Peterborough Examiner.

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The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

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EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

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Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

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DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

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Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

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GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposit A. T[illegible], Agent. 30

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Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c. Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,

TAILOR,

SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office over the Post Office,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

COUNTY AUCTIONEER!!

THE Subscriber is now prepared to attend to all kinds of sales, with promptness and dispatch as Auctioneer. Addres

CORNELIUS WILSON,
Norwood, P. O.,
Asphodel.

Norwood, Sept. 5th, 1864. 36

Hopkins & Donnelly

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the public generally to their excellent Stock of Goods, comprising everything found in a first-class Saddlery and Harness Warehouse, and surpassed by none in the Province.

As they have adopted the Ready Pay system, everything will be sold at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

In Peterborough, opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street; in Lakefield, next door to Mr. Sheran's store.

P. S.—Over-due notes and accounts must positively be settled at once, otherwise they will be put in suit for collection.

H. & D.

Peterboro, Feb. 1, 1865. 5

A LIBERAL OFFER.

A Complete set of Text and Blank Books for the entire Commercial Course, (Cash price, Seven Dollars) will be presented to each Student purchasing a Scholarship in

THE LONDON

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

BEFORE

The First Day of April Next.

Price of Scholarship for Gents $30 *in advance.*

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Students entering within said time, will be allowed the advantages of our Club Rates, the same as others.

THIS IS THE

OLDEST COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

IN THE PROVINCE!!!

And our facilities for imparting practical knowledge, by means of actual transactions are unsurpassed. In addition to the regular Commercial Branches, everything is taught without extra charge, which is requisite for obtaining a First Class Certificate for teaching common school. Drawing and Painting and Telegraphing also taught.

Good board can be obtained in private families for Two Dollars per week.

For circular containing full particulars address post paid,

J. W. JONES.

Principal London Commercial College.

LONDON, C. W.

REMOVAL.

MRS. TODGHAM,

STRAW MILLINER,

BEGS to inform her Friends and Customers that she has removed from George Street, her late place of business, to Hunter Street, in the house West of the old Union School-house, where all orders will be executed in the best style, and on the same reasonable terms as heretofore.

Felt Hats Cleaned and Altered.

Peterboro, December 1, 1864. 48.

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S

Furniture Ware Rooms

HAVE BEEN REMOVED

TO RYAN'S BLOCK,

Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,

in all its branches attended to with punctuality. COFFINS kept constantly on hand.

Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48

STOVES

AND

TIN-WARE.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

A. STEWART

Is now prepared to supply all kinds of

COOKING, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

He keeps constantly on hand the following first class Stoves:—

St. LAWRENCE, square and extended tops.
CANADA, do. do.
QUEEN CITY. do. do.
IRON DUKE, do. do.
PROTECTIONIST.
MAPLE LEAF, &c., &c.

PARLOR STOVES

Too numerous to mention.

☞Let all cash buyers call and examine his stock and prices, as he is determined to be undersold by none.

A. STEWART.

N. B.—Eave Troughs, Cistern Pumps, Beer Pumps, Bell-hanging, Lumbermen's Furnishings, and Jobbing of every description. A. S.

Peterborough, Nov. 16, 1864. 46

CARD PICTURES

Two for a Dollar!

FRAMING CHEAP

Likenesses of deceased persons enlarged from Ambrotypes and colored in oil.

Ambrotypes from 50 Cents,

AT THE

Photographic and Fine Art Gallery,

HUNTER STREET.

R. D. EWING.

Peterboro, March 1, 1865. 9

REMOVAL.

J. O'DONNELL, D. S.,

HAS REMOVED his Dental Office to the beautiful Corner Rooms

Over Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store,

☞Entrance on Hunter Street—same as Mr. Ewing's Photographic Rooms.

Particular attention paid to Facial Neuralgia, diseases of the Antrum, Necrosis and Caries of the Jaw, and all diseases in connection with the anatomy of the mouth.

☞*Teeth Extracted without Pain.*

Peterborough, Dec. 14th, 1864. 50

MR. ORDE has removed his office to Chambers' Building, opposite the Commercial Bank.

Money, in sums varying from $200 to $2000, to a large aggregate amount, ready to be advanced on the security of "Improved Farms" and no other, with reference whereunto, to obviate unnecessary correspondence and postal charges, the personal application of intending mortgagors will only be entertained.

Mr. Orde has likewise entered into business arrangements with John C. T. Cochrane, Esq., general Land and Parliamentary Agent, of Quebec (or wherever the Seat of Government may happen to be), a gentleman of eighteen years' experience, and large practice in transactions relating to Patent and other claims in the Crown Lands Department.

Peterborough, Dec. 8, 1864.

COPLAND'S ALE!

A LARGE QUANTITY

OF

COPLAND'S

Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY

LEWIS GLOVER, Sole Agent.

Peterboro, Oct. 29th, 1863. 44

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers that he is now prepared to GRIND GRIST in a superior manner. He respectfully invite all who wish to patronise him to favor him with a call. All flour, made from good Wheat, warranted.

LEWIS BORLAND.

Douro, March 1st, 1864. 9

MONTREAL

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF FARES

PASSAGE certificates are now issued to persons wishing to bring out their friends from England, Ireland or Scotland, at the following rates:—

Liverpool to Peterboro.....
Londonderry to Peterboro..... } $39
Queenstown to Peterboro.....
Glasgow to Peterboro.....

The first steamer from Liverpool for Quebec, calling at Derry, will leave Liverpool on the 20th day of April, and every week thereafter throughout the season.

The first steamer from Glasgow, calling at Queenstown, will leave Glasgow for Quebec, on or about the 20th day of April. Steamers will be despatched from Glasgow, direct for Quebec, and vice versa, every two weeks during the summer months.

THE PERUVIAN

Will be despatched

FROM QUEBEC FOR LIVERPOOL

Calling at Londonderry,

ON SATURDAY, MAY 13th.

THE ST. DAVID,

FOR GLASGOW DIRECT!

On or about

The Twenty-third Day of May.

The steerage fares will then be reduced as follows:—

Peterboro to Liverpool or Londonderry $29.
Peterboro to Glasgow $28

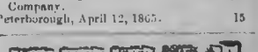
Return tickets, good for 6 months, will be issued at very low rates.

For through tickets and every information, apply to

GEO. A. COX.

At his booketore, opposite Nicholl's & Hall's. He is also agent for the Canadian Express Company.

Peterborough, April 12, 1865. 15



GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

From Niagara Falls to Detroit,

AND BRANCHES FROM HAMILTON TO TORONTO.

Passenger Train Time Table.

OCTOBER, 1864.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.45	3.45
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	8.00	
Wellington Square	8.16	4.10
Bronte	8.67	4.27
Oakville		4.39
Port Credit		
Mimico		
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	10.20	5.20

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed.
	P. M.	P. M.
To TORONTO, Union Station, depart.	12.50	5.30
Mimico		6.03
Port Credit	1.2	6.20
Oakville	1 4	6.41
Bronte	1.47	6.57
Wellington Square	2.13	7.18
Waterdown		7.30
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	2.30	8.00

Hamilton, 1864. 47

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' .....12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p. m.
April 17th, 1863. 17tf.

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 29th of June, the Peterboro' Trains will run as follows:—

MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at ..... 9.57 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at ..... 12.15 p.m.
Leave Peterboro' at ..... 3.30 p.m
Arrive at Port Hope..... 5.55 p.m

B. R. KIMBALL, Superintendent. F. FERGUSON, Secretary.

Peterboro June, 1864. 38

Poetry.

TRUE FRIENDS.

Sometimes amid the tossing cares
That roll along Life's ocean,
We find true hearts that cling to us
With earnest, pure devotion.
Hearts that unselfishly will give
Their best years to our serving,
And love not less though we withhold
The thanks they are deserving.

Hearts that will turn aside from hopes
It would be sweet pursuing,
And patiently attend our wants,
Unwearied in welldoing.
Yes, there are hearts whose pious love
Will hide from us their sorrow,
And for our ills, however slight,
Will seek a balm to borrow.

Hearts that will fold within themselves
Their burthens, grief and losses,
And though ours be the lighter far,
Still help us bear our crosses.
O blest are they who find such friends
Upon life's stormy ocean,
And doubly blest the heart that beats
To bless with its devotion.

Literature.

GOING TO A BEACH PARTY.

'Nine o'clock by the threshold mark,' said Mr. Job Stryker, looking meditatively down at the yellow September sunshine on the kitchen floor as he laid aside his straw hat, and wiped his forehead with his capacious red hand and handkerchief. 'Nine o'clock and the nicest kind of a day for the young folk's frolick. I most wish I'd half gone myself with Mehitible. But then there's them yellow apples to be harrested, and——hallo! I'd like to know who that feller is comin' over the hill; looks like a snow window got under way.'

Mr. Strykers criticism was not inappropriate. Augustus Chaloner's personal was a little suggestive for the advertising department of a gentleman's furnishment Establishment, as he toiled over the summit of the hill, below which was the old red Stryker farm house. Dove-colored throughout—embroidered linnen clapped in front of a *diamond*—a narrow magenta tied gracefully round his throat—and a hat which the worthy Job Stryker called 'a new tangled bee hive, with a hole sot half way up.' This was a *tout ensemble* calculated to create a sensation on Broadway and astonishment among the stony wilderness of Connecticut.

Mr. Chaloner doffed the new fangled bee hive as he approached.

'Good morning, sir. Have I the pleasure of addressing Mr. Stryker?'

'Handkerchief perfumed like a muskrat and gloves as yaller as that lot of corn, commented honest Job inwardly, as he answered aloud, 'that's my name squire.'

'I believe there is a young lady from New York visiting you, sir—Miss Seldon.

'That's so,' ejaculated Job. Kitty Seldon—that's my wife's cousin, sir; but she ain't at hum.'

Not at home?

Mr. Chaloner's countenance fell.

'The fact is Squire she and Mehitable and Ann Powers, and my boy Tom, and a lot of young folks round, have gone to a beach party.

Mr. Chaloner started.

'And what the——dickens may a beach party be?

'Well laughed the farmer, good humordly, 'its a little bit of work mixed up with a good deal of play; the boys digs up a sight of clams, and the gals boils the kettle, and then they all take a dip in the sea if the tide is right. Well I guess you'd better go and see for yourself. Its silver beach, just a mile or two beyond Bridgeport..

'As my time is very limited, perhaps it would be as well,' said Augustus Chaloner, looking at his watch. 'I shall just be able to catch the down train by stopping very briskly.,

'Well ejaculated the farmer, looking thoughtfully after his retreating visitor. 'I'm blessed if that ain't one of Kitty's beaux. He's dreadful spruce looking; but I mistrust he is a little too fine for every day wear, like Mehitible's white cheeny tea things.'

And the jovial old fellow laughed, all by himself, till the smoked brown rafters over head echoed again.

'Look here sonny,' quoth Mr. Chaloner accosting a little ragged boy who was hanging round the station; can you tell me where Silver Beach is?'

'Guess I can,' replied the youth defiantly. 'Jest go down this ere street to yonder corner, then turn to your right, and keep straight ahead a spell, then down till you come to Squire Duckman's big white house and then strike into the fields, and you've there afore you know it.'

'How far is it.'

'Well its better than a mile.'

'Better! I should hope it was,' groaned Augustus. 'It seems to me worse!—Good Jupiter what a second-rate suburban sort of a place this Bridgeport is. No policemen, no omnibusses—no Ruse pavement—no anything.

And Mr. Chaloner set out for Silver Beach in a sort of placid desperation.

There it lay, like a crystal floor, the blue sparkling Sound, with the gleam of far off white sails seeming to lean against the mighty azure of the horizon—one of natures great eternal pleasures. Mr Chaloner did not stop to waste his time in rhapsodizing.

'I'm dreeed glad I've got here at last he thought, glancing disconsolately down at the tarnished splendours of his boots.

'That must be the party down at yonder point—a good eighth of a mile at the smallest calculation. 'Well here goes.'

With that Augustus resumed his journey along the yielding sands at a sort of slow measured trot.

Kitty Seldon the bewitched little Ignus Fatus, whose pretty face had drawn Gus Chaloner so far out of his brilliant Broadway orbit, was sitting on a grassy point of land, looking excessive piquant in her bathing dress of dark blue, belted with scarlet, while her brown curls fell in a bright shower around her face, from under the shadow of a broad brimmed straw hat, while bending over her—

'Hallo! hal—lo,' muttered Chaloner stopping short, and clenching his canary colored gloves after the manner of jealous heroes on the stage. 'I should like to know who that fellow is. Our rural friend's boy Tom, by all that's execrable. Confound his impudence. What does he mean by putting his head so close to hers? I must look into the affair and send boy Tom about his business in the turnip field. The young lady who is destined one day to become Mrs. Augustus Chaloner musn't demean herself by flirting with these young farmers, who—actually work for a living.'

'Why Tom,' exclaimed Kitty, suddenly looking up, at the same moment, 'here's somebody evidently intent upon joining our party—who can it possibly be?'

Tom Stryker, a handsome, stalwart fellow tall and straight as a young pine, shaded his eyes with a sunbrowned hand.

'I can't imagine, Kate, he's a stranger to me. Shall I go and——'

'Oh, I know now,' exclaimed Kate, laughing and blushing in the same breath 'It's Gus Chaloner.'

'And who pray is Gus Chaloner,' questioned Tom, with a quick color rising into his olive cheek.

'Now don't be jealous, you dear of a Tom,' laughed Kitty. 'He's one of my old beaux. What can have brought him here? I wish he was in Jerico'

If the gorgeous Gus could but have heard her. But he came bowing and smiling up in the next moment, all unconscious that the rosy flush in her cheek was anything in the world but a welcome signal.

'My dear Miss Sheldon, if you but knew how delighted I am to find you once again——,

'How do you do, Mr. Chaloner,' said Kitty, rather tragidly. 'My cousin Tom, Mr. Chaloner.'

Cousin Tom and Mr. Chaloner glared defiance at each other, and the latter gentleman was presented to aunt Mehitible, Susan Ann Powers, and the rest of the party.

'You're just in time to go into the water with us, Mr. Chaloner, said good natured aunt Mehitible. 'Of course you can swim?

'Oh, of course,' said Gus, knowing about as much of swimming as a kitten. 'Anybody can swim—It comes naturally.'

'But you haint got no old clothes to swim in,' went on Aunt Mehitible. 'What a pity.'

Gus's face grew black—it was no very agreeable prospect, that of sitting staring on the shore, while everybody was having particularly nice time under water.

'Couldn't I—ahem—wear this suit?'

'O, bless you, no. Salt water would be the ruination on 'em; and besides, what could you put on afterwards? They'd be wringing wet. I'll tell ye what—there's an old caliker gownd of mine up in the covered carriage, if you're a mind to wear it; twould be better than nothin' I guess.'

An old caliker gownd. Gus winced, but the sight of Tom preparing to escort Kitty into the briny elements decided matters.

'Where—where did you say it was, ma'am?' he stuttered hastily.

'D'ye see them horses tied to the waggon back? Well, the carriage is the second one back on em, and the gownd is rolled up under the back seat. You can just get in and change your things snug's a herth,' added the motherly old lady in a whisper, as Augustus disappeared.

He was considerably disconcerted by the irrepressible peal of laughter that rose from the merry party as he came to join them. To be sure it was rather a comical sight, as the calico gown was rather above Augustus's ancles, and did not quite meet behind, and, moreover a tall young man stalking along in a flattering dress, is not the least ridiculous aspect of human nature. Kitty Seldon tried hard to stifle her merriment, but Tom Stryker did not trouble himself to hide the amusement he felt.

Sir,' said Gus, loftily, 'I am unaware what your standard of politeness may be, but mine——.'

And here Augustus' foot slipped, and down he went into the sea.

'Is a little liable to be cut short by a mouthful of salt water,' said Tom, good humorodly finishing his speech for him.—'Allow me to help you up sir.'

As he set his sputtering rival neatly on his feet, Gus regarded him with a malevolent eye. 'What business had Farmer Stryken's boy Tom to patronize him.

Kitty Seldon looked so like a delicious little sea-nymph, up to her shoulders in the green, transucent tides, that Augustus became more desperately in love than ever, and felt that unless he could woe and win her, out of hand, life would not be worth having on any terms. Here was a delightful opportunity—silver gleaming shores misty oceans—enough romance to surround the whole thing with a fictitious glow; in short he resolved the crisis of his existence must be reached now or never.

'Miss Seldon—may I not venture to say Kitty—' he began, when Kitty uttered a little cry.

'My hat, the string has got loose and it is floating off to sea? O, please, Mr. Chaloner, get it for me.'

Augustus gave a horrible glance at the brown ribbons gleaming across the summit of the retreating billows, and tried to remember some practical receipts for swimming. For the life of him, all he could recall at that moment was an exhortation to imitate the light fantastic movement of the frog, who is unquestionably an adept in the art. Accordingly our valiant Gus threw one of his limbs as much *a la* as possible, and precipitated himself boldly out to sea.

Alas for the fallaciousness of theory, in spite of his frog-like gyrations, Augustus' heels went up and his head went down with irresistible impetus—a thousand lights seemed to flash before his eyes, and a thunder as of Niagara roared through his ears—when all of a sudden he felt himself sprawling upon the sand, whither he had been ignominiously dragged by one foot by Cousin Tom, who was at the self same moment adjusting the fatal hat with the brown ribbons on Miss Kitty's dishevelled curls.

'I'd keep out of water if I were you, Mr. Chaloner, until I had first learned to swim, said merciless Tom, striking out across the billows as easily as if he had been born a fish.

'I'm sorry you had such a fright, Mr. Chaloner,' said Kitty, sweetly.

'Oh, it's nothing—he—the cramp I suppose,' returned Mr. Augustus, spluttering involuntarily as the salt, bitter sea-water sent a shudder through him.

As he spoke he rose and began to splash through the receding tides towards Kitty.

'You were saying something, I think when that unlucky hat broke loose,' smiled Kitty.

'Yes—I—I believe I was,' said Gus. [Hang it there goes another hook off the back of this confounded dress.] 'I was just going to say, dearest angel of my—H-d-l-o-o-o.'

Augustus' sentence terminated in a cute howl gradually increasing in strength and volume.

'Help! Murder! Thieves! A shark, a shark! He's tearing me to pieces—help I say.'

The whole party attracted by Mr. Chaloner's dismal yells, gathered round, and Tom Stryker made a bold sortie to his relief.

'Where's the wound? Let me see. Keep back, ladies. Kitty, be sure you remain in shallow water. Now, Mr. Chaloner.'

White with terror and quaking in every limb. Augustus held up his foot with a tenacious little crab clinging fiercely to his *toe. Tom burst into a peal of laughter* holding his sides, and splashing from side to side in the water.

'Isn't it a shark?' questioned Gus, staggerly. 'I'm sure it's a little shark.'

'Nothing on earth but a crab,' roared Tom, between fresh gusts of laughter.—Mr. Chaloner, you'll be the death of me yet.'

Augustus felt as if he could cheerfully have assumed that responsibility at that moment.

'It's no use trying to pop the question under water,' he mused., 'I'll go back and get this odious calico toggery off before it bursts apart like a bomb-shell—I'll have to go backwards, as it is—hang everything.'

Mr. Chaloner commenced a brisk retreat *after the manner of his enemy the crab*, painfully conscious of a suppressed tittering among the girls. He was glad enough to scramble into the carriage with dripping garments, smarting feet, and a disgust at everything connected with beach-parties, always saving and excepting—Kitty Seldon.

'I'm sure I put my trousers on this cushion,' he mused. 'Why where the deuce can they be? And my cravat. I hung it though this loop, with the diamond pin fastened in it—it's very singular.'

While he was pursuing his investigation with his head part away under the carriage seat, a little white hand was slipped between the curtains.

'Please, aunt Mehitable, give me my shoes.'

Augustus grew pale—it was evident that he had made a blunder and got into the ladies' carriage instead of the gentlemen's. He groped about for the shoes, and extricating them from a crinoline that was coiled up on the floor, dropped them out of the carriage.

'So far I'm undiscovered,' he thought, 'and now I'll beat a retreat as quickly as possible.'

Easier said than done: the girls had unconsciously formed a *cordon sanitaire* under the carriage, and were chattering innocently away.

'Is my hair parted straight, Susy?' asked Kitty Seldon.

'Exactly. I say, Kitty, I wonder how your city exquisite is getting along after his adventure with the shark.'

Kitty, curved her lip.

'Did you ever see such a conceited fool in your life,' she said emphatically.

'The ridiculous coxcomb. Do you suppose he knows anything about your engagement to Tom Stryker.

'Of course not, how should he. Give me the hair pins, Susy.'

Augustus Chaloner's blood ran cold as he listened to these very frank opinions regarding himself. He would have given worlds for an opportunity to escape, and was, in fact, contemplating openly running the blockade, when the girls all swarmed round Kitty to examine some bit of finery, leaving one side of the carriage clear for a retreat. He put aside the curtains and sprang rapidly out, shooting like a meteor into the next carriage, where he found the dove-colored suit and diamond pin all safe.

'A conceited fool eh,' he muttered blankly to himself as he hastily exchanged the calico dress for habiliments better befitting his sex and size. 'Engaged to Tom Stryker, is she? Then the sooner I make myself scarce the better, I think.'

The Magenta neck ribbon had never been carelessly tied before—the great soul of Augustus Chaloner was shaken to its very foundation. And within ten minutes he had vanished silently and without a sign from the heartless scene. What to him was currant wine, coffee, biscuit, or cold chickens.

'The clams are done, girls,' said Tom Stryker, lifting up a ponderous pot lid and peeping into the chaldron, where a vigorous ebullition was going on, thanks to the fire of driftwood underneath.

'And the table is ready,' responded aunt Mehitable. 'Somebody go and call that ar' feller from York.'

Somebody went and somebody returned with wide open mouth of amazement.

'He's gone.'

'Gone,' echoed Tom Stryker. 'Nonsense—I'll look for him myself.

But all in vain Tom's diligent search—the primmed exquisite had vanished like an exhalation of the down.

'It's a fact,' quoth Tom, 'he has disappeared.'

'Let him go,' said Kitty Seldon merrily 'we are a great deal happier without him. Oh, Tom, dont you think beach parties are splendid.'

Tom thought so—and said so, with a kiss by way of emphasis.

Augustus Chaloner's opinion on the subject however, was essentially different.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

Andrew Johnson was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. When he had scarcely reached the age of four years, he lost his father, who died from the effects of an effort to save a friend from drowning. His mother was unable to afford her child any educational facilities whatever. He therefore never had the advantage of attending school. It is even said that during his younger years he was an inmate of an alms-house of Wake county, North Carolina, where he remained until his tenth year. At that age he was apprenticed to a tailor in his native city. He thus laboured for seven years. His lack of schooling, however, was in a great measure overcome by a strong desire to acquire knowledge, and he spent much of his leisure time in educating himself. An interesting anecdote is mentioned of his anxiety to learn to read. A gentleman of Raleigh was in the habit of visiting the tailor's shop and reading while the apprentice and journeymen were at work. He read well, and generally made his selections from a volume of speeches of British statesmen. Young Johnston listened with great delight, and his first ambition was to be able to read and comprehend these speeches. He at once procured an alphabet, and without an instructor, attempted to learn to read. When at a loss to know a letter, he applied for assistance to the journeymen with whom he worked. After acquiring his letters, he asked the owner for the loan of the book he had so often read. The owner gave him the book and some instruction as to its use. He soon learned to read, and at night, after having finished his daily labour of ten or twelve hours, he spent two or three in study. In 1824 he completed his apprenticeship and removed to Laurens Court House, South Carolina, where he worked as a journeyman. While there he fell in love with a girl in the neighborhood and courted her. Mr. Johnson tells the story himself. The young lady saw something more in him than her mother was able to discern. She engaged herself to him, *provided he could get her mother's consent.* Andy went one Sunday to speak to the old lady. His heart failed him till towards night, when he mustered up courage, and popped the question to the mother. He says she broke out on him in a most terrible tirade of abuse, and said: "You trifling, worthless vagabond, do you suppose I am going to let my daughter marry a wandering journeyman tailor? I know what you want. You are too lazy to work, and you are after my property." The old woman had four children and three negroes. This was her fortune. In utter despair, young Johnston returned to the village mortified and crestfallen.

In May, 1820 he returned to Raleigh, where he procured work, and remained until September. At this time he removed to the west, taking with him his mother, who was entirely dependent upon him for support. He stopped at Greenville, Tennessee, and engaged in work. Remaining there about a year, he married, and soon after went still further west. Failing to find a suitable place to settle, he returned to Greenville and commenced business. At this time Mr. Johnson's education was limited to reading. Under the instructions of his wife he speedily entered the higher branches. The only time he could devote to his studies was in the dead of night, but forgetting the fatigues of his daily work in his thirst for knowledge, he overcame all the weakness of nature, and rapidly acquired a good fund of information. In 1828 Mr. Johnson was elected to his office as alderman of the village. His satisfactory acquittal of himself in this office led to his re-election in 1829, and again in 1830. In the latter year he was elected mayor, and held that position for three years. In 1835 he was elected to the State Legislature. In the session of the year he took a bold stand against the measures of internal improvement proposed by some members on the ground that it would entail upon the State a burdensome debt. The measure not meeting the popular approval in the election of the next year, 1837, Mr. Johnson was defeated. In 1839 he was again a candidate. His predictions in opposition to the internal improvement bills having been realized, he was elected by a large majority. In 1840 he served as Presidential elector for the State at large on the democratic ticket. He canvassed a large portion of the State, meeting on the stump some of the Whig orators. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, serving by successive re-elections until 1853. During his career in that office he advocated the bill for refunding the fine imposed upon General Jackson, at New Orleans, in 1815, the annexation of Texas, tariff of 1846, the war measure of Mr. Polk's administration, and a homestead bill. In 1853 he was elected Governor of Tennessee after an exciting canvass. He was elected in 1855 after another spirited contest. At the expiration of the second period as Governor, in 1857, he was elected to the Senate of the United States for the term ending, March 3, 1863. He, however, never completed his term. On March 4, 1862, he was confirmed by the Senate of the United States Military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of brigadier general, with all the powers, duties and functions pertaining to that office, during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants of the State should organize a civil government, in accordance with the constitution of the United States. The designation of General Johnson for the position was considered by everybody as eminently proper both in view of his peculiar fitness for the office and of his great popularity among all loyal people, besides his devotion to his own State. The Governor, by the acceptance of the office, necessarily vacated his position as Senator.

Mr. Johnson's administration in Tennessee was very generally approved, though it had some enemies. Under him, and with the assistance of the armies operating in Tennessee, order was restored in many

sections of the State, and most of the inhabitants who remained loyal were protected.

On June 8, 1864, Mr. Johnson was chosen by the National Republican Convention as the candidate of the party for the Vice Presidency of the United States. In his letter of acceptance, in the fol owing month, he expresses of views were, to the most, in harmony with the settled opinions of a majority of the thinking minds of the country.

On March 4 last, Mr. Johnson was regularly inaugurated as second to the good man whose death we lament.

Since Mr. Johnson's induction into office as Vice-President he has not been called upon to act in an official capacity, but a brief review of his career may enable us to draw some inferences in regard to his fitness for the vast public duties about to devolve upon him. He was born and reared amid the lowest poverty. It is evident if he had been without natural abilities of the rarest quality he never would have risen, particularly so high, above his trade. His master, though he failed to have him taught even the rudiments of an English education, at least trained him up to love the truth, work hard, and be straightforward in his dealings with every one. By his own efforts he taught himself a little, and marrying, after his apprenticeship was complete', a woman who knew something about books, he was fairly started on the road to learning. Though Mr. Johnson is no scholar in the sense of books, his experience and observation have taught him more valuable lessons—a knowledge of man and strong common sense. His political bias was in early years exceedingly democratic. Previous to the breaking out of the present rebellion he was the idol of the Southern democracy; and had he permitted himself to float upon the wave of secession and treason there is not a doubt but he would have been placed at the head of that revolutionary movement, the Southern Confederacy. But his devotion to his country—his whole country—impelled him to sever the bonds that connected him with a people whom he had for so long a period led and controlled, but who were snatched from his influence by the infamous crime of treason. Those people he could still have wielded could his potent voice have reached them, but the monster of intolerance closed her jaws upon him. He was not permitted in Middle and West Tennessee to address the people. Had he attempted it a mob would have been ready, not only to stop his voice, but to take his life. Too well the leaders of rebellion in Tennessee knew his power over the people; and they were conscious that if he were permitted to make public speeches the people would rally round him—that he could preserve Tennessee from their fatal sway. He stood firm and yet stands firm, as a monument of loyalty and devotion to his country, while many of his contemporaneous political lights have been for ever extinguished and enshrouded in the perfidy of the conspiracy against the life of the nation. Among his old political friends he saw Isham G. Harris, the late Governor of Tennessee; A. O. P. Nicholson, his colleague in the United States Senate; Andrew Ewing, Langdon C. Haynes and a host of others fall into the secession pit. Of his political opponents he saw E. H. Ewing, G. A. Henry, the "Eagle orator," his opponent the first time he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and who said, in the Bell and Everett Convention in Baltimore, that he wished he might be struck blind before he should ever see the Union dissolved; and even Bell, whose wisdom had shone as a beacon light to the nation for more than a quarter of a century, cower before the monster secession But he, amid all this wreck, stood firm, keeping the Union and the constitution of our fathers ever in view, and making them the polar star to which he steered amid the mighty convulsions and upheavings which beset him on every side, and he now appears upon the world's great stage as a living witness that public virtue and unselfish patriotism are not extinct even in those States that have inaugurated this unholy war. While the names of many who formerly shone in the same sphere with him will be buried beneath a mausoleum of infamy, his will shine like the bright star of the morning, and be honoured by generations yet unborn.

With efficient counsellors, and acting upon the profound sentiment of his inaugural, "The duties are mine; I will perform them, trusting in God," we have every right to expect Mr. Johnson will fill the unexpired term of his lamented predecessor with honour to himself and glory to the nation. Relying upon this, upon the virtue of our armies and the devotion of the good people all over the North, there may be in the terrible dispensation so recently enacted the finger of God pointing to unseen dangers, warning us by His terrible presence to beware of the treacherous hand rendered powerless by the dominion of right, raised in the dark to avenge the humiliation of pride, and prosecute at our backs further infamy, villainy and treason.

DEFENCES OF CANADA.—The *Globe* says:—The London *Star*, of the 25th ult., informs us that Lieut-Colonel Gallway, of the Royal Engineers, proceeds at once to Montreal to take the direction of the works about to be commenced for the defence of that city. Col. Gallway is well acquainted with Canada, having only returned thence in 1858, after a period of service in this country of seven year. Immediately after his return to England he was placed in charge of a section of the defensive walls then about to be erected on Portsdown Hill. Subsequently he was appointed a member of the Ordnance Select Committee, and in the Spring of last year he was sent out to America, in conjunction with Captain Alderson, a distinguished artillery officer, to report upon the system of fortification and the ordnance of the Federal armies. After having been treated with the most distinguished consideration by the Federal military authorities, and after the fullest opportunities had been afforded them to obtain the information they were in quest of, Colonel Gallway and his colleague returned to England to report to the War Department the result of their mission.

A SHERIFF IN DEFAULT.—At the last meeting of the Perth County Council a singular disclosure was made, and one that involves the sheriff of that county, Mr. Moderwell, in a rather serious mess. He has appropriated the monies received by him on account of non-resident land taxes to his own use, amounting to £10,663; and when called upon to pay over the same to the treasurer, he was unable to do so. He has offered security for its payment, but it is doubted whether he can really pay it at all. The matter has caused considerable talk in the county.—*Leader*.

A REVELVING SPECTACLE.—This afternoon, a team of horses attached to a waggon came into the city by the Dundas road, and were proceeding leisurely along, without a guide when taken in charge by a citizen in the vehicle was a man in a state of unconscious intoxication, who was lying upon a coffin containing the dead body of his own mother! The bloated and unclad countenance of the wretched man, and the associations of his drunken repose, presented a spectacle truly revolting. The waggon was driven to the Police Station, and its load of physical and moral corruption given in charge of the authorities.—*Times*.

Those that wish to effect Insurance should call on the undersigned, who devotes the whole of his time to Insurance, and represents some of the best English and Canadian Offices.

J. R. WALTON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Let—T. Haslehurst.
Spring Goods—I. Robinson, & Co.
$2000 to lend—T. M. Fairbairn.
Dry Goods & Millinery—W. G. Thomson & Co
Notice—C. Barton.
Notice—George Read.
For the Spring Trade—Geo. Stothers, & Co.
To Rent—Donaldson & Son.
Notice—W. McKelvey.
Notice—John C. Hughson.
Court of Revision—J. Edwards.
Victoria L. O. L. No. 180—W. McCullagh.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1865.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Now that the war is virtually over—and that the seceding States have not been able to gain their independence—the only wise course for them is to return to their former friends and seek a settlement of their difficulties in the most liberal possible manner they can. But to settle the matter amicably and satisfactorily to both parties will require greater statesmanship and more profound political wisdom than it did to conduct the war. There are so many interests to be consulted that it will be difficult for one party to act wisely and equitably towards the other. The mind of the South has to be eased of its fears of undue northern influence, and the North must feel that their rights are not to be bartered for nought in the great desire to reconstruct on their former scale, so as to have the Union as potent and influential as before the outbreak. The negro had his part in the great civil war; he must also occupy the attention of the American statesmen in the settlement. Some difficulty will arise in settling the part this hitherto degraded race will perform in the future of the United States. It is urged that with their freedom they should have the right of voting in order to give them a degree of protection against their former oppressors. On the contrary it is argued that the slave ought not to have a part in the settlement of the difficulty not being a party before. The old State lines too have been in some degree removed.—Virginia instead of being one State, now finds her soil partitioned into three States, thus offering another obstacle to a pacific settlement, as by such partitioning of States, the influence of the North may now stand a little different from what it was before the troubles arose. It may be urged that the rebel states, however, have no voice in the settlement and must therefore calmly submit to whatever terms the conquerors may impose. This may be what they deserve and may be acted upon—but would it be wise? In the reconstruction it is necessary to consider that if they wish to make the people united they must grant them equal rights and immunities. They must treat them as near as possible as one people, and remove even the appearance of a cause for another outbreak, which will assuredly take place unless the cause, whether real or imaginary, is removed. In the days of semi-civilization it may have been the practice to treat rebellious subjects as a conquered people. But it may be really asked, did such conduct ever strengthen the parent or victorious state? Was it not rather the cause of weakness and eventual destruction to all those powers which acted so unwisely and unmercifully. If the Americans wish to come out of the present struggle as strong or stronger than when they commenced it, their surest way of obtaining that end is to overcome the past enmity of the Southern States by generosity and kindness. This we find was a part of President Lincoln's plan, and so far he acted the part of a wise statesman. The case of the slave will be the most difficult to settle. They, in thousands of cases, are wholly unfitted for receiving all the rights and privileges of Freedom, until by a proper system of wise education they are made acquainted not only with the advantages of Freedom but also with its amenabilities. If the accounts that we have hitherto received have been true, many of them must be in a very backward state of civilization, and hence it would be a very easy matter to grant them either too much or too little. The desire of the American people to have an amicable arrangement of the matter will materially aid the Washington Authorities in aiming at a satisfactory basis of reconstruction, satisfactory alike to both South and North. A little care and wisdom now, tempered with moderation and leniency might soften and bring back the Southern people as well as make them grateful. But what course will be pursued by President Johnson remains yet to be seen. He has expressed himself strongly against the Rebel Leaders and Traitors to their country. Should he act with a severe hand he may do what hereafter the nation will grieve for, and will thereby deviate very far from the course pursued by his lamented and highly honored predecessor. We sincerely trust, for the sake of humanity, that they will not exercise the liberty of Republican principles to the destruction of their fellow man, but rather deal mercifully towards him.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The anniversary day of England's Patron Saint falling on Sunday this year, the members of the society considered it best to have no public demonstration for the present. They however anticipate having a picnic some time through the summer, when a pleasant time may be expected, and it is hoped a fresh impetus given to the society by a large increase of members, and more general action and co-operation of all true sons of Albion, in their generous benevolence to aid in carrying out the object of the Association.

THE PETERBORO' LITERARY CLUB.—A meeting was held in the Firemen's Hall on Monday evening April 24th 1865, for the purpose of organising a Debating Club. It was decided that the name of the Society should be the "Peterboro' Literary Club," and that it be in connection with the Peterboro' Fire Company.

The following gentlemen were appointed officers of the Club for the ensuing year:—

R. Dennistoun, Esq., President.
James Hall, Esq., 1st Vice-President,
W. H. Scott, Esq., 2nd do
Mr. P. C. Blaitcher, 3rd do
Mr. J. O'Donnell, Secretary,
Mr. Robert Innes, Treasurer.

The following Committees were also appointed, viz:—To draft a Constitution and By-Laws, Messrs. W. H. Scott, J. F. Dennistoun and the Secretary. To select subjects for debate and other general business Messrs. J. F. Dennistoun, W. H. Scott, J. Bertram, and George Edmison.

Subject for debate this evening:—Whether would 'Free Trade' or a 'Protection Tariff' be the most beneficial to Canada.

THE ASSASSINS.

Booth the murderer of the late President Lincoln has not been yet arrested. Wild rumours are set afloat every day concerning his whereabouts. The New York *World* however thinks he may still be in Washington in the disguise of a negro or some other character. It is also surmised that he is endeavouring to get away either to Europe or Mexico, and thus escape the punishment which awaits him. But it is not likely that he could yet have got out of the United States. He may be in the Southern States, however, awaiting a fit opportunity. His position must now be miserable indeed, and little fear may be entertained but that he will be found and justly punished. $100,000 reward are offered for the apprehension of the assassins of President Lincoln and the Sewards. $50,000 for Booth; $25,000 for Atzerot or "Port Tobacco," and $25,000 for David C. Harold, one of Booth's accomplices. Pennsylvania has offered $10,000 more and Maryland $10,000: to what extent the amount may yet reach few can conjecture. No effort is being spared to secure them, and if reward will be any incentive to any of the accomplices to reveal the whole affair we may expect that a sufficient sum will be forthcoming to tempt the cupidity of even the most trustworthy associate. The following has been issued:—

"All persons harbouring or screening the "said persons or either of them, or aiding "or assisting their concealment or escape "will be treated as accomplices in the mur"der of the President and the attempted "assassination of the Secretary of State, and "shall be subject to trial before a military "commission and the punishment of death. "Let the stain of innocent blood be removed "from the land by the arrest and punish"ment of the murderers. All good citizens "are exhorted to aid public justice on this "occasion. Every man should consider his "own conscience charged with this solemn "duty, and rest neither night nor day until "it be accomplished."

EDWIN M. STANTON.

LOCAL—ORNAMENTAL.

It is with pleasure we notice the praiseworthy efforts of our citizens to improve the appearance of the town by planting ornamental trees. Nothing could add more to the beauty of any place than the tasteful decoration of the streets and grounds in front of dwellings with trees. It gives a healthful and pleasing appearance to the Town. It speaks well for the taste of the inhabitants. When the trees grow up they lend a look of freshness to those localities where they are, and they draw more or less of the gentle breeze in the warm sultry evenings of the summer. There is one thing however about the work that is much to be regretted, and we think could easily be remedied, and that is that there does not appear to be much uniformity about the work. For in nothing more than in this work could the truth of the adage "many men of many minds," be forcibly exemplified, each one carrying out the individual impulse. So, also, some appear to be willing to improve the look of the place, but a near neighbour cares nothing for such things. Hence these beautiful improvements are found interrupted now and then by the intervention of some one who does not partake of the spirit of improvement of his neighbour. The cost however, would be very trifling if a number would unite and get the part opposite themselves done all at once. There would be more regularity in looks and size of the young trees, and there would also be a more general interest in their care and growth.

In Ashburnham we discover the spirit of planting has also taken a tangible shape, and with a great deal more regularity and order than we present. We find the whole main street neatly planted in the most regular orderly manner. The young trees have been selected of a uniform size, as near as possible, and they are put in as straight and neatly as the most fastidious could wish. In other streets also we observe the villagers are decorating. We advise all to take a look at Elizabeth street before they commence and then go and do likewise. Lake street also is tastefully done.

In the building line we cannot yet report much progress; but the season is yet very early, and no doubt before long we will be enabled to report favorably in this respect also. We find our enterprising townsman, Mr. Hopkins, however, at work erecting a building on the North side of the market block. Perhaps this is only the *first* of the season.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

The May number of this favorite periodical opens with a truly beautiful engraving called "The Cup of Cold Water," an illustration of a poem by Thomas Hood, which conveys the profound moral lesson that often in the doing of very little and simple things is to be found "The accepted sacrifice." The Fashion Plate of this number is as usual, double, and remarkably well engraved. The wood engravings lead off with a pretty picture of a child "Among the May Flowers," followed by the usual variety of cuts devoted to the illustration of the fashions, needle-work, &c. Among the literary matter we may specify "Under the Apple-tree," by Miss Virginia F. Townsend; "One of the Martyrs," by Emma B. Ripley; "My Ruth and I," by Margaret E. Starr; "Before God and Man;" "The Ghost of Mac Gran's Abbey," by Mrs. Hosmer; "Pinewold," "Four Birthdays," "Story of a Stove," Novelties for May, Editor's Department, &c. The music for this number is an amusing song called "*Pa has struck Ile.*"

Price $2.50 a year; 2 copies $4.00. To those desirous of making up clubs, specimen numbers will be sent for 15 cts. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Now is the time to send on subscriptions for 1865.

THE *Leader* says Mr. Henry Stabler, of Smith, Peterboro, was killed while boiling sap in the woods during the late gale. We are glad to be able to contradict it. Mr. Stabler was living at last accounts, and improving fast. He was severely hurt, however, as stated in the *Examiner* of last week.

CRIME CAUGHT AT PORT HOPE.—The *Guide* says a man named Alfred Gardiner was brought before Messrs. Garnett, Anderson and Brent on endeavouring to enlist a youth named Graham for the Federal service. Gardner was found guilty, sent to gaol 6 months, and fined $200, and to remain in gaol till the fine was paid—Served him right.

REV. H. W. BEECHER AT CHARLESTON—THE OLD FLAG FLOATING OVER SUMTER.—On April 13th the old flag that Major Anderson pulled down four years ago was raised to float over the fort again, and raised by Major Anderson himself who four years ago pulled it down. A Rev. gentleman present read psalms 126, 47, and 48, on the occasion, and the Rev. H. W. Beecher delivered an address.

WAR NEWS.

The assassination and funeral of Mr. Lincoln is the great topic yet. Since the surrender of Lee the great Army of the Potomac is scarcely heard from. Sherman is also quiet. He and Johnston have had several communications on the subject of surrendering, and it would appear as far as Sherman is concerned Johnston has negotiated very liberal terms. The authorities at Washington however do not acknowledge Sherman's authority to enter into any stipulations with the rebel General except for the surrender of troops. It remains yet to be seen how the soldier will bear to be opposed in his schemes for peace. General Grant has been despatched to Carolina to take the direction of affairs there, not to suspend or remove Sherman however, unless he appears refractory. Sherman in the mean time is ordered to assume warlike operations against all opposing rebels. Jeff. Davis is reported in Texas, on his way to Mexico, or perhaps to Europe, having escaped the Federals hitherto. Mosby the noted Guerrilla has also succeeded in arranging terms of capitulation which are to be the same as General Johnston is to obtain; but in case of Johnston's failing to obtain any, the same as Lee obtained. The war is almost at an end.

Mobile has fallen before the Federals very many are anxious to take the oath of allegiance, and are glad to be released from rebel rule. Deserters are arriving in large numbers. The Post Office will immediately be opened. The wharves and docks are in fine order.

The Mayor of Mobile formally surrendered the city about three o'clock on the 12th instant, tendering the service of the pilots to bring the fleet safely up to the city.

Gen. Granger met a most enthusiastic reception upon entering the city. He remarked that he had never met so warm a reception in any place before.

Three hundred guns in good condition, and a large amount of ammunition were captured. Twelve hundred prisoners, sick and stragglers, were found in the city, including 250 officers. All were sent to Ship Island.

The contents of the Confederate Commissary Department were turned over to the poor of Mobile.

Thirty-eight hundred prisoners were captured in Spanish Fort. Several Confederate gunboats were also captured.

The Mobile papers having suspended publication, Gen. Granger has authorized O. E. Hinde, correspondent of the New Orleans *Times*, to issue a daily paper, and he has commenced publishing the Mobile *Daily News*. 20,000 to 30,000 bales of cotton were also captured.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—As reports have been in circulation for some time of a correspondence between Generals Johnson and Sherman, the memorandum or basis of what was agreed upon between these two Generals, and the results, are as follows:

Memorandum, or basis of agreement, made this 18th day of April, A. D. 1865, near Durham's Station, in the State of North Carolina, by and between General J. E. Johnson, commanding the Confederate Army, and Major-General William T. Sherman, commanding the Army of the United States, in North Carolina, both present:—

1st. The contending armies now in the field to retain their *status quo* until notice is given by the Commanding General of either one to its opponent, and reasonable time, say 48 hours, allowed.

2nd. The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded and conducted to their several State capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenal, and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease all acts of war, and abide the action of both State and Federal authority. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington city, subject to future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

3rd. The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State Governments, on their Officers and Legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the constitution of the United States, and where conflicting State Governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

4th. The re-establishment of all Federal Courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the constitution and laws of Congress.

5th. The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchises, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the constitution of the United States and of States respectively.

6th. The executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quiet, abstain from acts of armed hostilities, and obey the laws in existence at any place of their residence.

7th. In general terms, war is to cease, a general amnesty, so far as the executive power of the United States can command, on condition of disbandment of the Confederate armies, and the distribution of arms and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men as hitherto composing the said armies. Not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfil these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain the necessary authority, and to carry out the above programme.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding the Army of the United States in North Carolina.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General Commanding Confederate States Army in North Carolina.

This proceeding of Gen. Sherman was unapproved by the following, among other reasons:—First—It was an exercise of authority not vested in General Sherman, and its face shows that both he and Johnston knew that he, Gen. Sherman, had no authority to enter into any such agreement.

2nd. It was a practical acknowledgment of the rebel Government.

3rd. It undertook to re-establish the rebel State Governments that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many loyal lives and an immense treasure, and placed arms and munitions of war in the hands of the rebels at their respective capitals, which might be used as soon as the armies of the United States were disbanded, and used to conquer and subdue the loyal States.

4th. By the restoration of the rebel authority in their respective States they would be enabled to re-establish slavery.

5th. It might furnish a ground of responsibility by the Federal Government to pay the rebel debt, and certainly subject loyal citizens of the rebel States to the debt accumulated by the rebels in the name of the State.

6th. It put in dispute the existence of loyal State Governments and the State of Western Virginia, which had been recognized by every department of the United States Government.

7th. It practically abolished the confiscation laws, and relieved rebels of every degree who had slaughtered our people from all pains and penalties for their crimes.

8th. It gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly, and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

9th. It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved rebels from the pressure of our victories, and left them in condition to renew their efforts to overthrow the United States Government and subdue the loyal States whenever their strength was recruited and an opportunity should offer.

Publication has been made of certain changes of several officers, including Gen. Halleck, to command at Richmond. This is not correct. Gen. Ord remains in command of Virginia as heretofore. Gen. Halleck commands Virginia and North Carolina. Gen. Gillmore remains in command of the Department of the South.

THE PLAGUE.

A terrible epidemic is raging in Russia, Poland and Eastern Prussia, causing the greatest alarm in Europe. Seventy of every hundred attacked, are said to die within a few hours from the beginning of the attack.

Physicians from Austria and Prussia are leading all possible aid to stay the awful ravages of this dreadful scourge. It is said that there are ten thousand cases of it in St. Petersburgh, the capital of Russia. This plague is said to be so destructive and so unlike others, that it is called the "unknown disease" but generally the 'Siberian plague' Great alarm is felt lest it may extend to western Europe, and cause such destruction as the plague of 1665, called the "Black Death," which carried away 100,000 victims before it could be arrested. Other writers consider it nothing more than a cholera such as visited Europe in 1832, and again in a milder form in 1849, some a violent form of Typhus; and some consider it a leprosy, arising from the blood of oriental races. England, France and other countries of Europe however, are taking preparatory measures so as to be prepared for it, should it extend to them, and it is to be hoped that their efforts will be successful. The description of this fatal disease as they reach us, are nearly the same as the more violent cases of yellow fever: sudden pain in the nape of the neck, in the hand or foot, or indeed any part of the body, followed by violent chills and fever. This paroxism is generally fatal, a third invariably so. Another peculiarity of the disease is:—patients who appear to be entirely convalescent or recovered, at the end of four or five days are subject to a fatal relapse if they leave their beds. One great cause of the ravages of this disease is supposed to be low diet, especially vegetable.

The *Times* says:—Authentic intelligence touching the Russian epidemic states that three several maladies exist at the same time in St. Petersburg. In October last *meningitis spinalis* appeared at St. Petersburg. This is a spasmodic affection of the brain and spinal cord by which children are chiefly attacked; the mortality from twenty to fifty per cent. In November typhus was added to the first-mentioned disease, occurring sporadically at first, and gradually developed into a malignant species of *febris recurrens*. The fever lasts a week at a time, the several attacks being separated by intervals as long. During these intervals the health is apparently so good that people have been dismissed from hospital who died soon after. A special committee has been appointed under Governor General Suwaroff to look after those apparently cured. On a second or third attack there is a general collapse, decomposition of blood, and paralysis. Quinine and stimulants have no effect. The deaths, at first but twenty, have risen to forty per cent. The spleen and and liver are not affected. In the many cases epidemical inflammation of the spleen, or *postula maligna*, has been observed. Quite recently the Siberian plague has broken out also. Of this seventy per cent die in a few hours. A strong disposition to vomit, which cannot be satisfied, a swelling of the belly, pestilential carbuncles, and dark colour of the skin are its unmistakable symptoms. It is Black Death. St. Petersburg papers deny the existence of the plague in the capital, but the official *Northern Post* states it to have broken out at Szoniewo, in the Wahlai Hills, and the description given in the St. Petersburg official *Medical News and Exchange Now*, in which the dissection of the pu ils is especially dwelt upon, shows the malady in its present stage greatly to resemble the plague. In many cases, indeed, it is difficult to distinguish plague from *febris recurrens* at a time when typhoid epidemics are abroad. The disease is apparently on the decrease. Dr. Erichsen, surgeon to the Czar Nicholas, aged seventy-five, died while attending hospital. In Poland, also, an epidemic has broken out. One case at Kole, near Warsaw, is represented in the *Warsaw Gazette* as a *magna spinalis*. Out of five thousand inhabitants in that town there are thirty-six sick and fifteen dead. In Eastern Prussia there are many cases of *meningitis* near Dantzic.

A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE WORKINGS OF THE TERRIBLE DISEASE—SEVENTY PER CENT. OF THE CASES FATAL.

The *Nazione* of Florence publishes the following communication from Dr. Gallige, director of the medical *L'Imparziale*, on the serious epidemic now prevalent in Russia:—"We have received from Dr. Tillour, physician to the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, who has just returned from St Petersburg, some important details respecting the disease now raging in that capital. This malady appears to be neither a fever of an intermittent or continuous nature, nor yet a simple typhoid fever; but it certainly is very virulent and dangerous. According to the opinions of the Russian physicians, it is the same fever that was observed for the first time in Scotland in the year 1819, and denominated in that country the intermittent fever, from the length of the intermissions and the prolonged attacks. This fever is ushered in by cold shivering, altering with remarkable heat (from 40 deg. to 43 deg centigrade, or 100 deg. Fahrenheit), the pulse bearing 130. Great prostration and disorder are observable in the nervous actions, although the state of the mental faculties remains undisturbed; frequent pains are felt in the head and limbs, great pain is also felt in the left hypochondriac region, and an examination of the palpitation and percussion proves the spleen to have enormously decreased in volume. The skin is yellow in color, owing to the liver being likewise affected by the malady. The initiatory attack of the fever lasts from seven to eight days, and terminates with a very copious perspiration. After the first paroxism, an interval occurs of seven or eight days, during which the patient appears almost as well as ever, but on the expiration of that period a second attack manifests itself like the first, but accompanied with still greater prostration. This continues also about seven days, terminating, like the other, with profuse perspiration. Sometimes a third paroxysm declares itself after a further interval of seven days, one of the symptoms being a burning thirst and complete aneurism, and the patient sinks into the most profound state of prostration. The rate of mortality is 8 per cent., and the victims of this malady die during the second attack, usually from a kind of general paralysis, or through serious derangement of the nervous organs, with extreme decomposition of the blood and an enormous increase in the spleen. The liver also becomes greatly enlarged, but the intestines, on the other hand, are either found healthy or else hardly congested. Everything has hitherto failed to shorten the duration of he febrile attacks. Salts of quinine, given in large and small doses, have been quite ineffectual to overcome the attacks characteristic of this malady. In the second paroxysm, in which there is increased prostration of the forces, the most powerful stimulants have been administered—such as musk wine, alcohol, ether, camphor, &c.; but they produce little or no effect. The chief cause of this disease is supposed to be the arrival in St. Petersburg of an immense number of workmen from the neighboring provinces, and even from the most distant towns. It is said there are just now in the capital 43,000 workmen more than the usual number. The consequence of this is that they cannot find work and are obliged to live in unhealthy localities, and to live upon the black bread, which contains this year much more horned rye than in previous years. It has been discovered by chemical analysis that this bread contains one per cent. of horned rye in the flour with which it is made. Thus every working man living on the same may be calculated to eat 100 grains of horned rye per diem. Besides this, the offal, guts, and other animals being no longer slaughtered in St. Petersburg, but at Moscow, whence the meat is despatched ready prepared, the heads, hoofs, feet, and intestines of these animals, which previously formed one of the staple articles of sustenance of the poorer classes, on account of their cheapness, are no longer to be had at St. Petersburg, and the poor are now compelled to live almost exclusively upon the above-mentioned bread, which contains injurious substances, partly contributing to produce the disease in question. The malady is exclusively confined to the poorer classes.

The epidemic is still committing fearful ravages at St. Petersburg. Official returns as to the number of cases have altogether ceased of late; but from the large sums voted by the metropolitan authorities, or supplied by Government, some idea may be formed of the extent and virulence of the malady. Besides 200,000 roubles contributed by the treasury, 400 additional beds have been placed at the disposal of the town, and large subscriptions made by the princes and aristocracy. The town, too, has opened a new hospital at the cost of 60,000 roubles, considerably augmenting at the same time the funds of the various charities, and aiding the convents in the care and reception of the sick. The malady is stated to have broken out originally on the other side of the Ural Mountains, whence it slowly threaded its way towards St. Petersburg, increasing as it went, and culminating at length among the destitute classes of an unhealthy and densely populated capital. In its steady advance towards the west it has now reached the Prussian frontier, and in a milder form, already shown itself in the towns of Konigsberg, Dantzig, and Gumbinnen. In the Waldai hills, to the southwest of St. Petersburg, whole villages are said to have been depopulated.

The British Consul at Washington.

Sir Frederick Bruce has arrived at Washington, and was introduced to President Johnson on the 20th. Expressions of the utmost good will between Great Britain and the United States were exchanged on the occasion. Sir Frederick made the following remarks:—

Mr President,—It is with deep and sincere concern that I have to accompany my first official act with expressions of condolence. On Saturday last the ceremonies that took place to-day were to have been performed, but the gracious intentions of the late lamented President were frustrated by the events which plunged this country into sadness and affliction and which will call forth in Great Britain feelings of horror as well as the most profound sympathy for the victims. It becomes, therefore, my painful duty sir, to present the letter from my sovereign, which I am bearer of, to you as President of the United States, and it is with pleasure that I convey assurances of regard and good will which her majesty entertains towards you, sir, as President of the United States. I am further to express Her Majesty's friendly disposition toward the great nation of which you are Chief Magistrate—her hearty good wishes for its peace, prosperity and welfare. Her Majesty has nothing more at heart than to cultivate those relations of amity and good understanding which have so long and so happily existed between the United States and Great Britain, and it is in the spirit that I am directed to perform the duties of the important and honorable post confided to me. Permit me sir, to say that it shall be the object of my earnest endeavors to carry out my instructions faithfully in that respect and express the hope that you will favorably consider my attempts to meet your approbation, and to give effect to the friendly intentions of the Queen and Her Majesty's Government. I have the honor sir, to place in your hands the letter of credence confided to me by her Majesty.

To which the President replied as follows—Sir Frederick Bruce,—The cordial and friendly sentiments which you have expressed on the part of Her Britannic Majesty give me great pleasure. Great Britain and the United States by the extended and varied forms of commerce between them, the contiguity of a portion of their possessions, and the affinity of their language and laws, are drawn into contrast and intimate intercourse at the same time. They are, from the same causes, exposed to frequent causes of misunderstanding, only to be averted by mutual forbearance. I therefore eagerly are the people of two countries engaged throughout almost the whole world in the pursuit of similar commercial enterprises, accompanied by national rivalries and jealousies, that at first sight it would almost seem as if the two Governments must be enemies, and at best cold and calculating friends. So devoted are the two nations throughout all the most remote territorial and colonial possessions to the principle of civil rights and constitutional liberties, that, on the other hand, the superficial observer might erroneously count upon a continual concert of actions and sympathy amounting to identical interests. Such, however, is not the case with the development and liberty of a considerable portion of the human race; each in its sphere, is subject to difficulties and trials, not participated in by the other. The interests of civilization and humanity require that the two should be friends. I have always known and accepted it as such. Soon after its accession, I went in to the parlour, and found her in a chair, supported by her son Robert. Presently her carriage came up and she was removed to it. She was in a state of tolerable composure at that time, until she reached the door, when glancing at the theatre opposite, she repeated three or four times, "That dreadful house!—that dreadful house!"

Before I myself left, a guard had been stationed at the door of the room in which the remains of the late President were lying. Mrs. Lincoln had been communicated with, to ascertain whether she desired the body to be embalmed or not, and the Secretary of War had issued various orders necessary in consequence of what had occurred.

The Lumber Trade.

We have been furnished with the following views of the present position of the Canada lumber trade by a shrewd business man in this city:—

"There is great danger to the interests of this most important product that holders may become panicky and too anxious to sell, in view of the possible early termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. As most of our producers are relying on the United States market, it is important that they understand a few facts, and act with reference to them.

"First,—It is well known that fully three-fourths of the white pine lumber used in all the eastern markets, is received from Canada; the remainder being principally from Pennsylvania and Michigan, with small quantities from Maine and New York.

"Second,—The supply in dealers' hands throughout New York and the New England States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and farther south, is unprecedently small; the cities of New York and Albany being the only exceptions to this rule.

"Third,—The recent floods in Pennsylvania have swept off very large amounts of logs and ready-made lumber, and as damaged mills and dams that the estimated deficiency of supply from Williamsport and Loch Haven alone will not be less than sixty millions of feet. This will force Philadelphia and some points south to Albany and New York for supplies.

"Fourth,—The Genesee Valley and Black River canals, from which considerable supplies reach Albany, are so destroyed that little, if any, use can be made of them this season.

"Fifth.—The Western and South-western States will need the entire production from all points west of Saginaw—and the largest part of that—and any supplies needed during the year to rebuild the devastated Southern States must come from eastern markets.

"From all these facts the inference is conclusive that, to an extent much greater than usual, the eastern market must rely on Canada for supplies of pine timber; and there can be no doubt that a wise policy on the part of producers, in holding their lumber *at home* till it is called for by dealers from the United States markets, will give them remunerat ve prices for all they have, without the cost of a commission or the risk of depreciated currency. The fact should not be lost sight of that this Province now contains a larger supply of seasoned lumber than usual, and there is not on this continent another considerable supply which is not green and unfit for present use. It should also be borne in mind that, in the general tendency to reduced prices of property which will result from political changes now going on in the United States, any article which is in excessive supply in their market will suffer unusual depreciation. Should the supplies of lumber now here be pushed forward so rapidly, and in advance of immediate wants, they would incur the cost of high freights, and the depreciation, if any, would be on the freights as well as the lumber. But if the stock is firmly held at home there are the best of reasons for believing that it will all be called for before the close of the season, and that this important branch of Canadian industry, instead of meeting the disasters apprehended by many, will prove more productive than for many years past."—*Globe*.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FAMILY.—Mr. Johnson's family reside at present in Nashville, Tennessee, and consists of his wife and four children—two sons and two daughters. His son Robert is twenty-nine, and Andrew Johnson, Jr., is twelve years of age. His two daughters with their families, also reside in Nashville, having been driven from their homes in Eastern Tennessee. One of Mr. Johnson's sons (Charles) a surgeon in the army, was thrown from his horse in 1863, and killed; and Colonel Stover, a son-in-law, commanding the 4th Tennessee infantry, was killed in the battle of Nashville, while gallantly leading his command, on the 18th of December, 1864. Judge Patterson, who is also a son-in-law of the President, lives in Nashville. Mrs. Johnson has been in very delicate health for some time past, and it is probable Mrs. Colonel Stover will preside over the Presidential household.

The Brockville *Recorder* says that Mr. Peter Clow has lost five cows and one hog within the last ten days, by some disease that is prevalent in that neighborhood. The animals only lived about five or six hours after being seized. The bodies do not swell and they die without a struggle.

IMPORTANT FROM BELIZE.

The British Honduras correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing under date the 18th March, states that Maximilian of Mexico had undertaken his first war outside the limits of the empire. Four thousand of the imperial troops had reached La Sal, Yucatan, en route for Bacala in order to attempt the complete conquest of Yucatan and the subjugation or extermination of the Mazeual or Maya Indians. One half of the Mexican force is made up of Belgians, the other of native Mexicans. Their enemies number half a million of Indians, brave, vindictive, patriotic to a fault, and very superstitious. Since the year 1542 the Mexicans have held a small portion of the State of Yucatan. They now seek to take and hold the remainder, with the capital. While the inhabitants of Belize were agitated by the news of this movement, a corps of French officers from Mexico arrived in their town—an event which increased the excitement. The Frenchmen said they were naturalists, journeying on a scientific expedition; but it was feared that their object was more strictly professional in a military point of view.

THE FENIANS AGAIN.

The New York *Herald* of Wednesday says "The Fenian Brotherhood in America has become an established institution. Its object is the independence of Ireland. It numbers half a million of ardent souls, many of whom have been expatriated from their own blooming island by the tyranny and persecution of Great Britain. These men are burning with an implacable hatred of the English government and nerved by an intense devotion to their native land. Their first step will be to seize Canada with an army of one hundred thousand fighting men. The Americans don't want Canada although the English think we do. We have enough soil already. In Canada the Fenians will establish a provisional government, and operate for the deliverance of Ireland. The United States will play the neutral game, precisely like Great Britain in our present contest with the rebels. Under color of armed vessels to cruise against English me chantmen, filling the seas as it were, with Fenian Alabamas and Floridas. This will not be perfectly proper under the president established by Great Britain in building ships to prey on American commerce. This is the present programme of the Fenian brotherhood to secure the independence of Ireland. In conjunction with a large invading force upon the soil of the Emerald Isle, it must work curiously. England will find, before many years, that the neutrality game is one that two nations can play at."

PORT HOPE AFFAIRS.

Messrs. Galt and

YOUR ATTENTION HAS BEEN CHEERFULLY.—Such missives are now all the fashion, over the telegraph wires, and they are good news for some, and bad news to others. For one box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers you pay 25 cents. They cure a cold, hoarseness, sore throat, croup, etc., in a few hours. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

SMALL POX CURED.
SMALL POX CURED.
SMALL POX CURED.

Startling as this announcement may be, it is nevertheless true. Let not skeptics doubt, or refuse the proffered remedy, but rather hail this blessed medicine as a truth, until proved otherwise. This wonderful cure for Small Pox has been tried in over one hundred cases and succeeded in every case. The cure is

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS:

their indication of cure is to draw the poison from the skin, blood and other viscera, and purge it from the system through the bowels. By this means the patient is protected against pitting and eruptions of the skin. There are no other purgative pills or medicines that are safe to administer in cases of Small Pox and other eruptive fevers; the irritation and increased inflammation that a dose of the drastic pills would produce in these cases, and the weakness that would follow, would prove fatal. Radway's Pills will throughly purge, and at the same time heal and soothe all internal eruptions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure for* Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human sys em, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 400 pages 100 illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price Address, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
9-6m 1130 Broadway New York

INFORMATION FREE!

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS,

A GENTLEMEN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge,) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York,

P. S.—Nervous sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable. 8-3ms

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.
Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-4in

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisment in another column.
Peterboro, Feb. 24, 1865. 7-8in

A GOOD THING—TRY IT

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the head and Sick headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Bilious Cholic & Cramps in the stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentry, and Bowel Complaint.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Sudden Colds and sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Neuralgia, Tiedoulourex, & Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, Chilblains, &c

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is also an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains bounds and Bruises. It takes away all pain the moment it is applied.

No family should be without a Bottle of THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Price 25 Cents Per Bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, C. W.,
General Agents for the Canadas,

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm Coulter, and A. W. Kempt; by C. Britton Lindsay, and all medicine dealers.

New Advertisements.

$2000 TO LEND on improved Farms. Apply to
T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Barrister, &c.
Peterborough, April 27, 1865. 17-2in.

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE with every convenience attached, suitable for a large family. For further particulars apply to

T. HASLEHURST,
Examiner Office.
Peterboro', April 26, 1865. 17

For the Spring Trade!

A NEW Stock of SPADES, SHOVELS and HOES, Rakes and other Garden Tools. Wholesale and Retail.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.
Peterborough, April 24, 1865. 17-3in.

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE and premises on the Little Lake, Ashburnham, lately occupied by Henry Calenti, Esquire.

Apply to
DENNISTOUN & SON
Peterborough, 21st April, 1865. 17-3in

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
Of the United Townships of
Minden, Stanhope, Dysart, &c.,

WILL hold the COURT OF REVISION at the residence of Mr. BENJAMIN SAWYERS, Minden Village,

On Monday, the 22nd day of May next,

Commencing at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. All parties interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. McKELVEY,
Township Clerk.
Clerks Office, Minden, April 19th 1865. 17

COURT OF REVISION.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough will be held in the Council Chamber, on Simcoe Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of MAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of which all persons interested will please take notice accordingly.

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.
Peterborough, 26th April, 1865. 17-2in
(*Review* please copy.)

NOTICE.

FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, the Lumber business now carried on in the name of JOHN C. HUGHSON, will be conducted, in Peterborough under the firm of

A. H. CAMPBELL & Co.,

and in Albany, N. Y., under that of John C. Hughson & Co., to whom consignments of Lumber, &c., for sale in the American markets, can be made on such terms as may be agreed upon.

All persons indebted to John C. Hughson are requested to settle their accounts without delay, and thus prevent the necessity of resort to legal proceedings.

Office, McDonald Street, rear of Methodist Church.

Peterborough, 26th April, 1865. 17-3in

VICTORIA L. O. L., No. 180.

THE regular monthly meeting of Victoria Loyal Orange Lodge, No 180, will be held in the Orange Hall, on Wednesday the 3rd day of May, at 7 o'clock A full attendance is requested as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

By order
W. McCULLAGH,
Secretary.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1865. 17

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION
FOR THE UNITED TOWNSHIPS OF
SMITH & HARVEY

Will hold its first sitting for the current year at the TOWN HALL

ON THE 10th DAY OF MAY NEXT,

Commencing at the hour of ten in the forenoon.

CHRIST. BURTON,
Township Clerk.
Smith, April 21st, 1865. 17-2in.

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION
FOR THE
TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE
Will hold its first sitting
On Monday the 15th day of May next,

At the COUNCIL ROOM, in the VILLAGE of KEENE, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk,
Keene, April 22, 1865. 17

TO FARMERS

FOR SALE

400 Bushels of Seed Pease.
500 do do Barley.
400 do do Oats.

THE above mentioned grains have been selected with great care especially for seed
Apply to D SUTHERLAND.
Ashburnham, April 19, 1865. 16-2in

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of LAKEFIELD and vicinity, that he has removed his

Grocery Store
IN LAKEFIELD,

To Heathorn's old stand, where will be found a

Good assortment of Groceries,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Or Farm Produce.

ROBT. GRAHAM.
Lakefield, March 1st, 1865. 49-9

$500 REWARD!

WHEREAS, on the night of the 3rd inst. some evil-disposed person or persons did maliciously set fire to the Workshop of John Britton, the above reward of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid by the Town Council to any one who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the said person or persons.

O. PERRY, Mayor,
March 7, 1865. Town of Peterborough.

WANTED.

A MATRON for the HOME OF THE HOMELESS, about to be established in Peterboro. Applications with testimonials of character and qualifications to be sent to the Secretary,

Mrs. F. W. HAULTAIN.
Peterboro, April 9th, 1865. 15

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY!

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Have now received their supply of

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the public. In addition to their former business they have opened a

MILLINERY & MANTLE SALOON,

In which will be found

A select assortment of PARIS AND LONDON BONNETS, the latest styles in MANTLES AND JACKETS, and a large stock of STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, STRAW AND JET ORNAMENTS, &c. &c.

This Department is under the management of a FIRST CLASS MILLINER, of taste and experience, and Ladies may depend upon having everything connected with it made up in the NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

W. G. T. & Co. respectfully invite inspection of these goods, which will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞Ladies furnishing their own material can have any article of Millinery made up at reasonable rates.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.,
April 26, 1865. (17) George Street, Peterborough.

SPRING GOODS!

We have just received, and are now selling at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, the newest styles of

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Parasols and Dress Goods,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

We would call particular attention to our Stock of

Cloths, Casimers, Doeskins, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Federatian Cloths, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

As we have secured the services of an Experienced Cutter—Customers can have clothing made to order, in the newest style, at the shortest notice, at the lowest possible price, and warranted to fit.

I. ROBINSON & Co.
Peterborough, April 25, 1865. 17-8in.

SPRING GOODS!

The subscriber is now receiving a rich Stock of Spring and Summer

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

Which he will offer at very moderate prices, and to which he respectfully invites attention.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, April 11, 1865. 15

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE!

JOHN ERSKINE

Respectfully intimates that he has now received a fresh supply of

Berlin Wool, Canvas, Floss, Silk, Knitting and Crochet Pins, Tatting Needles, Pearl Beads, Chenille Tassels, Cushion Tassels, Commenced Matts and Slipper Patterns, Traced Edgings, &c.

Prints, Ginghams, White and Grey Cottons, Stripe Shirtings, &c., all of which are considerably lower in price.

Fancy Dress Goods, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery and Gloves, Leather Bags, and a full assortment of Small-wares.

Tweeds, Shirts, Ties, Collars, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Peterboro, April 12, 1865. 15-2in

Splendid Assortment of Spring & Summer Goods

JUST ARRIVING AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

A choice lot of Dress Goods at 7½d per yard.

Dress Goods of every style in Muslins, Barèges, Delaines, Challies, Belzerines, Lustres, Coburgs, &c., &c.

Ladies and Children's Mantles, a great variety, as low as 4s 3d.

New and elegant designs in Shawls at very low prices.

All the new shapes in Straw Hats and Bonnets, (prices commencing at 1s.)

Choice Flowers, Plumes, Straw and other ornaments.

A large assortment of Ribbons, (Pure Silk Bonnet Ribbons as low as 7½d per yard.)

Parasols, Pagoda and other shapes, in plain and fancy colors, very cheap.

A very large lot of Prints, colors warranted, ranging from 8d per yard upwards.

Ladies Gloves, white, black and colored Kids, Silk, Union, Thread, &c.

Gents Gloves of every description.

A very large assortment of Hosiery.

A few cases of Ladies Collars and Cuffs. Ties, Veils, Hair Nets, (as low as 2½d each,) Handkerchiefs, Frillings, Bonnet fronts at 4d each, Muslins and edgings.

Also, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Braids, Laces, Belts, Buckles, Satchels; and Fancy Goods of every description.

Grey Cottons from 6d per yard, Shirtings, Denims, Tickings, &c., very low.

A large lot of Summer Cloths, as low as 1s 3d, per yard.

Being the first Spring Goods imported by the Montreal House, the entire stock is new.

Best Groceries &c., at low prices always on hand.

JAMES W. DUNNET.
Peterborough, April, 1865. 15

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of Galway and Cavendish, will be held at the House of Mr. Samuel Wiley, Lot No. 26, Concession A, of said Municipality,

On Monday, the 24th day of April next,

At the hour of TEN o'clock, a. m. Interested persons will please govern themselves accordingly.

WILLIAM LEESON.
Township Clerk.
Galway, March 17th, 1865. 12-4in

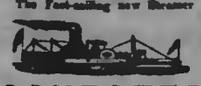
Otonabee Mills.

THE above Mills having been very much impeded in their working during the past winter by the unusual quantity of anchor ice in the river, the subscriber is glad to be able to inform his friends and customers that they are now working freely, and that proper attention will, as heretofore, be paid to gristing and custom work; and cash paid for good Spring or Fall Wheat.

R. D. ROGERS.
Ashburnham, March 14th, 1865. 11-3in

DAILY COMMUNICATION
WITH ROCHESTER.

The Fast-sailing new Steamer

1865.  1865.

ROCHESTER!

CAPT. GREENWOOD,

WILL, until further notice, run as follows:

Leaving Port Hope.....at 9 30 a. m
Cobourg ..... 10 30 a. m.
Colborne..... 12 00 m.

Direct for Rochester, arriving there in time to connect with the New York Central Railroad for Niagara Falls, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Syracuse, Buffalo, Chicago, and other points East and West.

Passengers from the West via Grand Trunk Railroad, will take the Steamer at Cobourg; from the East will take the Steamer at Colborne.

For further information, enquire of A. Cochrane, Port Hope; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg or J. Keeler, Colborne.

RETURNING—Will leave Charlotte every night (Sundays excepted) at 10.00, P. M., direct for Port Hope.

G. S. DAINTRY,
Proprietor.
Cobourg, April 4th 1865. 15-tf

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH"

Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

FOR LINDSAY.

Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.

The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually.

Lumber Merchants wishing to have their Rafts towed will please notify at once.

JAMES WALLIS.
Peterboro', April 17, 1865. 16

THE COURT OF REVISION

FOR revising and correcting the Assessment Roll of the Township of Dummer, will be held at the

TOWN HALL, DUMMER
On Monday the 1st of May, 1865.
At ten o'clock, forenoon.

Parties interested will please take notice.

J. T. WHITE,
Township Clerk.
Warsaw, April 10th, 1865. 15

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION
FOR THE
TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE
Will hold its first sitting
On Monday the fifteenth of May next,

At the Council Room in the village of Keene, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.
Keene, April 18th, 1865. 16-4in.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE
COURT OF REVISON!
For the Township of North Monaghan, will be held at the Town Hall, on MONDAY the 1st day of MAY, 1865, at the hour of ten o'clock, a. m.

WILLIAM WOOD,
Township Clerk.
Monaghan, April 12, 1865. 15-3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOSEPH GRAHAM, an Insolvent.

THE creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact, the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

RICHARD HOWDEN, Assignee.
Dated at the Village of Millbrook in the County of Durham, this 13th day of February, A. D. 1865. 15

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, } In the County
COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, } Court of the County of Peterborough. In the matter of William Armstrong, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed, in the office of this Court, a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on Wednesday, the seventh day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, under the said Act.

W. ARMSTRONG.
Dated at Peterborough this 28th day of March, A. D., 1865. 13-td

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of ROBERT TANNER, late of the Town of Peterborough, deceased, are hereby required to make payment thereof forthwith to the undersigned administrators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the deceased are likewise requested to furnish the particulars thereof to the Administrators in order that the same may be examined and adjusted.

E. CHAMBERLEN, } *Executors.*
Wm. CUMMING. }
Peterboro, March 27, 1865: 13

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid purchasing or having anything to do with three notes of hand made in my favor by one Wm. Jarvis, each bearing date 24th September, 1864, and payable respectively—1st, $20, payable in 12 months after date; 2nd, $20, payable 2 years after date; the 3d, $10, payable 2½ years after date. Said notes having passed into the possession of Andrew Bell, Gull River, as collateral security, and he now refuses to account in any way for the same.

ZACHARIA COLE.
Minden, April 4, 1865. 15

One Hundred Dollars
REWARD.

WHEREAS, on the night of the seventh day of December last, the property of Robert Morrison, Esquire, of the Township of Dummer, was wantonly and maliciously damaged and destroyed by some person or persons unknown, the above reward is hereby offered by the Corporation of the County of Peterboro, for such information as shall lead to the conviction of the guilty parties.

By order, R. D. ROGERS,
Warden.
Peterborough, Jan. 30, 1865.

$50 REWARD.

MR. MORRISON has added $50 to the above reward, which will make the whole $150.

PAINTING & GRAINING

DONE BY

W. N. KENNEDY,
HUNTER STREET.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Cox & Davidson, as Steamboat and Steamers, in the Town of Peterborough, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities of the late firm and all debts due to the same will be settled by Mr. Cox, who continues the business on his own account.

Dated at Peterborough, this Sixth day of April, 1865. 15

GEO. A. COX.
J. IRVINE DAVIDSON.

A CARD.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks to the numerous friends and customers of the late firm for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them since commencing business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same on his own behalf. The stock will be found complete in all its branches. In Stationery, a large assortment of

FOOLSCAP,
Note and Letter Papers,
PLAIN AND RULED.

FOREIGN NOTE ENVELOPES, PENS AND INK.

School and Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, Church Services, Hymn Books, &c.

Prices will be found low, and strict attention given as heretofore to give his customers every satisfaction.

GEO. A. COX.
Peterborough April 6th, 1865. 15-4in

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Melville Millar and John Bertram, under the firm of Millar & Bertram, carrying on business as Hardware Merchants in Peterborough, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The liabilities of the late firm, and all debts due to the same will be settled by Mr. Millar, who continues the business on his own account.

(Signed) MELVILLE MILLAR.
JOHN BERTRAM.

Dated, Peterborough,
1st day of April, 1865.

N. B.—With reference to the above, Mr. Millar would respectfully request all parties indebted to the late firm, (either by note or book account,) to call at once and arrange the same, as the terms of dissolution necessitate an early settlement.

A CARD.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks to the numerous friends and customers of the late firm, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them for the past three years, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same on his own behalf.

The large and varied stock of

GENERAL HARDWARE,
IRON AND STEEL,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

Together with every variety of

Carpenters' and Mechanics' Tools,
Shoemaker's Findings, &c. &c. &c.

Will be kept complete as heretofore, with constant additions as required.

Prices will be kept on the lowest possible scale, and strict attention paid as heretofore, to give his customers every satisfaction.

MELVILLE MILLAR,
George Street,
Peterboro, April 1, 1865. 14-3

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing, under the name of Whyte, Hamilton & Co., in the Town of Peterborough, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the Twenty-third day of February last.

All debts due to the firm are to be paid to John Whyte, who will settle the claims due by the late firm.

JOHN WHYTE,
WILLIAM HAMILTON.
Dated the 7th of March, 1865. 10

A CARD.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

THE Subscribers in returning thanks to their numerous friends in and around Peterborough, for the liberal patronage they have received for the past 8 years, beg to say that although they have dissolved partnership the business will still be carried on by them in all its branches, as heretofore, in the same premises. Mr. Whyte carrying on the Agricultural department, and Mr. Hamilton the Machine department.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.
JOHN WHYTE.
Peterborough, March 5 10

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Whyte, Hamilton & Co., by Note or Book Account will please call and settle the same forthwith, as all debts not paid before the 30th of April next, will be placed in suit for collection.

JOHN WHYTE.
Peterborough, March 7, 1865. 10

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Common Law Partnership of Messrs. FAIRBAIRN & DUMBLE was this day dissolved.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN.
D. W. DUMBLE.
March 30, 1865.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
ATTORNEY, &c.
Peterborough, C. W.

COURT OF REVISION.
ASHBURNHAM.

THE Court of Revision for the village of Ashburnham for the current year will be held at the Town Hall of said village, on Monday the 15th day of May, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

All interested parties will please take notice.

JAS. STRATTON,
Clerk
Ashburnham, April 4, 1865. 15

Notice to Farmers.

ANY Farmer wishing to grow FLAX can be supplied with any quantity of Seed by applying to the undersigned, who will be prepared to furnish the seed at cost price, and will buy the produce at prices ranging from 12 to 16 dollars per ton. By the growth of Flax, Farmers can realize from forty to fifty dollars per acre, which will pay far better than Wheat. Farmers wanting seed will hand in their names as soon as possible, at my office.

HENRY CALCUTT,
Brewer.
Ashburnham, April 1, 1865. 13-tf

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
9-6m 1130 Broadway New York.

MELODEON
AND
COTTAGE ORGAN EMPORIUM,
PETERBORO, C. W.

Estey's Perfect Melodeon
AND
COTTAGE ORGAN.
ESTABLISHED 1864.
FORMERLY ESTEY & GREEN.

The only Manufactory in this Country of the Perfect Melodeon and Cottage Organ with Patent Bass Damper, Patent Harmonic Attachment, and Patent Manual Sub-Bass.

These inimitable instruments have won their way to public confidence purely on their merits, and not by force of extensive advertising and purchased recommendations. With our increased facilities for manufacture, we are still unable to meet the extraordinary demand made upon us; but we hope soon to be able to fill all orders promptly.

Some of the points of superiority claimed for our instruments, are these:—

1st.—Smooth, steady and pipe-like quality of tone.

2nd.—Great delicacy of touch and promptness of action; producing, when desired, a low, sweet, lute-like tone, unequalled by any other instrument of the class.

3d.—The Patent Bass Damper, which enables the performer to swell the treble without increasing the volume of the bass; or, by drawing the Stop, to swell the notes by the action of the foot.

4th.—The Patent Harmonic Attachment. An ingenious octave coupler, which doubles the power of the Instrument without increasing its size or the number of reeds.

5th.—The Patent Manual Sub-Base, which are played with the ordinary keys and controlled by a stop. This new and valuable invention requires no extra room and serves as a substitute for the Pedal Bass, and can be used by an ordinary performer.

6th.—The Knee-Stop, in the Cottage Organ, which swells or diminishes the tone by a slight movement of the left knee, without interfering with the action of the feet,—having this advantage over the Automatic Swell that the volume of tone may be readily increased without extraordinary effort, and diminished without waiting for the change in the actions of the bellows.

Our recently constructed Cottage Organ, without the attachments, is unsurpassed by any Reed Organ or Harmonium of the size: but, with the Harmonic Attachment and Manual sub-base, it is pronounced by competent judges to be far superior to any other instrument of the class in the world. Its power, sweetness, and variety of tone, simplicity of construction and ease of management, recommend it to every one as being all that is claimed for it, both for the parlor and the church.

The Harmonic Organ, for Churches and Public Halls, has a fine, powerful Pedal Base, with independent reeds: and, with the Harmonic Attachment, is believed to be the most powerful Reed Organ made, being nearly equal to a pipe organ of three times its cost.

All our Instruments are made in the most thorough manner, and warranted in every respect

JOS. R. WALTON,
Agent.
Peterborough, Jan. 1865. 4

Rev. A. C. Rose, of Troy, N.Y. says:—These give the value of *five Melodeons in one.* The ease of touch and promptness of action are unrivalled. It can be played with all the sweetness of the lute or Æolian harp, and changed in an instant to its full power, nearly equal to a twelve stop organ.

All orders addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Peterboro.
Jan 7th, 1865.

TESTIMONIALS.

JAMES BROWN, Esq., M. D.

Peterboro, October 20th, 1864.

I am happy to inform you that after the most persevering and testing trial for some weeks of the Cottage and Parlor Organ, we like it better every day. It is remarkable for variety of tone and power, and several of the best judges here say it is unequalled by any instrument of the kind (with double reed) they have ever heard You can so control and command all its parts, as to passe ally and rapidly from the softest tones of the Harp, Lute or Piano, to the rich full swell of a large Organ. It is easily played by child or adult, and is already a very great favorite with us. Its compact structure, ingenious combination of power with the new and beautiful Harmonic attachment and Manual Sub-bass are greatly admired and are highly creditable to the maker, Estey, of Vermont. I think it is peculiarly adapted for Church Music.

EDW. F. CROWLE, A. M. &c.

Sherbian Villa Seminary, Peterboro, Dec. 1864.

We are delighted with the Cottage Organ with Harmonic attachment and Manual Sub-bass. We prefer it to any instrument of the kind we have ever seen; its tone, sweet and harmonious in the parlor, possesses sufficient power for a church.

REV. J. C. SLATER.

Wesleyan Parsonage, Millbrook, Jan. 1865.

I have much pleasure in testifying my entire satisfaction of the Cabinet Organ, purchased from you, as an instrument possessing superior qualitities in sweetness, variety and strength, to anything of the kind I have ever seen. Two experienced musicians who have examined it, concur with me in recommending it as a perfect instrument adapted to Church or Parlor.

GEO. A. NORRIS, M. D., Recording Steward of the Wesleyan Church, Omemee.

Omemee, July, 1864.

In reply to your inquiries as to the Harmonic Organ, purchased from you for our church, we have to express our highest satisfaction; in purity and sweetness of tone as well as volume of sound, it is all that can be reasonably expected.

Peterborough, Dec. 20th, 1864.

MR. J. R. WALTON.—Having examined and played upon the Parlor Organs sold by you, and manufactured by Mr. Estey. I have great pleasure in pronouncing them a first class instrument, The Harmonic attachment and manual Sub-base being a very great improvement and well worthy the patronage of the Musical public. Yours truly,

A. T. HEATHFIELD,
Organist of St. John's Church,
Peterborough.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to notify his customers and the public generally that he has **REMOVED** to the store formerly occupied by ALEX. McNEIL, one door north of A. Stewart's Store Depot, where he will keep on hand a good stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,
Crockery, Wines and Liquors, Flour and Provisions.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

L. GLOVER

N. B.—The subscriber would also remind those indebted to him by Note or Book Account that to save costs they had better make immediate payment. L. G.
Peterboro, April 19, 1865. 16

Military School.

CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Service Militia, desirous of obtaining admission to either of the Schools of Military Instruction, are required to make application in writing for such purpose, through the Brigade Major of the Division wherein they reside.

Applicants must state their age, residence Post Office address and native country, and transmit with their application a certificate from a Clergyman or Magistrate in the locality where they live as to moral character.

W. POWELL, Lt. Col.,
D. A. G. M., U. C.
Adjutant General's Office,
Quebec, March 4th, 1865. 11-13in

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of six thousand dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $6000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County.

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $6000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $600 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment roll of the said Municipality, being for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three was $2,786,683.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $6000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of thirty-one sinetieths of a mill in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same, upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $6000, and so much the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each; and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 10 years at the farthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum, per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of thirty-one sinetieths of a mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the rateable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 24th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at its Council Chamber in the Court House, in the said County, on Thursday, the 22nd day of June, 1865, at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed) WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk.
Peterborough, February 17th, 1865. 8-18in

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$60.00 to	$150.00
Ladies' Gold Enameled Case Watches	50.00	90.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	30.00	70.00
Gents' Gold Watches, detailed time	70.00	150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25.00	60.00
Gold Plated Watches Enameled for Ladies	30.00	60.00
Diamond Rings	50.00	100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10.00	20.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4.00	8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00	10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5.00	20.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4.00	10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4.00	8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	4.00	8.00
Mosaic, Jet Lava and Fancy stone ear drops	4.00	8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4.00	8.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2.00	10.00
Gold Pen and Vest Watch Keys	2.50	7.00
Pen and Vest Ribbon Slides	1.50	5.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	5.00	10.00
Gold Thimbles, Needle, etc	4.00	7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00	8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5.00	10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	3.00	10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Carved Gold Rings	4.00	11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	5.00	15.00
California Diamond Rings	5.00	10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	6.00	15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameos, Pearl, etc.	4.00	12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00	10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	4.00	10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6.00	15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20.00	30.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	30

Poetry.

PRISON POETRY.

Prison philanthropy is going mad in England, where criminals are frequently better housed and fed than honest poverty. An Inspector going through one of the prisons the other day came across the following lines written on a slate belonging to a prisoner under sentence of penal servitude for the second time, and who has repeatedly been convicted besides. He sends them for publication to the London *Times:*

"I cannot take my walks abroad,
I'm under lock and and key;
And much the public I applaud,
For all their care of me.
I've more than others I deserve—
In fact much less than more;
Yet I have food while others starve,
Or beg from door to door.
The lowest pauper in the street
Half naked I behold;
While I am clad from head to feet,
And covered from the cold.
Throughout is there are who scarce can tell
Where they may lay their head;
But I've a warm and well aired cell,
A bath, good books, good bed.
While they are fed on workhouse fare,
And grudged their scanty food;
Three times a day my meals I get,
Sufficient, wholesome, good.
Then to the British public, health,
Who all our care relieves,
And while they treat us as they do
"They'll never want for thieves."

Varieties.

A REBEL GIRL ON UNION.

The following letter was captured among the effects of Hood's army, so the story goes. There is a good deal of music in it.

Nashville, Jan. 20, 1865.

Dear brother Tom—I wrote to you some six months ago, and feel quite uneasy about you, as not a line has reached me since your letter last June. I now repeat to you that matters and things are getting worse every day. You will be astonished to hear that your friends of the female denomination are dropping off every day. Yes, dropping off too, into the arms of the ruthless invader. Just think of it! Mollie, the uncongenial, who used to parade that large Beauregard breastpin, and who used to sing "Maryland, my Maryland" with so much pathos, was married four months ago to a Federal with but one bar on his shoulder. Sallie, who used to sleep with the "Bonnie Blue Flag" under her pillow; who looked daggers and pistols at the invaders; who would not speak to her schoolmates, N—— and C——, because they received and treated Federal officers with due politeness, she too is gone—yes, married to a Federal officer with two bars! Sue, the historical one, who carried the glittering stiletto in her belt, who was going to imitate in Charlotte Corday and assassinate somebody for her country's sake, she, too, has gone the way of all flesh, and married an officer with that detestable eagle on his shoulder. And now, pull out your handkerchief, and prepare for the worst, my poor brother Tom. Your old sweetheart, Anna, the one to whom you dedicated your sweetest verses, and whose melodious voice so often mingled with yours in days of yore, who defied both Generals and the whole 15th army corps, who was sent first South then North, but upon whose rebellious temperament no climatorial change could have the least influence, she, too, has hauled down the stars and bars, and is about to surrender at discretion. I should not have believed this, but to convince myself I passed her house the other night with a gentleman who protects us during your absence, on purpose to find out the state of her political sentiments from her musical programme.

Take it like a man, Tom! for I must tell you that I heard very distinctly the words of "Rally 'round the flag," and the "Union forever," sung in her best style, with a glorious tenor voice mingling with it.

Poor brother Tom! You know I considered her always the Gibraltar of the South, and now when she surrenders, I must think that the Confederacy has gone up. You had better come home immediately, and look to your interests in that quarter, and perhaps it may not be too late yet to produce a favorable change in your favor. Tell the boys down in Dixie, if they do not return soon they will not find a single girl or widow below conscript age in these parts, as the watch word now seems to be "*Semve qui peut*," which means "Marry who you can." My principles are unchanged, and I am as true to the South as ever. We have a captain boarding with us, *merely* by the way of protection, who appears to be *rather* a clever fellow for a Federal. He takes a sly glance at me at the table sometimes, but of course I do not return it. You know me too *well* for that. Let me hear from you soon, and believe me ever. Your loving sister, MARIE.

P.S. I—Do you think it would be a violation of my Southern principles to take an occasional ride for my health with the captain? He has such a nice horse and buggy. You know there can be no possible harm in that.

P. S. II. That impertinent fellow actually squeezed my hand as he helped me out of the buggy this evening. We had such a delightful ride. I want you to come home and protect me, Tom as I don't like to live this way much longer.

P. S. III. If ever I should marry a Yankee, (but you know my principles too well for that,) I would do it merely as the humble instrument to avenge the wrongs of my poor oppressed country. Little peace should he find by day or night; thorns should be planted in his couch; his dreams should be of Holofernus, and my dry goods bill as long as the International Revenue law.

P. S. IV. Come home, brother Tom, and take the amnesty oath for two months, or thereabouts. I want to tell you a secret! On due consideration I have come to the determination to make a martyr of myself! Yes, brother Tom, I am going to marry the captain on patriotic principals.

A lady condemning the wearing of moustaches, declared: "It is one of the fashions I set my face against!"

To prevent the kitchen door from creaking, keep a servant girl whose beau comes to see her of an evening.

'INTERESTING EVENTS,' are occasions when a nurse takes absolute possession of the house, and the husband has to sleep on the sofa. Babies are the tyrants of the world. The Emperor must walk softly—baby sleeps. Monarchs must hush his nascent requiem—baby sleeps. Phidias must drop his hammer and chisel—baby sleeps. Demosthenes be dumb—baby sleeps.

BUGS.—The "death-ticking" in the wall or the bedstead is a solemn warning of death [to the bugs], and dreaded by many; and yet the insect so called has a great fancy for old walls and old bedsteads [and tender young folks. The only remedy we can name for this, is to keep your bed and bedsteads clean.]

GOLD PENS

FOR THE MILLION!

PENS TO SUIT THE HAND, AND PRICES TO SUIT THE POCKET.

THE BEST

Gold Pens in the World!

ON receipt of the following sums, we will send, by mail, or as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens, selecting the same according to the description, namely:

GOLD PENS, IN SILVER PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS,

For $1 No. 2 pen; for $1 25 No. 3 pen; for $1 50 No. 4 pen; for $2 No. 5 pen; for $2 25 No. 6 pen.

These pens are stamped THE IMPERIAL PEN, and are well finished and fine writing Gold Pens, with good aridum points, although they are unwarranted, and cannot be exchanged

Warranted Gold Pens.

Our name (AMERICAN GOLD PEN Co., N. Y.,) is stamped on all our 1st quality Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident. Our second quality Pens, are stamp'd THE NATIONAL PEN, with the initials of our firm (A. G. P. Co.,) and are carefully made, having the same points as our first quality Pens, the only great difference being in the quality of the Gold.

GOLD PENS, 1st AND 2nd QUALITY IN SOLID SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $2 00 a No. 1 pen 1st quality, or a No. 2 pen 2nd quality.
For $2 25 a No. 2 pen 1st quality, or a No 3 pen 2nd quality.
For $2 25 a No. 3 pen 1st quality, or a No. 4 pen 2nd quality.
For $3 50 a No. 4 pen 1st quality, or a No. 5 pen 2nd quality.
For $4 50 a No. 5 pen 1st quality, or a No. 6 pen 2nd quality.
For $5 50 a No. 6 pen 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SOLID SILVER OR GOLD-PLATED EBONY DESK HOLDERS and MOROCCO CASES.

For $2 25 a No. 3 pen 1st quality, or a No. 4 pen 2nd quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 pen 1st quality, or a No. 5 pen 2nd quality.
For $3 50 a No. 5 pen 1st quality, or a No. 6 pen 2nd quality.
For $4 00 a No. 6 pen 1st quality.
For $5 50 a No 7 pen. For $6 75 a No 8 pen. For $12 00 a No. 12 pen; all first quality.

Our pens rank throughout the country as equal if not superior to any gold pens manufactured. Not only for their writing qualities but durability and elegant finish. The greatest care is used in their manufacture, and none are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill can detect.

Parties in ordering must specify the name, number and quality in all instances and whether stiff or limber, course or fine.

TO CLUBS.

A discount of 12 per cent will be allowed on sums of $15, if sent to one address, at one time; 15 per cent. on $25; 20 per cent. on $40.

All remittances by mail, Registered, are at our risk. To all who enclose 20 cents extra for registering, we guarantee the safe delivery of the goods.

Circulars of all our new styles, with engravings of exact sizes, and prices, sent upon receipt of stamp if desired. Pens repointed for 50 cents by mail.

Stationers and Jewelers are requested to correspond with us as we can offer them GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

Address,

AMERICAN GOLD PEN CO.
4-3mos. No. 200 Broadway, N.Y.

Flax Seed.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining Flax Seed are requested to apply to the undersigned forthwith.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr.,
Sec. & Treas. P. A. Society.
Peterborough, March 16, 1865. 11-3in

A Word to Young Men.

The man who would prefer one dollar to two, would by common consent be voted a lunatic and void of good sense. Yet there are hundreds of young men working for a salary of Two Hundred Dollars, and even less, when they might by devoting a few months to obtaining a Business Education, at a small expense, fit themselves for situations where their services would command twice or thrice that amount. The place where such an education can be obtained at a Cheaper rate than anywhere else in this Province, is

THE LONDON
Commercial College
THE SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION
PURSUED IN
The Actual Business Department
OF THIS COLLEGE

Is practised nowhere else, and by it the student can obtain a thoroughly *Practical Knowledge* of every kind of business transactions in one-half the time required by any other means. The Proprietor has determined to extend the *special advantages* enjoyed by those entering before the 1st of April, to those who enter *during* that month also. Therefore all persons *PURCHASING SCHOLARSHIPS before the FIRST of MAY*, will be presented with a Complete set of TEXT and BLANK BOOKS for the ENTIRE COMMERCIAL COURSE, (Cash Price, Seven Dollars) or for $3 additional, a full supply of Books and Stationery. Full instruction in Phonography, Drawing, Painting and Telegraphing is given at a very low rate.

Good Board can be obtained for Two Dollars per week.

Full instruction is given when desired, (without extra charge) in all the branches required to obtain a First Class Certificate for teaching Common School.

Life Scholarship for Gents....$30 in advance
do do. Ladies....$20 do

☞ To any one sending us post paid, the address of ten persons who would like to receive our circular, we will forward full instructions in one of the most *Pleasing and Useful Arts* of the present age; one which will be a constant source of enjoyment and profit.

For circular or other information address

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College.
LONDON C. W.

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED
Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz;

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, New York.
March 16, 1865. 11-6m

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 3

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
409 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $475.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES,
AND
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price. Fine ALBUMS made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits (f eminent Americans, &c. &c. is about

100 Major-Generals, 350 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals, 130 Divines,
275 Colonels, 125 Authors,
100 Lieut-Colonels, 40 Artists,
250 Other Officers, 125 Singe,
75 Navy Officers, 50 Prom. Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
3,000 Copies of works of Art,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. dc

Wm. N. KENNEDY
HAS
GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER
ON HAND.

J. R. Walton's Column.

J. R. WALTON,
Insurance, House & Land Agent.

ALL business trusted to him will be promptly attended to.

OFFICE OVER G. W. ROBINSON'S STORE, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.

Dec. 1st, 1863. 49

SCOTTISH
Provincial Assurance Co.
ESTABLISHED, 1825.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL, One Million Sterling.
INVESTED IN CANADA, over $450,000.

Sums Ass'd under Current Life Policies	£2,200,000 Stg
Accumulated Fund	403,630 "
Annual Income	107,920 "
Amo'nt proposed for Assurance, 1863, under 1063 applications	457,235 "

CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE,—Place D'Armes, Montreal.

A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
Secretary for Canada.

ATTENTION is directed to the rate of premiums adopted by this Company, which will compare favorably with that of any other institution in Canada. Investments of Company's funds to the large amount of nearly five hundred thousand dollars have been completed in Canada; and as all business transactions are finally disposed of in the Province, the Scottish Provincial offers all the facilities presented by a purely local Company, while it possesses the additional advantage of a large capital, and an influential and responsible body of shareholders in Great Britain.

Policies effected on or before 31st January next will receive a full year's bonus over those effected thereafter.

PETERBOROUGH:
J. R. WALTON, AGENT.
November 25, 1863. 48

PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CANADA.

Head Office,—Toronto Street, Toronto.

FIRE! MARINE!

DIRECTORS:

Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., President.
Lewis Moffatt, Esq., Vice-President,
Hon. George Crawford, M. L. C.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq.
Geo. Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
John Cameron, Esq.,
A. M. Smith, Esq., M. P. P.,
Chris. Robinson, Esq.,
W. J. McDonell, Esq.,
C. J. Campbell, Esq.,
Manager & Secretary,—James S. Crocker, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary,—Donough O'Brien, Esq.,
Solicitors,—Messrs. Duggan & Burns,
Bankers,—Commercial Bank of Canada.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
November, 1863. 49

21 BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE.

KNOWN as Park Lot No. 7, adjoining the property of Wm. Clurton, Esq., near the Little Lake. Terms to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to

J. R. WALTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Dec. 1, 1863. 49

FOR SALE CHEAP,
AND ON LIBERAL TERMS!

LOT No. 9, 5th con. Township of Douro, 107 Acres of good Land, 70 acres cleared with a good Frame Dwelling, just new, and good office buildings, with three wells of water on the premises. Situate about six miles from Peterborough. For further particulars apply to

JOS. R. WALTON,
Insurance Agent.
Peterborough, May 9th, 1864. 19

For Sale.

A BRICK HOUSE and LOT for sale, one and a half stories high, situated on London street, West of George street, Town of Peterborough. For particulars apply to

J. R. WALTON.
House and Insurance Agent
Peterboro, March 28, 1865. 13.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have, furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 6th, 1864. 51tf

A HINT
TO THE
WORTHY CITIZENS OF CANADA.
BE WARNED IN TIME.

ALL parties purchasing my Pills and Ointment for their several complaints are respectfully warned against purchasing either Pills or Ointment purporting to be my preparations, that have a *United States Stamp around the Boxes and Pots.* There is no Treaty between the people of the States and the Home Government, therefore an United States Stamp does not protect my preparations. There are no stamps upon my Canadian style of Pills or Ointment, coming from the United States. I rely only for protection on the water mark in book of directions around each Box or Pot. Before you purchase them, see that *there are no U. S. Stamps* upon the Box of Pills or Ointment. Purchase none that have United States stamps on.

. HOLLOWAY,
46 Maiden Lane.

GO TO
WM. N. KENNEDY'S
FOR YOUR
WINDOW BLINDS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 20th March, 1865.

ABOUT 20,000 acres of land in Enniskillen and other Townships in the neighborhood of the Oil Region, in the Counties of Lambton and Kent, U. C., will be sold by public Auction, on THURSDAY, the FOURTH of MAY next, at Alexander's Hotel, Sarnia, terms cash in full at the time of sale, without conditions of settlement.

Lists of the lots for sale can be seen at the Registry, and Post Offices in the Counties, or had on application to the Department.

A. CAMPBELL,
15-6in *Commissioner.*

Agricultural.

WORK FOR APRIL.

The *tug* of farm work begins this month. First comes the care of fences. These should be kept in thorough order, that there may be no danger of unruly cattle breaking in on growing crops. It is a good plan to renew a portion of the fencing on a farm year by year, so that it may all undergo a constant process of renovation. A common evil in early spring, is letting cattle and horses upon meadows and pastures, while the ground is wet and springy. Avoid this by all means. It injures the root of grass, and while there is but little feed, only tantalizes the stock, and makes dry food distasteful. As soon as meadows are tolerably dry, loose and projected stones should be picked off, and the land rolled. In these days of mowing machines, it is desirable to get meadows as clean and smooth as possible. Stumps should be got rid of, brush exterminated, and small hillocks levelled down. Let bare spots be re-seeded, and the whole top dressed with fine well-rotted manure, unless indeed this was done last fall, the preferable plan. Put in force old Richard's advice this month: "Plough deep while sluggards sleep." Of all operations on the farm plowing most needs to be done well. Eschew all slovenly skim-faced work. Let teams be well cared for, grooming and attention generally. They should be gradually brought to hard work, so as to harden to it. Horses are very apt to get collar and harness galls in the spring; guard against this. A dutch collar is often very useful, to change the bearing and prevent wounds.

Clover may still be sown either alone or on winter grain. Give it a dressing of plaster. Various crops of oats, and barley are much affected by the time the seed is got into the ground. Sow as early as the state of the land will permit. Pull out red root and cockle from among the wheat. New milch cows and their calves will require attention. To rear calves, they must be kept clean and comfortable, fed regularly with nutricious food, and sudden changes of food avoided. They do best when they are weaned early. Lambs must be cared for, and needless exposure guarded against. The yearling ewes must not be neglected. Manure heaps should be turned over, compost arrangements made, and well-rotted dung that may be on hand carted out. Orchards and shade trees may be planted out as soon as the weather and land are favorable. Trees heeled in last fall, may be delayed longer than trees left in the ground until the buds are swollen. Rainy days this month, should be improved in cleaning out cellars, putting tools in order, greasing waggons, oiling harness, preparing seeds, squaring up account books, and reviewing plans for the busy season. In the garden, as well as on the farm, there will be enough to do this month. Early potatoes and peas should be planted as soon as the ground is free from frost.—Rake off the coarse litter from asparagus beds, fork in fine manure, and give it a dressing of salt. The beginning of April is early enough to start the hot-bed for family gardens in it is climate Cold frames and hand glasses, will be found useful in starting and protecting tender plants. Remove the covering from strawberries, grapes, and plant out cuttings of currants, gooseberries, &c. Early in the spring is the best time for setting out strawberries. If properly done they will bear a little the same season. Draining, manuring path-making pruning and transplanting should all be attended to as early as possible. In the garden as well as on the farm it is wisdom to take time by the forelock, and never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day —*Canada Farmer.*

EFFICACY OF ONIONS.—A writer says:—We are often troubled with severe coughs the results of colds of long standing, which may turn to consumption or premature death. Hard coughs cause sleepless nights by constant irritation in the throat, and a strong effort to throw off offensive matter from the lungs. The remedy I propose has been tried by me and I often recommend it to others with good results, which is simply to take into the stomach before retiring for the night, a peice of raw onion, after chewing. This excellent, in an uncooked state, is very heating, and tends to collect the waters from the lungs and throat, causing immediate relief to the patient. Sliced onion, in a raw state, will collect poison from the air, and also from the human system when taken internally, or externally applied to the arm pits.

SALVE FOR FROST BITES.—The following is the receipt for *Wahle's Frost Salve*, so long known and valued in Germany, but the recipe for which has been kept a secret till recently purchased by the government of the kingdom of Wurtemburg, and made public:—2½ oz. mutton tallow, 2½ oz. hog's lard, ½ oz. peroxide of iron (red iron rust,) ½ oz. Venice turpentine, 2 oz. oil of burgamot, 2 oz. bole armeman. rubbed to a paste with olive oil. Heat together the tallow, lard and iron dust, in an iron vessel, stirring with an iron spoon constantly till the mass assumes a perfectly black colour; then add gradually the other ingredients, stirring till well mixed. It is applied upon linen, daily, and its effect upon even the most painful frost sore is most extraordinary. In all probability, for other similar wounds it would also be an excellent application.—*Ex.*

BOXES FOR POULTRY.—Fasten pieces of wide boards on three sides of a hard stone; and with a hammer break the bones from the kitchen in small fragments, not larger than peas. Hens that are laying will eat them with avidity. Bones from fresh meat, if broken fine so that hens will swallow the pieces, are excellent to make them lay. Poultry of all kinds should be well supplied with sharp gravel also at this season of the year. Pounded oyster shells, where they can be obtained, afford one of the best means of supplying lime.

CURE FOR WARTS AND CORNS.—The bark of the willow tree burnt to ashes applied to the parts, will remove all corns or excrescences on any part of the body.

QUIVERING OF THE EYELIDS.—Should you experience this sensation, it indicates that some person is stepping on the spot where you are to be buried. [Horrid! Call him off at once. How could he do such a thing! Won't you please raise your claim.]

ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PUDDING.—Two lbs. superfine flour; 2 lbs. beef suit; 2 lbs. raisins; 2 lbs. currants; 2 lbs. sugar; 2 dozen eggs; 2 gills brandy; 2 ounces allspice; made into a thick batter with new milk. Boil eight hours.

FOR TOOTHACHE.—A little horse radish scraped and laid on the *crisis* of the side affected, will, in many cases, it is said, give speedy relief. Another way is to place a little scraped horse radish in the mouth, or the tooth, and just around the gum. It relieves rheumatic pains in the gums and face also. The mouth may afterwards be rinsed with a little camphorated water, lukewarm.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET,

THAT COMFORTABLE COTTAGE on Queen Street, opposite St. John's Church, at present occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Shaw. Possession given next June.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, Feb. 1865. 8-tf

TO LET.

THE House and premises lately occupied by J. W. Tate, Esq., on the Court House hill. Also, the Cottage lately occupied Mr. Glover, No. 2 Sheridan Terrace, Peterborough.

Apply to

—W. SHERIDAN.
Peterboro, March 29, 1865. 13

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by Jr C. Hepburn, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.
Peterboro', March 30, 1865. 12

FOR SALE.
CHEAP FOR CASH,
OR ON LONG APPROVED CREDIT.

OF very fast grey Mare, 8 years old. One Brown Mare, 6 years old. One splendid Brood Mare; all gentle, and fit for any work. One Lumber Waggon, one Sleigh, and one sett of Double Harness.

A good yoke of Oxen or Steers will be taken in exchange.

Apply to

J. R. WALTON,
Insurance Agent.
Peterborough, Oct. 12, 1864. 41

FOR SALE,
OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to

ROBERT HUNTER.
Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 27

VALUABLE
PROPERTY FOR SALE
IN THE
TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late *WM. LANNIN*, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms: the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bethune Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 89 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to

D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN.
Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEING composed of the east halves of Lots Nos. 22 and 23, in the first concession of the Township of Otonabee. There are about 150 acres cleared, and a good Frame Dwelling House, two frame Barns, a first-rate Driving House, Sheds and Stables, a good Well and Orchard on the premises.

Title indisputable, and immediate possession will be given. TERMS MODERATE.

For further particulars apply to G. F. Orde, or to the proprietor,

WM. WEIR,
5 Norham Percy, C. W.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 10, in the 12th Concession of Otonabee. There are 120 acres of good land in the farm, with a little over 100 acres cleared. There are good buildings, and two wells of water on the farm; it is about four miles from the Town of Peterborough.

TERMS.—One-half down, the remainder in 3 annual instalments.

JOSHUA DAWSON.
Otonabee Jan. 30th, 1864. 5

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 27, in the 16th Concession of Smith containing 200 acres; there are 140 acres cleared, and on the premises there are a hewed Log House, Log Barn, good Well, and Orchard The Farm is situated on the main road to Buckhorn, 17 miles form the Town of Peterborough, there is a School House on one corner of it.

For Particulars apply to

ANDREW McKEE,
14th Con. of Smith.
January 12th 1864. 2

For Sale or to Let,
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
TWO DWELLING HOUSES
In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

REMOVAL.

Tobias Fitzgerald,

HAS REMOVED his Carriage and Waggon Establishment to those COMMODIOUS PREMISES on the

CORNER OF BROCK AND WATER STS,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE PARK,

Where he will continue to MANUFACTURE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

Which he will warrant to be made from the best Timber; and any person ordering from him are invited to call and examine the work before it is painted.

Jobbing & Horse Shoeing

Will be punctually attended to.

Peterborough, August, 1864. 32

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863. 1

ARE YOU IN AGONY?

A WELL SPRING OF HOPE FOR ALL!
CAN BE FOUND IN
Holloway's Pills.

Be of Good Cheer! The Sinking may be Saved!

BY THE USE OF
Holloway's Ointment.

THE history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHEREVER, and in WHATEVER SHAPE internal diseases exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

This is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation. It consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—an unimpeachable record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

These Mighty Healers, World Known and World Tried are a Boon to the Sick

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world; HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations. Their attribute is to PREVENT as well as to CURE; they attack the RADIX OR ROOT of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, re-invigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL AND FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs FROM THE BLOOD ITSELF, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

Womnn in all her Difficulties

Is invited to test the regulating and restorative powers of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a positive safeguard against evil consequences. They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively subject.

Be it Understood,

That the above statements can at all times be verified by the written testimony (extending through a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.

Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and irresistable curatives. Bilious remittents, bilious purging, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the whites of the eyes, weakness and debility, &c., are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends. Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful anti-bilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Weakness, &c. &c.

The terrible bodily and mental pangs which characterise Dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhœa, constipation, headache, physical prostration, nervous tremors, hot flushes, spasms, affections of the kidneys, hemorrhoids or piles, and, in fact, all internal complaints, from whatever cause arising, give way before the salutary influence of this extraordinary remedy. As a specific for dyspepsia, and the disorders connected with it, or growing out of it, the Pills are always to be relied on when every other medicine and mode of treatment has utterly failed.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflamation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION.

If the readers of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make.

None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manuf

MAY

1865

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865. No. 18

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stagg Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON.
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street, Peterboro. 20

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY, Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Heuthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,
PUMP AND FANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.
Corner of Simcoe and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

MR. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walter and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

R. PATTERSON & Co.
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.
Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

BANK OF TORONTO.
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposit
, Agent. 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro, C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

THOS. G. CHOATE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.
Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,
TAILOR,
SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c., &c., &c.
Office over the Post Office,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*. H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!
COUNTY AUCTIONEER!!
THE Subscriber is now prepared to attend to all kinds of sales, with promptness and dispatch as Auctioneer. Address
CORNELIUS WILSON,
Norwood, P. O.,
Asphodel,
Norwood, Sept. 5th, 1864. 36

Hopkins & Donnelly
WOULD respectfully call the attention of the public generally to their excellent Stock of Goods, comprising everything found in a first-class Saddlery and Harness Warehouse, and surpassed by none in the Province.
As they have adopted the Ready Pay system, everything will be sold at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
In Peterborough, opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street: in Lakefield, next door to Mr. Sheran's store.
P. S.—Over-due notes and accounts must positively be settled at once, otherwise they will be put in suit for collection.
H. & D.
Peterboro, Feb. 1, 1865. 5

A HINT
TO THE
WORTHY CITIZENS OF CANADA.
BE WARNED IN TIME.
ALL parties purchasing my Pills and Ointment for their several complaints are respectfully warned against purchasing either Pills or Ointment purporting to be my preparations, that have a *United States Stamp around the Boxes and Pots*. There is no Treaty between the people of the States and the Home Government, therefore an United States Stamp does not protect my preparations. There are no stamps upon my Canadian style of Pills or Ointment, coming from the United States. I rely only for protection on the water mark in book of directions around each Box or Pot. Before you purchase them, see that *there are no U. S. Stamps* upon the box of Pills or Ointment. Purchase none that have United States stamps on.
HOLLOWAY,
40 Maiden Lane.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 30th March, 1865.
ABOUT 30,000 acres of land in Ennikillen and other Townships in the neighbourhood of the Oil Region, in the Counties of Lambton and Kent, U. C., will be sold by public Auction, on THURSDAY, the FOURTH of MAY next, at Alexander's Hotel, Sarnia, terms cash in full at the time of sale, without conditions of settlement.
Lists of the lots for sale can be seen at the Registry, and Post Offices in the Counties, or had on application to the Department.
A. CAMPBELL,
15-6in *Commissioner.*

REMOVAL.
MRS. TODGHAM.
STRAW MILLINER,
BEGS to inform her Friends and Customers that she has removed from George Street, her late place of business, to Hunter Street, in the house West of the old Union School-house, where all orders will be executed in the best style, and on the same reasonable terms as heretofore.
Felt Hats Cleaned and Altered.
Peterboro, December 1, 1864. 48.

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S
Furniture Ware Rooms
HAVE BEEN REMOVED
TO RYAN'S BLOCK,
Opposite the Market.
WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,
In all its branches attended to with punctuality. COFFINS kept constantly on hand.
Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48

STOVES
AND
TIN-WARE.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS.
A. STEWART
Is now prepared to supply all kinds of
COOKING, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
He keeps constantly on hand the following first class Stoves:—
ST. LAWRENCE, square and extended tops.
CANADA, do. do.
QUEEN CITY, do. do.
IRON DUKE, do. do.
PROTECTIONIST.
MAPLE LEAF, &c., &c.

PARLOR STOVES
Too numerous to mention.
☞ Let all cash buyers call and examine his stock and prices, as he is determined to be undersold by none.
A. STEWART.
N. B.—Eave Troughs, Cistern Pumps, Beer Pumps, Bell-hanging, Lumbermen's Furnishings, and Jobbing of every description.
A. S.
Peterborough, Nov. 16, 1864. 46

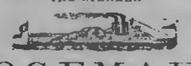
REMOVAL.
J. O'DONNELL, D. S.,
HAS REMOVED his Dental Office to the beautiful Corner Rooms
Over Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store,
☞ Entrance on Hunter Street—same as Mr. Ewing's Photographic Rooms.
Particular attention paid to Facial Neuralgia, diseases of the Antrum, Necrosis and Caries of the Jaw, and all diseases in connection with the anatomy of the mouth.
☞ *Teeth Extracted without Pain.*
Peterborough, Dec. 14th, 1864. 50

GO TO
WM. N. KENNEDY'S
FOR YOUR
WINDOW BLINDS.

DAILY COMMUNICATION
WITH ROCHESTER.
The Fast-sailing new Steamer

1865. ROCHESTER! 1865.
CAPT. GREENWOOD,
Will, until further notice, run as follows:
Leaving Port Hope.....at 9 30 a. m
Cobourg ..... to 30 p. m.
Colborne..... 12 00 m.
Direct for Rochester, arriving there in time to connect with the New York Central Railroad for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Syracuse, Buffalo, Chicago, and other points East and West.
Passengers from the West via Grand Trunk Railroad, will take the Steamer at Cobourg; from the East will take the Steamer at Colborne.
For further information, enquire of A. Cochrane, Port Hope; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg or J. Keeler, Colborne.
RETURNING—Will leave Charlotte every night (Sundays excepted) at 10.00, P. M., direct for Port Hope.
G. S. DAINTRY,
Proprietor.
Cobourg, April 4th 1865. 15-tf

NOTICE.
THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH"
Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
FOR LINDSAY.
Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.
The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually.
Lumber Merchants wishing to have their Rafts towed will please notify at once.
JAMES WALLIS.
Peterboro', April 17, 1865. 16

MONTREAL
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF FARES
PASSAGE certificates are now issued to persons wishing to bring out their friends from England, Ireland or Scotland, at the following rates:—
Liverpool to Peterboro.....
Londonderry to Peterboro..... $29
Queenstown to Peterboro.....
Glasgow to Peterboro .....
The first steamer from Liverpool for Quebec, calling at Derry, will leave Liverpool on the 20th day of April, and every week thereafter throughout the season.
The first steamer from Glasgow, calling at *Queenstown, will leave Glasgow for Quebec*, on or about the 26th day of April. Steamers will be despatched from Glasgow, direct for Quebec, and *rice versa*, every two weeks during the summer months.

THE PERUVIAN
Will be despatched
FROM QUEBEC FOR LIVERPOOL
Calling at Londonderry,
ON SATURDAY, MAY 13th.
THE ST. DAVID,
FOR GLASGOW DIRECT!
On or about
The Twenty-third Day of May,
The steerage fares will then be reduced as follows:—
Peterboro to Liverpool or Londonderry $29.
Peterboro to Glasgow $28
Return tickets, good for 6 months, will be issued at very low rates.
For through tickets and every information, apply to
GEO. A. COX.
At his bookstore, opposite Nicholl's & Hall's. He is also agent for the Canadian Express Company.
Peterborough, April 12, 1865. 15

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
From Niagara Falls to Detroit,
AND BRANCHES FROM HAMILTON TO TORONTO.
Passenger Train Time Table.
OCTOBER, 1864.
TORONTO LINE.
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON ..... depart	7.45	3.15
Burlington Junction	.....	.....
Waterdown	8.09	.....
Wellington Square	8.15	3.10
Brants	07	3.27
Aldershot	.....	3.39
Port Credit	.....	.....
Weston	1	.....
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	10.20	5.20

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart.	12 00	5 30
Weston	.....	6 00
Port Credit	1.2	6.20
Oakville	1.4	6.41
Brants	1.47	6.57
Wellington Square	2.13	7.16
Waterdown	.....	7.30
Burlington Junction	.....	.....
HAMILTON	2.30	8 00
Hamilton, 1864.		47

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE.
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's.
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,
AT 2.30 P. M.
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.
J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.
Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

ROYAL
MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
KEENE & PETERBORO'.
A DAILY STAGE
Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p. m.
April 17th, 1863. 47-tf.

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 28th of June, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
MAIL.
Leave Port Hope at ..... 9.55 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at ..... 1.15 p.m.
Leave Peterboro at..... 3.30 p.m
Arrive at Port Hope..... 5.55 p.m
B. B. KIMBALL, *Superintendent.* F. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*
Peterboro June, 1864. 26

Poetry.

A YEAR'S SPINNING.

BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

He listened at the porch that day,
To hear the wheel go on and on,
And when it stopp'd—ran back away—
While through the door he brought the sun;
But now my spinning is all done.

He sat beside me, with an oath
That love ne'er ended, once begun;
I smiled believing for us both
What was the truth for only one,
And now my spinning is all done.

My mother cursed me that I heard
A young man's wooing as I spun,
Thanks, cruel mother, for that word,
For I have since a harder known!
And now my spinning is all done.

I thought—O God!—my first-born's cry
Both voiceless to my ear would drown,
I listen'd in my agony,
It was the silence made me groan!
And now my spinning is all done.

Bury me 'twixt my mothers grave,
Who cursed me on her death-bed lone,
And my dead baby's—(God it save!)
Who not to bless me would not moan,
And now my spinning is all done.

A stone upon my heart and head,
But no name written on my stone!
Sweet neighbors! whisper low instead,
"This sinner was a loving one—
And now my spinning is all done."

And let the door ajar remain,
In case he should pass by anon;
And leave the wheel out very plain,
That He when passing in the sun
May see the spinning is all done.

Literature.

ALL ABOUT LACE.

Since the time of the French revolution, men having ceased to wear *jabots*, ruffles, laced night-caps, and laced bands have lost all perception of difference between Nottingham manufactures, point d'Alencon, and that crown and glory of all lace, the rose point. Lace has a peculiar and subtle charm, quite independent of its costliness. It is a peculiar mystery, which partakes of the charm that lies in the wonderful wood carvings in Gothic cathedrals. Lace, old lace, is a product of art, not of manufacture; human life, human violation, is expressed in *every inch of the delicate mesh* which makes the costly ground to set forth the pattern. There is individually impressed upon each kind of lace, just as there is upon each great school of painting; in each put their seal upon their work. It took a life time to produce even a small quantity of *'Les belles et eternelle Valenciennes,'* as they were called, required so much labor that some workmen only produce twenty four inches in the year.

The *changes in the atmosphere* and the fluctuations in the health of the workers, told *on the finer kinds of lace*; and it was a well known fact that if a piece were begun in the city of valeciennes and finished outside its walls, it would be inferior, though it might be the work of the same hand, made with the same thread, and on the same pillow. The flax of which the brussels and the point d' Alencon were made was cultivated on purpose; it was chiefly grown in Brabant Halle and Coutrai, and had to be spun in under ground cellars, because *contact with external air made the thread* brittle. The thread was so fine as almost to elude the sight, the spinner has to go by the sense of touch, examining every inch of it as it left the distaff, and at the slightest irregularity stopping the wheel. The room was kept in darkness except 'or one ray of light, arranged to fall on the thread, which was thrown up by a back-ground of dark paper. As it was in the sixteenth century so it is now. The wheel and distaff are still used for spinning the flax for lace thread and under the same conditions. No *machine has yet been invented* to equal the work of the trained flax spinner and her distaff. At the present day, the hand spun thread is often sold at £240 sterling for one pound of avoirdepois of thread; and at the French exhibition in 1859, it was stated that sometimes the price runs as high as £500 for the kilogramme. Fine lace may well be costly.

Formerly it required eighteen workwomen to produce one yard of point d' Alencon; each of them bore a different title to indicate her function as *piquise, tiaceuse, educeuse, remplisseuse*, &c. Now, however, the number of workers is reduced to twelve. The time required to produce point d' Alencon is as great as that needed for Valenciennes; it was not made with a pillow but with the point of a needle. The old rose point lace was superior even to point d' Alencon. The superiority consisted in this; that whereas point d'Alencon was the work of several hands, the bride or button hole stitch, by which the pattern was edged, was worked over a thread of horse hair, which gave it firmness and made the point stand well up; but unfortunately this horse hair was apt to shrink in the washing and the pattern was drawn up from the ground. In rose point the pattern was edged round by innumerable stitches, one over the other, repeated until the required effect was produced, which no washing could change or injure. Rose point was always the work of one person, and it was done in a single piece. The chain like work between the flowers was varied in pattern, like the finest and loftiest jewel work.

'Lace,' says Mrs. Palliser in her preface, 'is an art essentially Catholic.' Lace was, in the begining dedicated to the exclusive service of the Church; but needlework was the forerunner of lace; curiosities of fine needlework have existed from the earliest period. Phrygian women were famous for their embroidery; we read of divers colors of needlework worked on both sides, in the Song of Deborah; gold thread work was known to the Romans; the mysteries of needlework and embroidery were brought from the East by Odin and his followers to the Scandanavians. When Balder the 'white god' died, and his wife had voluntarily gone down with him to the kingdom of the dead and when Hermoder was sent to seek and deliver them in vain, then Balder sent his ring to Odin and his wife Nanna sent her thimble to Frigga for a remembrance. In 1747 a Scandanavian barrow was opened at wareham near Dorcetshire, and there, within the hollow trunk of an oak, were found many bones wrapped in deerskins neatly sown together; also the remains of gold lace four inches long and *two broad of a lozenge pattern, which is the* most ancient of all designs, and to be seen on the coats of the ancient Danes.

The Anglo Saxon nuns were famed for their embroidering, and their church garments were so beautifully and so richly trimmed that the *'opus Anglicanum'* was sought after by the Popes themselves. St. Dunstan designed patterns for the lady Ethelwyne to embroider on a stool, and sat in her bower designing and singing songs, while the lady and her maidens wrought with their needles. It was the custom for knightly families to send their daughters to their lord's castle there to be trained under the eye of the lady, to weave, spin and embroider. These young ladies are the 'bower maids' of the old hall; they beguiled their work by singing *chansons a toile*,'—songs of the loom, as they might be called. It those days women seldom walked abroad, daily exercise being quite a recent invention.

Catherine of Aragon brought great improvements into English embroidery. She had been taught under her mother, Isabella the Catholic, famous for her skill in needle work. Catherine introduced the 'Spanish stitch,' and the fashion of embroidering black upon white, a fashion recently revived. When Wolsey and Cardinal Campeggio came to Bridgewell to speak to her about her divorce, she came to them out of her workroom with a skein of red silk hanging around her neck. The smocks of Catherine of Arragon 'for to lie in,' were all wrought about the collars with silk and gold. A Book of Abuses, *written in 1583*, is bitter on the luxury of fine linnen. 'These shirts *were wrought* throughout with needlework, and curiously stitched, with open seams and many other knacks besides.' From this curious embroidery lace took its rise. In the fifteenth century there is mention made of 'nun's work;' but the monks were equally industrious with the needle, and indeed, down to a late period men used to embroider for employment or recreation. Moreau and Hoche' heroes of fame, embroidered satin waistcoats long after they had become soldiers.

The earliest lace work was made of very fine linnen, the edges of which was worked in close embroidery; the threads in the body of the piece were drawn and fashioned into the figures of birds, beasts and trees with their leaves. If the ends of the cloth were not embroidered then they were raveled out and plaited into geometrical patterns. The winding sheet of St. Cuthbert was a miracle of this kind of work.

'Cut work,' not unlike what we call *applique was an early kind of lace*; It was kept exclusively for the services of the church, and indeed until the dissolution of the monastries in England the art of making it was considered a church secret.

In the reign of Henry VIII, 'cut work came' into secular wear for those who could afford it. The widow of John Whitcomb, a wealthy clothier of Newbury, is mentioned as 'coming out of her kitchen in a fair train gown, stuck full of silver pins, having a white cap upon her head, with cuts of curious needle work, the same on an apron white as the driven snow. Cut work was made in various styles; one method was to place in a frame, threads radiating from a common centre at equal distances; these the threads were then drawn in squares, triangles, rosaces or any geometrical form, or in any shape of birds or beasts; the patterns were worked round the edges in button hole stitch. Some portions were left open, and others made into a heavy compact embroidery like linen cloth.

The *word* 'lace,' was first applied to very narrow braids, like those used to draw portions of dress together; these braids were wrought into patterns not unlike maltese lace, and these were laid on the garment as a trimming or *passement*. At the coronation of Richard the Third, Queen Ann wore 'a white cloth of gold mantle, garnished with a mantle of lace and Venyse gold.' The French term *'dentelle'* in modern, and took its rise when first braids and passements were made with a *toothed edge*. Marguerite, sister to Francis the First, paid six pounds for *sixty yards of 'dentelles de Florence,'* to put on collars in 1545. Twenty years later there is a notice of *'une pacque de petite dentelle,'* furnished to Mary Stuart.

Pillow lace was a novelty which appeared in 1623; it was called *'Passement au Fuseude.'* It is curious to trace the progress of lace as shown in the illustrations of this work. At first the braid is made into the pattern, to be laid on the dress as a trimming, then it comes to have a network ground, with the braid worked as a flower. The term for ground of the lace was *'entoliage,'* because it surrounded the pattern; sometimes the patterns were *'grilles,'* from the little space left between the threads like gratings, as distinguished from the close *toile* of other patterns.

Point lace and guipure lace were not made with a ground of network like pillow lace; they retained the type of the old braid, but the flowers, or pattern, were connected by threads or chains overcast with button hole stitch, and wrought into a variety of delicate and irregular chains. These connecting threads were called, in English, 'pearlittes' and 'corcombs;' the Italians called them 'brides.' The difference between point lace and pillow lace is that point lace is made with a needle on a parchment pattern; hence it is called 'needle point' *'point a l'aiguella*;' it is incorrect to apply the term 'point' to any lace made on a pillow. 'Point also signifies a particular kind of stitch; thus there is *'point de Paris,' 'point de neige,'* &c.

It was not until the time of Colbert, 1665, that the manufacture of lace became a great branch of French industry. He may be called the father of lace, for he caused a general development of the trade throughout Europe. Guipure lace was a coarse thread, covered or whipped about with silk; it was also made with a little strip of thin parchment, covered with gold or silver, or silk thread, which formed a raised pattern; the instrument that made it was called *guipoir*—hence its name. It was very costly, and only worn by those of high degree. Mary, Queen of Scots, loved *guipure, and while she was at Loch Leven*, Sir Robert Melville gave her a pair of white satin sleeves, edged with a double border of silver guipure. In England, guipure was called 'parchment lace;' and kings nobles and princes were all patrons of guipure.

Up to the time of Louis the Fourteenth the lace trade was entirely in the hands of the peddlers, who carried the wares to the large towns and country houses. These hawkers attended the great faits of Europe, where everything could be bought.

The Italians claim the invention of point or needle made lace; they derived the art from the Greek refugees, who fled to Italy to escape the troubles of the Lower Empire. They may also have learned from the Saracens. The Spaniards learned the art from the Moors of Grenada. The fabric appeared in Italy about the fifteenth century. The laces of Venice, Milan and Genoa were the best known in the early period of the manufacture. 'Venice fringes' were worn by Richard the III. at his coronation; and there is frequent mention of 'lace of Venice, in silver and black silke.' In the reign of Elizabeth, 'Italian cut work' and 'Venice lace' became general in England; about the same time they found their way into France. The earliest patterns of Venice point were stiff and formal; they passed, at the period of the Renaissance, into a flowing graceful guipure, without any set pattern. There is a charming legend of the origin of this design. A Venetian sailor brought home to his betrothed a bunch of the *coralline sea weed*, known as the 'Mermaid's lace.' The girl, a lace maker, struck by its graceful appearance, imitated it with the needle, and after several trials produced the graceful guipure, which soon became the fashion throughout Europe. We have not space to enumerate all the choice and delicate species of lace produced by Venice in those days.

Mr. Palliser gives a learned and elaborate history of the art of lace making in Greece, Turkey and Malta. So much lace was used in Spain for the dressing and redressing of the Madonna and the saints, and for ecclesiastical garments, that there was little left for general consumption. The lace of Spain was hardly known in Europe until the dissolution of the monasteries in 1740, when splendid specimens of nun's work came suddenly into sight—pieces of lace so exquisite as only possible to be the productions of those whose time was money, and whose devotion to the church made their works a labor of love. The chapter on Flanders *lace* is most interesting—Flanders and Italy disputed the invention of lace. Mechlin, *the queen of lace*, is distinguished by the flat thread that forms the flowers, making the lace look like embroidery. It continued to be so for nearly a hundred years. Queen Anne was extravagant in Mechlin; and the dandies trimmed their cambric shirts with Malines, dipped in coffee grounds. It was a slow manufacture; it took a good worker a fortnight to make twenty-eight inches. The fashion called about 1755, when French *blondes* came into vogue. In France, when Louis the Fourteenth ascended the throne, the money spent in lace was enormous. Lace was a rage which sumptuary edicts endeavored in vain to quell. Anne, of Austria, set the example of disregard to the laws. The boot tops of the great seigneurs were very large and the open space at the top was filled with rows of the richest Genoa point.

When Louisa the 18th married in 1560, the young Infanta wore a black lace, which speedily became the fashion. Black lace came to England in the reign of Charles the Second. Sumptuary edicts being vain to curtail the extravagant sums expended on foreign lace, Colbert resolved to develop the manufacture of lace in France, that at least the money might be spent in the country. In 1665 he selected a certain Madame Gilbert, a native of Alencon, well acquainted with the art of Venice point, and established her at a *chateau* of his own, De Louray, near Alencon, with thirty workwomen, brought, at his expense, from Venice. In process of time Madame Gilbert brought to Paris the specimen of her skill. Colbert inspired the king with a desire to see the new work; and during a supper at Versailles, he announced that he had established a manufacture of lace, far more beautiful than anything that had yet been seen. The laces are arranged around the walls, over crimson damask, to show them to the best advantage. The king was delighted; he ordered a reward to Madame Gilbert, and issued a Nebuchadnezzar like decree, that nobody should appear at court except in the new fabric.

By way of uniting religion and luxury, the Parliament in Paris, in the year 1665, passed an edict by which no one was allowed to sell lace until she had made profession to the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic faith. A company was formed on a large scale, with a monopoly for ten years of the privileges of making *point de France*. The ordinance bore date of 1665. The first distribution of profit on each share was declared and paid *Point de France* superseded *Point de Venice*; but still it continued so costly that none but the rich could buy it; those who could not content themselves with pillow lace—a manufacture which greatly increased and improved; indeed the production could not keep pace with the demand. The royal manufacture ceased to be a monopoly in ten years and other lace manufactures were set on foot, and the lace trade became a most flourishing branch of commerce and industry. Lace was, in France, a rage, a fashion, a luxury, a necessity of life. It was the Queen of Aragon who introduced the knowledge of lace making into Bedfordshire when she resided at her juncture house at Ampthill. She passed her time, when not at her devotions, in working, with gentlewomen, costly vestments, which she intended, for the honor of God, to bestow on some of the churches. The country people loved her extremely. To this day the lace makers of Buckinghamshire hold "Cattern's Day" the 25th of Nov. as the holiday of their craft kept in memory of the good Queen Catharine, who, says their tradition, when the trade was dull burned all her lace and ordered new to be made. The feat of St. Catharine has not long ceased to be held. Everybody, young and old, used to subscribe a sum of money for a feast: a 'Cattern Cake,' a cup of good Bohea tea; after tea a dance and after that a grand supper of boiled rabbits smothered in onions.

Queen Catharine, who loved good cheer, would have sympathized with this hearty mode of commemorating her day. The French refugees who came to England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, exercised and wonderfully improved the manufacture of bone lace. English lace, however, *could never attain to the beauty* and fineness of French and Flanders lace, because neither the flax nor the thread could be obtained of such good quality; and after many attempts to overcome that difficulty, the lace dealers took a more compendious course, they smuggled enormously from Flanders, and sold the lace in Paris for *dentelles d' Angliterre*. Nevertheless, a great deal of genuine English went to Paris. The French Revolution *set the fashion* for transparent gauzes and love of lace declined. Frippery, blonde, and *machine made gauze usurped the beautiful* and costly lace. At last after years of neglect, when a reaction took place, the knowledge of lace was entirely lost. Madame Camille brought back the fashion, with discretion and understanding. Since the exhibition of 1851, the taste for lace has spread throughout England.—*London Athenæum.*

A Parson with Great Moral Ideas.

Decent people in the Republican party are beginning to appreciate the wisdom of the old proverb which counsels those who would sup with Satan to provide themselves with a long spoon. The "incoherence" of their new Vice President, Johnson, sits easily on their stomachs; and the worse than incoherence of the vulgar ruffian, in a white cravat, whom they have bayoneted into the position of governor of Tennessee, has reached a pitch beyond the tolerance even of that plantipede crusher of copperheads, the New York Times.

The Times reprints, with mild expostulation, *the following specimen of crapulous* ferocity toward the Southern people, just vented by Parson *Brownlow*, at *Nashville*:

"Impoverish the villians—take all they have—give their effects to the Union men they have crippled and imprisoned—and let them have their "Southern rights." They swore they would carry on the war until they exhausted their last little negro and lost their lands. Put it to them, is our advice, most religiously!—fleece them, and let them know how other men feel when robbed of all they have. Let them be *punished—let them be impoverished*—let them be slain—and after slain, let them be damned!"

The *Times* gently protests that whilst such "strong language" is proper enough on the lips of an exiled parson, it is unpolitic and unbecoming on those of an installed governor! That a professed minister of Him who, when he had not where to lay his head, so loved the world as to give his life for it, and when he was reviled, reviled not again, should thus unpack his heart with curses and yell for vengeance like a Sioux squaw, the *Times thinks* consistent with "great moral ideas." It objects to the like proceedings from the same quarter now, because the party of "great moral ideas" hath a need of conciliation and tactical skill. But the ravings of this weak and wicked man, in the eyes of all honest Christians and patriots, were just as revolting two years ago as they are to day; and it is utterly silly for the partizans who took him up and made a "martyr" of him that they might make a governor of him now to expect that the stream will rise above its source. Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh, and the man who is mean and malignant in his hour of trial will not easily be made magnanimous in his hour of triumph.

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

FISH AND THE CAT.—If a cat washes her face, you will have company before night. If you dream you catch fish, it is a sign you will make a good bargain, according to the size of the fish.

FINGER NAILS.—If you cut your finger nails on Monday without either speaking or thinking of a red fox's tail, you will have a present during the week. [Forget the tail, if you can!]

KNIFE AND FORK.—If you drop a fork and it sticks in the floor and remains in a standing position, it is a sign a gentleman will call; but if a knife, a lady will call.

DISAPPOINTMENT.—When putting on your shoes and stockings, if you complete dressing one foot before commencing the other, it is a sign that you will be disappointed. [Dear me!]

DEATH IN THE FAMILY.—The breaking of a mirror by any member signifies death in the family before the year closes. [*Ergo*, be very careful not to break the looking-glass.]

AN ITCHING FOOT.—If the right foot itches on the bottom, you are going where you are wanted; if the left foot, where you will not be welcome. [Bathe the feet on rising every morning and they will not itch.]

MARRIAGE.—If a young lady finds a four leaved clover and puts it in her hair, the first young man she meets she will marry. If a lady asks a gentleman's hat, it is a sign she wants a kiss. If you swallow a chicken's heart whole, the first young man who kisses you, you will marry. If one sits on the table, it is a sign they wish to be married.

Those that wish to effect Insurance should call on the undersigned, who devotes the whole of his time to Insurance, and represents some of the best English and Canadian Offices.

J. R. WALTON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rice Paper—G. A. Cox.
Dye Stuff—H. Calcutt.
Musician—J. M. Burns.
Prince of Wales Loyal Orange Lodge—John Smith.
Hardware—G. Stethem & Co.
Insolvent Act of 1864—M. W. Dean.
Dissolution of Partnership—R. Patterson & Co.
Assignee—R. Patterson.
Insolvent Act of 1864—J. D. Armour.
Notice—J. Edwards.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865.

THE BUCKHORN ROAD.

For some time there have been impressions afloat that the completion of this portion of the road to the back country was absolutely necessary in order to open up communication with the new settlement in our rear. Application was made to the Government for aid to build the road, and we are glad to find that the committee appointed to see after the building of this portion have been successful in obtaining the necessary assistance.

The only thing that is now required is to have over the cash promised by the county, and Town Councils to the amount of $1500, which and the government will immediately proceed to build the road. The cost of its construction will not be less than $6000. Thus by the timely aid of the government the county will be saved at least $3000, this is no great a saving to lose sight of. The great difficulty in the way to the immediate commencement of the whole is the necessity of getting over the money promised by the Councils. The unwise policy of keeping the rate one below the expenditure or necessary demands of the year, leaves both the Town and County Councils in arrears, when they should always have a little in the hands of their Treasurers to meet expenses. There is now difficulty in the way of obtaining the cash for immediate deposit. We do not see why the government cannot take security. That the money will be forthcoming by the month of June or July there is little doubt. It would be a very small favour on the part of the government to proceed and expend the sum that they calculate on expending, and then give the County and Town Councils time to make arrangements to obtain and pay over the portion guaranteed by them. The committee however have hitherto managed the affair satisfactorily, we may therefore rest satisfied that no effort will be wanting on their part to secure the construction of the road.

We learn that T. F. Nicholl has been appointed superintendent of the road; this we think will meet with general approbation. Mr. Nicholl is already appointed County Engineer, it were therefore be expected that he will take an interest in having the road substantially constructed. The county cannot complain of the appointment, as he is the same as if their own nominee. We expect to hear progress reported very soon.

THE MAYORALTY.

The question is put in last week's *Review*. "Have we a Mayor or not? We do not take upon ourselves to vindicate the character or acts of the Mayor or any member of the council, neither are we prepared at present to censure.

We need not tell our readers that in a moral point of view, the Mayor's character stands as high to-day as when he was elected at any time heretofore. Legally he may have rendered himself unqualified to act as chief Magistrate, by claiming the advantage of our Civil Law, morally he stands in as favourable a position as when he was elected to the office. In regard to official acts, it is time enough to complain, when something is done contrary to law. It was understood by several of the members of the Council, if not by all, that the Mayor did not intend to act in an official capacity so as to invalidate or run the least hazard of invalidating any act of the Council. His not resigning does not in any way interfere with the working of the Council. That body can appoint a chairman who can preside and discharge all connected with a presiding officers duty, and thus independent of his resignation there need be no fear of malefeasance on the part of our chief Magistrate or on the part of the Council because of his position at present. In relation to the legality or illegality of any act of his as Mayor while in office not provided he did not resign his seat in the Council, we refer our readers to the article of our very able correspondent, "Lex" in this issue. He very clearly establishes the fact that though he may hold his seat illegally, his official acts would not in consequence be illegal.

The question could very easily be proved to be more the off-spring of spite, than any desire to protect the interests of the Town.

The *Review* condemns those who, in his vain imagination, stand in the way of his own pecuniary advantages; truculence or extravagance has less to do with our contemporary than personal spleen. We trust we shall not be wanting (when called upon) in exposing wrong doing whether in the Mayor or any one else, but never let us be found venting our little personal squabbles on any one because perchance he appears to be in in our way to honor or emolument. Personally the Mayor may or may not be the man of our choice, but inasmuch as he is the choice of the people, we bear with him, only finding fault when there is reasonable and just cause for it.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The war is over to all intents and purposes. Johnston surrendered to Sherman on the same conditions that Lee did to Grant, when he found that his first negotiations with Sherman would not be tolerated at Washington. Grant was with Sherman at the time, yet permitted the surrender to be made to Sherman in honor of his eminent services. The two greatest armies of the South are thus bound not to take up arms against the Republic, and the two best generals of the South are thus obligated not to engage in acts of war at least for the present. It is not possible that any force of any account can be mustered by any other general of note. Jeff. Davis is trying to make good his escape with immense treasures. There are great anticipations that his treasure will be captured and perhaps himself and his retinue, at last account he was said to be in South Carolina. The army of the United States is to be reduced to 400,000 men—

VICE ITS OWN PUNISHMENT.

The murderer of President Lincoln ran but a very short race, vengeance seems to have been taking hold of him from the very moment he committed the foul deed. It would appear that while jumping unto the stage from the place where he fired the fatal shot he hurt his foot or ancle, which so much retarded him in his flight that he only proceeded about 80 miles in about fourteen days. He was also delayed, getting medical aid. These things combined to aid his pursuers so that they eventually overtook him (by chance) not far from Frederick-burgh. He had been left at one Garretts, under the pretence of being a wounded Marylander returning home, but some suspicions were cast upon him as the guilty party or one of his accomplices. Harrold his associate was with him all the time. When a company of Federals in pursuit came into the place, it appears the Garretts directed them to the barn where Booth and Harrold were, but although there was a squad of 28 men they lacked courage to close on Booth so as to take him alive. Harrold surrendered, and was taken, but while he was being handcuffed a Sergeant shot at Booth and wounded him in the neck of which wound he died about four hours after. When just about expiring he was asked if he had any thing to say, he whispered to tell his mother that he had died for his country. Poor deluded fool to thus become a murderer, bring upon himself the just vengeance of the law and bring himself under the penalties of Divine Law. The short period since the murder, must have been to him a period of great mental anxiety as well as great bodily suffering. Every step must have been full of terror. The blood of his innocent victim must have been crying aloud in his ears for vengeance. The winds no doubt often added to his alarms as it raved around the buildings or trees where he lodged. How dearly he has purchased an immortal fame? how miserably his career closed? Now while memory remains and while history is read the name of J. Wilkes Booth will ever be associated with crime, and posterity will remember it with contempt, ignominy will be everlastingly associated with it.

HORSE SHAVING IN CAVAN.

There is nothing speaks louder than action! "By their fruit ye shall know them" is *truth*. When an individual or number of individuals engage in actions which only the vile and most infamous would be guilty of, at once the epithet, "villain" is, by common consent, attached to him, and deservedly so. When men profess to be loyal subjects of any government, *to get credit for being such*, requires that they be law abiding subjects, else, what *right to such claims*. In a free Country like Canada many think that there should be freedom to do whatever the corrupt imagination may invent. Some of the good people of Cavan have lately demeaned themselves so much as to take to horse-having, and that on a pretty large scale. No less than four very respectable persons have had their horses shaved because they voted for the Dunkin Bill, and urged that those who violated the Law should be punished.

No act more loudly bespeaks the character of those who *generally oppose* the Bill. What a pity that some decent people should have allied themselves with any party who would thus disgrace their connexions, their Township, and the Province, with such outrageous disregard for civil and moral Law? What a pity that the perpetrators of these unlawful acts could not be found out and made to suffer the penalty of their crimes—a few years in the penitentiary? If the Law is obnoxious to the mass of the people—repeal it, but why resort to *those acts of* wanton villainy, which does not materially injure *either the man or the beast*, only shews the true character of the perpetrators, and speaks very badly for the training received in the bar room or under the direction of those who carried on the traffic. The spirit of alcohol has not created or cherished a good spirit in those who are guilty of these outrages.

Board of School Trustees.

The Board met on Tuesday evening. The regular night of meeting. Present,—The Chairman. Colonel Haultain, Rev. Mr Roger, Messrs. Edwards, Forde, Hehn, Conter, Stevenson, Lundy and Walton.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter from Miss Hardie was read, tendering her resignation.

The report of a Special Committee recommending the appointing of a Drill Instructor was read. All who spoke appeared to think it unwise to engage one just now because of the low state of the Town finances. The adoption of the report was lost. Yeas 4; Nays 5.

A Committee appointed to report on Rules of order, &c., for the Grammar and Union School, through some misunderstanding concerning convening a meeting of Committee, were unable to report. The Chairman and Mr. Conter, who had been appointed to visit the school on the usual monthly visit of two members of the Board, were unable to report or make any suggestion, one had forgotten all about it; the other thought it useless to go for reasons we indistinctly heard.

A very lengthy report of the Principal was then read on the general state of the school which seemed to reflect rather severely on some of the Teachers. It sets forth heavy charges against four of them.

On motion of Mr. Edwards a Committee consisting of Colonel Haultain, Rev's. Messrs Roger, Brock, Burnham and the mover were appointed to examine into the matter complained of in the report of the Principal, and report thereon.

The Subject of indigent pupils attending was also referred to; it was declared that they were not provided with books, &c. The general opinion expressed was either to see they were provided with the necessary books or remove them.

The Board then adjourned.

THE SHOW OF HORSES.

This show came off on Saturday last according to hand bills. The judges were J. Walton, Isaac Gartlat, and J. Darling Esq's. The number of entries were very small, only six. The horses were of the small size, and a number of them were young, 3 or 4 years old. The first prize was awarded to the *Phenomenon*, owned by Mr. Lawrie. The second prize to a horse owned by Mr. McCanius. The third prize to a grey horse owned by Mr. J. Montgomery. There is no doubt but that the awards were given according to merit, all present would no doubt have unanimously fixed on the same horses in the same order. The *Phenomenon* is a very neat horse of medium size, and very well built. The day was not as favourable as all would have desired, the morning's rain made it rather unpleasant. The ground selected, however, was very suitable. Very few people were present, and there was not a great interest in horse flesh exhibited [illegible] immediately concerned.

SPRING ASSIZES.

The Spring Assizes for the County of Peterborough commenced on Monday last. Mr. Justice Adam Wilson, presiding. C. A. Weller Esq., conducting the business of the Crown.

The following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors:—Walter Brodie, Esq., Foreman, and William Landy, Patrick Burk, Henry Bennett, Thos. Bradburn, Ed. Chamberlen, William Claxton, Francis Crow, Thos. G. Hazlitt, William Lang, Alex. McDougall, John H. Preston, Alex. Rosborough, George Strickland, John Smith, John Sullivan, Ben. Weller, Wm. Curtin, sr. and James Cameron, Esqs.

There was only one criminal case before the Court, Patrick Murphy, charged with Arson, against whom a "true bill" had been found at the last Fall Assizes. Prisoner has been in Jail ever since and hears evidence of the effect of confinement. Verdict guilty.

The Civil docket is heavier than for some time past, there being eighteen records of trial, almost all of them important cases. The following cases have been disposed of:

Cooney vs. Dunsford—Burnham for Plaintiff—Scott for Defendant. Verdict for Plaintiff—*damages*—$600.

Hazlitt vs. Hall.—Dumble for Plaintiff—Dennistoun for Defendant. This was an action against the Sheriff for a false return to a writ of taxation against lands: upon a statement of facts, signed by the attorneys being put in. A verdict was returned for the defendant.

The Bank of Toronto vs. Fowlds, et al,—C. A. Weller for Plaintiff—Dennistoun for Defendant. Verdict for Plaintiff—damages —$127.40.

Dundass vs. Johnston and Wilson.—S. Smith for Plaintiff—Donald Bethune for Defendant. This was an action of ejectment to recover possession of the East half of lot number Ten in the Tenth Concession of North Monaghan. Plaintiff Gustavus Dundass being a discharged soldier in 1825 or thereabouts obtained a location ticket for the lot in question, which he transferred to Mr. Jas. Robertson of Port Hope, the consideration being a Heifer. Robertson afterwards sold his right to Defendant Wilson, who is the landlord of Defendant Johnston, and Wilson in 1833 obtained the Patent which was issued in the name of Plaintiff Dundass. Wilson went into possession some time about 1833 and sought to establish his title by right of possession since. A number of witnesses were examined to prove the possession and Dundas' knowledge of it. After a lengthy trial the Jury found a verdict for defendant Wilson.

Martyn vs. Dickson.—Smith for Plaintiff—Dennistoun for Defendant. Referred to *arbitration* by consent.

Hilliard vs. Shaw & Wait.—Smith for Plaintiff, assisted by Hector Cameron—Dennistoun & Son for Defendants, assisted by Christopher Patterson. This was an action brought by George Hilliard, a Saw Mill owner, on the Otonabee river, against Shaw & Wait, who are also Saw Mill owners, occupying a mill on the same dam with plaintiff, and another mill at Lakefield, about 8 miles further up the river. Plaintiff alleged that *Defendants*, during October last, were in the habit of putting in the stop logs every evening into their dam at Lakefield, thus backing the water up Katchewanook Lake, and so preventing it flowing in the usual natural course or flow of the stream to the Plaintiff's mill during the night, whereby the working of his mill was impeded. The action was brought to recover damages sustained by Plaintiff by reason of the acts of Defendants complained of. Verdict for Plaintiff—$150.

Toole vs. Dickson.—Smith for Plaintiff—*Weller for Defendant: referred by consent.*

Hamilton vs. Court et al—Fairbairn, assisted by C. Patterson, for Plaintiff—Hon. S. Smith, assisted by Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, for Defendants. This was an action brought by Mr. James Hamilton against Messrs. Covert Fowler & Cayley, as the Lessees of the Railway, for damages alleged to have been sustained by the construction of a switch on Bethune Street, in front of Plaintiff's property, preventing his ingress and egress. It appearing that Mr. Cayley was not a Lessee, his name was struck out, and a new suit was ordered as to the other defendants, with leave to the Plaintiff, if he sees fit, to move to leave the question of damage referred to arbitration under the claims of the Railway Act.

Dickson vs. Craigie & Stephenson.—Scott for Plaintiff, assisted by C. Patterson—Hon. S. Smith for Defendant, assisted by Hon. J. H. Cameron. This was an action brought by Mr. S. Dickson against the Defendants, to receive six months rent for saw mill, and the value of certain damage done by the Defendants to the property rented. Verdict for defendant.

ASHBURNHAM COUNCIL.

The Municipal Council of the Village of Ashburnham met on Monday the 1st inst.

Present—The Reeve, Messrs. Strickland Bennett, Ludgate, and McGregor.

The minutes of the previous meeting were *read and confirmed*.

On motion of Mr. McGreggor, W. Ainslie was appointed Pound keeper for the current year.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, John Craig was appointed overseer of High ways.

The time for collecting a small trifle on arrears of taxes was extended for a few days.

On motion of Mr. Ludgate it was agreed to present to the Peterboro Fire Company the sum of Twenty Dollars, in consideration of their services at the *late fires in the village*.

Messrs. Rogers and Strickland were appointed to make arrangements concerning the old Cricket Ground, for certain purposes. Messrs. Rogers Bennett and Ludgate were appointed a committee on Streets and Bridges.

The Council adjourned to meet again on the first Monday of June next at 7 o'clock, p. m.

The First Cries.—Already the hardy lumberman is at work bringing down timber. Messrs. Strickland & Sons are bringing down their timber, the first coming down on Saturday. The men do not appear to be making the best runs of it, perhaps the high water renders it more difficult to keep the channel. On Monday two men had a very narrow escape of getting drowned, while crossing Roger's Dam. They got into the water either at or just [illegible] of the logs slipped back, killing one man [illegible]

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, May 1st, 1865.

Present: Messrs. Burnham, Chairman, Leonard, Lawson, Whyte, Stevenson, Toole, McNaughton, Ormond Williams, Helm and Chamberlen.

The Mayor not being present, the Clerk requested the members present to elect a Chairman. On motion of Mr. Williams, *seconded* by Mr. Ormond, Mr. Helm was elected Chairman.

A petition from Mr. John Wilson, asking the Council to remit a fine recently imposed upon him in the Police Court for selling liquor without License, and asking leave to continue his business, was read and received.

A petition from John Gamble, complaining of the difficulty he had of ingress and egress with teams into his yard, and praying for redress; was referred to the Committee on Streets and Bridges.

The following accounts were referred to the Finance Committee:

Chief Constable, $11 50.
Examiner Printing Office, $33 14.
Thomas Fry, $1 25.
A. Williams, $2 40.
Fire Company Lamps, $12 00

A Report from the Special Committee appointed for the selection of a site for a House for the Indigent, was read and received.

A Report from the Charity Committee, was read by the Chairman, received and adopted.

A Report from the Committee on Finance and Assessment, recommending payment of the accounts of R. Smith, $1 92: Henry New, $3, was received and adopted; the other portion of the report recommending the disposition of the Railroad payments was received.

Mr. Stevenson introduced a By-law which was read a first and second time, relating to the receiving and disposition of the moneys received from the lessees of the Railway.

A communication was read from Mr. Wm. Weir, asking the Council to grant him a License. It was agreed that if the Inspector reported the necessary accommodations, he was to have the License.

Moved by Mr. Williams and seconded by Mr. Ormond,—That Messrs. Eastland and Pearse, do receive an allowance of ten dollars each as an extra compensation for their services as Auditors for the present year.—*Carried*.

Moved by Mr. Williams and seconded by Mr. Toole,—That the Fire Committee be authorised to expend fifty dollars to procure the necessary apparatus now required for a Hook and Ladder Company, and that the Chief Constable do collect the Hooks and Ladders now belonging to the Town, and deposit them at the Engine House, and all other implements belonging to the Fire Department.

Mr. Burnham introduced a By-law to raise $1,500 to aid [illegible] Township of Harvey, which was read and passed, and ordered to be signed and the corporate seal attached thereto.

Mr. Arnott was instructed, if occasion required, to hire assistance at night to suppress rowdyism in Town.

Moved by Mr. McNaughton and seconded by Mr. Williams,—That the Chief Constable is hereby instructed that immediately on getting the alarm of fire, he shall immediately proceed to the alarm bell, and ring the same at least for fifteen or twenty minutes.—*Carried*

Moved by Mr. McNaughton and seconded by Mr. Williams,—That the Finance Committee are hereby authorised to purchase one dozen chairs for the use of the Council, *hors*, also to get some seats for the use of the public, and two lamps for the table,—*Carried*.

Moved by Mr. Lawson and seconded by Mr. Whyte,—That the annual sum of fifty dollars be granted to the Fire Company for the celebration of the 24th day of May.—*Carried*.

On motion of Mr. Burnham and seconded by Mr. Williams,—That three dollars be paid to Mrs. Michael Daley, as charities towards the support of the infant children of the late Edward Powers.—*Carried*.

On motion of Mr. Burnham and seconded by Mr. Williams,—The Taxes of Mrs. Reynolds, amounting to $1 68 were ordered to be remitted.

The Council then adjourned for one week.

THE MAYORALTY.

To the Editor of the Examiner

Sir,—Last week's *Review* has somewhat unsettled people's minds by the question "have we a Mayor?" Without referring to the motives which are attributed to your contemporary for his attack upon Mr. Perry I think a word or two on the question itself may not be inopportune

There is no doubt that, having applied for relief under the Insolvency Act, Mr. Perry is disqualified from being a member of the Council, and therefore from being Mayor. But it is equally true that he has been as much disqualified ever since his first election, as a Bankrupt, and might at any time have been unseated by a writ of quo warranto. Notwithstanding this, the Ratepayers have year after year marked their confidence in him, and their appreciation of his fitness for the position he occupies, by returning him, frequently by acclamation, and no one has ventured to question his right to the seat.

The mere fact of disqualification does not of itself vacate an office, and this is the point to which I would draw your attention; nor does the fact of disqualification render illegal any act committed during the occupancy of the official position. Gentlemen are every year in many parts of the country declared by the Courts to be disqualified as Municipal Councillors, yet no one ever heard of the acts of the Council in which they had taken part previous to their ejection, being declared null and void.

The case may be more fully illustrated by reference to the Independence of Parliament Act. That Act declares that any person holding office under the Crown shall be disqualified from sitting in Parliament, and that the acceptance of office by a member of Parliament shall vacate his seat. But it provides that in the event of a member sitting and voting after having thus become disqualified, he shall incur a penalty of £500 for every day he so sits. The very statement of the penalty implies that he may sit and vote, but at his own peril. A few years ago an action was brought against certain ministers of the Crown to recover the penalty upon the ground that they had accepted office without vacating their seats. The judgment was in their favor; but suppose it had been otherwise, is any one foolish enough to say that the acts of the Legislature in which they had taken part, even the votes they had themselves recorded, would have been null and void?

And so it is here. Mr. Perry is unquestionably disqualified under the statute; but he is not a whit more so than he has been since his first election. The only difference is that the evidence of disqualification has been rendered more plain. But until some of those who seem anxious to have him removed apply by petition for a writ of quo warranto, he can remain in his office and execute the duties of it, and his acts will have quite as much authority as any he has heretofore committed.

LEX.

Peterborough, 1st May, 1865.

Killed.—In the township of Head, while [illegible] Chapel, one

WAR NEWS.

New York, April 29.—Southern advices state that Johnston attempted to haggle with Grant for terms which would provide for the pardon of Jeff. Davis and the other leading insurrectionary conspirators, but the Lieutenant-General would listen to nothing of the kind, and Johnston was compelled to be satisfied with the conditions granted to Lee.

The *Herald's* Washington special says:—Information has reached Washington that the rebel steam ram *Stonewall* alias *Stonewall* arrived at Teneriffe, in the Canary Islands, on the 31st of March in three days from Lisbon. She was allowed to coal and provision. She was ordered to leave the port in 24 hours. She left on the 1st inst., steaming rapidly southward, but her destination was not made public.

The navy department, in anticipation of the appearance of the *Stonewall* in some of our harbours, is making a proper distribution of suitable vessels along the Atlantic seaboard.

Intelligence of the arrival of Jeff. Davis and his accompanying fugitives as far south as South Carolina, has been received in Washington.

It is thought he will be intercepted before reaching the Mississippi river.

Cairo, April 29.—The news of the assassination of the President reached Little Rock, Arkansas, on the morning of the 17th inst.

A flag of truce, in charge of an officer of General Kerby Smith's command, has been for several days at Little Rock.

A flag of truce was sent by General Reynolds to General Fagan with the same terms as granted by General Grant to General Lee. The result was not known—the return of the flag having been delayed by high water.

New York April 30.—The "Herald's" Northern correspondence says the lamentations of Sherman's army over the assassination of President Lincoln were suddenly changed to rejoicing at the appearance of Gen. Grant. His old army of the Tennessee were hailed with joy.

The terms granted to Johnston embrace in the surrender four armies of the military division of the West, but excluding the 5th, that of Dick Taylor, lying west of the Chattanoochie river.

Among the Generals surrendered is Beauregard. Principal among the Lieutenant Generals is Hardee. Bragg, lately relieved from command, was not surrendered. Wade Hampton refused to be surrendered, and is reported to have been shot by Johnston in an altercation, but a more trustworthy report is that he fled in company with Davis.

The number actually surrendered is twenty-seven thousand four hundred, although more names are given. All the militia from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and the Gulf States are included.

Gen. Grant returned to Washington on Saturday.

The "Herald's" Washington special correspondent says our Consul General in Canada has given notice to the authorities that all the criminals connected with the assassination of President Lincoln must be surrendered to the United States authorities.

The "Herald's" mobile correspondent says our forces captured three hundred and fifteen heavy guns, ten thousand stand of arms, and thirty thousand bales of cotton, besides immense quantities of corn and other grain. It is also estimated that one hundred thousand bales of cotton and seventy-five thousand barrels rosin are hidden in the swamps along the Alabama, most of which is within reach of our forces.

Over ten thousand stragglers from the rebel army have given themselves up. Guerilla bands [illegible] our lines; and a party of them went to the Battle House, on the night of the 14th intending to assassinate Gen. Gregor, who fortunately was not there.

The *Herald's* Newbern correspondent says:—The last positive account of Jeff Davis' movements was that he had passed through Charlotte on his way southward, escorted by a brigade of cavalry, probably Wade Hampton's, on the 23rd inst. As Gen Wilson was at Macon on the 20th, and virtually held all Southern Georgia, the chances are that Davis cannot escape.

New York, April 30.—Intelligence from the Shenandoah, states that Lee's paroled soldiers going home in that direction are required to take the oath of allegiance.

Washington, April 30.—The work on the Treasury Department extension is now being pushed forward with great rapidity, and the State Department building will shortly be demolished.

Several prominent Northern steamboat officers are here endeavouring to make arrangements to establish a regular line of passage steamers between this city and Richmond.

Mrs. Lincoln has not yet rallied from the prostration occasioned by the public expression of the President's death. She is constantly attended by numerous warm friends, and, of course, has not yet decided when she will leave this city for home.

New York, May 1.—The *Post's* special says that Gen. Halleck has offered to give citizens of Virginia transportation to their homes in that State, and to supply them with condemned horses for agricultural purposes.

The *Commercial's* special says that the news of Gen. Halleck adopting stringent measures against disloyalists in Virginia has produced a great sensation.

Raleigh, N. C., April 28.—The army of the Tennessee and the army of the Georgia take their departure from here in a day or two for Richmond, Virginia.

The army of the Ohio, Gen. Schofield commanding, consisting of the 23rd and 10th corps remains, and will be distributed as a garrison force throughout the State.

Mr Holden, the editor of the Raleigh *Standard*, who is soggy sted as the Governor of the State, takes decided ground against the restoration to power of Gov. Vance and the existing Legislature. He favours a new deal, the adoption of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and recognizing the constitution of the United States as paramount to any State constitution.

Gen. Johnston's army are to deliver up their effects to the United States authorities to-morrow at Greensboro, 75 miles west of here.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Howard:—

Headquarters Army of Tennessee,
Raleigh, N. C., April 27, 1865.

To the citizens along the routes of march:

It is requested that you remain at your homes as much as possible while the columns are passing by. Hostilities having ceased, promiscuous foraging is prohibited. The necessary supplies, in addition to what the army transports, will be procured from the country by purchase. Quartermasters and commissaries will be instructed to pay the cash or furnish proper vouchers.

Citizens will do well to aid the officers commanding guards, patrols, &c., in every possible way to apprehend and bring to punishment any thief or marauder who may seperate himself from the column. Every sort of precaution will be taken by our officers to render the march orderly, and it is hoped that the great terror that prevailed during active operations will now cease.

It being difficult to transport sufficient rations for an extended march, our officers have been requested to discourage refugee from following the army. The duty to travel freely in any direction now exists, and precludes the former necessity of refugees accompanying or following us.

Respectfully,
O. O. HOWARD
Major-General.

New York, May 1.—General Halleck has issued an order at Richmond to the effect that no person be allowed to transact business without taking the oath of allegiance.

Washington, May 1st.—Acting Assistant Surgeon John A. Hall, of the Lincoln general hospital of this city, was to-day ejected from the hospital in disgrace. An intercepted letter to a person in Canada from him, referring in [illegible] manner to the death of the late President, was the cause.

New York, May 1.—Gold is quite active this morning, and considerable of that taken in payment at the Treasury office is finding its way into the market. The opening price was 145¾ against 146¾ Saturday evening, and after an advance to 145¾ the price before noon settled down to 144¾.

The Cobourg *Sun* chronicles the death of Mr. J. Hickey of Hablimand, which took place near Sarnia, while in the act of coupling the cars, his foot caught on the *frog* when he fell and the cars passed over his body.

The Hamilton Press assert that from reliable and trustworthy source, they learn that General R. E. Lee will pay a visit this week to [illegible] Hamilton city to see some relatives there.

Particulars of Booth's Death.

New York, April 28.—It appears by Harold's account that Col Baker sent Lieutenant-Colonel Conger and his teamsters Baker, of his detectives, with Lieut Doherty and his cavalry after them. On reaching Garret's farm they were told by a son of Mr. Garret that there were two men in the barn. This was at 2 o'clock on Wednesday. Proceeding to the barn, Lieut. Baker was sent forward, and called upon Booth to come out, give up his arms and surrender, and that young Garret would go into the barn to receive the arms. Upon his entering the barn Booth exclaimed "Get out of here; you have betrayed me." A colloquy then ensued of which the following is the substance:—

Lieut. Baker—"You must give up your arms and surrender. We have come to take you a prisoner and will treat you as a prisoner. We will give you five minutes to surrender or will burn the barn."

Booth—"Who are you and what do you want?"

Instructions had been given to Lieut Baker not to disclose the character of those who were in pursuit.

Lieut. Baker—"We want you—we intend to take you prisoner."

Booth—"This is a hard case; it may be that I am to be taken by my friends."

After some further colloquy of this sort, Booth, seemingly convinced that he was in the hands of the Federal soldiers, said:—"Give me a chance for my life. I am a cripple with one leg. Withdraw your men 100 yards from the barn and I will come out and fight you."

Lieut. Baker—"We did not come here to fight but to take you prisoner; you must give up your arms and surrender."

Booth—"Let me have time to consider."

A conversation in the barn between Booth and Harrold then took place which was not overheard by the party outside. In about 15 or 20 minutes Booth called out, "Who are you? I could have picked off half a dozen of your men while we were talking. I could have shot you two or three times, but I don't want to kill anybody."

Lieut. Baker—"Then give up your arms and surrender, we have come here to take you."

Booth—"I will never surrender. I will never be taken alive."

Lieut. Baker—"If you don't do so immediately we will set fire to the barn."

Booth—"Well, my brave boys prepare a stretcher for me."

After this conversation took place between Booth and Harrold, during which Booth was heard to say, "You damned coward, will you not leave me now; but go, go—I don't want you to stay with me." He then addressed the party outside, and said, "There is a man here who wants to come out." Lieut. Baker said, "Then let him hand out his arms and come out." Another talk here occurred between Booth and Harrold in which it appeared that the latter was begging to be allowed to take out some arms with him, and Booth was heard to say, "Go away from me—I don't want anything more to do with you." Harold then came to the door and asked to be let out. Lieut. Baker said,—"No; hand out your arms." Harrold replied, "I have none."

Lieut. Baker—"Yes, you have; you carried a carbine when you came here—you must hand it out."

Booth—"He has no arms; they are all mine. Upon my word as a gentleman he has no arms. All that are here belong to me."

Lieut. Baker approached the door. Harrold thrust out his hands and was pulled from the door, and made a prisoner in charge of a guard.

Col. Conger was then satisfied that further parley with Booth was vain, and proceeding to the door set fire to the barn by poking out a wisp of hay and lighting it. Within a few minutes the burning hay lighted up the inside of the barn. Both was discovered leaning on a crutch which he was using, and with a carbine in his hands came towards the side where the door had been kicked in, paused, looked at the fire for a moment and then started towards the door. When about the middle of the barn he was shot. Colonel Conger and Lieut. Baker at once entered the barn and brought out Booth.

After identification, by order of the War Department, the body was hastily interred in the clothes which were upon it.

The *Herald's* correspondent says it is learned that Harrold joined Booth just after the assassination, and it is believed brought the horse into the alley.

The following is the statement of Sergeant Boston Corbett:—

"On Tuesday afternoon my superior officer, Lieut Edward P. Doherty, received information that two persons answering to the description of Booth and his accomplice were concealed in a barn on the place of Henry Garrett, about three miles from Port Royal, in the direction of Bowling Green. There we captured a man named Holt, who formed Booth and his companions across the Potomac. At first he denied knowing about the matter, but when threatened with death if he did not reveal the spot where they could be found, he pointed us to the place. Booth and Harrold reached the barn about dusk on the evening of Tuesday. The barn was at once surrounded by our cavalry, and some of our party engaged in conversation with Booth from the outside. He was commanded to surrender several times, but made no reply to the demand save that 'if you want me you must take me.' When first asked to surrender he asked 'who do you take me for?' A short time after, in response to the question as to whether there was anybody else with him in the barn, he stated that he was the only person in the building, that his companion Harrold had taken another direction, and was beyond the reach of capture. At three o'clock, or a little after this, the barn was fired. Before the flames were kindled Booth had the advantage of me in respect to light. He could see us, but we could not see him; but after that the tables were turned against him. We could see him plainly, but could not be seen by him. The flames appeared to confuse him, and he made a spring toward the door, as if to attempt to force his way out. As he passed by one of the crevices in the door I fired at him. I aimed at his body. I did not want to kill him. I took deliberate aim at his shoulder, but my aim was too high. The ball struck him in the head right below the right ear and passing through came out about an inch above the left ear. I think he stooped to pick up something just as I fired, and that may probably account for his receiving the ball in the head. I was not over 8 or 10 yards distant from him when I fired. I was afraid that if I did not wound him he would kill some of our men. After he was wounded I went into the barn. Booth was lying in a reclining position on the floor. I asked him "where are you wounded?" He replied in a feeble voice, his eyeballs glaring with a peculiar brilliancy, "In the head. You have finished me." He was then carried out of the burning building into the open air, where he died about two hours and a half afterwards. About one hour before he breathed his last he prayed for me to shoot him through the heart and thus end his misery. His sufferings appeared to be intense. Booth, although he could have killed several of our party, seemed to be afraid to fire. Mine was the only shot fired on either side. When he fell he had in his hand a six-barrelled revolver, and at his feet was lying a seven-shooter, which he dropped after he was wounded. Two other revolvers were also near him. He declared that the arms belonged to him, and that Harrold had nothing to do with the murder. We gave him brandy, and our men went in search of a doctor whom we found about 4 miles from the scene of the occurrence, but when the doctor arrived Booth was dying. He did not talk much after his wound. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied 'I die for my country, and asked those standing by to tell his mother so. He did not deny his crime."

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

The force lately on active service has been relieved by the undermentioned 21 companies, to be formed into three battalions, as follows:—

Western Administrative Battalion.—Co. 1, Capt. Dumbin, Stadacona Rifles, Quebec; 2, Capt. Servile, Stratford Rifles; 3, Lieut.-Col. Grant, Ottawa Rifles; 4, Lt.-Colonel Chisholm, Oakville Rifles; 5, Capt. Goodhue, London Rifles; 6, Capt. Vohl, Voltigeurs de Quebec; 7, Major Massue, Varennes Infantry. To be Lieut.-Col.,—Lt.-Col. Reeve, Stadacona.

Central Administrative Battalion.—Co. 1, Major Becket, Belleville Inf.; 2, Captain Rogers, Argenteuil Inf.; 3, Capt. Howden, Millbrook Inf.; 4, Capt. Robinson, Waterloo (East) Inf.; 5, Capt. Hayward, Riviere-du-Loup Inf.; 6, Capt. Barnard, Three Rivers Inf.; 7, Capt. Nadeau, Levis Inf. To be Lieut.-Col.,—Lieut. A. Booker, Hamilton Int. To be Major,—Lieut.-Col. Campbell, Belleville Inf. To be Adjutant,—Capt. Irving, Hamilton Inf

Eastern Administrative Battalion.—Co. 1, Capt. Musson, Royals, Toronto; 2, Capt. Ridout, Royals, Toronto; 3, Major Cattley, Hamilton Inf.; 4, Capt. Thompson, St. Catharines Inf.; 5, Capt. Ouimet, Ste. Therese Rifles; 6, Major Bog, Picton Inf.; 7, Capt. Smith, Chatham Inf. To be Lieut.-Col.,—Lieut.-Col. Blanchet, Levis Inf.

CANADA.

A Correspondent to the London Times.

Sir,—In this economic age people like to receive value for their money. Millions will probably be expended in Canada during the next few years in the construction of works of defence and some people think that the money so spent will be entirely thrown away because the object sought will not be achieved by the means of defence proposed by the Government.

Canadian newspapers are apparently not much read in this country, and therefore a subject at present attracting considerable attention in the colony does not seem to have reached the knowledge of any of the speakers in the late debates in the House of Commons. The report of these debates and your comments thereon, as a Canadian, I have read with the deepest interest, and, in so far as the loyalty of the Canadians is recognized, with very great satisfaction; but I own to a feeling of disappointment that at a time when England and Canada are to have heavy burdens imposed upon them, the debates should not have taken a wider range, and that we should not have heard of other plans for the defence of the colony besides those of the Deputy Director of Fortifications.

The project now being discussed by the press and people of Canada is known as "The Ottawa and French River Navigation Projects." It is a somewhat costly undertaking, but so are its fortifications, while in its practicability and utility are not matters of opinion. We have surveys and estimates of cost, prepared by order of the Government of Canada, which place its entire feasibility beyond doubt. The British Government are also in possession of reports highly favourable to the undertaking from a military point of view; but as all these reports are now some years old, they are apparently forgotten, and in the apprehension of that very remote probability—an American invasion of Canada—nothing but the erection of stone walls round our chief cities seems to have entered into the calculation of either Cabinet.

"The Ottawa project" would give a navigable line of communication far removed from the frontier, between Montreal and Lake Huron, by way of the Ottawa and Matawan Rivers, Lake Nipissing and French River, and by this route alone could gunboats, in time of war, safely reach the upper lakes, and without a present attracting considerable attention in the colony does not seem to have reached the knowledge of any of the speakers in the late debates in the House of Commons. The report of these debates and your comments thereon, as a Canadian, I have read with the deepest interest, and, in so far as the loyalty of the Canadians is recognized, with very great satisfaction; but I own to a feeling of disappointment that at a time when England and Canada are to have heavy burdens imposed upon them, the debates should not have taken a wider range, and that we should not have heard of other plans for the defence of the colony besides those of the Deputy Director of Fortifications.

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BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Prescott, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart.

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLDS.
TAKE NO OTHER
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisement in another column.

Peterboro, Feb. 23, 1865. 7-6in

A GOOD THING---TRY IT

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the head and Sick headache.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Bilious Cholic & Cramps in the stomach
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentry, and Bowel Complaint.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Sudden Colds and sore Throat.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Neuralgia, Tic douloureux, & Toothache
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, Chilblains, &c
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is also an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains Sounds and Bruises. It takes away all pain the moment it is applied.

No family should be without a Bottle of
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Price 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

NOTHROP & LYMAN, C. W.,
General Agents for the Canadas,

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour; Wm Cotter, and A. W. Kemp; by C. Britton Lindsay, and all medicine dealers.

New Advertisements.

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No. 155 will be held

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

At half-past seven o'clock, in the Lodge Room Market Block.

A full attendance is particularly requested.
By Order of the Worshipful Master.

J. M. BURNS,
Secretary

Peterborough, May 2nd, 1865.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of R. PATTERSON, & Co., as Boot and Shoe Merchants in the Town of Peterborough, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities of the late firm and all debts due to the same will be settled by Mr. Patterson, who continues the business on his own account.

(Signed,) ROBERT NICHOLLS,
WM HALL,
ROBT. PATTERSON.

Dated at Peterborough, this 1st day of April, 1865.

N. B.—With reference to the above, Mr. P. would respectfully request all parties who have over due accounts to call and settle them before the first day of June next or they will be placed in suit for collection, as the terms of the dissolution necessitate such to be the case.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER would take this opportunity of thankfully to tender his sincere thanks to the numerous friends and customers of the late firm for the very liberal support bestowed on them for the past four years, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same in his own behalf. He would also beg state that his stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

is now complete in all its branches and carefully selected from the best markets, which will be sold from 20 to 25 per cent cheaper than heretofore. The Stock comprises

Men's Boots, Gaiters and Shoes in Great Variety.

Brogans and Plough Boots very Cheap.

BOYS' BOOTS,
BROGANS,
GAITERS,
BALMORALS, &c.

Ladies' Wear,

From Strong Batt to Fine Sett,

In styles too numerous to mention.

MISS'S & CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

is particularly full, in endless variety.

R. PATTERSON.

NICHOLLS & HALL'S OLD STAND, N. E. CORNER MARKET SQUARE.

Peterborough, May 3, 1865 18

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of SIDNEY SMITH, an Insolvent.

A MEETING of the creditors of the said Insolvent will be held at my office in the Town of Cobourg, on Monday the fifteenth day of May 1865, at ten o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of appointing another assignee in my place.

J. D. ARMOUR,
Assignee.

Cobourg, May 1, 1865. 18.

G. STETHEM & Co.

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL.

WE ARE RECEIVING a large assortment of Sash and Mortise Locks and Latch's, Butts, Screws, and other descriptions of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

White Lead, Paints, Colour Varnishes Glass, &c., Dawson's Planes, Spear & Jackson's, Barton's and other superior Edge Tools Saws, Files and Rasps; Brick and Plastering Trowels,

CABINETMAKERS' HARDWARE,

Axles, Carriage Trimmings, Bands, Spring Steel, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Barn Door Hinges, Shoemakers' findings; Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Hoes and

GARDEN TOOLS,

Moss, Tow and Curled Hair; Fishing Tackle House Furnishing Hardware; Paint, Varnish and Whitewash Brushes: Electro Plated Ware, &c. & which we invite attention.

GEORGE STETHEM & Co.,
Sign of the Cross Cut Saw.

Peterboro, April 27, 1865 18-4in

PRINCE OF WALES L. O. L., No. 484.

THE regular monthly meeting of Prince of Wales L. O. Lodge, No 484, will be held in the Orange Hall, on Wednesday the 10th day of May, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

By order
JOHN SMITH,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 2, 1865. 18.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at McGregor's Hotel, in the Town of Peterborough in the County of Peterborough, on Tuesday the twenty-third day of May, now next ensuing, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

Dated at the Township of Hamilton in the County of Northumberland this twenty-seventh day of April A. D., 1865

(18-2in) MARKLAND W. DEAN

FLAX SEED.

THE subscriber would now inform the farmers that his flax seed has now arrived and is for sale at the store of J. Carnegie, Jr., in Peterborough.

H. CALCUTT,
Buyer.

Ashburnham, May 2, 1865 13

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3rd, 1865. 18tf

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE with every convenience attached, suitable for a large family. For further particulars apply to

T. HASLEHURST.
Examiner Office.

Peterboro', April 27, 1865. 17

For the Spring Trade!

A NEW Stock of SPADES, SHOVELS and HOES, Rakes and other Garden Tools Wholesale and Retail.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

Peterborough, April 4, 1865. 17-3in.

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE and premises on the Little Lake, Ashburnham, lately occupied by Henry Calcutt, Esquire.

Apply to
DENNISTOUN & SON

Peterborough, 21st April, 1865. 17-3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, } In the County
county of Peterborough, } Court of the County of Peterborough, in the matter of William Armstrong, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed, in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on Wednesday, the seventh day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, under the said Act.

W. ARMSTRONG.

Dated at Peterborough this 18th day of March, A. D., 1865. 13-6d

TO FARMERS

FOR SALE

400 Bushels of Seed Pease.
500 do do Barley.
400 do do Oats.

THE above mentioned grains have been selected with great care especially for seed.

Apply to D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, April 19, 1865. 16-2in

Otonabee Mills.

THE above Mills having been very much impeded in their working during the past winter by the unusual quantity of anchor ice in the river, the subscriber is glad to be able to inform his friends and customers that they are now working freely, and that proper attention will, as heretofore, be paid to gristing and custom work; and cash paid for good Spring or Fall Wheat.

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, March 14th, 1865. 11-3in

WANTED.

A MATRON for the HOME OF THE HOMELESS, about to be established in Peterboro. Applications with testimonials of character and qualifications to be sent to the Secretary,

Mrs. F. W. HAULTAIN.

Peterboro, April 9th, 1865. 15

$2000 TO LEND on improved Farms. Apply to

T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Barrister, &c.

Peterborough, April 27, 1865. 17-2in.

ROOM PAPERS!

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has received, and is now open to sell, out, at the

TELEGRAPH BOOK STORE,

A large and varied stock of Room Papers, of the Best Qualities and Newest Designs, which he offers at from FIVE CENTS to TWO DOLLARS PER ROLL.—Parties building or refitting houses will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock.

GEO. A. COX,
Opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

May 4th, 1865. (18 4in)

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY!

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Have now received their supply of

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the public. In addition to their former business they have opened a

MILLINERY & MANTLE SALOON,

In which will be found

A select assortment of PARIS AND LONDON BONNETS, the latest styles in MANTLES AND JACKETS, and a large stock of STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, STRAW AND JET ORNAMENTS, &c. &c.

This Department is under the management of a FIRST CLASS MILLINER, of taste and experience and Ladies may depend upon having everything connected with it made up in the NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

W. G. T. & Co. respectfully invite inspection of these goods, which will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞ Ladies furnishing their own material can have any article of Millinery made up at reasonable rates.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.,
George Street, Peterborough.

April 26, 1865. (17)

SPRING GOODS!

We have just received, and are now selling at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, the newest styles of

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Parasols and Dress Goods,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We would call particular attention to our Stock of

Cloths, Cassimers, Doeskins, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Federation Cloths, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

As we have secured the services of an Experienced Cutter—Customers can have clothing made to order, in the newest style, at the shortest notice, at the lowest possible price, and warranted to fit.

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, April 25, 1865. 17-8in.

SPRING GOODS!

The subscriber is now receiving a rich Stock of Spring and Summer

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

Which he will offer at very moderate prices, and to which he respectfully invites attention.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, April 11, 1865. 15

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE!

JOHN ERSKINE

Respectfully intimates that he has now received a fresh supply of

Berlin Wool, Canvas, Floss, Silk, Knitting and Crochet Pins, Tatting Needles, Pearl Beads, Chenille Tassels, Cushion Tassels, Commenced Matts and Slipper Patterns, Traced Edgings, &c.

Prints, Ginghams, White and Grey Cottons, Stripe Shirtings, &c., all of which are considerably lower in price.

Fancy Dress Goods, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery and Gloves, Leather Bags, and a full assortment of Small-wares.

Tweeds, Shirts, Ties, Collars, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Peterboro, April 12, 1865. 15-2in

Splendid Assortment of Spring & Summer Goods

JUST ARRIVING AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

A choice lot of Dress Goods at 7½ per yard.

Dress Goods of every style in Muslins, Barèges, Delaines, Challies, Balzarines, Lustres, Coburgs, &c., &c.

Ladies and Children's Mantles, a great variety, as low as 4s 3d.

New and elegant designs in Shawls at very low prices.

All the new shapes in Straw Hats and Bonnets, (prices commencing at 1s.)

Choice Flowers, Plumes, Straw and other ornaments.

A large assortment of Ribbons. (Pure Silk Bonnet Ribbons as low as 7½ per yard.)

Parasols, Pagoda and other shapes, in plain and fancy colors, very cheap.

A very large lot of Prints, colors warranted, ranging from 8d per yard upwards.

Ladies Gloves, white, black and colored Kids, Silk, Union, Thread, &c.

Gents Gloves of every description.

A very large assortment of Hosiery.

A few cases of Ladies Collars and Cuffs. Ties, Veils, Hair Nets, (as low as 2½ each,) Handkerchiefs, Frillings, Bonnet fronts at 4d each, Muslins and edgings.

Also, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Braids, Laces, Belts, Buckles, Satchels; and Fancy Goods of every description.

Grey Cottons from 6d per yard, Shirtings, Denims, Tickings, &c., very low.

A large lot of Summer Cloths, as low as 1s 3d, per yard.

Being the first Spring Goods imported by the Montreal House, the entire stock is new.

Best Groceries &c., at low prices always on hand.

JAMES W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, April, 1865. 15

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Of the United Townships of

Minden, Stanhope, Dysart, &c.,

WILL hold the COURT OF REVISION at the residence of Mr BENJAMIN SAWYERS, Minden Village,

On Monday, the 22nd day of May next,

Commencing at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. All parties interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. McKELVEY,
Township Clerk.

Clerks Office, Minden, April 19th 1865. 17

COURT OF REVISION.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough will be held in the Council Chamber, on Simcoe Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of MAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of which all persons interested will please take notice accordingly.

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk

Peterborough, 24th April, 1865. 16-3in

(*Review* please copy.)

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION

FOR THE UNITED TOWNSHIPS OF

SMITH & HARVEY

Will hold its first sitting for the current year at the TOWN HALL,

ON THE 10th DAY OF MAY NEXT,

Commencing at the hour of ten in the forenoon.

CHRIST PERTON,
Township Clerk.

Smith, April 21st, 1865. 17-2in.

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION

FOR THE

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE

Will hold its first sitting

On Monday the 15th day of May next

At the COUNCIL ROOM, in the VILLAGE of KEENE, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk.

Keene, April 21, 1865. 17

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION

FOR THE

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE

Will hold its first sitting

On Monday the fifteenth of May next.

At the Council Room in the Village of Keene, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Keene, April 18th, 1865. 16-4in.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of ROBERT TANNER, late of the Town of Peterborough, deceased, are hereby required to make payment thereof forthwith to the undersigned administrators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the deceased are likewise requested to furnish the particulars thereof to the Administrators in order that the same may be examined and adjusted.

E. CHAMBERLEN, } *Executors.*
Wm. CUMMING, }

Peterboro, March 27, 1865. 13

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid purchasing or meeting anything to do with three notes of hand made in my favor by one Wm Jarvis, each bearing date 24th September, 1864, and payable respectively—1st, $20, payable in 12 months after date; 2nd, $20, payable 2 years after date; the 3d, $10, payable 24 years after date. Said notes having passed into the possession of Andrew Bell, Gull River, as collateral security, and he now refuses to account in any way for the same.

ZACHARIA COLE.

Minden, April 4, 1865. 15

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of LAKEFIELD and vicinity, that he has removed his

Grocery Store

IN LAKEFIELD,

To Henthorn's old stand, where will be found a

Good assortment of Groceries,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Or Farm Produce.

ROBT. GRAHAM.

Lakefield, March 1st, 1865. 49-9

$500 REWARD!

WHEREAS, on the night of the 3rd inst., some evil disposed person or persons did maliciously set fire to the Work-shop of John Britton, the above reward of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid by the Town Council to any one who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the said person or persons.

C. PERRY, Mayor,
Town of Peterborough.

March 7, 1865.

One Hundred Dollars REWARD.

WHEREAS, on the night of the seventh day of December last, the property of Robert Morrison, Esquire, of the Township of Dummer, was wantonly and maliciously damaged and destroyed by some person or persons unknown, the above reward is hereby offered by the Corporation of the County of Peterboro, for such information as shall lead to the conviction of the guilty parties.

By order,
R. D. ROGERS,
Warden.

Peterborough, Jan. 30, 1865

$50 REWARD.

MR. MORRISON has added $50 to the above reward, which will make the whole $150.

NOTICE.

FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, the Lumber business now carried on in the name of JOHN C. HUGHSON, will be conducted, in Peterborough under the firm of

A. H. CAMPBELL & Co.,

and in Albany, N. Y., under that of John C. Hughson & Co., to whom consignments of Lumber, &c., for sale in the American markets, can be made on such terms as may be agreed upon.

All persons indebted to John C. Hughson are requested to settle their accounts without delay, and thus prevent the necessity of resort to legal proceedings.

Office, McDonald Street, rear of Methodist Church.

Peterborough, 26th April, 1865. 17-5in

PAINTING & GRAINING

DONE BY

W. N. KENNEDY,

HUNTER STREET.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between, and under the name and style of Cox & Davidson, as Booksellers and Stationers, in the Town of Peterborough, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities of the late firm and all debts due to the same will be settled by Mr. Cox, who continues the business on his own account.

Dated at Peterborough, this Sixth day of April, 1865. 15

GEO. A. COX.
J. IRVINE DAVIDSON.

A CARD.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks to the numerous friends and customers of the late firm for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them since commencing business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same on his own behalf. The stock will be found complete in all its branches. In Stationery, a large assortment of

FOOLSCAP, Note and Letter Papers,

PLAIN AND RULED

FOREIGN NOTE ENVELOPES, PENS AND INK.

School and Miscellaneous Books. Bibles, Prayer Books, Church Services, Hymn Books, &c.

Prices will be found low, and strict attention given as heretofore to give his customers every satisfaction.

GEO. A. COX.

Peterborough April 6th, 1865. 15-6in

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Melville Millar and John Bertram, under the firm of Millar & Bertram, carrying on business as Hardware Merchants in Peterborough, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The liabilities of the late firm, and all debts due to the same will be settled by Mr Millar, who continues the business on his own account.

(Sign d) MELVILLE MILLAR.
JOHN BERTRAM.

Dated, Peterborough, 1st day of April, 1865.

N. B.—With reference to the above, Mr. Millar would respectfully request all parties indebted to the late firm, (either by note or book account,) to call at once and arrange the same, as the terms of dissolution necessitate an early settlement.

A CARD.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks to the numerous friends and customers of the late firm, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them for the past three years, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same on his own behalf.

The large and varied stock of

GENERAL HARDWARE,
IRON AND STEEL,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

Together with every variety of

Carpenters' and Mechanics' Tools,
Shoemaker's Findings, &c. &c. &c.

Will be kept complete as heretofore, with constant additions as required.

Prices will be kept on the lowest possible scale, and strict attention paid as heretofore, to give his customers every satisfaction.

MELVILLE MILLAR.

Peterboro, April 1, 1865. 14-3

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing, under the name of Wiley, Hamilton & Co., in the Town of Peterborough, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the Twenty-third day of February last.

All debts due to the firm are to be paid to John Wiley, who will settle the claims due by the late firm.

JOHN WILEY,
WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Dated the 7th of March, 1865. 10

A CARD.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

THE Subscribers in returning thanks to their numerous friends in and around Peterborough for the liberal patronage they have received for the past 8 years, beg to say that although they have dissolved partnership the business will still be carried on by them in all its branches, as heretofore, in the same premises. Mr. Wiley carrying on the Agricultural department, and Mr. Hamilton the Machine department.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.
JOHN WILEY.

Peterborough, March , 1865. 12

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Wiley, Hamilton & Co., by Note or Book Account will please call and settle the same forthwith, as all debts not paid before the 30th of April next, will be placed in suit for collection.

JOHN WILEY.

Peterborough, March 7, 1865. 10

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Common Law Partnership of Messrs FAIRBAIRN & DUMBLE was this day dissolved.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN.
D. W. DUMBLE.

March 30, 1865.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W.

COURT OF REVISION.

ASHBURNHAM.

THE Court of Revision for the village of Ashburnham for the current year will be held at the Town Hall of said village, on Monday the 15th day of May, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

All interested parties will please take notice.

JAS. STRATTON,
Clerk

Ashburnham, April 4, 1865. 15

Notice to Farmers.

ANY Farmer wishing to grow FLAX can be supplied with any quantity of Seed by applying to the undersigned, who will be prepared to furnish the seed at cost price, and will buy the produce at prices ranging from 12 to 15 dollars per ton. By the growth of Flax, Farmers can realize from forty to fifty dollars per acre, which will pay far better than wheat. Farmers wanting seed will bend in their names as soon as possible, at my office.

HENRY CALCUTT,
Brewer.

Ashburnham, April 1, 1865. 16-tf

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
9-3m 1130 Broadway New York.

MELODEON AND COTTAGE ORGAN EMPORIUM,

PETERBORO, C. W.

Estey's Perfect Melodeon AND COTTAGE ORGAN.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

FORMERLY ESTEY & GREEN

The only Manufactory in this Country of the Perfect Melodeon and Cottage Organ with Patent Bass Dampers, Patent Harmonic Attachment, and Patent Manual Sub-Bass.

These intimitable Instruments have won their way to public confidence purely on their merits, and not by force of extensive advertising and purchased recommendations. With our increased facilities for manufacture, we are still unable to meet the extraordinary demand made upon us; but we hope soon to be able to fill all orders promptly.

Some of the points of superiority claimed for our Instruments, are the se:—

1st.—Smooth, steady and pipe-like quality of tone.

2nd.—Great delicacy of touch and promptness of action; producing, when desired, a low, sweet, flute-like tone, unequalled by any other instrument of the class.

3d.—The Patent Bass Damper, which enables the performer to swell the treble without increasing the volume of the bass; or, by drawing the Stop, to swell the notes by the action of the foot.

4th.—The Patent Harmonic Attachment. An ingenious octave coupler, which doubles the power of the instrument without increasing its size or the number of reeds.

5th.—The Patent Manual Sub-Base, which are played with the ordinary keys and controlled by a stop. This new and valuable invention requires no extensions and serves as a substitute for the Pedal Base, and can be used by an ordinary performer.

6th.—The Knee Stop, in the Cottage Organ, which swells or diminishes the tone by a single movement of the left knee, without interfering with the action of the feet,—having this advantage over the Automatic swell that the volume of tone may be readily increased without extraordinary effort, and diminished without waiting for the change in the actions of the bellows.

Our recently constructed Cottage Organ, without the attachments, is unsurpassed by any Reed Organ or Harmonium of the size built, with the Harmonic Attachment and Manual sub-base, it is pronounced by competent judges to be far superior to any Church instrument of the class in the world. Its power, sweetness, and variety of tone, simplicity of construction and ease of management, recommend it to every one as being all that is claimed for it, both for the parlor and the church.

The Harmonic Organ, for Churches and Public Halls, has a fine, powerful Pedal Bass with independent reeds; and, with the Harmonic Attachment, is believed to be a most powerful Reed Organ made, being nearly equal to a pipe organ of three times its cost

All our Instruments are made in the most thorough manner, and warranted in every respect

JOS. R. WALTON,
Agent.

Peterborough, Jan. 1865. 4

Rev. A. C. Rose, of Troy, N.Y. says.—These give the value of *five Melodeons in one.* The ease of touch and promptness of action are unrivalled. It can be played with all the sweetness of the Lute or Æolian harp, and changed in an instant to its full power, nearly equal to a twelve stop organ.

All orders addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Peterboro.

Jan 11th, 1865.

TESTIMONIALS.

JAMES BROWN, Esq., M. D.

Peterboro, October 20th, 1864.

I am happy to inform you that after the most severe testing and testing trial for some weeks of the Cottage and Parlor Organ, we find it better every day. It is remarkable for variety of tone and power, and several of the best judges here say it is unequalled by any instrument of the kind (with double reed) they have ever heard. You can so control and command all its parts, as to pleasingly and rapidly from the softest tones of the Harp, Lute or Piano, to the rich full swell of a large Organ. It is easily played by child or adult, and is already a very great favorite with me. Its compact structure, ingenious combination of power with the new and beautiful Harmonic attachment and Manual Sub-base are greatly admired and are highly creditable to the maker, Estey, of Vermont. I think it is peculiarly adapted for Church Music.

EDW. F. CROWTH, A. M. &c.

Sheridan Villa Seminary, Peterboro, Dec. 1864.

We are delighted with the Cottage Organ with Harmonic attachment and Manual Sub-base. We prefer it to any instrument of the kind we have ever seen; its tone is sweet and harmonious in the parlor, possessing sufficient power for a church.

REV J. C. SLATER,
Wesleyan Parsonage, Hillbrook, Jan. 1865.

I have much pleasure in testifying my entire satisfaction of the Cabinet Organ, purchased from you, as an instrument possessing superior qualities in sweetness, variety and strength, to anything of the kind I have ever seen. Two experienced musicians who have examined it, concur with me in recommending it as a perfect instrument adapted to Church or Parlor.

GEO. A. NORRIS, M. D., Recording Steward of the Wesleyan Church, Omemee.

Omemee, July, 1864.

In reply to your inquiries as to the Harmonic Organ, purchased from you for our church, we have to express our highest satisfaction in purity and sweetness of tone as well as volume of sound, it is all that can be reasonably expected of it.

Peterborough, Dec 20th, 1864.

MR J. R. WALTON.—Having examined and played upon the Parlor Organs sold by you, and Manufactured by Mr. Estey, I have great pleasure in pronouncing them a first class instrument. The Harmonic attachment and manual Sub-base being a very great improvement and well worthy the patronage of the Musical public. Yours truly,

A. T. HEATHFIELD,
Organist of St. John's Church,
Peterborough.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to notify his customers and the public generally that he has REMOVED to the store formerly occupied by Alex. McNeil, one door north of A. Stewart's Stove Depot where he will keep on hand a good stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Crockery Wines and Liquors, Flour and Provisions.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for Goods

L. GLOVER

N. B.—The subscriber would also remind those indebted to him by Note or Book Account that to save costs they had better make immediate payment. L. G.

Peterboro, April 19, 1865. 4tf

Military School.

CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Service Militia, desirous of obtaining admission to either of the Schools of Military Instruction, are required to make application in writing for such purpose, through the Brigade Major of the Division wherein they reside.

Applicants must state the age, residence Post Office address and native country, and transmit with their application a certificate from a Clergyman or Magistrate in the locality where they live as to moral character.

W. POWELL, Lt. Col.,
Adjutant General's Office, D. A. G. M., C. C.
Quebec, March 4th, 1865. 11-13in

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of one thousand dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $1000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County

And whereas to carry into effect the said resolution it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $1000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $80.00 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said County according to the last revised assessment roll of the said Municipality, being for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five was $2,130,000.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $1000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will be necessary to assess a special rate of fifty cents on the pounds of the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to lend the same, upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $1000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the rights hereinafter mentioned.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money, any one not exceeding the sum of $100, and not less than $50 each, and that the said debentures shall be signed by the said Warden and Municipal Council, and be issued by the said Warden and countersigned by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable on the 1st day of the month of June in any year of the twelve years next after the same shall be issued, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per cent per annum from the date thereof, and that the interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate of six per cent per annum for the same, as aforesaid, the sum of thirty-one pounds ten shillings, making in the aggregate sixty pounds, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the ratable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 24th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough at a Council Chamber in the Court House in the said County, on Thursday, the 22nd day of June, 1865, at the hour of 11 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the consent of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed)
WALTER SHERIDEN,
Clerk.

Peterborough, February 17th, 1865. 8-16in

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, Gents and French Fancy Goods, worth $100,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES.

Gents' Gold Hunting-case Watches	$50 00	1
Ladies' Gold Hunting-case Watches	40 00	1
Gents' Gold Hunting-case Watches	35 00	1
Ladies' Gold Hunting-case Watches	30 00	1
Gents' Gold Hunting-case Watches	25 00	1
Ladies' Gold Hunting-case Watches	20 00	1
Gents' Gold Hunting-case Watches	15 00	1
Ladies' Gold Hunting-case Watches	10 00	1
Gents' Gold Hunting-case Watches	5 00	1
Ladies' Gold Hunting-case Watches	4 00	1
Gents' Gold Hunting-case Watches	3 00	1
Ladies' Gold Hunting-case Watches	2 00	1
Gents' Gold Hunting-case Watches	1 00	1
Ladies' Gold Hunting-case Watches	50	1
Gents' Gold Hunting-case Watches	25	1
Ladies' Gold Hunting-case Watches	10	1
Gents' Gold Hunting-case Watches	5	1
Ladies' Gold Hunting-case Watches	4	1
Gents' Gold Hunting-case Watches	3	1
Ladies' Gold Hunting-case Watches	2	1
Gents' Gold Hunting-case Watches	1

Poetry.

JUST AFTER THE BATTLE.

Sick upon the field of battle,
I am lying, mother dear,
With my wounded comrades waiting
For the morning to appear.
Many sleep to waken never,
In this world of strife and death;
And many more are faintly calling,
With their feeble, dying breath.

CHORUS.

Mother dear, your boy is wounded,
And the night is drear with pain;
But still I feel that I shall see you
And the dear old home again.

Oh, the first great charge was fearful!
And a thousand brave men fell;
Still amid the dreadful carnage,
I was safe from shot and shell.
Safe amid the fatal shower,
I had nearly passed the day,
When a fragment of the dreaded minnie struck me,
And I sank amid the fray.
Mother dear, &c.

Oh, the glorious cheer of triumph,
When the foeman turned and fled.
Leaving us the field of battle,
Strewn with dying and with dead.
Oh, the torture and the anguish,
That I could not follow on;
But here amid my fallen comrades,
I must wait till morning dawn.
Mother dear &c.

Varieties.

THE FINAL TEST.—A worthy old Irishman was told one evening that his wife was very sick and likely to die. Profoundly grieved at the information, he hastened to her bedside to ascertain the progress of the disease, and in his own way to make a diagnosis. He first wiped the tobacco from his lips and gave her an affectionate smack. "Och! be the powers," said he, "and sure her mouth is as cold as the kay-hole of a jail doore!"

Filling his cob pipe he sat down by the fire and cogitated. A thought struck him, and he rose and offered his pipe to the sick woman, begging her to take a whiff or two. She moaned a refusal, and the sorrowing man again sat down. The pipe was soon finished, and the canteen of old Irish whiskey was brought down; after a generous draught, he sweetened a little for his companion. As before she shook her head, and seemed utterly incapable of appreciating her usual luxuries.

The good man's heart failed him and, as he drained the toddy which she refused, he exclaimed—

"Och, Bridget, dear, and yees goin' to lave me entirely! Ye'll nither smoke nor shrink, and sure thin ye ar'nt long for this world, at all, at all!"

And, sure enough, she did die.

HOW CAPTAINS LOVE THEIR SHIPS. I remember once there were four ships of us lying windbound in a little basin of a harbour at the western extremity of Bass's Strait and all bound into Hobart Town, in Vandieman's Land. Among the number was a Glasgow ship called the Caledonia—a regular mallet, commanded by Captain Archie Macgrigger, who thought her at out one of the fanciest crafts that ever floated.

We were all anxious to get into Hobart Town before the Queen's birthday, which was to be an extra big holiday. So out we all went one morning, and after bandying away at a S. E. gale a couple of days, we got a stout, but there of us ran into port two days ahead of the Queen's time.

Ten days afterward in came the old Glasgow tub, staggering under every inch of canvas. Captain Macgrigger ran her slap up into the mud till she brought up, and then leaping upon the wharf, he slapped and patted her affectionately, singing out, "Weel doon, me noble Caledonia!"

The Man who wrote the following, should be—well, really we do'nt know what punishment would be severe enough for him.

"How long Eve, the first woman, lived, we do not know. It is a curious fact that, in sacred history, the age, death, and burial of only one woman—Sarah, the wife of Abraham—is distinctly noted. Woman's age, ever since, appears not to have been a subject of history or discussion."

Women never prevaricate about their age but adhere religiously to one story. A lady (and a real good one she is) is now leaning over our chair, who has to our knowledge been "just 25, on the 1st of April, next," for the last 20 years.—Eh! What? Moses, how my head rings!

AN AMUSING INCIDENT occurred recently, during the progress of one of those "Sabbath School Concerts" so interesting to adults as well as children. The subject was the history of Samson, and the question, What foolish thing did Samson once do? Expectation was on tiptoe to ascertain his peculiar weakness, when from a front seat came the reply, given with solemn preciseness and irresistibly ludicrous accent, "He went down among the Philistines and got a wife!"

A LIMA CUSTOM.—The custom are rather peculiar here, any lady that particularly interests you, can, when she leaves the church, be followed and addressed without offence; should the interest be mutual, she will give you a view of her face, and then, if you choose, you can accompany her home; this establishes you as a calling acquaintance, which can be followed up at leisure.

You should adapt your language to your hearer. A lady who was handling a pair of artificial plates in a dental office asked: "Can a body eat with these things?" "My dear madam, mastification can be performed with a facility scarcely excelled by nature herself," responded the dentist. "Yes, I know, but can a body eat with 'em?"

Affected young lady (seated in a rocking chair, reading the Bible, exclaims)—"Mother here is a grammatical error in the Bible." (Mother lowering her specs and approaching the reader in a very scrutinizing attitude, says)—"Kill it! It's the very thing that has been eating the book-marks."

A little boy some six years old, was using his slate and pencil on the sabbath, when his father, who was a clergyman entered and said: "My son, I perfer that you should not use your slate on the Lord's day." "I'm making meeting-houses, father," was the prompt reply.

A preacher stopped short in a pulpit; it was in vain that he scratched his head—nothing would come out. "My friends," said he, as he walked quietly down the pulpit stairs, "my friends I pity you, for you have lost a fine discourse."

A correspondent, in allusion to the rapid increase of population among the Mormons, says more of their people are in arms than can be found among the same amount of population anywhere else in the country.

Give a man brains and riches, and he is a king. Give a man brains without riches, and he is a slave. Give a man riches without brains and he is a monkey.

GOLD PENS

FOR THE MILLION!

PENS TO SUIT THE HAND, AND PRICES TO SUIT THE POCKET.

THE BEST

Gold Pens in the World!

ON receipt of the following sums, we will send, by mail, or as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens, selecting the same according to the description, namely:

GOLD PENS, IN SILVER PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 No. 2 pen; for $1 25 No. 3 pen, for $1 50 No. 4 pen; for $2 No. 5 pen; for $2 25 No. 6 pen.

These pens are stamped THE IMPERIAL PEN, and are well finished and fine writing Gold Pens, with good iridium points, although they are unwarranted, and cannot be exchanged

Warranted Gold Pens.

Our name (AMERICAN GOLD PEN Co., N. Y.,) is stamped on all our 1st quality Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident. Our second quality Pens, are stamped THE NATIONAL PEN, with the initials of our firm (A. G. P. Co.,) and are carefully made, having the same points as our first quality Pens, the only great difference being in the quality of the Gold.

GOLD PENS, 1st AND 2nd QUALITY IN SOLID SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $2 00 a No. 1 pen 1st quality, or a No. 2 pen 2nd quality.
For $2 25 a No. 2 pen 1st quality, or a No. 3 pen 2nd quality.
For $2 25 a No. 3 pen 1st quality, or a No. 4 pen 2nd quality.
For $3 50 a No. 4 pen 1st quality, or a No. 5 pen 2nd quality.
For $4 50 a No. 5 pen 1st quality, or a No. 6 pen 2nd quality.
For $5 50 a No. 6 pen 1st quality

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SOLID SILVER OR GOLD-PLATED EBONY DESK HOLDERS and MOROCCO CASES.

For $2 25 a No. 3 pen 1st quality, or a No. 4 pen 2nd quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 pen 1st quality, or a No. 5 pen 2nd quality
For $3 50 a No. 5 pen 1st quality, or a No. 6 pen 2nd quality.
For $4 00 a No. 6 pen 1st quality
For $5 50 a No 7 pen. For $6 75 a No 8 pen. For $12 00 a No. 12 pen; all first quality.

Our pens rank throughout the country as equal if not superior to any gold pens manufactured. Not only for their writing qualities but durability and elegant finish. The greatest care is used in their manufacture, and none are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill can detect.

Parties in ordering must specify the name, number and quality in all instances and whether stiff or limber, course or fine.

TO CLUBS.

A discount of 12 per cent will be allowed on sums of $15, if sent to one address, at one time: 15 per cent. on $25, 20 per cent. on $40.

All remittances by mail, Registered, are at our risk. To all who enclose 20 cents extra for registering, we guarantee the safe delivery of the goods.

Circulars of all our new styles, with engravings of exact sizes, and prices, sent upon receipt of stamp, if desired. Pens repointed for 50 cents by mail.

Stationers and Jewelers are requested to correspond with us as we can offer them GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

Address,
AMERICAN GOLD PEN CO.
4-3mos. No. 200 Broadway, N.Y.

Flax Seed.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining Flax Seed are requested to apply to the undersigned

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr.,
Sec. & Treas. P. A. Society.
Peterborough, March 16, 1865. 11-3in

A Word to Young Men.

THE man who would prefer one dollar to two, would by common consent be voted a lunatic and void of good sense. Yet there are hundreds of young men working for a salary of Two Hundred Dollars, and even less, when they might by devoting a few months to obtaining a Business Education, at a small expense, fit themselves for situations where their services would command twice or thrice that amount. The place where such an education can be obtained at a Cheaper rate than anywhere else in this Province, is

THE LONDON Commercial College

THE SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION
PURSUED IN
The Actual Business Department
OF THIS COLLEGE

Is practised nowhere else, and by it the student can obtain a thoroughly *Practical Knowledge* of every kind of business transactions in one-half the time required by any other means. The Proprietor has determined to extend the *special advantages* enjoyed by those entering before the 1st of April, to those who enter *during* that month also. Therefore all persons *PURCHASING SCHOLARSHIPS before the FIRST of MAY*, will be presented with a Complete set of TEXT and BLANK BOOKS for the ENTIRE COMMERCIAL COURSE, (Cash Price, Seven Dollars) or for $3 additional, a full supply of Books and Stationery. Full instruction in Phonography, Drawing, Painting and Telegraphing is given at a very low rate.

Good Board can be obtained for Two Dollars per week.

Full instruction is given when desired, (without extra charge) in all the branches required to obtain a First Class Certificate for teaching Common School.

Life Scholarship for Gents.....$30 in advance
do do. Ladies.....$20 do

☞ To any one sending us post paid, the address of ten persons who would like to receive our circular, we will forward full instructions in one of the most *Pleasing and Useful Arts* of the present age; one which will be a constant source of enjoyment and profit.

For circular or other information address
J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College.
LONDON C. W.

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, New York.
March 16, 1865. 11-2m

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept. 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES,

AND

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits of eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals,	550 Statesmen,
200 Brig-Generals,	130 Divines,
275 Colonels,	125 Authors,
100 Lieut-Colonels,	40 Artists,
250 Other Officers,	125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers,	50 Prom. Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
3,000 Copies of works of Art,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 46

Wm. N. KENNEDY
HAS
GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER
ON HAND.

J. R. Walton's Column.

J. R. WALTON.
Insurance, House & Land Agent.

ALL business trusted to him will be promptly attended to.

OFFICE OVER G. W. ROBINSON'S STORE, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.

Dec. 1st, 1863. 49

SCOTTISH

Provincial Assurance Co.

ESTABLISHED, 1825.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL, One Million Sterling.

INVESTED IN CANADA, over $450,000.

Sums Assd under Current Life Policies	£2,200,000 Stg
Accumulated Fund	403,630 "
Annual Income	107,920 "
Amo'nt proposed for Assurance, 1862, under 1063 applications	457,235 "

CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE,—Place D'Armes, Montreal.

A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
Secretary for Canada.

ATTENTION is directed to the rate of premiums adopted by this Company, which will compare favorably with that of any other institution in Canada. Investments of Company's funds to the large amount of nearly five hundred thousand dollars have been completed in Canada; and as all business transactions are finally disposed of in the Province, the Scottish Provincial offers all the facilities presented by a purely local Company, while it possesses the additional advantage of a large capital, and an influential and responsible body of shareholders in Great Britain.

Policies effected on or before 31st January next will receive a full year's bonus over those effected thereafter.

PETERBOROUGH:
J. R. WALTON, AGENT.
November 25, 1863. 48

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CANADA.

Head Office,—Toronto Street, Toronto.

FIRE! MARINE!

DIRECTORS:

Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., President.
Lewis Moffatt, Esq., Vice-President,
Hon. George Crawford, M. L. C.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq.,
Geo. Duggan, jr., Esq.,
John Cameron, Esq.,
A. M. Smith, Esq., M. P. P.,
Chris. Robinson, Esq.,
W. J. McDonell, Esq.,
C. J. Campbell, Esq.,
Manager & Secretary,—James S. Crocker, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary,—Donough O'Brien, Esq.,
Solicitors,—Messrs. Duggan & Burns,
Bankers,—Commercial Bank of Canada.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
November, 1863. 49

21 BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

KNOWN as Park Lot No. 7, adjoining the property of Wm. Cluxton, Esq., near the Little Lake. Terms to suit purchaser.

For further particulars apply to
J. R. WALTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Dec. 1, 1863. 49

FOR SALE CHEAP,

AND ON LIBERAL TERMS!

LOT No. 9, 5th con. Township of Douro, 107 Acres of good Land, 70 acres cleared with a good Frame Dwelling, just new, and good office buildings, with three wells of water on the premises. Situate about six miles from Peterborough. For further particulars apply to

JOS. R. WALTON,
Insurance Agent.
Peterborough, May 9th, 1864. 19

For Sale.

A BRICK HOUSE and LOT for sale, one and a half stories high, situated on London street, West of George street, Town of Peterborough. For particulars apply to

J. R. WALTON.
House and Insurance Agent
Peterboro, March 28, 1865. 13.

CARD PICTURES

Two for a Dollar!

FRAMING CHEAP

Likenesses of deceased persons enlarged from Ambrotypes and colored in oil.

Ambrotypes from 50 Cents,

AT THE

Photographic and Fine Art Gallery,

HUNTER STREET.

R. D. EWING.
Peterboro, March 1, 1865. 9

MR. ORDE has removed his office to Chambers Building, opposite the Commercial Bank.

Money, in sums varying from $200 to $2000, to a large aggregate amount, ready to be advanced on the security of "improved farms" and no other, with reference whereunto, to obviate unnecessary correspondence and postal charges, the personal application of intending mortgagors will only be entertained.

Mr. Orde has likewise entered into business arrangements with John C. T. Cochrane, Esq., general Land and Parliamentary Agent, of Quebec (or wherever the Seat of Government may happen to be), a gentleman of eighteen years' experience, and large practice in transactions relating to Patent and other claims in the Crown Lands Department.

Peterborough, Dec. 8, 1864.

COPLAND'S ALE!

A LARGE QUANTITY

OF

COPLAND'S

Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY

LEWIS GLOVER, Sole Agent.

Peterboro, Oct. 29th, 1862. 44

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers that he is now prepared to GRIND GRISTS in a superior manner. He respectfully invites all who wish to patronize him to favor him with a call. All flour, made from good Wheat, warranted.

LEWIS DORLAND.
Douro March 1st, 1864. 9

DEEDS OF KINDNESS.

Suppose the little cowslip
Should hang its golden cup,
And say, "I'm such a tiny flower
I'd better not grow up,"
How many a weary traveller
Would miss its fragrant smell;
How many a little child would grieve
To lose it from the dell.

Suppose the glistening dew-drop
Upon the grass should say,
"What can a little dew drop do?
I'd better roll away"
The blade on which it rested
Before the day was done,
Without a drop to moisten it
Would lay withered in the sun.

Suppose the little breezes
Upon the summer's day,
Should think themselves too small to cool
The traveller on his way.
Who would not miss the smallest
And the softest ones that blow
And think they made a great mistake
If they were talking so.

How many deeds of kindness
A little child may do,
Although it has so little strength
And little wisdom too;
It wants a loving spirit
Much more than strength to prove
How many things a child may do
For others by his love.

Uses of White of Eggs.

The white of eggs beaten up so as to destroy their structure, forms the *glaire* of the bookbinder, with which he gives the staining appearance to the newly bound books.

If any of my readers are desirous of renovating the appearance of some of their old library favourites, they may rub off the dirt and fly marks with a slightly damp cloth, and then rub the covers over with a small piece of rag dipped in glaire, and they will be surprised and pleased at the improvement in their appearance. There is another employment of glaire which is even more useful in the household. When the fruit-preserving season comes on the difficulty of procuring skin or bladder for tying down the pots of jam is often experienced. If, however, a sheet of rough fibrous paper taken, glaired on both sides and tied over the pot, it shrinks and tightens as it dries, and forms a layer quite as impervious as, and fully equal to, bladder, provided the preserves are kept, as they always should be, in a dry situation. Another use of glaire is worth remembering. It is the best antidote to the poisonous preparations of copper, lead, silver, or mercury, as it forms insoluble compounds with these metals. On one occasion a well known chemist was lecturing to his class on the preparations of mercury when he accidentally took a draught of a solution of corrosive sublimate in mistake for water, fortunately a solution of white of egg was on the table, he instantly drank copiously of it, and thus prevented its deleterious action and saved his life.

The use of white of egg in clarifying is well known. A small quantity of glaire mixed with any turbid or black solution coagulates when it is heated, and, entangling all the small particles that cause the turbidity, leave the liquid bright and clear as it boils up to the surface in the form of scum.

Whisked white of egg is often added to wines to clarify them. In this case the coagulation is caused by the spirit of the wine, and heat is not required. In all cases where eggs are employed for clarifying, the white only should be used, as the oil of the yolk interferes materially with the clearness of the liquid to be fined.

CONFECTIONERS' ICING.—To every egg beaten stiff, allow four ounces of fine powdered loaf sugar, powder as much gum-arabac as will lie on a shilling in a tea-spoonful of rose water, or any other light colored extract, or lemon juice. We prefer the latter, as it makes the icing more adhesive. Strain the eggs to remove the stringy substance in them, beat until they will remain on an inverted plate, and then stir in gradually the sugar, gum-arabic, and lemon juice; ice is already described. When the cake is to be ornamented with the icing in wreaths, dissolve gumtragacanth, and stir a little in the frosting. Pick the gum clean, and wash it; allow a quarter of an ounce to a gill of boiling water, if wanted for immediate use; it takes some time to dissolve. The icing can be made into forms by moulding, or can be put on with a small syringe. The ornamental icing is not put on until the covering of the cake is nearly dry.

CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS.—Interest your family in this diversion, permit your children to assist you in planting the seeds, and when the young tendrils leave their mother earth seeking assistance like the newly born babe, let them participate with you in training and guiding them for future admiration. Their affections will soon be as lively as your own; their interest will prompt them to a daily performance of the slight labour necessary to revive the flower drooping forms after a day's exposure to a burning sun. Your daughters will beautify and adorn your rooms with the lovely blossoms, whose rich fragrance shall impart to you new life after a day of toil.—Home will be more pleasant; your love for the old homestead will grow stronger; and you and your children will look with fear and dread to an estrangement from the place, beautified and ornamented through your instrumentality.—*Country Gentleman.*

TO PREPARE CAKE FOR FROSTING.—Turn it up side down, if very large, on a whitewood board; dredge it all over with flour, let it remain on fifteen minutes, then wipe it off. This removes the grease, and makes the frosting adhere better; commence by pouring a quantity on the centre of the cake, dip a knife in cold water,

PLANTING IN THE MOON.—Potatoes planted in the new moon will go chiefly to tops, but if planted in the full of the moon, will bring large potatoes. Peas and cucumbers may be planted in the new of the moon, for their products are above ground. [Sensible people, however, plant their crops in the ground, rather than in the moon.]

VIRGINIA CORN DODGERS.—Take three pints of unsifted yellow cornmeal, one tablespoonful of lard, and one pint of milk; work all well together, and bake in cakes the size of the hand, and an inch thick. To be eaten hot, with butter, molasses, or both, as preferred.

CHOCOLATE CAKES.—Beat the whites of two eggs with a quarter of a pound of pounded sugar into a frothy cream, add the juice of half a lemon, and six ounces of chocolate. Drop this mixture in spoonfuls on a flat tin, and bake them slowly.

HOW TO KEEP SYRUP FROM RUNNING OVER WHEN BOILING.—Take sweet cream and drop in *one drop* at a time when it rises; this is sufficient, if the syrup is sweet, and much easier than dipping.

GRINDING TEA.—It has been discovered that by grinding tea in the same manner as coffee, before infusion, the quantity of exhilarating fluid obtained is nearly double.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET,

THAT COMFORTABLE COTTAGE on Queen Street, opposite St. John's Church, at present occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Shaw. Possession given next June.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, Feb. 1865. 8-tf

TO LET.

THE House and premises lately occupied by J. W. Tate, Esq., on the Court House hill. Also, the Cottage lately occupied Mr. Glover, No. 2 Sheridan Terrace, Peterborough.

Apply to
W SHERIDAN.
Peterboro, March 29, 1865. 13

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.
Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

FOR SALE.

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR ON LONG APPROVED CREDIT.

ONE very fast grey Mare, 8 years old. One Brown Mare, 6 years old. One splendid Brood Mare; all gentle, and fit for any work. One Lumber Waggon, one Sleigh, and one sett of Double Harness.

A good yoke of Oxen or Steers will be taken in exchange.

Apply to
J. R. WALTON,
Insurance Agent.
Peterborough, Oct. 12, 1864. 41

FOR SALE, OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to
ROBERT HUNTER.
Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 27

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late *WM. LANNIN*, on Charlotte street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms; the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bathurst Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 89 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to
D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN.
Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEING composed of the east halves of Lots Nos. 22 and 23, in the first concession of the Township of Otonabee. There are about 150 acres cleared, and a good Frame Dwelling House, Sheds and Stables, a good Well and Orchard on the premises.

Title indisputable, and immediate possession will be given. TERMS MODERATE.

For further particulars apply to G. F. Orde, or to the proprietor,
WM. WEIR,
5 *Norham, Percy, C. W.*

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 19, in the 12th Concession of Otonabee. There are 120 acres of good land in the farm, with a little over 100 acres cleared. There are good buildings, and two wells of water on the farm; it is about four miles from the Town of Peterborough.

TERMS.—One-half down, the remainder in 8 annual instalments.

JOSHUA DAWSON.
Otonabee Jan. 30th, 1864. 5

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 27, in the 16th Concession of Smith containing 200 acres; there are 140 acres cleared, and on the premises there are a hewed Log House, Log Barn, good Well, and Orchard The Farm is situated on the main road to Buckhorn, 17 miles form the Town of Peterborough, there is a School House on one corner of it.

For Particulars apply to
ANDREW McKEE,
14th Con. of Smith.
January 12th 1864. 2

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

REMOVAL.

Tobias Fitzgerald,

HAS REMOVED his Carriage and Waggon Establishment to those COMMODIOUS PREMISES on the

CORNER OF BROCK AND WATER ST'S,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE PARK,

Where he will continue to MANUFACTURE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

Which he will warrant to be made from the best Timber; and any person ordering from him are invited to call and examine the work before it is painted.

Jobbing & Horse Shoeing

Will be punctually attended to.

Peterborough, August, 1864. 33

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPIT L.....£3,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.
Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863. 1

ARE YOU IN AGONY?

A WELL SPRING OF HOPE FOR ALL!

CAN BE FOUND IN

Holloway's Pills.

Be of Good Cheer! The Sinking may be Saved!

BY THE USE OF

Holloway's Ointment.

THE history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHEREVER, and in WHATEVER SHAPE internal diseases exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

This is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation. It consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—an unimpeachable record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

These Mighty Healers, World Known and World Tried are a Boon to the Sick

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world; HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations. Their attribute is to PREVENT as well as to CURE; they attack the ARMIX on ROOT of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, re-invigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL and FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs UPON THE BLOOD ITSELF, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

Woman in all her Difficulties

Is invited to test the regulating and restorative powers of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a positive safeguard against evil consequences. They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively subject.

Be it Understood,

That the above statements can at all times be verified by the written testimony (extending through a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.

Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and irresistable curative. Bilious remittents, bilious purging, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the whites of the eyes, weakness and debility, &c., are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends. Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful anti-bilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Weakness, &c. &c.

The terrible bodily and mental pangs which characterise Dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhœa, constipation, headache, physical prostration, nervous tremors, hot flushes, spasms, affections of the kidneys, hemorrhoids or piles, and, in fact, all internal complaints, from whatever cause arising, give way before the salutary influence of this extraordinary remedy. As a specific for dyspepsia, and the disorders connected with it, or growing out of it, the Pills are always to be relied on when every other medicine and mode of treatment has utterly failed.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflamation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION.

If the readers of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make.

None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

***Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. 33

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

STOLEN.

WHEREAS, on the night of Tuesday, 30th August, the Express Office at Peterboro' was broken into, and some Tickets of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company stolen therefrom; the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing Tickets of the above Company numbered 219 to 240 inclusive, as they have been cancelled.

GEO COX,
Agent.
Peterborough, Sept. 1s '64 6-tf

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.

WM. N. KENNEDY,

HAS REMOVED to the store immediately West of the Stewart House, on Hunter street.

His stock of Room Papers, Borders, Decorations, Window Blinds, Fire Screens, &c., has been largely increased and will be sold cheap.

Painting in all its branches carried on as usual.

Peterboro', Oct. 15, 1864. 42

FOR SALE,

FLOUR IN BARRELS,

ALLANDALE MILLS,

Also,—OATMEAL IN BARRELS.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro', June 8th, 1864. 23

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro, January, 1865.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. These Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, 'Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Cont

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) **"Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good."** (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1865. No. 19

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON.
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street, Peterboro. 20

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,
PUMP AND FANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.
Corner of Simcoe and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 16-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
Office and Store, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Offices, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

R. PATTERSON & Co.
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Bate's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.
Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

BANK OF TORONTO.
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', Interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 3y

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

THOS. G. CHOATE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.
Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,
TAILOR,
SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c., &c., &c.
Office over the Post Office,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the Review; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

A FORTUNE!
Employment for Everybody.
Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$85.00 to $160.00	
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50.00	85.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	35.00	70.00
Gents' Gold Watches double case	75.00	150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	35.00	60.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	35.00	80.00
Diamond Rings	50.00	100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10.00	30.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4.00	8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00	10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5.00	10.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4.00	10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4.00	8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	4.00	8.00
Bronze Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4.00	8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4.00	8.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2.50	10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2.50	7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	2.00	8.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	3.00	10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	2.00	7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00	8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5.00	10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	2.00	10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Coral and Gold Rings	4.00	10.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	3.00	10.00
California Diamond Rings	2.00	10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	5.00	15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc	4.00	12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00	10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5.00	10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6.00	15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20.00	50.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25.00	80.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20.00	40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	35.00	80.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & molasses cups	25.00	80.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1863.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and *say only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.
New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2m*

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S
Furniture Ware Rooms
HAVE BEEN REMOVED
TO RYAN'S BLOCK,
Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,
In all its branches attended to with punctuality. COFFINS kept constantly on hand.
Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48

STOVES
AND
TIN-WARE.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS.
A. STEWART
Is now prepared to supply all kinds of
COOKING, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
He keeps constantly on hand the following first class Stoves:—

St. LAWRENCE, square and extended tops.	
CANADA,	*do. do.*
QUEEN CITY,	*do. do.*
IRON DUKE,	*do. do.*
PROTECTIONIST.	
MAPLE LEAF, &c., &c.	

PARLOR STOVES
Too numerous to mention.
☞ Let all cash buyers call and examine his stock and prices, as he is determined to be undersold by none.
A. STEWART.
N. B.—Eave Troughs, Cistern Pumps, Beer Pumps, Bell-hanging, Lumbermen's Furnishings, and Jobbing of every description.
A. S.
Peterborough, Nov. 16, 1864. 46

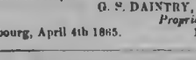
REMOVAL.
J. O'DONNELL, D. S.,
HAS REMOVED his Dental Office to the beautiful Corner Rooms
Over Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store,
☞ Entrance on Hunter Street—same as Mr. Ewing's Photographic Rooms.
Particular attention paid to Facial Neuralgia, diseases of the Antrum, Necrosis and Caries of the Jaw, and all diseases in connection with the anatomy of the mouth.
☞ *Teeth Extracted without Pain.*
Peterborough, Dec. 14th, 1864. 50

GO TO
WM. N. KENNEDY'S
FOR YOUR
WINDOW BLINDS.

DAILY COMMUNICATION
WITH ROCHESTER.
The Fast-sailing new Steamer
1865. 1865.
ROCHESTER!
CAPT. GREENWOOD,
WILL, until further notice, run as follows:

Leaving Port Hope	at 9 30 a. m
Cobourg	10 30 a. m.
Colborne	12 00 m.

Direct for Rochester, arriving there in time to connect with the New York Central Railroad for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Syracuse, Buffalo, Chicago, and other points East and West.
Passengers from the West via Grand Trunk Railroad, will take the Steamer at Cobourg; from the East will take the Steamer at Colborne.
For further information, enquire of A. Cochrane, Port Hope; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg or J. Keeler, Colborne.
RETURNING—Will leave Charlotte every night (Sundays excepted) at 10.00, P. M., direct for Port Hope.
G. S. DAINTRY,
Proprietor.
Cobourg, April 4th 1865. 15-tf

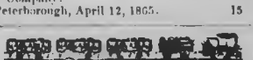
NOTICE.
THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH"
Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
FOR LINDSAY.
Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.
The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually.
Lumber Merchants wishing to have their Rafts towed will please notify at once.
JAMES WALLIS.
Peterboro', April 17, 1865. 16

MONTREAL
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF FARES
PASSAGE certificates are now issued to persons wishing to bring out their friends from England, Ireland or Scotland, at the following rates:—

Liverpool to Peterboro	$29
Londonderry to Peterboro	
Queenstown to Peterboro	
Glasgow to Peterboro	$28

The first steamer from Liverpool for Quebec, calling at Derry, will leave Liverpool on the 20th day of April, and every week thereafter throughout the season.
The first steamer from Glasgow, calling at Queenstown, will leave Glasgow for Quebec, on or about the 26th day of April. Steamers will be despatched from Glasgow, direct for Quebec, and vice versa, every two weeks during the summer months.
THE PERUVIAN
Will be despatched
FROM QUEBEC FOR LIVERPOOL
Calling at Londonderry,
ON SATURDAY, MAY 13th.
THE ST. DAVID,
FOR GLASGOW DIRECT!
On or about
The Twenty-third Day of May,
The steerage fares will then be reduced as follows:—
Peterboro to Liverpool or Londonderry $29.
Peterboro to Glasgow $28
Return tickets, good for 6 months, will be issued at very low rates.
For through tickets and every information, apply to
GEO. A. COX.
At his bookstore, opposite Nicholls & Hall's. He is also agent for the Canadian Express Company.
Peterborough, April 12, 1865. 15


GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
From Niagara Falls to Detroit,
AND BRANCHES FROM HAMILTON TO TORONTO.
Passenger Train Time Table.
OCTOBER, 1864.
TORONTO LINE.
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.45	3.45
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	8.00	
Wellington Square	8.15	4.10
Bronte	8.37	4.27
Oakville		4.39
Port Credit		
Mimico		
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	10.30	5.20

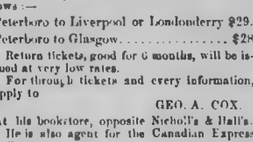
TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	12.50	5.30
Mimico		6.00
Port Credit	1.2	6.20
Oakville	1.4	6.44
Bronte	1.37	6.57
Wellington Square	2.13	7.16
Waterdown		7.30
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	2.30	8.00

Hamilton, 1864. 47

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE.
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's.
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,
AT 2.30 P. M
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.
J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.
Norwood, August 10, 1863. 34


ROYAL
MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
KEENE & PETERBORO'.
A DAILY STAGE
Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p. m.
April 17th, 1863. 17tf.

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH
RAILWAY.
ON and after the 26th of June, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
MAIL.
Leave Port Hope at ..... 9.55 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at ..... 12.15 p.m.
Leave Peterboro' at ..... 3.30 p.m
Arrive at Port Hope ..... 5.55 p.m
B. B. KIMBALL, Superintendent.
F. FERGUSON, Secretary.
Peterboro June, 1864. 8

Poetry.

LOVE THE GIVER.

Once I had a little jewel,
And of such value rare,
That I often, often wondered
'Twas entrusted to my care;
But a friend who loved me dearly,
Said 'twould cheer me day and night,
When the skies were dark about me,
To behold its beauteous light.

So I gazed upon it often,
Found a magic in its touch,
Till the friend of kindness whispered
"Prize the gift—not overmuch.
'Twas a proof of my affection,
But the Giver e'er must be
Dearer than the treasure given;
Hand the jewel back to me."

Then I shut it in the casket,
Quickly gave it back again,
Not a moment dared to murmur,
Though it filled my heart with pain
Pain, yes, agony and anguish
Such as mothers only know
When they lay their first-born darling
In the cold, cold grave so low

Literature.

THE SUBMERGED MINE.

It was a singular place for a family meeting, at least it would seem such to one unfamiliar with life in the English coal-mining districts. Huldah Ray with their two little girls, had come to visit her husband in the subterranean work-room where he had spent years, only ascending to the light of day on Saturday came round to enjoy the Sabbath with his household.

Stephen greeted them fondly, kissed his children, hugging them one in either arm all unheeding that their mother was dubiously at their pretty scarlet frocks, being anxious as to the style in which they would come from so intimate a contact with his mining garb. Papa kissed them and they kissed papa; then he passed among his fellow workers exhibiting his darlings; and truly any father in the kingdom would have been proud of such children.

Stephen Ray so far had been able to support his wife and children in comfort and respectability, so that before his cottage door were not seen the squalid looks of children, who swarm in the gutters of the humble quarters of every great English city. Huldah had a set of magic fingers, capable of turning old things into new; and her little ones were always kept clean and tidy, even tasteful to look at. On the present occasion, to which she and three year old Jessie had looked forward to as happy anticipation as ever did any mother and child to a holiday in green field basking in the sunshine she had almost outdone herself, and they appeared fresh as two early tulips.

Stephen had obtained permission from the overseer to make a partial holiday for himself, so having washed his hands and donned a cleaner frock, he set off, carrying a candle, and the babe of eighteen months to show his wife the wonders of the almost inextricable chamber, hundreds of feet below the surface of the earth, which all the generation of miners had wrought in utilizing one of England's great sources of independence and wealth.

They walked on for some time occasionally making a curve or descending steps, and still the solitary space seemed to lengthen and widen beyond. This portion of the mine had been discussed since Stephen was a boy; and he had often thought he would like to explore it as the place most familiarly associated with his strange childhood—one in general aspects and surroundings with his present manhood—It was under the sea, whose roar could be heard above their heads.

The young collier grew quite elated on reaching the old haunts and recognized them one after another. It was no fair landscape, diversified with mountain and valley, wood and stream; no spreading tree invited him to lie in the green shade as he used to lie, listening to the song of the robin's in the branches over head; no sparkling brook reminded him of the time he had baited his hooks for the speckled trout that darted in and out among the *smooth stones at its bed*; but black, dreary and chaotic as the place looked, it yet had the power to bring back the tender recollections to his mind.

'There—there it is. The berth I have slept in many and many a night,' said Stephen holding the candle beside a little excavation in the Rocky wall of the mine. —See!' he added, pointing higher—'my initials, S. R.—I chissel'ed them out of the stone."

A little further on he paused again, with a subdued air. 'This is the very spot where my poor father did his last work It was in the month of August, I remember; for I went up to attend his funeral, and before that I had not been out of the mine for more than a year. He was seized with a fit and lived only an hour.—Ah Huldah, you never knew him. He was a father to be a pattern to a son; and he knew something about books. To think that my great grandfather was a clergyman.

'I could never bear to stay here,' said Huldah. 'The noise of the sea over us is too awful. Shan't we go now?'

Stephen smiled, raised his ear to listen, for the sound was one he loved and had longed to hear again. But even he thought the reverberation had never been so grand and tremendous. It was like the heartiest thunder, or the successive reports of cannon, and made the sluggish air shake and tremble like a thing afraid. Louder and more stunning; then a terrible concussion as if the heavens were rending and the judgment day had come to the earth.

'O, let us fly!' cried Huldah, in wild terror though she scarce heard the sound of her own voice, so fearful was the tumult. 'Stephen! Stephen!"

He heeded her not but stood with his cradle lifted, looking up in a kind of fascination. The young mother caught the infant from his arm and ran away, still calling him by name.'

At this moment a portion of the flinty vaulted roof directly over his head gave way and fell in a shattered mass about him. —He was overthrown and the light extinguished. This much the panic-stricken wife beheld, and the darkness of the pit surrounded them.

Seating the youngest of the two children upon the ground, she confined it to the spot by a stone placed upon its clothing, afterwards securely pinning the sister's frock to hers. It occupied but a moment; she tore the two pairs of little arms from her neck where they clung with wild weeping, and tried to grope her way back to her husband. She called his name, and could just hear him answering.—Drip drip, came the cold water drops on her head; then she stumbled as her foot struck the fallen heap.

'Stephen, where are you?'

'Where are you, my wife?'

'Here. You are not killed then, thank God!'

'Not harmed, except my foot—and that is fast here among the stones, crushed I am sure.'

'If I could find the candle.'

'Here it is and matches. I have a candle besides.'

He struck a light. In his agony he had forgotten to do it sooner. An agonized cry escaped his wife at the sight it revealed. His right foot was fast imprisoned by a stone of a quarter of a ton in weight. The poor man sat upright, bracing himself by his hands, and groaning bitterly, though scarce audibly for the din of water which was filtering faster and faster down through the open seam in the roof.

'I must fly for help! Give me the other candle.'

'No, make your escape with the children if possible, and give the hands warning. There is no time to be lost.

'And leave you to a fate so dreadful! I can not obey you, my husband. Nay, I will trust to God to keep us all until I can go and come again with help.'

'Can you find the way?'

'I will try—I don't know.'

He strove to direct her. 'Follow yonder wall till it brings you to an angle—then away to the right, and up a flight of stairs—then straight forward.'

'Keep up your courage, God will lead me right.'

These were her parting words to her husband. One moment she paused by the two children—stuck the longest piece of candle in a cleft in the wall, and bade them look at it, then fled away, and the watcher saw her flickering light swallowed up in the gloom and distance. Would she re-appear with assistance in time to save them? He tried to hope but was ready to despair.

Meantime he could distinctly hear the grating of the rocks overhead, as the entire mass each moment threatened to fall, and let in the hungry flood. And now the descending drops mingled in a continuous stream, and the stream increased in force and volume until it became almost a torrent. Five minutes that seemed an age had elapsed, and already the floor of the mine was submerged.

Stephen looked at his children. They could not see him in the darkness where he lay nor could he make his voice heard. Both were quiet now, hushed by the very awfulness of the place. The eldest was watching with eyes of wonder the glittering scales of the watery serpents that coiled and writhed, creeping up to the pairs of tiny feet. Where he lay the water was deeping every instant. Must he see the darlings drown!

Higher rose the water, and swept in a still sheet around the little helpless forms. Alternately they clasped their arms about one another, and struggled with the merciless element. The father could endure the sight no longer. Tearing his half-severed limb from the foot, he crawled forward and took them in his arms. With the beautiful faith of childhood they felt they were safe now, and all their sorrow ended, they clung to him with delight, only asking for mamma, and now and then looking out into the darkness where she had disappeared.

Close at hand was a boulder of rock; and Stephen managed to climb upon it with the children and sat there. Steadily climbed the water after him. Then he stood up on his remaining foot, supporting himself against the wall, his little one clasped to his breast. Rapidly swelled the water; he could feel it washing his knees; and now it touched the children's feet. He raised and placed one on either shoulder. And still the deluge deepened around, as little Jessie lisped: 'I can climb on your head papa, but what will Nellie do?'

To render yet more awful the scene where they must meet their fate, the rising flood washed over the feeble light and all was under darkness.

At this crisis the despairing eyes brightened to meet the flashes of swiftly advancing torches; and Stephen Ray, submerged to the arm pits, distinguished the forms of his wife and the friends she had brought to his relief. At the head of the stairs within a dozen yards of him they suddenly halted; he heard Huldah shriek in despair, standing on the brink of the pit, and seeing below and beyond only darkness left to him, but they seemed not to hear. He shouted, and the insatiate flood was gurgling at his throat.

He bethought him to clinch Jessie's small fingers in his hair, and making the fit le one cling to him, with the hand thus released he wrenched away piece after piece of the bituminous wall, flinging it on the water in the direction of the excited group at the top of the stairs. The resort was successful; he saw that his situation was at last understood. But even now would they be able to reach him? A board with a coil of rope, and a light upon it was floated out to him. Stephen succeeded in securing the children to it, and watched while it was being drawn in and safely landed them, completely exhausted by suffering, fell forward and went down helplessly into the creeping tide.

The light of the torches brought to bear upon him, revealed his final peril; a swimmer plunged in and rescued his friend; and the maimed collier, and wife and babes, were hurried out of reach of the threatened inundation.

The water, however, rose no higher; the breach had closed of itself; and being subsequently repaired by men inured to danger the labor of the mine went on as before. It was said that a great ship foundered over the spot, and that it was the concussion and the action of her keel upon the rocks, which caused its disintegration. In the course of an hour she drifted clear, thus doubtless preventing more calamitous consequences to the mining interests.

The loss of Stephen's foot, in the end, brought him as great recompence as the circumstances admitted. During the confinement of weeks, consequent upon the accident his wages were paid him; and when he recovered, the agent, having visited him in his affliction, he was received back into the employ of the corporation as a book-keeper. Thus relieved of hard toil, in the enjoyment of a comfortable salary, with his devoted wife and beautiful children, he lived many years, a useful and happy man.

INDOLENCE.

How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard? When wilt thou arise out of sleep?

Not until you have had another nap, you reply; not till there has been a little more folding of the hands!

Various philosophers and naturalists have attempted to define man. I never was satisfied with their labors; absurd to pronounce him a two-legged, unfeathered animal, when it is obvious he is a *sleepy* one. In his world there is business enough for every individual; a sparkling sky over his head to admire, a soil under his feet to till, and innumerable objects, useful and pleasant, to choose. But such in general is the provoking indolence of our species, that the lives of many, impartially journalized, might be truly said to have consisted of a series of slumbers. Some men are infested with day dreams, as well as by visions of the night, they travel a certain insipid round, like the blind horse of the mill, and, as Bolingbroke observes, perhaps beget others to do the like after them. They may sometimes open their eyes a little, but they are soon dimmed by some lazy fog; they may sometimes stretch a little, but its efforts are soon palsied by procrastination. Yawning, amid tobacco fumes, they seem to have no hopes, except that their slumbers will be broken by business clamouring at the door.

How tender and affectionate is the reproachful question of Solomon, in the text, "When wilt thou arise out of sleep?" The Jewish prince, whom we know to be an active one, from the temple which he erected and the books which he composed, saw, when he cast his eyes around the city, half his subjects asleep. Though in many a wise proverb he had warned them of the baneful effects of indolence, they were deaf to his charming voice, and blind to his noble example. The men servants and the maid servants, whom he had hired, nodded over their domestic duties in the royal kitchen, and when, in the vineyards he had planted, he looked for grapes, lo, they brought forth wild grapes, for the vintager was drowsy.

At the present time, few Solomons exist to preach against pillows, and never was there more occasion for a sermon. Our country being at peace, not a drum is heard to rouse the slothful. But, though we are exempted from the tumults and vicissitudes of war, we should remember that there are many posts of duty, if not of danger, and at these we should vigilantly stand. If we will stretch the hand of exertion, means to acquire competent wealth, and honest fame, abound, and when such ends are in view, how shameful to close our eyes! He who surveys the paths of active life, will find them so numerous and long, that he will feel the necessity of early rising, and late taking rest, to accomplish so much travel. He who pants for the shade of speculation will find that literature cannot flourish in the bowers of indolence and monkish gloom. Much midnight oil must be consumed, and innumerable pages examined, by him whose object is to be really wise. Few hours has that man to sleep, and not one to loiter, who has many coffers of wealth to fill, or many cells in his memory to store.

Among the various men, whom I see in the course of my pilgrimage through this world, I cannot frequently find those who are broad awake. Sloth, a powerful magician, mutters a witching spell, and deluded mortals tamely suffer this drowsy being to bind a fillet over their eyes. All their activity is employed in turning themselves like the door on a rusty hinge, and all the noise they make in the world is a snore. When I see one, designed by nature for noble purposes, indolently declining the privilege, and heedless like Esau, bartering the birthright, for what is of less worth than his red pottage of lentiles,—for liberty to sit still and be quietly,—I think I see, not a man, but an oyster. The drone in society, like that fish on our shores, might as well be sunken in the mud, and enclosed in a shell, as stretched on a couch, or seated in a chimney-corner.

The season is now approaching fast, when some of the most plausible excuses for a *little more sleep* must fail. Enervated by indulgence, the slothful are of all men most impatient of cold, and they deem it never more intense than in the morning. But the last bitter mouth has rolled away, and now, could I persuade the experiment, the sluggard may discover that he may toss off the bed-quilt, and try the air of *early* day, without being congealed! He may be assured that sleep is a very stupid employment, and differs very little from death, except in duration. He may receive it implicitly, upon the faith both of the physician and the preacher, that morning is friendly to the health and the heart; and if the idler is so manacled by the chains of habit, that he can, at first, do no more, he will do wisely and well to inhale pure air, to watch the rising sun and mark the magnificence of nature.

Why should more marriages take place in winter than in summer? Because in winter the gentlemen require comforters, and the ladies muffs.

THE EXODUS OF THE POPE.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 4th ult., states that the College of Cardinals there is divided into three parties—the men of extreme opinions who support the present policy of the Pope; the liberals whose opinions, it must be confessed, are less definite; and those easy persons who if they can be called a party, do not occupy themselves with the State matters and are ever ready to ride with the majority. As regards the departure of the Pope—a question which is freely agitated—the extreme section of the college opposes the step, fearing a reconciliation with the Italian Government; while the Liberals on the contrary oppose it. It is only last week that one of this party whose name I abstain, of course from giving, said "Even over the Pied montese in the Courts of the Vatican his holiness ought not to leave." That the Pope is himself disposed so to do there can, I think be little doubt. That he has long contemplated such a step is evident from an observation of his Holiness which I quoted in the beginning of the winter, and on the authenticity of which you may rely:—"If I am obliged to leave, I will not do so as formerly, in a carriage, but on foot, with my breviary under my arm." Nor" say those who know him well, "would the Pope's departure be the result of fear; he is ready to meet martyrdom; but he is highly imaginative, and has an idea that by moving from place to place he would serve the interests of the Church, and win many members to the fold. As to the place which his Holiness may chose for a refuge," says the same informant, "the Pope is indisposed to accept the hospitality of any Catholic country where his independence would be crippled and his presence would create strife and jealousy; nor would he make any fixed residence, always, recognizing Rome as the seat of the chair of St. Peter. England or even Turkey would be preferable. The bare mention of the last country may excite a smile, but not many weeks have passed since one of the most exaggerated councillors of the Pope observed, 'Why where could he go? He would be better received and treated by the Turks than by his own people.' 'The outburst may have been suggested by the fact which occurred shortly before the receipt of letters by his Holiness from the Sultan and by Cardinal Antonelli from the Grand Vizier, "full," said Cardinal ——, "of the most profound devotion and respect." I relate the anecdote, not, of course under the impression that his Holiness is at all disposed to act up his text in the land of the Prophet, but simply to show the *animus* which prevails here. The exodus of the Papal party would be preceded by that of Francis II, and, though the King spoke of Austrian intervention, he assured those arrangements are already made for departure at any moment; that he would be accompanied only by General Dei Re; and that his destination would be Spain, on which country as an Infanta he would have claims. For the present it is said in the Palazzo Farnese that Count Pacheco, the Minister of Spain at the Pontifical Court, will be accredited to the Neapolitan Court. His ex-Majesty is negotiating very secretly a loan of 100,000£., which, it is thought, is to serve for a probable contingency. A Mexican commission is expected here in a few days to arrange the difficulties between the Papal and Mexican Governments, and an autograph letter from the Emperor to the Pope announcing the fact was forwarded to the Commissioners from Paris shortly before the delivery of the Allocution. To this circumstance is attributed the modification of the Papal address, which originally was much more decided.

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

SALT.—If you spill salt, it is a sign there will be a quarrel in the family. [This sign is supposed to date back to the time of the "last supper," when one of the Apostles—was it Judas?—turned over the salt-cellar which was a premonition of what was to follow.] But if a small portion of the salt thus spilled be cast into a fire, it is said to counteract the influence. [Be very careful not to spill the salt, nor anything else.]

THE DISH CLOTH.—If a dish-cloth be *dropped when in use, it is a sign you will* have company to dinner. [This is said to "never fail," which we presume is true, inasmuch as two persons make a company, and there are seldom less than two at a dinner table at the same time.]

CROSSING HANDS.—If four persons accidentally cross hands when shaking, some one of the company will soon be married. [Provided they be lovers and already engaged. But, ladies, remember it must be accidental in order to have it prove true.]

OF ONE MIND.—If two persons accidentally make the same remark at the same time, you must join little fingers and wish. Such a wish will come to pass and be realized. [That is, if the wish be sensible and such as would necessarily take place.]

ANOTHER.—If the nails be cut on Monday Morning before eating, a present may be expected; but if while cutting you think of a white calf's tail, it will spoil the charm. [The white calf will be sure to intrude his ugly white tail!]

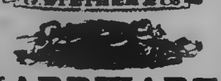
THE BROOM.—If the broom is moved with the remainder of the household furniture, you will not be successful; but the broom must be burned while standing in the corner, being watched, to prevent the house taking fire.

AN ITCHING EAR.—If the left ear itch and burn, it is an indication that some one is speaking ill of you. If the right ear, that they are speaking well of you. [Undoubtedly, itch or no itch.]

A SPOTTED HORSE.—When you see a spotted horse you may make a wish, which will also be realized. [As above. For example that you may get your dinner.]

BAD LUCK.—If you meet, when walking, a cross-eyed person, it indicates bad luck. [To whom? The cross-eyed or the other?]

T. STETHEM & Co.



HARDWARE,
IRON AND STEEL.

WE ARE RECEIVING a large assortment of Rim and Mortise Locks and Latches, Butts, Screws, and other descriptions of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

White Lead, Paints, Colours, Varnishes, Glass, &c., Dawson's Planes, Spear & Jackson's, Barton's and other superior Edge Tools; Saws, Files and Rasps; Brick and Plastering Trowels,

CABINETMAKERS' HARDWARE,

Axles, Carriage Trimmings, Bands, Spring Steel, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Barn Door Hinges, Shoemakers' Sundries; Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Hoes and

GARDEN TOOLS,

Moss, Tow and Curled Hair; Fishing Tackle; House Furnishing Hardware; Paint, Varnish and Whitewash Brushes; Electro Plated Ware, &c., &c., to which we invite attention.

GEORGE STETHEM & Co.,
Sign of the Cross Cut Saw.
Peterboro, April 27, 1865. 18-4in

Those that wish to effect Insurance should call on the undersigned, who devotes the whole of his time to Insurance, and represents some of the best English and Canadian Offices.

J. R. WALTON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution of Partnership—Hopkins & Donnelly.
Farm Wanted—J. S.
Insurance Agent.—W. C. Nichols.
The Churchman's Family Magazine—Jas. Hogg & Son.
Peterborough Steeple Chase—C. Stapleton.
Millinery—W. Clinton.
Ale! Ale!—D. McNaughton.
Court of Revision Adjournment—J. Edwards
Peterborough Clothing Depot—Lemay & Turcot.
Dentistry—J. O'Donnell, Jr.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1865.

TOWN COUNCIL.

There was no sitting of the Council on Monday night—not from want of numbers, but from want of harmony. Those present were not of one mind. The Mayor was ready to tender his resignation, but there being no regular meeting he deferred it till there shall be a regular meeting. There were considerable street consultations, and some corner debates. Our Conscript Fathers are not in the most amiable way of settling the difficulties they have got up for themselves. We hope, however, that they will soon come to their right mind again. They are now in a dilemma, we fear, as to holding a meeting at all.

Councillors present on Monday evening:—Messrs. Lawson, Chambers, Toole, Leonard, Williams, Chamberlain and Ormond.

Messrs. Chamberlain and Ormond left before a meeting could be organized, thus leaving but six behind, which would not form a quorum.

We gave it as our opinion last week that the Council could hold its meetings and appoint a Chairman—our opinions are not altered by all the balderdash of our contemporary—nor shall we change our mind until it is decided by the highest legal advice. The Consolidated Statutes, U. C., Cap. 54, Sec. 146, says:—"If the person who ought to preside at any meeting does not attend *within a reasonable* time after the hour appointed, the members present may appoint a Chairman from amongst themselves, and such Chairman shall have the same authority in *presiding* at the meeting as the absent person would have had, if present." And this we consider is intended to remedy the vacation of the presiding officer from any cause whatever, else what meeting can be held or who shall take the lead in filling the supposed vacant office.

The Members of Council are coopers unless when there is a Reeve or Deputy Reeve in which he would have the pre-eminence. But as it now stands if there can be no presiding officer appointed until an election can be held, who will issue a warrant for an election? It requires to be issued by the Head, Clerk, or one of the *Members*. There can be no head if none can be appointed. The Clerk should obey the will of the Council, expressed by a majority of its Members, and this the more, when a Member can issue the warrant. Let the members bear the consequences, not the Clerk. In the light of all this is it not the wiser way to have a meeting of the Members, by Sec 116, appoint a Chairman, and thus have the expressed mind of the Council, then if there be doubts, have legal advice, the only safe way to proceed. Had the Council done this on Monday night, they might have been now in a fair way to a solution of the whole affair. We, however, would warn the Clerk of the danger of meddling with the matter while there are responsible parties who ought to take the lead. At any rate how can any man issue a warrant to himself to hold an election. If the Clerk will follow the dictum of the *Review*, he will find, when perhaps he is too late, that he has had an Ahithophel for an adviser. The *Review* imagines he has read in the news of the day, that "Lex's" theory had no parallel in the case given. But we have yet to learn that the case given by our contemporary has anything to do with the matter. If the Speaker's seat becomes vacant, who will then issue a warrant for a new election, provided there be no Governor General or regal head? Or would the speaker issue a writ to himself. We wonder (but we should not) that one so skilled in law and politics would so exhibit such a lack of knowledge as to draw the comparison. He supposes a member—not a vacant head.

We sincerely trust that our City Fathers will exhibit such a degree of meekness and forbearance, one towards another, as will enable them to work together. It is not a pleasing spectacle to see the Town without both a Mayor, and Council in office, for the trifling affair of the vacancy of the Mayor's office. A meeting not legally convened will be as open to objection as a meeting without a head; and now the difficulty is, who shall convene a meeting? Whereas if the members at the last meeting had appointed a Chairman, and discussed the vacant office, and come to terms as to what course to pursue, we have no doubt but that there is good sense enough in the members of that august body to work for the interest of the Town. This one thing is certain, it is the interest of the Town that should be consulted, and not the whims of some designing aspirant. The most legal meeting that can now be attained is one of the whole Council, and that to discuss nothing but the vacant office, and how to supply it. Such a course every Court of Justice in the land would sustain. In reference to the legality of the late By-Law, we direct our readers to a clause relating to authenticating By-Laws:

"Every By-Law shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and shall be signed by the Head of the Corporation, or the person presiding at the meeting at which the By-Law has been passed, and the Clerk of the Corporation; Vic. 22, Cap. 54, sec. 189; see also 190 and 188, from which it will be seen that the By-Law is legal.

"OUR IDEAS OF THE DUTIES OF A JOURNALIST."

The sapient Editor of the *Review* is very much agitated by the remarks in the *Examiner* of last week in reference to the Mayoralty. Now *our* ideas of a Journalist's duty forbids us to drag into public debate the private concerns of any man—Mayor or any one else. We could find enough to censure in the private concerns of perhaps the Editor of the *Review*, or any other man. Therefore we think that any reference to the "inextricable confusion of the affairs of its recent head" out of place, and every man should consider as out of place—unwarrantable. As a public character, the public acts of the Mayor have a right to be criticised, and either praised or censured as they deserve, but men's private concerns should be exempt from the touch of any rude hireling whose very words and paragraphs may perchance begin and end for lucre. The Editor of the *Review* does not or will not understand the meaning of words. We are very unfortunate that we cannot speak, and think and act as does our worthy contemporary. What a pity it we did? The *Review* would stave off what he styles milk and water motives of which we accuse him in his attacks on the Mayor. We did not excuse the Mayor or any other party, we are persuaded that that gentleman can see after his own business, but we *did accuse* the Editor of the *Review* of sinister motives in his attacks. We would like to ask the *Review* did any one connected with that paper ever declare "that Mr. Perry would suffer the first opportunity?" And if the real cause be as we said last week—a little profit, "only a two-pence half-penny affair," as was expressed at the time, with what assurance then can any claim be laid as to having the interest of the Town in view. We assert it without fear of successful contradiction, and a majority of the parties concerned in the transaction will bear us out in it, that the cause of the *Review's* attack upon the Mayor is nothing more or less than "a paltry two-pence half penny affair." We use the words of a dignitary of the *Review*. In regard to the groundless and ungentlemanly insinuation, that the Editor of the *Examiner* was him self his own correspondent, *Lex*, we can assure our contemporary that such has been the practice of the *Review*, and we suppose he measures us by himself. We however have a far different idea of truthfulness than to practice deception in that way. We were never so much afraid or ashamed of what we wrote that we dare not assume it. But what would our readers think if we told them that *Lex* was the Editor of the *Review*. If he should deny it, what matter? Denial is often nine points of law. This one thing is certain, there would be more truth in the statement than in the insinuation of the *Review*. The Editor of the *Examiner* makes no pretensions to legal knowledge beyond what justice and reason teache with an occasional glance at our statutes.

In reference to the desire to know who will pay for the legal advice offered by "Lex" we would inform our contemporary that it is sufficient reward to know that we have done our duty in the matter: "two pence half penny" will not induce us to advise what we believe to be wrong. But we could refer our contempory to facts and times when the *guardian* of the Exchequer, the *Review* endeavored to put the Town into costs to bring about events that he declares would be unjust to the people, to the town, to all; and yet urged the expenditure. Which would be most for public interest—to gain legal advice on our present affairs, to know what to do, or to put money into the *Review's* coffers for a transaction that the *Review* says now, and said then would be unjust to the Town, to the people, to the country? So much for the saving propensities of the *Review*.

It is well known that we never advocated the election of Mr. Perry,—for any purpose; —not so with the *Review* however. But even so, we shall not now per-ecute him by devoting two columns of the *Examiner* to calumniate or injure him without more than personal cause for it. This is the way the *Review* always used his friends. If the dead could only speak the voice would say: Even thus!

HORSE SHAVING.

The *Review* can see no difference between horse-shaving and shaving horses' tails. Yet most people (those who suffer at least) know names and tails may be included in the first, and cannot be included in the last. So much, however, for *his way* of reading. When the understanding is darkened the eyes of the mind do not see clearly. Now if our contemporary had not been *wilfully* blind he would have seen that we did not class the *decent* opposers of the Dunkin Bill with the outlaws and the vile. We said—"what a pity that some decent people should have allied themselves with any party who would thus disgrace," &c.; and we say now that the Editor of the *Review* knew when he penned his remarks that he was falsifying our statements by garbling an extract.

If the *Review's sense* of the duties of a Journalist are *no crude* as to permit him, without remorse of conscience, to completely change the meaning of a writer, we fear that his conscience has become a little seared. We further assert that no man possessed of even a knowledge of a. b. c.'s would torse the remarks we made to mean what our contemporary perverts them to do. We think we can appreciate a decent man whether an opponent or a supporter of any Bill, but we despise an opponent who lacks the courage and honesty to read a paragraph and instead therefore contents himself with garbling sentences. No wonder error prevails in our earth.

PETERBOROUGH LITERARY CLUB.—The subject for debate this evening is:—Has the Press exercised a better influence on society than the Platform."

HOT AND COLD.

"*And laugh at this fantastic mummery.*"

Just read the last *Review*:

"From this it is evident that an important duty devolves upon the Clerk in the present case, and which not only the law but the security and well-being of the body politic require to have performed."

"It is probably too much to expect that the little comedy will be abandoned to carry out even an *obvious* duty."

"We are indebted to Mr. Edwards for his uniform courtesy in regard to transcribing the minutes of Council and the other business of his office."

If this is not hot and cold in one breath! Tell a man that he is so far lost to a sense of duty as not to be ready "to carry out even an *obvious* duty," and in the next puff praise him "for uniform courtesy." *Blandness* to that Editor then makes up for any derelictions even of an obvious duty. Does this shew the cloven foot or not? The Clerk had better beware, for assuredly there is some collusion about to be practised after all this flattery.

BOOK NOTICES.

We have been favored by the enterprising publisher, Mr. J. Lovell, with a copy of a new publication entitled "A History of Canada and of the other British North American Provinces." The work is in the usual neat and finished style of Mr. Lovell's other publications. It is printed on good paper, in a very neat and distinct type, and dispersed with numerous engravings of persons and scenery connected with the Provinces. It also contains much useful matter on Canada not before given in school histories of the Province. Another new feature is the sketches of the other Provinces, hitherto almost unknown in elementary schools. There is also a portion of the work referring to the Political Constitution, Law Courts, and other matter not generally found in elementary works; besides a great deal of information on the products, manufactures, revenue, educational progress and commerce of the British North American Provinces. The work deserves to be extensively used, both because of the amount of information it contains, and because it is a *Canadian* work, from the most reliable sources, and by one of our most earnest friends of common schools. We can therefore recommend it to the notice of Trustees and Teachers: and also to all those desirous of obtaining information concerning our own country.

"The Trade Review" a very respectable Weekly, published in Montreal, and which contains a large amount of information especially for merchants, has a long article this week on Canadian Defences. It appears to be well conducted, generally, and this article at the present juncture, deserves to be read, as everything relative to our future protection and safety should attract our attention.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

We understand that a new kind of amusement is being got up in Peterborough, to assist in celebrating the coming 24th of May; we have reference to a Company of "Physigs." It is intended that they shall be something similar to such organizations in Kingston and several other places in Canada. A preliminary meeting was held in the Firemen's Hall, on Tuesday evening last, when the principal officers were elected, and other important arrangements made.

Another meeting will be held in the Firemen's Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock; all persons having any disposition to assist and take a part in the procession will please attend.

From the appearance of things at present the next Queen's Birthday bids fair to eclipse anything of the kind in Peterboro heretofore.

In another column will be found an advertisement containing an account of the Races that are to take place in the vicinity of the Town. The Firemen are also making extensive preparations for celebrating the day in a proper manner. We will give full particulars next week.

WAR NEWS.

There are no more battles to chronicle. The different confederate leaders are surrendering. There are some few outrages being committed as they return home, but this is to be expected. Jeff. Davis has not yet been heard of, directly, so as to lead to his apprehension,—he may get away. American papers now ask, how could the President of the late confederacy be hanged, while Lee the life of the Confederate cause is forgiven. The army is to be reduced to 150,000 men, and these are to be principally negroes. There is already a scheme on foot for colonizing part of Mexico by Federal soldiers who are not required at home.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.

We are informed that Circulars have been received by Capts. Poole and Kennedy, stating that Col. Mountain will be in Peterborough, on Friday, the 2nd day of June, for the purpose of inspecting the Companies. It is hoped there will be a good attendance, as the pay lists will be forwarded immediately after the Inspection, and those members of the Companies who may be absent will not receive their pay.

FIRE.—On Sabbath morning about half-past one o'clock. The alarm of fire was given and quickly the firemen and others were on the spot. It turned out to be an old wooden building on Simcoe Street, partly occupied and partly not. The building was owned by a Mr. Stinson or Stinson in the West. The loss however is not much, about $200. We did not learn whether it was insured or not. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary and from what we hear, strong evidence against parties who were seen tearing off the clap-boards just about or after dark, the evening before *could* be adduced.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.—We take the following from the Malta correspondence of the London *Times* of the 22nd:—"Her Majesty's screw troopship *Himalaya*, Capt. B. Lacy, arrived on the morning of the 12th instant, with the 84th Regiment from Kingstown, and a few draughts from Portsmouth and Dover, for this garrison and Canada. The regiment, composed of 28 officers and 670 non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Col. Lightfoot, C. B., were, with horses and baggage, landed here in four hours. She had a fine passage out of under nine days, including a stay of four hours at Gibraltar, where she disembarked draughts. The 7th Royal Fusileers will embark on board this fine ship in about ten days for Canada, the delay being due to the ice in the River St. Lawrence rendering the navigation dangerous before the 11th of May, or thereabouts. She will touch at Gibraltar for coal, and will convey the Bishop of Gibraltar to that place. It is intended that she should arrive in England by the 31st of next month."

NEWS ITEMS.

The *Post* publishes a letter from B. Mc Blatchford to C. A. Seward, in which the writer says, after referring to the improved condition of Sec. Seward and his son: "Paine the assassin has fully confessed his crime, and all the details respecting it and the difficulties he encountered. He says that all the plans of that Friday night not being carried out, was the greatest failure that ever was."

Sanders for whom a large reward is offered by President Johnson, is still in Montreal. The *New York World* does not consider that they can be demanded under the treaty for extradition. The Montreal *Telegraph* considers the crown can, if reasonable proof of guilt is made in a proper manner. Three or four of the parties declare they are innocent of the whole affair.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PRESIDENT.—It is currently reported to-day that, the President and Cabinet have decided to open all the Southern States to general trade, and suspend all trade regulations in force by order of the Treasury Department. If this be confirmed by the President, it will be the most important step yet taken toward a restoration of peace.

The force to be kept in service is not to exceed 150,000, and these will be mostly colour.d troops. The reorganized army will consist of four corps of 40,000 each—one of regulars, one of white volunteers, and two of coloured volunteers. Each will have its cavalry, artillery and infantry in proper proportions.

NORTHERN CITIES TO BE BURNED.—Facts are within the knowledge of the authorities which go to show that there are some eight hundred conspirators banded together for the purpose of firing Philadelphia and other Northern cities. The affair is under going thorough investigation.

Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama," has been surrendered among the officers of Johnston's army. The Washington Government treat him as a belligerent, and yet they would have had the British authorities hang him as a pirate.

The Navy yard has already commenced to reduce the expences. All sailors of vessels whose terms of enlistments expire before the 13th of July next were discharged on the 2nd instant.

Gen. Grant arrived in Philadelphia on the 2nd instant, on the third he takes possession of a splendid mansion, presented to him by the Philadelphians.

It appears that letters addressed to civilians in Richmond are detained in Washington and a large number have accumulated there.

General Johnston surrendered about 30,000 men, but a large number left for home before the surrender, taking their arms with them.

An association has been formed at Washington for the purpose of erecting a monument, to the memory of the late President.

The Ocean Coast service of the United States has been reduced already $35,000 per day, or above $1,000,000 per month.

Arrangements are being made to pay all the troops which rendezvous about Washington, prior to mustering out.

The 2nd and 5th corps were reviewed in Richmond on Saturday, preparatory to marching to Washington.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, heir apparent to the Russian Throne has just died at Nice, aged nearly 25. The marriage between him and the daughter of the King of Denmark was arranged for some time past, and she was with him when he died. Her brilliant prospects are cut off by the unerring hand of death.

A duel was fought on Monday last in Montreal by two apprentices, mere youths, nobody was hurt however. The cause of the disagreement was "Love," the *Globe's* correspondent says—The true cause was the want of common sense.

ABSCONDED.—Mr. McKee, Sec. Treas. of the "Toronto Permanent Building Society," has left for Europe; when heard from last he was proceeding towards Ireland. He has left the accounts of the Society in a mess. The loss is not yet known.

Mr. Gladstone, has a surplus of £1,000,000 sterling, and in consequence is enabled to propose some reductions on certain taxes one of which is sixpence off tea.

1,993 miles of the Atlantic cable are completed, and 400 already on board the "Great Eastern."

Messrs. Galt, and Cartier arrived in Liverpool on the 22nd ult. and proceeded at to London.

MONAGHAN COUNCIL.

Monaghan, May 1st, 1865.

The Council met at 11 o'clock as a Court of Revision. The Reeve in the chair.

Appeals were received from Joseph Armstrong, Henry Collins and John H. Campbell, to have their Assessments lowered. They were slightly reduced.

Joseph Sproule had his name placed on the Assessment Roll for 97 acres in the 8th of Lot No. 7, in the 12th Concession, the remaining three acres and mill being assessed to Dr. Bell.

Robert Huston, John Endicotte, Robert Dunlop, J Francis Burney, John and Andrew Young, were also placed on the Roll.

The Assessment of T. Ludgate was added to that of James Howden; R. Maloney to E. Stinson's; Alex. Donnelly's to George Howden; and Joseph Shaw's to E. Burnham's.

The Roll as then revised was finally passed.

The Council then met for Township matters.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

The following petitions were read and ordered to remain over to the next meeting of the Council:

That of Charles and Wm. Spilsbury, praying that the sum of $20 be expended on the gravel line between the 6th and 7th lots in the 11th Concession.

That signed by Charles Bracly and thirty others praying that the Council would purchase a few acres of land from James Wallace, Esq., on the South end of lots 9 and 10 in the 13th Concession, as Petitioners consider it would be impossible to make a road over the hill in said concession.

The Council finally audited the Treasurer's Accounts, when the Clerk was directed to have fifty copies printed for distribution.

The Council then adjourned to Saturday the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Co.

Teacher's Certificates.

The Senior Board of Instruction for this County met at 10 o'clock, a. m. Present, Rev. Mr. Roger, Chairman; Rev. Mr. Rebergs; Sheriff Hall; James Edmonds, Esq., Secretary, and Dr. T. W. Poole.

Less than the usual number of candidates were present. The following certificates were granted:—John Finlay, 3rd class for six months; R bert McCanus, 3rd class; F. C. Taylor, 1st class; John Spencely, 3rd class; W. J. Ferril, 2nd class; Samuel Wason 3rd class for six months; James Dewart, 2nd class for one year; Thomas Keefe, 2nd class; Patrick Smyth, 1st class till recalled. —*Review*.

We wonder where the *Review* obtained their report of the meeting of the Board of Trustees last week; it was quite *erroneous*.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner

SIR,—The education of the rising generation has ever been a subject of interest to me, and as a good class of teachers is one of the most efficient means of ensuring this important end, I may be pardoned for making a few remarks on the manner of examining candidates. I find, in intercourse with the better class of teachers a growing dissatisfaction with the Educational board of this County; and while we would not for a moment hint anything disparagingly of the very excellent gentlemen who constitute its number; we think an improved method of examination might be adopted. We would suggest that the same plan be taken as in some of our neighbouring counties, viz: that each candidate be supplied with printed questions to which he shall be required to write the answers; this would preclude all possibility of a charge of partiality, ensure a more thorough examination in a shorter time, and give at once specimens of writing, spelling, and punctuation of the candidate. I would also suggest that we should not be required to work by the old system of thirty years ago, but according to the new method as prescribed by Sangster in his Arithmetic, and that the Grammar should be as much as possible in accordance with Robertson's plan as taught in the Normal School.

Yours, &c.,
ALPHA.

Peterboro, May 6, 1865.

An Appalling Picture of Southern Destitution.

A late prominent Southern leader, not many days ago, said to a company of North ern gentlemen at Richmond:—"We are defeated; yes, if you please, we acknowledge it. Look at our condition. Our rich have become poor, and our poor, beggars. Our soil has been desolated by contending armies, till there are no crops in the ground, few houses fit to live in, no fences, and no timber to make any; no cattle, no horses, no railroads, no locomotives or rolling stock, no steamboats, no flour mills, no cotton, no tobacco, and no food that is available, save as we get it from your commissariat. In a single night our currency perished in our hands, losing even its pitiful price of five cents on a dollar. I know families—yes families heretofore comfortable, and even rich—who would thank you for a supper of corn-meal." Another account from a Union soldier says:—"Let free passes be given to all in the North who doubt the prevalence of the direst poverty and distress among the people of the South, and there will be a new field open for your Sanitary Commission." A record like this needs no filling in or filling up. If it does not satisfy even the most greedy for revenge and punishment, then human nature, even in its worst phases is a shade worse than we believe it to be. A people thus humbled and who thus suffer, we think it may be taken for granted, are no longer hostile to the Union, or to any terms which the Government may prescribe. It is for those in power to say, just how much weight shall be added to such burdens of shame, sorrow, and distress.

TROOPS FOR MEXICO.

The following advertisement appears in the Washington "Chronicle" (a Government organ) of Friday:—

Mexico!—To all officers and soldiers. Now that our war is over, all who wish to emigrate to Mexico, in accordance with the Mexican decree, will call at 258 Pennsylvania avenue, and register their names and address; or address by note, Col. A. J. M., 340 E. street, Washington, D. C.

Offices will be opened in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities.

Office hours at 258 Pennsylvania avenue, between 9 and 4.

The "Mexican Decree" to which this alludes, was put forth some time ago, under the authority of the fugitive President Juarez. It invites emigration, and the invitation is couched in such terms, as to warrant the belief that armed emigrants will be most welcome. In plain English, Juarez wants a hundred thousand Yankee emigrants, to help him to expel the French and re-organize the Republic. And, if half of what we hear be true, they want will be supplied before many months. The "emigration" is said to be going on even now.

WRIT AGAINST STRATFORD.—We understand that on Saturday last, the Sheriff received a writ to collect the amount due by the town of Stratford for 1864 to the Municipal Loan Fund, under the five cents in the dollar arrangement. The sum thus in default, as it is termed, is $2,948 15, and was due on the 1st December. The writ bears date April 20th. Our readers are probably acquainted with the manner of proceeding in such a case, as we unfortunately had occasion to describe it once before. On receipt of the writ by the Sheriff, a copy of it is served on the treasurer, with a demand for payment, and if this demand is not acceded to within 30 days, it becomes the duty of the sheriff to strike a rate on the assessment roll to cover the amount, and set the the collector to work to collect it in the usual way.—*Stratford Beacon*.

Mr. Geo. Saward, the Secretary and General Superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable Company, states that Capt. Anderson will take charge of the "Great Eastern" on the 2nd of May. 2,360 miles of cable will be taken to sea. Already 1,500 miles is completed. It is expected that by the end of May the whole will be completed and on board, so that by the third week in June the machinery and every appliance for the use of the engineers may be in its place and ready for sailing; and in a month from that time I trust you may learn that our two great nations are permanently united by the electric wire.

The Washington *Republican* says:—Neither of the statements detailing the mysterious manner of finally disposing of the body of Booth is true. Colonel Baker and his Lieutenant Baker are the only two persons living who know what disposition was made of it, and they are under oath to reveal the fact to no human being. Any statement professing to detail how or where the remains were deposited is not only guess work, but a serious reflection upon the faithfulness of Colonel Baker and his brother.

BOOTH AND BEALL.—In reference to the statement that Capt. Beall, lately executed as a spy, was connected with the Booth family, Edwin Booth authorizes the Philadelphia *Ledger* to say that Beall was no connection of his family, and that not only was there no relationship in any degree, but there has never been the remotest acquaintance with him on the part of any member of his family.

DR. TUMBLETY.—Many of our readers will remember Dr. Tumblety, who figured in this city some years ago. From Toronto he went to New York, and at the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed surgeon in a Federal regiment. The New York paper say that Harrold, Booth's accomplice, turns out to have been the agent and confidant of the notorious quack, and that Tumblety lately disappeared from Brooklyn in a mysterious manner.—*Leader*.

DUNKIN'S BILL.—The people of Kingston voted upon the question whether Dunkin's prohibitory bill should become law in that city or not. They decided against it by a vote of 243 to 78.

There is very little grain or flour at Montreal for shipment just now.

There was a rumour that the Rebel ram "Stonewall" was off the Florida Coast.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Federal Cavalry in Alabama and Georgia.

TRIALS FOR THE ASSASSINATION IMMEDIATELY.

FROM 21 TO 24 EXECUTIONS EXPECTED.

PRESIDENT DAVIS TO BE INDICTED.

ABOLITION OF TRADE RESTRICTIONS EXPECTED.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The *Herald's* Savannah correspondence of the 29th ult. says:—

"Gen. Wilson's famous riding expedition arrived here yesterday from Macon. The following is a condensed history of the trip: Gen. Wilson left Chickasaw, Ala., on the 22nd of March. It is not proper to give any statement of the number of his force. Ebenezer Church, near Plantersville, Ala., was taken after a short engagement with Forrest's cavalry; 300 prisoners were captured and 3 guns. Forrest's forces were driven to the west of the Cahawba river, and separated. A column was sent to Tuscaloosa, which captured and destroyed much government property. Selma, 240 miles from the base, was captured on the 2nd of April with 2,700 prisoners, 32 guns in position and 75 in arsenal. We destroyed three rolling mills with fixtures, a very large naval foundry, an arsenal, the second in importance in the Confederacy, powder works, nagazines and a large number of cars. We remained at Selma eight days. The Alabama river was bridged 850 feet, the operation occupying five days, from the 5th to the 10th. The next place attacked was Montgomery, 50 miles distant, destroying all the bridges on the Alabama and Tennessee rivers. The railroad to Columbus was destroyed. The enemy destroyed 23,000 bales of cotton. Montgomery surrendered without assault. Five guns fell into our hands. We destroyed two rolling-mills and foundries, two magazines, one locomotive, sixty-three cars, five steamboats captured on the river near Metumpka, and nitre works. The Confederates burned 85,000 bales of cotton before evacuating. Columbus, Ga., 85 miles distant, was taken by assault by Gen. Upton, after dark on the 16th; 1,200 prisoners were captured and 53 guns; and 7 cotton factories, 100,000 bales of cotton and immense quantities of ordnance, quart rmaster and commissary stores, a large arsenal, a pistol factory, an ammunition factory, a naval foundry, a rolling-mill and foundry, an arsenal foundry, 13 locomotives, over 100 cars, depots, machine shops, &c., were captured and destroyed. A gunboat mounting six 7-inch rifled guns, now called the Jackson, but the name of which has been recently changed, was captured here. A detour to West Point was made by Lagrange's brigade, which attacked the works and carried them by storm, capturing the garrison, 350 in number, and 4 guns and killing the Confederate General Tyler in command; 18 locomotives were destroyed, 400 cars, 2 bridges and 2 large factories in the vicinity. We destroyed large quantities of quartermaster and commissary stores at Griffin and the railroad bridges on the Selma and Montgomery railroad. We captured along the road five guns. Bacon was taken without opposition. It has not been necessary as yet to destroy any property. We captured Gens. Howell, Cobb, Gus ayus W. Smith, formerly street inspector of New York city, Robertson, Mercer and McCall. The captures are 133 guns in position on the field and by assault, and 200 in arsenals and in store, with immense amounts of ordnance, quartermaster and commissary, and cotton and manufactured cotton stock, &c."

The *Herald's* Jacksonville, Fla., correspondent says:—

"About 150 of the Union soldiers, formerly imprisoned at Andersonville, Ga., were, on the morning of the 28th ult., transported by the Confederate down the Florida Central railroad to within ten miles of Jacksonville, where they were unconditionally released and left to make their way into the Union lines, which several hundred of them reached before night. All presented a pitiful appearance, and many were barely able to walk, but their joy was great on finding themselves once again under the protection of the old flag."

The *Herald's* Hilton Head correspondent says of the arrest of ex-Governor Aiken:—

"Gov. Aiken claims to be 'an Union man,' an opponent of nullification in Calhoun's time, and a friend of the Union and the constitution ever since. But there are reports contradictory of this, and among others he is accused of furnishing a portion of the brain which enabled the Confederates to hold out four years, and of having held several advisory interviews with Jeff. Davis. These are only reports, but of course the war department must have had some foundation for its action against him.

"G. B. Lamar, a prominent citizen of Savannah, has also been arrested. He is an avowed enemy of the Union. He was a nullification man and has been one of the most industrious and influential aiders and abettors of the Confederate cause in Georgia. He makes no secret even now of his bitter hostility to the Union. Courteous, affable, and sociable in all other respects he hates Yankees most thoroughly, and boasts of it. It is understood that the prisoners are charged with treason and will be regularly tried therefor."

The *Tribune's* Washington special has the following: The court-room for the trial of the Presidential assassins has been fitted up at the arsenal building and the trials will proceed without delay. The number likely to be put on trial is about 40 and others now in custody will probably be discharged, as the case progresses and their testimony is given in.

Col. Clarke of the Confederate army, who was captured by one of our scouting parties while endeavoring to escape from Richmond on one of the last trains from the doomed city, gave it that he was in charge of all the specie which was removed from Richmond, and that when his train broke down and he found it impossible to get it on the track and off again, and seeing our forces approaching, he ordered it to be set on fire, and that all his efforts to save the specie were unavailing; that the soldiers broke open the specie and sized the excitement and the tumult, the soldiers and citizens appropriated all there was. He asserts that he knows that no other amounts of specie, not in the pockets of its owners, were taken from Richmond and that this lot was all stolen. He states farther, that the amount has been vastly overestimated, and confirms the statement before made by Gen. Grant, that it amounted only to about $200,000.

The *World's* Washington special says:—It is currently reported to-day that we are about to open all of the Southern States to general trade, and suspend all trade regulations in force by order of the Treasury Department. If this be confirmed by proclamation of the President, it will be a most important step towards the restoration of peace.

The steamer City of Cork takes out to-day $25,000 in treasury and 99 passengers for Europe.

WASHINGTON, MAY 4.—The court martial in the case of Benjamin Harris, met this afternoon, and in the absence of witnesses adjourned until to-morrow.

Gen. Sherman was at Point Lookout yesterday on route to Washington.

The principal portion of the army of the Potomac is already on the march here.

NEW YORK, MAY 4.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says:—

A second expedition was sent to Garrett's plantation, where Booth was found, on Saturday, and returned yesterday, bringing in the paroled Confederate prisoner Jett, who took Booth and Harrold to Garrett's, and a number of others.

It appears Jett intr duced Booth to Garrett as a Confederate soldier named Boyd, and wanted him taken care of by Garrett for a few days, when he would be taken away.

These facts Garrett has in vain endeavored to prevail on Jett to certify to.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says there are 21, and perhaps 25 persons concerned in the assassination who will certainly suffer the death penalty.

The *Commercial's* special says, Jeff. Davis and several leading Confederates will be included in the bill of indictment before the court for the trial of the murderers now in custody, and yet to be captured.

President Johnson is understood to be in favor of abolishing the trade regulations of the Treasury Department. The subject will be discussed and decided at a cabinet meeting on Tuesday next.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL, May 7.—The already large number of visitors who have been called to view the remains of the late President was increased last night and this morning by numerous arrivals from all quarters.

The remains will be accompanied to the vault by a military and civic procession.

The ground selected for the burial is exceedingly beautiful.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The *Post's* special says that eight Marylanders, charged with harboring Booth and aiding his escape, have been arrested and lodged in prison at Washington.

The mails received by the Navy Department the morning were loaded with resignations of volunteer officers in the naval service, in obedience to the new orders of the Government for the reduction of the service.

The charges against ex-governor Aiken are preferred by the military authorities in Charleston.

The *Post* says that a number of prominent citizens of that city are about the present President with carriages and teams to march.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—By order of the Secretary of War, the War Department and all its bureaus were closed at 11 o'clock, and will continue so throughout this day in respect to the memory of President Lincoln. Minute guns are to be fired every half hour at the arsenal, closing at sundown with a national salute.

NEW YORK, May, 4.—Gold more active and firmer. Yesterday's export was larger than anticipated, and this morning purchases have been made for remittance abroad in preference to giving the present rates of exchange. The price opened at 143¾ and advanced to 144.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—There were brought here to-day in charge of an armed guard of soldiers under Lieut. O'Brien, two citizens of Calvert County, named Jas. N. F. Browne and William Cochrane, and three other men under charge of being concerned in the recent assassination of Union soldiers stationed there.

Cochrane acknowledged that for months he had been in a starving condition, which being known to Browne and others he was offered large sums of money to take the lives of certain soldiers. He accepted the terrible bribe and deliberately assassinated two soldiers whilst they were doing picket duty.

Cochrane received $175 for killing the first soldier, and was to have $500 for the murder of the other, but was apprehended before the money was paid. The parties charged with the terrible crime were taken to Washington this afternoon under a guard, and are now in the Old Capitol prison. An examination will soon be held.

CONFEDERATE TROOPS IN WEST VA., DISBANDED,

GEN. EARLY ILL AT LYNCHBURG.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 3rd has authentic information from South West Virginia. No portion of General Thomas' forces came east of Bristol. The only United States force that penetrated into Virginia, was a portion of Stoneman's command as before stated.

Gen. Echols, commanding all the Confederate forces in South West Virginia, 3,000 or 4,000 in number, has disbanded his troops. Those living contiguously returned to their homes.

Col. Giltner's cavalry surrendered to the United States authorities on the terms accorded to Lee.

A report at Richmond said that all the silver plate taken from the people at Richmond, in the last hours of the Confederacy, has been captured by our forces beyond Farm Valley. A rumor also said that Major Thomas P. Turner the scoundrel who commanded Libby prison, under the Confederate *regime*, has been captured following in Jeff Davis' track and is on his way to Fort Monroe for confinement.

The Confederate Gen. Rosser was captured on the 2nd in Hanover court-house, Virginia where his wife resides.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1865.

"PROCLAMATION,—Whereas it appears from evidence in the bureau of military justice that the atrocious murder of the late President Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, encouraged and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, Geo. N. Sanders, W. C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the government of the United States, harbored in Canada, now therefore, to the end that justice may be done, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do offer and promise for the arrest of said persons or either of them within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards:—$100,000 for the arrest of Jefferson Davis, $25,000 for the arrest of Clement C. Clay, $25,000 for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi, $25,000 for the arrest of Geo. N. Sanders, $25,000 for the arrest of Beverly Tucker, and $10,000 for the arrest of W. C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay.

"The provost-marshal general of the United States is directed to cause a descript on of said persons, with notice of the above rewards, to be published.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, the second day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and of the independence of the United States of America, eighty-nin h.

(Signed) "ANDREW JOHNSON.

"By the President:

"W. HUNTER,
"Acting Secretary of State."

Arrival of the President's Remains in Springfield.

CHICAGO, May 3.

The streets for several miles are densely filled with people to witness the passage of the funeral procession to the Chicago and Alton railroad station, from which the remains are to be conveyed to Springfield. The crowds seem to be as large, if not larger, than those assembled yesterday morning, when the funeral party arrived at the Lake-shore. The coffin is solemnly transferred from the hearse to the car recently

AN ELEGANT VOICE!—Some people have fine, musical voices, naturally, but you can easily cultivate a fine voice. Try Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers; they will cure a sore throat, hoarseness, cough, cold, &c., in a short time; 25 cents a box at all druggists.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human eye etc, male and female: the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 600 pages 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price

Address, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.
9-6m 1130 Broadway New York

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Passcott, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1850.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U. S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To ensure the genuine, eat this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLDS.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisment in another column
Peterboro, Feb 24, 1865. 7-6m

A GOOD THING---TRY IT

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the head and Sick headache

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Bilious Cholic & Cramps in the stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentry, and Bowel Complaint.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Sudden Colds and sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Neuralgia, Tic douloureux, & Toothache

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Burns, Scalds, Frostbites, Chilblains, &c

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is also an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains bounds and Bruises It takes away all pain the moment it is applied.

No family should be without a Bottle of THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Price 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

NORTHOP & LYMAN, C. W.,
General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and A. W. Kempt: by C. Britton Lindsay, and all medicine dealers.

New Advertisements.

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.

Lakefield, North Douro, }
May 6th, 1865. } 19-1y

DENTISTRY.

MR. O'DONNELL'S Office will be closed until THURSDAY, May 18th, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19

COURT OF REVISION.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough will be held in the Council Chamber, on Simcoe Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th DAY OF MAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of which all persons interested will please take notice accordingly.

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, 20th April, 1865. 17-2in

ADJOURNMENT.

THE COURT OF REVISION has been adjourned until this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

JAMES EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, May 11, 1865.

Ale! Ale!

MOLSON'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels.
do Mild Ale do do

DAWE'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.

ALDWELL'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.

All for sale cheap at

McNAUGHTON'S,
George Street.

Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19.

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 19

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In the County
COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, } Court of the County of Peterborough. In the matter of Charles Perry, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed, in the Office of the Court, a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and that on Saturday the fifteenth day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, under the said Act.

CHARLES PERRY.

Dated at Peterborough, this ninth day of May, A. D., 1865. 19

PETERBORO' STEEPLE CHASE!

TO COME OFF ON THE 24TH DAY OF MAY,

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY!

At J. Chalmer's Esq., Deer Park, near Benson's Mill,

FIRST RACE:

Open to all Province Bred Horses. Mile Heats three in five, over six Hurdles, 4 feet stiff Timber, for a purse of $50.

SECOND RACE:

Flat Race, over same ground, open to all horses except the winner of the Steeple Chase. Mile heats, three in five, for a purse of $30.

THIRD RACE:

Scurry.—Open to all Horses except the winners of the previous Races.

All entries to be made to the Secretary on the morning of the 24th, at nine o'clock, at Crisse's Hotel, or pay Post-entry. Three Horses to make a field, two to start. Weights for Steeple Chase eleven stone 7lbs. Flat Race, catch weights.

Entries in all cases 10 per cent.

JUDGES:

R. PRINGLE and E. POWELL, Esqrs., Cobourg. G. HENDERSON and D. CARSON, Port Hope: H. D. SHEFFIELD, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer, Peterborough. H. WORKMAN, Esq., Lindsay; P. LAWSON, and H. CALCUTT, Esqrs., Peterborough.

HORSES NAME AND COLOR TO BE GIVEN AT THE TIME OF ENTRY.

Steeple Chase to Start at one o'clock Punctually.

After the Races there will be a

Wheel-barrow Race Blindfolded,
BAG RACE!!!
GREASE PIG
TO BE CAUGHT!
FOOT RACE.

C. STAPLETON,
Secretary and Treasurer

Peterborough, May 3, 1865. 19

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on by Hopkins & Donnelly, as Saddlers and Harness makers, in the Town of Peterboro', in the Village of Lakefield, and in the Village of Norwood is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and by the late firm will be settled by Mr. Donnelly, who continues the business on his own account.

Dated at Peterborough, this Twenty-seventh day of April, 1865.

(Signed) DANIEL HOPKINS,
THOMAS DONNELLY.

N. B.—In consequence of the above dissolution of Co-Partnership, and the necessity of at once settling up the affairs of the late firm, it is absolutely required that all notes and accounts be settled without delay.

19 T. DONNELLY.

ROOM PAPERS!

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has received, and is now opening out, at the

TELEGRAPH BOOK STORE,

A large and varied stock of Room Papers, of the Best Qualities and Newest Designs, which he offers at from FIVE CENTS to TWO DOLLARS PER ROLL.—Parties building or refitting houses will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock.

GEO. A. COX,
Opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

May 4th, 1865. (18-4m)

The Churchman's Family MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED. MONTHLY. PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Number XXVII, for March, 1865, contains—

OUR CLERICAL CLUB.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March, "No Churchman should fail to secure a copy of the Magazine."—*Somerset County Chronicle.*

A VISIT TO THE TROITZKA MONASTERY.

See Churchman's family Magazine for March. "Thousands will welcome its scholarly articles, its pleasantly written tales, and its pretty illustrations.—*Yarmouth Independent.*

THE DUTIES AND DISABILITIES OF THE NAVAL CLERGY.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "As Catholic as the Church herself."—*Western Morning News.*

THE CLEVER WOMAN OF THE FAMILY. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Will interest and instruct every member of the household, from the youngest to the eldest."—*Tiverton Gazette.*

THE TWO WITNESSES. By Rev. T. Pelham Dale.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March, price One Shilling. "To the graces of light literature it adds the fervour of christian piety."—*Leamington Courier.*

MY FIRST ASSIZE SERMON.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March Illustrated. "The illustrations are chaste and elaborate."—*Torquay Recorder.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE ESCAPE BRIGADE.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Will be hailed in respectable Church families as a monthly treasure of unexceptionable entertainment and information."—*Irish Ecclesiastic Gazette.*

DEAN HOOK'S LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Distinguished by much power, and by a thoroughly satisfactory spirit."—*Standard.*

OUR BISHOPS AND DEANS.—The Right Rev. Walter Kerr Hamilton, D. D., Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. Price One Shilling. Illustrated. "No Churchman's library or family circle should be without a copy of this sound and clever magazine."—*Banbury Guardian*

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS, and all Booksellers. 19

MILLINERY.

THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS, under the management of Miss LINDSAY, are now open. The display of Goods this season is uncommonly rich and varied.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, May 10, 1865. 19-3in

PETERBOROUGH CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 20 Cases of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Cobourgs and Bareges for Dresses, at very low prices, to suit these hard times.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE.

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 12s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 12s to 50s.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s.
50 9oz. Flannel and Cotton Shirts.
Hats and Caps.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

Peterborough, May, 1865. 19-5in

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY!

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Have now received their supply of

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the public. In addition to their former business they have opened a

MILLINERY & MANTLE SALOON,

In which will be found

A select assortment of PARIS AND LONDON BONNETS, the latest styles in MANTLES AND JACKETS, and a large stock of STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, STRAW AND JET ORNAMENTS, &c. &c.

This Department is under the management of a FIRST CLASS MILLINER, of taste and experience, and ladies may depend upon having everything connected with it made up in the NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

W. G. T. & Co. respectfully invite inspection of these goods, which will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞Ladies furnishing their own material can have any article of Millinery made up at reasonable rates.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.,
April 26, 1865. (17) George Street, Peterborough.

SPRING GOODS!

We have just received, and are now selling at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, the newest styles of

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Parasols and Dress Goods,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We would call particular attention to our Stock of

Cloths, Casimers, Doeskins, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Federatian Cloths, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

As we have secured the services of an Experienced Cutter—Customers can have clothing made to order, in the newest style, at the shortest notice, at the lowest possible price, and warranted to fit.

I. ROBINSON & Co.
Peterborough, April 25, 1865. 17-3m.

SPRING GOODS!

The subscriber is now receiving a rich Stock of Spring and Summer

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

Which he will offer at very moderate prices, and to which he respectfully invites attention.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, April 11, 1865. 15

Splendid Assortment of Spring & Summer Goods

JUST ARRIVING AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

A choice lot of Dress Goods at 7½d per yard.

Dress Goods of every style in Muslins, Barèges, Delaines, Challies, Belzerines, Lustres, Coburgs, &c., &c.

Ladies and Children's Mantles, a great variety, as low as 4s 3d.

New and elegant designs in Shawls at very low prices.

All the new shapes in Straw Hats and Bonnets, (prices commencing at 1s.)

Choice Flowers, Plumes, Straw and other ornaments.

A large assortment of Ribbons, (Pure Silk Bonnet Ribbons as low as 7½d per yard.)

Parasols, Pagoda and other shapes, in plain and fancy colors, very cheap.

A very large lot of Prints, colors warranted, ranging from 8d per yard upwards.

Ladies Gloves, white, black and colored Kids, Silk, Union, Thread, &c.

Gents Gloves of every description.

A very large assortment of Hosiery.

A few cases of Ladies Collars and Cuffs. Ties, Veils, Hair Nets, (as low as 2½d each,) Handkerchiefs, Frillings, Bonnet fronts at 4d each, Muslins and edgings.

Also, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Braids, Laces, Belts, Buckles, Satchels; and Fancy Goods of every description.

Grey Cottons from 6d per yard, Shirtings, Denims, Tickings, &c., very low.

A large lot of Summer Cloths, as low as 1s 3d, per yard.

Being the first Spring Goods imported by the Montreal House, the entire stock is new.

Best Groceries &c., at low prices always on hand.

JAMES W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, April, 1865. 15

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of R. PATTERSON, & Co., as Boot and Shoe Merchants in the Town of Peterborough has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Liabilities of the late firm and all debts due to the same will be settled by Mr. Patterson, who continues the business on his own account.

(Signed,) ROBERT NICHOLLS,
WM. HALL,
ROBT. PATTERSON.

Dated at Peterborough, this first day of April, 1865.

N. B.—With reference to the above, Mr P would respectfully request all parties who have over due accounts to call and settle them before the first day of June next or they will be placed in suit for collection, as the terms of the dissolution necessitate such to be the case.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER would take this opportunity to tender his sincere thanks to the numerous friends and customers of the late firm for the very liberal support bestowed on them for the past four years, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same in his own behalf. He would also beg state that his stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

is now complete in all its branches and carefully selected from the best markets, which will be sold from 20 to 25 per cent cheaper than heretofore. The Stock comprises

Men's Boots, Gaiters and Shoes in Great Variety.

Brogans and Plough Boots very Cheap.

BOY'S BOOTS,
BROGANS,
GAITERS,
BALMORALS, &c.

Ladies' Wear,
From Strong Batt to Fine Satin

In styles too numerous to mention.

MISS'S & CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT is particularly full, in endless variety.

R. PATTERSON.

NICHOLLS & HALL'S OLD STAND, N. E. CORNER MARKET SQUARE.

Peterborough, May 3, 1865 18

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3rd, 1865. 18tf

A HINT

TO THE

WORTHY CITIZENS OF CANADA.

BE WARNED IN TIME.

ALL parties purchasing my Pills and Ointment for their several complaints are respectfully warned against purchasing either Pills or Ointment purporting to be my preparations, that have a *United States Stamp around the Boxes and Pots.* There is no Treaty between the people of the States and the Home Government, therefore an United States Stamp does not protect my preparations. There are no stamps upon my Canadian style of Pills or Ointment, coming from the United States. I rely only for protection on the water mark in book of directions around each Box or Pot. Before you purchase them, see that *there are no U. S. Stamps* upon the Box of Pills or Ointment. Purchase none that have United States stamps on.

HOLLOWAY,
46 Maiden Lane.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

COUNTY AUCTIONEER!!

THE Subscriber is now prepared to attend to all kinds of sales, with promptness and dispatch as Auctioneer. Addres

CORNELIUS WILSON,
Norwood, P. O.,
Asphodel.

Norwood, Sept. 5th, 1864. 36

FLAX SEED.

THE subscriber would now inform the farmers that his flax seed has now arrived and is for sale at the store of J. Carnegie, Jr., in Peterborough.

H. CALCUTT,
Buyer.

Ashburnham, May 2, 1865. 18

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In the County
COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, } Court of the County of Peterborough. In the matter of William Armstrong, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed, in the office of this Court, a consent of his creditors to his discharge, and that on Wednesday, the seventh day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, under the said Act.

W. ARMSTRONG.

Dated at Peterborough this 18th day of March, A. D., 1865. 13-id

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of SIDNEY SMITH, an Insolvent.

A MEETING of the creditors of the said Insolvent will be held at my office in the Town of Cobourg, on Monday the fifteenth day of May 1865, at ten o'clock, a m., for the purpose of appointing another assignee in my place.

J. D. ARMOUR,
Assignee.

Cobourg, May 1, 1865. 18.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at McGregor's Hotel, in the Town of Peterborough in the County of Peterborough, on Tuesday the twenty-third day of May, now next ensuing, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

Dated at the Township of Hamilton in the County of Northumberland this twenty-seventh day of April A. D., 1865

(18-2in) MARKLAND W. DEAN

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Of the United Townships of

Minden, Stanhope, Dysart, &c.,

WILL hold the COURT OF REVISION at the residence of Mr. BENJAMIN SAWYERS, Minden Village,

On Monday, the 22nd day of May next,

Commencing at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. All parties interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. McKELVEY,
Township Clerk.

Clerks Office, Minden, April 19th 1865. 17

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION

FOR THE

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE

Will hold its first sitting

On Monday the fifteenth of May next.

At the Council Room in the village of Keene, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Keene, April 18th, 1865. 16-4in

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION

FOR THE

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE

Will hold its first sitting

On Monday the 15th day of May next,

At the COUNCIL ROOM, in the VILLAGE of KEENE, at 10 o'clock, a m

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk.

Keene, April 20, 1865. 17

COURT OF REVISION.

ASHBURNHAM.

THE Court of Revision for the village of Ashburnham for the current year will be held at the Town Hall of said village, on Monday the 15th day of May, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

All interested parties will please take notice.

JAS. STRATTON,
Clerk.

Ashburnham, April 4, 1865. 15

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of LAKEFIELD and vicinity, that he has removed his

Grocery Store IN LAKEFIELD,

To Hewburn's old stand, where will be found a

Good assortment of Groceries,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Or Farm Produce.

ROBT. GRAHAM.

Lakefield, March 1st, 1865. 49-9

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Common Law Partnership of Messrs. FAIRBAIRN & DUMBLE was this day dissolved.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN.
D. W. DUMBLE.

March 30, 1865.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W.

Notice to Farmers.

ANY Farmer wishing to grow FLAX can be supplied with any quantity of Seed by applying to the undersigned, who will be prepared to furnish the seed at cost price, and will buy the produce at prices ranging from 12 to 16 dollars per ton. By the growth of Flax, Farmers can realise from forty to fifty dollars per acre, which will pay far better than Wheat. Farmers wanting seed will hand in their names as soon as possible, at my office.

HENRY CALCUTT,
Buyer.

Ashburnham, April 1, 1865. 13-tf

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
9-6m 1130 Broadway New York.

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE with every convenience attached, suitable for a large family. For further particulars apply to

T. HASLEHURST,
Examiner Office.

Peterboro', April 26, 1865. 17

For the Spring Trade!

A NEW Stock of SPADES, SHOVELS and HOES, Rakes and other Garden Tools. Wholesale and Retail.

GEO STETHEM & Co.

Peterborough, April 24, 1865. 17-3m

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE and premises on the Little Lake, Ashburnham, lately occupied by Henry Calcutt Esquire

Apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON

Peterborough, 21st April, 1865. 17-3in

MELODEON AND COTTAGE ORGAN EMPORIUM,

PETERBORO, C.W.

Estey's Perfect Melodeon

AND

COTTAGE ORGAN.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

FORMERLY ESTEY & GREEN.

The only Manufactory in this Country of the Perfect Melodeon and Cottage Organ with Patent Base Damper, Patent Harmonic Attachment, and Patent Manual Sub Base.

These admirable Instruments have won their way to public confidence purely on their merits, and not by force of extensive advertising and purchased recommendations. With our increased facilities for manufacture, we are still unable to meet the extraordinary demand made upon us; but we hope soon to be able to fill all orders promptly.

Some of the points of superiority claimed for our Instruments, are these:—

1st.—Smooth, steady and pipe-like quality of tone.

2nd.—Great delicacy of touch and promptness of action; producing, when desired, a low, sweet, bird-like tone, unequalled by any other instrument of the class.

3d.—The Patent Base Damper, which enables the performer to swell the treble without increasing the volume of the bass; or, by drawing the stop, to swell the notes by the action of the foot.

4th.—The Patent Harmonic Attachment. An ingenious octave occupier, which doubles the power of the instrument without increasing its size or the number of reeds.

5th.—The Patent Manual Sub-Bass, which are played with the ordinary keys and controlled by a stop. This new and valuable invention requires no extra room and serves as a substitute for the Pedal Bass, and can be used by an ordinary performer.

6th.—The Knee-Stop, in the Cottage Organ, which swells or diminishes the tone by a slight movement of the left knee, without interfering with the action of the feet,—having this advantage over the Automatic Swell that the volume of tone may be readily increased without extraordinary effort, and diminished without waiting for the change in the actions of the bellows.

Our recently constructed Cottage Organ, without the attachments, is unsurpassed by any Reed Organ or Harmonium of the size; but, with the Harmonic Attachment and Manual sub-base, it is pronounced by competent judges to be far superior to any other instrument of the class in the world. Its power, sweetness, and variety of tone, simplicity of construction and ease of management, recommend it to every one seeking all that is claimed for it, both for the parlor and the church.

The Harmonic Organ, for Churches and Public Halls, has a fine, powerful Pedal Base, with independent reeds; and, with the Harmonic Attachment, is believed to be the most powerful Reed Organ made, being nearly equal to a pipe organ of three times its cost

All our Instruments are made in the most thorough manner, and warranted in every respect

JOS. R. WALTON,
Agent.

Peterborough, Jan. 1865. 4

Rev. A. C. Rose, of Troy, N.Y. says:—These give the value of *five Melodeons in one.* The ease of touch and promptness of action are unrivalled. It can be played with all the sweetness of the lute or Æolian harp, and changed in an instant to its full power, nearly equal to a twelve stop Organ.

All orders addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Peterboro.
Jan 7th, 1865.

TESTIMONIALS.

JAMES BROWN, Esq., M. D.

Peterboro, October 20th, 1864.

I am happy to inform you that after the most persevering and testing trial for some weeks of the Cottage and Parlor Organ, we like it better every day. It is remarkable for variety of tone and power, and several of the best judges here say it is unequalled by any instrument of the kind (with double reed) they have ever heard. You can so control and command all its parts, as to pass easily and rapidly from the softest tones of the Harp, Lute or Piano, to the rich full swell of a large Organ. It is easily played by child or adult, and is already a very great favorite with us. Its compact structure, ingenious combination of power with the new and beautiful Harmonic attachment and Manual Sub-base are greatly admired and are highly creditable to the maker, Estey, of Vermont. I think it is peculiarly adapted for Church Music.

EDW. F. CROWLY, A. M. &c.

Sheridan Villa Seminary, Peterboro, Dec. 1864.

We are delighted with the Cottage Organ with Harmonic attachment and Manual Sub-base. We prefer it to any instrument of the kind we have ever seen; its tone, sweet and harmonious in the parlor, possesses sufficient power for a church.

REV. J. C. SLATER.

Wesleyan Parsonage, Millbrook, Jan. 1865.

I have much pleasure in testifying my entire satisfaction of the Cabinet Organ, purchased from you, as an instrument possessing superior qualities in sweetness, variety and strength, to anything of the kind I have ever seen. Two experienced musicians who have examined it, concur with me in recommending it as a perfect instrument adapted to Church or Parlor.

GEO. A. NORRIS, M. D., Recording Steward of the Wesleyan Church, Omemee.

Omemee, July, 1864.

In reply to your inquiries as to the Harmonic Organ, purchased from you for our church, we have to express our highest satisfaction; in purity and sweetness of tone as well as volume of sound, it is all that can be reasonably expected.

Peterborough, Dec. 20th, 1864.

MR J. R. WALTON.—Having examined and played upon the Parlor Organs sold by you and Manufactured by Mr. Estey. I have great pleasure in pronouncing them a first class instrument. The Harmonic attachment and manual Sub-base being a very great improvement and well worthy the patronage of the Musical public. Yours truly,

A. T. HEATHFIELD.
Organist of St. John's Church, Peterborough.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to notify his customers and the public generally that he has REMOVED to the store formerly occupied by Alex. McNeil, one door north of A. Stewart's Stove Depot where he will keep on hand a good stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Crockery Wines and Liquors, Flour and Provisions.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

L. GLAVER

N. B.—The subscriber would also remind those indebted to him by Note or Book Account that to save costs they had better make immediate payment. L. G.

Peterboro, April 19, 1865. 16

Military School.

CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Service Militia, desirous of obtaining admission to either of the Schools of Military Instruction, are required to make application in writing for such purpose, through the Brigade Major of the Division wherein they reside.

Applicants must state their age, residence Post Office address and native country, and transmit with their application a certificate from a Clergyman or Magistrate in the locality where they live as to moral character.

W. POWELL, Lt.-Col.,
Adjutant General's Office, D. A. G. M., L. C.
Quebec, March 4th, 1865. 11-13m

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of six thousand dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $6000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County.

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $6000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $300 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole ratable property of the said Municipality, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment roll of the said Municipality, being for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three was $2,195,583.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $6000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of thirty-one nineteenths of a mill in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Wardens of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same, upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $6000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Wardens to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each; and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 10 years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of thirty-one nineteenths of a mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the ratable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 24th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at its Council Chamber in the Court House, in the said County, on Thursday, the 22nd day of June, 1865, at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed) WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk.

Peterborough, February 17th, 1865. 8-16in

NOTICE.

FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, the Lumber business now carried on in the name of JOHN C. HUGHSON, will be conducted, in Peterborough under the firm of

A. H. CAMPBELL & Co.,

and in Albany, N. Y., under that of John C. Hughson & Co., to whom consignments of Lumber, &c., for sale in the American markets, can be made on such terms as may be agreed upon.

All persons indebted to John C. Hughson are requested to settle their accounts without delay, and thus prevent the necessity of resort to legal proceedings.

Office, McDonald Street, rear of Methodist Church.

Peterborough, 26th April, 1865. 17-6in

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of ROBERT TANNER, late of the Town of Peterborough, deceased, are hereby required to make payment thereof forthwith to the undersigned Administrators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the deceased are likewise requested to furnish the particulars thereof to the Administrators in order that the same may be examined and adjusted.

B. CHAMBERLEN, } *Executors.*
WM. CUMMING, }

Peterboro, March 27, 1865. 13

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid purchasing or having anything to do with three notes of hand made in my favor by one Wm. Jarvis, each bearing date 24th September, 1864, and payable respectively—1st, $20, payable in 12 months after date; 2nd, $10, payable 2 years after date; the 3d, $10, payable 2½ years after date. Said notes having passed into the possession of Andrew Bell, Gull River, as collateral security, and he now refuses to account in any way for the same.

ZACHARIA COLE.

Minden, April 4, 1865. 15

$500 REWARD!

WHEREAS, on the night of the 3rd inst. some evil disposed person or persons did maliciously set fire to the Workshop of John Britton, the above reward of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid by the Town Council to any one who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the said person or persons.

C. PERRY, Mayor,
March 7, 1865. Town of Peterborough.

One Hundred Dollars REWARD.

WHEREAS, on the night of the seventh day of December last, the property of Robert Morrison, Esquire, of the Township of Dummer, was wantonly and maliciously damaged and destroyed by some person or persons unknown, the above reward is hereby offered by the Corporation of the County of Peterboro, for such information as shall lead to the conviction of the guilty parties.

By order, E. D. ROGERS,
Warden.

Peterborough, Jan. 30, 1865.

$50 REWARD.

MR. MORRISON has added $50 to the above reward, which will make the whole $150.

WANTED.

A MATRON for the HOME OF THE HOMELESS, about to be established in Peterboro. Applications with testimonials of character and qualifications to be sent to the Secretary,

Mrs. F. W. HAULTAIN.

Peterboro, April 9th, 1865. 15

$2000 TO LEND on improved Farms.

Apply to

T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Barrister, &c.

Peterborough, April 27, 1865. 17-2in

Poetry.

GOOD NIGHT.

Good night, good night; our song is said,
Good night, the lyre is sleeping;
May spirits bright around your bed
A radiant watch be keeping,
And may you wake with bosom light,
Undimmed by a sorrow,
To join dreams of all true love to-night
To-night's sweet hours to-morrow,
And like a dream may merry theme
From hope her rainbow borrow.

Good night, good night; we humbly pray
To Heaven, one heart addressing,
Of sweet thought and act to-day
May meet his holy blessing
When on the dew-proven seconds
Of morning's sunny hours,
Pure as the spotless lilly bends
To Heaven her vestal flower,
Our set your prayer so purely there
Raise to the same good power.
Good night, a fond good night.

—*Waverly Magazine.*

Varieties.

OLLERTON.—A QUAKER AND HIS WATCH.—A friend of mine, a clock and watch maker, residing not twenty miles from Ollerton, received the following letter from a Quaker of the same place:—"Sir,—I send thee once more my erroneous watch, which wants thy speedy care and correction. Since the last time he was at thy school I find by experience he is not benefited by thy instructions. Thou demandest for thy labour the 40th part of a pound sterling, which thou shalt have; but let thy honest endeavour first earn it. I will board him with thee a little longer, and pay for his teaching if thou requirest it. Let thy whole endeavours and observations be upon him for he has mightily deviated from the principals of truth. I am afraid he is foul in the inward man; I mean his springs. Prove and try him well with the adjusting tools of truth, that if possible he may be drawn from the error of his way. By the index of his tongue he is a liar, and the motion of his body is ever variable and uncertain. I presume his body is foul, as I before observed, therefore brush him well with thy cleaning instruments from all pollution, that he may vibrate with regularity and truth, admonish him friendly with patience, and be not too hasty and rash in thy correction but by endeavouring to reduce him from one error thou shouldst fling him headlong into another; for as he is young and of a malleable temper, he may with due correction be brought into the path of truth. In fine, let him visit often the motion of the sun, and regulate him by his table of equation, and when thou findst them agree send him with thy bill of moderation to thy friend M. T."—*Newark*

MERIT VERSUS MONEY.—If man were a savage the principle of valuing only merit might be true; but in civilized society, we all depend upon each other, and our happiness is very much owing to the good opinion of mankind. Now in civilized society, external advantage makes us more respected. A man with a good coat on his back meets with a better reception than he who has a bad one. You may analyze this and say what is there in it? But that will avail you nothing, for it is part of a general system. In civilized society personal merit will not serve you so much as money will.

A CLEAR CASE.—Newspaper people are proverbially temperate as well as virtuous. One of the craft in a western city did get slightly tight a few days ago, and the following is a sample of a part of his editorial the next day:—

Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock p.m., a small man, named Jones or Smith, with a keel in the hole of his trowsers committed arsenic by swallowing a dose of suicide. He left a child and six small wires to lament the end of his unfortunate loss. In life we are in the midst of death.

Ada Clare, who says a good many sensible things, remarks that "as long as men prefer a small foot in a woman to a kind heart, and an hour glass waist to a tender soul, women will continue to torture their feet and squeeze their ribs out of place, and their hearts and souls will remain what they too often are, shallow pools, withered and dried up or filled with stagnant and bitter Waters.

A Dutchman, the other day, reading an account of a meeting, came to the words, 'the meeting then dissolved.' He could not define the meaning of the latter, so he referred to his dictionary and felt satisfied. In a few minutes a friend came in, who he said—'Dey must have very hot weddier in New York. I ret an agount of a meeting where all the peoples melted away.

'Dennis my boy,' said an Irish School master to his Hiberian pupil. 'I fear I shall make nothing of you; you have no application.' 'An' sure enough, sir,' said the quick-witted lad, 'isn't it myself that is always being told there's no occasion for it? Don't I see every day in the newspapers that there's no Irish need apply, at all, at all!'

An elderly maiden lady, meeting a lately married man, who had once been one of her servants, carrying home a cradle, exclaimed, "Ah, John, these are the fruits of matrimony. "No madam," replied John, "this is only the fruit basket."

A Western editor vents his rage as follows:—"We would say that the rascal who stole our shirt off the pole while we lay in bed waiting for it to dry, that we sincerely hope that the collar may cut his throat."

A minister who had received a number of calls, and could hardly decide which was best, asked the advice of his faithful African servant, who replied—'Massa, go where de most debbil.'

The surest way to prevail on a young couple to get married is to oppose them. Tell them you would rather see them in their graves, and twelve months after, their baby will pass twice a day in a willow waggon.

A Hibernian sergeant was drilling an awkward squad of volunteers, and in spite of his efforts failed to bring them into a straight line. And at last, out of all patience, he cried out. Oh what a bent row! Just come and look at yourselves.

A notice of a recent steamboat explosion in an American paper ends as follows:—

The captain swam ashore. So did the chambermaid; she was insured for $15,000 and loaded with iron.

What is that dog looking at, asked a dandy whose boots were more polished than his ideas. Why, replied a by-stander, because he sees another puppy in your boots.

David Fender poping the question in a letter, concluded thus:—"And should you say yes, dear Mary, I will truly be your D. Fender.

Pursuit of pleasures under difficulties. Attempting to eat soft mush and milk out of a jug with a knitting-needle.

Men, like bullets go the farthest when they are the smoothest.

COLD PENS

FOR THE MILLION!

PENS TO SUIT THE HAND, AND PRICES TO SUIT THE POCKET.

THE BEST

Gold Pens in the World!

ON receipt of the following sums, we will send, by mail, or as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens, selecting the same according to the description, namely:

GOLD PENS, IN SILVER PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 No. 2 pen; for $1 25 No. 3 pen; for $1 50 No. 4 pen; for $2 No. 5 pen; for $2 25 No. 6 pen.

These pens are stamped THE IMPERIAL PEN, and are well finished and fine writing Gold Pens, with good iridium points, although they are unwarranted, and cannot be exchanged

Warranted Gold Pens.

One name (AMERICAN GOLD PEN Co., N. Y.,) is stamped on all our 1st quality Pens, and the points are warranted for six months except against accident. Our second quality Pens, are stamp'd THE NATIONAL PEN, with the initials of our firm (A. G. P. Co.,) and are carefully made, having the same points as our first quality Pens, the only great difference being in the quality of the Gold.

GOLD PENS, 1st AND 2nd QUALITY IN SOLID SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $2 00 a No. 1 pen 1st quality, or a No. 2 pen 2nd quality.
For $2 25 a No. 2 pen 1st quality, or a No. 3 pen 2nd quality.
For $2 25 a No. 3 pen 1st quality, or a No. 4 pen 2nd quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 pen 1st quality, or a No. 5 pen 2nd quality.
For $4 50 a No. 5 pen 1st quality, or a No. 6 pen 2nd quality.
For $5 50 a No. 6 pen 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SOLID SILVER OR GOLD-PLATED EBONY DESK HOLDERS and MOROCCO CASES.

For $2 25 a No. 3 pen 1st quality, or a No. 4 pen 2nd quality
For $2 50 a No. 4 pen 1st quality, or a No. 5 pen 2nd quality.
For $3 50 a No. 5 pen 1st quality, or a No. 6 pen 2nd quality.
For $4 00 a No. 6 pen 1st quality
For $5 50 a No. 7 pen. For $6 75 a No. 8 pen For $12 00 a No. 12 pen; all first quality.

Our pens rank throughout the country as equal if not superior to any gold pens manufactured. Not only for their writing qualities but durability and elegant finish. The greatest care is used in their manufacture, and none are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill can detect.

Parties in ordering must specify the name, number and quality in all instances and whether stiff or limber, course or fine.

TO CLUBS.

A discount of 12 per cent will be allowed on sums of $15, if sent to one address, at one time; 15 per cent. on $25; 20 per cent. on $40.

All remittances by mail, Registered, are at our risk. To all who enclose 20 cents extra for registering, we guarrantee the safe delivery of the goods.

Circulars of all our new styles, with engravings of exact sizes, and prices, sent upon receipt of stamp if desired. Pens repointed for 50 cents by mail.

Stationers and Jewelers are requested to correspond with us as we can offer them GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

Address,

AMERICAN GOLD PEN CO.
4-3mos. No. 200 Broadway, N.Y.

A Word to Young Men.

To a man who would prefer one dollar to two, it would by common consent be voted a lunatic and void of good sense. Yet there are hundreds of young men working for a salary of Two Hundred Dollars, and even less, when they might by devoting a few months to obtaining a Business Education, at a small expense, fit themselves for situations where their services would command twice or thrice that amount. The place where such an education can be obtained at a Cheaper rate than anywhere else in this Province, is

THE LONDON
Commercial College

THE SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION

PURSUED IN

The Actual Business Department

OF THIS COLLEGE

Is practised nowhere else, and by it the student can obtain a thoroughly *Practical Knowledge* of every kind of business transactions in one-half the time required by any other means. The Proprietor has determined to extend the *special advantages* enjoyed by those entering before the 1st of April, to those who enter *during* that month also. Therefore all persons *PURCHASING SCHOLARSHIPS before the FIRST of MAY*, will be presented with a Complete *set of* TEXT and BLANK BOOKS for the ENTIRE COMMERCIAL COURSE, (Cash Price, Seven Dollars) or for $3 additional, a full supply of Books and Stationery. Full instruction in Phonography, Drawing, Painting and Telegraphing is given at a very low rate.

Good Board can be obtained for Two Dollars per week.

Full instruction is given when desired, (without extra charge) to all the branches required to obtain a First Class Certificate for teaching Common School.

Life Scholarship for Gents....$30 in advance
do do. Ladies....$20 do

☞ To any one sending us post paid, the address of ten persons who would like to receive our circular, we will forward full instructions in one of the most *Pleasing and Useful Arts* of the present age; one which will be a constant source of enjoyment and profit.

For circular or other information address

J. W. JOYES,
Principal of London Commercial College.
LONDON C. W.

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED
Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 536, Broadway, New York.
March 16, 1865. 11-3m

PAINTING & GRAINING

DONE BY

W. N. KENNEDY,

HUNTER STREET.

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz:

STEREOSCOPES,

AND

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, free, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over Five Thousand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits of eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals, 550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals, 130 Divines,
275 Colonels, 125 Authors,
100 Lieut-Colonels, 40 Artists,
250 Other Officers, 125 Singers,
75 Navy Officers, 50 Prom. Women,
150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
3,000 Copies of works of Art,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.00, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.
The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 46

Wm. N. KENNEDY

HAS

GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER

[ON HAND.]

J. R. Walton's Column.

J. R. WALTON,
Insurance, House & Land Agent,

ALL business treated to him will be promptly attended to.

OFFICE OVER G. W. ROBINSON'S STORE,
GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.
Dec. 1st. 1863. 49

SCOTTISH
Provincial Assurance Co.

ESTABLISHED, 1825.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL, One Million Sterling.

INVESTED IN CANADA, over $450,000.

Sums Assd under Current Life Policies.....£2,200,000 Stg
Accumulated Fund..... 403,630 "
Annual Income..... 107,920 "
Amount proposed for Assurance, 1863, under 1065 applications 457,236 "

CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE,—Place D'Armes, Montreal.

A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
Secretary for Canada.

ATTENTION is directed to the rate of premiums adopted by this Company, which will compare favorably with that of any other institution in Canada. Investments of Company's funds to the large amount of nearly five hundred thousand dollars have been completed in Canada; and as all business transactions are finally disposed of in the Province, the Scottish Provincial offers all the facilities presented by a purely local Company, while it possesses the additional advantage of a large capital, and an influential and responsible body of shareholders in Great Britain.

Policies effected on or before 31st January next will receive a full year's bonus over those effected thereafter.

PETERBOROUGH:
J. R. WALTON, AGENT.
November 25, 1863. 48

PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CANADA.

Head Office,—Toronto Street, Toronto.

FIRE! MARINE!

DIRECTORS:

Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., President.
Lewis Moffatt, Esq., Vice-President.
Hon. George Crawford, M. L. C.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq.,
Geo. Duggan, jr., Esq.,
John Cameron, Esq.,
A. M. Smith, Esq., M. P. P.,
Chris Robinson, Esq.,
W. J. McDonell, Esq.,
C. J. Campbell, Esq.,
Manager & Secretary,—James S. Crocker, Esq.
Assistant Secretary.—Donough O'Brien, Esq.,
Solicitors,—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers,—Commercial Bank of Canada.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent for Peterborough
November, 1863. 49

21 BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE.

KNOWN as Park Lot No. 7, adjoining the property of Wm. Clark, Esq., near the Little Lake. Terms to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to

J. R. WALTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Dec. 1, 1863. 49

FOR SALE CHEAP,
AND ON LIBERAL TERMS!

LOT No. 9, 5th con. Township of Douro. 107 Acres of good Land. 70 acres cleared with a good Frame Dwelling, just new, and good office buildings, with three wells of water on the premises. Situate about six miles from Peterborough. For further particulars apply to

JOS. R WALTON,
Insurance Agent.
Peterborough, May 9th, 1864. 19

For Sale.

A BRICK HOUSE and LOT for sale, one and a half stories high, situated on London street, West of George street, Town of Peterborough. For particulars apply to

J. R. WALTON.
House and Insurance Agent
Peterboro, March 28, 1865. 13.

CARD PICTURES

Two for a Dollar!

FRAMING CHEAP

Likenesses of deceased persons enlarged from Ambrotypes and colored in oil

Ambrotypes from 50 Cents,

AT THE

Photographic and Fine Art Gallery,

HUNTER STREET.

R. D. EWING.
Peterboro, March 1, 1865. 9

COPLAND'S ALE!

A LARGE QUANTITY

OF

COPLAND'S

Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY

LEWIS GLOVER, Sole Agent.

Peterboro, Oct 25th, 1862. 41

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 30th March, 1865.

ABOUT 30,000 acres of land in Baniskillen and other Townships in the neighborhood of the Oil Region, in the Counties of Lambton and Kent, U. C., will be sold by public Auction, on THURSDAY, the FOURTH of MAY next, at Alexander's Hotel, Sarnia, terms cash in full at the time of sale, without conditions of settlement.

Lists of the lots for sale can be seen at the Registry, and Post Offices in the Counties, or had on application to the Department.

A. CAMPBELL,
15-6in *Commissioner.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers that he is now prepared to GRIND GRISTS in a superior manner. He respectfully invites all who wish to patronize him to favor him with a call. All flour, made from good Wheat, warranted.

LEWIS GORLAND.
Douro March 1st, 1864. 9

Agricultural.

Planting Large and Small Potatoes.

The writer has planted small potatoes, from half an inch to an inch in diameter, which yielded apparently as well as large ones for only one season. He also planted small tubers of the size mentioned, for five successive years, selecting the smallest each year; and the fifth crop was not worth digging, as the greater proportion consisted of tubers no larger than those planted; many were no larger than marrowfat peas. The conclusion was that small potatoes may be used for seed a single season, with good results; but, if planted for several years in succession, they will degenerate even with good cultivation. On the contrary, he has practiced cutting tubers of the most desirable form and size into small pieces, with one eye on each piece, with two or three pieces in each hill, or if in drills, one piece in a place, about six or eight inches apart; and the result has been invariably a good yield of large tubers, with no signs of degeneracy. When seed was scarce, the tubers were always cut, beginning at the root end, and cutting off a chip with one eye, then turning the tuber, others were cut off until about half of it was used—These were kept by themselves, and also those of the seed end, and each kind planted separately. The sets near the seed end will produce new potatoes at least six or eight days, some say a fortnight, earlier than the sets from the root end. If the eyes are very close together, it will be better to leave two on a piece as large as the first joint of a man's finger, than to cut the pieces too small.

This is the most economical mode of cutting seed tubers; and the writer has never been able to discover any difference in the size of the new crop, when the seed was cut in this way, or when cut into quarters, or when planted whole. More good potatoes can be raised from a bushel of tubers by cutting them as above and planting in drills about 30 inches apart, and eight inches apart in the drills, than in any other manner. When planted in this way, a little more labor will be required to hoe them, unless the ground is free from weeds. This manner of cutting seed potatoes is not recommended as the best way of preparing tubers for planting. The design is simply to show how they may be cut economically, with good results. Any one can try the experiment of planting a few whole potatoes, a few others cut in to four equal parts directly through the tubers from one end to the other, and an equal number chopped off, without any apprehensions that the new potatoes will not be as good as if the sets were larger. The only good objection to cutting seed so small is, the plants do not grow as luxuriantly when small, especially when the weather is cold and wet, as if the sets were larger. The substance in a small piece is soon exhausted, after which the young plant must draw its nourishment from the soil and atmosphere; whereas, if the sets be larger, the substance in them furnishes the best kind of nourishment for promoting the growth of the young plants. Probably the best and safest way is, to plant uncut those tubers as large as hen's eggs of an ordinary size; and to cut larger ones into pieces about the size of eggs.

Culture of Cabbage.

Eleven thousand heads of cabbage may be raised from an acre. Thus, sold at five cents, will bring five hundred dollars. It is said by those who have raised cabbage extensively, that it is one of the best crops to feed stock—young stock and cows particular. There is no doubt of it. Cows are fond of it, and give largely of milk. Some object to its acrid taste and pungent flavour, as this is perceptible in the milk. But the objection is obviated in the case of young stock, and cows out of milk.

To raise cabbage, the richest of ground is necessary. We have known cabbage raised for a dozen years in succession on the same spot, and each crop a good one, varying, of course, with the season. But the soil was of the best kind, so that but little manure was needed. But the soil if still better, would have raised better cabbage. Planted in a hog-yard, or where manure has long lain, gives the best of crops—better than any we have ever seen. It is almost impossible to get your ground too rich for cabbage; and it wants depth, as its long roots penetrate.

Cabbage, like berries, and all water-loving plants, dris the soil rapidly, and hence gives it a harsh, sterile appearance, unless very rich and mellow. Irrigation cannot be too largely indulged in with cabbage. A thorough cultivation of the soil, deep tillage, will aid in this respect.—*Valley Farmer.*

How the Chinese Make Dwarf Trees.

We have all known from childhood how the Chinese cramp their women's feet, and so mannage to make them "keepers at home;" but how they contrive to grow miniature pines and oaks in flower pots for half a century has always been much of a secret. They lim first and last at the seat of vigorous growth, endeavouring to weaken it as far as may consist with the preservation of life. They began at the beginning. Taking a young plant—say a seedling or cutting of a cedar—when only two inches high, they cut off its tap-root as soon as it has other rootlets enough to live upon, and replant it in a shallow earthen pot or pan. The end of the tap-root is generally made to rest on the bottom of the pan, or on a flat stone within it. Alluvial clay is then put into the pot, much of it in bits the size of beans, and just enough in kind and quantity to furnish a scanty nourishment to the plant. Water enough is given to keep it in growth, but not enough to excite a vigorous habit. So, likewise, in the application of light and heat.

As the Chinese pride themselves on the shape of their miniature trees, they use string wire and pegs, and various other mechanical contrivances to promote symmetry of habit, or to fashion their pets into odd fancy figures. Thus, by the use of very shallow pots, the growth of the tap-roots is out of the question: by the use of poor soil and little of it, and little water, any strong growth is prevented. Then, too, the top and side roots being within easy reach of the gardener, are shortened by his pruning knife or seared with his hot iron. So the little tree, finding itself heated on every side, gives up the idea of strong growth, asking only for life, and just growth enough to live and look well. In some kinds of trees this end is reached in three or four years; in others ten or fifteen years are necessary. Such is fancy horticulture among the Celestials.—*The Technologist.*

FAMILY JARS.—"Jars of jelly, jars of jam, jars of potted beef and ham, jars of early gooseberry, nice jars of mince-meat, jars of spice, jars of orange marmalade, jars of pickles, all home-made, jars of cordial, home-made wine, jars of honey superfine—would the only jars were these, that were found in families.'

Why is true wit like a diamond? It cuts as well as sparkles.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET,

THAT COMFORTABLE COTTAGE on Queen Street, opposite St John's Church, at present occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Shaw. Possession given next June.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, Feb. 1865. 8-tf

TO LET.

THE House and premises lately occupied by J. W. Tate, Esq., on the Court House hill. Also, the Cottage lately occupied Mr. Glover, No. 2 Sheridan Terrace, Peterborough.

Apply to

W. SHERIDAN.
Peterboro, March 29, 1865. 13

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.
Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 13

FOR SALE.

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR ON LONG APPROVED CREDIT.

OVER fast grey Mare, 9 years old. One Brown Mare, 6 years old. One splendid Brood Mare; all gentle, and fit for any work. One Lumber Waggon, one sleigh, and one sett of Double Harness.

A good yoke of Oxen or Steers will be taken in exchange

Apply to

J. R. WALTON,
Insurance Agent.
Peterborough, Oct. 12, 1864. 41

FOR SALE,
OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to

ROBERT HUNTER.
Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 37

VALUABLE
PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late *WM. LANNIN*, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms; the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Hunter Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 99 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to

D. BOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN.
Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEING composed of the east halves of Lots Nos. 22 and 23, in the first concession of the Township of Otonabee. There are about 150 acres cleared, and a good Frame Dwelling House, two frame Barns, a first-rate Driving House, Sheds and Stables, a good Well and Orchard on the premises.

Title indisputable, and immediate possession will be given. TERMS MODERATE.

For further particulars apply to G. F. Orde, or to the proprietor,

WM WEIR,
5 Norham Perey, C. W

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 19, in the 12th Concession of Otonabee. There are 120 acres of good land in the farm, with a little over 100 acres cleared. There are good buildings, and two wells of water on the farm: it is about four miles from the Town of Peterborough.

TERMS—One-half down, the remainder in 8 annual instalments.

JOSHUA DAWSON.
Otonabee Jan. 30th, 1864. 5

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 27, in the 16th Concession of Smith containing 200 acres, there are 150 acres cleared, and on the premises there are a hewed Log House, Log Barn, good Well, and Orchard. The Farm is situated on the main road to Buckhorn, 17 miles form the Town of Peterborough, there is a School House on one corner of it.

For Particulars apply to

ANDREW McKEE,
14th Con. of Smith.
January 12th 1864. 2

For Sale or to Let,

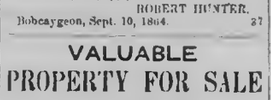
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10



REMOVAL.

Tobias Fitzgerald,

HAS REMOVED his Carriage and Waggon Establishment to those COMMODIOUS PREMISES on the

CORNER OF BROCK AND WATER ST'S,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE PARK,

Where he will continue to MANUFACTURE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

Which he will warrant to be made from the best Timber; and any person ordering from him are invited to call and examine the work before it is painted.

Jobbing & Horse Shoeing

Will be punctually attended to.

Peterborough, August, 1864. 33

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company,
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

ARE YOU IN AGONY?

A WELL SPRING OF HOPE FOR ALL!

CAN BE FOUND IN

Holloway's Pills.

Be of Good Cheer: The Sinking may be Saved!

BY THE USE OF

Holloway's Ointment.

THE history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHERever, and in whatever shape internal diseases exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

This is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation. It consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—an unimpeachable record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

These Mighty Healers, World Known and World Tried are a Boon to the Sick

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world; HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations. Their attribute is to PREVENT as well as to CURE: they attack the RADIX OR ROOT of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, re-invigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL and FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs UPON THE BLOOD itself, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

Woman in all her Difficulties

is invited to test the regulating and restorative powers of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a positive safeguard against evil consequences. They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively subject.

Be it Understood,

That the above statements can at all times be verified by the written testimony (extending through a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.

Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and irresistable curative. Bilious remittents, bilious purging, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the whites of the eyes, weakness and debility, &c., are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends. Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful anti-bilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Weakness, &c. &c.

The terrible bodily and mental pangs which characterise Dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhœa, constipation, headache, physical prostration, nervous tremors, hot flushes, spasms, affections of the kidneys, hemorrhoids or piles, and, in fact, all internal complaints, from whatever cause arising, give way before the salutary influence of this extraordinary remedy. As a specific for dyspepsia, and the disorders connected with it, or growing out of it, the Pills are always to be relied on when every other medicine and mode of treatment has utterly failed.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflamation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weaknees,
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Vernal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION.

If the readers of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make.

None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway New York and London,*" are discernible as a *water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. 33

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

STOLEN.

WHEREAS, on the night of Tuesday, 30th August, the Express Office at Peterboro' was broken into, and some Tickets of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company stolen therefrom; the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing Tickets of the above Company numbered **219** to **240**, inclusive, as they have been cancelled.

DEC COX,
Agent.
Peterborough, Sept. 14 264 f-tf

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.

WM. N. KENNEDY,

HAS REMOVED to the store immediately West of the Stewart House, on Hunter street.

His stock of Room Papers, Borders, Decorations, Window Blinds, Fire Screens, &c., has been largely increased and will be sold cheap.

Painting in all its branches carried on as usual.

Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1864. 42

FOR SALE,
FLOUR IN BARRELS,

ALLANDALE MILLS,

Also,—OATMEAL IN BARRELS.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro', June 8th, 1864. 23

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro, January, 1865.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head,

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves.	M——s H——r
F——m B——k.	T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1865. No. 20

The Peterborough Examiner,
A WEEKLY
POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
IS PUBLISHED AT
PETERBOROUGH,
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
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with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

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W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLEXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON.
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street, Peterboro. 20

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,
PUMP AND FANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.
Corner of Simco and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 18

MR. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

R. PATTERSON & Co.
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.
Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water st., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

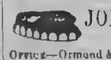
MR. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

THOS. G. CHOATE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.
Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,
TAILOR,
SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c., &c., &c.
Office over the Post Office,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1865. 18



JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

A FORTUNE!
Employment for Everybody.
Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$85 00 to $150 00	
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50.00	85.00
Gents' Hunting Case Silver Watches	25.00	70.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double time	75.00	150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	35.00	50.00
Gold Plate Watches Enamelled for Ladies	35.00	50.00
Diamond Rings	50.00	100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10.00	25.00
Gold Oval Bead Bracelets	4.00	8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00	10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5.00	20.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4.00	10.00
Lava and Pietra ine Brooches	4.00	8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	4.00	8.00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Pietra ine ear drops	1.00	3.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	1.00	6.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2.50	10.00
Gold Full and Vest Watch Keys	2.50	7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3.00	8.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	3.00	10.00
Gold Thimbles, Lockets, etc	4.00	7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00	8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5.00	10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	5.00	10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Chased Gold Rings	4.00	17.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	2.00	10.00
California Diamond Rings	2.00	17.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	8.00	15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc	4.00	12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	1.00	10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5.00	10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	8.00	15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20.00	50.00
Silver Castors, Cruet and Cake Baskets	25.00	80.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks—per dozen	20.00	40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	25.00	50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mulled cups	25.00	60.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Lodger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Malden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $18, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.
New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

THE EXAMINER
Printing Office!
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS
AND DISPATCH.
Orders respectfully solicited.
GRAHAM & STRATTON.

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S
Furniture Ware Rooms
HAVE BEEN REMOVED
TO RYAN'S BLOCK,
Opposite the Market.
WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,
In all its branches attended to with punctuality. COFFINS kept constantly on hand.
Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48

STOVES
AND
TIN-WARE.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS.
A. STEWART
Is now prepared to supply all kinds of
COOKING, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
He keeps constantly on hand the following first class Stoves:—

St. LAWRENCE, square and extended tops.		
CANADA,	*do.*	*do.*
QUEEN CITY,	*do.*	*do.*
IRON DUKE,	*do.*	*do.*
PROTECTIONIST.		
MAPLE LEAF, &c., &c.		

PARLOR STOVES
Too numerous to mention.
☞ Let all cash buyers call and examine his stock and prices, as he is determined to be undersold by none.
A. STEWART.
N. B.—Eave Troughs, Cistern Pumps, Beer Pumps, Bell-hanging, Lumbermen's Furnishings, and Jobbing of every description. A. S.
Peterborough, Nov. 16, 1864. 46

REMOVAL.
J. O'DONNELL, D. S.,
HAS REMOVED his Dental Office to the beautiful Corner Rooms
Over Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store,
☞ Entrance on Hunter Street—same as Mr. Ewing's Photographic Rooms.
Particular attention paid to Facial Neuralgia, diseases of the Antrum, Necrosis and Caries of the Jaw, and all diseases in connection with the anatomy of the mouth.
☞ *Teeth Extracted without Pain.*
Peterborough, Dec. 14th, 1864. 50

GO TO
WM. N. KENNEDY'S
FOR YOUR
WINDOW BLINDS.

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH
RAILWAY.
ON and after the 28th of June, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at	9.55 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	12.15 p.m.
Leave Peterboro' at	2.30 p.m.
Arrive at Port Hope	5.55 p.m.

S. B. KIMBALL, F. FERGUSON,
Superintendent. *Secretary*
Peterboro June, 1864. 28

MONTREAL
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF FARES
PASSAGE certificates are now issued to persons wishing to bring out their friends from England, Ireland or Scotland, at the following rates:—

Liverpool to Peterboro	$29
Londonderry to Peterboro	
Queenstown to Peterboro	
Glasgow to Peterboro	

The first steamer from Liverpool for Quebec, calling at Derry, will leave Liverpool on the 20th day of April, and every week thereafter throughout the season.
The first steamer from Glasgow, calling at Queenstown, will leave Glasgow for Quebec, on or about the 26th day of April. Steamers will be despatched from Glasgow, direct for Quebec, and *vice versa*, every two weeks during the summer months.
THE PERUVIAN
Will be despatched
FROM QUEBEC FOR LIVERPOOL
Calling at Londonderry,
ON SATURDAY, MAY 13th.
THE ST. DAVID,
FOR GLASGOW DIRECT!
On or about
The Twenty-third Day of May,
The steerage fares will then be reduced as follows:—
Peterboro to Liverpool or Londonderry $29.
Peterboro to Glasgow $28
Return tickets, good for 6 months, will be issued at very low rates.
For through tickets and every information, apply to
GEO. A. COX.
At his bookstore, opposite Nicholls & Hall's. He is also agent for the Canadian Express Company.
Peterborough, April 12, 1865. 15

DAILY COMMUNICATION
WITH ROCHESTER.
The Fast-sailing new Steamer

1865. 1865.

ROCHESTER!
CAPT. GREENWOOD,
Will, until further notice, run as follows:
Leaving Port Hope.....at 9.30 a.m
Cobourg ..... 10.30 a.m.
Colborne..... 12.00 m.
Direct for Rochester, arriving there in time to connect with the New York Central Railroad for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Syracuse, Buffalo, Chicago, and other points East and West.
Passengers from the West via Grand Trunk Railroad, will take the Steamer at Cobourg; from the East will take the Steamer at Colborne.
For further information, enquire of A. Cochrane, Port Hope; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg or J. Keeler, Colborne.
RETURNING—Will leave Charlotte every night (Sundays excepted) at 10.00, P. M., direct for Port Hope.
G. S. DAINTRY,
Proprietor.
Cobourg, April 4th 1865. 15-tf

NOTICE.
THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH"
Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a.m., on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
FOR LINDSAY
Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a.m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.
The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a.m., punctually.
Lumber Merchants wishing to have their Rafts towed will please notify at once.
JAMES WALLIS.
Peterboro', Ap il 17, 1865. 16

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE.
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's,
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,
AT 2.30 P. M.
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.
J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.
Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

ROYAL
MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
KEENE & PETERBORO'.
A DAILY STAGE
Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p.m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p.m.
April 17th, 1863. 17-tf.

Poetry.

A LOVING HEART.

Sunny eyes may loose their brightness;
Nimble feet forget their lightness;
Pearly teeth may now decay;
Raven tresses turn to grey;
Cheeks be pale and eyes be dim;
Faint the voice, and weak the limb;
But though youth and strength depart,
Fadeless is the loving heart.

Like the little mountain flower,
Peering forth in wintry hour,
When the summer's breath is fled,
And the gaudier flowerets dead;
So when outward charms are gone,
Brighter still doth blossom on,
Despite time's destroying dart,
The gentle, kindly, loving heart.

Wealth and talents will avail
When on life's rough sea we sail;
Yet the wealth may melt like snow,
And the wit no longer glow;
But more smooth we'll find the sea,
And our course the fairer be,
If our pilot, when we start,
Be a kindly, loving heart.

Ye in worldly wisdom old,
Ye who bow the knee to gold,
Both this earth as lovely seem
As it did in life's young dream
Ere the world had crusted o'er
Feelings good and pure before—
Ere ye sold at Mammon's mart
The best yearnings of the heart.

Grant me, Heaven, my earnest prayer—
Whether life to ease or care
Be the one to me assigned,
That each commencing year may find
Loving thoughts and gentle words
Twined within my bosom chords,
And that age may but impart
Riper freshness to the heart.

Literature.

THE RED HAT.

A LEGEND OF THE MALMAISON.

BY GEORGE AGUSTUS SALE.

On the evening of a dark and rainy day in the month of December, 16—, a solitary horseman, wrapped in a large cloak, might have been seen spurring his jaded steel along the high road leading from Ruel to the gloomy antiquated chateau then the residence of the formidable chateau minister of Louis the Thirteenth, Armand du Plessis, Cardinal, and Duke of Richelieu. Remember, there was but one Cardinal. Add another, and you might think I was borrowing from the late lamented G. P. R. James.

This horseman drew bridle and dismounted at the door of a humble little village inn, bearing on it's signboard the effigy of St. Nicholas, and which stood at the entrance of a gloomy avenue of poplars, at the opposite extremity of which was the chateau, and to which it served as a kind of lodge.

The horseman wore a hat without plume band or buckle; and his doublet of brown dugget, destitute of either ribbons, lace, or embroidery, was sufficient to indicate, in an age when costume so closely denoted the gradations of rank, that he did not belong to the patrician class; still, from his open and almost defiant countenance and cavalierly turned-up moustache, it was not difficult to pronounce him one of those sturdy and independent burgesses whose fathers had fought in the wars of the League; and who temporarily kept in subjection by the iron hand of Richelieu, reappeared during the troubles of the Fronde, but were destined to be completely absorbed by the glory of the Grand Monarque.

His horse appeared completely worn out, and the muddy state of his cloak testified to his having come a long distance by bad roads, in an age when all the roads were execrable.

'May the plague light on the rogues who are bound to kep the King's highway in repair!' grumbled the traveller, as tethering his steed to a post, he entered the inn, and proceeded to hammer with the butt end of his whip upon a long table of coarse deal, which stood in the midst of a low-ceiled, smoky common room.

A fat man of rotund abdomen and purple face, clad in the traditional white apron and night cap, and with a knife in his girdle, for he was cook as well as host, entered the room.

'What might your lordship be pleased to want?' he asked, pulling off his cap, and making a low reverence.

'I am no lord, master of mine,' replied the traveller, twisting his moustache without complacency; but a plain burgess, who owes nothing, and asks for nothing without he can pay for it. I am hungered and athirst. Give me some supper; make up a blazing fire; see to my horse; and I promise you that you shall have no reason to complain of me.'

And as he spoke the traveller struck his pocket, which gave forth a metallic clank pleasant to hear.

The purple face of the innkeeper became one grin.

'We have not a room unoccupied,' he said; 'but my own private bedroom is at your grandeur's service. My wife shall make up a bed directly. As for the rest you have to wait a few minutes, and all your wishes shall be attended to.'

Mine host was as good as his word. Ere long the traveller was comfortably stretched in a huge armchair, a-toasting his feet at a blazing fire, to which a couple of logs had been added. He could see through the casement that snow was beginning to fall thickly; he could hear the wintry wind dolefully howling; a soft, warm odor from the kitchen began to titilate his nostrils, and he felt as cozy and complacent as men in all ages and countries have felt under similar circumstances.

'Come, this is better,' he murmured, with a sigh of relief. 'A dog's life is that of a traveller in December May the black fever choke the cardinal——.'

He bounded in his chair with terror; he was nearly falling into a swoon as, looking upward, he saw the innkeeper, nightcap in hand, standing before him.

'Sdeath, man, what do you want?' he exclaimed, with ill-disguised trepidation.

'I am desirous,' returned the other, with apparent embarrassment, 'to ask a favor of your excellency.'

The imprudent burgess breathed a little more freely after this, for he had expected nothing less than to be at once arrested by an exempt of his eminence, the cardinal.

'Ask what you will, my friend,' he responded in a courteous tone.

'Only imagine, your bigness,' pursued the diplomatic innkeeper, twisting one of the corners of his apron, that no sooner had my wife made your room comfortable and tidy for you than another customer arrived. He is an old customer, and a good customer too, for he only asks me to pay what is to pay, and allows me to tot up the reckoning. Well, you see, your superiority, that I can't exactly turn him out on such a night as this; so I've just come to ask your grace if you will allow him to share your fire and your supper till bed-time, when I must find him a shake-down somewhere.'

'Is he an honest man, the customer of yours?' asked the traveller in a dignified tone.

If it were possible for the deep-tinted face of the innkeeper to assume an intenser hue, he may be said to have blushed.

'Yes your excellency,' he replied, 'he is honest—a very honest man, as honest man go, in his way of business.'

'Tell him, then, that I shall be well pleased with his company, and that he is welcome to half my supper—the best half, and hark ye, Mr. Landlord, see that it be good and that the wine is of the right sort.

The innkeeper was profuse in his professions of gratitude and in promises of a speedy appearance of excellent cheer; and then he left the room, somewhat precipitately, as the traveller thought, to inform his customer of the result of his mission.

In a minute or so the customer made his appearance. He was a strange customer—a curious customer—and to tell the truth somewhat of an ugly customer. He was very tall, very thin, had very harshly marked features, very small eyes whose lids drooped whenever he was looked full in the face, and a pointed beard and moustache, coarse and grizzled. His hands were knotted and bony, and of huge size. He was plainly dressed in a doublet, vest, and trunks of grey serge, bordered with black taffety, and terminated with long boots of untanned leather; but the most noticeable point in his apparel was his hat which, of the same material as that of the traveller, and like his, unadorned by feather or buckle, was of a dark crimson color.

'I don't like the look of that Robin Redbreast,' the traveller lethought himself. His eminence was a scarlet bat, but it has [illegible] and a hue of him. Whenever I saw a peaceable citizen in such a blood-stained looking *courrechef* as that!'

However, he was an open hearted burgess; and rising, held out his hand to the stranger, saying, "Welcome, sir and friend!"

To his surprise, the man with the Red Hat drew back, as though half-alarmed and half-astonished at this simple act of courtesy, and instead of reciprocating it, contented himself with making a low bow.

"A very ceremonious personage, upon my word," mused the guest. "Perhaps he is a Huguenot, or just as likely a Catholic, and thinks I am a heretic. The spotted fever take all religious differences says I!" Then raising his voice, he said, 'Sir I am extremely happy to be able to offer you a share of my supper and—'

'A thousand thanks!' hastily interposed he of the Red Hat. Then diving his hand into the recesses of a pouch at his belt, he produced a handful of silver, and continued, 'take I entreat you, what I have to pay as my share of the reckoning.'

'Sir, sir,' protested the traveller, drawing himself up, 'do you take me for a niggard curmudgeon, who expects a stranger to pay for the meat to which he invited him?'

'Invited! Do you mean to say that you invited me,' faltered the Red Hat.

'Of course I do. I told the landlord so,' replied the other.

'Then,' replied the Red Hat, with a not very pleasant smile, 'I accept your invitation as heartily as it is given. This is the first time in my life that such a thing happened to me, but the sky has fallen and we may expect to catch roast larks.' And he drew his stool up to the fire and began to bask and hug himself in the genial warmth.

Roast larks failed to come down, but a splendid roast goose just then came up, flanked by a hotch-potch of savory ingredients, and two portly pitchers of wine. The two strangely acquainted friends sat down, and did the amplest justice to the edibles and potables; and so delighted did mine host appear with the appetites of his guests that he insisted on standing treat in more than one flask of his choicest vintage.

'No doubt sir,' the Red Hat remarked, when the landlord had removed the fragments of the repast, and they were alone 'that you are as well known as I am in this place. Goodman Aubry waited on you as though you were a prince.'

'Not in the least,' replied the burgess smiling. 'But I just sounded my pocket and he was content with the ring of the little livres tournois.'

His interlocutor smiled grimly in return. 'Yes,' he pursued, 'gold has an immense power in every country; still it is far from prudent to show the contents of one's pocket to everybody, especially in such a place as this.'

The burgess looked at him uneasily.

'Do you mean that there are any pickpockets hereabouts, brother?' he asked.

'Do you mean to say that you are not acquainted with the neighborhood?' returned the other, answering one question by asking another.

'Faith, not I. This is my first visit and I come from a long distance, too. I am from La Rochelle.'

'From La Rochelle!' and the Red Hat in his turn regarded his new-found friend with perturbed looks; 'what on earth brings you from thence?'

'The force of circumstances, my unlucky star, and his eminence the cardinal. 'Tis a very long story. I have been specially sent for to wait upon his eminence.'

'Unfortunate man!' exclaimed the Red Hat; 'what have you to do with him? Have you offended his eminence?'

'Never to my knowledge,' responded the burgess. 'As fate would have it, however, I have been accused of doing so, but my complete justification can be neither long nor difficult. You must know that the Rochellois are very troublesome folks, and that evil-speaking, lying and slandering are far too common here. Some scurvy wag among our citizens have written an anonymous satire against the administration in general, and Monseigneur the Cardinal in particular. Then there has been a talk of Urbain Grandier, about tragedies and verses written by his eminence, and about a sarabband said to have been danced by him before the Queen, a pack of nonsense. Some secret enemy of mine has been good enough to denounce me as the author of these roughish pasquinades—I who never rhymed two lines in my life. It is a most perverse and treacherous time. To exculpate myself I referred to a certain monk, Father Joseph, who is said to be honored with the friendship and confidence of his eminence. He was convinced of my innocence, and subsequently informed me that Monseigneur would deign to grant me an interview; and here I was deeply flattered by his eminence's condescension although I should greatly prefer being sung at home in my own house at Rochelle'

'Humph!' quoth the Red Hat; 'for my part I think you would have done much better to have staid at home, and left this fool's errand to take care of itself. Eminences are dangerous personages to have interviews with. But I must be going,' he resumed, hastily rising. 'Farewell master of mine! Thanks for your generous hospitality and pray Heaven and St. Nicholas that we may never meet again.' And so saying the red hat abruptly left the room.

'A fool's errand! What can he mean by that I mused the burgess. 'Poor man he must be cracked. Who but a madman would wear a red hat! However my little affair will soon be settled; nine o'clock was the hour at which I was to wait on his eminence. 'Tis not five minutes walk to the chateau, and then I shall come comfortably home to bed.

Paying his reckoning at the polite request of his host, who hinted that cavaliers who went up to the castern sometimes found their arrangements for returning at a fixed hour interfered with—a hint which the traveller wholly failed to comprehend—he went out into the night, wrapping his cloak around him to shelter him from the still falling snow.

He had not proceeded many paces along the [illegible] before he thought he heard the clinking of sword blades and some smothered, groans. He listened attentively, but a sudden gust of wind came howling about him, and drowned the sound of the swords.

'It must have been fancy,' reasoned he. 'That confounded fellow with the red hat has made me nervous. If I were a coward I should dream of him at night.'

'Help! Murder!' suddenly cried a lamentable voice close to him.

'Courage, we are here!' cried the brave burgess, drawing his sword and summing up all his presence of mind. 'Hold on, we are four of us, well armed! Ah! rascals would you! And he rushed forward in the direction in which the sound came from.

His ruse succeeded, for in the obscurity he could dimly descry at least three men making off in all haste, and anon he stumbled on a body lying on the ground. The moon came out for a moment through the murk, and he recognised pale, bleeding and groaning, the Red Hat. He seemed to be severely wounded. The burgess helped him to rise, and finding him too weak to rise, valourously hoisted him on his shoulders, and not without difficulty, for the Red Hat weighed heavily, bore him back to the inn of the St. Nicholas.

'This pestilent fellow with the red hat,' he murmured, as, with the assistance of the innkeeper, he bore him up the stairs and laid him on the bed that had been prepared for quite another purpose, 'seems fated to be mixed up with my life. And I shall have to sleep in the arm chair forsooth, because he chances to be waylaid and stabbed.'

'Where am I?' whispered the wounded man, when his wounds had been bound up and he had recovered consciousness.

'Among friends, brother,' replied the honest burgess consolingly, as he bathed the temples of the sufferer with vinegar.

'Friends,' repeated the Red Hat bitterly; 'I have no friends' Who was at the trouble of saving the life of such a miserable wretch as I am?'

'Well for that matter it was I who picked you out of the mud, and set the rascals to flight who were besetting you. Three to one the cowardly knaves! How they scampered! But then you see I brought you here, pick aback; for walk a step you could not.'

And you—you then are my preserver? the Red Hat exclaimed in a voice of agony as he pressed the burgess's hand.

'Yes, if you like to call it so. Would not you have done the same for me?'

The inkeeper was down stairs. The wounded man made signs to the burgess to shut the door securely and come close to the bedside. Then he put his lips close to the burgess's ear and whispered:

'Had you not an appointment this evening at nine o'clock with his eminence;

'Of course I had and I shall get a pretty scolding for being late. But perhaps the existence of a poor devil like me has escaped his eminence's memory.'

'Then,' quoth the Red Hat solemnly, 'I can give life for life. You have saved mine. I too was bound to wait upon the cardinal at 9 this night; and I have little doubt that it would have been my dreadful duty to strike your head from your body.'

At this spalling intimation the Rochellois, with horror in his countenance, made for the door, thinking the Red Hat to be in a state of delirium; but the other called him back.

'I'm not I, unfortunate, but thou must fly,' he said. 'Escape rather from the horrible neighborhood. Listen to what I say. The merciless cardinal has doubtless condemned you without a hearing; and it would have been my task to execute the sentence, for I—you I, whose head you have pressed—I, whose life you have saved—I, who have eaten and drank with you—I am the most miserable, the most abandoned, the most accursed of mankind. I am the executioner of Chartres.'

He paused for a moment, keenly eyeing his companion, brave and boozy as he was, could not banish from his countenance the expression of repugnance he felt at being on familiar terms with the abhorred headsman.

'You may well abuse me,' continued the red hat gloomily. 'But fate has decreed we must yet have some further communication before we part forever. Every time that his eminence has a deed of secret vengeance to consummate I am summoned to the chateau. At this ian I always alight. The villagers know me by my red hat well and shudderingly avoid me. They call this inn the House of the Headsman, and sometimes the Devil's Inn.

'I don't wonder at it,' murmured the poor Rochellois.

'But fear nothing,' continued the Red Hat; although everything conspires to point out that you were the person I was sent for to execute, it may be some other victim who awaits my axe. Come have your horse led forth. I must convey you to a place of safety.

'But you are wounded,' urged the Rochellois.

'A mere scratch! With a draught of cordial I shall be strong and valid again. Strong enough' he continued with his ugly smile, 'for my work to-night, if work there be. Come dispatch!'

As, with many groans and murmurs, the lately wounded man arose, and the two left the chamber, they found the innkeeper on the stair-case. He sought to give them the slip, and had evidently been listening to their conversation.

The Red Hat was accustomed to act promptly. He seized the inn-keeper by the throat, pinned him up in the angle of the stairs and whispered him:

'Son of a dog, and nephew of a sow! dare to speak one word concerning our conversation, and I denounce you to the cardinal for harboring traitors, and thy neck is not worth an hour's purchase! Swear issue of a mangy swine!'

The innkeeper, half-terrified out of his wits, swore as he was commanded; but the Red Hat kept his eyes sharply upon him till they were clear of the Devil's Inn. There was need of every precaution, for the lower room was by this time full of a company of arquebusiers, the body guard of [illegible]. The Red Hat marshalled its commandant of the band drew the host on one side, and apparently interrogate him; but his answers seemed perfectly satisfactory, and the two travellers were permitted to depart.

They started at a gallop, and were soon immersed in the Forest of Butard, leading to the Chateau of Ruel.

Suddenly the Red Hat reined in his horse, and, pointing out to his preserver the gloomy dwelling of the cardinal, said:—

'Mark well that little arched window with grated bars before it. It can only be seen from the place where we now are. In that turret the dreadful decrees of Richelieu—the sentences from which there is no appeal—are executed. When my bloody task is accomplished, a trap door opens, and the headless corpse falls over a hundred feet into a vault filled with quick lime. Every trace thus disappears. Remain here for an hour. Keep yourself concealed behind the trunk of this withered elm. If during that hour, you see a light glimmering from that arched window, you may assure yourself that I have not been summoned on your account, but on that of some other unhappy victim. In that case you may present yourself without fear before his eminence, for it never happens that I am sent for to ply my hellish trade twice in the same night. But if during that hour the light does not appear, you are the destined victim, you are the victim waited for. Clap spurs to your horse and make the best of your way to the frontier, or you will be captured; and the Lord have mercy on you!'

And so saying, and just interchanging one hearty grip with his friend, the Red Hat rode away.

The burgess of La Rochelle never saw him again.

He waited for an hour—a year it seemed to him—behind the trunk of the withered elm; but no light appeared in the little arched window. He, then, was the wretch condemned to death! With a cold sweat bedewing him, and picturing to himself the arquebusiers of the terrible cardinal scouring the country in every direction to bind him and lead him to the slaughter, he urged his horse into a gallop, and sped as though the fiend who was said to be the matron of the inn of St. Nicholas were behind him, in the direction of the Northern frontier. He could not quite convince himself that his head was safe upon his shoulders till he found himself two days afterwards at Huy, in Flanders.

'Ned, who is that girl I saw you walking with?' 'Miss Hogg' 'Hog, Hogg; well she's to be pitied for having such a name.' 'So I thought,' rejoined Ned; 'and I pitied her so much that I offered her mine—and she's going to take it.'

Sir Walter Scott in lending a book to his friend, one day, cautioned him to be punctual in returning it. 'This is really necessary,' said the poet, in apology, 'for if many of my friends are bad arithmeticians, I have found all of them *book-keepers.*

A youngster while perusing a chapter of Genesis, turning to his mother, inquired whether the people in those days used to sow's on the ground. He accounted for his question by reading the passage, 'And the sons of men multiplied upon the face of the earth.'

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The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1865.

THE MEXICAN COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Now that the great Rebellion is almost settled, and that the grand army of the Potomac, and of the whole North, with the exception of 100,000 men, has to be disbanded, the question arose in the minds of many, will those who have been beating the pruning hooks into spears for the last four years, return to their homes and quietly resume their former occupation of agriculture and trade, cultivate the arts of peace and learn war no more. Scarcely has the thought been entertained than a partial solution of the difficulty is offered, and some of the doubt concerning the matter removed from our minds,

Already a project is on foot of settling 100,000 soldiers in a portion of the fertile sunny soil of Mexico. The Patriot General, Juarez, is said to be favourable to the whole scheme, and this no doubt, from the fact that every man is to take his arms with him, under military leaders who are now advertising for recruits, so to speak, and thus they may become an important party in the affairs of Mexico hereafter. Perhaps a new Texas delight is about to be enacted in the case of Mexico. This may be the commencement of the practical assertion of the famous Monroe doctrine, and may end in trying the Napoleonic ideas concerning the establishment of Maximillian on the throne of the Montezumas. But this may be considered in a broader sense than that of mere acres of the soil of Mexico and who shall possess these acres.

When all the rest of North America was comparatively unpeopled, except by a few tribes here and there, that fine country was rolling in wealth, having cities and towns, and every sign of comparative civilization. It was thickly peopled, possessed a regularly established government, and enjoyed all the privileges that are calculated to make a people happy and powerful, with the exception, perhaps, of Education. In 1519 the Spaniards, by treachery, obtained possession of their city and king, overthrew the power of Montezuma, and established a colony under Spanish rule, this most favored spot, so rich in gold and silver, and having a rich soil, prospered very little, while the English and French settlement grew prosperous and powerful. Nor is it likely that Mexico will ever become free and enlightened under the bigoted and intolerant dominion of an Austrian who is, and must ever be, the mere instrument of the Emperor of the French. For the interest of true liberty, both of thought and action, for the advancement of civilization and commerce, for the overthrow of bigotry and superstition, in fact—for the elevation of Mexicans politically; and the opening up of means for their moral elevation: the colonization of Mexico by 100,000 Anglo Saxons, or even 300,000; would be something to be lesired rather than deplored, even though it should be the inauguration of Republicanism over the New World. Emigration, on a large scale, might, in a short time, peaceably and gradually work all the desired change. We hope that the overthrow of misrule may be through the influence of light and truth; the benign principles of the Gospel, rather than by civil and devastating war. This Mexican scheme, however, may be viewed in a more selfish light; it will remove from us, for a season, at least, those continued threats of invasion which are ever being hurled at us by the uneasy rabble, and give a season for solar reflection during which both parties may learn that peace would be best for the interests of both. Few, however, could regret the overthrow of a power that has hitherto been an obstacle to advancement, social and morally; although it might even endanger their own peace and prosperity.

PETITIONS and complaints have been lodged with the Council concerning certain *respectables* who take possession of the side walk opposite the market block, and other places, and give vent to words and oaths not harmonious in the ears of decent passers by, who, of necessity, have to pass that way. They must be an annoyance also to those who occupy premises near by. It would also appear that they have become so well acquainted with Chief Constable Arnott, that they can espy his gait in the distance, and quiet down at his approach. The Council, however, have directed that gentleman to take care of the party and find them a nights lodging if they are found there any more. We trust he will be successful, and that our magistrates will lay them by for 30 days, at least, with the hope of their becoming wiser, quieter and better. Perhaps he will find time to take a walk up Water Street, past the Post Office, now and then; this is one of their favorite resorts, especially when the zephyrus renders shelter necessary.

AMERICAN.

The great news of the week is the capture of Jeff Davis, the President of the fallen Confederacy.

He was captured at Irwinsville, Georgia, by Col. E. Pritchard, of the 4th Michigan Cavalry. At the same time also were capture Ihis family, his wife's sister and mother; his Post-Master General Regan; his private Secretary, Col. Morris Lubbeck and Lieut Col. Hathaway. They are all expected in Washington this week. It is also expected that Davis will be tried for treason, as also for complicity with the murder of President Lincoln. It would have been as well for the cause of the North if the Rebel President had got away. They would then have had one less to dispose, which would also have relieved them of any necessity for harsh measures towards a fallen foe. The trial of those accused of the murder of the President is now proceeding. Reporters for the Press have been admitted, but the reports are more or less at the will of the tribunal, which we are sorry to have to record is a military one. It is a dangerous precedent to establish—the trial of civilians for a breach of civil law by a military tribunal, is assuredly the wedge for the overthrow of those principles of liberty which we are sorry to say the American people are so easily and wittingly allowing themselves to be deprived of. The remainder of the leaders of the South are one by one seeking to surrender. Kerby Smith alone holds out and professes a determination to do so, necessity however will soon force him to give up too.

The Washington correspondent of the *Post* says:—"The next great trial will be that of Jefferson Davis, who will soon arrive here. It is rumored here that he will have to stand trial as an accomplice in the murder of Mr. Lincoln. If that charge against him should be abandoned he will be tried for treason. It is difficult to see how he is to escape with his life; and his sympathizers here abandon all hopes of a pardon, as the President has repeatedly announced his intention to execute the laws upon the leaders. Of course if Davis get a pardon no one else will be executed.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Town Council met on Monday, according to a standing resolution which provides that if at any regularly appointed meeting there be not a quorum, then the next night of meeting shall be the Monday evening immediately after. The fact of this regulation prevented the necessity for a full meeting.

Mr. McNaughton was chosen Chairman *pro tem*, and considerable business transacted, a report of which will be found in another column. Advice from the legal adviser of the Council was read which was to the effect that the Mayor's seat was vacant from the time he became an insolvent, and also stating that the Mayor was not at present eligible to be re-elected. This, of course, was understood by every one without asking legal advice. The second part referred to the legality of appointing a Chairman during the vacancy. This the Attorney to the Council considered perfectly legal for business of necessity, but advised that papers of great importance had better not be signed by such Chairman. This was merely precautionary to avoid litigation, for if one part is legal everything relating to presiding over the Council and such duties connected with a Chairman must, by parity of reason, be also legal, as the law expressly provides for the Chairman's "*Having the same authority in presiding at the meeting as the absent person would have had if present.*"

The 3d portion of the advice considered that the Clerk ought to have issued a warrant immediately after the Mayor had declared himself insolvent to supply his place, but the document left the Council as ignorant of the mode of procedure as before the advice was obtained. Hence the Clerk was directed to obtain more advice as to how to proceed in the sequence. The Clerk, however, stated to the Council that he had received advice though not *pro forma* to wait and let the Council, whose duty it was, move in the matter. This is what the Council should have done at first,—direct the Clerk to issue a notice calling the people together to nominate a Candidate, and if more than one were to be nominated, then to direct the Returning Officers to hold an election. But should the Clerk issue a warrant for a public meeting upon whom will he serve it? We will leave him to find out such an official as a Returning Officer for the whole Town. As will be seen in another column, the council has power to "make such regulations" not provided for, and not contrary to the Statutes, "as the good of the inhabitants may require."

And as the statutes do not provide for issuing a notice in such cases as this, the Council has the right to make regulations for so doing, and there can be no doubt but any other course will be illegal.

Nowhere has the Clerk power given him to call public meetings of the people unless for annual elections, until the Council so empower him by By-law or resolution. As the matter now stands there is no one inclined to offer any obstacles as all are willing to allow the present state of affairs to come to a settlement.

We have been borne out by the action of the Council, and by the legal advices obtained, in the position we assumed from the first. The Council has held meetings and transacted business, a Chairman presiding, and not the least doubts are entertained by them of the legality of such acts. But as for the theory that there *could not be a Chairman appointed*, it has fallen through.

The piece of advice that the Clerk should have issued a warrant has turned out in issuing a public notice. The legal wit of issuing a *warrant* to call a public meeting gives us an example of legal acumen rarely exhibited except by some wiseacre.

PROPHETIC.

We presumed, somewhat diffidently, to predict that the Town Clerk might look out for No. One. For once, we have been true prophets. Judas, betrayest thou the Son of Man with a kiss? The whole Council have arranged and are combined to carry out a great "farce"! All astray!! The Clerk won't do what the *Review* wants 'im!!! although it would be evidently contrary to common sense and Law. He won't issue a warrant to himself; what will we do with him? He has perjured himself!!! Oh! he will not do what he believes would be wrong, and what the whole Town would believe wrong. The Town, verily, is going down the Otonabee on a raft!! The Town Council has passed a By-law in good faith. The most upright men of the Council bringing it forward, and all favoring it, it is therefore bogus—the *Review says so.*

What, dear friend, what is the matter? Hast thou been studying Law? Leave it to Weller, Smith, Burnham, &c., apply thyself to something within thy power of attainment. If thou lose thyself in the labyrinths of thine own folly thou mayest never return to the right path again. There is an old saying that whom the Gods design todestroy, they first make mad. Is the saying verified in Town? Forbid it! What the end may be, we dare not presume again to predict. For the acts of the Clerk and Council, we really have no valid cause for fear. There is no great a desire on the part of our officials to do right as any body we know. If any one has hurt the Town or our interests we assert it is the rabid Editor of the *Review*, who publishes to the world with the most unblushing effrontary, a base calumny against the Council, the Clerk, and all the officials. For all the evil he should be held accountable.

WHO IS RETURNING OFFICER FOR THE TOWN?

THERE IS NO SUCH OFFICIAL.

In case of the erection of a new Township, of territory, not part of an incorporated County, the Governor, by Proclamation *shall appoint* the Returning Officer: 22 Vic. Cap. 58, sec. 27.

In case of the separation of a Junior Township from a Senior one. A By-law of the County Council shall name the Returning Officer,—*Ibid.* Sec. 29.

The Council of every Municipality divided into wards shall from time to time by Bylaw appoint Returning Officers,—*Ibid* Sec. 90.

In case of a Municipality *not divided into wards*. The Clerk shall be Returning Officer.—*Ibid* sec 91.

In every By-Law establishing a Police or Incorporated Village, a Returning Officer shall be named in such By-Law, &c.,—*Ibid* sec, 92.

In every Police Village after the first election. The Trustees shall from time to time by writing under their hands *appoint* a Returning Officer,—*Ibid* 93.

In case the Returning Officer appointed as above dies or does not come within one hour after the time for commencing the election, the Electors present may choose from among themselves a Returning Officer.

MAYORS.

Mayors for Cities and Towns shall be chosen by the Electors of such City or Town, at the annual election to be held on the first Monday in January. A meeting shall take place for nominating candidates on the last Monday but one in the month of December, at which meeting the Clerk of the City or Town, shall *preside* of in case of his absence the Council shall appoint a person to preside in his place; If neither of these attend, the electors present may choose a *Chairman* from among themselves, and such *Clerk* or *Chairman* shall have the *powers* of a Returning Officers (see the same sec. 103, 104, 105). Yet the Clerk *is not* Returning officer, only has the *powers* of such officer,—and evidently only during the time of the meeting. So with the Chairman chosen or appointed. Section 107 calls the presiding officer the *Clerk* or *Chairman*, not the *Returning Officer*. Then if a Poll is necessary the Returning *Officers* for the *wards* hold the election, but these are appointed by By-law of the Council. The *Town Clerk* is not a Returning Officer *ex-officio*. But if appointed by the Council he may be one.

In Villages and Municipalities not divided into wards, or in elections not by wards, the Clerk is Returning Officer, *ex-officio*, if he attends, and will act.

These instances all refer to annual meetings or first elections in Towns, Villages or Townships.

ELECTIONS WHEN SEATS VACATED, &c.

In case a vacancy occurs in the Council from any cause. The *Head* of the Council the Clerk or a Member of the Council shall by *warrant* require the Returning Officer appointed to hold the last election, to hold a new election to fill the vacancy. But we have shown that the Clerk *is not* a Returning officer, unless by direct appointment, and common sense tells us he could not be appointed to hold an election for the whole Town. It requires four Returning officers for that purpose. Hence on the very face of this provision an Election for a Councillor is contemplated, and that for a Ward, for which a Returning officer has been appointed, and in which another can be provided, if he fail to attend.

In proof of this we know that a meeting for nomination of candidates for the Mayoralty must take place before an election is held. For every Returning Officer cannot hold a nomination of Candidates else we might have four Mayors, something too good to be contemplated or desired.

Before a Mayor can be elected a meeting must be convened to nominate Candidates. Meetings are called by *Notice*, not by writs or warrants, and hence the absurdity of the crude ideas of the obvious duty of the Clerk to issue a *writ* or warrant. When we will know if he had any power to move in the matter, it must be to *issue a notice* for a meeting to nominate Candidates. We trust this is plain enough for our wisecures The 116th sec., of the Municipal Act provides for regular meetings of the Council without a Mayor. Although one or more *wards* may not be represented or no return made from them and that before the Mayor has been sworn into office; but only until the vacancy can be supplied, sec. 122 provides for the supplying the seat of a *Councillor*, not a Mayor. And in proof of this we can adduce a Bill that was introduced in Parliament last session to supply the apparent (if not real) deficiency in our Statutes on this matter. The Bill is No. 28, introduced by Mr. Powell and read a first time January 27th, 1865. The 3d Sec., is as follows:—"In case a vacancy occurs in the office of Mayor for any City or Town by death, Judicial decision or otherwise, the Clerk of the Council for the time being shall *issue a notice* naming a day for a meeting of the Electors to take place for the nomination of Candidates at the City or Town Hall, and shall also in *such notice* name a day for the holding of *different* Polls within the different Wards, in case a Poll shall be demanded; and the Returning Officers appointed to hold the last election in the different wards, or any other person or persons duly appointed to those offices or any of them shall hold such new Elections, and in all other respects the Election shall proceed as other annual elections of Mayors, and the person so elected shall hold office for the residue of the term of his predecessor."

Now here is a case right to the point: true it has not become law; but its very introduction is evidence that Mr. Powell felt the necessity for its enactment. Will this satisfy those harpers, who are so fond of organ-grinding even at a penny a tune if perchance they can obtain it.

Again, Section 188 enables "Every Council to make Regulations not *specifically provided for by Statute* for governing its proceedings; the conduct of its members; the *appointing* or *calling* of *special meetings* of the Council; and generally *such other Regulations* as the good of the inhabitants of the Municipality requires."

Now where is the theory of the Editor of the *Review*. But perhaps he will garble again, and make us say that there can be no meeting, as he endeavored to do last issue. What we never said or supposed. Our opinion is and was that a full meeting of Councillors is a legal meeting no matter how informal the mode of convening it. The only obstacle we ever saw was that there might not be any regulations appointing a time and place of meeting, which if not done, might be an obstacle, owing to the difficulty of getting a full meeting, but as there is a regulation providing for a meeting without a direct motion or resolution that is now enacted, and a quorum can hold a meeting, and appoint a Chairman. Then, the wise course would be to discuss the case of the Mayoralty. We have thus brought the subject before the people in every phase. We have advocated no party, nor blamed any; we saw no cause for blame yet, and if our contemporary will rid himself of a biassed judgment, and learn the first elements of ethics, honesty and candor, he will not be so ready to wrest our meaning to suit the meanest of purposes, to gratify a vitiated selfishness.

WORDS.

We received a due share of attention in the last issue of our contemporary, the greater share of which referred to certain expressions of ours concerning the Mayor and Council, in part of which he (the Editor) thinks we don't express ourselves as he would. Considerable bandying of words is exhibited over the Mayor resigning a vacant seat. Now as our friend has evidently been at the Statutes, we beg him to reason a little better over their meaning than he has done over ours. Surely the *Review* must know that a man may have forfeited his right to a position, in consequence of which it is *virtually* vacant, yet not *actually* so. But the folly of discussing anything with one who will not allow himself to "discuss precise terms and nice points" because he imagines his opponent does not express himself as desired, ought to have been evident to us, before we commenced to point out to our contemporary that his strictures concerning the Council and Mayor were erroneous. Now we all know that differences of meaning often arise from the *nice* use of words; and if the right use of words is not to be taken into account, how shall men understand each other. Our friendly contemporary considers our way of writing convenient for a variety of construction. We feel sorry that we cannot express ourselves to please him, but would feel it a great deal more if we were as dogmatical as he, and as unwilling to give up a bad case as he is. It is admitted that anything can be proven from the writings of an author, if but the liberty to select is admitted, and yet the selection may consist of sentences in their entirety. This is just what the Editor of the *Review* is much addicted to. That, with a bold manner of asserting whatever he would wish his readers to receive, right or wrong, makes up with him for any lack of reason, sense or justice he may exhibit. Our contemporary also disregards the true meaning of words; for example, he says,—"We quoted no garbled sentence but one in its entirety," as if the word *garble* meant a *part* of a sentence. If, however, he will refer to standard works he will find that the word means—"to give a false impression of an author's meaning;" and this we say he did and continues to do. No wonder our contemporary will not discuss *nice* points; it is better to have reason, but we cannot yet receive him as authority on words. To bring him to a right mind, would be too much to expect. In last week's *Review* a number of *garbled* or culled sentences are brought forth to show that the Editor of the *Examiner* corroborated the dictum of the *Review*, and in his strictures he represents us as considering everything going on nicely; whereas, if he had represented us fairly he would have found that we argued, that everything *could* go on for a while, and that the council *could* hold its meetings without a Mayor, by appointing a Chairman, of this we are still convinced. In the next place he makes us say that whatever difficulties (*real* difficulties, he would make us say) have arisen, they have arisen because the Mayor's seat is considered vacant. Whereas, we said that the Councillors had got them up for themselves, whatever they may be, and this arose, not because they *could not* hold a meeting, but because they did not hold one, and regularly adjourn. We are glad to learn since that there is a regulation which provides for what gave rise to our expressed fears on the matter. But our contemporary *will not* understand the difference between *de jure* and *conditionality*. Yet there is a difference, and because we choose to use the latter method of expression—we "write loosely." We express a fear; the fear is removed. We now feel certain of what we once doubted. There can be legal meetings of the Council. Will our contemporary see the force and wisdom of having conditions for *fear* of ignorance of concomitant circumstances.

The Council were doing right and folding their meetings when we penned the first article; when we wrote the second they were astray—hence our desire for their return to the right way. Surely we shall speak of things as they *are* not as they *were*. The Editor of the *Review* does not write now as he did last December: then he passed high encomiums on the Mayor.

We are represented as saying that the "Town was without both a Mayor and Council" — which we neither said nor thought. What we did say was:—"It is not a pleasing spectacle to see the Town without both a Mayor, and *Council in effect*. But the Editor of the *Review* pays as little attention to pauses as to words when their existence would destroy his fancied theories or evil machinations; yet it is evident that the adjunct (*in effect*) refers to Council *only* because of the *nice* use of the pause, thus admitting, as we did from the first, that the Mayor could not preside; but implying that the Council could sit and discharge their duties if they would, but inasmuch as they appeared unready to do so, we were without a Council as far as acting was concerned, not as regards their powers to act. We really felt astonished when we read the article in last week's *Review*—astonished at the miraculous feats of transposition, transmutation and perversion our neighbour was capable of performing, but were not inclined to hope for much good from his gyrations, for there was *no remorse*. Perhaps our amiable neighbor is so—"Lost in error his vain heart prefers"—that all sense of *right*, or of judging right is effaced, for from first to last of the article we refer to, there is nought but one continued series of misrepresentation, which we find really arose out of a determined desire on his part to persecute the Mayor and blacken every one who should oppose his darling scheme of revenge for he did not deny the threats of which we accused him, and which fully account for all the present outbursts. And as we have fully shown that in no case could the construction forced upon our words be naturally drawn from them, and further have shown our contemporary that *nice* distinctions of meaning are made by a nice use of words. We only claim that the true meaning of the passages shall be set forth, which cannot (once in a thousand cases) be done by extracting one sentence, we care not who the writer may be.

THE MAYOR.

From Bills issued by the Town Clerk, our citizens will, by this, have learned that a meeting for nominating a candidate for the office of Mayor will be held on Saturday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. While the course now pursued is the right one, if legally provided for; it is much to be regretted that it becomes our duty to let the people know that the Clerk has no legal power to call such a meeting, and as a consequence the whole proceedings will be illegal. The Council had the power to make regulations for doing so, but inasmuch as they have not done so, the Clerk could not have the power and *has not* the power.

The famous Sec., No. 122, provides for issuing a *warrant*—not a *notice*. Yet in the face of the very plainest Statute, and without the Council providing regulations for such meeting a public meeting is called. If the Clerk has power to call one now, can he not do so at any other time, such a precedent is dangerous in the extreme and ought not to be tolerated. The individual chosen at such meeting will be as ineligible to occupy the Mayor's seat as Mr. Perry, and more so—for Mr. Perry was regularly elected—he will not be so.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

We are informed that the Firemen are making extensive preparations for celebrating the Queen's Birthday; a public promenade in the afternoon and a torch-light procession in the evening, accompanied by Fireworks, will be their programme.

COLLISION ON THE GRAND TRUNK.—On Saturday evening the 6th instant, while a mixed train from Toronto was standing at Trenton, an auxiliary engine which had been propelling trains up the inclines, came down the track at the rate of 40 miles an hour, and ran into the rear of the train. The last car was a baggage car; next to it a passenger car, in which there were three men, Mr. Patterson (one of them) escaped with a bruise and a severe cut on the head, another of them, Mr. Burns, escaped without his left hand, which grasped the rail at the time and was cut off at the wrist. But the third man was severely injured, the scalp was torn from the head, and the skull badly fractured. The fireman is badly hurt; the driver got off and is absconded. The cars were smashed and the engine that did the damage lost its smoke pipe.

The *Belleville Chronicle* says:—This is another instance of the bad effects of placing drunken men in situations of trust, in which the lives of the public are at their mercy.

COBOURG AND PETERBORO, *via* OTONABEE.—From the Cobourg *Sentinel* we learn that very soon we may expect to have communication opened with that long neglected place. The Steamer Otonabee will be engaged in towing lumber from the lock to Harwood this season, and it will be conveyed from that place, by rail, to Cobourg. We are informed that already arrangements are made for sending several million feet by that route this season. We learn from reliable source that the vessel will make her first trip early next week, perhaps by Monday, if arrangements can be completed. Capt. Sutherland is agent for business connected with this new route.

THE *Sentinel* intimates a desire for a grand Review of Volunteers, &c., at Cobourg, on the Queen's birth day; and thinks it would be a very suitable day for renewing the long interrupted communication between Peterboro and our elder sister. We wish them every possible success in their enterprise of opening up communication again and will be very glad to shake hands with them once more. But as all arrangements have been perfected for a *gala* day at our own doors; we hope the *Sentinel* will forgive us for advocating a trip to Peterboro, on that day, by all lovers of fun and frolic.

THE Canadian Delegates have arrived in England, and have been heard on the subject of their mission. Already a change is visible, and in another week we may be able to chronicle their complete success in obtaining all they desired. The people of England are not yet come to that pass as to throw away the colonies. This would be a degree of humiliation not yet to be borne. The tone of the English Statesmen is such as to alienate the minds of the colonists, and if persisted in, will eventually force them to a new state of things.

R. BENSON, every person knows, keeps a small huckster shop on Hunter street where he disposes of his commodities, especially *Temperance Ale alias Strong Beer*, which he has no right to do as he has no license for that purpose; at his trial on Tuesday last, before A. S. Fraser, J. P., he (R.) thought the Justice might as well fine him for selling bread, as it was fermented the same as beer. The case was adjourned until half-past ten this morning, when Mr. Benson will get his reward, viz: be fined $50, or go up thirty days to Norton Palace.

A WARNING VOICE.—On Friday evening some boys got on one of the cribs some place up the river. Just above Benson's dam the men found that they could not manage it safely over, and were forced to leave. The boys, however, were not able to get off quick enough and had to remain on a little further. Fortunately they managed to get off on a pier just above the dam, and were forced to remain there all night. The boys names were Nesbit and Haslehurst. We trust this will be a warning to them in future, as well as to others.

THE GREAT MUSICAL CONVENTION AT BOWMANVILLE ON THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—Extensive preparations are being made for a Musical Convention on a grand scale at Bowmanville on the 24th. About 1000 singers are expected to join in the rehearsal The Grand Trunk will charge only one fare —or half price—on the occasion. A great treat may be expected by the lovers of music; and, no doubt, an immense attendance will be present.

A MAN DROWNED.—We are informed that, on Saturday morning last, a man was washed off at Strickland's dam, and drowned. We did not hear his name. He was from the neighborhood of Quebec, according to our informant.

A large number of officers and soldiers retiring from the American army, the *Globe* says, are about to establish a settlement at the head waters of the yellow stone River, not far from the North-west boundry.

PERSONAL.—In last *Gazette*, we find that our gallant townsman, Captain Kennedy, has received a certificate from the Board of Military Officers assembled at Toronto.

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, May 15th, 1865.

Present:—Messrs. Burnham, Chamberlin, Leonard, Chambers, McNaughton, Ormond, Helm, Stevenson, Whyte, Lawson and Tools.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read over and confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Ormond, seconded by Mr. Whyte, Mr. McVaughton was called to the chair.

A petition from R. O. Helm; asking a grant from the Council of $25 for the Juvenile Fire Company, was read and referred to the Fire Committee.

A petition from Thos. Poole and others, complaining of a nuisance of abandoned men and women, collecting on the sidewalk at the corner of Charlotte street, and asking the Council to take steps to abate it, was read and the Chief Constable ordered to attend to the matter.

A petition was read from Mrs. Lowry, asking for assistance and received.

A petition from Charles Rubidge and others, was read, asking the Council to drain off some water lying near Aylmer street, between King and Sherbrook street. The petition was referred to the Street and Bridge Committee.

An opinion from Charles A. Weller, Esq., as to the vacancy of the Mayor's Office, and the duty of the Clerk and the Council in relation thereto, was read and received.

Several accounts were referred to the Finance Committee.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson and seconded by Mr. Lawson,—That Mr. Arnot be directed to purchase a keg of suitable nails at the cheapest place and nail down and repair the sidewalks where necessary, and if needed to get a person to assist him, and procure what plank and scantling are necessary, not to exceed 2,000 feet,—*Carried*.

The Council, on motion of Mr. Burnham, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, adjourned for one week, at 7½ p. m.

ASHBURNHAM COUNCIL.

Ashburnham, May 15.

The Council met as a Court of Revision at 12 o'clock noon. Present the Reeve and Messrs. Bennett and Lutgate.

John McAuliff appealed as being assessed too high, and for too much land. Assessment was not altered.

Timothy Sullivan appealed as assessed too high, compared with those near him he was considered low, assessment not altered.

Cornelius McAuliffe, appealed,—Assessed too high; but he did not appear.

John Cranley appealed to have one lot taken off his assessment, it not being his nor occupied by him,—*Granted*.

George Story appealed against being taxed for a dog, saying he now had none,—*Not entertained*.

This was all that was before the Court, being the fewest number of appeals that has been against the Village assessment for several years, at least.

ROWDYISM IN WARSAW.

Last night (*i. e.*, Sunday night) the main Street was, in many places, blockaded, with logs, lumber, and debris; some of the upper windows of T. Choat's store, over the Post Office smashed in with stones, and sundry other damages done.

On removing the debris from the street this morning, among it was picked up by Stephen Pawny, near his house a leather pocket book containing a letter addressed Daniel Collins, Campbellford, a note of $15 in favor of William Gardonier; an envelope stamped Peterboro, March 27, and Warsaw, March 29, addressed W. H. Gardonier; all of which is in Mr. Payne's hands awaiting identification by its owner. It is thought a good remedy for such outrages would be to pay due respect to the Sabbath, and the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

WARSAW.

Warsaw, Monday 15th May, 1865.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—Vice Chancellor Mowat will hold the first sitting of a Court of Chancery in this County, on the 26th instant, in this Town. Several cases, we understand, will be heard.

The *Review* says that Councillors Ormond and Chamberlen had "evidently arranged before hand that a quorum should not be present" last Monday night—as these two "*hastily retired*" at the approach of the appointed hour."

MASQUERADE,—The adjourned meeting for the purpose of making the final arrangements for celebrating the Queen's Birthday with a Masquerade Procession, will be held in the Fireman's Hall, to-morrow evening at half-past eight o'clock.

A NEW WAY OF SHIPPING LUMBER.—Some of our manufacturers have shipped a considerable quantity of lumber on square timber cribs that were going down the river; to be left at the head of Rice Lake and taken thence by Rail to Cobourg.

Covert & Fowler at their Dirty work again!

These worthies, not content with having plundered our Railway of everything moveable, and by the tacit lying lulled our people asleep whilst they were doing it, seem determined to prevent our obtaining a particle of the Peterboro' trade, for all time to come.

Mr. Dainty had, as he thought, made arrangements for obtaining both the Butts on Rice Lake, for the purpose of bringing such lumber as offered, to Cobourg, by way of Harwood. But the above pair of Railway sharpers went to Mr. Clinton, the Assignee of Powell's estate, and chartered his boat for the season, so that Mr. Dainty should not have it. Consequently, we are left with only one boat to do the work. That, however, by running day and night, will answer the purpose, and Covert & Co., will be baulked of their prey.

Our road to Harwood is being rapidly put in running order, under the able superintendence of our popular friend Mr. Barber, and will probably commence bringing in the lumber by the middle of next week.

The artful dodgers, C. & F., have, by their attempt at monopolizing the Peterboro' trade exasperated that whole town against them.—*Cobourg Sentinel.*

A SAD CATASTROPHE.—A man named Fitzmaurice was accidentally killed on the Railroad near Grafton Station, in attempting to cross the track while the night Express was passing down. The unfortunate man presented a frightful appearance, his head having been completely severed from his body. News of the accident was immediately conveyed to his father-in-law, who lived but a short distance from the scene of the horrid affair, and when the father-in-law arrived and saw the mangled body of his son-in-law, he dropped dead on the spot. It is said that the old man was suffering from heart disease, but of this nothing certain is known. Both Fitzmaurice and Sheehy were married, and each leaves a wife and family to mourn their awful fate. Fitzmaurice had worked on the "section" in that locality for many years, and was a sober industrious man.—*Cobourg Sentinel.*

A post-mortem examination of Booth's body showed that one leg had been broken, the bone protruding and the leg mortifying, facts hostile to the supposition that he intended or could have made any resistance. The body of the murderer is now reported to have been loaded with irons and cast into the Potomac during the night.

AMERICAN NEWS.

SUCCESS CLAIMED FOR THE MEXICAN REPUBLICANS.

NORTH CAROLINA AS REBELLIOUS AS EVER.

DISTURBANCES WITH THE BLACKS AT LYNCHBURGH.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The *Herald's* City of Mexico correspondent furnishes some important intelligence. The news of the national triumph in this country has afforded vast encouragement to the adherents of President Juarez; and his cause a short time ago was thought to be almost hopeless is now rapidly recovering ground. A number of victories over the Imperialists have recently been gained—a new spirit appears to be infused into the republican armies. The report of the capture of Durango at Saltillo and Monterey is confirmed, and there were rumours that they had also taken Matamoras. These events restore nearly the whole of Northern Mexico to be authority of Juarez. Several other republican successes had been achieved.

The United States ex-senator, G. Wm. Ind returned to Mexico from France with important instructions it was reported relative to Louis Napoleon's schemes in Sonora and Saltillo.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondence dated the 11th says, that although it was expected that there would be a grand review of Sherman's army on its passage through Richmond, none took place owing to the bad feelings between Gens Sherman and Halleck, generated it is understood, by the proceedings of the latter in countermanding the orders of the former to his subordinates, during the truce with Joe Johnston.

The *Herald's* Nassau correspondent details a visit to the Confederate ram Stonewall When the officers heard of the surrender of Lee and Johnston they admitted that their vessel had been brought out too late.

A special dispatch to the New York *Times* dated Washington, May 12th, says the Mexican emigration business here attracts little or no attention.

President Johnson and several members of the cabinet, visited Secretary Seward to-day. The Secretary boasts to be at his office next week.

Government to-day paid to the Central Pacific railway company, four and a half million dollars, being the first instalment due on the completion of the first section of thirty miles. Another section will soon be completed

The navy department has made arrangements to give the Stonewall a warm reception, if she attempts operations on our coast. It is believed here that her commander will abandon the enterprize, now that the rebellion has collapsed.

The *Tribune's* Raleigh correspondent says that the people of North Carolina are as rebellious as ever, indeed are more haughty, reacting, unsubdued, and if possible more devilish than they ever were.

A special despatch to the New York *Tribune*, dated Washington, May 12th, says that Gen. Sherman refused to see Gen. Halleck, when he called on him, though the latter called to apologise for the language he had used in his despatches to Mr. Stanton. Gen Sherman has heretofore been about the oldest friend and defender Halleck had among the officers of the army.

Gen. Sherman telegraphs that he will remain with his troops and march with them to Alexandria.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The *Chronicle* speaking of the court engaged in the trial of the assassination conspirators says:—

Yesterday the evidence was of no much importance as to establish convincingly the propriety of withholding part of the evidence. The lives of some of the witnesses depend upon this regulation, and we feel free to say that none were more conscious of its necessity than the witnesses themselves, most of whom are honorable, intelligent and patriotic citizens.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The steamer Liberty brings Havanah dates of the 8th instant, and Vera Cruz of the 2nd, which confirm the reported capture of Alvillo and Monterey by the liberals. It is re orted that Juarez would establish his capital at Monterey.

Maximilian, on reaching Orizaba, heard of the fall of Richmond and of the capitulation of Lee, who en op he hastened back to Mexico and despatched his chief of the Cabinet, Mr. Eloin, to the United States, who arrived at Havanah id time to take the Cornica. There are various reports as to the character of his mission

ALBANY, May 13.—A break is reported in the Erie canal at Amity Springs, about midway between the Cohoes and Schenectady. A portion of the canal bank has slid into the Mohawk river. No boats have reached the Hudson from the canal since yesterday afternoon.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—A special despatch to the Tribune says that most of Crook's cavalry have gone to Lynchburgh, where it is said disturbances have occurred among the black and white people. There are various rumors concerning the origin of the trouble, some says the whites are the aggressors and others that the blacks commenced hostilities with arms picked up by them on the late battle-field.

CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS IN GEORGIA.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 14.

To Major-Gen. Dix:—

The following details of the capture of Jeff Davis while attempting to make his escape in his wife's clothes have been received from Major-Gen. Wilson.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:—

The following dispatch announcing the capture of Jeff. Davis has just been handed me by Col. Mentz, commanding the 2nd division:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 4TH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
CUMBERLANDSVILLE, GA., May 11th.—To Captain T. W. Scott, A. G. 2nd Division:—Sir,—I have the honour to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irwinsville, I surprised and captured Jeff. Davis and family, together with his wife's sister and mother; his Postmaster, General Regan; his private secretary, Col. Harrison; Col. Johnson, aide de camp on Davis, staff; Col. Morris Lubbeck and Lieut Hathaway, and also several important names, and a train of five waggons and three ambulances, making a most perfect success. Had not a most painful mistake occurred, by which the 4th Michigan and 1st Wisconsin came in conflict we could have done better. This mistake cost us two killed, and Lieut. Bawle wounded through the arm, in the 4th Michigan; and four men wounded in the 1st Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight, after we had captured the camp. By the advance of the 1st Wisconsin they were mistaken for the enemy.

I have the honour, etc.,
(Signed) B. D. PRITCHARD,
Lt. Col. 4th Mich. Cavalry.

MACON, Ga., 9:50 a. m., May 13.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Lieut. Colonel Hardee, commanding the 1st Wisconsin, has just arrived from Irwinsville. He struck the trail of Davis at Dublin, Laurens county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and Green swamp via Cumberlandsville to Irwinsville.

At Cumberlandsville, Col. Hardee met Col. Pritchard, with 150 picked men and horses of the 4th Michigan. Hardee followed the trail directly south, while Pritchard, having fresher horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee towards Hopewell, and thence by Hause Creek to Irwinsville, arriving there at midnight on the 9th.

Jeff. Davis had

New Advertisements.

Attention Physique ! Friday Evening !!

Election Notice.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the Office of MAYOR having become vacant, and it is necessary to fill the vacancy by the appointment of another person to that Office,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That I require the attendance of the Electors of the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough, *at the Council Chamber, on Simcoe Street,*

SATURDAY, 20th INSTANT,

At the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M.

For the purpose of Nominating a Fit and proper person to serve as

MAYOR

Of the said Town for the remainder of the term. And in the event of a Poll being demanded, the election will be held in the several Wards of the Town, *at the same place as the Municipal Elections were held in January last, and by the same Returning Officers;* and will commence in each ward at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, 22nd day of May, and be conducted according to law.

Of which all persons interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterboro', May 16, 1865. 20

FIREMAN'S HALL, Friday Evening !

COURT OF REVISION.

ADJOURNMENT.

THE COURT OF REVISION has been adjourned until this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

JAMES EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, May 18, 1865.

TERRIBLE BAND, Friday Evening !!!

WHEAT.

FARMERS having Spring Wheat to dispose of, will find it to their advantage to

Go to BLYTHE MILLS,

Or No. 4 MARKET BLOCK, before selling elsewhere as it is a well know fact, that the undersigned always pays the best prices.

JOHN CARNEGIE Junr.

Peterboro' May 3rd, 1865. 20-3m

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS !

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the

Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Cold's, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat &c., &c.

THESE Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, when perseverd with according to directions never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or how severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not *hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should* give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

these Wafers are peculiarly valuable, they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness and their regular use for a few days, will, at all times, increase the power and inflexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass, and clearness, of which purpose they are regularly used by many Professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor Rochester, N.Y.
Price 25 cents per box.
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Hoarseness and Sore Throat

And give clearness to the Voice,
And give clearness to the Voice,
And give clearness to the Voice,

They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs,
Of the Chest and Lungs,
Of the Chest and Lungs,

Sold by all Druggists.
Sold by all Druggists,
Sold by all Druggists,

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter.—in Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains *nothing hurtful to the constitution.* To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clark's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation
Are a Scientific Preparation
Are a Scientific Preparation

They are safe and never fail
They are safe and never fail
They are safe and never fail

To remove all Obstructions
To remove all Obstructions
To remove all Obstructions

And cure all Female Complaints
And cure all Female Complaints
And cure all Female Complaints

When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure
They are a blessing and a cure
They are a blessing and a cure

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps
For one dollar and six postage stamps
For one dollar and six postage stamps

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter.—in Keene by A. Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.
Lakefield, North Douro, }
May 4th, 1865. } 19-1y

Important to Farmers!

WOOL!

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED!

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH will be paid for any quantity of good Clean Wool, at HARVEY'S Woolen Mill, Peterboro'.

Particular attention will be paid to Carding, Fulling, and Dressing; also in the manufacturing of Tweeds, Fulled Cloths, Sattinetts, All-wool and Cotton Flannels, Blankets, &c.

Having increased my Machinery, and put in a Steam Engine, all work will be done on the shortest notice, without any delay, on reasonable terms, and warranted satisfactory. I will keep constantly on hand a variety of Woolen Goods to exchange for Wool.

☞ Remember the Old Stand, Harvey's Woollen Mill, Peterborough.

D. BROOK, Proprietor.

Peterboro, May 17, 1865. 20-8in.

ROOM PAPERS!

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has received, and is now opening out, at the

TELEGRAPH BOOK STORE,

A large and varied stock of Room Papers, of the Best Qualities and Newest Designs, which he offers at from FIVE CENTS to TWO DOLLARS PER ROLL.—Parties building or refitting houses will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock.

GEO. A. COX,

May 4th, 1865. (18 4in) Opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have *greater strength, and will remain longer in tune* than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous matter in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, *thereby dispensing with* the old heavy form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek.	S. Thalberg.
Theodore Eisfield,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wolfenhaupt,	A. Barili
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Charles Fradel

Mr. SIGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the *N. Y. Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excellence which ensures the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, *in my opinion*, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the *Piano Fortes invented and patented* by Mr. S. P. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

Ale! Ale!

MOLSON'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels.
do Mild Ale do do

DAWE'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.

ALDWELL'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.

All for sale cheap at

McNAUGHTON'S,
George Street

Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In the County
County of Peterborough, } Court of the County of Peterborough. In the matter of Charles Perry, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed, in the Office of this Court, a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and that on Saturday the fifteenth day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, under the said Act.

CHARLES PERRY.

Dated at Peterborough, this ninth day of May, A. D. 1865. 19

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

COUNTY AUCTIONEER!!

THE Subscriber is now prepared to attend to all kinds of sales, with promptness and dispatch as Auctioneer. Addres

CORNELIUS WILSON,
Norwood, P. O.,
Asphodel.

Norwood, Sept. 5th, 1864. 36

FLAX SEED.

THE subscriber would now inform the farmers that his flax seed has now arrived and is for sale at the store of J. Carnegie, Jr., in Peterborough.

H. CALCUTT,
Brewer.

Ashburnham, May 2, 1865. 18

PETERBORO' STEEPLE CHASE!

TO COME OFF ON THE 24TH DAY OF MAY,

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY!

At J. Chalmer's Esq., Deer Park, near Benson's Mill,

FIRST RACE:

Open to all Province Bred Horses. Mile Heats three in five, over six Hurdles, 4 feet stiff Timber, for a purse of $50.

SECOND RACE:

Flat Race, over same ground, open to all horses except the winner of the Steeple Chase. Mile Heats, three in five, for a purse of $30.

THIRD RACE:

Scurry.—Open to all Horses except the winners of the previous Races.

All entries to be made to the Secretary on the morning of the 24th, at nine o'clock, at Cassie's Hotel, or pay Post-entry. Three Horses to make a field, two to start. Weights for Steeple Chase eleven stone Flat. Flat Race, catch weights.

Entries in all cases 10 per cent.

JUDGES:

R. PRINGLE and E. POWELL, Esqrs., Cobourg; G. HENDERSON and D. CARSON, Port Hope; H. D. SHEFFIELD, Esq., Beehive; H. WOLKMAN, Esq., Lindsay; P. LAWSON and H. CALCUTT, Esqrs., Peterborough.

HORSES NAME AND COLOR TO BE GIVEN AT THE TIME OF ENTRY.

Steeple Chase to Start at one o'clock Punctually.

After the Races there will be a

Wheel-barrow Race Blindfolded,

BAG RACE!!!

GREASE PIG

TO BE CAUGHT!

FOOT RACE.

C. STAPLETON,
Secretary and Treasurer

Peterborough, May 9, 1865. 19

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on by Hopkins & Donnelly, as Saddlers and Harness makers, in the Town of Peterboro', in the Village of Lakefield, and in the Village of Norwood is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and by the late firm will be settled by Mr. Donnelly, who continues the business on his own account.

Dated at Peterborough, this Twenty-seventh day of April, 1865.

(Signed) DANIEL HOPKINS,
THOMAS DONNELLY.

N. B.—In consequence of the above dissolution of Co-Partnership, and the necessity of at once settling up the affairs of the late firm, it *is absolutely required that all notes and accounts* be settled without delay.

19 T. DONNELLY.

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address *stating full particulars (pre-paid)* to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 19

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE and premises on the Little Lake, Ashburnham, lately occupied by Henry Calcutt, Esq ire.

Apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON

Peterborough, 21st April, 1865. 17-3in

WANTED.

A MATRON for the HOME OF THE HOMELESS about to be established in Peterborough. Applications with testimonials of character and qualifications to be sent to the Secretary,

Mrs. F. W. HAULTAIN.

Peterboro, April 20th, 1865. 15

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 400 pages 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,

9-6m 1130 Broadway New York

VERY CHEAP COTTONS

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of GREY AND WHITE COTTONS, purchased in England after the Fall of Richmond was declared, and consequently at much reduced prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

A LOT of first rate Stripe Shirtings from 10¼d per yard, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

A LOT of Tickings, very heavy, at 1s 11d per yard. Just opening out at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

BLUE and Brown Derrys, Green Cloths, Towellings, Checks, very cheap at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

A SPLENDID assortment of Prints—the cheapest to be had in Town—at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

DRESS Goods, a very pretty lot at 7½d per yard Muslins, Barages, Challies, Delaines, Belzerines, &c., &c., good and very cheap, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SHAWLS.—An elegant assortment exceedingly low, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SUMMER Mantles from 4s upwards, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SUMMER Clothings of all kinds from 2s 6d per yard, double width, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES and Children's Hats and Bonnets—*the newest styles*—at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES Trimmed Hats, very pretty, from 3s 9d, upwards at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

PARASOLS in every style, at a very low figure, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

A COUPLE cases Hoop Skirts from 1s per set—at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SUMMER Skirtings in Fancy Stripes—low—at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

CLOTHS of every description from 1s 3d per yard—at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

FANCY Goods of every description at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

MILLINERY.

THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS, under the management of Miss LINDSAY, are now open. The display of Goods this season is uncommonly rich and varied.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, May 10, 1865. 19-3in

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 20 *Cases of*

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Cobourgs and Bareges for Dresses, at very low prices, to suit these hard times.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE.

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 12s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 12s to 50s.

200 Vests from 5s to 15s.
50 Doz. Flannel and Cotton Shirts.
Hats and Caps.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

Peterborough, May, 1865. 19-5in

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY!

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Have now received their supply of

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the public. In addition to their former business they have opened a

MILLINERY & MANTLE SALOON,

In which will be found

A select assortment of PARIS AND LONDON BONNETS, the latest styles in MANTLES AND JACKETS, and a large stock of STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, STRAW AND JET ORNAMENTS, &c. &c.

This Department is under the management of a FIRST CLASS MILLINER, of taste and experience, and Ladies may depend upon having everything connected with it made up in the NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

W. G. T. & Co. respectfully invite Inspection of these goods, which will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞ Ladies furnishing their own material can have any article of Millinery made up at reasonable rates.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.,

April 26, 1865. (17) George Street, Peterborough.

SPRING GOODS!

We have just received, and are now selling at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, the newest styles of

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Parasols and Dress Goods,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We would call particular attention to our Stock of

Cloths, Casimers, Doeskins, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Federatian Cloths, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

As we have secured the services of an Experienced Cutter—Customers can have clothing made to order, in the newest style, at the shortest notice, at the lowest possible price, and warranted to fit.

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, April 25, 1865. 17-3in.

SPRING GOODS!

The subscriber is now receiving a rich Stock of Spring and Summer

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

Which he will offer at very moderate prices, and to which he respectfully invites attention.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', April 11, 1865. 15

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of R. PATTERSON & Co., as Boot and Shoe Merchants in the Town of Peterborough has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities of the late firm and all debts due to the same will be settled by Mr. Patterson, who continues the business on his own account.

(Signed,) ROBERT NICHOLLS,
W. M. HALL,
ROBT. PATTERSON.

Dated at Peterborough, this }
first day of April, 1865. }

N. B.—With reference to the above, Mr. P. would respectfully request all parties who have over due accounts to call and settle them before the first day of June next or they will be placed in suit for collection, as the terms of the dissolution no estimate such to be the case.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER would take this opportunity to tender his sincere thanks to the numerous friends and customers of the late firm for the very liberal support bestowed on them for the past four years, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same in his own behalf. He would also beg state that his stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

is now complete in all its branches and carefully selected from the best markets, which will be sold from 20 to 25 per cent cheaper than heretofore. The Stock comprises

Mens Boots, Gaiters and Shoes in Great Variety.

Brogans and Plough Boots very Cheap.

BOYS BOOTS,
BROGANS,
GAITERS,
BALMORALS, &c.

Ladies' Wear,

From Strong Batt to Fine Satin

In styles too numerous to mention.

MISS'S & CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

is particularly full, in endless variety.

R. PATTERSON.

NICHOLLS & HALL'S OLD STAND, N. E. CORNER MARKET SQUARE.

Peterborough, May 3, 1865 18

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid purchasing or having anything to do with three notes of hand made in my favor by one Wm. Jarvis, each bearing date 24th September, 1864, and payable respectively—1st, $20, payable in 12 months after date; 2nd, $20, payable 2 years after date; 3rd, $20, payable 3½ years after date. Said notes having passed into the possession of Andrew Bell, Golf River, as collateral security, and he now refuses to account in any way for the same.

ZACHARIA COLE.

Minden, April 4, 1865. 15

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

Province of Canada, } In the County
County of Peterborough, } Court of the County of Peterborough. In the matter of William Armstrong, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed, in the office of this Court, a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on Wednesday, the seventh day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, under the said Act.

W. ARMSTRONG.

Dated at Peterborough this 28th day of March, A. D., 1865. 13-4d

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at McGregor's Hotel, in the Town of Peterborough in the County of Peterborough, on Tuesday the twenty-third day of May, now next ensuing, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

Dated at the Township of Hamilton in the County of Northumberland this twenty-seventh day of April A. D., 1865

(18-2in) MARKLAND W. DEAN

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Common Law Partnership of Messrs. FAIRBAIRN & DUMBLE was this day dissolved.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN.
D. W. DUMBLE.

March 30, 1865.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W.

Notice to Farmers.

ANY Farmer wishing to grow FLAX can be supplied with any quantity of Seed by applying to the undersigned, who will be prepared to furnish the seed at cost price, and will buy the produce at prices ranging from 12 to 16 dollars per ton. By the growth of Flax, Farmers can realize from *forty to fifty dollars per* acre, which will pay far better than Wheat. Farmers wanting seed will hand in their names as soon as possible, at my office.

HENRY CALCUTT,
Brewer.

Ashburnham, April 1, 1865. 13-tf

For the Spring Trade!

A NEW Stock of SPADES, SHOVELS and HOES, Rakes and other Garden Tools. Wholesale and Retail.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

Peterborough, April 24, 1865. 17-3in.

A HINT

TO THE

WORTHY CITIZENS OF CANADA.

BE WARNED IN TIME.

ALL parties purchasing my Pills and Ointment for their several complaints are respectfully warned against purchasing either Pills or Ointment purporting to be my preparations, that have a *United States Stamp around the Boxes and Pots.* There being no Treaty between *the people of the States and the Home Government*, therefore an United States Stamp does not protect my preparations. There are no stamps upon my Canadian style of Pills or Ointment, coming from the United States. I rely only for protection on the water mark in book of directions around each Box or Pot before you purchase them, see that *there are no U. S. Stamps upon the Box of Pills or Ointment* Purchase none that have United States stamps on.

HOLLOWAY,
43 Maiden Lane.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
9-1m 1130 Broadway New York.

MELODEON

AND

COTTAGE ORGAN EMPORIUM,

PETERBORO, C.W.

Estey's Perfect Melodeon

AND

COTTAGE ORGAN.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

FORMERLY ESTEY & GREEN.

The only Manufactory in this Country of the Perfect Melodeon and Cottage Organ with Patent Base Damper, Patent Harmonic Attachment, and Patent Manual Sub-Base.

These Admirable Instruments have won their way to public confidence purely on their merits, and not by force of extensive advertising and puffs based recommendations. With our increased facilities for manufacture, we are still unable to meet the extraordinary demand made upon us; but we hope soon to be able to fill all orders promptly.

Some of the points of superiority claimed for our Instruments, are these:—

1st.—Smooth, steady and pipe-like quality of tone.

2nd.—Great delicacy of touch and promptness of action; producing, when desired, a low, sweet, flute-like tone, unequalled by any other instrument of the class.

3d.—The Patent Base Damper, which enables the performer to swell the treble without increasing the volume of the bass; or, by drawing the stop, to swell the notes by the action of the foot.

4th.—The Patent Harmonic Attachment. An ingenious octave coupler, which doubles the power of the instrument without increasing its size or the number of reeds.

5th.—The Patent Manual Sub-Base, which are played with the ordinary keys and controlled by a stop. This new and valuable invention requires no extra room and serves as a substitute for the Pedal Base, and can be used by an ordinary performer.

6th.—The Knee-Stop, in the Cottage Organ, which swells or diminishes the tone by a slight movement of the left knee, without interfering with the action of the feet,—having this advantage over the Automatic Swell that the volume of tone may be readily increased without extraordinary effort, and diminished without waiting for the change in the actions of the bellows.

Our recently constructed Cottage Organ, without the attachments, is unsurpassed by any Reed Organ or Harmonium of the size; but, with the Harmonic Attachment and Manual sub-base, it is pronounced by competent judges to be far superior to any other instrument of the class in the world. Its power, sweetness, and variety of tone, simplicity of construction and *ease of management, recommend it to every* one as being all that is claimed for it, both for the parlor and the church.

The Harmonic Organ, for Churches and Public Halls, has a fine, powerful Pedal Base, with Independent reeds; and, with the Harmonic Attachment, is believed to be the most powerful Reed Organ made, being nearly equal to a pipe organ of three times its cost.

All our Instruments are made in the most thorough manner, and warranted in every respect

JOS. R. WALTON,
Agent.

Peterborough, Jan. 1865. 4

Rev. A. C. Rose, of Troy, N.Y. says:—These give the value of *five Melodeons in one.* The tone of touch and promptness of action are unrivalled. *It can be placed with all the sweetness* of the lute or Æolian harp, and changed in an instant to its full power, nearly equal to a twelve stop organ.

All orders addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Peterboro.

Jan 7th, 1865.

TESTIMONIALS.

JAMES BROWN, Esq., M. D.

Peterboro, October 20th, 1864.

I am happy to inform you that after the most perseverting and testing trial for some weeks of the Cottage and Parlor Organ, we like it better every day. It is remarkable for variety of tone and power, and several of the best judges *here say it is unequalled by any instrument of* the kind (with double reed) they have ever heard. You can so control and command all its parts, as to pass easily and rapidly from the softest tones of the Harp, Lute or Piano, to the rich full swell of a large Organ. It is easily played by child or adult, and is already a very great favorite with us. Its compact structure, *ingenious combination of power with the new* and beautiful Harmonic Attachment and Manual Sub-base are greatly admired and are highly creditable to the maker, Estey, of Vermont. I think it is peculiarly adapted for Church Music.

Rev. F. CROWLE, A. M. &c.

Sheridan Villa Seminary, Peterboro, Dec. 1864.

We are delighted with the Cottage Organ with Harmonic attachment and Manual Sub-bass. We prefer it to any instrument of the kind we have ever seen; its tone, sweet and harmonious in the parlor, possesses sufficient power for a church.

Rev. J. C. SLATER

Wesleyan Parsonage, Millbrook, Jan. 1865.

I have much pleasure in testifying my entire satisfaction of the Cabinet Organ, purchased from you, as an instrument possessing superior qualities in sweetness, variety and strength, to anything of the kind I have ever seen. Two experienced musicians who have examined it, *concur with me in recommending it as a perfect* first-class instrument adapted to Church or Parlor.

Geo. A. Notman, M. D., Recording Steward of the Wesleyan Church, Omemee.

Omemee, July, 1864.

In reply to your inquiries as to the Harmonic Organ, purchased from you for our church, we have to express our highest satisfaction: in purity and sweetness of tone as well as volume of sound, it is all that can be reasonably expected.

Peterborough, Dec. 20th, 1864.

Mr. J. R. WALTON.—During examined and played upon the Parlor Organs sold by you, and Manufactured by Mr. Estey. I have great pleasure in pronouncing them a first class instrument. The Harmonic attachment and manual Sub-base being a very great improvement and well worthy the patronage of the Musical public. Yours truly,

A. T. HEATHFIELD,
Organist of St. John's Church,
Peterborough.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to notify his customers and the public generally that he has REMOVED to the store formerly occupied by Alex. McNeil, one door north of A. Stewart's Store Depot where he will keep on hand a good stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Crockery, Wines and Liquors, Flour and Provisions.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for Goods

L. GLOVER

N. B.—The subscriber would also remind those indebted to him by Note or Book Account that to save costs they had better make immediate payment. L. G.

Peterboro, April 19, 1865. 16

Military School.

CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Service Militia, desirous of obtaining admission to either of the Schools of Military Instruction, are required to make application in writing for such purpose, through the Brigade Major of the Division wherein they reside.

Applicants must state their age, residence Post Office address and native country, and transmit with their application a certificate from a Clergyman or Magistrate in the locality where they live as to moral character.

W. POWELL, Lt. Col.,
D. A. G. M., U. C.

Adjutant General's Office,
Quebec, March 4th, 1865. } 11-12in

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of six thousand dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $6000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County

And whereas to carry into effect the said resolved object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $6000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned

And whereas it will require the sum of $600 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the Gross and Investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, as any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment roll of the said Municipality, being for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, is the sum of $2,796,283.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $6000 and interest, as aforesaid after mentioned, it will require a special rate of thirty-one mills and [illegible] in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $6000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes aforesaid and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each; and the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 10 years at the farthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this by-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first days of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of thirty-one mills in the dollar all in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the rateable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 24th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at the Council Chamber in the Court House, in the said County, on Thursday, the 22nd day of June, 1865, at the hour of 11 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed) WALTER SHERIDAN.
Clerk.

Peterborough, February 17th, 1865. 8-16in

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of LAKEFIELD and vicinity, that he has removed his

Grocery Store

IN LAKEFIELD,

To Henshore's old stand, where will be found a

Good assortment of Groceries,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Or Farm Produce.

ROBT. GRAHAM.

Lakefield, March 1st, 1865. 49-3

NOTICE.

FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, the business now carried on in the name of JOHN C. HUGHSON, will be conducted by Peterborough under the firm of

A. H. CAMPBELL & Co.,

and in Albany, N. Y., under the of John C. Hughson & Co., to whom consignments of Lumber, &c., for sale in the American market can be made on such terms as may be agreed upon.

All persons indebted to John C. Hughson are requested to settle their accounts without delay, and thus prevent the necessity of resorting to legal proceedings.

Office, McDonald Street, rear of Methodist Church.

Peterborough, 20th April, 1865. 17-3in

One Hundred Dollars REWARD.

WHEREAS, on the night of the seventh day of December last, the property of Robert Morrison, Esquire, of the Township of Dummer, was wantonly and maliciously damaged and destroyed by some person or persons unknown, the above reward is hereby offered by the Corporation of the County of Peterboro, for such information as shall lead to the conviction of the guilty parties.

By order,
R. D. ROGERS,
Warden.

Peterborough, Jan. 30, 1865.

$50 REWARD.

MR. MORRISON has added $50 to the above reward, which will make the whole $150.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Of the United Townships of

Minden, Stanhope, Dysart, &c.,

WILL hold the COURT OF REVISION at the residence of Mr. BENJAMIN SAWYERS, Minden Village,

On Monday, the 22nd day of May next,

Commencing at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. All parties interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. McELVEY,
Township Clerk.

Clerks Office, Minden, April 19th 1865. 17

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3rd, 1865. 18-3

Poetry.

DRIVING HOME THE COWS.

Out of the clover and blue-eyed grass
He turned them into the river lane;
One after another he let them pass,
Then fastened the meadow bars again.

Under the willows and over the hill,
He patiently followed their sober pace;
The merry whistle for once was still,
And something shadowed the sunny face.

Only a boy! and his father had said
He never could let his youngest go;
Two already were lying dead
Under the feet of the trampling foe.

But after the evening work was done,
And frogs were loud in the meadow-swamp
Over his shoulder he slung his gun
And stealthily followed the footpath damp.

Across the clover and through the wheat,
With resolute heart and purpose grim,
Though cold was the dew on his hurrying feet,
And the blind bat's flitting startled him.

Thrice since then had the lanes been white,
And the orchards sweet with apple bloom;
And now when the cows came back at night,
The feeble father drove them home.

For news had come to the lonely farm
That there were lying where two had lain;
And the old man's trembling, palsied arm
Could never lean on a son's again.

The summer day grew cool and late,
He went for the cows when the work was done;
But down the lane, as he opened the gate,
He saw them coming one by one—

Brindle, Ebony, Speckle, and Bess,
Shaking their horns in the evening wind;
Cropping the buttercups out of the grass—
But who was it following closely behind?

Loosely swung in the idle air
The empty sleeve of army blue;
And worn and pale, from the crisping hair
Looked out a face that the father knew.

For Southern prisons will sometimes yawn,
And yield their dead unto life again;
And the day that comes with a cloudy dawn
In golden glory at last may wane.

The great tears sprang to their meeting eyes,
For the heart must speak when the lips are dumb;
And under the silent evening skies,
Together they followed the cattle home.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

Varieties.

A blind man, like a newspaper, needs a leading article.

When is meat like a chicken?—When it is a little foul.

When is a man thinner than a lath?—When he is a-shaving.

When is good wine like a pig's tongue.—When it is in a hog's head.

When is a new-born infant like a donkey's tail?—It was never seen before.

Why is a short prince not a short prince? Because he is always a high-ness.

What character in Shakespeare comes nearest to Jenny Lind?—Rosalind probably.

When will water cease to run down hill?—When it gets to the bottom, of course.

An Inspiring Sight for a Glazier.—The early day when it breaks through the windows.

Geese, dull as they are, imitate men. Notice, that if one of the flock drinks, the rest follow.

Old Grumpy says, a woman's grief is very short. If she loses her husband, she pines only for a second.

Why is an advance movement of an army like a fine early spring?—Because it is a "forward march."

Short Lesson in Grammar,—It is not proper to say which is the man, because the witch is always a woman.

A Male native of Michigan is now denominated a Michigander, while his female mate is called a Michigoose.

"Setting a man-trap" is the title given to the picture of a pretty young lady arranging her curls at a mirror.

The Press.—In that black, unseemly engine, the press lies the world's great strength, and time's most formidable foe.

What Book Shall I Order?—The work which is recommended to young ladies anxious to get on is—"Self-Help by Smiles."

Dr. Johnson, once speaking of a quarrelsome fellow, said, "If he had two ideas in his head, they would fall out with each other."

Never throw down your cards, but play out the game. The more certain to lose, the wiser to get all the play you can for the money.

The gentleman who borrowed an oyster-knife to open an account at his banker's with, is anxious to meet with a patent cork-screw to draw a cheque.

Go not to a very large and fashionable party to see the chosen of your heart; how can you expect to find a diamond in a field covered with dew-drops?

"My dear, I love thee!" as old Snipe said to his wife when she helped him to a slice of venison. She smiled delightedly. "How easily women are deluded," said Snipe.

Lying.—"So, Tom, that old liar, Dick Fibbins, is dead." "Yes, his yarns are wound up; he'll lie no more—the old rascal." "Indeed, it's my opinion, Tom, that he'll lie still!

Many people go through the world, hearing nothing and seeing nothing. For all valuable purposes, their ears are as deaf as an ear of corn, and their eyes as blind as the eye of a potato.

A Buffoon at the court of Francis I. complained to the king that a great lord threatened to murder him for uttering some jokes about him. 'If he does,' said Francis, 'he shall be hanged in five minutes after.' '*I wish your majesty would hang him five minutes before,*' said the jester.

The Language of Flowers and Fruits.—The lilac in April—"Give me leave." The rose in June—"Well! I'm blowed." The asparagus in July—"Cut and come again." Peas in August—"Shell out." The apple tree in September—"Go it, my pippins." The cabbage in December—"My heart's my own."

A Heavy Dinner.—Sam Jones lived up in Oxford County. Now, Sam was an enormous eater; it happened that one day he was hauling a load of wood to the nearest village when his team got stuck in a sand hill. Well, did Sam feel and scold at his oxen, or unload his team? Not he. He very coolly took down his dinner from off the load and sat down and ate it, when his oxen started off with the rest of the load without further trouble.

COLD PENS

FOR THE MILLION!

PENS TO SUIT THE HAND, AND PRICES TO SUIT THE POCKET.

THE BEST

Gold Pens in the World!

On receipt of the following sums, we will send, by mail, or as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens, selecting the same according to the description, namely:

GOLD PENS, IN SILVER PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 No. 2 pen; for $1 25 No. 3 pen; for $1 50 No. 4 pen; for $2 No. 5 pen; for $2 25 No. 6 pen.

These pens are stamped THE IMPERIAL PEN, and are well finished and fine writing Gold Pens, with good iridium points, although they are unwarranted, and cannot be exchanged

Warranted Gold Pens.

Our name (American Gold Pen Co., N. Y.,) is stamped on all our 1st quality Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident. Our second quality Pens, are stamp'd THE NATIONAL PEN, with the initials of our firm (A. G. P. Co.,) and are carefully made, having the same points as our first quality Pens, the only great difference being in the quality of the Gold.

GOLD PENS, 1st AND 2nd QUALITY IN SOLID SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $2 00 a No. 1 pen 1st quality, or a No. 2 pen 2nd quality.
For $2 25 a No. 2 pen 1st quality, or a No. 3 pen 2nd quality.
For $2 25 a No. 3 pen 1st quality, or a No. 4 pen 2nd quality.
For $3 50 a No. 4 pen 1st quality, or a No. 5 pen 2nd quality.
For $4 50 a No. 5 pen 1st quality, or a No. 6 pen 2nd quality.
For $6 50 a No. 6 pen 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SOLID SILVER OR GOLD-PLATED EBONY DESK HOLDERS and MOROCCO CASES.

For $2 25 a No. 3 pen 1st quality, or a No. 4 pen 2nd quality.
For $3 50 a No. 4 pen 1st quality, or a No. 5 pen 2nd quality.
For $3 50 a No. 5 pen 1st quality, or a No. 6 pen 2nd quality.
For $4 00 a No. 6 pen 1st quality
For $5 50 a No. 7 pen. For $6 75 a No. 8 pen. For $12 00 a No. 12 pen; all first quality.

Our pens rank throughout the country as equal if not superior to any gold pens manufactured. Not only for their writing qualities but durability and elegant finish. The greatest care is used in their manufacture, and none are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill can detect.

Parties in ordering must specify the name, number and quality in all instances and whether stiff or limber, course or fine.

TO CLUBS.

A discount of 12½ per cent will be allowed on sums of $15, if sent to one address, at one time; 15 per cent. on $25; 20 per cent. on $40.

All remittances by mail, Registered, are at our risk. To all who enclose 20 cents extra for registering, we guarantee the safe delivery of the goods.

Circulars of all our new styles, with engravings of exact sizes, and prices, sent upon receipt of stamp if desired. Pens repointed for 50 cents by mail.

Stationers and Jewelers are requested to correspond with us as we can offer them Great Inducements.

Address,

AMERICAN GOLD PEN CO.
4-3mos. No. 200 Broadway, N.Y.

A Word to Young Men.

To a man who would prefer one dollar to two, I would by common consent be voted a lunatic and void of good sense. Yet there are hundreds of young men working for a salary of Two Hundred Dollars, and even less, when they might by devoting a few months to obtaining a Business Education, at a small expense, fit themselves for situations where their services would command twice or thrice that amount. The place where such an education can be obtained at a Cheaper rate than anywhere else in this Province, is

THE LONDON
Commercial College
THE SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION
PURSUED IN
The Actual Business Department
OF THIS COLLEGE

Is practised nowhere else, and by it the student can obtain a thoroughly *Practical Knowledge* of every kind of business transactions in one-half the time required by any other means. The Proprietor has determined to extend the *special advantages* enjoyed by those entering before the 1st of April, to those who enter during that month also. Therefore all persons *PURCHASING SCHOLARSHIPS before the FIRST of MAY*, will be presented with a Complete set of TEXT and BLANK BOOKS for the ENTIRE COMMERCIAL COURSE, (Cash Price, Seven Dollars) or for $1 additional, a full supply of Books and Stationery. Full instruction in Phonography, Drawing, Painting and Telegraphing is given at a very low rate.

Good Board can be obtained for Two Dollars per week.

Full instruction is given when desired, (without extra charge) in all the branches required to obtain a First Class Certificate for teaching Common School.

Life Scholarship for Gents.....$30 in advance
do do. Ladies.....$20 do

☞ To any one sending us post paid, the address of ten persons who would like to receive our circular, we will forward full instructions in one of the most *Pleasing and Useful Arts* of the present age; one which will be a constant source of enjoyment and profit.

For circular or other information address

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College.
LONDON C. W.

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S
NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED
Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 536, Broadway, New York.
March 16, 1865. 11-3m

PAINTING & GRAINING

DONE BY

W. N. KENNEDY,

HUNTER STREET.

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Groveteen, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Groveteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES,
AND
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, free, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over Five Thousand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits of eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals,	550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals,	130 Divines,
275 Colonels,	125 Authors,
100 Lieut-Colonels,	40 Artists,
250 Other Officers,	125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers,	50 Prom. Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
3,000 Copies of works of Art,

including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.
The price and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 46

Wm. N. KENNEDY
HAS
GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER
ON HAND.

J.R. Walton's Column.

J. R. WALTON,
Insurance, House & Land Agent.

All business trusted to him will be promptly attended to.

OFFICE OVER G. W. ROBINSON'S STORE, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.

Dec. 1st, 1863. 49

SCOTTISH
Provincial Assurance Co.
ESTABLISHED, 1825.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
CAPITAL, One Million Sterling.

INVESTED IN CANADA, over $450,000.

Sums Ass'd under Current Life Policies	£2,200,000 Stg
Accumulated Fund	403,630 "
Annual Income	107,920 "
Amount proposed for Assurance, 1862, under 1065 applications	457,235 "

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'Armes, Montreal.

A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
Secretary for Canada.

Attention is directed to the rate of premiums adopted by this Company, which will compare favorably with that of any other institution in Canada. Investments of Company's funds to the large amount of nearly five hundred thousand dollars have been completed in Canada; and as all business transactions are finally disposed of in the Province, the Scottish Provincial offers all the facilities presented by a purely local Company, while it possesses the additional advantage of a large capital, and an influential and responsible body of shareholders in Great Britain.

Policies effected on or before 31st January next will receive a full year's bonus over those effected thereafter.

PETERBOROUGH:
J. R. WALTON, Agent.
November 25, 1863. 48

PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CANADA.
Head Office,—Toronto Street, Toronto.
FIRE! MARINE!
DIRECTORS:

Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., President.
Lewis Moffatt, Esq., Vice-President,
Hon. George Crawford, M. L. C.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq.
Geo. Duggan, jr., Esq.,
John Cameron, Esq.,
A. M. Smith, Esq., M. P. P.,
Chris. Robinson, Esq.,
W. J. McDonell, Esq.,
C. J. Campbell, Esq.,
Manager & Secretary,—James S. Crocker, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary,—Donough O'Brien, Esq.,
Solicitors,—Messrs Duggan & Burns,
Bankers,—Commercial Bank of Canada.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
November, 1863. 49

21 BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE.

Known as Park Lot No. 7, adjoining the property of Wm. Clinton, Esq., near the Little Lake. Terms to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to

J. R. WALTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Dec. 1, 1863. 49

FOR SALE CHEAP,
AND ON LIBERAL TERMS!

Lot No. 9, 5th con. Township of Douro, 107 Acres of good Land, 70 acres cleared with a good Frame Dwelling, just new, and good office buildings, with three wells of water on the premises. Situate about six miles from Peterborough. For further particulars apply to

JOS. R. WALTON,
Insurance Agent.
Peterborough, May 9th, 1864. 19

For Sale.

A BRICK HOUSE and LOT for sale, one and a half stories high, situated on 1 ondon street, West of George street, Town of Peterborough. For particulars apply to

J. R. WALTON.
House and Insurance Agent
Peterboro, March 28, 1865. 13.

CARD PICTURES
Two for a Dollar!
FRAMING CHEAP

Likenesses of deceased persons enlarged from Ambrotypes and colored in oil.

Ambrotypes from 50 Cents,
AT THE
Photographic and Fine Art Gallery,
HUNTER STREET.
R. D. EWING.
Peterboro, March 1, 1865. 9

COPLAND'S ALE!
A LARGE QUANTITY
OF
COPLAND'S
Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY
LEWIS GLOVER, Sole Agent.
Peterboro, Oct. 29th, 1863. 44

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 30th March, 1865.

About 30,000 acres of land in Raniskillen and other Townships in the neighborhood of the Oil Region, in the Counties of Lambton and Kent, U. C., will be sold by public Auction, on THURSDAY, the FOURTH of MAY next, at Alexander's Hotel, Sarnia, terms cash in full at the time of sale, without conditions of settlement.

Lists of the lots for sale can be seen at the Registry, and Post Offices in the Counties, or had on application to the Department.

A. CAMPBELL,
15-6in Commissioner.

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers that he is now prepared to GRIND GRISTS in a superior manner. He respectfully invite all who wish to patronize him to favor him with a call. All flour, made from good Wheat, warranted.

LEWIS BORLAND.
Deare March 1st, 1864. 9

Agricultural.

Work in the Orchard and Nursery.

Trees at planting time excite our liveliest sympathies, for between the hard usage they get in being taken up in the nursery and the neglect they receive at the hands of many planters, they often have a hard struggle for existence. At the ordinary prices for trees, we can hardly expect of the nurserymen more than ordinary care, and under the best circumstances a tree comes out of the ground with much fewer roots than it had while it stood in the nursery row. This root pruning would not be of so much consequence if the majority of the people did not set it out just as it is received and leave it to survive or perish. When it is considered that in the growing tree the absorbing surface of the roots is in exact relation to the evaporating surface of leaves, it will be seen that, when in taking trees up we cut a part of the roots, this balance is destroyed. When such trees are planted out, the roots are unable to supply the demand of the leaves produced from the numerous buds upon the branches. The consequence is, each bud puts out a few leaves, and though the tree may retain its vitality through the season, no vigorous growth is made, and it is often some years before the tree recovers from the shock of removal. While we do not mean to say that nurserymen never send out worthless stock, we believe that much of the poor growth of young orchards is due to want of care and knowledge on the part of the planter. Those who buy trees are apt to look more to that which is above ground than to that which goes below the surface, and are more taken with quantity of branches than quantity and quality of roots. It is difficult to convince such persons that the tree will be all the better at the end of the season if it is made to show less of branches at planting time. Get all the roots possible from the nurserymen, cut off all the bruised ones and smoothly cut the ends of those severed in taking up. Then after removing any useless branches, cut back all of last year's growth, leaving only one-half to one-third. It will come hard to do this, but it is necessary to get a good growth. In cutting, have reference to the future shape of the tree, and cut to a bud pointing in the direction where a branch will be most desirable. Don't buy cheap trees; it is poor economy to save a few dollars on an orchard by getting poorly grown trees to start with. Don't believe the large stories told of new varieties by glib-tongued tree peddlers who show a collection of highly colored plates and talk fruits wisely, though they may have never planted a tree in their lives.

Cherry Trees.—Plant early if the soil is open, and attend to any grafting the last of the month (April) or early in next month. The cions should be freshly cut.

Cuttings from currants and shrubs, started thus, must be made before the buds start. Plant out those made last autumn as early as a place can be prepared.

Girdled Trees.—These may often be saved by the use of a plaster of cow dung and clay or loam bound on with a cloth. Put on a plenty to retain moisture.

Grafting.—Root grafting should be got out of the way as soon as possible, and preparations made for grafting trees in the ground. Cut cions.

Insects.—If any of the twigs appear as if they had a swollen place upon them, an examination will probably show that the apparent swelling is a cluster of the eggs of the tent caterpillar. This insect glues its eggs to the twigs, in a broad ring. If these are found, remove at any cost of time and trouble.

Manure.—Surface manuring is now practised by our best orchardists. The manure may be carted out and applied while the ground is frozen.

Orchards.—Wash the trees, if the weather is suitable. If pruning must be done before summer, do it now. The weight of authority is in favor of summer pruning.

Planting.—The trees should have been ordered by this time, but if postponed until now, do it at once. In ordering apple trees it is well to recollect the value of sweet varieties as food for stock. Draining will always pay in the orchard, and the drains should be made before planting. The land may be staked out and the holes made at any time when the weather is mild enough

Seeds.—Order tree seeds for planting this spring. Those kept over winter in boxes of earth should not be sown until the soil is warm.

Stocks.—Those budded last year may be cut back to within three inches of the bud where the bud remains bright and appears to have united or "taken."

Transplanting of all hardy shrubs and trees may be done as soon as the soil is in working order.

FRUIT GARDEN.

The advantages of having the fruit garden seperate from the kitchen garden have been often insisted upon. Wherever there is sufficient space, the trees and shrubs should have a place to themselves, and not be subject to have their roots disturbed by the frequent spading necessary to prepare the ground for vegetables. Under this head we notice shrubs and dwarf trees; standard trees are included in the directions for the orchard.

Planting may be commenced as soon as frost is well out. The soil of the fruit garden should be well drained, enriched and deeply spaded or plowed.

Blackberries.—Set the improved kind 6 feet apart each way cutting back the canes to 6 inches.

Currants.—Prune, and make cutting's of last year's wood. Transplant already rooted plants.

Dwarf Trees.—The remarks upon cutting back at the time of planting, apply with even more force to dwarfs. Now is a good time to commence to form dwarf pyramids.

Gooseberries.—Treat as currants. The Houghton and American seedling are the only reliable sorts.

Grapes.—If the vines were left unpruned last autumn, attend to them early. Those which at the pruning had extra buds left on the canes may now be cut back to the bud intended to grow. Plant new vines. There is scarcely a yard or garden that has not room for from one to a dozen vines which will fill up spaces now unoccupied. Recollect that a vine may be grown to a single stake, or may be made to spread over a large space.

Raspberries.—Do not uncover too soon. Plant new vines, especially the Black Caps, which are prolific and hardy, and good for home use or market.

Strawberries.—Prepare good ground for new beds in time for planting. Use old manure; spade deeply.

Sally Lunn.—Six cups of light dough one half cup milk, one half cup butter, two eggs, and two spoonfuls of white sugar; add flour enough to make it the consistency of thick batter, mix well, and pour in greased cake pans; set them set in a warm place one-half hour, and bake by a slow fire.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET,

That comfortable Cottage on Queen Street, opposite St. John's Church, at present occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Shaw. Possession given next June.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, Feb. 1865. 2-tf

TO LET.

The House and premises lately occupied by J. W. Tate, Esq., on the Court House hill. Also, the Cottage lately occupied Mr. Glover, No. 2 Sheridan Terrace, Peterborough.

Apply to

W. SHERIDAN.
Peterboro, March 29, 1865. 13

To Let.

That eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.
Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

FOR SALE.
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Or ON LONG APPROVED CREDIT.

One very fast grey Mare, 8 years old. One brown Mare, 6 years old. One spike did Brood Mare; all gentle, and fit for any work. One Lumber Waggon, one Sleigh, and one sett of Double Harness.

A good yoke of Oxen or Steers will be taken in exchange.

Apply to

J. R. WALTON,
Insurance Agent.
Peterborough, Oct. 12, 1864. 41

FOR SALE,
OR, TO LET.

The subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to

ROBERT HUNTER.
Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 27

VALUABLE
PROPERTY FOR SALE
IN THE
TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

The property of the late *WM. LANNIN*, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms: the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bethune Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 89 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to

D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN.
Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Being composed of the east halves of Lots Nos. 22 and 23, in the first concession of the Township of Otonabee. There are about 130 acres cleared, and a good Frame Dwelling House, two frame Barns, a first-rate Driving House, Sheds and Stables, a good Well and Orchard on the premises.

Title indisputable, and immediate possession will be given. TERMS MODERATE.

For further particulars apply to G. F. Orde, or to the proprietor,

WM. WEIR,
5 Norham Percy, C.W.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 10, in the 12th Concession of Otonabee. There are 120 acres of good land in the farm, with a little over 100 acres cleared. There are good buildings, and two wells of water on the farm: it is about four miles from the Town of Peterborough.

Terms.—One-half down, the remainder in 8 annual instalments.

JOSHUA DAWSON.
Otonabee Jan. 30th, 1864. 5

FARM FOR SALE.

Lot No. 27, in the 16th Concession of Smith containing 200 acres; there are 140 acres cleared, and on the premises there are a hewed Log House, Log Barn, good Well, and Orchard. The Farm is situated on the main road to Buckhorn, 17 miles from the Town of Peterborough, there is a School House on one corner of it.

For Particulars apply to

ANDREW McKEE,
14th Con. of Smith.
January 12th 1864. 2

For Sale or to Let,
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

REMOVAL.

Tobias Fitzgerald,

Has REMOVED his Carriage and Waggon Establishment to those COMMODIOUS PREMISES on the

CORNER OF BROCK AND WATER ST'S,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE PARK,

Where he will continue to MANUFACTURE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

Which he will warrant to be made from the best Timber; and any person ordering from him are invited to call and examine the work before it is painted.

Jobbing & Horse Shoeing
Will be punctually attended to.
Peterborough, August, 1864. 33

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

ARE YOU IN AGONY?

A WELL SPRING OF HOPE FOR ALL!

CAN BE FOUND IN

Holloway's Pills.

Be of Good Cheer! The Sinking may be Saved!

BY THE USE OF

Holloway's Ointment.

The history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHENEVER, and in WHATEVER shape internal disease exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

This is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation. It consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—an unimpeachable record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

These Mighty Healers, World Known and World Tried are a Boon to the Sick

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world; Holloway's Invigorating Pills have become the acknowledged remedy of all nations. Their ascribing is to PREVENT as well as to CURE; they attack the KING OR ROOT of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, re-invigorate and re-tone the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL and FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs FROM THE BLOOD ITSELF, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

Woman in all her Difficulties

Is invited to test the regulating and restorative powers of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a positive safeguard against evil consequences. They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively subject.

Be it Understood,

That the above statements can at all times be verified by the written testimony (extending through a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.

Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and irresistible curative. Bilious remittents, bilious purging, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the whites of the eyes, weakness and debility, &c., are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends. Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful anti-bilious agent, and a restoration to health and acitivity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Weakness, &c. &c.

The terrible bodily and mental pangs which characterise Dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhœa, constipation, headache, paroxysmal precussion, nervous tremors, hot flushes, qualms, affections of the kidneys, hemorrhoids or piles, and, in fact, all internal complaints, from whatever cause arising, give way before the salutary influence of this extraordinary remedy. As a specific for dyspepsia, and the disorders connected with it, or growing out of it, the Pills are always to be relied on when every other medicine and mode of treatment has utterly failed.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflamation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venral Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION.

If the readers of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make.

None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious

. Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 40 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. 33

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
STOLEN.

Whereas, on the night of Tuesday, 30th August, the Express Office at Peterboro' was broken into, and some Tickets of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company stolen therefrom; the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing Tickets of the above Company numbered **219** to **240** inclusive, as they have been cancelled.

BEC[illegible]OX,
Agent.
Peterborough, Sept. 1s [illegible] 7-tf

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.

WM. N. KENNEDY,

Has REMOVED to the store immediately West of the Stewart House, on Hunter street.

His stock of Room Papers, Borders, Decorations, Window Blinds, Fire Screens, &c., has been largely increased and will be sold cheap.

Painting in all its branches carried on as usual.

Peterboro', Oct. 10, 1864. 42

FOR SALE,
FLOUR IN BARRELS,
ALLANDALE MILLS,
Also,—OATMEAL IN BARRELS.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro', June 8th, 1864. 23

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro, January, 1865.

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

Reeves Ambrosia is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medicinal properties. These Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medicinal virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impetus to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves.	M——s E——r
E——m B——k.	T—— m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the Hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
December 1, 1864. 6mos.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen

This invaluable medicine is unfail

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865. No. 21

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing Inks. Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

HORACE DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON.

GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,

HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

A. W. KEMPT,

DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c — Medical Hall, George street, Peterboro. 20

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c, &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,

PUMP AND FANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.

Corner of Simcoe and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

Office and Store, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

MR. TOOLE.

MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 5

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.— OFFICE, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

R. PATTERSON & Co.

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

Nicholls & Dall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issurer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

BANK OF TORONTO,

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, Agent. 20

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 35

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 1

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,

TAILOR,

SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office over the Post Office,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches,	$8 00 to $150 00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches,	50 00 85 00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches,	35 00 70 00
Gents' Gold Watches double lume,	75 00 150 00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25 00 50 00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies,	25 00 50 00
Diamond Rings,	50 00 100 00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains,	10 00 20 00
Gold Oval Bonet Bracelets	4 00 8 00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5 00 10 00
Chatelaine Chains at Guard Chains	10 00 20 00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4 00 10 00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 00 8 00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	4 00 8 00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4 00 8 00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4 00 8 00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2 50 10 00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2 50 7 00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3 00 8 00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	3 00 10 00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.,	4 00 7 00
Miniature Lockets	4 00 8 00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5 00 10 00
Gold Tooth Picks, Opera etc	3 00 10 00
Plain Gold Rings Chased Gold Rings,	4 00 11 00
Stone Set and Signet Rings,	3 00 10 00
California Diamond Rings,	3 00 10 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold,	8 00 15 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl etc	4 00 12 00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil,	4 00 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders,	5 00 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6 00 15 00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups,	20 00 50 00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	35 00 80 00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20 00 40 00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	25 00 60 00
Silver plated ice pitcher & mosaics cups,	25 00 60 00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worthand integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $3, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 30 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

Write your name and address *distinctly* and *say only what is necessary.*

GIBARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,

15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 15-3moe

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7 15	3 35
Burlington Junction	.....	.....
Waterdown	7 39	.....
Wellington Square	7 49	3 42
Bronte	02	3 57
Oakville	8 15	4 07
Port Credit	8 45	4 35
Mimico	9 05	.....
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9 20	5 00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 20	7 45
Mimico	.....	8 10
Port Credit	1 56	8 35
Oakville	2 16	9 05
Bronte	2 26	9 17
Wellington Square	2 42	9 37
Waterdown	.....	9 47
Burlington Junction	.....	.....
HAMILTON	3 00	10 00
Hamilton, 1863.		47

DAILY COMMUNICATION WITH ROCHESTER.

The Fast-sailing new Steamer

1865. ROCHESTER! 1865.

CAPT GREENWOOD,

Will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leaving Port Hope.....at 9 30 a. m
Cobourg ..... 10 30 a. m
Colborne..... 12 00 m.

Direct for Rochester, arriving there in time to connect with the New York Central Railroad for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Syracuse, Buffalo, Chicago, and other points East and West.

Passengers from the West via Grand Trunk Railroad, will take the Steamer at Cobourg: from the East will take the Steamer at Colborne.

For further information, enquire of A. Cochrane, Port Hope; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg or J. Keeler, Colborne.

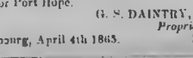
RETURNING—Will leave Charlotte every night (Sundays excepted) at 10.00, P. M., direct for Port Hope.

G. S. DAINTRY,
Proprietor.

Cobourg, April 4th 1863. 15-tf

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH"

Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m, on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

FOR LINDSAY.

Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.

The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 2 p. m., punctually.

Lumber Merchants wishing to have their Rafts towed will please notify at once.

JAMES WALLIS.

Peterboro', April 17, 1865. 16

Norwood and Peterboro' STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro'.....12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'.....3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene.....5.30 p. m.
April 17th, 1863. 17tf.

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.

ON and after the 30th of June, the Peterboro' Trains will run as follows:—

MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at..... 9.55 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at.....12.15 p.m.
Leave Peterboro' at.....3.30 p.m
Arrive at Port Hope..... 5.55 p.m

B. R. KINEALL, *Superintendent.* P. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

Peterboro June 1864. 2b

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.

Lakefield, North Douro, May 6th, 1865. 19-1y

Poetry.

THE LIGHTHOUSE.

Three months at sea and one on shore;
Three months at sea—yet not afloat;
Around our home the breakers roar,
Yet own we neither ship nor boat.
Rock-based, amid the swirl of foam,
The lighthouse stands—it is our home.

Three months at sea—a dreary time—
The ship goes gaily on its way;
Now and again a mellow chime
Comes to us through the dash of spray.
The ship will reach the nether zone
While we still pace the lighthouse lone.

While we still pace and hear the sound
That comes from yon far village spire,
Where wife and children gather round,
The cheery board the crackling fire;
Or seaward gaze, at dead of night,
To watch our slow, revolving light.

The skipper, through the midnight haze,
Marks well its gleam, and feels its worth.
"God's blessing on the light!" he says,
But gives it a still wider berth.
And so it shines from sun to sun,
A thing to bless, and yet to shun.

And when the tempests howl and rave,
And driving clouds shut out the day,
And o'er the lantern top the wave
Flies skyward into feathered spray,
We laugh, my comrades twain and I,
To feel ourselves so warm and dry.

The lighthouse quivers to its base,
Yet snug within we know no fears;
We know its stones could fearless face
Still stouter gales in by-gone years.
Thank God, our lot is not amiss,
There's many a life far worse than this.

Literature.

A LIFE'S HATRED.

'I have promised to aid you Munson, in all your matters, because you have done me good service. Still I would like to know the reason of your deadly enmity towards Meredith. As this is a matter which may lead us to the scaffold, I have no desire to enter into the business blindfold.'

The speaker and the person whom he addressed were seated opposite to each other at a table in a saloon on the east side of New York. They had bottles and glasses before them, and the remains of a supper was on the table. He was a man of about thirty years of age. He was tall and elegantly proportioned, and his person gave tokens of great strength. He was dark complexioned, had black eyes, and had the earliest and glossiest of black hair, and wore a heavy mou tache. His apparel, as regards style and quality, were neatness itself. He would be called a very handsome man, were it not for the sinister expression of his eyes, which were constantly in motion never resting for any length of time upon any single object, as if their owner distrusted every one.

His companion was about five years younger, and slightly built. He was very pale, and the dark blue circles round his eyes told of late hours and constant dissipation. He was dressed well but carelessly.

'Your request was unnecessary, Hooker,' replied Munson, 'for I intend to tell you everything before we made the slightest move towards accomplishing our object. Listen, Harry Meredith and myself were school fellows; he was the teacher's pet, while I, who was of a quick, fiery temperament, and ready to take offence at every slight, was visited with continual tokens of the masters displeasure. This created the germ of hatred within my breast, and it has been steadily increasing ever since. I used to quarrel with Meredith frequently, but he put on an appearance of magnanimity and refused to pay any attention to me.

'People who noticed his conduct towards me advised him to abstain him his attempts to conciliate my favour, but he paid no regard to their admonitions and persisted in his attempts to ingratiate himself with me; but I treated all his advances with contempt and at last he desisted. While we were at school Meredith's parents died and he was left a princely fortune, which he is now enjoying.

'After I was placed as a clerk in a bank, the president of which was Mr. Thornton I made rapid progress, and was looked upon with favour by the president. One night he gave a grand party, and as a mark of his esteem he extended me an invitation. I went, and the events of that night proved to be the cause of my downfall from the path of honor. At the party I saw Grace Thornton, the daughter of the president. She was the belle of the evening. The beauty of the other ladies present waned at her approach as the light of the rising sun.

'Mr. Thornton presented me to her, and I led her out to waltz O! how my heart leaped within me as I pressed her beautiful form to my throbbing breast. I was giddy with pleasure. The dance was finished and I led her to a sofa. We engaged in conversation, and I became so engrossed that I paid no heed to the passage of time. I was aroused from my dream of happiness by her father presenting a new arrival, who led her away to join in the dance, and I was alone. I found that I was deeply, madly in love with Grace Thornton, the heiress of millions—I, a poor bank clerk, entirely dependent upon my salary for my support.

At the close of the evening, I received an invitation from Grace to call again, which was seconded by her father. With a heart almost bursting with joy I went home and sought my couch. I called again and was received with pleasure. I called again and again, and soon I began to think I was not indifferent to Grace. I was never happy unless I was with Grace.—Suddenly a change came over her I loved. She who had been so kind towards me, received me with coldness. What could it mean? I determined to strike all upon a single cast. I proposed and was refused. I staggered forth from the house like a drunken man. I entered a tavern and sought forgetfulness in the wine cup. This was my first false step.—Though she had refused my offer, I loved Grace still.

Night after night I walked in front of Mr. Thornton's house, trying to catch a glimpse of her I loved. And when I saw her graceful form flit before the windows I was happy. On one of my nocturnal visits I learnt why I had been refused. The lights in the parlor were kept up longer than usual, and I lingered to learn the cause. Time passed on, but still I waited. At length the door opened, and a man and a lady appeared. I recognized them instantly. The man was Meredith, the lady was Grace Thornton. I heard their words at parting, and saw him press his lips upon her brow. Then I understood all. Meredith, whom I had never before seen at the house, had usurped the place which rightfully belonged to me. When I saw his lips touch her forehead my brain seemed to be on fire. I clutched an iron railing to keep myself from falling, then with a furious oath I rushed from the spot.

On—on—I went until I reached the river. Its calm ripples, glittering in the silvery moonlight seemed to invite me to their embrace. I sprang on the string piece of the dock and was about to fling myself into the flood, when I was grasped in a strong embrace and hurled violently to the ground. I struggled violently for a moment, but my puny efforts were of no avail against the powerful arms that clasped me.

Gradually I returned to my senses and became calmer. A sailor, in one of the vessels at the dock, being on deck had noticed my frenzied actions and reached me just in time to prevent my suicide. Sick at heart, I returned home. From that night forth I was an altered man. I, who had been one of the most industrious of clerks now became one of the most careless. I plunged into every species of dissipation. Down, down into the abyss I plunged. My salary as a clerk soon proved to be insufficient to meet my expences, and I embezzled the funds of the bank. My changed appearance and unsteady attention to my business began to attract notice; enquiries were instituted, and large discrepancies were discovered in my account.

Then the crash came. I was arrested and thrown into prison. Mr. Thornton, who had been my warmest friend, now changed to my bitterest enemy. I sent letter after letter to him, begging him to save me from disgrace.—After the first my letters were returned to me unopened. I learned that Meredith was exciting Mr. Thornton to show me no mercy.

My trial came on, and there in the crowded court-room, I beheld Meredith, his face expressing the deepest sorrow. He kept up this mockery during the whole trial. I was convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. As I was leaving the court-room in charge of the officers, Meredith came up to me with the old expression on his face, and grasping my hand said,—

'Ralph, I am sorry for you."

Maddened by the scoundrel's cool hypocrisy, I shouted 'Liar' and struck him in the face. I could see his eyes flash fire and his whole frame gyrate with rage; and if it had not been for the officers, I believe he would have struck me to his feet.

'I reached my prison and for two long years! I worked like a very slave. I was oftimes tempted to dash out my brains against the walls of my cell. Through an influence that is still unknown to me, a pardon was obtained, and once more I was a free man. Free, but a felon. Can you wonder that I hate Meredith? When I met you a few days ago, I was starving. You wished me to assist you in a robbery and I did so. Now I claim your aid in attaining revenge on Meredith.

'I am what you have said heretofore, said Hooker, I believe that nothing but his life will satisfy you."

'No. I would kill him like a dog.'

'He is rich, you say.'

'Yes, he is rich. We will break into the house, then kill Meredith, and secure a heavy booty. We must be cautious. He keeps six or seven servants, and if they are aroused we may be over powered and secured.'

'He married this Grace Thornton you have spoken of, did he not?

'Yes, but she died a year since in childbirth.'

'Indeed! Well, when shall we call upod Mr. Meredith?'

'As soon as possible, to-night if you will.'

'To-night be it, then. It is now nearly 12 o'clock. I will go home and get my tools and meet you in front of Meredith's house at one. I hardly think anyone will be stirring at that time.'

'Agreed' said Munson, and the two left the saloon.

It is one o'clock, and Harry Meredith is seated in his room writing a letter. He is a tall, powerfully built, fair-haired man, with a shade of sadness over his handsome features. His pen flies over the paper with all the ease peculiar to an accomplished penman. Suddenly his attention is arrested by a slight noise, seemingly on the floor below, and he listens for a moment. Then as if satisfied that it was fancy, he resumes his writing. Again the noise is heard, but now it is just outside the door. There is no doubt now. Some one is in the house and coming stealthily through the hall. Meredith sprang from his chair, overturning it by the movement, and it fell to the floor with a loud crash. He seized a revolver, which was laying on the mantlepiece, and the next moment the door was thrown open and two men rushed in. Two shots were fired as quick as thought. One strikes the wall over Meredith's head, and one of the two intruders falls. The other drawing a long knife springs forward before Meredith has time to fire a second shot, and striking the pistol from his hand, closes with him. A terrible struggle ensues for the possession of the knife, for Meredith has grasped the robber's wrist, so that it was impossible for him to use it. Both are powerful men, and the combat is terrible. At last they fall to the floor and roll over and over in their desperate fight. The servants aroused by the noise of the pistol shots, rush in and secure the robber.

'Curse you! cried Hooker, for he it was, you would no' have foiled me if it had not been for that fool who is lying there. He would not be content to wait till you slept.'

'Some one of you, said Meredith, go and bring an officer to take this villain into custody; and two of you remove this wounded man.'

Two of the servants raised the fallen robber and as they did so, the light struck full upon his face.

'Munson! cried Meredith, what brings you on this deadly errand? I never injured you.'

'It is false! said Munson with a great effort. You have been my bitterest foe through life. You stole the affections of the woman I loved. You are the means of placing a felon's brand upon my brow.'

'Ralph, this is not so, you wrong me. I never knew that you had seen Grace Thornton till after she was mine. I entreated, aye, begged her father to save you from your prison cell But he was inflexible. It was I who obtained your pardon. I would have been your firmest friend through life, if you had not spurned my advances. I liked you, Ralph, as a boy, and despite all that has passed between us, I will allow you and your companion to go free from this house to-night if——'

'I will not accept a favor at your hands. I have hated you as we have known each other, said Munson in a firm tone. I would have killed you like a dog to-night but for your pistol shot; but I will have my revenge yet. Curse you! Curse you!'

The effort was too much. Ralph Munson straightened himself for a moment, and glared at Meredith with eyes like coals of fire, then, with a loud cry, he fell forward on his face, a corpse. The officers now entered and led Hooker away to prison. He was tried and convicted, and is now serving out his term.

Harry Meredith caused Munson to be buried from his own house. Meredith is yet living, idolized by his friends and the poor for his many acts of kindness.

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

THE CHAIR.—Whirling an empty chair indicates that a whipping is in store for the transgressor. [Serves him right. Let him ride the broomstick or the tongs, if he will, but he must not whirl the chair.]

THE CRADLE.—To rock an empty cradle will give baby the belly-ache [We "don't see it," but can imagine a hungry little one sucking an empty glass bottle would soon feel "an aching void."]

SHOPPING.—Ladies, beware! When going out shopping, having closed the door after you, you discover that you have forgotten something you must not turn back or open that door on any account—it would bring you bad luck. Let some one hand you the missing article through the window or bring it at another door. [First, "be sure you're right" before you start, "*then* go ahead."]

THE CAT.—If you are moving from one house to another, never take a cat with you, or she will surely bring bad luck to your new home, whereas she will add luck to the old house and those who move into it. [Puss supposes that puss knows all the rat and mice holes in the house, but not in the new. Besides, you will probably find a cat already on the premises.]

SHOES AND DISH WATER.—Save the old shoes to throw after the carriage, when any of the family start on a journey; it will insure a safe return. [We should save our old shoes, these hard times, and put them to other use. Leather is leather these days.] Never let your dish-water come to a boil as every buble brings bad luck to the family. [If too hot, it might burn your fingers. Do you see?]

THE LAST LOOK.—Never look after a friend who is leaving you until he is quite out of sight, or you may never see him or her again; but turn your eyes away while he is still visible, in order that he or she may return. [Unless it be one of whom you would say "good riddance," in which case watch him to the last, or, like a bad penny, he will turn up again.]

CHANGING ROOMS.—It is a bad sign if a sick person desires to be removed from one room to another; they are sure to die sometime, if allowed to do so. [Think of the Libby prisoners. Would it endanger *their* lives, think you?]

OFFICIAL SNUBBED.—A Post Office clerk tells the following.—"A man called at our general delivery one day, when I happened for a moment to be engaged elsewhere in the office. He whistled loudly. I stooped to the window and savagely inquired: "Whose dog are you whistling for?" "One of Uncle Sam's pups," he said, quite composedly. I had nothing farther to say. He evidently curtailed his answer.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.—With all the energy that Romanists have shown in Missionary operations in 300 years, they have not translated the scriptures into any language for the use of the heathen: So you see that at both home and abroad Rome prefers darkness to light.—*Scottish Banner.*

Our little friend Bobby religiously believes that babies come straight from heaven, by a sort of celestial express. The other day he was called in to see a newly born babe, which lay very still among the flannels. "Poor little thing," said Bobby, 'tired coming so far ma'n be I'

An Albany paper gives the following receipe to kill flies: 'Take a boarding House pie, cut into thin slices and lay it where the insects may have full access to it. In less than fifteen minutes the whole caboodle of them will be dead with the cholic.

A Yankee editor says:—'We don't mind recording the deaths of people without being paid for our trouble, though that is not fair; but panegyrics on the dead must be paid for—we positively cannot send people to heaven for nothing.'

AYRSHIRE COUNTY COURT.

The Learned Tailor and a Case of Cabbage.

Peter Sillars, whose keen eye and intellectual contour might be taken as a living portrait of Scarron, the French satirist, was summoned for the value of a remnant of broad cloth, entrusted to his care. The amount claimed was three shillings; but as the defendant, a very solemn "*Ichabod Crane*," looking worthy, observed:—"He detested cabbage on principle." It was not so much the value of the thing, but cabbage to his mind was unbearable (laughter). The particulars of the case having been gone into.

Mr. Sillars humorously entered upon his defence. It was true, he admitted, that from time immemorial, tailoring and cabbage had been associated, and remnants of broadcloth the "droits of the opervtive." The intrinsic value of cabbage was little known, (Laughter). He meant real *bona fide Cabbage*; and no mistake, and—

"Pray Sir," said the learned Judge "confine yourself to the subject." "My Lord" continued Mr. Sillars, "I will cabbage as little time as possible." (Mr. Sillars was evidently "three sheets in the wind,") but permit me to Sir, permit to to—prove to you, Sir, that Cabbage is a great moral teacher (hiccup) a very great moral teacher (roars of laughter). You fellows may laugh, but (hic) I can tell you when I was at Glasgow College I found the benefit of Cabbage, (laughter). My Lord, the Egyptians, according to Atheneus? The learned Judge "Do you owe this money?" Mr. Sillars, "I'll come to that presently" (hic.) "It was an established rule with the Egyptians to eat hard boiled eggs and cabbage, before any other food, to prepare themselves for hard drinking; many (says Atheneus) for the same purpose swallowed the seeds of the cabbage (Laughter). "But did you ever hear My Lord, what the Greek poet Alexis says, but (hic) do you understand Greek My Lord, if you don't (hic) I do. "Yesterday, Dear Sir, I and you drank too much and what's the consequence? A heavy head to tailors and judges—this must be cured. By a strict fast; and I let some friend provide, of Ayrshire mutton, the best not forgetting oysters, and a store of well-boiled cabbage." And then Sir, what does (hic) Eubuius, another poet say? I here translate it:

"Wife bring the cabbage; that I think will cure,

"This heariness, which so affects my head, and yours. If the good proverb holds." Pindar too I (hic) think—

The Judge,—My good man, do stop this torrent and come to the point. (Laughter) You have already—

Defendant—"I will, my Lord. It's *Cabbage* altogether. The very celebrated Rodian poet, I (hic) forget his name; who flourished in the 2nd year of the 101 Olympiad, and who is cited by Aristotle in his Rhetoric and Ethics, &c., says: (Hic.)

"If," "If first you bathe, then make a hearty meal
Of *Cabbage*, you will ease the heavy weight
And dissipate the clouds that so obscure
Your aching brain."

Judge,—"To the point man."

Mr. Sillars,—"How impatient you are Sir, but I find this is always the case with your order. And now my lord, said the defendant, in a semi-comic tone, having proved the antiquity of *Cabbage*, I trust I have done a public good—

Here Mr. Sillars elbow upset a large plated inkstand, [the ebony contents of which were freely dispersed]. I think Sir, (hic)—

The Judge—And so do I think, Sir,—Pay the amount claimed in a month. You had the goods and you must take the consequence. Here Mr. Sillars left the Court somewhat staggered by the Judge's decision. On whom Mr. Sillars observed his quotations "from the illustrious dead had no better effect than water thrown on a dead mouse."—*Ayrshire Radical.*

A Word to Young Men.

Wishing and sighing, imagining and dreaming of greatness, will not make you great. But cannot a young man command his energies? Read 'Foster on Decision of Character.' That book will tell you what is in your power to accomplish. You must gird your loins and go to work with all the indomitable energy of Napoleon crossing the Alps. It is your duty to make the most of time, talents, and opportunities. Alfred, King of England, though he performed more business than any of his subjects, always found time to study. Franklin, in the midst of his labour, found time to dive into the depths of philosophy, and explore an untrodden path of science. Frederwick the Great, with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, and on the eve of battle, found time to revel in the charms of philosophy, and feast on the luxuries of science. Napoleon, with Europe at his disposal, with Kings in his ante-chamber, and at the head of thousands of men whose destinies were suspended on his arbitrary pleasure, found time to converse with books. And young men who are confined to business even twelve hours a day, may take an hour and a half of what is left for study, which will amount to two months in the course of a year.—*Wirt.*

A REASONABLE PLEA.—A judge said to a toper on trial for drunkenness: "Prisoner, you have heard the prosecution for habitual drunkenness, what have you to say in your defence?" "Nothing your honor but habitual thirst."

AN IRISHMAN'S PITY.—When a poor countryman of mine was once bound over to keep the peace towards all Her Majesty's subjects, he left the office exclaiming, 'Well, then, God help the first furreaner I meet with."

FRIENDS.—Josh Billings says of friends, 'I've got mine and manage to keep them by not asking them for anything but advice; you can't ask a man for anything he loves to give more, and costs him less than advice.'

A WESTERN COURTSHIP.

'Heavens and airth, Jemima,' sed marm, 'if there don't cum Josh Summers; an' he's got on a brand new pair of trowsiloons; and smash on me, how slick his hair is; I guess he tuk a whole taller candle to grease it; I swaw to man, if a fly should be let on it he'd fall off an' break his legs.'

'Lize, marm, you never will talk perlite,' sed sester Sake while I tuk a peep out on the winder, and sure enuff there cum Josh up the road.

I seed him turn to our gate, and my heart went pit-a pat, for he'd been uncommon perlite to me of late.

'Sakes alive,' sed marm, 'el he aint cummin here, and our Jemima has gone to fixing her hair, and looks as red as a biled beet.—Miss Jemima Jenkins, I say, what on airth is Josh Summers a cummin her fur.'

Josh was rite in the door, and heard what she sed.

'Heow d'ye do Mrs. Jenkins,' sed he.

'Heow d'ye do, Josh,' sez marm, 'and how is all your folks to hum? Take a cheer, Josh.'

Don't care of I does,' sez Josh. 'Our folks are all kicking around, I bleve; and sick hoss of dad's in a bottle better.'

'Why on airth don't you take his hat,' ses sister Patience, giving me a push, and I started on a run; but as our door wasn't nailed down, and sum of the boards a good deal warped, I stubbed my toe and fell jest as Sake was cummin from the pantry with a bowl of applesass; I ketched at her dress and spilt the sass all over her new red calliker dress. I want's a gwine to give it up so though I was up in less than no time, and snatchin Josh's hat, I run and set it on bare. Sake was awful riled, soo she had to go and put on her indigo blue, and she vowed that she would pay me off.

Well, we got tea ready, and marm she set down rite side o' Josh. I felt awful queer, I kin tell, but I put my hands in my lap under the table and sed nothin, and Jose he dun the same. Dad he asked a blessin (he allus did on Sunday), and then he went to talkin to Josh about hiscraps.

I didn't say nothin, for my heart kept beating so, and my face burnt so, I wished I could got away, but I couldn't do it. Ef the gals hadn't kept a gigling so all the time I shou'd a felt better.

After tea Josh hitched up his cheer to mine and sez in a whisper, 'Kin I stay with you to-night?'

I bong down my head and stuck my finger in my mouth, and sez I, 'Yes.'

Bimeby dad and marm and the gals they went off to bed, and left Josh and me a settin alone.

Wal, we sot and sot, and sed nothin. Josh he whittled a stick, and I bit the corner of my apron.

Bimeby he ses, ses he, 'Jemima,' says he, where do you s'pose I got these trowsers?'

'I dunno,' ses I.

'Guess.'

'I can't ses I.

Wal, I swaped my red steer for storekeeper Bronson's black one, and got them in to bute.'

We didn't say nothin more for a long time (he kept whittlin, and I run a pin through the hem of my apron), when he sed—

'Marm she sot me speckle d hen on thirteen eggs, and how many do you suppose she hitched out?'

'I dunno,' ses I.

'Fourteen, and one was rotten.'

'One chicken rotten?' ses I.

'No I one egg'

'But how cum that to be fourteen chickens from thirteen eggs?'

'Why, she tuk two more arter she went to setting.'

We didn't say nothing again for an hour, and then he starts up all at once and ses he—

'Hang it all, Jemima, you know what I cum here fur, and why dont you say nothing?

'No, I do'

G. STETHEM & Co.

HARDWARE,

IRON AND STEEL.

WE ARE RECEIVING a large assortment of Rim and Mortise Locks and Latches, Butts, Screws, and other descriptions of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

White Lead, Paints, Colours, Varnishes Glass, &c., Pawson's Planes, Spear & Jackson's, Barnet's and other superior Edge Tools; Saws, Files and Rasps; Brick and Plastering Trowels,

CABINETMAKERS' HARDWARE,

Axles, Carriage Trimmings, Bands, Spring Steel, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Barn Door Hinges, Shoemakers' Sundries; Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Hoes and

GARDEN TOOLS,

Mats, Tow and Curled Hair; Fishing Tackle House Furnishing Hardware; Paint, Varnish and Whitewash Brushes; Electro Plated Ware, &c., &c., to which we invite attention.

GEORGE STETHEM & Co.,
Sign of the Cross Cut Saw.

N Peterboro, April 27, 1865 18-4in

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Town Lot for sale—C. A. Weller.
Reopening of the Cobourg & Peterborough Railway.
Insolvent Act of 1864—Thomas R. Rowan.
Victoria Hall—Prof. Millar
Port Hope & Peterboro' Railway.
Notice—D Sutherland.
Steamer "Ogemah"—Lewis McGregor.
Notice,—H. J. Ruttan.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

This 46th anniversary of our beloved Queen was duly respected by all classes of our citizens. No Queen or King in the annals of English history had such a hold on the affections of the entire people as Victoria exercises over the minds of even her most distant subjects. All the people delight to honor her. Added to this, Canada has no national holiday of her own; as a consequence, common consent has pitched upon the anniversary of her birth as one for the present,—therefore work was entirely suspended. The hard working Mechanic, and the confined Merchant, and Clerks all forsook the r daily avocations and joined in the festivities of the occasion. At a very early hour in the day, almost at its first tick, the boom of cannon was heard, *thundering the glad tidings to those who* were snug and cosy in Dream Land, although, no doubt, many were closely in the embrace of morpheus, to hear the peal-tone of Victoria's birthday.

Through the early part of the day the illustrious army of the Prince of *Timbuctoo yerhiscayrophilia* drew the greatest attention. During the review and marches of this grand army all the other objects of amusement were lost sight of, and certainly this new feature in our holiday amusement was deservedly highly applauded by every one.

The salute and magnanimous Prince deserves credit for the degree of perfection he has exhibited in performing their evolutions. On future occasions this noble army will perhaps no mean part in the grand campaigns on festive occasions. One thing should not have been omitted—three cheers for the Queen, Sovereign, Lord Paramount, and his noble veterans.

The Riflemen and Volunteers were also out, and certainly they are worthy the town of Peterboro, fine looking men, considerably proficient in drill, and exhibiting a soldier-like appearance. It would be invidious to make any distinctions. The three companies are a credit to their Officers.

The Races in connection with the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, came off according to announcement, on the Race course on Mr. James Chalmer's grounds just outside the corporation. At about 2 o'clock the judges ascended the stand erected for the occasion.

For the Steeple Chase the following horses were entered:—*Garry Owen*, owned by Johnston Stewart, entered by Mr. John Simpson; *Prince Edward*, entered by Mr. Smith German, of Trenton, and *Olonabee Maid*, entered by Mr. Burns. At about half-past two the word "go" was given and the horses started in splendid style, but it was evident from the start that the race was between *Garry Owen* and *Prince Edward*. the *Prince* took the lead and kept it completely round the course to the winning post, both horses completely distancing the *Maid*. Owing to an error of judgement or a gross blunder on the part of the rider of the *Prince*, who, instead of riding up to the scale and getting weighed at once, took on himself to disregard the rules, and got off his horse a considerable distance from the stand, and even neglected to come forward to be weighed. The Judges had no option but to declare *Garry Owen* the winner of the purse, $50, on the first heat, as both horses had distanced the mare, and the Prince according to the rules had been distanced on account of the conduct of the rider. This was greatly regretted by the spectators as the horses were pretty evenly matched and good sport was anticipated, *but every one considered the decision* just.

For the Flat Race, "Prince Edward," H. Morgan's horse, "Billy;" George Lipsett's Mare, "Crazy Jane;" James Moffatt's Mare, "White Stockings;" were entered, after six heats which were very closely contested, was won by "Prince Edward." During this race "Billy," and "Crazy Jane" bolted twice, each throwing its rider. The only accident of the day occurred by "Billy" running over Mr. John Simpson, while trying to prevent him bolting.

For the Scurry there were entered Morgan's "Billy," and Burn's "Otonalee Maid." which was won by "Otonalee Maid" in two straight heats.

The Sack Race and Wheelbarrow Race came off immediately after the horse races which were keenly contested, and caused considerable sport.

In the evening the Firemen added their portion to the great performance of the day. Attended by the Lindsay Brass Band, they paraded the principal streets of the Town, and also visited Ashburnham. They then proceeded to the Court House Hill when a grand display of Fireworks completed the pleasures of the day. Three cheers were then proposed, by Captain McNaughton, for the Queen, and heartily re-pended; three for the gallant volunteers; and three cheers for the Lindsay Band. The number of the Band that visited us was small owing to very short notice and other untoward causes, but their efficiency made up for any lack in numbers, and it must cause a little sense of pride in our sister town, which is many years our junior, to be able to supply Peterborough with a willing and efficient Band, as assuredly these who played for the Firemen yesterday, were.

A little incident at the heels of all had well nigh spoiled the fun of the whole day. Captain McNaughton aided by the wisdom of his men, happily prevented it. It was a little disgraceful to see the action of one or two that were there. We forbear to give names, as we are convinced the parties, are this, regret what they both said and did.

About eleven o'clock, p. m. the men sat down to a dinner prepared for them by the worthy proprietor of the *Hudman House*, when, no doubt, the acted their part as well as at any time through the day. We are sorry want of space forbids us giving a full report.

THE NOMINATION.

We felt highly pleased with the evident good spirit of those present at the nomination for Mayor.

The principals who moved and seconded both candidates expressed themselves in calm and befitting language, not a word of abuse or faultfinding, which speaks much for the good sense of our public men, at least on that day. Mr. Scott's supporters said not one word against any person; and Mr. Nicholls' friends also confined themselves entirely to the qualification of their candidate and the state of the Town Financially. Mr. Clinton went so far as to recommend that Mr. Perry be paid a half-year's salary. We might hope for a very different state of things, in our country, if public men would thus advocate what they *believed* to be right independent of party or selfish purposes. Much of the bitter, factious feeling, that now exists would soon die out, and such a friendly one be inaugurated that men would divide only on matters of conscientious conviction, even in the choosing of Mayor or Councillors. As it is, bigotry, partizanship, self-interest, enmity, and the love of gain have too much to do with the management of all our affairs. A change of system would not produce all desired. A moral change assuredly would; when will it be effected?

THE DECLARATION.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock, noon, the Town Clerk and a few individuals met at the Council Chamber. The Clerk, after reading the state of the Poll in the different Wards and summing them up, declared the majority of votes to be in favor of Mr. Scott, and consequently, declared him duly elected for the remainder of this year.

The vote stood as follows:—

	NICHOLLS.	SCOTT.
North Ward	39	57
East Ward	30	46
South Ward	12	52
Centre Ward	16	41
Total	99	196

Majority for Scott 97

Mr. Scott expressed his thanks for the confidence reposed in him. He assured the people that their choice of him had been wholly without solicitation on his part, as he never courted or desired civic honors.—But inasmuch as he had been elected by the people he would serve them to the best of his ability, and would act quite independently; yet according to law, and the advice of the Council. He further said that his coming out was not in opposition to Mr. Nicholls, whom he (Mr. Scott) always respected; but he came out at the expressed wish of the people, although contrary to his inclination. Yet he hoped to be able to give due attention to the Town affairs. He also made some *remarks in reference* to Col. Haultain's voting, although a non-resident. (This depends upon the Poll Book, not where a man lives.

Mr. Perry was also present and embraced the opportunity to contradict the report that had been raised of a secret understanding being between him and Mr. Scott, in reference to Mr. Scott acting, but he (Mr. Perry) receiving the salary, such having no foundation whatever, except in the brain of the imaginative. No such thing existed or was ever spoken of, or intended. Mr. Scott also corroborated the statements of Mr. Perry.

As Mr. Nicholls was not present, being from home, we have not the pleasure of reporting his speech.

One thing we are still convinced of, that the whole affair is without precedent, and also without legality. The clerk excuses himself on the principle of expediency, and admits there is no statute to the point, and considers the an nalous affair as having escaped the promoters of the law, counsel may have advised him to proceed as he did, did, but how often do we find Counsel advising contrary to statute. This whole affair therefore has been done on the principle of expediency or necessity, and contrary to both precedent and law. The legal advice was to "issue a warrant. Mr. Clerk however issued in Public Notice. But we are told now that a name is of no consequence upon the principle, we suppose, of the Irish servant who when sent to *beat* some fish *out* it, because his master had frequently told him, he was of no use in a work. For the time to come we may understand when the council is mentioned that it means any twelve citizens, for the Council consists of twelve citizens, our assessors can manufacture definitions when required, for their own ends.

THE BOBCAYGEON ROAD.

THE BACK COUNTRY; AND THE CROPS IN THAT SECTION.

Mr. Snow, of Ottawa, who was deputed by the Government to view the Bobcaygeon Road and direct what should be done, *did so* last week. Mr. Joseph Graham, Crown Land Agent accompanied Mr. Snow. There are $6,000 to be expended this year in repairing and changing the location of some portions of the road, as far as to Petersons line, commencing at Bobcaygeon. Mr. Graham is appointed Overseer of the work to have the instructions of the Government carried out.

Mr. Graham assures us that he never saw crops looking better anywhere; and that both Mr. Snow and he were agreeably disappointed in regard to the appearance of the country. The fall wheat especially bids fair to produce an excellent crop. He also tells us that there is a large space under wheat, considering the youthful state of the settlement. We trust that this will prove a favorable year for perfecting and saving the crops. Last year was most unfavorable, and in consequence many of the new settlers, who went in with small means, suffered greatly. A full crop this season is much needed.

OIL IN ASHBURNHAM.

Some of our *sharp ones* have perceived indications of oil in the village, and are already exerting themselves to have it tested. Efforts are being made and with appearance of success, to form a company to have a test well bored, to satisfy curiosity and if possible prove or disprove its existence, we hope they will be successful. There is more light wanted in the world, what a priviledge it would be to the flourishing village of Ashburnham to afford and spread oil light, at least. There have been so many "ile" sells of late that every report of its appearance, or indication of it, is received with caution. And so it should be. The spirit of speculation that ruins thousands, and enriches only the few, has unfortunately done much to injure our own fair country. Yet all speculativeness should not be avoided or hooted at. The very principle of speculativeness has done much to enrich the world. Who knows but that our sister village is founded on a sea of "ile." A trial will tell yea or nay.

VOCAL AND MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Prof. Millar, assisted by Madame Millar, announces his intention of favouring the public with two evening's entertainments, of song, mirth and Magic, viz: this evening and to-morrow evening, in the Victoria Hall.

COW KILLED.—On Monday last the evening train from Port Hope, ran over a cow belonging to Mr. I. J. Christie, the cow was feeding along the track in the Corporation when the accident occurred.

BURGLARY.—Some parties have had the curiosity to know the contents of some of the cellars in Ashburnham. When in, sovereignes got the Mastery, and everything moveable, that was eatable, was removed. A complete forgetfulness of the eighth commandment.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.—The services of the Sabbath School in connection with the Bible Christian Church, will take place on Sunday the 11th day of June. On Monday following a tea will be provided for the children in the chapel yard, should the weather permit.

COBOURG AND PETERBORO'.—On and after Monday next, there will be regular communication between this town and Cobourg. The Steamer *Otonabee* will run between Harwood and the Locks South of this town; the railway will continue the communication to Cobourg. Captain Sutherland of Ashburnham is general agent here. See Advertisement.

The *British Canadian*, Port Hope, says that Thos. Turner, late Deputy Registrar of East Durham has absconded. As far back as 1862, he, it appears, has been issuing bogus mortgages to parties who entrusted him with money to invest, and several have suffered in that way. Others on the strength of seeming honesty loaned him large sums and have come out minus. His liabilities of this sort amount to $20,000 or $25,000.

THE Committee of the Protestant Home beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following articles, kindly sent to them during the past week for the use of the Home:—

From W. R. Hall, 1 towel; Mr. Innes, 1 do; Mr. W. H. Robinson, 2 knives and forks; David Roger, 6 spoons; Mr. Thos. Johnston, 1 towel; Isaac Robinson, 2 towels; Mr. Coulter, 1 gal. coal oil; Mr. Kempt, 1 hand lamp; Mr. Erskine, a lot of pack-sheet; Mr. Roche, 1 Towel; Mr. Meanie, 12 rolls of room paper; Mr. Alex. Stewart, 1 tea pot; Mr. McNaughton, 1 broom; Mr. Charles Cameron, 1 Scrubbing brush; Robert Walton, a large tin pan; Mr. Robert Kingan, one table lamp; Mr. J. J. Leahy, 1 roller towel; Mr. Green, 1 roller Towel; a Friend, 3 towels.

The Side Walks.

We would call the attention of Chief Constable Arnott to the state of the side walk on Hunter Street, opposite the property lately burned. It is completely impassable for ladies, and dangerous for any one, after night. There is scarcely another piece of side-walk in town that has so much traffic on it, and we are sure there is not another piece in Town in such bad repair. As provision has been made for repairing it, we trust there will be no delay in getting it done.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

"Summer days"—a beautiful steel engraving—is the appropriate embellishment of the June number of The Lady's Friend. This engraving will remind many of

> "The days they went gaily,ma'.
> A long time ago."

It is very finely engraved. The double Fashion Plate is also excellently engraved, and the ladies no doubt will pronounce it as charming as it must be expensive. More to our masculine taste, however, we confess, is *the simple woodcut* of "Lucy," with the expressive lines beneath. Ah, these Lucys!

> "There she stands, her morning dress and me the
> Making space between her and the world,
> Shutting in her heart within its warmness,
> Like the sweets in matchless lilies buried."

Price $2.50 a year; 2 copies $4.00. To those desirous of making up clubs, specimen numbers will be sent for 15 cents. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Now is the time to send on subscriptions for 1865.

GODY'S LADIES BOOK for June is on our table. The contents of this number is equal to any previous number of the Lady's Book. The engraving and fashion plates are in good taste. The fashions in the Lady's Book bring down the modes to the very latest styles.

Embroidery Patterns; Sleeve trimmings; Flanders lace; Gentleman's Brace in Embroidery; Chemise Yoke Pattern; Initials letters for Pillow Cases; Butterfly ornaments, now so popular; A large assortment of Bonnet fashions; Capes; Caps; Boy's Dress; Scent Sachet; Crotchet Tidy and about fifty other Patterns, besides the usual amount of reading matter constitutes the contents of the June number. It is invaluable to ladies.

M. M. E. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHION.—This periodical is before us. This number contains an engraving of the late President Lincoln, and a dirge in memory of the Nation's Chief, styled "The Nation in Tears." The patterns are worth the price of the the number. The fashion plates are of the latest arrivals, no doubt, and are numerous. Ruth Dexter's Better Days; The Diamond Necklace; My Fortune and How I Found It; The Honey-moon and several useful receipts make up the chief reading matter of this number.

Jefferson Davis, with his family, arrived at Fortress Monroe, on the 18th instant, from Hilton Head, South Carolina. He came on the steamer Clyde, accompanied by Col. Pritchard, who captured him. The steamer dropped her anchor in the roads when it is supposed Jef. Davis was landed somewhere on the beach to escape the curious gaze of the people. No communication is allowed with the steamer however—significant. Fortress Monroe has been fitted up, of late, for the accommodation of State Prisoners. The Tuscarora accompanied the Clyde. Recent orders indicate the destination of the party to be Washington.

There are some negro troubles in Cuba. The Negroes are burning the abodes of their masters, and causing other troubles. The children of Ham are causing trouble everywhere; too often they suffer themselves also.

It is currently reported that Kirby Smith has formed an alliance with the Emperor of Mexico, Maximilian, promising some assistance. It is too late for such false hopes now.

Sonora, in Mexico, has been ceded to France by Maximilian. Thus France has now got her interests to be protected, which may afford food for comment for a few weeks.

Dr. Blackburn, who has been arrested on a charge of breach of our neutrality laws, and brought before the authorities at Toronto, has been admitted to bail.

An amnesty Proclamation is being prepared by President Johnson and will be issued immediately.

SMITH AND HARVEY.

The Court of Revision for the United Townships of Smith and Harvey held its sittings on the 10th instant. The Reeve in the chair.

A complaint was made by Andrew Fowler of an overcharge on his real and personal property. After some discussion Mr. Fowler consented to have his assessment confirmed.

Some alterations were made in the roll at the request of parties who have made different arrangements since the assessment was taken, after which it was moved by Mr. Dean and seconded by Mr. Galvin, that the Assessment Roll of this Municipality be now passed by the Court and then certified by the Clerk. Carried.

The members then went into council for the dispatch of Township matters and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. A communication from the Council of the Town of Peterborough was read, requesting the Council to appoint Wm. Toole and James Stephenson members of the committee on behalf of that Town in reference to the opening of the road through the Township of Harvey, in lieu of Wm. Lundy and Thomas Eastland.

A By-law was passed for the purpose.

Application was made by Matthew Waram for the amount paid by him for the repairing of the axletree of his buggy and conveying the same to Peterborough, stating that said axletree was broken in consequence of the bad state of the road in the 5th concession of Smith. Application not granted.

The Treasurer was directed to pay the following sums to the order of the Reeve to Wm. Adams an indigent person $5, to Andrew Young $2.50 and Thomas Gaffrey $2, for giving information against certain parties for selling liquors in contravention to a By-law passed under the provisions of the Temperance Act of 1864, to Constable fees $5.15, Magistrates for sitting on the said cases $3.60 and to Alex. Graham & Co. for printing, $2.50

A new Road Division was established in the Township of Harvey and James Tate appointed Overseer of the same.

The Council then adjourned till the first Monday in June next.

MONAGHAN COUNCIL.

May 13th, 1865.

The Council met at ten o'clock.

Present Messrs. Collins, Robson, Dundass and Lockie.

In the absence of the Reeve, Mr. Collins was appointed Chairman.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Communications from the Reeve stating that business matters of importance which he did not know of until yesterday, absolutely required his presence in town during the forenoon and hoped that under the circumstances he would be excused.

From Dr. Bell charging the Council with having altered his assessment on lot No 7, in the 12th Concession of North Monaghan without his knowledge or consent and demanding his name to be replaced on the Assessment Roll as notified to him by the Assessor, otherwise he would apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of Mandamus.

The Council were of opinion that it was now beyond their jurisdiction, but that a less expensive mode of effecting the object sought, would be to apply to the County Judge at the Quarter Sessions.

Councillors Collins, Dundas and Robson were appointed a Committee to wait on James Wallace, Esq., respecting the purchase of a road through his property as prayed for by Charles Brealy and thirty others as mentioned in the minutes of last meeting, and to report the same to the Council at its next meeting.

The prayer of Charles and William Spilsbury requiring the sum of $20 to be expended on the quarter line between lots 6 and 7 in the 11th Concession was not granted.

Messrs Wm. Laing and Wm Lockie were heard respecting School Section No 4. Their wishes were complied with by the Council reading a motion that the Local Superintendent would pay the Government grant for this year to the teacher engaged in their School Section.

Moved by Mr. Dundass second'd by Mr. Robson and resolved that the allowance granted to Patrick Keefe on the 4th February be discontinued from this date and that the Reeve be directed to discontinue all grants till further orders be given by motion of this Council.

A By-law substituting William Patterson Pathmaster for Beat No. 1, instead of Thomas Dunlop.

A By-law granting the statute labor of Wm S. Scott, John Fowler, William Huston and Wm. Roland to be expended on the boundary line between Cavan and Monaghan, North of Scott's under Wm. Fowle, Pathmaster for the year 1865, received two readings.

Orders were given on the Treasurer for $18, Asses ors salary; $8 32½ paid by the Reeve in charities, and $2 to each of the Auditors.

The Council adjourned to the first Monday in August at 10 o'clock, P. M.

MODERN CHRISTIANITY.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

In a late number of a Scottish periodical, I find the following quotation extracted from the proceedings of a religious body in England:—"Good incomes are designed to induce men to enter the church, with the hope that it would afford them a maintenance and eventually a competence." Unblushing effrontery!! The incomes are designed to make men enter the church, that, eventually they may enjoy a competence. What a sentiment—this from a *descendant* of the Apostles, and a follower of the Saviour. A church of Christ (what a misnomer)! which attracts its servants by the love of gain, and the hope of competence. In some countries in Europe, millions a year are expended in feeding the Clergy. Truly it may be said of some religious establishments, as Jugurtha said of ancient Rome, when returning from it, that "all things there were on *sale*."

What a contrast Mr. Editor, between ancient and modern christianity. It was not the purple and the fine linen, nor the flowing robes, nor the lawn-sleeved arm of the lordly Prelate, which converted the 3,000 on the day of Pentecost, which made Felix tremble and Agrippa almost persuaded. The pomps and vanities of this wicked world were not the motives which induced the inhabitants of the various countries through which Paul of Tarsus travelled, to desert the temples of idolatry and to take up their cross as disciples of the despised and crucified Nazarine. Scarlet and gold would not have won their homage, for they left the temple of Diana, and the interested and crafty shrine-maker. Far higher and nobler motives prompted *their services.*

Turning to this Continent, I find in a Western newspaper, an account of the *sale* of pews in a church in one of their cities. An Auctioneer? what a spectacle in a house of worship. Picture to yourself the scene here exhibited Mr. Editor. See on the countenances around the selfish passions, now strongly excited, depicting themselves.—Vanity, the love of the highest place, bids high. Those who have been rivals in business are now rivals in the house of God. O, the anxiety to catch the eye of the Auctioneer—*the exultation of the successful bidder*—the mortification, the envy, the jealousy of those less so. Is the spirit of God in such an assembly, Mr. Editor? Are these the emotions these the holy feelings to be cherished by those who desire to dwell in the house of God, and who *buy* themselves a possession there? Does such a scene as this tend directly and powerfully to the sanctification of the purchasers? What saith the infidel as he looks on such a scene? "If this be Christianity away with it?" But, hold; the result sanctifies the means; the sale has paid every dollar of the debt. Is this in accordance with the spirit of the bible, or is it not. The man with the gold ring and the fine apparel sits here, and the meanly dressed sits yonder in the gallery. An old allegory sets forth, that religion, in the days of Constantine, brought forth riches, and the daughter destroyed the mother. In fact Mr. Editor, affluence and religion are not the two most compatible things in the world, and if "competence" be held forth as an inducement to enter the "church" can it therefore appear strange that these self-styled ministers of Christ should appear to vulgar eyes ministers of Mammon.

C. S. D.

Otonabee, 2d May, 1865.

DUNKIN'S BILL IN HALTON.

The following items with regard to the working of Dunkin's Bill in Halton, are taken from the *Milton Champion*:

APPEALS.—We hear that a fund amounting to four hundred dollars has been raised by the opponents of Dunkin's Bill, to test the legality of the County By-law, on the appeal of those convicted under its provisions. Mr Cameron, of Toronto, is to defend their cases, which rests upon technical objections to the By-Law. One objection is that By-Law No. 42 contains more than the law requires, as it contained a clause repealing By-Law No. 41. Again, By-law No. 41 had not passed, By-law No. 41 would have been unrepealed, and it was illegal as it went further than the law allowed. Again, the By-Law, although published four weeks in the *Champion*, did not give a month's notice, as the four insertions only include three weeks time. Such are a few of the objections to be urged against the By-law. The case will come up for argument in chambers next Monday or Tuesday.

ANTI-DUNKIN.—On Monday evening last, a crowd of young men roamed our streets, making the town vocal with groans for Dunkin. They went to the residence of John Reed, the informer, and erected a fire, burning him in effigy, and breaking two panes of glass. Summonses have been issued for a number of the parties supposed to have been implicated.

A DUNKIN CASE IN MILTON.—The first complaint for infringement of the Temperance Act of 1864, in this town, was laid on Friday last, against Mr. John C. Roper, by John Reid, the semi-official prosecutor. The trial was held at the Town Hall on Monday, before Mayor Lyon, who adjourned the case for want of evidence, until to-morrow at 10 a.m. The witnesses for the prosecutor, five or six in number, have all been called away on important business. This is a curious coincidence, and confirms a shrewd suspicion that they have all "skedaddled."

Mr. Cobden's Successor.

Mr. Potter, a Liberal, successor to the late Richard Cobden, member for Rochdale, at the declaration, addressing his constituents, gave utterance to certain views on the American War, which we commend to the notice of our super-loyal proslavery contemporaries in this Province. He said:—

Gentlemen:—I congratulate the men of Rochdale, the people of England, and the friends of human progress all over the world, on the glorious news from the other side of the Atlantic. I congratulate the friends of popular government on the success of the Federal cause. I congratulate the working men and working women of Rochdale and this great district on the prospect ere long of plenty of cotton, unstained by the blood of the slave. The proudest aristocracy in the world have had to bow down before the offended majesty of a great people. Let this warning not be lost to the proudest aristocracy in Europe, and let them remember that the maintenance of wrong to any is as unsafe as it is unjust.—[Cheers.] Men of Rochdale, I thank you for the honor you have done me in electing me your representative. But far more I thank you that you have set your seal on the opinions of that great man who was recently taken away from amongst us.

ARREST AND CONVERSION OF DR. BLACKBURN.—The *Minerve* of yesterday supplies the following piece of information:—

"Dr. Blackburn for more than a year past a guest at the St. Lawrence Hall, and accused of forwarding from Bermuda, bales of infected goods to spread the pest in northern cities, has been arrested through a warrant issued in Toronto.

"Dr. Blackburn has become a Catholic, and was baptised, the day before yesterday at the St. Lawrence Hall.

"When he left for Toronto, and while parting from his friends, he shed tears, and said to them: "I am entirely innocent; but I have a secret presentiment that I am about to be destroyed up to the North, because I am being taken to Upper Canada."

He started by special train, and in the custody of police officers from Toronto."

It is but a few days since the Rev. Mr. Cameron, the special messenger of the raiders to Richmond, joined the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec. Dr. Blackburn has just taken the same step; and other raiders, such as Mr. Young, have gone already so far as to announce that they had abandoned their Protestant prejudices. Thus it is that Southern secession finds a harbor of refuge in the bosom of Rome.—*Montreal Witness.*

RAIN AND HAIL STORM.—The Ontario *Observer* says that yesterday, 17th inst., that Town-ship was visited by one of the most severe and destructive wind and hail storms which we have ever witnessed. In many places the fences were carried away by the freshet and many farmers are lamenting the destruction of some of their choicest and most promising fields of grain. Messrs. Vernon, McGill, Taylor, Wales, Gilroy, and Robson, are the principal sufferers heard of. On the ridges the hail storm was most severe and many of the stones were as large, as pigeons' eggs. It is deplorable to have to record such things, as it must of a consequence militate against this township to a certain extent.

THE LATE INUNDATION IN LOWER CANADA.—According to the relief committee of Quebec, the losses occasioned by the late inundations amount to $160,000. Their distribution is thus stated:

Sorel, comprising de Chenal du Moine, Ile de Grace I'le Madame, I'lle aux Ours est I'le Ronde, $85,184; Berthier $22,000; Saint Eartheleme 6,000; Riviere du Loupe $20,000; Nicolet $12,400; Saint Gregoire $26,000.

The loss of life was probably not less than fifty persons of all ages.

The Duke of Northumberland, recently deceased was one of the richest men in England. His landed property alone amounted to 160,000 acres. He was benevolent and liberal as well as wealthy. He expended over a million of dollars in building cottages and schools for those whom he employed. He built the Tyne Sailors' Home at a cost of $33,000; built life boat stations on several points of the coast of his estates; and was earnestly engaged in his latter days on an extensive scheme for the education of seamen and fishermen among his tenantry. The endowment of four schools to them was contempleted before his death.

The *Irish Times* of a recent date says: "We believe that when peace ensues between belligerents (in America) the emigration which has hitherto taken place, compared with that which will certainly ensue, will be as the leakage of a weir to the opening of the sluice. There is not a city, town or hamlet in Ireland in which a large proportion of able bodied population is not determined to emigrate the moment peace is made."

THE ONTARIO COLLEGE.—The Belleville *Intelligencer* says that steps have been taken to establish a College in connection with the Diocese of Ontario in the town of Picton. The people of Picton at a public meeting resolved to raise $8,000. It is proposed to secure the Ryland property for this purpose, which is situated near the town.

The Hamilton *Spectator* charges the brewers of Western Canada with grossly defrauding the revenue, by making false returns of the quantity of beer they brew. We have not heard upon what evidence the charge is based.

The house presented to Gen. Grant by the citizens of Philadelphia, has been throughly furnished throughout, and placed in possession of his family. The entire cost of the mansion with its furniture, is about $80,000.

There is some commotion at Key West, for fear of the ram Stonewall, which is at Havanna, taking in ammunition, and expected to go to Key West.

It is reported that General Banks is removed from command in New Orleans, and superseded by Gen. Canby. This is again contradicted.

Governor Brown of Georgia has been ordered to be arrested; he had surrendered all the State troops before the order arrived.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, is in the old Capitol Prison.

Sheridan has been sent in the direction of Texas.

The Great Trial at Washington.

The trial of the conspirators to assassinate President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, Vice-President Johnston, General Grant, Secretary Stanton and others, now going on at Washington is one of the most remarkable trials of history on account of the magnitude of the undertaking, the number of the accused and the standing of at least one of them, viz: Ex-President Davis, who is now in custody, and who will be tried for complicity in the assassination plot. It is not likely that Davis will have much mercy shown him. The part he has taken in the Rebellion, the influence he might have, if pardoned, and the dread of rivalry, may all combine to overthrow him. The following condensed account of the trial will give our readers some information on the subject. To give anything like a full report would occupy double our entire space. The greatest effort is being made to elicit the whole matter.—For a time the trial was expected to be conducted with closed doors, but the remonstrances of the Press effected the admittance of the reporters, and in consequence we are permitted to have a few extracts of the evidence.

The charge against the accused is as follows:—

"For maliciously, and traitorously, and in aid of the existing armed rebellion against the United States of America, on or before the 6th *day of March*, A. D. 18-5, and on divers other days between that day and the 15th day of April, 18-5 combining, confederating, and conspiring together with one John H. Surratt, John Wilks Booth, Jefferson Davis, George N. Sanders, Beverly Tucker, Jacob Thompson, William C. Cleary, Clement C. Clay, George Harper, George Young and others unknown, to kill and murder within the military department of Washington, and within the fortified and entrenched lines thereof, Abraham Lincoln, a the time of said combining, confederating, and conspiring President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof; Andrew Johnson then Vice-President of the United States aforesaid, and Ulysses S. Grant, Lieutenant-General of the armies of the United States, and in command of the armies of the United States; under the direction of the said Abraham Lincoln, and in pursuance of and in prosecuting said malicious, unlawful, and traitorous conspiracy aforesaid, in aid of said rebellion afterward, to wit: on the 14th day of April, 1865, within the military department of Washington aforesaid, and within the fortified and intrenched lines of said military department, together with said John Wilkes Booth and John Surratt, maliciously, unlawfully, and traitorously murdering the said Abraham Lincoln, then president of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States aforesaid, and maliciously unlawfully, and traitorously assaulting with intent to kill and murder the said William H. Seward, then Secretary of State of the United States aforesaid and lying in wait with intent maliciously, unlawfully, and traitorously to kill and murder the said Andrew Johnson, then Vice-President of the United States, and the said Ulysses S. Grant then being Lieutenant General and in command of the armies of the United States aforesaid."

The specifications detail, 1st, the assassination of President Lincoln by J. Wilkes Booth, one of the conspirators, aided by J. H. Surratt; 2nd, the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward by Payne; 3rd, the lying in wait with intent to kill Vice-President Johnson by Atzerot; 4th, the lying in wait of Michael O'Laughlin, with intent to kill General Grant; and 5th, the complicity with the whole of Samuel Arnold, Mary E. Surrat, and Dr. Mudd.

The following sketches are given by reporters of the personal appearance of the prisoners:—

Payne is a villainous looking man, tall, and of huge proportions, neck bare and like a bullock, face smoothly shaven, a shock of black hair over a low forehead, and fierce eyes with small cones, around which the white is always disagreeably visible. He leans his head straight back against the wall, and, when locked at, glares the looker out of countenance.

Harrold was just escaped boyhood, and has a small face, with a feeble, timid expression. He looks like a harmless though rather a mean fellow, easily led. He has a thin, inoffensive head, depressed in the regions of combativeness, and appears to be the tool which Booth made of him.

Atzerot is a vulgar-looking creature but not apparently ferocious, combativeness is large but in the region of firmness his head is lacking where Payne is immense. He has a protruding jaw, and moustache turned up at the end, and a short, insignificant-looking face.

O'Laughlin is charged with attending the assassination of Gen. Grant. He looks like Booth, with black hair, moustache, and imperial. His head would not naturally be selected for any brutal business, though bad habits have made their marks on his face.

Spangler has a long face and thin head, indicating a mild disposition easily controlled by others. He looks like an average carpenter of forty, as he is, and he must have been, like Harrold, John Surratt and Arnold, the mere tool of stronger and more vicious persons.

The first feeling which the visitor experiences on entering the room is one of amazement at the conspicuous meanness, coarseness, and vulgarity of the prisoners. There is not one of them, perhaps, excepting Mudd and Mrs. Surrat, who has sufficient character to enter into any such a conspiracy as this from any motive less base than money.

Mr. Surrat is permitted to sit down near the table once ruled by the court, at the side of her counsel, Severdy Johnson, and has manacles only up on her ankles. She is a stout widow of sixty, and is closely veiled all day. During the first days of her appearance she exhibited great stolidity and defiance, but to-day, for the first time, she shed tears and was quite agitated when her testimony regarding herself was being taken.

The testimony elicited by the Court during the week demonstrates beyond question that Vice-President Johnson was to have been slain by Atzerot. Mr. Johnson was in his room at the hotel on the fatal Friday morning in which he and Booth were in conversation. At 9 o'clock that night, after the President went to the theatre, a horse was at the door, but when Booth fired the cowardly shot Atzerot's courage was ended to have failed him, for he ran from his room without assaulting Johnston, leaving his pistol under the pillow and a bowie knife under the mattress, his coat upon the wall and fled on the horse. He was arrested in Charles county.

The accused are defended by counsel,—the celebrated Maryland senator Reverdy Johnson, appearing for Mrs. Surratt. Objection was, however, made to him on the ground that he had advised rebels to take as a matter of form, the oath of allegiance, that they might vote on the slavery question and defeat the views of the Government,—from which it was alleged that he ignored the obligation of an oath. After some debate, this objection was withdrawn. The evidence previously taken in these trials is what the Government wishes to keep secret for the present.

The first witness examined publicly was Detective Lee, who examined Atzerot's room in the Kirkwood House. This room, which was over that of Vice-President Johnson, had been engaged by Atzerot on the morning of the day of assassination, and was searched next day, the door having to be broken open. Under the pillow he found a loaded revolver. In the pockets of a coat he found a bank book with the inscription on the back, "Mr. J. Wilkes Booth, in account with the Bank of Ontario, $450;" also a handkerchief, marked "Mary E. Booth" three cartridges, and a pur. Under the mattresses he found a bowie-knife like that which Booth had flourished in the theatre after shooting the President.

The next witness examined was Lewis A. Weichman, a clerk in the Government department, who boarded with Mrs Surratt, and who seems to have been regarded as a member of the family. He proved the extraordinary intimacy that subsisted between the accused Mrs Surratt, her sons, J. Wilkes Booth, Dr. Mudd, Harrold, Atzerot, and Payne, several of whom had frequent meetings, conferences, and secret conversations for nearly a month previous to the assassination. He often accompanied some of the conspirators to taverns and restaurants, and drove Mrs. Surratt to Surrattsville, and frequently saw them go apart for secret conference, but was never in a position to hear what they said. Payne, who called himself Wood, had a false black moustache; and he and young Surratt were at one time playing with bowie-knives in a room in the third story; they had also revolvers and four sets of new spurs in the room. Young Surratt was a student of divinity, along with the witness, in a Roman Catholic college, where he was highly esteemed by the superior. Witness drove Mrs. Sagratt into the country on the afternoon of the 14th April, and did not return until about half-past nine o'clock, about half-an hour before the assassination. Immediately after, some one rang the bell, which was answered by Mrs. Surratt; the person then came into the parlor, and immediately went out again. Atzerot was given to drink occasionally, and Mrs. Surratt did not like him about the house. Young Surratt went to Richmond, and on his return had 9 or 11 twenty-dollar gold pieces, and other money. He said he had seen Davis and Benjamin, who told him that Richmond would not be evacuated. Surratt and witness went shortly before the assassination to the Herndon House and hired a room for Payne, then called Wood (the assassin of Seward.) A Miss Ward and Mrs. Murray shewed them in procuring a room for Payne, who was called a delicate gentleman. Witness had met Harrold at Surrat

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

The New York *Herald* of Friday has a long article upon the Fenian society in the United States, Ireland and Canada, in which it professes to give details of the strength, organization and purpose of that body. It says the main object of the Fenians is, of course, to liberate Ireland from "British yoke," to create it a republic and eventually make it one of the States of the Federal Union. It says there are over sixty-five thousand Fenians in Ireland, each bound, and well drilled to the use of arms, who are ready to "rise" at the order of their superiors. In the constitution of its article, which in its editorial column it commends to the attention of Lord Palmerston, the *Herald* says:—

"Upon the organization and objects of the Fenians in Canada and other British possessions it is not our present purpose to enter. That whatever they may be, they are no lovers or admirers of the "Red cross of St. George" is very certain. If the United states, for example, should desire to wipe the Canadas as a material guarrantee for England's making satisfaction in money for the injuries inflicted on our commerce by anglo rebel pirates, it is not immediately probable that the Fenians and the Blue Nose land would offer any decided resistance to annexation. Every blow against England is a balm to the true Irish nature. Every humbling of the "red flag" everywhere and anywhere is an act of retribution to our "immortal green." Let there be a war between the United States and England and not a dollar bounty would be required to enlist from seventy-five to one hundred thousand able-bodied and pugnacious Irishmen throughout the States in that holy war. With all veritably Milesian natures, hatred of the British government is a part of their religion. Against the foreign usurpation which crushes, depopulates and plunders their country, having long since disfranchised it, their hatred is as immortal as the mountains of their rock bound island, as deep and wild as are waves that lash the volcanic crags of Donegal and Antrim. How true friendship a red flag or a red coat, and you show him his native enemy and the symbol of that bloody rule which has either driven his race into unpitied exile or kept them slaves at home. There are massacres of six hundred years to be avenged; confiscation of James, Elizabeth and Cromwell to be reversed; a tyrant church, hostile and foreign to the people, though fattening on their substance, to be blotted out; rights of the honest laboring tenant against the libidinous and cruel foreign landlord to be established; massacres by starvation in recent years to be avenged; penal codes and treason-felony bills, and hundreds—yes, literally hundreds—of forse coercion acts to be erased from the books of Ireland's renovated courts. There are tombs to be built to the martyred dead, and many graves to be filled on both sides before this can be done. Of a truth our fellow citizens of Milesian birth or blood are not loyal in any sense that could give delight to the ex-Crown Solicitor Whiting, or any of his breed. They did not turn out in honor of that serenest youth, Baron Renfrew *alias* Prince of Wales; nor are we at all clear that they sing or recite with any cordial gust of unanimity, 'Cropping He down,' 'The Boyne water,' 'The Maiden City,' the health of our great and good King William,' on the approximate anniversaries of these 'Orange and Purple' pleans. They are indeed a stiff necked generation, and the sooner President Andrew Johnson goes to work and crushes them out, and kills them off, and utterly exterminates them, the better and happier it will be for our dear trans-Atlantic cousins, who equipped rebel corsairs against our commerce and armed rebel armies against our liberty, and also for those sweet pleasant neighbors—the Canadians—who have refused to surrender the St. Athan's cut-throats and burglars, and who have made their whole frontier for the past four years a Northern base of operations for our Southern foes. By all means let President Johnson take steps to crush out the sedition at once; and let all loyal British loving Americans take part with him in doing it in a hurry."

A Mysterious Murder in California.

The California papers are largely occupied with the details of an extraordinary murder which was committed in the vicinity of San Francisco some time since and which has only lately come to light.

It appears that a person living in the suburbs, while returning home by moon-light, noticed a place where the ground had been freshly turned up, as if dogs had been disturbing the earth in search of something underneath. An examination disclosed the body of a well dressed young man, whose skull had been broken, and whose face was bruised by blows and disfigured by the composition to an extent that made immediate recognition impossible.

Dr. Henry, a loyal physician, however, successfully resorted to the experiment, which was applied to in a similar case in London, a few years ago by the distinguished Dr. Richardson. The body was stripped and placed in a water-tight shell, water was then let in, with a pound of hydrochloric acid, and twenty pounds of common acid was added. After an immersion of three hours, the corpse was then taken out and sponged off with clean water. A bucket of water previously charged with chlorine gas, was next thrown over his head and face, after which a flow of pure chlorine gas was passed over the face, and the features became so bleached as to be recognizable as those of one Charles T. Hill. Deceased is described as a peculiarly fine looking man, a native of New York, and a graduate of Amherst College.

Two or three years since he killed an Italian in a saloon in New York, but under the extenuating circumstances that he was admitted to bail for the sum of $10,000. His mother being a lady of considerable means, paid the bond, and Hill entered the army of the Potomac, in which he served as butler or quartermaster for a while and then went to St. Louis. Here says an account before us, "he cut red the store of his uncle an extensive hide and tallow merchant as a clerk. Some months after he went into the restaurant business but sold out after a brief experience and went to California. His vanity in dress and his habit of sporting paste jewels, which were believed to be brilliants of considerable value, tempted one Thomas Byrnes to murder him. The latter accomplished the deed by pursuading his victim to take a buggy ride to the suburbs of San Francisco. Byrnes was suspected and arrested from the circumstance of his offering paste jewels and demanding a large price for them."

THE EARLY LAND REFORMERS OF THE UNITED STATES have presented an address to President Johnson, in which the claim him as one of the best friends of the free homestead movement. They say that when the principle of distributing the public lands of the country, not by sale to capitalists and speculators, but by an inalienable gift to every citizen who chose to claim and occupy a farm, was ridiculed, even at the North be (Mr Johnson) though a Southern man and a Slaveholder, and though probably satisfied that land reform must overthrow slavery and break up the oligarchical power of the South, yet brought in the first bill, to effect that measure. They add:—

"Now that the principle of our bill has gone into the history of American legislation, and the lands of the people have been opened to the occupancy of the landless under the liberal legislation of the Homestead Law, it must be most consoling to all the survivors of the old phalanx of Land Reformers, to which we are proud to have belonged, that so able and trustworthy an exponent and promoter of their principles as your Excellency is found at the Nation's head, to "see that the laws are faithfully executed" in this as in all other respects.

"The Land Reform movement has not only rewarded its friends with success, but it has found its best justification in the beneficent workings of the Homestead law, whereby thousands of the children of the Republic, whether by birthright or adoption, who would, without its benefactions, have remained among the landless poor, are now happy and prosperous tillers of the soil and influential citizens."

The Prince Albert *Observer* regrets to learn that the grub, which destroyed so much wheat three years ago, has made its appearance in the 11th concession of Reach township. They are found on the high land, and the ground appears to be literally alive with them. The *Observer* thinks that to roll the grain at night is a sure remedy.

The Bowmanville "Statesman" states that the store of Mr. Aaron Buckler, watchmaker and jeweller, of that town, was entered on the night of the 12th inst., and property to the amount of $300 stolen therefrom. No clue has been found to the burglar.

Married.

In the Township of Smith, on the 17th day of May, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Edward Roberts, Mr. Francis Bell, to Mary, daughter of John Galvin, Esq., all of Smith.

At Peterborough on Monday 22nd May, by the Rev. James Brock, at the residence of the bride, Mr. J. A. Jamieson of Quebec, C. E., to Miss Catherine, youngest daughter of the late David Taylor, Esq., of Ashburnham.

At Otonabee, on the 27th April, wife of Mr Alex. Kidd, of Dummer, to Miss Ellen, second daughter of John Blezard, Esq., of Otonabee.

THE ERIE CANAL.—This Canal is 363 miles in length, and the Tolls collected upon it for 1861 amounted to over three million dollars, which is nearly double the amount collected in any previous year; and while our neighbors have no much reason to be pleased at this result, it is gratifying to know that the sales of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," for the cure of coughs, colds, sprains, bruises, rheumatism, frostbites, chilblains, &c., is increasing much faster. Sold by all Medicine dealers at 25 cents per bottle.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-4in

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To ensure the genuine, ask this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisement in another column

Peterboro, Feb 24, 1865. 7-8in

New Advertisements.

VICTORIA HALL

Thursday and Friday, May 25 and 26.

First appearance in Peterboro' of Madame

MILLAR!

The Eminent Vocalist,

After an absence of four years in Europe, where she had the honor of appearing before the most select audiences, and pronounced by the public and the Press of England, Ireland and Scotland, one of the FIRST LIVING BALLAD SINGERS.

PROF. MILLAR,

The World-renowned Magician,

PYTHONIST and TRAVELLER,

Begs to announce his Grand and Unique Entertainment entitled

SONG! MIRTH! AND MAGIC!

In conjunction with Madame Millar and Prof. Millar's astonishing

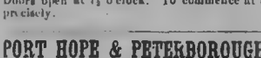
LEARNED CANARY BIRD,

MONS. BLONDIN.

The performance of this beautiful and highly-trained Canary Bird baffles all description, and must be seen to be appreciated.

☞Admission 25 cents. Children half price. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. To commence at 8 precisely.

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH



RAILWAY.

ON and after the 22nd of May, the Peterboro' Trains will run as follows:—

MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at ..... 9.55 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at ..... 12.15 p.m
Leave Peterboro at ..... 3.30 p.m
Arrive at Port Hope ..... 5.55 p.m

MIXED

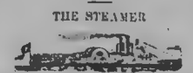
Leave Peterboro' at ..... 6 10 a. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 8.35 a. m.
Leave Port Hope at ..... 3.00 p. m.
Arrive at Peterboro ..... 5.30 p. m

9 R. KIMBALL, *Superintendent.* JOHN FOWLER, *Managing Director.*

Peterboro May 1865. 21

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH"

Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a.m., on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

FOR LINDSAY.

Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.

The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a.m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to

LEWIS McGREGOR,
North American Hotel, Peterboro'.

May 23, 1865. 21

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Law Office of Smith C. B. Dean, in the Village of Millbrook in the Township of Cavan in the County of Durham, on Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D., 1865, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

Dated at the Township of Cavan, in the County of Durham, this 23rd day of May, A. D., 1865

(21-3in THOMAS R. ROWAN, M. D.

NOTICE.

Cobourg and Peterboro Railway,

ON and after Monday, 29th inst, the undersigned will be prepared to receive and forward by the Steamer Otonabee and the above mentioned Railway, all kinds of freight that may be offered, and on liberal terms.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, May 23, 1865. 21-3in

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Province for an Act to provide for the re-opening of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway, and for an extension of the same.

H. JONES BOTTAH,
Cobourg, Canada, May 22nd, 1865.

Important to Farmers!

WOOL!

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED!

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH will be paid for any quantity of good Clean Wool, at HARVEY'S Woolen Mill, Peterboro'.

Particular attention will be paid to Carding, Fulling, and Dressing; also in the manufacturing of Tweeds, Fulled Cloths, Settinetts, All-wool and Cotton Flannels, Blankets, &c.

Having increased my Machinery, and put in a Steam Engine, all work will be done on the shortest notice, without any delay, on reasonable terms, and warranted satisfactory. I will keep constantly on hand a variety of Woolen Goods to exchange for Wool.

☞Remember the Old Stand, Harvey's Woollen Mill, Peterborough.

D. BROOK, Proprietor.

Peterboro, May 17, 1865. 20-8in.

ROOM PAPERS!

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has received, and is now opening out, at the

TELEGRAPH BOOK STORE,

A large and varied stock of Room Papers, of the Best Qualities and Newest Designs, which he offers at from FIVE CENTS to TWO DOLLARS PER ROLL.—Parties building or refitting houses will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock.

GEO. A. COX,

May 4th, 1865. (18-4in) Opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

TOWN LOT No. 1, West of George and South of Charlotte Streets, containing half an acre of ground. There are two Frame Houses on the Lot with other outbuildings: Also a good well of water.

TERMS:—One fourth down, and the balance in three annual instalments, with interest at six per cent.

Apply to

C. A. WELLER, Esq.

Peterboro', May 20th, 1865. 20-6in

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old heavy form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson, L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek, S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld, Wm Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt, A. Barili
Francis H. Brown, M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry. Charles Fradel

Mr. SEGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal versimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. P. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument thus has not been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In the County
County of Peterborough, } Court of the County of Peterborough. In the matter of Charles Perry, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed, in the Office of this Court, a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and that on Saturday the fifteenth day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, under the said Act.

CHARLES PERRY.

Dated at Peterborough, this ninth day of May, A. D. 1865. 10

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 15 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 19

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE and premises on the Little Lake, Ashburnham, lately occupied by Henry Calcutt, Esquire.

Apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON

Peterborough, 21st April, 1865. 17-3in

WANTED.

A MATRON for the HOME OF THE HOMELESS, about to be established in Peterboro. Applications with testimonials of character and qualifications to be sent to the Secretary,

Mrs. F. W. HAULTAIN.

Peterboro, April 9th, 1865. 15

WHEAT.

FARMERS having Spring Wheat to dispose of, will find it to their advantage to

Go to BLYTHE MILLS,

Or No. 4 MARKET BLOCK, before selling elsewhere, as it is a well know fact, that the undersigned always pays the best prices.

JOHN CARNEGIE Junr.

Peterboro', May 3rd, 1865. 20-3in

VERY CHEAP COTTONS AT THE MONTREAL HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of GREY AND WHITE COTTONS, purchased in England after the Fall of Richmond was declared, and consequently at much reduced prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

A LOT of first rate Stripe Shirtings from 10½d per yard, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

A LOT of Tickings, very heavy, at is 1½d per per yard. Just opening out at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

BLUE and Brown Derrys, Grass Cloths, Towellings, Checks, very cheap at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

A SPLENDID assortment of Prints—the cheapest to be had in Town—at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

DRESS Goods, a very pretty lot at 7½d per yard. Muslins, Barages, Chailies, Delaines, Balsarines, &c., &c., good and very cheap, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SHAWLS,—An elegant assortment exceedingly low, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SUMMER Mantles from 4s upwards, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SUMMER Cleakings of all kinds from 2s 9d, per yard, double width, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES and Children's Hats and Bonnets—newest styles—at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES Trimmed Hats, very pretty, from 2s 9d, upwards at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

PARASOLS in every style, at a very low figure, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

A COUPLE cases Hoop Skirts from 1s per set—at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SUMMER Skirtings in Fancy Stripes—low—at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

CLOTHS of every description from 1s 3d per yard—at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

FANCY Goods of every description at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

MILLINERY.

THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS, under the management of Miss LINDSAY, are now open. The display of Goods this season is uncommonly rich and varied.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, May 10, 1865. 19-3in

PETERBOROUGH CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 20 Cases of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Cobourgs and Bareges for Dresses, at very low prices, to suit these hard times.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE.

300 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 25s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 12s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 12s to 50s.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s.
50 Doz. Flannel and Cotton Shirts.
Hats and Caps.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

Peterborough, May, 1865. 19-5in

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY!

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Have now received their supply of

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the public. In addition to their former business they have opened a

MILLINERY & MANTLE SALOON,

In which will be found

A select assortment of PARIS AND LONDON BONNETS, the latest styles in MANTLES AND JACKETS, and a large stock of STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, STRAW AND JET ORNAMENTS, &c. &c.

This Department is under the management of a FIRST CLASS MILLINER, of taste and experience, and Ladies may depend upon having everything connected with it made up in the NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

W. G. T. & Co. respectfully invite inspection of these goods, which will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞Ladies furnishing their own material can have any article of Millinery made up at reasonable rates.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.,

April 26, 1865. (17) George Street, Peterborough.

SPRING GOODS!

We have just received, and are now selling at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, the newest styles of

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Parasols and Dress Goods,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We would call particular attention to our Stock of

Cloths, Casimers, Doeskins, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Federatian Cloths, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

As we have secured the services of an Experienced Cutter—Customers can have clothing made to order, in the newest style, at the shortest notice, at the lowest possible price, and warranted to fit.

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, April 25, 1865. 17-3in.

SPRING GOODS!

The subscriber is now receiving a rich Stock of Spring and Summer

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

Which he will offer at very moderate prices, and to which he respectfully invites attention.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, April 11, 1865. 15

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of R. PATTERSON, & Co., as Boot and Shoe Merchants in the Town of Peterborough has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities of the late firm and all debts due to the same will be settled by Mr. Patterson, who continues the business on his own account.

(Signed,) ROBERT NICHOLLS,
WM. HALL,
ROBT. PATTERSON.

Dated at Peterborough, this first day of April, 1865.

N. B.—With reference to the above, Mr. P. would respectfully request all parties who have over due accounts to call and settle them before the first day of June next or they will be placed in suit for collection, as the terms of the dissolution necessitate such to be the case.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER would take this opportunity to tender his sincere thanks to the numerous friends and customers of the late firm for the very liberal support bestowed on them for the past four years, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same in his own behalf. He would also beg state that his stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

is now complete in all its branches and carefully selected from the best markets, which will be sold from 20 to 25 per cent cheaper than heretofore. The Stock comprises

Mens Boots, Gaiters and Shoes in Great Variety.

Brogans and Plough Boots very Cheap.

BOYS BOOTS,
BROGANS,
GAITERS,
BALMORALS, &c.

Ladies' Wear,

From Strong Batt to Fine Satin

In styles too numerous to mention.

MISS'S & CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

is particularly full, in endless variety.

R. PATTERSON.

NICHOLLS & HALL'S OLD STAND, N. E. CORNER MARKET SQUARE.

Peterborough, May 8, 1865. 19

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on by Hopkins & Donnelly, as Saddlers and Harness makers, in the Town of Peterboro', in the Village of Lakefield, and in the Village of Norwood is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and by the late firm will be settled by Mr. Donnelly, who continues the business on his own account.

Dated at Peterborough, this Twenty-seventh day of April, 1865.

(Signed) DANIEL HOPKINS,
THOMAS DONNELLY.

N. B.—In consequence of the above dissolution of Co-Partnership, and the necessity of at once settling up the affairs of the late firm, it is absolutely required that all notes and accounts be settled without delay.

19 T. DONNELLY.

CARD PICTURES

Two for a Dollar!

FRAMING CHEAP

Likenesses of deceased persons enlarged from Ambrotypes and colored in oil.

Ambrotypes from 50 Cents,

AT THE

Photographic and Fine Art Gallery,

HUNTER STREET.

R. D. EWING.

Peterboro, March 1, 1865. 9

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid purchasing or having anything to do with three notes of hand made in my favor by one Wm. Jarvis, each bearing date 24th September, 1864, and payable respectively—1st, $30, payable in 12 months after date; 2nd, $20, payable 2 years after date; the 3d, $10, payable 2½ years after date. Said notes having passed into the possession of Andrew Bell, Gull River, as collateral security, and he now refuses to account in any way for the same.

ZACHARIA COLE.

Minden, April 4, 1865. 15

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Common Law Partnership of Messrs. FAIRBAIRN & DUMBLE was this day dissolved.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN.
D. W. DUMBLE.

March 30, 1865.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W.

Notice to Farmers.

ANY Farmer wishing to grow FLAX can be supplied with any quantity of Seed by applying to the undersigned, who will be prepared to furnish the seed at cost price, and will buy the produce at prices ranging from 12 to 16 dollars per ton. By the growth of Flax, Farmers can realise from forty to fifty dollars per acre, which will pay far better than Wheat. Farmers wanting seed will hand in their names as soon as possible, at my office.

HENRY CALCUTT,
Brewer.

Ashburnham, April 1, 1865. 15-tf

Ale! Ale!

MOLSON'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels.
do Mild Ale do do

DAWES

Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.

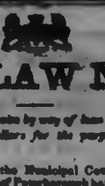
ALDWELL'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 30 gallon barrels, also in bottles.

All for sale cheap at

McNAUGHTON'S,
George Street.

Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19



BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of six thousand dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $6000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County.

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $6000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $[illegible] to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality, according to the last Assessment for the same, is $[illegible] irrespective of any future increase of the same, which said sum of $[illegible] is the amount upon which the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment roll of the said Municipality, being for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-[illegible] was $[illegible].

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for payment of the said sum of $6000 and interest, as aforesaid, it will require an equal annual special rate of thirty-one sixtieths of a mill in the dollar on the amount of the said assessment, which said rate is sufficient for the purposes aforesaid.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any persons or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same, upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $6000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each; and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 10 years at the farthest from the time hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of thirty-one sixtieths of a mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the rateable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 24th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at its Council Chamber in the Court House, in the said County, on Thursday, the 22nd day of June, 1865, at the hour of 10 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed)
WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk.

Peterborough, February 17th, 1865. 8-18in

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of LAKEFIELD and vicinity, that he has removed his

Grocery Store IN LAKEFIELD,

To Hosborne's old stand, where will be found a

Good assortment of Groceries,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Or Farm Produce.

ROBT. GRAHAM.

Lakefield, March 1st, 1865. 49-3

NOTICE.

FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, the lumber business now carried on in the name of JOHN C. HUGHSON, will be conducted, in Peterborough under the firm of

A. H. CAMPBELL & Co.,

and in Albany, N. Y., under that of John C. Hughson & Co., to whom consignments of Lumber, &c., for sale in the American markets, can be made on such terms as may be agreed upon.

All persons indebted to John C. Hughson are requested to settle their accounts without delay, and thus prevent the necessity of resort to legal proceedings.

Office, McDonald Street, rear of Methodist Church.

Peterborough, 25th April, 1865. 17-5in

One Hundred Dollars REWARD.

WHEREAS, on the night of the seventh day of December last, the property of Robert Morrison, Esquire, of the Township of Dummer, was wantonly and maliciously damaged and destroyed by some person or persons unknown, the above reward is hereby offered by the Corporation of the County of Peterboro, for such information as shall lead to the conviction of the guilty parties.

By order, R. D. ROGERS,
Warden.

Peterborough, Jan. 30, 1865.

$50 REWARD.

MR. MORRISON has added $50 to the above reward, which will make the whole $150.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to notify his customers and the public generally that he has REMOVED to the store formerly occupied by Alex. McNeil, one door north of A. Stewart's Store Depot where he will keep on hand a good stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Crockery, Wines and Liquors, Flour and Provisions.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

L. GLOVER

N. B.—The subscriber would also remind those indebted to him by Note or Book Account that to save costs they had better make immediate payment. L. G.

Peterboro, April 10, 1865. 16

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, } In the County
County of Peterborough, } Court of the County of Peterborough. In the matter of William Armstrong, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed, in the office of this Court, a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on Wednesday, the seventh day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, under the said Act.

W. ARMSTRONG.

Dated at Peterborough this 28th day of March, A. D., 1865. 13-5

Variéties.

A DIFFICULT CASE.—A correspondent of the Dawson is involved in domestic perplexities. He writes:

I got acquainted with a young widow, who lived with her step-daughter in the same house. I married the widow; my father fell, shortly after it, in love with the step-daughter of my wife and married her. My wife became the mother-in-law and also the daughter-in-law of my own father; my wife's step-daughter is my step-mother, and I am the step father of my mother-in-law. My step-mother, who is the step-daughter of my wife, has a boy; he is naturally my step-brother, because, he is the son of my father and of my step-mother; but because he is the son of my wife's step-daughter so is my wife the grand-mother of the little boy, and I am the grandfather of my step-brother. My wife has also a boy; my step-mother is consequently the step-sister of my boy, and is also his grandmother, because he is the child of her stepson; and my father is the brother-in-law of my son, because he has got his step-sister for a wife. I am the brother of my own son, who is the son of my step-mother; I am the brother-in-law of my mother, my wife is the aunt of her own son, my son is the grandson of my father, and I am my own grandfather.—*Harper's Magazine.*

BLARNEY.—"A bright mornin' to your fair face Mistress Murphy." "Well, a good mornin' John." "Mistress Murphy whenever I see a real shiny Irish mornin' like this, it puts me in mind of the ould county, and of the time I lived with your father, rest his soul, a docenter man never drew breath, and sorra a crather never passed your door without a bit or a sup."—"Truth an John." "Mistress Murphy," pulling a flask out of his pocket, "would you trust me for a half pint until I go down to the wharf, and stay the——fly away with the roof of my jacket but I'll pay you before the sun goes to bed."

"Burn the dhrap, John till ye pay for it—I'll print ye got yesterday." "Mistress Murphy," sympathically "I know your mother, and she was an ould hod carrier, and your father was a dirty washerwoman, and I used him hauled with six roarin' big bulls to the gallos, you old thief of the would." John sloped double quick time, as the pewter mug rattled wratifully across the pavement.

THE TELEGRAPH SPEAKING SCOTCH.—The *Guelph Herald* says:—The Fergus *Constitution*, of Friday, in giving the details of the celebration of St. Andrew's Day, in the capital of the North Riding, on the previous Wednesday, states the fact of telegrams having been exchanged by the sister Societies of Guelph and Fergus, making enquiry after the health of the "Sons" in their respective localities; the message being expressed in tolerable Doric. A neighbour reading the account to an old Scotchwoman, gave the telegram, as printed, in Scottish vernacular, at which the old lady, holding up her hands, in astonishment, exclaimed; Preserve's, sirs, can the telegraph speak Scotch? I never kent that before! It maun be unco smart!"

☞ How do you do? That's English and American. The top of the mornin'to ye! Shat's Irish. This is a braw day Sanny? That's Scotch. How do you carry yourself? That's French.—How do you stand? That's German.—How do you fare? That's Dutch. How can you? That's Swedish. How do you prospire? That's Egyptian. How is your stomach? Have you eaten your rice? That's Chinese. How do you have yourself? That's Polish. How do you live on? That's Russian. May thy shadow never grow less. That's Persian.

At a station on the overland route the keeper got rather short of provisions—in fact he had nothing left but a bottle of mustard and some bacon. As the stage stopped there one day to change horses the passengers seated themselves at the table, and the host said: "Shall I help you to a piece of bacon?" "No thank you, I never eat bacon," said one traveller, "Well then," help yourself to the mustard, said the station keeper.

A Down Easter advertises for a wife after the following fashion; "Any gal what's got a cow, a good feather bed with comfortable fixins, $500 in hard pewter—one that's had the measles, and understands 'em in children—can find a customer for life by writing a small billy-doo, addressed to Q. Z. and stickin it in a crack in Uncle Ebenezer's barn, backside, jinin the hog pen."

Dr. Franklin, when in England, used pleasantly to repeat an observation of his negro servant, when the Doctor was making the tour of Derbyshire, Lancashire, &c. Every thing, mauss, work in this country, water work, fire work, wind work smoke work, dog work, bullock work, man work; everything work here but the hog; he eat, he drink, he sleep, he do nothing all day—he walk about like a Gentleman.

An old deacon in Yankeedom was standing beside a frog-pond, and saw a garter snake attack an enormous bull-frog. The snake seized one of the bull-frog's hind legs; and the frog, to be on a par with his assailant, caught him by the tail; when both commenced swallowing each other, and continued this operation until nothing was left of them.

In Salem, Massachusetts, after a heavy snowfall, a man was discovered pushing a cake into a large "winter head" of snow. On being asked why he amused himself in—"Amuse!" said he with a voice which betrayed the deepest anxiety of mind, "fine amusement! I have lost my shop—it used to stand somewhere near this spot."

At an evening party a very elderly lady was dancing with a young partner. A stranger approached Jerrold, who was looking on, and said: "Pray, sir, can you tell me who is the young gentleman dancing with that very elderly lady?" "One of the Humane Society, I should think," replied Jerrold.

The old adage that "you should not count you chickens before they are hatched," has thus been rendered by a professor of etiquette:—The producer of poultry should postpone the census of their juvenile fowl, till the period of incubation is fully accomplished.

On his return from India, Brown was asked how he liked tiger-hunting. "It is very good sport as long as you hunt the tiger," he replied; "but if hard pressed, he sometimes takes it into his head to hurt you then it has its drawbacks."

"Mamma says it is not polite to ask for cake," said a little boy. "No," was the reply; "it does not look well in little boys to do so." "But," said the urchin, "she didn't say I must not eat a piece if you gave it to me."

"I suppose," said a quack, while feeling the pulse of a patient, "that you think me a humbug?" "Sir," replied the sick man, "I perceive you can discover a man's thoughts by his pulse."

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S
Furniture Ware Rooms
HAVE BEEN REMOVED
TO RYAN'S BLOCK,
Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,
In all its branches attended to with punctuality. COFFINS kept constantly on hand.
Peterborough, Nov. 20th, 1864. 46

STOVES
AND
TIN-WARE.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS.
A. STEWART
Is now prepared to supply all kinds of
COOKING, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

He keeps constantly on hand the following first class Stoves:—

St. LAWRENCE, square and extended tops.
CANADA, do. do.
QUEEN CITY, do. do.
IRON DUKE, do. do.
PROTECTIONIST.
MAPLE LEAF, &c., &c.

PARLOR STOVES
Too numerous to mention.

☞ Let all cash buyers call and examine his stock and prices, as he is determined to be undersold by none.

A. STEWART.

N. B.—Eave Troughs, Cistern Pumps, Beer Pumps, Bell-hanging, Lumbermen's Furnishings, and Jobbing of every description. A. S.

Peterborough, Nov. 16, 1864. 46

A Word to Young Men.

To a man who would prefer one dollar to two, it would by common consent be voted a lunatic and void of good sense. Yet there are hundreds of young men working for a salary of Two Hundred Dollars, and even less, when they might by devoting a few months to obtaining a Business Education, at a small expense, fit themselves for situations where their services would command twice or thrice that amount. The place where such an education can be obtained at a Cheaper rate than anywhere else in this Province, is

THE LONDON
Commercial College
THE SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION
PURSUED IN
The Actual Business Department
OF THIS COLLEGE

Is practised nowhere else, and by it the student can obtain a throughly *Practical Knowledge* of every kind of business transactions in one-half the time required by any other means. The Proprietor has determined to extend the *special advantages* enjoyed by those entering before the 1st of April, to those who enter *during* that month also. Therefore all persons *PURCHASING SCHOLARSHIPS before the FIRST of MAY*, will be presented with a Complete set of TEXT and BLANK BOOKS for the ENTIRE COMMERCIAL COURSE, (Cash Price, Seven Dollars) or for $3 additional, a full supply of Books and Stationery. Full instruction in Phonography, Drawing, Painting and Telegraphing is given at a very low rate.

Good Board can be obtained for Two Dollars per week.

Full instruction is given when desired, (without extra charge) in all the branches required to obtain a First Class Certificate for teaching Common School.

Life Scholarship for Gents....$30 in advance
do do. Ladies....$20 do

☞ To any one sending us post paid, the address of ten persons who would like to receive our circular, we will forward full instructions in one of the most *Pleasing and Useful Arts* of the present age; one which will be a constant source of enjoyment and profit.
For circular or other information address

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College.
LONDON C. W.

SEWING MACHINES!
FINKLE & LYON'S
NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED
Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements* in *the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the look stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 588, Broadway, New York.
March 16, 1865. 11-3m

FOR SALE,
FLOUR IN BARRELS,
ALLANDALE MILLS,
Also,—OATMEAL IN BARRELS.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro', June 8th, 1864. 23

PAINTING & GRAINING
DONE BY
W. N. KENNEDY,
HUNTER STREET.

Great Bargains.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
Cash paid for Grain
by A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $375.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.
Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
501 BROADWAY, N.Y.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES,
AND
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!
We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, runs, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.
Our Catalogue now embraces over Five Thousand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits of eminent Americans, &c., viz.:

100 Major-Generals,	550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals,	130 Divines,
275 Colonels,	125 Authors,
100 Lieut-Colonels,	40 Artists,
250 Other Officers,	125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers,	50 Prom. Women,

130 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
2,500 Copies of works of Art,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.
The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 46

Wm. N. KENNEDY
HAS
6000 SHEETS CHEAP ROOM PAPER
ON HAND.

MELODEON
AND
COTTAGE ORGAN EMPORIUM,
PETERBORO, C.W.

Estey's Perfect Melodeon
AND
COTTAGE ORGAN.
ESTABLISHED 1864.
FORMERLY ESTEY & GREEN.

The only Manufactory in this Country of the Perfect Melodeon and Cottage Organ with Patent Base Damper, Patent Harmonic Attachment, and Patent Manual Sub-Base.

These inimitable instruments have won their way to public confidence purely on their merits, and not by force of extensive advertising and purchased recommendations. With our increased facilities for manufacture, we are still unable to meet the extraordinary demand made upon us; but we hope soon to be able to fill all orders promptly.

Some of the points of superiority claimed for our instruments, are these:—

1st.—Smooth, steady and pipe-like quality of tone.

2nd.—Great delicacy of touch and promptness of action; producing, when desired, a low, sweet, lute-like tone, unequalled by any other instrument of the class.

3d.—The Patent Base Damper, which enables the performer to swell the treble without increasing the volume of the base; or, by drawing the Stop, to swell the notes by the action of the foot.

4th.—The Patent Harmonic Attachment. An ingenious octave coupler, which doubles the power of the instrument without increasing its size or the number of reeds.

5th.—The Patent Manual Sub-Base, which are played with the ordinary keys and controlled by a stop. This new and valuable invention requires no extra room and serves as a substitute for the Pedal Base, and can be used by an ordinary performer.

6th.—The Knee-Stop, in the Cottage Organ, which swells or diminishes the tone by a slight movement of the left knee, without interfering with the action of the feet,—having this advantage over the Automatic Swell that the volume of tone may be readily increased without extraordinary effort, and diminished without waiting for the change in the actions of the bellows.

Our recently constructed Cottage Organ, without the attachments, is unsurpassed by any Reed Organ or Harmonium of the size: but, with the Harmonic Attachment and Manual subbase, it is pronounced by competent judges to be far superior to any other instrument of the class in the world. Its power, sweetness, and variety of tone, simplicity of construction and ease of management, recommend it to every one as being all that is claimed for it, both for the parlor and the church.

The Harmonic Organ, for Churches and Public Halls, has a fine, powerful Pedal Base, with independent reeds: and, with the Harmonic Attachment, is believed to be the most powerful Reed Organ made, being nearly equal to a pipe organ of three times its cost.

All our Instruments are made in the most thorough manner, and warranted in every respect

JOS. R. WALTON,
Agent.
Peterborough, Jan. 1865. 4

Rev. A. C. Rose, of Troy, N.Y. says:—These give the value of *five Melodeons in one.* The ease of touch and promptness of action are unrivalled. It can be played with all the sweetness of the lute or Æolian harp, and changed in an instant to its full power, nearly equal to a twelve stop organ.

All orders addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Peterboro.
Jan 7th, 1865.

TESTIMONIALS.

JAMES BROWN, Esq., M. D.

Peterboro, October 20th, 1864.

I am happy to inform you that after the most persevering and testing trial for some weeks of the Cottage and Parlor Organ, we like it better every day. It is remarkable for variety of tone and power, and several of the best judges here say it is unequalled by any instrument of the kind (with double reed) they have ever heard. You can so control and command all its parts, as to passe easily and rapidly from the softest tones of the Harp, Lute or Piano, to the rich full swell of a large Organ. It is easily played by child or adult, and is already a very great favorite with us. Its compact structure, ingenious combination of power with the new and beautiful Harmonic attachment and Manual Sub-base are greatly admired and are highly creditable to the maker, Estey, of Vermont. I think it is peculiarly adapted for Church Music.

EDW. F. CROWLE, A. M. &c.

Sheridan Villa Seminary, Peterboro, Dec. 1864.

We are delighted with the Cottage Organ with Harmonic attachment and Manual Subbass. We prefer it to any instrument of the kind we have ever seen; its tone, sweet and harmonious in the parlor, possesses sufficient power for a church.

REV. J. C. SLATER.

Wesleyan Parsonage, Millbrook, Jan. 1865.

I have much pleasure in testifying my entire satisfaction of the Cabinet Organ, purchased from you, as an instrument possessing superior qualities in sweetness, variety and strength, to anything of the kind I have ever seen. Two experienced musicians who have examined it, concur with me in recommending it as a perfect instrument adapted to Church or Parlor.

GEO. A. NORRIS, M. D., Recording Steward of the Wesleyan Church, Omemee.

Omemee, July, 1864.

In reply to your inquiries as to the Harmonic Organ, purchased from you for our church, we have to express our highest satisfaction; in purity and sweetness of tone as well as volume of sound, it is all that can be reasonably expected.

Peterborough, Dec. 20th, 1864.

MR. J. R. WALTON,—Having examined and played upon the Parlor Organs sold by you, and Manufactured by Mr. Estey, I have great pleasure in pronouncing them a first class instrument. The Harmonic attachment and manual Sub-base being a very great improvement and well worthy the patronage of the Musical public. Yours truly,

A. T. HEATHFIELD,
Organist of St. John's Church,
Peterborough.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary
Peterborough, May 3rd, 1865. 19tf

Military School.

CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Service Militia, desirous of obtaining admission to either of the Schools of Military Instruction, are required to make application in writing for such purpose, through the Brigade Major of the Division wherein they reside.

Applicants must state their age, residence Post Office address and native country, and transmit with their application a certificate from a Clergyman or Magistrate in the locality where they live as to moral character.

W. POWELL, Lt. Col.,
D. A. G. M., U. C.
Adjutant General's Office,
Quebec, March 4th, 1865. 11-13in

Select Poetry.

THE OLD GRIST MILL.

The gaunt mill stands beside the stream,
With bending roof and leaning wall,
So old that when the winds are wild
The miller trembles lest it should fall;
But moss and ivy never cease,
Dadeck it o'er from year to year.

The dam is deep, and wedded green;
The gates are rasped the waters pour,
And tread the old wheel's steeps,
The lowest round for evermore;
Methinks they have a sound of ire,
Because they cannot climb it higher.

From morn till night in Autumn time,
When heavy harvest load the plain,
Up drives the farmer to the mill,
And back anon with loaded wains;
They bring a heap of golden grain,
And take it home in meal again.

The mill inside is dim and dark,
But, peeping in the open door,
You see the miller flitting round,
And dusty bags along the floor;
And by the shaft and down the spout
The yellow meal comes pouring out.

And all day long the winnowed chaff
Floats round it on the sultry breeze,
And shineth like a setting swarm
Of golden-winged and belted bees;
Or sparks around a blacksmith's door,
When bellows blows and forges roar.

I love my pleasant, quaint old mill;
It minds me of my early prime;
'Tis changed since then, but not so much
As I am by decay and time;
Its wrecks are mossed from year to year,
But mine all dark and bare appear.

I stand by the stream of life;
The mighty current sweeps along,
Lifting the flood-gates of my heart;
It turns the magic wheel of song,
And grinds the ripening harvest brought
From out the golden field of thought.

Boot and Shoe Grease.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says hog's lard is admirably adapted to secure to leather both pliability and impermeability to water; train oil after it dries up, renders the leather brittle. Hog's lard renders the leather perfectly pliant, and no water can penetrate it. It is especially suitable for greasing boots and shoes; but in the summer seasons an eighth part of tallow should be melted with it. It should be laid on when in a melted state; but no warmer than one's finger dipped in the mass can bear. When it is first applied to a boot or shoe, the leather should be previously soaked in water, that it may swell up, so that the pores can open well and thoroughly absorb the lard. The liquid lard should be smeared over (to be water proof) at least three or four times, and solid leather often enough. Afterward the lard remaining visible on the outside should be wiped of with a rag. By this means you have a waterproof boot or shoe, without the annoyance caused by most stuffs of penetrating the leather and greasing the stockings. An occasional coating of hog's lard is also to be recommended for patent-leather boots or shoes, as it prevents the leather from cracking, and if it be not rubbed in too strongly the leather will shine just as well after the grease has been applied.

TOMATO SAUCE.—Mrs. G. Dowdeswell, seeing a wish expressed in the last number for a recipe for making tomato sauce, begs to mention a very simple mode adopted by herself for some few years past, by which she can have the same prepared by the cook as required, fresh at any time. The tomatoes are gathered perfectly ripe, free from cracks or bruises, and are gently wiped with a soft cloth, and placed in a widemouthed jar. Some vinegar, having been boiled and allowed to stand until cold, is then poured over them, sufficient being used to entirely cover them. The jar is then covered with wetted bladder, and the tomatoes keep perfectly fresh and good until those of the following season come in. The peasantry in the south of France keep the tomatoes in this simple manner. Their mode of making sauce Mrs. Dowdeswell, unfortunately, has not perfectly; but the tomatoes in the manner described, can be made as required into sauce by any cook.—*The Down House, Worcestershire.*

WHEAT AND INDIAN CAKE.—Scald one part Indian meal, add one part wheat meal (Graham flour) with water sufficient to make a thick batter. Drop by the spoonful on a large pan, or into muffin rings, and bake in a quick oven. When taken out, cover close for 20 or 30 minutes. This makes a most wholesome and palatable bread, much lighter than the Johnny cake and much better when cold. It is also very nice when rye is substituted for wheat meal.

WINTER HASH.—A Savoury Dish.—Any kind of cold meat a few cold potatoes, and onion, pepper and salt, a little dried parsley, sage and summer savory. Chop all together. Put in a sauce pan with a little gravey, or hot water, and a small piece of butter. Let it simmer gently for fifteen minutes. Turn out over thin slices of toast. It is palatable to persons who do not usually like hash.

NICE BREAKFAST DISH.—Slice a few cold biscuits, or some dry light bread, fry them slightly, in a little butter, or nice gravy. Beat 3 or 4 eggs, with half a teacupful of new milk, and a pinch of salt. When the bread is hot, pour the eggs over it, and cover for a few minutes, stir slightly, so that all the eggs may be cooked. This is a nice dish, besides saving the dry bread.

POTATO SALAD.—When materials for a salad are scarce, this is a good way of disposing of cold potatoes. Slice them, and dress them with oil, vinegar, salt and pepper, precisely like any other salad, adding a little chives, or an onion and parsley, chopped fine. If oil is not agreeable, use cream or a little melted butter.

HARD SOAP.—Several contributors write that having tried recipe (No. 1) for making hard soap published in the March *Agriculturist*, they found it to produce a good article, but in as large quantity as there represented. Instead of 40 lbs., only from 9 to 15 pounds are reported.

CORN STARCH.—For most cakes and puddings, for which eggs are used, a tablespoonful of corn starch or maizena will be found an excellent substitute for one egg.

BOILED HAM.—After boiling it three hours remove the skin, sprinkle sugar over it, and bake one hour it will be delicious.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—One quarter Graham flour, one quarter Indian meal, and half buckwheat, makes the best and most healthy griddle cakes.

YELLOW BUTTER.—The yolk of eggs will give butter a beautiful yellow tint in the winter and early Spring, before the grass comes.

STEAM PUDDING.—Two cups flour, one of milk, one-half cup each of molasses, chopped raisins and suet, one egg, one teaspoonful saleratus, one-half teaspoonful soda. Steam one hour.

MOCK SPONGE CAKE.—Two cups flour, one of sugar, one of milk, one egg, one teaspoonful saleratus, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET,

THAT COMFORTABLE COTTAGE on Queen street, opposite St. John's Church, at present occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Shaw. Possession given next June.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, Feb. 1865. 8-tf

TO LET.

THE House and premises lately occupied by J. W. Tate, Esq., on the Court House hill. Also, the Cottage lately occupied Mr. Glover, No. 2 Sheridan Terrace, Peterborough.

Apply to
W. SHERIDAN.
Peterboro, March 29, 1865. 13

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.
Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

For Sale or to Let,
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
TWO DWELLING HOUSES
In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE,
OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to
ROBERT HUNTER.
Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 37

VALUABLE
PROPERTY FOR SALE
IN THE
TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late *WM. LANNIN*, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms; the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bethune Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 80 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to
D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN.
Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

REMOVAL.
Tobias Fitzgerald,

HAS REMOVED his Carriage and Waggon Establishment to those COMMODIOUS PREMISES on the

CORNER OF BROCK AND WATER ST'S,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE PARK,

Where he will continue to MANUFACTURE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

Which he will warrant to be made from the best Timber; and any person ordering from him are invited to call and examine the work before it is painted.

Jobbing & Horse Shoeing
Will be punctually attended to.
Peterborough, August, 1864. 32

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

COPLAND'S ALE!
A LARGE QUANTITY
OF
COPLAND'S
Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY
LEWIS GLOVER, Sole Agent.
Peterboro, Oct. 25th, 1862. 44

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

STOLEN.

WHEREAS, on the night of Tuesday, 30th August, the Express Office at Peterboro' was broken into, and some Tickets of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company stolen therefrom; the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing Tickets of the above Company numbered 219 to 240 inclusive, as they have been cancelled.

GEO. COX,
Agent.
Peterborough, Sept. 1s 36 1y

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.
WM. N. KENNEDY,

HAS REMOVED to the store immediately West of the Stewart House, on Hunter street.

His stock of Room Papers, Borders, Decorations, Window Blinds, Fire Screens, &c., has been largely increased and will be sold cheap.

Painting in all its branches carried on as usual.

Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1864. 43

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers that he is now prepared to GRIND GRISTS in a superior manner. He respectfully invites all who wish to patronize him to favor him with a call. All flour, made from good Wheat, warranted.

LEWIS BORLAND.
Douro March 1st, 1864. 9

ARE YOU IN AGONY?
A WELL SPRING OF HOPE FOR ALL!
CAN BE FOUND IN
Holloway's Pills.
Be of Good Cheer! The Sinking may be Saved!
BY THE USE OF
Holloway's Ointment.

THE history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHEREVER, and in WHATEVER guise internal disease exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

This is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experience of one nation. It consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—an unimpeachable record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

These Mighty Healers, World Known and World Tried are a Boon to the Sick

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world: HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations. Their attribute is to PREVENT as well as to CURE; they attack the RADIX OR ROOT of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, re-invigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL and FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs upon THE BLOOD itself, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

Woman in all her Difficulties

Is invited to test the regulating and restorative powers of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a positive safeguard against evil consequences. They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively subject.

Be it Understood,

That the above statements can at all times be verified by the written testimony (extending through a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.

Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and agreeable curative. Bilious remittents, bilious purging, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the whites of the eyes, weakness and debility, &c., are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends. Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Weakness, &c. &c.

The terrible bodily and mental pangs which characterise Dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhœa, constipation, headache, physical prostration, nervous tremors, hot flushes, spasms, affections of the kidneys, hemorrhoids or piles, and, in fact, all internal complaints, from whatever cause arising, give way before the salutary influence of this extraordinary remedy. As a specific for dyspepsia, and the disorders connected with it, or growing out of it, the Pills are always to be relied on when every other medicine and mode of treatment has utterly failed.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflamation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Vernal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION.

If the readers of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make.

None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway New York and London*," are discernible as a *Water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

***Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 40 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. 33

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected as chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains White Hissel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itchings, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:
L——r Leaves. M——e H——r
E——n B——k. T——m H——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
December 1, 1864. 1myos.

A HINT
TO THE
WORTHY CITIZENS OF CANADA.
BE WARNED IN TIME.

ALL parties purchasing my Pills and Ointment for their several complaints are respectfully warned against purchasing either Pills or Ointment purporting to be my preparations, that have a *United States Stamp* around the *Boxes and Pots*. There is no Treaty between the people of the States and the Home Government, therefore an United States Stamp does not protect my preparations. There are no stamps upon my Canadian style of Pills or Ointment, coming from the United States. I rely only for protection on the water mark in book of directions around each Box or Pot. Before you purchase them, see that there are no *U. S. Stamps* upon the Box of Pills or Ointment. Purchase none that have United States stamps on.

HOLLOWAY,
4G Maiden Lane.

Relief in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS!
The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the

*Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Thro

JUNE

1865

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

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The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

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EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

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All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

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SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street.

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES E. DENNISTOUN

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLEXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,

GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent. George Street, Peterboro' 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,

HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c George Street, Peterborough. 18

OSMOND & co., GOUR

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Dyes, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

A. W. KEMPT,

DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. Medical Hall, George street, Peterboro. 20

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Heuthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,

PUMP AND PANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.

Corner of Simcoe and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

MR. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, grain, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

R. PATTERSON & Co.

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro, C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A SMITH, Agent. 20

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,

TAILOR,

SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Dorro, P. O.

Lakefield, North Dorro, C. W.

May 4th, 1865. 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville Dr McCrea, Keene. T Whit, Jr Esq., Editor of the *Review*. H F Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 12 a. m. free of charge

Ale! Ale!

MOLSON'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels.
do Mild Ale do do

DAWE'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.

ALDWELL'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 14, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.

All for sale cheap at

M. NAUGHTON'S,

George Street

Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19

CARD PICTURES

Two for a Dollar!

FRAMING CHEAP

Likenesses of deceased persons enlarged from Ambrotypes and colored in oil

Ambrotypes from 50 Cents,

AT THE

Photographic and Fine Art Gallery,

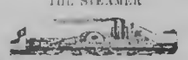
HUNTER STREET.

R. D. EWING.

Peterboro, March 1, 1865. 9

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH"

Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

FOR LINDSAY.

Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.

The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to carriage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to

LEWIS McGREGOR.

North American Hotel, Peterboro'.

May 25, 1865. 21

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p. m.

April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 22nd of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at ..... 9.45 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at ..... 12.15 p. m.
Leave Peterboro' at ..... 3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope ..... 5.55 p. m.

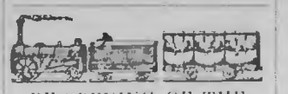
MIXED.

Leave Peterboro at ..... 6.10 a. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 8.35 a. m.
Leave Port Hope at ..... 7.00 p. m.
Arrive at Peterboro ..... 5.30 p. m.

The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.

R. R. KIMBALL, *Superintendent.* JOHN FOWLER, *Managing Director.*

Peterboro, May 1865. 21



RE-OPENING OF THE

Cobourg and Peterboro'

RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst. Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH:

Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Harwood at 8.15 A. M.

TO CONNECT WITH

STEAMER OTONABEE,

for Peterboro'.

GOING SOUTH:

Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Cobourg at 6.50 P. M.

G. S. DAINTRY, *Lessee.*

J. R. BARBER, *Superintendent.*

May 18th 1865. 21tf

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed	Express.
	P. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON ..... depart	3.15	4.25
Burlington Junction	3.53	
Waterdown	4.07	5.15
Wellington Square	4.16	5.25
Georgetown	4.32	5.42
Oakville	4.45	4.05
Port Credit	5.18	4.23
Mimico	5.38	
TORONTO [Union Station] arrive	5.53	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO [Union Station] depart	1.20	5.15
Mimico		5.30
Port Credit	1.40	5.50
Oakville	2.15	6.25
Georgetown	2.26	6.36
Wellington Square	2.42	6.52
Waterdown		7.15
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	[illegible]

Hamilton, 1865. 7

DAILY COMMUNICATION

WITH ROCHESTER.

The Fast-sailing new Steamer

1865. ROCHESTER! 1865.

CAPT. GREENWOOD,

Will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leaving Port Hope..... at 9.30 a. m
Cobourg ..... 10.30 a. m.
Coburg..... 12.00 m.

Direct for Rochester, arriving there in time to connect with the New York Central Railroad for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Syracuse, Buffalo, Chicago, and other points East and West.

Passengers from the West via Grand Trunk Railroad, will take the Steamer at Cobourg from the East will take the Steamer at Coburg.

For further information, enquire of A. Cochrane, Port Hope; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg or J. Keeler, Colborne.

RETURNING—Will leave Charlotte every night (Sundays excepted) at 10.00, P. M., direct for Port Hope.

G. S. DAINTRY, *Proprietor.*

Cobourg, April 4th 1865. 15tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Hoffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,

Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

NOTICE.

Cobourg and Peterboro Railway.

ON and after Monday, 29th inst., the undersigned will be prepared to receive and forward by the Steamer Otonabee and the above mentioned Railway, all kinds of freight that may be offered, and on liberal terms.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, May 23, 1865. 21-2in

Poetry.

THE THREE STAGES.

I saw a youth, a noble boy,
Endowed with talents rare;
His eyes were dazzling beaming joy,
His brow was smooth and fair,
His countenance was lit with truth—
I never saw a nobler youth;
He stood beside a den of sin—
Some thoughtless comrades coaxed him in.

The village youth all loved him well,
He was so gay and kind,
His good old teacher loved to tell
About his gaunt mark;
His parents oftentimes would say
They never knew him go astray:
But he knew not where he entered when
They lured him in that poison den.

I saw him ten years hence—a man—
In that same poison den;
In revelling he led the van,
A prince of wicked men.
I mark'd the wild and ghastly glare
From eyes that once so brilliant were
His brow so smooth and fair before
Was prematurely wrinkled o'er.

Beside him stood a soft fair form,
Meek as the angels are,
Ill fitted for to bear the storm
Of life 'mid such a jar:
Her pale wan cheeks, her drooping head
Too plainly told the life she led;
She pleaded long—he would not go.
Each answer added to her woe,

Ten years pass'd by,—I saw one more,
Near that same poison den,
A corpse which from the street was borne
By village boys and men;
I hastened to the spot to see
Who the unfortunate might be,
His locks with grey were sprinkled o'er,
Which mingled with the moonlight hoar.

His visage blasted, torn and marred:
The scars which o'er it ran,
Told but too plainly how he'd warred
With Heaven and with man;
But 'mid the wreck I yet could trace
Faint outlines of that lovley face
I saw but twenty years before
To enter at the tavern door.

Literature.

SLEEING BARNUM.

Among the visitors to Barnum's Museum one day was a melancholly looking countryman, age about fifty, who did not seem particularly ravished with wonder or admiration by any of the extraordinary curiosities which surrounded him. He stood in the gaping crowd 'among them, but not of them,' in a several-year-old suit of black, which, like his elderly stove-pipe hat, show a long familiarity with the brush and that seed time and no harvest, had come upon it. The owner from the skinny and weary visage, anxious eye, tightly nipped lips, and thin though stiff erect figure, appeared as if he had been in every engagement throughout the war of life, and had not just graduated from the hospital of adversity. Where all around were gay, its solitary sorrow was the more conspicuous; and a party of young men, attracted by his unattractive exterior, asked to

What appeared to be the matter? and at their request he of any secret to him?

'Well yew kin, if yew'll just show me which of these folks is Barnum,' replied the countryman, with a strong nasal twang. 'I've cum an awful way to get interdewced to him.'

'That's Barnum,' was the response; and a portly looking individual was pointed out.

'Pshu! Is that Barnum? I've seen him around here lookin on and dewing nuthin, this half-hour. I hain't afeared tew butt right up to him and interdewce myself to him if that's Barnum. He dont look as if he'd bite anyone. I say, Mister Barnum is this yew? How do yew feel yourself—if your name is Barnum—is it?'

'Yes Sir,' said the person addressed, regarding the other with a peculiar smile; 'my name is Phineas T. Barnum, at your service.'

'Well I'm proper glad to see yew, any how, that's fact. My name is Ezra Aspect, and I've cum all the way from aour taown, in the furdermost end of Varmont, to see ye. The fact is I'm a farmer but I'm failed; and I want you to get me inter some kind of bizness, as they say ye her so many ideas, much money and very enterprisin, and like tew appreciate people who try tew git along and help themselves. Nsow as I'm failed up, I've no objection to bein a showman; and what dew yew think yew ken dew fur me; hey?'

'What do you think you can do for me? Step aside here Mr. Aspect, out of the crowd, and we can bargain without interruption.'

'Up tew trade rite off I see chuckled Aspect. 'No mor'n what I cal'lated on. Well naow I know a great many curious people up aour way, I ken get tew add tew your show of oddities; and ef yew don't want 'em, I'm willin to hire rite aout, at a liberal price, tew yew see anything in this world. For I'm failed, clean aout—all but almaout a leetle over a matter of five hundred dollars I fetched along with me, it wust should cum to wust. I hope yew won't think hard on me, because I failed. I've been a hard worker all my life, raised a family of seventeen children, and put all on em under the sod myself—and tew wives, tew—Betsy, she bed nine of the lot, and Jemima, she bed—'

'Never mind about your family Sir; I'm sorry for your loss; and as you say you've only five hundred dollars left—'

'All I could rake together—five hundred, and about forty-tew dollars, I guess it is naow over in my tahce at the Astore Hewse.'

'I can sympathize with a man who has failed for I failed once myself.'

'Well, so yew did, did'nt yew? Yer kerried on the clock bizness.. I recollect suppin about it.'

'Yes Sir I had too much time on my hands; no man can prosper that can say he has more time on his hands than he knows what to do with.'

'But they dew say that yew kerry on your bizness like clockwork and I recon yew lost nothing by it in the end. I swanny, yew must be richer'n sweetened gravy by this time. Why! about haow much do yew s'pose you're made, in the course of your hull life? O, I've heerd of ye, all long. Last summer a music-singer gin me a piece of paper, with the names of sum of your principal big guns, as far as he had any idee, and I've kept it ever since—here it is. Just name of yew please, haow much yew guess yew made, aout of each one, as I call 'em off—and in return I'll give yew a list of the curiosities, that I expeck will be the next tew set the world on fire.'

'Very well, Mr. Aspect, I will do so. Call.'

'There was Jice Heth, nuss of Geoege Washington I'

'Two million dollars, perhaps.'

'Marinaid!'

'One million, about.'

'Whew! what a fish. Tom Thumb I'

'Twenty millions, easy.'

'Solomon's glory! Woolly Hoss!'

'One million.'

'No-haired Hoss!'

'One million.'

'Jenny Lind.'

'Five million.'

'Baby Shows!'

'Three million'

'Fat Girl and Fat Boy!'

'Half a million apiece.'

'Hervis Nano, the man fly, O?'

'Half a million.'

'Bibu, German Giant; Freeman American Giant; Canot English Giant!'

'One million altogether.'

'French Giant!'

'One million all alone.'

'Tom Thumb with a view to matrimony.'

'Six millions.'

'Six million.'

'And the whole!'

'One million.'

'Well, yew! Naow I liggered 'em up and they make over fifty million dollars! Are yew worth that yet!'

'Not quite. You see it costs a good deal for printing and charities. I've given about one half to the press, and one-third to the poor. I've made much in other ways, besides having many other great cards you have not mentioned, and I, too; but though expences have been enormous I have built up a reputation, and, perhaps I could afford to live on the interest of that, if I never had another card.'

'Naow don't say that Mr. Barnum, for pity's sake! Yew hevn't heerd me tell of my novelties, yit.'

'I've got agents everywhere—they cost a great deal—ransacking the globe for one, from the Equator to both Poles—but I'm willing to trade with yo of worth while. What are your new novelties?'

'I don't want tew be vain, and stuck up, graound like; but I expeck ter make yer hair stand rite on the top of yer hade!'

'Go on, then, and startle me, as soon and as often as you please; I'm fond of excitement when it pays.'

'My last curiosity, I guess I kin get—yew may think we're queer people up there, and some on us are, but we ain't all so—it was such as I could dew to find 'em at aout—but they're there safe enough—I don't know whether its tue or nothings, or tum so nigh aff to Kennedy border, makes 'em so odd; or whether it happened so—but if we could be lucky enough tew git 'em all, we could jest take the rag off of all natur—she's a young gal, with a lame hand—I shan't mention names till we set horses—only eighteen years old.'

'What can she do?'

'Dew! Why she can't dew nauthin! that's the beauty of it. Nobody kin tell what's the matter with her hand! People and doctors her come from all parts, curious to find aout; and they can't. So they would here. Jest advertise her, and everybody'd want to see her lame hand. Put a suit of spangles on her, couldn't yer?'

'And what else?'

'Then there's a woman, older'n her, who remembers the very day she was born; every minute on't, and every particklar: know she felt, what she thought, what she wanted to say, and sich. She's a nuss. Naow nobody else kin do that!'

'Somebody told her, and she thinks she remembers.'

'No, she remembers, solemnly. Churchmember.'

'I don't think much of her. What else have you got?'

'My next is a woman in her ninetieth year, who owns a new way of making maple sugar. She kin make it in half the time and quarter the expense. She's sound, and lively, and skairt of nobody. Now, ef she sot on your stage, and told how she faound it aout, and gin receipts to the audience, she'd be valuable in my opinion.'

'Better engage her to some sugar-factory.'

'Think so? But she an't half I've got. I've got some performers.'

'Ah? Let's hear about them.'

'I've got a tall thin man, with supple legs, which will sit into a cheer, and fetch his heels and toes together, fair, behind the back on't—which that an't all he kin dew; for he has extry muscles, and kin fetch his nose and chin together of their ewn accord, stretchin 'em like Injy rubber, without fetchin 'em with his hand.'

'I want somebody who can do more than make both ends meet.'

'We're a boy of ten, who kin stan on his hede six haours and fifteen minutes—done it last Sunday—without inconvenience—cried, because his father came in and ketched him at it, and made him end up without finishin the last haour.'

'But an audience couldn't stop so long.'

'Well, then, here's one they could stop to; she's a famous hand at the needle, and understan's mewsic, and she's so nimble and correck, she kin keep time tew notes of mewsic with her needle, sewn a fine sewin right straight along, and not miss a note nor a stitch. We call her the Green Mountain Mewsic Stitcher, and have her at all the Fairs.'

'Don't think she'll do'

'We could git a young man from a grocery-shop, who could chew glass tumblers for ye, to little bits, without cuttin his mouth—but I spose that would be tew expensive, if he made a manies on't.'

'His teeth would give out in time; and if he don't swallow the inside of the tumbler, he had better stay where he is.'

'I don't think so much of him as I dew of aour large-mouth man. He's a double buster! kin git his hull fist intew his mouth at one time, and move his ears, like a hoss.'

'Of no consequence. Sir.'

'I swanny! He ought to draw—but even he wouldn't make so much fun as aour all-fours man.'

'What is his particular gift?'

'That feller kin more as fast, on all fours, as yew kin run—baounds like a grasshopper—thighs, loins, and arms all staunoospringy as a tiltin-board.'

'Anything else up your way?'

'O yes—ain't done yet! There's aour alphabet-man—kin say the letters in quick time, forrerd and back, a hundred times without stoppin', and not miss a letter—and the Lord's Prayer back tew, faster'n yew kin say it fore-tew; and kin whistle any toon perfeck after once hearin' of it—never misses sure fire.'

'Odd; but we couldn't make much of a handle of him.'

'Then, what dew you think of a water-swallower, who kin swaller a gallon at a time, without stoppin to breathe, as often as yer please, and throw it all up again, as clear as new?

'I should think he could never be troubled with a lou stomach.'

'But naow I think on't, I've got one that must beat. He's a curiosidity for ye! He trains thes so that they won't bite, by jest lookin' at 'em—says he kin, but won't till he can make a bizness on't. I told him ter hold on till I seen yew about it.'

'I should like to see him—though not to engage him—for he must be an almighty ugly looking man.'

'He'd be useful, I tell yew. I did mark daown another of the neighbors, who can go to sleep for a month and go without sleep for a month, without stoppin, and pleasant and healthy all the time; but he can't dew nothin.' Then, agin, what's your idee of a man ef wants to be called the Excelsior Cow-milker, and is sure to get one more quart after a cow is milked dry by anybody else?'

'It would be setting a bad example. People would try to imitate, and exhaust all their cows. He might do well in some hotel dairy, and be sure of an engagement, if he could make butter without churning.'

'Well, well you're hard to please.'

'Not I, it's the public.'

'Then how would this please 'em? I kin show yew a man, that we call the headache stammerer—kin warrant he'll give a headache in five minutes to anybody hears him speak. His own head never ached in his life—he's all nerve like a rock.'

'He'd better study for the ministry.'

'I'm most aout of curiosidities Mr. Barnum! Best not tew be too particklar. I can purpose one man more, who is a great mystery, on accoaut of a strong gallopin noise he's got, on the under side of his best shoe—it's leathery. Some say it's his heart.'

'Don't want him.'

'And one man more, for a performer, who has had a bad cough all his life—ketched it in a cave, up in the Green Mountains, when he was an infant, and his mother was aout huntin beers—and so used to coughin and singing psalms that he kin cough Old Hundred and Greenlan's Icy Mountains plain as day.'

'Wouldn't do. We should have the whole city coughing and bursting blood-vessels.'

'Then all I kin say is, I've onny got one more curiosidity fo yew; and if yew don't snap at her I'm done—and she's my cousin Marian Lapwing, and all her teeth are double.'

'Double rows?'

'No, double teeth; under and upper jaw, all double and sound as flints. Everybody ought to see them teeth.'

'But she'd have to keep her mouth on the stretch. Suppose we had an audience of three thousand people. Everybody would want to look in, and it would kill her to be opening her mouth three thousand times a day.'

'But couldn't yew jest set her onto the stage in a cheer, and have a tremenjus magnifying-glass afore her! and then she could open wide, and show them tuskers, and the hull audience could look through and see 'em all at one lick.'

'That might do. Happy thought! So they could; and I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll engage her—if she's all you say when you bring her down—at a thousand dollars a week, for one year, and a clear benefit on the 4th of July and Thanksgiving Day.'

'Jewackity! She'll agree to that.'

But I must have five hundred dollars down, to prove your sincerity and respectability, and warrant my advertising her, as a great double dental phenomenon forthwith.'

I kin dew that, easy, Mr. Barnum. Just step over to my room at the Astore House, and you shall have the cash, give me a receipt, and I'll start for Marian this day.'

This was accordingly done; and before the end of the week, Ezra Aspect, with the heroine of the double teeth presented himself at the American Museum, and enquired for Barnum, who at once made his appearance, happening to be within hearing.

'I am Mr. Barnum.'

'Yew Mr. Barnum?' exclaime! Ezra, aghast; for this was not the person with whom he had made such a promising bargain a few days before. 'Air yew shure?'

'Quite sure by this time,' was the reply.

'Then who was that feller I gin five hundred dollars tew to bind the bargain? I done it by thunder! And he said his name was Mr. Barnum, or my name's not Ezra Aspect.'

His story was now told, and much mourning was the consequence, when the great showman expressed his sympathy, proved his identity, and convinced him he had been swindled.

It was a heavy blow to the unlucky man, for he could but effect a trade for Marian, in spite of her teeth, and he was out of funds; but having assured himself that the countryman had told the truth, after paying a handsome compliment to Marians dental furniture, Mr. Barnum somewhat settled their disappointment, by adding:

'I'll pay your way home, Mr. Aspect, since my name has been taken in vain; and in the course of a year, if you should venture into the show-business, with some or all of your novelties, don't forget me—but write and let me know how you are getting along.'

'Yew shall certainly hear from me,' said the man grasping his hand with fervor; 'I shall never forgit I've seen Barnum, as long as I live: and in the mean time, if you should be in want of any help from me, don't be bashful about it, and dew write right off.

And having received assurance to that effect, he departed with his mess, leaving Barnum to muse anew upon rural ideas of what would make a fortune in the world of amusements; and on the advantages and inconveniences of being well-known!

EZRA OLIVER WENDELL.

WINDOW BLINDS.

It is well known by all physiologists and agriculturists, that neither animals nor vegetables grow and thrive without sunlight. Human beings physically are governed by the same natural laws, so far as the sources of life and health are concerned—such as pure air, water, sunlight, etc.—as the lower animals. Horses, cows, swine and other animals kept in dam stables, and low, wet pens, are a hundred-fold more liable to disease than those kept in apartments that are high and dry. Entire living in damp houses, or in low, wet, localities, are subject to colds, coughs, intermittent fevers, neuralgia, rheumatism, and numerous other forms of disease. Now it needs no particular demonstration to convince a person of common observation that *darkness* and *dampness* go together. During a rainstorm the earth's surface be comes wet; let the rain cease and it will still continue dark and cloudy, and the water will remain for a long time. But let the sun appear in all his brilliancy, and we can soon roam the field without damping our feet. During these storms, the inside as well as outside of dwellings accumulate dampness. If from the rooms of these dwellings we shut out the sunlight, and more especially the atmospheric air with it, they will remain damp almost indefinitely. Hence, these rooms, to be in the best condition for the health and comfort of those who occupy them, should receive plenty of light and plenty of fresh air. Then again, if dwelling-houses could be made perfectly dry with the exclusion of sun-light, although this would be a better condition of things than a damp room without light, yet the light of the sun would still be essential to the vigorous growth, and health and happiness of all the occupants of such houses.

Now, go with me from town to town throughout the country, during spring, summer, and autumn, and examine the dwellings in reference to this subject, and you will find that our people instead of acting on the found on natural law that sunlight is conducive to health, practice almost entirely on the opposite principle; and one would conclude from observation that Americans actually believe that coming in contact with the sun's rays, or freely admitting sunlight into our dwellings, is one of the most dangerous practices known. Blinds are kept shut almost constantly on the South, East, and West sides of houses; rooms are kept dark as Egypt, week after week, and month after month; and the two prominent reasons almost universally given for this nearly total exclusion of light from our dwellings, are: First, that it saves us the trouble of dust; second, it preserves our carpets from fading; and this is all true. Flies, from instinct, seek a light, healthy location; hence, when we darken our rooms, they withdraw their patronage. Carpets are so colored that bright sunlight will fade them, and by shutting them away from sunlight they retain their bright colors.

But the question is, shall we make our dwellings unhealthy for the sake of these advantages? Doing so, to my mind, is as inconsistent as it is for the farmer to plant corn on a sandbank to save the trouble of weeds, instead of planting on good soil, and then taking care of his weeds. The sandbank will not grow weeds, neither will it grow corn; but the rich soil that will give vigorous weeds, under proper cultivation will give a good crop of vegetables. A room so dark and unhealthy that flies will not inhabit it, is also unhealthy for human beings to dwell in; while a room in a condition to give vigorous and healthy flies, other things being equal, will give vigorous and healthy people. It may be unpleasant to look upon a faded carpet, but the true father and true mother should much prefer to look upon a faded carpet than upon a diseased and faded daughter.—*Herald of Health.*

A RAT DESTROYER.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives the following method of destroying rats: "Having a grain distillery, with always a large quantity of rats, we cleared our place as follows—We bait fish hooks of a small size, with dried beef, not too large, but just the size for a rat to swallow; scatter them to secure places from dogs chickens, cats, &c., and in a few days you will hear a great commotion of the rats vacation; they get them in the mouth and stomach, and cannot get them out, and they convey the information to the rest."

ADVICE FOR BOYS.—"You are made to be kind, generous and magnanimous," says Horace Mann. "If there is a boy in school who has a club-foot, don't let him know you ever saw it. If there is a boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags in his hearing. If there is a lame boy assign him some part of the game which does not require much running. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lesson."

Does the quotation, "Encompassed in an angel frame," have any relation to hoopskirts?

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

There was a great Fenian meeting at Greenpoint near New York, on Wednesday evening last, but for the purpose of organizing a "circle" in that place. The orator of the evening was James Brennan, to whose name the New York papers append the (now) unmeaning distinction of "Esq." He made a violent harangue, against England, and threatened vengeance, dire and speedy for the wrongs she had heaped upon "suffering Ireland." Referring to the Fenian Brotherhood, he declared to say that it was not a secret society; as that was required of its members was to take the oath prescribed by the constitution, enjoining upon freshmen the extending of fraternal feelings among the natives of Ireland in this country, and discountenancing sentiments among them leading to the freedom of Ireland. To the freedom of that country the Fenian Brotherhood stand pledged. Where was the Irishman who would refuse to join an organization for such a noble object? It was said that the Irish people could not be united. He hurled such an idea from him with the contempt it deserved. The Irish people could be united, and would be when the liberation of Ireland, even at the point of the sword, was demanded of England. (Applause.) Every people had more or less dissension, and the Irish people it was true had theirs, but it was a falsehood to say that Irishmen cannot form as strong and united people as any other people. (Applause.) The contest with England was sure to come, and it would go on until Celt, and not the Saxon, was permitted to rule Ireland. Previous to the famine years there were 9,000,000 of people in Ireland. After that famine only 5,000,000 were found. Many had died, but the great majority had emigrated to America. In Ireland the Irish people can compare with any people under the sun. That country seemed to be in the background altogether, so far as self-government was concerned. Ireland must fight for herself, and if she will only do so her liberty is sure. There are many thousands of Irishmen who were ready to move against England as soon as marching orders were issued.—There were even Major-Generals who had fought in the war now closed who were Fenians, and the time was drawing nigh when the blow will be struck. (Applause) The Fenian Brotherhood was organized to collect funds and to organize Irishmen at home so that they could join the liberators as soon as they land on the soil to give the blow which will bring freedom to the land of O'Connell. It was said that England was a very strong nation. It was not in her navy, for that day had passed away. If it was her army that made her strength, that army was composed mostly of Irishmen, and it could not be supposed that they would fight against their fathers and brothers in the event of the Irish people rising against the English Government. During the Irish rebellion England did not send her Irish regiments to crush it. She sent her Scotch and English regiments. Nor would she send her Irish soldiers to Ireland if another rebellion should take place. She would not send them to India, for there were more rebels among the Ganges than there are in Ireland (Applause and laughter.) She might send some of them to Canada, but it would be rather an unsafe experiment to send them so near to the United States. England has recognized the power of the Fenians. Circles were organized all over the United States and the influence of the brotherhood was beginning to be felt most powerfully. England said that she was thoroughly prepared by 62,000 troops—but more—to suppress any uprising of the Irish people. But this was one of England's lies. It would be proved that Irishmen would not fight against their country. (Applause.) The Irish people could take possession of Ireland at any time in twenty-four hours and all the Fenians would have to do would be to hold it. England knew that the contest was coming, and she was unprepared on account of it. In Ireland was capable of supporting 20,000,000 of people. She could produce everything—she could export and sell as well as any country in the world. The speaker went on to show why every Irishman should join the Fenians. It was a duty they owed to their countrymen in Ireland, and now was the time to perform it. Some might think the Fenian movement was a boasting, while others knew that such was not the case. The object of the society was to organize the natives and friends of Ireland so that they may be ready to act in the time shall arrive, as shortly it must, for the Irishmen to arise in their might. The Fenians were strong; there are now in the State 100 circles. In Scotland, Ireland and Canada there are thousands in the ranks, showing that has already discussed the question, and that is a great point gained. They are alarmed about Canada. A while since England asked Secretary Seward why Colonel of the army of the Potomac was allowed to speak at a Fenian meeting, and why the Attorney-General of the State of Louisiana presided at the Fenian convention in Cincinnati. Seward is a shrewd man, and replied that Gleason organized a regiment because it was not left to him, and that the Attorney-General was responsible to his own State. (Laughter.) England has but 29,000 of her regular army in Ireland, she has 15,000 in Scotland, and in England 150,000. (And well you, I guess, every man, when these cowardly and sneaking keepers come all at you! (Applause and derisive laughter.) The police, of course, are around, stationed six or seven yards apart, in squads of a dozen. They can easily be mastered and their guns seized. The army is but one-half Irish and will not fight us at all. This is the land strength of England. In the Kaffir war, when she needed 20,000 men, she could not get them in her kingdom, as I was convinced of recruiting in several of our large cities, and her Minister was at home therefor by President Pierce. If, then, she could not at that time get 20,000 where are the required 100,000, to come from? The Fenians have resources and men. The army of the Potomac, its Irish privates and generals are ready and drilled. (Cheers.)—

HARDWARE,

IRON AND STEEL.

WE ARE RECEIVING a large assortment of Rim and Mortise Locks and Latches, Butts, Screws, and other descriptions of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

White Lead, Paints, Colours, Varnishes, Glass, &c., Dawson's Planes, Spear & Jackson's, Barton's and other superior Edge Tools; Saws, Files and Rasps; Brick and Plastering Trowels,

CABINETMAKERS' HARDWARE,

Axles, Carriage Trimmings, Bands, Spring Steel, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Barn Door Hinges, Shoemakers' Sadlers'; Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Hoes and

GARDEN TOOLS,

Rope, Tow and Curled Hair, Fishing Tackle Dooss Furnishing Hardware; Paint, Varnish and White wash Brushes; Electro Plated Ware, &c., &c., to which we invite attention.

GEORGE STETHEM & Co.,
Sign of the Cross Cut Saw.

Peterboro, April 27, 1865. 18-4in

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Dry Goods Store—L. Lemay.
Parliamentary Agent—Henry Grist.
Meeting of County Council—W. Sheridan.
Diamond Orange Lodge—Thos. Lannin.
Victoria Orange Lodge—W. McCullagh.
Masonic—J. M. Burns.
New York Central Railroad.
Grand Trunk Railway.
Homœopathy—Dr. Poole.
House to Let—Mrs. Blackstock.
C. W. Farmers M. & S. Insurance Co.—R. Street.
Dissolution of Partnership—Hazlitt & McDonald.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JUNE 1 1865.

THE NEW WORLD.

Even the general reader of passing events cannot fail to see the unsettled state of the political institutions of this continent. In the Southern portion there is not that stability that is calculated to ensure personal safety, liberty or national permanence. The first settlers of that portion of the new world never enjoyed that liberty of thought and action that could ensure the progress of civil and and religious liberty, and in consequence of these, the permanence of political institutions. The Spaniard and the Portuguese were too fast bound with the cords of superstit on and too long under a system of foolishness to be able at once to strike for freedom, or if granted to enjoy it. The territorial extent of the new world however afforded the means of escape from the misrule of those who would still exercise it. And in the retreats of the wilderness, so to speak, a complete revolution of mind was effected and immediately of government. One by one the colonists threw off the yoke of their European masters, and set up for themselves. At the present moment the new institutions appear to be merely on trial, and assuredly the most severe tests are being applied with the single exception of our own Province. Our institutions are no less on trial, however than are the institutions of the United States and Mexico, theirs are being tried by the most fiery ordeals, while ours are assayed by the no less effectual ordeal of experimentation. The Northern portion only of this continent can boast the glory of establishing their institutions on the principles of complete individual liberty. In consequence it is the portion that does and will continue to exercise the greatest influence in the affairs of the whole American continent. It is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that America is too far from Europe to be kept under the iron hand of any power, and its inhabitants are too independent to be continually begging protection or assistance from the parent states. The sooner the nations of the old world learn this, and are influenced by it the better, for both themselves and the people of this continent. If, therefore, France or Spain wishes to establish or retain a power on this side the Atlantic, the only wise way to do so is to establish it on the freely expressed and sincerely desired will of the people, founded and retained solely on the most unrestrained and independent action of mind and conscience, and then they may expect to leave a monument of political greatness and durability that will remain the shock time and of popular commotion.

In the same manner, if Great Britain would retain her present possessions in North America, it will not be by chafing the people about their niggardliness and unwillingness to defend themselves; but by doing her part without grumbling or fault-finding, and then she will find that her faithful subjects in these Provinces will not be behind in doing all that defence, duty, and respect for Britain, requires of them. But British statesmen should by this time be aware that the descendants of Britons cannot always bear to be chided and lectured as paupers, and be forced to suppliantly sue for natural rights, the right of reasonable protection so long as they are held as minors, unable to manage their own business, and not permitted to regulate their own alliances and treaties. A moderate course of action towards us will serve as a more closely connecting bond of union and of respect for the institutions of our ancestors, an unsettled state of affairs will beget uneasiness, which may unsettle the connexion without benefiting either parties, in the meantime, and in the end may be an injury to both. While, perhaps, there is as much niggardliness and assuredly there is as much untowardness towards us, in so much talk about the few thousands required for Canadian defences, as Canadians exhibit in refusing to beggar themselves for no good purpose in building defences which, alone, Canadians do not imagine themselves able to defend. The continuance, also, of the present tone of British Statesmen, and of the British Press will only tend to completely alienate the people, and, although reluctantly, induce them to either set up for themselves, or to seek an alliance with those who possess closer political affinities, and as a consequence, a greater desire for connexion with us. The Canadian people wait, anxiously wait, the result of the present delegation to England. Prudence on the part of Britain now may calm the uneasiness, and set the the minds of the people; indifference, either real or apparent, may bring about a degree of humiliation which she neither expects nor desires.

Re-opening of Communication with Cobourg.

The Steamer *Otonabee*, running in connection with the Cobourg & Peterboro Railway, made her first trip on Monday, from Harwood to the "Locks" below the Town.

On Friday last, it was announced by large placards, posted all over Town, that the Steamer would commence her trips on Monday, and that she would arrive at about half-past twelve o'clock. Long before twelve, large numbers of people, Male and Female, began to arrive at the Locks, and were continually increased, until about one o'clock, when several hundreds were present, anxiously waiting the arrival of the Steamer. At this time several who had been waiting a considerable time, and were beginning to feel the want of their dinners, left the ground. At about half-past two, she was discovered rounding the point, below the Locks, and the "Peterboro Brass Band," which had been stationed on the pier, commenced to play, and cheer after cheer went up from the assembled multitude, until the vessel entered the Lock. She was crowded with passengers, or rather, pleasure seekers, amongst whom we noticed Honorables J. Cockburn, G. S. Boulton, A. A. Burnham, and H. Rutan, G. S. Dainty, Esq., Lessee of the Cobourg & Peterboro Railway, and Mayor of Cobourg; Dr. Beatty, late Mayor of Cobourg; Brigade Major Patterson; Captain Greenwood, of the Steamer Rochester; John Field, Jr., Esq., Wm. Hargraft, James Cameron, ———Stanton, A. B. Carpenter, Roger Bates, C. White, Wm. Gravely, Jr., D. H. Mineaker, John Dumble, Esqs., Mr. Davaney, Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway at Cobourg; and a great many others whom we did not know. On the Lock Piers several flags were hoisted, a large Banner, with the words in very large letters—*Welcome Cobourg*, was erected immediately in front of the landing place. As soon as the party landed, and after shaking hands with old and new friends, they entered carriages which were in waiting, and accompanied by the Peterboro and Cobourg Brass Bands, they proceeded to Town, and at Caisse's partook of lunch. After spending about an hour in Town, they again drove down to the Steamer, accompanied by the Bands, and several persons from Town. Charles Perry, Esq., ex-Mayor, stepped to the gangway, and said—"Mr. Dainty, and Gentlemen from Cobourg, I cannot allow the opportunity to go by without expressing the pleasure I feel in once more meeting my Cobourg friends, under such circumstances. I am not now the Head of the Town Council, and of course only speak in my capacity as a private individual. I hope your enterprise will turn out to your advantage, and be a solid benefit not only to the Town of Cobourg and Peterboro, but to the Gentlemen who have had the energy and ability to make the commencement, and in conclusion, state that the people of Peterboro will always rejoice in the well-doing of Cobourg.

W. A. Scott, Esq., Mayor, said, Mr. Mayor of *Cobourg and Gentlemen*. I *am very* happy to meet my friends from Cobourg here to-day, and especially as they are here to reopen the communication between this town and Cobourg. I am not authorized to speak in my capacity as Head of the Council; I only speak in the capacity of a private individual. I wish you all the success that your enterprise deserves. I have always experienced the greatest kindness from the Merchants and business men of Cobourg, and am always glad to meet them. If you are able to keep your line open, which I sincerely hope you will, it will have the good effect of making Cobourg and Peterboro better acquainted than they are to-day, and be a mutual benefit. Several cheers were then given for Cobourg and Peterboro, the Mayors of each town &c. After the cheering ceased, G.S. Daintry, Esq., the Lessee of the Cobourg and Peterboro Railway, stepped to the railing and said Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen. I cannot express the gratitude which I feel to you to-day, for the manner in which we have been received. I feel it is an honor done to Cobourg, and as her Mayor, I thank you for your hearty welcome. I consider the interests of the Town of Cobourg are in a measure bound up in the enterprize, and as I have been three times unanimously elected *her* Mayor, I *feel it my duty to do* everything in my power to further her interests, and I will continue to do so as long as I have a cent left. I know that powerful opposition will be brought to bear against my enterprise, by Messrs. Covert & Fowler, but although I respect these gentlemen as neighbors and business men, still I will not allow them to crush the Town of Cobourg to benefit themselves. I put a boat on the Rochester route, and it is a paying route, although *its failure* was predicted. I have placed this Boat upon this route and will make it pay if possible. Pay or no pay, I will keep the line running. I am well backed, and have a pretty stiff back myself, and can stand opposition as long as Messrs. Covert and Fowler, with the Bank of Toronto at their back. I again thank you for your hearty welcome.

Several persons from Peterboro went on board and accompanied them as far as the Bridge, about nine miles down the River, where they were met by McGreggor's *Buzz*, and brought back to Town, arriving at about nine o'clock.

The Steamer brought up two large Scows, with a lot of iron and other goods for our Merchants. Large lots of Lumber are now at the Locks, and the scows will leave loaded with sawn lumber every day. We understand that this line will take lumber about 30 cents per thousand cheaper than the Port Hope and Peterboro Railway, and as the wharfage dues are about one-half less than at Port Hope, a considerable saving will be effected by our Lumber Dealers.

We have not the least doubt but that large numbers of our people will avail themselves of the Pleasure of a trip to Harwood, as the fare is to be low enough to be an inducement to travellers to prefer this Route to the Port Hope and Peterboro line.

The boat will arrive at the Locks every day (except Sundays) at half-past twelve o'clock.

Captain Sutherland, so long and favorably known in connection with the Cobourg and Peterboro Railway, is the Agent in Town.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—We have received from Mr. Ewing's Studio, a Photograph representing the arrival of the Steamer "Otonabee" at the Locks on Monday last, on the occasion of the opening of the communication between Peterborough and Cobourg, for which he will accept our thanks. The picture is a very good one.

WOOL was selling in the Market yesterday for 34 and 35 cents per pound.

The quarterly Fair takes place in this town on Tuesday next.

Rebel Leaders,—Yankee Vindictiveness.

Now that the great Rebellion is crushed, the Rebel armies almost all surrendered, and the complete superiority of the North over the South established. The great enquiry of the day is, "What will be done to the leaders of the Rebellion?" How will President Johnson make Rebellion infamous? Does he intend to execute the whole leaders, aiders and abettors of the South? Jeff. Davis has fallen into the hands of the Northern government, and to their eternal disgrace, is used more like a highway robber or murderer than a fallen chieftain. Every means is resorted to, to make him a scorn, a taunt and a by-word. The old plan of falsehood and misrepresentation is used to blacken his character, make him appear contemptible in the eyes of the world, and prepare the United States public to clamor for his execution, innocent or guilty, regardless of the wisdom or foolishness of such an act. Even the female part of his household has to endure a more than due share of Ex-President Davis's present ignominy, Every word spoken by any one of his household is minutely criticised and contorted to such an uncommon degree by unprincipled reporters and by venal newspaper writers, that one would be led to imagine that Mrs. Davis was a low, illbred plebian of the very dregs of society, and that Jeff. Davis was of the offscouring of American society, instead of that man whom twelve millions of people unanimously elected their President, at a time when they knew and felt that they required a President of courage, wisdom and determination, all of which qualities he has exhibited during the four years he held the position. As a scholar he compares favorably with any of the Northern leaders, as all his manifestoes during the strife abundantly testify. To what good, then, can the present persecution of a fallen foe tend? What advantage can the cause of the union or of abolition derive from the unprecedented course now pursued towards him, seeing that he is vanquished, that the union is restored, and his cause departed? We answer it can do no good, and will only shew a littleness of soul, a vindictiveness of disposition that will rather injure the cause of the North than benefit it, and will by no means elevate them in the world. Surely a noble generosity, that would forgive, but exile the Rebel leaders, would do more to render the institutions and government of the United States popular in the eyes of good men, and would at the same time inflict an adequate punishment on those who carried on the civil strive, and would prove that the Government of the United States is so strong that it can afford to be generous and forgiving without endangering its existence or shaking its institutions, than the hanging of all the rebels from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico. But if Davis be executed, what will then follow? All the leading Generals and Governors of States stand a very poor chance indeed. The bloodthirstiness that would murder Davis is not likely to be satiated, until such men as Lee, Johnston, Beauregard, Stephens, and a host of other popular and dreaded persons are also among the proscribed and executed. Are the people of the United States prepared to introduce the Guillotine, or to erect scaffolds all over the land? We trow not. Yet popular clamor may gain the mastery of unprincipled and unsettled officials, and bring about scenes of, what may hereafter be considered, martyrdom, which in reaction will do what the rebellion has not done—overthrow the great Republic. By consigning Davis to exile he will be rendered entirely unable to engender any more strife. By pardoning Lee, who all along fought only for his native State and State rights, he will be converted into a warm friend and staunch *supporters of the union as it is*. By prosecuting or hanging him civilization would shudder—thousands in the North would yet become his worshippers and the disregard of the Government to its treaty of parole with Lee and others, would become a burthen that would eventually crush the American Republic. Let the Roman Republic be a warning to the American Republic. The slaughter of Pompey only paved the way for the assassination of Cæsar. And as leader slew leader, the seeds of dissolution were being sown, until the great Republic sunk under the weight of its blood, envy and factions.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The unwise policy of the United States, induced by over-contracted views of self-interest, procured the intervention of the Washington authorities for the termination of the Treaty. Very many of the American people, but especially those in the West, look upon the matter as in every way injurious to them to have it terminated, and consequently strongly urge its continuance. It remains to be seen, what effect the remonstrances of the West may have at Washington. In the meantime it is wise to discuss the subject in all its bearings. To this end the Publishers of the *Trade Review* offer premiums for the best essays on the advantages of Reciprocity to the United States and Canada.

The following is the offer:—

PRIZE ESSAYS.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Convention of the Boards of Trade from nearly all the cities of the United States and Canada, to be held in Detroit in July next, will afford an excellent opportunity for the dissemination of correct ideas regarding the Reciprocity Treaty. The great importance of the subject to Canada, and the necessity of having the question clearly apprehended by the public mind of the United States, render it essential that this opportunity should be improved.

The publishers of the *Trade Review*, desirous of contributing to the general fund of information upon the subject, offer the following prizes for Essays or Articles on the subject thus stated:—

RECIPROCITY:

Its advantages to the United States and Canada.

First Prize..... $50.00
Second Prize..... 25.00

The articles should not exceed two pages or six columns of the *Trade Review*, and to be published therein. The publishers undertake to circulate, gratuitously, a large number among the delegates to the Convention and their constituents. The Essays to be sent in so as to reach the undersigned by Friday, June 23rd.

The Judges will be announced next week.

W. B. COUDIER & CO.

Montreal, 26th May, 1865.

There has been no rain in this neighbourhood for the last twelve days; the dust on the streets is suffocating in consequence.

BOOK NOTICES.

That interesting and instructive periodical, *Good Words*, for May, is now received. The contents of the present number appear to be equal to those of any of the previous numbers. The matter is of an elevating and moral tendency, as well as instructive in matters of Philosophy, and subjects of every day life. It is Edited by Norman MacLeod, D. D., one of Her Majesty's Chaplains, and published by Strahan, & Co., Ludgate Hill, London.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE:—This periodical is Edited by Dr. Guthrie, and also Published by Messrs. Strahan & Co., London, and sold by all the wholesale houses. The contents of the May number are numerous and various and well suited to gratify the reader. *The name of its Editor is enough to ensure* a large circulation in Canada. The tone of the work throughout is highly moral, being calculated to instruct and elevate as well as please.

Dawson, Bro's. of Montreal, have favored us with a copy of a Pamphlet entitled, 'An Analytical and Critical Synopsis of a Selection of Piano Forte Literature, &c.,' by Dr. James Peeh. The object of the work is to create and strengthen a taste for the higher principles of the art of Music. An extract from the work will perhaps convey the object of the author:—"All works of Art may be judged by the motions and ideas they excite in the cultivated mind. In the first place, they must be true, that is they must be the offspring of a natural feeling. The Artist must feel deeply before he can hope to strike the electric chain which connects the soul and sympathies of mankind." "Admitting, then, Music as an Art and Science to be a powerful element of civilization, does not its cultivation among us become a matter of public importance." Admitting that in Music, low class works tend to vitiate the taste, and excite *in the mind a low train of* ideas, is it not of paramount importance that a high taste should be cultivated." The present work is calculated to stir up the ambition of those who desire to excel and to make music, especially, more a work of art than pastime, or amusement for to gratify a bad taste or a chimerical idea of accomplishments without even the rudimentary knowledge of it. We hope the author may succeed. What is worth learning at all is worth learning well.

SKEDADDLED.—It becomes our duty to chronicle the departure of one our citizens, J. R. Walton, for parts unknown and under circumstances the most dishonest and dishonorable. Mr. Walton was what might be termed a General Insurance Agent, and represented some of the best companies in the Province. We are sorry to have to record however, that very many are likely to suffer more or less because of the regular system of fraud he has been carrying on for at least some months. The premiums that were paid him were often used by him for months, *according to reports, before he forwarded* the money to the head offices. Lately he has been applying to his own purposes, the money that had been sent to compensate those who had suffered by fire. Some have lost considerable in this way. We also hear of numerous cases of persons who entrusted him with money to lift their notes that were held by the Company. These have not received their notes, but they think they can look to the Companies for the amount. He has left a few to lament his untimely departure—parties who lent him money, and others who went his security. We cannot give a true account of the amount thus carried off, but we are informed that it *amounts to several* thousands of dollars.

The most aggravating incident in connexion with Mr. Walton's career, is that during his residence in Peterborough he occupied a very prominent position in one of our Protestant Churches. In fact was one of its leading members, and even to the last assumed the garb of sanctity. By this means he deceived many, as very few would ever dare to harbor an unkind thought of one who seemed so earnest in the prayer meeting, in the services and at revival meetings. Whether he squandered the unjust plunder in excessive living, or carried it away with him few can tell, but one thing we can tell, that he has acted the part of the greatest of hypocrites. As the sanctimonious whine was ever on his tongue. We find that this is not his first dishonest act. Three times has he thus defrauded his innocent creditors and friends, and now is gone to other quarters we have no doubt, to do likewise. We hope his antecedents will follow him this time, and be a warning to those with whom he may again try to ingratiate himself.

A NARROW ESCAPE OF BEING DROWNED.—On Sabbath last two boys named respectively Walsh and Savage, were so foolish as to attempt to run the dam at the Locks in an old punt. Their folly well nigh cost them their lives. Just as they got over the dam the force of current swept their tiny craft into the stronger current that is caused by a part of the dam being broken away, and partly by the shape of the dam; one part of it being across the river, the other portion being formed to suit the old locks, between the two currents their punt got swamped. *One of the boys made for the shore*, the other could not swim, and stuck to the boat: on seeing this, the boy who could swim returned to the boat also, Some persons who were on the shore immediately obtained an old boat or canoe at a crib and rescued them, but not till they were well nigh worn out, had no one been near they must have perished.

THE OTTAWA CITIZEN.—With pleasure we notice the progress of the *Citizen*. The enterprising Publisher now issues a daily paper. The *Weekly Citizen* was, and continues to be well conducted, and therefore we may predict the *same for the daily issue*. And as Ottawa is now the Capital of Canada, and very soon the Government will be established there, we may therefore expect the *Citizen* to act an important part in supplying the distant parts of the Province with the news of the day. Our contemporary has our best wishes for his success in this new enterprize.

THE CROPS. — Lately we had the pleasure of a short trip through Cavan, and in so doing we find that the Winter wheat looks exceedingly well, we were also informed that this is general over the Township. The Spring crops, also, that were got in early, are healthy and promising. Fruit trees are in beautiful bloom, being literally covered with blossoms, giving every indication of an abundant crop. Hay crops look well; thus affording every prospect of a full return to the husbandman.

SPRING CIRCUIT 1865.

The sittings of the Court of Chancery at Peterborough before the Hon. Vice Chancellor Mowat, commenced on Friday last and terminated on Tuesday. This is the first sittings of the Court of Chancery in this Town. There were seven cases on the docket.

The following causes were tried:—

In the matter of James Harvey an alledged Lunatic. This was a petition to be heard for the appointment of a committee to manage the affairs of Mr. James Harvey of this town, presented by Mr. James Chalmers. Hon Sidney Smith Q. C. for the petitioner. Petition opposed by Mr. Harvey in person.

A number of witnesses were called and the jury after retiring a few minutes, returned a verdict "That Mr James Harvey was of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs."

BURNHAM *v* SHORT.—Mr Blake for Plaintiff. Mr. Read Q. C. and Mr. Dennistoun for defendant. Judgment reserved.

CHALMERS *v* PIGGOT *an infant*.—Hon. S. Smith Q. C. and Mr. Read Q. C. for plaintiff and Mr. Blake, and D. Blain for defendant. Judgement reserved.

BROWNLEE *v* CUNNINGHAM.—Hon. S. Smith Q. C. for plaintiffs, Mr. D. Blain for defendants. Decree for Plaintiffs.

HUTCHINSON *v* EDMONSON.—Mr. Read Q. C. and Mr. Dumble for plaintiff, Mr. Blake Q. C. for defendant. Judgement reserved.

FOWLES *v* METHERALL.—This case occupied the Court 14 hours, and there were 31 witnesses examined. The case turned on the point whether the alleged agreement in July 1862 between the defendants Metheralls and the defendant Bradburn was actually made or not. Hon. Sidney Smith Q. C. and Mr. Blake Q. C. for the Plaintiffs. Mr. Fitzgerrald for the defendant Bradburn. Bill against defendants Metheralls dismissed. Decree for the plaintiffs with cost.

MCALLISTER *v* O'NEILL.—Hon. Sidney Smith Q. C. for the plaintiffs and Mr. Blake Q. C. for the defendants. Judgment reserved.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Tuesday May 30th 1865.

Present His Worship the Mayor, W. A. Scott, Esq., Messrs. Helm, Stevenson, Ormond, Chamberlen, Williams, Wylie, Lawson, Leonard, McNaughton and Toole.

The Clerk stated to the Council that owing to the vacancy of the seat of the late Mayor, an election was held and W. A. Scott, Esq., had been elected, that he had made and deposited in the office the necessary declarations of qualification of office.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Mayor stated that he had called the present meeting in consequence of not having a quorum last night at the instance of the members then present as business of importance he understood had to be attended to.

A report from the committee on Finance and Assessment was read by the Chairman as follows:—Your Committee on Finance and Assement beg to report as follows:—The following accounts have been examined and when requisite corrected, they would recommand to be paid.

Lewis Guest	$9.72
Examiner office	32.84
For labour certified by W. Arnot	11.50
Account for burial of a pauper	6.50

Your committee would suggest that in cases of this kind for the future, economy should be used.

An account from the Fire Company for lamp $12.—The lamp not required.

Your committee consider they are not justified in recommending the payment of $2.40 for pails used at a fire.

An account of Thomas Fry, your committee must retain till further information can be obtained, there being no date to the bill except when delivered.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. ORMOND, Chairman.

A communication from Mrs. Jane Hall, acquainting the Council, that the Home for the indigent was now ready for the reception of those soliciting aid from the Council, was read and received.

Accounts from Returning Officers for holding the recent Elections, were handed in and referred to the Committee on Finance and Assessment.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, and seconded by Mr. Williams, that the By-law for fixing the payments of the money received from the Railway be now read and passed. Carried.

The By-law was read and passed.

Mr. Toole gave notice of a resolution in relation of repairs upon George Street.

The Council then adjourned to the second Monday in June at 7½ o'clock p. m.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.—*The Anniversary* Services in connection with the Bible Christian Church, at Northey's Smithtown, will be held on Sunday the 11th day of June next; we understand that the Rev. Mr. Colwell, late pastor of the Peterborough Church will be present. On Wednesday following a tea meeting will be held, on which occasion several addresses will be delivered.

ORANGE ASSOCIATION.—The Semi-Annual meeting of the County Orange Lodge of the County of Peterborough, will be held in the Orange Hall in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 6th *instant*. The Semi-Annual District meeting for the District of Peterborough will be held in the Orange Hall the same day.

The quantity of timber that has passed down the river during the week, has been immense, and it the same rate should continue, in a few days all the manufactured timber will be down. The whole quantity made this year, is small, however, compared with last year. We wish the manufacturers profitable returns.

NEW STORE.—L. Lemay, late of the firm of F. & L. Lemay, is now opening out a large stock of Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing, which will be sold at moderate prices. His stand is on Hunter Street, next door to McKellar & Cameron's. See Advertisement.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to notice in the east official *Gazette*, that our fellow townsman, Thos. M. Fairbairn, Esq., has been appointed a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

The Steamer "Otonabee" on Tuesday, took away 90,000 feet of lumber, it was her first trip.

The Communication of X. Y. Z., is received out this week.

ON A DISTINCTION OF CLASSES.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—In the *Weekly Spectator* of the 17th instant, I find the following in an article entitled "British Aristocracy." "They (the aristocracy,) are the best men of the State" a natural consequence indeed of their education and mode of bringing up." What nonsense! and in spite of all that the learned Editor of the *Spectator* has said to the contrary, I contend that true nobility does not consist in descent (as the *Spectator* insinuates) from a particular line of Ancestors.

The supporters of this nobility theory have a difficulty to encounter which I hold to be insurmountable, viz: the impossibility of proving that whatever the qualification, the possession of which may have led an individual to be thought worthy the honours and authority of a nobleman, such qualifications are necessarily hereditary. The question arises, can we secure to any particular class the possession of these qualifications? The Editor of the *Spectator* assumes that we can; while common sense aided by experience, declares that we cannot; and when the *Spectator* and common sense are found to be in opposition to each other, it requires, Mr. Editor, no extraordinary perception to see late successfully as to which will eventually triumph.

The inconsistency of this theory is as evident as its absurdity. If it be right to bestow honors upon a particular race, because one of its progenitors was thought to have shed some lustre upon the annals of his country, then it is equally right to brand with opprobium the descendants of individuals who have disgraced these annals. Looking at the man who have been nobles by inheritance, we see, in spite of all the advantages of their position, very *few manifestations of these traits of character* which render men worthy of public emulation. Nor need it surprise us? Let the pathway of an individual be strewn with all that homage attendant upon hereditary nobility, and it is not *the fault of the system* if he does not become indifferent to the true elements of greatness; for it is the very nature of an aristocracy to generate a placid confidence in an imaginative intuitive superiority, very likely to result in an unwillingness to tread the path to merited honour, and it is also evident that the recognition of this theory of nobility will be proportionate to the *ignorance* of a community. To imagine that it can exist in the high noon of intelligence is preposterous. The deference paid to it in our day is to a vast extent, a hollow hearted sham, for mankind are awakening to the fact, that such deference is incompatible with a genuine civilization. I quite agree with the *Spectator* in his estimate of "Codfish Aristocracy." To invest men of wealth with honour is to sap the very foundation of individual progression, for in holding out so paltry a prospect to the chief places in the social edifice men cannot but be rendered indifferent to that which ought to ensure their esteem, neither can the possession of physical prowess make a man a noble. This is the most ancient opinion of nobility; in the olden time we find its noblemen in the main devoted to the destruction of beasts of prey, or of human enemies. We cannot wonder then that in an age of comparative barbarism, such should be regarded as noblemen. Morality and intellect alone constitute a man *noble*. Morality and intellect alone exalts the man; not this cannot be said of any of the Shires to which we have alluded. You may Mr. Editor prefix a man's name with all the titles which the "Court Guide" contains, and yet not elevate him; for

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The *man's* the gold for *a' that*"

and you can never, by the application of the stamp, impart value to the gold. Morality then Mr. Editor, I hold to be the only stepping stone to *nobility*. In fact without this true nobility is unattainable, and neither physical strength, riches nor title can do it. "It is a shame" says St. Chrysostom "for a man to desire honour because of his noble progenitors, and not to *deserve* it by his own virtue"

Finally, Mr. Editor, there is on the part of some individuals, however, a grovelling disposition to look upon the possessors of this accidental nobility as the great exemplars of their race; and the extent to which it is carried is not more disgusting than it is ludicrous. Oliver Goldsmith, after laughing at us for dressing up puppets in finery, and then standing with astonishment before the plastic wonders, tells us of a certain Rat catcher, who having been strolling for a long time without employment, suddenly took upon himself the title of "His Majesty's Rat-catcher-in-ordinary," which speedily brought him abundance of employment. The example of this worthy knight of the trap is extensively followed in our day, and while we smile at its absurdity, let us not lose sight of the moral it teaches, "that as men are prone to emulate that which they conceive to be nobility, it behoves us to see that they reverence a fact rather than do homage to a fiction!

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Yours truly,
D.

May 20th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR,—I see by the papers that Messrs. Scott and Perry, severely commented upon my having recorded a vote in favor of Mr. Nicholls in the late contest for Mayor.

I need scarcely say that the provision of the law, requiring residence as a qualification for voting for municipal officers, had entirely escaped my recollection. I regret that I was led, inadvertently, to disregard it.

I cannot refrain from congratulating my fellow townsmen on the deep respect to the letter and spirit of the law, as regards personal qualification, thus manifested by our Mayor and his predecessor. How wisely discriminating have their supporters proved themselves.

With what satisfaction and conscious patriotism can they (the electors,) call upon their sons to imitate the virtues and tread in the steps of the men they elevate and delight to honor. Happy youths! thus stimulated to the paths of religion, virtue, sobriety, prudence and honor.

Distinguished Peterboro'!
Your Ob't Servant.
FRED W. HAULTAIN.

SCOTLAND AGAINST CANADA.

THROWING THE HAMMER FOR $1000 A SIDE.

The assemblage of persons was immense. From early morning until the day was far advanced *the intelligent and respectable farmers* of the United Counties with their smiling wives, their rugged manly sons, and charming daughters continued to flow into town while the railways, and steamboats brought their hundreds *from all points between Montreal* and Toronto. It was estimated that at least ten thousand were on the ground at one time.

The principal object of interest was the match at throwing the hammers, for $1,000 a side between "*Jarmy*," the reputed Champion of Scotland, and Mr. Roderick McLennan of Glengarry.

The day was so far advanced, it being one p. m when the throwing of the hammer commenced, that few *other games* could be contested. Indeed the former absorbed all the interest and the entire mass of people waited with the greatest patience and attention till the sponge was thrown up by Jarmy. The balls thrown weighed respectively 12, 14, and 16 lbs. A dispute having arisen at the start as to which weight should be thrown first it was decided by a toss up in favour of Jarmy's choice,—the light weight first. Who should throw first, was also decided by a toss up giving McLennan the last throw.

12 lb. WEIGHT.

JARMY		McLENNAN.	
1st throw	159, feet.	1st throw	156, 1 feet
2nd "	167, 10½	2nd "	148 6½
3rd "	175 4	3rd "	190 4
4th "	180 6	4th "	184 6
5th "	186 5	5th "	199
6th "	195 7	6th "	193 2
7th "	186 9½	7th "	183 9

Jarmy's best throw with the 12 lb. weight 196,7 beating McLennan's best, 193,2 by 3,5.

14 lb WEIGHT.

JARMY.		McLENNAN.	
1st throw	158,6 feet.	1st throw,	168 2½ feet.
2nd "	167 6	nd 2 "	17 24½
3rd "	168 1	3rd "	173 5
4th "	158 4	4th "	161 11
5th "	171 0½	5th "	174 2½
6th "	155 3	6th "	175
7th "	182 3	7th "	178 3½

McLennans best throw with 14 lb. weight, 178,3½, beating Jarmy's best 171,9½, by 6.6.

16 lb WEIGHT

JARMY		McLENNAN	
1st throw,	134,9½ feet.	1st throw,	156,11½ feet
		2nd "	140 5½

Jarmy at this stage of the match gave up, confessing his inability to exceed McLennan's best *with the heavy weight*. The best of feeling was maintained throughout on all hands The money at stake $1,000, was at once paid over. It is indeed astonishing that a man with one hand, Jarmy having lost his right hand many years ago, can command the physical power necessary to a successful athlete. But such is the case he being a splendid specimine of muscular development.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The trial of those accused of complicity in the assassination is still being continued. The prosecution is closed, and the defence is now proceeding. Notwithstanding the Proclamation offering $100,000 for the capture of Jeff. Davis, no accusation, as yet, has been brought against him officially, as having anything to do with the murder of President Lincoln. He is indicted for treason, of which he may be found guilty. But few consider him in any way connected with the foul crime of which he was indirectly accused by President Johnson's Proclamation. He is bound and manacled, closely watched by guards who are not permitted to even speak to him; he is also on prison rations. In this position he awaits the result of whatever trial he may have to endure. The treatment of ex-President Davis, reminds us more of the age of barbarism and cruelty of the dark ages, than of the light and civilization of the nineteenth century; and as a sequel to the past and present it would hardly be too much to expect that the fallen Chief may perish in prison by violence.

Lee is reported as placed in confinement also, notwithstanding the terms of his parole. General Lee and his officers were guaranteed freedom from arrest, so long as they continued to live in obedience to the laws. His arrest is a disgrace to the Washington Government.

The Memphis *Bulletin's* special despatch of the 23rd, says:—

"Generals Price, Buckner, Brent and nine staff officers arrived to-day as commissioners from Kirby Smith, to negotiate with General Canby for the terms of surrender. Generals Price, Buckner and Dick Taylor, on the part of the Confederates, and Generals Canby and Herron had a consultation, the result of which was reported to be the surrender of all the Confederates in the trans-Mississippi department on the same terms that were accorded to Generals Johnston and Lee."

WASHINGTON, May 26 The Attorney General has just made a most important decision. He affirms that the amnesty proclamation was a means only to secure a specific purpose, which was the suppression of the rebellion. The rebellion ended, the amnesty is void. It does not restore citizenship, property, or vested rights. The President has no power to pardon except for what is past. *The executive clemency* cannot stretch to the future; therefore the decrees of confiscation there must stand. The decision will be given to the public in a few days.

Washington, May 25—A special despatch to the *Herald* says:—

"The Grand Jury of this district has found a true bill for treason against Jefferson Davis, the chief of the late Confederation. He will be brought here and put upon his trial as soon as the witnesses for the prosecution can be procured."

New York, May 24.—The following is a synopsis of an important order just issued from the War Department relative to the mustering out and discharge of volunteers:—

The several divisions of the army corps will be kept intact, and the commanding Generals immediately on the receipt of orders directing any portion of said forces to be mustered out will order the same if not already there at one of the following rendezvous:—

1st. Troops of the middle military department and of other armies or departments acting therein will rendezvous in the defences of Washington, D. C., Harpers Ferry and Cumberland, Md.

2nd. Those of the military division of the James at Richmond and old Point Comfort, Va

3rd. Those of the department of North Carolina will assemble at Newburn and Wilmington

4th. The department of the South at Charleston, S. C. and Savannah Ga.

5th. The military division west of the Mississippi at Mobile New Orleans and Vicksburg

6th. The military division of Missouri at Little Rock, St Louis and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

7th. The department of the Cumberland at Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis, Tenn.

8th. The department of Kentucky at Louisville.

9th. The middle department at Baltimore.

special orders will be given from the Adjutant General's office relative to troops serving in the departments of the east, Pennsylvania, North west, New mexico and the Pacific, as the time for the discharge of said troops approaches In case of one or more regiments of a division being mustered, the division remaining in the field, the said regiment or regiments will be mustered out at the place where found serving at the time and then sent to several States.

The Adjutant General of the army will designate the places and rendezvous in the States to which regiments after being mustered out will be forwarded for payment. Every regiment will be sent forward to its State and rendezvous, as soon as the rolls are complete, carrying with them their arms, colors and necessary equipage. On the arrival of the regiments in their respective States, payment supplies will be issued by the respective supply departments on requisition, and returns countersigned by the chief mustering officer or his assistant.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says: "Seddon Ex-Confederate Secretary of War, has been arrested and imprisoned in a gunboat on the James, with Hunter and Campbell

"It was believed that General Lee would soon be in custody, and Governor Smith, now a fugitive, captured.

"Davis sits alone in his cell, save the two guards who are not allowed to address him on any subject, whatever, and it is understood he will be given no lights."

A special despatch to the *Herald*, dated Washington May 25th, says:—

"Information has been received here that Kirby Smith intends marching across the Rio Grande and tendering his services to Maximilian. This movement will be prevented.

Advices from Matamoras, Mexico, to the 4th, say that the Imperialists still hold that place, and it is believed the republicans under Negrete are withdraw

Frightful Massacre.—105 Women and Children Slaughtered in Cold Blood.

The Committee on the conduct of the war now sitting in Washington, has just brought to light the particulars of the most horrible massacre of modern times, before which the story of the bloody tragedy of Glencoe grows pale, and the spirit of a darker age seems to live anew.

We allude to the massacre of Indians by a party of United States soldiers under the command of a wretch named Chivington, who was formerly a preacher at Denver City. The atrocious deed was committed on the river Chimarron near Big Sandy. We glean the particulars from the official reports, which cannot be charged with being hostile to the North.

It appears that the Indians (the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes) had been furnished with a safe conduct by United States officers, and consequently when they saw Chivington and his band approaching, several of them went forward to meet them, one of their chiefs "Antelope" among the number, who was immediately shot down. "Black Kettle," another chief, rushed forward with an United States flag which had been presented to him by the Indian agent in due hand and a white flag under it in token of submission. The women and children sought refuge under these flags, but were all shot down by the soldiers. Men, women, and children, without distinction of age or sex, were slaughtered in cold blood. From daylight until 11 o'clock the work of death went on.—About 133 were slaughtered, 21 of them were men and the balance women and children. Among the chiefs killed were White Antelope, War Bonnet, Standing Water, and One Eye. Left hand, the second Chief of the Arrapahoes was wounded, and subsequently died. He had always been the staunch friend of the whites, and had often assured Col. Learenworth that he would never go on the war path against the pale faces. When left hand saw the soldiers approaching he felt very confident that they were coming on a peaceful mission, and stood with his arms folded and said: "Soldiers my friends, not afraid of them."

It was not until many of their women and children had been shot down, while crouching under the folds of the American flag held up by Black Kettle, that the Indians, seeing it was the determination of Chivington to exterminate them, offered any resistance. They were of course overpowered and killed.

The above is no sensation story, but comes from a source the veracity of which cannot be doubted. The event happened some time since, but the facts are only just being brought to light.—*Spectator.*

Local Convenience.—The tidy little village of Belmont is happily situated, so far as the Judiciary is concerned, half of it is in Middlesex, the other half in Elgin county. It has recently happened that the judges of the two counties thought it judicious to hold the Division Courts then and there at the same time, but not in the same place. His Honor for Middlesex domiciled at a respectable hotel on the border of his own district, while his brother justice, on the same day, within a few yards, dispensed law to the people of Elgin, in an unfurnished frame shanty directly opposite. It is to be hoped the benches will not come into collision. At all events, the villagers seem to be well supplied with legal facilities.—*London Free Press.*

YOUR APPOINTMENT HAS BEEN CONFIRMED—Such missives are now *all the fashion*, over the telegraph wires, and they are good news for some, and *bad news to others*. For one box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers you pay 25 cents. They *cure a cold, hoarseness*, sore throat, croup etc., in a few hours. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The beginning of the end. *Old sores, bad legs, ulcers &c.* Many people have the misfortune through life of finishing where they should have commenced—this is especially applicable to the treatment of disease. Numbers have expended a lifetime in the pursuit of health—while thousands have exhausted their means in the catalogue of cures—who ultimately found relief where they should have begun in Holloway's Pills and Ointment, the only sure remedy when all else have failed. For the speedy and effectual cure of ulcers, bad legs, old sores, boils, &c., the ointment is the best salve in use, and the pills are equally efficacious for purifying the blood, cleansing the secretions of the liver and giving tone and energy to the general constitution. This is the testimony of thousands.

TEARS OF SYMPATHY.

If there are a class of persons deserving the sympathy and pity of the sound in health, it is the poor disabled victim of Scrofulous Ulcers, Chronic Sores, whose bodies are so disfigured with eruptive diseases as to forbid their seeking the society of their friends. To all such a cure is provided in Dr. Radway's Cleansing Syrup, called Radway's Renovating Resolvent. One to six bottles of this Marvellous Remedy will cure the worst cases. Let those afflicted with Chronic Sores, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Sore Heads, Sore Legs, Scrofula, and all Skin Diseases, use this remedy. In a few weeks they will be enabled to mingle in society, cured. Price one dollar per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

Death.

On the 21st instant, deeply lamented, Margaret Elfrida Armour, wife of T. M. Fairbairn Esq., aged 24 years.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS

PETERBOROUGH, May 31, 1865.

Flour ₱ bbl.	$5 50	@	$6	50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 20	@	1	25
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	1 10	@	1	15
Potatoes	0 40	@	0	45
Barley ₱ bush.	0 50	@	0	55
Peas "	0 65	@	0	70
Oats "	0 45	@	0	50
Hay ₱ ton new	10 00	@	12	00
Hides ₱ cwt	3 00	@	3	25
Sheepskins	0 75	@	1	50
Wool ₱ lb.	0 24	@	0	25
Beef ₱ cwt.	4 00	@	6	00
Eggs, per dozen	0 07	@	0	08
Butter, ₱ lb	0 12½	@	0	00
Cordwood	1 50	@	2	00
Fowl, per pair	0 30	@	0	40

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-6in

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.
For nauseous and dangerous diseases, use
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Which has received the endorsement of the most
PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.
It is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuses of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.
General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability,
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis
of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart.
And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.
To insure the genuine, cut this out.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column
Peterboro, Feb 24, 1865. 7-6in

New Advertisements.

TO LET,
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melvil e Villar Esq., dairyware Merchant.

For particulars apply to
MRS. BLACKSTOCK.
Peterboro, June 1, 1865 22

NOTICE.
Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name of HAZLITT & MACDONALD, as dealers in Boots & Shoes, and General Groceries, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The liabilities of the late firm, and all debts due to them will be settled by their successors, Messrs E. P. & A. ROSE, who will carry on the business on their own account.

HAZLITT & MACDONALD.
Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 22-3in

CANADA WEST FARMERS' M. & S. Insurance Company,

MEMBERS of the Canada West Farmers Mutual and Stock Insurance Company who have paid the amount of their cash premium notes to Joseph R. Watson, upon his promise to get them returned from the Head Office, where they were made payable, are requested to meet the Vice President and Secretary of the Company, at McGregor's Hotel, in the Town of Peterboro, on Thursday, 8th June, at 11 o'clock, a. m., with a view to an amicable adjustment of the matter at issue,

Members are desired to bring their receipts with them

RICHARD H. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Hamilton, May 20 1865. 22

HOMŒOPATHY.

HOMŒOPATHY AND LIFE ASSURANCE.—The directors of a *London life assurance office*—the "General Provident"—at its recent meeting have placed on record its opinion "that persons treated by the Homœopathic system enjoy *more robust health*, are less frequently attacked by disease, and when attacked recover more rapidly than those treated by any other system; that with respect to the more fatal classes of disease the mortality under Homœopathy is small in comparison with that of Allopathy; that there are diseases not curable at all under the latter system, which are perfectly curable under the former; finally, that the medicines prescribed by Homœopathists do not injure the constitution, whereas those employed by Allopaths not unfrequently entail the most serious, and in many instances fatal, consequences." The directors further propose to summon a meeting of the shareholders to lay before them the facts they have collected, and the decision at which they have arrived, namely, "to open a special section for persons treated by the Homœopathic system, at a lower rate of premium than that charged on other lives."—*London (Eng.) Observer.*—*Toronto Globe.*

DR. POOLE, (Water st., Peterborough,) is a Graduate and Licentiate of both the Allopathic and Homœopathic Schools, and confidently recommends the latter system of treatment, as by far the safest and most successful, in both Acute and Chronic diseases.

Peterborough, June 1, 1865. 22-3in

HENRY CRIST,
Departmental, Parliamentary, AND PATENT AGENT,
QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Juson, Esq, Hamilton; Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London; R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

May 30, 1865. 22

NOTICE.

THE Half Yearly Meeting of the County Council of the County of Peterborough, will be held at the

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
In Peterborough,
On Tuesday, the 19th day of June,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

(Signed) WALTER SHERIDAN,
County Clerk.
County Clerk's Office,
Peterborough, June 1st, 1865. 22

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No. 155, will be held

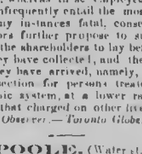
ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

At half-past seven o'clock, in the Lodge Room Market Block.

A full attendance is particularly requested.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.
J. M. BURNS,
Secretary

Peterborough, May 29, 1865.



Orange Association.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF
Diamond Loyal Orange Lodge, NO. 80,
WILL take place in the Orange Hall, Simcoe Street, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

THOS. LANNIN,
Secretary.
Peterborough, June 1, 1865. 22

Victoria Loyal Orange Lodge.

THE regular monthly meeting of Victoria Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 180, will take place on Wednesday evening next, in the Orange Hall, Simcoe Street at 8 o'clock.

Wm. McCULLAGH,
Secretary.
Peterborough, June 1, 1865. 22

NEW DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE

L. LEMAY,

Of the late firm of F. & L. LEMAY, has the honor to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened the

Store on Hunter Street, next door to McKellar & Cameron's,

Which was recently occupied by the late firm, with a large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

L. L. having the experience of a number of years in the business, and possessing great facilities in buying, parties will always find it to their advantage to deal in his store, as goods will be sold extraordinary low.

In the Ready-made Clothing Department, will be found Goods of the very best quality, and at prices as low as any house in the trade.

☞ Come and see for yourselves, and you shall be satisfied ☜

☞ *Remember the place—Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's.* ☜

Peterborough, June 1st, 1865. 22-6in

Important to Farmers!

WOOL!

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED!

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH will be paid for any quantity of good Clean Wool, at HARVEY'S Woolen Mill, Peterboro'.

Particular attention will be paid to Carding, Fulling, and Dressing; also in the manufacturing of Tweeds, Fulled Cloths, Sattinetts, All-wool and Cotton Flannels, Blankets, &c.

Having increased my Machinery, and put in a Steam Engine, all work will be done on the shortest notice, without any delay, on reasonable terms, and warranted satisfactory. I will keep constantly on hand a variety of Woolen Goods to exchange for Wool.

☞ Remember the Old Stand, Harvey's Woollen Mill, Peterborough.

D. BROOK, Proprietor.
Peterboro, May 17, 1865. 20-8in.

ROOM PAPERS!

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has received, and is now opening out, at the

TELEGRAPH BOOK STORE,

A large and varied stock of Room Papers, of the Best Qualities and Newest Designs, which he offers at from FIVE CENTS to TWO DOLLARS PER ROLL.—Parties building or refitting houses will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock.

GEO. A. COX,
May 4th, 1865. (18-4m) Opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, *Trains* will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time. Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 23, 1865.

WHEAT.

FARMERS having Spring Wheat to dispose of, will find it to their advantage to

Go to BLYTHE MILLS,

Or No. 4 MARKET BLOCK, before selling elsewhere, as it is a well known fact, that the undersigned always pays the best prices.

JOHN CARNEGIE Junr.
Peterboro,' May 3rd, 1865. 20-3in

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE and premises on the Little Lake, Ashburnham, lately occupied by Henry Calcutt, Esquire.

Apply to
DENNISTOUN & SON
Peterborough, 21st April, 1865. 17-3in

FLAX SEED.

THE subscriber would now inform the farmers that his flax seed has now arrived and is for sale at the store of J. Carnegie, Jr., in Peterborough.

H. CALCUTT,
Brucer.
Ashburnham, May 2, 1865. 18

Wm. N. KENNEDY
HAS
GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER
ON HAND.

PIANO-FORTES
DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. Thus have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old heap form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over String Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfield,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Barili
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Charles Fradel

MR. SEGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-forte and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

From the N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicasy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. P. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in points of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.65, 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.30 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40, 6.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.25 p. m.

C. VISBARD,
General Superintendent.
Rochester, May, 1865. 22

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway New York.
9-6m

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the Examiner, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro, January, 1865.

VERY CHEAP COTTONS AT THE MONTREAL HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of GREY AND WHITE COTTONS, purchased in England after the Fall of Richmond was declared, and consequently at much reduced prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

A LOT of first rate Stripe Shirtings from 10½d per yard, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

A LOT of Tickings, very heavy, at 1s 1½d per yard. Just opening out at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

BLUE and Brown Derrys, Grass Cloths, Towellings, Checks, very cheap at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

A SPLENDID assortment of Prints—the cheapest to be had in Town—at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

DRESS Goods, a very pretty lot at 7½d per yard. Muslins, Barages, Challies, Delaines, Reberines, &c., &c., good and very cheap, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SHAWLS,—An elegant assortment exceedingly low, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SUMMER Mantles from 4s upwards, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SUMMER Cloakings of all kinds from 2s 3d per yard, double width, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES and Children's Hats and Bonnets—newest styles—at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES Trimmed Hats, very pretty, from 3s 9d, upwards at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

PARASOLS in every style, at a very low figure, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

A COUPLE cases Hoop Skirts from 1s per set—at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SUMMER Skirtings in Fancy Stripes—low—at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

CLOTHS of every description from 1s 3d per yard—at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

FANCY Goods of every description at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

MILLINERY.

THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS, under the management of Miss LINDSAY, are now open. The display of Goods this season is uncommonly rich and varied.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, May 10, 1865. 19-3in

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 20 Cases of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Cobourgs and Bareges for Dresses, at very low prices, to suit these hard times.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE.

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 12s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 12s to 50s.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s.
50 Doz. Flannel and Cotton Shirts.
Hats and Caps.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

Peterborough, May, 1865. 19-5in

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY!

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Have now received their supply of

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the public. In addition to their former business they have opened a

MILLINERY & MANTLE SALOON,

In which will be found

A select assortment of PARIS AND LONDON BONNETS, the latest styles in MANTLES AND JACKETS, and a large stock of STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, STRAW AND JET ORNAMENTS, &c. &c.

This Department is under the management of a FIRST CLASS MILLINER, of taste and experience, and Ladies may depend upon having everything connected with it made up in the NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

W. G. T. & Co. respectfully invite inspection of these goods, which will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞ Ladies furnishing their own material can have any article of Millinery made up at reasonable rates.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.,
April 26, 1865. (17) George Street, Peterborough.

SPRING GOODS!

We have just received, and are now selling at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, the newest styles of

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Parasols and Dress Goods,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We would call particular attention to our Stock of

Cloths, Casimers, Doeskins, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Federatian Cloths, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

As we have secured the services of an Experienced Cutter—Customers can have clothing made to order, in the newest style, at the shortest notice, at the lowest possible price, and warranted to fit.

I. ROBINSON & Co.
Peterborough, April 25, 1865. 17-3in.

SPRING GOODS!

The subscriber is now receiving a rich Stock of Spring and Summer

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

Which he will offer at very moderate prices, and to which he respectfully invites attention.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, April 11, 1865. 15

NOTICE.
Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of R. PATTERSON & Co., as Boot and Shoe Merchants in the Town of Peterborough has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities of the late firm and all debts due to the same will be settled by Mr. Patterson, who continues the business on his own account.

(Signed,) ROBERT NICHOLLS,
WM. HALL,
ROBT. PATTERSON.

Dated at Peterborough, this first day of April, 1865.

N. B.—With reference to the above, Mr. P would respectfully request all parties who have over due accounts to call and settle them before the first day of June next or they will be placed in suit for collection, as the terms of the dissolution necessitate such to be the case.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER would take this opportunity to tender his sincere thanks to the numerous friends and customers of the late firm for the very liberal support bestowed on them for the past four years, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same in his own behalf. He would also beg state that his stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

is now complete in all its branches and carefully selected from the best markets, which will be sold from 20 to 25 per cent cheaper than heretofore. The Stock comprises

Mens Boots, Gaiters and Shoes in Great Variety.

Brogans and Plough Boots very Cheap.

BOY'S BOOTS,
BROGANS,
GAITERS,
BALMORALS, &c.

Ladies' Wear,

From Strong Batt to Fine Satin

In styles too numerous to mention.

MISS'S & CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT is particularly full, in endless variety.

R. PATTERSON.

NICHOLLS & HALL'S OLD STAND, N. E. CORNER MARKET SQUARE.

Peterborough, May 3, 1865. 18

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on by Hopkins & Donnelly, as Saddlers and Harness makers, in the Town of Peterboro', in the Village of Lakefield, and in the Village of Norwood is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and by the late firm will be settled by Mr. Donnelly, who continues the business on his own account.

Dated at Peterborough, this Twenty-seventh day of April, 1865.

(Signed) DANIEL HOPKINS,
THOMAS DONNELLY.

N. B.—In consequence of the above dissolution of Co-Partnership, and the necessity of at once settling up the affairs of the late firm, it is absolutely required that all notes and accounts be settled without delay.

19 T. DONNELLY.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In the County
County of Peterborough. } Court of the County of Peterborough. In the matter of Charles Perry, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed, in the Office of this Court, a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and that on Saturday the fifteenth day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, under the said Act.

CHARLES PERRY.

Dated at Peterborough, this ninth day of May, A. D. 1865 10

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Law Office of Smith C. B. Dean, in the Village of Millbrook in the Township of Cavan in the County of Durham, on Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D., 1865, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

Dated at the Township of Cavan, in the County of Durham, this 23rd day of May, A. D., 1865

(21-2in) THOMAS R. ROWAN, M. D.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid purchasing or having anything to do with three notes of hand made in my favor by one Wm. Jarvis, each bearing date 24th September, 1864, and payable respectively—1st, $20, payable in 12 months after date; 2nd, $20, payable 2 years after date; the 3d, $10, payable 2½ years after date. Said notes having passed into the possession of Andrew Bell, Gull River, as collateral security, and he now refuses to account in any way for the same.

ZACHARIA COLE.
Minden, April 4, 1865. 15

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

TOWN LOT No. 1, West of George and South of Charlotte Streets, containing half an acre of ground. There are two Frame Houses on the Lot with other outbuildings: Also a good well of water.

TERMS:—One fourth down, and the balance in three annual instalments, with interest at six per cent.

Apply to
C. A. WELLER, Esq.
Peterboro', May 20th, 1865. 20-6in

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 30 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

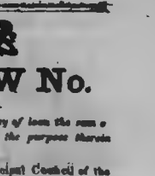
Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

19
May 6th, 1865.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Province for an Act to provide for the re-opening of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway, and for an extension of the same.

H. JONES BETTAN,
Cobourg, Canada, May 23rd, 1865.



BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of six thousand dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $6000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $6000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $600 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the tempo ary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment roll of the said Municipality, being for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three was $1,796,683.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $6000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of thirty-one ninetieths of a mill in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same, upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $6000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each; and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 10 years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum, per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of thirty-one ninetieths of a mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the ratable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 24th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at its Council Chamber in the Court House, in the said County, on Thursday, the 22nd day of June, 1865, at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(signed)
WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk.
Peterborough, February 17th, 1865. 8-18in

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of LAKEFIELD and vicinity, that he has removed his

Grocery Store IN LAKEFIELD,

To Heathorn's old stand, where will be found a

Good assortment of Groceries,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Or Farm Produce.

ROBT. GRAHAM.
Lakefield, March 14, 1865. 45-9

NOTICE.

FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, the Lumber business now carried on in the name of JOHN C. HUGHSON, will be conducted, in Peterborough under the firm of

A. H. CAMPBELL & Co.,

and in Albany, N. Y., under that of John C. Hughson & Co., to whom consignments of Lumber, &c., for sale in the American markets, can be made on such terms as may be agreed upon.

All persons indebted to John C. Hughson are requested to settle their accounts without delay, and thus prevent the necessity of resorting to legal proceedings.

Office, McDonald Street, rear of Methodist Church.

Peterborough, 20th April, 1865. 17-3in

One Hundred Dollars REWARD.

WHEREAS, on the night of the seventh day of December last, the property of Robert Morrison, Esquire, of the Township of Dummer, was wantonly and maliciously damaged and destroyed by some person or persons unknown, the above reward is hereby offered by the Corporation of the County of Peterboro, for such information as shall lead to the conviction of the guilty parties.

By order, R. D ROGERS,
Warden.
Peterborough, Jan. 30, 1865.

$50 REWARD.

MR. MORRISON has added $50 to the above reward, which will make the whole $150.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to notify his customers and the public generally that he has REMOVED to the store formerly occupied by Alex. McNeil, one door north of A. Stewart's Stove Depot where he will keep on hand a good stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Crockery, Wines and Liquors, Fur and Provisions.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

L. GLOVER

N. B.—The subscriber would also remind those indebted to him by Note or Book Account that to save costs they had better make immediate payment. L. G.

Peterboro, April 19, 1865. 16

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, } In the County
County of Peterborough. } Court of the County of Peterborough. In the matter of William Armstrong, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed, in the office of this Court, a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that a Wednesday, the seventh day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, under the said Act.

W. ARMSTRONG.

Dated at Peterborough this 28th day of March, A. D., 1865. 13-6d

Poetry.

THE JEALOUS LOVER.

He says I am coquettish,
That I love to flirt and chat
With every beau that comes along,
And that he won't have *that!*
I was he'd mind his business,
And not be eyeing me—
Whene'er he sees a man approach,
As if I wasn't free!

What if I *am* coquettish?
Frank Heaven! I'm not his wife
As yet, and will not be, unless
He ceases all this strife
I know he must be jealous,
And all that sort of thing,
He's heard me say a dozen times
I wouldn't wed a king.

If he was one bit jealous,
SAY I—although his gold
Might strew a path, whose boundless wealth
Would ere remain untold!
I'd sooner have a beggar
With neither gold or land
Without a cent to bless himself,
Than wed a jealous man!

I know I am coquettish,
And flirt, too, now and then;
It wouldn't do to let a beau
Believe you love but him!
He doesn't understand me,
Else he'd in different be,
And then I'd whisper soft and slow,
How dear he was to me!

Varieties.

A DOWN EAST JURYMAN.—Ethan Spike contributes to the *Portland Transcript* a sketch of his experience as a juryman. The first cases he was called to try were capital ones—the criminals being a German and a "nigger," respectively. "Have you formed any opinion for or agin the prisoners?" said the judge. "Not particular agin the Jarman," says I, "but I hate niggers as a general principle, and shall go for hanging this here old white wooled cuss, whether he killed Mr. Cooper or not," says I. Do you know the nature of an oath?" the clerk axed me. "I or ter says I. "I've used enough of e'm. I begun to swear when I was only about —" "That'll do," says the clerk. "You kin go hum," says he, you wont be wanted in this ere case," says the clerk, says he. "What, says I, 'aint I to try this nigger at all?" "No," says the clerk. "But I'm jewryman," says I, "Pass on says the clerk, speaking rather cross. "But," says I, you, mister, you don't mean as you say; I'm a regular jewryman, you know — Drawed aout of the box by the neeluck now," says I. "I've ollers had a hankering to hang a nigger, and now when a chance of dispensatory seems to have provided one for me, you say I shan't sit on him! Ar this your free institutions? Is this the nineteenth century? And is this our toasted"—here somebody hollered "Silence in court." "This court be—!" I didn't finish the remark, for a couple of constables had holt of me, and in the twinking of a bed-post I was hustled down stairs into the street. "Naow, Mr. Editor, let me ask what are we comin' to when jewrymen—legal, lawful jewrymen like I used about in this way! Talk about Cancers, Mormons, Spiritualism free love and pinces—what are they in comparison? Here's a principle upset.—As an individual, perhaps, I'm of no great account; t'aint for me to say; but when a an enlightened jurxman, I was tuk and carried down stairs by profane hands, just for asserting my right to sit on a nigger —why it seem to me the pillows of society were shook; that in my sacred person the legal State itself was, figgeratively speakin, kicked down stairs! It thar's law in the land I'll have this case brought under a writ of habeas Corpulickey Dickait.

Tell me, ye winged winds, that round my pathway roar, do you know some quiet spot, where hoops are worn no more. Some lone and silent dell, some island or some cave, where women can walk three ab reast along the village pave? The loud winds hissed round my face, and answered "nary place."

A THRIFTY LANDLORD.—In a back township of Upper Canada, a magistrats who kept a tavern, sold liquor to the people till they got drunk and fought in his house. He then issued a warrant, apprehended the main drivers them on the spot and besides hang them, made them treat each other to make up the quarrel.

Indignant female (with energy)—"Yes Mr. Robinson, men *are* tyrants. Poor wives can't even make their will before they die." Husband (resignedly)—"Well my dear, they manage to have their will all their life"

The Boston *Post* perpetrates the following:—"It is said of Eugene Sue, that 'though a professed socialist he lived like a prince.' In this way some of our people though professed Christians, live like the devil.'

Doctor, (looking learned and speaking slow)—"Well, mariner, what tooth do you want extracted? Is it a molar or an incisor?" Jack (short and sharp)—"It's in the upper tier, on the larboard side—hear a hand, you swab, for it's nipping my jaw like a lobster.'

A TARTAR.—Nobody likes to meddle with a woman whose disposition contains the essence of lightning, vitrol, cream of tartar, and hart-horn; who manufactures words by the mile, and measures their meaning in a thimble.

ELEGANT LIVING.—An Irishman who lives with a vegetarian, writes to a friend that if he wants to know what thgant living is, he must come to his house, where the breakfast consists of nothing, and the supper of what was left at breakfast.

The editor of the San Francisco *News Letter*, in giving a parting salute to the Rev. Dr. Bellows of New York, said: 'May you blow, Bellows, until death rudely stops your wind, and may no curious doctor, after death, cut you open to see where it all came from.'

TONGUE.—Give not the tongue too great liberty lest it take thee prisoner. A word unspoken, is like the sword in the scabbard—thine; if vented, thy sword is in another's hand. If thou desire to be held wise, be so wise as to hold thy tongue. Quarles.

HOW TO GET RID OF YOUR CORNS.—Rub them over with toasted cheese and let your toes hang out of bed for a night or two, that the mice may nibble them. If the mice do their duty the remedy will be sufficient.

"Did you ever see a baby so small that it could creep into a quart measure?" "Pooh, pooh! I've seen a grown up fellow walk into two quarts.'

The last society spoken of in California is the "Pay Nothings." It is said to be alarmingly prosperous.

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S

Furniture Ware Rooms

HAVE BEEN REMOVED

TO RYAN'S BLOCK,

Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches attended to with punctuality. COFFINS kept constantly on hand.

Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 4e

STOVES

AND

TIN-WARE.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

A. STEWART

Is now prepared to supply all kinds of

COOKING, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

He keeps constantly on hand the following first class Stoves:—

St. LAWRENCE, square and extended tops.
CANADA, do. do.
QUEEN CITY, do. do.
IRON DUKE, do. do.
PROTECTIONIST.
MAPLE LEAF, &c., &c.

PARLOR STOVES

Too numerous to mention.

☞ Let all cash buyers call and examine his stock and prices, as he is determined to be undersold by none.

A. STEWART.

N B—Eave Troughs, Cistern Pumps, Beer Pumps, Belt-hanging, Lumbermen's Furnishings, and Jobbing of every description.

A. S.

Peterborough, Nov. 16, 1864 4e

A Word to Young Men.

A man who would prefer one dollar to two, is would by common consent be voted a lunatic and void of good sense. Yet there are hundreds of young men working for a salary of Two Hundred Dollars, and even less, when they might by devoting a few months to obtaining a Business Education, at a small expense, fit themselves for situations where their services would command twice or thrice that amount. The place where such an education can be obtained at a Cheaper rate than anywhere else in this Province, is

THE LONDON Commercial College

THE SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION

PURSUED IN

The Actual Business Department

OF THIS COLLEGE

Is practised nowhere else, and by it the student can obtain a thorough *Practical Knowledge* of every kind of business transactions in one-half the time required by any other means. The Corporation has determined to extend the *special advantages* enjoyed by those entering before the 1st of April, to those who enter *during* the month also. Therefore all persons *PURCHASING SCHOLARSHIPS before the FIRST of MAY*, will be presented with a Complete set of TEXT and BLANK BOOKS for the ENTIRE COMMERCIAL COURSE, Cash Price, Seven Dollars) or for $3 additional, a full supply of Books and Stationery. Full instruction in Iconography, Drawing, Painting and Telegraphing is given at a very low rate.

Good Board can be obtained for Two Dollar per week.

Full instruction is given when desired, (without extra charge) in all the branches required to obtain a First Class Certificate for teaching Common School.

Scholarship for Gents ...$30 in advance
do do. Ladies ...$20 do

☞ To any one sending us post paid, the address of ten persons who would like to receive our circular, we will forward full instructions in one of the most *Pleasing and Useful Arts* of the present age, one which will be a constant source of enjoyment and profit.

For circular or other information address

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College
LONDON C. W.

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED

Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *Highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, New York
March 16, 1865. 11-tm

Military School.

CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Service Militia, desirous of obtaining admission to either of the Schools of Military Instruction, are required to make application in writing for such purpose, through the Brigade Major of the Division wherein they reside.

Applicants must state their age, residence Post Office address and native country, and transmit with their application a certificate from a Clergyman or Magistrate in the locality where they live as to moral character.

W. POWELL, Lt. Col.,
D. A. G. M., C. C.

Adjutant General's Office,
Quebec, March 4th, 1865. } 11-13in

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 3

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz:

STEREOSCOPES,

AND

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits of eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals, 550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals, 130 Divines,
275 Colonels, 125 Authors,
100 Lieut-Colonels, 40 Artists,
250 Other Officers, 125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers, 50 Prom. Women,
150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
3,000 Copies of works of Art,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers & Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 4s

Wm. N. KENNEDY

HAS

GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER

ON HAND.

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $300,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$65.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50.00 to 85.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	35.00 to 70.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double cases	75.00 to 100.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	35.00 to 50.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	35.00 to 50.00
Diamond Rings	50.00 to 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10.00 to 20.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4.00 to 8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00 to 10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	8.00 to 20.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4.00 to 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4.00 to 8.00
Coral, Opal and Enamel Brooches	4.00 to 8.00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4.00 to 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4.00 to 8.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2.50 to 10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2.50 to 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3.00 to 8.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.	3.00 to 12.00
Gold Thimbles, Needle, etc.	4.00 to 7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00 to 8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	6.00 to 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc.	3.00 to 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Chased Gold Rings	4.00 to 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	3.00 to 10.00
Cluster or Diamond Rings	8.00 to 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	8.00 to 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl etc.	4.00 to 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00 to 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	6.00 to 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6.00 to 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20.00 to 50.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25.00 to 50.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20.00 to 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	35.00 to 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & molasses cups	20.00 to 30.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult, and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Sarstings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar*, and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five for $2, eleven for $5, thirty for $10, sixty for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and *say only what is necessary.*

GERARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.
New York, April 15, 1865. 1y-2mos

The Churchman's Family MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED. MONTHLY. PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Number XXVII. for March, 1865, contains—

OUR CLERICAL CLUB.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March, "No Churchman should fail to secure a copy of the Magazine."—*Somerset County Chronicle.*

A VISIT TO THE TROITZKA MONASTERY

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March "Thousands will welcome its seasonably articles as pleasantly written tales, and its pretty illustrations."—*Yarmouth Independent.*

THE DUTIES AND DISABILITIES OF THE NAVAL CLERGY.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March "As Catholic as the Church herself."—*Western Morning News.*

THE CLEVER WOMAN OF THE FAMILY By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March "Will interest and instruct every member of the household, from the youngest to the eldest."—*Taunton Gazette.*

THE TWO WITNESSES. By Rev. T. Pelham Dale.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March price One Shilling. "To the graces of light literature is added the fervour of christian piety."—*Launceston Courier.*

MY FIRST ASSIZE SERMON.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March, Illustrated "The illustrations are chaste and elaborate."—*Torquay Recorder.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE ESCAPE BRIGADE.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March "Will be hailed in respectable Church families as a monthly treasure of inexceptionable entertainment and information."—*Irish Ecclesiastic Gazette.*

DEAN HOOK'S LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March "Distinguished by much power, and by a thoroughly satisfactory spirit."—*Standard.*

OUR BISHOPS AND DEANS.—The Right Rev. Walter Kerr Hamilton, D. D., Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March Price One Shilling. Illustrated "No Churchman's library or family circle should be without a copy of this sound and clever magazine." *Banbury Guardian*

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS, and all Booksellers. 19

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary
Peterborough, May 3rd, 1865. 18tf

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases: the marriage customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 600 pages 100 Illustrations Price $1.50: Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price Address, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway New York 9-6m

Agricultural.

Flax and Flax Machines.

At the recent State Fair, at Rochester, were two machines, each of which was constantly surrounded by admiring crowds. One of these was a Cotton Gin, engaged in separating the fibre from the seed with marvellous rapidity. Here was a wonderful illustration of the linking together of the different branches of human industry and the mutual dependence of agriculture and the mechanical arts. The Yankee genius which devised the first cotton gin made possible the profitable culture of cotton. A cotton gin at a New York fair was very much like a growing pineapple, a curious exotic but without any practical bearing upon the agriculture of the Northern States. Thinking of the cotton as well as the good that had resulted from the invention of the cotton gin, we turned to the machinery department where the Flax Brake of Sanford & Mallory, of New York City, was in operation. This machine promises to be to the Northern farmer what the cotton gin has been to the Southern planter, enabling him to readily and rapidly prepare flax in a condition to be marketed. Impressed with the importance of this invention to the agriculture of the country, we have watched its improvements with much interest. One of the early forms of the machine was figured in the January *Agriculturist*, of 1863, but since then improvements have been made in the details of gearing, and such matters, which render the machine more efficient and durable.—The straw is placed on a feed table, and passes between a series of grooved rollers, having a peculiar vibratory or back and forth motion, which so completely breaks up the straw portion of the flax that very little is left to be removed by scutching. From what we saw of the machine in operation, from conversation with persons who have the Brake in use, and from the testimony of responsible parties, we are convinced it will do all that the proprietors have yet claimed for it. In the first place, the machine is portable and may be worked by any ordinary horse power. In neighborhoods where there are no flax mills, this is a great advantage. A machine which can be driven by one or two horses will dress from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds of straw per day of ten hours. A person who can run a fanning mill, or any other simple machine, can run this flax brake and do the work for a neighborhood, or the machine can be transported from place to place in the same manner as is now practised with threshing machines. Seventy: 60 to 70 per cent of the fibre (as the strawy matter is called) is removed, which is much more than by the old methods of breaking, there is none of the fibre injured, and from five to eight pounds more of dressed flax can be obtained from a hundred pounds of straw by using this brake, than by any previous methods of dressing. The fibre comes out in flattened ribbons, as at sight as it land in the straw, and scarcely a thread of it is broken. A Committee of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, in a report dated Sept. 18th, 1863, say:—"We are of the opinion that the saving effected by dressing the flax crop of the present year by this machine, over all others with which we are acquainted, will equal, if it does not exceed one million of dollars." There is abundant testimony that flax broken on this machine loses three to five pounds less to the hundred, over the hackle, than when dressed in the ordinary way, and that the fibre is better and softer for spinning purposes. Thirdly: the machine is safe and may be operated by any one of ordinary intelligence. The serious accidents which have occurred from the use of ordinary brakes can not happen to the operator of this machine. All that he has to do is to spread the straw upon the feed table, and this can be done without any possible risk. Mr. M. F. Roberts, of Niagara County, has one of these brakes which affords his daughter employment during the winter. Two of these young ladies were present at the fair and operated the machine, showing in a striking manner that it can be worked by any intelligent person, male or female, with perfect safety.

Our remarks apply chiefly to the No. 1 machine, the size usually sold to farmers and small operators. There are smaller sizes for working by hand power and larger ones for factories. A new machine has been built for operating on a large scale, in which the number of rollers has been increased to six or eight. These are worked by a very ingenious screw motion, the last pairs of rollers being very fine.

There is also a set of three machines of twelve rollers each for the treatment of matted and tangle straw. Two of these machines roughdress the straw and much reduce it in bulk. The third machine takes the fibre from the first two, and so completely frees it from shive that without any scutching, it is ready for immediate use in paper making. The invention of this set of machinery renders available the great quantity of flax straw which has accumulated in the West wherever this crop is grown for the seed alone. If machinery were now in operation to throw this otherwise wasted material into the market, it would have the effect to bring down the price of Printing paper materially. Although the manufacture of flax is, like all others, of slow growth, there is a ready and remunerative sale for the dressed fibre. It is now used to mix with wool, to make twine, batting, bedticking, druggets, stockings, felt hats and carpeting, and for numerous purposes where other fibrous materials were formerly used. Mr. Roberts, above mentioned, states that from the sale of his flax, tow and seed, for which there is a home market, his flax crop brings in a profit per acre of seventy-five to eighty-five dollars.

TOMATOES, from being curiosities a few years ago, are now indispensable to every garden. For first early, sow in a hot-bed or procure plants to set out the first of May. Seed sown in any position, middle of April or first of May, covering half an inch, will furnish plants for a later crop. Set in a finely-worked soil along the borders, 3 feet apart, or in rows that distance from each other. They are among the easiest things to raise, a volunteer crop being sure to come up where they were grown the previous year. Some prefer tying to stakes or bushing them, but we let them take their own course. The large smooth red and Fejee are the best sorts—the latter for our use.

AGE OF SEEDS.—Paschall Morris, in *The Rural Advertiser*, says: "We prefer turnip seed one year old to raise a crop of turnips from, and instead of only 5 per cent germinating when four years old, it is more probable, if the seed has been properly kept, that there will not be 5 per cent which will not germinate. While there are some seeds of vegetables which it is unsafe to rely on over a year old, it is also well established that there are others actually improved by age, and which seem when a few years old to run less to vine or top, and more to fruit and crop. The melon family is of this class; and for our own planting we would prefer water melon or cantelope seed four years old."

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET,

THAT COMFORTABLE COTTAGE on Queen Street, opposite St John's Church, at present occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Shaw. Possession given next June.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, Feb. 1865. 6-tf

TO LET.

THE House and premises lately occupied by J. W. Tate, Esq., on the Court House hill. Also, the Cottage lately occupied Mr. Glover, No. 2 Sheridan Terrace, Peterborough.

Apply to

W. SHERIDAN.

Peterboro, March 29, 1865. 13

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq. attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE, OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to

ROBERT HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 37

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late WM. LANNIN, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms; the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Hunter Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 99 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purpose

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to

D. HOPKINS
or MRS. LANNIN.

Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

REMOVAL.

Tobias Fitzgerald,

HAS REMOVED his Carriage and Waggon Establishment to those COMMODIOUS PREMISES on the

CORNER OF BROCK AND WATER ST'S,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE PARK,

Where he will continue to MANUFACTURE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

Which he will warrant to be made from the best Timber, and any person or being from town invited to call and examine the work before it is painted.

Jobbing & Horse Shoeing

Will be promptly attended to.

Peterborough, August, 1864. 33

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

COPLAND'S ALE!

A LARGE QUANTITY

OF

COPLAND'S

Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY

LEWIS GLOVER, Sole Agent.

Peterboro, Oct 25th, 1862. 44

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

STOLEN.

WHEREAS, on the night of Tuesday, 30th August, the Express Office at Peterboro' was broken into and some Tickets of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company stolen therefrom: the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing Tickets of the above Company numbered **249** to **280** inclusive, as they have been cancelled.

HEC TOR,
Agent.

Peterborough, Sept. 1s '64 7-tf

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.

WM. N. KENNEDY,

HAS REMOVED to the store immediately West of the Stewart House, on Hunter street.

His stock of Room Papers, Borders, Decorations, Window Blinds, Fire Screens, &c., has been largely increased and will be sold cheap.

Painting in all its branches carried on as usual.

Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1864. 42

PAINTING & GRAINING

DONE BY

W. N. KENNEDY,

HUNTER STREET.

ARE YOU IN AGONY?

A WELL SPRING OF HOPE FOR ALL!

CAN BE FOUND IN

Holloway's Pills.

Be of Good Cheer! The Sinking may be Saved!

BY THE USE OF

Holloway's Ointment.

THE history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHEREVER, and in WHATEVER SHAPE internal diseases exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

This is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experience of one nation. It consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—an unimpeachable record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

These Mighty Healers, World Known and World Tried are a Boon to the Sick

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was introduced into the world. Holloway's Invaluable Pills have become the household remedy of all nations. Their attribute is to PREVENT as well as to cure; they attack the RADIX or root of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, reinvigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL and FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs upon the blood itself, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

Woman in all her Difficulties

Is invited to test the regulating and restorative powers of this harmless but efficacious preparation. At the two epochs of life, to which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a protective safeguard against evil consequences. They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively subject.

Be it Understood,

That the above statements can at all times be verified by the written testimony (extending though a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.

Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is met, pelted and exterminated by this searching, sainless and irresistible remedy. Bilious intermittents, bilious purging, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the whites of the eyes, weakness and debility, &c., are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends. Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful anti-bilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Weakness, &c. &c

The terrible bodily and mental pangs which characterize dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhœa, constipation, tendency to spasms, affections of the kidneys, hemorrhoids, piles, in fact, all internal complaints from whatever cause arising, give way with certainty to the influence of this extraordinary remedy. As a specific for dyspepsia, and its concomitant evils, nothing so powerful, so safe, so sure. Prime ministers have declared no other remedy was to be relied on when the most skilful and mode of treatment had entirely failed.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Colics,	Influenza,
Consumption,	Inflammation,
Coughs,	Jaundice,
Debility,	Liver Complaints,
Dropsy,	Lumbago,
Dysentery,	Piles,
Erysipelas,	Rheumatism,
Fevers,	Retention of Urine,
Fevers of all kinds,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Fever and Ague,	Secondary Symptoms,
Female Complaints,	Stone and Gravel,
	Ulcers,
	Venereal Affections,
	Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION.

If the medicine you require cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggist near to its place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make.

Now, as genuine as the world is "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernible as a *water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting their medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

***Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. 33

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. These Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head, cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair, also, cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1865. No. 23

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

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All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

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W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

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W. CLUXTON, Agent.

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HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

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DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

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DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,

PUMP AND FANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.

Corner of Simco and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

MR. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

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R. PATTERSON & Co.

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

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WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

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INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

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GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, Agent. 20

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THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

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E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c. Warsaw, C. W. 30

JOHN McMILLAN,

TAILOR,

SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P.O.

Lakefield, North Douro, } May 6th, 1865. } 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

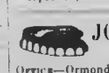
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18



JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George at

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Ale! Ale!

MOLSON'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels
do Mild Ale do do

DAWE'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.

ALDWELL'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.

All for sale cheap at

McNAUGHTON'S, George Street

Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19.

CARD PICTURES

Two for a Dollar!

FRAMING CHEAP

Likenesses of deceased persons enlarged from Ambrotypes and colored in oil

Ambrotypes from 50 Cents,

AT THE

Photographic and Fine Art Gallery,

HUNTER STREET.

R. D. EWING.

Peterboro, March 1, 1865. 9

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH"

Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

FOR LINDSAY.

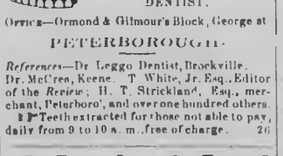
Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.

The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to

LEWIS McGREGOR,

North American Hotel, Peterboro'.

May 25, 1865. 21



ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9 30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'... ..... 3 p m
Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p. m.

April 17th, 1863. 17-1f

Wm. N. KENNEDY

HAS

GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER

ON HAND.

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 22nd of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at..... 9.25 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at..... 12.15 p.m.
Leave Peterboro' at..... 3.30 p.m
Arrive at Port Hope..... 5.55 p.m

MIXED.

Leave Peterboro' at..... 6 10 a. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at..... 8.35 a. m.
Leave Port Hope at..... 3.00 p. m.
Arrive at Peterboro..... 5.20 p. m.

The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.

B. R. KIMBALL, *Superintendent.* JOHN FOWLER, *Managing Director.*

Peterboro May 1865. 21

RE-OPENING OF THE

Cobourg and Peterboro'

RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst., Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH:

Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Harwood at 8.15 A.M.

TO CONNECT WITH

STEAMER OTONABEE,

for Peterboro'.

GOING SOUTH:

Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Cobourg at 6.30 P. M.

G. S. DAINTRY, *Lessee.*

J. R. BARBER, *Superintendent.*

May 18th, 1865. 21tf

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express
	A. M	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction.....	.....	.....
Waterdown.....	7.25	.....
Wellington Square.....	7.39	3 42
Bronte.....	02	3 57
Oakville.....	8.15	4 07
Port Credit.....	8 45	4 25
Mimico.....	9 06	.....
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 20	7.45
Mimico.....		8 10
Port Credit.....	1 55	8.35
Oakville.....	2 15	8 55
Bronte.....	2 26	9 17
Wellington Square.....	2 32	9.27
Waterdown.....		9 47
Burlington Junction.....		
HAMILTON.....	3.00	10 00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

DAILY COMMUNICATION

WITH ROCHESTER.

The Fast-sailing new Steamer

1865. 1865.

ROCHESTER!

CAPT. GREENWOOD,

Will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leaving Port Hope.....at 9 30 a. m
Cobourg ..... 10 30 a. m
Colborne..... 12 00 m.

Direct for Rochester, arriving there in time to connect with the New York Central Railroad for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Syracuse, Buffalo, Chicago, and other points East and West.

Passengers from the West via Grand Trunk Railroad, will take the Steamer at Cobourg from the East will take the Steamer at Colborne.

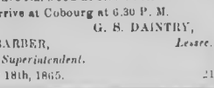
For further information, enquire of A. Cochrane, Port Hope; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg or J. Keeler, Colborne.

RETURNING—Will leave Charlotte every night (Sundays excepted) at 10.00, P. M., direct for Port Hope.

G. S. DAINTRY, *Proprietor.*

Cobourg, April 4th 1865. 15-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

NOTICE.

Cobourg and Peterboro Railway.

ON and after Monday, 29th inst, the undersigned will be prepared to receive and forward by the Steamer Otonabee and the above mentioned Railway, all kinds of freight that may be offered, and on liberal terms

D. SUTHERLAND.

Asbburnham, May 23, 1865 21-2in

Select Poetry.

AT THE LAST.

[The following beautiful poem was written upon the passage "Man goeth forth unto his work, and to his labor until the evening."]

The stream is calmest when it nears the tide,
And flowers are sweetest at the eventide,
And birds more musical at close of day,
And saints divinest when they pass away.

Morning is lovely, but a holier charm
Lies folded close in Evening's robe of balm;
And weary man must ever love her best,
For Morning calls to toil, but Night to rest.

Hers comes from Heaven, and on her wings doth bear
A holy fragrance, like the breath of prayer;
Footsteps of angels follow in her track,
To shut the weary eyes of Day in peace.

All things are hushed before her as she throws
O'er earth and sky her mantle of repose;
There is a calm, a beauty, and a power
That Morning knows not in the Evening hour.

"Until the Evening" we must weep and toil,
Plow life's stern furrow, and dig the weedy soil,
Tread with sad feet our rough and thorny way,
And bear the heat and burden of the day.

O! when our sun is setting may we glide
Like Summer Evening down the golden tide;
And leave behind us as we pass away,
Sweet, starry twilight round our sleeping clay!

Literature.

THE DOCTOR'S STORY.

We were all gathered in our clubroom on a rainy evening in May, and had gossiped later than usual over our wine and cigars, when one of the members suggested that "the Doctor" should favor us with a story befitting the time and occasion.

He accordingly related the following:

"I was something more than eighteen years of age, when, having exhausted, as it were, the educational resources of my native village. I was sent to a distant seminary to prepare for college. Up to that time, I had enjoyed the reputation among my friends and acquaintances of being a sentimental sort of a fellow, with but little ambition and no apparent object. I cannot describe to you the almost immediate changes that were wrought in my mind and disposition, on being cut loose from the associations of my native village. My heart became filled with the most lively ambitions; my character became more forcible and determined, and, from a weak womanly boy, boy, I sprang suddenly into a self-willed man like the armed Minerva from the brain of the heathen god.

"I had been at the seminary perhaps a fortnight, and had only formed some half a dozen acquaintances, when I received an invitation to a party, given by one of the most aristocratic families. I always had a great dislike to parties of every name and nature, and indeed, at that time, I was so foolishly bashful that I had never ventured to form any female acquaintances. But the entreaties of my 'chum,' who was a great lover of society, overruled my objections, and the evening of the party found me at the residence of Belle Wilson.

"It was here that I met Florence Irving one of the best known beauties of the village, whose sweet, yet thoughtful face is yet before me in all its original beauty. I will not venture on a description of her peculiar loveliness. It would be a complete failure if I should. An artist may paint the beauty of the human face; but no artist can paint the beauty of the human soul.

"I know not how it happened, but ere the evening was far advanced, I had managed to find a place for my hands and feet, which were always useless appendages, and found myself by the side of Miss Irving, conversing with as much ease as though she were a member of my own family. I cannot explain the cause of this suddenly acquired confidence on my part, but I knew it was neither magic nor 'moonshine' I only know that when our eyes first met, and before I had been introduced, our souls broke over every barrier which society imposes; but our souls belong to Heaven, and do not recognize any such restraints.

"When the party broke up, I had the pleasure of seeing Miss Irving home, as was the custom in that section, and as you may well imagine, an invitation to call upon her was not long neglected.

"During the following few weeks, I saw her frequently, and I must acknowledge the study of human nature soon became more interesting to me than that of Virgil or Anabasis. At every meeting, I saw, or fancied I saw some new beauty in her hitherto symmetrical character; and, before I was aware of it, I found myself the slave of that passion which metaphysicians call love. My heart and soul opened upon a higher and fairer field of existence; the whole world around me became vested with new beauties, and the very air I breathed seemed an atmosphere of passionate pleasure.

And thus a year passed away in the blissful consciousness of loving and being loved. As my memory goes back over the pathway of nearly twenty years, it dwells upon that time as the happiest portion of my life. It is well for us sometimes to recall those happy holidays of life. Their memory recalls those happy holidays of life. Their memory lightens their present weight of cares and sorrows, and keeps the heart like nature, continually renewing the spring time of its existence. The man who keeps fresh the memories of his early manhood may be sure that the years which write the records of time and toil upon his cheek and forhead have no power over the heart to render it rough or wrinkled.

"It was on a perfect evening in July, after the annual Exhibition that, I called to say 'good bye' to Florence Irving, before leaving the village on the following morning.

"There was nothing very peculiar about our parting. A review of the too blissful past; a forming of plans for the future; a hundred pledges of devotion and constancy; a long tender embrace; a few womanly tears; and we walked out upon the vine-clad portico.

"You will pardon me here, for this recurrence to a memory which I could not, and would not forget; and for this exhibition of sentiment, which, you know, with all my years, I have never been wholly able to overcome. It may have been owing to my peculiar state of feeling; but it really seemed for once that God had lifted from earth the curse that rested upon paradise.

"The evening breeze, which was burdened with fragrance, was playing with the leaves and flowers, half waking them from their slumbers; the crescent-moon was half hiding her face among the clouds—the sleeping dress of night—giving it a silver lining; and over the earth and sky rested that expression of peace which defies the descriptive power of either pen or pencil. And then, and there, with one of those kissealed vows, which we had so often uttered, I left her, with her young cheeks all wet and warm, well knowing that her eyes were fastened upon me, till my form was lost among the shifting shadows.

"For more than two years after entering college, we continued a weekly correspondence; and the tone of her letters were so kind and devotional, that my regard for her was rather increased than otherwise by our separation.

"I was continually striving to perfect myself in those things which she most admired; and every night, after the duties of the day were finished, I would sit alone watching the fixed star which we had promised to gaze upon, in memory of the loved and absent, and maturing plans for our future happiness. In this manner the time flew rapidly away, while my own existence was fast becoming merged in that of Florence Irving.

"But, a few months before my graduation, when I was already counting the days that kept us apart, the mails did not bring me the weekly missive which, for two years, I had never failed to receive. I waited till next morning, and then not receiving it, sat down and wrote her of its probable miscarriage.

"Day after day passed away, making me more and more impatient, but still I received no reply. I never heard from her again.

"The very week of our college commencement, I received a note from her aunt, with whom she was living, acknowledging the receipt of my last letter, and stating that, a few weeks before, Florence had mysteriously left the village for parts unknown. She also added that no one could assign a reason for this strange conduct; and though they made the most persistent efforts, no trace of her whereabouts had been discovered.

"However sad and unfavorable this information might have been, it did not for a moment discourage me.

"I had perfect confidence in my ability to unravel the mystery, and setting out as early as possible, I arrived at the village in the mid twilight of a summer evening.

"As we rolled through the quiet streets, I half forgot the important object of my visit. Every object on which my eye rested was a reminder of former hope and happiness; and the blessed by-gone hours came trooping back, all bright and beautiful, through the chambers of my memory.

"Immediately on my arrival at the hotel, I learned the particulars of the mysterious absence of Florence Irving, and, by the next morning I had half matured my plans of operation. Never, however, was a detective on the track of 'game,' more completely lost, than was I in pursuit of this unfortunate girl.

"No one had heard her speak of leaving the village; she had no friends or relatives living at a distance; and, as she took her leave at night, no one was able to discover the direction she had taken.

"The only circumstances that excited my curiosity and suspicion were, that several weeks before her departure, a travelling spiritualist, by the name of Simpson, had been giving lectures in the village; that she had become a most thorough convert; and, that during his stay they had frequently been seen together.

"After several hours of careful thought and study, I came to the conclusion that this sanctimonious Simpson was at the bottom of all the mystery.

"Several days were occupied in endeavoring to ascertain his whereabouts; but of no avail.

"He had been giving a series of lectures in a neighboring village; but, about the time of Miss Irving's disappearance, he had suddenly departed, no one knew whither.

"This circumstance only confirmed my suspicion, and returning to her aunt's house, I obtained possession to examine the room which the missing girl had last occupied.

"There was nothing particularly suggestive or peculiar in its appearance. The contents of her writing desk, which I examined with the utmost care, were in perfect order, with the exception of a few scattered fragments of paper, upon which were scrawled the names of Simpson and myself, in the greatest possible confusion.

"I was about to leave it with scarcely any hopes of obtaining a clue to her whereabouts, when I noticed the inverted word "Albany" upon a slip of blotting paper, which had evidently been but little used.

"I examined it carefully, and you may imagine my satisfaction, when, with the aid of a microscope, I managed to decipher the following inverted sentences which were written on Friday afternoon the very day on which she disappeared:

"My dear Mr. Simpson:

"Your entreaties, and my love or infatuation, have triumphed over all duty and principle. [Here was a sentence which I could not decipher]. I will be ready to leave with you for Albany at 12 o'clock to-night.

Yours,

FLORENCE."

She had evidently written her note in great haste; and, when using her blotter, had left upon it an inverted impression of nearly all she had written. I hastened to inform her aunt of my discovery, and immediately set off for Albany, in pursuit of the missing parties. On my arrival in the city, I secured the assistance of the authorities, and made the most thorough search and inquiries, which, however were wholly unsuccessful. After a fruitless search of three months, I returned home, completely worn out and discouraged.

In my anxious endeavors to discover some trace of the missing girl, I had overtasked my energies, and immediately after my arrival at home, I was taken with a fever, from which I did not fully recover till the next summer. But, though I had but little hope of discovering any trace of the woman I had once worshiped, my thought and desires were continually wandering away to the capital of the Empire State.

Accordingly, as soon as my health was sufficiently recovered, I returned to that city to fit myself for the medical profession which I had long before determined to pursue. I entered the medical colledge, obtained a home with one of the prominent members of the faculty, and becoming familiar with the students, my study and social intercourse partially dispelled the moody abstraction into which I had been thrown by the loss of Florence Irving—a loss from which, I presume, I shall never wholly recover. It has left a shadow upon my heart which often renders me melancholly, retired and unfamiliar.

If I remember rightly it was the latter part of September that the students were anxious to obtain a female 'subject' for dissection. We had made several efforts to purchase one from the authorities; but being unable to do so, we at last resolved to resort to the illegal process of getting from the cemetery.

"Accordingly, several students were selected for the purpose—myself among the number; and we then had only to wait for an opportunity, and a night to favour our operations.

"One or another of us were continually strolling through the cemetry we had resolved to enter, for the purpose of obtaining information; and late one afternoon, we received notice that a lady had been buried in the immediate vicinity of the keeper's lodge.

"We had already waited so long, that we thought proper to run the risk rather than suffer the inconvenience of further delay. The weather favoured our operations. The afternoon was dull and sultry; out the night set in with gusts of wind and occasional torrents of rain.

"Just after the bells of the city had hushed their midnight-summons in the face of the angry storm, we crept out of the old building, thoroughly disguised, and supplied with spades, ropes, and dark-lanterns and all other necessary implements.

The rain had ceased falling; but the wind was blowing furiously, struggling with the treetoops, and shaking the drenching drops upon us as we passed beneath them. A full moon was in the sky, but was bidden by the thick, heavy clouds, and with the deep darkness and the writhing and groaning trees, no object or sound could be distinguished.

"We soon reached the grave without interuption; and, posting two of the party to warn us in case of approaching danger we set vigorously to work. Never did men work with greater rapidity or cautious. The earth was loose and moist which enabled us to remove it rapidly and just as the bells tolled the hour of one, our spades struck with that dull dreadful sound, upon the head of the coffin.

"As if by common consent, we paused a moment in our efforts. That moment's pause, with me, produced no very pleasant emotions. It gave my excitement no opportunity to subside. The sobbing wail of the wind; the raindrops pattering like the footsteps of invisible beings; the spectras gravestones around us; the black clouds, with the moon now and then looking through; the solemn associations and the memories of spooks and spectres that had tortured my boyish fancy, produced a rather uncomfortable feeling. But the clouds were rapidly breaking away, and not a moment was to be lost.

"I sprang into the grave, and unscrewed the lid of the coffin. A murmer of satisfaction broke from the party as I thrust in my hand and informed them it was a woman. The rope was let down, and the hook fastened beneath her jaw, and the lifeless form was drawn to the surface. As I sprang from the grave and stooped over her, the moon emerged suddenly from behind a cloud, and shone full upon her face. For a moment, I was dumb with horror. It was the face of my long lost Florence Irving—not fresh and young and innocent, as when I last beheld it, but wan and wasted—and yet possessed of a beauty which death itself could never tear away.

"A few words were sufficient to explain the circumstances to the rest of the party; and quickly, yet tenderly we returned the shrowded form to its last resting-place. Arranging the grave as we had found it, we hurried away to the college. Through the medium of the sexton, I afterward discovered the place where she had been living, when I learned that, soon after her arrival in the city, she had been deserted by the perfidious Simpson, had suffered greatly from want and privation, and being too proud and broken-hearted to ask for assistance, she had died in a garret in an obscure section of the city.

"Nearly twenty years have now elapsed since these incidents occurred, and since she, whom one would have thought was the model of constancy, was induced to be faithless, I have never dared to fix my affections upon any other woman. The sad fate of Florence Irving, one of the purest types of womanhood that ever filled our hearts with the happiness of heaven, is a terrible warning to over-credulous young ladies."

If a servant will lie for his master, his master need not be astonished if the servant lies for himself.

He who has an inordinate admiration for antiquity must have more taste for wrinkles than dimples.

Editors often puff their friends to death, and smokers do the same kind service for themselves.

When is truth, falsehood? "Truth, they say, "lies in a well."

WIDOW SIMPSON'S SPOONS.

In the parish of Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, lived a widow woman by the name of Simpson.

In her family resided, in the capacity of help, one Nancy Campbell, a girl about nineteen, who was suspected to have taken a fancy to Robin, the widow's son, who reciprocated the sentiment. Nothing however, would soften the heart of the widow as regards a match, till at last the following event occurred, and caused her to give away. About the hay-making time, a distant and comparatively rich relation was expected to call and take tea that evening on his way from Linlithgow. It was not often that the superior relative honored her house with a visit, and Mrs. Simpson, determined that nothing should be wanting to his entertainment, brought out the treasured spoons early in the forenoon with many injunctions to Nancy touching the care she should take in bringing them up. While this operation was being conducted in the kitchen, in the midst of those uncertain days which vary the northern June, a sudden darkening of the sky announced the approach of heavy rain. The hay was dry add ready for housing. Robin and two farm-men were busy gathering it in; but the great drops began to fall while a considerable portion yet remained in the field, with the instinct of crop preservation, forth went the widow, followed by Nancy, leaving the spoons half cleaned on the kitchen table. In her rapid exit the girl had forgotten to latch the door. The weasel and the kite depredators known about the moor and farm; but while they were all occupied in the hay-field, who should come that way but Geordy Wilson, one of the parish beggars.

Well, the kitchen door was open, and Geordy stepped in. He banged the settle with his staff, he coughed, he saulted the cat, which sat purring on the window sett, and at length discovered there was nobody within.—Neither meal nor penny was to be expected that day; the rain was growing heavier, some of the hay must be wet, and Mrs. Simpson would return in bad humor. But two objects powerfully arrested Geordy's attention; one was the broth pot boiling on the fire, and the other the silver spoons scattered on the table. Bending over the former, he took a considerable sniff, gave the ingredients a stir with a potstick, and muttered "very thin." His proceedings with the latter must remain unmentioned; but, half an hour after, when he was safely away in a farm-house, a mile off, the family were driven inn doors by the increasing storm; they found everything as it had been left—the broth on the fire, the cattou the window-seat, the whiting and flannel on the table; but not a spoon was there.

"Where's the spoons?" cried Mrs. Simpson of the entire family, who stood by the fire drying their wet garments. Nobody could tell. Nancy had left them on the table when she ran to the hay. Some one had been in the house they were certain, but nothing was disturbed. The drawer was pulled out and the empty stockings exhibited. Every shelf and every corner was searched, but to no purpose; the spoons had disappeared, and the state of the farm-house may be imagined, the widow ran through it like one distracted, questioning, scolding, and searching. Robin, Nancy and the farm-men were despatched in different directions, as soon as the rain abated, to advertise the neighbors, under the supposition that some strolling beggar or gipsy might have carried off the treasure and would attempt to dispose of it in the parish. Nobody thought of Geordy Wilson; he had not been espied from the hay-field. Lost, the spoons were, beyond a doubt, and widow bade fair to lose her spoons.

The rich relation came at the appointed time, and had such a tea that he avowed never again to trust himself in the house of his entertainer.

But the search went on; rabbits holes were looked into for the missing silver, and active boys were bribed to turn out magpies' nests. Wells and barns in the neighborhood were explored. The criers of three nearest parishes were employed to proclaim the loss; it was regularly advertised at kirk-gate and market-place; and Mrs. Simpson began to talk of getting a search warrant for the beggar's meal pouch.

Bathgate was alarmed through all its borders concerning the spoons; but when almost a month passed away and nothing could be heard of them, the widow's suspicions turned from beggars, barns, and magpies, to light on poor Nancy. She had been cleaning the spoons, and left the house last; silver could not leave the table without hands. It was true that Nancy had borne an unquestionable character; but such spoons were not to be met with every day, and Mrs. Simpson was determined to have them back in her stocking. After sundry hints of increasing breadth to Robin, who could not help thinking his mother was losing her judgment, she one day plumped the charge, to the utter astonishment and dismay of the poor girl, whose anxiety in the search had only been inferior to her own. Though poor and an orphan, Nancy had some honest pride. She immediately turned out the contents of her kist, (box) *unstrung her pocket, in Mrs. Simpson's* presence, and ran, with tears in her eyes to tell the minister.

As was then common to the country parishes of Scotland, difficulties and disputes which might have employed the writers and puzzled magistrates were refered to his arbitration, and thus lawsuits and scandal prevented. The minister had heard, as who in Bathgate had not? of Mrs. Simpson's loss. Like the rest of the parish he thought it rather strange; but Nancy Campbell was one of the most serious and examplary girls of his congregation—he could not believe that the charge preferred against her was true; yet the peculiarities of the case demanded investigation. With some difficulty the minister persuaded Nancy to return to her mistress, bearing a message to the effect that he and two of his elders, who happened to reside in the neighborhood, would come over the following evening, and hear what could be said on both sides, and if possible, clear up the mystery. The widow was well pleased at the minister and his elders coming to enquire about her spoons. She put on her best mutch, (that is cap) prepared her best speeches, and enlisted some of her best and most reliable neighbors to assist in the investigation.

Early in the evening of the following day—when the summer sun was wearing low and the field work over—they were all assembled in the clean old kitchen, the minister, elders, and neighbors soberly listening to Mrs. Simpson's testimony about her lost silver, Nancy, Robin and the farm men were sitting by till their turn came, when the door that had been left half open to admit the breeze—for the evening was sultry—was quietly pushed aside, and in slid Geordy Wilson, with his usual accompaniments of staff and wallet.

"There's nae room for ye here, Geordy" said the widow, "we're on weighty business.

"Weel, mem," said Geordy, turning to depart "its of nae consequence. I only came to speak about your spoons."

"Has ye heard o' them," cried Mrs. Simpson, bounding from her seat.

"I couldna miss hein' blessed with the power of hearing' and what's better, I saw them," said Geordy.

"Saw them, Geordy? Where are they? and hure's a whole shillin' for ye; and Mrs. Simpson's purse, or rather an old glove used for that purpose, was instantly produced.

"Weel," said Geordy, "I slipped in as day, and seein' the siller unguarded, I thought some ill-guided body might covit it, and jist laid it by, I may say, in the leaves o' the Bible, thinking you would be sure to see the spoons when you went to read."

Before Geordy had finished his revelation Nancy Campbell had brought down the proudly-displayed, but never opened Bible, and interspered between the leaves lay the dozen of long sought spoons.

The minister of Bathgate could scarcely command his gravity while admonishing Geordy on the trouble and vexation his trick had caused. The assembled neighbors laughed out right when the delt man pocketed the widows shilling, which he had clutched in the early part of the discourse, assured them that he had learned that Mrs. Simpson read her Bible so often that the spoons would be certain to turn up. Geordy got many a basin of broth and many a luncheon of bread and cheese on account of that transaction, with which he amused all the firesides of the parish. Mrs. Simpson was struck dumb even from scolding. The discovery put an end to her ostentatious profession, and it may be hoped, turned her attention more to practice.

Has the story no moral for you dear reader?—*Leisure Hour.*

born's old stand, where will be found a

assortment of Groceries,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Or Farm Produce.

ROBT. GRAHAM.

Feld, March 1st, 1865. 4-9

NOTICE.

ON FIRST MAY NEXT, the Lumbering business now carried on in the name of T. HUGHSON, will be conducted, although under the firm of

H. CAMPBELL & Co.,

Albany, N. Y., under the of John C. Hughson & Co., to whom consignments of Lumber, &c., for sale in the American markets, may be made on such terms as may be agreed upon.

persons indebted to John C. Hughson are requested to settle their accounts without delay, and thus prevent the necessity of resorting to legal proceedings.

H. McDonald Street, rear of Methodist

CARROTS should have a large place in the garden, and if more are raised than the frequent demands of the kitchen require, the balance will furnish the best of cow and horse feed. Two kinds are enough for family use; the Early Horn, a sweet, tender early sort of small size, and the Long Orange for the main winter crop. The Early Horn will frequently give a good yield, sown in July after early peas or onions, but for early use, should be sown in the middle of April. Let the rows be one foot apart, scatter in plenty of seed, cover one half inch deep with fine soil, and thin to four inches at the second hoeing. The Long Orange does better in rows 15 inches apart, thinned to 5 inches. There is little danger of making the soil too rich, or working it too deep for this tape rooted crop. Keep well hoed and weeded, especially when small. The main crop may be sown from the middle of April to the 1st of June—better early in May.

MERIT AND CENSURE.—It is folly for an eminent man to think of escaping censure, and a weakness to be affected with it. All the illustrious persons of antiquity, and indeed, of every age in the world, have passed through its firery persecution. There is no defence against reproach but obscurity; it is a kind of concomitant to greatness as satires and invectives were the essential part of a Romen triumph.

PLEASANT THINGS.—It is pleasant to be virtuous and good, because that is to excel ourselves; it is pleasant to mortify and subdue our lusts, because that is victory it is pleasant to command our appetites and passions, to keep them in true order, within the bonds of reason, because that is empire.

At the end of the present fiscal year Great Britain, will have thirty-nine ironclads afloat and ready for service. They will nearly all be armed with 200 and 300 pounders, and be able to sail at an average rate of twelve knots. "Britannia" still "rules the wawe."

Refreshment, sleeping and smoking cars are about to be placed on the German railways. Bal'-alleys, bar-rooms, and barber's saloons are the next innovations expected.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) **"Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good."** (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1865. No. 23

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

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EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

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EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

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☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stathem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,
PUMP AND FANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.
Corner of Simco and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

R. PATTERSON & Co.
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE'S & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issurer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.
Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 36

BANK OF TORONTO.
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.
Warnaw, C. W. 20

JOHN McMILLAN,
TAILOR,
SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.
Lakefield, North Douro, }
May 6th, 1865. } 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
ATTORNEY, &c.
Peterborough, C. W.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c., &c., &c.
Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Ale! Ale!
MOLSON'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels.
do Mild Ale do do
DAWE'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.
ALDWELL'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.
All for sale cheap at
McNAUGHTON'S,
George Street
Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19.

CARD PICTURES
Two for a Dollar!
FRAMING CHEAP
Likenesses of deceased persons enlarged from Ambrotypes and colored in oil
Ambrotypes from 50 Cents,
AT THE
Photographic and Fine Art Gallery,
HUNTER STREET.
R. D. EWING.
Peterboro, March 1, 1865. 9

NOTICE.
THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH"
Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
FOR LINDSAY.
Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.
The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to
LEWIS McGREGOR,
North American Hotel, Peterboro'.
May 25, 1865. 21

ROYAL
MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
KEENE & PETERBORO'.
A DAILY STAGE
Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'... ..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p. m.
April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Wm. N. KENNEDY
HAS
GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER
ON HAND.

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH
RAILWAY.
ON and after the 22nd of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
MAIL.
Leave Port Hope at..... 9.25 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at..... 12.15 p.m.
Leave Peterboro at..... 3.30 p.m
Arrive at Port Hope..... 5.55 p.m
MIXED.
Leave Peterboro' at..... 6.10 a. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at..... 8.35 a. m.
Leave Port Hope at..... 3.00 p. m.
Arrive at Peterboro..... 5.30 p. m.
The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.
R. R. KIMBALL, *Superintendent.* JOHN FOWLER, *Managing Director.*
Peterboro May 1865. 21

RE-OPENING OF THE
Cobourg and Peterboro'
RAILWAY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst., Trains will run as follows
GOING NORTH:
Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Harwood at 8.15 A. M.
TO CONNECT WITH
STEAMER OTONABEE,
for Peterboro'.
GOING SOUTH:
Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Cobourg at 6.30 P. M.
G. S. DAINTRY, *Lessee.*
J. R. BARBER, *Superintendent.*
May 18th, 1865. 21tf

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
TORONTO LINE.
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

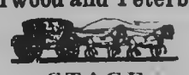
STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction.....	.....	.....
Waterdown.....	7.25	.....
Wellington Square.....	7.39	3.42
Bronte.....	02	3.57
Oakville.....	8.15	4.07
Port Credit.....	8.45	4.25
Mimico.....	9.06	.....
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.30	7.45
Mimico.....	.....	8.10
Port Credit.....	1.56	8.35
Oakville.....	2.15	9.05
Bronte.....	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square.....	2.42	9.37
Waterdown.....	.....	9.47
Burlington Junction.....	.....	.....
HAMILTON.....	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

DAILY COMMUNICATION
WITH ROCHESTER.
The Fast-sailing new Steamer

1865. 1865.
ROCHESTER!
CAPT. GREENWOOD,
Will, until further notice, run as follows
Leaving Port Hope..... at 9 30 a. m
Cobourg ..... 10 30 a. m.
Colborne..... 12 00 m.
Direct for Rochester, arriving there in time to connect with the New York Central Railroad for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Syracuse, Buffalo, Chicago, and other points East and West.
Passengers from the West via Grand Trunk Railroad, will take the Steamer at Cobourg from the East will take the Steamer at Colborne.
For further information, enquire of A. Cochrane, Port Hope; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg or J. Keeler, Colborne.
RETURNING—Will leave Charlotte every night (Sundays excepted) at 10.00, P. M., direct for Port Hope.
G. S. DAINTRY, *Proprietor.*
Cobourg, April 4th 1865. 15-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE.
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's.
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,
AT 2.30 P. M.
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.
J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.
Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

NOTICE.
Cobourg and Peterboro Railway.
ON and after Monday, 29th inst, the undersigned will be prepared to receive and forward by the Steamer Otonabee and the above mentioned Railway, all kinds of freight that may be offered, and on liberal terms.
D. SUTHERLAND.
Ashburnham, May 23, 1865 21-2in

Select Poetry.

AT THE LAST.

[The following beautiful poem was written upon the passage "Man goeth forth unto his work, and to his labor until the evening."]

The stream is calmest when it nears the tide,
And flowers are sweetest at the eventide,
And birds more musical at close of day,
And saints divinest when they pass away.

Morning is lovely, but a holier charm
Lies folded close in Evening's robe of balm;
And weary man most ever loves her best,
For Morning calls to toil, but Night to rest.

Unto the evening comes from Heaven, and on her wings doth bear
A holy fragrance, like the breath of prayer;
Footsteps of angels follow in her track,
To shut the weary eyes of Day in peace.

All things are hushed before her as she throws
O'er earth and sky her mantle of repose;
There is a calm, a beauty, and a power
That Morning knows not in the Evening hour.

"Until the Evening" we must weep and toil,
Plow life's stern furrow, and dig the weedy soil,
Tread with sad feet our rough and thorny way,
And bear the heat and burden of the day.

O! when our sun is setting may we glide
Like Summer Evening down the golden tide;
And leave behind us as we pass away,
Sweet, starry twilight round our sleeping clay!

Literature.

THE DOCTOR'S STORY.

We were all gathered in our clubroom on a rainy evening in May, and had gossiped later than usual over our wine and cigars, when one of the members suggested that "the Doctor" should favor us with a story befitting the time and occasion.

He accordingly related the following:

"I was something more than eighteen years of age, when, having exhausted, as it were, the educational resources of my native village. I was sent to a distant seminary to prepare for college. Up to that time, I had enjoyed the reputation among my friends and acquaintances of being a sentimental sort of a fellow, with but little ambition and no appareut object. I cannot describe to you the almost immediate changes that were wrought in my mind and disposition, on being cut loose from the associations of my native village. My heart became filled with the most lively ambitions; my character became more forcible and determined, and, from a weak womanly boy, boy, I sprang suddenly into a self-willed man like the armed Minerva from the brain of the heathen god.

'I had been at the seminary perhaps a fortnight, and had only formed some half a dozen acquaintances, when I received an invitation to a party, given by one of the most aristocratic families. I always had a great dislike to parties of every name and nature, and indeed, at that time, I was so foolishly bashful that I had never ventured to form any female acquaintances. But the entreaties of my 'chum,' who was a great lover of society, overruled my objections, and the evening of the party found me at the residence of Belle Wilson.

'It was here that I met Florence Irving one of the best known beauties of the village, whose sweet, yet thoughtful face is yet before me in all its original beauty. I will not venture on a description of her peculiar loveliness. It would be a complete failure if I should. An artist may paint the beauty of the human face; but no artist can paint the beauty of the human soul.

'I know not how it happened, but ere the evening was far advanced, I had managed to find a place for my hands and feet, which were always useless appendages, and found myself by the side of Miss Irving, conversing with as much ease as though she were a member of my own family. I cannot explain the cause of this suddenly acquired confidence on my part, but I knew it was neither magic nor 'moonshine' I only know that when our eyes first met, and before I had been introduced, our souls broke over every barrier which society imposes; but our souls belong to Heaven, and do not recognize any such restraints.

'When the party broke up, I had the pleasure of seeing Miss Irving home, as was the custom in that section, and as you may well imagine, an invitation to call upon her was not long neglected.

'During the following few weeks, I saw her frequently, and I must acknowledge the study of human nature soon became more interesting to me than that of Virgil or Anabasis. At every meeting, I saw, or fancied I saw some new beauty in her hitherto symmetrical character; and, before I was aware of it, I found myself the slave of that passion which metaphysicians call love. My heart and soul opened upon a higher and fairer field of existence; the whole world around me became vested with new beauties, and the very air I breathed seemed an atmosphere of passionate pleasure.

And thus a year passed away in the blissful consciousness of loving and being loved. As my memory goes back over the pathway of nearly twenty years, it dwells upon that time as the happiest portion of my life. It is well for us sometimes to recall those happy holidays of life. Their memory recall those happy holidays of life. Their memory lightens their present weight of cares and sorrows, and keeps the heart like nature, continually renewing the spring time of its existence. The man who keeps fresh the memories of his early manhood may be sure that the years which write the records of time and toil upon his cheek and forhead have no power over the heart to render it rough or wrinkled.

'It was on a perfect evening in July, after the annual Exhibition that, I called to say 'good bye' to Florence Irving, before leaving the village on the following morning.

'There was nothing very peculiar about our parting. A review of the too blissful past; a forming of plans for the future; a hundred pledges of devotion and constancy; a long tender embrace; a few womanly tears; and we walked out upon the vine clad portico.

'You will pardon me here, for this recurrence to a memory which I could not, and would not forget; and for the exhibition of sentiment, which, you know, with all my years, I have never been wholly able to overcome. It may have been owing to my peculiar state of feeling; but it really seemed for once that God had lifted from earth the curse that rested upon paradise.

'The evening breeze, which was burdened with fragrance, was playing with the leaves and flowers, half waking them from their slumbers; the crescent-moon was half hiding her face among the clouds—the sleeping dress of night—giving it a silver lining; and over the earth and sky rested that expression of peace which defies the descriptive power of either pen or pencil. And then, and there, with one of those kiss-sealed vows, which we had so often uttered, I left her, with her young cheeks all wet and warm, well knowing that her eyes were fastened upon me, till my form was lost among the shifting shadows.

'For more than two years after entering college, we continued a weekly correspondence; and the tone of her letters were so kind and devotional, that my regard for her was rather increased than otherwise by our separation.

'I was continually striving to perfect myself in those things which she most admired; and every night, after the duties of the day were finished, I would sit alone watching the fixed star which we had promised to gaze upon, in memory of the loved and absent, and maturing plans for our future happiness. In this manner the time flew rapidly away, while my own existence was fast becoming merged in that of Florence Irving.

'But, a few months before my graduation, when I was already counting the days that kept us apart, the mails did not bring me the weekly missive which, for two years, I had never failed to receive. I waited till next morning, and then not receiving it, sat down and wrote her of its probable miscarriage.

'Day after day passed away, making me more and more impatient, but still I received no reply. I never heard from her again.

'The very week of our college commencement, I received a note from her aunt, with whom she was living, acknowledging the receipt of my last letter, and stating that, a few weeks before, Florence had mysteriously left the village for parts unknown. She also added that no one could assign a reason for this strange conduct; and though they made the most persistent efforts, no trace of her whereabouts had been discovered.

'However sad and unfavorable this information might have been, it did not for a moment discourage me.

'I had perfect confidence in my ability to unravel the mystery, and setting out as early as possible, I arrived at the village in the mild twilight of a summer evening.

'As we rolled through the quiet streets, I half forgot the important object of my visit. Every object on which my eye rested was a reminder of former hope and happiness; and the blessed by-gone hours came trooping back, all bright and beautiful, through the chambers of my memory.

'Immediately on my arrival at the hotel, I learned the particulars of the mysterious absence of Florence Irving, and, by the next morning I had half matured my plans of operation. Never, however, was a detective on the track of game more completely lost, than was I in pursuit of this unfortunate girl.

'No one had heard her speak of leaving the village; she had no friends or relatives living at a distance; and, as she took her leave at night, no one was able to discover the direction she had taken.

'The only circumstances that excited my curiosity and suspicion were, that several weeks before her departure, a travelling spiritualist, by the name of Simpson, had been giving lectures in the village; that she had become a most thorough convert; and, that during his stay they had frequently been seen together.

'After several hours of careful thought and study, I came to the conclusion that this sanctimonious Simpson was at the bottom of all the mystery.

'Several days were occupied in endeavoring to ascertain his whereabouts; but of no avail.

'He had been giving a series of lectures in a neighboring village; but, about the time of Miss Irving's disappearance, he had suddenly departed, no one knew whither.

'This circumstance only confirmed my suspicion, and returning to her aunt's house, I obtained possession to examine the room which the missing girl had last occupied.

'There was nothing particularly suggestive or peculiar in its appearance. The contents of her writing desk, which I examined with the utmost care, were in perfect order, with the exception of a few scattered fragments of paper, upon which were scrawled the names of Simpson and myself, in the greatest possible confusion.

'I was about to leave it with scarcely any hopes of obtaining a clue to her whereabouts, when I noticed the inverted word "Albany" upon a slip of blotting paper, which had evidently been but little used.

'I examined it carefully, and you may imagine my satisfaction, when, with the aid of a microscope, I managed to decipher the following inverted sentences which were written on Friday afternoon the very day on which she disappeared:

'My dear Mr. Simpson:

"Your entreaties, and my love or infatuation, have triumphed over all duty and principle. [Here was a sentence which I could not decipher]. I will be ready to leave with you for Albany at 12 o'clock to-night.

Yours,

FLORENCE."

She had evidently written her note in great haste; and, when using her blotter, had left upon it an inverted impression of nearly all she had written. I hastened to inform her aunt of my discovery, and immediately set off for Albany, in pursuit of the missing parties. On my arrival in the city, I secured the assistance of the authorities, and made the most thorough search and inquiries, which, however were wholly unsuccessful. After a fruitless search of three months, I returned home, completely worn out and discouraged.

In my anxious endeavors to discover some trace of the missing girl, I had overtasked my energies, and immediately after my arrival at home, I was taken with a fever, from which I did not fully recover till the next summer. But, though I had but little hope of discovering any trace of the woman I had once worshiped, my thought and desires were continually wandering away to the capital of the Empire State.

Accordingly, as soon as my health was sufficiently recovered, I returned to that city to fit myself for the medical profession which I had long before determined to pursue. I entered the medical colledge, obtained a home with one of the prominent members of the faculty, and becoming familiar with the students, my study and social intercourse partially dispelled the moody abstraction into which I had been thrown by the loss of Florence Irving—a loss from which, I presume, I shall never wholly recover. It has left a shadow upon my heart which often renders me melancholly, retired and unfamiliar.

If I remember rightly it was the latter part of September that the students were anxious to obtain a female 'subject' for dissection. We had made several efforts to purchase one from the authorities; but being unable to do so, we at last resolved to resort to the illegal process of getting from the cemetery.

'Accordingly, several students were selected for the purpose—myself among the number; and we then had only to wait for an opportunity, and a night to favour our operations.

'One or another of us were continually strolling through the cemetry we had resolved to enter, for the purpose of obtaining information; and late one afternoon, we received notice that a lady had been buried in the immediate vicinity of the keeper's lodge.

'We had already waited so long, that we thought proper to run the risk rather than suffer the inconvenience of further delay. The weather favoured our operations. The afternoon was dull and sultry; out the night set in with gusts of wind and occasional torrents of rain.

'Just after the bells of the city had husked their midnight-summons in the face of the angry storm, we crept out of the old building, thoroughly disguised, and supplied with spades, ropes, and dark-lanterns and all other necessary impliments.

The rain had ceased falling; but the wind was blowing furiously, struggling with the treetoops, and shaking the drenching drops upon us as we passed beneath them. A full moon was in the sky, but was hidden by the thick, heavy clouds, and with the deep darkness and the writhing and groaning trees, no object or sound could be distinguished.

'We soon reached the grave without interuption; and, posting two of the party to warn us in case of approaching danger we set vigorously to work. Never did men work with greater rapidity or caution. The earth was loose and moist which enabled us to remove it rapidly and just as the bells tolled the hour of one, our spades struck with that dull dreadful sound, upon the head of the coffin.

'As if by common consent, we paused a moment in our efforts. That moment's pause, with me, produced no very pleasant emotion. It gave my excitement no opportunity to subside. The sobbing wail of the wind; the raindrops pattering like the footsteps of invisible beings; the spectras gravestones around us; the black clouds, with the moon now and then looking through; the solemn associations and the memories of spooks and spectres that had tortured my boyish fancy, produced a rather uncomfortable feeling. But the clouds were rapidly breaking away, and not a moment was to be lost.

'I sprang into the grave, and unscrewed the lid of the coffin. A murmer of satisfaction broke from the party as I thrust in my hand and informed them it was a woman. The rope was let down, and the hook fastened beneath her jaw, and the lifeless form was drawn to the surface. As I sprang from the grave and stooped over her, the moon emerged suddenly from behind a cloud, and alone full upon her face. For a moment, I was dumb with horror. It was the face of my long lost Florence Irving—not fresh and young and innocent, as when I last beheld it, but wan and wasted—and yet possessed of a beauty which death itself could never tear away.

'A few words were sufficient to explain the circumstances to the rest of the party; and quickly, yet tenderly we returned the shrouded form to its last resting-place. Arranging the grave as we had found it, we hurried away to the college. Through the medium of the sexton, I afterward discovered the place where she had been living, when I learned that, soon after her arrival in the city, she had been deserted by the perfidious Simpson, had suffered greatly from want and privation, and being too proud and broken-hearted to ask for assistance, she had died in a garret in an obscure section of the city.

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If a servant will lie for his master, his master need not be astonished if the servant lies for himself.

He who has an inordinate admiration for antiquity must have more taste for wrinkles than dimples.

Editors often puff their friends to death, and smokers do the same kind service for themselves.

When is truth, falsehood? "Truth, they say, "lies in a well."

WIDOW SIMPSON'S SPOONS.

In the parish of Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, lived a widow woman by the name of Simpson.

In her family resided, in the capacity of help, one Nancy Campbell, a girl about nineteen, who was suspected to have taken a fancy to Robin, the widow's son, who reciprocated the sentiment. Nothing however, would soften the heart of the widow as regards a match, till at last the following event occurred, and caused her to give away. About the hay-making time, a distant and comparatively rich relation was expected to call and take tea that evening on his way from Linlithgow. It was not often that the superior relative honored her house with a visit, and Mrs. Simpson, determined that nothing should be wanting to his entertainment, brought out the treasured spoons early in the forenoon with many injunctions to Nancy touching the care she should take in bringing them up. While this operation was being conducted in the kitchen, in the midst of those uncertain days which vary the northern June, a sudden darkening of the sky announced the approach of heavy rain. The hay was dry add ready for housing. Robin and two farm-men were busy gathering it in; but the great drops began to fall while a considerable portion yet remained in the field, with the instinct of crop preservation, forth went the widow, followed by Nancy, leaving the spoons half cleaned on the kitchen table. In her rapid exit the girl had forgotten to latch the door. The weasel and the kite depredators known about the moor and farm; but while they were all occupied in the hay-field, who should come that way but Geordy Wilson, one of the parish beggars.

Well, the kitchen door was open, and Geordy stepped in. He banged the settle with his staff, he coughed, he saulted the cat, which sat purring on the window sett, and at length discovered there was nobody within.—Neither meal nor penny was to be expected that day; the rain was growing heavier, some of the hay must be wet, and Mrs. Simpson would return in bad humor. But two objects powerfully arrested Geordy's attention; one was the broth pot boiling on the fire, and the other the silver spoons scattered on the table. Bending over the former, he took a considerable sniff, gave the ingredients a stir with a potstick, and muttered "very thin." His proceedings with the latter must remain unmentioned; but, half an hour after, when he was safely away in a farm-house, a mile off, the family were driven into doors by the increasing storm; they found everything as it had been left—the broth on the fire, the cattoo the window-seat, the whiting and flannel on the table; but not a spoon was there.

"Where's the spoons?" cried Mrs. Simpson of the entire family, who stood by the fire drying their wet garments. Nobody could tell. Nancy had left them on the table when she ran to the hay. Some one had been in the house they were certain, but nothing was disturbed. The drawer was pulled out and the empty stockings exhibited. Every shelf and every corner was searched, but to no purpose; the spoons had disappeared, and the state of the farm-house may be imagined, the widow ran through it like one distracted, questioning, scolding, and searching. Robin, Nancy and the farm-men were despatched in different directions, as soon as the rain abated, to advertise the neighbors, under the supposition that some strolling beggar or gipsy might have carried off the treasure and would attempt to dispose of it in the parish. Nobody thought of Geordy Wilson; he had not been espied from the hay-field. Lost, the spoons were, beyond a doubt, and widow bade fair to lose her spoons.

The rich relation came at the appointed time, and had such a tea that he avowed never again to trust himself in the house of his entertainer.

But the search went on; rabbits holes were looked into for the missing silver, and active boys were bribed to turn out magpies' nests. Wells and barns in the neighborhood were explored. The criers of the three nearest parishes were employed to proclaim the loss; it was regularly advertised at kirk-gate and market-place; and Mrs. Simpson began to talk of getting a search warrant for the beggar's meal pouch.

Bathgate was alarmed through all its borders concerning the spoons; but when almost a month passed away and nothing could be heard of them, the widow's suspicions turned from beggars, barns, and magpies, to light on poor Nancy. She had been cleaning the spoons, and left the house last; silver could not leave the table without hands. It was true what Nancy had borne an unquestionable character; but such spoons were not to be met with every day, and Mrs. Simpson was determined to have them back in her stocking. After sundry hints of increasing breadth to Robin, who could not help thinking his mother was losing her judgment, she one day plumped the charge, to the utter astonishment and dismay of the poor girl, whose anxiety in the search had only been inferior to her own. Though poor and an orphan, Nancy had some honest pride. She immediately turned out the contents of her kist, (box) unstrung her pocket in Mrs. Simpson's presence, and ran, with tears in her eyes to tell the minister.

As was then common to the country parishes of Scotland, difficulties and disputes which might have employed the writers and puzzled magistrates were refered to his arbitration, and thus lawsuits and scandal prevented. The minister had heard, as who in Bathgate had not? of Mrs. Simpson's loss. Like the rest of the parish he thought it rather strange; but Nancy Campbell was one of the most serious and exemplary girls of his congregation—he could not believe that the charge preferred against her was true; yet the peculiarities of the case demanded investigation. With some difficulty the minister persuaded Nancy to return to her mistress, bearing a message to the effect that he and two of his elders, who happened to reside in the neighborhood, would come over the following evening, and hear what could be said on both sides, and if possible, clear up the mystery. The widow was well pleased at the minister and his elders coming to enquire about her spoons. She put on her best mutch, (that is cap) prepared her best speeches, and enlisted some of her best and most reliable neighbors to assist in the investigation.

Early in the evening of the following day—when the summer sun was nearing low and the field work over—they were all assembled in the clean old kitchen, the minister, elders, and neighbors soberly listening to Mrs. Simpson's testimony about her lost silver, Nancy, Robin and the farm men were sitting by till their turn came, when the door that had been left half open to admit the breeze—for the evening was sultry—was quietly pushed aside, and in slid Geordy Wilson, with his usual accompaniments of staff and wallet.

"There's nae room for ye here, Geordy" said the widow, "we're on weighty business.

"Weel, mem," said Geordy, turning to depart "its of nae consequence. I only came to speak about your spoons."

"Hae ye heard o' them," cried Mrs. Simpson, bounding from her seat.

"I couldna miss bein' blessed with the power of hearing' and what's better, I saw them," said Geordy.

"Saw them, Geordy? Where are they? and here's a whole shillin' for ye; and Mrs. Simpson's purse, or rather an old glove used for that purpose, was instantly produced.

"Weel," said Geordy, "I slipped in ae day, and seein' the siller unguarded, I thought some ill-guided body might covit it, and jist laid it by, I may say, in the leaves o' the Bible, thinking you would be sure to see the spoons when you went to read."

Before Geordy had finished his revelation Nancy Campbell had brought down the proudly-displayed, but never opened Bible, and unespered between the leaves lay the dozen of long sought spoons.

The minister of Bathgate could scarcely command his gravity while admonishing Geordy on the trouble and vexation his trick had caused. The assembled neighbors laughed out right when the daft man pocketed the widows shilling, which he had clutched in the early part of the discourse, assured them that he had learned that Mrs. Simpson read her Bible so often that the spoons would be certain to turn up. Geordy got many a basin of broth and many a luncheon of bread and cheese on account of that transaction, with which he amused all the firesides of the parish. Mrs. Simpson was struck dumb even from scolding. The discovery put an end to her ostentatious profession, and it may be hoped, turned her attention more to practice.

Has the story no moral for you dear reader?—*Leisure Hour.*

CARROTS should have a large place in the garden, and if more are raised than the frequent demands of the kitchen require, the balance will furnish the best of cow and horse feed. Two kinds are enough for family use; the Early Horn, a sweet, tender early sort of small size, and the Long Orange for the main winter crop. The Early Horn will frequently give a good yield, sown in July after early peas or onions, but for early use, should be sown in the middle of April. Let the rows be one foot apart, scatter in plenty of seed, cover one half-inch deep with fine soil, and thin to four inches at the second hoeing. The Long Orange does better in rows 15 inches apart, thinned to 5 inches. There is little danger of making the soil too rich, or working it too deep for this tap rooted crop. Keep well hoed and weeded, especially when small. The main crop may be sown from the middle of April to the 1st of June—better early in May.

MERIT AND CENSURE.—It is folly for an eminent man to think of escaping censure, and a weakness to be affected with it. All the illustrious persons of antiquity, and indeed, of every age in the world, have passed through its firery persecution. There is no defence against reproach but obscurity; it is a kind of concomitant to greatness as satires and invectives were the essential part of a Romen triumph.

PLEASANT THINGS.—It is pleasant to be virtuous and good, because that is to excel ourselves; it is pleasant to mortify and subdue our lusts, because that is victory it is pleasant to command our appetites and passions, to keep them in true order, within the bonds of reason, because that is empire.

At the end of the present fiscal year Great Britain, will have thirty-nine ironclads afloat and ready for service. They will nearly all be armed with 200 and 300 pounders, and be able to sail at an average rate of twelve knots. "Britannia" still "rules the wawe."

Refreshment, sleeping and smoking cars are about to be placed on the German railways. Ball-alleys, bar-rooms, and barber's saloons are the next innovations expected.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Harness—T. Donnelly.
Sixtieth School Anniversary—Bible Christian Church.
London Commercial College—J. W. Jones
Insolvent Act of 1864—Charles Grant.
Dentistry—J. O'Donnell.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1865.

BUSINESS MORALITY.

There is a degree of general complicity in the prevalence of general immorality which pervades the mass of society at the present time; for we would not restrict the word Commercial morality to the Mercantile business of our community, but rather would have it include all business transactions between man and man. The chief reason why the charge may be made so sweeping, arises from the fact that those who are not perhaps guilty of any direct act of immorality, their tacit allowance of the act by their silence concerning it and the manner in which the most immoral acts are glossed over, are so many proofs of implied abetment that few, very few can claim exemption from the charge of encouraging many of the evils, if not the whole, of which we have to complain. It won't almost appear as if confidence could not be placed in any one to any great degree; but more especially in those who are engaged in public business. This does not exist because none can be trusted, but because so many have proved recreant to principle that men are led to doubt every one for fear of being deceived by any. Such a state of things is, no doubt very injurious to the trade of the country, and while the cause for it remains, the injury must remain and be felt. But the great cause of public immorality is directly traceable to the vitiated state of Public Opinion, which seems to have become so misdirected that it appears, nay, verily, does strengthen and perpetuate corruption and abuse. This is one of the reasons why we have so many instances of the most glaring dishonesty, both in commercial and even more private circles. Public Opinion fails to brand dishonest actions as rogues neglect of business, when the means of others are at stake, as a species of robbery, or reckless living or dissipation, or even liberality when what is given is not your own, as nothing less than theft. True, what is so used may not be taken without the consent of the real owner, but this consent is often obtained by forgery, false promises, and deceit, which adds so much more vice to the crime already referred to. Thus *instead* of Public Opinion being what it ought to be, the rectifier of Public Opinion, by the soft names it applies, and the absence of attaching any great degree of obloquy to those really guilty of malpractice, it gives its sanction to the continuance of the many species of immorality daily perpetrated in the general business of the country. We may ask why is it that there are so many failures in business, and so many applications for the benefits of the Insolvent Act. And the answer must be "*the cause*, directly, in the vitiated state of Public Opinion. As many go into business on a limited capital, the consequent disadvantages we all know; and the consequent comparatively small net income must also be expected. Under such circumstances wisdom would dictate moderation in living, care in business, as small an outlay for labor as possible. So that after providing for at least the interest of borrowed capital, there may be enough to meet the absolutely necessary current expenses and

country. Nay, it is incessantly at work to keep pace with Public Opinion. This same Public Opinion forbids honest men getting into business, for the general opinion is, only a sharper can get along well. Only one who can oppose fraud to cunning is able to fight his way successfully through the intricacies of business. This is one of the great and first causes of so much dishonesty in the general transaction of life. If a man has sons, one honest, benevolent and straightforward, he considers this one fit for the Church, and will direct his attention that way. If his second son exhibits signs of shrewdness, and a power to make the best side of a bargain, he considers this one should be a merchant. And if, perchance he might have a third who possessed the power of making right wrong, or wrong right, he must study Law, thus pandering to the big bear Public Opinion, and completely ignoring the principle that education should be such as to *direct* the bent of the mind, rather than foster those depravities of mind, which thus strengthened, end in ruin if not here, surely hereafter. Had the sharper been put under a course of teaching, so as to fit him for the Church, his depraved propensity might have been brought under, and rightly directed by the principles of the moral law, becomes a blessing to himself and others, instead of being completely vitiated by the chances offered in every day trade, and assuredly the one who possessed the good qualities of honesty and candor would have been better prepared to oppose the first dawn of taking advantage in business. But so long as the common mind is influenced as it now is, the common occurrences of the day may be looked for—and the principle of "like begetting like" must continue though our own sons and daughters should be swept away in the whirlwind of the corrupt and corrupting influences of Public opinion. There never existed a greater necessity for directing public opinion than at the present time. At no period in the world's history since the Reformation was there such a disregard to what is right and just, if but appearances can be maintained, than at the present. The question now is not what says wisdom, but what says jaundiced Public Opinion. Men are now found advocating wrong for expediency, they disregard honesty for advantage, they sell their own rights and the rights of their fellows for gain, and all because there is no tribunal to arraign them before. What is the extent of any contribution to the act is seldom asked by any one.

THE FAIR.

Our summer Fair was held on Tuesday last, there were a great number of people in Town, besides a considerable number of Cattle and Horses were on hand, there were not many cattle sold, and what were, were principally milch cows, in some cases they brought very fair prices, from $26 to $30 being paid.

The Horses were a miserable lot, and we do not know if any changed hands.

A considerable quantity of Wool was brought in, and the competition among the buyers was very keen, prices commenced at 37½ cents, and went rapidly up to 43, and in one or two instances we believe as high as 45 was paid, however the great bulk of the wool was bought at about 40 cents which is about the average price paid; about 4,000 lbs. were brought in by the farmers, so that somewhere in the neighborhood of $1600 was paid out for this one staple alone.

Oats were selling at 45 cents; Hay from $9 to $11; and butter 11 cents.

Mr. Bickell from Port Britain had a few revolving Hay Rakes, and Plows on the market; our farmers would do well to support home manufacture, as we understand that they can get a better article, and at a cheaper rate, than those were sold for.

A plantation swing was erected on the Market Square, which for workmanship and neatness was a curiosity to look at, considering the genius that erected it.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Hours at Home is the name of a new popular monthly, devoted to Religious and useful Literature. The second number contains a great deal of useful reading, the contents: German Painters; St. Elizabeth of Hungary, Theology of the Beautiful; Bishop Berkley in America; Rest: A Folded Leaf; How George Neamark Sung; Hours at Home: How to Treat our Wives; The Choice of Companions; Recollection of Sea Sights; Our Quarter-master; Gen. Sheridan; Abraham Lincoln; and several pieces of Original and Select Poetry. On the whole, *Hours at Home* offers fair to be a pleasant home companion. This Periodical and all the Magazines and Monthlies can be obtained at the Telegraph Book Store, Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls and Hall's.

Portraits of British Americans, by W. Notman, with Biographical sketches by Fennings Taylor, Clerk and Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council, Quebec.

This is a new serial from the printing establishment of Mr. John Lovell. The material is of the best quality, and the Typography excellent. The work contains several well executed photographs of eminent British Americans. It is only furnished to yearly subscribers.

From a cursory review of the present number, we bespeak a very favorable reception for it. We certainly think that as a Canadian work, as also for the encouragement of fairly and impartially written sketches of our public men, this monthly deserves to be freely patronized. We understand that a gentleman is now in Town taking subscribers names. This is a rare opportunity of getting acquainted with the history and resemblance of Public men whose names are familiar to us.

Large Fleeces of Wool.—We observed yesterday, on the market in one load, 26 fleeces of Wool, clipped from the flock of Mr. H. Sutherland, of the 1st con. of Delaware, weighing collectively 147 lbs. The wool was taken from the Leicester sheep, owned by that gentleman. Beat it, who can?—*London Free Press.*

Beaten by Peterboro.

Wool.—Our old friend, Henry Collins, of Monaghan, sold to Messrs. I. Robinson & Co., 31 fleeces of wool, the whole weighing 402 pounds. Mr. Collins generally carries off a number of prizes at the Agricultural Fairs for having the best sheep, and no doubt would do the same as regards his Wool. Beat this, who can.

The Case of the Cashier Munroe.—The excitement in commercial circles concerning the affair of Mr. Munroe, manager of the Toronto Bank, is dying out. After his dismissal from his post Monroe took refuge in the United States, but what one authority calls a curious question remains to be answered, can a bank agent bind *the bank* he *represents* by a guarantee of a time bargain? If it is alledged that such a guarantee is not authorized by the charter of the bank, and could not be even by the President and directors. At any rate Monroe has made a judicious move and cannot be extradited.

The twin brothers, the *Review* and *Hamilton Spectator*, in their great desire to reduce others to their own level, so that they might not be considered alone them in their mundane peregrinations, have been lately at work to malign the religious character of the worthy representative of this County. The public, however, know too well the character of his maligners to pay any attention to their grins at moral dignity. Those who never proved themselves to be the greatest hypocrites might have spoken, but really a single remark from the *Spectator* comes with bad race.

Fire.—The Saw Mill, in Ashburnham, known as O. W. Boswell's, at the time occupied and owned by Mr. J. H. Austin, was consumed by fire on Monday night. The first appearance of the fire was seen about 12 o'clock, midnight. The building, machinery, and all in the Mill at the time, was totally consumed. The loss is about $5,000. Insured for $3,000 in the Liverpool & London. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, as nothing has been done in the mill since last fall. Mr. Austin is now getting down his logs.

A Nuisance.—We would call the attention of our Town authorities to a lot of men and boys, who regularly every Sunday make a practice of bathing in the river, opposite the residence of R. Dennistoun, Esq.; it is not an uncommon thing to see from four to a dozen in the water at one time, and to hear them using it in bulling and grossly obscene language to passers by; a few examples made would put a stop to Sunday bathing. We must say it is a disgrace to the Town to allow such a practice.

Narrow Escape.—On Sunday evening last, a little boy, while running on the boom at Mr. Dickson's Mill Pond, fell into the River and would have been drowned had his cries not been heard by a man passing by at the time; the little fellow was letting go his hold of the boom when he was rescued. It is a wonder more children are not drowned.

Sole Lumber.—A load of lumber was drawn through the town yesterday by five horses, there was 7,500 feet of lumber in the load, it was brought from Mr. Hughson's Mill, and drawn to the Railway Station, a distance of about three miles altogether, the waggon was made by Mr. John Dagherty, Waggon Maker of this town.

Sabbath School Anniversary.—The Anniversary of the Sabbath School, of the Bible Christian Church, in Peterborough, will be held on Sunday next. On Monday following a public tea will be provided for the children and others, in the Chapel yard. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

The Stonewall.—The Rebel ram *Stonewall*, was given up to the Cuban authorities to save her from falling into the hands of the Federals. It appears that on the arrival of the ram at Havana, Admiral Stribling, on the part of the United States, warned the Captain General of Cuba that as the Confederates had been thoroughly crushed the *Stonewall* could only be regarded as a pirate, and the Spanish authorities would be held responsible if they allowed her to leave port. The Captain General replied that in the absence of fresh instructions from his government; he could not ignore the belligerent rights conceded to the Confederacy. But he would order the cruiser to leave Port on the completion of some necessary repairs. Admiral Stribling then caused a strong force of war vessels to concentrate near Havana with a view to sinking the *Stonewall* when she left the harbor. Her Captain, finding escape doubtful, surrendered her to the authorities, or, in reality, made a present of her to Spain.

Presented to Her Majesty.—At a Court held on the 15th, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, (Secretary of State for the Colonies,) presented the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, the Hon. G. E. Cartier, the Hon. George Brown, and the Hon. Alexander Galt, who had the honor of kissing Her Majesty's hand.

Mr. Munro, of the Bank of Toronto, in Montreal, formerly agent in Peterboro, has been dismissed for speculating in Yankee Bonds, with Bank Funds—pocketing the profits, it is said, but placing losses to the bank account. He is gone to New York according to reports.

Report has it that Mr. Caleb Lowe, of Cavan, has withdrawn from public life in Canada, leaving his friends to lament his sudden change of residence. Dealing in the use of other men's names without their consent, is said to be the cause of his disappearance.

The Prince of Wales visited the steamship "Great Eastern" on the 24th ult., and inspected the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and the works connected therewith; he was accompanied by our Canadian Commissioners.

Rain.—Since our last issue, there has been two *fine showers of rain in this neighborhood*. The one yesterday lasted for about three hours. The crops have not suffered much for the want of rain.

Personal.—In the last *Canada Gazette*, we notice that our fellow townsman, Mr. Wm. N. Kennedy, Lieutenant of No. 1, Infantry Company, has been granted a second class certificate.

Literary Club.—The members of the Peterboro Literary Club are requested to meet at the Fireman's Hall this evening at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of the business of the Club.

Fire.—Mr. Mercer's residence in Chatam was destroyed by fire on the 6th inst.; loss on house and furniture $15,000. Insurance $3,500.

ASHBURNHAM.

The Municipal Council of the village of Ashburnham, met on Monday evening the 5th instant.

Present: the Reeve, and Messrs. Bennett, Strickland, and Ludgate.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Final Return of the Collector was presented and received, and the Treasurer directed to pay said collector his salary.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, seconded by Mr. Ludgate, the sum of ten dollars was granted to the Board of Trustees, for the purpose of purchasing prize books for the children attending School in the Municipality.

The Council adjourned to meet again on the 1st Monday of July next, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

GREAT UNION MEETING,—HORSE RACING CHRISTIANITY IN PETERBOROUGH.

"All this talk about the necessity of entertainment and the impossibility of relieving the monotony of life without parties, route, and diversions, sounds very like a growing weariness of the yoke of Christ."—*J. James.*

Observe that gathering crowd, see the people pouring in from all quarters, swelling its ranks, and increasing its dense ness. Almost as various as the faces are the classes that compose it. The lordly and the lowly, the mean and the mighty, the *profane scoffer* and the *Christian*, all jostling together in the mingled throng; and many, many likewise are there with motives and thoughts as different as the lineaments of their features, but all marshalled in good order, and in pursuit of one all-absorbing object—the races. But what is that in the distance? A temple dedicated to the Prince of Peace. No! A temporary camp in the woods for the worship of God? No! Well, one might think so from the numbers of *Christian* Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists and Metho ists from *Peterborough* and the regions *around*. Well, if neither, what is it then? "A Racing ground;" and instead of a temple for God's worship, numerous tabernacles for the use of the drunkard and the gambler, escaped from the pressure of the crowd, see the very fences are crowded with anxious spectators. Here the *revel is high* and here all the intense and *brutal* passions of the heart are drawn out over the gambling table, or roused into madness by the *inebriating* draught. Here, too, the oath sounds loud, and the profane jest passes from lip to lip; and here also is the *strange* woman in her flaunting attire enjoying herself See yonder little groups of *Christians and scoffers, Sons of Temperance and tipplers*. Listen to their conversation,—"The wonders of redeeming love," or the conversion of *home* or foreign heathen" or the 'evils of intemperance or gambling. No! but "the *splendid manner* in which *Gerry Owen* and *Prince Edward* distanced the Maid." 'Tis all profession in our day and little else. "By their works ye will know them." Do men gather figs of thorns, or grapes of thistles.

Let me ask you Mr. Editor, can a man be a *Christian* who can enjoy himself in the atmosphere of a race ground! How can such read the word of God and pray after an afternoon spent in a place and among company *where his Master is not welcome*. How can such a one approve sin in a brother, &c., or with consistency teach his little ones to say "*Our Father*." The "Christian" who attends "Races" is making a dangerous experiment. Who can tell how far he may go astray. Ere long the New York *Mercury* may become *his bible*; the *card table* his Sacramental board, and the *Theatre* his *Sanctuary*.

In the March number of the Scottish Original Secession Magazine, a writer under the signature of "Knox" says:—"The 19th Century is therefore not an age of thought, and this is its lamentable character. (Discipline *is a thing unknown in many of our churches,*) and its *ministry ministrations, and worshippers are superficial.*" This is a lamentable fact, and every day's experience proves it to be true; and to a greater extent in Canada than in Britain. O, for a Knox or a Whitfield to arouse the sleeping Christian of the day from the profound sleep into which the devil and the world has rocked them; and this in the year 1865. And this is a Christian land! It is well we are assured of these facts, for the gathering of Episcopalian and Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist with the drunkard and profane, the infidel and scoffer, in intimate union might well indeed cause to *degrade* the politic.

"*Leave* the rugged path—the steep ascent
"That *carries* pains to it. Chu a *life* than sweet
"*Lead* to the bliss who promises to the *saint*.
"Doth *lift* the soul from earth and speed it to the skies."

X. Y. Z.

Smith, 29th May, 1865.

PETERBOROUGH PROTESTANT RELIEF SOCIETY.

Balance Sheet for the Season ended April 30th 1865.

Jane Potter, Treasurer, in Account with the Protestant Relief Society.

Dr.

Balance from the season 1863-4, received from the Secretary Mrs. P. Hamilton	$36 19
Cash Donations	80 52½
Received per Mr. D. McNaughton, balance of Town Council appropriation (for Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Lowry,) in Dec., 1864	7 00
Members' Subscriptions	44 00
	$169 67½
Orders on Stores	13 00
	$182 67½

Cr.

Provisions, Wood Clothing, &c	$159 04½
Tickets to Stores	13 00
	$172 04½
Balance in hand, at the credit of the Treasurer of the "Peterboro' Protestant Home" for the destitute	10 58 $182 67½

We, the undersigned, have audited the above accounts and find them correct.

J. EDWARDS, } *Auditors.*
CHAS. PERRY. }

Peterborough, 3d May, 1865.

Donations.

Mrs Kempt	$1 00
Mr R Innes	0 50
Mr R Hall	0 50
Mr J Donnelly	0 50
Mr W Donnelly	0 50
Mr P Jayes	0 25
Mr P Hannan	0 50
Mr Lewis Glover	0 12½
Mr R W Green	0 25
Mr Robt Johnston	0 25
Mr Wm Thompson	0 50
Mr R Hamilton	0 50
Mr P Connel	0 50
Mr T Menzies	0 25
Cash	0 25
A Friend	0 50
Id	0 25
Id	0 25
Mr W Mason	0 50
Mr J Stephenson	1 00
Mr R Stethem	0 50
Messrs Nicholls & Hall, order on store	4 00
Messrs Hazlitt & McDonald (order on store	1 00
Mr James Dunnet, order on store	2 00
Mr D McNaughton	2 00
Mr H Cameron, order on store	2 00
Mr J Carnegie	1 00
Mr T Bradburn, order on store	1 00
Mr G Mitchell	0 50
George Leslie	0 50
Mr W Coulter	0 50
Mr J Campbell	0 25
A Friend	0 50
Mr C Bradfield	1 00
Mr J Cameron	0 25
Mrs Romaine	1 00
Mrs A H Campbell	2 00
Mr Legget	0 50
Mrs Stratton	0 50
Mrs Clifford	25 00
Mr McDonald	0 25
Mrs Haultain	4 00
Mrs F Haultain	4 00
Mrs McBirney	1 00
A Friend	0 12½
Id	0 50
Mrs Pringle	1 00
Mrs Ormond	1 00
Mrs M Burnham	0 50
Mrs Kirkpatrick	1 00
Messrs Scott & McDonald, order on store	1 00
Mrs Hamilton	1 00
Mrs Bertram	1 00
Mrs. Forbes	1 00
Mrs Wallis	1 00
Mrs C Ormond	2 00
Mrs A Morrow	0 50
Mrs E T Crawla	0 50
Mrs S F Dixon	0 50
Mr Sheridan	1 00
Mr E ——— (through Mrs Ormond and Mrs McBirney)	0 75
A Friend	0 25
Id	0 25
Mrs Nichols	4 00
Mrs Edwards	2 00
Mr Miller	1 00
A Friend	0 25
Mrs Rubidge	1 25
Mrs McGregor (of Ashburnham)	0 40
Mrs Brown	1 00
Revd Mr Roger	4 00
Mrs Wallis (second donation)	2 00
Mrs W Tremain (order on Nichols and Hall)	5 00
Mrs King	1 50
Mrs Weir	1 00
Mrs Patton	3 00
Mrs J Campbell	0 50
Mrs J Douglass	0 37½
Mrs F Stewart	0 50
Mrs J White	0 25
Mrs T White	0 25
Mrs J Johnson	0 50
Mrs Edmison	0 50
Mrs J Hall	1 00
Mr Smith	1 00
Mr Wellar	2 00
Mr J McMillan	1 00
Mrs G Burnham	1 00
A Friend	1 00
Mrs Chambers	0 25
Mrs James Dennistoun	1 00
Mrs King, (a second donation)	1 00
A Friend	1 00

Subscriptions

Arnott, Mr W	0 25
Bailey, Mrs	1 50
Beck Mr	1 00
Bennet Mrs Henry	0 75
Best Mrs	1 25
Bradfield, Mrs	1 00
Brock Miss	1 00
Burnham Mrs Mark	1 50
Burns Mrs	1 00
Calcutt Mrs	1 00
Campbell Mrs A H	1 00
Forbes Miss	1 00
Gilmour Mrs	1 50
Hall Mrs James	1 50
Hamilton Mrs	1 25
Haultain Mrs	1 25
Haultain Mrs F	1 25
Hilton Miss	1 00
Hilton Miss Kate	1 00
Mrs Kempt	1 50
Kirkpatrick Mrs	1 25
Morgan Mrs	1 25
Morrow Mrs Robert	1 00
McBirney Mrs	1 50
Nichols Mrs	1 00
Ormond Mrs	1 50
Pringle Mrs	1 50
Patton, Mrs	1 50
Patton, Miss J	1 50
Rochwell, Mrs	50
Roger, Miss	1 25
Romaine, Mrs	1 50
Sheridan, Miss	2 75
Simpson, Mrs	1 00
Thompson, Mrs	2 00
Wallis, Mrs	2 00

Acknowledgement has also to be made of various donations, not in money, as follows: Mr Erskine, store goods; Mr. H. Aiken, tea and sugar; Mr. J. Best, store goods; Mr. A. Stewart, 100 lbs. of flour; Mr. Hughson, $5 in goods; Mr. Isaac Robinson, a pair of blankets, two coats, a box of woolen goods, &c.; Mr. Ward, 60c. in bread tickets; Mr. Gardiner, 2½ cords of firewood; Mr. R. Patterson, a pair of boots; Mr. Blabee, a pair of boots.

The thanks of the Peterborough Protestant Relief Society are tendered to those kind friends who have sent contributions in wood, clothing orders on stores and money, during the last five months. The Committee are endeavoring faithfully to distribute these charities amongst the poor, the sick and the distressed, and have been gratified by receiving many messages of thanks for the timely assistance granted.

The Committee of the above Society had long felt the necessity that a Home or Refuge should be established for the aged, helpless and destitute women and children of this town and neighborhood, and it was resolved that immediate measures be taken to supply this want in connection with the existing Protestant Relief Society. The subject was warmly taken up by some of the leading and influential members of the Community (to whom thanks are offered) and laid before the Council, which resulted in the presentation of a building lot, for the sole object of erecting a house for the above purpose, subject to certain conditions. Meanwhile the designs of the committee have been still further aided by the immediate loan of a suitable house, where the operations of the society can be practically carried out without delay.

From the interest taken in their proceedings and the liberality evinced by the public in this truly benevolent undertaking, the committee are greatly encouraged to hope that their to-be endeavors to benefit the aged and destitute by opening for them a Home in which both their temporal and eternal interests will be considered, will not only meet with success, but become, by God's blessing, a flourishing institution and a means of comfort and happiness to those who are at present helpless, friendless and forlorn.

May 23, 1865.

AMERICAN NEWS.

SURRENDER OF KIRBY SMITH'S ARMY COMPLETED.

FEDERAL TROOPS RAPIDLY DISBANDING.

LARGE DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

New York, June 3.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 28th ult. learns from Columbia that Governor Magrath had issued a notice, stating that his functions as Executive had ceased and that the State was now in the hands of the military authorities of the United States. After issuing this notice he decamped, but couriers have been sent after him.

Mrs. Davis, Mrs. C. C. Clay and party had reached Savanah.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* speaks in high terms of a parade by Gen. Washburn's command.

Justice Chase and party had arrived at Jacksonville, Florida.

Col. Sanderson, author of the Florida secession ordinance, had come into Jacksonville to pay his taxes; also Hon. D. L. Yulee, Col. McCormick and others. They are ready to take the oath of allegiance.

The steamer Delaware went ashore in a gale on the 27th ult. at Hilton Head.

The Ellingburgh, Hansa and Louisianain sailed to-day for Europe, taking $73,000 in specie.

New Orleans papers contain details of the surrender of Kirby Smith's forces. The capitulation was completed on the 25th of May. Gen Buckner, it appears, conducted the last capitulation, as he also *did the first*, at Fort Donelson. He showed Gen. Canby indisputable authority to act for Smith. The Confederate navy was represented by Capt. Carter. Gen. Dick Taylor was present. It is probable, therefore, a competent Federal force will move forward at once to occupy the principle cities in Texas. In the meantime the Confederate representatives will remain within our lines to give counsel and advice as to social order, Gen. Smith proceeds through his departments to prepare the people for coming events.

A petition is in circulation in Mobile to be presented to President Johnson for measures to *bring Alabama again to the Union*

The *Post's* Washington special despatch says:—

"Howell Cobb and other leading Confederates are expected at Washington to-day or to-morrow under arrest. The President was beset to-day by delegations. The disbanded troops are departing rapidly to-day for their homes."

The three steamers which left for Europe to-day took out between 1,300 and 1,400 of our first families intending to spend the summer abroad. As an offset, the Helvitia from Liverpool to-day brought 1,257 emigrants.

Secretary Stanton to be Removed.—He has a Row with Johnston.—Disorder and Anarchy in Texas.—The Trial of the Alleged Assassins.—A Clergyman with confused ideas.—An Army sent to the Rio Grande.—Perplexity of Foreign Ministers.

Washington, June 4.—A special despatch to the *Tribune* says:—

"It is reported, on good authority, to-night, that Mr. Stanton has resigned. This is not positively confirmed, but it is known that he has determined to leave the cabinet very soon. There is a report afloat that the decision has been assisted by a violent collision between the President and the Secretary, both strong willed men, in which the latter indulged in his druegue manners, and the former took occasion to inform him that he (Andy) was President of the United States, but there is not much in this, for the President assured a major general yesterday that the seperation about to take place was only induced by the prostration of Mr. Stanton and his exhausting labors. Mr. Stanton has been offered the position of Minister to Berlin, but the place is not deemed of sufficient importance. If his resignation be not in already in the President's hands, it will be soon. Mr. Harrington Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned peremptorily, and will go as Minister to Berne in place of Mr. Fogg. He has engaged passage and will sail by the first of July. It is also rumored that Mr. Field, another assistant, is willing to accept some position abroad. The difference of opinion existing between Secretary Harlan and Mr. Usher his predecessor is very considerable and is assuming a serious form. The new Secretary is examining in a very impartial manner the huge contracts which the retired officer signed when leaving, and is demanding that they be reestablished on the principles of honesty and equity. Against this rough criticism Mr. Usher protests in behalf of his clients, making the fight it is understood before the President. The interior department, consequently is considerably agitated just now. As one result of the complication, Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary, is leaving the department, and John Wilson now third auditor will succeed him.

New York, June 5.—The southern papers are urgent for immigration from the North, and their statements of the circumstances and needs of the country indicate that an almost inexhaustable field for Northern enterprize in agricultural, commercial and other industrial pursuits is now or soon will be opened in that region by the termination of the rebellion. The advantages of Virginia and Texas for colonists of this kind are particularly urged upon by the journalistic advocates of these States.

A special despatch to the *Times*, dated Washington, June 4th says the conspiracy trial will occupy all this week. The arguments will commence on Wednesday, and it will be two weeks before the finding will be promulgated. The government is selling large numbers of draught horses and mules. It is asserted on credible authority that the President is considering the propriety of convening Congress as early as the 1st of October. Secretary Seward visited the State department on Saturday. He was able to walk up the steps, but required rest at each landing.

Louisville, Ky., June 4.—John Lewis, a negro, convicted by court-martial, of the murder of Thos. C. Magrath, at Shelbyville, has been sentenced to be hung on the 13th inst.

Gen. Palmer has issued an order that the city courts shall release from confinement slaves convicted of having their own time.

New York, June 5.—The steamer Havana brings Havana dates of the 30th.

Advices from Galveston, by the blockade runner Lark, dated 28th ult., states that great confusion and anarchy reigned in that city and Houston. The Lark was robbed of her cargo taken there and returned to Havana in ballast.

Gen. Magruder attempted a speech to the soldiers, but was hissed and silenced. He was told they had been humbuged enough and intended to settle affairs for themselves. Magruder returned to San Antonia.

The Texans would fight no longer and wished to return to the Union. The Mayor and principal citizens left Galveston to meet the Federal officers and hurry up the surrender. It is also said that Governor Murray and Ashbel Smith had gone to New Orleans to surrender the State.

The famous blockade runner Denbeigh has at last been destroyed by Federal gunboats. The captain and crew escaped.

The Owl returned to Havannah fearing robbery at Galveston.

Mexican dates of the 29th state that guerillas are as prevalent as ever. Negrete was at Monterey with 5,000 troops on May 2nd, and the French troops were moving against the place.

The United States steamer Susquehanna, monitors Monadnock and Canonicus, and gunboats Chippewa, Fahkee, Monticello and Wando had arrived at Havana, causing a great sensation.

The *Tribune* states that Mr. Conniver, whose testimony concerning the complicity of Confederate leaders in the assassination is now made public. He left Washington for Canada a fortnight ago to return in a few days, but has not been heard from since, though his presence in Washington is urgently demanded. It is feared he has been foully dealt by.

We have Barbadoes papers to the 15th May. Yellow fever is again raging among the crews of vessels at Demarara. Ninety-three cases were admitted to the hospital in 14 days—eighteen terminating fatally.

In Trinidad and Grenada the heavy rains had injured the prospects to the cane crop to the extent of 5,000 hogsheads.

In Gaudeloupe, the crop operations were proceeding briskly. Wharves and storehouses at Point a Pitre were full of sugar.

Washington, June 5.—The government has received a translation of the address of felicitation of the Hellenic Greeks of Constantinople to the Hon. E. J. Morris, United States Minister, on the victories which have saved this country against domestic treason and foreign intrigues. These Greeks also join in an address of sympathy on the assassination of President Lincoln and the attempt on the life of Secretary Seward.

Several witnesses were called to-day to show the disloyalty of Lieut D. Jenkins, a near relative of Mrs. Surratt. One of them said that after Jenkens lost a negro he abandoned all his Union principles. Another witness testified to the disloyalty of Mrs. Surratt, Rev Wm. B. Evans, a Presbyterian minister, testified that he saw Dr. Mudd go into Mrs. Surratt's house, between the 1st and 4th of March. He was rigidly cross-examined by the counsel for the defence, and excused himself for his confession of ideas and embarrassment by saying that he had been almost crazy since the assassination of President Lincoln.

A special despatch to the *Commercial*, dated Washington, June 5th, says:—

"The Mexican question once more attract attention, Gen Steele having been ordered to the Rio Grande with an army of observation of 30,000 men. The foreign ambassadors are greatly perplexed at the movement.'

"It is understood that Count Montouli will demand an explanation from the State Department.

A special despatch to the *Post* dated Washington, June 5, says:—

"Dr. Samuel Cox, of Lower Maryland, charged with harboring Booth and Harrold, has been released from confinement.

"Col. Greene, proprietor of the Van Ness place in Washington, and his wife, have also been released."

New York, June 5.—Gold is dull and tends downward. The sales for shipment are quite limited and the customs' demand is light. Quotations ranged from 135½ up to 136¾, at which it closed.

Boston, June 5.—The trial of Col. F. O. J. Smith, of Maine, on an indictment found by the grand jury of Suffolk County, for subornation of perjury, occupied the Superior Criminal Court nearly the whole of last week, and resulted this morning in a verdict of guilt. After the rendering of this verdict the counsel of Mr. Smith applied for time to file a bill of exceptions, and the court granted one month for that purpose.

New York, June 5.—The steamer Arago brings Savannah dates of the 1st.

The *Herald* says a committee of citizens has been appointed to visit Washington and represent to President Johnson the sentiments of the loyal citizens of Chatham county.

On the afternoon of the 31st of May, a brig having British papers was captured at Tybee, for an attempt to break the blockade of the port of Savannah.

Secretary Welles and party visited Savannah on the 31st ult., and returned to Port Royal.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes a circular from General Hatch, advising planters to make contracts with freedmen, and saying infirm negroes must be supported in their respective districts.

The *Courier* says Gov. Magrath's was arrested by a Lieutenant and two soldiers and taken to Charleston. A great body of the most respectable citizens waited on him expressing their sympathy and respect. That such an occurrence should be permitted in the capital of the State is conclusive as to the complete general and physical prostration of the people.

Newbern advices state that the result of the judicial investigation at Toronto, showing that the Yellow fever there last summer, which carried off some 2,000 citizens, was introduced by the infamous Dr. Blackburn, has caused the utmost horror. The people of the State are last becoming reconciled to the free labor system, and like the change. There is a strong attachment between the masters and their former slaves, and they seek each other, making satisfactory terms for labor.

The universal suffrage question excites great interest, the people being divided only as to the time when the negro should vote.

The removal of trade restrictions causes much rejoicing, and a new life has been given business.

Newburn promises to be very healthy this summer.

The *Tribune's* Washington special despatch says:—"It is not true that Jeff Davis has been brought from Fortress Monroe. The President on Saturday told a congressman that it seemed desirable that Davis be tried by a civil court for high treason as a perpetual reminder that treason was the highest crime, and he was willing to spread before the world the secret testimony in the assassination case and trust to their verdict as to Davis' complicity. Gov. Brown has been released and will go home under a pledge to work earnestly for the restoration of Georgia to her allegiance."

Grant's Address to his Soldiers.—A Great Deal of "Tall Talking."—Anxiety Concerning the Shenandoah.

Washington, June 3—General Grant has issued the following congratulatory address to the army:—

"*Soldiers of the Armies of the United State:*

"By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws and of the proclamations forever abolishing slavery, the cause and pretext of the rebellion, and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil.

"Your matches, sieges, and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements and will be the patriot's precedent in defence of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call you left your homes and families and volunteered in its defence. Victory has crowned your valor and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts; and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens.

"To achieve these glorious triumphs and secure to yourselves, your fellow-countrymen and posterity the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. The graves of these a peaceful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their families.

(Signed) "U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen."

San Francisco, May 23.—Their is considerable speculation as to the course the privateer Shenandoah steered after leaving Australian waters. Opinions are expressed that she will next be heard from on the coast of South America in the track of vessels sailing between California and the Atlantic ports and Europe. Increased war risks are demanded by the insurance agents.

Explosion of the Ordnance Depot at Mobile.

Chicago, May 29.

A special dispatch received in this city from New Orleans, dated the 26th instant, says:

The ordnance depot and magazine at Mobile exploded at 3 o'clock yesterday. The shock was terrific. The city was shook to its very foundations.

Eight squares of buildings were destroyed. *Five hundred persons were buried in the ruins.* The loss is estimated at eight millions of dollars. The origin of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

Memphis, May 27, via. Cairo, 29.

The *Bulletin's* New Orleans special says:

"On the Morning of the 24th inst. the main ordnance department, in Marshall's warehouse, at Mobile, blew up with a terrible explosion. About three hundred persons were killed and many wounded. Thousands are buried in the ruins. Eight entire squares of the city were demolished, and about eight thousand bales of cotton destroyed. The steamers Colonel Cowles and Kate Dale, with all on board, were entirely destroyed. A great portion of the business centre is badly damaged. The total loss is estimated at three millions. General Granger rendered prompt relief to the sufferers. The cause of the explosion is uncertain.—The ordnance stores, which were a portion of the munitions of war surrendered by Dick Taylor, were in course of removal when it occurred. The entire city is more or less injured by the explosion.

INDICTMENT OF GENERAL LEE.

It is stated (a rumor which we shall be slow to credit) that the Government is taking steps to procure the indictment of Robert E. Lee for treason, before a grand jury at Richmond If, contrary to our expectations, this shall be

A Young Man Killed at a Charivari.

Early on Tuesday morning last, the people of this village and the surrounding neighbourhood were made acquainted with one of the most painful occurrences which, as a local Journalist, it has ever been our lot to chronicle. Joseph Marsh, a young man who has always borne an unblemished character, was married on Wednesday last, the Queen's birthday, and on Monday evening a party of young men living in his own neighborhood, together with a number from Prince Albert, assembled before his father's residence, about a mile south of this place, where he was stopping at the time, for the purpose of charivarying him. The majority of them, from what we have been able to ascertain, were disguised and their faces blackened. John Roberts, one of the party, from his known bravery and the perfection of his disguise, was chosen "captain" of the charivari party. On him devolved the duty of acting as mouthpiece of the others. He approached the door and demanded admittance, at the same time asking permission to remain in the house all night. This Mr. Marsh refused, and informed him that the tavern was the proper place to seek for lodgings. Roberts said he would not leave until he got some whisky. Mr. Marsh then closed the door on Roberts. After this the usual firing of guns and hideous noises made at such places were commenced, which exasperated Mr. Marsh so he went out, and with the aid of his wife and daughter, succeeded finally in driving the party from the premises. In doing so, however, a piece was discharged so close to Mr. Marsh that he fancied he was shot, and called for aid. Mrs Marsh then called her son Joseph, the party charivaried, to come to his father's assistance. By the time Joseph arrived on the scene of action, Mrs. Marsh had despatched a younger son, Charles, to Mr. Walker's, a near neighbor, who had borrowed their gun a few days before, ostensibly for the purpose of getting the gun, but in reality to ascertain whether the Walker boys were among the party. Unfortunately the gun still remained at Walker's, and was brought away by Charles. When Charles returned Joseph and his father were in the lane before the house, endeavouring to distinguish some of the party with a view to the arrest the following morning. In order to do so in a satisfactory manner, Joseph entered a field adjoining the road, on which the party were assembled at this time, and under the cover of the fence stealthily approached those on the road. He succeeded in getting directly opposite them, where he remained for some time listening to their conversation. Some of the party discovered him, and at once gave the alarm, and Joseph Young, called a number of them by name. He addressed some remarks to Roberts, which seemed to exasperate him, and Roberts threatened to whip him for what he had said. Roberts, with two or three others, scaled the fence and pursued Joseph, when the latter was met by Charles with the gun. Charles handed the gun to Joseph, who immediately turned and fired at the foremost of the pursuing party. This one happened to be John Roberts, who received the full charge of the piece, and with the words, "Oh, boys, I'm shot," dropped dead.

When the body was found by Mr. Marsh and Mr. McDonald they were unable, from the thorough disguise assumed by the unfortunate young man, to indentify it; and this was only done, with certainty, when the brothers to the deceased saw the body on Tuesday morning.

The Coroner's jury gave the following verdict:—

"That the deceased, John Roberts, came to his death by a shot supposed to be fired by Joseph Marsh, under circumstances of great aggravation and without malice aforethought."

A warrant for the arrest of Joseph Marsh had been issued during the examination of witnesses, and upon the jury rendering their verdict, he was commit on to stand his trial at the next Assizes.—*Prince Albert Observers*

EXPLORING THE HOLY LAND.

An interesting project is just started by a number of well-known and accomplished gentlemen, for whom the history of Palestine, and of the Jewish people, possesses peculiar attractions. Though many and diverse books have been written about the Holy Land, it is felt that the same intelligence and outlay that have been brought to bear with signal effect upon the explorations of Egypt and Assyria, and other portions of the Eastern world, have yet to be applied to Palestine, and that such a method of research ought not to be any longer delayed. It is probable that the sacred character of the Land of the Chosen People, and of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, had hitherto powerfully tended to prevent persons engaging in schemes of mere material discovery within its hallowed borders similar to those devised and prosecuted by Mr. Layard, Colonel Rawlinson, and other able men, in the interest of general knowledge. And, perhaps there are still people who indulge the opinion that reverence for the Scriptures would be lessened by following their methods and practices for the purpose of throwing new light upon Biblical history. Not so, however, think the cultivated minds of the age; and the value of devotion that is the seat in ignorance is happily very widely questioned in these days. For ourselves, we hold that the charm of the Bible becomes enhanced to multitudes, and its influence largely augmented by making the reality of its narratives as apparent as possible. To this end it is proposed to raise an exploration Fund, to be expended in employing thoroughly competent persons in each branch of research to examine the archæology, the manners and customs, the topography, the geology, and the natural sciences of the Holy Land for the positive and direct purpose of Biblical illustration, who should produce a report on Palestine which might be accepted both by parties as a trustworthy and satisfactory document. There is a survey of Jerusalem at present in progress under the direction of Captain Wilson, an Engineer of eminence,—a survey supported by the private liberality of a single person, and from the manner in which he has been treated by the people, it is inferred that the larger object can be accomplished if not with serious opposition. What is above ground in the once Holy City will be accurately known when Captain Wilson's survey is completed, but below the surface hardly anything has yet been discovered. Thus "the tomb of the King on Mount Zion, the palace of Herod, the site of the pool of Bethesda, the spring and conduit of Hezekiah," and many other objects and works are "all awaiting excavation." The country is also full of sites that will surely repay examination. The originators of this enterprise anticipate with reference to Jerusalem that every foot below the "sixty feet of rubbish" on which the city stands, will yield most interesting and important matter; and they argue generally that "much would be gained by obtaining an accurate map of the country, by settling disputed points of topography, by identifying the ancient towns of Holy Writ with the modern villages which are their successors, by bringing to light the remains of so many races and generations which must lie concealed under the accumulation of rubbish and ruins on which those villages stand, by ascertaining the course of the ancient roads, by the discovery of coins, inscriptions, and other relics,—in short, by doing at leisure and systematically that which has hitherto been entirely neglected, or done only in a fragmentary manner by the occasional unassisted efforts of hurried and inexperienced travellers." That the project will be successfully developed can scarcely be doubted, for it comes forth under high auspices, and seems to be in some sort a result of a visit of the Prince of Wales to those parts.—*London Christian World.*

THE HAMILTON ROBBERIES.—EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENTS.—It was stated lately in the Hamilton papers that John Jeffrey and Mary Edwards had been re-arrested, in consequence of some new developments with regard to the burglaries which took place in Hamilton last winter. The examination of witnesses before the police magistrate commenced on the 31st, and, from the extraordinary revelations made, has caused great excitement in Hamilton. The principal witness for the crown was the man Barber, who was before arrested on the supposition that he was one of the gang, and was admitted to bail. His true name is John T. Armstrong, and it turns out that he is a detective, and has been acting on behalf of Government and various insurance companies. Armstrong states in his evidence that Jeffrey informed him that he had paid the Chief of Police and an alderman of Hamilton ten per cent. on his profits for aiding the gang in their operations. It appears that Armstrong found it impossible any longer to conceal his true character from the burglars, Sergeant McDowell, of the Toronto police force, having disclosed it to Murphy, one of the gang. The last witness examined was Nevins Jones, a farmer and mill-owner, living near Georgetown, in Esquesing, who is under arrest, and appears to have turned Queen's evidence against the rest.

The *Shenandoah* is the only rebel cruiser now afloat; she was last heard from off the coast of Australia.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.—The fourth battalion of the Rifle Brigade, now stationed at Gibraltar, is under orders for Canada, and may be expected to arrive about the end of this month.

FOR MEXICO.—A number of young men, doubtless tempted by the large bounties offered by the Mexican officers in New York, left Toronto last week to take 'their chance' in the fortunes of war. Perhaps they will regret their move before they have been away many months.

TOO FAST.—The New York *Express* says:—"A young lady of this city, professing the catholic religion, recently became enamored with a protestant young gentleman. In order to make things pleasant all around, the gentleman embraced the catholic religion but upon applying to a priest to perform the marriage ceremony, the latter refused, on the ground that the young lady had stood as godmother at the gentleman's conversion—it being against the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church to solemnize marriage between the god mother and the god child."

YOU HEAD IT.—A cold is thought to be a too trifling matter to claim quick or serious attention from some people: but, when 25 cents can go so far to cure a cold, cough, sore throat, or hoarseness, hesitate not to invest that in a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, sold by all Druggists.

TWO EVILS.—First, to eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep, and a weary waking in the morning. Second, to try all the remedies in existence for rheumatism, pains in the back and sides, coughs, colds, cramps, sprains, bruises, &c., before trying the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cts per bottle.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The progress of a great fact, *Dropsy*—It is a *fact* that no subject has caused more discussion among the faculty than *the treatment necessary for dropsy*—*it is a notable fact*, that nothing conclusive has yet been arrived at by the profession—but the *great fact* is, that Holloway's Pills are the surest and safest remedy, because founded on reason and common sense—it *is an undeniable fact* that the cause is too great an effusion of water in the *blood*—and *a marked fact* that *olloway's pills* by their purifying and invigorating properties cleanse and strengthen the blood and by exterminating the cause prevent the effect—and *a universal fact*, that they have cured thousands after all other means had failed.

BE NOT DISHEARTENED.

THE SUN SHINES IN THE NORTH
THE SUN SHINES IN THE NORTH

The sun still shines in desolate places. The hearts of the miserable sufferers of disease eaten bodies shall be made glad. A cure that will cleanse your blood from impurities, and rid your bodies of *Sores, Ulcers*, Swellings, Skin Eruptions, and all Chronic and Scrofulous diseases, will be found in Dr Railway's Cleansing Syrup, called Renovating Resolvent. One to six bottles of this marvellous remedy will cure *the worst diseases, and restore you to the society* of your friends, sound in health, pure and clean, and skin without a spot or blemish. Price one dollar per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, *after having suffered several years with a severe* lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, *which they will find a sure cure for Consumption*, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and *may prove a blessing.*

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m N.w York

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, June 7, 1865.

Flour ₱ brl	$5	00	@ $6	50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	25	@ 1	30
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	20	@ 1	25
Potatoes	0	40	@ 0	45
Barley ₱ bush	0	55	@ 0	55
Peas "	0	70	@ 0	00
Oats "	0	45	@ 0	50
Hay ₱ ton new	11	00	@ 13	00
Hides ₱ cwt	3	00	@ 3	50
Sheepskins	0	75	@ 1	50
Wool ₱ lb	0	42	@ 0	00
Beef ₱ cwt	5	00	@ 6	00
Eggs, per dozen	0	07½	@ 0	08
Butter, ₱	0	10	@ 0	12½
Cordwood	1	75	@ 2	00
Fowl, per pair	0	30	@ 0	40

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co, Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.
Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-6in

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S. is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisment in another column
Peterboro, Feb 24, 1865. 7-6in

New Advertisements.

DENTISTRY.

MR. O'DONNELL'S office will be closed until Thursday, June 15, 1865, at 12½ o'clock, P. M. 23

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY!

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Have now received their supply of

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the public. In addition to their former business they have opened a

MILLINERY & MANTLE SALOON,

In which will be found

A select assortment of PARIS AND LONDON BONNETS, the latest styles in MANTLES AND JACKETS, and a large stock of STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, STRAW AND JET ORNAMENTS, &c. &c.

This Department is under the management of a FIRST CLASS MILLINER, of taste and experience, and ladies may depend upon having everything connected with it made up in the NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

W. G. T. & Co. *respectfully* invite inspection of these goods, which will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞Ladies furnishing their own material can have any article of Millinery made up at reasonable rates.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.,
April 26, 1865. (17) George Street, Peterborough

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Law Office of Thomas M. Fairbairn, in the Town of Peterborough, on Friday the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1865, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above act.

Domicile of debtor, Township of Douro, County of Peterborough.

Dated this seventh day of June, A. D. 1865.
[23-2in] CHARLES GRANT.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY!

THE Anniversary of the Sabbath School connected with the Bible Christian Church in Peterborough, will be held

On Sunday and Monday, June 11th and 12th, 1865.

Three Sermons will be preached on Sunday, by Mr J. Chapple, at half-past ten, 7 P. M., and by Mr. E. Roberts, from Exeter, at Two and six o'clock, P. M.

A Collection will be taken up after each Service

On Monday Tea will be provided for the Children in the Chapel yard, (weather permitting,) at 3 P. M. and 6.

PUBLIC TEA

For all favorable to the good cause, from Five to Seven, P. M.

TICKETS, 25 cents each, may be had from Messrs. W. Brownscomb, J. Lockhart, T. Davis, G. Stevenson and William Yelland, and at the door.

After Tea, Addresses may be expected from resident Ministers and Mr. Roberts, ex-Pastor of the Church.

The Choir will favor with suitable Singing

Peterboro, June 6, 1865.

If You Want
GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE
Team, Carriage or Buggie
HARNESS!
TRUNKS,
CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,
GO TO
T. DONNELLY'S,
(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)

☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*

COLLARS WARRANTED.

Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

Some of the Advantages Secured
BY ATTENDING THE
London Commercial College,

1st.—A thorough knowledge of all kinds of Common Book-keeping from the most simple, to the most intricate sets of Commission and Banking.

2nd—Instruction in an IMPROVED method of Book-keeping whereby the merchant may know the *Exact State of his Affairs every day.*

3rd—An improved system of Actual Business Training whereby the student will acquire the desired knowledge in one-half the time required by any of the old systems.

4th—Full instructions to those entering at the present time, in Telegraphing and Phonography, without extra charge

5th.—Full instruction in Business Penmanship by a First Class Teacher, Free.

6th.—A beautiful style of Drawing and Painting to those entering in Clubs of two or more.

7th—Free instruction in all branches necessary to secure a First Class certificate for Teaching Common School.

8th—Free Lectures on Commercial Law, by the Mayor of the City.

9th.—Thorough Instruction in Correspondence and Business Letter writing.

10th.—Good Board at a cheaper rate than it can be obtained in any other city of Canada.

11th.—*A THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION IN THE LEAST POSSIBLE TIME*, and at the *Least Possible Expense.*

PRICE

Life Scholarships for Gents $10 *in Advance.*
do do Ladies 20 *do*
Books and Stationery for Full Com. Course, $10 *do*

☞ All Communications to insure attention must be prepaid.

Address
J. W JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
23 LONDON, C. W.

CANADA WEST FARMERS'
M. & S. Insurance Company,

MEMBERS of the Canada West Farmers Mutual and Stock Insurance Company who have paid the amount of their cash premium notes to Joseph R. Walton, upon his promise to get them returned from the Head Office, where they were made payable, are requested to meet the Vice President and Secretary of the Company, at McGregor's Hotel, in the Town of Peterboro, on Thursday, 8th June, at 11 o'clock, a. m., with a view to an amicable adjustment of the matter at issue.

Members are desired to bring their receipts with them

RICHARD H. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Hamilton, May 30 1865. 22

TO LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melvill a Millar, Esq., hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to
MRS. BLACKSTOCK.
Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 22,

THE EXAMINER
Printing Office!
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS
AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

HOMŒOPATHY.

HOMŒOPATHY AND LIFE ASSURANCE.—The directors of a London life assurance office—the "General Provident"—at its recent meeting have placed on record its opinion "that persons treated by the *Homœopathic system* enjoy more robust health, are less frequently attacked by disease, and when attacked recover more rapidly than those treated by any other system; that with respect to the more fatal classes of disease the mortality under Homœopathy is small in comparison with that of Allopathy; that there are diseases not curable at all under the latter system, which are perfectly curable under the former; finally, that the medicines prescribed by Homœopathists do not injure the constitution, whereas the *as employed by Allopaths* not unfrequently entail the most serious, and in many instances fatal, consequences." The directors further propose to summon a meeting of the shareholders to lay before them the facts they have collected, and the decision at which they have arrived, namely, "to open a special section for persons treated by the Homœopathic system, at a lower rate of premium than that charged on other lives."—*London (Eng.) Observer.—Toronto Globe.*

DR. POOLE, (Water st., Peterborough,) is a Graduate and Licentiate of both the Allopathic and Homœopathic Schools, and confidently recommends the latter system of treatment, as by far the safest and most successful, in both Acute and Chronic diseases.

Peterborough, June 1, 1865. 22-2-6in

HENRY CRIST,
Departmental, Parliamentary,
AND PATENT AGENT,
QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Jaxon, Esq., Hamilton; Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London; R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

May 30, 1865. 22

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 23, 1865.

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.05, 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.30 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40, 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.
Rochester, May, 1865. 22

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—Sent by mail, *free*, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. B. FOUTE, M. D.,
9-6in 1130 Broadway New York.

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE and premises on the Little Lake, Ashburnham, lately occupied by Henry Calcutt, Esquire.

Apply to
DENNISTOUN & SON
Peterborough, 21st April, 1865. 17-3in

NEW DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE

L. LEMAY,

Of the late firm of F. & L. LEMAY, has the honor to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened the

Store on Hunter Street, next door to McKellar & Cameron's,

Which was recently occupied by the late firm, with a large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

L. L. having the experience of a number of years in the business, and possessing great facilities in buying, parties will always find it to their advantage to deal in his store, as goods will be sold extraordinary low.

In the Ready-made Clothing Department, will be found Goods of the very best quality, and at prices as low as any house in the trade.

☞ Come and see for yourselves, and you shall be satisfied. ☜

☞ *Remember the place—Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's.* ☜

Peterborough, June 1st, 1865. 22-3in

Important to Farmers!

WOOL!

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED!

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH will be paid for any quantity of good Clean Wool, at HARVEY'S Woolen Mill, Peterboro'.

Particular attention will be paid to Carding, Fulling, and Dressing; also in the manufacturing of Tweeds, Fulled Cloths, Sattinetts, All-wool and Cotton Flannels, Blankets, &c.

Having increased my Machinery, and put in a Steam Engine, all work will be done on the shortest notice, without any delay, on reasonable terms, and warranted satisfactory. I will keep constantly on hand a variety of Woolen Goods to exchange for Wool.

☞Remember the Old Stand, Harvey's Woollen Mill, Peterborough.

D. BROOK, Proprietor.
Peterboro, May 17, 1865. 20-8in.

VERY CHEAP COTTONS
AT THE
MONTREAL HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of GREY AND WHITE COTTONS, purchased in England after the Fall of Richmond was declared, and consequently at much reduced prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

A LOT of first rate Stripe Shirtings from 10½d per yard, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

A LOT of Hickings, very heavy, at 1s 1½d per per yard. Just opening out at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

BLUE and Brown Derrys, Grass Cloths, Towellings, Checks, very cheap at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

A SPLENDID assortment of Prints—the cheapest to be had in Town—at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

DRESS Goods, a very pretty lot at 7½d per yard. Muslins, Barages, Challies, Delaines, Belcerines, &c., &c., good and very cheap, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SHAWLS,—An elegant assortment exceedingly low, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SUMMER Mantles from 4s upwards, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SUMMER Cloakings of all kinds from 2s 6d per yard, double width, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES and Children's Hats and Bonnets—newest styles—at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES Trimmed Hats, very pretty, from 3s 9d, upwards at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

PARASOLS in every style, at a very low figure, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

A COUPLE cases Hoop Skirts from 1s per set—at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SUMMER Skirtings in Fancy Stripes—low—at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

CLOTHS of every description from 1s 3d per yard—at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

FANCY Goods of every description at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

PETERBOROUGH
CLOTHING DEPOT,
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 20 Cases of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Cobourgs and Bareges for Dresses, at very low prices, to suit these hard times.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE.

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 12s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 12s to 50s.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s.
50 Doz. Flannel and Cotton Shirts.
Hats and Caps.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

Peterborough, May, 1865. 19-5in

SPRING GOODS!

We have just received, and are now selling at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, the newest styles of

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Parasols and Dress Goods,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

We would call particular attention to our Stock of

Cloths, Casimers, Doeskins, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Federatian Cloths, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

As we have secured the services of an Experienced Cutter—Customers can have clothing made to order, in the newest style, at the shortest notice, at the lowest possible price, and warranted to fit.

I. ROBINSON & Co.
Peterborough, April 25, 1865. 17-8in.

SPRING GOODS!

The subscriber is now receiving a rich Stock of Spring and Summer

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

Which he will offer at very moderate prices, and to which he respectfully invites attention.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, April 11, 1865. 15

PIANO-FORTES
DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the stringes are attached to a strong Iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old harp form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm Mason,
Herman Wolfenhaupt,	A. Barili
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Charles Fradel

Mr. SIGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and sustaining of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument, an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. P. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-fortes, and excells them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

NOTICE.
Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name of HAZLITT & MACDONALD, as dealers in Boots & Shoes, and General Groceries, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The liabilities of the late firm, and all debts due to them will be settled by their successors, Messrs. K. P. & A. ROSS, who will carry on the business on their own account.

HAZLITT & MACDONALD.
Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 22-3in

NOTICE.

THE Half Yearly Meeting of the County Council of the County of Peterborough, will be held at the

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
In Peterborough,
On Tuesday, the 19th day of June,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

(Signed) WALTER SHERIDAN,
County Clerk.
County Clerk's Office,
Peterborough, June 1st, 1865. 22

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Law Office of Smith C. B. Dean, in the Village of Millbrook in the Township of Cavan in the County of Durham, on Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1865, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

Dated at the Township of Cavan, in the County of Durham, this 23rd day of May, A. D. 1865

(21-3in) THOMAS R. ROWAN, M. D.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid purchasing or having anything to do with three notes of hand made in my favor by one Wm. Jarvis, each bearing date 20th September, 1864, and payable respectively—1st, $20, payable in 12 months after date; 2nd, $20, payable 2 years after date; the 3d, $10, payable 2½ years after date. Said notes having passed into the possession of Andrew B. H. Gold River, as collateral security, and he now refuses to account in any way for the same

ZACHARIA COLE.
Minden, April 4, 1865. 15

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

TOWN LOT No. 1, West of George and South of Charlotte Streets, containing half an acre of ground. There are two Frame Houses on the Lot with other outbuildings. Also a good well of water

TERMS:—One fourth down, and the balance in three annual instalments, with interest at six per cent.

Apply to
C. A. WELLER, Esq.
Peterboro', May 20th, 1865. 20-6in

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 19

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Province for an Act to provide for the re-opening of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway, and for an extension of the same.

H. JONES BUTTAN,
Cobourg, Canada, May 23rd, 1865.

WHEAT.

FARMERS having Spring Wheat to dispose of, will find it to their advantage to

Go to BLYTHE MILLS,

Or No. 4 MARKET BLOCK, before selling elsewhere, as it is a well known fact, that the undersigned always pays the best prices.

JOHN CARNEGIE Junr.
Peterboro', May 3rd, 1865. 20-3in

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of one thousand dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $6000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County.

And whereas to carry into effect the said resolution it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $6000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $960 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole ratable property of the said Municipality, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the common any investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment roll of the said Municipality, being for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three was $3,196,583.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $6000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an annual special rate of thirty-one ninetieths of a mill in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $6000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each, and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 10 years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of thirty-one ninetieths of a mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the ratable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 24th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough at its Council Chamber in the Court House, in the said County, on Thursday, the 22nd day of June, 1865, at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed) WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk.
Peterborough, February 17th, 1865. 8-18in

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of LAKEFIELD and vicinity, that he has removed his

Grocery Store
IN LAKEFIELD,

To Hanborn's old stand, where will be found a

Good assortment of Groceries,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Or Farm Produce.

ROBT. GRAHAM.
Lakefield, March 1st, 1865. 49-9

NOTICE.

FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, the Lumber business now carried on in the name of JOHN C. HUGHSON & Co., will be conducted, in Peterborough under the firm of

A. H. CAMPBELL & Co.,

and in Albany, N. Y., under the name of John C. Hughson & Co., to whom consignments of Lumber, &c., for sale in the American markets, can be made on such terms as may be agreed upon.

All persons indebted to John C. Hughson are requested to settle their accounts without delay, and thus prevent the necessity of resort to legal proceedings.

Office, McDonald Street, rear of Methodist Church.

Peterborough,

Poetry.

WHIP-POOR-WILL.

BY ALEXANDER M'LACHLAN.

There is a lonely spirit
Which wanders thro' the wood,
And tells its mournful story
In every solitude;
It comes abroad at eventide
And hangs beside the rill,
And murmurs to the ear of night
"Whip-poor-will."

Oh 'tis a hapless spirit
In likeness of a bird,
A grief that cannot utter
Another woeful word,
A soul that seeks for sympathy,
A woe that won't be still,
A wandering sorrow murmuring
"Whip-poor-will."

Varieties.

The man who first struck oil. Josiah.

The tale-bearer and the tale-bearer are alike contemptible.

Vice and folly have erected their illegal toll-gates all along the road of life.

It is much better to sleep in peace on the bare ground, than to lie unquiet on a soft bed.

Whatever promises a man may make before marriage, the marriage license is a receipt in full.

A married editor seldom writes about woman. He does not try to make her his subject since he is born.

If poverty, like Saul, has killed its thousands, riches, like David, have killed their tens of thousands.

What is the difference between an actor and a spectator? One plays for his pay, the other pays for his play.

The richest robes are often put upon the most diseased bodies; and the sweetest names upon the most horrible vices.

The *Springfield Republican* says that there was once a man in that town who was so polite as to say, as he passed a hen on her nest—"Don't rise, ma'am"

A rural poet, in describing his lady-love, says—she is as graceful as a water-lilly, while her breath smiles like an armful of clover. His case is certainly approaching a crisis.

A man may eat his breakfast where he chooses, and dine at any place he pleases; but he must go to China or Japan for his 'tea.'

There are envious men who can hear no person praised without interposing a doubting "but." They throw their cold water "butts" at everybody.

The story of a man, who had a nose so large that he couldn't blow it without the use of gunpowder, is said to be a fabrication.

"You have stolen my soul, divine one!" exclaimed Mr. Sickly to Miss Sensible. "Pardon me," responded the lady, "I am not in the habit of picking up 'little' things."

A correspondent says, rather coarsely, that Cincinnati is famous for pigs and pretty girls. This is only the old union of pork and 'taters.

The first step towards love is to play with a cousin. There is a freedom from starch in the intercourse of young people of this relationship, that ripens as naturally into affection as buds into fruit.

An artilleryman was obliged to undergo amputation. Seeing the attendants carrying off his leg he called out—"I say, comrade, give me back my shoe; I had only one pair—that will now make me two."

A reverend divine, who was but a so-so preacher, being called upon accidentally for a sermon, asked a friend what he should preach about; to which the other coolly replied, "About five minutes."

The editor of a down-east paper, a bachelor, says "the reason why the women do not cut themselves in two by tight lacing is because they lace around the heart, and that is so hard they cannot effect it.

An Irishman writing from California, says:—"It's an illegant country. The bed bugs are as big as dinner pots, while the fleas are used for crossing creeks with—one hop, an' they are over with two on their backs."

A farmer who recently had his butter seized by the clerk of the market for short weight, gave as a reason that the cow from which the butter was made was subject to the cramp, and that caused the butter to shrink in weight.

A solicitor, who was remarkable for the length and sharpness of his nose, once told a lady, that if she did not immediately settle a matter in dispute, he would file a bill against her. Indeed, sir, said the lady, there is no necessity for you to *file* your *bill*, for I am sure it is sharp enough already.

An individual having been to church returned home earlier than usual, and was asked,

"Is it done already?"

"No," he replied, "it is all said; but very little, if any, of what was said has been done yet.

A boy at school out west; when called out to recite his lesson in history, was asked:

"What is the German Diet composed of?"

The boy replied: "Sourkraut, schapps, lager-beer and nix comerous."

Boy promoted instanter.

"Martha, does thee love me?" asked a quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's holiest feelings had been offered up.

"Why, Seth," answered she, "We are commanded to love one another, are we not?"

"Ah, Martha, but does thee regard me with the feeling the world calls love?"

"I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth. I have greatly feared that my heart was an erring one. I have tried to bestow my love on all; but I may have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting rather more than thy share."

John, said an angry parent to his son, who had committed a misdeed, John, go to the next room and prepare yourself for a severe flogging.

The boy departed, and when his parent had finished the letter he was writing, and sought the offending youth, he was surprised at the swollen appearance of the young rascal's back.

What does this mean? he asked, what is on your back.

A leathern apron, replied John, three double. You told me to prepare myself for a hard flogging, and I did the best I could.

The hard features of the father's countenance relaxed, as also did the muscles of the hand which grasped the whip, and he let John off, for the once, with a gentle admonition.

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S

Furniture Ware Rooms

HAVE BEEN REMOVED

TO RYAN'S BLOCK,

Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches attended to with punctuality. COFFINS kept constantly on hand.

Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48

STOVES

AND

TIN-WARE.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

A. STEWART

Is now prepared to supply all kinds of

COOKING, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

He keeps constantly on hand the following first class Stoves:—

St. LAWRENCE, square and extended tops.
CANADA, do. do.
QUEEN CITY, do. do.
IRON DUKE, do. do.
PROTECTIONIST.
MAPLE LEAF, &c., &c.

PARLOR STOVES

Too numerous to mention.

☞ Let all cash buyers call and examine his stock and prices, as he is determined to be undersold by none.

A. STEWART.

N. B.—Eave Troughs, Cistern Pumps, Beer Pumps, Bell-hanging, Lumbermen's Furnishings, and Jobbing of every description.

A. S.

Peterborough, Nov. 16, 1864. 46

A Word to Young Men.

To man who would prefer one dollar to two, howould by common consent be voted a lunati and void of good sense. Yet there are hundreds of young men working for a salary of Two Hundred Dollars, and even less, when they might by devoting a few months to obtaining a Business Education, at a small expense, fit themselves for situations where their services would command twice or thrice that amount. The place where such an education can be obtained at a Cheaper rate than anywhere else in this Province, is

THE LONDON Commercial College

THE SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION

PURSUED IN

The Actual Business Department

OF THIS COLLEGE

Is practised nowhere else, and by it the student can obtain a throughly *Practical Knowledge* of every kind of business transactions in one-half the time required by any other means. The Proprietor has determined to extend the *special advantages* enjoyed by those entering before the 1st of April, to those who enter *during* that month also. Therefore all persons *PURCHASING SCHOLARSHIPS before the FIRST of MAY*, will be presented with a Complete set of TEXT and BLANK BOOKS for the ENTIRE COMMERCIAL COURSE, (Cash Price, Seven Dollars) or for $3 additional, a full supply of Books and Stationery. Full instruction in Phonography, Drawing, Painting and Telegraphing is given at a very low rate.

Good Board can be obtained for Two Dollars per week.

Full instruction is given when desired, (without extra charge) in all the branches required to obtain a First Class Certificate for teaching Common School.

Life Scholarship for Gents....$30 in advance
do do. Ladies....$20 do

☞ To any one sending us post paid, the address of ten persons who would like to receive our circular, we will forward full instructions in one of the most *Pleasing and Useful Arts* of the present age; one which will be a constant source of enjoyment and profit.

For circular or other information address

J. W. JOYES,
Principal of London Commercial College.
LONDON C. W.

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 536, Broadway, New York.
March 16, 1865. 11-6m

Military School.

CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Service Militia, desirous of obtaining admission to either of the Schools of Military Instruction, are required to make application in writing for such purpose, through the Brigade Major of the Division wherein they reside.

Applicants must state their age, residence Post Office address and native country, and transmit with their application a certificate from a Clergyman or Magistrate in the locality where they live as to moral character.

W. POWELL, Lt. Col.,
D. A. G. M., U. C.

Adjutant General's Office,
Quebec, March 4th, 1865. 11-13in

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York, and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES,

AND

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits of eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals, 550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals, 130 Divines,
276 Colonels, 125 Authors,
100 Lieut-Colonels, 40 Artists,
250 Other Officers, 125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers, 50 Prom. Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
5,000 Copies of works of Art,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 46

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, January, 1865.

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $300,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$35.00 to $150 00
Ladies' Gold Enameled Case Watches	30.00 30.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	25.00 75.00
Gents' Gold Watches double case	75.00 125 00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25.00 50 00
Gold Plated Watches Enameled for Ladies	25.00 50.00
Diamond Rings	20.00 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10 00 30.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4 00 8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5 00 10 00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5.00 20 00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4 00 10 00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 00 6 00
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches	4.00 8.00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4 00 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4.00 8 00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2.50 10 00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	3.50 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3.00 8 00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	3 00 10 00
Gold Thimbles, Needle, etc	4 00 7.00
Miniature Lockets	4 00 8 00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5 00 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	3 00 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Chased Gold Rings	4 00 11 00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	3 00 10 00
California Diamond Rings	3.00 10 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	8 00 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc	4 00 12 00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4 00 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5 00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	8 00 18.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20 00 50 00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	20.00 50.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20.00 40 00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	15 00 30 00
Silver plated ice pitchers & moisseur cups	25.00 60.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralluled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

The Churchman's Family MACAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED. MONTHLY. PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Number XXVII., for March, 1865, *contains*—

OUR CLERICAL CLUB.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "No Churchman should fail to secure a copy of the Magazine."—*Somerset County Chronicle.*

A VISIT TO THE TROITZKA MONASTERY.

See Churchman's family Magazine for March. "Thousands will welcome its scholarly articles, its pleasantly written tales, and its pretty illustrations."—*Yarmouth Independent.*

THE DUTIES AND DISABILITIES OF THE NAVAL CLERGY.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March "As Catholic as the Church herself."—*Western Morning News.*

THE CLEVER WOMAN OF THE FAMILY. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Will interest and instruct every member of the household, from the youngest to the eldest."—*Tiverton Gazette.*

THE TWO WITNESSES. By Rev. T. Pelham Dale.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March price One Shilling. "To the graces of light literature it adds the fervour of christian piety."—*Leamington Courier.*

MY FIRST ASSIZE SERMON.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. Illustrated. "The illustrations are chaste and elaborate"—*Torquay Recorder.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE ESCAPE BRIGADE

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Will be hailed in respectable Church families as a monthly treasure of unexceptionable entertainment and information"—*Irish Ecclesiastic Gazette.*

DEAN HOOK'S LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Distinguished by much power, and by a thoroughly satisfactory spirit."—*Standard.*

OUR BISHOPS AND DEANS.—The Right Rev. Walter Keer Hamilton, D. D., Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. Price One Shilling. Illustrated. "No Churchman's library or family circle should be without a copy of this sound and clever magazine." *Bombury Guardian.*

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS, and all Booksellers. 19

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary

Peterborough, May 3rd, 1865. 18tf

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 400 pages 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price Address, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1120 Broadway New York 9-6m

Poetry.

THE LABORER'S EVENING SONG.

'Tis a cheery sight, you flickering light,
For the evening is chill and dreary;
And there is the glow of a hearth which I know
Has a welcome and rest for the weary.

In a little while with a sunny smile
My wife will haste to greet me;
And our baby boy, with a shout of joy,
Will stretch out his arms to meet me.

Others may stop at the first beer-shop,
Whilst their families beg or borrow,
But the cup of tea that's awaiting me
Will bring neither shame nor sorrow.

Around my knee, in joyous glee,
Will be happy children clinging:
And I shall hear their voices clear
A hymn at evening singing.

My wife and I will thankfully
Go on our way together,
And have no fear though storms be near,
Hard times—or wintry weather.

Life's wear and tear we'll bravely bear.
Sustained in joy or sorrow;
We'll face as we may the ills of to-day,
And trust in God for the morrow.

And when at last life's labors are past,
Our bodies in the dust are lying,
Our souls shall rest in that home of the blest
Where there's "no more sorrow or crying."

Agricultural.

PURE WATER--HEALTH OF STOCK

Foul water is the fruitful source of unthrift and disease in animals, besides, it is almost constantly operating, and in time will produce effects not perceptible at first.

"That farmer who has provided for his barnyard a never failing supply of good water, and an arrangement by which it is brought into the troughs or tubs without pumping or drawing, has a contenience, the value of which is not likely to be overestimated; but it is a matter of no small importance that it be given to the stock fresh and pure. Because animals drink from a filthy trough or a muddy and stagnant pool with apparent relish, it does not follow that their sense of taste is of a low order and can not appreciate good feeding. Necessity too often compels them to drink anywhere, and whatever they can find. Long continued habit deadens or perverts the taste. But animals with unvitiated taste left free to choose for themselves, will find the purest water as quickly as the sweetest grass; especially is this true of the horse. Some are naturaly very fastidious about both food and drink, and they often suffer from thirst rather than drink from a vessel or at a well they dislike. Some men entrusted with the care of stock, seeing a horse tasting and sipping, or playing as they imagine, say he is not dry, or is whimsical, and bring him back to his stall, there to remain till thirst compels him to drink. Thus a real cruelty is ignorantly practised against a dumb beast, when a few moments' attention would discover and remove the trouble. Fresh, pure water means more than simply water free from sticks, dirt, or substances which are readily detected by the eye. Water exposed in shallow vessels to the atmosphere during warm weather, quickly loses its fresh and sweet taste. Should it remain in a stable twenty-four hours, it becomes undrinkable from having absorbed the impurities of the air. Ammonia, carbonic acid, and all the gases escaping in the stable are absorbed rapidly and in large quantities by water. During hot weather these gases are always largely present, even in well regulated barns, and a tub of water exposed to the air in the stable yard, or cellar, soon becomes charged with them, and is unfit for any animal to drink.

"A cover that fits closely to the trough or tub is of some service in keeping out dust and dirt, and preventing contact with impure air, but it is impossible to keep water in shallow vessels about a barnyard and have it absolutely pure. The safest plan of escaping impurity is to draw from the fountain head as often as wanted and when the animels have drunk, throw the remainder away. It is a common practice in summer to keep water in the troughs to prevent its drying and falling into pieces. The more shallow a trough is made the less liable it is to dry up; but it is better to lose one occasionally than always give impure water to the stock. Scrupulous cleanliness in the care of all arrangements for furnishing water commends itself to every thinking man who is the owner and lover of animals, in proportion as the ill effects of neglecting them are understood."

The Art of Shearing Sheep.

It is essential to good shearing to cut the wool but once, to sheer smoothly and very close, to keep the fleeces whole, and to avoide cutting the sheep. When a shearer does not shear smoothly, but cuts a portion of the wool two or three times, there is not only a loss in the weight of the fleece, or if the clippings be included in the fleece, a loss in its value to the manufacturer, but much time is consumed in making the sheep look smooth. When the fleeces are torn to pieces by unskilful handling or the floundering of the sheep, it is impossible to do them up neatly and show the wool to advantage. The chief difficulty in shearing sheep arises from their struggling. To prevent this, some tie their legs; but this practice is quite objectionable, and no good shearer will adopt it. Sheep will kick and flounder but little if they be managed gently and carefully. Every shearer should have a mattress of straw, at lest five feet square, and so thick that his knees will not feel the floor while shearing a sheep. The object of the mattress is also to make it easier for the sheep. Laid on a hard floor sheep will make desperate efforts to gain their natural position, and if jammed down violently on the floor, or boxed, or held uncomfortably beneath the knees, as they often are by unskillful shearers, instead of keeping quiet they flounder and kick worse and worse. Placed on a mattress, their position is comparatively easy; and if handled gently, the fleeces will be torn but little. The sheep pen should be well littered with straw to prevent carrying much dirt on the shearing floor; and sheep always shear better if they are full and round than when empty. Even expert shearers are very liable to cut the skin of poor thin sheep. No man can shear a sheep well, unless he have good shears and keep them in good cutting order.

CORN BREAD.—Stir well together 1 pint each of water, Indian meal, and wheat flour, 1 tablespoonful of sugar or molasses, ¼ teaspoonful each of soda and salt, and 1 teacupful of yeast bread sponge. Place it in a 2 quart basin that has been well greased, and let it stand in a warm place until light. Then set the basin in a steamer over a kettle of boiling water, and let it steam two hours, after which put it in the oven for 20 or 30 minutes, to brown over, and dry out some of the moisture.

Tricks and treachery are the practice of fools that have not wit enough to be honest.

☞ Most men will have a living if they die for it.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET,

THAT COMFORTABLE COTTAGE on Queen Street, opposite St. John's Church, at present occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Shaw. Possession given next June.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, Feb. 1865. 9-tf

TO LET.

THE House and premises lately occupied by J. W. Tate, Esq., on the Court House hill. Also, the Cottage lately occupied Mr. Glover, No. 2 Sheridan Terrace, Peterborough.

Apply to

W. SHERIDAN.

Peterboro, March 29, 1865. 13

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.

Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE, OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c, apply to

ROBERT HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 27

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late *WM. LANNIN*, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms; the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bethune Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 80 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to

D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN

Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

REMOVAL.

Tobias Fitzgerald,

HAS REMOVED his Carriage and Waggon Establishment to those COMMODIOUS PREMISES on the

CORNER OF BROCK AND WATER ST'S,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE YARD,

Where he will continue to MANUFACTURE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

Which he will warrant to be made from the best Timber; and any person ordering from him are invited to call and examine the work before it is painted.

Jobbing & Horse Shoeing

Will be punctually attended to.

Peterborough, August, 1864. 34

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPY.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

COPLAND'S ALE!

A LARGE QUANTITY

OF

COPLAND'S

Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY

LEWIS GLOVER, Sole Agent.

Peterboro, Oct. 25th, 1862. 44

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

STOLEN.

WHEREAS, on the night of Tuesday, 30th August, the Express Office at Peterboro' was broken into, and some Tickets of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company stolen therefrom; the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing Tickets of the above Company numbered 219 to 240 inclusive, as they have been cancelled.

TEG . COX,
Agent.

Peterborough, Sept. 1s 34 3-tf

PAINTING & GRAINING

DONE BY

W. N. KENNEDY,

HUNTER STREET.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.

WM. N. KENNEDY,

HAS REMOVED to the store immediately West of the Stewart House, on Hunter street.

His stock of Room Papers, Borders, Decorations, Window Blinds, Fire Screens, &c., has been largely increased and will be sold cheap.

Painting in all its branches carried on as usual.

Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1864. 42

ARE YOU IN AGONY?

A WELL SPRING OF HOPE FOR ALL!

CAN BE FOUND IN

Holloway's Pills.

Be of Good Cheer! The Sinking may be Saved!

BY THE USE OF

Holloway's Ointment.

THE history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHEREVER, and in WHATEVER SHAPE internal diseases exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

This is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation. It consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—an unimpeachable record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

These Mighty Healers, World Known and World Tried are a Boon to the Sick

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world; HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations. Their attribute is to PREVENT as well as to CURE: they attack the RADIX OR ROOT of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, re-invigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL AND FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs UPON THE BLOOD ITSELF, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

Woman in all her Difficulties

Is invited to test the regulating and restorative powers of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a positive safeguard against evil consequences. They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively subject.

Be it Understood,

That the above statements can at all times be verified by the written testimony (extending through a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.

Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.

In winter or form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and irresistable curatives. Bilious remittents, bilious purging, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the whites of the eyes, weakness and debility, &c., are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends. Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful anti-bilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Weakness, &c. &c.

The terrible bodily and mental pangs which characterise Dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhœa, constipation, headache, physical prostration, nervous tremors, hot flushes, spasms, affections of the kidneys, hemorrhoids or piles, and, in fact, all internal complaints, from whatever cause arising, give way before the salutary influence of this extraordinary remedy. As a specific for dyspepsia, and the disorders connected with it, or growing out of it, the Pills are always to be relied on when every other medicine and mode of treatment has utterly failed.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflamation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Convulsions,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venral Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worm- of all kinds.

CAUTION.

If the readers of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make.

None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernible as a *Water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each box: the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. 33

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves.	M——s H——r
E——m R——k.	T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

. Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos.

A HINT

TO THE

WORTHY CITIZENS OF

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1865. No. 24

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY Morning,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. 1 JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,
PUMP AND FANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.
Corner of Simcoe and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

R. PATTERSON & Co.
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Bell's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.
Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

BANK OF TORONTO.
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.
Warren C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,
TAILOR,
SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 45

MRS. HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.
Lakefield, North Douro, C. W.
May 8th, 1865. 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
ATTORNEY, &c.
Peterborough, C. W.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c. &c. &c.
Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Legge, Dentist, Toronto; Rev. Mr. Keene, Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Ale! Ale!
MOLSON'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels.
do Mild Ale do do
DAWE'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.
ALDWELL'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.
All for sale cheap at
McNAUGHTON'S,
George Street
Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19.

CARD PICTURES
Two for a Dollar!
FRAMING CHEAP
Likenesses of deceased persons enlarged from Ambrotypes and colored in oil
Ambrotypes from 50 Cents,
AT THE
Photographic and Fine Art Gallery,
HUNTER STREET.
R. D. EWING.
Peterboro, March 1, 1865. 9

NOTICE.
THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH"
Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
FOR LINDSAY.
Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.
The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., apply to the Boat, apply to
LEWIS McGREGOR,
North American Hotel, Peterboro'.
May 25, 1865. 21

ROYAL
MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
KEENE & PETERBORO'.
A DAILY STAGE
Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p. m.
April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Wm. N. KENNEDY
HAS
GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER
ON HAND.

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH
RAILWAY.
ON and after the 22nd of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
MAIL.
Leave Port Hope at ..... 9.55a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at ..... 12.15 p.m.
Leave Peterboro at ..... 3.30 p.m
Arrive at Port Hope ..... 5.55 p.m
MIXED.
Leave Peterboro' at ..... 6.10 a. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 8.35 a. m.
Leave Port Hope at ..... 3.00 p. m.
Arrives Peterboro ..... 5.30 p. m
The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.
S. R. KIMBALL, *Superintendent.* JOHN FOWLER, *Managing Director.*
Peterboro May 1865. 21

RE-OPENING OF THE
Cobourg and Peterboro'
RAILWAY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst., Trains will run as follows:
GOING NORTH:
Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Harwood at 8.15 A. M.
TO CONNECT WITH
STEAMER OTONABEE,
for Peterboro'.
GOING SOUTH:
Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Cobourg at 6.30 P. M.
G. S. DAINTRY, *Lessee.*
J. R. HARBER, *Superintendent.*
May 18th, 1865. 21tf

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
TORONTO LINE.
HAMILTON &c. TO TORONTO.

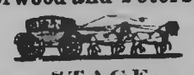
STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.25	
Wellington Square	7.39	3.42
Brosdie	07	3.07
Oakville	8.15	4.03
Port Credit	8.45	4.28
Milmarry	9.08	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

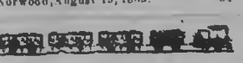
TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.30	7.45
Milmarry		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.33
Oakville	2.15	9.00
Brosdie	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

DAILY COMMUNICATION
WITH ROCHESTER.
The Fast-sailing new Steamer
1865. 1865.

ROCHESTER!
CAPT. GREENWOOD,
Will, until further notice, run as follows:
Leaving Port Hope ..... at 9 30 a. m
Cobourg ..... 10 30 a. m.
Cuborne ..... 12 00 m.
Direct for Rochester, arriving there in time to connect with the New York Central Railroad for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Syracuse, Buffalo, Chicago, and other points East and West.
Passengers from the West via Grand Trunk Railroad, will take the Steamer at Cobourg from the East will take the Steamer at Colborne.
For further information, enquire of A. Cochrane, Port Hope; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg or J. Keeler, Colborne.
RETURNING—Will leave Charlotte every night (Sundays excepted) at 10.00, P. M., direct for Port Hope.
G. S. DAINTRY, *Proprietor.*
Cobourg, April 4th 1865. 15-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE.
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's.
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,
AT 2.30 P. M.
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.
J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.
Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34


NOTICE.
Cobourg and Peterboro Railway.
ON and after Monday, 29th inst., the undersigned will be prepared to receive and forward by the Steamer Otonabee and the above mentioned Railway, all kinds of freight that may be offered, and on liberal terms.
D. SUTHERLAND.
Ashburnham, May 23, 1865. 21-2in

Select Poetry.

WHAT IS A YEAR?

What is a year? 'Tis but a wave
On life's dark rolling stream,
Which is so quickly gone that we
Account it but a dream.
'Tis but a single earnest throb
Of Time's old iron heart,
Which tireless now, and strong as when
It first with life did start.

What is a year? 'Tis but a turn
Of Time's old brazen wheel;
Or put a page upon the book
Which Time must shortly seal.
'Tis but a step upon the road
Which we must travel o'er;
A few more steps and we shall walk
Life's weary road no more.

What is a year! 'Tis but a breath
From Time's old nostrils blown,
A rushing onward o'er the earth,
We hear its weary moan.
'Tis like the bubble on the wave,
Or wind upon the lawn—
As transient as the mist of morn
Beneath the summer's sun.

What is a year? 'Tis but a type
Of Life's oft changing scene,
Youth's happy morn comes gladly on
With hills and valleys green;
Next, Summer's prime succeeds the Spring;
Then Autumn with a tear,
Then comes old Winter—Death and all
Must find a level here.

Literature.

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.

'Have you called to see Mr. Parsons yet?' asked Mrs. Fuller, addressing her husband.

'Not yet. The fact is, I feel rather diffident about going to see him. If I had any suggestions to make, or anything to offer him it would be different. Some people peculiarly sensitive when things go wrong with them. I know it is so with myself. He might consider my visit an intrusion.'

Mrs. Fuller thought differently. She did not see the case from her husband's point of view.

'Most people are grateful for any manifested interest in time of grief or trouble, if it be sincere. They easily discriminate between curious intrusion and genuine good feeling,' she replied.

'Very true,' answered Mr. Fuller. But a man in Mr. Parson's condition wants something more than sympathy. He wants help.'

'Perhaps you can help him,' said Mrs. Fuller.

'Me!' The surprise of Mr. Fuller was unfeigned.

'He comes by many ways. You may be able to suggest the very thing he needs.'

'To a man who has been living for the last ten years at an expense of four times greater than my income! Oh, no, I can't help him. If I had ten thousand dollars to spare, there would be some sense in my calling.

But Mrs Fuller could not see it in that light. 'Self help is the surest help,' she returned. A quick sug estive mind may get more of true material prosperity from a hint than from thousands of dollars.'

'Not from that hint of mine. It's of no use to argue with me in that direction.—Parsons can teach me twenty things when I can teach him one,' said Mr. Fuller.

'And y ur one may be more use to him than his twenty to you,' said Mrs. Fuller.

The woman saw that she was right and did not yield. Will is very persevering. After tea, for it was evening, Mrs. Fuller drifted upon the subject of their unfortunate neighbor again, and insisted that it was her husband's duty to make him a call.

'If I could see any use in it, if I had any suggestions to make that would be of value to him,' answered Mr. Fuller.

'It would be of use for him to know that you have no forgotten an old friend and neighbor. There will be enough to recede, to stand afar off—to look upon him coldly, or to pass by him of small account in the world, seeing that he has no longer the old money value,' replied Mrs. Fuller.

In the end Mrs. Fuller prevailed. Her husband, after concluding to make the visit, thought he would defer it until the next evening; but Mrs. Fuller urged that the present hour for a kind act was the best hour.

It was after eight o'clock when Mr. Fuller stood at Mr. Parson's door. He felt sure that his visit would be considered an intrusion, if not an impertinence. That Mr. Parsons would see in it a rude intimation that they were now on the same social level. His hand grasped the bell, but he hesitated to ring. If the thought of his wife and what she would say if he went home without accomplishing the errand that took him out, had not crossed his mind he would have turned from the door. But the thought stimulated his wavering purpose, and the bell was rung.

A servant showed him into the library, where he found Mr. Parsons. He had anticipated a cold and formal reception. He was prepared for it, but not for the high pleasure that beamed in Mr. Parson's countenance, nor for the cordial hand clasp with which he was received.

The two men sat down by the library table on which were packages of accounts, letters, legal papers, and other evidences going to show that Mr. Parsons had business on hand when his visitor called.

'I fear I may be an interruption,' said Mr. Fuller, glancing at the table.

'No, your coming is welcomed and timely—I was just wishing for a cool, clear seeing and conscientious friend with whom to take counsel; and I believe you are the man. You know that I am in trouble.'

'Yes.'

'The failure of Lawrence & James involves everything I have. I am on their paper for more than I am worth.'

'But they will have assets. The loss will not be complete,' said Mr. Fuller.

'In the meantime, being under protest on their paper, my credit is gone. The banks throw me out, and I can only get money on the streets at ruinous rates. To struggle longer would be folly. Usurers would get what creditors might divide. To day my own bills went into the Notary's hands. 'So I have heard.'

'Such news flies through business circles with electric swiftness. Well, the agony is over; the dread trial passed. My name, as drawer, is dishonored—I am a broken merchant.' Mr. Parson's voice expressed bitterness of feeling.

'Commercial dishonor is one thing—personal dishonor another.' said Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Parsons looked away from the face of his visitor. He moved with a slight gesture of uneasiness—a shade went over his countenance.

'Men who go down in the valley of misfortune tread on slippery ground, and should look well to their feet,' continued Mr. Fuller.

There was no response to this.

'On safer ground we may recover a false step, but be it is very difficult, sometimes impossible. We are no longer masters of the situation. It will not do to risk anything, continued Mr. Fuller.

Still Mr. Parsons remained silent, with his face turned partly away.

'All doubtful expedients should be avoided,' continued Mr. Fuller, following but the train of thought which had been suggested to his mind. 'They are never safe under the most favorable circumstances; but when misfortune limits and cripples a man, they almost always fail and leave him more unhappily situated than before.'

'Unquestionably you are right,' said Mr. Parsons, taking a deep breath. He spoke partly to himself. From his tone it was plain that he had been thinking intently.—'When a man gets into trouble it is of the first importance to him to show a clear record. As the case now stands, I think mine is clear. I will be misjudged, no doubt. All men are who fail in business. The first impression is against them. How ready the tongue is to whisper there is something wrong. It is difficult for certain men when they lose their money, to believe in anything but roguery.'

'Being rogues themselves at heart,' said Mr. Fuller.

'No, that does not always follow. I have known some very honest men to be severe on their debtors, and quick to judge them harshly.

'Did you ever see these honest men tried in the crucible of misfortune? Did you ever see the same men, their failing forthis way and that for help, like drowned men?' asked Mr. Fuller.

'I cannot now recall an instance,' replied Mr. Parsons.

'I can—many instances; and the clear record of which you speak did not appear when the struggle was over,' remarked Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Parsons sighed heavily.

'There are difficult waters to navigate and the man is in danger of losing his integrity,' he remarked, in a tone of sadness not unmingled with doubt and perplexity.

'Yes; in very great danger replied his visitor.

'With honor at the helm, and rectitude for pilot, the passage is safe,' continued Mr. Parsons.

'And faith in God,' said Mr. Parsons, speaking as from a sudden impulse.

'Yes, faith in God always. He is very near, especially in trouble; and if we desire to do right He will show us what is right. We must not hesitate to put our trust in Him. No matter how many hours are in the path of duty, our safest way is right onward, if we turn aside our souls are in danger,' said Mr. Parsons.

After sitting with his neighbor for an hour Mr. Fuller went home. Their conversation had been of a general character, touching mainly on those principles that lie at the basis of all right actions.

'It was kind of you to call. I think you have helped me to see some things in a strong light that was before obscure. It is often very dark with men so hard pressed as I am—with men who grope amid the ruins of a failing fortune. Friendly counsel is good for them. Come and see me again, said Mr. Parsons, as his visitors rose to retire.

It was perhaps a month later that Mr Fuller, urged once more by his wife, called upon Mr. Parsons. He was one of your diffident, retiring men, who are always afraid of intruding themselves. His wife, who knew his worth as a man, and understood his true value among men, was always disposed to push him out of himself, and farther into a social circle than he was inclined of his own accord to go.

'Ah, Mr. Fuller, I am glad to see you. Why did you not call before?' was the warm greeting he received. Mr. Parsons had still a care worn look, but his manner was more cheerful and confident.

'I have it on my thoughts many times—but did not wish to intrude myself,' said his visitor.

'Your calls can never be regarded as an intrusion, Mr. Fuller,' was replied with much earnestness of manner, 'No, never; I think your visit, one month ago, at a time when I was in great darkness and bewilderment, was a direct interposition of Providence.—When you called I was deeply revolving a scheme that promised extrication. It was not a very safe scheme,—it was hardly just,—nay, it was not just; for if it had failed it would have involved in loss persons in no way concerned in my affairs at the time. That I must have failed, is now clear to me; and I should have hurt myself inwardly, and given fair cause for a harsh judgment. But to-day Mr. Fuller, I bear a clear conscience—I am right with myself and can look every man fairly in the face. I have thanked you a hundred times for your fitly spoken words. They were as apples of gold in pictures of silver.

The appearance of Lord John Russell's letter incites a contemporary thus—Loyal Leaguers! assemble your cohorts, thumb the tomtom of war, smash the bloodthirsty potentates and pleated aristocrats of Europe into skyblue fits, or leastways utterly squelch the bloated Britishers with a shattering series of resolutions.

MARRYING FOR MONEY.

Mr Lennan was a retired pork-butcher of somewhat limited income, but great pretentions to gentility; he was a widdower and blessed with two daughters. The oldest Nancy, was just entering her twenty second year. In person she was tall, and (novelists would say) slender; but truth compells us to state, scraggy. Her features were not very bad but totally destitute of expression, while her manners were those of vulgar upstarts, self conceit and ignorance being predominant.

The other daughter, Ellen, was a timid quiet little girl, with what many would consider a pretty face, but her sister called it childish. Poor Ellen did not lead a happy life, she was domineered over by her father and snubbed by her sister, besides having to do the household work, her sister being much above such trifles. We have stated that Mr. Lennan's income was limited; he was therefore very desirous of seeing his eldest daughter comfortably settled in the world. He never troubled himself about the youngest. Nancy was his darling, and he took no pains to disguise it.

At a well known academey, Miss Nancy had formed an acquaintance with a young man named Fred Walton, and as he appeared to pay her some attention, she invited him to the house. In the meantime she requested her father to make requisite inquiries respecting his family and prospects.

The old gentleman came home in a state of delight; He had ascertained that Walton belonged to the family of a rich merchant, and, moreover, was considered a very respectable young man. At one of those visits which lovers are accustomed to make to their betrothed, Walton chanced to catch sight of little Ellen.

"Who is that young lady?" he inquired.

"Oh!" answered Nancy, "that is only my sister Ellen. She does not often come into the parlor; she has no taste for company, nor anything else that I can find out."

Walton saw at once the subject was not a pleasing one, so wisely avoided it, and after a few commonplace observations, took his departure. But he carried with him the remembrance of that sweet face, and determined to become better acquainted with its owner; but how to do so without offending Miss Nancy was a puzzle. He had never the least particle of true affection for her, but as it was evident that she viewed it in a different light, and might sue him for damages, he was, as the Yankees say, in a pretty fix; but when was a true born American ever in want of expedient? Walton hit upon a capital one, as the sequel will show.

The next day he called upon the old man, with a melancholy countenance, and informed him that he was a suitor for the hand of his daughter Nancy, but was afraid there were some slight objections.

"Well, young man, what is these 'ere objections?"

"Well, sir," stammered Fred, "the fact is—is—that I have offended my father, and he refuses to let me have any money, and I am afraid I shall have to depend on my own exertions."

THE CONFESSIONAL IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

We are not trespassing on the domains of religious journalism in noticing an incident or two of some public importance which has arisen in England in connection with the case of that unfortunate young woman, Constance Kent, who has publicly confessed to the murder of her half-brother at Road several years ago. Much has been said of the advance of Puseyism in England during the past decade, but few members of the "Established Church" in Canada were, perhaps, aware that a clergyman of that Church would venture to claim in open court the "seal of the confessional" was a bar to his divulging facts which had come to his knowledge. This was the case of the Rev. Mr. Wagner, of Trowbridge, the clergyman through whose instrumentality Constance Kent made known her crime to the Secretary of State. At the preliminary examination he declined to reveal anything which had passed at the confessional, and the presiding magistrate seems not to have pressed as firmly as he should that the laws of England recognize no such claim on the part of any man, no matter to what denomination he may belong. The position taken by the Rev. Mr. Wagner created so much stir among the Church people that the Marquis of Westmeath brought the subject before the House of Lords in the shape of an enquiry of the Lord Chancellor. "There can be no doubt," said Lord Westbury in reply, that in a suit or criminal proceedings a clergyman of the Church of England is not priviledged, so as to decline to answer a question which is put to him for the purpose of justice, on the ground that his answer would reveal something that he has known in confession. He is compelled to answer such a question, and the law of England does not even extend the priviledge of refusing to answer to Roman Catholic clergyman in dealing with a person of their own persuasion."

Such a declaration from Wordsack does not come amiss. It is well to have a distinct declaration upon a matter of so much importance. For, if we mistake not, we have heard clergymen in this city urge the "seal of the confessional" as a reason for withholding on public trials information which was in their possession. Magistrates should understand that such a claim is not known to English jurisprudence, that it is, in the words of a British journal, "the jargon of a system" entirely opposed to the genius and spirit of English law.—*Leader.*

My child, take these eggs to the store, and if you don't get ninepence a dozen bring them back. Tommy went as directed and came back saying—Mother, let me alone for a trade. They all tried to get 'em for a shilling, but I screwed 'em down to ninepence.

Artemus Ward in Richmond.

Immejutly on my 'rival here I perceded to the Spotswood House, and callin' to my assistant a young man from our town who writes a running's hand, I put my ortograph on the register, and handin my umbrella to a baldheaded man behind the counter, who I s'posed was Mr. Spotswood, I said "Spotsy, how does she run?"

He called a cullud person and said,

"Show this gen'lman to the cow-yard and give him cart number 1."

"Isnt Grant here?" said I. "Perhaps Ulysses wouldn't mind my tarying in with him."

"Do you know the Gin'ral?" inquired Mr. Spotswood.

"Wall no not 'zackley; but he'll remember me. His brother-in-law's aunt bought her rye meal of my uncle Levi all one winter. My uncle Levi's rye meal was—"

"Pooh! pooh!" said Spotsey, "dont bother me" and he shuved my umbrella onto the floor. Observin to him not to be so keerless with that wepin, I accompanied the African to my lodging.

"My Brother," I sed "air you aware that you've ben 'mancipated? Do you realize how glorus tis to be free? Tell me my dear brother, does it not seem like some dreams or do you realize the great fact in all its hite' and holy magnitood?"

He sed he would take some gin.

I was skowed to the cowyard and laid down under a one mule-cart. The hotel was orful crowded, and I was sory I hadn't gone to the Libby prison. Tho' I should have slept comfortable enuff if the bedclothes hadn't been taken off me in the night, by a scoundrel who hitch'd a mule to the cart and drug it off. I thus lost my cuverin', and my throat feels a little husky this mornin.'

Gin'ral Helleck offers me the hospitality of the city, givin' me a choice of the hospitals.

He has also very kindly placed at my disposal a smallpox abulance.

UNION SENTIMENT.

There is raly a great deal of sentiment in this city. I see it on every hand.

I met a man to-day—I am not at liberty to tell his name, but he is an old and influentiall citizen of Richmond, and sez he, "Why! we've been fightin' again the old flag! Lor' bless me how sin'lar.'

He then borrowed five dollars from me and bust into a flood of tears.

formerly a bitter rebuel] "Let us at once stop this effoosion of Blud! The old flag is good enough for me. "Sir" he added, "you air from the North! Hav you a doughnut or a piece of custard pie about you?"

I told him no, but I knew a man from Vermont who had just organized a sort of restaurent, where he could make a good meal on New England rum and cheese. He borrowed fifty cents from me, and askin, me to send him Wm Lloyd Garrison's ambratype as soon as I got home walked off.

Said another, "Ther's been a tremenjus Union feelin' here from the fust. But we are kept down by a feelin of terror. Hav you a dagerrtype of Wendell Phillips about your person? and will you lend me four dollars for a few days till we air once more a happy and united people?"

A PROUD AND HAWTY SUTHERNER

Feelin a little peckish, I went to a eatin' house to-day, and encountered a yung man with black hair and slender frame. "Yung man" I mildly and gravely sed, "this crood war is over, and you're bekt! Its rather necessary for somebody to lick in a good-quare lively fite, and in this 'ere case it happens to be the United States of America. You fit splendid, but we was too many for you. Then make the best of it & let us all give in and put the Republic on a firmer basis than ever.

"I dont gloat over your misfortins, my young frien.' Far from it. I'm a old man now, & my hart is softer now than it once was. You see my spectacles is mistened with sumthin' very like tears I thinkin of the sea of good rich Blud that has been spilt on both sides in this dredful war! I'm thinkin' of our widders and orfuns North, and your'n in the South. I can cry fur both. B'leeve me, my young fren,' I ken place my old hands on the young fair head of the Virginny maid whose lover was laid low in the battle dust by a fed'ral bullet and say as fervently and piously as a venerable sinner like me ken say anything,' God be good to you, my poor dear, my poor dear!"

I rix to go & takin my young Sutherners hand, I sed "Yung man adoo! You Suthern fellers is prob'bly my brothers, tho' you've occasionally had a cussed queer way of showin' it! It's over now. Let us all jine in and make a country of this continent that shall give all Europe a cramp in the stummuck every time they look at us! Adoo adoo!"

Let Every Man Read This.

We have probably all of us met with instances in which a word heedlessly spoken against the reputation of a female, has been magnified by malicious minds until the cloud has become dark enough to overshadow her whole existence. To those who are accustomed not necessarily from bad motives, but from thoughtlessness, to speak lightly of females, we recommend these hints as worthy of consideration:—"Never use a lady's name in an improper place, at an improper time, or in mixed company. Never make assertions about her that you think are untrue, or allusions that you feel she herself would blush to hear." Many a good and worthy woman's character has been forever ruined and her heart broken by a lie, manufactured by a villian, and repeated where it should not have been, and in the presence of those whose little judgment could not deter them from circulating the foul and fiendish report. Respect the name of a woman, for your mother and sisters are women; and as you would have their fair name untarnished, and their lives embittered by slanderers, biting tongues, heed the ill your own words may bring upon the mother, the sister, or the wife of some fellow-creature.

What a Newspaper Should Be.

From the Scottish American.

The people here have a preference for *newspapers* that are not called—*newspapers*. We do not conceal from ourselves the immense success of the SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL is due in a large degree to the fact that its news compendium is held to be especially valuable. People want to read the facts and occurrences of life, as well as to hear the learned pundits comment upon them. It is all well enough for the editor to sit down, looking as wise as an owl, and dreamt after an imposing fashion upon "men, women, and other things" throughout the world; but the reader wants to read in brief form *what was done* here, there, and anywhere, as well as to listen to long preachments about it.

These plain, everyday facts nine-tenths of our newspaper enterprisers overlook altogether. They think if they can get a few so-called wits together, or a select circle of long-winded and pretentious bummers—fellows who profess high art, dry art, and every thing above common apprehension—they can make a newspaper—*a literary newspaper*. This is all a delusion. Give the people liberal supplies of news in a condensed and come-at-able form, and they will forgive almost any conceivable amount of editorial dullness. They will at least have the sense to read only so much of the journal as promises them some instruction or entertainment. The rest they will quietly regard as so much advertising space allowed the editor on which to spread himself, and look an immense creature—such as, in his impersonality, he undoubtedly is.

A Fleet for Europe.

The many naval officers in the city are much excited in relation to the approaching rendezvous of Admiral Goldsborough's fleet at Fortress Monroe. This fleet will be composed of from thirty to sixty sail, and will depart for the Mediterranean, on a three years' cruise about the 4th of July. The naval officers are gesticulating excitedly with each other as to who shall go and who shall stay behind. The new Ironsides and two double-turreted monitors will make part of the [illegible] Colorado. She will drop anchor for several months in the harbour of Marseilles, and the rest of the fleet will scatter for various points of the sea. About ten vessels will cruise about the British Isles and in the North Sea. The ocean, at the time of the year designated, is generally smooth as a duck-pond, and the iron-clads, it is presumed, will get across bravely. Admiral Goldsborough, a private boat will be a small steam vessel, formerly called the A. D. Vance. The object of the expedition is to acquaint our pilots with European harbours, and to test the sea-going qualities of our marine, as well as to show Europe the advances we have made in naval architecture and gunnery. We shall lose nothing by thus plainly exhibiting our strength, as every board of admiralty in Europe has already plans and models of every gunboat we have built during the war. There is nothing out of the way in this cruise. Before the war, we made such expeditions frequently: but now we shall send abroad more vessels than before constituted our entire navy. The world, therefore, will get some inkling of us; heretofore its acquaintance with the States has been chiefly derived from rebel privateers. The Dearborn may come out if she chooses to see the brothers and sisters of the Kearsarge. Admiral Goldsborough is an excellent talker, and will do the oratory for the Jack Tars of the West. This expedition will make an era in the history of the continent. The Wilkes exploring expedition is nowhere. The present will miss more than ever discovered.—*Washington Cor. World.*

How to Keep Good Natured.

Uncle William writes to the *American Agriculturist*: "How that wagon wheel creaks. It seems to be grumbling and moaning with pain, just as I felt like doing when I had the rheumatism. Every boy knows that it needs grease or oil, to make it run easy. If it do not have this, it will tire everybody with the disagreeable sound, and soon be worn out. It is just like some people I have met, who needed oiling with good nature. They were honest, industrious, well meaning, and naturally affectionate, but oh! how peevish. There was my neighbor Squire Savage. How I used, when a boy, to dread to pass his place. 'What are you staring at boy?' he would call out if I turned to look toward his house. 'Stop your noisy jelly,' he shouted one day as I was singing on my way to school. Suppose I did annoy him a little by my childish ways, *he* would have felt pleasanter, and I certainly should, had he given me a kind word which would have cost him very little. There was Peter Brace, one of my school fellows, 'Peter Pickles' the boys nicknamed him. He was always snarling at something or somebody. If he granted a favor, he would do it with such a snap that you did not like to ask him a second time. But I need not speak of my cross acquaintances, most of you have seen such persons, and know that they are not favorites. But how can a person keep good nature? 1st, by making up his mind that he will act pleasantly whether he feels so or not. It may be hard work to do this at times, but it can be made a habit, and appearing pleasant will induce pleasant feelings. 2d, Good health has much to do with good nature. Preserve this by good habits and temperance in all things. 3d, Keep a quite conscience by trying to do right.—Be careful not to mistake phlegmy for good nature. A phlegmatic man agrees with everybody, has little will of his own, is ready to follow every body's suggestion; he does not know how to say 'No.' A good natured man may be very decided in his opinions and yet offend none justly by his expression of them; he can make 'No' pleasanter by his way of saying it, than the 'Yes' of a surly person.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW.

G. STETHEM & CO.

IRON & STEEL.

ILLA FLINT'S and OSHAWA Grass Scythes, Cradle Scythes, Hay Forks and Rakes, Snaiths, Manure Forks, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, &c.

FISH HOOKS, Silk and Hemp Lines, Trolling Baits, Double & Treble Hooks, Swivels, &c.

SPEER'S & JACKSON'S Mill Saw Files, Copper Rivets, Belting, Lace Leather, Clasps, &c.

HOUSE BUILDER'S Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

GEORGE STETHEM & Co.,
George Street, Peterboro.

Peterborc, June 14, 1865. 24-6in

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scottish Provincial Assurance Company—John A Bartley
Issue of Marriage Licenses—S. Sherin.
American Sewing Machine Co.—H. Pincus.
Great Improvement in Sewing Machines—T. J. McArthur & Co.
Men of the Cross-cut Saw—G. Stethem & Co.
Cotton Yarn—W Clugston.
Cloth—D. McNaughton.
To Let—John Hewitt.
Fire Company.
More than 2000 Pairs of Boots and Shoes—J. B. Hillyer.
Notice—Public Meeting.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1865.

Our Railway System,--Its Connection and Extension.

From reports circulated, and some kind of survey being made as well as from the declaration of the Lessees of the Millbrook Branch, there appears to be some desire on the part of the present monopolizers of our Railways to connect the Branch with the Chemong Ranch, so as the more completely to engross the whole traffic of the town and surrounding country for their own interest, but what would soon prove to be to the disadvantage of this Town and vicinity.

Already we have had a very fair trial of what we may expect of these railway speculators, if they can but secure the connection so as to obtain the lumber freight of both sides of the river. Cobourg has had an instance of perfidy on the part of these same gentlemen. They obtained the control of the Cobourg and Peterborough road. But the Millbrook Branch was likely to be less expensive and of consequence more remunerative, and at once, almost, the Cobourg road and Cobourg is abandoned to their fate, notwithstanding all the pretended zeal for Cobourg. Selfishness was mightiest, and prevailed. We do not say that the present Lessees are the only ones who would have [illegible] under any circumstances whatever. It is the evil of placing ourselves at the mercy of any one set of men that we are desirous of guarding against.

No sooner had it been found that there was no likelihood of competition in the carrying trade of this place than we find that the very highest possible rates are charged to the great injury of the trade of Peterborough and the back country. Witness for example the disproportion in the charges on the Grand Trunk and this line. On the Grand Trunk, from Montreal to Port Hope, a distance of about 300 miles, the rate per cwt. is 23 cents, not a mill per mile, while from Port Hope to Peterborough, the rate is 15 cents or about six times as much, and other charges in proportion to these, giving the trader at the front an undue advantage over the merchant in Peterborough, which would not be the case if a more equable rate was charged. It is admitted that the lumber trade of Peterborough, is of no small interest to us. During the latter part of last year and this spring it is rather more than usually depressed, under such circumstances we would be led to expect a fall in the rate of carrying it; on the contrary, we find that the rate per thousand has been raised from $1.50 to $1.80, and that at the very time of the greatest depression in that trade, and had not something been done by Cobourg we would have to endure this, and perhaps more. We do not say that Cobourg entirely considered our interest in the matter; but the fact goes to prove how unwise it would be to place ourselves at the mercy of either Port Hope, Cobourg or the Lessee if we can avoid it. It may be said that this effort of Cobourg will prove abortive, like the railroad will prove a failure, and will, at any rate, leave us at the mercy of the Managers of the Branch. It is time enough to place ourselves at their mercy when we must. At the present it has all appearance of continuing during the carrying season. The expense of it is not heavy, and it can easily be revived in the spring; let it have a trial. When it becomes a failure, then we can consider the wisdom of forming a connection with the Cobourg road; before that the experiment will prove a dangerous one.

Another phase of the question? Would it be just to divert the Chemong road from the end intended, viz: an extension of the Cobourg road. The Cobourg people first moved in obtaining a charter for the Chemong road. The fact is that even now it is a part and parcel of that road, and never was intended to be in any way connected with the Port Hope road. It would then be a manifest departure from the intent of the charter, and a gross injustice to the Town of Cobourg to allow it to be thus diverted. The Government never will allow it, as to do so would be in effect saying to Cobourg we enabled you to contract an immense debt—now we will cut off every means of enabling you to pay it. We will allow the road to be destroyed and its branches used to feed a hostile road. This we are sure they will not do.

Again, we are informed that the right of way for the connecting link has been procured on mere nominal terms. This can only be true in part, as no right of way has yet been procured in Peterborough East nor is it likely that it can or will be obtained. No one need allow his property to be disturbed unless he wishes, and we find the people hostile to the connexion as assuredly they ought, so long as there is hope of a healthy competing line. Let Cobourg have a line if she can, it will cost us nothing but to let it alone: and let the branch go on, we should do nothing to injure it; it is for the advantage of the Town that both roads should exist. But how has the right of way been procured through the South of the Town? This is merely so much buncombe. The Council can have taken no action in the matter yet. The Town Trust Commissioners cannot have yet given the right of way for a mere nothing. We take that part of the story as so much gas. And even should the connexion go on, why should those who manage the business of the Town give away any of the property for nought? This we think there is no fear of—inasmuch as we are now sure of both roads without any more premiums.

The action of the memorialists who are now petitioning the Government to improve the navigation of our noble river is the best thing that can be done. This will always enable us to have cheap communication with the front without any further outlay on our part, and by keeping up competition will keep down tariffs. This may appear selfish, but as we have had a very fair trial of supreme selfishness, is it to be wondered at if we have partaken of the contagion.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The Board of School Trustees held their regular monthly meeting on Wednesday evening last instead of Tuesday, because of the fair day happening on the regular day of meeting. For some time it was doubtful whether a quorum could be obtained; eventually enough came to go on with business.

There were present the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Burnham, Messrs. Ford, Edwards, Rogers, Clugston, Helm, Coulter, Eastland, and Lundy.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

From a report laid before the Board at a former meeting, there appears 454 registered pupils on the books. Boys, 243; Girls, 211; average—boys, 181; girls, 215; total average 326.

Attending Grammar School Department, boys, 24; girls, 15; total 39.

A letter of application from Miss Maria Dowling was read, and referred to the committe on applications.

The report of the special committee to investigate the matter of the Principal's report referred to in our last report, then came up. The report of the committee was very full, and contained so very much that involved remarks concerning parties that we consider unnecessary to publish in full—we have concluded to give only the result of the committee's investigation.

The charges against some of the Teachers' arose from a misunderstanding of the Principals' report, consequently these were removed by an explanatory report. Those against whom the heaviest charges were made suffered nothing by the investigation, as the reasons for the cause of complaint were admitted in some degree, by recommending more time for those classes, of which progress could not be reported. At the same time the committee strongly supported the Principal by not removing the censure implied in the report.

We at first intended to give a verbatim report of the whole proceedings, but found we could not without departing from our original intention of not giving names, this determination arose from the fact that just utes of the Board, delicate questions were being discussed, the report of which would do no one any good—could serve no good purpose—and would not benefit the school but on the contrary might injure it. For the future we intend furnishing our readers with full reports of the School Board.

WARD SCHOOLS.

In connection with the report of the Committee the subject of infant Ward Schools was discussed, and this, we believe, was referred to the same Committee to report on the best means of carrying out the suggestion relating to establishing such schools. It would appear that the very great number of small children in Mrs. Flavelle's Department, and the impossibility of dividing them, renders it necessary to do something towards easing the labors in this department and also providing more efficiently for the education of those who cannot go to the Union School or cannot be accommodated at it. The move, we have no doubt, is in the right direction.

Already there are successful primary Schools, (private enterprizes) one in the North Ward, and one in the South Ward. In the North ward Miss Rutherford has above sixty little ones, and we learn, has been very *successful in managing them.* Some of the members of the Board remarked that the private school in the South Ward was also in a favorable state.

UNDUE ACTION OF THE BOARD.

There were some things in connexion with the remarks of the Board, and also referred to by the special report that we are sure must have arisen from want of thought on the part of those gentlemen. We refer to their setting apart the *time* to be allotted to any class. This surely belongs to the Teachers concerned. The Principal should make out a Time Table, in this he could be aided by the other Teachers. In doing so it would be well to have all the Teachers acquiesce, at least as far as possible, but for the Board to say what time shall be occupied by any class is completely out of place. The Board expect certain results. But if they are found saying what time shall be occupied by any class, very reasonably the Teachers may say you must then abide the consequences and assume the responsibilities of the progress or inefficiency of these classes. The Principal and Teachers should regulate their time and manner of teaching, and should be held responsible for the state of the School.

THE PRINCIPAL SHOULD HAVE CONTROL.

We are decidedly of the opinion that the Principal should have the complete control, and then be held accountable for all the results. In permitting this, *one* or even more excellent teachers may have to be sacrificed to the whims of a Principal, but even so, while we would deplore such, yet we would sooner allow it, than that an institution costing so much should be a nullity. We are certain however, that unless cordial cooperation exists among the Teachers no institution can fulfil the end desired. And a tyrannical Principal who would attempt to Lord it over his colleagues will in the end be sure to suffer just retribution. A weekly meeting or monthly report of each division to the Principal in addition to his personal supervision would enable each Teacher to set forth his requirements, and a little attention to any complaint would soon allay it.

THE TEACHERS.

We are pleased to find that not a word of complaint is heard of any of the Teachers' want of ability to perform his or her duty. The only complaint heard of is, that some of the classes do not show sufficient progress. The Committee speak very favorably of the Principal's earnest anxious zest for the advancement of the School. Zeal tempered by good feeling among the Teachers and forbearance one with another, will be found to remove many difficulties.

COUNTY COURT.

The County Court and Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of Peterboro, took place on Tuesday last, before His honor Judge Boucher.

The business before the Court was very trifling; there was no criminal business whatever.

The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:—

Thomas Menzies, Esq., Foreman; and Messrs. James Alexander, Israil Black, Jas. Beckett, William Carter, Silas Cox, James Fowler, Jr., Timothy Fitzpatrick, J. R. Freeman, Garrett Galvin, Peter Hamilton, Isaac Johnston, William McKee, W. J. McKibbon, Alexander Preston, John Spence, W. G. Thomson, W. B. Ward, and William Webster.

The Grand Jury handed in the following

PRESENTMENT.

County of Peterborough,
TO WIT:

The Grand Jury of the County Court, and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Peterborough, beg leave to report:—

That they have examined the Jail and Court House and have found them clean and in good order.

They regret to find James Moloney, an insane person, confined in the Jail since the tenth of March last, and would recommend the Judge to take whatever steps he considers necessary to have him removed, with as little delay as possible, to an asylum, as they consider his detention in a Jail injurious to a person suffering under his malady.

The Jury would congratulate the Court upon their not having any criminal charges laid before them, which speaks well for the morality of the inhabitants of the County.

THOMAS MENZIES,
Foreman.

June 14th, 1865.

Robberies and Fires in Hamilton and other places.

From an investigation now going on in Hamilton most startling developments are being made of the existence of regularly banded robbers, who carried on the most extensive system of shop breaking, and "sweeling," and when the haul was too large, so as to cause fear for suspicion, buildings were burned to prevent any suspicion being cast their way. In the course of investigation, the Chief of Police in Hamilton has been brought under strong implication of being an aider and abettor of the "gang," as is too clearly testified by several witnesses. Also, one of the City Aldermen is accused of being hired to screen them from punishment, and of receiving ten per cent. of their plunder for so doing. One of the Police force of Toronto, has been suspended for evident complicity with the same land.

A detective, named Armstrong, who had been employed by the Government, and also by the Insurance Companies ferreted out the whole proceeding by getting into their graces as a purchaser of their plunder, but who was discovered to them by Sergeant McDowel, of the Toronto Police. Every reasonable measure is being taken to sift out the whole matter, we trust the authorities get leave to meditate over their follies in the Penitentiary. The whole party seem to be keepers of low houses in their localities, and some of them keepers of brothels. One vice too often begets another!

Lakefield Anglican Church Building Fund.

Amount previously advertised,	$2441 33
Cancelled by Death, Mrs. Clemen i, England,	243 32
	$2198 01
Bazar, second,	102 00
Clementi, Rev. V., second donation,	100 00
S. P. C. K.	73 67
Interest on deposits	33 10
Leigh, Mrs., "Daily Thoughts,"	30 00
Allen, Mr James,	10 00
Stethem, Mr.	10 00
Mountain, Col R. A.	5 00
Braiden, Mr. A.	4 00
Sanderson, Mr. F.	3 00
Hall, Mr.	2 95
Nelson, Mr Joseph,	2 00
Barlee, Mr. F.	2 00
Jordan, Mr. M.	2 00
Wareham, Mr. M.	1 00

VINCENT CLEMENTI, *Treas.*

RETRACTING—Our whimsical contemporary the *Review* in referring to our article on "Business Morality" thinks we are very "severe on sinners" and yet finds fault with the teaching set forth. He insinuates that we have forgotton that evil proceeds from the heart. He will not feel astonished at our omission when we inform him that we took the Editor of the *Review* as our standard of business men, and as we are convinced that he does not possess such an organ in an editorial capacity, we thought it not wrong to consider all as of in the same state. And as he was our standard of comparison, and in our opinion is *heartless*, until he convinces the public as well as our humble selves that he does possess one, and that therefore our assumption was false, we have no reason to retract. When he makes that point satisfactory, we may reconsider—not till then. When he does that, which he will find some difficulty, still the other horn remains to be got off, viz: It he has a heart it must be a very cess-pool of iniquity considering the amount of trash that proceeds from it and finds its way into the columns of the *Review.*

THE OTONABEE RIVER AND THE LOCKS.—A Memorial has been forwarded to the Governor General, signed by 93 of the leading Merchants and manufacturers of the Town and the neighboring Village. The object of said Memorial is to obtain the repairs of the Locks and dam thereat, and to procure the action of the Government to improve the River a little lower down. It is believed that a small outlay would completely open up the River for all means of transport of freight and Lumber to and from this place to Harwood, and thence by Rail to Cobourg. We hope Government will see the wisdom of moving in the matter.

PETERBOROUGH & CHEMONG RAILWAY COMPANY.—The following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the above Company on Tuesday the 13th instant, at a meeting of stockholders, held at Caisse's Hotel:—

A. A. Burnham, President: Lewis Moffatt, John Fowler, G. M. Goodeve, Henry Covert, and Wm. Clinton, Esquires.

A protest was entered, by some of the Stockholders, regarding the election on the ground of irregularity.

This was the only business transacted.

"CHARITY."—We shall meet your wishes next week by inserting the 'Silent Deacon.'

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Mr. Bixbee advertises in this issue of the *Examiner*, the arrival of a large quantity of Boots and Shoes, which he intends to sell cheap for cash.

JEFF. DAVIS.—The trial of Mr. Davis has been postponed till a future day—it is thought it will not take place sooner than October.

A grocery was entered on the morning of the 11th inst., at Montreal, and a desk containing $1,000 in notes and cash carried away.

We have been requested to state that the Volunteer Companies of Peterboro' and Ashburnham will assemble at seven o'clock on Monday Evening next, for Batallion drill.

FIRES.—On Friday night last a small house the property of Mr. C. Stapleton was consumed. No Insurance. On Saturday night a house on Smithtown Hill belonging to Mr. Thos. Bradburn, was also destroyed by fire. Both fires were the work of incendiaries.

INTERESTING TO TEACHERS.—Among the regulations recently issued by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, the sixth reads thus:—"Any teacher of a common or a Grammar school shall be entitled to five of the ordinary school teaching days of each year to be selected by such teacher, for the purpose of visiting and observing the methods of classification, teaching, and discipline, practised in other schools than that in which he or she teaches." A weeks notice shoul l be previously given to the trustees.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE—MINISTERS FOR THE PETERBORO DISTRICT.—Peterborough, James Brock, John Sanderson, Supt. Millbrook, James C. Slater, Wm. Holsteen. Hiawatha (Rice Lake) Thos. Williams.—Lindsay, Andrew Edwards. Oakwood, Ephraim L. Kayl. Omemee, Samuel C. Philp, sen., Wm. R. Barker. Keene, Wm. L. Scott. Norwood, Samuel Wilson. Lakefield, Mud Lake and Warsaw, William Sheridan, William F. Morris, m, B. A. Belcay. geon and Silver Lake, Geo. McNamara. Minden, Peter Campbell. Fenelon Falls, Joseph H. Stinson. Havelock, David Hardie, (Norwood.) Cobourk and Carden, William Short, James McClung.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, June 12, 1865.

Present:—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Toole, Lawson, Whyte, Stevenson, Williams, Helm, Ormond, McNaughton, Chambers, Leonard, Chamberlen and Burnham.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read over and confirmed.

PETITIONS.

A Petition from George Brownlee, asking leave from the Council to erect a rough cast house on his lot on Water Street, was received.

A petition from Daniel Hopkins, asking that the Council would direct that his rent for the land leased by him on the corner of the Market Square, commence from the 1st of May last in place of last fall, was read and received.

A petition was also received from John Hu[illegible] ments on the South of Aylmer Street, and referred to the Street and Bridge committee.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from Thos. White, Inspector of Inland Revenue, asking the Council what course it intended to take in reference to parties selling liquor without license, was referred to the Finance Committee.

ACCOUNTS

Were received from the following parties:

Lewis Glover, oil &c.	$5 49
George Stethem	5 60
George Hillier	27 65
Several persons for work	30 70
Wm. Arnott, ringing bell	30 00

were referred to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to order the payment if found correct.

FIRE COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. Chambers, as Chairman of the Committee on Fires, submitted the following report, which was received and adopted.

Your Committee on the Fire Department beg leave to Report,—That they have had under their consideration the following petitions, viz:

That of A. Stewart and others, relative to a Hook and Ladder and Bucket Company. We approve of the action already taken by the Council in the matter. We would however recommend the said Company to your favorable consideration, as we deem them necessary and beneficial.

And also that of R. O. Helm, Captain of the Juvenile Company. We recommend that the prayer of the Petitioners be granted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

Your Committee on Finance and Assessment beg to report.—That they have but one account to report upon, which is the expenses of the election for Mayor, amounting to $28. Your Committee recommend the different amounts to be paid to the respective claimants.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES ORMOND,
Chairman.

MOTIONS.

Moved by Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Lawson.—That inasmuch as the County Council did appropriate $25 to be expended on Smith Street, between George and Water Streets, on condition that this Council would appropriate a similar amount; be it therefore resolved, that this Council do appropriate $25 or whatever portion thereof may be necessary, to carry out the work in contemplation between the points referred to.—*Lost.*

YEAS:—Messrs. Toole, Lawson, Whyte and McNaughton.

NAYS:—Messrs. Stevenson, Williams, Helm, Ormond, Chambers, Leonard, Chamberlen and Burnham.

Moved by Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Lawson,—That the part of the Street Inspector's report relating to George Street be adopted and that the Street and Bridge Committee be instructed to have said repairs made to the best possible advantage, not to exceed $50.—*Lost.*

YEAS:—Messrs. Toole, Lawson, Whyte and Williams.

NAYS:—Messrs. Stevenson, Helm, McNaughton, Chambers, Ormond, Leonard, Chamberlen and Burnham.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Williams,—That the Street Inspector be requested to repair by filling up with gravel, the hole on Hunter Street opposite the English Church, expense not to exceed $4,—*Lost.*

On motion the Mayor was instructed to have Mr. Dobson removed from the Jail to the Hospital at Toronto.

Moved by Mr. Ormond, seconded by Mr. Toole,—That the Clerk be requested to lay before this Council at its next session the names of all persons who have been fined and the said fine or in part not now paid, stating the date of such fine.—*Carried.*

Council adjourned for two weeks at half past seven.

COUNCIL OF SMITH & HARVEY.

June 5th, 1865.

The Council met. All the members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A petition from Francis I. Freeburn and 23 others was presented and read, praying that a road be opened between Lots number 27 and 28 in the Township of Smith, commencing where said line intersects the River Road, in the ninth Concession, thence Northerly on said line to the rear of the 14th Concession.

Moved by Mr. Garbutt, and seconded by Mr. Galvin, that the Petition of Francis I. Freeburn and 23 others be laid over until the Petitioners furnish this Council with a survey of the line prayed for, and an opinion be taken whether it be practicable for a road or not.—*Carried.*

A statement was made to the Council that a dispute had arisen between the owners of Lots numbered 28 and 29, in the 11th Concession of Smith, whether the present travelled road or not, a survey had been made but the owner of Lot number 29 had forbidden the overseer of Highways for said Road to have Statute labor performed on said surveyed line.

Mr. John Galvin was deputed to employ a P. L. S. to survey said line.

The sum of $1400 was appropriate to the general improvement of the Roads and Bridges in the Municipality, said sum to be divided as follows, viz: $160 to the Township of Harvey: $300 to the Road leading from Buckhorn Bridge to the 14th Concession of Smith; and $188 to each of the five Wards.

The Reeve was directed to issue his order on the Treasurer for the sum of $2.00, in favor of J. H. Walton, for services as Constable.

Oil Company Formed in Dummer.

(*For the Examiner.*)

For the past three or four years indications of Petroleum or Coal Oil have been observed on Lot No. 5, 6th Concession of Dummer, and quite an excitement has been got up in consequence. On Saturday, the 10th inst., a meeting was held for the purpose of forming a company, to sink a test well on the spot indicated, and to further develope all the oil producing capabilities of the surrounding country. Quite a number of our worthy farmers and others were present, and after inspecting the Oil Spring (which emitted a strong smell of the oil) organized the meeting by calling Hugh Drain, Esq., to the chair, and David Rose being requested to act as Secretary, the meeting proceeded to the transaction of business.

After addresses were delivered by several parties, the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

That this company be called the South Dummer Joint Stock Oil Company.

That the stock of the Company be $5,000, in shares of $5 each.

The following gentlemen were then appointed office bearers.—Hugh Drain, President; David Rose, Secretary; Matthew Knox, Treasurer; John Spense, John Parker, Joseph Luky, and Thomas Ritchie, Directors.

A stock book was then opened, and 84 shares taken up. As the indications in the neighborhood are numerous, the stock holders are determined to begin the work as soon as possible.

19th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.

DAVID ROSE,
Secretary.

Dummer, June 13, 1865.

HEADINGS FOR LEDGERS.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

This is truly a money grasping age, and it would be a great blessing for mankind if the following quotations from a book not much used in our day were placed at the head of every ledger in the Provinces, and reduced to practice.

1st.—*Let no man go beyond and defraud his brother in any matter.* This Mr. Editor, is a specimen of Bible principles and Bible honesty. The commercial honesty of the present age oft times comes in such a questionable shape, that we must speak with it; it is but the poor ghost and shadow of that noble quality which should ever distinguish the *Christian* merchant. The honesty presented in this quotation, does not consist in that *unnatural* acuteness which many exhibit in striking a bargain, in which *subtlety* on the one hand so often plays the leading part, and simplicity on the other is deceed; in which a "good bargain," is the one supreme consideration; beyond it nothing more. The honesty of the Bible teaches the inmate of the Counting House, that a good bargain, however great, is not the chief end of a man's being; and that it is within the bounds of possibility, that a man may make what is technically called even a *great* bargain, and find it after all but a poor exchange for the purity and rectitude of his soul. It could not surely be that, with a healing such as the above, and with words forming part of a traders life, the ledger page should be defile l with the entries that turn all on this one pivot "get money honestly if you can; if not *still get money.*"

A second page might be headed with—"*They that will be rich fall into temptations and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition.*" This is *par excellence*, an age of speculation. Science, Theology, &c., are all of them trying to "make it out." Commerce has caught the infection, the industry of the olden time is too slow and plodding for it. We *will* be rich, the *love* is nothing, the being rich is *all.* The sturdy Saxon sense and weariness for which British and American Merchants have long been famed, appear fast lapsing into the traditions of the past. Evil indeed must be that project and perilous in the extreme the speculation which will not find some ready to adopt them, if they only hold out the *very* remotest prospects of gain. Schemes of the most Eutopian kind beckon on every side for the investment of money: insurance companies, &c., where nothing is insured save bankruptcy, spring up like the gourd of the old Hebrew prophet, and like it decay.

O. P. Q.

Keene, June 12th 1865.

An Extensive Fire in Port Hope.

At about one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 7th *instant, a fire broke out in rear of* the brick building belonging to Mr. Hatton. When discovered, it had made such headway as to render the destruction of Mr. Hatton's building a certainty. The fire was not long in communicating itself to the adjoining brick building on the north side, belonging to Mr. W. P. Whitehead, also to the double brick building on the south side, belonging to the estate of the late John Might, and now the property of Mrs. Kells and Mr. S. Might. These buildings were also destroyed. If the town were properly provided with fire engines and companies, &c., the block belonging to the estate of the late John Might could have been saved, without any difficulty.—Mr. Hatton's building, which was insured, was occupied as follows:—Mr. J. H. Delemere's Grocery, insured, part of stock saved; Mr Gibson's Grocery, no insurance; stock nearly all saved; the *British Canadian* Printing Office, insured, the greater part destroyed; Mr. Delamere's residence, the furniture insured, *as at of it destroyed.* Mr. Whitehead's building was partly occupied as the Custom House. The office furniture was all destroyed, and the books and papers mostly saved. Mr. Whitehead was partially insured. The block belonging to the late John Might was occupied by Mr Dickson as a Saddlery Shop, no insurance, the large stock of harness and material mostly saved; by Mrs Kells as a residence, part of the furniture being saved; and by Mr. Robinson, as a residence, part of the furniture being saved. The block was insured.—*Guide*

THE HOGAN MURDER.

DYING STATEMENT OF ELLEN MCGILLOCK.

Ellen McGillock died in the hospital in this city on Saturday morning last at 10 o'clock. She had given unmistakable signs of her approaching dissolution for some days before and appeared quite resigned to her fate. A clergyman of the Roman Catholic body was present with her shortly before she died. She was extremely penitent, and requested those of the patients who were about to read and sing to her. Her resignation had all the marks of the utmost sincerity.

But a short time before she died she had a conversation with the steward of the hospital as to the death of the late Mr. J. S. Hogan which for so long a time remained a mystery. The blow which rendered him helpless was, she said, struck by Jane Ward with a stone which she carried in a pocket handkerchief. Brown did not strike him at all, but while he was still alive helped to throw him over the bridge. To his latest moments, it will be remembered, Brown persisted in declaring his innocence, and many persons could hardly believe that he was guilty. There were present on the bridge at the time—besides Brown, Ward and McGillock—Sherrick, Maurice Malone and McAntaminy. Sherrick is now in the penitentiary serving a term for robbery; McAntaminy and Malone are dead—so that of all the actors in the dreadful tragedy Sherrick and Jane Ward alone survive. They were tried together for the murder and acquitted.—Ellen McGillock declared that Malone knew all about the murder, but had no hand in it. A young man named Hannov, who died in the hospital, was supposed to have been on the bridge the night of the murder, but McGillock declared he was not there.

At the trial the unfortunate woman, just deceased, said it was Brown who killed Mr. Hogan, but she said before she died that she "swore false" against him on that occasion, and that what she said now might be relied upon, as she knew she would be with her Maker in a few hours.—*Leader.*

ENGLISH NEWS.

The *Owl*-says the Canadian delegates have established a complete mission with the Imperial Government as to the Fortifications of Quebec and Montreal.

They firmly believe the proposed Confederation will be carried out.

The journals continue discussing the fate of Jeff. Davis.

The *Daily News* hopes mercy will be extended, not but that he fully deserves punishment, but because the principle which the Federal Government represents is already vindicated so triumphantly that nothing can be added. No punishment could be greater than failure, and mercy would cause no regret in future years.

The *Times* says, after the ominous language of the President, we can no longer regard the case with confidence and hope. It may prove a fortunate or a fatal success as the policy of the Government may be so affected by the personal views of the President.

In the House of Commons questions were asked as to the reported demands of the American Government on account of the Alabama depredations.

Lord Palmerston said communications had been taking place for claims lately made by some of the same kind as formerly made. He could not say whether the instructions were issued by Pres. Johnston or Lincoln. He said an impression prevailed since Johnson's accession, that new claims had been made in a totally different spirit than formerly. That impression was altogether unfounded. Mr. Seward had no fresh demands had been made.

The rupture between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon was complete.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily *News* says that the great unpardonable will question. The Prince glorying in the monroe doctrine; he feeling persuaded the consequence of the restoration of the Union would be the utter impossibility of prolonged French occupation of Mexico without a fear of war. M. Eston chief of the Cabanet of Maximilian had arrived in Paris, and had since gone to Brazil. Advices from Florence state that negotiations are progressing favorably.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH

One month from to-day it is believed the Great Eastern will leave Ireland with the cable on board which, if successfully laid, will unite the Old and the New Worlds together. It is perhaps not a little singular that an event of such great magnitude and importance should attract so little attention on this side of the Atlantic. The most wonderous circumstances lose in interest by repetition, and it is the fate of the Atlantic cable to have been once tried and to have failed. But though there are no outward demonstrations of enthusiasm, we do not doubt that quite as much real interest is felt in the successful laying of the cable now as there was when it possessed all the novelty of an untried enterprise.

The cable, as every one knows, is to have for its termini, the island of Valencia, on the south-west coast of Ireland, and the Bay of Hearts' Content in Newfoundland. The length of cable manufactured will be something like 2,600 miles, which will, it is believed, leave a sufficient margin over the actual distance to be supplied to make up for whatever divergences from a straight line may be necessitated by stress of weather or other causes. The present cable in the main core of the cable is very different from the old one. The central conductor is composed of seven fine copper wires, twisted into one complete strand, which is insulated with Chatterton's patent compound. Outside this come four distinct layers of gutta percha, each also insulated with the same material that encloses the conductor. Outside the gutta percha again are wound 11 stout iron wires, each of which, before being twisted on, is itself carefully wound round with strands of hemp, soaked with tar. Thus, then, there are no less than 25,000 miles of copper wire in the conductor, about 35,000 miles of iron wire in the outside covering, and upwards of 400,000 miles of strands of hemp, more than enough in all to go 24 times round the world. The strength of the cable is equal to a strain of seven and three quarter tons, and its specific gravity is such that it can be depended on to support eleven miles of its length in water. In the Great Eastern it will be placed in three enormous tanks, one in the forepart of the ship, another in the middle and the other in the afterpart. Only 500 miles remained to be stowed away on the Queen's Birthday. The tanks are kept constantly filled with water, and when each has its complement of coil, the whole cable will be joined together, and a constant system of signals kept through every part from the moment the expedition starts till the whole cable is laid. For the shore ends there will be special cables made; that for Valentia 25 miles long, owing to the rocky nature of the coast, and that for the Newfoundland shore 18 miles. These will be the strongest and heaviest ever made, weighing no less than 18 tons per mile.—*Letter, 15 inst.*

THE EFFECTS RECEIVED FROM J. WILKES BOOTH.—The Quebec *Chronicle* of Thursday says:—"Mr J. Dunbar, adjutant, Mr John B. Parkin, jr., commissioner under an order from the Admiralty, and Mr. Barker, constable, arrived in town yesterday a termon, bringing with them the trunks marked 'J. Wilkes Booth,' saved from the wreck of the schooner Marie Victoria, at Ile. On examination of the contents the trunks were found to contain a magnificent theatrical wardrobe, consisting of crowns, rings, cans, daubles, swords, &c., &c., also many books parts written out, tickets, memoranda letters, &c. We understand that all the written documents were, after a close examination, handed over to the American Consul for safe-keeping, to be transmitted by him to Washington. It is probable, we should say, that all the papers will be sent at once to Washington, inasmuch as it is only the parties conducting the military commission who can judge of their importance in the case now being proceeded with at the Federal capital."

There were 89 deaths in Montreal last week. One was caused by sun-stroke.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The *Herald's* special says that Congressman Harris, of Maryland, tried for persuading rebel soldiers not to take the oath of allegiance, was sentenced to the 5 years in prison and $1,000 fine, forfeiture of all political rights. The President has approved the finding but remitted the sentence.

The *Memorial* says:—President Johnson only renews a demand several times made by President Lincoln and denied by Richard but he asserts in with more vigour and energy than ever.

The delegation from Alabama receives very little countenance here.

The President will not consent for a call of the rebel legislature of that State.

Davis, according to all accounts, is incarcerated in the south, and his possible fate excites no particular sympathy.

The *Times* special says:—General Thomas and part of his staff arrived in Washington yesterday on invitation of the President.

The Richmond papers represent the wheat crop of Virginia as promising a luxuriant yield, but the breadth of land sowed last fall was much less than in former years. The harvest is near at hand.

It is anticipated that the largest wheat crops ever raised in Pennsylvania will be harvested this year. In the finest part of Maryland old men join in the opinion that never in their recollection have they at this season of the year seen such a luxuriant growth of wheat, grass and clover.

A careful and reliable estimate gives the amount of wheat on hand waiting Eastern market in the country north, west and northwest of La Crosse at four million bushels in the hands of farmers. Some farmers up the Chippewa, St Croix and Missouri rivers have 3 years crop still in store, waiting for higher prices, which will never come. But little wheat is coming forward, held back by the insufficient price and enormous rates of freight. On the Minnesota river above St Paul, wheat is a drug at fifty cents a bushel. In the storehouses thousands of bushels are waiting importation, and thousands upon thousands of bushels have suffered from dampness and heating. Some dealers who bought a year since at a dollar, and even ten shillings, a bushel there, have been ruined by the fall. The President of one of the upper river packet companies loses at least one hundred thousand dollars by depreciation of prices and damage to grain from unavoidable causes. Five years since wheat on the upper Minnesota was worth from fifty cents to one dollar and thirteen cents a bushel in gold. At present rates of grain and merchandise the farmers are having a retrograde time.

The Hartford *Courant* says that a Connecticut man, who has been in the employ of the government for the last four years as purchaser of horses and other stock, has lately returned from the West, and says that the Western country is completely surfeited with live stock. Horses and sheep are more plenty than he has ever known them before, and in his opinion prices must come down.

The New York *Herald* says the retail dealers must soon regulate their prices according to those in the wholesale markets, as meat of all descriptions for fallen eleven cents a pound from the quotations of five weeks ago, and the supply of beef cattle is considered ample to warrant a still further decline.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A formal demand has been made upon the Spanish Government for the surrender of the rebel ram "Stonewall." Of course, no answer has yet been received, a the matter goes to Madrid for decision.

Notwithstanding the intimation of the British press, it is not the intention of our Government to abrogation, or to suspend, the treaty of 1817 between England for the purpose to our commerce by the Anglo-rebel pirates.

The disbanding of a portion of the army is no evidence of a cowardly policy. Enough will be retained to enforce any demands upon foreign Governments, and, if necessary, the veterans mustered out can easily be summoned back to the field.

It is understood that preliminary measures have already been taken in reference to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and notification upon Napoleon that since we have settled our own family affairs, we will not submit to Europeans interference with those of our sick neighbor, Mexico, and a very plain intimation given that Napoleon must not only send no more troops into Mexico, but must withdraw the 8 or 9 early and Austrian troops now there, and that we [illegible] whether they will have an empire or a republic; otherwise, it will be our duty to see that the Republican have fair play.

It is not now probable that the trial of Jeff Davis will take place until September. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in which the indictment was found, will adjourn to morrow, and there is at present no prospect of a special term of the Court during the summer.

THE LATEST PLOT.

THE CROTON DAM TO BE BLOWN UP—THE RESERVOIRS TO BE TAPPED—NEW YORK WATER AT THE PRICE OF RICHMOND WHISKEY—WHY POISONING WAS ABANDONED.

Notwithstanding the collapse of the rebellion the rebel agents in Canada are as busy as ever in concocting hostile projects against the country. Having lost their homes by their treasonable acts in a foreign country, they are impelled by fiendish malice to inflict all the injury they can on the people of the North. They care not a jot whether their blows fall upon the strong or the weak, upon the Government and those who have been in arms against them, or the non-combatants and helpless women and children.

One of the schemes they are now preparing to execute involves the destruction of the Croton Dam at Yorktown, Westchester County. If on this structure, it is well known, the city is dependent for water, and if destroyed it would cost millions of dollars and months of labor to replace it. In the meantime, the city would be without water, for the receiving and distributing reservoirs and aqueduct could never contain more than a supply for a few days. Therefore the agents are purposed that the destruction of that noble structure would be one of the most terrible blows that could be inflicted on the people of this metropolis. They are that not only would the most prominent and important factories and shops be obliged, for want of steam, &c., to suspend operations, but that indeed public safety would fall upon the people at large.

Proceedings of the Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church.

MONTREAL, June 6, 1865.

The Synod met on Tuesday, the 6th June, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Cote-street Church, Montreal

The Rev. John McTavish, the retiring Moderator, af or devotional exercises, preached from Galatians iv, 19th—" My little children, of whom I travail in birth again until Christ be formed in you." After a brief introduction, showing the bearing of these words on the duties and respon-ibilities of the Christian ministry, he proceeded to discuss the two following point :—

1. The grand end and aim of the Christian ministry.

2. The spirit which out to characterize those who are engaged in this work.

The discourse was vigorous in expression and full of fresh thought, dwelling especially on the duty of seeking the immediate conversion of sinners, and the immediate sanctification of the converted; that the principle of divine life may be first implanted and then developed in the soul. The conclusion was an impressive address to ministers, urging them to yield themselves unto God as alive from the dead, with steadfastness of purpose and feeling to give themselves to the grea. work entrusted to them, and to stand ready to labour and expect themselves for the advancement of Christ's cause for whatever way he may call upon them, as he affords them an opportunity to do so

The Synod was then constituted by prayer, and the roll called.

Only 85 ministers and elders answered to their names, of whom a majority were from the Presbyteries east of Cobourg. There will be a large increase of Western members to-morrow morning

The clerk then read an analysis from the reports of the various Presbyteries of the changes in the roll of the Synod since its last meeting From this we gathered the following interesting particulars :—

Four ministers have died during the past year. There have been eight demissions of pastoral charges; five translations, six inductions, nine ordinations, and ten licentiates.

The retiring Moderator then briefly addressed the Synod, and called on them to proceed to the choice of a new Moderator. The Rev. J Aitken, of Smith's falls, was chosen by a large majority and took his seat amid loud cheers

The Moderator kindly addressed the Synod, assuring the court how deeply he felt the honour they had done him in calling him to the chair and expressed his confident reliance in the kind indulgence of the members in aiding him to discharge the duties of the office.

Mr McTavish then read a reply which he had received to the address to the Prince and Princess of Wales, in connexion with their marriage, expressive of the gratification of their Royal Highness on receiving the congratulations and good wishes of the Synod on their behalf.

After receiving the report of committee on business and appointing a number of committees, the Synod adjourned.—*Globe.*

EXTRAORDINARY DISAPPEARANCE OF A HOUSE —One of the most extraordinary accidents that has been recorded for many years past, took place last week at Prince's Town, near the town of Trafalgar, South Wales. A boy was passing along the road, when, as he was looking at a cottage inhabited by a man named Evan Jenkins and his family, he thought that he observed a movement of part of the masonry On watching it more closely, he was satisfied that the framework of the window was sinking, and being apprehensive that the foundation of the structure was giving way, he ran to the door and alarmed the inmates, who were seated round the table at breakfast. By this time the floor began to shake, and the terrified persons ran into the road and had scarcely done so, when the house began to sink through the ground, and in a very short time was entirely out of sight, leaving the slight upon which it stood an open chasm till then with some yards of the road with earth and at ses which had fallen in from the sides It would seem that the ground on which the cottage was raised stood over a disused colliry, and the earth must have first given way at a depth of fifty a hundred feet below the surface. The escape of the family is looked upon as quite miraculous, as the whole of their furniture, and, indeed every thing contained in their humble dwelling was carried into the chasm beneath Under *Providence, they feel that they owe their lives* to the sharp conduct of the boy.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

R. R. R.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Influenza, Croup, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, bad Coughs, Colds, Pain in the Back, Loins, Spine, Toothache, Earache, Rheumatism, Rumbago. If seized with either of these maladies, use Radway's Ready Relief It will stop pain as soon as applied. Let none fail to use it, it will afford immediate ease, break up the disease, and may *prevent a serious illness.*

DOCTOR, WILL MY CHILD LIVE?

Asked an anxious mother of her physician. "Madam," replied the Doctor, "all that science can suggest have been applied. I can do no more." At this instant Mrs. Cummings, a well known nurse, entered the sick chamber and overhearing the Doctors reply, said "Have you tried Radway's Ready Relief?" " No," responded the Doctor, "it is a quack nostrum" "A quack nostrum," indignantly retorted Mrs C, "and yet, Doctor, this simple remedy will cure this child, that you give no hope of recovery. I know its virtues, and will stake my life on its curing the child." "Madam," replied the Doctor, turning to the mother, "if you *suffer this woman to interfere with my treatment* you and she must bear the re-ponsibility." Mrs. C. however applied the Ready Relief to the throat of the apparently dying child, who was suffering from *Diptheria*, and in a few minutes the child breathed freely; ere the morning the child was safe. Had the Doctors advice been followed, the child would have died. Let every mother keep Radway's Ready Relief in the house.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure* cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT:—The effidavit of the world. *Ulcerated legs, old sores,* &c —Ulcers on the legs which baffled the skill of science have yielded to a short course of these matchless remedies—the reason is natural, for experience teaches that local applications are *totally ineffectual*—sores and ulcers are merely an effect—to cure them radically, we must seek the cause elsewhere —Holloway maintains it is in the blood, and the success of his *treatment* in this class of diseases, in all parts of the world corroborate his system and assertions, the ointment applied to the external surface imbues the old sores and ulcers with new life, while the pills by purifying the blood exterminate their elements and expel them from it.

VOLUNTEER DRILL —Complaints are made that many Company's cannot get their Arms, and are thereby prevented from perfecting their drill. If it is so its too bad, and should be seen to by the proper authorities, in the mean time should any be suffering from rheumatism, pluriesy, pains in the side or back, cholic, or cramp in the stomach, the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" will give immdiate relief. Sold by all Medicine dealers. price 25 cts per bottle.

Death.

At Peterboro', on Sunday the 11th inst., Robert, second eldest son of Mr. J. B. Peter, aged five years and ten months.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, June 14, 1865.

Flour ₱ brl	$5	00	@	$6 50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	00	@	1 25
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	20	@	1 20
Pointoes	0	40	@	0 45
Barley ₱ bush	0	50	@	0 60
Peas "	0	75	@	0 00
Oats "	0	40	@	0 45
Hay ₱ ton new	9	00	@	10 00
Hides ₱ cwt	3	00	@	3 50
Sheepskins	0	60	@	0 70
Wool ₱ lb	0	47	@	0 00
Beef ₱ cwt	5	00	@	6 00
Eggs, per doz	0	08	@	0 10
Butter, lb	0	10	@	0 11
Cordwood	1	75	@	2 00
Fowl, per pair	0	30	@	0 30

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, a correspondent of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S W Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen: -

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I will h pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy b fore the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence to its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed I Butts, on the wrapper. *Prepared* by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.
Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-4in

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines. For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.
Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.
General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart.
And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.
To insure the genuine, cut this out.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisment in another column
Peterboro, Feb 24, 1865. 7-8in

New Advertisements.

CLARET!!

JUST RECEIVED at the Family Grocery a few Cases, one doz in each, to be sold at $4 25 c. by the dozen.

D McNAUGHTON,
FAMILY GROCER, GRAIN ST.
Peterboro', June 14, 1865 24-tf

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Town Hall Peterboro on To-day the 20th instant, at the hour of 8 o'clock, p m, for the purpose of calling into consideration the propriety of forming a company, and also the wish of memorializing the Provincial Parliament on this subject.

Peterborough, June 13, 1865.

The Scottish Provincial ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that **John A. Hartley** has been appointed Interim Agent for the above Company in Peterborough. Every information can be obtained on application at his office.

A. DAVIDSON PALMER,
Secretary.
Peterboro, June 12, 1865. 24-6in.
[Review Copy 6 times]

MORE THAN
2000 Pairs of BOOTS & SHOES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has received a large addition to his Stock of Boots and Shoes; I almost every variety of desirable styles in the market, consisting of Ladies, Gentlemens, Misses and Youths wear. He has a very fine assortment of Ladies Kid, Prunella and Serge Gaiters. Also, a few pairs Fine Kid Gaiters of English manufacture, and a splendid assortment of Children's wear, of the latest styles, all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash.

J B. BISBEE
Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24-tf

CHEAP Grey Cottons. A new lot received at the MONTREAL HOUSE.
From 5d per yard upwards.

WHITE COTTONS, at a very low figure at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SUMMER Dress Goods. A very pretty lot, Cheap at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

THE WHOLE Stock of Prints Selling off very low at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

A **NEW Lot of Summer Cloths** just opened out at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SHIRTING STRIPES Selling Cheap at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

CALL and purchase A SHAWL at the MONTREAL HOUSE.
You will find them of Newest Styles and very Cheap

A **few summer Mantles** still left at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

DAMASK & White Muslin **Window Curtains,** WHITE COUNTERPANES, Toilet and other Table Covers at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES' and Gent's **Gloves and Hosiery** of every description at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES' **Collars and Cuffs.** A large variety at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

REMAINING STOCK of **Parasols** Selling off at Reduced Prices at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

S. SHERIN,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
LAKEFIELD, C.W.
June 14, 1865. 24-5in.

Fire Company!

MISLAID on the evening of the 24th May last, a large
COPPER TORCH.
Whoever will return it to the Captain of the Company will receive thanks.
Peterborough, June 15, 1865. 24

COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE a large quantity Dundas Cot on Yarn, of the very best quality and wa rranted numbers
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro'; a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds The premises were lately occupied by G. W Robinson
Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.
JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.
June 14, 1865. 24

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN
SEWING MACHINES.
EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular motion, makes the lock or shuttle stitch which will not ravel nor rip nor break on both sides; performs a perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nainsook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread; from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM or COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Empinatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market A girl can do years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health

Its strength and Wonderful simplicity of construction renders it alm st impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply the market with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

Being in a measure especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

One half hours instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. WEAVER & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
252 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.
June 13, 1865. 24

AMERICAN
Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering
SEWING MACHINE! COMPANY,
627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE S made by this entirely simple and novel machine are not only equal to the best Hand-made in the point or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a locked hand stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses, thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that at its best they can but seldom attain to equal to the most skilful Hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and sew it in a manner indispensable for button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with *colored, shaded or silver* silks, and produces a fabric of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak maker, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as Carpet Trades, Embroiderers, and Coats pain and many other kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, Linen, Velvet, Leather, &c. &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Hooker, where instruction rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P S.—A novel patented BUTTON HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.
H. PINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State,
627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Hooker sts
June 14, 1865. 24

NOTICE.

THE Half Yearly Meeting of the County Council of the County of Peterborough, will be held at the
COUNCIL CHAMBER,
In Peterborough,
On Tuesday, the 20th day of June,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.
(Signed) WALTER SHERIDAN,
County Clerk.
County Clerk's Office,
Peterborough, June 1st, 1865. 22

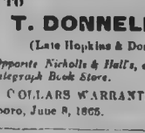
TO LET,
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melvin e Villar Esq., hardware Merchant.
For particulars apply to
MRS. BLACKSTOCK.
Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 23

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE and premises on the Little Lake, Ashburnham, lately occupied by Henry Calcutt, Esquire.
Apply to
DENNISTOUN & SON
Peterborough, 21st April, 1865. 17-3in

If You Want
GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE
Team, Carriage or Buggie
HARNESS!
TRUNKS,
CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,
GO TO
T. DONNELLY'S,
(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)
☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*
COLLARS WARRANTED.
Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23



THE EXAMINER
Printing Office!
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
Orders respectfully solicited.
GRAHAM & STRATTON.

HOMŒOPATHY.

HOMŒOPATHY AND LIFE ASSURANCE.—The directors of a London life assurance office—the "General Provident"—at its recent meeting have placed on record their opinion "that persons treated by the Homœopathic system enjoy more robust health, are less frequently attacked by disease, and when attacked recover more rapidly than those treated by any other system; that with respect to the more fatal classes of disease the mortality under Homœopathy is small in comparison with that of Allopathy; that there are diseases not curable at all under the latter system, which are perfectly curable under the former; finally, that the medicines prescribed by Homœopathists do not injure the constitution, whereas those employed by Allopathy not unfrequently entail the *most serious*, and in many instances fatal, consequences." The directors further propose to summon a meeting of the shareholders to lay before them the facts they have collected, and the decision at which they have arrived, namely, "to open a special section for persons treated by the Homœopathic system, at a lower rate of premium than that charged on other lives."—*London (Eng.) Observer.—Toronto Globe.*

DR. POOLE, (Water st., Peterborough,) is a Graduate and Licentiate of both the Allopathic and Homœopathic schools, and confidently recommends the latter system of treatment, as by far the safest and most successful, in both Acute and Chronic diseases.
Peterborough, June 1, 1865. 22-3in

HENRY CRIST,
Departmental, Parliamentary, AND PATENT AGENT, QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Jason, Esq, Hamilton; Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London; R. Bull, Esq. Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.
May 30, 1865. 22

Some of the Advantages Secured
BY ATTENDING THE
London Commercial College.

1st.—A thorough knowledge of all kinds of Common Book-keeping from the most simple, to the most intricate sets of Commission and Banking.

2nd.—Instruction in an IMPROVED method of Book-keeping whereby the merchant may know the *Exact State of his Affairs every day.*

3rd —An improved system of Actual Business Training whereby the student will acquire the desired knowledge in one-half the time required by any of the old systems.

4th.—Full instructions to those entering at the present time, in Telegraphing and Phonography, without extra charge

5th.—Full instruction in Business Penmanship by a First Class Teacher, Free.

6th.—A beautiful style of Drawing and Painting to those entering in Clubs of two or more.

7th.—Free instruction in all branches necessary to secure a First Class certificate for Teaching Common School.

8th.—Free Lectures on Commercial Law, by the Mayor of the City.

9th —Thorough Instruction in Correspondence and Business Letter writing

10th.—Good Board at a cheaper rate than it can be obtained in any other city of Canada.

11th.—*A THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION IN THE LEAST POSSIBLE TIME,* and at the *Least Possible Expense.*

PRICE

Life Scholarships for Gents $10 in *Advance.*
do do Ladies 20 *do*
Books and Stationery for Full Com Course, $10 *do*

☞ All Communications to insure attention must be prepaid.

Address
J. W JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
London, C. W.
22

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY!

W. G. THOMSON & Co.
Have now received their supply of
NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of the public. In addition to their former business they have opened a
MILLINERY & MANTLE SALOON,
In which will be found
A select assortment of PARIS AND LONDON BONNETS, the latest styles in MANTLES AND JACKETS, and a large stock of STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, STRAW AND JET ORNAMENTS, &c. &c.
This Department is under the management of a FIRST CLASS MILLINER, of taste and experience, and Ladies may depend upon having everything connected with it made up in the NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
W. G. T. & Co. respectfully invite inspection of these goods, which will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES.
☞ Ladies furnishing their own material can have any article of Millinery made up at reasonable rates.
W. G. THOMSON & Co.,
April 26, 1865. (17) George Street, Peterborough.

NEW DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE

L. LEMAY,

Of the late firm of F. & L. LEMAY, has the honor to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened the
Store on Hunter Street, next door to McKellar & Cameron's,
Which was recently occupied by the late firm, with a large and varied stock of
DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.
L. L. having the experience of a number of years in the business, and possessing great facilities in buying, parties will always find it to their advantage to deal in his store, as goods will be sold extraordinary low.
In the Ready-made Clothing Department, will be found Goods of the very best quality, and at prices as low as any house in the trade.
☞ Come and see for yourselves, and you shall be satisfied ☜
☞ *Remember the place—Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's.* ☜
Peterborough, June 1st, 1865. 22-3in

Important to Farmers!
WOOL!
100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED!

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH will be paid for any quantity of good Clean Wool, at HARVEY'S Woolen Mill, Peterboro'.
Particular attention will be paid to Carding, Fulling, and Dressing; also in the manufacturing of Tweeds, Fulled Cloths, Sattinetts, All-wool and Cotton Flannels, Blankets, &c.
Having increased my Machinery, and put in a Steam Engine, all work will be done on the shortest notice, without any delay, on reasonable terms, and warranted satisfactory. I will keep constantly on hand a *variety of Woolen Goods to exchange for Wool.*
☞ Remember the Old Stand, Harvey's Woollen Mill, Peterborough.
D. BROOK, Proprietor.
Peterboro, May 17, 1865. 20-8in.

PETERBOROUGH
CLOTHING DEPOT,
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.
LEMAY & TURCOT
Respectfully announce that they have received 20 Cases of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!
A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF
Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Cobourgs and Barèges for Dresses, at very low prices, to suit these hard times.
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE.
500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 12s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 12s to 30s.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s.
50 Doz. Flannel and Cotton Shirts.
Hats and Caps.
☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜
A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.
Peterborough, May, 1865. 19-5in

SPRING GOODS!

We have just received, and are now selling at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, the newest styles of
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Parasols and Dress Goods,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
We would call particular attention to our Stock of
Cloths, Casimers, Doeskins, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds. Federatian Cloths, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes.
As we have secured the services of an Experienced Cutter—Customers can have clothing made to order, in the newest style, at the shortest notice, at the lowest possible price, and warranted to fit.
I. ROBINSON & Co.
Peterborough, April 25, 1865. 17-8in.

SPRING GOODS!

The subscriber is now receiving a rich Stock of Spring and Summer
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.
Which he will offer at very moderate prices, and to which he respectfully invites attention.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, April 11, 1865. 15

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the
Examiner Office.

PIANO-FORTES
DRIOSO'S NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural. All the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old barbarous of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Beam, of which Mr Dunne is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are :

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Barili
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry,	Charles Fradel

Mr. SIGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says :—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and *perfectly philosophical.* The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says :—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal assimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianist to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald,* Sept. 5 —Upon a careful examination of DRIOSO Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times,* July 13, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with ease fine, the follies of a Gottschalk or Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN :—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Driosi, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells them in pure, musical and actual tone,* power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.
Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

NOTICE.
Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name of HAZLITT & MACDONALD, as dealers in Boots & Shoes, and General Groceries, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The liabilities of the late firm, and all debts due to them will be settled by their successors, Messrs. E. P. & A. ROSS, who will carry on the business on their own account.

HAZLITT & MACDONALD.
Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 22-3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Law Office of Thomas M. Fairbairn, in the Town of Peterborough, on Friday the thirtieth day of June, A. D., 1865, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above act.

Domicile of debtor, Township of Douro, County of Peterborough.
Dated this seventh day of June, A. D 1865.
[23-3in] CHARLES GRANT.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Law Office of Smith C. B Dean, in the Village of Millbrook in the Township of Cavan in the County of Durham, on Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of June, A D, 1865, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

Dated at the Township of Cavan, in the County of Durham, this 23rd day of May, A. D., 1865
(21-3in) THOMAS R. ROWAN, M. D.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid purchasing or having anything to do with three notes of land made in my favor by one Wm. Jarvis, each bearing date 24th September, 1864, and payable respectively—1st, $20, payable in 12 months after date; 2nd, $20, payable 2 years after date; the 3d, $10, payable 2½ years after date. Said notes having passed into the possession of Andrew Bell, Gull River, as collateral security, and he now refuses to account in any way for the same. ZACHARIA COLE.
Minden, April 4, 1865. 15

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

TOWN LOT No 1, West of George and South of Charlotte Streets, containing half an acre of ground. There are two Frame Houses on the Lot with other outbuildings: Also a good well of water.

TERMS :- One Fourth down, and the balance in three annual instalments, with int rest at six per cent.
Apply to
C. A. WELLER, Esq.
Peterboro', May 20th, 1865. 20-6in

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of *hardwood land near Peterboro',* with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S, Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.
May 6th, 1865. 19

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Province for an Act to provide for the re-opening of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway, and for an extension of the same.

H. JONES RUTTAN,
Cobourg, Canada, *May 23rd* 1865.

WHEAT.

FARMERS having Spring Wheat to dispose of, will find it to their advantage to
Go to BLYTHE MILLS,
Or No. 4 MARKET BLOCK, before selling elsewhere, as it is a well known fact, that the undersigned always pays the best prices.
JOHN CARNEGIE Jour.
Peterboro', May 3rd, 1865 20-3in

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of six thousand dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $6000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $6,000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $600 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment roll of the said Municipality, being for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three was $2,780,683.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $6000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of thirty-one nineteenths of a mill in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any persons or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same, upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $6000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required but less than $100 each; and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 10 years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of thirty-one nineteenths of a mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the rateable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 24th day of June, one thousand eight hun red and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at its Council Chamber in the Court House, in the said County, on Thursday, the 22nd day of June, 1865, at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed) WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk.
Peterborough, February 17th, 1865. 8-18in

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of LAKEFIELD and vicinity, that he *has removed his*
Grocery Store IN LAKEFIELD,
To Henshaw's old stand, where will be found a
Good assortment of Groceries,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Or Farm Produce.
ROBT. GRAHAM.
Lakefield, March 1st, 1865. 49

NOTICE.

FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, the Lumber business now carried on in the name of JOHN C. HUGHSON, will be conducted, in Peterborough under the firm of
A. H. CAMPBELL & Co.,
and in Albany, N. Y., under the of John C. Hughson & Co., to whom consignments of Lumber, &c., for sale in the American markets, can be made on such terms as may be agreed upon.

All persons indebted to John C. Hughson are requested to settle their accounts without delay, and thus prevent the necessity of resort to legal proceedings.

Office, McDonald Street, rear of Methodist Church.
Peterborough, 26th April, 1865. 17-5in

One Hundred Dollars REWARD.

WHEREAS, on the night of the seventh day of December last, the property of Robert Morrison, Esquire, of the Township of Dummer, was wantonly and maliciously damaged and destroyed by some person or persons unknown, the above reward is hereb offered by the Corporation of the County of Peterboro, for such information as shall lead to the conviction of the guilty parties.

By order, R. D. ROGERS,
Warden.
Peterborough, Jan. 30, 1865.

$50 REWARD.

MR. MORRISON has added $50 to the above reward, which will make the whole $150.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to notify his customers and the public generally that he has REMOVED to the store formerly occupied by Alex. McNeil, one door north of A. Stewart's Stove Depot where he will keep on hand a good stock of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Crockery, Wines and Liquors, Flour and Provisions.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Farm Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
L. GLOVER
N. B.—The subscriber would also remind those indebted to him by Note or Book Account that to save costs they had better make immediate payment. L. G.
Peterboro, April 10, 1865. 16

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. } In the County
County of Peterborough. } Court of the County of Peterborough. In the matter of Charles

Poetry.

LOTTY LANE.

I once was gay as the lark in May,
And my young heart beat in tune,
And my step was light,
And my way was bright,
As the lily sweet in June.

But sad and lone in my grief I'll groan,
And all day I now complain,
For I've lost every bliss,
In a world like this;
Buried deep in sweet Lotty Lane,
Lotty Lane, Lotty Lane, Lotty Lane,
There's at all the world to me;
By thy grave I'll weep,
By thy grave I'll sleep,
Neath the boughs of the old oak tree.

Wither'd roses rest on her gentle breast,
And th' lillies o'er her wave;
The birds now job, their sweet notes with mine,
Singing dirges o'er her grave.

She was kind and true, she was all mirle too,
Lotty Lane, thou wert all to me;
Not a joy had I, but when she was nigh,
We lived so cheerfully.

Varieties.

A woman conceals what she knows not.

Hawks that make sure work of their prey, Tomahawks.

Prizes the Yankees sometimes get from the Confederates—Sur-prises.

The way to escape a fall is to fear one's own weakness, and not go too fast.

Strive to make everybody happy and you will make at least one so—yourself.

If you would know a man mark his gait; most men step to the tune of their thoughts.

Quarrelsome people very frequently discover that trifles light as air, become matters of great moment.

It won't do for a man to bump his head against a stone fence, unless he believes his Lead is the hardest.

Now, Sam, if you don't stop licking that molasses, I'll tell the man, you tell the man and I'll lick you and the 'lasses too.

A wit once asked a peasant what part he performed in the great drama of life? "I mind my own business," was the reply.

Men of genius are often very dull and inert when in society, just as the blazing meteor, when it descends to the earth, is only a stone.

Men often attempt, by the light of reason, to discover the mysteries of eternity. They might as well hold up a candle to see the moon.

The violet grows low and covers itself with its own leaves; and yet, of all flowers it yields the most delicious and fragrant smell. Such is humanity.

An editor says that he has seen the contrivance lawyers use when they warm up with the subject. He says it was a glass concern, and held about a pint.

As two lawyers were taking their gin, a person observed that they were members of the bar. Yes, said the landlord, practising members.

One of the saddest things about human nature is, that a man may guide others in the path of life, without walking in it himself; that he may be a pilot and yet a castaway.

Sincere Attachment.—Hast thou ever loved, Henrietta? I sighed. I should rather think I had, he replied, for did not my glance my feelings betray, when you helped me to pudding the third time to-day.

A little girl showing her cousin, about four years old, a star, said, that star you see there is bigger than this world.

No it ain't, said he.

Yes, it is.

Then why don't it keep the rain off.

A shopkeeper purchased off an Irishwoman a quantity of butter, the lumps of which, intended for pounds, he weighed in the balance and found wanting. Sure it's your own fault, sir, for wasn't it with a pound of your own soap I bought here that I weighed them with?

A Good Answer.—On a certain occasion a noted infidel borrowed a sum of money from the late Dr. Lathrop, of West Springfield, Mass. When he came to pay it, he thought to dose the doctor with an argument from the Bible.

You ought not to take interest for this money, for the Jews were forbidde nto take usury.

Oh, no, answered the doctor, you forgot; the Jews were permitted to take it of the heathen.

The application was too direct to be mistaken, and the man was quite willing to pay the money.

Doctors are often annoyed by patients who will not follow direction. None could complain of this one.

Mike was taken bad and Pat was despatched for the doctor, who, after due enquiries into the case, sent some effervescing powders, with directions to have Mike swallow the draught while effervescing. Fearing that the word effervescing might not occur in Pat's dictionary, the doctor substituted the word boiling. When it boils and foams up, let Mike drink it. The next morning the doctor called round with the inquiry:—

How are you this morning, Mike!

Most well entirely, but it give me an awful sore mouth!

Sure enough upon examination the poor fellow's mouth and throat were found to be literally skinned.

What made your mouth this way, Mike?

The medicine you sent me to be sure.

Did you take it as directed?

To be sure I did. I put two into one, and put them on the coals till they boiled, and then I shrank them!

A Home Thrust.—The Rev. Matter Ryles had a slough opposite his house, in which on a certain wet day, a chaise containing two of the town council stuck fast. Dr. Ryles came to the door, and saluted the officials with the remark—

Gentlemen, I have often complained to you of this nuisance, without any attention being paid to it, and am very glad to see you "stirring in this matter now."

Epitaphs.—On a table in Allesley Church:
Ah; poor Joe Neal.

On a stone in Stratford Churchyard—
He strove to go good; but
His wife would not let him.

In a church in Derbyshire—
Underneath this ancient pew,
Lie the remains of Jonathan Blue.
His name was Brown, but, "that would not do."

The votaries of poetry sometimes indulge in metaphorical ideas. Here follows one original:

With eyes of fire majestically he rose,
And spoke divinely through his double-barrelled nose.

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S
Furniture Ware Rooms
HAVE BEEN REMOVED
TO RYAN'S BLOCK,
Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,
In all its branches attended to with punctuality. COFFINS kept constantly on hand.
Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48

A Word to Young Men.

Te man who would prefer one dollar to two, would by common consent be voted a lunati and void of good sense. Yet there are hundreds of young men working for a salary of Two Hundred Dollars, and even less, when they might by devoting a few months to obtaining a Business Education, at a small expense, fit themselves for situations where their services would command twice or thrice that amount. The place where such an education can be obtained at a Cheaper rate than anywhere else in this Province, is

THE LONDON Commercial College

THE SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION
PURSUED IN
The Actual Business Department
OF THIS COLLEGE

Is practised nowhere else, and by it the student can obtain a throughly *Practical Knowledge* of every kind of business transactions in one-half the time required by any other means. The Proprietor has determined to extend the *special advantages* enjoyed by those entering before the 1st of April, to those who enter *during* that month also. Therefore all persons *PURCHASING SCHOLARSHIPS before the FIRST of MAY*, will be presented with a Complete set of TEXT and BLANK BOOKS for the ENTIRE COMMERCIAL COURSE, (Cash Price, Seven Dollars), or for $3 additional, a full supply of Books and Stationery. Full instruction in Phonography, Drawing, Painting and Telegraphing is given at a very low rate.

Good Board can be obtained for Two Dollars per week.

Full instruction is given when desired, (without extra charge) in all the branches required to obtain a First Class Certificate for teaching Common School.

Life Scholarship for Gents ...$30 in advance
do do. Ladies....$20 do

☞ To any one sending us post paid, the address of ten persons who would like to receive our circular, we will forward full instructions in one of the most *Pleasing and Useful Arts* of the present age; one which will be a constant source of enjoyment and profit.
For circular or other information address

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College.
LONDON C. W.

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S
NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED
Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1 Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.

2 They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States

3 They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.

4 They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.

5 They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.

6 They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, New York.
March 16, 1865. 11-3m

Military School.

CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Service Militia, desirous of obtaining admission to either of the Schools of Military Instruction, are required to make application in writing for such purpose, through the Brigade Major of the Division wherein they reside

Applicants must state their age, residence Post Office address and native country, and transmit with their application a certificate from a Clergyman or Magistrate in the locality where they live as to moral character.

W. POWELL, Lt. Col.,
D. A. G. M., U. C.
Adjutant General's Office, Quebec, March 4th, 1865. } 11-13in

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.
Port Hope May 22, 1865.

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.05 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m.
GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.
Rochester, May, 1865. 22

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway New York.
9-6m

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 3

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Groversteen, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Groversteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood, Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.
Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES,

AND
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits of eminent American, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals,	550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals,	180 Divines,
375 Colonels,	125 Authors,
100 Lieut-Colonels,	40 Artists,
250 Other Officers,	125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers,	50 Prom. Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
3,000 Copies of works of Art,

including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.
The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 46

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. PECK Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Peterboro, January, 1865.

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $300,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches,	$65.00 to $100.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches,	50.00 65.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches,	25.00 75.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double case,	75.00 150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases,	25.00 50.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled, for Ladies,	25.00 50.00
Diamond Rings,	50.00 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains,	10.00 30.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets,	4.00 6.00
Chased Gold Bracelets,	5.00 10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains,	5.00 20.00
Bathinks and Gold Brooches,	4.00 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches,	4.00 8.00
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches,	4.00 8.00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops,	4.00 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops,	4.00 6.00
California Diamond Breast Pins,	2.50 10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys,	2.50 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides,	2.00 5.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.,	2.00 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.,	4.00 7.00
Miniature Lockets,	4.00 8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring,	5.00 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc.,	2.00 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Chased Gold Rings,	4.00 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings,	2.00 10.00
California Diamond Rings,	3.00 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold,	6.00 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl etc,	4.00 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil,	4.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders,	5.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders,	6.00 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups,	20.00 50.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets per dozen,	25.00 50.00 30.00 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns,	25.00 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mulasses cups,	26.00 60.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $16, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.
New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

The Churchman's Family MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED. MONTHLY. PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Number XXVII., for March, 1865, contains—

OUR CLERICAL CLUB.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "No Churchman should fail to secure a copy of the Magazine."—*Somerset County Chronicle.*

A VISIT TO THE TROITZKA MONASTERY.

See Churchman's family Magazine for March. "Thousands will welcome its scholarly articles, its pleasantly written tales, and its pretty illustrations."—*Yarmouth Independent.*

THE DUTIES AND DISABILITIES OF THE NAVAL CLERGY.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "As Catholic as the Church herself."—*Western Morning News.*

THE CLEVER WOMAN OF THE FAMILY. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Will interest and instruct every member of the household, from the youngest to the eldest."—*Tiverton Gazette.*

THE TWO WITNESSES. By Rev. T. Pelham Dale.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March, price One Shilling. "To the graces of light literature it adds the fervour of christian piety."—*Leamington Courier.*

MY FIRST ASSIZE SERMON.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. Illustrated. "The illustrations are chaste and elaborate."—*Torquay Recorder.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE ESCAPE BRIGADE.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Will be hailed in respectable Church families as a monthly treasure of unexceptionable entertainment and information."—*Irish Ecclesiastic Gazette.*

DEAN HOOK'S LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Distinguished by much power, and by a thoroughly satisfactory spirit."—*Standard.*

OUR BISHOPS AND DEANS.—The Right Rev. Walter Kerr Hamilton, D. D., Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. Price One Shilling. Illustrated. "No Churchman's library or family circle should be without a copy of this sound and clever magazine."—*Banbury Guardian*

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS, and all Booksellers. 19

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary
Peterborough, May 3rd, 1865. 18tf

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female: the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world, and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 400 pages 100 Illustrations. Price $1.25. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price Address, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
9-6m 1130 Broadway New York

PURE BUTTER.

The fresh sweet pastures of June, furnishing that abundance of succulent feed which new milch cows need to give rich milk in abundance, make this month preeminently the butter month. We present herewith the views of a good butter maker expressed in a communication by "H. A. H.," which has lain for some time on our table: "I am very particular about thoroughly scalding and cooling my pans in hot weather; do not fill them more than half full, and skim after the milk thickens sufficiently so that the cream will come off smooth without taking any milk with it, which I think, is apt to make crudles in the butter, and that injures the looks of it. Churning should be done every day, if sufficient cream be obtained. If not, the cream in the pot should be thoroughly stirred whenever any is added, and I add a little salt, which certainly is not a bad idea. I design, when I churn, to have the cream the right temperature, neither too warm nor too cold, so as to avoid putting in any warm or cold water, and as soon as it is gathered I take it out and wash it in cold water until it is thoroughly freed from buttermilk; salt it to my taste, and set it in a cool place until the next morning, when I work it over again until it present a firm and uniform appearance. Last summer I worked my butter three times before packing. At the last working I add a small quantity more of salt. After packing it smoothly I sprinkle a tablespoonful of loaf sugar and a little salt over the top between every layer, and apply on the top of that a cloth pressed down closely to keep the air from it during the time that must intervene before the packing of the next layer. After the jar or firkin is well filled, I put the cloth on the top and apply another thicker one and fill up with salt packed tightly, and even with the top of the jar; then lay on another cloth to fit the top. I also put another one over the jar and have it come over the edge and paste it tight to the jar, then put on a board and weight. Or another way: Instead of putting in salt I take melted butter and turn in on the thin cloth even full, and lastly, apply salt sprinkled over the top before putting on the last cloth and weight. Then again, I have had butter keep well after packing thoroughly as I have stated, to fill up the top of the jar with strong brine, which should stand two inches deep on the top without being filled up with butter, and it is necessary to put a little saltpetre in the brine. Any one, whether he has a very good place to keep butter or not, if he attend to the strict observance of these rules, can have good butter and keep it for months, and that through the hottest weather."—*American Agriculturist.*

New way of Preserving Strawberries

Mrs. F's strawberry preserves are the best in the world. So F. thinks, and we don't dispute him. She has all the strawberries she needs, and many more to go to waste for want of hands to pick them. So large, firm, handsome berries, such as Wilson's, or Triomphe de Gands, are selected, cleaned without bruising, and with these her glass jars are filled. Then an abundance of the highest flavored berries, as, for instance, Brooklyn Scarlet, Burr's New Pine, Boston Pine, etc., are taken, picked over with great care, and washed. They are mixed with sugar, in judicious quantity, say half a pound to a pound for each pound of fruit, then they are put on the fire and cooked as is usual for preserving strawberries. They are then poured out on a cloth in a colander, and all the juice drained and squeezed out. While yet boiling hot, it is poured into the jars of fruit, previously placed in hot water. The jars are then sealed at once. The amount of sugar can be varied to suit the taste. The fruit will keep with more of its natural flavor and with less danger of fermentation without any sugar. It can be sweetened as used on the table.

A HINT TO GARDENERS.—Many of our gardeners complain about the appearance of voracious insects the present season, in greater numbers than usual, which have commenced their depredations on vegetation with an energy that threatens destruction. A scientific gardener writes for the benefit of his less gifted brethren that benzine is a sure extermination of the marauders. He says the article is well known as a detergent and is no less efficacious as an agent to insecticide. Two drops are sufficient to asphyxiate the most re oubtable pest be it beetle, cockchafer, spider, slug, caterpillar or any other creeping thing. Even rats and mice decamp from a place sprinkled a few drops of benzine. A singular fact connected with the application of benzine is that the bodies of the insects killed by it become so rigid that their wings, legs &c, will break rather than bend if touched. Next day, however, when the benzine has evaporated suppleness is restored. Another gentlemen who has been devoting his attention to the habits and susceptibilities of the "currant worm," gives out the information that his experiments have established the efficacy of unbleached salics, in summarily winding up the summer's campaign of this destructive insect. The article should be sprinkled over the bushes early in the morning, before the dew evaporates. These remedies are doubtless new to many of our gardeners and trifling trouble and expense will determine their virtues.

EXTERMINATION OF RED ANTS.—"N. H." of Albany, N. Y., inquires for a remedy for expelling red ants when they have gained possession of a dwelling. If they can find convenient refuge in the walls of a house, it will require a long time to exterminate them. If the house be new, and the door and window casing and base boards fit closely, fill with putty all the holes and cracks where they come in. Then, keep all kinds of food in close vessels, so that they will have difficulty in finding anything to eat. Procure two pieces of thin boards, say two feet long, eight inches wide, and fasten two edges together with hinges, so that they will close like the covers of a book. Spread a little molasses on the under board, and as often as a few ants are seen on it, press the upper board down and crush them. In a few days they can all be destroyed. Another way is to put some molasses into a milk pan, and place a piece of board against the side of it, so that they can ascend to the top of the pan. They are sure to tumble into the molasses, and cannot get out alone. Still another way is to procure a large sponge, sprinkle a little sugar through it, and place it near the haunts of ants. When a quantity of them have collected on it they can be killed in hot water, the sponge dried, bated and set again.

FURNITURE VARNISH.—A correspondent says: When black walnut or mahogany colored furniture becomes discolored or damaged, any one may, at a small cost, 'shine it up,' like me. Provide a few cents worth of burnt amber and Indian red. For mahogany color, mix Indian red with copal varnish till the right color is secured; thin with benzene, and add a little boiled linseed oil if it dries faster than desirable. For black walnut color, mix both pigments in such proportion as are necessary.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET,

THAT COMFORTABLE COTTAGE on Queen Street, opposite St. John's Church, at present occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Shaw. Possession given next June.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, Feb. 1865. 8-tf

TO LET.

THE House and premises lately occupied by J. W. Tate, Esq., on the Court House hill. Also, the Cottage lately occupied Mr. Glover, No. 2 Sheridan Terrace, Peterborough.

Apply to
W. SHERIDAN.
Peterboro, March 29, 1865. 13

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.
Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
TWO DWELLING HOUSES
In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE, OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to
ROBERT HUNTER.
Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 27

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE
TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late WM. LANNIN, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms; the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bathurst Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 113 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 80 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to
D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN.
Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

REMOVAL.

Tobias Fitzgerald,

HAS REMOVED his Carriage and Waggon Establishment to those COMMODIOUS PREMISES on the

CORNER OF BROCK AND WATER ST'S,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE PARK,

Where he will continue to MANUFACTURE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

Which he will warrant to be made from the best Timber; and any person ordering from him are invited to call and examine the work before it is painted.

Jobbing & Horse Shoeing

Will be punctually attended to.
Peterborough, August, 1864. 33

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.
Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

COPLAND'S ALE!

A LARGE QUANTITY
OF
COPLAND'S
Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY
LEWIS GLOVER, Sole Agent.
Peterboro, Oct. 25th, 1862. 44

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

STOLEN.

WHEREAS, on the night of Tuesday, 30th August, the Express Office at Peterboro' was broken into, and some Tickets of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company stolen therefrom; the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing Tickets of the above Company numbered 219 to 240 inclusive, as they have been cancelled.

GEO. COX,
Agent.
Peterborough, Sept. 1s 1864 6-tf

PAINTING & GRAINING

DONE BY
W. N. KENNEDY,
HUNTER STREET.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.

WM. N. KENNEDY,

HAS REMOVED to the store immediately West of the Stewart House, on Hunter street.

His stock of Room Papers, Borders, Decorations, Window Blinds, Fire Screens, &c., has been largely increased and will be sold cheap.

Painting in all its branches carried on as usual.
Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1864. 43

ARE YOU IN AGONY?

A WELL SPRING OF HOPE FOR ALL!
CAN BE FOUND IN
Holloway's Pills.
Be of Good Cheer! The Sinking may be Saved!
BY THE USE OF
Holloway's Ointment.

THE history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHENEVER and in WHATEVER shape internal diseases exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

This is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation. It consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of *every* country—an unimpeachable record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

These Mighty Healers, World Known and World Tried are a Boon to the Sick

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world. HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations. Their attribute is to PREVENT as well as to CURE: they attack the RADIX OR ROOT of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, re-invigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL AND FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs upon THE BLOOD ITSELF, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

Woman in all her Difficulties

Is invited to test the regulating and restorative powers of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a positive safeguard against evil consequences. They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively subject.

Be it Understood,

That the above statements can at all times be verified by the written testimony (extending through a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.

Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and irresistible curatives. Bilious remittents, bilious purging, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the whites of the eyes, weakness and debility, &c., are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends. Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful anti-bilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Weakness, &c. &c.

The terrible bodily and mental pangs which characterize Dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhœa, constipation, headache, physical prostration, nervous tremors, hot flushes, spasms, affections of the kidneys, hemorrhoids or piles, and, in fact, all internal complaints, from whatever cause arising, give way before the salutary influence of this extraordinary remedy. As a specific for dyspepsia, and the disorders connected with it, or growing out of it, the Pills are always to be relied on when every other medicine and mode of treatment has utterly failed.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflamation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Vernal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION.

If the readers of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make.

None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. 32

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head, cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

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Peterborough Examiner.

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Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1865. No. 25

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

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Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

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OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,
TAILOR,
SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.
Lakefield, North Douro, C. W.
May 6th, 1865. 19-1y

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MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
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Office—Chambers Block, Hunter Street,
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April 27, 1863. 18

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OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st
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References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr Esq., Editor of the *Review*. H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge. 26

Ale! Ale!
MOLSON'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels.
do Bild Ale do do
DAWE'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.
ALDWELL'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.
All for sale cheap at
McNAUGHTON'S,
George Street
Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19.

CARD PICTURES
Two for a Dollar!
FRAMING CHEAP
Likenesses of deceased persons enlarged from Ambrotypes and colored in oil.
Ambrotypes from 50 Cents,
AT THE
Photographic and Fine Art Gallery,
HUNTER STREET.
R. D. EWING.
Peterboro, March 1, 1865. 9

NOTICE.
THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH"
Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
FOR LINDSAY
Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.
The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to
LEWIS McGREGOR,
North American Hotel, Peterboro'.
May 25, 1865. 21

ROYAL
MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
KEENE & PETERBORO'.
A DAILY STAGE
Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p. m.
April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Wm. N. KENNEDY
HAS
GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER
ON HAND.

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.
ON and after the 22nd of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
MAIL.
Leave Port Hope at..... 9 25 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at..... 12.15 p. m.
Leave Peterboro' at..... 3.20 p. m
Arrive at Port Hope..... 6.55 p. m
MIXED.
Leave Peterboro' at..... 10 a. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at..... 5 a. m.
Leave Port Hope at..... 6 p. m.
Arrive at Peterboro..... 5.30 p. m.
The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.
B. R. KIMBALL, *Superintendent.* JOHN FOWLER, *Managing Director.*
Peterboro May 1865. 21

RE-OPENING OF THE
Cobourg and Peterboro' RAILWAY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst., Trains will run as follows:
GOING NORTH:
Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Harwood at 9.15 A. M.
TO CONNECT WITH
STEAMER OTONABEE,
for Peterboro'.
GOING SOUTH:
Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Cobourg at 6.30 P. M.
G. S. DAINTRY, *Lessee.*
J. R. BARBER, *Superintendent.*
May 18th 1865. 21tf

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.
TORONTO LINE.
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.23
Burlington Junction.....	.....	.....
Waterdown.....	7 34	.....
Wellington Square.....	7 39	3 42
Bronte.....	8.07	3.57
Oakville.....	8.	4 07
Port Credit.....	8 45	4 25
Meadow.....	9 06	.....
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9 30	5 00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 20	7 45
Meadow.....	.....	8 10
Port Credit.....	1 56	8 35
Oakville.....	2.15	9 05
Bronte.....	2 28	9 17
Wellington Square.....	2 42	9 31
Waterdown.....	.....	9 47
Burlington Junction.....	.....	.....
HAMILTON.....	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

DAILY COMMUNICATION
WITH ROCHESTER.
The Fast-sailing new Steamer

1865. ROCHESTER! 1865.
CAPT. GREENWOOD,
Will, until further notice, run as follows:
Leaving Port Hope.....at 9 30 a. m
Cobourg ..... 10 30 a. m.
Colborne..... 12 00 m.
Direct for Rochester, arriving there in time to connect with the New York Central Railroad for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Syracuse, Buffalo, Chicago, and other points East and West.
Passengers from the West via Grand Trunk Railroad, will take the Steamer at Cobourg; from the East will take the Steamer at Colborne.
For further information, enquire of A. Cochrane, Port Hope; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg or J. Keeler, Colborne.
RETURNING—Will leave Charlotte every night (Sundays excepted) at 10.00, P. M., direct for Port Hope.
G. S. DAINTRY, *Proprietor.*
Cobourg, April 4th 1865. 15-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE.
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's,
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,
AT 2.30 P. M.
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.
J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.
Norwood, August 10, 1863. 34

New York Central Railroad.
ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—
GOING EAST.—At 1.05 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.30 and 9.00 p. m.
GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.
C. VISBARD,
General Superintendent.
Rochester, May, 1865. 29

Select Poetry.

THE SONGS OF OLD.

The songs of old! How deep a spell
Lies in the old familiar words,
Once sung by those we loved so well,
In other days, in happier moods!
Visions of hope long past'd away
Come o'er the heart so lone and cold,
And Memory asks, where, where are they
Who sweetly sung the songs of old?

Where are they? Some in silence sleep
Beneath the mournful yew-tree's gloom;
Others, within the boundless deep
Have early found an ocean tomb,
Dim are the eyes that brightly shone,
The once warm heart lies still and cold,
And hushed for aye, forever gone,
The voice that sung the songs of old.

Where are they? On some foreign land
For many a weary day they roam;
Cheerless they tread the stranger's land,
From friends afar, afar from home.
Do they not long to join once more
The joyous dance, the social throng,
And mingle, as in days of yore,
Their voices in the olden song?

Fondly the heart still loves to linger
Amid the ruins of the past,
Tracing with fancy's fairy finger
Visions too beautiful to last;
Bringing to memory's eye again
The long lost friends, the cherish'd ones,
Waking the past with some sad strain,
Some well-remembered song.
—*Ex. Paper.*

Literature.

The Silent Deacon's Opinion.

When the next summer coon a with its heat, and dust, and languor, and the tired spirit, fainting by the way, cries out to the wings of a dove, go up to W——, among the hills made sacred to Nature, where the hurry and anxiety of commerce are unknown, and the silent Sabbaths are never broken by the whizzing of machinery, or defiled with its smoke and steam. You will see no Newport belles, no Belmont equipages, nor will you be bidden to any "hop"—they don't "hop" there—but you will be taken into a holy, calm rest, such as the pilgrim found in the chamber which was called "Peace." If you have toiled hard enough to deserve rest, you will find it in W——; if not, you will seek it anywhere in vain.

W—— is the most silent place in the world; and were it not for the farmer turning his furrow, or casting in his seed, you might imagine yourself already where "Sabbaths never end." Perhaps it is only because Nature reigns with such calm dignity, and echoes back every sound so lovingly, that W—— seems silent in comparison with other places.

Entering the quaint, capacious church fathers and mothers, faces meet your eye on every hand, and you will soon forget that you are a stranger.

Yonder, in the square pew, sits Deacon Lee; you would know he was a deacon if he had not told you. Some men are *born* deacons—what a pity that any should enter the holy office who are not! Deacon Lee was not a native of W——, but went there to fill a farm left him by an aged relative some twelve years ago—about the time Deacon Bell died, leaving a sad void in the church and the parsonage—for he was a pillar in Zion, and a strong arm to his pastor. After seeking long to fill his place the mind of the church united on the newcomer, who, by his solemnity, piety and zeal, seemed created for the place. He was a man of few words, rarely even talking save in conference meeting; so that the boys called him at first "a grum old man." But they soon changed their opinion, for he set apart a tree of summer sweetings and one of bell-pears for their express benefit, as they went to and from school, and surprised them by a bee swing which he hung for them in his walnut grove. So the verdict of that and of each succeeding generation of boys was, that although the deacon never talked, he was a kind and genial man, and a lover of children. Every boy, for twenty years back, had been his shepherd, his watchman or his assistant farmer; feeling it a high honor to hitch his horse on Sunday, or to drive his manure cart on a holiday, and all because they saw, through the thick veil of reserve, the love that burned and glowed in his heart.

Deacon Lee's ministry trusted in him, and the church felt her temporal affairs safe in his hands, and the world honored his stern consistency.

There was a serpent in Eden, and a Judas in that three-blessed band who walked and talked with our dear Redeemer on earth, and who saw His glory mingled with his humanity; why, then, need we wonder that one man, subtle and treacherous, hid himself in the calm verdure of W——, crawling out only to deceive God's people with a kiss, till ready to spring upon them with his poisoned fangs? Upright, faithful and earnest as were the people, they were not proof against flattery and deception. There came among them one quite unused to their unostentatious way of serving God, and ambitious, as he said, "of seeing them make some stir in the world." We know from God's Word that "one sinner destroyeth much good," and yet we are often annoyed at the wide results of one man's evil work in the church; one may sow tares which an hundred cannot pluck out, and therefore does it become God's children to stay the enemy in his first efforts.

He who aimed at the life of the gospel church in W—— was "dead while he had a name to live." He scorned many of the humble ones whose crown is waiting them on high. He hated the humbling doctrines of the cross, and desired to see man glorified and exalted; he rebelled against the "iron bars," as he chose to call the bonds of love which separate God's chosen and obedient ones from the world that lieth in wickedness. He declared that the millennium could never dawn till all christians were as one—by which he meant that, for the sake of union, right must yeild to wrong, as if he was of the number who loved and longed for the appearing of Christ! He began stealthily to sow his poisonous seeds among the younger and weaker of the flock, and when he saw the first token of their root, he grew bold, and began to cast them in on the strong high hills. But here he found resistance; the soil which had borne such rich harvests of grace repelled his seed from its bosom; and he came to the mad resolve to assail the deacon, and try how he would receive it. If he, with his piety, zeal and influence, opened his bosom to it, the end was easily attained. The minister was not worthy of consideration in the matter—ministers are so readily put out of the way if they do not yeild to ungodliness. If he proved a dead sentinel, he would not molest him; if alive and jealous of his Master's honor, one bullet would settle him forever.

In pursuance of his "liberal views" and his deep-laid plans, our valiant reformer rode up and fastened his horse before the unpretending dwelling of Deacon Lee. Ushered into the neat "keeping room" to await his coming from the harvest field, his restless spirit was almost awed by the silence which reigned there. The tall clock in the corner, with its ever-saying ship, ticked painfully loud, and even the buzzing of the few flies on the panes annoyed him He suffered much the same oppression as do those who wait long, in a silent, darkened room, the coming of a minister to a funeral. He first wished for and then dreaded the good man, being not quite sure of a warm reception. He had just decided on a clandestine flight, when the door opened, and the deacon entered, as calm and neat as if toil had never ruffled his spirit or soil his garments. After the usual greetings, and a dead, awful pause, the visitor began—thank of the wiles of Satan—by lamenting the low state of religion, and asking the good man why this church had enjoyed no revival for three or four years! What cared he for God's set times to visit Zion? He was far more deeply interested in the opening of a new stage road to the Summit, and in getting up stock in the projected hotel there.

"Now, what do you think is the cause of things being so dull here? Do you know?" he persisted in asking.

The deacon was not ready to give his opinion, and after a little thought, frankly answered, "No, I don't."

"Do you think the church are alive to the work before them?"

"No, I don't."

"Do you think the minister fully realizes the solemnity of his work?"

"No, I don't."

A twinkle was seen in the eye of this troubler in Zion, and taking courage, he asked—

"Do you think Mr. B. a *very extraordinary* man?"

"No, I don't."

"Do you think his sermon on 'Their eyes were holden' was anything wonderfully great?"

"No, I don't"

Making bold after all this encouragement in monosyllables, he asked, "Then don't you think we had better dismiss this man, and have another?"

The old deacon started as if shot with an arrow, and in a tone far louder than his wont, shouted, "No, I don't."

"Why," cried the amazed visitor, "you agree with me in all I have said, don't you?"

"No, I don't."

"You talk so little, sir," replied the guest, not a little abashed, "that no one can find out what you do mean."

"I talked enough once," replied the old man, rising to his feet, "for six praying christians; but thirty years ago I got my heart humbled and my tongue bridled, and ever since I've walked softly before God. I then made vows solemn as eternity, and don't *you* tempt me to break them!"

The troubler was startled at the earnestness of the hitherto silent, immovable man, and asked "What happened to you thirty years ago?"

"Well, sir, I'll tell you; I was drawn into a scheme just like this of yours, to uproot one of God's servants from the field in which He had planted him. In my blindness I fancied it was a little thing to remove one of the "stars" which Jesus holds in His right hand, of thereby my ear could be tickled by more flowery words, and the pews filled with those who turned away from the simplicity of the gospel. I and the men that led me—for I admit that I was a dupe and a tool—flattered ourselves that we were conscientious. We thought that we were doing God service when we drove that holy man from his pulpit and his work, and and we considered his labors ended in B——, where I then lived; we groaned because there was no revival, while we were gossipping about and criticizing, and crushing instead of upholding by our efforts and our prayers the instrument at whose hand we harshly demanded the blessing. Well, sir, he could not drag on the chariot of salvation with half a dozen of us taunting him with his weakness, while we hung on as a dead weight to the wheels; he had not the power of the Spirit, and could not convert men; so we hunted him like a deer, till torn and bleeding, he fled into a covert to die. Scarcely had he gone, when God came among us by His Spirit to show that He had blessed the labors of his dear rejected servant. Our own hearts were broken and our wayward children converted and I resolved at a convenient season to visit my former pastor and confess my sin, and thank him for his faithfulness to my wayward sons, which, like long buried seed, had now sprung up. But God denied me that relief, that He might teach me a lesson every child of His ought to learn, that he who toucheth one of His servants toucheth the apple of His eye. I heard my old pastor was ill, and taking my son with me, set out on a twenty-five mile ride to see him. It was evening when I arrived, and his wife, with the spirit which any true woman ought to exhibit towards one who had so wronged her husband, denied me admittance to his chamber. She said—and her words were as arrows to my soul"—"He may be dying, and the sight of your face might add to his anguish!"

"'Had it come to this,' I said to myself, 'that the man whose labours had, through Christ, brought me into His fold

MEN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW.

IRON & STEEL.

BILLA FLINT'S and OSHAWA Grass Scythes, Cradle Scythes, Hay Forks and Rakes, Snaiths, Manure Forks, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, &c.

FISH HOOKS, Silk and Hemp Lines, Trolling Baits, Double & Treble Hooks, Swivels, &c.

SPEER'S & JACKSON'S Mill Saw Files, Copper Rivets, Belting, Lace Leather, Clamps, &c.

HOUSE BUILDER'S Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

GEORGE STETHEM & Co.,

George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro, June 14, 1865. 24-3in

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Peterboro Examiner Book Store,—Graham & Stratton.
Pork,—Nichols & Hall.
Special Meeting,—Good Templars.
Globe and Ledger,—Graham & Stratton.
Physician & Surgeon,—H. Kincaid.
New York Papers,—Graham & Stratton.
Literary Club,—J. O'Donnell.
Change in business—G. A. Cox.
Masonic—St. John's Day.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1865.

ANNEXATION.

Whether the popular desire is inclined that way or not, the public press is now inclined to discuss the matter, not so much, we hope, to bring such an event about, as to disabuse the mind of any tendency in that direction. But while we say, we hope we fear that we were mistaken, for some openly avow their sympathies and leanings towards the great Republic. Why this should be so we do not understand, unless it be complete ignorance of American institutions, customs, and past history, in relation to those who become incorporated with them; or perhaps disappointed expectations or deserved neglect. There are some whose great idea of a country depends upon the number of dollars they may be able to obtain for their daily labor. There are others whose loyalty depends upon their being out of, or in, office. While in office, and receiving pay, they are *perfectly loyal*—remove them and immediately they are for annexation. It is their great panacea for all the ills of the country, while the real cause of their murmurs is their being worthily neglected.

We at present possess every privilege which liberemen and enlightened subjects could desire, and we believe the most perfect system of responsible government; Laws, such as are not surpassed for justice and liberty in any country on the globe. Our country is just what *we* make it; if it is not prosperous it is not because it cannot be a happy and prosperous country, but because the spirit for change is such that it will not allow the possessor to be happy any where.

Annexation at the present time would be a curse instead of a *blessing*; a hinderance to progress instead of an advantage. The American people are now burdened equal to one sixth of all the people possess. The country is in the most unsettled state. Their finances are embarrassed, and all the necessary seed sown to bring about, ere long, such a revolution as has not yet been witnessed notwithstanding all the prattle about the "great Republic." Their liberty, like their actions, depends on the force of circumstances rather than any inherent desire they have for true liberty, as the history of the last four years fully testifies, during which period every principle of liberty has been violated, and right of the people ignored, under the impression that it should be so to crush the rebellion. Under such a government, embarrassed by debt, governed by impulses, at the mercy of the mob for their election and position, what would we gain by annexation; nay, rather, how much would we lose? At present we can depend on the protection of the mightiest nation on the face of the earth, Great Britain. Her army and navy are ready to pour out their last life's drop for our safety and happiness. We are not burdened with taxes unless when we impose them ourselves. Not even are our garrisons protected with our own sons, but with the gallant sons of Britain. British capital and British energy is not spared for our advantages, and even though in Canada, yes, and in England too, there be a few croakers, yet the great mass of Britons and British statesmen are ready to spend their last shilling, and send their last man for our defence. Out upon those men, Canadia nor *English*, who would inculcate annexation. It would not bring prosperity, it could not produce contentment, it could not change the soil, and would not change the climate. It would not change the dispositions of our people, who would be more than likely to remain where they are, but it would change our national liabilities, our national *status*, our political independence and freedom, would reduce us to a very inferior position by the overwhelming power at their present population, and leave us without any means of redress. The ear of the mass of the American people, just now, appears to be very slow to hear the cry of the oppressed, and their heart is hard enough to be still unmoved as is exhibited in their past history, especially when foreigners are the sufferers, or their antipathies excited. We trust that the good sense of the people will cry down every word of sympathy for such a change, and that they will learn to wait and see what can be done under British rule, by British hands and hearts. Let the people put forth their best efforts and there will soon be as prosperous times in Canada as borrow the like. We want no annexation till Great Britain says go, we will not have you; then we may consider what is best to be done. Let annexation be the last alternative.

THE *European* brings the news that the Pope has found himself compelled to make important concessions to the new Italian nationality. The Pope has consented to accept the Bishops who shall be nominated by Victor Immanuel on their acknowledging him as their sovereign, and acknowledging the Kingdom of Italy as a fait accompli.

COAL OIL.

A public meeting was held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening to take into consideration the propriety of boring a well for coal oil in this vicinity.

There was a large number present, but few of those who could, if they would, most materially aid the enterprise.

Shortly after the hour appointed, the meeting was called to order by calling W. H. Scott, Esq., to the chair, and requesting J. Stratton, Esq., to act as Secretary.

Mr. Scott, in a few opening remarks, said that he was not prepared with such facts and figures as would enable him to make a speech, as he had not given the matter that consideration that it deserved; but called on any person present who did possess information to come forward and tell the meeting what he knew or was prepared to say on the matter.

Mr. J. Craigie, as one of the chief promoters of the movement, said that he had been to the oil regions west and had seen for himself, and that from what he saw, and on comparison of the indications in this vicinity with those at Enniskillen and Bothwell, he believed that the indications were as good here as there. He believed we had oil for the boring, and advised immediate action.

Mr. Birdsall, a member of the County Council, had a desire to see the question of the *existence of coal oil tested*, and would therefore call on P. M. Grover, Esq., to address the meeting.

Mr. Grover said he would willingly afford what information he possessed, as he was strongly in favor of testing the existence of Petroleum at Peterboro.' He (Mr. G.) believed that there was oil, and that a *little* effort would prove it so. He cared but little for the reports of Geologists, as experiments had often proved them in error, as American enterprise had especially done in the case of Petroleum, when scientific men had said it was useless to bore for it. Here, as at Norwood, it was not far to the rock. The cost of boring, he believed would be about $1.50 to $2.00 per foot, but advised action, as practice was better than theory. Mr. Grover also passed very high eulogiums on American enterprize, spoke disparingly of the enterprize of Canadians, and by the appearance of the meeting, of the enterprise of the leading men of Peterboro. He inferred that Canadians were disloyal, as their loyalty was exhibited to that government, of any form, where they could make the most money; and yet it was their own want of energy and enterprize that hindered them of prospering as well as their neighbors. Some of his remarks, however, would have been as well unsaid. We fear annexation has been *troubling his repose of late. His advice* to make trial of boring, and the call to the people to raise the *needful* were appropriate.

Mr. Birdsall said that in Asphodel they had really obtained genuine Petroleum, as Mr. Cameron, J. P., and Mr. Larmuth had found it in the crevices of the rock, in quantities varying from a tea-spoonful to half an eggful, which would very easily take fire and burn. In Norwood they had formed a Company and had $4,000 stock subscribed in three days. It is due to Mr. Birdsall to say that he entirely differed from Mr. Grover in his annexation proclivities. He, Mr. B. would stick to the old flag.

Mr. Sutherland, after repeated calls, came forward and said that he had come to hear, but as he had been called on he would state that there were every indication of oil in the neighborhood, and that it only required a little effort and this would soon be verified. He thought that the cost would not be more than from $1 to $1.50 per foot, and had no doubt but that at 500 feet oil would be obtained; but if not, go on 500 feet more.

Rev. Mr. Burnham said that he had not given the subject much consideration, but believed that there were strong indications of oil; and thought it would be wise to form a committee to take some steps towards proving it. He Mr. Burnham did not say dig in Ashburnham, for if it should be found in the vicinity that would be enough to prove its existence, and then no doubt, men of capital would be found to take hold of the enterprise.

Mr. Calcutt said that the absence of those who had means, from the meeting only exhibited their *selfishness*, as the only desirable object of investment now was mortgages; and objects of high rates per cent. He thought if the speculation would pay twelve or twenty per cent, then there would be plenty to take stock.

Rev. Mr. Burnham however brought the matter to some shape by proposing, seconded by H. Calcutt,—That a Committee be appointed to open a stock book and take the necessary steps to test the existence of oil in this vicinity; and that the following gentlemen be a committee for that purpose, viz: H. T. Strickland, D. Sutherland, M. Millar, A. Grant, H. Calcutt, Jon. Stephenson, C. Cameron, A. Stewart, W. H. Scott, J. Ormond, with power to add to their number —*Carried*.

Moved by H. Calcutt, seconded by J. Craigie,—That the shares of the Company be four hundred, and that they be ten dollars each.

Moved by D. Sutherland, in amendment, seconded by H. T. Strickland,—That the shares be *five* dollars each, instead of ten dollars. Amendment was put and *carried*.

It was then moved by H. T. Strickland, seconded by H. Calcutt,—That this meeting stand adjourned to Tuesday evening next, the 27th instant, to meet in the same place, and that the Committee do open a stock book in the meantime, and obtain subscribers and report at the next meeting,—*Carried*.

The meeting was said to be on the 28th instant by mistake, but it will be on Tuesday the 27th instant.

A subscription list was opened and fifty-six shares taken up at once.

The Stock book can be seen at the *Examiner* Book Store, opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street.

EXAMINER BOOK STORE.

The Proprietors of the *Peterborough Examiner* having purchased the entire stock of Books, Stationery, &c., &c., of Mr. Cox, are prepared to furnish the public with almost every article in the Book and Stationery line. They intend selling at the lowest paying figures, as their motto will be small profits and quick sales. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Subscribers who got their papers at the *Examiner* Office, and also at Mr. Menzies' Book Store, will in future find them at the *Examiner* Book Store, Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls and Hall's.

A letter relating to the blanding and pay of persons working on the Bobcaygeon Road, has been received but too late for insertion this week.

Proceedings of the County Council.

Peterboro' June 20th, 1865.

The Council met in half-yearly session.

Present:—R. D. Rogers, Esq., Warden, and Messrs. Graves, Birdsall, Walton, Chalmers, Carnegie, Miller, Langton, Chant, Gilmour, Pearce, Sullivan, Annett, Parkhill, Galloway—absent Thomas Fenelon esq.

The minutes of last session were read and approved.

The Warden addressed the Council.

Moved by Mr. Peck and seconded by Mr. Grover,—That the Communications from Joseph Graham, Crown Land Agent at Bobcaygeon, and from John Fowler, be referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.—*Carried*.

Moved by Mr. Birdsall, seconded by Mr. Peck.—That Messrs. Ingram, Walton Carnegie, Chant, Gilmour, Pearce, Peck, Galborne and the mover, be a Committee to equalise and revise the Assessment Rolls, and that the Committee report not later than Tuesday at noon.—*Carried*.

Moved by Mr. Grover and seconded by Mr. Gilmour.—That the Warden's Address be referred to a Committee composed of Messrs. Ingram, Birdsall, Pearce and Walton,—*Carried*.

Moved by Mr. Carnegie, seconded by Mr. Gilmour,—That Messrs. Grover, Ingram, Gilmour, Chant, Walton and the mover be a Committee to whom shall be referred the Auditors' report and their estimates of the *ordinary expenditure* for the year, with a view to their being reduced to the lowest possible minimum, consistent with true economy. Also that By-law now advertised for the issuing of Debentures, and the financial position of the County generally, and that the said Committee may the better be enabled to report, they are requested to put themselves in communication with the Manager of the Commercial Bank and the Solicitor of the County.—*Carried*.

On the motion of Mr. Gilmour, the Petition of the inhabitants of Smith and Monaghan was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Moved by Mr. Carnegie and seconded by Mr. Pearce.—That no application for money to be expended on roads, unless referred to the Road and Bridge Committee before ten o'clock, on Friday morning, be entertained.—*Carried*.

Moved by Mr. Peck, seconded by Mr. Austin,—That David Boxborough, of Snowdon, be Overseer for Road Division No. 11, in place of Charles Wilcox, who has left the Municipality.—*Carried*.

Moved by Mr. Garbutt, seconded by Mr. Pearce,—That the petition of John Hall and 11 others, praying that the Township of Harvey be separated from the Township of Smith, to which it has been attached and set off as a separate Municipality, be received and read.—*Carried*.

Moved by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Carnegie,—*That the copy of memorials* from the Counties of York and Peel, and from the County of Victoria, be referred to a special Committee to be named by the Warden, and that they report thereon at as early a day as possible during the present session.—*Carried*.

The Warden appointed Messrs. Pearce, Grover and Carnegie a special Committee to report.

Moved by Mr. Peck, seconded by Mr. Austin,—That James Harkness, of Minden, be Overseer for Road Division No. 16, in place of Benjamin Sywer.—*Carried*.

The Council adjourned till 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

FOUR MEN SUFFOCATED BY BREATHING FOUL AIR IN A WELL.

Last week, a person named Jas. Crowley, in Otonabee, had his house consumed by fire. During the fire some burnt wood and timber had fallen into the well. Some men went to clean the well, and sad to relate, four of them perished,—Three brothers, Crowleys, and a labouring man named Murty. A Carpenter named Geo. Robinson also very narrowly escaped. The individual who was the means of saving Robinson perished himself a sad end to his heroism, and determination to save a human being. The man Murty, leaves a wife and helpless family to mourn his untimely death. The following appear to be the particulars, as elicited at the Inquest held by Dr. Poole: Patrick Crowley, it appears, went down into the well by means of a rope, but on saying he could not stand the smell, was drawn up to within about ten feet of the top, when he relaxed his hold and fell into the well. John Crowly, then went down to see what was the matter, and was unable to return. An alarm being raised, five men from the adjoining lot ran over, when one of them, Patrick Murty, went down to lose his life also. Murty was followed by George Robinson, who also remained below unable to make a noise or cry of despair, Michael Crowly then went down and succeeded in fastening a rope to Robinson by which *he* was pulled up, but Michael remained below with those who had already perished.

After letting down burning coals and afterwards a candle, which at length burned, Robert Deyell went down and attached ropes to those below, by which means the four corpses were drawn up.

The verdict was "that the deceased came to their deaths by descending into a deep well in which foul air had generated."

Our former fellow Townsman, Dr. Kincaid, who completed his medical course at Queen's College, Kingston, where he passed with honors, has taken up his residence amongst us, and intends to practice his profession here. Dr. K. comes highly recommended from every Institution and position where he has been. He graduated with honors in the Session of 1862-63. Was surgeon on the Staff of Armory Square Hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, during the summer of 1864, and had the honor of being selected from among 16 of the staff Surgeons for the responsible position of Surgeon in charge of that Institution, but declined the appointment on account of having to take the oath of allegiance. He was after appointed to the highly responsible position of Medical Instructor for the State of Maine. Dr. K. also studied Surgery under Professor Hamilton of N. Y., who spoke of him as the "most accomplished young medical man he has met." He also holds a Diploma from Prof. Flint for having studied chest diseases under him in the wards of Bellevue Hospital, New York. In fact Dr. K. comes very highly recommended, and will no doubt fully sustain those recommendations. We wish him a friendly reception, and general success.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held by Dr. A. Harvey, coroner, on the body of John Smith, a Bookbinder and *Fireman in* the city of Montreal. Deceased was found lying dead on the Burleigh Road on Saturday the 17th inst. He left Mr. Young's mill that morning in the boat for Julien's Landing, in the Township of Burleigh; on arriving there he left immediately for Mr. Mooney's farm and was found about three hours afterwards quite dead. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That deceased came to his death by the heat of the sun, being previously debilitated by the excessive use of liquor."

GOOD TEMPLARS.—The I. O. of Good Templars institutes a special meeting for Monday evening, to make final arrangements for holding their Annual Pic-Nic. All the members should attend, they require a day's fun and frolic. To make the affair pleasant there should be general action to strengthen the hands of the Committee of Management. We wish them a pleasant day.

The [illegible] Protestant Home [illegible] with thanks, the following:—

Mrs. [illegible], 6 large loaves and rolls; [illegible] cheese, 1 clothes-basket; Mrs. [illegible], 1 towel; Mrs. Kempt, 12 dinner plates, 1 tea pot, 1 dripper, 1 coffee pot; Mrs. Rubbs, 1 window blind; Mrs. R. Hamilton, 1 bedstead, 1 barrel potatoes; Ormond & Gilmour, garden seeds; Mrs. Romaine, Woodquick, basket vegetables; West & Hope, 1 washing machine; Mrs. Stapleton, 6 chairs; A Friend, 12 plates, 12 cups and saucers, 2 basins & ewers, 1 pitcher, 6 iron spoons, 1 lb. coffee, 4 lbs. rice; Mrs Dennistoun, 12 dinner plates, 1 pitcher, sauce-pan, pudding-dish & iron pot; Mr. H. Bennet, 1 wash-tub; Mrs. John Robertson, 1 bedstead, 1 bedding; A Friend, 1 basket potatoes; Mr. W. Adams 600 Cabbage plants, 25 Tomato plants.

D. McNAGHTON, Esq., Captain of Fire Company, Peterborough,

DEAR SIR:—I would beg to return thanks for the very efficient services rendered by your Company at the recent fire on my premises. I feel grateful for the interest shown by yourself and every member of your Company in your efforts to protect my property on that occasion. You will please accept the sum of five dollars, herein enclosed, to be employed for the benefit of your Company in whatever way they may choose. Trusting it may be a long time before they are again required.

I remain very gratefully yours,
SAMUEL DICKSON.

Peterborough, June 20, 1865.

ROBBERY IN LINDSAY.—We learn by telegraph from Lindsay that the store of Messrs. Cullis & Watson was entered by burglars last night, the safe opened by some means not stated and $800 in cash stolen. The constables are now on the look out for some thing to turn up, that may lead to the detection of the guilty ones.

GODEY'S Lady's Book is received for July, and is equal to any of the past numbers both for plates and literature. The Lady's Book is one of the best published of the kind, and amply repays the cost of subscription.

GOOD WORDS for June, and the CHURCH MAGAZINE, have been received. Orders for either of them, or all of them, can be left at the *Examiner Book Store*, Cox's old stand, opposite Messrs Nicholls & Hall's Simcoe Street.

WARDEN'S ADDRESS.—We regret that we have in some way missed the Warden's address this week. We shall give it next week.

We intend to refer to Mr. Grover's speech next week.

On the 14th instant superfine flour at Kingston was $4.50 to $5.00; here it is $6.00 to $6.25 for a worse brand.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS.

The *Montreal Witness* has now been in existence about twenty years. It has been conducted with ability. The tone highly moral and religious. Politically, reform, but taking no very decided stand on political questions till about two or three years since, and even during that period moderate in tone. It is one of the best family papers published in America, and deserves a very extensive circulation. Below will be found the remarks of the *Witness* itself on the commencement of the coming half year of its circulation:

"The *Witness* commenced about twenty years ago upon the footing to which it has steadily adhered since, namely, that of an evangelical and literary newspaper, in favor of Temperance, the Sabbath, human freedom, and all good causes. Advertisements of liquors, tobacco, theatres, quacks, &c., which so generally disgrace the newspaper press, have been steadily refused, though the income derivable from them was much needed. The paper has, throughout its career, been filled with the most interesting news and selections that could be found. It also gives special attention to commercial matters, and to the development of the resources of the country. It has fearlessly, and often almost alone, opposed encroachments on the public interests, no matter how powerful and overreaching parties might be. It has, in consequence, not only lost nearly all advertisements from official and many other sources, but it has to contend with the opposition, open or covert, of the most powerful corporations. With all this, it is one of the cheapest papers published in Canada, if not the very cheapest.

The times are pregnant with strange events and changes, and the *Witness* will chronicle and testify concerning them to the best of the ability vouchsafed to it.

Will the friends of such an enterprise give a little time and influence to help to increase our subscription-list, beginning 1st of July next?

TERMS:—*Daily Witness* $3, *Montreal Witness* (semi weekly) $2, *Weekly Witness* 1$, per annum;—or half these rates for half year, and a paper given gratis with a club of ten.

THE NEW COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—Sir John K. C. B., who succeeds Sir W. Fenwick Williams, K.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Land Forces in British North America, and who has just arrived in Canada, entered the British army as Ensign in 1823, became a *lieutenant in 1828*, Captain 1836, Major 1840, Lieutenant-colonel 1842, Colonel 1854, Major-general 1858, and Colonel in-chief of Her Majesty's 86th (Royal County Down) Regiment in 1862. All his steps up to Lieutenant Colonel were by purchase. Sir John was nominally a C. B. after the termination of the Kaffir war in 1853, in consequence of his distinguished services in the Kaffir war of 1846-'47, and of 1851-'53 (medal). Was nominated to the 2nd class of the Medjidie for services with the Turkish Contingent. Served in the Indian campaigns in 1858-'59 in command of the Mhow field force, and defeated the rebels Tantie Topee at Beora, taking twenty-seven guns; subsequently actively engaged in pursuing the fugitive bands (K. C. B. and medal) Commanded a division of the army in the the campaign of 1860 in China, including the action of Sinho (medal with clasp for the Taku forts).

FIRE IN BRANTFORD.—A very destructive fire occurred in Brantford on the morning of the 14th inst. About one-half of the business part of the Town is in ruins, leaving only the stores on the market front. Thirty buildings have been destroyed, and the probable loss will reach from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand dollars. The Insurance Companies will lose about fifty thousand dollars. An old man named John T. Mason, who had made threats the day *before*, was arrested but has been discharged, because no evidence could be obtained to justify his committal. It is still said, however, that the fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

The shackles were removed from Jeff. Davis last week. The suit of rebel grey has been changed for one of black, and he is now permitted more freedom. The casements where Davis and Clay are confined in Fortress Monroe are delightfully cool in the hottest days. The prisoners are allowed no books except the Bible and Episcopal prayer books; no news-papers, no pen, no ink, and have literally nothing to do. Clay smokes incessantly.

ENGLAND and France have withdrawn the acknowledgement of belligerent rights from the Confederates. It is also rumored that Secretary Seward does not accept very graciously the terms in which Earl Russell has couched the withdrawal, by the British Government, of the recognition of the right.

The retreat of the Toronto Custom House for May show a woeful falling off in the collection of duties. The amount collected in 1864 was $43,478, and in 1865 only $27,609, a reduction of $15,969.

Changes in the Grammar School Law.

The Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, has issued a circular to the Grammar School Trustees, announcing some very important changes in the regulations of Grammar Schools. Several of these new regulations will materially affect the standing of many of the schools throughout the Province, and should be generally known. We quote the most important:

I. *Basis of Appointment of Grammar School Funds.*—As far as the law will permit the appointment of the Grammar School Fund, payable half yearly to the Grammar Schools, shall (as in the case of Common Schools,) be made according to the average attendance at each Grammar school of pupils learning the Greek or Latin languages; and such attendance shall be certified by the head master and trustees, and verified by the inspector of Grammar Schools.

II. *Conditions of Appointment.*—After the first day of January, 1866, no Grammar School shall be entitled to receive anything from the Grammar School Fund, unless suitable accommodations shall be provided for it, and unless it shall have a daily average attendance (times of epidemic excepted) of at least ten pupils learning Greek or Latin; nor shall any other than pupils learning the Greek or Latin language be admitted or contained in any Grammar School.

III. *Examination and Temporary admission of Pupils into the Grammar Schools.*—The examination and admission of pupils by the head master of any Grammar School, shall be regarded as preliminary and provisional until the visit of the Inspector, who shall finally examine and admit all pupils to the Grammar Schools.

IV. *Final admission of Pupils.*—It shall be the duty of the Inspector, not only to examine the Grammar Schools, as heretofore, but to examine and finally admit all pupils into the schools according to the entrance examination prescribed, and ascertain by careful investigation, how far each Grammar School is fulfilling the conditions of the law and is conducted as the law and general regulations require, and to report forthwith to the Chief Superintendent any case of failure or delinquency in these respects.

V. *Queen's Birthday a Holiday.*—The anniversary of the the Queen's Birthday shall be a holiday in all the Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada.

VI. *Teacher's may visit each other's Schools.*—Any teacher of Grammar and Common Schools shall be entitled to five of the ordinary school-teaching days of each year to be selected by such teacher, for the purpose of visiting and observing the methods of classification, teaching and discipline practiced in the other schools than that in which he or she teaches."

NOTE.—Union Grammar and Common Schools are subject to the regulations affecting holidays and vacations in Grammar Schools.

"Each Grammar and Common School Master and teacher must give at least one week's notice to the Trustees and, in addition, the Grammar School Master must communicate with the Educational department, in order that he may not be absent during the visits of the Inspector of his School.

The Canadian Delegates in England.

A report came by one of the Liverpool steamers a few days ago that the Canadian delegates had entirely succeeded in their mission, and that they would at once return home. This is contradicted in a later despatch by the Scotia, which arrived on Tuesday afternoon. The conference with the Imperial Government is still going on.

We believe the Chief difficulty in the negotiations is with Mr. Gladstone, who has charge of the public purse, and who naturally fights shy in committing himself to any scheme for defensive works, for railroads, or for anything else within the Provinces that may be made the subject of public discussion.

We are assured that the delegates press *strongly* to have the amount that Canada may borrow for the erection of fortifications in the Western sections of the Province guaranteed by the Home Government. The delegates think it is unfair that Canada should be asked to undertake quasi Imperial works by borrowing on her own account to an extent sure to affect the value of her securities very unfavorably. And it is really nothing more than just, so long as there is a connection kept up with the Mother Country, that the latter should at least *back up* the credit of the Provinces in all expenditures of a military character—outside of the maintenance of a Provincial Volunteer Force.—*Scottish American.*

Hanging of Indian Chiefs at Fort Laramie.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, gives an account of the depredations committed by the Indian tribes in that Territory, and the loss of life and property in suppressing them. We clip the following description of a company of scouts in the employ of the government, and the hang ng of two chiefs captured by them:

By direction of the General commanding, a company of Indian soldiers has been organized, and are under the supervision of Charles Elliston a white scout. These *soldiers* are furnished with condemned clothing by the government They are armed with guns, revolvers, bows and arrows. They are sworn friends to the whites, and have vowed deep revenge against hostile Indians They are of great service, while on scouts, and have captured a number of prisoners, some of whom we hung.

Early on the morning of the 26th of May there was a great commotion throughout the garrison; men with arms bright, their sabres glistening in the sun, all anxious to make the day pass off with good results. The post band was in full attendance, and discoursed some *beautiful strains*. At half-past one o'clock the men formed to march to the place of execution The command being drawn up in line in front of the guard-house, the men took a last look at the noted chiefs, who, in a short time, would be sent to join their fallen braves in the happy hunting grounds of the red man.

An army waggon, being the only conveyance, was brought to convey them to their doom. Previous to their entering the waggon they had been bound hand and foot. At twenty minutes two the command moved toward the gallows the band playing the Grand March in Saul. All along the road the chiefs remained fearless They know they were to die, and were determined to do it like brave warriors.

The scaffold being composed of two upright pieces of heavy timber, and a cross piece at the top, two chains, for hanging, were fastened to this cross-piece. The waggon which brought the chiefs to the place of execution was used as the platform. While the hangman was placing the fatal noose around their necks they spoke, in their Indian tongue, 'Mean washta,' meaning "I am brave." They also spoke and said that they had killed a number of white men, and would kill more, but as they were about to join their brothers in the happy hunting-ground, would leave that for their tribes to do. The noose being around their necks, the order was given to drive off, and, at two o'clock, they were hanging, making three which have been hung in the past month.

"Two-face," who was one of the pair of today, has been engaged in numerous depredations. Last summer he with his band attacked an emigrant train on the Little Blue, killing all but two women and one child, these he kept as captives, making them roam around with him, and endure hardships and sufferings of which one of the women died. The other was captured from them by the friendly Indians, who brought him, with her, to the post.

"Blackfoot," the other, has also been engaged in a great many depredations. He is a noted chief, and was at the battle of Rush Creek, also in several up the road. At the time of his capture, he, with his band of five lodges, was camped on Snake Creek. The Indian soldiers hearing of it, made a sudden dash upon the camp, and captured the whole, including Blackfoot, four warriors, seventeen women, and fifty-two children, with a large herd of stolen stock, guns, revolvers, &c.

It is said that France has given the Washington Government to understand that Mexico is under French protection, and that she will not allow any power to attack Maximillian, and that she will deal with filibusters without mercy.

On Saturday a raft struck the Victoria bridge at Montreal, and went to pieces, the raftsmen were cast into the water, and six were drowned, although skiffs were sent immediately to their assistance.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, June 9.

A pilot boat yesterday, 30 m les east of Cape May, fell in with fragment of the steam transport Admiral Dupont. Two boats belonging to the steamer, and the captain's watch in part of a writing-desk were also picked up. The Admiral Dupont left here on the 7th for Fortress Monroe, to take troops to Texas.

Washington, June 9.

A letter from Saline Pass, dated May 27, says the forts at Sabine Pass, Texas, have surrendered to the United States steamer Awasso.

Secretary Seward walked to the State Department at to-day from his residence, for the first time since he received his injuries. His body, who has been confined to her bed for a week past, is quite low.

Nashville, June 10.

At about two o'clock this afternoon the extensive brick buildings used for quartermasters and commissariat stores, corner of Summer and Broad streets, known as Taylor's Depot, was discovered on fire. Capt W. W. Wainwright, in charge of the building, had two or three inches of water on the fire before the arrival of the fire department. The firemen, however, rallied to the scene, but found it impossible to stay the flames until half of the immense building was destroyed. The other half, filled with commissary stores, was saved from destruction only by the most strenuous exertion of the firemen. The loss to the government is estimated at from four to five millions of dollars. Several dwellings near the scene of the fire, with their contents, were also destroyed. So great was the heat from the flames that approaches to the burning buildings were almost impossible. Two or three employers of the Quartermaster's department are supposed to have perished in the flames.

LATER.—The destruction of Government property at the great fire to-day is now believed will amount to from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000 Within the walls of the Quartermaster's building were stores sufficient to supply an army of 80,000 men for two years. The quantity of rope alone consumed was valued at upwards of $1,000,000. The building was the largest in the country, being 800 *feet front and 200 feet deep*. It was partitioned off by walls, which were suggested and built by Gen. J. L. Donaldson. By this precaution a large part of the building, five hundred feet front, was saved from destruction. Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of the fire, some maintaining it as the work of an incendiary, and others that it was the result of accident. A court of inquiry will investigate the matter. The fire spread so rapidly that the building was almost one sheet of flames before the firemen could get to work on it.

Washington, June 10.

Several witnesses were examined. One of them for the government testified as to George N Sanders being an agent of the rebel government for the destruction of the Northern cities. There being no more witnesses the court adjourned till Monday, in order in the meantime to enable Dr. Nichols to examine Payne as to alleged insanity.

The *Intelligencer* also announces an early restoration of the writ of Habeas Corpus.

BLOWING UP OF ORDNANCE STORES AT CHATTANOOGA, &C., &C., &C.

Chattanooga, June 10.

A tremendous explosion and fire occurred here last evening, as is supposed through carelessness. A spark from a locomotive, it is thought, ignited the loose powder in the ordnance department, and an instantaneous and terrible explosion followed. There were several thousand tons of fixed ammunition and powder on hand all of which was destroyed. Shot and shell went hissing about the town, and many were killed and wounded. The immense quartermaster's and commissary's buildings in the neighborhood caught fire, and were destroyed involving the destruction of a quarter of a million dollars worth of stores. I was on Lookout Mountain and felt the shock plainly. The railroad is nearly completed to Atlanta. Prominent rebels are being arrested in Northern Georgia. *The Fifteenth Regulars are ordered* to Newport, Rhode Island. Many believe that the great fire and explosion here last night was the work of incendiarism, as government property was destroyed simultaneously at Nashville and Chattanooga. Through the exertions of General Grosvenor, the bridge and much other government property was saved.

We are assured that the delegates press *strongly* to have the amount that Canada may borrow for the erection of fortifications in the Western sections of the Province guaranteed by the Home Government. The delegates think it is unfair that Canada should be asked to undertake quasi Imperial works by borrowing on her own account to an extent sure to affect the value of her securities very unfavorably. And it is really nothing more than just, so long as there is a connection kept up with the Mother Country, that the latter should at least *back up* the credit of the Provinces in all expenditures of a military character—outside of the maintenance of a Provincial Volunteer Force.—*Scottish American.*

THE AMERICAN DEBT.

[*From the New York Times*, 17th inst.]

The proposition to pay off the entire Public Debt of the United States, incurred in the rebellion and the vindication of the National Union and supremacy, by the immediate voluntary contributions of the large taxpayers of the country—divided by 150,000 shares of $200, 00 each—attracts a good deal of remark in the street to-day. The plan really begins to be considered feasible: more so, perhaps, in respect to raising the requisite pledges of the money, than in regard to the ability or power of the government to call in its Funded Stock for its 7.30 per Cents, convertible into such stock or even its Greenbacks, without a good many years' delay or the purchase of the stocks not subject to redemption until 1867 or 1881, at premiums which would not be justified by the nature of the plan itself. This might possibly be avoided by receiving the voluntary subscriptions of the great taxpayers of the country to the full amount, subject to assessments only so fast as the Government could command the redemption of the Public Debt. Assuming the finality of the War to leave a gross Public Debt of $4,000,000,000, (three thousand millions,) its redemption at par could be commanded by the Government in about the following proportions:—

Ordinary Greenbacks when presented	$4,000,000
Interest Greenbacks due in 1865	200,000,000
Five Twenties subject to redemption in 1867	510,000,000
Five-Twenties in 1871	300,000,000
Five-Twenties in 1873	530,000,000
Five-Twenties in 1868	85,000,000
Sixes of 1881 to 1881	285,000,000
Ten Forties in 1874	173,000,000
Old Debt 1867 to 1874	45,000,000
Together	$3,580,000,000
Certificates of Indebtness and Deposit, Arrearages, claims, &c.	420,000,000
Total	$3,000,000,000

An Excommunication by Father Ignatius.

(*From the London Record.*)

We have already alluded to the case of two young men connected with the Bristol Branch of the "Benedictines" expelled from the congregation for alleged intoxication, which they denied, protesting that they were only indignant at the introduction by their Superior, Prior Cyprian, of certain innovations. Father Ignatius being applied to, adjudged that the offending brethren should do penance, by kneeling in the face of the congregation covered with white sheets, and holding lighted candles in their hands, and making certain confessions to the prior. This the young men refused *to do, and Father Ignatius* resolved to excommunicate them

The excommunication took place at Bristol Monastery Chapel, on Thursday night, after the ordinary vesper service. The altar was then draped in black, and, previous to the excommunication, the details of which had been sent down by Father Ignatius in a lengthy document, the lights were extinguished. This was part of the arrangement prescribed, and immediately as it took place there were some hisses from the spectators. These were quickly silenced by a rebuke from the prior, Brother Cyprian, and the event of the evening then commenced, the excommunication being conducted by the prior.

The excommunication was preceded by a pastoral to the Prior and brethren. The document began as follows:—

"Ignatius, superior of the English Convent of Blessed St. Benedict, father of the monks, to his most dear children in the Lord Jesus and St. Benedict, tarrying in Bristol or near it, greeting."

The pastoral follows it being dated from Norwich, "at our most holy house of religion, on the 10th day of the month of May, ever Virgin Mother of our Lord and God Jesus Christ, in *the 5th week of the great 40 days* in the year of the world's redemption, 1865." In the course of it Brother Ignatius states that his soul had been troubled by hearing of how they had committed themselves, and he exhorts the brotherhood to be still the brave soldiers of Christ, remembering that He was despised and rejected of men, and to pray that even yet the divine grace may be poured out upon the offenders. Addressing the offending brethren he said, "We now solemnly enjoin upon you both the penance which we have before sent unto you, and in the holy name call upon you to fulfil your promises with glad and cheerful submission."

Then follows a crucifix with the word *Pax*, and addressed to the English congregation of St Benedict, and it then proceeded:—"Inasmuch as Brother Benedict and Brother Etheldred (acting forth the personal name of each), did solemnly, freely of their own entire free will, promise the following things, upon the strength of which promises alone, believing them to be sincere and honest men, we did admit them as brethren of our religious community on the morrow of the feast of St. Edward's translation, in the year of our Lord and Saviour, 1864; we, Ignatius, Superior of the said congregation, do now solemnly, and in the name of God, command them and call upon them to fulfil their free and solemn promises, which in the same holy name of God and upon the holy cross, they did constantly make unto us, reminding them in all love of the great day of account, when perjured persons and false swearers shall have their portion given them with the father of lies for evermore."

The promises made at their admission to the fraternity were then set forth, question and answer, and the document then proceeded:—

"Now seeing, dear sons, that six of your brethren do accuse you (the offender) of causing a great scandal to your children at Bristol, having been guilty of the sin of drunkenness, we do call upon you, by virtue of our holy office and your most free and solemn promises above named, to comply with our monitions and commands which in may God's grace enable you to do, otherwise as perjurers and false swearers in the great and holy name of God we shall excommunicate you from our congregation and publish your names as excommunicated members of all and for the brethren throughout the kingdom."

The form of excommunication was then prescribed. The brethren assembled together at the conclusion of vespers were to kneel down upon their knees and sing the 51st Psalm. While it was being sung the alter was to be draped in black, and the crucifix and holy images to be vei

Winter Wheat.—There is considerably more than the average amount of winter wheat and rye in this State, also of spring wheat, rye and oats. All the crops look well.

West Virginia.—The winter and winter rye crops look a-ch better than usual this year. There was also the usual amount of spring wheat sown, and considerably more of oats.

Wisconsin.—It is the universal testimony that, in this portion of the State, wheat never gave a fairer promise of an abundant harvest than it now does. Winter wheat, especially, of which a larger breadth than usual was sown, is looking particularly well.—*Madison Journal.*

Should the remainder of the season prove favorable, we may expect a good harvest of crops of almost every description.—*Montpelier News.*

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY IN TORONTO.—A daring attempt at burglary was made in Toronto recently. At about 11 o'clock, says the *Globe*, a party of thieves laid their plans to enter the house of Mr. William Smith, on the corner of Victoria and Stanley streets. While four of the party, to use one of their terms, "stalled" the premises, or, in decent English, kept near at hand to see that the coast was clear, another named James Pendergrith, getting on top of a verandah in front of the house, raised a window and entered one of the rooms used by Mr. Smith as a bed-room. The burglar prowled about the room, and finally opened a bureau drawer, on which there was a cash-box containing $500 in bank bills. He was busy endeavoring with a bunch of false keys to open the box, when Mr. Smith, who was in the room below, hearing the noise, went up stairs caught Pendergrith in the act, and nabbed him; but the desperado, who is a powerfully-built young man, dashed from his grasp, bounded across the room, dropping the cash-box and false keys, and jumping through the window was quickly over the verandah on to the street—his party also seeing that all was up making themselves scarce. Pendergrith fled, followed by the crowd who had been alarmed by Smith's cries, and was finally captured and conveyed to the lock up.

UPSET IN THE BAY—SAVED BY LADIES.—On Saturday evening between 8 and 9 o'clock, two young gentlemen, Mr. Howson and Mr. Mulleck, while out on the bay with a skiff were suddenly struck by a squall and their boat swamped. They were seen by several persons on the Island, but none of the male portion among them had the courage to push out to their relief. At length three ladies, Mrs. Parkinson, her daughter and Mrs. Deware took a boat and hastened to the rescue, although the bay was very rough at the time. They found the young men quite exhausted and thoroughly wet, and saved them with some little difficulty. Had not these ladies bravely risked themselves the young men might have perished in the water. Their conduct put to shame the timid men who stood by and witnessed the proceeding. We understand that this is not the first time that Mrs. Parkinson and her daughters have saved human life in this manner.—*Leader*

INVESTIGATIONS.—Investigations seem to be the order of the day. In Hamilton a searching examination into the conduct of our Police force is going on. In Toronto an investigation into the doings of Sergeant McDowell is about to be prosecuted. In Montreal serious complaints are being made against the police force, and it is not improbable that an enquiry will be demanded. In London the Mayor has taken alarm at the statement that the members of the police force of that city were implicated in the doings of the Parker gang, and has written to Mr Freeman to obtain further information upon the matter. And a rumor is current that in Kingston also, some uneasiness is felt, and that enquiries are being set on foot. If half the looseness of administration is brought to light that is hinted at, it will show the whole police force of the Province to be in a sad state of demoralization.—*Hamilton Times.*

A man named Quill, a graduate of Dublin University, in a state of despondency, on Saturday nigh, in Toronto, cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor. He fell in such a position as to prevent the loss of blood, and a Dr. being called in his life was saved, but remains in a precarious state.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

CURE SCARLET FEVER,
CURE SCARLET FEVER,
CURE SCARLET FEVER.

Dr. Radway's Pills are the only purgative medicines safe to administer in Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Small Pox and other eruptive and reducing fevers. These pills cure the patient and are a safeguard against the subsequent appearance of Dropsical effusions, Opthalmia, Strumous discharges from the ears, sores, ulcers, and swollen joints, fits, convulsions and a trail of other maladies that scarlet fever patients suffer after treatment of this disease.

A LAMENTABLE FACT.

Not one physician in one hundred ever cures the patient under treatment of Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Erysipelas. Granted that the patient *recovers* from the peculiar symptoms of the original disease—but the disease is only *smothered*, and subsequently breaks out in other forms. If Radway's Pills are used in this or any other disease where a cure depends upon purgation, and purity of the blood, a perfect cure will be secured. Radway's Pills purge thoroughly, cleanse and purify the blood, regulate the Liver, Kidneys, Spleen and other glands to a healthy and harmonious action; occasion no straining, flux or tenesmus, they make a perfect cure, no more purging is necessary, man is restored to health, and Nature, on whose laws are violated, keeps him healthy. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The greatest plague of life. *Piles and Fistula*—Though thousands are afflicted with the terrible scourges, few if any acquainted with their cause or nature and resign themselves to the belief that they are incurable—but an explanation of their character will satisfy any man of common sense that they are remediable. Piles and their kindred diseases arise from costiveness, over-straining or neglected appeals of nature; by removing these we extinguish the exciting causes. Holloway's Pills renovate the stomach and invigorate the action of the bowels, and a few applications of the ointment to the seat of the disease will eradicate the piles forever—try them and be convinced.

It a person faints place him instantly flat on the floor, or bed on his back, and let him lay quietly for ten minutes or so, it is simply fainting fit, and the blood flowing on a level will speedily equalize itself through the system. If you are troubled with rheumatism, pleurisy, pain in the side or back, cramps in the stomach, burns, frost-bites, &c., procure at once a bottle of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," which is a certain cure for all such complaints Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

A SINGULAR FACT.—Take a single wafer, put it upon your tongue, allow it to melt gradually away, and your sore throat, hoarseness, cough, and cold will disappear. Be careful that the wafer used be Bryan's Pulmonic Wafer—25 cents a box, all Druggists sell it. They are really a great medicine.

Birth.

In Peterboro, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. R Turcot, merchant, of a daughter.

Married.

At Christ Church, Lakefield, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Vincent Clementi, Charles Jas. Blomfield, Esq., youngest son of the late Lord Bishop of London, to Jane, youngest daughter of Lieut-Col Strickland, of North Douro, C. W.

At Waterford, May 31st, by the Rev. L. P. Jedson, W H Longley to Miss Elizabeth Smith 5th of Cohoes.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS

Peterborough, June 21, 1865.

Flour ₱ brl.....	$5	00	@	$5	50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall.....	1	25	@	1	30
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.....	1	20	@	1	30
Potatoes	0	40	@	0	45
Barley ₱ bush.....	0	55	@	0	60
Peas "	0	70	@	0	80
Oats "	0	40	@	0	45
Hay ₱ ton new.....	11	00	@	13	00
Hides ₱ cwt.....	3	00	@	3	25
Sheepskins.....	0	60	@	0	75
Wool ₱ lb.....	0	40	@	0	42
Beef ₱ cwt.....	5	00	@	5	50
Eggs, per dozen.....	0	10	@	0	11
Butter, fr.....	0	12½	@	0	12½
Cordwood	1	75	@	2	00
Fowl, per pair.....	0	30	@	0	50

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart.

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisement in another column

Peterboro, Feb. 24, 1865. 7-6in

New Advertisements.

THE DAILY

Globe & Leader

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

GO TO

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store,

AND GET YOUR NEW YORK PAPERS

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865 25

Literary Club.

THE members of the Peterboro Literary Club are requested to meet at the Firemens' Hall this evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a library for the club. A full attendance is requested,

By order of the Board.

J O'Donnell, Secry.

Peterborough, June 21 1865.

CHANGE in BUSINESS

GEO. A. COX, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their liberal patronage since commencing business, would respectfully inform them that he has disposed of his Book and Stationers trade to Messrs. Graham & Stratton, for whom he solicits a continuance of their patronage. Parties who have received papers, periodicals and Magazines, from him will be supplied as usual by Graham & Stratton.

Peterborough, June 21, 1865. 25

St. John's Day!

A SPECIAL MEETING of Peterborough Lodge, No 155, will be held in the Lodge room, Market Block ON SATURDAY NEXT, at high noon, being St. John's Day.

A full attendance is particularly requested.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.

J M. BURNS,
Secretary

Peterborough, June 21, 1865.

PORK

150 Barrels Mess.
100 " Prime Mess.
200 " Extra Flour.
300 " Superfine Flour.

For sale by

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro, June 22, 1865. 25

Good Templars

SPECIAL MEETING.

A SPECIAL Meeting of Friendship Temple, No. 146, I. O. G. T., will be held in the Temple on

Monday Evening, June 26th!!

at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making final arrangements for the annual Pic-Nic. All members are expected to attend.

By Order of
Com. of Management.

Peterboro', June 22, 1865. 25

The Scottish Provincial

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that **John A. Hartley** has been appointed Interim Agent for the above Company in Peterborough. Every information can be obtained on application at his office.

A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
Secretary.

Peterboro, June 12, 1865. 24-6in.

MORE THAN 2000 Pairs of BOOTS & SHOES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has received a large addition to his Stock of Boots and Shoes of almost every variety of desirable styles in the market, consisting of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses and Youth's wear. He has a very fine assortment of Ladies Kid, Prunella and Serge Gaiters. Also, a few pairs Fine Kid Gaiters of English manufacture, and a splendid assortment of Children's wear, of the latest styles, all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash.

J. B. BISBEE.

Peterboro', June 14. 1865. 24-tf

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Law Office of Thomas M. Fairbairn, in the Town of Peterborough, on Friday the thirtieth day of June, A D., 1865, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above act.

Domicile of debtor, Township of Douro, County of Peterborough.

Dated this seventh day of June, A D. 1865.

[23-2in] CHARLES GRANT.

S. SHERIN,

Issuer of Marriage Licenses,

LAKEFIELD, C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24-3in.

PETERBORO' EXAMINER BOOK STORE.

The Subscribers having purchased the Stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c.

OF Mr. GEO. A. COX,

On very reasonable terms, will continue the business in the same place, where every article in the Book and Stationery line will be found and disposed of at very low figures.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON.

Peterborough, June 21, 1865.

CHEAP Grey Cottons. A new lot received at the MONTREAL HOUSE. From 5d per yard upwards.

WHITE COTTONS, at a very low figure at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SUMMER Dress Goods. A very pretty lot, Cheap at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

THE WHOLE Stock of Prints Selling off very low at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

A NEW Lot of Summer Cloths just opened out at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SHIRTING STRIPES Selling Cheap at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

CALL and purchase **A SHAWL** at the MONTREAL HOUSE. You will find them of Newest Styles and very Cheap

A Few Summer Mantles still left at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

DAMASK & White Muslin Window Curtains, WHITE COUNTERPANES, Toilet and other Table Covers at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES' and Gent's Gloves and Hosiery of every description at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES' Collars and Cuffs. A large variety at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

REMAINING STOCK of Parasols Selling off at Reduced Prices at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

CLARET!!

JUST RECEIVED at the Family Grocer's 50 Cases, one doz in each, to be sold at $4 25c., by the dozen.

D. McNAUGHTON,
FAMILY GROCER, GEORGE ST.

Peterboro', June 14, 1865 24-tf

HOMŒOPATHY.

HOMŒOPATHY AND LIFE ASSURANCE.—The directors of a London life assurance office—the "General Provident"—at its recent meeting have placed on record their opinion "that persons treated by the Homœopathic system enjoy more robust health, are less frequently attacked by disease, and when attacked recover more rapidly than those treated by any other system; that with respect to the more fatal classes of disease the mortality under Homœopathy is small in comparison with that of Allopathy; that there are diseases not curable at all under the latter system, which are perfectly curable under the former; finally, that the medicines prescribed by Homœopathists do not injure the constitution, whereas those employed by Allopathe not unfrequently entail the most serious, and in many instances fatal, consequences." The directors further propose to summon a meeting of the shareholders to lay before them the facts they have collected, and the decision at which they have arrived, namely, "to open a special section for persons treated by the Homœopathic system, at a lower rate of premium than that charged on other lives."—*London (Eng.) Observer.*—*Toronto Globe.*

DR. POOLE, (Water st., Peterborough,) is a Graduate and Licentiate of both the Allopathic and Homœopathic schools, and confidently recommends the latter system of treatment, as by far the safest and most successful, in both Acute and Chronic diseases.

Peterborough, June 1, 1865. 22-2din

HENRY CRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary, AND PATENT AGENT,

QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments: Takes out Patents for Inventions, Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Jaffray, Esq., Hamilton: Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London; H. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

May 30, 1865. 22

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm house, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

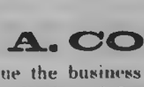
Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 19

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Province for an Act to provide for the re-opening of the Colonsay and Peterboro' Railway, and for an extension of the same.

H. JONES BUTTAN,
Cobourg, Canada, May 23rd 1865.



THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

If You Want

GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE

Team, Carriage or Buggie

HARNESS!

TRUNKS,

CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,

GO TO

T. DONNELLY'S,

(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)

☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*

COLLARS WARRANTED.

Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

AMERICAN

Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering

SEWING MACHINE!

COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE Stitch made by this entirely simple and novel machine, is not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The first Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hands.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, gimlet or chain silk, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Clothes, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P S.—A novel patented BUTTON HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125 00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. HAGER,

Sole agent for New York City and State, 627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.

June 14 1865. 24

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

TOWN LOT No. 1, West of George and South of Charlotte Streets, containing half an acre of ground. There are two frame Houses on the Lot with other outbuildings: Also a good well of water.

TERMS:—One fourth down, and the balance in three annual Instalments, with interest at six per cent.

Apply to

C. A. WELLER, Esq.

Peterboro', May 20th, 1865. 20-3in

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY!

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Have now receive! their supply of

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the public. In addition to their former business they have opened a

MILLINERY & MANTLE SALOON,

In which will be found

A select assortment of PARIS AND LONDON BONNETS, the latest styles in MANTLES AND JACKETS, and a large stock of STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, STRAW AND JET ORNAMENTS, &c. &c.

This Department is under the management of a FIRST CLASS MILLINER, of taste and experience, and Ladies may depend upon having everything connected with it made up in the NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

W. G. T. & Co. respectfully invite inspection of these goods, which will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞ Ladies furnishing their own material can have any article of Millinery made up at reasonable rates.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.,

April 26, 1865. (17) George Street, Peterborough.

NEW DRY GOODS AND, READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE

L. LEMAY,

Of the late firm of T. & L. LEMAY, has the honor to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened the

Store on Hunter Street, next door to McKellar & Cameron's,

Which was recently occupied by the late firm, with a large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

L. L. having the experience of a number of years in the business, and possessing great facilities in buying, parties will always find it to their advantage to deal in his store, as goods will be sold extraordinary low.

In the Ready-made Clothing Department, will be found Goods of the very best quality, and at prices as low as any house in the trade.

☞ Come and see for yourselves, and you shall be satisfied ☜

☞ *Remember the place—Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's.* ☜

Peterborough, June 1st, 1865. 22-3in

Important to Farmers!

WOOL!

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED!

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH will be paid for any quantity of good Clean Wool, at HARVEY'S Woolen Mill, Peterboro'.

Particular attention will be paid to Carding, Fulling, and Dressing; also in the manufacturing of Tweeds, Fulled Cloths, Sattinetts, All-wool and Cotton Flannels, Blankets, &c.

Having increased my Machinery, and put in a Steam Engine, all work will be done on the shortest notice, without any delay, on reasonable terms, and warranted satisfactory. I will keep constantly on hand a variety of Woolen Goods to exchange for Wool.

☞ Remember the Old Stand, Harvey's Woollen Mill, Peterborough.

D. BROOK, Proprietor.

Peterboro, May 17, 1865. 20-8in.

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 20 Cases of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Cobourgs and Bareges for Dresses, at very low prices, to suit these hard times.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE.

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 22s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 12s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 12s to 50s.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s.
50 Doz. Flannel and Cotton Shirts.
Hats and Caps.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

Peterborough, May, 1865. 19-5in

SPRING GOODS!

We have just received, and are now selling at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, the newest styles of

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Parasols and Dress Goods,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We would call particular attention to our Stock of

Cloths, Cassimers, Doeskins, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Federatian Cloths, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

As we have secured the services of an Experienced Cutter—Customers can have clothing made to order, in the newest style, at the shortest notice, at the lowest possible price, and warranted to fit.

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, April 25, 1865. 17-8in.

SPRING GOODS!

The subscriber is now receiving a rich Stock of Spring and Summer

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

Which he will offer at very moderate prices, and to which he respectfully invites attention.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, April 11, 1865. 15

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the

Examiner Office.

PIANO-FORTES.

NEWEST NEW PATENT.

A T THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS manufactured on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the unnecessary timber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the overall bounds are entirely true finished planks of thin sound, like the finest cast back of a violin; the stringe are attached to a square iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old heap form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Scale, of which Mr Dunton is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Miss Marstock,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Barili
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Charles Pradel

Mr. SIGESMOND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. Tribune says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 8.—Upon a careful examination of Dunton Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It combines with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other Instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Dunton, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements as exhibited in the instruments under examination in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principle of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nainsook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the pat onage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
	Vest and Pantaloon Makers,
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Dress Makers.*

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
852 Washington St., Boston.
730 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

Some of the Advantages Secured

BY ATTENDING THE

London Commercial College.

1st.—A thorough knowledge of all kinds of Common Book-keeping from the most simple, to the most intricate sets of Commission and Banking.

2nd.—Instruction in an IMPROVED method of Book-keeping whereby the merchant may know the *Exact State of his Affairs every day.*

3rd.—An improved system of Actual Business Training whereby the student will acquire the desired knowledge in one-half the time required by any of the old systems.

4th.—Full instructions to those entering at the present time, in Telegraphing and Phonography, without extra charge.

5th.—Full instruction in Business Penmanship by a First Class Teacher, Free.

6th.—A beautiful style of Drawing and Painting to those entering in Clubs of two or more.

7th.—Free instruction in all branches necessary to secure a First Class certificate for Teaching Common School.

8th.—Free Lectures on Commercial Law, by the Mayor of the City.

9th.—Thorough Instruction in Correspondence and Business Letter writing.

10th.—Good Board at a cheaper rate than it can be obtained in any other city of Canada.

11th.—*A THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION IN THE LEAST POSSIBLE TIME,* and at the *Least Possible Expense.*

PRICE

Life Scholarships for Gents $10 *to Adams.*
do do Ladies 20 *do*
Books and Stationery for Full Com Course, $10 *do*

☞ All Communications to insure attention must be prepaid. ☜

Address

J. W JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
LONDON, C. W.

23

A SINGULAR FACT.—Take a single wafer, put it upon your tongue, allow it to melt gradually away, and your sore throat, hoarseness, cough, and cold will disappear. Be careful that the wafer used be Bryan's Pulmonic Wafer—25 cents a box, all Druggists sell it. They are really a great medicine.

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of six thousand dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $6000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County.

And whereas to carry into effect the said resolved object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $6000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $600 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any increase to be derived from the proposed new investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment roll of the said Municipality, being for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three was $2,796,883.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $6000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of thirty-one nineteenths of a mill in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough as follows:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Wardens of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $6000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Wardens to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each; and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Wardens and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 20 years at the further from the date hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of thirty-one nineteenths of a mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the rateable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 24th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at its Council Chamber in the Court House, in the said County, on Thursday, the 22nd day of June, 1865, at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed)

WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk.

Peterborough, February 17th, 1865. 8-18in

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of LAKEFIELD and vicinity, that he has removed his

Grocery Store IN LAKEFIELD,

To Hanborn's old stand, where will be found a

Good assortment of Groceries,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Or Farm Produce.

ROBT. GRAHAM.

Lakefield, March 1st, 1865. 49-9

One Hundred Dollars REWARD.

WHEREAS, on the night of the seventh day of December last, the property of Robert Morrison, Esquire, of the Township of Dummer, was wantonly and maliciously damaged and destroyed by some person or persons unknown, the above reward is hereby offered by the Corporation of the County of Peterboro, for such information as shall lead to the conviction of the guilty parties.

By order,
D. D. ROGERS,
Warden.

Peterborough, Jan. 30, 1865.

$50 REWARD.

MR. MORRISON has added $50 to the above reward, which will make the whole $150.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to notify his customers and the public generally that he has REMOVED to the store formerly occupied by Alex. McNeil, one door north of A. Stewart's Stove Depot where he will keep on hand a good stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Crockery, Wines and Liquors, Flour and Provisions.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

L. GLOVER

N B.—The subscriber would also remind those indebted to him by Note or Book Account that to save costs they had better make immediate payment. L. G.

Peterboro, April 19, 1865. 16

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In the County
County of Peterborough, } Court of the County of Peterborough. In the matter of Charles Perry, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the Office of the Court, consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and that on Saturday the fifteenth day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be had, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, under the said Act.

CHARLES PERRY

Dated at Peterborough, this ninth day of May, A D. 1865. 19

Fire Company!

MISLAID on the evening of the 24th May last, a large

COPPER TORCH.

Whoever will return it to the Captain of the Company will receive thanks.

Peterborough, June 15, 1865. 24

COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE a large quantity Dundas Cotton Yarn of the very best quality and warranted numbers

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', June 14, 1865.

Poetry.

A SHADOW.

What look the valleys and mountains
That once were green and gay?
What look the twinkling fountains?
Their voice is sad to-day.
Only the sound of a voice,
Tender and sweet and low,
That made the earth rejoice
Two years ago.

What look the tender flowers?
A shadow is on the sun;
What look the merry hours,
That I long that they were done?
Only two smiling eyes,
That told of joy and mirth;
They are shining in the skies—
I mourn them on earth.

What looks my heart that makes it
So weary and full of pain,
That trembling hope forsakes it,
Never to come again?
Only another heart,
Tender and all mine own,
In the still grave it lies—
I weep alone.

Varieties.

How They Read the Newspaper.

It is a proof of great variety of human development to notice persons reading a newspaper.

Mr. General Intelligence first glances at the telegraph, then at the editorial, and then he goes into the correspondence.

Mr. Sharper opens with stocks and markets, and then he goes into the correspondence.

Aunt Sukey first reads the stories—then looks to see who is married.

Miss Prim looks at the marriages first, and then reads the stories.

Mr. Marvellous is curious to see the list of accidents, murders, and the like.

Uncle Ned Hunts up a funny thing, and laughs with a will.

Mrs. Friendly drops the first tear of sympathy over the deaths, and then over the marriages; "for," says she, "one is about as bad as the other."

Mr. Politician dashes into the telegraph, and from that into the editorial, ending with the speeches alluded to.

Our literary friend is eager for a nice composition from the editor, or some kind correspondent. After analyzing the rhetoric, grammar and logic of the production, he takes a careless glance at the news department and then takes to his Greek, perfectly satisfied.

The pleasure-seeker examines the programme of the public entertainments, and decides which will afford him the most amusement.

The laborer searches among the wants for better opening in his business, and—enough; an expression of the list is ... There is just as much difference readers as in—anything.

The worst is yet to come. If each finds a column or less of his peculiar liking, the editor of course has been and is unworthy of patronage. O, I wouldn't be an editor!

HEALTH INSURANCE.—A thin cadaverous looking German, about fifty years of age, entered the office of one of our health insurance companies a few days ago, and enquired—"Ish dere a man in vot insures de people a helts?" The agent politely answered, "I attend to that, sir!" "Vell I vants my belts insured. Vot you charge?" "Different prices," answered the agent. "From three to ten dollars a year; pay ten dollars a year and you get ten dollars a week in case of sickness." "Vell," says Mynheer, "I vant ten dollers vort." The agent inquired his state of health. "Vat, I ish sick all de time. I's about out to bed two, three hours a day until de doctor says he can't do nothing good for me." "If that's the state of your health," returned the agent, "we can't insure it. We only insure persons who are in good health. At this Mynheer bristled up in great anger,—"You must took I's a fool; vot you took I come to pay you ten dollars for to insure my belt, ven I vas vel.

SAM SLICK ON MEMORY.—There is something very curious about memory. I don't think there is such a thing as total forgetfulness. Memory has many cells. Some of them aint used much; and dust and cobwebs get around them, and you can't tell where the hinge is, or can't easily discern the secret spring; but open it at once, and whatever is stowed away there it is safe and sound as ever. I have a good many capital stories poked away in them chubby holes that I can't lay my hands on when I want to; but now and then, when looking for something else, I stumble upon them by accident. Tell you what, as for forgettin' a thing totally, I don't believe there is such a thing in nature.

How old are you, asked a lawyer of a venerable looking witness.

O well, sir, I am unmarried, I cannot answer.

O yes inform the gentlemen how old you are, said the judge.

Well, a week. I'm fifty.

Are you not more?

Well, I'm sixty.

The inquisitive lawyer further asked if she had any hope of getting married; to which Miss Evergreen replied—"I wunna tell a lie; I hinna lost all hope yet." And she further added—"But I widna marry you, for I'm sick and tired o' your palaver already.

As a lame country school-master was hobbling one day to his school room he was met by a nobleman, who asked his name and vocation. Having declared his name, he added, "and I am master of this parish."

"Master of this parish!" observed the peer, "how can that be?"

"I am master of the children of the parish," said the man; "the children are masters of their mothers; the mothers are the rulers of the fathers, and consequently I am master of the whole entire parish."

Muggins was one day with a friend, when he observed a poor dog, that had been killed, lying in the gutter. Muggins paused, gazed intently at the animal, and at last said,—

"Here is another shipwreck."

"Shipwreck! where?"

"There's a mark that's lost forever." His companion growled and passed on.

A SHORT NOVEL.—Sweet Margaret Fane came up the lane from picking red ... roses, and met young Paul, comely and well going to market with cherries. Stopping, she blushed, and he looked flushed—perhaps 'twas the burden they carried; ... burdens rested on their burdens were ... and at Christmas they were married.

At a social party, says the Post, where ... questions was one of the games ... evening, the question was put, ... is religion?" "Religion," replied ... the party, more famous as a man of ... than as a man of wit—"religion ... an insurance against fire in the next world, ... which humanity is the best policy."

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S

Furniture Ware Rooms

HAVE BEEN REMOVED

TO RYAN'S BLOCK,

Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches attended to with punctuality. COFFINS kept constantly on hand.

Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48

A Word to Young Men.

TO man who would prefer one dollar to two, would by common consent be voted a lunatic and void of good sense. Yet there are hundreds of young men working for a salary of Two Hundred Dollars, and even less, when they might by devoting a few months to obtaining a Business Education, at a small expense, fit themselves for situations where their services would command twice or thrice that amount. The place where such an education can be obtained at a Cheaper rate than anywhere else in this Province, is

THE LONDON Commercial College

THE SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION

PURSUED IN

The Actual Business Department

OF THIS COLLEGE

Is practised nowhere else, and by it the student can obtain a thoroughly *Practical Knowledge* of every kind of business transactions in one-half the time required by any other means. The Proprietor has determined to extend the *special advantages* enjoyed by those entering before the 1st of April, to those who enter *during* that month also. Therefore all persons *PURCHASING SCHOLARSHIPS before the FIRST of MAY*, will be presented with a Complete set of TEXT and BLANK BOOKS for the ENTIRE COMMERCIAL COURSE, (Cash Price, Seven Dollars) or for $1 additional, a full supply of Books and Stationery. Full instruction in Phonography, Drawing, Painting and Telegraphing is given at a very low rate.

Good Board can be obtained for Two Dollars per week.

Full instruction is given when desired, (without extra charge) in all the branches required to obtain a First Class Certificate for teaching Common School.

Life Scholarship for Gents ...$30 in advance
do do. Ladies ...$20 do

☞ To any one sending us post paid, the address of ten persons who would like to receive our circular, we will forward full instructions in one of the most *Pleasing and Useful Arts* of this present age; one which will be a constant source of enjoyment and profit.

For circular or other information address

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College
LONDON C. W.

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED

Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 536, Broadway, New York.

March 16, 1865. 11-tm

Military School.

CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Service Militia, desirous of obtaining admission to either of the Schools of Military Instruction, are required to make application in writing for such purpose, through the Brigade Major of the Division wherein they reside.

Applicants must state their age, residence Post Office address and native country, and transmit with their application a certificate from a Clergyman or Magistrate in the locality where they live as to moral character.

W. POWELL, Lt. Col.,
D. A. G. M., C. C.

Adjutant General's Office,
Quebec, March 4th, 1865. 11-13in

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed..... 6.00 p.m.
Express (night)..... 8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed..... 3.40 p.m.
Express (day)..... 9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid purchasing or having anything to do with three notes of hand made in my favor by one Wm. Jarvis, each bearing date 24th September, 1864, and payable respectively—1st, $20, payable in 12 months after date; 2nd, $20, payable 2 years after date; the 3rd, $16, payable 24 years after date. Said notes having passed into the possession of Andrew Bell, Gull River, as collateral security, and he now refuses to account in any way for the same.

ZACHARIA COLE.

Minden, April 4, 1865. 16

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway New York.

9-6m

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.

BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.

BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.

BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.

BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.

BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.

BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.

BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.

BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.

BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.

BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES,

AND

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over Five Thousand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits of eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals,	550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals,	130 Divines,
275 Colonels,	125 Authors,
100 Lieut.-Colonels,	40 Artists,
450 Other Officers,	125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers,	50 Prom. Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
3,000 Copies of works of Art,

including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their orders.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 46

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, January, 1865.

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, Gernan and French Fancy Goods, worth over $200,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every-one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$95.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enameled Case Watches	50.00 to 85.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	35.00 to 70.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double tune	75.00 to 125.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25.00 to 50.00
Gold Plated Watches Enameled, for Ladies	25.00 to 50.00
Diamond Rings	50.00 to 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	75.00 to 150.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4.00 to 8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	8.00 to 15.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5.00 to 20.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4.00 to 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4.00 to 8.00
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches	4.00 to 8.00
Micro. Jet, Lava and Florentine ear drops	4.00 to 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4.00 to 8.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2.50 to 10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2.50 to 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	2.00 to 6.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	3.00 to 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	1.00 to 7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00 to 8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5.00 to 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	2.00 to 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Chased Gold Rings	4.00 to 11.00
Name Seal and Signet Rings	3.00 to 10.00
California Diamond Rings	3.00 to 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	8.00 to 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc.	4.00 to 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00 to 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5.00 to 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6.00 to 10.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20.00 to 30.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25.00 to 50.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20.00 to 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	25.00 to 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & moisture cups	20.00 to 40.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated wares is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of Dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very like all and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GERARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

The Churchman's Family MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED. MONTHLY. PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Number XXVII, for March, 1865, contains—

OUR CLERICAL CLUB.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "No Churchman should fail to secure a copy of the Magazine."—*Somerset County Chronicle.*

A VISIT TO THE TROITZKA MONASTERY

See Churchman's family Magazine for March "Thomas de will welcome its scholarly articles, its pleasantly written tales, and its pretty illustrations."—*Yarmouth Independent.*

THE DUTIES AND DISABILITIES OF THE NAVAL CLERGY.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March "As Catholic as the Church herself."—*Western Morning News.*

THE CLEVER WOMAN OF THE FAMILY. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March "Will interest and instruct every member of the household, from the youngest to the eldest."—*Tiverton Gazette.*

THE TWO WITNESSES. By Rev. T. Pelham Dale.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March, price One Shilling. "To the graces of light literature it adds the fervour of elevating piety."—*Leamington Courier.*

MY FIRST ASSIZE SERMON.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. Illustrated. "The illustrations are chaste and elaborate."—*Torquay Recorder.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE ESCAPE BRIGADE.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Will be hailed in respectable Church families as a monthly treasure of unexceptionable entertainment and information."—*Irish Ecclesiastic Gazette.*

DEAN HOOK'S LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Distinguished by much power, and by a thoroughly satisfactory spirit."—*Standard.*

OUR BISHOPS AND DEANS.—The Right Rev. Walter Kerr Hamilton, D. D., Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. Price One Shilling. Illustrated. "No Churchman's library or family circle should be without a copy of this sound and clever magazine."—*Banbury Guardian*

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS, and all Booksellers. 19

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary

Peterborough, May 3rd, 1865. 18tf

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 300 pages 100 Illustrations Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price Address, Dr. R. B. FOOTE, M. D.,

9-6m 1130 Broadway New York

Agricultural.

How to Choose a Cow.

On this subject, the *Working Farmer* says:—"There is always some risk in buying a cow, of whose previous character and history we know nothing, for there are no infallible signs of excellence. A rough, coarse, ill-shaped cow is often a noble milker. Yet there are a few points, generally agreed upon by experienced farmers, which it is well to consider before purchasing. A small-boned head and light horns are better than large. Long legs make too wide a gap between the udder and milk pail, and long-legged cows are seldom quiet feeders, but wander about too much. A slender rather than a thick neck, a straight back wide ribs and broad brisket, are to be sought for. The body of the cow should be large in proportion to head, neck and legs, though not excessively large; and the hind quarters if large out of proportion indicate good milking qualities. Medium sized cows, all things considered, prove the best milkers for the amount of food they consume. The color of the hair has probably nothing to do with the milking qualities, and good looks should be regarded but little in purchasing dairy animals.—As to the color of the skin, a bright yellow approaching that of gold coins, creamy color within the ears—thin and good rich milk are very apt to go together; and withal, a soft flexible hide, loose over the ribs and rump, is also to be sought. The udder should be large, soft, and full of veins, which ramify over it, with full sized milk veins stretching forward along the belly, and the teats be large and not crowded together. Test the cow's disposition and enquire about it. Irritable and nervous cows are unpleasant to handle, and almost always scanty milkers. Something can be ascertained from the looks and motions. Large mild eyes, easy quiet motions when driven, and gentleness when handled, indicate good nature. What butchers term 'good handling' is an important quality in a milch cow, for it indicates not only good milking properties, but easy fattening, when services in the dairy are over."

How to Keep Cattle on Thirty Acres of Land.

One of the most interesting papers, in the *Journal* of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, is that in which the Rev. J. L. Brereton relates his experience in the use of bought food upon about thirty acres of grass land, the extent of his glebe. On his small plot about £1500 worth of stock has been kept by a purchase of food and manure to the amount of nearly £800, that the result is a profit of about £100, beside manure, "worth at least £200." The following are Mr. Brereton's conclusions on the question of feeding cattle on bought food:—1. That it is quite possible to feed animals on purchased food alone. 2. That a mixture of the common grains and pulse, *e. g.*, linseed, peas, beans, wheat, &c., may be made for £10 per ton, which will fatten any animal. 3. That the addition of seasoning (linseed and fenugreek are those that I have used for five years), at an additional cost of £1 per ton, appears to pay well in the added relish and the improved condition of the animals. 4. That doubling the quantity of linseed, though raising the price, probably gives quite a proportionate increase to the value of the mixture. 5. That by the use of this meal the farmer may fearlessly increase his stock, without adding to his acres; and yet by that increase of stock greatly increase the productiveness of his farm. This consideration both suggested and replied to the following exclamation of a neighbouring farmer: "Mr. Brereton, if you're doing all this on thirty acres, I'm thinking what's to become of the land-ods." 6. That the use of seasand as bedding will enable the farmer either to dispense with straw, or to use it more profitably as food; and that besides possessing, according to its quality manurial properties, the sand acts as a purifier of the land, and seems to allow of a closer feeding of stock than might be otherwise safe. 7. That sheep may be folded on grass with great advantage if some shelter and dry treading are provided in adjacent yards during excessively wet weather; but the bullocks and horses do best in yards and sheds, the grass grown after the fold being cut by the scythe and carried to them.—*Scottish Farmer.*

Growing Clover and Clover Seed.

The editor of the *Genesee Farmer* remarks:—I bought six bushels of clover seed to-day and had to pay $17 per bushel for it. But clover, on a grain farm, is indispensable. It is the only really renovating crop we have. John Johnston, now that he has made his land so rich, may think clover does not pay, but on most farms we must grow clover or we shall grow little else. In fact, one of the means Mr. Johnston used to bring up his land was by raising large crops of clover and making it into hay to be fed to sheep in winter. The manure from clover is much more valuable than from timothy. Clover may not pay directly as well as timothy, but when we take into consideration the fact that it impoverishes the soil less than timothy, while it makes better manure, and is, theoretically at least, weight for weight, quite as nutritious, clover must be the main reliance of wheat-growers for keeping up the fertility of the land. I have always recommended the farmers in Western New York to "grow their own clover seed, and sow it with an unsparing hand." I will for the future endeavor to conform my practice to my preaching. I think it will be some years before I again pay out $102 for six bushels of clover seed. It is an excellent plan to have a piece of young clover near the barn-yard, and give it a heavy dressing of well rotted manure in the fall. This will start it very early in the spring, and give a great crop. It is just the thing to eat green to feed horses at noon in the stable. And if the second crop is allowed to go to seed, a large yield may be expected, even in such a dry season as the last.

TANNING FUR SKINS.—Mr. Byron Vaughn, Dupage Co., Ill., sends the following method of preparing skins with the fur on to the *American Agriculturist*: The skins cleaned of flesh are put into a liquid prepared thus: Upon 1 lb. of hardwood ashes, pour 4 gallons hot soft water, let stand for a few hours and then pour off the liquor, then add three pounds of common salt, one fourth pound of alum, and one pound of sal. horse acid (oil of vitro). The mixture is to be made in a wooden tub or similar vessel, and care should be exercised in handling the acid, that it now come in contact with the person or clothing. The skins are placed in the liquid and allowed to remain there from one to two hours, when they are rinsed and hung out to dry. Mr. V. recommends the process as cheap and satisfactory. He does not state if the skins need any oiling or other after treatment.

When there is a spanking breeze, bad children should be kept out to take the air.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET.

THE House and premises lately occupied by J. W. Tate, Esq., on the Court House hill. Also, the Cottage lately occupied Mr. Glover, No. 2 Sheridan Terrace, Peterborough.

Apply to

W. SHERIDAN.

Peterboro, March 29, 1865. 13

TO LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Millar, Esq., Hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to

MRS. BLACKSTOCK.

Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 22

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro': a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.

Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE, OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to

EDGE. T. HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 37

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late HIM. LANNIN, on Charlotte Street, consists of the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms, the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 257 feet by 99 Feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purpose

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to

D. D. PERKINS
or THOS. LANNIN

Peterboro', August 14, 1863. 34

REMOVAL.

Tobias Fitzgerald,

HAS REMOVED his Carriage and Waggon Establishment to those COMMODIOUS PREMISES on the

CORNER OF BROCK AND WATER ST'S,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE PARK,

Where he will continue to MANUFACTURE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

Which he will warrant to be made from the best Timber; and any person ordering from him are invited to call and examine the work before it is painted.

Jobbing & Horse Shoeing

Will be punctually attended to.

Peterborough, August, 1864. 33

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

COPLAND'S ALE!

A LARGE QUANTITY

OF

COPLAND'S

Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY

LEWIS GLOVER, Sole Agent.

Peterboro, Oct. 25th, 1862. 44

PAINTING & GRAINING

DONE BY

W. N. KENNEDY,

HUNTER STREET.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.

WM. N. KENNEDY,

HAS REMOVED to the store immediately West of the Stewart House, on Hunter street.

His stock of Room Papers, Borders, Decorations, Window Blinds, Fire Screens, &c., has been largely increased and will be sold cheap.

Painting in all its branches carried on as usual.

Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1864. 42

ARE YOU IN AGONY?

A WELL SPRING OF HOPE FOR ALL!

CAN BE FOUND IN

Holloway's Pills.

Be of Good Cheer! The Sinking may be Saved!

BY THE USE OF

Holloway's Ointment.

THE history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHEREVER, and in WHATEVER GUISE internal diseases exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

This is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation. It consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—an unimpeachable record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

These Mighty Healers, World Known and World Tried are a Boon to the Sick

The want of a sterling med cinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world; HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations. Their attributes is to PURIFY as well as to CURE; they attack the RADIX OR ROOT of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, re-invigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL AND FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs UPON THE BLOOD itself, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

Woman in all her Difficulties

Is invited to test the regulating and restorative powers of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a protective safeguard against evil consequences. They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively subject.

Be it Understood,

That the above statements can at all times be verified by the written testimony (extending through a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.

Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is compelled and exterminated by its searching, ... and irresistible energies. Biliousness, ... dyspepsia, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, is denoted by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the white of the eyes, weakness and debility, &c., are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a certainty which astonishes the sufferers and their friends. Let the sick whose hopes have been abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Weakness, &c.

The terrible bodily and mental pangs which characterize dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhœa, constipation, tendency to local prostration, nervous tremors, hot flushes, spasms, affections of the kidneys, hemorrhoids, colics and in fact, all internal complaints, from whatever cause arising, give way before the salutary influence of this extraordinary remedy. As a specific for dyspepsia, and the disorders connected with it, no growing one of it, the Pills are always to be relied on when every other medicine and mode of treatment has entirely failed.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflamation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Vereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worm of all kinds.

CAUTION.

If the readers of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make.

None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway New York and London*," are discernible as a *Water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each box: the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. 33

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root — Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1865. No. 26

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzin.

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c, Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stathem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

MILLAR & BERTRAM,

HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

[illegible] & GILMOUR,

[illegible]s, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Patent Drugs and Patent Medicines, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fancy and Toilet Bottles, Fancy [illegible]sences, &c. George Street, 18

[illegible] WALTON,

[illegible]aler in Stoves, Tinware, &c., Peterboro'. 18

[illegible], PETERBOROUGH,

[illegible] Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Heuthorn's Block, north of Osmond & Gilmour's, George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,

PUMP AND PANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.

Corner of Simcoe and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861 48

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c. &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

Mr. TOOLE.

MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, gent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

R. PATTERSON & Co.

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, Agent. 20

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 3d

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c. Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,

TAILOR,

SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O. Lakefield, North Douro, May 6th, 1865. 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Ale! Ale!

MOLSON'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels.
do Mild Ale do do

DAWE'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.

ALDWELL'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.

All for sale cheap at

McNAUGHTON'S,
George Street

Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19.

CARD PICTURES

Two for a Dollar!

FRAMING CHEAP

Likenesses of deceased persons enlarged from Ambrotypes and colored in oil

Ambrotypes from 50 Cents,

AT THE

Photographic and Fine Art Gallery,

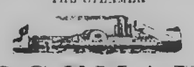
HUNTER STREET.

R. D. EWING.

Peterboro, March 1, 1865. 9

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH"

Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

FOR LINDSAY.

Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Lobo, Bexgeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.

The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to

LEWIS McGREGOR,
North American Hotel, Peterboro'.

May 25, 1865. 21

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p. m.

April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 22nd of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at..... 9.55 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at..... 12.15 p.m
Leave Peterboro' at..... 3.30 p.m
Arrive at Port Hope..... 5.55 p.m

MIXED.

Leave Peterboro' at..... 10 a. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at..... 5 a. m.
Leave Port Hope at..... 6 p. m.
Arrive at Peterboro'..... 5.30 p. m.

The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.

S. R. KIMBALL, *Superintendent.* JOHN FOWLER, *Managing Director.*

Peterboro May 1865. 21

RE-OPENING OF THE

Cobourg and Peterboro'

RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst., Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH:

Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Harwood at 8.15 A. M.

TO CONNECT WITH

STEAMER OTONABEE,

for Peterboro'.

GOING SOUTH:

Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Cobourg at 6.30 P. M.

G. S. DAINTRY, *Lessee.*

J. R. BARBER, *Superintendent.*

May 18th 1865. 21tf

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON ..... depart	7.15	3 25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7 39	
Wellington Square	7 58	3 42
Bronte	08	3 57
Oakville	8	4 07
Port Credit	8 45	4 23
Mimico	9 06	.....
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9 30	5 00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7.45
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.33
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.28	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.32
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.05

Hamilton, 1865. 47

DAILY COMMUNICATION

WITH ROCHESTER.

The Fast-sailing new Steamer

1865. 1865.

ROCHESTER!

CAPT. GREENWOOD,

Will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leaving Port Hope..... at 9 30 a. m
Cobourg ..... 10 30 a. m.
Colborne..... 12 00 m.

Direct for Rochester, arriving there in time to connect with the New York Central Railroad for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Syracuse, Buffalo, Chicago, and other points East and West.

Passengers from the West via Grand Trunk Railroad, will take the Steamer at Cobourg, from the East will take the Steamer at Colborne.

For further information, enquire of A. Cochrane, Port Hope; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg or J. Keeler, Colborne.

RETURNING—Will leave Charlotte every night (Sundays excepted) at 10.00, P. M., direct for Port Hope.

G. S. DAINTRY, *Proprietor.*

Cobourg, April 4th 1865. 15-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.65 5.30, 7.05, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VEBBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 23

Select Poetry.

ONE NOTE WRONG.

Blue bonds the sky above—
Blue runs the stream below—
Earth quiet as a dove;
Would that my heart were so!

Nor leaf nor shadow falls
On all the green hill side;
Even to the cuckoo's calls
Echo but half replied.

So lazy goes the hour,
The very dragon fly,
Perched on the dozing flower,
Moves neither wing nor eye.

Bird, blossom, branch, and stream,
All quiet as the air;
And lying, as in a dream,
Earth seemeth passing fair.

Oh, what a hymn divine
Breathes from this golden noon!
Only this heart of mine
Is beating out of tune.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

Literature.

THE NIGHT OF PERIL.

A DETECTIVE'S STORY.

Of course it is to be expected that in a life like mine I should often be exposed to dangers of a personal character; it is the lot of all detective officers, and I have been no exception to the rule. In the course of my life I have been subjected several times to extreme peril. In the following I am about to give an instance of such peril to the reader.

One day I was sent for by the President of the Bank of Commerce. When I arrived there I found the whole Bank in a state of consternation. The safe had been broken into during the night, and all the specie abstracted. I immediately proceeded to examine the safe and found that the locks had been forced; but a single glance was sufficient to show me that it had been forced after it had been opened, or in other words that whoever had taken the money had wished to convey the impress on that it had been forced open from the outside. Of course I came at once to the conclusion that some one connected with the establishment had taken the money. While examining the spot, I found on the ground a single leaf of a white Provence rose. It is the observation of small things that makes a good detective, for it is often the most trivial circumstance which supplies the first link in the chain. I did not pick up this rose leaf nor indeed appear to notice it. After the scrutiny was over, I went to the President's, Mr. Cameron, apartment.

'Well, Brampton,' said he, 'what do you make out of it?'

'Do you suspect anybody connected with the bank?' I asked.

'Certainly not! It is impossible that anybody connected with the bank could have committed the robbery; it must have been the work of burglars. Did you visit the cellar where the burglars entered?'

'Yes and found that the bars had been filed from the inside.

'Indeed!—but what do you make out about the safe?'

'That the lock was forced after the safe was opened.'

'What do you infer from that?'

'That some one connected with the bank is guilty of that robbery; and he has endeavored to make it appear that it is the work of professional burglars. But he has done his work very hungingly.'

'You must be mistaken,' replied the President. 'I would answer for all in the employ of the bank with my life.'

'I am afraid you would lose it,' I replied, with a smile, 'for there can be no doubt about the truth of my assertion.'

'But how will you prove it?'

'That remains to be seen. How many have you in the employ of the bank?'

'Twelve including the porter.'

'Who has care of the safe?'

'Mr. Charles Munsel.'

'Have any of your clerks special fondness for flowers?'

'That is a strange question. But since you ask it, I remember that Munsell generally has a flower in his buttonhole.'

'Who is Munsel?'

'A very worthy young man. You surely do not suspect him?'

'I shall be very much surprised if he does not prove to be the robber.'

'You astonish me! He has the reputation of being very pious.'

'Very well, we shall see. Where does he live?'

'No—East Broadway.'

'What time does he go to dinner?'

'At two o'clock.'

'Just point him out to me as I go through the bank, and I will see you again to-morrow morning.'

Mr. Cameron did as I requested. The young man I suspected was about twenty five years of age. He was quite handsome; at night have been my fancy, but I thought there was a hypocritical look about his face. I glanced earnestly at him, so that I might engrave his countenance in my memory, and then passed into the street.

I directed my steps at once to East Broadway, and calling at the clerk's residence, I found that it was furnished in gorgeous style, far beyond his means. The door was opened by a shrewd old woman I asked to see Mr. Munsel, but was told that he was not at home. My purpose was answered by my visit, for in the hall I saw a quantity of choice flower in pots, and among them a fine *Provence rose*. I employed the rest of the day in making inquiries as to the private life of Mr Munsel, and found that he was very extravagant in his habits and also discovered that on that very day he had deposited a large sum of money under a false name in the Manhatan Savings Bank. The next morning I went to the bank for the purpose of reporting progress to the President, and to advise the immediate arrest of young Munsel.

'Well, you were right about that young man, said Mr. Cameron to me, the moment I entered his private room.'

'You have come to that conclusion, have you?' I replied.

'Yes, after you had gone yesterday, I caused his accounts to be examined, and found a terrible deficit, amounting to $30,000. I called him to the room, and asked him for an explanation—'

'The worst thing you could have done,' I interrupted.

'You are right—he has escaped.'

'I expected as much. And where has he gone?'

'He left last night by the Southern train—at least, so we suspect. He has an uncle living about fifteen miles from Augusta, Ga. and it is very likely he has gone there. now Mr. Brampton you must follow him.'

'If you had left the matter in my hands he should have been arrested without any trouble.'

'I acknowledge I am in fault, and I am the more anxious to have him captured. Come, I will pay you well. Say will you go.'

It was the middle of summer, decidedly not the best time to travel in. But the affair was imperative, and I was obliged to undertake the journey That same afternoon at five o'clock I had started on my expedition.

Railway travelling in July! Who is there that has experienced it, that does not vividly remember its discomforts. The hot glaring sun, the intolerable thirst, and the warm water in the coolers, are all evils of such magnitude that they make an indelible impression on the mind. Why, at the very thought of it at this moment, my throat feels choked up and I feel the pricking of the flinty dust in my skin. And then the view from the car window; how hot and glaring everything looks. The poor cows are panting in the meadows, the dogs at the stations appear to be on the verge of hydrophobia, everybody and every thing is lazy, excepting the flies; and it appears to be their particular province to keep passengers from dozing, so that they (the passengers) may not lose any of the beauties of the scenery.

The longest journey must eventually come to an end, and after three days of really hard work, I reached the pleasing town of Augusta, in Georgia. I was, however in a very bad humor. I was annoyed at the bank's want of thought in allowing his dishonest clerk to escape. Now, when a man is in a bad humor with a journey he is obliged to take, he is very apt to consider the town at which he is compelled to stay as the most odious part in the world. I was no exception to this general rule. I hated Augusta, I detested it, I abominated it, I—but I cannot just now think of any other word to express my abhorrence of that unoffending Southern city. I went to the best hotel in the place, and entered my name in the most savage manner, actually blotting the book in the act, much to the disgust of a precise looking clerk, who stood to kin, at me while I made the entry.

At last I partook of supper, and I must confess after that genial meal 'a change over the spirit of my dream.' After all, Augusta was not such a very bad place. I actually began to think that it possessed some fine streets and elegant houses. A cup of tea will sometimes work a marvel. I determined I would go and explore the city till bedtime, and make enquiry about the absconding bank robber.

This young man's fondness for flowers seemed to be the greatest misfortune that could befall him. I have mentioned that a single bud remained on the rosebush in his hall. During my investigations this bud had blossomed. When he absconded from New York he took this flower with him. By means of it I had no difficulty in tracing him to Augusta. There was something peculiar about the rose; it was a large white one, and for unately attracted the attention of all the conductors on the route. My business now was to visit all the hotels in the city, to see if he had been there. The very first one I entered immediately settled the question in my mind that Munsel had left Augusta, and this too, before I made a single inquiry.

I entered the bar room, and the first thing I noticed was a faded Provence rose on a chair. On the back of this chair was a newspaper. I took it up, and my eyes at once fell on a paragraph containing an account of the Bank robbery in New York; but I was immediately struck with the fact that where the person of the defaulter was described the paper was mutilated, seemingly accidentally, but sufficiently so as to mar the description. This paper was the New York Herald, and from its date I knew it had only been delivered in Augusta that morning. I walked up to the bar and called for something to drink. While the bar-keeper was preparing it, I said to him, carelessly:

'There was a young man here this morning with very black hair and dark eyes; he was of medium height, but stooped a little.'

'I suppose you saw him here,' replied the barkeeper. 'He did not stay long, however, but left with Mr. Theodore Munsel, of Parkville.'

'You know Mr. Theodore Munsel, of Parkville, then?'

'Yes, indeed.'

'What sort of a man is he?'

'A very rough customer.'

'How do you mean rough?'

'He's been tried for his life twice, but managed to escape.'

'You say he lives at Parkville?'

'No, that's his post town; but he lives in the woods five miles from the village.'

'How can I get there?'

'You had better drive to Parkville, which is twelve miles off, and then inquire your way—his house is rather hard to find'

The next day I got a horse and buggy and drove to Parkville; the horse, however, fell dead lame just as I entered the village and could proceed no further. I drove up to the tavern, and determined to proceed the rest of the way on foot. After making particular enquiries as to my road, I set off on my five miles walk. I did not suppose that I was known to Munsel, and my intention was to verify his actual presence, and then return the next day with the proper officers to arrest him.

It was a beautiful July evening, just cool enough to render walking a pleasant exercise. It was dark when I started, and I had not walked a mile till it became quite dark. But I had informed myself so well as to the right road that I thought I could not mistake it. It soon, however, became apparent to me that a great change had taken place in the scenery around me. Instead of the road being clear and open, as it was when I first set out, large trees loomed up on each side of me, and the road became very bad—entirely different from the smooth gravelled surface I had first passed over. But I still pressed on, not even suspecting that I had mistaken my way. I now began to get tired. I must have walked at least two hours before any doubt entered my head,

By this time the broad road had degenerated into a narrow path. I knew then, that there must be something wrong, for the people of the town of whom I had inquired had informed me that the road to Mr. Theodore Munsel's house was pretty good all the way. I paused for a moment irresolute, and did not know whether to retrace my steps or press forward. It had now become pitch dark, and I determined to go on, well assured that I could never find my way back. I had not proceeded many steps before I became convinced that I was wandering about in a forest. The undergrowth began now to seriously impede my progress, and I found great difficulty in keeping on my feet.

My position was anything but agreeable—in the midst of a forest on a dark night. I cannot tell how I passed the three ensuing hours—they appeared three centuries to me. I suppose I must have walked the same path over and over again. I was at last completely overcome by physical fatigue, and sank exhausted on the stump of a tree.

I rested my head upon my hands, and determined to pass the night there, being now certain that it was perfectly futile endeavoring to find my way till morning. While in this stooping position I thought I saw a light glimmer through the trees. I looked earnestly, and became convinced that such was really the fact. I immediately determined to make for it, hoping to find a shelter for the night. I advanced in that direction, and soon reached a dilapidated house built entirely of wood. It was a mise able looking abode, and had it not been for my tired condition, I should have hesitated seeking its shelter. But anything was better than spending the night in the forest so I resolutely knocked again and again, then the door opened, and a gruff voice asked what I wanted.

'Can you give me lodging for the night?' I replied.

I was told to come in, and found myself in a room of moderate size, miserably furnished. A big fire was burning on the hearth; and two persons occupied the apartment. The one that opened the door to me was a man about fifty years of age, very stoutly built, and possessed of a very sinister expression of countenance. The second occupant was none other than the absconding clerk. I then knew that I was in Mr. Munsel's house, and I congratulated myself on my good fortune. I noticed that as I entered he cast a scrutinizing glance at me, but as I felt assured he did not know me personally, I experienced no alarm.

'I have lost my way in the forest,' said I, in answer to their looks of interrogation, 'and if you will afford me shelter for the night I shall be happy to repay you for your hospitality.'

'Be good enough to sit down,' said Mr. Theodore Munsel, his eyes spa king when the word 'repay' was used.

'Where are you going?' asked his nephew, and then fixing another search look on my face.

'I am going to Centerville. I left Parkville at six o'clock, but I suppose I mistook the road, for I have been wandering about the woods ever since.'

'You are fifteen miles from Centerville,' said the uncle with a kind of leer.

'You do not belong to this part of the country? said the banker's clerk.

'No,' I replied, 'I am from the State of Virginia.'

'What is your business?'

'I am collector for a house in Richmond.'

'I should have taken you for a Yankee,' said the young man.

'No, indeed,' I replied, with an attempt to smile.

The uncle and nephew now left the room, and I could hear them whispering together in the next apartment. Still I did not feel any uneasiness, for I relied on the fact that I was unknown to the absconding clerk. They soon returned to the apartment where I sat.

'We have only one room in the house,' said the uncle as he entered: 'if you will not mind sleeping with a son of mine, you can have part of his bed.'

I of course, immediately consented glad enough to find any place where I could rest my weary limbs.

After a pause of a few minutes, I pulled out my watch, and said I should like to go to bed. I noticed at the time significant looks pass between the uncle and nephew when they saw my watch. It was a fine gold one—a real Cooper—and had been presented to me by an importer of watches for services which I had rendered.

'You will find my son next the wall,' said the uncle. 'You will have the goodness not to awaken him, for he has been sick lately, and has to get up very early.'

I replied that I would certainly avoid waking him. The uncle took up a candle, and showed me to a room up stairs; it was the only habitable sleeping room in the house, and was situated over that in which we had been seated. Cautioning me to put out the light as soon as I was in bed, he left me.

I found myself in a room the exact counterpart of the one below, excepting that the one contained a bedstead. Sleeping on the bed next the wall was a man some years younger than myself. I cautiously brought the light to bear on his face. The first thing that struck me was, that the man below had deceived me when he had told me his son was sick. He was undressed and wore on his head a nightcap.

A vague sensation of uneasiness crept over me, I regretted having entered the house, and looked round the room for means of exit. There was only one door in the room, that by which I had entered. Opposite to the door was a window. I walked up to it, and endeavored to peer through the outside darkness, but could distinguish nothing. I tried to reason away my forebodings, and succeeded in doing so to some extent.

I began to prepare for bed, and had already taken off my coat and waistcoat, when I fancied I heard a step on the stairs. I immediately extinguished the light, and waited with breathless anxiety; the door faintly opened, and the uncle cautiously thrust forward his head. In the gloom of the chamber he could not perceive me; and finding the light extinguished, I suppose he thought I was in bed, for he closed the door very softly and descended the stairs again.

I was now worked up to the highest pitch of excitement. I felt certain that something was going to happen. I remembered my lonely situation—the inquisitive questions of the men below. There was no possible means for me to escape, except in going through the room in which they were seated—and such a course I knew would be perfect madness. I summoned up all my philosophy, and determined to wait the *denouement*, and tried to persuade myself my fears were groundless.

But when I thought of the significant looks that passed between the men when they saw my gold watch, I must confess that the effort was a failure. And then the thought suddenly struck me, if, after all, the clerk had recognized me, it was certain they would never let me leave that place alive. Five long minutes passed away, and I heard nothing. At that moment a light flashed before my window. I went directly to it, and saw the uncle with a lantern digging in the garden. I watched him with eager eyes; he was digging a hole about six feet long and three broad.

'Good God!' I exclaimed to myself, 'he is digging *my grave!*

I now felt certain that the young man had been left in the room below to prevent my escape. But I determined to satisfy myself if such were the fact or not. I opened the door noiselessly, and stole cautiously down stairs in my stocking feet. I glanced through the keyhole of the door which opened into the room, and saw that my suspicions were well founded, for the absconding clerk sat beside a table with a revolver all ready cocked within his reach. I returned to the bedroom again.

I again took my position at the window. Five minutes more of agonizing suspense ensued. I had nothing with which to defend myself, and was completely at their mercy. A sudden calmness now took possession of me. I suppose it was the calmness of despair, but withal my faculties were perfectly clear, and I turned over a hundred plans to escape the doom that awaited me. All this time I was eagerly watching the actions of the uncle.

The soil was very light, and he soon succeeded in opening the hole to at least four feet. He then threw down his spade and entered the house again. I expected every moment to hear them ascending the stairs, and made up my mind to sell my life as dear as possible, when a purring sound attracted my attention.

I now perceived for the first time that the light from the room below penetrated through several chinks in the floor. I lay down on the ground, and looking through one of the cracks found that I could perceive everything in the apartment. One of the men was sharpening a large knife on a grindstone, and it was this that made the purring sound that I had heard. He felt the edge, and finding it sharp enough, discontinued his employment. They then began to converse. I could hear every word they said.

'Are you certain, Charles, that this is the detective?' said the uncle.

'Perfectly certain!' returned the clerk. 'I know Brampton as well as I do you.'

'It is certain he must die then. I suppose he has plenty of money with him besides his gold watch.'

'Yes, he must be well provided with funds, and his business here is evidently to arrest me.'

'Come, then, let us finish the business at once,' said the uncle.

'Do you think he is asleep yet?' returned the clerk.

'No matter if he is not, he'll sleep well enough afterwards anyhow.'

The clerk laughed—hideously, I thought.

'Will you do it, or shall I?' said the nephew.

'O, you may go, but be sure you make no mistake. Bill, you know, lies next the wall; he has a nightcap on, the detective has none. Leave the light outside the door, for fear of waking Brampton; and above all be quick about it.'

In a moment my plan was formed. Bill was fast asleep. I gently turned him over to the outside of the bed, and pulling off his nightcap, put it on my own head. I accomplished this without waking Bill. I then cautiously laid myself in his place near the wall. The agony of the few minutes was intense—my heart seemed ready to cease beating. I heard a step on the stairs; it advanced, the door opened softly the floor creaked with the weight of a heavy tread. The murderer approached the bed. I could feel his hot breath on my cheek. I had the presence of mind enough to imitate a snore. I felt his hand passing over my head—it rested on my shoulder. O, agony of agonies he had found out my *ruse*, and was about to kill me! My whole body was bathed in a cold perspiration.

Suddenly I heard a heavy thud on the bed, which was followed by a groan, and then all was still. The blow had been struck, and I was not the victim. A pause of some moments ensued, and then I heard the uncle ascending the stairs. They wrapped the body of the unfortunate Bill in a sheet, and conveyed it at once into the garden. They had no sooner left the house than I leaped out of bed and ran to the window. They had evidently not discovered their mistake, for the body was already in the grave prepared for it, and they were filling it in.

I lost not a moment to put on the rest of my clothes, and creeping quietly down stairs, escaped through the front door. I ran as fast as I possibly could, and by chance struck the right road. In less than an hour I was at Parkville. I roused the whole village, and in a few hurried words told my story. A large party of men immediately set off for the scene of the tragedy accompanied by myself.

When we entered the house we found the front room still occupied by the uncle and nephew. When they saw me they turned deadly pale, and I really believed they thought that I had risen from the grave, for they had not yet discovered that they had sacrificed Theodore Munsel's son. When they saw that I was really alive, they assumed an air of bravado, supposing that I had only come to arrest the clerk for the bank robbery. Their dream, however was soon dissipated, for in a few moments the body of the murdered man was exhumed, and they were confronted with their bloody work.

It was shocking to see the uncle's agony when he discovered that his son had been murdered. Neither of the criminals attempted any defence. Three months afterwards they were tried, convicted and executed.

BEUTIFUL ANSWERS.

A pupil of Abb Sicard gave the following answers:—

"What is gratitude?"

"Gratitude is the memory of the heart."

"What is hope?"

"Hope is the blossom of happiness."

"What is the difference between hope and desire?"

"Desire is a tree in leaf, hope is a tree in flower, and enjoyment is a tree in fruit."

"What is eternity?"

"A day without yesterday or to-morrow—a line that has no end."

"What is time?"

"A line that has two ends—a path which begins at the cradle and ends at the tomb."

"What is God?"

"The necessary being, the soul of eternity, the merchant of nature, the eye of justice, the watchmaker of the universe, the soul of the world."

"Does God reason?"

"Man reasons, because he doubts; he deliberates—he decides. God is omniscient. He never doubts—He therefore never reasons."

AN EDITOR'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS.—At a late printer's festival in Boston the following toast was given:—"THE EDITOR—The man who is expected to know everything, tell all he knows, and guess at the rest; to make known his own character, establish the reputation of his neighbor, and elect all the candidates to office, to show us everybody and reform the world; to live for the benefit of others, and the epitaph on his tombstone:—"there he lies at last;" in short he is a locomotive running on the track of public notoriety; his lever is his pen; his boiler is filled with ink; his tender is his scissors; his driving wheel is public opinion; and whenever he explodes it is caused by non-payment of subscriptions.

Try for a single day, I beseech you, to preserve yourself in an easy frame of mind. Be for one day instead of a fire worshipper of passion, the sun-worshipper of a clear self-possession; and compare the day in which you rooted out the seed of dissatisfaction with that on which you allowed it to grow up; and you will find your heart open to every good motive, your life much strengthened, and your breast armed with a panoply against every trick of fate; truly you will wonder at your own improvement.

The fashion of shaving the beard was first introduced into Greece about the time of Alexander the Great. It was at first, however, regarded as a mark of effeminacy, and was only practised by low persons and fops. The great musician Timotheus wore a very long beard; and Diogenes one day meeting a man with a smoothly shaven chin, inquired of him whether he shaved as a reproach to nature for having made him a man and not a woman?

At a training down east, after an order was given to "Return ramrods," one of the soldiers broke from the line and was off at full speed. "Hallo," cried the commanding officer, "where are you going?" Down to Squire Muggins, to return the ramrod I borrowed of him."

A carte de visite of General Butler has been recently published. It is said to be so true a likeness as to be absolutely striking. A Southern lady of our acquaintance says it is well done, but that being copied from a painting, its execution might be better. She wishes he had been taken from life.

A farmer in Pennsylvania, whose sheep had been stolen for many years, offered a notorious sheep stealer twenty pounds a year, to let his flocks alone. That worthy, however, only smiled and said, "No, thank you, I think I can do better."

What are the points of difference between the Prince of Wales, an orphan, a bald head, and a gorilla? The Prince of Wales heir apparent; an orphan has never a parent; a bald head has no hair apparent; and a gorilla has a hairy parent.

I am so "tired," said the big wheel to the little one. Who "spoke?" said the little wheel to the cart. Not me—I always hold my "tongue," said the cart, turning round the corner.

Public officer is a guest which receives the best usage from those who never invited it.

It is provoking to dream that you have lots of money, and then to wake up to find yourself no editor.

The Russian to whom Patti is engaged is said to have an income of nine millions of francs per annum.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW.

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BILLA FLINT'S and OSHAWA Grass Scythes, Cradle Scythes, Hay Forks and Rakes, Snaiths, Manure Forks, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, &c

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George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro, June 14, 1865. 24-3in

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

School Teacher Wanted.—R. D. Rogers.
Notice.—Prod. W. Hamilton.
Godey's Lady's Book for July.—Examiner Book Store.
Notice.—James McIntyre.
By-Law.—Walter Sheridan.
Farming Implements.—Melville Miller.
Excursion to Rochester.—"Corinthian."
Notice.—William Hartley.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1865.

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

On Tuesday Evening a meeting was held in the Town Hall to receive the report of the Special Committee appointed at the last meeting. Sheriff Hall was called to the chair, and Mr. A. Stewart Sec. of Provisional Committee acted as Secretary.

Captain Sutherland then Reported in behalf of the Committee. He stated that the Committee had met and although they had not all they could wish they had done much. They had divided themselves into Committees and called on parties in the vicinity and had got stock to the amount of about $1000. Mr. W. H. Scott to explain what the Committee had done, and what remained to be pursued.

He stated that he had little more to add to what already had been said. He advised the formation of a company under the Joint Stock Companies Limited-Liabilities Act which he explained. Stating that if the company should be organized the business would be conducted by Trustees (from three to nine.) The Company could not exist longer than fifty years, and might be limited to five. He further stated that the Stockholders would be liable for expenses incurred by Trustees until their Stock should be all paid, which the Stockholders could do at any time, and thus save himself from further liability.

Mr. Craigie was asked to explain the probable cost of boring a test well. He said that boring through clay cost about $2,50 per foot, and through the rock about $2 per foot; but he, Mr. C., thought that it could be done for less, as general contractors always calculated on making *something* out of the operations. The drill he said would cost $45, a rope $80, engine about $1000.

Mr. Sutherland said a gentleman in the place had offered the use of an engine for nothing, therefore, that $1000 would be saved.

In answer to a question from the Chair, Mr. Craigie said that the cost of sinking 300 feet would be about $1000 for labour, drill, rope, &c.

Mr. Stratton thought that it would be wisdom to make sure of enough subscribed stock before the Trustees proceed to do anything, for fear that they should not be able to go on, after the work had been commenced. He therefore proposed, Seconded by H. T. Strickland, Esq. "That the Trustees do not commence operation until they have at least $2000 subscribed" which was carried.

In order to guard against unnecessary and unexpected calls upon the stockholders, Mr. Stratton thought it advisable to have it understood that no call beyond the amount subscribed should be made on any stockholder; and also that the time of the company's existence should be limited, so that it should not be as it had been with some railroad companies, when long after they had been considered dead those who had subscribed were sued. He also thought it wise to have the power of the company limited as to contracting heavy expenses (nothing beyond what was subscribed, as seemed to be in the power of the Trustees.

Mr. Romaine thought it was a pity that Mr. Stratton had not been in when Mr. Scott explained the act, as by his explanation, Mr. Stratton's fears were groundless.

Mr. Stratton remarked that he had been in and referred to Mr. Scott if he had not said that the company was liable for costs incurred by trustees, unless all the stock subscribed was paid up.

Mr. Scott in explanation said that the Trustees could incur expenses, and the company would be liable for such expenses until the whole stock was paid up. But if the Trustees incurred more than the amount of stock, they the Trustees, would be individually liable for all above the amount subscribed.

On motion of Mr. Romaine the Company was named the "Peterborough Petroleum Company."

It was moved by Rev. Mr. Burnham seconded by Mr. Romaine that the following gentlemen be the Trustees of the company viz:—Sheriff Hall, M. Millar, Wm. Helm, Duncan Stephenson, R. Romaine, C. Cameron, T. Grant, D. Sutherland and John [illegible], Esqr.

In amendment the name of A. Smith Esqr. in place of C. Cameron, as Mr. Cameron was not a stockholder.

The Trustees then proceeded to elect their President when Sheriff Hall was chosen President, Secretary, Rev. M. Burnham, Treasurer, W. H. Scott, Solicitor.

The officers are well selected which augurs well for the company. Especially do we congratulate the Trustees in procuring the services of Rev. Mr. Burnham as Treasurer, whose name itself is a strong guarantee that the finances of the company will be safely managed.

We were requested to state that the stock books of the company will be found at the Peterborough Examiner book store when those who wish to have the existence of oil or salt tested can materially aid by lending their mite if but one share.

Annexationists and Disappointed Politicians.

Last week we endeavored to show that Annexation would or could do us no good, unless we *did* something for ourselves. This week we would make a few enquiries as to the reasons for annexation predilitions.

At several times in our history we have had a little annexation cry; but this always came from the party out of power, as there was not hither to any tangible reason for such cry, nor has it been heard from any but those who were either disappointed in receiving some office or those who had been kicked out of office. The natural inference is that, not the evils of Government, nor of the Country, but the evils of not being in office is the real cause of the cant about annexation. Another class are so Lazy or so careless that they will do nothing themselves; yet they suppose that the Country (the Government even) should provide some comfortable nook for them from which they could derive eight or ten hundred dollars a year, and also provide an office that could, yea would, take care of itself, or forsooth the whole Country is going to the dogs. There is no progress—no enterprize, no hope—all is going to ruin, unless some change can be effected to get them into a snug little berth. We have another class who think they and they only are capable of managing the business of the country, and anon, they must be elected to Parliament. But the *people* think different, and they are elected to stay at *home*, and immediately, heigh ho! the rumpus, annexation,—annexation. Of this class we have a celebrated hero down east, who had the audacity to get up in the Town Hall a few evenings since crying annexation. This would-be M. L. C., can now see no hope for the country as it is. The whole mass of the people English, Irish, Scotch, are all disloyal. There is no progress or enterprize among us, nor will there, while connected with Great Britain. Are these the men to hold office in our country? Are these the men to be elected to office? No, it is a disgrace to any people who call themselves descendants of Britons to elect them to even the meanest office. What sort of men are the generally? Men who but poorly attend to their own business, or the business of any one else. Men whom but few admire or respect. And because of this they must be annexed. It is really a wonder that even the good sense of the people of Peterborough bore with our Down-east orator; that he did not remove him to some place of safe keeping till he should come to his right mind. He may free a foul digestive organ at home when he pleases, but common sense should warn the gentleman to stay round home in future when he feels diseased in either body or mind.

We give the proceedings of the County Council this session very fully. Considerable business of importance has been transacted. The By-law published to be passed at the meeting was found defective and a new one prepared. The amount to be raised is also increased from $6,000 to $20,000. It was also agreed to memorialize the Government to lower the price of wild land in the back country; also to pass a law to reduce the rate of interest in the Province to not more then seven per cent. This would be a wholesome step for the Province, as the high rate of interest is at present beggaring thousands and ruining the Country. We intended to refer at greater length to the working of the Council but want of space forbids it this week.

We regret very much that by inadvertence we omitted Mr. Leeson's Communication on the Back Country last week. We make the speediest possible amends by publishing it this week. The evils complained of in the communication cannot surely be conceived of as the work of the Government. If so the idea of a Government Boarding House is a new thing. How it has been inaugurated we cannot at present opine. We have no doubt, however, but upon proper representations to Mr. Graham, the Agent, that the evil will be removed.

FIRE.—On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock the citizens were aroused by the alarm of fire; when it was found that a house, formerly used as a tavern, nearly opposite to the residence of T. Fenety, Esq., was in flames. The house at the time was unoccupied, but immediately behind it there was a cozy spot. The fire was evidently the work of incendiaries. We did not learn whether it was insured or not. It belongs to Mrs. Lane, at present residing in New York. The loss might be about $500. We have no doubt however but that so desirable insurance company will have to foot the bill.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNT IN TORONTO.—On Thursday morning at half-past six, a Roman Catholic Church at the head of Dummer Street, the church and the residence of Mr. Way were both consumed. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. All sorts of rumors of suspicious character being seen pass are afloat. No fire had been in the building since the warm weather commenced. The buildings, which were wood, were insured to the amount of $3,800.

GOOD TIMES COMING. — We have been shown a handful of this year's wheat by James Edwards, Esq., grown on his farm (white soules). It, stands without roots, five feet ten and a half inches high, is well-headed and promises to produce an abundant return. There are good times coming. No annexation yet. There is plenty more like the above.

A farmer from Cavan request us to contradict the prevailing error, that this crop promises to be more than a full one. He thinks it will not be more than a medium crop; and advises caution and economy for fear. The advice is good. It would be wisdom to take it, let the crops turn out as they may.

We are informed by a gentleman from Minden, that the crops in that region look splendid. They have rain enough this year. The people are looking forward with joyful expectations.

LITERARY CLUB—The following is the subject for discussion this evening: "Which is most beneficial to the members of a Literary Society, Debating or Essay Writing." This being one of the nights for private debate, members of the Club only are admitted.

A serious accident occurred on the Great Western Railway. A heavy excursion train from Liverpool to London, containing nearly 1,000 passengers, upset near Shrewsbury; 14 were killed and about 60 seriously injured.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Wednesday, 21st June, 1865.

Council met; 15 present. R. D. Rogers, Esq., Warden, and Messrs. Grover, Birdsall, Walton, Garbutt, Carnegie, Ingram, Chase, Gilmour, Pearce, Sullivan, Austin, Peck, Probert and Golborne. 1 absent, J. Miller, Esq.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Walton,—That a By-law to separate the Township of Smith and Harvey, and to form the Township of Harvey into a separate municipality, be read a first time.—*Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Walton, the Council went into Committee of the Whole on the second reading of the By-law. Mr. Pearce in the Chair—Council resumed—Chairman reported By-law read in Committee without amendment.

Moved by Mr. Austen, seconded by Mr. Peck,—That the petition of Dr. John Peake and fifty others;—also the petition of Wm. Gainer, and fifty others, be read.—*Carried.*

On the motion of Mr. Pearce, the letter of the Hon. Sidney Smith was referred to Committee on Finance and Assessments.

Moved by Mr. Carnegie, seconded by Mr. Pearce,—That this Council having heard Mr. C. R. Stewart, relative to the formation of Dysart into a new municipality, regret that it is out of their power to grant the prayer of the petitioners asking for the same, as there does not appear to be the names of fifty persons on the last Assessment Roll.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Peck,—That sundry papers respecting the claim of Mr. John Bailey for gravel taken for Lancaster Bridge, be referred to Finance Committee.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Birdsall,—That the report of the Special Committee appointed by the Warden, on the papers received from the Counties of York and Peel, and the County of Victoria, be received and read.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Peck, — That the Report of the Special Committee to whom was referred certain papers from the counties of York and Peel, and also of the County of Victoria, be adopted.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Carnegie, seconded by Mr. Pearce,—That the Memorial in favor of the restriction of rate of interest be read.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Carnegie,—That the Memorial to the Legislature be read a third time and adopted; and that the 31st rule of this Council be temporarily suspended for that purpose.—*Carried.*

Memorial read in Committee of the Whole a second time. Mr. Carnegie in the Chair, Council resumed,—Chairman reported Memorial read without amendment.

Council adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, 22nd June, 1865.

Council met. 16 present. R. D. Rogers, Esq., Warden, and Messrs. Austin, Birdsall, Chout, Carnegie, Grover, Garbutt, Gilmour, Golborne, Ingram, Millar, Peck, Probert, Pearce, Sullivan and Walton.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Birdsall, and seconded by Mr. Ingram,—That the Report of Special Committee appointed to equalize and revise the Assessment Rolls of this County be received and read.

It was moved in amendment by Mr. Peck, and seconded by Mr. Golborne,—That the equalized value per acre of the Township of Emmismore, Minden, Snowden, Stanhope and Burleigh, for the year 1865, be the same as 1864. The amendment was lost.

Moved by Mr. Birdsall and seconded by Mr. Ingram,—That the report of Committee appointed to revise and equalise the Assessment Rolls be adopted.

The yeas and nays were taken as follows: Yea—Messrs. Garbutt, Walton, Probert, Grover, Miller, Birdsall, Ingram, Carnegie, Gilmour and Pearce.—10.

Nays—Messrs. Peck, Golborne, Sullivan, Cloute, and Austin—5.

Moved by Mr. Walton, seconded by Mr. Garbutt,—That a By law to separate the township of Harvey from the Township of Smith, to which it is now attached, and to form the said township into a new Municipality, be now read a third time and passed.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Ingram, seconded by Mr. Walton.—That the report of Committee on the Warden's Address be now received and read in Council. Carried and adopted on motion.

The Council adjourned at 12 o'clock, noon, for two hours, for the purpose of meeting in special session pursuant to the provisions of By-law No. —— having passed through its first and second readings on Saturday the 26th of January last, for the purpose of raising a certain sum of money by the issuing of Debentures which should have matured this 22nd day of June, 1865, and that said By-law is found, by legal opinion, to be defective.

A full meeting of Council present,—the Warden in the Chair.

It was moved by Mr. Carnegie, seconded by Mr. Grover,—That in consequence of a defect in the By-law for the issuing of Debentures, published by order of this Council at its last session, the same be not passed.—*Carried.*

The special session adjourned.

At 2 o'clock, Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Moved by Mr. Golborne, and seconded by Mr. Pearce,—That Mr. Carroll, Agent for the Burleigh Road, be heard.

Moved by Mr. Probert and seconded by Mr. Austin,—That this Council do memorialize the Government to reduce the price of their lands in the rear of this county, as it would be a much greater inducement for the settlement of the back country; also to emigrants arriving in Canada from the Mother Country.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Austin, seconded by Mr. Probert,—That a Committee be formed of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Grover, Pearce, Carnegie and Peck, to draw up a Memorial to the Government according to the foregoing motion.—*Carried.*

The Council adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Friday, 23rd June, 1865.

Council met. 16 present, R. D. Rogers, Esq., Warden, and Messrs. Grover, Birdsall, Walton, Garbutt, Ingram, Miller, Pearce, Golborne, Chout, Carnegie, Gilmour, Sullivan, Probert, Peck, and Austin.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Carnegie, and seconded by Mr. Peck,—That the account of Mr. Clement for the survey of Harvey, be referred to the Finance Committee.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Carnegie, seconded by Mr. Chout,—That the Special Committee appointed to consider the financial position of the County, generally, do not report; but that the motion be referred to Finance Committee.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Austin, seconded by Mr. Golborne, and—

Resolved.—That the thanks of this Council are due to, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Billa Flint, M.L.C., for his liberal donation of Ten Dollars to each Municipality in the County, for the purpose of purchasing prize books for the Common Schools in said Municipalities, and the Clerk is hereby authorized to forward to him a copy of this resolution.—*Carried.*

On the motion of Mr. Pearce, a deputation from the Town Council of the Town of Peterboro', consisting of Messrs. Burnham and Stevenson, was heard in Council, in favor of re-union of the Town and County.

Moved by Mr. Birdsall, seconded by Mr. Peck,—That Messrs. Pearce and Carnegie be a Committee to prepare a Memorial to the Government, praying that such an alteration be made in the Municipal law as will permit town to re-unite to counties after having separated from them.—*Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the Report of Committee on Schools, was received, and read in Council.

Moved by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Probert,—That the Report of Committee on Schools be adopted.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Ingram,—That a By-law to raise a sum of money to form a part of the County School Fund for the current year, be now read a first time. *Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the Council went into Committee of the whole, on the second reading of the By-law. Mr. Pearce in the chair—Council resumed.—Chairman reported By-law read in Committee without amendment.

Moved by Mr. Pearce, and seconded by Mr. Probert,—That the By-law to raise a sum of money to form part of the County School Fund, for the current year, be now read a third time and passed; and that the 31st rule of this Council be temporarily suspended for that purpose.—*Carried.*

The motion was put, and the yeas and nays taken as follows;

For the motion—Messrs. Grover, Probert, Birdsall, Peck and Golborne.—5.

Against the motion—Messrs. Walton, Miller, Garbutt, Ingram, Gilmour, Austen, Chout, Carnegie and Pearce.—10.

Saturday, 24th June, 1865.

The members all present.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Ingram, seconded by Mr. Pearce, That the Report of the Committee on County Property be now received and read in Council, and adopted. *Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Birdsall, seconded by Mr. Peck, That the report of the Committee, on Roads and Bridges be received, read and adopted. *Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Birdsall, and seconded by Mr. Goldsmith, That a by-law to expend a sum of money on Roads and Bridges be received and read a first time. *Carried.*

On the motion of Mr. Birdsall the Council went into Committee of the whole on the second reading of the By-law. Mr. Grover in the Chair. Council resumed. Chairman reported By-law read in Committee.

Moved by Mr. Carnegie, seconded by Mr. Cloute,—That Messrs. Pearce and Ingram be a committee to prepare a Memorial to the Governor in Council, praying that the Locks at the south end of the Town of Peterboro' be repaired, and the navigation of the Otonabee River improved, so as to permit boats to come up to the Town. *Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Carnegie, and seconded by Mr. Pearce,—That a memorial to the Governor General praying for an amendment to the Municipal Act, so as to permit Towns, which have been separated from Counties, to become reunited; be read and adopted.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Carnegie, and seconded by Mr. Austin,—That a Memorial to the Governor General praying for a reduction in the price of Crown Lands, be read and adopted.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Grover, seconded by Mr. Golborne,—That the service of the Rev. Mr. Beck, in attending at the Jail for the last six or seven years, in instructing the prisoners, should be acknowledged by an appropriation of $100; therefore be it resolved—That the above sum be granted for that purpose.

The motion was put, and the yeas and nays taken as follows;

For the motion—Messrs. Grover, Probert, Birdsall, Peck and Golborne.—5.

Against the motion—Messrs. Walton, Miller, Garbutt, Ingram, Gilmour, Austen, Chout, Carnegie and Pearce.—10.

Saturday, 24th June, 1865.

The members all present.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Ingram, seconded by Mr. Pearce, That the Report of the Committee on County Property be now received and read in Council, and adopted. *Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Birdsall, seconded by Mr. Peck, That the report of the Committee, on Roads and Bridges be received, read and adopted. *Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Birdsall, and seconded by Mr. Goldsmith, That a by-law to expend a sum of money on Roads and Bridges be received and read a first time. *Carried.*

On the motion of Mr. Birdsall the Council went into Committee of the whole on the second reading of the By-law. Mr. Birdsall in the chair, Council resumed, Chairman reported By-law read in Committee without amendment.

Moved by Mr. Birdsall, seconded by Mr. Millar, That a By-law to expend a sum of money on Roads and Bridges be now read a third time and passed, and that the 31st rule of the council be temporarily suspended for that purpose. *Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Peck, and seconded by Mr Austin, That a By-law, authorizing the Warden, in conjunction with the Warden of Victoria to purchase the right of way for certain alterations required on the Bobcaygeon road, be now read a first time. *Carried.*

On the motion of Mr. Austin the Council went into Committee of the whole on the second reading of the By-law. Mr. Peck in the chair, Council resumed, Chairman reported, By-law read in Committee without amendment.

Moved by Mr. Peck, seconded by Mr. Austin, that a By-law authorizing the Warden in conjunction with the Warden of Victoria to purchase the right of way for certain alteration required on the Bobcaygeon Road be now read a third time and passed, and that the 31st rule be suspended for that purpose. *Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Chout that the Reporting of Committee on equalizing the assessment rolls be received. *Carried.*

The report reconsidered in Committee of the whole and adopted without amendment. *Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Ingram, seconded by Mr. Pearce, That a memorial to His Excellency the Governor General, relative to the impediments to the navigation of the Otonabee River be read in Council.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Birdsall, and seconded by Mr. Grover, That the memorial be not now sent off but that it be laid over to next meeting of the Council.

The amendment was put and lost.

It was moved by Mr. Ingram, seconded by Mr. Gilmour That the memorial be adopted. *Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Pearce, and seconded by Mr. Peck, That the commissioners apointed to expend the money granted to improve the road between the Town of Peterboro, and the Township of Smith, be allowed to expend the said grant irrespective of the action of the Town Council of Peterboro, *Carried*

Moved by Mr. Grover, and seconded by Mr. Birdsall, That the Committee on Finance be now allowed to report. *Carried.*

On the motion of Mr. Grover the report was made in Committe of the whole, with amendments.

Moved by Mr. Ingram, seconded by Mr. Pearce, That the Warden be and is hereby requested to see the Mayor and the Town Council of the Town of Peterboro relative to the state of the old burial ground, and request said Council to keep fences, &c., in better state of repair or this Council will again assume entire control of said burial ground. *Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Grover, seconded by Mr. Millar, That the Council again go into Committee of the whole on the second reading of a By-law for raising a sum of money by way of loan. *Carried.*

By-law read in Commite and reported without amendment.

Moved by Mr. Pearce, and seconded by Mr. Chout, That having seen in the Lindsay *Advocate* in the reported proceedings of County Council of the County of Victoria a statement purporting to be made by the Warden of that County, that while in Peterborough on business he had met the Warden, and several members of the Peterborough County Council, and found "that they did not intend hearing their proportion of the expense involved in making the necessary repairs to the Little Bob Bridge," This Council on behalf of the Warden and members distinctly repudiate any such view or expressions as are herein attributed to them, and state that no application has yet been made to the Council for aid in repairing the Little Bob Bridge by any person whatsoever, and further that this Council has always shown a readiness to contribute one half the expenses in repairing the Bridges on the Boundry line between the Counties in repair. *Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Grover, and seconded by Mr. Ingram, That the By-law to authorize the levying and collecting of County rates be now read a first time. *Carried.*

By-law read in Committee of the whole without amendment.

Moved by Mr. Ingram, and seconded by Mr. Birdsall, That the By-law to authorize the levying and collecting of County rates be now read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Birdsall a By-law to pay certain accounts and claims was passed.

A motion of Mr. Pearce to grant five hundred dollars to any individual or company who should dig the first test well of 1,000ft. for petroleum or salt, was lost.

Messrs. Walton and Carnegie were appointed a committee, to be associated with the Warden, to attend to any business that may require their attention from one session to another.

On motion of Mr. Ingram, the Warden and advisory committee were authorized to have some necessary grading done to the gaol wood yard; and also some of said earth that may be removed, placed on the bare spots of the grounds in front of the Court House.

The Council adjourned to meet on Tuesday the third day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

WARDEN'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN.—We have now met in the most important session of the year. The financial affairs of the County demand your careful consideration. The practice of discounting notes to raise money for County purposes is not either legal or prudent, and should only be resorted to as a temporary accommodation; and means should be provided to retire all notes discounted within the current year. An examination of the Treasurer's accounts shows that a very large amount has been paid for discounts during the past few years. I trust that Measures will be adopted during the present session to place the finances of the county in a more satisfactory position.

The By-law published by order of the Council is said to be illegal on account of the amount of the assessment rolls for 1863 having been taken as the basis for laying on the yearly rate. It will be for you to consider whether it will not be advisable to drop this By-law altogether and to pass one which shall be more in accordance with the requirements of the County.

Having been directed by the Council to have one half the bridge across the Otonabee river at Peterborough newly planked, and to request the Corporation of the town of Peterborough to plank the other half. I made application to the Town Council, and they desired that I should get the whole of the bridge planked, and promised to pay one half of the expense. I agreed for the work to be done, supposing that it would be necessary to have it done as soon as the winter was over, but on the breaking up of the winter I found the planking of the bridge better than anticipated and I have not yet got the new planking done, but it will be necessary to have it done before the fall. I find the pier above the bridge repaired and made secure for the spring at a small outlay, and it will require to be substantially repaired before the next winter.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has consented that the Department shall assume the making of the road through the Township of Harvey, and relieve the County from further liability respecting it, upon the payment of the sum of $1500 voted by the Council, which must be raised and placed to the credit of the Department as soon as possible

The Inspectors of Prisons have examined the improvements recently made in the jail and yards, and their report of the whole work is very satisfactory. They suggested several alterations and additions which are now in progress. As there has been a very large amount laid out in making additions, alterations and improvements in the County buildings during the past few years, I trust the County will be relieved from any considerable expenditure in that way for some time to come.

I trust that the Council will enter at once upon the business of the session, and not leave the most important matters to be hurried through in the last day as has sometimes been the case.

(Signed)
ROBT. D. ROGERS,
Warden.

POLICE COURT.—On Thursday last, Mr. Redmond, of Hunter Street, was, on complaint of Constable Arnott, brought before Jas. Edwards, Esq., at the Police Court, to answer to a charge of assault on a boy named "Anthony," which said assault was committed on one of the streets of this town, on Wednesday. Mr. Redmond, in answer to the charge, said it was a work of necessity; he was compelled to knock the boy down to stop his mouth. He also complained that while he was chastising the boy, the Chief Constable came up, and asked him why he was abusing the lad? He (Redmond) told him he could not help it: as he was afraid the boy might knock his (Redmond's) brains out. Mr. Arnott replied "it would not be any loss, as the kind of brains possessed by Mr. Redmond were worthless." Chief Constable Arnott's evidence was corroborated by other creditable witnesses; and the Magistrate imposed a fine of $5 and costs, about $3, to be paid forthwith. In due course of time, a notice was served, and Redmond paying no attention thereto, a Distress Warrant was issued, and placed in the hands of Mr. Arnott, who repaired to Mr. Redmond's place of business,—and after receiving a considerable amount of abuse from Redmond and other members of his family, the fine and costs (by this time was $1.25 more) were paid, and the Constable left him to meditate on his want of prudence, as well as a certain other necessary engredient of the cranium,—which the Chief Constable does not value at a high rate.

MARRIAGE WITH A CONDITION.—A curious case is reported from the Transvaal *Republic*. One De Villiers—who left a wife in the colony—married again at Rustenberg, but the bandrest, in marrying him, imposed the condition that he should, *within six months*, produce proof of his having a divorce from his first wife, or otherwise, the second marriage should be declared null and void.—*South African Advertiser.*

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, June 26, 1865.

Present: His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Teole, Whyte, Stevenson, Williams, Helm, Ormond, McNaughton, Chambers, Leonard, Chamberlen, Burnham and Lawson.

Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from Hon. Billa Flint, addressed to the Mayor, stating that he had sent ten dollars for the purpose of being appropriated to purchase books to be awarded as prizes to the common school in the Town, provided the council appropriate a like sum for the same purpose, otherwise the sum to be returned to him.

A communication from J. W. Fitzgerald, was read, stating that a poor woman named Dennison was in destitute circumstances who was desirous to get to Quebec and asking the council to provide her with a pass for that purpose.

A petition from Mrs. Haslehurst and others, asking for a sidewalk on Stewart street, was read and received.

A report from the Finance Committee was read by the chairman, and after some discussion it was received and adopted. It is as follows:

Your Committee on Finance beg to report:

The petition from Mr. D. Hopkins, praying for a remission of rent, for a lot by him, from the Commissioners. "Your Committee beg to state that they have power over the lease, and knowing the Commissioners will do what is correct; your Committee decline to interfere."

The petition of Mr Thomas White, respecting the portion of money due to him as Inland Revenue Inspector: Your Committee would remark that the law is very clear as regards his duty.

In reporting on the claim of Chief Constable, William Arnott, $30, for ringing the Bell to June 1 of this year; Your Committee would remind this Council that a Report presented to them from a Special Committee appointed to report on the salary and duties of the Chief Constable, in which Report it was stated the whole of the time of the Chief Constable was to be devoted to the Town, consequently, they must decline recommending the claim.

Mr. Hillard's acct. $27.65, for lumber; Your Committee find there is a supposed difference of measurement, consequently the defer the account till next meeting. Your Committee recommend the following accounts to be paid, viz: Lewis Glover, $5.49; G. Stethem, $5.60; H. Nex, $10 40; P. Arnott, $7.80; sundry items for carting and labor, $3.50; George Johnston, 9 nights as watch, $9.

All of which is respectively submitted.

(Signed) CHAS. ORMOND,
JAS. STEVENSON,
E. CHAMBERLEN,
W. TOOLE.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson and seconded by Mr. Lawson, That the the thanks of the Council be given to the Hon. Billa Flint, for the grant of ten dollars, to assist in purchasing books, to be given as prizes to the Common School, and that the terms on which the grant is made, be accepted and acted upon by this Council. *Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Ormond, seconded by Mr. Helm, That the Chief constable be directed to order 2,000ft of plank to repair the side walk damaged by the late fire on Sunday morning last; also fifteen scantling of 15 feet each. *Carried.*

Mr McNaughton gave notice that he would introduce at the next meeting of the Council a motion for the payment of the account of the fire company.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Williams, That Widow Denison receive the sum of six dollars, to assist her in returning to her friends in Quebec.

Moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Helm, That the Mayor do issue his proclamation ordering the chief constable to kill all dogs found running at large without muzzles in this Town, after the 10th day of July, next until the 10th day of September, next. *Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr Whyte, That the late Mayor, Chas. Percy, Esq., be paid the salary due to the Mayor up to the end of the present quarter, and that the resolution on the Minute Book of this council, bearing date the 3rd day of April, of the present year, be rescinded: and we do now declare the said resolution void. *Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Helm, That the chief constable be authorized to purchase 1,000ft of plank for the repairing of a sidewalk opposite to Mr. Tunnicliffe's lot, on Hunter Street, under the superintendence of the chief constable. *Carried*

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Chambers, That William Arnott, the chief constable, be directed to prosecute all parties selling intoxicating liquors without having paid their license; and that the fines collected be paid to the Town. *Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Lawson, the council adjourned for four weeks.

THE BACK COUNTRY.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner

MR. EDITOR.—I beg leave to trespass on your for the insertion of a few lines in your valuable paper, with regard to the doings on the Bobcaygeon Road; and in so doing I wish to make no statement that is untrue.

That there was a *considerable amount* of money granted by our Government, and a commissioner appointed, and the work progressing in a favorable manner, and that the settlers were employed in preference to any others—you know, I presume, better than I do, for the action taken in the matter by the Government the thanks of the settler is due. You might then say we ought not to be fault-finding; but I think otherwise, and for this reason we ask is it right to compel, suppose as is the case, a man with family of three or four (as the case may be) in number, and pay at the rate of $2 20c a week for his board in the *place set apart* for that purpose, *which is, of course, good enough for any backwoodsman*; we ask what remuneration is left to the settler after deducting his board bill; there is just the sum of $2.90 cents, exactly 40 cents more than he pays for his own board for seven days. But then we have not deducted lost time nor spoken of the fact that a man must find his own spade and shovel, and also his own bedding apparatus, or take the cold, cold ground for it. On the whole we think it is not very encouraging. We have no wish to find fault with our government or with Mr. Graham, the Commissioner of the road, for many of his endeavors to do good are praiseworthy, and he no doubt acts according to instructions given him. But we fearlessly say that if these same parties who framed and put into execution, these rules which compel the settler to pass his own door and sit at the stranger's table, were placed in the same position which they compel others to occupy, they would then know and feel its grievance. A free country is this: no we think not; the fact before us and some others call us it is not.—Who could invite his friends to come and possess land in a country where the laws are made for the few and the many never thought of. I think I may with safety say that their does not appear in it much of that oft spoken of liberty which Canadians so often hear and speak of, and which receives so much attention (we say it with respect) from some of our honorable gentlemen in high places on particular occasions. It is a small matter to write about, but one that effects many a poor man who is struggling with poverty and distress, to hew out a living for self and family in this hard land.—As to what we have said or may say being the means of having the grievance removed, we have not the remotest idea, for few in our adopted country care for the poor; they bind heavy burdens on their fellow men but will not raise the tip of their finger to ease them.. We have said more than we intended, and perhaps may in some way suffer for it, but it is truth, and we do not fear; it is not the thoughts of one man but of nearly all in the back country, that are here expressed. Fearing that we are trespassing to far on you, Mr. Editor, we will conclude with the wish that the time may speedily come when the voice of the oppressor will be no more heard in its broadest sense in any land.

I am, sir,
Your obd't. servt.
WILLIAM LEESON.

Galway, June 19th, 1865.

Extensive Conflagration at Pres-De-Ville, Quebec.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—FIVE HUNDRED FAMILIES HOUSELESS.

From Quebec we learn some after mid-day on the 21 inst., a fire broke out in a building at Pres-de-Ville, near the Bishop's school-house. The wind, rather strong, being strong from the south-west, the fire swept along the narrow street, hardly wide enough to admit two carriages passing each other, both sides of this narrow street falling a prey before the all-devouring flames, the houses in that locality being thickly inhabited from cellar to garret principally by the labouring classes. It was most distressing to witness the unfortunate people flying with their household effects, men, women and children sinking under the burdens. The police force and firemen were early on the spot, the military of the different corps soon following at the double from their barracks. Owing to the confusion of the locality all communication from one side to the other of the conflagration being severed by the high barrier of Cape Diamond and the river—little could be done to stay the progress of the fire, which was fed by the numerous wooden houses and out buildings. All classes seemed to go heartily to work, the Mayor, amongst others, doing his utmost to encourage the firemen. At four o'clock the fire was still in full and destructive sway. At five o'clock the burning houses were blown up. Two carts laden with barrels of gunpowder, to blow up the houses and stop the progress of the fire, were used. It appears that the fire commenced at the house of Mr. Tucker, a tailor, on the river side of Champlain street, near the Bishops school. Having worked a few houses to the windward, the flames were then carried by the wind and fired both sides of Champlain street, and increased with great violence; and, travelling east, reached the Plessant property, next to Martin's, which is the last block in that part of Champlain street, adjoining the square place in the rocks. Every house on both sides of the street as well as all the tenements on the wharves, is consumed; the large stone building belonging to Miles O'Brien, the city councillor, excepted; this is the fourth escape of this building from surrounding fires. The water police were most efficient in the services rendered, and they had five boats at work, and carried out a number of women and helpless children, placing some on schooners and others on wharves at a distance. They also saved much property. Fortunately, there has been no loss of life heard of, but many narrow escapes from the daring efforts of the firemen. The artillery arrived on the scene at about four o'clock at full speed, with ammunition to make an explosion. From Flanagan's wharf down to the Montreal steamship wharf, every tier of shipping has slipped its mooring and gone into the stream. The present calculation is that there are at least two hundred houses burnt, including the tenements on the wharves.

It is impossible to say the number of houses consumed, but 100 is the lowest estimate, for there were many buildings on the wharves, besides those on the street. The extent of the fire is almost half a mile. Five hundred families at least are homeless. The loss falls upon the poorer classes, who are nearly all uninsured. The destruction of furniture has been immense, although much has been saved by boats, steamers, &c., on the river side. The view of the fire from the river afforded the most correct idea of its extent. Boats were in general requisition for spectators, hundreds sailing about opposite the devastated locality. Several wharves were destroyed, together with the coals on them. No injury done to the shipping, the many vessels at the wharves having been moored in time by the tug-boats. The military are rendered all possible assistance. The loss to the insurance companies will be great. We have heard of one company alone which suffers to the amount of forty thousand dollars.

The loss is roughly estimated at one million of dollars. The burnt distance extends from Bishop's School to within about six houses of the various space under the citadel.

The insurance companies withhold returns of their losses, except the "Quebec Fire" office, which loses $800 on one policy, the "Imperial" $800, and the "Queen" $10,000. The remainder close to give any information.

The distance devastated by the fire is about one-third of a mile.

The amounts of insurance on property destroyed by the late fire approximates as follows:—"Royal," $30,000; "Globe," $12,

"THE DEAD ALIVE AGAIN!"

We find the above startling and highly objectionable sentence at the head of an advertisement in a newspaper published in the town of Stratford, C. W. It is followed by the announcement that the advertiser having *purchased his stock at a very low figure*, he is determined to dispose of it equally cheap.—Further down in the very same column may be found the explanation. It is in these words, and refers to the same advertiser:—"A deed of composition and discharge having been filed in my office by the insolvent, creditors are informed," &c., &c. One would think that the insolvent would have got fairly out of Bankruptcy before he announced himself again to the world in such a shape as the above; but *failing* has become so fashionable in some localities, that there is not much sense of the proprieties left. Besides which, our friend has doubtless got a good bargain out of his creditors, he is anxious to make the most of it, and does not hesitate to adopt the earliest and most effective means to tell his luck be known. "The dead alive again" is the key-note with which he sounds the success of a liberal compromise, and the low prices at which he can comfortably afford to give his goods away. Of course any one understands that no legitimate trader, honestly endeavouring to pay twenty shillings in the pound, can afford to sell goods as cheap. It can't be done, and the people know it; depend upon it, our friend, who has had a commercial reverse too, will do a roaring season's trade. His store will be crowded, while that of others more deserving will be deserted. His sales will foot up largely every day, his profits be good; while those of the fair-dealing merchant will dwindle and disappear.

This is but one fruit of the plentiful crop of seed which a bad system of compromises has sown. The full harvest has yet to come. It was bad enough that a large number of imprudent, incapable, and not a few dishonest, traders should have been encouraged to fail in the last half-year by the liberality with which wholesale merchants compromised their indebtedness. The evil was sufficiently painful even with these. But what will be its extent and consequences, if, with this liberality of compromising, a large number of the prudent, the capable and honest traders are forced to succumb? What other fate is in store for them, if this system is permitted to continue? Either good men will be driven out of trade, because they can make nothing at it; or, unable to successfully compete they will be forced to adopt the same plans with which to make a profit. Are our wholesale merchants prepared for a general repudiation of indebtedness? Have they made up their minds that all retailers—the good as well as the bad—shall have their obligations reduced by one-third or one half; have they made money enough in the last few years to afford the entire retail trade of the country the luxury of a liberal compromise? If they have a surplus to abundance, we are rejoiced to hear it. But if they have not, which is certainly the case, they must either cease this system of compromising for their debtors, or they will be forced to seek a similar indulgence for themselves. We speak thus strongly because we know the difficulty which all honest, legitimate traders in all sections of the country are now experiencing. With declining prices for stock, with but little money in the country, and with their obligations to meet in full at maturity, they find it utterly futile to attempt competition with parties who have got their stock at half its value, and whose obligations are reduced one-half, and who have long time in which to pay them.

The injustice of such a position to the good man, its absolute cruelty, is apparent on the merest reflection; but it is not more apparent than that such a policy is suicidal and ruinous to the importers themselves. The latter have the power in their own hands of stopping a system that is certain to sap the foundations of our financial fabric, and unless they speedily cease from encouraging every adventurer that comes along with a poor face and a poorer statement, they may make up their minds to have this class alone to deal with.

Had there been some great calamity by which many retail merchants had experienced heavy loss, there might have been some excuse for an indiscriminate reduction of indebtedness. Had losses by sea, by decline in prices, by defalcations, by bank failures, or a general collapse of consumers; had any serious circumstances affected the general standing of the trade, there might be some wisdom, some charity, in forgiving a large number a part of their indebtedness. But when it is understood that this liberality is expended upon a class that have generally either been extravagant, imprudent, incapable, or even dishonest, what, in the one case would have been a virtue, now absolutely becomes a vice. We know that there have been some compromises in the past season, which were proper and right, but we also know that at least seven out of every ten were brought about by either a lack of capability, lack of capital, or lack of character. Such compromise would supply any of these needs, there would be some sense in adopting it as a general policy; but it rather encourages an extravagance, certainly results in cutting prices to a profitless level, and begets a recklessness and immorality that is destructive of the best interests of the trade.—*Trade Review*

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT LEVIS.—Active steps are being taken in connection with the proposed fortifications at Levis. The highest point of ground in the town has been purchased by the War Department, and the Royal Engineers have taken possession. This site, which is now occupied by a handsome villa, is almost directly opposite the Citadel of Quebec. It is understood that it will be occupied by the central or principal triangular fort, which is to form one of the defences of the south shore of the river. Colonel Shore's house and two lots of ground close to the Church of St. Joseph de Levis have also been purchased by the War Department. Arrangements are said to be in progress for the purchase of a narrow strip of ground nearly three miles in length, extending from the Church of St Joseph to a point immediately opposite the Citadel of Quebec, upon which will be thrown up a line of entrenchment along the brow of the cliff.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after suffering a great many years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

SUN SHINE REMEDY.
SUN SHINE REMEDY.
SUN SHINE REMEDY.

Dr. Radway's Renovating Resolvent is truly a Sun Shine Remedy. It imparts golden rays of hope to the desolate heart, despairing of cure. Let it be used in all cases of Chronic and Scrofulous diseases, Ulcers, Fever, Sores, Scald Heads, Sore Legs, Glandular, Swellings, Venereal Sores, Skin Eruptions. One to six bottles will perfect a cure. One bottle of this Remedy will cure all recent Sores, or Glandular Affections. Those who have taken mixtures of Sarsaparilla and are still uncured, should use this medicine, one bottle will give satisfactory evidence of its superiority to all other advertised remedies for Chronic, Scrofulous, and Skin Diseases. Price one dollar. Sold by Druggists. Ask for Radway's Renovating Resolvent.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—A word to Mothers—*the beauty of children. Scald-head and ringworm.* No object is more pleasant to look upon than a beautiful child, but unfortunately the freshness and natural bloom of childhood are often marred by disfiguring disorders—we refer to the blighting effects of ringworm and scald head. Mothers desirous of seeing the faces of their darlings unclouded and their heads free from disgusting sores, will be glad to learn that Holloway's Ointment is a quick and effectual remedy for these and all other skin diseases, boils, blotches, pimples &c. We feel perfectly satisfied that on a fair trial of its virtues its merits will insure it a place in the nursery closet for all time to come. Read the advertisment elsewhere.

FOR THE VOTES, GIVE THE CHILD.—Sudden changeable weather you should be careful of your voice. Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers cure colds, coughs, sore throats, hoarseness, &c. Price, 25 cents a box; Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Birth.

In the Township of Galway, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. John Spencley, of a son.

Married.

At the residence of A W. Kempt, Peterboro, on the 28th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Aitkin, of Cobourg, Alan Hay Macdougal, Esq., P. L. S. to Mary Alla, eldest daughter of the late Robt. Ridley, Esq., Peterborough.

Death.

In the Township of Galway, on the 19th inst., Catharine, wife of John Spencley, aged 28 years.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS

PETERBOROUGH, June 28, 1865.

Flour ₱ brl	$5	75	@	$6	25
Wheat ₱ bush, fall	1	15	@	1	20
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	10	@	1	15
Potatoes	0	40	@	0	50
Barley ₱ bush	0	55	@	0	00
Peas "	0	50	@	0	00
Oats "	0	40	@	0	45
Hay ₱ ton new	7	00	@	8	00
Hides ₱ cwt	3	00	@	3	50
Sheepskins	0	50	@	0	60
Wool ₱ lb	0	40	@	0	00
Beef ₱ cwt	5	00	@	6	00
Eggs, per dozen	0	12½	@	0	12½
Butter, fr	0	13	@	0	13
Cordwood	1	50	@	2	00
Fowl, per pair	0	30	@	0	50

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it, with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865 7-4in

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability,
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisment in another column

Peterboro, Feb 24, 1865. 7-8in

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid having anything to do with two notes of hand for $50 each, in favor of Jos R Walton, one due 15th April, 1865, the other in January, 1866, as I have not received value for the same.

WILLIAM HARTLEY.

Otonabee, June 28, 1865. 26-3*

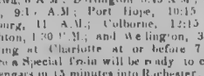
1865. Fourth of July. 1865.

GRAND PLEASURE

EXCURSION

TO ROCHESTER AND BACK.

The Magnificent, New, Steel-plated, Upper Cabin Steamer



CORINTHIAN,

CHRYSLER, MASTER,

Will on MONDAY, 3rd of JULY next,

Leave (on Railway time) Whitby at 7:30 A.M.; Oshawa, 8 A.M.; Darlington 8:45 A.M.; Bowmanville, 9:1 A.M.; Port Hope, 10:15 A.M.; Cobourg, 11 A.M.; Colborne, 12:15 P.M.; Brighton, 1:30 P.M.; and Wellington, 3 P.M.; arriving at Charlotte at or before 7 P.M.; where a Special Train will be ready to convey passengers in 15 minutes into Rochester.

Excursionists are particularly requested to be punctual, as the Steamer must leave on time to insure them an early arrival into Rochester the same evening.

RETURNING.—A Special Train will leave Rochester on the evening 4th after the display of Firework, &c., is over, and the Steamer will leave Charlotte at 12 Midnight, arriving at the different ports early on the following morning.

A splendid Band of Music will be on board during the whole trip.

Tickets issued for this Excursion will be good (returning) for any of the Regular Trips of the Steamer during the week.

This opportunity presents the greatest inducements ever offered to pleasure seekers from the above ports. The Steamer CORINTHIAN, just completed, has been fitted up especially for this route. Her decorations are in the high at style of art. She is provided with all the modern appliances, &c., and is considered the swiftest vessel on Upper Canadian water.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

And see our neighbors celebrate their great day of National Rejoicing, for which, in consequence of the happy term nation of the war and the reunion of North and South, they are making unprecedented prematations.

Tickets (including fare from Charlotte to Rochester and return) $2.50, procurable from the following Agents:—Whitby, Thos. Lawler; Oshawa, Edward Arkland; Bowmanville, Thomas Christie; Newcastle, William J Bradley; Port Hope, George Henderson; Cobourg, Charles Elliott; Colborne, J Keeler; Brighton, Ira J. Bettes; Wellington, Wm. Patterson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A. M. BROWN,
June 26, 1865. General Agent.

GO TO GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
AND GET YOUR NEW YORK PAPERS

THE DAILY

Globe & Leader

For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS
CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE Subscriber has in stock and offers for sale at very low prices, a large and varied Stock of

GRASS SCYTHES, various qualities,
SCYTHE SNATHES, STONES,
GRAIN CRADLES, RAKES,
HAY and MANURE FORKS,
HOES, SPADES and SHOVELS,
&c. &c. &c.

To which the attention of Farmers and others is respectfully invited.

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant,
Peterborough, June 28, 1865. [26-2] (Late Millar & Bertram.)

Godey's Lady's Book for July,

Received and for sale at the
EXAMINER BOOK STORE.
Peterboro, June 27, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Estate of THOMAS SHORT, Esq., of Keene, give notice that a dividend of five per cent. will be paid on and after the 30th instant. Application to be made to Thos. Short, at Asphodale.

FRED. W. HAULTAIN.

Peterborough, June 27, 1865.

NOTICE.

A DARK BRINDLE BULL has been put into the Pound of Mr. James McIntyre, lot 10, 5th concession of Douro. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take him away, or otherwise he will be sold.

JAMES McINTYRE,
Pound Keeper.
Douro, June 28, 1865. 26-3

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

THE Board of School Trustees for the Village of Ashburnham, will receive applications from properly qualified persons, until Tuesday, the first day of August next, for the Mastership of the Common School in the said Village, to commence after the Summer Vacation, about the first of September next.

By order of the Board,
R. D. ROGERS, Secretary.
Ashburnham, June 27, 1865. 26-3

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $20,000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $20,000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $2,200 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of $2,360,228.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $20,000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one mill in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same, upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $20,000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of $20,000; and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 20 years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the rateable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 5th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at its Council Chamber in the Court House, in the said County, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of October, 1865, at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(signed) WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk.
Peterborough, June 26th, 1865. 26

CHANGE in BUSINESS

GEO. A COX, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers, for their liberal patronage since commencing business, would respectfully inform them that he has disposed of his Book and Stationery trade to Messrs. Graham & Stratton, for whom he solicits a continuance of their patronage. Parties who have received papers, periodicals and Magazines, from him will be supplied as usual by Graham & Stratton.

Peterborough, June 21, 1865. 25

CLARET!!

JUST RECEIVED at the Family Grocery 50 Cases, one doz in each, to be sold at $4 25c., by the dozen.

D. McNAUGHTON,
FAMILY GROCER, GEORGE ST.
Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24-tf

PORK

150 Barrels Mess.
100 " Prime Mess.
200 " Extra Flour.
300 " Superfine Flour.

For sale by
NICHOLLS & HALL.
Peterboro, June 22, 1865. 25

The Scottish Provincial
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that **John A. Hartley** has been appointed Interim Agent for the above Company in Peterborough. Every information can be obtained on application at his office.

A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
Secretary.
Peterboro, June 12, 1865. 24-6in.

MORE THAN
2000 Pairs of BOOTS & SHOES
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has received a large addition to his Stock of Boots and Shoes of almost every variety of desirable styles in the market, consisting of Ladies, Gentlemens, Misses and Youths wear. He has a very fine assortment of Ladies Kid, Prunella and Serge Gaiters. Also, a few pairs Fine Kid Gaiters of English manufacture, and a splendid assortment of Children's wear, of the latest styles, all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash.

J. B. BISBEE.
Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24-tf

HOMŒOPATHY.

HOMŒOPATHY AND LIFE ASSURANCE.—The directors of a London life assurance office—the "General Provident"—at its recent meeting have placed on record their opinion "that persons be treated by the Homœopathic system enjoy more robust health, are less frequently attacked by disease, and when attacked recover more rapidly than those treated by any other system; that with respect to the more fatal classes of disease the mortality under Homœopathy is small in comparison with that of Allopathy; but there are diseases not curable at all under the latter system, which are perfectly curable under the former; finally, that the medicines prescribed by Homœopathists do not injure the constitution, whereas that so employed by Allopaths not unfrequently entail the most serious, and in many instances fatal, consequences." The directors further propose to summon a special meeting of the shareholders to lay before them the facts they have collected, and the decision at which they have arrived, namely, "to open a special section for persons treated by the Homœopathic system, at a lower rate of premium than that charged on other lives."—*London (Eng.) Observer.*—*Toronto Globe.*

DR. POOLE, (Water st., Peterborough,) is a Graduate and Licentiate of both the Allopathic and Homœopathic schools, and confidently recommends the latter system of treatment, as by far the safest and most successful, in both Acute and Chronic diseases.

Peterborough, June 1, 1865. 22-2in

HENRY CRIST,
Departmental, Parliamentary,
AND PATENT AGENT,
QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Jason, Esq., Hamilton; Messrs. B. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London; R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

May 30, 1865. 22

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S, Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 19

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Province for an Act to provide for the re-opening of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway, and for an extension of the same.

H. JONES RUTTAN,
Cobourg, Canada, May 23rd, 1865.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid purchasing or having anything to do with three notes of hand made in my favor by one Wm. Jarvis, each bearing date 24th September, 1864, and payable respectively—1st, $20, payable in 12 months after date; 2nd, $20, payable 2 years after date; the 3d, $10, payable 24 years after date. Said notes having passed into the possession of Andrew Bell, Gull River, as collateral security, and he now refuses to account in any way for the same.

ZACHARIA COLE.
Minden, April 4, 1865. 15

Wm. N. KENNEDY
HAS
GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER
ON HAND.

COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE a large quantity Dundas Cotton Yarn, of the very best quality and warranted numbers

W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro', June 14, 1865.

CHEAP Grey Cottons.
A new lot received at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.
From 9d per yard upwards.

WHITE COTTONS,
at a very low figure at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

SUMMER Dress Goods.
A very pretty lot, Cheap at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

THE WHOLE Stock of Prints Selling off very low at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

A **NEW Lot of Summer Cloths** just opened out at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

SHIRTING STRIPES
Selling Cheap at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

CALL and purchase A **SHAWL** at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.
You will find them of Newest Styles and very Cheap.

A **Few Summer Mantles** still left at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

DAMASK & White Muslin **Window Curtains,** WHITE COUNTERPANES, Toilet and other Table Covers at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES' and Gent's **Gloves and Hosiery** of every description at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES' **Collars and Cuffs.**
A large variety at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

REMAINING STOCK of **Parasols** Selling off at Reduced Prices at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN
Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK

THE BUTTON HOLE made by this entirely simple and novel machine are not only equal to the best hand-made in the point of right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses, thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or darning altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where Instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P.S.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.
H. PINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State,
627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleaker sts.
June 14 1865. 24

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

TOWN LOT No. 1, West of George and South of Charlotte Streets, containing half an acre of ground. There are two Frame Houses on the Lot with other outbuildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS:—One fourth down, and the balance in three annual instalments, with interest at six per cent.

Apply to
C. A. WELLER, Esq.
Peterboro', May 30th, 1865. 20-6in

PETERBORO' EXAMINER
BOOK STORE.

The Subscribers having purchased the Stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
&c. &c.
OF Mr. GEO. A. COX,

On very reasonable terms, will continue the business in the same place, where every article in the Book and Stationery line will be found and disposed of at very low figures.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON.
Peterborough, June 21, 1865.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY!

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Have now received their supply of

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the public. In addition to their former business they have opened a

MILLINERY & MANTLE SALOON,

In which will be found

A select assortment of PARIS AND LONDON BONNETS, the latest styles in MANTLES AND JACKETS, and a large stock of STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, STRAW AND JET ORNAMENTS, &c. &c.

This Department is under the management of a FIRST CLASS MILLINER, of taste and experience, and Ladies may depend upon having everything connected with it made up in the NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

W. G. T. & Co. respectfully invite inspection of these goods, which will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞ Ladies furnishing their own material can have any article of Millinery made up at reasonable rates.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.,
April 26, 1865. (17) George Street, Peterborough.

NEW DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE

L. LEMAY,

Of the late firm of F. & L. LEMAY, has the honor to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened the

Store on Hunter Street, next door to McKellar & Cameron's,

Which was recently occupied by the late firm, with a large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

L. L. having the experience of a number of years in the business, and possessing great facilities in buying, parties will always find it to their advantage to deal in his store, as goods will be sold extraordinary low.

In the Ready-made Clothing Department, will be found Goods of the very best quality, and at prices as low as any house in the trade.

☞ Come and see for yourselves, and you shall be satisfied ☜

☞ *Remember the place—Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's.* ☜

Peterborough, June 1st, 1865. 22-8in

Important to Farmers!

WOOL!

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED!

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH will be paid for any quantity of good Clean Wool, at HARVEY'S Woollen Mill, Peterboro'.

Particular attention will be paid to Carding, Fulling, and Dressing; also in the manufacturing of Tweeds, Fulled Cloths, Sattinetts, All-wool and Cotton Flannels, Blankets, &c.

Having increased my Machinery, and put in a Steam Engine, all work will be done on the shortest notice, without any delay, on reasonable terms, and warranted satisfactory. I will keep constantly on hand a variety of Woollen Goods to exchange for Wool.

☞ Remember the Old Stand, Harvey's Woollen Mill, Peterborough.

D. BROOK, Proprietor.
Peterboro, May 17, 1865. 20-8in.

SPRING GOODS!

The subscriber is now receiving a rich Stock of Spring and Summer

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

Which he will offer at very moderate prices, and to which he respectfully invites attention.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, April 11, 1865. 15

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the

Examiner Office.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of LAKEFIELD and vicinity, that he has removed his

Grocery Store
IN LAKEFIELD,

To Henderson's old stand, where will be found a

Good assortment of Groceries,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Or Farm Produce.

ROBT. GRAHAM.
Lakefield, March 1st, 1865. 45-9

S. SHERIN,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
LAKEFIELD, C.W.
June 14, 1865. 24-5in.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In the County
County of Peterborough. } Court of the County of Peterborough. In the matter of Charles Perry, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed, in the Office of this Court, his consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and that on Saturday the fifteenth day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, under the said Act.

CHARLES PERRY.

Dated at Peterborough, this ninth day of May, A D 1865 10

Fire Company!

MISLAID on the evening of the 24th May last, a large

COPPER TORCH.

Whoever will return it to the Captain of the Company will receive thanks.

Peterborough, June 15, 1865. 24

PIANO-FORTES.
DRISSE'S NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. They have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a massive Iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old heavy frame of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Beam, of which Mr Dawson is the inventor. By these improvements we get much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal musicians in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Barili
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strakosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Charles Fradel

Mr. SIGISMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-forte and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophic. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never had excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic oneness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that commanding excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5—Upon a careful examination of Dawes Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and battery throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 13, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It rivals sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly maintainable on any other instrument, an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Dawes, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and excells them in pure, musical and sensual tone power thus approximating closer to what I consider perfection in the instrument than has been achieved by any other system of music.

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & CO.,
543 Broadway,
New York

Before purchasing send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN
SEWING MACHINES.
EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular motion, makes the lock or shuttle stitch which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nainsook muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
	Dress Makers

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York
552 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

Some of the Advantages Secured
BY ATTENDING THE
London Commercial College.

1st.—A thorough knowledge of all kinds of Common Book-keeping from the most simple, to the most intricate sets of Commission and Banking.

2nd.—Instruction in an IMPROVED method of Book-keeping whereby the merchant may know the *Exact State of his Affairs every day.*

3rd.—An improved system of Actual Business Training whereby the student will acquire the desired knowledge in one-half the time required by any of the old systems.

4th.—Full instructions to those entering at the present time, in Telegraphing and Phonography, without extra charge.

5th.—Full instruction in Business Penmanship by a First Class Teacher, Free.

6th.—A beautiful style of Drawing and Painting to those entering in Clubs of two or more.

7th.—Free instruction in all branches necessary to secure a First Class certificate for Teaching Common School.

8th.—Free Lectures on Commercial Law, by the Mayor of the City.

9th.—Thorough Instruction in Correspondence and Business Letter writing.

10th.—Good Board at a cheaper rate than can be obtained in any other city of Canada.

11th.—*A THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION IN THE LEAST POSSIBLE TIME,* and at the *Least Possible Expense.*

PRIC

THE GOOD BYE.

George—George!

Well, what's wanting now?

The young husband turned back the door knob, and there was impatience in his tone, and annoyance on his brow as he answered his wife's call.

Nothing, pape, only baby and I want to kiss you good bye, and she came up toward him, the little, grateful, sweet-voiced woman with the baby in her arms, and held up the small, soft face to his cheeks, and and the little one crowed, and thrust up its dimpled hands, and clutched the short, thick locks triumpantly.

Oh, baby, you rogue, you'd like to pull out a handful of pape's hair, wouldn't you now? laughed the merchant, in a tone so unlike the former, that you would not have recognised it, and he leaned down and kissed the small, fragrant lips over and over.

Now it's my turn, pape, and Mrs. Reynold's smoothed away the rumpled hair, and kissed her husband's forehead; and as he went out of the house that morning, a new softness and peace had erased the troubled look from the man's face. And that day it was appointed to George Reynold's to pass through a sharp and fearful temptation. He was in the midst of a commercial crisis, and several of his commercial debtors had failed that week, and now a payment of ten thousand dollars was due, and there was no way to raise this sum unless——

He held the pen irresolutely in his shaking hand, the veins were swollen into great blue cords on his forehead, and the breath came thick and fast betwixt his hot lips; a few scrawls of the pen, a solitary name at the bottom, and the young merchant could secure the ten thousand dollars, and his business credit would be safe. There was no sort of doubt, too, but he could raise the money in a few days, and thus secure himself from discovery, and the pressing circumstances in the case certainly allowed some liberties in financiering.

So whispered the tempter, as he walked up and down the soul of George Reynolds always softening down the word forgery into some false name, which totally changed to his perceptions the moral complexion of the deed he was about to commit. The young merchant's eyes glared around his office, but there was no one to see him then; he dipped his pen with a kind of desperate eagerness into a tall porcelian inkstand, and drew it along the paper, when suddenly his hand paused, struck by a thought—the memory of his wife's kiss that morning. He saw her as he saw her last, standing in the door, the baby in her arms, her sweet face full of motherly tenderness and wifely trust, as she lifted it to him at parting; the voice of the tempter passed away before the rush of better emotion which blurred the man's eyes, he dashed down the pen. Mary! Mary! you have saved your husband. Sink or swim I will not do this deed; I should blush for shame to meet your eyes and our baby' together, if I carry the burning consciousness in my own soul, though no other man did or would. Mary, my little wife, you won't know it, but that good bye of yours has saved me from this great sin.'

George Reynolds did not sink. It was a hard struggle but the storm passed by without telling on him as it did on many others, and Mary, his wife, never knew that she had saved her husband from a sin which in her eyes would have been worse than death.

The good which we have done we shall know, not here, but hereafter, and the best and truest lives are those which strew all the years with the sweet aroma of loving and self-sacrificed deeds.

Guess I Won't.

While passing down Wall street, New York, several years ago, my attention was arrested by two boys who stood near a basket of pears, which a poor old man had left for a moment on the side walk, while he entered a house to obtain a morsel to eat.

'Bob, take one,' said one of the boys.

Bob looked up the street and down, stepped nearer the basket, then moving suddenly back he said—

'Guess I won't.'

'Guess you'd better not,' said I.

'Thank you,' said he, 'I did feel like taking one, but now I don't want it.

Ten years later, while examining some articles in a shop window in Vine street, Cincinnatti a clerk presented himself, and while waiting for me to make a selection, he was accosted by his next door neighbor with these words—

'Bob, do you stand to your bet?'

'Well' said he, rather hesitatingly, 'I don't know, I guess I won't.

'Guess you'd better not,' said I.

'Thank you,' said he, 'I'll take your advice.'

Five years later, and but a few days ago, while in a store on Canal street, a gentleman came in and addressed one of the firm as follows—

'A cold day, Bob, business dull; let's go over and take a glass of egg nog.'

'Why, Mr. L., are you not aware that I am about joining the Sons?'

'I've heard so, but don't believe it.'

'It's a fact,

'You have not joined yet?'

'No; but I have been proposed.'

'Well, it will not injure you to take your bitters until you do join, and perhaps the cold weather will be over by that time.

'But you know, Mr. L., it has been some thing of an effort for me to break off and if I taste again, it may have a tendency to renew my old appetite.'

'O, come along, no more nonsense; you might have been over and back by this time; it will do you good this cold morning, and you can talk afterwards.

'Well, I don't know,' said he taking up his hat, 'but I guess I won't. No, Mr. L., I will not go.'

'Guess you'd better not,' said I.

'Now stop a moment, and I'll tell you something very strange. This is the third time in my life that I have been deterred from doing wrong, by the same words, spoken by a female voice. Once by a little girl, next by a young lady, and now by this lady.'

'Is it not,' said he turning to me, very strange?

'It is,' said I; but would it not be more so, if in every instance the words had been uttered by the same voice?'

'It would indeed' said he, 'for they were spoken in different parts of the United States.'

I then related the incident of the pears and hat. He said that he was the man; I was much surprised at this, as were others present, and believed that its very singularity renders it worthy of notice. It also shows how much good a few words, spoken at a proper time, and in a proper spirit, may do.

A West Indian, who had a remarkably fiery nose, had fallen asleep in his chair, and a negro boy who was in waiting, observed a musquito hovering round his face. Quashy eyed the insect very attentively; at last he saw him alight on his master's nose, and instantly fly off again. "Yah, yah," he exclaimed in great glee, "me berry glad to see you burn your fat."

If You Want
GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE
Team, Carriage or Buggie
HARNESS!
TRUNKS,
CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,
GO TO
T. DONNELLY'S,
(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)

☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*

COLLARS WARRANTED.

Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S
Furniture Ware Rooms
HAVE BEEN REMOVED
TO RYAN'S BLOCK,
Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches attended to with punctuality. COFFINS kept constantly on hand.

Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 49

A Word to Young Men.

THE man who would prefer one dollar to two, would by common consent be voted a lunatic and void of good sense. Yet there are hundreds of young men working for a salary of Two Hundred Dollars, and even less, when they might by devoting a few months to obtaining a Business Education, at a small expense, fit themselves for situations where their services would command twice or thrice that amount. The place where such an education can be obtained at a Cheaper rate than anywhere else in this Province, is

THE LONDON
Commercial College
THE SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION
PURSUED IN
The Actual Business Department
OF THIS COLLEGE

is practised nowhere else, and by it the student can obtain a thoroughly *Practical Knowledge* of every kind of business transactions in one-half the time required by any other means. The Proprietor has determined to extend to *special advantages* enjoyed by those entering before that month also. Therefore all persons PURCHASING SCHOLAR SHIPS *before the FIRST of MAY*, will be presented with a Complete set of TEXT and BLANK BOOKS for the ENTIRE COMMERCIAL COURSE, Cash Price, Seven Dollars) or for $5 additional, a full supply of Books and stationery. Full instruction in Penmanship, Drawing, Painting and Telegraphing is given at a very low rate.

Good Board can be obtained for Two Dollars per week.

Full instruction is given when desired, (without extra charges) in all the branches required to obtain a First Class Certificate for teaching Common School.

Life Scholarship for Gents ... $30 in advance
do do. Ladies ... $20 do

☞ To any one sending us post paid, the address of ten persons who would like to receive our circular, we will forward full instructions of one of the most *Pleasing and Useful Arts* of this present age, one which will be a constant source of enjoyment and profit.

For circular or other information address

J. W. JONES.
Principal of London Commercial College
LONDON C. W.

SEWING MACHINES!
FINKLE & LYON'S
NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED
Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, N. w York.
March 16, 1865. 11-tm

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day) ..... 9 17 a.m
Mixed ..... 6.00 p.m.
Express (night) ..... 8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night) ..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed ..... 2.40 p.m.
Express (day) ..... 8.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
9-6m 1130 Broadway New York.

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS
at WILLIAM'S.
BUY CROCKERY
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH
at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain
by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrum nt being made under the personal supervision of Mr J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully war anted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a style by each system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case. $275

No 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300

No 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style, $315 Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13 h, 1864. 7 1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
501 BROADWAY, N.Y.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES,
AND
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, free, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits of eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals, 550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals, 130 Divines,
275 Colonels, 125 Authors,
100 Lieut.-Colonels, 40 Artists,
150 Other Officers, 125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers, 50 Prom. Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
3,000 Copies of works of Art,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C O D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 46

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Peterboro, January 1865.

A FORTUNE!
Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $200,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$65.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enameled Open Watches	50.00 to 75.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	25.00 to 75.00
Gents' Gold Watches, duplex time	75.00 to 125.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	15.00 to 20.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	25.00 to 35.00
Diamond Rings	25.00 to 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10.00 to 20.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4.00 to 8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00 to 10.00
Chain-base Chains and Guard Chains	5.00 to 20.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4.00 to 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	2.00 to 6.00
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches	4.00 to 8.00
Mosaic Jet, Lava and Florentine ear drops	4.00 to 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4.00 to 8.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	5.00 to 10.00
Gold Vest and Vest Watch Keys	3.50 to 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Sliders	3.00 to 6.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.	5.00 to 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils etc.	4.00 to 7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00 to 6.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	8.00 to 15.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc.	3.00 to 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Cameo and Gold Rings	4.00 to 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	5.00 to 10.00
California Diamond Rings	3.00 to 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	5.00 to 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc.	4.00 to 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00 to 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5.00 to 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6.00 to 12.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20.00 to 40.00
Silver Casters, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25.00 to 60.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	30.00 to 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	35.00 to 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mulberes cups	25.00 to 40.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc, opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co, No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and on entering into the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GERARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.
New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

The Churchman's Family MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED. MONTHLY. PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Number XXVII, for March, 1865, contains—

OUR CLERICAL CLUB.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March, "No Churchman should fail to secure a copy of the Magazine."—*Somerset County Chronicle*

A VISIT TO THE TROITZKA MONASTERY

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March "Thoroughly well written, scholarly article, is pleasantly written tales, and its pretty illustrations."—*Yarmouth Impayement.*

THE DUTIES AND DISABILITIES OF THE NAVAL CLERGY

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March "As Catholic as the Church herself"—*Western Morning News.*

THE CHRISTIAN WOMAN OF THE FAMILY By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe"

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March "Will be welcomed and instructed every member of the household from the youngest to the eldest."—*Lincoln Gazette.*

THE TWO WITNESSES By Rev. T. Pelham Dale.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March, price One Shilling "To the graces of light literature it adds the fervour of christian piety."—*Leamington Courier.*

MY FIRST ASSIZE SERMON.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March Illustrated "The illustrations are chaste and elaborate"—*Torquay Recorder.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE ESCAPE BRIGADE.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March "Will be hailed in respectable Church families as a monthly treasure of unexceptionable entertainment and information"—*Irish Ecclesiastic Gazette.*

DEAN HOOK'S LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March "Distinguished by much power, and by a thoroughly satisfactory spirit"—*Standard.*

OUR BISHOPS AND DEANS.—The Right Rev. Walter Keer Hamilton, D. D., Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March Price One Shilling. Illustrated "No Churchman's library or family circle should be without a copy of this sound and clever magazine." *Banbury Guardian*

LONDON; JAMES HOGG & SONS, and all Booksellers. 19

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary
Peterborough, May 3rd, 31 18tf

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 400 pages 100 Illustrations Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price

Address, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
9-6m 1130 Broadway New York

The Folly of the Ridge and Furrow System

We make the following extract from Bell's Weekly Messenger, premising that the paper, of which it forms a part, was read before the Wigtown Farmers' Club. Mr. R. Jeffreson, of Preston House, Wigtonshire:—"Now for a bit on the barbarous custom of ploughing our land into ridges. Can any practical man tell me the use of it on any land which is thoroughly drained? And we all know it as a waste of capital to cultivate undrained land, and that no man with common sense will attempt it. To illustrate the folly of the ridge and furrow system, I will take, for example, a fallow field. We have it measured with farm yard dung, and ploughed into ridges; and, after sowing with wheat we water furrow it, and do all we can to facilitate the quickest escape of the surface water. What is the result? Why, the first heavy rainfall washes away the very essence of the dung. You may see the rich brown fluid floating off the field like a stream of liquid manure (which in fact it is), and making its escape to the nearest river thus polluting our waters with the material which we intended to enrich our soils. Now, supposing we plough our land as level as possible, and have no water furrows in it what would be the effect? The rain water would gradually percolate down to the drains and thus legitimately make its escape in a limpid stream, having been purified by passing through that best of filters, mother earth I could enumerate many other evils attending upon the ridge and furrow system, besides its unsightly appearance. The land is more liable to drought; the grain does not ripen equally; it militates against the free use of machinery; and the furrows act as so many traps to catch our sheep, where we will find them, feet in the air, and unable to rise. Indeed, the loss of many a good sheep can be attributed to no other cause. I shall feel obliged to any gentleman who will tell me what advantages we derive from adhering to this old-fashioned custom, which can compensate for the evils I have enumerated."

Kindness to Cows.

A correspondent of the *Farmer* writes on this subject as follows:—"Cows should always be treated kindly, and as far as possible always have the same milker. If a cow or heifer persist in kicking under kind treatment, take a small rope and quietly fasten it around the opposite fore foot, thence bring it over the back to hang by the milker; when she kicks again, will out saying a word, draw her foot up to her belly. You can now handle her as you please.—She will struggle to release her foot, but to no purpose, and will soon crouch to the floor. Now let her get up again, and pet her a little. If she makes a fuss again repeat the operation as often, and you will soon find that she will not move a foot while you are milking, unless there be some irritating cause like sore teats or sharp finger nails. One thing I regard as imperatively demanded for success in the management of stock, viz: never allow a cow to be kicked or in any way abused by hired help. Whatever good qualities a man may have, better part with him at once if found disobeying orders in this respect. The practice has become common and should be broken up. The annual losses from this source are immense. If every dairy-man would make it a rule t at his milch cows must be treated kindly, and that no excuse can be taken for blows and kicks, and that no person would be employed who maltreats stock, the whole country would be greatly benefitted. We have known of valuable animals being lost by a kick, and others rendered valueless for the season by an apparently slight thump of the milking stool, from bad tempered persons. Laborers of this kind are dangerous, and the sooner one is rid of them the better. Much can be effected in this respect by good example, for if the owner so far forgets himself as to abuse stock, he cannot expect the men in his employ to do otherwise.

WORKING OXEN.—I have long found that in all heavy farming operations oxen are most useful, and am convinced every farmer with one hundred acres of arable land, could work one or two pair to great advantage; for deep plowing, oxen will draw greater weights and are as quick as horses. In lighter operations the horse surpasses them in speed but every improvement in agriculture now tends to deep, consequently slow work, and until steam is adapted to drawing our implements, oxen will be most useful. They cost much less to keep, and improve daily in value; they are easily broken in, may be worked for a few months during a busy season of the year and then fed off. The application of steam to our threshing machines, turnip and chaff cutters, and the railways lessening the distances at which many deliver their grain, has diminished the winter work of many farmers' horses. Oxen would, in these cases, prove very beneficial in summer. I know one large occupier who commonly buys every spring four or six pairs of working oxen, uses them until all the turnips are sown and cleaned, and then, fee'ing them off his stalks; and by this course has his work done at two-thirds less cost than by keeping a large number of horses. As a practical farmer, I should be very sorry to be without some oxen as auxiliaries to my horse teams.—*E. W. Wilmot, in the London Gardeners' Chronicle.*

ANIMALS COOLING OFF.—Men and horses are the only animal that have the double means of refrigeration; all others have but one. No other beings sweat like men and horses, and therefore cannot cool themselves by perspiring through the skin. This will be found true throughout the whole range of practical anatomy, and applies to the largest as well as the smallest animals. None of the thick skinned animals except the horse have pores in the skin to exhale heat by perspiration, it being only a secretive surface. All the cloth feet species, including those with feet and toes rounded and unprovided with claws—the rhinoceros, elephant, bison, mastodon, buffalo, swine, ox deer, lion, tiger, bear, wolf fox, squirrel dormouse, opossum,—all like dogs have no means of cooling themselves when heated except through the medium of respiration. Thus the ox when very hot, thrusts out his tongue and pants to exhale the heat generated by exercise; and if driven with out time being allowed for this, he will die with the heat accumulated within him.—Hogs often die when driven too fast, because they cannot part with the generated heat.

OUT-DOOR WHITEWASH.—2 quarts skimmed milk; 2 ozs. fresh slaked lime; 5 lbs. whiting; put the lime in a stoneware vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream, and then add the balance of the milk Crumble the whiting, and spread it on the surface of the fluid. Stir or grind as you would lead paint, and apply as you do other paints. It dries quickly, and a second or third coat can be added if desired. It is moderate, does not rub off. This quantity will cover 57 square yards with one coat. It may be colored, desired, by adding coloring matter.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET.

THE House and premises lately occupied by J. W Tate, Esq., on the Court House hill. Also, the Cottage lately occupied Mr. Glover, Mr. Thomas Tennant, Peterborough.

Apply to
W. SHERIDAN.
Peterboro, March 29, 1865. 13

TO LET,
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Millar Esq., hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to
MRS. BLACKSTOCK.
Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 22

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro'; a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.
June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.
Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

For Sale or to Let,
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE,
OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to
ROBERT HUNTER.
Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 27

VALUABLE
PROPERTY FOR SALE
IN THE
TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late WM. LANNIN, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms; the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Brunette Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 51 feet by 80 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to
D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN.
Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

REMOVAL.

Tobias Fitzgerald,

HAS REMOVED his Carriage and Waggon Establishment to those COMMODIOUS PREMISES on the

CORNER OF BROCK AND WATER ST'S,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE PARK,

Where he will continue to MANUFACTURE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS,
SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

Which he will warrant to be made from the best Timber; and any person ordering from him are invited to call and examine the work before it is painted.

Jobbing & Horse Shoeing

Will be punctually attended to.

Peterborough, August, 1864. 33

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

COPLAND'S ALE!
A LARGE QUANTITY
OF
COPLAND'S
Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY
LEWIS GLOVER, Sole Agent.
Peterboro, Oct 25th, 1862. 44

PAINTING & GRAINING
DONE BY
W. N. KENNEDY,
HUNTER STREET.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.
WM. N. KENNEDY,

HAS REMOVED to the store immediately West of the Stewart House, on Hunter street.

His stock of Room Papers, Borders, Decorations, Window Blinds, Fire Screens, &c., has been largely increased and will be sold cheap.

Painting in all its branches carried on as usual.

Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1864. 42

ARE YOU IN AGONY?
A WELL SPRING OF HOPE FOR ALL!
CAN BE FOUND IN
Holloway's Pills.
Be of Good Cheer! The Sinking may be Saved!
BY THE USE OF
Holloway's Ointment.

THE history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHEREVER, and in WHATEVER shape internal diseases exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

This is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation. It consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—an unimpeachable record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

These Mighty Healers, World Known and World Tried are a Boon to the Sick

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world; HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations. Their attribute is to PREVENT as well as to CURE; they attack the ROOT OR SEED of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, re-invigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL AND FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs UPON THE BLOOD itself, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

Woman in all her Difficulties

Is invited to test the regulating and restorative powers of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a positive safeguard against evil consequences They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively subject

Be it Understood,

That the above statements can at all times be verified by the written testimony (extending through a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.

Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.

In wintertorm disease attacks the liver, it is compelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and invaluable curative. Bilious remittents, bilious purging, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the whites of the eyes, weakness and debility, &c, are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful anti-bilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Weakness, &c. &c

The terrible debility and mental pangs which characterise dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhœa, constipation, tendency to local prostration, nervous tremors, hot flushes, spasms, affections of the kidneys, hemorrhoids or piles, and, in fact, all internal complaints, from whatever cause arising, give way before the salutary influence of the extraordinary remedy. As a specific for dyspepsia, and the disorders connected with it, or growing out of it, the Pills are always to be relied on when every other medicine and mode of treatment has utterly failed.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflamation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Contiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Vernal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION.

If the readers of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other make.

None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each box: the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious

☞ Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 40 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. 33

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1865. No. 27

The Peterborough Examiner,
A WEEKLY
POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,
AND
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
IS PUBLISHED AT
PETERBOROUGH,
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY
GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

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with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stephen & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

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DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough 18

GIBBONS & GIBSON,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, Dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro' 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gibson George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,
PUMP AND PANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.
Corner of Simcoe and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Petersboro'.
Nov. 27, 1861 49

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 19

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c. &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

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DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

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COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

R. PATTERSON & Co.
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits
Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 38

BANK OF TORONTO.
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent 20

R. KINCAID, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.
Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 36

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.
Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,
TAILOR,
SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Bank Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.
Lakefield, North Douro, } 19-1y
May 6th, 1865.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
ATTORNEY, &c.
Peterborough, C. W.

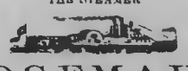
MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c., &c., &c.
Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville Dr McCreen, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq. Editor of the *Review*: H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others. Teeth extracted for those not able to pay. Sally from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge 26

Ale! Ale!
MOLSON'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels
do Bild Ale do do
DAWE'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles
ALDWELL'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.
All for sale cheap at
McNAUGHTON'S,
George Street
Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19.

CARD PICTURES
Two for a Dollar!
FRAMING CHEAP
Likenesses of deceased persons enlarged from Ambrotypes and colored in oil
Ambrotypes from 50 Cents,
AT THE
Photographic and Fine Art Gallery,
HUNTER STREET.
R. D. EWING.
Peterboro, March 1, 1865. 9

NOTICE.
THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH"
Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
FOR LINDSAY.
Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.
The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to carriage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to
LEWIS McGREGOR,
North American Hotel, Peterboro'.
May 25, 1865. 21

ROYAL
MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
KEENE & PETERBORO'.
A DAILY STAGE
Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p. m.
April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH
RAILWAY.
ON and after the 22nd of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
MAIL.
Leave Port Hope at..... 9 25 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at..... 1.15 p.m
Leave Peterboro' at..... 3.20 p.m
Arrive at Port Hope..... 5.55 p.m
MIXED
Leave Peterboro' at..... 10 a. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at..... 5 a. m.
Leave Port Hope at..... 0 p. m.
Arrive at Peterboro..... 5.30 p. m.
The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.
S. R. KIMBALL, Superintendent. JOHN FOWLER, Managing Director.
Peterboro May 1865. 21

RE-OPENING OF THE
Cobourg and Peterboro'
RAILWAY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst., Trains will run as follows:
GOING NORTH:
Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Harwood at 8.15 A.M.
TO CONNECT WITH
STEAMER OTONABEE,
for Peterboro'.
GOING SOUTH:
Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Cobourg at 6.30 P. M.
G. S. DAINTRY, Lessee.
J. R. BARBER, Superintendent.
May 18th 1865. 21tf

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
TORONTO LINE.
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.30
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.25	
Wellington Square	7.29	3.43
Aldershot	03	3.57
Oakville	8.	4.07
Port Credit	8.14	4.25
Meadows	8.16	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 30	7 45
Meadows	3 10	8.35
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2 15	9.05
Bronte	2 26	9 17
Wellington Square	2 43	9 31
Waterdown		9 47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

DAILY COMMUNICATION
WITH ROCHESTER.
The Fast-sailing new Steamer

1865. ROCHESTER! 1865.
CAPT. GREENWOOD,
Will, until further notice, run as follows:
Leaving Port Hope..... at 9 30 a. m
Cobourg ..... 10 30 a. m.
Colborne..... 12 00 m.
Direct for Rochester, arriving there in time to connect with the New York Central Railroad for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Syracuse, Buffalo, Chicago, and other points East and West.
Passengers from the West via Grand Trunk Railroad, will take the Steamer at Cobourg; from the East will take the Steamer at Colborne.
For further information, enquire of A. Cochrane, Port Hope; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg or J. Keeler, Colborne.
RETURNING—Will leave Charlotte every night (Sundays excepted) at 10.00, P. M., direct for Port Hope.
G. S. DAINTRY, Proprietor.
Cobourg, April 4th 1865. 15-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE.
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's.
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,
AT 2.30 P. M.
Orders left at the Hoffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.
J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
Norwood, August 19, 1863. 24

New York Central Railroad.
ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—
Going East.—At 1.55 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.30 A. M., and 1.00, 2.50, 6.35 and 8.00 p. m.
Going West.—At 3.40 5.30, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.
C. VIKBARD,
General Superintendent.
Rochester, May, 1865. 22

Select Poetry.

GOING TO SLEEP.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

The light is fading down the sky,
The shadows grow and multiply,
I hear the thru-hee' evening song;
But I have born with toil and wrong
So long! so long!
Dim dreams my drowsy senses drown—
So, darling, kiss my eyelids down!

My life's brief spring went wanted by,—
My summer ended fruitlessly;
I learned to hunger, strive, and wait—
I found you, love—oh, happy fate!
So late, so late!
Now all my fields are turning brown,—
So, darling, kiss my eyelids down!

Oh, blessed sleep! oh, perfect rest!
Thus pillowed on your faithful breast,
Nor life nor death is wholly drear,
O tender heart, since you are here,
So dear, so dear!
Sweet love, my soul's sufficient crown!
Now, darling, kiss my eyelids down!

MRS. AKERS.

Literature.

IN THE TWILIGHT.

A tall blue-eyed girl, with loose, brown curls floating away from her face like an aureole of amber brightness, and a slender throat, white and smooth as mother of pearl—that was Valentin Bruce, as she sat by the open French window, dreamily watching the sunset flame melt into opal billows of light.

And Colonel Mordaunt smoked his despairing cigar in the fragrant shadows of the shrubbery, and marvelled what fortunate mortal might be fated to buy Valentin's wedding ring, and pay her millinery bills, and be her humble slave and secretor through life.

Colonel Mordaunt tossed his cigar in among the rose acacias that skirted the lawn, and began to select a cluster of exquisite moss roses, heedless of the thorns that pierced his unaccustomed fingers.

'She likes flowers,' he soliloquized; 'and moss roses are certainly the prettiest flowers that grow. I will win a smile from those velvet lips of hers.'

He twisted a blade of plaint grass round the mossy stems, in place of a ribbon, and sauntered carelessly up the gravel walk.

All of a sudden he stopped.

'Frank Aldrick's voice!' he exclaimed, biting his lip with vexation, as a merry peal of laughter floated through the purpling twilight from the open window below.—'What brings that puppy, here, now, of all times and seasons in the world?'

'Hallo, Jack!' said Aldrich, 'been sentiment hunting out in the dew? The ladies were just fretting over the chance of your taking cold.'

No dount's face brightened up—then Valentin did think of him sometimes.

'That is,' pursued the relentless Aldrich, 'your thoughtful sister Katy said she was afraid you would have a cold, and Miss Bruce said nothing.'

Colonel Mordaunt's countenance elongated again. But he stepped forward, and laid the knot of moss roses on the folds of Valentin's white muslin dress, with a few murmured words, that nobody could understand.

'Flowers, eh?' said Frank superciliously. "Up in my word, Jack is getting prodigal!'

Valentin looked carelessly down at the cluster of pink buds then deliberately took them up, and tossed them out in the lawn.

'Explain if you please,' said Frank, composedly, while Mordaunt grew scarlet, and bit his lips until the blood start d.

'There was a worm—a horrid green worm—on one of the buds,' said Valentin, haughtily, shaking off one or two crimson petals that still adhered to her muslin dress. 'I have a perfect horror of all such noxious insects.'

'Do you hear that Jack?' appealed Mr. Aldrich, lazily turning round in his chair. "It's a pity you were so unfortunate in the selection of your floral offering.'

In Col. Mordaunt had left the room: Kate followed him the next minute.

'D arest Jack are you vexed with Frank and Valentin? They don't mean to annoy you, I am sure and—'

'Not vexed dear,' said Mordaunt, speaking slowly and sadly—'only grieved. I am sorry Miss Bruce finds me so disagreeable.

He went up stairs, while Kate hesitated a moment below.

'He is better by himself,' she said, meekly.

'Poor fellow! he's dreadfully in love, and I do wish Valentin would'n't tease him so.'

And she went into the terraced garden to gather honeysuckles for the parlor vases, and muse on her brother's manifold grievances.

'It's too bad, so it is!' she murmured, winking back the bright drops that would suffuse her hazel brown orbs. 'I shall talk seriously to Valentin about it this evening.'

Meanwhile Colonel Mordaunt stalked sulkily up stairs, into his sisters pretty little sitting room, where the muslin curtains were fluttering to and fro in the delicious night wind, and the sofa was drawn into a little recess beside a table all littered with books and magazines, and needle cases, and thimbles, and the indescribable debris which two girls invariably collect around themselves in the course of a long June afternoon.

He threw himself recklessly down on the sofa and drew the soft folds of Kate's cashmere shawl over him, as if jealous lest the soft eyes of the watching stars that were just beginning to gem the heavens should witness the struggle that convulsed his strong heart.

Not that his grief wrought itself into any external signs. No, there was neither groan nor motion. One might almost have fancied him asleep as he lay there, white and silent, with the curtains sweeping down around his motionless head.

'Katy!'

Like the tremulous coo of the wood pigeon, Valentin's voice murmured the two soft syllables with the yearning accent of a penitent child. And in the same instant she knelt down beside the sofa, her white dress sweeping over the crimson carpet like tides of translucent pearl, and one round arm thrown carelessly over the folds of the deceitful cashmere shawl.

Colonel Mordaunt's first impulse was to spring up and declare his individuality—his second to be still and let Fate manage the matter to suit her capricious self. So he lay still accordingly experiencing a very singular and not at all disagreeable sensation from the contact of the caressing arm. No doubt he was a treacherous, hypocritical wretch—but fair lady, or chivalrous gentleman, don't judge the poor fellow too harshly until you have been in precisely the circumstances yourself. It is just possible—only possible, you know—that you might do the same thing.

'Now you are angry with me, Kate?' pleaded the soft voice, 'because I threw those flowers away! And you won't speak to me! and I know I deserve it, darling!'

There was a moment's silence, as if Valentin had expected some sort of response to her pretty penitence. But she didn't get any, and so, after a brief pause, she went on:

'Indeed Katy, I don't mean to grieve you—and I wont do it again. I am so sorry for my ridiculous freak. Do you suppose he was very angry, Kitty? Do you think I ought to ask his pardon? But then you know he didn't see me steal round the lawn and pick up the roses again.'

There were strong symptoms of coming tears—a sort of quivering sob in the voice.

'You won't forgive me, Katy? Not if I tell you that I do really love your tall, stern brother? Only, Kitty, I was silly enough to want to tease him a little, and test my power over his noble heart. I love him, Katy—I may tell you of it dear without being bold, or unwomanly because you know we have so often talked about his liking me a little, and—and—oh, Katy, answer me! don't be so cold and cruel! Surely you can't be asleep!'

Valentin leaned over and drew back the folds of the shawl, her soft hand pressing lightly over the forehead below.

'Where are your lips, *chere amie?*' she coaxed playfully. 'I shall soon break the magic spell of silence that binds them—You know you could never keep vexed with me more than five minutes at a time. Why—where's your hair. Where—"

She sprang suddenly to her feet with a piercing scream—her wandering hand had touched the dark, heavy moustaches on Col. Mordaunt prided himself so specially

He strove to catch the hand—to detain the frightened beauty long enough to plead his cause in earnest, impassioned words, but in vain. Fear seemed literally to lend her wings.

Away, like a frightened white dove, she flew, uttering wild, hysteric screams, and nearly falling into the arms of the astounded Katy Mordaunt, who was just coming in from the starlighted garden with both hands full of dewy branches of honeysuckle.

'Valentin!' she exclaimed, dropping the spicy blossoms. 'Why what's the matter? what can have started you so dreadfully?'

'Oh, Katy, Katy!' sobbed Valentin, clinging to her friend's shoulder with nervous remembrance, 'there is a man in your room—a robber, hid g under your cashmere shawl on the sofa!' Oh I am so frightened to death!'

When Mrs. Ulric discovered this new member of her family, she was much alarmed, and begged that he might be turned out of doors at once; but her husband insisted that there was no danger in a wolf, if it was properly managed, and he was one of those who knew exactly how to manage such an animal.

"The wolf, when he first came, promised to live upon the scraps which were left from the table; but it was soon discovered that he was devouring his master's sheep every night. Yet, when this was told Mr Ulric, he absolutely refused to believe it, and said that people were only prejudiced against his poor pet. So the wolf grew bolder and bolder in his operations, and being one of the most voracious animals that was ever seen, it was not a great while before he had devoured all the sheep, hogs, calves, and poultry, about the farm besides wantonly tramping down the fields of grain when he was ranging about. In short, this destructive animal, in the space of one year, proved the ruin of his keeper; and Mr. Ulric's family were obliged to remove from their comfortable home into a poor little hut, which was furnished in a scanty and wretched manner. But what will seem most astonishing is, that Mr. Ulric actually insisted upon taking with him to their new dwelling-place the beast who was the cause of their poverty and distress!

'And now the wolf, to satisfy his own appetite, took the greatest part of the food which the family were able to procure, and often snatched from the lips of the poor children the scanty portion which they were about to eat. The only person who saw, without any pity, the miserable condition of this family, seemed to be Ulric himself, for he became lusty when any one urged him to part with his favorite wolf, without whose company, he said, he would not wish to live. At length, one evening, the wolf, in a fierce and authoritative tone, thus exclaimed to Mr. Ulric:

"'You must turn this woman and her children out of doors, for you cannot support both them and me!'

'Something in these words seemed to madden the brain of the unhappy man to whom they were spoken, and with all the behavior of a lunatic, he proceeded to drive his family out of doors, though it was in the middle of winter, and they were very scantily clothed. The poor woman and children were badly frost-bitten, and indeed, almost frozen to death by the time they had reached a neighbor's house, where they were allowed to take shelter. And now the wolf, left alone with Ulric, demanded it as he should give him some food.

"I have none—none even for myself," was the reply.

'Glaring at him with flaming eyes, the wolf howled forth: 'Whether you are fed or not, I must be!' and then he remorselessly sprang upon the wretched man who had sacrificed everything for his sake. For some time dreadful cries and yells were heard proceeding from the lonely hut, and when, at length, some of the neighbors had courage to enter, they found Ulric lying dead upon the floor, with the wolf's gripe upon his throat."

Here the grandmother concluded her story, during which Alfred and his brother hustled as close up to her as possible, sometimes looking nervously over their shoulders, as if to see whether some monster were not stealing in to make them his prey.

'That was awful,' said Alfred; 'but, of course, it was not true.'

'Indeed it is, though,' answered his grandmother. 'It has happened a great many times, and is now happening every day. The name of the wolf, which men allow to ruin their fortunes and take away all their feeling for their own families, and which pays them at least by destroying their wretched lives is Intemperance, or the love of drinking. Who that knows all this, and has his proper senses, would not wish to keep that wolf from his door?'—*Christian Intelligencer.*

What New York Pays for Amusement.

[*From the Internal Revenue Reporter.*]

When the future historian of the republic takes up the burden of our great conflict, it will interest him and his readers to turn for a while from the glare of flaming cannon, and bristling musketry, to examine the social conditions of civil life in a country in which such scenes of rigorous warfare were enacted; and it will promote accuracy in the estimate of our national character to study the habits and demeanor of society through its badness of fire and blood. To this end we have collected the items of expenditure of the people of New-York for public amusements during the present season, as eminently calculated to illustrate the temper and habits of our people. From the 1st day of July to the 30th day of April, last, the even principal theatres and the Academy of Music, in this city, received for dramatic performances, $1,053,000 and paid a tax on the same to the amount $21,000. The largest sum paid by any theatre for tax during the period above named, was that paid by Niblo's Garden, amounting to $4,778 92. The smallest sum paid by any theatre, between the foregoing dates, was that paid by the Old Bowery Theatre, amounting to $1,681.84. The second largest tax was that paid by the Academy of Music, amounting to $3,320. The second smallest tax was paid by the New Bowery Theatre, and amounted to $1,817.36. The third largest tax was paid by Wallack's Theater, and amounted to the sum of $3,788.44. The third smallest tax was paid by the Broadway Theatre, amounting to $2,271 56. The French Theatre from October to February, paid a tax of $197 48. The three Negro Minstrelsy Exhibitions paid tax to the amount of $3,440 24. Bryant's paid the largest tax, amounting from September 1 to April 30, to $993 00. Wood's establishment paid the next largest, amounting to $728 16. Campbell's & Hooley's Troupe paid tax to the amount of $719 08.

From October 1 to March 31, the Hippotheatron, in Fourteenth street, paid tax amounting to $1,540.74 on their equestrian and other performances. The American Theatre, 444 Broadway, paid a tax of $774.40 on their receipts from July to April. The German Theatre paid, from September to April, tax to the amount of $1,9 2. In addition to the foregoing amounts of tax paid by places of amusement between July 1 and April 1, we may mention Barnum's Museum, the taxes on the gross receipts of which reach the high figure of $5,178 68. Independent of the sums enumerated above, a large amount of tax is paid annually in the city by the proprietors of miscellaneous exhibitions, making a total of not less than $30 000 annually, paid into the Treasury from the single source of public amusements in the metropolis alone.

AWFUL REVENGE.

The condition of affairs in Georgia and Alabama, as reported by the New York *Times'* correspondents, is perfectly awful We make one brief quotation from a letter addressed to that journal by the Rev Mr Conway. That gentleman writing from Mobile, says:—"The colored people will be murdered and driven to untimely graves if the government does not keep provost guards at the county seats and the cities. So great is the madness of the old slaveholders over their defeat and subjugation that, on their return home, they amuse themselves by cutting off the ears, noses or lips of their former slaves. This is not a dream. It is a terrible fact, and I am sure that when it is known to our loyal people there will arise such a feeling of indignation as will surely reach the very heavens. At Montgomery, five men came in one day with ears cut off and in an almost nude state. Others came in with throats cut; while others appeared terribly mangled over their bodies with blows from sticks and stones. The perpetrators are "chivalrous" men, high-minded well-bred gentlemen, no doubt. Thank heaven, the dominion such gentry is at an end. General A. J Smith and Colonel Geeries are vigilant in their search for the cruel monsters. But these are only samples. All officers and soldiers of the army here are filled with the deepest horror over these awful deeds, and are resolved that they must end." To aggravate this overwhelming social disorder, secret incendiarism has full swing. The blowing up of all the ordnance stores at Mobile, with the loss of several hundred lives, has been followed by a similar catastrophe at Chattanooga. At all the great military posts of the South, with the exception only of New Orleans, similar disasters have occurred. They are all too clearly traceable to a terrible, silently-working, all-pervading spirit of love go.

Presents to Potentates.

A story is going the rounds of the Italian press which may comfort the worthy gentlemen who on dis interestedly offered President Johnson a carriage and pair of horses which our excellent executive declined to accept.

A citizen of Genoa, it appears, had a bas-relief which he thought was so beautiful that it was fit to be bought by a king. No king, however, appearing to buy it, the Genoese wrote to the Italian minister at London on the subject. The minister not having a purchaser to propose, suggested in an evil hour, that if people made presents they usual'y got something handsome, sooner or later, by way of acknowledgment. Perhaps the minister had lived in the United States; perhaps he had not; at all events this was his suggestion. The Genoese acted upon it instantly, and offered his bas-relief in a very pretty note to the Queen of Portugal, a daughter of Victor Emmanuel and sister of the Princess Clothilde of France. The Queen accepted the bas-relief, and to Lisbon it went forthwith.

Time passed on; but no acknowledgment came to the Genoese, excepting a letter from the Queen, which was a letter of honor, indeed, but not of credit. So, one day the impatient donor wrote again to the Queen, somewhat plainly hinting that bas reliefs sent to Queens ought to be a remunerative investment.

Upon which the Queen very promptly sent back to the Genoese, not a procession of slaves, one even the cross of the "Tower and Sword," but simply and merely his own bas relief! This was bad enough, but worse than this was the fact that the bas relief came back broken into a thousand pieces! Driven to despair the Genoese has printed the story of his tribulations, and set it up with a photograph of the smashed bas-relief in a public place of Genoa, as a new and eloquent commentary on the advice of the wise man: "put not your trust in princes."

Whereby our disappointed carriage donors may take heart to congratulate themselves. If they are unhappy now, what would their feelings have been had President Johnson accepted their gift, and then, upon the first application of one of their number for a custom-house post, sent the vehicle back with a broken axle, and the horses sparvined with work?—*N. Y. World.*

SEA SOUNDINGS.—Various sea soundings, made by the new telegraph company of England, in preparation for laying the Atlantic submarine cable this summer, reveal the following results:—The Baltic Sea between Germany and Sweden is only 120 feet deep, and the Adriatic between Venice and Trieste 130. The greatest depth of the channel between France and England does not exceed 300, whilst to the south-west of Ireland, where the sea is open, the depth is more than 2000 feet. The seas to the South of Europe are much deeper than those in the interior. In the narrowest part of the Strait of Gibraltar the depth is only 1000 feet, while a little more to the east it is 3000. On the coast of Spain the depth is nearly 6000 feet. At 250 miles south of Nantucket (south of Cape Cod) no bottom was found at 7,800 feet. The greatest depths of all are to be met with in the Southern Ocean. To the west of the Cape of Good Hope 16,000 feet have been measured, and to the west of St. Helena 27,000. Dr. Young estimates the average depth of the Atlantic at 28,000 feet, and of the Pacific at 20,000.

DESTRUCTION OF LIFE BY WAR.—Official returns in the War Office show that the deaths since the war broke out, so far as heard from, with the estimates made from those returns not handed in, including the starved prisoners, &c., will aggregate about three hundred and twenty-five thousand. These are the deaths alone. From this number we may deduct some forty thousand on account of ordinary mortality had war not existed, and there have left 285,000 dead. These are the dead only on one side. If we suppose a mortality of 175 000 on the rebel side, we have a total of 450,000 who have perished in the war. Supposing among the wounded and diseased of the survivors that one half are permanently disabled, we must add at least 600,000 more to the number of victims, making a total of over a million of human beings whose death or uselessness while living may be ascribed to this war.—*Am. Paper.*

CONUNDRUM.—Which are the lightest men—Scotchmen, Irishmen, or Englishmen? Answer—In Ireland there are men of Cork; in Scotland men of Ayr (air); but in England upon the Thames, there are lighter-men there.

If you wish to know whether a clergyman is really good or not, don't consult his congregation, but his servant girl. If a man has the devil in him, there is nothing that will so promptly bring it out as a badly cooked sirloin. It is not the pulpit that tries a man's piety, but his kitchen range.

AT a dinner of artists a barrister present, having his health drunk in connection with the law, began an embarrassed answer by saying he did not see how the law could be considered as one of the arts, when Jerrold jerked in the word "block."

Papa, why do they plant guns—do they grow and have leaves? No my son; but like plants they shoot, and then others do the leaving.

The youth that stole a kiss has been discharged, on condition that he will not embrace another opportunity.

A Thief who lately broke into a grocer's warehouse, excused himself on the plea that he only went to take tea.

Never flirt with a young widow who calls you by your christian name the second time you meet her.

Beauty makes captives of many—specially of it's possessor.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW.

IRON & STEEL.

BILLA FLINT'S and OSHAWA Grass Scythes, Cradle Scythes, Hay Forks and Rakes, Snaiths, Manure Forks, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, &c

FISH HOOKS, Silk and Hemp Liner, Trolling Baits, Double & Treble Hooks, Swivels, &c.

SPEERS & JACKSON'S Mill Saw Files, Copper Rivets, Belting, Lace Leather, Clamps, &c.

HORSE BUILDER'S Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

GEORGE STETHEM & Co.,

George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro, June 14, 1865. 24-3in

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Insolvent Act of 1864—Thomas Mahoney.
Insolvent Act of 1864—Charles Grant.
Free Passage to London during the Month of July—J. W. Jones.
Ivy Leaf.
Masonic—J. M. Burns.
Proclamation—W. A. Scott.
List of Letters—S. J. Carver.
Flax—John Carnegie, Jr.
Prince of Wales Loyal Orange Lodge,—John Smith.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1865.

Dull Times and the Cause.

Our ills we are too often prone to attribute to causes foreign to ourselves for our wisdom or business capacity might be challenged, and hence in order to exculpate ourselves, earth, air and ocean are ransacked to find some cause for our general depression of trade at the present juncture. Bad crops, bad season, Rebellion in the United States, extravagance, pride, and improvidence all have all been arraigned, tried and condemned as being the promoters and continuers of the present depression. We are not prepared to say that the accused are entirely in some degree, but we say, which it is assuredly in a minor degree the cause above and beyond any of these, that has played the principal part and that is, in a word, avarice. In the early history of the country there were hard times, insurmountable difficulties. (If they existed now) to be overcome, privations to be borne, unequalled by anything of the present, and yet the early settler never despaired, but labored strenuously and successfully till he gained a comfortable home for himself and family, and to all appearance the promise of at least a reasonably comfortable subsistence for the future. All at once, however, a too great desire arose for increasing his wealth, and also for increasing the facilities for trade and commerce. To carry out this, foreign capital was necessary to build canals, railroads and public works, and the increased prices for farm produce, together with superabundant crops, persuaded the community, agricultural and commercial, that almost any rates of interest could be paid. All that was wanted was the capital. English capital was introduced through agencies, these agents must have *their* profits for transacting the business, and the present state of private finances, caused by promising too much, and crops and prices failing, compelled the borrower to promise extortion rates of interest, which are now crushing the trade of the country, and must, if not removed by timely Legislation, eventually ruin the Province. It is an admitted fact that the farmer cannot pay more than five per cent on the outlayed capital in any country, even in Great Britain, where labor is cheaper than in Canada. At the prices of land in this country for the last seven years, the profits of the outlayed capital would, perhaps, not have exceeded three and a half or four per cent, to the agriculturist. When the agriculturist is being pressed, the merchant is also in some degree made to suffer, as ours is an agricultural country. And so we find that while a few have been increasing their wealth, numberless traders have been ruined, as the number of insolvents in arrears now fully testifies, and the great cause, in the majority of cases is attributable to the high rates of interests they had to pay during the last ten years. It may therefore be safely asserted that this has been, and continues to be the cause of the dull times. The traders must have twelve to fifteen per cent for unpaid accounts. This the buyers find themselves unable to pay, and reason is gaining sway, the consumer wisely refrains from purchasing anything but the necessaries of life, until he is able to pay for them, and hence trade is not as brisk as would otherwise be.

But these extortion rates will end in the ruin of the country and the injury of those who are exacting them. Money generally will command, and healthy commerce and agriculture will ensure 6 to 7 per cent on small sums. When more is exacted the property will fall into the hands of the lender. He will be forced to rent the same, but it is found that rented property rarely pays three per cent on an average, and this while the original proprietor is forced to give up his land, the lender is only a loser by it, as instead of receiving six per cent, as he might be, he only receives about three per cent. The land of the country will deteriorate under a rental system, and the country will become poorer instead of richer. There is another evil still greater which is sure to follow, and that is, when a man has nothing, there is nothing to bind him; and there will in the above case, things be an unstable state of society, a want of union and affection between the people and the country or government; and a floating settlement instead of an increasing and all brought about by this system grinding the honest laborer and mechanic, so they who have obtained the soil will dwell alone in the earth. Legislation is much needed on this vexed question, so as to in some degree restrain the oppression that at present exists and to enable the poor man to obtain a home for himself, and where his home is his country will generally be.

The infant son of the Prince of Wales is to be christened Albert Christian Edmanuel. He will be known by the name of Prince Christian

EDUCATIONAL.

We find ourselves unable to give any report of the examination of the Grammar and Union School at the close of this half-year, although at no period heretofore do we believe was there more anxiety to hear of the state of that institution.

We do not make these remarks so as to influence the minds of the people or any individual, even, against either the Union School, or any of the Teachers thereof, but because of the fact that the public were not acquainted of the time or manner of the examination exercises unless it might be a favored few, but even of this we cannot speak except from flying reports. We have made it a matter of enquiry, by looking at our exchanges, and can testify that in every town where there is a local paper published, the public have been made acquainted of the time and subjects of examination at least in general terms. Now we would ask is this as it should be, or should the public be excluded from the examination, as is the case in Peterboro'. But it may be answered, that notice was given through the children. This, however, must be acknowledged as only a secondary excuse for neglect of duty. There are many parents who do not fully value the benefits of public examinations and of course do not care about them. And there are many who are not parents, or not parents of children attending the Union School who are interested in the cause of education, and who could enjoy a day at an examination, who by the present method of closing the doors almost have been debarred from witnessing the exercises, or as many of them as they wished.

THE CAUSE OF CLOSED DOORS.

We have made enquiries of the Principal, and he excuses himself upon the plea of the interference of the Board. And so it has come to this that the Board of School Trustees consider the Union School ground "holy ground," and in consequence will allow none but those who are peculiarly favored, or forsooth, who have taken their shoes off their feet to tread thereon. We would ask them on what principle they exercise such a right as to keep the people in ignorance of the matter? And no answer can be given unless a strong desire to return to the secret enclaves of monastries, nunneries, or the state of the dark ages—perhaps the *common* people could not appreciate an examination. Let the Board alone and they (the people,) will not get the chance. Are the people of Peterboro' satisfied to allow their representatives to act thus? Or will they not call them to account for thus conducting (their doings will we say) the state of the School. But, there is the financial phase of the question. The Board would have "to pay the people's money" for giving notice! Well, about seventy-five cents to each paper at the very most, and rather than do this *they* thought in their wisdom, it would be better to put new shutters on the Union School building, and thus shroud the whole in darkness,—miserable, miserly Board. But the excuse is as unsound as those who would make it. We published the days of the last examination for the public benefit, and neither asked nor received a cent for so doing, and if the finances of the Town are so low that the City Fathers are unable to pay 75 cents for the information of the people. We will (*pro bono publico*) give the use of our columns for nought, even though the poor *devil* should go unpaid, and perhaps hungry to sleep, and we are confident that our contemporary will do the same, if the Board will but apply for relief under the new Insolvent Act. We have a word or two more on the matter, but as they are of a personal nature we will restrain them now, giving this word of warning, that if the management should again be as it has been this time, we will be louder and more personal. The following extract exonerates the Principal in some degree, but speaks volumes of the enlightened views of its proposers.

"The Committee would recommend that advertisements in the newspapers should in no case exceed three insertions, and they would also recommend that notices of Examinations of the School in the newspapers should be discontinued."

"The above is a true extract from a report of the Finance Committee of the Board received and adopted on the 3rd May, 1864.

IVAN O'BEIRNE,
Secy.

Extracted 26th June, 1865."

The Principal and Teachers we have all along felt every confidence in, nor have we had any reason to change our minds yet. The Grammar and Union School may be answering the expectations of its supporters. Of this we have nothing to say; but that the examination should be secret, or only a few made acquainted thereof, is not likely to give or ensure satisfaction. For this state of things the Board are entirely to blame, and the sooner it is rid of those who would thus control its affairs the better for its efficiency and future popularity.

FIRE COMPANY.—At the monthly meeting of Protection Fire Company No. 1 of Peterboro held in the Firemen's Hall on Tuesday evening July 4th instant the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—*Resolved*,—That the thanks of this Company is due and are hereby tendered to the Municipality of Ashburnham for the Sum of twenty dollars granted by the Council as a donation to this Company.—*Resolved*,—That this Company beg leave to return thanks to Samuel Dixon, Esq., for the Sum of five dollars donated by him for services on the 14th June 1865.

LITERARY CLUB.—A Public Debate will be held in the Firemen's Hall this evening by the members of the Peterboro Literary Club. Subject.—"In the event of the Confederation of the Provinces would a Hereditary Monarch or an Elective President be the better to preside over our government."

FIRE COMPANY.—We are solicited to state that the Firemen are requested to meet at the Engine House, on Monday evening next at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., for drill, in full uniform. The Fire Bell will be tolled for five minutes previous to meeting.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—We are pleased to see that our townsman, Lieut. Kennedy, received a first class certificate at the examination of this school in Toronto last week. We believe he was the only gentleman who was so fortunate at the examination.

A MAN KILLS HIS MOTHER.—A religious enthusiast, J. B. Proler, of Damase, murdered his mother on Friday last, leaving three frightful axe wounds in her head. The woman was 62 years of age.

Parliament is prorogued to the 26th inst.

UNION SCHOOL BOARD.

The Board of School Trustees met on Tuesday evening, being the regular night of meeting.

Present,—The Chairman, Rev's. Rogers, Davidson and Brock, and Messrs. Edwards, Comber, Hall, Reed, Helm and Stevenson.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Several communications were read making application for the situations that are now likely to be at the disposal of the Board in Ward Schools, &c.

On motion of Col. Haultain, these were referred to the Standing Committee on appointments.

A Communication was read from the Principal, referring the Board to a paragraph that had appeared in the Hamilton *Spectator*, reflecting on the state of the School, and the manner in which its affairs are being conducted, and asserting that the statements made therein are false, and requesting the Board to consider the matter.

MONTHLY VISITOR'S REPORT.

When asked for there did not appear to be any one to make a report.

The special Committee appointed to report on Ward Schools reported, and recommended the immediate establishment of a Ward School in the North Ward, and also recommended the engaging of a house, lately occupied as a Baptist Church, for a term of three or five years, as the rent would be moderate, only forty dollars a year. The report was received and adopted, [we think,] and a strong desire manifested to establish the School by the commencement of the new term.

In reference to the South Ward, the Committee could find no suitable place for a School, and consequently could take no immediate action until a building could be provided.

From a report of attendance it would appear that there were on the register in

April, Boys	185
" Girls	181
Total,	366
May, Boys	196
" Girls,	201
Total,	397

The average for June was 326.

Grammar School department:

Boys,	22
Girls,	12
Total,	34

The number attending gives evidence of a reasonably healthy state.

In reference to the paragraph in the *Spectator*. The Board "did not consider it at all necessary to take any notice of the remarks in question, and requested the same to be made known to the Principal.

Several members of the Board though that there ought to be a report of the examination, and that the Principal should be requested to furnish one for the next sitting.

Col. Haultain made some remarks in reference to the examination of one department, but we will not deviate from our fixed purpose of not giving any names.

A worthy member of the Board asked that the report of the Principal would have to be sent to Toronto for publication, as the Town papers published the bad reports only, never anything good about the school, [perhaps the Union School, like our worthy, has very little good to be reported concerning it.]

There was a variety of other matters brought before the Board in a very unconnected manner. To give it would not enlighten any one.

There was a motion passed referring the appointment of Teachers to the Standing Committee on Appointments in connection with the Principal, and to report.

There was a motion also carried to obtain a male Teacher for the department vacated by Miss Hardie's resignation, and fixing the salary at $300.

POLICE COURT.

At the Police Court yesterday morning more than the usual number of cases were on for trial. The Mayor and James Edwards, Esquire, presided. The first case called was

John O'Brien vs. Michael Kane,—Charged with assaulting O'Brien in his Tavern in this Town on Tuesday evening. The assault being proven, the prisoner was fined $10 and costs or twenty-one days in jail.

The Chief Constable vs. Matthew Bird, an unfortunate old inebriate, found drunk in Mr. Heuthorn's yard. Prisoner admitted the charge; but on its being his first offence he was allowed to go on his way rejoicing. It is to be hoped this will be a warning to him to keep sober.

John Connors was charged with being drunk on the street. Admitted the charge. Fined $2 and costs or ten days in jail.

Bridget Fagan, a married woman, was charged with being drunk, and lying on the side-walk. The prisoner admitted the charge, but pleaded that she had been excited yesterday in consequence of not getting some money on account of her son's wages. She went into a grocery and took *one glass* of whiskey, which *"flew to her head,"* and what happened afterwards she does not know. The Magistrates considering that the quantity imbibed by her might have had a greater effect than she supposed it would have, admonished and discharged her.

The notorious swamp gang, *Jane Edmison, Ann Brennan, Elizabeth Parker* and *Eliza McKnight*, were brought up to answer the charge of standing about the corners of the streets after dark, annoying passers by. They pleaded guilty to the charge, but declared that it let out they would immediately leave Town. The Magistrates thought it best to give them a trial, and consequently discharged them.

Wm. Larkin was charged with having on Sunday morning deposited a dead dog on one of the streets of the Town. The evidence failed to establish a charge,—case dismissed.

Wm. Heathorn charged *Wm. Larkin* with killing a valuable hound dog, the property of him, (Heathorn,) on Sunday morning. The case was adjourned till to-day, to enable the Court to take legal advice as to whether the wish of the accused can be made to give evidence in the case.

John Doig, an old offender, was charged with being drunk on the street. As he has several times been fined, and his family being poor the Court thought it best to provide him with free lodging for ten days in the Norton palace.

The State-department at Washington has sent circulars to the cities of the United States announcing that the Russian plague is extending westward with great rapidity, and suggesting precautionary measures.

ASHBURNHAM COUNCIL.

The Municipal Council of the Village of Ashburnham met on Monday evening, pursuance to adjournment.

Present,—Bridge D. Rogers, Esq., Reeve, and Messrs. Hughes, Strickland, McGregor and Ledgett.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A Petition from D. Sutherland, Esq., praying for aid to defray the expenses of planting trees on Elizabeth Street was presented.

The Petition was received and ten dollars granted for the purpose set forth in the Petition.

The Clerk was authorized to make out a list of persons liable to pay Poll Tax and the Collector was instructed to proceed and collect the same forthwith, as well as from all persons liable to pay the same in the Village.

The Clerk was authorized to give Messrs. Craigie & Stephenson notice to remove all obstruction of their lumber &c off the street opposite their Saw Mill and to keep the same off.

The Council then adjourned to meet again on the First Monday of August at 7 o'clock, P. M.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Dunn, late principal of the Grammar and Union School here, appears to be very favorably received in his new sphere of labor. The following we clip from the *York Herald*, published at Richmond Hill:—

GRAMMAR SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

This Grammar School closed, after a three days examination, yesterday afternoon. The first two days, the pupils were engaged in written examinations. The Examiners and those present can speak in the highest terms of the manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves. In Classics, Mathematics, and the higher English branches, both oral and written examinations were unusually severe. The three higher classes proved themselves competent for them. The papers in Lucian and Cicero were especially good; showing a very minute and thorough acquaintance with the principles of the language. We were especially struck with one paper in Lucian which, though the same as given for honors at the late University Exam nations—only made much harder, was answered correctly throughout not only as regards translation and parsing, but even in reference and accent. Some pupils only studying Latin from three to six months read and referred correctly, and gave rules for every word;—the pieces read being selected promiscuously. Much attention had evidently been paid to "Quantity" and Grammar.

We think we are only giving expression to the general opinion when we say that this Institution was never in a more prosperous condition,—the scholars more thoroughly drilled and greater progress made than since it has been under the able and efficient management of the present teacher. Mr. Dunn, whose heart seems to be in his work and who appears to know not only how to work himself, but how to make those under him work as well. We congratulate Mr. Dunn upon the success which has crowned his efforts for the past six months, as all who were present at this, as well as former examinations could not fail to perceive the real progress made by the pupil; who have attended this department. We will give the particulars at more length in our next issue.

RETURN OF MILLBROOK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.—This Company, under command of Captain Hourden, left Niagara on Monday morning, and arrived at Millbrook by special train about nine o'clock P. M. The station and platforms were densely crowded by the wives and friends and sisters of the gallant volunteers, who welcomed them by hearty cheers. The Company looked well and presented quite a soldierly appearance. They formed in line at the station and marched to Town, where a bon-fire and other demonstrations had been made to welcome their return. After being put through some evolutions they were allowed to go to their homes; and ordered to meet again on this [Thursday] afternoon, when they will be paid off and "mustered out of service."—The officers and men speak in high terms of the inhabitants of Niagara while there, and express the hope that if ever called out again they may be stationed there again.

MIDGE PROOF WHEAT.—FROM THE COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.—We have been shown a handful of wheat, grown by John Barnard, Esq., of South Monaghan, which he says is proof against the Midge. It has a very nice, stiff straw, very heavy head, and ripens one to two weeks earlier than any of the common sorts. Mr. Barnard invites the attention of farmers to it, and would be gratified to have them go and judge for themselves.

A TRIO.—A rather amusing incident was witnessed on Tuesday evening. Chief Constable Arnott, with a carter and three men, (not Dunkinites,) who were completely unable to take care of themselves, lay heads and feet mixed, stretched on a drag, when they were conveyed to the Lock-up to await further orders.

BOY BIT WITH A DOG.—On Saturday last, a boy (son of Mr. McLellan, Jeweller, was bit by a dog owned by Mr. John Bird. The teeth of the animal entered on each side of the boy's mouth leaving him a very ugly face. Such animals should not be allowed to run at large. The dog was shot on the same evening.

GODEY, for July can be obtained at the Examiner Book Store.

CHAMBERS is also received and contains a good share of very interesting reading matter.

All the Monthlies, Magazines and Literary papers can be procured at the Examiner Book Store.

A NEW STORY.—The *Scottish American Journal* is just commencing a new story entitled, "*By the Trent*," by Mrs. E. Oldham. This one promises to be very entertaining and instructive also, and will, no doubt, repay a perusal. Now is the time to subscribe for the *Journal* so as to get the whole story.

The long-disputed question of the Hudson Bay Company's Territory has been at last settled by the cession to Canada of all British territory East of the Rocky Mountains. The country is to be transferred to as subject to the claims for compensation of the Hudson's Bay Company. Immediate steps are to be taken for determining the claims of the Company, and the amount (if any be found due) is to be raised on the credit of the Imperial Government, but to be ultimately borne by the Provincial Exchequer. As the Company purchased all its possessions recently for £1,500,000, and as its stock-in-trade, buildings, ships, &c., &c., are valued at nearly that sum, the amount of compensation must in any case be utterly insignificant in comparison with the value of so magnificent an addition to our territorial domain.—*Globe*.

The Shooting Case near Bowmanville.

BOWMANVILLE, JUNE 28.—A Miss Munson, a school teacher from Owen Sound accompanied by a young lady named Calahan, arrived by train at Bowmanville yesterday afternoon. They procured a buggy and horse at Avery stables, and went to Orono, five miles north, where Messrs Kerr & Son formerly resided. After arriving at Orono they called at the house of James Kerr, and asked him to take a drive with them. At first he declined, but afterwards consented to do so. After started they urged him to go to Hampton and bring back the conveyance. The latter place is directly back of Bowmanville five miles north, where it appears Kerr's

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.—On Saturday evening as a team was leaving the jail yard with a load of broken stone, one of the prisoners, named James Mulholland, who was serving out a sentence from the last Spring Assizes, for crimping, bolted through the gate and took to his heels. At last accounts he had not been re-captured.—*Times.*

A French mason, named Guibant, father of five children, recently blew out his brains in the strange manner:—He filled a long sporting-gun with gunpowder, and introduced the short end into his mouth; he then applied a lighted match to the open part, and the powder exploded. His head was blown to pieces in a dreadful manner. The cause of the suicide is unknown.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Miss McCammon, living near St. James' Church, met a sudden death yesterday morning. She left her mother's house quite well, to go to her work at sewing near the Eagle Foundry. She had been at work but a short while, when she complained of dizziness, and before her mother could be brought was dead. We did not learn what was the cause of her death. She was nineteen years of age.—*Whig.*

A collision took place on Lake Erie on the 25th inst., between the bark "Republic," to be lost, and the brig "Canopus," loaded with 16,500 bushels of wheat, which resulted in the sinking of the latter in seven fathoms of water. The crew were saved, but lost all their personal effects. The bark lost her jibboom, bowsprit, and head gear, with some slight damage to her bows. The "Canopus" was bound for Buffalo, and was owned by Munn & Scott, of Chicago.

"TWIGGING."—During the examination of the robberies case yesterday, the Detective Armstrong was requested to define a technical term in the thieves' vocabulary, which occurred in his evidence. The Detective stated that the night succeeding the first robbery of Gates & Co's establishment, the robbers "twigged" the door of the store to discover what certain operations were detected, and whether the store was being watched. This device consisted in placing a small piece of whitebone, bent double, between the jam of the doors, so that if the doors were opened the splinter immediately sprung out. A spy kept watch at the hour of closing, and made sure that all persons left the store; the "sprigs" were then inserted, and the robbers, on visiting the premises at any hour thereafter during the night, could readily detect whether any one had since entered and was lying in wait for them. An explanation of this piece of rascality in reality may prove of interest to merchants generally.—*Hamilton Times.*

MURDER AT A FUNERAL IN ACTON.—On Thursday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a horrible affair took place in the village of Acton, at the funeral of a young woman named Lightheart. It appears that a man named Turnbull had been in company with the woman Lightheart, and had illicit communication with her. About a month ago she was delivered of a child, and a few days ago she died. After her death the brother of the woman told Turnbull that he must not come to the funeral or "it would be dangerous for him." Not heeding these threats he went to the funeral, and on entering the door of the house from whence it was to proceed, he was shot by Lightheart and was killed. Strange to say, no attempt was made at the time to arrest the murderer who walked around for a full hour afterward. On the spread of the startling news, however, orders were issued for his arrest, but he had made his escape, and, up to the latest accounts, has not been heard of.—[Guelph Advertiser.

A YOUNG LADY DRAGGED TWO MILES BY RUNAWAY HORSES.—About 11 o'clock on Thursday night a shocking accident occurred at Rahway, resulting in the death of a highly respectable young lady, Miss Kate Degraw, daughter of Mr. John Degraw, proprietor of the principal hotel at that place. Mrs. Degraw, together with her two sisters, had attended a picnic a few miles out of town, in company with a young gentleman named Ennis. Upon their return the carriage drove up to the door and the two sisters had alighted, and as the deceased was being assisted from the carriage the horses took a sudden fright and dashed off at a furious speed. The young lady's crinoline became entangled in the step of the carriage, and with her head and shoulders dragging upon the ground, the horses made the circuit of the village twice before the coachman could stop them. When they did so, the young lady was found to be lifeless, and her remains presented a mutilated and gastly appearance.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR LANCASTER.—On Saturday night, June 24, after the night express train had passed Lancaster, a party of seven men in the employ of the Company had occasion to go to Lancaster after provisions, for which purpose they had taken a handcar belonging to the Company, and when returning home came in contact with a special train, for which they had been waiting some time before starting, killing four or five of their number. The names of those that were killed are S. Curry, E. Sutherland, James Thomas and T. Dancher ty. A coroner's inquest was held on the bodies and several witnesses were examined, and the jury returned a verdict that the accident resulted from carelessness on the part of the men, that they had no right whatever to take a handcar belonging to the Company, except in business for the Company, and exonerating from all blame those that were on the special train, as they had no reason to apprehend that it was not going on as clear as was on their part that the accident occurred.

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT GIRL.—$2000 WORTH STOLEN.—On Tuesday evening last a red-haired Irish girl, in the employ of Professor Halpin, in Harbor College committed a rather extensive robbery of all sorts of private household articles. Professor and Mrs. Halpin left their residence for a walk, leaving it in charge of the colored servant, nurse and children. While away, the former, who gave her name at different times as Isabella Thompson and Isabella Smith respectively, rummaged the wardrobe, bureaus and closets at will, and purloined a great many articles of value, consisting of clothes, ornaments, jewellery, among which were seven silk and satin dresses, collars, brooches, bracelets, &c., &c., to the value of a sum $300. These she took to the back premises and concealed them in the ash barrel and elsewhere carefully covering them with some kind of rubbish. The governess, in afterwards searching for something, discovered the theft, when an inquiry was immediately instituted, resulting in finding the articles in the position described. The thief herself was nowhere to be found, and we believe the case has been lodged with proper authorities for investigation, who no doubt will use their best efforts for the detection and bringing to justice of the criminal.—[London Free Press.

TO THEE—A THOUGHT IN ABSENCE.

Believed, though I cannot see
The sunlight of thy smile,
That makes the world so gay to me,
If rolen o'ghom the while.

And though I cannot hear the tones
Of thy bewitching voice,
The accents that on sparrowas
The music of its choice.

Though to my eye and to my ear
No joy the morning brings,
Love that I feel when thou art near,
Wreck from thy presence springs.

Yet in there still a sweet degree
Of pleasure in my pain,
For tender memories of thee
Cluster on my heart again.

Till all the pure and priceless worth,
And all thy matchless love,
Seem less of this delusive earth
Than of the Heaven above.

And for so rich, so rare a gift,
Though absent from thy side,
My heart in grateful praise lift,
My daring case—my pride.

P.

Birth.

At Peterborough, on the 29th ultimo, the wife of Mr. John Williamson, of a son.

Death.

At Smithy on the 19th ultimo, William George, youngest son of Mr. Richard Chowsn. aged 9 months.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS

Peterborough, July 5, 1865.

Flour ₱ bbl.	$5	75	@	$6	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	10	@	1	15
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	1	05	@	1	10
Potatoes	0	45	@	0	50
Barley ₱ bush.	0	55	@	0	65
Peas "	0	55	@	0	60
Oats "	0	45	@	0	50
Hay ₱ ton new	9	00	@	10	00
Hides ₱ cwt	3	00	@	3	50
Sheepskins	0	25	@	0	50
Wool ₱ lb	0	40	@	0	00
Beef ₱ cwt	4	50	@	5	00
Eggs, per dozen	0	12½	@	0	12½
Butter, ₱	0	12	@	0	14
Cord wood	1	75	@	2	00
Fowl, per pair	0	30	@	0	50

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Pickering, is confirmative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PICKERING, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-4m

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability,
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart.

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisement in another column

Peterboro, Feb 24, 1865. 7-8m

New Advertisements.

IVY LEAF wants to hear from ——, according to promise. Do write.

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No. 155, will be held

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

At half-past seven o'clock, in the Lodge Room Market Block

A full attendance is particularly requested.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.

J. M. BURNS,
Secretary

Peterborough, July 5, 1865.

FLAX!

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons desirous of competing for the following prizes, require to make their entries with me before the 15th instant, with the undersigned.

For the best two acres of flax, Mr. Calcutt and the Secretary prize, ... $25 00
For the best acre of flax, ... 3 00
" 2nd " " 2 00
" 3rd " " 1 00

Persons entering for the large prize will not be allowed to compete for the small ones.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr.,
Sec. & Treas of C. of P. A. S.

Peterboro, July 5, 1865.

PRINCE OF WALES Loyal Orange Lodge.

THE REGULAR monthly meeting of Loyal Orange Lodge No. 484, will be held in the Orange Hall

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT,

At half past seven o'clock, P. M.

JOHN SMITH,
Secretary.

Peterborough, July 5th, 1865. 27

Proclamation!!

WHEREAS it has been deemed advisable by the Town Council to have all dogs confined during the portion of the year in which they are diseased to go mad, and have instructed me to issue this Proclamation.

Now therefore, I, William A. Scott, Mayor of the Town of Peterborough, do issue this my proclamation to the inhabitants of the said Town, to notify them that all dogs found running at large, and not muzzled in the said Town *between the 10th day of July and the 10th day of September*, will be destroyed as provided for by the Resolution of the Town Council, passed at its last sitting

In Witness Whereof I have hereto set my hand, at the said Town of Peterborough, this 1st day of July, A. D., 1865.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

W. A. SCOTT,
Mayor.

27

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 30th June, 1865

Anderson, John	Hamilton, Mrs. Hanna
Adams, Mary	Hilton, J. A.
Anderson, David	Jones, Charlotte
Appleyard, William	Johnston, Harvey
Becket, Margaret Ann	Kiely, Patrick
Bowman, John	Lynch, W. J.
Brown, Margaret	Lenard, Ann
Cheer, David	Lynch, James
Conogue, Elizabeth	Lynch, I. W
Corkery, John	Monroe, Hugh
Drury, R. J.	Murray, Richard M.
Duff, Samuel	Maddens, Wm. John
Dunlop, William	McCormick, Michael
Duck, Michael	O'Sullivan, Michael
Flanagan, John	Rankin, Anthony
Green, Patrick	Sheid, John
Guthrie, Adam	Sage, Henry
Gresitry, Mrs. Oline	Trotter, Isabella
Hodgen, Wm. H	Wallace, Samuel
Hunter, Irish John	Whaley, Margaret
Howrigan, Margaret	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.

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General Irritability,
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Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart.

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

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TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisement in another column

Peterboro, Feb 24, 1865. 7-8m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of CHARLES GRANT an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the above Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any and the value of it and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough this fifth day of July, A. D., 1865.

D. G. HATTON,
Assignee.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Attorney for Insolvent. 27-3in.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of THOMAS MAHONEY, an Insolvent.

IN pursuance of the above act, I hereby call a meeting of the creditors of the above named Insolvent at the office of C. A. Weller, Esq., in the Town of Peterborough, on Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the above named Insolvent, and for the purpose of my receiving the advice of the creditors in this matter relative to the disposal of the assets and claims of the said Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally; and I hereby summon the said Insolvent to attend such meeting.

Dated at Peterborough, this 4th day of July, A. D. 1865.

27-2in. D. G. HATTON, Assignee.

Free Passage

TO

London During the Month of July.

The entire Rail Road and Stage Fare from the purchaser's place of residence to London, by the cheapest route, will be deducted from the price of all Scholarships of the LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE for which I receive payment during THE MONTH OF JULY. This is just the time of the year to enter, in order to get through in time to secure situations when the *Fall trade Commences.* Our rooms are nice, and airy, just what are required for comfort and health. If you cannot enter during the month, send on the Purchase Money in *Bankable Funds*, and the same allowance will be made.

Telegraphing and Phonography, will be given free, the same as during the months of May and June.

Good Board can be obtained much cheaper here than in other cities of Canada. A FIRST CLASS MILITARY SCHOOL is also established here, and the best of instruction are so arranged that students can attend at the same time that they attend the College.

Our facilities for imparting a *Business Education* are unsurpassed.

Life Scholarships for Gents $30 in *Advance.*
do do Ladies 20 *do*
Books and Stationery for Full Com Course, ... } $10 *do*

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,

27 London, C. W.

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

TOWN LOT No. 1, West of George and South of Charlotte Streets, containing half an acre of ground. There are two frame Houses on the Lot with other outbuildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS: One fourth down, and the balance in three annual instalments, with interest at six per cent.

Apply to

C. A. WELLER, Esq.

Peterboro', May 20th, 1865. 20-6in

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE, a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm house, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 18

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

THE Board of School Trustees for the Village of Ashburnham, will receive applications from properly qualified persons, until Tuesday, the first day of Aug. at next, for the Mastership of the Common School in the said Village, to commence after the Summer Vacation, about the first of September next.

By order of the Board.

R. D. ROGERS, Secretary.

Ashburnham, June 27, 1865. 26-5

Fire Company!

MISLAID on the evening of the 24th May last, a large

COPPER TORCH.

Whoever will return it to the Captain of the Company will receive thanks.

Peterborough, June 15, 1865. 24

NOTICE.

A DARK BRINDLE BULL has been put into the Pound of Mr. James McIntyre, lot 14, 5th concession of Douro. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take him away, or otherwise he will be sold.

JAMES McINTYRE,
Pound Keeper

Douro, June 28, 1865. 26-3

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid having anything to do with two notes of hand for $50 each, in favor of Jos. R. Walton, one due 15th April, 1865, the other in January, 1866, as I have not received value for the same.

WILLIAM HARTLEY.

Otonabee, June 28, 1865. 26-3*

THE DAILY

Globe & Leader

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,

Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

Godey's Lady's Book for July,

Received and for sale at the

EXAMINER BOOK STORE.

Peterboro, June 27, 1865

S. SHERIN,

Issuer of Marriage Licenses,

LAKEFIELD, C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24-3in.

GO TO GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store,

AND GET YOUR NEW YORK PAPERS

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Province for an Act to provide for the re-opening of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway, and for an extension of the same.

H. JONES BUTTAN,

Cobourg, Canada, May 23rd, 1865.

CHEAP Grey Cottons. A new lot received at the MONTREAL HOUSE. From 5d per yard upwards.

WHITE COTTONS, at a very low figure at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SUMMER Dress Goods. A very pretty lot, Cheap at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

THE WHOLE Stock of Prints Selling off very low at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

A NEW Lot of Summer Cloths just opened out at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SHIRTING STRIPES Selling Cheap at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

CALL and purchase A SHAWL at the MONTREAL HOUSE. You will find them of Newest Styles and very Cheap.

A Few Summer Mantles still left at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

DAMASK & White Muslin Window Curtains, WHITE COUNTERPANES, Toilet and other Table Covers at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES' and Gent's Gloves and Hosiery of every description at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES' Collars and Cuffs. A large variety at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

REMAINING STOCK of Parasols Selling off at Reduced Prices at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

PORK

150 Barrels Mess.
100 " Prime Mess.
200 " Extra Flour.
300 " Superfine Flour.

For sale by

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro, June 22, 1865. 25

The Scottish Provincial ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that John A. Hartley has been appointed Interim Agent for the above Company in Peterborough. Every information can be obtained on application at his office

A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
Secretary.

Peterboro, June 12, 1865. 24-6m.

CHANGE in BUSINESS

GEO. A COX, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their liberal patronage since commencing business, would respectfully inform them that he has disposed of his Book and Stationery trade to Messrs. Graham & Stratton, for whom he solicits a continuance of their patronage. Parties who have received papers, periodicals and Magazines, from him will be supplied as usual by Graham & Stratton.

Peterborough, June 21, 1865. 25

COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE a large quantity Dundas Cotton Yarn, of the very best quality and warranted numbers

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24

CLARET!!

JUST RECEIVED at the Family Grocery 50 Cases, one dos in each, to be sold at $4 25s., by the dozen.

D. McNAUGHTON,
FAMILY GROCER, GEORGE ST.

Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24-tf

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway N.Y.

9-6m

FARMING IMPLEMENTS CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE Subscriber has in stock and offers for sale at very low prices, a large and varied Stock of

GRASS SCYTHES, various qualities,
SCYTHE SNATHES, STONES,
GRAIN CRADLES, RAKES,
HAY and MANURE FORKS,
HOES, SPADES and SHOVELS,
&c. &c. &c.

To which the attention of Farmers and others is respectfully invited.

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant.

Peterborough June 28, 1865. [26-2] (Late Millar & Burnham.)

PETERBORO' EXAMINER BOOK STORE.

The Subscribers having purchased the Stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c. OF Mr. GEO. A. COX,

On very reasonable terms, will continue the business in the same place, where every article in the Book and Stationery line will be found and disposed of at very low figures.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON.

Peterborough, June 21, 1865.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY!

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Have now received their supply of

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the public. In addition to their former business they have opened a

MILLINERY & MANTLE SALOON,

In which will be found

A select assortment of PARIS AND LONDON BONNETS, the latest styles in MANTLES AND JACKETS, and a large stock of STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, STRAW AND JET ORNAMENTS, &c. &c.

This Department is under the management of a FIRST CLASS MILLINER, of taste and experience, and Ladies may depend upon having everything connected with it made up in the NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

W. G. T. & Co. respectfully invite inspection of these goods, which will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞ Ladies furnishing their own material can have any article of Millinery made up at reasonable rates.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.,
George Street, Peterborough.

April 26, 1865. (17)

NEW DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE

L. LEMAY,

Of the late firm of F. & L. LEMAY, has the honor to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened the

Store on Hunter Street, next door to McKellar & Cameron's,

Which was recently occupied by the late firm, with a large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

L. L. having the experience of a number of years in the business, and possessing great facilities in buying, parties will always find it to their advantage to deal in his store, as goods will be sold extraordinary low.

In the Ready-made Clothing Department, will be found Goods of the very best quality, and at prices as low as any house in the trade.

☞ Come and see for yourselves, and you shall be satisfied ☜

☞ *Remember the place—Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's.* ☜

Peterborough, June 1st, 1865. 22-8in

Important to Farmers!

WOOL!

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED!

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH will be paid for any quantity of good Clean Wool, at HARVEY'S Woolen Mill, Peterboro'.

Particular attention will be paid to Carding, Fulling, and Dressing; also in the manufacturing of Tweeds, Fulled Cloths, Sattinetts, All-wool and Cotton Flannels, Blankets, &c.

Having increased my Machinery, and put in a Steam Engine, all work will be done on the shortest notice, without any delay, on reasonable terms, and warranted satisfactory. I will keep constantly on hand a variety of Woolen Goods to exchange for Wool.

☞ Remember the Old Stand, Harvey's Woollen Mill, Peterborough.

D. BROOK, Proprietor.

Peterboro, May 17, 1865. 20-8in.

SPRING GOODS!

The subscriber is now receiving a rich Stock of Spring and Summer

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

Which he will offer at very moderate prices, and to which he respectfully invites attention.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, April 11, 1865. 18

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $20,000 in constructing, one long and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County.

And whereas to carry into effect the said resolved object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $20,000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $2,200 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole ratable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the Tolls upon any investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of $4,200,220.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $20,000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one mill in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same, upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $20,000; and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of $ 0,000; and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 20 years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum, per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the ratable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 5th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at its Council Chamber in the Court House, in the said County, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of October, 1865, at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed) WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk.

Peterborough, June 24th, 1865. 26

HENRY CRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary, AND PATENT AGENT,

QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Jones, Esq., Hamilton; Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London; R. Ball, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

May 30, 1865. 22

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of LAKEFIELD and vicinity, that he has removed his

Grocery Store IN LAKEFIELD,

To Henderson's old stand, where will be found a

Good assortment of Groceries,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Or Farm Produce.

ROBT. GRAHAM.

Lakefield, March 1st, 1865. 49-9

AMERICAN Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering SEWING MACHINE! COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE is made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The last Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produces a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak maker, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Pocket-binders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.
M. FINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State,
627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.

June 16 1865. 24

PIANO-FORTES.

GROSS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. They have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the component parts being in the body of the instrument, and therefore with; the second bearers are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a solid iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old heavy form of construction by substituting straight bridges, preserving, at the same time, The Over Strung Scale, of which Mr. Gross is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eichtal,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wallenhaupt,	A. Ruth,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strakosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Charles Fradel

Mr. SIGISMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-forte and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical art is of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Forte. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone in vocal combination, and crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Dunbar Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It is a sing with a smooths delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supersede the old style.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Forte invented and patented by Mr. S. B. Dunbar, I am of the opinion that the tone metal ing from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Forte, and excells them in pure, musical and sustaining power than any other instrument of the kind I consider perfection in the instrument has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.

Yours respectfully,
L. B. GOTTSCHALK.

Sold and for WM. HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway, New York
Where the Pianos can be seen and obtained, with price.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1865

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* 253 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, peculiar motion, makes the lock or shoe stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we solicit the pat onage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington St., Boston.
730 Chesnut St., Philadelphia.

June 13, 1865. 24

HOMŒOPATHY.

HOMŒOPATHY AND LIFE ASSURANCE.—The directors of a London life assurance office—the "General Provident"—at its recent meeting have placed on record their opinion "that persons treated by the Homœopathic system enjoy more robust health, are less frequently attacked by disease, and when attacked recover more rapidly than those treated by any other system; that with resp

Poetry.

DON'T LET THE CHILDREN WAIT

Late a grocer's shop I knew,
To purchase household stores I go,
And buy at prices fair;
The tradesman is a civil man,
But one thing in his daily plan,
A grave reproof will take.

For often you may see, among
His customers (a well-dressed throng),
A child in tones entire;
Who has to wait and watch and stand,
Till grown-up ladies and ladies grand
Are served to their desire.

So in that shop I sat one morn,
I marked a ragged child forlorn,
With eager gaze stand there.
The shopman passed her by, as though
Her presence o'er they did not know,
Which was not kind nor fair.

My thoughts were on the girl alone,
When I was asked in courteous tone—
"Your pleasure, ma'am, to-day?"
"That little girl," I said, "I fear
Is sadly tired of waiting here,
Attend to her, I pray!"

The child, a bright glance threw on me,
And then she asked for so much tea
"As her few pence would buy.
"Now, little woman, look with haste,
Lest mother think your time you waste;"
A tear stood in her eye.

"Oh yes! I will! or baby dear
Will into mischief get I fear—
I left him on the floor;
My mother has been ill in bed,
With burning cheek and aching head,
I think a week or more!"

Varieties.

DOMESTIC MAGAZINES.—Wives who are always *blowing up* their husbands.

IF poverty, like Saul, has killed its thousands, riches, like David, have killed their tens of thousands.

Some people keep savage dogs around their houses, so that the hungry poor who stop to "get a bite," may get it outside the door.

Dr. Johnson, once speaking of a quarrelsome fellow, said. "If he had two ideas in his head they would fall out with each other."

"MA. I've struck an oil spring," exclaimed a young hopeful, the other day, as he ran a slice of bread into the gravy bowl, before company.

A CELEBRATED physician boasting at dinner that he cured his name, one of the guests observed, "I would rather be your ham than your patience."

The darkest scene we ever saw, says a contemporary, was a darky in a dark cellar with an extinguished candle, looking for a black cat that wasn't there!

THE jailer of a county prison, when asked how many he could hang on his new drop, replied, "Why, sir, we *can* hang six, but four will hang *comfortably*.

Wear your learning like your watch, in a private pocket, and don't pull it out to show that you have one; but if you are asked what o'clock it is, tell it.

FREDERIC—"There, now, how very provoking; I've left my prayer-book at home." Maria—"Well, never mind it, my dear; but do tell me, is my bonnet straight."

All bachelors are not entirely lost to the refinement of sentiment, for the following toast was lately given by one of them at a public dinner:—"The Ladies, sweet-briars in the garden of life."

A lady was desirous of purchasing a cheap watch. The jeweller showed her, among others, a very beautiful one, remarking at the same time, that it went thirty six hours. "In one day?" the purchaser asked.

A facetious fellow having unwittingly angered a conceited-puppy, the latter told him he was no gentleman. Are you a gentleman? asked the dull one. Yes sir, answered the fop. Then I am very glad that I am not.

AGREEING.—An eminent judge said to a jury who had passed a sleepless night in their room unable to agree on a verdict, "Gentlemen, I am surprised that you cannot agree in this case. I could agree either way in five minutes."

THE REASON WHY.—Said Bill to Ben. "Pray lend me a V, or what is better, just make it ten, and I will eternally be your debtor." "I know you would," said B—n, "and ain't it funny—just for that reason you can't have the money."

VERY CLEAR.—An Irish advertisment reads as followers:—"Lost on Saturday last, but the bearer does not know where, an empty cask with a cheese in it. On the sack the letters P. G. are marked, but so completely worn out as not to be legible."

An old Dutchman had taken a wife for the third time, and being asked his views of matrimony replied—"Vel, den, you see first time I marries for love—dat was goot; den I marries for beauty—dat was goot too; but this time I marries for monish—and that was better as both.

WISDOM BY MEASUREMENT.—A wealthy but weak headed barrister once remarked to Curran that "No one should be admitted to the bar who has not an independent landed property."

"May I ask, Sir," replied Curran, "how many acres make a wise acre."

LORD John Russell endeavoured to persuade Lord Langdale to resign the permanent Mastership of the Rolls for the uncertain position of Lord Chancellor, and paid the learned Lord some very high compliments. "It is useless talking, my Lord," said Langdale, "as long as I enjoy the rolls, I care nothing for your butter."

AFTER dinner, the other evening, poor old Lady B——sighed deeply, exclaiming, "This is the anniversary of poor dear S——'s death," alluding to her first husband, upon which my Lord clearing his throat, and looking very indignant, replied, "Well, madam, I think you need not have referred to that, considering I have the most cause for grief."

The porter of a Dobbs grocer was brought before a magistrate on a charge of stealing chocolate, which he could not deny. On being asked to whom he sold it, the pride of Patrick was greatly wounded. "To whom did I sell it?" says Pat, why, does ye think I took it to sell?" "Then, sir, said the magistrate, "what did you do with it?" "Do with it! since you must know, we made tay of it."

A female member of Dr. S.'s church in Boston having safely passed through her nineteenth accouchement, her husband sent the following note to the Rev Doctor, to be read before the congregation: "Mrs. A having been safely delivered of her nineteenth child, she, with her husband, would return unfeigned thanks to Almighty God for his great favour, and humbly ask for a continuance of his blessings."

If You Want
GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE
Team, Carriage or Buggie
HARNESS!
TRUNKS,
CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,
GO TO
T. DONNELLY'S,
(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)
☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*
COLLARS WARRANTED.
Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 22

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S
Furniture Ware Rooms
HAVE BEEN REMOVED
TO RYAN'S BLOCK,
Opposite the Market.
WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAXING,
In all its branches attended to with punctuality. COFFINS kept constantly on hand.
Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48

Some of the Advantages Secured
BY ATTENDING THE
London Commercial College.

1st.—A thorough knowledge of all kinds of Common Book-keeping from the most simple, to the most intricate sets of Commission and Banking.

2nd.—Instruction in an IMPROVED method of Book-keeping whereby the merchant may know the *Exact State of his Affairs every day.*

3rd.—An improved system of Actual Business Training whereby the student will acquire the desired knowledge in one-half the time required by any of the old systems.

4th.—Full instructions to those entering at the present time, in Telegraphing and Phonography, without extra charge.

5th.—Full instruction in Business Penmanship by a First Class Teacher, Free.

6th.—A beautiful style of Drawing and Painting to those entering in Clubs of two or more.

7th.—Free instruction in all branches necessary to secure a First Class certificate for Teaching Common School.

8th.—Free Lectures on Commercial Law, by the Mayor of the City.

9th.—Thorough Instruction in Correspondence and Business Letter writing.

10th.—Good Board at a cheaper rate than it can be obtained in any other city of Canada.

11th.—*A THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION IN THE LEAST POSSIBLE TIME*, and at the *Least Possible Expense.*

Life Scholarship for Gents ...$30 in advance
do do. Ladies...$20 do
☞ All Communications to insure attention must be prepaid
Address
J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College.
LONDON C. W.

SEWING MACHINES!
FINKLE & LYON'S
NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED
Sewing Machines.
The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:
1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.
Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.
N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.
FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, New York.
March 16, 1865. 11-3m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:
GOING EAST.
Express (day)..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed..... 6.00 p.m.
Express (night)..... 8.43 p.m.
GOING WEST.
Express (night)..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed..... 2.40 p.m.
Express (day)..... 9.53 p.m.
Trains leave on Railroad Time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time
Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.
Port Hope May 23, 1865.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.
A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,
E. B. FOOTE, M.D.,
1130 Broadway New York.
9-6m

Wm. N. KENNEDY
HAS
GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER
ON HAND.

Great Bargains.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS
at WILLIAM'S.
BUY CROCKERY
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH
at WILLIAMS'.
Cash paid for Grain
by A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.
THE attention of the public and the trade is Invited to our NEW SCALE
7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED
By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements
French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,
And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*
The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.
Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.
☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at
A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:
No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.
No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.
No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.
Descriptive circulars sent free.
Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
501 BROADWAY, N.Y.
IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:
STEREOSCOPES,
AND
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!
We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, free, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.
Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits Feminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals,	550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals,	130 Divines,
275 Colonels,	125 Authors,
100 Lieut-Colonels,	40 Artists,
250 Other Officers,	125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers,	50 Prom. Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
3,000 Copies of works of Art,
Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.
Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.
The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 46

PETERBORO EXAMINER.
S. B. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.
GRAHAM & STRATTON
Peterboro January, 1865.

A FORTUNE!
Employment for Everybody.
Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $200,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.
LIST OF ARTICLES!

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$65.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Hunting Case Watches	65.00 65.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	25.00 75.00
Gents' Gold Watches, Open face	75.00 125.00
Gold Plated Watches in Hunting Cases	25.00 50.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled, for Ladies	25.00 50.00
Diamond Rings	50.00 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	15.00 25.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4.00 6.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00 10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5.00 20.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4.00 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4.00 6.00
Coral, Opal, and Enamelled Brooches	4.00 8.00
Mosaic Jet, Lava and Florentine ear drops	4.00 6.00
Coral, Opal and Enamelled Ear Drops	4.00 6.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2.00 10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2.50 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	2.00 6.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.	2.00 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.	1.00 7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00 6.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	6.00 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc.	3.00 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Coral and Gold Rings,	4.00 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	3.00 10.00
California Diamond Rings	2.00 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	5.00 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl etc.	4.00 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6.00 12.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20.00 30.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	30.00 60.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20.00 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	25.00 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & montanaine cups	20.00 40.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:
From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.
We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.
From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.
Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc, opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.
From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.
Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.
How You Can Get a Prize.
Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.
Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents Our terms to Agents are very liberal and none even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.
☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say only what is necessary.
GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.
New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

The Churchman's Family MAGAZINE.
ILLUSTRATED. MONTHLY. PRICE ONE SHILLING.
Number XXVII., for March, 1865, *contains*—
OUR CLERICAL CLUB.
See Churchman's Family Magazine for March, "No Churchman should fail to secure a copy of the Magazine."—*Somerset County Chronicle.*
A VISIT TO THE TROITZKA MONASTERY
See Churchman's family Magazine for March "Thousands will welcome its scholarly articles, its pleasantly written tales, and its pretty illustrations.—*Yarmouth Independent.*
THE DUTIES AND DISABILITIES OF THE NAVAL CLERGY.
See Churchman's Family Magazine for March "As Catholic as the Church herself."—*Western Morning News.*
THE CLEVER WOMAN OF THE FAMILY. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
See Churchman's Family Magazine for March "Will interest and instruct every member of the household, from the youngest to the eldest."—*Tiverton Gazette.*
THE TWO WITNESSES. By Rev. T. Pelham Dale.
See Churchman's Family Magazine for March price One Shilling "To the graces of light literature it adds the fervour of christian piety."—*Leamington Courier.*
MY FIRST ASSIZE SERMON.
See Churchman's Family Magazine for March Illustrated "The illustrations are chaste and elaborate"—*Torquay Recorder.*
AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE ESCAPE BRIGADE.
See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Will be hailed in respectable Church families as a monthly treasure of unexceptionable entertainment and information"—*Irish Ecclesiastic Gazette.*
DEAN HOOK'S LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.
See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Distinguished by much power, and by a thoroughly satisfactory spirit"—*Standard.*
OUR BISHOPS AND DEANS.—The Right Rev. Walter Keer Hamilton, D. D., Lord Bishop of Salisbury.
See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. Price One Shilling. Illustrated "No Churchman's library or family circle should be without a copy of this sound and clever magazine." *Banbury Guardian*
LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS, and all Booksellers. 19

NOTICE.
THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865,
In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.
"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."
☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary
Peterborough, May 3rd, 65 18tf

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 600 pages 100 Illustrations Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, M.D.,
1130 Broadway New York
9-6m

Cheese-Making in the Small Way.
"A Farmer's Wife," from Gorham, Maine, gives an account of her very successful practice in cheese-making with a few cows, in the hope of benefiting some of the readers of the *American Agriculturist*: "A large amount of good cheese might be produced from dairies of from four to six cows, if the farmers' wives only felt competent to undertake cheese-making, and were furnished with a few simple and necessary articles. The things most needed are a *cheese tub*, to "set" the milk in, a good *basket* to drain the curd in; a *lever press*, and *hoops* of two or more sizes, to accommodate the smaller supply of milk as the season advances. I was brought up on a farm, in what was then a cheese-making district, and have been for the last ten years engaged in cheese-making through the hot weather, on a farm of which I am the mistress, and as my method differs somewhat from any that I have seen recommended for either large or small dairies, and as it produces almost uniformly a good cheese which finds a ready sale, notwithstanding its small size (perhaps partly in consequence of it,) I write my process out for the information of those who have lived—as a person told me the other day—"twenty-two years on a farm and never saw a cheese made." I take parts of several well cured rennets, and soak them in warm water a few hours, rubbing occasionally and adding as much salt as will dissolve readily; then drain the liquor and soak again a few hours; drain off the second liquor, and put it with the first, into a glass jar or bottle, adding so much rock salt that there shall always be some undissolved; cork it tight, and keep in a cool place.
When the night's milk is brought in, I strain it immediately into the cheese tub and put in rennet sufficient to bring the curd, or show that it is coming in ten minutes, and in twenty minutes the curd should be firm enough to admit of being crossed off coarsely with a wooden cheese-knife. In ten or fifteen minutes more it is cut finely and left to settle until bed time, when if it is settled sufficiently, it is dipped into the basket and left to drain through the night. If from any cause, such as late milking, or the rennet not proving strong enough to bring the curd readily, it does not separate from the whey at bed time, it is left in the tub until morning. It is much better to put it draining before going to bed, for if it remains all night in the tub it is liable to sour, particularly in warm weather, to the very great detriment of the cheese.
In the morning the tub is prepared by simply rinsing in cold water, unless the weather is cold, when hot water is used, in order to warm the tub so that it may not cool the milk. The morning's milk is strained into it, and the same process as with the night's milk, is gone through with, until it is ready to drain, when it is dipped into the same basket with the curd formed from the night's milk and thenceforward both are treated together.
The whey that runs off in the morning is saved to scald the curd with, and is carefully heated over a slow fire so as not to scorch it. When the curd has become sufficiently firm to admit of being cut in slices, which condition may be hastened by frequently cutting it with a case knife, and by a light weight laid upon it, it is put back into the tub, cut in thin slices and "scalded," not so as to melt the curd and make it run together, but merely to harden it. My rule for the temperature of the scalding whey is, that it should feel hot to the hand, but not hot enough to burn the hand, as the whey is poured over it, while moving the curd in the tub, so that it may all become equally scalded. Enough hot whey is thus poured over the curd to cover it, and fifteen or twenty minutes is sufficient time to be allowed for scalding. Then it is dipped again into the basket to drain and cool.—Half an hour, with an occasional cutting and turning, is sufficient for cooling, when it is again put in the tub to be chopped fine and salted. A cup of salt, for a cheese weighing from 10 to 12 lbs. when dry enough to market, is the quantity that I use. It is then put in press and subjected to a moderate pressure until toward night, then it is turned, and an increase of pressure added until the next morning, when it is ready to remove to the curing room. In two or three weeks, if the weather is favorable, with proper care, rubbing and turning over every day, these cheeses will be ready for market.
The advantages of this method over others described, are, that it prevents the cream from separating from the milk, with which it can never again be so thoroughly incorporated. It saves the labor of cooling and again warming the milk, and it makes a good cheese. Try it and see."

Deficient Drainage of Pastures.
In some remarks on this subject the London *Field* has the following:
There can be no doubt, for experience has proved it, that one of the chief causes of periodical disease is want of drainage. In this respect our village lands are generally better managed than grass lands, for many imagine that pastures do not require under drainage; but this is essentially a mistake. On some lands, scouring takes place periodically; others are liable to produce splenic apoplexy, black leg and red water. Now, however different these may be in their characteristics, Dr. Voelcker, in his investigations, has thrown much light on the subject. It would appear that "Scour" is partly caused by too rapid growth of grass, and its consumption, either green or converted into hay, whilst in an unripe state—that is while containing an excess of saline and nitrogenous ingredients and lack of sugar." And this is especially the case on imperfectly drained lands. Again splenic apoplexy, which was very frequent during last autumn was owing in a great measure to the rapid growth of grass from some warm showers in the autumn after the very dry summer. "The plant found in the soil an excess of mineral matters; the animal eating such rapidly formed and raw food was afflicted, the blood rendered vitiated, and inflammation of the spleen ensued. Even the liver rot in sheep is caused by a rank state of grass upon undrained or partially drained lands, and that the conditions causing this terrible disorder only occurs during two months of the year, and generally from rank vegetation. Professor Coleman, in a paper lately read at the Central Farmers' Club, states: "As two instances of very fatal diseases which arise from unhealthy grass, I may mention black leg and red water. Blackleg invariably attacked animals grazing on somepeaty, swampy pastures, and disappeared when the same were thoroughly drained." It may be objected to this, that these diseases may also be found on land that has been drained. But though this may be so in some cases, the fact still remains that in almost all cases where grass land is unhealthy for stock, it is because an excess of moisture imperfishes the herbage, and during the summer causes a too luxuriant rapid growth.

MODESTY.—A girl down East said she didn't like to sewing in the garden "cause tailors had eyes."

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET.
THE House and premises lately occupied by J. W Tate, Esq., on the Court House hill. Also, the Cottage lately occupied Mr. Glover, No. 2 Sheridan Terrace, Peterborough.
Apply to
W. SHERIDAN.
Peterboro, March 29, 1865. 13

TO LET,
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE
WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Millar Esq., Hardware Merchant.
For particulars apply to
MRS. BLACKSTOCK.
Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 22

TO LET.
IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro': a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.
Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.
JOHN HEWITT,
Peterboro', C. W.
June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.
THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.
For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.
JAMES CLOTWORTHY.
Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

For Sale or to Let,
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
TWO DWELLING HOUSES
In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.
For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,
J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE,
OR, TO LET.
THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,
In the Village of Bobcaygeon.
The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.
For terms, &c., apply to
ROBERT HUNTER.
Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 37

VALUABLE
PROPERTY FOR SALE
IN THE
TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.
THE property of the late *WM. LANNIN*, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms. The lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Rhenne Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 89 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.
The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.
For terms and particulars apply to
D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN.
Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

REMOVAL.
Tobias Fitzgerald,
HAS REMOVED his Carriage and Waggon Establishment to those COMMODIOUS PREMISES on the
CORNER OF BROCK AND WATER ST'S,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE PARK,
Where he will continue to MANUFACTURE
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS,
SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,
Which he will warrant to be made from the best Timber; and any person ordering from him are invited to call and examine the work before it is painted.
Jobbing & Horse Shoeing
Will be punctually attended to.
Peterborough, August, 1864. 33

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.
LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPIT L.....£2,000,000STG.
BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.
WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.
Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

COPLAND'S ALE!
A LARGE QUANTITY
OF
COPLAND'S
Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY
LEWIS GLOVER, Sole Agent.
Peterboro, Oct. 25th, 1863. 44

PAINTING & GRAINING
DONE BY
W. N. KENNEDY,
HUNTER STREET.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.
WM. N. KENNEDY,
HAS REMOVED to the store immediately West of the Stewart House, on Hunter street.
His stock of Room Papers, Borders, Decorations, Window Shades, Fire Screens, &c., has been largely increased and will be sold cheap.
Painting in all its branches carried on as usual.
Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1864. 42

ARE YOU IN AGONY?
A WELL SPRING OF HOPE FOR ALL!
CAN BE FOUND IN
Holloway's Pills.
Be of Good Cheer! The Sinking may be Saved!
BY THE USE OF
Holloway's Ointment.
THE history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHEREVER, and in WHATEVER SHAPE internal diseases exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are
The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.
This is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation It consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—an unimpeachable record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began:
These Mighty Healers, World Known and World Tried are a Boon to the Sick
The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world; HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations Their attribute is to PREVENT as well as to cure; they attack the RADICAL ROOT of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, re-invigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL and FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.
Disorders of the Stomach
Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs UPON THE BLOOD ITSELF, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.
Woman in all her Difficulties
is invited to test the regulating and restorative powers of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a positive safeguard against evil consequences They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively a bject.
Be it Understood,
That the above statements can at all times be verified by the written testimony (extending through a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.
Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.
In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is compelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and irresistable curative. Bilious remittents, bilious purging, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the whites of the eyes, weakness and debility, &c., are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful anti-bilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.
Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Weakness, &c. &c
The terrible bodily and mental pangs which characterise Dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhœa, constipation, headache, physical prostration, nervous tremors, hot flushes, spasms, affections of the kidneys, hemorrhoids or piles, and, in fact, all internal complaints, from whatever cause arising, give way before the salutary influence of this extraordinary remedy. As a specific for dyspepsia, and the disorders connected with it, or growing out of it, the Pills are always to be relied on when every other medicine and mode of treatment has utterly failed.
Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflamation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Constiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Vernal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION.
If the readers of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make.
None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway New York and London*," are discernible as a *Water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious
. Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 each.
☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. 33

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.
REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.
REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff
REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dall Headache.
REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—Is very cooling to the Head.
REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely gray.—Restores grey hair
REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.
REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains
L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
R——m B——k. T——m H——t.
The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.
REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.
For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.
Depot, 62 Ful

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1865. No. 28

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing ☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stathem & Co., George Street, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

MILLAR & BERTRAM,

HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Benthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,

PUMP AND PANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.

Corner of Simco and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

Mr. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 3

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

R. PATTERSON & Co.

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, Agent. 20

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c. Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,

TAILOR,

SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.

Lakefield, North Douro, May 6th, 1865. 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others. ☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m ,free of charge. 26

Ale! Ale!

MOLSON'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels
do Mild Ale do do

DAWE'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.

ALDWELL'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, ales in bottles.

All for sale cheap at

McNAUGHTON'S,

George Street

Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19.

CARD PICTURES

Two for a Dollar!

FRAMING CHEAP

Likenesses of deceased persons enlarged from Ambrotypes and colored in oil.

Ambrotypes from 50 Cents,

AT THE

Photographic and Fine Art Gallery,

HUNTER STREET.

R. D. EWING.

Peterboro, March 1, 1865. 9

HENRY CRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT.

QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

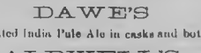
REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Juson, Esq, Hamilton: Messrs. R Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London: R. Ball, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

May 30, 1865. 32

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH"

Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

FOR LINDSAY.

Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.

The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to

LEWIS McGREGOR,

North American Hotel, Peterboro'.

May 25, 1865. 21

RE-OPENING OF THE

Cobourg and Peterboro'

RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst., Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH:

Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Harwood at 8.15 A M.

TO CONNECT WITH

STEAMER OTONABEE,

for Peterboro'.

GOING SOUTH:

Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Cobourg at 6.30 P. M.

G. S. DAINTRY,

J. R. BARBER, *Superintendent.* *Lessee.*

May 18th, 1865. 21tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	6 00 p.m
Express (night)	8 43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON depart	7.15	2.35
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.38	
Wellington Square	7.58	3.42
Bronte	8.02	3.57
Oakville	8	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.25
Malton	9.00	4.40
TORONTO (Union Station, arrive)	9.20	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO Union Station, depart	1.20	7.45
Malton	1.40	8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.28	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

Going East.—At 1.05 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m.

Going West.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,

General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

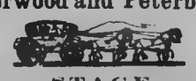
KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9 30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5 30 p. m.

April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 3.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,

9-6m 1130 Broadway New York.

Wm. N. KENNEDY

HAS

GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER

ON HAND.

Select Poetry.

THE WIFE'S WELCOME.

The hearth is swept, the fire is bright,
The Kettle sings for thee;
The cloth is spread, the lamps are light,
The hot cakes smoke in napkins white,
And now I wait for thee.

Come home, love: home, thy task is done;
The clock ticks listeningly,
The blinds are shut, the curtain down,
The arm-chair to the fireside drawn,
The boy is on my knee.

The task is done, we miss thee here;
Where'er thy footsteps roam,
No hand will spread such kindly cheer,
No beating heart, no listening ear,
Like those which wait thee home.

Ahal along the crisp walks fast
That well known step doth come,
The bolt is drawn, the gate is past,
The babe is wild with joy at last,—
A thousand welcome home.

Literature.

The Longest Night in a Life.

A THRILLING SKETCH

In one of these old fashioned winters in the days of the Georges, when the snow lay for weeks, when railways were unknown, and the electric telegraph had not been dreamed of save by the speculative Countess of London. The mails had not been regular for a month past, and the letter bags which did reach the post office had been brought thither with difficulty. The newspapers were devoid of all foreign intelligence, the metropolis knew nothing of the doings of the provinces; they knew little more of the affairs of the metropolis; but the columns of both were crowded with accidents from the inclemency of the weather, with heart rending accounts of starvation and destitution, with wonderful escapes of adventurous mail coach men and guards. Business was almost at a standstill, or was only carried on by fits and starts; families were made uneasy by the frequent long silence of their absent members, and the poor were suffering great misery from cold and famine.

The south road had been blocked up for nearly a month, when a partial thaw almost caused a public rejoicing; coaches began to run, letters to be despatched and delivered, and weather bound travellers to have some hope of reaching their destination.—Among the first ladies who undertook the journey from the west of Scotland to London at this time, was a certain Miss Sterling, who had, for weeks past, desired to reach the metropolis Her friends assured her that it was a foolhardy attempt, and told her of travellers who had been twice, nay three times snowed up on their way to town; but their advice and warnings were no avail; Miss Sterling's business was urgent—it concerned others more than herself, and she was not one to be deterred by personal discomfort or physical difficulties from doing what she thought was right.

So she kept to her purpose, and early in February took her seat in the mail for London, being the only passenger who was booked for the whole journey.

The thaw had continued for some days; the roads, though heavy, were open; and with the aid of extra horses, here and there, the first half of the journey was performed pretty easily, though tediously.

The second day was more trying than the first; the wind blew keenly and penetrated every crevice of the coach; the partial thaw had but slightly affected the wild moorland they had to cross; thick heavy clouds were gathering round the red rayless sun; and when, on reaching a little roadside inn the snow began to fall fast, both the guard and and coachman urged their solitary passenger to remain there for the night, instead of attempting the discomforts and perhaps the perils of the next stage. Miss Sterling hesitated for a moment, but the little inn looked by no means a pleasant place to be snowed up in, so she resisted their entreaties, gathering her furs more closely around her, she nestled herself into a corner of the coach. Thus for a time she lost all consciousness of outward things in sleep.

A sudden lurch awoke her; and she soon learned that they had stuck fast in a snow drift, and that no efforts of the tired horses could extricate the coach from its unpleasant predicament. The guard mounted one one of the leaders, set off in search of assistance, while the coachman comforted Miss Sterling by telling her that as nearly as they could calculate they were only a mile or two from 'the squire's,' and that if the guard could find his way to the squire's, the squire was certain to come to their rescue with his sledge. It was not the first time that the squire had helped the mail bags out of a snow wreath by that means.

The coachman's expectations were fulfilled. Within an hour, the distant tinkling of the sledge bells was heard, and lights were seen gleaming; they rapidly advanced nearer and nearer; and soon a hearty voice was heard hailing them. A party of men with lanterns and shovels came to their assistance; a strong arm lifted Miss Sterling from the coach, and supported her trembling steps to a sledge close at hand; and almost before she knew where she was, she found herself in a large hall, brilliantly lighted by a blazing wood fire. Numbers of rosy glowing, childish faces were gathered around her, numbers of bright eager eyes were gazing curiously upon her, kindly hands busied in removing her wraps, and pleasant voices welcomed her and congratulated her on her escape.

'Ay, ay, Mary' said her host, addressing his wife. 'I told you that the sleigh would have plenty of work this winter, and you see I was right.'

'As you always are, uncle,' a merry voice exclaimed. 'We all say at Hawtree that Uncle Artherton never can be wrong.'

'Ath ction! Hawtree!' repeated Miss Sterling in some amazement, 'and uttered in that familiar voice! "Ellen, Ellen Middleton, is it possible that you are here!"

A joyful exclamation and a rush into her arms were the young girl's reply to this question as she cried, 'Uncle Artherton, Aunt Mary; don't you know your old friend, Miss Sterling.

Mrs. Artherton fixed her soft blue eyes on the stranger, in whom she could not at first scarcely recognize the bright haired girl whom she had not seen for eighteen or twenty years; but by and by, she satisfied herself that, though changed, she was Ellen Sterling still, with the same sunny smile and the same laughing eyes that had made every one love her in their school days. Heartfelt indeed were the greetings which followed, and cordial the welcome Mrs. Artherton gave her friend as she congratulated herself on having dear Ellen under her own roof; more especially as she owed this good fortune to Mr. Artherton's exertions in rescuing her.

'It is by the merest chance, too, that he is home at present,' she said; 'he ought to have been in Scotland, but the state of the roads in this bleak country has kept him prisoner here for weeks.'

'And others as well,' Ellen Middleton added; 'but both children and grown are only too thankful to have so good an excuse for staying longer at Bellfield.' And then, laughing, she asked Aunt Mary how she intended to dispose of Miss Sterling for the house was as full already as it could hold.

'Oh,' said her aunt, 'we shall manage very well. Bellfield is very elastic.'

She smiled as she spoke; but it struck Miss Sterling that the question was, nevertheless, a puzzling one so she took the first opportunity of entreating her to take no trouble on her account; a chair by the fire was all the accommodation she cared for,as she wished to be in readiness to pursue her journey as soon as the coach could proceed.

'We shall be able to do better for you than that, Ellen,' Mrs. Artherton answered cheerfully. 'I cannot, it is true, promise you a 'state room' every bed in the house is full, and I know you will not allow any one to be moved for your convenience; which except in one respect is comfortable enough.'

'Haunted, of course,' said Miss Sterling, gaily.

'Oh, no, no, it is not that! I had fitted it up for my brother William, when he used to be here more frequently than of late, and it is often occupied by gentlemen when the house is full; but as it is detatched from the house, I have, of course never asked any lady to sleep there till now.'

'Oh, if that be all. I am quite willing to become its first lady tenant,' said Miss Sterling, heartily. So the matter was settled, and orders were given to prepare the Pa-[illegible] for the reception of the guest.

The evening passed pleasantly; music, dancing and ghost stories made the hours fly fast. It was long past ten—the usual hour of retiring at Bellfield—when Miss Stirling, under her hostess's guidance, took possession of her out door chamber. It really was a pleasant, cheerful little apartment. The crimson hangings of the bed and window look warm and comfortable in the flashing fire-light; and when the candles on the mantel piece were lighted, and the two easy chairs drawn close to the hearth, the long parted friends found it impossible to resist the temptation of sitting down to have, what in old days they used to call a 'two handed chat.' There was much to tell of what had befallen both, of chequered scenes of joy and sorrow, deeply interesting to those two, whose youth had been passed together; there were mutual recollections of school days to be talked over; mutual friends and future plans to be discussed; and midnight rung out from the table clock before Mrs. Artherton said good night. She had already crossed the threshold to go, when she turned back to say, 'I forgot to tell you, Ellen, that the inside bar of this door is not very secure, and that the key only turns outside. Are you inclined to trust to the bar alone, or will you, as Will used to do, have the door locked outside, and let the servants bring the key in the morning? William used to say that he found it rather an advantage to do so, as the unlocking of the door was sure to awake him.

Miss Sterling laughingly allowed that though generally, she could not quite think it an advantage to be locked in her room, still she had no objection to it on this particular occasion, as she wished to rise in reasonable time.

'Very well, then, you had better not fasten the bar at all, and I will send my maid with the key, at eight o'clock precisely. Good night.'

'Good night.'

They parted; the door was locked outside; the key taken out; and Miss Sterling sat by the window, watching her friend across the narrow back path, which had been swept clear of snow to make a dry passage from the house to the pavilion. A ruddy light streamed from the hall door, as it opened to admit its mistress, and gave a cheerful friendly aspect to the scene, but when the door closed and shut out that warm comfortable light, the dark porch, the pale moonlight glimmering on the shrouded trees, and the stars twinkling in the frosty sky, and such an aspect of solitude as to cast over a kind of chill that made her half repent having consented to quit the house at all, and let herself be locked up in that lonely place.

Yet what has she to fear? No harm could happen to her from within the chamber; the door was safely locked out and strong iron stanchions girded the window; there could be no possible danger. So drawing her chair once more to the fire, and stirring it into a brighter blaze, she took up a little bible which lay on the dressing table, and read some portions of the New Testament.

When she laid down the book she took out the comb that fastened up the long, dark silken tresses—in which, despite her five and thirty years, not a silvery thread was visible—and, as she arranged them for the night, her thoughts strayed back to the old world memories which her meeting with Mary Artherton had revived. The sound of the clock striking two was the first thing that recalled her to her present life. By this time the candles were burned down almost to the socket, and the fire was dying fast. As she turned to fling a fresh log into the grate her eyes fell upon the dressing glass, and in its reflection she saw, or fancied she saw, the bed curtains move.

She stood for a moment gazing at the mirror, expecting a repetition of the movement; but all was still, and she blamed herself for allowing nervous fear to overcome her. Still, it was exertion, even of her brave spirit, to approach the bed and withdraw the curtains. She was rewarded by finding nothing save the bed clothes folded neatly down, as if inviting her to press the snow white sheets, and a luxurious pile of pillows that looked most tempting. She could not resist the mute temptation to rest her wearied limbs. Allowing herself no time for further doubts, she placed her candle on the mantle piece and stepped into bed.

She was very tired, her eyes ached with weariness, but sleep seemed to fly from her. Old recollections thronged on her memory; thoughts connected with the business she had still to get through, haunted her; and difficulties that had not occurred to her till now, rose up before her. She was restless and feverish; and the vexation of feeling so, made her so wakeful. Perhaps if she were to close the curtains between her and the fire, she might be better able to sleep—the flickering light disturbed her and the moonbeams streaing between the window curtains cast ghostly shadows on the wall. So, she carefully shut out the light on that side, and turned again to sleep. Whether she had or had not quite lost consciousness, she could not well remember, but she was soon thoroughly aroused by feeling the bed heave under her. She started up, and waiting with a beating heart a repetition of the movement but it did not come. It must have been a return of the nervous fancies which had twice assailed her that night. Laying her head on the pillow, she determined to control her groundless terrors. Again she started up! This time there could be no doubt the bed had heaved more than once, accompanied by a strange gurgling sound as if of a creature in pain. Leaning on her elbow she listened with that intensity of fear which desires almost as much as it dreads a recurrence of the sound that caused it. It came again followed by a loud rustling noise as if some heavy body were dragged from under the bed in the direction of the fire. What could it be? She longed to call for help, but her tongue clave to the roof of her mouth, and the pulses in her temples throbbed until she felt as if their painful beating sounded in the silence of the night like the loud tick of a clock.

[illegible] until it reached the hearth rug, where it flung itself down with violence. As it did so, she heard the clank of a chain. Her breath came less painfully as she heard it, for it occurred to her that the creature might be nothing worse than the house dog, who, having broken his chain, had sought shelter beneath the bed in the warm room. Even this notion was disagreeable enough, but it was nothing to the vague terror which had hitherto oppressed her. She persuaded herself that if she lay quiet no harm would happen to her. Thus reasoning, she laid herself down again.

By and by the creature began to snore, and it struck her feverish fancy that the snoring was not like that of a dog. After a little time, she raised herself gently, and with trembling hands drew back an inch or two of the curtain and peered out—thinking that any certainty was better than a terrible suspense. She looked towards the fire place, and there, sure enough, the huge creature lay; a brown hairy mass, but of what shape it was impossible to divine, so fitful was the light and so strangely was it coiled up on the hearth rug. By and by, it began to stretch itself out, to open its eyes which shone in the flickering ray of the fire, and to raise its paws above its hairy head.

Good God! those are not paws! They are human hands, and dangling from the wrists long fragments of broken chains!

A chill of horror froze Ellen Stirling's veins as a flash of the expiring fire showed her this clearly and the conviction seized upon her mind that she was shut up with an escaped convict. An inward invocation to Heaven for aid rose from her heart as with the whole force of her intellect she endeavoured to survey the danger of her position, and to think of the most persuasive words she could use to the man into whose power she had so strangely fallen. For the present, however, she must make no movement to betray herself and perhaps he might overlook her presence till daylight came, and with it possible help. The night must be far spent; she must wait and hope.

She had not to wait long. The creature moved again—stood upright staggered towards the bed. For one moment—one dreadful moment—she saw his face, his pale pinched features, his flashing eyes, his black bristling hair; but, thank God he did not see her. She shrunk behind the curtains; he advanced to the bed slowly, hesitatingly, and the clanking sound of the broken chains fell menacingly on her ear. He laid his hand upon the curtains, and, for a few moments trembled to find the opening. These moments were all in all to Ellen Stirling. Despair sharpened her senses; she found that the other side of the bed was not put so close against the wall but that she could pass between. Into the narrow space between she contrived to slip noiselessly.

She had hardly accomplished the difficult feat and sheltered herself behind the curtains, when the creature flung itself on the bed, and drawing the bed clothes round him, uttered a sound more like the whining of a horse than the laugh of a human being.

For some little time Miss Sterling stood in her narrow hiding place, trembling with cold and terror, fearful least some unguarded movement should betray her, and bring down on her a fate she dare not contemplate. She lifted up her heart in prayer for courage; when her composure had in some degree revived, it occurred to her that if she could but reach the window, she might from that position possibly attract the attention of some passers by, and be released from her terrible durance.

Very cautiously she attempted the perilous experiment; her bare feet moved noiselessly across the floor, and a friendly ray of moonlight guided her safely to the window. As she put out her hand toward the curtain her heart gave a fresh bound of terror, for it came in contact with something soft and warm. At length, however, she remembered that she had flung down her fur cloak in that spot, and it was a mercy to come upon it now, as she was chilled to the bone. She wrapped it round her and reached the window without further adventure, or any alarm from the occupant of the bed, whose heavy regular breathing gave assurance that he was now fast asleep. This was some comfort, and she evidently needed it. The look out from the window was anything but inspiring. The stars still shone peaceful on the sleeping earth; the moon showed her pallid visage; not a sigh or sound presaged dawn; and after long listening in vain for any sign of life in the outer world, she heard the table clock strike four.

Only four!

She felt as if it were impossible to survive even another hour of such terror as she had just passed through. Was there no hope? None.

She tried to support herself against the window frame, but her first touch caused it to shake and creak in a manner that seemed to her strangely loud; she fancied that the creature moved uneasily in its bed at the sound. Drops of agony fell from her brow, as minute after minute wore heavily on; ever and anon a rustle of the bed-clothes, or a slight clank of the manacled hands, sent a renewed chill to her heart.

The clock struck five.

Still all was quiet within. Suddenly a man's whistle was heard in the court, and the driver of the mail coach, lantern in hand, crossed the yard towards the pavilion. Would to God she could call him, or in any way attract his attention! but she dared not make the slightest sound. He looked up at the window, against which he almost brushed in passing, and the light he held flashed on Miss Stirling's crouched figure. He paused, looked again, and seemed about to speak, when she hastily made signs that he should be silent, but seek assistance at the house. He gave her a glance of intelligence and hastened away.

How long his absence seemed! Could he have understood her? The occupant of the bed was growing every instant more and more restless; he was rising from the bed—he was groping round the room.—They would come too late.

But no! steps in the court-yard—then with a yell that rang in Ellen Stirling's ear [illegible] to her hiding place, dashed the slight window frame to piece, and finding him baulked of his purposed escape by the strength of the iron bars outside, turned like a wild beast on his pursuers. She was the first on whom his glance fell. He clasped her throat; his face was close to hers; his glittering eyes were glaring at her with frenzy when a blow from behind felled him.

She awoke from a long swoon to find herself safe in Mrs. Artherton's dressing room, and to hear that no one was hurt but the poor maniac, and that he was again in the charge of his keepers, from whom he had escaped a few hours before.

"A few hours! A lifetime, Mary! But heaven be thanked, it is passed like a wild dream!"

It was not all past. One enduring effect remained ever after to imprint on Ellen Stirling's memory, and on the memories of all who knew her, the event of that long night. Such had been her suffering, anxiety and fear, that in these few hours her hair had turned as white as snow.

ON RESPECT OF PERSONS.

For the Examiner.

DEAR SIR:—In late issues of the *Examiner*, both from yourself and correspondents, have appeared a number of articles on the prevailing vices, &c., of the day. I now send you a few thoughts on 'Respect of Persons,' a vice to which human nature is prone. We may infer this from the frequency of its exposure and interdiction in the bible. This serpent early crawled into the Christian church. It came in through the exclusive pride of the Jewish, and the class propensities of the heathen converts to Christianity. It showed itself among them, notwithstanding their Christian brotherhood and profession of the gospel, which teaches in language not to be misunderstood, the *equality* of mankind—their natural *oneness* in *origin, capacity and destiny*. "My brethren, have not the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of glory with respect of persons." The doctrinal sentiment of this clause forbids us to treat some persons with contempt and others with honor on account of external and circumstancial difference in their condition.

The Apostle James supposes, for illustration, the entrance of two strangers into one of their Christian assemblies. The garb and appearance of the one betokens poverty; the other, rank and opulence; for the gold ring in his day was a badge of rank and office. Then he tells us that the rich man may be sure of *all the courtesy* and respect within the gift of the congregation; but the salutation to the poor brother is 'stand thou *there*,' or 'sit' under my footstool."

The Christian, would fain find relief from the repulsiveness of this picture of early Christianity in the idea of its want of accuracy until he bethink himself of the inspired hand that drew it; and also too plentiful counterparts of it in *our* day, both in "fashionable churches" and out of them.

Human nature is the *same* in all ages. The human heart must have some object of idolatry, and none seems to suit so well, as the *Golden Calf*. It sees more than enough in "riches" to compensate for the want of wit or virtue. In an election for officers in a congregation, material qualifications usually outweigh intellectual and moral worth. The choice of a pastor is often determined rather by the sweetness of his voice than the soundness of his principles, or the piety of his character, *popularity* in the best reconstruction of a candidate, and of course, the preacher must represent the idea and spirit of his constituents. He is expected to understand the "signs of the times." He must "become all things to all men." He must be silent concerning the *popular* sins of the day, and say nothing in the pulpit to offend A. B. Esq., or Judge O. His temptation to preach the gospel to the rich is further enhanced by the character of the Deacons &c., who are associated with him. *Financial* availability had much to do with their selection also. They owe their elevation to the wealth or respectability of themselves or the friends they have in the church.

And the aim of the door-keeper runs in the same line with that of his superior officers. He is as busy as an Assessor in estimating the wealth of the people. He has an almost preternatural discernment *between* the rich and the poor. Of course as he has nothing but *appearances* to judge by, not looking at the mind but the "gold" ring; not at the heart, but at the "gay" clothing, he cannot always give a correct judgment, but sometimes falls into very mortifying blunders. However, our door-keeper's detective powers of riches are admirable. He meets the "honorable" stranger at the door with a smiling subserviency, and conducts him (upon whom the admiring eyes of the worshippers are turned) to an *uppermost* seat. Where the "Honorable" is received with gracious recognitions, hasty unlatching of the door, and every flattering courtesy of the genteel occupants.

The door-keepers' self complacency is now, however, somewhat disturbed by the entrance of another individual whose humble and *unfashionable* dress bespeak for him a very different rank from that of his predecessor. No eye follows *him*, no latch turned, and the fashionables are so busy *reading* their bibles, that they cannot see any one. And the door-keeper with all the speed possible hurries the intruder into a back seat in the gallery, or leaves him standing in the lobby to catch what crumbs may reach him from the bread of life.

Ah! the sacredness of the Sabbath morning, and the sweet amenities of the Christian sanctum are still profaned by the hissing of the *old serpent*. "Stand thou *there*, or sit *here* under my footstool."

Christians consult wealth and fashion in their ecclesiastical connections. They must worship where *their* God is. They prefer the magnificence, the instrument of music, and the costly sacrifices of the temple to the simple and spiritual worship of the unadorned meeting house. *Crassus*, not Christ, they seek.

A young man has some medical or legal practice to [illegible] starting some mechanical or mercantile trade. In the meantime he becomes religious and concludes to *join* the "church" Before doing so, however, he prepares himself by studying the "roll" book of the neighbouring congregations.

In another case we find a large and growing family. The parents wish their children to *get into genteel* society. By and by they are lifting their certificates from the obscure congregation where they could be of some use, and combine with other equally devoted and enterprising christians in erecting a *temple of fashion* up town. Bethel is deserted for Bethaven; and if we accompany these persons from the sanctuary to the pursuits and intercourse of every day life we shall find them governed by the same selfish principles and spirit, "having men's persons in admiration, *because of advantage*." They are the friends of the rich, but they do not know the poor. They are careful to bestow their benefactions upon those who circumstances justify the hope of reward. They bid their honorable friends to their entertainments. Their doors would be closed against John, with his rough dress of camels hair, or Paul, who degraded himself by his trade of tent-making. They are not likely to be of those who "entertain angels unawares" And yet they have the effrontery to regard themselves as holding the "*faith* of our Lord Jesus Christ the Lord of Glory."

Not a few in our day are ashamed to "confess Christ before men." They do not choose "to suffer affliction with the people of God." They would rather be known to the world as the friends and associates of the worldling, however ungodly, than of their Christian brethren, who are looked upon with contempt by the proud and the gay. They cultivate the *favor*, they ape the *manners*, and covet and delight in the society of such persons as palpably *despise* the name of Christ, and are by no means sparing of their ridicule of vital godliness; and in whose presence the mention of the "new birth" would be no less a breach of good breeding than an end of social pleasantry and enjoyment. An aristocratic spirit is unbecoming in all; but especially in men whose names are not to be found in the Herald's office.

Otonabee, June 27th, 1865.

It is said that the rose of Florida, the most beautiful of flowers, emits no fragrance; the bird of Paradise, the most beautiful of birds, gives no song; the cypress of Greece, the finest of trees, yields no fruit; dandies, the shiest of men, have no sense; and ballroom belles, the loveliest creatures in the world, are very often ditto.

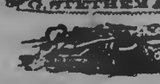
A diminutive attorney, named Else, once asked Jeckyll: 'Sir, I hear you called me a pettifogging scoundrel. Have you done so, sir?' 'No, sir,' said Jeckyll, with a look of contempt. 'I never said you were a pettifogger or a scoundrel; but I did say you were little Else.'

The violet grows low and covers itself with its own leaves; and yet, of all flowers it yields the most delicious and fragrant smell. Such is humanity.

Men of genius are often very dull and inert when in society, just as blazing meteor, when it descends to the earth, is only a stone.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW.

G. STETHEM & Co.



IRON & STEEL.

BILLA FLINTS and OSHAWA Grass Scythes, Cradle Scythes, Hay Forks and Rakes, Snaiths, Manure Forks, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, &c

FISH HOOKS, Silk and Hemp Lines, Trolling Baits, Double & Treble Hooks, Swivels, &c.

SPEERS & JACKSON'S Mill Saw Files, Copper Rivets, Belting, Lace Leather, Clasps, &c.

HOUSE BUILDER'S Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

GEORGE STETHEM & Co.,
George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro, June 14, 1865. 24-6in

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Insolvent Act of 1864—Thomas Raymond.
Insolvent Act of 1864—W. C. Armstrong.
Notice—Chemong Lake Railway Company.
Dentistry—J. O'Donnell.
Room Paper—Examiner Book Store.
Window Blinds—Examiner Book Store.
American Money—Examiner Book Store.
Provincial Land Surveyors—Fitzgerald and Boiger.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1865.

BURLEIGH ROAD.

It appears now, that the arrangements have been completed for the building of the Burleigh road by the Government, another difficulty arises about the course of the road. The line known as Gibson's line is through a miserable tract of uninhabitable land, the settlement of which is almost never to be expected. This line which starts from Buck Horn passes by the East end of Little Ball Lake, then passes through a country that never can be settled, as no one could make a subsistence in it. This a joint committee from the County and Town Councils discovered, and set to work to find a more practicable route, and one that would open a portion of Land fit for settlement. Accordingly they discovered and surveyed a line that, starting at the same place as Gibson's line, yet taking a more Westerly direction, touching at Sandy Lake, passes between the Great and Little Ball lakes, at a place known as the Ball Lakes' narrows.—This place is not over two hundred feet broad, and would offer no great difficulty. Then the road, we are informed (by one of the Committee,) passes through good land, the soil good, the timber good, and containing all that is required for a comfortable and prosperous settlement. The two lines, however, eventually meet North of Great Ball Lake, and it is contemplated will be continued through Glamorgan to Dysert. But a difficulty arises about the bridging of the Ball Lakes' narrows. There is a saw mill on the Missinaga Creek, the manufactured lumber of which must pass through these narrows, [illegible] hence arises the necessity of putting on a swing bridge; this we believe, the committee have prevailed on the Government also to do; but, if a swing bridge is built there must be some one appointed to open and see to the same during the season of navigation. This the Government is not inclined to assume, and now there arises the possibility of the road being abandoned, unless the County assumes the responsibility of providing for the opening and shutting of the bridge, if constructed. Or the Government will go on and construct the road on Gibson's line, which we learn would be a complete waste of money, as there never can be a settlement on that line. The evil of constructing a road through an inhospitable country must be apparent to every one. It has a bad effect on the mind of those who go with the intention of settling. They see nothing on each side but rock—no settlement—no hopes of a settlement, and they return discouraged and give up all intention of settling in such a country. It would therefore be a perfect waste of the public money to build a road where it would be of no use whatever, but rather would be an injury to the settlement of the tracts of good land that may be in Harvey. It is desirable therefore that something should be done to have the bridge built across the Ball narrows, and either allow those whose interests it is to have the navigation kept open a sum yearly for that purpose, and we are informed that the cost would not exceed $40 to $50 yearly. This would not be a very great burden, but who is to assume it. The government will not assume it, it is not a place of so much importance as to warrant their doing so. It naturally belongs to Harvey to assume the care of the bridge, but that Municipality will have burden enough to open up its roads and perform the imperatively demanded public works for some time to come. Perhaps the wisest plan would be for the County to assume the care of the bridge for a number of years until the country becomes better settled, say for eight or ten years and thus leave Harvey to provide for it. This may easily be provided for by considering the road as belonging to the Municipality of Harvey, which undoubtedly it does, and also the grants from the County, Town and Government as so much assistance to that municipality. In this way the Government would not be under any necessity to provide for the keeping of the bridge. The County would be aiding the Township of Harvey for a few years, as is often done by Counties, and the duty would devolve on the proper parties, as soon as they would be in a position to bear the expenses thereof.

But, in the meantime, before a settlement can be effected, time for constructing the road will be wasted, and the fall will come, yet but little done. This will retard also the settlement of the wild land, and be an injury to those who have already become settlers. One thing is certain, that no individual interest ought to be any barrier to the better interest of the community generally; and therefore, however much it may inconvenience any one individual, no time should be lost in having the road constructed on the best route, through the best land, and to suit the greatest number of settlers. In the mean time the County Council have appointed a Committee to see to all the road of importance until next session, and there, we presume could take action in the matter. There is no time for delay, something immediate must be done. We only offer these remarks as hints that may induce action. Perhaps some better scheme can be brought forward, if so, all the better. But let something be done immediately. The back country has been long enough kept back for want of means of ingress and egress.

The Bobcaygeon Road Boarding House Scheme.

We have made some enquiry concerning the scheme of keeping a Boarding House for those employed on the Road, and find it was not intended to be compulsory on the part of every one to board at the boarding place of the Agent. The Agent, however, reaps no advantage from the scheme, nor yet does the Government; it is the contractor who, although he provides the accommodations, provides neither bed nor bedding—nothing but board, and we presume a building to sleep in. The rate of $2.50 per week is surely exorbitant; but whether this is so or not, we will not discuss—but the rate of board should be left to the agreement of the individual parties concerned, and cannot have been fixed by the Government, much less intimated. It is also beyond the intention of the Government scheme to force any one, whose dwelling is at a convenient distance, to board at the boarding place for those on the Road; nor was it intended to compel those who could get it at convenient places, at any rate they might agree for. On the contrary, it was devised to meet the wants of parties who might be building a road through a country where it was impossible to get a boarding place unless so provided. The intentions, therefore were good, but not certainly applicable to every government work, nor intended for every work. It is necessary, however, that men should do something for the government money, and that they should be prepared to honestly earn their wages, which they certainly would not be if they had to travel three or four miles evening and morning: and it was to prohibit the necessity for this that induced the establishing of boarding places. We trust, therefore, that the agent will see it his duty to allow men to obtain their board where they can get it cheapest, but see that they do so at proper distances. If he has not the power, we believe he has only to write to the proper authorities, and the power will be granted; if not, our Government will find that these complaints will not be of any advantage to the settlement of the back country. The very novelty of the affair may lead many to say "What will come next?" We believe the Government desires the advantage of the settlers, and that on proper representations ample liberty will be granted to men to board where they please.

THE TWO POSITIVES.

It is a principle in electricity that two bodies electrified similarly repel each other. Is it not also a principle in human nature. Two men electrified alike are not likely to work very well together. If both are dogmatic: they will disagree, and strange to say, that it is certain to be the most dogmatic or positive of the two who will show signs of repulsion and separation, first. Mr. A. says it is so. Mr. B. says it is not so. To all appearance they both exhibit the same confidence and tone. Yet one turns away and finds fault with the other. In every case the fault-finder will invariably be found the [illegible] so it would be stranger still; for the principle can be tested by every day's experience.

Men seem to forget that like begets like, in everything, and in this as in other things, should not two over positive men rather agree to bear with each other: bear and forbear. Why can they not? The reason is self evident. human pride. But if men thus possessing these repellent qualities would stop to consider in whom lies the great fault of repulsion, less of the hard words uttered would be heard of. Is there not also great need for mutual forbearance, in things human, there would then be less contention and strife, more peace and good will among men.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Payne, Atzerott, Harrold and Mrs. Surratt have suffered the extreme penalty of the law, for the death of President Lincoln. They were executed on Friday last. There was a great reaction of public opinion in regard to Mrs. Surratt, and considerable effort was made to get her reprieved, but in vain. President Johnson suspended the *habeas corpus* in her case, and had her executed. Yet no charge is proved against her, but that of harbouring those that did it. Certainly we cannot admire the manner of President Johnson in dealing with the charter of the people's liberty against tyranny or despotism. The war is over, and civil law should be paramount.

The Anniversary of the Boyne.

We are unable to give particulars of the doings of the Sons of William yesterday, as we went to press too soon for their return. A number of them went to Omemee, to unite with their brethren of Emily in celebrating the day. Some also went to Keene. The day here is very still.

"Not a leaf has leave to stir,
Nature's lulled serene and still,
Quiet e'en the shepherd's cur."

Next week we will give particulars.

PRINTER'S PIC-NIC.

Printers, like other men, require a little relaxation now and then, and accordingly have determined to have a Pic Nic on Friday, for that purpose. In consequence, the *Examiner* office will be closed on that day. We hope they will have a fine day and a pleasant time.

We have dwelt at some length on the causes of our educational troubles, and intend to take up the matter again. We deny, emphatically, any intention to injure the institution, or any one connected therewith. On the contrary, it is our desire to see it flourish, see it what it ought to be and may be, the pride of the Town. We have no unkind personal feelings toward any one, our only desire is to serve the public faithfully, and this we try to do without fear, favor or affection. We would also inform the friends of education that we will freely publish any report of the School that will be of any advantage to our readers, personalities against individuals excepted, unless in relation to persons elected by the people. Local matters and acts we will give space for concerning so long as expressed in decorous language.

CHAMBERS FOR JUNE is received, and is a very good number.

THE UNION SCHOOL.

There has been considerable talk for the last few years concerning the *status* of the Union School. By some it has been urged that it is not fulfilling the end for which—that of supplying the connecting link between the Common School and the University, as well as supplying those who might not be inclined to go any further with an education than would fit them for the common business of life. Now, whether it has been answering this or not, for the present, we will not stop to discuss; but one thing is certain that the school has not been free from trouble, nor exempt from blame. Hence, it is worth enquiring to find has there been real cause for the trouble? who were the promoters? and how may it be avoided in future?

It is impossible to find an institution entirely free from some blame. There is a class of persons, in communities generally, who appear to live on fault-finding. They must be harping on some string; and when every other object fails, they will attack persons and institutions, without respect or investigation. Another class are only too good while they are good; but, alas, their goodness is as the morning due—it soon passes away. To these it is no matter how much injury they may do any one or any institution, if they can but gratify their spirit of revenge. We have had instances of such conduct in Peterborough; yet it may be shown that at any period in the past history of the School, more good could have been done by aiding the teachers, rather than trying to crush them under foot, as has been done.

During the incumbency of the last three or more Principals, the most trivial excuses were got up in order to injure their influence, and indirectly, would we say, may, directly destroy the usefulness of the School. Was the teachers or the people themselves most to blame for such things? We assert most positively, to our certain knowledge, not the teachers (except in a minor degree); but those carpers that continually are annoying, either themselves or some one else, very often both. The Board, then, instead of going to work to strengthen the hands of the teachers, are too ready to listen (at least always some of them) to the idle reports or cavils that may chance to take place between the teachers, or perchance between one of the teachers and some outsiders. It is impossible but that offences must come. These every teacher expects, and every Board knows must be. How necessary, then that the Board should consist of men who, knowing this, are prepared to withstand the results, instead of adding fuel to the fire. There has not been cause for one half of the fuss and cry that has been made; nor would it have been at all, had the promoters not received more or less countenance from those in authority. The spirit for change is becoming so strong that as soon as a teacher is three or four years in a place, he must begin to look for trouble. The merest trifle is often magnified into heresy; and woe betide the teacher, he will suffer, no matter who misses. In these squabbles, however, the teacher is not the only sufferer, as may be proved in the case of the Union School. By these remarks we do not wish to be understood as saying that the Union School is behind other institutions of the same kind in the Province; for we believe that it will compare favourably with any school of the kind. But while there is a continual cry of mismanagement—incompetence on the part of the teacher—a "no progress" cry in the [illegible] and [illegible] the state of the School by mere listeners, who never make inquiry.

We believe that the Peterborough Grammar an Union School is second to none in all the advantages of building and appliances. The staff of teachers, making allowances for human nature, are as well qualified as could be expected of *men*. To expect that they are perfection is too much—more than they would claim; and with the exception of a single unhappy affair, the school we believe has been well taught and well managed, even during the period of the greatest faultfinding. If these things be so, what is the cause of the troubles?

Twice the harmony among the teachers has not been as it ought to be; but such might naturally be expected now an then. The great cause of trouble, however, we believe to be undue interference on the part of the Board, and a little petty spite on the part of one or two of the people. Another great cause of trouble is the subordinate position of the Principal in the control of the internal management, such as engaging teachers,—continual recommendations of visitors, who urged their recommendations also on the Board: and, if we mistake not, that body has gone so far as to interfere in timetables and other internal arrangements, as also in the order of the studies, the time of some of them, and an indefinite number of other minutiæ too trifling to be noticed at all, and altogether out of place for them. Let the Principal be put into the School as *the* Rector—give him the choice of his colleagues—make him responsible for the progress from the primary to the highest department, and let no interference be by *any person or persons*—and two of the greatest causes of all the trouble will be removed, viz: the existence of continual interference, and the removal of an incubus from the principal having almost no control in appointments. We were pleased to see that the Board at its last meeting were inclined to consult the Head Master in the choice of at least one teacher. By thus doing the teachers and Board would be left free to attend to the promotion of education—instead of promoting feuds and adding fuel to the flames—by taking sides in everything that came up.

This may be called giving the Principal too much power. If he be tyrannical he may act with a too high hand; but this will soon recoil on himself. One thing is certain, it will destroy the cry of insubordination on the part of the under teachers, as they will find it to their interest to aid him, while he, responsible for the whole, will find it to his own interest to work with them. And we are confident that if this mutual co-operation existed, none of the departments would be long in the background.

Another cause of the trouble in the School is the manner in which not only the parents and guardians sometimes, but also the Trustees treat their teachers. They must just speak so much, and they must remain silent so long; they must be of the same mind of every member of the Board, and every individual of influence in the place; but especially they must be even as little machines to show that they do, like very clocks and watches of the different hours of the day, or to move as expressed in decorous language.

BANK CHANGES.

R. J. Dallas, Esq., of the Bank of Montreal here has accepted the management of the Toronto Bank in Montreal, and has left for his new sphere of action. Mr. Dallas while in Peterboro' conducted the affairs of the institution with ability, and to the general satisfaction of the community, which is certainly as much as could be expected of any individual taking charge of it at the time he did; and we have no doubt that he will be equally successful in his present position.

His successor, Robert Richardson, Esq., has been agent of the Bank of Montreal, in Perth, for five years and comes to Peterboro' with the highest testimonials, viz. the esteem of the people whence he comes.

The following we clip from the Perth *Expositor* in relation to Mr. Richardson's departure:

PRESENTATION TO ROBERT RICARDSON, ESQ., OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, ON HIS LEAVING PERTH.

On it becoming known that Robert Richardson, Esq., who for the past five years and so efficiently performed the duties of Agent of the Bank of Montreal, in this town was about to leave the place to take charge of the Branch of the Institution in Peterboro, it was at once determined that he should not be allowed to depart without some substantial token of the high esteem in which he is held by the people of this place, and more especially by those who are in the habit of transacting business in the Bank of Montreal.

The notice of Mr. Richardson's removal was extremely short, and fears were at one time entertained that it would be impossible to prepare a fitting testimonial before his departure. The subscribers, however took advantage of the services of Mr. William Meighen, of this place, who happened to be in Montreal at that time, and he was immediately telegraphed to; and it was owing to that gentleman's praiseworthy and good taste that a most beautiful testimonial, in the shape of a Silver Tea Service, arrived in Perth the very night before Mr. Richardson's departure.

The Presentation took place at the residence of Arthur Meighen, Esq., on Thursday, 29th ult., and was attended by most of the subscribers.

The following address was read by W. M Shaw, Esq:

TO ROBERT RICHARDSON, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—The undersigned learn with regret that you are about to remove from the Agency of the Bank of Montreal at Perth, and beg to assure you that our business relations with you as Agent of the Bank here, have left on our minds an earnest conviction of your highly honorable and impartial character. We beg also to express our appreciation of your moral and exemplary character as a man and a member of the community. In token of the hearty good will and friendship which we entertain for you, we beg to offer for your acceptance a silver Tea Service. Wishing you and Mrs. Richardson health, prosperity and happiness in your new home.

We remain,
Yours very respectfully.

Jas. Thompson,	W. Martindale,
John Allan,	R. Matheson,
James Wilson,	Alex. Morris,
Henry Moorhouse,	Peter Kilpatrick,
Gillies & McLaren,	John F. Baker,
W. M. Shaw,	Arthur Meighen,
James Allan,	Severin Fetlund,
John Deacon, jun.	W. Steadman,
George Oliver,	G. M. Cowitt & Bros.
Henry D. Shaw,	James Shaw,
George Kerr,	Archibald Elliott,
Hargrave & Manion,	Robert Burns,

To this Mr. Richardson made the following reply:

WM. SHAW, ESQ., and others,

Gentlemen,—It is with feelings of mingled satisfaction that I have listened to the address just read on behalf of yourself and others, conveying to me expressions of confidence, which I assure you I cherish as of much value. I may say that the past five years of business intercourse with you in this place have passed pleasantly away, and I regret that those relations which have existed during that period are so shortly to cease. I thank you for the valuable Tea Service with which you have been pleased to accompany your words of kind friendship. Sincerely thanking you for your good wishes towards Mrs. Richardson and myself in our new home.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours Respectfully,
R. RICHARDSON.

The Tea Service presented to Mr. Richardson was of silver, and consisted of five pieces, including a very large and handsomely chased tray. On the latter the following inscription was beautifully engraved:

THIS TRAY
with a Tea and Coffee Service,
is presented
to
R. RICHARDSON, ESQ.,
By a few of his friends, on his removal from the Bank of Montreal, Perth, to the Branch at Peterboro',
June, 1865.

Each of the other pieces had Mr. Richardson's initials engraved on their sides.

This presentation was in every respect creditable alike to those who presented and to him who accepted. For the latter it was indeed richly deserved, for by his gentlemanly and courteous demeanour, and his sterling integrity he had succeeded in securing the entire confidence and esteem of all who were acquainted with him. By this removal Perth sustains a great loss. We only echo the universal sentiment of the inhabitants of this place when we wish him and his every possible blessing and prosperity for the future.

A trial has just been made at Toulon with an ironclad, said to be the most useful yet invented. It is a steam gunboat which can be taken to pieces, drawn but little water, and may be removed from one place to another by rail or by an ordinary waggon. This boat is said to be ball-proof, draws but 3 feet of water when fully laden, and carries a battery of rifled guns in a space where 40 gunners as well as the guns are protected. The trial was made in the outer roads of the harbor, and succeeded perfectly in regard to speed, precision in firing, and facility of evolution.

FREEMASONRY.—The London *Protodype* informs us that "a question is now before the Wesleyan Conference, the object being to denounce Freemasonry. It is nothing less than the passing of a law to prohibit any Methodist clergyman from becoming a Freemason, and to compel those who are already members to renounce all claims of such an institution." The man who proposes such a resolution is a fit subject for the Asylum, or a Cardinal's hat, as it is only the Church of Rome that interdicts Freemasonry.

The will of Sir Samuel Cunard was proved in London on the 13th ult., the personality in England being under £350,000. The executors are his two sons, Sir Edward Cunard, Bart., and Mr. William Cunard.

It is reported that the negotiations between the Mexican embassy and the Papal Court have been interrupted, and that the Embassy will leave Rome, and M. Reglia return from Mexico.

The Hon. Thomas Connoly, M. P. for Donnegal, Ireland, has tendered to Gen. Lee a home for himself and family in any part of Great Britain he may select. The offer has been declined.

BEAT IT WHO CAN.—We notice that at the late Exhibition, Mr. Kingsley Calcutt exhibited a strawberry of the "Triomphe de Gand" variety which measured nine inches and a half inches in circumference.—*Cobourg Sun.*

An iron clad on a new principle, discovered by the Emperor of the French, is now being constructed at Toulon. It is called "Le Taureau," carries no guns, and only needs by its weight and speed, breaking the ships it attacks by breaking them to pieces.

Communications.

For the views of our Correspondents we do not hold ourselves responsible.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR,—In the romantic and beautiful village of Bobcaygeon I witnessed on Saturday 8th inst. a sublime scene: (if we can call the ridiculous sublime). All on account of Mr. Dunkin. The inhabitants of Verulam are not prepared for Mr. Dunkin's well intended Bill; it needs to be made popular, and to force its popularity, introduces at once, Demoralization and disorder, *as the sequel shows*. A first class Hotel keeper in Bobcaygeon was complained of and summoned before the resident J. P's., for a breach in Mr. Dunkin's Bill. The trial came off on the aforesaid Saturday. The Plaintiff was unsuccessful in establishing his point. Then came the *sublime*: the appointed Detective had his lip split; the chief magistrate his peepers closed; his associate assaulted; the informer, (a son of the J. P's., mauled, and Mr. D. burned in effigy. Hence the bill in a place like Verulam instead of doing its intended good, is demoralising society. The high office of magistrate, Her Majesty's representative insulted, and none dare say why do you do so. It is unworthy of Britons. The dill, Sir, in Bobcaygeon is unpopular and uncalled for, and should be banished to some more genial clime. For all, Sir, you must not consider Bobcaygeon a village of "out laws," they are a quiet, sober, industrious, moral and church-going people; as much so as any little village I ever visited, but this Bill they consider contemptible.—They will banish it.

Z,
A. Traveller.

July 10, 1865.

MILLBROOK, July 11th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Knowing the interest taken by you and the country generally, in the movement of our gallant Volunteers, I beg leave to send you a short account of the interesting proceedings which took place here on Thursday last. On that day the Millbrook Infantry Company, Captain Hourden, who have just returned from two months' frontier service at Niagara, were paraded at three o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of being inspected by Brigade-Major Patterson. Upon the arrival of this officer upon the parade ground, the Officers saluted and the Company presented arms; after which the Captain opened the ranks, and the Brigade-Major inspected the arms and accoutrements, which being concluded, the Company was put through a number of Company and Battalion movements, all of which were admirably executed and spoke well for the officers and men.

Brigade-Major Patterson complimented Captain Howden, his officers and men, upon the high state of discipline to which they had attained, and upon the enviable reputation they had left behind them at Niagara. The Company was then marched to the armory and dismissed.

At six o'clock, p. m., the members of the Company sat down to a repast, which had been prepared for them by their admiring friends, who feel proud of the gallant fellows whose conduct has reflected honour upon themselves and the loyal Township of Cavan.

Yours, &c.,
YEOMAN.

School Boards, Schools and Teachers.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

MR. EDITOR,—What a queer set of mortals the members of the Peterboro' Union School Board must be. Not content in displaying their abilities in the selling of drugs, broad-cloth, sugar and tea, they now discuss the subject of education, pronouncing upon Teachers and School matters generally, (things far beyond their grasp) with all the pomp and authority of a Zengis Khan, or a Tamerlane; and woe be to the Teacher who questions their fitness to make out *Time tables*, or to speak and give judgment on the education of the young. Dismission and abuse is his portion.

Concerning our "Union School magnates in appointing private school examinations in the place of public ones." There is something doubtless rotten in the "State of Denmark."—In our country schools things have not got to that point as yet. But in other respects things are not to be better. When a school is vacant shoals of green horns, old and young, who have little experience and less talent are found applying for it. The Teacher of talent and experience can hardly get along, for whenever a school is vacant some "given-horn" offers to teach for the magnificent sum of $160 to $180. His offer be accepted. Meanwhile the "new hand" enters on the duties of the school room; things do not work well with him. As his time advances his difficulties increase, and the section find out as poor Richard says, that they have "*pull too dear for their whistle.*"

Such state of things this is, Mr. Editor. Is there no remedy? Yes, abolish the office of Township Superintendent and appoint a County one. Let all disputes between Teachers and Boards be referred to the judgment of practical educationists. Then merit in old or young will be rewarded, drones be driven from our schools and justice meted out to all.

VERITAS.

Smith, July 8th, 1865.

Emigrant Ship Burned on Banks of Newfoundland.

NEARLY 400 LIVES LOST.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Merchants' Exchange, of this city, bulletins the following: The ship William Nelson, Capt. Smith, from Antwerp, June 4, and for New York with passengers, was burned on the Banks of Newfoundland on the 1st inst. About 30 of her passengers were picked up and taken to St. Johns, Newfoundland. The boats, with the crew, &c., are missing, and it is supposed four hundred lives have been lost.

MONTREAL, July 7.—The purser of the steamer Moravian makes the following statement:—The ship Wm. Nelson, from Flushing for Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on the Banks of Newfoundland. The fire originated from a red hot bolt being put into a tar pot between decks. Forty people were taken to St. Johns by the steamer Meteor. Four hundred people are missing. Some may have been saved in the boats.

SECOND DESPATCH.—Capt. Aiton, of the steamship Moravian, gives the following statement:—The Associated Press boatman at Cape Race reported that the steamer Meteor, belonging to D. & W. Stewart, arrived at St. Johns on Friday, with 40 of the passengers and crew of the ship Wm. Nelson, taken from the burning wreck on the Banks of Newfoundland. The Wm. Nelson sailed from Flushing for New York with German emigrants on board. Before the Meteor reached the burning vessel, all the boats had put off full of passengers and crew, but none of the boats had been heard of. As far as Capt. Aiton could learn, there were upwards of 400 passengers on board when the vessel sailed.

A Vienna paper asserts that an angry correspondence has lately taken place between the cabinets of St. Petersburg and Constantinople. Russia charges the Sublime Porte with attempting to bring about an emigration of the Mahommedan subjects of the Emperor in a mass to Turkey, from some of the Provinces on the Asiatic border. The Northern Autocrat demands an explanation; and at the same time a change in the organization of Polish regiments in Turkey, which are largely recruited by the emigration; in fact, so much so that their chief has openly remonstrated upon the possible importance of those troops to Russia.

The *Times* has a leader on the probable difficulty of finding skilful operatives to work up cotton, for it is said the old hands actually prefer the out-door labor to which they have become accustomed, and set its superior healthiness against its higher wage.

THE FATE of the CONSPIRATORS.

Sentences of the Commission Approved.—Harrold, Payne, Atzerott and Mrs. Surratt to be hung.—Mudd, Arnold, and O'Laughlin to be Imprisoned for Life.—Spangler Six Years in Penitentiary.—How They received their Sentences.—Efforts to get Mrs. Surratt Reprieved.—Execution of Conspirators.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—In accordance with the findings and sentences of the Military Commission, which President Johnson approved yesterday, David E. Harrold, Lewis Payne, Mrs. Mary E. Surrat, and George A Atzerott, were to be hung by the proper military authorities.

The coffins and burial clothes have already been prepared.

Only a limited number of persons will be admitted to the scene.

The sentences of the con pirators who are to be imprisoned will be carried into immediate effect.

The attending physicians entertain the belief that the President will be able to resume his duties in a few days.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—All the condemned conspirators sentenced to be hanged to-day were executed. On the petition of Mary E. Surratt, through her counsel, Messrs Aiken and Clampitt, Judge Wylie, of the Supreme Court of this District, directed an issue of the writ of *habeas corpus* to Gen. Hancock, commanding him to produce in court, at 10 o'clock this morning, the body of Mary E. Surratt, with the cause and day of her detention. The writ was served on General Hancock, at 8 o'clock this morning, by U. S. Marshal Gooding. He immediately consulted with the Attorney-General and the Secretary of War. At 10.30 o'clock the General had not obeyed the writ. This fact was brought to the notice of the court by her counsel, but the judge said he had not the power to enforce the writ.

A few minutes after one o'clock the outer prison-door was opened, and Mrs. Surratt was supported on her way to the gallows by two military officers. Next followed Atzerot, Harrold, and Payne, accompanied by a guard, and their respective ministers of the Gospel. Front seats were provided for them on the platform in the following order: Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harold and Atzerot. The officers entrusted with the execution and the ministers occupied intermediate positions.

Major-General Hartsuff who has been from the commencement in charge of the prisoners, came forward and read the order of the War Department already published, approving the sentences, and ordering the penalty of death to be inflicted. A heavy guard was stationed on the walls surrounding the ground; soldiers below were formed on two sides of a square.—Several hundred civilians were present, anxious spectators of the solemn scene. One of the priests attendant on Mrs. Surratt repeated a short prayer, to which Payne, who was seated next to her, attentively listened. The minister who has been administering to Payne expressed in the name of the latter his sincere thanks to General Hartsuff, and the officers and soldiers who had charge of him for their personal kindness. They had not uttered an unkind word, nor given an unpleasant look or gesture, but seemed to compassionate his misfortune. The minister then uttered a brief prayer, asking for Payne the forgiveness of all his sins, and a passage out of this unhappy world into the joys and blessings of Heaven.

The condemned were then required to rise from their seats, when the shawls were removed. They were now all on the drops; their hands were fastened behind them, and their legs bandaged both below and above the knees, and white caps placed over their heads.

After all, while being prepared for the execution, exclaimed, "Gentlemen, farewell! Take care! and good bye, gentlemen now before me." One of the clergymen standing near exclaimed, "May we all meet in the other world!"

As soon as the noose was placed around each neck, Mrs. Surratt's being the last one adjusted, the section of the platform on which they had been standing, suddenly fell, and the culprits were hanging several feet from the ground.—Mrs. Surratt and Payne scarcely moved a muscle.

The scaffold was constructed with two drops or traps, each one for two of the conspirators. From a beam above hung four ropes of different lengths, according to the stature of the criminals, the longest being for Payne. The drops had a fall of five feet. About two rods from the scaffold were four new-made graves, and near them rough pine-board coffins. As the hour of execution approached a number of guards on the walls were increased until they stood in close order, elbow to elbow. At a little past 1 o'clock the regiment was drawn up inside the yard, forming 3 sides of a square.—Mrs. Surratt was on the scaffold, next to the penitentiary; then came Payne, Harold and Atzerot. A clergyman attended each on the scaffold. All were hung in manacles, save Mrs. Surratt. Four soldiers performed the execution.

Payne was strangled to death, but the necks of all the others were broken. The bodies hung till 2 o'clock, when they were cut down.

NEWS BY THE CHINA.

The Cunard steamship China, from Liverpool on Saturday afternoon, June 24th, via Queenstown on Sunday 25th, passed this point at eight o'clock this morning *en route* to Halifax and Boston.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English papers are unusually silent on American affairs.

The whole 2,300 miles of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was on board the Great Eastern, and as soon as the balance of the paying-out machinery was put up, the telegraph fleet would sail for Valentia, and it was hoped, before their departure from Valentia, that a United States Government steamer would join them.

The vessels will probably leave Valentia on the 10th July, and arrive at Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, about the 24th July. The Directors of the Company have decided on the following uniform tariff between all points of the United States and British North America to Great Britain:—£20 sterling for twenty words or less, and £1 for each additional word. To the Continent of Europe, £21 for twenty words, and £1 1s for each additional word. To Asia and Africa, £25 for twenty words, and £1 5s for each additional word. The address, date and signature are all to be counted and charged for in messages. Messages for places in Asia and Africa, to which the telegraph does not extend, will be forwarded by the first mail, postage paid. Messages in cipher will be charged double these rates. The Directors are convinced that, unless they charge high prices at first, there will be such an accumulation of business that great delay will arise in the transmission of the messages, but they intend to put down new cables as fast as possible, and then reduce the price. The cable will be opened for business as soon after it is laid as is possible, and messages will be forwarded in the order in which they are received at Heart's Content and Trinity Bay.

The new stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company sells in London at a premium, and old one thousand pound shares at £360. On the 21st June, the shareholders in the Telegraph Construction Company visited the Great Eastern by invitation from the Directors of the Atlantic Company, and on the following day Mr. Adams, the American minister, Duke and Duchess of Somerset, and a large number of other distinguished persons visited the ship.

The health of Mr. Adams was drank on board. Mr. Adams, in returning thanks, said that during the recent troubles he was selfish enough to wish the cable might not be laid, as he would have been overwhelmed with telegrams; but now he wished it every success, as he believed it would do more than any other agency to strengthen the bonds of union between the two countries. The interest and object of Great Britain had always been to maintain peace, and now that the contest which had distracted the United States had been put an end to, the sole object they had in view was peace also.

No more visitors were to be admitted on board the Great Eastern before she sailed. The present condition of the cable was all that could be desired, and those most interested in it seemed to be perfectly confident of its complete success.

The report of the Hudson Bay Company is ready, with regard to the claim of the Company against the United States under the Oregon treaty. The hope is expressed that the question may be concluded before the end of the year.

FRANCE.

The Prince Napoleon was about to proceed to Switzerland. His interview with the Emperor is said to have widened the breach between them.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following important order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GEN'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1865.

To Major General W. S. Hancock, U. S. Volunteers, Middle Military Division, Washington, &c.

Whereas, by the military commission appointed in paragraph 4 special orders No. 211, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, May 9, 1865, and of which Major General David Hunter, United States Volunteers, is president, the following persons were tried and sentenced, as hereinafter stated, as follows:—

1st. David E. Harrold, Finding:—Of the specification, "guilty," except "combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler," as to which part thereof "not guilty." Of the charge "guilty," except the words of the charge that he "combined, confederated, and conspired with Edward Spangler," as to which part of the charge "not guilty." Sentence. And the commission therefore sentence him, the said David E. Harrold, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the commission concurring therein.

2nd. George A. Atzerott. Finding:—Of the specification, "guilty," except "combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler," of this "not guilty." Of the charge "guilty," except as to "combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler;" of this "not guilty." Sentence: And he commission does therefore sentence him, the said George A. Atzerott to be hung by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the commission concurring therein.

3rd. Lewis Payne. Finding:—Of the specification "guilty," except "combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler;" of this "not guilty." Of the charge "guilty," except as to "combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler;" of this "not guilty." Sentence—And the Commission does therefore sentence him, the said Mary E. Surrat, to be hung by the neck until she be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the commission concurring therein.

And whereas the President of the United States has approved the foregoing sentences in the following order, to wit:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 5, 1865.

The foregoing sentences in the cases of David E. Harrold, George A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne, and Mary E Surratt, are hereby approved, and it is ordered that the sentences in the cases of of David E. Harrold, George A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne, and Mary E. Surratt, be carried into execution by the proper military authority, under the direction of the secretary of War, on the seventh day of July, 1865, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m., and two o'clock p.m., of that day.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

Therefore, you are hereby commanded to cause the foregoing sentences in the cases of D. E. Harrold, G. A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne, and Mary E. Surratt to be duly executed, in accordance with the President's order.

By command of the President of the United States,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjt. General.

In the remaining cases O'Laughlin, Spangler, Arnold and Mudd, the findings and sentences are as follows:—

Fifth. Michael O'Laughlin—Finding: Of the specification "guilty," except the words thereof as follows: "And in the further prosecution of the conspiracy aforesaid and its murderous and treasonable purposes aforesaid, on the nights of the 13th and 14th April, A. D., 1865, at Washington city, and within the military department and military lines aforesaid, the said Michael O'Laughlin did then and there lie in wait for Ulysses S. Grant, then Lieutenant-General and Commander of the armies of the United States, with intent then and there to kill and murder the said U. S. Grant;" of said words, "Not Guilty;" and except "combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler," of this "Not Guilty," of the charge, "Guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler," of this "Not Guilty." The Commission sentenced Michael O'Laughlin to be imprisoned for life.

Sixth. Edward Spangler—Finding: of the specification, "Not Guilty," except as to the words "the said Edward Spangler, on said 14th day of April, A. D., 1865, at about the same hour of that day as aforesaid, within said military department and the military lines aforesaid, did aid and abet him," meaning John Wilkes Booth, "in making his escape after the said Abraham Lincoln had been murdered in the manner aforesaid;" and of these words "guilty." Of the charge "not guilty," but guilty of having "feloniously and traitorously aided and abetted John Wilkes Booth in making his escape after having killed and murdered Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States—he, the said Edward Spangler at the time of aiding and abetting as aforesaid, well knowing that he said Abraham Lincoln, President as aforesaid, had been murdered by the said John Wilkes Booth as aforesaid." The Commission sentenced Spangler to be confined at hard labour for six years.

Seventh. Samuel Arnold Of the specification, "guilty," except "combining, conspirating and conspiring with Edward Spangler," of this "not guilty." Of the charge "guilty," except "combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler," of this "not guilty." The Commission sentenced him to imprisonment at hard labour for life.

Eighth—Samuel A Mudd. Of the specification "guilty," except "combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler," of this "not guilty;" and except "receiving with and entertaining and harbouring and consealing said Lewis Payne, John W. Surratt, Michael O'Laughl

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLE.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ACCIDENT—THE COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS OF THE UNDERTAKING.

(From the London Times, June 19th.)

At length all the preparations connected with the final departure of this great telegraphic expedition are completed. On Wednesday the "Amerbyat" left the telegraph works with the last length of 245 miles of cable on board, and on Saturday the operation of coiling this in was begun. This work will probably last till the 22nd inst. Before the following spring tides set in, about the 6th or 7th of July, the "Great Eastern" will start for Valentia. There she is expected to arrive about the 9th or 10th, and there she will be met by the two ships of war appointed to convoy her—the "Terrible" and the "Sphinx." Both these vessels are being fitted with the best apparatus for deep-sea soundings, with buoys as I means for buoying the end of the cable, if ever it should become necessary, and with Bullen's night light naval signals, with which the "Great Eastern" is likewise to be supplied. To avoid all chance of accident, the big ship will not approach the Irish coast nearer than twenty or twenty-five miles, and her stay off Valentia will be limited to the time occupied in making a splice with the massive shore end, which for a length of twenty-five miles from the coast will be laid previous to her arrival.

With regard to the process of laying, it is hoped the "Great Eastern" may be kept throughout the whole voyage at a uniform speed of six knots per hour, faster than which it would not be safe, as a rule, to run out the cable. At less speed than this, however, the big ship would fall of steerage way, and with a beam wind would certainly go to leeward without some counteracting influence. This influence will be afforded if necessary by the paddle engines, which are to be disconnected, and the efforts of one wheel at either side would be quite sufficient to overbalance the effects of anything but a very violent storm. This latter risk is now literally all that has to be feared. On this only doubtful point, therefore, it is gratifying to know that Capt. Anderson is sanguine of all going well.

Yet, in this estimate of events, it must not be forgotten that, in the last memorable expedition in the "Agamemnon," midsummer was fixed on as the time when a storm in the Atlantic was almost impossible; and the records of the Meteorological Department both here and in America, certainly justified such an expectation, as they showed that for fifty years no storm had taken place at that time. Yet it was precisely on the 2'st of June, that the hurricane with which the "Agamemnon" and "Niagara" had been battling for some days, was at its height, and those on board the ill-starred "Agamemnon," at least, knew not from hour to hour which was to be their last. Most earnestly is it to be wished that on this great occasion the calculation of averages, if not more just, may prove at least more fortunate. As far as regards the cable itself, there is absolutely nothing to be desired.

As regards the commercial prospects of the undertaking, it may be stated that the Atlantic Company have begun their work under the renewed agreement with the Government for a subsidy of £14,000 a year, and, in addition, a guarantee of eight per cent. upon a capital of £600,000. All systems of government guarantee of this kind are in themselves radically bad, and opposed to every rule of free trade and commercial enterprise. In this case, however the guarantee is not only at variance with the principal economy, but possesses its own special attributes of absurdity. Thus, in return for their guarantee, which is only to continue in force while the line is in working-order, the Government demand that the maximum charge for message shall not exceed 4s 6d. per word. With such a tariff the line would be absolutely choked with messages, and the company, in return for its overwork and general maladministration of business, would only receive a revenue of £.50,000 a year. At a tariff of £1 per word, on the contrary, the company, while guaranteeing a mes-age to, and the receipt of a reply from, any part of the United States within twenty-four hours, could with ease earn a revenue of £1,000,000 a year, or nearly twice the cost of the present cable. In fact the Government guarantee is only conditional on the line being in working-order, and while it is so working the company can, for the reasons we have stated, do ten times better without it If the shareholders are wise, the sooner they shake off this clog upon their enterprise the better. At present it is estimated that the operation of telegraphing can be safely conducted day and night at the rate of from six to eight words a minute. Both Professor Thompson and Mr. Varley, however, are confident that with the new machines they have invented this rate may be increased to nearly twelve words a minute. On this expectation, however, we decline to venture an opinion. The despatch of a message of one hundred words through the line to America, and the clear receipt of a similar number in reply, will, after the cable has been laid, be accepted by the company as a proof that the wire is in perfect working-order, and without further formality it will at once be opened to the use of the public. Most earnestly do we hope that this greatest scientific undertaking may be followed by the commercial and political success which the completion of telegraphic communication with the United States must achieve.

A Hint to Butter Dealers.

From the Montreal Tr de Review

PACKING BUTTER.—Use none but new packages, White Ash preferable; let them be well seasoned and thoroughly cleaned and soaked in brine; mark distinctly the correct dry tare on each package; use fine salt only; pack the butter closely; let the various colors be carefully selected; fill the kegs as full as possible; place a clean linen cloth over the top, carefully tuck it down; then put on a handful of fine salt and a little brine; head up immediately; mark neatly with your own initials and address in full to the Consignee. A brass stencil-plate is best for marking.

PACKAGE.—The tiniest bobbing from 50 to 60 lbs is most suitable; it suits the retailer, and is preferred by English buyers; they also arrive in better condition; they cannot be rolled like kegs, therefore they are generally much cleaner. Kegs with loose or slip covers are also much sought after, and are always taken in preference to the ordinary keg;—where large packages are used, we would in all cases recommend the slip covers. We would also advise that, as far as possible, packages should be given out to the farmers to be filled by one maker; where this cannot be done, and where packing in the store is unavoidable, the Butter should never be allowed to remain exposed to the damp atmosphere of a cellar, which perchance, contains every description of Soap, Candles, Oils, Liquors, &c., but it should be packed the earliest opportunity, and, when packed, should be immediately headed up.

It is expected that the demand from England will be very large this season for FINE QUALITIES, for which comparatively higher prices will be paid; but inferior will probably be a greater drug than ever, so that we would advise great care in taking in Butter.

R. R. R.

LIGHTING.

No quicker is the lightning's flash to the eye, than is the marvellous action of Radway's Ready Relief in relieving the sufferer of *pain*. The moment it is applied to external injuries, painful parts, Swollen Joints, Inflamation or Congestion, the patient derives ease and comfort. In cases where pain is experienced in the stomach or bowels, one teaspoonful in a wine glass of water, taken internally, will afford relief. Every parent should keep this remedy in the house. If suddenly seized with Cramp, Diptheria, Influenza, Cramps, Spasms, Burns, Scalds, Falls, Bruises, Strains, Sprains, Toothache, Bilious Cholic, or any other pain, the use of Radway's Ready Relief will in a few minutes afford ease and comfort, and break up the disease. Keep this remedy and use it: your doctor's bills will be light. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers.

GENIUS AND LABOUR.—Alexander Hamilton once said to an intimate friend, men give me some credit for genius, all the genius I have lies just in this, when I have a subject in hand I study it profoundly day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings—my mind becomes pervaded with it, and every one who has used the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" can speak of the magical effect it has in subduing coughs, colds, pleurisy, rheumatism, croumps, or all pains of the human body. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25 cts per bottle.

A GREAT COMFORT IN TRAVELLING.—In travelling about this season of the year, you are liable to colds, coughs, sore throats, hoarseness &c.; now just you put a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers into your pocket, occasionally slip a wafer into your mouth, and observe the elegant and soothing effect. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents a box.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3in New York

Married.

In Peterborough, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Brock, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. FREDERICK MOONEY to Miss ELIZABETH MARTIN both of Peterborough

Death.

At New York, on Saturday, the first July instant, Mr. Edward Tanner, late of Peterboro', and brother of Mr. George Tanner of this Town, aged 37 years.

PETERBOROUGH MARKET.

PETERBOROUGH, July 12, 1865.

Flour ₱ brl.....	$5	50	@	$6 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall.....	1	10	@	1 20
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.....	1	05	@	1 10
Potatoes	0	50	@	0 60
Barley ₱ bush.....	0	60	@	0 60
Peas "	0	50	@	0 60
Oats "	0	35	@	0 47
Hay ₱ ton new.....	7	00	@	8 00
Hides ₱ cwt.....	3	00	@	3 50
Sheepskins	0	25	@	0 50
Wool ₱ lb.....	0	40	@	0 00
Beef ₱ cwt.....	4	50	@	5 25
Eggs, per dozen.....	0	10	@	0 11
Butter, ₱	0	12	@	0 14½
Cordwood	1	00	@	2 00
Fowl, per pair.....	0	25	@	0 30

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines. Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-4in

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

HELMUOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart.

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

New Advertisements.

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS
Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.
JAS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

AMERICAN MONEY

BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "EXAMINER" Book store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

ROOM PAPER,

AN endless variety of patterns, from the cheapest to the best, at the EXAMINER Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

WINDOW BLINDS

OF green, blue and fancy patterns, at the *Examiner* Book Store Simcoe street, Peterborough.

DENTISTRY.

J. O'DONNELL'S D. S Office will be closed until Thursday, July 20th, 1865.
Peterboro', July 12th, 1865 28

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company will apply to the Legislature at its next Session for an act to amend and extend the charter of the said Company, and for other purposes.

Dated 10th July, 1865. 28-2in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Law Office of Walter B. Rubidge in the Town of Peterborough on Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D., 1865, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above act.

W. C. ARMSTRONG.

WALTER B. RUBIDGE,
Solicitor for the said Wheeler Cuffe Armstrong.

Dated at Peterborough, this tenth day of July, A. D., 1865. 28-2in.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of THOMAS RAYMOND ROWAN, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims, specifying the security they hold, if any and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

Dated at Millbrook, in the Township of Cavan, in the County of Durham, the tenth day of July, A. D., 1865.

S. J. HOWELL,
Assignee.
SMITH C. E. DEAN,
Solicitor for Insolvent. 28-3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of THOMAS MAHONEY, an Insolvent.

IN pursuance of the above act, I hereby call a meeting of the creditors of the above named Insolvent, at the office of C. A. WILLIS, Esq., in the Town of Peterborough, on Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the above named Insolvent, and for the purpose of my receiving the advice of the creditors in this matter relative to the disposal of the assets and claims of the said Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally; and I hereby summon the said Insolvent to attend such meeting.

Dated at Peterborough, this 4th day of July, A. D. 1865.

27-2in. D. G HATTON, Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of CHARLES GRANT an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the above insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any and the value of it and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough this fifth day of July, A. D., 1865.

D. G. HATTON,
Assignee
T. M FAIRBAIRN,
Attorney for Insolvent. 27-2in.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 30th June, 1865.

Anderson, John	Hamilton, Mrs. Hanna
Adams, Mary	Hahon, J. A.
Anderson, David	Jones, Charlotte
Appleyard, William	Johnston, Harvey
Becket, Margaret Ann	Kiely, Patrick
Bowman, John	Lynch, W. J.
Brown, Margaret	Lenard, Ann
Cheer, David	Lynch, James
Conrogue, Elizabeth	Lynch, J. W.
Corkery, John	Monroe, Hugh
Drury, E. J.	Murray, Richard M.
Duff, Samuel	Maidens, Wm. John
Dunlop, William	McCormick, Michael
Duck, Michael	O'Sullivan, Michael
Flanagan, John	Rankin, Anthony
Green, Patrick	Sheid, Jas.
Guthrie, Adam	Sage, Henry
Greatry, Mrs. Celine	Trotter, Isabella
Hodgen, Wm. H.	Wallace, Samuel
Hester, Irish John	Whaley, Margaret
Howrigan, Margaret	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.

Proclamation!!

WHEREAS it has been deemed advisable by the Town Council to have all dogs confined during the portion of the year in which they are disposed to go mad, and have instructed me to issue this Proclamation.

NOW THEREFORE, I, William A. Scott, Mayor of the Town of Peterborough, do issue this my Proclamation to the inhabitants of the said Town, to notify them that all dogs found running at large, and not muzzled in the said Town *between the 10th day of July and the 10th day of September*, will be destroyed as provided for by the Resolution of the Town Council, passed at its last sitting

In Witness Whereof I have hereto set my hand, at the said Town of Peterborough, this 1st day of July, A. D., 1865.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

W. A. SCOTT,
Mayor.
27

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 15 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm house, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.
May 8th, 1865. 19

Fire Company!

MISLAID on the evening of the 24th May last, a large

COPPER TORCH.

Whoever will return it to the Captain of the Company will receive thanks.
Peterborough, June 15, 1865. 24

NOTICE.

A DARK BRINDLE BULL has been put into the Pound of Mr. James McIntyre, lot 10, 5th concession of Douro. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take him away, or otherwise he will be sold.

JAMES McINTYRE,
Pound Keeper.
Douro, June 28, 1865. 26-3

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid having anything to do with two notes of hand for $50 each, in favor of Jos R. Walton, one due 15th April, 1865, the other in January, 1866, as I have not received value for the same.

WILLIAM BARTLEY.
Otonabee, June 28, 1865. 26-3*

THE DAILY

Globe & Leader

For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

Godey's Lady's Book for July,

Received and for sale at the
EXAMINER BOOK STORE.
Peterboro, June 27, 1865.

GO TO

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store,

AND GET YOUR NEW YORK PAPERS

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Province for an Act to provide for the re-opening of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway, and for an extension of the same.

H JONES BUTTAN,
Cobourg, Canada, May 23rd, 1865.

CLARET!!

JUST RECEIVED at the Family Grocer's 50 Cases, one dos in each, to be sold at $4 25c., by the dozen.

D. McNAUGHTON,
FAMILY GROCER, GEORGE ST
Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24-tf.

S. SHERIN,

Issuer of Marriage Licenses,

LAKEFIELD, C. W.
June 14, 18 24-3in.

CHEAP Grey Cottons.
A new lot received at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.
From 5d per yard upwards.

WHITE COTTONS,
at a very low figure at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

SUMMER Dress Goods.
A very pretty lot, Cheap at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

THE WHOLE Stock of Prints Selling off very low at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

A NEW Lot of Summer Cloths just opened out at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

SHIRTING STRIPES
Selling Cheap at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

CALL and purchase A SHAWL at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.
You will find them of Newest Styles and very Cheap.

A Few Summer Mantles
still left at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

DAMASK & White Muslin Window Curtains, WHITE COUNTERPANES, Toilet and other Table Covers at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES' and Gent's Gloves and Hosiery of every description at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES' Collars and Cuffs.
A large variety at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

REMAINING STOCK of Parasols
Selling off at Reduced Prices at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

Free Passage

TO

London During the Month of July.

The entire Rail Road and Stage Fare from the purchaser's place of residence to London, by the cheapest route, will be deducted from the price of all Scholarships of the LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE for which I receive payment during THE MONTH OF JULY. This is just the time of the year to enter, in order to get through in time to secure situations when the *Fall trade Commences*. Our rooms are nice, and airy, just what are required for comfort and health. If you cannot enter during the month, send on the Purchase Money in *Hankable Funds*, and the same allowance will be made.

Telegraphing and Phonography, will be given free, the same as during the months of May and June.

Good Board can be obtained much cheaper here than in other cities of Canada. A FIRST CLASS MILITARY SCHOOL is also established here, and the hours of instruction are so arranged that students can attend at the same time that they attend the College.

Our facilities for imparting a *Business Education* are unsurpassed.

Life Scholarships for Gents $30 *in Advance.*
do do Ladies 20 *do*
Books and Stationery for Full Com. Course, $10 *do*

J. W JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
27 LONDON, C. W.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of LAKEFIELD and vicinity, that he has removed his

Grocery Store

IN LAKEFIELD,

To Henthorn's old stand, where will be found a

Good assortment of Groceries,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Or Farm Produce.

ROBT. GRAHAM.
Lakefield, March 1st, 1865. 49-9

PORK

150 Barrels Mess.
100 " Prime Mess.
200 " Extra Flour.
300 " Superfine Flour.

For sale by
NICHOLLS & HALL.
Peterboro, June 22, 1865. 25

The Scottish Provincial
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that John A. Hartley has been appointed Interim Agent for the above Company in Peterborough. Every information can be obtained on application at his office.

A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
Secretary.
Peterboro, June 12, 1865. 24-6in.

CHANGE in BUSINESS

GEO. A COX, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers, for their liberal patronage since commencing business, would respectfully inform them that he has disposed of his Book and Stationery trade to Messrs. Graham & Stratton, for whom he solicits a continuance of their patronage. Parties who have received papers, periodicals and Magazines, from him will be supplied as usual by Graham & Stratton.

Peterborough, June 21, 1865. 25

COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE a large quantity Dundas Cotton Yarn, of the very best quality and warranted numbers

W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

THE Board of School Trustees for the Village of Ashburnham, will receive applications from properly qualified persons, until Tuesday, the first day of August next, for the Mastership of the Common School in the said Village, to commence after the Summer Vacation, about the first of September next.

By order of the Board.

R. D. ROGERS, Secretary.
Ashburnham, June 27, 1865. 2-5

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE Subscriber has in stock and offers for sale at very low prices, a large and varied Stock of

GRASS SCYTHES, various qualities,
SCYTHE SNATHES, STONES,
GRAIN CRADLES, RAKES,
HAY and MANURE FORKS,
HOES, SPADES and SHOVELS,
&c. &c. &c.

To which the attention of Farmers and others is respectfully invited.

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant,
Peterborough, June 28, 1865. [26-2] (Late Millar & Bertram)

PETERBORO' EXAMINER

BOOK STORE.

—:o:—

The Subscribers having purchased the Stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

&c. &c.

OF Mr. GEO. A. COX,

On very reasonable terms, will continue the business in the same place, where every article in the Book and Stationery line will be found and disposed of at very low figures.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON.
Peterborough, June 21, 1865.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY!

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Have now received their supply of

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

To which they invite the attention of the public. In addition to their former business they have opened a

MILLINERY & MANTLE SALOON,

In which will be found

A select assortment of PARIS AND LONDON BONNETS, the latest styles in MANTLES AND JACKETS, and a large stock of STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, STRAW AND JET ORNAMENTS, &c. &c.

This Department is under the management of a FIRST CLASS MILLINER, of taste and experience, and Ladies may depend upon having everything connected with it made up in the NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

W. G. T. & Co. respectfully invite inspection of these goods, which will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞ Ladies furnishing their own material can have any article of Millinery made up at reasonable rates.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.,
April 26, 1865. (17) George Street, Peterborough.

NEW DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE

L. LEMAY,

Of the late firm of F. & L. LEMAY, has the honor to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened the

Store on Hunter Street, next door to McKellar & Cameron's,

Which was recently occupied by the late firm, with a large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

L. L. having the experience of a number of years in the business, and possessing great facilities in buying, parties will always find it to their advantage to deal in his store, as goods will be sold extraordinary low.

In the Ready-made Clothing Department, will be found Goods of the very best quality, and at prices as low as any house in the trade.

☞ Come and see for yourselves, and you shall be satisfied.

☞ *Remember the place—Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's.*
Peterborough, June 1st, 1865. 22-3in

Important to Farmers!

WOOL!

100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED!

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH will be paid for any quantity of good Clean Wool, at HARVEY'S Woolen Mill, Peterboro'.

Particular attention will be paid to Carding, Fulling, and Dressing; also in the manufacturing of Tweeds, Fulled Cloths, Sattinetts, All-wool and Cotton Flannels, Blankets, &c.

Having increased my Machinery, and put in a Steam Engine, all work will be done on the shortest notice, without any delay, on reasonable terms, and warranted satisfactory. I will keep constantly on hand a variety of Woolen Goods to exchange for Wool.

☞ Remember the Old Stand, Harvey's Woollen Mill, Peterborough.

D. BROOK, Proprietor.
Peterboro, May 17, 1865. 20-3in.

SPRING GOODS!

The subscriber is now receiving a rich Stock of Spring and Summer

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

Which he will offer at very moderate prices, and to which he respectfully invites attention.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, April 11, 1865. 15

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $20,000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County.

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $20,000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $2,200 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole ratable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of $2,260,228.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $20,000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one mill in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same, upon the credit of the electorates hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $20,000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of $20,000; and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 20 years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the ratable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 5th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at its Council Chamber in the Court House, in the said County, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of October, 1865, at the hour of 12 of the clock noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed)
WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk.
Peterborough, June 3rd, 1865. 26

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

If You Want

GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE

Team, Carriage or Buggie

HARNESS!

TRUNKS,

CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,

GO TO

T. DONNELLY'S,

(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)

☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*

COLLARS WARRANTED.
Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Peterboro January, 1865.

PIANO-FORTES.

DECIDED NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the stringsare attached to a strong Iron frame which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old harp form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Dunner is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Kinfield,	Wm Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A Barili
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strakosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Charles. Fradel.

Mr. SIGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal versimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianist to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 8:—Upon a careful examination of Dunner Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; and an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Dunner, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of most unique, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number, having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it also at impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders.*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.
June 13, 1865. 24

HOMŒOPATHY.

HOMŒOPATHY AND LIFE ASSURANCE.—The directors of a London life assurance office—the "General Provident"—at its recent meeting have placed on record their opinion "that persons treated by the Homœopathic system enjoy more robust health, are less frequently attacked by disease, and when attacked recover more rapidly than those treated by any other system; that with respect to the more fatal classes of disease the mortality under Homœopathy is small in comparison with that of Allopathy; that there are diseases not curable at all under the latter system, which are perfectly curable under the former; finally, that the medicines prescribed by Homœopathists do not injure the constitution, whereas those employed by Allopaths not unfrequently entail the most serious, and in many instances fatal, consequences." The directors further propose to summon a meeting of the shareholders to lay before them the facts they have collected, and the decision at which they have arrived, namely, "to open a special section for persons treated by the Homœopathic system, at a lower rate of premium than that charged on other lives."—*London (Eng.) Observer.*—*Toronto Globe.*

DR. POOLE, (Water st., Peterborough,) is a Graduate and Licentiate of both the Allopathic and Homœopathic schools, and confidently recommends the latter system of treatment, as by far the safest and most successful, in both Acute and Chronic diseases.

Peterborough, June 1, 1865. 22-3oin

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In the County
County of Peterborough. } Court of the County of Peterborough. In the matter of Charles Perry, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed, in the Office of this Court, a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and that on Saturday the fifteenth day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, under the said Act.

CHARLES PERRY.

Dated at Peterborough, this ninth day of May, A. D. 1865. 19

Poetry.

PADDY TO HIS MISTRESS.

Arrah Kitty, I love you to madness,
I swear by this cross o'er and o'r—
If you let me, I'll kneel down with gladness
And your beautiful self I'll adore;
The ancients, we're told by Herodotus,
Used to worship sweet statues of stone,
Then surely less guilty and odd it is,
To worship the rale flesh and bone.

When Paris loved Leda's fair daughter
(Oh, he was the deuce of a boy),
Away from her husband he brought her
To lofty and wide-streeted Troy;
But I don't intend for to carry
You over the ocean to ruin—
But darlin', I'd ask you to marry,
And be queen of your own little home.

You tell me to wait till the Shrovetide,
But to waste time, you know, is a sin,
And always in summer the love-tide
Far stronger and warmer sets in
Och! look at the birds in the bushes,
How each has a husband though coy;
Then, Kitty, away with your blushes,
And make sure of your own little boy.

Varieties.

Name me and you destroy me.—Silence.

When is good wine like a pig's tongue? When it is in a bogshead.

When is a man thinner than a lath? When he's a shaving.

What best describes and most impedes a pilgrim? Bunyan.

Wanted.—A firkin of butter churned from the milk of roses.

Why is a plum cake like the ocean? Because it is full of currants.

Base Coin.—Money placed in a foundation-stone.

A mild-tempered woman is as a balsam that heals matrimonial sorrows.

Keep thy eyes wide open before marriage, and half shut afterwards.

If idleness is the root of all evil, then is matrimony good for something, for it sets many a poor woman to work.

Reflection of a Lover.—It is a great pleasure to be alone, especially when you have your sweetheart with you.

That was a smart youngest who, hearing his mother remark that she was fond of music, exclaimed, 'Then, why dont you buy me a drum?'

Afternoon congregation may usually be divided into two classes—those who are asleep, and those who are going to asleep. —Robert Hall.

The Boston Post, speaking of the proposed oceanic telegraph, wonders whether the news transmitted through salt water can be fresh.

The following notice might have been seen, some time ago, stuck up in a corset-maker's shop-window in Glascow:—'All sorts of ladies stays here.

Which is at once the easiest and hardest of occupations? The musicians; for he plays wh n he works, and works when he plays.

The *Leader* remarks that 'one of the greatest blessings brought by the close of the Rebellion is, that we shall no longer hear the song, 'When this Cruel War is over.'

When Benjamin parted with Jeff. Davis he said: "We're both going to the same place." "How is that?" asked Davis. "Well," said Benjamin, "I'm going to Europe, and you're going to your rope."

An editor says that he has seen the contra ce lawyers use when they warm up with the subject. He says it was a glass concern, and held about a pint.

"Boys you are not far from a fool." "Well as we ain't more than three feet apart, I give in to that," was the reply.

There are two ways of getting rich, one by adding to our possessions atb other by diminishing our desires; the latter is much the easier and readier.

It is a contracted piety, which chiefly sees the hand of Providence in occasional acts, and overlooks the efficacy of prevailing laws which at every instance and in every particular do his bidding.

Counsellor (afterward Chief Justice) Bashe, being on one occasion asked which of a company of actors he most admired, maliciously replied; "The prompter, sir, for I've heard the most and seen the least of him."

"Ah," said a father to his son William, "hearty breakfasts kills one half of the world, an' tremendous suppers the other half." "I suppose," retorted William, "that the true livers are only they who die of hunger."

A sailor observing a tailor at work, whose waistcoat was patched over with a great variety of different coloured pieces of cloth cried out to his mate, "Look ye, Jack, did you ever see so many sorts of cabbages before grown on one stump."

"I wish, reverend father," said Curran to Father O'Leary, 'that you were St. Peter,' and had the keys of heaven, because then you could let me in.' 'By my honor and conscience,' replied O'Leary, 'it would be better for you that I had the keys of the *other* place, for then I could let *you out*.'

An officer down in Georgia tells the following story:—"One night General—— was out on the line, and observed a light by the side of the mountain opposite. Thinking it was the signal light of the enemy, he remarked to his artillery officer that a hole could easily be put through it. Whereupon the officer, turning to the corporal in charge of the gun, said, 'Corporal, do you see that light?—'Yes sir,—Put a hole through it,' ordered the captain. The cesport sighted the gun, and said, 'Captain, that's the moon!"—Don't care for that,' was the captain's ready response, put a hole through it anyhow.'

Mrs. Billington, the queen of all English singers, came one night to Drury Lane Theatre to perform 'Mandane" in Artaxerxes," so hoarse as to render it a question whether it would be possible for her to appear before the audience. To add to her perplexity, her maid had mislaid the key of her jewel-box, but persisted that her mistress must have got it with her. 'What can I have done with it?' said the siren, 'I supposed I must have swallowed it without knowing it.'—And a lucky thing too,' said Wewitzer, 'it may perhaps serve to open your throat.'

In 1680, a trial took place in Connecticut, under the section of the Blue Laws, prohibiting kissing. The offenders were Sarah Tuttle and Jacob Newton. It appears that Sarah dropped her gloves and Jacob found them. When Sarah asked for them, Jacob demanded a kiss for his pay, and as the demand did not seem extravagant, she adjusted it forthwith. The facts were clearly proved, a d the parties were each fined twenty shillings.

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S
Furniture Ware Rooms
HAVE BEEN REMOVED
TO RYAN'S BLOCK,
Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches attended to with punctuality. COFFINS kept constantly on hand.
Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48

Some of the Advantages Secured
BY ATTENDING THE
London Commercial College.

1st.—A thorough knowledge of all kinds of Common Book-keeping from the most simple, to the most intricate sets of Commission and Banking.

2nd.—Instruction in an IMPROVED method of Book-keeping whereby the merchant may know the *Exact State of his Affairs every day.*

3rd.—An improved system of Actual Business Training whereby the student will acquire the desired knowledge in one-half the time required by any of the old systems.

4th.—Full instructions to those entering at the present time, in Telegraphing and Phonography, without extra charge.

5th.—Full instruction in Business Penmanship by a First Class Teacher, Free.

6th.—A beautiful style of Drawing and Painting to those entering in Clubs of two or more.

7th.—Free instruction in all branches necessary to secure a First Class certificate for Teaching Common School.

8th.—Free Lectures on Commercial Law, by the Mayor of the City.

9th.—Thorough Instruction in Correspondence and Business Letter writing.

10th.—Good Board at a cheaper rate than it can be obtained in any other city of Canada.

11th.—*A THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION IN THE LEAST POSSIBLE TIME*, and at the *Least Possible Expense.*

1 life Scholarship for Gents ...$30 in advance
do do Ladies ...$20 do

☞ All Communications to insure attention must be prepaid

Address
J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College.
LONDON C. W.

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S
NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED
Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, New York
March 16, 1865 11-1m

AMERICAN
Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering
SEWING MACHINE!
COMPANY,
627 Broadway, New-York.

THE BUTTON HOLE made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

Our Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produces a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Brands, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our Spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where Instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.
H. PINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State,
627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleaker sts.
June 14 1865. 24

S. SHERIN,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
LAKEFIELD, C. W.
June 14, 1865. 24-3in.

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain
by A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale
7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED
By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Actions,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York: and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.
Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES,
AND
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, free, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over Five Thousand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits of eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals,	550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals,	130 Divines,
275 Colonels,	125 Authors,
100 Lieut-Colonels,	40 Artists,
250 Other Officers,	125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers,	50 Prom. Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
3,000 Copies of works of Art.

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 46

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the Examiner, for the neighborhood of Gull River.
GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro, January, 1865.

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, Cameos and French Fancy Goods, worth over $500,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$65.00 to $125.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	35.00
Gents' Hunting-case Silver Watches	25.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double case	75.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	25.00
Diamond Rings	50.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00
Chain-like Chains and Guard Chains	5.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4.00
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches	4.00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	6.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	6.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2.50
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2.50
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	2.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	3.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	4.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Cameos, etc	3.00
Plain Gold Rings, Cameo & Gold Rings	4.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	3.00
California Diamond Rings	3.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	5.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc.	4.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	30.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	25.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & soda water cups	25.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc, opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GERARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.
New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

The Churchman's Family
MAGAZINE.
ILLUSTRATED. MONTHLY. PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Number XXVII., for March, 1865, contains—

OUR CLERICAL CLUB.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "No Churchman should fail to secure a copy of the Magazine."—*Somerset County Chronicle.*

A VISIT TO THE TROITZKA MONASTERY.

See Churchman's family Magazine for March. "Thousands will welcome its scholarly articles, its pleasantly written tales, and its pretty illustrations."—*Yarmouth Independent.*

THE DUTIES AND DISABILITIES OF THE NAVAL CLERGY.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "As Catholic as the Church herself."—*Western Morning News.*

THE CLEVER WOMAN OF THE FAMILY. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Will interest and instruct every member of the household, from the youngest to the eldest."—*Tiverton Gazette.*

THE TWO WITNESSES. By Rev. T. Pelham Dale.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March, price One Shilling. "To the graces of light literature it adds the fervour of christian piety."—*Leamington Courier.*

MY FIRST ASSIZE SERMON.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March, Illustrated. "The illustrations are chaste and elaborate."—*Torquay Recorder.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE ESCAPE BRIGADE.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Will be hailed in respectable Church families as a monthly treasure of unexceptionable entertainment and information."—*Irish Ecclesiastic Gazette.*

DEAN HOOK'S LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Distinguished by much power, and by a thoroughly satisfactory spirit."—*Standard.*

OUR BISHOPS AND DEANS.—The Right Rev. Walter Kerr Hamilton, D. D., Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. Price One Shilling. Illustrated. "No Churchman's library or family circle should be without a copy of this sound and clever magazine." *Banbury Guardian.*

LONDON: James Hogg & Sons, and all Booksellers. 49

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
cretary
Peterborough, May 3rd, 1865 18tf

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 400 pages 100 Illustrations Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price.
Address, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
9-6m 1130 Broadway New York

Cabbage as a Field Crop.

Among the profitable crops to be grown on the farm, cabbages hold an important place. They are not so extensively cultivated as they deserve to be. We have reference now to their cultivation beyond a place in the vegetable garden, where of course, they are esteemed as indispensable for family use. About 10,000 plants can be grown on an acre. Throwing out the 900 plants as producing imperfect heads, we have 10,000 heads, which at the low estimate of three cents per head, amounts to $300. But if taken from the field and sold at that price, there still remains the loose leaves and stalks, which afford a considerable quantity of nutritious food for milch cows at a time when grass begins to fail, which is not easily obtained from any other cheap food. Last season we commenced feeding the loose heads and leaves from a patch of cabbages, and found that the increase of milk nearly, if not quite, paid for the cost of cultivation. A part was fed from the field, and the balance was stored in the barn so as not to be affected by frost. We believe cabbages can be grown profitably for stock feeding. Where the soiling system has been adopted, they are one of the crops to be used in succession. Some regard cabbages as a profitable crop to raise for feeding stock in spring, or during the latter part of winter. Properly stored, the heads may be kept without loss or decay. As a market crop cabbages have been regarded as among the most profitable that can be grown. They can be grown on any soil that will produce good corn; but care must be taken not to plant them on the same ground two or three years in succession; they do best on fresh lands.

There are a great number of varieties of cabbages, many of which are inferior. The Winningstadt we place among the first for excellence. It is a choice variety for the table, comes in early and keeps well. The Wakefield, Ox-heart, Drum head, Red Dutch and Sugar-loaf, are popular varieties, all of which make good returns.

The cabbage is a very nutritious vegetable. According to Johnston, the dried leaf contains from 30 to 35 per cent. of gluten, and is in this respect, therefore, more nutritious than any other vegetable food which is consumed to a large extent by man and animals. We do not know what amount of green food could be grown from an acre of cabbage by selecting the larger varieties; but it is larger than one at first thought would imagine. Supposing however, that an average of five pounds per head be obtained, and this is certainly too low an estimate, the 10,000 heads would turn off 50,000 pounds, or twenty-five tons—an amount which would seem to induce their more extended cultivation as a field crop.

Hay Cutting and Stacking.

The 'Canada Farmer' contains an article on the science of hay cutting and stacking which is worthy of the attention of farmers in general. It shows that hay generally, is not cut sufficiently early, and hence, a large proportion of the natural juice of the crop (the sugar and the starch) is allowed to escape, and its place, the dry innutritious fibre of the matured stalk is all that remains. It says:—Grass should be cut when it begins to blossom, as it then contains the fullest development of nutritive qualities. It is well to mow it when there is no dew upon it, and it should be spread out at once. The best practice is to gather it into cocks every night and spread it out each morning as soon as the dew is off, until it is perfectly dry and ready to secure. The cocks should be small at first, and increased in size each evening, till it is in a condition to be stored. When hay is sufficiently dry it should be removed from the field to winter quarters wi hout delay. For stacking the site selected should be perfectly dry; the bottom of the stack may be formed of the required shape and extent with an outline of stones or wood as convenient. Its whole surface should be covered to the depth of ten or twelve inches with branches or straw, rails or some other material which will prevent all contact with the ground, and thus provide against the tendency of hay to gather moisture. The width or diameter, as the case may be, should not exceed fifteen feet in order that the air may the better penetrate, and thereby obviate the liability of the stack to heat, from the effect of saccharine fermentation which is always generated, and continued for a short time in a newly-made hay-stack. In oblong stacks it is better to construct the side of considerable length, for no harm accrues although the stack in any year does not occupy its entire length. The building process, and post of stacker should belong to the most skilful workman.

THE BREAD QUESTION.—A French contributor, A. Vaillet, Madison Co., Ill., sends the following receipe to the "American Agriculturist" which we translate:—"Cook a handful of hops in a half gallon of water, until it is reduced to about half; pass the liquid through a seive and turn it while hot upon enough flour to make a thick porridge, and when nearly cool, add a pint of brewers' or other yeast, and set the vessel in a warm place until it rises. This yeast will be fit to use in about 12 hours. It should be put in a well closed jug and kept in the cellar. In using it a pint should be kept with which to make a new quantity when needed. To make bread, take 1 pint of this yeast to 10lbs. of flour, and with water and salt make a stiff dough which should be well kneeded on a moulding board. Let it remain 10 or 12 hours (in a warm place in wintar) or until it is well raised. Then take pieces of the dough of the size of an egg and roll into biscuits and place them in a pan so close that they will touch one another; let them remain to raise another hour and then place them in the oven. If these conditions are observed with good flour, you will have light and spongy bread, and never sour when it has raised a little too much. If the flour is not good, still good bread may be made by using milk instead of water. In making new yeast, it is well to wash out the jug in order to avoid sourness. If preferred, the bread may be made into larger loaves."

SWEET CIDER.—A. M. Ward, Hartford Co., Conn., writes:—"After five years of 'fussing' with cider to 'make it good' I have this season found the short road to perfection. Took cider direct from the press, heated nearly to a scald over the fire, returned it to a barrel, and have since made daily use of it with great satisfaction." *American Agriculturist.*

The St. Louis *Republican* says that after experimenting for five years, Mr. Robert Moore of Bloomington, Illinois, has discovered a method of crystallization, by which the syrup from Indiiee and Chinese sugar cane can be advantageously reduced to sugar.

BEAN SOUP.—"A Bachelor of 30 years" wishes a receipt for bean soup. Get a wife that knows how to make it.—Eureka, *in Country Gent.*

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET.

THE House and premises lately occupied by J. W. Tate, Esq., on the Court House hill. Also, the Cottage lately occupied Mr. Glover, No. 2 Sheridan Terrace, Peterborough.

Apply to
W. SHERIDAN.
Peterboro, March 29, 1865. 13

TO LET,
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Millar, Esq., Hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to
MRS. BLACKSTOCK.
Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 22

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro'; a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W
June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.
JAMES CLOTWORTHY.
Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

For Sale or to Let,
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
TWO DWELLING HOUSES
In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,
J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE,
OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon,

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to
ROBERT HUNTER.
Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 37

VALUABLE
PROPERTY FOR SALE
IN THE
TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late *WM. LANNIN*, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms; the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bothuene Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 89 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to
D. HOPKINS
or MRS. LANNIN.
Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

REMOVAL.

Tobias Fitzgerald,

HAS REMOVED his Carriage and Waggon Establishment to those COMMODIOUS PREMISES on the

CORNER OF BROCK AND WATER ST'S,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE PARK,

Where he will continue to MANUFACTURE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS,
SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

Which he will warrant to be made from the best Timber; and any person ordering from him are invited to call and examine the work before it is painted.

Jobbing & Horse Shoeing
Will be punctually attended to.
Peterborough, August, 1864. 33

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.
LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.
BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.
Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

COPLAND'S ALE!
A LARGE QUANTITY
OF
COPLAND'S
Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY
LEWIS GLOVER, Sole Agent.
Peterboro, Oct. 25th, 1862. 44

PAINTING & GRAINING
DONE BY
W. N. KENNEDY,
HUNTER STREET.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.
WM. N. KENNEDY,

HAS REMOVED to the store immediately West of the Stewart House, on Hunter street.

His stock of Room Papers, Borders, Decorations, Window Blinds, Fire Screens, &c., has been largely increased and will be sold cheap.

Painting in all its branches carried on as usual.
Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1864. 42

ARE YOU IN AGONY?
A WELL SPRING OF HOPE FOR ALL!
CAN BE FOUND IN
Holloway's Pills.
Be of Good Cheer! The Sinking may be Saved!
BY THE USE OF
Holloway's Ointment.

THE history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHEREVER, and in WHATEVER name internal diseases exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

This is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experience of one nation. It consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—an unimpeachable record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

These Mighty Healers, World Known and World Tried are a Boon to the Sick

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world; HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations. Their attribute is to PREVENT as well as to CURE; they attack the RADIX OR ROOT of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, re-invigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL AND FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs UPON THE BLOOD ITSELF, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

Woman in all her Difficulties

Is invited to test the regulating and restorative powers of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a positive safeguard against evil consequences. They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively subject.

Be it Understood,

That the above statements can at all times be verified by the written testimony (extending through a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.

Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and irresistable curatives. Bilious remittents, bilious purging, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the whites of the eyes, weakness and debility, &c., are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends. Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful anti-bilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Weakness, &c. &c.

The terrible bodily and mental pangs which characterise Dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhœa, constipation, headache, physical prostration, nervous tremors, hot flushes, spasms, affections of the kidneys, hemorrhoids or piles, and, in fact, all internal complaints, from whatever cause arising, give way before the salutary influence of this extraordinary remedy. As a specific for dyspepsia, and the disorders connected with it, or growing out of it, the Pills are always to be relied on when every other medicine and mode of treatment has utterly failed

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflamation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Vernal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION.

If the readers of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make.

None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. 33

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1865. No. 29

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
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with every variety of Coloring and Bronsing. ☞Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stothem & Co, George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

MILLAR & BERTRAM,

HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,

PUMP AND FANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.

Corner of Simcoe and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

MR. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

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COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

R. PATTERSON & Co.

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Insurer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, Agent. 30

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,

TAILOR,

SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.

Lakefield, North Douro, } 19-1y
May 6th, 1865. }

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

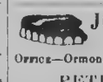
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c. &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18



JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Ale! Ale!

MOLSON'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels.
do Mild Ale do do

DAWE'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.

ALDWELL'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.

All for sale cheap at

McNAUGHTON'S,
George Street

Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19.

CARD PICTURES

Two for a Dollar!

FRAMING CHEAP

Likenesses of deceased persons enlarged from Ambrotypes and colored in oil.

Ambrotypes from 50 Cents,

AT THE

Photographic and Fine Art Gallery,

HUNTER STREET.

R. D. EWING.

Peterboro, March 1, 1865. 9

HENRY CRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT,

QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

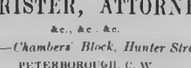
REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton: Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London; R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

May 30, 1865. 22

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH"

Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

FOR LINDSAY.

Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.

The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to

LEWIS McGREGOR.

North American Hotel, Peterboro'.

May 25, 1865. 21

RE-OPENING OF THE

Cobourg and Peterboro'

RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst., Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH:

Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Harwood at 8.15 A. M.

TO CONNECT WITH

STEAMER OTONABEE,

for Peterboro'.

GOING SOUTH:

Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Cobourg at 6.30 P. M.

G. S. DAINTRY,
Lessee.

J. R. BARBER,
Superintendent.

May 18th, 1865. 21tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2 40 p.m.
Express (day)	9 53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.28	
Wellington Square	7.35	3.45
Brantt	7.52	3.57
Oakville	8.	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.26
Minaco	9.05	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.20	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 20	7 45
Minaco		8 10
Port Credit	1 55	8 35
Oakville	2 15	9 05
Brantt	2 28	9 17
Wellington Square	2 43	9 31
Waterdown		9 47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.65 5 30, 7 35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6 30 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3 40 5 20, 7 25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9 35 p. m.

C. VIGBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

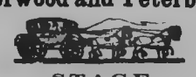
KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'... ..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p. m.

April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway New York.

9-6m

Wm. N. KENNEDY

HAS

GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER

ON HAND.

Select Poetry.

To the Surviving Veterans of Waterloo.

ON THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Hail! scattered remnants of that noble band,
Who bravely fighting for their fatherland,
Stood dauntless in the very jaws of death,
While nations wondered, trembled, held their breath;
Stood, yes, though thousands upon thousands fell,
A rock unmoved, though torn by shot and shell,
A phalanx firm as ever foe withstood,
Sealed to the spot by its own streaming blood.

Youth ben was yours, that youth has passed away,
Your forms are bent, your locks are reverent gray;
Spared 'mid the horrors of that woeful scene,
Spared by the fifty years that since have been,
Spared to receive the tribute of their sons,
Who were your brothers, friends, familiar ones;
We don't forget the debt so justly due;
In thought and heart we still remember you.

We think how you revert to days of yore,
Over their thousand memories love to pore,
How comrades round you stand, and once again,
Ye hear the clanging arms and mustering men.
How martial notes still fail on fancy's ear,
Or blast of trumpet tells the foe is near;
And then the breathless pause precedes the strife,
While crowds on thought the varied all of life.

We think, with you, of when the battle raged,
When, fear forgotten, foe with foe engaged;
When blood like water flowed, and scarce a thought
Was given to those who dying victory bought;
We think with you of when the fight was o'er,
When victory's pennous streams o'er fields of gore,
Ah! then, no more forgot, a generous tear,
Dropped on each fallen fellow's funeral bier.

But 'tis with deepest interest that we view
Your latest best fought field at Waterloo;
For you, that scene we need not, dare not paint,
To those who saw, all words are poor and faint;
But on that day before you stood arrayed,
Men, brave, as ever with war's dice have played,
Led by a Captain, prince of martial men;
Yet skill nor valor could avail them then.

Ye paid that day her fearful price for peace;
Ye caused the long, long, bloody strife to cease;
Itigh in the temple of immortal fame,
Deep ye inscribed your's and your country's name,

Beside the Spartan Band ye won a place;
Impressed the legions fierce of other days;
Of the same metal as your iron Duke,
Ere then transformed to steel by fire and stroke

Since then, Time's gentler hand has thinned your ranks,
And few are left to share our humble thanks;
Your Chieftain mingles with his country's clay,
Your elder brothers all have passed away,
Only the young and strong have lived to see,
And celebrate this year of jubilee.
To you with lengthened life may peace be given,
To you with names on earth, a name in heaven

T. ADAMS.

Tweed, June 17th, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

MAYNOOTH AND ITS TEACHINGS.

A public meeting, which had been convened under the auspices of the Protestant Electoral Union, was held in the large room at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, on Monday night last, for the purpose of hearing addresses respecting Maynooth and its teachings, and also of the depravity of the Roman Catholic priesthood. Sir George Grey, Her Majesty's Minister generally, and the members of both Houses of Parliament, were specially invited to attend, for the purpose of receiving instruction as to what they are supporting and imposing on the people. The advertisement calling the meeting appealed to the electors of the British Isles to determine whether they would be Papal slaves or British freemen, as "Peace with Rome was war with God and ruin to man—Rome must perish."—Young men under 18 years of age were forbidden admission, as well as all ladies, except those who attend the confessional. The charges for entrance were—reserved seats, 2s; unreserved, 1s.

About ten minutes to eight o'clock, a gentleman appeared on the platform, and said that Mr. Whalley, M. P., was unable to be present. He was at this moment engaged with his constituents, and they would not allow him to leave them.

The assembly, which numbered about 200, including four women, received the announcement with perfect indifference. Shortly after, one or two gentlemen took seats on the platform, and

Mr. Paul Foskett was requested to take the chair.

The Chairman said that he had taken the chair for two or three reasons. The first was, that he was the friend of the Roman Catholics, and not their enemy, and desired that husbands, brothers and fathers might know the infamy of the confessional, so that they might rescue their female relatives from the polution of the priesthood. (Applause) His second reason was, that he found this platform was not filled as it ought to be. Several who were to have taken part in this meeting were not present. He was not the man to desert his friends in an extremity. (Applause.) When they had no others to stand by them he would. (Cheers. Two or three gentlemen here appeared on the platform, which caused the chairman to say he was glad to see them.) Another reason why he took the chair was because Mr. Murphy had kindly promised him that he would not pollute their ears with the filth of the detestable confessional. (Hisses and cheers.) If those abominations are not fit for one man to speak to others in an open hall like this, were they fit to be taught by the public money? (Cheers and applause.) The chairman having contended that it was a shame and disgrace that the public should be made by Government to support Maynooth, proceeded to say that there were a few fallacies which he wished to expose. They were told by some that there was no danger. Why, the fact was that the Pope wanted to regain his dominion in fair England. Was that nothing? He believed that Protestantism was rightteousness and Popery iniquity. (Hisses and cheers) In the book of Revelations it was said that the Church of Rome was the mother of harlots. (Interruption.) Why, Italy was shaking off the chains. Would England fasten the fetters? (Interruption.) A popular fallacy was this, that it was uncharitable to speak of Romanism as they did—"No," and "Yes."—because the Roman Catholic was a system of religion. He denied that it was a Church. (Oh!) He was prepared to prove that it was no such thing. There was no Church of Rome—(Oh! oh!)—but there was a Corporation of Rome. (Laughter.) It was a political system—not a Church. The Pope desired political power—that was all. The chairman then quoted from Dr. Johnson's Dictionary as to the meaning of the word "Church," and concluded by asking the charity of the meeting towards those from whom they differed in opinion. Let them defend the cause of God's truth and Bible Christianity, whether it was from the Church of Rome, the Church of England, or any other church. Hear, hear.)

Mr. Murphy then stepped forward.

Several voices—Name, name.

The Chairman—Mr. William Murphy, a convert from Popery, and a true Protestant Christian.

Mr. Murphy then addressed the meeting at great length, but it would be utterly impossible to report his speech, from the fact that the leading passages were not fit for publication, and also that he spoke throughout in such an excited and singular manner, that it was frequently difficult to understand what he was saying. It will be sufficient to state that he fiercely denounced the Roman Catholic priesthood and their teachings, attributing, in particular, most of the woes of Ireland to their agency. The way in which the audience appreciated the instruction may be judged from the following, which was only one of the many such scenes.

Mr. Murphy—Popery teaches robbery, not to Protestants in England, but to Irishmen.

Interruption, during which the people at the back of the hall, whose numbers had largely increased, stormed the reserved seats. The uproar which this proceeding occasioned having subsided,

Mr. Murphy went on to say that the "Santiago fire" was a judgment of God. (Interruption.) They were giving the glory to the Godess Diana, and offering sacrifice to a graven and molten image, instead of the true God. Well, the fire opened and swallowed them up. (Interruption.)

A gentleman here rose to protest against the proceedings, and a disturbance took place, in consequence of some individual expressing his conviction that it was a "humbug." A posse of Mr. Murphy's supporters hastened to put the offender out, when

The Chairman said—If any respectable Roman Catholic will give me his name and address, and will come on this platform, he shall have the utmost courtesy and the freest liberty to express his sentiments, within a reasonable time. (Cheers.)

Mr. Murphy, with great energy—Don't put him out, I will be man enough for him. (Laughter.) Don't you say put him out? I will be both sergeant-major and drum-major. (Great merriment and interruption) Listen again. This request having been complied with, the speaker drew attention to the shocking error of transubstantiation. Was it true that the Roman Catholic priest could change bread into God Almighty? (Interruption.) If Catholic priests would do this, his advice was—change sixpences into shillings. (Laughter.) Let them look at the bread with their eyes.

A voice—Look with your nose. (Interruption.)

Mr. Murphy—I will now go on with the confessional.

The Chairman—I rise to protest against the abominations of the confessional being introduced.

Mr. Murphy promised that he would not and that he would only give the most modest portion. The "modest portions" which Mr. Murphy adduced were such as not to be stated in detail. He read from several books to prove that Roman Catholic priests often committed adultry, &c., and that the confessional gave rise to the grossest immorality.

A quarrel here took place in the body of the hall.

Mr. Murphy, in support of other assertions, said he would take them to Cardinal Wiseman—he begged their pardon, he should be roasted if he went there. (Considerable interruption.) Well, the Church of Rome said that he was in purgatory, and that was a hot place, was it not?—(Hisses and cheers.) If Father Pat seduced a beautiful penitent in the confessional, he could go to Father Pat in the next parish and get absolved, and vice versa. Were they to give the public money to support such things? (Cheers.) He asked them how the priests could be good men?

A man here came forward and said he wished to speak. The chairman requested his name, and the stranger said first that it was John Bogmore, which some one in the gallery denied. The person then admitted that it was Boswell, and this having satisfied the assembly,

Mr. Boswell said—I wrestled in my chamber like Jacob of old.

This commencement so disconcerted his hearers that they refused to listen any further and Mr. Boswell retired.

Colonel Brockman was the next to speak and began by regretting that ladies were not present. Why was it? Why, through the filth and abomination of the confessional. If they tolerated the confession in England, they would not have a pure-minded woman in the country. (Oh, and cheers.) The gallant officer then illustrated the worship of the Catholic system by reading at length from "Maria Monk". He was interrupted by a sort of "free fight" in the back of the hall. This of course created great confusion. For some time the chairman and those surrounding him vainly appealed to the meeting for order. His request was responded to by cries of "Knock off his hat," &c.

One of the young gentlemen who had been engaged in mortal combat was here pushed on to the platform, when the meeting resumed something like order.

Colonel Brockman proceeded to read from "Maria Monk," respecting those "legs' Sodoms called nunneries," but was soon met with cries of "Time," and "Dry up." Accordingly Col. Brockman retired.

Mr. Francis Dockery, the young man who had been fighting in the rear of the hall, came forward to defend the Roman Catholic Church, but though the meeting seemed disposed to hear him, he proved a very sorry champion. He assured those present that he "was not a fool," but they refused to believe it, and he acquiesced by retiring in favour of

Mr. Murphy, who questioned Mr. Francis Dockerey as to his creed, and obtained some answers, which highly amused and delighted the meeting, and operated so powerfully upon Mr. Murphy himself, that some anxious friends entreated him not to give up the ghost.

The Chairman concluded the business by saying that this was the first of a series of meetings, at which it was intended to expose, not only the Romish confessional, but that whica was almost as foul, the Tractarian. He saw that the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were present at a meeting of the Middle-class School last week. Well, he (the Chairman) had written to the managers of this school, to ask if they approved of the confessional, but they had not answered. If they did not reply no, he would expose their system.

The benediction was then given by the chairman, and the assembly dispersed.

Dr. Caird on the Clerical Teaching of the Present Day.

The following is a portion of Dr. Caird's speech at the induction of the Rev. Mr. Burns, as minister of the High Church:—

"There are minds not noble enough to be won by the love of Christ, yet which are not base enough to be the slaves of money. A magnet more potent than comfort, ease luxury, to many such is to be found in popular applause—in the social publicity, influence, power—which, in less or greater measure, the successful minister is sure to win. Few positions lead so directly to publicity, or satisfy so readily the craving to be seen, known, and talked of, as that of a popular divine. In all communities, rural or civic, the parson is a man of mark and importance. Even if he be a man of little ability—one who in any other walk of life would never be known or heard of—here there is an adventitious deference and respect, which, due to the office, is in most minds transferred, apart from his own merits, to the man who occupies it. The squire receives him at his table; the bow obsequious of the smartened artificer, the wondering homage of children, await him as he goes forth on his parochial rounds; a very general atmosphere of deference surrounds him, very pleasant to a weak mind, not unpleasant to a strong one. And, then, translate the youthful and ambitious minister from the modified publicity of the country parish to the unmeasured publicity and manifold excitements of a town charge, and is there not much, then, to feed the vanity and satisfy the love of display or power or praise, and so present irresistible fascination to many a mind which higher motives would fail to move? Who, if he be accessible to such influences, is so much sought after, feted, flattered, as the young and popular preacher? For whom do competing congregations contend, whose presence is so eagerly solicited by charitable societies, Sunday-school managers, and churches that have a debt to clear off? Whose name is so eagerly coveted by getters-up of soirees and public meetings, and plastered on walls and boarding in big letters as a sure attraction to the hunters after religious amusement? Who wakes in susceptible breasts an admiration the semi-sacredness of which blinds the subject of it to the human element that mingles with it, and to whom do tasteful gifts and presentations so often hint a homage which the tongue may not speak? Then think of the weekly excitement which the pulpit brings to him whose passion is for popular applause. The crowded pews, the thronged aisles, the preparatory fuss and commotion, and the stillness when the object of unusual interest appears; the half impatience of psalms and prayers as mere preliminaries to the great point of interest; the hushed waiting stillness, the kindling eyes and flushed countenances, while the skillfully constructed climax is being brought up, and sentence after sentence rising in interest, fall from the orator's lips; and then, as the goal is reached, and the exhausted speaker pauses, the long-drawn sigh of relieved suspense, the interchanged glances of sympathetic admiration, the momentary rustle over the auditory, and then the settling of themselves anew for another dose of rhetorical excitement! What an ordeal is this for a weak head and a vain heart to go through! What incense rises on such a scene—a sweet odor in the nostrills of the too conscious idol of the hour; There is inherent weakness in such a ministry amidst the superficial flutter of success. The secret of the popularity hunter is sooner or later found out. Discerning minds perhaps see through his shallowness, pious minds fall back from one who lives for self, and the educated, supercilious, sceptical class, instead of being influenced by him, pride themselves on penetrating the clap-trap of religious excitement, and find in the whole affair a fresh theme for disdainful criticism and epigrammatic articles on popular preaching."—*Glasgow paper.*

Landlady, (deleretially)—"Mr. Smith do you not suppose that the first steamboat created much surprise among the fish when it was first launched?"

Smith (coolly)—"I cant say, madam, whether it did or not."

Landlady—"O! I thought from the way you eyed the fish before you, that you might acquire some information on that point."

Smith (the malicious villain)—Very likely, marm, very likely; but it's my opinion, marm, that this fish left its native element before steamboats were invented."

Effects of Smoking.

The effects of moderate and immoderate smoking on the organs of the body are stated to be as follows: In an adult man, who is tolerant of tobacco, moderate smoking—say to the extent of three clean pipes of the milder forms of pure tobacco in the twenty-four hours—does no great harm. It sometimes stops waste and soothes; but here are times when it unsettles the disposition. To an immoderate degree—say to six or eight pipes a day, especially if strong tobacco and fine pipes be used—smoking unquestionably is very injurious to the animal functions. The blood is made too fluid; the biliary secretion is arrested, and the digestion constantly deranged; there is dryness of the tongue and frequent nausea. On the heart the symptoms are very marked. They consist of palpitation, a sensation as though the heart were rising upward, a feeling of breathlessness, and in bad cases, of severe pain through the chest, extending through the upper limbs. The action of the heart is intermittent, and faintness may be experienced. Extreme smoking is also very injurious to the organs of sense. In all inveterate, constant smokers, the pupils of the eye are dilated, owing to the absorption of nicotine, and the vision is impaired in strong light; but the symptom which most of all affects the vision is the retention of images on the retina after the eye is withdrawn from thee. Thus, if he turn his eyes from a window, he retains the impression of the window, the panes seming red and the bars dark. When such pictures are seen for some minutes, the smoker may be assured that he has carried his indulgence out of the pale of safety. On the sense of hearing inveterate smoking produces disturbances; these consists of restless deafness, and ringing or whistling in the ears. The circulation of the brain is sometimes also disturbed, and giddiness and vertigo are produced. The muscles, after extreme am long, are prostrated. Long smoking, also affects the mucous membrame of the mouth, causing "smoker's sore throat." There are also some other effects occasionally produced in the mouth—viz: sponginess of the gums and tartar on the teeth. On the whole, however, smoking does not injure the teeth. These are the worst effects of tobacco; they all point to functional disturbance. They question remains whether worse effects ever follow from over-indulgence in smoking. The great effect of tobacco is to arrest the fonctional processes on which growth and development depend. To the whole body of the youth, therefore, the act of smoking is decidedly deleterious. When, however, the body has ceased to grow, the effects of tobacco in this regard are not felt; and, when the body is falling into decay, smoking seems conservative in its action. As regards the production of specific diseases by tobacco, the hypotheses that have been raised are too loose to be accepted. It is said that tobacco dulls and destroys the mental faculties. The facts are that, when the body is in full vigor, smoking does lessen the power of the faculties; but, when the body is over-worked and worn, tobacco soothes and conserves. If there were any foundation in the idea that tobacco produces insanity, the fact would be at once broadly making in the difference of numbers of the insane in the difference sexes. This remark is, however, less applicable to paralysis. It has been urged that tobacco produces cancer; the statement is utterly groundless. Neither consumption nor bronchitis, in the chronic form, can be induced primarily by smoking. At the same time, it must be admitted that smoking does mischief in both these disorders when they exist, except in asthma. In the main, smoking is a luxury which any man is better without. Of nearly every luxury, tobacco is the least injurious. It is innocuous as compared with alcohol; it does infinitely less harm than opium; it is in no sense worse than tea, and, by the side of high living, altogether contrasts most favorably.

Anecdote of Dr. Nott

On an evening preceding thanksgiving many years ago, two students left the college, with the most *foul* intent of procuring some of the Doctor's fine fat chickens, that roosted in a tree adjoining the house. When they arrived at the spot, one ascended the tree and the other stood with a bag ready to receive the plunder. It so happened that the Doctor himself had just left the house, with a view of securing the same chickens for his thanksgiving dinner. The rogue under hearing some one coming, and immediately crept away without notifying his companion up the tree. The Doctor came up silently, and was immediately saluted from above as follows:

'Are you ready?'

'Yes,' responded the Doctor, dissembling his voice as much as possible.

The other immediately laying his hands on the old rooster exclaimed,

'Here's old Prex, will you have him?

'Pass him along,' was the reply, and he was soon in the Doctor's bag.

'Here's marm Prex,' said the all unconscious student, grabbing a fine old hen, 'will you have her?'

'Yes,' again responded the Doctor.

'Here's son John, will you have him?

'And here's daughter Sal; take her, and so on till he had gone regularly through with the Doctor's family and chickens.

The old man walked off in one direction with the plunder, while the student, well satisfied with his night's work, came down and streaked it for the college. Great was his astonishment to learn from his companion that he had not got any chickens, and that if he had given them to any one it must have been the Doctor. Expulsion, fines and disgrace were uppermost in their thoughts until the next forenoon, when both received a polite invitation from their President, requesting the presence of their company to a Thanksgiving dinner. To decline was impossible, so with hearts full of anxiety for the result, they wended their way to the house, and were pleasantly received by the old gentleman, and with a large party were soon seated around the festive board. After ashink a blessing, the doctor rose from his seat, and taking the carving knife, turned with a smile to the rogues, and said,

'Young gentlemen, here's old Prex, marm Prex, son John, and daughter Sal,' at the same time touching successively the respective chickens; to which will you be helped?' The mortification of the students may be imagined.

A Strange Stranger.

BY THE REV. JOHN TODD, D. D.

Suppose a child or a grown up man or woman could meet himself in the street, would he know himself? I say no—not his own face of person. The experiment has been tried. In a certain store, the new proprietors fitted up at the further end a very large mirror. It reflected the full figure of every one in the room. An old gentleman who was deaf, and who had not heard of the large mirror, went into the store. As he advanced, he noticed another old gentleman coming to meet him. Belonging to the "old school" in politeness, he bows to the stranger, and the stranger bows to him. He stretches out his hand as if to shake hands, and so does the stranger. "Sir," said he, "you have the advantage of me. You seem to know me, but I can't recall your name, though it seems as I had seen you before! Please to speak a little louder, sir, for my hearing is most impaired!" By this time the clerks were too full to hold in, and broke out in a laugh. The whole thing then flashed upon him, and he enjoyed the mistake as much as any of them. Let any one go into a room lighted by the moon only, and pass by a mirror, and he will start at seeing an unknown face moving in the room, not recognizing his own face. I once knew a very polite old gentleman of the olden time, who was at a large dinner party. At the call to a table in a distant room, he was naturally expected to take the lead; but as he was leaving the room, he saw another old gentleman, who ought, as he thought, to have the precedence. Accordingly he paused and bowed, and tried hard to get the stranger to advance first. The company were too polite to shout, but they nobed to shout. The panels of the doors were mirrors, and he was bowing to his own image.

Singular Case of Hydrophobia.

A remarkable case of hydrophobia came to our knowledge a few days ago; and may be of interest, inasmuch as it suggests the possibility of a cure. Almost twenty years ago a man named Clarke who resides in Jamestown, Ky., a little town about three miles from this city, was bitten by a dog which proved to be rabid, and in a short time afterwards was taken with the most violent symptoms of that terrible disease. The malady which, as is well known, a time exists in the system for a number of years—one or two cases are known of twenty years standing—before it makes its appearance in all its violence, did not, in this instance, prove immediately fatal, and by the exertio s of his physicians and his friends the spasms, were, for a short time allayed, and the patient regained a good degree of health. A few days, however, only elapsed when he again perceived a recurrence of his disposition to bite and snap, together with the hatred of water and a spasmodic contraction of the throat by which the disease is characterized, and he had severe and much more violent attack than the first, during which even the physicians who attended him gave up the case as hopeless, and left him to die.

By some means, however, this fact came to the knowledge of some person who had heard—from what source we cannot tell—that a medicine known to Botanic Physicians as the Third Preparation, had been found beneficial in such cases, and he was recommended to try it. His friends, who had no hope that he would be saved, at first thought it would be kindness to allow death to end his misery, and refused to make any attempt to further prolong an existence which, if preserved, could only keep all by whom he was surrounded in constant fear of being contaminated, and in danger of violence from their parent and friend.

After much deliberation they at length concluded to try the experiment, and procured some of the medicine we have named which is composed of capsicums and the tinctures of lobelia and myrrh, and making it very strong of the tinctures, gave it to him in sufficient doses to produce a thorough emesis. He threw from his stomach a large quantity of frothy mucus, and from that moment the spasms ceased, and there was also a relief from the other more prominent symptoms of the disease. He gradually grew better as this treatment was continued and at length became able to attend to his duties, which he has done with but slight intermission ever since.

Almost every day, although, we believe, he has not been at any time confined to his bed, there has been a recurrence of the disease, which, however, has been promptly checked by the same means which brought such a miraculous change in the first instance. He now attends to his business daily, and when this contraction of the throat makes its appearance he doses himself largely with the preparation, which he keeps continually about him, and immediately upon this discharge from the stomach becomes well.

Among the numerous cases of this terrible disease, which occur every season in large cities, where no prospect is left for the escape of the sufferer from what is even more to be feared than death itself, if one could be thus saved all the writhing agony and pain of even one day which is spent at the mercy of those spasms, which are its peculiarity, our purpose in making this publication will have been attained.

The story, as we have related it, is strictly true in every particular, and, as the medicine may be obtained at almost any drug store in the country, its use may prevent a great deal of suffering, and probably save many a life. At all events the case is worthy of note, as showing that although the virus may not be entirely eradicated from the system, it at least may be cast off in its effects.—*Cincinnati Inquirer June 5.*

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do do John Thomson.
do do James Ryan.
Detailed Statement—North Monaghan.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1865.

The Wisdom of Legislative Enactment in relation to Rate of Interest.

The wisdom of interference in regulating money transactions, by some, appears to be doubted, and it is asserted that by so doing the very end intended would be frustrated. It is argued that dealing in money is like any other kind of dealing, and consequently, should be regulated by the immediate parties concerned; hence, for Parliament to interfere, would be destructive to the best interest of the country, as by limiting the rate of interest, the capital would be diverted to some other place where the capitalist would be able to reap greater profits. There are two classes to be represented in this question, and, of course, two different interests. There is the capitalist and the borrower; and the great question is, whether should the interest of the capitalist only be considered, or the interest of the borrower only, or of both? By permitting the present system of high rates to continue, the capitalist only is considered; by lowering the rate of interest to a merely nominal rate, the capitalist would be ignored. Neither of these courses we would consider wise; yet the question at the end must be, which would benefit the greatest number? Now, unquestionably, the greatest number would be benefitted by limiting the rate of interest; for there are more borrowers than lenders at the present time. If it should be urged that the capitalist would refuse to lend his money when the rate is low, and, as a consequence, those who require to borrow would thus be made to suffer more than if they had even to pay the present rates of high interest. This, however, cannot be shown to be true in experience. No man wishes to lock up his money in a safe, when he can make anything of it. Nor do any refuse to loan unless when security is doubtful, or there appears an opportunity of making more off another or by another transaction. Those, therefore, possessing, would continue to lend on proper securities. By limiting the rate to seven per cent., there would still be the same amount of money to lend as at present; and as farming will not pay more than five to six per cent., unless when cultivated by the individual owner,—and rarely, if ever, pays more than four, if rented,—why might we not reasonably expect the same amount in circulation as now.

In England the capitalist rarely realizes more than four to five per cent., and even under the system now prevailing, the real capitalist seldom reaps more than seven or eight—the remainder is eaten up in agencies and other doubtful ways—so that in reality, if the Legislature did interfere, there need be no fear of driving English capital out of the country.

Free trade in money has been tried, and it is now found that it has ruined the country. It is, should it not be checked by wholesome enactments and restraints, which would grant to each individual proper checks and guarantees that neither would suffer by the action of the other. We have heard shrewd, wealthy men say that if interest was six or seven per cent., they would make more than they do now at ten and twelve, for then they could convert other property into money, and instead of, as now, receiving three to four or five at the most, which they now receive as a rent, they would then be enabled to double, even treble the amount of their money investment: and it requires no great stretch of imagination to see that $12,000 at six per cent. is better than $6000 at ten per cent. Besides, by the present system of high rates, the land of the country will fall into the hands of a few, and, as we showed before, will thus neither benefit the borrower nor lender; whereas, if the rate was seen, if the farmer borrowed a few hundred dollars, there would be hopes of his paying it. Now it has become a proverb, "Better sell than mortgage." If once mortgaged, you may as well rise and leave. This, too, is one of the great causes of the general depression in business of all kinds. The people have been borrowing, and they find themselves oppressed already; they fear to undertake anything more, until relieved from the present burdens. The general cry is, "Hard times!" principally brought about by this oppressive system, together with too much speculativeness. Speculation, however, often benefits all parties, which can rarely be said of the other. The mercantile, therefore, of our County Council we think very opportune and prudent, and trust that the Legislature will do something to relieve the country of this incubus. It does perhaps it will be said that it will not be respected, and consequently it would be a dead letter on our statute books. But, then, may it not be said that there is not an enactment of the Province duly respected; but because of this, shall there be no laws or restraints at all? Shall men be permitted to do as they please, without power of punishment, simply because they do not truly respect the laws? All concede the wisdom of Legislative enactment. If laws were duly respected by all, Lawyers would find little to do. We hear the burden of law cost, and acknowledge the wisdom of enactments to restrain the lawless in other matters. Why should we not also in this, if it is an evil, as unquestionably it is? That a law is not fully respected, however, is no sound argument against the principles set forth in the law; but, on the contrary, this disrespect may arise out of vitiated public habits and opinions, as is frequently the case. For, the love of gain or selfishness may powerfully counteract every idea of right, and destroy every notion of mutual justice, although righteousness and justice should nevertheless abound. We see cases of this every day. On the contrary, when law is not respected, it is strong evidence that more stringent enactments are required. Enactments are often acknowledged wise and necessary, but the people are not prepared for them, it is said. This, therefore, only argues depravity; but, in consequence, does not prohibit using means of redress, if possible. More united action should be taken in the matter, and numerously signed petitions presented to Parliament at the approaching session to reduce the rate of interest to at least seven per cent., and we feel assured the people would be as ready to respect the law as they were before the present law was enacted.

FIRE IN ASHBURNHAM.

On Tuesday about half past 12 o'clock in the day, a fire broke out in the stables of the Messrs. McDougal & Ludgate, in Ashburnham. The stables were in the lumber yard of the Steam Saw Mill; and the fire caused considerable alarm for a time, lest the lumber might take fire also. Very fortunately the wind blew from the south-west at the time; but for this, the damage must have been very great. At the time the fire was first noticed, some of the teams were in the stable; but these were got out safely. There were a few loads of hay in the hay-loft; this was consumed, and the building. This, we are glad to say, is the amount of damage done, amounting probably to $300. The dwelling house of Mrs. Stewart was in imminent danger, and was on fire in several places; but Mr. Ludgate, who was present, directed the attention of the men to it, and by the timely aid of a load of water in barrels this building was saved, but still the things in the removal, suffered severely. The most remarkable case of fire proof building that we have seen, was in the case of Mr. S. Adams' dwelling house. This house was almost directly before the draft of the flames, and, to add to its danger, two piles of boards ends were piled very near the house for fire wood; they also took fire, and for a long time the flames rolled over and round the roof and sides, as if to devour it up. It was almost impossible to get near enough to save the contents; yet, strange to say, although the house is only of boards, battered, and whitewashed with water lime, and although it is burned black, it did not take fire, yet only a very few pails of water were poured on it. Mr. Adams' furniture suffered in the removal. The cause of the fire was a spark from the smoke-stacks of the mill. We have not learned whether there is any insurance. We noticed that the ends of several piles of the lumber are blackened, but none took fire: had this taken place, a fearful loss would have to be chronicled, as about 2,000,000 feet are now in the yard. The escape, however, was very narrow indeed. It was very favourable for those persons whose houses so narrowly escaped; while they have suffered, yet they have a shelter themselves.

A SUDDEN CALL.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the death of an old and very respectable inhabitant of the Township of Cavan, Mr. Wm. Russell. Deceased, it appears, had been at the funeral of Mrs. Errett, mother of Richard Errett, Esq., of this Town, and had returned home in company with another friend as far as his own gate, where, our informant tells us, he fell down and expired. Mr. Russell was a very pious man, living continually in fear of his Heavenly Master. He was also a strong believer in the doctrines of the Millennium, something as taught by Mr. Baxter while here. He believed that he would be permitted to see with his eyes the introduction of the Millennial season, and that he himself would occupy no mean part in the new order of things. He lived in continual expectation of going up to Jerusalem to worship. In a small book or pamphlet published by Mr. Russell in 1863, we find the following passages, which he said were revealed to him:—Page 8, "At another "time, whilst silently lifting up his heart to "God, he saw heaven opened, and from it a "bright light shone down upon his head, "and from above that light there came a "voice saying: 'YOU ARE ANOINTED THE "SAME AS KING SAUL.'" • • • • "But "afterwards the Lord gave him to understand that he is to fill in Palestine in the "Millennium, the same office that King "David fulfilled in past time, and also requested him to make it known to the "people." Again: "During his stay at a "camp-meeting, he saw the Lord as in the "act of reaching down to him a shepherd's "crook, and saying: 'YOU ARE TO GO "BEFORE MY PEOPLE.'" This act seemed to leave Mr. Russell powerless, he said, until the Lord said to him again: "YOU SHALL "GO UP TO JERUSALEM, AND I WILL SEND NONE "AGAINST YOU BUT SUCH AS I AM DETERMINED "TO GET OFF." All this he firmly believed would take place, and not later than 1877. Mr. Russell also believed that the Lord had told him personally that "he would not only "live to see the commencement of the Millenium, but even a long time into it." But God disposes often different to man's calculations; He has removed this good man at His own time, and left others to wait to see those things fulfilled. Mr. Russell leaves a large circle of friends, before whom he walked soberly, righteously and godly, and is no doubt gone to realize the blessedness of Heaven sooner than he anticipated. The wisdom of fixing times and seasons receives a strong rebuke; and this sudden call almost audibly says, "Be ye ready!"

We have been favored with a view of the river, bridge and scenery around it, and also of the Western slope of the village of Ashburnham, in which the residence of Rev. M. Burnham, and from that to the Otonabee mills is very distinctly and clearly represented. This picture is from the Fine Art Gallery of R. D. Ewing, Esq., and does great credit to the artistic skill of that gentleman. We understand that Mr. Ewing is now taking pictures of private residences and other scenery around the Town which affords a rare chance for obtaining neat pictures of familiar and interesting localities that should not be despised or neglected. Mr. E's pictures will be found taken according to the latest improvements in the Photographic art.

Fire at Paris Station—Three Women Burned to Death.

Loss About Twenty Thousand Dollars.

From the Hamilton Times of the 18th instant we extract the following particulars: The International and Commercial Hotels, the Station houses, Freight and Custom House and all the offices of the B. & L. H. and Great Western Railway Companies were totally destroyed. Also two private dwellings. The fire originated in the Commercial Hotel. The flames spread so rapidly that the hotel was soon enveloped in flames, and most lamentable to relate, three girls perished in the fire. Their names were Mary Ann Preneval, aged 21; Jane Warrington, aged 12; Susan Wickham, aged 18. The other inmates of the Hotel barely escaped with their lives.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM BURNED DOWN.—This very attractive place of resort has been consumed by fire. The loss is immense, amounting to $300,000. Barnum had an insurance of about $75,000 in the city companies.—No lives have been lost, but every thing else is destroyed. He is determined to rebuild and refit another of greater dimensions, better architectural design, and replenish it with as rare curiosities as are to be found. He will succeed.

BURGLARS ARE STILL AT WORK.—In Toronto they have been very successful: have blown open one or two safes with gun powder, and extracted considerable sums of money. The late revelations have not discomforted them much.

FIRE ALARM.—On Sabbath evening the alarm of fire was given by two or three tolls on the bell. It turned out to be a window-curtain that had caught fire, but was soon put out. We trust we shall be saved from fires during this dry weather at least.

TWELFTH OF JULY IN TORONTO.—A vast concourse of Brethren and others assembled in Toronto to celebrate the anniversary of the Boyne. From 8,000 to 10,000 persons are said to have been present. The whole passed off very quietly. The day seems to have been remarkably so every where this year.

THE 12TH HERE.—The day passed off very quietly. Everything seemed hushed to rest. The brethren arrived from Omemee in good time. We believe they had a very pleasant time there. No disturbance, individual, or otherwise, has been heard of.

NEW WHEAT.—H. Collins, Esq., of North Monaghan, has shown us a handful of Fall-wheat of the most beautiful appearance and excellent quality. Mr. Collins has about 10 acres of it. It is as nice wheat as we have seen.

We have received several communications on the Bobcaygeon rowdyism report, by our correspondent Z, of last week. They have arrived too late for this issue. They will appear next week.

We have to return thanks to R. Hamilton, Esq., of this town, now in England, for several late English papers.

Communications.

SIGHTS AFOOT.

One day last week I took my departure from your town for a short trip West and indebted to the Port Hope and Peterborough Railway for a seat in one of their cars, by means of which I was enabled to reach Port Hope somewhere in the neighborhood of 6 o'clock P. M. I cannot say, however, that I am indebted to it, for the uniform liberality extended by any of the other lines of communication wherever I have travelled. After satisfying the cravings of the inner man, provided by mine host of the "Hastings House," a party numbering something less than a dozen started to take a peep at the Town and the scenery that abounds in and around the place. I must confess that Port Hope is a pretty place. The business portion is well built, and as for public buildings I do not think they can be surpassed in any town of its size. The private dwellings are nicely situated and beautifully ornamented with trees, walks and flowers, a great many presenting the appearance of *Lepidic* Paradise, if I might be allowed to draw on my imagination. The hills dotted with buildings, the beautiful ravines crowded with trees, one vieing with the other in stateliness and grandeur; the dashing of the crowded waters at once presents to the beholder the *beau ideal* of beauty. Although extremely fond of the wild and romantic, I must say that the pleasure of the stroll is very much lessened when in order to behold its beauties, you are obliged to climb up hills and precipices nearly always at an angle of 45 degrees and then down a corresponding descent. Before the weary journey was brought to a close the pedestrians who accompanied me presented a pitiable appearance. Some with a lachrimose and gloomy countenance, were wishing to return, others with grim looking visages were now and then enquiring "how's your poor feet," while the pilot or leader of the van seemed satisfied, and appeared desirous of taking us into still unexplored parts; but the spirit of admiration suddenly changed, and the majority seemed after their great exertion to remain for a while in *statu quo*. About 10, P. M., the G. T. R. train whistled —arrival at the station—the Conductor, in an extremely bass voice, says "all aboard" and in a few moments I found myself ensconced in a very comfortable seat, with a friend on my right. In front also were a number of friends; on my left were seated a young lady with her gay "Lothario" who appeared to be enjoying themselves very much, and continued to do so to the end of the journey. The passage to Toronto was without any peculiar feature other than is usually known to persons accustomed to Railway travelling. A beautiful sight in going into the city at night is the Rolling Mills; you cannot help seeing them unless in the arms of *Morpheus*. If we can judge from "Disraeli's" description of a Pandemonium, it looks like a small one on a small scale; the fire belching forth, men and boys running hither and thither, seemingly unconscious of the boiling lava that surrounds them in every direction, and the result should they come in contact with it; in fact the large space occupied by the mills appear a perfect mass of living and terrible flame.

The most of your readers are so well acquainted with the public buildings here that it is unnecessary for me to make any allusion to them at present, with one exception, and that is the Bank of Toronto. Your respected and gentlemanly townsman, Mr. Gilbert, with that uniform courtesy and kindness that he always connected him took the trouble of showing me through the building [illegible] the safe, former the costliest. The office is beautifully fitted up, in fact it is the best I have ever seen, heated by steam, luxuriously furnished, and in every respect worthy the institution.

About 4 P. M., I took a walk down King Street to see the sights; it is well known that this is the "Broadway" of Toronto, and in the mornings and afternoons can be seen on promenade the great, small, the common dandy, the swell get whiskered pate prim old maid; the dear young lady of sweet eighteen; the grave and the gay; the old and the young; the pretty and ugly; the blackleg and the philanthropist; the nurse with a perambulator; the butcher boy and reel coat; Miss after a fire, and the street Arab with a bundle of papers. From the last intelligent animal we are informed of the latest news and also "ores" the evening; *Leader*. It is here, also, where "Charles Augustus" promenades with his dear "Angelina".—About this time the dens of iniquity take a vomit and throw into the crowd their quota of the moving throng, this is made up of blacklegs, gamblers, pick pockets, bounty-jumpers, cringe, thieves and prostitutes, who peregrinate the streets, and make night hideous in some localities; the waste making a heterogenious mass hard to be equalled, and affording a capital opportunity to the Physiognomist to study the human character. Before closing allow me to speak a few words with regard to the hotel accommodation. I can safely state that the best place for travellers to stop at is the Revere House, corner of King and York streets. The proprietors, [especially the senior partner, Mr. Riley,] are gentlemanly, kind, attentive and obliging, and always ready and willing to pay the utmost attention to their guests. I would recommend your readers whenever visiting Toronto to try the Revere House by all means.

L.

Toronto, July 11, 1865.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR, EDITOR.—As you have been hitherto noted for your liberality in affording space in your valuable journal, for the insertion of each and every improvement of social progress or religious advancement, calculated to benefit the community in any degree. I send you the following synopsis of the first anniversary of the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School in Hastings for insertion, which took place on Friday, the 7th inst.

Soon after dinner the young folks had collected began to assemble at the church, in due time the officers and Teachers arrived, and at once set to work and put the "School" in proper marching order. The procession being formed, the command 'march' was given by the Superintendent, Mr. Mason. They began to move, preceded by a flag, a loyal flag of red white and blue, with an appropriate inscription, and proceeded to the "Delany Clearance," a pleasant and picturesque spot on the banks of the majestic river Trent, (most admirably adapted by nature with beautiful scenery, a smooth swelling and merry falling stream of living water gliding through the landscape, calculated to impress upon the minds of both old and young their nothingness to the Creator of all things, and which had bestowed them so richly on fallen man,) the distance from the village to this locality is about half a mile, where innocent amusements had been provided for the pleasure of the young, and which they enjoyed to their heart's content. The proceedings was interspersed with singing and "stump speeches" by the children. The time passed pleasantly, and too soon the hour for closing this animated scene arrived; the procession reformed, accompanied with a goodly number of the parents of the children and others, who had witnessed these interesting exercises, and proceeded home, marching through the principal streets of the Village to the Temperance Hall, where a most excellent tea had been provided by the parents, and others who took an interest in the success of the school. The children were immediately called to the repast, and every one seemed anxious to do their duty in diminishing the weight, and relieving the tables of the burden with which they literally groaned. When the young folks were satisfied, the Teachers, parents and visitors sat down to tea, and they did their very best to dispatch the good things provided. Tea being over, all repaired to the church to witness the improvement made in the children. Mr. Brown, Principal of the day-school, was called to preside over the exercises of the evening, which he did most ably. The exercises consisted of singing, recitations, dialogues, &c., &c., by the children; the pieces were spoken with clearness and no faltering, all done well and were repeatedly cheered by the audience. It would be invidious in me to select any names from the number of speakers engaged, but in my opinion Miss Lucy Sanborn and Master John Fuller excelled in reciting, they spoke with clearness and promptness, and applied the emphasis in proper places. The success of the anniversary may be attributed to the untiring efforts of Mr. Wm. McCone ell, who has been unremitting in his efforts to drill and instruct the children for the occasion, especially in the singing department. At the close of the exercises of the children the Chairman announced to the audience that the Rev. Mr. Perrin would deliver his parting address to the school, which he did in a most impressive manner, exhorting them to be obedient to their Teachers, and to persevereance in the good way they had begun. he then distributed some valuable prizes to those who were entitled to them by reciting the largest number of verses during the year. he (Mr. Perrin) then presented the school with a library of choice books, and closed his address with a prayer for the success of the Sabbath School. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Perrin, for his very liberal gift and also to Mr. Brown, who had so successfully conducted the proceedings of the evening, after which Mr. Perrin pronounced the benediction, and the meeting separated pleased and positive by the day's proceedings. Thus passed away the first anniversary of the W. M. Sabbath School of Hastings. The thanks of the parents are due to all who take an interest in the School, and the anniversary just past reflects great credit on the Teachers, and all who take an active part in teaching the young. The anniversary was a success, and should encourage the Teachers to renewel exertions in their work of faith and labour of love.

Hastings, July 7, 1865. SPECTATOR.

Mathematical Heresy.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR,—We see by a late report of the Grammar School Board of Trustees that some of its members have recently become very zealous for the purity of mathematics. Though Church and State may be corrupted, yet the eternal principles of mathematics must be preserved inviolate! The once familiar cry "Down with heresies!" is now in the mouths of leaders of a different stripe. We refer to the dismissal of Mr. P. C. Hatcher, one of the best Teachers in the School. And for what? Forsooth, because he "enunciated a mathematical heresy." There was no opportunity given him (Mr. H.) to explain or defend himself. What a Lynch-law-like decision! A fit parallel to the proscription of Sallia or the Inquisition of barbarous aged! Now Sir, we having been under the tuition of Mr. Hatcher for nearly two years, and having had every opportunity of testing his mathematical ability much more than any member of the Board could possibly have, consider it our duty to repudiate, publicly, anything that is calculated to depreciate his reputation as a Teacher. We feel bound by truth and duty to say, with every pupil we ever heard expressing his opinion (who was sufficiently advanced in that branch to make his opinion worth anything on the subject,) that Mr. Hatcher stood unequalled as a Teacher of mathematics, but especially of Euclid, since he came to the Peterborough Grammar School. Some of his pupils have gone to Victoria College and to the University of Toronto, where they have had the most ample opportunity of testing the soundness of his instruction, and their united testimony most decidedly sustains the opinion we have already expressed of his ability. No pupil who was even a few months under his charge could fail to perceive his thorough and precise knowledge of Euclid, as well as his acute and ready manner of detecting the slightest error in the construction, demonstration, &c., of a proposition, together with his truly scientific mode of teaching this interesting subject, which made it a real pleasure, instead of a drudgery as it most commonly is, to attend classes in it. We believe there was something said at the examination about want of thoroughness. Now as far as our experience goes, there is no such thing as being perfect in Euclid by going over it a few times. We have gone over some of the books about a dozen times, and the twelfth time we read something we did not the eleventh; when we finished the sixth book we knew more of the first than before, moreover when we studied Trigonometry we understood still more of Euclid than ever. So it and must be from the very nature of things. As a further proof of Mr. Hatcher's ability, we may state that he enjoyed the entire confidence of his fellow teachers and especially of the Principal, who lately expressed his confidence in him in unqualified terms. We have much more to say in reference to Mr. Hatcher, but fearing that we have already trespassed too much on your valuable space we close by stating that we do not wish to cast any unfavorable reflection on the Grammar School, or any of the Teachers—to the latter we bear the best good will. What we desire to see is justice meted out by the classic adage [*justitia fiat*] *let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.*

VOX ALUMNI.

N. Monaghan, July 18th, 1865.

The Great Convention.

A great commercial convention of delegates from the various Boards of Trade of the United States, lately met at Detroit.—Representatives from Canada were also present, and the able speeches of Mr. Cameron, of Quebec, and the Hon. Mr. Howe, of Halifax, were most effective and did much to disabuse the American mind of false ideas on matters of trade between them and Canada. Many of those present seemed to hold most contracted and erroneous views of the working of the "thing called Reciprocity." The effect of Mr. Howe's speech was electrifying. The result was that a motion for the renewal of Reciprocity with Great Britain and these Colonies was carried. 155 voted for it, none against it. After Mr. Howe:—

Mr Fralick, of Philadelphia, then got the ear of the Convention. He said—I had the honor of being appointed one of the Reciprocity Committee. I heard the arguments of [illegible] friends, and I tendered them opening and unqualified the terms on which Pennsylvania would favour the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. Those terms are, in a word, the same as those which Pennsylvania enjoys in the United States in treating with the State of New York, or any other State in the Union. I tendered to them the same laws of reciprocity and position—every thing that would go to make a similarity of interests, a similarity of principles, a similarity of honor; but never to the British Provinces in the United States. Could Pennsylvania have tendered them more? On the other questions—those of agriculture, mining and manufactures—Penn sylvania has stood here on the same ground she has always occupied, and she thinks this Convention for the honorable and unanimous vote it gave in support of those interests. In regard to Canada, she voted solidly for the free position submitted for opening avenues of trade to the great West. This has always been the course she has pursued, and I challenge any gentleman in this Convention or elsewhere to show me the record of an honest open-hearted Pennsylvanian that has ever gone against the widest system of internal improvement in the United States. And what was of the Keystone State desire is, that our friends of the West will pursue the policy of Pennsylvania and make a great market for their own production at home; that instead of making a transit from the farm to the ocean, they will make a transit from the farm to the workshop and factory. [Cheers]. It is this which has reduced the carrying products of Pennsylvania to the twenty million bushel mentioned by the gentleman from Michigan yesterday. We have diversified the interests of our people. We are self-sustaining, and while we stretch out our iron arms to all sections of the world, we at the same time believe in the policy of protecting domestic industry and making the market of the farmer on the same ground as the workshop. With reference to this particular question I have to say that while the delegation from Pennsylvania prefer the admirable plan has been offered by the gentleman from Illinois to the original resolution offered by the Committee on Reciprocity, they have authorized me to say that, with a slight modification in the original resolution, they are disposed to go unanimously for that. What they wish put in as a word or two defining what we mean by principles just and equitable to all parties. I would propose to insert the words "with reference to the present financial condition of the United States," after the words "parties," and this understood to be conceded by the gentleman from Nova Scotia. So modified, I believe, the resolution will satisfy the Convention, and I ask the gentleman from Illinois who offered his amendment to withdraw it, so that the original resolution, as modified, may be passed by a unanimous vote.

Mr Mitchell, of Cincinnati, on behalf of his delegation, said he would accept the resolution so modified.

Mr. Joy, of Detroit, said the majority of the Reciprocity Committee had not the slightest objection to the amendment.

Mr. Bowen, of Chicago, said his colleague, Mr. McChesney, had gone home on account of illness in his family, but he was authorized to say that the majority of the Reciprocity Committee accepted the amendment and would withdraw Mr. McChesney's substitute.

The resolution was then amended by the addition of the words suggested by Mr Fralick, and it was carried by a unanimous vote of 155.

AYES—Maine, 7; Massachusetts, 14; New York, 33; Ohio, 21; Michigan, 8; Illinois, 10; Wisconsin, 3; Pennsylvania, 20; Minnesota, 4; Missouri, 7; Iowa, 8.

The Cairo delegation who had five votes of the sixteen allowed to Illinois, were absent, and it was decided to register them with the "ayes," subject to reversal afterwards, if they so desired.

The announcement of the vote was received with tumultuous cheering.

The resolution as adopted reads as follows:—

Resolved—That this Convention do respectfully request the President of the United States to enter into negotiations with the Government of Great Britain, having in view the execution of a Treaty between the two countries for reciprocal coasting coast intercourse between the United States and the several Provinces of British America, including Columbia, the Selkirk Settlement and Vancouver Island, based on principles which shall be just and equitable to all parties, with reference to the financial condition of the United States, and which shall also include free navigation of the St. Lawrence and other rivers of British North America, with such improvements of the rivers and the enlargements of the canals as shall render them adequate for the requirements of the West in communicating with the ocean.

Mr. Elliott, of Missouri, moved, a vote of thanks to the President of the Convention, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Elliott then moved, "that the American delegates to this Convention have experienced much pleasure in meeting with the delegates from the British Provinces, and we trust the intelligent gentlemen who have lent us their presence, will bear to their homes as pleasant the memories of us as we shall retain of them."—Carried by acclamation.

Hon. Mr. Colen, of Prince Edward Island, briefly acknowledged the compliment.

Hon. T. Ryan Montreal, read the following resolution, which was unanimously [illegible] at the meeting of the British American delegation this morning:—

Resolved—That the delegates from the British Provinces feel called upon, before separating to return to their homes, to offer their acknowledgements to the chairman and the American members of the Convention assembled at Detroit, for the uniform courtesy, respect and kindness extended to the Provincial delegates during the sitting of the convention.

Hon. Mr. McMaster spoke briefly, expressing the high sense entertained by the Provincial delegates of the kind and hospitable treatment they had received in Detroit.

A motion to insert the resolution on the minutes was [illegible]

12TH OF JULY AT SILVER LAKE.—The Loyal Orange Lodges No. 199 and No. 1169 having resolved to celebrate the anniversary of the Boyne, met at the above named place on the anniversary of that memorable battle. At 13 o'clock, M., they were addressed in the C. S. House, No. 1, by the Revd J. B. Edmonson, [who is stationed at Burnt River as a missionary belonging to the Presbyterian body,] from Psalms 20th Chap., 15th verse, in which he displayed more than ordinary talent and address; and from this as well as other discourses which we have heard from him, we do not hesitate to say that he will be, if spared, an able and efficient minister. After the sermon the brethren retired to John Elgar's 'Silver Lake Hotel,' where they partook of an excellent dinner, which did credit to "mine host." After some addresses by the W. M. and others of the respective Lodges, they retired to their own homes, peace and harmony being the order of the day.—*Com.*

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—This favourite of the ladies leads off in its August number with a beautiful steel engraving called "GRANDPA'S DARLING"—the face of the old man, with its deep, thoughtful eyes, strikes us as particularly fine. Among the figures of the coloured Steel Fashion Plate, we note a Bridal Dress, very chaste and pretty. Price $2.50 a year; 2 copies $4.00. To those desirous of making up clubs, specimen numbers will be sent for 15 cts. *Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished at Premiums.* Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Louis Napoleon, Montgomery Blair, and the Monroe Doctrine.

The speech of Montgomery Blair, at Hagerstown, has occasioned much talk here to-day and is generally conceded to mean a great deal more than might appear from a casual perusal of it. There are those who affirm that it has been determined by President Johnson to remove Maximilian from Mexico, and to accomplish that object neither means nor money will be spared. At the present time are "eighty thousand United States soldiers in Texas, scattered along the line of the Rio Grande." Maximilian knows this. Louis Napoleon has by this time been duly informed of it, and the train cannot but be aware how slight need be the pretense on which these eighty thousand men could be transferred over the river and marched for Maximilian's capital. Already we have seen that then. Steele has demanded of the imperialists the ordnance given to the by the rebel Gen. Slaughter. This demand, it is asserted, will be insisted upon, and enforced, if necessary. But this is only the first step. There are said to be ten thousand rebels in arms in Mexico, whom our government may consider it necessary to secure; and this will furnish a cause for a fresh demand upon Maximilian. It is be true that President Johnson has made up his mind to insist that new Empire is broken, there will be no lack of pretexts for it. Seward, who is a perfect master of [illegible] well known, is a particular friend of the President. It was his father who took the latter in charge after the inauguration, and sent him at his (the senior's) house until he had fairly recovered. What more natural, then, than that Mr. Johnson should rely upon Mr. Blair to inform him of the best manner to proceed in relation toward Maximilian. Mr. Blair has a pen to national pride, his reflections upon the policy of the late administration, as regards the Mexican question, and his arraignment of Louis Napoleon as unfriendly to the United States, if not intended, are admirably calculated to arouse a popular cry against Maximilian, and the success which has followed the complete enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. For is the interpretation put upon Mr. Blair's speech in official circles here. Some go so far as to say that Louis Napoleon has been informed, in a diplomatic way that Maximilian must be withdrawn from Mexico, and that the whole question will be settled with no rougher arguments than such as diplomats wield. But the general impression seems to be that the administration is determined to rid Mexico of its Austrian ruler no matter what the cost be, and enforce to its last extremity the doctrine so forgotten Monroe doctrine. Mr. Seward, of course will claim that this has been his plan from the start, and that he yielded to it only when forced when we were not in a condition to enforce all our claims upon him; but this is hardly true. It will be a bitter pill for Mr. Seward, but he will swallow it so gracefully that but few will suspect how unpalatable he will find it to be.—*N. Y. World.*

MEXICAN.

The *World's* Washington special says some important statements were made in semi-official quarters to-day with regard to the policy of the Government in the Mexican question. Low-spirited views in relation to that end would be discouraged, and it is to the effect, first, that the Government will not permit another French, Austrian, or foreign soldier of any sort, in the service of Maximilian to be landed on the Mexican coast, without exciting a decided protest; second, and what is of the gravest importance, that the Government having still men in Texas an army of 100,000 men, will keep it there to make a corps of observation, and to exercise such a pressure on moral pressure as shall in timately compel the withdrawal of Maximilian from Mexico. This action has likewise been announced that it exercised especially on the Rio Grande, the Mexican frontier, and keeps the foreign forces of the Empire from an incessant state of apprehension and activity. If a decision upon some one, the United States would have on hand a force sufficient to maintain its dignity and make respected.

The transfer of a rebel battery to the Imperial General Mejia is another matter now occupying official attention, and a full and searching investigation is to be made into the matter of the alleged sale. If General Slaughter did dispose of a rebel battery to the Imperialists, as stated, it will be annulled and obtained. It is also understood that there are between 12,000 and 15,000 Confederates in the Mexican service near the Texas border, and it is certainly settled that if these are troublesome, they will be punished, even if pursuit should throw one a mile across the border.

The Washington special says: Much excitement was occasioned at the Department of War to-day by the announcement that Gen. Grant would, in a short time, be ordered to Texas, on a charge of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. The discovery, of additional evidence involving Davis, is said to be to cause the transfer of his case from a civil to the military tribunal.—In this connection it may be added that Professor McCullory, the rebel inventor of a way for overcoming certain difficulties supposed to exist to rebel plots to burn cities, as alluded to in the evidence of the late conspiracy trial, was brought here to-day, and placed in prison.

THE HARRIS TRIAL.—The trial of Miss Harris for shooting Mr. Burroughs, in the treasury department Washington, one month ago, is now going on, and excites much interest. The exciting points may be gleaned from the following testimony:—George H. Walker having been sworn, testified that he was a member of the Metropolitan Police. When witness went into the room to the Treasury Miss Harris was walking up and down the passage, with her hands to her face and in her hair, a carriage was ordered, and I put her into it and accompanied her to jail. At some time nothing was said by prisoner; the first thing she did say was that she had no friends here; it was in reply to a question put to her by witness; she said she had been in Washington once before, but, feeling Mr. Burroughs had left the city, she returned home. Near F st. she said she did not ask sympathy for herself, but for her family, this devil (Burroughs) had ruined her. Had moved her to be driven from her home and her friends, had seduced her, and had taken her to a bad house in Chicago; and that she had told him if he did not comply with his promises, she would have revenge, at the risk of her life; and that she had procured the pistol in Chicago, and came here with the determination. Had moved here that morning, and had accomplished the object which she came for; by this time we arrived at the jail gate; she seemed very weak and feeble, and in great distress; witness had to support her from the gate to the jail; all the way to jail she seemed much distressed.

PARLIAMENT.—Parliament is called for the 15th of August by proclamation.

The Orange Row.

There seems to be a probability of a split in this body, in consequence of the action of a recent meeting of the Grand Lodge. Before the meeting, the Toronto *Watchman*, on behalf of the section of the Order that it represents, denounced the Hon. J. H. Cameron as a traitor to the cause, and demanded his deposition from the Grand Mastership. The Grand Lodge, however, took a different view of the matter, and re-elected Mr. Cameron the head of the Order, whereupon the *Watchman* has grown indignant, and suggests that Bishop Lynch should be made a partner in the affair with him. It concludes by calling on all Lodges which do not approve of the "Cameron proposition party to withhold dues, and take no annual from men whose very acts, if not motives, seem to be directed for the destruction of the Order." If this advice is accepted, a serious split will be inevitable.—*Times.*

The paragraph we find going the rounds of such papers as are opposed to the Orange Institution. Our contemporary need not be alarmed. There will be no "split," much less a "serious split." And if it be any gratification we can inform him that the *Watchman* does not represent any section of the Orangemen, the Grand Lodge having, by unanimous vote, repudiated the paper, and its malicious sentiments. It is such papers as the *Watchman*, and its conductor, who do the Order more injury than all its open enemies combined. When the Grand Lodge elects a Grand Master, it, and all subordinate lodges, will sustain him, and not be led from the path of duty by an outsider, who has been repudiated.

A Cholera Panic in Europe.

The cholera is on its travels—that fierce and pitiless plague, which has its residence in the East, but sallies forth at periodical intervals to desolate West, North and South. From time to time we hear of the visitation in distant places—deaths by wholesale in Central Asia, deaths in Southern lines, regiments disbanded by deaths on Indian marches, and rivers choked with corpses in the islands of the Eastern Ocean. The last Red Sea news brought word that Mecca and Medina are this year vast lazarettos of cholera smitten victims, the pilgrims spending all day in the mosques, and the shrines from Cairo and the southern ports, and which who had come to kiss the Kaaba turning back in horror, with their trains, to encamp in tents and houses where they had shut themselves up. Already Egypt has been reached, and the festivities there are perishing by thousands, so much so that the Italian and French harbours are shut against vessels from Alexandria. Marseilles has lost all the most hearts in quarantine ever since two merchant passengers were landed in the Joliette, and at last we ourselves have been obliged to confront a peril that cannot be disregarded. The newspapers and letters which went out of the general post office on Tuesday last were sent on boxes instead. Thus, important information being carried out of Egypt by the mail passing through the city. That, indeed, is not a fair comparison on our own behalf, but it will also be long ere it will be regarded as overcast despatches coming homeward. All the instances we enumerate, and others which might be cited, prove that the cholera is on its peripatetic march; and without asserting to the same extent the outbreaks in North Russia, Poland and Prussia, it is at the least possible that the year may be signalized by the invasion of that enemy which patriotism and courage cannot keep out of our island.—*London Times.*

The Rebel Panic.—The fearful disease is reported to be travelling westward with great rapidity. It is said to have taken hold in Richmond, and the authorities are urging all the citizens to take every precaution to prevent the progress of the pestilence. It is just as well to look the matter squarely in the face and prepare for the worst. By thus preparing we may possibly avert the severities of the ravage, and prevent scenes of appalling magnitude. The authorities of the United States have issued a circular to all the cities in the Union, warning those in authority to take every precaution to prevent the progress of this human dreaded pestilence. The same course should be taken by our Government. In the meantime, the news of the imm

The Destruction of Barnum's Museum.

(From the N.Y. Commercial Advertiser)

The citizens of this metropolis and its suburbs, as well as thousands upon thousands of residents in other parts of the country who have ever visited New York—and few there are who have not—will learn with regret that that old and favorite place of entertainment, Barnum's Museum, is in ruins, together with its millions of curiosities, including the whales, the happy family, the alligator, the cosey and varied occupants of the aquaria, the sea and land birds, beasts and fishes of every description, all to us of numerous to mention.

Also the valuable machinery and wardrobes of the lecture-room, and works of art and rare specimens which have been in process of collection and preservation for over fifty years by the present and former proprietors of the Museum.

Thus a wreck away, in a single day, the labors of a life time, involving a loss whose actual value to the historian and antiquarian can scarcely be estimated.

The building was founded in 1810 as Scudder's Museum, and soon became a favorite place of resort. In 1842 Mr. Lorenzo P. Barnum, brother of Mr. Scudder, died and lived up in the building at the corner of Broadway and Ann street, incorporating with it the collection of curiosities owned by Mr. Peale, which was established in 1825, and was for many years a leading object of interest to the city. The large and valuable collection of Chinese curiosities, formerly located at No. 539 Broadway, was added time ago added to the Museum.

As an evidence of the early struggles of Mr. Barnum to establish an entertaining place of rational amusement for the people, it may be stated that at the commencement of his career, the negotiations for renting the Museum were nearly broken up by the inability of the poor and unknown but energetic young man to offer the owner the necessary business sureties and references. In this emergency, Mr. Barnum applied to Moses Y. Beach, who was at the time proprietor of the *Sun*, and that gentleman evinced his intimate knowledge of character of men by going security for him. It is needless to say that Mr. Beach lost nothing by his apparently rash confidence.

Mr. Barnum has since repeatedly acknowledged his appreciation of Mr. Beach's services in the hour of need, and the latter still lives to regret nothing of the past in this connection with the great showman, except the loss which has befallen the people as well as the owner of the Museum.

During the eleven months ending on May 31, the gross receipts taken at Barnum's Museum amounted to two hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and forty one dollars. This and over about one million and a quarter of visitors for eleven months. How many millions of persons have visited the Museum since its foundation it is of course impossible to determine, but it is safe to say that it was the most extensively patronized of any place in the country. On Monday afternoons it has been Mr. Barnum's practice to give entertainments almost every hour in the day, and the place would be thronged at a morning quid hac at 10 o'clock with a living stream coming and remaining in the field. The summer season had just commenced, under the most favorable auspices, and the pantomime of "The Green Monster," was being performed to crowded audiences, to the lecture room, day and evening.

Mr. Barnum, years back, kept alive the curiosity of the public to see his Museum by every effort in its power; sometimes by means that scrupulous boxes have denominated as a "humbug" and sometimes by something stronger. It has been and undoubtedly perseverance to make the Museum and institution of New York, and sought after by strangers, must have met with a success that must have exceeded even his most sanguine hope as the streets of country people were crowded into the place to see the lecture and be astonished at the sight of Jenny Lind (the professional nurse of Washington) the stuffed mermaid (said to be) and half of a mermaid, and other curiosities that fascinated the propensity for seeing, I know, very plainly showed. At this time Mr. Barnum's career was known but little out of the States, but in the engagement with Jenny Lind, and subsequent tour to American audiences, he gained world his visit to Europe to exhibit Tom Thumb, made it conducive to at that time not only in Europe but throughout the world.

The fire broke out about the 1st o'clock or 2 o'clock in the rear to the street, the west of the Museum, and the flames soon spread with fearful rapidity through the whole building. A gentleman who was in the Museum at the time the alarm of fire was given, stated that there were but few visitors in the saloon—chiefly women and children—and none in the lecture room. Great excitement was manifested, and the screams of the women could be plainly heard in the street, but owing to the prompt assistance rendered by the police, all it is believed, were got out without accident. Streams of water were turned on from the hose inside the building, but they appeared to have but little effect. The firemen were promptly on hand, and mounting the balcony on the Ann street side they directed on the sides and soon the lateral streams playing in the interior of the building. The flames, however, gained rapid headway, and about one o'clock the whole interior of the structure, with the exception of that portion of it facing on Broadway, was a mass of flames, while a dense pall of smoke enveloped the exterior of the building. A fall immured the roof of the Museum about a quarter past one o'clock, and mingled down the Stars and Stripes which were there floating, amid the cheers of the spectators. Considerable excitement was manifested outside, it being supposed that the place must have been crowded as usual, and that many lives must have been lost; but this, as already stated, was not the case.

INCIDENTS.

Among the hundreds of incidents of the conflagration a few were of great interest.

The firemen were anxious in their endeavors to save the property, and some exhibited a great penchant for curiosities. One fireman was seen emerging from the building with a stuffed owl in his hands. Another fastened on one of the wax figures, and it is said that Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumb and Jenny Lind are not among the things that were. Also, that several other curiosities have been saved, and will doubtless be restored to Mr. Barnum. Jeff. Davis's petticoats (!) were seen hanging on a lamp-post in Fulton street, soon after the fire broke out. The fat woman and the giant and giantess made their way out with difficulty, but hastened to conceal themselves from public exhibition to their hotel.

The building belonged to the Astor estate, and was held by Mr. Barnum on a lease having a number of years to run. The contents were insured for about $75,000 to $80,000 in various city offices, which possibly will pay about $25,000 each.

SCENES AROUND THE FIRE.

As the news of the burning of the Museum spread over the city, thousands of persons flocked to the scene of conflagration. From every section of the city, the crowd poured down Broadway and Chatham street to the burning of the ancient temple of curiosities. It was with the greatest difficulty that the police could clear the street to give the firemen a chance to work, but by the aid of heavy reinforcements from a number of down-town precincts they succeeded at last in clearing a large space around the burning building, the heat from which was so intense that thousands were driven back by the over heated atmosphere. The Park, almost from the City Hall to the lower gates, was literally jammed with the multitude, among which were many women who seemed to be as anxious to witness the conflagration as the male portion of the assembly.

Shortly after one o'clock the roof of the Museum fell in with a tremendous crash, leaving nothing standing but the front walls which supported the first story. In the mass of burning debris were the one million or more curiosities which had so long been the boast of the institution and the admiration of the curiously loving public.

About twenty minutes after one, the wall facing on Ann street fell in with a tremendous crash. We cannot learn that any one was burned in the ruins. Some seven minutes later the portion of the wall directly over the main entrance fell into Broadway, and at fifteen minutes to two the remainder of the front wall came down with a crash. Three persons were injured by this last fall; one of them, it is reported, fatally. We saw him at the time, but it was impossible to tell, owing to the confusion and excitement, whether he was dead or not.

We learn from Mr. Tolbany, the Treasurer of the Museum, that a few over a hundred persons were employed about the establishment, including those on exhibition. Mr. Barnum has been talking for some time of removing his establishment further up town above Canal street. He will now, doubtless, do this, though many years will be required to get together another such rare collection as has now been suddenly swept away by the devouring element.

Another Italian Bakery.

A PIECE OF THE WHITE LEFT HEAD ON THE BOARD.

Through the politeness of Mr. Hodgkin, one of the stockers of the steamer Yellowstone, we were furnished with the particulars of the murder of two men by the Indians on the Upper Missouri.

The Yellowstone left St. Louis on the 20th of May, and arrived at Fort Benton on the 3rd. On the 17th of June the Indians commenced to pour in. Mr. Hodgkin, and about the middle of the month, on the 20th of June, at the place named, the account of the murder of the white men, a party of Red Indians. The North Pecan, Sioux and Blackfeet tribes, assembled together. The Assiniboines were also there. The Indians were all painted for war, and had their faces painted in the most horrible manner. The Indians had been at some time previously, and had stolen horses. On Monday, May 29, a party of the Indians were at Fort Benton, North Pecan Camp, which is about two miles from the fort, and stole some of the horses which had been stolen by the Indians during the past winter.

At night the camp was surrounded, three killed and wounded, the rest escaped. This is one version. Another is, that the chiefs while in a drunken state, attacked the Indians, killing one. Mr. Hodgkin does not believe the latter version.

Having tested the article with myself and family in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence to the public.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.
Peterboro' February 24, 1865. 7-6in

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

HELMBOLDS EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following or cases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Dimness of Sight,
General Irritability,
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Diseases arising from Seclusion or Paralysation of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

Testimonials, with full particulars

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Perrault, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Perrault, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence to the public.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

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Low Spirits,
Diseases arising from Seclusion or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

Testimonials, with full particulars

No Advertisements.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Law Office of Litton Perrault, in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, on MONDAY, the SEVENTH DAY OF AUGUST, A.D., 1865, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

Dated at Peterborough, aforesaid, the 26th day of July, A.D., 1865.

JAMES RYAN.

E. BURNHAM,
Solicitor for the said James Ryan.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
To Wit: } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of SIDNEY SMITH, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, at ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

SIDNEY SMITH.

Peterborough, 20th July, 1865. 27

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Law Office of Walter B. Bulridge in the Town of Peterborough on Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of July, A.D., 1865, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above act.

W. C. ARMSTRONG.

Walter B. Burridge,
Solicitor for the said Walter Bulridge.

Dated at Peterborough, this tenth day of July, A.D., 1865. 28-3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Law Office of Mr. Stephen Scott in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST next, A.D., 1865, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of the affairs, and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

J. B. LUMSDEN,
HENRY ROBINSON,
Formerly of the firm of J. B. Lumsden & Bro., of the Township of Warwick, Lambton.

Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this 12th day of July, A.D., 1865.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JAMES THOMPSON, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that I have been appointed Assignee of the above named Insolvent, at the request of A. William, Esq., of the Town of Peterborough, on Thursday, the 27th day of July inst., at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the above named Insolvent, and for the purpose of receiving the advice of the creditors in this matter relative to the disposal of the assets and claims of the said Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally, and I hereby summon the said Insolvent to attend such meeting.

Dated at Peterborough, this 12th day of July, A.D. 1865.

D. G. BATTON, Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of THOMAS RAYMOND PORTEN, *an Insolvent.*

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and that I am required to furnish the within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if more, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

Dated at Millbrook, in the Township of Cavan, in the County of Durham, the tenth day of July, A.D., 1865.

S. J. HOWELL,
Solicitor for Insolvent.

Sarah C. B. Dean, *Assignee.*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Law Office of Walter B. Bulridge in the Town of Peterborough on Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of July, A.D., 1865, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above act.

W. C. ARMSTRONG.

Walter B. Burridge,
Solicitor for the said Walter Bulridge.

Dated at Peterborough, this tenth day of July, A.D., 1865. 28-3in

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS
Offices—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.
JAS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

AMERICAN MONEY

BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "Examiner" Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

ROOM PAPER,

An endless variety of patterns, from the cheapest to the best, at the EXAMINER Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

GEORGE AND LARGE.—Alexander Hamilton once said to an intimate friend, when give me some credit for genius, all the genius I have lies just in this, when I have a subject in hand I study it profoundly day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings—my mind becomes permeated with it, and every one who has used the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" can speak of the magical effect it has in subduing coughs, colds, pleurisy, rheumatism, cramps, or all pains of the human body. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 15 cts per bottle.

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE

Receipts & Expenditure of the Township of North Monaghan.

GEO. YOUNG, Treasurer, in Account with the MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH MONAGHAN.

1864. Dr.	$ c.	$ c.
Mar. 3, To balance from 1863,		40 92
TAXES.		
Amount paid on Collector's Roll, 1863,	181 55	
Amount paid on Collector's Roll, 1864,	1908 25	
Amount paid on non-resident Roll, 18 4,	5 01	
Amount paid on non-resident Roll, 1863,	277 02	2071 83
Clergy Reserve Fund,		105 42
TAVERN LICENSES.		
John Green and W. S. Scott,		40 00
FINES.		
Fred. Polson, pound-keeper,		2 25
Land Improvement Fund,		34 00
		$2294 42

1864. Cr.	$ c.	$ c.
SALARIES AND SERVICES.		
Paid J. W. Gilmour, Revenue,	11 00	
J. W. Gilmour, extra services	2 00	
Henry Collins, Councillor,	12 00	
Geo. Lockie, do	11 00	
John Campbell, do	11 00	
C. Leary, do	9 00	56 00
Wm. Breland, Assessor,	40 00	
F. Bradshaw, Collector,	24 00	
Wm. Wood, Clerk,	50 00	
do extra services,	14 42½	
do Returning Officer,	2 00	
Geo. Young, Treasurer,	15 00	
do extra services,	10 00	
Wm Campbell, Inspector,	4 00	
John Tully, Auditor,	2 00	
Robt. Laing, do	2 00	158 42½
SCHOOL TRUSTEES.		
No 1,	18 50	
do for building,	140 00	
No 2,	120 00	
do for building,	200 00	
No 3,	200 00	838 50
COUNTY TREASURER.		
School Tax,	175 00	175 00
County rate,	532 09	
Debenture	97 98	17 58
Less 2½ per cent discount	13 44	602 54
DISCHARGE.		
Town Hall,		8 00
ROADS AND BRIDGES		
A. Davidson, contract,	59 50	
do extra work	10 00	
Jas. Green,	11 5	
Jas. Langton,	14 00	90 00
CHARITIES.		
Widow Glen,	6 00	
P. Keefe,	9 30	15 30
DRAIN TAX—remission of		11 00
RETURNING OFFICERS.		
Thos. Lindsay,	2 00	
Wm. Douglass,	2 00	
Wm. Lockie,	2 00	
Wm. Dunbar,	2 00	8 00
SELECTING JURORS.		
Wm. Bolland,	2 00	
Wm. Wood,	2 00	
J. G Isaac,	2 00	6 00
Stationery and Printing,		23 80
Road Scraper,		7 00
Bank charges,		1 26
Geo. Horney, drawing stones		1 00
Balance,		296 47½
		$2294 4

We hereby certify that we have examined the above Account with the Vouchers, and find them correct.

(Signed)
WILLIAM BELL, } *Auditors.*
ROBERT LAING, }

Monaghan, April 13th, 1865. 29

PETERBORO' EXAMINER BOOK STORE.

The Subscribers having purchased the Stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

&c. &c.

OF Mr. GEO. A. COX,

On very reasonable terms, will continue the business in the same place, where every article in the Book and Stationery line will be found and disposed of at very low figures.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON.

Peterborough, June 21, 1865.

NEW DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE

L. LEMAY,

Of the late firm of F. & L. LEMAY, has the honor to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened the

Store on Hunter Street, next door to McKellar & Cameron's,

Which was recently occupied by the late firm, with a large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

L. L. having the experience of a number of years in the business, and possessing great facilities in buying, trusts will always find it to their advantage to deal in his store, as goods will be sold extraordinary low.

In the Ready-made Clothing Department, will be found Goods of the very best quality, and at prices as low as any house in the trade.

☞ Come and see for yourselves, and you shall be satisfied ☜

☞ *Remember the place—Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's.* ☜

Peterborough, June 1st, 1865. 22-8in

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 15 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm house, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S. A. Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 19

Fire Company!

MISLAID on the evening of the 24th May last, a large

COPPER TORCH.

Whoever will return it to the Captain of the Company will receive thanks.

Peterborough, June 15, 1865. 24

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Peterborough and Chemung Lake Railway Company will apply to the Legislature at its next session for an act to amend and extend the charter of the said Company, and for other purposes.

Dated 10th July, 1865. 28-8in

THE DAILY

Globe & Leader

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store,

Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

Godey's Lady's Book for July,

Received and for sale at the

EXAMINER BOOK STORE.

Peterboro', June 27, 1865

WINDOW BLINDS

Of green, blue and fancy patterns, at the Examiner Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 30th June, 1865.

Anderson, John	Hamilton, Mrs. Hanna
Adams, Mary	Hilton, J. A.
Anderson, David	Jones, Charlotte
Appleyard, William	Johnston, Harvey
Becket, Margaret Ann	Kiely, Patrick
Bowman, John	Lynch, W. J.
Brown, Margaret	Lenard, Ann
Cheer, David	Lynch, James
Conogue, Elizabeth	Lynch, J. W.
Cockery, John	Monroe, Hugh
Deary, E. J.	Murray, Richard M.
Doll, Samuel	Maidens, Wm. John
Dunlop, William	McCormick, Michael
Duck, Michael	O'Sullivan, Michael
Flanagan, John	Rankin, Anthony
Green, Patrick	Sheid, John
Guthrie, Adam	Sage, Henry
Gentry, Mrs. Aline	Trotter, Isabella
Hodgen, Wm. H.	Wallace, Samuel
Hunter, Irish John	Whaley, Margaret
Howrigan, Margaret	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.

Proclamation!!

WHEREAS it has been deemed advisable by the Town Council to have all dogs confined during the portion of the year in which they are disposed to go mad, and have instructed me to issue this Proclamation.

NOW THEREFORE, I, William A. Scott, Mayor of the Town of Peterborough, do issue this my Proclamation to the inhabitants of the said Town, to notify them that all dogs found running at large, and not muzzled in the said Town between the 10th day of July and the 10th day of September, will be destroyed as provided for by the Regulations of the Town Council, passed at its last sitting.

In Witness Whereof I have hereto set my hand, at the said Town of Peterborough, this 1st day of July, A.D., 1865.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

W. A. SCOTT,
Mayor.

27

CHEAP Grey Cottons.
A new lot received at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.
From 4d per yard upwards.

WHITE COTTONS,
at a very low figure at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

SUMMER Dress Goods.
A very pretty lot, Cheap at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

THE WHOLE Stock of Prints Selling off very low at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

A NEW Lot of Summer Cloths just opened out at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

SHIRTING STRIPES
Selling Cheap at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

CALL and purchase A SHAWL at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.
You will find them of Newest Styles and very Cheap.

A Few Summer Mantles
still left at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

DAMASK & White Muslin Window Curtains, WHITE COUNTERPANES, Toilet and other Table Covers at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES' and Gent's Gloves and Hosiery of every description at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES' Collars and Cuffs.
A large variety at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

REMAINING STOCK of Parasols selling off at Reduced Prices at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

Free Passage

TO

London During the Month of July.

The entire Rail Road and Stage Fare from the purchaser's place of residence to London, by the cheapest route, will be deducted from the price of all Scholarships of the LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE for which I receive payment during THE MONTH OF JULY. This is just the time of the year to enter, in order to get through in time to secure situations when the *Fall trade Commences*. Our rooms are nice, and airy, just what are required for comfort and health. If you cannot enter during the month, send on the Purchase Money in *Bankable Funds*, and the same allowance will be made.

Telegraphing and Phonography, will be given free, the same as during the months of May and June.

Good Board can be obtained much cheaper here than in other cities of Canada. A FIRST CLASS MILITARY SCHOOL is also established here, and the best of instruction are so that students can attend at the same time that they attend the College.

Our facilities for imparting a *Business Education* are unsurpassed.

Life Scholarships for Gents $30 in *Advance.*
do do Ladies 20 *do*
Books and Stationery for Full Com. Course, $10 *do*

J. W JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
27 London, C. W.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of LAKEFIELD and vicinity, that he has removed his

Grocery Store
IN LAKEFIELD,

To Henthorn's old stand, where will be found a

Good assortment of Groceries,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Or Farm Produce.

ROBT. GRAHAM.

Lakefield, March 1st, 1865. 49-9

PORK

150 Barrels Mess.
100 " Prime Mess.
200 " Extra Flour.
300 " Superfine Flour.

For sale by

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro, June 22, 1865. 25

The Scottish Provincial
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that John A. Hartley has been appointed Interim Agent for the above Company in Peterborough. Every information can be obtained on application at his office.

A DAVIDSON PARKER,
Secretary.

Peterboro, June 12, 1865. 24-6in.

CHANGE in BUSINESS

GEO. A COX, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers, for their liberal patronage since commencing business, would respectfully inform them that he has disposed of his Book and Stationery trade to Messrs. Graham & Stratton, for whom he solicits a continuance of their patronage. Parties who have received papers, periodicals and Magazines, from him will be supplied as usual by Graham & Stratton.

Peterborough, June 21, 1865. 25

COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE a large quantity Dundas Cotton Yarn, of the very best quality and warranted numbers

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

THE Board of School Trustees for the Village of Ashburnham, will receive applications from properly qualified persons, until Tuesday, the first day of Aug st next, for the Mastership of the Common School in the said Village, to commence for the Summer Vacation, about the first of September next.

By order of the Board,

R. D. ROGERS, Secretary.

Ashburnham, June 27, 1865

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $20,000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County.

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $20,000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $2,200 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole ratable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the taxes any investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of $2,260,128.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $20,000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one mill in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same, upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $20,000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of $20,000; and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 20 years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the ratable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 5th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at its Council Chamber in the Court House, in the said County, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of October, 1865, at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed)
WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk.

Peterborough, June 20th, 1865. 26

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

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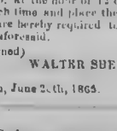
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.



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GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE

Team, Carriage or Buggie

HARNESS!

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CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,

GO TO

T. DONNELLY'S,

(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)

☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*

COLLARS WARRANTED.

Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

CLARET!!

JUST RECEIVED at the Family Grocer's 50 Cases, one dozen in each, to be sold at $4 25c., by the Doz'n.

D. McNAUGHTON,
FAMILY GROCER, GEORGE St.

Peterboro, June 14, 1865. 24-tf.

PIANO-FORTES.

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entire; independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old heavy form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr. Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
M. x Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Barili.
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strakosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Charles Fradel,

MR. SIGISMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

WM. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianist to sing on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept 5:—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 13, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It is a sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand in no Forte and they must speedily supersede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone result ing from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and excells them in pure, musical and powerful tone, power this approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

BOSTON, MASS.
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms. { 535 *Broadway, New York.* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular motion, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing in every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs almost as easy and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and wonderful simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we solicit the put onage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Cloth Pipers,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

One half hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McATHY & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York
252 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chestnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

HOMŒOPATHY.

HOMŒOPATHY AND LIFE ASSURANCE.—The Directors of a London life assurance office—the "General Provident"—at its recent meeting have placed on record that in opinion "that persons treated by the Homœopathic system enjoy more robust health, are less frequently attacked by disease, and when attacked recover more rapidly than those treated by any other system; that with respect to the more fatal classes of disease the mortality under Homœopathy is small in comparison with that of Allopathy; that there are diseases not curable at all under the latter system, which are perfectly curable under the former; finally, that the medicines prescribed by Homœopathists do not injure the constitution, whereas those employed by Allopathic not unfrequently entail the most serious, and in many instances fatal, consequences." The directors further propose to conduct in accordance with the shareholders to lay before them the facts they have collected, and the decision at which they have arrived, namely, "to open a special section for persons treated by the Homœopathic system, at a lower rate of premium than that charged on other lives."—*London (Eng.) Observer.*—*Toronto Globe.*

DR. POOLE, (Master, Peterborough, is a Graduate and Licentiate of both the Allopathic and Homœopathic School, and confidently recommends the latter system of treatment, as by far the most and most successful, in both Acute and Chronic diseases.

Peterborough, June

Poetry.

THE SLANDERER.

O come not near him! his foul breath will cleave
To thee, as Egypt's filthy plague cleaves to
Her sons. The sarcophagus that contains
The loathsome body, putrid with disease,
Is not more foul than is the *Slanderer's* throat.
His tongue, accustomed to deceit, can coin
Such honeyed words, that, e'er you are aware,
You'll find yourself within a serpent's coils,
And he, vile monster, hissing in your face.
His breast to ire with such a selfish rage,
That language nowhere on his fiery lip;
'Tis thus the venom of his crafty soul
Stings, like the death-pang of the hated asp.
The highway robber and the prowling thief
Are saints in virtue when compared with him;
For they affect the body—*he* the soul;
They steal the purse; but *he* the precious name.
Whate'er is holy, excellent, or good,
He treads profanely 'neath his cursed feet.
The injured sensibilities of men,
The grief and sorrow that misfortunes bring,
And disappointment incident to all,
Afford rich food for appetite like his.
His most engaging smiles are fraught with death,
He kisses but to stab thee to the heart.
The peaceful village and the quiet home,
The choicest circle, the selectest friends,
Are changed at once by his polluting touch.
He breathes upon the flowers, and they die
As if a winter's frost had fallen on them.
The gushing fountains of the heart that rise
Respondent to another's woe, in tears
Recoil as if the icy hand of death
Had met them on their way and drove them back.
All honest motives he repels, and stamps
Each harmless action with some dark design;
He makes the heart innocence to bleed,
Then, with a *fiendish* grin, looks on and smiles.
O, if there be on earth the duplicate
Of that dark place where damned spirits dwell,
It is his breast; for there the exulting brood
Of hell find residence;
A fury one,
Swept by ten thousands storms, his bosom is—
A frightful flame, where oft, in fury, burn
Malignant passions, kindled from below—
Incarnate devil! locomotive hell!

Varieties.

A fine beaver hat isn't felt but its cost is.

What is the best thing to do in a hurry? —Nothing.

A practical joker never keeps his friends; he sells them.

When are gloves unsaleable? When they are kept.

Parties at a dead lock should extricate himself with a skeleton key.

To keep fish from smelling.—Cut off their noses.

Why is blindman's buff like sympathy? Because it is feeling for others.

Your wife cannot have been too dearly won, if you and she are dearly one.

A tradesman, to support a costly habit, must have a profitable custom.

Men in battle nearly always shoot too high, they should be careful to avoid such overaight.

It is a good deal harder to conceal the intoxication of love than that of brandy.

What is that which has got feet and nails, no legs, toes, or claws?—A yard measure.

Boy—"Please sir, tell me the time?"—Crusty old gent—"Yes, sir, bed-time."

Musical Note.—In what key would a lover write a proposal of marriage? Be, mine, ah!

To keep apples from spoiling.—Keep 'em in a dry cellar of easy access to a large family of children.

Jinks is a man who takes things humorously. When his best friend was blown into the air by a bursted boiler, Jinks cried after him, "there you go my esteemed friend."

Puzzling.—The difficulty of acquiring our language which a foreigner must experience is illustrated by the following question:—"Did you ever see a person *pare* an apple or *pear* with a *pair* of scissors?"

A lady who had been severely interrogated at court by an ill-tempered council, observed, on leaving the witness-box, that she never before fully understood what was meant by a cross-examination.

Shelter us!—What is the difference between the Prince of Wales and a bombshell?—One is heir to the throne, the other is thrown to the air. The Prince himself on hearing this, declared it to be a-boom-inable.

A Nice task for a Painter.—"Represent me in my portrait," said a romantic lay to a painter, "with a book in my hand, and reading aloud. Paint my servant also in a corner where he cannot be seen, but in such a manner that he may hear me when I call him."

A Western editor, having an eye upon a rival city probably, took occasion to rent his opinion, when another editor replied, and drew out the following neat apology:—"In the meantime if we have said anything that we are sorry for about your city we are glad of it."

"How long will it take me to go to Richmond?" asked an eager officer at City Point, of a veteran brigadier holding command there, soon after we got the good news. "I can't say how long it will take you," was the answer; "it has taken me three years and eleven months."

A musician, complaining that the tyrant Dyonisius gave him nothing, after promising him much, for the exercise of his art—"You fool, we are quits," said the tyrant; you tickled *my* ear, and I did the very same by yours.

Teetotum tells us that a Miss Buchanan, once rallying a brave soldier on his courage, said: "Now, Captain E——, do you really mean to tell me you can walk up to a cannon's mouth without fear?" "Yes," was the reply, "or a Buchanan's either." And he did it.

A Farmer who occasionally accommodated a neighbour with a flitch of bacon at the killing season, being applied to as usual, replied, "I hasna" yet made up my mind whether I shall kill myself the year, or take a side of my father.

A Herring-Bed.—"Some seed was given me the other day," said a gentleman to his friend, "and as I know you take an interest in such things, you can have it if you like; it is herring-seed, and I am told that with proper care, it will grow, if placed i the garden!"

"Thank you," said the latter. 'I'll try it," pocketing a part of the hard roe of a herring.

About a month after, he invited his generous friend to dinner, and, as he came early, he asked him into the garden, having previously placed some fresh herrings in the ground, with their heads just appearing above it.

"By the by," said he, "you remember the seed you gave me; well, they are coming up beautifully, just look here."

"Dear me," said the donor of the seed, "that is most extraordinary, upon my word; when it was given to me, I thought it was a trick!"

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S

Furniture Ware Rooms

HAVE BEEN REMOVED

TO RYAN'S BLOCK,

Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches attended to with punctuality. COFFINS kept constantly on hand.

Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48

Some of the Advantages Secured

BY ATTENDING THE

London Commercial College.

1st.—A thorough knowledge of all kinds of Common Book-keeping from the most simple, to the most intricate sets of Commission and Banking.

2nd.—Instruction in an IMPROVED method of Book-keeping whereby the merchant may know the *Exact State of his Affairs every day.*

3rd—An improved system of Actual Business Training whereby the student will acquire the desired knowledge in one-half the time required by any of the old systems.

4th.—Full instructions to those entering at the present time, in Telegraphing and Phonography, without extra charge.

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8th.—Free Lectures on Commercial Law, by the Mayor of the City.

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10th.—Good Board at a cheaper rate than it can be obtained in any other city of Canada.

11th.—*A THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION IN THE LEAST POSSIBLE TIME*, and at the *Least Possible Expense.*

Life Scholarship for Gents ...$30 in advance
do do. Ladies...$20 do

☞ All Communications to insure attention must be prepaid.

Address
J. W. JOYES,
Principal of London Commercial College.
LONDON C. W.

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED

Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no nestling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, New York.
March 16, 1865. 11-tm

AMERICAN

Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering

SEWING MACHINE!

COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,100 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Brads, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State,
627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.
June 15 1865. 24

S. SHERIN,

Issuer of Marriage Licenses,

LAKEFIELD, C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24-3in.

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.

BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.

BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.

BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.

BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.

BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.

BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.

BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.

BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.

BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.

BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES,

AND

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, free, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over Five Thousand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits of eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals,	550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals,	130 Divines,
275 Colonels,	125 Authors,
100 Lieut-Colonels,	40 Artists,
250 Other Officers,	125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers,	50 Prom. Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
3,000 Copies of works of Art,

including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 46

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Peterboro, January, 1865.

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $300,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches,	$65.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Hunting Case Watches,	60.00 65.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches,	35.00 70.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double case,	70.00 150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Hunting Cases	25.00 30.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies,	25.00 30.00
Diamond Rings,	60.00 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains,	15.00 25.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets,	4.00 8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets,	8.00 16.00
Chain-band Chains and Guard Chains,	6.00 25.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches,	4.00 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches,	4.00 6.00
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches,	4.00 8.00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops,	6.00 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops,	4.00 6.00
California Diamond Breast Pins,	2.00 10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys,	5.00 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides,	3.00 5.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.,	5.00 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Lancets, etc.,	4.00 7.00
Miniature Lockets,	4.00 8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring,	6.00 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Cruses, etc.,	3.00 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Case of Gold Rings,	4.00 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings,	3.00 10.00
California Diamond Rings,	5.00 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold,	5.00 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc,	4.00 13.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil,	4.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders,	6.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders,	8.00 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups,	20.00 30.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets,	25.00 60.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20.00 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns,	25.00 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mohnaise cups,	28.00 60.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.
New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

The Churchman's Family MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED. MONTHLY. PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Number XXVII, for March, 1865, contains—

OUR CLERICAL CLUB.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March, "No Churchman should fail to secure a copy of the Magazine."—*Somerset County Chronicle.*

A VISIT TO THE TROITZKA MONASTERY.

See Churchman's family Magazine for March. "Thousands will welcome its scholarly articles, its pleasantly written tales, and its pretty illustrations."—*Yarmouth Independent.*

THE DUTIES AND DISABILITIES OF THE NAVAL CLERGY.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March "As Catholic as the Church herself."—*Western Morning News.*

THE CLEVER WOMAN OF THE FAMILY. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Will interest and instruct every member of the household, from the youngest to the eldest."—*Tiverton Gazette.*

THE TWO WITNESSES. By Rev. T. Pelham Dale.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March, price One Shilling. "To the graces of light literature it adds the fervour of christian piety."—*Leamington Courier.*

MY FIRST ASSIZE SERMON.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March, Illustrated. "The illustrations are chaste and elaborate."—*Torquay Recorder.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE ESCAPE BRIGADE.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Will be hailed in respectable Church families as a monthly treasure of unexceptionable entertainment and information."—*Irish Ecclesiastic Gazette.*

DEAN HOOK'S LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Distinguished by much power, and by a thoroughly satisfactory spirit."—*Standard.*

OUR BISHOPS AND DEANS.—The Right Rev. Walter Kerr Hamilton, D. D., Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. Price One Shilling. Illustrated. "No Churchman's library or family circle should be without a copy of this sound and clever magazine." *Bombay Guardian*

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS, and all Booksellers. 19

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten o. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary
Peterborough, May 3rd, 3: 1865

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 400 pages 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price.

Address, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
9-6m 1130 Broadway New York

JUST THE CHEESE

FOR CANADA.

The following valuable letter, which has been furnished to us by Mr. Thomas Leeming, of Messrs. Leeming and Buchanan, is one of the results of that gentleman's observations during a recent tour through the country. As regards his first remark about the feeling of the people on the subject of annexation, however, we must differ with him; our experience of the country goes to show that the feeling which did exist on this subject a couple of months ago, has almost entirely died out.

A stranger travelling through Canada West, among the farmers and merchants, cannot but be struck with the frequent comparisons instituted between farmers here and in the United States. Here, it is said, nothing seems to pay, while there, everything succeeds! Wheat yields but half a crop. Barley pays very well, but only because the Yankees come over here and pay well for it. Our butter only brings about 80 per cent of the price Vermont and New York State farmers get for theirs. "There's no use hiding it, we must have a 'change'—either annexation or something else." The first remedy named—annexation—would not place us on the high road to fortune unless accompanied by a material change among ourselves. That Canadian farmers would improve their condition vastly by imitating their brethren across the border there can be but little doubt.

My object in writing at present is to bring before your readers one source of wealth which, up to the present year, has been entirely overlooked by our Canadian farmers, viz., Cheese—Factory Cheese!

A hurried trip through several Counties in the State of New York, where cheese is made in the highest perfection known in America, has revealed to me an amount of enterprise and wealth that may well be envied by Canadian farmers. In the State of New York alone there are 84 factories manufacturing the milk of 45,920 cows, producing *fifteen million three hundred and eighteen thousand* (15,318,000) pounds of cheese in one season, yielding over two million dollars annually. The factory system is found to be much more remunerative than private dairies, besides saving the time and labor of the farmer, and producing a very much superior article than can possibly be made in single dairies. The manufacture of cheese is also found to be much more remunerative than butter, as the milk used in making one pound of butter makes nearly three pounds of cheese; the value of the butter is say 17 cents, that of three pounds of cheese at least 30 cents.

There is no reason why cheese factories should not be put in successful operation in every Township in Canada. The expense is not great, nor the management difficult. Nothing but ignorance upon and indifference to, the subject, can account for the absence of factories here; and if attention can be drawn to the question by giving a general idea of the *modus operandi* through the columns of the *Review*, my object will be attained.

The first requisite is suitable buildings, which consist of a manufacturing room, or place for making the curd; a press-room, and a dry-house or curing-room. The manufacturing room should be over or near to a stream of spring water, by which all droppings of whey and curd, &c., will be carried off, as nothing either sour or foul must be allowed to remain about the premises. In this room the curd vats are placed. A small vat is 9 feet long by 3 wide and 18 inches deep; (the largest are 15 feet long, having other dimensions the same,) made of wood, lined with tin; between the wood and tin is a space around the vat, through which cold spring water is made to run during the night after the milk is put in.

THE MILK.

On putting the milk in the vats at night it is slowly stirred until the temperature is reduced to 60 degrees; the water is allowed to flow around the vat all night to keep the milk cool and prevent souring. In the morning the morning milk is added, and the temperature raised to 82 degrees by means of steam pipes under the vat; when the proper heat is attained, sufficient rennet is added to produce perfect coagulation in an hour and a quarter. Before heating, the cream of the nights milk should be dipped off, poured back, and stirred through the milk until coagulation is attained; this ensures perfect equality in richness of the curd.

THE CURD.

As soon as the curd is formed, which may be known by its breaking with a smooth, clean fracture on passing the fingers through it, it is cut with a gang knife, made for the purpose, into pieces about an inch square. It is then allowed to stand till whey begins to rise. A portion of the whey is then drawn off with a syphon. The temperature is then raised to 88. The curd is then carefully broken up very fine. Before this process is completed, the temperature is again raised to 98 or 100, at which point it is held until the curd is perfectly cooked; this generally requires about an hour. After cooking withdraw the heat and turn on cold water, reducing the temperate to 88, when the curd is dipped out into a sink or strainer, where it is kept in motion until thoroughly drained, when the salt is added and the working completed. The quantity of salt used is 2¼ pounds to 100 pounds cheese.

PRESSING.

When the curd is salted it is put into hoops and pressed three or four hours; then turned and bandaged, and again pressed for 24 hours. It is then taken from the hoop, dressed, and transferred to the curing or drying room where it is turned daily, and kept oiled to prevent the surface becoming too dry. A visit of an hours duration at the factory would render these hints more clear. There are two or three factories in successful operation in Canada West, the first of which was opened by Mr. Wade, near Port Hope; there are two others near Ingersoll. All find prompt sale for their cheese, as soon as ready for use, in the immediate neighborhood, while for an immense export trade we are compelled to go to the United States.

People seem puzzled to know what on earth the Americans want with so many cows, they are buying up every cow they can get and driving them across the lines; The explanation is simply that for the summer's milk of each cow the farmer gets nearly $50; they can well afford to pay $30 to $40 each for milch cattle. If our people would read more, use their heads and save their heels a little more, copy our American cousins a little more, they might enjoy their prosperity without incurring the risk of annexation to a people tremendously taxed, and compelled to use a currency which they dare not allow to be depreciated. —T. L. *in Trade Review.*

GREASE THE IMPLEMENTS.—A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* truly says that the application of grease, usually to plows, cultivators, hoes, spades, etc., would save much labour in scouring. Whenever any implement is to remain unused for a short time, let the grease rag be used at once.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET.

THE House and premises lately occupied by J. W. Tate, Esq., on the Court House hill. Also, the Cottage lately occupied Mr. Glover, No. 2 Sheridan Terrace, Peterborough.

Apply to
W. SHERIDAN.
Peterboro, March 29, 1865. 13

TO LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Miller, Esq., tinsmith and Merchant.

For particulars apply to
MRS. BLACKSTOCK.
Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 23

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro': a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
Peterboro', C. W.
June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.
Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE, OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon,

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to
ROBERT HUNTER.
Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 37

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late *WM. LANNIN*, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms; the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bethune Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 89 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to
D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN.
Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

REMOVAL.

Tobias Fitzgerald,

HAS REMOVED his Carriage and Waggon Establishment to those COMMODIOUS PREMISES on the

CORNER OF BROCK AND WATER ST'S,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE PARK,

Where he will continue to MANUFACTURE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

Which he will warrant to be made from the best Timber; and any person ordering from him is invited to call and examine the work before it is painted.

Jobbing & Horse Shoeing

Will be punctually attended to.

Peterborough, August, 1864. 33

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

COPLAND'S ALE!

A LARGE QUANTITY

OF

COPLAND'S

Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY

LEWIS GLOVER, Sole Agent.

Peterboro, Oct. 26th, 1863. 44

PAINTING & GRAINING

DONE BY

W. N. KENNEDY,

HUNTER STREET.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.

WM. N. KENNEDY,

HAS REMOVED to the store immediately West of the Stewart House, on Hunter street.

His stock of Room Papers, Borders, Decorations, Window Blinds, Fire Screens, &c., has been largely increased and will be sold cheap.

Painting in all its branches carried on as usual.

Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1864. 42

ARE YOU IN AGONY?

A WELL SPRING OF HOPE FOR ALL!

CAN BE FOUND IN

Holloway's Pills.

Be of Good Cheer! The Sinking may be Saved!

BY THE USE OF

Holloway's Ointment.

THE history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHEREVER, and in WHATEVER SHAPE internal diseases exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

This is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation. It consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—an unimpeachable record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

These Mighty Healers, World Known and World Tried are a Boon to the Sick

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world; HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations. Their attributes is to PREVENT as well as to CURE; they attack the MEDIC OR ROOT of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, re-invigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL AND FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs UPON THE BLOOD ITSELF, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

Woman in all her Difficulties

Is invited to test the regulating and restorative powers of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a positive safeguard against evil consequences. They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively subject.

Be it Understood,

That the above statements can at all times be verified by the written testimony (extending through a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.

Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and irresistable curative. Bilious remittents, bilious purging, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the whites of the eyes, weakness and debility, &c., are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends. Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful anti-bilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Weakness, &c. &c.

The terrible bodily and mental pangs which characterise Dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhœa, constipation, headache, physical prostration, nervous tremors, hot flushes, spasms, affections of the kidneys, hemorrhoids or piles, and, in fact, all internal complaints, from whatever cause arising, give way before the salutary influence of this extraordinary remedy. As a specific for dyspepsia, and the disorders connected with it, or growing out of it, the Pills are always to be relied on when every other medicine and mode of treatment has utterly failed.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflamation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Vernal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION.

If the readers of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make.

None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway's New York and London*," are discernible as a *water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each box: the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

***Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. 33

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. These Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to ext

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1865. No. 30

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter Street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stephen & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

MELVILLE MILLAR,
HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Sunwiling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro' 1a

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 10

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & CO.,
PUMP AND FANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.
Corner of Simco and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

MR. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Post Office.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.
Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

R. KINCAID, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.
Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THO'. G. CHOATE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.
Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,
TAILOR,
SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.
Lakefield, North Douro, C. W.
May 6th, 1865. 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
ATTORNEY, &c.
Peterborough, C. W.

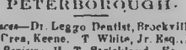
MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c., &c., &c.
Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

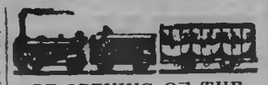
JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; R. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Ale! Ale!
MOLSON'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels.
do Mild Ale do do
DAWE'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.
ALDWELL'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.
All for sale cheap at
McNAUGHTON'S,
George Street
Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19.

CARD PICTURES
Two for a Dollar!
FRAMING CHEAP
Likenesses of deceased persons enlarged from Ambrotypes and colored in oil.
Ambrotypes from 50 Cents,
AT THE
Photographic and Fine Art Gallery,
HUNTER STREET.
R. D. EWING.
Peterboro, March 1, 1865. 9

HENRY CRIST,
Departmental, Parliamentary,
AND PATENT AGENT,
QUEBEC,
TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.
REFERENCES:
Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Jason, Esq., Hamilton: Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London; R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.
May 30, 1865. 22

NOTICE.
THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH"
Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
FOR LINDSAY.
Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.
The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to
LEWIS McGREGOR,
North American Hotel, Peterboro'.
May 25, 1865. 21


RE-OPENING OF THE
Cobourg and Peterboro' RAILWAY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst., Trains will run as follows:
GOING NORTH:
Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Harwood at 8.15 A. M.
TO CONNECT WITH
STEAMER OTONABEE,
for Peterboro'.
GOING SOUTH:
Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Cobourg at 6.30 P. M.
G. S. DAINTRY,
Lessee.
J. B. BABER, *Superintendent.*
May 18th, 1865. 21tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:
GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time which is about twenty-three minutes slower than Port Hope time. Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.
Port Hope May 23, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
TORONTO LINE.
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

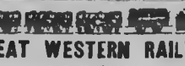
STATIONS GOING EAST	Mixed	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON	7.15	3.35
Dundas Junction		
Waterdown	7.35	
Wellington Square	7.38	3.42
Burlington	7.52	3.57
Oakville	8.	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.25
Mimico	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.30	7.45
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Burlington	2.30	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.27
Waterdown		9.37
Dundas Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.
ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—
GOING EAST.—At 1.65 5.50, 7.35, 9.50 and 10.35 A. M. and 1.00, 3.50, 6.55 and 9.00 p. m.
GOING WEST.—At 5.20 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.
C. VANLAER,
General Superintendent.
Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL
MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
KEENE & PETERBORO'.
A DAILY STAGE
Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... noon.
Leave Peterboro'..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene..... 5.3 p. m.
April 17th, 1863. 17-tf.

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE.
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's.
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,
AT 2.30 P. M.
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.
J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.
Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

OLD EYES MADE NEW.
A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,
S. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
9-6m 1130 Broadway New York.

Wm. N. KENNEDY
HAS
GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER
ON HAND.

Select Poetry.

THINGS REQUISITE.

Have a tear for the wretched—a smile for the glad;
For the worthy, applause—an excuse for the bad;
Some help for the needy—some pity for those
Who stray from the path where true happiness flows.

Have a laugh for the child in her play at thy feet;
Have respect for the aged; and pleasantly greet
The stranger that seeketh for shelter from thee—
Have a covering to spare, if he naked should be.

Have a hope in thy sorrow—a calm in thy joy;
Have a work that is worthy thy life to employ;
And, oh! above all things this side the sod,
Have peace with thy conscience, and peace with thy God!

Miscellaneous.

A Night's Experience of a Quiet Farm House.

BY A LADY OF NERVOUS TEMPERAMENT.

'Betty,' I want a change, said I to my old and faithful servant, as she brought in my evening meal, consisting of a round of hot buttered toast and a cup of strong coffee. 'I want a change,' I repeated emphatically, as she stared at me in astonishment, and in consequence of looking at my face instead of the table was, within an inch of letting the tray fall. 'Don't you understand me, Betty?' I again repeated testily, 'I want a change!'

'Indeed mum! She re, an it can't be a change of linen ye want?' said Betty (who by the-by is a native of old Ireland, and who will permit in making free use of the brogue, in spite of all my efforts at correction.) 'Are ye again' to aither your day for clane things, mum?' and she opened her bright blue eyes still wider and rubbed her hands together according to her custom when perplexed. 'If ye are goin' to change the day, I'd better let the washerwoman know 'cause ye see———'

'Don't be a fool Betty,' said I. (I may as well remark I am rather given to using what is called 'strong language.' I don't mean any harm by it. It's only one of my ways, and we all have our ways, some good and some bad, like a peck of potatoes.)—'The change I mean, is a change of air.

'Aye, shure enough; ye're about right there mum,' replied Betty, now ceasing to expand her eyes to an unnatural width, and discontinuing the friction of her chubby red hands. 'That's just what I've said all the way along. 'Doctther,' says I shure and my missus needs a change of hair, folks nerves is ticklish things intoo, and when they've been thried, as yourn have been lately, why the only thing is a change of hair and scene. Where will ye plase go, mum?'

'I don't know,' said I shortly; 'take yourself off, and hold your chattering tongue, it is enough to make me ill again to listen to you!' 'Talk, talk, talk; chatter, chatter, chatter; from morning till night—get out of my sight, or———'

But Betty was already gone; she is a good sort of creature on the whole, is Betty and I am very fond of her, although I do speak rather rough to her sometimes; and she has a great affection for me, that she has. We've lived together nearly twenty years now—time enough to know one another's likes and dislikes. We're both of us unmarried, thank goodness! I never was such a fool as to listen to the men—a pack of lying, deceitful wretches, who say one thing to your face, and just the contrary to your back, especially if you have got a snug little property like mine! Ha! ha! I was always sharp enough to see through 'em I was. They could never get me to promise to honor and obey one of the race. 'Honor and obey,' indeed not I; I love my liberty too well. Now there's young Mrs. Gustavus Softheart; what a perfect slave she is to her husband! She dare not contradict him in anything; she gives up her own will continually; she's always thinking what will please her tyrant, and what will displease him; and what does she get for her pains? Nothing but discontent and ill-temper! Whenever I see her pale face, I say to myself, 'Thank my stars, I never married! Dear, dear, how the wind howls this evening! It makes me feel quite melancholy; my nerves certainly are still sadly disordered; the least sound makes me start. And no wonder if I am nervous; that was a serious attack; I don't feel myself at all at all. Doctor Smoothface says it takes a long while to recover from the disorder of the nervous system. Nice man, Dr. Smoothface nice man! So attentive he has been, and even now he calls nearly every day to hear how I am, and it is a month or so since I was ill. Ah! he has a kind feeling heart; he told me he could sympathise with me, for his own nerves were easily unstrung. I feel sure a change of air and scene would do me good; the the question is, where shall I go? I can't undertake a very long journey, I am not equal to it; I won't go to the sea-side; nothing is more horrible than the sea this time of year. I must go to some nice quiet place, where I should have nothing to disturb me—some country place, where I could gaze on the green fields and breathe the fresh pure air, where there would be no noise of rattling carts and carriages, no harsh discordant cries of fish and coal. My sleep is so often disturbed, and it is so trying to lie awake. Ah! I have it, I'll pay a visit to my nephew and his wife at their farm in M———shire. They have so frequently asked me to go and see them. I know the scenery is lovely there, especially in Autumn. Being in the country, their house must be a quiet one, and mountain air is so salubrious, so refreshing to the nervous system. I'm afraid the journey will be rather fatiguing, but it is not a very long one, and when I get to the end of it there will be nothing more to disturb me. I can go to bed early and have a good night's rest. I'll write to-morrow and tell them I am coming at once.'

There I am in the railway carriage rapidly approaching the end of my journey.—And oh, what a queer journey it has been! I discovered, when too late, that it was an excursion day to ——— I have been hustled about, hocked, pushed and squeezed on every side, which of course is very annoying, especially to a lady of nervous temperament. I nearly lost two of my bandboxes, three of my brown paper parcels, and my sable muff, at the change trains. Then, when I had at last collected them together and seated myself comfortably in another carriage, and was just taking of smelling salts by way of refreshment, a porter puts his face in the window, and bawls out,

'Change here for Dash, Blank, and Star!' 'Where are you for, please ma'am?

'Blank,' said I with a start.

'Change, here,' says he, and pulls open the door with such a jerk that I wonder it didn't come off.

'Change,' said I, why I have changed just this moment.'

'Ah, well ma'am you've got into the wrong carriage, that's all, make haste or you'll be too late, trains now going to start.' And with that he seized upon my bandboxes and parcels, and before I knew what I was about he pulled me out of the carriage and banged the door behind me.

'This way ma'am,' said he 'make haste.'

Make haste indeed! It's a wonder how I survived it all! I, a lady of nervous temperament and wearing habits, unaccustomed to exercise of any kind, was now obliged to run! I'm sure I thought my last moment was come when the porter pushed me into a carriage full of people and threw my handboxes and parcels after me. I fell headlong into the arms of a stout red faced gentleman, and literally gasped for breath. For some moments I was conscious of nothing but that the gentleman had placed me opposite him with an exclamation of—well, perhaps I had better say astonishment, for I don't like to repeat what he really said, although I am given to using strong language. When I was a little recovered, I was sensible of an unusual weight on my dress in a most indiscriminate manner. I in sore my best bonnet and my new cap must be quite spoiled—dear, dear, they were so becoming; Betty said I looked quite young in them, and she's a good judge of people's ages, is Betty. The railway carriage was quite full when I was pushed in so rudely by the porter, and has been so ever since; so of course there has been no room to spare, and I've been obliged to endure the weight of my boxes as well as I can. Oh, how stiff I shall be black and blue, and green to-morrow, that I shall!—Thank goodness we're going stop, and I shall shall soon be out of this horrible screeching crowded train. Ah, how I shall enjoy a quiet night's rest after all this bustle, how delightful the country will be, how pure and clear the mountain air! Here's the station and there's my nephew looking out anxiously for me, he sees me, he waves his hand, I wave my hand in return, he opens the door, he takes some of my boxes and a man servant takes the rest. I am out of the train at last.

'My dear aunt, I'm so glad you're come. I hope you're had a pleasant journey,' says Alfred, (that's my nephew), in a cheerful voice, as he shakes my hand warmly.

'A pleasant journey!' I repeat indignantly, 'pleasant! It's a wonder I got here at all! Pleasant! It was odious, perfectly odious. I have been treated shamefully; my best bonnet and cap are spoiled, and I had to run from one train to another till I was ready to drop. Pleasant indeed! Ugh!

'Oh, I am so sorry," says Alfred, but he does not look sorry, and I don't suppose he is sorry; in fact, he looks half inclined to laugh, but these men are so heartless and deceitful; they tell lies, as fast as they speak, the wretches.

'Let me lead you to the carriage,' he goes on, 'its too cold to stand still.'

'Cold! I should think it is. A nasty thick fog as bad as rain. If this is pure mountain air, I'd rather be out of it. Do you always have fogs here?'

Not always, dear aunt; only at this time of the year, he replies, still cheerfully, as he gives me his arm and leads me towards a pony carriage. 'I'm very sorry I could not bring the brougham to meet you, but we were obliged to sent it to the coachbuilders last week. I hope you don't mind going in an open carriage, it is not far.'

Now I hate riding in an open carriage, in weather, so of course I shan't find it very enjoyable in a fog, but there's no help for it—I got in and we start off.

'Pray Alfred, where are the mountains? I don't see a sign of them; I've been anxious to see the mountains.'

'Oh! you must wait till the fog clears off,' he says laughing.

'And how long is that likely to be?'

'It is uncertain: perhaps it may clear off to-night, perhaps to-morrow. It is rather unfortunate to day for you, aunt, you won't get a good impression of our lovely scenery.'

I made no reply to this obvious remark; the fog appears to grow thicker and thicker (I wonder if Dr. Smoothface would call this clear mountain air), and glad enough am I when we stop before the hall door of Beechdale Farm. I am warmly welcomed by Alfred's wife, who sympathizes with me in the many disagreeables of my journey; nice little woman she is, so thoughtful and kind, there's no doubt about her sincerity; and really it is a most comfortable house, so snug, and there's such a nice fire in my bed room. I have told Jane (that's Alfred's wife's name) that I wish to go to bed early to sleep off all the fatigue of my journey; she says I shall go directly after tea—would I like just to step into the nursery—I've taken enough steps to-day goodness knows. But perhaps I shall hurt her feelings if I don't go. Mothers, especially young ones, always think their children of the first importance; I go into the nursery, I find it is next to my room.

'Oh, he won't disturb you,' says Jane when I mention my fears in that respect, 'he's so quiet, blessed little angel as he is! he never makes a sound all night.'

Ah, I'm glad of that, very glad, indeed; for if there's one thing I dislike more than another it is hearing a baby squall. I am not at all partial to babies at any time. I think they're a perfect plague; they are always crying or being sick. Pah! disgusting little things. I do not think she would agree with me; she evidently makes an idol of her child; she looks at it,—a little red-faced, bald-headed, ugly thing as it is. Ah, here's the servant come to say tea is ready. What a blessing.

9.30. I have bidden Alfred and Jane good night. I have locked my door, and searched around to see if any robber is concealed there. The search having proved satisfactory, I have attired myself in my sleeping apparel, and am warming my feet by the fire, preparatory to getting into bed. Ah, this is indeed a delightful conclusion to the troubles of the day. Everything is so quiet. There's nothing like a country home for perfect repose of body and mind.

10 o'clock. My candle is out, a 'Child's Night Light' is burning in a saucer. I am comfortably settled in bed. I am very sleepy. How I shall enjoy a good night's rest.

10.30. I wake with a start. My window rattles, my bed shakes, I hear a voice like thunder. It is an earthquake? I sit up and listen. How my poor heart beats. What can be the matter? I remember now, it is a train, and a very heavy one I should think, judging by the noise. Alfred said he hoped I shouldn't hear the trains. Very kind of Alfred. I am sure I wish I didn't hear them. Gracious, what a horrible noise it makes, the engine must be going to burst. I hope none of the fragments will be dashed against my window. I sprang out of bed to see how near it was. Oh, law. It can't be a hundred yards off; it has stopped just opposite my window; what is it stopping for? The engine driver can't mistake this house for a station, surely. Oh, I have it now. Jane told me there was a sleep incline just here, and that sometimes heavy trains had great difficulty in getting up. I should think they have, judging by the awful row this one makes. I hope it won't wake up the baby. It is starting again; oh, I am sure the engine will burst. Oh, my poor nerves. This is trying indeed. I am shivering with cold. I must return to bed; the train is going on now, so there's no occasion for further alarm. I shall soon be asleep.

11:30. What wakes me now? The baby screaming violently! Is this what Jane calls "being quiet?" Is this "making no noise?" I wonder what sort of a sound it is when he makes a noise? Nasty ill-tempered little thing. Will he never hold his tongue?

12 o'clock. Baby just left off crying, the nurse is singing him to sleep. Poor woman, how I pity her. I wonder if that is the only tune she knows? Certainly in this case variety would be pleasing? How can she keep saying "Bye, little baby dear; good little baby dear," when he is neither "dear" nor "good?" She's left off singing at last; she's quite hoarse I dare say; serve her right.

1.30. A shrill whistle disturbs me in the middle of a most delightful dream about Dr. Smoothface. I feel frightened for a moment. I know what it is. I begin to think a country house is not the quietest spot in the world, especially if it is near a railway, and occupied by a baby and a singing nurse.

3 o'clock. A dog is barking. Two dogs are barking. Just under my window, apparently. I hope there are no robbers about. It is a lonely house; oh, dear. I wish I had brought Betty. She always had such presence of mine—I'm trembling all over. What's that noise? Cats quarrelling. I believe. Dogs bark still louder. Cats hiss and spit and swear. Dogs yell—probably scratched by the cats.—Perhaps they will be quiet now. They are quiet now, likewise the cats. Once more I close my eyes and turn over on my left side. Wonder, sleepily, why dogs can't agree?

5.30. Cock a-doodle do! Cock a doodle-doodle do o o o o o! My stars, there's a row. Who recovered from a nervous attack at all events. Cock a doodle do, cock a doodle do o o o o o? I wonder how many cockrels Alfred keeps, and if it is the custom to crow just under this window; because if it is their custom, no light sleepers of nervous temperament ought to be put in this room. It was to bad of Jane and Alfred to make me sleep here. I never had such a bad night's rest before never; and I was so fatigued with my journey. Oh, dear, dear, dear! I daresay my nervous attack will come on again, and no wonder either, after all I have gone through during the last four and twenty hours, enough to try the strongest nerves and mine are not strong—they never were. There goes the abominable bird again.—How I should like to cut its throat. I hear others in the distance. What shall I do to get asleep again?

6 o'clock. I am awake still and likely to be. Not only have cocks been crowing incessantly but geese have been cackling, pigs grunting and squeaking, ducks quacking turkeys gobbling, what a lot of fowls Alfred must keep to be sure! I don't think he'd keep so many if he slept in this room—it is a perfect Babel! And now the servants are, pear to be getting up. Some one evidently sleeps over my head; a man servant I should think by the sound of his boots. How he clumps about. I hope the ceiling won't come in—it doesn't look very safe—there's a great crack across it. I shall never believe in quiet farmhouses again. My house in town is far preferable. I'll not stay here another night. My mind is made up—I'll go back immediately after breakfast, that I will.

7 o'clock. I have come to the conclusion that this room is over the kitchen. Will the servants never leave off cleaning the stove and rattling the fire irons? Will they never leave off laughing and talking? Will that door never leave off banging? I declare they have begun to scrub the kitchen! Oh, what misery! I bury my head under the clothes, I hear the noise still. I wonder if the kitchen is scrubbed every morning, and if that door bangs all the time? Why can't they shut it? Just like servants so selfish, they never think of any one's comfort but their own.

7:30. Rattling of tins in the yard. Cows bellowing, men shouting. Still further rattling of tins. Cries of "Now then, Tulip, Daisy, Beauty, sounds suggestive of blows, I suppose the cows are going to be milked. The cow house must be close to my window. What a comprehensive window it is. Oh, my nerves, my poor nerves!

8 o'clock. After an uneasy doze of about ten minutes, I am disturbed by that "quiet little darling," the baby! It is screaming, if possible louder than it did in night—it is being washed I should think, judging by sundry sounds of splashing in the water; no doubt it would prefer being a dirty little brute! I wonder if it always cries when washed. I am glad I am not it's nurse; I should feel inclined to drown it, I think. Well, well! I never was so disappointed in all my life. Peace and quiet! I've had little enough of that! But then how can one have peace and quiet when he sleeps in a room next to the nursery, over the kitchen, under the man servant's bed room, within a hundred yards of the railway and when the side window looks on fowl yard, cow house and fowl houses? It is disgraceful! Shameful! Abominable! How could Jane and Alfred treat me in this way? They knew that I came here for the benefit of my nervous system, and I thought Jane such a tender hearted, sympathizing woman! But I'll have my revenge; they shall not touch a farthing of my money! I'll leave it to a lunatic asylum first! I will not stay here an hour longer than I can help. I'll go the first thing after breakfast, and never will I set my foot in this hateful, noisy house again! Never!

8:30. I may as well get up, for, of course, I can't go to sleep now. How glad I am that I only unpacked one of my trunks, one bandbox and two brown paper parcels. I declare they're grinding coffee in the kitchen now, and a most horrible smell is coming down my chimney of burnt fat; no doubt the bacon is being fried for breakfast—I shall be sick in a minute, I know I shall! Dr. Smoothface thought a change would do me so much good. He said a quiet country house and clear mountain air, would be just the thing to set me up; I wonder if he would consider the smell of burnt fat, invigorating? At any rate, I don't; and as for the clear mountain air, I see the fog is thicker than ever; another heavy train is coming; what a place this is for heavy trains! I only hope that I shall get home safely. Fogs are dangerous and I must and will go!

6:30 P. M. Thank goodness! I am at home once more! It will be a very, very long time before I leave it again! I've told my faithful Betty all my troubles; she says I look ten years older than when I started, and well I may! I shall send for Dr. Smoothface to-morrow, and tell him never again to be such a fool as to recommend a quiet farm house, and pure mountain air for the benefit of any one who has suffered, or is suffering, or who probably will suffer from disorder of the nerves. If he does not believe what I say, he had better spend a night in the room which I was fortunate enough to occupy at Beechdale Farm. I don't think he will contradict me.

7.30. Betty has just brought in my cup of strong coffee and my round of buttered toast. Ah! this is something like comfort! how glad I am to be home again! An organ grinder begins to play outside my window. I hate organ grinders. Betty must send the fellow away; but ah! stop a minute, what a sweet air he is playing—doubly sweet to me just now. It is the well known tune of "Home sweet Home." I have often heard it before, but never have I appreciated it as I do now! How irresistibly soothing it is, although he occasionally plays a wrong note, and the organ is a little out of tune! I will open my window and throw out the dear organ grinder half a crown.—*Once a Week.*

THE HUMAN EYE.—The language of the eye is very hard to counterfeit. You can read in the eyes of your companion, while you talk, whether your argument hits him, though his tongue will not confess it. There is a look by which a man shows that he is going to say a good thing, and a look when he has said it. Vain and forgotten are all the fine offices of hospitality if there be no holiday in the eye, though dissembled by the lips! A man comes away from a company; he has heard no important remark, but if in sympathy with the society, he is cognizant of such a stream of life as has been flowing to him through the eyes. There are eyes which give no more admission to them than blackberries; others are liquid and deep wells that men might fall into; and others are oppressing and devouring, and take too much notice. There are asking eyes, and asserting eyes, and prowling eyes, and eyes full of faith—some of good and some of sinister omen.

THE SABBATH.—The Sabbath is the loveliest, brightest day in all the week to a spiritual mind. There rests refresh the soul in God, that finds nothing but turmoil in the creature. Should not this day be welcome to the soul that sets it free to mind its own business, which has other days to attend to the business of its servant, the body? And these are a certain pledge to it of that expected freedom when it shall enter on an eternal Sabbath, and rest on him forever who is the only rest of the soul.

The following is given as a verbatim report in the Illinois House: Mr. Speaker, I think sheep is paramount to dogs, and our laws hadn't oughter be so that the dogs can commit ravages on sheep. Mr. speaker, I represent sheep on this floor. (Laughter, and cries of that's so.) Up where I live sheep is more account than dogs, and although you may tell me that dogs are useful, still I say, on the other hand that sheep is usefuller: and show me the man that represents dogs on this floor, and that thinks dogs is more important than sheep, and I will show a man who is tantamount to know nothing. Mr Speaker I am through.

A gentleman is one who combines a woman's tenderness with a man's courage.

DANIEL BRYAN'S OATH.

[Daniel Bryan, as appears by the context, had been a lawyer of eminence, but had fallen, through intoxication, to beggary and a dying condition. Bryan had married, in better days, the sister of Moses Felton.]

At length all hopes were given up.—Week after week the fallen man would lie drunk on the floor, and not a day of real sobriety marked his course. I doubt if such another case was known. He was too low for conviviality; for those with whom he would have associated would not drink with him.

All alone in his office and chamber, he still continued to drink, and even his very life seemed the offspring of his jug.

In early spring Moses Felton had a call to go to Ohio. Before he went he visited his sister. He offered to take her with him, but she would not go.

'But why stay here?' urged the brother. 'You are losing away, and disease is upon you. Why should you live with such a brute?'

'Hush Moses, speak not,' answered the wife, keeping back her tears. 'I will not leave him now, but he will soon leave me. He cannot live much longer.'

At that moment Daniel entered the apartment.

He looked like a wanderer from the tomb. He had his hat on, and his jug in his hand.

'Ah Moses, how are you?' he grasped, for he could not speak plainly.

The visitor looked at him a few moments in silence. Then, as his features assumed a cold, stern expression, he said in a strong emphatic tone;

'Daniel Bryan, I have been your best friend but one. My sister is an angel, but matched with a demon. I have loved you, Daniel, as I never loved man before. You were noble, generous and kind; but I hate you now, for you are a devil incarnate.—Look at that woman. She is my sister—she might now live with me in comfort, early she will not do it while you are alive; yet when you die she will come to me. Thus do I pray that God will soon give her joy to my keeping. Now, Daniel, I do sincerely hope that the first intelligence that I hear when I shall have reached my new home may be—that you—are dead!'

'Stop, Moses, I can reform.'

'You cannot. It is beyond your power. You have had inducements enough to have reformed half the sinners in creation, and yet you are lower than ever before. Go and die, sir, as soon as you can for the moment that sees you thus shall not find me among the mourners.'

Bryan's eyes flashed, and he drew back proudly. 'Go,' he said, with a tone of the old powerful sarcasm, 'go to Ohio, and I'll send you news. Go, sir and watch the post. I will yet make you take back your words.'

'Never, Daniel Bryan, never.'

'You shall, I swear it.'

With these words Daniel Bryan hurled his jug into the fire place, and while yet a thousand fragments were flying over the door, he strode from the house.

Mary sank fainting on the floor. Moses bore her to a bed, and then having called in a neighbour, he hurried away for the stage.

For a month Daniel moved over the brink of the grave, but he did not die.

'One gill of brandy will save you said the Doctor, who saw that the abrupt removal of stimulants from a system that for long years had almost subsisted on nothing else, was nearly sure to prove fatal. 'You can surely take a gill and not take more.'

'Aye,' gasped the poor man, 'take a gill and break my oath. Moses Felton shall never hear that brandy and rum killed me. If the want of it kill me, then let me die. But I won't die; I'll live till Moses Felton shall eat his words.'

He did live. An iron will conquered the messenger death sent—Daniel Bryan lived. For one month he could not even walk alone—but he had help—Mary helped him.

A year passed away, and Moses Felton returned to Vermont. He entered the court-house at Burlington, and Daniel Bryan was on the floor pleading for a young man who had been indicted for forgery. Felton was startled with surprise. Never before had such torrents of eloquence poured from his lips. The case was given to the jury, and the youth was acquitted. The successful counsel turned from the court-room and met Moses Felton.

They shook hands but did not speak. When they reached a spot where no others could hear them, Bryan stopped.

'Moses,' he said, 'do you remember the words you spoke to me a year ago?'

'I do, Daniel.'

'Will you take them back—canny them forever?'

'Yes, with all my heart.'

'Then I am in part repaid.'

'And what must be the remainder of the payment?' asked Moses.

'I must die an honest unperjured man! The oath that has bound me thus far was made for life.'

That evening Mary Bryan was among the happiest of the happy. No allusion was made to the scene of one year before, but Moses could read in both the countenances of his sister and her husband the deep gratitude they did not speak.

And Daniel Bryan still lives, one of the most honored men in Vermont. Five times has he sat in the State Legislature, three in the Senate, and once in the National Congress.

EVIL THINGS.—Beware of evil thoughts. They have done great mischief to the world. Bad thoughts come first, and bad words follow, and bad deeds finish the progress. Watch against them. Strive against them. Pray against them. They prepare the way for the enemy of souls—

Bad thought's a thief: he acts his part,
Creeps through the windows of the heart,
And if he once his way can win,
He lets a hundred robbers in.

When rain falls does it ever go back again?

EDUCATIONAL.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the Arbuthnotian School will take place to-morrow. The exercises will commence at at 10 o'clock, A.M. Parents and guardians of the pupils, friends of education, and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

JAS. STRATTON, Teacher.

Arbuthnotian, July 27, 1865.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Peterborough Petroleum Company.
Writing Desks—Graham & Stratton.
Mail Contract—M. Sweetman.
Bibles—Graham & Stratton.
Insolvent Act of 1864—F. McAuliffe.
Family Bibles—Examiner Book Store.
Educational—James Stratton.
Rose—Graham & Stratton.
Montreal Riots.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—Jamie Hall.
Church Hymn Books—Graham & Stratton.
Peterboro' Agricultural Society—J. Carnegie, Jr.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1865.

IS IT THE RIGHT COURSE?

In the early history of colonies generally, and may we not add in the history of old, established countries, there are seasons of prosperity and depression. Seasons, when blessed by favourable circumstances, good crops, and paying prices, the community prospers: all appears to be joy and gladness. But the season of trial comes. Unaccustomed to hard trials or endure privations, long the same people then begin to murmur and lament over every little event that befalls them. This is more or less the way generally, it is with these colonies. In the history of the settlement of British America, until within a few years, there was nothing to encounter that was not common to the settlers of every new country. Nothing but what the early settlers of the United States had to endure, and what many of those who are hewing out a way for themselves now in the far west are being called upon to endure yet. The great American Republic has not yet become a paradise or elysium. The man who would become possessed of a comfortable subsistence there must work, and toil, and labour to obtain it; only the very few dream themselves into affluence in a night; it generally requires almost a life of toil and unabated industry; and happy would be the man, who after twenty or thirty years of industry and care, finds his old age subdued with the comforts of plenty, ease and peace. In the too great desire of many of our colonist to get wealthy at once they have over reached themselves and got into difficulties that will require years to deliver themselves from. They, accustomed to continued prosperity before, find themselves either unwilling or unable to endure the result of their own shortsightedness for even a year or two, and in their uneasiness to get some easy way of delivery look to other countries and climes as more favourable. Let such, however, gather simple truths from the leaves of unvarnished colonial (and of empire also) history, and they will find that "ups" and "downs" are common to all countries as well as to every person, now and then. Is it the wise course under these circumstances to rise and leave the colony at once and go to the United or any other States? or will those who do so find the way all smooth and even over which they pass as they endeavour to attain their ideal happiness and prosperity? If they do, it will be contrary to past experience: an exception to general principles. Another cry is annexation. This is got up by interested parties, of whom there are many in Canada. Many speculators have come over amongst us and made themselves wealthy at our expense very often, we wish them the enjoyment of honestly gotten gains, however. But many of these have never lost their American ideas of the great republic, and wish to see it extend itself if possible, to the north pole. These are they who get up the cry of dissatisfaction now, forgetting that many if not all of them had to leave the great United States and come here once in order to obtain perhaps what would have satisfied them then, a pittance. And who knows but these very persons are the paid minions of the U. S. Let that be as it may, we say the course is not wise, and if those who act thus would all be forced to do as Potter and Wood, there would be less croaking in the land.

Should the press allow every scribbler to unearth the minds of the unwary by their specious articles, which no one even takes the trouble to gainsay, but, on that very account, magnify themselves into something unanswerable. The answer must be evident enough, that the press, in giving publicity to these articles, are fostering a species of treason which ought not to be tolerated for a moment, no matter what party it may come from. In reading these scribblings, one would be led to imagine that there was no want or poverty in all the borders of this new Paradise—no privations, no taxes, no labour—nothing but gold, gold. Whence come all their wars and fightings, then, if not from discontent? The people of the great United States are not satisfied with their own circumstances, and eight to ten millions of them desire a change. Yet, under all these circumstances of discontent, misgovernment in some way, if Canada was annexed, there would be peace and plenty. What balderdash! The discontented scarcely ever become contented, no matter where you place them. We doubt if they would be happy in Heaven. The South is not satisfied; indeed it is not likely they will be. The West will soon speak out for itself, unless a different policy from the past is pursued; and twenty, or perhaps forty years at the most, may see fresh troubles in the United States. We do not desire to see this; on the contrary, we pray for her peace. But look at appearances; they forebode something unless a change of management is effected. And should we not consider these things? Surely so. Let us have reciprocal trade; let us have reciprocal affections; every thing that can be as if we were one people, and our prosperity will be equal to theirs at least. And finally, let us seek to make a nation for ourselves; why should we, dependent like, seek to sponge on the American people, when we can be independent and support ourselves—be an independent nation? But the fear of war with America! Sorrow is soon enough when it comes. When war comes, act prudently and according to circumstances, and there need be no fear. But let us hear no more of annexation till we try what we can do for ourselves. The approaching session of Parliament will be an important one. The wisdom of our legislators can do much to make us happy; they can also do much to bind us at this critical moment of our history. But let the game not abuse its liberty, by aiding in sowing the seeds of discontent among the people. It is easy to make people unhappy, under even the best of circumstances; not so easy to work the opposite. It is easy to get false ideas of other countries; not so to change circumstances again, when you would desire to do it. If we cannot govern ourselves wisely, who is foolish enough to imagine that United States Senators, who have plunged themselves into a debt equal to anything on the globe in the space of *six years*, would do anything better for us? The best cure for our evils are contentment and industry.

CAVAN.

THE DIFFICULTY OF CARRYING OUT THE LAW THERE.

It is very often complained that the law is not fully carried out by those who seek for its enactment. The fact that the law is not duly respected is also urged as a valid reason for its complete neglect or the repeal thereof.

To the first plea it may be set up why is law not enforced? Is it because those who desire its enactment do not desire its respect; or is it because they who have obtained its enactment are not in a position to ensure that respect for law and order that should prevail. Most undoubtedly it is not the first cause. From a personal knowledge of those people of Cavan who obtained the passage of the Dunkin's Bill, we can most unhesitatingly assert that they are lovers of law and order, and most sincerely desire good will among men. They are not the lawless and the profane. They are not the ungenerous and the unkind. But the law-abiding and the religious, the benevolent and the humane of our race, who have been seeking to lessen crime and elevate the down-trodden and the sot. They are men who have seen, and perhaps felt the debasing practices that prevail, and are desirous of saving their sons, their friends or their neighbors from falling into the whirlpool, or being carried away in the flood of immorality that is cursing our land. Do they look on with indifference or neglect? No. They are the sorrowful spectators of those evils, they would gladly cure but are unable to do so. The question now arises why are they so powerless. Because they are opposed by a party who are not very scrupulous of what means they use to thwart everything that is good or that would injure their craft or the craft of the great goddess Diana. Because that those who would lend a hand to have order and peace prevail, have not the machinery at their disposal to do so. Because men professing godliness ally themselves with the enemies of peace and stand Baalamlike trying to keep one foot in heaven though the other may be drawing towards pandemonium. This is the reason why the law is a dead letter. We are informed also that no constable can be in the Township of Cavan that will undertake to do any business against those who neglect the law. And further that when two magistrates applied to have two constables appointed for the use of those magistrates, they were not appointed although no reasons were assigned for not doing so. Again, when one already appointed is asked to act he refuses, because he says his property would be burned if he did so. The enemies of law, even, are therefore afraid of each other. What is the use of their asking why do not those in authority cause the law to be respected? If any one should say this is an over-drawn picture, just let them read the Bobcaygeon outlawry.

We regret very much to find some of our contemporaries joining sides, at least indirectly with those who set law and order at defiance. They seem to delight in the fact that the law is disrespected in Otonabee and elsewhere. The people are not prepared for it say they. Nor will they ever be if the will of those of whom we write should prevail. Surely no respectable journalist would be found abetting law-breakers.

Let the law be respected, whatever that law is; if wrong in principle or practice, repeal it. They also say that if the license law were carried out it would answer the end better than the Prohibitory Law. The License Law would suit us very well if duly respected. Can we, however, expect respect for one statute while we encourage disrespect of another.

BOBCAYGEONISM.

We give this week two letters on the Bobcaygeon Rowdyism of our Correspondent "Z" of two weeks since. We cannot congratulate the people of that ambitious village on the state of their morals. Such conduct does not speak well for a professedly church going people. And if Dunkin's Bill is not popular evidently it ought to be, as its object is to make men sober, and induce a higher moral feeling, than the communications of our Correspondents of this week reveal. One of the parties who suffered in the late lawless outrage, wonders at our publishing the communication of "Z." Did he not consider that the communication was calculated to do more to make Dunkin's Bill popular than six months lecturing of even the truest friends of temperance? Not that we think "Z" intended or desired that such should be the effect, on the contrary, we think he desired the very opposite. Every one who will give a moments reflection will see that the community cannot consider itself in a very safe position when men are permitted to outrage society in the way that some of our back friends have been permitted to do; that necessarily there must be reaction, when assuredly such conduct will receive its reward. We must protest however against being considered in any way responsible for the communications that may appear in the columns of the *Examiner* unless we so signify. We give communications for what they are worth and do not hold ourselves accountable for the views set forth therein. Our views on the Temperance reform are well known, we have not kept our light under a bushel: we will also continue to publish everything that we consider calculated to work the Reform so much called for, even though the matter may not be agreeable to every one. Neither are we behind even him who would so find fault, in our desires, nor in our labors, to remove from our land any traffic, no matter how respectable it may be, that is calculated to injure society or any member of it.

We have been shown a specimen of white marble from our back country, from the edge of Stoney Lake. It is of the best quality—very white—harder than the Vermont marble—and can be procured in any quantity. We also understand than an American company is about engaging in the working of it as soon as arrangements can be made.

MAGNANIMOUS.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

The following we clip as an item of news from the *Globe* of Saturday, 22nd instant:

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, a male teacher, for the third division, in the Peterborough Township and Union School. Testimonials as to certificate, experience in teaching and character required.

Applications accompanying certificates and references, to be forwarded before the 5th day of August, to

Salary, $300. IVAN O'BEIRNE, Secretary & Treasurer, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', July 20.

Does this encourage teachers of this County? Several members of the Board of Trustees of the Town are also members of the Senior Board of Examination for the County, and their advertising in the Toronto papers seem something like repudiating their own offspring. The *Daily Globe* is not read out of the Towns, unless a chance reading; consequently, advertising therein must be calculated for those who live in the Towns, to the despising of Teachers who may be equally well qualified, but, perchance, teach in the country. Does it not look like despising those Teachers whom *they* have licensed? Not forgetting to acknowledge how magnanimously that self same Board treats the local press. Generous! magnanimous!!

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

We have to record the death of Mr. Francis Bradshaw of North Monaghan, who was killed by being thrown from his waggon on the 20th inst., near the Port Hope and Peterboro Railway Station here. Mr. Bradshaw it would appear had been to Town and having done his business had returned a part of the way home, but it does not appear whether he had been returning to town again or not, but near the Station the horses got frightened in some way, kicked out of one trace and became unmanageable. At this juncture Mrs. Bradshaw made to jump out, but appeared to fall over by which she received severe injuries. The horses continued to run about a block when the waggon struck the post of the railway crossing which appears to have changed their direction a little. The waggon here upset, when Mr. Bradshaw was thrown out and either by the fall, or by some part of the waggon striking him received such injuries to the neck, head and base of the brain, as caused immediate death. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict rendered "That the deceased Francis Bradshaw came to his death by being thrown from his waggon while his horses were running away on the 20th July 1865. The cause of their so running away being unknown." Deceased was an inoffensive respectable farmer of sober industrious habits and was in comfortable circumstances at the time of his sad end.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning last, Mrs. Hewitt, of North Monaghan, and the hired man, both received severe injuries by the running away of the team. It appears that the man was about to go for a load of lumber, and, as Mrs. Hewitt was going a short distance in the same direction, she was persuaded to wait for him. Just, however, as the man was in the act of opening a gate or bars from the place, Mrs. H. raised her parasol, at which the horses took fright and ran away, throwing her from the waggon, and breaking her leg below the knee in two places, we understand, which certainly must have left the leg a mass of fractured bones. The man, also, in endeavouring to catch and hold the horses, got his leg broken. They are under the care of Dr. Brown, of this Town, and were at last accounts progressing favourably.

THE WEATHER for some time has been most remarkably dry, the ground being more bound than last season; but as the drought did not commence until most of the crops had made considerable progress, it has not done so much injury perhaps as last year; nevertheless, the late spring crops were suffering much, and pasture was fast burning up. On Tuesday, the face of nature was renewed by a refreshing shower or two, and we hope that they are not too late to benefit those crops that were in so much need of them. The fall wheat harvest is progressing favourably, and the yield promises to be abundant; other crops do not promise so well.

FOND OF MUSIC.—Some one, not wholly devoid of Covetousness, we suppose, made so free as to take a cage (and a bird in it) from the verandah of Robt. D. Rogers, Esq. Ashburnham, on Saturday morning last. As the bird was a beautiful singer, the thief must have intended to dispose of it for gain. Such a person could not enjoy the innocent song which must continually remind him of the foul deed. The Bird will be thankfully received by its proper owner, if remorse or penitence move the person to return it. If disposed of to any innocent purchaser perhaps he could do something towards returning it to the owner. It was a wild canary, with black wings and head, and orange coloured beak.

FLAX PRIZES.—Mr. Alexander Scott, of the communication line, Smith, we believe, obtained the first prize for the best two acres of flax, growing in the County, amounting to $25. For this there were five entries. Mr. John Bell, of Smith, got the 1st prize for the best one acre; Mr. Lewis Davis the 2nd prize; for this there were two entries. We learn that the flax crop looks well for the season, and promises to be remunerative.

INFANTRY COMPANY No. 2.—Capt. Smith's Light Infantry Company, will meet in the Town Hall, for re-organization, on Friday evening next, at eight o'clock, when all those who had their names enrolled are requested to attend.

STEAMER CORINTHIAN.—We understand the steamer *Corinthian* has broken her shaft. She was drifting before the wind yesterday, but nothing certain could be given concerning her at a late hour.

GENERAL LEE NOT TO BE TRIED.—Treason indictments against Lee and others will be called up in Norfolk, in October; but the President intends causing a *nolle prosequi* to be entered—and Lee will therefore be put on a long probation.

DENTISTRY.—We are requested to state that Mr. O'Donnel's Office will be closed until Wednesday August 2nd 1865 in consequence of his attendance at the meeting of the "American Dental Association" now in session at Chicago, Ills. U. S.

It is stated that the Hon. Messrs. Galt and Howland will proceed, shortly, to Washington, on business connected with the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Communications.

Rowdyism in Bobcaygeon

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In your issue of the 13 h inst., a communication appears signed by "Z," in which he professes to give an account of a "sublime scene," enacted in this village on the 8h inst. I wish, Mr. Editor, to refute many of the statements put forth by your correspondent 'Z," by simply stating the facts of the case, and you will please bear with me while I give you an account of our proceedings, in order that your readers may judge how far Mr. Dunkin or his (temperance) measure is answerable for the introduction of "demoralization and disorder," as the "sublime" sequel shows."

Bobcaygeon for many years has been noted for its rowdyism, and has borne a bad name for its drunkenness; the supporting and sustaining of which has been the tavern-keeping community, amongst whom is included "a first-class hotel-keeper." "The quiet, sober, industrious, moral, and church-going people" determined to do what they could to stop these ruffianly proceedings, and endeavour to gain a good name, and to raise our "romantic and beautiful village" from barbarity to a standard in the scale of morality and religion. Mr. Dunkin's Temperance Act having passed the Legislative Assembly and Council, it was deemed proper by a large number of the well-wishing inhabitants to petition the Township Council to appoint a day when the votes of the ratepayers would be recorded for or against. Mr. Bick, Township Clerk, granted the prayer of the petitioners, by fixing Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th days of January, for polling the votes; and that the ratepayers might have every opportunity for the adoption or rejection of the Act, every publicity was given of the days fixed, and each party prepared to wage war and push the battle to the gate.—After a very serious contest, the Temperance Act was adopted by a majority of 14 votes. On the evening of the 14th of January, the liquor dealers got up a display, (although defeated) with an effigy of Mr. Dunkin. This display was a most ruffianly one. The mob, carrying the effigy, went from house to house, hooting and yelling in a fearful manner, at all those who had taken any part in the adoption of the Act. And, Mr. Editor, would you credit the fact, the "first-class hotel keeper," assisted by Lewis Parker, *an English Gentleman*, headed the rowdies. Now, sir, it happened that an information was laid against this "first-class hotel keeper," Mr. Crabtree, for a breach of the Act, by one of the many he has helped to ruin, and not by Mr. Bick, Jr, as alleged by your correspondent "Z." The trial was fixed for the 8th, and then adjourned to the 15th for additional evidence. The Court having adjourned, all those interested withdrew, and were wending their way, some to their homes and others to their usual places of business. James Junkin, Esq., J. P., with some friends, had got as far as Mr. Orr's store, when a rowdy named Chambers struck him in the face with both fists, in the most unprovoked manner, abusing him shamefully and blackening his eyes. This over, and the crowd which had by this time gathered moved down towards Mr. Aitken's when a person named Wylie (a disorderly importation from the back country) entered Mr. Aitken's store, and asked for a quantity of liquor to be furnished him on credit. Mr. Aitken very proper y refused to accede to his demand, and the result was, a torrent of abuse was poured upon Mr. Aitken and the storekeepers of the village, accompanied by many oaths and much blasphemy. The constable, Mr. Robert Hunter, at this juncture of affairs, was instructed to arrest the blaspheming Wylie. This was no sooner done than the signal was given by this "first-class hotel keeper," for the commencement of the "sublime scene," by attempting a rescue. The rowdy Chambers, stimulated by frequent potations of "Old Rye," and encouraged by the harangue of Crabtree, beat the constable with his fists, and kicked him in the mouth with the toe of his boot, and rudely assaulted Mr. George Bick, J. P. The "first-class hotel keeper" aiding and abetting the lawless ruffian. Young Mr. Bick had started for home in a neighbour's waggon, when the ruffianly crew followed him. The English importation (Lewis Parker) held the horses, while Chambers jumped in the waggon, and heavily belaboured Mr. Bick, jr., with his feet and fists, all of which a cowardly sneak named Dobson assisted. In the evening an unoffending individual named Charles Trotter, having business in the village, was set upon by a person named Mat. MacCoppel, who, previous to the passing of the Act, kept an unlicensed grog-shop of the most abandoned description, and whose antecedents are anything but good. He seized his victim by the hair, threw him down, and brutally kicked him with his heavy boots in the face. A gentleman named Heise endeavoured to interfere, but was rudely knocked aside by Dobson. This *melee*, sir, was undoubtedly a premeditated affair, as it is well known that McCon ed had promised "something more than black eyes before evening was through." And, sir, Crabtree has been known frequently to threaten parties for their trouble in putting down the fearful liquor traffic. But all this was not enough, for an effigy of Mr Dunkin was procured, and the vagabonds of the village an neighbourhood gathered together, and with old horns and yells, they marched through Bobcaygeon and the adjoining village of Bokeby, to the alarm of women and children,—the "first-class hotel keeper" on this occasion, as on the last, superintending the whole of the arrangements.

These, sir, are the facts, they cannot be gainsayed or disproved. Instead of Mr Dunkin or his Bill introducing "demoralization and disorder," it is the cursed liquor traffic. The Bill is a good one, and will never demoralise society, but enoble and elevate it. "Z" affirms that the inhabitants of Verulam are not prepared for Mr. Dunkin's Act. Now, sir, the contrary is the truth. The majority of the votes have been polled in its favour. The majority of our Township Council are in favor of the Bill; and the greatest amount of rateable property is owned by those who are in favour of Mr. Dunkin's Temperance act of 1864.—Certainly it is not popular with the itinerant scribbling mountebank "Z," the "first-class hotel keeper," or his myrmidons. Neither will it ever be so,—we don't expect it. But that will not deter us; neither will their abuse and violence frighten us. We have a duty to perform; and as men who have a good cause in hand, they will find us equal to the emergency. There has, sir, been a marked improvement in our "romantic and beautiful village," since the adoption of the Act. We do not deny but that drink is sold, and can be obtained; but then the liquor dealer is very careful and cautious to whom they sell, and before whom it is given. They know well that any discretion on their part will have its unpleasant consequences. The Act, so far, has met the approval of the "quiet, sober, industrious, moral, and church-going people," and is not contemptible to any but "Z," and his liquor-loving cronies.

Yours truly,

AN ISLANDER.

Bobcaygeon, July 17th, 1865.

We have reason to believe that one of the propositions which Government will submit to Parliament at its next meeting, in order to fill up the constantly widening gap between revenue and expenditure, will be a stamp upon bank cheques and commercial papers, such as receipts, bills of lading, &c. Possibly they may apply it to sales of property by notorial deed; but as that interferes with certain rights which are well understood to be sacred from the hands of the tax-gatherer, we rather think not.—*Montreal Herald.*

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR:—In your issue of the 13th inst., is a communication signed "Z," and as part is untrue, I think it requires correction, as I have no doubt the "Traveller" has seen the widely circulated columns of the *Examiner* further away than either of the Counties of Peterboro' or Victoria, thinks well to try and throw the disgraceful proceedings of the 8th instant upon innocent shoulders. He says that "a first-class Hotel keeper in Bobcaygeon was complained of and summoned before the resident J. P's, for a breach in Mr. Dunkin's Bill." Now Mr. Editor this is false, there is only one first class hotel in Bobcaygeon, and that is kept by Mr. E. Bottum, a gentleman that that well deserves the support that has always been extended to him by the respectable community that wilits Bobcaygeon, he is a man that lives at home with his *own wife* and family and saves no expence or trouble to make his house a comfortable one for the weary traveller, and once beneath his roof that man has never visited Bobcaygeon yet would dare to molest him. (I wish I could say as much for the first class Hotel keeper alluded to in Z's letter, but alas it is not so.) Did Z ever see Mr. Bottom leading a riot like that of the 8th inst.? Was he ever seen heading a mob to injure or deter any of Her Majesty's officers from doing their duty? Or in short was he ever seen parading the streets at all with any unlawful gang? No, he has always been a law abiding man, and has kept his house in such order as has fully come up to the most sanguine expectations of the greatest advocates of the Temperance Bill. Why then did Mr Z try to give the public to understand that it was Mr. Bottom that was complained against? (Perhaps he had some other motive in view than we know anything of.) The person complained of was S. W. Crabtree, of the village of Rokeby. Again, he says "that the informer, a son of one of the J. P's., was mauled, this again is false, *ipso facto*; Mr. Hunter was the informer, but the original one was one of their own gang; and perhaps they will find to their good (I hope) that they had better not offer rewards of $20 to have such person assassinated.

I need not say anything about the Bill in Verulam only that it passed, and is still popular with the respectable, quiet, sober, industrious moral, church-going people, of which I am happy to say we have a goodly number in Bobcaygeon and Rokeby: and I can say without fear of contradiction that we have as fine a class of merchants and mechanics as there is in Canada in the two villages above named, but Sir, they did not form part of the rioters. They do not belong to the gang of outlaws that paraded the streets of Bobcaygeon last Saturday week; and although some of them do not support the Temperance cause they would spurn the idea of mixing themselves up with such a motley crowd. Mr. Z says the Bill is contemptible, *they* will banish it. Might be not as well have said *we* will banish it; but I would advise them to take care lest they may be caught in a trap before they gain the victory. I understand that one of them may use the words of the poet "I have been there, and still will go, &c." But fearing that I have already trespassed too long on your space, I must for the present conclude.

Yours truly,

A FRIEND TO TEMPERANCE.

Verulam, July 17th, 1865.

The Butterfly and the Drunkard.

In the early part of the summer of 1865, as I was returning home from my daily toil, my attention was arrested by the sight of a butterfly on the surface of a little brook, which rippled at my feet. "Poor butterfly!" said I, "thou hast seen thy day, and answered thy part in the great theatre of life; perhaps this morning thou arose with the sun, and gambolled from flower to flower, but, by some means or other, thy career has been arrested, and thou art dead." These words no sooner passed from my lips than I saw the insect struggle, as if it tried to rise from the stream, which was bearing it onward to destruction. I took it out, laid it on the turf; it was not long before its wings got dry, and they gradually unfolded, and its motions displayed life and energy. Strength and vigor gradually came. Attempts to fly were at first made in vain; they were not many, it was not long before it flew several yards at a time. In a few moments it flaunted over the fields, and mounted towards the azure sky, as if it had never known danger. It went on and on, capering from flower to flower, and sipping the sweets as if altogether unconscious of the benefit conferred on it. Such is half an hour's history of a butterfly, Mr. Editor; and certainly it is not without interest, neither is it incapable of pointing a moral.

After the butterfly had gone farther than my eye could follow it, I felt quite satisfied that I had performed a useful act. Then, if I performed my duty, thought I, in benefitting an insect, certainly I am bound to do my duty on behalf of my fellow-men, who are of more value than many butterflies; and it struck me that perhaps I might never have another chance to assist a butterfly, but there was no necessity for me to wait for an opportunity to benefit my brother man.

This reflection was the forerunner of several others of a kindred character. I sat down on the mossy bank of the stream, and imagined I saw before me a mighty river. It was not pure and placid as the one from which the butterfly was rescued. No! it was black, loathsome and deadly, and it bore on its surface myriads of human beings. It was the river of evil which flowed through the heart of the moral universe. It received numerous tributary streams from intemperance, war, infidelity, sensualism, deception, selfishness, "the butterfly" amusements of life, oppression, ignorance, and innumerable other sources. It flowed on and on, bearing on its breast men who were steeped in sin; and I fancied I saw standing on its margin a great many good men, who were doing their utmost to prevent their brothers from perishing. I saw preachers of all denominations, and philanthropists of all shades of opinion, labouring with all their might for the restoration of their brethren. I saw teetotallers and school masters, and peace men and anti-slavery reformers, and many inostentatious men and women, who were labouring with all their might to save their fellow mortals.

I arose from that bank, and as I wended my way home, I met a man staggering drunk. I knew him well; I knew him to be a man who neglected his wife and family, who spent his time and money in the tavern. How could I reclaim him? Why, certainly, by getting him to join the Temperance Society. I reasoned with him; he listened, and promised to give up the maddening cup.

By becoming a sober man his circumstances, health and appearances would be improved. It will make him a better father, husband and citizen. It will revolutionize his habits, conversation and desires. It will enable him to cultivate an acquaintance with respectable people, and to read good books, and, like the butterfly that gambolled over the fields and flowers, it will enable him to hover over the regions of imagination which a Milton or a Cowper had created, or descend into the mines of philosophy which a Locke and Bacon had explored. It will rescue him from ruin, and make him altogether a happier and better man.

C. S. D.

Otonabee, July 18th, 1865.

P. T. Barnum, whose world-renowned museum has been just destroyed, has issued a card, saying that in six months' time he will have built another splendid museum, which will far eclipse the one burned. He has despatched an agent to Europe to secure more "curiosities," and proposes to out-Barnum Barnum in his new Temple of Humbug!

Imperial Influence to be Exerted Strongly in Favor of Confederation.

In a despatch to the Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia Mr. Cardwell, Colonial Secretary, directs him to lay the correspondence between the Home Government and Canada before the legislature of Nova Scotia, adding:—

"You will at the same time express the strong and deliberate opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that it is an object much to be desired that all the British North American Colonies should agree to unite in one government. In the territorial extent of Canada, and in the maritime and commercial enterprise of the Lower Provinces, Her Majesty's Government see the elements of power, which only require to be combined in order to secure for the Provinces which shall possess them all, a place among the most considerable communities of the world. In the spirit of loyalty to the British Crown, of attachment to British connection, and of love for British institutions, by which all the Provinces are animated alike, Her Majesty's Government recognise the bond by which all may be combined under one Government. Such a union seems to Her Majesty's Government to recommend itself to the Provinces on many grounds of moral and material advantage, as giving a well-founded prospect of improved administration and increased prosperity.

"But there is one consideration which Her Majesty's Government feel it more especially their duty to press upon the legislature of Nova Scotia. Looking to the determination which this country has ever exhibited to regard the defences as a matter of Imperial concern, the colonies must recognize a right, and even acknowledge an obligation incumbent on the Home Government, to urge with earnestness and just authority, the measures which they consider to be most expedient on the part of the colonies, with a view to their defence. Nor can it be doubtful that the provinces of British North America are incapable, when separated and divided from each other of making those just and sufficient preparations for internal defence which would be easily undertaken by a Province uniting in itself all the resources of the whole."

A SWINDLER ARRESTED.

From the Leader.

For several months past one Douglass C. McNab, *alias* J. Casselman, a Scotchman by birth, and an alleged swindler by occupation, has been driving a thriving business in Upper Canada, with his headquarters at this city; but like most gentlemen of his calling, he has at length arrived at the end of his tether, and come to grief by falling into the hands of the police and hotties. Having victimised several parties by obtaining money under false pretences, suspicion was at length aroused and an enquiry made into the character of his operations, with a view of settling a detective on his track and bringing him to justice. About the 1st instant a letter was received by a gentleman in this city from a farmer residing some distance from Toronto, stating that a man named J. Casselman had victimized him out of $8, by representing himself as a general agent for the settlement of legacies left by parties in the old country to their friends in Canada. The letter was placed before the Chief of Police, who took steps to find out the whereabouts of the accused. After considerable trouble the city detectives ascertained that the alleged swindler had left Toronto for Ottawa. A warrant was consequently issued and despatched to Detective O'Neil of that city on the 10th inst., with instructions to execute it. The detective who is evidently well up in his business, went quietly to work, and soon got scent of Mr McNab *alias* Casselman. He traced him from Ottawa to this city, thence on a trip through the country back again to Ottawa, where he was lost for a day or two. O'Neil however, soon took up the trail again, and followed his game to Richmond, some twenty miles from Ottawa, where he found the object of his search on Wednesday. The detective, upon presenting his letters of introduction in the shape of a warrant, informed Mr. McNab as politely as possible under the circumstances that he was "wanted" at Toronto, and must march westward accordingly. His prisoner became confused, and after adjusting his spectacles, glanced seriously at the representative of justice, and intimated his intention of submitting to fate and the law with as good grace as possible; hinting at the same time that if he thought the magistrate would deal summarily with him it would be better to confess. Upon this point the detective gave no advice: his duty was to arrest and convey his prisoner to Toronto—not to act as a legal adviser. The prisoner was taken from Richmond to Ottawa on Wednesday and lodged in the jail in that city from whence he was conveyed to Toronto yesterday afternoon by Detective O'Neil.

In order to give the reader an idea of the manner in which the prisoner operated upon the dupes who placed faith in his statements, we append the following verbatim copies of letters sent by him to several parties, and the answers thereto. The words "general agency" are printed at the head of the letter in blue ink, in order, doubtless, to give his circulars a *bona fide* appearance. The letters will explain themselves!

"GENERAL AGENCY,
"TORONTO, June 26, 1865.

"James Dickson, Esq.—Sir,—By the death of a relative at Hillsboro, Ireland, you have been left the sum of £180 sterling. You will please remit me the name of an agent or cashier of any bank in Canada whom you may desire to constitute your agent or attorney to receive it. You will please remit me $8 (say eight dollars) to defray lawyers' fees here in preparing the legal documents; upon receipt of which I will send you the papers, with instructions and full particulars.

"Be good enough to inform me of the residence of your brothers, Samuel Dickson and Hugh Dickson, and of your sister Jane Dickson it may be necessary for me to go down. Upon hearing your reply to this letter, I will determine.

"Your obedient servant,
"JAMES CASSELMAN,
"Agent for J. A. Crawford,
"Solicitor, Belfast.

"James Dickson,
"Clayton, Ramsay, C.W."

The following is the reply to the above:

"CLAYTON, June 29, 1865.

"JAMES CASSELMAN,—Sir: I received your letter of the 26th inst., and enclose in return $8 for defraying lawyer's expenses in preparing the legal documents which you wrote to me about. I appoint Mr. Richardson, agent of the Perth Branch of the Montreal Bank, as my agent. My brother, Samuel Dickson, or Mrs. Jane Conney, you will find by addressing Cedar Hill Postoffice, Packenham, C. W. My brother, Hugh Dickson, died a year ago last January, leaving no family.

"Your obedient servant,
"JAMES DICKSON."

Mr. Casselman acknowledged the receipt of the above in the following words:

"GENERAL AGENCY.
"TORONTO, July 3, 1865.

"JAMES DICKSON, Esq.—Sir—I duly received your letter, and will send down the papers properly prepared on Wednesday or Thursday next. In the meantime you will go before the head of the corporation at Packenham, where you formerly resided, and declare before him the documents I herewith transmit.

"Your obedient servant,
"JAS. CASSELMAN."

"P. S.—(Turn over)—You will sign your name under the first declaration of the first cross; the receiver will sign at the second cross, and the town clerk will sign at the third, and he will affix the seal of the township to it in the circular place in which I have written 'seal.' Return the papers to me as soon as executed. J. C."

The postscript refers to an affidavit which the prisoner appeared desirous of obtaining before sending the legal documents, &c., but upon the receipt of it he neglected to forward the "documents," and proceeded to operate upon some other credulous individuals. It is said that his operations in Upper Canada have been very extensive. Several letters having been sent to the police authorities here on the subject. He will be brought before the Police Court this morning for examination.

McNab is a well-known character throughout portions of the province, and has been in hot water before in consequence of his confused notions of moral ethics. When he was arrested the detective made a swoop upon all the papers in his lodgings, and found among them what appeared to him to be strong evidence of his swindling operations. A half-finished letter to a newspaper, which the officer discovered on his table, points to he probability of his being a correspondent of the New York *Herald*. The tenor of what was written resembled that of several letters which have recently appeared in the columns of that paper from Canada.

AMERICAN NEWS.

A TROOP STEAMER WRECKED.

MUTINY AT MORRIS ISLAND.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 23.—The United States steamer Quinebaug was wrecked on the bar off Morehead city on the 21st inst., and about 30 persons are reported lost or missing. Capt. Jerome was in command of the steamer, which had on board 350 soldiers, the most of whom were landed on shore. The Quinebaug left Morehead city on the morning of the 21st, for Fort Monroe, with 250 soldiers belonging to the 9th Maine, and 76 to Pennsylvania regiments. After passing outside the bar the steamer became unmanageable and went ashore, and is a perfect wreck. From 20 to 30 lives were lost. Names not known, except Lieut. F. Denning, of the 9th Maine, whose body washed ashore and is buried on the beach.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The steamer Zodiac brings Savannah dates to the 20th.

The Savannah *Herald's* Orangeburg, South Carolina, correspondent says that place is yet mostly lying in ashes. General Hartwell commands the post. The railroad is being rapidly repaired. The laborers are receiving $12 per month. The crops are in fine condition. All the towns of South Carolina are or soon will be occupied by national troops.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 18th says that the 163 New York volunteers, Darrea's Zouaves, removed to Morris Island for taking part in the disturbance in the city, have exhibited a mutinous spirit since their removal. General Gilmour sent an order demanding the colors of the regiment but the Colonel refused to give them up. He was placed under arrest and the colors demanded of the 2nd officer in command. He, too, refused, but on Gen. Hatch explaining that his conduct would be mutiny while the Colonel's would simply be disobedience of orders he promised to deliver the colors. The delivery was made when it was found that only the staffs and rubber covers had been delivered. It was then determined to disarm the whole regiment. Other troops were brought forward, a gun charged with grape and cannister, was trained upon the mutinous troops, and orders given to fire upon them in case any resistance was offered. The Zouaves, seeing all further opposition was useless, quietly stacked their arms and marched under guard to Fort Sumter, there to expiate their crime.

Another steamer left Savannah for Augusta on the 19th, loaded with head boards and other freight for the national cemetery at Andersonville.

The steamer Liberty brings Havana dates to the 19th and Vera Cruz to the 14th.

The Vera Cruz *Reriea* says 3 columns under Gens. Mejia, Brincourt, and Jeaninigros were ordered to operate against Negrete, each column taking a separate road. They failed to make their connection as laid out and Negrete, learning their intentions, retreated on the Monclova road, sending one thousand in the direction of Tamaulipas Jeaningros followed closely in pursuit of Negrete, skirmishing with his rear guard, but returned to Saltillo and thence took possession of Monterey, leaving the foreign legion under Saussier at Saltillo. Mejia was still at Matamoras. Two important points on the frontier, Carmargo and Piedras Negras, will soon be occupied and if any filibusters present themselves they will be well received.

Officers, soldiers and munitions of war continue to arrive at Havana from St. Domingo. Health of Havana good.

The United States double ender gunboat "Suarce," arrived at Panama with news from Callao to the 6th.

The rebellion in Peru appears to gain ground. On the 5th a bloody engagement occurred six miles from Lima, between 12,000 rebels and 6,000 government troops, in which the latter were successful, taking prisoners 100 men and 25 officers, besides killed.

A few days previously a mutiny broke out aboard the flagship "Amazons," blockading Arica. The mutineers gained possession of the ship, under the direction of the officer of the deck. The Admiral, Gen. Panizo, was shot in Cabria and afterwards hanged from a yard. The mutineers afterwards deceived the Captain of the "America" on board and captured his vessel. They also captured the "Tumbes," leaving the Government with only two vessels of real service.

From Central America we hear of the capture of ex President Barrose, of Salvador, who left Panama recently in a small vessel, expecting to find the party successful who revolted in his favour in Salvador. On reaching Ton Leca, however, he found his party beaten and dispersed at Launcon, and endeavored to return, but a stroke of lightning happening to shiver the mast of his vessel he was obliged to run into Realgo, where the vessel was confiscated, and all aboard made prisoners. Barrus will probably be handed over to the Salvadorian Government and summarily shot. The schooner is the "Encantora," built, but being bought by naturalized Americans, and having procured papers from the United States Consuls at Panama and Guayaquil, it is claimed

PAINFUL AND STRANGE.—A friend writes to us the following incident:—"Coming," he says "to Adamsie on Monday last, I saw an old lonely woman lying on the side of the road dead, and two younger ones standing by her remains. I asked what had been the matter with her. The reply from one of the girls was: 'She perish to dat, sir, but she free, do.'" Alas, for such freedom! The incident affords room for grave reflection, and shows how necessary it is that the sad delusion under which the negro labors in regard to freedom should be dissipated, the sooner the better. He must be made to understand that labor must follow his changed condition, else perish he must. He must learn that the freedom bestowed upon him is not to roam over the country in idleness till, like the old woman referred to, he perish by the way side, but it is freedom to labor and to reap such fruits thereof, as, in equity, he may be entitled to, to support and maintain with food and clothing his wife and his children, or, they doing their part, his mother and his sisters. He is not free to perish in idleness. This is contrary to the divine fiat, and so he must be taught.—*Macon Telegraph.*

A WHOLE FAMILY POISONED.—On Friday last the whole of the family of Mr. Richard Dell, of this township, were laid prostrate by the effects of arsenate of lead. It appears, that on the day previous some curd cheese had been made and placed in a glazed crock, and in the morning the family ate some at breakfast. About ten o'clock they were all taken ill. Drs. J. Clarke and G. W. Wood were sent for, and under their treatment they were soon out of danger, although for a time their sufferings were most excruciating.—*Norfolk Reformer.*

A few weeks ago, a young woman, named Robinson drowned herself opposite St. Louis, in full view of a number of people, because she had been disappointed in love by Antonia Funkhauser. Since the sad event, Funkhauser had been very much dejected. On Monday, after dinner with some friends, he crossed the river, and seating himself upon the same log from which his deceived and betrothed had cast herself into the water, took from his pocket her miniature, and holding it with one hand, with the other, deliberately shot himself through the heart with a revolver.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday at the house of Thomas Foley, Wildred street, by Coroner Patterson, on the body of a child that had suddenly died on Sunday morning. The following is the verdict:—"That Ellen Foley came to her death by spirits of salts being administered to her by her mother, who has been insane for the last two months." The jury were of the opinion that the druggists should be more cautious in dealing out poisonous drugs without a label.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Emeretto T. Howe, a young lady of 24, committed suicide by drowning herself in the Chenango canal at Deansville on Monday. She returned home on Sunday from a visit, attended during that day and the next upon an invalid mother, complained of having a nervous headache, went to the canal bank, and tying up some fifteen pounds of stones in her skirts, plunged into the water.

The startling mortality among the attendants of the British Museum, six or seven having been carried off within an interval of a few months, must have the early and earnest attention of the trustees of the institution. The close atmosphere of the museum is declared to be favourable to pulmonary disease, and the employers now breathe it for many long hours, the liberty of leaving the buildings during refreshment time having been recently withdrawn.

A letter from Mexico says that the Imperial Government is considering a plan for the introduction of 100,000 native Africans to colonise and cultivate the Tierre Caliest, but the scheme meets with much opposition.

A GREAT COMFORT IN TRAVELLING.—In travelling about this season of the year, you are liable to colds, coughs, sore throats, hoarseness &c.; now just you put a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers into your pocket, occasionally slip a wafer into your mouth, and observe the elegant and soothing effect. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents a box.

PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales will now, thanks to the skilful and vigilent management of his father, enter into an enjoyment of an income of $251,000 a year, and a half million of ready money from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. This is a nice little sum of money for an annual dividend, but with all that vast amount of money which will be under his control, it will not go so far to relieve rheumatism, pains in the side and back, tooth ache, burns, bruises, frost bites, &c., as a bottle of the 'Canadian Pain Destroyer,' which is sold by all Medicine Dealers, at the low price of 25 cts per bottle.

R. R. R.

LIGHTNING.

No quicker is the lightning's flash to the eye, than is the marvellous action of Radway's Ready Relief in relieving the sufferer of *pain*. The moment it is applied to external injuries, painful parts, Swollen Joints, Inflamation or Congestion, the patient derives ease and comfort. In cases where pain is experienced in the stomach or bowels, one teaspoonful in a wine glass of water, taken internally, will afford relief. Every parent should keep this remedy in the house. If suddenly seized with Croup-Diptheria, Influenza, Cramps, Spasms, Burns, Scalds, Falls, Bruises, Strains, Sprains, Toothache, Bilious Cholic, or any other pain, the use of Radway's Ready Relief will in a few minutes afford ease and comfort, and break up the disease. Keep this remedy and use it: your doctor's bills will be light. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

Birth.

At Peterborough, on Friday, 21st instant, the wife of Mr. William Mercer, of a son.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS

PETERBOROUGH, July 26, 1865.

Flour ₱ brl	$5	50	@	$6 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	10	@	1 15
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	05	@	1 10
Potatoes	0	60	@	0 75
Barley ₱ bush	0	00	@	0 00
Peas "	0	00	@	0 00
Oats "	0	45	@	0 50
Hay ₱ ton new	7	00	@	8 00
Hides ₱ cwt	3	00	@	3 00
Sheepskins	0	25	@	0 40
Wool ₱ lb	0	38	@	0 00
Beef ₱ cwt	4	50	@	5 00
Eggs, per dozen	0	10	@	0 06
Butter, ₱	0	12½	@	0 14
Cordwood	1	75	@	2 00
Fowl, per pair	0	25	@	0 30

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1860.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it, with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-6in

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart.

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisement in another column

Peterboro, Feb. 24, 1865. 7-6in

New Advertisements.

Fans! Fans!

PALM LEAF FANS for sale at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July, 1865.

Writing Desks,

LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store. GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

BIBLES,

PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, Wesley's Hymns, and Bibles with Wesley's Hymns, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
Opposite Nicholl's & Hall's.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro,' July 26, 1865. 30

COUNTY OF PETERBORO'

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that members who have not paid their subscriptions on or before the 1st September, will be charged $2 for permission to make entries.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr.,
Secretary & Treasurer.

July 26, 1865. 30

EXAMINER

BOOK STORE

A LOT OF

FAMILY BIBLES,

RICHLY BOUND and beautifully illustrated, with the commentaries of Henry and Scott.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

Peterboro' Petroleum Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Peterboro' Petroleum Company, held on the 12th instant, it was decided to call in the First Installment of FIFTY PER CENT on the Subscribed Stock of the Company, payable on or before TUESDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to the Secretary, at his Office, George st., Peterborough.

A. STEWART, *Secretary.* JAMES HALL, *President.*

Peterboro, 12th July, 1865.

Mail Contract.

TENDERS, addressed to the Post Master General, will be received at Quebec until noon, on Friday, the 25th August, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, one time per week each way, between Peterborough and Clandira, from the first of October next. Conveyance to be made on horseback or in a vehicle. The Mails to leave Peterborough every Monday at 6.30, A. M., and to arrive at Chandos same day at 6, P. M. To leave Chandos every Tuesday at 6, A. M., and to arrive at Peterborough same day at 5.30, P. M.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Peterborough and Ashburnham.

MATTHEW SWEETMAN,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Kingston, 21st July, 1865. 30-3in

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Crossen, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of the C bourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterborough, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1865, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendants, of, in, to or out of the under mentioned lands, viz:

Town Lot number one, north of London and east of Water streets; and number one, south of Dublin and east of Water streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', 26th, July, 1865. 30

AMERICAN MONEY

BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "EXAMINER" Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

MONTREAL HOUSE!

JUST RECEIVING, A NEW SUPPLY OF

Grey Cottons, White Cottons,

Stripe Shirtings, Check Shirtings, Tickings,

&c. &c. &c.

To be Sold at a SHADE OVER COST.

SELLING OFF

AT GREAT REDUCTIONS!

Dress Goods, Prints, Shawls, Mantles,

Ladies' Hats, " Bonnets, Cloths, Gents' Hats.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE A BARGAIN.

Montreal House, July 27, 1865.

PETERBORO' EXAMINER
BOOK STORE.

The Subscribers having purchased the Stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

&c. &c.

OF Mr. GEO. A. COX,

On very reasonable terms, will continue the business in the same place, where every article in the Book and Stationery line will be found and disposed of at very low figures.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON.

Peterborough, June 21, 1865.

NEW DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE

L. LEMAY,

Of the late firm of F. & L. LEMAY, has the honor to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened the

Store on Hunter Street, next door to McKellar & Cameron's,

Which was recently occupied by the late firm, with a large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

L. L. having the experience of a number of years in the business, and possessing great facilities in buying, parties will always find it to their advantage to deal in his store, as goods will be sold extraordinary low.

In the Read.-made Clothing Department, will be found Goods of the very best quality, and at prices as low as any house in the trade.

☞ Come and see for yourselves, and you shall be satisfied ☜

☞ *Remember the place—Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's.* ☜

Peterborough, June 1st, 1865. 22-6m

EVERY DECRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the

Examiner Office.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Law Office of Sidney Smith in the town of Peterborough, on Wednesday, 9th August, A. D. 1865, at TWELVE o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, July 24, 1865.

2in. FLORENCE McCAULIFFE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Law Office of ELIAS BURNHAM, in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, on MONDAY, the SEVENTH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D., 1865, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

Dated at Peterborough, aforesaid, this 20th day of July, A. D., 1865.

JAMES RYAN.

E. BURNHAM,
Solicitor for the said James Ryan.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
To Wit: } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of SIDNEY SMITH, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, at Ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

SIDNEY SMITH.

Peterborough, 20th July, 1865. 27

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Law Office of Mr. Sidney Smith, in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, A. D., 1865, at Twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving statements of their affairs, and of naming an assignee to whom they may make an assignment under the above Act.

I. B. EDMISON,
HENRY EDMISON,

Formerly of the firm of I. B. Edmison & Bros., of Peterborough, Waggon-makers.

Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this 15th day of July, A. D., 1865.

ROOM PAPER,

AN endless variety of patterns, from the cheapest to the best, at the EXAMINER Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS
Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

JAS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 30th June, 1865.

Anderson, John	Hamilton, Mrs. Hanna
Adams, Mary	Habon, J. A.
Anderson, David	Jones, Charlotte
Appleyard, William	Johnston, Harvey
Becket, Margaret Ann	Kiely, Patrick
Bowman, Julia	Lynch, W. J.
Brown, Margaret	Lenard, Ann
Cheer, David	Lynch, James
Con'ogue, Elizabeth	Lynch, J. W.
Cockery, Julia	Munroe, Hugh
Drury, E. J.	Murray, Richard M.
Duff, Samuel	Maidens, Wm. John
Dunlop, William	McCormick, Michael
Duck, Michael	O'Sullivan, Michael
Flanagan, John	Rankin, Anthony
Green, Patrick	Sheld, John
Guthrie, Adam	Sage, Henry
Greatry, Mrs. Cline	Trotter, Isabella
Hodgen, Wm. H.	Wallace, Samuel
Hunter, Irish John	Whaley, Margaret
Howrigan, Margaret	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 13 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 19

COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE a large quantity Dundas Cotton Yarn, of the very best quality and warranted numbers

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24

Fire Company!

MISLAID on the evening of the 24th May last, a large

COPPER TORCH.

Whoever will return it to the Captain of the Company will receive thanks.

Peterborough, June 13, 1865. 24

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company will apply to the Legislature at its next Session for an act to amend and extend the charter of the said Company, and for other purposes.

Dated 10th July, 1865. 28-3in

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW.

G. STETHEM & CO.

IRON & STEEL.

BILLS FLINT'S and OSHAWA Grass Scythes, Cradle Scythes, Hay Forks and Rakes, Snaiths, Manure Forks, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, &c.

FISH HOOKS, Silk and Hemp Lines, Trolling Baits, Double & Treble Hooks, Swivels, &c.

SPEER'S & JACKSON'S Mill Saw Files, Copper Rivets, Belting, Lace Leather, Clasps, &c.

HOUSE BUILDER'S Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

GEORGE STETHEM & Co.,
George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro, June 14, 1865. 24-3in

Free Passage

TO

London During the Month of July.

The entire Rail Road and Stage Fare from the purchaser's place of residence to London, by the cheapest route, will be deducted from the price of all Scholarships of the LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE for which I receive payment during THE MONTH OF JULY. This is just the time of the year to enter, in order to get through in time to secure situations when the *Fall trade Commences.* Our rooms are nice, and airy, just what are required for comfort and health. If you cannot enter during the month, send on the Purchase Money in *Bankable Funds*, and the same allowance will be made.

Telegraphing and Phonography, will be given free, the same as during the months of May and June.

Good Board can be obtained much cheaper here than in other cities of Canada. A FIRST CLASS MILITARY SCHOOL is also established here, and the hours of instruction are so arranged that students can attend at the same time that they attend the College.

Our facilities for imparting a *Business Education* are *unsurpassed.*

Life Scholarships for Gents $30 *in Advance.*
do do Ladies 20 *do*
Books and Stationery for Full Com Course, ... $10 *do*

J. W JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
27 LONDON, C. W.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of LAKEFIELD and vicinity, that he has removed his

Grocery Store
IN LAKEFIELD,

To Heathorn's old stand, where will be found a

Good assortment of Groceries,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Or Farm Produce.

ROBT. GRAHAM.

Lakefield, March 1st, 1865. 49-9

PORK

150 Barrels Mess.
100 " Prime Mess.
200 " Extra Flour.
300 " Superfine Flour.

For sale by

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro, June 22, 1865. 25

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.

WM. N. KENNEDY,

HAS REMOVED to the store immediately West of the Stewart House, on Hunter street.

His stock of Room Papers, Borders, Decorations, Window Blinds, Fire Screens, &c., has been largely increased and will be sold cheap.

Painting in all its branches carried on as usual.

Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1864. 42

CHANGE in BUSINESS

GEO. A. COX, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers, for their liberal patronage since commencing business, would respectfully inform them that he has disposed of his Book and Stationery trade to Messrs. Graham & Stratton, for whom he solicits a continuance of their patronage. Parties who have received papers, periodicals and Magazines, from him will be supplied as usual by Graham & Stratton.

Peterborough, June 21, 1865. 25

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

THE Board of School Trustees for the Village of Ashburnham, will receive applications from properly qualified persons, until Tuesday, the first day of August next, for the Mastership of the Common School in the said Village, to commence after the Summer Vacation, about the first of September next.

By order of the Board,

R. D. ROGERS, Secretary.

Ashburnham, June 27, 1865. 26-5

THE DAILY

Globe & Leader

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

PAINTING & GRAINING

DONE BY

W. N. KENNEDY,

HUNTER STREET.

Godey's Lad's Book for July,

Received and for sale at the

EXAMINER BOOK STORE.

Peterboro, June 27, 1865.

WINDOW BLINDS

OF green, blue and fancy patterns, at the *Examiner* Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

CALL and purchase A SHAWL at the

MONTREAL HOUSE.

You will find them of Newest Styles and very Cheap.

A Few Summer Mantles still left at the

MONTREAL HOUSE.

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $20,000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County.

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $20,000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $2,200 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the lumpo ney investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of $4,260,220.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $20,000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one mill in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same, upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $20,000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each, and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of $20,000; and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 20 years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the ratable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 5th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at its Council Chamber in the Court House, in the said County, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of October, 1865, at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed) WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk.

Peterborough, June 24th, 1865. 26

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

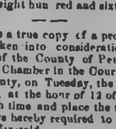
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.



If You Want

GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE

Team, Carriage or Buggie

HARNESS!

TRUNKS,

CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,

GO TO

T. DONNELLY'S,

(Late Hopkins & Donnelly,)

☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*

COLLARS WARRANTED.

Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

CLARET!!

JUST RECEIVED at the Family Grocer's 50 Cases, one doz in each, to be sold at $4 25c., by the dozen.

D. McNAUGHTON,
FAMILY GROCER, Grocer &c
Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24-tf

PIANO-FORTES

DERBY'S NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. They have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument as designed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old harp form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Dawson is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Bazili.
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strakosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Charles Fradel.

MR. SIGISMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

WM. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. Tribune says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Forte. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and sustainity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianist to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5—Upon a careful examination of Derbys Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothness delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr. S. B. Derby, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells them in pure, musical and actual* tone, *power* thus approaching closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1865.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
553 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

HOMŒOPATHY.

HOMŒOPATHY AND LIFE ASSURANCE.—The directors of a London life assurance office—the "General Provident"—at its recent meeting have placed on record their opinion "that persons treated by the Homœopathic system enjoy more robust health, are less frequently attacked by disease, and when attacked recover more rapidly than those treated by any other system; that with respect to the more fatal classes of disease the mortality under Homœopathy is small in comparison with that of Allopathy; that there are diseases not curable at all under the latter system, which are perfectly curable under the former; finally, that the medicines prescribed by Homœopathists do not injure the constitution, whereas those employed by Allopaths not unfrequently entail the most serious, and in many instances fatal, consequences." The directors further propose to summon a meeting of the shareholders to lay before them the facts they have collected, and the decision at which they have arrived, namely, "to open a special section for persons treated by the Homœopathic system, at a lower rate of premium than that charged on other lives."—*London (Eng.) Observer.—Toronto Globe.*

DR. POOLE, (Water st., Peterborough,) is a Graduate and Licentiate of both the Allopathic and Homœopathic Schools, and confidently recommends the latter system of treatment, as by far the safest and most successful, in both Acute and Chronic diseases.

Peterborough, June 1, 1865. 22-26in

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Province for an Act to provide for the re-opening of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway, and for an extension of the same.

H. JONES BUTTAN,
Cobourg, Canada, May 22nd, 1865.

GO TO

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store,

AND GET YOUR NEW YORK PAPERS.

Proclamation!!

WHEREAS it has been deemed advisable by the Town Council to have all dogs confined during the portion of the year in which they are disposed to go mad, and have instructed me to issue this Proclamation.

Now THEREFORE, I, William A. Scott, Mayor of the Town of Peterborough, do issue this my Proclamation either to the inhabitants of the said Town, to notify them that all dogs found running at large, and not muzzled in the said Town between the 10th day of July and the 10th day of September, will be destroyed as provided for by the Resolution of the Town Council, passed at its last sitting.

In Witness Whereof I have hereto set my hand, at the said Town of Peterborough, this 1st day of July, A. D., 1865.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

W. A. SCOTT,
37 *Mayor.*

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S

Furniture Ware Rooms

HAVE BEEN REMOVED

TO RYAN'S BLOCK,

Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches attended to with punctuality COFFINS kept constantly on hand.

Peterborough, Nov. 25th, 1864. 48

Some of the Advantages Secured

BY ATTENDING THE

London Commercial College.

1st.—A thorough knowledge of all kinds of Common Book-keeping from the most simple, to the most intricate sets of Commission and Banking.

2nd.—Instruction in an IMPROVED method of Book-keeping whereby the merchant may know the *Exact State of his Affairs every day.*

3rd.—An improved system of Actual Business Training whereby the student will acquire the desired knowledge in one-half the time required by any of the old systems.

4th.—Full instructions to those entering at the present time, in Telegraphing and Phonography, *without extra charge.*

5th.—Full instruction in Business Penmanship by a First Class Teacher, Free.

6th.—A beautiful style of Drawing and Painting to those entering in Clubs of two or more.

7th.—Free instruction in all branches necessary to secure a First Class certificate for Teaching Common School.

8th.—Free Lectures on Commercial Law, by the Mayor of the City.

9th.—Thorough instruction in Correspondence and Business Letter writing.

10th.—Good Board at a cheaper rate than it can be obtained in any other city of Canada.

11th.—*A THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION IN THE LEAST POSSIBLE TIME,* and at the *Least Possible Expense.*

Life Scholarship for Gents....$30 in advance
do do. Ladies....$20 do

☞ All Communications to insure attention must be prepaid

Address
J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College.
LONDON C. W.

AMERICAN Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering

SEWING MACHINE!

COMPANY.

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufacture its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

*Instructions and Needles acc

Poetry.

TRAMP! TRAMP! TRAMP!

(THE PRISONER'S HOPE.)

By the prison cell I sit,
Thinking mother dear, of you,
And our bright and happy home so far away;
And the tears they fill my eyes,
Spite of all that I can do,
Tho' I try to cheer my comrades and be gay.

CHORUS:

Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching,
Cheer up comrades they will come,
And beneath the starry flag,
We shall breathe the air again,
Of the freeland in our own beloved home.

In the battle front we stood,
When their fiercest charge they made,
And they swept us off a hundred men or more,
But before we reach'd their lines,
They were beaten back dismayed,
And we heard the cry of victory o'er and o'er.

So within the prison cell,
We are waiting for the day,
That shall come to open wide the iron door,
And the hollow eye grows bright,
And the poor heart almost gay,
As we think of seeing home and friends once more.

WHY DON'T HE COME.

Why don't he come—he promised me
He surely would be here;
And Pa and Ma are out to tea—
For once the coast is clear.

I wonder what he wants to say?
When last his leave he took
He asked me twice at home to stay,
I wonder how I look.

Oh, why I'm almost out of breath
Suppose he'd ask, what then?
I'll certainly be scared to death;
I'm so afraid of men.

I think I'll have him at the last,
But first I'll answer no,
For many a girl, by hurrying fast,
Outstrips her tardy beau.

Oh, here he comes, his steps I hear,
And now he'll soon begin;
I would not for the world appear
In haste to let him in.

Varieties.

Court Scene.

A funny scene, and one not altogether in accordance with that chapter of the code regulating the duties of Justices of the Peace, was presented in a Justice's Court not ten miles from Dubuque the other day.

A man was brought before the squire to be tried for assault and battery. Now be it remembered that the said Squire has an ardent love of the crayther, and when his love is indulged to any great extent, he is outspoken, and betrayed the leanings in the trial of a case.

Well, the principal witness for the prosecution was called in the above trial. He proceeded to tell his story. I was going along the street, said he, and I saw the plaintiff standing near the curbstone. The defendant came up to him, looked at him a second, and then struck him a square blow, and knocked him over.

Bully for him! Bully for him! shouted the Justice in evident delight. That's what I like to see, a square blow.

The counsel and spectators were amazed, and sat looking at the delighted Justice like statues; then three or four of them burst into a laugh.

Order in the Court, cried the squire.—This Court must be respected in a proper manner. Proceed with your case, gentlemen.

Well, but your honor, said the counsel for the prosecution. I'd like to know what kind of a proceeding this is. How can we try this case under such circumstances.—Your honor shows—

Order in the Court, roared the squire.—Gentlemen proceed with your case. I 'gad it was a square blow he struck him! he continued, ending the sentence in a hearty laugh.

Of course the prosecution rested here, and well they might. The square blow had settled their bash in that Court. The defence offered their testimony, and the Justice dismissed the case.

The following is perhaps the most laughable incident that has occurred in reference to a locked up jury. It is the case in which a Galway bailiff, having been questioned as to whether he had spoken to the jury during the night, gravely answered, No, my lord; they kept calling out and calling out for me to bring them whiskey, but I always said, Gentlemen of the jury, it's my duty to tell you that I'm sworn not to speak to you.

Why Mr. B——, said a tall youth to a little person who was in company with half a dozen huge men, I protest you are so very small I did not see you before. Very likely, replied the little gentleman, I am like a sixpence among six copper pennies—not easily perceived, but worth the whole of them.

TABLE OF INTEREST.—The dinner table, on which roast beef (juicy and tender—not the sole-leather kind) with the accompanying etceteras of seasonable vegetables and delicious plum pudding, have a prominent place.

The correspondent of an agricultural paper having asked what was the best article to increase the milk of cows, was answered by another (no doubt an experienced milkman) "Good unadulterated spring water."

Men often attempt by the light of reason, to discover the mysteries eternity. They might as well hold up a candle to see the moon.

A philosopher asserts that the reason why ladies' teeth decay sooner than gentlemen's is because of the friction of the tongue and sweetness of the lips.

A MISSOURIAN thus expresses his opinion that his official returns are correct; I hereby certify that the four going A Count is no near Rite as I now make it if there is any mistake it is not Don a purpus.

'Pa,' said a fashionably educated farmer's daughter—'Pa, if I should marry a farmer, what shall I do with my French? 'Call the chickens, Betsy, call the chickens.'

The officiating clergyman, at the marriage of a deaf and dumb couple, wittily and gallantly wished them unspeakable bliss.

May not a bird who sleeps upon the wing be said to occupy a feather-bed?

All nobility has its origin in somebody's natural superiority.

The Emperor of Austria has just re-established the Imperial Guard of Hungary, composed of the sons of noble families, and which, until 1849, had done duty at the Imperial Palace at Vienna.

Consanguineous Intermarriages the Cause of Deaf-Dumbness.

In my paper on the statistics of the Deaf and Dumb in the Lower Provinces of B. N. America, published as an appendix to last Annual Report, special reference was made to the undoubted fact that deaf-dumbness appears to be more prevalent in the Colonies, and especially in Nova Scotia, than in Great Britain or the United States; and the opinion then expressed as to the *chief* cause of this disparity has been confirmed by subsequent investigation. The following facts, elicited by special inquiries, and recorded in the registers of the Institution, serve to show that this calamity is, to a striking extent, the immediate result either of hereditary predisposition, or of the intermarriage of blood relations.

Out of *one hundred and three* deaf mutes, belonging to *sixty two* families, connected with the Halifax school, since its commencement, *thirty-eight* are known to be the offspring of parents related in various degrees of consanguinity,—38 others belong to families not so related, while in three cases out of these, deaf-mutes exist in collateral branches of the family; in 2 other cases the offspring are cousins, and there has been deaf and dumb in the family *three generations* back; *in one* there was partial deafness in other members of the family; and in *one* case the child was illegitimate.

In 33 other cases where no definite information has been obtained, further enquiry would probably discover several more as the offspring of first and second cousins, which, with the 38 cases above, would give an average of between 40 and 50 per cent. as the children of cousins! An impressive and melancholy example of the pernicious consequences flowing from such unions, and the solemn warning both to individuals and communities of the inexorable and inevitable retribution with which nature visits the violation of those physical laws on which the welfare of society so largely depends.

Out of the 103 cases above mentioned it also appears that there are 7 cases of 4 mutes in the family 28

5 cases of 4.....15
10 " 3.....20
40 " 2.....40

62 families containing a total of.....103 Deaf-mutes. Being an average of about two to each family!

In 5 out of 22 families, each containing more than 1 deaf child, the parents were related as second cousins; in 7 other families as *first* cousins.

Similar statistics in other countries exhibit similar results, establishing beyond doubt the intimate connection between consanguineous intermarriages, and a large proportion of the suffering and privation which philanthropy is called on to relieve; pointing out at the same time, the necessity of a Legislative prohibition of such unions, so as to cut off one of the most prolific sources of idiocy, insanity, blindness, deaf and dumbness, and other forms of physical and mental affliction entailed upon an innocent and hapless posterity.

Already, in some of the neighboring States, has this policy been discussed and adopted; and I trust that ere long our Colonial Legislatures will also deal with the question as its interest and importance demand. Meanwhile in the hope of directing attention to the matter, I would present some additional statistical considerations, for comparison with the state of things in Nova Scotia, and in confirmation and illustration of the views now expressed.

The Irish Census Commissioners, for 1861, report as follow:—

"Among the predisposing causes of hereditary disease, the too close consanguinity of parents has long been looked upon as paramount; and consequently an enquiry was made as to its probable effect in producing deaf-dumbness. Returns of this kind must be expected to be deficient; still 170 cases were recorded, in which the parents were related in the degree of second or third cousins. The result of these intermarriages was 109 cases of *one* in a family deaf and dumb, of which 94 were congenital and 5 acquired, 3 dumb only, and 7 dumb and idiotic.

Thirty-seven cases of congenital, and one of acquired deafness occurred where two of the family were effected, including four out of fifteen cases already specified; of the remainder, 17 instances occurred in which *three* of the same family, and three where *four* to the one family were deaf and dumb. In one of the instances *six* in the one family were deaf and dumb, and in the cases of both, seven and eight deaf and dumb in families, the parents were also nearly related.

In France the births of deaf and dumb children, in marriages within the limits of consanguinity, are in the proportion of 25 to 20 per cent.; in Kentucky, U. S., 20 per cent., and in Illinois 12 per cent.

In England 6 per cent. of such children born are deaf-mutes, which when compared with other countries, shews that the English are careful on this point, and when they marry cousins they are more distant. It would be well if the Colonies displayed the same rational regard to the interests of propriety and humanity.

Popular opinion and scientific induction equally lead to the impression that although one marriage between near relations may be unattended with evil consequences, immediately perceptive, yet it is very rare that the second or third is so innocent.—There usually arises from the children of such unions, a tendency to disorders, functional or organic, of the nervous system, and of the nutritive organs, tending in the former case to unsoundness of mind, and in the latter, to conditions bordering on scrofula or an allied affection."

The following case related by Mr J. B. McGann, of the Deaf and Dumb Institution in Toronto, C. W., is worthy of particular attention:—

"In one family 4 out of 7 brothers married their second cousins, the melancholy result of which is witnessed in 9 cases of deafness 2 of blindness, and *one of idiocy* in their offspring. Two other brothers of this family did not intermarry cousins, and the pleasing result may be witnessed in a vigorous and healthy offspring of two sons and three daughters, but unfortunately however, there sons married first cousins. In the first case, after the birth of one child, a mutual separation was the lamentable result.

"In the second case, the husband died at an early age, leaving a young widow to tell the sad tale, that 'she and her husband called the same woman grandmother!' The saddest part of the case of this unfortunate family is of too delicate a nature for publication. One of the four brothers to whom reference has been made, as having married a first cousin, had two deaf mute daughters and a son, all of whom grew up in ignorance in consequence of there being no schools for the deaf and dumb in Canada West, and in due course entered into the bonds of matrimony with hearing and speaking partners, and we have heard of one case of deafness among their offspring, consisting of fourteen children. This case did not lose hearing till after the marriage. She has two children, one of whom is idiotic."

Mr. McGann further states that "the heads of their families have with much earnestness of manner, entreated him to raise a warning voice against such unnatural unions."

Of 25 pupils in Mr. McGann's school at Toronto (1863) there were 6 who were the offspring of cousins.

In conclusion I would invite attention to the following statistics for which I am indebted to the artists "Deaf and Dumb" in vol. VI., of Appleton's "New American Cyclopædia."

Statistics of American Asylum at Hartford.—Of 542 cases 95 had either parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts, or cousins, deaf and dumb; 27 more remote relatives deaf and dumb. Of 911 families, 728 had each only 1 deaf and dumb child; 109 had 2; 41 had 3; 18 had 4; 11 had 5; 2 had 6; and 2 had 7.

Statistics of National Institution, Paris.—Of 102 families, 81 had only 1 deaf and dumb child; 9 had 2; 7 had 3; 3 had 4; 1 had five; 1 had 7.

Statistics of Yorkshire Institution at Doncaster, England.—Of 110 families 76 had but 1 deaf and dumb child; 17 had 2; 7 had 3; 2 had 4; 1 had 5.

Statistics of Report of Secretary of State, Ohio.—Of 407 families, 427 had but 1 deaf and dumb child; 49 families had 2 each; 17 had 3; 8 had 4; 2 had 5; 1 had 7; and 1 had 9. Of these 407 families the parents of 47 were known to have been cousins. Of these 47, 30 had 1 deaf and dumb child; 10 had 2; 4 had 3 2 had 4; 1 had 5.

Statistics of Ireland, prepared by Dr. Wylde.—Of 170 families where the parents were known to be first cousins, 109 had 1 deaf and dumb child; 17 had 2; 3 had 4; 1 had 7; and 1 had 8. In 471 cases of deafness was found to be hereditary, of which 249 were cases in which the father, or some relative of his, were deaf dumb; and 222 where the mother or some relative of hers was deaf and dumb.

Illinois Institution.—In twenty years there had been admitted into the Institution 512 pupils, from 447 families—of whom 173 were deaf from birth; 2 families had 4 deaf-mutes; 13 had 3; 34 had 2; in 2 cases the father was deaf and dumb; in two others, both parents were mutes; 28 had 1 brother deaf and dumb; and 19 had 1 sister deaf and dumb, while 4 had 2 sisters and 1 brother, and 3 had 2 brothers and 1 sister deaf and dumb; 2 had 3 deaf-mute sisters; 23 had relatives, other than parents and brothers and sisters, deaf and dumb.

The benevolent principles upon which social science is founded, assume that public beneficence should be exercised with an unsparing hand to throw a flood of light upon the causes which operate to produce these fearful calamities, and thereby enable us to discover the means by which they may be mitigated, and it possible removed: The great aim and end of secular education, is to advance our knowledge of nature in her numerous forms and by an adjustment of her own laws remove the obstacles which impede the progress of civilization, compel her to minister to our wants and subserve the general purposes of our life.

There has, for the last few years past, been a very strong feeling in the community with regard to the marriage of relatives, as the result of investigations upon this subject show, in a most striking manner, the sad consequences of such connections. It is estimated that from 25 to 30 per cent. of deaf-mutes are the children of first cousins—a fearful warning this to those who entertain a notion of forming an union of this kind.

By a close observance of the laws which govern and regulate life and health—a proper universal care of mothers and children, and by a law prohibiting the marriage of cousins, the number of deaf-mutes might be greatly diminished—probably one-half, possibly three-fourths. It is a point which is certainly worthy of the most careful attention, and the evil should be met by a stringent law if it cannot be prevented by milder measures.

* *British Quarterly Review*, quoted by Mr. McGann.

A PARIS ANECDOTE.—M. Legouve, of the French Academy, tells this story of his body servant in Paris. Some years ago he let it be known to his baker that he wanted a body servant. He received fifty applications a day, none of which suited. One morning while hard at work in his study, it was about five o'clock, in winter, somebody knocked at the door He opened it. I am told that you want a confidential servant, sir? Yes, and you think you are the man I want; you have first-rate recommendations, and lived I dare say, ten years in your last place. No, sir, I am just out of jail. You may imagine the astonishment of M. Legouve. Just out of jail? Yes sir, I lored a woman who required money, she pressed me every day to give her more money. I gave her all I earned honestly—'twas not enough—I thieved to gratify her extravagance. I was arrested, tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary for three years, which expired last Saturday. Do you think that a recommendation to a place of confidential servant? Yes, sir. A man who loses his character in an hour of folly will be on his guard against temptation, and will strive to regain his reputation. Besides I know that I am at heart an honest man. There was in the fellow's tone such an honest accent, Legouve took him at once, and has never repented it. The released convict has now the keys of the house, pays all the bills and does all the marketing. M. Legouve says his household expenses are 33⅓ per cent less than they were before.

The city authorities of Bangor, Maine, have ordered to be placed at convenient points, on the public streets, large tanks, to be filled daily with pure water, and supplied with ice, for the relief of the thirsty people. They are of sufficient capacity, it is supposed, for a day's consumption. A portion of the expense is borne by one of the citizens.

The greatest instance of red tape on record occurred recently in the British army in India, where the entire clothing of a regiment was returned a distance of two thousand miles, because there was a requisition in it for two "sergeant major's overalls," instead of "two overalls, sergeant major's." In the meantime the regiment was reduced to wearing rags.

A good story is told of a northern merchant who was eating his dinner at the Battle House, at the time of the recent explosion in Mobile. Although badly cut by the flying fragments of the windows, he managed to rush to the telegraph office, and send a message to his partner to "ship nothing but putty and glass." This duty done, he fainted, and has been in brain fever ever since.

A new worm disease is raging among the cattle in Pennsylvania. The worms get on the back of the cattle and eat their way into the flesh. The animals are greatly troubled with the affliction, and roll over the grass as though in great agony. Sometimes, while grazing, they start off suddenly and run wildly over the meadows, as though suffering intensely.

INCREASE IN METHODISTS.—The Christian *Guardian* says there has been an increase in the membership of the Church during the past year, of more than eight hundred, which, added to other signs of active life and progress apparent, more than compensates for the decrease we noticed in last year's returns.

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 3

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY, New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE, ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES, AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

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We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, paid, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND *different subjects* (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits of eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals, 550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals, 130 Divines,
275 Colonels, 125 Authors,
100 Lieut-Colonels, 40 Artists,
250 Other Officers, 125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers, 50 Prom. Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
3,000 Copies of works of Art,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.00, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 46

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. B. PECK, Esq, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Peterboro, January, 1865.

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, Guards and Pencil Pens—all, worth over $200,000—all to be sold without reserve. Everyone to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunters' Case Watches, $25.00 to $125.00
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Gold "Broad Way" Lever in Hunter Cases, 50.00 80.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies, 25.00 50.00
Diamond Rings, 20.00 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains, 10.00 25.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets, 5.00 10.00
Chased Gold Brooches, 5.00 10.00
Cherubim Gold Pins and Gem Clasps, 5.00 20.00
Ball, Acorn and Shell Breastpins, 5.00 10.00
Lava and Fleur-de-lis Breastpins, 4.00 8.00
Gent's Gold and Enamelled Breastpins, 4.00 8.00
Mourning Jet Lever and Horseshoe ear drops 4.00 8.00
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Cameo and Diamond Locket Pins, 5.00 10.00
Gents' Jet and Vest Watch Keys, 2.00 5.00
Fine and Very Ribbon Badges, 3.00 10.00
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Good Tremolos, 3 motifs, each, 4.00 7.00
Imitation Lockets, 4.00 8.00
Black and Lockets—Magic Ring, 5.00 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crescent, etc., 3.00 10.00
Gents Gold Rings, Cameo and Hand Rings, 4.00 11.00
Scarf Pin and Breast Pins, 5.00 10.00
Calabrian Diamond Rings, 5.00 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry, as follows—Jet and Gold, 5.00 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry, as follows—Cameo, Pearl sets, 4.00 10.00
Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Holder and Pencil, 4.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders, 5.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extra Set Holders, 6.00 15.00
Silver Castors and Drinking Cups, 20.00 30.00
Silver Cameos Fruit and Cake Baskets, 25.00 50.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz, 20.00 40.00
Silver Pie and Tea Pots and Coffee Urns, 25.00 50.00
Silver plated Ice pitchers & mulneese cups, 25.00 60.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 26, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $6 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

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15 Maiden Lane New York.
New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

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LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS, and all Booksellers. 19

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary
Peterborough, May 3rd, 65 18tf

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 408 pages 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address, Dr. R. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
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For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET.

THE House and premises lately occupied by J. W. Tate, Esq., on the Grant House hill. Also, the Cottage lately occupied Mr. Glover, No. 2 Sheridan Terrace, Peterborough.

Apply to
W. SHERIDAN.
Peterboro, March 23, 1865. 13

TO LET, A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Millar, Esq., Hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to
WM. BLACKSTOCK.
Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 23

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro'; a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
Peterboro', C. W.
June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.
Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 13

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE, OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to
ROBERT HUNTER.
Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 37

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

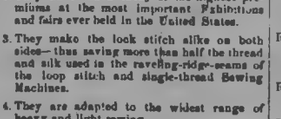
IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late *WM. LANNIN*, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms; the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bethune Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 89 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to
D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN.
Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34



REMOVAL.

Tobias Fitzgerald,

HAS REMOVED his Carriage and Waggon Establishment to those COMMODIOUS PREMISES on the

CORNER OF BROCK AND WATER ST'S,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE PARK,

Where he will continue to MANUFACTURE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

Which he will warrant to be made from the best Timber; and any person ordering from him are invited to call and examine the work before it is painted.

Jobbing & Horse Shoeing

Will be punctually attended to.

Peterborough, August, 1864. 33

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT. PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE* Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the look stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 536, Broadway, New York.
March 16, 1865. 11-tm

ARE YOU IN AGONY?

A WELL SPRING OF HOPE FOR ALL!

CAN BE FOUND IN

Holloway's Pills.

Be of Good Cheer! The Sinking may be Saved!

BY THE USE OF

Holloway's Ointment.

THE history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHEREVER, and in WHATEVER SHAPE internal diseases exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

This is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experience of one nation. It consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—an unimpeachable record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

These Mighty Healers, World Known and World Tried are a Boon to the Sick

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world; HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations Their attribute is to PREVENT as well as to CURE; they attack the ACRID ACRIMONY of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, re-invigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL and FUNCTIONARY RESTORATION.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs UPON THE BLOOD itself, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

Woman in all her Difficulties

is invited to test the regulating and restorative powers of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a positive safeguard against evil consequences. They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively a bject.

Be it Understood,

That the above statements can at all times be verified by the written testimony (extending through a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.

Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and irresistable curative. Bilious remittents, bilious purging, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the whites of the eyes, weakness and debility, &c., are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends. Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful anti-bilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Weakness, &c. &c.

The terrible bodily and mental pangs which characterise Dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhœa, constipation, headache, physical prostration, nervous tremors, hot flushes, spasms, affections of the kidneys, hemorrhoids or piles, and, in fact, all internal complaints, from whatever cause arising, give way before the salutary influence of this extraordinary remedy. As a specific for dyspepsia, and the disorders connected with it, or growing out of it, the Pills are always to be relied on when every other medicine and mode of treatment has utterly failed.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known for the following diseases:

Asthma, Bowel Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Chest Diseases, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Debility, Fever and Ague, Female Complaints, Headaches, Indigestion, Influenza, Inflamation, Inward Weakness, Liver Complaints, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Venral Affections, Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION.

If the readers of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make.

None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway New York and London*," are discernible as a *Water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilised world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 60 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. 33

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEV

AUGUST

1865

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1865. No. 31

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Munter street, Peterboro'.

MORRAT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stathem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

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THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Hentborn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 30

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,

PUMP AND FANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.

Corner of Simco and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 17, 1864. 48

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DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

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PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

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MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

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DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

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Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

BANK OF TORONTO,

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

JAS. W FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

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ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 30

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,

TAILOR,

SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O. Lakefield, North Douro, May 6th, 1865. 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

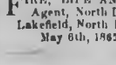
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18



JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

HOMŒOPATHY.

HOMŒOPATHY AND LIFE ASSURANCE.—The directors of a London life assurance office—the "General Provident"—at its recent meeting have placed on record their opinion "that persons treated by the Homœopathic system enjoy more robust health, are less frequently attacked by disease, and when attacked recover more rapidly than those treated by any other system; that with respect to the more fatal classes of disease the mortality under Homœopathy is small in comparison with that of Allopathy; that there are diseases not curable at all under the latter system, which are perfectly curable under the former; finally, that the medicines prescribed by Homœopathists do not injure the constitution, whereas those employed by Allopathe not unfrequently entail the most serious, and in many instances fatal, consequences." The directors further propose to summon a meeting of the shareholders to lay before them the facts they have collected, and the decision at which they have arrived, namely, "to open a special section for persons treated by the Homœopathic system, at a lower rate of premium than that charged on other lives."—*London (Eng.) Observer.—Toronto Globe.*

DR. POOLE, (Water st., Peterborough,) is a Graduate and Licentiate of both the Allopathic and Homœopathic Schools, and confidently recommends the latter system of treatment, as by far the safest and most successful, in both Acute and Chronic diseases.

Peterborough, June 1, 1865. 22-26in

HENRY CRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT,

QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton: Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London; R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

May 30, 1865. 22

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH"

Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a.m., on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

FOR LINDSAY.

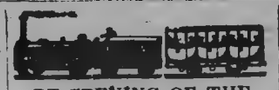
Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.

The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to

LEWIS McGREGOR,

North American Hotel, Peterboro'.

May 25, 1865. 21



RE-OPENING OF THE

Cobourg and Peterboro'

RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst., Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH:

Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M.

Arrive at Harwood at 8.15 A M.

TO CONNECT WITH

STEAMER OTONABEE,

for Peterboro'.

GOING SOUTH:

Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.

Arrive at Cobourg at 6.30 P. M.

G. S. DAINTRY,

J. R. BARBER, *Lessee.*

Superintendent.

May 18th, 1865. 21tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-five minutes ahead of Port Hope time. Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.38	
Wellington Square	7.25	3.42
Bronte		3.57
Oakville	8.	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.25
Mimico	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7.45
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.58	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.08
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST—At 1.05, 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST—At 3.40, 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VISSARD,

General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.

Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.

Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p. m.

Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p. m.

April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,

Proprietor

Norwood, August 10, 1863. 34

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,

9-6m 1130 Broadway New York.

Wm. N. KENNEDY

HAS

GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER

ON HAND.

Select Poetry.

THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

BY JOHN CRAWFORD, A KILMARNOCK WEAVER.

My day is dippin' in the west,
'Tis gloamin' wi' me noo,
I hear the nough o' Jordan's wave,
That I maun travel thro';
But 'tis na' Jordan's wave I fear,
Nor tremble at the strife,
But oh! this sunderin' o' hearts,
This leavin' wean and wife.

What tho' we ken o' better things,
A fairer worl' aboon,
Where lost friens' a' are waitin' us,
An' a' maun follow sune.
This rendin' o' the siller strings
That tether heart to heart,
It tries puir human nature sair,
And makes us faith to part.

Gae rax me by the Bible, wife,
While yet I'm fit to see,
E'er death creep ower my cauld rife back,
And flap my fallin' e'e,
And let us sing a partin' song
Before we sundered be,
For ye canna' hae me lang noo,
I hae' na' lang to dree.

There, pit the pillow to my back,
An' ease me up a wee,
An' bring a' to my bedside,
To see their faither dee.
Noo, lift the Bible up a thocht,
It's ower laigh on my knee,
An' shift the licht a kennin back,
It 's ower strong for my e'e.

He waled, he sang the parting song,
His voice was firm an' clear,
An' read the fourteenth o' St. John,
Nor did he shed a tear.
Sae is it wi' the man o' God,
When his days' darg is dune,
Nae future fears disturb his min',
Nae ruefu' looks ahin,.

"My wife, my weans, we a' maun part,
Sae dinna sab nae mair,
But dicht the tears frae aff your cheeks,
An' let us join in prayer;
An' let us join in prayer to him,
That's wantin' me awa',
That He may be a faithfu' frien',
And faither to ye a'."

He turned his glassen e'en to Heaven,
And raised his withered hand,
Noo safely won through Jordan's wave,
He reached the better lan.'

Miscellaneous.

PANTALOON ENCORE.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Ah! great changes have taken place in the world since I last had the pleasure of seeing you sir. Maybe you will remember. It was in the jug and bottle department of Joey's public house—Joey the clown you know—nigh three years ago, though it seems but last week. I dare say it seems a long time; for you are yet young; but with us elderly folks time hurries so, as if he thought we were growing tired of it and wanted to get home. It's a mistake on Time's part, though. Old people are like young people as far as that goes. They have a strong objection to be sent to bed while there is a single companion left to sit up with.

You remember my telling you how Joey and I tossed up, for our line when we first coming to play at the Bower, and how I won pantaloon, worse luck. It did hurt me a bit that night, when I thought of Joey coming home from Hornsey Wood House where he had been pigeon shooting with the swells, to his pheasant supper in that fine parlor of his, while I was sitting down to a bit of cheese and an onion, with missus and the kids behind the shop. Madame Pollonio, too, Joey's wife, in her black satin gown, and gold watch and chain, drawing the beer with those white fingers of hers all over diamonds and pearls! What a contrast, my poor missus in her lindsey-woolsey, toiling and slaving for me and the children, with never a bit of jewelry to show, but the plain ring I put upon her finger the day we were married. I could not help thinking how different we might have been if that penny had turned up-tails, and I had won clown. I would have been in Joey's place, and Joey would have been in mine, though for the matter of that, I didn't wish Joey any harm. They were right, sir in making Fortune out to be a woman. When she takes a thing in her head, she goes the whole hog with it. If she gives you butter to your bread at all, she lays it on thick, sometimes on both sides; but if you are no favorite with her, she won't allow you as much as a scrape.

What set me thinking in this way was the very large family party I had, that evening, to partake of about a quarter of a pound of Dutch cheese—the Dutch have no great talent for cheese, I think sir—and half of a stale half quartern loaf. There were six of them round the table, all my own, with no particular views in life, but with appetites which I would describe as raging. The three eldest were out doing something for themselves; but here were six of the youngest all at home, doing nothing and demanding food at every meal with no consideration for the ridiculous inadequacy of sweetstuff as an article of commerce. I have heard of the philosopher's stone, that turns any kind of rubbish into gold; but it's my opinion that sweet stuff beats all to nothing. Think of turning hardbake, jumbles, and peppermint stick into a joint of meat! It requires a sanguine temperament to see a clean slate as to rent, in Noah's arks and you will allow, I think, there is not much suggestion of credit with the baker in farthing kites. When I took to the business there was nothing in all the stock, considering the times and breech loaders for the volunteers, that looked so unpromising as bows and arrows.

But you never know, sir. Bows and arrows turned out better than sweetstuff. It was what I call a fundamental mistake for a man with a young family to go into the sweetstuff line. The friend who recommended me to it was in it himself, and he couldn't make a do of it though he had neither chick nor child. In winter he did very well, but in summer the flies ate all the profits. But in my case sir what with the flies and the kids, it was a dead loss. I gave up the sweets-stuff department shortly after I saw you last, and substituted the periodicals, and found it to answer better. Now, sir, it had never struck me before, but on this evening that I am alluding to, when I had entertained so large a party to supper, it came across me all at once to question the justice of my being burdened with so large a family, whilst Joey had never a chick. He could afford to keep them, and bring them up to something useful, and I couldn't. I knew very well how his supper party would be conducted.—'There would be Joey at one side of the table and madame at the other, and they'd divide the pheasant between them, and when they had done, give the bones to madame's lapdog on a china plate. And here am I and the missus, with six two legged dogs around us all snarling at the heel of a Dutch cheese! It's unequal, I thought to myself. It is highly necessary, I know that the population should be kept up; but why should so much of that important duty be thrown upon those who can scarcely keep themselves? Children are hostages to Fortune, I've heard say; but it's rather a shabby proceeding to take hostages and make the enemy pay for their keep I said that night, in the bitterness of my heart.

'These children are a curse to us.'

'Oh don't say that Alf,' my wife said, and she looked so hurt that I was sorry immediately. 'Think what it would be to loose one of them!' she said.

'My love,' I said, 'I wouldn't loose one of those dear little wolves for the world.'

'I know you wouldn't, and you won't talk like that again, will you!' said she.

I promised I wouldn't, and went and kissed them all around as they lay in their beds, sleeping with their mouths open like hungry young chaffinches in a nest dreaming of worms.

Our family sir, was a good deal like one of those long tales in the periodicals—rather spun out like. I got tired of it about the sixth number, and thought it might just as well wind up there; but it didn't. It was still 'to be continued,' and somehow, when the new characters were introduced. I got to like them, and so the interest was sustained to the end.

But the problem now was, what to do with them all? What to put them to? My own career in the theatrical profession had not been so brilliant that I should wish to put them to that. No, sir, I wouldn't wish a dog of mine to be a pantaloon, and the clowns position is a prize in that lottery that you must have luck to draw. I know by experience that talent won't do it without luck. So I said to myself, 'I won't let any of them go nigh the theatre; but I'll give them a bit of schooling, and do my best to fit them for business or something of that sort.'

Sam being the eldest boy—he was turned twelve then—I took him in hand first. I had paid expence a week for him at a day school in the neighbourhood, but he had not made the progress I could have wished. He could read and write a little, and that was all. But nothing had been done to bring out his engine like; so I tackled him myself. "What's this boy cut out for?" I said to myself; and being a bit of a phrenologist, I took opportunities whilst he was eating—which was the only time he was still—to study his intellectual development. But it would have puzzled What's his name himself, sir, to make out Sam's intellectual development. He was such a boy for tumbling about and bumping himself all over the head, that you couldn't tell which was the natural bumps or which was the accidental. I think it was casuality sir, that Sam was strongest in. Well sir, I tried him with Arithmetic, with an ultimate view to mensuration and surveying, which I have heard they get a guinea a day at, but he stuck fast at the begining of the multiplication table. Five times I licked him. Give him three times five, and in a few minutes, when he had counted it up on his fingers, he could answer you quite correct; but ask him five times three, and he was all abroad. I soon discovered figures wasn't his line. Then I tried him with geography, in case he should have a genius for navigation and discovering places, like Columbus and Captain Cook, I bought an old map of Europe at a rag and bottle shop, and hung it up for Sam's benefit in the parlor; but though I only paid ninepence for it—on account of Spain and Portugal being mildewed—it was a waste of money I was in hopes that I might be able to rouse Sam's interest by the familiar example dodge; and I tried to make him know Italy by its being like a boot.

But Sam could't see it. Of course, in our days, we wore Wellingtons, and then Italy was like a boot, but now with Balmorals and spring sides, the likeness isn't so striking. After that I tried him with Astronomy, and the use of the globes, and all sorts of things, hammering away at him day after day to no more purpose than if I had been trying to drive a nail through a brick. Sir, I found I had made this mistake that is often made in education. I hadn't sufficiently studied the direction of the lad's talent. I found it out at last quite by accident. You must know sir, there is a beer shop two or three doors from us; and one afternoon, when I was sitting in the shop, I heard a stamping of feet to the tune of a tin whistle, and the people laughing and crying 'Bravo.' I goes to the door, and what do you think is the sight that meets my eyes? Why, Sam dancing an Irish jig on the cellar flap outside the beer shop and a regular crowd around him applauding.

'Come here, my dear, and see this,' I says to my wife; and when she sees Sam performing, she looks at me and I looks at her, and from that moment I knew that I have been making a grand mistake about Sam, and hammering at the wrong end of him.

So I resolved to let Sam's head alone and devote myself to the cultivation of his heels. It's astonishing what a flow of application a boy discovers when you once touch him in the right place. I showed Sam all the first steps, which as you know are the necessary foundation of all good dancing, and he picked them up in no time. I was thinking of him for a harlequin, when my old friend Jimmy Jorum who at that time took the chair at the Polyhantican Music Hall, came in one afternoon and saw Sam dance a jig.

'Jemmy,' I said 'I was thinking of the boy for a harlequin.'

'Harlequin be hanged,' he said, 'you ought to know better, having been in the line yourself and knowing what it is to be out for nine months out of the twelve, unless you have an academy and a connection. You have been out of the world, Alf, since you gave up the profession.'

'Since the profession gave me up, Jemmy,' I said.

'Well it's all the same thing. What I mean is, that since your connection with the stage terminated, you have been out of the theatrical world and don't know what's going on. Why there's a score of music halls sprung up since then, where talent like that your boy possesses is in constant request. It's becoming a better game than the stage, I can tell you. Four turns a night thirty pounds a week if you are tip top, and a brougham to drive you from one hall to the other. Lor' bless you there is many a walking gentleman, who a few years ago couldn't raise two pounds a week at the theatres, who's now getting his ten and fifteen at the music halls, and driving his own trap. You bring that boy of yours down to the Polyhoptican some night and I'll see what can be done for him.'

I took Jemmy at his word, and walked down with Sam one evening before the performance commenced. The proprietor saw him dance and said he would do with a little practice, but thought it would be better if he had a girl with him to make a duet of it.

'Have you a girl to match?' he said.

Had he asked me if I had one shilling to clink against another, I should have been obliged to answer in the negative; but as to girls to match Sam I had plenty, and to spare.

'I have four of them, sir,' I said.

'Very good,' he said. 'If there is one as good as this boy, teach them to do a song and a dance together, and I'll give them a turn.'

I had never thought of Jemima for anything of the sort until this put it in my head; and when I went home and spoke about the matter, the girl was mad for it. Well, sir, I paid a popular author half a crown to write a duet for them, and took a great deal of pains to teach it to them, along with an Irish jig, and Sam and Jemima came out at the Polyhopticon as 'Patrick and Shelah, and Jocular Juveniles of the Green Isle,' and made a tremendous hit. It wasn't long before they got other engagements, and had three turns a night, and it took all my time of an evening to go round with them and look after their wardrobe.

Ah! that wardrobe! what a job it was to get it together! The missus with her clever managing ways, dogged up a very pretty dress for Jemima out of her old bits of finery that were of no use for anything else; but Sam's frieze bob tailed coat and corduroy smalls which fell to my share, were only to be got for money, and I can tell you, the tailor's bill came a good deal heavier than the author's. Sam's dancing shoes I managed myself by nailing two or three bits of hard wood on to the soles of an old pair of na mother's. The bits of wood you know, were to made the klippety klop noise, without which a jig or a break down goes for nothing. Perhaps you wouldn't think it, now, but the old cared in hat without a crown or a brim was a difficulty. I cut off the brim and knocked out the crown of an old one of my own, but the thing was to get it into that limp state which the correct Irish costume requires. If you had seen us all taking turns dancing upon the hat you would have thought us mad. It's easy, I know, to make old port and old pictures; but it's not so easy to give the requisite degree of age to a characteristic Irish hat.

The first week, sir, Sam and Jemima came home with thirty shillings between them. They came straight home with it and never spent a penny, and the first thing they did when they entered the little parlor, was to run up to their mother, put their arms around her neck and kiss her, and pour the money into her lap all in shillings. Providence is kind that way sir, as in many other ways. If he doesn't give a creature much of a head, he makes up for it in heart. Sam is not bright except in his heels, but he is good to his father and mother, and so is Jemima. And that's what stings me when I think of those harsh words that I said to their mother about them when they were born to us. I thought them a curse then, but they are a blessing now. Two of the other girls have grown up and taken to the business, and no doubt, if you are in the habit of visiting the first class music halls, you have noticed the talented Devanni family. These are my curses sir, all turned into blessings, earning good salaries, keeping themselves respectable, and honoring their father and their mother so like Christians, that you wouldn't know the difference though they are only performers at a music hall, and their father is a broken down Pantaloon.

There is no art or science to difficult for industry to attain to. It is the gift of tongues, and makes a man understood and valued in all countries, and by all nations; it is the philosopher's stone which turns all metals, and even stones, into gold, and suffers not want to break into its dwelling; it is the north-west passage, that brings the merchants ships to him as soon as he can desire. In a word, industry conquers all enemies, and makes fortune itself pay contribution.

Annie, said an ardent youth, do you love your mother? Oh, indeed I do, said Annie. Well, then, will you give me a kiss for her sake. And the young woman did.

KISSING IN THE DARK.

One of the prettiest and pleasantest mornings of May, near the close of that delightful month of balmy airs and fragrant flowers, the train for Louisville was freighted with an unusual number of elegant women, and gay, nicely dressed men. As usual, amongst the latter, was a large proportion of Uncle Sam's pets with shoulder straps. There was no longer any apprehension of guerillas or other marauders on the road, and after getting fairly under way the passengers, catching the spirit of the lovely morn, addressed themselves to the task of making time pass off pleasantly.—It was not long ere all who were so disposed were enjoying themselves in some way. On one of the seats in the ladies car was a married lady with a little daughter; opposite, facing them, was another child, a son, and a colored "lady"—we believe they are all 'ladies' now—with the baby. The mother of these children was a beautiful matron, with sparkling eyes, in exuberant health, and vivacious spirits.—Behind her sat a young Lieutenant, dressed to kill, and seeking a victim. He escaped up an acquaintance with the mother by attention to the children. It was not long before he was managing to make himself very agreeable to her, and by the time the sun began to decline, one would have thought they were old familiar friends. The Lieutenant felt that he had made an impression—his elation manifested it. The lady dreaming no wrong, suspecting no evil, was apparently pleased with her casual acquaintance. By and by, the train approached the tunnel at Muldrough's Hill. The gay and festive Lieutenant leaned and whispered something in her ear. It was noticed that she appeared as thunderstruck, and her eyes immediately after flamed with indignation. A moment more and a smile lighted up her features. What changes? That smile, it was not of pleasure, but was sinister. It was unperceived by the Lieutenant. She made him a reply which rejoiced him apparently very much. For the understanding properly of this narrative—this o'er true tale—we must tell the reader what was whispered, and what reply. Whispered the Lieutenant, "I mean to kiss you when we get into the tunnel! Replied the lady, "It will be dark; who will see it?" Into earth's bowels—into the tunnel, ran the cars. Lady and colored nurse quickly changed seats. Gay Lieutenant threw his arms around the lady's waist, raised her from her seat, and fast and furiously implanted kisses on her lips. In a few moments the train neared the end of the tunnel and glided out into broad day light. White lady looked amazed, colored lady bashful, blushing; gay Lieutenant befogged. "Jane," said the white lady, "what have you been doing?" "Nothing," responded colored lady. "Yes, you have," said the white lady, not in an under tone, but in in a voice that attracted the attention of all in the car. "See how your collar is rumpled, and your bonnet is smashed." Jane, poor colored beauty, hung her head a moment, the "observed of all observers," and then turning around to the Lieutenant, replied, "then man hugged and kissed me in the tunnel!" Loud and long was the laugh that followed among the passengers. The white lady enjoyed the joke amazingly. Lieutenant looked like a sheep-stealing dog—left the car, and was seen no more during the trip.

Reward for a Humane Act.

Among the numberless stories floating about the Universities is one, founded on fact, of a man who had the misfortune to save a boy from drowning. A harmless undergraduate was one day taking his 'constitutional' in the direction of the river, when he saw a lad out of his depth struggling violently, and evidently on the point of sinking. In the most thoughtless and inconsiderate manner he plunged in—the river is not very deep—caught hold of the unhappy little wretch, and brought him to shore. That evening he went to bed feeling like a Christian Titus, who had not lost a day. He little knew what was in store for him. The next morning the father called; his gratitude was affecting, but at the close of the interview he expressed a wish—which was gratified—to drink the gentleman's health in a glass of beer at the butterin's. Thenceforward the University man was installed as the friend of the family. The boy saved from drowning was constantly in want of something or other, and it was the obvious duty of the man who, by prolonging his life, had exposed him to such hardships, to supply his needs. The other children had the measels, and the hand which had saved one was, as a matter of course, called upon to help the rest.—An addition was made to the family, and who so proper as the undergraduate to give the wine necessary to recruit the mother's strength in her time of weakness? Till the hour of his departure from the University the well-meaning creature was never free from fresh calls, and at length he registered a vow that if he ever again saw a boy drowning, he would divert his walk into another direction.—*Times.*

A MODEL GOVERNOR.—Parson Brownlow, the present Governor of Tennessee, delivered a lecture on slavery some eight years ago in New Orleans. To show the radicals in what esteem they were held at that time by their present idol, we make the following extract:—"The Southern portion of the Methodist church was doing more for the temporal and eternal welfare of the negro than all the freedom shriekers out of hell; the pious Abolitionist would enter the church on Sunday, with a face as long as the moral law, descant upon and bewail the miseries and wrongs heaped upon the son of Africa, and on the following day in his picayune grocery or candy store would, if he could, swindle a Louisiana negro out of the pewter ornament on the head of his cane, and do it in the name of the Lord. When I get to heaven, if I find an Abolitionist there, I shall conclude that he practised a fraud upon the door keeper.

History of a School Section.

School section No. 3.—in the Township of P—— advertise for a Teacher, to enter upon his duties January, 1864. Mr. O. had been their teacher for two years and got along for a time pretty well; but Squire Z's son being naturally devoid of brains although considered by the Squire a perfect prodigy of genius; though unseen by everybody but Z. Poor Mr. O. after repeated trials to bring out this hidden talent to pronounced by the Squire to be no Teacher at all. Former G. is of the same opinion also, so is mechanic L, and ploughboy Y. D, has a boy who is constantly in mischief; Mr. O, for punishing the boys' D's displeasure. These with their friends over of poor Mr. O, on every occasion, and the Trustees being influenced by them, give Mr. O, notice to quit. No sooner done it become public that Meeting No. 3, engaged another Teacher at January, then Mr. Q, who has taught a few years, and M, and N, and P, fresh from school, but all of them possessed with a strong desire for wielding the School masters birch sat upon the Trustees. Each of them backed by letters of recommendation, do their best to obtain the School. Q, whose offer is the highest is soon discarded, and the contest is now between the three young gentlemen M, N, and P. N's offer being the lowest, he obtains the situation to enter upon his duties at 1st January.

The 1st of January having arrived, N, proceeds to school, where the young girls are in attendance. He is pleased with the appearance and manners of his pupils, and Bob, Bill and Mary Anne and the rest are also pleased with their "new" master.—After a time N finds that he has got into a situation, but "how" to go about his work he knows not. True he is a good reader, knows something about English Grammar and arithmetic, writes a fair hand, and is intimate with the geography of the four quarters of the globe; true his "Certificate" from the Board states that he has been examined on them branches of school education, &c., but says nothing concerning his knowledge of the methods of teaching;—that is a work that time and practice only can supply. N fails in giving satisfaction to the section. The people become dissatisfied, and the result is the school is again vacant. At the end of the year, another being again advertised for, thus money and time are wasted, blunder succeeding blunder.

Again there is no lack of applicants, R, among a multitude of unclean youngsters obtains the school. He enters upon his duties with an honest determination to promote the welfare of his young charge. He brings experience with the aid of a good scholastic library to aid him; and he and others hope he will be successful. For a time it is all "up hill" work with him; for he finds he has not only to teach, but to *correct the errors and blunders* of his predecessor, and just at the very time he is getting his school into working order, the cry gets up "he is not doing his duty," the section is dissatisfied, and a new teacher is again loudly called for. N failed because he knew not *how* to do his work; and R, because the section would *not let him.*—*Indiana and Ohio Review.*

The Terra Haute *Express* says that a German in that city, for the sake of being economical, collected a quantity of beef's blood to paint his house with. After finishing his job in the most approved manner, several cows passed near by, and smelling the blood they set up such a bawling as the poor fellow never heard before. In vain he strove to drive them off by brickbats and rocks. As the bawling increased, the number of cows increased, and at last accounts the poor fellow was still being serenaded in the most terrific manner.

The Lord Chancellor observed the other day at the Royal Academy banquet that the use of portraits was well described by one whom he might call a savage. The Prince Le Boo, when his portrait was taken, was asked whether he understood the object of it. He replied—Oh, yes; me understand it well. This Le Boo die; that Le Boo live. This was a commentary upon portrait painting the most appropriate that could be made.

John was thought to be very stupid. He was sent to the mill one day, and the miller said:—

John, some people say you are a fool. Now tell me what you do know, and what you don't know.

Well, said he, I know that miller's hogs are fat.

Yes, that's quite so; now what don't you know?

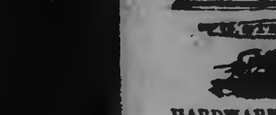
I don't know whose corn fats them.

MAKING GAME.—A man was recently brought up by a farmer and accused of stealing ducks. The farmer said he should know them anywhere, and went on to describe their peculiarities. "Why," said the counsel for the prisoner, "they can't be such a rare breed. I have some very like them in my yard." "That's very likely," said the farmer, "these are not the only ducks of the sort I have had stolen lately."

'I feel,' mussed a cobbler, 'that I was weaker and weaker each succeeding day, and that I am fast approaching my end—a few more stitches and all will be over. In heaven there is rest for the sole—earth hath no sorrow that heaven cannot heal.' Having said awl he wished, he easily breathed his last.

QUALITIED ABUSE.—'I wish to know sir, if you called me an ass?' 'Yes, sir but I qualified it.' 'Abe! sir, you qualified it, did you? The better for you, sir; and pray how did you qualify it?' 'I said you were an ass, sir,—all but the ears!'

A Dutchman on seeing one of the posters announcing the coming of the panorama of "Paradise Lost," and reading this line, "A rebellion in Heaven," suddenly exclaimed—"A Rebellion in Heaven! Mein Gott! Dat lasts not long now. Ochie Abe sib tare."



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August 1st, 1865. 3tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Furniture Sale—A. McNeil.
Union School—Re-open on the 14th instant.
Diamond Orange Lodge—Thos. Lannin.
Prince of Wales Orange Lodge—J. Smith.
Masonic—J. M. Burns.
Borough Concert—T. Brown.
Magazines for August—Graham & Stratton.
Oak Heath Mare—J. W. Jones.
Steamer Rochester—G. S. Dainty.
Shoemaker Wanted—Geo. Stethem & Co.
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.—G. A. Cox.
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.—Steamer "St. George."
Maid of Lorne—S. J. Carver.
Remond's Patent Family Sewing Machine. George A. Cox.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1865.

THE CHANGES OF JUSTICE.

The great bulwark of the liberty of a people is established to be the right of being tried, in case of being accused of any serious crime, by a jury of the compeers of the accused—individuals who were of the same locality in which the alleged crime has been committed, and who, it is to be supposed, are more or less cognizant of the parties and matter of the accusation. And as no man ought to be put to death before he is so tried and found guilty, it is necessary for the safety of his and the security of the subject, that those, who are to sit in judgment on those who may be so unfortunate as to be charged with serious misdemeanor, should be qualified to understand the nature and charge of crime, both according to the civil and sacred codes, and be aware of the awful responsibility that rests upon them in sitting on any fellow-citizen, not only that they may deal fairly towards him who is accused, but justly towards the community whose safety and security depend upon the healthy discharge of justice as well as of mercy. It must, however, be acknowledged that there is some reason to fear for the ends of justice being duly answered, when we take a review of some of what may be called aggravated cases of wilful murder, both in this and other countries. The Miss Harris case, lately tried at Washington, lets us see how far popular sympathy may frustrate the ends of law, and prevent a guilty party from suffering the penalty due to the crimes of which they may be accused. Popular sympathy may go, as this case shows, so far as to completely ignore the fact of the crime being proved, and set at naught every concomitant circumstance. Miss Harris, with full intent, destroys her victim. No seduction is proved—no real cause is set forth, while this an abrupt breaking off of company [illegible] of insanity of course was set up, but not established. Under these circumstances, we should have expected a verdict of "guilty" at least. This would not necessitate the execution of the individual. She might be recommended to mercy, which recommendation would always have its due weight. Nothing of the kind, however, is done; she is entirely acquitted of the crime of murder, the verdict being "not guilty." How an intelligent jury could be found to do so, we cannot for the life of us imagine. Yet so it is.

In our own country, not many years since, we have had an instance of the same class; but the scale is turned, it was then a man instead of a woman. The clearest case was proved of murder; a determination to do so having shown to have existed for some weeks. Of course there were strong provocations; but what provocations can justify the taking of the life of any human being, unless when duly tried and found guilty. Yet twelve Canadians were found who rendered a verdict of "not guilty," while the clearest evidence established the fact of the murder of the man, and no doubt with malice afore thought. What can justify such verdicts?

Within a week or two we have had the case of Miss Manson, who shot Kerr, and although it did not prove fatal, it does not affect our reasoning. From the state of public feeling, as generally and freely expressed, we do not think that a jury could be found in the counties where the affair took place that would have found her guilty. Yet had Kerr died would she not have been guilty of murder? Most undoubtedly she would. And that the feeling of the community was in her favour there can be no doubt. We ask then is the public mind under proper ideas of the magnitude of the crime of murder? Do men consider that in allowing the crime to go unpunished they thereby increase the insecurity of the community generally, as well as of themselves in particular.

It may be asked, however, what has led to this state of feeling in favour of criminals directly or indirectly accused or considered guilty of seduction. It is urged, however, that there is very great difficulty in legislating wisely on the matter. This must be admitted. Many instances have been brought to courts when the accuser is as guilty as the accused; and when if justice was done both would undoubtedly suffer the penalty of violated law. Many of these cases are set forth in their worst aspect, designing deceivers and lawyers leaving nothing undone to free the accused. One party does suffer, (under pay circumstance), a severe penalty, very often the other goes free, and it is this that calls for legislation, in order that such may be forced to endure an equal penalty of violated justice. If proper tribunals could be established in which there would be a reasonable guarantee of proper redress, we are persuaded that there [illegible] would follow a very different course of conduct. But when the law will not grant proper redress, the offended seek it by other means. And this the people question from the very fact that parties is called for, and [illegible] be granted, even at the expense of violating both civil and divine law. It is vain to say that popular sympathy is all on one side—the side of the woman; it is found also on the side of the man; and thus it will be until a healthy change is affected in our statutes on the matter.

The Death of the Premier.

It is with extreme regret that we announce the death of the head of the Government, Sir E. P. Taché, which occurred at his residence on the morning of July 31st. Col. Taché was not very long ill; only a few days before his decease he was at Quebec, attending to the business of his high office. At his advanced age, however, it could not be expected that he would hold the reins of Government very long, as he was at the time of his demise in his seventieth year.—It would appear that his health has not been very good ever since he assumed office, as he has been several times forced to go to his home to recruit. His death will involve a new Premier and some change in the Cabinet, and at the present time may cause some uneasiness to the Government. It is to be hoped, however, that his place will be filled by one possessing the confidence of the House and the people, and that the business of the country will suffer no serious delay by his demise. The following we clip from an exchange:

Sir E. T. Taché, who was descended from an old French family, was born in St. Thomas, Canada East, in the year 1795. On the breaking out of the war of 1812 Taché, then a lad of 17, enrolled himself a member of the Lower Canada militia, and marched to the frontier in defence of the country. Entering as an Ensign, he was during the war promoted to a lieutenancy in the Canadian Chasseurs, and in that capacity bore a creditable part in several engagements. On the termination of the war he retired from the military service, and prosecuted the study of medicine, in the practice of which profession he was engaged until 1841 when he was elected a member of the Provincial Parliament. In 1847 he was appointed Deputy Adjutant General, which position he held until March 1848, when he entered the Lafontaine-Baldwin Administration as Commissioner of public works. In 1849 he was transferred to the Receiver Generalship, which he retained until April, 1856, when he was elevated to the Speakership of the Legislative Council (a body of which he had previously been made a member), which position he took on becoming the head of the Taché-McDonald Government. In November, 1858 he received the honor of knighthood from the Queen, he being at that time at Windsor Castle on special invitation. In July, 1860, he was appointed to the honorary rank of Colonel in the British army, and at the same time was made an aid-de-camp to the Queen, in which capacity he, together with Sir Allan McNab, upon whom like honours had been conferred, attended the Prince of Wales in his progress through Canada. From this time he remained in comparative retirement, until last year, when the exigencies of the political situation, that, much against his will, he was forced by the appeals of his friends to again enter actively into political life. He was called on to form an Administration, and with the assistance of the Hon. Mr. Campbell succeeded in bringing into existence the Cabinet which, with more changes, continues to rule as yet, and by which the gravest matters that have ever disturbed Canadian politics, have been dealt with. But the burden proved too great for him, and in the midst of his anxious labors he has been called away. He died in the harness working to the very last on behalf of the country which, while yet in his teens, he went forth, like a brave man as he was, to defend.

The Protestant Home.

The Committee of the Protestant Home beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations received during the past month:—Mrs. Scott, 1 blanket; Mrs. Nicholls, some eggs, ham and soap; R. E., a remnant of gingham; Mrs. R. Hamilton, a bushel of potatoes, bacon, and some clothing for the children; Mrs. James Hall, sundry articles of clothing; Mrs. Weller, a bedstead and clothing; Mrs. Hay, a bedstead; Mr. Dennis, a pump; Mrs. Redmond, 1 chicken; Mrs. E. Robertson, children's shoes and socks; Mrs. A. Smith, 1 dress; Messrs. Graham and Stratton, 18 rolls of paper. The 12 rolls of room paper previously acknowledged as a donation from Mr. Menzies were given under some mistake and have been returned.

We have been requested to state that all kinds of cast-off clothing will be thankfully received at the Home; and as the Committee are anxious to make preparation for the winter, in getting quilts and comforters made, dresses however much worn may be made available.

Godey's Lady's Book for August is received, and is a very interesting number. The contents are the "Fair Haymaker," a beautiful plate; coloured fashion plate for the season; A Thorny Path, a very natural and instructive plate; New Hymns for Sacred use: A Promenade Suit for second mourning; Robe Jardiniere, a dinner dress; Robe and Paletot; The Tagus Palma; A Garibaldi Suit for a little girl; Fancy embroidery and Netting. The literary part is very entertaining, Mint, Anise and Cummin, by Marion Harland, will be read with interest; Charlie, or how I gained my wish; How to Make Beautiful Homes; Poetry; A Day's Journey and what came of it; Passion and Principle; You're younger than I am; The family drawing master; Mrs. Peckham's Parrot; Novelties, &c., &c. complete the number. It equals any of the past. Godey and all the periodicals can be obtained at Graham and Stratton's.

Farewell Concert.—Mr. T. Brown, long and favorably known here, and one who has often contributed much to the amusement and pleasure of the people of the Town, announces a farewell Concert to take place on Friday, to-morrow evening, in the Victoria Hall. No trouble is being spared to render the evening's entertainment everything that could be desired. We trust that a full house will prove the unmistakable esteem for Mr. B., and the high appreciation of his many past efforts and labors for our recreation and pleasure. See advertisemen in another column.

Oil at Lakefield.—The oil mania has extended to Lakefield denizens, and there, according to report, the genuine article has been discovered, issuing from the crevices of a rock in the neighborhood, where they have been quarrying stones for a new building.—From reports in circulation we understand that some of the crude fluid has been submitted to the test of burning, and has been consumed (?) We hope our good friends will realise it in paying quantities.

Steamer Rochester.—In consequence of the accident to the *Christhian*, the favorite steamer *Rochester* assumed the place of the *Christhian* on Monday last, and is now running regularly, leaving Port Hope every morning at 9½ o'clock.

Steamer Burned.—The steamer *Norelly*, owned by M. Boyd, Esq., Robcaygeon, was burned on Tuesday morning last. She was used as a tug on the Lock lakes, and was lying at the head of the canal at the time. The fire is supposed to have originated from the cooking stove.

Ashburnham School.

The semi-annual examination of this school took place, according to announcement, on Friday last. There were a number of parents and visitors present, among whom we noticed the Rev. Mr. Beck, Local Superintendent of the village, Dr. Poole, Local Superintendent of schools for Douro, and several members of the Board of Trustees. The school, which has been under the care of Mr. Stratton, assisted by Miss Dowling, appears to be in a very healthy state.—There was a large attendance of pupils present, although for various causes several had not come on that day. In the forenoon the Junior classes and reading were heard. The small children doing very well for their ages, and showing care and labour in training. The reading classes, especially the fourth and fifth classes, read with ease any place opened at random, and the exercise in spelling embraced not only the lessons read, but various places as they presented themselves to the teacher. About 12 o'clock R. D. Ewing, Esq., came and took a photograph of the school and those present, which will no doubt be a very interesting group.

The Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic were heard in the afternoon in the presence of J. King, Esq., M. A., Principal of the Grammar and Union School, Peterborough, who took a very warm interest in the whole, and appears to be quite at home among children. The exercises were brought to a close about five o'clock, when Mr. King, in a few remarks, spoke in the very highest terms of the manner of training the pupils had received in those classes he had heard, declaring that he had not seen any children of their age come up to them in the clear answers given in Geography, the intelligent manner they had analyzed and parsed the grammatical exercises, and most pointedly remarking that he knew there were not the equals of the senior class in Arithmetic in any place within his knowledge. Mr. King also remarked that the mental training was excellent, and shewed care and aptitude on the part of the teachers, as otherwise the children would not have arrived at their present status, and concluded the highest encomiums on the teacher and school by requesting the members of the Board present to be careful as to whom they would chose to fill the situation Mr. Stratton was now resigning. Mr. Stratton then in a few remarks referred to his giving up the charge of the school, said he would ever take an interest in the progress of the pupils, and also referred to and applauded the energy and ability of Miss Dowling, the female teacher. After which prizes were given to the most successful in the different branches.

THOSE WHO RECEIVED PRIZES:

Miss Frances A. Stratton, 1st; Miss Mary Malone, 2nd; and Miss Margaret Ingram 3rd; for general advancement in reading grammar, writing and arithmetic; and Master A. B. McDonald, for general advancement.

Fifth Class.—Miss Margaret Johnston, 1st; Miss Susan Morgan, 2nd; and Miss Janet McDonald, 3rd.

Fourth Class.—Master W. H. Thompson, James Johnston and James R. Stratton, for reading, and arithmetic as far as compound proportion.

Third Class.—Miss Mary Jane Chrow, 1st; Miss C. Cook, 2nd; and Miss Eliza J. Chrow, 3rd.

Sequel.—William Johnston, 1st; Wm. Chrow, 2nd.

Junior Classes.—For progress in writing: Wm. Swanston, 1st; Maggie Malone, 2nd; Wm. Morgan, 3rd. For progress in arithmetic: F. Adams, 1st; James Swanston, 2nd: Sophia Hefner, 3d.

There were also several special prizes given on recommendation of the Teachers, for good conduct, attendance, &c.

Yesterday the annual pic-nic in connexion with the school came off. There were above 100 children present, and a large number of parents and others. After the tea was served, Robert D. Rogers, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and on behalf of the children, presented Mr. Stratton with a beautiful inkstand. In doing so Mr. Rogers remarked that he had been deputed to present it as a mark of the esteem of the pupils and their appreciation of Mr. Stratton's labours among and over them during the period of three years and a half, now brought to a close by his (Mr. S.'s) resignation; and concluded by conveying the best wishes of the pupils for him in his future career.

To which Mr. Stratton replied that he thankfully and unexpectedly received the beautiful present, especially as a mark of their esteem and good will. Thanking them for the kindness thus manifested, he remarked that he received and would retain it, as a grateful memento of their good will towards him. Mr. Stratton also stated that he would ever feel a lively interest in their well being and progress; he hoped they would be happy in life, but doubly happy in the end of their career, which was now only commencing.

Board of School Trustees.

The Board of School Trustees for the town met on Tuesday night. There were 8 members present.

A communication was received from Mr. Dumble, Local Superintendent, resigning said office for certain reasons understood but modestly not set forth in his letter.

The report of the standing Committee on Appointments was then read, and on motion the Committee were requested to examine into any further applications until the next meeting of the Board.

Mr. Dumble's resignation was accepted, and the Board expressed regret that anything should have arisen to offend Mr. Dumble, and also expressed their respect for and confidence in him.

An estimate of the amount required by the Council for the year was made, amounting to $2,387 nearly.

It was also recommended that 29 free pupils be admitted.

A committee was appointed to report on salaries at next meeting.

The chairman was directed to take the necessary steps to have a Trustee elected in the room of J. R. Walton, absconded.

A Report of the Principal in reference to the Mid-summer Examination of the School will be given next week.

Fire Alarm.—Alarm being given on Tuesday evening about 9 o'clock, the firemen were at once on the road and proceeded to the scene, when, lo! and behold you, it was a bunch of shavings set on fire by a few boys; better that than if worse.

Militia.—From Militia Orders No. 1, in the *Gazette* of the 28th ultimo, it is decreed "that Volunteer corps may proceed with their Annual Drill at any time that may be most convenient for them."

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, July 31st, 1865.

Present, Messrs. Burnham, Wayte, Helm, Stevenson, Ormond, Chambers, Leonard and Toole.

The Clerk informed the Council that His Worship the Mayor was from home.

On motion of Mr. Burnham, and seconded by Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Helm was called to the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

PETITIONS.

A petition from Michael Gleeson, asking the remission of $2, as statute labour tax for 1864. On motion of Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Ormond, the prayer of the petition was ordered to be granted.

A petition from John H. Chambers was read, asking the Council to refund one half of the amount he had paid for a Shop License, as he has sold only beer.

STATEMENT.

A Statement from the Commissioners of the Town Trust, showing that the sum of $5938, for the payment of interest and sinking fund for the present year was received. The following is the statement:—

Statement from the Commissioners of the Peterborough Town Trust, to the Corporation of the Town of Peterborough, showing the amount required for the payment of the interest due upon Debentures for the year 1865, with sinking fund, under Statute 24th Victoria, Chapter 61.

OLD DEBENTURES.

MISCELLANEOUS.		
Interest due 1st January	$370 00	
" " July	370 00	$740 00
RAILROAD.		
Interest due 1st May	1800 00	
" " November	1800 00	3600 00
GRAMMAR AND UNION SCHOOL.		
Interest due 18th April	253 00	
" " October	253 00	506 00
NEW DEBENTURES.		
Interest due 1st January	451 00	
" " July	564 00	1015 00
		$6192 00
Sinking Fund		516 00
		$5683 00

Amount of New Debentures outstanding $16200
Amount of School Debentures outstanding 8400
Amount of Miscellaneous Debentures outstanding 7000
Amount of Railway Debentures outstanding 50000
Total Debentures outstanding.. $81600

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were referred to the Finance Committee:—

R. Romaine, printing	$13 26
S. Dickson, plank	65 15
Rev. J. S. Douglass, benches	11 78
Geo. Stethem & Co., nails	5 24
Geo. A. Cox, stationery	11 95
Several men, work on streets	9 20

REPORT.

A report from the Committee on Finance and Assessment was received and adopted. The following is the report:—

"Your Committee on Finance and Assessment beg to state, that they have but one account, which is from Mr. G. Hilliard, for plank, the amount, $22.41, which they recommend to be paid."

MOTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, and seconded by Mr. Ormond, a By-law for the appointment of a Collector of Taxes for the present year was read a first and second time, and the blanks filled with the name of Mr. David Carlisle.

Moved by Mr. Toole, and seconded by Mr. Williams,—That the petition of Mr. John Chambers be referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Stevenson Chamberlen and Whyte, with instructions to report thereon at the next meeting of this Council.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Toole, and seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that the Charity Committee be authorized to pay to Mrs. Daly $3, as remuneration for keeping the Powers children in goods or groceries; and that they be also authorized to refund to Mrs. Ormond $5.25 that she paid to Mrs. Kennedy for Mrs. Jenkinson, and that they be also authorized to pay $6 rent to John Bird for Mrs. Hughes, to enable her to return to Norwood.

On motion of Mr. Whyte the Council adjourned for one week.

SIGHTS AFOOT.

After leaving Toronto, I proceeded by the Great Western Railway to Hamilton, where a connection is made at 9 a. m, with the train from "the bridge" for Detroit. The only object of interest to the traveller is perhaps the noted Desjardines Canal Bridge. A person will naturally feel anxious to see the place where only a few years ago, situated as we were then, a train of cars, proceeding at its usual rate, (the passengers unconscious of their impending doom) approaches the margin of the precipice, dashes headlong into the dreadful abyss, depriving the country of so many valuable lives, and what was still worse, changing the homes of once happy families into sorrow and mourning and distress, for dearly beloved relatives and friends. As a precautionary step, the trains now in approaching the bridge, whether from the east or west, stop and make a thorough examination, and see that all is right. On the top of the mountain, before arriving at the station, stands "Dundurn Castle," the residence of the late Sir Allan McNabb, one whose name will be recorded in the pages of Canadian History, and handed down to posterity as the erudite statesman, the noble and gallant soldier, and the polished gentleman, one who participated to a great extent in the affairs of this country for nearly half a century.

The scenery between Hamilton and Dundas, (the first station after leaving) is magnificently grand. It is often said that Nature smiles; but here it may be said emphatically to grin, in some places. It would be impossible for me to give a description of it, and only can be appreciated by passing through and over it. The Railway is built on the slope of the mountain: as the train dashes along with lightning speed, you look out and behold, with a certain degree of terror, on your right the mountain towering to the heavens, in some places to an immense height, on your left the valley at about an equal distance below, with its languid and sluggish stream, indifferent to the obstructions which interrupt its course. Sometimes you would not be drawing too much on your imagination to conceive the possibility of being suspended in mid-air and borne by wings to your destination. In this quiet valley is situated the pretty town of Dundas, surrounded by an undulating but good agricultural country, and noted principally for its manufactures. We pass such flourishing towns as Paris, London, Woodstock, Chatham, &c., besides a good many of less pretentions, still occupying prominent places in the list of towns and villages. At Paris I noticed the foundation and smouldering remains of the station house destroyed a few evenings before, containing a good many goods and other valuable property. After passing Chatham you get into the prairie country. A more beautiful tract of country I never saw. It looks much like the prairies in the southern part of Illinois, but is more level and picturesque. As far as the eye can reach is one level plain, without a stone to be seen, and scarcely a tree. And the worst of all, thousands of acres in a barren waste common, used only as a grazing ground for the cattle in the neighborhood. After passing this we come to the long marsh, which is also without tree or shrub, and extends about ten miles. Shortly after entering this miasmatic region we tap Lake Erie and follow the shore for a considerable distance. From Hamilton to Windsor the trip is very enticing on account of the changeableness of the scenery. The road is very smooth—all of which tends to lessen the tediousness of railway travelling.

The crops between Toronto and Windsor do not appear as good as in your locality. They have felt the want of rain in many places, while in others they have been troubled with too much of it. We had a continuation of rain showers from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

We arrived at Windsor at 5 p. m, where the large ferry-boat belonging to the road was waiting to give us safe conduct to the land of "Uncle Sam." A specimen of the "wooden nutmeg" Yankee—I mean a green mountineer, a cadiverous, pale, lean, lanky, six and-a-half-foster—happened to turn up on board. He appeared much overjoyed to think he had got safe out of Her Majesty's dominions, and dilated to a "big" extent on the greatness and freedom of his country, and the glory and beauty of his flag. He took especial pains to inform me of all this, and wished to impress on my mind the desirability of "you" Canadians coming into Sam's arms, and wrapping ourselves up in the ample and protecting folds of such a beautiful piece of bunting. Fearing there might be some trouble were I to utter sen iments not exactly to the liking of such a sensitive people, and the old adage recurring to my mind that "discretion is the better part of valour," I answered him in as polite a manner as possible, that Uncle Sam might be a very nice man and all that, also that the cloth from which the flag was made might be a good article, (would not dispute it) and there was no denying the fact that the painting was decidedly pretty—something that would attract the attention of children, being very starry—but still, it only waved over 20 millions, and was only 80 years old; while on that pole (pointing to the Canada shore) hangs a flag unfurled to the breeze for over a thousand years, and controls the destinies of over 250 millions of people, who are delighted with it, and do not feel disposed to sell it or exchange their nationality at present. As soon as we are ready, "we will write to you," and then accept your advice. I bid him good afternoon; he turned on his heel, and I heard him trying to articulate such words as "d—m fool," "go to h—l." When I last saw him he was making a bee line up some avenue for the Soldiers' Home, where I believe he had a couple of "*returns*," relatives of his, who had been in two or three skirmishes, they were respectively 17 and 18 years old.

Detroit, July 26th, 1865. L.

Lord Monck Going to England.

THE APPROACHING SESSION.

THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND.

Quebec, July 26, 1865.

It is understood that Lord Monck will leave for England, on a visit, immediately after the close of the Session. An effort will probably be made to bring the Session to a close as speedily as possible, to enable the Governor General to start at the earliest possible moment. The Session it is anticipated will not last much more than a month; if it be extended to five weeks, that will be the outside.

A dull Session is anticipated; and it is believed that scarcely anything will be done. If it were not for the desirability of keeping the promise Ministers made to the Legislature to hold a summer Session, there would have been no Session till winter. There will be some talk about Reciprocity, which cannot possibly amount to anything; the delegates will make their report, but of all the ambitious measures before the country, it is believed that not one will be advanced. Fortifications, Canal enlargements, North-western territory purchase, Confederation, and Reciprocity are all questions which are likely to be allowed to wait, some on one thing, some on others; one on the Maritime Provinces, another on the re-establishment of the Provincial finances, and so on.

Great complaints are being made of the withholding of the payment of the Clergy Reserves monies due to the municipalities, for an unprecedented period.—*Leader's Correspondence.*

Confederation Pretty Sure to Come.

The firm tone of despatches from the Imperial Government on the subject of Confederation of the Provinces, and the allusion to the subject in the Speech from the Throne, together with other indications, make it more than probable that this scheme will yet be successful. We are told that a very great change is apparent in public sentiment in New Brunswick in reference to this subject, and that, in the event of a new election, or even without so direct an appeal to the people, the probabilities of a majority in favour of the measure grow stronger every day.

Lieutenant-Governor Gordon, who, it was understood, was not very favourable to the scheme, who had been ordered to Hong-Kong, it was supposed to replace him with one less opposed to the project, has asked to remain, and is about to take to himself a wife from among the New Brunswickers. This indicates that the firmness of the Imperial policy is having its effect, and, we have no doubt, will greatly aid the revulsion of public opinion in a similar direction.

The proposition now before our Boards of Trade, to entertain hospitality the leading commercial men of the Provinces, in return for similar courtesies on their part last year, cannot fail, also, to have a beneficial influence: and we trust that definite and liberal arrangements will be consummated to this end without delay. Nothing would more effectually contribute to the removal of opposition to Confederation.—*Trade Review.*

From Montreal.—About 10 o'clock last night, a young man and a female were walking near the Hotel Dieu, when three ruffians came up and assailed the former with clubs, inflicting severe wounds on the head and legs. They robbed him of his watch and escaped. A man fell from a third storey of a house in St. Paul street. No bones were broken, although he was badly bruised. When the steamer Magnet was leaving Murray Bay, a large number of Americans being on board, the British and American flags were hoisted. The latter being raised first created some hissing.—Archibald Campbell, of Quebec, sprung on board, ran up the mast, and cut down the American flag. The boat having started, he jumped in the river and swam ashore. The excitement among the passengers, particularly the Americans, was intense.—Judge Morin, aged 63 years, and the Hon. De Beaujeau are dead. Col. Taché is not much improved. Hon. John A. Macdonald is in the city. The French at the Military School complain of being treated as inferiors. The new Richelieu Company's steamer, Quebec, built at Sorel, is nearly ready. She is 280 feet long and 66 feet wide, and has 150 state rooms. The weather continues very warm.—*Globe's Correspondence of July 28.*

Latest from Montreal.—Five men of the 30th regiment were discovered to-day in a large box in a waggon which was destined for the frontier. Four of them were captured. The flour market is improving. $4.90 was paid down to-day for 1,000 barrels of superfine from Western wheat. Great preparations are being made for the Lower Canada Provincial Exhibition, which is to be held here in the last week of September. Mr. Pell, on behalf of the Exhibition Committee, has visited all the manufacturers in the Provinces, and the greater number of them have promised to exhibit. About $12,000 are offered in prizes. A Horticultural show will take place at the same time.—*Globe.*

Arrest of John Mitchell.

From the Dublin Nation, July 1.

John Mitchell has been arrested by the government and flung into a dungeon, awaiting trial for high treason. We are recording the events of 1865, not the events of 1848. We are recording the acts of the American, not of the English Government; for America has progressed far of late days in copying "the mother country," and can now proudly boast of a "national debt," and brag about putting down "rebellion" *a l'Anglaise.*

John Mitchell must stand in the dock once more to brave a courageous "rebel's fate." The country that with wild raptures of welcome hailed and glorified him eleven years ago as a "rebel," now consigns him to a dungeon for being a "rebel." The streets that witnessed his triumphal entry eleven years ago, have seen him dragged to a prison for the same virtue, or crime—whichever the Americans now may call it. The jailor general this time is not Lord Clarendon; his name is Andrew Johnson. How England and Russia must chuckle at all this!

Copying "the mother country," America has been an enthusiastic sympathizer with "rebels" and "rebellions"—everywhere but within her own dominions. Like "the mother country," America largely admired "rebellion" against neighbours, but not against herself. England worshipped Kossuth and murdered Lord Edward; glorified Garibaldi and manacled O'Brien; was virtuously indignant with the King of Naples for disembowling the assassin who sought his life, while she herself blew from the guns the Indian "rebels" who rose against the regime of the Kittee! So America, also, could welcome Kossuth, but can slowly murder Davis Mitchel, the "rebel" against somebody else, is worthy of welcome; but Mitchell, the "rebel" against "us"—ah, that is quite another business; let him taste a "rebel's" doom! If this be the "glory" and "triumph" of America, we should like to know what would be her shame and humiliation, unless, indeed, it be the terrible reproach of neglecting to discinter and hang in chains the skeletons of those wicked "rebels" whose example Mr. Mitchell has followed: George Washington and Benjamin Franklin! America the jailor of John Mitchell! What next from that "land of the free?" "The Star Spangled Banner" is being rapidly reconstructed on the model of the Union Jack.

THE MURDER AT HIBBERT.

One of the most atrocious murders was committed in this township last Tuesday morning that ever disgraced the annals of crime. The murderer is an old man, named Edward Purcell, residing on lot 23, 2nd con., and his victim a young man, his own nephew, named Michael Purcell, formerly of Silver Creek, township of Tuckersmith. It appears Edward Purcell had, some time ago, rented his farm to Michael Purcell, the deceased, reserving a small patch which was in hay. Early on the morning in question the deceased entered the old man's house, (on the same lot,) while he was still in bed, and accused him of cutting his (the young man's) hay. This the old man stoutly denied, and after further angry altercation the old man raised a pistol which he had by him, and deliberately shot the man dead. After acquainting his neighbors of what he had done he proceeded to Carronbrook and acknowledged his fearful crime before Joseph Kidd, Esq., J. P. He seemed to reflect on the enormity of his offence and manifested signs of penitence.—Intelligence having been conveyed to Dr. Hornbrook, Mitchell, one of the Coroners for the County, that gentleman proceeded to Carronbrook and opened an inquest the same evening in the Railway Hotel (Felix Gallagher's) a *post mortem* examination having been made by Dr. Shaver, Stratford, and Dr. Bowie, Mitchell.

The prisoner expressed a desire to communicate something about the sad catastrophe, and on being cautioned by the Coroner made the following statement. The deceased, Michael Purcell, pushed in my door this morning (Tuesday,) and asked me why I cut his hay. I said I did not cut his, but I cut my own. He said I would never cut any more, and was coming towards the bed, when I told him to keep back or I would hurt him. He kept advancing; so I drew the pistol, intending to shoot him in the arm, but it went into his body. He stood still five or six seconds after being shot, and then fell down and died. I did not keep the pistol loaded to shoot deceased. I used to shoot rats with it occasionally. I had no ill-feelings towards deceased so long as he kept away from me. Never told any person I would do him any injury.

The Jury, having been locked up till about two o'clock on Thursday morning, then returned with a verdict of wilful murder against Edward Purcell, who was sent to Stratford to await his trial at the Assizes.—*Stratford Beacon.*

Extraordinary Casualities in Russia—Fires, Murders, Suicides, Drownings, Accidents and Robberies.

Fires continue to prevail in various parts of Russia. The Russian Correspondent of St. Petersburg says:

"A conflagration has destroyed 108 houses in Gorodok, in the government of Witna. Nearly all of them belonged to Jews. Two children perished in the flames. Three days after another fire broke out in the Jewish quarter at Grodno, and destroyed 32 houses. A considerable fire has also taken place in Borisoff, in the government of Mobilew. The church, the synagogue, 205 houses and 135 shops became the prey of the flames. The government uses all its efforts to prevent these disasters. A sum of 5,020 roubles has been granted by the Governor General of the western provinces for the purchase of fire-engines. Hereforth every district town will possess one, constructed according to the French system: a hand-pump, hatchet, ladders, &c. It remains now for the inhabitants to organize the service properly."

As appears from last year's returns, there occurred in European Russia (a term in which the capitals of Moscow and St. Petersburg, as well as the two separate dependencies of Poland and Finland are not included) no less than 746 fires in towns, and 4,005 fires in villages within the four months from May to August. The damage in the towns was estimated at 2,813,507 roubles; in the villages at 9,202,216 roubles. Large as these figures are, they must be small in comparison with the damage of the current year.

Within the same period, 260 murders and 542 suicides were reported to the authorities. 137 people were killed in affrays, 408 were killed by horses or carts and trees falling upon them and crushing them to death, 81 by engines and machines, 421 by lightening, 107 died in consequence of injuries received from fire, or were suffocated by gas inhaled from stores, 470 succumbed to delirium tremens, 4,084 were drowned, and there were 472 cases of accidental death, and 2,316 cases of sudden death not coming under any of the above categories. 1,922 human corpses were found in the fields and public thoroughfares, of which 144 bore the marks of a violent death. In strange contrast to these terrible figures, no more than 131 robberies are recorded.

Colonial Governors.—There is a great movement among the Colonial Governors of British America. Lieutenant-Governor Gordon of New Brunswick is recalled; Lieutenant Governor Dundas goes from Prince Edward Island to England, but whether for good or not he himself hardly seems to know; Lord Monck, Governor-General of Canada, is to pay a visit to England immediately after the coming Session. It is well enough known that Governor Gordon's recall is owing to his having opposed the Imperial policy of Confederation; and it may be taken for granted that Governor Dundas is required in England to explain the line of conduct he has pursued on the same subject. Lord Monck will, of course, further Confederation by every legitimate means in his power. The Imperial Government is giving evidence of its determination to use the influences at its command in favour of the projected union, and to prevent its agents secretly thwarting the policy it desires to carry out.

The Richmond Elections.—A Philadelphia paper has a despatch to the effect that General Terry has issued an order declaring the recent elections in that city null and void, and prohibiting the candidates elected from exercising their functions. The Richmond papers, however make no mention of the suppression, and expressly state that the matter had been under the consideration of General Pierpont, who told the members of the council that they could organize as soon as they pleased, and instal the new Mayor.

The Accident to the Corinthian.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS.

The Kingston papers have some particulars, in addition to those already published, concerning the accident to the steamer Corinthian, which was brought into that port on Thursday morning by the tug Wales. The *News* says:—

"The accident happened in mid-lake while on the way to Clarence harbor from Port Hope, on Tuesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock by the breaking of the under strap of the walking beam attached to the rocking shaft. The beam, which is of skeleton form, is formed of an iron casting, with wrought iron straps enclosing it of about four inches square. The break arose from having set the welding of the iron, the fracture showing that less than an inch of the outer perpendicular edges on either side were joined, and the wonder of all who have looked at it is that it did not occur on her trial trip some six weeks ago. The strap, we learn, was imported from England in its complete state, and the fault therefore lies with the English workmen who did the work; but the imperfection was so well concealed as to stand a strict scrutiny, and which the accident alone has revealed. It is a most happy circumstance of an unlucky accident that the flaw was beneath, while the piston was ascending in the cylinder: had it been above, in all human probability the boat and its freight of precious lives would have been engulfed in the waters of Ontario, by the breaking through of the bottom of the boat. The result of the accident has been the breaking of the cylinder-head and cross-head, and the destruction of a portion of the deck by the descending part of the beam, which is still attached to the shaft. Captain Chrysler, immediately after the occurrence, sent off a boat, which succeeded in reaching Colborne, and Mr. C. Gildersleeve, the owner of the Corinthian in this city, was telegraphed to for assistance, and the tug Wales immediately despatched.

The Corinthian meantime was drifting at the mercy of the gale which sprung up after the accident; and was in danger of drifting ashore at Wellington beach, which is a very insecure anchorage but fortunately her anchors held her till the arrival of the tug. To make assurance doubly sure, Mr. Gildersleeve chartered the William yesterday to search for the Corinthian on the south side of the lake, in case she should have drifted thither. The passengers were landed here this morning to go on to their destination by the American boat to-day. Previously to separating they passed the resolutions which will be found below. The repairs to the Corinthian will require at least six weeks to complete; meantime it is expected the Banshee will be got to supply the route which the Corinthian's mishap has left unprovided."

"At a meeting of passengers held on board the steamer Corinthian on Wednesday evening, 20th July, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"1st. We desire unitedly to recognize the Providential care of Almighty God in the fact that the serious accident which yesterday befell this steamer has been unattended with personal injury to any on board, or with loss of life.

"2d. Whilst regretting the loss which this accident occasions to the owners, and also to the travelling public, in the withdrawal for a time of this fine steamer from a navigation of Lake Ontario, we feel called upon to express our high sense of the uniform courtesy and general qualities as commander evinced by Captain Chrysler in the discharge of the onerous duties which this accident entailed upon him, together with a drift of twenty-four hours with a helpless vessel in a high sea.

"3d. To the officers and crew generally the best thanks of the passengers are tendered for the attention paid by them to the safety of the vessel and cordial kindness to all; and as the Corinthian has proved herself to be to-day a first-rate steamboat, we hope a long course of prosperity is before her.

"4th. That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the passengers, be handed to Captain Chrysler."

These resolutions are signed by nearly forty passengers.—*Leader.*

The Glasgow Poisoning Case.

CONFESSION OF DR. PRITCHARD.

HE ADMITS OF POISONING HIS WIFE.

HIS CONDUCT AFTER CONDEMNATION.

The *North British Mail* reports Dr. Pritchard's confession, which was made on Tuesday afternoon:—

The first symptoms of an inclination to relieve his heart of the terrible truth were shown during a visit paid to him on Monday evening by his brother, Mr. Pritchard of Plymouth, his sister, a married lady living in Dublin, and his eldest daughter, Miss

Queen Victoria's Appearance.

Of late years, especially since the sad loss of her husband, Queen Victoria has undergone a great change, both in mind and body. She never was possessed of great beauty, and the charms of her presence always arose more from the natural expression of an amiable disposition, than from any regularity of feature or grace of manner. She never was endowed with the irresistible fascinations of the Queen of Scots nor with the imperious airs of Elizabeth which extorted a reverence that could not be refused. Her eyes are blue and bright her hair dark, and her complexion is now somewhat sallow. It is marked by deep lines of affliction, and yet these do not make her expression less attractive. It has been well observed, that sickness and sorrow refine most countenances, and here is another illustration of the truth of this saying. In the approaches of age she has gained that which may be called the beauty of goodness. It is undoubtedly true that old age, provided that it be found in this way of righteousness, gives to the features a beauty not their own.

If the motions of the mind be good, the lines of the face will become more and more beautiful as time wears on, and the sermons she writes, of color, delicacy, and the regularity of feature fade. This is certainly apparent in the face of Queen Victoria at present.

In stature she is rather inferior to the average height, and looks far more majestic when seated than standing; and yet where ever and whenever she is seen, she always bears the obvious mark of a noble lady. No one could meet her under any circumstances without perceiving at once that she is high-bred, and accustomed to command. She cares little for dress; and at Balmoral, Osborne, or any of her palaces where she is in the bosom of her family, she wears plain, unpretending garments, such as some at least of our fair country-women would not allow themselves to be seen in at any time. She dislikes pomp and display, and does not often appear in public; never, except when some great State occasion seems to demand it.—Among all the Americans who have visited Europe very few have seen Queen Victoria, while nearly every traveller has looked upon Louis Napoleon and Eugenie, who are frequently seen driving about Paris with the greatest freedom. In consequence of this reserve, the spectacle is much more imposing and attractive when she does appear.

She is an extremely good horsewoman and manages her steed with great address and fearlessness. At the encampment at Colcham, a few years ago, she appeared on horseback, and was, of course, the admirer of all beholders, as she rode on the field on her dark bay Tempier. She wore a long dark green robe, of some thick, rich material, a closely fitting jacket, with but few ornaments, and a low dark hat, with a long black ostrich feather. In her hand she carried an elegant riding whip, with a handle of gold, and a carbuncle set in the top of it. She rode along the lines with grace, and really, for the time, one recalled to mind, irresistibly, the energetic presence of Elizabeth, as she passed before her soldiers at the time of the threatened invasion of the Grand Armada, and with burning words urged them to do and dare every honorable deed in behalf of Old England and its Virgin Queen.

Victoria always appears well at a review and has that magnetic glance of the eye which leads every soldier to believe that his sovereign looks directly at him on such an occasion. This quality is not unfrequently possessed by great generals, though few women ever have sufficient nerve to show it.

The Paris letter in the *Independence* states that the French Government is in a difficult position with reference to the arrangements for the naval review. The English fleet is invited to go to Cherbourg, and will probably do so on the 15th of August, but the Emperor wishes that the visit should be preceded by one from two or three French ships of war to Plymouth. The writer of the letter assigns as the reason for this wish the desire of the English government to force its allies to take the first step.

A tower, commanding a view of the entire city and surrounding country, has been built in Cork, dedicated to the memory of the late Prince Consort, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' marriage, and named the "Albert Tower." A considerable revenue is derived from a trifling charge for admission to its summit, and those funds devoted to the relief of the sick poor of Cork.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

THE ONLY PURE PURGATIVES.
THE ONLY PURE PURGATIVES.
THE ONLY PURE PURGATIVES.

Purgation in all cases of Indigestion, Constipation, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Liver, Spleen, and Kidney Complaints, in Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Bilious Fever, and other malignant fevers, is the only sure means of cure. But to accomplish this end it is necessary that purgatives that will expel the faeces and diseased humours from the system, without producing weakness, irritation, straining tenesmus, or piles, be used. All others are hurtful and will never cure the patient. Dr Radway's Pills are the only pure purgative pills in use. One to six boxes will perfect a cure—not only relieve, but cure. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

A Duel.—A quarrel between Ensign Stebbins and the Lieutenant of the Thunderbolts Invincibles, last fall, terminated in a broadsword fight between these two officers. After cutting at each other with desperation for twenty-five minutes without doing each other the least injury, the Lieutenant wanted to have a little rest as he felt somewhat fatigued; but not wishing the Ensign should know it, he said:—I have a very severe cough, which begins to trouble me; will you give me time to put a few of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in my mouth, they are the only thing that gives me relief, and I always carry them in my pocket in case of necessity." Only 25 cents a box.

Canadian Oil Wells.—Enniskillen, C. W., is situated some sixteen miles from the St. Clair River, and nearly opposite to Newport, and is one of the richest Oil Districts in the world; there are now sunk and in progress nearly 300 wells, most of them yielding largely; in one case the well has been overflowing for some time, and it is estimated that about two barrels a minute is running to waste, and so far they have not been able to stop it. This truly is one of nature's wonders, though not more wonderful than the power of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" in curing sudden colds, rheumatism, pleurisy, spinal affections, sprains, bruises, &c. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25 cents per bottle.

Married.

At Peterborough, on Thursday the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. J. M. Roger, M. A., James Allan Hall, Esq., eldest son of Mr. Sheriff Hall, to Annie Grant, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Gilbert, Esq., of Georgetown, Demerara.

Death.

On Sunday evening, July 30, after a very short illness, Catherine, the beloved wife of John Fallis, Esq., Cavan, aged 52 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

At Peterboro, on Wednesday, 26th July Elizabeth Maria, widow of the late Judge Hall, aged 41 years.

At Peterboro, on the 28th ultimo, Henry William, son of John Henry and Louisa Nix, aged 5 years and 4 months.

At Peterboro, on the 1st instant, Mr. John Walsh, aged 77 years. The funeral will take place to-day at 2 o'clock. Place of interment R. C. Cemetery.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough, August 2 1865.

Flour ₱ brl	$5	50	@ $6	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	00	@ 1	05
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	00	@ 1	00
Potatoes	0	50	@ 0	70
Barley ₱ bush	0	60	@ 0	00
Peas "	0	70	@ 0	00
Oats "	0	45	@ 0	50
Hay ₱ ton new	7	00	@ 8	00
Hides ₱ cwt	3	00	@ 3	50
Shearskins	0	20	@ 0	30
Wool ₱ lb	0	25	@ 0	28
Beef ₱ cwt	4	50	@ 5	00
Eggs, per dozen	0	12½	@ 0	00
Butter, fr	0	13½	@ 0	14
Cordwood	1	75	@ 2	00
Fowl, per pair	0	25	@ 0	30

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Prescott, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.
Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-4in

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart.

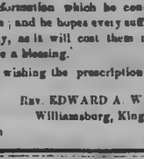
And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLDS.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisment in another column
Peterboro, Feb. 24, 1865. 7-8in

New Advertisements.



Orange Association.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF

Diamond Loyal Orange Lodge,
NO. 80,

WILL take place in the Orange Hall, Simcoe Street, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

THOS. LANNIN,
Secretary.

Peterborough, August 3, 1865.

PRINCE OF WALES
Loyal Orange Lodge.

THE REGULAR monthly meeting of Loyal Orange Lodge No. 484, will be held in the Orange Hall

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT,
At half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

JOHN SMITH,
Secretary.

Peterborough, August 3, 1865.

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No. 155, will be held

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,
At half-past seven o'clock, in the Lodge Room Market Block.

A full attendance is particularly requested.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.

J. M. BURNS,
Secretary

Peterborough, August 2, 1865.

EXTENSIVE
Furniture Sale.

WILL be Sold by Public Auction, without reserve, on SATURDAY NEXT, 5th of August, at the Market Square, Peterborough, the following Furniture, &c.:

1 Glass Case or Cupboard, (new), 1 Bureau, 1 Fall-leaf Table, 1 Kitchen Table, 6 Cane-seat Chairs, 6 Common Chairs, 2 Rocking Chairs, 2 Nursing Chairs, 2 High Chairs, 4 Children's Chairs, 4 Bedsteads, 2 Feather Beds, 1 Sofa, 3 Looking Glasses, 2 Cradles, 2 Clocks, 1 China Tea Set, 1 White Stone Tea Set, 1 excellent Double-barrelled Gun, 1 Cooking Stove and Pipes, with Crockery and Kitchen Utensils.—Also, one pair of Colts, rising 3 and 3 years old.

Terms Cash. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock, A. M.

A. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

Peterboro, Aug. 1, 1865.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st July, 1865.

Adams, Samuel	Hawkins, Wm. G.
Archer, Robert	Hawley, Francis
Bickerton, John	Johnson, Jane
Baxter, Miss Mary	Lipsett, Mrs. Prudence
Brownlee, William	Lynch, W. J.
Blair, Miss Charlotte	Menzies, A.
Calvert, Mrs. George	Murray, Hugh
Costello, Edward	Moore, William
Connolly, Miss Mary	Martin, Miss Julia
Dugan, James	McCarthy, Mrs. Mary
Dawson, George	Nicholson, Robt.
Fisher, Frederick	Nicholls, Miss Eliza J.
Fraser, George	O'Brien, Timothy
Fergusson, Miss Annie	O'Brien, Patrick
Gooning, J. H. K	O'Donnell, Miss Bridget
Gilbraith, Rev. W.	Peters, Henry
Green, Finlay	Sullivan, Ellen
Hodge, Miss Jane	Wallis, Robert
Henry, Martin	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.

Union School.

THE Peterborough County Grammar and Union School will re-open on MONDAY, the 14th instant. The punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested.

JOHN KING, M. A.,
Principal.

Peterboro, August 2, 1865. 31-2

MAGAZINES
FOR AUGUST.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashion,
and
HARPER'S MONTHLY,

For sale at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, August 1, 1865.

FAREWELL
CONCERT!

MR. T. BROWN

Has the pleasure of announcing that he will give a Concert in Victoria Hall, Peterborough,

On Friday Evening, 4th August,

On which occasion he will sing a variety of

SONGS AND BALLADS.

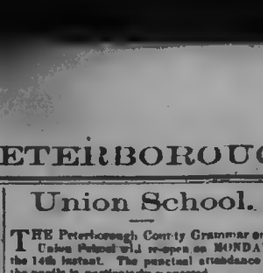
In addition to other attractions he will be assisted by

M. LEON,

THE TALENTED YOUNG VENTRILOQUIST.

Tickets will be left for sale at the principal Stores in Town. Front Seats 37½ cents, Back Seats 25 cents.

Peterboro, August 2, 1865.



RAMOND'S PATENT
Family Sewing Machine.

PRICE $12.

With four Needles, Screw-driver, Cramp, and Printed Directions.

THESE Machines are particularly adapted for general family use, coarse and fine, for which they will be found much more useful and less expensive than the larger kind.

They are highly recommended by several persons in Peterborough, who have used them for the last two years. They can be procured at the Express Office, and if not found to give perfect satisfaction after a fair trial, the money will be refunded.

GEO. A. COX,
Montreal Telegraph, Canadian Express, Ocean Steamship, Fire and Life Insurance, and General Agent.

Office—Hopkins' Block, Simcoe Street.
Peterboro', Aug. 1st, 1865. 31

MONTREAL
Ocean Steamship Co'y.

CARRYING THE
CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS

Peruvian, from Quebec on the 5th August.
Hibernian, " " " 12th August.

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin	$80 00
Intermediate	60 00
Steerage	25 00

All Information furnished on application to

GEORGE A. COX,
Agent for Peterboro.

Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
August 2, 1865. 31

GLASGOW LINE.

THE STEAMER
"St. GEORGE"
WILL
LEAVE QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW
ON
SATURDAY, the 5th AUGUST,

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW:

1st Cabin	$90
2nd Cabin	40
Steerage	14

Return Tickets furnished at Reduced Rates.

GEO. A. COX,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro', Aug. 1st, 1865. 31

DAILY COMMUNICATION
WITH ROCHESTER.

The Fast-sailing new Steamer

1865. 1865.

ROCHESTER!

Will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leaving Port Hope	at 9 30 a. m
Cobourg	10 30 a. m.
Colborne	12 00 m.

Direct for Rochester, arriving there in time to connect with the New York Central Railroad for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Syracuse, Buffalo, Chicago and other points East and West.

Passengers from the West via Grand Trunk Railroad, will take the Steamer at Cobourg; those from the East, will take the Steamer at Colborne.

For further particulars, enquire of A. Cochrane, Port Hope; Charles Elliott, Cobourg, or J. Kesler, Colborne.

RETURNING—Will leave Charlotte every night, (Sundays excepted) at 10.00, p. m., direct for Port Hope.

G. S. DAINTRY,
Proprietor.

Cobourg, August 1st, 1865. 31

AMERICAN MONEY

BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "Examiner" Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

ONE MONTH MORE.

The entire Rail Road and Steam Fare from the purchaser's place of residence to London, by the cheapest route, will be deducted from the prize of all Scholarships of the LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE for which I receive payment during THE MONTH OF AUGUST. This is just the time of the year to enter, in order to get through in time to secure situations when the *Fall trade* Commences. Our rooms are nice, and airy, just what are required for comfort and health. If you cannot enter during the month, send on the Purchase Money in *Bankable Funds*, and the same allowance will be made.

Telegraphing and Phonography, will be given free, the same as during the months of May and June.

Good Board can be obtained much cheaper here than in other cities of Canada. A FIRST CLASS MILITARY SCHOOL is also established here, and the hours of instruction are so arranged that students can attend at the same time that they attend the College.

Our facilities for imparting a *Business Education* are *unsurpassed*.

Life Scholarships for Gents $30 *in Advance.*
do do Ladies 20 *do*
Books and Stationery for Full Com. Course, $10 *do*

J. W JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
31 LONDON, C. W.

Fans! Fans!

PALM LEAF FANS for sale at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July, 1865.

Writing Desks,

LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

BIBLES,

PRAYER BOOKS, Church Services, Wesley's Hymns, and Bibles with Wesley's Hymns, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
Opposite Nicholl's & Hall's.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro,' July 26, 1865. 30

COUNTY OF PETERBORO'
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that members who have not paid their subscriptions on or before the 1st September, will be charged $2 for permission to make entries.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr.,
Secretary & Treasurer.

July 26, 1865. 30

EXAMINER
BOOK STORE

A LOT OF

FAMILY BIBLES,

RICHLY BOUND and beautifully illustrated, with the commentaries of Henry and Scott.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Chosen, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterborough, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1865, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above-named Defendants, of, in, to or out of the under mentioned lands, viz:

Town Lot number one, north of London and east of Water streets; and number one, south of Dublin and east of Water streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', 26th, July, 1865. 30

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of LAKEFIELD and vicinity, that he has removed his

Grocery Store
IN LAKEFIELD,

To Henborn's old stand, where will be found a

Good assortment of Groceries,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Or Farm Produce.

ROBT. GRAHAM.

Lakefield, March 1st, 1865. 49-9

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.

WM. N. KENNEDY,

HAS REMOVED to the store immediately West of the Stewart House, on Hunter street.

His stock of Room Papers, Borders, Decorations, Window Blinds, Fire Screens, &c., has been largely increased and will be sold cheap.

Painting in all its branches carried on as usual.

Peterboro', Oct. 26, 1864. 42

CARD PICTURES

Two for a Dollar!

FRAMING CHEAP

Likenesses of deceased persons enlarged from Ambrotypes and colored in oil.

Ambrotypes from 50 Cents,

AT THE

Photographic and Fine Art Gallery,

HUNTER STREET.

R. D. EWING.

Peterboro, March 1, 1865. 9

Ale! Ale!

MOLSON'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels.
do Mild Ale do do

DAWE'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.

ALDWELL'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.

All for sale cheap at

McNAUGHTON'S,
George Street.

Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19

MONTREAL HOUSE!

JUST RECEIVING, A NEW SUPPLY OF

Grey Cottons, White Cottons,

Stripe Shirtings, Check Shirtings, Tickings,

&c. &c. &c.

To be Sold at a SHADE OVER COST.

SELLING OFF
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS!

Dress Goods,	Ladies' Hats,
Prints,	" Bonnets,
Shawls,	Cloths,
Mantles,	Gents' Hats.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE A BARGAIN.

Montreal House, July 27, 1865.

PETERBORO' EXAMINER
BOOK STORE.

—:o:—

The Subscribers having purchased the Stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

&c. &c.

OF Mr. GEO. A. COX,

On very reasonable terms, will continue the business in the same place, where every article in the Book and Stationery line will be found and disposed of at very low figures.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON

Peterborough, June 21, 1865.

NEW DRY GOODS
AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE

L. LEMAY,

Of the late firm of F. & L. LEMAY, has the honor to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened the

Store on Hunter Street, next door to McKellar & Cameron's,

Which was recently occupied by the late firm, with a large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

L. L. having the experience of a number of years in the business, and possessing great facilities in buying, parties will always find it to their advantage to deal in his store, as goods will be sold extraordinary low.

In the Ready-made Clothing Department, will be found Goods of the very best quality, and at prices as low as any house in the trade.

☞ Come and see for yourselves, and you shall be satisfied ☜

☞ *Remember the place—Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's.* ☜

Peterborough, June 1st, 1865. 22-8in

EVERY DECRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the

Examiner Office.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Law Office of Sidney Smith in the town of Peterborough, on Wednesday, 9th August, A. D. 1865, at TWELVE o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, July 24, 1865.

2in. FLORENCE McCAULIFFE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Law Office of Elias Burnham, in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, on MONDAY, the SEVENTH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D., 1865, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

Dated at Peterborough, aforesaid, this 20th day of July, A. D., 1865.

JAMES RYAN.

E. BURNHAM,
Solicitor for the said James Ryan.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
To Wit. } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of SIDNEY SMITH, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, at Ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

SIDNEY SMITH.

Peterborough, 20th July, 1865. 27

Mail Contract.

TENDERS, addressed to the Post Master General, will be received at Quebec until noon, on Friday, the 25th August, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, one time per week each way, between Peterborough and Chandos, from the first of October next. Conveyance to be made on horseback or in a vehicle. The Mails to leave Peterborough every Monday at 6.30, A. M., and to arrive at Chandos same day at 6, P. M. To leave Chandos every Tuesday at 6, A. M., and to arrive at Peterborough same day at 5.30, P. M.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Peterborough and Ashburnham.

MATTHEW SWEETMAN,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Kingston, 21st July, 1865. 26-3in

CHANGE in BUSINESS

GEO. A. COX, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers, for their liberal patronage since commencing business, would respectfully inform them that he has disposed of his Book and Stationery trade to Messrs. Graham & Stratton, for whom he solicits a continuance of their patronage. Parties who have received papers, periodicals and Magazines, from him will be supplied as usual by Graham & Stratton.

Peterborough, June 21, 1865. 25

SCHOOL TEACHER
WANTED.

THE Board of School Trustees for the Village of Ashburnham, will receive applications from properly qualified persons, until Tuesday, the first day of August next, for the Mastership of the Common School in the said Village, to commence after the Summer Vacation, about the first of September next.

By order of the Board,
R. D. ROGERS, Secretary.

Ashburnham, June 27, 1865. 26-3

THE DAILY
Globe & Leader

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

WINDOW BLINDS

OF green, blue and fancy patterns, at the *Examiner* Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE a large quantity Dundas Cotton Yarn, of the very best quality and warranted numbers

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24

Fire Company!

MISLAID on the evening of the 24th May last, a large

COPPER TORCH.

Whoever will return it to the Captain of the Company will receive thanks.

Peterborough, June 15, 1865. 24

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company will apply to the Legislature at its next Session for an act to amend and extend the charter of the said Company, and for other purposes.

Dated 10th July, 1865. 28-6in

PAINTING & GRAINING

DONE BY

W. N. KENNEDY,

HUNTER STREET.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865,

In the Union School Room, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination, until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. PIPWORTH,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3rd, 65 19tf

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $20,000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County.

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $20,000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $1,200 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the tramp ary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of $1,200,220.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $20,000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one mill in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same, upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $20,000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each, and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of $20,000; and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 20 years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum, per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the ratable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 5th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at its Council Chamber in the Court House, in the said County, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of October, 1865, at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed)
WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk.

Peterborough, June 24th, 1865. 26

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

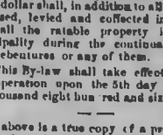
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.



If You Want

GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE

Team, Carriage or Buggie

HARNESS!

TRUNKS,

CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,

GO TO

T. DONNELLY'S,

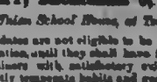
(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)

☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*

COLLARS WARRANTED.

Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

Proclamation!!



WHEREAS it has been deemed advisable by the Town Council to have all dogs confined during the portion of the year in which they are disposed to go mad, and have instructed me to issue this Proclamation.

Now therefore, I, WILLIAM A. ROSE, Mayor of the Town of Peterborough, do issue this my Proclamation to the inhabitants of the said Town, to notify them that all dogs found running at large, and not muzzled in the said Town between the 10th day of July and the 10th day of September, will be destroyed as provided for by the Resolution of the Town Council, passed at its last sitting.

In Witness Whereof I have hereto set my hand, at the said Town of Peterborough, this 1st day of July, A. D., 1865.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

W. A. SCOTT,
Mayor.

27

Some of the Advantages Secured

BY ATTENDING THE

London Commercial College.

1st.—A thorough knowledge of all kinds of Common Book-keeping from the most simple to the most intricate sets of Commission and Banking.

2nd.—Instruction in an IMPROVED method of Book-keeping whereby the merchant may know the *Exact State of his Affairs every day.*

3rd.—An improved system of Actual Business Training whereby the student will acquire the desired knowledge in one-half the time required by any of the old systems.

4th.—Full instructions to those entering at the present time, in Telegraphing and Phonography, without extra charge.

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7th.—Free instruction in all branches necessary to secure a First Class certificate for Teaching Common School.

8th.—Free Lectures on Commercial Law, by the Mayor of the City.

9th.—Thorough instruction in Correspondence and Business Letter writing.

10th.—Good Board at a cheaper rate than it can be obtained in any other city of Canada.

11th.—*A THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION IN THE LEAST POSSIBLE TIME*, and at the *Least Possible Expense.*

Life Scholarship for Gents....$30 in advance
do do. Ladies....$20 do

☞ All Communications to insure attention must be prepaid.

Address
J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
LONDON C. W.

AMERICAN
Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering
SEWING MACHINE!
COMPANY,
627 Broadway, New-York.

THE BUTTON HOLE made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an entirely new and unique stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Pocket-binders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $6.00.
H. PINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State,
627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleaker sts.
June 14 1865. 24

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 19

CLARET!!

JUST RECEIVED at the Family Grocery 50 Cases, one dozen in each, to be sold at $4 75c., by the dozen.

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George St.

Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24-25

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro January, 1865.

ROOM PAPER,

AN endless variety of patterns, from the cheapest to the best, at the Examiner Book Store.

Poetry.

NEVER MORE NIGHT THAN DAY.

Ah! don't be sorrowful, darling,
And don't be sorrowful pray.
Taking the year together, my dear,
There isn't more night than day.

'Tis rainy weather, my darling;
Time's waves they heavily run;
But taking the year together, my dear,
There's isn't more cloud than sun.

We are old folks now, my darling;
Our heads are growing grey;
But taking the year all round, my dear,
You will always find a May.

We have had our May, my darling,
And our roses long ago;
And the time of year is coming, my dear,
For the silent night of snow.

And God is God, my darling,
Of night as well as day,
And we feel and know that we may go
Wherever he leads the way.

A God of the night, my darling,
Of the night of death so grim;
The gate that leads out of life, good wife,
Is the gate that leads to Him.

Varieties.

Artemus Ward's Brother.

The following quaint letter, from a gentleman who professes to be the brother of the celebrated Artemus Ward, says an eastern exchange, reached us the other day by the regular mail, and we give it because it embraces so much of the special kind of humour for which Artemus is so renowned. The whole family seem to be labouring under a very bad "spell," which is a disorder that in their case, however, seems to operate as disease does upon certain oysters, in producing a pearl where we might only expect puridity:—

Shecargo, March, 11, 1865.

To the Edytur of the Sunday Times, N.Y.

6 years ago, while in indianopeles, injyania. I rote to Mr. Prentis off the Loosville Jurnil, regarding the whereabouts of my brother Artymus Ward off boom I have not heerd since I was a boi.

"And we romed the fields together."

Lappe as a mackeral in Kashmeer Sox.—There was four of us berothers all bois. The fillering is a pedagog off our family. Our parents of which there was 2, consisted of our father and mother, namely:

Hannah and Erysipelas Ward. The latter (my father) was given heavily to Plugg tabacker, of which he chawed incessantly, though Biled Baken done rair was his best hold. He was a man that could not go long between drinks; the kannil did not then predo minate in him, and G. Hoover took him at the age of sicksty, and after 2 dais sikness. The following is applicable to his kase:

"Oakum! Oakum! with me."—S. Spere.

After the old man's deth, our mother was left with four bois aforesaid whizz, namely, i. e.

Erysipelas (named after father).
Artemis (the Long Lost).
Rodney and myself,
Olonzo (named after olonzo of pizzroonean celebrity).

My eldest brother, Ery, went into the wool bizziness, while Rodney went out to Origone territory and Mbarked in the Fur trade. Ery did poorly at the wool, and busted, but Rodney is still in the Fur Coning money.

Artymis, at the tender age of eleven, was suddenly mist from hoam. In this konnexhin I would remark an old stockin belongin to my mother, containin fore dollars in Silver and fifty too cents in koppers disappeared about the same time. There was a party of akrobats, of double sumerset prokl ness, in our naburhood a few days preevis, and by many it was supposed Arty had been invigled

"To leave his ma and happi home,
Sands eggs, sands iveth brush,
Sands pale ale.
The worrild is all a sting,
The rest is lemon and vanilla."

—Jake Spere.

At all evinks, I have heern of him but once, i. e., when I rote to Mr Prentiss, who did not answer mi letter, he bein engaged in translatin a French letter sent to him by Soosan M nday, a noted gorriller, of the femail gender. Off her more hereafter; but Rexpause on our mution, as the French have it. I he rd that mi brother A. Ward had bekum rich, be having been to Salt Lake city among the Mormen women (he was also given to the latter, erer from a child), and that, moreover and above, he had got a show of wax figgers, and never-theless was perfectly decayed with money; in which event I would remind him,

"I still live."—Webb.

And as his absents cost me many tears, I carried sul the water and chopt sul the wood for too years after his leving us) and as I am his only surviving berother in poor nuckernatane, Ery being rich and Rodney when last heard from was in a big contract furnishing phine toothed komes for the Confederut army, with his hed quarters in Richmund) therefore I do think Arty might come and see me. He is ever welcum to mi poor but happi hoam. Owe, ove, brother! if this should meet your i, I ink kindly off one who loves not wisely but too well; but owe, owe, deer Artymis! do not try to shake me.

OLONZO WARD.

Deer brother, don't! don't go back onto me. O. W.

"Why do I wepe 4 thee." O. W.

The following shows what the illustrious Artemus thinks of his "berrother."

OLONZO WARD.

Afore I comments this letter from the late reble capitol I desire cimply to say that I have seen a low and scurrilous note in the papers from a certain person who sines himself Oliver Ward & sez he is my berruther. I did once have a b rother of that name, but I do not recognize him.—To me he is wuss than ded! I took him from colligt sum 16 years ago and gave him a good situation as the Bearded Woman in my Show. How did he repay me for this kindness? His base'y undertook (one day while in a Backyusian mood and rum and right in sight of the aujence in tent) to stand upon his head, whereby he betray'd his sex on account of his boots and his Bard fell'n off his face thus roonin my prospect is that town & likewise incurrin the sevje displeasure of the Press, which said boldly I was trifl n' with the feeling's of a intelligent public. I know no such man as Olonzo Ward. I do not even wish his name brothed in my presents. I do not recognize him. I perfectly disgust him.

ON A LINE.—'I don't like to patronize his line,' said a culprit to a hangman. 'Oh, never mind this once,' was the reply, 'it will soon suspend its operation.'

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S
Furniture Ware Rooms
HAVE BEEN REMOVED
TO RYAN'S BLOCK,
Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,
In all its branches attended to with punctuality
COFFINS kept constantly on hand.
Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48

PORK

150 Barrels Mess.
100 " Prime Mess.
200 " Extra Flour.
300 " Superfine Flour.

For sale by
NICHOLLS & HALL.
Peterboro, June 22, 1865. 25

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old harp form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A Barili,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Charles Fradel.

Mr. SIGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical crit ic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Masof and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal versimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianiste to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5—Upon a careful examination of DRIGGS Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Pi no Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Dumas, I am of the opinion that the tone resul ing from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN
SEWING MACHINES.
EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it t an any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the pat onage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
252 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Philia.

June 13, 1865. 24

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain
by A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE
7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED
By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrum nt being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES,
AND
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits of eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals,	350 Statesmen,
300 Brig.-Generals,	130 Divines,
275 Colonels,	125 Authors,
100 Lieut-Colonels,	40 Artists,
250 Other Officers,	125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers,	50 Prom. Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
3,000 Copies of works of Art,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 46

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Peterboro, January, 1865.

SALT FOR ANIMALS.

Few persons are aware of the immense importance of salt in the animal economy, not only as an indirect producer of flesh, but as a sanitary agent in the prevention of disease. The farmer himself cannot endure a dish of hay tried, fish, flesh, fowl, bread, or vegetable, without a quantum of salt for seasoning; and indeed statistics show that salt is the only article of food which is absolutely in universal use by the whole human family; and yet it seldom occurs to him that it is just as necessary for the perfect comfort, health, and thriftiness of his horses, cows, sheep, and hogs, as for his own, and as a general rule they never know the taste of it during their whole lives, except near the coast, where salt hay is cut as a matter of economy. Where salt hay is not used in a considerable proportion to the whole amount of fodder, the English hay, and straw, and roots, or whatever is fed out to the stock should have a sprinkling of salt, as much as a matter of course as does our own food when preparing for the table.

While the beneficial effect of salt is thoroughly established as a matter of fact, and while it has long being known that a total privation of it proves disastrous and even fatal, yet the exact nature of its functions is in a great degree a matter of speculation and doubt. It is certain, however, that it acts as an appetizer by stimulating the stomach, and that its antiseptic qualities counteract tendencies to disease. But it is supposed that its great and essential province is to furnish muriatic acid for the formation of the gastric juice in the stomach, without which the process of digestion, and consequently all the functions of life would speedily cease.

A regular course of experiments were instituted a few years ago by a German agriculturist, which demonstrated beyond all possibility of doubt the absolute necessity of salt for domestic animals. He first commenced with his sheep, that were pastured on low damp land, and were supplied with a daily ration of salt. He selected ten sheep and struck off their salt for the period of one year, during which five out of the ten died of rot and worms, while the rest of the flock, five hundred in number, which were supplied with salt as usual, lost only five. The second year he selected ten more and put them on an anti-salt diet, and seven of them died, while the remainder of his flock, about four hundred in number, lost but five. The third year sixteen sheep were selected, and it being a wet year all of them died of rot and pneumonia, the rest of the flock remaining as healthy as in the former years.

His experiments with horses and neat cattle, though they did not show that salt was with them so much a matter of life and death as with sheep, at least for the short period of his experiments, yet he proved conclusively that it was essential to their best condition and greatest profit. The cattle that had salt were entirely exempt from hoove, which prevailed at that time extensively on the continent, and a much smaller per cent. were subject to the pneumonia. Their coats were in better order; they kept themselves in better flesh, and their meat was of better quality; they fattened upon food which other animals refused to eat; and what is perhaps of the most importance, their milk was greater in quantity and much richer both in butter and cheese.

In the epidemics among cattle, salt has more than once proved a specific.—*Exchange.*

Sharp Mowing-Machine Knives.

The cutting edge of all kinds of knives is composed of numerous saw-tooth like scratches made by the file, grindstone or whetstone. The same exists on the edge of a razor, but they are exceedingly fine. The cutting edge of a grain sickle consists of very fine teeth made as a file is cut, with a sharp cold chisel, cutting creases sloping obliquely backward on the under side of the blade, extending quite to the edge.—When the serratures thus formed become battered, or bent over, the tool is dull; but so long as they are kept sharp-pointed and erect, which is done by grinding on the smooth side, the edge is sharp.

For cutting straw, hay, or cornstalks, when knives are worked with a drawing stroke, they are usually most effective if their cutting edges are made of coarse serratures, as when ground on a rather coarse stone. On the contrary, when knives operate with a direct stroke, the finer the edges are ground the easier they will cut. This is particularly true of knives of mowing machines. If ground to an edge on a stone of fine grit, and then whetted with a fine whetstone, even the momentum of the cam which works the knives will be almost sufficient to cut an even swath though heavy grass. Where the ground is smooth and hard, and the grass not very thick at the bottom, and the knives of a mower are sharpened with a fine gritted whetstone, no difference can be perceived in the exertion of the team, whether the mower cuts a full swath, half of one, or none at all.—Dull knives, however, or those having a coarse edge, will require sometimes twice as much power to mow heavy grass, as if they had been put in order with a fine whetstone. Knives of mowing machines are often filed to an edge. If they were operated with a drawing stroke, they would cut grain better than if sharpened with a fine stone. But, as the cut is a direct or crushing one, they should always be rubbed after filing, with a fine stone. Great efficiency in such knives depends almost entirely on the perfection of the cutting edge.

PREVENTION OF THE HOOVE.—When neat cattle and sheep eat too much red clover, their stomachs soon become so much inflated with gas, that without immediate relief they often die in a few hours. We have known neat cattle to be horen and die, in defiance of all efforts to save them, even after they had been grazing in a clover field more then two weeks. Where they can have access to other grass, they will seldom eat enough clover to make them bloat; but as soon as *they are required* to subsist entirely on red clover, unless they have free access to an abundance of salt, there is great danger that they will eat too much. We have always been accustomed to keep salt in a tub in the field where the stock were grazing on *red clover*; and the animals would eat freely of it many times a day; and we never had an animal affected with the hoove, as long as the salt tub contained a good supply.

LICE ON HOGS.—The swine louse is readily destroyed by a strong decoction of quassia wood; tobacco water is also used but requires especial caution in its application. A little benzine, dissolved in alcohol, applied with a shaving brush, or a peice of sponge is said to be a certain cure, but like tobacco water, it requires care in its use.—*American Agriculturist.*

CHIPMUNCKS.—A correspondent says that his neighbors soak their corn in a decoction of tobacco, and it has invariably put a stop to the depredations of chipmuncks.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $300,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches.	$65.00 to	$125.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches.	50.00	85.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches.	35.00	70.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double tunic.	75.00	120.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25.00	50.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled, for Ladies	35.00	60.00
Diamond Rings.	60.00	100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains.	10.00	25.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets.	4.00	6.00
Chased Gold Bracelets.	6.00	10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains.	6.00	20.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches.	4.00	10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches.	4.00	6.00
Corni. Opal and Emerald Brooches.	4.00	8.00
Bloodst. Jet, Lava and Florentine ear drops.	4.00	6.00
Corni. Opal and Emerald Ear Drops.	4.00	6.00
California Diamond Breast Pins.	5.00	10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	3.00	7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Sliders.	3.00	6.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.	5.00	10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.	4.00	7.00
Miniature Lockets.	4.00	8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring.	5.00	10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc.	5.00	10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Carved Gold Rings.	4.00	11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings.	5.00	10.00
California Diamond Rings.	5.00	10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold.	8.00	15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc.	4.00	12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil.	4.00	10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders.	5.00	10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders.	6.00	15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups.	20.00	50.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25.00	50.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz.	30.00	60.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns.	25.00	50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mulneers cups.	25.00	60.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.
New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

The Churchman's Family MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED. MONTHLY. PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Number XXVII., for March, 1865, contains—

OUR CLERICAL CLUB.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March, "No Churchman should fail to secure a copy of the Magazine."—*Somerset County Chronicle.*

A VISIT TO THE TROITZKA MONASTERY.

See Churchman's family Magazine for March. "Thousands will welcome its scholarly articles, its pleasantly written tales, and its pretty illustrations."—*Yarmouth Independent.*

THE DUTIES AND DISABILITIES OF THE NAVAL CLERGY.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March "As Catholic as the Church herself"—*Western Morning News.*

THE CLEVER WOMAN OF THE FAMILY. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Will interest and instruct every member of the household, from the youngest to the eldest."—*Tiverton Gazette.*

THE TWO WITNESSES. By Rev. T. Pelham Dale.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March, price One Shilling. "To the graces of light literature it adds the fervour of christian piety."—*Leamington Courier.*

MY FIRST ASSIZE SERMON.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March, Illustrated. "The illustrations are chaste and elaborate."—*Torquay Recorder.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE ESCAPE BRIGADE.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Will be hailed in respectable Church families as a monthly treasure of unexceptionable entertainment and information."—*Irish Ecclesiastic Gazette.*

DEAN HOOK'S LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Distinguished by much power, and by a thoroughly satisfactory spirit."—*Standard.*

OUR BISHOPS AND DEANS.—The Right Rev. Walter Kerr Hamilton, D. D., Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. Price One Shilling. Illustrated. "No Churchman's library or family circle should be without a copy of this sound and clever magazine." *Banbury Guardian*

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS, and all Booksellers. 19

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary
Peterborough, May 3rd, 9 1865

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female: the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriages customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 400 pages 100 Illustrations Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 9-6m 1130 Broadway New York

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET,
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Millar, Esq., Hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to
MRS. BLACKSTOCK.
Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 22

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro': a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.
June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.
Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE,
OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to
ROBERT HUNTER.
Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 37

VALUABLE
PROPERTY FOR SALE
IN THE
TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late *WM. LANNIN*, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms, the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bathurst Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 89 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to
D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN.
Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

REMOVAL.

Tobias Fitzgerald,

HAS REMOVED his Carriage and Waggon Establishment to those COMMODIOUS PREMISES on the

CORNER OF BROCK AND WATER ST'S,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE PARK,
Where he will continue to MANUFACTURE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

Which he will warrant to be made from the best Timber; and any person ordering from him are invited to call and examine the work before it is painted.

Jobbing & Horse Shoeing
Will be punctually attended to.
Peterborough, August, 1864. 33

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL .....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.
Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1803 1

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S
NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED
Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of fancy and tight sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, New York.
March 16, 1865. 11-6m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Province for an Act to provide for the re-opening of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway, and for an extension of the same.

H. JONES BUTTAN,
Cobourg, Canada, May 23rd, 1865. 6mos.

ARE YOU IN AGONY?

A WELL SPRING OF HOPE FOR ALL!
CAN BE FOUND IN
Holloway's Pills.
Be of Good Cheer! The Sinking may be Saved!
BY THE USE OF
Holloway's Ointment.

THE history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHENEVER, and in WHATEVER SHAPE internal diseases exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

This is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation. It consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—an unimpeachable record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

These Mighty Healers, World Known and World Tried are a Boon to the Sick

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world; HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations. Their attribute is to PREVENT as well as to CURE; they attack the RADIX OR ROOT of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, re-invigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL AND FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs upon THE BLOOD ITSELF, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

Woman in all her Difficulties

Is invited to test the regulating and restorative powers of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a positive safeguard against evil consequences. They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively a bject.

Be it Understood,

That the above statements can at all times be verified by the written testimony (extending through a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.

Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and irresistable curative. Bilious remittents, bilious purging, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the whites of the eyes, weakness and debility, &c., are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends. Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful anti-bilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Weakness, &c. &c.

The terrible bodily and mental pangs which characterise Dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhœa, constipation, headache, physical prostration, nervous tremors, hot flushes, spasms, affections of the kidneys, hemorrhoids or piles, and, in fact, all internal complaints, from whatever cause arising, give way before the salutary influence of this extraordinary remedy. As a specific for dyspepsia, and the disorders connected with it, or growing out of it, the Pills are always to be relied on when every other medicine and mode of treatment has utterly failed.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflamation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1865. No. 32

The Peterborough Examiner,
A WEEKLY
POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,
AND
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
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EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
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EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

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☞Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.
All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

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SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. } JAMES F. DENNISTOUN

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stothem & Co, George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLEXTON, Agent.

MELVILLE MILLAR,
HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c, George Street, Peterboro'. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c, &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOK-SELLER, Stationer &c, Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,
PUMP AND FANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.
Corner of Simcoe and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
Orders can be sent to the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 21, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c. &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

MR. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce.
George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walter and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & RANTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits
Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS
Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough
JAS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.
Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Ontonabee 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St, opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c, &c.
Warsaw, C. W. 39

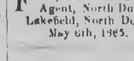
JOHN McMILLAN,
TAILOR,
SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.
Lakefield, North Douro, }
May 6th, 1865. } 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
ATTORNEY, &c.
Peterborough, C. W.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c., &c., &c.
Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18



JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq. Editor of the *Review*; H. T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge. 26

HOMŒOPATHY.
HOMŒOPATHY AND LIFE ASSURANCE.—The directors of a London life assurance office—the "General Provident"—at its recent meeting have placed on record their opinion "that persons treated by the Homœopathic system enjoy more robust health, are less frequently attacked by disease, and when attacked recover more rapidly than those treated by any other system; that with respect to the more fatal classes of disease the mortality under Homœopathy is small in comparison with that of Allopathy; that there are diseases not curable at all under the latter system, which are perfectly curable under the former; finally, that the medicines prescribed by Homœopathists do not injure the constitution, whereas those employed by Allopathe not unfrequently entail the most serious, and in many instances fatal, consequences." The directors further propose to summon a meeting of the shareholders to lay before them the facts they have collected, and the decision at which they have arrived, namely, "to open a special section for persons treated by the Homœopathic system, at a lower rate of premium than that charged on other lives."—*London (Eng.) Observer.—Toronto Globe.*

DR. POOLE, (Water st., Peterborough,) is a Graduate and Licentiate of both the Allopathic and Homœopathic schools, and confidently recommends the latter system of treatment, as by far the safest and most successful, in both Acute and Chronic diseases.
Peterborough, June 1, 1865. 22-2oin

HENRY CRIST,
Departmental, Parliamentary,
AND PATENT AGENT,
QUEBEC,
TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments, Takes out Patents for Inventions, Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.
REFERENCES:
Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R Juson, Esq., Hamilton: Messrs. R Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. H Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Cauling, London; R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.
May 30, 1865. 23

NOTICE.
THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH"
Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
FOR LINDSAY.
Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.
The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to
LEWIS McGREGOR,
North American Hotel, Peterboro'.
May 25, 1865. 21

RE-OPENING OF THE
Cobourg and Peterboro'
RAILWAY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst., Trains will run as follows:
GOING NORTH:
Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M
Arrive at Harwood at 8.15 A M.
TO CONNECT WITH
STEAMER OTONABEE,
for Peterboro'.
GOING SOUTH:
Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Cobourg at 6.30 P. M.
G. S. DAINTRY,
J. R. BARBER, *Lessee.*
Superintendent.
May 18th, 1865. 21tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.	
Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.
GOING WEST.	
Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.
Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
TORONTO LINE.
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.35
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7	
Wellington Square	7.	3.42
Bronte	7.	3.57
Oakville	8.	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.26
Mimico	9.08	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7.45
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.
ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—
GOING EAST.—At 1.65 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M, and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m
GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m, 12 m, and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.
C. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.
Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL
MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
KEENE & PETERBORO'.
A DAILY STAGE
Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a m
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon
Leave Peterboro'..... 3 p m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p m.
April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE.
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's,
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,
AT 2.30 P. M.
Orders left at the Hoffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.
J. A. JOHNSON,
Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34 Proprietor

OLD EYES MADE NEW.
A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,
E. B. FOOTE, M D.,
p-cm 1130 Broadway New York

Wm. N. KENNEDY
HAS
GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER
ON HAND.

Select Poetry.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

There are beautiful things in this world of ours;
There's a mine of beauty amid the flowers.
Beautiful, too, is the wild bird's dress,
As he shoots through the shadowy wilderness;
Brooklets that hum their unceasing song,
And dance to the tune as they speed along,
Clouds that career through a summer sky,
A drop of dew in the violet's eye,
Insects that glance through the forest glade,
Deer to rest in the grateful shade,
Moonbeams that tremble on sleeping seas,
Bl ssoms that cover the bending trees,
The hues of the rainbow when rain is o'er,
Pebbles that sprinkle the lovely shore,
The stars that watch when the world's at rest,
And live again in the ocean's breast.
But fairer than all, than star, cloud or sky,
Are maiden's fresh from Dame Nature's die;
Beautiful forms, and eyes whose light
Fires the brain with a wild delight;
Lips that but laugh at the sculptor's skill,
Where the thirsty lover may drink his fill;
Cheeks that can vie with the fairest rose,
Where dimples nestle in sweet repose;
Feet that seem scarcely to touch the ground,
We see them more, but we hear no sound
Voices that echo delights to repeat
As they reach her ear in her dim retreat;
Whose tones, as they fall on the listless ear,
Seem the whispers of angels hovering near.

Literature.

You're Younger Than I Am.

BY AMY GRAHAM.

(From Godey's Lady's Book)

'Do you want to go?' asked my father, holding the invitation poised open, on his out-spread fingers.

'Of course she does,' said my youngest brother, Will, laughing: 'girls always want to *go!*'

I did want to accept that invitation, so I did not dispute Will's assertion. There was so exciting very tempting, to a city-bred girl just released from boarding school, in an invitation to spend some weeks in a country farm-house, and, added to this, there was still another inducement, to know my Aunt Fanny.

I was motherless from my very infancy, and I had never known my relatives on my mother's side. My father had married very young, the mother of his five boys, and had been left a widower when Will was two years old; for five years he mourned truly the wife of his youth, then he married a young girl who was visiting one of his friends, and in one short year she too died, leaving me a pale, sickly baby. My nurse was succeeded by my school-mistress, and I was not at home, except for a few short weeks in the summer holidays, until I had completed my seventeenth year, when I came home to remain; my father providing masters in music and languages, that I might not lose my time. And now, in the first month of this home-life, came an invitation from an unknown Aunt Fanny, who claimed to be my mother's oldest sister, and wished to have a visit from her niece. The letter was dated Davy's Corner, and I was directed to send word to Woodtown and I should find there an escort to my aunt's farm. My father debated the matter for some minutes, then looked at my pale cheeks, and no doubt sent a loving memory to my mother which opened his heart to her sister, and said:—

'Pack up, then! When can you be ready?'

'On Monday; but am I to go alone?'

'No; Willis shall take you.'

Willis was my father's old confidential clerk, who had escorted me to and from school in all my holiday trips, so I was quite prepared for this answer, and proceeded to pack up immediately. My four brothers, whose pet and plaything I had been in all our holidays, were loud in their complaints at such 'shabby treatment;' but the country and that unknown aunt were too tempting to be resisted, and I persisted in my resolve to go to Davy's Corner. The housekeeper, who had lived with my father since his first wife's wood packed up cakes and sandwiches enough to maintain a garrison in a state of siege, and had a breakfast that was a treat for an epicure ready for me when I came down on Monday morning dressed for my journey. Father filled my porte-monnaie liberally, kissed me warmly, and exacted a promise of frequent letters and then, with a hint as to the virtue of punctuality for a railway journey, I left the fire tall, manly figures standing on the steps, while I drove off, half doubtful already about my anticipated pleasure.

The journey was an uneventful one, and on the afternoon of the second day we came to the little station at Wood own. Willis had decided to remain there for the night and return home by the morning train, so we looked about for some vehicle to take our trunks and carpet bags to the hotel. The only wheeled article in sight was a large canvas-covered wagon which stood down on the road, below the arch which had been erected for the train to pass over.

We were still looking disconsolately at the little cluster of houses below us, forming the village, when a heavy tread made the wooden flight of stairs leading up to the platform creak, and a stock of light hair, a tall white hat, and a sunburned face appeared, followed by a pair of broad shoulders, and finally by two very substantial feet, clad in muddy boots, whose soles were about two inches thick. Heavy corduroy trousers and a grey flannel shirt made the costume of this tall figure, and a large riding whip was his only weapon. He looked at us from a pair of bright blue eyes, and then said in a very pleasant though loud voice:—

'Are you my cousin Amy Graham?'

His cousin! All my fluffed boarding-school ideas, and all the high-bred refinement of my father and brothers, rose up in defiance of the title. Willis, however, was only a fine, stalwart farmer, with a good, honest face, and a hearty, cheery voice, and Willis said:—

'Mrs. Brown's son?'

'Yes, sir! Gerald Brown is my name.'

Gerald—my own brother was named Gerald. And I looked with interest at my cousin. Oh, dear me! Before I had time to scream or exert any other feminine defence, this tall countryman put his great hands under my arms, lifted me up as if I had been a baby, and deliberately kissed me; then putting me down, he shouldered my big trunk, and with a steady, heavy tramp went down the wooden steps to the canvas-covered wagon, and shoved the trunk in. Up again, and the little trunk followed the big one, and Willis's carpet-bag was seized, when he said:—

'Not that, Mr. Brown, that is mine.'

'Well, you are coming over to the Corner, are you not?'

'Thank you, no. I return by to-morrow morning's train.

All the entreaties that warm hospitality could suggest were used to induce him to accompany me, but in vain, and having taken the direction of the hotel, he saw me seated on the seat of the wagon, and bade me good-by.

I think when Gerald took his place beside me on the board which formed the wagon seat, I felt something the same sensations as would have resulted from finding myself perched upon the box beside my father's coachman, James.

We rode for some time in silence, I resolutely staring forward at the dry, dusty road, but at last the kindly voice broke the quiet, as my cousin said:—

'Are you tired, Amy?'

I looked round. How could I have thought his face a common one? The profuse clusters of waving light hair made a thousand little crisp curls over his high forehead, and his large blue eyes were full of bright animation. His smile showed a sweet mouth, and unbroken rows of white, even teeth, and the sunburned features, though large, were handsome and regular. Having made this mental inventory, and indignantly asked myself if I expected to meet city dandies in a farm-house, I was already for chatting.

'Tired? No. How far have we to go?'

'Ten miles! The horses *are* tired coming down in the heat of the day, or we would go faster. You look tired or sick, or something. Such white cheeks!'

'I am never very rosy.'

'Then the Corner is the place for you. All the girls here have cheeks like peonies. You know how to ride?'

'Oh, yes. I brought my habit and hat.'

'Your—'

'Riding dress.'

'Oh—yes—I—in fact, we don't make any difference here. Some of the girls have a long calico skirt, but mostly they jump on just as they are. Will we've fine horses on our place trained to the saddle, so if you like to ride, why you can.'

He was very chatty now the ice was broken, and made me so many offers of service, so many promises of pleasures to come, that his 'Here we are!' at the gate of a winding road, was rather an unpleasant announcement, than the relief I had expected it to be when I first tried. The house at whose door he left me standing, while he drove to the barn, was small, with little windows, and a high, pointed roof, and I hesitated about knocking. He came back while I was still standing there.

'Not gone in,' he cried. 'Come this way!'

He led me round the porch which encircled the house, to a back door, and into the kitchen. Here, fast asleep in a rocking chair, we found a middle-aged woman, who so strikingly likeness to Gerald prepared me for his

'Hollo, mother!'

'Mercy on me, Jerry,' she said, peevishly opening her eyes; 'don't holler so. I ain't deaf.'

'Here's Amy, mother.'

'Come round here, Amy, I don't want to get up, and my head's just easy. You're younger than I am, and you can come to me.'

I obeyed, and after looking at me earnestly, she said, in a soft, gentle voice, entirely unlike her previous tone:—

'Just like what poor Amy was when she went to the city to teach. Heigho! Study and teaching killed her. Kiss me, dear and then take off your bonnet.'

'Tea ready, mother?' asked Gerald, as I threw aside my travelling cloak and bonnet.

'No, Jerry; is it six?'

'Past six, nearly seven; and I'm hungry as a hunter.'

'Can you make Johnny cake, Amy?' inquired my aunt in the languid drawl, which I afterwards found was habitual to her.

'I? No, ma'am. I—can't cook.'

'Can't! Why how old are you, child?'

'Seventeen.'

'And can't make a Johnny cake!'

The idea seemed to rouse up her dormant energies, for she left her rocking chair and began to move about the kitchen. I was dusty, tired, and heated with my long ride, and, after a few moments, ventured to ask if I could go to my room.

'Jerry, take her traps to my room,' said his mother. 'You'll sleep with me, Amy; there ain't but two sleeping rooms in the house, Jerry's and mine.'

I followed Jerry to a large, comfortably, though plainly furnished room, and when he had deposited my trunks, filled for me a large water-pitcher, he departed. I bathed face and neck, fished out a cool muslin from my trunk, smoothed my tangled curls into order, and donned a pair of slippers; by the time this operation was completed, Gerald's clear voice called me to tea, and I went down again to the kitchen.

Eating here, and the total absence of servants, did not surprise me, for numerous novels had impressed upon my mind the fact that this was the 'custom of the country;' but I was unprepared for Aunt Fanny's stare and Jerry's widely opened eyes as I came in.

Why, Amy, you're a perfect picture!' said Gerald. 'Ain't that a pretty gown, mother?'

'What's the use of dressing up so smart just for a tea at home?' said my aunt.

I glanced at my simply made white dress, and wondered what they would say to my more stylish *barèges* and grenadines, but only thanked Gerald for his compliment, and let his mother's remark pass unanswered. Johnny cake, I found, was a mixture of Indian meal with other ingredients, and particularly unpalatable from a superabundance of salt. Gerald complained loudly, but a hint of headache from his mother silenced him, or rather turned his grumbling to a tender care of her, which was very touching.

'Mother suffers very much, Amy,' he said to me; 'you will find her ailing most of the time, but I hope you will overlook any deficiencies.'

I answered politely and the subject dropped.

As soon as tea was over Gerald asked me to walk over the farm with him, and, as I pleaded fatigue, he took some chairs out to the porch, and we sat there chatting until nine o'clock, when my aunt called me in, and I found this was the usual bed-time at Davy's Corner. I was very tired, and, in spite of the novelty of my position, slept soundly.

'Amy! Amy!'

It seemed about the middle of the night when this call and a most energetic shaking roused me.

'Amy,' said my aunt, 'it is five o'clock, and Jerry has gone down!'

'Well?' I said, sleepily.

'You're younger than I am, you get up first, and put the kettle on; by that time I'll come down.'

'But, Aunt Fanny'—I began.

'Come, hurry. Jerry's whistling, and that's a sign he wants his breakfast.

I got up slowly, wondering what I was expected to do next, and began to dress myself.

'Mercy on me! don't stop to curl your hair; tuck it up anyhow.'

I twisted my curls into a roll and put on a black net, and then took a tucked skirt and wrapper from my trunk.

'Bless my heart! you ain't a going to put on that fixed-up thing to get breakfast?'

Get breakfast! I get breakfast; I, who, to my shame be it spoken, hardly knew a coffee-pot from a frying-pan. I thought of my father's elaborately prepared table, and wondered, for the first time, how hot rolls, steaks, eggs and coffee were made; if I had been informed that they all grew ready cooked on a tree, I could not have brought one item of actual experience to contradict the assertion.

Get breakfast! My French lawn wrapper must return to the trunk; but the thicker materials were ruffled and crimmed, open from the waist, and required embroidered skirts, so, in the plainest of them, I earned my aunt's contemptuous comment—

'Fixed off to kill!'

'What must I do,' I inquired, 'until you come down?'

'Well, I shan't be down yet awhile; my head aches. Just make the coffee, and boil some eggs, and fry some slices of ham; you'll find bread in the closet.'

Boil! fry! coffee! I started down stairs. Jerry was in the kitchen.

'Where's mother?'

'Got the headache?' I answered, shortly enough.

'Well, I've made the fire, and—and'—Gerald was eyeing my wrapper, and the embroidery on the skirt, 'and the kettle is on; but—but'—

'Well?' I said, laughing now.

'Ain't she coming down at all?'

'No. I'm to boil a ham and'—

'What?'

'No, boil an egg and fry a ham'—

'What?'

'Well, it's boil, and fry, and eggs, and ham, and that's all I can tell you.'

'But, Amy'—

'Stop, let me finish. I am fresh from a boarding school, and, as we have a housekeeper and plenty of servants, I never boiled or fried anything in my life; but I am not too old to learn, and if Aunt Fanny is sick, why I'll try now, only mind, sir, if you laugh at me, I'll retire from service and return to New York. Where is the ham?'

'Bravo! What a spunky little fashion-plate you are. Ain't—it's none of my business, to be sure—but won't those trimmings and the holes in your petticoat suffer in the boiling and frying operations?'

'S'pose they will.' Never mind.'

'Well, I'll get the ham and slice it for you, and bring in some eggs, and then you must release me until I attend to the live stock. Can you make out?'

'Oh, yes. Where are the pots and pans?'

Gerald did not leave me until all my materials were found ready for use, then with a shy, yet not unmanly, grace he bent down on one knee and said:—

'We are on a level, now; won't you bid me good morning?'

I understood him, and, gratefully inclined, I gave him a hearty kiss and 'thank you,' and he bounded off like a stag, leaving me to loneliness and breakfast getting.

I knew that boiling meant putting things in water and standing them on the fire, so I put the eggs in a saucepan, filled it from the pump, and stood it on the coals. Then I piled the slices of ham neatly in the frying pan, and put that beside the eggs; but coffee—how was coffee made? Really interested now, I flew up stairs and roused my aunt from her nap.

'Aunt Fanny, how do you make coffee?'

'Bless the child, what a start you gave me! Why, you put it in the coffee-pot, pour boiling water on it, and then set it down to boil. Put in an egg, Amy, to clear it.'

'Where is the coffee?'

'In the red tin can, in the closet. Put in plenty, Jerry likes it strong.'

I obeyed my directions literally. I put a double handful of coffee kernels in the coffee-pot, deposited an egg on top of them, filled up the pot with boiling water and set it on the stove. My eggs were boiling merrily, and a strong smell of burning ham filled the kitchen. The under slice was surely done so I drew it out. It was rather black on one side, but I put it on a plate, and resolved to watch the next layer more carefully.

It was half past six when Gerald came in, his bright face flushed with the early exercise, and his cheery voice ringing out like pleasant music—

'Breakfast ready, Amy?'

'Oh yes! Is that the way to set the table, Gerald?'

'Fust rate! How long have your eggs been boiling?'

'About an hour.'

Such a ringing burst of gleeful laughter as burst from my cousin's lips I never heard before. He laughed till the tears stood in his eyes, then, with a sudden gravity, he said:—

'I guess they're done,' and burst out again laughing.

Spite of a vexed feeling, I joined him.

'How long ought they to boil, Gerald?'

'Three minutes.'

'Three minutes? Why, the water wasn't warm in three minutes.'

'You didn't put them on in cold water?'

'Yes; is that funny too?' for his hearty laugh broke out again.

'It is rude, real rude, for me to laugh,' he said penetently, in a few minutes. 'I should know no more myself, if mother was right smart, but she's been ailing so much that I have done a good deal of woman's work, and pride myself on my cooking. Fish out the eggs, Amy, and I'll get some more. The water is first-rate.'

We sat down presently, and Jerry poured the coffee into the table coffee-pot.'

'The coffee's rather weak, Amy,' he said hesitatingly; 'how much did you put in?'

'A double handful.'

'Such wee fists as yours don't hold much,' he said, raising the lid and peeping in. 'Why, Amy, here's a *whole* egg. You ought to have crushed it.'

'Your mother said to put in an egg.'

'But you didn't grind the coffee,' and Gerald bit his lip; but seeing my woeful face, he did not laugh, but throwing out my mess, he showed me how to make coffee, and finally, at what he informed me was an 'unheard-of hour,' we sat down to breakfast. Aunt Fanny did ample justice to some toast, eggs, and coffee, which Gerald prepared and took to her, but languidly informed us that she did not feel able to rise congratulating herself on the fact that the 'spell didn't come on' till I was 'there to take the care.'

'I'm sorry I can't stay to help you clear up,' said Gerald disconsolately; 'you ain't used to it, and mother's fixing for sick, I see; but I must be off, for I'm nearly two hours behind time now.'

'Oh, never mind me. I'll get along, and I am glad I'm here to help.'

'What shall I bring in for dinner? Something to roast is easiest or no, I'll tell you, I'll bring you a leg of mutton to boil, and you've nothing to do but put it in a pot and stand it on the fire.'

'Do you grind it or smash it, or any thing?'

'No; I'll fix it ready for you.'

He was as good as his word, and left the mutton on the fire before he started off. The clearing up came next, and I could do nothing more after that until I had donned a new wrapper and skirt, hanging up the first to dry. How do people wash fishes in dryness? Every saucer dripped its allowance of soapsuds over me as I lifted it from the pan and wiped it. I wet five towels wringing wet, and was one set of greasy water myself.

'Aunt Fanny, what do you cook with boiled mutton, and how do you cook it?'

'It's too late for boiled mutton.'

'But it has been on for nearly two hours.'

'Oh! Well, boil some potatoes, and you'll find some cabbages cut in the shed; and, Amy, boil some rice; Jerry is fond of it with mutton.'

If, in the excess of my gratitude, she had informed me that Gerald had a partiality for fried elephant steaks, I should have undertaken to procure them, so boiled rice sounded simple enough. I bided Amy! I'm sure if I ever have a nightmare it will take the form of boiled rice.

I had ascertained that potatoes required more boiling than eggs, was 'posted up,' as Will says, on the cabbage question, and had received the most careful directions how to prepare the rice, prevent its scorching, and the accurate time required for boiling. One more question remained:—

'How much shall I cook, auntie?'

'As much as will fill a vegetable dish.'

Down stairs I went, feeling fully the importance of my new position. I filled the vegetable dish with rice, picked, and washed it, and set it on in a large pot to boil. Boil! I was watching my fire with one eye, and my rice with the other, when I saw the latter begin slowly to rise in the pot. It rose with a spiteful, bubbling noise swelling immensely like some live thing till it filled that great pot full, and still it swelled. I bore it until it threatened to rise over the edge, and then I got another pot and put half into that. I was beginning to believe the stuff bewitched, for with a steady swell, and positively malicious noise, it filled both pots, and I got a third. I was desperate. What if it was like the porridge in the fairy tale, which boiled porridge till it filled house, roads, and village, until all the inhabitants were smothered. Still it rose slowly, majestically, threatening to fill the third pot. I was acting at it with a perfect fascination when Gerald came in.

'Why Amy, what a lot of rice! What are you going to do?'

'Go crazy, I think! It has filled one pot, then another, and now a third; and it goes on swelling, and rising, and swelling. It has swelled up to this now. When will it stop? Will it go on swelling all day?'

'How much did you put on?'

'About two or three quarts?'

'Dry? Two or three quarts dry?'

'Aunt Fanny said that dish full,' I said, humbly, for the clear ringing laugh of the morning warned me that I had made a new blunder.

'After it was cooked, Amy. Mutton done?'

'I don't know. Does mutton swell up?'

'No, nor cabbages. These are done to a charm. Hilloo, mother!' for at that instant my Aunt Fanny appeared at the door.

'Dinner ready?' she inquired languidly.

'Yes,' said Gerald, gravely. 'We've got rice; do you like rice?'

Aunt Fanny's eye fell on my three pots, and that white mass which still steadily swelled up with its triumphant, insolent bubble.

'Bless my heart, Amy, what were you thinking about?'

'Never mind, mother, this is new work.' And Gerald put his mother in a chair, while he and I dashed up.

He praised my cabbages and potatoes, but could not resist a merry emphasis when he said:—

'Cousin, shall I help you to *rice?* Don't be bashful, there's plenty of it.'

I abhor rice! I hate rice! I abominate rice! I detest rice! I despise rice! Aunt Fanny made rice cakes for tea that night; rice balls for breakfast next morning, followed by rice pudding for dinner, and rice cakes again for tea. I am happy to say that the rest of the mass soured, and was given to the pigs. I sincerely hope they enjoyed it.

Whether it was my awful extravagance on the rice question that roused Aunt Fanny, I am unable to say; but she was about again for a week, trusting me with no responsibility, but making my years tell upon me very painfully in this style:—

'You're younger than I am, Amy; get me some water, will you?'

'You pick the vegetables, Amy; you're younger than I am.'

Up stairs and down, in doors and out, morning, noon and night, I travelled, spurred on by the eternal 'You're younger than I am,' till I wished I was as old as Methuselah, if only for the pleasure of retaliating once.

I was acquiring a vast amount of useful information on the cooking question, and under the early hours and exercise my cheeks were glowing as they had never done before.

One week passed, and at dinner time, one fine day, Gerald reminded me of our proposed ride.

'I will come in at four o'clock, so be ready,' was his parting cry, and I promised to comply.

It had been rather amusing to me to see my aunt and Gerald admiring so naively my city-made wardrobe, and I dressed for my ride with a pardonable desire to astonish the natives. I brushed my hair in waving bands in front, but let it fall in its own profusion of natural curls on my neck; then I donned my buff Nankeen habit, braided with waste, and put on my jaunty linen collar and black necktie. My straw hat was turned up round the rim, and had a long white feather encircling the crown, and falling on one side almost to my shoulder. I had just drawn on my gauntlets and taken my pretty whip, when I heard Gerald calling me. I gathered up my skirt and ran down. Gerald's whistle was just what I expected.

'You look good enough to eat!' he cried enthusiastically, and stooping his tall figure he lifted me up and placed me on the saddle.

'Jupiter, ain't that a gown! You a mute, how can you get so much fixings on one dress?'

'Do you like it, Gerald?'

'Like it! And that hat! Whew! won't the Woodtown folks stare!'

They did stare. As we cantered through the main streets, windows flew up in all directions, and 'Did you ever!' 'Well, I am beat!' 'Ain't that a beauty?' fell from lips on every side. Gerald enjoyed it hugely. His eye sparkled, and his lip curved in a thousand merry twists as he bowed right and left, sometimes reining up to speak to an acquaintance, but in a moment gaining my side again. It was a glorious ride, and we came home to a late tea, hungry and tired, but in high spirits.

'Amy! Amy!'

It was just after midnight when this call wakened me.

'Amy, get up. I am sick, very sick.'

There was a tone of real suffering in my aunt's voice, and I sprang out of bed and lighted a candle. She was lying with her hands pressed over her forehead, her face ashy pale, and her whole frame trembling.

'What is it, Aunt Fanny?'

'Oh, I don't know, I'm cold, so cold, and my head aches fearfully.'

She shivered as she spoke, and I felt really alarmed as I looked at her. I dressed myself hastily, and then knocked at Gerald's door.

'Hey! what's the matter?' he cried.

'You're mother is ill?'

'I'll be in in two minutes,' he said, and I heard him bound out of bed on the floor. He came in very soon, and one glance assured him, as it had me, that this was something more than the usual nervous attack.

'I'll go for the doctor. It is nearly two miles, so don't be alarmed if I am not back soon. Be patient, mother,' for she was shivering and moaning. 'I will be here as soon as possible.'

I heard his horse's hoofs die away with a forlorn, deserted feeling, but the shivering form before me stirred up my energies. I threw two large blankets from a box beside the bed, and ran down to the kitchen fire to heat them, then ransacking all the closets I found a bottle labelled brandy. Right or wrong, I was determined to warm the invalid, so I mixed a strong dose of brandy and hot water, and made her drink that, following up the prescription by a vigorous rubbing and rolling in the hot blankets. Before the doctor arrived, she was fast asleep.

'Pretty well for an amateur,' was the doctor's laughing comment. 'Why, Jerry, who is this?'

He had caught a good view of my face as he spoke.

'Aunt Amy's daughter!'

'Yes, yes, Amy's eyes, lips, and hair. Poor Amy! I knew your mother from the time she was a baby till she went to town to teach. Ah, well! She was a lovely girl!'

My dear, delicate mother, how they all loved her. I looked up with full eyes to the kind old face; but before I had time to speak, he turned to the bed.

'Chills and fever,' he said, to answer to Gerald's question; 'but, thanks to Doctor Amy, I hope it will not turn out much—Keep her quiet for a few days; I'll call

G. STETHEM & Co.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS and IRONMONGERS.

A large assortment of

Locks, Latches, Hinges, Paints, Oils, Glass and Building Hardware, Mechanic's Tools, &c.

At the lowest prices.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,

George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

August 1st, 1865. 31

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Insolvent Act of 1864.—I. B. & H. Edmison.
" " John Reid.
Haliburton and Peterborough.—B. Eastman.
Organs and Melodeons.—C. Peloubet.
Insolvent Act of 1864.—I. B. & H. Edmison.
Mortgage Sale.—E. Burnham.
Insolvent Act of 1864.—Thomas Mahoney.
A Good Thing.—The Canadian Pain Destroyer.
Mortgage Loans—G. F. Orde.
Notice—W. Rutherford, Sr., and A. Rutherford, Jun.
To Let—Thomas Poole.
Firemen's Pic-Nic.
Dentistry—J. O'Donnell.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1865.

A New Trustee.

On Saturday it will be the duty of the inhabitants of the North Ward to select a fit and proper person to fill the place of J. B. Walton, who has absented himself from the town for such a long period. The selection of a trustee is of more importance than the selection of a councillor. The position we consider a more important one; the responsibilities are greater. A councillor is chosen to see after our financial affairs, and manage those concerns that relate to dollars and cents. The duties of a trustee are more extensive, and not only relate to the dollar and cent view of things; but to their trust is committed the management of the training of our children: our future men and women, our doctors, lawyers, merchants and mechanics, and the future of this community, hangs upon the proper discharge of the duties of those to whom the people of Peterborough commit the education of their sons and daughters. The Board of Trustees have the power of determining the amount necessary for educational purposes for the year, and to this amount the council cannot demur. But this, although important, is the less important part of their duty. The engaging of teachers—the remuneration to be allowed them—the hours of teaching (not more than six), is also determined by them. In fact the whole matter of the education of the youth of the town is committed to their trust for the time being; is it not necessary then to be careful in the choice of those men to whom so much is entrusted. The character of a trustee will be reflected also in the after course of those who are educated in the institution. The bickerings and disagreements of the Board will be reported and copied just as well as the doings of other mortals, and these will effect more and more evil in proportion to the position occupied by those members. The people should therefore elect a man that will know how to conduct himself properly in his general dealings and doings; one whose business talent will be sufficient to ensure a good degree of confidence in the management of the finances, and one whose soul is above bigotry or bias; one who shall do justly, one tempered with moderation and mercy. We warn the people in time. If the fault-findings of the past have to be continued the people will have no one to blame but themselves. Already we have pointed out the opinions held by the community concerning the Board. We trust all care shall be taken to work up the school to what it ought to be, and will be, if undue influence is avoided, proper trustees chosen, and reasonable opportunities given to bring about the desired result.

The New Premier, Sir N. F. Belleau.

Upon the death of the late Premier, it appears there was the usual amount of individualism to be considered, in the formation of a new Ministry. John A. McDonald was first called on, because of his seniority; but it could not be expected that the appointment would be popular. It was found necessary to pass by the three great leaders, Messrs. Brown, Cartier and McDonald, and choose one with whom the whole could work. Sir Narcisse F. Belleau was appointed and sworn into office on Monday as Receiver General; he succeeds Sir E. P. Taché as Prime Minister. Hon. Mr. McDougall has had transferred to him the administration of all educational matters in Upper Canada. Hon. John A. McDonald succeeds Sir E. P. Taché as Minister of Militia. Sir N. F. Belleau, we are told, is a wealthy and respectable French Canadian; he was formerly Speaker of the Upper House, and as such received the honour of knighthood. He would not have been chosen, however, to the Premiership under any other circumstances than the present. We have scarcely heretofore heard of his name on the political arena. He has been chosen in order that men who have hitherto been unable to work together harmoniously may, under him, be enabled to unite without dread of destroying either of the existing parties. The House was prepared to meet according to announcement; and although there appears little for the members to do, we trust that little shall be done well. The Delegation to England will soon report—and who knows what good they may have effected! let us hope, no evil.

Board of School Trustees.

An adjourned meeting was to be held on Tuesday evening, but there was no quorum. Present—Messrs. Cluxton, Edwards, Coulter, Helm and Eastland. Those present amused themselves in a chit-chat concerning teachers, teaching, &c., nothing to the praise of either in the opinion of some present.—There are about ten applications for Miss Hardie's vacated chair, and certainly until something more chaste in composition and better penmanship are exhibited by teachers, little can be said to the praise of many of them. There are honorable exceptions we are glad to say, even in those applications.

Mr. Calcutt, Ashburnham, is now purchasing the raw flax, and is prepared to purchase any quantity. We have seen some straw raised by Mr. Jno. Walton, which, considering the season, is a good article.

The Union School.

This institution will commence labours again on Monday next. The only change that is yet made is in the 3rd department, caused by Miss Hardie's resignation. This division will be under the care of a male teacher in future: let us hope that change will not be needed here for some time again.

There is all the means at command in the Union School to furnish a sound education, and let those means be applied without restriction for a year, till we see what can be done.

It is often used against home institutions that persons are forced to send to distant schools to obtain an education for their children. Has this not always been the case in every country and in every age, and will it not be the case hereafter? Most undoubtedly; and it is no mark of inefficiency in any school. Even here, gentlemen from a distance have been sending their sons.—And only a few days since we have seen letters from some of the first families in Toronto, with its universities, colleges, schools, &c., &c., *ad infinitum*, desiring to have their sons sent to Peterborough Grammar School. If we reasoned more we would grumble less: let us try it for a season.

Petroleum.

The company here have commenced operations to test the existence of the fluid in this neighbourhood. We trust they may be successful, so that the croakers who have done little to aid the trial, but very much to throw cold water on it, may be silenced. Not that one trial well is sufficient to prove or disprove its existence in this locality, unless indeed that oil be found, which, in that event, would convince the most unbelieving. In all those places where they have bored for oil, numerous wells have been sunk that proved useless, while wells sunk in the immediate vicinity produced oil in paying quantities. Not more than one in ten of the many wells bored have been paying wells, some indeed have been lost labour, producing nothing. If, therefore, the first trial should prove a failure, this would not be enough to prove that petroleum is not to be found in this locality. The Trustees of the company have the general confidence, and we may rely that nothing will be done to involve the company or injure any individual, and the small sums subscribed cannot embarrass any one, even if the whole be a failure. Let the trial be made. We are glad to find that operations have been commenced.

Accidents.

On Saturday last a man named Graham, from the neighbourhood of Lindsay, entered the saw-mill of Messrs. Craigie and Stephenson, Ashburnham, looking for a job of work. While looking at the machinery he carelessly placed his hands near a circular used for edging, and although the saw was right before his face, he allowed his hand unawares to move under it, and received a severe cut across the thumb and inside of the hand and into the fore-finger. One of the Messrs. Stephenson fortunately being present quickly seized the hand, and pressing closely on the wrist prevented the blood from flowing, which it was doing in a stream, until Dr. Kincaid was obtained. He dressed the wound, and there are hopes that the man will be able to use three of his fingers. On Tuesday the wound was progressing favourably.

Last week a man in the employment of Messrs. Hilliard and Snyder, named Graham also, while working among logs had his leg bruised, but nothing very serious was anticipated. On Friday it became evident that the bruise was dangerous, and amputation became necessary. Drs. Burnham and Harvey performed the operation. At last accounts the man was getting along well.

English Elections.

The liberals have been successful in the late elections. There numbers being increased largely in both Great Britain and Ireland. There can be no doubt now of the stability of their principles for some time at least. Mr. Gladstone was rejected at Oxford, but almost immediately returned for Lancashire. The whims of constituencies however are manifest in their choice of representatives. Second rate men being often chosen when first rate and tried men have been rejected. The gain is counted at 26.

Town Council.

There was no meeting on Monday, for want of a quorum. We understand that of late it is difficult to get a quorum at all.—Must the missing ones have their names laid before the public to induce them to do their duty?

Ashburnham Council.

This Council met on Monday evening, but adjourned, there being only three members present—Messrs. Rogers, Bennett and McGregor. The Council will meet again on the first Monday of September.

FAREWELL CONCERT ON FRIDAY EVENING LAST.—Mr. Brown's Farewell Concert came off and was a decided success. The house was crowded to excess, showing a general appreciation of Mr. Brown's past efforts for their pleasure. The songs were well chosen and the singers well received. "Music far away," was charmingly delivered, and this singer was decidedly the "star" of the evening. Several pieces were deservedly encored.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR, EDITOR,—I notice from time to time, through the columns of the daily *Globe* and other papers, the general feeling along the frontier in favor of having a holiday during the passing summer, almost every City, Town and Village along the front has had or is about to have a day for the pleasure of its inhabitants.

Well, Mr. Editor, at the present time business is not very pressing with us here, and as our own plucky little Town is always ready to follow her neighbors in any public act got up for the enjoyment of her inhabitants, I have no doubt she will do so now, if the hint is only thrown out to our *City Fathers*. Assuming then that we are to have our holiday, would not the completion of laying the Atlantic Cable be a suitable time.

We are sure that it will only require the recommendation of His Worship the Mayor, to be heartily responded to by the inhabitants.

If you think the above few thoughts on the matter worth a corner in your valuable journal I shall feel obliged and am

Yours &c.

P.

Peterborough Aug. 9, 1865.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—The Kingston *News* says:—A carter named John Boyd, an old citizen of Kingston, went out to Morton's distillery about noon one day, and fell into one of the vats containing hot 'slops,' which Boyd was in the habit of carting to the city, and was scalded to death. An inquest on the body was called for at four o'clock.

SIGHTS AFOOT.

In a few minutes after leaving Windsor, the ferry-boat struck the wharf at Detroit. The passengers make a rush for *terra firma*, but discover an obstruction at the gang-way, in the shape of a very short, little, fat man, with a very large stick, grinding his teeries and making the most terrific gesticulations. It appears no person is allowed to land until after the baggage is sent ashore. The man's business was to prevent the egress; and he did it by waving his stick personally and giving them to understand that unless they conformed with the rules, the probability was some person would get hurt. The baggage was sent ashore accordingly, and we were allowed to follow. From the way this wonderful country is harped in your ears from morning till night in Canada, a green-horn would be led to believe that by some unaccountable agency, (some might fancy it the mollifying influence of the genial soil, or the power of matter over mind) man would be transformed from a natural to a supernatural being, as suddenly as the electric shock changes the feeling in the body; that your intellect, your knowledge, wisdom, and, in fact, your very soul is exalted, after getting out of so miserable, backward and degenerate a country. Americans who have sucked the very life blood out of Canada and its people—who have gone there poor and returned rich—will prate to you in this way. You will also find an odd Canadian (simply an apology for one) so ungrateful as to give a cold shoulder to the country that gave him birth, that nourished him in infancy and that protected him through life, declare that he can instantly feel the change. Some people's senses are more acute than others, especially seeing, hearing and smelling. I must acknowledge that I did feel a peculiar sensational feeling shortly after landing, but it was when I was confronted with the weeping emblem of the country. It was that peculiar kind of feeling when the blood becomes partially congealed and almost refuses to course the ordinary channels. It is not unusual to look with pride on the flag of a country, although of a different nation, because of some great benefit to mankind, or for useful and beneficial discoveries in science. At the first sight of this flag you are reminded immediately of the foul, cruel, wanton and inhuman acts of tyranny, perpetrated in its presence and under its sanction for the last four years. The poor emblem hangs on a pole unwilling to stand to the breeze as of yore, bathed in crimson red hot blood, and shedding tears of sorrow and shame, for murdered friends and relatives. It is now justly considered the emblem of despotism—enforcing more absolute tyranny than the emblem that bears the double-headed eagle. This is Detroit the place that in 1812 surrendered as an army of 2500 men, in a strongly fortified post, to a British army of less than half the number, without firing a gun. What lively remembrances and historic recollections could be found to dilate on, if time and space would only admit. This is the oldest settlement in the west, being an ancient French post, intended to connect Canada with Louisiana. Unmistakeable evidences of a once dominant puissance yet exist. The city is beautifully situated on the banks of the river of the same name; it extends for a distance of about three miles, and has a population of about 30,000. The two principal streets are Woodward and Jefferson Avenues; they are paved with round stones and are very wide, in some places about 200 feet. The "Biddell House," a large hotel covering considerable more ground than your market block, and five stories high, is on one of those streets. There are some magnificent private residences, also, on those streets, with extensive grounds beautifully and tastefully laid out. I was very much astonished with the want of animation in the place. I was led to believe that a city of such great dimensions and vast population, situated on the south bank of those great waters that extend one arm to the shore of the Rocky Mountains and rests the other on the Atlantic, must do no ordinary amount of business, and that the air and bustle were unbounded, and, in fact, that the people were so prolific in worldly goods, that it was not uncommon to get property or money for asking. The only place I saw any great signs of business life was at the wharf. A great many persons pass through here, who step off the boat, go straight to the cars, and *vice versa*, perhaps buy a cup of coffee and a bit-cuit, and are never seen again. A large quantity of goods also pass through here at this point, from New York to the West, and returns. This is what is considered, to a great extent, business, and, without doubt it is; but, I imagine, of not much benefit directly to the place. I did not find any more generous people here than in Canada; they appear fully as close-fisted, quite as penurious, and, on the whole quite as hard to get them to give you anything as in Canada. After a few more hours, I got on board the Michigan Central Railroad cars for Chicago: this road is considered, and very deservedly so, one of the best managed in the West. It is a very pleasant road to travel on, exceedingly smooth and level. It is the regular thoroughfare between the East and the West; the amount of travel is most extraordinary. For a short distance a good section of country; at the distance of seven or eight or ten miles, are thriving villages and towns. The principal places on the way is Ypsilanti, the seat of the State and Normal Schools; Ann Arbour, another seat of learning, the State University being located here; Marshall, Kalamazoo, &c. The distance from Detroit to Chicago is 284 miles, and is travelled in 14½ hours. The land is level, with undulating, with an occasional flat prairie, and also marsh; here and there are dashing waters, beautiful hills and pleasant vales. The crops are only fair, rather inferior to those in your section of the country. Care appears to be the principal agricultural production, other cereals such as wheat, oats, &c., appear very scarce on the fields very small. The farmers say that in consequence of the great amount of rain this season, the wheat was actually sprouting standing in the field, and the potatoes rotting in the ground—so that the prospect of an extensive crop is rather poor. I forgot to mention one place on my way up—I mean Michigan city, a small town in Northern Indiana, and situated on the south-eastern shore of Lake Michigan. Formerly it was intended to build a harbour, (many years ago) make a piece of landing for the great mercantile marine of the lakes and an out-let for the great North west, and thus out-rival Chicago; but, alas! for human aspirations, the go-a-head-ative-money-making Yankee could not see any chance, and emigrated west. Thus, Chicago got a start, kept it, and this place almost sunk into oblivion. Evidences of this great undertaking yet remain. Steps are now being taken to again undertake the enterprise. The cost will be immense, but, there is no doubt, if once completed, it will be of great benefit to the town, and the only place that will now direct any of the Chicago trade. I cannot say that nature has done a great deal for this place. It is situated on a bed of sand. I never saw as much sand in one place before. The hills are mountains of sand; the streets run on beds of sand; the streets, the lanes and beaches are all sand; when "old Sol" sends down his scorching rays it is decidedly hot; when the wind blows, clouds of sand are flying. On the whole it is a pretty sandy place. Yet, sand and all, there are some pretty places. The front street is lined on both sides for nearly a mile with pretty houses, and nicely cultivated grounds, and rows of trees. The people are very kind and hospitable, and from appearances not at all displeased at seeing a live Canadian. While visiting a friend I met a good many of those people which I shall remember with gratitude for their kindness. I had the pleasure of visiting the new state prison located there. My friend and myself, through the kindness of the Deputy Warden, were allowed to go through it, the Warden politely showing us around. It is a vast enclosure of about 8 acres, surrounded by a brick wall about 20 feet high. The place and buildings are yet in their infancy, having been stopped (the work) for some time, on account of some change of administration. I was informed that the present officers in charge are a great improvement on the last, but should there be a change of Government, those men would be exchanged for men perhaps not fit to take charge of a lot of cattle. This is the American doctrine of "availability." There are only at present about 120 prisoners, ten only for life. Were it not for the peculiar style of clothing worn by them (grey and black stripe) they would be taken for a lot of mechanics or laboring men. I think the only things manufactured at present are waggons and barrels; a large farm is also in connection with the prison, and worked by the convicts. Notwithstanding all the sand, the city is one of much importance. The M. C. R. R. passes through it; it is also the terminus of a road running through the interior of the state; quite a stir is made when the trains arrive. There are 6 or 7 churches, and a population of about 4,000. The country is poor within ten miles of the town.

L.

Chicago, Ill., July 28th, 1865.

THE GREAT CABLE.—The telegraphic news reports the discovery of a defect in the main cable being connected with the shore end. Some portion of the line had to be overhauled, and the defective piece cut out. On the 25th, according to telegram from the Great Eastern to Valentia, all was going well.

Principal's Report.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honor to present the following Report on the examination held at the Peterboro' Grammar and Union School, on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of June, 1865:

PRIMARY DIVISION.—(Boys and Girls)—*Mrs. Flavelle Teacher.* Pupils present, 60. In this division the pupils were orally examined in Reading, and Spelling. The Reading and Spelling of the 3rd class were pretty good; in the 2nd class, scarcely good. 1st class only commencing. In clearness of pronunciation and loudness of the voice, all the pupils were deficient. The answering in Arithmetic (merely adding three or four figures) was tolerably good.

SECOND DIVISION.—(Girls)—*Miss Borrowman, Teacher.* Pupils present, 32. The pupils in this division were orally examined in Reading, Spelling, Geography, (exercises on map of Europe) Grammar, (as far as verbs,) Arithmetic, (to Reduction) and Writing. The pupils of the 2nd class were deficient in Reading; the Spelling, fair. Reading and Spelling of the 2nd class more satisfactory than in advanced class. Both classes lacked clearness of pronunciation, and loudness of the voice. The Reading and Spelling of the 1st class, pretty good. In Geography and Grammar there were great varieties; the general answering, however, was pretty good. In Arithmetic, the answering for the most part was prompt. The Writing, not good.

THIRD DIVISION.—(Boys)—*Miss Hardie, Teacher.* Number of pupils present, 30. The pupils in this division were orally examined in Reading, Spelling, Geography, (exercise on the Map of the World) Grammar, (as far as Verbs) Arithmetic (to Reduction) and Writing. The Reading and Spelling of the pupils of the 3rd class, pretty good; of the 2nd class, bad; and of the 1st class, bad. The answering in Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic, bad. The Writing, bad,—one or two showed a little improvement.

FOURTH DIVISION.—[Boys.]—*Mr. Peters, Teacher.* Number of Pupils present 28. The subjects for the oral examinations in this division were, Reading, Spelling, History, (from Henry the Second to Edward first) Geography, (exercises on maps of Europe, Asia, and Western Canada) Grammar and analysis of simple sentences Mercantile and Mental Arithmetic and Writing. The Reading of the pupils of the 3rd class, good; the Spelling, fair. The Reading and Spelling of the 2nd class were not good. In the answering in Geography, Grammar and Analysis, there were great variations. Some of the pupils answered well. No classes examined in Mercantile Arithmetic, the pupils being absent. In Mental Arithmetic (most of the pupils absent) the answering of two, good. The Writing was pretty fair.

FOURTH DIVISION.—[Girls.]—*Miss Beattie, Teacher.* No. present, 29. The subjects for the oral examinations in this division were, Reading, Spelling, History, (from invasion of Britain by Cæsar to end of Edward 1st) Grammar and analysis, Geography, (exercise on maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Western Canada) English Composition, Mercantile and Mental Arithmetic and Writing. The Reading of the pupils of the 3rd class was very good, shewing that very great pains must have been bestowed on their training. The Spelling, [including prefixes and affixes] very good. The Reading and Spelling of the 2nd class, good. The answering of the 3rd class in Geography, was very good, evincing a thorough knowledge of the subject; the answering of the same class in Grammar and Analysis, was very creditable. The pupils shewed that they had a good knowledge of the English language, as far as they were examined. This division also answered well in Mental Arithmetic, but was not examined in Mercantile Arithmetic, for lack of time. The answering of the 2nd class in Geography, good. Not examined in Grammar and Arithmetic for want of time. Their English composition, in diction, was very good for girls of their age. The Writing, fair. The general answering of the different classes was creditable, and does great honor to Miss Beattie, the teacher, who must have bestowed much pains on their training.

FIFTH DIVISION.—*Mr. Blaiscker, Teacher.* Number present, 10. The pupils in this division were orally examined in History, [Ancient Fifth Book] Geography, Mathematics [Sullivan's], Mercantile and Mental Arithmetic and Writing. The answering in History and Geography was pretty good; and in Mercantile and Mental Arithmetic, very satisfactory. The solutions of the problems, clear and prompt. The Mathematical classes in this division were not, I regret to say, examined.

FIFTH DIVISION.—*Miss Kyle, Teacher.* Number of pupils present, 36. The subjects for the oral examination in this division were Reading, Spelling, History, (Roman, Saxon, and early Norman periods, Fifth Book Ancient History,) Geography, Mathematics, (Sullivan's) Grammar and Analysis, English Composition, French, Botany, Latin, (Grammar and Arnold's First Book) Mercantile and Mental Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid and Natural Philosophy. The general answering of the pupils in History (Modern), Geography, Grammar and Analysis, Mercantile and Mental Arithmetic, was very good, and reflects great credit on Miss Kyle the Teacher, who must have bestowed great pains on their mental training. The pupils evinced a good knowledge of the different subjects on which they were examined. The Rev. Mr. Gilmour, who assisted to examine the French classes, says in his memorandum:—"Very good translation; they parsed well, and well acquainted with the grammar—read with ease." Col. Haultain who examined the classes in Reading and Spelling, says in his report:—"I was much pleased with the general reading of this division." The gentlemen who examined the Drawings and Writing, spoke very favorably of the proficiency which the pupils had made in both. The classes in this division were not examined in Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, Latin and Mathematics, for want of time. The English Composition, very good.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—In this department the pupils were only partially examined in Greek and Latin in the forenoon, as no one attended in the afternoon, the classes were not examined. The Rev. Messrs. Burnham and Roger, and Mr. Coulter were present in the forenoon. The answering of the pupils as far as they were examined, I consider satisfactory.

In conclusion, I beg to state that on the whole, the answering of the girls, in both Miss Beattie's and Miss Kyle's Divisions, was decidedly superior to that of the boys. I regret that I cannot report favourably of the general improvement in the answering of the Boys. At the late midsummer examination, very few of the parents of the pupils, attended. This apparent apathy on the part of the parents of the pupils, and others who should both feel and take a deep interest in the education of the youth of this country, I consider highly culpable.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

JOHN KING, A. M.

Rector

THE HOUSE OF MR. G. N. SANDERS ENTERED.—On Saturday night between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, Dr. L. G. Contri, son-in-law of Mr. G. Sanders, and a friend, entered the dwelling of Mr. Sanders, on McGill College Avenue, Plate Ste Sophie, and found that the rest of the family were absent on a visit to a gentleman's house in the neighbourhood. Dr. Contri and friend remained in the parlour a few moments, when the doctor went down to the cellar to obtain some ice, where he saw two men concealed. He immediately grappled with them and called for his friend in the parlour above. The struggle was severe for a few moments, when the ruffians succeeded in shaking him off and making good their escape. In the meantime the gentleman upstairs hearing the noise, proceeded thereto, and from the back yard, started in that direction, but had scarcely got out of the door when he was set upon by several men and severely beaten. The whole party afterwards succeeded in making good their escape, there being no police in the neighbourhood at the time. It is possible their object was the abduction of Mr. G. N. Sanders, the reward of $25,000 not yet having been withdrawn by the United States authorities.—*Montreal Gazette.*

ANOTHER FEMALE OUTRAGE.—An atrocious outrage was committed upon the person of a young lady residing just beyond Middlefield, Conn., while walking through the mountains on a visit to some of her friends. She was attacked by three persons in soldier's uniform, who dragged her into a neighbouring wood, stripped her of her clothing, and then successively ravished her person. The fiends then carried off the wearing apparel of their victim, leaving her in an insensible and entirely exposed condition. When consciousness returned to the unfortunate one, discovering her condition, she remained in the woods for quite a while, after which she succeeded in attracting the attention of a gentleman driving by, who immediately came to her assistance, covering her nakedness with his coat and vest as well as he could, and thus carried her home. —*From the Hartford Courant, July 27.*

Monaghan Township Council.

Monaghan, August 7th, 1865.

The Council met at one o'clock. Present, the Reeve, and Messrs. Collins, Robson and Lockie. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Theodore Clementi, Esq., informing the Council that at the request of some of the rate payers of the 10th concession he begged to inform them that he would furnish, deliver and plant a stone monument on the governing boundary line of said concession, for $22, or that if placed on the spot by the settlers, then he would do so for $20.

From the Hon. Billa Flint, stating that he had enclosed $10 to the Reeve, to be laid out for prizes to be awarded at the Common School examinations of the township.

PETITIONS.

A petition signed by Wm. Campbell and eleven others, praying the Council not to proceed with the erection of stone monuments on the 10th concession until due notice be given to the freeholders of the entire township. Laid over for further consideration.

From George Burney, Pathmaster of beat No. 5, informing the Council that three new culverts are required on said beat. Granted $10.

A petition signed by E. Chamberlen and eight others, asking for $20 to purchase plank for two bridges on beat No. 17. Reeve to examine and report at next meeting of the Council.

A petition signed by John Whitfield and ten others, asking the sum of $12 50 to be expended on beat No. 19. Granted $8.

A petition signed by Charles Spilsbury and thirty-seven others, to have the quarter line between lots 6 and 7 in the 10th and 11th concessions opened as public road, and made a beat for statute labour purposes, and to close accomodation road on the east side of lot No. 7 as soon as the quarter line between lots 6 and 7 in the 11th concession is passable. Mr. Spilsbury was directed to serve notices on the occupiers of lots 6 and 7 in the 10th concession, stating that application would be made to the Council at its next meeting to pass a By-law to open said allowance of road.

Another petition signed by Charles Spilsbury and eleven others, asking the sum of $30 to be laid out on the quarter line between lots 6 and 7 in the 11th concession. Not granted.

A petition signed by Patrick McNamara and nineteen others, calling the attention of the Council to the annoyance petitioners and others are receiving from certain abandoned characters who have lately removed from the corporation of Peterborough and located themselves immediately in the swamp outside the town limits, to the injury of the public morals, and praying that they may be dealt with according to law.

SCHOOL RATES.

No. 1 Section, $318; No. 2, $310; No. 3, $200.

APPLICATION FOR OFFICE.

From John Whitfield, as Collector of Taxes in place of Mr. Bradshaw, deceased.

MOTIONS.

Moved by Mr. Collins, seconded by Mr. Robson, that the sum of $10 be given to the Local Superintendent to meet the donation of the Hon. Billa Flint, to be laid out for school prizes among the scholars of the different schools in the township, and that an order be given on the treasurer for same. —*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Collins, seconded by Mr. Robson, that a vote of thanks be given to the Hon Billa Flint for the munificent donation given to the municipality for the purchase of school prizes, and that the clerk be requested to forward him a copy of this resolution.—*Carried.*

BY-LAWS.

A By-law levying *one half cent* on the dollar on the rateable property of the municipality for township and county purposes for the present year, and also one levying the trustees school rates received their several readings.

A By-law appointing a Collector of Taxes received its first reading.

An order for $6.21 was given in favour of George Hilliard, for plank furnished to John Haggart, Pathmaster for beat No. 13. The sum of $2 was allowed to Wm. Leckie for services as Returning Officer in Ward No. 5 for holding a second election.

A few small grants were made for charities. Council adjourned to Saturday the 19th September, at 10 o'clock, a. m.—*Com.*

LATEST FROM QUEBEC.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

GENERAL GRANT AND MEXICO.

It appears that the Governor General, on the death of Colonel Taché, was much embarrassed how to proceed to keep the coalition together. He finally concluded that security was the only principle to guide him in a choice. Accordingly, Mr. McDonald being the senior councillor, the Governor sent for him, and stated his desire that the Cabinet should remain without change, and that Mr. McDonald, as senior, should take Taché's place.

The Governor then sent for Mr. Brown, and made the same statement. Mr. Brown immediately tendered his resignation, declaring that such a step would be fatal to the coalition. He stated that the selection of either Mr. McDonald, Mr. Cartier, or himself, (Mr. Brown) would have that effect, and that the only course was to select some member of the Legislative Council, under whom all three sections of the Coalition could act, and who would see the compact faithfully carried out.

The Governor declined to accept Mr. Brown's resignation, and sent again for Mr. Macdonald, and negotiations were then opened between Messrs. Macdonald and Brown, finally resulting in the selection of Sir Narcisse Belleau as Col. Taché's successor.

The whole correspondence will, of course, be laid before Parliament.

The Speech to-morrow will simply state that Parliament is called in compliance with the promise at the prorogation, that it would be summoned immediately after the return of the delegates from England. The Report of the delegates will be submitted, and the completion of all unfinished business recommended. The Americans will be congratulated on the termination of the civil war, and the militia commended for promptly volunteering for duty on the frontier.

It is expected that the Address will pass both Houses to-morrow. As soon as the Address is adopted, the Report of the England delegates and other important documents will be placed on the table.

Lieut. Gen. Grant has been a great lion yesterday and to-day. Lord Monck, Gen. Mitchell, Gen. Doyle, Admiral Hope, and most members of the Cabinet called on him to-day and paid their respects.

General Grant and staff were expected to dine at the Government House to-night, but were compelled to leave by steamer for Montreal this afternoon. Generals Michel and Doyle accompanied him to Montreal. He stays at the St. Lawrence Hall Hotel, leaving to-morrow evening by Grand Trunk for Niagara Falls, and will probably call at Toronto.

While here General Grant spoke without reserve to several persons on the Mexican question. He said he had placed one hundred thousand men on the Rio Grande as an army of observation, and that the French would have to leave Mexico peaceably, if they chose, but forcibly if they refused. The situation of Mexico he looked upon as one which had been created by the rebellion and the rebellion would really not be overcome until Maximillian was compelled to depart, and the Mexican people allowed to organize a Government without foreign interference.

With regard to the relations between the United States and England, he did not think the present friendly state would be disturbed, unless complications ensued by reason of England's mixing herself up with France in the Mexican question.

Funeral Obsequies of Sir E. P. Taché.

ST. THOMAS, August 3.—The funeral services of Sir E. P. Taché, both religious and military, took place to-day, and were of an imposing character. Several thousands were present, quite filling the village. The body was borne from the residence of deceased to the church at eleven o'clock. The pall bearers from Lower Canada were:—Hon Messrs. Cartier, Galt, Chapais, and Langevin, with the County members, Beaudoin, and Dr. Sewet of Quebec; from Upper Canada, Hon Messrs. McDonald, Brown, Campbell, and McDougall. Grand Vicar Lenoault chanted mass and pronounced a very just eulogium on the deceased. There were present from Montreal, Hon. Messrs. Quesnel and McGee, Messrs. Cherrier, Duverney, Daly, Major McPherson, Starnes, and several others. The chief mourners were the two sons of the deceased, two sons in law, Dr. Marmette, and Judge Ouimet, Dr. Taché, his nephew, and other relatives. A very large representation of both the Bar and citizens of Quebec arrived in a train of twenty cars.

11 a. m.—The special train from Quebec with the Cabinet, the military and militia detachments, and civilians from the capital, as well as many other gentlemen who occupied two cars of this morning's train from Montreal and other places westward, arrived safely at this city at 11 o'clock. They are now marching down from the station to the village in a long line,—the Fusiliers and their band taking the lead. The town is thronged with visitors from all the adjacent parishes, and great numbers of the country people of both sexes have assembled to see the arrival of the Cabinet and officials, military and civilians, and the last honors paid to the deceased. The day is beautiful, and though the rays of a hot sun are beaming down, and we are all in sable attire, a light westerly wind fans the air from time to time, and makes the temperature almost pleasant.

1 p. m. The appointed hour having arrived for the funeral ceremony, the cavalcade was formed at the residence of the Taché family, on the opposite side of the main road to where the Church is situated, and at a short distance only from the sacred edifice, which is open and draped in black. The mixed party of military forming the firing party, and the band of the 9th Regiment, occupied the square facing the church. As he procession moved between their ranks the band played the Dead March in Saul, and the troops stood resting on their arms reversed. The pall was borne by the members of the Cabinet, of which Col. Taché was the Chief up to the moment of his death. Nine of the Cabinet are present. The Church bell tolled as the corpse approached. The interior was darkened with black hangings, and the coffin was placed upon an elevated catafalque, surrounded by four rows of innumerable tapers; the mingling of the dim candle light from the many tapers and chandeliers around, with that of the sun's rays, occasionally let in from without, producing a remarkable effect. The imposing and simple solemn service of mass over, and the remains having been deposited in their last resting place, the detachment of Royal Fusiliers fired the customary volleys over the grave, and the large assemblage began to disperse; those from town preparing at once to return.

The Atlantic Cable.

The special correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from on board the "Great Eastern," gives the following particulars of the arrangements respecting the vessel itself:—

Capt. Anderson and his officers have taken every possible precaution as to her stowage and general equipment. From the outside she seems at the first glance to be almost alarmingly deep in the water. It is, however, less her actual depth which creates this unpleasant impression than the appearance which she presents of "sagging" amidships. Of course this awkward and most unpleasant appearance is merely an optical delusion, no doubt created by her deep trim astern. There is a difference of nearly five feet between her fore and aft.

Astern she draws 35 feet of water, while under the bows it is only 30. Levels have been carefully taken to ascertain if any deflection was perceptible under the ponderous weight she bears. No sign of change, however, has been observable. Before any of the cable was coiled on board, 1,400 tons of water were pumped into the after-most compartments of the ship, and 1,400 tons into the compartments most forward. Under these weights at her extremities the "Great Eastern" deflected nearly an inch and a half, recovering herself directly the water was pumped out. This proof of strength is, of course, very satisfactory. It would have been more so, however, if the test strains employed bore a closer relation to the enormous weights which she has now on board. All told, the "Great Eastern" will leave the Thames with rather more than 25,000 tons in her, a burden almost as great as the whole fleet with which Nelson fought the battle of Trafalgar could have carried. All the weights are stowed as high as possible to counteract to the utmost the "Great Eastern's" most unpleasant tendency to roll. All the compasses now on board were at first considerably affected by the magnetic influence of the cable. Some deviated as much as 32 points, while others strange to say, though almost similarly situated with regard to the tanks of wire, varied as little as six. Every one of them has now been carefully adjusted, and every one of them will again need readjustment when the cable is out of the "Great Eastern" at Newfoundland. All the running gear has been rove off from the rigging, so as to obviate the possibility of anything falling from aloft into the paying out machinery. Some of the yards have been lowered, and scarcely a spar has sails. The village of huts and workshops has disappeared from her decks, but their places have been more than occupied by shanty coverings of various kinds, leading troughs, buoy rope wheels, gigantic buoys for floating the cable at various depths from 600 to 3,000 fathoms, and, above all, the whole space of what in other vessels would be the quarter-deck is occupied by the paying-out apparatus. The praise which was at first bestowed upon the simple efficiency of this machinery has been amply vindicated by its every-day working. As far as can be known from mere preliminary trial it is absolutely perfect."

Jeff. Davis Meeting in New York.

Mr. Robert Brown, who was present at the Jeff Davis meeting in this city the other day makes affidavit to the following statement of facts:—The meeting was first composed of citizens of New York, when, at the suggestion of some one, several south ern gentlemen outside were invited inside when the doors were closed. There were then ten men present.—The object of the meeting being to raise funds to pay the expense of defending Davis, a committee was appointed for that purpose consisting of Mayor Gunther, who was not present, Carlos Butterfield, Theodore Martin, Messrs. Douglas, and Clancy. A general conversation ensued. They all agreed that the Davis trial was the most important one in the world's history. Mr. Cutler quoted from the Declaration of Independence to show that the Southern states had a right to secede. Other New Yorkers took the same ground, citing the action and opinions of citizens of New York and Massachusetts when the constitution was formed. Mr. Livingston, of Alabama, read from several free State constitutions the expressed right to secede. It was said the effect of the trial of Davis would be a revolution of sentiment everywhere in favor of the South. It would be proved on trial that the secession cause was right and entitled to the sympathies of the world. Mr. Livingston declared that in 15 years the man that now accuses the South of having committed treason will be looked upon as a madman and a fool. One New Yorker denounced the execution of Mrs. Surratt as a cool and deliberate murder. Mr. Martin said the court had no legal jurisdiction, and that the execution was deliberate murder. Mr. Livingston said several Englishmen had told him that this cruel murder would send a thrill of horror through Europe, and the how that would be sent back would so cower and terrify the American government that it will be afraid to bring Davis to trial! He believed that the intention was to keep him lingering in prison. His friends must keep agitating the matter until government is forced to put him on trial. Mr Livingston said western soldiers hated negroes so that they had lately killed six cold blood more than one hundred. He also said Alabama would send a solid delegation of staunch and true Southern men to Congress; that the feeling is universal in the South that no damned Yankee must be allowed a foothold in the South. Mr. Livingston informed the meeting that he was on his way to England to raise funds in behalf of Mr. Davis, and he was confident he would be able to raise the requisite amount. A New Yorker said the amount could be raised in New York city.

GEN. LEE AT NIAGARA FALLS.—The Detroit correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that Robert E. Lee, late Major-General

OUTRAGE ON TOM THUMB.—A recent attempt was made in Chicago to rob the General of his jewels, of which he has a large and costly collection, the burglars broke into the dressing room attached to where he was performing, and ransacked every thing they could lay their hands on, and among the articles stolen was a lot of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," with which the General had supplied himself for the cure of coughs, colds, cramps in the stomach, lame back and sides, &c. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25 cts per bottle.

THE WORLD ON FIRE!—Geology and chemistry prove as conclusive, and even more irrefutably than the holy writ, that the destruction of this great world in the course of time must come by fire. The bowels of the earth are now one vast crater of fire, and although we cannot alter it, yet we have he consolation, when we have a cough or cold, of being soon cured by using Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, only 25 cents a box.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev EDWARD A WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

Death.

At Cobourg, on the 9th instant, Maggie, third daughter of A. Milne, Esq., aged 26 years.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS

PETERBOROUGH, August 9, 1865.

Flour ₱ brl	$5	00	@	$5 50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	00	@	1 05
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	00	@	0 00
Potatoes	0	45	@	0 50
Barley ₱ bush	0	00	@	0 00
Peas "	0	00	@	0 00
Oats "	0	45	@	0 50
Hay ₱ ton new	7	00	@	8 00
Hides ₱ cwt	0	00	@	0 00
Sheepskins	0	25	@	0 50
Wool ₱ lb	0	35	@	0 00
Beef ₱ cwt	0	00	@	0 00
Eggs, per dozen	0	08	@	0 10
Butter, lb	0	12½	@	0 14
Cordwood	1	50	@	1 75
Fowl, per pair	0	25	@	0 30

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.
Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-4in

A Good Thing!
TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pain from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the Back and Side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Relieves Pain in the Head and Sick Headache

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Bilious Cholic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery and bowel complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures sudden colds and sore throats.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures burns, scalds, frost bites and chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Is also an excellent thing for sprains, strains, wounds and bruises; it takes away all pain the moment it is applied. No family should be without a bottle of

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

All orders should be addressed to
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for the Canadas.
Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.
For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Which has received the endorsement of the most
PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.
Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.
General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart.
And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.
To insure the genuine, cut this out.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column
Peterboro, Feb. 24, 1865. 7-8in

New Advertisements.

DENTISTRY.—Mr. O'Donnell's Office will be closed on 11 Friday, August 18th 1865.

Mortgage Loans

THE undersigned is appointed the Agent and Valuator of the "Provincial Permanent Building and Savings Society," for this County. Several private sums, varying from $300 to 1,000 to lend, for not less than three or more than seven years.

G. F. ORDE.
Peterboro, August 9, 1865. 32-6*

FIREMEN'S PIC-NIC.

THE members of Protection Fire Company, No 1, of Peterborough, will give their Annual Picnic at Oak Orchard, Pigeon Lake, on

Thursday, the 17th of this month.

The price of Tickets is $1, which will be for paying for the steamboat and Music persons to find their own conveyances to Mud Lake, and the ladies to furnish refreshments. The public are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. Tickets can be had from any member of the company. The boat to leave Bridgenorth at 10 o'clock a. m., sharp. 31

TO LET.

A Convenient Brick Cottage, situated at the North end of George Street lately occupied by the late Mrs. O. B. Hall, with inclosed garden and every other convenience for a genteel family. Possession given immediately.—The above is situated at the North end of George Street, just out of the limits of the Corporation. For terms, &c, apply to

THOMAS POOLE,
or EDWIN POOLE.
Peterboro, August 10, 1865. 32

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to receive or negotiate a certain note, dated the 7th June, 1865, drawn at nine months, for $52 50, in favor of Mr. Thomas Hutchison or bearer, and signed by W. Rutherford, Jr., W. Rutherford, Sr., and Adam Rutherford, as the two last named persons do not hold themselves liable therein; the said note having been acquired by Mr. Hutchison (as regards them) without value and contrary to the understanding between them.

W. RUTHERFORD, Sr.
A. RUTHERFORD.
Peterboro, August 7, 1865. 32

Haliburton & Peterboro'
REGULAR
WEEKLY COMMUNICATION.

FOR the accomodation of parties visiting Haliburton, in the English Company's townships, and likewise for the convenience of those trading between Haliburton and Peterborough, the subscriber will for the future carry on a regular communication by waggon and boat between the two places.

Parties leaving Peterborough on Friday morning, by this route, will arrive in Haliburton on Saturday afternoon. The stage leaves Huffman's Hotel at 9 o'clock; arrives at Mud Lake at 10 o'clock, in time for the *Ogemah* steamer, which reaches Bobcaygeon at 1 o'clock. The waggon carries on the communication to the foot of Lake Kushog, which is reached at 1 o'clock on Saturday; a regular passenger boat meets the waggon at the landing, arriving in Haliburton about 5 o'clock.

All goods and parcels for this route should be sent by the *Ogemah* to Bobcaygeon, marked "to be forwarded by B. Eastman."

FARE from Bobcaygeon to Haliburton: $3.50.

B. EASTMAN.
32-3in

MORTGAGE SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 5th day of January, A. D. 1865, and made between the late ROBINSON MOORE, late of the village of Ashburnham, now deceased, of the first part; and ELIAS BURNHAM, of the town of Peterborough, of the second part; for securing payment of the sum of Sixty-seven pounds Ten shillings, and interest thereon, will be sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
ALEXANDER McNEIL, Auctioneer,

at his Auction Rooms in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, on

Monday, the 21st of August,

instant, at TEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon, Broken Lot Number Eleven, in the Nineteenth Concession of the

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY,

in the said County of Peterborough, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty acres, more or less. Further particulars, and terms and conditions of sale, made known at the time of sale.

E. BURNHAM,
Mortgagor and Vendor.

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1865.
32-2in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ISRAEL BLACK EDMISON and HENRY EDMISON, formerly members of the firm of I. B. Edmison & Brothers, Insolvents.

THE Creditors of the Insolvents are notified that they have made an assignment of their estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. G. HAZLITT,
SIDNEY SMITH, *Assignee.*
Solicitor for Insolvents.
Dated at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this 1st day of August, A D, 1865. 32-3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of ISRAEL BLACK EDMISON and HENRY EDMISON, formerly members of the firm of I. B. Edmison & Brothers, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have filed in the Office of this Court a consent by their creditors to their discharge, and that on MONDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in their favor under the said Act.

I. B EDMISON,
HENRY EDMISON,
SIDNEY SMITH,
Solicitor for Insolvents.
Dated at Peterborough, this 2nd day of August, A. D., 1865. 31

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Office of A. H. Macdougall, on George Street, in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D., 1865, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above act. Dated at Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this 7th day of August, A. D., 1865.

The domicile of the undersigned being at present in the Village of Ashburnham, in the said County of Peterborough.

JOHN REID,
Partner in the firm of A. Fowlie & Co.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of THOMAS MAHONEY, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the TWELFTH DAY OF OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

THOMAS MAHONEY.
SIDNEY SMITH,
Solicitor for Insolvent.
Peterborough 9th August, 1865. 32

A **Few Summer Mantles** still left at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

PELOUBET
Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of
Dealers, Teachers, Churches,
Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—
J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 141 Lake street Chicago, Ill.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
31

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of SIDNEY SMITH, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, at Ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

SIDNEY SMITH.
Peterborough, 20th July, 1865. 27

Union School.

THE Peterborough County Grammar and Union School will re-open on MONDAY, the 14th instant. The punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested.

JOHN KING, M. A.,
Principal.
Peterboro, August 3, 1865. 31-2

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st July, 1865.

Adams, Samuel	Hawkins, Wm. G
Archer, Robert	Hawkey, Francis
Ecketton, John	Johnson, Jane
Baxter, Miss Mary	Lipsett, Mrs. Prudence
Brownlee, William	Lynch, W. J.
Clair, Miss Charlotte	Menzies, A.
Calvert, Mrs George	Murray, Hugh
Costello, Edward	Moore, William
Connelly, Miss Mary	Martin, Miss Julia
Dugan, James	McCarthy, Mrs. Mary
Dawson, George	Nicholson, Robin
Fisher, Frederick	Nicholls, Miss Eliza J.
Fraser, George	O'Brien, Timothy
Ferguson, Miss Annie	O'Brien, Patrick
Genning, J. B. E	O'Donnell, Miss Bridget
Galbraith, Rev. W.	Peters, Henry
Green, Finlay	Sullivan, Ellen
Hodge's, Miss Jane	Wallis, Robert
Henry, Martin	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.

ONE MONTH MORE.

The entire Rail Road and Stage Fare from the purchaser's place of residence to London, by the cheapest route, will be deducted from the price of all Scholarships of the LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE for which I receive payment during THE MONTH OF AUGUST. This is just the time of the year to enter, in order to get through in time to secure situations when the *Fall trade Commences*. Our rooms are nice, and airy, just what are required for comfort and health. If you cannot enter during the month, send on the Purchase Money in *Bankable Funds*, and the same allowance will be made.

Telegraphing and Phonography, will be given free, the same as during the months of May and June.

Good Board can be obtained much cheaper here than in other cities of Canada. A FIRST CLASS MILITARY SCHOOL is also established here, and the hours of instruction are so arranged that students can attend at the same time that they attend the College.

Our facilities for imparting a *Business Education* are *unsurpassed*.

Life Scholarships for Gents $30 *in Advance.*
do do Ladies 20 *do*
Books and Stationery for Full Com Course, $10 *do*

J. W JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
LONDON, C. W.
31

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S
Furniture Ware Rooms
HAVE BEEN REMOVED
TO RYAN'S BLOCK,
Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches attended to with punctuality COFFINS kept constantly on hand.
Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48

Ale! Ale!

MOLSON'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels
do Mild Ale do do
DAWE'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.
ALDWELL'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.
All for sale cheap at
McNAUGHTON'S,
George Street
Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19

PORK

150 Barrels Mess.
100 " Prime Mess.
200 " Extra Flour.
300 " Superfine Flour.

For sale by
NICHOLLS & HALL.
Peterboro, June 22, 1865. 25

AMERICAN MONEY
BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "EXAMINER" Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

COUNTY OF PETERBORO'
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that members who have not paid their subscriptions on or before the 1st September, will be charged $2 for permission to make entries.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr.,
Secretary & Treasurer.
July 26, 1865. 30

Fans! Fans!

PALM LEAF FANS for sale at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro, July, 1865.

Writing Desks,

LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

BIBLES,

PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, Wesley's Hymns, and Bibles with Wesley's Hymns, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
Opposite Nicholl's & Hall's.
Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro,' July 26, 1865. 30

EXAMINER
BOOK STORE

A LOT OF
FAMILY BIBLES,
RICHLY BOUND and beautifully illustrated, with the commentaries of Henry and Scott.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Simcoe Street.
Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

MAGAZINES
FOR AUGUST.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashion,
and
HARPER'S MONTHLY,
For sale at the Examiner Book Store.
GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro, August 1, 1865.

RAMOD'S PATENT
Family Sewing Machine.
PRICE $12,
With four Needles, Screw-driver, Cramp, and Printed Directions.

THESE Machines are particularly adapted for general family use, coarse and fine, for which they will be found much more useful and less expensive than the larger kind.

They are highly recommended by several persons in Peterborough, who have used them for the last two years. They can be procured at the Express Office and if not found to give perfect satisfaction after a fair trial, the money will be refunded.

GEO. A. COX,
Montreal Telegraph, Canadian Express, Ocean Steamship, Fire and Life Insurance, and General Agent.
OFFICE—Hopkins' Block, Simcoe Street.
Peterboro', Aug. 1st, 1865. 31

MONTREAL
Ocean Steamship Co'y.

CARRYING THE
CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS

Peruvian, from Quebec on the 5th August.
Hibernian, " " " 12th August.

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin	$80 00
Intermediate	60 00
Steerage	25 00

All information furnished on application to
GEORGE A. COX,
Agent for Peterboro.
OFFICE—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
August 2, 1865. 31

DAILY COMMUNICATION
WITH ROCHESTER.

The Fast-sailing new Steamer

1865. 1865.

ROCHESTER!

Will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leaving Port Hope.....at 9 30 a. m
Cobourg ..... 10 30 a. m.
Colborne..... 12 00 m.

Direct for Rochester, arriving there in time to connect with the New York Central Railroad for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Syracuse, Buffalo, Chicago and other points East and West.

Passengers from the West via Grand Trunk Railroad, will take the Steamer at Cobourg; those from the East, will take the Steamer at Colborne.

For further particulars, enquire of A. Cochrane, Port Hope; Charles Elliott, Cobourg, or J. Keeler, Colborne

RETURNING—Will leave Charlotte every night, (Sundays excepted) at 10.00, p. m., direct for Port Hope.

G. S. DAINTRY,
Proprietor.
Cobourg, August 1st, 1865. 31

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.
WM. N. KENNEDY,

HAS REMOVED to the store immediately West of the Stewart House, on Hunter street.

His stock of Room Papers, Borders, Decorations, Window Blinds, Fire Screens, &c., has been largely increased and will be sold cheap.

Painting in all its branches carried on as usual.
Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1864. 42

MONTREAL HOUSE!

JUST RECEIVING, A NEW SUPPLY OF
Grey Cottons, White Cottons,
Stripe Shirtings, Check Shirtings, Tickings,
&c. &c. &c.

To be Sold at a SHADE OVER COST.

SELLING OFF
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS!

Dress Goods,	Ladies' Hats,
Prints,	" Bonnets,
Shawls,	Cloths,
Mantles,	Gents' Hats.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE A BARGAIN.
Montreal House, July 27, 1865.

PETERBORO' EXAMINER
BOOK STORE.

The Subscribers having purchased the Stock of
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
&c. &c.
OF Mr. GEO. A. COX,
On very reasonable terms, will continue the business in the same place, where every article in the Book and Stationery line will be found and disposed of at very low figures.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON
Peterborough, June 21, 1865.

NEW DRY GOODS
AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE

L. LEMAY,

Of the late firm of P. & L. LEMAY, has the honor to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened the

Store on Hunter Street, next door to McKellar & Cameron's,

Which was recently occupied by the late firm, with a large and varied stock of
DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

L. L. having the experience of a number of years in the business, and possessing great facilities in buying, parties will always find it to their advantage to deal in his store, as goods will be sold extraordinary low.

In the Ready-made Clothing Department, will be found Goods of the very best quality, and at prices as low as any house in the trade.

☞ Come and see for yourselves, and you shall be satisfied ☜

☞ *Remember the place—Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's.* ☜
Peterborough, June 1st, 1865. 22-8in

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the
Examiner Office.

Mail Contract.

TENDERS, addressed to the Post Master General, will be received at Quebec until noon, on Friday, the 25th August, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, one time per week each way, between Peterborough and Chandos, from the first of October next. Conveyance to be made on horseback or in a vehicle. The Mail to leave Peterborough every Monday at 6.30, A. M., and to arrive at Chandos same day at 6, P. M. To leave Chandos every Tuesday at 6, A. M., and to arrive at Peterborough same day at 5.30, P. M.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Peterborough and Ashburnham.

MATTHEW SWEETMAN,
P. O. Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Kingston, 21st July, 1865. 30-3in

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Crossen, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterborough, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1865, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendants, of, in, to or out of the under mentioned lands, viz:

Town Lot number one, north of London and east of Water streets; and number one, south of Dublin and east of Water streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff
Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', 26th, July, 1865. 30

CARD PICTURES
Two for a Dollar!
FRAMING CHEAP

Likenesses of deceased persons enlarged from Ambrotypes and colored in oil.

Ambrotypes from 50 Cents,
AT THE
Photographic and Fine Art Gallery,
HUNTER STREET.
R. D. EWING.
Peterboro, March 1, 1865. 9

CHANGE in BUSINESS

GEO. A COX, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers, for their liberal patronage since commencing business, would respectfully inform them that he has disposed of his Book and Stationery trade to Messrs. Graham & Stratton, for whom he solicits a continuance of their patronage. Parties who have received papers, periodicals and Magazines, from him will be supplied as usual by Graham & Stratton.
Peterborough, June 21, 1865. 25

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

THE Board of School Trustees for the Village of Ashburnham, will receive applications from properly qualified persons, until Tuesday, the first day of August next, for the Mastership of the Common School in the said Village, to commence after the Summer Vacation, about the first of September next.

By order of the Board,
R. D. ROGERS, Secretary.
Ashburnham, June 27, 1865. 29-5

THE DAILY
Globe & Leader

For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

WINDOW BLINDS

OF green, blue and fancy patterns, at the *Examiner* Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE a large quantity Dundas Cotton Yarn, of the very best quality and warranted numbers

W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24

Fire Company!

MISLAID on the evening of the 24th May last, a large
COPPER TORCH.
Whoever will return it to the Captain of the Company will receive thanks.
Peterborough, June 15, 1865. 24

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company will apply to the Legislature at its next Session for an act to amend and extend the charter of the said Company, and for other purposes
Dated 10th July, 1865. 28-8in

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain
by A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 3

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $20,000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County.

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $20,000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $2,000 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole ratable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the tempo ary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of $2,760,328.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $20,000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one mill in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any persons or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same, upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $20,000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each, and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of $20,000; and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 20 years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum, per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the ratable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 5th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at its Council Chamber in the Court House, in the said County, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of October, 1865, at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed)
WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk.
Peterborough, June 28th, 1865. 28

THE EXAMINER
AMERICAN
Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering
SEWING MACHINE!
COMPANY.
627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE is made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

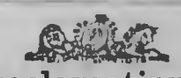
Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. N.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.
H. PINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State,
627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.
June 14 1865. 24



Proclamation!!

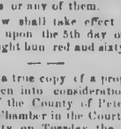
WHEREAS it has been deemed advisable by the Town Council to have all dogs confined during the portion of the year in which they are disposed to go mad, and have instructed me to issue this Proclamation

NOW THEREFORE, I, William A Scott, Mayor of the Town of Peterborough, do issue this my Proclamation to the inhabitants of the said Town, to notify them that all dogs found running at large, and not muzzled in the said Town *between the 10th day of July and the 10th day of September*, will be destroyed as provided for by the Resolution of the Town Council, passed at its last sitting.

In Witness Whereof I have hereto set my hand, at the said Town of Peterborough, this 1st day of July, A. D., 1865.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."
W. A. SCOTT,
27 *Mayor.*

THE EXAMINER
Printing Office!
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
AND DISPATCH
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS
Orders respectfully solicited.
GRAHAM & STRATTON.



If You Want
GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE
Team, Carriage or Buggie
HARNESS!
TRUNKS,
CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,
GO TO
T. DONNELLY'S,
(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)
☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*
COLLARS WARRANTED
Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

PAINTING & GRAINING

DONE BY
W. N. KENNEDY,
HUNTER STREET.

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S, Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.
May 6th, 1865. 19

CLARET!!

JUST RECEIVED at the Family Grocer's 80 Cases, one doz in each, to be sold at $4 25c., by the dozen.

D. McNAUGHTON,
FAMILY GROCER, GEORGE ST
Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24-tf

ROOM PAPER,

AN endless variety of patterns, from the cheapest to the best, at the EXAMINER Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

(Continued from first page)

'No, indeed!' I echoed. 'I'll have your room ready for him in five minutes, Gerald,' and, leaving them together, I went to my cousin's room. The bed-clothes were tossed down in a pile on the floor, and although Miss Leslie says we mustn't say *mean*s, I am afraid no other word will describe the state of that bed. I had never made a bed; all my work here had been in the dress making department, but I was determined to make *that* bed; so I went to work. I am very small even for seventeen. Many a girl of thirteen could look over my head, and I am slight as well as short. Fancy me, then, trying to reach up to an old-fashioned high bedstead. I scrambled up until I stood on the bed, and beat it up by dint of kicking it and plunging into it, till the feathers lay in a great round ball in the centre. Then, still keeping my stand on the mattress near the foot board, I dragged up the heavy sheets, the blankets, pillows, and bolster fixing the latter into their places that I might not step on the feathers. It was a queer looking bed, but I did not stay to admire it, and all flushed as I was, I went back to Aunt Fanny's room.

Gerald took the doctor in, and I could hear the smothered laughter which greeted my efforts.

'Looks like an enraged snow bank with its back up,' said Gerald.

'I shall have to roll myself into a tight ball, and jump into the middle of it,' said the doctor.

'Like a Dutch bed, where your head and feet stick out at the ends.'

'I would be jolly if I could coil up like a snake, now.'

Mentally resolving to turn my attention to bed making at the earliest opportunity, I threw myself down beside Aunt Fanny to watch her.

I heard Gerald go down stairs to finish the night on the settee in the kitchen, and, creeping into the entry, I tossed two pillows and a blanket down on his head as he passed under the banister where I stood.

'Thank you!' he said, throwing them over his arm. 'You are the good genius of sleepy folks,' and, with a saucy laugh over the recollection of his own bed, he went into the kitchen.

I needed no call to send me down stairs in the morning, but hearing auntie still asleep, I arranged my dress and went into the kitchen. Gerald was up before me, and we prepared, together, a most substantial breakfast before the doctor made his appearance.

'Well, nurse,' was his greeting; 'how's your patient?'

'Still asleep!'

'You must have made her toddy pretty strong,' he said, with dancing eyes.

'Oh, Amy is a liberal provider,' said Gerald; 'when she cooks rice, for instance.'

'Now, Gerald!' I cried.

'Don't mind him,' said the doctor; 'what splendid coffee! Yours, Amy?'

'Yes; Gerald taught me to make it, or rather to grind it.'

'There is no great art in that,' said the doctor, taking a cake from the pile before him.

'It don't come naturally, though,' I said, gravely.

'I must go to Woodtown this morning, Amy, if you can get along alone,' said Gerald. 'Can you have dinner later, say two o'clock?'

'Yes, glad of the extra time.'

The doctor left me some powders, with directions about diet; forbade my allowing Aunt Fanny to rise, and promised to call the next day.

Here was a predicament. Gerald gone, Aunt Fanny asleep, and I to do the work. One week of errant girl duties had by no means prepared me for the whole responsibility of the house, and I felt rather dismayed. Fortunately, my aunt had a woman to take her washing, and I had a supply of clean clothes to start on. One week had drenched two wrappers, modelled two greasy three muslin dresses, and made a mountain of soiled things. I never passed the stove without carrying off a reminiscence on my dress, the pots and kettles left traces of my acquaintanceship on everything of mine they touched; and washing dishes invariably deluged me with greasy water. I had left a piece of trimming or muslin on several nails, and the wood-shed bare floating banners in honor of victorious wrenches given to my dresses or skirts. A month of this life would make me a walking rag bag, for I had no materials in my summer wardrobe fit for the warfare. Never mind! Dinner was to be cooked and I was to perform the task.

Jerry had plucked a pair of fat fowls the night before, and I knew that auntie intended them for dinner. I looked at them, as they hung in the spring-house, wondering how people could cook them, when I remembered that we had roast mutton a day or two before. I had seen that prepared, therefore I could cook chickens. Their heads were off, so I carried them up to the house to roast. I washed them very clean, laid them in the dripping pan, sprinkled some flour over them, put on salt and pepper, put some water in the pan, and shoved them into the oven. Cabbages and corn I could cook, so I resolved to serve them with the chickens. This off my mind, I went to Aunt Fanny's room. She was awake, complaining of headache and sore throat. The doctor had given me directions for the feverish symptoms, so I gave her a powder and told her she was to lie still. All my medical skill was exhausted, when I mixed some vinegar and water to lay on her forehead, but the grateful smile, when the cool bandages touched her hot head, was my reward.

Gerald came in about two o'clock, and I dished up my dinner. The fowls were browned to an exquisite color, and looked delicious, and we sat down contentedly.

'What is it, Gerald?'

His old twinkle was in his eye.

'I guess you forgot to draw these chickens.'

'Draw them?'

'Yes, take out their internal machinery.'

I beat a hasty retreat up stairs, and did not come down again. How Gerald dined I don't know, but I made my dinner after he left, on corn and butter.

The next day a strong, hearty country woman came to take my aunt's place, leaving me free for nursing duties. It was not unnecessary. My aunt grew worse as the day drew to a close, and the night found her in a high, delirious fever. Four weary weeks of watching made my cousin and I close, dear friends, and when at last the invalid was able to sit up and bear conversation, we had learned that life looked bright to us both only on condition that we could pass along its paths together. My dear father came down in answer to Gerald's letter, and one week at the farm-house decided him. A brave, honest heart was what he most wished in his little girl's protector, and he said, tearfully, 'So good a son must be a good husband.'

Aunt Fanny's remark was all her own.

'Well, Amy, Jerry's a good boy, though how you'll ever keep house is a puzzle to me; but these things have to be learned. I'd be over old to begin, but you're younger than I am, so you may perhaps get along.'

We do 'get along,' for Gerald is very kind to me, and will not allow me to be without servants, though I have learned much since that eventful summer. Whenever my husband has a lazy fit, or, what is much more common, a muscle sore one, he says, with the old merry twinkle in his eye:—

'Amy, you will do that—you're younger than I am,' and my brothers have caught the refrain inaccurately, that whenever any of them come to visit us, I am sure to hear,

'Amy, you're younger than I am.'

A Horrible Fate.—A Man Bitten by a Rattlesnake.

From the Dubuque Times.

One of the most horrible deaths possible for a man to meet is swallowing. Mr. Jacob Shuester, a farmer near Waupaton, in this county, who was bitten last Saturday. Mr. Shuester was in a field mowing hay, when he came upon the snake, and it attempted to crawl away. He cut it in two with his scythe, and as it still gave signs of life, he severed it again within about three inches of the head. It then seemed to be dead, and he stooped down to examine its mouth. He was approaching its mouth with his right hand when the snake sprang and fastened itself to his right thumb. He sprang to his feet, and after several seconds succeeded in loosening its hold and flinging it to the ground. The thumb pained him terribly, and he ran to the house. It immediately commenced swelling; his agony increased. Neighbors were sent for, who applied remedies of which they had heard. But they did no good, and in ten minutes Mr. Shuester commenced vomiting blood. All the remedies suggested by his neighbors having failed, they "doctored" him until last Sunday afternoon, when Dr. Staple of this city was sent for. He arrived at the house, a distance of 25 miles, Sunday evening.—He found him in a horrible state of body and mind. His right arm was swollen to four times its natural size, and was nearly black. This color had reached his breast and was spreading over his system. Below the elbow, the poison had effected the arm so that its surface was covered with large blisters, which were filled with blood. From one of these the doctor drew nearly a tea-cup full of blood. The palm of the sufferer's hand, although calloused by labour, was pulled out like a sugar loaf, and blood continually flowing from the wounded thumb. His breath was awfully offensive.

Mr. Shuester retained all his senses. Before he was bitten he was a large, well-built man, and possessed great strength. He is now haggard, as white as a sheet, and his eyes are ghastly.

Dr. S. administered powerful neutralizing medicines, and Mr. Shuester felt somewhat relieved almost immediately. The doctor stayed with him all night, and left him at ten o'clock yesterday morning with slight hopes of his recovery. When the doctor left Mr. Shuester complained of a feeling which was then coming on him for the first time—a sort of benumbing, yet painfully tingling sensations, which affected his whole body. He was alive a few days ago. Since that time we have not heard from him.

"James," said a schoolmaster to a dull scholar, we have been reading this morning that Noah had three sons, Shem, Ham and Japeth?'

"Sir?" said James, inquiringly.

"Why, James, you have seen that Noah had three sons, and that their names were Shem, Ham and Japeth. These were Noah's sons.

"Sir?" said James, dubiously pondering the full extent of the query.

"Why, James," said the preceptor: "don't you know who the father of Shem, Ham and Japeth was, after I've told you so much?"

"No, sir—I d'know!"

"You are very dull, James—very! You know Mr. Smith, don't you, that lives next to your house?"

"Sartain!"

"Very well; Mr. Smith has three boys, William, Joseph and Henry. Who is their father?"

"Mr. Smith?" exclaimed James instantly. "I guess I know that!"

"Certainly. Now, this is exactly the same thing. You see, as we have been reading, that Noah had three sons, like Mr. Smith. Now, who was the father of Noah's three sons?"

James hesitated a minute, and then as if the difficult question had been suddenly solved in his mind, he exclaimed:—

"I know now: Mr. Smith!"

OLD MAIDS.—Many of the satirical aspersions cast upon old maids tell more to their credit than is generally imagined. Is a woman remarkably neat in her person, she will certainly die an old maid. Is she frugal in her expenses, and exact in her domestic concerns, "she is cut out for an old maid." And if she is kind and humane to the animals about her, nothing can save her from the appellation of "an old maid." In short, we always found that neatness, modesty, economy, and humanity, are the never failing characteristics of an old maid.

A cowardly fellow having spoken impertinently to a gentleman, received a violent box of the ear. He demanded whether that was meant in earnest. 'Yes, sir,' replied the other, without hesitation. 'The coward turned away, saying, I am glad of it, sir for I do not like such jests.'

Samuel Sly, an old man in prison at New Haven, for murder, starved himself to death and died on Friday. He retained his perceptions of all that was going on around him to the last; retaining, also, his impression that he was the prophet Elijah.

A Greek maid, being asked what fortune she would bring her husband, replied: "I will bring him what gold cannot purchase—a heart unspotted, a virtue without stain, which is all that descended to me from my parents."

"Suicide is becoming very prevalent in my city, said a gentleman to an inhabitant of a neighboring town. "Well really, sir, I don't know of any city where it could prevail with greater advantage to the world at large.

British Pearls.—Tacitus says they were common in his time. They may still occasionally be met with, though rare. The best kinds are—a good wife, a thorough cob, a bottle of forty port, and a perfect beefsteak.

A STRANGE ANOMALY!—A man with a womanly heart; a heart which, despite all its world-scars, is, at the depth, tender and pure as any maiden's. There are such, thank God! but they are few indeed.

A wealthy but ignorant farmer, at a recent town meeting in England, moved with great dignity. "That the meeting now adjourn *ipse dixit*." The motion was unanimously carried.

Large license is accorded to beauty.—Every woman can venture to be saucy if she pleases, but not if she displeases.

Credit has been defined as "a wise provision by which constables and sheriffs get a living."

How Long to Make Plow Beams.

While there are various ways among some manufacturers of plows, for determining the correct length of a beam, many plow makers have a regular rule for fixing its length, and so every beam is made "by guess." If a beam looks too long, it is cut off. There is a correct length for every plow beam, and if that length be increased or diminished, the draft, or "balance" of the plow will be incorrect. We have ever maintained, that if a plow is constructed on correct philosophical and mathematical principles, with the beam of the right length, and the draught properly adjusted at the clevis, it will run without holding and plow well, unless some obstruction throws it out. We have made inquiry of manufacturers for more than twenty years, concerning the correct length for plow beams, and found it all guess work in every instance but the following. Solomon Mead, New Haven, Ct., communicates to us a rule which he has adopted in determining the length of beams, for his conical-mold-board plows. In order to put the principle to a correct test, we visited his farm and had his No. 6 adjusted to run about 5 or 6 inches deep and to cut 10 or 11 inches in width. The draught ring was fixed in the middle of the end of the beam. Having adjusted it as nearly right as practicable we let it run alone, and plowed around the land some six or eight times in succession, without touching either of the handles, except at the ends of the land, in turning out and setting in. As the principle is not covered by a patent any one may adopt it.

This is the rule: Hold one end of a ten-foot pole, with no sag in it, on the share or mold board, at the supposed centre of resistance, a point about 2 inches higher than the sole of the plow, and elevate the other end 4 feet and 2 inches—about the height of a horse's shoulders. If the beam is of correct length, a produced horizontal line (say the edge of a 2-foot rule) crossing the end of the beam in the middle will touch the edge of the pole. If the length of the beam be increased, the forward end must be elevated, in order to be in the correct line of draught. When a plow is properly balanced, it will run as straight as the team travels, without holding. But when it turns quickly aside, either to the right or left, and the plowman is required to hold it constantly in position, it is a certain evidence that there is an imperfection in the mechanical construction of some part of the plow, or it is incorrectly adjusted as to the clevis, gauge wheel, length of traces or draught chain.

What is "One-Horse Power?"

The use of the term "horse power" is very common, yet few, except good mechanics and engineers attach a definite meaning to it, but regard it as indicating loosely about the power which one horse would exert. It is, however, when used in the sense in our consideration, as definite as possible, and means the power required to lift 33,000 pounds avoirdupois one foot high in one minute.

A horse hitched to the end of a rope over a pully one foot in diameter placed over a deep well, travelling at the rate of about 2¼ miles per hour, 220 feet per minute, will draw up 150 pounds the same distance he travels. The force thus exerted is called in mechanics a "horse power," it being an approximation to the average amount of continuous power it is fair to demand of a strong horse. If we multiply the weight raised (150) by the number of feet it was raised per minute (220) the product will be the number of pounds which the same power would raise only one foot high in the same length of time. (33,000 pounds.)

The dynamometer is an instrument made for measuring power, particularly that exerted in drawing. Those used for testing the draft of agricultural implements are simply very strong spring balances, or spring steelyards, graduated to indicate the power required to raise any weight, within reasonable limit, at the rate of 2¼ miles per hour. When we apply the dynamometer, in ascertaining the weight of machines, if the index indicates 150 pounds, it is shown that the horse is required to draw just as hard as he would do, if raising 150 pounds out of a well with a rope over a pulley one foot in diameter, at the rate of 2¼ miles per hour, and so for other weights.

The velocity at which a team moves is to be considered, as well as the weight to be raised, or the load to be drawn. If a horse travels faster than 2¼ miles per hour, while raising 150 pounds out of a well, he exerts more than one-horse power. If he walks slower than this, he does not exert a force equal to one horse power.

In ascertaining the draught of a plough, or reaper and mower, by driving faster than 2¼ miles per hour, the dynamometer would indicate more than the correct draught; and by driving slower, the draught would appear to be less than it really is. In testing the draught of machines a train should always move at the rate of 2¼ miles per hour, or 220 feet per minute, which is the universally accepted rate with reference to which dynamometers are graduated, and an easy one to which to approximate in driving almost any kind of team.

Many people have supposed that 300 pounds—two-horse power—represented the same force that a team would exert when dragging 300 pounds along on the ground. A horse can haul 600 pounds on the hard ground with ease; but he could not draw hard enough on the dynamometer to mark more than 250 to 300 pounds, except for a few minutes. The power of a man is estimated at one-fifth of a horse power.

A Home-made Hearth Rug.

A lady subscriber to the *American Agriculturist* writes: "Procure a coffee sack, tack it tightly on a frame of the size you wish your rug. Get a blacksmith to make you a crotchet-needle about the size of a husking-peg, tapering rather more.—With charcoal and rule "lay out" on the sack the figure you wish for your rug. Gather all the old woolen rags such as are too much worn for carpet, Thrums, bits of wool, etc. Tear these in strips and with the hook in the right hand, hold the strip beneath in the left, thrust the hook through the meshes of the sack, catch the rag and pull it through a half inch, then through again as near to the first as possible. By sorting the different colors and following the patterns, a very beautiful article can be made. After it is all filled up in this way, take a pair of sheep-shears or common scissors, large size, and shear it all off to an even surface. Old dresses are the best; heavy cloth will not work in well. I have seen such rugs in handsome parlors, and when tastefully made they are equal to any."

CONTENTMENT.—Content converts everything near it to the highest perfection it is capable of. It irradiates every metal and enriches lead with the properties of gold; it brightens smoke into flame, flame into light, and light into glory; a single ray of it dissipates pain and melancholy from the person on whom it falls. In short, its presence naturally changes every place into a kind of heaven.

GROVESTEEN & CO.

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13 h, 1865. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES,

AND

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, free, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made), of Portraits of eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals,	550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals,	130 Divines,
275 Colonels,	125 Authors,
100 Lieut-Colonels,	40 Artists,
150 Other Officers,	125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers,	50 Prom. Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,

3,000 Copies of works of Art,

including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,

501 Broadway, New York.

The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 46

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms. { 536 *Broadway, New York.* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Couch Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Skirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers.*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of LAKEFIELD and vicinity, that he has removed his

Grocery Store

IN LAKEFIELD,

To Hen hoin's old stand, where will be found a

Good assortment of Groceries,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Or Farm Produce.

ROBT. GRAHAM.

Lakefield, March 1st, 1865. 49-9

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches,	$85.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enameled Case Watches,	50.00 85.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches,	2 00 20.00
Gents' Gold Watches double time,	75.00 100.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases,	25 00 50 00
Gold Plated Watches Enameled for Ladies	25.00 50 00
Diamond Rings,	50 00 100 00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains,	10 00 20 00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets,	4.00 8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets,	5 00 10 00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains,	8.00 20 00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches,	4 00 10 00
Lava and Florentine Brooches,	4 00 8 00
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches,	4.00 8.00
Mosaic Jet, Lava and Florentine ear drops	4 00 8 00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops,	4 00 8 00
California Diamond Breast Pins,	2 50 10 00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys,	2 50 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides,	2.00 8 00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	3.00 10 00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.,	4 00 7.00
Miniature Lockets,	4 00 8 00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring,	5 00 10 00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc.,	2 00 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Cameo Gold Rings,	2 00 11 00
Stone Set and Signet Rings,	4 00 10 00
California Diamond Rings,	2 00 10 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold,	8 00 15 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo Pearl etc.	4.00 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil,	4 00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders,	5 00 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders,	6 00 15 00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups,	20 00 30 00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets,	25.00 50.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20 00 40 00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns,	35.00 50 00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mousseau cups,	25.00 60.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc, opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by an establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their handsome saloons to auction, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some seven of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they send it not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GERARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

The Churchman's Family MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED. MONTHLY. PRICE ONE SHILLING

Number XXVII, for March, 1865, contains—OUR CLERICAL CLUB.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "No Churchman should fail to secure a copy of the Magazine."—*Somerset County Chronicle.*

A VISIT TO THE TROITZKA MONASTERY.

See Churchman's family Magazine for March. "Thousands will welcome its scholarly articles, its pleasantly written tales, and its pretty illustrations."—*Yarmouth Independent.*

THE DUTIES AND DISABILITIES OF THE NAVAL CLERGY.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "As Catholic as the Church herself."—*Western Morning News.*

THE CLEVER WOMAN OF THE FAMILY. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Will interest and instruct every member of the household, from the youngest to the eldest."—*Tiverton Gazette.*

THE TWO WITNESSES. By Rev. T. Pelham Dale.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. price One Shilling. "To the graces of light literature it adds the fervour of christian piety."—*Leamington Courier.*

MY FIRST ASSIZE SERMON.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March Illustrated. "The illustrations are chaste and elaborate."—*Torquay Recorder.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE ESCAPE BRIGADE.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Will be hailed in respectable Church families as a monthly treasure of unexceptionable entertainment and information."—*Irish Ecclesiastic Gazette.*

DEAN HOOK'S LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S OF CANTERBURY.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. "Distinguished by much power, and by a thoroughly satisfactory spirit."—*Standard.*

OUR BISHOPS AND DEANS.—The Right Rev. Walter Keer Hamilton, D. D., Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

See Churchman's Family Magazine for March. Price One Shilling. Illustrated. "No Churchman's library or family circle should be without a copy of this sound and clever magazine."—*Banbury Guardian*

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS, and all Booksellers. 19

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 400 pages 100 Illustrations Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,

9-6m 1130 Broadway New York

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Millar, Esq., hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to

MRS. BLACKSTOCK.

Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 23

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro', a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK-HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber,

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,

General Builder, Pump-maker, &c; &c.

Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE, OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to

ROBERT HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, Sept 10, 1864 37

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late *WM. LANNIN*, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms. The lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bathurst Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 89 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to

D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN.

Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

REMOVAL.

Tobias Fitzgerald,

HAS REMOVED his Carriage and Waggon Establishment to those COMMODIOUS PREMISES on the

CORNER OF BROCK AND WATER ST'S,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE PARK,

Where he will continue to MANUFACTURE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

Which he will warrant to be made from the best Timber; and any person ordering from him are invited to call and examine the work before it is painted.

Jobbing & Horse Shoeing

Will be punctually attended to.

Peterborough, August, 1864. 33

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED

Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, New York.

March 16, 1865. 11-3m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Province for an Act to provide for the re-opening of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway, and for an extension of the same.

H. JONES BUTTAN,

Cobourg, Canada, May 23rd, 1865.

ARE YOU IN AGONY?

A WELL SPRING OF HOPE FOR ALL!

CAN BE FOUND IN

Holloway's Pills.

Be of Good Cheer! The Sinking may be Saved!

BY THE USE OF

Holloway's Ointment.

THE history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHEREVER, and in WHATEVER SHAPE internal diseases exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

This is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation. It consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—an unimpeachable record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

These Mighty Healers, World Known and World Tried are a Boon to the Sick

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world. HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations. Their attributes is to PREVENT as well as to cure; they attack the BLOOD on ROOT of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, re-invigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL and FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs FROM THE BLOOD ITSELF, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

Woman in all her Difficulties

Is invited to test the regulating and restorative powers of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a positive safeguard against evil consequences. They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively subject.

Be it Understood,

That the above statements can at all times be verified by the written testimony (extending through a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.

Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and irresistable curative. Bilious remittents, bilious purging, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the white of the eyes, weakness and debility, &c., are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends. Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful anti-bilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Weakness, &c. &c.

The terrible bodily and mental pangs which characterise Dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhœa, constipation, headache, physical prostration, nervous tremors, hot flushes, spasms, affections of the k

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1865. No. 33

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

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C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY. Office George street. 20

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetbem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb 17th, 1864. 7

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Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

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Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

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MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the French church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.

Lakefield, North Douro, } May 9th, 1865. } 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

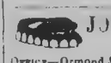
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c. &c. &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18



JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr Esq., Editor of the *Review*, H. T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay. daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge 26

HENRY CRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT,

QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; *Takes out Patents for Inventions*; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R Jaques, Esq., *Hamilton*: Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London; R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

May 30, 1865. 22

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of LAKEFIELD and vicinity, that he has removed his

Grocery Store

IN LAKEFIELD,

To Henthorn's old stand, where will be found a

Good assortment of Groceries,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Or Farm Produce.

ROBT. GRAHAM.

Lakefield, March 1st, 1865. 49-9

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH"

Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

FOR LINDSAY.

Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.

The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 2 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to carriage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to

LEWIS McGREGOR,

North American Hotel, Peterboro'.

May 25, 1865. 21

THE DAILY

Globe & Leader

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store,

Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

WINDOW BLINDS

OF green, blue and fancy patterns, at the Examiner Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

RE-OPENING OF THE

Cobourg and Peterboro'

RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst., Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH:

Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Harwood at 8 15 A M.

TO CONNECT WITH

STEAMER OTONABEE,

for Peterboro'.

GOING SOUTH:

Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Cobourg at 6.30 P. M.

G. S. DAINTRY,
Superintendent.

J. R. BARBER,
Lessee.

May 18th, 1865. 21tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	2 40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart.	7.15	3 25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.38	
Wellington Square	7.50	3 42
Brants	02	3 57
Oakville	8.	4 07
Port Credit	8 45	4 25
Mimico	9 08	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9 30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart.	1 20	7 45
Mimico		8 10
Port Credit	1 56	8 33
Oakville	2 15	9 06
Brants	2 26	9 17
Wellington Square	2 42	9 33
Aldershott		9 47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

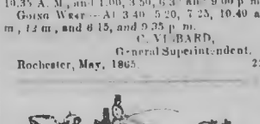
ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST—At 1.05, 5.30, 7.25, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m

GOING WEST—At 3.40, 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VANBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865 22



ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9 30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro'.....12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'.....3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene.....5.30 p. m.

April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor

Norwood, August 10, 1863. 34

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M D.,
1130 Broadway New York.

9-6m

Wm. N. KENNEDY

HAS

GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER

ON HAND.

Select Poetry.

HITHERTO AND HENCEFORTH.

BY MRS. C. E. L. WIGHTMAN, SHREWSBURY.

HITHERTO—Thy love hath led us
Through the varied path of life;
HITHERTO—in joy or sorrow,
In temptation's daily strife.
HITHERTO—Thy love hath kept us,
Thou hast been our sun and shield;
Thou hast given us weak unworthy,
Thine own Spirit's sword to wield.

HITHERTO—Thy love hath blessed us
In our hundred weak hr blows;
Many a wanderer Thou hast rescued
For a bright eternity.
HITHERTO—O loving Saviour,
Cold—too cold—our hearts have been;
Often wayward, proud, and selfish;
O Lord Jesus! make us clean.

* * * * *

HENCEFORTH—let Thy love constrain us
Of our heart and soul to be;
HENCEFORTH—loving, conscious, humble,
May we in Thy name agree.
HENCEFORTH—be Thy Cross before us,
Where Thy life-blood flowed for sin;
HENCEFORTH—at our side, Lord, with Thee,
Life eternal with Thee win.

HENCEFORTH—let us be united
In sweet fellowship with Thee,
Ever seek Thy praise and glory,
"*All our fresh springs*" find in Thee.
HENCEFORTH—lead us, loving Saviour,
In Thy footsteps, day and night,
Till we meet in glad reunion,
In the realms of Life and Light.

Miscellaneous.

Peterborough, Aug. 14, 1865.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

Some time before the American war broke out, an old and esteemed christian friend of the writer's went to the Southern States for the benefit of his health, and finding congenial employment at Richmond remained there until the Confederacy was hemmed in by the Union forces. Obtaining a pass he subsequently came to Canada on a visit, and on returning to Richmond foolishly entered rebeldom on his own responsibility. After spending about another year in the South he became satisfied with its experience of "America in the midst of war," and *again started for Canada.* Fortified with a pass he gained the Union lines and there reported himself to a Provost Marshall, confessing his past *transgression.* He was there upon the war into prison, and after a long delay was tried, condemned and sentenced to eighteen months further imprisonment, and entered upon the task when through the exertions of his friends and the British Minister at Washington he was pardoned by the President in time to reach home in live.

Thinking the diary of such an adventurer might prove interesting to your readers, I have obtained his permission to publish it, and place it at your disposal.

I am yours &c.,

T. M. FAIRBAIRN.

MEMORANDA.

September, 1864.—Left Richmond, via Northern States, via Lower Potomac.—After a very perilous journey arrived at Leonardtown, Maryland.

Oct. 3.—Reported myself to the U. S. Provost Marshall as having just arrived from Richmond.

Oct. 4.—Sent to Point Lookout by the Provost Marshal. Arrived at Point Lookout, and having been examined by the Provost Marshall of that post was sent under guard to Washington.

Oct. 5th.—Committed to the Old Capitol Prison by Provost Marshall T. Ingraham as a "suspicious character." Was confined in the buildings called the Carroll Prison.

Oct. 7.—Made statement of my case to be copied by the clerk of the prison.

Oct. 8.—Subscribed and made oath to statement before Major Turner, Judge Advocate. Wrote a letter to my sister not mailed.

Oct. 9.—A long tedious day. No preaching or going to church; not even permitted to take an airing in the yard. The eternal, ceaseless tramp of the sentinel as he passes and repasses my door keeps me constantly in mind that I am in "solitary confinement."

Oct. 10.—This day has passed quite as monotonously as yesterday. Weather very cold. Not allowed any fire. Later got some wood and built a cheerful fire. Feel in better spirits to night.

Oct. 12th—Feel dull, sick and low-spirited; no inclination to read.

Oct. 14.—Was removed from solitary confinement in No. 13 to room No. 29, here we have the privilege of going out in the yard as often as we please. There are 7 in the room. This change was a great relief. In No. 13 a bucket in the corner was the only convenience allowed (on answering the calls of nature); the stench was horribly sickening. My drinking cup, wash-bowl and pitcher all consisted of a single brown pitcher.

Oct. 16.—Had an attack of asthma.

17 and 18.—Had asthma much more severe.

Oct. 19.—Had chills and fever.

20th.—Took quinine; was so deadly sick as to be even at the point of death; later in the evening felt some relief.

21st.—Feel better to-day.

22nd.—Had attack of asthma again last night.

23rd.—Had asthma all day.

25th.—Had asthma dreadfully last night. No change in prospects or position.

25th.—Saw the surgeon yesterday and got some medicine; that relieved me a good deal.

26th.—Feel much better.

27th.—The asthma gets worse; have heavy expectorations.

28th.—Had a chill to-day.

29th.—No chill to-day; but severe attack of asthma.

30th.—Six more men put in our room, making in all, with addition of nine put in the other day, twenty-one men in one small room.

31st.—Had a dreadful attack of chills and fever.

November 1st.—Went to the surgeon and got some medicine.

2nd.—Feel a little better to-day.

4th.—Coughed a good deal to-day; otherwise feel tolerably well.

10th.—Have felt pretty well for the last six days. Col. Kell, Assistant Superintendent, made us have our room cleaned.

11th.—My brother-in-law came to see me; was much surprised to see him. Feel rather asthmatic to-day.

12th.—Had a dreadful night; was almost choked to death by asthma.

13th.—Had asthma worse than ever last night; feel greatly prostrated.

14th.—Not quite so bad last night.

15th.—N. came to see me again yesterday; had a bad night again last night.

16th.—Have a very severe pain in my right breast, sometimes so severe that it almost stopped by breath.

18th.—N. called to see me again to-day; he is going back to Canada.

16th.—Had an attack of chills and fever last night.

20th.—Sunday. Had a dreadful attack of ague and fever.

21st.—Wrote to my sister again to-day.

22nd.—Was taken with ague about ten o'clock; very sick all day. Evening high fever, unable to leave my bed; the men in the room with me proposed sending me to the hospital, but later in the evening I rallied and refused to go.

23rd.—Feel rath r better to-day.

25th.—Have a dreadful cold in the head; this is one of my particular annoyances.

27th.—Much better to-day.

28th.—Have a severe pain in my right breast again.

29th.—This morning I received a bundle of charges and specifications setting forth that I have been guilty of violating the laws and customs of war, and notifying me that a Military Commission had been appointed for the trial of like offenders, and that I must appear before it this day at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. I had to march up town under guard to the court room, a distance of nearly two miles, and greatly broke down on the way.

30th.—I feel very much fatigued after my walk up town yesterday. The pain in my right breast increases.

December 6.—For the past six days I have been but little troubled either with pain my breast or asthma.

7th.—Got a letter from N. yesterday, and answered it to-day.

19th.—No change has taken place yet. Had another attack of asthma to-day.

28th.—Have had dreadful chills and fever for the last week; am very weak.

31st.—Wrote to N. to-day.

1865. January 1st.—Still in Carroll Prison. Gave N.'s letter to Mr. W. to mail.

7th.—Wrote to A. to-day. Feel pretty well, but look badly in the face and eyes. Received a letter from J B B.

8th.—Answered B's letter, referring him to N. I have been trying for a week to get Sergeant Cunningham to get me a few articles from the outside, but cannot get them; of what use is money to me, it might as well be in Hong Kong, or any other seaport town, for all the use it is to me. The atmosphere of the room or cell is *horrible*; 16 men, some unwashed, and the stench from their bodies smells *about to heaven*.

11th.—Yesterday I received checks on the sutler for $20 through Sergeant Cunningham; spent $2 95 on sundries from the sutler; it is upwards of a week since I asked for it, but I suppose I must make due allowances and take things as I can them and not as I would like them to be, thankful that I can get them at all.

12th.—Sunday afternoon. I have suddenly been seized with the most severe and rackin pain in my breast and chest, accompanied with great pain in breathing.

13th.—Spent a terrible night; it did not seem possible that I could live till morning; had to lie on my face, this was the only position in which I could sleep at all, or rather breathe, for sleeping was out of the question.

15th.—Spent the night in great agony; could neither get rest nor sleep; the soles of my feet seemed to be on fire, and as sore as *though they* had been pounded with a hammer, accompanied with shooting pains which extended to the knee; when morning came and I *tried to rise, I found it* necessary to lean on the table for support. O if I were only at home how I could welcome death, rather than drag on in such a life of misery and pain; but to die away from home, and more especially in such a *horrible* place as this is, is too dreadful to contemplate. My God grant me his grace to wait my appointed time with patience. I still have but one blanket, and in my feeble state of health it makes but a poor bed; having no mattress I am obliged to fold half of it under me and cover myself with the other half.

18th.—I am still suffering from pain in the breast and side; have a strong inclination to go to the hospital again; natural repugnance to the *idea* of the thing to the only obstacle.

22nd.—Came to hospital again; this makes *twice in three months*; hope to recover soon if I get proper treatment; at present I am a great sufferer, but God's mercy extends to all.

23rd.—Wrote to N. to-day; very little change.

27th.—Am getting along finely; the wind that blows on this corner of the island, and the rest I have had, have done more than all the doctor's medicine to restore me; the old doctor don't believe much in medicine; He says throw medicine to the dogs and give the patients plenty of nourishment, such as beef-tea, barley-water, and a Dovers powder at night, and you'll soon have them ready to be discharged; this was spoken to the head nurse one morning as the old fellow was making his regular rounds.

April 3rd.—Was discharged from hospital to-day; have got into what they call detail quarters; in these quarters I have the privilege of walking round the circle inside the fort all day if I like. Wrote to N. to-day.

5th.—Received a letter from N. to-day; news rather cheering.

6th.—Wrote to N. to-day.

11th.—Received a let er from N. today; he had just returned from Ogdensburgh, where he had been getting off a petition to the President of the United States for my release.

12th.—Wrote to N. to-day. Am still weak and nervous, though better than before I had the privilege of walking round the circle inside the fort.

25th.—Wrote to N. to-day. Feel better than for some time past; was examined by Dr. Goddard, for what purpose I know not. Received a letter from N. dated 19th.

May 1st.—Wrote to N. to-day; no word of release yet.

10th.—Had a photograph taken and sent it to N. in a letter; bad likeness.

19th.—Received a letter from N. today, at Montreal on the 17th instant.

22nd.—Wrote to N. to-day. Have been quite unwell for some time; worse to-day.

29th.—Came to hospital to-day with a complication of diseases; was near fainting before starting.

June 3d.—Have been dreadfully sick for three days; I have no appetite, and what coarse victuals they set before me are generally a hot that before I get time to choke a little down, along come the harpies called nurses—but it is a misnomer they ought to be called curses—after the dishes; thus it is day after day, one receives no attention from the highest to the lowest, from the doctor to the nurses. Afternoon, 2 o'clock.—Have just received a letter from N.; he is at Newcastle, and says he now my release signed at Washington. Evening.—Wrote to N and told him to try and see me if possible; informed him that I was sick in hospital.

4th.—Sunday. Received a letter from N. dated at Washington, carrying the same news as that from Newcastle; made application and got a pass for him to come and see me.

5th.—N. made me a visit; felt much better while he was with me.

7th.—Had another visit from N.; no word of release coming yet.

9th.—N. made his third call; no release yet, although N. saw it signed on the 2nd instant.

10th.—Dr. Arat told me the sooner I got away the better; whether he meant there was little hope of recovery cannot say.

11th.—Was ordered from hospital to report to the General; the General gave me a discharge from imprisonment on the island by order of the Secretary of War, and sent me by water boat to Newcastle, where I met N.

12th.—Started this morning for home.

13th.—Stared at New York last night; started this afternoon for home.

15th.—Arrived at home last night; feel greatly relieved at the idea; when I touched the Canada shore yesterday at Prescott I felt so glad that I said to N. if I only felt able I should like to give one *shout for joy for now* I know that I am in the land of liberty.

* * * * *

The following is a description of the rooms in which I was confined while a political prisoner in the United States.

Prison No. 1 was a cheap jack, tumble-down sort of a building, which was originally intended for a hotel of inferior class; but during the war was used by the government as an addition to the old Capitol. The first room I was put in, namely Room No. 15, was a dull, dingy, one windowed affair of small kind, viz., 12 by 15 feet. The interior of this room was entirely devoid of pomp or circumstance of any kind. The walls were rough, but had evidently been once plastered and in a later day whitewashed; but so dingy that the pencil marks of former occupants were hardly readable. There was a fire place on one side of the room, which projected some thirty inches or more, leaving a jog on either side. On the right hand side of the fire-place the everlasting old bucket was placed (for inmates of this room were never permitted to go outside unless for trial or to the scaffold), go and on the left an old chair, which might have belonged to the last century, and on this dilapidated old chair sat the water pitcher, which answered a three-fold purpose of wash-bowl water-pitcher and *drinking-cup.* On the other side of the room was an old iron bed-stead, about six feet long and two feet wide, and took *twenty feet from the floor. This is the* up the entire furniture of the celebrated No. 15, of solitary memory. The floor was rough, and had given way from the original mark on the wainscoting some six or eight inches: an unmistakeable sign that the house was in a very dilapidated state.

Room No. 29 was much larger and something of the omnibus class, always large enough for another prisoner. Its dimensions were 24 by 30 feet. The smallest number in it while I was there was six, and the greatest number twenty-one. The description given of 15 will answer for 29 as the rooms and stairs had all the same tumble-down appearance.

At Fort Delaware my room was a lower casement, done off and plastered, so as to make a room of it. The walls were about seven feet thick (made of brick) and the floor was of large flag-stones. Under the floor there was a bed of water to the depth of ten or fifteen feet, which kept the floor always wet, or at least damp, while all round the fort ran a deep moat, some fifty feet wide, half filled with water, which, added to the *natural* dampness of the atmosphere, rendered it unhealthy indeed.

J. G.

CONVICTION.—The moment a person is convinced that he ought to perform any act of duty—be it what it may—is *the moment* that tests real character. The voice *of conscience* has its sweetest tones at the *first* utterance; if not heeded then, it gradually becomes silent.

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.—The man who marries happily.

Theories of Petroleum.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The discovery of petroleum in a somewhat extended district of Canada West, and the knowledge of the strata in which it occurs, derived by repeated borings, throw great discredit upon the commonly received theories respecting the origin and place of the strange and valuable substance. The general supposition has pointed to bituminous coal as the parent of petroleum, and various hypothesis to account for the separation of the two have been elaborated, sometimes with painful ingenuity, some of which are wholly in accord with known but hitherto inexplicable facts. But in Canada there is no coal. Not an ounce has ever been discovered in the Province; and if there is any truth in the opinion of geologists, all that country is below the coal in assures. But that there is oil there in large quantities, and under a considerable area of surface, we know from personal observation. In Pennsylvania and West Virginia, petroleum is found only in sandstone; but in a great majority of the wells of Canada, including those that have yielded most largely, there is no sandstone whatever. In the former places, it is a received opinion that if, in boring, the lime rock is struck, all hope of oil is at an end. In Canada, the lime stones yield better than any other strata, though the shales and soap-stone (*serpentine*) not unfrequently contain oil in paying quantities. Here then is an upset of all the hypotheses that have been observed in the region best explored. Hence the scientific men are now abandoning the coal theory and coming to the belief, first expressed, if we are not mistaken, by Agassiz, that petroleum is of animal origin; that it is the aggregated particles of the *remains* of countless animalcules and other minute forms of marine life, that have been discovered in the formation of the sedimentary rocks. And this opinion will, we take it, hold until a better, or rather a more plausible one supersedes it. The truth is, that, with the limited number of well-ascertained facts in regard to petroleum, which geologists and others possess, any satisfactory general solution at present impossible; hence all theories, hypotheses and opinions, no matter from what an eminating are to be received with many grains of allowance. Few, or none of them, are well enough grounded to hazard money upon, though they hold, in most cases, with a degree of pertinacity that is proportioned to the amount of ignorance upon which they rest. We shall not, as inquiries advance, and as results are attained, be at all surprised to see that the accepted theory in regard to the origin and formation of coal is given up, and that, in the revolution, what is now thought to be an effect will be recognized as a cause—that coal will be held to be petroleum from which all the more ethereal portions have been expelled by means of heat or great pressure, and in which a certain quantity of vegetable matter, fern leaves, is found.

NOTES ON OVERWORK

Unwise about many is the man who considers every hour that which is not spent in reading, writing, or in study, and not more rational is one who thinks every moment of his life lost which does not find her a wing. We once heard a man advise that a book of some kind be carried in the pocket to be used in case of an unoccupied moment—such was his phrase. He died early and fatuous. There are many who, after a hard day's work, will sit and sew by candle or gas light, until their eyes are almost blinded, or until certain pains about the shoulders come on, which are almost insupportable, and are only driven to bed by physical incapacity to work any longer. The sleep of the overworked, like that of those who do not work at all, is unsatisfying and unrefreshing, and both alike awake up to inevitable result, both dying prematurely. But no one work is pain or weariness, when a man is tired, he ought to lie down until he is fully rested, when, with renovated strength, the work will be better done, done the sooner, and done with a self-sustained alacrity. The time taken from seven or eight hour's sleep out of each twenty-four, is time not gained, but time much more than lost; we can cheat ourselves but we cannot cheat Nature. A certain amount of food is necessary to a healthy body, but if less than that amount be furnished, decay commences the very hour. It is the same with sleep; any one who persists in allowing himself less than Nature requires will only hasten his arrival to the mad-house or the grave.—*The Moralist.*

INFLUENCE OF TEMPER ON HEALTH.—Exercise, labor, exposure to wet and cold, the creation of sufficient quantities of necessary and wholesome food, habitual bad lodging, sloth and intemperance are all deadly enemies to human life; but each of them are no bad as violent and ungoverned passions. Men and women have survived all these, and at last reached an extreme old age; *but* it may be safely doubted whether a single instances can be found of a violent and irascible temper, habitually subject to storms of ungovernable passion, who has arrived at a very advanced period of life. It is therefore a matter of the highest importance to every one desirous to preserve a sound mind in a sound body, so that the brittle vessels of life may glide down the stream of time smoothly instead of being continually tossed about amidst rocks and shoals which endanger its existence, to have a special care amid all the vicissitudes of life to maintain a quiet possession of his own spirit.

Whosoever occupies a station of moral influence, a station where his labor lies among the most perilous materials with which man can interme dale, the affections, the dispositions, the wills of other people, must have amazing self-reliance, or a deplorable callousness, if he is not frequently crushed down by the solemnity of his power to.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS and IRONMONGERS.

A large assortment of

Locks, Latches, Hinges, Paints, Oils, Glass and Building Hardware, Mechanic's Tools, &c.

At the lowest prices.

NEW STEAM CIRCULAR SAW,

George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

August 1st, 1865. 2t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands—Jas Hall.
Examination Magazine—Graham & Stratton.
Bookcase Stand for Sale—John Hunter.
Dr. Gunn's Family Physician—Graham & Stratton.
Freedmen Act of 1864—James Hicks.
Canadian Family Magazine.
Public Notice—George Read.
Public Notice—George Read.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1865.

TOWN AFFAIRS.

From press of matter coming in at a late hour we are compelled to merely give the items of the expenses of the Town for the current year and the Rate to be levied, and to leave what remarks we would have made for a future period. We may congratulate the committee on being able to keep the rate so low. We trust that their calculations will be found sufficient to meet all the liabilities, as annual deficits are not desirable.

Last Spring from the manner in which our town contemporary discussed the finances of the Town and endeavored to prove our almost immediate bankruptcy, we were led to believe (?) that the town matters were in a very critical position, we then, as coolly as possible, pointed out the reason of the fuss, we also stated that there was no cause for alarm, as the rate needed not to be more than last year, with proper economy in all of which we have been fully justified by facts. The Finance committee's report for the present year shows the requirements to be:—

For County Administration Justice, $1110 00	
" Common Debentures	125 00
" Mayor's Salary	300 00
" Clerk and Treas. Salary	500 00
" Chief Constable do	400 00
" Assessors do	160 00
" Auditors do	30 00
" Inspectors of Buildings Salary	30 00
" Expenses of Police Court	50 00
" School Expenses	1897 00
" Streets and Bridges	650 00
" Law Expenses	50 00
" Charities	300 00
" Fire Department	150 00
" Commissioners	5938 00
" Miscellaneous	50 00
" Printing and Stationery	75 00
" Deficit in part for 1864	700 00
" Assessment to R. C. School	250 00
	$12725 00

ASSETS.

From Market Tolls	$300 00
" Police Court	350 00
" Licenses	1800 00 2500 00
To be raised by Assessment	10,225 00

The annual value of the assessed property of the town is $88,478, and the committee propose levying a rate of 11 cents on the dollar to meet current expenses and liabilities. This is a less rate than last year, at the same time that it provides for $700 of the deficit of last year; proving conclusively that the views we then set forth were founded on facts and figures. As the 11 cents in the dollar will not raise the sum of $10,225 by nearly $500, the committee inform us that there is nearly $1000 in the hands of the Sheriff or County Treasurer which will be paid over in a short time, and which will be sufficient to meet the $500 and leave $500 for other purposes. The finances of the town, therefore, may be said to be in a very favourable state, and yet the rate this year is 3 cents per dollar less than last year.

THE CROPS.

The harvest is now pretty well settled in these parts. Hay was a good crop, and has been well saved. Fall wheat is the best crop that has been produced for many years; some of our best farmers tell us they never had such a crop of fall wheat; others tell us that the crop is good, with considerable scant. Barley, we are assured, is very good, and is already being offered in market.

FLAX.

This has been an experiment crop in this part, very little having been raised here before: never before for the fibre; but for the seed. This, too, has been an unfavourable year; as it has been the dryest known in this part for many years. Those who sowed on favourable soil, not too high, have realized a fair return; while those who put it on high, dry soil, have been discouraged by a short crop. These parties do not consider how many poor crops of wheat they have had. The next impediment in the way, however, is the pulling of it. A year or two will obviate this, as no doubt, machines for cutting it will be invented, perhaps pulling machines.

The pea crop, we believe, will be average. Potatoes promise very well. The late rains will very materially aid the root crop.

The farmers of Canada certainly are receiving a rich blessing this season. We wish them health to enjoy the fruits of their labour.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Parliament met on the 8th instant. The Address was prorogued and finally passed without amendment.

The Speaker took the chair on Wednesday at 3 o'clock. Explanations were given of the negotiations for a Premier; which appeared quite satisfactory to all except a few discontents, of whom Messrs. Dorion and Holton appear to be the leaders.

The great hobby is, why was not John A. or Cartier or Mr. Brown chosen to form the ministry; while to the most unthinking it must be evident that none of these could have formed a ministry without destroying the terms of the coalition, and thus defeat the very end intended.

The ministry so far seem to have the confidence of the House as a whole; we may therefore hope to see business expedited and a short session.

The Firemen have their annual pic-nic to-day. They go to Oak Orchard we believe. We wish them a clear sky, pleasant times, good music, and a safe return.

"Our Late Canadian Visitors."

The visit of so many prominent Canadians to Chicago on a prospecting tour, augurs well for the future. Many of them have never before seen this great Metropolis; and it was a curious study to watch the impressions made upon the different members of the party, as they were shown the sights of the town. They were naturally shocked at the magnitude of the tunnel project, and asked a multitude of questions about it, which were promptly and clearly answered by the superintendents of the work. At Cheney Bingham they got some idea of how hundreds the Government had in the West. They eyed curiously the immense inclosure, with its myriad clean, white buildings for troops, almost as comfortable as private residences. Some shook their heads solemnly, when they compared it with the British encampment for Her Majesty's soldiers in the Province. At the Opera house the tourists were delighted with the beautiful architecture, the rich paneling and the magnificence of the whole edifice. The chamber of commerce was evidently an eyesore to them; because so much grand monument of commerce never did nor ever will exist in broad Brant on British soil. On Chicago they were astonished by the extravagance and the immense enthusiasm that prevailed among the merchants. Go, wherever the party went, they gained new ideas of the resources of the West, and saw what a powerful rival almost overshadowed their domain. One prominent Canadian leader of the party declared very vehemently, that he was for annexation. Canada had not advanced a step in half a century, while Chicago was but the growth of a score of years. He had almost a mind to emigrate to the West, but then his possessions were in Canada and he could not move to free soil, his estates. All in all, this visit of the representatives of provincial sentiment has been productive of immense good. When at home in the old-fashioned city of Toronto, with its little black chimneys and dirty streets, some enterprise, some crowds, some vitality, they will think of the hurrying multitudes they saw in Chicago, and sigh for a share in free government."

The above we clip from the Chicago *Times*, and may be taken for so much Yankee hilarition. The grand metropolis, mighty tunnels, and wonderful sights and resources of Chicago, and of every spot of Yankeedom, are seen by the American through such coloured scales—not lenses—that all creation is nothing in comparison. We can assure the Americans that the many tales of woe, suffering and sorrow endured by the American troops during the last four years were never heard of in all the wars ever waged by England: such reckless disregard of human beings; such indifference to the will of the people; such disrespect for law or long recognized principles of liberty, both of the subject and soldier, were never read of in the historic annals of even 100 years of Old England's career. Yet not one-half has reached us; perhaps never will; as to prevent this they (the people of the free U. S.) gagged the press, least the truth should eke out. Time enough to commence boasting when they have provided for their wounded soldiers and saved them from starvation; when they wipe out the suffering caused in the South, and the unmitigated woe caused to the hundreds of unoffending citizens whom they cast into prison. It is too soon to begin to boast yet. As to the annexation views of some prominent Canadian, we presume he was one of the Potter-Wood class of Canadians,—an American living on Canadian hospitality. The opinions of such men are worth as much as they themselves, perhaps. Instead of the never ending baby rhyme of "free government," "free people," they should learn that they only are free whom the truth makes so.

Provincial Teachers' Association.

FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION.

The more ambitious and public spirited of the teachers of this province have held their fifth annual session for the discussion of educational matters generally, and for the improvement of the law relating to schools and teachers. This session appears to have been an interesting one for those present; and perhaps something important may be brought about through the instrumentality of the convention, and the influence of those who take a lively interest in the cause of education.

It is urged by Grammar School teachers that the new regulations materially interfere with those institutions, especially with junior Grammar Schools, by almost completely superseding, or rather destroying, them. It was found by the inspectors that in many cases those schools were only a name; there being very few pupils in anyof them atten ing to classics at all: thus affording no higher education than first-rate Common Schools could do; and, in consequence, the Council of Public Instruction thought it wise to compel them to meet the spirit and letter of the statute relating thereto; but this would deprive such schools of a share in the Government funds unless they showed a certain number of pupils studying classics on their rolls. This has been magnified into a serious grievance, and they request that the regulations lately issued may be amended. It is also proposed to establish the same conveniences for female education that is now for males, which certainly would be an improvement if they were being prohibited a sound and satisfactory education under present circumstances, which we think they are not. Existing regulations make some allowance for the education of females. A little change in the programme might, perhaps, effect all that is required, without unnecessarily dividing and sub-dividing the school fund, as every new system of establishment may be expected to do. It is well known that not one of our educational institutions is overcrowded; it is equally well known that the number of teachers now engaged is sufficient to supply the present requirements of the Province.—Toronto, or some of the cities, may require female colleges, but assuredly the *country* does not: what need of rebuilding the whole for the sake of one or two of the cities. Let private or select seminaries be established and supported by private individuals until it is found that the country demands something more; for the present no change is required. This movement we consider more the work of a few prattlers, than that of any pressing necessity; we only wish that our citizens were more willing and able to avail themselves of the opportunities already at their command.

Naval Battle on the Parana, South America.

The Paraguayan vessels descended the river and attacked the Brazilian fleet, but were defeated: three of their vessels being sunk and one floating battery; and one steamer and five batteries were compelled to surrender. The remaining four steamer, considerably damaged, then returned. The Paraguayans lost 1500 of the squadron, and 500 of a land battery. The Brazilians estimate their loss at about 300. The Paraguayans fought ferociously, determined to conquer or die. One of the wounded prisoners, commander of a vessel, tore off the dressing of his wound with his teeth, wishing to die rather than be a captive.

Wallace Powell, Deputy Adjutant General, has gone to England for one month, on leave of absence.

MURDER IN EMILY.

On Sunday forenoon Dr. Black, Coroner, of Omemee, was notified that a murder had been committed within about two miles of that celebrated locality commonly known as Downey's Cross, in the township of Emily. The Coroner, accompanied by a constable, immediately repaired to the place; a jury was summoned, and an inquest opened.—The murdered man's name was Patrick Matemore. From the evidence given before the inquest it appears the farm on which Matemore lived had been a matter of dispute for several months back between deceased and a man named O'Brien, and two or three prosecutions for trespass have been already tried by the local magistrates during the summer; it also appears that an action is now pending between the parties in the Court of Queen's Bench, to be tried in Lindsay at the next sitting of the court there, and in which Matemore is not only a claimant for the land in dispute, but also a material witness.

Several witnesses swore to having heard O'Brien and his sons threaten Matemore; and one witness in particular, named Costello, swore to having seen O'Brien and his sons in the field beside the road along which deceased had to travel in coming home, with guns, on two or three nights. On Friday night he went up to them and asked what they were watching for, when O'Brien said they were protecting their crops.

Edward Morrisey, who lives on the next farm to Matemore, swore, deceased worked a good deal for him; sometimes he would stay all night, at others go home. On Saturday last he worked for Morrisey, and left to go home about 11 o'clock Saturday night. A few moments after he left Morrisey heard two shots in quick succession, and went out to see who was shooting at that unusual hour; but although the whole road from Morrisey's to Matemore's was in view, he could see no one: it was a fine clear night. After standing a few minutes he went in and went to bed. His man went over to Matemore's next morning to see him, but was told by his wife he had not come home. On Morrisey hearing this he and the man went over to Matemore's house; on the way they discovered the body in a panel of the fence, on the inside. Whether the first shot missed, and Matemore jumped the fence and was then shot by another person concealed in the panel of the fence, or whether the body was thrown there, is a mystery. The ball passed in from the right side, near the backbone, through the heart and left lung, and lodged in the skin near the left nipple. The clothing of deceased is blackened by the powder, and the mark of the wad is distinctly visible.

The inquest stands adjourned: in the meantime the County Attorney has been notified, and his advice in the matter will be followed. It was apparent to every one present at the inquest that the witnesses examined did not tell all they knew of the matter, and the services of a clever lawyer to cross-examine was badly needed, and may be a source of trouble yet.

POLICE COURT.

On Thursday morning, several characters, not very remarkable for temperate or orderly habits, were introduced to Mr. Edwards, J. P., by their tried friend Constable Arnott.

1st. Louisa Potter, charged with keeping a disorderly or house of ill-fame. Complainant, however, not being able to produce evidence then, the case was adjourned till Friday morning, at ten o'clock.

2nd. John Doig was next presented to his Worship. Charge—drunk and disorderly. No defence. Penalty—ten days in Norton's Palace.

3rd. Mary Nix, a hard case and hard looking. Charge—drunk and disorderly. Pleaded to get off and she would leave the town; but as the habit of promising to leave the town is becoming common, and never fulfilled unless so far as getting beyond the limits into the swamp, the Magistrate couldn't see it, and sent her to Norton's Palace also for ten days.

4th. James Jenkinson, drunk, but quiet, pleaded hard to get off and he would stop drinking; was deputed to accompany the others, to save him from trouble for a few days at least.

Mr. Norton must be highly honored by the new acquisition to his guests.

Friday morning, Louisa Potter again appeared before the court, to answer to the charge of keeping a house of ill-fame.—Joseph Love, sworn—Never heard of Miss Potter's house until yesterday when summoned as a witness; didn't know anything about such houses; never went near them. Mrs. Primrow, sworn—Saw men get in day and night; saw Joe Love go in on the 12th of July last, after nine o'clock, p. m., rather "tight." She (L. Potter) received men at all hours. Several names were given as attendants at the establishment—some of them married men. Mr. Edwards thought the evidence strong enough to warrant him to fine Miss Potter $20 and costs. She, not choosing to pay, was sent to jail 21 days; an easy way of paying $1 a day. If the evidence was weak the penalty was light.

What a disgrace to hear of men with families frequenting such places. In future we will give names as they are given in court.

School Trustee.

The election for a Trustee in the North Ward was very spirited and warmly contested. D. W. Dumble, Esq., and W. Hamilton, Esq., were the candidates, of whom Mr. Hamilton was the successful one. From Street Corner reports we learn that the great contest was between Priest and Mann, of which Priest came off victorious by a majority of 9.

STATE OF POLL.

Hamilton	57
Dumble	48
Majority for Mr. Hamilton	9

Personal.

We learn that Master Henry Smith, son of the Hon. Sidney Smith of this Town, after a very creditable examination has been admitted a Student at Law at Osgoode Hall. He was highly complimented by the Benchers for his answering, and his successful examination must be very gratifying to Mr. King, Principal of the Grammar School here, who prepared him.

$13,000 Stolen from the Express.

On the night of the 10th inst., $13,000 were stolen from the Express Company, between Point Levi and Montreal. It is stated that the Express Conductor has disappeared. The money stolen embraced packages addressed to several parties, but all under one wrapper.

An infant of the Hon. Mr. McDougall died at Quebec, on the 11th instant.

THE "LEADER" AND MR. BROWN.

The *Leader*, in every other respect a well conducted paper, has now got Brownism on the brain to such a degree that everything of late in *Brown*. Asleep or awake, it must be dreaming of Mr. Brown. The most silly, simple stories are connected about Mr. Brown at the funeral of Sir E. P. Taché eating (accompanied as a Protestant) and a word of which any one believes, not even the friend that told the friend that wrote to the friend who told the editor of the *Leader* of the great rumour. When a respectable journal like the *Leader* descends so low as to hunt up reports of no importance, without foundation, in order to damage the character, politically, or the influence of a rival, may we not tremble for the continued purity of the Canadian press. No man in Canada understands better what is his duty as a protestant and a gentleman than does Mr. Brown. It is far more likely that some of those who truckled for years to Lower Canada priestly influence for their mess of pottage were the reverent ones on the occasion referred to. Yet not even the most rabid politicians have stooped so low as to accuse even John A., although the loving companion of Cartier, of having trespassed the bounds of protestantism: much less should Mr. Brown be accused of it. Such fabrications tend to destroy the influence for good of any journal, and must show the weakness of the cause that requires such trash to uphold it. Upper Canada is ready to sanction unanimously Mr. Brown's public course. His personal, none except the *Leader* ever finds fault with.

Collision of Steamers on Lake Huron, and Fearful Loss of Life.

The propellers Meteor and Pewabic, of the Lake Superior line, collided on Wednesday night last, on Thunder bay, Lake Huron. The Pewabic sunk in 3 minutes. There were 75 or 100 lives lost. The following are the particulars:—

The collision between the propellers Pewabic and Meteor occured at half-past eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, six miles from the shore. The Pewabic was struck on her port bow, just aft the pilot house, and sunk in three or four minutes. The boats were running at full speed, and struck with such force as to crush in the entire bow of the Pewabic. At the time of the accident it was scarcely dark, and the boats saw each other six miles apart; when approaching they exchanged signals, and the Pewabic bore off to pass, but the meteor, for some cause as yet explained, turned in the same direction, and struck the Pewabic. A number were killed by the crushing timbers, and a few passengers jumped on board the Meteor bef re the Pewabic sunk. The life boats were at once lowered from the Meteor, and picked up those who were not carried down with the wreck. There were 175 to 200 passengers on board the Pewabic. The names of 70 passengers and 23 of the crew saved are known. The loss of life cannot be correctly ascertained yet, but will be near one hundred.

The Meteor remained near the scene of the disaster till morning, in the hope of picking up any persons that might be still floating on pieces of the wreck, but none were found. The propeller Mohawk passing down, the survivors were transferred to her from the Meteor and brought to this city. The Meteor was but slightly injured, and continued her trip to Lake Superior. The following are the names of Canadian passengers known to be lost:—Wife and 4 children of Edward Levan, Canada East; Louis Shasear, Quebec; Mrs. G. Nanstatton, Canada West; John Busben, Canada; J. M. Buckens, Hamilton; Wm. Batte, Canada; Chas. L. Abonant, Canada; H. V. Brann, Canada West; W. McLean, Canada; John Jamison, Canada; Charles Hunt, Toronto, probably London.

Loss of the Steamer Meteor.—The steamer Meteor, of the Lake Superior Line, the same that collided with the Pewabic on Wednesday night, causing a frightful loss of life, has soon followed the fate of that unfortunate steamer. On Friday morning, the 10th instant, while in St. Mary's canal Detroit, she took fire and was scuttled and sunk. No lives were lost, but all the baggage of the passengers was lost. The wreck lies in about 12 feet of water. Full particulars not yet received. Both the Meteor and the Pewabic belonged to the Lake Superior line, and were owned by J. T. Whiting & Co., of Detroit.

Both vessels, it would appear, were insured and the destruction of the two, owned by the same firm in so short a period, looks suspicious to say the least of it.

A Camp Meeting.

We are requested to state that the Wesleyan Methodists of the Hastings and Seymour circuit intend holding a camp-meeting, to commence at 2 o'clock p. m., on Thursday the 24th instant. The camp ground is about two miles south of Hastings village, on what is known as the Dutch line. Eminent ministers from the Coburg, Kingston and Peterborough circuits will sustain the meeting. Information concerning tents, &c., can be obtained by applying to the Rev. R. Mark, Hastings.

Resuscitation.

We are pleased to find that the Millbrook *Messenger* is about to be revived. Mr. A. E. Hayter, who first started the *Messenger*, again takes charge of it, and from his energy we hope better for the *Messenger* than was the fate of the *Chronicle*, the name by which it was last published by J. Roger, Esq.—Mr. Hayter has our best wishes for his success; although, no doubt, in politics the *Messenger* will advocate different views from us. A healthy opposition, however, will do no harm to any party.

The "Valuator."

We have received the first number of a new weekly paper published in Port Hope with the above title. It is neatly printed, and contains a large quantity of reading matter. Its politics appear to be "the farmer's interests," and its object to make real estate the basis of our circulating currency. The publisher has our best wishes for success in his arduous undertaking.

The Great Cable.

On the 2nd of August, because of a storm, it is supposed, the Atlantic Cable was cut and fastened to a buoy to enable it to brave the gale. On the 3rd the buoy was passed by the *First Fruits* and its whereabouts reported to the *Great Eastern*. There are grave fears about the enterprise, but if the buoy and cable float safely and be again gotten by the *Great Eastern* we need have no fears. Let us hope the best, anyhow, a week or two will tell the whole tale.

Cricket.

United States *vs.* Canada. Also, Young America against Young Canada. Both games are to come off on the Toronto ground during the last week of this month, it is supposed.

To Let! To Let!

WATER PRIVILEGE TO LET!

ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS,

For a Term of Years.

A WATER PRIVILEGE, within a few rods of the Post Office of the Town of Peterborough, on Hunter street, just opposite the Episcopal Church. It is very eligibly situated for a Custom Mill, but more favorable for

SWINE TO WALLOW IN.

It is very convenient for BESPATTERING LADIES that pass that way, as waggons, carriages of horsemen pass through. It is

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED FOR THE PICTURESQUE,

as worshipers at St. John's Church enter and depart. And must be refreshing to the mind and pleasing to the optic vessels of those worshipers. It is very convenient to the Commercial Bank; also a thoroughfare from Chemisters & Scott's, on the leading road from the East into Town, and can be had on very reasonable terms. Apply to

THE CITY FATHERS,
or THE MAYOR.

Sights Afoot.

Chicago, the great agricultural metropolis of the United States, is situated on the western shore of Lake Michigan, has a population of nearly 200,000, and is constantly increasing. The buildings have been erected more in a style of architecture for progressive and show, than for durability. The first thing a traveller will look for is a good hotel. There is plenty of them here; they are large, gorgeously furnished and well ventilated. You fare sumptuously, are waited on attentively, and enjoy life luxuriously, for which you pay from three to four dollars per day. The fast-black on the corner of the street gives you a shine for 25 cents; the vendor of sausages will allow you to smile for 15 cents, or will give you a pure Havana for prices varying from 10 to 25 cents. Everything is immoderately cheap; money is flowing like milk and honey. The man that has it finds various ways of disposing of it; while the person without it has sundry ways of obtaining it, some not the most honorable or honest, but still it is business and must be legitimate in the great Republic. Very little can be seen of this city while coming into it, save a few scattered one-horse wooden buildings. It is not until, as with a sudden bound, you leap upon the waters of Lake Michigan, and within about a mile of the Great Central Depot, that anything of consequence can be noticed. Suddenly you find yourself *vis-a-vis* with Michigan Avenue, with its magnificent marble palaces, with iron railings and beautiful walks, facing the lake and frowning defiantly at its restless and troubled waters. In these palaces live the Corn, Petroleum, and Shoddy Kings, the disciples of Esculapius, the votaries of Mars, the devotees of Bacchus, and perhaps the disappointed admirers of Venus.

The improvements in the last seven years are particularly noticeable; five story blocks with iron fronts have taken the place of miserable wooden hovels. The principal streets are greatly improved; seven years ago it was a continuation of step. The buildings have been raised even with the streets, and stone pavements now occupy the place of rickety old steps and stairs, which were very general in every business locality. The principal buildings are the Court House, the new Board of Trade Rooms, Crosby's Opera House, and the Great Central Depot; the last is perhaps the greatest curiosity, as it is considered the largest depot on the continent.

This city a few years ago was a barren prairie, almost a marsh; to-day it stands the foremost city in the Union—simply because there is no other place improving like it. And why? Because the natural facilities are such that it would be impossible for it to stand still, situated in the centre of an almost boundless agricultural country, extending from the Rocky Mountains, from St. Paul, from St. Louis, and from Cincinnati,—all this extent of country pouring its growth and its life into the place,—it must flourish. The immense amount of shipping, the number of railroads all combined must necessarily make the place grow, and eventually become the largest and most important in the United States. The noise and bustle here is immense; the hurrying multitude is huge. The buildings are pretty; in fact many of them are beautiful. The streets are pleasant to drive or walk on, being well paved and as level as a floor. A keen observer of the "hurrying multitude" must observe that each one is intent on different purposes. The speculative Yankee is in a fearful excitement for fear he may be late "on change," the less inclined and more moderate business man takes it leisurely to his counting-house or counter: the servant of God, after ministering to the spiritual wants of his people, is now perhaps casting his eyes about anxiously to see whether any of those who appeared so sincere only the day before have not now laid aside the religious garb, and appear quite indifferent to his moralizing and teaching, and now entirely intent on the God Mammon. The gambler, too, may be seen after his night of debauchery and iniquity, mingling with the crowd, as gay as the gayest, as honest as the most honest, and respectable. The different nationalities are also represented in this throng, and are easily recognized by their peculiar accent or style of clothing—the Irish to build the railroads, the English and Scotch to till the ground, and the German to make the lager, the sour-krout and sausage. These are the avocations allowed to the poor emigrants from those nations by the Yankee. Sometimes by dint of perseverance and industry, they mount the ladder a little higher, and become what the nati n calls re-pectable citizens. A foreigner, no matter what his talents may be, can never occupy any other position than that of a subordinate nature. This is the doctrine of knownothingism.

By the papers I learned that a number of the members of the Toronto City Council, with some prominent citizens, were here; the same paper also informed me that the common Council of this city resolved to pay their expenses while here, and also appointed a deputation to take them around and show them the "elephant." This must have been very pleasant and satisfactory to the Canucks; but the hardest part is yet to come. The *Times*, in noticing the progress made by the party, indulges in some singular remarks, and places the gentlemen in the position of not knowing much, and looks as if they had always been tied to their mother's apron-strings. A person who had never visited this city would imagine by reading the article alluded to, that Chicago was one of the greatest places under the sun—that there never was any such buildings erected since the Tower of Babel,—and that the members of the Toronto Corporation were so astonished with the wonderful works and marvellous designs before them that they fairly and solemnly shook their heads. The new Board of Trade, and Crosby's Opera House are particularly mentioned, the former that no such building would ever be raised for such purpose on British soil, and that in the latter the excursionists were "delighted with the rich architecture and beautiful panelling" of the edifice. This must have been considerably over-drawn, because no Torontonian could be so astonished, after leaving behind him such buildings as the University and Osgoode Hall. These buildings are devoted to more noble and great purposes than Crosby's Opera House, and finished in a style of magnificence greater than any building in the United States—much less Chicago. The Yankee is susceptible of flattery, and those individuals were aware of it. I make this assertion on the authority of a Professor of Medicine, who said that the very best way to get into the good graces of any person in the city, was by telling them that theirs was a pretty city. I am constrained, notwithstanding the great inducement held out, to say that it is not a pretty place. It is quite certain that it is a great business place; but so being a pretty place, it is anything but that. The buildings here are not of such a character as to astonish any Canadian that knows anything about his country. The Court House is no comparison with the Montreal Court House. There are no such Churches here as the French and English Cathedrals of Montreal; no such buildings as the Bank of Montreal, the City bank, and many others; nor such a pile of buildings in the whole United States as the Canadian Parliament Buildings at Ottawa City. The Royal Insurance Buildings, also, are of such magnificence and grandeur that no public building (I will not even except the new Board of Trade Rooms) will compare with it. The editor when writing this article must have been either suffering from the effects of a strong decoction of invigorating cordial, or he has not travelled and if he has he wishes to keep his benighted readers in the dark. It is well known that one of their peculiarities is blowing; and this individual must have been heavily charged, and found this way of getting rid of it—he dealt it out in small quantities to suit the appetites of his hungry crowd.

I cannot see anything to be gained by joining such a people as this, unless it is the pleasure of joining the hurrying multitude, being pitchforked into this crowd and perhaps never seen again. You might follow the gambler to his den of infamy, vice and hell; the unfortunate victim of want to his resting place, to find nothing to protect him from the keen and biting blasts of Heaven, no protecting hand to look after him, and nothing but the cruel and callous cold world around. The greatest amount of infamy, degradation misery, and humiliation, on the face of the earth, in proportion to the population, is concentrated here. In my next I will endeavour to give a description of the city by gas light.

L.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1, 1865.

For the Examiner.

Toronto, August 14th, 1865.

Mr. Editor,—

Here I am in the capital of Canada West, and in fulfillment of my promise, I send you a few jottings of passing events here.

ACCIDENTS.

The past week has been remarkable for the number of lives lost by accident. A fine young man named Woods, a carpenter, "the only son of his mother, and she was a widow," fell from a building belonging to Gordon & McKay, a quantity of the bricks fell on him and killed him. Another man lost his life while rolling logs on the cars of the Northern Railway, one of them rolled over him and bruised him to death. Another was riding on a load of wood, got a jolt and was thrown in front of the wheels of his cart, which ran over his body, and there is very little hope of his recovery. On Monday night three large brick houses on the corner of Wellington and Bay streets were burned down, and said to relate, a boy who lived in one of them as a servant was burned to death. He was a very heavy sleeper and no one thought of waking him up until too late. His remains were found the third day after. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict in accordance with the above facts given. Soon after the alarm of fire was given that night the soldiers of the 47th regiment came on the double-quick with a fire-engine from the barracks and rendered very efficient services, not only in providing a guard for the property thrown out of doors, but in staying the progress of the flames.—They wrought with a hearty good will, both officers and men.

MILITARY SCHOOL.

On Tuesday there were seven candidates admitted to the Military School for commencement of studies there, and one or two readmitted to go on for first-class certificates. The Cadets all seem very earnest and attentive. The School is not full. Between sixty and seventy are in attendance.

CIVIC HOLIDAY.

To-day is a holiday for the city, and everybody and their wives are off on excursions. First the 10th Royals are off to Hamilton by the Great Western. Next the B. A. O. of G. T. are off to Oshawa by the Grand Trunk. The Orangemen of the Toronto District are off to St. Catherines on board the steamer *Huron* with the band of the Queen's Own. The steamer *City of Toronto* is off to St. Catherines and the Falls. There must have gone off this morning more than 10,000 people, all classes and conditions of men; in some cases whole families turned out; in other cases men went off and left their wives to keep house, and I know of cases where the wives have gone off and left the husbands to look after the hen-coop and the little ones. It is a pretty hot day for sport; some of them intend to trip it on "the light fantastic toe," and I assure you I do not grudge them all the pleasure they can take out of it to-day.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Sir John Michel, K. C. B., Commander of the forces in British North America, with Sir James Hope, Commander of the Squadron on the North American Coast, arrived by the steamer this morning while I was down at the wharf seeing the excursionists off. The Naval Brigade received them at the landing. When the steamer rounded the point a salute was fired by the tars of thirteen heavy guns, regular "sweezers." The General and Admiral had each his suite of attendants in scarlet and blue, and it was quite a brilliant affair. The band of the 47th with an escort of two companies from that regiment waited on the distinguished visitors. At ten o'clock the two batteries of the Royal Artillery now stationed here and the other troops in garrison marched out to Spadina Avenue and were inspected by the General; General Napier, the Commander of the forces in this division of the Province, taking the command of the field. It was quite unexpected, as none of the folks here knew of the visit until last night, and the few people left at home seemed to relish the military display very much; a number expressed themselves as well paid for their self-denial in not leaving the city with their friends. Great doings are expected this evening, as

HARRY LEslie,

The great American rope-walker is to give a performance in his line to-night in the drill-shed. He is engaged by the Queen's Own to perform for them at a grand concert in aid of their band fund. The band of the 47th will be in attendance, and in speaking of that band I think the people of the good city of Toronto are under very great obligations to it for the real pleasant evenings they are in the enjoyment of through it. It is said that music has charms, but a person can hardly appreciate the truth of the saying until he hears such strains as float upon the evening breezes from the well toned and well played instruments of the band of the 47th. In fact if I had nothing to tie me down in the shape of "responsibilities," I believe it would tempt me to become "a band soger boy."

Yours,

WILLIE.

Life on the Kushogwizamog.

Mr. Editor,—I suppose, to some, the very look of the name of Lake Kushog, and its mysterious greatness as in the title, will appear appalling; but, to let the world in the "front" know that there is life back here, I am deputed to draw up the following and seek its insertion in your paper, which circulates largely in these parts. On the 11th of August, a social pic-nic of a pleasing character was held on an island midway between the Village of Minden and the Township of Dysart the property of the English Land Company. By the exertions of a select number of the leading men of Minden, preparations were made and invitations sent. The ladies zealously took their share (for, when are they behind?) and by eight o'clock, a. m., boats well loaded were to be seen wending their way from Dysart and Minden to the chosen spot, before-time the resort for such pleasant varieties of life. Many a happy thought was interchanged, many a hearty laugh sounded from shore to shore and was re-echoed in the distant bush—a thing unfrequent on the Lake swelling only to add to the hilarity of the time. The island on which many a hunter's fire had blazed in days gone by, now was reached and volumes of smoke curled in the breeze, but from the civilized white man now, not to witness the slavery of woman as a squaw, but the freedom of the partner of the Anglo Saxon's joys and sorrows. There were *gentlemen* busy with jocund tongues, some preparing conjointly with the ladies fair, meats of various kinds, huge pails of as huge new potatoes, messes of green peas, &c., while others were spreading on the grass white cloths to be quickly burdened with all extra edibles in the form of cakes and cookies, of tarts and pies, and salids. The company numbered seventy-five, and sociality was indeed the order of the day. The good things so profusely provided soon grew beautifully less in truth The hearty dining over by one o'clock, gigantic swings were erected, capable of accommodating three persons at a time, so that each gentleman could swing and chat *vis-a-vis* with two lady friends, and so make quite a merry pastime. I assure you this was thoroughly patronized, for husband and wife, and unwedded sweethearts, with friends and neighbors, met in common pleasure in airy voyages; whilst on mother Earth were groups of joyous ones, some singing, some chatting, and some vieing with each other to tantalize their hosts into the fact that it would be good and profitable to feed and settle down on Kushog's banks, for before them there was many a boat with couples bent on pleasure Thus the day wore on, and again the energetic Committe—let me name them, S. S. Peck, Esq with Messrs. Dumble and Andrews, of Minden—counsel (of course by ladies aid) the grass borne "spreads" to shew a other and perhaps richer burden of good things. These eaten, the company was warned of the setting sun, when all stray boaters were called in and each repaired to his boat, or skiff, or punt, or canoe. Ere parting, votes of thanks were proposed and responded to; words of congratulation and satisfaction were spoken by two ministers present, the Rev. F. Burt, of Haliburton, the Land Company's new town, and the Rev. Mr. Hayden, of Minden. "God save the Queen" was then sung, and the oars began to plash as the boats of gratified ones, both old and new brethren, parted with lingering cheers till sight failed.

F. B.

PARLIAMENTARY.

On the eighth instant the House having met a Message was received from His Excellency the Governor General, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Legislative Council Chamber.

The House attended accordingly; and being returned, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald introduced a Bill (No. 1) to provide for the administration of the Oath of Office to Justices of the Peace in this Province.

Mr. Speaker reported His Excellency's Speech from the Throne, and read a Copy thereof to the House, as follows:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

In conformity with the announcement which I made to you at the end of the last Session of Parliament, a Deputation from the Canadian Ministry proceeded to London to confer with Her Majesty's Government on questions of importance to the Province.

I have now called you together at the earliest convenient moment after the return of the Deputation, in order that you may receive the report of their mission, and complete the important business which, at the conclusion of the last Session, was left unfinished.

I have directed that the correspondence referring to the mission to England shall be communicated to you for your consideration.

The happy termination of the Civil War which has for the last four years prevailed in the United States of America, cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence in the commercial and industrial interests of this Province, and we may trust that the re-establishment of peace will lead to a constantly increasing development of friendly relations between our people and the citizens of the great Republic.

The circumstances which rendered it necessary to place a portion of the Volunteer Militia of the Province on permanent duty, having ceased to exist, the force has been recalled, and I have to express my feeling of satisfaction at the readiness with which the men responded to the call of duty, and the general good conduct which they exhibited during the period of their service.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I have directed that the estimates for the current year, and the statement of the expenditure which has been incurred chargeable against the vote of credit of last Session shall be laid before you.

You will find with reference to both that economy has been combined with a due regard to efficiency.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

I have not failed to transmit to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to Her Majesty, the addresses to which you agreed during the last Session, in favor of a Federal Union of the Colonies of British North America.

I have desired that the reply of the Secretary of State shall be communicated to you, and I trust that mature examination of the project, which has long indeed the Legislatures of the other Provinces to concur with you in giving their sanction to a measure which has been adopted as a great feature of Imperial policy, and has been twice noticed with approbation in Her Majesty's speeches from the Throne.

On motion of Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, His Excellency's Speech was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

On motion of Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, it was *Ordered*, That the Votes and Proceedings of this House be printed, being first perused by Mr. Speaker, and that he do appoint the printing thereof, and that no person, but such as he shall appoint, do presume to print the same.

On motion of Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, it was *Resolved*, That Select Standing Committees of this House for the present session be appointed for the following purposes:—1. On Privileges and Elections.—2. On Expiring Laws.—3. On Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.—4. On Miscellaneous Private Bills.—5. On Standing Orders.—6. On Printing.—7. On Ungranted Lands.—8. On Public Accounts.—9. On Banking and Commerce.—10. On Immigration and Colonization—which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and inquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Murder and Robbery at Niagara.

From the Hamilton Times.

We learn that a shocking case of murder and robbery occured at Niagara yesterday, in the vicinity of the Boiling Spring, a short distance above the Falls. An American gentleman who was on a visit at the Falls, named Comstock, from Grand Rapids, Michigan, yesterday crossed over to the Canadian side, for the purpose of visiting various points of interest, and in the course of his rambles engaged a cab driver to take him to the Boiling Spring. It appears that the stranger was abundantly supplied with money, and made an injudicious display thereof to the observation of one or more of the bands of robbers and cut-throats who infest the locality. He was taken in charge by a cab driver named Gorman, who was accompanied by another party of the fraternity, named Turney, and driven off in the direction of the Boiling Spring, and when arriving at a secluded locality on the road, the two villians fell upon their victim, fracturing his skull and inflicting fatal injuries with a slung-shot. The injured man was then thrown on one side of the road, and his pockets rifled of about $600 in money, and checks to the value of $1800. On the occurence becoming known, Gorman and Turney were at once suspected of the deed, and the former was pursued to the American side, where he was taken into custody after a desperate resistance. The latter was arrested on the Canadian side, and placed in safe-keeping. Gorman's cab bore the marks of the murderous struggle, and the bottom was covered with blood. The affair has caused great excitement, and the indignation of the inhabitants of Clifton against the perpetrators of this cold-blooded murder is intense. The ill-fated victim survived only a few hours after being picked up, as our informant learned on leaving the Bridge this morning, and expired during the night.

A Mother and Daughter Chopped to Pieces with an Axe.—Hartford, Aug. 1.—A horrible murder was discovered at daylight this morning, at the village of Oakland, in the town of Manchester, nine miles east of the city. Mrs. Benjamin Starkweather, aged 46, and her daughter Ella, 14 years old, were chopped to death in bed with an axe. The blows severed the skull every time, and the bodies presented a horrid sight. They were also stabbed in many places with a butcher knife, which, with the axe, has been found. Mrs. Starkweather's son, named Albert, 24 years of age, is being examined to-day by the Hartford police; and it looks as if he committed the deed for a sum less than $400 in money, which was found in his drawer with the knife. He first gave the alarm, and the beds were found on fire, his own and his mother's. The daughter still breathed, but died in ten minutes. The scene was more awful than anything ever known here before.

The Leader and Mr. George Brown.—The Leader, which is really one of the best newspapers extant, suffers its dislike of Mr. George Brown to get the better of its discretion and its love of truth. Recently it contained some rigmarole touching Mr Geo. Brown's personal behavior at the Funeral of the late Premier. The silly statement carried absurdity and refutation on the face of it. No Protestant does, or is asked to kneel in a Roman Catholic Church while attending a Funeral, and Mr. George Brown is the very last man who would depart from the ordinary behavior on such occasions.—*Montreal Witness.*

The *Publicite*, of Marseilles, announces a new kind of strike—that of bachelors. Not fewer than 6,000 young men, it states, of that place, between the ages of 20 and 30, held a meeting in the open air a little way out of the town, and entered into an agreement not to ask any young woman in marriage until a complete change shall have been operated in the manner of living, and particularly in the dress, of the fairer sex. The young men insist on greater simplicity in every respect, and a return to the more modest habits of a century or two ago.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

The business of the week has been on a similarly limited scale to that of a me weeks past. Lack of ocean tonnage, together with the generally unpromising tenor of British advices, prevent export transactions to any extent.—Prices of Breadstuffs are only partially affected by fluctuations in the Western States, as in any event a surplus is likely to exist, which, in seeking a foreign market, must ultimately be regulated by prices and prospects aboard.

Flour.—The receipts of the week have again been small, but ample for the limited wants of the trade. In the absence of export enquiry, and local demand restricted to small lots for actual use, added to the partial reaction in the Western States, prices have lately been maintained.

The higher grades are entirely neglected, only some of the more favourite brands being taken in smalls for bakers' use. We quote Superfine Extra nominal at $5 90 to $6 10; Extra $5 50 to $5 70; and Fancy $4 00 to $4 30. Canada Superfine, except really choice and strong, is unsaleable: the range is $4 85 to $5 10. Western Sujers are in small supply, and the better samples find buyers at $4.60 to $4.70 to a limited extent. No. 2 and lower grades are scarce, and the better samples offered command ready sale at relatively high rates. We quote No. 2 $4.35 to $4.40; Fine $3 90 to $4 10; and Middlings $3 50 to $3 75. *Bag Flour*, though not abundant, has met a very languid demand, and lower prices have ruled. Latest transactions in parcels from U. C. Spring have been at $2 65 to $2.70, and under for inferiors; and in samples from Western wheat $2.50 to $2 60.

Wheat.—There is little change to note. Arrivals are small and transactions few. Prices are nominally unchanged, but sales are more difficult to effect at former rates.

Coarse Grains.—Are purely nominal in the absence of wholesale transactions.

Pork.—The feeling has gained ground that the quantity on hand is insufficient for the requirements of the trade, until New Mess can be brought into the market in quantity. Holders are, consequently, asking $13 and upwards for the small stocks remaining.

Butter.—The arrivals are considerable, and the demand still continues active, so that there is no accumulation. British advices so far are encouraging, but none of the late large shipments had as yet arrived, so that their effect on the market has yet to be seen. Shippers are freely met by holders at an average price of near about 17c. for good, sweet and sound parcels—a price purchasers do not feel justified in exceeding, in view of the large make anticipated during the ensuing fall.

Lard.—Continues unchanged. The quantity in stock is small and firmly held at 14½c. to 15c. A moderate consumptive demand is going on, and it is probable we shall be quite clear of stock by the time new can be placed in the market.

Cheese.—Good factory is the only sort enquired for. Shipments to Britain are limited from here, as but little confidence is felt in present prices being maintained.

Ashes.—The demand is languid, and there are no early signs of improvement. Rates in Britain are lower than for some years past, but with the prospect of a good trade it is hoped prices may mend in the course of the fall.—*Trade Review, Aug. 11th.*

Lumber.—Business is still quiet, but prospects are better. Common lumber is the only thing in good demand. There is a slight improvement in the other kinds, but not much. A good quantity is shipped to the American ports, but nothing unusual to speak of. This season, owing to the interruption in the New York canals, has been broken and irregular. The demand, too, in the American markets has not been nearly so good as formerly, but it is to be hoped that next season will open with better prospects, not only as to the shipping facilities from here, but as to the demand for all kinds of lumber, which the cessation of the war, consequent prosperity, and a new reciprocity treaty will engender.

The Reciprocity Treaty.—The American Press do not seem to be at all satisfied whether the Reciprocity Treaty is beneficial or a detriment to the prosperity of the American Government, but it is gratifying to see that on some points the United States press and the Canadians agree, and one is that the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," is the best thing for the cure of coughs, colds, Frost-bites, rheumatism, &c. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 35 cents per bottle.

An Elegant Voice!—Some people have fine, musical voices, naturally, but you can easily cultivate a fine voice. Try Dyer's Palmos in Water; they will cure a sore throat, hoarseness, sing a colds, &c., in short time; 25 cents a box.—.

Birth.

At Peterborough, on the 15th instant, the wife of James W. Fitzgerald, Esq., of a son.

Married.

At Inverlea, Peterborough, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. John Barclay, D. D., the Rev. John Hugh Mackerras, M. A., to Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert Dennistoun, Esq.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough, August 16, 1865.

Flour ₱ bbl	$5 00	@	$5	50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 00	@	1	00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 90	@	0	95
Potatoes	0 45	@	0	50
Barley ₱ bush	0 55	@	0	60
Peas "	0 55	@	0	60
Oats "	0 40	@	0	50
Hay ₱ ton new	7 00	@	8	00
Hides ₱ cwt	3 00	@	5	50
Sheepskins	0 25	@	0	50
Wool ₱ lb	0 35	@	0	36
Beef ₱ cwt	4 00	@	5	00
Eggs, per dozen	0 07	@	0	08
Butter, ₱	0 14	@	0	15
Cordwood	1 75	@	1	20
Fowl, per pair	0 25	@	0	30

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Prescott, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-4in

A Good Thing! TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pain from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the Back and Side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Relieves Pain in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Quells Bilious Cholic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery and bowel complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures sudden colds and sore throats.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures burns, scalds, frost bites and chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Is also an excellent thing for sprains, strains, wounds and bruises; it takes away all pain the moment it is applied. No family should be without a bottle of

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kemp, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

Public Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Township of Otonabee, intend on Monday, the 18th day of September next, to pass a By-law for stopping up the Road running through lot 14 and 15 in the second, third and fourth concessions of the Township, known as the old Asphodel Road.

GEORGE READ, Tp Clerk.

Otonabee, August 14, 1865. 33-4in

Public Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Township of Otonabee, intend on Monday, the 18th day of September next, to pass a By-Law for stopping up the road through lot No. 18 in the fifteenth concession of said Township.

GEORGE READ, Tp Clerk.

Otonabee, August 14, 1865. 33-4in

ENGLISH MAGAZINES.

THE subscribers have for sale the following Magazines:—

SUNDAY MAGAZINE,

LONDON SOCIETY,

GOOD WORDS, and the

CHURCHMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Also, Hours at Home; a popular Monthly, devoted to Religious and useful Literature.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, August, 1865.

Dr. GUNN'S New Family Physician; OR, HOME BOOK OF HEALTH.

PRICE $3.50.

For sale at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, Aug. 16, 1865.

Business Stand FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell the House and Premises occupied by him, at the Burnt River on the Bobcaygeon Road; being well adapted for a House of Entertainment. It will be sold cheap, or exchanged for other property in or near Peterboro.

For particulars apply to

JOHN HUNTER,
Kinmount, P.O.

August 16th, 1865. 33-1m.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Office of Thomas M. Fairbairn, Barrister, in the Town of Peterborough on MONDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of AUGUST, A. D., 1865, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

Domicile of debtor—Allandale Mills, Township of Otonabee, County of Peterborough.

Dated the fifteenth day of August, A. D., 1865.

JAMES HICKS.

33-3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, at the suit of Julia D. Scherry, and against the lands and tenements which were of Thomas Doherty, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Bridget Doherty Administratrix of the said Thomas Doherty, to be administered, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Doherty in and to the West half of the East half of Lot number 24 in the 10 Concession of Otonabee, which property I shall offer for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, Peterboro, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, 14th August, 1865. 33-td.

The New Number OF THE CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE Illustrated, Is Monthly.

"The Churchman's *Family Magazine* fills up most worthily what was, before its establishment, a blank in our periodical literature, and its general tone of serious discussion, devoid of partizan feeling, has made it highly acceptable to moderate men, while its occasional admission of amusing articles makes it welcome to the general reader. The discussions of 'The Clerical Club' are always improving."—*Derbyshire Courier.*

Number XXXII., for AUGUST, contains:—

CHRIST CHURCH DAYS: An Oxford Story
Chapter IV.—At Godstowe.
" V.—Boluna Wine and the Union.
" VI.—The College Tutor.
MR. JOHN STUART MILL AND THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS. By C. M. Ingleby, LL.D.
SKETCHES IN THE DESERT. By the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt.
JUXTA CRUCEM. By A. H. Grant, M. A.—(*With an Illustration*)
ON FEMALE EDUCATION AMONG THE SERBIAN CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY. By G. Muir Mackenzie.
REMINISCENSES OF AN OLD YORKSHIRE ELECTION. By the Rev. Prebendary Jackson.
LADIES' WORK IN A COUNTRY PARISH. Aged and Incurable Women in Unions.
MADE TWINS BY DEATH.
LEGENDS AND DEVICES OF ENGLISH COINS (*With numerous Engravings*)
A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.
Chapter X.—Anne Boleyn.
OUR CLERICAL CLUB. By the Editor.
Lecky's History of Rationalism—Grote's Plato and other Comparisons of Socrates—Mill's Examination of Hamilton—The London Musical Season—A Batch of New Books—Essays from the *Saturday Review*—Dr. Newman on Liberalism—The Missing Doctrine in Popular Theology.
LETTER FROM LORD RAVENSWORTH.

LONDON: James Hogg & Sons. TORONTO: W. C. Chewett & Co. MONTREAL: Dawson Brothers; and all Booksellers.

The above Magazines and all the Periodicals can be obtained at the *Examiner* Book Store.

TO LET.

A Convenient Brick Cottage, situated at the North end of George Street, lately occupied by the late Mrs. G. R. Hall, with inclosed garden and every other convenience for a genteel family. Possession given immediately.—The above is situated at the North end of George Street, just out of the limits of the Corporation. For terms, &c., apply to

THOMAS POOLE,
or EDWIN POOLE.

Peterboro, August 10, 1865. 32

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to receive or negotiate a certain note, dated the 7th June, 1865, drawn at nine months, for $52.50, in favor of Mr. Thomas Hutchison or bearer, and signed by W. Rutherford, Jr., W. Rutherford, Sr., and Adam Rutherford, as the two last named persons do not hold themselves liable therein; the said note having been acquired by Mr. Hutchison (as regards them) without value and contrary to the understanding between them.

W. RUTHERFORD, Sr.
A. RUTHERFORD.

Peterboro, August 7, 1865. 32

Haliburton & Peterboro' REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION.

FOR the accomodation of parties visiting Haliburton, in the English Company's townships, and likewise for the convenience of those trading between Haliburton and Peterborough, the subscriber will for the future carry on a regular communication by waggon and boat between the two places.

Parties leaving Peterborough on Friday morning, by this route, will arrive in Haliburton on Saturday afternoon. The stage leaves Huffman's Hotel at 9 o'clock; arrives at Mud Lake at 10 o'clock, in time for the *Ogemah* steamer, which reaches Bobcaygeon at 5 o'clock. The waggon carries on the communication to the foot of Lake Kushog, which is reached at 1 o'clock on Saturday; a regular passenger boat meets the waggon at the landing, arriving in Haliburton about 5 o'clock.

All goods and parcels for this route should be sent by the *Ogemah* to Bobcaygeon, marked "to be forwarded by B. East" an"

FARE from Bobcaygeon to Haliburton: $1.50.

B. EASTMAN.

32-2in

MORTGAGE SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 5th day of January, A. D. 1863, and made between the late ROBINSON MOORE, late of the village of Ashburnham, now deceased, of the first part; and ELIAS BURNHAM, of the town of Peterborough, of the second part; for securing payment of the sum of Sixty-seven pounds Ten shillings, and interest thereon, will be sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

ALEXANDER McNEIL, Auctioneer,

at his Auction Rooms in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, on

Monday, the 21st of August,

instant, at TEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon, Broken Lot Number Eleven, in the Nineteenth Concession of the

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY,

in the said County of Peterborough, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty acres, more or less. Further particulars, and terms and conditions of sale, made known at the time of sale.

E. BURNHAM,
Mortgagor and Vendor.

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1865. 33-3in

PORK

150 Barrels Mess.
100 " Prime Mess.
200 " Extra Flour.
300 " Superfine Flour.

For sale by

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro, June 22, 1865. 25

COUNTY OF PETERBORO' AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that members who have not paid their subscriptions on or before the 1st September, will be charged $1 for permission to make entries.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr.,
Secretary & Treasurer.

July 26, 1865. 30

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ISRAEL BLACK EDMISON and HENRY EDMISON, formerly members of the firm of I. B. Edmison & Brothers, Insolvents.

THE Creditors of the insolvents are notified that they have made an assignment of their estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. G. HAZLITT,
Assignee.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Solicitor for Insolvents.

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this 1st day of August, A.D., 1865. 32-3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of ISRAEL BLACK EDMISON and HENRY EDMISON, formerly members of the firm of I. B. Edmison & Brothers, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have filed in the Office of this Court a consent by their creditors to their discharge, and that on MONDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in their favor under the said Act.

I. B. EDMISON,
HENRY EDMISON,

SIDNEY SMITH,
Solicitor for Insolvents.

Dated at Peterborough, this 2nd day of August, A. D., 1865. 32

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Office of A. H. Macdougall, on George Street, in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D., 1865, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above act. Dated at Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this 7th day of August, A. D., 1865.

The domicile of the undersigned being at present in the Village of Ashburnham, in the said County of Peterborough.

JOHN REID,
Partner in the firm of A. Fowlie & Co.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of THOMAS MAHONEY, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the TWELFTH DAY OF OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

THOMAS MAHONEY.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Solicitor for Insolvent.

Peterborough, 9th August, 1865. 32

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of SIDNEY SMITH, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, at Ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

SIDNEY SMITH.

Peterborough, 20th July, 1865. 27

LIST OF LETTERS

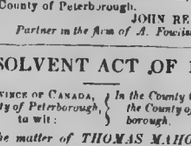
REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st July, 1865.

Adams, Samuel	Hawkins, Wm. G.
Archer, Robert	Hawkey, Francis
Bickerton, John	Johnson, Jane
Baxter, Miss Mary	Lipsett, Mrs. Prudence
Brownlee, William	Lynch, W. J.
Blair, Miss Charlotte	Menzies, A.
Calvert, Mrs. George	Murray, Hugh
Costello, Edward	Moore, William
O'Connelly, Miss Mary	Martin, Miss Julia
Dugan, James	McCarthy, Mrs. Mary
Dawson, George	Nicholson, Robin
Fisher, Frederick	Nicholls, Miss Eliza J.
Fraser, George	O'Brien, Timothy
Ferguson, Miss Annie	O'Brien, Patrick
Genniug, J. R. E.	O'Donnell, Miss Bridget
Galbraith, Rev. W.	Peters, Henry
Green, Finlay	Sullivan, Ellen
Hodge, Miss Jane	Wallis, Robert
Henry, Martin	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

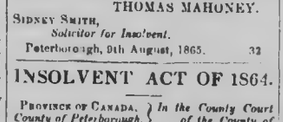
S. J. CARVER, P. M.

REMOVAL.



E. POOLE'S
Furniture Ware Rooms
HAVE BEEN REMOVED
TO RYAN'S BLOCK,
Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.



UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches attended to with punctuality. COFFINS kept constantly on hand.

Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48

Ale! Ale!

MOLSON'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels do Mild Ale do do

DAWE'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.

ALDWELL'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.

All for sale cheap at

McNAUGHTON'S,
George Street.

Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19.

COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE a large quantity Dundas Cotton Yarn, of the very best quality and warranted numbers.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24

MONTREAL HOUSE!

JUST RECEIVING, A NEW SUPPLY OF

Grey Cottons, White Cottons,

Stripe Shirtings, Check Shirtings, Tickings,

&c. &c. &c.

To be Sold at a SHADE OVER COST.

SELLING OFF

AT GREAT REDUCTIONS!

Dress Goods, Prints, Shawls, Mantles, Ladies' Hats, " Bonnets, Cloths, Gents' Hats.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE A BARGAIN.

Montreal House, July 27, 1865.

PETERBORO' EXAMINER BOOK STORE.

:o:

The Subscribers having purchased the Stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

&c. &c.

OF Mr. GEO. A. COX,

On very reasonable terms, will continue the business in the same place, where every article in the Book and Stationery line will be found and disposed of at very low figures.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON

Peterborough, June 21, 1865.

NEW DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE

L. LEMAY,

Of the late firm of F. & L. LEMAY, has the honor to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened the

Store on Hunter Street, next door to McKellar & Cameron's,

Which was recently occupied by the late firm, with a large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

L. L. having the experience of a number of years in the business, and possessing great facilities in buying, parties will always find it to their advantage to deal in his store, as goods will be sold extraordinary low.

In the Ready-made Clothing Department, will be found Goods of the very best quality, and at prices as low as any house in the trade.

☞ Come and see for yourselves, and you shall be satisfied ☜

☞ *Remember the place—Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's.* ☜

Peterborough, June 1st, 1865. 22-3in

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the

Examiner Office.

Mail Contract.

TENDERS, addressed to the Post Master General, will be received at Quebec until noon, on Friday, the 25th August, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, one time per week each way, between Peterborough and Chandos, from the first of October next. Conveyance to be made on horseback or in a vehicle. The Mails to leave Peterborough every Monday at 6.30, A. M., and to arrive at Chandos same day at 6, P. M. To leave Chandos every Tuesday at 6, A. M., and to arrive at Peterborough same day at 5.30, P. M.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Peterborough and Ashburnham.

MATTHEW SWEETMAN,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Kingston, 21st July, 1865. 30-3in

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Crossen, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterborough, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1865, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above-named Defendants, of, in, to or out of the under mentioned lands, viz:

Town Lot number one, north of London and east of Water streets; and number one, south of Dublin and east of Water streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', 26th, July, 1865. 30

CARD PICTURES

Two for a Dollar!

FRAMING CHEAP

Likenesses of deceased persons enlarged from Ambrotypes and colored in oil.

Ambrotypes from 50 Cents,

AT THE

Photographic and Fine Art Gallery,

HUNTER STREET.

R. D. EWING.

Peterboro, March 1, 1865. 9

DAILY COMMUNICATION WITH ROCHESTER.

The Fast-sailing new Steamer

1865. 1865.

ROCHESTER!

Will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leaving Port Hope.....at 9 30 a. m
Cobourg ..... 10 30 a. m.
Colborne..... 12 00 m.

Direct for Rochester, arriving there in time to connect with the New York Central Railroad for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Syracuse, Buffalo, Chicago and other points East and West.

Passengers from the West via Grand Trunk Railroad, will take the Steamer at Cobourg; those from the East, will take the Steamer at Colborne.

For further particulars, enquire of A. Cochrane, Port Hope; Charles Elliott, Cobourg, or J. Keeler, Colborne.

RETURNING—Will leave Charlotte every night, (Sundays excepted) at 10.00, p. m., direct for Port Hope.

G. S. DAINTRY,
Proprietor.

Cobourg, August 1st, 1865. 31

CHANGE in BUSINESS

GEO. A. COX, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers, for their liberal patronage since commencing business, would respectfully inform them that he has disposed of his Book and Stationery trade to Messrs. Graham & Stratton, for whom he solicits a continuance of their patronage. Parties who have received papers, periodicals and Magazines, from him will be supplied as usual by Graham & Stratton.

Peterborough, June 21, 1865. 25

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.

WM. N. KENNEDY,

HAS REMOVED to the store immediately West of the Stewart House, on Hunter street.

His stock of Room Papers, Borders, Decorations, Window Blinds, Fire Screens, &c., has been largely increased and will be sold cheap.

Painting in all its branches carried on as usual.

Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1864. 42

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company will apply to the Legislature at its next session for an act to amend and extend the charter of the said Company, and for other purposes.

Dated 10th July, 1865. 28-6in

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $20,000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County.

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $20,000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $2,200 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the tempo ary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of $1,200,720.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $20,000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one mill in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same, upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $20,000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of $20,000; and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 20 years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum, per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the rateable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 5th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at its Council Chamber in the Court House, in the said County, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of October, 1865, at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed)
WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk.

Peterborough, June 24th, 1865. 26

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

If You Want GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE Team, Carriage or Buggie HARNESS!

TRUNKS, CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,

GO TO

T. DONNELLY'S,

(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)

☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*

COLLARS WARRANTED.

Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting. Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 19

Fans! Fans!

PALM LEAF FANS for sale at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July, 1865.

Writing Desks,

LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

BIBLES,

PRAYER BOOKS, Church Services, Wesley's Hymns, and Bibles with Wesley's Hymns, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Opposite Nicholls' & Hall's.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro,' July 26, 1865. 30

EXAMINER BOOK STORE

A LOT OF

FAMILY BIBLES,

RICHLY BOUND and beautifully illustrated, with the commentaries of Henry and Scott.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

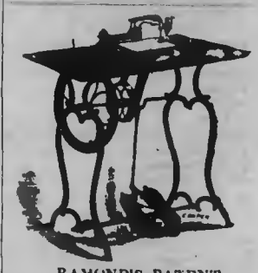
MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashion,
and
HARPER'S MONTHLY,

For sale at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, August 1, 1865.



RAMOND'S PATENT
Family Sewing Machine.

PRICE $12,

With four Needles, Screw-driver, Cramp, and Printed Directions.

THESE Machines are particularly adapted for general family use, coarse and fine, for which they will be found much more useful and less expensive than the larger kind.

They are highly recommended by several persons in Peterborough, who have used them for the last two years. They can be procured at the Express Office, and if not found to give perfect satisfaction after a fair trial, the money will be refund d.

GEO. A. COX.

Montreal Telegraph, Canadian Express, Ocean Steamship, Fire and Life Insurance, and General Agent.

Office—Hopkins' Block, Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Aug. 1st, 1865. 31

PELOUBET
Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from $225 to $800
School " " 100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons, 150 to 240
Portable " 65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C

Poetry.

ARISTOCRACY.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Of all the notable things on earth,
The queerest thing is pride of birth,
Among our "democratic" free
A bridge across a hundred years
Without a prop to save from sneers—
But t'on a couple of rotten Peers—
A thing for laughter, scorn and jeers,
In American aristocracy!

Depend upon it my snobbish friend,
Your family threads you can't ascend,
Without some reason to apprehend,
You may find it wanted at the farther end,
By some pedigree question!
Or worse than that, your boasted line
May end in a loop of stronger twine,
That plagued some worthy relation!

Because you flourish in worldly affairs,
Don't be haughty and put on airs,
With insolent pride of station!
Don't be proud and turn up your nose,
At poorer people in plainer clothes,
But learn for the sake of your mind's repose
That wealth is a bubble that comes—and goes!
And that all proud flesh, wherever it grows,
Is subject to irritation.

Varieties.

SCIENTIFIC DISCUSSION.

A most animated dispute occurred on Cross Street, a few days ago, between Cato Brown and Jim Tutton, two factory hands, employed in one of the tobacco factories, well known for their extensive information on all scientific subjects. The question under discussion was the shape of the earth. Cato contended that it was flat and stood on a big rock, a theory which when advanced, drew forth the following dialogue:

JIM—You argue that the world is flat and stands on a big rock—now I want you to tole me what dat rock stand on?

CATO—Nigger, I'se 'stonished at your ignorance! why it stands on nuffin but rock.

JIM—(Confident that he had his opponent cornered)—But what does bole of dem rocks stand on?

CATO—(After a moment's hesitation)—Why, dar is rocks all de way down.

JIM—(With a pompous air)—My colored friend, I'se sorry to see such 'larse ob ramtigated obscurity in a genumen ob your eyedited pretensions; allow me, who has experienced superior opportunities, to correct de werry deroneous impression you has, and inform you dat de earf is round and revolves on axles.

CATO—I knows how to 'preciate de feel in dat p'ints you to defend to dis ungger de information dat you furnish on de question dat we is at present debatin' and will all reference to 'sperior opportunities to which you take occasion to preclude, I must disagree wid you on de theory dat you advances. Know'd de world was round and turned on axles, wouldn't de axle-trees broke down and spill all de people in the street? Answer me dat.

It is necessary to add that Jim was utterly confounded by this overwhelming argument, and forced to "knock under" to the superior intellectual attainments of his opponent.

MILKING THE WRONG COW.—The Hon. Grantly F. Berkely, the English hunter and naturalist, tells the following excruciating story of Lady Haggerston's scheme to charm the Regent: Her Ladyship had at her residence a miniature farmyard, and those pretty little Alderney cattle. When the prince and his friends had arrived, she came to ward from the side of the wicket as a milkmaid, for the purpose of making a syllabub for the prince. She had a silver pail in one hand and a tamerine stool in the other. Lady Haggerston, thus peddling, with ribbons flying from her dainty little milking hat, that hung on one side of her graceful little head, and the smallest little boyish red below her laced stockings, she came opposite his Royal Highness to whom she dropped a real graceful courtesy. Then passing lightly over the broad plaited straw, her tucked up gown showing her neat ankle, as well as her colored stockings, she placed her stool and pail convenient for use. Leaning against the flank of one of the crossest looking of the Alderneys, she was attempting to commence her rustic labors; but not having selected the right sex, the offended animal did not seem to fancy the performance, for at first he kicked out then trotted away, nearly upsetting stool, pail, and Lady Haggerston, who covered with confusion, made a hasty retreat for her dairy, whence she did not appear again.

A young girl was reading marriages in a newspaper a few days ago, and after she had concluded she uttered an exclamation of impatience. "What is the matter?" asked an acquaintance, "you look angry." "And it is enough to make any one look angry, my goodness gracious," was the reply. "Here I've read the marriage of four widows in this paper." "Well, what of it?" "What of it? Dont that prove that widows are good for nothing in designing things, and prevent us from getting husbands?" "No." "I say it does," replied the indignant girl, "and I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll get married and have my husband die, and then I will see if I can't get one." This brilliant scheme the little designer is preparing to carry out, so young men who desire to live their natural lives will please avoid her, for she is dangerous.

GENUINE ELOQUENCE.—When Lord Chief Justice Richie was travelling in Ireland, he met a man who was a pitiful spectacle of pallor, squalor and wretchedness. His heart smote him, and he turned back. "If you are in want," said Richie, with some degree of pensiveness, "why don't you beg." "Sure I'm beggin' I am, yer honor." "Why, you didn't say a word?" "Oh corse not, yer honor; but see how the skin is sparkin through the holes in me trowsers, and the bones crying out through me skin! Look at me sunken cheeks, and the famin that's starin out in my eyes! Man alive! isn't it beggin' I am wid a hundred tongues!"

A BRIGHT GIRL.—"What are you doing there, Jane?" "Why, pa, I'm going to dye my doll's pinafore RED." "But what have you got to dye it with?" "Beer, pa." "BEER? Who on earth told you that beer would dye red?" "Why, ma said yesterday that it was beer that made your nose so red, and I thought——" "Here, Susan, take this child."

Does the razor take hold well? inquired a barber who was shaving a gentleman from the country. Yes, replied the other, with tears in his eyes, it takes hold first-rate, but it don't let go very easily.

A Pedagogue was about to flog a pupil for having said he was a fool, when the boy cried out, "Oh, don't thin'e! I won't call you so any more—I'll never say what I did again in all the days of my life."

LOWLINESS is the base of every virtue, and he who goes the lowest builds the safest.

THE NEWSPAPER APPRECIATED.—Without a newspaper, the world narrows itself to the small limit of my personal experience, and humanity be compressed into the ten or fifteen people I see with. Now, I refuse to accept this. I have not a sixpence a console, but I want to know how they stand. I was never—I never in all likelihood shall be—in Japan; but I have an intense curiosity to know what our troops did at York town. I deplore the people who suffered by that railroad smash; and I sympathise with the newly married couple so beautifully depicted in the "Illustrated," as they drove off in a chaise and found the bald old gent. at the half door waving them a last adieu. I like the letters of the correspondents, with their little grievances about unpunctual trains, or some unwarrantable omissions in the Liturgy. I even like the people who chronicle the rainfall, and record little facts about the mildness of the season. As for the advertisements, I regard them as the glass and mirror of the age. Show me but one page of the "Wants" of any country, and I pledge to give a sketch of the current civilization of the period. What glimpses of romance it is do we gain by these brief paragraphs! How full of suggestiveness and of story are they!—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

WOMEN AND NEWSPAPERS.—A Tuscegra paper comes out strong in favor of his female patrons, whome he regards as model subscribers. We copy this editor in every word: "Women are the best subscribers in the world to newspapers, magazines, &c. We have been an editor now going on eight years, and we have never lost a single dollar by female subscribers. They seem to make it a point of conscientious duty to pay the preacher and printer, two classes of community that suffer more from bad pay (and no pay at all) than all the rest together. Wherever we have a woman's name on our books, we know that it is just as good for three dollars and a half, as a peacock is for a ginger cake. Besides, whatever they subscribe for they read, whether it be good, bad or indifferent, if they can subscribe for a paper, they are sure to read, upon the principle, we suppose, that if they did not their money would be thrown away—as an old lady whom we once knew, for whose sick servant girl the doctor had prescribed a dose of oil; but as the girl would not take the oil, she took it herself, rather than it should be wasted. Hence we say, they are the best readers—for these reasons, we had, at any time in the world, rather have a dozen women on our books than one man.

OUR MOTHER.—Around the idea of one's mother, the mind of a man rallies with fond affection. It is the first deep thought stamped upon our infant hearts, when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impressions, and all the after feelings of the world are more or less light in comparison. I do not know that even in our old age we do not look back to that feeling as the sweetest we have through life. One cannot as and selfishness may lead us far from the object of our final love; we learn even to pain her heart, to oppose her wishes, to violate her command; we may become wild, headstrong, and angry at her counsels or opposition: but when death has killed her monitory voice and silling but calm memory remains to recapitulate her virtues and good deeds, affects us, like a flower beaten to the ground by a past storm, raises her head and smiles among her tears. Around that idea as we have said, the mind clings with fond affection; and even when the earlier period of our existence forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of our remembrance, and twines the image of our dead parent with a garland of graces and beauties and virtues which we doubt not that she possessed.

A GOOD WIFE.—A good wife is a man's best movable, a scion incorporated with the stock, bearing sweet fruit; one that to her husband is more than a friend, an equal with him in the yoke. Calamities and troubles she shares alike; nothing leaves he that does not him. She is receive in all, and he, without her, but half himself. She is his absent hands, eyes ears, and mouth—his present and absent all. She frames her nature unto his, never thwarts; the hyacinth follows not the sun more willingly. Stubbornness and obstinacy are weeds that grow not in her garden. She leaves chiding to the gossips of the town, and is more seen than heard. Her housewifery her charge, and her care of that makes her seldom non-resident. Her profession but to be cleanly, and her thrift not to be prodigal. By her discretion she has clothed on not trifles; a husband without her is misery in man's apparel; none but she has an aged husband to whom she is both a staff and a chair. To conclude, she is to be wise and reign us, which makes her all this.—*Sir Thomas Overbury's "Characters."*

AGED YOUNG MEN.—The man of one idea may be monotonous; but let us thank heaven he has an idea; that he takes an interest in something. But what shall be said of the young man, who in the year 1865, is without enthusiasm? To whom the great pending issues of the day are as nothing to whom newspapers and libraries are a dead letter; who is knowing only in coats and gloves, in wines and perfumes; whose face and form, at twenty, suggests only the total absence of all vitality. One can forgive apathy in one of advanced years; but for youth, with its accredited strength, and hope, and vigor and the glorious future it might have, to sell its birthright for mental imbecility and physical decay, is indeed pitiable.

Verse alone is not poetry. Poetry is an idea. Ideas come from the soul. Verse is only an elegant dress upon a beautiful body. Poetry can be expressed in prose. It is only the more perfect under the grace and majesty of verse. It is the poetry of the soul which inspires noble deeds and noble sentiments as well as noble writing. A dishonorable poet is a degraded being, more base and more culpable than a dishonorable man who is not a poet.—Victor Hugo.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE OUGH.—The ending syllable "ough" which is such a terror to foreigners, is shewn up in its several pronunciations in the following lines:

Wife, make me some dumplings of dough,
They're better than meat for my cough;
Pray let them be boiled till hot through,
But not till they are heavy or tough.

Now I must be off to my plough,
And the boys (whos they're bad enough)
Must keep the Bos off with a bough,
While the old man drinks at the trough.

We overheard a poor weather bound individual the other day, who was caught in the rain, humming to himself in a doorway.

'Twas ever thus from childhood's hour,
That chilling fate has on me fell;
There always comes a soaking shower,
When I have got no umbrell!

To make raspberry jam.—Put seventeen raspberries into a goosequill.

Make Farming Life Attractive.

Young men often leave their homes in the country for city employment because they dislike the hard, dirty work, and because the adornment of the homes of their childhood has not been attended to. Girls dislike to marry young farmers because they see a life of drudgery in prospect, such as cooking large meals for hired men, and because the throng of laborers which must fill up their houses precludes the idea of comfort and seclusion. By attending to the following points much of these evils could be avoided.

1. Build cheap, but good and comfortable laborer's cottages, and hire steady, married men to occupy them and who may board at home.

2. Let the owner attend to strict cleanliness so far as may be practicable; that is, never enter the house with a heavy or dirty pair of boots, but take them off in an outhouse whenever entering or meals or for the night, and replace them with slippers. The same care should be given to outer garments.

3. Attend to frequent washing and bathing, and a frequent change of clothes—it is nearly as easy to wash several garments slightly soiled as one loaded with dirt.

4. Let all rooms, and especially bedrooms, be well ventilated, and every cause of foul and offensive air be removed.

5. Let the living-rooms be handsomely furnished inside—with books, pictures, mineals and specimens of natural history, philosophical apparatus (all in proper cases,) materials for drawing, and everything else to make in-doors attractive to young people.

6. Let the surroundings of the house be appropriated to ornamental planting—trees, shrubbery, flower-beds cut in smooth turf, &c., and have ample orchards and fruit gardens, so that a constant supply of delicious and fresh fruit may be obtained from them, from the season of the earliest strawberries in June, until the late frosts of autumn—and afterwards that a copious supply may be obtained from the fruit-room until the first of the next ripening summer.

7. Let all the operations of farming be carried on without hurry or excessive hard labor, by means of the best system in the management; let agriculture be made attractive by its neatness and success.—*Country Gentleman.*

Coloring Cheese.

The color of cheese sometimes exerts a greater influence than the flavor, in securing a ready sale. Most people reject a pale, light-colored cheese; and choose those that have a golden color like rich cream, as this is supposed characteristic of an excellent article. A light-colored cheese may possess all the richness of one that is as yellow as gold; indeed, they may both be alike in quality; and still the golden-colored one will be pronounced best and command the highest price. So much does a good color enhance the value of cheese in most markets. In order to secure the desired color, it is customary to employ Annatto, but it may be done without. Let the curd remain in the vat, spread out as much as practicable, until it is of the right temperature to be put into the hoop. By allowing it to remain exposed to the atmosphere while it is cooling, instead of dashing cold whey, or water on it—as is sometimes done—the rich creamy color may be secured without the use of any coloring matter. By this means, all the good flavor and richness will be retained; whereas, when the curd is washed, more or less of the valuable portions of it are removed by the whey. If the curd be exposed to the air in this manner, the cheese will be of a uniform color throughout. That if cured with care and the rind kept smooth by not allowing the outside to dry faster than the inside shrinks, a small quantity of annatto applied to the surface will impart a very good color to the exterior.

HOW TO CONDUCT MILKING.—The best dairymen carry, as well as feed, water and turn out their cows regularly; feed and water should be given each when in the stable at the same time or corresponding hours; if a cow refuse to eat, remove the feed at once; never pamper to any degree after calving. At milking time the master or mistress should be present, if not as milker, to see that it is quickly done and without talking; much depends on this; the last drop is rich st, never neglecting to milk to the end of the teats; this is wrong, as the drop from a good milker never comes; milkers are seen pulling at the teats for the "last drop"; in stripping a cow it is usually done with the right hand by taking the teats in rotation and getting what milk can be obtained; and when he gets hold of a teat, if he can't get milk twice, he must try that teat again, after he has gone round. All drawn after this comes from the milk veins, and is no richer than that first taken, or of the average quality. If a dairyman intends to follow his business and make it profitable, he or his wife must milk or be present during milking. One of the best of dairymen always did the stripping after his regular milkers. A garrulous milker should be silenced or exorcised from the stable or yard where the cows are milked. Note this and insist upon a strict observance of the rule.—*Boston Cultivator.*

COOL WATER.—At this season of the year a cool draught of water is a luxury which we may enjoy with a little care. By the following method simple and inexpensive, water may be kept almost as cold as ice. Let the vessel used for water be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet; the evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside, and reduce it to a low temperature. In India and other tropical countries, where ice cannot be procured, this expedient is common. Let every mechanic and laborer have at the place of his work two pitchers thus provided, and with lids or covers, one to contain iced water for evaporation, and he can always have cold water or warm water. Any person may test this by dipping a finger in water and holding it in the air on a warm day; after doing so three or four times, he will find his finger uncomfortably cool. This plan will save the bill for ice, besides being more healthful. The free use of ice water often produces derangement of the internal organs which, we conceive is due to a property of the water independent of its coldness.—*Maine Farmer.*

WEEDS.—The Boston *Cultivator* says: "Let it be a rule of every thrifty farmer that no weed shall be allowed to bloom on his cultivated grounds. The same rule should also be extended to uncultivated grounds—to the corners of fences, to stone heaps, and other waste places where weeds delight to grow, and where they are too frequently allowed to run to seed.

"BLESSINGS" EXTRAORDINARY.—About ten months ago, an amiable and loving couple, residing at Lefter, became the happy parents of three additional "little responsibilities," at a birth; and a week ago the same affectionate pair were further blessed by the addition to their family of twins; making five pledges of love within the lapse of eleven months!—*Barrie Examiner.*

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THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

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Rosewood Piano Fortes,

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By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

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And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

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June 13, 1865. 24

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Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold,	5 00	15 00
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Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil,	4 00	10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders,	5 00	10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders,	6 00	15 00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups,	10 00	30 00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets,	25 00	80 00
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From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

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From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc, opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

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☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

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New York, April 18, 1865. 16-3mos

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ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano The construction is simple and natural. All the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the stringe are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old hap hazard system of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, for which the Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all the purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wetzler pt,	A. Barili,
Francis H. Brown,	M. M. Strackosch,
Sam. Henry Fry,	Charles Fradel

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal versimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Duncan Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells them in pure, musical and actual tone*, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

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IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 400 pages 100 Illustrations Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway New York

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Miller Esq., Hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to

MRS. BLACKSTOCK.

Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 22

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro'; a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stable and sheds and a large garden Possession can be given on the 1st of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865 13

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.

Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE, OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to

ROBERT HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 37

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late WM. LANNIN, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms; the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bthune Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 89 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purpose

The whole will be sold in one lot or in suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to

D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN.

Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

REMOVAL.

Tobias Fitzgerald,

HAS REMOVED his Carriage and Waggon Establishment to those COMMODIOUS PREMISES on the

CORNER OF BROCK AND WATER ST'S,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE PARK,

Where he will continue to MANUFACTURE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

Which he will warrant to be made from the best Timber, and any person ordering from him are invited to call and examine the work before it is painted.

Jobbing & Horse Shoeing

Will be punctually attended to.

Peterborough, August, 1864. 33

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITL.....£2,000,000STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED

Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no reciving wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lesson" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, New York

March 16, 1865. 11-3m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Province for an Act to provide for the re-opening of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway, and for an extension of the same.

H. JONES RUTTAN,
Cobourg, Canada, May 23rd, 1865.

ARE YOU IN AGONY?

A WELL SPRING OF HOPE FOR ALL!

CAN BE FOUND IN

Holloway's Pills.

Be of Good Cheer! The Sinking may be Saved!

BY THE USE OF

Holloway's Ointment.

THE history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHENEVER, and in WHATEVER shape internal disease exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

This is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation It consists of a complete revelation taken from the sick of every country—an unimpeachable record the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

These Mighty Healers, World Known and World Tried are a Boon to the Sick

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world; HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations Their alterative is to PREVENT as well as to CURE, they attack the SEEDS OF ROOT of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, re-invigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL and FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs UPON THE BLOOD ITSELF change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

Woman in all her Difficulties

is invited to test the regulating and restorative powers of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a positive safeguard against evil consequences. They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively subject

Be it Understood,

That the above statements can at all times be verified by the written testimony (extending through a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.

Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is compelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and invaluable curative. Bilious remittents, bilious purging, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the whites of the eyes, weakness and debility, &c., are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends. Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned,

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1865. No. 35

The Peterborough Examiner,
A WEEKLY
POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,
AND
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
IS PUBLISHED AT
PETERBOROUGH,
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY
GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

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Handbills, Funeral Cards,
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Concert Bills, Programmes,
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Business Cards, Blanks, &c.
with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.
☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.
All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

MELVILLE MILLAR,
HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 10

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,
PUMP AND PANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.
Corner of Simcoe and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 27, 1861 48

J. B. BIBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c. &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

MR. TOOLE.
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, gent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issurer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits
Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

BANK OF TORONTO.
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS
Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.
JAS. W FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur
Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.
Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George-Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.
Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,
TAILOR,
SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.
Lakefield, North Douro, } May 6th, 1865. } 19-1y

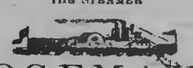
MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
ATTORNEY, &c.
Peterborough, C. W.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c., &c., &c.
Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

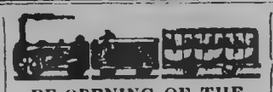
JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville Dr McCrea, Keene; T White, Jr Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge 26

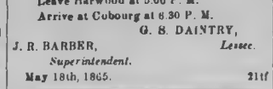
HENRY CRIST,
Departmental, Parliamentary,
AND PATENT AGENT,
QUEBEC,
TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.
REFERENCES:
Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Jaxon, Esq., Hamilton; Messrs R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London; R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.
May 30, 1865. 32

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of LAKEFIELD and vicinity, that he has removed his
Grocery Store
IN LAKEFIELD,
To Hen hour's old stand, where will be found a
Good assortment of Groceries,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Or Farm Produce.
ROBT. GRAHAM.
Lakefield, March 1st, 1865. 49-9

NOTICE.
THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH"
Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
FOR LINDSAY.
Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Jobb's Lagoon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.
The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to
LEWIS McGREGOR,
North American Hotel, Peterboro'.
May 25, 1865. 21

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.
WM. N. KENNEDY,
HAS REMOVED to the store immediately West of the Stewart House, on Hunter street.
His stock of Room Papers, Borders, Decorations, Window Blinds, Fire Screens, &c., has been largely increased and will be sold cheap.
Painting in all its branches carried on as usual.
Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1864. 42


RE-OPENING OF THE
Cobourg and Peterboro'
RAILWAY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst., Trains will run as follows:
GOING NORTH:
Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Harwood at 8.15 A M.
TO CONNECT WITH
STEAMER OTONABEE,
for Peterboro'.
GOING SOUTH:
Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Cobourg at 6.30 P. M.
G. S. DAINTRY,
Superintendent. *Lessee.*
J. R. BARBER,
May 18th, 1865. 21tf


GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:
GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.
Port Hope May 23, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
TORONTO LINE.
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

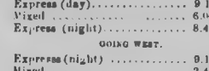
STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3 25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.38	
Wellington Square	7.38	3 42
Bronte	02	3 57
Oakville	8	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4 25
Streetsville	9 00	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9 20	5 00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 20	7 45
Mimico		8 10
Port Credit	1 55	8 35
Oakville	2 15	9 05
Bronte	2 28	9 17
Wellington Square	2 42	9 31
Waterdown		9 47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.
ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—
GOING EAST.—At 1.65 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A M, and 1.00, 3.50, 6.3 and 9.00 p m
GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 8.15, and 9.35 p m.
C. VISBARD,
General Superintendent.
Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL
MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
KEENE & PETERBORO'.
A DAILY STAGE
Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p. m.
April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE.
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's.
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,
AT 2.30 P. M
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.
J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.
Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

OLD EYES MADE NEW.
A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,
M. B. FOOTE, M D.
o-6m 1130 Broadway New York.

Wm. N. KENNEDY
HAS
GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER
ON HAND.

Select Poetry.

THE RETURNED LETTERS.

How she tries her grief to smother,
Tears fall on the snowy page;
To a daughter writes a mother—
Calls her *home* to cheer her age.
Weary, then, with looking, longing,
Weeks and months pass sadly by;
All the past to memory thronging,
Hoping on, but—no reply.
Till at last there comes a letter!
"*Tis her own* she traces there—
Better she had died—far better—
"Gone away, and not known where!"

From *her* home across the ocean,
Blotted with repentant tears,
Writes the daughter her emotion—
How she turns to earlier years—
Prays that heaven may bless her mother,
Tells her of her wedded joy;
How she left her for another—
Sends the picture of her boy.
Then she waits to be forgiven,
Till another year has fled;
Back *her* letter, torn and riven,
Comes—all on it written "Dead."
—*Knickerbocker.*

Miscellaneous.

LOVE IN A STAGE COACH.

BY A BACHELOR.

How it poured! Rattle, rattle, against the casement; splash, splash on the ground underneath, all night; and now, when I awoke here, it was raining away harder than ever, as if a second deluge were at hand. Confound the breakfast bell! I wish there was no such thing as a breakfast on a rainy morning; for then one might be abed all day, or until the storm cleared off. Philosophers tell us that rain is necessary for the economy of nature; it may be true, though I never troubled myself about such things; but if so, men ought to be made like dormice—to sleep in uncouth useless until the rain sees fit to cease. Nature never intended us to be out in a shower, or we would have been born with patent oil-cloth or India-rubber skins.

Down it poured! What on earth was I to do? The day before had been the brightest one of the bright month of May; and as I had a passion for walking in the country more fool for it!—I had trudged away off here, eight miles or more from town, to see a country wedding, "after the order used among Friends." I must say that the thing was very handsomely done, and that I was much edified—so much so that one of these days I will tell you how the parties departed themselves, how many new hats there were to the wedding company, who drove the finest horses, and all other matters of gossip so interesting to young misses and old bachelors like myself. The day passed off with a bright blue sky, until towards dusk, when a thunder shower came up that lasted till bed-time; but I retired fully resolved that the morning would see a clear morning over my head; but the morning had come, and here it was, pouring down in one dark, splashy, continuous stream, for all the world like an old maid's objurgations when her tongue gets wagging.

Down I hurried to the breakfast table. I had just buttered my bread, and was swallowing the first mouthful of coffee, when the horn of the coach to town was heard, and, looking out of the window, I saw the vehicle, with its four smoking horses, dashing down the turnpike. It was my only chance to reach the city that day. I bolted my bread, gulped down the coffee till my throat was scalded, jammed my hat on my head, and made a dive through the door. The driver did not see me, but cracked his whip with a flourish and went on. I shouted; still the old villain did not see me, but with another flourish of his whip, set his four-in-hand on a brisker trot, and rattled down the hill.

Desperate with the fear of being left, I pitched after him, scattering the mud around at every step, an shouting at the top of my lungs; but I might have shouted on till doomsday had not a passenger seen me, and stopped the old sinner. Out of breath, wet to the skin, covered with mud from head to foot, and not in the best humour from the loss of my breakfast, I mounted into the coach; but the instant I placed my foot inside the vehicle, all my sullenness vanished, for one of the loveliest angels that ever blessed a rickety old coach or warmed the soul of a sour, breakfastless bachelor with her presence, sat upon the back seat.

Did you ever fall in love? Of course and the lady was the loveliest of her sex? To be sure. Then the stage-coach be ugly was twice as handsome as your sweetheart; and if, after this, you don't think my fellow passenger a cherub, then I give up all hope of making you appreciate her. Such eyes such teeth, and then lips—egad! it almost makes me crazy to think of them. I put myself down for the luckiest dog in the world. She was dressed in a plain straw cottage bonnet, with a green veil—"just such a costume," said I, "as a real lady wears when travelling"—and then she gave me such a sweet, but half regretful smile as I tumbled into the coach in the plight I have described, that I knew her at once to be a paragon in the way of education, taste, fortune, and all that; and I resolved—what knowing one would not?—to make the agreeable off hand, for there is nothing like meeting an heiress in a stage-coach, where she thinks she is unknown, and dreams that every attention paid to her springs from true love—ahem!—on your part.

I was in clover. What cared I for rain? Splash, splash, splash, aye! rain away there, like blazes—who cares? One doesn't get a *tete-a-tete* with a pretty girl every day of the week—so I determined to make the best of it.

And, faith, with a few sly compliments, and my extraordinary good looks, I soon got as cosy with my unknown beauty, and she with me, as if we had been acquainted since the days of Noah. We talked of the weddings, for she too had been there, of the scenery, of the rain, and of whatever came uppermost; and there was such a charming frankness in all she said, that I really thought her the most winning little creature I had ever seen; and I verily believe if the floor had been softer, and I had known the accurate number of houses which I would be meant, in courtesy, I should have gone down on my knees to her at once. I hate showing one's learning off in public, so I avoided anything like literature, though I saw by the intelligent eyes of the charmer that she had a soul alive to all the finer sensibilities of nature.

At length we got on the subject of housekeeping. Now, if there is anything I hate, it is a woman that can't keep house, and I trembled at every word, lest my charmer should confess her ignorance of these matters. Shade of Apicius! how my heart leaped when she told me that hardly a day passed in which she did not bake bread, or pies, or sponge-cake, or some other of those slumbrous that delight the heart of a man; and in expatiating on such delicacies she rose to a pitch of eloquence that I never heard surpassed. I could not resist my feelings, but snatched her hand to my lips and kissed it.

Yes! I felt that she was destined to be mine, for if there is anything that a wife ought to know it is this. I come of a race of caterers. My grandfather lunched on half a dozen rabbits, and died at last of a surfeit produced by eating two roast pigs. My father can break his fast on a brace of capons, or devour a pair of turkeys without having to pick his teeth; and a brother of mine can tuck in a hundred oysters and dishes of chicken salad which does honour to the family. My own exploits in this line my modesty forbids me to mention.

No wonder I lost this rosy little beauty who could get up such a choice fry, and bake such delicious cakes. Ah! what a life of domestic happiness rose before my vision, when I pictured my returning home from Court at night, to meet a beefsteak ready broiled, or a bowl of the richest turtle soup served up by the fair hand of the angel at my side. I resolved, if there was any virtue in a pair of whiskers, in an eloquent tongue, or in my new blue coat, to win this seraph of pie-bakers.

There is no place like a stage-coach for making love. It comes natural! You do it, egad, in an easy, don't-care-for-any-thing style, that you can't for the life of you assume in any other place. What betwixt sitting on the same seat to talk more conveniently, and putting your arm around her waist to keep her from jolting off, you soon get to be wonderful cozy, and ten to one if you don't catch yourself squeezing her hand or varying the entertainment in some other way, before you are aware of it.

For my part, as I have said, I was ready to surrender at discretion, and I already fancied myself lightening the dear creature beside me of the trouble-some duty of collecting the rents of her various fine houses. It was charming to think of the progress I had made in her affections. What a delicately rosy cheek it was that I just then slily kissed—she blushed the deeper at my warmth! And then her saucy pouting lips; and then her figure, just the age for a man who hated your thin weasel-shaped young misses as he hated epidemics. Ah, what a wife she would make! How I thanked my stars that I had hitherto set my face like a flint against every temptation to marry—for now my firmness was rewarded by this beauty and heiress dropping into my mouth. And then I preached to myself a mental homily on the short sightedness of man, as I ventured to steal another kiss from the conscious and blushing little angel at my side. I was about to pop the question itself, when the coach stopped, and the driver descended and opened the door. My charmer arose. I was taken all aback.

"Do you get out here?" said I, in surprise.

"Yes," said she, "I see Mr. Powell is waiting for me."

"Mr. Powell," said I, for that was the name of a friend of mine who lived up this very lane, not half a mile from the turnpike; "do you live then with him? Perhaps you're a relative? Strange," I muttered to myself, "I never heard him speak of this charming creature."

Before I could answer Powell approached and while he hailed me my fellow passenger sprang to the ground as if by magic, and the next minute was in my friend's vehicle.

"For heaven's sake," said I, half mad that the hasty grip of Powell prevented me from hastening to his ward's assistance, "who is that angel? Is she a relative, a ward, or what? I'm dying for love of her."

Powell burst into a laugh, and laughed on till tears came in his eyes. Confound the fellow, what did he mean? I began to look angry.

"Come, my dear boy," he said, "don't get into a passion, but consider how odd it is that you, of all men, should fall in love with my cook."

I never make acquaintance in a stage-coach now, until I have exchanged cards.

SACREDNESS OF TEARS.—There is sacredness in tears. They are not a mark of weakness, but of power. They speak more eloquently than ten thousand tongues—They are messengers of overwhelming grief, deep contrition, unspeakable love. If there were wanting any argument to prove that man is not mortal, I would look for it in the strong, convulsive emotions of the breast, when the sole has been deeply agitated, when the fountains of feeling are rising, and when the tears are gushing forth in crystal streams. Oh, speak not harsh to the stricken one weeping in silence. Break not the deep solemnity by rude laughter or intrusive footsteps. Despise not woman's tears—they are what make her an angel. Scoff not if the stern heart of manhood is sometimes melted to tears—they are what help to elevate him above the brute. I love to see tears of affection. They are painted tokens, but still most holy. There is a pleasure in tears—an awful pleasure. If there were none on earth to shed a tear for me, I should be loth to live; and if no one might weep over my grave, I could never die in peace.—*Cobbett.*

Retired petroleans may be called *ex ilex*

THE CHOLERA.

ITS RAVAGES IN THE EAST—ITS WESTWARD PROGRESS.

(*From the N. Y Post.*)

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* some time ago proposed the theory of the periodical appearance of cholera as an epidemic every seventeenth year; and assumed, accordingly, that as it prevailed here in 1849 and 1832, we have good cause to expect it again in 1866. The pestilence, in the milder form of cholerine, has broken out among the Mussulmans, who crowded, during the last few months, the sacred places of Mecca and Djebel Araphat, proving fatal to some thousands of pilgrims. The period which our correspondent spoke of has come round; and this intelligence from the region where cholera, both as endemic and epidemic, often holds high festival, at first view certainly seems to favor the apprehension.

THE CHOLERA.

De Noe relates that when the great plague raged in London, in 1663, many were silently infected without perceiving it, till they fell into swoonings and faintings, and death without pain. Very similar to this is Eugene Sue's account of the perishing of the two children in the cholera hospital at Paris. The blood, immediately after it is poisoned by the deadly contagion, parts rapidly with its oxygen, leaving a lifeless carbonic mass.

The pestilence attacks insidiously, and fixes a sudden hold upon the vitals. The patient often seeming just before to be in robust health, assumes a shrivelled, deathlike respect; the surface of the body becomes cold, giving to another a sensation like contact with the skin of a frog; and the face, hands and feet quickly put on the purple of imperial death. Dr. Milroy relates that when the cholera prevailed at Kurrachee, in 1845, "within a little more than five minutes, hale and healthy men were seized, cramped, collapsed and died." At Teheran, the capital of Persia, multitudes who were attacked dropped down suddenly in a state of lethargy and expired. In Muscat, Arabia, ten minutes often did not elapse from the first apparent seizure till the fatal termination.

But when travelling westward, the pestilence has exhibited other phenomena, taking more time to accomplish its fatal work, assuming numerous symptoms not here instanced, often passing from cholera into typhoid fever before finishing its task, and often apparently permitting a favorable reaction and yielding to the action of medicine. In each recurrence of the epidemic all its symptoms appear to become mitigated.

THE MILDER SYPTOMS OF CHOLERA.

In milder forms of attack it is characterized by premonitory diarrhea a sudden muscular debility, tremors, vertigo, occasioned nausea, spasmodic griping pains in the bowels, depression of the functions of respiration and circulation; copious purging of serous fluid (rice water) succeeded by vomiting and burning heat at the stomach coldness and dampness of the whole surface of the body, coldness and blackness of the lips and tongue, cold breath, a craving thrist, a feeble rapid pulse, difficult and oppressed breathing, with extreme restlessness, suppressed urinary secretion, blueness of the entire surface of the body, partial beats of the præcordia and forehead, total collapse, or reaction and fever.

According to the accepted theory, cholera is a zymotic disease, propagated by contagion and atmospheric influence; a specific poisonous matter being absorbed into the blood, which operates to disorganize its component elements. But when the attack is not sufficiently severe to produce speedy coma and dissolution, the system makes an almost superhuman effort to rally and throw off the morbid agent, thus producing the symptoms just enumerated. Sometimes it succeeds. The patient then may recover; but not unfrequently he dies from exhaustion produced by the effort.

WILL THE CHOLERA COME WESTWARD?

It is reported that the cholera has abated at Alexandria, and the French surgeons are convinced that it will also cease its ravages at Cairo and Upper Egypt. They assert that "the presence of the cholera there is purely accidental, and that there is good reason to believe that it will neither assume the character nor prevail as long as those epidemics which in former periods and countries decimated the inhabitants. The mildness of the type which the disease has assumed, and the precautions taken at Tunis and other places, give good grounds of hope in this respect. But the report that it has already appeared in Sicily and Constantinople leaves ground for apprehension.

Besides, it is a peculiarity of cholera epidemics that they are most frequently made up of a succession of partial local outbreaks not only in different districts, but in the same place. The pestilence will often visit a place at the beginning of the epidemic, then leave it for a time, and afterward return. Under these circumstances, it is too early to predict that it is about to cease its ravages in Egypt and the East, or that it will not visit the western countries. There are strong reasons, however, to believe that the alarming accounts of its ravages are exaggerations. Besides the present epidemic cycle seems to favor the production of diseases allied more or less closely to influenza, a circumstance apparently unfavorable to the early invasion of cholera.

HOW CHOLERA IS PROPAGATED.

It is almost universally considered by physicians that local causes of unhealthfulness are necessary for the development and propagation of cholera in its epidemic form. Dr. Farr shows that in London the lower the soil the greater the prevalence and mortality of the pestilence. Impure water also has a powerful influence over the intensity of the disease; yet neither bad weather nor low soil are necessary elements in the generation of cholera poison. Decomposing animal refuse giving forth putrid odors, bone factories, dead bodies even of victims of cholera undergoing dissection, it has been observed, do not tend particularly to scatter the disease. But animal excrement undergoing fermentation is a most active disseminator. When slums and rookeries tenanted by the foulest of the human race have been passed over comparatively unharmed, cholera will often enter the mansions of wealthy families, having no other palpable cause of insalubrity. Persons appeared to suffer in proportion to the contamination of the air they breath with the "privy odor," and immunity from this appeared to secure immunity from cholera. Observations in London, Munich, New Orleans, Baltimore, and other towns, confirm this assertion.

We can now understand the relation of cholera to filthy habits and defective drainage, its predominance in low levels and "made land," its striking tendency to follow the natural line of watershed, its communication to persons who have never been in contact with the sick the contamination of those who have been brought within range of the exhalations of infected persons, and the propagations of the disease in workhouses, barracks, prisons and places of public resort. In India the very dust often appears to be propagated with cholera.—Soldiers encamping where former bodies of troops affected with this disease had encamped, are almost sure to contract it. In all countries the lower classes suffer the worst. The inhabitants of brothels, tenement houses and underground apartments die off like rotten sheep. Thin owing partly to cachexia and lowering of the vital energies, and partly to the noxious exhalations with which the *fomites* of cholera really unites in the work of incubating pestilence.

A CLERICAL STOCK-GAMBLER.

The Rev. Mr. —— succeeded his father. He had one of the largest, and most fashionable, certainly the wealthiest congregation in the city of his sect, representing $5,000,000 to $6,000,000. They adopted the son as their pastor before the death of his father, and showered on him every favour, benefit, and good office. His salary was $7,000 a year, and the gifts of his parishioners, together with church fees, would probably amount to as much more. He was beloved and honoured by everybody. Two years ago his father died and left him, his only son, $50,000.

Two years and a half ago, the Rev. Mr. —— was induced by a friend to purchase a few shares in railway stocks in Wall street. He was lucky at the outset; was induced to dip further; was again lucky; and luck led him on to ruin. From that time up to about a year ago, he kept his Wall street broker employed with varied success. From dealing in stocks he went into gold gambling; the end of that need hardly be realized. He soon found himself not only bankrupt, but he had sacrificed all his mother's estate, had involved his wife's father to the tune of $100,000, and had rendered two or three of his wealthy parishioners liable to the loss of sums varying from $150,000 to $500,000.

He now found himself but little better than a beggar in the world. The proper ecclesiastic authority interfered, took the matter up, and manifested great indignation. I was selected as a go-between for both parties. I accepted the office; I found the authorities unanimous against the Rev. Mr ——, and advised him to resign, as it would be idle and absurd to contend against that body. He adopted my advice; resigned, took his family to a sequestered retreat in a neighbouring state, where they reside, consigned to poverty. Some months ago a few of the members of the Rev. Mr. ——'s congregation raised a fund of $30,000 for him, and urged him to quit his native land for a while, and sojourn in Europe. He accepted their proposition, and is now in Germany. His sad fate should be a terrible warning to all clergymen against stock-gambling.

The unfortunate clergyman here referred to I have been intimately acquainted with for ten or fifteen years. He was young when I first knew him; splendidly educated, eloquent, and possessed great masculine beauty. Being beyond his parish for the last four years, I had not known of his misfortune. I am led to know that his character, outside of his stock speculations, remains untarnished, even by the breath of suspicion. And I hope and pray to God, as he is yet young, that he may return to his native land and outlive his disasters.—*N. Y. Cor. Providence Journal.*

THE DECOY WHICH MAKES YOUNG MEN DRUNKARDS.—Go with us to a public house, where a number of young men are assembled. All is fair and gaiety. A few among them may be young and timid. They approach the counter, and wine, rum brandy are called for. One or two may stand back, and say, "No, gentlemen, we do not drink any; please excuse us." Immediately the rest turn and begin to taunt their friends who refuse to drink, saying they are afraid of getting "tight," of the "old man," and some may whisper audibly "Well, they are mean fellows—they are mean fellows—they are afraid they will have to spend a cent!" Here, you see, two very sensitive nerves are touched. Courage and Cleverness. Their bosoms swell with pride, and rather than bear these flings of their companions, they step up to the counter, and soon join in the revelry. The ice is now broken, the first act in the great drama performed. Others follow in natural order, until the individual who refuses to drink at first, reels along the public street without shame. Such is the manner in which thousands of our promising young men are led away by a false ambition, and thousands more will follow in their path, unless they learn the meaning of courage.

THE LARGEST CITY.—A very erroneous idea is prevalent regarding the largest city in the world; many confidently asserting that London is far superior to any other both in size and in number of inhabitants. But such is not the case. Jeddo, the capital of Japan, is, without exception, the largest and most populous city in the world. It contains the vast number of 1,000 000 dwellings, and 5,000,000 of human souls. Many of the streets are sixteen Japan nerls in length, which is equivalent to twenty-two English miles.

SWEARING AT SEA.—A clergyman, who had been particularly recommended to the captain of a vessel, was sailing from France to America, when the captain, who saw that a storm was approaching, said to him:—"Sir, you are not accustomed to the rolling of the vessel; you had better get down as fast as possible into the hold. As long as you hear the sailors swearing and blaspheming, you may be assured there is no good hopes; but if you should hear them embracing and reconciling themselves to each other, you may make up your accounts with Heaven." As the storm increased, the clergyman from time to time despatched his companion to the hatchway to see how matters went on deck. "Aha! Sir," said he, returning, "all is lost the sailors are swearing like demoniacs; then all is right." "O! Heaven be praised," said the clergyman, "then all is right."

INFLUENCE OF IRON ON VEGETATION.—A curious discovery was lately made regarding the influence of iron on vegetables. On the chalky shores of France and England, where there is absence of iron, vegetation has a sere and blanched appearance. This is entirely removed, it is said, by the application of a solution of sulphate of iron. Haricot beans watered with this substance acquired an additional weight of 60 per cent. Mulberries, peaches, pears, vines and wheat, derive advantages from the same treatment. In the cultivation of clover wonderful advantages have been also gained by the application of sulphate of iron on soils in which that ingredient is wanting and in cases where it is desired to produce an early crop. The material is of course cheap and the quantity small. All the scales falling around the blacksmith's anvil should be saved for the land—they are worth five cents a quart to the garden rake. No fruit is so much benefitted by iron rust in the soils as the pear.—*Maine Farmer.*

CULTIVATE TASTE IN THE YOUNG.—It is of great importance that the young should be encouraged in the pursuit of objects, whether of instruction or amusement, which are in accordance with good taste. If this feeling be encouraged the best results may be expected; it will deter them from following any course or ill regulated inclination, and will give an elegant and enlightened bias to their minds. The improvement of taste seems to be more or less connected with every good land and strong disposition. By giving frequent occasion to all the tender and human passions, a cultivated taste increases most surely, yet, at the same time, it tends to soften the most violent and angry emotions.

A VERY SAFE POWDER.—The Safety Powder Company's Works, Southdown, Plymouth, Plymouth, blew up the other day. A telegram announcing their destruction states:—"From the nature of the patent powder, its explosion was harmless to the neighbourhood." Powder, when of the explosion is harmless to the neighbourhood in which it occurs, is perhaps little likely to do much harm in any circumstance. This sort of powder seems calculated for exportation to foreign countries for the use of enemies of England, or the supply of plunderers of their neighbours, like the King and people of Prussia. It is just the powder with which one would choose to be shot at.

MAKING A BEGINNING.—Remember in all things that if you do not begin you will never come to an end. The first seed pulled in the garden, the first seed in the ground the first shilling put in the savings' bank, the first mile of a journey, are all important things; then make a beginning, and thereby a hope, a promise, a pledge, and assurance that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor idle, erring, hesitating outcast is now creeping and crawling through the world, who might have held up his head and prospered if, instead of putting off his resolutions of industry and amendment, he had only made a beginning!

A blunder Buss.—Kissing the wrong woman.

The wife's secret."—Her opinion of her husband.

What trade never turns to the left?—A wheel *straight.*

If the man in the moon feels lonesome without a mate, let him think of Adam and bless his stars.

Keep your temper in disputes. The cool hammer fashions the red hot iron into any shapes needed.

Vendition an old beau's black moustache—"Dyed by his own hand."

In Illinois a genius advertises on behalf of a certain famous accidental railway that "an experienced coroner and six practical jurors will follow each regular train in special cars, together with a few surgeons and reporters."

An Irish peasant being asked why he permitted his pig to take up his quarters with the family, made answer, "Why not? Don't the place afford every convenience that a pig can require.

A Boston storekeeper, the other day, stuck upon his door the laconic advertisement, "A boy wanted." The next morning, on opening the store, he found a little urchin in a basket, labelled "Here he is."

A Young professor at one of the colleges married a lady 20 years his senior. This was said, by a witty friend, to be a proof of his ambition, as he appeared desirous of studying the "ancients."

A Convention of bloomer damsels is said to have resolved that they "will wear short dresses or nothing." What an awful thing it would be if they should not wear short dresses.

He who murmurs against his fate does not understand it; but he who accepts it in peace will soon learn to understand it. What one has experienced and learned, is always a stage he has made on the way to heaven.—*Bettine.*

STETHEM & Co.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS and IRONMONGERS.

A large assortment of

Locks, Latches, Hinges, Paints, Oils, Glass and Building Hardware, Mechanic's Tools, &c.

At the lowest prices.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,

George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

August 1st, 1865. 31

WATER LIME, Roofing Felt and Composition for sale.

GEORGE STETHEM & Co.

Peterboro', Aug. 23rd, 1865. 34

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Masonic—J. M. Burns.
Notice—J. Z. Rogers.
Strayed—Thomas Poole.
Teams Wanted—George Hilliard.
Drawing and Modelling School—J. W. Jones.
Flour Barrels—Nicholls & Hall.
New Fall and Winter Goods — Montreal House.
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.—G. A. Cox.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—James Hall.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1865.

Do we agitate as much as we ought?

This is a question of importance, and requires consideration before we can answer it aright. Many will say, because agitation disturbs their repose a little, that there is too much of it, too much ado about everything, so that of late there is nothing but agitation; yet it may just as reasonably be said, is there not need for it? Another question of importance is, can anything be effected without it? or what good was ever brought about by remaining silent? We say we are too quiet now, so much so that a word is scarcely ever heard about anything. Last session of the County Council, a motion was passed to memorialize the Government to enact that the rate of interest should not be greater than seven per cent. With the exception of a short article in the papers, one for it, and, of course, the other against it, the matter has been allowed to die; whereas, wisdom would have dictated a ten pennie discussion of the merits and demerits of the present system, and perhaps some judgment could have been formed and communicated to our legislators concerning the matter. There is another question that affects this County and the whole Province, as much that one—and concerning it we believe there is very little division of opinion—that is, the state of our Wild Lands and the wisdom of keeping them at prices that a poor man is unable to pay. We all know that the land is not of the best quality, that there are many obstacles to encounter in the first settlement of such a country; and we further know that those who have gone into the back country have complained of what they have had to endure; and should the government think of demanding the amount of purchase money, assuredly the people could not pay it, unless the land was sold by auction, and then it would not bring the government price. In the early settlement of even this County, it was found necessary to give free grants to those who went in and settled; and had it not been done, one half of the portion now settled would never have been as it is now. There should be agitation from one end of the Province to the other, until the government would see that the people demanded it, then it would be given. It is what is required to encourage settlement—to induce men to go in and sweat the life consequent upon living in the woods and among the rocks of the back part of this County, as well as other parts of Canada. Instead of endeavoring to obtain this right, (which we believe it to be) by agitation or other fair means, we are completely dumb; not a word is said about the matter. And yet we are assured the the future of the back country depends very much on the action of government just now. It is also of very little use to spend money in constructing roads and building bridges, unless something more is done to induce industrious immigrants and others to go in and take the land. The American government has always been liberal in granting land to actual settlers. A good farm is generally given to those who will take it: enterprise also goes in, with the settler, in the way of building roads, railroads, towns and even cities, so to speak. Trade is commenced, and the luxuries of life brought to the shanty door almost as soon as erected. This news goes to Europe, and immediately thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands, follow. A new State is formed: and what is of more value to the American people than even a State, a principle of literality is established that brings thousands more to their country. The comfort and happiness of the subject attaches him to the government; and this seldom, if ever, is extinguished. Hence everywhere you find Americans representing their country as the greatest and best under the sun. Let the Canadian Government do likewise and like results will follow. One way to obtain this is to agitate, to petition, and give no rest till we obtain that, which we believe to be a simple right to the country, and which, if the cost of survey only is charged, will be no loss to either the Government or country or any individual, while it would increase the population of the Province, increase consumption, and thus increase the revenue. Is the country fit for settlement? and are the same conveniences that Americans possess obtainable here? We believe both of these can be answered in the affirmative, and that all that is required to make Canada happy and prosperous is to act liberally towards intending settlers, keep down taxation, and try to maintain peace with all around us and among ourselves.

Buckhorn Road.

The Government has provided the necessary funds, and is now about to push forward this road to completion. On Monday next T. F. Nicholl, Esq., commences operations with 30 men, and ere long we shall be able to report progress. The Road south of Buckhorn, through Smith, is also being rapidly repaired under the supervision of Mr. McIlmoile. We are informed that Mr. McIlmoile has brought down many a high pinge and filled up numerous low places, thus materially improving the road, and, of course, the means of ingress to the back country.

"Ourselves and others."

Under the above caption our town contemporary, last week, makes statements, which neither facts nor figures will bear out. On several occasions we have pointed out the very erroneous manner of calculating and reasoning our contemporary is prone to; but if we name the *Review*, we write loosely; if we should say the *Review* is published in Peterborough, it would be declared false and a misstatement of facts on our part; and should the word *Proprietor* of the *Review* be used, it is personal abuse. To talk about the *amenities* of journalism and fair dealings, by one who all along has shown himself willing and ready to pervert every word and sentence of an opponent, is something really ridiculous; or for one who will not hesitate to declare that we have "manufactured out of whole cloth," when the only possible, logical inference that could be drawn from his remarks was the one we drew, and still cry "fair dealing," is beyond our ideas of Journalism. Furthermore we assert that the greater part of our contemporary's ebullition of last week, is like all he has written concerning us heretofore, unfair and untrue. we neither pervert nor misstate facts; nor do we persist in such thing. We write what we and others know to be true; and we are sure that our contemporary would not write as he has done, but that his moral feelings must be so blunted that falsehood is as sweet to him as truth. He will say this is personal abuse; but let any one read last week's *Review* for something more abusive. Perhaps the *Review* is privileged to speak as he is prompted, let what will do it.

The following *morceau* of self praise, in a Journal of such loose habits, we believe could only be found in the columns of our Town contempory:—"Our conduct has been "straight-forward, and our intentions fair "and honorable." When our readers will understand that the author of the above, after the Printing *had been* awarded to the *Examiner* Office, got up an underhand petition to the Councillors, and had it left with them about ten or twenty minutes before the hour of meeting, with the intention, if possible, of obtaining, (by honorable or dishonorable means) the two-pence-halfpenny affair of the Printing; and now talks about honor and straight-forwardness! Enough of it!! The less said by our contemporary concerning honorableness, fair dealing or truthfulness, the more consistent he will be.

Accident to a Steamer.

The Canadian inland steamer *Spartan*, on her downward passage on Saturday, as she had passed a point of land out from the Indian Reserve on the Caughnawaga side, and just as the pilot was preparing to run the rapids, struck a sunken rock, and settled. There were about 320 passengers on board, 70 of whom were ladies, 40 seamen and 30 apprentices. The seamen belonged to Her Majesty's steamship *Duncan*, and had been on a tour to the Lakes; they rendered important services in saving those on board. The indians from Caughnawaga also rendered great aid, although we are told that the ladies at first feared to trust themselves with the Indians. All were saved. The accident was due in a great degree to the lateness of the evening, being about six o'clock, and a smoky atmosphere caused by fires in the woods. It is believed that the *Spartan* will also be saved.

Atlantic Cable.

The steamship *Great Eastern* had arrived at Crook Haven on the 17th, whence she repaired to Sheerness, probably to make further preparations. Atlantic Cable prospects are generally regarded as hopeful: shares improved ¾ per cent. It is thought that arrangements will be made for the immediate renewal of efforts to recover the cable.

Drowned.

John Holloway, a resident of Buckhorn, was drowned at Deer Bay on the 14th inst. Deceased was out hunting with some friends, and was off some distance when he fired off his gun at some ducks, and his canoe upset. Coroner Harvey held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

Law.

Among those who have passed their final examination and been admitted to the bar, we find the name of Mr. J. Burnham, of this town. We learn that the examination has been very satisfactory.

Military.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. J. Z. Rogers, Ashburnham, has passed examination at the Military School, Hamilton, and received a second class certificate.

Robberies.

In the township of Camden, near Chatham, several farmers have had their houses robbed while the inmates were at church.—One of the parties has been arrested and turns out to be a notorious horse thief.

The Millbrook *Messenger* is again resuscitated, and the first copy of it in its new state is before us. It is published on a small sheet, but is neatly got up; the letter type being very clear. We wish the enterprise every success.

The weather continues very dry. The harvest is well settled, but until rain comes it appears useless to commit seed to the ground. The season so far, however, has been favorable for everything but pasture.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. Bills Flint for several parliamentary and other important papers.

It is reported that General Lee will leave the country, and that he will go to London to finish his history of the rebellion.

POLICE COURT.

August 28th.

John McAlvey charged Peter Mullen with stabbing him with a knife on Sabbath evening. McAlvey had been shown into Mullen's bed-room, in Armstrong's Hotel, when the parties disagreed, and Mullen took out a knife and stabbed McAlvey, but not dangerously. Mullen was fined $17 and costs, or six weeks in Jail; he paid the fine, however, and left, a poorer if not a wiser man.

Chief Constable Arnott charged Patrick Welch, John Cunion and Richard Pie, three hard-looking cases, with being drunk and disorderly on Sabbath morning. Fined $2 and costs ($3.56), or in default of immediate payment, 14 days in Jail. Cunion paid down and left; Welch and Pie were escorted to the grand Rendezvous of such characters, when, after due consideration, and by the aid of their friends, they were enabled to pay $5.92 each, and were then permitted to take fresh air.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Everything is being hurried to a close. Government matters are progressing. It is hoped that the session will be a short one, not 30 days, and thus a considerable saving effected in Members' salaries effected. The Estimates we give below:

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1866.

Civil Government	$263,000
Administration of Justice, Lower Canada	178,000
" Upper Canada	38,000
River Police, Quebec	11,000
" Montreal	11,000
Provincial Penetentiary	115,990
Rockwood Asylum	49,655
Reformatory Prison, Penetanguishine	22,150
" St. Vincent DePaul	32,080
Inspection of Prisons and Asylums	11,000
Legislative Council, two sessions	63,120
" Assembly, "	244,280
Printing and distributing Laws, &c.	54,880
Education	160,000
" Superior, Lower Canada	25,000
" " Upper Canada.	25,000
To be divided in Upper Canada as follows:—	
To Victoria College	$5,000
Queen's College	5,000
Ile Iepolis College	3,000
St. Michael's College	2,000
Trinity College	4,000
Bytown College	1,400
L'Assomption College	1,000
G. S. Fund, U. C	3,600
Additional for Education	95,084
Literary and Scientific Institutions	15,500
Hospitals and Charities	241,081
Geological Survey	20,000
Arts, Agricultural, &c	8,000
Agricultural Societies	8,000
Emigration Department	49,000
Pensions	3,532
Indian Annuities	4,400
Bonds and Bridges, Lower Canada	50,000
" " Upper Canada	50,000
Improvement Fund	41,939
Ocean and River Steam Service	72,500
Light House and Coast Service	112,871
Culling Timber	20,000
Fisheries, including bounties	32,500
Railway and Steam local inspection	11 101
Collection and other charges on Revenues	350,000
Excise	10,000
Post Office, ordinary	335,900
" Grand Trunk service	185,000
G. W., N. R.	125,000
Public Works, maintainance	125,000
" repairs	40,000
" collection	30,000
Territorial Survey, Upper Canada	30,000
" Lower Canada	176,000
Miscellaneous Expenditure	3,500
Hamilton and Port Dover Road	10,000
Fine, Forfeitures, Stamps, &c	$3,669,742.12.
Total	

The holders of the United States Securities are already beginning to grumble about the *modus operandi* of their payment. A correspondent in the New York *Times*, of the 18th, signed G., after alluding to the disadvantage of small capitalists holding United States securities, which he lays down as the first ground of his complaint, goes on to say: "Another objection, more serious, is that certificates of indebtedness must be sent by mail from New York to Washington, at the owner's risk, for redemption, through a cheque on New York, returned to him, also by mail." It is quite clear that there is room for objection to this course of proceedings, as the Government securities might be redeemed at New York, and at other places where the United States Treasury is represented. This course would save a deal of trouble, and facilitate the collection of the interest due to the small capitalists.

From our Toronto Correspondent.

Toronto, August 29th, 1865.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

I have delayed writing this week until the last moment, so that I could give you the result of the International Cricket Match. Upon it seven of the choicest Cricketers of the United States and eleven of this part of Western Canada, as owing to some mismanagement in some quarter, there were none of the eleven but what were either from this city or Hamilton, the eastern part of the Province being unrepresented. It is very much to be regretted that in anything in which the honor of the country is at stake, little petty jealousies are allowed to creep in to mar the whole affair. I have no doubt, but if the Montreal Clubs could have been induced to unite with the West, they could have made a much stronger eleven; although taking it as it has gone, the eleven on whom the honor of Canada rested for the time being, have done their best and made a very fair fight of it. It has been a very closely contested match, and very good play on both sides. The fielding of the Americans was splendid, believed to be better than ever seen before in this city. Mr. Rogerson has made himself some warm admirers for his style; take him in whatever position he was called upon to act—in the field, at the wicket, or wielding the bat—he came to the mark as a "tip top" Cricketer; in fact all the United States eleven were good. I cannot leave off without recording one of the most pretty pieces of batting I have ever seen. Mr. Rivet, an officer of the 16th Regiment, from Hamilton, made one stroke which carried off the palm of the whole match; he hitted the ball completely and sent it toward the grand stand, it went very near over, struck the side of the stand, and fell in behind a shutter of one of the openings; he made seven runs out of it, and deserved it highly. The wicket-keeping of Mr. Patterson, of the Canadians, was very pretty; but though the Canadians got well, they were beaten and I cannot tell you correctly whether by one or two wickets to go down, as I could not stop to the close of the match, and can hardly get any one to inform me exactly; one thing all agree in, and that is that Canada is beaten, and a good many do not like that. When they meet again I hope they will have done with their jealousies, and pick out a first-rate eleven from all Canada, and not have Toronto monopolizing it all.

SCAMPS AND THEIR VICTIMS.

I have met with a vast number of cases of the neatest kind of "shaving" as performed on some of our simpletons on the other side of the lines by the Scamps who infest most of the cities and towns there, follows who have, during the past four years of the war, cheated, and acquired for a living and now that their occupation is gone, they have to resort to the lowest kind of thieving and stealing. The plan they very often adopt, is to look out for some of our foolish canadians who have put their lives in jeopardy for them in fighting their battles, and as they are payed off they watch and dodge round them until they get the simpleton to join them in a drinking bout, when they get that "accomplished, between "forty rad" whiskey and drugs, they are soon fast asleep, and the sharpers make a clean sweep and leave them to get home to Canada minus their "greenbucks." I have no pity for them as I think they deserve even worse treatment than all this at their hands, "served them right" say I; what better do mere mercenaries deserve who leave their own country to fight for filthy lucre, they are reaping the fruits of their labours. I have beheld some of them walk the streets of the beautiful City of Toronto in midday barefooted, with hardly as much as would cover them from the scorching sun, examples to our young men to avoid their paths. Better to remain in our own Canada, and reap the fruits of honest labour, though it may not appear so much, than to go there in the present state of society, and get into the whirlpool of fraud and villiany which is undermining all that is good or great in that land; to all appearance nothing is great there only the man who can make the greatest haul from his fellow men, no matter how he does it. I fear the war has not taught them sufficiently yet, and that still more cruel punishment awaits them.

WILLIE.

We give below an interesting letter from a friend now journeying in the British Islands. A perusal of it will amply repay the trouble.

Church Hill, August 3, 1865.

My intention of writing to you once a week has been entirely frustrated by my visit to England. I left here on the 3rd July, and did not return till the 30th. This journey I think I shall ever consider as an era in my life; my visit to London one of the things never to be forgotten. How I wished for your company, that we might have enjoyed together the most grand and magnificent sights which this world presents; but as I had to look on them alone, I must endeavour to give you as good a description as I possibly can of what I saw, although I would say by way of introduction, that no description, from even the most gifted individual, can convey the faintest idea of what the reality is.

I believe the greater part of the land in England is the best I ever looked on. From Liverpool to London by the Great Northern, a distance of 200 miles, I could not observe a single acre of poor land; all equal to the lawn in front of Benmore Glebe, and through all the central shires that I passed it appeared equally good. With such a soil it is no wonder that farmers should prosper. Judging by the number of farm houses I saw, I should conclude that the rural population is not so great as with us in Canada. The great bulk of the population is confined to the towns, where manufacturing is carried on to an immense extent. Indeed every village has its factories, and presents a striking contrast to Ireland in that respect.

On visiting London the chief feelings one experiences are those of wonder and astonishment. The immense crowds of people running hither and thither; the bustle, the hurry, the confusion; the multitude of omnibuses, the thousands of cabs; the beautiful parks, laid out in the most exquisite styles; the magnificent palaces, the residences of the landed aristocracy and the equally wealthy merchant princes; the hovels in which the unfortunate and the profligate endeavour to exist, form a picture which must be seen to be at all understood. I can do little more than enumerate the chief places of interest which I visited; anything like a description would fill a dozen letters.

The Houses of Parliament are considered as ranking amongst the finest buildings.—The original estimate for them was £750,000. £3,000,000 have already been expended. The materials already used in the building include 900,000 tons of stone, 24,000,000 of bricks, and 5,000 tons of iron. The splendour of the interior defies description, and must be seen to be appreciated. Convenient to it is the great Hall of William Rufus, which Macaulay says has resounded with acclamations at the inauguration of 30 kings. It is 270 feet long, 74 feet wide and 90 feet high. Here Warren Hastings was tried for misconduct in India, as was likewise the ill-fated Caroline, consort of George IV.

I spent a few hours most agreeably in Westminster Abbey, where lie nearly all our kings, queens and princes, from the time of Edward the Confessor to George II.

One feels there that the ground is sacred, as containing the ashes of the great and good, the noble and the mighty of eight or ten centuries. What a host of illustrious persons, passed away from this stage of existance, there meet the gaze. Princes, poets, philosophers and warriors have here silently moulderd into dust. Here the rival statesmen are at peace, and the tongue of the orator is forever still. Amongst the many inmates I noticed I would merely mention Chaucer, Spencer, Shakespeare, Butler, Gay, Addison, Dryden, Garrick, Goldsmith, Campbell, and Macaulay, whilst there are splendid monuments of John Duke of Argyle, Lord Chatham, Sir Isaac Newton, Burke, Major Andre, William Pitt, Charles James Fox and a host of others.

The annals of the Tower as a state prison are replete with gloomy and fearful events. As we descend Tower Hill the heavy walls rise before us, grim witness of a bygone age. Dark shadows of the past seem to enshroud the gloomy fabric. I looked on the Traitor's Gate and thought how often had grandeur and even royalty passed beneath its portals to exchange honour and glory for the prison, the rack and the fatal block and axe. Here Sir Walter Raleigh was confined 12 years in a cell 10 by 8; and here Anne Boleyn was beheaded: the place of her execution is still pointed out; and here lady Jane Grey suffered martyrdom, of whom old Fuller says that she had "the innocence of childhood, the beauty of youth, the nobility of middle age, the gravity of old age, the learning of a clerk and the life of a saint, all at eighteen." (The sentence is so fine that I could not help transcribing it.)

I can merely state that in addition to the place already enumerated, I visited the British Museum, which contains all the curiosities of ancient and modern times, and in which you could spend a week very pleasantly. The Zoological Gardens, in which you will find every species of Bird, Reptile and Beast. The Royal Academy containing the most magnificent pictures in the world. St. Paul's Church, the Thames Tunnel, Greenwich Hospital, and a host of other places which I have hardly time to even mention. Madame Tussaud's Bazaar of Wax Work is also one of the great sights of London; there you see genuine likenesses of all the eminent men and women of modern times. The Kings and Queens of England are well represented; commencing with William the Conqueror and his wife Matilda, we have William Rufus, Henry I., Stephen, Richard I. and his Queen, Berengeria, John, Henry III, &c., &c., all dressed in the costumes of the periods in which they lived; Henry VII and his six wives form a group by themselves, while in another quarter we see James I, Charles I and Oliver Cromwell in a suit of armour of the period, Charles II, James II, William of glorious, pious and immortal memory. We have also all the Georges with their consorts, likewise our own most gracious Majesty Queen Victria, Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and rest of the Royal Family, the Duke of Wellington laid out in state, and Napoleon I in a similar position. There is a separate apartment called the Room of Horrors, in which you find casts of the most notable criminals of modern times, and their name is legion; but I can stop here no longer as I must attempt, however feebly, to give you a description of the greatest and by far the most magnificent of the many sights of London—the Crystal Palace. You are aware that it is formed almost entirely of glass and looks so fragile that you would imagine a slight breeze would blow it away, yet it is capable of resisting all the storms that can beat against it. It seems more like a picture of some eastern romance than a reality. You imagine yourself rather in fairy land than an inhabitant of this world of ours. Its park, its pleasure grounds, gardens and fountains its architectural courts, its numerous busts, its statuary and picture galleries are such a sight as a person can only expect to see once in a lifetime, and when once seen can never be forgotten.

I went to hear Spurgeon preach and was highly pleased with him, he is indeed a thoroughly sincere earnest man; and the immense congregation that listened to him in the most attentive manner is the best proof of his popularity. I had also the pleasure of seeing Livingston of African notoriety, but he is a miserable speaker and I cannot say that his oration either edified or pleased me.

I was also up to the North of England and had a sail on Lake Windermere. It is indeed very beautiful being surrounded by the wild and rugged mountains of Westmarland, and many English gentlemen having their beautiful residences along its borders adds greatly to its attractions. After London, Dublin appears small and quite insignificant; its exhibition, however, considering the size and resources of the place, is highly creditable; but I made the great mistake of leaving it for the last. Had I called there on my way to London I should have been able to have done it a little more justice should I write you again previous to my leaving I should probably endeavour to give you a description of somethings I saw there and the opinion I formed of the city.

Yours, &c., W.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR,—In answer to your correspondent in last weeks issue, asking information with regard to the money collected for the erection of a monument to the late W. S. Conger, Esq., we beg leave to state, for the information of your correspondent and others interested, that we still hold the amount of money collected (about fifty dollars) subject to the orders of the committee when they fulfil their duty, or, in the event of their failure to do so, to be returned to the parties from whom it was collected.

The insinuation of your correspondent that we applied the money collected to our own use and benefit, would only proceed from a heart that would be very likely to do so himself under the same circumstances.

By inserting the above in your valuable paper you will oblige.

Yours respectfully,

A. STEWART,
JAMES BEST,
ROBERT HAMILTON.

Peterborough, Aug. 30th, 1865.

Mr. Russels Account of the Accident to the Electric Cable.

THE ACCIDENT EXPLAINED.

I will now endeavour to explain to you how the fatal accident occured. I say fatal for, although as I write we are drifting down upon the spot in the hope of getting hold of the cable with grapnels, I scarcely venture to hope the attempt will be crowned with success. Let the reader turn his face towards a window, imagine that he is standing on the bows of the Great Eastern and then of course on his right will be the starboard, on his left the port side of the ship. When the cable was hauled round on the left hand side and passed over the four wheels, it was carried over a drum, which we must suppose to be behind the spectator, and coiled up as fast as it was delivered from the picking up apparatus. But, when the engines failed to work this apparatus, of course the cable remained motionless, and, as the ship was drifted by the wind from right to left and slightly forward, at last the cable came close up to the bow and under the fore foot of the ship.

THE POSITION OF THE SHIP.

There are aft the bows of the Great Eastern two large bawse holes, the iron rims of which projected more than a foot beyond the line of the stern. Against one of these the cable caught on the left hand side, whilst the ship kept moving to the left and thus chafed and strained the cable greatly against the bow—The Great Eastern could not go astern, lest the cable should be snapped, and without motion some way there is no power of steerage.

THE CRITICAL MOMENT.

At this critical moment, too, the wind shifted so as to render it more difficult to keep the head of the ship up to the cable, as the cable then chafed so much that in two places damage was done to it. A shackle pin and a wire rope belonging to one of the cable buoys were passed over the cable and secured in a bight below the bawse hole; these were hauled so as to bring the cable to the right hand side of the boat, the ship still drifting to the left. It was necessary to do this instead of bearing away, as we were near the end of the cut of the cable.

THE V WHEEL.

In the boat there is an iron wheel with a deep groove and an V wheel from the groove by the side of which is a similar but smaller wheel On the same axis the cable and the wire rope together were running over the bows of the groove in the larger wheel, the cable being wound upon a drum behind by the machinery which was once more in motion, and the wire rope being taken in round the capstain by hars, but the rope and cable were not coming up in a right line, but were being hauled in with a great strain on them at an angle from the right hand side to the left, and such angle from the V, to the wheel; still, as they came with the strain shown on the indicator to be very high, but not near the breaking point. At last up came the cable and the wire rope shackling together in the V wheel in the bow.

THE WINDING UP.

They were wound round it slowly and were passing over this wheel together, the first engaged part being on board, when a jar was given to the dynamometer which flew up from 2240 cwt. the highest point marked, with a sudden jerk, three and a half inches. In fact the chain shackle and wire rope clamber as it were up one by the groove on the right hand side of the V of the wheel, got on the top of the rim of the V wheel and rushed down with a crash on the small wheel, giving no doubt a severe shock to the cable to which it was attached.

A TERRIBLE BOUND.

The machinery was still in motion; the cable and the rope travelling at full speed, one towards the captain, the other towards the drum, when just as the cable reached the dynamometer it parted, and with one bound leaped as it were over a few feet intervening space and splashed into the sea. It is not possible for any words to portray the dismay with which the sight was witnessed and the noise heard.

THE TERRIBLE SIGNALLER.

The Terrible was signalled that the cable had parted and was requested to bear down to us which she did and came to all our port beam. After a brief consideration, Mr Canning whose presence of mind and self-possession never left him, determined, though it seemed egregious folly, to seek for the Cable in the bottom of the Atlantic, to get out his grapnels, drop down on it and try to pick it up. The Great Eastern towed ten or twelve miles in the westward and eastward of the position in which she was when the Cable went down, in order to throw out the grapnels and wire rope and drift down across the course of the track in which the Cable was supposed to be lying. Although all utterance of hope was suppressed and no word of confidence escaped the lips, the mocking shadows of both were treasured in some quiet nook of the fancy the doctrine of chances could not touch such a contingency as we had to speculate upon. And now came forth.

THE GRAPNELS,

two five-armed anchors with flukes, sharply curved and tapering to an oblique tooth-like end, the hooks with which the Great Deguse was going to fish from the Great Eastern for a bed with all its belongings represents more than a million in value. The ship stood away some 13 or 14 miles from the spot where the accident occurred, and then lay to in smooth water, with the Terrible in company. The grapnels, weighing three hundred weight, shackled and secured to a length of wire buoy rope, of which there were two miles on board, whose breaking strain was calculated at ten tons, was brought up to the bows and thrown over, and whistled through the sea a prey to fortune. At first the iron sank but slowly, but soon the movement of descent increased so as to lay great stress on the picking-up machinery, which was rendered available in lowering the novel messenger with a warrent of search for the fugitive hidden in mysterious caverns beneath. Length flew after length, over came wheel and drum, till the iron was running with work heated at last to such intensity as to convert the water thrown upon the machinery into clouds of steam. One thousand fathoms! Fifteen hundred fathoms! Two thousand fathoms!—Hundreds again—mounting up until at 5.56 p.m., the strain was diminished, and at 2,500 fathoms, or 15,000 feet, the grapnel reached

THE BED OF THE ATLANTIC,

and set to its task of finding and holding the Cable. The grappling was renewed on the succeeding days, but the ropes were not of sufficient strength and parted while the Cable was several hundred fathoms below the surface. Having exhausted her supply of grappling apparatus, the

GREAT EASTERN STARTED FOR ENGLAND

the 11th of August, and the Terrible made for St. Johns.

THE FAILURE TO LAY THE CABLE.—It appears from a detailed account of the loss of the cable, that the causes of the failure were, first, pieces of wire stuck into it, and second, the inability of the *Great Eastern* to keep up steam in the operation of drawing in the cable to remedy a flaw. Everything was complete about the cable with the exception of these needles of wire stuck into it, and everything was complete about the paying-out apparatus, which, it seems, did as well in rough as smooth weather; when the operation had to be resumed and the cable hauled in, the steam in some mysterious manner failed, and the people went to dinner, leaving the gress ship to swing about, the cable to twist and chafe against the edges of the bawse pipe. To prevent the possible loss of it on this account, it was strengthened by a chain at the part exposed to friction; and it was in drawing in this portion of the cable and chain together at some very disadvantageous angle, that the cable was subjected to the terrible strain which broke it. Had there been no bits of wire in it, the cable could have been landed easily in the time first contemplated; or had there been sufficient means of keeping up steam while picking it up, the delays caused by the bits of wire would neither have been long nor dangerous.

Another Confession by Dr. Pritchard.

(*From the Glasgow Mail, July 21st.*)

This miserable and ill-fated man has made a further confession, which we give in full:—

"Confession by Edward William Pritchard, and made in the presence of an all-seeing God, and of the Rev. T. Watson Reid, my present spiritual adviser, on this 19th day of July, 1865, at Glasgow Prison, for communication to the proper authorities.

"I, Edward William Pritchard, in the full possession of my senses, and understanding the awful position in which I am placed, do make free and open confession that the sentence pronounced upon me is just. That I am guilty of the death of my mother-in-law, Mrs. Taylor, and of my wife, Mary Jane Pritchard. That I can assign no motive for the conduct which actuated me, beyond a species of terrible madness and the use of ardent spirits.

"I hereby freely and fully state that the confession made to the Rev. R. S. Oldham, on the 11th day of this month, was not true and I hereby confess that I alone, not Mary McLeod, poisoned my wife in the way brought out in evidence at my trial. That Mrs. Taylor's death was caused according to the wording of the indictment, I further state to be true, and the main facts brought out in my trial. I hereby fully acknowledge, and now plead wholly and solely guilty thereto—and may God have mercy on my soul.

"I pray earnestly for repentance not to be rejected of, and for forgiveness from Almighty God through the intercession of our blessed Redeemer, Mediator, and Advocate — Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour.

"Fellow creatures, pray for me; and let me add, I am in charity with all men.

"I have now to record my humble thanks to all who have taken part in any way for my interest. First, to their lordships the judges, for their great patience, forbearance, and careful consideration of my case, and to the gentlemen of the jury. To all the officials I cannot help mentioning the Clerk of the High Court of Judiciary, the Governor, Mr. Smith, of the Edinburgh gaol, the chaplain, Rev Mr Russell; head warder Nelson; warders John Livingstone and Mackintosh; the Governor of Glasgow prison, Mr Sterling; Mr Armour, head warder; chaplain, Mr Doran; his assistant, Messrs. Hogg and Troup; warders Buttrie, Thomason, &c. To Drs Leishman and Dewar, surgeons to the Glasgow prison; and Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh gaol. To the non-officials my heartfelt thanks are specially due—to the Rev Dr. Miller, of Free St. Matthew's, Glasgow, and other ministers who have written me, not adding their names; to Dr. Norman McLeod (may God bless him); and to my own immediate faith-professors Rev. R. S. Oldham and Rev. T. Watson Reid; to the police authorities, Superintendent McCall, and police at the Central Office, Glasgow; to Sergeant Stewart, of the Edinburgh police force; and the sheriff officers Wilson, of Glasgow, and Ferguson of Edinburgh; and to many others whose courtesy and kindness I cannot forget; above all to Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., Sheriff, &c., for his humane, gentle treatment while undergoing his legal duties.—May each and all accept the thanks of a deeply penitent sinner, and may Heaven be their reward, is the prayer of

"EDWARD WILLIAM PRITCHARD.

"John Stirling, governor, witness
"Edward Geary, warder, witness.
"John Buttrie, warder, witness."

Deeply affecting letters have been received this week by the prisoner from his mother, daughter, and brother, and these, coupled with a desire to clear his mind from a great weight, have led to the confession now published. The prisoner was engaged writing it the most of Thursday and Wednesday, and when he had finished it he seemed greatly relieved, and now his mind seem more at rest.

Yesterday the Rev. Dr Norman McLeod and the Rev. Mr Reid, of Christ Episcopal Church, Mile-End (who is officiating in the absence of the Rev Mr. Oldham), with the Rev Andrew A. Bonar, had a consultation with the Governor regarding the above confession. It was compared with the first confession, which has already been published, and likewise with a subsequent one, which, from its obvious falsity, was never permitted to see the light of day, and the two gentlemen were of opinion that, as it exhibited a truthfulness which the others did not possess, and that, moreover, as he was now apparently in a more penitent frame of mind, it might properly be sent forth to the public after the miserable man had again given his adhesion to it, and of course with the consent of the Prison authorities. The Rev Dr. McLeod and Rev Mr Reid subsequently asked the prisoner's concurrence in the statement; the Rev Mr Bonar not having previously seen it, it was considered unnecessary for him to be present at this interview. The culprit at once gave his consent to it being made public, and gladly received the offices of religion which the two reverend gentlemen proffered. Subsequently, Mr Stirling, the Governor of the Prison, obtained the sanction of the Chairman and other members of the Prison Board for its publication, and hence we are enabled to lay it before our readers this morning.

Mr. Bonar who was sent for by the condemned criminal, immediately after his condemnation, on the suggestion of a lady friend of the prisoner, only arrived in Glasgow on Wednesday and not till late yesterday in going in putting himself in communication with the prisoner. He visited him about eleven o'clock, and found him in a very subdued state of mind, and most anxious to engage in religious conversation and in all religious exercises. They spent three quarters of an hour together, and the culprit expressed his gratification with the interview, and desired a repetition of Mr. Bonar's visit.

The Irish in the States.

Apropos of the contrast recently made by Mr. McGee between the condition of the Irish in the United States and their condition in the British Provinces, we give the following extract from a recent article in the New York *Independent*, an influential organ of the Republican party. The *Independent*, in allusion to a series of "anti-Pope-ish" articles in its religious colaborer, the *Observer*, an aka of the growing power of the Roman Catholic element in the States as a great danger to civil and religious liberty in 1850 the Catholics numbered 100,000 in a population of six millions and a half, or one sixty-fifth of the whole, while in 1860 they were 4,000,000 in a population of 31,000,000, or one-seventh of the whole. The population will continue to increase in power and influence unless some means be found to check it and the *Independent* gives the following plan to obviate the danger:

"The way in which the United States a large body of men, their numbers increasing as we move southward, who are as ignorant and uneducated as the Irish Catholics. But they have no common religious faith, nor does the power of any man or any priesthood. There are four millions of them, almost the exact number that there are of Catholics; all black, all loyal, and nearly all Protestant. Like the Irish, they reason through their feelings; unlike the Irish, they show a great desire and aptitude for intellectual improvement. Without any free school system whatever, their children are counted in free schools by tens of thousands. While in Washington, Nashville, Richmond, Newbern, wherever Northern Christianity is willing to teach, thousands of adult blacks, laboring by day, study by night. They are unlike the Catholic Irish, in being docile, affectionate and gentle. Their love of music, their willing obedience, their religious aspirations are valuable characteristics. In persistency of labor, for stern and rugged work, the Irish are superior; for the more beautiful qualities of humanity, the blacks. But the Christian especially notes the fact that the Irish are all Catholic, all hostile to the Bible, all haters of Protestantism, while the blacks have an intense desire to read the Word of God, are nearly all Protestant, and all followers of Him who came to let the oppressed go free.

"These two classes are the supplement of each other. Each is rich in the qualities lacking in the other. To one the franchise is granted from his birth, or after a temporary residence. The other must rise from poverty to be worth $250 before he can vote in New York. In States west and south of New York he cannot vote at all. Now, if it is desirable to meet the positive Catholic element in politics or religion by one equally positive in another direction we have but to clothe the black with the same political power we have already given the white. True, the black is uncultivated and ignorant—but so is the Irish. In all our political debates on this question, we remember of no argument against a black voter that is not equally adverse to an Irish one. And the black voter has these advantages: his instincts are on the side of freedom and of Protestantism, he is more susceptible of cultivation, and he is not the tool of priest or layman. The gift of franchise to the black honors the perpetuity of free education and religion in our land. Give the black man a vote, and every Southern State will be loyal, every Northern state true to freedom.—Refuse him the franchise, and the rebellion will not be ended with the generation which gave it birth."

A BAD CUSTOMER.—These sudden changes of weath r are bad customers for health. In cases of colds, hoarseness, sore throats and difficulty of breathing, use a few of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—25 cents a box, at all Druggists

A CHANGE REQUIRED.

The subject of immigration is by no means a simple subject. It is one which enters into the whole economy of the country. It influences its trade and commerce directly and indirectly to a much greater extent than is generally supposed. The extent of the immigration arriving at the port of New York, in comparison with that which arrives at this port, has more than any other cause helped to build up that city to a greater extent than this. We must then inquire why is there a greater immigration arriving at the port of New York than at this? There appears to be but one very particular reason for this. The liberal policy the American Government has adopted with respect to their wild lands. This may appear a very far-fetched reason, but it is the undoubted reason not only of the immigration to that country, but through that particular city. It regulates the rate of wages to a certain extent throughout the whole country; it draws off immediately the surplus population of each locality; it never leaves the labour market glutted for any length of time; so it is that when an imigrant arrives at New York, unless in seasons of very great depression such as the present, he is almost certain to get employment at remunerative rates; because no glut of the labour market can last in a country where each inhabitant can have a farm for asking for it, and on which he knows he can immedi

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

Should be used in all cases where pain is experienced. All diseases give due warning of their approach, by pain, and if the Relief is used when pain is felt, the disease will be broken up, Diptheria, Influenza, Cold, Fevers of all kinds can be prevented by the use of the Ready Relief. If seized with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Pain or Weakness in the Back, Strains, Sprains, Cramps, Spasms, and all other pains, are immediately relieved by Radway's Ready Relief. In sudden attacks of Croup, Diptheria, Influenza, the Ready Relief is a quick and positive cure. In these diseases delays are dangerous. If the Relief is used a cure will be perfected. Price 25 cts per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

Death.

At Millbrook, on the 24th instant, Mr. James Johnston, aged 70 years.

Deceased was father to Messrs W. and G. Johnston, of this town, and was highly respected in the locality where he resided.

At Peterboro, on the 27th inst, Marie Delphine infant daughter of Mr. L. Lemay, aged 8 months and 23 days.

In the Township of Monaghan, on the 29th instant, Ann, wife of Thomas Stoddart, aged 70 years and 6 months.

At Ocwan Brae, Township of Smith, on the 29th instant, Isabella, youngest daughter of John Harvey, Esq., in the 20th year of her age.

At North Monaghan, on Wednesday the 30th inst., David oldest son of Mr. David L. Law, of Peterboro, aged 23 years.

The funeral will leave the family residence near the Catholic Cemetry this afternoon at 4 o'clock p. m.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS

PETERBOROUGH, August 30, 1865.

Flour ₱ brl	$5	00	@ $5	50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	00	@ 1	00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	90	@ 0	95
Potatoes	0	25	@ 0	30
Barley ₱ bush	0	50	@ 0	00
Peas "	0	40	@ 0	00
Oats "	0	25	@ 0	30
Hay ₱ ton new	7	00	@ 8	00
Hides ₱ cwt	8	00	@ 3	50
Sheepskins	0	25	@ 0	40
Wool ₱ lb	0	35	@ 0	00
Beef ₱ cwt	4	00	@ 4	50
Eggs, per dozen	0	08	@ 0	08
Butter, fr	0	15	@ 0	17
Cordwood	1	75	@ 2	00
Fowl, per pair	0	25	@ 0	30

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisment in another column

Peterboro, Feb. 24, 1865. 7-81n

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen: —

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-4in

A Good Thing!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pain from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the Back and Side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Relieves Pain in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures Bilious Cholic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery and bowel complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures sudden colds and sore throats.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures burns, scalds, frost bites and chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Is also an excellent thing for sprains, strains, wounds and bruises; it takes away all pain the moment it is applied. No family should be without a bottle of

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

STRAYED, from the premises of the subscriber, on the 24th inst., a RED and WHITE COW; horns regular—rather turned up at the ends; a neat looking cow, about seven years old in good condition. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded. THOS. POOLE.

Peterboro Aug. 30, 1865. 35-2

Flour Barrels.

TENDERS will be received up to the 10th of September, for 2,000 Flour Barrels, equal in every respect to the samples to be seen at

NICHOLLS & HALL'S.

Peterboro, August 30, 1865. 35-3

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to R. D. ROGERS are hereby informed that all accounts, notes, &c, not paid before the 1st of November, will be put in suit for collection.

J. Z. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, August 28, 1865. 35

TEAMS WANTED.

WANTED AT THE BLYTHE MILLS, immediately,

TEN TEAMS,

For drawing Lumber, for which the highest Cash Price will be paid.

GEORGE HILLIARD,
Blythe Mills.

Peterboro', Aug. 17, 1865. 35

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No. 155, will be held

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

At half-past seven o'clock, in the Lodge Room Market Block.

A full attendance is particularly requested.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.

J. M. BURNS,
Secretary

Peterborough, August 31, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the FIFTH day of DECEMBER next, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the under mentioned Defendants in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
CORNELIUS B. SULLIVAN *Defendant.*

The north half of number Eight in the fourth concess on of Emiamore.

In the County Court:

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
JAMES LANGTON, *Defendant.*

Lot number four en west of George Street and north of Dalhousie Street and lot number nineteen west of George and north of Hunter Street in the Town of Petergorough.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 31, 1865.

MONTREAL

Ocean Steamship Co'y.

CARRYING THE

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS

Belgian,	from Quebec on	September	2nd
North American,	" "	"	9th
Peruvian,	" "	"	16th
Hibernian,	" "	"	23rd
Damascus,	" "	"	30th

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin	$80 00
Intermediate	60 00
Steerage	25 00

GLASGOW LINE.

St. Andrew, from Quebec	September	2nd to 5th
St. Patrick, " "	"	13th
St. George, " "	"	20th
St. David, "	October	3rd

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW:

First Cabin	$60 00
Second Cabin	40 00
Steerage	24 00

All information furnished on application to

GEORGE A. COX,
Agent for Peterboro.

OFFICE—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

August 30, 1865. 35

Drawing and Modeling School,

A SCHOOL for instruction in Architectural, Perspective, and Anamorphical Drawing; Modeling in Plaster and Clay; Sketching from Nature, and Painting in Water Colors, Sepia, and India Ink, will be opened in connection with the London Commercial College on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

under the able supervision of the

German Artist, H. A. Wilkens.

Mr. Wilkens has had long experience as a Practical Sculptor and Painter, and has in this capacity been employed on some of the most celebrated works of art now adorning the Capital at Washington.

The College Students will receive instruction in these very pleasing and useful branches for the slight additional charge of Two Dollars per month. Students who purchase Scholarships in clubs of three or more during the month of September, will have their fare to London by the cheapest route deducted from the price. Telegraphing will also be given free with all Scholarships purchased this month. Good board can be obtained in private families for $2 per week.

Life Scholarships for Gents $70 *in Advance.*
do do Ladies. 20 *do*
Books and Stationery for Full Com Course, } $10 *do*

For circular or other information address post-paid

J. W JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
35 LONDON, C. W.

Mortgage Loans

THE undersigned is appointed the Agent and Valuator of the "Provincial Permanent Building and Savings Society," for this County. Several private sums, varying from $300 to 1,000 to lend, for not less than three or more than seven years.

G. F. ORDE.

Peterboro, August 9, 1865. 32-6*

COUNTY OF PETERBORO'

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that members who have not paid their subscriptions on or before the 1st September, will be charged $1 for permission to make entries

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr.,
Secretary & Treasurer.

July 26, 1865. 30

DIARIES.

DIARIES for 1865 can now be had at the *Examiner Book Store*, below cost.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro', Aug. 22, 1865.

Public Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Township of Otonabee, intend on Monday, the 18th day of September next, to pass a By-law for stopping up the Road running through lot 14 and 15 in the second, third and fourth concessions of the Township, known as the old Asphodel Road.

GEORGE READ, Tp Clerk.

Otonabee, August 14, 1865. 33-4in

Public Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Township of Otonabee, intend on Monday, the 18th day of September next, to pass a By-law for stopping up the road through lot No. 18 in the fifteenth concession of said Township.

GEORGE READ, Tp Clerk.

Otonabee, August 14, 1865. 33-4in

TO LET.

A Convenient Brick Cottage, situated at the North end of George Street, lately occupied by the late Mrs. G. B. Hall, with inclosed garden and every other convenience for a genteel family. Possession given immediately—The above is situated at the North end of George Street, just out of the limits of the Corporation. For terms, &c, apply to

THOMAS POOLE,
or EDWIN POOLE.

Peterboro, August 10, 1865. 32

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to receive or negotiate a certain note, dated the 7th June, 1865, drawn at nine months, for $52.50, in favor of Mr. Thomas Hutchison or bearer, and signed by W. Rutherford, Jr., W. Rutherford, Sr., and Adam Rutherford, as the two last named persons do not hold themselves liable therein; the said note having been acquired by Mr Hutchison (as regards them) without value and contrary to the understanding between them.

W. RUTHERFORD, Sr.
A. RUTHERFORD.

Peterboro, August 7, 1865. 32

Business Stand FOR SALE.

The Subscriber Wishes to sell the House and Premises occupied by him, at the Burnt River on the Bobcaygeon Road; being well adapted for a House of Entertainment. It will be sold cheap, or exchanged for other property in or near Peterboro.

For particulars apply to

JOHN HUSTED,
Kinmount, P.O.

August 16th, 1865. 33-1m.

ENGLISH MAGAZINES.

THE subscribers have for sale the following Magazines:—

SUNDAY MAGAZINE,
LONDON SOCIETY,
GOOD WORDS, and the
CHURCHMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Also, HOURS AT HOME: a popular Monthly, devoted to Religious and useful Literature.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, August, 1865.

PORK

150 Barrels Mess.
100 " Prime Mess.
200 " Extra Flour.
300 " Superfine Flour.

For sale by

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro, June 22, 1865. 25

Haliburton & Peterboro'

REGULAR

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION.

FOR the accomodation of parties visiting Haliburton, in the English Company's townships, and likewise for the convenience of those trading between Haliburton and Peterborough, the subscriber will for the future carry on a regular communication by waggon and boat between the two places.

Parties leaving Peterborough on Friday morning, by this route, will arrive in Haliburton on Saturday afternoon. The stage leaves Hoffman's Hotel at 9 o'clock; arrives at Mud Lake at 10 o'clock, in time for the Gleneoh steamer, which reaches Bobcaygeon at 1 o'clock. The waggon carries on the communication to the foot of Lake Kushog, which is reached at 1 o'clock on Saturday; a regular passenger boat meets the waggon at the landing, arriving in Haliburton about 5 o'clock.

All goods and parcels for this route should be sent by the Gleneoh to Bobcaygeon, marked "to be forwarded by B. East, an"

FARE from Bobcaygeon to Haliburton: $3.50.

B. EASTMAN.

32-2in

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st July, 1865.

Adams, Samuel	Hawkins, Wm. G.
Atelier, Robert	Hawker, Francis
Bickerton, John	Johnson, Jane
Baxter, Miss Mary	Lipsett, Mrs. Prudence
Brownlee, William	Lynch, W. J.
Blair, Miss Charlotte	Menzies, A.
Calvert, Mrs. George	Murray, Hugh
Costello, Edward	Moore, William
Connelly, Miss Mary	Martin, Miss Julia
Dugan, James	McCarthy, Mrs. Mary
Dawson, George	Nicholson, Robin
Fisher, Frederick	Nicholls, Miss Eliza J.
Fraser, George	O'Brien, Timothy
Ferguson, Miss Annie	O'Brien, Patrick
Genning, J. B. E.	O'Donnell, Miss Bridget
Gilbraith, Rev. W.	Peters, Henry
Green, Finlay	Sullivan, Ellen
Hodge, Miss Jane	Wallis, Robert
Henry, Martin	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES—Six feet large, mounted and varnished: cost $100,000 and four years time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was formed: shows 200,000 cities, towns, villages, market places, post offices, castles, country seats, and 38,000 railways and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given. The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and Photographers sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, mounted and varnished. Price 8 shillings sterling ($2). No map at $10 can compare to this. Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices. Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents' letters to us. Ten new maps now under way

J. T. LLOYD,
American Map Publisher.

No. 23 Cortlandt street, N. Y., and No. 1 Strand, London.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST OPENING OUT

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

Peterborough, August 30th, 1865.

ROOM PAPER at COST.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

ARE now selling off their large and well assorted stock of Room Paper at Cost, which they will continue to do until the first day of October.

Peterborough, August 22nd, 1865.

PETERBORO' EXAMINER

BOOK STORE.

The Subscribers having purchased the Stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

&c. &c.

OF Mr. GEO. A. COX,

On very reasonable terms, will continue the business in the same place, where every article in the Book and Stationery line will be found and disposed of at very low figures.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON

Peterborough, June 21, 1865.

NEW DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE

L. LEMAY,

Of the late firm of F. & L. LEMAY, has the honor to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened the

Store on Hunter Street, next door to McKellar & Cameron's,

Which was recently occupied by the late firm, with a large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

L. L. having the experience of a number of years in the business, and possessing great facilities in buying, parties will always find it to their advantage to deal in his store, as goods will be sold extraordinary low.

In the Read.-made Clothing Department, will be found Goods of the very best quality, and at prices as low as any house in the trade.

☞ Come and see for yourselves, and you shall be satisfied ☜

☞ *Remember the place—Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's.* ☜

Peterborough, June 1st, 1865. 32-8in

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the

Examiner Office.

Ale! Ale!

MOLSON'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels
do Mild Ale do do

DAWE'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.

ALDWELL'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.

All for sale cheap at

McNAUGHTON'S,
George Street.

Peterborough, May 10, 1866. 19.

COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE a large quantity Dundas Cotton Yarn, of the very best quality and warranted numbers.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company will apply to the Legislature at its next session for an act to amend and extend the charter of the said Company, and for other purposes.

Dated 10th July, 1865. 28-8in,

CLARET!!

JUST RECEIVED at the Family Grocer's 50 Cases, one doz in each, to be sold at $4 25c., by the dozen.

D. McNAUGHTON,
FAMILY GROCER, GEORGE ST

Peterboro', June 24, 1865. 24-tf

PAINTING & GRAINING

DONE BY

W. N. KENNEDY,

HUNTER STREET.

DAILY COMMUNICATION WITH ROCHESTER.

1865. The Fast-sailing new Steamer 1865.

ROCHESTER!

Will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leaving Port Hope	at 9 30 a. m
Cobourg	10 30 a. m.
Colborne	12 00 m.

Direct for Rochester, arriving there in time to connect with the New York Central Railroad for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Syracuse, Buffalo, Chicago and other points East and West.

Passengers from the West via Grand Trunk Railroad, will take the Steamer at Cobourg; those from the East, will take the Steamer at Colborne.

For further particulars, enquire of A. Cochrane, Port Hope; Charles Elliott, Cobourg, or J. Keeler, Colborne.

RETURNING—Will leave Charlotte every night, (Sundays excepted) at 10.00, p. m., direct for Port Hope.

G. S. DAINTRY,
Proprietor.

Cobourg, August 1st, 1865. 31

CHANGE in BUSINESS

GEO. A. COX, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers, for their liberal patronage since commencing business, would respectfully inform them that he has disposed of his Book and Stationery trade to Messrs. Graham & Stratton, for whom he solicits a continuance of their patronage. Parties who have received papers, periodicals and Magazines, from him will be supplied as usual by Graham & Stratton.

Peterborough, June 21, 1865. 25

THE DAILY

Globe & Leader

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,

Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of John Doherty, and against the lands and tenements which were of Thomas Doherty, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Bridget Doherty Administratrix of the said Thomas Doherty, to be administered, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Doherty in and to the West half of the East half of Lot number 24 in the 10 Concession of Otonabee, which property I shall offer for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, Peterboro, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterboro, 14th August, 1865. 33-td.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Cromen, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterborough, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1865, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendants, of, in, to or out of the under mentioned lands, viz:

Town Lot number one, north of London and east of Water streets; and number one, south of Dublin and east of Water streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterboro', 26th, July, 1865. 30

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ISRAEL BLACK EDMISON and HENRY EDMISON, formerly members of the firm of I. B. Edmison & Brothers, Insolvents.

THE Creditors of the insolvents are notified that they have made an assignment of their estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. G. HAZLITT,
Assignee.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Solicitor for Insolvents.

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this 1st day of August, A.D., 1865. 32-3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of ISRAEL BLACK EDMISON and HENRY EDMISON, formerly members of the firm of I. B. Edmison & Brothers, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have filed in the Office of this Court a consent by their creditors to their discharge, and that on MONDAY, the SEVENTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in their favor under the said Act.

I. B. EDMISON,
HENRY EDMISON,

SIDNEY SMITH,
Solicitor for Insolvents.

Dated at Peterborough, this 2nd day of August, A. D., 1865. 34

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of THOMAS MAHONEY, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the TWELFTH DAY OF OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

THOMAS MAHONEY.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Solicitor for Insolvent.

Peterborough, 9th August, 1865. 32

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of SIDNEY SMITH, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, at Ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

SIDNEY SMITH.

Peterborough, 20th July, 1865. 27

The New Number

OF THE

CHURCHMAN'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY 1s. MAGAZINE. MONTHLY.

"The Churchman's Family Magazine fills up most worthily what was, before its establishment, a blank in our periodical literature, and its general tone of serious discussion, devoid of partizan feeling, has made it highly acceptable to moderate men, while its occasional admission of amusing articles makes it welcome to the general reader. The discussions of 'The Clerical Club' are always improving."—*Derbyshire Courier.*

Number XXXII, for AUGUST, contains:—

CHRIST CHURCH DAYS: An Oxford Story
Chapter IV.—At Godstowe.
" V.—Bohun's Wine and the Union.
" VI.—The College Tutor.
MR. JOHN STUART MILL AND THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS. By C. M. INGLEBY, L. L. D.
SKETCHES IN THE DESERT. By the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt.
JUXTA CRUCEM. By A. H. Grant, M. A.—(*With an Illustration.*)
ON FEMALE EDUCATION AMONG THE SERBIAN CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY. By G. Muir Mackenzie.
REMINISCENSES OF AN OLD YORKSHIRE ELECTION. By the Rev. Prebendary Jackson.
LADIES' WORK IN A COUNTRY PARISH.
Aged and Incurable Women in Unions.
MADE TWINS BY DEATH.
LEGENDS AND DEVICES OF ENGLISH COINS. (*With numerous Engravings.*)
A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.
Chapter X.—Anne Boleyn.
OUR CLERICAL CLUB. By the Editor.
Lecky's History of Rationalism—Grote's Plato and other Companions of Socrates—Mill's Examination of Hamilton—The London Musical Season—A Batch of New Books—Essays from the *Saturday Reviews*—Dr. Newman on Liberalism—The Missing Doctrine in Popular Theology.
LETTER FROM LORD RAVENSWORTH.

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS. TORONTO: W. C. CHEWETT & Co. MONTREAL: DAWSON BROTHERS; and all Booksellers.

The above Magazines and all the Periodicals can be obtained at the *Examiner* Book Store.

Dr. GUNN'S

New Family Physician;

OR,

HOME BOOK OF HEALTH.

PRICE $3.50.

For sale at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, Aug. 16, 1865.

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $20,000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County.

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $20,000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $2,200 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of $4,260,228.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $20,000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one mill in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same, upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $20,000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each, and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of $20,000; and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 20 years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum, per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due hereon, an equal special rate of one mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the rateable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 5th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at its Council Chamber in the Court House, in the said County, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of October, 1865, at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed) WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk.

Peterborough, June 26th, 1865. 26

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 3

If You Want

GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE

Team, Carriage or Buggie

HARNESS!

TRUNKS,

CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,

GO TO

T. DONNELLY'S,

(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)

☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*

COLLARS WARRANTED.

Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm house, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 19

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro January, 1865.

Writing Desks,

LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

BIBLES,

PRAYER BOOKS, Church Services, Wesley's Hymns, and Books with Wesley's Hymns, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
Opposite Nicholl's & Hall's.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the Examiner Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

EXAMINER

BOOK STORE

A LOT OF

FAMILY BIBLES,

RICHLY BOUND and beautifully illustrated, with the commentaries of Henry and Scott.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865

RAMOND'S PATENT

Family Sewing Machine,

PRICE $10.

With four Needles, Screwdriver, Cramp, and Printed Directions.

THESE Machines are particularly adapted for general family use, compact and handy, for which they will be found much more useful and less expensive than the larger kind.

They are highly recommended by several persons in Peterborough, who have used them for the last two years. They can be procured at the Express Office, and if not found to give perfect satisfaction after a fair trial, the money will be refunded.

GEO. A. COX,
Montreal Telegraph, Canadian Express, Ocean Steamship, Fire and Life Insurance, and General Agent.

OFFICE—Hopkins' Block, Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Aug. 1st, 1865. 31

REMOVAL.

Great Bargains.

E. POOLE'S

Furniture Ware Rooms

HAVE BEEN REMOVED

TO RYAN'S BLOCK,

Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and best styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches attended to with punctuality COFFINS kept constantly on hand.

Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225	to $300
School " "	100	to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150	to 210
Portable "	65	to 110

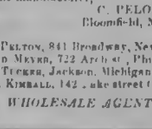
Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—

J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS 34



Proclamation!!

WHEREAS it has been deemed advisable by the Town Council to have all dogs confined during the portion of the year in which they are disposed to go mad, and have instructed me to issue this Proclamation

NOW THEREFORE, I, William A. Scott, Mayor of the Town of Peterborough, do issue this my Proclamation to the inhabitants of the said Town, to notify them that all dogs found running at large, and not muzzled in the said Town *between the 10th day of July and the 10th day of September*, will be destroyed as provided for by the Resolution of the Town Council, passed at its last sitting.

In Witness Whereof I have hereto set my hand, at the said Town of Peterborough, this 1st day of July, A. D., 1865.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

W. A. SCOTT,
27 *Mayor.*

WINDOW BLINDS

OF green, blue and fancy patterns, at the *Examiner* Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

AMERICAN MONE

Poetry.

My Strong Weakness for Widdies.

Arrah, none o' your boardin' school misses,
Your sweet, timid, sraythar for me,
Who rave about cupid an' blisses.
Yez know not what sayther may be,
I don't feel at all sintimintal,
For romance I care niver a rap;
But give me a jolly and gintle
Young widdy in weeds an' a cap!

To her I would offer my paty,
For in truth all belief it exceeds,
To see how the blossom o' beauty
Is heightened by peepin' from weeds!
She is armed cap-a-pie for the struggle,
To her cap I a captive belong,
And the charms of her ebby little ogle
Is a challenge to courtship an' song!

The the mors o' girlhood are over,
Love's blossom has ripened to fruit,
And her fruit love, ashleep under clover,
Is the nile where my passion shrikes root;
Ris pleasant to know the departed
Was "kindnerly cared to the last;"
And that she will not die broken hearted
If I should pop off just as fast;

Her timper is silver so restive,
Her jity she knows; an' a shape
Is silver so sweetly suggestive
As when it peeps out under crape;
The girl wears won ring when she marries,
In proof she all others discards,
But the widdy wife, wiser, carries
A pair o' these marital guards!

Varieties.

UP A TREE.

A certain Arti-tottle's patriotism broke out demonstratively upon his receipt of the news of the fall of Richmond. He'd have the biggest star spangled banner and the tallest flag staff in Berks county—that's what he would, and he told Aunt Hannah so.

So Aris rushed down to Philadelphia by express train, purchased a forty feet flag, and rushed home by next express. Then Aris set about achieving the longest liberty pole in Berks, out of a straight, hundred and sixty feet—more or less—pine tree, standing on a knoll back of the house.—With the big bunting labled about his shoulders, and armed with a hatchet, he upended the long hay-ladder against the pine, or doubled in among the lower branches, and began cutting his course upwards, trunning close to the trunk every knot and branch as he proceeded.

Having cut his way to the tip top of the tall pine, Arte flung his flag to the breeze, lashed it hard and fast to the staff, hurralled lustily for Grant, "tigered" for Sheridan, and then made the discovery that he had cut off his retreat. There he was, a hundred and fifty feet up in the air, and every individual thing that he could have climbed down by, cut off smooth. Arte's enthusism collapsed in a second, and he hailed the house:

"Hannah! O—Hannah! Come out here."

Out come Hannah, and seeing her husband bumped up into a ball, away up there under the "flag of the free," the old lady piped out to him in key major:

"Why sakes o' me! What is it Arte?"

"Dod dern it, Hannah! *I'm up a tree.* Can't ye take that are musket and shoot my dinner up here?"

"Why, dear me, Arte, how will you ever get down there?"

"Dun no, Hannah, 'less ye git somebody to chop the derned tree down, and that would een smost kill me. Dod blast the luck!"

Arte clung to his perch just about as long as he could, and then clasping legs and arms about the trunk, he began to slide down stern foremost like a bear, ripping, scraping, and tearing over the rough surface in a way that by the time he touched *terra firma*, it was about an even question which had lost the most bark—Artemus or the tree.

Three Cents a Mile.

Hallo there, captain, said a brother Jonathan to the captain of a canal packet on the Erie canal, what do you charge for your passage.

Three cents per mile and board, said the captain.

Well, I guess I'll take passage captain, seeing as how I'm kinder gin out, walking so far.

Accordingly he got on board just as the steward was ringing the bell for dinner, Jonathan sat down and began demolishing the fixins, to the consternation of the captain, until he had cleared the table of all that was eatable, when he got up and went on deck, picking his teeth very comfortably.

How far is it, captain, from here to where I got on board.

Nearly one mile and a half, said the captain.

Let's see, said Jonathan, that would be just four and a half; but never mind captain I won't be small, here's five cents which pays my fare here; I guess I'll go ashore now, I am kinder rested out.

The editor of a paper in Indiana wants to know if Western whisky was seen "coming through the rye."

"I am like a hoss,' said a school-master of himself. "I sharpen a number of blades, but I wear myself out in doing it."

Artemus Ward says when he hears the song, "Come where my love lies dreaming," he don't go. He don't think it would be right.

The age of a young lady is now expressed according to the present style of skirts, by saying that eighteen springs have passed over her head!

"Madam, you said your son was a lawyer, has he much practice?"—"Practice?" inquired the old lady, "why, yes sir, he has a practice of smoking cigars.

"My gracious!" exclaimed an urchin in New York, on beholding an English carriage with three footmen in livery, "well if it don't take three Britishers to make one nigger!"

Josh Billings says that "if a man professes to serve the Lord, he likes to see him do it when he measures onions as well as when he hollers glory hallelujah."

"As we two are one," said a witty brute to his wife, "when I beat you I beat half of myself." "Well" said the wife, "then beat your own half, not mine."

A FEELING WITNESS.—A lawyer, upon a circuit in Ireland, who was pleading the case of an infant plaintiff, took the child up in his arms, and presented it to the jury suffused with tear. "his had a great effect, until the opposition lawyer asked the child —"What made you cry?" "*He pinched me!*" answered the little innocent. The whole crowd was convulsed with laughter.

Scene in State street, Philadelphia. Excited Orator—"We have taken Atlanta, we have taken Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, and now at last we have captured Petersburg and occupied Richmond, and what remains for us to take?" An Irishman in the crowd shouts, "Let's take a dook." The crowd dispersed in various directions.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN

Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering

SEWING MACHINE!

COMPANY.

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses, thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, almded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensible, it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PINCUS,

Sole agent for New York City and State, 627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.

June 14 1865. 24

ONE MONTH MORE.

The entire Rail Road and Stage Fare from the purchaser's place of residence to London, by the cheapest route, will be deducted from the price of all Scholarships of the LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE for which I receive payment during THE MONTH OF AUGUST. This is just the time of the year to enter, in order to get through in time to secure situations when the *Fall trade Commences.* Our rooms are nice, and airy, just what are required for comfort and health. If you cannot enter during the month, send on the Purchase Money in *Bankable Funds*, and the same allowance will be made.

Telegraphing and Phonography, will be given free, the same as during the months of May and June.

Good Board can be obtained much cheaper here than in other cities of Canada. A FIRST CLASS MILITARY SCHOOL is also established here, and the hours of instruction are so arranged that students can attend at the same time that they attend the College.

Our facilities for imparting a *Business Education* are *unsurpassed.*

Life Scholarships for Gents $30 *in Advance.*
do do Ladies 20 *do*
Books and Stationery for Full Com Course, $10 *do*

J. W JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
LONDON, C. W

31

Mail Contract.

TENDERS, addressed to the Post Master General, will be received at Quebec until noon, on Friday, the 25th August, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, on time per week each way, between Peterborough and Chandos, from the first of October next. Conveyance to be made on horseback or in a vehicle. The Mails to leave Peterborough every Monday at 6.30, A. M., and to arrive at Chandos same day at 6, P. M. To leave Chandos every Tuesday at 6, A. M., and to arrive at Peterborough same day at 5.30, P. M.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Peterborough and Ashburnham.

MATTHEW SWEETMAN,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Kingston, 21st July, 1865. 30-3in

CARD PICTURES

Two for a Dollar!

FRAMING CHEAP

Likenesses of deceased persons enlarged from Ambrotypes and colored in oil.

Ambrotypes from 50 Cents,

AT THE

Photographic and Fine Art Gallery,

HUNTER STREET.

R. D. EWING.

Peterboro, March 1, 1865. 9

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr J H GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES,

AND

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits of eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals,	550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals,	130 Divines,
275 Colonels,	125 Authors,
100 Lieut-Colonels,	40 artists,
250 Other Officers,	125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers,	50 Prom. Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
3,000 Copies of works of Art,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 46

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York.* 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it alm st impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the pat ronag. of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
603 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

The Woodman's Reply to "Woodman Spare that Tree."

No, mum; this 'ere tree
Can't be no longer spared;
It ain't no odds to me,
If Master Brown was squared.
But Master Brown are "Green,
You chop that 'ere tree down,"
And what he say he means,
Surely do Master Brown.

I don't possess the 'ed
To bargify with you;
A lady born and bred
Is safe to speak what's true.
But put a case: I takes
A job from Mr. B.,
And little 'tis I makes
Out of the likes of he.

Your heart-strings, and all that,
'Bound this 'ere tree may cling,
To contradict you flat
Would not be quite the thing;
But if you talk of shade,
There's other tough than these;
And other folk- have played,
Mayhap, round other trees.

It's werry good to feel
A moist'ning of the eyes
For chairs of oak and deal,
And old straw hats likewise—
To keep, if you've a mind,
The things as makes you weep,
I've got no fault to find
If they're your own to keep.

But this 'ere old oak tree,
As you don't want cut down,
Excuse me mum, you see,
Belongs to Master Brown.
To him you should apply,
Though 'taint no use, I think;
And if on pleas, mum, I
Should like your health to drink.

THE FARMER'S "DOOR YARD."

"What a nice front yard you have," said a young farmer to a friend of ours a few days since. "You have the most beautiful flowers I have ever seen."

Part of this may have been mere compliment, as the "door yard" in question will not compare with an ordinary suburban lawn and garden. But as it happened to be a *farmer's* door yard, and is not utterly neglected, it called forth the remark we have quoted.

The young man is the eldest son of one of the most successful farmers in the neighbourhood. Coming to the "Genesee Country" when it was to the resident of the Eastern States as far "West" as Kansas is now, he cleared a farm, raised a large family and gave them an excellent education. He has plenty of apples, cherries and peaches and we are not sure that he has not what is quite rare in a farmer's garden, a good patch of the best varieties of strawberries and raspberries. The house is delightfully situated, with some noble deciduous trees and fine evergreens surrounding it. The young ladies are fond of flowers, and succeed pretty well with their annuals. There is a bell on the front door, a piano in the parlour, with half a dozen or so oil paintings on the walls, the work of one of the daughters. Ten different periodicals are taken, and a pleasanter country home is seldom found.

Now why should not such a farm have a well kept lawn, with a few choice shrubs, evergreens, ornamental trees, &c. Has he not land enough? Can he not afford it? What would it cost? Would not a hundred dollars a year be a liberal estimate, even charging full price for every half hour occupied in keeping it in order. We think fifty dollars a year would convert some of the unsightly door yards, so frequently seen in the country, into a delightful lawn. And there is positively no reason why this is not done, except that the farmer has never been in the habit of attending to such things and has no taste for them. If a man is really poor, there is some excuse for neglecting those things which do not afford an immediate profit. But we have in all parts of the country hundreds of thousands of farmers who can afford to have a nice lawn and garden if they only desired it. He is a farmer who has spent over $10,000 in erecting a house. His "door yard" is—well, no better than his neighbours. Perhaps he would be talked about if it was.—A big house is allowable in the country, but the agricultural Mrs. Grundy would be horrified should a farmer pay much attention to ornamental grounds. But what is the good of the big house with its neglected "door yard?" Does the good wife feel any happier in it? Are the children more comfortable? Does it afford any pleasure to the passer-by? Would it not have been better to have spent less on the house and more on the grounds and garden? Suppose instead of spending $10 000 on the house and nothing on the grounds, he had spent $7 000 on the house and reserved the $3.000 for making and keeping up a nice lawn, planting out a few hedges, making good walks and setting out ornamental trees. Had he spent $1.000 on his grounds the int rest on the remaining two thousand would have kept them in good order.—Would not such a course have been better? Admitting that it does not pay, we would ask how much the extra $2.000 invested in the house pays. It not only brings in nothing, but requires more money to furnish the rooms &c. And in case you want to sell it who would not prefer to have had the money invested in setting out trees, &c., than in the house?

Not many months since a rich gentleman in one of the Eastern Cities, wanted to buy a farm for his son. He preferred Western New York. He was willing to pay any sum from $20,000 to $60,000, if he could get such a farm and buildings as he wanted. But he wanted everything ready to his hands—a pleasant house, good buildings, and well laid out grounds, roads, &c. We were asked where there was such a farm in this section that could be purchased; and we were obliged to confess that we did not know of any in this neighbourhood that would fill the conditions. We have many farms in a good state of cultivation, many good houses, but where do you find well laid out grounds? We are confident that there are farms where a thousand dollars spent ten years ago in judicious planting, with a hundred dollars a year in keeping up the grounds, would have added, in this case at least, from five to ten thousand dollars to the value of the farm. But this is not the main reason for attending to these matters. We want farmers to make pleasant homes for their children. This young man who admired a "door yard" kept a little better than is generally found on farms, is already anxious to leave his father and go to the city. He things farming nothing but hard work, and sighs for some pleasanter occupation. We think he had better stay on the farm. A man who gets an honest living in the city has to work just as hard as farmers, but he does not realize this, and it must be confessed that we find, even among those in moderate circumstances, pleasanter homes in the suburbs of our cities, than in the country. This need not be. A farmer can make his home pleasant to himself and attractive to his children. Agriculture needs intelligent young men, and especially intelligent farmers' sons. We must make farming more agreeable. But this is a subject we cannot discuss at this time. What we now wish to urge upon our readers is the importance of paying more attention to their grounds round the house.

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $200,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

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Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring,	5.00
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Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold,	5.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc,	5.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil,	5.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders,	5.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders,	5.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups,	20.00
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Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz,	20.00
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Silver plated ice pitchers & mulled cups,	20.00

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10.00
10.00
15.00
15.00
15

1865

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1865. No. 36

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

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C. A. WELLER,

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Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stathem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

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OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

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DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

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Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on Deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

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PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

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R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

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Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,

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MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.

Lakefield, North Douro, } May 6th, 1865. } 19-1y

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BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

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PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—De Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq. Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', *and over one hundred others.*

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge. 26

HENRY CRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT,

QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions, Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton: Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Cauling, London; R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

May 30, 1865. 22

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of LAKEFIELD and vicinity, that he has removed his

Grocery Store

IN LAKEFIELD,

To Heathorn's old stand, where will be found a

Good assortment of Groceries,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Or Farm Produce.

ROBT. GRAHAM.

Lakefield, March 1st, 1865. 49-9

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH"

Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

FOR LINDSAY.

Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.

The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to

LEWIS McGREGOR,

North American Hotel, Peterboro'.

May 25, 1865. 21

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.

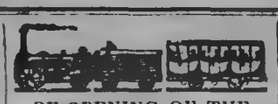
WM. N. KENNEDY,

HAS REMOVED to the store immediately West of the Stewart House, on Hunter street.

His stock of Room Papers, Borders, Decorations, Window Blinds, Fire Screens, &c., has been largely increased and will be sold cheap.

Painting in all its branches carried on as usual.

Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1864. 42



RE-OPENING OF THE

Cobourg and Peterboro'

RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst., Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH:

Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Harwood at 8.15 A.M.

TO CONNECT WITH

STEAMER OTONABEE,

for Peterboro'.

GOING SOUTH:

Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Cobourg at 6.30 P. M.

G. S. DAINTRY, *Lessee.*

J. R. BARBER, *Superintendent.*

May 18th, 1865. 21tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction	....	....
Waterdown	7.38	....
Wellington Square	7.38	3.42
Bronte	09	3.57
Oakville	8.	4.07
Port Credit	8.44	4.26
Meadows	9.06	....
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.30	7.45
Meadows	....	8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown	....	9.47
Burlington Junction	....	....
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.65 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.33 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VISBARD, General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' .....12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p. m.

April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M D.,
1130 Broadway New York.

9-6m

Wm. N. KENNEDY

HAS

GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER

ON HAND.

Select Poetry.

I SAID TO MY LOVE.

I said to my love—my own true love,
What can I give to thee?
Ermine and purple, or silver and gold,
Or jewels the brightest that be,
I will not a jewel, my true love said,
And I sigh not for silver nor gold;
What thoughts can they give, or what joys can they bring,
To the bosom when weary and old?
Give me that that will *cling* to the heart
When sunshine, and summer and brightness depart.

I said to my love—my own true love,
What can I give to thee?
A bird that will sing ther at eve to rest,
Or a flower from the fairest tree?
I will not a flower, my true love said,
That will wither, and fade, and die;
I will not a little captive thing,
Whose only thought is to fly.
Give me that which will *cleave* to the heart
When sunshine, and summer and brightness depart.

I said to my love—my own true love,
What can I give to thee?
A song my heart uttered long years ago,
When our feet kissed the daisied lea?
Ay, give me a song, my true love said,
With a sweet and a musical rhyme,
That will ebb and flow, like the sounding sea,
Thro' the measureless a e of time—
A song that will live and be *found* in the heart
When sunshine, and summer and brightness depart.

Literary.

"FAITHFUL AND TRUE."

A TALE IN THREE PARTS.

By the Author "Grasp your Nettle."

PART I.

It was an ideal day for a pic-nic; warm but not sultry, bright but not glaring, breezy and not windy; the very day of all the three hundred and sixty-five for the prize fete of the season. Charley Dunn said that he had "ordered it expressly for the occasion, having spoken to his friend the clerk of the weather up there;" an announcement which was received, as it always is, with a burst of laugh er, that very foolish announcement, as if something witty had been said. But then Charley Dunn was privileged; a "chartered libertine" he used to call himself, spreading out his arms for butterfly wings; and it was one of the canons of the society in which he lived to believe in his wit, and accept his sayings as of the finest quality of humour. He was, in fact, the crowned Punch of the Grouchy-Bridge community; though, to do him justice, his baton was made only of pur te board and hurt no one's knuckles; and as he wore his pasteboard gr cefully, and gave himself no airs of sovereignty, society felt no special craft to drop the tinsel into the smelting pot for the purpose of testing the residuum of gold at the bottom. So that when he talked nonsense about the weather to-day, and laid himself out to do his part of the *general entertainment with* more than ordinary energy, every one was open-mouthed with anticipation, and perfectly sure that the sunshine and Charley Dunn could "beat even fate and the enemy," whatever that might mean.

They made a pleasant party on the whole, though there was the usual admixture of the "doubtful element"—the old maids, starched matrons, and stiff-backed "propriety men," who have always to be asked on such occasions, and who are always so frightfully sure to come. There was, first, the little group of confessed aristocrats, the first-class people of the place, headed by old Lady Scratchley, third cousin to a duke in her own right, and widow of a ruined baronet, but who might have been own sister to the queen, and the deposed occupant of a principality, for the amount of condescension and fallen grandeur that she displayed; and by her side, as polite and courtly as though she were a lady of the bedchamber doing homage to a sovereign (this was to show the second class what court manners and the aristocracy were like), was Miss Le Jeune, of the good old county family—a little decayed now, unhappily, and no longer possessin the original seat. She was a lady of a certain age, with a high nose, thin lips, and straight eyebrows, who had immeasurable stress on blood and had a lofty contempt for mere money—money got by trade being her especial aversion. With her was tall and slender auburn-haired Miss Turnbull, her neice, whose father was unfortunately only a younger son, but a man of *family* and quite thoroughbred: that meaning, if translated into the vernacular, as poor as a rat, and too proud and lazy to work. Wherefore, on the strength of her gentlehood, Annie Turnbull went about the world with her head tossed up to the clouds; though, to be sure, the blue forget-me-nots in her bonnet were of the poorest style of artificial flowers known, as Lady Scratchley's confidential maid remarked, just a little disdainfully. But then she had good blood in her veins, which every one has not, and so had a right to toss up her head, and look for a Prince Florimel at the very least. Also, in the same group, stood Miss Grandville, a deceased dean's daughter, who talked ecclesiastical literature, and took it as a personal affront if any one expressed Low Church opinions in her presence—a handsome young woman, but stiff and reserved, fraternising only with the Le Jeune, and even that not too cordially. The flowery-wigged old lady was too light-minded for her, and exacted too much subservi ancy; and Miss Grandville felt it due to herself, as the representative of the ecclesiastical power, to stand on her rights, and rather demand respect from the secular power than pay it. For which reason she and my Lady Scratchley were generally at arms' length, and hated one another heartily.

The *gentlemen* flanking this little coterie were Admiral Price, a mookey-faced old sailor with not too many brains; Whiting Fox, the retired diplomatist, and his son, young Mr. Whiting Fox, down from the Home Office on li- leave; Colonel Badger and Captain Turbottle: all of them, save the young Home Office Adonis, elderly, unmarried (bachelors or widowers), and ineligible. Close to this small knot of exclusives stood the three Miss Globbs and their four brothers; a tall, large-limbed, well-developed family, with loud voices, a clear enunciation, and decided leanings to the muscular side of Christian living. They were more than a little fast, these young people; but good-hearted enough, and with no very dangerous propensities; still, there the taint was; and though they were general favourites, it was under protest, and with "what a pity it is" always added to their names. But as no one could deny their good-nature, or the inherent innocency of their natures, they came at last to be as well known for their "chartered libertinism" as Charley Dunn himself, and with as complete immunity from untoward consequences. They always had a long following of penniless cornets and young collegians not yet come to their estates, and not likely to do so; charming men; but not of the marrying order; and party givers who knew them took care to leave a tolerable margin for contingencies: so that, when they came to-day, accompanied by four or five "useful men" it was only what was expected, and no one was surprised.

Then there was Miss Moss, the oriental looking belle of Cheltenham for a season, to whom tradition and ill-natured gossip assigned *an earlier patronymic than that* which she bore now, and her brother, young Abraham Moss, of anything more decidedly oriental than herself: and these two young people were the cleverest and most entertaining of the company. And there were the two Miss Hawtreys from London, who played and sang themselves into society everywhere, but whose parents and k onsfolk were mythical and of quite unknown condition; and pretty affected, sentimental Mary Dowthwaite; and bluff Margaret Wood—her friends called her Maggie, and a few Maggie Lauder—who spoke her mind to every one, and did not in the least care whose toes she trod on. There were several *more*; young men of varying fortunes and very varying features; young ladies of less distinctly marked individuality—some strangers whom no one of the old set knew, and who did not know each other: and then there were the staid married couples of a certain age to give a sanction and consistency to the weole.

'Must have real pies and legs of lamb before we come to these sweets!' said Charley Dunn in an aside on the kind of way. defending his administration to the young ladies. And among them were Mr. Samuel Harmer Hunter, the giver of the pic-nic, standing near to Mr. and Mrs. St John, little Georgie Fenton's half-sister and her husband. And then there was little Georgie herself, and papa's private secretary, young Mr. Roger Lewin.

Mrs. St. John, a black-eyed, sharp-faced little woman, was many years older than little Georgie; old enough, indeed, to have been her mother, though she would have been very much disgusted had any one said so in her hearing, being of those who are jealous of the revelations of time, and who insist on juvenility to the last day of their lives. And being so much older, it was but natural that she should exercise a maternal kind of control over her young sister, whose mother had died when the little one was born, poor thing! though as Georgie used to say with tears in her pretty eyes, and some show of reason 'she need not be always so cross, and treat me so like a naughty child. I am nineteen now, and surely ought to know how to behave.'

Which was in reference chiefly to Mrs. St. John's expression of grave displeasure—excited even to that point of wrath which culminated in boxing her young sister's ears—when she found her in the great drawing-room playing chess alone with Mr. Roger Lewin, 'only a private secretary,' to you will, but a dangerous young man enough in the eyes of an older sister careful about settlements, and inimical to portionless love.

Mrs. St. John had no very strict acquaintance with love in any of its aspects, being one of the hard sort, as her maid used to say, with no sympathies or affections that had not a substantial bearing. She was an energetic little busybody who must interfere in *every* one's concerns, but never to good or kindliness; a conceited, sharp-tempered, restless, and essentially vulgar woman—her very manners, indeed, being not of the smooth and undulating character belonging to her order, but spiky where they were not angular; very worldly withal, and anxious that no one connected with her should walk in any path, social or spiritual, of which she had not first set the boundaries and trodden down the causeway. Her present great object was to marry sister Georgie to Mr. Samuel Harmer Hunter, a well-conditioned, not ill-looking, and very wealthy *iron merchant from the* Black Country; a little older than Georgie, certainly (he was fifty one last birth-day), but still a fine figure of a man, and bearing his years bravely. Besides, 'it is better to be an old man's darling than a young man's slave,' was Mrs. St. John's perpetual commentary, when that obstructive clause was mentioned as a thing material to the question. Nothing was wanting for the consummation of her wishes but the young lady's own consent, and this she refused to give; though her sister talked to her by the hour together; and Mr. St. John clinched her every argument with 'Just so, Georgie, do as your sister tells you;' and though sleepy, irascible, weak minded old papa lent his influence, too, to the same side (when daughter Carry was by), telling her that she might go farther and fare worse,' and sometimes advising her, for him, quite strenuously; but promising, being a kind hearted old man, if passionate, and very fond of his young daughter, that he would not force her if she did not consent of her own free will. And that was quite as much grace as little Georgie could expect.

Thus matters stood when Charlie Dunn persuaded Mr. Samuel Harmer Hunter to give a pic-nic to all the gentry round about Borough Bridge, as the best means of making himself popular; which, as a new comer, who had made his money in trade, he found some difficulty in perfecting. For the *Borough Bridge people prided* themon their gentility; and even the very poorest of the admirals and colonels and the withered 'scions of nobility,' as platform orators call them publicly disdained the pretentions to equality of a retired iron-merchant from the Black Country, however rich he was; though, to do them justice, all the mothers with single daughters, and all the single daughters themselves, made up their private blandishments for what was wanting in cordial recognition; and every one knew that their disdain was a mere pretence, and that each and all abandoned their order when that order was out of sight. Like the sugars of Rome, the *could scarcely look into each other's faces* with gravity, when the 'disabilities' of Mr. Hunter were discussed over their meagre teas; exclusive, if meagre.

Mr. Hunter being a reticent, self-sustained, rather thick-skinned man, cared little for all this. He knew quite well what time and money do in the long run; so he bided his time, spent his money, and left the issue to the kindly dews and genial rains ever favouring the good seed. The quiet proved his wisdom. When he and Charley Dunn (Charley was his right-hand man) sent out their invitations to a grand pic-nic to be held at Harrow-field-side, every person in the place accepted; and the muster on the Oaks lawn, where they all assembled before starting, numbered seventy-five and a half, Charley counting old Trouncer, the Newfoundland, as the half. Seventy-five, including not on'y the *elite* of Brough Bridge and *its neighbor*hood, but also many of the 'second class' —those dwellers on the debatable land of gentility, always to be found in a community. And to have floated these down was even a greater triumph than to have flung himself on the crest of the wave. If Georgie Fenton would have only said 'yes,' Mr. Hunter's cup of pride and happines have been filled to the brim.

It was not only the retired iron merchant who thought the young daughter of the retired banker, in her fresh light muslin and coquetish hat, the prettiest girl and the most charming of the assembly; many others shared his opinion. Charley Dunn *himself, though by no means apt to be* 'spoony' on any girl, and more inclined to adore all than to love one—even he was a trifle troubled by her—just a shade more serious towards her than towards the rest; and had two-pence-half-penny a y r, he would say—'unfortunately, he had only two-pence-farthing'—he might have felt inclined to commit himself to matrimony and misery for the rest of his life. But besides these two, and the half-dozen unattached, putting down their feelers everywhere, like shrimps or sea-anemones, for unknown food, there was Roger Lewin, to whom Miss Fenton (he was was obliged to be respectful, being only the private secretary) was simply the realization of his womanly ideal, and the one sole beloved of his life. If Georgie thought the same of him for her own part, it was no wonder; for he was a hand-some young fellow to look at, and of a fine and noble character, steadfast, unselfish, generous and reliable; stern to men and loving to women, as all women desire of their hero: and one whose word and power of endurance—that patience of courage—could be trusted to any extent He was a man with whom women instinctively felt 'safe,' which adjective expresses all that they most love and revere.

All being assembled on the lawn, the question now was, how should they go to Harrow-field-side? and who should take who? Charley Dunn, who knew the unrecorded wishes of half the young men and of all the girls, mated and marshalled them to the best of his power and the plasticity of circumstances; putting himself to unheard-of straits in his endeavor to please everybody, wherein he generally succeeded. However, ill or well, he did it, which was something accomplished; packing them up *in separate parcels according to such pleas*ant admixture as he deemed best for the society at large, as well as for the service of the individual. And now there remained only Miss Le Jeune and Miss Annie—who because they were well born, were very careful of their company and inexorable on the score of chaperonage—the St. Johns and Georgie, Mr. Hunter, Roger Lewin, and himself: eight people, four and four, to share in phaeton and a dog cart. It was Mr. Hunter's desire that the St. Johns and the Le Jeunes should go in the phaeton driven by Charley Dunn or Roger Lewin, both of whom were good whips, and that he would drive Miss Georgiana over in the dog cart; an arrangement to which Charley, for his part, had consented with a good grace, thinking it only fair that the host should do what he liked best for himself, and that if he 'chose to tool over Miss Little one pretty one, why should'nt he? He paid his money and he took his choice; and he was a lucky dog that he had money to pay, and a clever one for the choice he had made.' Charley did not go on to say that he, and half a score more, would have chosen the very same thing. He had tact enough to keep that to himself. So the last party stood on the lawn in the sunlight, waiting for the final arrangements; and of the four men standing there, three were in love with the same woman, and one was beloved.

And now a new complication arose.—Annie and Miss Le Jeune, seeing the turn things were taking, warmly protested against the arrangement proposed. They would have neither Charley nor Roger for the charioteer of their precious lives. The one was so flighty—they called him mercurial, which had a grander sound—he would miss the right turning, or upset *them in the* ditch, or turn them out over the hedge; the other was better, certainly, but he was not experienced enough—the horses would run away, or they would come down, or they would have a fit, or faint, said Miss Annie pathetically; horses did faint very often in the hot weather, poor things! or they would fall and break their knees or something; and Mr. Roger Lewin, though a charming young man, would not know what to do if there was an accident: and accidents do easily happen, you know, without blame to any one. So they set themselves in decided *opposition*, and talked, and coaxed, and insisted till they finally carried their point, and Mr. Hunter found himself obliged to yield to instances which had at least this flattering assurance, that both ladies thought him sufficiently worthy to be trusted with valuable cargo.

Mrs. St. John took no part in the discussion; neither did little Georgie; unless that might be called taking a part which was simply looking up at Roger Lewin once, and saying in a low voice, 'You drive me,' as they stood a little apart; she digging round holes in the lawn with her parasol, and he arranging the lash of a whip which he held in his hand. But when the pretty arguing had ceased, and Mr. Hunter had yielded with a very blank face—'I think the arrangement a very good one;' then, said Mrs. St. John, 'we four ladies in the phaeton, and Mr. Hunter and Mr. St. John on the box. Mr. Lewin and Mr. Dunn can break each other's necks in the dog-cart.' Mr. Hunter's face brightened. He would have rubbed his hands if he had dared; as it was he gave a low unmelodious chuckle, and clumsily rubbed his chin.

'Oh, no, Carry!' said Georgie hastily. 'I want to go in the dog-cart. I hate sitting with my back to the horses—you know I do.'

'You shall sit on the box, then with Mr. Hunter, and St. John shall come inside,' suggested Mrs. St. John a mably.

Miss Le Jeune and Miss Annie looked at each other, and a smile, not at all of the *kind poets call* homied, crisped up their lips like vinegar.

'Rather an extraordinary place for a young lady, is it not?' said Miss Le Jeune coldly.

'Oh! in the country one doesn't mind a little relaxing of the reins,' said Mrs. St. John very tranquilly.

'I can drive Miss Fenton over in the dog-cart,' then said Roger Lewin, coming forward with his steady cheery air, as if he had been the possessor of half a million, and not 'only a private secretary, my dear.' 'Mr. Dunn can sit behind and keep guard; and you know,' tossing up his bright brown hair, with a very pardonable affectation of modesty, 'I am not a very despicable whip—at least not for one horse. (He was the best in the whole country side.) 'Don't you think my plan the best, Mr. Hunter?' he continued; 'it disposes of a good many difficulties.'

'By far the best,' said Miss Le Jeune warmly.

'So nice for Miss Fenton in the dog-cart,' said Miss Annie as if she envied her.

'Absurd! unpracticable!' exclaimed Mrs. St. John in her high voice; and 'I confess I had not contemplated this arrangement,' chimed in Mr. Hunter, speaking slowly, and evidently displeased.

'What would Miss Georgie herself like?' said Charley good naturedly. He was always thoughtful of her, and put her pleasures beyond and above most social laws; and then he hated a fuss, and dread 'hitches' in a day's enjoyment. 'That shall decide it, Hunter, shall it not? We are all acquiescing as to the custody of Miss Georgie, without giving her a voice, and I call that shabby!'

'If it is left to me, I should prefer to go in the dog-cart with Mr. Dunn and Mr. Lewin,' said Georgie hastily, but with a deep blush.

Mr. Hunter bowed, rallying himself so far as to say, a little grumpily, though he did his best to look graceful, 'You are the queen, Miss Fenton, and have only to command your worshippers.'

And again Miss Le Jeune and Miss Annie looked at each other and smiled crisply.'

'Your father shall hear of this, Miss,' whispered Mrs. St. John, grasping her arm as she passed so savagely that the red mark could be seen quite plainly through the muslin. But Georgie was too happy to be resentful. She was young and in love, and the present moment was her all, and the future might never come; so she took no note of the spiteful pinche but only answered cooingly, 'Don't be angry, Carry, dear,' as she jumped into the dog-cart blithely. And then the most radiant and innocently-loving face in the the world turned like a sunbeam on the hearner party in the phaeton, and a shower of smiles and nods and hand-wavings followed them so long as they were in sight, as they rattled off into the summer line of trees and wild flowers.

'She will be obliged to me, at all events, for yielding to her wishes,' said Mr. Hunter *in a musing way to Mr. St. John on the* on the box beside him. (Miss Annie had put in a faint claim to the place but Mrs. St. John had out-manœuvred her, without leavin her a chance.) Mr. St. John held his peace; he could have said too much.

'Thank you, Roger, dear Roger!' said little Georgie simply, laying her hand his arm as they drove off; the phaeton was now out of sight.

Roger Lewin looked at her as she said this—a look of such infinite tenderness, and the man's intensity of love, that Charley Dunn, who had just then turned round on the back seat to speak to them, comprehended the situation in an instant, and knew the secret that had been kept so religiously between them for six weeks or more.

'By Jove,' said Charley to himself, and he turned quite cold for a moment, 'this is awkward.'

'What else could I have done?' said Roger to her softly. 'It was a bold thing to brave your sister so openly, but it had come. It has to come in real earnest, you know, Georgie dearest, sooner or later, if we would be true or happy.'

'Yes, but still it was so good of you!' repented Georgie fervently. 'For I know that you felt for me more than for yourself, and that it was to release and please me you came forward and upset them all.'

'And not to please myself at all?' returned Roger, with a lover's smile. 'I am afraid I am not quite so unselfish, little darling, as you would make me out; and that if I thought of your pleasure a little, I thought a great deal of my own.'

'Oh! that is the old argument, you naughty boy!' said Georgie, laughing and blushing.

'Which one? we have so many! The argument as to which loves the other best, or which will hold out the longest?'

She did not answer this, but looked up at him shyly, and yet with so much frankness in her love, if with maiden bashfulness in the expression of it, that it needed all Roger's self-command not to put his arm round her waist and kiss her in the face of the sun and of Charley. Why should he not? he thought. She was his, so far as love and plighted troth could make her; why should he not confess the love she had given him, and claim both recognition and fulfilment? But wiser counsels prevailed, and Roger did nothing of so expressive a nature that it could never be glossed over again. He only took her small and plexsant hand, and pressed it up against his heart.

The drive was very delightful, at least to two out of the three, for Charley did not much share in the fuss, as he phrased it. Knowing what was expected of him, *he discreetly kept his eyes and his tongue* to himself; too well versed in the art and mystery of his normal character, that of 'playing gooseberry,' not to be aware that, before they had driven half a mile, if he would only efface himself they would have forgotten his very existence in the fulness of their content. As it proved. Wrapped up in the impervious self-ness of love, they passed the morning summer hours in the haven of young lovers; and when they drew up to Harrow-field side, where every one was waiting for them, were ready to swear that they had not been half an hour on the road, though the heavy old phaeton and its sullen and discontented freight had been there that time before them. They came, strengthened for anything—strengthened for Mrs. St. Johns angry eyes, for Miss Annie's unpleasant smile, and Miss Le Jeune's disagreeable insinuations—strengthened for *even* Mr. Hunter's very natural self-repayment in the instant possession which he took of little Georgie, evidently intending to appropriate her (if he could) for the whole of the day after—strengthened for open war and for secret plots by one of the longest spells of uninterrupted intercourse and one of the most thoroughly confidential talks they had ever had together. If Georgie Fenton and Roger Lewin were in love with each other when the sun rose to-day, what could it be called now? As Georgie said afterwards, in her simple way, 'I felt that I was married to him, and that it would be a crime, and impossible, ever to break it off.'

The pic-nic was a *success*. Charley Dunn had sworn it, striking palms with Miss Louisa Globb, who bet him a sixgreen cigar-case against a dog-headed riding whip, that it would 'hatch somewhere: pic-nics always did;' and though he was taken aback by the discovery he had made, and dismayed at the idea of the mesa little Miss had got herself into, yet he shook himself free from all embarrassing reflections when the time for action came, and exerted himself, as usual, to put the whole thing on castors, as the French say.

The day was fine, which was one essential secured; and there was enough and to spare of whom to choose for partners and comrades. Young people paired themselves according to fancy, and wandered away with that pretence of unconsciousness we all know of; and their elders again united themselves into groups and fed each other with flattery or gossip, as the law of the majority went. Mrs. St. John made profuse demonstrations to Lady Scratchley, who disliked her to almost plebeian vehemence, and thought her 'low,' wherein her ladyship was not so far out; and Miss Grandville and Miss Le Jeune stood on the outskirts of the party, criticising the young ladies of the assembly, and, strangely enough, finding none of them all pretty or well dressed, amiable or well mannered. But then they were both ladies of immense refinement and had high ideals. The monkey-faced admiral singled out Maggie Wood, because she was as blithe as himself; and the two made no end of amusement for all within ear-shot of their rough play.—The Miss Globbs, and their brothers, and their useful men, multiplied themselves, like so many Vishnus, and formed concentric circles of laughter everywhere—being poor this was their manner of paying for their entertainment by society. The two Miss Hawtreys sang their last new songs to the accompaniment of the guitar which one carried, and of the concertina of which the other was the social 'professor.' Miss Moss was superb, haughty, and a little insolent in her cleverness; and pretty Mary Dowthwaite looked languishingly at young Abraham, on his side not backward to attract as many languishing looks as good fortune and the young ladies would throw in his way; and, in short, the whole scene was one of bright colours, animated faces, picturesque groups, and universal jollity, as the company dispersed among the trees of *the field-side copse, or sat on the fresh dry* grass of the meadows, or perched themselves up on the tall banks, all enjoying themselves to the utmost of their natural ability, this warm, smiling, glorious summer day.

(To be continued.)

SHERIDAN, when charged with inconsistency, retorted that the accusation reminded him of the consistency of the entertainer of a convivial party, who, hearing his first guests observe that it was time to take leave, as the watchman were crying, 'Past three,' said, 'Why, you don't mind that fellow, do you? He's the most inconsistent fellow out! why, he changes his story every half hour.

THE REDS AND THE BLUES.—The police force ought to be much larger than the army. Why? Because it admits of persons of both sexes *joining it? How so?* I will explain: thus, only a man can "go for a soldier," but a man, a woman, a little boy, or even a little girl, can "go for a policeman."

THE PETERBOROUGH EXAMINER, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1865.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS and IRONMONGERS.

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Locks, Latches, Hinges, Paints, Oils, Glass and Building Hardware, Mechanic's Tools, &c.

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SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,

George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

August 1st, 1865. 31

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wheat and Barley—W. Clinton.
Bankrupt Act of 1864—John Reid.
List of letters—S. J. Carver.
Insolvent Act of 1864—James Hicks.
Fall and Winter Goods—Montreal House.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1865.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty is now probable. The Ministers who went to Washington do not appear to have received a very warm reception—the American people being determined to try the effects of Prohibitory tariffs. It may be asked, will its repeal injure us? and how can we get along without it? It can hardly be denied but that the Treaty has benefited both. Canadians did not receive the whole advantages, nor did Americans. Its repeal will, therefore, to some degree, be disadvantageous to both. But from the fuss our cousins are making about it, one would be led to suppose the whole gain lay on one side. Can we get along without it? It will first derange trade, – will put a stop to some certain enterprises that were wholly dependant on the American market; but these willonly be temporarily stopped. No legitimate trade now carried on but is as advantageous to our neighbors as to ourselves, else they would not foster it; and should such trade be for a time deranged a little, they would suffer almost as much as the manufacturer, unless they could obtain the article elsewhere, and on as reasonable terms. Those articles which they purchase in Canadian markets, they can not obtain elsewhere on anything like as reasonable terms. Lumber they cannot obtain from the West, only at great disadvantages, because of the long land carriage; yet lumber they must have, even at great sacrifice. And as prices now barely remunerate the manufacturer, he will stop the business unless he can receive a just compensation for his labour. A short supply will induce large prices; and the consumer, in order to get the article at all, will be compelled to pay the increase necessitated by the imposed tariff. Nor do we think that the American people are so patriotic that they will sacrifice much for the purpose of dealing only with their own producers. The almighty dollar is still potent enough to induce them to trade where they can to the most advantage for themselves. In the case of our wool, our wheat, our cattle, it is all the same; they require these articles, and so long as they do, they will come over here and buy them, and will almost universally have to pay the duties, as the consumer invariable has to do.

From returns, the present free imports amounts to about $15,000,000 annually. Suppose that is stopped, and 20 per cent. duty imposed, this would only direct the trade to other channels. Instead of our wheat going through American channels to the maritime Provinces or Europe, this duty will induce traders to deal directly with the consumer, and thus save the duty, which will only have the effect of creating a larger trade on our own soil and amongst our own merchants, and which would prove a benefit instead of an injury, as not only the duty but the profits of these trades, instead of going into the pockets of neighbors, would find their way into the pockets of Canadian dealers. It is vain to say they can supply themselves as well and as cheap as we can. For instance, an American buyer from Boston purchases cattle in Michigan, but takes them through Canada to Boston because he can save $40 per car load by this route in preference to a route on his own soil: does this not convincingly prove that the west cannot supply the east as cheaply as Canada can. The fact is that Canadian trade has been supporting American traders and American companies, and again been returned to British American colonies. When it could as easily have been carried on wholly on British American soil and with British American capital. The abrogation of the treaty may for a while derange trade, but eventually it will enable Canadians to devise ways to get along without it, and we venture to say that the Americans will be the first to lament their folly for abolishing it.

REMOVAL TO OTTAWA.

Active preparations are in progress for the reception of the public employees at Ottawa. They are expected to move from Quebec about the 25th of next month. The Post Office Department, it is said, will be removed first; this Department, the *Ottawa Citizen* says, will remove to the new buildings about the middle of the current month. Rents are tending upwards, in consequence of agents seeking dwellings for those officials. From a telegram to the *Montreal Gazette*, it appears that "notice has been given to prepare for the removal to Ottawa within six weeks, commencing about the 20th instant. The city is attracting a great number of visitors this season. It is the capital of Canada now; that will account for it.

Deaf and Dumb.

In reply to Colonel Haultain, the Hon Mr. McDougall lately announced in the House that it was the intention of the Government to continue the grants for the instruction of the deaf and dumb until a more permanent system was organized, which it was the intention of the Government to bring about as soon as possible. We fully agree with a contemporary that "there is no class in our country whose condition more strongly appeals to the sympathies of the public than the deaf and dumb, and there is no institution to which Government could more properly extend provincial aid than one for their benefit."

More about the Cable.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have resolved to lay a new Cable next June and then pick up the old one.

PARLIAMENTARY.

A Bill has been introduced by Colonel Haultain to continue for a limited time the act authorizing the employment of military prisoners on local public works. A motion was introduced by Dr. Parker for a committee to enquire into the condition and sufficiency of the Railway Stock of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the comparative freights charged on local and through traffic. The Government said they would be quite ready to assent to it if all the railways in Upper Canada were included, and desired that the motion be laid over to next session to which Dr. Parker agreed. A motion was also introduced by Mr. McKenzie for a committee to enquire into the reason why the Grand Trunk, Buffalo and Huron Railway officials did not afford certain returns required of them. It is also, very unwisely we think, sought to pass an act to enable parties to sell by measure as well as by weight.—Attorney-General McDonald has also a bill before the House to amend the law of dower. Mr. Cockburn one to amend the registry law. The committee on municipal and assessment laws met and made several minor amendments. Mayors are to be elected as at present. Several other important amendments are reported.

A debate took place in the Upper House to-day on Mr. Macpherson's resolution providing for free grants to actual settlers on all the public lands. Mr. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands, showed that there were outstanding debts for crown lands in Upper Canada of about $6,000,000, and in Lower Canada of about $2,000,000, which the adoption of a general system of free grants would render difficult to collect. Besides, the revenue from timber in the Ottawa region had already been equal to over a dollar an acre on all the lands in that section. The free grant system would destroy this. He showed that Mr. Macpherson's assertion that the United States was indebted to the homestead law for its development was not correct, as that law only came into operation on the 1st of January, 1863. Mr. Campbell, besides, quoted the *Globe's* editorials to prove that Canada had advanced as rapidly as the States. He indicated what the Government policy was, by stating that a reduction would be made on public lands in certain districts.

Some merriment was had over a forged signature to a telegram stating that a certain member had been unseated, but it ended as it began.

On the motion to go into Committee on Supply, Mr. Holton made a long speech, showing the weakness of the budget; but to no purpose. A new Bill on Grammar School education is to be introduced. In the Municipal Committee, it was agreed to provide in the new Municipal Act that for every 500 voters over those required for Reeves and Deputy Reeves, another Councilor be sent to represent Townships in County Councils. The registration about to become law provides that vaults shall be fire-proof; that there shall be an abstract index of Lots; that registration shall be made in full of Wills and Instruments instead of in part only by Memorial. Deeds may be deposited in Registrar's vaults, and a certified copy shall be taken in evidence. Sheriff's Deeds must be registered in a specified time.

The amount of supplementary estimates is $1,871,902.

Fires.

On the night of the 27th last month, the barns of Mr. Saml. Cornell of Emily was burned. Mr. C. had nearly all his crop in. His loss is we understand about $800. Insured at $570.

On the same day the barns and stables on a farm in Hope, owned by Thos. Crawfine, Esq., of Omemee were burned. A fine 2 year old colt was also burnt to death.—Neither buildings nor contents were insured.

On Sunday night last the barns on lot 12 con. 6 Emily also belonging to Mr. Crawfine were destroyed by fire. In both cases Mr. C. had destrained for rent due.

The Fair.

A great many people visited the town on the Fairday, there was a reasonable show of horned cattle and the usual number of horses of a doubtful appearance. Some few cattle changed hand at pretty good prices and a few horses for the American market. On the whole the business done was not in proportion to the number in town, many consider the day a holiday, and used it as such. There was not much drunkenness visible, yet what would a fair be without a row?

Child Drowned.

On Saturday evening last, a child about five years of age, belonging to Mr. Maher, at the Locks Bridge, fell into the river, it is supposed through a broken plank in the bridge, and was drowned. The body was found about five o'clock the same day, and was buried Sabbath evening.

The Emily Murder.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Park. Malemore on Saturday last, resulted in sending O'Brien and three of his sons to stand their trials at the next Court of Assize to be holden in Lindsay.

The Prorogation.

The Attorney General West, the *Leader* says—Stated in the House on Monday that the Government hoped to be able to prorogue Parliament next week; but a slight discussion is anticipated on the north-west question. It is not likely to be settled this Session.

Burglars Caught in Toronto.

Through the energy of the Police force two of the most daring burglars, old hands, have been arrested in the very act of housebreaking. They will be cared for.

The Montreal *Witness* says that Lord Monck has engaged his passage in a steamer that sails about the 16th instant, and consequently may be expected to sail for Europe about that time. We may therefore expect that the session will be over before he leaves.

From the Cobourg *Sun* we learn that wheat last week was $1.20 for fall; on Tuesday, $1,27; on Saturday, $1.37½ and $1,40. Spring got as high as $1,12½ Barley advanced from 60 cts. to 75 cts.

It is computed by one of the knowing ones in Lindsay that there is, this year, 500,000 bushels of wheat in the County of Victoria, and at least 300,000 bushels of this will be sold.

It is proposed to have all bills bear stamps in future: $26 and under, 1c; $50 and over $26, 2c; and up to $100, 3c. An amendment is also proposed to the excise law, to prevent frauds.

SUEZ CANAL.—This Canal was opened on the 17th ult., and vessels laden with coal passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

Presentation to P. C. Blaicher, Esq.

On Thursday evening last a number of those who have been Mr. Blaicher's pupils since he came to Peterboro met at his residence and presented him with an address, and a beautiful album containing the photographs of the presenters, on the occasion of his removal from the Institution, and his commencing business. From the address, strong sympathies appear to exist between Mr. Blaicher and his pupils. We give the Address and Reply:—

To P. C. BLAICHER, Esq.,

Senior English, and Mathematical Teacher of the Peterborough Grammar and Union School.

RESPECTED SIR,—

We, the undersigned, who have been your pupils from time to time during your term of teaching in the Peterborough Grammar and Union School, for the lengthened period of nearly *five* years, regret to hear that some misunderstanding has arisen between you and some of the School Board, and we regret more especially to hear of the manner in which you have been treated by them. Your abilities as a teacher being questioned, and your attainments in such cmatics impugned. We consider it our duty, and esteem it a pleasure, under these circumstances, to bear testimony to your efficiency both as a *teacher* and *scholar*. We cannot express in too unqualified terms, the benefits we have received under your instructions, and which we have realized in examinations, for certificates as teachers, and for matriculation both in law and arts, and it will be gratifying to you to know, that not one of your pupils has been rejected at any of these examinations.

Many of us, Sir, who have attended the Peterborough G. and U. School from time to time almost since the first Union, are now pursuing a professional course of studies, while others have launched into the rough Ocean of business for ourselves. As a Teacher, we rank you second to no one who have been in the institution during that period; and we have always respected you as a high-toned Gentleman, a Teacher, and a Scholar, and feel assured that you will continue to merit respect, whatever business you may pursue.

Humbly hoping therefore that some mark of our remembrance of your many gentlemanly and kind acts in your intercourse with us, might now, on the occasion of your removal from the Peterborough Grammar and Union School, and your commencing business, be received as a token of our affectionate regard towards one who has endeared himself to us by so many marks of ability and urbanity. We beg to present you with this Memento, trusting that it will be received with the same spirit in which it is given, and that when turning over its pages and reviewing its contents you may think of the many pleasant hours we spent with you to whom we will ever revert with the most tender and relying esteem.

With it we beg also to present our best wishes for Mrs. Blaicher and family and hope you all may enjoy the blessings of Providence in the present and a glorious immortality in the future.

John Green.	James Fowler.
Jas. Edwards.	James Campbell.
Ewd. Benson.	Alex Niblock.
F. C. Taylor.	Jno. Kennedy.
Robt McKee.	Jno Jas Niblock.
Henry Rubidge.	A. Shelton.
Chris. Twamley.	Ernest Orde.
George Stewart.	Henry McNeil.
Jonathan Dixon.	W. T. Green.
John McFarlane.	Chris. Armstrong.
Robt. Lee.	Jas. McKeown.
John Chambers.	Jno. Clark.
Samuel Chambers.	O. B. Clark.
John Carroll.	J. W. Tate.
Geo Chalmers.	Francis Moore.
G. B. Sprowle.	F. Kirkpatrick.
James Golden.	Charles Sweeting.
Egerton Walton.	R. J. Sanderson.
Geo. Johnston.	Georg. Brown.
W. H. Moore.	D. McFarlane.
John Sawers.	Jno. McWilliams.
P. H. Edmison.	Charles Edwards.
Andrew Shearer.	John Moore
Thomas Brown.	Joseph Dixon.
Wm. Brown.	Alex. Neitherent.
Richard Richardson.	Charles Coulter.
Jam s Edmison.	Burritt Edwards.

REPLY.

YOUNG FRIENDS,—

I feel it a great pleasure to have thus afforded me so favorable an opportunity of expressing my grateful acknowledgements for your many kind acts towards me since I came among you.

Your present expressions of approval and confidence, are only further manifestations of your respect and good will, and these I shall always anxiously hope for, and endeavor to retain.

You refer to a misunderstanding between myself and some members of the School Board and also to their harsh treatment towards me. These are things of the past, and should be remembered only as affording useful lessons for the future. I hold no spite—I seek no revenge, but console myself with knowing that I have endeavored to perform my duties conscientiously, and still more consoling is it to me to know that my efforts have been appreciated by so many of you.

I accept with grateful thanks this beautiful Album containing your photographs. Let me assure you that it will be highly prized by me and mine, and that I shall always look upon it with pride and pleasure. In thus presenting me with so fine a token of regard and remembrance together with so flattering an address, you have not only raised my personal pride, but you have also touched upon a nearer, dearer, and more tender tie, in your wellwishes for Mrs. Blaicher and family. Accept with theirs, my warmest thanks in return, with your best wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity; and may you all live long to enjoy those blessings here, and finally find repose in a happier and a better world.

P. C. BLAICHER.

Mr. Blaicher in a feeling manner read the reply, after which those present, in number about 30, spent a short time very pleasantly and then each repaired to his own home.—A particular feature in the presentation was the number of young ladies present, who also had been Mr. B's pupils, and who now joined heartily in the proceedings—one young lady presenting the Album. It must afford Mr. Blaicher much pleasure to receive this assurance of the good will of his pupils, on the present occasion.

Gen. Grant and Mexico.

It is said that General Grant has repeatedly and openly expressed his private opinions against the French occupation of Mexico and in favor of ending it by diplomacy if possible, but by war if need be.—This is however, his own private opinions. The Government of the United States will hardly interfere yet. The American press is beginning to cool down on the Mexican question. French occupation is not so distasteful to the Republic as English interference. What a moral principal is involved in British interference.

A Horrible Murder near London C.W.

In the Township of Nissouri, near London, C. W., two brothers disagreeing, one killed the other. Their names are John and Samuel McDowell. It appears that there has been some old feud between them, but lately being at market and having returned, they got into words, and then blows, when Samuel murdered John with a club. He is now in jail awaiting his trial.

Provincial Exhibition.

The London *Prototype* says the number of entries for the great exhibition are in advance of others years.

Entries of Horses	369
" Cattle	495
" Sheep	655
" Pigs	198
" Poultry	285
Total of these	2012.

San Francisco and China Mails.

The American Government have given a contract to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for carrying a monthly mail from San Francisco to Hong-Kong, in China, touching at the Sandwich islands and Kanawaga in Japan, thus bringing the east and west more closely together.

The London Collegiate Institute.

On Monday last the above Institution was opened by the Lord Bishop of London. The building is designed to accommodate 150 boarders, and a like number of day scholars. Rev. Arthur Sweetman, M. A., Graduate of Christ's College, Cambridge, is head master.

COUNCIL OF SMITH and HARVEY.

Smith, 28th August, 1865.

Council met; all the members present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following petitions were received and read:—

A petition from J. Pendigrass and others, praying that a knew School Section be established in the Township of Harvey.

A petition from Sam'l Dell and 19 others, praying the Council to grant assistance to Wm. Adams.

A petition from Wellington Boyce and 18 others, praying for aid to support Widow Freeburn.

Application was made for aid to support Widow Nicholls and family.

The following By-laws received the first, second and third readings:—

A By-law to levy and collect the sum of $2541.95 on all ratable property in the Township of Harvey, to defray the expenses incurred in the re-survey of the same.

A By-law to levy and collect the following rates on all the ratable property in the Municipality, viz:—1½l in the pound to liquidate all sums due to the County of Peterborough, and one-fourth of a penny in the pound for municipal purposes.

A By-law to levy and collect the following sums on all ratable property in the several School Sections in the Municipality, for scholastic purposes, viz:—On Section No. 1, $150; No. 2, $147; No. 3, $206; No. 4, $100; No. 5, $120; No. 6, $170; No. 7, $160; No. 8, $160; No. 9, $208; No. 10, $75. No. 11, $80, and Union Section in Verulam and Harvey, $21.

A By-law to repeal so much of By-law No. 276 as appoints Joseph Trennum Collector for the present year, and to appoint Matthew Waram in lieu thereof.

A By-law to repeal By-law No. 271, entitled "A By-law to authorise T. F. Nicholl to sell any timber growing or being on any allowance for a public highway in the Township of Harvey."

The Treasurer was ordered to pay the following sums; To Widow Nicholls, $7; to Wm. Adams, $4; to Widow Freeburn, $2; and the Reeve, (in an equivalent to the sum given by the Hon. Hilla Flint, to purchase books to be distributed as prizes among the scholars attending the several schools in the Municipality, postage and carriage,) $10.97.

Moved by Mr. Galvin, and seconded by Mr. Garbutt,—That each member of this Council be and he is hereby authorised and required to collect any moneys from parties who have cut timber on any public road in the Municipality.—*Carried.*

The petition of J. Pendigrass and others, was laid over until the next meeting of the Council.

BURLEIGH COUNCIL.

The Municipal Council of the United Townships of Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff, Monmouth, Harcourt & Bruton met on the 24th day of August, 1865.

Present,—James Gulborne, Reeve, and Messrs. Vizard and Maxwell.

A communication from Messrs. Stone and Spencer, Trustees of School Section No. 1, was read, informing the Council that they wished to raise the sum of $150, for the purpose of erecting a School House.

Moved by Mr. Vizard, and seconded by Mr. Maxwell,—That a By-law be passed and the Seal attached, to raise the sum of Three Hundred and Eighty-five Dollars, for Municipal purposes, and the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for School purposes in School Section No. 1.

Moved by Mr. Maxwell, and seconded by Mr. Vizard,—That the Clerk be instructed to notify the Pathmasters of the penalty they are under, if they do not have their beats kept free from thistles and weeds.

An order for $30.00 was given in favour of D. R. Cassidy, for assessing the Township of Harcourt and Bruton.

The Council then adjourned until called together by the Reeve.

From our Toronto Correspondent.

Toronto, September 4th, 1865.

I see by the *Examiner* that you have got very hot weather in Peterborough, but hot and dry is no name for it here. Everything is parched up, and you could hardly get a shady nook out of doors to shelter your head from the scorching rays of "Old Sol." I have been very much disappointed even in that once shady walk the College Avenue, for on going there to enjoy the sight and shade of green trees, to my great surprise they were all clothed in suits of sober drab, very Quakerlike in colour. The dust had robbed them of their beautiful green, and in walking beneath their branches you would feel a choking sensation as every passing carriage (and they are not a few) would raise clouds of dust sufficient to drive every one away who wished to breath without having their lungs filled with it, every garden, field and tree is covered with dust.

POLICE TROUBLES

There is quite an excitement through the city on account of a quarrel between Captain Prince, the Chief of Police, and the Police Commissioners. To let your readers understand the matter fully I may be allowed to give details. When Sergeant-Major MacDowell resigned, Sergeant McPherson was appointed to fill the vacancy. McDowell had been placed in No. 3 station, and the people thought that McPherson would have been sent there; but the Captain on his own responsibility removed Sergeant-Major Hastings from No. 2 station and sent him to No. 3, placing McPherson in his place. The great grievance complained of in this was that Sergeant-Major Hastings had a large family comfortably situated convenient to No. 2, and his removal to No. 3 necessitated the upsetting of his family and their removal, or else a long journey for himself every time he went to his home from the station, or *vice versa*. McPherson was not so situated, and it was all alike to him which station he was placed over; so the Police Commissioners at present in the city, viz., the Mayor, Mr. Medcalf, and the Police Magistrate, Mr. Boomer, changed them back, so as to let Mr. Hastings remain at No. 2, and placed McPherson in charge of No. 3. The Captain did not like to be thus bearded by them, and wrote a communication questioning their right to interfere, though the vast majority of the people thought that it was they who had the right to do so, and they alone. Thus then was the first great quarrel. The next came about thus: Mr. McKellar, M. P. P., has introduced a bill into the House of Assembly at the present session of Parliament, for the purpose of amending the Municipal laws, and Captain Prince sent him a series of amendments to apply to the cities of Canada, and in those amendments, if ever they would become law, it was provided that the Government should appoint the Chief of Police for each of the cities, the salary of the Chief was laid down in the act, and to all appearance if passed it would make him Chief, and Police Magistrate, and sole arbiter of the fate of the citizens at large, and they who would have all the cash to pay under the act would be debarred of having one word to say in the matter. The Mayor and Police Magistrate, on finding this out, and taking everything into view, suspended him from his office, and placed Sergeant-Major Cummings in his place pro tem. The question is now, will the Captain be dismissed? or will the Commissioners eat their leek and reinstate him. It is stated that they have deferred action in the matter until the third Commissioner, Recorder Duggan, comes home from England. He is expected this week, and then the tug of war will come. Every place you go you can hear nothing but wordy warfare over the matter. Some say that Mr. Boomer must be removed from his office as Police Magistrate. Others threaten the Mayor that he will be turned out of his office at the next election. Some are going to have this done if he dismisses the Captain, others will have it done if he does not dismiss him; so between the parties he will have a pretty time of it. As far as I can find out from the opinions expressed, there would not be much grief if the Captain were dismissed; but we'll see what will see.

PROMENADE CONCERT.

On last Saturday evening I had the pleasure of being present at a grand affair in the shape of a promenade concert, got up by Colonel Lowry and the other officers of the 47th Regiment in aid of the benevolent fund of the Regiment for the widows and orphans. There was a feast of good things provided for the wives and children of the soldiers.—The place chosen for it was the old Government Gardens, and what with swings erected for the children, and the general disposition of all, both officers and men, to add to the comfort and enjoyment of all who participated in the fete, it was one of the most pleasant evenings I have spent for a long time. The Band and Glee Club of the Regiment, gave the musical part of the entertainment, and in saying that I have just said enough. I send you the programme, so that your musical readers may form some opinion of it.

March	Il Trivitore
Overture	Verdi.
Part Song	'Twas on a bank
Waltz	Hullah.
Operatic Air	Nelly Gray
Pastoral Glee	DeAlbert.
Quadrille	The Wreath
A Musical Tour through Europe	Mazzinghi.
Galop	DeAlbert.
	Harum Scarum
	Cupidi.

There was a third glee intended to be sung, but the officers on the spur of the moment changed the programme, and in its place got two of the soldiers to give a hornpipe, and of all the performances that seemed to take the best with the crowd. I express the opinion to some of my acquaintance that no man but an Irishman could have danced the same dance in the style it was done in. After the dance "God save the Queen," sent us off to our homes well pleased, and the only regret was that there were not more of the citizens to aid in such a good cause. I am sure the Regiment deserved a larger attendance, as the officers very kindly permit the band to play nearly every evening in the week for the pleasure of the good people of Toronto.

Yours,

WILLIE.

Essay on the History of Civil Liberty.

No. 2.

The learned and eloquent Dr. William Anderson of Scotland, in his article in a late number of the "North American Reformed Presbyterian and Covenanter," on the "effects of the Reformation in Scotland," says concerning the "Scottish Covenanters and Martyrs."—Their whole conduct from the time they stood forth in a public capacity, down to the Revolution of 1688, was a continual struggle for the rights of their native land, as well as for the nobler immunities of the kingdom of heaven. Patriots, therefore, the Scottish Covenanters surely were, in the best and noblest sense of the term: for religion, liberty, conscience, and the public good; all that is precious to man as a rational and immortal being entered into the matter of their contendings. Their love of country was of the sublimest cast. The spots on which they contended, and on which many of them fell, were scenes of purer and more substantial glory than that which was gained of old on the plains of Marathon or at the straits of Thermopylæ. Long time has passed since they were numbered among Scotland's living men; and the storms of many a winter have swept over the spots where repose their ashes; still they are not, they cannot be forgotten. The record that is given of their lives may perish, and the rude lettered tablet that stands over their graves may moulder to dust; but their fame is deathless in the heart of every lover of Scotland's liberty and Scotland's ancient faith. Their worth has a monument of a more enduring nature than marble or brass: a monument which shall survive the trophies of conquerors and kings, and which time will never be able to destroy.

"Let no impious breath
Soil their fair fame, or trample o'er th' ir death,
Let Scotia's grateful sons their tear-drops shed
Where low they lie in honour's gory bed,
Rich with the spoils their glorious deeds have won,
And purchased freedom to a land undone;
A land that owes its greatness and its worth
To those who o'er tyrants banished from the earth."

In December 1620 a noble band of Puritan pilgrims arrived in the "Mayflower and landed on the rock of Plymouth. These Christian patriots fleeing from prelatic oppression, retired to Holland, and thence emigrated to America. Others, oppressed by the arbitrary maxims and abhorring the tyrannical principles of the first Charles, followed the example of the first pilgrims, and took refuge in the wilds of America. Succeeding generations swelled the tide of emigration, and planted the then British Colonies with a race of men who derived their love of liberty from the blood of patriot fathers, and the bosoms of heroic mothers; and were the men qualified by nature and education, in the times "when monarchs owned no acceptare but the sword," "to foil a tyrant's rage."

Were their times "the times that tried men's souls?" *They were the men of the times.* Men who *had* souls: souls equal to the fiery ordeal by which they were tried—not those shrivelled specires of humanity, common enough in our times, in and out of the political arena, who *grind, and strut, and bluster*; whose god is *gold* who would sell their country for the spoils of office,—for thirty pieces of silver.

Whatever Great Britain and America enjoy of liberty, it is acknowledged by all except their hereditary foes, that they are indebted for it to the labours, sufferings and blood of these same Puritans and Covenanters and had it not been for them both Britain and America would have been what Spain now is, the *ultima thule* of European and American improvement.

It was the spirit of civil and religious freedom which animated such men as *Knox, Cameron, Rutherford* and *Guthrie*, in Scotland, and *Washington, Roger Williams* and *Hancock*, in America; and if the liberti s of these are to be preserved and enlarged, they will owe their preservation and enlargement to *men* of kindred principles and spirit.

In the Bible we have a transcript of the rights of man, associated with the claims of God upon the human race. Where this law is received, and the love of it animates the breasts of men the rights of men of *all* classes and conditions will be recognized an cherished. Without it a nation will no long preserve the little knowledge of human right and of which it may be possessed. An all-grasping *selfishness* will prevail; and every one will oppress his neighbor, and they who possess the *power* will be considered as possessing the *right*. A fell spirit of individuality or of *caste* will prevail. The *golden image* will be set up, nor will it lack worshippers; while it will banish piety and patriotism from the land, and trample upon all right, dividing mankind into two classes—*lordings* and *slaves*.

C. S. DUNBAR.

Otonabee, 2 th Dec., 1864.

Cholera.

The Marseilles papers state that on the appearance of the cholera in Egypt, the municipal authorities in Marseilles desired to place all ships entering that port from the Levant in quarantine. For that purpose they applied to the Board of Health in Paris for permission to do so, but their application was refused. They said that as yet the inhabitants of Marseilles have not suffered from cholera, although no quarantine has been enforced. On the other hand, the cholera is said to be making sure and steady progress in France, and the action of the Government in endeavouring to keep all knowledge of the state of affairs from the people is very generally condemned. The disease is, however, reported to have no very virulent form, though the space over which it extends is very considerable and is increasing rapidly.

TERRIBLE SCENES AND PANIC.

The news from Ancona concerning the cholera is frightful; but the authorities vie with each other in the zeal and self sacrifice with which they confront the danger. In Florence and various other places isolated cases have occured, but they are all of persons who have fled from Ancona. The panic in Ancona is terrible, and more than a third have fled from the city. Most of the shops were shut, and great misery exists among the surviving families of the victims, the women and children who were left widows and orphans. A committee has been formed, and had made a strong appeal to public charity. The Government has placed considerable sums at the disposal of the Ancona municipality. A paragraph in the official Gazette appealed to the medical profession and asked for volunteers to assist the over-worked physicians of Ancona.

List of Premiums

To be awarded by the Agricultural Society of Smith, Harvey, North Douro and North Monaghan: at their eleventh annual show to be held in Lakefield on Tuesday 10th October.

HORSES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
Span Farm Horses in harness	$ 00	$1 50	$1 00
Span Carriage do do	2 00	1 50	1 00
Single Horse & Buggy do	2 00	1 50	1 00
Brood Mare with her Foal	2 00	1 50	1 00
Two year old Colt, Gelding or Filly	2 00	1 50	1 00
Year old Colt or Filly	2 00	1 50	1 00

CATTLE.

Aged Bull	2 00	1 50	1 00
Two year old Bull	2 00	1 50	1 00
One year old Bull	2 00	1 50	1 00
Bull Calf of 1865	1 50	1 00	50
Milch Cow	2 00	1 50	1 00
Two year old Heifer	1 50	1 00	50
One year old Heifer	1 50	1 00	50
Heifer Calf of 1865	1 50	1 00	50
Yoke of Oxen	2 00	1 50	1 00

SHEEP.

Aged Ram	2 00	1 50	1 00
Shearling Ram	2 00	1 50	1 00
Tup Lamb	2 00	1 50	1 00
Two aged Ewes with Lambs	2 00	1 50	1 00
Two Shearling Ewes	2 00	1 50	1 00
Two Ewe Lambs	2 00	1 50	1 00

PIGS.

Boar, not over nine months	1 50	1 00	
Breeding Sow, not over 9 m's	1 50	1 00	
Boar Pig of any age	1 50	1 00	
Breeding Sow of any age	1 50	1 00	

GRAIN.

Two bushels Winter Wheat	2 00	1 50	1 00
Two bushels Spring Wheat	2 00	1 50	1 00
Two bushels small white field Peas	2 00	1 50	1 00
Two bushels Oats	1 50	75	50
Two bushels Barley	1 50	75	50
Two bushels Timothy Seed	2 00	1 50	1 00

ROOTS.

One-half Acre of Carrots	2 00	1 50	1 00
One Acre Swedish Turnips	2 00	1 50	1 00
One bushel of Potatoes	1 00	75	50

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Firkin Butter, not less than 50 lbs	2 00	1 50	1 00
12 lbs of Butter, in rolls for table use	2 00	1 50	1 00
Cheese, not less than 10 lbs	2 00	1 50	1 00

VEGETABLES.

Twelve Beets	50	25	
Twelve Parsnips	50	25	
Four Cabbages	50	25	
Best variety of Vegetables	1 00	75	50

FRUIT.

16 Winter Apples, 4 varieties	1 00	75	50
16 varieties of Apples, no less than 4 each	1 00	75	50
16 Table Apples, 4 varieties	1 00	75	50
Best variety of Pears	75	50	
Four pounds of Grapes	75	50	

BREAD.

Two Loaves of Bread	1 00	75	50

IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Farm Waggon	2 00	1 50	1 00
Double Carriage	2 00	1 50	1 0
Pair of Double Harrows	1 50	1 00	
Best lot of Shoemaker's Work	1 50	1 00	
Double Harness	1 50	1 00	
Single Harness	1 50	1 00	

POULTRY.

Pair of Geese	50	25	
Pair of Ducks	50	25	
Pair of Turkeys	50	25	
Farm Yard Fowls	50	25	

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

10 yards of Linen Cloth	1 50	1 00	
10 yards of Flannel, home-made	1 50	1 00	
10 yards of Woolen Cloth, home-made	1 50	1 00	
Pair of Woolen Blankets, home-made	1 50	1 00	
Woolen Coverlet	1 00	75	
Patchwork Quilt	75	50	
Six Skeins of Stocking Yarn	50	25	
Two Pair of Socks	50	25	
Two Pair of Mittens	50	25	

LADIES WORK, FINE ARTS, &c.

	1st	2nd
Specimen of Worsted Work	50c	25
" Raised Work	50	25
" Braided Work	50	25
" Crochet Work	50	25
" Tape Work	50	25
" Tape Trimming	50	25
" Fancy Netting	50	25
" Fancy Knitting	50	25
" Tatting	50	25
" Muslin Work	50	25
" Guipure Work	50	25
" Plain Needle Work	50	25
" Wax Work	50	25
" Wax Flowers and Fruit	50	25
" Paper Flowers	50	25
" Leather Work	50	25
" Hair Work	50	25
" Cone Work	50	25
" Burr Work	50	25
" Bead Work	50	25
" Fancy Patch Work	50	25
" Painting in Oil	50	25
" Painting in Water Colors	50	25
" Drawing in Pencil	50	25
" Drawing in Crayons	50	25
" Stuffed Birds	50	25
Collection dried indigenous plants	50	25
" Canadian Entomology	50	25

The Brantford correspondent of the Hamilton *Spectator* gives currency to the following story, which if true, approaches nearer to the Burke and Hare murders than anything we have heard of. The story is substantially as follows:

"A woman named Perkins, wife of a well to do farmer, living about two miles from that town, believing herself on her death bed sent for the Clergyman of the Primitive Methodist Church, Brantford, and in the utmost agony of mind, confessed that she had at different periods of her life committed six murders and all by poison. She said she had a mania to destroy human life, and it was by the greatest self-denial that she could restrain herself from secretly poisoning all persons with whom she was on terms of friendship; she however practised it until six of her victims slept their last sleep; two of them being adults and four of them children, and what makes the matter more revolting and horrid is that one of the former was her own husband, two of the latter were her own children. The children were murdered in England and the adults in Canada. The husband having been killed here, and the other person, whose name I did not learn was poisoned in Woodstock some years since She had been married to a second husband for a number of years, by whom she has a family of grown up children. This wretch—for wretch she was in appearance, lived for years in the greatest horror, with images of victims continually appearing before her eyes, her cries and imprecations were fearful and her language and appearance were loathsome till death stepped in and suddenly stopped her groans and curses.

A WOMAN TRANSFIXED UPON A PITCHFORK.—As Mrs. Gardiner was assisting her husband to load hay at Malta, last week she met with a frightful accident. She was standing on the load with a pitchfork in her hand, when the horses started, throwing her from the load. Feeling herself falling, she threw the fork to get it out of the way of harming her, and it fell striking the handle into the ground. She was thrown upon the tines of the fork, one of which passed through her body, the end of the tine coming out at her back. It required some force to wrench the fork from out her. A physician was sent for, but, on examination, gave no hopes of her recovery, yet, strange to say, although the accident occurred over a week ago, she is still living.—*From the Sycamore (Ill.) Republican.*

HACKMEN AT THE FALLS.—The Rochester *Union*, alluding to the murder of a gentleman at Niagara Falls by hackmen, says: It is well that all visit

Montreal Produce Market.

The market generally has been characterized by more activity, and a fair amount of business has been done in breadstuffs, mostly for forward delivery; the small stocks and light receipts limiting transactions on the spot. The African news, however, added to a reactionary movement in the States, have checked speculation, and in a great measure destroyed the confidence previously felt. The leading arrivals of provisions have also moved freely, Butter and Cheese being largely bought as fall rates for export.

Flour.—The activity noted at date of our last continued unabated during the early part of the week; arrivals were light, especially of Extras, which have been sought after at full rates for shipment to the Eastern markets, where such grades have been common and in demand. Strong superfine have also been in request for bakers' use, and other kinds have met with a fair consumptive country.

Since the receipt of the news of the Africa of an improvement in the weather in Britain and a consequent decline in prices there, our market has shown signs of weakness; buyers for the most part holding off until receipts of further news from Britain. The markets are everywhere extremely sensitive to every influence, having reference to the probable supply now in course of harvesting, and in the uncertainty as to what may be the rates at which the Fall trade will open, the advices from Britain and the leading markets in the States will be watched with no ordinary interest during the next few weeks.

The quotations of last week may be repeated unaltered, although they are in a great measure nominal, and to effect sales a trifling reduction would be submitted to.

Bag Flour is chiefly supplied by the local millers; the arrivals from Upper Canada being trifling.

Wheat.—The transactions have been very limited; holders and buyers alike holding back to await further advices from Britain. In the West prices are on the decline.

Peas.—Little doing; our loads are nominally about 72½ cts. per bush., and cargoes at about 77½ cts.

Oats and Barley.—The transactions are as yet too small to base quotations upon.

Pork.—The demand is still restricted to actual wants, and stocks have become barer. Mess is held at $34, at which most of the transactions have taken place. There is no stock of the other grades, and prices are purely nominal

Lard.—The stock is extremely light, and pure samples continue to retail at 15 cts per lb.

Tallow.—Supplies, which are light, met with a fair consumptive demand at 8 to 8½ cts.

Butter.—The British advis a thus far have been sufficiently encouraging to maintain an active demand at still improving prices; and notwithstanding the liberal receipts for so early a stage in the season, everything offered has been readily taken for export at prices ranging from 16 to 20 cts; the bulk of transactions being between 18 and 19 cts., only the choicest parcels commanding extreme figures. British advices report heavy arrivals with a disposition on the part of buyers to hold off for better terms, and as the increasing shipments from American ports continue to reach their destination, swelling previous accumulations, some reaction is not improbable; although from the scarcity and generally high prices o provisions, added to the impaired circumstances of the working classes, causing a larger consumptive demand than for some seasons back, no serious or permanent decline is apprehended. Present prices being, however, almost unprecedentedly high, and the state of the weather permitting of Butter being forwarded in good condition, holders will probably find it safest to realize as early as convenient, much disappointment having at times been experienced by an undue disposition to hold speculating on exorbitant rates

Ashes.—Receipts continue liberal, and with a fair demand, prices are fully maintained—First Pots range from $5.10 to $5 12½, according to tares, and inferior sorts $5 12½ to $5.15. Pearls, first sorts, find ready sale at $5.30 to $5 34½, but seconds are dull and difficult of sale at $5.10 to $5.12½.

The Stock Market.—The demand still continues good for all the favourite stocks and the prices are firm with a tendency to advance.—There has not been much business doing this week, the supply being short of the demand. Commercial Bank has been sold at 78½; La Banque du Peuple at 101, and City Bank at 104½. Sterling Exchange very quiet at 9 to 9½ for Bank Bills.—*Trade Review, September 1st.*

Three of Jeff. Davis' children, with Mrs. D.'s mother, have arrived in Montreal.—Mrs. Davis is expected soon. Mrs. Tucker has also arrived there.

Fenian Sisterhood.—It is said that a Fenian Sisterhood is being organized in Toronto, and that a daughter of a member of the Hibernian or Fenian Society has been appointed President.

The "Car Disease."—A new disease seems to have broken out in the Eastern portion of New York city, which for want of a better name has been called the "car disease," from the fact that it is ascribed to overcrowding, filth and contagion in the street cars. It commenced first as bowel complaint and dysentric disease, but seems to have grown increasingly virulent and somewhat changed its character—until now it has assumed a new and distinctive phase.

Quebec, Aug. 23.—The value of goods entered for consumption for the year ending 30th June last, $44,600,000; from Britain $21,000,000; North American Colonies, $500,000; British West Indies, $200,000; United States, $19,500,000; France, $750,000; other countries, $2,500,000 Total duties, $5,663,000; total duties previous year, $6,000,000; total goods, $49,750,000; total free goods, 1865, $14,500,000; in 1864, $17,000,000; ditto from United States, 1865, $10,800,000; Great Britain and Colonies, $3,600,000.

Preserve your Voice.—Colds injure the voice and lungs of course; try a few of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, 25 cents a box; cure a cough or sore throat in a very short time.—Sold by all Druggists.

The Reciprocity Treaty.—Again rumors reach us that the Reciprocity Treaty is in danger, and we have reason to fear there is some foundation for these statements, but we have every faith in the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, Burns, Bruises, &c. Can be had in every city, town or village at 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

A DISEASED LIVER.
A DISEASED LIVER.
A DISEASED LIVER.

Dr. Radway's Pills are a positive cure for all disorders of the Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Pancreas, Heart, and other glands. Disease of the Liver is caused from improper medication of other diseases. Misguided treatment for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Bilious and other Fevers, Small Pox, Constipation, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, are fruitful sources of Liver Derangement, excessive and immoderate doses of *quinine, calomel, drastic pills*, are sure to cause engorgement, torpidity, and sluggishness of the Liver, and enlargement of the Spleen. In all cases where purgative medicines are required, use Radway's Pills, and these evils will be avoided. Those who suffer with Liver Complaint, should commence the use of these Pills at once; a cure will soon follow. They occasion no straining, tenesmus, piles or weakness; they insure a regular movement from the bowels daily. Persons troubled with Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, are assured a cure. Price 25 cents per box. These Pills are elegantly coated with gum. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS

Peterborough, September, 6, 1865.

Flour ₱ brl	$5	00	@	$5 50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	00	@	1 05
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	90	@	1 00
Potatoes	0	50	@	0 60
Barley ₱ bush	0	55	@	0 60
Peas "	0	40	@	0 50
Oats "	0	20	@	0 25
Hay ₱ ton new	7	00	@	8 00
Hides ₱ cwt	3	00	@	3 50
Sheepskins	0	25	@	0 40
Wool ₱ lb	0	35	@	0 00
Beef ₱ cwt	4	00	@	4 50
Eggs, per dozen	0	12½	@	0 14
Butter, ₱	0	15	@	0 17
Cordwood	1	75	@	2 25
Fowl, per pair	0	25	@	0 30

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Prescott, C. W., Dec. 9th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it, with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed I. Butts, on the wrapper. *Prepared by* Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-din

A Good Thing!
TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pain from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the Back and Side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Relieves Pain in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures Bilious Cholic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures cholera, cholera morbus, dysentary and bowel complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures sudden colds and sore throats.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures burns, scalds, frost bites and chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Is also an excellent thing for sprains, strains, wounds and bruises; it takes away all pain the moment it is applied, No family should be without a bottle of

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kennet, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

WHEAT and BARLEY!

Cash for Wheat and Barley at the

Peterboro' Railway Station,

and at the several stations on the line

Between Lindsay & Port Hope.

W. CLUXTON.

September 5, 1865. 36-3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of John Reid, *partner in the firm of J. Fowlis & Co., an Insolvent.*

The CREDITORS of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none stating the fact, the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

A. H. MACDOUGALL,
Assignee.

Peterborough, Sept. 5th, 1865. 36-2in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JAMES HICKS, *An Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favour under the said act.

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this Seventh day of September, A.D. 1865.

JAMES HICKS,
by T. M. Fairbairn,
his attorney ad litem.

36-2m

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st August, 1865.

Brown, T. H.	Kemp, William
Boulton, James	Long, Samuel
Buckett, Miss M. A.	Mober, James
Brick, John	Moore, Mrs. James G.
Bulger, Thomas	Miller, Charley
Conroy, Mrs John	Murphy, Timothy
Costello, Miss Agnes	Moffatt, Alex.
Clarkson, Thomas	Maclean, John W.
Campbell, Mrs John L.	McCawley, Miss Mary
Duey, John	McFadden, Cyrus
DeLorum, Joseph	McDonald, Duncan B.
Flinberbert, Angelina	Ryan, William L.
Fleming, Matthew	Speer, Miss Sarah
Hogan, M. W.	Welsh, Edward
Hayes, Miss Mary.	Whaley, Miss Margaret
Jones, Humphry	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to R. D. ROGERS are hereby informed that all accounts, notes, &c, not paid before the 1st of November, will be put in suit for collection.

J. Z. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, August 28, 1865. 35

Mortgage Loans

THE undersigned is appointed the Agent and Valuator of the "Provincial Permanent Building and Savings Society," for this County. Several private sums, varying from $800 to 1,000 to lend, for not less than three or more than seven years.

O. F. ORDE.

Peterboro, August 9, 1865. 33-6m

Public Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Township of Otonabee, intend on Monday, the 18th day of September next, to pass a By-law for stopping up the Road running through lots 14 and 15 in the second, third and fourth concessions of the Township, known as the old Asphodel Road.

GEORGE READ, Tp Clerk.

Otonabee, August 14, 1865. 33-6in

Public Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Township of Otonabee, intend on Monday, the 18th day of September next, to pass a By-law for stopping up the Road through lot No. 18 in the fifteenth concession of said Township.

GEORGE READ, Tp Clerk.

Otonabee, August 14, 1865. 33-6in

STRAYED, from the premises of the subscriber, on the 24th inst., a RED and WHITE COW; horns regular—rather turned up at the ends; a most healthy cow, about seven years old in good condition. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded. THOS. POWLE.

Peterboro Aug. 30, 1865. 35-3

Flour Barrels.

TENDERS will be received up to the 10th of September, for 2,000 Flour Barrels, equal in every respect to the samples to be seen at

NICHOLLS & HALL'S.

Peterboro, August 30, 1865. 35-2

TEAMS WANTED.

WANTED AT THE BLYTHE MILLS, immediately,

TEN TEAMS,

For drawing Lumber, for which the highest Cash Price will be paid.

GEORGE HILLIARD,
Blythe Mills.

Peterboro', Aug. 17, 1865. 35

Business Stand
FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell the House and Premises occupied by him, at the Burnt River on the Bobcaygeon Road; being well adapted for a House of Entertainment. It will be sold cheap, or exchanged for other property in or near Peterboro.

For particulars apply to

JOHN HUSTER,
Kinmount. P.O.

August 16th, 1865. 33-1m.

Dr. GUNN'S

New Family Physician;

OR,

HOME BOOK OF HEALTH.

PRICE $3.50.

For sale at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, Aug. 16, 1865.

MONTREAL

Ocean Steamship Co'y.

CARRYING THE

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS

Belgian,	from Quebec on	September	2nd
North American,	" "	"	9th
Peruvian,	" "	"	16th
Hibernian,	" "	"	23rd
Damascus,	" "	"	30th

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin	$80 00
Intermediate	60 00
Steerage	25 00

GLASGOW LINE.

St. Andrew,	from Quebec	September	2nd to 5th
St. Patrick,	" "	"	12th
St. George,	" "	"	20th
St. David,	"	October	3rd

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW:

First Cabin	$60 00
Second Cabin	40 00
Steerage	24 00

All information furnished on application to

GEORGE A. COX,
Agent for Peterboro.

Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

August 30, 1865. 35

Drawing and Modeling School.

A SCHOOL for instruction in Architectural, Perspective, and Anatomical Drawing; Modeling in Plaster and Clay; Sketching from Nature, and Painting in Water Colors, Sepia, and India Ink, will be opened in connection with the London Commercial College on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

under the able supervision of the

German Artist, H. A. Wilkens.

Mr. Wilkens has had long experience as a Practical Sculptor and Painter, and has in this capacity been employed on some of the most celebrated works of art now adorning the Capital at Washington.

The College Students will receive instruction in these very pleasing and useful branches for the slight additional charge of Two Dollars per month. Students who purchase Scholarships in sums of three or more during the month of September, will have their fare to London by the cheapest route deducted from the price. Telegraphing will also be given free with all Scholarships purchased this month. Good board can be obtained in private families for $2 per week.

Life Scholarships for Gents $30 *in Advance.*
do do Ladies 20 *do*
Books and Stationery for Full Com Course, $10 *do*

For circular or other information address post-paid

J. W JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
London, C. W.

35

The New Number

OF THE

CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE. ILLUSTRATED. 1s. MONTHLY.

"*The Churchman's Family Magazine* fills up most worthily what was, before its establishment, a blank in our periodical literature, and its general tone of serious discussion, devoid of partizan feeling, has made it highly acceptable to moderate men, while its occasional admission of amusing articles makes it welcome to the general reader. The discussions of 'The Clerical Club' are always improving."—*Derbyshire Courier.*

Number XXXII., for AUGUST, contains:—

CHRIST CHURCH DAYS: An Oxford Story
Chapter IV.—At Godstowe.
" V.—Bohun's Wine and the Union.
" VI.—The College Tutor.
MR. JOHN STUART MILL AND THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS. By C. M. Ingleby, L.L.D.
SKETCHES IN THE DESERT. By the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt.
JUXTA CRUCEM. By A. H. Grant, M.A.—(*With an Illustration.*)
ON FEMALE EDUCATION AMONG THE SERBIAN CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY. By G. Muir Mackenzie.
REMINISCENSES OF AN OLD YORKSHIRE ELECTION. By the Rev. Prebendary Jackson.
LADIES' WORK IN A COUNTRY PARISH.
Aged and Incurable Women in Unions.
MADE TWINS BY DEATH.
LEGENDS AND DEVICES OF ENGLISH COINS. (*With numerous Engravings.*)
A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.
Chapter X.—Anne Boleyn.
OUR CLERICAL CLUB. By the Editor.
Lecky's History of Rationalism—Grote's Plato and other Companions of Socrates—Mill's Examination of Hamilton—The London Musical Season—A Batch of New Books—Essays from the *Saturday Review*—Dr. Newman on Liberalism—The Missing Doctrine in Popular Theology.
LETTER FROM LORD RAVENSWORTH.

LONDON: James Hogg & Sons. TORONTO: W. C. Chewett & Co. MONTREAL: Dawson Brothers; and all Booksellers.

The above Magazines and all the Periodicals can be obtained at the *Examiner* Book Store.

A VERY LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

Great Bargains Offered!

READ THE FOLLOWING:

PRINTS, a very large lot from 7½ per yard.
FANCY DRESS GOODS, in latest styles, consisting of Poplinettes, Mohairs, Lustres, &c. from 10½d per yard.
GALA PLAIDS, Merinoes, Crape-Cloths, Cobourgs, plain Mohairs, very cheap.
SHAWLS, in the latest styles, a very large assortment.
LADIES' MANTLES and Mantle Cloths of all kinds, at a very low figure.
LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS, Assorted.
STRIPED SKIRTINGS, good, from 1s 8d per yard.
HOOP SKIRTS, —Two or three cases,—Children's as low as 1s. per set.
ALL-SILK WINTER BONNET RIBBONS at 7½ per yard.
BONNET RIBBONS, in newest stylest, at from 7½ per yard upwards.
GREY COTTONS, Cheap as usual.
WHITE COTTONS, Cheap a usual.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS, very good, at 10½d per yard.
TICKINGS, very good, at 1s per yard.
FLANNELS of all kinds, very cheap.
BLANKETS, a large lot from 7s 6d per pair upwards.
CLOTHS of all kinds, very low.
OIL CLOTHS for table covers, from 1s 6d per yard.
SILK BELT-RIBOON, Buckles, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Hat Ornaments, Fancy Buttons, &c., very cheap.
COLLARS and TIES, VEILS of all kinds.
HAIR NETS, at 1½d and 3d each.
BONNET FRONTS, at 4d.
GLOVES and HOSIERY, assorted.
CORSETS, very cheap.
CLOUDS, Cravats, Under-sleeves, &c.
LADIES' WOOL HOODS, a large lot at from 2s each upwards.

Just receiving, a large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, to be sold cheaper than anywhere else in town.

JAMES W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, September 6, 1865.

ROOM PAPER at COST.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

ARE now selling off their large and well assorted stock of Room Paper at Cost, which they will continue to do until the first day of October.

Peterborough, August 22nd, 1865.

PETERBORO' EXAMINER BOOK STORE.

The Subscribers having purchased the Stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c.

OF Mr. GEO. A. COX,

On very reasonable terms, will continue the business in the same place, where every article in the Book and Stationery line will be found and disposed of at very low figures.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON

Peterborough, June 21, 1865.

NEW DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE

L. LEMAY,

Of the late firm of P. & L. LEMAY, has the honor to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened the

Store on Hunter Street, next door to McKellar & Cameron's,

Which was recently occupied by the late firm, with a large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

L. L. having the experience of a number of years in the business, and possessing great facilities in buying, parties will always find it to their advantage to deal in his store, as goods will be sold extraordinary low.

In the Ready-made Clothing Department, will be found Goods of the very best quality, and at prices as low as any house in the trade.

☞ Come and see for yourselves, and you shall be satisfied ☜

☞ *Remember the place—Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's.* ☜

Peterborough, June 1st, 1865. 22-8in

Ale! Ale!

MOLSON'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels
do Mild Ale do do

DAWE'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.

ALDWELL'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.

All for sale cheap at

McNAUGHTON'S,
George Street.

Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19.

COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE a large quantity Dundas Cotton Yarn, of the very best quality and warranted numbers

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 26

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company will apply to the Legislature at its next Session for an act to amend and extend the charter of the said Company, and for other purposes.

Dated 10th July, 1865. 28-3in

CLARET!!

JUST RECEIVED at the Family Grocer's 50 Cases, one dos in each, to be sold at $4 25c., by the dozen.

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George St

Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24-tf

PAINTING & GRAINING

DONE BY

W. N. KENNEDY,

HUNTER STREET.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Grand Room, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the FIFTH day of DECEMBER next, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the under mentioned Defendants in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court
THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
CORNELIUS B. SULLIVAN *Defendant.*

The north half of number Eight in the fourth concession of Ennismore.

In the County Court:
THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
JAMES LANGTON, *Defendant.*

Lot number four, on west of George Street and north of Dalhousie Street and lot number nineteen west of George and north of Hunter Street in the Town of Petergorough.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 31, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Julia Doherty, and against the lands and tenements which were of Thomas Doherty, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Bridget Doherty Administratrix of the said Thomas Donerty, to be administered, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Doherty in and to the West half of the East half of Lot number 24 in the 10 Concession of Otonabee, which property I shall offer for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, Peterboro, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterboro, 14th August, 1865. 33-td.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Crossen, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterborough, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of OCTOBER, A.D. 1865, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendants, of, in, to or out of the under mentioned lands, viz:

Town Lot number one, north of London and east of Water streets; and number one, south of Dublin and east of Water streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', 26th, July, 1865. 30

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ISRAEL BLACK EDMISON *and* HENRY EDMISON, *formerly members of the firm of I. B. Edmison & Brothers, Insolvents.*

THE Creditors of the insolvents are notified that they have made an assignment of their estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. G. HAZLITT,
Assignee.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Solicitor for Insolvents.

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this 1st day of August, A.D., 1865. 32-2in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of ISRAEL BLACK EDMISON *and* HENRY EDMISON, *formerly members of the firm of I. B. Edmison & Brothers, Insolvents.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have filed in the Office of this Court a consent by their creditors to their discharge, and that on MONDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in their favor under the said Act.

I. B. EDMISON,
HENRY EDMISON,

SIDNEY SMITH,
Solicitor for Insolvents.

Dated at Peterborough, this 3rd day of August, A. D., 1865. 32

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of THOMAS MAHONEY, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the TWELFTH DAY OF OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

THOMAS MAHONEY.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Solicitor for Insolvent.

Peterborough, 9th August, 1865. 32

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of SIDNEY SMITH, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, at Ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

SIDNEY SMITH.

Peterborough, 20th July, 1865. 27

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to receive or negotiate a certain note, dated the 7th June, 1865, drawn at nine months, for $52.50, in favor of Mr. Thomas Hutchison or bearer, and signed by W. Rutherford, Jr., W. Rutherford, Sr., and Adam Rutherford, as the two last named persons do not hold themselves liable therein; the said note having been acquired by Mr. Hutchison (as regards them) without value and contrary to the understanding between them.

W. RUTHERFORD, Sr.
A. RUTHERFORD.

Peterboro, August 7, 1865. 32

PORK

150 Barrels Mess.
100 " Prime Mess.
200 " Extra Flour.
300 " Superfine Flour.

For sale by

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro, June 29, 1865. 25

DAILY COMMUNICATION WITH ROCHESTER.

The Fast-sailing new Steamer

1865. 1865.

ROCHESTER!

Will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leaving Port Hope	at 9 30 a. m.
Cobourg	10 30 a. m.
Colborne	12 00 m.

Direct for Rochester, arriving there in time to connect with the New York Central Railroad for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Syracuse, Buffalo, Chicago and other points East and West.

Passengers from the West via Grand Trunk Railroad, will take the Steamer at Cobourg; those from the East, will take the Steamer at Colborne.

For further particulars, enquire of A. Cochrane, Port Hope; Charles Elliott, Cobourg, or J. Keeler, Colborne.

RETURNING—Will leave Charlotte every night, (Sundays excepted) at 10.00, p. m., direct for Port Hope.

G. S. DAINTRY,
Proprietor.

Cobourg, August 1st, 1865. 31

CHANGE in BUSINESS

GEO. A. COX, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers, for their liberal patronage since commencing business, would respectfully inform them that he has disposed of his Book and Stationery trade to Messrs. Graham & Stratton, for whom he solicits a continuance of their patronage. Parties who have received papers, periodicals and Magazines, from him will be supplied as usual by Graham & Stratton.

Peterborough, June 21, 1865. 25

THE DAILY

Globe & Leader

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,

Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Crossen, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterborough, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of OCTOBER, A.D. 1865, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named *Defendants, of, in, to or out of* the under mentioned lands, viz:

Town Lot number one, north of London and east of Water streets; and number one, south of Dublin and east of Water streets, in the *Town of Peterborough.*

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', 26th, July, 1865. 30

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ISRAEL BLACK EDMISON *and* HENRY EDMISON, *formerly members of the firm of I. B. Edmison & Brothers. Insolvents.*

THE Creditors of the insolvents are notified that they have made an assignment of their estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, *stating the fact;* the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. G. HAZLITT,
Assignee.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Solicitor for Insolvents.

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this 1st day of August, A.D., 1865. 32-2in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of ISRAEL BLACK EDMISON *and* HENRY EDMISON, *formerly members of the firm of I. B. Edmison & Brothers. Insolvents.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have filed in the Office of this Court a consent by their creditors to their discharge, and that on MONDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in their favor under the said Act.

I. B. EDMISON,
HENRY EDMISON,

SIDNEY SMITH,
Solicitor for Insolvents.

Dated at Peterborough, this 3rd day of August, A. D., 1865. 32

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of THOMAS MAHONEY, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the TWELFTH DAY OF OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

THOMAS MAHONEY.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Solicitor for Insolvent.

Peterborough, 9th August, 1865. 32

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of SIDNEY SMITH, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, at Ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

SIDNEY SMITH.

Peterborough, 20th July, 1865. 27

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to receive or negotiate a certain note, dated the 7th June, 1865, drawn at nine months, for $52.50, in favor of Mr. Thomas Hutchison or bearer, and signed by W. Rutherford, Jr., W. Rutherford, Sr., and Adam Rutherford, as the two last named persons do not hold themselves liable therein; the said note having been acquired by Mr. Hutchison (as regards them) without value and contrary to the understanding between them.

W. RUTHERFORD, Sr.
A. RUTHERFORD.

Peterboro, August 7, 1865. 32

PORK

150 Barrels Mess.
100 " Prime Mess.
200 " Extra Flour.
300 " Superfine Flour.

For sale by

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro, June 29, 1865. 25

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose thereon mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $20,000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County.

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $20,000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $2,200 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of $3,260,728.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $20,000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one mill in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same, upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $20,000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of $20,000; and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 20 years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the ratable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the

Poetry.

NOBODY'S SONG.

I'm thinking just now of Nobody,
And all that Nobody's done,
For I've a passion for Nobody,
That Nobody else would own;
I hear the name of Nobody,
For from Nobody I sprung;
And I sing the praise of Nobody,
As Nobody mine has sung.

In life's young morning Nobody
To me was tender and dear;
And my cradle was rocked by Nobody,
And Nobody sang over near;
I was petted and praised by Nobody,
And Nobody brought me up;
And when I was hungry Nobody
Gave me to dine or sup.

I went to school to Nobody,
And Nobody taught me to read;
I played in the street with Nobody,
And to Nobody ever gave heed;
I recounted my tale to Nobody,
For Nobody was willing to hear;
And my heart it clung to Nobody,
And Nobody shed a tear.

And when I grew older, Nobody
Gave me a helping turn;
And by the good aid of Nobody,
I began my living to earn;
And hence I courted Nobody,
And said Nobody's I'd be,
And asked to marry Nobody,
And Nobody married me.

Thus I trudge along with Nobody
And Nobody cheers my life,
And I have a love for Nobody,
That Nobody has for his wife.
So here's a health to Nobody,
For Nobody's handsome grown,
And I've a passion for Nobody,
That Nobody else would own.

Varieties.

An Alabama Court Scene.

"Judge, the fellers are all here now; let's open the court!" said a man in a calico suit (shirt, pantaloons and jacket), as the door was thrown open, and some twelve or thirteen promiscuous looking personages were ushered into the old barn. It was about noonday, and all the morning had been ornamentally obscured by a soaking shower. The complainant, defendant, witnesses, and all in any way connected with the case, had travelled seven miles to find the only spot in a region where justice was assumed to be under legal distribution. Into the county court-room they came, all soaking and wet, and nearly every man with the stump of a bad smelling cigar in his mouth. Two or three were very drunk, and lay right down on benches and boxes about the place to go to sleep. One man had thought enough to kindle a fire, gathering such material as was at hand, and around this the rest of the party gathered to get themselves partially dry. It was a September day, and though not very cold, a dry jacket was more comfortable than a wet one.

"Who opens the case?" said the judge, as he turned over an empty box made to carry dry goods, and lying useless in a corner of the place.

A fellow standing before the fire turned and said:

"Why, Judge, if you mean that dry goods case, it is opened already."

Then there was a laugh, and as the judge sat down, an other man asked him if he was going to keep the prisoner's box all to himself.

The deputy constable then said:

"I'll be d——d if the court shan't be kept in order!" ordering at the same time Bill Bruce to give him a cigar.

The counsel for the plaintiff next came forward, and was commencing an eloquent address, when the judge stopped him in a familiar desire for a chew of tobacco.

"I doesn't chew, Judge," said the attorney.

"I know you does!" replied the judge.

The defendant then stepped forward and politely supplied the judge with tobacco.

After this the trial went on, and an accompaniment of most ludicrous incidents presented. One of the the witnesses, when he was wanted, was lying so sound asleep on a bench that the two lawyers and the constable, with their united efforts, couldn't wake him. When at last aroused, he told the whole court to go to the d——l, and lay down to go to sleep again.

An old sow rooted the door open, and came grunting into court, surrounded by her litter of squealing pigs.

"Drive her out!" was the instantaneous decision of the court.

"Have mercy on the wid w and the fatherless!" exclaimed a crooked fellow on a bench.

"Judge" said the counsel for the defendant, "your time I know is precious, as must be the case with so able and valuable a member of society. The case is perfectly clear, and I know your learning and lucid intellect has pierced through it at a glance. For me to argue, would be not only a waste of my own time, but an insult to your penetration. Much might be said, but nothing is needed. Before any other judge, I would lay down the rules of law, but here I know they have been deeply studied and wisely understood. I look around me and behold an humble house of logs, yet I see before me the spirit of truth, the unpurchasable distribu or of law, and the old tenement rises before my mental vision proud and beautiful as a majestic temple of justice. Judge I have a bottle of prune old Monongahela in my pocket; for the respect I bear your character, allow me to make you a present of it."

"Verdict for the defendant!" said the judge.

A TORPEDO.—Down in Centre Street, the other night, a stout woman, of the Irish persuasion, who had just rolled a barrel of ale into her den, sat down on the head of it to get breath, and cool her s. If after the intense physical exertion incident upon the deposit of said barrel in its accustomed corner.—Though she had ceased working, the ale did not, and presently burst out the head of the derral, hoisting the old lady to the ceiling, demolishing her bottles and drinking utensils, and raising the old Nick generally. The old lady picked herself u , and after looking for a moment at the ruin, wildly exclaimed. "Ah! be Jabers, bad luck to the man that put the torpedy in the bar'l."—*Portland Advertiser.*

Convenient Swearing.—In Connecticut, a certain justice was called to the gaol to liberate a worthless debtor by receiving his oath that he was not worth twenty dollars.—"Well, Johnny," said the justice, on entering "can you swear that you are not worth twenty dollars, and never will be?"—"I Way," answered the other, rather chagrined at the question, "I can swear that I am not worth that amount at present."—"Well, well," returned the justice, "I can swear to the rest! so go along, Johnny." And the man was sworn and discharged.

A WESTERN paper speaks of a wild turkey 'shot by a gentleman weighing twenty-three pounds.' That must have been either a very large turkey or a very small sportsman.

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Orders respectfully solicited.

AMERICAN

Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering

SEWING MACHINE!

COMPANY,

623 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The Last Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P.S.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PINCUS,

Sole agent for New York City and State,
617 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.

June 14 1865. 24

CARD PICTURES

Two for a Dollar!

FRAMING CHEAP

Likenesses of deceased persons enlarged from Ambrotypes and colored in oil.

Ambrotypes from 50 Cents,

AT THE

Photographic and Fine Art Gallery,

HUNTER STREET.

R. D. EWING.

Peterboro, March 1, 1865. 9

WINDOW BLINDS

OF green, blue and fancy patterns, at the *Examiner* Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms—Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES,

AND

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits of eminent Americans, &c., viz.: about

100 Major-Generals,	550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals,	130 Divines,
275 Colonels,	125 Authors,
100 Lieut.-Colonels,	40 Artists,
250 Other Officers,	125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers,	50 Prom. Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
3,000 Copies of works of Art,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 46

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the pat onage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where Agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 15, 1865. 24

A HARVEST SONG.

The toil of the day is ended,
The night is at her noon,
And the harvest song swells blithely up
Beneath the harvest moon.
Then tread a quicker measure,
And shout a louder strain;
With a dance and song, the day prolong,
That brings the golden grain.

From out the distant mountain
Comes the voice of the cascade;
And the nearer gleam of its silver stream
Makes glad the silent glade.
Through all the shadowy forest
Is heard the fall of leaves;
And the timid hare treads stealthily
Among the nodding sheaves.

And now on every hill side,
The purple vintage glows,
As when a deeper radiance falls
From daylight at its close.
No time is it for sadness,
Despondency, or fear,
When autumn comes in gladness
To crown the fruitful year.

Dear is the pleasant leaf time,
When all is soft around—
When frost imprisoned rivulets
Are melting into sound.
And dear, too, is the season
When spring and summer meet—
When the woods are faint with odours,
And the hills are dim with heat.

But spring is but for pastime,
And summer but for show,
While autumn like the crowned king,
Has riches to bestow.
So he shall be the monarch
Of all the shining year,
And a crown shall wear, and a sceptre bear
Of fruits and the golden ear.

Foot Rot in Sheep.

With all that has been published in regard to foot rot in sheep it yet prevails, for when once introduced it requires time and the closest attention to dispose of it. The virus or innoculation is left from the diseased foot on the heavy dews. On the first appearance of the disease there is a watery mucus gathering between the hoofs, and in a few days it works in between the hoof and the frog of the foot, and if not attended to in a few weeks the hoof becomes loose, and falls off. The farmer that has but a small flock should provide himself with a sharp knife and blue vitrol. Dissolve the vitrol in water as strong as it can be made. Put the sheep on a dry floor. Examine every foot. Those that are diseased pare off all of the hoof that is loose from the frog of the foot. This requires close attention, then dip the foot in the prepared vitrol. So dip every foot diseased twice a week for six weeks, put them into a field that has not been occupied by diseased sheep, and a cure will be effected. If the flock is more than fifty, prepare a trough twelve or fourteen feet long, ten inches wide, flat on the bottom, fill it two inches deep with the prepared vitrol, yard the sheep in a dry yard, at the opposite end make a passage way that only one can pass out at a time. In this way place the trough after they have all passed through drive them a few rods. Every one the least affected will go lame. Take all such and examine every foot where the disease is found, treat as above, go on so twice a week for six weeks, and if kept where no disease has been, a cure will be effected.—One great difficulty in effecting a cure is letting them run on grounds where the disease has been left for weeks before.—*Genesee Farmer.*

FRENCH BUTTER MAKING.—It is well known that cream may be converted into butter by simply being buried in the ground, but it is not generally known that this mode is in common use in Normandy and some other parts of France. The process is as follows:—

The cream is placed in a linen bag of moderate thickness, which is carefully secured and placed in a hole in the ground, about a foot and a half deep; it is then covered up and left for 24 or 25 hours. When taken out the cream is very hard, and only requires beating for a short time with a wooden mallet, after which a half a glass of water is thrown upon it, which causes the butter milk to separate from the butter. If the quantity of cream to be converted into butter is large, it is let more than 25 hours in the ground. In winter when the ground is frozen, the operation is performed in a cellar, the bag being well covered up with sand. Some persons place the bag containing the cream within a second bag, in order to prevent the chance of any taint from the earth. The system saves labor, and is stated to produce a larger amount of butter than churning, and of excellent quality, and is, moreover, said never to fail.—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

SULPHUR FOR KILLING WORMS ON TREES.—About the year 1834 the worms were probably more troublesome on our fruit trees than now. My own orchard was so striped of verdure as to look as if it had been burned over.

In the month of *February* following I bored into the trees with a half inch bit about two inches, and packed the hole full with *powdered sulphur*, plugging up the hole, using as short a plug as possible.

When the sap started, the sulphur being diffused throughout the branches and entering fully into the circulation did its work *effectually*. The worms hatched; but as soon as they commenced feeding they dropped off dead. The whole orchard the following year was fresh, and more than usually luxuriant. I think the only reason this remedy has ever failed—is, because the sulphur was not applied at the *proper season* so as to be taken up by the circulation of the sap.—M. B., *Gen see Farmer.*

SALTING DOWN CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES.—Leave half inch of stem on cucumbers—wash them in cold water—immediately pack with salt in alternate layers, salt next to wood—one barrel salt to five of cucumbers. Fill barrel full, putting salt on top—cut a wide board so as to just fit inside of barrel—bore half a dozen half-inch holes through—place it on pickles with a stone on, which should weigh at least twenty-five pounds, so as to keep the pickles always in brine. Take off all scum which rises. Keep the barrels in the shade, and in four weeks take off stone. Put more salt on, then head up, and they are ready for market. It is best to have two sizes of pickles.—W. W. C., *Fairport, N. Y., in Country Gentleman.*

Mr. Duren, of Woburn, Mass., writes the *New England Farmer*, that he cures his hens of eating by shutting them in a tub with an inch or two of water on the bottom, during the day. Puts them on the roost at night, and if not cured treats them to the water remedy for another day, and they will be glad to stand on their feet.

Take care of the plows. While they are idle during harvest, see that they are well cleaned and covered with a coating of lard and resin.

Whenever you see a caterpillar's cocoon in your orchard, get it off the tree and trample upon it.

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $300,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$60.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50.00 to 75.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	25.00 to 70.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double cases	75.00 to 150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25.00 to 50.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	25.00 to 50.00
Diamond Rings	50.00 to 150.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10.00 to 20.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4.00 to 6.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00 to 10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5.00 to 25.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4.00 to 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4.00 to 6.00
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches	4.00 to 8.00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4.00 to 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4.00 to 6.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2.50 to 10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2.50 to 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	2.00 to 5.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	3.00 to 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	4.00 to 7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00 to 6.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5.00 to 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	5.00 to 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Carved Gold Rings	3.00 to 11.00
Snake Set and Signet Rings	4.00 to 10.00
California Diamond Rings	5.00 to 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	5.00 to 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc.	6.00 to 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00 to 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5.00 to 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	5.00 to 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20.00 to 50.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25.00 to 50.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	30.00 to 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	35.00 to 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & soup tureens	35.00 to 60.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-3mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old barbarous form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all the purity and richness of tone

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are—

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Mrs Bartelck,	S Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A Barili,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry,	Charles Fradel

Mr. SIGISMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supersede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr. S. S. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and excells them in pure, musical and refined tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 400 pages 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price.

Address, Dr. R. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
9-6m 1130 Broadway New York

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Miller, Esq., Hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to

MRS. BLACKSTOCK.

Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 32

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro': a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 34

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 30, 1865. 12

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.

Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE, OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to

ROBERT HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 27

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late WM. LANNIN, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms, the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bethune Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 89 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to

D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN.

Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

REMOVAL.

Tobias Fitzgerald,

HAS REMOVED his Carriage and Waggon Establishment to those COMMODIOUS PREMISES on the

CORNER OF BROCK AND WATER ST'S

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE PARK,

Where he will continue to MANUFACTURE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

Which he will warrant to be made from the best Timber; and any person ordering from him are invited to call and examine the work before it is painted.

Jobbing & Horse Shoeing

Will be punctually attended to.

Peterborough, August, 1864. 33

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED

Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, New York.

March 16, 1865. 11-tm

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Province for an Act to provide for the re-opening of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway, and for an extension of the same.

H. JONES RUTTAN,
Cobourg, Canada, May 23rd, 1865.

ARE YOU IN AGONY?

A WELL SPRING OF HOPE FOR ALL!

CAN BE FOUND IN

Holloway's Pills.

Be of Good Cheer! The Sinking may be Saved!

BY THE USE OF

Holloway's Ointment.

THE history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHEREVER, and in WHATEVER SHAPE internal diseases exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

This is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation. It consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—an unimpeachable record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

These Mighty Healers, World Known and World Tried are a Boon to the Sick

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world; HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations. Their attributes is to PREVENT as well as to CURE; they attack the BLOOD, the ROOT of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, re-invigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL and FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs upon the BLOOD itself, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

Woman in all her Difficulties

Is invited to test the regulating and restorative powers of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a positive safeguard against evil consequences. They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively a bject.

Be it Understood,

That the above statements can at all times be verified by the written testimony (extending through a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.

Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and irresistable curative. Bilious remittents, bilious purging, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the whites of the eyes, weakness and debility, &c., are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends. Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful anti-bilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Weakness, &c. &c.

The terrible bodily and mental pangs which characterise Dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhœa, constipation, headache, physical prostration, nervous tremors, hot flushes, spasms, affections of the kidneys, hemorrhoids or piles, and, in fact, all internal complaints, from whatever cause arising, give way before the salutary influence of this extraordinary remedy. As a specific for dyspepsia, and the disorders connected with it, or growing out of it, the Pills are always to be relied on when every other medicine and mode of treatment has utterly failed.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflamation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Contiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dysepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venral Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION.

If the readers of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make.

None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. 33

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dir

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1865. No. 37

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Handbills, Invitations, Horse Bills, Concert Bills, Posters, Business Cards, Circulars, Funeral Cards, Bill Headings, Show Bills, Programmes, Stage Bills, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. ¥

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,

PUMP AND PANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.

Corner of Simco and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 19

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, PaperHanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

Mr. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro'. C. W

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Canan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, Agent. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

JAS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c. Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,

TAILOR,

SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O. Lakefield, North Douro, } May 6th, 1865. } 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

HENRY CRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT,

QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Jusos, Esq., Hamilton: Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London; R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

May 30, 1865. 22

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of LAKEFIELD and vicinity, that he has removed his

Grocery Store

IN LAKEFIELD,

To Heathorn's old stand, where will be found a

Good assortment of Groceries,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

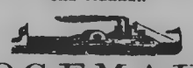
Or Farm Produce.

ROBT. GRAHAM.

Lakefield, March 1st, 1865. 42-9

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH"

Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

FOR LINDSAY.

Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.

The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to

LEWIS McGREGOR,

North American Hotel, Peterboro'.

May 25, 1865. 21

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.

WM. N. KENNEDY,

HAS REMOVED to the store immediately West of the Stewart House, on Hunter street.

His stock of Room Papers, Borders, Decorations, Window Blinds, Fire Screens, &c., has been largely increased and will be sold cheap.

Painting in all its branches carried on as usual.

Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1864. 42

RE-OPENING OF THE

Cobourg and Peterboro' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst., Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH:

Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Harwood at 8.15 A M.

TO CONNECT WITH

STEAMER OTONABEE,

for Peterboro'.

GOING SOUTH:

Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Cobourg at 6.30 P. M

G. S. DAINTRY, *Lessee.*

J. R. BARBER, *Superintendent.*

May 18th, 1865. 21tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.10	2.35
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.28	
Wellington Square	7.36	2.42
Bronte	7.53	3.07
Oakville	8.	4.07
Port Credit	8.48	4.35
Malton	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7.45
Malton		8.10
Port Credit	1.56	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.65 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD, General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene	9 30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro'	12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'	3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene	5.30 p. m.

April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,

9-6m 1130 Broadway New York.

Wm. N. KENNEDY

HAS

GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER

ON HAND.

Literary.

"FAITHFUL AND TRUE."

A TALE IN THREE PARTS.

By the Author "Grasp your Nettle."

PART I.

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. Hunter was kind in his way to all. A little heavy, perhaps, and utterly bankrupt in the small change of conversation; but meaning to be kind, which goes a good way. He did his arbitary, clumsy best to keep Georgia tacked to his arm all the day; and she, partly for gratitude and partly for fear of observation, let herself be led captive until dinner time; but then she slipped her lash, and managed in the simplest and yet the cleverest way in the world to get a seat next to Roger Lewis, far away from both host and elder sister; and when dinner was over, she made her escape into the wo ds: whither no one ever knew. But the latter part of the day was passed without her sweet face among the players at croquet and Aunt Sally; and it was only when evening and must-ring time came, that she re-appeared—no one quite knew when, or how, or whence—her hands full of wild flowers, her eyes full of love, and her heart so full of happiness she scarce knew how to hold it all together without letting it run out for all the world to see. A short time after, Roger Lewin joined the group where she was; and he, too came in the same apparitional way, looking, as Mary Dowthwait said softly, 'as if he had met an angel in the wood.'

'Like Balaam's beast,' said young Abraham Moss, who did not like him.

So Mr. Samuel Harmer Hunter's grand coup went off to perfection. There was an immense amount of laughing, and almost as much flirting; some friendships were struck up; some, too, disintegrated finally and sent crumbling to chaos; and some pleasanter, bonds, and stricter, just begun in the weaving; and much that was charming if less that was intense, as the order and result of the day's experience. And when they all separated after a delicious dance and a first-rate supper at the Oaks—Mr. Hunter's place—every one agreed that it was the most delightful thing ever given at Brough Bridge; and Mr. Hunter's popularity was assured, and the fact of his being a retired non merchant condoned and done with.

But there is always a *mauvais quart d'heure* after every joy; the bill that must be paid when the cakes have been eaten and the wine has been drunk; and this quarter of an hour had to come to Roger and Georgie. Mrs. St. John had left them rope enough for the hanging. All the day after the first brush about the carriages she had purposely ignored the existence either of sister or secretary. Her sharp eyes, and hers alone, had detected little Georgie stealing off into the wood where Roger Lewin had sauntered not so long before—and she had held her peace: nay, she had ever seen Georgie's fresh muslin whisking through brians and brambles, in the endeavour to find a lonely place where Love might take his ease and not need Caution to stand sentinel against intruders—and still she held her peace: but when they all reached home, then the storm burst forth; and fat, lazy, irascible old papa lost a night's rest for trouble at the ill news his 'daughter St. John' brought him. He was a proud man, though a vacillating and a weak, and had no intention of allowing his prize child to fling herself away on a young fellow like Roger Lewin—a mere nobody, all very well in his way, but with only character and good looks for his fortune. And that didn't seem quite enough to the old banker, used to deal with thousands and tens of thousands. So the next morning the young secretary was sent for, betimes, into the library, and shown the bill—the cost of yesterday's confirmation of his love.

'So young man!' cried Mr. Fenton, pushing his spectacles up over his forehead, and looking at Roger with as much disdain as anger; 'a pretty use you have made of your time, I hear; and a fine return for all my kindness to you!'

'I am sorry, sir, that you have heard anything unfavourable of me,' answered Roger quietly.

'Unfavourable? Oh! you call it unfavourable, do you? Well done, Mr. Roger! You can be mealy-mouthed to yourself, I see, however bold in action. Disgraceful, sir; dishonourable, unmanly; that's what I call it! Unfavourable, indeed! I like that!'

Roger flushed. 'May I know the conduct to which you apply these terms, Mr. Fenton?' he then said. 'They are hard words for a man to hear unconnected with any definite fact.'

'Come, come, Mr. Roger! this kind of bravado will not do for me! You know well enough what I mean; and to affect this simpering ignorance is only to add hypocrisy to dishonour. Yes, sir; hypocrisy to dishonour. I repeat it. What is all this I hear of you and my daughter, Miss Fenton, eh, sir? Answer me that, I say!' striking the table with his fist.

'I do not know what you have heard, Mr. Fenton,' answered Roger, raising his eyes full to the old man's. 'I only know what I have to tell; I love your daughter, and she loves me; beyond this I have nothing to confess.'

Mr. Fenton's puffy face changed curiously during his secretary's audacious speech

'You love my daughter, and she loves you! Oh! that's it; is it?' he said, after a pause, speaking in slow, deliberate way, quite different to his former petulance.—'Well, then, let us argue the matter coolly, Mr. Roger. There is nothing like coolness and Cocker. I suppose you have not rushed into solemn responsibilities without consideration? If you have induced my daughter to love you, you must have some plans for the future; marriage, I should suppose, and a home, and all that? What, now, have you got to offer her?' crossing his legs; 'what is your fortune? and what settlements will you make on her? I am not hard, you see, or unreasonable, and can discuss the matter calmly.'

'I can make no settlements, and I have no assured fortune. I have only my love, my brains, and my hands,' answered Roger a little gruadly.

'Poor pay, young man! poor pay! I doubt the pot boiling over *that* fire.'

'With love and courage, it is not such a very bad prospect!' returned Roger smiling, encouraged by Mr. Fenton's manner. Love is so credulous of good!

'Love and a fiddlestick's end!' roared Georgie's father, blazing out again. 'Don't talk your absurd sentimentalities to me, sir! There's no rational business in them! I ask you again; what do you mean to do for my daughter?'

'Work to maintain her; as you worked, dear sir, when you were young, and married Mrs. St. John's mother.'

'Now look, Master Roger,' said Mr. Fenton, uncrossing his legs and speaking not unkindly—for he really liked the lad, and was almost as sorry as he was angry at the whole affair—'this kind of folly must come to an end. You must see for yourself that it has no root, no foundation, no possibility of future life in it. Give it up, boy, as a dream—very natural perhaps, to your age and inexperience—but as a dream that must be shaken off. I trust your word so thoroughly, that if you will now promise me on your honour as a gentleman, to have done with this folly, I will overlook the past, and we will go on again as before. Give me your word, Roger, and let the thing stand by.'

'Thank you, sir; I feel all your kindness and understand it to the utmost,' answered Roger; 'but I cannot give up your daughter's love, or her promise. So long as she remains true to me, I will remain true to her; and after. I cannot give her up, save at her own desire.'

'Then we must part, Mr. Lewin; we must part,' said Mr. Fenton testily.

Roger turned pale. 'I cannot remonstrate, Mr. Fenton,' he said sadly; 'you are in your right here, and I have but to obey.'

'I am sorry for it, Roger, very sorry; very sorry indeed to lose you, because I really like you, and, until now, have respected you; and you just suit me. But I cannot keep a young man about me who makes love to my daughter, and wants to marry her on nothing a year. You have been a fool, my boy, that's all; but we part in no ill feeling, remember; and when I can befriend you, I will. I wish you had not been a fool, Roger!' He put out his hand kindly, and looked at the young man with almost tenderness.

Roger shook his head warmly. 'Promise me one thing only, dear sir,' he said earnestly; 'promise that there shall be no unfair play with your daughter; but leave me free to win her, if I can satisfy your requirements.'

'I will do nothing,' said Mr. Fenton, emphatically. 'I cannot answer for others,' he added below his breath.

'Thank you sir,' again said Roger; 'your promise is everything to me.' Then he turned away, once again looking back and bidding good-bye before he closed the door behind him, for the last time as Mr. Fenton's private secretary.

'I wonder,' said the old man to himself half aloud; and then he stooped and thought. 'Oh no! no!' he cried out, 'what would Carry say!'

Roger had no difficulty in finding little Georgie. She, too, had her fears about the 'bad quarter of an hour;' and knowing that her lover had been summoned at an unusual time by her father, hung about the passage, waiting for his appearance.

'Come with me a moment, alone,' said Roger in a low voice. 'I must see you alone, Georgie, whatever happens!'

She felt that something was wrong, and clung to him lovingly; not weakly, but with all her heart of love and girlish tenderness centered in that one earnest, clinging touch. They went into the conservatory—that favourite place for lovers; and there Roger told her what both knew would have to come when their secret was discovered; that Mr. Fenton knew all; that he was dismissed, and must leave the house to-day.

'To-day!' said poor Georgie hiding her face. 'To-day! so soon after yesterday! Oh, Roger! what shall I do? what shall I do?'

'Trust to God, Georgie, and be a brave hearted girl,' said Roger with quivering lips; 'and believe in me. Whatever you may hear, and whatever you may not hear—and the one is sometimes worse than the other—never have a moment's doubt of me. Believe in me, as I shall believe in you, though I neither see nor hear of you for twenty years to come; and be sure that the love which can be faithful through absence and trial, will be blessed in the end!'

She looked up into his face, and put both her hands in his. 'I will,' she said fervently. 'I will believe in you, Roger; and I will be faithful and true to the last day of my life!'

'Even if you never receive a written line from me? for I know that your sister would not suffer us to correspond openly, my Georgie; and I would not ask you to stoop to anything involving management or intrigue. But, can you believe in me through years of silence?—perhaps against the harder trial of falsehood, hearing that I was untrue to you!—going to be married to another?—all the reports so sure to be set afloat, where there is something to be gained by the severance of two lives!'

'Yes,' she said; 'I know that you will not deceive me; and I would believe in any one's falsehood rather than in yours.'

He caught her to him in a very passion of grief and love. 'God bless you, my angel! now I am satisfied! Oh! never doubt me, my Georgie. Trust me as I shall trust you, through all things—evil reports, apparent neglect—everything; and believe, as I do, that if we are true to each other, we must come to a good issue at the last! Wear this, somewhere out of sight, for my sake,' he then added, taking his signet-ring from his finger; 'it is my crest you see—a mailed arm holding a sword, and my motto "Faithful and True;" and if ever you are inclined to doubt me, or to waver in your own heart, look at this, and let it bring you back to this moment and the solemn pledge between us.'

'I will,' she said again very earnestly, kissing the ring which she fastened to a small chain she wore, and hid in her bosom; 'I never shall be tempted to desert you or to disbelieve in you, Roger, darling; but if I do, I will look at this, and come back to you again.'

He held her in his arms, and pressed her to him. 'Good-bye, then, my beloved! God bless that sweet life! My beloved, my only love! this is but for a time; believe that it is not for long, my Georgie; and again I say to you, trust me! You have no need to say the same to me!'

With a rapturous strain he pressed her once more fervently to his heart, and kissed her tearful face again and again; she clinging to him with her whole force of love, sobbing now as if her heart would break. And then, the door opening, and Mrs. St. John appearing in all the glow of her angry triumph, the brief hour of summer love was at an end, and the long day of sorrow began.

PART II.

It had been summer when Roger Lewin and Georgie Fenton brought their happiness to so sorrowful an ending by the imprudence of their love; it was winter now when Mrs. St. John and her young sister were sitting by the fire in the great drawing-room (where Georgie had been caught and had her ears boxed for playing chess with the secretary), outwardly occupied about some woman's work, though inwardly absorbed in their own thoughts, pleasant with neither if ominously steadfast with both.

By Mrs. St. John's advice Mr. Hunter had of late, and since Roger's departure, refrained from any very open demonstrations contenting himself with merely 'paying attention' to Miss Fenton—such as sending her the best of his hothouse flowers and greenhouse grapes; lending her pleasant books to read; insisting (he had a way of insisting very arbitrarily, if quietly, on a point; and a great disclamation to 'take no for an answer' when he had set his heart on 'yes' instead) that he should ride his little half-Arab Leila, which he declared to her one day in a loud whisper he had bought for her use alone—after which she would as soon have mounted a Royal Bengal tiger; making her presents of outlandish curiosities, of which, girl-like, she was very fond; and the like. All of which small amenities poor Georgie knew portended more; and the special thought now agitating the mind of each sister was—'I hope he will not be rash, I am afraid of her yet,' with the one; and 'I wish he would say it out plainly at once, and then I should have done with him, for a time at least,' with the other.

But neither spoke. Indeed there had been very little speaking of any kind between the two since Roger went away. There had been no complaining from Georgie; no reproaches, no tears—at least not in public; but she had silently withdrawn her sister as from a declared enemy, and lived with her as with a stranger in the house. They sat and worked together in the morning—as is usual with the women of a family—while papa dictated letters and his essay on safe speculation to his new secretary in the library, and Mr. St. John, in the dining-room read the 'Times' from 'hair to nails,'—from the first sheet of the Dead and Alive to the last of the sales' advertisements; and they drove out together sometimes, not often; and they dined at the same table; and sat together again in the evening with papa and St. John for additional companions; and there their intercourse ceased. For all real purposes of sisterhood they were as entirely severed as if in separate houses. A state of things which be sure sister Carry made the most of when indulging in confidential talk with the neighbourhood; so that little Georgie came to be known throughout Brough Bridge as the most deceitful little varlet in the place, 'very sweet and charming and all that, but leading that poor Mrs. St. John quite a dog's life, and treating her abominably.' The only persons who stood up for her with anything like thoroughness were Charley Dunn and his great ally, Louisa Globb. All the Globbs, indeed, spoke kindly of her, though they did think her a great many degrees too slow, and wondered at her for not being more jolly. But these two were her especial champions, and never allowed an ill-natured word about her to pass unchecked.

Her trial had changed Georgie. From a mere child whose main characteristic was her crystalline simplicity, and who gave herself up to love and pleasure without a question of to-morrow or how was it all to end? she had become a silent and reserved woman, with a charge to maintain and a treasure to defend; more sweet, perhaps, than when she was only a good tempered girl who had never known a true sorrow, and whose amiability came more from the absence of trial than from the presence of patience; but so quiet and dispirited, so unlike the blithe, bright creature whose face had turned like a sunbeam on the graver party in the phaetos that happy summer day! It was all for the best though, she used to say to herself. Her present time of probation would steady her, and make her fitter to be Roger's wife than she would have been if nothing had happened; and perhaps after all—and this was a great thing for her to say—her sorrows were blessings in disguise, as she had so often read, but as she had never believed before. So she waited and hoped and trusted and believed; and read the second column of the 'Times' advertisement sheet.

Of course she received no letters.—Roger had written one; but getting no answer he knew what had become of it, and that it was quietly reposing in Mrs. St. John's desk; unless, indeed, she had made an end of it altogether, and burnt it. So he wrote no more, not wishing to afford sister Carry food for either wrath or amusement by his love. But instead of the post he substituted the 'Times.' Every Monday morning, at the second column, appeared these words: 'Faithful and true:' so more. Sometimes, not always in the very bad weather, on Wednesday or Thursday the same announcement came again, a little varied: then it was "Faithful and True." I also.' Mrs. St. John could intercept letters, but she could not touch this. She used to see the advertisement with the rest, and comment on it with the rest; laughing at the idea of people corresponding in such a manner, and declaring it to be a smuggler's trick: she had heard that all those queer announcements were smuggling messages; but she never looked at Georgie when she spoke, not connecting her with the matter in hand. And if she had, the quiet face bending tranquilly over her work would have told her nothing. It was a secret known only to two people in the world, if suspected by a third—Charley Dunn, the 'rattle' of Brough Bridge.—And he, happening to know that Roger Lewin had for crest a mailed hand and arm coupe at the elbow, with the motto 'Faithful and True' beneath, and being of the nature, as he phrased it, to put two and two together when he wanted to make four, came to the conclusion, not too rashly, that 'little Georgie was carrying on that game, was she, sly little puss in boots!' and 'who'd have ever thought it! but *mihi beati!* how love does sharpen folks' wits to be sure!—fancy sharpening up little Georgie Fenton's to correspond by the "Times!" My word!' said Charley to himself, thinking it all over, a little doubtfully, 'if that vixen of a sister Carry only knew!'

It had been snowing for forty-eight hours, and the country was almost impassable. Only a few of the hardier gentlemen in duck shooting boots and rough pilot coats went like feathered millers from house to house, carrying ladies' gossip and dealing out scraps of local news, acceptable in a country place, but doubly acceptable on days when every one else was confined to four walls and home faces learnt by heart years ago. Not always by heart though; but by eyesight and brain, which is more monotonous. And among the rest there came to the Hall where the Fentons lived, Charley Dunn escorting Miss Louisa Globb; and soon after them Mr. Samuel Harmer Hunter, bent on his second grand proposal. He would try his fortune this once again, he thought, and if she was still obdurate he would do—he didn't quite know what; cut his throat, or blow out his brains, or leave Brough Bridge for ever, or more probably, go home and be very miserable, and drink an extra glass of whiskey toddy to make himself sleepy, and to insure a good night's rest. He was rather annoyed when he saw the obstructive visitors there before him; but he trusted to his friend Mrs. St. John, and determined to wait the issue of the day's events; a day destined to be of supreme importance to more than one.

Months of futile watching had lulled Mrs. St. John's fears. Daily had she inspected the post-bag; but, save that first letter written the day after Roger's departure, nothing had come, and though she still asserted her right of looking first into the bag, and apportioning the letters to each, yet she did this rather as a bit of magisterial authority than as a precaution. To-day, however, the post was late, so that the time had gone by; her mind was occupied with Mr. Hunter; and the postman blew his horn so gently, or its sound was so muffled by the fast-falling snow, that she did not hear him; and, in fact, did not think about him at all. But Georgie, impelled by some strange impulse—she could never understand what—left the room when she heard the hall door open, and, receiving the bag from the footman, unlocked it and looked at the letters. For a moment she turned deadly pale, and the ground seemed to reel under her; but she had strength and presence of mind enough to thrust one letter, addressed to herself, unseen into the pocket of her dress, before giving back the bag to the servant to take to Mrs. St. John. Then she ran up stairs, scarcely breathing, and not living so much as feeling Paradise about her; and when she was fairly in her own room, she locked the door and bolted it too, and sinking into a chair broke the seal of her first love-letter—the all but actual presence of the one she loved and who loved her!

How long she remained there, wrapped in delicious dreams, she did not know; but all this time Mr. Hunter was on fire, and Mrs. St. John on thorns, while Charley Dunn and Louisa Globb looked and wondered, and one at least was in the dark. If the other was partly illuminated—a good guess often proving a serviceable lantern when nothing more confessed is at hand.—At last sister Carry could bear it no longer. With a flushed face and one of her most intolerable glances, she rang the bell—a little too violently for perfect good breeding—bidding the footman tell Flounce, the maid, to go look for Miss Fenton; 'and remind her' said Mrs. St. John, with sarcastic spite, 'that visitors are in the drawing-room.' Words spoken with all her fiery temper up and alive, to Charley Dunn's distress lest his favourite should feel annoyed; though Mr. Hunter, being a man of authority, thought she showed a becoming spirit, and knew when to tighten the reins to perfection.

But Georgie was too well fortified to feel annoyed at anything. The worst she felt was a kind of sighing trouble at being torn away from Roger; but knowing that she could meet him again in the same way, and at the same place, this very evening and for countless days after, she came down on the summons, full of pretty blushes and apologies for her rudeness.

'I think I must have been asleep!' she said laughing, and opening her eyes wide at the tell-tale timepiece; 'I had no idea I had been away so long.'

'Oh! you need not be asleep to be stupid,' snapped sister Carry in a fume.—'You are not asleep all the days of your life, and I am sure you are never anything but stupid! Just like you, going sitting upstairs without a fire on a cold winter's day like this!'

'Come and warm yourself, Miss Fenton,' said Mr. Hunter, making way for her to pass between him and the fire.

'I am not cold, thank you,' answered Georgie, not perhaps quite so graciously as she might have spoken. But then one does not like to be called stupid in company; and it is but human nature to vent one's displeasure on the unoffending. Which was what Georgie did when she passed Mr. Hunter, a little disdainfully, and coaxed herself into a chair next to Charley and Miss Louisa, partly because it was the farthest possible from the iron merchant and Mrs. St. John, and partly because a thought had struck her on entering the room, and she wanted to 'make up' to Charley Dunn. Dear innocent little girl! she was so transparent in her cajoleries.

In a short time Miss Louisa left her place, and chattered across the room to where Mr. Hunter sat. She wore what it pleased her to designate as 'clumpers,' and they made a noise like a company of dragoons striding over the floor. At least this was what Mrs. St. John said in her peevishness, because she was vexed at the 'intrusion' from first to last, and could not therefore see any manner of good in the intruders. Not that Miss Louisa cared; she only laughed her peculiarly rollicking laugh, and then she attacked Mr. Hunter, whom she wanted to do something for 'society'—that is, she and all her set wanted him to give a ball on the same scale and as charmingly managed as the pic-nic. When she had gone, Georgie, speaking rather low and very hurriedly, said to Charley, 'Oh, Mr. Dunn! come and see what a beautiful tasselled fern Lady Scratchley gave me last week,' rising, and going quickly to the door of the conservatory.

Charley followed her; and when they were at the farther end, and out of sight of the people in the drawing-room, she said, still speaking hurriedly, 'Will you do me a favour, Mr. Dunn?'

'You know I will if I can, Miss Georgie; a thousand and one, if you like.'

'Yes, I know you will; you are so good to every one. Well then, if a letter should come for me under cover to you, will you give it me quietly, and not tell any one about it?'

'Yes,' said Charley looking innocent.

'You are so kind, and I am so grateful,' said little Georgie, putting out her hand.

'I would do a great deal for you,' answered Charley. 'I don't care for many people more than I do for you, Miss Georgie.'

'You will have done more than any one in the world has ever done for me, and I do so like your not asking questions.' And Georgie gave him such a smile! Had it been for anything else than receiving a letter from her lover, it would have almost upset poor Charley.

'I don't want to ask questions; I know all about it,' cried Charley with a burst, meaning only to be honourable.

'You know all, Mr. Dunn?' and Georgie felt as if she were going to faint.

'Yes: you are, or were—I won't swear to the tense—engaged, or something like it, to Roger Lewin; and your sister has broken up everything and wants you to marry Hunter instead.'

'Who told you this?'

'You did yourself.'

'I?' cried Georgie aghast; 'when? how? I never told you, Mr. Dunn!'

'Yes you did; when we were at the pic-nic at Harrowfield-side; I saw it all. For the rest, about Hunter, I know only what every one else knows, and is talking about.'

'What on earth are you two doing closeted here!' cried Mrs. St. John's sharp, metallic voice, as she came briskly into the conservatory. 'What has Georgie been saying to you, Mr. Dunn?' she added, as that young lady, rather confusedly and without much thought of shoulders or crinolines, pushed by her and escaped.

'I'm sure I don't know,' was Mr. Charley's ungallant answer. 'Nothing of any consequence, anyhow.'

'Oh, stuff! I am certain she has been saying something,' persisted Mrs. St. John. 'She is so odd! Upon my word I think she is half mad!'

Mr. Dunn whistled. 'Well then,' he said after a pause, 'if you know so certainly that she and I have been talking secrets or concocting plots, perhaps you can tell me what they have been all about;' and he laughed noisily.

'Oh! that kind of thing won't do with me,' said Mrs. St. John, petulantly. 'I thought you knew me better, Mr. Dunn!'

'But how the deuce can I make something out of nothing!' exclaimed Charley; 'if you know so much you ought to know more; and if you are so very sure that things are going on, you ought to know what things they are, for I'm sure I don't!'

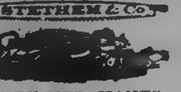
'Don't be rude, Mr. Dunn,' retorted Mrs. St. John angrily. 'I will find it all out, you may be sure of that! for I can see there is something understand between you and Georgie, and I'll not bear it, so I tell you.'

'Come, come! no quarrelling between friends,' cried Charley. 'That will never do! never pay the old woman her impudence, as my old friend used to say; and he took her saucily by the waist, in his character of the chartered libertine, and made her laugh, because, as she said, 'he was so funny.' Then, afraid to remain longer, lest she should find a hook somehow whereon to fasten the quarrel for which she was ripe, Charley made a sign to Miss Louisa Globb, and they both went away into the wind and snow, smoking cigars 'like a house a-fire,' said Mr. Charley Dunn. But he was not alone in that amusement; for cigar-smoking was one of the Miss Globbs' peculiarities, which, though not decidedly sinful, yet stood midway betwee vice and crime in the Brough Bridge estimate of morals.

(*To be continued.*)

BEAU IN THE CLOUD.—I have always been astounded," said Miss Smith, "at the anxiety of young ladies for beaux; but I never potied a female more than when Miss Mountfathers left school. Seeing her gazing toward the sky, I asked her what she was looking for. 'That beau,' said she, 'which is told of as being set in the cloud—I wish he'd come down.'"

G. STETHEM & Co.



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August 1st, 1865. 31

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Insolvent Act of 1864—D. G. Hatton.

Card Pictures—Mr. Ewing.

Extensive Sale of Furniture—Alex. McNeil.

Fall and Winter Dry Goods—L. Lemay.

Fall and Winter Dry Goods—I. Robinson.

Fall and Winter Goods—John Erskine.

Land for Sale—C. R. Stewart.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1865.

THE DEFICIENCY.

Mr. Galt's Budget, brought down on the 29th ultimo, reveals a deficiency of $713,397 for the fiscal year ending June 30th. The last change adopted with respect to the time of closing the public accounts made it necessary to take into consideration the accounts of a year and a half. On this period the deficiency amounts to $540,823. The imports for the year ending June 30, coin excepted, have been $39,852,000; and the exports for the same perion, $40,792,000, showing a total trade of $80,644,000. The total income amounts to $10,528,000, against a total outlay of $11,541,329. It is not a very satisfactory state of accounts to shew $713,397 to be provided by new debentures; and this continuing from year to year does not show much financial statesmanship.—Mr. Galt may be able to make a three hours speech over the budget, and show very clearly how this deficiciency has arisen; but we think three hours spent in endeavouring to provide for it would be better spent and more to the point. The financial ability of the man may very justly be questioned who has permitted several millions to be added to our already large debt, and all through annual deficits. Is he afraid to meet the necessities of the position he occupies and provide for the yearly demands—which ought to be done every year, unless when some great work is being carried on? But during these last years no great public works have been on hand—no railroads, no canals made, nothing but the working machinery of the country, and yet there is no annual deficiency of three quarters of a million of dollars. Is Mr. Galt the right man in the right place? It may be doubted.

Strange Doings in Toronto.

From our Toronto correspondence it will be seen that the police there have been doing good service in securing some of the most daring and infamous burglars. Those taken appear to be old hands, well acquainted with their art, and prepared for every emergency. All their cleverness, however, did not avail them this time, they are now awaiting results, which we trust will be Penitentiary during their natural life. A strange quirk in law was set up at their trial by the defence, namely, that house-breaking and robbery, or intent of burglary, is not burglary if done before nine o'clock in the evening. This is a very nice point, perhaps, in law, but cannot have a shadow of reason about it. Very few will be able to see the difference between house breaking at 59 minutes past eight, and the same deed one minute past nine, or two minutes afterwards. If such a principle is held in law, the sooner it is swept from the law books the better. Of its existence the burglars seem to have been aware, and are trying to avail themselves of its advantages; but it is not likely to be applied to their case this time.

Flax Returns.

Mr. Alex. Scott, Communication Line, South, informs us that the product of about four acres which he sowed has amounted to 1130, or about 283 per acre. He also tells us that one half of the ground sown was favourably situated for the season, not being too dry; and if he had taken this part by itself, it would have averaged over $40 to the acre thus leaving an average product for the unfavorable portion of his field of about $20 per acre. Mr. Scott also spoaks favorably of the future prospects of growing the plant, either for the fibre or the seed, and thinks that the seed alone would pay $10 per acre, equal to the returns of even a good crop of spring wheat, while the farmer would still have the fibre or straw for his trouble. He would advise trying a few acres any way. Let every farmer do this next year, and we feel certain they will not have reason to regret it. This is the first year; with the working of the crop the farmers are in a great degree unacquainted. The cost of raising it, therefore, and bringing it to market now, is more than it will be after a few year's experience. What a change has been wrought in harvesting wheat in the last 30 years; and may we not expect improvement in this respect also? Mr. Calcutt has this year purchased 80 tons of the straw. He has been at considerable expense in fitting up sheds for steeping or rotting it, and also for machinery, yet he hopes to make reasonable returns for labor and cost.

Grammar School.

The friends of the Grammar School will be glad to learn that at the late examination of the school by Professor Young, that gentleman spoke in very flattering terms of the progress of the pupils since the last examination. In the presence of several members of the Board of School Trustees, the Professor remarked that the answering was good, and showed a clear understanding of the principles of those studies in which the pupils had been examined.

Two teachers are now required to take charge of two departments at present vacant, or almost so. Care in filling these will do much for the institution. Personal application is necessary, and after selection all wrangling should cease, personal predilections should give way to the public weal.

The Old Town Hall.

This venerable old building is again disposed of—Mr. Dunsford being the successful bidder. The commissioners realize the enormous sum of Twenty-seven Dollars for a building that was insured for over $900. It will now devolve upon the Council, as soon as the building is removed, to do something to put the market square in some kind of repair. In muddy weather it is not very pleasant getting around just as it is: besides the look of it is not very respectable. Could those who are convicted for various crimes and misdemeanors not be used to the advantage of the Town or County in repairing such places? It is too comfortable a berth to enjoy the commodious apartments of Mr. Norton's noble mansion, at the expense of the Town; and the sooner those that are frequenters of the place are forced to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, the sooner will crime begin to decrease—and instead of a race to get in, as we witnessed not long since, we would find that those parties would more studiously avoid the Police Court. It is too bad to force law-abiding citizens to *sustain* them by providing board for those whom they are compelled to convict to render society safe.

Farmers Guide.

We have received a Prospectus of a work on the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, purporting to contain the name and exact location of each farmer, stating also whether he is a freeholder or householder. This is a work much needed by business men, who require to know with whom they are dealing. The agents for this work will be in town shortly, and we hope they will receive all the encouragement which such an undertaking deserves. The publishers, Messrs. McEvoy & Co., have for many years been connected with Messrs. Mitchell & Co., in the compilation of books of the same character, and no doubt are capable of fulfilling all they represent.

Fires.

On Friday night last the barns of Mr. William Graham, in Smith, were consumed by fire, and their contents, together with stables, implements, harness, fanning mill, and numerous other articles. At the time the barns containing about 400 to 500 bushels of wheat unthrashed; also, 30 tons of hay, 150 bushels of peas, and about 30 bushels of oats. The fire took place about 2 o'clock in the night, and cannot be accounted for, unless from fires that were in the fields, but these were some distance away and must have been carried a considerable distance, either by the high winds or by some unknown agency. It will be remembered that the winds were very high that morning. Mr. Graham's loss is about $1400; he is insured in the Farmer's Mutual for $700 only.

We have received a letter from a friend at Washington, who has taken the trouble to write to us on the Fenian movement in the United States, and the intentions of the association. He professes to have been made acquainted with some of the intentions of the order, and very kindly gives us a word of warning. Of the good intention of the benevolent order we have our own ideas: of its power to hurt us—though ever so much inclined to do so—we have no fear. The uprising of the Fenians will prove their own destruction. If, therefore, they desire long life, they will cultivate the arts of peace rather than of war. "Whosoever taketh the sword shall perish by the sword." We thank our kind friend for his good will towards us, however, and will be glad to hear from him again.

Press Association.

The members of the press held their annual convocation last week at Brockville. From the immediate local papers we learn that a large number of this influential body availed themselves of the opportunity of meeting together. After the business of the meeting was over, those present proceeded to Ottawa City, where they were kindly received by their confreres of the capital.—When they each return home again we will perhaps hear more of this ambitious city and of the picturesque scenery of Ottawa.

We have been asked what object this body have in thus assembling. This we beg leave to answer in the words of a contemporary.

"We have been asked by outsiders what are the objects of the Press Association? Our reply has been, that is an Association of Editors and Publishers to protect and foster the art preservation of all arts—to encourage a social, generous feeling among writers for the press—to lay down rules for the guidance of journalism, whereby it may be preserved from personal wrangling—to encourage love of literary excellence—to foster a high literary tone in the public press; and, lastly, in matters of business and financial moment—to establish certain general principals calculated to advance the interests of publishers, and produce an harmonious business system. Such, if we are not mistaken, are the objects of the Press Association. And such objects are no less of special advantage to the press than they are of general advantage to the public."

The crops are all safely harvested and housed in this county. Farmers acknowledge a good yield generally, and the quality never was better. The earth has surely yielded an abundant increase to meet the wants of dependent creatures. The dry weather has also been succeeded by a few showers, and although more is needed, yet what has come came very opportunely for the sowing time: a verification of the promise,—"Seed-time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter will be to the end of the world" "Thy word is truth."

Donations to the Peterboro Protestant Home During August.

A friend, one double blanket and a packet of grocery; Mrs. Robert Robertson, a straw bonnet; Mrs. R. Hamilton, a hatch: a friend, a package of groceries; Mrs. Ware a bible and some crockery; a Friend, Forteis improved spring balance; a Friend, one quilt, Mr. J. Ludgate, 82 lumber; Mrs. Thomas White, 3 quilts; Mrs. Romaine, vegetables; Mrs. Carnegie, Jr., 1 barrel of flour; Mrs. Stapleton, wearing apparel; Mrs. J. Hall, a parcel of sundry articles; Mrs. Ormond, one bed-tick; Mrs. William McBurney, a parcel of wearing apparel; Mrs. Helm, home wearing apparel; Mrs. Wallis, wearing apparel and boots; a Friend, a quilt; Mr. Brooks, 30lbs. of batting; Mrs. Hartley Dunsford, a bag of clothes; Mrs. Ormond, a bedstead.

Now that the season is so far advanced, contributions from the country will be gratefully received; and the Committee of the Home take this opportunity of inviting the public generally to visit the institution; it being open every Thursday for that purpose.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met on Monday, the 11th instant. Present:—His Worship the Mayor, and Messrs. Burnham, Chamberlain, Leonard, Chambers, Williams, Helm, Ormond, Stevenson and Toole.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication from the Provincial Secretary to the Mayor, was read, requesting that an accompanying circular, in reference to sanitary measures recommended in case of the Asiatic cholera coming into the country, be read before the Council.

Petitions were read from R. Patterson and 35 others, asking for a side walk on Stewart Street between Sherbrook and Dalhousie Streets. From John Wilson, praying the Council to relieve him from the fine imposed upon him for selling liquor without license, in April last. From R. Trenwith, asking the Council to grant him a shop license for six months. From E. C. Hill, asking leave to level the streets back of the Catholic Church, and to take away earth from the hills thereon. From A. Dobbin, asking the Council to grant him a cart license.

Accounts from John Reid, surveying, $4.00; from sundry men, work on streets, $8.83; from estate of Jos. Dixon, nails, 30c; from Jas. Lince for election, $8.00, were received and referred to the Committee on Finance and assessment.

Moved by Mr. Burnham, seconded by Mr. Leonard.—That the prayer of the petition for a side-walk on Stewart Street be granted, said side-walk to be four planks wide, and from King to Dalhousie streets, and not to exceed 4,500 feet of lumber: the work to be done under the superentendence of the members of the Ward.—*Carried.*

The Committee on Finance and Assessment presented the following Report:

Your Committee on Finance and Assessment beg to recommend the following accounts to be paid.

Geo. Johnston assistance	$1 00
J. Lundy repairing side-walks	50
H. Crown teaming	25
New repairing side walks	50
Board for T. Ryan in Lock Up	25
Joseph Lundy repairing bridge	75
Digging grave and drawing to cemetry	2 50

Moved by Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Williams,—That the street and bridge Committee be instructed to have the plank furnished to construct a side-walk from the New Baptist Church on Aylmer Street to the intersection between Aylmer and Dublin Streets, 4 planks wide, distance about 100 feet, quantity of lumber not to exceed 800 feet.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Leonard, seconded by Mr. Chamberlain,—That the side-walk on Aylmer Street, from the south termination thereof for one block further south, be constructed under the direction of the Street and Bridge Committee.

Carried on the following division:—

YEAS,—Messrs. Burnham, Leonard, Chamberlain, Chambers, Williams, Helm.

NAYS,—Messrs. Stevenson and Toole.

The Chief Constable was directed to have the side-walk between the Bank of Montreal and the Commercial Bank repaired.

Moved by Mr. Chamberlain, seconded by Mr. Burnham,—That Mr. Trenwith do receive a shop license for the remainder of the year at half price, provided he apply for and pay the amount within ten days.—Carried.

The matter of the petition of John Wilson was deferred till the the next meeting of the Council, with the understanding that if the half of the fine and costs were paid in the mean time he would be relieved of the other half.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Williams, Mr. Carroll, Government Land Agent, was heard in reference to the state of the road south of Burleigh bridge.

Moved by Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Stevenson,—That the Petition of E. C. Hill be granted under the supervision of the Street and Bridge Committee.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Stevenson,—That the Mayor be requested to issue a cart license to Adam Dobbin, in accordance with the prayer of his petition.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Burnham, seconded by Mr. Stevenson,—That this Council is willing to contribute one-third of the amount required for improving the road in the rear of Smith, connecting with the Burleigh Road, providing the whole sum does not exceed $1,200.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Burnham, seconded by Mr. Leonard,—That Mr. Arnott do raise the platform opposite Caisse's Hotel and the store of Strickland & Rogers, so as to turn the water into the street.

The Council adjourned till the first Monday in October, at the usual hour.

MONAGHAN TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

Monaghan, September 9, 1865.

The Council met at 11 o'clock. All the members present. The Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. A petition was received, signed by Christopher Leary and eleven others, praying that the crossing between the 10th and 11th concessions, on Mr. Harper's lot, be widened to enable teams to pass, as it is at present unsafe for general traffic. To remain over for the present.

Moved by Mr. Collins, seconded by Mr. Dundas, that the Reeve do call a meeting of the freeholders of this municipality to take into consideration the propriety of having stone monuments placed on the governing lines of the several concessions of the township.—*Carried.*

The Reeve informed the Council that he fully approved of the urgent necessity which existed for action being taken on the subject named in the last motion, and appointed Monday, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock, at the Town Hall, for that purpose.

Councillors Collins, Dundas and Robson were appointed a committee to again wait on Mr. Wallis respecting the road through his land, already referred to in previously published minutes of the Council, and report at next meeting of the Council.

A By-law appointing John Whitfield collector of taxes received its final readings.

A By-law to appoint returning officers for the several wards of the municipality for the ensuing year received its several readings. Ward No. 1, William Douglas, to be held at the School House, Section No. 1; Ward No. 2, Robert Eastland, to be held at the School House, Section No. 2; Ward No. 3, William Wood, to be held at the Town Hall, Ward No. 4, Jacob Bain, to be held at the house of Mrs. Bradshaw; Ward No. 5, Adam Douglas, to be held at the house of William Douglas.

The Council adjourned till Saturday, the 7th October, at 1 o'clock.—*Com.*

County Court and Quarter Sessions.

The County Court is at present in session before His Honour Judge Boucher and Messrs. Fraser, Pearce and White, Justices of the Peace.

The names of the Grand Jury are,—A. C. Dunlop, Esq., Foreman, George Clarke, Thomas Collins, Walter Douglas, John Dundas, John Erskine, Edward Fry, William Finlay, Robert Goodfellow, John Hall, jr., George Harper, Thomas Humphries.

The following cases are disposed of as we go to press:

Bank of Montreal v. Stinson, Dennistoun for plaintiff. Verdict $129.18.

McConkey v. Tate, et al; Burnham for plaintiff. Referred.

Beatty v. Golborne: Burnham for plaintiff. Verdict £56 3s. 11d.

Ringland et al v. Scott et al: Fairbairn for plaintiff. Verdict $104.20.

Patterson v. Daveley: Fairbairn for plaintiff. Verdict $116.66.

Wilson v. Montgomery: Edmison for plaintiff. Referred.

O'Brien v. Elmison: Interpleader case: Scott for plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff.

Lundy v. Mehill et al: Interpleader case: Dunsford for plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff.

THE following important decision may interest some of our readers. We quot from the Hamilton *Spectator*:—"In a case tried at the last sittings of the Division Court in this city, His Honor Judge Logie has decided that a Bailiff, making a distress for arrears of taxes under a warrant form the Collector, is entitled only to charge $2 for his fees in distressing and selling. If he distrains merely, and the taxes are paid before sale, he would be entitled to $1. The grounds of the decision are that as the duties of the Sheriff in distressing for arrears of taxes under sections 133, 134 of the Assessment Act, are identical with those of the Collector under sections 96, 97 and 98. And as the statue allows the Sheriff $2 for these services, the Collector can only collect the same fees in addition to the remuneration allowed him by the Council. The Bailiff employed by the Collector can collect the fees only which the Collector himself would be entitled to if he acted personally in making the distress.

His Honor intimated his opinion that if costs are incurred in removing the goods or keeping possession, the Colector would be entitled to is actual disbursment for such extra costs, if reasonable in amount."

Products of New Zealand.

Mr. Robt. Goodfellow, North Monaghan, has kindly shown us a very nice sample of Flax fibre, from the Island of New Zealand, also some flowers. The Flax fibre is 4 feet 3½ inches long, and of a nice quality; it appears to have been stripped off after steeping. The flowers are of the daisy tribe, and the wall flower. A letter from a friend now residing in New Zealand to Mr. Goodfellow says that the flax plant there reaches 7 or 8 feet in height very often.

PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Press Association took place at the Victoria Hall, Brockville, on Wednesday afternoon. There was a very large attendance. The President of the Association, T. White, Esq., Hamilton *Spectator*, delivered an address. Several matters connected with the association were then disposed of at the conclusion of which the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:

M. Bowell, *Belerille Intelligencer*, President; Thomas Sellars, *Echo*, Montreal, 1st Vice President; James Campbell, *Whitby Gazette*, 2nd Vice President; W. T. Cox, *Huron Signal*, Secretary; William Buckingham, *Stratford Beacon*, Honorary Secretary; Messrs. Siddon, London; White, Hamilton; Somerville, Dundas; Nicholson, Barrie; and Wylie, Brockville, Executive Committee.

Free passes were granted to the members of the Association by the several railway and steamboat companies, for which votes of thanks were tendered. A vote of thanks was given to the Telegraph Company for the free transmission of messages connected with the association, also to the Corporation of Brockville for the use of the Victoria Hall.

The meeting was then adjourned to be continued on board the boat the following day.

In the evening the annual dinner was partaken of at the Wilson House. Between 70 or 80 members sat down to table. A glorious evening as may be imagined followed.

On board the boat yesterday a variety of routes for the excursion next year were proposed, and after considerable discussion the following was selected: Members to meet in Kingston some time in August, proceed down to Montreal, where the annual meeting will be held. From Montreal the members will proceed to Quebec and from thence return home.

The members of the association left Brockville yesterday morning by railway for Arnprior, and from thence to Aylmer. At the latter place stages were in attendance from Ottawa for the conveyance of the party to this city.

Ald. Cunninghan, and Mosgrove and the City Clerk, having made such provision in the absence of the Mayor. The wives of several of the members accompany them.

The following are the names of the members who arrived here last evening.

T. White, Hamilton *Spectator*; R. E. Charlton, do; William Gillespie, Ex-President, Hamilton; W. T. Cox, *Huron Signal*; J. A. Campbell, *Whitby Gazette*; David Wyile, *Brockville Recorder*. J. Summerville, *Dundas Banner*; M. Bowell, *Belleville Intelligencer*: H. C. Kennedy, *Morrisburg Courier*. A. J. Belch, *St. Mary's Argus*; D. C. Tiner, Hamilton; C. H. Hull, *Hamilton Times*: J. S. Gurnett, *Ingersol Chronicle*; J. Mason, *Belleville Chronicle*; G. Laycock, *Clinton New Era*; Robt. Mathison, *Hamilton Quarterly Review*; F. T. Barker, London; J. Cameron, *Advertiser* London; A. Tiner, Toronto; W. G. Clifford, Toronto; D. Mathewson, Quebec; A. McLaughlin, *Home Journal*, St. Thomas; J. Lindsey, do, do; J. Seymour, *St. Catherines Constitutional*; S. J. Jones, *Brantford Expositor*; J. Siddons, *London Prototype*. J. Adams, Hamilton; Peter Byrne, *Telegraph* Prescott; D. McDougal, Ex-President, Berlin; A. McPherson, *Berlin Telegraph*; J. B. Abbott, *St. Mary's Standard*; Robt. Boyle, *Picton Times*; Robt. Romain, *Peterb ro' Review*; W. J. Floyd, *Cobourg Star*; Thos. Sellars, *Echo*, Montreal; J. H. Woods, *British Canadian*, Sarnia; G. L. Walker, *Courier*, Perth; Dr. Arlagh, *Barrie Advance*; J. McNaughton, *Cobourg Sun*; W. T. Johnston, *Globe*, Toronto; C. B. Robinson, *Lindsay Post* R. Cameron, Woodstock *Baptist Freeman*, J. H. Bryant, do; W. B. Clinie, *Belleville Statesman*; Rev. Mr. Clinie, do; R. S. Birch, *Woodstock Times*; A. R. Dewhurst, *Welland Telegraph*; Wm. Grant, *Journal St. Catherines*. J. E. P. Doyle, *New York Herrld*. R. R. Sutherland, *Ingersol Enquirer*; R. McWhinnie, *Woodstock Sentinel*, W. P. Kelly, *British Canadian*; E. R. Smith, *St. Johns News*; T. Wills, *Independent*, Belleville; G. W. Verrall, *Dispatch*, Strathroy; T. Bartondale—— G. King, Toronto; Alex. Graham, *Examiner* Peterboro: Henry Lawson, do; T. M. Gibson, *Brantford Expositor*; J. Louden, J. S. Johnston, *Port Hope Guide*; W. H. Oliver, *Cornwall Freeholder*; A. Mathewson, *Hamilton Champion*; M. McNamara, *Perth Courier*; H. Hough, *World*, Cobourg, J. Larke, *Oshawa Vindicator*.

From Our Toronto Correspondent.

BURGLARS TRAPPED.

Since I last wrote you we have had some strange doings. Sergeant-Major Cummings, Acting Chief of Police, by some means became informed of an intended burglary, and in a very business-like manner set about trapping the burglars. The burglary had been at first planned to take place at the business place of a Mr. Drouilliard, on Queen Street East, but as the burglars found out that Mr. Drouilliard was going to be out on a visit on an evening in the latter part of last week, they changed their plan and fixed to rob his house in his absence. The Sergeant-Major found out the whole plot and informed the gentleman of it, desiring him to keep the information secret and to go on with his visit, leaving the house in charge of the police. Two policemen were placed in the house in the evening, and another party, with the Sergeant-Major, behind the fence opposite the house. At a few minutes before nine o'clock the two thieves came on the scene. One of them, after some manœuvring, entered the house and proceeded to break open drawers, &c., very systematically: his career was soon put a stop to, and he was secured in about six minutes after he got in. The other one seemed to be on the watch outside, as he kept moving about, but he was also caught. They are the notorious Jim Brown and his confrere J. B. Robinson, who were the parties accused of the Pittsburgh burglaries in the States some time ago. They were taken up for that crime, but escaped through some difficulty in the the direct proof, although every person who knew anything of that affair set them down as the guilty parties. Since their seizure the police have ferretted out some others of the gang, and to all appearance it will be the breaking up of a desperate set of ruffians. Three of them are taken, viz., John Thompson, William Jones and James Ellis; Thompson is said to be one of the formerly notorious Townsend gang. He was sent to Penitentiary some years ago for the robbing of the Hamilton Post Office. Ellis was raised in this city, but on the breaking out of the American war he became a bounty jumper, and now, as Othello's occupation is gone, he has taken up another style of thieving; but it is very likely that his career will have to end in King-ton. The people were all delighted since their apprehension, thinking that the community would be relieved of such a villainous set; but this evening there is quite a damper thrown on their expectations, as some of the beautiful uncertainties of the law came out in the investigation to-day, as some of the witnesses proved that the prisoners were taken a few minutes before nine o'clock at night, and the lawyers make it appear that a burglary cannot be committed before nine at night; so it has to be laid over for further developments, which it is hoped may settle the matter with them, though it will be hard to catch them, for it seems that they were aware of the state of the law on that head, and they think to creep out of it only as a misdemeanor. The police in searching Thompson's house found a set of burglar's tools complete, and in a water tank on the premises some clothes which were proven to have belonged to Brown. There was a burglary committed lately at the tobacco factory of Mr. Scales, Adelaide Street, and the same parties are accused of it—it is thought that a clue is found which will lead to their conviction in that affair. It will be a good thing for the community if they can be sent to Kingston to board at the public expense.

HUMAN REMAINS FOUND.

In the latter part of last week, while some labourers were cleaning out a drain on Dundas Street, at a house lately occupied by a Mr. Murphy (one of whose family has lately become famous in this part of Canada as being mixed up with the Hamilton robberies, brought to light by the detective Armstrong), just a few feet from the back they came upon the head and leg of a human body. After further search the rest of the body was found. It had been inclosed in a box, and must have been some years there. It is supposed that it is the remains of a drover who was missed from the city some five or six years ago, and who had a large sum of money with him when he went away. The Coroners held an inquest to-day, and after a careful sifting of all that could be learned on the subject they have come to the decision that they are the remains of some person unknown, and it is equally unknown how he came to his end or by what means placed where they were found. It is the earnest hope of the people that some clue to the mystery may be found out. Murder very seldom escapes detection, and it is likely that this one may come out yet, with such at present, appearances are against the prospect of such a finale to the bloody deed.

ENGLISH CELEBRITIES.

A large party of the great men of England, in the shape of railway men, bankers, correspondents of the great English papers, &c., have come over to this continent to see with their own eyes some of the great lines of road with which they are connected. I will give you their names, viz., Sir Morton Peto, Baronet, M.P., he is Member of Parliament for Bristol, and Chairman of the London Board of Directors of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad; Hon. A. Kinnaird, who will represent the town of Perth, in Scotland, in the ensuing Parliament; Senor Leon Sillo, the Parisian banker of the Spanish Government; Mr. Goddard, Manager of the Rock Life Insurance Company; Mr. Sutherdwaite, the well known London broker; Mr. Forbes, General Manager of the London, Chatham and Dover Railroad; Mr. Kensal, manufacturer, of Rochdale; Dr. Stark, physician to Sir Morton Peto; Mr. M. Peto, son of Sir Morton Peto; Mr. Morton Betts, nephew of Sir Morton; Mr. Bevan, Lombard Street, London; Mr. T. W. Kinnaird, son of the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P.; Mr. Cassham, a great coal mine proprietor. The rest of the party consists of Messrs. Belcher, merchant, Liverpool; Rixon, banker, Liverpool; Hull, solicitor, Liverpool; Grain, notary, London; Woodman, secretary to Sir Morton Peto: Woods, of the London *Times*; McDermott, of the Morning *Post*, and Aewitt, of the *Morning Star*. Mr. James McHenry, who originated the trip, is a native of Philadelphia, son of Dr. McHenry of literary fame. The party since the arrival in New York on last Thursday has been joined by a good number of American celebrities. Sir Morton Peto and a good number of the party arrived in this city this evening.

MILITARY SCHOOL.

An examination has been going on to-day of some ten members of the first squad for second class certificates, and three for first class. Nine of the former have passed so far, and it is supposed that they and the three first class men will get finished up to-morrow in time to go off to join the Camp of Instruction at Montreal, where all the graduates of the Military Schools of the Province are ordered to assemble on the 16th instant, to go through a course of camp instruction. You have seen by the speech of the Attorney General West that the Toronto School is reported to be the most severe of any in the Province. After the number who will have passed at this examination there will be only about twenty six remaining in the School.

WILLIE.

A MAN KILLED AT PRESCOTT.—On Saturday last, about five o'clock, two men, named William Stewart and Jesse Baldy, attacked Alexander Holmes, who keeps a small ginger beer saloon, on the corner of Water and James streets, Prescott, and a fracas ensued which caused the death of Baldy. Stewart threw a four pound weight at Holmes, and Baldy threw a ginger beer bottle at him. Holmes picked up the bottle and struck Baldy on the head with it, from the effect of which blow he died. Holmes is sent to the assizes. The Jury in their verdict state that he struck the blow that killed the dec—

Communications.

For the Examiner.

Life on the Kashogawigamog.

No. 2.—ANOTHER PIC-NIC.

On the last day of August, 1865, old Father Kashog saw a sight such as he has never seen before since the white man's rule predominated. In the largest of a chain of lakes studded as above, stands an island of renown, for tradition says it was the head-quarters of Indian Chiefs, from whose shores went forth many a fleet of war-canoes, to the cry of vehement red men maddened by their war whoop. The almost recent growth of trees, its location, and other indications go far to prove that account to be probable. Well, Mr. Editor, this 31st of August here a fleet of pleasure-boats assembled, some bearing five and thirty souls, and so on down to the punt of the would-be-man, the boy of some twelve summers manning a vessel of his own make, and it not twelve square feet in area. The shores of the island are of clean white sand, and by 12 or 1 o'clock they presented quite a busy aspect, as gentlemen and ladies, lads and lasses, and children too, disembarked. The scene was gay—heavy baskets, the spatterings wet, the enkindling fire, the passing and hurriedly re-passing of large pots and kettles, all told of energy and open-heartedness; for in company, socially, heartily, the active asters in this scene intended to enjoy the fruits of their bustling in such a multiplicity of doings.—Inland, some were erecting tables after quite a novel mode; the living trees intruding on space were notched and so formed table-legs in no time of undoubted firmness. Other in concert hid amongst the shades; while others were preparing for that amusement noticed in my last, the swing of new notoriety to your correspondent. But when the good things appeared, what could you guess as being most noticeable: the lady of S. S. Peck, Esq.; of Snowden, brought up a turkey, such a bird for August too, it weighed thirteen pounds; and the lady of S. Eastman, Esq., of Lutterworth (say Minden village), contributed a roasting pig of 12 pounds. Mrs Buck also, of the same, did grandly, with Mrs. Stewart, the lady of C. R. Stewart, Esq., of Haliburton. But why have I named any, when so many played so good a part for self and others' weal. Dinner served and all to the satisfaction of 150, the time for drinking came. And let me tell. This picnic had two things in view, a double interest: pleasure and business. It was to feel out the public mind in regard to the agricultural exhibition in connection with the Dysart, Minden, and Snowden Agricultural Society. Therefore soon after dinner a council was formed of the greater portion of the gentlemen present, the Committee and members having invited all to join in the consultations. S. S. Peck, J. P., Esq., presided, with C. R. Stewart, of the English Company's service, and of Dysart the Company's township, as secretary was on duty. Messrs. C. Austin Reeve of Minden, J. Erskine, W. Erskine, J. Stothart, Adam H. Garrett, J. McKelvey, R. Garrett, S. Eastman, J. P., D. Buck, A. Hartell, &c., &c. Many a blut was thrown out, several additional prizes were decided on, and two new officers were elected, viz. Rev. F. Burt, 1st Vice-Presiden, and Mr. D. Barcourt, senior, as 2nd Vice-President.—The former took the chair ex-officio immediately. Great unanimity prevailed. The council over, the company of the ladies and younger folks was sought and again was a general mingling and neighbour brightened neighbour's face till Tea was announced. Grace was sung and all partook. By this the day was nearing fast away, and to the boats once more was the general rush. All on board, words of hope to meet again passed round. The Rev. F. Burt called for cheers, after a few remarks, to the following a ntiment—"Success to the Dysart, Minden, and Snowden Agricultural Society," which was heartily responded to. C. Austin, Esq., Reeve of Minden, and S. S. Peck, Esq., Reeve of Snowden, also spoke; and C. R. Stewart, Esq also made many flattering remarks in respect of the company then present, of the society, of the resources of the townships represented, and of his hope for the future.—Cheers were given for Good Queen Victoria, and as all boats were put in motion the National Anthem became the parting song. The Haliburton show is to be on the 26th September, instant. The young men and others of Minden, Stanhope, &c., have also made a successful effort to hold an Exhibition; so, the Dysart one over, an Agricultural Show at Minden village is decided on. All hearts beat high for crops are good. F. B.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—The following beautiful Poem is from the pen of Mr. James Haggaton, pastor of and Old School Covenanter Congregation in the State of Ohio. It appeared in a late number of *The Old Dissenter*, a monthly magazine published in Rimington, Ohio. He is the author of some of the most beautiful poetry of the age, and the "Hymn of the Covenanter" is a fair specimen of his genius and talents. I know of but one thing of its kind that surpasses it in sublimity, and that is Milton's peerless sonnet, beginning

"Avenge, O Lord! thy slaughtered saints."

What a crowd of recollections, Mr. Editor, spring up in the memory of the reader of Scottish Church History, as the majestic mind of the author carries him through this beautiful piece of poetry. I feel as if I was looking in upon an assemblage of Covenanters, in a wild and desolate glen, to which they had fled from the murderous assaults of Graham, of Clavershouse. The flash struggles with the spirit, in view of the merciless slaughter to which Scotland's heroes were exposed. Mr. H. seems to have caught the very spirit of the ancient Covenanters, and he has succeeded where Walter Scott failed. I do not envy the man who can read this production without emotion.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours,

C. S. D.

Hark! plaided watchman of the hill,
What of the night?—What of the night?
The winds are low, the woods are still,
The countless stars are sparkling bright;
From out this heathery mossland glen,
Hushe any moor fowl only trod,
We raise our hymn, unmixed of men.
To Thee—an omnipresent God!

Jehovah! though no signs appear,
Through earth our aimless path to lead,
We know we feel thee ever near,
A present help in time of need.
Near as when passing on the way,
Forever in thy people's sight,
A pillared wreath of smoke by day,
Which turned to fiery flame at night.

Whence came the sun in his forth leap?
From Thee awoke the warning cock?
Out from your nests, O fowls! Lo!
The heathens warfare girds them round.
Sons of the faithful! up—awake!
The lamb must of the wolf beware:
For falcon on the dove he prey:
The fowler spreads his cunning snare!

Degenerate Scotland! days have been,
Thy soil where only freemen trod,
When mountain, crag, and valley green
Poured forth the lion proclaim to God!
The fire which liberty imparts
Refulgent in each patriot eye,
And graven on a nation's hearts
The Word—for which we stand or die.

Unholy change! the sconrge's chair
Is now the seat of those that rule,
Fetters and bonds and death the share
Of all except the tyrant's tool.
That fate in which our fathers trembled
And had their life for which they died.
That peerless birthdom they bequeathed
Their sons, our supreme foes deride.

So we have left our homes behind,
And we have toiled on the sweet,
And we in solemn league have joined
Yea! covenanted with the Lord.
Never to seek our homes again,
Never to give the sword its swath,
Until our rights or faith remain
Unfettered as the air we breath!

O Thou who rulest above the sky,
Begirt about with starry thrones,
Cast from the heavens of heavens thine eye
Down on our wives and little ones.
From hallelujahs surging round
Or for a moment, turn thy ear,
The widow's pleadings on the ground,
The famished orphan's cries to hear!

And thou wilt hear! it cannot be
That thou wilt let the wrong be bound.
When from their nest they cry to thee.
And in due season set them free!
It cannot be that thou wilt weave
The lily such superb array,
And yet neglect motherhood leave
Thy children as if less than they!

We have no hearth—the spoiler he
In blackness where they brightly shone.
We have no home—the moorland sky
Our covering, earth our couch alone.
We have no heritage—deprived
Of those we call our own on earth.
Our hearts are sealed: we seek in heaven
For heritage, and home, and hearth.

O Salem, city of the saint
And holy men made perfect! we
Pant for thy gates, our spirits faint
Thy glorious golden streets to see.
To catch the rapture that inspires
The ransomed and redeemed by grace.
To listen to the seraph's lyres,
And greet the angels face to face.

Father in heaven! we turn not back,
Though brave and thorns choke up the path.
Neither the texture of the rack
Was trod the trampeon of thy wrath.
Let Dundee come, let torrents shower,
Let whirlwinds roars the boiling sea:
What is the turmoil of an hour
To an eternal calm with thee!

OUR EXPORTS.

THE Commercial year of Customs, Mr. Bouchette just issued a summary statement, showing the value of the principal articles of Canadian product and manufacture exports for the fiscal year ending 30th June last. Documents of this kind are generally of a "dry" character, and although having a large circulation, are seldom or never read by the great majority of the people. The present report, however, is worthy of attention. It derives its chief interest at the present time from the fact that it contains a list of our Exports to the United States, with their values; and in view of the anticipated abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, the figures cannot fail to be interesting.

From this statement we learn that the produce of our Mines exported for the year ending 30th June last amounted, in round numbers, to $575,000. Of this there were exports to—

Great Britain	$397,000
British Colonies	661
United States	196,649
Germany	5,790
Other foreign countries	13,168

There is also a slight decrease in the products of our Fisheries—the amount for this year being $764,000, as compared with $770,520 in '64. This year's products were divided among the different countries in the following proportions:—

Great Britain	$93,000
British Colonies	107,000
United States	89,000
Other countries	474,000

The most important of our Exports are this year Lumber and Timber. The total amount exported represented in value the sum of fourteen and a quarter million dollars, showing a slight increase on the previous years—the value of these articles

Death.

On the 5th instant, at the residence of her son, N. Choat, Esq., 2nd Con., Township of Hope, Francis M., relict of the late Jacob Choat, Esq., aged 25 years.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS

Peterborough, September, 13, 1865.

Flour ₱ bbl	$5	50	@	$5 50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	00	@	1 20
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	00	@	1 00
Potatoes	0	20	@	0 00
Barley ₱ bush	0	00	@	0 70
Peas "	0	50	@	0 60
Oats "	0	25	@	0 25
Hay ₱ ton new	8	00	@	9 00
Hides ₱ cwt	3	00	@	3½ 00
Sheepskins	0	40	@	0 60
Wool ₱ lb	0	35	@	0 00
Beef ₱ cwt	5	00	@	5 00
Eggs, per dozen	0	00	@	0 00
Butter, ₱	0	15	@	0 18
Cord wood	1	75	@	2 25
Fowl, per pair	0	12	@	0 15

MONTREAL MARKETS.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Montreal, Sept. 12, 1865.

Flour—Superior Extra	$7	00	to	7 50
Extra superfine	6	70	to	7 00
Fancy	6	00	to	6 50
Superfine	5	40	to	5 50
Sup rfine No. 2	4	80	to	5 00
Fine	4	20	to	4 40
Bag Flour—per 112 lbs	2	90	to	3 10
Oatmeal—per bbl of 200 lbs	3	30	to	3 60
Wheat—per 60 lbs U.C. Spg	1	70	to	1 17
Peas—per 60 lbs	0	77	to	0 82
Barley—per 48 lbs	0	70	to	0 75
Oats—per 32 lbs	0	32	to	0 35
Pork—Mess	23	00	to	23 50
Prime Mess	00	00	to	00 00
Prime	00	00	to	00 00
Lard—per lb	0	15	to	0 16
Tallow—per lb	0	00	to	0 00
Butter—Inferior	0	18	to	0 19
Medium	0	19	to	0 20
Choice	0	20	to	0 21
Cheese—per lb	0	09	to	0 10
Ashes—pr 100 lbs Pts 1st sort	5	22½	to	5 25
Pearls, 1st sort	5	50	to	5 60
Seeds—Timothy, pr. bs 45 lbs	0	00	to	0 00
Flax, " 56 lbs.	1	40	to	1 50
Cheese, per 100 lbs	0	00	to	0 00
Leaf Tobacco—Canadian	0	32	to	0 04
Missouri lugs	0	05	to	0 06
" leaf	0	07	to	0 15

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen: —

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,

ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-4in

A Good Thing!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pain from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the Back and Side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Relieves Pain in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures Bilious Cholic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery and bowel complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures sudden colds and sore throats.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures burns, scalds, frost bites and chilblains

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Is also an excellent thing for sprains, strains, wounds and bruises; it takes away all pain the moment it is applied. No family should be without a bottle of

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kennet, and Wm. Coulter,—in Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

To Lumber Merchants.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, in October, at Peterborough, the whole of the Timber in the Township of Longford, County Victoria Also,—The Timber on unoccupied Lots in concessions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in the Township of Dysart, County Peterborough.

The above will be divided into blocks to suit purchasers. The Licenses will be sold by Auction, and the Timber at Government prices.

Time of Sale will be given in a subsequent advertisement.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. J. BLOOMFIELD, Esq., *Secretary Canadian Land & Emigration Co.* Toronto.

37-3in

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

WANTED,—TWO TEACHERS.

ONE for the Senior Department in the Peterborough Grammar and Union School. He must posses a thorough knowledge of mathematics, and be well versed in English Literature. Also,—A thoroughly competent and fully qualified Teacher for the Fourth Division.

Testimonials as regards qualifications, aptitude, experience in teaching, and general moral deportment, must be sent to the secretary before the 20th instant.

A personal interview absolutely necessary prior to a final engagement.

Salaries $500 and $400.

IVAN O'BEIRNE, *Secretary and Treasurer P. G. & U. S*

Peterboro', Sept. 12, 1865. 37

ONE DOLLAR PER ACRE.

THE CANADIAN

Land and Emigration Co'y

(CAPITAL £250,000 STERLING.)

ARE at present selling at the above price their excellent Lands in the rapidly improving settlement in the

Township of Dysart, Co. Peterboro'.

For information apply to the Secretary,

C. J. BLOMFIELD, Esq., Toronto,

Or to C. R. STEWART, Esq., P. O. Haliburton, Co. Peterborough.

September 12, 1865. 37-3m

THREE CARD PICTURES FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street, Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Charles Grant, an Insolvent.

I HEREBY CALL A MEETING of the Creditors of the above named Insolvent to be held at the office of T. M. Fairbairn, Esquire, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the THIRD day of OCTOBER, A. D., 1865, for the public examination of the said insolvent; and the said Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting, for the purpose of being examined by any creditor or creditors present, and to produce all papers, documents, vouchers, deeds, books and accounts in any way relating or appertaining thereto.

Dated at Peterborough, this Twelfth day of September, 1865.

D. G. HATTON, *Assignee.*

T. M. FAIRBAIRN, *Insolvent's Attorney.*

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FURNITURE,

I AM INSTRUCTED BY A. FOWLER, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at D'Arcy's Store House, (Smithtown side) in the Village of Lakefield, on MONDAY, the Twenty-fifth of SEPTEMBER, 1865, the following large lot of Household Furniture, &c., &c., consisting of

Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Toilet and Wash Stands, Looking Glasses, Feather Beds and Pillows, Mattresses and Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Sheets and Pillow-cases, Curtains, Rings and Poles, Table Covers and Cloths, Towels, Hearth-rugs, Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Services, together with all the Kitchen Furniture, Utensils, &c., &c.

TERMS CASH.—Sale without reserve; to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m.

ALEX. McNEIL, *Auctioneer.*

Lakefield, Sept 13th, 1865. 37-2in

COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE a large quantity Dundas Cotton Yarn, of the very best quality and warranted numbers

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24

CLARET!!

JUST RECEIVED at the Family Grocer's 50 Cases, one doz in each, to be sold at $4 25c., by the dozen.

D. McNAUGHTON, FAMILY GROCER, GEORGE ST.

Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24-tf

PAINTING & GRAINING

DONE BY

W. N. KENNEDY,

HUNTER STREET.

WHEAT and BARLEY!

Cash for Wheat and Barley at the

Peterboro' Railway Station,

and at the several stations on the line *Between Lindsay & Port Hope.*

W. CLUXTON.

September 5, 1865. 36-3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOHN REID, *partner in the firm of A. Fowlis & Co., an Insolvent.*

THE CREDITORS of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none stating the fact, the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

A. H. MACDOUGALL, *Assignee.*

Peterborough, Sept. 5th, 1865.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
TO WIT: } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of JAMES HICKS, *An Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favour under the said act.

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this Seventh day of September, A D 1865.

JAMES HICKS, by T. M. FAIRBAIRN, his attorney ad litem.

36-2mo

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st August, 1865.

Brown, T. H.	Kemp, William
Boulton, James	Long, Samuel
Beckett, Miss M. A	Moher, James
Brick, John	Moore, Mrs. James G.
Bulger, Thomas	Miller, Charley
Conroy, Mrs. John	Murphy, Timothy
Costello, Miss Agnes	Moffatt, Alex.
Clarkson, Thomas	Maclean, John W.
Campbell, Mrs. John L.	McCawley, Miss Mary
Dury, John	McFadden, Cyrus
DeLoemm, Joseph	McDonald, Duncan B.
Fitzherbert, Angelina	Ryan, William L.
Fleming, Matthew	Speer, Miss Sarah
Hogan, M. W.	Welsh, Edward
Hayes, Miss Mary.	Whaley, Miss Margaret
Jones, Humphry	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to R. D. ROGERS are hereby informed that all accounts, notes, &c, not paid before the 1st of November, will be put in suit for collection.

J. Z. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, August 28, 1865. 35

TEAMS WANTED.

WANTED AT THE BLYTHE MILLS, immediately,

TEN TEAMS,

For drawing Lumber, for which the highest Cash Price will be paid.

GEORGE HILLIARD, Blythe Mills.

Peterboro', Aug. 17, 1865. 35

Business Stand FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell the House and Premises occupied by him, at the Burnt River on the Bobcaygeon Road, being well adapted for a House of Entertainment. It will be sold cheap, or exchanged for other property in or near Peterboro.

For particulars apply to

JOHN HUNTER, Kinmount, P.O.

August 16th, 1865. 33-1m.

Mortgage Loans

THE undersigned is appointed the Agent and Valuator of the "Provincial Permanent Building and Savings Society," for this County. Several private sums, varying from $300 to 1,000 to lend, for not less than three or more than seven years.

G. F. ORDE.

Peterboro, August 9, 1865. 32-3*

AMERICAN MONEY

BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "EXAMINER" Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

Dr. GUNN'S New Family Physician;

OR,

HOME BOOK OF HEALTH.

PRICE $3.50.

For sale at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, Aug. 16, 1865.

MONTREAL Ocean Steamship Co'y.

CARRYING THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS

Belgian,	from Quebec on September	2nd
North American,	" " "	9th
Peruvian,	" " "	16th
Hibernian,	" " "	23rd
Damascus,	" " "	30th

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin	$80 00
Intermediate	60 00
Steerage	25 00

GLASGOW LINE.

St. Andrew,	from Quebec September	2nd to 5th
St. Patrick,	" "	12th
St. George,	" "	20th
St. David,	" October	3rd

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW:

First Cabin	$60 00
Second Cabin	40 00
Steerage	24 00

All information furnished on application to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent for Peterboro.

Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

August 30, 1865. 35

Drawing and Modeling School.

A SCHOOL for instruction in Architectural, Perspective, and Anatomical Drawing: Modeling in Plaster and Clay: Sketching from Nature, and Painting in Water Colors, Sepia, and India Ink, will be opened in connection with the London Commercial College on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

under the able supervision of the

German Artist, H. A. Wilkens.

Mr. Wilkens has had long experience as a Practical Sculptor and Painter, and has in this capacity been employed on some of the most celebrated works of art now adorning the Capital at Washington.

The College Students will receive instruction in these very pleasing and useful branches for the slight additional charge of Two Dollars per month. Students who purchase Scholarships in clubs of three or more during the month of September, will have their fare to London by the cheapest route deducted from the price. Telegraphing will also be given free with all Scholarships purchased this month. Good board can be obtained in private families for $2 per week.

Life Scholarships for Gents $30 *in Advance.*
do do Ladies 20 *do*
Books and Stationery for Full Com. Course, $10 *do*

For circular or other information address post-paid

J. W JONES, *Principal of London Commercial College,*

35 LONDON, C. W.

The New Number OF THE CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE. ILLUSTRATED. MONTHLY.

"The Churchman's Family Magazine fills up most worthily what was, before its establishment, a blank in our periodical literature, and its general tone of serious discussion, devoid of partizan feeling, has made it highly acceptable to moderate men, while its occasional admission of amusing articles makes it welcome to the general reader. The discussions of 'The Clerical Club' are always improving."—*Derbyshire Courier.*

Number XXXII., for AUGUST, contains:—

CHRIST CHURCH DAYS: An Oxford Story
Chapter IV.—At Godstowe.
" V.—Bohun's Wine and the Union.
" VI.—The College Tutor.
MR. JOHN STUART MILL AND THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS. By C. M. INGLEBY, L. L. D.
SKETCHES IN THE DESERT. By the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt.
JUXTA CRUCEM. By A. H. Grant, M. A.—(*With an Illustration*)
ON FEMALE EDUCATION AMONG THE SERBIAN CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY. By G. Muir Mackenzie.
REMINISCENSES OF AN OLD YORKSHIRE ELECTION. By the Rev Prebendary Jackson.
LADIES' WORK IN A COUNTRY PARISH.
Aged and Incurable Women in Unions.
MADE TWINS BY DEATH.
LEGENDS AND DEVICES OF ENGLISH COINS. (*With numerous Engravings.*)
A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.
Chapter X.—Anne Boleyn.
OUR CLERICAL CLUB. By the Editor
Lecky's History of Rationalism—Grote's Plato and other Companions of Socrates—Mill's Examination of Hamilton—The London Musical Season—A Batch of New Books—Essays from the *Saturday Review*—Dr. Newman on Liberalism—The Missing Doctrine in Popular Theology.
LETTER FROM LORD RAVENSWORTH.

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS. TORONTO: W. C. CHEWETT & Co. MONTREAL: DAWSON BROTHERS; and all Booksellers.

The above Magazines and all the Periodicals can be obtained at the *Examiner* Book Store.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

L. LEMAY

BEGS to call the attention of his customers and other cash buyers to his large stock of STAPLE GOODS, received during the last two weeks, among which will be found a large and well-selected assortment of

Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Winceys, and a variety of Plaid Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles, Flannels, Blankets, White Cotton, Striped Shirting and Denims, 200 pieces of best Canadian Factory Cotton, from 6¼ pre yard; 75 pieces of Prints, fast colors, from 7¼ per yard; 50 pieces of plain and checked home-made Flannel, 800 yards of white Fulled Cloth (Peterboro' manufacture), 150 pieces of Canadian Tweeds, Beaver, Whitney, and fancy Over-coatings.

CHEAP AND GOOD CLOTHING,

One of the largest and best made stocks of Clothing in Town; 250 Over-coats, 200 fancy Cassimere and Canadian Tweed Under-coats, 300 pairs of Cassimere, Canadian Tweed and Fulled Cloth Pants, 350 Vests, 400 Flannel and Cotton Shirts, a good assorment of Felt Hats, Cloth Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Mufflers, &c, &c. All my Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and will be sold very cheap.

All Goods sold for Cash only, and at small profits.

L. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, next to McKellar & Cameron.

Peterboro', Sept. 13th, 1865. 37

Fall and Winter Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a lot of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which will be found a few pieces of the celebrated

BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS.

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterborough, September 12th, 1865. 37

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

NOW RECEIVED, first delivery

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Prints, White and Grey Cottons, Dress Goods, BONNET BORDERS, &c.

Fresh Arrivals daily!—In a week Stock will be well assorted.

Peterborough, September 13th 1865. 37

A VERY LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

Great Bargains Offered!

READ THE FOLLOWING:

PRINTS, a very large lot from 7½ per yard.
FANCY DRESS GOODS, in latest styles, consisting of Poplinettes, Mohairs, Lustres, &c. from 10½d per yard.
GALA PLAIDS, Merinoes, Crape-Cloths, Cobourgs, plain Mohairs, very cheap.
SHAWLS, in the latest styles, a very large assortment.
LADIES' MANTLES and Mantle Cloths of all kinds, at a very low figure.
LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS, Assorted
STRIPED SKIRTINGS, good, from 1s 8d per yard.
HOOP SKIRTS,—Two or three cases,—Children's as low as 1s. per set.
ALL SILK WINTER BONNET RIBBONS at 7½ per yard.
BONNET RIBBONS, in newest stylest, at from 7½ per yard upwards.
GREY COTTONS, Cheap as usual.
WHITE COTTONS, Cheap a usual.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS, very good, at 10½d per yard.
TICKINGS, very good, at 1s per yard.
FLANNELS of all kinds, very cheap.
BLANKETS, a large lot from 7s 6d per pair upwards.
CLOTHS of all kinds, very low.
OIL CLOTHS for table covers, from 1s 6d per yard.
SILK BELT RIBBON, Buckles, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Hat Ornaments, Fancy Buttons, &c., very cheap.
COLLARS and TIES, VEILS of all kinds.
HAIR NETS, at 1½d and 3d each.
BONNET FRONTS, at 4d.
GLOVES and HOSIERY, assorted.
CORSETS, very cheap.
CLOUDS, Cravats, Under-sleeves, &c.
LADIES' WOOL HOODS, a large lot at from 2s each upwards.

Just receiving, a large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, to be sold cheaper than anywhere else in town.

JAMES W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, September 6, 1865.

ROOM PAPER at COST.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

ARE now selling off their large and well assorted stock of Room Paper at Cost, which they will continue to do until the first day of October.

Peterborough, August 22nd, 1865.

PETERBORO' EXAMINER BOOK STORE.

The Subscribers having purchased the Stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c.

OF Mr. GEO. A. COX,

On very reasonable terms, will continue the business in the same place, where every article in the Book and Stationery line will be found and disposed of at very low figures.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON

Peterborough, June 21, 1865.

PORK

150 Barrels Mess.
100 " Prime Mess.
200 " Extra Flour.
300 " Superfine Flour.

For sale by

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro, June 22, 1865. 25

CHANGE in BUSINESS

GEO. A. COX, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers, for their liberal patronage since commencing business, would respectfully inform them that he has disposed of his Book and Stationery trade to Messrs. Graham & Stratton, for whom he solicits a continuance of their patronage. Parties who have received papers, periodicals and Magazines, from him will be supplied as usual by Graham & Stratton.

Peterborough, June 21, 1865. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the FIFTH day of DECEMBER next, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the under mentioned Defendants in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
CORNELIUS B. SULLIVAN *Defendant.*

The north half of number Eight in the fourth concess on of Ennismore.

In the County Court:

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
JAMES LANGTON, *Defendant.*

Lot number fourteen west of George Street and north of Dalhousie Street and lot number nineteen west of George and north of Hunter Street in the Town of Petergorough.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 31, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Julia Doherty, and against the lands and tenements which were of Thomas Doherty, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Bridget Doherty Administratrix of the said Thomas Doherty, to be administered, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Doherty in and to the West half of the East half of Lot number 24 in the 10 Concession of Otonabee, which property I shall offer for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, Peterboro, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office. Peterboro, 14th August, 1865. 33-td.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Grosser, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterborough, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1865, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendants, of, in, to or out of the under mentioned lands, viz:

Town Lot number one, north of London and east of Water streets; and number one, south of Dublin and east of Water streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', 26th, July, 1865. 30

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ISRAEL BLACK EDMISON and HENRY EDMISON, formerly members of the firm of I. B. Edmison & Brothers, Insolvents.

THE Creditors of the insolvents are notified that they have made an assignment of their estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. G. HAZLITT, *Assignee.*

SIDNEY SMITH, *Solicitor for Insolvents.*

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this 1st day of August, A.D., 1865. 32-2in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court of*
County of Peterborough, } *the County of Peterborough.*
to wit: }

In the matter of ISRAEL BLACK EDMISON and HENRY EDMISON, formerly members of the firm of I. B. Edmison & Brothers, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have filed in the Office of this Court a consent by their creditors to their discharge, and that on MONDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in their favor under the said Act.

I. B. EDMISON, HENRY EDMISON,

SIDNEY SMITH, *Solicitor for Insolvents.*

Dated at Peterborough, this 2nd day of August, A. D., 1865. 32

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court of*
County of Peterborough, } *the County of Peterborough.*
to wit: }

In the matter of THOMAS MAHONEY, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the TWELFTH DAY OF OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

THOMAS MAHONEY.

SIDNEY SMITH, *Solicitor for Insolvent.*

Peterborough, 9th August, 1865. 32

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
To Wit: } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of SIDNEY SMITH, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, at Ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

SIDNEY SMITH.

Peterborough, 20th July, 1865. 27

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to receive or negotiate a certain note, dated the 7th June, 1865, drawn at nine months, for $52.50, in favor of Mr. Thomas Hutchison or bearer, and signed by W. Rutherford, Jr., W. Rutherford, Sr., and Adam Rutherford, as the two last named persons do not hold themselves liable therein; the said note having been acquired by Mr. Hutchison (as regards them) without value and contrary to the understanding between them.

W. RUTHERFORD, Sr.
A. RUTHERFORD.

Peterboro, August 7, 1865. 32

THE DAILY

Globe & Leader

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store,

Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

WINDOW BLINDS

OF green, blue and fancy patterns, at the *Examiner* Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $20,000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County.

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $20,000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $2,200 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the tempo ary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of $3,200,228.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $20,000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one mill in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same, upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $20,000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of $20,000; and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 20 years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the ratable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 5th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at its Council Chamber in the Court House, in the said County, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of October, 1865, at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed) WALTER SHERIDAN, *Clerk.*

Peterborough, June 2cth, 1865. 26

If You Want

GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE

Team, Carriage or Buggie

HARNESS!

TRUNKS,

CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,

GO TO

T. DONNELLY'S,

(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)

☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*

COLLARS WARRANTED.

Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES—Six feet large, mounted and varnished; cost $100,000 and four years time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was formed; shows 200,000 cities, towns, villages, market places, post offices, castles, country seats, and 30,000 railways and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given. The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and Photographers sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, mounted and varnished. Price 8 shillings sterling (£2). No map at $20 can compare to this. Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices. Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents' letters to us. Ten new maps now under way

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher.

No. 23 Cortlandt street, N. Y., and No. 1 Strand, London.

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 19

TO LET.

A Convenient Brick Cottage, situated at the North end of George Street lately occupied by the late Mrs. G. B. Hall, with inclosed garden and every other convenience for a genteel family. Possession given immediately.—The above is situated at the North end of George Street, just out of the limits of the Corporation. For terms, &c, apply to

THOMAS POOLE, or EDWIN POOLE.

Peterboro, August 10, 1865. 32

DIARIES.

DIARIES for 1865 can now be had at the *Examiner Book Store*, below cost.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro', [illegible] 21, 1865.

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Otter River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro January, 1865.

Writing Desks,

LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

BIBLES,

PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, Wesley's Hymns, and Bibles with Wesley's Hymns, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S, Opposite Nicholls' & Hall's

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865. 30

EXAMINER BOOK STORE

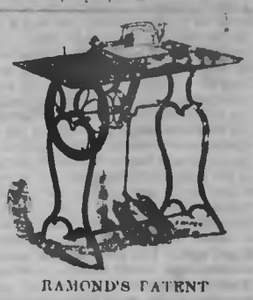
A LOT OF

FAMILY BIBLES,

RICHLY BOUND and beautifully illustrated, with the commentaries of Henry and Scott.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, July 20, 1865.



RAMOND'S PATENT

Family Sewing Machine.

PRICE $10.

With four Needles, Screw-driver, Cramp, and Printed Directions.

THESE Machines are particularly adapted for general family use, coarse and fine, for which they will be found much more useful and less expensive than the larger kind.

They are highly recommended by several persons in Peterborough, who have used them for the last two years. They can be procured at the Express Office and if not found to give perfect satisfaction after a fair trial, the money will be refunded.

GEO. A. COX, *Montreal Telegraph, Canadian Express, Ocean Steamship, Fire and Life Insurance, and General Agent.*

Office—Hopkins' Block, Simcoe Street. Peterboro', Aug. 1st, 1865. 31

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S

Furniture Ware Rooms

HAVE BEEN REMOVED

TO RYAN'S BLOCK,

Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches attended to with punctuality COFFINS kept constantly on hand.

Peterborough

To Mrs. Rose Heppin Jones.

Concerning Her Dislike of Routine and Her Desire for change and Amusement.

There are some women in the world and you seem to be one of them—who never heartily, and with devoted purpose, enter upon the work of life. You do what you are compelled to do by circumstances. If circumstances should compel you to do nothing, you would do nothing. All work is an interference with your favorite pursuits, or your mode of spending time. Nothing would be more agreeable to you than to have the privileges of going and gadding, and seeking for fresh amusements all your life. You certainly must recognize a difference between yourself and many estimable women who, from choice, have undertaken a life long task to which they cheerfully and systematically devote their powers. They keep their houses, and understand the minutest affairs connected with them. They devote themselves to the right training, in body, mind and morals, of the little ones born of them. In society, they are the reliable ones—the women of character and consideration. They are women who use time for good ends, outside of themselves, and who take delight in action—in the useful employment of their powers. You must, I repeat, recognize a difference between yourself and these women. They have their life in exertion; you have yours in amusement. You exercise no power, but find your sweetest satisfaction in the varied impressions that are made upon your sensibilities.

There is another class of women from whom you must find yourself differing very appreciably. I allude to those whose greatest delight is in opportunities for culture. If you read a book, you read it for the same purpose that a child reads. You read only for amusement. You never read for instruction. The idea of taking up a book for purposes of study, is one that never occurs to you; and you have no delight in a book that taxes your mind. Whatever you read must amuse you—interest you—absorb you—or you lay it down and call it stupid. There is no culture in such reading as this there is only dissipation. You read a book for the same purpose that you attend a theatre, or engage in a frolic—for the simple purpose of having your emotional nature excited, and your sensibilities played upon. You never seek for mental nourishment or mental exercise anywhere. Thus, though you read a great deal, and really enjoy some works that are enjoyable by sensible people, you gain nothing. You read for momentary excitement, and win nothing of permanent use. You cannot weigh a book. You cannot even talk about a book, further than to say, that you like it or dislike it. The philosophy or the lesson of a novel or a poem is never grasped by you; and every book you read is to you just what Mother Goose's Melodies are to the child, and no more.

You must also perceive a difference between yourself and those who love society for society's sake. There are many women who love society because of the mental stimulus it brings them—because, in the presence of intelligent and sprightly men and women, they feel themselves brightened and strengthened, and because they find in such society the most grateful opportunity to act upon others. They are talking people who think before talking, and who think while they talk. I have noticed that while you are exceedingly fond of society, you always shun these people. You can talk nonsense, after a fashion, but your special delight is in hearing other people talk nonsense; and the man or woman in society who says the drollest things, and "runs on" in the wildest way, and does the most to amuse you, and to relieve you from the necessity of either thinking or talking, is the one who monopolizes your attention. If you have any special horror, it attaches to being cornered with a sensible man or woman, and being expected to talk sense with them.

You see, therefore, that you do not go into society with anything in your hand to pay for that what you receive, except your agreeable person, your willing ears, and your ready and complimentary laugh. These make you popular enough; but are you not just a little ashamed to think that your love of society would be destroyed if could find in society none but those who have drains and a disposition to use them in sensible talk? Are you not ashamed that all social circles are stupid to you in the degree that they are brilliant to the wise, and the intellectual, and to the ready witted? Are you not ashamed that the clever buffoon of a company interests you most, and helps you most to what you call a "good time?"

You must also perceive that you are very different from those women to whom home is the sweetest spot on the earth. I know many women who have become so much enamoured of home that they will never leave it willingly. They never go into society without a sense of sacrifice. They cling to home as if they had grown to it—as if every tendril of their heart-life had wound itself around its pleasant things, and could only be dislocated by violence.—This love of home and its self confinement to its walls and its duties may become, and often does become, an intensely morbid passion of the soul—deprecated as an unhealthy love of change—but you cannot but feel that a supreme love of home and devotion to its duties are very lively, and that the best women you know entertain this love and this devotion far beyond yourself.

Your home is not your refuge, so much as the home of your neighbor is. When you wish to be happy—when you feel the need of some soothing and comforting influence—you do not draw the curtains of your home about you, and draw the loved ones of home closer to your heart, but you rush to the house of your neighbor that you may forget your troubles in the diversions of lively society. Your life is not at home. Home is only your boarding place; and if there were no such thing as "visiting" to be done, you would feel life to be shorn of most of its attraction. In short, you are never so much at home as you are when you are not at home. You are affected by a chronic mental uneasiness which prevents you from remaining long in any place—especially in any place to which a duty holds you.

I have thus endeavored to reveal you to yourself, by calling your attention to the contrast which you—consciously, I must believe—present to four different classes of women worthy to be respected and loved, namely: to those who by definite purpose, have devoted themselves to a life of active duty at home and in society; to those whose satisfactions are found in culture and its opportunities; to those who love society for the mental stimulus and strength it imparts, and to those who are supremely in love with home and its quiet enjoyments. To one of these four classes, or to sundry or all of them combined, you must know that the best women of this world belong; and I believe that you have sense enough to feel, that you are not of this number.—*Timothy Titcomb's Letters to the Joneses.*

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

THE EXAMINER

BOOK AND JOB

Printing Office!

PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN

Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c, &c, it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State,
627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.
June 14 1865. 24

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—
J. M. PEIRCE, 641 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 143 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS 32

GROVESTEEN & CO.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY, New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept. 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES,

AND

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits of eminent Americans, &c., viz.: about

100 Major-Generals,	550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals,	130 Divines,
275 Colonels,	125 Authors,
100 Lieut-Colonels,	40 Artists,
250 Other Officers,	125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers,	50 Prom. Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
3,000 Copies of works of Art,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 48

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

Thinning Fruit.

Few owners of fruit trees will be apt to consider any advice under this head as applicable the present season, the crop being mostly a very light one. There are some trees, however, on which the fruit might be thinned to much advantage. Many trees are allowed to bear in ordinary seasons, from four to six times as many specimens as accords with their full and perfect development. The fruit is consequently small and deficient in flavor. This is the very year to learn a lesson on the subject. If the trees bear but few specimens comparatively, take off all the scabby, wormy and defective ones, which will be of no value in any event, and the crop which is left, having plenty of room, will show a size, beauty and perfection that can not fail to convince cultivators of the advantage of thinning. We have heard a skilful orchardist assert that by taking off two-thirds of his peaches, the remainder increased so much in size as to give the same number of bushels as without thinning, while their improved appearance and quality enabled him to realize triple the price.

It is an easy task to thin out the fruit of an orchard, and is a positive saving of labor—inasmuch as it is easier to remove the fruit when it is small, and requires no care in picking and handling, than to do it when the specimens become full-sized at maturity. For example, if a tree bears at first three thousand when they may all be thrown into a single basket, than to pick the same two thousand afterwards with all the care requiredin careful handling to prevent bursting. One great advantage in gathering large, fine specimens, over small and imperfect ones, is the great rapidity with which they may be taken from the tree.—*Country Gentleman.*

After-Management of a Grafted Apple Orchard.

Judging from the many inquiries I have received, and from the numerous grafted orchards I have seen, I am apt to think that the subject of after management of a grafted orchard is not well understood, and as the practice of grafting orchards is becoming more general, where the fruit from any cause becomes unsatisfactory, I will go on to say, that my custom is not to wait till the trees get large, but as soon as I get fruit from a variety for a sufficient length of time to become satisfied, I commence the work at once, and graft all of that variety, except a specimen tree or two—putting in two scions in each stock grafted. On or before the first of July I visit my grafted trees, and if both scions are growing, which will generally be the case, if the work is well done, I pull out the weakest one, or the one least needed in shaping the top of the tree, rub off all sprouts, (and there will be plenty,) and enough of the limbs to give plenty of room, light and air, so that the grafts may make a good healthy growth. This I continue through the season as time and opportunity offers, sometimes pinching the ends of the graft if growing too rapidly. The following year cut one half or more of all the old wood remaining—cut back the grafts if the growth is too great, which is rarely the case, and see that the tree is well balanced, especially not too heavy on the east side. If there have been any failures and more grafts are needed, put them in. If too many, cut them out and see that plenty of room, air and light is given again, through the growing season. The third year cut out all the balance of the old wood, and the job is finished except keeping the sprouts rubbed off, and sometimes stopping the grafts by pinching as before, to make them stocky. Trees thus managed make as fine an orchard as root grafted trees, and frequently much finer."

TRAINING CATTLE TO JUMP.—A Western farmer says he makes it a rule that whenever cattle are made to pass a fence, whether through bars or "slipgap," to leave one rail for them to pass under. This gives them a downward tendency, and lessens their inclination to jump or look upwards, as they are sure to do when a lazy attendant throws down a part of the rails, and makes them vault the rest. Cattle may be learned to go over any fence, by the careful training they often get for this end, performed as follows: First starve them, or give them poor feed, which will make them light and restless. As soon as they go over the lowest part of the fence after better provender, make them jump back again, and put on one more rail, saying, "I guess that will keep 'em out." Next day, (as of course they will be in mischief again,) repeat the process, adding another rail; in a short time they will take care of themselves, and harvest the crops without charge.—*Tucker's Rural Affairs.*

GROWING TIMBER.—"I want to tell my story, which I know to be true and perfectly correct, as all the parties are to me well known and of unimpeachable veracity. The scene is in Berkshire county, Mass. A boy reaped wheat in a field—that boy grew to be a man, and lived to the ripe old age of 82 years. Before he died, he sat in his chair and saw a neighbour of his from day today drawing saw logs to the mill. This man drew, had naved, and sold 152 000 feet of lumber, and all from 3½ acres of ground upon which the old man when a boy had reaped wheat. The timber was mostly pine, some oak. I believe pine will grow as fast here as that."—HAWK EYE, *in Country Gentleman.*

GRAIN that has been injured and become musty, may be restored to nearly its original sweetness by pouring boiling water over it, and permitting it to stand till cool. The scum which arises to the surface of the liquid during the process of purification should be carefully removed. Unless the gluten of the grain has become chemically affected—which is rarely found to be the case, except in very old grain—every trace of mustiness will be removed, and the grain rendered fit for use.—*N. E. Farmer.*

GALLS ON HORSES.—(R. W.) We seldom do anything except to wash the shoulders repeatedly with cold water, and put the collar so as to ease the sore spot. If the skin is broken, a little mutton tallow should be applied to keep the air from the sore. It is said to be a good plan to keep a little, very fine, white lead in a paper in your pocket, and when you stop your team, several times during the day, dust a little on the galled places. White lead and milk applied several times a day with a gentle, rubbing, is said to be excellent.

A CANDIDATE for a Scotch burgh, when canvassing, did his best to securing the good grace of the electors wives. In one house he kissed the guidewife on the cheek, slipping at the same time a few guineas into the hand which had modestly been extended to protect her face. Delighted with the sight of the yellow pieces the matron enthusiastically called to the candidate, as he withdrew, "Kiss my dochter, too, sir."

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $300,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches,	$85.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches,	80.00 80.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches,	30.00 70.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double case,	75.00 125.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25.00 60.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies,	25.00 60.00
Diamond Rings,	50.00 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains,	10.00 20.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets,	5.00 8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets,	5.00 10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains,	5.00 20.00
Solitaire and Gold Breastpins,	4.00 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches,	4.00 6.00
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches,	4.00 8.00
Mosaic Jet, Lava and Florentine ear drops,	4.00 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops,	4.00 6.00
California Diamond Breast Pins,	2.00 10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys,	2.00 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides,	2.00 5.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.,	2.00 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.,	4.00 7.00
Mourners Lockets,	4.00 8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring,	5.00 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc.,	3.00 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Carved Gold Rings,	3.00 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings,	4.00 10.00
California Diamond Rings,	3.00 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold,	5.00 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc.,	4.00 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil,	4.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders,	5.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders,	6.00 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups,	20.00 40.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets,	20.00 40.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz.,	20.00 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns,	25.00 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & molasses cups,	20.00 40.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.
New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMETS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old harp form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A Barili.
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry,	Charles Fradel.

Mr. SIGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal versimilitude, that crowning excelence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Dennis Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. R. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone power thus aproximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every body, 400 pages 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price.

Address, Dr. R. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway New York
9-6m

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Miller, Esq., Hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to
MRS. BLACKSTOCK.
Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 32

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro'; a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.
June 14, 1865. 34

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber,

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.
Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE, OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to
ROBERT HUNTER.
Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 27

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

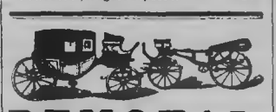
IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late *WM. LANNIN*, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms; the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bathuene Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 89 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to
D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN.
Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34



REMOVAL.

Tobias Fitzgerald,

HAS REMOVED his Carriage and Waggon Establishment to those COMMODIOUS PREMISES on the

CORNER OF BROCK AND WATER ST'S,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE PARK,

Where he will continue to MANUFACTURE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

Which he will warrant to be made from the best Timber; and any person ordering from him are invited to call and examine the work before it is painted.

Jobbing & Horse Shoeing

Will be punctually attended to.

Peterborough, August, 1864. 33

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT. PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED

Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, New York
March 16, 1865. 11-6m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Province for an Act to provide for the re-opening of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway, and for an extension of the same.

H. JONES BUTTAN
Cobourg, Canada, May 23rd, 1865.

ARE YOU IN AGONY?

A WELL SPRING OF HOPE FOR ALL!

CAN BE FOUND IN

Holloway's Pills.

Be of Good Cheer! The Sinking may be Saved!

BY THE USE OF

Holloway's Ointment.

THE history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHEREVER, and in WHATEVER SHAPE internal diseases exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

This is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation. It consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—an unimpeachable record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

These Mighty Healers, World Known and World Tried are a Boon to the Sick

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world; HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations. Their attribute is to PREVENT as well as to CURE: they attack the RADIX OR ROOT of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, re-invigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL and FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs UPON THE BLOOD ITSELF, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

Woman in all her Difficulties

Is invited to test the regulating and restorative powers of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a positive safeguard against evil consequences. They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively subject.

Be it Understood,

That the above statements can at all times be verified by the written testimony (extending through a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.

Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and irresistable curative. Bilious remittente, bilious purging, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the whites of the eyes, weakness and debility, &c., are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends. Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful anti-bilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Weakness, &c. &c.

The terrible bodily and mental pangs which characterise Dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhœa, const pation, headache, physical prostration, nervous tremors, hot flushes, spasms, affections of the kidneys, hemorrhoids or piles, and, in fact, all internal complaints, from whatever cause arising, give way before the salutary influence of this extraordinary remedy. As a specific for dyspepsia, and the disorders connected with it, or growing out of it, the Pills are always to be relied on when every other medicine and mode of treatment has utterly failed.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflamation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Contiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Vernal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION.

If the readers of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make.

None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each box, the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. 33

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1865. No. 38.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

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EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

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Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

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Nov. 27, 1861 48

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Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

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Warsaw, C. W. 39

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Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.
Lakefield, North Douro, } May 6th, 1865. } 19-1y

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HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
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Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville Dr McCren, Keene. T White, Jr Esq. Editor of the *Review*; H T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

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TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.
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Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton; Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London; R. Bull, Esq. Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.
May 30, 1865. 22

NOTICE.
THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH"
Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
FOR LINDSAY.
Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.
The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the boat, apply to
LEWIS McGREGOR,
North American Hotel, Peterboro'.
May 25, 1865. 21

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.
WM. N. KENNEDY,
HAS REMOVED to the store immediately West of the Stewart House, on Hunter street.
His stock of Room Papers, Borders, Decorations, Window Blinds, Fire Screens, &c., has been largely increased and will be sold cheap.
Painting in all its branches carried on as usual.
Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1864. 42

Ale! Ale!
MOLSON'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels do Mild Ale do do
DAWE'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.
ALDWELL'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 30 gallon barrels, also in bottles.
All for sale cheap at
McNAUGHTON'S,
George Street.
Peterborough, May 18, 1865. 19.

RE-OPENING OF THE
Cobourg and Peterboro' RAILWAY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst., Trains will run as follows:
GOING NORTH:
Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Harwood at 8.15 A M.
TO CONNECT WITH
STEAMER OTONABEE,
for Peterboro'.
GOING SOUTH:
Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Cobourg at 6.30 P. M.
G. S. DAINTRY,
J. R. BARBER, *Lessee.*
Superintendent.
May 18th 1865. 21tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:
GOING EAST
Express (day) ..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed ..... 6.00 p.m.
Express (night) ..... 8.43 p.m.
GOING WEST.
Express (night) ..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed ..... 2.40 p.m
Express (day) ..... 9.58 p.m.
Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time
Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.
Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
TORONTO LINE.
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON ..... depart	7.15	2.25
Burlington Junction	.....	.....
Waterdown	7.38	.....
Wellington Square	7.38	3.42
Bronte	09	3.57
Oakville	8.	4.06
Port Credit	8.45	4.25
Mimico	9.06	.....
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.20	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.30	7.45
Mimico	.....	8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.36	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown	.....	9.47
Burlington Junction	.....	.....
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.
ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—
GOING EAST.—At 1.05 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m.
GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.
C. VANDARD,
General Superintendent.
Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL
MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
KEENE & PETERBORO'.
A DAILY STAGE
Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'... ..... 3 p m.
Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p. m.
April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE.
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's.
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,
AT 2.30 P. M
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.
J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.
Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

OLD EYES MADE NEW.
A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,
E. B. FOOTE, M D.,
1130 Broadway New York.
9-6m

Wm. N. KENNEDY
HAS
GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER
ON HAND.

Select Poetry.

ISLE OF BEAUTY.

Shades of evening close not o'er us,
Leave our lonely bark awhile;
Morn, alas! will not restore us
Yonder dim and distant isle;
Still my fancy can discover
Sunny spots where friends may dwell;
Darker shadows round us hover—
Isle of beauty, fare thee well.

'Tis the hour when happy faces
Smile around the taper ligh;
Who will fill your vacant places?
Who will sing our song to-night?
Through the mists that float above us,
Faintly sounds the vesper bell,
Like the voice of those that love us,
Breathing fondly, fare thee well.

When the waves are round me breaking,
As I pace the deck alone,
And my eye in vain is seeking
Some green leaf to rest upon;
What would I not give to wander
Where my old companions dwell;
Absence makes the heart grow fonder—
Isle of beauty, fare thee well.

Literary.

"FAITHFUL AND TRUE."

A TALE IN THREE PARTS.

By the Author "Grasp your Nettle."

PART II.

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. Hunter had come to the Hall meaning to stay to dinner. Things had come to a crisis in his heart, and the sooner the mountain of suspense was smoothed down to the level of certainty, the better. He never seriously contemplated that this level might land him in the uncomfortable swamp of rejection. He was too proud for that—had too high a top on his head, as he used to say, and held his own material advantages too dearly.

The retired iron merchant was by no means a sentimentalist, and had no very romantic ideas of love-making. With him it was a business pretty much the same as other businesses, to be got through best when undertaken most methodically, and with least fuss or disguise. He had no notion of hiding away in corners with the girl he wished to make his wife, and there essaying his arts of persuasion unassisted; his wooing, like his iron trade, must be done in the face of day, and with the world and the family for witness. In accordance with which system, he opened his brief so soon as the dinner was at an end and the servants had withdrawn; and there, once again, before father, sister, and brother-in-law, asked Georgie Fenton solemnly, 'if she would make an honest man who loved her, happy, and consent to be his wife?'

Imagine a girl of twenty receiving an offer of marriage in a well-lighted dining-room, over the wine and walnuts, and in presence of all her family elders! It would have been painful and embarrassing at any time, and under any circumstance of either indifference or love—but to-day!—the pain and embarrassment were as nothing compared with the disgust. With Hyperion Roger in her heart, poor Mr. Hunter was nothing better than a satyr, and a very ugly one, to Georgie Fenton.

'You say you will not, and you really mean it?' he asked, as much in astonishment as sadness when Georgie had stammered out her refusal; for he never could understand why she, whose fortune would be a mere song when her father died—as he had good reason to know—could not see her interests more clearly, and accept what was undeniably the best marriage in the country. 'What is there against me, Miss Fenton? Tell me frankly; why do you dislike me so much?'

'There is nothing against you, and I do not dislike you,' said Georgie in a low voice. 'But finding fault and marrying are two separate things; and though I do not dislike you as a friend, yet I may not wish to marry you, all the same.'

'You might do worse, child,' put in the father, to whom Mr. Hunter mutely appealed.

'Absurd! ridiculous! giving yourself such airs!' cried Mrs. St. John. 'What can you be dreaming of, you silly girl, to refuse so good an offer, and so kind a man?'

'Do as your sister says,' said Mr. St. John, peeling an orange. He always played chorus to his wife's monologues, and found that a pleasanter office than being in opposition: which he had once tried but never repeated.

'You ask what is impossible,' said Georgie, looking up and speaking more boldly than was usual with her, a little desperately, too, as if at bay. 'Can any of you advise me to marry a man I do not love, because he is kindhearted and has money? Is that *marriage?*' with a scornful emphasis on the word.

'Why, what else is it?' exclaimed Mr. Hunter, pushing his grizzled hair straight off his forehead, and looking bewildered.

'There is something behind all this,' cried Mrs. St. John, very wrathfully; 'you would not be so excessively reined and particular and all that, if you had no other feeling!'

'And if I have?' said Georgie, with her face all a-flame.

'Then you ought to be ashamed of yourself, Miss!' sneered Mrs. St. John.

'Why more ashamed of myself than you were of yourself, when you married Mr. St. John and said that you loved him?' retorted Georgie.

'If you are going to be impudent, I shall leave the room,' said sister Carry, in a rage.

'Mrs. St. John! now don't pray! Mrs John!' exclaimed Mr. Hunter annoyed at the turn things had taken, and quite understanding that little Georgie was no the kind of person to be driven save by himself. 'Leave Miss Fenton time for reflection, and I am sure she will see her duty better; and do as I and all her friends desire. She must see that it is her duty: she only wants time.'

'No! no! Mr. Hunter!' cried Georgie. 'I have had time! This is not the first time you have—— done me this honour,' she added, fetching herself up with some difficulty after a pause: it is so hard to be polite when one is disgusted?' 'and indeed, Mr. Hunter, if you have any real kindness for me it will be the last. It is very, very distressing to me: of course it is!' she said; and then breaking down entirely, and with no further hope of manful fight in her, she went over to where her father sat, and, kneeling down by him, laid her head on his knees and took refuge in the womanly sanctuary of tears. 'Papa!' she sobbed. 'do not let them tease me so! Take my part, papa, and do not let them make me so unhappy.'

'I think she must have her own way, Hunter,' said vacillating old papa, smoothing her hair. 'You are not the man to want a forced wife.' (He was though: he wanted the fulfilment of his will as much as of his love, and only objected to driving when he did not hold the whip, and when he saw the little creature was turning down all manner of streets' where she had no business to go, by the clumsy goadings of others.) 'Let the question rest for the present. She is very young,' apologetically; 'and though you know that I would like it better than anything that could be proposed, still, if she don't take it in that light you had better leave her alone.'

'Thank you, dearest, best papa!' cried Georgie, taking his hands and kissing them; 'you are my own dear, dear papa, and I love you so much!'

"How can you be so weak, papa?' cried Mrs. St. John, dashing up from her seat and nearly upsetting a decanter, 'you know what all this encourages; and yet you condescend to act as advocate to a penniless adventurer by giving way to her fancy like this. Do you want her to marry a beggar—a mere nobody, after all? Do you want her to marry Roger Lewin? I dare say she will say yes, and thank you fast enough then!'

My dear,' said papa, very angrily, 'wash your linen at home; you need not publish your sister's indiscretions.'

But the 'great word' had been launched and Mr. Hunter knew now the reason of his otherwise inexplicable fate. The whole scene of the dog-cart and the pic-nic flashed across him, and he wondered at his past blindness. Like most masters over young men, Mr. Hunter had a profound contempt for all underlings. It was not the personal [illegible] from the vantage ground of pedigree on the muddier multitude below; but the contempt of the successful man who had made himself, and who knew no reason why all men should not make themselves as he had done. It was the doctrine of self-help run into agressiveness, success rampant over worth.—Indeed there was no worth in his eyes where there was not success; and the want of money was with him synonymous with the want of both gift and virtues. 'No man who is poor can be worth his salt either intellectually or morally,' he used to say; 'and those who fail never deserve to succeed.' It is to be presumed that he did rank failure in love as of the number of a man's deservings.

With these principles, then, it can easily be understood what he felt when he heard that he had a rival, and a successful one—for so he argued from Mrs. St. John's manner—in a mere copying clerk; (he laughed at the title of secretary as a silly euphuism established for pride); a young fellow not making a hundred a year, under the orders of a testy old fool like Mr. Fenton; a mere upper servant in the house, not higher than the governess or the tutor, and scarcely above the favourite lady's maid, or the confidential man. A copying clerk to be preferred to him. Samuel Harmer Hunter, owning the largest property and the longest purse for twenty miles around! The only thing that could have made him really angry with Georgia Fenton, or that could have induced him to withdraw his suit, was the knowledge of the disgrace with which she voluntarily covered herself, and the degradation which she had wilfully chosen. She might as well have professed an attachment for the groom as for a young man living on the unassisted work of his own hands, and making a hundred a year for income—not more.

'It is a most fortunate discovery' he said, and he could not have looked more solemn whatever he had discovered, 'and if you please, Mrs. St. John, we will say no more about it. No talking can make it better, and too much will be sure to make it worse. I am sorry, Miss Georgia, very sorry; I had hoped better things of you; but let all that pass now; dreams must come to an end some time—the sooner the better, perhaps.'

'See what your wicked folly has done!' cried sister Carry, almost crying with anger. 'lost us the best friend we have ever had.'

'Ah, that's true! I did not think of that,' said papa uneasily, taking his hand off his daughter's head, and glancing up at Mr. Hunter. But he, balancing his dessert-knife over his finger, mechanically adjusting the pivot, neither heard nor saw; it was only later in the evening that the recollection dawned on him that Mr. Fenton owed him a large sum of money; and the St John's, too, had managed to negotiate a pretty little loan on their own account. As he thought of this, his face grew dark and his heart hardened.

'You have one comfort to take to bed with you,' said Mrs. St. John, as they parted for the night, 'you have ruined your father and me, and made yourself a beggar.'

'I am very sorry,' said Georgia, gently, 'but I cannot sell myself to put things straight. I will work for papa and myself, and do all I can honestly; but I cannot marry a man I do not care for, just because papa owes him money; nor,' said little Georgie, lifting up her eyes and speaking steadily in spite of her sister's angry glance, 'do I think it right to fail a man I do love, and loves me and trusts to me.

Saying which she vanished into her own corridor, and Mrs. St. John was left to digest this bitter pill of her young sister's independence and confession as she best could.

'Don't tell me, St. John,' she said to that much enduring man, when the confidence of night was between them, 'she corresponds with him somehow. Don't I know what girls are made of? not one in a thousand has the strength or courage to trust what they don't see, and certainly not one in a thousand would believe a man constant unless he told them so a dozen times a week; and a man ever so far away, too. Don't tell me, indeed, that young scoundrel writes to her somehow.

'Perhaps so, Carry,' said Mr. St. John, meekly, 'you ought to know best.'

'I should think so!' said Carry, snorting. 'But what shall we do, St. John, if Mr. Hunter takes against us, as he most likely will? We are all in his power, you know; papa, and you and I—what shall we do? He is a dangerous enemy, that I can tell you!'

'We must do the best we can, Carry.'

'The best we can! That is just like you, St. John! always some stupid common place that helps no one! Of course we must do the best we can, no one doubts that, but what is the best, you stupid fellow?'

'We must wait and see, my dear.'

'But I won't wait and see!' cried irascible Mrs. St. John, who wanted everything settled now before midnight.

'I am afraid you will be obliged, my dear,' said Mr. St. John, sleepily: then turning on his side he grumbled out, 'Oh! bother, Carry! don't worry any longer, and do for heaven's sake, go to sleep and hold your tongue,' goaded by irresistible drowsiness to this most unusual act of self-assertion.

'What a brute you are, St. John!' muttered his wife; 'you deserve to be ruined. But St. John was snoring, and her anger might have been left unsaid.

'What can you be going out for!' cried Mrs. St. John, the next day, when little Georgie in hat and coat and uncompromising balmorals, prepared to set out into the snow with as much zeal and courage as Miss Louisa Globb herself.

'I have been in the house so long,' returned Georgie, evasively; 'and I am going to the village.'

'Why?'

'For a walk,' replied Georgie steadily.

'Stuff! you have some other reason, I know,' said her sister in her highest key.

'You had better find out what it is, then,' answered Georgie walking out of the room, and out of the house almost at the same moment.

'She has gone to post a letter!' said Mrs. St. John, aloud. 'And for once she was right; suspicion flooding the mind at times with a wonderful amount of clairvoyance. 'But I will take care that she has none in return. How the little minx can have learned his address I do not know: there has been no letter for her—that I can swear to!'

And then she stopped, and she thought of yesterday, and her sister's long absence, and then—had her strange conference with Charley Dunn any meaning in it?—any occult connection with this disgraceful matter? The more she pondered the more she suspected, and the more she floundered, seeing but dimly.

She watched the postbag vigilantly after this, on the time-honoured principle of the steed and the stable-door; and felt more than ever sure that something was going on, unknown to her, by the very quietness and serenity of her sister. She never thought of 'Faithful and True,' in the 'Times;' or noticed that Monday was a specially bright day with Georgie, or that Tuesday or Wednesday—unless, indeed, the weather was too bad for even gentlemen in duck-shooting boots, or the Miss Globbs—she invariably walked to the village, where she posted a certain letter with her own hands. This last fact, indeed, she could not have known by any method short of bribing Mrs. Twoshoes the postmistress, who was not to be bribed; though she might have judged of all the rest.—Her uneasiness was at its height when Charley Dunn called, a few days after the Hunterian mishap; and he and Georgie again retreated to the conservatory, where Mrs St. John found them a few minutes afterwards, Georgie very red, and Charley suspiciously nonchalant, pretending—she could see it was only pretence—to be examining the ferns again; as if they cared so much for for ferns that they must go in and look at them every three or four days!

Oh, Mrs. St. John! if you could have looked through the screen of plants and stands, as you came pattering so quickly, and yet not quick enough across the drawing room, you would have seen Dr. Dunn slip into your sister's hand a letter written in the ex-secretary's broad and clear handwriting; you would have seen her rapid action of gratitude and Charley's brightened face; and you would have understood far more than you do now, when you find them merely pottering about the flowers, as you say, standing at quite a respectable distance from each other, and talking of nothing in heaven or earth worth even your sharp ears to catch!

'I am sure that something is going on!' said Mrs. St. John again, and again she resolved to watch and see.

But love, who laughs at lock-smith, laughs at more at sisters; and when the wit of Brough Bridge took his departure, there was no power on all the house to prevent little Georgie from rushing into her own room, locking the door, and, half blinded by tears and excitement, reading again and again this second and the last; for on the following day Roger was to sail for China, as he had told Georgie in the first; and which, indeed, was his reason for writing at all, braving the fate of Mrs. St. John's hands and eyes, in his anxiety that his darling should have as little cause for sorrow as might be.

'And now,' said he, 'not even 'Faithful and True' could reach her; and they must both live on faith alone; he in a land of barbarians, and she among the temptations to distrust and forgetfulness of home. It would be only for a few years, and then he would return sufficiently wealth to claim her hand even from her father, and able to keep her as she should be kept when he had got her. She was to believe in him, as he believed in her; and if she wavered from any cause, save her own deliberate desire, she was to think of him as living only in and through her love; and that if this was withdrawn, he should die, having nothing more to live for. But he did not think she would change, for he believed in her as in himself.

It was an earnest, fervid, loving letter, and fed poor Georgie's soul with joy, even while it filled it with anguish at the greater gulf of separation which it opened. And yet, she thought, if it should be only the beginning of the end—if this exile to China was the best and quickest way of ending their suspense—if, in a few years time, he should return, and he, as he said, able to make her his wife—well, then, this present sorrow would be all forgotten, and they would come to their happiness none the less loving and blessed for having suffered. In which mood, half resigned and half despairing, but resolute in her love and faith, Georgie Fenton buried her face in the pillows, and cried as if her poor heart was breaking.

Mr. Hunter was not a man of any refinement or real generosity. He was too arbitrary, too selfish, and with too little regard for the feelings of others; he thought too much of money, and had too high an opinion of himself; he was too material, and too rudely 'commen-sensical,' as he used to call himself, to be refined. What he cared for most in life was to have his own way; and when he could not have that he had no very great interest in anything. It had been his will that he should make Georgie Fenton his wife. Hitherto she had refused him, certainly, but with so much gentleness and sweetness that he might easily flatter himself as to the reading of the future, and believe that she could be brought round. Not knowing any rival and alive to his own eligibility, he could not but hold on and hope; but now, while he thought, his face grew very dark, and his heart hardened and hardened until it seemed it seemed as if it would harden itself into stone outright.

'They shall pay for it!' then said Mr. Hunter, rising from his stiff high-backed chair and walking about the room. 'They shall learn what it is to insult money and to brave power!' This he said with his hand on his writing-table, in the left-hand drawer of which was Mr. Fenton's acknowledgment for ten thousand pounds, lent by Mr. Samuel Harmer Hunter, docketed with an I O U signed by Stephen St. John and [illegible] these words, 'Five thousand pounds.'—Fifteen thousand pounds had his wooing of little Georgie cost him: and the result had been—an upper servant not worth a hundred a year preferred before him!

'They shall pay for it!' again said Mr. Hunter, seating himself at the table and writing to his lawyer. 'Good-natured as I have always been to them, they shall learn that I am not to be insulted with impunity, and that if they have thought to make a catspaw of me they have been grievously mistaken.'

They had thought nothing of the kind; and Mr. Hunter knew they had not: but when men are angry they are invariably unjust: and Mr. Samuel Harmer Hunter was angry. Wherefore he wrote his letter to Mr. Pike, his lawyer, and told him that he must recover these two debts, and be quick about it; and that, for certain private reasons not necessary to go into, he was not disposed to show favour or even leniency. A fiery, red-hot epistle, not like his usual calm and well-judged instructions; which made Mr. Pike purse up his mouth and whistle softly to himself, seeing deep into the millstone. But this was the first time that Mr. Hunter had been smitten beneath his armour, and for once passion triumphed over calculation. When he had written his letter he felt happier; for now that the war had begun, it did him good to feel that he had carried reprisals into the enemy's very camp, and had burnt their homesteads about their ears.

The family had foreseen nothing of all this. They had felt it an unpleasant mischance that Georgie should have refused so good an offer, and they had considered the fifteen thousand pounds, which her marriage would have wiped out of their books altogether, as an uncomfortable debt which must be paid—some time. But as for any open acts of hostility on the part of Mr. Hunter, in spite of Mrs. St. John's fretful forebodings which was only temper, counting on his love for Georgie too confidently, they expected it as little as a snow-storm in July. When, therefore, they received Mr. Pike's letters, the one addressed to Mr. Fenton and the other to Mr. St. John, requiring payment of the moneys advanced to them by Mr. Samuel Harmer Hunter at their earliest possible convenience, which meant inconvenience, it was as though a live bomb-shell had burst among them, and they did not at first know how much any one had suffered.

'This is your doing!' said Mrs. St. John to Georgie, showing her the letter, and not sorry to make her the first victim. 'See what your wickedness has brought on poor father! You have ruined him, and us, and every one!' she added, with a vague generality of despair.

'I am very sorry, Carry,' replied Georgie kindly a little frightened too; 'but I cannot see how I can help it.'

'Yes you can; you can and know quite well, so don't be a hypocrite!' said sister Carry, tartly. 'If you would do as you ought; if you were a good, and dutiful, and virtuous girl, and say that you would marry Mr. Hunter, do you think there would be any more annoyance then?'

'But I cannot marry him,' said Georgie, firmly.

'How can you talk such nonsense, and tell such stories?' cried her sister. 'Why do you not say "will not" instead of "cannot?" I suppose there is nothing to hinder you but your own obstinacy and wicked self-will?'

'Yes, there is,' said Georgie, 'there is honour.'

'Bah!' said her sister, 'you are a perfect idiot, Georgina! I declare you are!'

'Well, I cannot, and I will not marry a man I do not love, because you speculated on my doing so, and borrowed money which you now have to pay,' cried Georgie, with spirit. 'If you think it right to try and sell your sister for so many thousand, I am not disposed to allow myself to be bought!'

Whereat she walked out of the room in anger, and her sister saw no more of her for that morning.

Anger, indeed, was the prevailing feeling just now at the Hall. Mr. Fenton was angry with his dough or, St. John, for having lured him by false hopes to ask this loan of Mr. Hunter; he was angry with the iron merchant for acceding to it; and most of all he was angry with little Georgie, hitherto the light of his eyes, for harbouring a naughty love for an undesirable young man whom he had dismissed, and for refusing to make things straight by now following her plain line of duty. Mrs. St John was angry with her father for not insisting; with Mr. Hunter for not persevering; and with St. John with whom she was angry neit er more than less than usual; but she, too, was angry most of all with little Georgie for refusing. And little Georgie was angry with them all, for the cool way in which she had been disposed of—bought and sold like a bale of merchandize, and mortgaged even before possession. So that the spirits were not very cool or comfortable at this time; and the future looked as dark and stormy as the present. One thing only seemed too certain—Mr. Samuel Harmer Hunter was not going to play the generous creditor; and, though not a cruel man, nor a bad one, still, it was evident that he would rather reduce his old friends to the dust and ashes of ruin for revenge, than quietly lose his money to benefit the family of Roger Lewin's wife.

PART III.

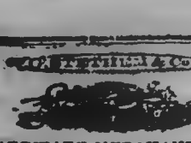
By no possible mercantile transaction short of selling the Hall 'and entering the lodge at the gates,' as Mrs. St. John used to add spitefully, could the Fenton family see how the debts were to be met; or rather how Mr. Hunter's loan was to be repaid; for nothing else was pressing, though much was owing. The estate was heavily mortgaged already, and would do little more than cover its own shame even if sold; unless it was sold at a fancy price. Mr. St. John had been unfortunate in some mining transactions; he called it being badly hit; and his private means, which had once been very fair, had gone to mere rags and tatters. Mr. Fenton himself had never been careful about money; but had always spent a handsome income on himself, using his fortune a little too royally, if pleasantly, both for pride and sense; so that things did really look very awkward for them, unless Mr. Hunter could be brought to relent, or Georgie be made to concede; neither of which two contingencies seemed likely to happen. And in the meantime Mr. Pike wrote letters of accumulative harshness, and the split between the two was widening into a gulf which soon not even Georgie, as the Curtius, would be able to fill up. In the midst of which discomfort of circumstance and feeling Mr. Hunter gave a grand ball to all the gentry round; but not, of course, including the Fentons; his quarrel with whom had been the standard subject of gossip for the whole dreary winter month during which it had lasted.

Yet a Brough Bridge ball without pretty Georgie Fenton was Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out—the summer without flowers—the winter without Christmas.—It was not like a Brough Bridge party at all, said many of the young men, striking through the room discontentedly, and feeling personally ill-used by her omission. But if the entertainment fell flat and dead in the minds of many, it was brisk enough to slender Miss Annie Turnbull, who, now that 'the Fenton girl,' as she styled Georgie, was definitely shelved, seemed to think her chance of the Hesperian greenhouses and viveries not so very bad after all. Both she and Miss La Jeune knew by heart that the best moment to strike is during a rebound, and that a man's heart is never so easy to win as when he has been rejected by another. And they put in practice what they knew. By the end of the evening they had advanced their chance many stages on the way to certainty; and they saw that, with a few more strokes, the iron which had been so long impervious to their blows would take just the shape they wished. Others thought so too; for Mr. Hunter made himself quite conspicuous by his attentions to Miss Annie, he being one of those crafty pachyderms who, even when they are wounded, never turn their soft side to the world, but present only impenetrable hides and pointed plates of armour which not the sharpest eyes can pierce through—a man to stare down eagles in his quiet stolid way, and to let foxes eat into his vitals without a cry.

And when the Fentons heard all about the ball, which they did from half a dozen good-natured friends, and were told how Mr. Hunter had opened it with Miss Turnbull, and had danced with her every other dance—such a marked thing you know, and really quite insulting to the other ladies; only that he danced so badly no one cared, excepting for the mere look of the thing—and how he had taken her down to supper before all the dowagers, old Lady Scratchley and all, saying quite loud, that beauty was before age in his eyes—and had toasted her as the beauty of Brough Bridge and the belle of the ball, when he and the other gentlemen had made havoc with the refreshments,—and when the same good-natured friends, seeing from which quarter the wind was setting, were unanimous in their praise of Miss Annie's beauty and Miss Annie's grace, and Miss Annie's lady-like manners, and her dignity and aristocratic appearance, and all the rest of it—then Mrs. St. John felt that the Fenton family vessel was really sinking, and that nothing short of a miracle could save it.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Character doesn't depend on diet. The ass eats thistles and nettles, the sharpest of food, and is the dullest of animals.



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A large assortment of

Locks, Latches, Hinges, Paints, Oils, Glass and Building Hardware, Mechanic's Tools, &c.

At the lowest prices.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,

George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

August 1st, 1865. 31

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Lumber Merchants.—C. J. Blomfield.
Notice.—Patrick Fitzgerald.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands.—Jerome Hall.
Commercial Union Assurance Company.—George S. Cox.
Barley, Oats, Peas and Rye Wanted—D. Sutherland.
Variety Emporium.—J. J. Bagnley.
Notice.—Margaret Dixon.
Removal.—J. R. Ormond.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1865.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Parliament was prorogued on Monday, at three o'clock; thus bringing the session to a close. About 118 bills have been passed, and by the consent of the Governor General no more have been introduced. The principal ones are the Registration Bill; Amendment to Municipal Act; one relating to collecting School Rates; an Act to ensure to wives and children the benefits of assurance on the lives of their husbands and parents; an Act to amend the Insolvent Act; an Act for quieting the titles to real estate in Upper Canada; an Act in reference to qualifications for Justices of the Peace; an Act for abolishing the punishment of death in certain cases; an Act to facilitate prosecutions under the Act respecting tavern keepers and the sale of intoxicating liquors. An Act also has been passed relating to the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway: also an Act to provide that the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company may construct a tramroad or branch railway from the Marmora Iron Works to the river Trent, or to Rice Lake, and for other purposes. The following are three clauses of this Act:—

4. The Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company are authorized to unite with the Marmora Iron Company, with the consent of a two-third majority of the shareholders, and proprietors of each of the said Companies, for the purpose of mining for ores, minerals, marble and any other valuable substances, and of smelting any such ores and mineral substances, and of carrying and conveying the same to market by the said route, and generally for all the purposes of this Act, and any provisional or final agreement between the said companies with the consent of a majority of shareholders, shall be binding.

5. The said companies may for the more effectual carrying into effect of such union consolidate their respective debts and unite their stocks, properties and effects, and on such terms, either of complete or partial union, and either of joint or separate, or now with either absolutely or for a time, and either for the whole or any one or more of the objects of the said Companies respectively, or of this Act, as such Company shall deem meet, and any deed or agreement under the seals of the said Companies ratified by the shareholders as aforesaid shall be valid and binding to all intents and purposes as if the same had been incorporated with this act, from and after the same shall have been filed in the Registry Offices of the West Riding of Northumberland, and the North Riding of Hastings, and the publication of notice thereof for——weeks in the *Canada Gazette*.

6. All the powers of the said Companies respectively shall continue to be held by them as fully and amply as if this Act had not been passed, and the said Companies are likewise empowered to pledge their credit and properties for any such joint object as shall have been ratified by the shareholders, and may issue their joint or joint and several debentures, in accordance with any such agreement so filed as aforesaid, which shall be binding, and they may charge their several properties therefor, subject to any existing liens or charges thereon, such debentures to be for sums not less than one hundred dollars respectively.

Another Act of importance relates to Grammar Schools. We are sorry we did not receive a copy of this bill. We think from what we learn from private sources that it will be a benefit to the cause of education; as by this Act necessary funds must be provided before any school can receive any of the Grammar School funds; and the basis of apportionment will be the number of pupils in Latin and Greek. These, we think, are the principal bills of this session; we only wish that they may prove adapted to the wants of the community and the state of society.

The Intercolonial Railway was not brought forward this session, but in the event of confederation it will be a subject for legislation.

The subject of defence remains as it was, and the Militia law; but, no doubt, the work will be advanced more or less, and just now a considerable amount of martial spirit is being inculcated among the people.

No legislation on the North West has been heard of; yet the country, to all intents and purposes, is pledged to the purchase of it as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made.

This session has lasted about five weeks, long enough anyhow for members to claim full compensation.

Day of Thanksgiving.

From the *Canada Gazette* we learn that the Governor General has, by Proclamation, appointed Wednesday, the 18th day of October as a day of general thanksgiving for the bounties and mercies of Providence this present season.

We would call attention to the fact that the *Gazette* fixes the day on the 18th of October, various days having been given by the Reporters. The Lakefield Show will be on the 10th of October, the County Show on the 12th. It was feared that this would have to be deferred. This, however, will set doubts to rest.

Provincial Exhibition.

This week the Provincial Exhibition is being held at London, C. W. The entries are numerous, and the crowd of visitors equal to those of preceding years. From the *Globe* we learn that the entries amount to about 7,000.

Our thanks are due to Col. Haultain, for several Parliamentary and other papers during the session.

Press Association and Excursion.

The members of the Press of Canada, having, in their wisdom, formed themselves into an Association for certain purposes connected with their calling; and annually at the time of assembling themselves together, they being accustomed to make a trip to some places of interest, we availed ourselves of the opportunity presenting itself this year, and throwing aside all worldly care, we joined the "Press Gang." It was a pleasant trip, and resulted in the formation of numerous acquaintances and friendly ties that shall not soon be forgotten. We left Peterborough on the 5th inst., and proceed by the morning train to Port Hope and thence by Grand Trunk proceeded on our way to Brockville. At various places on the way our numbers were increased. Among those whom we met was Mr. O. VanDusen, now of Owen Sound, but formerly of Peterborough. The trip to Brockville was both pleasant and agreeable, and the road we found in a better state than we had expected. We noticed, however, that there were numerous fires along the line of the railway; in many places the fences were completely consumed. At Brighton we observed that the Hop crop was very light—being almost a failure—owing to the unfavourable season. The pasture, too, is burned up; and nature languishes for lack of moisture. One thing we admired at the Kingston and Brockville Stations, and that is, the neat little flower gardens that are cultivated at these points, showing a little more taste and desire for the beautiful than at any of the intermediate stations. We arrived at Brockville about 4 o'clock, p. m., where carriages were in waiting to convey the "Press Gang" to the Wilson House. There we met our worthy friend D. Wylie, Esq., of the *Recorder* who had done everything in his power to make things agreeable and pleasant for his confrers.

BROCKVILLE

Is a thriving little town of about 5,000 inhabitants, situated at the foot of the Thousand Islands, on the St. Lawrence.—The appearance of the town is neat and clean, with good streets. The public buildings are behind none in the country; and the hotels are large and commodious. Three papers are published in it. On Wednesday Messrs. Campbell and Reid, owners of the neat little steamer *Gazelle*, very kindly offered to take a number of the excursionists for a trip among the islands. The scenery is grandly picturesque as the tourist passes through the narrow passages, where the water runs swiftly and is at the same time of considerable depth. Yet the little *Gazelle* dashed through, and after the most delightful trip returned in good trim. After this the association visited the public schools and other places of interest.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the Town Hall; the result of which has already been given in our columns; and on the evening of Wednesday the annual dinner came off, and was in every respect a complete success; more than one hundred partaking of the good things provided.

THE INLAND TRIP.

On Thursday morning an invitation was accepted from the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad Company to pass over their line to [illegible] route we passed through the villages of Smith's Falls and Almonte. At Smith's Falls a large business is done in the manufacture of stoves, ploughs, &c., and it can boast of a very good newspaper called the *Review*. We also stopped at Almonte, a thriving village, where there are a number of excellent woollen factories, grist mills, tanneries, &c., in fact the water power here is about as fine as there is along the whole line of travel, excepting Ottawa. Mr. O'Donnell, brother to John O'Donnell, Esq., Dentist, of Peterborough, publishes a paper at this village called the Almonte *Adeance*. The population is about 1,000. Arnprior was the last place and terminus of the road: a small incorporated village with about 900 inhabitants, situated on the Madawaski river, near to Shaw's Lake. It was here the Prince of Wales and suit landed while on his trip on the Ottawa and planted an oak tree on the grounds of Mr. McLaughlin, a lumber merchant, who has one of the finest residences in that part of the country. Leaving Arnprior the party took a ferry steamer and proceeded across the rapids, a distance of three miles, thence by tram railway four miles to the Ottawa river, through as rocky a piece of country as we have about Buckhorn. Leaving the tram road we found the splendid river steamer of Union Forwarding Company waiting at the wharf, where all got on board and proceeded a distance of about 35 miles to Aylmer, where carriages provided by the corporation of Ottawa, were in waiting to convey the party to that city.

THE CAPITOL.

A smart hour's drive, over an excellent gravel road, brought us to the Capitol of Canada. The party visited the various places of interest: the Parliament Buildings, the Chaudiere Falls, Locks of the Rideau Canal, &c. The scenery around Ottawa is far beyond the imagination even of strangers. The view from Cataract Hill is one of surpassing grandeur. To give our readers a faint idea of the grandeur and magnificence of the Parliament Buildings, would require more space than we can afford. Ottawa is destined to become a great city; it has at present a population of 15,000 or 16,000.

On Friday afternoon a number of the party took the train for Prescott, where they arrived early in the evening, whence some continued their journey to Montreal by rail; others remained in Prescott over night, and visited Ogdensburg, on the American side of the St. Lawrence. On Saturday morning the remainder of the excursionists arrived from Ottawa, when all met at the Campbell House at Prescott, to await the arrival of the downward boat; but on account of the stormy state of the weather, the boat did not arrive till Sunday morning, when those who had been waiting got on board and steamed off for Montreal, running the Long Sault rapids, which is a rich treat for those who had not been down the St. Lawrence before. Lake St. Charles was reached, where a dense fog set in, when the steamer had to anchor and lay over until Monday, during which day the party arrived at Montreal; once there, some went about business, others to sight-seeing.

The Toronto Burglars.

Robinson and Brown have been committed to stand their trial at the other four, who, no doubt, have been accomplices, have been acquitted, but are bound to appear against the two who are committed.

EDUCATIONAL.

A Picnic was held in the woods near the Town Hall, North Monaghan, by the children attending the different Schools in the Township, with friends of education from Peterborough and the country around. John Gilmour, Esq., the Reeve of the Township, was elected President; and both he and Mr. Roberts, the Superintendent, addressed the meeting in a brief but impressive manner; and, in addition to the "feast of reason and flow of soul" contained in speeches and addresses, plenty of "good things" for the use of the body were provided for the occasion. Examiners,—Mr. Roberts, aided by Teachers from the Township of Smith.

Prizes were awarded to the children attending the several Schools in the Township, on recommendation of the different Teachers for proficiency, good and regular attendance; and special prizes were given to the most proficient in Spelling, Mental Arithmetic, Grammar, &c.—the classes being formed promiscuously from all the Schools in the Township.

The resolutions of the meeting were:

Moved by R. Lang, Esq., and seconded by Wm. Robson,—That the best thanks of the people here assembled, be given to the Hon. Billa Flint, for his generous donation ($10), for the purchase of Reward Books, for the use of the different Schools in the Township.

Moved by J. Dandas, Esq., and seconded by R. Goodfellow, Esq.—That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr. Roberts, for the satisfactory way in which the reward-books have been distributed, and the examinations conducted on this occasion.

Moved by Henry Collins, and seconded by C. Leary,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the friends of education, Examiners, and others from other Townships, who have given us their presence and help on this occasion.

An Essay on "Education; The Teacher's difficulties and troubles," by Mr. C. S. Dunbar, Teacher, Otonabee, was read, when it was requested that said Essay be sent to the *Examiner* and *Review* offices, with a request for publication.

A vote of thanks to the President, Mr. Gilmour, for his services on the occasion was moved, and carried unanimously.

The singing by the children attending the School taught by Mr. Wm. Douglas, and also by the children attending Miss Dowling's school, added much to the enjoyments of the day; and near the time when "Sol makes his exit in the west," the meeting dispersed, each one much gratified with the different proceedings of the day.

PIC-NIC.

A general school examination and Pic-Nic of the children of the Common Schools of the Township of Smith was held on Pic-Nic Hill (near Bridgenorth) on the 12th September, and also for the distribution of prizes to the most deserving of the scholars attending the schools of said township, towards the purchase of which books the Hon. Billa Flint generously contributed $10. Mr. J. Bell was elected Chairman, and he and Messrs. Schofield, Taylor, and others, addressed those assembled, both parents and children in appropriate terms. The day was fine, and the scenery beautiful; which on the green sward the children and others did ample justice to the good things contributed by kind friends for the occasion.

[illegible] seconded by Mr. I. Garbutt,—That this meeting herewith express their approbation and return their thanks to the Hon. Billa Flint, for his generous donation of $10, towards the purchase of prize books to the several School Sections in this township.

It was also moved by Mr. A. Hall, and seconded by Mr. R. Chowan.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Mr. Roberts, for the satisfactory manner in which the prizes have been distributed and examinations conducted.

Moved by Mr. John Hall, and seconded by Mr. M. Waram,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to those friends of education from a distance, who have come among and honoured us with their presence and assistance, Examiners of classes, Messrs. William and John Wood, &c.

Special prizes were awarded to Mary Anne Sanderson, S. S. No. 3; William Rosbury S. S. No. 4; Robert Nugent, No. 7 (2 prizes); and Miss Houlihan, S. S. No. 7.

Sports were the order of the day; all were gratified and delighted when near the close of day, parents and children,

"Each took off his several way
Resolved to meet some other day.

New Publications.

We have received the first number of a new literary periodical, called the *Saturday Reader*. It is intended to supply Canadian readers with Canadian reading. Its value will depend, in a great degree, on the support it receives. Canadians have had to supply themselves with foreign publications, which have been and must continue to be injurious to the interests of the country; as with such matter we import foreign ideas, at variance with the principles that should be nourished and cherished by our inhabitants; we trust, therefore, that the *Reader* will continue to supply interesting and attractive matter that will drive foreign publications out of the field. The first numbers promise well, and from the appearance of the work and the matter it contains, we predict for it a good reception.

Almost an Accident.

While the steamer *Otonabee* was passing down the river, a few days since, Mr. T. Hales and his brother sought to get on board; but on nearing the vessel, they went too much in the front and were drawn in between the steamer and the scows laden with lumber. One of the brothers seized the scow and managed to hold on, but the other staying in his little craft passed under part of the scow. The punt in which he was was struck with the paddle-wheel and partly broken, and his own hand hurt. The steamer being moved a little he came out almost dead. After a little, however, he was all right, having only his hand hurt by the stroke.

Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway.

On the 14th inst., Mr. Cockburn moved the third reading of the Bill to amend and extend the Acts relating to the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company. Mr. M. C. Cameron moved the six months hoist, which was lost on a division—22 to 61. Mr. M. C. Cameron moved that the bill be re-committed with a view to the insertion of a clause providing for the sale of the railway.

Petroleum.

We learn that the Petroleum Company have commenced the operation of boring; everything works well, the only result now desirable is "Oil."

The Lady's Friend.

The October number of this excellent magazine opens with a beautiful steel engraving, called "The Wanderer's Return." The sentiment of this engraving is very touching—the wanderer has come back to the scenes of his youth, and gazes with a heart full of emotion on the church where in childhood he passed so many pleasant and reverential hours. Of the Fashion Plate of this number we need only say that it is equal to any of its predecessors. Ladies tell us that the fashion plates of this magazine are particularly due. The Music is "Minnie Minton, or I'll Meet You in the Morning." (Song and Chorus.) The music alone of this magazine is worth more than the price of the book—did our fair readers ever consider that? Then we have numerous engravings of "The Corded Corsage," "Zulaima Jacket," "Patterns for Morning Caps," "Riding Habit," "Evening Head Dress," "Bodice with Basque," &c. &c. The literary matter of this number is "Ronald's Mistake," "A Memory," "Across the Plains," by Virginia F. Townsend; "Contrition," by Annie F. Kent; "Told by the Sun," by Beatrice Colonna; "The Land of Dreams," by Charles Morris; "A Dying Child's Request," "Only an Episode," "Abel Carn's Temptation," "Titian Vecelli," "The Old Bedquilt," "Our Christian Names," "Our Darling;" Editorials, Receipts, Fashions, &c. &c. Price $2.50 a year; 2 copies $4.00; 3 copies (and one *gratis*) $6.00. *Now is the time to get up clubs for 1866.* Specimen numbers for this purpose will be sent for 15 cents. *Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums in certain cases.*

From Our Toronto Correspondent.

Toronto, September 19th, 1865.

THE BURGLARS.

As I told you in my last it was likely the burglars Brown and Robinson would be caught in some way. It has just turned out as I expected. There were three others taken, and as they were only parties to their crimes, after or before they were committed, and not principals, they were put in the witness box, and brought the burglary committed in the tobacco factory pretty conclusively home to Brown. So it is supposed they will both get their deserts, as they are committed to stand their trial at the assizes soon to come off. What a fine thing it will be to have two such scoundrels placed in safe keeping, where they may do something for the public good in the shape of breaking stones, &c.

THE WEATHER.

During the past week the weather has been as hot here as it has been for any time all summer; but on Sunday morning rain began to come, and all that day we had beautiful pleasant showers, which has made quite a change in the air; everything feels fresh and changed for the better since.—Yesterday was a most charming day; if it continues so it will surely have a beneficial effect on the general health, as well as everything else. For some time past there has been a great amount of sickness, and a number of deaths from dysentry and such diseases, and the extremely hot weather was very unfavourable to the recovery of any delicate person attacked by any disease of such a nature.

THE PROSPECTS OF TRADE

Everything seems to be beginning to stir in the business line in this city, and I believe there was much need of a change, as trade was hardly ever so dull in this place as it has been this season. The farmers are bringing in their grain and that is creating quite a stir in the market. On Saturday last there was upwards of 5,000 bushels of barley taken in at one storehouse on the Queen's Wharf; there was a continuous stream of teams from half past six in the morning until two in the afternoon. The price ranges from 67 cents to 71½ cents per bushel, and some prime lots went up to 74½ cents. It seems that the farmers will get remunerative prices for their produce this season, and as there has been a bountiful crop, if they only bring out their surplus produce now, and turn it into ready cash, it will do an immense amount of good to the country.

EXCURSIONS.

The city has been visited during the past week by an immense number of people who took advantage of a cheap excursion trip on the Northern Railway from Collingwood and intermediate places. They were to be numbered by thousands. Pleasure and business were very profitably united by almost all of the excursionists, as you might see them wending their way to the railway station on their return heavily laden with the purchases made in the city. Many of the citizens received visits from their "country cousins," and it seemed to be a good time and well enjoyed by all.

CHICAGO CITY FATHERS.

On Saturday last a number of the City Council of Chicago visited Toronto, and took our City Fathers by surprise, as they were not expected until some time this week. Notwithstanding short notice, the Torontonians, on the spur of the moment, got up an entertainment befitting the occasion. They went off from this to the Falls, escorted by a large number of the leading men of the the city, on board of the steamboat. On visiting the public buildings, and after examining the very elegant and substantial "Osgoode Hall" and the "University," they expressed themselves astonished with their architectural beauties, and one of them exclaimed, "I go for annexation to Canada, after this, as we cannot produce anything like this on our side." And your correspondent joins him in that opinion, as the only annexation which we as a people need ever think of is one in which they shall be forced by our superior privileges and stable institutions, to come over to us, and not we to them. By the by, you may see in to-day's *Globe* that the Canadians have beaten Brother Jonathan in the New York State Fair, in the article of Cheese. For some years past, our Yankee neighbors have turned their attention to large dairies, and the manufacture of Cheese on a large scale. They thought themselves foremost in the world at that trade; and in the fair just over they had a building set apart for their display in the products in that line. What was their surprise to find "a grey coated Canadian" bearing off the palm from them in their own pet trade? It is a fact! Mr. Smith, of Norwich, in the west of Canada, entered a cheese for competition upwards of four thousand pounds in weight: and when they beheld its vast proportions, they said "Wal, I guess it won't be so good as other's;" but there they were deceived also, for the Judges, after tasting them all thoroughly, gave their award in favour of Mr. Smith's big Canadian Cheese, both largest and best. So may Canada ever turn out in the race; and if all Canadians would only do as Mr. Smith has done, as far as lies in their power to advance their country by perfecting its resources in every line of trade and manufacture—let grumbling and looking for outside help go to the winds, and depend more on ourselves—we would become the envy of nations on this continent, and our country would become a place where all who wished for a happy and prosperous home would desire nothing better than to settle down in our midst. The picture may appear rather highly coloured, but I assure you it is in accord with the opinions of more than

WILLIE.

ESSAY.

"EDUCATION: THE TEACHER'S OFFICE—ITS DIFFICULTIES AND TROUBLES."

(Read by Mr. C. S. Dunbar, Teacher, North Monaghan, at the Educational Picnic, held at North Monaghan, September 12th, 1865.)

It is not necessary to compare the season of youth with the Spring of the year, or with the mariner just entering upon a perilous voyage; and if there be applicability, if truth, in such illustrations, and if peculiar culture, care and caution be required in conducting those to a happy termination, how much more necessary are they in the formation of those early habits of morality in youth, that shall guide them to eminence in after years—a retrospect that shall abound more in joy than in sorrow.

An open Spring naturally promises both a plentiful harvest and an abundant Winter's store: yet not without industry and cultivation. The opening flower requires a more jealous care than even the full blown rose and the mariner who has "gone down to the deep" feels fewer throes of fear than when he left the shallows and shores behind him.

Some people imagine that the education of youth begins when they enter the school-room, and ends when they leave it altogether. But this is a mistake. Education comprehends every influence exerted upon them from the first moment of existence to the closing scene of life. Life the child has, and the animal functions are going on; but it has no knowledge to discern, or power to administer to its own wants. Let the tender care of her who gave it birth be withdrawn for a few short hours, and its connection with the world will come to a close, and its remembrance among men will perish. Place him in the wigwam of the red man of the American forest, and if he survives the severities of such a situation he will grow up erect and active, fond of the chase and fonder still of war. Put him among the wandering children of Ishmael in their wild and arid deserts, and when he arrives at manhood his hand will be against every man and every man's hand against him. Place him among the rich and aristocratic ones of this "heap of dirt," which one of our British essayists says "human vanity has divided into climates and regions," ranks and distinctions, and he will need a carriage and attendants. Place him among the poor, and they who pay him may have his services. Place him among the middle classes of society, and he will feel too independent to need a servant and too noble himself to become one. If born in Turkey he will live and die a zealous follower of the Arabian imposter, or if born in a Christian land and in a Christian household, where the Bible is daily read and daily put into practice, he will in all probability become a Christain, and rejoice in reducing to practice the precepts of the meek and lowly Jesus. External circumstances, therefore, it is evident, must have a great and controlling influence either for good or evil upon our children. Of what great importance then must it be that that influence be enlightening, elevating and moral, and under the training of intelligent and Christian teachers, judicious parents, and virtuous associates; for habits formed in youth are as lasting as life itself: and if these habits be, as it is most desirable they should be, numerous evils will be averted; but if a wrong bias is given to our young ones, the evils will increase in every subsequent period, for 'tis

"Education forms the common mind.
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

In many school sections in Western Canada (although there be many praiseworthy exceptions) many think of and act towards teachers as if they were mere machines, having no right and who must do as they are bidden They indeed, in many cases, act towards them in the very way that the natives of ancient Egypt used the Israelites while in a state of bondage, by requiring them to make bricks without straw. In order that a child be properly educated, the parent must do his duty in sending the same regularly to school, and teaching him to respect his teacher: while on the other hand the teacher must do his duty faithfully in the way of instruction. But how stands the case in many of our school sections? Irregular attendance is the rule, not the exception; and instead of inculcating on their young ones the duty of respect towards their instructor, they exhort them to act the part of spies in the schoolroom; his every movement is watched carried home and commented on; and yet after doing all this they (the parents) have the unblushing effrontery to saddle the teacher with what is not his fault, but theirs. Other classes in society are considered innocent till their crime is proven; but with teachers society adopts a different plan: they are generally condemned unheard; their failings being both judged and punished at the same time. Reason they will not listen to, and every attempt to influence them by it will be as unsuccessful as that of Canute to rule "old ocean."

Far more unfortified than the colours of the rainbows are the tastes and whims he has to contend with. One wishes him to be very strict, while another will design that the rod be not used. One will admonish him to be temperate, and a second will solicit very certain attention towards his young ones. Some will let him govern the school in his own way, while some again will try and govern him. Some will be anxious to see the school prosper, while others will be entirely indifferent. Some will cheerfully furnish all the necessary books, while others again will think it enough to send them to school without any. Some will be ever ready to speak evil of him in the presence of their children and thus effectually destroy his influence for good, while some again will act a more Christian and judicious part and caution them to tell no tales out of school.

Although the office of a teacher is a most honourable and important one the man who holds it in many cases is neither honoured nor respected. The Saviour is called the "Great Teacher," and some of the greatest names that have adorned the page of history have thought it no disgrace to their dignity to "teach the young idea how to shoot" But how has mankind used them. Let history tell!! The Saviour endured cruel mockery and scourging, and was crucified upon a tree. Socrates was put to death. And one great obstruction to human progress has ever been the stigma of Utopianism fastened on the world's *benefactors* by the envy and stupidity of mankind. "From age to age," says William Howitt in his History of Priestcraft, "the great spirits of the world have raised their voices in behalf of liberty and education, but the cry has been drowned by the clash of arms or the brutish violence of untutored mobs. Homer and Demosthenes in Greece; Cicero in Rome; the poets and martyrs of the middle ages; the Puritans and Covenanters; our sublime Milton, the maligned but unmoveable servant and sufferer of freedom, who laid down on the altar of liberty his peace, his comfort, and his very eyesight; our Hampdens and Sydneys; the Hofers and Bolivars of other lands, have from age to age cried Liberty! but *ignorance* and *power* have been commonly too much for them." "When," says Armour, "will talkers refrain from evil speaking? When listeners refrain from evil hearing." At present there are many in our school sections so credulous of evil that they will receive suspicions and impressions against teachers (and others) whom they *don't* know, from a person whom they do know in authority to be good for nothing.—"Throw mud, and some of, it will stick," is an old adage, and many persons have a bump for scandal and detraction so monstrously developed in their craniums that their whole life seems a vivid commentary of the truth of the adage, a ferrid panegyric on the potent effects of mud (scandal) and a commendatory treatise on the art of throwing it. Scandal is a necessary stimulant to *their* system, like a morning dram to the sot, or a cup of strong "gunpowder" to a servish old dame. They live at home when taking a character to pieces, and can do it, too, with all the relish of an eager lecturer on economy; and if not ready to throw the first stone at the instructor of their children, they are ready to cast another, and another, and another, till a whole cairn of them is heaped up; and as for mud, they are never ashamed or tired of throwing *that*, and they chuckle as they think that *some of it will stick*. They "who watch men's looks, and carry tales about, have done more mischief in this world of ours than the assassin's knife or *poisoned* bowl," and Cowper graphically hits them off, when he says

"Of tempers as corrosive as an asp,
Censorious, and his every word a wasp.
* * *
Lanches at the reputations he has torn,
And hoists them dangling at arms length in scorn."

Some folks fabricate and add, but never diminish, and whistle down a good name in the wind and stab a *reputation* in the dark. Do such characters ever read their Bible? They may, but it's evident from their doings it is *reading only*. "They preach but practice not."

Love all there is in living thing
Which God has not created.
Leave all there is of living thing
Which God has ever hated.

A good education is intimately associated with a taste for reading. Not such garbage as the novel, and Reynold's Newspaper or the New York Mercury, whose effect will be to corrupt the mind of the reader; but something of a more substantial and elevating kind, beginning first with the Bible, "the book of books."—Where, in all the lists of human productions will we find anything to compare with it. The works of Spenser, Milton, and Shakspeare are no doubt full of genius; their authors were nature's nobles: but for pathos, fulness, beauty and sublimity they must yield the palm to the lyres of Moses, David and Isaiah. A good book is a great blessing—an angel of benevolence and mercy: so a bad book is a great curse—a destroying demon, full of venom and malignity, no matter how nicely bound or beautifully illustrated. Thoughts black as ink that wrote them are in print, and myriads of human beings have been polluted by them. There is poison not only in beer, wine and spirits, and there is some of the worse kind in many of our publications. "Truth is always strange: stranger than fiction. How much would novels gain by the exchange."

My fellow-teachers, hold on your course undismayed. Our office is indeed an honourable and important one. The progress of society and the destiny of nations are in our hands.—Detraction and vulgar abuse may sometimes be our portion. Falter not! "Faint heart never won fair a lady." We may fail in receiving the approbation of some men; but the approbation of the intelligent and the good, and the approval of God and of a good conscience, will be an ample recompense.

Though we see in looking round us,
Man to wickedness is prone:
Though the snares of vice surround us,
Virtue's path but rarely known;
Well we know that in our nature
Is a spark of life divine:
We must love the soul from thraldom
If we wish that spark to shine.
We must all be up and stirring
With determination true:
Parents and teachers, old and young men,
We have got a work to do.

Life is but a scene of labour,
Every one his task assigned.
We must each assist our neighbour
When we see him lag behind.
We must strive by education
Man's condition to improve.
And find men of every station
In a bond of union move.
All must then be up and stirring.
With determination true,
Pastors and fathers rich and poor men.
Yes, we have got a work to do.

Otonabee, Sept. 13, 1865.

CURIOUS QUESTION RATHER.—On Monday last a decent looking traveller went into Mr. Patterson's and asked for a pair of large books, for which he paid $10, giving Mr. Patterson a $20 bill. Mr Patterson did not possess small bills in change; so he immediately called next door on Mr. Poole to melt the $20 bill, which he did. The stranger departed with his $10 (single dollar bills) and the books. A few minutes subsequently Mr. Poole made his appearance in Patterson's store, declaring that the $20 bill was a forgery, which, on examination, appeared indisputable. Mr. Patterson had, therefore, to refund the $20, and began calculating his total loss. How much was it?—*Contributor.*

The Assessed Value of our Property.

The Municipal Returns for 1864 have been laid before Parliament. They are prefaced by an interesting Report from the pen of Mr Langton, the Auditor General, and contain, in a condensed form, information as to the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenditure of all the municipalities within the Province. The grand total of the assessed property of the country is given as follows:—

Real and personal estate, C. W.	$265,979,238
Do. do. do., C. E.	170,421,919
	$435,501,157

Taking the population of the country at 2,881,000—Mr. Langton's estimate—we find the assessed value of property per head to be $151 (making by the computed population of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, viz. 1,396,000 and 1,220,000), we find the average assessed value of property to be:—

In Upper Canada	$160 per head
In Lower Canada	139 " "

Our Provincial debt being given at $60,247,575, or nearly $21 per head, we can see at a glance how much of our property is mortgaged for its ultimate redemption.

In addition to this, however there are Corporation Debentures of about $10,000,000, which raise our total indebtedness, on what may be considered public account, to about $26.59 per head.

Another way of looking at the value of our property is to see how much it amounts to per ratepayer. The number of ratepayers assessed is—

In Upper Canada	285,000
In Lower Canada	210,000
	495,000

This gives us as the property assessed per ratepayer:—

In Upper Canada	$920
In Lower Canada	811
Average—all Canada	$870

This, it should be remembered, is the *assessed* value. Something should undoubtedly be added to bring it up to the real value, and we should probably be under the mark if we were to say that each ratepayer owns property worth $1,000

Mr Langton points out how unequal the assessment is in the various counties of Upper Canada and thinks much of this inequality is due to defective assessment. While this may be the case, we nevertheless see that the value given to property follows a pretty regular rule, being highest in the old settled counties traversed by railways—lowest in new districts far away from such means of communication.

The increase of the assessed value of property is given in Upper Canada, not in Lower Canada, because the system of collecting municipal returns from Canada East is only just being put upon a proper footing. The figures for Upper Canada are:—

	Real Estate.	Personal Property.
1864	$340,063,966	$25,015,442
1863	235,947,963	24,169,811
Increase	$3,116,003	$845 631

The taxation of the municipalities for municipal purposes yielded under the rates for 1864:

In Canada West	$1,900,000
In Canada East	1,600,000
	$3,500,000

This is about 8 mills in the $1 on the *total* assessed property—or, converting this into casual value, at six per cent, it is equal to 13½ cents on the $1.

The arrears of taxes are heavy—$1,786,145 in Upper, and $598,083 in Lower Canada. The municipalities ought not to allow so large an amount to be outstanding.

Barnum's New Museum.

Barnum has opened his New Museum in New York, and on the occasion made a speech. He has aquaria, gentlemen, Circassian women, a Greek slave, wax figures, birds, cosmoramas, and a variety of oddities.

Murder at Niagara Falls.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Suspension Bridge, Sept. 19th, 1865.

The excitement still continues unabated here since yesterday. To-day about two o'clock, the fire alarm bell rang and quite a crowd began to assemble to its warning notes, many supposing that another fire had broken out but it proved to be a false alarm, and the feelings of the crowd took another change. A person named Woodie having been arrested for assault and battery, and the crowd thinking the magistrate not severe enough they were under consideration whether to take the law into their own hands or not. The magistrate addressed the crowd assembled and ejaculated with them, asking them to keep cool and not let their excitement get the better of their judgement so far as to cause more destruction of property, but his voice was drowned by the tumult of voices raised against him. The feeling against the magistrate is great and may be said to be next to that against the parties of the place near where the murdered man was found. The people complain greatly of his leniency towards those brought before him, and especially to the class belonging to the houses of ill repute, of which class there were a great many; but which, the doings of yesterday, will give to understand that their presence is not required in the place nor even before the magistrate's bench. A coroner's inquest will be held on the body of the murdered man on Monday next, which will probably bring to light something about this mysterious murder.

A WOMAN MURDERED IN ORANGEVILLE.—Last Saturday the body of an old woman named Godfrey, was found in a shanty occupied by her in Orangeville, in an advanced stage of decomposition. The whole family are of very intemperate habits, and last week were enjoying a spree, when it is supposed that a dispute arose among them, and the son, beat her to death. She was a poor old cripple, having lost the use of one side some years ago by a paralytic stroke, and could not walk upright, but crept along on her hands and knees. She was much bruised about the body and head, as if kicked or beaten with some heavy cudgel. Suspicion was at once fixed upon her son, Francis Godfrey, who a day or two before the discovery of the body, left for Collingwood. A constable was immediately despatched to Collingwood, who arrested him and brought him back to Orangeville. An inquest was held on the body of the murdered woman by Dr. Joseph Corbet coroner, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death at the hands of her son, Francis Godfrey. Francis Godfrey was accordingly brought to Guelph, and committed to jail to take his trial at the ensuing Assizes. He is rather a respectable looking man, of medium height. When searched by the jailor an old greasy leather pocke'-book was found stowed away in his clothing, when, on examination, was found to contain 13 sovereigns, eight $10 and a $1 bill. The prisoner's story is that when he left Orangeville to go to Collingwood, his mother was alive and well as usual. He acknowledged that all had been drinking, and says that a quarrel arose between his wife's sister and his mother, and that his sister-in-law beat the old lady to death.

THE STEAMER CORINTHIAN.—We had the opportunity of paying a personal visit the other day to the steamer which met with so sad a misfortune in July last. The repairs of the vessel have been very thorough and extensive. It was found in raising the walking beam that it was defective in another place besides the one where the break occured. But not only has the part broken been re-cast with the strongest iron but it is further strengthened by large welds, and in addition to this, a massive iron girdeon has been attached to the walking beam, throughout its entire length. A new cylinder has also been placed in the vessel, and the copper tubes which were found defective on the fourth of July excursion, have been replaced by new ones.—The boiler is encased in a covering to prevent the radiation of heat, thus rendering the vessel cooler, and adding to the comfort of passengers. Formerly passengers complained of a disagreeable tremor in the boat caused by the mode of construction of the water wheels. The buckets of the wheel have now been altered so as to prevent this entirely in future. We may add that the strength of the machinery of the *Corinthian* is now considered at least equal to that of the *Champion*. The vessel is expected to resume her trips during the present week.

THE FACE OF THE CHOLERA.—The *Times* says: "Hitherto the disease has always advanced in a certain track pre-monably from India, towards the regions of Western Europe. At the present time we hear nothing who ever of the cholera as on its route from India. It was first reported quite abruptly from Alexandria. It has not advanced beyond Marseilles, or beyond any of infected ports on the east coast of Spain. Southern Italy has been attacked, but only under similar conditions. In short, upon a summary of the evidence, we come to this conclusion, not that an Asiatic pestilence is advancing upon us across Europe, but that there has been an extraordinary outbreak of cholera in the basin of the Mediterranean. This marked and special limitation of the epidemic may and unreasonably suggest to us some hope of immunity. Within the basin of the Mediterranean no shore has escaped; beyond it no camera has appeared."

NEW YORK, September 4.—Last evening a carpenter named Joseph Holt, residing a New Brighton, Staten Island, was shot by two soldiers, and is not expected to recover. The soldiers had been hanging about the place for several days, and last evening got in a dispute with Holt, when they fired two shots from their revolvers, one shot taking effect in Holt's shoulder and one in his temple. The soldiers then fled into the woods where, it is supposed, they are now concealed. Witnesses say that Holt, who is an inoffensive man, gave no provocation.

The body of a young woman named Catherine Fitzgerald, supposed to have been murdered, was brought to the Eagle House, King William street, from a house near the Roman Catholic Cemetery. An inquest will be held this morning. The corpse presents a deadly appearance, the jaw being literally smashed, and the indications are that the unfortunate woman was pounded to death. She has, we believe, been long known to the police as the

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 9th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen: -

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,

ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-4in

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late Joseph Dixon are notified that their notes and accounts have been placed in the hands of D. W Dumble, Esquire, Barrister, Peterborough, for collection. An immediate settlement will save costs.

MARGARET DIXON, *Administratrix*

Peterborough, Sept. 20, 1865. 38-4inx

REMOVAL.

J. R. ORMOND,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Will remove in a few days

TO MR. WARD'S STAND,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterborough, Sept. 20, 1865. 38

J. J. BAGULEY'S

VARIETY EMPORIUM!

Dickson's Block, Peterboro.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice lot of Briar-root Pipes; China, Wax and other Dolls; Tin and Wood Toys; School, Memorandum, Song and Toy Books.

Second Hand Books bought, sold or exchanged.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Highest price paid for first-class Table Fruit. Hot spice Rolls and Buns every morning. The noted Everton Toffy always on hand.

☞ Choice Temperance Drinks, Confectionary Fruits, &c., &c.

Peterborough, Sept. 20 1865. 38-3in*

Barley, Oats, Pease & Rye WANTED!

BY the undersigned at his Grain Ware House in Ashburnham.

The highest Cash Price paid.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, Sept. 20, 1865. 38

To Lumber Merchants.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, in October, at Peterborough, the whole of the Timber in the Township of Longford, County Victoria, which will be divided into blocks to suit purchasers.

Date and Conditions will be made known in a subsequent advertisement.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. J. BLOOMFIELD, Esq.,
Secretary Canadian Land & Emigration Co.
38-11in Toronto.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of JAMES RYAN, are required to call immediately and pay the amount of their indebtedness to me, the undersigned, who is the proper authority to collect said debts.

Immediate payment is required, otherwise they will be placed in Court for Collection.

PATRICK FITZGERALD,
Assignee to the Estate of James Ryan.

N. B.—Office at my residence, 2nd door north of the Huffman House, George Street

Peterboro', Sept. 13th, 1865 38-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed at the suit of S. ROMAYNE, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of THOMAS MALONY, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, at the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH day of DECEMBER next at the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz., Two Lots Numbers 17 and 18 West of George and North of Simcoe Streets in the Town of Peterborough; also part of Lot No. 4 West of George and North of King Streets, also in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows, viz., commencing at the distance of one hundred and ninety-four feet 8 inch from a point on Charlotte Street, West twenty feet from the North-east corner of Lot No. 4 West of George Street and South of Charlotte Street in the said Town of Peterborough, thence West to within the distance of twelve feet from the Western limit of the said first mentioned lot thence South sixty-two feet thence East to within the distance of twenty feet of the Eastern limit of the said first mentioned lot, and thence North to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 20, 1865. 38

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

WANTED,—TWO TEACHERS.

ONE for the Senior Department in the Peterborough Grammar and Union School. He must possess a thorough knowledge of mathematics, and be well versed in English Literature. Also,—A thoroughly competent and fully qualified Teacher for the Fourth Division.

Testimonials as regards qualifications, aptitude, experience in teaching, and general moral deportment, must be sent to the secretary before the 25th instant.

A personal interview absolutely necessary prior to a final engagement.

Salaries $500 and $400.

Address (stating age)

IVAN O'BEIRNE.
Secretary and Treasurer P. G. & U. S.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

ONE DOLLAR PER ACRE

THE CANADIAN

Land and Emigration Co'y

(CAPITAL £250,000 STERLING,)

ARE at present selling at the above price their excellent Lands in the rapidly improving settlement in the

Township of Dysart, Co. Peterboro'.

For information apply to the Secretary,

C. J. BLOOMFIELD, Esq., Toronto,

Or to O. R. STEWART, Esq., P. O. Haliburton, Co. Peterborough.

September 13, 1865. 37-3in

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.

19 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG.

Capital,.....$12,500,000. Invested,.....$2,000,000.

Deposit Fund in Canada,....$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:

Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., General Agents for Canada.

FREDERICK COLE, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being found to an undiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately.

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid.

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premiums, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convenient and liberal terms, whereby no policy need lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium.

☞ Further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX, or T. B. CLEMENTI, } *Agents at Peterboro.*

R. KINCAID, M. D., Medical Referee. 38

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN, Or D. W. DUMBLE, Solicitor.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Charles Grant, an Insolvent.

I HEREBY CALL A MEETING of the Creditors of the above named Insolvent to be held at the office of T. M. Fairbairn, Esquire, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the THIRD day of OCTOBER, A. D., 1865, for the public examination of the said insolvent; and the said Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting, for the purpose of being examined by any creditor or creditors present, and to produce all papers, documents, vouchers, deeds, books and accounts in any way relating or appertaining thereto.

Dated at Peterborough, this Twelfth day of September, 1865.

D. G. HATTON, *Assignee.*

T. M. FAIRBAIRN, *Insolvent's Attorney.*

EXTENSIVE SALE

OF

FURNITURE,

I AM INSTRUCTED BY A. FOWLER, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at D'Arcy's Stone House, (Smithtown side) in the Village of Lakefield, on MONDAY, the Twenty-fifth of SEPTEMBER, 1865, the following large lot of Household Furniture, &c., &c., consisting of

Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Toilet and Wash Stands, Looking Glasses, Feather Beds and Pillows, Mattresses and Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Sheets and Pillow-cases, Curtains, Rings and Poles, Table Covers and Cloths, Towels, Hearth-rugs, Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Services, together with all the Kitchen Furniture, Utensils, &c., &c.

TERMS CASH—Sale without reserve; to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m.

ALEX. McNEIL, *Auctioneer.*

Lakefield, Sept. 13th, 1865. 37-2in

COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE a large quantity Dundas Cotton Yarn, of the very best quality and warranted numbers

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24

WHEAT and BARLEY!

Cash for Wheat and Barley at the

Peterboro' Railway Station,

and at the several stations on the line

Between Lindsay & Port Hope.

W. CLUXTON.

September 5, 1865. 36-3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOHN REID, *partner in the firm of A. Fowlis & Co., an Insolvent.*

THE CREDITORS of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none stating the fact, the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

A. H. MACDOUGALL, *Assignee.*

Peterborough, Sept. 5th, 1865.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JAMES HICKS, *An Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby affected in his favour under the said act,

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this Seventh day of September, A D. 1865.

JAMES HICKS, by T. M. FAIRBAIRN, his attorney ad litem.

36-2mo

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st August, 1865.

Brown, T. H.	Kemp, William
Boulton, James	Long, Samuel
Buckett, Miss M. A.	Mober, James
Brick, John	Moore, Mrs. James G.
Bulger, Thomas	Miller, Charley
Conroy, Mrs. John	Murphy, Timothy
Costello, Miss Agnes	Moffatt, Alex.
Clarkson, Thomas	Morrison, John W.
Campbell, Mrs. John L.	McCawley, Miss Mary
Duey, John	McFadden, Cyrus
Delorum, Joseph	McDonald, Duncan B.
Fitzherbert, Angelina	Ryan, William L.
Fleming, Matthew	Speer, Miss Sarah
Hogan, M. W.	Weish, Edward
Hayes, Miss Mary.	Whaley, Miss Margaret
Jones, Humphry	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to R. D. ROGERS are hereby informed that all accounts, notes, &c., not paid before the 1st of November, will be put in suit for collection.

J. Z. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, August 29, 1865. 35

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

TEAMS WANTED.

WANTED AT THE BLYTHE MILLS, immediately,

TEN TEAMS,

For drawing Lumber, for which the highest Cash Price will be paid.

GEORGE HILLIARD, Blythe Mills.

Peterboro', Aug. 17, 1865. 35

Business Stand FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell the House and Premises occupied by him, at the Burnt River on the Bobcaygeon Road; being well adapted for a House of Entertainment. It will be sold cheap, or exchanged for other property in or near Peterb ro.

For particulars apply to

JOHN HUNTER, Kinmount, P.O.

August 16th, 1865. 33-1m.

Mortgage Loans

THE undersigned is appointed the Agent and Valuator of the "Provincial Permanent Building and Savings Society," for this County. Several private sums, varying from $300 to 1,000 to lend, for not less than three or more than seven years.

G. F. ORDE.

Peterboro, August 9, 1865. 32-6*

AMERICAN MONEY

BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "EXAMINER" Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough

Dr. GUNN'S

New Family Physician;

OR,

HOME BOOK OF HEALTH.

PRICE $3.50.

For sale at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

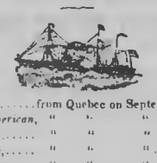
Peterboro, Aug. 16, 1865.

MONTREAL

Ocean Steamship Co'y.

CARRYING THE

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS



Belgian,	from Quebec on	September	2nd
North American,	" "	"	9th
Peruvian,	" "	"	16th
Hibernian,	" "	"	23rd
Damascus,	" "	"	30th

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin	$80 00
Intermediate	60 00
Steerage	25 00

GLASGOW LINE.

St. Andrew, from Quebec		September	2nd to 5th
St. Patrick,	"	"	12th
St George,	"	"	20th
St. David,	"	October	3rd

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW:

First Cabin	$60 00
Second Cabin	40 00
Steerage	24 00

All information furnished on application to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent for Peterboro

OFFICE—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

August 30, 1865. 35

Drawing and Modeling School.

A SCHOOL for instruction in Architectural, Perspective, and Anatomical Drawing; Modeling in Plaster and Clay; Sketching from Nature, and Painting in Water Colors, Sepia, and India Ink, will be opened in connection with the London Commercial College on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

under the able supervision of the

German Artist, H. A. Wilkens.

Mr. Wilkens has had long experience as a Practical Sculptor and Painter, and has in this capacity been employed on some of the most celebrated works of art now adorning the Capital at Washington.

The College Students will receive instruction in these very pleasing and useful branches for the slight additional charge of Two Dollars per month. Students who purchase Scholarships in clubs of three or more during the month of September, will have their fare to London by the cheapest route deducted from the price. Telegraphing will also be given free with all Scholarships purchased this month. Good board can be obtained in private families for $2 per week.

Life Scholarships for Gents	$30	*in Advance.*	
do do Ladies	20	*do*	
Books and Stationery for Full Com Course,	$10	*do*	

For circular or other information address post-paid

J. W JONES, *Principal of London Commercial College,*

35 London, C. W.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

L. LEMAY

BEGS to call the attention of his customers and other cash buyers to his large stock of STAPLE GOODS, received during the last two weeks, among which will be found a large and well-selected assortment of

Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Wincays, and a variety of Plaid Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles, Flannels, Blankets, White Cotton, Striped Shirting and Denims, 200 pieces of best Canadian Factory Cotton, from 4½ per yard; 75 pieces of Prints, fast colors, from 7½ per yard; 50 pieces of plain and checked home-made Flannel, 800 yards of white Fulled Cloth (Peterboro' manufacture), 150 pieces of Canadian Tweeds, Beaver, Whitney, and fancy Over-coatings.

CHEAP AND GOOD CLOTHING,

One of the largest and best made stocks of Clothing in Town; 250 Over-coats, 200 fancy Cassimere and Canadian Tweed Under-coats, 300 pairs of Cassimere, Canadian Tweed and Fulled Cloth Pants, 350 Vests. 400 Flannel and Cotton Shirts, a good assortment of Felt Hats, Cloth Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Mufflers, &c., &c. All my Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and will be sold very cheap.

All Goods sold for Cash only, and at small profits.

L. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, next to McKellar & Cameron.

Peterboro', Sept. 13th, 1865. 37

Fall and Winter Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a lot of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which will be found a few pieces of the celebrated

BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS.

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterborough, September 12th, 1865. 37

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

NOW RECEIVED, first delivery

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Prints, White and Grey Cottons, Dress Goods,

BONNET BORDERS, &c.

Fresh Arrivals daily!—In a week Stock will be well assorted.

Peterborough, September 13th 1865. 37

A VERY LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

Great Bargains Offered!

READ THE FOLLOWING:

PRINTS, a very large lot from 7½ per yard.
FANCY DRESS GOODS, in latest styles, consisting of Poplinettes, Mohairs, Lustres, &c. from 10½ per yard.
GALA PLAIDS, Merinoes, Crape-Cloths, Cobourgs, plain Mohairs, very cheap.
SHAWLS, in the latest styles, a very large assortment.
LADIES' MANTLES and Mantle Cloths of all kinds, at a very low figure.
LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS, Assorted.
STRIPED SKIRTINGS, good, from 1s 8d per yard.
HOOP SKIRTS, —Two or three cases,—Children's as low as 1s. per set.
ALL-SILK WINTER BONNET RIBBONS at 7½ per yard.
BONNET RIBBONS, in newest styleat, at from 7½ per yard upwards.
GREY COTTONS, Cheap as usual.
WHITE COTTONS, Cheap a usual.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS, very good, at 10½d per yard.
TICKINGS, very good, at 1s per yard.
FLANNELS of all kinds, very cheap.
BLANKETS, a large lot from 7s 6d per pair upwards.
CLOTHS of all kinds, very low.
OIL CLOTHS for table covers, from 1s 6d per yard.
SILK BELT RIBOON, Buckles, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Hat Ornaments, Fancy Buttons, &c., very cheap.
COLLARS and TIES, VEILS of all kinds.
HAIR NETS, at 1½d and 3d each.
BONNET FRONTS, at 4d.
GLOVES and HOSIERY, assorted.
CORSETS, very cheap.
CLOUDS, Cravats, Under-sleeves, &c.
LADIES' WOOL HOODS, a large lot at from 2s each upwards.

Just receiving, a large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, to be sold cheaper than anywhere else in town.

JAMES W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, September 6, 1865.

ROOM PAPER at COST.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

ARE now selling off their large and well assorted stock of Room Paper at Cost, which they will continue to do until the first day of October.

Peterborough, August 22nd, 1865.

PETERBORO' EXAMINER

BOOK STORE.

The Subscribers having purchased the Stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

&c. &c.

OF Mr. GEO. A. COX,

On very reasonable terms, will continue the business in the same place, where every article in the Book and Stationery line will be found and disposed of at very low figures.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON

Peterborough, June 21, 1865.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the

Examiner Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the FIFTH day of DECEMBER next, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the under mentioned Defendants in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*

vs.

CORNELIUS B. SULLIVAN *Defendant.*

The north half of number Eight in the fourth concession on Ennismore.

In the County Court:

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*

vs.

JAMES LANGTON, *Defendant.*

Lot number fourteen west of George Street and north of Dalhousie Street and lot number nineteen west of George and north of Hunter Street in the Town of Petergorough.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 21, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Julia Doherty, and against the lands and tenements which were of Thomas Doherty, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Bridget Doherty Administratrix of the said Thomas Doherty, to be administered, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Doherty in and to the West half of the East half of Lot number 24 in the 10 Concession of Otonabee, which property I shall offer for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, Peterboro, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office. Peterboro, 14th August, 1865. 33-td.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Cozens, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterborough, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of OCTOBER, A.D 1865, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendants, of, in, to or out of the under mentioned lands, viz:

Town Lot number one, north of London and east of Water streets; and number one, south of Dublin and east of Water streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', 28th, July, 1865. 30

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ISRAEL BLACK EDMISON and HENRY EDMISON, formerly members of the firm of I. B. Edmison & Brothers, Insolvents.

THE Creditors of the Insolvents are notified that they have made an assignment of their estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. G. HAZLITT, *Assignee.*

SIDNEY SMITH, *Solicitor for Insolvents.*

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this 1st day of August, A.D., 1865. 32-2in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of ISRAEL BLACK EDMISON and HENRY EDMISON, formerly members of the firm of I. B. Edmison & Brothers, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have filed in the Office of this Court a consent by their creditors to their discharge, and that on MONDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in their favor under the said Act.

I. B. EDMISON, HENRY EDMISON,

SIDNEY SMITH, *Solicitor for Insolvents.*

Dated at Peterborough, this 2nd day of August, A. D., 1865. 32

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of THOMAS MAHONEY, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the TWELFTH DAY OF OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

THOMAS MAHONEY.

SIDNEY SMITH, *Solicitor for Insolvent.*

Peterborough, 9th August, 1865. 32

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of SIDNEY SMITH, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, at Ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

SIDNEY SMITH.

Peterborough, 20th July, 1865. 27

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to receive or negotiate a certain note, dated the 7th June, 1865, drawn at nine months, for $52.50, in favor of Mr. Thomas Hutchison or bearer, and signed by W. Rutherford, Jr., W. Rutherford, Sr., and Adam Rutherford, as the two last named persons do not hold themselves liable therein; the said note having been acquired by Mr. Hutchison (as regards them) without value and contrary to the understanding between them.

W. RUTHERFORD, Sr. A. RUTHERFORD.

Peterboro, August 7, 1865. 32

THE DAILY

Globe & Leader

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store,

Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

WINDOW BLINDS

OF green, blue and fancy patterns, at the Examiner Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $20,000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County.

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $20,000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $2,200 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the tempo ary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of $4,160,220.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $20,000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one mill in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same, upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $20,000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each, and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of $20,000; and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 20 years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum, per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

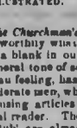
5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the rateable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 5th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at its Council Chamber in the Court House, in the said County, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of October, 1865, at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed) WALTER SHERIDAN, *Clerk.*

Peterborough, June 24th, 1865. 26



If You Want

GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE

Team, Carriage or Buggie

HARNESS!

TRUNKS,

CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,

GO TO

T. DONNELLY'S,

(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)

☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*

COLLARS WARRANTED.

Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES—Six feet large, mounted and varnished; cost $100,000 and four years time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was formed; shows 200,000 cities, towns, villages, market places, post offices, castles, country seats, and 38,000 railways and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given. The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and Photographers sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, mounted and varnished. Price 8 shillings sterling ($2). No map at $20 can compare to this. Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices. Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents' letters to us. Ten new maps now under way

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher.

No. 23 Cortlandt street, N. Y., and No. 1 Strand, London.

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 19

TO LET.

A Convenient Brick Cottage, situated at the North end of George Street, lately occupied by the late Mrs. G. B. Hall, with inclosed garden and every other convenience for a genteel family. Possession given immediately—The above is situated at the North end of George Street, just out of the limits of the Corporation. For terms, &c, apply to

THOMAS POOLE, or EDWIN POOLE.

Peterboro, August 10, 1865. 32

DIARIES.

DIARIES for 1865 can now be had at the *Examiner Book Store*, below cost.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro', Aug. 23, 1865.

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the Examiner, for the neighborhood of Gold River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro January, 1865.

Writing Desks,

LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

BIBLES,

PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, Wesley's Hymns, and Bibles with Wesley's Hymns, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S, Opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865. 30

EXAMINER

BOOK STORE

A LOT OF

FAMILY BIBLES,

RICHLY BOUND and beautifully illustrated, with the commentaries of Henry and Scott.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S

Furniture Ware Rooms

HAVE BEEN REMOVED

TO RYAN'S BLOCK,

Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches attended to with punctuality

COFFINS kept constantly on hand.

Peterborough, Nov 30th, 1864. 48

The New Number

OF THE

CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE. ILLUSTRATED. 1s. MONTHLY.

"The Churchman's Family Magazine fills up most worthily what was, before its appearance, a blank in our periodical literature, and its general tone of serious discussion, devoid of partisan feeling, has made it highly acceptable to moderate men, while its occasional admission of amusing articles makes it welcome to the general reader. The discussions of 'The Clerical Club' are always improving."—*Derbyshire Courier.*

Number XXXII., for AUGUST, contains:—

CHRIST CHURCH DAYS: An Oxford Story
Chapter IV.—At Godstowe.
" V.—Bohun's Wine and the Union.
" VI.—The College Tutor.
MR. JOHN STUART MILL AND THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS. By C. M. INGLEBY, LL.D.
SKETCHES IN THE DESERT. By the Rev. R St. John Tyrwhitt.
JUXTA CRUCEM. By A. R. Grant, M. A.—(*With an Illustration.*)
ON FEMALE EDUCATION AMONG THE SERBIAN CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY. By G. Muir Mackenzie.
REMINISCENSES OF AN OLD YORKSHIRE ELECTION. By the Rev. Prebendary Jackson.
LADIES' WORK IN A COUNTRY PARISH.
Aged and Incurable Women in Unions.
MADE TWINS BY DEATH.
LEGENDS AND DEVICES OF ENGLISH COINS. (*With numerous Engravings.*)
A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.
Chapter X.—Anne Boleyn.
OUR CLERICAL CLUB. By the Editor.
Lecky's History of Rationalism—Grote's Plato and other Companions of Socrates—Mill's Examination of Hamilton—The London Musical Season—A Batch of New Books—Essays from the *Saturday Review*—Dr. Newman on Liberalism—The Missing Doctrine in Popular Theology.
LETTER FROM LORD RAVENSWORTH.

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS. TORONTO: W. C. CHEWETT & CO. MONTREAL: DAWSON BROTHERS, and all Booksellers.

The above Magazines and all the Periodicals can be obtained at the *Examiner* Book Store.

PORK

150	Barrels	Mess.
100	"	Prime Mess.
200	"	Extra Flour.
300	"	Superfine Flour.

For sale by

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro, June 22, 1865 26

CHANGE in BUSINESS

GEO. A. COX, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers, for their liberal patronage since commencing business, would respectfully inform them that he has disposed of his Book and Stationery trade to Messrs. Graham & Stratton, for whom he solicits a continuance of their patronage. Parties who have received papers, periodicals and Magazines, from him will be supplied as usual by Graham & Stratton.

Peterborough, June 21, 1865. 25

CLARET!!

JUST RECEIVED at the Family Grocer's 50 Cases, one dozen in each, to be sold at $4 25c., by the dozen.

D. McNAUGHTON, FAMILY GROCER, GEORGE ST

Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24-tf

PAINTING & GRAINING

DONE BY

W. N. KENNEDY,

HUNTER STREET.

Wm. N. KENNEDY

HAS

GOOD & CHEAP ROOM PAPER

ON HAND.

Poetry.

Cut Out.

It is many years since I fell in love
With Jane Jerusha Skeggs,
The handsomest girl by far
That ever went on legs.

By meadow, creek, and wood and dell,
So often did we walk,
And the moonlight smiled on our lips,
And the night-winds learned our talk.

Jane Jerusha was all to me,
For my heart was young and true,
And I wed with a double twisted love,
Ah! a love that was honest, too.

I roamed all over the neighbors' farms,
And I robbed the wild wood bowers,
And tore my trowsers and scratched my arms
In search of choicest flowers.

To my joyous love I brought all these
To my Jerusha Jane,
But I wouldn't be so foolish it
I were a boy again.

A city chap then came along,
All dressed up in store clothes,
With a shiny hat and shiny vest,
And a moustache under his nose.

He talked to her of singing schools,
For her father owned a farm,
And she left me, the country love,
And took the new chap's arm.

And all that night I never slept,
Nor could I eat next day,
For I loved the girl with fervent love,
That naught could drive away.

I strove to win her back to me,
But it was all in vain;
The city chap, with the hairy lip,
Married Jerusha Jane.

And my poor heart was sick and sore,
Till the thought struck me,
There just as good a fish remained
As ever was caught in the sea.

So I went to the Methodist Church one night,
And saw a dark brown curl
Peeping from under a gipsy hat,
And I married that very girl.

And many years have passed and gone,
And I think my loss my gain;
And often bless that hairy chap
That stole Jerusha Jane.

Varieties.

The First 'Bus in America.—Columbus.

Cackling may be termed, poetically the "Lay of a Hen."

Whale a youngster, and what do you get out of him?—Blubber.

When is a man chapfallen?—Probably when the chap is knocked down.

The Height of Absurdity.—Painting a mud-cart white.

Where is sugar most profitable to grocers?—At the bottom of the molasses measures.

Fresh rolls every morning.—Rolling to the other side of the bed for a fresh snooze.

When is a farmer very maternal? when he *cradles* his grain.

An exchange in its market report, quotes "whisky 6@8." Shouldn't wonder; it's been pretty cold lately.

Take his very tools from a poor cobbler and what do you deprive him of?—His awl (awl), of course.

Potatoes alone are at any time sufficient for a man's dinner, if they can only be found *meat-y* enough.

JEREMIAH was telling how much he liked calves' head for dinner, when the mistress, exclaimed 'Oh you cannibal!'

In narrating the circumstances of a recent suicide, the papers say that beside being deaf, dumb, and at old bachelor, the unfortunate man exhibited signs of insanity.

A little boy returning from the Sunday school, said to his mother:—"Ma, ain't there a kitten-chism for little boys? The catechism is too hard.

The toper never lacks an excuse for drinking. If the weather is fine and open it is so dry that he must wet himself. If damp and foggy he is still tempted, for then the weather is *muggy*.

Entering a fruiterer's store on Broad way, a gentleman took up a tropical fruit, and politely asked what it was. The very rude reply was:—"Man-go."

An English writer says that wild and mischievous boys are apt to make old men. Very bad boys are apt to make prematurely old men of fathers, if not of themselves.

A lady wished a seat in a crowded hall. A handsome gentleman brought her a chair.

'You are a jewel,' said she. 'Oh, no, I am a jeweller, I have just set the jewel.'

At the door of a parish church near P—— was recently nailed the following notice;—'The church wardens will hold their quarterly meeting every six weeks, instead of half-yearly as formerly.

A little boy seeing a drunken man prostrate before the door of a groggery opened the door, and putting in his head, said to the proprietor:—"See here, sir, your sign has fallen down."

A country paper says, "Wanted, at this office, an editor who can please everybody. Also a foreman who can so arrange the paper as not allow every man's advertisement to head the column.

'Pa, can you tell what brought about this cruel war?' Yes, my darling. It is caused by the unfortunate landing of a vessel called the Mayflower, at Plymouth Rock, in the year 1620.'

ASTRONOMICLE.—We are unable to state positively that all the jokes relating to crinoline are not used up. For instance: Why do ladies wear such extraordinary things as crinoline?—Because all the heavy *bodies* move in eccentric circles.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—*Arabella*—"Now, Charlie, dear, *do* have a little courage.... When *I* have a powder to take, *I* don't like it any more than you do.... but I make up my mind that I *will* take it, and I *do!*"—*Charlie*—"And when *I* have a Powder to take, I make up my mind that *I won't take it, and I don't!!!*"

A country gentleman, walking in his garden, saw his gardener asleep in an arbor. 'What!' says the master, 'asleep, you idle dog? You are not worthy that the sun should shine on you!' 'I am truly sensible of my unworthiness,' answered the man, 'and therefore I had myself down in the shade.'

On one occasion Rockvill was coming along the street awful fee, when he met in with what he took to be a man, but which was a pump. Round it he jumped with his face to it, hoping that it would step aside; but last tired of his dancing, he stepped, and, behaving himself on his pins, exclaimed, "I've tired, had, to pass you, you can try and pump me."

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.

BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.

BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.

BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.

BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.

BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.

BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.

BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.

BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.

BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.

BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN

Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufacture its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Brads, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P.S.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PINCUS.

Sole agent for New York City and State, 627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.

June 14 1865. 24

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—
J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 738 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TOOKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 143 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

33

GROVESTEEN & CO.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY, New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octav round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept. 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

501 BROADWAY, N.Y.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES,

AND

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $30 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits of eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals,	550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals,	120 Divines,
275 Colonels,	125 Authors,
100 Lieut-Colonels,	40 Artists,
250 Other Officers,	125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers,	50 Prom. Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
3,000 Copies of works of Art,

including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 46

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it alm st impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the pat onage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers.*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. MacARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
252 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

Little Falls Farmers' Club.

This club had a good meeting May 26, and from its discussions, as reported in the *Utica Herald*, we call a few extracts:

SOILING MILCH COWS OR GREEN CORN.—With regard to feeding milch cows green corn fodder or grass for soiling purposes, it was better to have it wilted before feeding. It should be cut in the morning and lay in the sun till afternoon, and then fed. In this way some of the external moisture will be got rid of, and the food will be preferred by animals, and produce better results. The food is very succulent and juicy, and does not need to be still further diluted by feeding when dew and water is adhering to it. Better reduce the watery portions by wilting and partially drying. Drilling in the seed for corn fodder was preferable to broadcast sowing, it yielded more, and was easier cut. The drills should be about three feet apart.

FEEDING CALVES.—In feeding oil meal and whey to calves, dip off the whey from the vat when sweet, bring it to a boiling point and turn upon the meal, let the mixture stand till night and then feed. It is better not to feed calves all the whey they will drink at one time. A large feed of whey cloys the appetite and deranges health. A half pail of whey at first, is enough for a feed, which may be increased to three-fourths of a pail as the calf increases in age. Two meals a day if it runs to pasture is sufficient.

Mr. Lewis, of Schuyler, uses a pint of oil meal per day for five calves. Mr. Brown, of Fairfield, did not exceed one-half pint per calf. He advised mixing skippings with the oil meal, it keeps the meal from packing. The calves ought not to be weaned until they can get a good bite of after-feed. It is important to keep them in a growing, thrifty condition with no check. When weaned earlier, their growth is often checked by reason of short, dry or insufficient feed in pastures.

PLASTER.—Mr. Lewis thought it a good time to sow plaster immediately after haying, there was more leisure then, and it gave a good coat of grass in the fall. He wanted his milch cows in high condition to commence the winter. When plaster is to be sowed in spring, would prefer to have it on the late snows; but plaster could be sown at any time during the growing season with good effect. As to the quantity of plaster per acre, more depended upon even distribution than large quantities unevenly put on. About 100 pounds to the acre if properly applied annually would be about right. Plaster used to be sold by measure, 29 bushels being considered a ton.

GRASS SEED.—Many people, it was believed, make a mistake in sowing too small a quantity of grass seed in seeding meadows. A half bushel per acre is little enough.—When only a peck per acre is used there are vacant spaces and it takes long to get a good sod. It is bad economy to waste the use of land in this way. Better pay a little more for seed in the first instance and be prepared to get full crops, right along.

TESTING EGGS.—Put them in water. If good, they rest upon the side. If one floats end up, you may be sure of a bad egg.

An able physiologist has written that one-fifth of the human body is composed of bosphorus. *Punch* remarks that this most likely accounts for the number of matches made.

A PIG WITH A WOODEN LEG.—The *Edinburgh Courant* says:—"A tailor in Cupar Angus, who had a pig which got one of its legs broken, has replaced the injured limb with a wooden one. It is curious to see the animal hobbling about, but it is thriving as well as before the accident."

A SURE REMEDY FOR A FELON.—The following remedy is vouched for by the *Buffalo Advocate*, as a certain thing from its own knowledge: "Take a pint of common soft soap and stir in air-slacked lime till it is of the consistency of glazier's putty. Make a leather thimble, fill it with this composition, and invert the finger therein, and a cure is certain." This is a domestic application that every housekeeper can apply promptly.

GOOD STOCK.—There is much less profit in keeping a large number of poor, scrubby cattle, than a less number of first-class animals. Get rid, say we, of your scrawny stock. Raise your likely, well formed calves. Sell your poor to the butcher. It costs little more to keep well built, well favoured, clean limbed animals, than it does to keep an inferior kind; while the former are worth double the money, and afford ten times the pleasure to the farmer that the latter do. It would be for the interest of the farmer to look less to the quantity, and more to the quality of his stock.—*Kansas Farmer.*

SPECTACLES FOR A HORSE.—The U. S. *Gazette* relates the following:—A gentleman had an old and valued horse whose sight was defective. For some time past he evinced a tendency to stumble, and to strain his sight at objects close to him in a manner that set the owner to devising a remedy. He judged that with a pair of glasses the horse would do as well as in prime. An optician ground to order a pair of pebble spectacles, about the size of the object glasses of a large orgaelte (opera-glass.) They were fixed in a frame over the horse's eyes, and no elderly gentleman ever showed a greater appreciation of the convenience. When put in the stable the spectacles are removed.—*Boston Cultivator.*

NOVEL WAY OF PRODUCING EARLY POTATOES.—The *Irish Farmers' Gazette* says:—"A sample of very fine kidney potatoes (Moss's Pride), 4 and 5 inches long, has been shown in this office, grown in the demesne of Andrew M'Cullagh, Esq., St. Brendon's, Coolock, on a peculiar system. His gardener, Mr. Byrne, has found out a mode (which he preserves as a strict secret) of growing potatoes in the open air, without permitting the sets to produce tops; the new crop coming direct from the eyes of the old potatoes, and to which they are attached, and it seems that this crop has taken but six weeks to come to perfection and that from the same piece of land he has had two crops in twelve weeks, commencing about the 5th March last. The advantages of this system are, that there is no forcing, no manure, and that the surface can be occupied by other small garden crops that require both light and air to bring them to perfection. We have seen many years ago new potatoes repeatedly produced during the winter season by packing the whole potatoes in layers in a mixture of earth and coal ashes on hurdles in a dry out-house, but how Mr. Byrne at this season (when all nature puts on her holiday garb in green and gorgeous tinting) prevents the potatoes from putting forth their green stems and leaves, and yet produces new potatoes, is to us a mystery.

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $300,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$65.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	35.00 65.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	25.00 75.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double case	75.00 100.00
Gold Plated Watches in Hagle Cases	25.00 60.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	25.00 60.00
Diamond Rings	50.00 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10.00 30.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4.00 8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00 10.00
Chain-lane Chains and Guard Chains	5.00 20.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4.00 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4.00 6.00
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches	4.00 8.00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4.00 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4.00 6.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2.50 10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2.50 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3.00 6.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.	2.00 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.	4.00 7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00 8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5.00 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc.	2.00 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Cameo Gold Rings	3.00 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	4.00 10.00
California Diamond Rings	3.00 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	8.00 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc.	6.00 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6.00 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20.00 30.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	35.00 60.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	30.00 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	30.00 40.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & molasses cups	20.00 25.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state it, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrumen is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings re attached to a strong iron fram , which is separate and entirel. independe t of the case, thereby dispensing with the old heap form of stringing' by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The river Strung Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfield,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wolfenbuapt,	A. Barili,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry,	Charles Fradel

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal versimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothness delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte' and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr. S. B. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in points of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 400 pages 100 Illustrations Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, M. D. 1130 Broadway New York

y-6m

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND situated in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Miller Esq., hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to
MRS. BLACKSTOCK.

Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 22

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro', a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber,

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.

Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE, OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to
ROBERT HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 27

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late WM. LANNIN, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms. the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bethune Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 89 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purpose

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to
D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN

Peterboro', August 24, 1864 34

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lesson" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, New York.

March 16, 1865. 11-6m

RAMOND'S PATENT

Family Sewing Machine.

PRICE $125,

With four Needles, Screw-driver, Cramp, and Printed Directions.

THESE Machines are particularly adapted for general family use, coarse and fine, for which they will be found much more useful and less expensive than the larger kind.

They are highly recommended by several persons in Peterborough, who have used them for the last two years. They can be procured at the Express Office and if not found to give perfect satisfaction after a fair trial, the money will be refunded.

GEO. A. COX,

Montreal Telegraph, Canadian Express, Ocean Steamship, Fire and Life Insurance, and General Agent.

OFFICE—Hopkins' Block, Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Aug. 1st, 1865. 31

ARE YOU IN AGONY?

A WELL SPRING OF HOPE FOR ALL!

CAN BE FOUND IN

Holloway's Pills.

Be of Good Cheer! The Sinking may be Saved!

BY THE USE OF

Holloway's Ointment.

THE history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHENEVER, and in WHATEVER shape internal disease exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

This is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation It consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—an unimpeachable record the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

These Mighty Healers, World Known and World Tried are a Boon to the Sick

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world; HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations. Their attribute is to PREVENT as well as to CURE; they attack the RADIX OR ROOT of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, re-invigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL AND FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to irritate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs UPON THE BLOOD ITSELF, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

Woman in all her Difficulties

Is invited to test the regulating and restorative powers of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a positive safeguard against evil consequences. They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively subject.

Be it Understood,

That the above statements can at all times be verified by the written testimony (extending through a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.

Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is compelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and irresistable curative. Bilious remittents, bilious purging, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the whites of the eyes, weakness and debility, &c., are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends. Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful anti-bilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Weakness, &c. &c

The terrible bodily and mental pangs which characterise Dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhœa, constipation, headache, physical prostration, nervous tremors, hot flushes, spasms, affections of the kidneys, hemorrhoids (piles and, in fact, all internal complaints, from whatever cause arising, give way before the salutary influence of this extraordinary remedy. As a specific for dyspepsia, and the disorders connected with it, or growing out of it, the Pills are always to be relied on when every other medicine and mode of treatment has utterly failed.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflamation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venral Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION.

If the readers of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make.

None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 40 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. 33

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected as chemically compounded by such a method as

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1865. No. 39.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

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☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

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W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro' 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stathem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

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SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

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DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,

PUMP AND FANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.

Corner of Simcoe and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, PaperHanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

Mr. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Ball's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro'. C. W

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, Agent. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS

Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

JAS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tenner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,

TAILOR,

SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.

Lakefield, North Douro, } May 6th, 1865. } 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1865. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

HENRY CRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT,

QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton: Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London; R. Bull, Esq. Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

May 30, 1865. 22

Ale! Ale!

MOLSON'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz barrels
do Mild Ale do do

DAWE'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.

ALDWELL'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.

All for sale cheap at

McNAUGHTON'S,
George Street.

Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19.

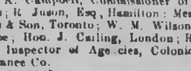
CHANGE in BUSINESS

GEO. A. COX, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers, for their liberal patronage since commencing business, would respectfully inform them that he has disposed of his Book and Stationery trade to Messrs. Graham & Stratton, for whom he solicits a continuance of their patronage. Parties who have received papers, periodicals and Magazines, from him will be supplied as usual by Graham & Stratton.

Peterborough, June 21, 1865. 25

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH"

Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

FOR LINDSAY.

Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.

The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to

LEWIS McGREGOR,
North American Hotel, Peterboro'.

May 25, 1865. 21

RE-OPENING OF THE

Cobourg and Peterboro'

RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst., Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH:

Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Harwood at 8.15 A M.

TO CONNECT WITH

STEAMER OTONABEE,

for Peterboro'.

GOING SOUTH:

Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Cobourg at 6.30 P. M.

G. S. DAINTRY,
Lessee.

J. R. BARBER,
Superintendent.

May 18th, 1865. 21tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction	....	....
Waterdown	7.28	....
Wellington Square	7.38	3.43
Bronte	02	3.57
Oakville	8.	4.07
Port Credit	8.46	4.26
Mimico	9.05	....
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart.	1.20	7.45
Mimico	....	8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.38
Oakville	2.15	9.06
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown	....	9.45
Burlington Junction	....	....
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.65 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.36 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

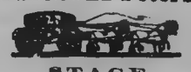
KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p. m.

April 17th, 1865. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 10, 1863. 34

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway New York.

9-6m

DIARIES.

DIARIES for 1865 can now be had at the *Examiner Book Store*, below cost.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro', Aug. 22, 1865.

Select Poetry.

INTEMPERANCE.

How long, oh Holy Father,
Shall this dark presence dwell
In our fair land, its victims
The hosts of ruined swell?
We weep; our tears avail not,
And willing arms are weak;
They stretch to rescue vainly,
And vainly still they seek.

To vanquish the dread monster,
Oh must the countless tears,—
The strivings weak but earnest—
Be lost, and must the years
Still bear to the dark future
The demon's countless throng
Of hapless writhing victims
Before our gaze? How long?

Shall prayer be unavailing;
Forever is thine ear
Grown heavy, that the wailings
Of grief thou dost not hear?
Is thine eye dim; does anguish
Attract no more thy sight;
Are the abodes of misery
Unseen, thine arm of might.

Has it grown weak? Oh Father,
As thou art changeless, save
Our country's sons; oh conquer
Intemperance! the brave,
But wearied, strengthen; hasten
In thine own time the day
When prayers shall yield to praises,
And tears be wiped away.

Oh weary ones take courage,
Your strivings are not vain,
Nor are your prayers unheeded—
They shall not come again
Unto you void; take courage;
Deliverance will come,
Through Him girt on your armour
And chase the demon home.

Literary.

"FAITHFUL AND TRUE."

A TALE IN THREE PARTS.

By the Author "Grasp your Nettle."

PART III.

(CONCLUDED.)

The shipwreck seemed none the less imminent when, about a week after the party, Miss Le Jeune and her neice called at the Hall with the unmistakeable air and manner of success which tell of a woman's triumph.

'We were sorry you were not at Mr. Hunter's the other night,' began Miss Annie with the most affable manner and in her sweetest voice: she had a great many manners and voices too.

'I hear it was a pleasant evening,' answered Mrs. St. John curtly.

'Oh, delightful! the most delightful evening I have ever had!' cried Miss Annie enthusiastically. I had no idea that Mr. Hunter's house had such capabilities of beauty.

'It is a capital house,' said Georgie, when her sister, disdaining a reply, took to knitting her zebra sofa-cover with portentous energy, 'and has plenty of room for all kinds of beautifying.'

She meant simply what she said, that the space was so large you could do what you liked in it: but Miss Annie told Mr. Hunter, in good faith too that she was repeating the sentiment if a little confusing the words, that Miss Fenton had said, when she, Miss Annie, had praised his house, that 'there was plenty of room for improvement, though it was a large place.' And as Mr. Hunter was proud of his house, and, like many men who calculate the artistic value of a purchase by its money cost, exceedingly proud of his taste which he believed to be superior to most men's, poor little Georgie's reported sarcasm did not help to make things sweeter between them.

'You should have been there, Miss Fenton,' continued Miss Annie: 'why were you not? I was looking for you all the evening, and made so sure you would come!'

'We were not asked,' said Georgie smiling: she smiled at Miss Annie's transparent falsehood.

'Not asked? Why not? Why *you*' emphasized a little satirically, 'were always such a favourite of Mr. Hunter's! What have you been doing to get out of favour?

Miss Annie's eyes were called grey; but they were of the kind which become sea-green under the influence of certain emotions; and they were green now.

'There have been some painful matters between Mr. Hunter and us,' said little Georgie; 'and as he is angry with us, it is scarcely likely he would ask us. I thought every one in the place knew that he had cut us,' she added, in her turn looking straight into Miss Turnbull's face.

'And we always thought you were to be mistress of The Oaks,' said that lady, maliciously. 'How strangely things turn out in this life!'

'Yes,' said Georgie; 'but it would have been more strange if I had ever been mistress of Mr. Hunter's house.'

Miss Annie gave a little laugh. She thought so too, now. 'There might be worse fates,' she said, smoothing the back of her glove, and looking down demurely.

'A great many,' said Georgie frankly; 'to be mistress of such a place as that would be a most enviable position to most women.'

Oh! then, it is the man you dislike!' cried Miss Annie, looking up, her eyes very green indeed, and her face in a manner radiant with malice.

'I did not say so,' answered little Georgie firmly: 'I never said I disliked Mr. Hunter, because I do not; but we may like a friend most sincerely and yet not wish to marry him. People never seem to think that possible,' she continued warmly.—'You are accused of personal dislike so soon as you will not marry any one, no matter what your reason: as if one could marry all the people one likes as friends and acquaintances!' she added, arching her eyebrows as was her pretty trick when excited.

'Well, Miss Fenton, don't be angry,' answered Miss Annie, just a trifle insolently. 'I am sure I had no intention of exciting or displeasing, you are always so excitable—it is such a pity!'

Georgie laughed. She was too good-tempered to take offence; besides, she was not really excitable. She had only a vehement manner sometimes—not often.

'Good-bye, then,' said the ladies, aunt and neice, rising to take leave. 'Good morning, Mrs. St. John,' continued Miss Le Jeune. 'And do not be very much surprised if you should hear something more particular some day soon,' with an arch glance to where Miss Annie stood twisting her muff.

'Oh, aunt!' said Miss Annie; but she did not blush, though she whispered.

'I'm sure I don't know about hearing anything particular,' returned Mrs. St. John, tartly. 'I hope it won't be anything disgraceful if we do—that's all.

'I know what you mean, Miss Le Jeune,' said Georgie good-naturedly, 'and when we are told officially that we may, I am sure we will all congratulate you most heartily!' and she looked the heartiness she spoke of.

'What a fool you are, Georgina!' said her sister, when they were alone.

'Aunt, I cannot make that girl out! Is she a simple ass?' said Miss Annie, when they also were alone.

'I can, my dear; she is in love with some one else,' answered Miss Le Jeune.

'But who can it be, aunt? There is no one in the place to fall in love with—except Mr. Hunter,' said Miss Annie. But the saving clause a little dragged, as if it had been forced out by reflection.

'Perhaps it is with Mr Denn, or Adolphus Globb,' Miss Le Jeune answered. 'But whoever it is, she is in love with some one, you may be sure.'

Fortunately for Georgie neither of them remembered the ex-secretary, or connected that drive in the dog-cart with the present rejection of the iron-merchant's hand and the ruin of the Fenton family.

Ruin, indeed! for now there was no reprieve possible. Mr. Hunter had been struck, and well struck too—struck home, while the iron was fiery hot with indignation—and he had yielded to the blows and been hammered into the shape desired. Suddenly he awoke to the consciousness of Miss Turnbull's manifold perfections; he became quite a convert to the doctrine of blood as exemplified in her birth and condition—he the son of a day-labourer in the mines, and whose highest post had been captain of the mine!—he, the despiser of all the mylords that ever lived, in favour of the self-made men shaping the coarse clay of their own fortunes by their own hands! Also at the same time he found out that auburn hair and green-grey eyes were far more beautiful than chesnut hair and dark blue eyes; that Miss Le Jeune was worth a dozen Mrs. St. Johns; that Miss Annie Turnbull put Miss Fenton in the shade in everything—mind, manners, appearance and character; in a word, he formally recanted his professions of faith to little Georgie by making an offer of marriage to Miss Annie, which was accepted without even the pretence of blushing.

Accepted and rendered irrevocable by the grand ceremony which took place in the parish church not two month after that tremendous snow-storm when Charley Dunn and Louisa Globb had called at the Hall, and Mr. Hunter had stayed to dine and make love to Georgie after. The whole thing was rather too hurried, perhaps, for true aristocratic dignity; and its very haste expressed both Mr. Hunter's feverish dissatisfaction with himself and his dread and Miss Le Jeune's dread, on her side, lest some untoward accident should occur even at the eleventh hour to prevent penniless neice Annie from becoming Mrs. Samuel Harmer Hunter and the mistress of The Oaks after all.

And now what could the Fenton family do but bow their heads to the inexorable decree of fate and marriage, and die decently at the foot of the great statue of Debt as soc al somebodies henceforth reduced to mere ghosts? Their funeral hymn was sung in noisy fashion enough—set to the jarring chords of the auctioneer's hammer when he put up the old Hall for sale, and Mr. Hunter became its purchaser for a sum not quite two thirds its real value; when all the neighbourhood swept through the desecrated rooms, and chaffered for precious relics. Fortunately they saved enough out of the wreck to give them a small means of living; 'better than the workhouse, but only just better,' said Mrs. St. John; and indeed two hundred a year to the past owner of the Hall with its park and pleasant crofts, its conservatory and pretty model cottages, its gardens, seductive shrubberies, gay glass houses, and all the other charms of an English country estate, was little short of beggary—a pittance barely lifting them above actual starvation, as it seemed to them. So this was where Georgie's motto had landed her; and out of 'Faithful and True' was spelled the fall of one of the most ancient families in or about Brough Bridge. But though grieved and cast down, and sometimes a little bewildered, Georgie had never wavered, and never felt the sacrifice ill bestowed. 'He will surely come back to me,' she used to say to herself. 'God will preserve his life for me, and I know that he will keep his faith untouched!'

This change of fortune brought with it other changes in the family; for Mr. and Mrs. St. John, no longer finding their account in home housekeeping, went off into the world to try what fortune would come to them through a woman's sh ewishness and a man's openness; and Georgie and her old father were left alone. Which was just the best thing that could have happened to them: it brought them nearer together when love was their only consolation; and, strange as it seemed, the old man was happier now than he had ever been in his life before. For Georgie, doing what she could to repair the mischief she had caused, devoted herself to him with all the intensity of her nature, careful only that his last days should be calm and blessed, and full of the truest dignity and sweetest solace.

The Brough Bridge people stood bravely by their deposed princes. True, they were toadies, as are all who are poor and worldly both; but they were also aristocratic, and loyal to their leaders even when in exile. Like devotees to whom the mutilated torso is still the god, they recognized the glory of the Fenton past in the respect which they paid to the Fenton present. The carriages that used to come sweeping up that bold curve before the Hall windows now drew meekly by the little gate which led into the small cottage-garden; and it became a point of honour with them all to include 'little George' in every matter of gaiety set on foot. The same people looked smilingly on Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, of course; no one thought of making the Fenton's a party question—not even Charley Dunn, who had felt it as keenly as if it had happened to own sister; but though they looked an ingly, and calculated the dances and suppers and the good dinners and the archery meetings, and all the other pleasures emanating from the new inmates of the Hall, as worth the sacrifice of a little puritanical sincerity, yet the retired iron merchant lost more real popularity by his conduct to the Fentons than he would ever regain if he stayed for generations at Borough Bridge. And he knew this, too, and so did Miss Le Jeune and Mrs. Hunter. A country Place is one huge Dionysius' ear, and even whishers are carried on the heads of the waving corn, or on the breath of the evening wind; and that Midas has asses's is known to all the gossips for miles around—as to Midas himself—if only told to the eglantine in the hedges, or to the clouds in the sky. For when reason he hated (or thought he hated, which answered the same purpose) little Georgie and her father with increased intensity, and never let slip an opportunity when he might hurt her, and so turn the arrow in his own wound dextriously. But she, comforted in her patient duties, secure in her love, and not ill at ease in her conscience, bore everything with unruffled equanimity, and did not envy Annie Turnbull either her husband or her grand home, knowing as surely what greater grace would be hers in the days to come—knowing the reward of constancy and the triumph of faith that would justify her to the world, as she had been already justified to her own soul.

Months passed. The seasons blossomed, and ripened, and waned; winter came again and after the winter the spring, and then the autumn time and winter once more. Little Georgie's girlhood like the spring time, came up to its lovelies culmination, and then passed into the summer of mature womanhood; but still no lover came over the seas to make her his wife, and still she was fed on hope alone. People said she would be an old maid—oh! she was certain to be one, unless she would marry Charley Dunn at last, as a reward for his many years of devotion; but as for any one else—then there was an expressive shrug—poor Georgie Fenton! her day was gone by, and such a sweet pretty creature as she was once, too! Charley Dunn, however, 'didn't do,' somehow; and Georgie remained single at the little cottage, devoted to her father, and wearing the same sweet look of inward content which had become habitual to her since their fall.—Strange, was it not, that she should be so happy under their ruin?

The old father at last began to droop, and Georgie was soon to be alone. It was in the autumn time, when the days were short and gloomy, and the nights were long and dull, and when loneliness is as bad as actual suffering. Yet this trial, too, little Georgie had to undergo. Her father died just as the winter set in; and henceforth her hearth was unshared and her house was empty. She suffered, too, in income; for the old man, true to his habitual indolence, made a will—would make none—and the two sisters shared the property between them, each having about a hundred a year, the one for her private pocket money, and the other for her maintenance. And then it was that Georgie had her second eligible offer, in the person of the newly appointed vicar of the parish, a young and very estimable man, whom she refused for the sake of that shadowy love of hers over the seas among the barbarians, whose faith she believed in as in the sunshine of to-morrow, and whose love was dearer to her than her life. 'Faithful and True,'—so she would never forget Roger Lewin's motto!

Georgie's hundred a-year was, of course, at her own absolute disposal. It was little enough to live on, but with care and good management it did pretty well; better in the country where she was known, than in a town among strangers, where she should be judged according to her means only.—The capital was in the funds, yielding the standard three and a half per cent.; and more than one adviser counselled her to sell out and invest in something more lucrative; not a few advised her to speculate boldly—not wildly, but with judgment and insight; advising her as if she had been a stock-broker herself, and knew all the mysteries of set ling-day, and time-bargains, and bills of exchange, and Capel Court stags, and all the rest of it, instead of being a little ignorant country goose, who never could be made to comprehend even the art and science of banking. For a long time she turned a deaf ear to everything proposed; but, not being obstinate save on one point, she finally yielded, and gave a power of attorney to Mr. St. John for the sale of her three thousand pounds, he having promised her in a memorable letter always rising up in judgment against him, that it should be invested in a mortgage he had handy, giving her, at five per cent., one hundred and fifty pounds a-year, instead of a hundred and five. Georgie thought the odd forty-five would be very welcome; and she knew that mortgages were as safe as consols; so she thanked her brother-in-law for his kindness, sold out her store, and sat down to her lonely dinner, quite rich in anticipation.

Mr. St. John took her money; and did not invest it in the mortgage. With the best intentions in the world, he bought some shares in a foreign mine which was to make every one's fortune, really thinking that he had thereby secured Georgie a handsome independence for life. Stephen St. John was one of those feather-headed men who never learn caution from experience, and who are forever twisting Atlantic cables out of sea-sand.

The consequences so fatally sure to ensue to all women who speculate at first hand or second, came to Georgie. The foreign mines, after raising an enormous sum from English speculators, suddenly collapsed; and Georgie, and Mr. St. John himself, and all others who had trusted in them, woke up one morning to irreparable disaster. It was as if the dykes had broken loose in the night; or Solway Moss had again suddenly marched forth, pouring stones and mud and ruin over their whole estates. So now surely the cup was full, and 'Faithful and True' was the asp round its edge—a mere will-o'-the-wisp, leading her by false likeness of warmth and light through nothing but swamps and quagmires!

She was ruined: more hopelessly than even when Mr. Hunter sent off his angry letter of instructions to Mr. Pike—than even when the old Hall was put up for sale to the highest bidder, and knocked down to her rejected lover at two-thirds its real value. For a moment she felt stunned and a little sick, when she read Mr. St. John's letter. The world looked so large, and blank, and dark to her!—and yet she had to go out into it, and make her way through its desolation as she best could. Earnestly she desired to remain at Brough Bridge; but by what magic process to get her living out of the inhabitants of this poorly-dowried place? The attempt seemed very hopeless; and yet it must be made; for she must live by work if she would not starve in idleness. She had but one resource: few women have more, or other—she could teach. At least she ought to be able to do so, for she had been well taught herself; and there were a few young creatures about whose minds wanted training such as she perhaps could supply as well as another: and specially there were Mr. Hunter's two children at the Hall—the one a girl of seven, and the other a boy of five—who would come under her hand very well. So Georgie had some circulars printed, in which it was set forth that Miss Fenton would engage herself as instructress in all manner of arts and sciences to all requiring her services, at so much a week: by no means too high terms, poor Georgie! These circulars she sent to all the people round about; and, among others, to 'Mrs. Samuel Harmer Hunter' (the lady liked all her names to be used). 'The Hall.'

'I heard she was ruined,' said Mr. Hunter, morosely. He was seldom anything but morose, especially to his wife.

'And I suppose that is why you have been in such a dreadful temper these last few day,' retorted his wife, whose soul had never shaken off its jealousy, nor her eyes cleared themselves of their sea-green.

'I did not know that I had been particularly disagreeable,' said Mr. Hunter with a sneer. 'I know too well by this time that I am always disagreeable to you, Mrs. Hunter, whatever mood I may be in.'

'Upon my word, you are not a bad guesser,' said Mrs. Hunter with an unpleasant laugh. 'You are becoming quite brilliant in your old age!'

Then she went to her 'davenport,' and without more word, or anything like consultation with her husband, wrote off to Miss Fenton a cold offer of an engagement for three days in the week only, to teach her two children all they ought to know.

Georgie quivered a little when she received this note. She had never been on visiting terms with the Hunters since their marriage; and of late scarcely on bowing terms. As time wore on, Mr. Hunter had become more and more severe against her; her every trial seeming not to soften, but to anger and inflame him—thinking, with as much bitterness as wounded self-love, of the fine position she had thrown away for a disgraceful fancy, and of the insult she had offered him in her rejection and most shameful preference. Which showed that at least the hurt of love remained, if of a soured and heated kind, not even skinned over with pity or forgiveness. But painful as it was to her to go to the Hall under any circumstances—doubly painful under the present—it would not do to let sentiment and feeling interfere with her life, thought Georgie; so she buckled on her armour, and answered Mrs. Hunter in her own form, accepting the engagement proffered, and proposing to begin next Monday. It was now Friday.

'I have engaged that Miss Fenton,' said Mrs. Hunter, contemptuously tossing Georgie's note to her husband. He took it with almost a start; but so easily suppressed that Mrs. Hunter saw only a certain quickness of movement, which might have been mere rudeness or *gaucherie* of manner—'snatching like a monkey,' as she phrased it. 'I suppose she is capable of teaching them the rudiments,' she added, even more offensively.

'I should say better than their mother,' retorted Mr. Hunter, who had passed into the phase of utter disbelief in any virtue, quality or acquirement of his wife's.

'Of course *you* think so!' said Mrs. Hunter, with her unpleasant laugh. 'What a pity it was she did not reciprocate your high esteem!'

And then they betook themselves to their daily occupation of jangling, which they followed with as much zeal as if their bread depended on its continuance for a given time unchecked.

The day of trial came; and Georgie went to the Hall, for the first time since she left it with her old father, a ruined man through her. There was the old place, the conservatory, where she and Roger had so often had their brief stolen meetings; the large bay-windows, where she used to steal a few precious moments more, when lynx-eyed sister Carry was out of sight and hearing; shrubbery where she played as a child; the fields behind the house, where the red cow once ran at her (she could just see the green through the trees, and the old thorn standing in the midst); the way to the back door; and the very kitchen-window-sill askew, where old Jane, the cook, had so often given her 'sugar-bread,' through the bars—all the old memories of the past crowding on her so as to flood as she went slowly up the walk, scenting the flowers, and recognizing every bush and plot, till she stood on the broad low step, and knocked at the door.

In the hall stood Mr. Hunter, cold, stony, and insolent with that insolence of despair which knows there is nothing to be had from love. But Georgie had nerved herself, so did not shrink. She went to her work with something of the desperate courage of a man going up to the cannon's mouth, and resolved to undergo what might be appointed. She bowed to the master as she passed, and he coldly to her; yet the sight of her face in her own hall moved him, and he thought of the time he saw her last there, she in all the bloom of girlhood, and he in the flush and confidence of love. She was but just twenty then; now she was eight and twenty, and her youth had gone, and years of care and sorrow had dimmed her beauty, and traced on her face the tracks and courses of the future deepened lines—not so far off now. But still the countenance was sweet and tranquil, and pure and loving as always. And when he thought of what it was that shone upon it, and of his own humiliation, his heart turned into stone again, and he drew back the hand he had more than half extended to welcome her.

And so she passed him without a word of greeting, and followed the servant into the drawing-room, where sat Miss Annie Turnbull translated, in her usual aristocratic and transcendant insolence.

Mrs. Hunter bowed as her guest entered; but she did not rise from her place, and she did not offer her hand. 'I presume, Miss Fenton, you are capable of the charge you assume, and of the trust reposed in you?' she said at once, without further preamble, tranquilly continuing her occupation.

'Your children are not very far advanced, I suppose?' answered Georgie quietly. 'I do not feel afraid to undertake their education. Would you like to put me through a preliminary examination?'

Mrs. Hunter looked up sharply. Was Georgie Fenton really a fool, as she had so often called her, or was there a subtle secret sarcasm in this, almost beyond her own powers of penetration? She read nothing in the quiet face looking full into hers, but she got uncomfortable herself, and with her discomfort somewhat more insolent.

'I scarcely think there is any necessity for that,' she said, as if half-doubtful on the point. 'You were educated as a gentlewoman, and I have no doubt have retained sufficient traces and reminiscences of that time to be an efficient trainer of a lady's nursery. But of course, both Mr. Hunter and myself are particular—very particular, indeed—as to the person we place about the children, and you must forgive me for being explicit.'

'You are quite right to be particular, and explicit too,' answered Georgie; 'and I will give you all the information respecting myself that you like to ask. Would you like to know the school I went to when I was young? and about poor dear mamma's family?'

Again Mrs. Hunter was startled; but not liking to undertake a duel where her adversary kept her weapon masked, she prudently retreated. 'What nonsense you are talking, Miss Fenton!' she said tartly; 'as if I did not know all about you well enough by this time!'

'Then I do not see the good of prolonging this conversation,' said Georgie firmly. She had gained her point. 'You know all about me, you say, and have agreed to my terms; had I not then better begin at once with the children, instead of taking up your valuable time longer? If you agree to my teaching them at all,' she continued a little hastily, 'it is really a waste of time to enter into the question of my capacity, or whether I am fitted by education and habits to be one the governess of two little children of five and seven!'

'You have not conquered your old excitability, I see,' said Mrs. Hunter coldly, ringing the bell. 'Show Miss Fenton into the school-room,' she said, as the servant entered. 'Good morning, Miss Fenton; I hope I shall have reason to be satisfied with you in every respect,' she added, as Georgie, bowing to her more haughtily than he seemed a poor governess quitting the presence of her patroness, walked away to enter on her first day's duties as governess to the Harmer Hunter children at the old Hall.

When she went home that night, she cried herself to sleep like a baby. But she did not give in; the path appointed for her walking was rough, and lonely, and stony enough, and her heart failed her for fear of its terrible ways and the pitfalls besetting it: but she knew that she ought to go through with it to the end, letting neither temper nor sentiment move her; and she did so.

This was the beginning of Georgie Fenton's teaching the undeveloped young at Brough Bridge; and soon she had quite a sufficient *clientele* to make her easy about the butcher and baker, and such grim ogres of destiny waiting at the back of all unprotected females, self-helping, whose own hands are their only safeguards against destruction. She gained, too, in respect, if that were possible; for the Brough Bridge people liked her much as a fashion to them, and loved to contrast it with the flighty recklessness of the present day, when girls are never satisfied unless they are upsetting all over the world,' as the old Admiral said, puckering up his little shrivelled monkey face curiously. Even old Lady Scratchly, who had never been a profound admirer of the Fentons in their palmy days, offered Miss Georgie free bed and board, and twenty pounds a year 'compliment,' (she was an euphemistic old lady, that!) if she choose to go to Laburnum Cottage as a nominal guest, but in reality as companion; which was a great deal to unmask from beneath that wonderful be-flowered wig, seeing that, as it was, the old Lady could hardly get both tattered ends to meet, and calculated months and leases as if she were calculating diamonds and their settings.—

(*See fourth page.*)

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At the lowest prices.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,

George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

August 1st, 1865. 31

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Daily Line to Rochester—"Corinthian."
Insolvent Act of 1864.—James Ryan.
Barrister, &c.—Mr. John Burnham.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands.—James Hall.
Adjourned Quarter Sessions.
New Map of Peterboro' and Ashburnham—Fitzgerald & Bolger.
Clothing Depot—Lemay & Turcot.
Hardware—Robert Hamilton.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1865.

THE VISIT.

On Wednesday the members of the corporation of the city of Rochester made a flying visit to this town, accompanied by the members of the corporation of Port Hope, and also a few of the citizens of both places.—They were accompanied by a brass band from Rochester, also one from Port Hope. The circumstances that led to the visit were as nearly as possible these. The town of Port Hope had invited the members of the corporation of the city of Rochester to pay them a visit. Mr. Fowler, of the P. H. L. and B. Railway, then offered to place a special train at their service, and thus bring them to this place. As soon as it was known that they were surely coming, the members of the Council set to work to give them as courteous and cordial a welcome as the time to prepare would permit, there being only a few hours from the knowledge of the certainty of their coming. At a meeting of the Council called for considering the best manner of receiving these visitors it was thought best to form a Committee of the Council in conjunction with others to carry out necessary arrangements. The committee chosen consisted of Colonel Haultain, who was chosen chairman, Sheriff Hall, R. Dennistoun, Esq., Hon. Sidney Smith, and about 40 others, but from want of space at this late hour we cannot give their names.

Col. Haultain, R. Dennistoun, Esq., and E. Burnham, Esq., were then appointed a committee to draft an address.

Messrs. Hall, Stevenson and Ormond to make necessary preparations in the way of edibles.

Messrs. Toole, Helm, Ewing, Romaine and Millar to provide carriages to convey the party to the principle places around the town. All of which was done in good order.

The number that came was about 45, Aldermen, representatives of the Press, &c., from Rochester; and about 30, Councillors and representatives of the Press, from Port Hope.

THE RECEPTION AT THE STATION.

The train arrived at 10 o'clock, half an hour earlier than expected, having come in one hour. Immediately on landing on the platform, Mayor Quinlan, of Port Hope, introduced the Mayor of Rochester to Col. Haultain, M.P.P., and said that for the time being he would deliver him and the remainder of the visitors into the care of the Colonel and the members of the corporation of Peterborough.

Just then Colonel Haultain read the following short and very appropriate address:

To the Mayor and Members of the Corporation of the City of Rochester.

GENTLEMEN:

We, members of the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough, and the inhabitants generally, having heard of your intended visit to their neighborhood, gladly avail themselves of the occasion to bid you a cordial welcome.

If, as a young community, they have not many works of a prominent public character to which they can invite your attention, they can point to the noble river that flows past their doors, containing elements of power and prosperity, which, they believe, only wait the development of the vast mineral and other resources of the surrounding country, to be more generally utilized.

They thank you for this visit, and trust that these national courtesies and kindnesses may be encouraged and continued, and that they may tend to awaken and deepen those sentiments of respect and good will, that should ever mutually exist between nations so nearly allied—claiming as they do a common origin, speaking the same language and enjoying the inestimable privileges of civil and religious liberty.

FRED. W. HAULTAIN,
Member for County of Peterborough.

To which the Mayor of Rochester, D. D. T. Moore, Esq., replied extempore.

Mr. Mayor of Peterborough and Gentlemen:

Most cordially and sincerely do I, in behalf of the members of the corporation of the city of Rochester, return you thanks for the very cordial and generous invitation and welcome thus so unexpectedly and warmly extended to them. We had been to visit Port Hope, and had been well entertained; treated in the most friendly and generous manner.—Nevertheless on receiving an invitation to visit a rural section of the country we gladly availed ourselves of the opportunity, in order that we might see the people and the country both. He found that there was not much difference between Canadians and Americans. They looked a good deal alike; and he hoped that the visit to Peterborough would strengthen the commercial union that at present did exist, and would be the means of doing a little to bring the two people closer together, and concluded by saying that most sincerely, therefore, did he, for those with him, return thanks for the cordial welcome thus extended to them.

Carriages were in readiness to convey the party to the hotel, or to other places at the choice of each. About 100 persons from Rochester and Port Hope, and a number of the citizens of Peterborough, proceeded to see the "sights." First driving past the Union School and Court House, they proceeded to Nassau Mills, of which they took a good view, all expressing themselves astonished at the quantity of lumber these mills are capable of turning out daily, declaring they had not seen anything like it before.—They then returned down the Douro side, through Ashburnham, by which means they had a splendid view of the town. In passing through, many of them declared that few towns or cities, on this side of here, showed such signs of progress and energy. The neat streets, fine buildings and large establishments were subjects of wonder, in such a young place.

THE LUNCH.

After all this sight-seeing they were taken to Calnes's Hotel, where a sumptuous lunch was ready, to which about 100 sat down—the large dining-room of this commodious hotel being crowded. Suffice it to say, that from what we saw, both our Canuck and Canadienne did ample justice to the good things, giving evident proof of good appetites.

Then came the toasts, of which we can only give the order:—1st, Col. Haultain, in a few well-placed remarks, said that he would propose the health of one, whom as a Royal personage, as a parent, and as an individual every one delighted to honor, her character in all these respects standing pre-eminent. He would, therefore, without saying more, propose the health of Queen Victoria, which was responded to heartily. The Colonel then said that in respect for the present ruler of the United States, and sympathy for the past, he would now give a toast that he felt sure would be received with genuine good will. He, therefore, proposed the President of the United States, which was received with deafening cheers. Then the Governor General of British North America was received with equal warmth.

Colonel Haultain next proposed "Our Guests," remarking that America was large enough for both; hoped that the visit would be the means of cementing more closely in friendly attachment the two people who had sprung from one parent stem and were of one blood.

The Mayor of Rochester responded, saying that although not an orator, he could not refrain from gratefully acknowledging the kindness thus shown; said he was delighted with this visit to Peterborough, and especially to see that "big thing"—the Mills—which he knew *they* could not show anything to compare with. He had come over in that splendid steamer the *Corinthian*, a "British bottom," and said that nothing yet on Ontario could compare with her.—They were prepared to patronise her, just as if their own. He remarked that they had received good treatment at Port Hope; yet thought that Peterboro' showed stronger signs of a Yankee go-ahead town than Port Hope or any he had yet seen. He referred to our agricultural advantages, saying send us your lumber, your wheat, we will buy and use them. He thought the evident mixture of British blood with Yankee would have a good effect, if the mixture of British firmness with Yankee go-aheadativeness would keep us moderate and save us from a great break. He would be happy to see us in Rochester, and hoped that Port Hope and Peterborough would unite and yet go as one people to see them in Rochester, when they would be kindly received and shown something, although they could not show them a big mill equal to the one seen to-day. He then proposed "Our Hosts;" to which Sheriff Hall and R. Dennistoun, Esq., responded.

Mr. Dennistoun proposed at the conclusion "Members of the Corporation of Port Hope, and the Lessees of the P. H., L. and B. Railway."

The other speakers were Mr. Fowler; Mayor Quinlan; Mayor of Batavia; Mr. Brown, of steamer *Corinthian*; Alderman Fish, Rochester; and Mr. Draper, President of the Council of Rochester. Time being cried up, all had to leave. Three cheers being given for "our guest," and three for "our hosts."

The whole affair passed off in fine style. The visitors appear to be men of the right stamp for interchange of courtesies, and for arousing and perpetuating kindly feelings and good will. We hope the present visit will have the effect of uniting us more closely in a commercial point of view; anything else we do not yet desire, and we trust that no other union will be sought by either until "both do *desire* it," as was expressed by Alderman Fish.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

From all sources we learn that the Provincial Exhibition held this year at London has been equal to any of the preceding ones in the number of entries, and also in the number of visitors. Entries nearly 7000. The London people did not, however, fully come up to their promises in preparations, and acted very selfishly in the entertainment of the delegates from the Lower Provinces. Great *taciturnity* with the London authorities is found in President's (of the Society) speech. The next annual exhibition will be held in Toronto. The Mayor gives ample promises of preparing and finding accomodations. There appears also to be some dissatisfaction in reference to the appointments to office. The *farming* part thinking that they are rejected from office in some degree; also from competing in certain classes of thorough breeds. Considerable dissatisfaction was felt concerning the decisions of the Judges, especially in the matter of ploughing; yet the decisions were maintained in every case. This must of necessity be the case, or the appeals would be endless.

It was a subject of discussion whether it would be advisable to have foreign judges. This, if carried into effect, will have a very bad influence, and will destroy the interest of those who cannot compete in certain things. Judges from a distance would almost invariably be men who are noted in some branch of breeding and agriculture; these would favour the exhibitors in those branches here: not that they would do it through fear or favour, but because of the natural bias men have to those things in which they are themselves engaged. It is doubtful, however, whether the thorough breeds are as advantageous to the interests of agriculture as other stock. Experience has invariably shewn that the man who deals most in common grades is more successful as far as gaining wealth is concerned than the man who indulges in the choicest breeds. Some of our best farmers tells us that they can purchase good cattle or sheep easier than raise them. If so, the advisibility of making so much ado about raising thorough breeds is matter for consideration. It is evident that those branches of agriculture that prove most profitable is what suit a new country best, and should receive the greatest encouragement. As the country grows in years and wealth the other things may be attended to.

A FIRE.

On Monday night, or rather Tuesday morning, about 3 o'clock, a brick house in North Monaghan between the Rev. Mr. Gilmour's and James Edwards', Esq., was consumed by fire, evidently the work of an incendiary. The house was lately occupied by M. Millar, Esq. Mr. Millar had just removed the last of his furniture the evening before. Those who arrived first at the fire say that it was fired in three places at once: in the building below, also above, and in the kitchen, as if determined that it should be destroyed.—The buildings was insured for $1,600, and was owned by Mrs. Blackstock. It is a pity that the guilty parties be found out and punished.

THE PIC-NICS.

The liberal donations of the Hon. Billa Flint to the Schools of the Municipalities of this Division, has enabled those different Municipalities to offer very nice rewards, in the way of books, to those pupils who in any way deserved them. In this way some $1200 worth of books has been scattered among the little readers, and as the matter is generally both instructive and moral in its tendency, we trust that the seed thus sown will bear good fruit.

We learn that Mr. Flint contemplates the continuance of the reward system, and desires information on the plans and results of the examinations and festive seasons just concluded. His object is to gain such information as may be of use hereafter, should the scheme be thought worthy of continuance.

ASHBURNHAM.

We can speak very satisfactorily of the result in Ashburnham. The Trustees were enabled, through the liberality of the Council to distribute a large number of prizes in every class. There being but one School, there were prizes for all who deserved one. The Pic-Nic was a very pleasant affair; and as all the examinations were conducted in the School-room, there was nothing but fun and frolic during the day, which the children very much enjoyed.

TOWN.

The prizes for the Town will be distributed at the Christmas examination.

SMITH.

In the Township of Smith, we learn that in the different Schools prizes were awarded according to merit. Then, on the day of the Pic-nic, which was held at Pic-nic Hill, and at which a large number of children and people were present, there was a public examination, conducted by the Superintendent of Smith, assisted by Teachers from other Townships; and special prizes were given to those who proved most successful.

MONAGHAN.

The same plan was carried out in Monaghan as in Smith; and in both these Townships the scheme seems to be pretty popular, if we may judge from what we hear. We regret much that we did not get witnessing the proceedings, so as to give our own views of the result.

OTONABEE.

We have spoken to several Teachers from Otonabee, but can learn very little from any of them. Some of them say they did not hear of it all. This we cannot understand, but would be glad to hear from some of our friends on the matter. Otonabee cannot be behind in this matter surely.

OTHER MUNICIPALITIES.

Will some kind friend send us particulars? It is best to enquire freely as to the results of the present, as a guide to future action.

THE RESULT.

Will all be pleased? Will every one think alike concerning the examinations, examiners, prizes and pic nics? To expect that they would be of one mind—all satisfied—would be too much indeed. Over what are all satisfied or agreed? The successful pupil and his teacher feel all right. They are satisfied enough. With them the whole came off well. But then where are the unsuccessful ones? There will be *foul play* cries among them. Their children were just as smart; their answering just as good—better, indeed, in some things—and yet, strange fate, were unsuccessful: foul play! foul play! All this may be expected, and more too. Perhaps there will be some gossip and tattle in a few instances: yet this should not discourage. If a stimulus is given—if energy is induced—if progress is effected—if education is advanced by these means, go on. No good need be expected without a little opposition, and perhaps some grievances.

Great praise is due to the worthy donor for what he has already done; and as he contemplates witnessing the whole next year a better time may be expected. Teachers have a whole year to prepare: the best means to success in drill, drill, drill.

New Publication—Farmer's Guide.

Mr. McEvoy, of the firm of Mitchell and Co., is now in town taking subscriptions to the above work, and advertisements to be inserted therein. He has shown us a copy of a similar work for the county of Carlton. The book will be neatly got up, containing about 200 pages, and will contain the names of all the farmers in the counties of Peterborough and Victoria, giving the concession and lot of each, and whether freeholder or householder. It will be an invaluable guide for merchants as it will furnish information for them which they cannot easily obtain from any other source. The enterprize will cost considerable, and deserves to be freely patronized. The cost of the work, bound in muslin, 8vo., will be $1.50; Farmer's copy, $1: Advertisements, etc., $10 a page; half page, $6; quarter page, $4: book included in each case.

New Map of Peterboro' & Ashburnham

Messrs. Fitzgerald & Bolger, of this town, are publishing a new map of the town, and of the village of Ashburnham. It will be about 4½ by 3½ feet, and will contain all the divisions according to the original surveys, and every subdivision of those lots as far as known. The houses will be represented in colours, red for brick, dark for wood, etc. The whole has been got up with care, and by actual survey of each division and subdivision, and will form a very neat reference map of the town and village, and may be relied on as correct. Wards also will be specified, and the names of owners, as far as possible, given. The park lots also, with the present divisions of any of them, will be given. The whole, we learn, will be ready for the lithographer in a few days.

The Saturday Reader.

We regret very much that the second number of this periodical is not as good as the first. It contains an article on Sabbath breaking which ought not to have been permitted to be inserted in the *Reader*. The third number, however, is a very good one, and we trust that the publisher will not again allow such articles to appear, as they would assuredly destroy its usefulness, and in the end limit its circulation to a few indifferent readers.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The October number of this magazine has come to hand, and is a very good one. The plates are equal to any previous number. The literary matter consists of—Fred Harley's Passenger; A Woman in a Book; The Little Coffin; Boy Love; A Suggestion; Love in a Tramway; Passion and Principle; Lessons in Drawing; A General Smash; Poetry; besides several interesting scraps on various subjects, novelties for the month, and recipes. The Lady's Book for October will be found attractive.

Insurance.

R. Hamilton is now receiving his stock of Hardware, which he purchased when in Europe; he advertises that he will sell at low rates. Purchasers would do well to give him a call.

STEAMER ROCHESTER.—It is reported that the Steamer Rochester is to run for the remainder of the season between Kingston and Cape Vincent.

From Our Toronto Correspondent.

Toronto, September 26th, 1865.

TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION.

Saturday evening last the city was startled out of its quietude by the ringing of the fire-bells; and the signal bell before each panel, recalled like chimes that the conflagration was in St. George's Ward. Your correspondent immediately hurried down the city to see what was to be seen: crowds thronged every street, and the question passed from mouth to mouth, "Where is the fire?" but no fire was to be seen. In my hurry I met a friend who kindly allayed my fears, by informing me that there was going to be a "grand reception" of the delegates from the Maratime Provinces, who were to arrive by a "special" on the Great Western from Hamilton. My excitement very much abated and I wended my way home to my quarters, to report progress and wait the coming event. At about eight o'clock, the bells rung out a second time, and this time we all moved off in the direction indicated by the fire signal, St. George's Ward; and there at the Union Station the fire became plainly manifest, in the shape of a great Torch Light Procession, under the able management of Mr. Ashfield, Chief Engineer of the Fire Departments.—When the train arrived, the delegates were met by Mr. Mayor Metcalf, and a host of the City Fathers. An address was presented by the Mayor, giving them a hearty welcome to Toronto, which being replied to as became the occasion, the procession started, headed by the band of the Queen's Own Rifles, and it was truly a very pretty affair. The torches and fire-works were good—almost as good as I have seen in Peterborough. A long line of carriages bore the dignified visitors along Front Street to Yonge, up Yonge Street to King, and along King Street to the Rossin House, and then down York Street to the Queen's Hotel, where quarters had been provided for the visitors. The gentlemen on alighting, repaired to an upper room and *out of a door on the balcony*, where the speaking was entered upon, as the wind up of the out of door performance. The gentlemen all seemed to like their trip very much; and after visiting the Provincial Fair at London, and seeing so much of Upper Canada, they are more earnest than ever in their advocacy of a Union of the Provinces. The delegates remained over until yesterday, and were shown the sights of the capital of Upper Canada.

MILITARY SCHOOL.

This Institution is getting along in its usual orderly way. An examination took place on Saturday and yesterday, and ten Cadets passed for second class certificates, and two for first-class; one of the latter is Thomas Benson, Esq., Port Hope. There was a large number expected to have entered to-day, but I do not know how many. The candidates for military glory are getting fewer in number; and if the government carry out the last "order" from Quebec, *few* they will be much fewer than they are even now. On Thursday last, the "orders" came from the Adjutant General's Department, giving notice to all Cadets from that time that candidates for first-class certificates would receive no gratuity for that class; this has thrown quite a damper on the aspirations of the Cadets, as the fifty dollars given with the second-class certificate will merely pay the expenses of board, &c., while attending the School, and the time devoted by the Cadets goes for nothing. This is the way of the world. The men at the head of affairs take care of their own relatives; but if a shaving can be taken off those below them, it will be done, to shew the people how mighty saving they have become. It will be likely to work very much against the efficiency of the Military Schools, as no person, with a grain of common sense, will enter one of them to undergo a course of severe drill and study, for a length of time almost in all cases up to thirteen weeks, merely for what will pay his board bill, without etcetras which many of them require. The government must think that the Canadians are extremely patriotic, when they, for love of their country, will do all this, and in time of peace devote their time thus to attain a knowledge of "military tactics," which may become useful not only to themselves but to their country in time of war. It is the old story over again, of a few men like the Canadian Volunteers, devoting not only their time but their own hard earned money to support the credit of our country, and then get nothing but hard words and small pay for their name. It is no wonder that the Volunteers are weary of such a system, as *many of them here openly declare they are.* If they have continued from year to year to drill and keep up their companies in an efficient state, it was not for the beggarly pittance they received in the way of pay which kept them together; it was their love of country, and the hope that their little knowledge of drill would become useful before all was over; but there is a bound to almost all things, and I am of opinion that this last arrangement will give a death-blow to the efficiency of the Schools—and all the Cadets I have seen in this city agree as to this fact. *I hope none of the Peterboro' Volunteers will* give up their drill on account of what I have said; for I know that, in the words of an old Poet:

> "Their loyalty is still the same,
> Whether they lose or win the game;
> True as the dial to the sun,
> Although it be not shone upon."

WILLIE.

Monaghan, September 25th, 1865.

Pursuant to notice a public meeting was held at the Town Hall to-day, at two o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of having stone monuments placed on the governing lines of the several concessions of the township.

John W. Gilmour, Esq., Reeve, occupied the chair, and addressed the meeting at considerable length; entered minutely into the origin of the proceedings; showed the benefits likely to ensue therefrom; cited the opinion of Messrs. McDougall and Stewart, P.L.S., in support of his views; stated the probable expense incident thereto—a thing not usually considered secondary in such matters—which it appeared would be about one twentieth of a cent on this years valuation, thus leaving a person rated at $1000 to pay 50 cents; read several extracts from the Consolidated Statutes to show how the survey would be conducted; and favourably impressed those present with necessity which existed for carrying the object of the meeting into effect.

Messrs. John, George and Robert Tully, George Young, John Whitfield and William Rowson severally addressed the meeting.

Mr. William Tully expressed himself strongly in favour of having monuments, as being the only reliable means of amicably settling disputes both now and hereafter; met all the opposition to the contrary, and evidently succeeded in sustaining his position and gaining many to his opinion who formerly thought otherwise.

After some further explanations were given by the Chairman the following motion was put and carried.

Moved by Mr. William Tully, and seconded by Mr. George Young.—That stone monuments be placed on the western governing boundary of the several concessions of the township of North Monaghan, and that the Municipal Council be requested to take immediate action thereon.

Mr. Collins was called to the second chair and an unanimous vote of thanks tendered to Mr. Gilmour for the manner in which he had conducted the business of the meeting. In reply he said that he was glad of another opportunity of getting amongst them, and jocularly remarked that the more he was with them the better he liked them.—Com.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR,—Knowing that you are a zealous friend of education, and of everything that tends to its advancement, I trust you will permit me space in your ably conducted journal for a few lines in reference to one of the most interesting meetings that has ever taken place in this locality namely, a general convocation of the pupils of all the schools in the township, to compete for and receive prizes which were purchased with the munificent donation of the Hon. Billa Flint. The situation being high and pleasant was admirably suited to the occasion. During the former part of the day different kinds of vehicles, laden with persons and edibles, were wending their way to the place of rendezvous—for the edible was as once a grand pic-nic and an examination. From lofty monarchs of the forest swings were erected to furnish athletic amusements for the youth who had time to gratify their sportive proclivities. When all were "mustered up" there was formed one of the most diversified assemblages that can be well conceived of. There were teachers, pupils, and parents, young, middle-aged and old men, young and merry damsels of nineteen, and grim-visaged ladies of riper years, chubby lads and nimble lasses, learned persons and unlettered peasants, the grave and the gay mingled miscellaneously among the *hoi polloi*. The meeting was constituted by the appointment of Mr. J. W. Gilmour, Reeve of North Monaghan, to preside over the business of the day. Whereupon the Rev. Mr. Roberts, Local Superintendent, commenced proceedings by examining a class in mental arithmetic. He was assisted by Messrs Hill and Crook, teachers from Smith. After this the audience was entertained with some excellent singing by Miss Dowling's pupils. Next came the ever welcome call to tea, which was responded to by a half hour's effort. This over, the meeting was again favoured with quite a variety of pleasing airs by the same pupils as before, which were highly appreciated by the audience. The next part of the proceedings was the examination in English grammar.—The pupils generally did pretty well in this branch, considering their age. Next a class in spelling was examined and cross-examined. There being scarcely any words in the ordinary class-books sufficiently difficult to puzzle some of the pupils, one of the examiners gave a few "jaw-breakers," such as pharmacopœea, &c., which made short work with the juvenile heroes and heroines of orthography. The last class examined was one in reading, which showed very fair proficiency in this commonly deficient branch of common school education.

Though the pupils of Section No. 3 (Mr Wood's) carried off a majority of the prizes, nevertheless the scholars of the other schools acquitted themselves creditably, shewing that the teachers had spared no time or pains in their preparation. It is here simply due to Miss Dowling, teacher of Section No. 4, to state that through some mistake or oversight she had no intimation of the examination until the day previous to it, thus placing her on an unequal footing with the other teachers. However her pupils maintained her reputation very well by taking an honourable place among the schools of the township.

On the whole the affair was a great success, and reflected great credit on all connected with it. Success in the management of the examination was chiefly due to the alertness and tact of the Rev. Mr. Roberts, Local Superintendent (who, by the way, is the right man in the right place). An able essay on "The Teacher's Difficulties" was composed and read by Mr. C. S. Dunbar, teacher of Section No. 1, which elicited the well merited plaudits of the audience. After numerous votes of thanks were passed freely around, the singing of the national anthem gave the signal for separation, when all departed apparently pleased and entertained, hoping that that might only be a prelude to a numerous list of such social, physical and intellectual festivities.

CIVIS.

North Monaghan, Sept. 20, 1865.

A STRANGE BUT TRUE STORY.

An incident is just now being discussed in military circles so extraordinary that were not its truth capable of being vouched for by official authority, the narration would certainly be deemed absolutely incredible. Our officers quartered at the Cape between fifteen and twenty years ago must remember a certain Doctor Berry attached to the medical staff there, and enjoying a reputation for considerable skill in his profession, especially for firmness, decision, and rapidity in difficult operations. This gentleman had entered the army in 1814, had passed, of course, through the grades of assistant surgeon and surgeon in various regiments, and had served as such in various quarters of the globe. His professional acquirements had procured for him his promotion to the staff at the Cape—he was clever and agreeable, save for the drawback of a most quarrelsome temper, and an inordinate addiction to argument, which perpetually brought the former peculiarity into play. He was excessively plain, of feeble proportions, and laboured under the imperfection of a ludicrously squeaking voice. Any natural "chaffing" with regard to these, however, especially roused his ire, but was at length discontinued on his "calling out" a persevering offender, and shooting him through the lungs. About 1840 he became promoted to be medical inspector, and was transferred to Malta. There he was equally distinguished by his skill and by his pugnacious propensities—the latter becoming so inconveniently developed upon the slightest difference of opinion with him, that at last no notice was allowed to be taken of his fits of temper. He proceeded from Malta to Corfu, where he was quartered for many years, still conspicuous for the same peculiarities. When our Government ceded the Ionian Islands to Greece, and our troops, of course, quitted the territory, Dr Barry elected to leave the army and take up his residence for the rest of his days at Corfu. He died there about a month ago, and upon his death was discovered to be a woman! Very probably this discovery was elicited during the natural preparations for interment, but there seems to be an idea prevalent that other verbally, during the last illness, or by some writing, perused immediately after his (for we must still use the masculine) death, he had request it to be buried *without a post-mortem examination of any sort.* This, most likely, only aroused the curiosity of the two nurses who attended him, for it was to them, it appears, that the disclosure of this mystery is owing. Under the circumstances, the fact was deemed so important that medical testimony was called in to report upon and *record its truth. By this investigation not only* was the assertion placed beyond a doubt, but it was equally beyond a doubt brought to light that the individual in question had at some time or another been a mother! This is all that is yet known of this extraordinary story. The motives that occasioned and the time when commenced this singular deception are both shrouded in mystery. But thus it stands an indubitable fact that a woman was forty years an officer in the British service, had fought a duel and had sought many more, had pursued a legitimate medical education, had received a regular diploma, and had acquired almost a celebrity for skill as a surgical operator! There is no doubt whatever about the fact, but we doubt whether even Miss Braddon herself would have ventured to make use of it in fiction.—*Irish Paper.*

A FAMOUS LADY.—G. A. Sala, in Temple Bar, speaks thus of the reputated American wife of Joseph Bonaparte. There was living a year ago, and there may be living still, in the fair city of Baltimore, an old lady ordinarily designated the 'madam,' her age prodigious, her form beat double, her attire curiously antiquated in fashion, yet still retaining in her faded features something of the sparkle of bygone comeliness, still in her tottering gait a trace of the elasticity of youth. This was once the beautiful Miss Patterson, the fair American who became the bride of the heartless, worthless and dissolute scamp, Jerome Bonaparte, sometime King of Westphalia; and who, but for the selfish poltroonery of her husband, and the ruthless ambition of her imperial brother-in-law, might have been at this day mistress of the Palais Royal. Enveloped in a black silk calash, put together by some mantua-maker of the year one, and lean rag on a crutch-stick, the old lady might be seen any day in the streets of the Monumental City; and people would make their way for her and doff their hats, as though around that decrepit form there still hung some perfume of the imperial purple to which she had been transiterie allied."

Bad Case of Bank Defalcation in New York.

Another of the frequent instances of defalcation, in connection with the temptation resulting from what is known as "fast life," has occurred in New York. In this case it is the more shocking since one of the accomplices has come to a tragic end by committing suicide while in prison.

Henry B Jenkins, late paying teller of the Phœnix National Bank, has been arrested for an alleged defalcation of a quarter of a million of dollars, a fact which caused no small excitement in Wall Street, and among many of the down-town bank officers and directors.

After his commitment he stated that five or six other persons were co-partners in his guilt. Several arrests were therefore made, and there has been in consequence laid open one of the boldest and most infamous cases of blackmailing and crime.

Jenkins, it seems, so far from possessing the good character attributed to him, has been in the habit of visiting the lowest dens of infamy in the city, known as "concert-saloons," and at last became the pliant dupe of one of the "pretty waiter-girls," supporting both her and her paramour in richly furnished apartments in Bleecker street.

But the tragic end to which we have alluded was the act of one James H. Earle, who cut his throat in the Station-house after his arrest on suspicion of being one of the accomplices of Jenkins. The instrument he used was a pen-knife, but how he had secreted it remains a mystery. He admitted that he had received $100,000 of stolen bonds from Jenkins, which he had invested and lost in stocks. A certificate for 150 shares of oil stock in the Empire City Oil Company, was found upon the body, as were also a number of receipts for large sums of money.

It is said that Jenkins formed the acquaintance of the waiter-girl a long time ago in a concert-saloon and that she afterwards gained such an ascendancy over him as to compel him to comply with all her demands, frequently obtaining from him sums as high as $1,000 at a time. She then with furnished apartments in Bleecker street, where she lived in extravagant style along with "her man," one Davis, but at the expense of Jenkins.

This case, like a recent one in Montreal, certainly presents a terrible warning to young men who are placed in situations of trust to beware of evil company, and the first temptation to use the funds of their employers in this case, which has already committed one person to a suicide's grave, and will most likely consign others to condign punishment and life-long ignominy, the parties implicated seem at first to have been tempted merely to use the money of the Bank in the hope of making something for themselves and returning it without discovery. But, as usual, such hopes were fallacious. They lost where they expected to gain, and the result has been their shame and ruin.—*Witness.*

TWO RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

TROY, Sept. 23.—A railroad accident occurred on the Rensselaer and Saratoga commuters long bridge crossing the Hudson river at this place about seven o'clock this evening. A train was backing towards the city for the purpose of starting out at eight o'clock. The engine was running tender foremost followed by two passenger cars and a baggage car. The swing draw was open at the time and the usual lights were displayed, but the engineer misunderstood them, and did not notice the open draw until close upon it. The locomotive Jay Gould plunged forty feet into the deep water of the channel and was followed by one of the passenger cars, which was nearly submerged. The other passenger car was suspended over the abutment. Our citizens were startled by the escaping steam from the engine, and the light of the wood-work which caught fire. Ladders were soon procured to reach the wreck. A raft had lodged against it, and the men upon it and the steamboat towing it (for which the draw was opened,) had a narrow escape. Fortunately the only passengers in the car were three persons who were riding over to the city, one being the master mechanic of the road. They made their escape from the submerged car. The engineer, Mr. Boughton, and the firemen, J. Meeker, had jumped and clung to the bridge; they were not much hurt. It is most miraculous that no one of the dozen or more men on the train was not seriously injured. As the burning locomotive threatened to set fire to the bridge, the firemen carried hose over the wreck and across the channel. Means were at once taken to relieve the over-hanging car, and repair the draw. The bridge is used both by the Saratoga and Central railroads. This is the first accident of the kind that has ever happened there.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23rd.—A locomotive on the North-western railroad exploded its boiler in this city this forenoon, killing the engineer and a woman named Mrs. Dye, and injuring several others, two fatally.

NOVEL ATHLETIC FEAT.—The Capitoline grounds at Brooklyn were the scene, on Tuesday, of a somewhat novel and extraordinary feat performed by Mr John Sheffield, an athlete recently arrived in this country from England. The bill announcing the performance contained the following programme, which it stated the athlete would surely execute: First walk half a mile; second, trundle a carriage wheel half a mile; third, walk backward half a mile; forth, run half a mile; fifth pick up twenty stones placed in a straight line one yard apart, and return each one singly to the starting point; sixth, hop fifty yards; seventh, leap over ten hurdles placed ten yards apart; eighth pick up fifteen eggs with his mouth placed in a straight line one yard apart, and bring each one singly back to the basket without using his hand; ninth, throw forty half hundred wheights over his head; the entire feat to be accomplished in thirty minutes. A considerable assemblage was drawn together by the announcement, and at half-past five o'clock, time was called by Mr *Harry Hill, of East Houston street, who was* selected as judge, and the athlete began his work. In exactly twenty-nine minutes and fifty-seven seconds he had concluded. He appeared a good deal exhausted by his labor, but recovered himself in a few minutes and walked off the ground apparently as firm as when he came on. Sheffield is a man of medium size and we gha about one hundred and fifty pounds. Considerable money changed hands on the result—the betting generally being against him. Quite a number of ladies were present, and good order prevailed throughout.

GREAT PETROLEUM OPERATION.—When the Hon George Brown sold his property at Bothwell to the Scotch Company, headed by Mr. *McEwen and of which Mr. Walker is the man*ager, better known as the "Bothwell Land and Petroleum Company," most people were astonished at the price given, which was understood to be $470,000. Since that time, only six months ago, views respecting petroleum in Canada West have undergone a change, and now fabulous amounts change hands for property which a little time ago was thought of little worth. So high is the opinion of American operators of the property at Bothwell, owned by the Company referred to, that, as we have reason to believe, on Saturday it changed hands at the price of *over a million of dollars*, the purchasers being Clinton Furbush, of Chicago, in connection with Mr. Benjamin of this city. The transaction was conducted by Mr. Burton, of Hamilton, on the part of the Company, Mr. H. C. R. Becher having prepared the necessary documents.—*London Free Press.*

SHOCKING INFANTICIDE.—Infanticide is not an Irish offence, yet it has been reserved for an Irish woman to surpass all English women who have committed it, and rise as a bound to the wretched supremacy of crime. Mary Darby left the Donaghmore Workhouse with an illegitimate child of a year old, and took service in a farmer's house. The baby was a weariness to her, and she devised a plan of disposing of it, which, in its slow, deliberate atrocity, surpassed anything ever committed by slave traders. Through a period of three weeks she continued breaking the baby's bones one by one, till, when it died, the surgeon found eight broken ribs, a broken shoulder, a fracture of each bone of the left fore arm, another of the thigh bone, another of one leg below the knee, another of the upper and lower bones of the right arm, and another of the jaw bone. The only external appearance was a black lump over each fracture, and the woman had calculated that she could explain the death as caused by these swellings. It is difficult for ordinary men to believe such acts performed by reasonable beings, but a suggestion of insanity, for the sake of human nature, we trust may be established.—*London Spectator.*

THE PERSIAN BROTHERHOOD.—Ladies of this city have just had a magnificent flag manufactured for presentation to the Society of the Fenian Brotherhood of Washington. The flag is made of emerald green banner silk, six feet wide, eleven feet long, without a seam. On one side is the Irish harp and the coat of arms of Ireland, with the motto "Erin go Bragh," and "Ireland shall be Free," in golden letters. On the reverse is a representation of the "Maid of Erin," weeping over her country, while from behind a heavy cloud is the sun, just about to break forth, emblematical of the future of the "Emerald Isle." The trimmings and mountains are in keeping with the rich material of the flag and the artistic execution of the designs.—*New York World.*

LIVING IN NEW YORK.—Discarding all fancy, the facts of the case, the expense of a single day's living for a small family is simply frightful, as the following list, which probably is a fair estimate of the average prices paid by housekeepers, fully attests:—

Butter, per lb	44 cts.
Steaks, per lb	30 cts.
Lamb, per lb	25 to 27 cts.
Corned beef, per lb	22 cts.
Ham, per lb	30 to 32 cts.
Mess fish,	13 to 14 cts.
Codfish, per lb	12 cts.
Ham, per lb	30 cts.
Halibut, per lb	22 cts.
Tomatoes, per half peck	40 cts.
Potatoes, per bushel	$2.00
Cabbage, per head	12 to 18 cts.
Whortleberries, per quart	25 cts.
Huckleberries, per quart	50 cts.
Green beans, per half peck	50 cts.
Green apples, per half peck	50 cts.

and other things in proportion. Now, upon these data, it is easy to estimate the cost of a single day's living for a small family—say four persons—and from this estimate to deduce the cost per week. Any one accustomed to marketing may make the calculation at leisure.—*New York Daily News.*

THE UNITED STATES WHEAT CROP OF 1865.—Mr. Newton, of the Agricultural Department, reports a deficit of over twenty-six million bushels of wheat in the crop of the present as compared with last year's, namely:

	Bushels.
Crop of 1864,	160,695,823
Estimated crop for 1865,	134,454,125
Decrease,	26,241,698

The loss is as follows:

New England and Middle States,	857,383
Maryland and Delaware,	1,719,571
Western and N. W. States,	23,864,741
Total,	26,241,698

All other crops, particularly potatoes and corn are most promising, except tobacco, of which considerably less has been planted. The oat crop is very large, and the hay crop in the West has been much injured by wet weather, but is still abundant.—*Weekly Ohio Farmer.*

THE MAMMOTH CHEESE.—The "Queen" cheese, manufactured by Smith & Sons, of Norwich, Oxford county, C. W., in July last, is now on exhibition at London. She was exhibited at Utica, New York, at the State Fair some time since, and obtained a diploma. She is 5 feet 4 inches in diameter, 16 feet in circumference, and weighs 4,000 lbs. Messrs. Smith were offered $550 for her in the cheese house, which they refused.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23rd.—The United States consul-general at Constantinople, under date of August 23, reports to the state department a sensible abatement in the cholera since his last despatch. The number of deaths on the 21st was 143, while heretofore it exceeded 300 in a single day.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Our markets remain wit out any very material change to note since our last, with the exception of the article of Flour, which has advanced, ow

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS

Peterborough, September, 27, 1865.

Flour ₱ brl	$6	00	@	$6	50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	30	@	1	35
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	10	@	1	15
Potatoes	0	25	@	0	60
Barley ₱ bush	0	00	@	0	00
Peas "	0	50	@	0	55
Oats "	0	20	@	0	25
Hay ₱ ton new	7	00	@	8	00
Hides ₱ cwt	3	00	@	3½	00
Sheepskins	0	50	@	0	80
Wool ₱ lb	0	25	@	0	30
Beef ₱ cwt	4	00	@	5	50
Eggs, per dozen	0	09	@	0	10
Butter, ₱	0	20	@	0	22
Cordwood	1	70	@	2	00
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@	0	25

Birth.

On Friday morning, the 22 instant, the wife of Mr. Lewis Glover, Ashburnham, of a son.

On Wednesday morning, the 27th instant, the wife of Mr. Peter Glover, Ashburnham, of a daughter.

Death.

At the family residence, Otonabee, on the 21st instant, SARAH, wife of Francis Weir, Esq., aged 38 years.

On the morning of the 27th instant, Douglas David Hall, infant son of D. W. Dumble, Esq., Peterborough, aged seven months.

Married.

On the 26th instant, at the Bible Christian parsonage, by the Rev. Wr. Caution, Frederick Newell, Esq., of Richland, Michigan, to Miss Christiana Bennett, third daughter of the late Joseph Bennett, of Otonabee.

New Map OF Peterborough and Ashburnham.

THE undersigned, having, now rapidly approaching completion, A NEW AND COMPLETE MAP of THE TOWN of PETERBOROUGH and the adjoining VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM, informs those who may desire to have unregistered or intended subdivisions of Lots shewn on the Map, that such will be done on their furnishing the necessary information immediately.

Office—Scott's Block.

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyors.

Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1865. 39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

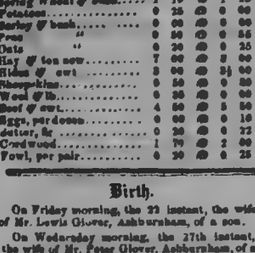
PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*
To Wit: }

In the matter of JAMES RYAN, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on SATURDAY, the Second day of December next, at Ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favour under the said Act.

Dated at Peterboro', this 27th day of September A. D., 1865.

29 JAMES RYAN.



Sign of the
CIRCULAR SAW,
GEORGE STREET,
PETERBOROUGH.

Robt. Hamilton

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving his large stock of Hardware, which was selected by him while in Europe, and will offer it for sale at prices that will defy competition.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of
MOCCASINS and AXES'
BROAD AND NARROW AXES,
Wholesale and Retail.

Lumbermen supplied on Reasonable Terms.

Cash purchasers will consult their interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro' Sept. 27, 1865. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of David Douglas Young, executor of the last will and testament of George Burns Symes, deceased, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Ann Redmond, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1866, at Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants in and to the following lands and tenements.

In the Common Pleas.

David Douglas Young, executor of the last will and testament of George Burns Symes, deceased, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Ann Redmond, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 35 and 36 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Belmont, and the North half Lot No. 27 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Belmont, and County of Peterboro',

In the County Court.

The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
George G. Roswell, *Defendant.*

Lot number Ten in the Tenth concession of the Township of North Monaghan, and part of lot number One west of the communication line road, Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1865. 39

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over George Stetham & Co's Hardware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

ADJOURNED.

THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, for the County of Peterborough, has been adjourned until MONDAY, the NINTH day of OCTOBER next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the audit of Accounts of Constables and others.

Peterboro', Sept. 26, 1865. 39

DAILY LINE TO ROCHESTER!

The quickest route to Rochester and all points in the United States!!

The new and magnificent steel-plated
UPPER CABIN STEAMER,

"CORINTHIAN,"
CHRYSLER, MASTER,

Leave North Shore ports for Charlotte, every day, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—

COLBORNE, at 12.45, p. m.,
COBOURG, at 2, p. m.,
PORT HOPE at 3.30, p. m.

RETURNING.—Leaves Charlotte for North Shore ports, every morning (Sunday's excepted) at 8.30, on the arrival of special train from Rochester.

Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by rail or boat, connect with this steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive in Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South.

Passengers in United States, via Rochester, connect by special train with this steamer at Charlotte; arriving at Cobourg and Port Hope after a swift and pleasant ride over the Lake Ontario, in time for special trains to Lindsay and Peterborough, and express trains East and West on Grand Trunk Railway, and, also for Royal Mail Line Through Steamers.

This swift and magnificent steamer has been especially fitted up for this route, with all the modern appliances, and her saloon and staterooms are elegantly furnished.

The Table and Bar always supplied with the very best.

FARE,—Cabin, $3.50; Deck, $2.00.

For further information, apply to the Captain on board, or to James Keelar, Colborn; Charles Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.

A. M. BROWN,
General Agent, Kingston.

Kingston, Sept. 16, 1865. 39

Drawing and Modeling School.

A SCHOOL for instruction in Architectural, Perspective, and Anatomical Drawing; Modeling in Plaster and Clay; Sketching from Nature, and Painting in Water Colors, Sepia, and India Ink, will be opened in connection with the London Commercial College on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

under the able supervision of the

German Artist, H. A. Wilkens.

Mr Wilkens has had long experience as a Practical Sculptor and Painter, and has in this capacity been employed on some of the most celebrated works of art now adorning the Capital at Washington.

The College Students will receive instruction in these very pleasing and useful branches for the slight additional charge of Two Dollars per month. Students who purchase Scholarships in clubs of three or more during the month of September, will have their fare to London by the cheapest route deducted from the price. Telegraphing will also be given free with all Scholarships purchased this month. Good board can be obtained in private families for $2 per week.

Life Scholarships for Gents $30 *in Advance.*
do do Ladies 20 *do*
Books and Stationery for Full Com Course, $10 *do*

For circular or other information address post-paid

J. W JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
LONDON, C. W.

35

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st August, 1865.

Brown, T. H.	Kemp, William
Boulton, James	Long, Samuel
Buckett, Miss M. A.	Molter, James
Brick, John	Moore, Mrs James G.
Bulger, Thomas	Miller, Charley
Conroy, Mrs John	Murphy, Timothy
Costello, Miss Agnes	Moffatt, Alex.
Clarkson, Thomas	Maclean, John W.
Campbell, Mrs John L.	McCawley, Miss Mary
Duey, John	McFadden, Cyrus
Delorum, Joseph	McDonald, Duncan B.
Fitzherbert, Angelina	Ryan, William L.
Fleming, Matthew	Speer, Miss Sarah
Hogan, M. W.	Welsh, Edward
Hayes, Miss Mary	Whaley, Miss Margaret
Jones, Humphry	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOHN RAIN, *partner in the firm of A. Fowlis & Co., an Insolvent.*

THE CREDITORS of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none stating the fact, the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

A. H. MACDOUGALL,
Assignee.

Peterborough, Sept. 5th, 1865.

WHEAT and BARLEY!

Cash for Wheat and Barley at the
Peterboro' Railway Station,
and at the several stations on the line
Between Lindsay & Port Hope.
W. CLUXTON.

September 5, 1865. 36-3in

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late Joseph Dixon are notified that their notes and accounts have been placed in the hands of D. W DUMBLE, Esquire, Barrister, Peterborough, for collection. An immediate settlement will save costs.

MARGARET DIXON,
Administratrix.

Peterborough, Sept. 20, 1865. 38-4inx

REMOVAL.

J. R. ORMOND,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
Will remove in a few days
TO MR. WARD'S STAND,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterborough, Sept. 20, 1865. 38

THE DAILY
Globe & Leader
For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

PETERBOROUGH
CLOTHING DEPOT,
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TUROOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 20 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF
Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Brock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜
A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-7m

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.
19 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG.

Capital,.....$12,500,000 Invested,.....$2,000,000.
Deposit Fund in Canada,....$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:
Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co.,
FREDERICK COLE, Secretary. General Agents for Canada.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an undiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately.

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid.

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premiums, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convenient and liberal terms, whereby no policy need lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium.

☞ Further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX, } *Agents at Peterboro.*
or
T. B. CLEMENTI, }

R. KINCAID, M. D., Medical Referee. 38

WINDOW BLINDS

OF green, blue and fancy patterns, at the *Examiner* Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE a large quantity Dundas Cotton Yarn, of the very best quality and warranted numbers

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of JAMES RYAN, are required to call immediately and pay the amount of their indebtedness to me, the undersigned, who is the proper authority to collect said debts

Immediate payment is required, otherwise they will be placed in Court for Collection.

PATRICK FITZGERALD,
Assignee to the Estate of James Ryan.

N. B.—Office at my residence, 2nd door north of the Huffman House, George Street.

Peterboro', Sept. 15th, 1865 38-tf

To Lumber Merchants.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, in October, at Peterborough, the whole of the Timber in the Township of Longford, County Victoria, which will be divided into blocks to suit purchasers.

Date and Conditions will be made known in a subsequent advertisement.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. J. BLOOMFIELD, Esq.,
Secretary Canadian Land & Emigration Co.
Toronto.

38-1in

ONE DOLLAR PER ACRE.

THE CANADIAN
Land and Emigration Co'y
(CAPITAL £250,000 STERLING.)

ARE at present selling at the above price their excellent Lands in the rapidly improving settlement in the

Township of Dysart, Co. Peterboro'.

For information apply to the Secretary,

C. J. BLOMFIELD, Esq.
Toronto,

Or to C. R. STEWART, Esq.,
P. O. Haliburton,
Co. Peterborough.

September 13, 1865. 37-3in

J. J. BAGULEY'S
VARIETY EMPORIUM!
Dickson's Block, Peterboro.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice lot of Briar-root Pipes; China, Wax and other Dolls; Tin and Wood Toys; School, Memorandum, Song and Toy Books.

Second Hand Books bought, sold or exchanged.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Highest price paid for first-class Table Fruit. Hot spice Rolls and Buns every morning. The noted Everton Toffy always on hand.

☞ Choice Temperance Drinks, Confectionary, Fruits, &c., &c.

Peterborough, Sept. 20, 1865. 38-3in*

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

WANTED,—TWO TEACHERS.

ONE for the Senior Department in the Peterborough Grammar and Union School. He must possess a thorough knowledge of mathematics, and be well versed in English Literature. Also,—A thoroughly competent and fully qualified Teacher for the Fourth Division.

Testimonials as regards qualifications, aptitude, experience in teaching, and general moral deportment, must be sent to the secretary before the 25th instant.

A personal interview absolutely necessary prior to a final engagement.

Salaries $500 and $400.

Address (stating age)

IVAN O'BEIRNE,
Secretary and Treasurer, P. G. & U. B.

Peterboro', Sept. 12, 1865. 37

THREE
CARD PICTURES
FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

TEAMS WANTED.

WANTED AT THE BLYTHE MILLS, immediately,

TEN TEAMS.

For drawing Lumber, for which the highest Cash Price will be paid.

GEORGE HILLIARD,
Blythe Mills.

Peterboro', Aug. 17, 1865. 35

Business Stand FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell the House and Premises occupied by him, at the Burnt River on the Bobcaygeon Road; being well adapted for a House of Entertainment. It will be sold cheap, or exchanged for other property in or near Peterb'o.

For particulars apply to

JOHN HUNTER,
Kinmount, P.O.

August 16th, 1865. 33-1m.

Mortgage Loans

THE undersigned is appointed the Agent and Valuator of the "Provincial Permanent Building and Savings Society," for this County. Several private sums, varying from $300 to 1,000 to lend, for not less than three or more than seven years.

G. F. ORDE.

Peterboro, August 9, 1865. 32-8*

Dr. GUNN'S
New Family Physician;
OR,
HOME BOOK OF HEALTH.
PRICE $3.50.

For sale at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, Aug. 16, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to receive or negotiate a certain note, dated the 7th June, 1865, drawn at nine months, for $52.50, in favor of Mr. Thomas Hutchison or bearer, and signed by W. Rutherford, Jr., W. Rutherford, Sr., and Adam Rutherford, as the two last named persons do not hold themselves liable therein; the said note having been acquired by Mr. Hutchison (as regards them) without value and contrary to the understanding between them.

W. RUTHERFORD, Sr.
A. RUTHERFORD.

Peterboro, August 7, 1865. 32

PORK

150 Barrels Mess.
100 " Prime Mess.
200 " Extra Flour.
300 " Superfine Flour.

For sale by

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro, June 22, 1865. 25

Barley, Oats, Pease & Rye WANTED!

BY the undersigned at his Grain Warehouse in Ashburnham.

The highest Cash Price paid.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, Sept 20, 1865. 38

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to R. D. ROGERS are hereby informed that all accounts, notes, &c, not paid before the 1st of November, will be put in suit for collection.

J. Z. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, August 26, 1865. 35

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

L. LEMAY

BEGS to call the attention of his customers and other cash buyers to his large stock of STAPLE GOODS, received during the last two weeks, among which will be found a large and well-selected assortment of

Cobourgs, Lustrels, Mohairs, Winceys, and a variety of Plaid Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles, Flannels, Blankets, White Cottons, Striped Shirting and Denims, 200 pieces of best Canadian Factory Cotton, from 6¼ per yard; 75 pieces of Prints, fast colors, from 7½ per yard; 50 pieces of plain and checked home-made Flannel, 500 yards of white Fulled Cloth (Peterboro' manufacture), 150 pieces of Canadian Tweeds, Beaver, Whitney, and fancy Over-coatings.

CHEAP AND GOOD CLOTHING,

One of the largest and best made stocks of Clothing in Town; 250 Over-coats, 200 fancy Cassimere and Canadian Tweed Under-coats, 300 pairs of Cassimere, Canadian Tweed and Fulled Cloth Pants, 300 Vests, 400 Flannel and Cotton Shirts, a good assortment of Felt Hats, Cloth Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Mufflers, &c, &c. All my Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and will be sold very cheap.

All Goods sold for Cash only, and at small profits.

L. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, next to McKellar & Cameron.

Peterboro', Sept. 13th, 1865. 37

Fall and Winter Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a lot of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which will be found a few pieces of the celebrated

BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS.

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterborough, September 12th, 1865. 37

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

NOW RECEIVED, first delivery

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Prints, White and Grey Cottons, Dress Goods,
BONNET BORDERS, &c.

Fresh Arrivals daily!—In a week Stock will be well assorted.

Peterborough, September 13th 1865. 37

A VERY LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT THE
MONTREAL HOUSE!

Great Bargains Offered!

READ THE FOLLOWING:

PRINTS, a very large lot from 7½ per yard.
FANCY DRESS GOODS, in latest styles, consisting of Poplinettes, Mohairs, Lustres, &c. from 10½d per yard.
GALA PLAIDS, Merinoes, Crape-Cloths, Cobourgs, plain Mohairs, very cheap.
SHAWLS, in the latest styles, a very large assortment.
LADIES' MANTLES and Mantle Cloths of all kinds, at a very low figure.
LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS, Assorted.
STRIPED SKIRTINGS, good, from 1s 8d per yard.
HOOP SKIRTS, —Two or three cases,—Children's as low as 1s. per set.
ALL-SILK WINTER BONNET RIBBONS at 7½ per yard.
BONNET RIBBONS, in newest styles, at from 7½ per yard upwards.
GREY COTTONS, Cheap as usual.
WHITE COTTONS, Cheap as usual.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS, very good, at 10½d per yard.
TICKINGS, very good, at 1s per yard.
FLANNELS of all kinds, very cheap.
BLANKETS, a large lot from 7s 6d per pair upwards.
CLOTHS of all kinds, very low.
OIL CLOTHS for table covers, from 1s 6d per yard.
SILK BELT-RIBOON, Buckles, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Hat Ornaments, Fancy Buttons, &c., very cheap.
COLLARS and TIES, VEILS of all kinds.
HAIR NETS, at 1½d and 3d each.
BONNET FRONTS, at 4d.
GLOVES and HOSIERY, assorted.
CORSETS, very cheap.
CLOUDS, Cravats, Under-sleeves, &c.
LADIES' WOOL HOODS, a large lot at from 2s each upwards.

Just receiving, a large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, to be sold cheaper than anywhere else in town.

JAMES W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, September 6, 1865.

ROOM PAPER at COST.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

ARE now selling off their large and well assorted stock of Room Paper at Cost, which they will continue to do until the first day of October.

Peterborough, August 22nd, 1865.

PETERBORO' EXAMINER
BOOK STORE.

The Subscribers having purchased the Stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
&c. &c.
OF Mr. GEO. A. COX,

On very reasonable terms, will continue the business in the same place, where every article in the ook and Stationery line will be found and disposed of at very low figures.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON

Peterborough, June 21, 1865.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the
Examiner Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the FIFTH day of DECEMBER next, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the under mentioned Defendants in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
CORNELIUS B. SULLIVAN *Defendant.*

The north half of number Eight in the fourth concession of Ennismore.

In the County Court:

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
JAMES LANGTON, *Defendant.*

Lot number fourteen west of George Street and north of Dalhousie Street and lot number nineteen west of George and north of Hunter Street in the Town of Peterborough.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 31, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Julia Doherty, and against the lands and tenements which were of Thomas Doherty, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Bridget Doherty Administratrix of the said Thomas Doherty, to be administered, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Doherty in and to the West half of the East half of Lot number 24 in the 10 Concession of Otonabee, which property I shall offer for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, Peterboro, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterboro, 14th August, 1865. 32-td.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Crossen, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterborough, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of OCTOBER, A. D 1865, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendants, of, in, to or out of the under mentioned lands, viz:

Town Lot number one, north of London and east of Water streets; and number one, south of Dublin and east of Water streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterboro', 26th, July, 1865. 30

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ISRAEL BLACK EDMISON and HENRY EDMISON, formerly members of the firm of I. B. Edmison & Brothers, Insolvents.

THE Creditors of the Insolvents are notified that they have made an assignment of their estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. G. HAZLITT,
Assignee.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Solicitor for Insolvents.

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this 1st day of August, A.D., 1865. 32-2in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of ISRAEL BLACK EDMISON and HENRY EDMISON, formerly members of the firm of I. B. Edmison & Brothers, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have filed in the Office of this Court a consent by their creditors to their discharge, and that on MONDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in their favor under the said Act.

I. B. EDMISON,
HENRY EDMISON,

SIDNEY SMITH,
Solicitor for Insolvents.

Dated at Peterborough, this 2nd day of August, A. D., 1865. 33

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of THOMAS MAHONEY, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the TWELFTH DAY OF OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

THOMAS MAHONEY.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Solicitor for Insolvent.

Peterborough, 9th August, 1865. 32

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JAMES HICKS, *An Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favour under the said act.

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this Seventh day of September, A.D. 1865.

JAMES HICKS,
by T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
his attorney ad litem.

26-2mo

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Charles Grant, an Insolvent.

I HEREBY CALL A MEETING of the Creditors of the above named Insolvent to be held at the office of T. M. Fairbairn, Esquire, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the THIRD day of OCTOBER, A. D., 1865, for the public examination of the said insolvent; and the said insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting, for the purpose of being examined by any creditor or creditors present, and to produce all papers, documents, vouchers, deeds, books and accounts in any way relating or appertaining thereto.

Dated at Peterborough, this Twelfth day of September, 1865.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN, D. G. HATTON,
Insolvent's Attorney. *Assignee.*

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $20,000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County.

And whereas to carry into effect the said resolved object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $20,000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $3,200 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of $2,500,220.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $20,000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one mill in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same, upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $20,000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of $20,000; and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 20 years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate above fixed to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the rateable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 5th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at its Council Chamber in the Court House, in the said County, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of October, 1865, at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed)
WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk.

Peterborough, June 24th, 1865. 26

MONTREAL
Ocean Steamship Co'y.
CARRYING THE
CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS

Belgian,	from Quebec on September	2nd	
North American,	"	"	"	9th
Peruvian,	"	"	"	16th
Hibernian,	"	"	"	23rd
Damascus,	"	"	"	30th

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin	$80 00
Intermediate	60 00
Steerage	25 00

GLASGOW LINE.

St. Andrew, from Quebec	September	2nd to 5th
St. Patrick,	"	12th
St. George,	"	20th
St. David,	"	October 3rd

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW:

First Cabin	$60 00
Second Cabin	40 00
Steerage	24 00

All information furnished on application to

GEORGE A. COX,
Agent for Peterboro.

OFFICE—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

August 30, 1865. 35

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 30 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 19

TO LET.

A Convenient Brick Cottage, situated at the North end of George Street lately occupied by the late Mrs. G. S. Hall, with inclosed garden and every other convenience for a genteel family Possession given immediately—The above is situated at the North end of George Street, just out of the limits of the Corporation. For terms, &c, apply to

THOMAS POOLE,
or EDWIN POOLE.

Peterboro, August 10, 1865. 32

CLARET!!

JUST RECEIVED at the Family Grocer's 50 Cases, one doz in each, to be sold at $4 25c.. cy the dozen.

D. MCNAUGHTON,
FAMILY GROCER, GEORGE ST

Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24-tf

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro January, 1865

Writing Desks,

LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

AMERICAN MONEY

BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "EXAMINER" Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

(From first page.)

But Georgie preferred the cold independence of her governessing; and now—after the first shock was over, and she had settled into her new niche in the Hall—where, to do them justice, the Hunters never disturbed her—liked better to teach the little ones their 'two and two make four,' than to read Balzac and the Times alternately to my lady, varied with episodes of scandal such as only aristocratic old ladies, despising the commoner sort, can indulge in. In which she was wise—the driest and hardest independence being better than fetters worn under eiderdown and pranked round with silk velvet, let them be ever so slight and ever so richly covered.

How everybody was getting married at Brough Bridge! everybody but Georgie Fenton, who 'hung on hand in a manner marvellous to all men. Even Charley Dunn, forsaking the colors he had worn on his sleeve for more than twelve years, now took upon himself to reward Miss Louisa's rollicking constancy, and to put their two stuntings a year into one common purse, with the rather wild design of making something out of the conglomerate. Maggie Wood and the old Admiral were married last spring; and pretty Mary Dowthwait had hooked and landed young Mr. Whiting Fox, the diplomatist, from London; Miss had found her official assignee the year of the Fentons' downfall and Miss Annie's elevation; and one of the Miss Hawtreys had perched on a twig of foreign growth, and sung her little French romances and Italian canzonets under a roof-tree of her own. But none of the Miss Gibbs had gone off yet, though Louisa had been long talked of with Charley Dunn, and half of Brough Bridge said they had been engaged these dozen years or more; which was premature and an extension of the fact; they only 'made it up last week,' said Charley, 'and you are the first we have told it to, after mamma and the girls, Miss Georgie.'

'And I am sure I am very glad!' said little Georgie cordially. 'You are quite formed for each other, and I do not think you could have made a better choice, either of you.'

Charley winked his eyes; a habit of his when he was rather at a loss what to say; and Miss Louisa laughed one of her loud explosive laughs, like a hilarious ten-pounder going off.

'Only one!' she said, or rather shouted. 'Charley would have had no objection to another choice, if she would have had him, Miss Fenton!'

And then they all laughed; and Georgie blushed for a variation. 'You were always a madcap,' she said to Louisa, 'and will never be better.'

'Never above confessing the truth and sticking to it,' said Miss Louisa.

'Well never mind, this is the truth now!' cried Charley giving her a great hug as they turned homeward through the lane.

'O! the saints be praised I'm not jealous, Miss Georgie!' called out Louisa at the top of her voice. And at that moment the Hunters' carriage, with Mr. and Mrs. Hunter in state together, dashed past Georgie standing by her little garden-gate, and heard what Miss Louisa said, which made them wince, though from different causes.

Georgie Fenton, though of a pure constitution, was not strong; and the incessant exposure to all weathers tried her, especially in the winter. She struggled manfully against the feeling of weakness and weariness creeping over her, but she could not overcome it; and it was often almost more than she could do to walk the mile and a half which lay between her cottage and the Hall. Then she caught cold, and had a hollow cough, and a pain in her side, which she in her innocence and bravery called a 'stitch;' and so began to be seriously ill, as every one who looked at her could see. Even Mrs. Hunter, who at first called it affectation, and nonsense, and sundry other things of the same moral standard, even she was forced to allow of the excuse which came one day, 'I too ill to leave my bed, but hope to be better soon,' while Mr. Hunter almost groaned, as he said between his teeth, 'I wish she would die! it would be the best thing that could happen to her.

And so poor Georgie broke down at last, and the wolf that had been so long kept at bay from the frail door, now put his black paws into the gap which her failing health had made; and soon it seemed that not only his paws but his whole gaunt body would come through. The people were very kind—very kind, indeed, at first.—They sent her wine and jelly and good things which she could not eat; and on some days she overloaded, and on others almost starving. But however kind people may be, this desultory manner of nursing an invalid is not very satisfactory; besides, even the most generous get tired of doing kindness to the same person after a little, unless, indeed, they can establish a sort of individual right of patronage, and then they will go on swimmingly for as long as the world knows—and all more or less believe in fairy godmothers, who supply good gifts as seen in the gracious secrecy of the night. All these, and more phases than these, the Brough Bridge people went through during Georgie's illness; but she bore up through it all with her own sweet patience, and never once felt that 'Faithful and True,' which had brought her to this, was ought but a talisman and a blessing.

'And even if he is dead,' said Georgie weeping, 'I would rather live as I do now, true to his memory and to be his wife in heaven, than have any amount of riches from any other man.' At which Charley Dunn, to whom she said this, wept too, and taking her hand kissed it as if he had been a Catholic kissing a relic, saying earnestly, 'God bless you! you are the best and dearest little woman in this world!'

Before the spring came round again, Georgie Fenton was justified in her faith. In the cold winter night came a hurried knock at her little door, and a stranger, snow-clad, and with the frost-rime hanging round his beard and hair, entered her small room where she lay on a couch beside the fire, as white as the snowdrifts outside. She started and cried out as the tall, rough-looking stranger dashed aside the little servant at the door and strode in as one with authority; but she cried out no more when he took her up in his arms from off the couch, and held her to his heart, whispering her name. It was Roger—now her Roger, her own, for life and death for time and eternity—come back as he had promised, and as she had believed and lived for, 'Faithful and True' both of them had been; and now their day of recompense had come: such as ever comes to truth and fidelity, to courage and to constancy, to honour and to love!

"What's that?" asked Mrs. Partington looking up the column of the Place Vendome, during her visit to Paris. "The Pillar of Napoleon." "Well, I never did," she exclaimed "and that's his pillow! He was a great man to use that; but it's more like a bolster. And it is iron I do believe. Ah, Jube, see what it is to be great! How hard his head must have rested on that metical pillow."

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.

BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.

BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.

BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.

BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.

BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.

BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.

BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.

BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.

BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.

BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 1

THE EXAMINER

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BOOK AND JOB

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IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN

Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PINCUS,

Sole agent for New York City and State, 627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleaker sts.

June 14 1865. 24

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,

Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—

J. M. PEATON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 721 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 140 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

32

GROVESTEEN & CO.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY, New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept. 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

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AND

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, free, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits of eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals,	550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals,	130 Divines,
275 Colonels,	125 Authors,
100 Lieut-Colonels,	40 Artists,
250 Other Officers,	125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers,	50 Prom. Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,

3,000 Copies of works of Art,

including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,

501 Broadway, New York.

The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 46

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* 202 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the pat onage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. MCARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chestnut St., Phila.

June 15, 1865. 24

Three Gardens Crops in One Year.

A correspondent of the St. Catharines *Constitutional* communicates the following for the purpose of showing the great results which may be obtained from a small piece of land, by timely and judicious management:—"Early in spring, immediately after the frost had thawed out of the ground I dug up the driest part of my garden, without applying any manure, and on the 20th of March I sowed Early Dilenton and Daniel O'Rourke Peas. At that date the snow still lay under the fences, and some of my neighbours laughed to see me planting anything so early. Well, the peas all grew nicely; were not at all injured by late fronts and occasional showers of snow, and produced a most abundant crop of delicious green peas, which were ready for the table very soon after other people had commenced *planting* their first crop. By the middle of June the peas were all cleared off. The ground was then heavily manured and dug up, without delay. Just then I had a lot of good, strong Early Paris Cauliflower plants, which had been previously transplanted or "picked out" from the seed bed. These I planted on the pea ground, in rows 30 inches apart, watering the plants three or four times afterwards. In about three weeks, when they were growing rapidly, I raised the earth around them by making a deep furrow between every two rows of cauliflowers; this greatly stimulated their growth. Finally, in the latter part of July, I planted celery in the furrows between the cauliflowers. The celery plants grew even without watering, being partly shaded by the cauliflower leaves. And now, as I write many of the cauliflowers are fit for use and are being daily removed—just in time to leave the celery in full possession of the ground. As fast as the cauliflowers are cut out, the earth is turned back on the celery, which process will be repeated at intervals until the celery is full grown and the blanching completed. If a crop of cabbage is preferred to cauliflowers, the same results can be obtained, with even greater ease, by planting an early variety—such as the Little Pixie, Ox Heart or Winningstadt—immediately after the first crop of peas is cleared off. Here, then, are three of the very best crops that can be grown in a garden, successfully raised on the same piece of land in one short Canadian season; and that, too, without any extra cultivation or manuring, and no greater degree of scientific skill than every intelligent man can readily understand and practice for himself."

Don't Run the Cows.

Now, boys, we have a word to say to you. When we were of your age we always had to drive the cows to pasture, and go and bring them, too. Sometimes we got a little late, or were anxious to get off to play, or a cow found a bit of good, sweet grass, better than she had found all day in the pasture, and would stop to take a bit and fall behind the rest. That was provoking, and we were apt to give her a pretty severe lesson. In fact, we were guilty of hurrying up on many occasions. It was all wrong, but we little knew how much injury we were inflicting on ourselves, as well as on the cows.

Now it is perfectly well known that overdriving causes the milk to be heated and feverish, especially in hot weather, and this milk is not a healthful article of food, either as milk or when made into butter or cheese. Cows that are abused, kicked, or roughly treated, cannot give good milk, and no process of manufacture can make it into so good an article of diet as milk that is not injured by such treatment.

Never let the dogs chase the cows. A worriment of this kind not only lessens the quantity, but injures the quality of milk, and it should be carefully avoided. Dogs are generally a curse among a herd of cattle, and particularly so among milch cows, unless they are trained to drive and tend them, as few of our dogs are.—*Mass Ploughman.*

CORN PANCAKES.—Boil eight or ten ears of corn—pass a sharp knife down each row, and with the back of the knife or a spoon scrape off all the corn, but be particular to leave the hull on the cob. One gill new milk, two teaspoonfuls salt, two eggs well beaten, and as much flour as will make a batter as thick as griddle-cakes.—Then add the corn. Have the lard boiling hot, and drop a tablespoonful at a time. When brown, serve hot for dinner.

TO PRESERVE TOMATOES.—Professor Mapes says:—"If tomatoes are slightly scalded and skinned, and put into bottles, and those set in boiling water for a few minutes, and corked and sealed, the fruit will keep as long as desired, and if eaten when first opened will have the same taste as when just picked from the vines."—Probably a better way is to peel the tomatoes and boil slightly so as to expel the air, then put in heated bottles and cork at once. All depends on the exclusion of the air. The more perfectly this is done the longer fruit may be preserved.

TO STEW PEARS.—To every pound of pears when pealed put half a pound of loaf sugar. Put the fruit into a stew-pan, cover it with cold water, and shut the lid quite close. Stew the fruit gently till tender, then add a few lumps of sugar After stewing the pears two or three hours, put in the cloves—twenty cloves to six or eight pounds of fruit—and the peal of two lemons. Keep adding the sugar by degrees. If the syrup is much wasted add a little more hot water. They require stewing about two hours, very gently. When they are nearly done, add the juice of both lemons—it will add to their flavour and brighten the syrup. *Rural New Yorker.*

WATER-PROOF SOLES.—If hot tar is applied to boot soles it will make them water-proof. Let it be as hot as the leather will bear without injuring it, applying it with a swab, and drying it in by the fire. The operation may be repeated two or three times during the winter, if necessary. It makes the surface of the leather quite hard, so that it wears longer, as well as keeps out the water. Oil or grease softens the sole, and does not do much in keeping the water out. It is a good plan to provide boots for winter during summer, and prepare the soles by tarring, as they will then become, before they are wanted to wear, almost as firm as horn, and will wear twice as long as those unprepared.

Save the seeds. Look well to this subject. Select the best of every variety as they ripen—cure properly, label, and store away for further use.

Good Bread Pudding, without eggs, may be made by stirring into it good, tart apples (pared and quartered, or sliced), when ready for the oven.

DOUBLE HEELING A STOCKING.—Knit the first stitch, slip off the next without knitting, knitting every alternate stitch on the right side of heel, and every stitch when knitting on the wrong side. This makes the heel very thick.

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $300,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

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Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$65.00 to $125.00
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Gold Plated Watches in Hunting Cases	25.00 60.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled, for Ladies	25.00 60.00
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Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00 10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5.00 20.00
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California Diamond Rings	5.00 10.00
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Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc.	6.00 15.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	8.00 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20.00 40.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25.00 60.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	25.00 60.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	25.00 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & molasses cups	25.00 60.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMETS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in TUNE than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrumen is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old harp form of stringing' by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr DRIGGS is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Risfield,	Wm Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Barili,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry	Charles Fradel

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supersede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr. S. S. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

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For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Miller, Esq., Hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to

MRS. BLACKSTOCK.

Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 22

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro', a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling oven, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stable and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 13

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FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

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Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE, OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to

ROBERT HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 37

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

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TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late *WM. LANNIN*, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms; the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bathurst Street, and has a frontage of 55 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 99 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purpose.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

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D. HOPKINS
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Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

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Growth, Beauty and Preservation

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REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

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Number XXXII., for AUGUST, contains:—

CHRIST CHURCH DAYS: An Oxford Story.
Chapter IV.—At Godstowe.
" V.—Bohun's Wine and the Union.
" VI.—The College Tutor.
MR. JOHN STUART MILL AND THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS. By C. M. INGLEBY, L. L. D
SKETCHES IN THE DESERT. By the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt.
JUXTA CRUCEM. By A. H. Grant, M. A.—(*With an Illustration*)
AN FEMALE EDUCTION AMONG THE SERBIAN CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY. By G. Muir Mackenzie.
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LETTER FROM LORD RAVENSWORTH.

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS. TORONTO: W. C. CHEWETT & Co MONTREAL: DAWSON BROTHERS; and all Booksellers.

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OCTOBER

1865

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1865. No. 40.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

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MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

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Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

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E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c. Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,

TAILOR,

SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O. Lakefield, North Douro, } May 8th, 1865. } 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c. &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27 1865 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq. Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others

☞Teeth extracted for those not able to pay. daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge. 26

HENRY CRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT,

QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton: Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq. Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London; R. Bull, Esq. Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

May 30, 1865. 22

Ale! Ale!

MOLSON'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels do Mild Ale do do

DAWE'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.

ALDWELL'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.

All for sale cheap at

McNAUGHTON'S, George Street.

Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19.

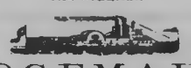
CHANGE in BUSINESS

GEO. A. COX, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers, for their liberal patronage since commencing business, would respectfully inform them that he has disposed of his Book and Stationery trade to Messrs. Graham & Stratton, for whom he solicits a continuance of their patronage. Parties who have received papers, periodicals and Magazines, from him will be supplied as usual by Graham & Stratton.

Peterborough, June 21, 1865. 25

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH"

Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

FOR LINDSAY.

Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Ashburnham and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.

The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to

LEWIS McGREGOR, North American Hotel, Peterboro'. 21

RE-OPENING OF THE

Cobourg and Peterboro' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH:

Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M.

Arrive at Harwood at 8.15 A M.

TO CONNECT WITH

STEAMER OTONABEE,

for Peterboro'.

GOING SOUTH:

Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.

Arrive at Cobourg at 6.30 P. M.

G. S. DAINTRY, *Lessee.*

J. R. BARBER, *Superintendent.*

May 18th, 1865. 21tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express
	a. m.	p. m.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.35
Burlington Junction	...	...
Waterdown	7.26	...
Wellington Square	7.38	3 42
Bronte	02	3 57
Oakville	8.	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.26
Mimico	9.06	...
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	p. m.	p. m
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7.15
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.32
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.65 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 8.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD, General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.

Arrive at Peterboro' .....12 noon.

Leave Peterboro'..... 3 p. m.

Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p. m.

April 17th, 1865. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M D.,

9-6m 1130 Broadway New York.

DIARIES.

DIARIES for 1865 can now be had at the *Examiner Book Store*, below cost.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Peterboro', Aug 22, 1865.

Select Poetry.

NEVER MORE NIGHT THAN DAY.

Ah! don't be sorrowful, darling,
And don't be sorrowful, pray,
Taking the year together, my dear,
There isn't more night than day.

'Tis rainy weather, my darling,
Time's waves they heavily run;
But taking the year together, my dear,
There isn't more cloud than sun.

We are old folks now, my darling,
Our heads are growing grey;
But taking the year all round, my dear,
You will always find a May.

We have had our May, my darling,
And our roses, long ago;
And the time of the year is coming, my dear,
For the silent night of snow.

And God is God, my darling,
Of night as well as day;
And we feel and know that we can go
Wherever He leads the way.

God of the night, my darling,
Of the night of death so grim;
The gate that leads to life good wife,
Is the gate that leads to Him.

Literature.

The Quaker and the Robber.

BY ALFRED QUADELET.

The most honest of all Quakers, Jonathan Simpson, inhabited in London a small but pretty house, with his daughter, a young girl of scarcely eighteen years of age.—Mary was a beautiful blonde, with large blue eyes, as wise as she was beautiful. She was constantly surrounded by a host of admirers, anxious to win her heart, but their efforts were in vain. Mary was by no means a coquette, and far from enjoying the effect produced by her charms, she was often annoyed by it. Edward Weresford, a young artist, intimate in the family, was the only person whose society she really enjoyed.

A very simple occurrence had been the cause of this intimacy. A sudden and unexpected death had carried away the Quaker's wife, still young and beautiful, and anxious to preserve the image of one so dear to him, he had called the young artist to her death bed. It was there that Edward had seen, for the first time, the young and disconsolate girl, and where their attachment first sprang into life, amidst the tears of one and the heartfelt sympathy of the other. A year had scarcely elapsed when the young artist made known to the father of Mary his desires and hopes.

The good Jonathan saw no reason to oppose the mutual inclination of the young lovers. Without being rich, Edward, with the aid of his pencil, was amply able to support a family. His father, Mr. Weresford, one of the oldest merchants of the city, had retired from business with a large fortune; his was a very rare instance of rapid success in speculation, so rapid, indeed, that few had been able to follow his progress. Weresford, whose manners were rather rough and uncouth, lived alone in the outskirts of London, without troubling himself at all about his son; he was one of those peculiar men who trouble nobody in order not to be troubled themselves, and was tolerably good-natured if no favours were required of him.

Edward, being sure that his father would readily consent to his marriage with the pretty Quakeress, was anxiously awaiting the day that should seal their union.

Jonathan, who owned large farms in the neighborhood of London, started one fine morning to collect a large sum of money, which he designed for the expenses of the wedding. He was absent only through the day, and as he was returning after dark on horseback, he perceived at a short distance, a man standing in the middle of the road, evidently for no good purpose. He stopped, hesitating whether to go on or turn back. In the meantime the man was advancing towards him, and flight seemed impossible; he therefore determined to make the most of it and go on slowly. As he approached nearer, he perceived that the man was masked. The unknown man drew out a pistol, and pointing it towards him, demanded his purse. The Quaker lacked courage, but naturally calm and inoffensive, and unable to resist an armed man, he took from his pocket a purse containing 12 guineas, and gave it to the thief, who, counting the money, allowed the poor man to pass. But the robber, seeing the little resistance that had been made, and in the hope of a second spoil, soon overtook the honest Jonathan, placed himself across the road, and pointing his pistol in the the same direction,

'Your watch!' said he.

The Quaker was surprised, but not frightened, however. He coolly pulled his watch from his pocket, looked at the time, and then handed it to the robber.

'Now,' said he, allow me to go home, I pray thee, 'my daughter will feel anxious at my absence."

'One minute,' replied the thief, more and more emboldened by the coolness, 'now swear that you have no other money with you.'

'I never swear,' said the Quaker.

'Well, affirm that you have with you no other money, and upon my word, as I am incapable of using violence towards a man who yields with so much grace, I will let you go on your way.'

Jonathon thought a moment and shook his head.

'Whoever thou art,' replied he, gravely, 'thou hast guessed that I am a Quaker, and that not even for my life would I forsake the truth. Now, I must tell the that I have underneath my saddle two hundred pounds sterling.'

'Two hundred pounds!' exclaimed the robber, whose eyes flashed from under his mask.

'But if thou art good, if thou art human,' continued the Quaker, 'thou wilt leave me this money; my daughter is going to be married, and I will not be able again to dispose of such a sum for a long time. The dear girl loves her betrothed, it would be cruel to cut off their union; thou hast a heart, thou hast loved perhaps, and thou canst not commit such a wicked action.'

'What the d——l do I care for your daughter, her lover, or their marriage? I want the money and must have it at once.'

Jonathan, with a sad heart, lifted the saddle, took a heavy bag from underneath it, gave it the thief, and started off on a gallop.

'Stop a minute, my friend," cried he, 'as you arrive, you will go straight to denounce me to the magistrates; that is right enough, and I have nothing to say to it; but it is important, you know, that I should go ahead of you. My horse is tired, and almost worn out; yours, on the contrary seems strong and vigorous, and much more able to carry this heavy bag of gold; alight then, I pray thee, and let me get on thy horse, and you may take mine afterwards if you choose.'

It was too late to offer any resistance, so Jonathan quietly dismounted, saying to himself with resignation, 'if I had known it before, how easily I might have escaped from the rascal, for with such a horse he could never have overtaken me.'

In the meantime, the masked man thanking him ironically for his kindness, started at full gallop and disappeared.

Before reaching London the unhappy man had time to think of his misfortune, and of the poor lovers so fond of each other, and whose happiness must unavoidably be postponed. The money of which he had been robbed was forever lost to him for he had no means of identifying the robber, should he ever happen to come across him. A sudden idea struck him, however, and he stopped.

'Yes, he exclaimed, 'I may yet succeed. If the rascal stops in London, I may yet discover him. How could he be so very impudent?'

His spirits thus raised by some secret hope of success, Jonathan reached his home and whispered not a word of his adventure. He did not go to the magistrate, but kissed his daughter, who suspected nothing, and went to bed and slept soundly till morning, trusting in Providence for the rest. Next morning, however, he thought he might perhaps help Providence, and began to make enquiries. He took the horse out of the stable where it had remained all night, and threw the bridle loose upon its neck, in the hopes that it would naturally go straight to its master's house. He allowed the poor animal, which had nothing to, to wander through the streets of London, and he followed after. But soon poor Jonathan gave up all hopes of success, and made up his mind that the robber had never inhabited London. 'What a fool I was,' thought he to himself, 'not to have complained to the magistrate, instead of trusting to the instinct of this stupid animal.'

He was interrupted in his reflections by the cries of some children who had nearly been run over by the horse. The animal was just starting off at full speed.

'Stop him! stop him!' was heard on all sides.

'Do not stop him—let him go!' said the Quaker, and following on the tracks, he saw him enter the gate of a mansion in the outskirts of the city.

'He must be here,' thought Jonathan, who lifted his eyes toward heaven to thank Providence. He passed the house and perceived a servant in the yard, patting the horse's neck and leading him to the stable. He then enquired of a neighbor the name of the owner of the house.

'That house belongs to the rich merchant, Weresford,' was the reply.

The Quaker stood amazed.

'Weresford,' continued the man, who thought he had not been understood. 'Mr. Weresford, you must have heard of him—the man who made such an immense and rapid fortune.'

'Thank thee, my friend, thank thee,' replied Jonathan.

He was stunned with astonishment. 'Mr. Weresford! Edward's father!' A man so generally respected, a thief—a robber!'

He thought he was dreaming and turned back to go home. However, several instances of men, wealthy and respected, though connected with robbers, came to his mind; then he thought of that immense fortune acquired so unaccountably, and of the horse who seemed to recognize his master's house.

Jonathan resolved at once to unravel the mystery; he boldly knocked at the door and inquired for the merchant.

Mr. Weresford was not up, although the clock had just struck twelve. This confirmed the Quaker's belief. He insisted upon being admitted, and soon found himself in the bedroom of the wealthy merchant, who, scarcely awakened, rubbed his eyes and inquired in a rough tone, 'Who are you sir, and what do you want?'

His voice at once roused the recollection of Jonathan, and established his suspicions. He quickly took a chair, and seated himself by the bedside.

'You keep your hat on,' exclaimed the merchant.

'I am a Quaker,' replied Jonathan, calmly, 'and thou knowest that such is our custom.'

At the word Quaker, Weresford raised up in bed started at the visitor. He knew him, without doubt; for he turned pale

'Well,' demanded he, scarcely able to speak, 'what may—be—if you please—the—the—errand?'

'I beg thy pardon for being in such a hurry,' replied Jonathan, 'but among intimate friends ceremony is not necessary, and I came to ask thee for the watch which thou didst borrow of me yesterday.'

'The—watch?'

'I care a great deal for; it once belonged to my beloved wife, and I cannot part with it. My brother-in-law, the alderman, would never forgive me if he knew that I parted with it even for a single day.'

The name of alderman seemed to make a quick impression on Weresford. Without waiting for a reply, Jonathan continued:

'Thou wilt oblige me, also, by returning the twelve guineas which I lent thee at the same time. However, if thou dost need all of them for a few days, thou mayest keep them, but thou must give me a receipt.'

The coolness of the Quaker abashed the merchant so that he dared not deny the possession of the stolen property, but still unwilling to own it, he hesitated how to reply, when Jonathan continued:

'I have came, also, to inform you of the marriage of my daughter Mary. I had reserved a sum of two thousand pounds sterling for the expenses of the occasion, but a sad accident happened to me yesterday upon the road to London. I was completely stripped, so that I must ask thee to give thy son a portion, which had it not been for this, I should never have asked of thee.'

'My son?'

'Why, yes. Does thou not know that he is in love with Mary, and that he is to marry her?'

'Edward?' exclaimed the merchant, now jumping out of bed.

'Edward Weresford,' quietly replied the Quaker taking a pinch of snuff. 'Come, thou must do something for him. I wish I could keep away from him all that occurred last night, but if thou refusest me the sum which I had promised, I will be compelled to tell him I lost it.'

Weresford advanced towards a closet, took a box, doubly locked, opened it, and handed successively to Jonathan his watch, purse and bag of money.

'Very well, said the Quaker, 'I see that I was right to rely upon thee.'

'Is it all that you want?' Inquired the merchant.

'No, I expect something more of thy friendship.'

'Speak.'

'Thou wilt disinherit thy son.'

'What?'

'Thou wilt disinherit him; I do not wish to have it said that I speculated upon thy fortune;' and, saying these words, Jonathan Simpson went out of the room.

'No,' whispered he, when he found himself alone, 'no, children are not responsible for the faults of their parents. Mary shall marry the son of this man, but touch his money, never!'

In passing through the yard he perceived Weresford at one of the windows, and exclaimed:

'Hallo! my friend, I brought back thy horse; return me mine, if thou please.'

A few minutes after, Jonathan Simpson well mounted, carrying behind him his bag of money, his purse and watch in his pocket, was trotting slowly home.

'I have just came from making a wedding call on thy father' said he to Edward whom he found at his house; 'I think he will agree.'

Two hours after, the merchant arrived at the house of Jonathan, and taking him to one side, said:

'Honest Quaker, your conduct has touched my very soul. It was in your power to dishonor me, to dishonor my son, to ruin me in his estimation and to refuse him your daughter. You have acted nobly. I am humbled before you. Take these papers; adieu, you will never see me again.' Speaking thus he departed.

The Quaker being left alone, opened the papers and found among them drafts of considerable value against the first banking houses in London. It contained, also, a list of names, with sums of different value affixed to each, and ending with these lines:

'These names are those people who have been robbed, together with the amount that is to be returned to them; draw the money and return it accordingly to the right owners. Whatever may be left is my legitimate property, and your daughter may one day accept without blushing my inheritance.'

The next day Weresford had left London, and never was heard of afterwards.

On the day of Edward's and Mary's marriage, the Quaker invited a large number of merry friends among whom were many of those who had been robbed, and were loud in their praise of the honesty of the robber, who had returned to them what they supposed was certainly lost.

Family Scene.

At a farm house in the country of Wayne, a precocious and inquisitive juvenile who had been at the Post Office, rushed into the house with a Lyons Republican in his hand; when the following dialogue ensued:—

Juvenile—Pa, what do these figures mean, stuck on the edge of the Republican with a little strip of yellow paper?

Pa—Why that's the name by which it is directed to me.

Juvenile—Yes, I know about the name, but here it says 8 June '16. What does that mean?

Pa, a little fidgety—Why that, my son, is some mark the printers have—they understand it.

Juvenile—Don't you know what it means?

Pa—Never mind, don't be to inquisitive.

Juvenile—Well, anyhow, Old Toby, who was in the Post Office, said it meant you hadn't paid for your paper in more than four years, and you had better sock up, and was as able as any man in the township, and printers couldn't live without money any better than other men.

Mother—There, John, I've told you a hundred times it was a shame that you didn't pay for your paper. I declare, I blush for shame every time I take up the paper and think how faithfully it comes and supplies us with news, and how you keep the printers out of their dues. I hope now that drunken old Toby and your own children talk about it, you'll be ashamed of yourself and pay up. You ought to make the Editor a present of a turkey to pay interest,

John slipped out of the house and was gone an hour. When he returned he looked ten years younger as he informed his wife he had asked the Postmaster to frank a letter and had enclosed eight dollars—paying up old scores and a year in advance. John slept soundly that night, without the nightmare, (in which he always fancied himself ridden through the air by a printer's devil.) He has never been troubled with it since.

The Civil War in the United States.

A DIVINE JUDGMENT AND A BEACON OF WARNING TO THE NATIONS.

From the Scottish Original Secession Mag.

The war which has been waged in the United States with all its horrors during the last four years is the great event of the present time. It has been arresting the attention of the whole civilized world; but it has not received the degree of solemn consideration to which it is entitled, either from nations or individuals—either from the actors in the bloody drama or from the spectators. The space which the wars that have been carried on from age to age occupy in history renders us familiar with those scenes of blood, and our familiarity with them lessens the horror which such a spectacle is calculated to produce. The desolation and havoc which war has produced on some of the fairest portions of our globe are amply attested in the records of the past, and in the present aspect and condition of the countries that have been subjected to their ravages. But there is no instance in the annals of our fallen world in which such numerous armies have been mustered in one nation for mutual slaughter, and so many battles fought in so brief a period of time, and in which such tremendous instruments of death have been employed, as in that by which the soil of the American States has been drenched with blood. There was some expectation that if the the wars waged in these of weapons of such terrible power as those which modern art and science have furnished would be very destructive they would necessarily be of short duration. But this expectation has been balked by the experience of the war in the U. S. It has been found that if the most formidable instruments of destruction are powerful means of success in waging offensive warfare, they are no less effective means of defense. Hence it is that after four years of dreadful carnage, we cannot be sure that we may not, after a few years, again have a revival of the same horrid work; if not in America in some other part of our sin polluted world. But what improvement ought we and others to make of this awful calamity.

Sin is the cause of all; and it is a fact to every reader of the Bible that God punishes individuals and nations for sin. Numerous as are the appliances at work for the spiritual good of the nations; as numerous on the other hand are the agencies for evil.—Temperance societies are at work for to reform man from the vice of intemperance, and the good they have done cannot properly be estimated; but on the other hand we have the distillery and the tavern in full operation, and sustained too by "Christian" capital, and which every year is sending its thousands and tens of thousands to fill a drunkard's grave. The Bible is now printed in all languages, and along with the religious tract and massive and tiny volume, is doing good in cottage and hall all over our world; but in order to counteract that, infidel books and tracts, magazines and weekly periodicals are in circulation (and their name is legion), whose mission is to corrupt and demoralize. In short, while the agencies for good are numerous, sin and evil of all kinds is on the increase also. Sabbath breaking and profane swearing abounds, and professed Christian men and women, and Christian churches too, seem not at all alive to the evils around them; they seem more intent on the pleasures of the world, in "adding field to field" and money making, than in doing the work which the Master imposes on all his disciples—the conversion of their fellows. It is generally admitted that while the final retribution of individuals is reserved for the future state, nations and communities are arranged before the tribunal of the Judge of all the earth, and visited with condign punishment for their iniquities in this world. Again, while God marks all the iniquities of a sinning people, and often renders recompense for all kinds of iniquity, it is often by one peculiarly heinous kind of sin that their provocations reach the climax by which their day of wrath becomes inevitable. This is clearly declared in the Prophecy of Amos, of which we quote only the words which have reference to the ten tribes:—"Thus saith the Lord, for three transgressions of Israel, and for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof, because they sold the righteous for silver, and the poor for a pair of shoes: that pant after the dust of the earth on the head of the poor, and turn aside the way of the meek; and a man and his father will go in unto the same maid, to profane my holy name." (Amos 2: 6, 7.) And while God has many causes of controvery with the United States, there is reason to think that it has been by the abomination of slavery, with its deeply demoralizing concomitants, that their cup of iniquity has been speedily so filled up that judgment could be no longer delayed. The evils of this system of iniquity, root and branch, leaves and fruit, exceed conception. In the persevering maintenance of slavery an amount of guilt has been accumulated by countless deeds of wrong which none but God can comprehend; the demerit of which none but He can estimate.

War is one of the worst judgments with which God visits a guilty people. And there can be no doubt that it is a dispensation of divine vengeance at the present time to both North and South. God claims this as his special prerogative: "Vengeance is mine, I will repay saith the Lord."—(Rom. 12: 19.) But neither the mighty people on whom this vial of divine wrath has been poured, nor the nations that were spectators of its direful effects, are solemnized as they ought to be by the fact that God, as supreme Judge, has by this war avenged wrongs of appaling criminality, in rendering retribution to the guilty commonwealth which has been persevering in its perpetration for so many generations. The North is looking to the South and the South to the North as the blameable cause of the streams of human blood which has flowed as water on their battle-fields, and of the countless scenes of woe with which the land has been overspread. But there is a deeper and a higher cause of all this misery than the passions, aspirations, and influencing motives of either of the contending parties.

Registers, though imperfect, have been kept by men of those who have fallen in battle or have perished through other causes in connection with this war. But no human register contains a list of those who have perished through the cruelties and fiendish deeds of wickedness inseparable from slavery and the slave-trade. A perfect register of all, however, has been written in heaven. All these merciless deeds of wrong have been committed under the eye of the supreme Judge and Avenger, and one standing law of his administration is to render to every man according to his works. Though the wrongs done can never be numbered by man, they have all been not only numbered but also thoroughly weighed in heaven; and if the nations who have sanctioned these crimes, and have been enriched by their results, continue impenitent, may not the righteous Judge of all the earth demand, as an atonement of its kind, stripe for stripe, and life for life? Men themselves being judges, this would be unspeakably more equitable than the horrid deed of retribution perpetrated on Virginian soil, the record of which is on high, and will not soon be forgotten on earth, when some six individuals were put to death in retaliation for the slaughter of one officer by an unknown agent—a deed which they had no power to prevent, and of which they might be, and most likely were in all respects, as innocent as the man of power at whose arbitrary order they were mercilessly executed. Revenge appears here to have been the ruling principle. Heathens have been known to be merciful, a principle which many Christian nations (so called) are sadly deficient in.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.

A correspondent writing to the *Times*, says: "Permit one who has had considerable experience of the horrors of this disease in India to describe a simple and, in eight cases out of ten, effectual remedy, possibly of equal value in this temperate climate, as it certainly is in the tropical. The specific was introduced with the assistance of Government by a Dr. Honinburgher in Calcutta, during a period [1857 and 1858] when the ravages of cholera were really awful. At the time above quoted I had an interest in an indigo concern forty-two miles from Calcutta; many entire families of the ryots were swept away by the disease, and I had a quantity of indigo seed lying in their huts, which they were unable, or, from a fatalist feeling of terror, were unwilling to put into the ground. Government at this time had provided Dr. Honinburgher with a building for a cholera hospital, to test the merits of his treatment, a weekly list of cases being published. I went to Calcutta, introduced myself to the Dr. saw his practice at the hospital, and returned to the factory with a pair of lancets and a bottle of tincture of quassia, with which I at once inoculated three natives, all of whom appeared in a hopeless state. Two recovered, as usual, very rapidly, but the third sank, being too far gone before I arrived. The native doctor, or hakim, was astonished, and pronounced it to be like 'jadu,' (witchcraft), and entreated me to instruct him in the mystery, which I gladly did, and he practised it with astonishing success. At other parts of the country in the North-west Provinces my efforts with the quassia were the means of saving several lives, one a servant whom I much valued. The inoculation may be done by any person with sense enough to avoid making an incision in one of the principal veins, the quassia is dropped into the wound, the body should be shampooned, and nothing given to the patient but cool water in small quantities. Cramps rapidly cease, and fair circulation of the blood is restored, the invariable exclamation of the invalid on recovering consciousness being 'Hum garm hota hai, (I am getting warm), with a great sigh of relief; a relapse during the first few hours may be feared, in such a case a second inoculation in two or more places must be performed."

Which is the easiest to spell—fiddle-de-dee or fiddle-de-dum? The former, because it is spelled with more o's.

A Yarmouth master hired an Irishman, "a green hand," to assist him in loading his sloop. Just as the vessel was about to set sail, the Irishman, who was jingling the price of his days work in his pocket, cried out from the quay—"Captain! I lost your shovel overboard; but I cut a big notch on the rail fence round the starn, right over the spot where it went down; so you'll find it when you come back.

MAN AND WOMAN.—Man is strong—Woman is beautiful. Man is daring and confident—Woman is diffident and unassuming. Man shines abroad—woman at home. Man talks to convince—woman to persuade and please. Man has a rugged heart—woman a soft and tender one. Man prevents misery—woman relieves it. Man has science—woman taste. Man has judgment—woman sensibility. Man is a being of justice—woman of mercy.

A young fellow was taking a sleigh-ride with a pretty girl when he met a methodist minister who was somewhat celebrated for tying the knot matrimonial at short notice. He stopped him, and asked hurriedly—

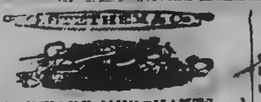
"Can you tie a knot for me?"

"Yes," said brother B——, "I guess so, when do you want it done?"

"Well, right away," was the reply; "is it lawful, though, here in the highway?" asked the way.

'Oh, yes: this is as good a place as any—as safe as the church itself."

"Well, then, I want a knot tied in my horse's tail, to keep it out of the snow!"—shouted the wicked wag, as he drove rapidly away, fearing lest the minister, in his profane wrath, should fall from grace.



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A large assortment of

Locks, Latches, Hinges, Paints, Oils, Glass and Building Hardware, Mechanic's Tools, &c.

At the lowest prices.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,

George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

April 1st, 1865. 31

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Provincial & Stock Insurance Co.—R. P. Street.
Timber Merchants.—C. J. Bloomfield.
Battle of the Boyne—F. B. Sparkes.
Union School Notice—Ivan O'Beirne.
Insurance—J. M. Burns.
Battle of the Boyne.—Graham & Stratton.
Important Meeting.—Friendship Temple.
Hardware—M Millar.
Scotch anthracite Coal.—M Millar.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1865.

Parliamentary Reforms Needed Yet.

We have heard the end of the session of Provincial Parliament, and have been favored with a list of Bills that have become Acts. Some of these will no doubt prove of advantage to the country, and, we trust, remove some of the evils of which complaint has been made. One cry, however, is yet unheeded,—nothing done to remove the burden of complaint, and the evil will continue to exist for a season longer: that is the subject of settling our wild lands, and providing homes for those who have grown up among us or who may come to our Province with the intention of settling here. Every periodical of the country tells of the numbers who have gone or are going to the United States, to seek for employment or a home. We are asked why it is that our young men and others leave this country to seek farms, millions of acres of our lands being yet unsettled. If the past and present is to be continued, they will remain unsettled for generations to come. We answer that there are two reasons for their doing so.

First. Our lands are kept at prices too high for early settlers, and thus those that would retire back for land at cheaper rates. Turn these to the Western States, where they can purchase land on very favorable terms, and on terms very easy, they are, as compared with ours.

The second evil is the system of stripping the land, before it is sold, of all the timber. This, in many cases, is all the settler has to depend on for his season's living; and when the intending purchaser goes and sees the timber gone, the best slashed and wasted, and the rest lying rotting, he turns about and leaves as fast as he can. This system of stripping the land for almost nothing, and that to no great detriment of the country, is injurious in the extreme. The same timber sold by the settler would bring far more. But the great evil is the quantity left to rot, which benefits neither the government nor the people.

A cursory glance at the management of our public lands for several years back and under several governments, must at once strike the beholder with astonishment. It would almost seem as if the few who have hitherto controlled these matters cared for neither the country nor the people—their only object being to get money, even at a dreadful sacrifice. Common sense must tell us that the object of a government ought to be for the public good, for the welfare of the people; and when that is not the case, the government will become the reproach of the people and a curse to the country. We are glad to be able to say, to the honor of the present government, that this subject is about to receive some consideration at the hands of its members. Our worthy member, who is the tried friend of the new settlers, has just returned from Quebec, and he informs us that he obtained a promise that the government would give the subject due consideration during the recess. It is time that something was done.

The City Fathers to visit the City of Rochester on Tuesday next.

From the Minutes of the Town Council it will be seen that it is the intention of our City Fathers to visit the City of Rochester, as the representatives of this thriving Town. During the flying visit of the Rochester Council last week, they cordially and generously extended an invitation to the members of this Council to visit their city. Mr. Brown, agent for the steamer *Corinthian*, also offered the use of this splendid steamer for the purpose. It appears that upon a formal invitation being offered, the members of the Council agreed to visit our neighbors. We hope that this return of civilities will be the means of cementing the two places more closely and warmly together, and also the means of acquainting those across the Lakes of the immense stores of lumber, timber, minerals, &c., which we possess, and which only require an outlet and market to produce an effect on our general trade and status that very few are able now to even dream of. Let our Council go about this in the right way—go well represented, and take an interest in the affair, so as to effect something good, if possible, and also so as to leave a favorable impression of our Town, our County, and Canadians, but especially of the sound judgment of the people in the choice of their representatives. Let Peterborough be neither last nor least in the matter.

Our Fathers! where are they!

Rather an amusing instance of the way in which the wise men of the town do business was exhibited on Monday evening. A stranger would have been delighted with the whole proceedings. Disorder triumphed over order, and an indescribable scene followed. If a few from the *corners* were gathered to transact *important* business we might expect something of an exciting nature—*once firm*. But when our Conscript Fathers so far forget themselves as to enact scenes that even outdo "the ranting actor on the stage," the sooner "legislative halls" are emptied of them the better. Surely the calm discussion of *nice points* is preferable to uproarious, unseemly spoiling.

The Warden, R. D. Rogers, Esq., has begun to work with his accustomed energy, and has got the bridge re-planked.

Lakefield Agricultural Show will be on the 10th inst., Norwood Show on the same day, and the County Show on the 12th.

OIL FLOWING.

Yesterday the report spread abroad that oil was actually flowing from the well now being sunk. We had some misgivings, but thought we would go and see for ourselves. Accordingly we repaired to the spot, where we found crowds of anxious faces all enquiring the truth of the rumour. We, in company with several others, collected some of the water that had been pumped from the well, and found the most unmistakable evidences of the oily fluid. The stones lying in the channel where the water flows had the strongest smell of oil, and the water was covered with some substance which all present declared to be the desired fluid. The smell of the well itself is very strong, and the water has a strange taste. When the machinery is not working, the well can be heard boiling; but as there is a channel under the framework where any of the fluid can get away, we could not see what the stuff was like.

Mr. Craigie, who has superintended the work from the first, declares that the well has all the indications in regard to quantity of from ten to twenty barrels a day, and infers us that there are better indications than could be perceived in wells that were yielding that quantity in the West. And as far as Mr. Craigie is concerned we have perfect faith in what he tells. Every one now anxiously awaits the result of to-day's pumping, to see the result of the matter.

The Messrs. Craigie and Stephenson have held on to the enterprise with an uncommon tenacity and are now confident of success.—If so, to them is the whole honor due. They originated the idea of boring; they subscribed largely for their means, and have left nothing undone they could do to bring the matter to a successful issue. To them the whole praise is due, and should it prove a failure we believe they are just as worthy of praise. The mere trial is worth something.

The well is now 60 feet below the surface of the earth, and 50 feet below the surface of the rock. The strata penetrated are, first, 10 feet earth, 9 feet solid rock, 6 feet shale, then 35 feet rock, and now about two feet shale again; and the cost to this date is but trifling for the work done.

The machinery is of the simplest construction, costing but very little, and is so worked that no break can be made. It can be driven by gearing or by belts, at the option of the workmen. The whole shows there is genius amongst us if not capital.

It is needless to say that stock has rapidly risen in the last few hours.

Since writing the above, a closer test has been made, and there is now no doubt of the existence of oil.

BUCKHORN PIC-NIC.

We had the pleasure of being present at a Pic-Nic on Saturday last, held at Oak Orchard by the inhabitants of Buckhorn. Mr. N. Shaw, of Peterborough, having got through cutting and shipping lumber for the season, of which he has shipped 5,000,000 feet, placed the steamer *Victoria* at the disposal of his employees and friends for the day. Invitations were sent to Peterborough to a few friends who availed themselves of the opportunity to be present. About ten o'clock a. m., the steamer left the wharf, with a large number on board, who enjoyed themselves in various ways, there being a string band engaged for the occasion the liveliest merriment was kept up until the steamer was laid up at Oak Orchard. Three tables were erected in pic-nic style and the refreshments furnished were creditable to the parties who had the management of them. Amusements of all kinds were indulged in, such as dancing and swinging, but the most amusing of all was the Bear's race, for which Mr. Shaver carried off the palm. About sundown the boat started on her homeward trip; Buckhorn was reached about 7 o'clock, when the boat was made fast to the wharf, three cheers were given for the "Queen," three for Mr. Rose, Captain of the steamer, and three for N. Shaw, Esq., when the party separated happy to meet, sorry to part, but happy to meet again.

THE NEW ROAD.

We had the pleasure of visiting the Buckhorn Road, the construction of which is now going on, and were much pained over the new route by T. F. Nicholl and John Hall, Esqs. We were well pleased with the specification, which may be looked upon as almost an entire level. The road is being constructed in the best and most substantial manner, far surpassing any of the colonization roads. We were much struck with the amount of work done in so short a space of time with an average of ten men for the month. We also had the Gibson location pointed out to us, which appeared almost impassable and almost impracticable for travel, the two routes bearing no comparison; the new one does credit to our County Engineer. We observed the men at work, and must say that they exhibit every sign of energy and skill to perform what they are instructed to do.

PRESENTATION.

On Tuesday last, the pupils of the Peterborough Union School assembled together and presented to J. S. Peter, Esq., a Gold Watch Chain, accompanied by an address, to which Mr. Peter made a suitable reply. The following is the address:

Mr. Peter,

Dear Sir,—It is with feelings of deep regret that we are now assembled together to bid you farewell, on the occasion of your resignation; and to present you with this token of our esteem and kind regard. We can look back with feelings of the most pleasing kind when we consider the many happy hours we have spent together, and in future will always strive to remember the instructions you have so faithfully laboured to instil into our youthful minds. If at any time we have grieved you, think of it only as a childish freak, which, if thought of, would never have been committed. Be assured, sir, that the many kind acts you have done, and the deep interest you have always manifested in our studies, will ever be gratefully remembered; and though no longer our instructor, you may rely upon our good wishes for your future success; and our prayer for you is that the Fatherly Hand which has provided for you thus far, may still continue its protecting power, and bring you safely at last to that land where parting is unknown.

(Signed by the Committee in behalf of the Pupils.)

Walter Weir,	Benj. Armstrong,
Robert Heyman,	Robert Brown,
Samuel McKee,	James Benson.

Homœopathist.

We learn that Dr. J. Adams, Toronto, who is physician to some of the first families in Toronto, and a very skillful and experienced practitioner, will probably in a short time visit Peterborough for a few days, and during his stay deliver one or two public lectures on the science of health.

School Board on Tuesday Evening.

We learn that there was no quorum of the Board, although important business was to be transacted. Two Divisions are now vacant, and we understand that those who receive the appointments were notified to be ready for duty on yesterday morning; yet, to all intents and purposes, they are not yet engaged, consequently, unless the Chairman will take the responsibility of setting them to work, these Divisions will have to be dismissed until a meeting can be convened and a quorum obtained.

Since writing the above we understand that the Chairman did set the new teachers to work.

Fires.

On Monday night the Ashery belonging to Mr. Boswell took fire from fresh lime being in it. We did not learn whether the affair was insured or not.

Also, on Tuesday night, a house on Simcoe street, owned by Mr. McCombe, and which was partly occupied and partly unoccupied, caught fire. The firemen, by their timely arrival and efforts, confined the flames to a part of the roof, three feet of the building not suffering much. We heard that this building was insured in the Royal.

Donations for September.

Mr. Kennedy papered the large room and supplied the bordering; a bag of apples from Mrs. Gilmour; 2 lbs. yarn from Mrs. Clark, Ashburnham; Mrs. F. Hanlan, a large bundle of wearing apparel; Mrs. Tate, a bundle of children's clothing; Mrs. James Millar, Otonabee, 1½ bushels of potatoes.

The Committee of the Home feel assured that they have only to remind their friends, the farmers, who have just reaped such an abundant harvest, of the approaching day of thanksgiving, as a suitable opportunity for shewing their gratitude to Almighty God for His mercies bestowed on them, by sending to the poor of the Home a share of these thank offerings.

Court of Chancery, Peterborough.

This Court is now in sitting: His hon. V. C. Mowat presiding.

Pearson vs. McConkey. This first case on the cause list was tried yesterday. Jas. McLennan, Esq., and E. Burnham, Esq., for Plaintiff, Edward Blake, Q. C., and W. H. Scott, Esq., for Defendant.

McPherson vs. Bradburn. The other case will be tried to-day.

Battle of the Boyne.

This excellent painting is offered for sale by Messrs. Graham & Stratton, Peterboro', at $2 each.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present, His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Chambers, Ormond, Chamberlain, Toole, Whyte, Burnham, Leonard, Williams, McNaughton.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from A. M. Brown, Esq., agent for the steamer *Corinthian*, stating that it would give the proprietor of the *Corinthian*, Mr. C. J. Gildersleeve, much pleasure to have the Mayor and Council accept an invitation to a pleasure trip to Rochester, in company with the Councils of Cobourg, Colborne, Brighton and Lindsay, and requesting an answer by telegraph.

A petition read from Mr. McDonnell, asking for a tavern license for the ensuing of the year. Also a petition from Samuel Purser, asking for a cart license at half price. The prayer of this petition was on motion ordered to be granted.

The following Report of the Finance Committee was submitted, received and adopted, namely, to pay the following accounts:—James Linoe, as Returning Officer, $4; E. Allen, for rent of room, $4; labour on streets under Chief Constable, $8.82½, keeping deranged woman, $2; digging two graves, $3; labour on street-, $16.90.

Moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Stevenson,—That a license be given to Wm. McDonnell at half price, provided he complies with the requirement of the Statutes.—*Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Ormond Mr. D. Carlyle was appointed arbitrator for the town to assess the value for the use of the wall of this building, used by Mr. D. Hopkins in erecting his new block thereto.

On motion of Mr. Ormond Mr. W. Cumming was appointed License Inspector for the town, and a by-law was passed to appoint him.

Mr. McNaughton asked a question of the Mayor relative to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Council, relating to a certain one hundred dollars agreed to be paid. While the discussion was going on several members arose and departed, leaving the Council without a quorum, when immediately the Mayor left the chair.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The Mayor convened a special meeting by request of seven members.

Present, Messrs. Chambers, McNaughton, Ormond, Williams, Whyte, Toole, Leonard.

The Mayor stated that he had called them, in compliance with a requisition from a majority of the members, to consider Mr. Brown's communication.

On motion of Mr. Williams it was agreed to accept the invitation given to visit Rochester.

On motion also of Mr. Williams, His Worship the Mayor and Messrs. Ormond and Whyte were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the visit, with power to add to their number.

The Mayor was instructed to telegraph to Mr. Brown that the invitation would be accepted.

The Council then adjourned to 8 o'clock the same evening.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct, 3rd.

Council met. Present, His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Chamberlen, Leonard, Chambers, Williams, Ormond, Stevenson, Whyte, Toole.

Previous minutes were then confirmed.

A telegram was received from Mr. A. M. Brown, agent for the steamer *Corinthian*, stating that Tuesday was the day appointed for the trip to Rochester, and inquiring if that day would suit the Council.

On motion of Mr. Toole the Mayor was instructed to reply that that day would answer.

Mr. Stevenson was requested to attend the County Council in reference to the appropriation of the Council for assisting in improving the Burleigh Road in the rear of Smith.

The Council adjourned to Monday night next, at half past seven o'clock, p. m.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

This Council met in special session on Tuesday for the purpose of passing a certain By-law to raise $30,000 for certain purposes.

Present, the Warden, Messrs. Pearce, Grover, Ingram, Walton, Garbutt, Choate, Austen, Probert, Millar, Gilmour.

Absent, Messrs. Birdsall, Peck, Carnegie, Sullivan and Golborne.

Moved by Mr. Grover, seconded by Mr. Pearce,—That the By-law to raise by debenture the sum of $20,000 be read and passed.—*Carried.*

Then the Council met in ordinary business.

13 present: R. D. Rogers, Warden, and Messrs. Grover, Pearce, Walton, Probert, Ingram, Millar, Garbutt, Choate, Austen, Gilmour, Sullivan and Golborne.

Absent, Messrs. Birdsall, Peck and Carnegie.

On motion of Mr. Austen, the petition of D. Buck and 49 others, praying that the township of Stanhope be separated from Minden and Dysart, was received and read.

On motion of Mr. Ingram, seconded by Mr. Pearce, the petition of D. Buck and others was referred to a select committee to be named by the Warden.

The Warden named Messrs. Austen, Pearce and Walton.

Council adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4th.

The Council met; 13 present, 1 absent.

The Committee reported on the erection of Stanhope into a separate Municipality; and on motion of Mr. Austen, a By-law was passed for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Grover, a petition was adopted to be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, in reference to the impending abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, Mr. Stevenson, from the Town Council, was heard respecting the repairing of a certain portion of the Burleigh Road, when Mr. Stevenson stated that the Town Council were prepared to appropriate one-half the amount appropriated by the County to improve the road, up to $400.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the Council agreed to spend $100 additional to $100 before granted, for the purpose of improving the said road, the Town Council having agreed to contribute one-third the amount needed.

A petition was received from Mr. C. A. Weller and referred to the committee on County Property.

A report was also received from the committee on grading the Jail Yard—read and adopted.

The Reeve and Deputy Reeve of Smith were appointed a committee to expend the sums granted to improve the Burleigh Road.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Grover, the sum of $50 was appropriated and directed to be paid, to aid in the erection of a monument to the late W. S. Conger.

Council adjourned till to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock.

Ashburnham.

The Municipal Council of the village of Ashburnham met on Monday evening, 2nd instant.

Present, the Reeve, Messrs. Strickland and Bennett.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. The account of Mr. Hemaine, for printing: also of Messrs. Graham and Stratton, were ordered to be paid.

A committee was appointed to repair the side walk from the bridge to the race.

The Council adjourned to meet again on the first Monday of November next, at 7 o'clock.

Educational Picnics and Examinations

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

Sir,—Knowing you to be friendly to the proper education of the young, and to everything that has a tendency to elevate man morally, socially and intellectually; and knowing too, sir, that you have borne the burden and heat of the day in the school-room, I hope a few observations from my note-book, taken during a late visit to Smith and Monaghan, where I attended the pic-nics in said townships in connection with the schools of the same, will not, I hope, be unacceptable. I here venture to send them to you, either to print in your paper, or throw them aside in your basket of dishonoured manuscripts, one or other, just as you think proper.

The gatherings both as respects Monaghan and Smith, were well attended. The roads were crowded with carriages and waggons containing loads of living lumber, matron and maid, men and their wives, with smart lads and blushing lasses, and humble pedestrians of all conditions in life, intermixed with lots of young men, rather fantastically dressed, I must say. Surely I must be mistaken in supposing them natives; for as they were importations from fashionable Paris or New York city. Fantastically dressed they were; their boots, pants and coats of the latest cut, and all of them toiling models, doing the same thing in the air wild that the plate of fashions does in the magazine intended for tailors and dress-makers. The species is an odd one; being thought without preparation, and profound without reflection: for they learn without study and know without learning, and if you want to know them, Mr. Editor, I here describe them. They are known by their reserved air, excessive sensitiveness, and utter indolence; by fashionable cut hair, and shirt collars of the most aristocratic model, very conceited and very affected, very disagreeable and very useless.—I hope none of them were either the teachers of Smith or Monaghan. But even in this supposition I may err, for fops are found now a days among all professions and in all classes. Of one thing I am aware, that both Otonabee, Smith and Monaghan contains not a few good teachers, and among them I may mention Messrs Douglas, Wood and Dunbar. Mr Wood is know as energetic and talented, almost turned grey in the work. Of Mr. Douglas I have no acquaintance, but a gentleman near the town Hall on the day of the pic-nic to Monaghan told me (I use his words), "he is a workman that needs not to be ashamed, and from observation I can say that the singing of his scholars at the opening of the affair was done in quite an artistic manner. I do not know Mr Dunbar personally, but this I will say, that his scholars that day did honour to themselves and their teacher. In our county (Mr. D.) was considered a good teacher, and on many subjects not connected with school studies he possesses more than a smattering, obtained by extensive reading and reflection, having at all times access to a well furnished library of his own. He, like Mr. Douglas, is rather retiring and bashful, and all of them, with Mr. McDongald of Smith, to be appreciated require only to be known.

Mr. Roberts appears interested in his work, and able to do it, too, but I suggest that in future examinations some classification be adopted, classes in reading, geography, &c., being put together, viz., the readers in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, &c., books in all the schools reading in the same class, children of the 3rd class being not found in a ring composed of the 4th and 5th, and junior heads to grammar being kept separate from others more advanced, without doing something like this some will carry off what they have no right to, while humble merit will go away unnoticed and unrewarded.

These suggestions are given not in an unfriendly or fault-finding spirit, no, but rather the reverse: it was apparent to all observers that a proper classification was not among the arrangements of the day, either in Smith or Monaghan, and this being the case, let what was a wanting in 1865 be supplied in 1866, should it so happen that Mr. Flint and the different councils of townships should do then what they have done in 1865.

Messrs. John and William Wood did their work well in Smith as examiners. As regards Monaghan, altho generally speaking the examiners did their work pretty well, yet on a few occasions the questions given the children were far from being appropriate.

Mr. Douglass had from his school about 35; Mr. Dunbar 20; Miss Dowlings less, while Mr Woods nearly out numbered them all, and of course had the lion's share of the prizes.

Although confessedly the schools in Peterboro county are behind the schools of Northumberland, yet it is hoped a better day is about to dawn upon them, of which the gatherings I have commented on are a good indication.—Yet something else is wanted. Teachers' association in each township, and last not least a County superintendent. Let association be set once put in operation and good no doubt will result from them. The destiny of teachers as a class are in their own hands. If they are to rise they must be push themselves let them do so and they will not go unrewarded.

I am, Mr Editor,

Yours truly,

A VOICE FROM NORTH MIDDLESEX.

Cobourg, Sept. 27th, 1865.

ON THE DIGNITY OF LABOUR

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Mr. Editor,—It is becoming fashionable, both in and out of the Canadian Parliament among *snobs, shoddy*, and other *exquisites*, to look down with truly aristocratic scorn upon the mechanic, farmer, and artizan, &c., and say sneeringly, "He is only a carpenter, or a smith." Let me ask these worthies, Mr. Editor, who talk so contemptuously of their brethern, by whose agency was it that the Netherlands were later lly captured from the sea, and for centuries has bidden defiance to the ancient monarch, who every moment thunders forth his wrath against the victors, and threaten to bury them beneath his waves? Who erected the Pyramids rising in all their majesty and almost mocking the corrosive tooth of time? Who put up St. Pauls, Trojan's Pillar, &c., &c.? the "gentleman" or the labourer? Methinks I hear another say, "He is only a scavenger." Only a scavenger, indeed!! And who, pray, has done most to banish miasmata, fevers, plagues, and pests of every kind? the physician or the labourer? Lords and ladies do not feed the hungry, or clothe the naked: they may, and often have contributed of their abundance to the needy; but then the hands that supplied them with alms were those of the labourer.—Kings, princes and capitalists have not drained morasses, levelled mountains, elevated plains, tunnelled the rock, or spanned rivers and glens with bridges and viaducts. You tell us they furnished the wealth which paid for this toil, but we deny your position, gentlemen. They never made a cent, they only furnished what had been put into their hands by the working man. We mean no reproach to people of rank, title or wealth. The reservoir that collects and disposes the living streams which minister to the wants of a city, or fertilize the thirsty plain, is a most important agency for the benefit of man: but then we cannot allow the lake or river to boast against the tributary rivulets that have supplied it with all the power or glory of which it seems to prond. We may say to the Ganges, or the Mississippi "What! but that that thou hast not received." Our motto shall be "Honour to whom honour is due" The world owes *all* its *comforts, wealth, civilization*, and *refinement* to *labour*; and, therefore, in tracing pedigrees, or heraldic monuments, we can find nothing so noble or honourable as labour.

One of the greatest scourges that can befal society, Mr. Editor, is to imprint a stigma upon labour; idleness, an aristocratic name, sycophancy, and the thousands of physical and moral evils that effect society, are the results. Strange that an one born of a woman could look upon our world, on a human body, or feel within himself a human soul, and yet come to the conclusion that man were made to be idle, or that having nothing to do, and doing nothing, were in the highest degree honourable!—constituting what the "shoddy" family call a *gentleman*. The first time the Deity is introduced to our notice in the Bible, it is in the character of a labourer: "In the beginning God *created* the heavens and the earth." And when we call Him 'Our Maker,' we mention one of His most honourable names. What a divine communion was given to industry, when our Saviour said "My Father worketh hitherto and I work," and the most distinguished men and women of patriarchal days, were accustomed to toil. Princes are *engrandized* flocks, *feed* the dumb and *store* the shuttle. "The sweet singer of Israel" was a shepherd, Peter and John were fishermen, and the "great Apostle of the Gentiles" was a tent-maker; and Milton in his Sketches from Ancient History tells us that even "the fabled Gods and Goddesses of antiquity were *working* divinities." Volcan was a blacksmith, and Diana of Ephesus did the work of our present factory girls. And the contributors at the present day, in Britain, to the cheap periodicals are many of them working men "*Liberty, Equality, Fraternity*," which which the French have so briefly and glowingly enunciated and written on the walls of their Houses of Assembly, their public offices, courts of justice, &c., must soon be the watchwords of the world. No confusion can arise from their adoption, and all revolutions have originated from the neglect of these great truths. God has created all men equal; and the mechanic, artisan, farmer, &c., should view themselves as the brethren and benefactors of mankind, and as human beings standing on a *perfect level* with the rest of his species.

C. S. D.

Otonabee, Sept. 26th, 1865.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A RAILWAY CONDUCTOR.—Mr. Chet Hamilton, conductor on the Grand Trunk Railway, met with a serious accident on Saturday night, as his train—the 12:30 Express was entering the trestle bridge, after leaving the Brockville Depot. It seems as the train started he stepped upon the rear platform of the last car, and unheedingly moved his head beyond the body of the car as the train got upon the bridge. The back of his head came in terrible collision with the timbers and stunned him. He was dragged the whole length of the bridge, and at the end, finally dropped upon the spikes, a distance of about eight feet below. He was picked up soon afterwards in a senseless condition and taken to the Courier House, where his wounds were dressed. His head was badly cut, his face was lacerated in an ugly manner, and he received severe injuries in the small of the back from the fall. His wounds are serious although not fatal, and it is probable he will be confined to his room for several weeks. The proximity of the cars to the side of the bridge, as they pass over it, is simply dangerous, and passengers and others should avoid projecting their heads beyond the line of the car. It is thought that Mr. Hamilton's attention was suddenly called by some noise, and that for the moment he forgot himself, hence the accident which may cause him his life.—*Ex.*

Mr. Hamilton is son-in-law to Mr. T. Beatty of this town.

The Fenian Excitement in Ireland.

THE IRISH AMERICAN SOLDIERS AT HOME.

The English and Irish papers are largely occupied with the Fenian question, which excites increasing alarm. If half the stories are true, matters are evidently reaching a crisis. Nearly every Irish paper contains some fact or rumor on the subject, which is eagerly caught into the English papers and commented upon. From these statements we select the following as illustrating the excitement:

A Waterford correspondent writes:

At every corner there is to be found the regular street ballad singer bawling forth "The Bold Fenian Boy." In every corner one is met with some sensational story of 100, 50, 10 or 1,000 men seeking other employment—workers of the narrator—England who were drilling the previous night at Killarney Bog, or some other waste. No case of drilling has yet, to my satisfaction, been shown to have taken place near the city.

A letter from Cork states:

Since the termination of the American war every steamship which arrives off Cork Harbor on her homeward voyage from New York or Boston, lands on these shores large numbers of young men who all served in the Republican army, who carry rather pistols, rifled guns, daggers, and other swords which they openly use in their persons all on through the city of Cork. These arrivals are ever ready to instigate their lawless dispositions with every opportunity, but the preparations making in America by the Fenian brotherhood for the invasion of Ireland.

Last week, two of these gentry entered a railway carriage, some few miles from Cork, in which were seated two ladies and two gentlemen. No sooner had the train started than one of them announced that they were officers in the Federal army during the war, but now that they had conquered the rebels they had come over to Ireland to prepare for its invasion. They spoke without any reserve, announcing that ships are at present preparing to bring over 50,000 well-disciplined Feinians, fully armed, who would be met here by 20,000 well drilled men, who would drive the British army into the sea.

This brought a smile on the faces of the listeners, until one of the fellows, to the horror of the ladies, produced from a belt or sash he wore a five-chambered revolver, and he, also leaving aside the skirt of his coat, drew out a short sword dangling at his side. After declaiming the efficiency of the weapon, that they assured the soldiers that thousands of similar words and revolvers were distributed among the brethren throughout Ireland, having been sent to them by their American friends.

The Limerick *Chronicle* says:

Within the past fortnight several letters have been received by farmers and others in the County Tipperary, from their relatives in America, containing really startling intelligence, of which belief, exclusive of the line of action about to be pursued by the Feinians in that country. One young man writes to his father, inclosing an order for £10 and informs him that it will cause his leave reached him before this (the writer's) arrival in Ireland, in concert with a large number of the deliverers of the "old country."

Another young man, named Macnamara, who emigrated to the United States a few years since from Newport, County Tipperary, sent passage warrants to his mother and brother last week. In a letter which accompanied them he entreats his mother to hasten away with all possible speed, "if she had the slightest wish to see his face, as there will soon be hot times in Ireland, before one month the ports would be blockaded, and her emigration was then beyond all hope." We understand communications of similar import have been received by persons of note in the counties of Limerick, near Clare.

Similar statements could be given to a great length, but sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that there exists in Great Britain a real apprehension, not to say panic, respecting the aims and organization of the mysterious Fenians.

A Harris Case in Richmond—Another Female Shooter.

About twelve o'clock on Friday night, R. H. Mead, of Manchester, was shot by Mr. Ould, proprietor of a bar-room and restaurant on Franklin street, between Thurteenth and Fourteenth. The affair occurred on Franklin street, nearly opposite the Eureka saloon. The pair were heard in altercation—the woman saying pleadingly, "don't leave me; don't leave me!" Mead started down the street, followed by the woman, who, finding that he would not stop, drew a pistol and shot him, the ball entering the body to the left of the spinal column and ranging forward remained in the body. It caused the man a few moments before thrown bricks at her to drive her away and then attempted to leave.

Almost immediately after the shooting occurred the woman was taken into custody by a policeman. She begged to be allowed to see Mead, and was taken to where he was. Her face was badly swollen, as if from a severe blow. As soon as she saw him she exclaimed, "Bob, Bob, how are you? Can you forgive me? I begged you to save me from ruin, and you would not." "Well," he said, "you have returned to me, and now you have to attend to business: you have no money." "No," said she, "I did not want your money," and one drew from her pocket a roll of bills and a watch and chain, and gave them to him.

When told by bystanders that she had better keep some of it, she replied no, that she went to the deed before her world. Mead said he would forgive her, and there was a general weeping and wailing.

She was taken before Coroner McElree who refused bail, and consigned her to Castle Thunderer to await her examination. The wounded Mead, when he said to be in a very danger us one, was dressed by Dr. White.

It appears that Mead had been living on terms of intimacy with Mrs. Ould for about three years, and one states that he was upon the Point that he would make her his wife. On the night in question, however, he informed her that he intended to live with her no longer, and, according to his statement, supper and they were separated good friends, when he was unexpectedly shot.

EXTRAVAGANCE.—The Hamilton *Spectator* has a paragraph on the extravagance of Parliamentarians:—"As I have said, the Legislature presents a fine field for the talents of the economist. The gross anomalies that exist are simply disgraceful to all who support their continuance; and that is especially so in the messenger department. Every page, except a few, is overloaded with these people, who contribute exceptional efficiency to appear to be drawn their monthly allowance. Men who see position represent the chaos of education, who are simply charges with little or nothing else to do, receive from $800 to $900 a year! Were many of the clerks, who require at any rate to be educated men, receive $600 a year, messengers, men who would, probably, if not employed in the House, be sawing cordwood at two shillings a cord, receive a nice round per diem allowance of $2.50, and so on through the entire service.

SIR ALBAN'S RAID.—One of the party interviewed, has written a letter to the New York *Herald*, stating that it was a mistake to suppose the Canadian Government had paid bacs to the St. Albans Bank all the money taken by the raiders. He states that only $50,000 was refunded out of $150,000 taken. The writer also states that recently, some time since, a demand for the balance, upon the English Government, and from Lord of the Canadian Ministry. This is in keeping with American honesty. It was not enough to satisfy them, we should pay out of the Treasury of the Province the full amount lost through the acts of Lamotte, but we are now to be asked to pay the full amount taken by their own rebels from their own Banks, of money our office als never saw or handled. The great thing we may expect to hear is, that Engl nd has been asked to pay their war debt. There would be just as much reason in the one as the other.

INCREASE OF TRAFFIC ON THE GREAT WESTERN.—The traffic on the Great Western Railway for the present week exceed the enormous figure of $84,341 72. The corresponding week of last year was the time of the Provincial Exhibition in this city, but yet the receipts from ordinary traffic the present year are in excess of the extraordinary receipt of the Exhibition week the full margin of $2,956.47. The fact gives ample evidence of the constantly increasing prosperity of this important interest.

The Military School in Hamilton is closed. The School has been a failure.

The Crops in Ireland.

CAVAN.—We regret to say that their is no longer any doubt as to the existence and spread of the potato blight in this locality, and we greatly fear from the reports that have reached us, that the crop is likely to suffer to a certain extent from its ravages. Potatoes sown in rich retentive soils are suffering the most, but the entire crop is more or less affected. A week of fine, fair stable harvest weather has enabled farmers to dig a portion of the crop, but in some places considerable injury has been done by the heavy and incessant rain which fell every week after reaping had commenced.—*Cavan Sentinel.*

SLIGO.—We regret to announce, from enquiries which we have made, that the potato blight is rapidly spreading in this county. Its appearance was somewhat a sudden and has taken many by surprise. The yield however, is so much above the average that even if the portion affected by the disease be not taken into account the crop will still be much better than it has been for some years; and considering the advanced period of the season at which the blight made its appearance, it is hoped that it may not prove so bad as some seem to anticipate. Up to within the last month the tubers exhibited none of the signs which invariably accompany the disease, and it was the sanguine expectation that our potatoes excellent would eventually recover its pristine soundness.—*Sligo Independent.*

DOWN.—Harvest operations are far advanced here. Wheat is all cut, and a large proportion of it in the stack-yard. A few days of fine weather will enable the farmer to finish the reaping of barley and oats, so that about the middle of the month all may be expected to be cleared off, and the joyful sound of harvest home to resound over every district.—*Downpatrick Recorder.*

DERRY.—We regret to state that several correspondents inform us that they have also had the potato blight, but the majority of them add, not to any great extent. While in the district the potato crop this year is expected to be full an average one, but every account of disease has clouded on with alarm and anxiety. It cannot be expected that there will be a total absence of the potato blight, and we think, on the whole from the accounts that have reached us, the farmers have a great reason to complain.

ANTRIM.—VICTIM.—A few weeks a young woman named Mary Scott, about 22 years of age, residing in Scotch Gardens, was going down a field in the Kilcoan, when her foot caught in a rabbit burrow and she was precipitated on the ground and she was precipitated from the top to the bottom of the quarry. She fell on her head and was killed on the spot.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

FLOUR.—The receipts of the week have again been very light, and quite inadequate to the demand, and all grades have improved in value. There has been an active demand for the higher grades, mostly for American markets, and gradually advancing prices have been realized. Latest sales have been at $7.27 to $7.50 for Superior Extra, $7.05 to $7.25 for Extra, and about $6.80 for Fancy. Superfine has been much wanted for bakers' use, and all offered have been sold freely, the latter sum being eagerly caught up at very extreme prices, as $7 must go much, while deliveries from country are only some $6.75 to $6.90. Canada Superfine also in fair supply and prompt request at full relative prices. Middling and outlands, though held higher, find few buyers at the advance.

BAG FLOUR.—In short supply, and prices have kept pace with the general improvement, sales comprising some round $3.20 to $3.30, and on Monday $3.10 to $3.20. At the close of the week quotations are mainly regulated by what can be procured, no more than enough can be picked for while the present high prices rule there; but it is to be doubted if a second will afford very little, if any, margin for export to the States; and were supplies more abundant, buyers would no doubt accede to the extreme views of sellers. The same principle of purpose is very reluctantly paid, and stocks are kept at the lowest possible point. Butter steadily declining on a most liquable decline the moment upon the improve, which it is presumed would be the case were the many mills now idle for want of water to resume grinding.

WHEAT comes for sale very unsparingly, and there are few sales to note. U. C. Spring on the spot commands $1.15 to $1.17½, but there is no disposition to operate for forward delivery even at very short dates.

PEAS.—Are quiet, but have to a mea are received one. Last Sale were at 85 to 87½ for forwards afloat.

OATS.—Some sales may be noted, mostly on C. P.

PORK.—With an improved demand and a consequent rise upon the street, holders are now asking their pretension, and sales transacted which go much as high as $21, which is much considered the current rate.

LARD is in request, owing to total absence of any fat; stocks are only being held in Britain and in the United States where the stock is as all limited.

BUTTER maintains its value in the face of a decline on that is mainly owing to the exceed state of the American markets; receipts have continued to flow and the market is quite bare of stock. Dairies have freely met the demand for the season, and selling from the prices and now reached a point beyond which any chance appears impossible; sales have been made in small way during the week at from 19½ to 22 cents for fine to good up to 22 cents for single choice even quantities; sales of tubs and packages being in some instances made at an advance, even on these rates for the finest qualities. Firkins, however, a want of confidence, and here middle consumption is beginning to be attended with by the high price, and the supplies will in all probability remain so in the country and much in demand for the fisheries is supplied. Great dissatisfaction is really shown by consumers in their selections; and while willing to secure desirable parcels at full rates, they reject all unsound or dilapidated casks, except at relatively low rates.

TALLOW is wanted, and our Pail quotations could be readily paid for any parc

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No. 155, will be held

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

At half-past seven o'clock, in the Lodge Room Market Block.

A full attendance is particularly requested.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.

J. M. BURNS,
Secretary

Peterborough, October 4, 1865.

CANADA WEST FARMERS'

Mutual & Stock Insurance Co'y.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following gentlemen have been appointed Agents for the Company:—

JOHN NETHERCOTT, of the County of Northumberland, and for that portion of the County of Peterborough lying East of the River Otonabee.

R. W. BRETT for that portion of the County of Peterborough lying west of the Otonabee River, and for the County of Victoria, and for the Townships of N. Monaghan, Cavan, Clark and Hope, County of Durham.

ALSO THAT,

Hon. A. A. Burnham, Cobourg; John Harvey, Esq., M.P.P., Robert Read, Esq., Omemee, and Robert Wedel, Esq., Lindsay, have been appointed Honorary Directors.

LICHFIELD STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer

Hamilton, 22nd Sept., 1865. 40

To Lumber Merchants.

THE whole of the valuable Timber in the Township of Longford County of Victoria previously advertised for sale by auction, is now offered for sale by private contract, in the following Berths, viz.:—

Berth No. 1—South-east section, being Concession I to V and Lots 1 to 15 inclusive.

Berth No. 2—South-east section, being Concession VI to XI and Lots 1 to 15 inclusive.

Berth No. 3—South-west section, being Concessions I to V and Lots 16 to 37 inclusive.

Berth No. 4—North west section, being Concession VI to XI and Lots 16 to 37 inclusive Also the four Lots forming Concession XII

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash paid down at time of sale, and the balance payable in three equal annual instalments, with interest.

A reasonable period will be given for the removal of the timber.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to November 1st, 1865 from which any further information may be obtained.

CHAS. J. BLOOMFIELD, Esq.,
Secretary Canadian Land & Emigration Co.,
Toronto Bank Buildings,
40-4in Toronto.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed at the suit of MELANCTON H. SEYMOUR, HENRY PHILPOTT, H. WITNEY and CHARLES EDWARD SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, and against the Lands and tenements of WILLIAM SYED, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterboro, on FRIDAY the NINTH day of JANUARY A.D. 1866, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the following Lands and Tenements, viz.:—All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterboro', in the Province of Canada, being composed of part of Broken Lot number 18 in the second Concession of the said Township of Smith, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing on the western bank of the Otonabee River, on the limits between lots numbers 17 and 18 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, thence north 45 degrees west 4 chains 84 links along the said limits, then north 30 degrees east 6 chains 52 links, then north 24 degrees west 5 chains and 15 link, then 5 chains 80 degrees west 1 chain 80 links, then north 3 degrees west 2 chains and 94 links, then north 30 degrees east one chain 36 links, then north 30 degrees east 16 chains 80 links, then north 43½ degrees east 8 chains 27 links, then north 31½ degrees east 3 chains 52 links to the intersection of the road leading to Peterborough, on the allowance for road between lots numbers 18 and 19, then southeasterly along the western side of said allowance for road until it strikes the river Otonabee, then close by the western side of said river following the current of the stream to the place of beginning, containing 13 acres, be the same more or less, also the west half of lot number 19 in the third concession, and broken lot number 19 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, containing one hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 4, 1865. } 40

The Great Original Painting

OF THE

BATTLE OF THE BOYNE!

By BEN. WEST, Late Royal Academy.

S. PARKES TOURNE & Co., would respectfully announce that they have now ready for inspection a splendid Engraving on Copper Line and of this magnificent HISTORICAL PAINTING, representing the Battle at the moment of the death of the gallant King, size 30 inches by 22 inches.

The Subscribers finished copy of the great Original will be found unparalleled success in every respect to the public either in this country or Great Britain. *It has been executed by the first Artists of the day*, and no trouble or expense has been spared to make it worthy of the fully celebrated Painter, and the GREAT HISTORICAL FACT which it represents, and which ought never to be forgotten by those who now enjoy the CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY which this event, more than any other in our history, was the means of establishing and perpetuating.

In times like these, when the principles of our Forefathers are being assailed on every hand, it is necessary needful for each heart and mind from whence springs our Constitutional form of Government; and nothing contributes more to aid us in keeping in remembrance those momentous passages in our history than faithful representations by great Masters. And certainly no historical Subject has been more ably treated than the above event by this celebrated Painter.

In presenting this Picture to the *Protestant Community*, and especially to those who are *more fortunately alive* to the vast benefits conferred on us by the ever memorable events of 1690, the Publishers feel every confidence that their efforts will be fully appreciated, and that this Picture will find an honored place in every Protestant home in the British Provinces.

Price of the Picture, $3.

F. B. SPARKES,
Toronto.
GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

The Publishers would call attention to the following recommendatory letter which they have received:

Toronto, June 10th, 1865.

Messrs. SPARKES, BOURKE & Co.,

GENTLEMEN,—We are very much pleased with the Photograph of the Drawing of your forthcoming Coloured Lithograph of the "Battle of the Boyne," and are of opinion that if the execution of the Work in Progress is carefully carried out, your anticipations of a very large sale will be fully realized.

F. H. MEDCALF.
OGLE R. GOWAN.
ANDREW FLEMING.

New Map
OF
Peterborough and Ashburnham.

THE undersigned, having now rapidly approaching completion, A NEW AND COMPLETE MAP of THE TOWN of PETERBOROUGH and the adjoining VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM, inform those who may desire to have unregistered or intended subdivisions of Lots shewn on the Map, that such will be done on their furnishing the necessary information immediately.

Office—Scott's Block.

FITZGIB. ALD & BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyors.
Peterborough, Sept. 30, 1865. 39.

Sign of the

CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET.

PETERBOROUGH.

Robt. Hamilton

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving his large stock of Hardware, which was selected by him with great care, and will offer it for sale at prices that will defy competition.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of MOOERS and AYRES'

BROAD AND NARROW AXES,

Wholesale and Retail

Lumbermen supplied on Reasonable Terms

Cash purchasers will consult their interests by giving him a call

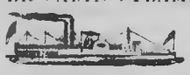
Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1865. 39

DAILY LINE TO ROCHESTER!

The quickest route to Rochester and all points in the United States!!

The new and magnificent steel-plated

UPPER CABIN STEAMER,



"CORINTHIAN,"

CHEYSLER, MASTER,

Leaves North Shore ports for Charlotte, every day, (Sundays excepted), as Follows:—

COBOURG, at 12.45, p.m.,
COBOURG, at 2, p.m.,
PORT HOPE at 3.30, p.m.

RETURNING,—Leaves Charlotte for North Shore ports, every morning (Sunday's excepted) at 8.30, on the arrival of special train from Rochester.

Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by rail or Boat, connect with this steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive in Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South.

Passengers in United States, via Rochester, connect by special train with this steamer at Charlotte, arriving at Cobourg and Port Hope after a swift and pleasant ride over the Lake Ontario, in time for special trains to Lindsay and Peterborough, and express trains East and West on the Grand Trunk Railway, and over the Royal Mail Line Through St. Lawrence.

This swift and magnificent steamer has been especially fitted up for this route, with all the modern appliances, and her saloon and staterooms are elegantly furnished.

The Table and Bar always supplied with the very best.

FARE,—Cabin, $2.50; Deck, $2.00.

For further information, apply to the Captain on board, or to James Keelar, Colborn; Charles Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.

A. M. BROWN,
General Agent, Kingston.
Kingston, Sept. 16, 1865. 39

Drawing and Modeling School.

A SCHOOL for instruction in Architectural, Perspective, and Anatomical Drawing; Modeling in Plaster and Clay; Sketching from Nature, and Painting in Water Colors, Sepia, and India Ink, will be opened in connection with the London Commercial College on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

under the able supervision of the

German Artist, H. A. Wilke s.

Mr. Wilke has had long experience as a Practical Sculptor and Painter, and has in this country been employed on some of the most celebrated works of art now adorning the Capitol at Washington.

The College Students will receive instruction in those very pleasing and useful branches for the slight additional charge of Two Dollars per month. Students who purchase Scholarships in Classes of three or more during the month of September, will have their fare to London by the cheapest route deducted from the price. Telegraphing will also be given free with all Scholarships purchased this month. Good board can be obtained in private families for $2 per week.

Life Scholarship for Gents $30 in Advance
do do Ladies 20 do
Books and Stationery for Full Com. Course $10 do

For circular or other information address pre-paid

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College.
33 London, C. W.

REMOVAL.

J. R. ORMOND,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Will remove in a few days

TO Mr. WARD'S STAND,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterborough, Sept. 20, 1865. 38

THE DAILY

Globe & Leader

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gulf River

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro January 1865.

Writing Desks,

LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

AMERICAN MONEY

BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "EXAMINER" Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough

---

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 30 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-2m

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.

10 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG.

Capital,.....$12,500,000 Invested, ...$2,000,000.

Deposit Fund in Canada,....$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:

Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co.,
General Agents for Canada.
FREDERICK COTE, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an indiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately.

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid.

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premium, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convertible and liberal terms—whereby no policy need lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium.

For further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX, } *Agents at Peterboro.*
or
T. B. CLEMENTI, }

R. KINCAID, M. D., Medical Referee. 38

WINDOW BLINDS

OF green, blue and fancy patterns, at the *Examiner* Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over George Stephen & Co's Hardware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

ADJOURNED.

THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, for the County of Peterborough, has been adjourned until MONDAY, the NINTH day of OCTOBER next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the audit of Accounts of Constables and others.

Peterboro', Sept. 26, 1865. 39

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street, Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', Sept. 19, 1865. 37

COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE a large quantity Dundas Cotton Yarn, of the very best quality and warranted numbers

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of JAMES RYAN, are required to call immediately and pay the amount of their indebtedness to me, the undersigned who is the proper authority to collect said debts

Immediate payment is required, otherwise they will be placed in Court for Collection.

PATRICK FITZGERALD,
Assignee to the Estate of James Ryan

N B.—Office at my residence, 2nd door north of the Huffman House, George Street.

Peterboro', Sept. 15th, 1865 38-tf

ONE DOLLAR PER ACRE.

THE CANADIAN

Land and Emigration Co'y

(CAPITAL £250,000 STERLING.)

ARE at present selling at the above price their excellent lands in the rapidly improving settlement in the

Township of Dysart, Co. Peterboro'.

For information apply to the Secretary,

C. J. BLOOMFIELD, Esq.
Toronto.

Or to C. & STEWART, Esq.,
P. O. Haliburton,
Co. Peterborough.

September 13, 1865. 37-2in

J. J. BAGULEY'S

VARIETY EMPORIUM!

Dickson's Block, Peterboro.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice lot of Briar-root Pipes; China, Wax and other Dolls; Tin and Wood Toys; School, Memorandum, Song and Toy Books.

Second Hand Books bought, sold or exchanged.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Highest price paid for first-class Table Fruit. Hot spice Rolls and Buns every morning. The noted Everton Toffy always on hand.

Choice Temperance Drinks, Confectionary Fruits, &c., &c.

Peterborough, Sept. 29, 1865. 38-3in*

WHEAT and BARLEY!

Cash for Wheat and Barley at the

Peterboro' Railway Station,

and at the several stations on the line

Between Lindsay & Port Hope.

W. CLUXTON.

September 5, 1865. 36-3in

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late Joseph Dixon are notified that their notes and accounts have been placed in the hands of D. W. DUMBLE, Esquire, Barrister, Peterborough, for collection. An immediate settlement will save costs.

MARGARET DIXON,
Administratrix.
Peterborough, Sept. 20, 1865. 38-6in

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

TEAMS WANTED.

WANTED AT THE BLYTHE MILLS, immediately,

TEN TEAMS,

For drawing Lumber, for which the highest Cash Price will be paid.

GEORGE HILLIARD,
Blythe Mills.

Peterboro', Aug. 17, 1865. 35

Business Stand FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell the House and Premises occupied by him, at the Burnt River on the Bobcaygeon Road; being well suited for a House of Entertainment. It will be sold cheap, or exchanged for other property in or near Peterboro.

For particulars apply to

JOHN HUNTER,
Kinmount P.O.

August 16th, 1865. 33-1m

Mortgage Loans

THE undersigned is appointed the Agent and Valuator of the "Provincial Permanent Building and Savings Society," for this County. Several private sums, varying from $300 to 1,000 to lend, for not less than three or more than seven years.

G. F. ORDE.

Peterboro, August 9, 1865. 32-3*

Dr. GUNN'S

New Family Physician;

OR,

HOME BOOK OF HEALTH.

PRICE $3.50.

For sale at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, Aug. 16, 1865

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to receive or negotiate a certain note, dated the 7th June, 1865, drawn at nine months, for $52.50, in favor of Mr. Thomas Hutchison or bearer, and signed by W. Rutherford, Jr., W. Rutherford, Sr., and Adam Rutherford, as the two last named persons do not hold themselves liable therein; the said note having been acquired by Mr. Hutchison (as regards them) without value and contrary to the understanding between them.

W. RUTHERFORD, Sr.
A. RUTHERFORD.

Peterboro, August 7, 1865. 32

PORK

150 Barrels Mess.
100 " Prime Mess.
200 " Extra Flour.
300 " Superfine Flour.

For sale by

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro, June 22, 1865 25

Barley, Oats, Pease & Rye WANTED!

BY the undersigned at his Grain Warehouse in Ashburnham.

The highest Cash Price paid.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, Sept 20, 1865. 38

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to R. D. ROGERS are hereby informed that all accounts, notes, &c., not paid before the 1st of November, will be put in suit for collection.

J. Z. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, August 28, 1865. 35

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

L. LEMAY

BEGS to call the attention of his customers and other cash buyers to his large stock of STAPLE GOODS, received during the last two weeks, among which will be found a large and well-selected assortment of

Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Whitneys, and a variety of Plaid Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles, Flannels, Blankets, White Cotton, Striped Shirting and Denims, 200 pieces of best Canadian Factory Cotton, from 6½ per yard; 75 pieces of Prints, fast colors, from 7½ per yard; 50 pieces of plain and checked home-made Flannel, 800 yards of white Fulled Cloth (Peterboro' manufacture), 150 pieces of Canadian Tweeds, Beaver, Whitney, and fancy Over-coatings.

CHEAP AND GOOD CLOTHING,

One of the Largest and best made stocks of Clothing in Town; 250 Over-coats, 200 fancy Cassimere and Canadian Tweed Under-coats, 800 pairs of Cassimere, Canadian Tweed and Fulled Cloth Pants, 250 Vests, 400 Flannel and Cotton Shirts, a good assortment of Felt Hats, Cloth Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Mufflers, &c., &c. All my Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and will be sold very cheap.

All Goods sold for Cash only, and at small profits.

L. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, next to McKellar & Cameron.

Peterboro', Sept. 13th, 1865. 37

Fall and Winter Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a lot of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which will be found a few pieces of the celebrated

BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS.

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterborough, September 12th, 1865. 37

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

NOW RECEIVED, first delivery

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Prints, White and Grey Cottons, Dress Goods,

BONNET BORDERS, &c.

Fresh Arrivals daily!—In a week Stock will be well assorted.

Peterborough, September 12th 1865. 37

A VERY LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

Great Bargains Offered!

READ THE FOLLOWING:

PRINTS, a very large lot from 7½ per yard.
FANCY DRESS GOODS, in late-st styles, consisting of Poplinettes, Mohairs, Lustres, &c. from 10½ per yard.
GALA PLAIDS, Merinoes, Crape Cloths, Cobourgs, plain Mohairs, very cheap.
SHAWLS, in the latest styles, a very large assortment.
LADIES' MANTLES and Mantle Cloths of all kinds, at a very low figure.
LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS, Assorted.
STRIPED SKIRTINGS, good, from 1s 8d per yard.
HOOP SKIRTS,—Two or three cases,—Chilaren's as low as 1s. per set.
ALL SILK WINTER BONNET RIBBONS at 7½ per yard.
BONNET RIBBONS, in newest styles, at from 7½ per yard upwards.
GREY COTTONS, Cheap as usual.
WHITE COTTONS, Cheap as usual.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS, very good, at 10½ per yard.
TICKINGS, very good, at 1s per yard.
FLANNELS of all kinds, very cheap.
BLANKETS, a large lot from 7s 6d per pair upwards.
CLOTHS of all kinds, very low.
OIL CLOTHS for table covers, from 1s 6d per yard.
SILK BELT RIBBON, Buckles, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Hat Ornaments, Fancy Buttons, &c., very cheap.
COLLARS and TIES, VEILS of all kinds.
HAIR NETS, at 1½ and 3d each.
BONNET FRONTS, at 4d.
GLOVES and HOSIERY, assorted.
CORSETS, very cheap.
CLOUDS, Cravats, Under-sleeves, &c.
LADIES' WOOL HOODS, a large lot at from 2s each upwards.

Just receiving, a large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, to be sold cheaper than anywhere else in town.

JAMES W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, September 6, 1865.

ROOM PAPER at COST.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

ARE now selling off their large and well assorted stock of Room Paper at Cost, which they will continue to do until the first day of October.

Peterborough, August 22nd, 1865.

PETERBORO' EXAMINER

BOOK STORE.

The Subscribers having purchased the Stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

&c. &c.

OF Mr. GEO. A. COX,

On very reasonable terms, will continue the business in the same place, where every article in the book and Stationery line will be found and disposed of at very low figures.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON

Peterborough, June 21, 1865.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the

Examiner Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, To Wit. } WILL be sold, at the Court House in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1866, at Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants in and to the following lands and tenements.

In the Common Pleas.

David Douglas Young, executor of the last will and testament of George Barns Symes, deceased, *Plaintiff*,
vs.
Ann Redmond, *Defendant*.

Lots Nos. 25 and 26 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Belmont, and the North half Lot No. 27 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Belmont, and County of Peterboro'.

In the County Court.

The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff*,
vs.
George G. Boswell, *Defendant*.

Lot number Ten in the Tenth concession of the Township of North Monaghan, and part of lot number One east of the communication line road, Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1865. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of P. RONAYNE, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of THOMAS MAHONY, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, at the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY next at the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz., Town Lots Numbers 18 and 19 West of George and North of Simcoe Streets in the Town of Peterborough; also part of Lot No. 8 West of George and North of King Streets, also in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows, viz., commencing at the distance of one hundred and ninety-four feet South from a point on Charlotte Street, West twenty feet from the North-east corner of Lot No. 8 West of George Street and South of Charlotte Street in the said Town of Peterborough, thence West to within the distance of twelve feet from the Westerly limit of the said first mentioned lot, thence South sixty-two feet, thence East to within the distance of twenty feet of the Eastern limit of the said first mentioned lot, and then North to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 21, 1865. } 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the FIFTH day of DECEMBER next, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the under mentioned Defendants in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff*,
vs.
CORNELIUS B. SULLIVAN *Defendant*.

The north half of number Eight in the fourth concession of Emilsmore.

In the County Court:

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff*,
vs.
JAMES LANGTON, *Defendant*.

Lot number fourteen west of George Street and north of Dalhousie Street and lot number nineteen west of George and north of Hunter Street in the Town of Petergorough.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', 26th, July, 1865. 30

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 19

TO LET.

A Convenient Brick Cottage, situated at the North end of George Street lately occupied by the late Mrs. G. E. Hall, with inclosed garden and every other convenience for a genteel family. Possession given immediately.—The above is situated at the North end of George Street, just out of the limits of the Corporation. For terms, &c., apply to

THOMAS POOLE,
or EDWIN POOLE.

Peterboro, August 10, 1865. 32

CLARET!!

JUST RECEIVED at the Family Grocer's 50 Cases, one doz in each, to be sold at 24 35s. by the dozen.

D. McNAUGHTON.
FAMILY GROCER, GEORGE ST.
Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Crossen, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterborough, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of OCTOBER, A.D. 1865, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendants, of, in, to or out of the under mentioned lands, viz:

Town Lot number one, north of London and east of Water streets; and number one, south of Dublin and east of Water streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office.
Peterboro', 26th, July, 1865. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of P. RONAYNE, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of THOMAS MAHONY, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, at the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY next at the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz., Town Lots Numbers 18 and 19 West of George and North of Simcoe Streets in the Town of Peterborough; also part of Lot No. 8 West of George and North of King Streets, also in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows, viz., commencing at the distance of one hundred and ninety-four feet South from a point on Charlotte Street, West twenty feet from the North-east corner of Lot No. 8 West of George Street and South of Charlotte Street in the said Town of Peterborough, thence West to within the distance of twelve feet from the Westerly limit of the said first mentioned lot, thence South sixty-two feet, thence East to within the distance of twenty feet of the Eastern limit of the said first mentioned lot, and then North to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 21, 1865. } 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of John Doherty, and against the lands and tenements which were of Thomas Doherty, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Bridget Doherty Administratrix of the said Thomas Doherty, to be administered, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Doherty in and to the West half of the East half of Lot number 24 in the 10 Concession of Otonabee, which property I shall offer for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, Peterboro, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office.
Peterboro, 14th August, 1865. 33-td.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Crossen, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterborough, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of OCTOBER, A.D. 1865, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendants, of, in, to or out of the under mentioned lands, viz:

Town Lot number one, north of London and east of Water streets; and number one, south of Dublin and east of Water streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office.
Peterboro', 26th, July, 1865. 30

BY-LAW No.

A BY-LAW to raise by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough have resolved to expend the sum of $20,000 in constructing, making and repairing the roads and bridges within the said County.

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of $20,000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of $3,200 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt or loan and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole ratable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of $4,200,428.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of $20,000 and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one mill in the dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same, upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $20,000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than $100 each and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of $20,000; and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and counter-signed by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in 20 years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum, per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the ratable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

6. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the 5th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, in Council Chamber in the Court House in the said County, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of October, 1865, at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed)
WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk.

Peterborough, June 2nd, 1865.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOHN READ, *partner in the firm of A. Powell & Co., an Insolvent*

THE CREDITORS of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the late Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none stating the fact, the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

A. H. MACDOUGALL,
Assignee.
Peterborough, Sept. 5th, 1865.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JAMES RYAN, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on SATURDAY, the SECOND day of DECEMBER next, at Ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in their favor under the said Act.

Dated at Peterboro', this 27th day of September A. D., 1865.

39 JAMES RYAN.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of ISRAEL BLACK EDMISON and HENRY EDMISON, *formerly members of the firm of I. B. Edmison & Brothers, Insolvents.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have filed in the Office of this Court a consent by their creditors to their discharge, and that on MONDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in their favor under the said Act.

I. B. EDMISON,
HENRY EDMISON,
SIDNEY SMITH,
Solicitor for Insolvents.

Dated at Peterborough, this 2nd day of August, A. D., 1865. 31

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of THOMAS MAHONEY, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the TWELFTH DAY OF OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

THOMAS MAHONEY.
SIDNEY SMITH,
Solicitor for Insolvent.
Peterborough, 9th August, 1865. 32

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JAMES HICKS, *An Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favour under the said act.

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this Seventh day of September, A.D. 1865.

JAMES HICKS,
by T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
his Attorney ad litem.
36-3mo

Poetry.

HINTS TO EDITORS.

One reader cries, Your grist's to grave,
Too much morality you have,
Too much about religion;
Give me some witch or wizard tales,
Of ship-shop ghost with flats and scales,
And features like a pigeon.

I love to read, another cries,
Those monstrous fashionable lies—
In other words, those novels.
Composed of kings, and princes, and lords,
Of border wars, and gothic hordes,
That used to live in hovels.

The man of dull scholastic lore
Would like to see a little more
Of first-rate scraps of latin;
The greater fain would know the price
Of tea and sugar, fruit and rice;
The draper, silk and satin.

Another cries, We want more fun,
A witty anecdote or pun,
A rebus or a riddle;
Some wish for parliamentary news;
And some, perhaps, of wiser views,
Would rather hear a fiddle.

Another cries, I want to see
A jumbled-up variety,
Variety in all things—
A miscellaneous hodge-podge print,
Composed (I only give the hint)
Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says Miss,
It constitutes my highest bliss,
So hear of weddings plenty;
For in the time of general rain
None suffer from a drouth, 'tis plain,
At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of deaths, says one,
Of people totally undone
By losses, fire, or fever.
Another answers, full as wise,
I'd rather have the fall and rise
Of raccoon skins and beaver.

Some signify a secret wish
For news and then a favorite dish
Of politics to suit them;
But here we rest at perfect ease,
For should they swear the moon was cheese
We never should confute them.

Or grave or humorous, wild or tame,
Lofty or low, 'tis all the same.
Too haughty or too humble;
Sir, brother editors, pursue
The path that seems the best to you,
And let the grumblers grumble.

Artemus Ward's Autobiography.

BY HIMSELF.

New York, near Fifth Avenoo Hotel,
Oct. 31st.

DR. SIR—Urs, into which you ask me to send you some leading incidents in my life so you can write my Bogfry for the papers comes dooly to hand. I hav no doubt that an article onto my life, grammatycally jerked and properly punktoated, would be a addition to the chaois literatoor of the day.

To the yooth of Amerika it would be vallyable, as shoen how high a pinykle of fame a man can reach who commenst his career with a small canvas tent and a pea-geen ox, which he rubbed it off while a-ratchin hisself ajin the center pole, causin in Rahway, N. J., a discriminating mob to say humbugs would not go down in them village. The ox resown'd agricultural pursoots shortly afterwards.

I next tried my hand at given Blind-man concerts, appearin as the poor blind-man myself. But the infamous cuss who I hired to lead me round town in the day time to excite sympathy, drank freely of a spiritoous licker unbeknowns to me one day, & while under them influonce he led me into the canal. I had either to tear the green bandidge from my eyes or be drownded. I tho't I'd restore my eyesight.

In writin about these things, Mr. Editor, kiner smooth 'em over. Speak of 'em as eccentrinsities of gen'es.

My next ventur would har bin success if I hadn't tried to do too much. I got up a series of wax figgers, and among others that of Socrates. I thot that a wax figger of Old Sock would be poplar with eddykated peple, but unfortinitly I put a Brown linen duster and a U. S. army regulation cap upon him, which peple with classical eddykations said it was a farce. This enterprize was unfortinit in other respects. At a certain town I advertised a wax figger of the Hon'ble Amos Perkins, who was a Railroad President and a great person in them parts. But it appeared I had shown the same figger for a Prist named Gibbs in that town the previs season, which created an immense toosmult, & the audience remarked "shame onto me," & other statements of the same similarness. I tried to mollify em. I told them that any family possessin children might have my she tiger to play with half a day, & I wouldn't charge em a cent, but alars! it was of no avail. I was forced to leave, and I infer from an article in the Advertiser of that town, in which the Editur says: "Although time has silvered this man's head with its frosts, he still brazenly wallows in infamy. Still are his snakes round and his wax works unrebukable. We are glad that he has concluded to never rezumt our town, although, incredible as it may appear, the fellow really did contemplate so doing last summer; when, true to the craven instincts of his black heart, he wrote the hirlings knaves at the obscure journal across the street to know what they would charge for four hundred small bills, to be done on yellow paper! We shall recur to this matter again."

I say, I infer from this article that a prejoodice still exists against me in that town.

I will not speak of my once being in straitened circumstances in a certain town, and of my endeavourin' to accumulate wealth by lettin myself to Sabbath School pic-nices, to sing ballads adapted to the understandins of little children, accompanying myself on a clarionett—which I forgot where I was one day, singin instead of "Oh, how pleasant to be a little child,"

Rip snap—set 'em up again,
Right in the middle of a three cent pie,

which mistake, added to the fact that I couldn't play on the clarionett except makin it howl dismal, broke up the pic-nic, and children said in voices ch ked with emotions where was their home and where was their Pa? on I sed be quiet dear children, I am your Pa, when made a young woman with two twins by her side say very angrily, "Good heavens forbid you should ever be the Pa of any of these innocent ones, unless it is much desirable for them to expire ignominously up onto a murderer's gallus!"

I say I will not speak of this. Let it be Berried in Oblivyon.

In your article, Mr. Editur, please tell Mm what sort of a man I am.

If you see fit to kritisize my Show speak your mind freely. I do not object to kritisism. Tell the public, in a candid and graceful article, that my Show abounds in moral and instartlin curiosities, any one of whom is worth double the price of admission.

I have thus far spoken of myself exclooseively as an exhibitor.

I was born in the State of Maine of parents. As an infant I attracted a good deal of attention. The nabors would stand over my cradle for hours and say, "How bright that little face looks! How much it grows!" The young ladies would carry me round in their arms, saying I was mozzer's buzzy darlin' and a sweet 'esty little ting. It was nice, tho' I wasn't old enoff to properly appreshate it. I am a healthy old darlin' now.

I hev allers sustained a moral character. I was never a railroad conductor to my life.

Altho' in early life I did not invariably confine my-elf to truth in my small bills, I hav bin gradooally growin' respectabler and respectabler every year. I hav my children and never mistake another man's wife for my own. I'm not a member of any meetin house, but b'leeve in meetin houses, and shouldn't feel safe to take a dose of laudenum and lay down in the streets of a village that hadn't any with a $1,000 bill in my vest pocket.

My temperament is billous, altho' I don't owe a dollar in the world.

I am an early riser, my wife is a Presbyterian. I may add I'm also bald-headed. I keep two cows.

I liv in Baldinsville, Indiany. My next door nabor is old Steve Billins. I'll tell you a little story about Old Steve that will make you larf. He jined the Church last Spring, and the minister said, "You must go home now, Brother Billins, and erect a family altar in your house," whereupon the egregjis old ass went home and built a reg'lar Pulpit in his sittin' room. He had jiners in his house four days.

I am (56) years of age. Time, with his relentless scythe is ever busy. The Old Sexton gathers them in, he gathers them in. I keep a pig t is year.

I don't think of more, Mr. Editor.

If you should giv my portrait in connection with my Bogfry, please hav me engraved on a languishin attitood, leanin on a marble pillar, leavin my back hair as it is now.

Trooly yours,
ARTEMUS WARD.

FARMING IN CANADA.

You may think it strange, but I question if the best farmers in America are not to be found in Upper Canada. They beat us in raising wheat; their barley is certainly superior to ours in quality, and I think the same is true of oats. In the cultivation of root crops we are nowhere. Don't get angry. We beat them in raising corn, and in all crops which partake rather of a commercial than a strictly agricultural character. We are willing to raise small crops if we can get large profits, while a Canadian farmer, partaking largely of the Scotch and English conservative character, continues on the even tenor of his way. He is not constantly looking for some easier method of earning a living. He is a farmer, and his father was a farmer before him, and he intends to live and die a farmer. If the midge destroys his wheat he does not, as we did in this section, propose to turn the whole country into a grand apple and pear orchard. He looks out for some variety that will ripen sufficiently early to escape the ravages of the insect. I have often remarked that where a new kind of wheat wheat has been alluded to in the *Genesee Farmer*, it attracts more notice, ten times over, in Canada than in this section. A few years ago, I induced some gentlemen to contribute a few hundred dollars to get up a wheat show. We offered large premiums and managed by personal persuasion to induce a few farmers to show their wheat. The affair was essentially a failure. Had it been a big pumpkin show it would have been a grand success. The entries of wheat at the Provincial Show are three times more numerous than at our own State Fair, even when held in the centre of the wheat-growing districts, and the number of people who crowd around the samples, shows the interest which is felt in the matter. The Diehl wheat, advertised in the *Farmer* last month, attracted at once the notice of the Canada farmers, and one of their agricultural societies sent a delegation to Indiana to inquire into its merits. They were so well pleased with it that they purchased eight hundred bushels for seed. Such enterprize is commendable. No wonder they beat us raising wheat. This Diehl wheat closely resembl s the Scules, and I should not be surprised if it turns out to be this variety. Its chief merit is its earliness, and it is probable that this quality is due to the fact that it has been grown for several years in a more southern latitude. There can be no doubt that, as far as earliness is concerned, we should get our seed wheat from a more southern rather than a northern latitude, and I have no doubt that should this Diehl wheat prove to be the Soules, it will ripen earlier for two or three years than the Soules grown from seed raised raised here.—*Genesee Farmer.*

According to the Quebec *Chronicle*, a fatal disease has broken out among the pigs in parishes on both banks of the River St. Lawrence, between that city and Montreal. It is a species of sore throat, and is said to cause almost immediate death. Many farmers are said to have lost their most valuable pigs. The cattle disease in England continues to occupy the savans as well as the agriculturists of Europe. A convention of veterinarians had met at Vienna and pronounced its origin to be from Russia. Very stringent regulations are being enforced in Austria. Cattle are not allowed to be moved from any place or farm without previous inspection. In London, out of sixteen thousand cows kept by milk dealers, upwards of two thousand have died or been killed in consequence of this disease. One cow-keeper had lost eighty to six weeks.—The importation of live animals into the United Kingdom is under strict supervision This importation is extensive, reaching for the seven months of the present year, up to 31st July, a total of 92,116, exclusive of calves, sheep and lambs, swine and hogs which gave in the same time an aggregate of 398,971.

A PREPARATION FOR PRESERVING LEATHER.—We translate from the *Gerber Courier* a recipe for a preparation which is said to insure great durability to leather, and to make it very pliable and soft. It consists of four articles, tallow, soap, resin and water. These ingredients are prepared as follows: Twenty-one parts of tallow are melted in a vessel, three parts of resin added, and the two when melted mixed well together. In another vessel seven parts of good washing soap are dissolved in seventy parts of pure rain water. After it is dissolved and the mass heated to the boiling point, we add the part prepared before, let it boil once more, gently, and the preparation is ready for use. It is especially adapted to boots, harness leather and belting.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

An American Journalist says of the Connecticut Legislature:—Either branch of it can out-chatter all the monkeys of a Brazilian forest, and an Albany brewery on tap couldn't furnish half the froth that it is charged with, and ready to uncork at the shortest notice.

Men generally wait for the Devil to call upon them before they call upon God.

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN

Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLES made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c, &c, it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.
H. PINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State.
627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.
June 14 1865. 24

PELOUBET
Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $800
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—
J. M PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

June 15, 1865. 24

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any birberto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.
Sept. 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz

STEREOSCOPES,

AND

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over Five Thousand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made), of Portraits f eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals,	550 Statesmen,
200 Brig-Generals,	130 Divines,
275 Colonels,	125 Authors,
100 Lieut-Colonels,	40 Artists,
250 Other Officers,	125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers,	50 Prom. Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
3,000 Copies of works of Art,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C O D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy 46

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.
EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms. { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it alm st impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the pat onage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms inveriably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
252 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

24

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $300,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches,	$85 00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Lever Watches,	50.00 50.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches,	35.00 70.00
Gents' Gold Watches double case,	75.00 150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases,	25.00 50.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled, for Ladies,	25.00 50.00
Diamond Rings,	50.00 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains,	10.00 20.00
Gold Oval Bangle Bracelets,	4.00 8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets,	5.00 10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains,	5.00 30.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches,	4.00 16.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches,	4.00 8.00
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches,	4.00 8.00
Mosaic Jet, Lava and Florentine ear drops,	4.00 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops,	4.00 8.00
California Diamond Breast Pins,	2.00 10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys,	2.00 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides,	2.00 8.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.,	2.00 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Tweezers, etc.,	4.00 7.00
Miniature Lockets,	4.00 8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring,	5.00 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc.,	2.00 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Carved Gold Rings,	5.00 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings,	4.00 10.00
California Diamond Rings,	5.00 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold,	6.00 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc.,	6.00 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil,	4.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders,	5.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders,	6.00 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups,	20.00 50.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	20.00 50.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz.,	20.00 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns,	35.00 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mousse cups,	25.00 60.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $3, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.
New York, April 15, 1865. 1yr

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrumen is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin: the strings are attached to a strong iron fram, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old h ppy-fm of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Damon is the inventor By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Mrs. Mareigek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfield,	Wm Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A Barili,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry	Charle- Fradel

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble: it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical: in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal resemblance, and crowning excelence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicasy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in points of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and excells them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGE TS
WM. HALL & SON,
563 Broadway,
New York

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 400 pages 100 Illustrations Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address, Dr. R. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
9-6m 130 Broadway New York.
December 1, 1864. 6mos.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Miller Esq., hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to
MRS. BLACKSTOCK.
Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 22

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro': a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.
June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.
Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE, OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to
ROBERT HUNTER.
Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 27

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late *WM. LANNIN*, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms: the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bethune Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 89 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purpose

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to
D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN
Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

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W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

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Insurance Company.
CAPITAL .....£2,000,000 STG

BRITISH AMERICA
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CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

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Peterborough, Jan 1st, 1863 1

SEWING MACHINES!

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NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED

Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
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FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

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REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:
L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBRSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

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December 1, 1864. 6mos.

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E. POOLE'S
Furniture Ware Rooms

HAVE BEEN REMOVED

TO RYAN'S BLOCK,

Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches attended to with punctuality COFFINS kept constantly on hand.

Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48

If You Want

GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE

Team, Carriage or Buggie

HARNESS!

TRUNKS,

CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,

GO TO

T. DONNELLY'S,

(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)

☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*

COLLARS WARRANTED.

Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

The New Number

OF THE

CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE ILLUSTRATED. 1s. MONTHLY.

"*The Churchman's Family Magazine* fills up most worthily what was, before its establishment, a blank in our periodical literature, and its general tone of serious discussion, devoid of partizan feeling, has made it highly acceptable to moderate men, while its correct information of amusing articles makes it welcome to the general reader. The discussions of The Clerical Club are always improving."—*Derbyshire Courier.*

Number XXXII., for AUGUST, contains:—

CHRIST CHURCH DAYS: An Oxford Story.
Chapter IV.—At Godstowe.
" V.—Bolton's Wine and the Union
" VI.—The College Tutor.
MR. JOHN STUART MILL AND THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS. By C. M. INGLEBY, L. L. D
SKETCHES IN THE DESERT. By the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt
JUXTA CRUCEM. By A. H. Grant, M. A.—(*With an Illustration.*)
NATIONAL EDUCATION AMONG THE SERBIAN CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY. By G. Muir Mackenzie
REMINISCENSES OF AN OLD YORKSHIRE ELECTION. By the Rev. Prebendary Jackson.
LADIES' WORK IN A COUNTRY PARISH
Aged and Incurable Women in Unions.
MADE TWINS BY FEAR.
LEGENDS AND DEVICES OF ENGLISH COUNTIES (*With numerous Engravings*)
A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE
Chapter X.—Anne Boleyn.
OUR CLERICAL CLUB. By the Editor.
Lecky—History of Rationalism—Grote's Plato—and other Comparisons of Socrates.—Mill's Examination of Hamilton.—The London Musical Season.—A Batch of New Books.—Essays from the "Saturday Review."—Dr Newman on Liberalism.—The Missing Doctrine in Popular Theology
LETTER FROM LORD RAVENSWORTH.

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS. TORONTO: W. C. CHEWETT & Co. MONTREAL: DAWSON BROTHERS: and all Booksellers.

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$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

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Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1865. No. 41.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

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All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and carefully attended to.

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W. SHERIDAN,
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C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

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Corner of Simcoe and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan
OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

WM. N. KENNEDY,
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MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 8

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Bevan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

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GEORGE Street, Peterboro' Interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 49

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JAS. W FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.
Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

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E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.
Warsaw, C. W 39

JOHN McMILLAN,
TAILOR,
SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.
Lakefield, North Douro, {
May 6th, 1865. } 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
ATTORNEY, &c.
Peterborough, C. W.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c. &c. &c
Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Osmond & Gilmour's Block, George st
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq. Editor of the *Review*; H T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
Teeth extracted for those not able to pay daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge 26

HENRY CRIST,
Departmental, Parliamentary,
AND PATENT AGENT,
QUEBEC,
TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.
REFERENCES:
Hon A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Jusen, Esq., Hamilton; Messrs R Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq. Simcoe; Hon J. Carling, London; R. Bull, Esq. Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co
May 30, 1865. 22

Ale! Ale!
MOLSON'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels do Mild Ale do do
DAWE'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.
ALDWELL'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.
All for sale cheap at
McNAUGHTON'S,
George Street.
Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19.

CHANGE in BUSINESS
GEO. A. COX, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers, for their liberal patronage since commencing business, would respectfully inform them that he has disposed of his Book and Stationery trade to Messrs. Graham & Stratton, for whom he solicits a continuance of their patronage. Parties who have received papers, periodicals and Magazines, from him will be supplied as usual by Graham & Stratton.
Peterborough, June 21, 1865. 25

NOTICE.
THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH"
Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
FOR LINDSAY.
Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.
The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to
LEWIS McGREGOR.
North American Hotel, Peterboro'.
May 31 21

RE-OPENING OF THE
Cobourg and Peterboro' RAILWAY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst Trains will run as follows:
GOING NORTH:
Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A M
Arrive at Harwood a. 8.15 A M.
TO CONNECT WITH
STEAMER OTONABEE,
for Peterboro'.
GOING SOUTH:
Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Cobourg at 6.50 P. M.
O. S. DAINTRY,
Lessee.
J. R. BARBER,
Superintendent.
May 18th, 1865. 21tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:
GOING EAST.
Express (day)..... 9 17 a.m.
Mixed..... 6.00 p.m.
Express (night)..... 8.43 p.m.
GOING WEST.
Express (night)..... 9.17 a m.
Mixed..... 2.40 p.m.
Express (day)..... 9.55 p.m
Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about seventy-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.
Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.
TORONTO LINE.
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....Depart	7 15	3 25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7 38	
Wellington Square	7.53	3 42
Bronte	8 02	3 51
Oakville	8.	4 07
Port Credit	8 15	4 25
Mimico	8 36	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9 00	5 00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST	Express	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 30	7 45
Mimico		8 10
Port Credit	1 55	8 35
Oakville	2 15	9 00
Bronte	2 36	9 21
Wellington Square	2 52	9 37
Waterdown		9 50
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10 00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.
ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—
Going East.—At 1.05 3.30, 7.25, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p m
Going West.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a m, 12 m, and 6.15, and 9.35 p m.
C. VIGEARD,
General Superintendent.
Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
KEENE & PETERBORO'.
A DAILY STAGE
Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9 30 a m
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'..... 3 p m.
Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p m.
April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro' STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's.
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,
AT 2.30 P. M.
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.
J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.
Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

OLD EYES MADE NEW.
A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,
E B FOOTE, M D.,
9-6m 1130 Broadway New York.

DIARIES.
DIARIES for 1866 can now be had at the *Examiner* Bookstore, Peterboro'.
GRAHAM & STRATTON
Peterboro', Aug 29, 1865

Select Poetry.

THE FARMER.

Of all pursuits by men invented,
The farmer is the best contented;
His calling's good and profits high,
And on his labor all rely.

Mechanics all by him are fed,
Of him the merchants seek their bread;
His hands give meat to every thing,
Up from the beggar to the king.

The milk and honey, corn and wheat
Are by his labors made complete:
Our cloths must first from him arise,
To deck the lop and dress the wise.

We then by vote, may justly state
The ploughman ranks among the great;
More independent than they all
That dwell upon this earthly ball.

All hail! ye farmers, young and old,
Push on your plough with courage bold;
Your wealth arises from your clod,
Your Independence from your God.

If, then, the plough supports the nation,
And men of every rank and station,
Let kings to farmers make a bow,
And every man procure a plough.

Literature.

A TRUE BILL.

Early on the morning of the fifteenth of April, information reached the French police that the Baroness de C. was lying dead in her bed, strangled with a piece of ribbon. She had been married as a widow to Baron de C., and was about twenty-eight years old very pretty, of engaging manners; and both she and her husband were known far and wide for lavish hospitality.

Three weeks before the murder the baron set out for Russia, where it was said that he inherited some property from a relative. During the absence of her husband, the baroness kept very much at home, with Ernestine Lamont, a beautiful girl of the most innocent and simple manners, who had been educated and protected by her. On the night before the murder the baroness went to the Opera. Ernestine, who was not very well, did not accompany her; neither did she sit up for her, as the baroness had a private key, and did not wish the young lady to be disturbed. It was the custom that when the baroness, on awakening in the morning, rang her bell, Earnestine went first to her bedroom. When, on the morning after the murder, no bell was heard to ring, the servants wondered and at last one of them went up to Ernestine's room to ask the cause. It was empty. Thinking she had gone as usual to the baroness' bedroom, the servant went thither. There the shutters were still closed, and the night-lamp burning on a little table by the bedside. On the floor lay the lifeless body of Earnestine. The girl now screamed for help; the other servants hurried up-stairs, and on opening the shutters it was seen that the baroness lay dead, evidently strangled with a piece of ribbon, which was at once recognized as belonging to Earnestine, who was lying in a swoon on the floor.

On coming to herself, it was naturally supposed that she would be able to throw some light on the matter, but, to the surprise at all, she showed a nervous hesitation hardly to be reconciled with innocence.—On further examination, it was found that the secretaire stood wide open, and that a quantity of papers and other articles were lying about in confusion, as if the contents of each drawer had been hastily turned inside out. By this time the police had arrived. With scarcely a moment's hesitation they pronounced that one of the inmates of the house must either have committed the crime, or at least been an accomplice in it. Evidently, also, there had been robbery added to murder; and, therefore, it was thought right to search the boxes of each member of the household. The servants were all willing; but when it came to Earnestine's turn to deliver up her keys, the young lady showed a strange unwillingness to do so. Of course the police persisted, and in a very little time discovered a large sum of money and several jewels belonging to the murdered lady carefully secreted at the bottom of her box.

"How does mademoiselle account for this money?" was the first question put to her.

"I do not know—I—cannot tell—pray—do not ask me," was the hesitating reply.

The suspicions already attached to her were considerably strengthened, and the police only discharged their duty in arresting her. The case was tried and Earnestine Lamont found guilty.

A young lawyer named Bernard, whose knowledge of Earnestine's previous character made it very hard for him to believe her guilty, resolved to see her. After some little difficulty, permission was granted him to visit the condemned in prison. But if he went thither with any faith in her innocence, he left the prison without doubt of her guilt. Her answers to his questions were evasive and unsatisfactory.

On reaching home that evening, he found a note lying on his table. It was from Earnestine, and ran as follows:—

"My dear Friend,—I feel that I owe you at least some explanation for my strange conduct, and will therefore put you in possession of the facts of the case. It is only forestalling my intention. This letter would have been delivered to you after my death.

"You are aware of the circumstances which led me to regard the baroness as a mother. You are aware, too, of her husband's fatal propensity to the gaming table, a passion which in course of time led to an estrangement between them. The baroness was very beautiful, and still young, and failing to find that love and affection which she had hoped her husband would show her, formed an unfortunate intrigue. I was horror-struck when she informed me of this, but *it was not for me to blame her.* As might be expected, [illegible] result from this attachment. Her lover proved unworthy of her confidence, and succeeded, whether by threats or menaces I know not, in obtaining from her large sums of money. It was but a few days before her death that she confided this to me, and at the same begged me to take care of her jewels and money for her in my box, as she dreaded lest her sordid lover should obtain possession of them. The last time I saw her alive was on the night she went to the Opera. At what hour she returned I know not, for she always had a private key with her. The rest you know.

"Hence, dear friend, *you will understand* my reluctance to have my boxes searched; and my evasive answers as to the money and jewels found in them.

"Had I told the truth should I have been believed? No! And how could I say anything that would dishonour the good name of one who has been more than a mother to me? Besides, I did not know even the name of her secret lover, and I had never seen him. No; it is better as it is. I am ready to die. My secret, to all save you, shall die with me. That you believe in my innocence is the only comfort I have left me.

"*Your unhappy friend,*

ERNESTINE."

"Thank God!" murmured the young man, pressing the paper to his lips.—"Henceforth *I will* devote my life to prove your innocence to the world. God grant it may not yet be too late!"

Late though it was, Bernard at once repaired to the prefect's house, and after some *difficulty* procured a *l*mission. The prefect fortunately happened to be an old friend of Bernard's father, and it was because of this that the young man was admitted at so late an hour.

"But, *my good friend,*" said the old man, after patiently listening to all he had to say, "believe me it is a useless task; there is no doubt that the young woman is guilty either as principal or as accomplice. Still, as you so earnestly wish it, you shall be permitted to search the apartments of the murdered lady. And now good night," he added with a smile, "and let me hear the result of your investigations."

Early the next morning, Bernard, accompanied by a gendarme, repaired to the baroness' house. Everything lay exactly as it had been left on the fatal morning; for the house had been and was still in the custody of the police. Not a drawer nor a cupboard escaped Bernard's notice.—There was no violence visible on the windows, as if forcible admission had been gained from the outside. Nothing, in fact, presented itself which gave the slightest *clue* to the *mystery.*

The search had now occupied several hours, and Bernard felt it was useless to remain there any longer. With a sad and heavy heart, therefore, he proceeded to leave the apartment. But in passing out into the entree, which was quite dark, his foot struck against something, which on taking up he found to be a hat. Thinking it belonged to the baron, he was about to hang it up with the others on the peg from which he supposed it to have fallen.

"That hat, monsieur, if you please; I do not remember to have seen it before. It is strange," remarked the gendarme, as he compared the hat in question with the others that hung up in the entree; "it is larger, and of a different shape to them!"

"Let me have it, my good friend; I will show it to the prisoner. If it should chance to belong to this secret lover of the murdered lady" thought Bernard to himself as he hurriedly drove to the prison.

Earnestine was anxiously expecting to see her friend, for he had promised to visit her that day again; and she wished to learn *from* his own lips whether he still believed in her innocence.

"Do you know this hat, Ernestine?" said Bernard, as he handed it to him, and [illegible] the paper [illegible] for [illegible] said that Ernestine had an enemy [illegible]

"Her husband!—be the murderer! Yes, it is plain—and we have been accusing an innocent girl!" ejaculated the prefect, carefully examining the hat; "but leave me now; I must think it over. But let me urge secrecy on you, and depend on me."

Early the next morning Bernard was again sent for to the perfect's house.

"I have carefully gone over the whole evidence since I saw you," he said, "and it certainly seems there is very strong suspicion against the baron. I have caused inquiries to be made, and have ascertained that the baron was a confirmed gambler, and that his journey to Petersburg was probably only a ruse to avoid arrest. It is a terrible case, and we must proceed very carefully. The baron stands very high in the public esteem, and it seems incredible that he could committed this horrible crime. Still that hat and the bill of the landlord made out in his own name prove at least that he must have been returned to Paris. Why should he return? What was his motive? However, I have despatched an agent of the secret police to Strasburg, to track his steps from that place. When I *hear anything I will send for you.*"

On arriving at Strasburg the police agent at once repaired to the Maison Rouge.—The landlord perfectly remembered the baron's having stayed at his hotel for about a week, *and having then gone,* whither he could not say. The porter, however, could remember where his luggage was taken; it was to a house outside the city, on the road to Saverne, where a hired carriage was in readiness. He got into the carriage and drove off. But, as the driver was an old acquaintance of the porter's, it was no difficult matter to find him. He remembered the job perfectly, but averred that the gentleman's name was Thionville. He should not, perhaps, have paid much attention to this fact, had he not had a sister living at Saverne as chamber-maid in the same hotel to which he drove his fare. On enquiring at Saverne, the agent found that Monsieur Thionville had arrived at the hotel as stated and that he had remained there four days, during the greater of which time he had kept in-doors from indisposition.

The description the landlord gave of his person and luggage left no doubt on the agent's mind that he was on the right track. But not one further could be learnt. Still one important circumstance had been proved—namely, that, instead of proceeding on *his journey to Russia, he had turned back* on the road to Paris, under an assumed name.

The only thing that now remained to be done was to put an advertisement in the French and German papers, inviting the husband of the murdered lady to repair to Paris, in order to claim the property of his deceased wife. For, it was argued, if he had murdered her for the sake of getting possession of her money, it was very probable that he would take the bait now held out. Neither did this surmise prove to be incorrect.

Two months, or thereabouts, had elapsed, and the police were beginning to despair of getting further tidings of the baron, when a gentleman attired in deep mourning, and apparently bowed down with grief, presented himself at the bureau of the police.

"I have," said he, "by chance seen the fearful tidings of his wife's murder, in a St. Petersburg newspaper, and hastened back to Paris as quickly as I could. The shock, however, brought on a severe attack of illness, from which I have only recovered, otherwise I should have returned to Paris some weeks sooner."

Acting in obedience to the orders of his chief, the agent referred the baron to a comptoir, where would be furnished with *the register of the death and burial of his* wife.

On entering the room, the baron was politely invited to take a seat while the necessary papers were being found.

After the lapse of a quarter of an hour, an official entered the room and requested the baron to accompany him to another comptoir, where, to his dismay, he found himself submitted to a rigorous examination.

"But, Monsieur le Baron, when you left home on the 25th March, whither did you travel?" asked the chief officer.

"I travelled through Germany, en route for St. Petersburg.

"Good! But which was the first town at which you stayed?"

"Strasburg."

"Quite true," said his questioner, referring to some papers. "On what day did you arrive there?"

"On the 28th."

"Yes! and how long did you remain."

"Let me see—yes, it was one night and half of next day," replied the baron, with a little hesitation.

"And where did you proceed to next?" resumed the officer.

After some reflection, the baron said he had gone to Frankfort.

"Indeed!" indeed answered to officer, raising his eyes, and directing a steady glance towards the baron. "To Frankfort! I think you are mistaken. You say you arrived at Strasburg on the 28th, where you remained till the following day. But the landlord of the Maison Rouge says you remained at his house till April 7. How do you account for that, Monsieur le Baron?"

"Was I there a week? Yes, now I think of it, you are quite right, monsieur; for I met several friends there, who persuaded me to lengthen my stay.

"You also state that you next went to Frankfort; but if Monsieur le Baron reflects, he will remember that he went to Saverne in a close carriage."

"Yes, but that was only a day's trip, and had nothing to do with my journey," was the ready answer. "But may I ask, monsieur, why all these questions?"

"Excuse me, Monsieur le Baron; you *are here to answer questions*—not to ask them. Suffice it to say, it is usual under such circumstances. Now, please to attend. You said just now it was only a day's trip. I think; how was it you came to stay four days at Saverne?"

"I have [illegible] intended to remain one day at [illegible] but was [illegible] getting my [illegible] ready [illegible]

"Was that why Monsieur le Baron changed his name?"

"Changed my name? Monsieur must be in error."

"Not at all. You took the name of Thionville, for some reason best known to yourself. But as you seem to have forgot *this circumstance, will you have the good*ness to tell us where you went on leaving Saverne?"

"I returned to Strasburg."

"Pardon me, Monsieur le Baron, and allow me to refresh your memory. You went, or pretended to go, to a private house in the neighbourhood. But was not Paris the goal of your journey, and did you not arrive here about April 15th?"

"Monsieur!" exclaimed the Baron, "I have submitted to these impertinent questions quite long enough. By what right you presume to interrogate me in the manner you have done, I do not know. Rest you assured I shall represent the matter to the Minister of Police. I wish you a very good morning." And the baron turned himself round to leave the room.

"Not so fast, monsieur; I have not yet done with you," continued the officer, without noticing the interruption. "I repeat that you arrived in Paris about the 15th, and you were in your wife's bed-room on the night of the 15th and 16th."

At this word the baron leaped to his feet, his face distorted with the pangs of fear and passion.

"Calm yourself, Monsieur le Baron, I have not finished with you yet. Will you then explain, if you were not in the bedroom of your wife on the night in question—which you will remember was the night on which she was murdered—how it was that your hat was found in the passage?" And with these words he handed a hat to the baron.

All eyes were now bent upon him. He turned deadly pale, and remained speechless for a considerable time. At last he stammered forth incoherently:

"It is not my hat; I never saw this one before.....I had one like it.....but not this one."

"Not this!" exclaimed the relentless questioner. Monsieur le Baron, you have been followed step by step from that day to thy day you returned If this hat be not yours, then have the goodness to tell me how your bill incurred at the Maison Rouge, Strasburg found its way under the lining? Please to look for yourself."

"Hotel bill!" gasped the baron, as he struck his forehead with his fist.

"Yes, wretched man. By that little bit of paper, Providence has disclosed your crime, and has prevented an innocent girl from dying a felon's death. Confess that you entered your wife's room and committed the diabolical deed, for which you would have allowed another to suffer."

But such a confession was never made.

That night Baron de C. was safely shut up in prison till his trial should take place. All Paris rang with the news that the real murderer had been discovered, and that he was no other than her own husband. But that night the prisoner escaped. On entering the cell on the following morning, he was found lying stretched out on his couch, cold and stiff. It was supposed that, living a lawless life, he had been in the habit of carrying poison about him.

Years have now elapsed since the above events took place. Monsieur Bernard soon became one of the most celebrated ornaments of the French bar, and his wife, nee Ernestine Lamont, noted not only for the brilliancy of her balls and dinners, but for the affability of her manner and the courteousness of her disposition. Of the story of the murder nobody knows more than is here told.

The Tide in the Bay of Fundy.

A broad plain of red mud, stretching to the horizon, was suddenly streaked with silver lines, and then the "bore," a foot high, came rushing up the narrow lanes of water. It came slowly, roaring hoarsely, and the broad tide spread behind it. In half an hour the broad plain was covered by a wide red torrent, whirling like a millsluice, boiling, eddying, and sweeping everything that would float before it. From the water's edge the sea looked like a steep mound of water, a furious rapid, pouring down from the horizon By three p. m. the tide was up to the edge of the wharfs, and the muddy matter had cleared to the centre. Boats came creeping out of odd corners, and the sea was about forty feet deep over the plain of mud. According to the sailing directions, the tides in the Bay of Fundy seem to result from the cramming of the tidal wave into a narrow wedge-like *opening. In the Bay of Minas the water* sometimes rises 75 feet, while the tide in Gulf of St. Lawrence, beyond the narrow isthmus, 16 miles inside, rises 8 feet. In At Windsor, where the tide has to turn round a point, it rises 40 feet. In the wider part of the bay, it rises only 30 feet. In some parts of the Bay there are dangerous whirlpools, where the stream runs nine knots. The bottom seems to be composed of the debris of soft rocks, and it seems highly probable that the sea will break through and make an island of Nova Scotia, unless the land rises. About high-water mark the shore is strewed with very large boulders of coarse granite and numerous other stones foreign to this district. It is evident that this creek is growing larger by the wearing of its banks. They are undermined at high-water mark. The rock near the bridge is a soft limestone, full of fossils, interstratified with beds of close clay dipping at a high angle.

A carpenter took a holiday and went to Margate. When he returned home his friends asked what he saw. "Why," he replied, "I saw the sea, and now I see the saw."

SPRING — Well may we love the beautiful and stately Spring, when [illegible] valleys, when [illegible] and whose blush is a vernal [illegible]

Modern Means of Information.

It may be worth while to pause a moment and contrast the present means of information with the restrictions that curbed the human mind within the lapse of a comparatively short period. Who will look over the library of some antiquarian, will detect a corpulent compilation of leaves which are fashioned of parchment, and the chirography painfully coursed by the human hand.

During the middle ages, the learning of Europe was almost entirely confined to the denizens of the monasteries. With the arrogance of ignorance, the proud lordlings would superciliously summon the shaven priest to their presence when the necessity arose for the transmission of some written message. A military adventure or the song of some errant minstrel, was the only knowledge of lands beyond their own. Of the great Past, with its trobs of enterprise and glory, men and women knew nothing save from hazy legend. The intellect was torpid; and greed, and revenge, and tyranny, and lust were the controlling passions. It is a matter of wonderment, the topics of conversation in palace or bower in those dark and untutored days. The mental gloom was Cimmerian. Beneath the belted warrior and courtly dame, the great masses were serfs, whose possessions and lives were at the beck of their self-constituted superiors.

We will there has been some change since that gloomy period. To be sure the Arcadian vision of old dreamers has not been realized; for there are poverty, crime and remorse in the most favourable sections. Yet in civilized lands at the present moment there is no attitude or phase of the human family that excludes any character of information. Learning, *however* abstruse and complicated, is forced upon every comprehension, however reluctant. Say, if you please, there are regions where adults have been unable to secure a knowledge of their written tongue. The interfusion and contact of their intelligent fellows force upon them the accretion of their superiors.—There is not a sane man in the United States who has not pretty accurate knowledge of planetary movements and the laws of tides and seasons. He knows much of the geography of the earth, and the habits, habits, manners and government theories of all nations.

The printed sheet is accessible and preferable as the atmosphere. Very widely diffused is the modern gazette—become as much a necessity to the humblest and forlorn as the morning meal—and how diversified are its teachings. It has literary breathings from the most polished of every land. It gives the reverberation of distant wars, and the quarrels and a nameless of the earth. It engorges us with the past, with its deeds of daring and crime. It reviews the present as it by the unfolding of a scroll. Through its columns the electric wire pulsates, obliterating space, communicating the most distant event the moment of its transpiration.

The press has become to the people of our generation as was Mephistopheles to the German Faust, conveying all manner and variety of wisdom. It not only [illegible] columns with greater rapidity than the ephemeral insects their brood of *myriads.* So far as the dissemination of learning and fact is concerned, it is no harm to be plunged in the gulf of penny. Information is upon the wings of each breeze. It has no cloister now. Front de Bœuf, had he lived and rioted and oppressed in our day, could have found a "clerk" to pen his assoil. in the first ragged urchin in his pathway.

That is a Boy I Can Trust.

I once visited a large public school. At recess a little fellow came up and spoke to the master. As he turned to go down the *platform the master said "That is a boy I* can trust; he never fails me." I followed him with my eye, and looked at him when he took his seat after recess. I thought a good deal of the master's remark. What character had the little boy earned! He had already got what would be worth more to him than a fortune. It would be a passport into the best store in the city, and what is better, into confidence and respect of the whole community. I wonder if boys know how soon they are *rated* by older people. Every boy in the neighbourhood is known, and opinions are formed of him; he has a character either favourable or unfavourable. A boy of whom the master can say, "I can trust him; he never fails," will never want employment. The fidelity, promptness and industry which he shows at school are in demand everywhere. He who is faithful in little will be faithful also in much. Be sure, boys, that *you can earn* a good reputation at school. Remember, you are just where God has placed you, and your duties are not so much given you by your teacher, or your parents, as by God *himself. You must render an account to* them, and you will also be called upon to render an account to Him. Be trusty be true."

Causes of Sudden Death

Very few of the sudden deaths which are said to arise from the diseases of the heart, do really arise from that cause. To ascertain the real origin of sudden death, the experiment has been tried in Europe, and reported to a scientific congress held at Strasburg. Sixty-six cases of very sudden death were made the subject of *post mortem* examination; in these cases, only two had died from disease of the heart. Nine out of sixty-six had died from apoplexy, while there were forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs, that is the lungs were so full of blood that they could not work, there not being room for a sufficient quantity of air to enter to support life. The causes that produce congestion of the lungs are cold feet, tight clothing, coarse boards [illegible] still until chilled after being [illegible]

G. STETHEM & Co.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS and IRONMONGERS.

A large assortment of

Locks, Latches, Hinges, Paints, Oils, Glass and Building Hardware, Mechanic's Tools, &c.

At the lowest prices.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,

George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

August 1st, 1865. 31

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mess Pork—D. Sutherland or J. Carnegie.
Office of the Provincial Secretary.
Department of Crown Lands—Andrew Russell.
Auction Sale at Fenelon Falls.
Peterboro Petroleum Co.—A. Stewart.
Insolvent Act of 1864—W. C. Armstrong.
Fall and Winter Goods—W. G. Thomson & Co.
Dissolution of Partnership Leslie & Fairweather.
Montreal Ocean Steamer Co.—G. A. Cox.
Removal—J. R. Ormond.
Glasgow Warehouse—John Erskine.
A Card—George Stethem & Co.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1865.

MORE REFORM NEEDED.

Last week we had the privilege extended to us, in company with several members of the County Council, of visiting the new Jail. The Council are just after getting some new fixings done to the doors, &c., which have amounted to the nice little sum of $350.—True the work is well done, and the workmen received nothing more than his due for the labour and trouble; but what we object to, in common with the whole County Council, is having such repairs to be done at all; and we very reasonably ask, why were these fixings not in the original plans and specifications, when the work could have been done for one half what it now cost on account of the impossibility of removing the doors to the workshop.

We learn that it is the common practice of every new set of Jail Inspectors, every visit they pay to the place, to recommend some new thing, and report accordingly. This must be done, no matter how utterly unfit the person may have been to judge of the necessity for it. The work must be done, for the Inspectors recommend it; while at the same time many of these are as unacquainted with such things as doctors and lawyers and useless old navy officers, who are generally appointed to such offices, are. These matters should be left to the County Council, whose duty it is to supply the *needful*, and who generally are men of as good common sense as any the Government do appoint.

Another thing requiring reform is the manner of treating prisoners. There are two classes of prisoners that find their way to our common jail: some for debt or for political offences; others for violation of divine and social obligations. The first class may consist of the most respectable and moral of our citizens, or perchance of the citizens of any other country: individuals who may have wanted foresight enough to provide means to be so as to owe no man anything. A political offender, too, who has been cast into prison, may deserve the best treatment at the hands of his fellow-countrymen, and should be treated kindly and properly until his guilt at least would be fully established. After being proved guilty these generally, however, suffer the penalty of their crimes. But there is a class of the outcasts of society, the very rag tag of the human family, those who are a nuisance to others and a curse to themselves, who infest the back yards and lanes of our towns and cities, who rob, and steal, and destroy both individuals and property, who have no home and care for none, who are depraved and filthy, and corrupt everything they come in contact with, who delight to wallow in the lowest places of vice and degradation, and who on conviction of crime are sent to jail for 20 or 30 days. We ask what is done for these. The answer must be, nothing to improve them but everything to the contrary. True the county must have them scrubbed, so to speak, and the doctor must be brought to attend to their diseases. They are committed long enough to get cleansed, when they are again let loose on society to commence anew their work of demoralization, if possible better fitted for it. Thus, at the expense of the law abiding part of society, a race of outcasts and vagabonds are being trained in our towns, and properly educated in our jails, for burglars, robbers, murderers, debauchees and prostitutes; and nothing is done to make them bear a part of the burden, or to improve them. There should be a law compelling such individuals to perform some work during the regular working hours of the day: and when there is no work that would pay, they should be forced to work anyway. This would soon strike terror into them, and they would soon fear to go to Jail, instead of, as now, desiring a few months' board and safe keeping. Not long since we witnessed almost a race between an old offender and the chief constable, as if on trial who would reach the Jail first. If government would provide something for them to do, and make them do it, and, instead of boarding them better than many honest industrious families are, would put them on short allowance, the number that frequent the Jail of the County would be fewer. If this would not be wise,—if it would not be humane—if it would not be merciful,—we ask is it wise, humane or merciful, to convict them, send them to Jail, feed and clothe them, and do nothing to make them better, but everything to make them worse. Surely reform is needed in this matter, come from where it may.

Another complaint we hear is that very few ministers visit the Jail. Is this so? and why? We will leave this enquiry for another time, hoping that we may find that the report is incorrect. But still we think that even here there is reform needed.

Railroad Extension.

From recent surveys made through the Town it would appear that the lessees of the Millbrook branch intend extending their road beyond the Town if possible. They have surveyed a track along the bank of the river past Mr. Dixon's Mills where they intend crossing the river and thus proceed to Lakefield, &c. This appears to be their intention from the direction of survey.

ANOTHER FIRE.

Scarcely a week passes but we have to chronicle one or more fires, which speaks very poorly for us as citizens. Either there is a degree of culpable carelessness on the part of some, or of immorality that deserves loss or punishment. If carelessness is the cause of those fires, the careless parties should be made to suffer the loss, and if immorality, no punishment could be too severe for the guilty ones.

On Saturday evening another fire was added to the list already chronicled. About 9 o'clock in the evening a fire broke out in the store occupied by Mr. Bradfield, and almost in a few minutes the whole corner, consisting of three stores and a dwelling house, was consumed. The fire commenced above the milliner's shop, and continued its course along the roof of the building until stopped by the brick building occupied by Stethem & Co. The most of Mr. Bradfield's stuff was saved. Mr. Baguely saved a good deal of his stuff. Mr. Angus McDonell lost the most of any one. Mr. Trenwith had his stuff hastily removed, but how much he lost we cannot tell. The buildings were owned by Mrs. Dixon, but were insured to the amount of $1600. Mr. Bradfield had an insurance of $3000 on his goods; Mr. Baguely of $150; Mr. McDonell had insured to the amount of $2000. His loss by fire is the heaviest. The others lost in removing things more than can yet be calculated.

We witnessed rather rough usage to some of the things as they were handled out. The motto seemed to be "save from fire;" but no matter what becomes of things afterwards. The firemen laboured hard to save the goods and buildings both, and had to labour alone as far as working the engine is concerned, with difficulty could any one be got to give a hand. There must be something wrong somewhere, either in the lookers-on or the liberality of the Council. It would be well to consider where.

A SOUND POLICY.

It has become a proverb, that it is no use to pass laws for there is no one inclined to enforce them, and we fear it is too true.—There is a law restricting usury, yet the Judge favors the continuance of the violation of law because some person was fool enough to agree to the usury. See *Globe* of Saturday: Bank of Montreal against Sheriff Reynolds, of Ontario.

There is a law providing for the punishment of persons who sell liquor in Municipalities where such is prohibited; but Judge, Jury and Lawyers, all combine to render the law a nullity, by quashing convictions in every case that we have read of; while some of our best Lawyers tell us that if there was as much opposition to every other law as there is to this one, not one conviction would ever be obtained for any crime.

But, nearer home, we have a law that forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors without license, under the penalty of a fine.—Now when respectable and law-abiding citizens make complaint, and an impartial Magistrate imposes a fine, some Councillor makes a motion to have the fine abated, or perhaps applied to pay the offender's license; and thus what was intended as a check on licentiousness becomes a reward for it, by the Common Council connivig at the breach of the law. And yet these men, perhaps, call themselves law-abidg citizens. Is this a sound policy? Do our Councillors desire to have their names rendered famous for violation of law, and for aiding and abetting those who do violate it? If they do they had better set aside all law and return to the scenes of lawlessness and blood of the dark ages. But let the citizens get warning in time.

Bank Usuary.

Sheriff Reynolds, of Ontario, has allowed his paper to come to suit in the Court of Assize in Whitby, in order to test the legality of the banks charging more than seven per cent. interest, while the law limits them to that amount only. It was shewn on the trial that the rate of interest charged directly and indirectly amounted to over 11 per cent., and therefore it was contended that such charges were illegal. From the *Globe* report the judge charged the jury rather in favour of the bank, not because of the legality of the rates charged, but because the sheriff had agreed to pay more than 7 when he made arrangements with the agent.—On Saturday another trial came up between the same parties for another of $100, and although the facts were the same, a different jury rendered a verdict for defendant and against the bank. Both cases are likely to be refered to the Superior Courts, and the law on the matter settled.

A Fatal Railway Accident.

At Stratford, on the 6th instant, a dreadful railroad accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway. The Express train was over due nearly two hours, and in a thick fog collided with tremendous force with a freight train, smashing both engines, the baggage car, and several freight cars: killing the engine-driver, Edward Deverill, on the spot, badly injuring the fireman, Rip Grams, the baggage master, Henry Donald, and to a greater or less degree hurting several passengers. The engineer and driver of the freight train saw the danger in time and jumped off and thus escaped. An inquest was held, but nothing definite enough to implicate any one with carelessness or blame elicited. Deceased leaves a wife and four children to mourn his death.

Forestalling the Market.

On Saturday we witnessed that some of the butchers sent a boy to the farmers' waggons and bought up the best quarters of lamb: and that just at the time that other citizens were about taking them. These boys manage their work adroitly. They hurry up—look at the whole—pick out what they consider best—at once say "I'll take these: come over and weigh them and get your pay." Upon interrogation of one farmer he told us that a certain butcher took it, weighed it, paid him for it, and hung it up; and we can testify that the boy who carries his meat around purchased it all before 10 o'clock a. m. Should such conduct come under our notice again we will give due notice in the Police Court.

The Locks.

We learn that Mr. Munroe, of the Government Works department, has been viewing the locks south of the town, with a view to their repairs. It would appear that it is the intention of the Government to repair them and the navigation of the river, and thus enable boats to come up to the town. This would prove a step in the right direction.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

PETERBOROUGH SITTINGS, OCT. 4, 1865.

BEFORE THE HON. VICE-CHANCELLOR MOWAT.

There were two causes set down for examination and hearing, viz., Pearson vs. MacConkey, and McPherson vs. Bradtorn.

The first cause was tried, and resulted in the bill being dismissed. The case, being one involving the title to a valuable farm in Smith, and disposing of a dispute of long standing, created much interest, and many Smithtown people were present watching the proceedings. The plaintiff's father, in 1832, entered into an agreement for the purchase of the land in dispute, and afterwards obtained a deed thereof. The plaintiff worked upon the property and did much towards paying for the land and in proving it. Upon the father's death the land descended at law to the eldest, and the defendant, Harriet McConkey, and her husband, asserted title in an action of ejectment and succeeded.—The plaintiff filed his bill to obtain relief in equity, and his Counsel contended that upon the evidence there appeared to have been a contract between the father and the plaintiff which was partly performed, and in consequence of the part performance of which the Court would cause to be carried into effect. Also that there were such representations by the father, upon which the plaintiff had acted, as would afford the plaintiff ground for relief, and that a resulting trust was apparent by reason of the labour and money expended by the plaintiff upon the property, and that the Court would declare the defendants trustees for the plaintiff of the lot.

The Court thought the plaintiff had failed to establish the propositions urged by his Counsel: but, as there appeared to be much hard hip upon the plaintiff, the question of costs was reserved, His Lordship intimating that if the authorities warranted him in so doing the bill would stand dismissed without costs.

For the plaintiff, James McLennan, Esq., and E. Burnham, Esq. For the defendants, E. Blake, Q. C., and W. H. Scott, Esq.

The other case was postponed.

Licenses issued for Peterborough in 1865, and paid.

TAVERN.

Samuel Jays	$50
Peter Huffman	50
George Mitchell	50
Lewis Glover	50
John O'Brien	50
Edward Phelan	50
Wm. Tierney	50
Malcolm McKellar	50
Leon Caisse	50
Hamilton Uin	50
Patrick Moher	50
Dolphus Fancher	50
William Armstrong	50
John Curtin	50

SHOP.

James Campbell	$60
John Waterson	60
Thos. Collins	60
Angus McDonell	60
Edward Robinson	60
McKellar & Cameron	60
M. Moloney	60
D. McNaughton	60
John Cameron	60
John Cooney	60
James Duignan	60
John Chambers	60
Robert Redmon	60

POLICE COURT.

September 28th, 1865.

Ephraim Dunsuth was charged with being drunk on the street, and being but a few days since he was up before, was fined one dollar and costs, and in default of immediate payment 14 days imprisonment. He was committed for 14 days.

September 30th, 1865.

George Brownlee was charged with erecting a wooden building on lot No. 1, south of Hunter and east of Water streets, contrary to By-law. Defendant not appearing he was fined $10 and costs, in default of payment to be levied by distress.

George Crown was charged by Thomas White, Esq., with selling spirituous liquors without license. Defendant did not appear. Case was postponed to Friday, 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Donation.

Captain McNaughton begs leave to return thanks, on behalf of Protection Fire Company No. 1, to Messrs. George Stethem and Co., for the handsome donation of $20, for services rendered at the fire on Saturday last, and to be appropriated to the Firemen's fund.

Fall Goods.

W. G. Thomson & Co., announce in another column, the arrival of their stock of Fall and Winter Goods. The Millinery and Mantle Department is now ready for inspection, as it is refurnished with all the newest and fashionable styles.

Wholesale Desertion.

From the Kingston *Whig* we learn that a corporal and four men of No. 8 Royal Canadian Rifles deserted on Monday night last. Each man took his rifle and 40 rounds of ammunition with him. They escaped during the night in a garrison boat. When they arrived at St. Vincent they sold their guns and sent back the boat.

The Cattle Plague in America.

The fatal cattle plague now raging in England and on the continent of Europe, is said to have broken out in Cleveland, Ohio. Quite a number of cattle in that city and in the vicinity have died within a few days; few surviving more than 20 hours after being attacked.

The Sanders Kidnapping Case.

This trial is before the courts. Sanders says he agreed to the whole; and consequently the prisoners are not likely to be punished.

Another Victim to Strong Drink.

Thomas Johnson, chief cook of the steamer *Belgian*, cut his throat with a razor at Montreal, on the 6th instant, in a state of *delirium tremens*.

A Terrible Steam-boiler Explosion.

At Black Rock, N. Y., one of the boilers in Pratts rolling mills exploded, killing 3 men and severely injuring 20 others.

W. Foster, Esq., of North Monaghan, has kindly sent us a quantity of grapes grown in his garden. The clusters are large and of a very good quality. For once at least we have been enabled to taste the pure juice of the grape. May his vines flourish long, and bountifully produce him a cup that "cheers not inebriates."

Smith, Harvey, North Douro & North Monaghan Agricultural Show.

The Show of the Agricultural Society of Smith, Harvey, North Douro, and North Monaghan was held on Tuesday last, in the Village of Lakefield, partly in a field admirably adapted to the purpose, lent to the directors, with the use of lumber for pens, &c., with his customary consideration, by Mr. Watt, and partly in the Drill Shed which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the committee by Captain Leigh.

The day, lowering during the early morning, turned out exceedingly fine subsequently, and both the field and the room were crowded, not only by the inhabitants of the village and its immediate neighbourhood, but by numbers from a distance.

The Show was in every respect successful: there were 160 entries of stock, and 239 of grain, vegetables, farm produce, domestic manufactures, ladies' work, fine arts, &c. The various articles exhibited reflected great credit on the above named townships: and the accommodation was equal, if not superior, to any that can be afforded within the limits of the county.

We subjoin the prize list. If there should be any errors or ommissions, as it is feared may be the case, in the list, they will be rectified or supplied in a future impression.

At the termination of the Show the directors and Judges sat down to an excellent dinner at Blakely's Hotel; and, grace having been said by the Rev. V. Clementi, ample justice was done to the viands. The prize list was then read aloud from the balcony of the hotel, by the secretary, Mr. Smyth, and so terminated an exceedingly agreeable and interesting day.

HORSES.

Span of Farm Horses in Harness, 1st, James Davidson; 2nd, George Scott; 3rd William Preston.

Span of Carriage Horses in harness, 1st T. Fitzgerald; 2nd, William A. Hall; 3rd, Robert McKibbon

Single Horse and Buggy in harness, 1st Gerald Fitzgerald; 2nd, Isaac Garbutt; 3rd, T. E. Bell.

Brood Mare with her foal, 1st, John Garbutt; 2nd, John McKee; 3rd, Gerald Fitzgerald.

Two-year-old Colt, Gelding or Filly, 1st Gerald Fitzgerald; 2nd, John Archer; 3rd, John Garbutt.

One-year old Colt or Filly, 1st, G. W. R. Strickland; 2nd, Alex. Donnelly; 3rd, Adam Hall.

CATTLE.

Aged Bull, 1st, Henry Collins; 2nd, Jas. Davidson.

Two-year-old Bull, 1st, C. Quinn; 2nd George Fairburn.

One-year-old Bull, 1st, James Elliott; 2nd, George Scott; 3rd, Joseph Fitzgerald.

Bull Calf of 1865, 1st, Henry Collins; Milch Cow, 1st, Isaac Garbutt; 2nd, H. Collins; 3rd, John Bickell.

Two-year-old Heifer, 1st, Isaac Garbutt; 2nd, Henry Collins.

One-year-old Heifer, 1st, John Thomas; 2nd, James Davidson.

Heifer Calf of 1865, 1st, Henry Collins; 2nd, Isaac Watson; 3rd, George Fitzgerald.

Yoke of Oxen, 1st, William Trennum; 2nd, John Garbutt; 3rd, Robert Johnston.

SHEEP.

Aged Ram, 1st, E. Mann; 2nd Henry Collins; 3rd, T. E. Bell.

Shearling Ram, 1st, Isaac Watson; 2nd William Gill; 3rd, Adam Hall.

Tup Lamb, 1st, William Gill; 2nd, R. A. Strickland; 3rd Isaac Watson.

Two aged Ewes with their lambs, 1st, William Gill; 2nd, Isaac Watson.

Two Shearling Ewes, 1st, William Gill; 2nd, Isaac Watson; 3rd, E. Mann.

Two Ewe Lambs, 1st, Isaac Watson; 2nd, Henry Collins; 3rd, Adam Hall.

PIGS.

Boar not over nine months, 1st, R. A. Strickland; 2nd, William Trennum.

Breeding Sow not over nine months, 1st Gerald Fitzgerald; 2nd, William Gill.

Boar pig of any age, 1st, Joseph Watson; 2nd, Henry Collins.

Breeding Sow of any age, 1st, Henry Collins; 2nd, James McKibbon.

GRAIN.

Fall Wheat, 1st, Emmanuel Mann; 2nd, Thomas Young; 3rd, John Cassidy.

Spring Wheat, 1st, Thomas Young; 2nd, Mrs. Stubbs; 3rd, Emmanuel Mann.

Peas, 1st, Wm. Trennum; 2nd, George Scott; 3rd, W. C. Taylor.

Oats, 1st, W. C. Taylor; 2nd, William Trennum; 3rd, John C. Robinson.

Barley, 1st, James Elliott; 2nd, William A. Hall; 3rd, T. E. Bell.

Timothy Seed, 1st, James Mann; 2nd, S. McKibbon; 3rd, W. C. Taylor.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, 1st, J. C. Robinson; 2nd, Geo. Fitzgerald; 3rd, W. J. McKibbon.

Beets, 1st, I. Watson; 2nd, S. Manning.

Cabbage, 1st, James Trennum; 2nd, William Gill.

Variety of Vegetables, 1st, I. Watson; 2nd, W. Gill; 3rd, George S. Rickland.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Firkin of Butter, 1st, Aaron Mann; 2nd, I Garbutt; 3rd, James Mann.

Table Butter, 1st, Aaron Mann; 2nd, S. McKibbon; W. J. McKibbon.

Cheese, 1st, S. Manning; 2nd, I. Garbutt, 3rd, W. J. McKibbon.

FRUIT.

Winter Apples, 1st, John Robinson; 2nd, James Mann; 3rd, George Fitzgerald.

Variety of Apples, 1st, E. Mann; 2nd, John Robinson; 3rd, James Mann.

Table Apples, 1st, E. Mann; 2nd, Hugh Davidson; 3rd, John B. Fowler.

Grapes, 1st, John Robinson.

IMPLEMENTS.

Best Farm Waggon, George R. Shields.

POULTRY.

Pair of Geese, 1st, Isaac Garbutt; 2nd, Henry Collins.

Pair of Ducks, 1st, Matthew Walton; 2nd, Isaac Watson.

Pair of Turkeys, 1st T. E. Bell; 2nd, Matthew Walton.

Farmyard Fowls, 1st, Wm. J. McKibbon; 2nd, Isaac Garbutt.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Flannel, 1st, W. J. McKibbon; 2nd, S. McKibbon.

Checked Flannel, 1st, S. Manning; 2nd, Mrs. T. E. Pell.

Woollen Blankets, 1st, Mrs. W. Ray.

Woollen Coverlets, 1st, Mrs. Wellington Bovee; 2nd, Mrs. Robinson.

Quilt, 1st, Mrs. Jane Fitzgerald; 2nd, Mrs. T. E. Pell.

Stocking Yarn, 1st, Mrs. Mathew Walton; 2nd, James Mann.

Socks, 1st, Jane Swinton; 2nd, W. J. McKibbon.

Mittens, 1st, Mrs. Joseph Trennum; 2nd, Jane Swinton.

Bread, 1st, George Fitzgerald; 2nd, Mrs. Matthew Walton; 3rd, Mrs. Jos Walton.

LADIES' WORK, FINE ARTS, &C.

Raised Work, 1st, Mrs. Rothwell; 2nd, Harriet Fitzgerald.

Braid Work, 1st, Sarah Davidson; 2nd, Mary J. Davidson.

Crochet Work, 1st, Mrs. McKibbon; 2nd, Mrs. John Sherin.

Tape Trimming, 1st, Mrs. John Sherin; 2nd, Mary J. Davidson.

Tape Work, 1st, Sarah Davidson.

Fancy Knitting, 1st, Annie Walton, Tatting, 1st, Mrs. Leigh.

Muslin Work, 1st, Mrs. John Garbutt.

Plain Needle-work, 1st, Mrs. Jos. Walton

Wax Work, 1st, Annie Walton; 2nd, Mary J. Davidson.

Wax Flowers, 1st, Hannah Walton.

Paper Flowers, 1st, Annie Walton.

Hair Work, 1st, Hannah Walton.

Cone Work, 1st, Mary J. Davidson.

Bead Work, 1st, Agnes Baptie.

Water-color drawing, 1st, E. Beatty; 2nd, Rev. V. Clementi.

Collection of Canadian Entomology, 1st, Rev. V. Clementi.

RECOMMENDED.

Moss Work, 1st, Jane Ray; 2nd, Agnes Ray.

Stone Work, 1st, Martha Cassidy.

Reed Work, 1st, Bella Davidson.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 9.

The Town Council met—His Worship the Mayor in the chair. Eight present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications from Judge Boucher and Rev. J. Roger, conveying thanks to the Council for the invitation to visit Rochester, and expressing regret at not being able to be present, were read.

A copy of resolutions which were passed at the City Council of Rochester were then read, inviting the Mayor and Corporation of Peterborough to visit Rochester.

The Clerk was directed to correct a discrepency between the Assessment Roll and the assessment of Wm. Logan.

On motion, a dog charged to Mr. R. Adam was ordered to be remitted.

Mr. Toole moved for $50 of the unexpended money belonging to Streets and Bridges, to be expended in gravelling Reid Street leading to the new gravel road in Smith, through Mrs. Dixon's lot. After some discussion it was carried by the Mayor voting for it.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlen it was agreed to accept the invitation of the Corporation of the City of Rochester.

Mr. Lawson enquired why the matter of managing the business of the intended visit had been delegated to private citizens? why the committee had ignored a certain class of citizens in their invitations to friends to accompany the Council? and why certain localities had been neglected in these invitations. He wished further to know if it was common in such cases to delegate the duties of the Council to private citizens.

Mr. Chamberlen made a motion to adjourn which was lost.

Mr. Lawson continued to enquire why the Council had so far forgot itself as to leave out the members of the Council in forming this committee of management, so that the Councillors had it not in their power to invite a friend, no matter how intimate or how influential. He enquired how it was that some of those who were very active in the reception of the Aldermen and Council of Rochester, were neglected to the very last moment, in going to return the civilities. All these things needed explanation.

The Mayor said that he had been appointed, conjointly with Messrs. Sidney Smith, R. Dennistoun, and A. Smith, and he had not invited any one, nor named any one; but he thought no neglect or slight had been intended to any one or any Ward.

Mr. Williams gave notice of a motion intended to be brought forward by Mr. Stevenson, who was unavoidably absent to-night, so as to have some old arrangement of allowing the fines that had been imposed on Mr. Crown, for selling liquor without license, to be placed to his account that the sum would be a part of his license for the year. This, however, was left over till next meeting of Council, when Mr. Stevenson would be present himself.

A Councillor enquired what was the order of the day in regard to the visit.

The Council then adjourned.

MONAGHAN TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

Monaghan, October 9, 1865.

The Council met at 1 o'clock. Present: Councillors Collins, Dundass, and Lockie.

In the absence of the Reeve, Mr. Lockie was appointed Chairman. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A petition signed by John Whitfield and thirteen others, asking the sum of $20 to be expended in gravelling portions of road between Mr. Foster's and Mr. Leary's creek. To remain over to the next meeting of the Council.

A petition from John H. Campbell, for the sum of $5 to be expended on the Quarter Line on the 10th Concession between Lots No. six and seven. Not granted.

Another from same, for the sum of $4 to be expended on the 10th Concession Line at the north end of Lot No. seven. Granted.

Messrs. Joseph Bennett and Thomas Wilson were named by the Collector as his sureties, who were accepted.

The Committee appointed to meet Mr. Wallis, reported that he has agreed to give the required quantity of land for the road at the rate of twenty pounds per acre; to make one of the fences himself, the other to be made by the Council, as well as the necessary surveys, &c. The report was received, and the Council recommended the survey to be made at once, so that a By-law ratifying the purchase might be passed.

The Clerk gave in his account for $3.30 expended by order of the Council for clearing and repairing Town Hall, purchase of glass, stove pipes &c. An order was given on the Treasurer for the amount.

A By-law was read a first time for the opening of Quarter Line between Lots 6 and 7 in the 10th Concession of Monaghan, for statute labour purposes.

The Reeve and Councillor Collins were appointed a Committee to investigate why certain taxes of defaulters have not been collected.

The Council adjourned to Saturday the 28th inst., at one o'clock p. m.—*Com.*

Life on the Kushogawigamog.

No. 3.

The 26th September of the pre-ent autumn was quite a stirring day at the new village of Haliburton, Dysart. As proposed, the show for agricultural produce and farm stock, with home manufactures, took place, and was a complete success. The people of Dysart, Minden and Snowden turned out nobly, and for a first attempt it did admirably. The array that day at the upper lake of Kushog waters of grain, roots, tubers, and other vegetable productions, shewed well for the productiveness of the land Company's township and neighbourhood; and the manufactures in iron, straw, linen, with dairy work and produce and sugars, told well for the skill of the inhabitants, men and women. I must not forget the bouquets with flowers on root embedded in moss for the occasion, for these added gaiety to the tables.—Horned cattle, sheep and pigs of course were shewn, and five yokes of faithful oxen represented the beasts of burden well. In grains, of wheat there was the greatest variety. Of potatoes the show was surprising for variety, size, and I may say beauty. In corn, the ears shewed evenness, length and plumpness. Oats in the straw was shewn 7 feet in height. Tomatoes also must have puzzled the judges; for variety and good quality and quantity it was astonishing. Gigantic squashes and articles of that family attracted notice. The sugars, for clearness of grain, with bottled syrups of delicious taste, told of maple trees put to good use by the new settlers. Over sixty prizes were distributed, and even then many things had to be passed over, but considering that much less than *three years ago* not a tree was cut in the township, the enterprise of its people is manifest, and the Agricultural Society's Exhibition of this day predicts a prosperous future.—Providence hasten it.

P. S.—At Minden village the proposed Agricultural Show took place on the Friday following: of it the above description of the Haliburton Show will answer very nearly in every particular. In cattle, horses and sheep the entries exceeded at Minden, but "*ditto, ditto,*" will fairly represent this second attempt at progress, and the farmers of Minden and adjacent townships have cause to say, "We are advancing."

The entire effects of the Department of the Attorney General West have been shipped to Ottawa, and the office is expected to open about the 16th inst.

From Our Toronto Correspondent.

Toronto, Oct. 10th, 1865.

Owing to the want of news I did not write to you last week, and now, although I have the news of two weeks, it will be very little. In the first place I have to tell of railway accidents. One occurred at Stratford on last Friday morning, in which the Express Train going west ran into a Freight Train, which had been allowed to pass the same, there signal, in order to shunt off the main track, though the Express was then due and had the right of way. There was a dense fog, and none of the men on either trains saw the danger until too late to avoid a collision. The men on the Freight Train jumped off just in time to save themselves, but those on the Express could do nothing towards their escape, and the conductor, Mr. E. Deverill, was killed; he was crushed up against the engine, his bowels were torn out of his body, and he was dreadfully burned: his death must have been instantaneous. The fire-man cannot tell how he got off, he does not know whether he jumped or was thrown off, his arm was badly broken. Some of the passenger were hurt, but none of them dangerously. An investigation is still, or rather was going on when last heard from, to see who is to blame in the matter. The switch-man is in custody. The Company, it seems, are determined to sift it to the bottom. It is a great pity that such carelessness as seem allowed in this case, as the man who has been so suddenly called to his account, has left a wife and family behind him, and was very much respected. He was buried in this city on last Sabbath, and had a very large funeral.

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On Saturday another young man, a brakesman on the Northern Railway, was killed. He was on the top of the freight cars attending to the brakes coming down a grade, near a place called Aurora, when it is supposed that a bolt broke and threw one of the cars off the track, and with the shock he was thrown down between two of the cars, and when taken up he was nigh dead. He died before they got him to the next station. It is really sad that such dreadful accidents are getting so common.

CAPTAIN PRINCE.

The Chief of Police who has been for some weeks past suspended was restored again yesterday. Recorder Duggan has arrived at home from England, and after investigating the matter, he has been reinstated, to the satisfaction of some and very much to the dissatisfaction of others, for the most of people in this world have their friends as well as their enemies, and the Chief of Police is no exception to the rule.

THE CAMP

At Laprarie has been broken up, and you will see by the accounts from it that the battalion, composed of the Toronto and Hamilton 8 boat Graduates came off first best in everything. I have been in discourse with a number of them who have come back, and they are highly delighted with the manner in which they have done and all acquitted themselves of their duties.

I see by the *Examiner* that there is good prospects of the Oil Company in Peterborough getting rewarded for their enterprise. I hope it may be the case and that they may make a big strike of it when they do finish their undertaking, as I would like to see the Messrs. Cragie & Stephenson come out well on their own account, if there was nothing else in the case: but when there is so much which will tend to the prosperity of your good Town at stake as well, I wish very much that you may soon have to record the fact that they have made the most fortunate "hole" in Canada. If they do it will please none more than

WILLIE.

Minden.

On Wednesday, 20th September last, a soiree, or farewell tea-meeting, took place at Minden village. Mr. Ferries, Presbyterian student, who has been for some time faithfully and successfully labouring in that locality, being about to remove for the purpose of completing his studies, the congregation thought well to shew respect in the way above named. All denominations united to testify their esteem, and about 100 sat down. As usual the tables were ample and richly supplied. Miss Burt, of Dysart Parsonage, presided at the harmonium and led a choir consisting of Messrs. James Hyde, W. Dawkins, Watts, &c., thus the company were entertained with select music, which met with repeated applause. The Rev. Mr. McWilliams, of Bobcaygeon, was among the speakers, and ministers of the village and neighbourhood took part. A very pleasant time was spent, and all would be happy were Mr. Ferries to settle some day amongst them.—*Com.*

Postal Arrangements with Canada.

The existing postal arrangements between the United States and Canada may be well enough, but the manner in which mails are made up and exchanged across the borders cannot be fitly characterized by any term at our command. No intelligent citizen who is familiar with the facts will think of communicating by mail if he can find means of transmitting letters otherwise. Rochester is nearer by rail to Washington than to any point in Canada. Though a steamer regularly from our port to the same city, take and make the passage in the hours, it takes as many days to get a letter from Rochester to either of these points to receive one. Yet this same steamer carries a mail and is paid for the service. The bag goes and comes empty. The Postmasters on both sides of the line wholly ignore the rates and send letters and papers by Suspension Bridge or some other circuitous route. This we assert from positive knowledge, having seen the empty bag many times in the past few years on the steamers, and having been compelled to wait one day for letters on this side here. With such mail management between the United States and Canada, it is no use to talk of reciprocal trade, reciprocation or anything else. We cannot have anything but two distinct peoples, and will be apart, so long as the state of things exists. If we advocate annexation, it will be that the Postmasters on both sides of the lake may be made to acquaint themselves with geography, and do patch letters by the most direct routes, instead of by the most indirect as now. Intelligence in post-offices on both sides of the line is wanted, and a disposition to accomodate the public. If complaint is made of delay, the Postmaster on either side has a ready answer by charging the delay to the officials over the border, and that ends the matter as no further inquiry can be made. This is exceedingly aggravating inasmuch as the people are compelled to pay ten cents postage on each Canadian letter thus neglected, while a domestic letter costs but three cents and is dispatched with some degree of promptness. It is not with the least hope of reform that reference is made to this evil. We refer to it that those who impose upon the public may understand that the public are not so verdant as to suppose that it is all right. This is nothing new nor is it peculiar to any administration. It always has been so, and perhaps it will continue to the end of time. —*Rochester Union.*

We entirely agree with the *Union*, and recommend Mr. Howland's deputies to make the necessary inquiries. While they are about it, we would like them also to discover why a new-paper goes to New York in twenty-four hours, while a letter is generally forty-eight on the journey. That is a mystery which we have been trying to solve for years and would like to have help from the department. We do not think the error lies on this side of the line, but our officials ought to be able to discover who is in fault.

A WIFE KILLED BY HER HUSBAND THROUGH MISTAKE.—One of the saddest affairs which it has ever been our misfortune to have to report, occured on Saturday night last. Mr John Perkins, a huckster in the market, residing on the corner of Belvidere and Carey streets, in Sidney, Va., instantly killed his wife with a pistol, supposing her to be a robber who had broken into his house. Near midnight, Mr Perkins was awakened by his wife, who told him she thought there were robbers in the house, whereupon he jumped out of bed and proceeded to search his premises; but finding no one he went back to bed and was soon asleep again. Some time afterward Mrs Perkins had occasion to leave her room and while on he way back, dressed in her night clothes, her footsteps aroused her husband, he sprang to the passage, pistol in hand, and seeing his wife approaching took her for a burglar, when he immediately fired, the ball striking her in the breast extinguishing the vital spark almost immediately. Mr Perkins was taken before the Provost Marshal of the First District yesterday morning when, upon the facts of the case being explained, he was immediately discharged.

A Murder at St. Clet, Vaudreuil.

A most wanton case of murder has occurred in Lower Canada. The particulars of which are given in the *Globe*, and are as follows:

F. Madden, Mayor of St. Marthe, Vaudreuil, went to St. Clet, on the 6th instant, and entered an unlicensed groggery of Madame Laroux, whose husband is in the penitentiary. Here he met one Rochor, a well-off farmer, with whom he had an altercation, when Laroux struck him. On this he left it is said, to attend to his horse. Next morning, a girl saw the body of Madden lying on the gallery of her master's house, ma Laroux's. Rochor and Madame Laroux were arrested. After an official investigation was held, medical testimony showed that the body had wounds on the temple, eye, mouth, chest, and legs: and the teeth were broken. In all there were seven external wounds on the body. There was also a large effusion of blood on the brain and an extensive rupture of the liver: either sufficient to cause death. In Laroux's house was a quantity of blood, and a man's hair found on a bench and a pokes case: and a twelve pound weight which corresponded with the wounds on the face, as if it had been covered over. Her face was washed, when found. The jury could not agree on their verdict. Five were for finding murder, and ten manslaughter. The coroner discharged the jury, and committed the prisoner to the Montreal gaol. Madden was over 60 years of age, wealthy, and well connected.

Birth.

At North Monaghan, on the 29th ult., the wife of Christopher Leary, Esq., of a son.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS

Peterborough, October, 4, 1865.

Flour ₱ brl	$5	50	@	$7 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	35	@	1 50
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	10	@	1 25
Potatoes	0	25	@	0 00
Barley ₱ bush	0	60	@	0 65
Peas "	0	50	@	0 60
Oats "	0	25	@	0 00
Hay ₱ ton new	7	00	@	8 00
Hides ₱ cwt	3	00	@	3 50
Sheepskins	0	50	@	0 80
Wool ₱ lb	0	35	@	0 00
Beef ₱ cwt	4	00	@	4 50
Eggs, per dozen	0	10	@	0 10
Butter, fir	0	20	@	0 22
Cordwood	1	50	@	2 00
Fowl, per pair	0	25	@	0 30

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

*The following testimony from

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

Now received, a large and well assorted Stock of

FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS!

All of which will be sold

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41

W. G. THOMSON & CO.

Announce the Completion of their

STOCK of FALL & WINTER GOODS.

They would draw the special attention of Ladies to their

MILLINERY & MANTLE ROOMS,

which are now ready for inspection and replete with all the

Newest and most Fashionable articles in that line.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE LESLIE.
WILLIAM FAIRWEATHER

Witness,
October 6, 1865.
J. HOSKIN.

NOTICE.

THE LIABILITIES of the above firm will be paid by the said WILLIAM FAIRWEATHER, and all debts due and owing to the said firm are to be paid to him, he having authority to receive and give receipts for the same.

GEORGE LESLIE.
WILLIAM FAIRWEATHER.

Witness,
October 6, 1865.
J. HOSKIN.

In reference to the above DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP,

Wm. Fairweather

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that the WHOLE STOCK will be SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE at greatly reduced prices. The stock is now well assorted in all classes of Goods for Winter wear, of good quality, consisting of

Factory Cottons, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c.
White Cottons, 10c, 12½c, 16c, 17½.
Striped Shirtings, 12½c, 15c, 17½c, 20c.
Best washing Prints, 12½c, 15c. 20c.
Fancy Dress Pieces for $1 50, $, $2 50, $3 00.
Muhairs, Lustres and Coburgs, 15c, 20c, 25c per yard.
Good Dress Wincys, 17½c, 20c, 25c, 30c
A large assortment of Fancy and Wool long Shawls, to be sold from $1 75, $2 00, $2 50, $3 00.
A lot of Ladies' Mantles, plain black cloths, $2 00, $3 00, $3 50.
Fancy colored American Cloths, sold for $10 & $12, reduced to $3 50 & $4 00, a great bargain.
A fine assortment of Canadian and Scotch Tweeds, at 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c per yard.
French Merinos, best quality, 60c, 85c, 95c per yard.
Fancy Goods of all kinds equally as much reduced — Blankets, Flannels, &c, &c.

TERMS CASH ONLY.

W. FAIRWEATHER,
(Late Leslie & Fairweather.)

Observe the Address,—Heathorn's Block, Hunter Street, Peterborough.

October 10th, 1865. 41

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 20 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-2m

Fall and Winter Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a lot of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which will be found a few pieces of the celebrated

BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS.

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterborough, September 12th, 1865. 37

PORK

100 Barrels Mess.
100 " Prime Mess.
200 " Extra Flour.
300 " Superfine Flour.

For sale by

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro, June 22, 1865. 25

Barley, Oats, Pease & Rye WANTED!

BY the undersigned at his Grain Ware House in Ashburnham.

The highest Cash Price paid.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, Sept. 20, 1865. 38

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to R. D. ROGERS are hereby informed that all accounts notes, &c, not paid before the 1st of November, will be put in suit for collection.

J. Z. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, August 28, 1865. 35

THE DAILY

Globe & Lodaer

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store,

Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Halfs.

THREE

CARD PICTURES FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

TEAMS WANTED.

WANTED AT THE BLYTHE MILLS, immediately,

TEN TEAMS,

For drawing Lumber, for which the highest Cash Price will be paid.

GEORGE HILLIARD,
Blythe Mills.

Peterboro', Aug. 17, 1865. 35

Business Stand FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell the House and Premises occupied by him, at the Burnt River on the Bobcaygeon Road, being well adapted for a House of Entertainment. It will be sold cheap, or exchanged for other property in or near Peterboro.

For particulars apply to

JOHN HUNTER,
Kinmount, P.O.

August 16th, 1865. 32-1m.

New Map of Peterborough and Ashburnham.

THE undersigned, having, now rapidly approaching completion, A NEW AND COMPLETE MAP of THE TOWN of PETERBOROUGH and the adjoining VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM, inform those who may desire to have unregistered or intended subdivisions of Lots shewn on the Map, that such will be done on their furnishing the necessary information immediately.

Office—Scott's Block

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyors.

Peterborough, Sept. 27, 1865. 39

Sign of the

CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET,

PETERBOROUGH.

Robt. Hamilton

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his large stock of Hardware, which was selected by him while in England, and will offer it for sale at a price that will defy competition.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of WOOD'S and AYRES'

BROAD AND NARROW AXES,

Wholesale and Retail

Lumbermen supplied on Reasonable Terms.

Cash purchasers will consult their interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1865. 39

DAILY LINE TO ROCHESTER!

The quickest route to Rochester and all points in the United States!!

The new and magnificent steel-plated

UPPER CABIN STEAMER,

"CORINTHIAN,"

CHRYSLER, MASTER,

Leave North Shore ports for Charlotte, every morning, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—

BRIGHTON, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only at 5.30.
COLBORNE, at 7.30, a.m.,
COBOURG, at 8.45, a.m.,
PORT HOPE (direct for Charlotte) at 11, a.m.
Arriving at Charlotte at 3, p.m

RETURNING,—Leave Charlotte for North Shore ports, every evening (Sunday's excepted) at 11, on the arrival of special train from Rochester.

Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by rail or Boat, connect with this steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive in Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South

Passengers in United States, via Rochester, connect by special train with this steamer at Charlotte, arriving at Cobourg and Port Hope after a swift and pleasant ride over the Lake Ontario, in time for special trains to Lindsay and Peterborough, and connecting trains East and West on Grand Trunk Railway, and, also for Royal Mail Line through Steamers.

This swift and magnificent steamer has been especially fitted up for this route, with all the modern appliances, and her saloon and staterooms are elegantly furnished

The table and Bar always supplied with the very best.

FARE.—Cobourg, $1 50; Peck, $2.00.

For further information, apply to the Captain on board, or to James Keelar, Colborne; Charles Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope

A. M. BROWN,
General Agent, Kingston.

Kingston, Sept. 16, 1865. 39

Dr. GUNN'S

New Family Physician;

OR,

HOME BOOK OF HEALTH.

PRICE $3.50.

For sale at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, Aug. 16, 1865

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to receive or negotiate a certain note, dated the 7th June, 1865, drawn at nine months, for $2.50, in favor of Mr. Thomas Hutchison or bearer, and signed by W. Rutherford, Jr., W. Rutherford, Sr., and Adam Rutherford, as the two last named persons do not hold themselves liable therein; the said note having been acquired by Mr. Hutchison (as regards them) without value and contrary to the understanding between them.

W. RUTHERFORD, Sr.
A. RUTHERFORD.

Peterboro, August 7, 1865. 32

ONE DOLLAR PER ACRE.

THE CANADIAN

Land and Emigration Co'y

(CAPITAL £25,000 STERLING.)

ARE at present selling at the above price their excellent Lands in the rapidly improving settlement in the

Township of Dysart, Co. Peterboro'.

For information apply to the Secretary,

C. J. BLOMFIELD, Esq.
Toronto,

Or to C. R. STEWART, Esq.,
P. O. Habberton,
Co. Peterborough.

September 13, 1865. 37-2m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of JAMES RYAN, are required to call immediately and pay the amount of their indebtedness to me, the undersigned, who is the proper authority to collect said debts

Immediate payment is required, otherwise they will be placed in Court for Collection.

PATRICK FITZGERALD,
Assignee to the Estate of James Ryan

N. B.—Office at my residence, 2nd door north of the Huffman House, George Street.

Peterboro', Sept. 15th, 1865 38-tf

Mortgage Loans

THE undersigned is appointed the Agent and Valuator of the "Provincial Permanent Building and Savings Society," for this County. Several private sums, varying from $500 to 1,000 to lend, for not less than three or more than seven years.

G. F. ORDE.

Peterboro, August 9, 1865. 32-3

AMERICAN MONEY

BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "Examiner

HARDWARE!

Large Arrivals of

NEW STOCK!

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of his many patrons, and the public in general, to the large and varied assortment of general SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE now daily receiving by him, which will be offered as heretofore at the very

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

And as his stock is invariably purchased in the best markets, customers may rest assured that he is perfectly satisfied to have his goods subjected to

Any Competition that is Offered.

A LARGE LOT OF "STORYS"

BROAD AND NARROW AXES.

HANDMADE AND WARRANTED,

Together with every other article in our line required by Lumbermen.

—ALSO,—

Shortly to arrive direct from Glasgow, a large stock of

Bar Iron,

HORSE NAILS, &c, &c.

Call and Examine for Yourselves

MELVILLE MILLAR,
George Street, next to W. Clurton's.

Peterborough, Oct. 4, 1865. 40-4in

BLACKSMITHS' COAL.

100 TONS of best American, also a lot of "Newcastle" shortly to arrive, for sale by

MELVILLE MILLAR.

Peterborough, Oct 3, 1865. 40

CANADA WEST FARMERS'

Mutual & Stock Insurance Co'y.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following gentlemen have been appointed Agents for this Company:

JOHN NEITHERCUT, of the County of Northumberland, and for that portion of the County of Peterborough lying East of the River Otonabee.

R. W. ERRETT, for that portion of the County of Peterborough lying West of the Otonabee River, and for the County of Victoria, and for the Townships of Smith, Asphodel, Cavan, Clark and Hope, County of Durham.

ALSO THAT,

Hon. A. A. Burnham, Cobourg, John Harvey, Esq., Smith; Robert Ford, Esq., Omemee, and Robert Wardell, Esq., Monaghan, have been appointed Honorary Directors.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Hamilton, 22nd Sept., 1865. 40

To Lumber Merchants.

THE whole of the valuable Timber in the Township of Longford County of Victoria, previously advertised for sale by Auction, is now offered for sale by private contract, in the following Berths, viz.:—

BERTH No. 1—South-east section, being Concessions I to V and Lots 1 to 15 inclusive

BERTH No. 2—North-east section, being Concessions VI to XI and Lots 1 to 15 inclusive.

BERTH No. 3—South-west section, being Concessions I to V and Lots 16 to 37 inclusive.

BERTH No. 4—North-west section, being Concessions VI to XI and Lots 16 to 37 inclusive Also the four Lots forming Concession XII

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash paid down at time of sale, and the balance payable in three equal annual instalments, with interest.

A reasonable period will be given for the removal of the timber.

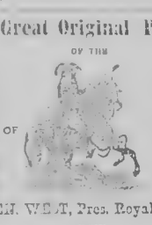
Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to Noon the 1st, 1865, from which many further information may be obtained.

CHAS. J. BLOOMFIELD, Esq.,
Secretary Canadian Land & Emigration Co.
Toronto Bank Buildings,
Toronto.

40-11in

The Great Original Painting

OF THE



BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

By BEN. WEST, Pres. Royal Academy.

PARKES BOURNE & Co., would respectfully announce that they have now ready for delivery a splendidly got up Colored Lithograph of this magnificent HISTORICAL PAINTING, representing the Battle at the moment of the death of the gallant DUKE SCHOMBERG; and which is published on the finest paper—size 25 by 28 inches.

This Picture—a faithful copy of the great Original—will be found incomparably superior to anything ever offered to the public either in this country or Great Britain. *It has been executed by the most Artistical of the day*, and no trouble or expense has been spared to make it worthy of the justly celebrated Painter, and the GREAT HISTORICAL FACT which it represents, and which ought never to be forgotten by those who now enjoy the CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY which this event, more than any other in our history, was the means of establishing and perpetuating.

In times like these, when the principles of our Forefathers are being assailed on every hand, it is especially needful for us to bear in mind from whence sprang our Constitutional form of Government, and nothing contributes more to aid us in keeping in remembrance those momentous passages in our history than faithful representations by great Masters. And certainly no historical Subject has been more ably treated than the above event by this celebrated Painter.

In presenting this Picture to the *Protestant Community*, and especially to those who are *more immediately* allied to the vast benefits conferred on us by the ever memorable events of 1690, the Publishers feel every confidence that their efforts will be fully appreciated, and that this Picture will find an honored place in every Protestant home in the British Provinces.

Price of the Picture, $2.

F. B. SPARKES,
Toronto.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

The Publishers would call attention to the following recommendatory Letter which they have received:

Toronto, June 10th, 1865.

Messrs. SPARKES, BOURNE & Co.,

GENTLEMEN,—We are very much pleased with the Photograph of the Drawing of your forthcoming Colored Lithograph of the "Battle of the Boyne," and are of opinion that the execution of the Work in Progress is carefully carried out, your anticipations of a very large sale will be fully realized.

F. H. MEDCALF
OGLE R. GOWAN
ANDREW FLEMING

WHEAT and BARLEY!

Cash for Wheat and Barley at the

Peterboro' Railway Station,

and at the several stations on the line

Between Lindsay & Port Hope.

W. CLUXTON.

September 5, 1865. 6-3in

Writing Desks,

LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 20th, 1865.

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.

IN CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG.

Capital,.....$12,500,000. Invested,.....$2,000,000.

Deposit Fund in Canada,....$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:

Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co.,
General Agents for Canada.

FREDERICK COLE, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an undiscriminating and unvarying tariff

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premiums, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convent at and liberal terms, whereby no policy need lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium.

☞ Further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX,
or
T. B. CLEMENTI,
Agents at Peterboro.

R. KINCAID, M. D., Medical Referee. 38

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

L. LEMAY

BEGS to call the attention of his customers and other cash buyers to his large stock of STAPLE GOODS, received during the last two weeks, among which will be found a large and well-selected assortment of

Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Wincys and a variety of Plaid Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles, Flannels, Blankets, White Cotton, Striped Shirting and Denims, 200 pieces of best Canadian Factory Cotton, from 4¼ per yard; 75 pieces of Prints, fast colors, from 7½ per yard; 50 pieces of plain and checked home-made Flannel, 800 yards of white Fulled Cloth (Peterboro' manufacture), 150 pieces of Canadian Tweeds, Beaver, Whitney, and fancy Over-coatings.

CHEAP AND GOOD CLOTHING,

One of the largest and best made stocks of Clothing in Town: 250 Over-coats, 200 fancy Cassimere and Canadian Tweed Under-coats, 300 pairs of Cassimere, Canadian Tweed and Fulled Cloth Pants, 250 Vests, 400 Flannel and Cotton Shirts, a good assortment of Felt Hats, Cloth Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Muffetees, &c, &c. All my Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and will be sold very cheap.

All Goods sold for Cash only, and at small profits.

L. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, next to McKellar & Cameron.

Peterboro', Sept. 13th, 1865. 37

A VERY LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

Great Bargains Offered!

READ THE FOLLOWING:

PRINTS, a very large lot from 7½ per yard.
FANCY DRESS GOODS, in late styles, consisting of Poplins, Muhairs, Lustres, &c, from 10½ per yard.
GALA PLAIDS, Merinoes, Crape Cloths, Coburgs, plain Muhairs, very cheap.
SHAWLS, in the latest styles, a very large assortment.
LADIES' MANTLES and Mantle Cloths of all kinds, at a very low figure.
LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS, Assorted.
STRIPED SKIRTINGS, good, from 1s 3d per yard.
HOOP SKIRTS, —Two or three cases,—Children's as low as 1s per set.
ALL SILK WINTER BONNET RIBLONS at 7½ per yard.
BONNET RIBBONS, in newest styles, at from 7½ per yard upwards.
GREY COTTONS, Cheap as usual.
WHITE COTTONS, Cheap as usual.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS, very good, at 10½ per yard.
TICKINGS, very good, at 1s per yard.
FLANNELS of all kinds, very cheap.
BLANKETS, a large lot from 7s 6d per pair upwards.
CLOTHS of all kinds, very low.
OIL CLOTHS for table covers, from 1s 6d per yard.
SILK RELT-RIBBON, Buckles, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Hat Ornaments, Fancy Buttons, &c., very cheap.
COLLARS and TIES, VEILS of all kinds.
HAIR NETS, at 1½ and 3d each.
BONNET FRONTS, at 1s.
GLOVES and HOSIERY, assorted.
CORSETS, very cheap.
CLOUDS, Cravats, Under-sleeves, &c.
LADIES' WOOL HOODS, a large lot at from 2s each upwards.

Just receiving, a large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, to be sold cheaper than anywhere else in town.

JAMES W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, September 6, 1865.

ROOM PAPER at COST.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

ARE now selling off their large and well assorted stock of Room Paper at Cost, which they will continue to do until the first day of October.

Peterborough, August 22nd, 1865.

PETERBORO' EXAMINER

BOOK STORE.

The Subscribers having purchased the Stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

&c. &c.

OF Mr. GEO. A. COX,

On very reasonable terms, will continue the business in the same place, where every article in the Book and Stationery line will be found and disposed of at very low figures.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON

Peterborough, June 21, 1865.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the

Examiner Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH } WILL be sold, at the Court
To WIT. } House in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1866, at Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants in and to the following lands and tenements.

In the Common Pleas.

David Douglass Young, executor of the last will and testament of George Burns Symes, deceased, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Ann Redmond, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 25 and 26 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Belmont, and the North half Lot No. 27 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Belmont, and County of Peterboro',

In the County Court.

The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
George O. Boswell, *Defendant.*

Lot number Ten in the Tenth concession of the Township of North Monaghan, and part of lot number One east of the communication line road, Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1865. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court to me directed at the suit of P. ROYAYNE, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of THOMAS MAHONY, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, at the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, next, at the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz., Town Lots Numbers 18 and 19 West of George and North of Simcoe Streets in the Town of Peterborough; also part of Lot No. 8 West of George and North of King Streets, also in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows, viz.: commencing at the distance of one hundred and ninety four feet South from a point on Charlotte Street, West twenty feet from the Northeast corner of Lot No. 8 West of George Street and South of Charlotte Street in the said Town of Peterborough, thence West to within the distance of twelve feet from the Water Front of the said first mentioned Lot, thence South sixty-two feet, thence East to within the distance of twenty feet of the Eastern limit of the said first mentioned lot, and then North to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 21, 1865. 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, at the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY the FIFTH day of DECEMBER next, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the under mentioned Defendants in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
CORNELIUS B. SULLIVAN *Defendant.*

The north half of number Eight in the fourth concession of Ennismore.

In the County Court:

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
JAMES LANGTON, *Defendant.*

Lot number fourteen west of George Street and north of Dalhousie Street and lot number nineteen west of George and north of Hunter Street in the Town of Petergorough

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 31, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of P. ROYAYNE, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of THOMAS MAHONY, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, at the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY next, at the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz., Town Lots Numbers 18 and 19 West of George and North of Simcoe Streets in the Town of Peterborough; also part of Lot No. 8 West of George and North of King Streets, also in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows, viz.: commencing at the distance of one hundred and ninety four feet South from a point on Charlotte Street, West twenty feet from the Northeast corner of Lot No. 8 West of George Street and South of Charlotte Street in the said Town of Peterborough, thence West to within the distance of twelve feet from the Water Front of the said first mentioned lot, thence South sixty-two feet, thence East to within the distance of twenty feet of the Eastern limit of the said first mentioned lot, and then North to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, 14th August, 1865. 32-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Cresser, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterborough, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of OCTOBER, A.D. 1865, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendants, of, in, to or out of the under mentioned lands, viz:

Town Lot number one, north of London and east of Water streets; and number on , south of Dublin and east of Water streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', 20th, July, 1865. 29

Drawing and Modeling School.

A SCHOOL for instruction in Architectural, Perspective, and Anatomical Drawing; Modeling in Plaster and Clay; Sketching from Nature, and Painting in Water Colors, Sepia, and India Ink, will be opened in connection with the London Commercial College on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

under the able supervision of the

German Artist, H. A. Wilke.

Mr. Wilke has had long experience as a Practical Sculptor and Carver, and has in this capacity been employed on some of the most celebrated works of art now adorning the Capitol at Washington.

The College Students will receive instruction in these very pleasing and useful branches for the slight additional charge of two Dollars per month. Students who pursue Scholarships in clubs of three or more during the month of September, will have their fare to London by the cheapest route connected from the place. Telegraphing will also be given free with all Scholarships purchased that month. Good board can be obtained in private families for $2 per week.

Life Scholarships for Gent's $30 in Advance.
do do Ladies 20 do
Books and Stationery for Full Com Course, $10 do

For circular or other information address post-paid

I. W. JONES,
Principal.

London, C.W.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Cresser, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterborough, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of OCTOBER, A.D. 1865, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendants, of, in, to or out of the under mentioned lands, viz:

Town Lot number one, north of London and east of Water streets; and number on , south of Dublin and east of Water streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', 20th, July, 1865. 29

Poetry.

NO! WATERFALLS.

She wore a monstrous Waterfall the night
when first we met,
A roll, half horse, half human hair, hung in
a beaded net;
It rested on her shoulders, for the first time
put to use,
And she looked like a Digger Squaw when
lugging a pappoose;
Or taking a good rearward squint at hair and
head together,
Just like some horse with tail tied up in very
muddy weather.
She was bowed beneath the burden she
thought so passing fair,
With her foolish head hitched backward and
her pert nose in the air:
I saw her but a moment, weak slave to
Fashion's thrall,
Perspiring like a negress beneath that Waterfall.
Ah! when will Fashion give us back the
charms I'm told in song,
The web of auburn splendor, soft tresses in
thick throng,
Or hair nutbrown that sweeps the brow, in
gentle waving furl,
Such as I know gives crowning charms to
one as gentle girl.
Oh! when will sense resume its rule and
Folly meet its check,
And our beloved ones cease to swing a pillow
round their neck——
A thing composed of horse's tail's, of wool,
of pile, of coral,
A monstrous, mean disfigurement, by every
man abhorred,
A load upon their shoulders, in the street,
and at the ball,
A foolish bag, a senseless lump they call a
Waterfall.

Varieties.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

BY A COLORED WOMAN.

Good ebening, wite folks—good ebening! Wite folks, I appear before you dis ebening to lucidate and splanify and lucidate to you de subjic ob Woman's Rights. It am a subjic dat, to my mind, am jest as clear as de sun in de bottom ob de ribber. It am a subjic dat, for some time past, has been disgusted by de wite folks, who doesn't know nuffin at all about it. Dey neber did. But I'm a goin to pitch into my subjic now, right off, like a hungry nigger into a bowl ob clam soup.

I shall derefore inquire ob you de following questions:—Who am woman? Whar did she come from? Who does she belong to? To wunch way am she goin to? Now, in de fust place, fustly—Whar did she come from? Yah, yah, yah! Did you eber hear such a foolish question? I am sartin dat she am here and nuffin else don't make a dif ob bitterence; an' you men—fond ob reation as you calls yourselves—ought to be mity glad she is here.

In de second place—Who do she belong to? Dere's a question for you to get through your wool! Who does she belong to? I'll tell you who she belongs to. She belongs to herself, or else how could she gib herself away? Wh n a man and a woman gits married, an' dey ain't neider one ob 'em got nuffin, who does de tings belong to? To de woman, ob course.—Dat's so. If you tak de trouble to look back in de fore part ob Lobster's Confectionary, you will see written dar dese wo ds: "What belongs to de man, belongs to de woman, an' what belongs to de woman belongs to herself."

In de next place, nextly—Which way am she goin' to? 'Famt no use our budderin our minds 'bout what she's goin' to. Dis ting am sartin, she ain't agoin to work herself to death. Hasn't we inwented washin' machines dat'll bang de clothes all to pieces in five minutes? An' hasn't we inwented cradles to rock babies to sleep widout any trouble on de moder's mind? Yes, indeed, ob course we hab—an' more too.

Wite folks, let me 'press on your minds dat de wrongs ob woman stand heaped on de top ob her head eber since de beginning ob de world, and preciously from ebery point of de compass. For don't it say dat when Adam an' Ebe was in de garden ob Eating dat Adam did coax Ebe to climb up an ole apple tree, an' she climb up, an' he boosted her, an' she tore her dress on a limb, an' didn't she reach out her han' to get a golden pippin, when two M. P.'s come along an' nab her, and tote her off to de station house, and didn't Adam turn State's evidence, an' hab Ebe, poor gal, sent up a year? Indeed he did.

Wite folks, I'm a goin' to preach on dis subjic, an' I can't be stopped no how—

I'll scratch an' bite,
An' gouge an' fight,
An' tumble in de mud;
An' when at length
I've lost my strength,
I neber will gib in—
But I'll cotch my bref,
An' rest myself,
An' den pitch in agin.

Many juries think themselves grand when they are petty.

If you want to be suited go to a good tailor; if you want to be non-suited, go to law.

It doesn't necessarily follow that a man will take what doesn't belong to him because he has a hook nose.

If a woman does not speak her secrets with her lips, she is sure to tell them in her letters. Her pen is certain to spit.

The theatre of war differs from all other theatre in this, that the back seats are the most comfortable.

Purity is no great protection in this evil world. There are no pigeons—ask the farmers—upon which the hawks oftener pounce than the white ones.

Why are women who eschew matrimony like railroad trains?—Because their failure to connect, occasions many disappointments.

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S TOAST.—The fair daughters of Canada: may they *add* virtue to beauty, *subtract* envy from friendship, *multiply* amiable accomplishments by sweetness of temper, *divide* time by sociality and economy, and *reduce* scandal to its *lowest denomination* by a modest Christian deportment.

Sidney Smith was once looking through the bow house of a lady who was fond of her flowers, and used not very accurately, a profusion of botanical names. 'Madam,' said he, 'have you the *Septemvis psorasis*?' 'No,' said she, 'I had it last winter and I gave it to the Archbishop of Canterbury; it came out beautifully in the Spring.' *Sept wuir psor sis* is the medical name for the seven year's itch.

A Boston editor says:—The day the result of the trial of Mary Harris was announced, the following interesting conversation was overheard:—"Carrie, dear, will you please lend me your revolver? George will n t be true to his promise tonight." "Oh! Emma! I'm so sorry! I'm just lent my revolver to mary, as she has found a beau with ever so much more money than Alfred; but, dear, I can let you have my ivory handled stiletto, with much pleasure."

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN

Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering

SEWING MACHINE!

COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE S made by this entirely simple and novel machine are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl on right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner independible for button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable: it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c. &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.
H. PINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State,
627 Broadway, bet Houston & Bleeker sts.
June 14 1865. 24

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c, to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—
J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS 32

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York, and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood bekey moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.
Sept. 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES,

AND

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price. Fine Albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits f eminent Americans, &c., viz.: about

100 Major-Generals,	550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals,	130 Divines,
275 Colonels,	125 Authors,
100 Lieut.-Colonels,	40 Artists,
250 Other Officers,	125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers,	50 Prom Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits,
3,000 Copies of works of Art,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

The prices and quality of our Goods cannot fail to satisfy. 46

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

P TENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mec anism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perp ndicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides, performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it also at impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those wh may desire to supply the selves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

Be in a more especial manner do we elicit the pat onage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers.	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers.*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865 24

The use of Salt for Agricultural Purposes.

Although the use of salt, both as a condiment for cattle and as manure, has long been known to the agriculturists, we are disposed to think that its employment has been greatly neglected by the majority of them, for reasons which reflect no credit upon their reasoning powers, or rather economy. As manure, it is the cheapest auxiliary to the dung heap that can be used, because the proportion to be employed—which, by the by, is well known—is small, and must not be increased. Like in my other minerals, if used properly and carefully, it is highly beneficial; if used in excess of the proper proportion, it is a deadly poison. And here lies the danger in its use by a careless or unskilful person. In the hands of an intelligent agriculturist, salt applied to the land for cereal crops will increase the quantity, and produce heavier and firmer grain and stronger and whiter straw. For root crops its use is equally beneficial; and in rough pastures, mixed with lime, it will destroy the coarse grasses and produce a rich herbage mixed with white clover and other succulent herbs. It is during the growth of the greatest abundance; and we may therefore conclude that in the vegetable economy, it performs in the soil a similar part that it does to the animal, although in a different manner, helping the plant to its necessary food; or, in other words, it enables it to assimilate its food, with which also it takes in a large proportion during the time the plant is in a growing state. Water is one of the most important elementary substances in the formation of plants. Now salt, according to Julius Sachs, is found by experiment to have the action on them of lending the absorption of water by the roots, by which the soil is kept in a moist state, and a supply of water is secured to them. Sachs found that a plant placed in distilled water absorbed 175 parts in three days, whilst another plant, of the same size, placed in water containing on half per cent of salt, absorbed only 56 parts in the same time. This explains why salt applied to cereal crops causes the straw to be shorter and stronger. We see the effect of an unrestrained supply of water to cereal plants in the length and weakness of the straw and the liability of the crop to go down by the first high wind or heavy storm. Salt is well known to be the best dressing to prevent this by shortening and strengthing the straw. It is, however, less our intention beneficial action of salt upon cereal and other agricultural plants than upon the animals of the farm, which in this period of extensive and fatal disease is of the most immediate consequence; for, although its use in warding off or modifying disease of the epidemic kind is well known, its application is still too much neglected. The necessity of using salt in food by animals of all species is shown by the pro o tion of it found in the blood. In that of the human subject the normal proportion of it is found to be nearly one half per cent, and in the ashes of blood 57½ per cent. And whether a person uses salt in his food or not, this proportion never varies. It must, therefore, from the other portions of the body, unless it is given in the food. Now, salt is necessary for the preservation of the living body from disease as it is for the preservation from putrefaction when dead. Why is it that epidemic disease prevails so much more amongst the humble classes of society than amongst the rich? Chiefly because the u e of salt is neglected in the food. By neglecting this, the flesh parts of the system are deprived of their due proportion of salt to supply the blood; and the consequence is, the man is rendered liable to the access of disease. The bile, the mucus, the saliva, the urine, the gastric juice, are in this case all deprived of their due proportion of salt, to furnish that required in the blood, which must have its proportion whatever becomes of the other parts of the body. Now, what applies to the human subject in this case is equ lly applicable to the farm animals. Their blood has its normal proportion of salt, without which the animal could not exist; and unless a quantity of salt is mixed with its food, the same exhaustion of the supply for the other juices of the system will take place, and the animal—whether a bullock, a sheep or a pig,—will be more liable to the attack of disease, or less likely to recover if attacked. We know not whether the veterinary practitioners have directed the attention of the farmers and the cowkeepers to this subject, but it certainly is of great importance at this time, when an unprecedented epidemic disorder is decimating the herds and dairies in a fearful manner. That the use of salt in feeding cattle is an exception in Great Britain, rather than a rule, is well known by the dealers in salt, and especially the proprietors and managers of salt works. We learn from one of these latter that whilst in Germany, France and Austria, the quantity of salt given to cattle, &c., amounts to 100,000 tons, in England only 10,000 tons is so applied. In Prussia and other continental states the use of it is increasing, and in Prussia it is said to have increased three-fold since 1853. Whether the absence of the epidemic from France and Austria is due to the free use of salt for their cattle we have no direct means of ascertaining; but it is a question well worth enquiring into, how far this has been the case, and also whether those of our own farmers and graziers who freely use salt for their cattle have been more exempt from the visitation than their less careless neighbours. That the animals themselves are well aware of the use of salt, both as a condiment with their food and as a preventative of disease, there is every reason to believe. In the Pampas of South America the wild horses, cattle and other graminiferous animals travel for miles to the salt licks, to supply themselves with the necessary proportion to keep them in health. "But," says a prize essay we have before us "with our animals the case is different we keep them in either well inclosed fields or tied up in stalls, and they must take such food as they find there, or is given to them, whether it contains the saline parts so necessary to their well doing or not: and in some measure we increase the evil to it all feeding by drawing out in warm water some of the saline matters of the food.—There is no question that many diseases our horses, cattle, and sheep are liable to would be prevented if the animals had free access to salt; and where it has been given regularly the beneficial effects have soon shown themselves, in the cellular tissues of the body, in which the flesh an fat are found, as well as in the albumen, there is constantly salt present in large quantities, showing its necessity for the production of both lean meat and fat in animals. The salt acts as a digestive by increasing the saliva, and the animals drinking water with it freely (perhaps one third more), this additional water helps very much to dissolve and assimilate those part of the food which would otherwise pass off undigested, and carries off the noxious humours that show themselves in skin diseases.—*Mark Lane Express.*

SOME wives are so jealous that they don't like their spouses to embrace a fair opportunity.

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $200,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches,	$55 00 to $110 00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches,	50.00 to 85.00
Gents' Hunting Case Silver Watches,	25.00 to 50.00
Gents' Gold Watches double case,	75.00 to 150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25.00 to 50.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies,	25.00 to 50.00
Diamond Rings,	50.00 to 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains,	10.00 to 20.00
Gold Oval Bead Bracelets,	4.00 to 8.00
Diamond Gold Bracelets,	5.00 to 10.00
Gentlemens Chains and Guard Chains,	5.00 to 20.00
Sleeve and Gold Broaches,	4.00 to 10.00
Lava and Florentine Broaches,	4.00 to 8.00
Coral Opal and Emerald Broaches,	4.00 to 8.00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops,	4.00 to 8.00
Coral Opal and Emerald Ear Drops,	4.00 to 6.00
California Diamond Breast Pins,	2.00 to 10.00
Gent Fob and Vest Watch Keys,	3.00 to 7.00
Fish and Vest Button Slides,	3.00 to 8.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.,	3.00 to 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Lockets, etc.,	4.00 to 7.00
Miniature Lockets,	4.00 to 8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring,	5.00 to 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Cases, etc.,	4.00 to 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Enamelled Rings,	3.00 to 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings,	4.00 to 10.00
Cameo, Diamond Rings,	3.00 to 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold,	8.00 to 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc.,	4.00 to 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil,	4.00 to 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders,	5.00 to 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders,	8.00 to 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups,	20.00 to 50.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets,	35.00 to 50.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks per doz	20.00 to 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pot and Coffee Urn,	35.00 to 60.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mounted cups,	25.00 to 60.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that this stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will send you a Certificate, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five: for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted to the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *any wish is necessary.*

GURARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.
New York, April 15, 1865. 1y—nmo

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, and the excessive bowlers in the body of the instrument as dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings re ntached to a strong cast iron frame, which is separate and distinct, independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old h p form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over String Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschelk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A Barili.
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Gu. Henry Fry	Charles Fradel

Mr. SIGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble: it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschlk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical: in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Driggs' Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano-forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination in points of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and excells them in pure, musical and *actual* sonorous power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

ALL TLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of he world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 400 pages 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address, Dr. S. B. [illegible]

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LEASE,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Killar Esq., Hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to
MRS. BLACKSTOCK.
Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 22

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro', a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.
June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.
Peterboro', March 20, 1865 12

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE, OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to
ROBERT HUNTER.
Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 27

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late WM. LANNIN, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Stations is offered for sale on reasonable terms: the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on B thune Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 80 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to
D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN
Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED

Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *latest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art,* viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the ever-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no adjusting wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, N. w York
March 16, 1865. 11-6m

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA:—Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—Is very cooling to the Head.

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L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
F——m B——k T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

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E. POOLE'S

Furniture Ware Rooms

HAVE BEEN REMOVED

TO RYAN'S BLOCK,

Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches attended to with punctuality. COFFINS kept constantly on hand.

Peterborough, Nov 30th, 1864. 48

If You Want

GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE

Team, Carriage or Buggie

HARNESS!

TRUNKS,

CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,

GO TO

T. DONNELLY'S,

(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)

☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*

COLLARS WARRANTED.

Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

The New Number

OF THE

CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE Illustrated. 1s. MONTHLY.

"*The Churchman's Family Magazine* fills up most worthily what was, before its establishment, a blank in our periodical literature, and its general tone of serious discussion, devoid of partizan feeling, has made it highly acceptable to moderate men, while its occasional admission of amusing articles makes it welcome to the general reader. The discussions of The Clerical Club are always improving."—*Derbyshire Courier.*

Number XXXII., for AUGUST, contains:—

CHRIST CHURCH DAYS: An Oxford Story. Chapter IV.—At Godstowe.
" V.—Robin's Wine and the Union.
" VI.—The College Tutor.
MR. JOHN STUART MILL AND THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS. By C. M. INGLEBY, LL.D.
SKETCHES IN THE DESERT. By the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt.
JUXTA CRUCEM. By A. H. Grant, M.A.—(*Hidden Absolution.*)
ON FEMALE EDUCATION AMONG THE SERFS. CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY. By G. Muir Mackenzie.
REMINISCENSES OF AN OLD YORKSHIRE ELECTION. By the Rev. Prebendary Jackson.
LADIES' WORK IN A COUNTRY PARISH.
Aged and Incurable Women in Canons.
MADE TWAINS BY LEAD.
LEGENDS AND DEVICES OF ENGLISH COINS. (*Halfpence—the Fugaweeps.*)
A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.
Chapter X.—Anne Boleyn.
OUR CLERICAL CLUB. By the Editor.
Locke's History of Rationalism—Grotes Plato and other Companions of Socrates—Mill's Examination of Hamilton.—The London Musical Season.—Batch of New Books—Essays from the *Saturday Review*—Dr. Newman on Liberalism—The Missing Doctrine in Popular Theology.
LETTER FROM LORD RAVENSWORTH.

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS. TORONTO: W. C. CHEWET & Co. MONTREAL: DAWSON BROTHERS; and all Booksellers.

The above Magazine and all the Periodicals can be obtained at the *Examiner* Book Store.

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYDS GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES—Six feet large, mounted and varnished; cost $100,000 and four years time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was first divided; shows 200,000 cities, towns villages, market places, post offices, counties, country seats and 28,000 miles of railroad and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given. The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trig

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1865. No. 42.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

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EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

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All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to

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C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street 20

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BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

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BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Offices over George Stethem & Co' Hardware Store George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 5

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb 17th, 1864. 7

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DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c., &c. George Street, Peterboro 18

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Corner of Simcoe and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

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Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

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Milliner,

ST ILLustrates business one door East of the Free Church. 45

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MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville Dr McCrea, Keene. T White Jr Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

HENRY CRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT,

QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments: Takes out Patents for Inventions: Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Jones, Esq., Hamilton; Messrs. H. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London; R. Bull, Esq. Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

May 30, 1865. 22

Ale! Ale!

MOLSON'S

Celebrated *India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels* do Mild Ale do do

DAWE'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.

ALDWELL'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.

All for sale cheap at

McNAUGHTON'S,

George Street.

Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19.

THE DAILY

Globe & Ledger

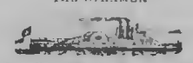
For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store,

Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH"

Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m. on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

FOR LINDSAY.

Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Sobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice

The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m. punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to

LEWIS McGREGOR,

North American Hotel, Peterboro'.

May 25, 1865. 21

RE-OPENING OF THE

Cobourg and Peterboro' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH:

Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M

Arrive at Harwood at 8.15 A M.

TO CONNECT WITH

STEAMER OTONABEE,

for Peterboro'.

GOING SOUTH:

Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.

Arrive at Cobourg at 6.30 P. M.

G. S. DAINTRY, *Lessee.*

J. R. BARBER, *Superintendent.*

May 18th, 1865 21tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.28	
Wellington Square	7.39	3 42
Bronte	9.2	3.07
Oakville	8.	4.07
Port Credit	8 45	4.25
Weston	9.06	
TORONTO Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 20	7.45
Weston		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.36	9.15
Waterdown Junction	2.49	9.27
Wellington Square		9 47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	2.59	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.05 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD, General Superintendent

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a m

Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.

Leave Peterboro'..... 3 p m.

Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p.m.

April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to specially restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,

9-6m 1130 Broadway New York.

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro January, 1863.

Select Poetry.

THE TYPO.

His sceptre is his stick!
He guides the mighty van;
And by the type's unceasing click,
Directs the world of man.
The signal flame he lights,
On learning's sacred hill,
That all may reach the rugged heights,
And drink from wisdom's rill.

He holds progression's helm—
Philosophy speeds on—
He roams with science thro' her realm
And bears truth's gonfalon;
Art, through his cunning lives—
Though he embalms, and by
His wizard craft to genius gives
Life, immortality.

He is the tyrant's scourge—
Oppression dreads his powers—
His cracking stick sounds treason's dirge,
And vice before him cowers;
Wrong, with her clanking chains—
Crime, with her *hands of gore*—
Black falsehood with her thousand stains
He battles evermore.

Then on the Typo's brow
Repose the laurel wreath;
Let all his priceless worth avow—
Let all his praises breathe.
For his sceptre is his stick!
He guides the mighty van;
And by the type's unceasing click,
Directs the world of man.

Miscellaneous.

JAPAN AND ITS PEOPLE.

The most striking fact about Japan is the scantiness of our information on it.—Not only have we no acquaintance with Japanese literature, but we can hardly be said to know whether such a thing exists; indeed, Sir R. Alcock implies that no Englishman is really well acquainted with the language. His first employment, on taking possession of his official residence, was to obtain this necessary knowledge; and he succeeded after nearly two years' labour in compiling a grammar. It must have been a most serious undertaking, as far, at least, as the written language is concerned, for the spoken language is easier. There are three systems of writing; namely, Chinese characters, which have a special meaning in Japanese, and two Japanese alphabets; but there are many different ways of using the Chinese characters, which are used sometimes ideographically and sometimes phonetically; and all the different modes of writing are occasionally jumbled up together in the same document.—The Japanese alphabets are easier. It appears, however, that it is nearly impossible to make much of Japanese without bringing to the study a previous knowledge of Chinese. The language, when learnt, has many peculiarities; the most striking of which is what Sir R. Alcock calls its microscopic character—that is, its tendency to introduce endless and perfectly useless distinctions upon every conceivable subject. Thus, there are as many forms of numerals as there classes of things to be enumerated; and as we talk of a pound of butter, a stone of meat, a rod of wood, and a pocket of hops, they have one word for *five* fish, another for *five* birds, hares, or rabbits, another for *five* ships, and another for *five trees, or sticks*. Three classes of numerals, we are told, "would fill a volume in themselves."

Upon Japanese literature Sir R. Alcock has next to nothing to say. By dint of great manœuvring he managed to buy or get bought for him a sort of Japanese directory or red-book, from which he got, amongst other things, a list of the different Daimios, with an account of their revenues; but the person who got it for him committed a crime in doing so which might have cost him his life. He also mentions some popular stories of the nature of legends, and he saw one play acted. The play was grossly indecent, and the story turned upon the exploits of certain *lonins* or outlaws, who, to revenge the death of their master, stormed his enemy's castle, put him to death, duly disembowelled themselves, and were all buried in one cemetery, and held in the highest honour ever after. These, however, are small matters, and, for the present, our knowledge of Japanese thought must be put down as nothing at all. The only bit of anything like literary information which Sir R. Alcock has to give is contained in the popular picture-books, which depict a variety of domestic scenes. His book is filled with engravings taken from this source, some of which are very spirited and vigorous; but they go a very little way towards making us understand the people whom they represent.

Of the religion of the Japanese we have a little, and only a little, more knowledge than of their literature. Like their written language, it appears to have come from China, Both Buddhism and Confucianism have been introduced into the country; Buddhism about the sixth century of our era, and Confucianism in the first. The Sintoo creed was earlier than either, but hardly anything at all is known of it. The surprising resemblance of the Buddhist ceremonies and creed to those of the Roman Catholic Church appear to have struck Sir R. Alcock, as they have struck many other observers; but it would seem from his account of the matter that it is little better than a set of idle ceremonies and puerile superstitions, and that it exercises next to no practical influence on the conduct of the population. This is the character given of Buddhism wherever it prevails. The Chinese Buddhist is merely a little more superstitious than he would be if not a Buddhist; and of the Japanese Sir R. Alcock observes, "They have some but very hazy notions of the immortality of the soul, and a future state of bliss or misery. But so far as I have seen, the educated classes scoff at such doctrines as fit only for the vulgar and the ignorant." The story of the Tycoon who directed Christianity to be tolerated, as it would only raise the number of religions in Japan from thirty-five to thirty-six, looks as if there had been more activity in religious thought three hundred years ago than there is at the present day; but now, at all events, the population appear to have settled down into a sort of contented and narrowly limited formalism, which fits in with their habits of life, and from which it would probably be exceedingly difficult to find any means of rousing them.

Of the moral condition and character of the Japanese, something more definite is known than of their religious belief or their literary attainments. Tried by our standard of morals, there can be no doubt that they are a very wicked people. Their principles and practice in regard to the relation of the sexes are such that Sir R. Alcock declares himself unable to understand how any of the domestic virtues are possible among them. Their language and amusements are also exceedingly indecent. Besides this they are inveterate liars. One of the five commandments of Buddhism is directed against this vice, but it is universally practised amongst them, and that without anything approaching to shame. They all lie, from the highest to the lowest, and when found out begin again unblushingly. They are also altogether indifferent to human life. The country is full of "two sworded men," the retainers of the *Daimios, who are ready on any and every* provocation to murder any one at their masters' orders. Not only were murders repeatedly committed on foreigners, but it seems to have frequently happened that when a political personage gave offence to any party of men, he was murdered on the first opportunity, the murderers, for the most part, being killed on the spot by the guards of the murdered man, or taking away their own lives by the process of ripping themselves up. This strange practice of committing suicide whenever an event discreditable either to the character, or even to the judgment of an official person, takes place, is most characteristic. It is probably unexampled in any other part of the world. Even in China no evidence is to be found of so great contempt for human life as it appears to indicate.—*Review of Sir R. Alcock's book, in Frazer's Magazine.*

THE MUTE DETECTIVE.

"No dogs admitted, sir," said the porter to a gay assemblage, as a young man and his dog appeared at the entrance; "you must leave him behind, if you go in." "Very well," said the young man—"stay about here, Prince, till I come back!"—and he joined the crowd within. By-and-by the young man wished to refer to his watch, when, behold! the chain had been snipped in two, and the valuable time-piece was gone. He considered the case a moment, and then a sudden thought flashed into his mind. So, stepping out, he whispered the fact to the porter, and gained permission to take his dog in for a minute or two. "Look here, Prince," said he, "you know dog, my watch is stolen;" and he showed him the empty pocket and the cut chain. "Do you understand, old fellow? In there sir, is the thief. You find it, my good doggie, and I'll get you a famous treat. You understand, do you?" Prince wagged his head and tail, and gave his master a wonderful knowing look, and then the two stole quietly into the place among the people, smelling away at this one's coat and that one's chain, until at last he set his teeth firmly into the coat-skirt of a genteel looking man, and could not be shaken off. The young man quickly made known the case to the bystanders who gathered around him, had the thief's pocket duly searched. Six other watches were found upon him, which he had gathered up in the course of the morning, and which their rightful owners were very glad to get their hands on again. Prince selected out his master's property in a twinkling, as that was all he cared for, and gave it to him joyfully. It would have taken a very keen policeman to do the work so neatly and quickly, and all agreed that he merited as fine a dinner as a dog could have. A good beef-bone and a bowl of milk, however, abundantly satisfied all his wants, and then he was just as ready to do the same favor over again.

WIFE AND SQUAWS.—I heard an anecdote of Kathland to-day, which, though perfectly that I must record it, particularly as my informant vouches for its truth. At an out post far up the country resided an officer and his wife. The latter was warned her husband not to venture alone far from the house; but one day, imprudently going beyond her usual limits, she encountered a wild looking Kaffir, who took her by the hand, and would be moved by no entreaty to suffer her to depart. He made her sit down and untying her bonnet, let down her long, fair hair, at which he expressed great admiration. He next took off her gloves, and appeared enchanted with her white hands; and then proceeded to divest her of her shoes and stockings, and wondered at her little white feet.—The next morning the lady and her husband were awakened at an early hour by a chatting under their window, and on inquiring the cause of the disturbance, the gentleman was accosted by the hero of the previous day, who had been so impressed by the charms of our fair countrywoman, that he had come with *twelve squares*, to make the liberal offer of exchanging *them* for the gentleman's wife, and was not a little surprised when his generous terms were refused!—*Major Pag's Camp and Cantonment.*

A CONTRAST.—In the year 1272 the wages of a labouring man were less than four cents per day, while the price of a bible at the same period was about $180. A common laborer in those days must toil on industriously for fourteen long years if he would possess a copy of the word of God. Now, the earnings of half a day will pay the cost of a beautifully printed copy of the Bible. What a contrast!

The most unpleasant vocation in the world Pro-vocation.

A smart young woman can judge by a kiss of the quality of her lover's liquor.

American Old Men and Women.

The drollest thing is that when the American lady comes to be about fifty years old, she gets over her leanness and her plainness, and suddenly becomes young again. The population of Broadway seems to be composed (apart from the middle-aged ladies, who are, as a rule, heart-rending in appearance) of pretty young ladies of sixteen, and pretty *young* ladies of sixty. No sir, I have not tripped in my speech; I repeat, *young* ladies of sixty. A juvenile grandmother is anything but a rarity here; gushing young ladies of threescore are not uncommon; and I have ventured to cast more than one humbly tender glance at a damsel of seventy. You very seldom meet with an old man in society. The men work, fret, smoke, speculate, chew, or drink themselves to death at a comparatively early age. Nor are old men very popular in the States; they are passed by as "played out." I have heard more than one lawgiver and statesman called a "worn out cuss." It was an unfailing topic of sarcasm against the Hon. Edward Everett that he was so very old; and George Bancroft, the illustrious historian of the United States—a writer who combines the accuracy of an Allison with the research of a Prescott, the copiousness of a Grimshaw with vivacity of a Peter Parley—is usually spoken of by the irreverent young men of Gotham as "old Fuss and Feathers."

The truth is that the Americans have but little reverence for age among their own sex. Strong, active, energetic and unscrupulous, noisy, pushing men they admire and almost defy; but age generally brings with it wisdom, experience, calmness, judgment, depreciation of wild enthusiasm, dislike to rash innovation. These qualities are not to the taste of Young America. They are not go-ahead. They do not go far towards making up the beau *ideal of transatlantic humanity*: "A real live man, sir——!" I have heard of venerable partners in mercantile firms being superseded and pushed off their stools as obsolete and incompetent, by their juniors; and an American—mind, an American—not an English—friend once told me that he saw over a store-front in Jersey City this announcement "Tompkin and Father."

Therein lay a mine of philosophy.—Tompkin the elder was evidently "played out;" he was a "cuss," and of "no account," and "very small potatoes." He was permitted, just for charity's sake, to continue in the business, mind the shop, dust the counter, and see the shutters put up by the black porter; but the real live man in the concern was young Tompkin, who, despising and disparaging his antiquated progenitor, was making rapid strides, no doubt, towards running for Congress, taking the presidency *of a petroleum company, and putting himself* in nomination for the highest offices of the State—say the secretaryship of the treasury, the postmastership of the Communipaw, or the lighthouse keepership at Cape Knob.

An old American gentleman, when you do meet him, which is but rarely, is generally a most delightful companion—very benignant, very tolerant, very free from prejudice, and usually a strong friend to England.

The old American lady, whom, fortunately, you very often meet, is the most charming person it is possible to conceive. See her in Broadway; handsomely, but warmly and sensibly clad; smiling and nodding and joking; with her wrinkled but rosy little face, in guise something between a waxen peach and a well preserved pippin; with the nicest set of artificial teeth that *Dr. Zackary could carve from a rhinoceros'* tusk; and her own hair disposed in snowy silvery bunches on either side of her temples.—*George Augusta Sala.*

THE AMERICAN HOTEL CLERK.

I am aware that in England you know nothing about the hotel-clerk of this country—you can't imagine him unless you have visited Yankeedom. He is nowhere to be found save in the land of the soaring eagle. I hesitate at giving a description. The subject is one requiring powers which surpass my limited capacity. Still, I wish to give some idea of the grand personage in question. He is far more gorgeous, more magnificent than potentates of the East. He has curly hair, a round and very smooth face, wears the most beautiful dress, has a valuable diamond pin in his shirt bosom, has diamond rings and massive gold chains; is haughty to new comers, and affable to the regular guests of the hotel, but never stoops to anything like familiarity with any one short of a member of Congress, or a well-known petroleum or contract Shoddyite. When you first enter covered with dust and travel worn the hotel clerk casts one glance at you, and then picks his teeth with a gold pen, and relapses into thought. You venture at last, though in a subdued manner, to ask for a room. You repeat the question with an approach to impatience, as you obtain no answer to your inquiry. At last the hotel clerk awakens to the fact that an ordinary mortal is before him in quest of shelter. "Have you wrote?" he demands rather haughtily; thus conveying the idea that to obtain entrance into the Paradise over which he presides is a matter of forethought. You did not write! "What, expect to come here and find rooms vacant?" You writhe under his sarcasm. You wish you hadn't left New York. You beg pardon, you will go elsewhere. At that word a smile of contempt, of derision, flits over the countenance of the hotel clerk. "Is there an elsewhere?" You see this question in every lineament of the man's face. Abashed, you pick up your portmanteau, and endeavour to make your retreat. You reach the door. "Stop!" The hotel clerk just recollects that there is one—one room vacant,—and he gives you that. You thank him humbly; you climb up to the roof of the house, are ushered into a closet—so small that you have to stand upon the bed to shut the door—and thenceforth you are a subject of this potentate. He makes you pay five dollars a day for the little attic; and when you have remained a few weeks he condescends to nod to you in the morning.

A GHOST STORY.

We were returning from our spring meeting of Presbytery—one gentleman and two young ladies—in a "rockaway," and the roads none of the best. Night, cold and damp, overtook us eight or ten miles from home, but only a short distance from Judge Blane's. Knowing that we should find out-side the door or the latch string, and inside a warm welcome, a warm fire, a warm supper, besides beds in which we would warm ourselves—we unhesitatingly consigned ourselves to his hospitality. Supper being over, and our persons seated according to our several ways, in a semi-circle before an old fashioned blazing fire, we were just in the mind to enjoy the entertainment of our host's conversational gifts. Among other things he narrated the following unique tale, which we unanimously agreed to print:—

Years ago we had in our house a sweet little child about four years of age, the object, of course, of a very tender affection. But sickness laid its hand upon it. Remedies, promptly resorted to, all proved in vain. Day after day the roses faded from the cheek, and the fire in the eyes burned low, and at length death closed those eyes forever; and we learn by the trying experience, *how intense a darkness follows the* quenching of one of these little lights of life.

Time, rolling steadily on, brought us at length to the hour appointed for committing our treasure to the grave.

The friends assembled, the customary services were held, the farewell taken, and the little form securely shut beneath the coffin lid, and in due time the grave received its due. We looked on and saw the earth thrown in, the mound raised above, and the plates of sod neatly adjusted into a green sheltering roof, and then wended our way back to our desolated home. Evening came on and wore away. My wife had gone into an adjoining room to give some directions to a servant, and I, unfitted by the sorrows of the day for aught else, had just laid my head upon my pillow, when I heard a shriek, and in a moment more my wife came flying into the room, and springing upon the bed behind me, exclaimed:

"See there! our child! our child!"

Raising my head, my blood froze within me, and the hair upon my head stood up as I saw the little thing in grave clothes, with open, but manifestly sightless eyes, and pale as when we gave it the last kiss, walking slowly towards us.

Had I been alone—had not the extreme terror of my life compelled me to play the man—I should have leaped the window and died without casting a look behind.

But not daring to leave her in such terror I arose, sat down in a chair, and took the *little creature between my knees*—a cold sweat covering my body—and gazed with feelings unutterable upon the object before me. The eyes were opened in a vacant stare. The flesh was colorless, cold and clammy; nor did the child seem to have the power either of speaking or hearing, as it made no attempt to answer any of our questions. The horror of our minds was the more intense, as we had watched our child through its sickness and death, and had been but a few hours before eye witnesses of its interment.

While gazing upon it, and asking in my thoughts, "What can this extraordinary providence mean? For what can it be sent?" the servant girl, having crept to the door, after a time suggested, "It looks like Mr. R——'s child."

Now, our next neighbor had a child of nearly the same age as ours, and its constant companion. But what could bring it to our house at that hour, and in such a plight? Still, the suggestion had operated as a powerful sedative upon our excited feelings, and rendered us more capable of calm reflection. And after a time we discovered in truth that the grave clothes were night clothes and the corpse a somnabulist! And it became manifest that it was the excitement attending the loss and burial of its playmate, working upon the child's mind in sleep, to which we were indebted for this untimely and startling visit.

Wiping away the perspiration, and taking a few long breaths, I prepared to countermarch the little intruder back to its forsaken bed. Back it went, it keeping by my side, though still asleep. It had walked quite a distance across the damp grass. I found the door of its home ajar, just as the fugitive had left it, and its sleeping parents unconscious of its absence. The door creaked as I pushed it open, and wakened the child, who looked wildly around for a moment and then popped into bed.

Now, had it not been for my wife, as I have said, I should, on the appearance of this apparition, have made a leap of uncommon agility from that window, and after a flight of uncommon velocity for a person of my age and dignity, I should have been ready to take oath in any court that I had seen a ghost.

Vengeance Rather.

"*Do you ever go to evening parties?*" said an acquaintance to another.

"No," said my friend Tom. "I used to, but I am cured."

"How so?" said I, anxious to learn his experience.

"Why, you see," said Tom, feelingly, "I went to one some few years back, and fell in love with a beautiful girl. I courted like a trump, and I thought I had her sure, when she eloped with a tailor. But I swore vengeance. I patronized the robber of my happiness, and ordered a full suit of clothes, regardless of expense."

"But your vengeance," said I.

"I struck the tailor in his most vital part. I never paid that bill. But those infernal clothes were the cause of all my future misfortunes—that they were."

"How so," said I with a simple of compassion.

"Wearing them I captivated my present wife. She told me so, and I haven't seen a happy day since. But I am bound to be square with that wretched tailor on the long run. I left him a legacy, on condition that he *marries my widow.*"

The Civil War in the United States.

A DIVINE JUDGMENT AND A BEACON OF WARNING TO THE NATIONS.

From the Scottish Original Secession Mag.

CONTINUED.

It ought, unquestionable, to be contemplated, in the first place, as a signal judgment from God on the United States, on account of sin. It is still a true axiom among Christians that "the hand of God is to be recognized in every event, from the least to the *greatest.*" He appoints and permits, as well as controls, whatever takes place in the universe. "Shall there be evil in a city, and the Lord hath not done it?" It is a true axiom among Christians that God punishes nations for sin. Among us in Britain and Ireland, among the most numerous and wealthy Presbyterians and Independents, error is on the increase. The World and the Church are found in many congregation in a state of *happy* union. Discipline is thrown overboard first, then doctrine, and in their place laxity in Church discipline, and Arminianism and Baxterianism instead of the wholesome and scriptural doctrines of Westminster confession. It can be no wonder to the true Christian, let him be Presbyterian, Baptist or Independent, that God's judgments are abroad in the earth, lately in America and now in some other parts of the world in the shape of pestilence. For society in America and Britain is *corrupt*—among *all* classes, *high* and *low, learned* and *illiterate*, in the *Church* and out of it, among *all* classes and professions, *lay* and *clerical*—vice, dissipation and extravagance prevail. The *World* is the principal object sought by thousands; and to obtain it, personal and domestic peace, country, interests of humanity, are alike sacrificed. Infidelity is also spreading among us here and in America; German theology has got into the Churches, establish and dissenting. The plenary inspiration of the scriptures is denied, and reason exalted in the place of revelation. The Sabbath, the day of rest, is dishonored by idleness, social tea-parties, pursuits of pleasure, business, visiting, and acts of legislation, &c. The moral and spiritual culture of children is neglected by parents, or also devolved upon Sabbath School Teachers. Popery, *twin sister to infidelity*, is exerting amongst us a wide-spread influence, laboring hard for power and position among the nations. For such doings, God has a controversy with us; let it be the prayer of all of us that he may not punish us as we deserve, for our sins national and individual. In America, the hand of a just and holy God, in the infliction of war, is strikingly indicated in some of the particular forms in which it has been meted out to that Republic. Was it an inordinate thirst for gain, for the accumulation of what has been profanely called the "Almighty Dollar," which had a chief influence in instigating to the commission and legal sanction of crimes of the most revolting kind on a scale so gigantic? One effect of this war is to exhaust the financial resources of the Republic in a degree and form of which we have no previous precedent. Never in the past *history of the world did a nation contract* such an immense amount of debt, threatening actual bankruptcy, in so short a space of time. Never, so far as we know, did the currency of a nation undergo such a depreciation, deranging all branches of trade at home as well as abroad. And may not the prevalence of fraud, to an enormous extent, be also a retribution of the long continuance of legalized robbery of the worst kind, in upholding the slave system? As the Israelites, in obedience to the command of God, spoiled the Egyptians of their ill-gotten wealth, heaped up by the oppression and wrong to which they were subjected; so by this civil war the United States—North and South—are *being* spoiled, as in a moment, of the riches which have been accumulated by subjecting the unoffending African race, in vast numbers, to the endurance of anguish and pain, by *robbing them of their heaven-born birthright, personal liberty*, and thus depriving them of what, next to life, is dearest to man, as well as of life itself, to an extent which is known only to Him to whom "all things are naked and open." The Confederate State and Cities, were more generally involved in the sin of Slavery, and were more immediately enriched by the oppression and degredation of the African. But the so-called owners of the slave became possessed of great wealth furnished by the immense and valuable product of slave labour! Had they become, like the men of Tyre of old, merchant princes! So in judgment from God these vast States of "men stealers," have had to *drink deeply* of the *cup* of Jehovah's *wrath*. They oppressed the "*poor* and *needy*," and, as a natural consequence of the possession of wealth, they became conceited, proud and haughty, and vainly imagined that there was no God to punish, for the evils they inflict on their fellow creatures, till in the midst of their fancied security He told them "*My anger is not turned away*," but "*My hand* is stretched out still." "Like the crackling of thorns under a pot," how soon was the joy of the oppressor of the poor African" turned to *mourning*.

TO BE CONTINUED.

RULES FOR GROWING OLD.—I am an old man; I have seen nearly a century. Do you want to know how to grow old slowly and happily? Let me tell you. Masticate well; go to your food, to your rest and to your occupations smiling. Keep a good nature and a soft temper everywhere. Never give way to anger. A violent tempest of passion tears down the constitution more than a typhus fever. Cultivate a good memory, and to do this you must be communicative; repeat what you have read, and talk about it. Dr. Johnson's great memory was owing to his communicativeness. Young men who are just leaving college, let me advise you to choose a profession in which you can exercise your talent the best and at the same time be honest. The best profession is the ministry of the gospel. If you have not talents to be a minister, be a lawyer, but be an honest lawyer.

GUNTHER & Co.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS and IRONMONGERS.

A large assortment of

Locks, Latches, Hinges, Paints, Oils, Glass and Building Hardware, Mechanic's Tools, &c.

At the lowest prices.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,

George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

August 1st, 1865. 31

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Tin and Stove Shop—Thomas Lannin.
The Late Fire—A. McDonald.
Insolvent Act of 1864—James W. and Giles Stone.
Notice—William Graham.
Adjourned Quarter Sessions.
A Card—Angus McDonald.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1865.

THE INTERNATIONAL VISIT.

Grand Excursion to the City of Rochester by the Corporations and a few private Citizens of Peterborough, Cobourg, Port Hope, Lindsay, Brighton, Colborne, and Township of Hope.

RECEPTION THE MOST FRIENDLY AND CORDIAL.

The Entertainment most Princely!

THE VISIT NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN.

Lately our citizens had the great and unspeakable pleasure of a flying visit to our Town, of the Mayor and municipal authorities of the City of Rochester: and through the kindness and liberality of the owner and agent of that new and beautiful vessel, the *Corinthian*, also at the invitation of the Mayor and Corporation of Rochester, an invitation was extended to the municipalities of Peterboro', Port Hope, Lindsay, Cobourg, Colborne and Brighton, to pay what he called a return visit to their good cousins on the south shore of Ontario. Accordingly, on the 13th instant, a goodly number of our municipal Fathers, accompanied by a few of our private citizens, made an early start for the south.

AT THE STATION.

Here all, or nearly all, were assembled, and enjoying themselves in social chit-chat, when all at once the train moved. The smartest then obtained a foothold first; but a few were left behind, and some had not yet arrived. All this, it is said, took place before the full time, and without the usual "all aboard;" this, however, had been given by the conductor, but was not heard by the noisy throng. Through the timely intervention of C. Perry, Esq., and the aid of Mr. Bulwer, the engine was reversed to the station again, and the missing ones received on board. Away we start again; but only to meet with another stop to our career, for just as the train crossed the gravel road in the swamp, a "hot bearing" burst, bringing all to a standstill. Then those that could had to amuse themselves as best they could for over three hours. Some looked sullen—some enjoyed themselves—one or two talked of returning, under the impression that the boat could not wait for our delays—and not a few engaged in picking coppers, and other amusements to while away the time. A hawker, however, had been despatched at first to Millbrook, and a locomotive telegraphed for. This caused some delay; but as short a time as possible was occupied in doing this, for the managers of the P. H. & P. R. R. at once dispatched a locomotive to bring down the anxiously looked for train.

Again for a season the sun shone brightly, but only to be lost under a second cloud; for the train, hampered by the useless engine, proved too much for the locomotive, and, in consequence, had to be cut in two, and taken at twice. All, however, arrived safe at Millbrook, and were greeted by a few who had gone before on foot. Notwithstanding all these delays, we arrived at Port Hope at a quarter to twelve o'clock, and were soon on board of that elegant "floating palace," the steamer *Corinthian*, when the generous and hospitable owner, Mr. C. F. Gildersleeve, applied a sovereign balm to the wounds of those who had thus suffered, in the way of abundance of champaign, &c., &c., &c. A special lunch was also at momentary notice provided, which certainly was very acceptable to all, but especially to those who had happened to indulge too long in the arms of Morpheus, and thus had been forced to leave home on short allowance.

ON BOARD.

The cravings of appetite were no sooner satisfied (at the expense, too, of the owner of the steamer) than parties sought out acquaintances and endeavoured to pass the time in pleasantness. We noticed that "Law and Gospel," "Military and Civil authorities," spiritual and medical advisers, were all fully represented, and each trying to enjoy himself, (shall we say according to his professional predilections) but this would be too much, we will rather say according to his natural instinct. Thus pleasantly and we *trust* profitably passed the lively moments until the American coast came in view, when many left their sports to gaze on the beautifully lying farms of "Uncle Sam." Whether or not the waters of the Genesee indicate the unsettled state of the United States, we cannot tell; but if they do there must be troubled waters, for at first bite the waters are mixed with a due share of the soil of the empire state.

AT CHARLOTTE.

No sooner was the *Corinthian* alongside the wharf than she was boarded by Aldermen Fish, Warner, Wagner, and others, besides numbers of the Reception Committee, who had come down to receive the Canadian visitors—not at the point of the bay net, although many bayonets were present—but in amity and friendliness. The coast and houses had their crowds of spectators, who received the visitors with deafening cheers of welcome, and from the verandahs the ladies exhibited their kindly welcome by waving of handkerchiefs. A company of Albany Zouave Cadets, and a company of Rochester Union Blues, on board the steamer *Ontario*, also greeted the *Corinthian*, as she entered the river, with hearty cheers, the band on the *Ontario* at the same time playing some of national airs. The train for the city being unable to wait for the *Corinthian*, the passengers enjoyed themselves in sight-seeing, and witnessing the evolutions of the military, until another train arrived.

Alderman Fish here informed the party that a part of their programme would have to be dispensed with, because of our delays. It had been arranged to receive the Canadians at the City Hall at four o'clock, and nearly 10,000 citizens, we were informed, were assembled to witness it; but the burst on the Peterborough Road upset their calculations, and in consequence the reception took place at the Bracket House, one of the finest and most commodious of the city hotels.

As the train neared the city and station, the streets were literally crowded. Although after dark and raining at the time, several thousand persons were there to witness the proceedings; but the best order prevailed.

THE RECEPTION.

On landing from the cars, out of the station is the entrance to the Bracket House; and here Mayor Moore and the Reception Committee had a passage made through the dense crowd to this entrance, where he presented the following address:—

To the Mayors and Members of the Corporations of Port Hope, Cobourg, Peterboro, Lindsay, Colborne, and Brighton:—

GENTLEMEN—In behalf of our municipal authorities and citizens, bid you a cordial welcome to Rochester, and extend to you its hospitalities on this, to us, and we trust, to you, also pleasant and auspicious occasion. Though our city is not so old and large as many in these States, we prefer it to all others, as comprising not only the elements and essentials of prosperity, but as possessing thousands of peaceful and happy homes, with attractive surroundings. In return for your present kind and most hearty reception and entertainment of our corporation and others, we shall in true spirit of friendly reciprocity, take pleasure in showing you some of the improvements and evidences of real progress and substantial advancement which belong to our city, and that render us proud of Rochester and Western New York. If not surprised we trust you will be gratified with what you see of our city and its people, and that, on the borders, and near neighbors of yours as we are, you will find us at least average representatives of the intelligence, enterprise and progressiveness of a nation, which, though just recovering from a fearful ordeal, is as strong to-day as ever, and we trust as friendly to your people and government.

For this your first collective and official visit to our city, we thank you sincerely, and trust that it will lead to more fraternal and intimate social and commercial relations between the members of the two powerful nations here represented. Long may their banners wave as now in peace and harmony. These international courtesies between nations nearly allied and speaking the same language, are most beneficial to both, and should be continued, and let us, at least, see that they are perpetuated.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit us to hope that your visit to our city will in no wise be seen in your eyes, but that your recollections of it in the future (like our own of a recent excursion to some of your towns) will be among your most pleasant remembrances.

Col. Hamilton, in behalf of the Canadian visitors, replied in very happy and appropriate terms; he remarked that the two nations were of one blood, used one language, were, in point of friends, cousins—had almost said brethren; and being thus one in origin and language, and enjoying the same privileges, why should they not be one in heart and sentiment? Then, being one, with the flags of the two great representatives of true liberty everywhere united, the liberties of the world would be safe. He concluded by thanking the people of Rochester for the cordial welcome they had received.

Almost an hour was spent in registering names, &c., when the whole party were led to the large dining hall of the Bracket House.

THE HALL.

Just over the door entering the hall the two flags of Britain and the United States were made to meet above, and the two ends were intertwined; all round the sides were festooned with Star Spangled Banners. The head of the room was graced with portraits of Queen Victoria, her lamented Consort, the Father of the Republic, President Johnson, President Lincoln, and General Grant. Mayor Moore occupied the chief place; on his right Col Hamilton, Mayors Quinlan & Keenan; on his left Dr. Short, Port Hope; Dr. Foote, Rochester; Major Hill, &c. Mayor Scott of Peterboro, Alderman Draper, and others, occupied the Vice chairs.

Rev Dr. Foote, of Rochester, having said grace, the heavily laden tables soon began to be eased of their burden. For almost two hours, however, the unceasing clang—not of arms, but of cups, platters, flying stoppers, &c., &c.—rendered hearing next to impossible, until craving appetites were not only satisfied, but in some cases, we fear, satiated.

THE BILL OF FARE

Is enough for our readers to enable them to judge of the treatment we received at the hands of the Yankees.

SOUP—Mock Turtle.

FISH—Boiled Salmon Trout Lobster Sauce; Boiled Whitefish, Native d'Hotel Sauce.

ENTRÉES—Boiled—Chicken with Pork, Parsley Sauce; Leg of Mutton, Caper Sauce; Turkey, Oyster Sauce; Round of Beef, Sauce, Beef Tongue. Roast—Rib of Beef; Turkey, Cranberry Sauce; Saddle of Mutton, Wine Sauce; Ducks, stuffed style.

Cold Dishes—Bullymore Ham, Beef Tongue Chicken, Lamb.

Entrées—Fillet of Beef, larded a la Financier; Fricandeau Veal, Tomato Sauce; Lamb Chops, Braised Piquant Sauce; Rice Croquettes, Lemon Flavor; Scalloped Oysters in the Shell, Beef a la mode, Lobster Salad; Oysters vol au vent, Macaroni au Gratin, Chicken Salad, Macaroni Italienne, Chicken, vol au vent; Mutton Cutlets, An Ivory Sauce.

VEGETABLES—Sweet Potatoes, Baked; Mashed Potatoes, Plain Boiled Potatoes, Lettuce, Stewed Tomatoes, Hubbard Squash, Succotash, Mashed Turnips.

RELISHES—English Pickles, Celery, Pickled Beets, Pickled Onions, French Mustard, Worcestershire and Chili Sauces, Chow Chow.

PASTRY—Boiled English Plum Pudding, Wine Sauce; Charlotte de Russe, Blanc Mange, Raspberry Jelly. Grape Jelly, Cranberry Jelly, Port Wine Jelly, Madeira Wine Jelly, Cranberry Tarts, Raspberry Tarts, Pea Jelly Rolls, Lafayette Cake, French Macaronies, Iced Cranberry Jelly Cake, Whortleberry Jelly Cake Apple Cranberry and Grape Pies, Citron Cake, Fruit Cake, Sponge Cake, Gipsy Jelly Cake, Queen Cake, Sponge Drops, Strawberry Ice Cream.

DESSERT—Cantaloupes, Watermelons, Grapes, Pears, Peaches, Raisins, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, Filberts.

COFFEE.

After the demolition of these preparations, Dr. Short, Port Hope, returned thanks, and then commenced the more intellectual feast:

THE TOASTS AND RESPONSES.

Mayor Moore, of Rochester, gave the first sentiment of the evening:—"The self-made man, the Chief of the Republic: the President of the United States." Which was received with three hearty cheers, and then three more Canadians joining with a hearty good will. The band played the Star Spangled Banner.

Mayor Moore, next gave "Queen Victoria, a sovereign whom we all delight to esteem and honor, and who wears not only the crown of sovereignty but also that of virtue." This toast was most heartily received by all. Americans joining with a good will. Band, "God save the Queen." Then three more cheers were given for Victoria. The Orpheus Glee Club of Rochester, singing "God save the Queen."

To this toast the Rev. Dr. Short, of Port Hope responded in his usual happy style. He said he was singularly honored in being called upon to respond to this sentiment; it was one which enlisted every feel of his heart, as well as the higher feelings of every heart having heard of the character of Her Majesty. Canadians had heard of Fenians coming over from the United States, to make a raid on Canada; but he felt assured that they had no such idea. But while he (Dr. Short) admired—yes, gloried in everything British, being British to the "back-bone," yet he was second to none in his feeling of admiration and esteem for his American friends. He remarked that we had been trying to get a confederation of the British Provinces, but that we ought to seek a confederation of the two nations; perhaps not a confederation for political purposes, but a confederation for every good work. The two people were friends—nay, brothers—which their feelings for one another showed. In fact, why were there jealousies between the two? Was it not because they loved one another? as even their jealousy fully showed. Sprung from the same nation—brothers of the same parents—believing the same holy articles of religion—and *alike* working to send the same Scriptures to the ends of the earth, was it not a shame to be hostile one to the other? Was it not contrary to every feeling of the humane & generous principles of our natures? Instead of these things, let us vie with each other in arts of peace, and in the noble destiny of spreading liberty, truth and virtue throughout the world. He felt the strongest feeling of good will for his American friends, as did every true Canadian, and as the lamentation and mourning on the occasion of the late sad event to their President fully testified. And these feelings were because everything valuable in British Law and British Rule were to be found in the United States; the very same principles animate both. There was no necessity for annexation; the two could agree better as they were. The only annexation desired was annexation of gentlemen and ladies. He referred to the late fearful struggle, but remarked that not one star had been lost, their flag unsullied would float over the homes of the "brave and free," he gloried in this, for he admired the American people; so much so that if he were not a Briton he would be an American. The reverend gentleman sat down amidst prolonged cheers.

The "Governor of the State of New York" was then given, and Commodore Hill, in answer to a call from the chair, responded in the most pleasant terms, proving himself more than a sailor—an orator. He concluded an excellent address by the following sentiment:—"Our Neighbors across the Lake—May our relations with them be peaceful and pleasant so long as they owe allegiance to that noble hearted woman, the Queen, who is living with the respectful regard of the civilized world; and may we meet each other with honest hearts and open hands so long as we are each true to the best interests of humanity, and whatever treaties may be revoked or annulled, may there be a Reciprocity of good feeling which shall never give place to animosity or strife—

Or a dread Mars shall call to arms,
And former friends shall meet to fight,
With sound and blade, 'mid shot and alarms,
Then say we, "God defend the right."

Drank with enthusiasm, and three hearty cheers for Commodore Hill.

The Mayor next gave "The Governor General of Canada," which was received with all honors, the Port Hope Glee Club singing the "Buccaneer's Bride, which was delivered with effect, and warmly *encored*.

The next toast was "Our Guests," Col. Hamilton was then called upon to respond, which he did in his usual free and pleasant style. It was with pleasure he responded, only he regretted that he was forced to hear his own voice instead of the voices of others. He returned thanks for the cordial reception extended to himself and those with whom he had come. He regretted that our delays had disarranged their plans, and put them to some inconveniences; but he trusted that these things would not mar their enjoyment, and he felt sure at least they would return to Canada wiser than when they left it. He hoped, too, that Canadians would imbibe some of the spirit of American enterprise, which they might turn to account in their new bound regions, which, although near the pole, had much to counterbalance those things. He hoped, above all things, that they would carry home a deep rooted sentiment of good will between the two nations. If anything would give him pleasure, it would be the union of Great Britain and the United States, for the purpose of extending liberty, truth and virtue to the ends of the earth. They were one people, of one language, one origin, and should be one in heart. But if they were not one nation, yet they could unite to do good to mankind, both at home and in foreign lands. (Cheers.) The lives and names of his American countrymen reminded him of Englishmen. There was Moore, their highly respected Mayor, and Draper, the President of their Council, reminding of either English or Irish origin and names that reminded of deeds of valour and of song. There might be a little difference in the machinery of their Governments, but the motive power was the same, "liberty and equality." Variety was the law in everything; and it was a desirable one, too, and although in Britain rank and property were represented, and in the United States individuals; still let the two go on and try which was best suited to the wants and spirit of the people. (Cheers.) He hoped that the present greetings and meetings would be the means of cementing the two nations so that they might become one in every good act. He regretted that ever there was an act that separated them from the parent country—separated them politically—but worse, caused alienation. Scarcely a century had passed since that bitter feeling commenced; but let us hope that the celebration of the deed may not be in bitterness but good will. Our object now was kindness and union, so that if ever the liberties of the world should be at stake, these two great nations should make common cause in its support. (Cheers.) Such a union of true liberty was very desirable; and better that the hand should be paralyzed and the tongue be dumb than this should not be. (Continued cheers.)

Mayors Keenan, Quinlan Scott, and Ford (per proxy,) responded, of which the Mayor Keenan signalized himself most by declaring his American proclivities.

Councillor Kerr, of Cobourg, spoke to this sentiment.

"The Armies and Navies of Great Britain and the United States: the preservers of civil and religious liberty throughout the world," was then given, and spoken to by Brig. Gen. Marrisdale, of New York. This gentleman made an eloquent and effective speech, which space only forbids us giving the outlines of.

The next toast, by Mayor Quinlan, "Our Hosts." To which Alderman Draper and Mr. Millar responded in pleasant humorous speeches. Mr. Draper was peculiarly jocose; Mr. Millar, eloquent, and concluded by advising parties to be careful how they should rush into war.

Dr. Dewar, of Port Hope, then gave "God bless the Yankee Girls."—a good sentiment for an old bachelor. Mr. Fowler, of the P. H. & B. R. R., and Mr. Gildersleeve, of the steamer *Corinthian*, also made speeches.

The concluding toast was "The Press," which, by arrangement, was received without a call, owing to the lateness of the hour, No. 2 having just been spoken out loudly.

Mayor Moore then made known the order for to-morrow, when all repaired to prepare themselves for the next day.

We regret that local matter forbids our giving the second day's proceedings, this we will endeavor to do next week.

THE COUNTY SHOW.

The Annual Exhibition of the produce of the farm, manufactures and industry of the County, took place here on Thursday last. In every respect this, we learn, was the most successful show that has been held, at least for years.

The day was very favourable indeed; but the hall, and grounds for the cattle, were not at all suitable. The hall is not suitable for such shows; the whole place was one scene of confusion—no getting in or out, and no remedy. The possibility of order was out of the question; but the outside was worse. Where the cattle were shown, it was out of one mud-puddle into another; some of the Cattle we saw were forced to stand in the water and mud all the time. The Sheep were a little better off; but their place was not much to boast of either. Something surely must be done to remedy such evils. People will not exhibit unless there are commodious places for so doing; and the sooner the Society sets about preparing a place, the better. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks the show was decidedly a success. The Township of Smith, was best represented.

THE HORSES.

The number of entries in this class was not very large. I. Garbutt, Esq., of Smith, exhibited a very neat and active animal, a clear bay with four black legs, and good action on muscle; he took the first prize in single harness. Mr. S. W. Scott, of North Monaghan, also exhibited a very fine animal. Mr. Elliott, unfortunately, slightly damaged his buggy, and was thus compelled to leave the track, but got the third prize. We do not conceive of any necessity to test the speed of Carriage Horses, as is generally done. The appearance and general action, together with signs of durability, is more to be desired in a Buggy Horse than great speed, in our opinion. Mr. T. G. Fitzgerald, Smith, showed a beautiful span of greys which took the first prize as Carriage Horses. Mr. Robert Nicholls took the special prize; W. A. Hall, third prize. These were all fine horses. For Farm Horses, Mr. Galvin Sheran obtained the first prize.

CATTLE.

Mr. John Walton, Smith, exhibited a very fine lot of Durhams, and some Grades; he also exhibited a fine aged Bull, Durham; the animal is three years old, and weighs 2430 lbs. Mr. Walton deserves much credit for his enterprize in stock-raising, in which he spares no cost to have the best breeds. Mr. Walton received nearly a dozen prize. Mr. Matthew Walton also exhibited largely in Cattle, and Messrs. Joseph Walton, Alex. Scott and Geo. Scott, had some very good Grade and Native stock. H. Collins was also very successful in carrying off various prizes in Grades.

SHEEP.

The exhibitors in this class were numerous Mr. W. Gill, Lakefield, exhibited some very fine ones, and carried off many of the prizes. Messrs. H. Collins, I. Watson, T. Parrington, James Hair and James Wallis, were the principal exhibitors of Leicesters; Mr. M Walton, of South Downs, as far as we could learn. For Fat Sheep, Mr. W. Gill took the first prize; Joseph Walton, the second.

PIGS.

Swine were well represented. Mr. W. Fowler showed a very fine sow. Mr. W. Scott showed a very fine boar, which had taken the first prize at the Cavan Show, and certainly a fine-looking animal it is. Mr. Jos. Redmond had some Berkshires which looked well; Mr. Jos. Walton and he were the principal exhibitors in this class.

POULTRY.

The principal exhibitors in this class were Messrs. John Walton, I. Garbutt, and H. Collins, each of whom had fine collections of fowls.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

This part of the exhibition was, in our opinion, the worst represented. Only three Ploughs were on the ground, one Harrow, two Straw Cutters, and one Chop Grinder. True, these articles were of the best description; but, from the number, it is easily seen that competition here does not run high. The Chop Grinder is patented by Mr. Aldus Mowry, of Ashburnham, and was manufactured by Mr. W. Hamilton, Peterborough. Mr. J. Hamilton exhibited a Plough said to be the only article used now in the West, and which took the first prize at the Provincial Exhibition.

COOPER'S WORK.

Mr. Robert Renfrew had some very neatly finished Flour Barrels, one well-made Oil Barrel, a Churn, and a small Tub. From the appearance of these articles, Mr. Renfrew can certainly do good work. The whole lot was highly recommended by the Judges as worthy of notice.

We regret that space will not permit us to refer to everything we examined. For further particulars see prize-list.

HORSES.

Brood Mare and Foal, 1st John Douglas; 2nd John Garbutt; 3rd John McKee.

Two year old Gilding or Filly, 1st W. Nichol; 2nd John Archer; 3rd John Garbutt.

One year old Colt, 1st John Garbutt; 2nd A. Hall; 3rd R. Tully.

Pair farm Horses in waggon and harness, 1st Galvin Sherin; 2nd Jas. Davidson; 3rd Geo. Scott.

Pair carriage Horses in harness, 1st T. E. Fitzgerald; 2nd Robert Nichols; 3rd W. A. Hall.

Single horse in harness, 1st Isaac Garbutt; 2nd W. S Scott; 3rd Jas. Elliott.

Saddle horse, 1st John Garbutt; 2nd T. E. Bell; 3rd R Tully

DURHAMS.

Cow in milk or calf, 1st John Walton; 2nd do; 3rd do.

Two year old heifer, 1st John Walton; 2nd do; 3rd do.

One year old heifer, 1st John Walton; 2nd do; 3rd do.

Aged Bull, 1st John Walton.

Bull yearling, 1st Thomas Tully; 2nd John Walton.

Bull calf, 1st John Walton.

Heifer calf, 1st John Walton; 2nd do.

Galloway bull, 1st Jas. McFee.

DEVONS.

One year old heifer, 1st Jos Walton.

Bull yearling, 1st Geo. Scott; 2nd Jos Walton.

GRADES.

Cow, 1st John Walton; 2nd R. Tully; 3rd John Walton.

Two year old heifer, 1st I. Garbutt; 2nd H. Collins; 3rd do.

One year old heifer, 1st Jas Wallis; 2nd H. W. Green; 3rd Jas. Wallis.

Heifer calf, 1st H. Collins; 2nd do.

Bull, 1st H. Collins; 2nd Jas. Elliott.

Yoke of working oxen, 1st John Archer; 2nd Wm. Simpson; 3rd J. Davidson.

Fat ox, Cow, heifer or steer, 1st John Walton; 2nd do; 3rd Geo. Tully.

SHEEP.

Aged ram, 1st Thomas Parington; 2nd Henry Collins; 3rd James Hair.

Ram Shearling, 1st Wm. Gill; 2nd Isaac Watson; 3rd James Wallis.

Tup lamb, 1st I. Watson; 2nd John Walton; 3rd Henry Collins.

Two aged ewes with lambs, 1st I. Watson; 2nd William Gill; 3rd Matthew Walton.

Two shearling ewes, 1st William Gill; 2nd M. Walton; 3rd I. Watson.

Two ewe lambs, 1st I. Watson; 2nd H. Collins; 3rd T. Parington.

South Down ram, aged, 1st Jos. Walton; 2nd M. Walton.

Two ewes with lambs, 1st M. Walton; 2nd James Hair.

Fat Sheep, 1st William Gill; 2nd Joseph Walton.

PIGS.—LARGE BREED.

Brood sow, aged, 1st Wm. Fowler; 2nd Henry Collins.

Boar, 1st W. S Scott; 2nd Henry Collins.

Brood sow not older than 9 months, 1st Henry Collins.

Boar not older than 9 months, 1st John Mather; 2nd H. Collins.

SMALL BREED.

Brood sow that has had pigs, 1st Joseph Redmond; 2nd Joseph Walton.

Boar, aged, 1st Joseph Walton.

Brood sow not older than 9 months, 1st Wm. Gill; 2nd Joseph Redmond.

Boar not older than 9 months, 1st Wm. Gill; 2nd William Trennam.

A brood of small pigs exhibited by Joseph Walton were recommended as worthy of notice.

POULTRY.

Pair of Geese, 1st I. Garbutt; 2nd Henry Collins.

Pair of turkeys, 1st John Tully; 2nd Matthew Walton.

Pair of ducks, 1st Wm. Trennam; 2nd Thomas Parrington.

Large fowls, 1st Henry Collins.

Fancy fowls, 1st S. P. Norton.

Common fowls, 1st M. Walton; 2nd W. S. Scott.

Pair turkey poultry, 1st John Walton; 2nd I. Garbutt.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Ten yards cloth, 1st Nicholas Walton; 2nd S. Manning.

Ten yards flannel, 1st Wm. Thomson; 2nd Thos. Tully.

Ten yards woollen plaid, 1st S. Manning; 2nd T. E. Bell.

Patch bed quilt, 1st Jane Fitzgerald; 2nd Mrs Bird; 3rd T. E. Bell.

Six skeins of coloring yarn, 1st M. Walton; 2nd Jas. Mann; 3rd Mr. John Garbutt.

Three pairs woollen stockings; 1st Jane Swinton; 2nd Mrs. Walton.

Three pairs woollen socks, 1st Matthew Walton; 2nd Jane Swinton; 3rd Anne Walton.

Three pairs woollen mittens, 1st M. Walton; 2nd Thos. Tully; 3rd Jas. McKibbon.

Two straw hats, 1st Jane Swinton; 2nd Mrs. Patterson.

Gloves, 1st Jane Swinton.

The Judges recommended a rag carpet made by Wm. Thomson.

DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Firkin of butter 50 lbs and over, 1st I. Garbutt; 2nd Jas. Mann; 3rd Thos. Tully.

Lot of butter 12 lbs, 1st John Robinson; 2nd Thos. Porter; 3rd Thos. Tully.

Two cheeses 15 lbs each or over, 1st Sam Manning; 2nd Galvin Sheerin; 3rd Isaac Garbutt.

Three loaves of home made bread, 1st Jas. Elliott; 2nd Thos. Tully; 3rd J. B. Fowler.

Two bushels fall wheat, 1st A. R. Kidd; 2nd E. Mann; 3rd J. B. Fowler.

Two bushels spring wheat, 1st Henry Collins; 2nd Thos. Porter; 3rd Thos. Young.

Two bushels peas, small field, 1st W. C. Taylor; 2nd Wm. Trennam.

Two bushels oats, black, 1st John B. Fowler; 2nd A. Hall.

Two bushels oats, white, 1st Jas. Stewart; 2nd W. C. Taylor.

Two bushels barley, 1st J. B. Fowler; 2nd Jas. Elliott.

Two bushels corn in the ear, 1st H Collins; 2nd Jas. Edwards.

One bushel potatoes, 1st S. P. Norton; 2nd R. Tully.

One bushel swede turnips, 1st Samson Lukey; 2nd John Walton.

One bushel carrots, field, 1st Jas. Edwards; 2nd Philip Giles.

One bushel timothy seed, 1st Chas. Baily; 2nd Geo. Tully.

Six lbs honey, 1st Robert Tully.

Ten lbs turnip seed, 1st Jos. Walton.

FRUIT AND GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Twelve winter apples, 3 varieties, 1st Philip Giles; 2nd James Wallis.

Twelve table apples, 1st E. Mann; 2nd A. Smith.

Variety of apples, 1st Thos. Tully; 2nd E. Mann.

Variety of pears, 1st Philip Giles.

Variety of grapes, 1st John Robinson.

Twelve beets, 1st I Watson; 2nd T. E. Bell.

Twelve parsnips, 1st P. Giles.

Four heads of cabbage, 1st P. Giles.

Six heads celery, 1st P. Giles.

Two squashes, 1st S. P. Norton; 2nd Wm Trennam.

Pack onions, 1st W. S. Scott; 2nd P Giles.

Pumpkins, 1st Robert Tully; 2nd James Edwards.

Variety of garden vegetables, 1st P. Giles.

Variety of horse P. Giles.

IMPLEMENTS.

Horse hoe, 1st John White.

Wooden plough, 1st John Whyte; 2nd James Hamilton.

Pair harrows, John Whyte.

Straw cutter, John Whyte.

Churn, R. Renfrew.

Two horse carriage, Fry & Ellison.

A lot of coopers' work made by Robert Renfrew highly recommended as worthy of notice,

LADIES' WORK &c.

Owing to the fact that the prizes in this department have not yet been awarded by the Judges, who we are told I and the task a difficult one, the publication of the same is deferred for another week.

An Example of Industry.

On the the Fair day we noticed a dealer in patent medicines—a stranger, who would put to shame them-selves. He unceasingly set forth particular merits of his specifics—nothing diverted his attention from his *one* great work—the *sale* of his nostrums. It seems to be his business but exercise the same assiduity and energy, cared less for the fun and more for the cents, perhaps more would be what are called "successful men." At the same time we cannot but wonder that the people are so easily gulled as to listen to the nonsense, that any drug will cure every thing; this itself is enough to condemn the whole in the mind of any right thinking man. There is no one sovereign remedy for every disease that afflicts. Common sense dictates this; and when any one begins to tell us that he has found one that cures *all*, we may at once set him down a humbug or receiver, and to use a not very polite term—a liar. But as long as purchasers are found the unprincipled vender will ply his trade; dollars and cents overbalances every other consideration.

Almost a Break-up.

On Monday evening, whilst the train from Port Hope was crossing the boundary at Fraserville, a son of J. H. Anson was driving a horse and buggy along; and recklessly, or because the horse became unmanageable, the animal was caught and killed. Six cars were dashed off the track and smashed, some of them being pitched a considerable distance; but, the best of all is, no one was hurt seriously. The only one who received any injuries was the boy, and he is not much hurt. This is indeed a miracle, as the horse was killed, the buggy broken, and has boy's cap taken off his head. When found he was near the track, very quietly looking on, not fully realizing his narrow escape. No blame is attached to any of the employees of the road.

Cavan Agricultural Exhibition.

The Exhibition was held on Tuesday last, at Millbrook in the Township of Cavan, and was one of the best of that fine Township's Agricultural Exhibitions. An immense crowd of people was in attendance; and 700 entries were made with the Secretary. The prize-list amounts to over $200, for fruits, grains and vegetables. This Show was far superior to anything—either Township or County—we have seen for years. In fact, in several classes it was with great difficulty the Judges were able to come to a decision. The different varieties of Apples exhibited were the finest we ever saw, both as to flavor and size. The Cabbage, Peas, Sweet Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Squash, Mangle wurtzel, &c., were really magnificent specimens of Vegetables, and were all worthy of prizes. The display of Ladies' Work was varied and extensive; some most beautiful specimens of their handiwork were here shown. The show of Ladies' Work, Painting, Fruits, &c., was held in the Town Hall, which was fitted up for the purpose, and was splendidly decorated with Oil Paintings, Steel Engravings, Crayons, Embroidery, Raised work, &c., the work of the Ladies of Cavan, all of which reflected great credit on the fair exhibitors. The display of knitted Work was extensive, and really useful and beautiful. Several Corps of Cadets were exhibited, and also some Cabinets of Smith's Birds.

The Show of Horses was held on the green flat near by, and was one of the finest we have seen for some time. The Horses shown were of the better class, both in draught and carriage Horses, better than has been exhibited for some years, and would compare favourably with any in the County. In fact, the great drawback being the length of time and the want of space. Such an exhibition requires two days, to do justice to exhibitors and enable judges to form correct opinions as to the merits of the various articles shown, and to enable parties who have paid their money for a ticket to see all and every thing shown. We hope our Cavan friends will in future make the matter a two days affair, and they will find it more convenient for themselves, and in future benefit to the society. The want of space prevents us from publishing the prize-list. We will try and make room for it next week.

Counterfeiting.

Armstrong of Toronto and Hamilton notoriety, has again been at work in the neighborhood of Belleville and on the bank of the Trent, and by the timely aid of a Mr Howe, has succeeded in ferreting out one of the most extensive gangs of counterfeiters. These have been brought to trial, and will no doubt serve a few months in the great workshop at Kingston, where, it is to be hoped, they will learn a more honorable and lawful profession. Armstrong is a master in his business, and deserves the thanks of the country for his invaluable services.—This time, as well as at Hamilton, several individuals of apparent respectability are found implicated. Merchants, Farmers, and Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, are all found guilty of violating the law; and let us trust they will have to pay its penalty. These operations have been carried on for over thirty years. Some of the accused glorying in the fact that they and their fathers before them carried it on. Merchants also have been found agreeing to purchase thousands of dollars of the base coin. The dies, in part, have been found, which may stop the trade for a while; but as it is connected with a party in the States, the whole is not frustrated yet. However, such information may be gathered as will lead to the discovery of the whole parties. The counterfeiters have had aiders and abettors in Hamilton, Toronto, &c., in Canada, and all through the State of New York. The whole has not yet come to light.

To J. P.'s.

We are desired to call the attention of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace to the necessity for a meeting, to audit the accounts of Constables, Coroners and others. This event had one unless there are at least 7 J. P.'s present. The meeting will take place on Monday, the 23d inst. See advertisement.

FEATHER RENOVATING.—Mr. S. B. Dewbiss, who has taken rooms in Mr. Bradburn's new building, Simcoe street, has taken the trouble to explain to us his operations in renovating old feathers, and making them as good as new, and putting new ones in a proper condition for use, and he certainly succeeds. He has tried several old beds, and in every case we have heard of satisfaction. All feel of an empty place to rest on, should at once go and see the operations, that they may be able to judge for themselves. He has many houses removed by giving him a trial.

Mr. J. T. Breeze, the author of several poems on Canada in connection and Canada has favoured us with copies of two of his works. They evince a decided appreciation and a considerable effort at the art poetical. Mr. Breeze has claims on the Canadian public, as he delights to sing of Canadian topics generally; besides he says that he was injured in the lungs while preaching the Gospel among the Methodist Societies and therefore can claim that people's sympathies. He is now in this locality, offering his poems for sale. We ask a perusal of them.

The Committee of the Peterboro' Protestant Home, desire to acknowledge from the Grand Jury, the very liberal and handsome donation of $29, and trust the Grand Jury will accept their grateful thanks for the same.

NEW TIN SHOP.—Those customers will be found by advertisement of Mr. Thos. Lannin, who announces his opening a new Tin Shop on Hunter street. We can recommend Mr. Lannin to the public. Give his advertisement a perusal.

PRICE AGAIN.—Mr. Andrew Scott will please accept our thanks for the fine basket of Apples which he presented us and which took the prize at the late County Show. They were grown by him on his orchard in Monaghan.

REMOVAL.—Mr. A. McDonald has removed his Store to Mr. Burnham's Block, where he is now receiving a large assortment of goods.

Mr. Robt. Renfrew will accept our thanks for a very excellently made and neat butter keeler. This, with all his other work, is a credit to his establishment.

We trust our readers will bear with us in our late issue this week. The thanksgiving day, and the illness of one of our compositors, will, we hope be a sufficient excuse.

Court of Assize and General Jail Delivery.

Allan Gilmour & Co. vs. Hill. Action on promissory note. Verdict for Plaintiff, $3,87—29. W. H. Scott (for Ross, Bell & Co.)

Ferres vs Moffatt. Referred to arbitration. Smith for Plaintiff. Weller & Hatton for defendant.

The Bank of Toronto vs. Dickson and McCabe. Weller and J. H. Cameron for Plaintiff; Patterson and Gaviller for Defendant. This was an action brought to recover on a promissory note for $40000, frequent renewals of which had been made.—the present one being endorsed by McCabe. The plea set up was that of usury, in that the note was discounted at the agency of the Bank, here, was payable in Cobourg.—A commission of one-half per cent per quarter or two per cent per annum accruing to the bank on the transaction. Verdict in favour of the Bank.

The Bank of Montreal vs. Cameron & Buck. Action on a promissory note. Verdict by consent for $3,15,30. Dennistoun & Son for Plaintiff. Weller & Hatton for Defendant.

Stock and vs. Hill. A similar case—Verdict for Plaintiff by consent for $1292 90. Dennistoun for Plaintiff. Fairbairn for Defendant.

The Bank of Montreal vs. Buck. Action on promissory note. Verdict for Plaintiff by consent for $3652 80. Dennistoun for Plaintiff. Weller & Hatton for Defendant.

Hopkins vs Wallace. This was an Action to recover possession of land that had been in dispute. Verdict for Plaintiff for £9 5s. 10d. Fairbairn for Plaintiff.

Jamieson vs Hunter. This case was an action to set aside a deed given during the time that liquid poison, and prevent an injunction of absolution of property being sold for Constables, Coroners and others. This event had one unless there are at least 7 J. P.'s present. The meeting will take place on Monday, the 23d inst. See advertisement.

FEATHER RENOVATING.—Mr. S. B. Dewbiss, who has taken rooms in Mr. Bradburn's new building, Simcoe street, has taken the trouble to explain to us his operations in renovating old feathers, and making them as good as new, and putting new ones in a proper condition for use, and he certainly succeeds. He has tried several old beds, and in every case we have heard of satisfaction. All feel of an empty place to rest on, should at once go and see the operations, that they may be able to judge for themselves. He has many houses removed by giving him

THE LADY who called at our office yesterday, is requested to call again, as we wish to obtain her name, so as to be able to inform the people who it was that brought us that box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, for it relieved us of a very severe cough in a few hours.

Birth.

At Blythe Mills Peterboro, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. Robert Renfrew, of a daughter.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS

Peterborough, October, 18, 1865

Flour ₱ bbl	$6	50	@	$7	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	30	@	1	50
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	1	10	@	1	25
Potatoes	0	25	@	0	00
Barley ₱ bush.	0	60	@	0	65
Peas "	0	60	@	0	00
Oats "	0	35	@	0	00
Hay ₱ ton new	7	00	@	8	00
Hides ₱ cwt	3	50	@	3	50
Sheepskins	0	50	@	0	80
Wool ₱ lb	0	25	@	0	00
Beef ₱ cwt.	4	00	@	4	50
Eggs, per dozen	0	10	@	0	10
Butter, ₱r	0	20	@	0	22
Cordwood	1	50	@	2	00
Fowl, per pair	0	25	@	0	30

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered a great many years with a severe Lung affection, and that dread disease—consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York.

DR. L. BOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or sexual organs

General Debility,
Mental or Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability,
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at night,
Absence of Muscular Energy,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organic Generative,
Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To be had of all Druggists.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisement in another column

Peterboro, Feb 24, 1865. 7-3m

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Prescott, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S W Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assure that it is, in my belief, the best remedy to for the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it, with full confidence in its virtues.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER

None genuine unless signed I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-3m

Take no other applicant; an humble likeness.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

A Good Thing!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pain from the system

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the Back and Side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Relieves Pain in the Head and Sick Headache

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures Bilious Cholic, and Cramps in the Stomach

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery and bowel complaints

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures chilblains, colds, and sore throats

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures burns, scalds, frost bites and chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Is also an excellent thing for smoking, it cures wounds and bruises; it is a remedy at all pain the moment it is applied. No family should be without a bottle of

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

All orders should be addressed to

SOUTHROP & LYMAN,
Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A W Keim, and Wm. Comber.—In Keene by A Cameron—In Cavendish McNeil & Co.—In Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

A CARD.

THE undersigned begs to tender his most sincere thanks to his numerous friends and fellow townsmen, for their efforts to save his stock during the late fire, and assures them that such kindness will long be remembered by

ANDREW McDONALD.

Peterboro, October 9, 1865. 1in

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons giving any Credit on my account, by note or otherwise, or on any person whatever, without my previous written order to do so

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Otonabee, October 6, 1865. 41

ADJOURNED.

THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS for the County of Peterborough, has been adjourned until

MONDAY NEXT, 23rd OCTOBER,

At ten o'clock in the forenoon, for auditing accounts of Constables and others.

Peterboro, Oct. 17, 1865. 42

New Tin and Stove Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Jas Reid, Tin and Coppersmith, Hunter street, where, by strict attention, and a thorough practical knowledge of

TIN AND COPPER WORK,

And the PLUMBING BUSINESS in all its branches, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

BATHS OF ALL KINDS TO ORDER.

Lumbermen's Furnishings,

Brand Cutting neatly executed. Bell Hanging, Mill and Brewery work, Roofing and Eaves Troughing, and Jobbing of all kinds, done on the shortest notice.

PEDLARS SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS

The highest Cash Price paid for any quantity of SHEEP SKINS.

COAL OIL,—A good article sold CHEAP.

THOMAS LANNIN,
Hunter Street.

P. S.—Wool Pickings, Rags, Brass, Copper, Feathers, Quart and Pint Bottles, taken in exchange

Peterboro, October 18, 1865. 41-3in.

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS.

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm Eccleston's Dry Goods Store, George street, where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—*All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.*

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865. 42

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

Now received, a large and well assorted Stock of

FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS!

All of which will be sold

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41

W. G. THOMSON & CO.

Announce the Completion of their

STOCK of FALL & WINTER GOODS.

They would draw the special attention of Ladies to their

MILLINERY & MANTLE ROOMS,

which are now ready for inspection and replete with all the

Newest and most Fashionable articles in that line.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41

Fall and Winter Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a lot of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which will be found a few pieces of the celebrated

BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS.

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterborough, September 12th, 1865. 37

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*
County of Peterborough, } To Wit:

In the matter of JAMES W. STONE and GILES STONE, Insolvents.

THE undersigned has filed a consent by which Creditors to his discharge are required on Wednesday, the twentieth day of December, next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where he will apply to the Judge of the said County Court for his discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Peterborough, this 11th day of October, A.D. 1865.

JAMES W. STONE.

42

A CARD.

THE undersigned begs further to return thanks to the inhabitants of Lindsay and Fellow townsmen who contributed to his assistance in the process of their kindness during the late conflagration, and assures them that their sympathy and aid so cheerfully rendered will not soon be forgotten.

GEORGE SPETHEN & Co.

Peterborough, Oct. 9th, 1865. 41

MESS PORK.

Just received, direct from Chicago,

100 Barrels Mess Pork,

FOR SALE. Apply to

D. SUTHERLAND,
Or J. CAMPBELL. 41-tf

October 11th, 1865.

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the Examiner Book Store, Church and Large and Small Books a Variety for Congregational use.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, October 5, 1865.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to R. D. ROGERS are hereby informed that all accounts, notes, &c., not paid by the 1st of November, will be put in suit for collection

J. Z. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, August 28, 1865 35

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late Joseph Dixon are notified that their notes and accounts have been placed in the hands of D. W. Dumble, Esquire, Barrister, Peterborough, for collection. An immediate settlement will save costs.

MARGARET DIXON.
Administratrix

Peterborough, Sept 20, 1865. 38-6ins

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865 37

Union School!

NOTICE.

THE Parents and Guardians of the pupils attending the Peterborough Grammar and Union School will please take notice that the Board of Trustees have engaged the services of two efficient and well qualified Teachers for the First and Fourth Divisions of the school. The First or Upper Division PRIMARY SCHOOL has been opened by the Trustees in the NORTH WARD of the town, under the charge and direction of Miss Rogers, as Teacher, and all persons residing in the North Ward, whose children are being instructed in those branches properly within Primary Department, are requested to send their children to the NORTH WARD SCHOOL, situate on the East side of Aylmer street and North of London street.

RYAN DESBRISAY,
Local Superintendent of Schools.

Peterborough, October 4 1865. 4-2

PORK

150 Barrels Mess.
100 " Prime Mess.
200 " Extra Flour.
300 " Superfine Flour

For sale by

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro, June 22, 1865 25

Barley, Oats, Pease & Rye WANTED!

BY the undersigned at his Grain Warehouse in Cobourg.

The highest Cash Price paid.

D. SUTHERLAND

Ashburnham, Sept. 20, 1865 38

New Map OF Peterborough and Ashburnham.

THE undersigned, having now rapidly approaching completion, A NEW AND COMPLETE MAP of THE TOWN of PETERBOROUGH and the adjoining VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM, informs those who may desire to have unregistered or intended subdivisions of Lots shewn on the Map, that such will be done on their furnishing the necessary information immediately.

Office—Scott's Block.

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyors.

Peterborough, Sept 18, 1865. 39.

Sign of the

CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET.

PETERBOROUGH,

Robt. Hamilton

BEGS to inform the public and his customers that he is now receiving his large stock of Hardware, which was selected by him while in Europe, and will offer it for sale at prices that will defy competition.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of MOCCOCKS and AYRES'

BROAD AND NARROW AXES,

Wholesale and Retail.

Lumbermen supplied on Reasonable Terms.

Cash purchasers will consult their interests by giving him a call.

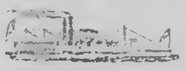
Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1865 39

DAILY LINE TO ROCHESTER!

The quickest route to Rochester and all points in the United States!!

The new and magnificent steel-plated

UPPER CABIN STEAMER,



"CORINTHIAN,"

CHRYSLER, MASTER,

Leave North Shore ports for Charlotte, every morning, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—

BRIGHTON, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, at 5.30

COLPORNE, at 7.30, a m,

COBOURG, at 8.45, a m,

PORT HOPE (direct for Charlotte) at 11, a.m.

Arriving at Charlotte at 3, p.m

RETURNING,—Leaves Charlotte for North Shore ports, every evening (Sunday's excepted) at 11, on the arrival of special train from Rochester.

Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by rail or boat, connect with this steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive in Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South.

Passengers in United States, via Rochester, connect by special train with this steamer at Charlotte; arriving at Cobourg and Port Hope after a swift and pleasant ride over the Lake Ontario, in time for special trains to Lindsay and Peterborough, and express trains East and West on Grand Trunk Railway, and, also for Royal Mail Line Through Steamers.

This swift and magnificent steamer has been *especially fitted up for this route, with all the* modern appliances, and her saloon and staterooms are elegantly furnished.

The Table and Bar always supplied with the very best.

Fare,—Cabin, $2 50; Deck, $2.00.

For further information, apply to the Captain on board or to James Kehr, Cobourg; Charles Elliott, Colborne; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.

A. M. BROWN,
General Agent, Kingston.

Kingston, Sept. 13, 1865. 39

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to receive or negotiate a certain note, dated 27th June, 1865, drawn at nine months, for $225 75, in favor of Mr. Thomas Hutchison or bearer, and signed by W. Rothergord, Jr., W. Rothergord, Sr., and Adam Rothergord, as the two last named personally are not held themselves liable thereon; the said note having been acquired by Mr Hutchison (as regards them) without value and contrary to the understanding between them.

W. RUTHERFORD, Jr.
A. RUTHERFORD.

Peterboro, August 7, 1865. 33

ONE DOLLAR PER ACRE.

THE CANADIAN

Land and Emigration Co'y

(CAPITAL £25,000 STERLING.)

ARE at present selling at the above price their excellent Lands in the rapidly improved settlement at the

Township of Dysart, Co. Peterboro'.

For information apply to the Secretary,

C. J. BLOMFIELD, Esq
Toronto,

Or to C. R. STEWART, Esq.,
P. O. Haliburton,
Co. Peterborough

September 13, 1865. 37-2in

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of JAMES RYAN, are required to call immediately and pay the amount of their indebtedness to me, the undersigned, who is the proper authority to collect said debts

Immediate payment is required, otherwise they will be placed in Court for Collection.

PATRICK FITZGERALD,
Executor to the Estate of James Ryan

N.B.—Office at my residence, 2nd door north of the Hollidon House, George Street.

Peterboro', Sept. 14th, 1865. 38-tf

Mortgage Loans

THE undersigned is prepared to effect Mortgage Loans on Improved Farms, Town and Village Property, for three, five or seven years, at private sales, at very low rates of interest. Parties in want of money can find it to their advantage to apply personally or by letter to the undersigned, who will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

G. F. CLUDE.

Peterboro, August 9th, 1865. 32-tf

Business Stand FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell the House and Premises occupied by him, at the Burnt River on the Bolsover Road, being well situated for a House of Entertainment. It will be sold cheap, or exchanged for other property in or near Peterboro.

For particulars apply to

JOHN HUSTED,
Kinmount, P.O.

August 16th, 1865. 33-1in.

AMERICAN MONEY

BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "Examiner" Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

REMOVAL

REMOVAL

J. R. ORMOND,

Begs to inform the public that he has

Removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. Ward, Hunter Street,

And will receive, in a few days, an extensive assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

AND FANCY GOODS.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41-tf

MONTREAL

Ocean Steamship Co'y.

CARRYING THE

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin	$80 00
Intermediate	60 00
Steerage	25 00

GLASGOW LINE.

St. Andrew, from Quebec, October 18th.

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW:

First Cabin	$60 00
Second Cabin	40 00
Steerage	24 00

All information furnished on application to

GEORGE A. COX,
Agent for Peterboro.

Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

October 11, 1865. 41

HARDWARE!

Large Arrivals of

NEW STOCK!

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of his many patrons, and the public in general, to the large and varied assortment of general SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE now daily receiving by him, which will be offered as heretofore at the very

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

And as his stock is invariably purchased in the best markets, customers may rest assured that he is perfectly satisfied to have his goods subjected to

Any Competition that is Offered.

A LARGE LOT OF "STORYS"

BROAD AND NARROW AXES.

HANDMADE AND WARRANTED,

Together with every other article in our line required by Lumbermen.

—ALSO,—

Shortly to arrive direct from Glasgow, a large stock of

Bar Iron,

HORSE NAILS, &c., &c.

☞ *Call and Examine for Yourselves*

MELVILLE MILLAR,
George Street, next to W. Claxton's

Peterborough, Oct 4, 1865. 40-4in

BLACKSMITHS' COAL.

100 TONS of best American, also a lot of "Newcastle" shortly to arrive, for sale by

MELVILLE MILLAR.

Peterborough, Oct 3, 1865. 40

CANADA WEST FARMERS'

Mutual & Stock Insurance Co'y.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following gentlemen have been appointed Agents for this Company:

JOHN NETHERCUT, of the County of Northumberland, and for that portion of the County of Peterborough lying East of the River Otonabee.

R. W. ERRETT, for that portion of the County of Peterborough lying west of the Otonabee River, and for the County of Victoria, and for the Townships of Somerville, Cavan, Clark and Hope, County of Durham.

ALSO THAT,

Hon. A. A. Burnham, Cobourg; John Harvey, Esq., Smith; Robert Ford, Esq., Omemee, and Robert Wadel, Esq., Meaford, have been appointed Honorary Directors.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Hamilton, 22nd Sept., 1865. 40

To Lumber Merchants.

THE whole of the valuable Timber in the Township of Longford, County of Victoria, previously advised for sale by Auction, is now offered for sale by private contract, in the following Berths, viz.:—

Berth No. 1—South-east section, being Concession I to V and Lots 1 to 15 inclusive

Berth No. 2—North-east section, being Concessions VI to XI and Lots 1 to 15 inclusive.

Berth No. 3—South-west section, being Concessions I to V and Lots 16 to 37 inclusive

Berth No. 4—North-west section, being Concessions VI to XI and Lots 16 to 37 inclusive Also the four Lots forming Concession XII.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash paid down at time of sale and the balance payable in three equal annual instalments, with interest.

A reasonable period will be given for the removal of the timber.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to November 1st, 1865, from whom any further information may be obtained.

CHAS. J. BLOMFIELD, Esq.,
Secretary Canada Land & Emigration Co.,
Toronto Bank Buildings,
Toronto

40-1in

Battle of the Boyne

THIS excellent Painting is offered for sale by Messrs. Graham & Stratton, Peterboro', at $2 each.

Peterboro', Oct. 4, 1865.

Writing Desks,

LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, July 25, 1865.

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 20 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-2m

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.

10 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG.

Capital,.....$12,500,000. Invested,.....$2,000,000.
Deposit Fund in Canada,....$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:

Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

FREDERICK COLE, Secretary. MORLAND, WATSON & Co., General Agents for Canada.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an undiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately.

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid.

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premiums, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convenient and liberal terms, whereby no policy need lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium.

☞ Further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX, } *Agents at Peterboro.*
or
T. B. CLEMENTI, }

R. KINCAID, M. D., Medical Referee. 38

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

L. LEMAY

BEGS to call the attention of his customers and other cash buyers to his large stock of STAPLE GOODS, received during the last two weeks, among which will be found a large and well-selected assortment of

Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Wincays, and a variety of Plaid Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles, Flannels, Blankets, White Cotton, Striped Shirting and Denims, 200 pieces of best Canadian Factory Cotton, from 4d per yard; 75 pieces of Prints, fast colors, from 7½ per yard; 50 pieces of plain and checked home-made Flannel, 800 yards of white Fulled Cloth (Peterboro' manufacture), 150 pieces of Canadian Tweeds, Beaver, Whitney, and fancy Over coatings.

CHEAP AND GOOD CLOTHING,

One of the largest and best made stocks of Clothing in Town; 250 Over-coats, 200 fancy Cassimere and Canadian Tweed Under-coats, 300 pairs of Cassimere, Canadian Tweed and Fulled Cloth Pants, 250 Vests 400 Flannel and Cotton Shirts, a good assortment of Felt Dress, Cloth Caps Gloves, Mitts, Muffliers, &c, &c. All my Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and will be sold very cheap.

All Goods sold for Cash only, and at small profits.

L. LEMAY,
Hunter Street next to McKellar & Cameron.

Peterboro', Sept. 13th, 1865. 37

A VERY LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

Great Bargains Offered!

READ THE FOLLOWING:

PRINTS, a very large lot from 7½ per yard.
FANCY DRESS GOODS, in Late styles, consisting of Poplinettes, Mohairs, Lustres, &c., from 10½ per yard.
GALA PLAIDS, Merinoes, Crape-Cloths, Colourgs, plain Mohairs, very cheap
SHAWLS, in the latest styles, a very large assortment.
LADIES' MANTLES and Mantle Cloths of all kinds, at a very low figure.
LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS, Assorted.
STRIPED SKIRTINGS, good, from 1s 3d per yard.
HOOP SKIRTS,—Two or three cases,—Children's as low as 1s. per set.
ALL SILK WINTER BONNET RIBBONS at 7½ per yard.
BONNET RIBBONS, in newest styles, at from 7½ per yard upwards.
GREY COTTONS, Cheap as usual.
WHITE COTTONS, Cheap as usual.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS, very good, at 10½ per yard.
TICKINGS, very good, at 1s per yard.
FLANNELS of all kinds, very cheap.
BLANKETS, a large lot from 7s 6d per pair upwards.
CLOTHS of all kinds, very low.
OIL CLOTHS for table covers, from 1s 6d per yard.
SILK BELT RIBBON, Buckles, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Hat Ornaments, Fancy Buttons, &c., very cheap.
COLLARS and TIES, VEILS of all kinds.
HAIR NETS, at 1½ and 3d each.
BONNET FRONTS, at 4d.
GLOVES and HOSIERY, assorted.
CORSETS, very cheap.
CLOUDS, Cravats, Under sleeves, &c.
LADIES' WOOL HOODS, a large lot at from 2s each upwards.

Just receiving, a large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, to be sold cheaper than anywhere else in town.

JAMES W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, September 5, 1865.

ROOM PAPER at COST.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

ARE now selling off their large and well assorted stock of Room Paper at Cost, which they will continue to do until the first day of October.

Peterborough, August 22nd, 1865.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the

Examiner Office.

AUCTION SALE AT FENELON FALLS

A LARGE NUMBER OF

Valuable Lots

In the Village of Fenelon Falls will be offered for sale at the CLIFTON HOUSE, in the said Village, at Noon, on

Thursday, the 26th day of October next.

For particulars apply to

ROBERT B. JAMIESON,
Fenelon Falls.
R. & J. F. DENNISTOUN
Lindsay.
DENNISTOUN & SON,
Peterborough

September 29th, 1865.

The Steamer *Ormond* will carry passengers to the sale, leaving Lindsay at 9.15 a m., on the arrival of the Port Hope and Peterborough Train. Have breakfast on board and leave after the sale for Lindsay and Mud Lake. 41

Department of Crown Lands.

Quebec, September 21st, 1865

The Office of this Department will be

CLOSED AT QUEBEC

for the transaction of business on the TWENTY-FIFTH instant, and

RE-OPENED AT OTTAWA

on the SIXTEENTH of OCTOBER next.

All communications to the Department after the 25th instant should be sent to Ottawa.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
41-3in *Assistant Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF THE

Provincial Secretary.

Quebec, October 2nd, 1865.

THE Office of the Provincial Secretary and Registrar will be

CLOSED AT QUEBEC

From and after the TWENTIETH OCTOBER, and

RE-OPENED AT OTTAWA

on the TWENTY-FIFTH INSTANT.

WM. McDOUGALL,
41-3in *Provincial Secretary.*

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Crossen, Plaintiff, and against the Lands and tenements of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterborough, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of OCTOBER, A.D. 1865, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon all the right, title and interest of the above named defendants, of, in, to or out of the under mentioned lands, viz:

Town lot number one, north of Lord's road and east of Water street; and number one, south of Dublin and west of Water streets, in the town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterboro', 26th, July, 1865. 39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of WHEELER CUBE ARMSTRONG, *an Insolvent*

THE CREDITORS of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none stating the fact, the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

ROBERT D. ROGERS,
Assignee.

Ashburnham, Oct. 10, 1865. 41-3in*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
To Wit: } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of JAMES RYAN, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on SATURDAY, the SECOND day of DECEMBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favour under the said Act.

Dated at Peterboro', this 27th day of September A.D., 1865.

JAMES RYAN.

39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
TO WIT: } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of JAMES HICKS, *An Insolvent*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favour under the said Act.

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough this Second day of September, A.D. 1865

JAMES HICKS,
by T. V. FANNING,
His attorney ad litem.

36-2mo

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE, a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm house, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to E. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 9th, 1865. 19

TO LET.

A Convenient Brick Cottage, situated at the North end of George Street lately occupied by the late Mrs. G. E. Hall, with inclosed garden and every other convenience for a genteel family. Possession given immediately. The above is situated at the North end of George Street, just out of the limits of the Corporation. For terms, &c., apply to

THOMAS POOLE,
or EDWIN POOLE.

Peterboro, August 10, 1865. 33

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', Sept. 19, 1865. 39

THE PETERBOROUGH EXAMINER, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1865.

Poetry.

ABOUT HUSBANDS.

"A man is, in general, better pleased when he has a good dinner upon his table than when it has wise sprake fresh."—Sam Johnson.

Johnson was right. I don't agree to all
The sturdy dogmas of the rough old stager;
But very much approve what one may call
The minor morals of the "Cruss Major."

Johnson was right. Although some men adore
Wisdom in spinsters, and with learning cram her;
There isn't one in ten but thinks far more
Of his own grub than of his spouse's grammar.

I know it is the greatest shame in life;
But who among them (save, perhaps, myself)
Returning hungry home, but asks his wife
What beef—not books—she has upon her shelf?

Though Greek and Latin be the lady's boast,
They're little valued by her loving mate:
'Tis kind of tongues that husbands relish most
To modern, boiled, and served upon a plate.

Or if, as fond ambition may command,
Some home-made verse the happy matrons show him,
What mortal spouse but from her dainty hand
Would sooner see a pudding than a poem.

Young lady—drop in love with Tom or Harry,
Tie nail to tell ye such a tale as this;
But here's the moral of it: Don't ye marry;
Or, marrying, take your lover as he is—

A very man—with something of the brute,
(Unless he prove a sentimental noddy)
With passions strong, and appetite to boot—
A thirsty soul within a hungry body.

A very man—not one of Nature's clods—
With human feelings, whether saint or sinner,
Endowed, perhaps, with genius from the gods,
But apt to take his temper from his dinner.

—John G. Saxe.

Varieties.

Mewsick made Exy.

By P. Benson, Sr., whitch the sr. it stans for singger.

Bein direxions by whither enny yung person of modderate amiability ken lurn to sing without a livin teecher at oll. Commence lurnin to sing urly in tiphe befoar you ar in the yere and shallow leaf as the poet says. Doant be diskurridged if you ain't born of welthy prents, for meany a sangger hez bin trot up in indignant sircumstanes, and we doant know what may turn up enny da omid the checkered and orosshard scene of life.

Look pleasant & caw when you cing and doant stretch out your neck like a Hongshai rooster eatin korn off the hed of a barl.

Hoald up yure hed so as not to crowd the sternum of your brestbone. Tsik in a full inspyroshun of your breth soze the sound ken viberrate good.

Eat reglar 3 times a day if you ken git it; and never sleep on a full stummick—in fact it izzent best to sleep on your stummick at all, but lay on your side.

Drink no intalksicating or spirrittuous licker bekoz it is apt to influne the mucous member of the stummick and coz information.

Doant greeze your hare with kerryseen oil unless its flavored with sum other perphumery, bekoz it izzent plezzent to others which sing on the same boock with you.

If your shoze leek bad enough to wet yure feet doant stop up the hoals with brown paper, bekoz the wotter will be olmost sure to soke thru the paper and git into yure shuze and then there will be no leal for it to run out of. Ware yure shuze rites & left and alwais set them beside eech uther when you taik them of at nite, so that when the house happens to burn down at nite you will kno whitch foot.

When you eet pi, always commense at the sharp end. These direzions well followed will result in yure heir a good singger if yu ken reede mewsick, and theirs nuthng onplessent in yure voi-, or way of singin.

Scene in a Police Court.

The prisoner in this case, whose name was Dicky Swivel, alias "Stove Pipe Peter," was placed at the bar, and questioned by the Judge to the following effect:

"Bring the prisoner into court," said the Judge.

"Here I is, bound to blaze, as the spirits of turpentine said when it was all afire."

"We will take a little of the fire out of you. How do you live?"

"I ain't part cular, as the oyster said, when they asked him if he'd be fried or roasted"

"We don't want to hear what the oyster said or the spirits of turpentine either.—What do you follow?"

"Anything that comes in my way, as the locomotive said when he run over the little nigger."

"We don't care anything about the locomotive. What is your business?"

"That's various, as the cat said when she stole the chicken off the plate."

"That comes nearer the line, I suppose."

"Altogether in my line, as the rope said when it was choking the pirate."

"If I hear any more absurd comparisons, I will give you twelve months."

"I am done, as the beefsteak said to the cook."

"Now, sir, your punishment shall depend on the shortness and correctness of your answers. I suppose you live by going around the docks?"

"No, sir, I can't go round the docks without a boat, and I hain't got none."

"Answer me; how do you get your bread?"

"Sometimes at bakers and sometimes eat taters."

"No more of your stupid insolence.—How do you support yourself?"

"Sometimes on my legs and sometimes on my cheer (chair)."

"I order you to answer this question correctly. How do you do?"

"Pretty well, thank you, judge; how do you do?"

"I shall have to commit you."

"Yes, you'd commit yourself, fust, that's some consolation.

We saw a boy, the other day, borrow a stick of candy from a comrade, to show him that he could pull it out of his ear. He swallowed it, and then twisted himself about in various ways to extract it, but at length informed his companion that he had forgotten that part of the trick!

A rather green village editor up country was desirous of gaining the good graces of the new minister; and describing his first entrance into the church wrote thus: "He is a most venerable sample of antiquity." But to his astonishment and the amazement of the inhabitants, it came out the next morning in type, "He is a most venerable sample of iniquity."

An editor took a policeman to task for want of vigilance. "The ungrateful hound!" exclaimed the policeman; "if I had been vigilant, he would have been in gaol for drunkenness, instead of being allowed to write his complaint against me at home."

Many a husband practises a great deal of stern denial towards self—but only his other self.

Advice for New Years Day—never forget the present.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, at the suit of MELANCTHON H. SEYMOUR, HAMILTON H. WHITNEY and CHARLES EDWARD SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM SNYDER, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of JANUARY, A. D. 1866, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant of, in, to or out of the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz., all and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the township of Smith, in the county of Peterboro', in the Province of Canada, being composed of part of broken lot number 18, in the second concession of the said township of Smith, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing on the western bank of the Otonabee River, on the limits between lots numbers 17 and 18 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, then north sixteen degrees, west 4 chains 54 links along the said limits, then north 28 degrees east 8 chains 52 links, then north 24 degrees east 5 chains and 15 links, then south 86 degrees west 1 chain 86 links, then north 5 degrees west 2 chains and 94 links, then north 35 degrees east one chain 30 links, then north 36 degrees east 16 chains 50 links, then north 43½ degrees east 8 chains 21 links, then north 33½ degrees east 3 chains 52 links to the intersection of the road leading to Peterborough, on the allowance for road between lots numbers 18 and 19, then southeasterly along the western side of said allowance for road until it strikes the river Otonabee, then close by the western side of said river following the current of the stream to the place of beginning, containing 12 acres, be the same more or less, also the west half of lot number 19 in the third concession, and broken lot number 19 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, containing one hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 4, 1865. 40

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of P. RONAYNE, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of THOMAS MAHONY, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, at the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY next, at the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz, Town Lots Numbers 18 and 19 West of George and North of Simcoe Streets in the Town of Peterborough, also part of Lot No. 6 West of George and North of King Streets, also in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows, viz., commencing at the distance of one hundred and ninety-four feet South from a point on Charlotte Street, West twenty feet from the North-east corner of Lot No. 6 West of George Street and South of Charlotte Street in the said Town of Peterborough, thence West to within the distance of twelve feet from the Western limit of the said first mentioned lot, thence South sixty-two feet thence East to within the distance of twenty feet of the Eastern limit of the said first mentioned lot, and then North to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 21, 1865. 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the FIFTH day of DECEMBER next, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the under mentioned Defendants in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
CORNELIUS B. SULLIVAN *Defendant.*

The north half of number Eight in the fourth concession of Emsmore.

In the County Court:

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
JAMES LANGTON, *Defendant.*

Lot number fourteen west of George Street and north of Dalhousie Street and lot number nineteen west of George and north of Hunter Street in the Town of Petergorough.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 31, 1865

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Peterborough } To Wit. } Will be sold, at the Court House in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1866, at Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants in and to the following lands and tenements.

In the Common Pleas.

David Douglas Young, executor of the last will and testament of George Burns Symes, deceased,
Plaintiff,
vs.
Ann Redmond, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 25 and 26 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Belmont, and the North half Lot No. 27 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Belmont, and County of Peterboro',

In the County Court.

The Bank of Toronto,
vs.
George G. Boswell, *Plaintiff.*
Defendant.

Lot number Ten in the Tenth concession of the Township of North Monaghan, and part of lot number One east of the communication line road, Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1865. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Julia Doherty, and against the lands and tenements which were of Thomas Doherty, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Bridget Doherty Administratrix of the said Thomas Doherty, to be administered, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Doherty in and to the West half of the East half of Lot number 24 in the 10 Concession of Otonabee, which property I shall offer for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, Peterboro, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro, 14th August, 1865. 33-td.

COTTON YARN.

For SALE a large quantity Dundas Cotton Yarn, of the very best quality and warranted numbers

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, June 14 1865 24

The Great Original Painting OF THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE!

By BEN. WEST, Pres. Royal Academy.

SPARKES BOURNE & Co., would respectfully announce that they have now ready for delivery a splendidly got up COLORED LITHOGRAPH of this magnificent HISTORICAL PAINTING, representing the Battle at the moment of the death of the gallant DUKE SCHOMBERG; and which is published on the finest paper—size 22 x 28 inches.

This Picture—a faithful copy of the great Original—will be found incomparably superior to anything ever offered to the public either in this country or Great Britain. *It has been executed by the first Artists of the day*, and no trouble or expense has been spared to make it worthy of the justly celebrated Painter, and the GREAT HISTORICAL FACT which it represents, and which ought never to be forgotten by those who now enjoy the CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY which this event, more than any other in our history, was the means of establishing and perpetuating.

In times like these, when the principles of our Forefathers are being assailed on every hand, it is especially needful for us to bear in mind from whence sprung our Constitutional form of Government; and nothing contributes more to aid us in keeping in remembrance those momentous passages in our history than faithful representations by great Masters. And certainly no Historical Subject has been more ably treated than the above event by this celebrated Painter

In presenting this Picture to the *Protestant Community*, and especially to those who are *more feelingly alive* to the vast benefits conferred on us by the ever memorable events of 1690, the Publishers feel every confidence that their efforts will be fully appreciated, and that this Picture will find an honored place in every Protestant home in the British Provinces.

Price of the Picture, $1.

F. B. SPARKES, Toronto.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Agents.

The Publishers would call attention to the following recommendatory Letter which they have received:

Toronto, June 10th, 1865.

Messrs. Sparkes, Bourne & Co.,

Gentlemen,—We are very much pleased with the Photograph of the Drawing of your forthcoming Colored Lithograph of the "Battle of the Boyne," and are of opinion that if the execution of the Work in Progress is carefully carried out, your anticipations of a very large sale will be fully realized.

F. H. MEDCALF.
OGLE R. GOWAN.
ANDREW FLEMING

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S
Furniture Ware Rooms
HAVE BEEN REMOVED
TO RYAN'S BLOCK,
Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches attended to with punctuality COFFINS kept constantly on hand.

Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48

If You Want
GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE
Team, Carriage or Buggie
HARNESS!
TRUNKS,
CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,
GO TO
T. DONNELLY'S,
(Late Hopkins & Donnelly,)

☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*

COLLARS WARRANTED.

Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

Drawing and Modeling School.

A SCHOOL for instruction in Architectural, Perspective, and Ornamental Drawing; Modeling in Plaster and Clay; Sketching from Nature, and Painting in Water Colors, Sepia, and India Ink, will be opened in connection with the London Commercial College on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

under the able supervision of the

German Artist, H. A. Wilkens.

Mr. Wilkens has had long experience as a Practical Sculptor and Painter, and has in this capacity been employed on some of the most celebrated works of art now adorning the Capital at Washington

The College Students will receive instruction in these very able sing and useful branches for the slight additional charge of Two Dollars per month. Students who purchase Scholarships in clubs of three or more during the month of September, will have their fare to London by the cheapest route deducted from the price. Telegraphing will also be given free with all Scholarships purchased this month. Good board can be obtained in private families for $2 per week.

Life Scholarships for Gents $30 *in Advance.*
do do Ladies 20 *do*
Books and Stationery for Full Com. Course. ..... $10 *do*

For circular or other information address post-paid

S. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College.
London, C. W.

85

WHEAT and BARLEY!

Cash for Wheat and Barley at the
Peterboro' Railway Station,
and at the several stations on the line
Between Lindsay & Port Hope.
W. CLUXTON.

September [illegible] 26-3m

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH
at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

THE EXAMINER

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IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

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AND DISPATCH.

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AMERICAN

Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering

SEWING MACHINE!

COMPANY,

627 Broadway, New-York.

THE BUTTON HOLE S made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produces a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable: it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.
H. PINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State,
627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.

June 14 1865. 24

PELOUBET
Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to	$600
School "	100 to	180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to	210
Portable "	65 to	110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—
J. M. Pelton, 841 Broadway, New York.
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WHOLESALE AGENTS

52

A FORTUNE! For Sale, To Let, &c.

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$45 00 to $180 00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50 00 to 85 00
Gents' Hunting Case Silver Watches	35 00 to 70 00
Gents' Gold Watches double case	75 00 to 150 00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25 00 to 50 00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	35 00 to 50 00
Diamond Rings	50 00 to 100 00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	15 00 to 30 00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4 00 to 8 00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5 00 to 10 00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5 00 to 20 00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4 00 to 10 00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 00 to 8 00
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches	4 00 to 8 00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4 00 to 8 00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4 00 to 8 00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2 50 to 10 00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2 50 to 7 00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3 00 to 8 00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	3 00 to 10 00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	4 00 to 7 00
Miniature Lockets	4 00 to 8 00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5 00 to 10 00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	3 00 to 10 00
Plain Gold Rings Cased Gold Rings	3 00 to 11 00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	4 00 to 10 00
California Diamond Rings	3 00 to 10 00
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Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4 00 to 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5 00 to 10 00
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Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20 00 to 50 00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25 00 to 50 00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20 00 to 40 00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	35 00 to 60 00
Silver plated ice pitchers & ice Tea cups	25 00 to 60 00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc, opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $3, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day We give Agents 50 per cent on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old barbarism of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over String Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Barili.
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry	Charles Fradel

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical: in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal versimilitude, that crowning excelence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Dennis Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument: an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the following as a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles

Gentlemen:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *refined* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK

Book agents
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Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

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A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female, the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 400 pages 100 Illustrations Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price Address, Dr K. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway New York

9-6m

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Groveteen, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Groveteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York, and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1865. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 535 *Broadway, New York.* / 242 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most practical experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nainsook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily without fatigue or injury to health

Its strength and wonderful simplicity of construction renders it alm st impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

Or in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufactures,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers,	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers.*
	Dress Makers

Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McALTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYDS' GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES—Six feet large, mounted and varnished: cost $100,000 and four years time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was found; shows 200,000 cities, towns villages, market places, post offices, castles, country seats and 30,000 railways and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and Photographers sent to England expressly to make a superior one of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, mounted and varnished. Price 8 shillings sterling ($2) No map at $10 can compare to this Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices. Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents letters to us Ten new maps now under way

J. T. LLOYD,
American Map Publisher.
No. 24 Cortlandt street, N. Y., and No. 1 Strand, London

EXAMINER
BOOK STORE

OR

A LOT OF

FAMILY BIBLES,

NEATLY BOUND and beautifully illustrated, with the commentaries of Henry and Scott.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865

BIBLES,

PRAYER BOOKS, Church Services, Wesley's Hymns, and Bibles with Wesley's Hymns, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
opposite Nicholls & Hall's

TO LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Millar Esq, hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to
MRS. BLACKSTOCK.

Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 22

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro', a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds The premises were lately occupied by G W Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
Peterboro', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865 12

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.

Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE, OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c, apply to
ROBERT HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 37

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH

THE property of the late HEM. LANNIN, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms. The lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bethune Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 87 feet by 80 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purpose

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to
D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN

Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED

Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus sewing more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, N. w York.

March 16, 1865. 11-3m

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical properties in the most effectual manner

REEVES' AMBROSIA Contains

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1865. No. 43.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing, & Lawyers' blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—over George Stethem & Co's Hardware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,

PUMP AND FANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.

Corner of Simcoe and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan

Office and Store, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c. &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

MR. TOOLE.

MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

R. Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

JAS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Walker, C. W. 39

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JOHN McMILLAN,

TAILOR,

SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.

Lakefield, North Douro, } May 6th, 1865. } 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c. &c. &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street, PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

HENRY CRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT,

QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments: Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton: Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London: R. Bull, Esq. Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

May 30, 1865. 22

Ale! Ale!

MOLSON'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels do Mild Ale do do

DAWE'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles

ALDWELL'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.

All for sale cheap at

McNAUGHTON'S,

George Street

Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19.

THE DAILY

Globe & Ledger

For sale at

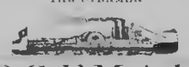
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store,

Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH"

Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

FOR LINDSAY.

Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.

The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to

LEWIS McGREGOR,

North American Hotel, Peterboro'.

May 2[illegible] 21

RE-OPENING OF THE

Cobourg and Peterboro' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY the 29th inst Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH:

Leave Cobourg at 7.00 A. M.

Arrive at Harwood at 8.15 A M.

TO CONNECT WITH

STEAMER OTONABEE,

for Peterboro'.

GOING SOUTH:

Leave Harwood at 5.00 P. M.

Arrive at Cobourg at 6.30 P. M.

G. S. DAINTRY, Lessee.

J. R. BARBER, Superintendent.

May 18th, 1865. 21tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST	Mixed	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON, depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.26	
Wellington Square	7.38	3.42
Bronte	7.52	3.57
Oakville	8.	4.07
Port Credit	8.15	4.25
Mimico	8.[illegible]	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7.45
Mimico	1.[illegible]	8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.33
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.05 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD, General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.

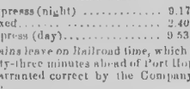
Arrives at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.

Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p. m.

Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p. m.

April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M., RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A JOHNSON, Proprietor

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,

9-6m 1130 Broadway New York.

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro January, 1865.

Select Poetry.

SUNNY DAYS IN WINTER.

Summer is a glorious season,
Warm, and bright, and pleasant;
But the past is not a reason
To despise the present.
So while health can climb a mountain,
And the log lights up the hall,
There are sunny days in winter,
After all.

Spring, no doubt, hath faded from us,
Maiden like in charms:
Summer, too, with all her promise,
Perished in our arms.
But the memory of the vanished,
Whom our hearts recall,
Maketh sunny days in winter,
After all.

Sunny hours in every season
Wait the innocent—
Those who taste with love and reason
What their God has sent.
Those who neither soar too highly
Nor too lowly fall,
Feel the sunny days of winter,
After all.

Then, although our darling treasures
Vanish from the heart:
Then, although our once loved pleasures
One by one depart,
Though the tomb looms in the distance,
And the mourning pall,—
There are sunny days in winter,
After all.

Literature.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

"Four o'clock, and no Ellen yet. What *can detain her so, she that is usually more* punctual than the clock? Poor Ellen!" she soliloquized, "how *differently* have our lots been drawn in this world! Her parents dead—*their wealth irretrievably lost*, and she to proud to accept a cent that she has not laboriously earned. Oh, dear!" and Laura again sighed, just as the clock's liquid voice chimed the half hour. "She doesn't come," continued the puzzled little damsel. "There's something the matter. Perhaps she is sick. I'll send James to inquire—no, I'll go myself."

It was scarcely a room in which Laura *Avery was sitting*—rather a *magnificent* bay-window, with draperies of embroidery lace. Before the sentence was out of her lips, she was in her room adjusting a soft grey shawl over her black silk dress, and tying the strings of a quiet little brown velvet bonnet, whose one crimson rose-bud among its trimmings of emerald moss was not unlike the bloom of her own cheek. "I don't think it is going to snow," she pondered, looking out at the grey, threatening sky, as she drew on her perfectly-fitting kid gloves.

As she came through the softly carpeted vestibule, a servant approached her:

"A note, Miss Laura; it came five minutes ago."

Ah! the rose was several shades in the back-ground now, as Laura Avery broke open the seal, and glanced over the delicate cream colored sheet, while a bright, half-suppressed smile dimpled the corners of her mouth. Yet the note was a very simple one after all:

"DEAR MISS AVERY,—May I promise myself the pleasure of accompanying you to the new opera to night? Unless I receive a message to forbid me, I will call for you at half-past seven.

"Your most devoted,

"FLORIAN RICHLEY."

Laura instinctively slipped the note into her bosom, as *if fearful lest the very pictures* on the wall should catch a sight of the *elegant chirography, and pursued her way* down the gloomy street, with eyes that saw *the murky atmosphere through a radiant* glow of color de rose.

Meantime, the gray October light was fading away from a dreary room on the *third floor* of a house situated on one of the side streets, where respectable poverty strives, hand in hand, with the grim assailant—want! Singularly out of keeping with shabby and poverty-stricken appearance of the little apartment was a newly-finished dress of lustrous purple silk, bright as the dyes of Tyre, that lay folded on the table beside the window, in such a manner that you could see the costly trimming—a wide border of purple velvet, edged on either side with a floating white point lace. For poor Ellen Waynall was nothing more important than a hard-working and poorly-paid dressmaker. She lay on the little white bed in the corner, with her flushed cheek pressed close against the pillow, and her slender figure partially covered by a coarse plaided shaw, while the occasional involuntary contraction of her forehead bore witness to the pain she was meekly suffering. As one or two quiet tears escaped from her closed eyelids, and crept softly down her cheeks, a light step sounded on the landing outside, and a knock was given gently on the panel of the outer door.

"Come in," said Ellen, hurriedly dashing away her tears. "Laura, is it possible this is you, dear?

"Yes, it is myself, and none other, Nell. I could not imagine why you did not come and fit that dress, as you had promised; but I know the reason now. Nelly, you are sick. Why did you not send at once for me."

Ellen tried to smile faintly.

"I am not very sick, Laura; at least I have not suffered much until to-night, and the doctor says that if I only had a little wine—no, no, Laura, do not draw your purse," she added, with a slightly perceptible sparkle in her eyes, and a proud quiver to her lips, "I am not quite so low as to need charity. Do not look so hurt and *grieved*, You know how proud and sensitive I cannot help being on *some point*. It is only for a little while. When I am well enough to take the *dress home*, and *receive* the money for it, I shall be able to purchase whatever I *may require*."

Laura Avery knelt down at her friend's bed-side, with soft, pleading eyes.

"Dear Ellen, you surely will not refuse to accept a *temporary* loan."

Ellen shook her head with a grave smile. "I can wait, Laura," said she.

Laura looked from the dress to Ellen with a look of pained perplexity. Suddenly a bright thought struck her.

"Let me take the dress home, Ellen!" she exclaimed. "The walk will be just what I need, and I can stop at Debour's on the way, and order the wine for you. You will never be strong unless you cossett yourself up a little. You will let me, won't you, Nellie?"

Ellen hesitated a *moment*. "But—"

"No buts in the matter, if you please, Nell," laughed Laura, *gleefully* beginning to fold the rich dress into the little dress that stood beside it. "*Tell me where it* is to go."

"To Mrs. Richley's, *in River Street*. Why, Laura, what is the matter?

"Nothing; only I am *folding this dress* wrong," replied Laura, in a low voice.

It was well that Ellen did not see the scarlet blush that rose to her friend's lovely face, as she stood with her back to the bed smoothing the lustrous breadths of the silk. What a selfish little creature I am," she mused, "Poor Nelly needs the money so *much*, and *cannot* go for it herself; and it isn't at all likely that I shall see Florian. I will go—th re is an end of it."

"Thank you, dear Laura; it is so kind of you," said Ellen, fervently, as Laura came to the bed-side with the basket on her arm, and blue veil drawn closely over over the brown bonnet. "She owes me three dollars for this dress, and there are seven dollars on the old account that she has never paid me.

"Ten dollars! I'll collect it, never fear," said Laura, gaily, as she disappeared, while to poor Ellen it seemed as if the sunshine all died out with the bright presence of her beautiful friend. It was nearly dusk when Miss Avery, summoning up all her resolution, ascended the brown stone steps of the Richley mansion, and rang the bell.

"Is Mrs. Richley at home?"

"What is your business with Mrs. Richley?" asked the servant, suspiciously viewing the little basket that she carried.

Laura bit her lip; this in nner from the servants was entirely a new experience to her, yet how often must poor Ellen have endurec it?"

"I have called to bring home a dress that was finished for her," she said, in a tone of quiet dignity.

"Oh—ah—yes, well, I suppose you had best walk in."

The servant conducted her up-stairs to a sort of boudoir, where Mrs. Richley, a portly dame of about fifty, gorgeously arrayed in crimson silk, was sitting in her easy chair in front of a glowing coal fire. Laura was inwardly grateful that the gas had not been lighted, particularly when she observed that Mr. Florian Richley was lounging on a velvet sofa in one of the window recesses. Mrs. Richley looked up as the servant ushered in the new comer.

"Well, young woman," she said, "what do you want?"

Laura's cheek *tinged* at the tone of coarse insolence in which she was addressed, but she *commanded* herself to reply meekly—

"I have *brought home your* dress, Mrs. Richley."

"Where is Miss Waynall?"

"She is ill."

"Very well! lay down the dress—it is all right."

But Laura stood her ground valiantly.

"Miss Waynall would like the money to-night, ma'am—seven dollars on the old account, and three for this dress"

"It is not convenient to-night."

"But, Mrs. Richley, Miss Waynall is ill, and needs the money very much," persisted Laura.

"There, Florian, I told you just how it would be," said Mrs. Richley, petulantly, addressing the young man in the Turkish dressing gown and elaborately arranged hair.

"What the deuce is the matter now?" snappishly asked Florian, for the first time condescending to evince the least interest in what was going on.

"Why, these impertinent dressmaking people are always clamoring for money, just when you have drained me of my last cent."

"Let 'em clamor, then; that's my advice," said Mr. Florian, without taking the trouble to move his head.

"Just give me back that ten dollar bill, Florian," urged his mother. "You can't want it to-night."

"But I do want it, as it happens," said Florian, coolly.

"You are just going to fritter it away in some of those gambling places, or drink yourself stupid again," fretted Mrs. Richley. "It's too bad—getting my money away from me, just to indulge in those horrid habits. Why don't you earn money for yourself?"

"Easy, mother, easy," said the dutiful son, lazily dragging himself to a sitting posture. "Don't lose your temper, for it isn't worth while. This ten dollar bill is going to help to make my fortune. *It shall take* the lovely Laura to the Opera to-night."

"Nonsense!" returned Mrs. Richley. "This fine scheme will flash in the pan, like all the rest of your castles in the air. She won't have you."

"Oh, yes, she will, my incredulous mamma. Wait and see. I shall bring her to the point pretty soon; then I'll pay you back the money with interest out of my lady's bag of shiners."

"And will you leave off your gambling habits? Oh, Florian, they will be the ruin of you yet."

"Perhaps—perhaps not," returned the young man, indolently. "That will be very much as I please.

Both the mother and the hopeful son had, apparently, entirely forgotten the presence of the young girl who was standing in the dusky shadow of the door, until this moment, when Mrs. Richley, turning sharply round, saw her.

"What are you waiting for?" she asked irritably. "I have already told you that it was not convenient to pay you the money to-night. Why don't you go about your business?"

Her cheeks were flushed, even beneath their artificial bloom of rouge, and her dull gray eyes sparkled with rising anger, as Laura Avery composedly advanced. She took one of the wax tapers from its china shell, and lighted the gas with a steady hand, whose flash of rich rings struck Mrs. Richley with astonishment. Then, quietly looking the amazed mother and son in the face, she spoke.

"I am sorry that you cannot pay your just debts, madam; but I am not sorry for any occurrence that has had the effect of opening my eyes to the true character of Mr. Florian Richley. I will take the ten dollars, sir, to my sick friend, as you will find it entirely unnecessary to go to the expense of taking Miss Laura Avery to the Opera to-night."

Florian's handsome cheek had grown very pale—his knees quivered beneath him, as he mechanically took the bill from his pocket book and placed it in the hand of the imperative beauty; while Mrs. Richley sank back aghast into the cushioned easy chair. Florian made no desperate attempt to retrieve his lost fortunes, even in the moment of sore defeat and discomfiture.

"I am very sorry—awkward mistake—hope you will afford an explacation," he stammered.

"*I require no explanation, sir,*" was Laura's cold reply, as she withdrew from *the apartment, haughty and unapproachable* as a statute of ice. She hurried homeward *through the twilight streets with a burning* cheek and beating heart, and it was nearly dark *when she once more* entered Miss Waynall's room, lighted only by the faint glow of the fire.

"Back so soon, Laura?" asked Ellen, somewhat surprised.

"Here is the money, Nelly, and here is the wine," she said, thankful that the dim light could not betray her tell-tale features, "and now you must get well as fast as you can."

"Oh, Laura! I am so much obliged to you," said Ellen, earnestly.

Laura stopped to kiss her friend's pale cheek, inwardly thinking how much cause she had to thank Ellen's indisposition. But she never told Ellen of the discovery she had unwittingly made, while fulfilling the gentle mission of friendship, and no one ever knew the precise manner in which the contemplated match between Florian Richley and Laura Avery was broken off. There are some things that bring their own reward in this world, and that one act of kindness had saved Laura from taking the step that would have precipitated her into a lifetime of misery.

TO CHURCH-GOING PEOPLE.

The gentlemen at Church may be known by the following marks:

1. Comes in good season, so as neither to interrupt the pastor nor the congregation by a late arrival.

2. Does not stop on the steps nor in the portico, either to gaze on the ladies, salute friends, or display his colloquial powers.

3. Opens and shuts the door gently, and walks deliberately and lightly up the aisle or gallery stairs, and gets a seat as quietly as possible, making few people move.

4. Takes his place either in the back of the seat, or steps out in the aisle when any one wishes to pass in, and never thinks of making people crowd past him while keeping his place on the seat.

5. Is always attentive to strangers, and gives up his seat to such, seeking another for himself.

6. Never thinks of defiling the house of God with tobacco, or annoying those who sit near him by chewing that nauseous weed in Church.

7. Never, unless in case of illness, goes out during the time of the service. But if necessity compels him to do so, he goes out so quietly that his manner is an apology for the act.

8. Does not engage in any conversation before the service commences.

9. Does not whisper, or laugh, or eat any fruit in the house of God.

10. Does not rush out of Church like a tramping horse, the moment the benediction is pronounced. but retires slowly and in a noiseless manner.

11. Does all he can by precept and by example to promote decorum in others, and is ever ready to lend his aid to discountenance all indecorum in the house of God.

SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE'S CURE FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.—I mentioned to Benjamin that I was suffering from sleepless nights, and asked if there was any remedy for this. He said the best was open air with exercise. He doubted whether there was any other; the nerves gained vigour in an out-of-door life, and nature would give the relief of sleep to the body when sufficiently fatigued by exercise. He had known a remarkable case of a pound man of fortune, who in his prosperous days was restless and sleepless. He ran through his fortune, reduced to the last shift for a livelihood, became a stone-breaker on the roads. In this condition he was recognised by some of his former acquaintance. They were greatly shocked, and combined to subscribe a sum of money enough to relieve him from present necessity, and went to him with this free offering, and suggestions for a different mode of life. But he declined the gift, saying—"Thank you; I am happy and healthy now. I sleep all night, and I am happy all day; and I prefer to stay as I am." "This," said Brodie, "sound rather like a mortal tale out of my store of fiction, but it is a fact within the sphere of my actual knowledge."—*Reminiscence of Sir Benjamin Brodie in Fraser's Magazine.*

MISERABLE PEOPLE.—Young ladies with new bonnets on rainy Sundays, and dresses playing dip, dip, at every step. A witness in a bribery case. A smoking nephew on a visit to an aunt. A young doctor who has just cured his first patient, and has no prospect of another.

An American editor says he once partook of a beverage so strong that he could not tell whether it was brandy or a torchlight procession that was going down his throat.

THE SHIVERLY A PRACTISIN'.

Saint's Rest,) wich is in the Stait uv Noo Gersy,) Sept. 21, 1865.

Ginral Bonnerger Pogram uv Mississippy, who demonstrated his devosbun to the grate prinsiples uv constitoosbanl liberty, by servin the confederasy ex commissary, who rote me to meet him in Washinton. He had jest rescoved his pardon, and the fust yoose he made of his privileges wuz to come to Washinton to meet me fur consultashen on the hopes and prospex uv the Dimocrisy.

Ginral Pogram is a fine spesemen uv the ginnooine shivelrus sutherner. Six feet 2 inches in hite, he kin chaw more towacker, spit with greater accoorasy, and walk uprite under a hevyer lode of strate whisky, than any man I ever met. A unsfisticated child uv natur, he scorns the polish and sham uv wat is called civilization. Never shel I forgit the litenin-glase uv contempt he guv me when I askt him to qualify his whisky with a little water!

Ginral Pogram opened by lementin the untimely decese uv so many suthern voters, in the late diabolikle war linkin and his helpuns made upon 'em.

I replied, to-wunst, that the deficit cood be easly made up. 'I her,' sez I, 'bin a calcoolatin this matter. At a triflin expendditoor uv money, the tide uv emigrashen from Europe ken be turned southward, and the places uv poor slawtered heros be filled with the Irishman, the German, the—'

'Liar! thief! murderer! nigger-steeler!' showtid the Ginral, seezin me by the throte and brandishin his cane over me.

Fallin on my knees, (formin a tablow, the 'Yoonion ex it wuz,") I gaspt:

'Why this violence?'

'Oh, nuthin,' replied the Ginral, relaxin his holt, 'I shel be electid to Congris, and ex I shel hev to mix with yoo Yankees, I wuz a practisin the old tacktix, jest to get my hand in agin. Wuz yoo afeered? Bless yoor sole, we woodent kill a Northern Dimekrat for no money—we need 'em all. But,' continued he, 'this emigrashen skeem uv yourn won't work. Yer Irishman and yer German wood work, but they'd want to get wages.'

'Wal,' sez I, astounded, not seein what he drivin at.

'Can't you see,' sez he, 'they'd earn money, they'd save it. Our habits ex expensive, and now that niger-breedin is dun away with, we can't sell over half a dosen niggers a year, to keep up our expenses. Alas, (tears suffused his beemin eyes ex he spoke) the last nigger I sold wuz ex white ex yoo are; my son Tom wuz her father, and I got $2,500 for her in Mobeel when she wux 16. I sold her to the President uv the Suthern Society for ther conversbun uv the Heathin. I knockt a hundred off the price uv the gal on that account. But to resoom.

'The furiner works, and saves suthin—we won't work, can't sell no more niggers, and git hard up, and her to sell land to the furriner. Then he's OUR EKAL! and what becomes of the anshent shivelry?'

'But,' sez I, 'yoo hed the poor whites among you afore the war. What wuss wood a furriner be?

'Them poor whites wuz a pekooyler class—we kep em coz we hed to her em to vote. We allowed them to squat on our lands, never let em learn 2 read, and kep ther skins full of cheep whisky. When wun uv them got to know too much, we ether killed him or sent him North, keepin among us jest sich as we wanted. With our poor whites doin our rotin at hum you Dimekrats doin it up North, and the niggers doin your labor, truly we wuz a favored people.'

'But who ere you goin to git to do your labor?'

'The nigger.'

'Not much. The Northern Legislachers are a passin laws agin ther comin there, so they cant git away from us, and jest ex soon ex the thrice-accursed burelin soljers are withdrawd, our laws is in force, and then wat good is a nigger's contract to him? Methinks the cuss of Kanan is still onto him, Linkin to the contrary notwithstandin. I shel be kind to mine—I shel pay the abelbodied field hands $4 per month, mechanics $6. Uv course ef furriners kin compete with em, and work for less, we'll take em, previded they'll be ex umble.

'The nigger was made to be a slave. God cust Kanan and sed he shood be a servant forever. Did He mean us to pay em wages? Not enny, for ef He had He wood her so ordered our tastes and habits so ez we shood hev the wherewithal to do it.

'Nasby,' sed he, a pawsin to draoe the bottle, and rollin his ize upwards, 'I am the child uv a pius parence, and never, no never, will I depart from their faith. God cust the nigger, and I will do my part manfully towards carryin out His will. Watever betides us, the suns uv Ham must be the survants uv the suns uv Japheth, and their dawters likewise, that the Skriptur shel be fulfilled.'

I partid with that grate and good man, my mind full uv the nearly white gals he owned, and determined, ere long, to be assistin uv him in fulfillin that part uv the Skriptur.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,

Lait Pastur uv the Church uv the Noo Dispensbun.

GONE TO POT.—The mammoth cheese exhibited at the recent Provincial Fair at London, weighing 4,000 pounds, has met with a terrible disaster and been irreparably damaged. The owners designing to exhibit in Montreal, risked the invaluable possession upon the Grand Trunk Railway—what else could have been expected. The cheese was in a wagon which occupied a position on one of the platform cars, and when a short distance east of Napanee this car, with several others, ran of the track and the mammoth cheese was turned over and rolled with tremendous force down an embankment. The catastrophe had the effect of cracking it through and through and knocking out a few fifty pound chunks; and it is further reported that skippers, the size of woodchucks, startled by the shock, were seen to emerge from the spongy mass and make their way over the adjacent fields, but this story is possibly an exaggeration.

GHOST STORY.

The following circumstances have been reported by the caretaker of a residence having a tale of suicide connected with it, and situated in a somewhat lonely position surrounded by trees in the vicinity of Blackrock. Recently, between twelve and one o'clock at night, the narrator was alarmed by hearing *footsteps* ascending the house stairs of the mansion, of which he was for the time being the *sole occupier and caretaker*. Striking a light, and taking with him a *double-barrelled gun, loaded with bullets*, he entered the corridor whence the *sound of footsteps seemed to proceed*, and there at the head of the stairs leading to *the corridor*, he perceived by the *dim* light of his candle, the figure of a man dressed in dark trousers and coat, and wearing a broad-leafed slouching hat. He called out, but receiving no reply, he laid down the light, and discharged both barrels at the figure, which disappeared. As he reports, he proceeded to examine all the doors by which the staircase or corridor could be entered, but all were securely fastened—After about an hour, continued and loud noise was heard by the caretaker, proceeding as from the kitchen of the residence in question. Going in that direction, he again distinctly saw the same figure standing motionless in the kitchen passage. Now greatly alarmed, he again discharged his gun, which he had reloaded, and dropped both light and gun, and ran from the house. Two police constables of the F division were promptly on the scene, and a minute search was made throughout the premises, but nothing unusual was found save the dropped gun and candle, and bullet holes in the wall where the caretaker indicated having fired them. These circumstances, with the necessary reservation of names, are here given precisely as related by the actors in them. Those who are fond of unravelling mysteries and accounting for ghost stories will probably easily arrive at the elucidation of this particular one.—*Cor. of Buffalo Express.*

Counting the Cost of Camp Meeting.

A correspondent of the Providence *Press* makes the following calculation:—"It costs something now to go to a camp meeting, as may appear from the following figures. Let us put the number in attendance upon this meeting (Martha's Vineyard) on Sunday at 10,000 people. This calculation, we think, is quite moderate. Let us suppose the travelling expenses of these 10,000 persons average $3 each; this will foot up to $30,000. Now let it be supposed that one half that number average one week's stay upon the ground for each individual. The price of board is seven dollars per week. The board of these 5,000 people would reach the respectable figure of $35,000. Now let it be supposed that five thousand persons sacrifice seven day's labor each, and that each man's earnings (when at home) average two dollars per day, this calculation will give us the little item of $70,000. At least $30,000 worth of property remains permanently upon the ground. The interest of this at 7 per cent. would yield $2,100. Our calculation is that each of the 10,000 persons who visit the encampment expend $1 for incidental expenses. Now let us add these several items together, and we find that they present the astounding aggregate of one hundred and forty-five thousand two hundred and ten dollars!

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE—A MAN'S HAT IN A LADY'S SLEEPING ROOM.—Massachusetts is noted for its many institutions of learning. In one of these, which is for females only, and which is situated not far from Springfiel, there is a rule that the young ladies must retire for the night at 10 o'lock; and to see that this rule is complied with, one of the teachers visits all the rooms every night. One night as the teacher was going her nightly rounds, she found in a certain Miss B—'s room, a man's hat. She looked first at the hat and then at the young lady. Miss B. was very calmly sleeping, unmindful of the suspicions of the teacher, who had now gone after reinforcements. She soon came back with Miss H., the principal of the school. They together searched the room with lights and tongs, confident that they would find a man some corner; but they searched in vain—for all they could find was the hat. So the young lady was awakened. 'Miss B., did you have any gentleman visitor to-day?' said Miss H., speaking rather severely.—'I believe not,' was the answer. 'Or any this evening?' 'No.' 'Now, Miss B., there is no use denying it; we know all about it.' 'All about what?' said the girl very composedly. 'About having a man concealed in your room.' 'What proof have you of it?' was the reply. 'This,' said Miss H., striking a theatrical attitude, and holding the hat, 'this is the proof, and for this you must be called to account.' 'Don't lug that hat off,' said Miss B., 'I brought that from home yesterday to make soles to my slippers.'

FEEDING FOWLS.—In a state of nature, fowls run over a great extent of ground before they get a crop full. They pick up their food, grain by grain, and with it small pieces of dirt, blades of grass, and other things, that help digestion. Placed before the fowls in boxes filled with grain, the birds do in five minutes that which should be the work of two hours; they eat a greedy fill, and suffering unnatural repletion, they have recourse to drink, the corn swells in the crop, and the sufferers instead of walking about cheerfully, hide in corners and squat about to the detriment of their health.—This applies to the equally bad practice of throwing down the food in heaps.

Some wicked fellow says 'that he has invented a new telegraph.' He purposes to place a line of women fifty steps apart, and commit the news to the first as a very profound secret.

A writer on swearing says—'An oath from a woman's lips is unnatural and incredible. I would as soon expect a bullet from a rosebud.'

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HARDWARE MERCHANTS and IRONMONGERS.

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Locks, Latches, Hinges, Paints, Oils, Glass and Building Hardware, Mechanic's Tools, &c.

At the lowest prices.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,

George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

August 1st, 1865. 21

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

November, 1865—Montreal House.
Clothing Store—P. C. Blaicher & Co.
Ready-made Clothing—Montreal House.
Gold and White Smith—George Allen.
Gentleman's Lady's Book for 1866.
Imported Liquors—Jas. Campbell.
Canterbury & Co's Whiskey—Jas. Campbell.
Liquors and Ale—Jas Campbell.
Tea—Jas Campbell.
Cigar—Jas Campbell.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1865.

NORTH WENTWORTH.

At some time the political world has been comparatively quite, scarcely a blast passing over the political horizon. At length the decease of the member for North Wentworth, and lover-buried haste of his would-be representative and late opponent, have induced some comment from the press of the country. The indecent haste of Mr. Brown, who desires to represent the county in the Tory interest, should be enough to sink him very low in the eyes of the people of North Wentworth. It tends to show the length to which that party will go to carry their point, not regarding even the presence of the dead. Mr. Brown issued his address to the electors of Wentworth before the remains of Mr. Dickson, their late representative, had been committed to the earth, if we mistake not. Put aside from this matter, as this and more might be expected from a politician who had been defeated at the last election, there are other reasons urged against the course the oppositionists are pursuing at the present time. At the time of the formation of the present coalition, it is well known that the business of the country had come to a dead lock. Neither party could carry on the necessary legislation of the country, and more than once were the governments defeated. Upper Canada had long spoken loudly of the wrongs she was forced to endure through the truckling of some of her corrupt politicians, to Lower Canada domination. During this stand still state of affairs, many were the nostrums set forth for the cure of the public malady; but the treatment could not or would not be continued long enough to prove its power to affect a cure. Just then it was found necessary to effect a complete change in the tactics of parties; and, by common consent, unanimous was the agreement to set aside the strife and opposition, and allow breathing-time for a trial to reconstruct and remodel the affairs of the Province, in any way (but more especially by means of Confederation, if possible) that would prove a cure for the evils complained of, and at the same time continue intact the connection with the mother country. In vain may it be asserted that there was no agreement to allow the then *status quo* to remain until a fair trial of the wisdom of the Coalition to settle the great constitutional questions of the day should be fairly tested. This agreement, or compact, or whatever it may be called, was not long kept by the Conservative party; they hounded Mr. McDougall, from place to place, as long as they had the slightest glimmer of a prospect of rocking up a little opposition. And not even not with that, they will not allow the last breath of a man to expire until they rush to the canvass. This will work its own cure very soon. The good sense of the people will condemn such conduct, and allow those who are so hasty to sink into insignificance. As regards the personal claims of the two men upon the people of Wentworth, we, at this distance, are not able to give an opinion. As regards the claims of the parties, there can be no doubt that Mr. McMonies' claims are the strongest. The great battle of Constitutional Reform, so long sought by Upper Canada, would never have been entertained for a moment by the Conservative party, but for fear of the power of the Reform party. Whatever they have done, they have been forced into by Reformers. It will, therefore, be easily perceived that it is for the interest of the country to keep a strong Reform representation; and we trust that the Reformers of North Wentworth will see to it that Mr. McMonies' election will be carried by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Brown's hopes of success are based considerably on the fact of his being Warden. This we all know is a baseless vision. The most popular or the most efficient do not always have the honor of Warden conferred upon them. Oftener the candidate for Warden is chosen because of the availability of the man, rather than his popularity. One aspirant is disappointed, and immediately he sets to work to overthrow the design of his opposers, and thus casts his vote irrespective of qualification or popularity. This may have been the case with Mr. Brown, or lobby practice may have raised him to the honorable position.—Reformers, too, will have brought out their best men; and thus Mr. Brown may have no opportunity yet of serving the county represented by the cares of Parliament. For a good lesson may be derived from the present contest. Reformers should not be asleep or indifferent, but always ready for the conflict. Their opponents in North Wentworth had their man nominated before the probability of a vacancy had been thought of. Let Reformers, therefore, improve the lesson thus offered, and not be found indifferent until their opponents get the advantage of them.

Peterboro' Literary Club.

We are requested to State that the regular meeting of the the club will commence on Thursday evening, November 2nd 1865, at the Freemens' Hall. Subject for discussion, "Should the rate of interest on money be limited by law." The public are invited to attend.

BARRAS.—Petitions are being signed to have Barras's sentence commuted. He has written to the President of the United States to intercede for him; he appears to dread death.

OUR COUNTY.

We will be pardoned while we express our pride at the present state of morals in this County. At the last sitting of Assize held here the Sheriff had the pleasure of presenting the Judge with a pair of white gloves, as a token of the non existence of any criminal cases on the Docket. This, too, is the second, if not the third time the Judge has had the pleasure of performing this act, and we think within a very short period. From this it will be seen that the moral standing of our citizens is second to none in this country, or any other country; and the people deserve the highest encomiums for their good character and peaceable and law-abiding habits. This, Judge Draper took occasion to refer to in his address to the Grand Jury, congratulating them on the state of things, and wishing that they might continue. He remarked that the excellent system of education established in the province was doing much for the County toward preventing crime; but he further stated that education alone could not work the destruction of evil or the prevention of crime; that must be brought about by a higher power. The learned Judge then referred to the approaching Thanksgiving Day, and recommended the observance of it as a token of thankfulness for the good mercies of God, and His regard for his creatures in providing for their necessity.

It is very satisfactory for us to be able to say that our County stands the highest in the province as regards the morality of the people. Murder, robbery, burglary, arson, &c. &c., are among the crimes that are too numerous in other places, while our County stand pre-eminent, for two or three sessions, for not having what might be called a criminal case on the calendar. Let us hope that these things will continue and that year after year we will be able to record the advancement of the people in the arts of civilization and peace, and that they will remain a law-abiding people, remarkable only for their industry, morality, love of order and truth, and the cultivation of every principle contained in the Moral Law.

OBITUARY.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the decease of John Harvey, Esq., the oldest and most esteemed of the early settlers of this County. Mr. Harvey came to Canada about 40 years ago, and was one of two white men who first trod on the site of the present Town of Peterborough, long before there was a shanty or hut where are now beautiful mansions and extensive stores. He was a native of Roxborroughshire, Scotland, and settled in Smith in the year 1819, where he has resided since until his death at a good old age (67.) He was during life esteemed by all who knew him, and will be mourned by a numerous circle of relations and friends.

Mr. Harvey, upon his arrival in this country, remained a while at Quebec, and afterwards for a season at Kingston. With the intention of farming, he proceeded to Toronto—then Little York, when, by the advice of Rev. John Strachan, now Bishop of Toronto, he settled in Smith, on the land where now stands the home-stead. In coming, he had to proceed from Port Hope on foot, having only a trail to guide him the greater part of the way. Nobly did he contend with the privations and hardships of the early settlement. By his industry and perseverance, he raised himself to independence. For a few years past, his health has been observed to be declining; but the sudden decease of his youngest daughter, about two months ago, had the effect of accelerating the disease until on Monday last he expired, in the midst of a number of anxious relatives. He leaves behind him five sons and two daughters, besides a very numerous circle of friends, to mourn their loss.

His remains were conveyed to their last resting place, yesterday, accompanied by a large concourse of acquaintances.

Thus another of the pioneers of the country is removed by the hand of unerring wisdom. Another indication of the connexion of the present with the future is legibly written for the instruction of the living. A most emphatic persuasion to improve the present is thus afforded; and while the living deservedly honor the memory of the dead, let them strive to imitate their virtues, so that, like the deceased, in life they may be respected, and in death be happy.

We omitted to refer to some articles from the new settlements that were on exhibition at the County Show, which would be an interjection to those who brought their articles so far, and which stuff deserves particular notice. The fact that the new settlement can produce such fine samples of both grain and roots completely explodes the idea that the back County is barren—and of course unfit for habitation.

The articles from the English Company's settlement were particularly recommended as worthy of notice. The samples, both of the grain and roots, were very fine; in a few instances superior to those of a similar sort from the older settlements of the County.

The potatoes were superior to anything we have witnessed for years; some of them the largest we ever saw. The oats, both thrashed and on the straw, were very good indeed. The land, however, must have been too strong for oats: the straw was *five* feet 7½ inches high; the ears were well formed and the grain good. We suppose it to have been the first crop on new land; had it been after one or two crops of wheat, it might have been a little plumper and harder. The wheat shown was also very good indeed, and these and other articles shown, fully prove the soil to be fertile enough to amply repay the labors of the husbandman. We cannot refrain from congratulating the people of Dysart and Anstruther, as well as settlers in Burleigh, on the creditable appearance they made at their first competition at our County Show.

CORRECTION.—In the prize list of last week an error occurred, in the name of Mr. Spry. As exhibitor of Carriages, Fry & Edmison should have been *Spry & Edmison.*

At Smith's Falls, a man named, Thomas Eagar, and his wife were found dead in their own house. A whisky bottle was found very near them; this accounts for the murder.

The Committee of the Protestant Home beg to acknowledge with thanks, the following very liberal donations collected on the day of thanksgiving by the the following churches, viz:

From the First Presbyterian....$40.50
From the Wesleyan Methodist..$13.00
Peterboro, October 25th, 1865.

Literary.

Just issued, *The Illustrated Annual of Phrenology and Physiology* for 1866, the best ever issued, Contains President Andrew Johnson, Abraham Lincoln, Julius Cæsar, with Portraits; Character in the Walk, with twelve illustrations; The Mother of Wesley; Character in the Eyes; Stammering and Stuttering (Causes and Cure); Lieut.-General Grant; The Red Man and the Black Man, with illustrations; Heads of the Leading Clergy and Heads of Notorious Boxers, with Portraits; Fate of the Twelve Apostles: Head of St. Paul; Qualities of Men; Cornelius Vanderbilt; Language of the Eyes—blue, black, gray, hazle and brown—ten engravings: Brigham Young, Richard Cobden, John Bright, Major-General Sherman, with portraits; Phrenology at Home: with Counting House Calendar. Post paid for 12 cents, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

The Lady's Friend.

Grandma's Portrait is the the title of a very taking Steel Engraving in the November number of this favorite monthly. It is a household scene, and one of the youngsters is drawing Grandma's picture on the wall. The double colored steel Fashion Plate is as usual superb. *Love versus* Flirtation is the title of the next engraving, which illustrates an interesting story of the same name. Then we have a number of engravings, devoted to the fashions, new hats, head-dresses, lady's and boy's suits, &c. For the Music we have this time a Gallop from Mireille. The literary matter is "Dear Mrs. Thorpe;" "Changes in the Household of Cecelia Bird, Spinster," by Mrs. Margaret Hosmer; "In Silence," by Clara Augusta; "Grace and Margaret," by Mrs. Phelps; "Told by the Sun," by Beatrice Colonna; "My Prairie Home," Editorials, Receipts, Fashions, &c., &c. Price $2.50 a year; 2 copies $4.00; 8 copies (and one *gratis*) $16. Now is the time to get up clubs for 1866. Specimen numbers for this purpose will be sent for 15 cents. *Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums in certain cases.* The Prospectus of this magazine for next year embodies a splendid list of contributors.

Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Books and Stationery.

The Examiner Book Store is removed to Scott's Block, corner of George an Simcoe streets, where everything in the Book and Stationery line can be supplied and will be sold at very low prices for cash.

Fresh supplies are added every week.

All the School Books, Grammar School Books, Periodicals, &c., are kept on hand or immediately ordered.

Room Paper now being sold at cost. A call is very respectfully solicited.

Messrs. P. C. Blaicher & Co. announce in to-day's issue, the opening of their New Drug Store. They advertise a large and varied stock of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. They solicit a share of public patronage.

The citizens and merchants of the City of Hamilton are petioning for an increase in the Police Force. They desire the number increased from 11 to 25. They set forth that at present life and property are not sufficiently protected.

Hon. Archibald McLean, of the court of Error and Appeals, died at his residence, Toronto, on Tuesday evening last.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—If COMES will send us his name we will gladly insert his communication.

It is reported that the clerk of a bank in Montreal has absconded with $20,000.

THE COUNTY SHOW.

Below will be found the Prize List of the Ladies' Work, &c., at the County Show, which we were unable to get last week, owing to some difficulty in arranging it.

LADIES' WORK, &c.

Worsted Work—1st, Lizzie Ridley; 2nd, Mrs. Henderson.
Raised Work—1st, Mrs. Leigh; 2nd, Eliza Leonard.
Braided Work—1st, Mrs. Walton; 2nd, Mary J. Davidson.
Crochet Work—1st, Margaret Wilson; 2nd, Mrs. R. Hamilton.
Tape Work—1st, Lizzie Ridly; 2nd, Sarah Davidson.
Tape Trimming—1st, Lizzie Ridley; 2nd, Sarah Davidson.
Fancy Netting—1st, Emily Venet; 2nd, Ellen Delany.
Fancy Knitting—1st, Mrs. R. Hamilton; 2nd, Mrs. Paterson.
Tatting—1st, Mrs. Leigh; 2nd, Mary Wilson.
Muslin Work—1st, Rebecca Byers; 2nd, Mrs. Jno. Garbutt.
Wax Work—1st, Miss Wardell.
Wax Flowers—1st, Mrs. Kempt; 2nd, Miss Wardell.
Paper Flowers—1st, Miss Annie Walton.
Leather Work—1st, Mrs. Kempt.
Moss Work—1st, Mrs. G. W. Robinson, (disputed); 2nd, Annie Benson.
Hair Work—1st, Miss Brock; 2nd Annie Walton.
Cone Work—1st, Annie Benson.
Burr Work—1st, Mrs. W. S Reid.
Bead Work—1st, Mrs. Caisse; 2nd, Mrs. R. Walton.
Fancy Patch Work—1st, Mrs. Leigh.
Gentleman's Shirt—1st, Mrs. Brailey, (disputed); 2nd, Miss Bird.
Needle work other than the above—1st, Lizzie Ridley; 2nd, Mrs. Jas. Elliot.
Painting in Oil—1st, Minnie Caisse; 2nd, Mrs. Pearce.
Painting in Water Colors—1st, Revd. V. Clements; 2nd, Mrs. A. Smith.
Drawing in Crayons—1st, Annie Benson; 2nd, Annie Benson.
Stuffed Birds—1st, B. Hutson.

CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE.

Best hemmed Pocket Handkerchief—1st, Mary Gilmour; 2nd, Mary Robinson.
Plain Needle-work, a Quilt—1st, by six children.
Best Pair of Socks (knitted)—1st, Eliza Leonard.

The Judges recommended the following Prizes:

Indian Ink Drawing—Miss Rush.
Dumb Stove—T. Lannin.
Pair of Mittens—Catherine Lenard.
Seed Work—Mrs. Kempt.
A lot of Mittens—Miss Reid.

WORTHY OF SPECIAL NOTICE.

14 lbs Dressed Flax—Lewis Borland.
Printing—Graham & Stratton.

A lot of Grain and Roots from the English Company's new settlement, and from the Burleigh Road settlement. The wheat was very good; the potatoes equal to many parcels shown from the old Townships, and the oats were certainly of a very fine quality.

THE INTERNATIONAL VISIT.

SECOND DAY IN ROCHESTER.

At nine o'clock, a. m., the Mayor and other distinguished citizens were at the Bracket House, in order to conduct the party to the different places of interest. They were first conducted to the Mayor's office. Here the British and American flags graced the walls, and the motto "United we can rule the World," was in large letters. The next place of interest was the Council Chamber. Here the President of the Council, Alderman Draper, took occasion to explain that their business was conducted under the different heads of Legislative Department, Executive and Judicial; their city was divided into 14 Wards, each Ward represented by 2 Aldermen, or 28 in all. This hall was decorated with paintings of all their ex Mayors, and we noticed a niche for the present one also. The County Court Room was the next place visited, and the court was just in sitting. This Hall decorated with paintings of the Pioneers of the county a sign that they remember departed worth and those who bore the burden and heat of the day. The library of the County Clerk's office is a very extensive one, and we learned that this Officer also performs the duty of Registrar. Notwithstanding the American love of change, we found here the Deputy Clerk Mr. Cuttler, who has occupied this position for 10 years. We also had a view of the Way Locks on the Erie canal and saw a vessel weighed, the weight being 318, 750 lbs. Vessels to the weight of 600,000 lbs. can be weighed here. The whole apparatus is very simple too, and the work is done in a great measure by the agency of water. We then returned to witness the display of fire engines. There are 4 steam fire engines in the city. The whole force costs about $12000 a year. The engines cost about $3000 each, and are capable of throwing water 180 to 200 feet high and perfect currents so that fire could make no progress when they are at work.

Then came dinner, which was also provided at the same excellent hotel where we had been accommodated the night before.

After dinner, the whole party were provided with carriages, and taken first to the House of Refuge—a reformatory establishment—in which there are 470 boys between the ages of 7 and 16 years. Here they are boarded schooled and instructed in principles of religion and morality. They are taught trades, and we witnessed them making chairs, brushes, boots and shoes, &c., thus while they are confined, the means of obtaining an honest living in future is put within their reach. The yard is fitted for amusements for summer and winter, and the whole is calculated to please rather than leave any feelings of disgust when they may leave. The whole establishment costs $55,000, yearly of this the State furnishes $26,000, and the wages of the boys brings in a little over $26 000. Everything being calculated to make it as self-sustaining as possible.

We next passed by a large grain elevator on the canal, and were conducted to the City Hospital, where a most sumptuous collation was prepared by the ladies who have the care of this institution. After the refreshment, the Port Hope Glee Club sung a most pathetic piece, which brought tears to many present. Our next visit was made to St. Mary's Hospital, supported by the Sisters of Charity; here we saw some invalids in most comfortable apartments, attended by the kind sisters who had also waited on many of the wounded soldiers during their late struggle.

Some way in the order of the day, the abode of the dead and the Penitentiary concluded the sight-seeing, as old Sol was beginning to go down in the far west. But Mount Hope, the cemetery of the city, is really a place where one would almost like to rest to the great day. Our stay here was too short. A day among the "tombs" would hardly satisfy. We mounted an observatory and took a view of the city and surrounding, as we did also from the observatory of the City Hall. From both these places the view is delightful. The City appears beautiful; the streets lined with trees; the private residences very tastefully surrounded with trees and shrubs—showing a taste for the beautiful and cheerful. The Penitentiary has nothing about it that would tempt our stay. The poor culprits are not to be envied; but crime must be punished, and well will it be if their punishment in this life leads them to repentance, so that they may avoid eternal punishment. Here the programme was again a little changed. A citizen, Mr. Knapp, had provided a lunch in his beautiful grounds, which he expected they would stop and partake of; but the lateness of the evening forbade it. All the party returned safe and well to the starting point, where tea was in waiting, which gave opportunity for more expression of sentiment and good will. Here Judge Chumasero of the County of Monroe, made one of the best speeches—nay, the very best during the whole proceedings. The Judge is eloquent—fluent—in the selection of expression, very elegant—and is an honor to his own, as he would be to any bench. The start for home. Now "home" was the watchword; and about nine p. m., all started for the cars. The good people of Rochester, however, did not give them up till they left the Canadians safe aboard of that magnificent steamer, the *Corinthian*. The Mayor of the city, all the Aldermen, and numerous private citizens, were unceasing in their efforts to please and attend to the guests. Aldermen Draper, Fish, Wagner, Quinn, &c., did all in their power to make the visit pleasant and profitable; and in this they succeeded.

On the host a series of hastily got up resolutions were prepared and presented to the owner, captain and agent of the *Corinthian*, thanking them for the part they had performed in these international interchanges of good feeling, and expressing their confidence in the vessel and her management. A vote of thanks was also presented to Col. Hanltain, for the able and satisfactory manner in which he had discharged the duty of spokesman for the whole party. It may not be out of place to remark that our worthy representative became the lion of the party, and bore home with him trophies of being also a favourite in the eyes of the American ladies, in the shape of a beautiful bouquet.

The heavings of the "beautiful waters" changed the cards very soon, however, and kept many with their heads low; but this was part of the expected programme, and few repined at it.

The whole visit was what may be called most pleasant, and profitable we trust. The interchange of thoughts, words, feelings and courtesies, we fondly hope will have a soothing effect on the minds of those who live so near each other, so that in future they will be able to trust one another in trouble, cease to annoy, and be enabled to live in peace and good will. We also trust this will not be the last of these international meetings.

THE MAYOR OF LINDSAY.

"Put a beggar on horseback, and he'll ride to the D—l."

This old adage was never better exemplified than in this instance, with respect to the individual, by the assistance of the County and the people where he resides, he has been raised almost from poverty to a respectable position. He arrived in this country dissatisfied: but, although the government was distasteful to him, he saw good opportunities to make money, and remains. By degrees he accumulates some property, (which is said to be his own)—gets into respectable society and assumes airs, and finally arrives at the position of Mayor of the Town. As chief magistrate of Lindsay, and representing the people, he is invited to partake of a grand reception (in common with the members of neighboring corporations) in a foreign land. While there, and in reply to the toast "our guests," he embraces the opportunity to utter no disloyal sentiments against the country to which he is so much indebted. He rises, and in a grave and sedate manner, unbosoms himself in a few ignorant and disconnected sentences, the tenor of which was his praise of "the land of the free and the home of the brave," instead of thanking them, in the name of the people he represented, for being honored with an invitation. The dream of his childhood appeared in a vision before him; he hoped "the Stars and Stripes might float over his grave!" This sentence was given with great emphasis, and with a tremendous oratorical flourish, hoping the effect would draw forth a cheer. Unmistakable signs of contempt were visible in every part of the hall. The American gentlemen felt disgusted that their hospitality should be thus abused, but, of course, attributed it to ignorance. Many of them afterwards said that men of his stamp were a detriment rather than an accession to a country—that they would be dissatisfied with the pure and unsullied government of Heaven—and that so long as they could rule, everything was right: but once out of power, and rebellion would be rampant. I have not the slightest objection to the Mayor of Lindsay, or any other person, uttering these or any other sentiments he chooses, so long as he speaks for himself personally: but I do object to a person occupying his position, receiving the hospitality of a foreign nation, by virtue of that office, clothed with the seal of the corporation, and armed with the British constitution and flag, uttering expressions of deep seated and rooted hostility to the same institutions with which he is armed, and which is his passport to the privilege of associating with respectable people of two nationalities, each glorying in his own country without giving offence to the other. The gentleman actually had the misfortune to live under the British flag! Poor fellow! what a pity he did not land in the United States, instead of Canada! Who knows but to-day he might be occupying the position of a good many of his countrymen, carrying the "hod," or using those useful instruments, the "shovel" and the "pick." Query—Would not those be more congenial to his nature than his present accidental position. It appears the world (although under the British flag) has been unusually kind to him; but, unfortunately, Dame Nature has been exceedingly malignant. Mr. Editor, I am constrained to say that any individual who is so unprincipled, demoralized, degraded and disaffected, as to speak thus of a country that has been the means of raising him from a grade of poverty to a position approaching respectability, should receive the unqualified condemnation and contempt of every man and woman in the land; his name should be handed down to posterity as a renegade to his country. I most earnestly and sincerely pray that the Stars and Stripes may float over his grave, and would suggest the propriety of his commencing immediately to make preparations for his removal, that this fair land may no longer be polluted by his presence. I hope, for our common country, that the people of Lindsay will not not further disgrace themselves by electing him to the high position of Mayor again. Mr. Editor, you must pardon me for taking up so much of your valuable space. The remarks were so offensive I could not allow them to go unnoticed; I expected, however, to have been relieved of the trouble in your last edition.

A CANADIAN.

Peterboro', Oct. 23, 1865.

Signs of the Times.—A new mode of observing Thanksgiving Day.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

MY DEAR SIR,—'Tis known to you, no doubt, that Wednesday, the 18th of October, 1865, was appointed by the Governor General as a Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the mercies, &c., bestowed upon us as a nation. Very commendable in itself, and a duty the performance of which no one who acknowledges a superintending Providence will dispute, except Infidels, Nothingtarians, &c. Truly this is a day of change! and in keeping with the prevailing Infidelitarianism of our day, in morals and religion. A few of the keepers of those dens of immorality and vice called "Taverns," in Ashburnham and Peterboro', surprised the quiet inhabitants of Otonabee, by introducing to their notice a new mode of observing the day of thanksgiving, by having on the road to Keene some distance above Dudley School House, a public horse-racing! *What next*, Mr. Editor, after this? Perhaps the introction of King James' "*Book of Sports on the Lord's Day.*" In order that the sport should not be without its usual accompaniments of profane swearing, drunkenness, &c., large barrels of "liquid fire" was conveyed from Ashburnham to the Township, on the Tuesday evening previous. On the morning of the next day, till the time the races commenced, crowds of pedestrians, (many of them the very scum of society,) and all sorts of vehicles, containing gents equally immoral, poured into Otonabee from Peterboro, Ashburnham, &c., to patronize with their presence the races. And on their return home, not a few of them evinced by their carriage that "temperance," and the dread of taking God's name in vain, were not included in their list of virtues. Truly, Mr. Editor, religion is at a low ebb among us—society is corrupt among us—and many of "*The Watchmen upon Zion's towers,*" and others from whom better things might be expected, are sitting at ease with their arms folded, and crying "Peace when there is no peace." May not the charge brought against the Church in Ezekiel 33rd Ezekiel be applicable to us, only changed a little? "*With their mouth they show much cursing an bitterness and their heart goeth after their vioting and drunkenness.*"

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours truly,

OTONABEE.

Otonabee, Oct. 20th, 1865.

THE DEATH OF HER WHO WAS NOT LOUIS NAPOLEON'S WIFE.—The foreign papers announce, among recent deaths in France, the decease of Mrs. Trelawney, better known as Kate Howard, who was formerly a pretty milliner girl in London, where she was picked up by Louis Napoleon, when in exile, and made his mistress. He was very much attached to her, and might have acknowledged her to the world, if she had been suited to act a part with so distinguished a person. But on the occasion of his marriage he also negotiated a marriage for her with one Capt. Trelawney, whose name she has since borne, though she is not lived happily with him, and would gladly have been free from him, if possible, but the judges could find no cause for the separation. Napoleon gave her the princely chateau and domain of Beauregard, near Versailles, where she lived and died with an income of $200,000 per annum for the expenses of keeping up the requisite state, and $200,000 worth of diamonds, and he ever treated her with the greatest consideration. Many a person seeking pardon from the government found the avenue to Napoleon through Kate Howard's sympathies. Like many favored mistresses in France, she became quite a church attendant during the last years of her life, and with unbounded charity washed away the sins of her youth. She died at the age of forty-one years and a month. Her funeral took place at the church of Chesney. The building was too small to contain the crowds which came to the service from Paris, Versailles, and the neighborhood. Mrs. Trelawney belonged to the Anglican Church, but she had for some time been a constant attendant in the Catholic Church of Chesney. Some hours before dying she abjured Protestantism at the hands of the parish priest and requested to be buried in the cemetery of the commune.

CAVAN AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The following is the Prize List to which we referred about a week since. Owing to press of matter we could not insert it last week.

DRAUGHT HORSES.

Pair Horses in harness, Henry Grandy, George Thorn.
Mare and Foal, Robert Sutton, William Redmond.
Three year old Colt, Thomas McCamus, William Reynolds.
Two year old Colt, Robert Sutton, William Stewart.
One year old Colt, Wm Brown, John Coe.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Pair Horses in Harness, James Eagleson, Kendal Kennedy.
Mare and Foal, William Redmond, James Wight.
Three year old Colt, James Fair, John Walsh.
Two year old Colt, Thomas McCamus, Thomas Morrow.
One year old Colt, Alexander Cathcart, William A. Morrow.
Single Horse in harnes, W S Scott, W H Sweet.
Saddle Horse, John ston Stewart, James Sloan.

CATTLE.

Milch Cow, Lachlin Kennedy, Lachlin Kennedy.
Two year old Heifer, Lachlin Kennedy, William Scott.
One year old Heifer, Lachlin Kennedy, William Scott.
Heifer Calf, William Redmond, Lachlin Kennedy.

LONG WOOLED SHEEP.

Aged Ram, George Thorn, James Sisson.
Shearling Ram, George Thorn, William Redmond.
Ram Lamb, William Redmond, Lachlin Kennedy.
Pair aged Ewes, James Sisson, Lachlin Kennedy.
Pair shearling Ewes, William Redmond, Lachlin Kennedy.
Pair Ewe Lambs, G Thorn, A Garnett.

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.

Ram, Richard Pearson, A Garnett.
Pair Ewes, Richard Pearson.
Pair Ewe Lambs, Richard Benson.

PIGS.

Boar, large breed, W Scott, Johnston Brown.
Sow, large breed, Johnston Brown.
Boar, small breed, Robert Mills.
Sow, small breed, Thomas Williamson, James Williamson.

POULTRY.

Pair Geese, James Sloan.
Pair Turkeys, William Scott.
Pair Ducks, Robert Thexton.
Pair Fowls, Edward Thorndyke.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Bushel Fall Wheat, James Morton, Wm Richardson.
Spring Wheat, George Evans, Thomas Robertson.
Oats, George Greer, James Morton.
White Peas, Edward Sutton, Thomas Williamson.
Barley, George Greer, Thos Williamson.
Peck Flax Seed, Samuel Russell, George Greer.
Peck Timothy Seed, Isaac Larmer, Robt Thexton.
Corn, Johnston Brown, James Sloan.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Farmer's Waggon, Alexander Ferguson.
Single Buggy, Alexander Ferguson.
Plough, George Fair.
Gang Plough, George Fair.
Pair Harrows, Henry Larmer.
Set Horse-shoes, draught, William Smith, William Smith.
Set Horse-shoes, roadsters, William Smith, James Smith.
Ten lbs dressed Flax, Isaac Gardiner.
Set single Harnes, James Foster, highly recommended.

FIELD ROOTS.

Bushel Swede Turnips, George Lough, William Brown.
Cup Potatoes, Johnston Brown, Henry Sharp.
Other kind late Potatoes, James Gardiner, Edward Sutton.
Red Carrots, J Smith, Robert Lee.
White Carrots, John Sutton, G Lough.
Long Red Mangolds, Samuel Russell, W Brown.

FRUITS AND GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Table Apples, Edward Thorndyke, James Michie.
Cooking Apples, J Sisson, W Reynolds.
Pears, Henry Sharp, Joseph Kelly.
Siberian Crabs, Johnston Brown.
Grapes, Samuel Russell, Johnston Brown.
Red Onions, John Thorn, W S Scott.
White Onions, S Russell, James Sloan.
Long Blood Beet, Robert Lee, W Lowes.
Parsnips, Dr Rowan, William Stewart.
Early Horn Carrots, J W Scotheran, W Smith.
Winter Cabbage, Dr Rowan, J Sisson.
Celery, William Scott, Robert Thexton.
Red Tomatoes, William Smith, Johnston Brown.
Yellow Tomatoes, J W Scotheran, Z Barnhart.
Preserving Tomatoes, Johnston Brown, William Scott.
Winter Squash, Robert Lee.
Pumpkins, William Armstrong.
Citrons, William Armstrong.
Citrons, James Smith, William Smith.
Early Potatoes, Edward Sutton, W Scott.
Collection of Potatoes, Robert Thexton.
Turnip Beets, W Scott, Dr Rowan.

DAIRY PRODUCE, &c.

Ten lbs. Butter, Miss Fallis, Mrs Edward Sutton.
Ten lbs Cheese, made in 1865, A Garnett, A Garnett.
Five lbs Maple Sugar, Robert Mills, Jas Mills.
Home-made Bread, Mrs W Smith, Mrs Sloan.
Preserved Fruit, Mrs. Maharry.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Home-made Cloth, colored or checked, J Fallis, Alex Matchett.
Plain Flannel, all wool, George Greer.
Woollen Blankets, Mrs. Williamson.
Patch work Quilt, Mrs Slater, Mrs Myers.
Woollen Coverlet, Mrs Kelly, Mrs Kelly.
Cotton Coverlets, Mrs Patterson, Mrs Patterson.
Straw Hat, Mrs Patterson, Mrs Patterson.
Woollen Mits, Miss J Vance, Mrs Wm Brown.
Woollen Gloves, Mrs W Reynolds.
Woollen Socks, Miss Montgomery, Miss Greer.
Home-made Carpeting, Mrs Brown, highly recommended.

LADIES' WORK.

Crotchet Work, Mrs W Graham, Miss Taylor.
Muslin Embroidery, Mrs A Reynolds, Miss Gibson.
Silk Embroidery, Miss M Walsh, Miss Walsh.
Raised Worsted Work, Miss Scotheran, Miss Bella Taylor.
Ottoman in Worsted, Mrs Wm Staples, Miss Slater.
Chair in Worsted, Mrs W Staples.
Worsted Neck Tie, Miss M Maharry, Mrs Greer.
Fancy Knitting in cotton, Mrs W Eyres.
Fancy Netting, Mrs W Graham, Mrs Patterson.
Tatting, Miss L ugh, Miss Lough.
Braided Work Mrs Sloan, Miss M Maharry.
Hair Work, Miss M J Greer.
Plain Sewing, Mrs Slater, Mrs Hunter.
Gent's Shirt, Miss M J Greer, Mrs George Evans.
Silk Patch Work, Miss M Maharry, Mrs Greer.
Leather Work Picture Frame, Miss Scotheran.
Worsted Door Mat, Miss M J Greer.

CLASS F.—FINE ARTS

Oil Painting, Miss E Sharp, Miss E Sharp.
Water Color Painting, Miss Maharry, Miss Howell.
Velvet Painting, Mrs Howell, Miss Scotheran.
Oriental Painting, Miss Sloan.
Pencil Drawing, Mrs Howell, Miss Wallace.
Crayon Drawing, Mrs Howell.
Fuschia in flower, Mrs W Smith.
Balsam, do
Aster do
Rose, Mrs Sloan.
Petunia, Mrs W Smith.
Verbena, do
Geranium, do
Stock, do
Cabinet of Birds, Wm Smith.
Cage of Canary Birds, Miss Thexton, Mrs W Smith.
Bouquet of cut flowers, Miss Gibson, Miss Gibson.

RECOMMENDED BY JUDGES.

Geraniums in flower, Miss Greer.
Cockscomb in flower, Mrs Needler.
Cherry Plant, Mrs Smith.
Ornamental Basket, Mrs Smith.
Worsted Slippers, Miss Taylor.

Asphodel, Belmont and Dummer Agricultural Society's Fall Show.

Prize List as given in the *Review* of last week:

HORSES.

Team of horses in harness and waggon, 1st Jno. Clysdale; 2nd John Pettigrew; 3rd Donald Cameron.
Team of Carriage horses, 1st H. Reynolds; 2nd D. Kelly; 3rd Robert Fife.
Single Horse in buggy, 1st Jas. McFee; 2nd John Preston; 3rd R. Harrison.
Brood mare and foal, 1st P. Birdsall; 2nd Jno. Pettigrew; 3rd Hugh Christie.
Two year old colt, 1st David Kelly; 2nd H. Wilson; 3rd Chas Buck.
One year old colt, 1st Jas. Dinsdale; 2nd Donal. Cameron; 3rd P. Fitzpatrick.

CATTLE.

Aged bull; 1st Jas. McFee; 2nd Jas. Clysdale; 3rd D nald Cameron.
Yearling bull, 1st Lewis Lewis; 2nd Donall Cameron.
Milch cow, 1st Jas Greenbanks; 2nd Lewis Lewis; 3rd Jas Greenbanks.
Yearling heifer, 1 t Lewis Lewis.
Fat Heifer, 1st Lewis Lewis.
Yoke of Oxen, 1st R. C. Humphries; 2nd Arch. Shearer; 3rd Wm. Sherwood.
Steers, 1st Lewis Lewis; 2nd Wm. Elliot; 3rd R. Hutson.

SHEEP.

Aged ram, 1st Jas. McFee; 2nd A. R. Kidd; 3rd Chas Buck.
Shearling ram, 1st Enoch Tate; 2nd L. Lewis; 3rd James Clysdale.
Ram Lamb, 1st Lewis Lewis; 2nd A. R. Kidd; 3rd E. Tate.
Ewe lamb, 1st Lewis Lewis.
Ewe and Lamb, 1st Lewis Lewis; 2nd A. R. Kidd; 3rd L. Lewis.
Aged Ram, 1st L. Lewis; 2nd A. R. Kidd; 3rd A. R. Kidd.
Shearling Ewes, 1st A. R. Kidd; 2nd L. Lewis; 3rd L. Lewis.
Fat Sheep, 1st A. R. Kidd; 2nd A. R. Kidd; 3rd L. Lewis.

SWINE.

Aged Sow, 1st A. R. Kidd; 2nd P. Fitzpatrick; 3rd A. R. Kidd;
Boar under 9 months, 1st Jas. Clysdale; 2nd Joseph Doupe; 3rd P. Fitzpatrick.
Sow under 9 months, 1st Joseph Doupe; 2nd A. R. Kidd; 3rd Jas Greenbanks.

FOWLS.

Pair of Geese, 1st Jas Dinsdale; 2nd E Tate 3rd P. Fitzpatrick.
Pair of Turkeys, 1st A. R. Kidd; 2nd H Elliott.
Pair of ducks, 1st P. Fitzpatrick; 2nd William Sherwood.
Poland fowls, 1st W. E. Roxburgh; 2nd William Sherwood.
Bantam fowls, 1st Jas.

DOWN LOW.

To that are down low with disease, whose bodies are covered with Sores, Ulcers, Nodes, with swollen Glands and Joints, with Salt Rheum, Skin Eruptions, who are banished from the companionship of the beautiful and healthy who are debarred the joys and pleasures of life—rejoice—for a cure is offered you, in

DR. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,

that will rid you of your disease, and restore you to health and the society of your friends.

New Advertisements.

IMPORTED

SCOTCH and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom Gin, Jamaica Rum; Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robin's, and Renault & Co's fine old Brandies; Port and Sherry Wines for medicinal purposes; Champagne and Claret of the best brands; Brett & Co's Ginger and Cherry Brandies; Barclay & Co's Ginger Wine. For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

GOODERHAM & WORT'S Old Rye, Toddy, Malt and Plain Whiskey.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

GUINNESS and BLOOD'S Dublin Porter, in pints and quarts. J. Aldwell's celebrated Mild and Bitter Ale in bottles, also in kegs, half barrels and barrels.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

FRESH TEAS—Young Hyson, and Gunpowder from 50 cents to $1 00 per lb, Congou, Souchong and Japans at very low prices

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PORTO RICO, Yellow Refined, Loaf, Broken Loaf, Ground and Crushed Sugars, for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.
43 George Street.

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Very Cheap!

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

N. B.—Clothing made to order by a first class Tailor, at the Montreal House.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1866.

The Fashion Magazine of the World.

LITERATURE, FINE ARTS, & FASHIONS The most magnificent Steel engravings—Double Fashion Plates. Wood engravings on every subject that can interest ladies. Crochet knitting, Netting, Embroidery, Articles for the Toilet, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything, in fact, to make a complete Lady's Book

THE LADIES' FAVORITE FOR 36 YEARS

No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it

GODEY'S RECEIPTS

for every department of a household. These are alone worth the price of the book.

MODEL COTTAGES, (no other Magazine gives them), with diagrams.

DRAWING LESSONS for the Young—Another speciality with Godey.

ORIGINAL MUSIC, worth $3 a year. Other Magazines publishes old worn-out music; but the subscribers to Godey get it before the music stores.

GARDENING FOR LADIES.—Another peculiarity with Godey.

Fashions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, the millionaire merchants, appear in Godey, the only Magazine that has them

Ladies' bonnets. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the Lady's Book enables every lady to be her own bonnet maker.

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

writes for Godey each month, and for no other magazine. A new novel by her will be published in 1866. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.

TERMS OF

Godey's Lady's Book for 1866.

(From which there can be no Deviation.)

The following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1866:—

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 50
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 50

☞ All additions to clubs at club rates.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year, on receipt of $4 50.

☞ We have no club with any other magazine or newspaper.

☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs.

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for each subscriber.

Address,

L. A. GODEY,
N. E. corner Sixth and Chestnut streets,
43 PHILADELPHIA.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Crossen, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterborough, on TUESDAY the THIRTY-FIRST day of OCTOBER, A. D 1865, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendants, of, in, to or out of the under mentioned lands, viz:

Town Lot number one, north of London and east of Water streets; and number one, south of Dublin and east of Water streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', 26th, July, 1865. 30

☞ The above sale was advertised to take place on the 21st inst., but has been adjourned till Tuesday, 31st.

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro,' July 26, 1865. 30

NOVEMBER,

1865.

THE MONTREAL HOUSE is now receiving another instalment of Fall and Winter Goods, to be Sold at Great Bargains.

IF YOU WANT A DRESS, Shawl, Prints, Cottons, Blankets, or any other article in the Dry Goods line, call at the

MONTREAL HOUSE.

☞ N. B.—Please call early in the day, as we are crowded in the afternoons.

NEW DRUG STORE!

Apothecaries' Hall,

CLUXTON'S BLOCK, - - - GEORGE STREET, Peterborough.

THE undersigned respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, to their large and varied Stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Druggists' Sundries, and everything usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared.

P. C. BLAICHER & CO.

P. S.—The highest Cash Price paid for Clover, Timothy and Flax Seeds, Beeswax and Honey. P. C. B. & Co.

Peterborough, October 25, 1865. 43

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastlough's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865. 41

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

Now received, a large and well assorted Stock of

FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS!

All of which will be sold

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41

Fall and Winter Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a lot of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which will be found a few pieces of the celebrated

BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS.

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterborough, September 12th, 1865. 37

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court of*
County of Peterborough, } *the County of Peter-*
to wit: } *borough.*

In the matter of JAMES W. STONE and GILES STONE, Insolvents.

THE undersigned have filed a consent by their Creditors to their discharge, and on Wednesday, the twentieth day of December next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, they will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation thereof

GILES STONE.
JAMES W. STONE.

Dated at Peterborough, this 14th day of October, 1865. } 42

A CARD.

THE undersigned herewith return thanks to their numerous friends and fellow townsmen who so kindly assisted in the protection of their premises during the fire on Saturday evening, the 7th October, and assure them that their sympathy and aid so cheerfully rendered will not soon be forgotten.

GEORGE STETHEM & Co.
Peterborough, Oct. 9th, 1865. 41

MESS PORK.

Just received, direct from Chicago,

100 Barrels Mess Pork,

FOR SALE. Apply to

D. SUTHERLAND,
Or J. CARNEGIE

October 11th, 1865. 41tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to R. D. ROGERS are hereby informed that all accounts, notes, &c, not paid before the 1st of November, will be put in suit for collection.

J. Z ROGERS.

Ashburnham, August 28, 1865. 35

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late Joseph Dixon are notified that their notes and accounts have been placed in the hands of D. W. Dumble, Esquire, Barrister, Peterborough, for collection. An immediate settlement will save costs.

MARGARET DIXON,
Administratrix

Peterborough, Sept. 20, 1865. 38-4w

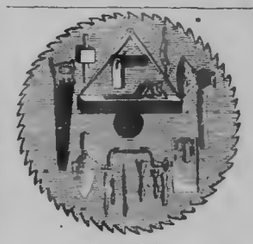
New Map OF Peterborough and Ashburnham.

THE undersigned, having, now rapidly approaching completion, A NEW AND COMPLETE MAP of THE TOWN of PETERBOROUGH and the adjoining VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM, inform those who may desire to have unregistered or intended subdivisions of Lots shewn on the Map, that such will be done on their furnishing the necessary information immediately.

Office—Scott's Block.

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyors.

Peterborough, Sept. 2d, 1865. 39.



Sign of the

CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET,

PETERBOROUGH,

Robt. Hamilton

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving his large stock of Hardware, which was selected by him while in Europe, and will offer it for sale at prices that will defy competition.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of MCCOCK'S and AYRES'

BROAD AND NARROW AXES,

Wholesale and Retail.

Lumbermen supplied on Reasonable Terms.

Cash purchasers will consult their interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1865. 39

DAILY LINE TO ROCHESTER!

The quickest route to Rochester and all points in the United States!!

The new and magnificent steel-plated

UPPER CABIN STEAMER,

"CORINTHIAN,"

CHRYSLER, MASTER,

Leave North Shore ports for Charlotte, every morning, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—

BRIGHTON, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, at 5.30.

COLBORNE, at 7.30, a.m.,
COBOURG, at 8.45, a.m.,
PORT HOPE (direct for Charlotte) at 11, a.m.
Arriving at Charlotte at 3, p.m

RETURNING.—Leaves Charlotte for North Shore ports, every evening (Sunday's excepted) at 11, on the arrival of special train from Rochester.

Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by rail or Boat, connect with this steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive in Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South

Passengers in United States, via Rochester, connect by special train with this steamer at Charlotte; arriving at Cobourg and Port Hope after a swift and pleasant ride over the Lake Ontario, in time for special trains to Lindsay and Peterborough, and express trains East and West on Grand Trunk Railway, and also for Royal Mail Line Through Steamers.

This swift and magnificent steamer has been especially fitted up for this route, with all the modern appliances, and her saloon and state-rooms are elegantly furnished.

The Table and Bar always supplied with the very best.

FARE,—Cabin, $2 50; Deck, $2.00.

For further information, apply to the Captain on board, or to James Keelar, Colborne; Charles Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.

A. M. BROWN,
General Agent, Kingston.

Kingston, Sept. 16, 1865. 39

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to receive or negotiate a certain note, dated the 7th June, 1865, drawn at nine months, for $52 50, in favor of Mr. Thomas Hutchison or bearer, and signed by W. Rutherford, Jr., W. Rutherford, Sr., and Adam Rutherford, as the two last named persons do not hold themselves liable therein; the said note having been acquired by Mr. Hutchison (as regards them) without value and contrary to the understanding between them.

W. RUTHERFORD, Sr.
A. RUTHERFORD.

Peterboro, August 7, 1865. 32

ONE DOLLAR PER ACRE.

THE CANADIAN

Land and Emigration Co'y

(CAPITAL £250,000 STERLING.)

ARE at present selling at the above price their excellent Lands in the rapidly improving settlement in the

Township of Dysart, Co. Peterboro'.

For information apply to the Secretary,

C. J. BLOMFIELD, Esq.
Toronto,
Or to C. R. STEWART, Esq.,
P. O. Haliburton,
Co. Peterborough.

September 13, 1865. 37-2in

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of JAMES RYAN, are required to call immediately and pay the amount of their indebtedness to me, the undersigned, who is the proper authority to collect said debts.

Immediate payment is required, otherwise they will be placed in Court for Collection.

PATRICK FITZGERALD,
Assignee to the Estate of James Ryan

N. B.—Office at my residence, 2nd door north of the Huffman House, George Street.

Peterboro, Sept. 15th, 1865. 38-tf

Mortgage Loans

THE undersigned is appointed the Agent and Valuator of the "Provincial Permanent Building and Savings Society," for this County. Several private sums, varying from $300 to 1,000 to lend, for not less than three or more than seven years.

G. F. ORDE.

Peterboro, August 9, 1865. 32-tf

Business Stand FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell the House and Premises occupied by him, at the Burnt River on the Bobcaygeon Road; being well adapted for a House of Entertainment. It will be sold cheap, or exchanged for other property in or near Peterboro.

For particulars apply to

JOHN HUNTER,
Kinmount, P.O.

August 16th, 1865. 33-1m.

AMERICAN MONEY

BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "Examiner Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons giving any Credit on my account, by or to any per on whatever, without my previous written order to do so.

WILLIAM GRAHAM

Otonabee, October 6, 1865. 42

ADJOURNED.

THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS for the County of Peterborough, has been adjourned until

MONDAY NEXT, 23rd OCTOBER,

At ten o'clock in the forenoon, for auditing accounts of Constables and others.

Peterboro, Oct. 17, 1865. 42

PORK

150 Barrels Mess.
100 " Prime Mess.
200 " Extra Flour.
300 " Superfine Flour.

For sale by

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro, June 23, 1865. 25

Barley, Oats, Pease & Rye WANTED!

BY the undersigned at his Grain Warehouse in Ashburnham.

The highest Cash Price paid.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, Sept. 21, 1865. 38

REMOVAL

REMOVAL

J. R. ORMOND,

Begs to inform the public that he has

Removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. Ward, Hunter Street,

And will receive, in a few days, an entire new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

AND FANCY GOODS.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41-tf

MONTREAL

Ocean Steamship Co'y.

CARRYING THE

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin	$80 00
Intermediate	60 00
Steerage	25 00

GLASGOW LINE.

St. Andrew, from Quebec, October 18th.

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW:

First Cabin	$60 00
Second Cabin	40 00
Steerage	20 00

All information furnished on application to

GEORGE A. COX,
Agent for Peterboro

OFFICE—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

October 11, 1865. 41

HARDWARE!

Large Arrivals of

NEW STOCK!

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of his many patrons, and the public in general, to the large and varied assortment of general SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE now daily receiving by him, which will be offered as heretofore at the very

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

And as his stock is invariably purchased in the best markets, customers may rest assured that he is perfectly satisfied to have his goods subjected to

Any Competition that is Offered.

A LARGE LOT OF "STORYS"

BROAD AND NARROW AXES.

HANDMADE AND WARRANTED,

Together with every other article in our line required by Lumbermen.

—ALSO,—

Shortly to arrive direct from Glasgow, a large stock of

Bar Iron,

HORSE NAILS, &c., &c.

☞ *Call and Examine for Yourselves.*

MELVILLE MILLAR,
George Street, next to W. Cluxton's.

Peterborough, Oct. 4, 1865. 40-4in

BLACKSMITHS' COAL.

100 TONS of best American, also a lot of "Newcastle" shortly to arrive, for sale by

MELVILLE MILLAR.

Peterborough, Oct 3, 1865. 40

CANADA WEST FARMERS'

Mutual & Stock Insurance Co'y,

NOTICE is hereby given that the following gentlemen have been appointed Agents for this Company:

JOHN NEITHERCUT, of the County of Northumberland, and for that portion of the County of Peterborough lying East of the River Otonabee.

R. W. ERICETT for that portion of the County of Peterborough lying west of the Otonabee River, and for the County of Victoria, and for the Townships of S. Monaghan, Cavan, Clark and Hope, County of Durham.

ALSO THAT,

Hon. A. A. Burnham, Cobourg; John Harvey, Esq., Smith; Robert Ford, Esq., Omemee, and Robert Wadel, Esq., Monaghan, have been appointed Honorary Directors.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Hamilton, 22nd Sept., 1865. 40

To Lumber Merchants.

THE whole of the valuable Timber in the Township of Longford County of Victoria, previously advertised for sale by Auction, is now offered for sale by private contract, in the following Berths, viz.:—

BERTH No. 1—South-east section, being Concessions I to V and Lots 1 to 15 inclusive

BERTH No. 2—North-east section, being Concessions VI to XI and Lots 1 to 15 inclusive.

BERTH No. 3—South-west section, being Concessions I to V and Lots 16 to 37 inclusive.

BERTH No. 4—North-west section, being Concessions VI to XI and Lots 16 to 37 inclusive. Also the four Lots forming Concession XII.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash paid down at time of sale, and the balance payable in three equal annual instalments, with interest.

A reasonable period will be given for the removal of the timber.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to November 1st, 1865, from whom any further information may be obtained.

CHAS. J. BLOOMFIELD, Esq.,
Secretary Canadian Land & Emigration Co.,
Toronto Bank Buildings,
40-1in Toronto.

Battle of the Boyne

THIS excellent Painting is offered for sale by Messrs. Graham & Stratton, Peterboro', at $2 each.

Peterboro', Oct. 4, 1865.

Writing Desks,

LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

New Tin and Stove Shop.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by JAS REID, Tin and Coppersmith, Hunter street, where, by strict attention, and a thorough practical knowledge of

TIN AND COPPER WORK,

And the PLUMBING BUSINESS in all its branches, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

BATHS OF ALL KINDS TO ORDER.

Lumbermen's Furnishings.

Brand Cutting neatly executed. Bell Hanging, Mill and Brewery work, Roofing and Eaves Troughing, and Jobbing of all kinds, done on the shortest notice.

PEDLARS SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS

The highest Cash Price paid for any quantity of SHEEP SKINS.

COAL OIL,---A good article sold CHEAP.

THOMAS LANNIN,
Hunter Street.

P. S.—Wool Pickings, Rags, Brass, Copper, Feathers, Quart and Pint Bottles, taken in exchange

Peterboro, October 18, 1865. 42-4in.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.

Announce the Completion of their

STOCK of FALL & WINTER GOODS.

They would draw the special attention of Ladies to their

MILLINERY & MANTLE ROOMS,

which are now ready for inspection and replete with all the

Newest and most Fashionable articles in that line.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41.

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 30 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.	200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.	200 Vests from 5s to 15s
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.	50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-2m

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.

10 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG.

Capital,.....$12,500,000. Invested,.....$2,000,000.

Deposit Fund in Canada,....$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:

Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

FREDERICK COLE, Secretary.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co.,
General Agents for Canada.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an undiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately.

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid.

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premiums, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convenient and liberal terms, whereby no policy need lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium.

☞ Further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX,
or
T. B. CLEMENTI, } *Agents at Peterboro.*

R. KINCAID, M. D., Medical Referee. 38

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

L. LEMAY

BEGS to call the attention of his customers and other cash buyers to his large stock of STAPLE GOODS, received during the last two weeks, among which will be found a large and well-selected assortment of

Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Winceys, and a variety of Plaid Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles, Flannels, Blankets, White Cotton, Striped Shirting and Denims, 200 pieces of best Canadian Factory Cotton, from 6¼ per yard; 75 pieces of Prints, fast colors, from 7½ per yard; 50 pieces of plain and checked home-made Flannel, 800 yards of white Fulled Cloth (Peterboro' manufacture), 150 pieces of Canadian Tweeds, Beaver, Whitney, and fancy Over-coatings.

CHEAP AND GOOD CLOTHING,

One of the largest and best made stocks of Clothing in Town; 250 Over-coats, 200 fancy Cassimere and Canadian Tweed Under-coats, 300 pairs of Cassimere, Canadian Tweed and Fulled Cloth Pants, 250 Vests, 400 Flannel and Cotton Shirts, a good assortment of Felt Hats, Cloth Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Mufflers, &c., &c. All my Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and will be sold very cheap.

All Goods sold for Cash only, and at small profits.

L. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, next to McKellar & Cameron.

Peterboro', Sept. 13th, 1865. 37

ROOM PAPER at COST.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

ARE now selling off their large and well assorted stock of Room Paper at Cost, which they will continue to do until the first day of October.

Peterborough, August 22nd, 1865.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the

Examiner Office.

AUCTION SALE AT FENELON FALLS

A LARGE NUMBER OF

Valuable Lots

In the Village of Fenelon Falls will be offered for sale at the CLIFTON HOUSE, in the said Village, at Noon, on

Thursday, the 26th day of October next.

For particulars apply to

ROBERT B. JAMIESON,
Fenelon Falls.
R. & J. P. DENNISTOUN,
Lindsay.
DENNISTOUN & SON,
Peterborough.

September 29th, 1865.

The Steamer Ogemah will carry passengers to the sale, leaving Lindsay at 9.15 a.m., on the arrival of the Port Hope and Peterborough Train. Have breakfast on board and leave after the sale for Lindsay and Mud Lake. 41

Department of Crown Lands.

Quebec, September 21st, 1865.

The Office of this Department will be

CLOSED AT QUEBEC

for the transaction of business on the TWENTY-FIFTH instant, and

RE-OPENED AT OTTAWA

on the SIXTEENTH of OCTOBER next.

All communications to the Department after the 25th instant should be sent to Ottawa.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
41-3in *Assistant Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF THE

Provincial Secretary.

Quebec, October 2nd, 1865.

THE Office of the Provincial Secretary and Registrar will be

CLOSED AT QUEBEC

From and after the TWENTIETH OCTOBER, and

RE-OPENED AT OTTAWA

on the TWENTY FIFTH INSTANT.

WM. McDOUGALL,
41-3in *Provincial Secretary.*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG, *an Insolvent.*

THE CREDITORS of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none stating the fact, the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

ROBERT D. ROGERS,
Assignee
Ashburnham, Oct. 10, 1865. 41-2in*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
To Wit: } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of JAMES RYAN, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on SATURDAY, the SECOND day of DECEMBER next, at Ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favour under the said Act

Dated at Peterboro', this 27th day of September A. D., 1865.

39 JAMES RYAN.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
TO WIT: } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of JAMES HICKS,
An Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favour under the said act.

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this Seventh day of September, A D 1865.

JAMES HICKS,
by T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
his attorney ad litem.

36-2mo

Union School!

NOTICE.

THE Parents and Guardians of the pupils attending the Peterborough Grammar and Union School will please take notice that the Board of Trustees have engaged the services of two efficient and well qualified Teachers for the Fifth and Fourth Divisions of the School.—Further, also, that a PRIMARY SCHOOL has been opened by the Trustees in the NORTH WARD of the town, under the charge and direction of Miss RUTHERFORD, as Teacher; and all persons residing in the North Ward, whose children are being instructed in those branches properly within PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, are requested to send their children to the NORTH WARD SCHOOL, situate on the East side of Aylmer street and North of London street.

IVAN O'BEIRNE,
Local Superintendent of Schools.

Peterborough, October 4, 1865. 40-2

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 30 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 19

TO LET.

A Convenient Brick Cottage, situated at the North end of George Street, lately occupied by the late Mrs. G. B. Hall, with inclosed garden and every other convenience for a genteel family. Possession given immediately—The above is situated at the North end of George Street, just out of the limits of the Corporation. For terms, &c, apply to

THOMAS POOLE,
or EDWIN POOLE.

Peterboro, August 10, 1865. 32

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', Sept 18, 1865 37

Poetry.

STICK TOGETHER.

The man who wrote the following deserves the crown of a hero, for his heart is of the stuff of which heroes are made:

When midst the wreck of fire and smoke,
When cannon rend the skies asunder,
And fierce dragoons with quickening stroke,
Upon the reeling regiments thunder,
The ranks close up to sharp command,
Till helmet's feather touches feather—
Compact the furious shock they stand,
And conquer, for they stick together.

When now, mid clouds of woe and want,
Our comrades' wails rise fast and faster,
And charging wildly on our front
Come the black legions of disaster,
Shall we present a wavering band,
And fly like leaves before wild weather?
No! side by side and hand in hand,
We'll stand our ground and stick together.

God gave us hands—one left, one right;
The first to help ourselves,—the other
To stretch abroad in kindly might,
And help along our faithful brother.
Then, if you see a brother fall,
And bow his head before the weather,
If you be not dastards all,
You'll keep him up and stick together.

ODD WAY OF TEACHING.

Some Englishmen, otherwise well educated, make mistakes respecting the pronunciation of the letter H. They omit it where it should be, and introduce it where it sould not. A wag supposes such persons to be *thus addressed by the letter H itself:*

Whereas I have by you been driven
From 'ouse, from 'ome, from 'ope, from 'eaven,
And placed by your most learned society
In hexile, hanguish, and hanxiety,
I here demand full restitution,
And beg you'll mend your elocution.

The retort is as smart as the attack:

Whereas we've rescued you, ingrate,
From 'andcuff, 'orror, and from 'ate,
From 'ell, from 'orse pond, and from 'alter,
And consecrated you in haltar,
We deem your prayer a rude intrusion,
And will not mend our elocution.

Varieties.

A man with a scolding wife, on being asked what his occupation was, replied that he kept a *hot-house*.

Don't live in hope with your arms folded; fortune smiles on those who roll up their sleeves and put their shoulders to the wheel.

Out West, the young ladies keep a light burning in the parlor to a late hour on Sunday night, to 'make believe' they've caught a beau.

THE LOVE OF A WEED.—Ladies, when being courted, ought not to object to the moderate use of tobacco. They should recollect that where there is a flame there must be smoke.

A *Frenchman, soliciting relief,* said gravely to his fair hearer—"Ma'amselle, I nevaire beg, but dat I have von wife vid several small family dat is growing very large and nossing to make dere bread out of but de perspiration of my own eye-brow."

Peter, what are you doing to that boy? asked a schoolmaster. "He wanted to know if you take ten from seventeen how many will remain; so I took ten of his apples to show him, and now he wants I sho'd give 'em back?" "Well why don't you do it?" "Cos, sir he would forget how many are left."

A bachelor sea captain, who was remarking the other day that he wanted a good chief officer, was promptly informed by a *young lady present,* that she had no objection to be his *first* mate. He took the hint—and took the lady.

"Come here, my lad," said an attorney to a lad about nine years old. "A case is between the devil and the people; which do you think will be most likely to gain the action?" The boy replied, "I guess it will be a hard squeeze; the people have the most money, but the devil has the most lawyers!"

"Now, gentlemen," said a nobleman to his guests, as the ladies left the room, "let us understand each other; are we to drink like men or like beasts?" The guests, somewhat indignant, exclaimed, 'like men.' "Then," he replied, "we are going to get *jolly drunk,* for brutes never drink more than they want."

"Sambo, am you posted in the natural sciences?" "Ob course I is; sartingly," "Then you can tell me the cause of the great blight in the potatoes for the last ten years?" "Oh! dat's easy enough. It's all owing to the rot-tater-y motion ob de earth."

A clergyman catechising the youth of his church, put the question from a catechism to a girl:—"What is your consolation in life?" The girl smiled, but did not answer. The clergyman insisted. "Well then," said she, "since I must tell you, it's a young printer, named Billy H——."

As Deacon A——, on a extremely cold morning, was riding by the house of his neighbor B——, the latter was chopping wood. The usual salutations were exchanged, and the horseman was about going on, when his neighbor detained him with—"Don't be in a hurry, deacon. Wouldn't you like a glass of old Jamaica this chilly morning?" "Thank you, kindly," said the Deacon, at the same time beginning to dismount, with a "I don't care if I do."—"Ah, don't trouble yourself to get off," said the neighbor, "I merely asked for information. We haven't a drop in the house just now."

Rather keen and suggestive was the repartee made the other evening in a Pittsfield, Mass, barber shop. A gentleman of standing, an owner in one of the factories, we came in impatient at being delayed while two boys had their hair cut, remarked that "Little boys ought to get their hair cut in day time, and go to bed in the evening."—"Yes," said one of the juveniles, "but little boys who get up in the morning at five o'clock and work in the mill till seven at night, must get their hair cut when they can."

A few years since, the noted Tom Marshal was delivering an address before a large audience in Buffalo, when some one in the hall every few moments shouted:—"Louder! louder!" Tom stood this for a while; but at last turning gravely to the presiding officer, said:—"Mr. Chairman, at the last day, when the angel shall with his golden trumpet, proclaim that "time shall be no longer," I doubt not, sir, that there will be in that vast crowd, as now, some drunken fool from Buffalo, shouting louder! louder!" Tom then went on with his speech, but there was no more cries of louder!"

Coleridge was acknowledged to be a bad rider. One day, riding through a street, he was accosted by a wit:—"I say, do you know what happened to Balaam?"—Then came the answer sharp and quick to the question—"The same as happened to me. An ass spoke to him."

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, at the suit of MELANCTHON H. SEYMOUR, HAMILTON H. WHITNEY and CHARLES EDWARD SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM SNYDER, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of JANUARY, A. D. 1866, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant of, in, to or out of the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz., all and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the township of Smith, in the county of Peterboro', *in the Province of Canada, being composed of* part of broken lot number 18, in the second concession of the said township of Smith, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing on the western bank of the Otonabee River, on the limits between lots numbers 17 and 18 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, then north sixteen degrees, west 4 chains 54 links along the said limits, then north 28 degrees east 6 chains 52 links, then north 24 degrees east 5 chains and 15 *links, then south 86 degrees west* 1 chain 86 links, then north 5 degrees west 2 chains and 94 links, then north 36 degrees east one chain 36 links, then north 36 degrees east 10 chains 50 links, then north 43½ degrees east 8 chains 27 links, then north 33½ degrees east 3 chains 52 links to the intersection of the road leading to Peterborough, on the allowance for road between lots numbers 18 and 19, then southeasterly along the western side of said allowance for road until it strikes the river Otonabee, *then along by the western side of said river* following the current of the stream to the place of beginning, containing 12 acres, be the same more or less, also the west half of lot number 19 in the third concession, and broken lot number 19 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, containing one hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 4, 1865. } 40

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of P. RONAYNE, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of THOMAS MAHONY, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY next, at the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz., Town Lots Numbers 18 and 19 West of George and North of Simcoe Streets in the Town of Peterborough, also part of Lot No. 6 West of George and North of King Streets, also in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows, viz., commencing at the distance of one hundred and ninety-four feet South from a point on Charlotte Street, West twenty feet from the North-east corner of Lot No. 6 West of George Street and South of Charlotte Street in the said Town of Peterbo*rough, thence West to within the distance of* twelve feet from the Western limit of the said first mentioned lot, thence South sixty-two feet thence East to within the distance of twenty feet of the Eastern limit of the said first mentioned lot, and then North to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 21, 1865. } 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the FIFTH day of DECEMBER next, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the under mentioned Defendants in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
CORNELIUS B. SULLIVAN *Defendant.*

The north half of number Eight in the fourth concession of Ennismore.

In the County Court:

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
JAMES LANGTON, *Defendant.*

Lot number fourteen west of George Street and *north of Dalhousie Street* and lot number nineteen west of George and north of Hunter Street in the Town of Petergorough.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 31, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH } *To Wit.* } WILL be sold, at the Court House in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1866, at Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants in and to the following lands and tenements.

In the Common Pleas.

David Douglas Young, executor of the last will and testament of George Byron Symes, deceased, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Ann Redmond, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 25 and 26 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Belmont, and the North half Lot No. 27 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Belmont, and County of Peterboro',

In the County Court.

The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
George G. Boswell, *Defendant.*

Lot number Ten in the Tenth concession of the Township of North Monaghan, and part of lot number One east of the communication line road, Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1865. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Julia Doherty, and against the lands and tenements which were of Thomas Doherty, deceased, at the time of his death in the bands of Bridget Doherty Administratrix of the said Thomas Doherty, to be administered, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Doherty in and to the West half of the East half of Lot number 24 in the 10 Concession of Otonabee, which property I shall offer for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, Peterboro, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office. Peterboro, 14th August, 1865. 33-td.

COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE a large quantity Dundas Cotton Yarn, of the very best quality and warranted numbers.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', June 14, 1865. 24

The Great Original Painting

BATTLE OF THE BOYNE!

By HH. WEST, Pres. Royal Academy.

SPARKES, BOURNE & Co., would respectfully announce that they have now ready for delivery a splendidly got up COLORED LITHOGRAPH of this magnificent HISTORICAL PAINTING, representing the Battle at the moment of the death of the gallant DUKE SCHOMBERG; and which is published on the finest paper—size 22 × 28 inches.

This Picture—a faithful copy of the great Original—will be found incomparably superior to anything ever offered to the public either in this country or Great Britain. *It has been executed by the first Artists of the day,* and no trouble or expense has been spared to make it worthy of the justly celebrated Painter, and the GREAT HISTORICAL FACT which it represents, and which ought never to be forgotten by those who now enjoy the CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY which this event, more than any other in our history, was the means of establishing and perpetuating.

In times like these, when the principles of our Forefathers are being assailed on every hand, it is especially needful for us to bear in mind from whence sprung our Constitutional form of Government; and nothing contributes more to aid us in keeping in remembrance those momentous passages in our history than faithful representations by great Masters. And certainly no Historical Subject has been more ably treated than the above event by this celebrated Painter.

In presenting this Picture to the *Protestant Community,* and especially to those who are *more feelingly alive* to the vast benefits conferred on us by the ever memorable events of 1690, the Publishers feel every confidence that their efforts will be fully appreciated, and that this Picture will find an honored place in every Protestant home in the British Provinces.

Price of the Picture, $2.

F. B. SPARKES, Toronto.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Agents.

The Publishers would call attention to the following recommendatory Letter which they have received:

Toronto, June 10th, 1865.

Messrs. SPARKES, BOURNE & Co.,

GENTLEMEN,—We are very much pleased with the Photograph of the Drawing of your forthcoming Colored Lithograph of the "Battle of the Boyne," and are of opinion that if the execution of the Work in Progress is carefully carried out, your anticipations of a very large sale will be fully realized.

F. H. MEDCALF.
OGLE R GOWAN.
ANDREW FLEMING.

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S
Furniture Ware Rooms
HAVE BEEN REMOVED
TO RYAN'S BLOCK,
Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches attended to with punctuality COFFINS kept constantly on hand.

Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48

If You Want
GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE
Team, Carriage or Buggie
HARNESS!
TRUNKS,
CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,
GO TO
T. DONNELLY'S,
(Late Hopkins & Donnelly,)

☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*

COLLARS WARRANTED.

Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

Drawing and Modeling School.

A SCHOOL for instruction in Architectural, Perspective, and Anatomical Drawing; Modeling in Plaster and Clay; Sketching from Nature, and Painting in Water Colors, Sepia, and India Ink, will be opened in connection with the London Commercial College on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

under the able supervision of the

German Artist, H. A. Wilkens.

Mr. Wilkens has had long experience as a Practical Sculptor and Painter, and has in this capacity been employed on some of the most celebrated works of art now adorning the Capital at Washington.

The College Students will receive instruction in these very pleasing and useful branches for the slight additional charge of Two Dollars per month. Students who purchase Scholarships in clubs of three or more during the month of September, will have their fare to London by the cheapest route deducted from the price. Telegraphing will also be given free with all Scholarships purchased this month. Good board can be obtained in private families for $2 per week.

Life Scholarships for Gents $30 *in Advance.*
do do Ladies 20 *do*
Books and Stationery for Full Com Course, ... } $10 *do*

For circular or other information address post-paid

J. W JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
85 LONDON, C. W.

WHEAT and BARLEY!

Cash for Wheat and Barley at the
Peterboro' Railway Station,
and at the several stations on the line
Between Lindsay & Port Hope.
W. CLUXTON.

September 5, 1865. 36-3in

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN
Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering
SEWING MACHINE!
COMPANY,
627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses, thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produces a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable: it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where Instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P.S.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5:00.

H. PINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State,
627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.
June 14 1865. 24

PELOUBET
Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of
Dealers, Teachers, Churches,
Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225	to $600
School " "	100	to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150	to 210
Portable "	65	to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—
J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
32

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$65.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50.00 to 85.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	35.00 to 70.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double case	75.00 to 150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	35.00 to 65.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled, for Ladies	35.00 to 60.00
Diamond Rings	50.00 to 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10.00 to 20.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4.00 to 8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00 to 10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5.00 to 10.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4.00 to 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4.00 to 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	4.00 to 8.00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4.00 to 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4.00 to 6.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2.50 to 10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2.50 to 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	1.50 to 3.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	3.00 to 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	1.50 to 7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00 to 8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5.00 to 16.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	3.00 to 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Chased Gold Rings	2.00 to 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	4.00 to 10.00
California Diamond Rings	3.00 to 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	5.00 to 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc	4.00 to 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00 to 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5.00 to 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6.00 to 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20.00 to 30.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25.00 to 40.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	30.00 to 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	35.00 to 60.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mulasses cups	25.00 to 40.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, etc, opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bizaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.
New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong Iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old harp form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Dunham is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfield,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Barili.
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Charles Fradel

Mr. SEGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical: in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excelence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald,* Sept. 5—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times,* July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercced the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Dunham, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection* in *the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

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543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

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A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 400 pages 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on reciept of the price

Address, Dr. R. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
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For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Millar, Esq., Hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to
MRS. BLACKSTOCK.
Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 22

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro': a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.
June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.
Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE, OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

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ROBERT HUNTER.
Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 37

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE
TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late *WM LANNIN,* on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms. the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bathuene Street, and has a frontage of 57 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 89 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to
D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN.
Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

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CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

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INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

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NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED
Sewing Machines.

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Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

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FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

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E——m B——k, T——m R——t.

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REEVES' AMBRSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

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December 1, 1864. 6mos.

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MANUFACTURERS,
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Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

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Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13 h, 1864. 7-1 yr

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THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

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It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

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It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

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June 13, 1865. 24

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1865

B Romaine

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1865. No. 44

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A WEEKLY
POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,
AND
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C. A. WELLER,
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MR. JOHN BURNHAM,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—over George Stethem & Co's Hardware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 33

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 3

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Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS
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GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.
Peterboro, June 21, 1860. 25

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PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 34

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E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

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TAILOR,
SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.
Lakefield, North Douro, C. W.
May 6th, 1865. 5 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
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ATTORNEY, &c.
Peterborough, C. W.

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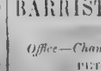
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c., &c., &c.
Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18



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OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*: H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

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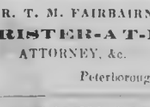
TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments: Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.
REFERENCES:
Hon A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Jusan, Esq., Hamilton: Messrs. E. Lewis & Son, Toronto: W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe: Hon. J. Carling, London: R. Bell, Esq. Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.
May 30, 1865. 23

Ale! Ale!
MOLSON'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels
do Mild Ale do do
DAWE'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.
ALDWELL'S
Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.
All for sale cheap at
McNAUGHTON'S,
George Street
Peterborough, May 10, 1865 19.

MONTREAL
Ocean Steamship Co'y.
CARRYING THE
CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS



FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL
First Cabin $80 00
Intermediate 60 00
Steerage 25 00

GLASGOW LINE.
FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW:
First Cabin $60 00
Second Cabin 40 00
Steerage 24 00
All information furnished on application to
GEORGE A. COX.
Agent for Peterboro
Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
October 11, 1865. 41

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
ON and after Monday May 1st Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a m
Mixed	6 00 p m.
Express (night)	8 43 p m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a m.
Mixed	2 40 p m.
Express (day)	6 53 p m

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about *twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time*
Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.
Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
TORONTO LINE.
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON ..... depart	7 15	3 25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7 28	
Wellington Square	7 38	3 42
Bronte	02	3 57
Oakville	R.	4 07
Port Credit	8 15	4 25
Malton	8 00	
TORONTO Union Station, arrive	9 30	5 00

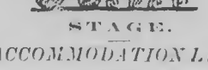
TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 30	7 15
Malton		8 10
Port Credit	1 55	8 55
Oakville	2 15	9 05
Bronte	2 26	9 17
Wellington Square	2 42	9 37
Waterdown		9 47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON ..... arrive	3 00	10 00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.
ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—
GOING EAST.—At 1 05 5.30, 7.05, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.30 and 9.00 p m
GOING WEST.—At 3.40, 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a m, 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.
C. VISBARD,
General Superintendent.
Rochester, May, 1865. 2

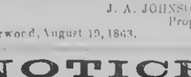
ROYAL
MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
KEENE & PETERBORO'.
A DAILY STAGE
Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 8.30 a m
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p m
April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE.
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's,
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,
AT 2.30 p. m
Orders left at the Ballentine House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.
J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.
Norwood, August 15, 1863. 34

NOTICE.
THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH"
Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a.m., on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
FOR LINDSAY.
Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Buckeygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.
The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to
LEWIS McGREGOR.
North American Hotel, Peterboro'
May 25, 1865. 21

OD EYES MADE NEW.
A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of Doctor or medicine—Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents Address,
E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
Author 1130 Broadway New York.

PETERBORO EXAMINER.
S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.
GRAHAM & STRATTON
Peterboro January, 1865

Writing Desks,
LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store.
GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro, July 24, 1865.

Select Poetry.

OILY PILGRIM.

When Oily Pilgrim comes home again,
Hurrah, Hurrah;
We'll give him a hearty welcome then,
Hurrah, Hurrah;
The boys and girls will all turn out,
And bait their hooks and catch some trout,
And we'll all feel gay,
When Oily comes riding home.

CHORUS—
The boys and girls will all turn out,
And bait their hooks and catch some trout,
And we'll all feel gay,
When Oily comes riding home.

And now we'll kill the fatted calf,
Hurrah, Hurrah;
Oh, how 'twould make the ancients laugh,
Hurrah, Hurrah;
He has struck "oil" and made his pile,
His wife and children, see them smile,
And we'll all feel gay,
When Oily comes riding home.

The old folks too, will shout for joy,
Hurrah, Hurrah;
To welcome home the Oily boy,
Hurrah, Hurrah;
For old and young, and all are glad,
To learn he's caught the golden shad,
And we'll all feel gay,
When Oily comes riding home.

Now echoes far from yonder green,
Hurrah, Hurrah,
A flowing well of Kerosene,
Hurrah, Hurrah;
In one Oil well a sixteenth share,
Has made our Sam a *millionare,*
And we'll all feel gay,
When Oily comes riding home.

With coach and four he'll put on airs,
Hurrah, Hurrah;
And buy some stock in banking shares,
Hurrah, Hurrah;
Then ask his friends to dine and wine,
And dance and sing and cut it fine,
And we'll all feel gay,
When Oily comes riding home.

Literature.

THE STORM SCEPTRE.

OR THE HERMIT OF THE CLIFF.

A TALE OF CRIME AND RETRIBUTION.

BY FRANK M. COX.

CHAPTER I.

THE STORM—THE HERMIT'S CAVE.

Some few years ago, I had occasion to visit the village of London, which stands at the foot of the cave mountain, a range of the Alleghanies. A pleasant place is London with its one wide street, lined with pretty white cottages, shaded by thrifty locust trees on either side, presenting such a pleasant and home like appearance, that it conveys the idea to the beholder, that they who dwell here cannot be aught else than happy and contented. West of the village looms up in gloomy grandeur the "Cove Peak" which throws its shadows over the village long before sundown. To the north stand two cliffs, one of them looming up some two hundred feet higher than the other, the western and south sides of these cliffs, are nearly perpendicular, and rise from the base several hundred feet.

It was in the balmy month of June, when nature is clothed in her bright emerald robes. The mountains to the westward, present a picture of once beautiful and grand the grey peaks peeping above the green foliage, crowned with the sighing pine; while the waving fields of grass and grain, the grazing herds and farm houses to the east and, presented a no less striking picture of quiet beauty.

Then there was nine host of the village fun, who so genial humor, good stories, and goodly fare all combined to make me loath to leave this quiet haven, and after I had concluded the business which brought me there, I still tarried.

It was on a beautiful afternoon of the day previous to which I was to take my leave of the pretty village and its hospitable inhabitants that I was sitting in company with some host beneath the grateful shade of the locust which stood before the door, smoking our pipes and listening to the rustling of the leaves above us; when the old man called my attention to the two cliffs north of the village, by saying:

'I had an adventure there some thirty years ago, which I will relate to you, if you have no objection.'

I said that I would hear the story with pleasure.

'That you may better understand it, I will have to describe some peculiar features of the cliffs which you cannot observe from here. Up the eastern side of the cliff there is a dangerous foot path, which leads to the summit of the high cliffs, and from thence to the lower one, which is the only accessible way to it.

'Some thirty years ago, I came to this village to reside and began to work at my trade. At times when business was slack, I was in the habit of going on hunting excursions to the mountains, a sport I was very fond of, sometimes I would stay for a few days.

One sultry afternoon I was returning from one of these excursions. As it was some distance I had to walk to reach the village, I took a bye path, which would cut off a few miles, and which led directly to the summit of the high cliff.

'The sun cast down his burning rays the air was very still, not even a whispering zephyr to rustle the leaves; all was hushed even the birds whose glad songs are heard in the broad sunlight were silent, occasionally one would strike up a melody, but it ended in a mournful wail. I walked as fast as I could under the circumstances for I wanted to reach the village ere nightfall, for there was every prospect of having a storm, and it was anything but agreeable to be out in the mountains during a storm, and the path down the cliff would be dangerous to travel at night.

'I found night was approaching, and I was yet some miles from the village, great black clouds were gathering and rising in the west, a faint breeze now sprung up and rustled the leaves, then it came in fitful gusts, then died away again, and all was still. Bye and bye the dark clouds covered the clear blue sky all around, and the low, hoarse murmurs of distant thunder came to the ear. As night closed around, the thunder grew more loud, the black clouds opened ever and again, and from their gloomy depths flashed forth lurid lightning. The wind rose suddenly, it howled, and moaned among the trees, and then went yelling away among the mountain peaks.

By the time that I had reached the cliff, the storm had increased in its fury, loud claps of thunder rolled away among the mountains, the surrounding scenes were lit up by vivid flashes of lightning, and the rain came down in torrents.

'It would have been madness to venture down the cliff on a night like this, and I was just turning around to seek for a shelter from the violence of the storm, when I caught the faint glimmer of a light through the darkness of the night, which seemed to be on the top of the lower cliff.

'I started down the path towards it, and had taken but a few steps when the light disappeared. I walked on down the path to the lower cliff, and went stumbling over the rocks, till I began to think that I had been deceived by a "will o' the wisp" we end I suddenly came to the mouth of a cave, the existence of which I was not aware of before, dimly lighted within. I resolved to ask for shelter for the night, and sung out:

'Hallos, within!'

'I was immediately answered, by a voice so strange and hollow, and unearthly in its tonation that I never will forget it.'

'Who is it that is wandering among these dangerous cliffs, whom the spirits of the storm are abroad?'

'I am a benighted traveller, and seek shelter from the fury of the storm.'

'Come in then,' said the voice, and the form of man appeared at the entrance of the cave. I entered the low narrow door, and found myself in a small cavern, some fifteen feet square, a lighted lamp of the rudest construction threw a sickly light around the interior of the cave. It was void of any thing in the shape of furniture; a pile of leaves in one corner looked as if it might be used for a bed. These things I observed at a single glance, and then turned to my strange host who was gazing at me intently with eyes so intensely bright and such a panther-like expression, that I could not stand their gaze; his hair and beard were long and white, and appeared to be many days since a comb had been used, he was clothed in rags, which hung loosely around his attenuated form.

'This is a fearful night,' I said, to break the silence.

'Fearful,' he exclaimed, turning his inane-like gaze out in the darkness. 'Oh yes, it is a fearful night. Hark there, don't you hear the voices of the storm spirits,' he exclaimed, grasping me by the arm in a vice like grip, as a peal of thunder reverberated among the mountains.

I began to wish that I was away from this place and my face must have expressed my fears, for he continued.

'Fear not, I am not mad; would to God I were; I would that my mind were buried in the lowest depths of oblivion; yes, I am mad, but 'tis the madness of remorse and despair. Stranger you see before you one of the most miserable wretches that God ever cursed with the burden of life. I feel impelled by an irresistable influence to unfold to you, that which has never been breathed to mortal man. I feel within my soul that my days are numbered.'

CHAPTER II.

THE HERMIT'S TALE—STORM SPECTRE.

For a few moments he was silent, during which his face was contorted as if by some fearful inward agony, calming himself, he began—

'For fifteen long weary years, I have lived in this lonely cave, suffering the agonies of ten thousand deaths, praying for death, which would not come. I was born in this neighborhood. My father was connected with one of the numerous bands of robbers which infested the mountains at that time. My mother died when I was but a child, she died of a broken heart; had she lived, I might have been a better man. But I was reared among a wild and lawless set of men, who regarded no law either human or divine. Brought up amid these influences, and the example of evil ever before me, 'tis no wonder that at the age of manhood I was as hardened a villain as these mountains gave shelter to. It was at out thirty miles from the cave in the settlement that I made my home, when not in the mountains.

'There came to live in the neighborhood a family by the name of Randolph, one of the members of which was a fair young girl; she was very beautiful. The first time I beheld her, I loved her as much as my wicked nature would allow me. I sought her society, but she ever shunned me, for my reputation was bad in the neighborhood, but I resolved not to give her up, and persevered. And at last I found her alone in the garden one day, and there told her my love. But she treated me with withering contempt, and told me never to insult her again by addressing her under the penalty of receiving a horsewhipping for my pains. My worst passions were aroused by these words, and I swore a fearful oath, to possess and dishonor her though the spirits of earth and air stood to bar my way.

I had discovered this cave, some few months before, and its existence was known only to me. It was to this place that I intended to bring her, and here consummate my hellish work.

She had been betrothed to a young man previous to the time she came to my neighborhood and the wedding was to take place in a few weeks but I determined it should never be.

So I prepared myself, and lay in readiness to carry her off, the first opportunity I had. I lay in wait for several days, and did not succeed till the eve of the wedding. The sun was just disappearing behind the mountain, when I caught a glimpse of her walking in the rear of the garden. It was but the work of a few minutes to glide up behind her, seize and bear her to where my trusty horse was concealed, mount his back and gallop away; this I did without creating any disturbance. Suddenly it became intensely dark, and for the first time I observed that the sky was overcast with dark clouds. I chuckled to myself, and said that the spirits of darkness favored my designs.

On I went, rushing madly along the level road towards the mountains, my victim lying helpless and fainting in my arms; now and then, dull glances of light overspread the sky, followed by hoarse murmurings of distant thunder, then all would be still save the wail of the wind.

As I neared the mountains, the storm became more fierce, the lightning came in blinding and vivid flashes, the thunder rolled and reverberated from cloud to cloud, from hill to hill, as if the God of nature were pronouncing the perdition of my ungodly soul.

But I heeded it not, and spurred on through the storm and darkness, till I came to the foot of the cliff, where I dismounted and laid my still senseless burden down on the ground, and secured my horse, then took her up in my arms, and toiled up the difficult and dangerous path till I reached the summit of the cliff, where I tyed her down to rest a few moments.

By this time, the storm seemed to be gathering in all its might around those cliffs, the lightning was incessant, and the thunder was deafening, and seemed to sway the cliff on which I stood.

I turned around, and walked away a few steps, and when I turned again, there came over me for a moment a mortal terror; the cool wind had revived her, and there she stood like an avenging spirit, on the very edge of the cliff, her long dark hair, and white robe flowing wildly in the gale. I recovered in a moment, and started towards her when a flash of sightening, more vivid than before revealed my presence to her; with one wild, piercing shriek, which was heard distinctly above the yell of the storm, she disappeared over the cliff; a violent crash of thunder at that moment seemed to shake me down, and I knew no more till morning when I found myself in the cave. I awoke as from a deep sleep, the events of the past night seemed like a frightful dream. The storm had passed away, and the sun shone out brightly, I went to the edge of the cliff, and looked over, and there beheld the form of Mary Randolph, a shapeless and mangled mass. An unutterable horror took possession of my soul. I made my way to my horse, mounted him, plunged the spur into his flanks, and knew no more.

When I came to, I found myself in one of the caves frequented by the robbers, so weak and helpless that I could not turn in my bed. I was informed that I had been there three weeks, and had arrived on my horse in night time, in a state of delirium, my horse had carried me more than fifty miles from the scene of that fearful night. I also learned of the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Mary Randolph, and her body being found after the search, thirty miles from home.

As soon as I was sufficiently recovered to leave the cave, I resolved to leave the country. With that purpose, I started, but an influence which I could not resist, turned my steps towards these cliffs. I endeavored to break the spell, and flee from the spot, but it was in vain.

At the end of a week, I found myself again an inmate of the cave; and here I have remained for fifteen long and weary years, often have I tried to escape, but I cannot. I am guarded by invisible spirits, and am doomed to dwell among the scenes of my crime. There is no escape but in death, no refuge but the grave.

And then—and then!' he murmured to himself.

'A crash of thunder startled him, and he rose up and clutched wildly at the vacant air; but calming himself, he continued—

'And I am doomed to witness that scene enacted over again, every time a storm sweeps over these mountains. I shall see it again to night. I will hear the death shriek of agony, I will see the cruel stone plantom,' he continued wildly; just then, there came a flash of lightning, as fiery tongue seemed to lick our very forms, followed by a clap of thunder which shook the rocks around us.

'Come! Come! They are calling me,' he shouted wildly, grasping me by the arm, and dragging me out in the storm.

The scene that met my gaze, was grand, terrific, and sublime. The horizon all around, seemed to be one sheet of flame; the tops of the tall peaks were enveloped in a shroud of fire.

'Look! look!' he exclaimed, stretching his arms towards the top of the high cliff. I did look and there beheld a scene, which, though in a measure prepared for it, froze the blood in my veins.

Standing on the summit of the cliff, her long black hair, and white robe flying wildly in the gale stood the form of a young girl; then with a cry that rose high above the roar of the storm, she disappeared over the cliff.

'Come ye fiends, and claim your own. Come, come!' he yelled, and rushed towards where the phantom was seen.

There came a deafening crash of thunder which seemed to shake the foundations of the whole world, and I fell senseless to the ground. When I came to, a torrent of rain was coming down. I crawled into the cave, and immediately fell into a deep sleep, from which I did not awake till the morning was far advanced.

The first object that met my gaze, on emerging from the cave, was the corpse of the Hermit, cold in the arms of death. There he lay a fearful example of the retributive justice of God.

I proceeded to the village, and told my story, and there was informed that that which had been a dark mystery for years was cleared up.

The Hermit was buried near the cave on the cliff.

Reader, I have done.

I've told the tale as 'twas told to me.'

MAKING MUTTON.

Beginners usually fail in one very important particular in making mutton, which is, allowing sheep to grow poor when passing from grass to hay. We desire caution on this subject in good times to avoid it. As soon as grass begins to fall in late autumn, mutton sheep should be fed a little grain daily. Feeding troughs should be prepared before winter; and, as soon as sheep do not fill themselves well on grass, each one should receive not less than half a pound of grain at a feeding. This amount will be large enough to begin with while there is a limited supply of grass. If mutton sheep are fed good hay after grass has failed, and allowed free access to straw, a half pound of grain daily, per head, will keep them improving until February or March, when the quantity of grain should be increased. When the chief fodder is straw, with a limited quantity of hay every day, each sheep should be fed not less than one pound of grain, consisting of equal quantities of Indian corn and buckwheat, or corn meal and oil meal. It is more profitable to sell oats and purchase oil meal, or Indian corn, for feeding mutton sheep, than to feed that kind of grain. Oats, or oat meal mingled with barley or buckwheat, will make excellent feed for ewes or lambs, but is not so profitable for mutton sheep.

All sheep need protection during the cold storms of October and November as well as in winter. Therefore, sheds should be erected before the ground is covered with snow.

The number of sheep in a flock should not exceed 100. If a man have 150 mutton sheep they will thrive better to keep them in two flocks than in one.

Sheep that subsist chiefly on straw and grain must have free access to water, or they will suffer more or less from a disease known as the "straeches." To sum the matter up in a few words, we would say to our correspondent:—Prepare straw racks and grain troughs immediately. Feed the sheep a few mouthfuls each of hay or cornstalks daily, in addition to straw. They are more fond of a variety of feed than any other dome tic animal, as has been proven by experiment. Let them have plenty of straw to nibble among all day. Clean out the straw racks every time the sheep are foddered. Feed the grain at noon, if convenient. Give them a feeding of roots or apples, at least once a week, and keep a tub of salt in the corner of the shed. Let them have a dry place, well littered with straw, where they may enjoy quiet rest and rumination when they are not feeding; and we will assure any one that by means of such treatment excellent mutton may be made.

But do not get frightened before the winter is half over and sell your sheep at a sacrifice. Feed them well, with regularity, till grass appears. Then let them graze about two weeks, not omitting one pound of grain or meal daily per head. Such sheep will sell for what they are really worth. "Finishing up" mutton sheep is the process that tells on the profits of feeding.—*Observer.*

USEFUL PLANTS.

According to a German author, the number of useful plants has raised to about 12,000; but it must be remembered that these researches has been completed only in certain portions of the earth. There are no less than 25000 known economic plants, among which are reckoned 1,100 edible fruits, berries and seeds; 50 cereals; 40 uncultivated edible grammaneous seeds; 23 of other families; 200 eatable rhizomes, roots, and tubers; 37 onions; 420, vegetables and salads; 40 palms; 32 varities of arrowroot; 31 sugars; 40 salops.—Vinous drinks are obtained from 200 plants; aromatics, from 260. There are 50 substitutes for coffee; 129 for tea. Tannin is present in 140 plants; caoutchouc in 96 gums perchin, in 7; resin and balsamic gums, in 389; wax, in 10; grease and essential oils, in 220; 88 plants contain potash, soda and iodine; 550 contain dyes; 47 soap; 250 fibres which serve for wearing; 14 for paper making; 48 give materials for coloring; 100 are employed for the bullies and there are 615 poisonous plants. According to Endlicher, out of the 278 known natural families, 18 only seem up to the present time, to be perfectly useless.—*Cosmos.*

FOLLY OF SWEARING.—The absurdity and utter folly of swearing is admirably set forth in the following anecdote of Lord Erskine and his tops; The latter went out one morning, each to command his set of men—one the murders, another of liars, another of swearers, &c. At evening they all stopped at the mouth of the cave. The question arose between them as to who commanded the meanest set of men. The subject was debated at length without coming to a decision. Finally his Majesty was called in to settle the dispute. Whereupon he said: The murderer got something for killing, the thief for stealing, and the liar for lying; but the swearer was the meanest of them all, he served without pay. They were his Majesty's best servants for while they were endless their name was legion, and presented the largest division in his employ.

A man who bumps his head against that of his neighbour, isn't apt to think that two heads are better than one.

There are three things a man never gets tired looking at:—The sky, the sea, a woman's face.—Because they are never two days together alike.

An editor received a letter, in which weather was spelt "wethur." He said it was the worst *spell* of wether he had ever seen.

"I live by my pen," said a vulgar author, to a lady. "You look, sir, as if you ought to live on a pen."

A wise man may be pinched by poverty, but only a fool will let himself be pinched by tight shoes.

If you observe a gentleman with his arm around a young lady, it is morally certain they are not married.

NOVEL REMEDY.

A good story is told of a fellow, who put up at an Indian cabin on the Wabash; and who, after eating an enormous supper of cucumbers, was attacked by the colic.—The woman of the house, upon being consulted said:

'I'll go and fetch mother, cause stranger I do reckon she's the awfulest best hand for curin' colic in the Wabash bottom"

She went into another part of the house, and ten minutes after one of the ugliest, sallowest, littlest old women I ever saw in any part of the civilized world came hobbling in. Her gest was hardly a decent hobble, it was more that of a rheumatic ostrich. Her nose and chin almost met over the shrunken cavity doing duty as a mouth, and as she shuffled towards me she mumbled as if chewing tobacco. On the end of her nose was a great wart, with four or five grey bristles straggling from it.

'Stranger,' said she, 'Betsey Jane tells me she reckons you've got the colic powerful. Now, I've bin so myself nigh to a hundred times I reckon, in the cowcumber seasons, and Betsy Jane, she's bin that way; Richard he's bin that way, and the biggest end of the rest of the family.'

Producing a musket ball—an ounce bullet of lead—she assured me I would be all right in five minutes after swallowing it; that lead was death on 'colics.' Being terribly racked and hardly knowing what I did, I seized the bullet, and, with a single gulp, down it went. No sooner was it down, than I repented of having swallowed it. I remembered to have heard that lead was poisonous. Starting up, I cried out:

'You old wretch, you have killed me! Lead is a deadly poison. I can feel it cold in my stomach now. It will kill me.'

'Ha, ha, ha! he, he, he!' laughed the old crone, in shrill cracked voice. 'Kill yer! don't pester yerself with the idea.—Why, stranger, that bullet's bin in the family nigh on to forty years. Richard he's swallowed it, and I've swallowed it nigh on to forty years.'

'*You!*' I cried, starting from my seat; '*You've* swallowed this same bullet *?*'

'Sartin! that same bullet every cowcumber season for nigh on to forty years.'

'*You old wretch!*' I cried, as I rushed from the house.

THE SHORTEST WAY.

Some twelve years ago, Napoleon, Ind., was celebrated for two things; one for the carousing propensities of its citizens, another for the great number of cross roads in its vicinity. It appears that an eastern collector had stopped at Dayton to get some information relative to his future course. During the evening he became acquainted with an old drover, who appeared well posted as to the geography of the country, and the collector thought he might as well inquire in regard to the best routes to different points, to which he was destined.

'I wish to go to Greenfield,' said the collector; 'now, which is the shortest way?'

'Well, sir,' said the drover, 'you had better go to Napoleon, and take the road leading nearly north.'

The traveller noted it down.

'Well, sir, if I wish to go to Edinburg?'

'Then go to Napoleon and take the road west.'

'Well, if I wish to go to Vernon?

'Go to Napoleon and take the road south-west.'

'Or to Indianapolis?' asked the collector, eyeing the drover closely, and thinking he was being imposed on.

'*Go to Napoleon and take the road northwest.*'

The collector looked at his note book; every direction had Napoleon on it; he began to feel his mettle rise, and he turned once more to the drover with—

'Suppose, sir, I wanted to go to his Satanic Majesty?'

The drover never winded, but scratched his head, and *after a moment's hesitation* said:

'Well, my dear sir, I don't know of any shorter road you could take than to go to Napoleon.'

Old Spanish Proverbs.

Thinking is very far from knowing the truth.

Take your wife's first advice, not her second.

Vainglory is a flower which never comes to fruit.

God keeps him who takes what care he can of himself.

He who espouses a quarrel is not to be envied his nuptials.

Leave a dog and a great talker in the middle of the street.

Smoke, raining into the house, and a talking wife, make a man run out of doors.

A drunken north countryman in Scotland returning from the fair fell asleep by the roadside, where a pig found him and begun licking his mouth. Sawney roared out: "What's kissing me now? Ye are what it is to be well-likit among the lasses.'

A tradesman recently told a youth in his shop to write in large letters on a sheet of paper, 'Wanted, a stout lad as light porter.' The young man's ignorance, either from ignorance or design, wrote, 'Wanted, a stout lad as likes porter.'

The most foolish thing in the world is said to be:—'To bow to the earth till you are unable to stand erect in the presence of an honest man.'

Who ever heard of a woman with pretty ankles and whole stockings complaining of wet sidewalks or muddy crossings.

THE STRONGEST KIND OF A HINT.—A lady asking a gentleman to see if one of her rings will go on his little finger.

What would this world be without women? A perfect blank—like a sheet of paper, not even 'ruled.'

The beautiful tresses of young ladies are now called hair strings

T. C. STEPHENS & Co.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS and IRONMONGERS.

A large assortment of

Locks, Latches, Hinges, Paints, Oils Glass and Building Hardware, Mechanic's Tools, &c

At the lowest prices.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,

George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

August 1st, 1865. 31

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—A. McNeil.

Public Notice—George Read.

Notice—John Purcham.

Books and Stationery—Graham & Stratton.

Teacher Wanted—R. D. Rogers.

New Book and Stationery Store—John Sim Peter.

Notice—John Quinlan.

Notice—William Torpey.

Municipal Notice—John Carnegie, jr.

Unclaimed Sheriff's Sale—Jas. Hall.

Sheriff's Sale—Jas. Hall.

Home and Colonial Assurance Company—John Carnegie jr.

English Egg Powder—D. McNaughton.

Glycerene Soap Powder—D. McNaughton.

Liquid Blue—D. McNaughton.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1865.

LORD PALMERSTON DEAD.

On Wednesday, the 18th of October, this eminent statesman breathed his last within two days of his 81st year. He had been suffering for some time from the gout, and having a severe cold, he sank under it. The nation is said to be in great mourning for the loss of its most eminent and respected statesman, who has guided her affairs for about 12 years, and had been very prominently connected with the foreign policy for about sixty years. Lord Palmerston was born in 1784; when he was about 21, he entered on a political career, which he has continued to his decease. As early as 1806 to 1811; he occupied a prominent place in the events of the day; and almost ever since his name has been intimately connected with the leading events of English history, and English legislation. The death of Lord Palmerston will lead to several changes in home affairs. Earl Russell and Earl Granville are each spoken of as his successor; but many are of opinion that Mr. Gladstone will be the new Premier.

NORTH WENTWORTH ELECTION.

This County has proved true to its former antecedents, and returned the Reform candidate by a majority of 14. This may, to some, seem a small majority; but if it be considered how late Mr. McMonies entered the field, and how energetically his opponent worked, how unscrupulous Mr. Brown was in entering on the contest ere Mr. Notman was cold, how every effort was put forth by the opposition to gain this County, it is not by any means to be wondered at. It is a matter of satisfaction, however, that it has resulted in the defeat of Mr. Brown; not, withstanding all his popularity, and notwithstanding how closely he came in at the heels of the late candidate. This election will fulfil a two-fold object. It will let the public see how cunningly the Tory party work, and will afford Reformers a useful lesson to be prepared for every emergency. Every effort is being made by that party to crush Confederation, and thus curse the country with the maladministration of the past. It is only by continuing the blundering and mismanagement of the past that that party can hope to maintain the position it has so long occupied of throwing in its weight with the enemies of Upper Canada that thus they might divide the spoil. They begin to see that if the constitutional difficulties over which the parties have been contending for so many years are now settled, the hopes of their gains are gone: and hence the death like struggle that is now being made to gain control of political matters in the Province. The vain cry had been raised that Reformers were weary of their leaders, and desired but the opportunity to cast them off; is now shown to be a false report, got up by the rabid Tory press to lull the unwary. In this they may have partially succeeded; but this defeat will show them that Reformers are still alive to their principles, and will not so easily forsake those who have so often led them to victory. The report that there is a general or an increasing dissatisfaction towards the Reform leaders in the Government is not true. There exists now, even greater confidence in those leaders, than at any time since the Coalition was formed. That the Hon. Wm. McDougall was beaten once or twice, at a time when political excitement ran very high, is nothing to be wondered at, more especially when we consider that he was an outsider and opposed by a resident. But their best efforts have failed to alienate one County, when anything like equal circumstances existed. North Wentworth is a proof of this. A stranger might have been selected; but when the candidates are both residents, Reformers are found supporting the right man. This election will show the weakest points in both parties: and a little respite will afford time to complete plans for future political campaigns. We trust that every Reform constituency in Upper Canada will awaken to their duty, and be always ready. We had an instance here, a year or two ago, when, for want of having a candidate ready, we were forced to submit to one not as all desired by the majority of the electors. This was almost re-enacted in Wentworth, as may be drawn, from the few days that transpired from the issue of Mr. McMonies' address till the election. We advise, therefore, being in readiness, and that always.

The following is the state of the polls, at the close of the second day:

	McMonies	Brown.	Total.
Dundas Town	180	254	434
Flamboro' West	220	234	452
Flamboro' East	169	247	416
Beverly	471	239	656
Majority for Mr. McMonies	141		

The votes polled at this election, in contrast with the election of 1863, were as follows:—

	1863.	1865.
Dundas	301	434
Flamboro' West	442	452
Flamboro' East	347	416
Beverly	608	656
Total votes	1,727	1,958
Increase in 1865	231 votes.	

Missionary Meeting in the Sabbath School Room of St. John's Church.

On Monday evening a meeting was held in the above School Room, for the purpose of laying the claims of the Sabrevois Mission before the public of this parish. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Beck, Rector of Peterborough. Dr. Sweet, of Port Hope, was present, and the Rev. Mr. Fortin, a missionary from the field of labour. We also noticed the Rev. J. M. Roger among the audience. The room, which might seat 120, was scarcely filled.

The Rev. Mr. Beck opened the meeting by prayer; after which he made a few introductory remarks in relation to the objects of the mission. The reverend gentleman said that one object of the mission was to place before the Roman Catholic French Canadians the Church of England. The Roman Catholics held that their Church was the oldest, having descended from the Apostles and followers of Jesus Christ; and consequently held that in the missionaries offering them the Church of England, and desiring or persuading them to accept it, they were being offered something not either as ancient or as venerable as what they already believed; while, on the contrary, they who were instructed in history knew that the Church of England was as old, if not older, than the Romish Church, being believed to be founded by St. Paul, or at least during his day, and that they had received their Bishops, &c., from the Asiatic Churches, instead of from Rome. The object of the mission was, therefore, to place this before the Roman Catholic Canadians, and also to present to them the teachings and the doctrines of the Church, which were believed to be according to God's Word, and infinitely superior to the teachings of the Romish Church.

The Rev. Mr. Fortin being called upon to explain the operations of the mission, said:—That it had been commenced about 20 years since, but had been inadequately worked, being almost neglected, unless as regards the labours of one minister, until the year 1854, when, by the efforts of a few ministers in Montreal, funds were obtained to commence a mission, and labourers employed to commence the work. At the present time, there are about four labouring ministers in the mission, besides catechisers. These, from their fewness, had to extend their labour over a large field, which they did by making from one to two tours over the country monthly, or as often as they could. Mr. Fortin, explained some of the difficulties the missionary had to encounter, not the least of which was the opposition of the priests to the reading of the Word of God. Yet, notwithstanding their opposition and threats to excommunicate those who read the Scriptures, many were doing it, and thus the work goes on, although slowly. The Scriptures were being read; and many were beginning to wonder why their priests forbad them the use of the Bible, or refused to allow them to understand the foundation of their religion. Through the efforts of this mission a school had been established, at which there were 20 boys, and also a female department at which there were 10 girls: but that they had to refuse many admittance to school, because of the want of room. They could accommodate no more, and therefore were cramped where they must needed aid; as it was from the work of instructing the young, they expected the greatest reward. The reverend gentleman thanked the people of this parish for the interest they had already taken in the mission, and hoped they would still continue to work, as it was meet to send the word of God not only to French Roman Catholics, but also to Protestants who had settled in Lower Canada, and marrying and intermarrying, had cast off all religion and were now as bad as the Roman Catholic. These were saying, "Come over and help us," and he trusted the call would be warmly responded to.

Dr. Short referred to the work in Ireland, and its glorious results; showing what the result of missionary effort on the west and south of that land had effected; so that Protestantism was largely on the increase, where once nothing but Roman Catholics were to be found. And he remarked that if the Irish Roman Catholic could thus be reached, who it was acknowledged was most difficult to reach, what might be expected from similar labours among the French people, who were so much more accessible and so much more easily reached from their agreeable and vivacious manner. He (Dr. Short) thought they had great encouragement to go on, as much good had been done, and although it might yet be considered the day of small things, the work would increase until the little one would become a thousand. He remarked further, that although the Church of England had not been the pioneers in the work, yet the work appeared to be easier for them than other parties who were engaged energetically. The Roman Church and the Church of England held so many things in common that the French Canadian would not feel that he was giving up everything. Yet they differed so much in the vital points of religion that it was necessary to try to take the pure Word of God, as taught in the Church, to them, to enlighten them and save them from the errors in which they were at present. He praised the efforts that had been made in Peterborough, stating that one-half as much had been raised here for the work as had been in either Toronto or Hamilton; and hoped that while the wants of the Parish, and also of the Diocese, should—and he believed would—be attended to, yet that the Sabrevois Mission would not be neglected. He recommended the wisdom of systematic benevolence as the best for the Parish, Diocese, and for everything connected with the work of God.

A. H. Campbell, Esq., Peterborough, then in a few well timed remarks referred to the mission in a political point of view, stating that even from that stand point it would be seen to be for the advantage of Upper Canada to educate the French Catholics, as it was well known that in their ignorance they did whatever the Priest told them—the Priest was the servant of the *Church* and of the Hierarchy—and thus at the bidding of the Hierarchy of Rome such men were returned to Parliament as were most subservient to the interests of the Church of Rome, and hence on every point affecting the Church they voted as one man. By this means they had been oppressing Upper Canada heretofore, as was well known. Yet the only way to get free was to educate the mass of the people, and then they would throw off their chains and become freemen. Political differences would be done away with especially those that arose out of religious differences, and the people would then be ready to receive the pure word of God.

After singing Bishop Heber's beautiful hymn, a collection was taken up, the amount of which was over $20.

The amount raised here will be over $100 this year which certainly speaks well for those engaged in the work.

Benediction being pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Beck, the meeting dispersed. The whole proceedings were instructive and entertaining, and will no doubt increase the energy of those engaged in the good work here, which we believe is mainly carried on by a few pious Ladies, who cease not to labour earnestly for the advancement of the truth as contained in God's word.

We cannot drop this subject without paying a tribute of praise to the untiring energy of the pious ladies of Peterboro'. Through their efforts, the "Ladies' Bible Society" was commenced, and is now being carried on successfully—the ladies taking their divisions of the town, for visiting purposes, and offering the Word of Truth to all who will purchase, and giving to those who are too poor to do so. The Protestant Home is also the result of their labour—a work which we trust and believe will be more lasting than brass, as there the naked will be clothed, the hungry provided for, and the homeless find a resting place. These are acts that will be remembered here, and that will be remembered in Heaven, for "their works do follow them." The general Sabbath missionary work, besides numerous others, all attest to the zeal of the ladies of this place.

There is a work yet, however, that requires effort—and laborious effort, too—the poor outcasts who frequent the corners of the streets at night. They may not have been wholly neglected; but the work is so much needed, and requires so much zeal, that perhaps this word from us will be taken in good part. They are often sent to Jail, but we have never heard of any attempt to snatch them from their vice, and, if possible, from eternal ruin. We trust, however, something will be done.

Our Magnanimous, Generous, Noble-hearted Contemporary, the Peterboro' Review.

Our very generous contemporary has a very large and benevolent heart! Truly he is a rare specimen of the genus of newspaper men. In the last issue of the *Review*, is to be found a mutilated report of the prize-list of the County Show. *Mutilated*, we say, for that whose soulless fellow cannot afford to allow anything to get into his column that may be favourable to his neighbour of the same profession. Among the things recommended by the Judges as "worthy of *special* notice," was "Printing by Graham & Stratton." It came in at the last of the things worthy of special notice; but, to our astonishment, the *Review* did not publish it! because, forsooth, it was favourable to the *Examiner* printing establishment! We can afford to allow it to pass unnoticed in that *trustworthy* (?) sheet; but the public will be thus able to judge what dependence they can put in what appears in the *Review*, when the interests of the proprietor are at stake. May we be saved from the *shadow*—he cannot be a man.

Pugilistic.

We understand that a few of the sporting circle of Otonabee and Peterborough had a little fun last week, very near the town, some place near Mr. Joseph Hunter's farm: Ned Maher, of Otonabee, and John Howden, of Peterborough, being the pugilists. We did not hear how many witnessed the scene, but have no doubt that there are many who would gladly avail themselves of such fun. After a few severe strokes, some blacks marks, a drawing of the crimson, and a closing of the peepers, the sponge was thrown up by Maher's party, thus acknowledging defeat. It is rather disgraceful that within hearing almost of the Market Square—at least not far beyond the suburbs of the town—such should be allowed to take place; and it indicates either carelessness on the part of officials, or great secretiveness on the part of those engaged in the affair. We trust, however, that those engaged will see the folly of such enterprizes, and in future refrain from the violation of law, both civil and divine. We understand that the challenge had been sent by Maher, to any one of the Hoidens, or the two brothers together. What a pity that this had not been made known, and the aggressor made to suffer the penalty of thus violating the moral feeling of the law-abiding citizens of the neighbourhood. As it is, the disgrace of defeat may deter him from inciting a contest again, and bring him to a better and more quiet state of mind. Let us hope that both will learn wisdom, and leave themselves from further disgrace.

Fenians Again.

This class of our fellow-creatures are again attracting some notice: they having been holding great meetings in Philadelphia, at which several eloquent speeches were made. Nothing now but the liberty of Old Ireland, will satisfy the friends (?) of that beautiful island. They have been sending home some of their leaders, who have met with a more cordial reception from the constabulary of the country than they had anticipated. The *Irish People* new-paper has been suppressed, and the managers brought to trial for publishing treasonable articles. Dublin and Cork have now become a little notorious for seizures and trials of suspected Fenians. Parties from America, ere they are aware, are taken into safe keeping, and saved from further trouble. America is the hot-bed of Fenianism just now: there the system was organized, and from that source the money is to be obtained to carry on the war for the liberty of the Green Isle. There can be no doubt but that these Fenians are Ireland's greatest enemies, as well as their own: and only a few months will show the futility of all their designs. The leaders had better apply themselves to their wonted labours, rather than court the destruction of their already benighted countrymen.

HALLOW E'EN.

This evening is generally a season for fun and foolishness; and perhaps a little folly now and then may be palatable and bearable, but when said folly goes so far as to annoy and injure quiet people, it then becomes intolerable and should not be permitted. It appears that on Tuesday night several unoffending parties had their gates removed and placed where they had some difficulty in finding them—some will perhaps never be found. The pleasure of this part of it, we are not able to see clearly. The blowing of horns, the ringing of bells, and the confusion of shouting, would certainly have been enough to warrant the commitment of a few to the lock up for a night. The bars and shutters of some Shops were also removed—a something which ought not to be tolerated, and that more especially at a time that burglars are so numerous and so bold in other places. To allow this, has the appearance of remissness somewhere.

Victoria.

At the Fall Assizes in the County of Victoria, there were four cases for larceny, one for perjury, and one for rape. Wm. H. English, of Emily or Omemee, was found guilty of the attrocious crime of rape—the abused being an old maiden lady of about sixty years. He was sentenced to be hung on the 29th day of December next. The condemned man, it appears, has been what might be called a hard case, having been only lately out of the Penitentiary, after a service of over three years. But his imprisonment did not effect any reform, it would appear; he did not quit his bad company, nor the accursed bowl, as he declares he was pretty drunk at the time of the deed, and knew nothing of the affair until he was arrested. When will men take warning and shun the path of vice, which leads so often to the gallows?

Fatal Accident.

On Friday week, the only son of Mr. Wm. Deacon, Ashburnham, met with an accident that proved fatal. The lad was letting down a bucket into the well; the bucket was attached to a windlass, and was usually allowed to run into the well, the operator merely regulating the speed by the hand rubbing on the windlass. It is supposed that the boy allowed his hand to be caught in the rope, and thus was dragged in; his head became entangled with the pail, and received several severe cuts in the descent, his skull being terribly fractured, his sides bruised, and his back injured. He lingered about eight days, when death relieved him of his sufferings. He was eight years and seven months old.

Murder in Kingston.

About a week since, a tavern-keeper named Michael Gethins was murdered by his son-in-law, John O'Toole. The murdered man was stabbed in the heart with a knife. The evidence at the inquest fixes the murder pretty plainly on O'Toole. When O'Toole Returned to the tavern, after perpetrating the foul deed, he gave a knife covered with blood to the servant girl. The altercation that induced the murder arose from O'Toole being refused whiskey, which caused him and Gethins to get in a struggle, the result of which was the life of a human being. Another victim! John O'Toole had been drinking the previous day.

Emily Murder Case.

The *Omemee Warder* says that the O'Briens, who were charged with the murder of Mattimore, were discharged at the Assizes, the evidence not being sufficient to warrant the Grand Jury in finding a "true bill" against them.

Peterboro' Literary Club.

We are requested to state that in addition to the debate this evening, in the Firemen's Hall, Mr. Crerar has volunteered to read the very laughable comedy entitled "Little Toddlekins." Doors open at eight o'clock.

Temperance.

S. T. Hammond, Esq., one of the appointed lecturers of the Good Templars of Canada, will deliver a lecture in the Good Templars' Hall, Peterborough, on Friday evening, at eight o'clock. The public are earnestly invited to attend.

Fenians in Canada.

Mr. Perrault, in addressing his constituents at Sorel, said that the Fenians were to march on us and take Upper Canada, and then make war on England by ships.—The ships! where are they?

Mr. J. S. Peter, announces a new Book and Stationary Store in Hunter Street, where goods will be sold cheap for cash. A call is solicited.

We would invite the attention of those interested to the sale to-day of well bred cows and horses at Merino Farm. See advertisement.

A man in Point St. Charles, when intoxicated, struck his wife with a hammer on the back of the head and pitched her out on the street, almost dead. She declined to prosecute him.

The Jury in the Saunders case could not agree, and were dismissed. The prisoner was then re committed to Jail, and perhaps will lie their till spring.

Mr. John Lovell got a silver medal at the Dublin Exhibition for cheap and good educational works.

Paris papers say that the cholera is carrying off in that city, about 200 persons a day.

The *Rochester Democrat* says that horrible murders are of daily occurrence in Nashville.

THE MARKETS.

From the *Trade Review*, it appears that Bread-tuffs in Montreal are dull this week, dealers holding back for higher prices; yet there are strong fears of a lower range of prices ere long. At present, prices range higher in Canada than either in Britain or the United States. Butter in the United States is being held back, without any prospect of an increase. A remarkable feature in this trade is, that while the idea prevails here that the prospect of demand in Britain induces the high prices here, 500 kegs have been purchased in Liverpool and shipped to New York.

Flour in Montreal—Supers, $6 20 to $6 40; strong of moderate color, declined, $6 30 to $6 20; superior extra, $6 00 to $6 25; extra, $5 50 to $6 00; fancy, $5 00 to $5 50; bag, $3 40 to $3 45. Spring Wheat, $1 25 to $1 27½; Oats, dull; Pease, per 66 lbs 80c; Barley, little on the spot; Butter, choice, 24c to 25c; inferior, 20c; Lard, 20c to 21c; Cheese, 1c higher, and a good demand.

PETERBORO' MARKETS.—Prices are high, and a ready sale for almost every article. Pork, $8 00 to $10 00; Beef, $5 50 $7 00; Mutton, per lb, 5c to 7c; Butter, 20c to 24c. But how these prices can stand, with Butter in Montreal at same rates, we cannot divine. Potatoes, very few offered, these going at 25c to 40c, as the supply is limited or full; Geese are now coming in freely, and are easily disposed of at 35c to 40c; Turkeys, 40c to 60c; Wood, not much offered, $2.00.

A MAN KILLED AT STRATFORD.—On Tuesday last, a carpenter named McDonald was killed by his apprentice, with a stroke of a hammer. McDonald had whipped his apprentice for insolence, at which the boy ran up stairs; McDonald went to follow him, when the boy lifted a hatchet-hammer and struck McDonald on the forehead, laying it open.—*Globe*.

TOTAL SUPPRESSION.

We have much pleasure in announcing the visit to Peterborough of Mr. John Campbell, the Registration Agent of the United Canadian Alliance. Mr. Campbell is bent to advocate the object of the Alliance,—the total suppression of the Liquor Traffic,—and to receive the names and contributions of those willing to assist the cause. His intention is to visit from house to house, and to endeavor by argument to establish the justice and propriety of the society's object. Those becoming members of the Alliance, besides the payment of a small fee, subscribe to the following principles:—

1.—That it is neither right nor politic to afford legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste the resources of the province, to corrupt the social habits, and to destroy the health and lives of the people.

2.—That the traffic in intoxicating drinks as common beverages, is inimical to the true interests of individuals, and destructive to the order and welfare of society, and ought therefore to be prohibited.

3.—That the history and results of all past legislation in regard to the liquor traffic, abundantly prove that it is impossible, satisfactorily, to limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendencies.

4.—That no consideration of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in results, as the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

5.—That the legislative prohibition of the liquor traffic would be highly conducive to the development of a progressive civilization.

6.—That, rising above class, sectarian, or party considerations, all good citizens should combine to procure its enactment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages as affording most efficient aid in removing the appalling evil of intemperance.

The reasonableness and propriety of the above will at once be admitted, but the plan of successfully carrying it out is a matter for careful consideration. It is admitted that something must be *done*, if the cause of Temperance should prosper, and Prohibition should be brought about. Labour is required, but labour cannot be obtained for nought. Hence the necessity to subscribe a little to carry on the good work. Mr. Campbell comes here to lay the matter before the people and as he intends to visit from house to house, we will allow him to tell his own story, we ask for him a kind reception, and a little of the needful to aid in this good work.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

In Canada, where newspapers men are but very poorly remunerated for their arduous labours, and where it is considered a meritorious act to keep everything possible from them, the following action of the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County, N. Y., would be well worthy of imitation by similar Boards on the north side of Lake Ontario. This Board, it may be remarked, is the same as our County Council, consisting of the Reeves of the different Townships, or, as they are called, Towns.

From Report in Rochester Evening Express.

October 13th, 1865.

By Mr. Lansing—Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be instructed to execute a contract with D. D. S. Brown & Co., to publish 2,000 copies of the proceedings of this Board in pamphlet form, in accordance with the terms of their proposal as submitted by said committee to this Board, provided D. D. S. Brown & Co. will agree that said pamphlet be completed and ready for delivery, within thirty days from time that the copy is entirely delivered to them.

Mr. Stilwell moved to lay the resolution on the table until the Committee on Printing could ascertain and report to the Board the expense of publishing 1,000 copies.

Motion lost.

Mr. Lansing's resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Bronson moved to take from the table the subject of printing the daily proceedings of the Board.—Carried.

The substitute offered by Mr. Keyes on the third day of the session, and under consideration of the Board, when the motion to lay the whole subject upon the table was carried, and which was in effect to authorize the Committee on Printing to contract with the three Rochester daily papers at $200 each, with the German papers at $250 each, and with the Brockport Republic at $100, was then taken into consideration by the Board.

Mr. Keyes withdrew his substitute, and offered the following in its place:

Resolved, That the Printing Committee be authorized to contract for publishing the daily proceedings of this Board in the daily and weekly issues of the following papers and at the following prices, to wit: With the Rochester Evening Express, Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser and Rochester Daily Democrat,—for the sum of $200 each; with the Observer and Volksblatt,—two German papers—at $150 each; and with the Brockport Republic for the sum of $100.

Mr. Beach moved as an amendment to the substitute offered by Mr. Keyes, to strike out all after the word "Resolved" and insert

That the daily proceedings of this Board be published in one daily paper only, to wit, in the and in the weekly issue of said paper, at an expense not exceeding hundred dollars.—Lost.

Mr. Cornes presented the following:

Resolved, That the whole subject of printing the proceeding of this Board be referred back to the Committee on Printing, with instructions to use from the lowest terms for which the two German papers and the Brockport Republic will publish the same, and the Committee report on Monday next, at 2 P. M.

Mr. Jones moved to amend by inserting in place of "Monday next," in said resolution, the works "this afternoon."—Carried

Upon motion of Mr. Wright, Board took a recess until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 P. M

Mr. Lansing, from Committee on Printing, made a verbal report to the effect that the proprietor of the Volksblatt would publish the daily proceedings for $150 without translating, or for the sum of $200 translated.

That the proprietor of the Observer was out of town, and that the proprietor of the Brockport Republic would publish the proceedings, if the Board refused to allow him but $100, but that he considered that sum was wholly inadequate to remunerate him for the service performed.

Upon motion the report was accepted.

The question recurring on the substitute offered by Mr. Keyes, Mr. Corn amoved to amend it by inserting $150 as the sum to be allowed the Brockport Republic, in place of $100.

Lost by following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Parmard, Bauer Borst, Conolly, Cornes, Estes, Hubbie, Jeffords, N. Lewis, S. Lewis, Little, Webster and Wood—13.

Nays—Messrs. Beach, Billings, Bronson, Gould, Harris, Hill, Jones, Keyes, Lansing, Malloch, Malone McNaughton, McWhorter, Partridge, Stilwell and Wright—16.

Mr. Wood offered the following as an amendment to Mr. Keyes' substitute:

To strike out and insert so that it shall read, Resolved, That one of the Republican papers, to be determined by ballot, shall receive $300 for publishing the proceeding of this Board; also one of the German papers to be selected in the same manner, shall receive $2 0 for same services, and that the Brockport Republic allowed the sum of $145 for publishing said proceedings.

Mr. Cornes moved to postpone the whole matter until Monday next, at 2 p. m.—Lost.

Mr. Bronson moved to postpone the special order of business, to wit, consideration of Mr. Keyes' substitute, until the Board select two papers to publish the laws.—Carried.

Mr. Bronson moved that the Board proceed to select by ballot two papers to publish the State laws.—Carried.

Upon motion Messrs. Cornes and Harris were appointed tellers.

Result of ballot as follows:—

Whole number of votes cast 29, of which Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser received. 14

Rochester Evening Express received 6

Rochester Daily Democrat received 9

The Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser and the Rochester Daily Democrat were declared selected.

Mr. Beach then presented the following amendment to the substitute of Mr. Keyes:

Resolved, That the Rochester Evening Express be and the same hereby is selected as the paper in which the daily proceedings of this Board shall be published at and for the price of $300, pursuant to the proposition of its proprietors, on condition that said proceedings are also published in the weekly of said paper.—Lost.

The question then recurring upon Mr. Keyes' substitute Mr. Conolly moved to amend by giving the Observer $200 for publishing and translating the proceedings.—Lost.

Mr. Bronson moved to amend by giving the manuscript copy to the Rochester Evening Express.—Carried

Mr. Cornes moved to amend Mr. Keyes' substitute by allowing the Brockport Republic $145 00.—Lost.

Mr. Cornes moved to amend by allowing the Brockport Republic $125 00 for publishing the proceedings.—Lost.

Mr. Jones moved to strike out all in the substitute offered by Mr. Keyes after the word "Resolved," and insert—

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be authorized to contract with the proprietors of the Rochester Evening Express for the publication of the daily proceedings of this Board, at and for the sum of $, as per report of said Committee.—Adopted

The substitute offered by Mr. Keyes as amended was then adopted.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 17

In the Fenian Congress to-day, reports from the committees on credentials, permanent organization, and rules and regulations were received. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers of the Congress, who were elected:

President—John O'Mahony.

Vice Presidents—Col. W. R. Roberts, of New York; James Gibbons, of Pennsylvania; P. Bonnan, of Kentucky; Michael Scanlin, of Illinois.

Secretaries—P. A. Sonnet, of Boston; P. A. Collins, of Boston; T. K. Barret, of Indiana; J. C. O'Brien, of Rochester, N. Y.

The Central Council made a report, giving reasons for the call of this Congress, and it was referred to a special committee of one from each State.

The delegates to the Congress are arriving hourly. There are now present 700 or 800 from all sections, and the hall is so crowded that it has been impossible to get into proper working order.

Another mass meeting was held this evening. Large numbers could not obtain admittance. Eloquent speeches were made by B. B. Daly, State Center, of Indiana, Mr. Dalney of Connecticut, Jas McDermott, of New York, and John E. Finnity, of Chicago.

Mr. Daly said a part of the purpose of the Fenian organization had already been accomplished. They had cemented in one tie of brotherhood and sympathy, Irishmen abroad and at home. On their banner was written the word "Onward," and they would never stop till they had accomplished the end, the freedom of Ireland. They had buried all the personal animosities and local feuds which had prevented the liberation of Ireland and all Irishmen of all sects and classes were being gathered together for their mutual good. We have men at home who are willing to drive the invaders from their shores if we will only furnish the means. Once of these will, we will. He abored in doing this they were not pronouncing their allegiance either to their adopted country or any system of religion. If those eminent priests Father Roach and Vinegar Hill and father Murphy of Kenisenny, did not break any laws of the church in assisting in establishing this republic, why should we not battle against them to-day. He believed the cause he had the sympathy of the American people, and that when the struggle came America would reserve at least a strict neutrality.

Mr De Laney was severe in his strictures on those Irishmen who though professing to sympathize with them did not aid them. Those who say that Ireland is too weak, do not know the extent of the Fenian organization.

No speeches, but the sword alone, can carve Ireland's way to liberty; and if it is not done in this generation it never will be, as by the present ratio of emigration in twenty-five years only a million and a half will remain at home, and the opportunity may pass from us forever.

Mr. Mc ermott said the Fenian brotherhood were only an advanced guard of the grand army. The hearts of the Irish people were with them. He showed by historical facts that revolutions have often been successful under much more disadvantageous circumstances than surrounded them. Doubt rs are our most bitter enemies, who will live to regret the day when they ridiculed us.

Mr. Finnity said the Congress assembled was composed of the united wisdom of the brotherhood in this country, and prudence and wisdom guide their deliberations. If co-centration of action cannot make Ireland free, it will not be their fault. The Irish in this country were united. There could be no doubt of success, as the prospect looked very bright.

The meeting was very enthusiastic.

(*Special to the Herald.*)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

It is now positively known here that the trial of Jeff Davis has been decided upon, and the arrangements have been nearly completed. The trial will be for the crime of treason, and will take place either in this city or Richmond, and before the U. S. Supreme Court. The counsel for the Government have been selected by the Attorney-General, and the friends of Mr. Davis have selected and retained counsel for him. Now that the Writ of Habeas Corpus has been defied, it is supposed that Davis will immediately follow.

The Secretary of the Navy has just directed that all the available steam vessels of war shall immediately be got ready for sea. It is supposed to be the intention of the Government to be prepared for any eventuality in any quarter of the world.

The Naval Court Martial, with Vice-Admiral Farragut as President, to convene in Washington on the 1st of November, will try Commodore Craven under the 10th section of the third article of war which requires an officer to do all in his power to overtake and capture or destroy any vessel which it is his duty to encounter. He is charged with neglecting this, the rebel ram Stonewall having been in the harbor of Teroul while he was commander of the Augusta he being in close proximity, and the Sacramento and another ship of war being in port at the same time and with him. It is said he Stonewall sent a challenge which he declined to accept.

Lieut. Col. A. C. Hamlin, U. S. A., who has made several inspections of the Andersonville prison has made a very long and interesting reports on the prison, and states that the lives lost at that place by starvation and cruelty outnumbered the killed and wounded in the British army in all the great battles of the Peninsula war. The report could not be received in evidence at the Wirtz trial on account of its being closed before the Colonel reached this city.

An addition to Louis Napoleon's naval fleet in our harbor was made yesterday by the arrival of the French gunboat De Estaing, Captain de Bonsange.

The steamer New York, which arrived from Panama yesterday, brought some specimens of gold ore taken from the newly discovered Isthmus deposits near the line of the Panama railroad. More extensive discoveries are expected to follow, and the Panama and Aspinwall people are anticipating a great rush to the new diggings, and a consequent animation in business generally

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAMER AT NEW YORK.

29 PERSONS KILLED AND OVER 100 WOUNDED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1865.

The steamer St. John, plying on the Hudson river between here and Albany, exploded her boiler at her dock, foot of Twenty third street, this (Sunday) morning. There was a large number of passengers on board at the time, and twenty or twenty five persons were killed and one hundred or more wounded. The explosion was terrific, and the scenes that followed were of the most harrowing description. A great deal of excitement has been created by the accident, the cause of which has not yet been positively ascertained.

A pair of dwarf elephants, not much larger than Newfoundland dogs, recently arrived in London from the interior of Africa. They are extraordinary curiosities, and the first of the breed ever brought to England. One of them was bought by the Royal Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London, and the other was purchased by Mr. Barnum's agent for his new Museum. The cost of this little creature was £1,600. The curious animal left London for New York in charge of its keeper, in the ship Daniel Webster, on the 18th of September.

Champ Ferguson on the Scaffold.

A dispatch from Nashville Oct. 20, thus describes Champ Ferguson's execution at that place:

Champ. Ferguson was executed at noon today, at the Penitentiary grounds just outside the city. He died game on the gallows, evincing no emotion until the rope was placed around his neck, when his face turned very red and broke out into profuse perspiration, attended with a strong quivering of the lips. He stood composedly on the drop some twenty minutes, while the charges, specifications and sentence were read by Col Shafter. He noticed recognition to several persons in the crowd, and shifted his position in an impatient manner while the sentence was being read. To some specifications he inclined his head to assent. To others he shook his head. That about Elam Hill desire caused him to say, "I can tell it better than that." When the speaker read, "To all of which the prisoner pleads not guilty," he said, "I don't know."

After a prayer by his spiritual adviser, he was then asked if he had anything to say before proceeding with the execution. He replied, "Nothing to say particularly at all. No, I don't think I have."

The noose was then placed around his neck, and then, for the first time, he gave signs of emotion, and his face blushed to a deep scarlet. The perspiration broke forth profusely from his face, and his lips closed with a convulsive quiver. The realization of his awful situation seemed to have flashed over his mind in all its fullness, overpowering his fortitude.

Colonel Shafter wiped the sweat away, and the prisoner gradually recovered his equanimity. He expressed himself as much opposed to having anything placed over his eyes, when a handkerchief was called for. Then he volunteered the statement:

"I don't know some things in these specifications. But I don't deny anything I ever done."

For a moment or two he seemed to be expressing an impulse to make fuller remarks. After a brief pause, he added:

"I want to be sent to my family. I don't want to be cut up."

Here Col. Shafter answered: "You shan't Mr. Ferguson."

A short silence followed, when the prisoner again spoke:

"I want to be put in that thing," pointing to his coffin, "and taken to Wayne County, where I can leave my family around me. If I had only had my way, I wouldn't have been here. Whenever you are ready, I am done. My last request is to be sent away with my wife."

His last words were: "O! Lord, have mercy on me I pray thee."

At seventeen minutes to eleven o'clock the drop fell, and life was extinct in sixteen minutes.

Dreadful Suicide Through Disappointed Love.

On Monday Dr. Lankester held an inquest at the Royal University College Hospital on the body of John Andrew Paul, son of Dr. Andrew Paul, of 22 Mecklenburgh Street. The deceased, it was alleged, had shot himself through disappointment in love.

From the evidence it appeared that at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the deceased entered his lodgings, at 4 Ford Street, Bedford Square, and shortly afterwards the mistress of the landlord heard, as she thought, the report of a pistol, but upon going up stairs she found everything apparently right, and delivered a message to deceased which had been sent by the man to which he belonged. At nine o'clock she took him his supper, when he was sitting at a *carte de visite*, and appeared very restless, and asked the time. She had hardly left the room when she heard the report of a pistol, and before she could return the bell rang violently. Upon opening the door of the room the young woman was horrified to find the deceased lying on the floor, bleeding from the left side. An alarm was raised, and two gentlemen who lodged in the house immediately ran for a cord to render assistance, when it was perceived that deceased was holding a silk purse over the wound. The purse afterwards found to contain a *carte de visite* and a letter from a young woman, of which the following is a copy of that part which was read in court:—

"Kind sister Saturday.

"Andrew—I was much surprised at receiving such a letter from you after what I told you on Tuesday. I thought that would have been quite sufficient. I now repeat that I am too young to think of an engagement with you or any one else. When I made the arrangement with you it was without a thought. I did not know my own mind. I like you very well as a friend, but cannot be any more to you. Were I to say that I am greatly in love with you I should be telling a falsehood. I am not in love with you, and never should be. It is quite enough for me to tell you that I am not in love. &c. It would be foolish of me to make myself miserable for life," &c.

The letter was signed "Annie ——," the surname being withheld by the Coroner. In explanation to one of the gentlemen passengers found, the unfortunate young man exclaimed "O! S— was the cause of it!" and he then asked for his father, mother, and sister. While he was in the hospital he exclaimed to Mr. Asher, "Father, for one me; she was the cause of it. I was mad and jealous!" On Saturday evening last he died. He was 22 years of age. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that deceased committed suicide whilst in a temporary fit of insanity.—*Daily News Paper.*

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain touching the neutrality of the lakes have come to an end—some say since, the latter Government has given notice of their desire to terminate the treaty having come to an end.—*Leader.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT—A WOMAN BREAKS HER NECK.—A melancholy accident occur

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Crossen, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterborough, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-FOURTH day of October, A.D. 1865, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendants, of, in, to or out of the under mentioned lands, viz:

Town Lot number one, north of London and east of Water streets; and number one, south of Dublin and east of Water streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL, *Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', 26th, July, 1865. 30

ADJOURNED.

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday, 31st October, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Oct. 25, 1865.

FURTHER ADJOURNED

The above sale stands further adjourned till TUESDAY, the SEVENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', 31st Oct. 1865.

Take Notice!

THE POSTPONED SALE of well bred **Colts and Horses,** at Monaghan Farm,—the residence of James Wallis, Esq.,—takes place THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 2nd of November, 1865, at half-past one o'clock.

A. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

Public Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee intend on MONDAY, the TWENTYFIFTH day of NOVEMBER next to pass a By-law for selling the road as surveyed and established in the year 1828 on lot fourteen in the third Concession also on lots fourteen and fifteen in the fourth Concession of said Township of Otonabee.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.
Otonabee, 18th October, 1865. 42-4in.

NOTICE.

A NUMBER OF PAPERS, belonging to various parties, have been left in my office by Walter Rutledge, Solicitor, with instructions to deliver them to the proper parties, who can have them on application.

JOHN BURNHAM,
Solicitor, Peterborough.
October 31st, 1865. 41-2in

Teacher Wanted

FOR the School in the Village of Ashburnham, to commence on the first day of January next. Salary $100. Applications will be received until the first day of December next, at seven o'clock, p.m., when the Board of School Trustees will meet in the School House to examine the same.

ROBERT D. ROGERS,
Secretary.
Ashburnham, 1st Nov., 1865. 44-4in

REMOVAL NOTICE!

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Produce and Commission Merchant,

HAS REMOVED his Flour and Feed Store to the Brick Building on SIMCOE STREET, in rear of R. Walton's Stove Shop, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of Flour, Bran, Shorts, Pollards, Oats, Peas and Barley.

Peterboro', Oct. 26, 1865. 44 tf.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Very Cheap!

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

N. B.—Clothing made to order by a first class Tailor, at the Montreal House.

Fall and Winter Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a lot of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which will be found a few pieces of the celebrated

BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS.

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterborough, September 12th, 1865. 37

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing, Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,

Corner of George and Simcoe streets, Peterborough.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Have just received a large addition to their former stock, which they are prepared to sell at greatly

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH!

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS OF

School Books, Blank Books, Stationery, Magazines, Diaries, Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, and Fancy Goods.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES Received regularly.

☞ A Liberal Discount allowed to Country Merchants ☜

Peterborough, November 1st, 1865.

NEW

Book & Stationery Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Hunter Street, - Peterborough,

THREE DOORS EAST OF GEORGE STREET.

The subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and the surrounding country, that he has just opened out at the above stand, a large and varied assortment of

Books, Stationery, School and Office Requisites, &c., &c., which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The Stock consists of

Miscellaneous Books in great variety, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, Church Services, Wesley's Hymns, &c. Blank Books of every description kept on hand, or procured to order.

A large assortment of Fancy Articles consisting of

Albums, Portmonnaies, Pencils, Pencil Cases, Ladies' Satchels, &c. &c.

The popular Magazines furnished to order and the daily *Globe* and *Leader*, and leading New York Journals kept constantly on hand.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Remember the Stand,—Hunter st, 3 doors East of George st.

JOHN SIM PETER.

Peterborough, 1st November, 1865. 44

NOVEMBER,

1865.

THE MONTREAL HOUSE is now receiving another instalment of Fall and Winter Goods, to be Sold at Great Bargains.

IF YOU WANT A DRESS, Shawl, Prints, Cottons, Blankets, or any other article in the Dry Goods line, call at the

MONTREAL HOUSE.

N. B.—Please call early in the day, as we are crowded in the afternoons.

NEW DRUG STORE!

Apothecaries' Hall,

CLUXTON'S BLOCK, - - - GEORGE STREET, Peterborough.

THE undersigned respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, to their large and varied Stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Druggists' Sundries, and everything usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared.

P. C. BLAICHER & CO.

P. S.—The highest Cash Price paid for Clover, Timothy and Flax Seeds, Beeswax and Honey. P. C. B. & Co.

Peterborough, October 25, 1865. 43

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Edmonds's Dry Goods Store, George street, where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865. 42

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

Now received, a large and well assorted Stock of

FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS!

All of which will be sold

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterborough, October 11, 1865. 41

IMPORTED

SCOTCH and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom Gin, Jamaica Rum, Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robin's, and Renault & Co's Pale old Brandies; Pure old Sherry Wines for medicinal purposes; Champagne and Claret of the best brands; Brett & Co's Ginger and Sherry Brandies; Barclay & Co's Ginger Wine. For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

GOODERHAM & WORTS Old Rye, Toddy, Malt and Plain Whiskey.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

GUINNESS and BLOOD'S Dublin Porter, in pints and quarts. J. Aldwell's celebrated Mild and Bitter Ale in bottles, also in kegs, half barrels and barrels.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

FRESH TEAS—Young Hyson, and Gunpowder from 50 cents to $1 00 per lb, Congou, Souchong and Japans at very low prices

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PORTO RICO, Yellow Refined, Loaf, Broken Loaf, Ground and Crushed Sugars, for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.
43 George Street.

Sign of the

CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET,

PETERBOROUGH,

Robt. Hamilton

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving his large stock of Hardware, which was selected by him while in England, and will offer it for sale at prices that will defy competition.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of MCCOCK'S and AYRES'

BROAD AND NARROW AXES,
Wholesale and Retail.

Lumbermen supplied on Reasonable Terms.

Cash purchasers will consult their interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1865. 39

DAILY LINE TO ROCHESTER!

The quickest route to Rochester and all points in the United States!!

The new and magnificent steel-plated

UPPER CABIN STEAMER,

"CORINTHIAN,"

CHRYSLER, MASTER,

Leave North Shore ports (for Charlotte, every morning, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—

BRIGHTON, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, at 5.30.

COLBORNE, at 7.30, a.m.,
COBOURG, at 8.45, a.m.,
PORT HOPE (direct for Charlotte) at 11, a.m.
Arriving at Charlotte at 3, p.m.

RETURNING,—Leaves Charlotte for North Shore ports every evening (Sundays excepted) at 11, on the arrival of special train from Rochester.

Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by rail or boat, connect with the steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive in Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South.

Passengers in United States, via Rochester, connect by special train with the steamer at Charlotte; arriving at Cobourg and Port Hope in good season for the same route over the Lake direct, arriving at Belleville in Kingston, with Breakwater, and express trains East and West on Grand Trunk Railway, and at Port Hope Royal Mail Line Through Steamers.

This swift and magnificent steamer has been specially fitted up for this route, with all the modern appliances, and her saloon and staterooms are elegantly furnished.

The Table and Bar always supplied with the very best.

FARE.—Cabin, $2 50; Deck, $2.00.

For further information, apply to the Captain on board, or to James Keelar, Colborne; Charles Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.

A. M. BROWN,
General Agent, Kingston.
Kingston, Sept. 16, 1865. 39

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street, Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE.
Solicitor.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to R. D. ROGERS are hereby informed that all accounts, notes, &c., not paid before the 1st of November, will be put in suit for collection.

J. Z. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, August 28, 1865. 35

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons giving any Credit on my account, by or to any person whatever, without my previous written order to do so.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.
Otonabee, October 6, 1865. 42

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upward.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro', July 26, 1865. 30

THE DAILY

Globe & Ledaer

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's

REMOVAL

J. R. ORMOND,

Begs to inform the public that he has

Removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. Ward, Hunter Street,

And will receive, in a few days, an entire new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41-tf

REMOVAL

HARDWARE!

Large Arrivals of

NEW STOCK!

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of his many patrons, and the public in general, to the large and varied assortment of general SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE now daily receiving by him, which will be offered as low before at the very

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

And as his stock is invariably purchased in the best markets, customers may rest assured that he is perfectly satisfied to have his goods subjected to

Any Competition that is Offered.

A LARGE LOT OF "STORYS"

BROAD AND NARROW AXES,

HAND-MADE AND WARRANTED,

Together with every other article in our line required by Lumbermen.

—ALSO,—

Shortly to arrive direct from Glasgow, a large stock of

Bar Iron,

HORSE NAILS, &c., &c.

☞ *Call and Examine for Yourselves.*

MELVILLE MILLAR,
George Street, next to W. Clutton's.
Peterborough, Oct 4, 1865. 40-4in

BLACKSMITHS' COAL.

100 TONS of best American, also a lot of "Newcastle" shortly to arrive, for sale by

MELVILLE MILLAR.
Peterborough, Oct 3, 1865. 40

CANADA WEST FARMERS'

Mutual & Stock Insurance Co'y.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following gentlemen have been appointed Agents for this Company:

JOHN NEITHERCUT, of the County of Northumberland, and for that portion of the County of Peterborough lying East of the River Otonabee.

R. W. EBBETT, for that portion of the County of Peterborough lying west of the Otonabee River, and for the County of Victoria, and for the Townships of S. Monaghan, Cavan, Clark and Hope, County of Durham.

ALSO THAT,

Hon. A. A. Burnham, Cobourg; John Harvey, Esq., Smith; Robert Ford, Esq., Omemee, and Robert Wardell, Esq., Monaghan, have been appointed Honorary Directors.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Hamilton, 22nd Sept., 1865. 40

To Lumber Merchants.

THE whole of the valuable Timber in the Township of Longford, County of Victoria, previously advertised for sale by Auction, is now offered for sale by private contract, in the following Berths, viz:—

Berth No. 1—South-east section, being Concessions I to V and Lots 1 to 15 inclusive.

Berth No. 2—North-east section, being Concessions VI to XI and Lots 1 to 15 inclusive.

Berth No. 3—South-west section, being Concessions I to V and Lots 16 to 37 inclusive.

Berth No. 4—North-west section, being Concessions VI to XI and Lots 16 to 37 inclusive Also the four Lots forming Concession XII.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash paid down at time of sale, and the balance payable in three equal annual instalments, with interest.

A reasonable period will be given for the removal of the timber.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to November 1st, 1865, from which many further information may be obtained.

CHAS. J. BLOOMFIELD, Esq.,
Secretary Canadian Land & Emigration Co.,
Toronto Bank Buildings,
40-4in Toronto.

NEW MAP

OF

Peterborough and Ashburnham.

THE undersigned, having now rapidly approaching completion, A NEW AND COMPLETE MAP OF THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH and the adjoining VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM, and to those who may desire to have more plots or intended subdivisions of Lots shown on the Map, that such will be done on their furnishing the necessary information immediately.

Office—Scott's Block.

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyors.
Peterborough, Sept 2, 1865. 39

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to receive or negotiate a certain note, dated the 7th June, 1865, drawn at nine months, for $52 50, in favor of Mr. Thomas Hutchison or bearer, and signed by W. Rutherford, Jr., W. Rutherford, Sr., and Adam Rutherford, as the two last named persons do not hold themselves liable therein; the said note having been acquired by Mr. Hutchison (as regards them) without value and contrary to the understanding between them.

W. RUTHERFORD, Sr.
A. RUTHERFORD.

Peterboro, August 7, 1865. 32

Battle of the Boyne

THIS excellent Painting is offered for sale by Messrs. Graham & Stratton, Peterboro', at $2 each.

Peterboro', Oct. 4, 1865.

AMERICAN MONEY

BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "Examiner" Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

New Tin and Stove Shop.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Jas Reid, Tin and Coppersmith, Hunter street, where, by strict attention, and a thorough practical knowledge of

TIN AND COPPER WORK,

And the PLUMBING BUSINESS in all its branches, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

BATHS OF ALL KINDS TO ORDER.

Lumbermen's Furnishings.

Brand Cutting neatly executed. Bell Hanging, Mill and Brewery work, Roofing and Eaves Trroughing, and Jobbing of all kinds, done on the shortest notice.

PEDLARS SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS

The highest Cash Price paid for any quantity of SHEEP SKINS.

COAL OIL,—A good article sold CHEAP.

THOMAS LANNIN,
Hunter Street.

P. S.—Wool Pickings, Rags, Brass, Copper, Feathers, Quart and Pint Bottles, taken in exchange.

Peterboro, October 18, 1865. 42-4in.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.

Announce the Completion of their

STOCK of FALL & WINTER GOODS.

They would draw the special attention of Ladies to their

MILLINERY & MANTLE ROOMS,

which are now ready for inspection and replete with all the

Newest and most Fashionable articles in that line.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 20 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.	200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.	200 Vests from 5s to 15s.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.	50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Tailed Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-3m

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.

19 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG.

Capital,.....$12,500,000 Invested,.....$2,000,000.

Deposit Fund in Canada,....$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:

Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

FREDERICK COLE, Secretary. MORLAND, WATSON & Co., General Agents for Canada.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an undiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately.

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid.

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premiums, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convenient and liberal terms, whereby no policy need lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium.

☞ Further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX,
or
T. B. CLEMENTI, } *Agents at Peterboro.*

R. KINCAID, M. D., Medical Referee. 33

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

L. LEMAY

BEGS to call the attention of his customers and other cash buyers to his large stock of STAPLE GOODS, received during the last two weeks, among which will be found a large and well-selected assortment of

Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Winceys, and a variety of Plaid Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles, Flannels, Blankets, White Cotton, Striped Shirting and Denims, 200 pieces of best Canadian Factory Cotton, from 4½ per yard; 75 pieces of Prints, fast colors, from 7½ per yard; 50 pieces of plain and checked home-made Flannel, 800 yards of white Fulled Cloth (Peterboro' manufacture), 150 pieces of Canadian Tweeds, Beaver, Whitney, and fancy Overcoatings.

CHEAP AND GOOD CLOTHING,

One of the largest and best made stocks of Clothing in Town; 250 Over coats, 200 fancy Cassimere and Canadian Tweed Under-coats, 300 pairs of Cassimere, Canadian Tweed and Fulled Cloth Pants, 350 Vests, 400 Flannel and Cotton Shirts, a good assortment of Felt Hats, Cloth Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Mufflers, &c., &c. All my Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and will be sold very cheap.

All Goods sold for Cash only, and at small profits.

L. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, next to McKellar & Cameron.
Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

ROOM PAPER at COST.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

ARE now selling off their large and well assorted stock of Room Paper at Cost, which they will continue to do until the first day of October.

Peterborough, August 22nd, 1865.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the

Examiner Office.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JAMES W. STONE and GILES STONE, Insolvents.

THE undersigned have filed a consent by their Creditors to their discharge, and on Wednesday, the twentieth day of December next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, they will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

GILES STONE.
JAMES W. STONE.

Dated at Peterborough, this 14th day of October, 1865. } 42

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of WHEELER COFFE ARMSTRONG, *an Insolvent.*

THE CREDITORS of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the securities they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none stating the fact, the whole as stated and on oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

ROBERT D. ROGERS,
Assignee
Ashburnham, Oct. 10, 1865. 41 3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough*

In the matter of JAMES RYAN, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on SATURDAY, the SECOND day of DECEMBER next, at Ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favour under the said Act.

Dated at Peterboro', this 27th day of September A.D., 1865.

JAMES RYAN.

39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JAMES HICKS, *An Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at TEN of the o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favour under the said Act.

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this Seventh day of September, A.D. 1865.

JAMES HICKS,
by T. M. Farmerey,
His attorney ad litem.

38-2m0

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of JAMES RYAN, are required to call immediately and pay the amount of their indebtedness to me, the undersigned, prior to the proper authority to collect said debts.

Immediate payment is required, otherwise they will be placed in Court for Collection.

PATRICK FITZGERALD,
Assignee to the Estate of James Ryan.

N. B.—Office at my residence, 2nd door north of the Huffman House, George Street.

Peterboro', Sept. 15th, 1865. 38-tf

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1866.

The Fashion Magazine of the World.

LITERATURE, FINE ARTS, & FASHION.

The most magnificent Steel engravings. Double Fashion Plates. Wood engravings on every subject that can interest ladies. Crochet knitting, Netting, Embroidery, Articles for the Toilet, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything, in fact, to make a complete Lady's Book.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE FOR 36 YEARS

No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it.

GODEY'S RECEIPTS

for every department of a household. These are alone worth the price of the book.

MODEL COTTAGES, (no other Magazine gives them), with diagrams.

DRAWING LESSONS for the Young—Another speciality with Godey.

ORIGINAL MUSIC, worth $3 a year. Other Magazines publishes old worn-out music; but the subscribers to Godey get it before the music stores.

OUTDOOR FOR LADIES.—Another peculiarity with Godey.

Fashions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, the millionaire merchants, appear in Godey, the only Magazine that has them.

Ladies' honours. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the Lady's Book enables every lady to be her own bonnet maker.

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Marian,"

writes for Godey each month, and for no other magazine. A new novel by her will be published in 1866. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.

TERMS OF

Godey's Lady's Book for 1866.

(From which there can be no Deviation.)

The following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1866:—

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 50
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 50

☞ Additions to clubs at club rates.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year, on receipt of $4 50.

☞ We have no club with any other magazine or newspaper.

☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs.

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for each subscriber.

Address,

L. A. GODEY,
N. E. corner Sixth and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA
43

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 18

TO LET.

A Convenient Brick Cottage, situated at the North end of George Street lately occupied by the late Mrs. G. B. Hall, with inclosed garden and every other convenience for a genteel family. Possession given immediately—The above is situated at the North end of George Street, just out of the limits of the Corporation. For terms, &c., apply to

THOMAS POOLE,
or
EDWIN POOLE.

Peterboro, August 10, 1865. 33

A COMMON SCOLD.

We take the following amusing instance of O'Connell's voluble ingenuity from a work titled "Recreations of Ireland," by T. M. O. Maiden:

One of the drollest scenes of vituperation that O'Connell ever figured it took place in the early part of his life. Not long after he was called to the bar, his character and peculiar talents received rapid recognition by all who were casually acquainted with him. His talent for vituperative language was perceived, and by some he was, even in those days, considered matchless as a scold. There was, however, at that time in Dublin a certain woman Biddy Moriarty who had a huckster's stall on one end of Bridge, nearly opposite the Four Courts. She was a virago of the first order, very powerful both her fists, and still more formidable with her tongue. From one end of Dublin to the other she was notorious for her powers of abuse, and even in the provinces Madame Moriarty's language had passed into a proverb. The dictionary of Dublin slang had been greatly enlarged by her, and her name in a rapid one had almost become proverbial. Some of O'Connell's friends, however, thought he could beat her at the use of her own weapons. Of this, however, he had some doubt himself when he had encountered once or twice to some minor specimens of her billingsgate. It was mooted who of the two should encounter her and some one of the company (in O'Connell's presence) rather doubted the idea of his being able to meet on terms Madame Moriarty. O'Connell never liked the idea of being put down, and he confessed his readiness to encounter her, and even backed himself for the match before measures were taken; it was decided that the matter should come off at once.

The party adjourned to the huckster's stall, and there was the owner herself, superintending the sale of her small wares. A few beggars and ragged idlers were hanging around the stall, for Biddy was a character, and, in her way, was one of the sights of Dublin.

O'Connell was very confident of success. He had laid an ingenious plan for overcoming his rival, with all the anxiety of an ardent experimentalist, waited to put it in practice. At this time O'Connell's own party and the beggars about the place formed an audience quite sufficient to rouse Mrs. Moriarty, on a like provocation, to a due exhibition of her powers. O'Connell commenced the attack—

"What's the price of this walking stick, Mrs. What's your name?"

"Moriarty, sir, is my name, and a good one it is, and what have you to say again it? and one and six-pence's the price of the stick. Tenth, it's cheap as dirt, so it is."

"One-and-sixpence for a walking stick! whew! why, you are no better than an impostor, to ask one and six-pence for what only cost two pence."

"Two-pence your grandmother!" replied Miss Biddy; "do you mean to say it's cheating the people I am? Impositor, indeed!"

"Ay impostor; and it's that I call you to your teeth."

"Come, cut your stick, you cantankerous jackanapes."

"Keep a civil tongue in your head, you old dragonal," replied O'Connell, calmly.

"Stop your jaw, you pug nosed badger, or by this and that," cried Mrs. Moriarty, "I'll make you go quicker than you came."

"Don't be in a passion, my old radius; anger will only wrinkle your beauty."

"By the hokey, if you say another word of impudence, I'll tan your dirty hide, you basely common scrub, and sorry I'll be to soil my fist with your carcass."

"When! boys, what a passion old Biddy is in. I protest, as I am a gentleman——"

"Jintleman! jintleman! the like of you a jintleman! Wishaw, by gor, that bangs Banagher. Why, you potato-faced pippen-sneezer, when did a Madagascar monkey like you pick enough of common Christian decency to hide your Kerry brogue?"

"Easy now, easy now, cried O'Connell, with imperturbable good humor; "don't choak yourself with fine language, you old whiskey-drinking parallelogram."

"What's that you call me, you old murderin' villain?" roared Mrs. Moriarty, stung into fury.

"I call you" answered O'Connell, "a parallelogram, and a Dublin judge or jury would say it's no libel to call you so."

"Oh, tare an ouns! Oh, holy Biddy, that an honest woman like me should be called a parrybellygrum to her face. I'm none of your parrybellygrum, you rascally gallowsbird; you cowardly, sneaking, plate-licking blaggard!"

"Oh, not you, indeed," retorted O'Connell; "why, I suppose you'll deny that you keep a hypothenuse in your house!"

"It's a lie for you, you bloody robber. I never had such a thing in my house, you swindling old thief."

"Why, all your neighbours know very well that you keep not only a hypothenuse, but that you have two diameters locked up in your garret, and that you go to walk with them every Sunday, you heartless old heptagon."

"Oh, hear that, ye saints in glory! Oh, that's bad language from a fellow who wants to pass himself off for a jintleman. May the devil fly away with you mither from Munster, and make celery from your rotten old limbs, you mealy-mouthed rascal."

"Ah, you can't deny the charge you miserable submultiple of a duplicate ratio."

"Go since your mouth in the Lully, you nasty tickle-pitcher; after all the bad words you speak, it ought to be fitter than your face you dirty chicken of Belzebub."

"Rince your own mouth, you wicked old polygon; to the dense I pitch you, you blustering intersection of superficies"

"You saucy tinker's apprentice, if you don't cease your jaw, I'll——"

But here she gasped for breath, unable to hawk up any more words, for the last volley of O'Connell had nearly knocked the wind out of her.

"While I have a tongue I'll abuse you, you most inimitable periphery. Look at her, boys! there she stands—a convicted perpendicular in petticoats! There is conflagration in her circumference, and she teems bites with guilt down to the extremities of her corollaries. Ah, you're found out, you rectilinear antecedent and equianguiar old hag! I'll you the devil will fly away with, you porter-swiping assiduate of the bisectest of a vertex."

Overwhelmed with this torrent of language, Mrs. Moarty was silenced, Catching up the sauce pan, she was aiming it at O'Connell's head, when he very prudently made a timely retreat.

"You have won the wager, O'Connell—here's your bet," cried the men who proposed the onset.

RHYME AND REASON.—While thousands fall by clashing swords, ten thousands fall by corset boards; yet giddy females, (thoughtless trash!) for the sake of fashion, yield to pain.

RULING POWERS.—The Press, the Pulpit, and Petticoats—the three ruling powers of the day. The first spreads knowledge, the second spreads morals, and the last spreads considerably.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed at the suit of P. ROSAYNE, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of THOMAS MAHONY, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, at the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY next at the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz; Two Lots Numbers 18 and 19 West of George and North of Simcoe Streets in the Town of Peterborough; also part of Lot No. 6 West of George and North of King Streets, also in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows, viz., commencing at the distance of one hundred and ninety-four feet South from a point on Charlotte Street, West twenty feet from the North-east corner of Lot No. 6 West of George Street and South of Charlotte Street in the said Town of Peterborough, thence West to within the distance of twelve feet from the Western limit of the said first mentioned lot thence South sixty-two feet thence East to within the distance of twenty feet of the Eastern limit of the said first mentioned lot, and then North to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 4, 1865. 40

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed at the suit of P. ROSAYNE, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of THOMAS MAHONY, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, at the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY next at the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz; Two Lots Numbers 18 and 19 West of George and North of Simcoe Streets in the Town of Peterborough; also part of Lot No. 6 West of George and North of King Streets, also in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows, viz., commencing at the distance of one hundred and ninety-four feet South from a point on Charlotte Street, West twenty feet from the North-east corner of Lot No. 6 West of George Street and South of Charlotte Street in the said Town of Peterborough, thence West to within the distance of twelve feet from the Western limit of the said first mentioned lot thence South sixty-two feet thence East to within the distance of twenty feet of the Eastern limit of the said first mentioned lot, and then North to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 21, 1865. 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed. I have seized and will offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the FIFTH day of DECEMBER next, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the under mentioned Defendants in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
CORNELIUS B. SULLIVAN *Defendant.*

The north half of number Eight in the fourth concess on of Ennismore.

In the County Court:

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
JAMES LANGTON, *Defendant.*

Lot number four ten west of George Street and north of Dalhousie Street and also number nineteen west of George and north of Hunter Street in the Town of Petergorough.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 31, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH } WILL be sold,
To Wit. } at the Court House in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1866, at Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants in and to the following lands, and tenements.

In the Common Pleas.

David Douglas Young, executor of the last will and testament of George Burns Symes, deceased, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Ann Redmond, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 25 and 26 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Belmont, and the North half Lot No 27 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Belmont, and County of Peterboro',

In the County Court.

The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
George G. Boswell, *Defendant.*

Lot number Ten in the Tenth concession of the Township of North Monaghan, and part of lot number One east of the communication line road, Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 25, 1865. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Julia Doherty, and against the lands and tenements which were of Thomas Doherty, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Bridget Doherty Administratrix of the said Thomas Doherty, to be administered, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Doherty in and to the West half of the East half of Lot number 24 in the 10 Concession of Otonabee, which property I shall offer for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, Peterboro, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro, 14th August, 1865. 33-td.

PORK

150 Barrels Mess.
100 " Prime Mess.
200 " Extra Flour.
300 " Superfine Flour.

For sale by

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro June 22, 1865 25

The Great Original Painting

OF THE

BATTLE OF THE BOYNE!

By BEN. WEST, Pres. Royal Academy.

SPARKES, BOURNE & Co., would respectfully announce that they have now ready for delivery a splendidly got up COLORED Lithograph of this magnificent HISTORICAL PAINTING, representing the Battle at the moment of the death of the gallant DUKE SCHOMBERG; and which is published on the finest paper—size 22 x 18 inches.

This Picture—a faithful copy of the great Original—will be found incomparably superior to anything ever offered to the public either in this country or Great Britain. *It has been executed by the first Artists of the day*, and no trouble or expense has been spared to make it worthy of the justly celebrated Painter, and the GREAT HISTORICAL FACT which it represents; and which ought never to be forgotten by those who now enjoy the CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY which this event, more than any other in our history, was the means of establishing and perpetuating.

In times like these, when the principles of our Forefathers are being assailed on every hand, it is especially needful for us to bear in mind from whence sprung our Constitutional form of Government: and nothing contributes more to aid us in keeping in remembrance those momentous pa-sages in our history than faithful representations by great Masters. And certainly no historical Subject has been more ably treated than the above event by this celebrated Painter.

In presenting this Picture to the *Protestant Community*, and especially to those who are *more forcibly alive* to the vast benefits conferred on us by the ever memorable events of 1690, the Publishers feel every confidence that their efforts will be fully appreciated, and that this Picture will find an honored place in every Protestant home in the British Provinces.

Price of the Picture, $2.

F. B. SPARKES,
Toronto.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Agents.

The Publishers would call attention to the following recommendatory Letter which they have received:

Toronto, June 10th, 1865.

Messrs. SPARKES, BOURNE & Co.,

GENTLEMEN,—We are very much pleased with the Photograph of the Drawing of your forthcoming Colored Lithograph of the "Battle of the Boyne," and are of opinion that if the execution of the Work in Progress is carefully carried out, your anticipations of a very large sale will be fully realized.

F. H. MEDCALF
OGLE R. GOWAN.
ANDREW FLEMING.

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S

Furniture Ware Rooms

HAVE BEEN REMOVED

TO RYAN'S BLOCK,

Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches attended to with punctuality COFFINS kept constantly on hand.

Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48

If You Want

GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE

Team, Carriage or Buggie

HARNESS!

TRUNKS,

CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,

GO TO

T. DONNELLY'S,

(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)

☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*

COLLARS WARRANTED.

Peterboro, June 8, 1865 23

Drawing and Modeling School.

A SCHOOL for instruction in Architectural, Perspective, and Anatomical Drawing: Modeling in Plaster and Clay; Sketching from Nature, and Painting in Water Colors, Sepia, and India Ink, will be opened in connection with the London Commercial College on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

under the able supervision of the

German Artist, H. A. Wilkens.

Mr. Wilkens has had long experience as a Practical Sculptor and Painter, and has in this capacity been employed on some of the most celebrated works of art now adorning the Capital at Washington.

The College Students will receive instruction in these very pleasing and useful branches for the slight additional charge of Two Dollars per month. Students who purchase Scholarships in clubs of three or more during the month of September, will have their fare to London by the cheapest route deducted from the price. Telegraphing will also be given free with all Scholarships purchased this month. Good board can be obtained in private families for $2 per week.

Life Scholarships for Gents $30 *in Advance.*
do do Ladies 20 *do*
Books and Stationery for Full Com. Course. $10 *do*

For circular or other information address post-paid

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
35 London, C. W.

MESS PORK.

Just received, direct from Chicago,

100 Barrels Mess Pork,

FOR SALE. Apply to

D. SUTHERLAND,
Or J. CARNEGIE.

October 11th, 1865 41f

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 3

THE EXAMINER

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN

Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering.

SEWING MACHINE!

COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLES made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-holes possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to braid and cover it in a manner indistinguishable for button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produces a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as Pianis, Embroiderers, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State,
627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.
June 14 1865. 24

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225	to $600
School " "	100	to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150	to 210
Portable "	65	to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufactury,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—
J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS 37

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$85 00 to $150 00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50 00 to 85 00
Gents' Heuting Case Silver Watches	35 00 to 70 00
Gents' Gold Watches, duplex time	75 00 to 150 00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	35 00 to 50 00
Gold Plated Watches, Enamelled for Ladies	35 00 to 50 00
Diamond Rings	50 00 to 100 00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10 00 to 20 00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4 00 to 8 00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5 00 to 10 00
Gold Fancy Chains and Guard Chains	5 00 to 20 00
Solitaire and Cord Brooches	4 00 to 10 00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 00 to 8 00
Gents' Opal and Emerald Brooches	4 00 to 8 00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine earrings	4 00 to 8 00
Gents' Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4 00 to 8 00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2 50 to 10 00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2 50 to 7 00
Fob and Vest Button Slides	3 00 to 8 00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	2 00 to 10 00
Gent Dress Sets, French etc	4 00 to 7 00
Mosaic or Ivy Pins	4 00 to 8 00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5 00 to 10 00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	3 00 to 10 00
Plain Gold Rings, Chased Gold Rings	2 00 to 11 00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	4 00 to 10 00
California Diamond Rings	2 00 to 10 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	8 00 to 18 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets of Stone Pebble	4 00 to 12 00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4 00 to 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5 00 to 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6 00 to 15 00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20 00 to 50 00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25 00 to 50 00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	23 00 to 40 00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	25 00 to 50 00
Silver plated ice pitchers & soup tureens	25 00 to 40 00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to build a themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York
New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2m*

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in TUNE than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrumen is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong; iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old-fashioned system of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Parili,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Asst. Henry Fry,	Charles Fradel

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Pianos-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune*, says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Forte. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in tone and workmanship they are unexcelled, that crowning excellence which enables the pianiste to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument, and no rare player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they resist speedily supersede the old styles.

The Times:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and excells them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

AGENTS WANTED.
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 23

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; and a thousand things never published before, read the revised enlarged edition of "Medical Common sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one, 400 pages 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price

Address, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
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For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Killar Esq., Hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to

MRS. BLACKSTOCK.

Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 23

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro', a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN EWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865 12

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.

Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

FOR SALE, OR, TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes either to Sell or to Let those premises at present occupied by Mr. John Ritchie as a tavern,

In the Village of Bobcaygeon.

The Hotel is in a good state of repair, with good stables and other outbuildings.

For terms, &c., apply to

ROBERT HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, Sept. 10, 1864. 37

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late WM. LANNIN, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms. The lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Brunow Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 67 feet by 66 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to

D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN.

Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

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W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

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Insurance Company.

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CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

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INSURANCE COMPANY

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Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

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Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, as proved by referonce.
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Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

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March 16, 1865. 11-3m

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FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. These Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Purifying Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

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MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

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THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrum nt being made under the personal supervision of Mr J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

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Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

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EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

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THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

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One Half hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

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Terms Invariably Cash on delivery.

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June 13, 1865. 24

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

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Peterborough Examiner.

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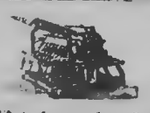
Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1865. No. 45



The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

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MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancy &c. Office—over George Stethem & Co's Hardware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

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Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865 25

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Milliner,

ST ILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.

Lakefield, North Douro, } May 6th, 1865. } 19-1y

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ATTORNEY, &c.

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MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq. Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

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QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Juson, Esq, Hamilton; Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London; R. Bull, Esq. Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

May 30, 1865. 22

Ale! Ale!

MOLSON'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz barrels
do Mild Ale do do

DAWE'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.

ALDWELL'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.

All for sale cheap at

McNAUGHTON'S,
George Street.

Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19.

MONTREAL

Ocean Steamship Co'y.

CARRYING THE

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin $80 00
Intermediate 60 00
Steerage 25 00

GLASGOW LINE.

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW:

First Cabin $60 00
Second Cabin 40 00
Steerage 24 00

All information furnished on application to

GEORGE A. COX,
Agent for Peterboro

OFFICE—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

October 11, 1865. 41

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows.

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON ..... depart	7.15	3 25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.28	
Wellington Square	7.38	3 42
Bronte	7.52	3 57
Oakville	8.	4 07
Port Credit	8.45	4 25
Streetsville	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.30	7 15
Streetsville		8 10
Port Credit	1.55	8 35
Oakville	2.15	9 05
Bronte	2.26	9 17
Wellington Square	2 42	9 37
Waterdown		9 47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.05 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.30 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon
Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p. m.

April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

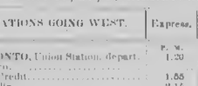
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 10, 1863. 34

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH"

Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

FOR LINDSAY.

Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.

The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to

LEWIS McGREGOR.
North American Hotel, Peterboro'.

May 25, 1865. 21

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro January, 1865.

Writing Desks,

LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865. 30

Select Poetry.

The Martial Music of Britain.

BY JUDGE HAGARTY, OF TORONTO, C. W.

The martial notes of Britain!
By mountain, vale and river—
O'er the wild deep, through the broad world sweep,
Bold freedom's music ever!

A thousand triumphs swell the strain,—
A thousand breathings high—
Worth, Honour, Chivalry, Domain,—
Britain and victory!

No lonely sea, no savage zone,
But echoes back the conquering tone,
While in the free Heaven smiles—
As stirred with the triumphant notes,
On high the battle glory floats—
The Red-Cross of the Isles!

'Tis morn on green Australia's woods,
The broad Pacific's kindling floods
Flushed with warm sunlight glow;
A trumpet wakes the silent dawn—
The war drum sweeps the summons on—
Far, far the glad sounds flow.

O'er spicy wave and Indian Isle,
Such strains still greet the day-god's smile—
Breaks the bold Briton's rest;—
Fort William's storn *recettle* beats—
O'er realm and main the brave sound fleets,
O'er the wild Afghaun for retreats
To Ghuzuee's vanquished crest.

Awake, pale giant of the Cape!
The sunlight gilds thy phantom shape;
Wake, Mount of Lions, stern and hoar,
'Tis morn on Africa golden shore,
Then the bold echoes ring—
Answers the Spaniard's aerial bright—
Grey Malta's tempest-recalling night—
Hear the wild music sing.
Nor silent sleeps the Atlantic wave—
The chorus bursts once more,
Up from the Gallic thunder's grave,
Bermuda's summer shore.

Fair Britain's voice is swelling now,
Round old Quebec's embattled brow—
On, on, the war-strains sweep!
O'er Erie's wave, and gulf St. Clair,—
Fresh clarions waft the burden there
O'er Huron's giant deep;—
Lone wood and lake the glad sounds wake,
Till Columbia's ru-hing river
Sweeps the tribute song to the main along—
Old Britain's might forever!

The martial notes of Britain!
They have a nobler tale
Than the charging word, the flashing sword,
Or the foeman's cloven mail!
Wherever their joyous breath is heard,
There Tyranny's dark throne is rived;
There man's worst despots fly;—
Upsprings the slave—his chain is riven!
The Christian altar points to Heaven,—
Bright Freedom's triumph's high!
And while a dwelling rests on earth
For genius, chivalry or worth,
Shall grateful millions pray;
Let victory bless fair Britain's clime—
Darling of Fame's heroic rhyme!
And perish but with failing Time
The Christain Empire's sway!"

Literature.

The Clergyman's Adventure.

A CAPITAL PRUSSIAN STORY.

On a dreary day, in the reign of Frederick William, a heavy traveling carriage was slowly lumbering along the muddy road from Potsdam to Berlin. Within it was one person only, who took no heed of the slowness of the traveling; but leaning back in a corner, arranging a multiplicity of papers contained in a small pocket book. Since he was dressed in a plain dark military uniform, it is fair to suppose that this gentleman belonged to the Prussian army, but to what grade of it nobody could determine, as all tokens of rank had been avoided. A chilly November evening was closed in, and though the rain had for a time ceased, yet dark masses of clouds flying through the sky, gave warning that a 'sweeping' darkness was at hand. The road grew heavier, at least so it should have seemed to a foot traveler who was plowing his way through the mire; and so doubtless it seemed to the carriage horses who floundered along so slowly that the pedestrian whom they had overtook kept easily by the side of the coach, the occupant of which looked out of the window, and perceived the stranger called out in rather an authoritative tone of voice:

'Halloo young man, whither are you bound this stormy looking night?'

'That is more than I can tell you, not being at home in this part of the world. My wish is to reach Berlin; but if I find a resting place before I get there, to that I am bound, for I am very weary.'

'I should think you must have two hours' walk before you,' was the unsatisfactory remark that followed.

The young man made no reply, and after a short pause the stranger said:

'If it please you to rest on the step of the carriage for a few minutes, you are welcome so to do. Herr, what's your name.

'My name is Heinrich Meyer,' replied the young man, 'one of those who never refused the small benefit, because the larger one is not obtained."

From inside the window the next question put to Heinrich was:

'What are you going to Berlin for?'

'To hunt for some cousins,' was the answer.

'And pray who may they be?' asked the unknown.

'Well, to tell the truth, I have not an idea who they are, or where to look for them indeed it is very doubtfull whether I have so much as an acquaintance in Berlin much less a relation.'

The questioner looked amazed, and he said,

'Surely there must be some other motive for your going to Berlin, or what could have put this idea into your head?'

'Why, replied Heinrich, 'I have just become a clergyman, without the smallest chance of getting anything to do in my neighbourhood. I have no relative to help me, and not quite enough to find me in necessaries.'

'But,' said the Prussia, 'what on the earth has this to do with cousins in Berlin?'

'Well, now, who knows? Many of my fellow student have got good appointments, and when I ask them to let me know how it was done, the answer always is. 'A cousin gave it to me,' or, 'I got it through the interest of a cousin who lives in Berlin.' Now as I find none of these useful cousins live in the country, I must go without their help or hunt them in Berlin.'

This was said in a comical, dry way, so that his listener could not refrain from laughter, but he made no comment. However, he pulled out a piece of paper, and began to write upon it. When he had finished, he turned to Henrich, saying that he observed he had been smoking, and that he had felt inclined to do the same, but had forgotten to bring tinder with him. Could Herr Meyer oblige him with a light?

'Certainly, with great pleasure,' was the prompt reply; and Heinrich, taking a tinder box out of his wallet, *immediately began to* strike a light. Now the evening was damp, so damp that there seemed little enough prospect of the tinder's lighting; moreover the wind blew the sparks out almost before they fell.

'Well, if your cousins are not more easily got at than your light is, I pity you, young sir,' was the sole remark to which the stranger condescended, as he watched Heinrich's laborious endeavors.

'*Nil desperandum* is my motto,' answered the young man; and when the words were scarcely uttered, the light had been struck. In his delight at succeeding, Heinrich jumped up at the carriage step; and leaning through the window, thrust the tinder eagerly in the direction of the gentleman's face. 'Hurrah, sir, puff away.

After a short pause, during which time the stranger had been puffing at his pipe, he removed it from his mouth, and addressed Heinrich in this way:

'I have been thinking over what you have been telling me, and perhaps, in a humble way I might be able to assist you, and thus act the part of the cousin you are seeking. At all events, when you get to Berlin take this note,' handing him a slip of paper on which he had been writing; 'take this note to Marshal Grumkow, who is somewhat of a friend of mine. But mind! Do exactly as he bids you, and abide strictly by his advice. If he says he will help you, [illegible] will as [illegible] word; but he is rather eccentric, and the way he sets about doing a kindness may perhaps seem strauge to you. And now, he continued, 'as the road improves I must hurry on my horses; and so bid you good evening, hoping you will prosper in your new career.'

As Heinrich began to express his thanks for the good wishes of his unknown friend, the signal was given to increase the speed of the horses, and before he had any time to make any acknowledgments, he found himself alone again. The young man was not a little astonished at what had taken place; and as he gazed on the slip of paper he could not help wondering whether any good would come from it. These were the only words on it:

'Dear Marshal:—If you can forward the views of the bearer, Heinrich Meyer, you will oblige your friend. Let me know the result of the interview with him.

'Time will prove this, as it does all other things,' thought Heinrich, as he proceeded on his way. Somehow or other the road appeared less wearisome, and he felt less tired and footsore since receiving the paper. Hope was stronger with him than she had been for many a day; and quickening his pace he reached Berlin before nightfall.

'The noise and bustle of the capital was new to him, and he had some little difficulty in making his way to an inn. He found one at last and after a frugal supper he retired to rest. After breakfast he spent some time in searching for the residence of Grumkow. The house was, however, gained at last, and having delivered his missive to a servant Heinrich awaited the result in the hall. In a few minutes the servant returned and requested him, in a most respectful manner, to follow him to the Marshal's presence. Arrived there, he was received most courteously; and the Marshal made many inquiries as to his past life and future prospects; requested to be told the name of the village or town in which he had been educated; at what inn he was living in Berlin, &c. But still no allusion was made either to the note or to the writer of it. The interview lasted about twenty minutes, at the end of which time the marshal dismissed him, desiring that he would call on that day fortnight.

* * * * * * *

At last the time appointed for his second visit to the marshal arrived. His reception was again most favorable. The marshal begged him to be seated at the table at which he was writing, and proceeded at the same time to business. Unlocking a drawer and bringing forth a small bundle of papers, he asked Heinrich, as he drew them forth one by one, if he knew in whose handwriting the various superscriptions were.

Heinrich answered, that to the best of his belief, one was that of Herr of Madel, his former schoolmaster; another that of Dr. Von Hummer, the Principal of such a college and so on.

Quite right,' remarked the marshal; 'and, perhaps it may not surprise you to hear that I have written to these different gentlemen to inquire your character, that I may know with whom I have to deal, and not be working in the dark.' As he said those words the marshal fixed his eyes on Heinrich to see what effect they had, but the young man's countenance was unbanned; he evidently feared no evil report. 'I feel bound' continued the marshal, 'to tell you that all they say of you is most favorable and I am equally bound to believe and act upon their opinion. I have now to beg you to follow me to a friend's house.'

The marshal descended a private staircase leading to the court yard, which passed through a gate in the wall into a narrow side street, down which he conducted Heinrich, till they arrived at the private entrance to the palace. Heinrich began to be exceeding nervous; the conviction that this idea was not a mere trick of the imagination became stronger. Could he have had his own wish; Heinrich would at that moment have been 40 miles from Berlin. At last he found himself and Grumkow even in the palace, and he could not refrain from exclaiming

'Indeed Herr Marshal there must be some mistake!'

No answer vouchsafed as the marshal continued to lead him through various galleries and apartments, until at last they reached the door of one situated in a corner of a wing of the palace, where the marshal's knock was answered by a short come in. As the door opened one glance sufficed to convince Heinrich that his friend in the mud and the king were the one and the same person. The poor cousin seeker, greatly confused knelt before Frederick William, and began faltering out many contrite apologies.

After re-assuring Heinrich, the king told him that he was prepared to do what he could to *push him forward in the profession* he had chosen.

'But first,' he said 'I must hear you preach. On Sunday next, therefore, you shall preach before me; but mind, I shall choose the text. You may retire.'

By the time Heinrich Meyer reached his room in the inn, he had fixed his mind on the fact that he was to preach to the king. The fact was too clear; and all he could do was to set about preparing his sermon as soon as he could receive the text. For the remainder of the day he never stirred out; every step on the stair was to his ear the bearer of the text.

Nevertheless, evening and night passed; and the next day was advanced and still no text.

What was to be done? There was only two days before Sunday; he must go and consult the marshal, but the latter could give him no further information.—All he could do was to promise that if the king sent the text through him, it should be forwarded with the utmost possible despatch.

That day and the next passed, and yet Heinrich heard nothing from either the king or marshal. Only an official intimation had been sent, as was customary, that he had been selected as the preacher on the following Sunday at the Chapel Royal.

If it had not been that Heinrich knew himself to possess no mean powers of oratory, and that he could even extemporize in case of emergency, he would certainly have run away and adjured his discovered cousin. As it was, he abided by the course of events, and fortified himself by prayer and philosophy for the momentous hour.

Sunday morning arrived, but no text. Heinrich went to the Church appointed, and was conducted to the seat always set apart for the preacher of the day. The king with the royal family occupied their accustomed seat.

The service commenced, but no text.—The prayers were ended, and while the organ pealed forth its solemn sounds, the preacher was led to the pulpit. The congregation were astonished, not only at his *youthfulness, but at his being a stranger.*

The pulpit steps were gained and the thought flashed across Heinrich's mind that possibly he should find the text placed for him on the desk. But as he was on the point of mounting the stair, an officer of the royal household delivered to him a folded piece of paper, 'His majesty sends you the text!'

After having recited the preliminary prayers the preacher opened the paper, and it was blank! not a word was written on it. What was to be done? Heinrich deliberately examined the whole paper, and after a short pause, held it up before the congregation, saying:

'His majesty has furnished the text, for the sermon. But you must perceive that nothing whatever is upon this white sheet of paper. 'Out of nothing God created the world.' I shall therefore take creation for the subject of my discourse this morning.'

In accordance with this decision, the preacher went through the whole of the first chapter of Genesis in a masterly way his style being forcible and clear, and fluency of language remarkable, His audience accustomed to the king's eccentricities, were far more astonished at the dexterity with which the preacher had extricated himself from the difficulty, than at the dilemma in which he had been placed. At last the sermon ended, the congregation dismissed and Heinrich found himself in the sacristy, receiving the congratulations of several dignitaries of the Church, who all prophesied for him a brilliant future.

Heinrich ventured to express his amazement at the singular proceedings of the king but was told that he could only have arrived recently from the provinces, if he had not known that such vagaries were quite common to His Majesty. In the midst of the conversation a messenger arrived to conduct him to the royal presence. Being totally unaware what impression his sermon might have made upon the king, the cousin seeker rather dreaded the approaching audience. But Heinrich had scarcely passed the threshold of the king's room, when his majesty jumped up and thrust a roll of paper into the young preacher's hand, exclaiming, 'Hurrah, sir, puff away, take this for the light you gave me!'

Then, throwing himself back in a chair, he laughed heartily at the young preacher's look of surprise and confusion. The latter scarcely knew what reply to make, or what to do, but just as he got as far as 'Your Majesty,' the king interrupted him, saying: '*Make no fine speeches! go home quietly* and examine the contents of your paper.—You came to Berlin to find a cousin; you have found one, who, if you go on steadily, will not neglect you.'

It is hardly necessary to add that the roll of paper contained a good appointment at the University of Berlin, and made Heinrich Meyer one of the royal preachers.

STAYS were quite unknown in Russia until Peter the Great danced with some Hanoverian ladies on his journey to Pontarama. Quite astonished the monarch replied to his suite after the ball. "What confounded hard bones these German women have."

A housemaid, boasting of her industrious habits said quite innocently, that on a certain occasion she rose at four, made a fire, put on the kettle, prepared breakfast, and made all the beds, 'before a single soul was up in the house.'

Abnormal Condition.

That "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" was curiously proved in the case of Job Lurvy, Esq., and his precocious only son Jonah, a boy of ten years.

Young Jonah had a very grave face, and was a good listener, soft treading, and sly. Having heard his father converse often upon the strange phases of insanity, and declare that all persons were sometimes in an "abnormal condition" of mind, which rendered them irresponsible for any fault then committed, the boy resolved to take the benefit of his father's belief, and see how it would work.

"Come here, Jonah," said Mr. Lurvy, sternly, one day. "I understand you've been robbing a man's orchard."

"Yes, father, I did. I was just going to tell you. When I saw the apples, my brain whirled very, queer. I knew it was wrong, and I don't want the apples at all. But I knew I was in an abnormal condition, for in a few minutes I found myself up a tree."

"Gracious heavens! Hear my boy talk," thought the father, proudly, and forgave him at once. "That boy's got a remarkable mind. A young philosopher. Understands what 'abnormal means'. A mind so forward to use such language, brain whirling at this early age, must be peculiar—overcharged with thought, on doubt, and subject to strange influence, that wouldn't effect common boys. His motives must be pure. It would be cruel to punish him for what he did in an unnatural state of mind; and how simply and yet how eagerly he explained what affected him. I must be careful not to be harsh to my young sonny. He will be a great man yet. 'Abnormal! Ha, he!"

The next day, Jonah had succeeded so well, he indulged in a fight, and was complained of.

"Jonah, you rogue, you're been fighting."

"Yes, father, I won't *deny it*; but I had another whirl, I was awful abnormal this time."

"I knew you must have been, my son. Go, now, and try and be as normal as you can."

He was next complained of by his school teacher. He had played truant for a week.

"Yes, father; but I went close up to the school house every day; and it seemed, *somehow*, I *couldn't* go in *Something* kept telling me to go away, and I—I guess—I kind of played a little—but I was abnormal, worst kind."

The father thought it very strange, and new complaints now came almost daily: Jonah had put a cat's eye out, been swearing, lying, saucy, breaking windows, and, finally, he was so abnormal as to cut off a horse's tail, and then shot a hog.

This opened the father's eyes, and he gave Jonah a severe shaking.

"You young rascal! Sin is your natural condition. Hereafter, when you do right, which is seldom. I'll believe you abnormal, and won't punish you for that, but when you do evil, I'll consider you to be in your right state; and you show excellent good sense—and I'll beat you like a sack, till you become crazy again. Remember!"

The boy has been "crazy" ever since, and gives no further trouble to his father.

AN ELOPING COUPLE PURSUED SEVEN THOUSAND MILES.—Captain Stansbury, late of the St. Louis Police force, returned on Tuesday evening, having caught in the city of Quebec, a runaway girl, who eloped with a man from her mother in Cincinnatti some two months since. The girl was safely returned to her mother by the Captain, who was amply rewarded for his trouble. The Captain informs us that he travelled seven thousand miles in pursuit of the fair maid.—He said it cost him at least two thousand miles rail and water travel more than was necessary, owing to the fact that the elopement was prematurely published in the St. Louis papers. The young lady got wind that the Captain was in pursuit while she was in Buffalo, and then commenced a race unparalled in police annals. The Captain chased her all over the New England States when he found the fugitive had taken Canada rout. She was then followed to Boonshire Fall, in Canada West; thence to Toronto, Bytown, Three Rivers and Montreal. The Captain got off the scent of the fugitive on the Grand River, owing to the fact that they left the main lines of travel and took to a raft descending the river two hundred and fifty miles. At Montreal, the girl's paramour getting tired out, the latter was left behind, when the girl steamed down to Qubec where she was caught by her perservering pursuer. The girl—who according to the Captain's statement, "is the prettiest ever laid eyes on"—delivered herself up gracefully, and was returned to Cincinnatti to sin no more it is to be hoped. This was her second elopement, she having tried the experiment once before, and was captured at the Planter's House, in this city in company with a gambler, by the same officer who recaptured her the second time.—*St. Louis Democrat*

A cute lawyer, pleading for a burglar against whom the case was clear, contended that as he had been caught before he had introduced more of his person than the upper part into the house in question, asked, "Can a man be said to enter a house when only one half of his body was in an the other half out?" "I shall leave the whole matter to the jury. They must judge of the law and the facts as proved," replied the judge. The jury brought in a verdict of 'guilty' as to the one half of the body from the waist up, and 'not guilty' as to the *other half. The judge sentenced the guilty* half to two years imprisonment leaving it to the prisoner's opinion to have the 'not guilty' half cut off or take it along with him.

Certain families are poor in all their ramifications. Like antimony they have no chemical affinity with gold, however much they may desire it.

When is good wine like a pig's tongue?—When it is in a hog's head.

Difficulties between the Bishop of Montreal and the Seminary.

It is now more than two months since news was received here that the Bishop of Montreal had started from Rome on his way back to his diocese. His latest letters showed him to have travelled through France, Paris, and finally Belgium preparatory to his embarkation, and for a time he was expected to arrive in Montreal by each next steamer. Recently, however, the astounding news came that, instead of leaving for Canada, he had turned back and was once more on his way to Rome. No explanation was given to his diocese of this very strange course. It is now supplied by the correspondence from Rome in a Paris paper, *L'Union*, which has the following:—

"The Venerable Superior of the House of St. Sulpice, in Paris, is shortly expected in Rome, having been ordered by the Holy Pontiff to come with a view to putting an end to the difficulties which, since many years, exist in Canada between the Sulpicians and the Bishop of Montreal.—The Sacred Congregation having been instructed to examine the grievances of Mgr. Bourget will not be long in pronouncing a definite opinion, and defining in the most precise terms the rights and the duties of each party."

Few people are aware that serious differences existed between the representatives of unity and infallibility in Montreal, namely, the Bishop on the one hand and the priests of the Seminary of St. Sulpice on the other. Fewer still know what is the nature of these differences. The Catholic press of the Province of whatever party has not been bold enough to say anything about this delicate subject, and a foreign priest, L'Abbe Brasseur de Bourgbourg having touched upon it in a book on Canada, the work was proscribed by the clergy; so that no book-seller dared sell it. In spite of the mystery shrouding these differences, which must be held secret for the good of the church and to prevent scandal, something of them is known. Their origin can be traced back to the year 1821, when the Rev. Mr. Lartigue, himself priest of the Seminary, was appointed the first Bishop of Montreal. He claimed that by his election to the Episcopate he had forfeited none of his rights as a member of the Seminary. The priests of this wealthy corporation, *however*, were very jealous of the authority which one of their peers might hereafter exert amongst them in virtue of his episcopal office. They knew that the See was not endowed, and that their immense property would be very tempting to a poor episcopal master. They urged him to resign his membership, but he would not. They finally refused him a seat in their corporation, and expelled him. They even refused to allow him to use the parish church as a Cathedral, or to have an episcopal chair placed for him in the chair.

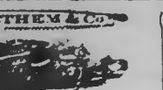
The scandal was great, and the poor bishop impotent. He still, however, continued stubbornly to occupy his cell in the Seminary, and would not leave it. He had no Episcopal palace to go to, and did not want any; with profound humility, he preferred to remain one of the Seminary.—But the priests were fearful for their property, and therefore insisted and foiled their Bishop in every way. In vain did the latter invoke, against a rebellious clergy, the authority of the Pope, the council, and traditions. All those infallible claims were outweighed by seigniorial revenues and tithes, which seemed in danger not of being lost to the church, but of being managed by other hands, and for the more general purposes of the diocese.

At last the Archbishop of Quebec came on the scene, and with authority installed the Bishop in the parish church, and had the throne of Mgr. Lartigues placed in the choir, being only a chair a little higher than that of the other priests. The Seminary submitted sullenly, and changing tactics, entered, it seems, into a deep conspiracy to deceive Monseigneur. He was allowed to believe that all the differences were reconciled, and that he would find hereafter only a submissive clergy in the priests of St. Sulpice. He started confidently for a visit through the parishes of his diocese his secretary who escorted him being a young priest, the Rev. Ignace Bourget, now Bishop of Montreal. While he was gone, his throne was removed from the Parish Church, and at his return he found the doors of his house (the Seminary) closed against him. In his absence his books, clothes, and furniture, as well as those of his Secretary, had been packed and carried to the Hotel Dieu; and hither the two humbled gentlemen wended their steps. The good nuns granted them the hospitality of their house until such time as both Catholic and Protestant sympathy, upon which he had to cast himself, supplied the Bishop with funds necessary to build a church and a residence.

The Seminary was too strong and too wealthy to become the subject of the otherwise well-merited episcopal discipline. But it may easily be understood that the relations between the Bishop and the Seminary have never been very cordial since; and Monseigneur Bourget can never forget that he was once very shamefully and cruelly turned out of the Seminary. This also explains his predilections for the nuns of the Hotel Dieu, amongst whom he has often established his residence. Of late yea the precise nature of the differences between the St. Sulpicians and the Bishop have been kept very secret; but there is scarcely a doubt that the principal source of them is the vast property in seigniories, real estate, bonds, mortgages, and other investments held by the order, over which the ecclesiastical superior of the diocese can exert no control, so that for all church purposes he is entirely dependent on appeals to the generosity of his people, and that in the sight of immense wealth which is intended for the same objects. When the Pope has given his decision, the litigants can scarcely do otherwise than abide by his verdict.—*Montreal Witness.*

"Who's son are you, my little boy?"—"I ain't nobody's son.; I am my uncle's nephew, sir."

G. STETHEM & Co.



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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Insolvent Act of 1864—*Francis Crow, jr.*

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Money to Lend—John Burnham.

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The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1865.

CONFEDERATION.

For some time the enemies of this great Constitutional Reform have had cause to rejoice over the check the whole work of the Quebec Conference had received through the action of the maritime provinces. The people misled by wily and artful politicians, appeared determined to reject the work of their leaders, and to be satisfied with things remaining in the *status quo* of the past.—The enemies of good government in Upper Canada chuckled over this, and used it as a plausible argument against the whole scheme, setting forth that it was only the work of a few, and especially of Hon. Geo. Brown, and for this reason opposed it—some directly, and indirectly.

The Conservatives set forth a Legislative Union as their hobby, while a few of even their leaders, and the great majority of the Reform body sought a Federal union. It has also been sought to be *established* that reformers did not want Confederation, and imaginary changes in both east and west were pointed to as convincing arguments on their part. At last however, they are being undeceived, or at least their dupes are being enabled to see that the sound judgment and good sense of the people, both east and west are for carrying out the principles of the Quebec Conference or something very like it. Brown has been beaten in Western Canada, and Mr. Fisher of New Brunswick, who was rejected at the last election in the County of York, then because of his confederation proclivities, the other day was returned by a majority of 711, what a mighty change. Mr. Fisher was at the beginning of the year in a minority of 889, now is returned by the overwhelming majority of 711. When we consider that he was opposed by the unanimous rural party there, and further when we consider that of 4 members for York, 3 were Anti-Confederates, and would therefore offer most deadly opposition, and yet in the face of all this the people choose the man they rejected so lately, how will our croakers receive this. Lower Canada is the stronghold of Anti Confederation. Its representatives strengthened by Corruptionists from Upper Canada, and it may be, aided by a part of the press of this province, seek to bind upon us a yoke which neither we nor our fathers were able to bear, but a short time will show them the folly of opposition—nay, the absurdity of it, as the voice of the people from the Atlantic to the far west will ere long demand that which is now only sought for by entreaties. To continue the legislative principle would be madness, after all the misgovernment of the past.—This the people of Upper Canada fully perceive, and the people of the maritime provinces are also being convinced, and are fast unlearning what they had learned amiss.

Rebellion in Jamica.

Intelligence has been received, *via* Havanna, that a revolt had taken place among the troops in Jamica. The revolt is said to be a serious affair and to have grown out of sympathy with the rebellion in the neighboring Republic of Hayti. Great excitement prevails on all circles of the community.

The *Duncan* sailed from Halifax with the 17th Regt. a few days since; on her way, it is believed she will call at Bermuda for more troops.

Forty of the revolters have been hung.

The Fenians in Ireland.

Already we hear of 57 arrests, who have been disposed of as follows:—34 sent for trial; 6 bailed out; 2 have become crown-witnesses; 1 transferred to Tuam; 1 discharged; 14 not yet disposed of. There is a sharp look out for the brotherhood and from the well-known character of those engaged in the hopeless scheme, there will be plenty of crown witnesses. Their folly will lead them out.

Query.

Is President O'Mahony, of the Irish Republic, a citizen of the United States or of the Embryo Republic of the Emerald Isle? In the address of the Delegates from the Fenian Convention to President Johnson, W. R. Roberts, the spokesman, said:—"I have the honor of being delegated by the Convention of the Irish American *citizens* assembled in Philadelphia." What a noble flea, citizens of two nations at the same time!

Cholera.

Thisdisease has been making its ravages in Spain; 500 a day are said to be carried off by it. It is abating in France. A few cases are reported in England. The steamer *Atlanta* has also brought it to New York; but it is confined to the vessel, and she is compelled to remain in quarantine. No fears are yet entertained of it spreading.

A Rochester paper says:—That american buyers spent some $7,000,000 in the Canadian Market last month. What an advantage to the american people it would have been to have had the Reciprocity Treaty repealed during that period. The same stuff then would have cost them *only* about $2,000,000.

A SOLEMN FARCE.

On Tuesday evening, we were informed of the death of a man named Wm. Ritchie, and of the intentions of some of our Coroners to hold an inquest on the body. At the time appointed we also repaired to the house where deceased lay. Being a little early, we made some enquiries concerning the death, and the supposed cause of it; which we found to be brought about by hard drinking, and self abuse in whisky, after suffering from a disease known, we believe, as gastric fever, we waited however, until a jury was empanneled by Coroner Poole, and until the circumstances of the death were more fully brought to light by the evidence of deceased's wife and also of the doctor who attended him during the two days preceeding his death. It is needless to enter into details; suffice it to say, that the evidence of Mrs. Ritchie, strongly established the fact that the man was dead drunk as late as Tuesday last, and it was understood that he had been after an attack of a severe disease of the stomach or coatings of it. The drink increased the irritability of that organ, and induced vomiting which was very severe; he also vomited a little blood, as well as the usual yellowish-green filthy matter that proceeds from a disordered stomach after a spree, as well as during billious attacks. This the evidence fully established. But it was set forth that one of our druggists had sold the woman antimonial wine to be used as an emetic, and that under the circumstances this hastened death.—In the evidence however, it was shown that the dose was a *very moderate* one, and that such medicine is very often given in cases of billious attacks, and is used as a cordial in domestic or maternal treatment in as large doses with very good effect. After a careful hearing, and after listening to the sum of the evidence from the coroner, an intelligent jury rendered a verdict of,—Deceased came to his death "by visitation of God." If they had said from the effects of drink, abuse and disease, very few would have contradicted it, and the evidance offered, as well as the evidence of those who stood around, fully warranted such a conclusion.

But what good purpose has the inquest effected? A careful enquiry of the friends and neighbors of the deceased, would have shown the uselessness of an inquest in this case. On some future occasion we shall give our view of inquests as now held.

THAT "CALUMNY."

"A shameful calumny" is the heading of an article in last week's *Review*, anent our humble selves. But as our worthy contemporary, a little further down, pens one of the grossest falsehoods or slips of memory yet penned, we consider that the heading is more applicable to himself than to us. In future it may be considered a calumny on the articles of our friend to assert that they are true, he so rarely writes a line of truth concerning us. But the calumny will turn out to be fully substantiated by facts as well as by the opinions of other Journalists. It need not be repeated that as long as the Tory party could hold power they did it regardless of the abuses that had crept into the governmental machinery of country, and regardless of the demands of Upper Canada for justice. Our readers need not be told that but for the action of the Reform members, no action would have been taken to rectify the disorder and injustice we were forced to endure so long. These things are fresh in the memories of all. The eight Conservatives in the Cabinet follow through mud and mire the meanderings of their old Corruptionist Leader, John A., who knows full well that for his good the present state of affairs is better than Confederation and while he professes to work cordially with Reform members of the Cabinet, he is seeking every opportunity to undermine Reform interests, that if possible he may retain the loaves and fishes. The action of John A. in the Wentworth Election goes farther to establish our assertion than all that has transpired since the Coalition was formed. What answer will our friend *Review* give to the conduct of the Conservative Leader, telegraphing "Run your Warden at all hazards, and if you like tell them he is my Candidate." Is this not doing everything in *his* power to defeat the object of the Coalition. Once get followers enough into Parliament to counteract Reform voters, and then John A. is safe, and goodbye to Confederation on any other Reform, so long as he can draw $5000 a year.

To this conduct of their leader, let us add the comment of a contemporary. "They (the Tories) manifested no love of fair play in the election any more than in those that occurred since the coalition was formed" and again:—"Of course, by their conduct they evince that confederation is a matter with them of subordinate importance." And further on:—

"The problem suggested by the Wentworth election is this: If Messrs. Cartier and Macdonald, assisted by their organs and candidates, are *opposed* to Canada Federation or wish indefinitely to postpone it, in expectation that, in the course of the present century, the larger scheme, may be carried, on what pretext can Messrs. Brown, Howland and Macdougall keep them company any longer? Who will answer?"

Thus then *actions* that speak louder than words, fully sustain the assertion we made. And these extracts from a contemporary opposed to confederation, but with more honesty than the *Review*, shows that we are not alone when we accuse the conservatives of endeavoring to balk Confederation, and thus by retaining their seats on the Treasury Benches, curse the country with the evil Government of past years.

A Good Time of Borrowing.

The Thomas Graham, of Cavan, who borrowed his brother's horse and new buggy about a week since, borrowed another from a person unknown back of Lindsay, brought him to Peterborough, but gave him to his owner, who got *tight* over it, and let the young man slide. Not satisfied, he *borrowed* a horse from Mr. Boswell, we are told, without asking, of course; did the same with a gig, and set off for a pleasure trip southward. He finding it safest to go on horseback, left the gig in Mr. John Wilson's woods, near Centreville, and moved on, but left the horse near Bloomfield, and has started on foot for parts not yet known. The man must be taken with horse-mania.

Ashburnham.

The Council met on Monday evening. Present—The Reeve, and Messrs. Strickland and McGregor.

The only business transacted was authorizing the Reeve to render such assistance as he thought necessary for the relief of a destitute female, and also for burying her child that was then dead.

The Council will meet again on the first Monday of December next.

That Reply.

In our last issue we convicted our contemporary of wilfully and for selfish purposes mutilating the prize list of the County Show. The answer to our charges is worthy the straight-forwardness of the *Review*. To the charge of which he accuses us, we plead "not guilty" in any way whatever; and as his own truthfulness is very often to be called in question, and his judgment in matters of *truth* or truthfulness not to be relied on, the whole conviction of which he speaks must have been the result of a chronic disorder of the intellect of our contemporary.

But his plea—"We claim the right to discriminate what may or may not appear in the columns of the *Review*, without the dictation of our contemporary,"—affords a most barefaced disregard to the amenabilities of journalism, as well as a total disregard of circumstances or truth. We venture to assert that the *Review* is the first journal that ever set up the assumption, or arrogated such an absurd claim. In matters of opinion or of items of news as a whole, every journalist has the right of discrimination what shall appear in his columns; but in detail of matters of fact, no journalist ever claimed such an abuse of right. What would be thought of the journalist who won't pretend to give a fair and honest report of a meeting, or of the transactions of a society, and yet would omit incidents and decisions, or even declarations that actually did take place? Would not the community receive with distrust every thing that did appear in such journal? And justly so. As well might a witness who is sworn to tell *the truth*, the *whole* truth, and nothing but the truth, assume the right to give what might be favorable to a party in court, or prejudicial to another, because he might be the friend or the enemy of such individual. In giving reports of prize lists, the journalist has nothing to do with the individual exhibitors, unless such parties shall have used unfair means of *obtaining* the prize *awarded*. A prize list is a copy of matters of fact, every item of which should be given. But the people of this County will remember in future that unless they be the particular friends of our contemporary they may expect that nothing favorable to them will be allowed to appear in the columns of the *Review*. This is a system of black mailing not before so publicly resorted to in this County, and is worthy only of darker ages, and of places of more doubtful civilization and morality. It is well, however, that he has come out in his true colors, that he has declared his true principles; a discriminating public will be able to appreciate such an outrage on the amenabilities of journalism, and will in due time mete out a due reward.

The Literary Club.

Now that the long evenings are again upon us, and that, we trust, there are many young men enquiring *how and where* they may be able to spend some of the tedious hours to their advantage intellectually, and let us hope morally. We would direct them to join the Literary Club where they can spend an evening pleasantly and profitably. On last Thursday evening, the first evening for the season the Firemen's Hall was filled. Sheriff Hall occupied the chair, while Mr. Crerar, of the Montreal Bank, recited a most amusing piece, entitled "Little Teddlekins." Mr. Crerar although labouring under the pain and indisposition of sore eyes well sustained his good name as a reader. The piece was well chozen and the delivery kept the house in burst of laughter. After the reading a debate was opened on the wisdom of "Limiting the Rate of Interest by law." The leaders in this debate are W. H. Scott, Esq., affirmative; Mr Crerar, negative. It will be concluded to-night.—The debate promises to be entertaining, and as it is a public one, the hall should be full. We were particularly pleased to see a number of ladies last Thursday evening. Their presence will do much to make the hall attractive on such occasion.

Fire Company.

At the monthly meeting of Protection Fire Company, held in the Firemen's Hall, on Tuesday evening, November 7th, 1865, the following Members were elected Officers for the ensuing year:

D McNaughton, Captain.
John Robinson, 1st Lieutenant.
John Kincaid, 2nd Lieutenant.
J. O'Donnell, Secretary.
Richard Hall, Assistant Secretary.
Robert Innes, Treasurer.
C. Robinson, 1st Branchman.
George Stevenson, 2nd Branchman.
Alex. Erskine, 3rd Branchman.
J. Gibbs, Captain of Hose.
George Mitchell, Lieut. of Hose.
John Brown, Engineer of Company.
A. Comstock and A. Gillespie, Axemen.

The *following resolution* was also passed: *Resolved*,—That the thanks of this Company is hereby tendered to Messrs. Geo. Stethem & Co., for the liberal donation of Twenty Dollars, for services rendered on the evening of the 7th October last.

The Union School.

We are glad to learn that this Institution is progressing favorably. The number on the register for last month is 3[illegible]. The Principal has also instituted a system of monthly reports which every teacher has to fill up, and as they contain a full account of attendance, recitations, standing, and conduct of every pupil, it must eventually stir up both teachers and pupils. Even already we learn that these reports are creating quite a degree of emulation among the pupils. Parents also can have access to these reports, and from them learn what progress their children are making every month.—We are sure that no effort is being spared to raise the School to what it ought to be, and what it will be ere long. Let parents go regularly and visit the School and see for *themselves*, and we are sure they will be kindly received by both the Principal and Teachers, and if they do so fault-finding will never be heard of.

Gunpowder Plot.

The Orangemen of Peterboro commemorated the event of the gunpowder plot by a supper at the Union Hotel, a number of Orangemen were present with their friends at dinner, which done great credit to "mine host," Croft. Addresses, &c. were delivered by some members of the association, appropriate to the occasion and the evening passed off pleasantly. While there were many great guns present, there was no powder. No fear of President O'Mahony was expressed.

Turnips and Carrots.

The following are Prizes awarded for the best Turnips and Carrots in this County: Turnips—1st, Isaac Watson; 2nd, Thomas Tully; 3rd, John Walton. Carrots—1st, John Walton: 2nd. Thomas Tully; 3rd, J. B. Fowler.

A Model Mayor.

We lately had the opportunity of hearing two very prominent men—one a Canadian and citizen of this County, the other of the city of Rochester—publicly acknowledge the soundness of the principles of Temperance, and also declare that they did not indulge in the wine cup. The following proclamation has lately appeared in a Rochester paper and speaks volumns for the wisdom of the people who elected such a man as Mayor Moore. Will the Mayors of Canada and others in authority take the hint and do likewise.

PROCLAMATION.

Mayor's Office, Rochester, Nov. 3, '65.

Whereas, It is of vital importance that our elections be conducted in accordance with law and good order, to the end that the unbiased will of the People may be expressed without disturbance or undue excitement; and

Whereas, The general observance of the State law in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors on election days, had the most salutary effect in securing good order and exemplary sobriety and quietness at and about the polls of the last two elections held in this city:

Now, Therefore, notice is hereby given, that section 21 of chapter 627 of the Session Laws of 1857, prohibiting any keeper of an inn or hotel, or person *licensed to sell liquor* or give away the same, within one quarter of a mile of the polls, or place of holding an election, during the day, will be strictly enforced at the General Election to be held on the 7th day of November. And it is hoped that all dealers in ardent spirits will not only freely acquiesce, but also cheerfully unite with our law-abiding citizens generally in such action and efforts as will secure the full enforcement of the law on the occasion.

D. D. T. Moore, Mayor.

Total Suppression.

Monday evening, Mr. Campbell, who is now in town, held a meeting in the basement of the Presbyterian Church. There was a very respectable audience, both as regards number and persons. Rev. Mr. Roger occupied the chair. Mr. Campbell entered pretty freely into the evil of the liquor traffic, and also spoke of the work of the Alliance, showing what it proposed and needed to enable it to carry out its designs. Already fifty names have been obtained for a Branch of the Alliance here. On Monday evening next another meeting will be held at the same place and at the same hour, half past seven p.m. Let the house be full. A Branch will then be formed and officers chosen.

Evening Classes.

Mr. W. S. Griffin, of the Grammar and Union School, announces, in to-days issue, his intention of opening Evening Classes in the Union School Building. It is a rare opportunity for those who cannot attend the Day School, and should not be neglected. The cost also is very light, and can hardly deter any one. Mr. Griffin, too, is well qualified to conduct classes, holding a first-class certificate from the Normal School, and being also favorably spoken of since he came here. We hope he will meet with the encouragement the enterprize deserves, and that this opportunity for mental culture thus put in the way of young people, will not be lightly est emed.

Personal.

We are pleased to have to report the success of our fellow townsman, Mr. Wm. Johnston, in obtaining a second-class certificate at the late examination of Cadets in Toronto. This, from the Toronto school, is a guarantee of advancement in the science of war, although as a citizen he is a man of peace.

The Committee of the Peterboro' Protestant Home, beg to acknowledge with many thanks, the following donations for the month of October:—

Mrs. F. Haulkain, children's clothing; Mrs. Tate, 1 lb. of hops; Mrs. Clementi, 3 pair of socks; Mrs. Wallis, a bushel of apples; Mr. Ryan, 4 bushels of potatoes; Mrs. Johnson, a quilt; Miss Roger, children's clothing and yarn; Mrs. Burns, children's clothing; Mr. W. B. Ward, 10 lbs. of sugar, 4 lbs. of tea; Mrs. Wallis 4 shawls; Mrs. Romaine, 1 dress; A Friend, 2 woollen shawls, 12 yds. of flannel, 11 yds. of print; Mr. Rush, 1 bottle of ink; Mr. T. M. Fairbairn, 1 load of corlwood.

The following bit of sensation fudge has been despatched from Toronto to a Rochester paper, for which there appears to be no foundation other than a disordered imagination:—

Affairs in Canada.—A despatch from Toronto says:—The Fenian excitement is increasing, and great activity is manifested in military circles. Jail inspection, enrolling volunteers, &c., is going on. Many Irish soldiers in the regular regiments are deserting to the States, and a large portion of the volunteers are believed to be Fenians.—Many Scotchmen are joining the order in Montreal.

The remains of Monsieur Archambault, wife and child, who were burned and bruised, so as to cause death, have been brought to Montreal, and committed to their last resting place. The mother and daughter were in one coffin.

MONAGHAN TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

Monaghan, October 28, 1865.

The Council met at 1 o'clock. All the members present. The minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

The Reeve reported that he had seen the roads mentioned in the petition of Mr. Hunter and others, referred to in former minutes, and recommended that plank for one gully be given to the line of road running north and south to the west side of Mr. Hunter's buildings, to which the Council assented and named Mr. Geo. Howden commissioner for performing the work.

Mr. Lockie, seconded by Mr. Collins and Resolved,—That the motion passed at the public meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of placing stone monuments on the governing lines in the township be adopted by this Council, and that the Reeve be instructed to take the necessary steps provided by law to carry out the requirements of said motion.

The petition of John Whitfield and others, left over from last meeting of Council, was granted, as the season was considered too far advanced for making the improvements named therein.

The By-law for the purchase of a portion of land from James Wallis, Esq., for road purposes, and also one for opening the allowance of road for the quarter line between lots six and seven in the 10th concession, received their final reading.

An order for $2.00 was given in favour of Richard Clark, for work done on Beet No. 3, under the superintendence of Councillor Dundass.

The Council adjourned to Friday the 29th December at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

Two Hundred and Sixty Coolies Drowned or Eaten by Tigers.

The English papers give the particulars of the loss of the American built ship Eagle Speed, while on her way with four hundred and ninety-seven coolies from Port Canning to Demarara. The wreck took place near Halliday's Island, August 23d, and the fatal results are thus described:

"Three of the Eagle Speed's boats were launched, manned by the crew. Including the coolies who threw themselves into the water on hencoops, the boats saved one hundred and sixty-nine, and all the Europeans. Captain Hoskins' boat made five trips, but the others were soon smashed; one of them had at half past twelve brought off the captain, whom his own crew refused to help.

"The steamer Lady Elgin, which was near, left for Port Canning; no hint was given to three hundred miserable wretches who were sinking, to launch the ship's cutter, which had not been used, though the one *European left and five negroes did do so*, and with thirty coolies were afterwards found by the steamer. The ship continued to float all that night, and did not sink till seven on Wednesday morning, justifying the opinion of Capt. Hoskins. Considering the rate at which the ship was sinking, I was sanguine that we would have succeeded in getting the greater portion of the coolies out. Two steamers were at once sent round from Calcutta, and the Lady Elgin returned from Port Canning. They found three coolie lads on the mast of the wreck, and saved about sixty more who had floated to Halliday's and Butcher's Islands, where the tigers are said to have destroyed some. The coolies assert that the last European attempted to fire the ship. Of the four hundred and ninety-seven coolies, two hundred and sixty seem to have perished on that terrible Wednesday morning or afterwards in the jungle."

Gale on Lake Michigan.

[From the Chicago Times, Oct. 28th.]

The following losses on the lake were reported in the city yesterday: The bark H S Lansing, owned by Captain J. M. Jones, of Detroit, went ashore yesterday morning, near Grosse Point. She had on board 330 tons of coal for the Rolling Mill Company. The crew were all saved, and one of them, who arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, states that the vessel is a total wreck, having been hooked to pieces by the fury of the storm, and the whole cargo lost. She was insured for $8,000 in the Home Insurance Company.

The brig Robert Hollister, also when ashore near the same point. She had on board a cargo of lumber from Bay City. She is not hopelessly damaged, and Captain Wilson is of opinion that she can be got afloat again.

The Helen Blood, owned by John Lang, of this city, when ashore about 16 miles north of Chicago. She was loaded with wood and lumber, part of which has been lost. It is doubtful whether she can be got off again.

The schooner Gem, commanded by Capt. Alex Stewart, was reported to have gone into Milwaukee in a sinking condition, having sustained heavy damage by the storm.

A telegram was received last evening by Messrs. Finney & Lyon, announcing that the schooner Algerine was sunk near Port Coburn, on Lake Erie. She was loaded with barley.

A rumor prevailed in the city yesterday that the brig Powhatan had sunk near Grosse Point, and that the men were seen clinging to the rigging to save themselves from the waves. It was but a rumor, however, and had not been confirmed at this writing. The tug word went out yesterday afternoon, but returned after a fruitless search for the vessel.

Several vessels were seen, during the afternoon, lying at anchor off the harbor, the storm being too severe for them to attempt to enter.

Towards 9 o'clock last evening the violence of the storm began to subside a little.

British Vessels in American Ports.

Mr. Seward on the 30th ult. addressed the following letter to Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Federal navy. It is understood at Washington that official intelligence has been received to the effect that Admiral Denman, the British Naval Commander in the Pacific has been ordered to send cruisers in quest of the Shenandoah who are to capture her if met with:

"I have the satisfaction of submitting for your information a copy of a despatch which has just been received from Mr. Adams, together with its accompaniment, a copy of a note of Earl Russell, relating to the restrictions upon American national vessels which lately were maintained by Her Majesty's government in British ports and waters. The despatch shows that all the objectionable restraints referred to have now been entirely removed, and that it is the desire of Her Majesty's government that unrestricted hospitality and friendship shall be shown to the vessels of war of the United States in all Her Majesty's ports, which at home or abroad. The President has directed me to make known to Her Majesty's government his satisfaction for this pleasing manifestation of consideration and justice on the part of Great Britain. I have, therefore, to request you to inform the naval officers of the United States that the instructions which have heretofore been given them to make discriminations in regard to their vessels in British ports and their intercourse with British naval vessels, are now countermanded and withdrawn, and that henceforth the *most liberal hospitality and courtesy* will be expected to be shown by the navy of the United States to the navy of Great Britain."

The following list contains the number of prizes awarded to the respective countries, at the Dublin Exhibition.

COUNTRY.	HONORABLE MEDAL	MENTION.	TOTAL
United Kingdom	414	175	589
Bahamas		2	2
Canada	24	25	49
India	3	3	6
Jamaica	2	2	3
Sages		1	1
Malta	3		3
Mauritius	5	11	16
Natal	3	3	6
Newfoundland	1		1
New South Wales	3		3
New Zealand		1	1
Nova Scotia	20	21	40
Queensland		1	1
Victoria	35	59	94
Africa West		1	1
Austria	34	17	51
Bavaria	1	2	3
Belgium	94	41	135
China	1		1
Denmark	1		1
France	80	22	102
Holland		1	1
Italy	93	62	155
Japan		2	2
Siberia		1	1
Netherlands	30	12	42
Rome	17	10	27
Prussia	1		1
Saxony	1		1
Siam		1	1
Sweden	4	1	5
" & Norway		6	6
Switzerland	15	4	19
Zollverein	69	26	95
" & Prussia		6	6
United States	2		2
	956	519	1475

Peterborough, Nov. 7, 1865.

"'Salt,' 'oil,' 'salt,' 'oil,' 'salt,' 'oil,' is a fair specimen of the conversation heard 'in the stores and in the streets' hereabouts."

The following carefully prepared table shows how the thing runs:

OIL MEASURE.

2 gas bubbles make	one oil-spring.
3 oil-springs make	one "indigestion."
2½ indigestions make	one lease.
1½ leases make	one derrick.
2½ derricks make	lots of territory.

But, *honestly*, they have found a good salt-spring here, and *expect*—TO FIND 'OIL' immediately.

Lord Monck.—An address was presented to Lord Monck, on his arrival from Canada, at his seat near Enniskerry, and a display of fireworks took place in his honor the same evening.

KETCHUM.

We are amazed at the want of taste and proper elevation of sentiment exhibited by Mr. Ketchum. Only two months ago he shook the financial credit of Wall street like an earthquake, toppled over half a dozen great banking houses, frightened twenty thousand pleasure seekers from Saratoga and Newport, and his name became famous in all Christian lands. Now he spoils it all by pleading guilty and by the end of the week his head will be severely shaved, his clothing will be like the hide of a Zebra, and his hands will be blistered with his first experiment at shoemaking.

The initial chapter in the history of the crimes of Ketchum no doubt possessed rare fascination to many misguided youth whose moral education has been somewhat neglected. Perhaps the history of the second chapter of that time which will end ten years hence, when the gates of Sing Sing are opened to release a middle-aged felon, might be read with somewhat greater profit.

Mr Edward Ketchum had greatly disappointed public expectation. Having, by the splendor and magnitude of his forgeries, elevated that crime to a respectable niche in the temple of fine arts, he now intends to plead guilty to the counts of a common-place, vulgar indictment, and to go to Sing Sing (what a name for a penitentiary!) as a sheep to the shambles.—*Exchange.*

New York, Oct. 24.—The Times' special says:—The murder of Harriet Wells by her paramour, Levi L. Farewell, which occurred yesterday morning on Thirteenth street, proves to have been a more diabolical act than was at first supposed. The evidence before the coroner's jury to-day shows that the murderer deliberately administered chloroform to his victim while she was asleep, then strangled her to death, threw her body into a closet, robbed her of her watch and jewelry and then fled. He has not yet been arrested. The animating purpose of the murder is said to have been the refusal of the woman to marry him, he having sworn that if he did not marry her no one else would. Although keeping a house of prostitution here, the deceased is said to have been respectably connected and to have a son at school at New Brunswick, Conn., and for which place she intended to start this evening. She was thirty-five years of age and came to this city with Farewell from Albany, N. Y. Farewell came originally from Massachusetts.

Charleston, S.C., Oct. 28.—The Steamer Republic, which left New York for New Orleans on the 8th inst., was wrecked off the coast of Georgia on Wednesday last. Four boats and one raft put off from the ship. One of the boats arrived at Charleston to-day. This boat contained Capt. S. Young, Engineer R. W. Durfee, Purser W. H. Morehead, and S. W. Whitman, J. R. Malby, Mrs. J. H. White and child, Mrs. L. D. Delbriski and two children, E. Pacti, J. McLaughlin, S. Lyons, Stewart. Also, seamen John Henwin, Thomas Smith, B. Leary and James Corcoran. The other boats and the raft have not been heard from. The survivers will take passage on the Quaker City for New York, to-morrow.

Baltimore, Oct. 29.—A horrible murder and robbery were committed to-day about noon in the photographic establishment of H. B. Goetze, on Baltimore street, adjoining the Sun office. The proprietor was found about 1 o'clock, lying on the floor of his operating shop dead, with a pistol shot in the back of his head. His person had been robbed of a watch and other valuables.—Parties in the adjoining buildings testify to hearing the report of a pistol about noon. No clue has as yet been obtained of the murderer.

In St. Patrick's Church, Montreal last Sunday, the Rev. B. McGauran took occasion to warn his flock against Fenanism. He was happy to say that so far as he could learn the movement in this community originated with persons not members of his congregation. It was, he believed, confined to a few obscure individuals from the back streets of the city. It was a thing of evil from the beginning, and from evil no good can come. Secret associations were condemned by the Church, and the associations in question was moreover condemned by the civil authorities. He was as good an Irishman as any, he loved his country well, and would be happy to see her prosperous; but at the same time he must denounce, in the strongest terms, the secret brotherhood in question, as well as the means by which they proposed to attain their end. No man could be a good patriot unless he were a good christian, and the voice of the Church, which they must all obey, was opposed to secret societies. In conclusion, he said that he believed the congregation under his care was, as a body, as religious, as well conducted, and as truly loyal and dutiful as it was possible for any congregation to be. He did not, however, wish that even a few individual should be misled by the dish meat and designing, and for that reason he considered it his duty to make these remarks.

A shocking tragedy was enacted on the 1st Concession Cornwall last Sunday afternoon. The result was the death of a boy about 12 years of age, named Wm. Lalonde, at the hands of a neighbour boy, Robert Lightlady. Lalonde's parents were out visiting, the deceased and a younger boy being the occupants of the house. Lightlady came along with a gun, and at the door of Lalonde's house met the deceased, and told him he was going to shoot him. The boy, Lalonde, thinking it a joke made no effort to get out of the way, when Lightlady raised the gun and fired the shot entering the groin, and passing through the body, penetrated the door behind. The poor boy fell outwards, but was dragged into the house by his murderer who told the younger brother to throw some water over him immediately. Lightlady, then went out, shut the doors after him and went home. An inquest was held on the body on Monday, which resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against Lightlady. He was accordingly committed to stand his trial. The Assizes had just closed the day before the murder. So that the prisoner will have to lie in jail until the Spring sitting of Court.

Defeat of "my" Candidate.—Mr McMonies, the Reform Ministerial candidate, had been returned for North Wentworth by a majority of 14, beating Mr. Alexander Brown, Conservative Ministerialist. *There was a regular stand-up* battle between the two wings of the Coalition at this election and the Reformers were victorious. They had a round than the prestige attaching from Mr. Alex Brown's much earlier candidature—they had in their favor the bad faith from Mr Brown in attempting the slide in as a Ministerialist, whilst practically disowning Federation, which was made the alternative in the Ministerial scheme. They had also in their favor a telegram from Mr. John A. Macdonald, designed to help Mr. Alex Brown, but which no doubt had the opposite effect, seeing that, of the bad faith, it bade the Conservatives to run Mr Brown "at all hazards," and if they liked, to "tell them he is my candidate." Having been told he was Mr. John A. Macdonald's candidate, he was defeated accordingly.—*Stafford Beacon.*

Burned Alive.—A terrible accident occurred yesterday in a house off Craig street, between St Ignace and Salaberry. Two women lived in the house, Mrs. Abbott, and Bridget Clancey, wife of Charles Foster, private in the 24th Regiment. During the afternoon, Mrs Foster, who is only 25 years old, went out to work, while Mrs. Abbott fell asleep on her bed. After some time, the latter awoke, smelling a strong odor of burned linen. She went to the kitchen and perceived on the floor a heap of some material that was burning. Without knowing what it was, she threw water on the fire, and soon discovered that the burning mass was the body of the young woman Foster. The stove and pipe were at the time red hot. Nothing has transpired to explain this awful accident, and the coroner's jury gave its verdict accordingly.—*Minerve.*

Murder on Board the Steamer "Lady Head."—Dalhousie, N. B., Oct. 28.—The steamship "Lady Head" from Quebec, arrived here at eight o'clock last night. The purser reports that while a short distance below Pabebiac, Canada East, yesterday a.m., *two sailors who had been shipped at Quebec* for the ship "Irvine," now landing at this port, began scuffling, when, one of them named Sullivan drew the knife out of the other's belt and stabbed him three times, killing him almost instantly. Sullivan was immediately arrested, and on arrival at Pabebiac was handed over to the authorities, the body of the murdered man was also put ashore at that place.

A Temper Brewing.—Mrs. Parker will give Evidence at the Coming Assizes.—We understand that Mrs. Joseph Parker, consort of the great redoubtable Joe Parker, the robber, who has so frequently upset the calculations of detectives and others in this city who have attempted his capture, arrived in town last evening, with the avowed intention of making an appearance at the coming Assizes, and unfolding developments that will cause many persons of respectable standing to shiver in their linen. We have before intimated that Madame Parker expressed her determination to carry out this design, to a gentleman from Hamilton who encountered the lady, some months ago, at a city in Illinois, and it is evident that she will be faithful to her word. As to the character of the developments to be made by the indignant "robberess," and the reliability to be attached to her statements, we shall learn in time; but from past experience, it might be well for our authorities to see that the line is clear between this and the bridge, or some person might be caught.—*Hamilton Times.*

The Schoolmaster Abroad.—Previous to a school meeting not ten miles from here, the following notice was posted on the door; "the inabitantance of this school section is perticklerly Requested all to attend on Wednesday the 9th inst to put a sop to this free school Bisness do you now that you are taxed two hundred and forty Dollars be Side your Common Scool tax and twenty pounds in hand Last year with the Government Grant and taxes Cannot Com Short of three hundard and Sixty Dollars."—*Lindsay Post.*

The Right of Search.—Probably no question is less understood between nations than the right of search, there is no general law laid down, and consequently they have to be governed by precedence which happened long ago; this is not the case with the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." Ancient history does not have to be traced to find out whom it has relieved from the tortuous pains of rheumatism, sudden colds sore throat, burns, &c. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25 cts per bottle.

If afflicted with Scrofulous, Chronic Disease, Syphilis, Ulcers, Fever, Sores, Skin Eruptions, White Swellings, Rickets, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, St Vitus' Dance, King's Evil, Blotches, Pimples, Tetter, use Rahway's Renovating Resolvent, this remedy will cure you. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

Loss of the Human Voice.—By the measles people lose their voice, at times; by colds, the hearing and voice is often partially destroyed. Now, for a cold, cough, hoarseness, or sore throat, try a few of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25 cents a box.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysterics,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart.

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'

Tramp! Tramp!

TRAMP!

The Boys are Marching

TO

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

FOR THEIR

School Books, Slates and Copy Books,

Where they can get them VERY CHEAP.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1865.

LLOYD'S

Great Typographical Railway and County Map of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, $2 00.

Also, the United States County Map, $1.50.

The undersigned are sole agents for the above for the Districts of Colborne and Newcastle.

JOHN NEITHERCUT.
DAWSON KENNEDY.

N. B.—For description and particulars, see advertisement in another column.

Peterboro, Nov 8, 1865. 45-4

Evening School.

EVENING CLASSES will be organized at the Union School, on FRIDAY EVENING, 17th inst., when young Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to improve themselves generally are requested to be present.

A class will also be organized in the higher branches of Mathematics.

TERMS, in advance—75 cents per month for Gentlemen, 50 cents for Ladies. Incidentals found.

W. S. GRIFFIN.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1865. 45-2in

Public Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee intend on MONDAY, the TWENTYFIFTH day of NOVEMBER next to pass a By-law for selling the road as surveyed and established in the year 1828 on lot fourteen in the *third Concession also on lots fourteen* and fifteen in the fourth Concession of said *Township of Otonabee.*

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk

Otonabee, 18th October, 1865. 43-3in.

NOTICE.

A NUMBER OF PAPERS, belonging to various parties, have been left in my office by Walter Rubidge, Solicitor, with instructions to deliver them to the proper parties, who can have them on application.

JOHN BURNHAM,
Solicitor, Peterborough

October 31st, 1865. 44-2in

Teacher Wanted

FOR the School in the Village of Ashburnham, to commence on the first day of January next. Salary $400. Applications will be received until the first day of December next, at seven o'clock, p. m., when the Board of School Trustees will meet in the School House to examine the same.

ROBERT D. ROGERS,
Secretary.

Ashburnham, 1st Nov., 1865. 44-3

REMOVAL NOTICE!

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Produce and Commission Merchant,

HAS REMOVED his Flour and Feed Store to the Brick Building on SIMCOE STREET, in rear of R. Walton's Stove Shop, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of Flour, Bran, Shorts, Pollards, Oats, Peas and Barley.

Peterboro', Oct. 26, 1865. 44-tf.

HOME AND COLONIAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices. Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.

Losses settled promptly and in full.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr.,
Agent.

Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

SOMETHING NEW.

ENGLISH EGG POWDER.

NOW that Eggs are scarce and dear, you can buy at the Family Grocer's, George Street, Peterborough, a Five Cent Package of Egg Powder, that will go as far as one dozen Eggs. Warranted genuine. Try it.

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

Glecyrene Soap Powder

AN excellent substitute for Soap, and much cheaper.

D McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

SCOTT'S CELEBRATED MAGIC LIQUID BLUE.

D McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

NOTICE!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand, made by the undersigned on the 20th October last, in favor of *Dennis Moloney or bearer, for the sum of* eighty dollars, payable fifteen months after date, as I have received no value for the same, and will not pay it at maturity.

WM. TORPEY.

Lot 10, 1st con. Douro, Nov. 1, 1865. 44-3*

NOTICE!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand, made by the undersigned on the 20th of October last, in favor of Dennis Moloney or bearer, for the sum of sixty dollars, payable fifteen months after date, as I have received no value for the same, and will not pay it at maturity.

JOHN QUINLAN.

Douro, Nov. 1, 1865. 44-3*

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the *Church of England Hymn Books* at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro,' July 26, 1865. 30

ROOM PAPER

Below Cost!

AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterborough, November, 1865.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,

Corner of George and Simcoe streets, Peterborough.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Have just received a large addition to their former stock, which they are prepared to sell at greatly

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH!

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS OF

School Books, Blank Books, Stationery, Magazines, Diaries, Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, and Fancy Goods.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES Received regularly.

☞ A Liberal Discount allowed to Country Merchants. ☜

Peterborough, November 1st, 1865.

NEW

Book & Stationery Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Hunter Street, - Peterborough,

THREE DOORS EAST OF GEORGE STREET.

The subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and the surrounding country, that he has just opened out at the above stand, a large and varied assortment of

Books, Stationery, School and Office Requisites, &c., &c., which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The Stock consists of

Miscellaneous Books in great variety, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, Church Services, Wesley's Hymns, &c. Blank Books of every description kept on hand, or procured to order.

A large assortment of Fancy Articles consisting of

Albums, Portmonnaies, Pencils, Pencil Cases, Ladies' Satchels, &c. &c.

The popular Magazines furnished to order and the daily *Globe* and *Leader*, and leading New York Journals kept constantly on hand.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Remember the Stand,—Hunter st., 3 doors East of George st.

JOHN SIM PETER.

Peterborough, 1st November, 1865. 44

NOVEMBER,

1865.

THE MONTREAL HOUSE is now receiving another instalment of Fall and Winter Goods, to be Sold at Great Bargains.

IF YOU WANT A DRESS, Shawl, Prints, Cottons, Blankets, or any other article in the Dry Goods line, call at the

MONTREAL HOUSE.

N. B.—Please call early in the day, as we are crowded in the afternoons.

NEW DRUG STORE!

Apothecaries' Hall,

CLUXTON'S BLOCK, - - - GEORGE STREET,

Peterborough.

THE undersigned respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, to their large and varied Stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Druggists' Sundries, and everything usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared.

P. C. BLAICHER & CO.

P. S.—The highest Cash Price paid for Clover, Timothy and Flax Seeds, Beeswax and Honey. P. C. B. & Co.

Peterborough, October 25, 1865. 43

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Lightfoot's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865. 43

IMPORTED

SCOTCH and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom Gin, Jamaica Rum; Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robin's, and Renault & Co's fine old Brandies; Port and Sherry Wines for medicinal purposes; Champagne and Claret of the best brands; Brett & Co's Ginger and Cherry Brandies; Barclay & Co's Ginger Wine. For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street

GOODERHAM & WORTS Old Rye, Toddy, Malt and Plain Whiskey.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

GUINNESS and BLOOD'S Dublin Porter, in pints and quarts. J. Aldwell's celebrated Mild and Bitter Ale in bottles, also in kegs, half barrels and barrels.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

FRESH TEAS—Young Hyson, and Gunpowder from 50 cents to $1 00 per lb, Congou, Souchong and Japans at very low prices

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PORTO RICO, Yellow Refined, Loaf, Broken Loaf, Ground and Crushed Sugars, for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.
George Street.

43

Sign of the

CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET,

PETERBOROUGH,

Robt. Hamilton

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving his large stock of Hardware, which was selected by him while in Europe, and will offer it for sale at prices that will defy competition.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of MOCOCK'S and AYRES

BROAD AND NARROW AXES,

Wholesale and Retail.

Lumbermen supplied on Reasonable Terms.

Cash purchasers will consult their interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1865. 39

Fall and Winter Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a lot of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which will be found a few pieces of the celebrated

BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS.

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterborough, September 12th, 1865. 37

DAILY LINE TO ROCHESTER!

The quickest route to Rochester and all points in the United States!!

The new and magnificent steel-plated UPPER CABIN STEAMER,

"CORINTHIAN,"

CHRYSLER, MASTER,

Leave North Shore ports for Charlotte, every morning, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—

BRIGHTON, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only—at 5.30.

COLBORNE, at 7.30, a. m.,

COBOURG, at 8.45, a. m.,

PORT HOPE (direct for Charlotte) at 11, a. m.

Arriving at Charlotte at 3, p. m.

RETURNING.—Leaves Charlotte for North Shore ports, every evening (Sunday's excepted) at 11, on the arrival of special train from Rochester.

Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by rail or boat, connect with this steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive in Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South.

Passengers in United States, via Rochester, connect by special train with this steamer at Charlotte, arriving at Cobourg and Port Hope after a swift and pleasant ride over the Lake Ontario, in time for special trains to Lindsay and Peterborough, and express trains East and West on Grand Trunk Railway, and, also for Royal Mail Line Through Steamers.

This swift and magnificent steamer has been especially fitted up for this route, with all the modern appliances, and her saloon and stateroom are elegantly furnished.

The Table and Bar always supplied with the very best.

FARE,—Cabin, $2 50; Deck, $2.00.

For further information, apply to the Captain on board, or to James Keelar, Cobourg; Charles Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.

A. M. BROWN,
General Agent, Kingston.

Kingston, Sept. 16, 1865. 39

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Very Cheap!

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

N. B.—Clothing made to order by a first class Tailor, at the Montreal House.

THE DAILY

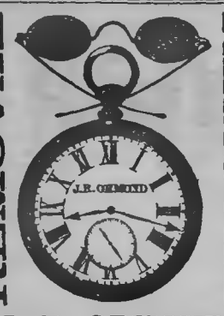
Globe & Ledaer

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,

Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's

REMOVAL



J. R. ORMOND,

Begs to inform the public that he has

Removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. Ward, Hunter Street,

And will receive, in a few days, an entire new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

AND FANCY GOODS.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41-tf

REMOVAL

HARDWARE!

Large Arrivals of

NEW STOCK!

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of his many patrons, and the public in general, to the large and varied assortment of general SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE now daily receiving by him, which will be offered as heretofore at the very

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

And as his stock is invariably purchased in the best markets, customers may rest assured that he is perfectly satisfied to have his goods subjected to

Any Competition that is Offered.

A LARGE LOT OF "STORY'S"

BROAD AND NARROW AXES.

HANDMADE AND WARRANTED,

Together with every other article in our line required by Lumbermen.

—ALSO,—

Shortly to arrive direct from Glasgow, a large stock of

Bar Iron,

HORSE NAILS, &c., &c.

☞ *Call and Examine for Yourselves.*

MELVILLE MILLAR.

George Street, next to W. Clurton's

Peterborough, Oct. 4, 1865. 40-4in

BLACKSMITHS' COAL.

100 TONS of best American, also a lot of "Newcastle" shortly to arrive, for sale by

MELVILLE MILLAR.

Peterborough, Oct. 3, 1865. 40

CANADA WEST FARMERS'

Mutual & Stock Insurance Co'y.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following gentlemen have been appointed Agents for this Company:

JOHN NEITHERCUT, of the County of Northumberland, and for that portion of the County of Peterborough lying East of the River Otonabee.

R. W. ERRETT for that portion of the County of Peterborough lying west of the Otonabee River, and for the County of Victoria, and for the Townships of S. Monaghan, Cavan, Clark and Hope, County of Durham.

ALSO THAT,

Hon. A. A. Burnham, Cobourg; John Harvey, Esq., Smith; Robert Ford, Esq., Onemee, and Robert Waudell, Esq., Monaghan, have been appointed Honorary Directors.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Hamilton, 22nd Sept., 1865. 40

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

New Map

OF

Peterborough and Ashburnham,

THE undersigned, having now rapidly approaching completion, A NEW AND COMPLETE MAP of THE TOWN of PETERBOROUGH and the adjoining VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM, informs those who may desire to have unregistered or intended subdivisions of Lots shewn on the Map, that such will be done on their furnishing the necessary information immediately.

Office—Scott's Block.

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyors.

Peterborough, Sept. 25, 1865. 39.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to receive or negotiate a certain note, dated the 7th June, 1865, drawn at nine months, for $52.50, in favor of Mr Thomas Hutchison or bearer, and signed by W. Rutherford, Jr., W. Rutherford, Sr., and Adam Rutherford, as the two last named persons do not hold themselves liable therein; the said note having been acquired by Mr. Hutchison (as regards them) without value and contrary to the understanding between them.

W. RUTHERFORD, Sr.
A. RUTHERFORD.

Peterboro, August 7, 1865. 32

Battle of the Boyne

THIS excellent Painting is offered for sale by Messrs. Graham & Stratton, Peterboro', at $2 each.

Peterboro', Oct. 4, 1865.

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as *Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols* and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

New Tin and Stove Shop.

:o:

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Jas Reid, Tin and Coppersmith, Hunter street, where, by strict attention, and a thorough practical knowledge of

TIN AND COPPER WORK,

And the PLUMBING BUSINESS in all its branches, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

BATHS OF ALL KINDS TO ORDER,

Lumbermen's Furnishings,

Brand Cutting neatly executed. Bell Hanging. Mill and Brewery work. Roofing and Eaves Troughing, and Jobbing of all kinds, done on the shortest notice.

PEDLARS SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS

The highest Cash Price paid for any quantity of SHEEP SKINS.

COAL OIL,---A good article sold CHEAP.

THOMAS LANNIN,
Hunter Street.

P. S.—Wool Pickings, Rags, Brass, Copper, Feathers, Quart and Pint Bottles, taken in exchange

Peterboro, October 18, 1865. 42-4in.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.

Announce the Completion of their

STOCK of FALL & WINTER GOODS.

They would draw the special attention of Ladies to their

MILLINERY & MANTLE ROOMS,

which are now ready for inspection and replete with all the

Newest and most Fashionable articles in that line.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41.

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 20 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-2in

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.

10 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG.

Capital,.....$12,500,000. Invested,.....$2,000,000.

Deposit Fund in Canada,....$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:

Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co.,
General Agents for Canada.

FREDERICK COLE, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an undiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately.

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid.

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premiums, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convenient and liberal terms, whereby no policy need lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium.

☞ Further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX,
or
T. B. CLEMENTI,
Agents at Peterboro.

R. KINCAID, M. D., Medical Referee. 38

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

L. LEMAY

BEGS to call the attention of his customers and other cash buyers to his large stock of STAPLE GOODS, received during the last two weeks, among which will be found a large and well-selected assortment of

Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Winceys, and a variety of Plaid Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles, Flannels, Blankets, White Cotton, Striped Shirting and Denims, 200 pieces of best Canadian Factory Cotton, from 6½ per yard; 75 pieces of Prints, fast colors, from 7½ per yard; 50 pieces of plain and checked home-made Flannel, 800 yards of white Fulled Cloth (Peterboro' manufacture), 150 pieces of Canadian Tweeds, Beaver, Whitney, and fancy Over-coatings.

CHEAP AND GOOD CLOTHING,

One of the largest and best made stocks of Clothing in Town; 250 Over-coats, 200 fancy Cassimere and Canadian Tweed Under-coats, 300 pairs of Cassimere, Canadian Tweed and Fulled Cloth Pants, 350 Vests 400 Flannel and Cotton Shirts, a good assortment of Felt Hats, Cloth Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Mufflers, &c, &c. All my Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and will be sold very cheap.

All Goods sold for Cash only, and at small profits.

L. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, next to McKellar & Cameron.

Peterboro', Sept. 13th, 1865. 37

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

Now received, a large and well assorted Stock of

FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS!

All of which will be sold

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the

Examiner Office.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JAMES W. STONE and GILES STONE, Insolvents.

THE undersigned have filed a consent by their Creditors to their discharge, and on Wednesday, the twentieth day of December next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, they will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

GILES STONE.
JAMES W. STONE.

Dated at Peterborough, this 14th day of October, 1865. } 42

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG, *an Insolvent*

THE CREDITORS of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none stating the fact, the whole amount under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

ROBERT D. ROGERS,
Assignee

Ashburnham, Oct. 10, 1865. 41-2in*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JAMES RYAN, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on SATURDAY, the SECOND day of DECEMBER next, at Ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favour under the said Act.

Dated at Peterboro', this 27th day of September A. D., 1865.

39 JAMES RYAN.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, TO WIT: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JAMES HICKS, *An Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at TEN of the o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favour under the said act.

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this Seventh day of September, A. D. 1865.

JAMES HICKS,
by T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
his attorney ad litem.

36-2mo

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of JAMES RYAN, are required to call immediately and pay the amount of their indebtedness to me, the undersigned, who is the proper authority to collect said debts.

Immediate payment is required, otherwise they will be placed in Court for Collection.

PATRICK FITZGERALD,
Assignee to the Estate of James Ryan

N. B.—Office at my residence, 2nd door north of the Huffman House, George Street.

Peterboro', Sept. 15th, 1865. 37

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1866.

The Fashion Magazine of the World.

LITERATURE, FINE ARTS, & FASHIONS. The most magnificent Steel Engravings, Double Fashion Plates, Wood engravings on every subject that can interest ladies, Patterns for knitting, Netting, Embroidery, Articles for the Toilet, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything, in fact, to make a complete Lady's Book.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE FOR 36 YEARS. No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it.

GODEY'S RECEIPTS for every department of a household. These are alone worth the price of the book.

MODEL COTTAGES, (no other Magazine gives them), with diagrams.

DRAWING LESSONS for the Young.—Another speciality with Godey.

ORIGINAL MUSIC, worth $3 a year. Other Magazines publishes old worn-out music, but the subscribers to Godey get it before the music stores.

GARDENING FOR LADIES.—Another peculiarity with Godey.

Fashions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, the millionaire merchants, appear in Godey, the only Magazine that has been in Ladies' bonnets. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the Lady's Book enables every lady to be her own bonnet maker.

MARION HARLAND,
Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

writes for Godey each month, and for no other magazine. A new novel by her will be published in 1866. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.

TERMS OF

Godey's Lady's Book for 1866.

(From which there can be no Deviation.)

The following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1866:—

One copy, one year $2 00
Two copies, one year 3 50
Three copies, one year 7 50
Four copies, one year 10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making six copies 14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making nine copies 21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making twelve copies 27 50

☞ A l additions to clubs at club rates.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year, on receipt of $4 50.

☞ We have no club with any other magazine or newspaper.

☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs.

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for each subscriber.

Address,

L. A. GODEY,
N. E. corner Sixth and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

43

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to R. D. ROGERS are hereby informed that all accounts, notes, &c., not paid before the 1st of November, will be put in suit for collection.

J. Z. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, August 28, 1865. 35

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons giving my Credit on my account, by or to any person whatever, without my previous written order to do so.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Otonabee, October 6, 1865. 44

Poetry.

A PRETTY FOOT.

There's magic in a pretty foot,
And well the ladies know it;
And she who has a pretty one
Is pretty sure to show it.
All times you too are martyred by
The merest little ankle,
That shoots an arrow through the eye,
Within the heart to rankle.

Of course you turn your gaze aside,
And all your blushes stifle,
But don't you know she's not aware
Your shirts are raised a trifle.
I should you think she might perchance
Have on a loosened gaiter,
Your fingers itch to play the part
Of honest ladies waiter.

To you tantalized till he is crazed,
Shark mad, with wild romancing,
That wire ing foot along his brain
A thousand waltzes dancing.
This while it merely lightly pats,
As thoughtless she may move it,
No maidest man would dare to dream
There is a leg above it.

But when it trips across the street,
Thro gh wind and mud and vapor,
Exposes accident you see
How beautiful the taper;
And as it steps upon the walk,
And the crowd to mingle,
Two english eyes look up and say,
"I wonder if he's single."

I would not have a lady think
I fancy her a schemer,
And beg her to remember that
The poet is a dreamer.
He sees what others do not see,
And seeks for hidden beauty,
No pretty face can lure him from
The path of moral duty.

Varieties.

A GOOD-NATURED MAGISTRATE.—A poor man made his appearance at the bar of Police Court, Gorbals, charged with being drunk and disorderly in the street, when, after hearing the presiding Bailie, who seems to have possessed more of the milk of human kindness than that of firmness and dignity, which are by some deemed essential for the magisterial office, ordered him to pay a fine of 15s. 'Fifteen shillings!' vociferated the man, with more points of admiration in his tone than we can spare room for. 'Fifteen shillings, Bailie. Ye're surely not in earnest. Blessye, when will I win 15s to give?' 'Well,' said the Bailie, yeilding, 'I'll make it half a guinea and not a farthing less!' 'Half a guinea, Bailie! if ye fine me half a guinea, what's to come o' my poor wife and weans for a month to come? We maun just starve, there's nae ither way o't,' said the offender in a most lugubrious tone—'we must starve or beg.' 'Well,' said the relenting Bailie, 'I'll make it 7s and 6d., and not a farthing less!' 'Seven and sixpence!' says the still unsatisfied offender. 'that's just the half o' my week's wages, and there's not a gram o' meal in my house, nor a bit o' coal to make it ready with, even though there were. Oh, Bailie dinck what a sum 7s. 6d. is to a working man!' 'Well, well,' says the good natured magistrate, 'I'll make it 5s and not a farthing less!' 'Weel weel, Bailie, I and Mary and the weans must submit,' said the knavish culprit affecting to weep, at the same time saying, as if to himself, yet so loud that the Bailie could hear him—'Blessed is he that wisely doth the poor man's case consider. The Bailie could not stand the silent appeal of tears, nor the apt quotation he had made. 'Well, well,' again says the Bailie, 'I'll make it half a crown and as sure as death, though ye were my ain brother I couldna make it less!—*Kilmarnock Journal.*

SIMON'S WIFE'S MOTHER.—A friend returned from New York tells us a pretty good story of an Illinoisian who was stopping at the same hotel. On Sunday, the Western man, being desirous of hearing several of the more famous pulpit orators at the metropolis, went in the morning to Dr. Chapin's church but heard a stranger preach from the text: "But Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." In the afternoon he went to Beecher' Plymouth church, and heard the same discourse from the same preacher. Going in the evening to Dr. Osgood's church, he found the same clergyman and the same theme: "Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." The next day the patient hearer of the threefold discourse was crossing to Brooklyn in a ferry boat when the alarm bell in the park agitated the air with its great shocks of sounds, and a man behind him inquired why the bell was tolling. Looking up, he saw the now familiar countenance of the preacher, and was prompt to reply: "I think Simon's wife's mother must be dead. I heard three times yesterday that she was sick of a fever."—*Providence Journal.*

OBEYING ORDERS.—A certain general of the United States army supposing his favourite horse dead, ordered an Irishman to go and skin him.

'What! is Silver tail dead!' asked Pat.

'What is that to you?' replied the officer, 'do as I bid you, and ask no questions.'

Pat went about his business and in an hour or two returned.

'Well Pat where have you been all this time?' asked the General.

'Skining the horse, yer honor.'

'Does it take nearly two hours to perform such an operation?'

'No yer honor, but then you see it tuck bout half an hour to catch him?'

'Catch him! fire and a furies, was he alive?'

'Yes, yer honor—and you know I could not skin him alive?'

'Skin him alive?—did you kill him?'

'To be sure I did! You know I must obey orders without asking any questions.'

EXCELLENCE OF SOWENS.—A German at present travelling in the Highlands, west of Callender, has made some very interesting discoveries—among others, that "sowens" is a very superior food. Having partaken of this, to him, delicious pudding, he inquired of the attendant how it was generally used—what class of people eat of it. When told by the attendant that sowens was food used mostly by servants, the surprise of the German was evidently great, for he rejoined, in the best English at hand, "if the case were his, that he would keep de sowens for his own self, and make de servants take your dam hard rugg at de beef."

HOPE.—Hope is the sweetest friend that ever kept a distressed friend's company; it beguiles the tediousness of the way—all the miseries of our pilgrimage. It tells the soul such sweet stories of the succeeding joys; what comforts there are in heaven; what joy, what triumphs, what marriage songs and hallelujahs there are in that country whither she is travelling, that she goes merrily away with her present burden.

One of the readiest replies that we ever heard was made by an Irishman. A gentleman travelling on horseback came upon an Irishman who was fencing in a most barren and desolate piece of land. "What are you fencing in that lot of land for, Pat?" said he; "a herd of cows would starve to death on the land." "And sure, your honor, wasn't I fencing it in to keep the poor crates out in it?"

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, at the suit of MELANCTHON H SEYMOUR, HAMILTON H WHITNEY and CHARLES EDWARD SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of ILLIAM SNYDER, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of JANUARY, A D, 1866, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant of, in, to or out of the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz, all and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the township of Smith, in the county of Peterboro', in the Province of Canada, being composed of part of broken lot number 18, in the second concession of the said township of Smith, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing on the western bank of the Otonabee River, on the limits between lots numb rs 17 and 18 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, then north sixteen degrees, west 4 chains 54 links along the said limits, then north 28 degrees east 6 chains 52 links, then north 24 degrees east 5 chains and 15 links, then south 89 degrees west 1 chain 86 links, then north 5 degrees west 2 chains and 94 links, then north 33 degrees east one chain 36 links, then north 36 degrees east 16 chains 50 links, then north 45½ degrees east 8 chains 27 links, then north 33½ degrees east 3 chains 52 links to the intersection of the road leading to Peterborough, on the allowance for road between lots numbers 18 and 19, then south easterly along the western side of said allowance for road until it strikes the river Otonabee, then close by the western side of said river following the current of the stream to the place of beginning, containing 12 acres, be the same more or less, also the west half of lot number 19 in the third concession, and broken lot number 19 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, containing one hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 4, 1865. 40

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of P. RONAYNE, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of THOMAS MAHONY, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1866, at Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant in and to the following lands and tenements.

In the Common Pleas.

David Douglas Young, executor of the last will and testament of George Burns Symes, deceased, *Plaintiff,*

vs.

Ann Redmond, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 25 and 26 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Belmont, and the North half Lot No. 27 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Belmont, and County of Peterboro'.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept 28, 1865. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of John Doherty, and against the lands and tenements which were of Thomas Doherty, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Bridget Doherty Administratrix of the said Thomas Doherty, to be administered, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Doherty in and to the West half of the East half of Lot number 24 in the 10 Concession of Otonabee, which property I shall offer for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, Peterboro, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office. Peterboro, 14th August, 1865. 33-td.

PORK

150 Barrels Mess.
100 " Prime Mess.
200 " Extra Flour.
300 " Superfine Flour.

For sale by

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro, June 22, 1865. 26

AMERICAN MONEY

BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "EXAMINER Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH } WILL be sold
To Wit: } at the Court

House in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1866, at Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant in and to the following lands and tenements.

In the Common Pleas.

Ann Redmond, *Plaintiff,*

vs.

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Peterboro, June 22, 1865. 26

AMERICAN MONEY

BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "EXAMINER Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

The Great Original Painting

OF THE

BATTLE OF THE BOYNE!

By BEN. WEST, Pres. Royal Academy.

SPARKES, BOURNE & Co., would respectfully announce that they have now ready for delivery a splendidly got up Coloured Lithograph of this magnificent HISTORICAL PAINTING, representing the Battle at the moment of the death of the gallant DUKE SCHOMBERG; and which is published on the finest paper—size 22 × 28 inches.

This Picture—a faithful copy of the great Original—will be found incomparably superior to anything ever offered to the public either in this country or Great Britain *It has been executed by the first Artists of the day,* and no trouble or expense has been spared to make it worthy of the justly celebrated Painter, and the GREAT HISTORICAL FACT which it represents, and which ought never to be forgotten by those who now enjoy the CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY which this event, more than any other in our history, was the means of establishing and perpetuating.

In times like these, when the principles of our Forefathers are being assailed on every hand, it is especially needful for us to bear in mind from whence sprung our Constitutional form of Government; and nothing contributes more to aid us in keeping in remembrance those momentous passages in our history than faithful representations by great Masters. And certainly no Historical Subject has been more ably treated than the above event by this celebrated Painter.

In presenting this Picture to the *Protestant Community,* and especially to those who are *more feelingly alive* to the vast benefits conferred on us by the ever memorable events of 1690, the Publishers feel every confidence that their efforts will be fully appreciated, and that this Picture will find an honored place in every Protestant home in the British Provinces.

Price of the Picture, $2.

F. B. SPARKES, Toronto.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Agents.

The Publishers would call attention to the following recommendatory Letter which they have received:

Toronto, June 10th, 1865.

Messrs. SPARKES, BOURNE & Co.,

GENTLEMEN,—We are very much pleased with the Photograph of the Drawing of your forthcoming Colored Lithograph of the "Battle of the Boyne," and are of opinion that if the execution of the Work in Progress is carefully carried out, your anticipations of a very large sale will be fully realized.

F. H. MEDCALF
OGLE R GOWAN.
ANDREW FLEMING

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S
Furniture Ware Rooms
HAVE BEEN REMOVED
TO RYAN'S BLOCK,
Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches attended to with punctuality COFFINS kept constantly on hand.

Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48

If You Want
GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE
Team, Carriage or Buggie
HARNESS!
TRUNKS,
CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,
GO TO
T. DONNELLY'S,
(Late Hopkins & Donnelly,)

☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*

COLLARS WARRANTED.

Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

Drawing and Modeling School.

A SCHOOL for instruction in Architectural, Perspective, and Anatomical Drawing; Modeling in Plaster and Clay; Sketching from Nature, and Painting in Water Colors, Sepia, and India Ink, will be opened in connection with the London Commercial College on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

under the able supervision of the

German Artist, H. A. Wilkens.

Mr. Wilkens has had long experience as a Practical Sculptor and Painter, and has in this capacity been employed on some of the most celebrated works of art now adorning the Capital at Washington.

The College Studies will receive instruction in these very pleasing and useful branches for the slight additional charge of Two Dollars per month. Students who purchase Scholarships in clubs of three or more during the month of September, will have their fare to London by the cheapest route deducted from the price. Telegraphing will also be given free with all Scholarships purchased this month Good board can be obtained in private families for $2 per week.

Life Scholarships for Gents $30 *in Advance.*
do do Ladies 20 *do*
Books and Stationery for Full Com Course, $10 *do*

For circular or other information address post-paid

J. W JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
35 London, C. W.

MESS PORK.

Just received, direct from Chicago,

100 Barrels Mess Pork,

FOR SALE. Apply to

D. SUTHERLAND,
Or J. CARNEGIE.

October 11th, 1865. 41tf

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH
at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN
Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering
SEWING MACHINE!
COMPANY,
627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLES made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produces a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c, &c, it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c. &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State,
627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.
June 14 1865. 24

PELOUBET
Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—
J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 122 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

38

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $500,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$85.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50.00 " 80.00
Gents' Hunting Case Silver Watches	35.00 " 70.00
Gents' Open Face Watches do do	75.00 " 150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25.00 " 60.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled, for Ladies	30.00 " 80.00
Diamond Rings	50.00 " 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10.00 " 30.00
Gold Oval Broad Bracelets	4.00 " 8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00 " 10.00
Chain Locket Chains and Guard Chains	5.00 " 20.00
Pendants and Gold Brooches	4.00 " 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4.00 " 6.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	4.00 " 8.00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4.00 " 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4.00 " 6.00
Californian Diamond Breast Pins	2.50 " 10.00
Gold Fish and Vest Watch Keys	2.50 " 7.00
Fob and Vest Robert Slides	2.00 " 8.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	3.00 " 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	4.00 " 7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00 " 8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5.00 " 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	3.00 " 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Cased Gold Rings	3.00 " 11.00
Stone Set Gem Signet Rings	4.00 " 10.00
Californian Diamond Rings	3.00 " 10.00
Ladies' Jewellery in sets—Jet and Gold	8.00 " 15.00
Ladies' Jewellery in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc	4.00 " 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holders and Pencil	4.00 " 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5.00 " 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6.00 " 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20.00 " 50.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25.00 " 80.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	30.00 " 60.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	35.00 " 80.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mulled wine cups	25.00 " 60.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated wares is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate,* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.
New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old harp form of stringing' by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschelk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfield,	Wm Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Barili.
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry,	Charles Fradel

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical: in purity, volume, and continuity of tone: in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald,* Sept. 5—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times,* July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes Invented and patented by Mr S. B. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 29

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 19

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET.

A Convenient Brick Cottage, situated at the North end of George Street, lately occupied by the late Mrs. G. E. Hall, with inclosed garden and every other convenience for a genteel family Possession given immediately—The above is situated at the North end of George Street, just out of the limits of the Corporation. For terms, &c, apply to

THOMAS POOLE,
or EDWIN POOLE.

Peterboro, August 10, 1865. 32

TO LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Killar Esq., Hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to

MRS. BLACKSTOCK.

Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 22

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro': a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor

JOHN BEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq, or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865 12

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.

Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late *WM. LANNIN,* on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms—the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bethune Street, and has a frontage of 57 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 89 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to

THOS. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN.

Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPIT L.....£2,000,000STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S
NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED
Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art,* viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, New York.
March 16, 1865. 11-3m

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves.	M——s H——r
E——m R——k.	T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
December 1, 1864. 6mos.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN
SEWING MACHINES.
EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms. { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides: performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it alm st impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the pat onag. of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufactures,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers.*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington St., Boston
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES—Six feet large, mounted and varnished—cost $100,000 and four years time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was first made; shows 200,000 cities, towns, villages, market places, post offices, castles, country seats, and 28,000 railways and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometr

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1865. No. 46

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Handbills, Invitations, Horse Bills, Concert Bills, Posters, Business Cards, Circulars, Funeral Cards, Bill Headings, Show Bills, Programmes, Stage Bills, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

☞ Law yers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and s rictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House. Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office George Street, Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. } JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over George Stethem & Co's Hardware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,

PUMP AND FANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.

Corner of Simcoe and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

Mr. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issurer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Owen, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

JAS. W FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 28

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c. Warsaw, C. W. 39

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

JOHN McMILLAN,

TAILOR,

SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O. Lakefield, North Douro, } May 6th, 1865. } 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

HENRY CRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT,

QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments: Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton; Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon J. Cauling, London; R. Bull, Esq. Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

May 30, 1865. 22

Ale! Ale!

MOLSON'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 4 doz. barrels
do Mild Ale do do

DAWE'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in casks and bottles.

ALDWELL'S

Celebrated India Pale Ale in 10, 15 and 20 gallon barrels, also in bottles.

All for sale cheap at

McNAUGHTON'S,

George Street.

Peterborough, May 10, 1865. 19.

MONTREAL

Ocean Steamship Co'y.

CARRYING THE

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin $80 00
Intermediate 60 00
Steerage 25 00

GLASGOW LINE.

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW:

First Cabin $60 00
Second Cabin 40 00
Steerage 24 00

All information furnished on application to

GEORGE A. COX,

Agent for Peterboro

OFFICE—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

October 11, 1865. 41

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day) ..... 9 17 a.m.
Mixed ..... 6.00 p.m.
Express (night) ..... 8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night) ..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed ..... 2.40 p.m.
Express (day) ..... 9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON ..... depart	7 15	3 25
Burlington Junction	7 25	
Waterdown	7 30	3 42
Wellington Square	7 52	3 57
Bronte	8 07	4 07
Oakville	8 15	4 25
Port Credit	8 45	
Mimico	9 08	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9 20	5 00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 20	7 45
Mimico		8 10
Port Credit	1 55	8 55
Oakville	2 15	9 05
Bronte	2 28	9 17
Wellington Square	2 42	9 37
Waterdown		9 47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3 00	10 00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.05 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,

General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

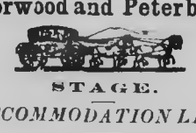
BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p. m.
April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Hoffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

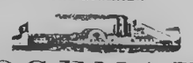
J. A. JOHNSON,

Proprietor

Norwood, August 10, 1863. 34

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH"

Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

FOR LINDSAY.

Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, until further notice.

The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to

LEWIS McGREGOR,

North American Hotel, Peterboro'.

May 25, 1865. 21

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro January, 1865.

Writing Desks,

LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro,' July 26, 1865. 30

DAILY LINE TO ROCHESTER!

The quickest route to Rochester and all points in the United States!!

The new and magnificent steel-plated

UPPER CABIN STEAMER,

"CORINTHIAN,"

CHRYSLER, MASTER,

Leave North Shore ports for Charlotte, every morning, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—

BRIGHTON, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, at 5.30.

COLBORNE, at 7.30, a. m.,

COBOURG, at 8.45, a. m.,

PORT HOPE (Direct for Charlotte) at 11, a.m.

Arriving at Charlotte at 3, p. m

RETURNING,—Leaves Charlotte for North Shore ports, every evening (Sunday's excepted) at 11, on the arrival of special train from Rochester.

Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by Rail or Boat, connect with this steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive in Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South.

Passengers in United States, via Rochester, connect by special train with this steamer at Charlotte: arriving at Cobourg and Port Hope after a swift and pleasant ride over the Lake Ontario, in time for special trains to Lindsay and Peterborough, and express trains East and West on Grand Trunk Railway, and, also for Royal Mail Line Through Steamers.

This swift and magnificent steamer has been especially fitted up for this route, with all the modern appliances, and her saloon and staterooms are elegantly furnished.

The Table and Bar always supplied with the very best.

FARE,—Cabin, $2.50. Deck, $2.00.

For further information, apply to the Captain on board, or to James Keelar, Colborn, Charles Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane Port Hope.

A. M. BROWN,

General Agent, Kingston.

Kingston, Sept. 16, 1865. 39

BUSINESS! BUSINESS!

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

SCHOLARSHIPS without TELEGRAPHING (Entitling the holder to full Business Course,)

INCLUDING PENMANSHIP,

Twenty-five Dollars.

SCHOLARSHIPS with TELEGRAPHING,

Thirty Dollars.

SEPARATE STUDIES:

Penmanship, alone, one month $5 00
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Telegraphing, full course, ... 10 00
Architectural, Anatomical, Perspective & Linear Drawing; Painting in Water Colors, Sepia & India Ink; Modelling in Plaster and Clay, per month 2 00

ALL FEES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE!

Good board in private families, Two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents per week

The best Business Course in America!

For further particulars address (post-paid),

J. W. JONES,

Principal of London Commercial College.

45 LONDON C. W.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

FOR 1866.

The Fashion Magazine of the World.

LITERATURE, FINE ARTS, & FASHIONS. The most magnificent Steel engravings—Double Fashion Plates. Wood engravings on every subject that can interest ladies. Crochet knitting, Netting, Embroidery, Articles for the Toilet, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything, in fact, to make a complete Lady's Book.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE FOR 36 YEARS

No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it.

GODEY'S RECEIPTS

for every department of a household. These are alone worth the price of the book.

MODEL COTTAGES, (no other Magazine gives them), with diagrams.

DRAWING LESSONS for the Young.—Another speciality with Godey.

ORIGINAL MUSIC, worth $3 a year. Other Magazines publish old worn-out music; but the subscribers to Godey get it before the music stores.

GARDENING FOR LADIES.—Another peculiarity with Godey.

Fashions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, the millionaire merchants, appear in Godey, the only Magazine that has them.

Ladies' bonnets. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the Lady's Book enables every lady to be her own bonnet maker.

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

writes for Godey each month, and for no other magazine. A new novel by her will be published in 1866. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.

TERMS OF

Godey's Lady's Book for 1866.

(From which there can be no Deviation.)

The following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1866:—

One copy, one year $3 00
Two copies, one year 5 50
Three copies, one year 7 50
Four copies, one year 10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making six copies 14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making nine copies 21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making twelve copies 27 50

☞ All additions to clubs at club rates.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year, on receipt of $4 50.

☞ We have no club with any other magazine or newspaper.

☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs.

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for each subscriber.

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AMERICAN MONEY

BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "EXAMINER" Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

Select Poetry.

On, On, On, The Boys Came Marching!

OR THE PRISONER FREE.

[*Sequel to "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp."*]

Oh! the day it came at last,
When the glorious tramp was heard,
And the boys came marching fifty thousand strong,
And we grasped each others hands,
Tho' we uttered not a word,
As the booming of our cannon rolled along.

CHORUS.

On, on, on, the boys came marching,
Like a grand majestic sea,
And they dashed away the guard,
From the heavy iron door.
And we stood beneath the starry banner free.

Oh, the feeblest heart grew strong,
And the most despondent sure,
When we heard the thrilling sounds we loved so well,
For we knew that want and woe,
We no longer should endure,
When the hosts of freedom reached our prison cell.

Oh, the war is over now,
And we're safe at home again,
And the cause we starved and suffer'd for is won,
But we never can forget,
Mid our woe and mid our pain,
How our glorious Union boys came tramping on.

Literature.

THE ORPHANS.

(From the Diary of a Detective Police Officer.)

Entering Worship Street from Shoreditch, nearly opposite the Eastern Counties Terminus, there is, or at least there was, five-and-twenty years ago, a yard or court about a hundred yards onward on the left hand side. I think it was called Bell and Dragon Court; but of this I am not quite sure. The place itself is distinctly visible to my mind's eye. On the right of the court, or yard were stables; on the left three small cottages, having green shutters and the green door.

In the parlor window of No 1 was a neatly written paper, fitted nicely to one of the panes, which announced that mangling was done there, also plain work. The same advertisement was, by the landlord's kindness, posted on the corner public house, with this addition. 'At Mrs. Mason's, No. 1, round the corner.'

My acquaintance with this singularly interesting family dwelling at 'No. 1, round the corner,' commenced in quite an accidental way. I was returning by coach from Enfield, to which picturesque village I had paid a professional visit to no useful result, when passing Shoreditch Church, I caught sight of the very man I wanted. To stop the coach and spring off the roof was the work of less than a minute; yet quick as I was, Jabez Martin was quicker, and before my feet touched the ground had doubled the distance between us, and was speeding away at a tremendous space. I followed shouting, 'Stop thief! Stop thief!' Several persons essayed to stop him, and though fiercely thrust aside (for he was a fellow of Herculean strength,) their efforts greatly impeded his progress, and I was coming up with him hand over hand when he ran full tilt against a girl as she turned out of Worship street into Shoreditch, knocking her down with great violence. The force of the concussion staggered Jabez Martin, and before he could recover himself he was my prisoner. Two officers came up and handing over Martin to their custody, I attended to the girl. A woman had raised her from the pavement, and was holding her up by sheer strength. The girl was stunned, and there was blood on her face. I bore her into a pastry cook's shop hard by, and ran off for Richards—Michael Richards, the apothecary, then living about twenty doors away. We were soon back again, and I was rejoiced by his assurance that the girl had sustained no serious injury. The blood was from her nose, and whilst the simple restoratives necessary in such a case were being administered I had an opportunity of closely observing her. Her years could scarcely be more than seventeen, and a more engaging face I have seldom seen. Her figure, though slight, was elegance itself; and spite of a poor, washed out cotton frock, coarse and patched shoes, and the rough abrasion caused by sedulous needlework upon the forefinger of her left hand, I felt, when she opened her sweet, soft eyes, and a faint smile and blush changefully lit up her countenance, that a 'gem of purest ray serene,' fresh from the dimmest mint of nature, was before me. The soft, sweet eyes were, nevertheless, swollen with weeping, and an air of inexpressible sadness clouded the natural sunshine of her face.

Mr. Richards knew her, and asked in a kindly tone if her mother was better.

A burst of tears was the reply, followed by a timid explanation, to the effect that she was on the way to his house when knocked down. It was necessary he should see her mother without delay. She was worse—much worse.

Mr. Richards said he would go at once. The girl Frances Mason, being sufficiently recovered to walk home, led the way; and I at a gesture from the apothecary, whom I knew very well, followed. Richards, as we walked along, intimated, in his brief, curt way, that my police officer experience might be needed by the Mason family. A fire had broken out in their dwelling in the dead of night, and in the endeavor to save her daughters Mrs. Mason had been so terribly burned, that not the slightest hope could be entertained of her recovery.

A fellow lodger with the Masons, said Richards, for whom at first sight I felt an instinctive dislike, and invincible repugnance. He is a working jeweller, and his name is Mark Lopes. I think it quite likely that you may have known him professionally.

He is a Jew.

An unmistakeable one. Hook-nose, dark gross eyes, flashy waistcoat, pinch-back chains pins, and rings complete. His age may be about thirty.

I know a Jew by sight, and something more of about that age, whose name is Lopes, or Lopez. He limps slightly and has a scar on his left cheek.

The *very* man! Hush! Here we are.

I followed Richards into the abode of desolation, soon to be that of death. The tenement had been gutted by fire. Every article of furniture had been destroyed, and Mrs. Mason was dying upon a mattress, lent by the landlord of the Bell and Dragon public-house.

On the floor, by their mother's side knelt her daughters, Frances and Rosamond, and close by them a minister of the Baptist persuasion. He was praying with closed eyes and upraised hands in a measured, monotonous tone, which strangely contrasted with the daughters' wild sobs and broken cries to God for help and mercy.

Unspeakable anxiety was expressed by the dying woman's face, which I was afterwards told had been once scarcely inferior in comeliness to her daughter's. Not anxiety for herself, for the sepulchral, tolling tones of the parson were not heeded by the mother, whose fluttering spirit was looking its last through swiftly darkening eyes upon her children, with an intensity of yearning solicitude, which only maternal love, stronger than the fear of death, could have inspired.

Her lips moved as she caught sight of Mr. Richards, and a feeble sobbing of her fingers which were playing with the coverlet, was sufficient sign that she wished to speak with him. He stepped gently towards her, and bent down his head. The tones were too feeble. He could not distinctly hear a word, and he said to me in a quick whisper.

I am a little deaf. Will you Mr. Waters, act for me?

Of course I readily complied. The white lips moved again, and I heard the words, Lopes—silver—watch.

This was all I could make out, and the meaning was obscure enough. Still, seeing that Mrs. Mason was going fast, I pressed her hand in token that she was comprehended. The response was a faint, pale smile, which, as her gaze turned again upon her children, brightened into a transient sunlight, fading swiftly into the cold, calm pallor of death.

I turned to leave, for my presence there, if not intrusive, could be of no service, and as I did so caught a glimpse of Mark Lopes, who, with the charred, partly opened door in his hand, was gazing with unquiet eyes upon the scene within. A start of surprise showed that he had also recognized me, and the bushy haired head and dingy saffron face vanished in a twinkling. I was down stairs nearly as soon as he, and was up with him before he could open the street door. His perspiring hand I noticed slipped round, instead of turning the latch knob.

I wish to speak with you Mr. Mark Lopes.

With me—me! What about? What for?

Well, I want information about the origin of the fire here two nights ago; and as I know you have had much experience in fires, I shall be glad of any hint you may be able to give me upon the case.

Hat do you mean by that? exclaimed Lopes, with a sort of indecisive fierceness. Do you dare insinuate—that—that——

Dare insinuate what? Out with it, Mr. Mark Lopes. What is it that a man of your clear conscience could imagine I meant to *insinuate?*

He did not answer, and turned savagely away. I was not, however, disposed to part with him; and as we were by then close to the Bell and Dragon, I said, in a half-civil, half-menacing tone.

Come, come, Mr. Mark Lopes, I must and will know all about this fire. You were a lodger in the house, and, I have no doubt, up and doing as soon, if not sooner, than any other inmate. We will just step in here, and over a friendly glass you will tell me all about it.

The fellow hesitated, but having mentally reckoned up the risks and advantages of telling his own story, or of peremptorily refusing to do so, accepted my invitation.

My knowledge of Mark Lopes, I must here premise, was but slight and incidental. He had carried on business in Bermondsey, and twice a fire broke out in his premises, consuming his amply insured stock in trade. The first time he was paid the amount claimed without demur. On the second occasion a rigid investigation took place, which led to the apprehension of Mark Lopes upon a charge of arson. The evidence proved technically insufficient to establish his guilt, and he brought an action against the Sun Office, which resulted in a verdict for the defendants. I had since lost sight of him.

The particulars I contrived to elict from Mark Lopes, relative to the Mason family, and the catastrophe that had befallen them, were mainly these: Mrs. Mason was before marriage a Miss Curzon, the daughter of a gentleman by birth and position, but of scanty means. About a year after his death Frances Curzon married Mason, then a jeweller and silversmith in prosperous business at the West End of London. For about twelve years after the union, Mason continued to prosper, or appeared to do so. Then disasters came upon him, and he ultimately broke down, not in business only, but in character; sank lower and lower in the gulf of poverty and slimy self-abasement till he died in utterly desperate circumstances, and by his own hand.

Lopes had worked for him, and knew that his family—his sister especially, who had married exceedingly well herself—never forgave her brother for marrying a 'pretty pauper.' Whether Mrs. Mason, after her husband's death, had applied to her rich sister-in-law for help he (Lopes) did not know—in fact, he did not know, or if he had ever known, had forgotten that lady's name; but if she had applied, help was refused, and the widow and her daughters had no means left of independent life but the poorly paid labor of her own hands. Mrs. Mason finally *had* herself and children, so as to speak from those with whom she had associated in better days, in the cheap obscurity of Bell and Dragon Court. The fire had broken out between one and two in the morning—how caused no one could make out. The two girls had been really in no danger, as they slept in the front room on the ground floor, and could easily, at the first alarm, have got out of the window into the court. In fact, they had done so, when Mrs. Mason, who slept in the front room upstairs, awakened by the furious knocking at the street door and the shouts of people in the court, rushed in frenzied terror down the flaming stairs in her night dress to the rescue, as she supposed, of her children.

The poor lady was delirious till she died, added Mark Lopes, and talked terrible nonsense.

You occupied the back room on the upper floor, and were, I suppose, in bed and asleep when the fire broke out?

No; I was kept awake by the toothache, and at the first alarm hurried on my clothes, rushed down stairs, and thundered at the girl's door. They quickly awoke, huddled on their things, opened the door, and I helped them through the window.

Why not out by the street door?

Because the passage was in flames, and their thin dresses would have been ablaze in a moment. The fire broke out in the back room on the ground floor.

The girls were in safety, then, when the mother reached their sleeping room.

Yes; and I was going to follow through the window when Mrs. Mason rushed in all afire.

Is your own loss considerable?

No; not at all so. It has been low water with me for a long time. The Masons have lost all, as nothing was insured; not much in amount, added Lopes; in fact nothing to speak of—nothing of any value.

I should suppose so; a family circumstance as they were could have nothing of much value in their possession. Well, I am obliged to you, Mr. Lopes, for your information, scanty as it is.

This I said in a tone and manner intended to persuade him that any vague suspicion which his antecedents might have suggested had been dismissed from my mind; and I was pleased to observe that I had succeeded in conveying that impression.

The Worship Street Police Office was not far off, and as, on leaving the public house, I ordered an additional glass of brandy and water to be taken to the gentleman in the parlor, I was pretty confident that I should be able to set some one personally unknown to him upon his track before he left.

I was to a certain extent disappointed. The only men I would have trusted were known to Lopes, and I was fain to engage the services of a young man living in Chiswell Street, whose familiar cognomen was 'Humpy Jim.' He was the sharp-witted hunchback who at that period sometimes attended the weekly horse and second-hand carriage sales at the repository in Barbican. I should not, perhaps, have thought of, though I had twice before employed him, had I not, in traversing Finsbury Square, *found him in* hot dispute with a much bigger youngster than himself for the privileges and profits of a crossing there. Humpy Jim—his real name was James Cotterell—was evidently out of luck just then, and as the business in hand required to be done upon economical principles, it struck me that he was just the man, or boy, his age not being more, I should think, than nineteen at most. He jumped at my proposal—comprehended what was required with wonderful readiness. We got back to the Bell and Dragon before the last tumbler of grog had been imbibed by Lopes, and I went my way with the full conviction that I should be informed of all the Jew's doings, and many of his sayings too, up to such time as the sleuth hound I had placed upon the scent should be called off.

It may be asked what, except the unintelligible words gasped forth by the dying mother, could induce me to suspect Mr. Mark Lopes of felony in the case of the Mason family. Well, the motive for my conduct is to be found in the, at first view, inconsequent conversation between me and Lopes already given.

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G. STETHEM & Co.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS and IRONMONGERS.

A large assortment of

Locks, Latches, Hinges, Paints, Oils Nuts and Building Hardware, Mechanic's Tools, &c.

At the lowest prices.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,

George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

August 1st, 1865. 31

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Worthy of Special Notice—*Examiner* Office.
Boots and Shoes—R. Patterson.
For Sale—Dr. Brown.
Cordwood—John Fowler.
Churchman's Family Magazine for Nov'r.
Insolvent Act of 1864—William Myers.
Caution—William Harrington.
Strayed—Christian Crogers.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—James Hall.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1865.

Who will be Mayor Next Year?

We have good authority for stating that the present one, Mr. Scott, will not again accept the honors. It would therefore be wisdom to think the matter over, and choose a good man. During Mr. Scott's short term of office, we have no cause for complaint. He, it is true, had not all the time to spare the office required. But what he did do, he did impartially as far as we know. In choosing a new Mayor, let us hope that the citizens will select one that will impartially and carefully administer the laws of the land, and enforce the by-laws of the town. Let us have one in whom we can place confidence in every matter, if such a man can be obtained, so that we may with some hope of realization, expect that all town matters will be justly and duly attended to. Matters of grave importance are continually coming before the council, requiring the attention of the Mayor, and it is therefore right to try to have one in that office that will be both able and willing to deal with every matter. We have brough' the matter before the people a week or two early, that there may be time to think before doing. It is best to think twice before acting once—and what is hurriedly done is rarely well done.

Improvement of the Navigation of the Otonabee.

Geo. Stewart, Esq., C. E. and P. L. S., has just returned from making surveys of the Otonabee, from Lakefield to head of Stoney Lake, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the river, and also the chain of small lakes extending into the Township of Methuen, as far as the eastern extremity of South Lake.

The intention, we are informed, is to continue the railway communications from Port Hope to Lakefield, then to open up water communication to the mineral and timber regions of the northern part of this county.

At present the work is being pursued by the Lessees of the P. H. L. and B. Railway Co., but it may yet come before Government.

As to the practicability of the scheme, we are informed that the river can be improved so as to admit a class of vessels similar to those on the back lakes; and this can be done at very moderate cost. The first great obstacle will be at Young's dam. A lock will have to be built at this place; but the rise there, being only five feet, presents no great obstacle after all. The navigation from this point to the head of Stoney Lake, will require no improvement. The chain of lakes eastward from Stoney Lake will require some lockage, but the cost of the entire affair will be very trifling, compared with the great benefit the country would derive from opening up its mineral and other treasures. Mr. Stewart is at present engaged in making out his plans and reports; when compiled, we hope to be able to give more extended information of the costs and probable success of the undertaking.

FENIANISM IN IRELAND.

From an Irish paper we learn that as the Fenian conspiracy becomes developed, there are more abundant reasons to convince that great and terrible crimes were in contemplation. Nothing less than a general rising of the masses was entertained, and measures were being adopted to carry those designs into effect. The same paper says that a net-work of treason had overspread the whole land. The distinguishing feature of the scheme was essentially low, sordid, corrupt—based not on the principles of the patriot, but of the bandit. The object proposed was to seize the property of the country, and exterminate every one who refused to join ranks by the "cold steel" of the pike. The Fermanagh *Reporter* says:—When he (the crown evidence) comes to refer to the Roman Catholic prelates and clergy, we must confess that we are surprised. He has deposed that one of the first victims to be sacrificed to the spirit of Fenianism was to be the Roman Catholic Bishop, who was to be tarred and burned; and those priests who concurred with him were to undergo the same fate. If these things be true—and there must be some grounds for them—the Fenian brotherhood are becoming satanical, as these things fully show. What is coming when they are meditating the murder of their priests. The authorities are treating them roughly, which will bring many of them to a better state of mind, it is to be hoped.

Lord Palmerston's Funeral.

By the *Cuba* we learn that the great Briton, Palmerston, was buried at Westminster Abbey on the 27th. The Queen and Cabinet were present, and the Parliament and diplomatic bodies were largely represented. Large crowds thronged the streets through which the funeral procession passed. Business was suspended in most parts of the country. The Empress of France has addressed a private letter of condolence to Lady Palmerston.

Cholera.

A few cases of cholera have appeared in Brooklin, New-York. These are principally in the filthy parts of the city. It does not appear to spread fast. Let us hope that it may be arrested. Cleanliness and good fresh air is however the best preventative.

Mr. Robert Goodfellow, will receive our thanks for some New Zealand papers. Also Mr. W. Wood, and Mr. W. Montgomery, for some Irish papers of a late date.

TEMPERANCE.

The meeting on Monday evening was very thinly attended; but for this there were good reasons: In the Wesleyan Methodist Church there was a meeting which detained many from being present; also, at the Bible Christian Church there was a jubilee meeting, which, no doubt, detained many. Mr. Campbell, the agent of the Alliance, however, set before those present the claims of the Alliance, and its object, and presented the constitution, and other instructions for forming a branch here. But for want of all the desired information on the subject, also the want of due consideration, hindered some of those present from at once forming a Branch here. Rev. Mr. Roger, however, thought it would be wisdom to appoint a committee to report on the constitution, &c., and to empower that committee to call a meeting at some convenient season. It was therefore proposed that Mr. Crawford, the chairman of the meeting, Rev. Mr. Roger, Mr. Kingan, Col. Haultain, and Messrs. W. Glover, Bisbee, Stratton and Rutherford, be a committee to report, with power to add to their number. After the meeting was dismissed, the committee met, and after appointing Mr. Stratton Secretary, added the following names to the list: Mr. Dunnett, Rev. Messrs. Gilmour, Beck, Brock, Burnham, and Messrs. Sweeting, Pentland, Wm. Mason, Jos. Ford, Wm. Johnston, Thomas Donnelly, T. M. Fairbairn, Mr. Edwards, Geo. A. Cox, and John Robertson,—Mr. Crawford to be convener of committee. A sub-committee was then formed, consisting of Messrs. Kingan, Col. Haultain, Rutherford and Glover, to consider the constitution and report at first meeting of general committee. The Rev. Mr. Roger, and Captain Kennedy, were requested to wait on the different members of the general committee who were not present, and endeavour to obtain their co-operation. The committee to consider the constitution will meet in Col. Haultain's office, on Friday evening, to perform their duty.

The Alliance and its object are something not yet brought before the people of this town in the same way, and perhaps it would be well to sift the matter fully. The agent, Mr. Campbell, has called on a good many individuals, and at least got some material aid from them in the way of money. We trust that where there treasure is, there will their heart be also; and that the movement will receive that amount of consideration from them that a matter affecting the whole community should do; and if, after deliberation, it is thought to be wanting, then give it up, and look for something better. We trust that the array of reverend gentlemen's names that the agent procured will give new energy to the temperance question; and if the laws already enacted are found unequal to the work of suppression, the wisdom of Peterborough may be able to suggest something that will prove equal to it.

It is due to Mr. Campbell, who has been here from the Alliance, to say that letters were read at the meeting, from parties in Montreal, acknowledging Mr. Campbell as agent, and speaking in favorable terms concerning him.

New Colonization Scheme.

Lately we have been visited by some intelligent and wealthy Germans, who have been some time in the United States, but desire a country and laws more congenial to them, and where taxes are not so high as under the Stars and Stripes. From what could be learned from them, they desire to commence a settlement in Canada, and to settle it entirely with Germans. They propose bringing about fifty well to do farmers, who could bring means of support for at least two years, and thus make a beginning.—They also think that nothing less than three Townships would be required for the colony. Such a scheme as this would immediately meet the warmest support from all parties; and a free grant of land to all actual settlers could, no doubt, be obtained.—These gentlemen are expected to return in a short time, and more fully consider the matter. If they do, let us hope that a liberal policy will be pursued toward them, and that no obstacle will be allowed to remain in the way of the proposed settlement.

Mend Your Ways.

The Gravel Road is in need of repairs at present. Lately we had the pleasure (?) of a drive along it, and found it in many places getting into a bad state. You would imagine that the Company were after a great gala day. Here and there you will find fence-rails stuck as if for flag poles, but on closer observation you see that they are to warn you of holes in the way.

The Dailies.

For a week past we have been a little annoyed through the want of connection at Port Hope. It would be a boon conferred on this town if some arrangements could be made to ensure the mails. We feel satisfied that if the matter was brought under the notice of Mr. Fowler, that if it be possible arrangements would be made to ensure the daily mail with regularity.

Fire in Omemee.

On Thursday evening, the stables of Mr. Mitchell, of Omemee, were consumed by fire. The flames were plainly visible here. The origin of the fire we have not yet learned; but we regret to state that Mr. Mitchell lost considerable stuff, and two horses.

In to-day's issue, Dr. Brown offers for sale his highly improved property. The house and out buildings are nearly new, substantial, and arranged with design to comfort. The grounds are tastefully arranged. It is situated in a most delightful position, and would be a very comfortable and commodious residence for a respectable family requiring such a place. The terms are reasonable. See advertisement.

A correspondent writes us, that Mr. Hunter, of Verulam, has found oil on his farm while sinking a well. May it prove true; "ile" is up here, just now. If we had a flowing well, it might get cheaper. Our correspondent says Mr. Hunter will give a liberal chance to persons desirous of engaging in oil speculation. The place is Lot 6, 6th Concession.

There is certainly some force in the remark of the *Globe's* correspondent "that it is not seemly for the Prince of Wales, to be three times at the theatre while the premier lies unburied." Could he not respect the dead? What a noble example to set! It nearly equals his dancing example while in Canada.

R. Patterson announces good boots and shoes, at very cheap rates, and of best qualities. Give him a trial.

To those who are desirous of obtaining farm property in Harvey, the letter of our very worthy Representative, Col. Haultain, comes very opportunely. Parties will now know to whom to apply.

A Painful and we fear Fatal Act.—Information reached town yesterday that Mr. James Hague, who is well known here, rashly shot himself with a pistol, on Tuesday night last, at his residence, Cobourg. We trust the report may prove false; yet we fear it is too true. Last accounts say he is still alive. How it happened is not known, but it is supposed to be accidental. The shot passed within an inch of his heart.

Volunteers Frontward Again.

It is reported that Volunteers are about to be sent to the front again; this time to prevent raids from the land of Uncle Sam. It is not likely to amount to much. There is too much talk with Fenians to ever do much. Those that say much seldom do much. The American press represent the Canadians as in a panic with fear. Nothing can be farther from the truth. Never did Canadians sleep more soundly, or more securely, than at present. The late good prices have enabled Canadians to pay their debts; and with them "out of debt, out of danger." And what have they to fear? Simply nothing yet—except O. R. Gowan's ghost; his imaginary Fenians are far away.

Literary Club.

This club is now into working order: already they have had two good meetings: the house reasonably well filled in each case. The readings the first night, by Mr. Crerar, were good, and were worthy a full house. The second meeting was a debate conducted by W. H. Scott and Mr. Crerar. This was the best debate we have yet heard in connection with the club—but we have heard only a few. Both the speeches of the two leaders were clever, forcible and sensible; showing that more than *talk* was the order. The other speakers also kept close to the subject, and kept from wandering to the ends of the earth as is too common in debates. This evening there will be another reading by a member of the club. The ladies have hitherto patronized the club by their presence, this has a refining effect, and this it is hoped will continue. Let all young aspirants come forward now; the opportunity is a good one; let it not be despised.

But what about a library? There was a library in the Mechanics' Institute. Where is it now? Can nothing be done to obtain its use for the club? Who will call a meeting and set the ball rolling? We think that the President of the Mechanics' Institute should do it. We must acquaint ourselves with this subject, and thus find where the difficulty lies. In the mean time, will the President of the Institution, if in town, call a meeting for the purpose of settling the library question?

BOOK NOTICES.

London Society, for this month, has been received, and appears to be equal to any of its predecessors. The contents of the present number are: Green mantle, a tale of Manchester: A Tale of old Hallow Eve: Two Loves and a Life: A Breakfast Picnic in India; The Souveners of a Man of Fashion; Muscular Society. Reflections by a Fat Man; Maiden Meditation; Across the Solent; Lotty's Experiences—how she tried to keep house on 200 a year; In the Bush with the Mounted Police; The Painter and his Lady; Pretty Women and Witty Women of the time of Horace Walpole; To Gertude; The Princes of England; Tryste in the Snow; Hanging about Charles street; A Recruiting Sketch; The Modern Journey; Waiting for the Dentist. This and all the periodicals can be obtained at W. C. Chewett's, King Street, Toronto, or at the *Examiner* Book Store, Peterborough.

The Churchman's Family Magazine.—This popular Magazines contains several interesting articles in this number. Biblical Criticism will be read by many with interest; Brawls in Churchyards is also an instructive account of things that were done in ancient times. A popular History of the English Bible will be found well worth perusal. This Magazine can also be obtained at W. C. Chewett's, Toronto, or Graham & Stratton's, Peterborough.

Sunday at Home.—Alex. Strahan & Co., 50 St. Peter st., Montreal, has favoured us with a copy of this periodical. It is enough to ensure its popularity to say that it is edited by D. Guthrie. The whole matter is instructive and moral. Every article in this number appears to be well chosen. All the periodicals can be obtained from Alex. Strahan & Co., Montreal, or at the *Examiner* Book Store, Peterborough.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, Nov. 13th, 1865.

The Council met on Monday evening last. Present—Messrs. Burnham, McNaughton, Chamberlen, Toole, Chambers, Stevenson, Leonard and Ormond.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Clerk informed the Council that the Mayor was unwell.

On motion of Mr. Burnham, seconded by Mr. Toole, Mr. Chamberlen took the chair.

Petitions were read from Edward Fry, Elizabeth Howe, Mary Jenkins, Sarah Brown and John Kennedy, asking for a remission of their taxes for the present year.

Also from Graham & Stratton and others, praying for new crossings at the junction of George and Simcoe Streets.

The petitions of Edward Fry and John Kennedy were referred to the Committee on Finance and Assessment; that of Graham & Stratton and others to the Committee on Streets and Bridges.

A Report from the Committee on Finance and Assessment was submitted, received and adopted, recommending the payment of the following accounts:—John Reid, surveying, $4; R. D. Rogers, half of planking bridge, $75 50.

The following accounts were referred to the Finance Committee:—Edwin Poole, for coffins, $18 20; John English, work, $8 50; Men on streets, $23; Geo. Stethem & Co., nails, $7 59; R. Howe, work, $6; Whyte, Hamilten & Co., for engine, $20 46; J. & T. Douglas, work on street, $2 75.

Moved by Mr. Burnham, and seconded by Mr. Chamberlen,—That By-law No. —— entitled "A By-law to authorise the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and their lessees, to construct their Railway on and across certain lands and streets in the Town of Peterborough, be now read a first time.

Carried on the following division:—Yeas, Messrs. Burnham, Ormond, Stevenson and Chambers. Nays, Messrs. McNaughton, Toole and Leonard.

Moved by Mr. Toole, and seconded by Mr. Stevenson,—That the Taxes of Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Wm. Hall, and J. Cashman, for the present year, be remitted.—*Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Burnham, the Council adjourned until Friday night, at half past seven o'clock.

AN ESSAY,

By Mr. John Robertson, delivered before the I. O. of G. T., Peterborough, in their Lodge Room, on the occasion of a Social Tea lately held there.

In my rambles I often meet with sights very distressing, painful both to sight and mind. It frequently happens that I meet one pale and haggard, leaning on his staff. It brings to mind his once happy home, where his little ones nestled about him; now he has no home—age and infirmity, brought on by dissipation, leave a complete wreck. Once his home was the home of the preacher—his door was ever open to them—but, while we were singing Wesley's Hymns in one room, the fire-water was sold in another. This trade carries along with it misery and woe; for God hath said "Cursed is every one that putteth the bottle unto his neighbour's lip." He was often told that he trod on the very brink—yea, on the threshold of the grave. he was often warned by the messengers of God that he was sowing desolation, and that his accursed trade would bring ruin on the whole families which dwelt around him. He would only laugh at your counsel, and turn your advice into scorn. But is the cup of wrath not yet full? No! that cup must receive the last drop of indignation, before the inebriate goes hence to receive his final doom, where many of our neighbours, our townsfolk, some of our very dearest friends, are either going or have gone, to fill the drunkard's grave. Our ablest speakers say that there is not a home in Canada but hath its skeleton. The husband is left to mourn the loss of his wife. The wife is often left to struggle with a cold and pitiless world, often she is left with three or perhaps five orphans, and no no one to pity her. The only sound that greets here ear is "She brought it all on herself," and perchance because she would not leave him who was dearer to her than life itself, she is forced from the door of her father to seek a miserable and beggarly existence. How often do we see our very best men—mechanics of the first class, merchants and lawyers, and, I am sorry to say, gentlemen who bear the title of Reverend staggering in our public streets. But it is with pleasure that I may add that it is some years since we looked on that painful sight May we never see the like again! It is my firm belief that the only remedy for this growing evil is the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. The Revs. Dr. Ormiston, Dr Guthrie, and every other divine that preaches the Cross of Christ and Him crucified, are aware that the monster is amongst us, and leading away to his bloody den thousands of our fellow beings, to offer them up as a sacrifice to Bacchus, the God of Wine. Will some of these champions take up the sword of the Spirit, and, for pity's sake, for God's sake, for Christ's sake, for humanity's sake, rouse themselves, gird on their armour, and lead on the attack—not against the victim, but against the vice. This vice is in all classes of society. Christianity, with its arguments of love and self denial, should be the first and bravest in the fight. The Gospel of Jesus Christ hath raised whole nations from the lowest barbarism, cannibalism, and vices of all kinds. In our fatherland, the Cross subdued what the legions of the Roman could not. In this the land of our adoption, where the savage, the bear, and the wolf, roamed at large; now, instead of the war Chiefs sitting in council around their fires, there is a convention summoning the Sabbath School Teachers that they may enlarge their borders and increase their energies, that they may the more efficaciously attain the object of teaching the young the path of peace, so when they are old they will not depart from it. This land, as well as the land of our birth, is flooded with whiskey and rum Intoxicating liquors are the prime cause of crime. Booth, the assassin, drank a glass of brandy, then took his stand to do a deed that made the whole world stand aghast, and for which he suffered death. I might lay before you thousands of crimes—crimes of the most appalling nature. I shall only mention one to show that when the appetiee is once formed, as man's deadly foe, it seems almost impossible for man to control it; but with God nothing is impossible. I copy this from the Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D. D., in his own words, in his little book "The City: its Sins and Sorrows."

Look there! in that corpse you see the cold dead body of one of best and goodliest mothers it was ever our privilege to know. She had a son; he was the stay of her widowhood—so kind, so affectionate so loving. Some are taken away from the evils to come, laid in the lap of the mother earth, safe beneath the grave's green sod; they hear not, they heed not the storm that rages above. Such was not her happy future. She lived to see that son a disgrace, and all the promises of youth blighted and gone He was drawn into habits of intemperance; on he sank; he sinned, he plodded on, his mysterious are the ways of Providence? She did not live to see him changed; and with such thorns in her pillow, such daggers planted by a kind hand in her heart, she could not live. She sank under those griefs—died of a broken heart. We told him so. With bitter, burning tears he owned it; charging himself with his mother's death—confessing himself a mother's murderer. Crushed with sorrow, and all alone, beside that cold, dead, unreproaching mother, he knelt down and wept out his terrible remorse. After a while he rose. Unfortunately—how unfortunate, that a spirit bottle should have been left there—his eyes fell upon the old tempter. You have seen the iron approach the magnet—call it a spell—call it fascination—call it any thing bad or demoniacal—but, as the iron is drawn to the serpent, or as a fluttering bird, fascinated by the burning eye and glittering skin of the serpent, walks into its expanded jaws, so was he drawn to that liquor bottle. Wondring at his delay, they entered the room; and now the bed holds two bodies—a dead mother and a *dead drunk* son. What a sight! What a humbling, horrid spectacle! And what change when night drew her peaceful curtain around the same son and mother—he a babe sleeping, angel-like, within her loving arms. How is the gold become dim, the most pure gold chang d?

There is not the least shadow of doubt but this young man was once a temperate man, and gave bright prospects of being an honour to society and great comfort to his widowed mother. Did he fall at once? Oh, no! He, like all others, fell step by step, from on degree of degredation to another, from the brilliant saloon to the lowest hovel. As one small bit of leaven, leavens the whole lump, so doth one glass lead on to another, until they are drawn into the habit and become confirmed degraded and miserable human beings. But a few years ago, he was the joy of his mother; the brightest prospects shone before him; now they are all gone. See him now—a miserable, degraded outcast! Let them who say that it is the abuse—not the use—of liquor that ruins man, take heed least by little and little, they are led on until they are confirmed drunkards. How many of our townsmen have fallen victims to this system of moderation. Men who stood high in society only a few years ago, now where are they? The place that knew them then, knows them now no more forever. When we look at the magnificent gin palace, with all its decorations and allurements, its gilded cornice, the marble counters, large and magnificent mirrors, and compare them with the miserable, wretched, squalid customers, it would make our hearts sick; then to see the thousands of men, women and children going in and out of these dens of sin and iniquity, leaving their last pence for a glass of drugs to finish their miserable existence. Shall we pass these whiskey groceries with their partitions of empty soap-boxes and tea-chests, plastered over with hand-bills, such as "Extensive Sales of Household Furniture," "Farms to Let or Sell," &c., &c.,—the very fruits of their disastrous traffic. These notices might be a warning to all and every one that the liquor traffic is a social and moral nuisance. The moderate drinker and the unprincipled liquor vendor may hold on to their delusions, and with cold indifference look on some of our noblest youths gliding down this gentle and soul-raining stream of moderation. Much had been done, and much more has to be done, by every one that hath put on the armour of Lord and Master. It is word hath said that no drunkard can enter the Kingdom of Heaven; they must be forever shut out of that city where there is no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it, for the glory of God doth light it, and the Lamb is the light thereof; and there shall in no wise enter into it anything that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abominations or maketh a lie.

Oh, touch not, taste not, handle not,
The tempter's poisoned bowl;
'Tis drugged with all the damning crimes,
That ever cursed the soul.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

Sir,—I have been informed that the lands in Harvey fit for settlement are now for sale. Application must be made to Mr. Graham, Crown Land agent, Bobcaygeon. I believe many are anxious to have this information.

Faithfully yours,
FRED. W. HAULTAIN.

Peterborough, Nov. 15, 1865.

B. A. O. GOOD TEMPLARS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF GRAND LODGE IN STRATFORD.

On Tuesday afternoon the Seventh Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of the British American Order of Good Templars was begun in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Stratford; Grand Worthy Chief Templar, Dr. N. Hopkins, J. P., presiding; Mr. James Gilleau, Grand Worthy Secretary; Mr. Hugh Campbell, Grand Worthy Treasurer; and the various other officers of G. Lodge being present. The number of representatives in attendance is large, amounting to over a hundred, including delegates from all parts of British North America, a gentleman attending even from Halifax, Nova Scotia; and much interest is evinced in the proceedings. The great amount of business entailed by the increased membership renders it probable that the session will continue to the close of the week. The Order, as shown by the Secretary's books, is in a most satisfactory position, there being no less than 34 new lodges opened during the year, while the membership has increased by nearly 600. The financial statements exhibits a large increase in the revenue, a fact of itself convincing as to the health and prosperity of the Order.

The session of Tuesday was mainly occupied in examining the credentials of members the evening meeting being also devoted to preliminary business. A resolution favoring the abolishing of degrees in the Order—a matter on which many varieties of opinion are entertained by Good Templars—was introduced by Bro. D. M. Cameron, but lost by a small majority, after an interesting discussion.

On Wednesday only one session was held, in order to afford committees an opportunity to report. At this meeting, an important communication from a new Order of temperance, styled the British Order, was submitted asking for terms of compromise by which the two may become united. The parties composing this Order are a branch of the original Good Templars, who, assuming a number of grievances, seceded; but to further the one common object, are willing to reunite. The lodge, willing to show a fraternity of feeling, appointed a committe to confer with them.

The Lodge met at 9 a. m., yesterday.—After the passing of various resolutions, a long and somewhat spirited discussion on business of rather a private nature occupied the forenoon session. At half-past 1, p. m., business was resumed. The executive committee's report for the past year was brought forward and taken up clause by clause, and after a short debate on some of the clauses, the report was adopted.

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.

An open meeting was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of the Mayor. The Hall was tolerably well filled. The proceeding were opened with prayer by Rev. J. Durrant. We had prepared an extended report of the eloquent and fervid appeals of Rev. J. R. Gundy, G. W.C., Rev. James Scott, of Waterdown, Rev. Mr. Christopherson, of Stratford, and Mr. John Moffat, the gifted temperance orator, of London, but regret that the demand on our space is such as to crowd it out. The proceedings closed with the usual votes of thanks. The Misses Kennedy, of Peterboro', presided in turn at the harmonium, and sang together with taste and feeling several suitable pieces of music.—*Stratford Beacon.*

A friend has forwarded us the following list of officers:—

Mr. George Creggon, Kingston, G. W. C.
Mrs. A. Buttery, London, G. W. V.
J. H. Flagg, Esq., Mitchell, G. W. S.
Captain Kennedy Peterboro, G. W. T.
Rev. James Wanless, Verna, G. W. Chap.
D. Shoff, Esq., McGillvory, G. W. C'r.

Swell Convicts.—The three convicts, Schram, Claypole, and Kerr, passed through Stratford on Saturday, on their way to the Penitentiary. They were dressed in the most dashy style, with white hats, and apart from the ball and chain, appeared perfectly at their ease. They will no doubt return wiser and better men. When near St. Marys Station, the prisoner Claypole made a desperate attempt to regain his liberty by jumping from the cars and taking to the woods. The train was immediately stopped and three men started in pursuit, but only succeeded in recapturing the fugitive after a hard chase, the train being delayed a full hour in consequence of the occurrence. It appears that Schram and Kerr were handcuffed and shackled together, while Claypole was simply handcuffed alone.

Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway.—We are sure our readers will be pleased to learn that very satisfactory progress is making in connection with our railway matters. We had expected before this that the Town Council would have passed a by-law for the issue of bonds as provided for by the Act passed at the last session of Parliament. Various causes, however, have occasioned delay, but we believe it will be passed at a special meeting of the Council to be held to-morrow evening. Further steps to be taken depend upon the issue of the bonds, which of course will be a basis. When we have given this earnest of our determination to go on with this enterprise, we have no doubt the capital necessary will be speedily forthcoming and the trade of Peterboro as well as the Marmora region secured.—*Cobourg Star.*

Executive Council.—The Executive Council met lately, and adjourned immediately, until one o'clock in the afternoon, in order to wait for the Hon. Mr. Cartier, who was absent from the city. At the appointed time, the ministers met again, and the sitting was prolonged until four o'clock. We believe that four questions formed the theme of the discussions in the cabinet:—The renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty; the nomination of a Collector for the Port of Montreal; the re installation of Judge Coursol; and the movements of the Fenians.—The Council adjourned without coming to any decision. A new meeting is to take place this morning. Sir Narcisse Belleau, and the Hon. Solicitor Gen. Langevin arrived last night, and will be present at this morning's meeting. All the ministers are to take part.—*Minerve of the 8th inst.*

Closing the Bank of Upper Canada in London.—The *Free Press* announces the proximate closing of an old Bank in London, being the Bank of Upper Canada. Yesterday, the manager of the branch of that institution there notified the sister banks that early in the coming spring the bank will be closed, and that, meanwhile, no exchange will take place as heretofore. In other words, the business to be carried on will be simply that of proceeding with the winding up—a process which has for some time been going on.

THE BALL ROLLING.

At a meeting held in Dundas, Mr. Robertson read a telegram, which he said he had received from the Hon. John A. Macdonald. The telegram was an answer to the query as to whether a compact had been entered into to the effect that constituencies should remain in *statu quo* during the reign of the Coalition, and was couched in the following words:

"No such agreement was made. Run your Warden at all hazards, and, if you like, tell them he is my candidate.

"John A. Macdonald."

We have no objection to make to Mr. McDonald's statement that no such agreement was entered into. If it was ever agreed to, it was a foolish agreement, and one that no independent constituency would submit to. But we have a right to object to Mr. John A. Macdonald telling the Conservatives to run Mr. Brown at all hazards, and volunteering the information that the electors might be told that Mr. Brown was his (Macdonald's) candidate. It seems then from this that the Hon. Mr. Macdonald is very anxious that there should be in the House as Representative from North Westworth a man who may be looked upon as *his* candidate. Why? Why does he thus do his best to introduce dissention and create political strife? Why does he call on Conservatives to engage in a party contest and rally round his candidate, Mr. Brown? Why does he thus appear as a partizan when his position as a member of a Coalition Government demands at the very least, that he should be neutral? We do not think that he will succeed in his attempt to corrupt the constituency, but at the same time he thinks it right to place it on the record that the leader of Upper Canada Conservative party is seeking not for Coalition but for party support.—*Times.*

John A. will show his hand in full before long. We have from the beginning contended that he would sell the Reform members as soon as he found his own party moorings all right.—*Recorder.*

LORD PALMERSTON'S FUNERAL.

London, Oct. 28, 1865.

Lord Palmerston has been laid to rest among the historic dead who sleep their last sleep in Westminster Abbey. There was very little of pageant in the funeral. No such grand upholstery was brought out as we saw when the Duke of Wellington was buried in St. Paul's. There were no state ceremonials. But there were the Prince of Wales, and Prince John of Glucksburg, standing by the side of the grave. Ten Cabinet Ministers were the pall-bearers, and there was a very full attendance of the members of that House which has been the scene of so many of the dead Premier's triumphs. The streets were crowded by dense masses of people; but it is remarked that there seemed more of curiosity as to the spectacle than respect for the dead in the demeanour of the people. The clubs in Pall Mall, along which the procession passed, were for the most part draped with mourning; and the Reform Club especially was fairly clothed in sable. The morning was bright and clear, and a north-west wind careered along the streets, keen but exhilarating. While the funeral service was going on in the Abbey, however, there came a sudden change of weather. In a marvellously short space of time, the heavens were covered with a dense, black, pall-like cloud, which shut out the sun, and shrouded the Abbey in solemn gloom. Then heavy rain fell, and continued to fall for an hour or more, until long after the mourners had dispersed. I mention this fact because it seems to me it may be the foundation for a very fair poem. If any of your readers, taking the hint, should be filled with the divine inflatus, and rush into verse, pray print it for our benefit here.

UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—There was a destructive fire last night at 9 o'clock, at Bancroft's Mills, between Media and Chester, one of the largest factories with its contents was destroyed. Loss $500,000.

Alexandria, Va., Nov. 10.—A reconnoitre took place to-day, near the City Hotel, between Dr. Maddox, of Farquier county, and Major Dixon, Paymaster of the United States army. Major Dixon received a ball in the side penetrating the bowels. His speedy death is pronounced certain. Dr. Maddox has surrounded himself up to the civil authorities.

New York, Nov. 10.—The Panama *Star* and *Herald* of October 31st, gives further particulars of the insurrections among the blacks of Jamaica taken from Jamaica papers.

George W. Gordon, of Kingston, the principal mover of the insurrection, and the leader Paul Hoyle had been caught, and were being tried by court martial.

The Revs. T. H. Cole and James Roach, the two most prominent instigators were also arrested, together with most of the leading men in the move.

The outrages commited find no parallel. Evidence found on some of the prisoners shows the intention of the insurrectionists to spare no white people, but to slaughter all indiscriminately. Rebels are dealt with in the most summary way. The capture of leaders has dispirited them, and many are surrendering.

Her Majesty's steam store ship Urgent was despatched to Barbados for troops. No apprehension is felt of much furth r trouble.

New York, 10th Nov.—Intelligence is received that the commandant of the British war ship Bull dog blew her up on the 28th ult., at Cape Hayti. The rebel Salvane had taken by force some Haytians under the protection of the British Consul. The Command r of the Bull Dog asked satisfacti n. No reply being given, he opened fire on Fort Dr x-it. Fort replied, and the ship getting aground was set on fire, abandoned and blown up. It is reported that the Commander sailed for Jamaica on one of President Jeffa d's boats. Affairs of the country are very unsettled.

Washington, 10th.—A despatch was received to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury from E. W. Shelton, special agent, dated Galveston, 4th, *via* New Orleans, 6th inst., announcing the death of Wm. Johnson, Esq., the only brother of the President of the United States, and late collector at Velasco. He died from the effects of an accidental gun-shot wound.

Washington, 10th.—Capt. Wirz was hung between 10 and 11 o'clock the morning. On the gallows he declared his innocence: He died without exhibiting any symptoms of fear. This morning Father Boyle administered the Sacrament to Captain Wirz, and Father Wiggett, also of the Roman Catholic Church, then placed upon the prisoner the black cambrick remarking as he did so, "I hope this will be turned into a white one in the other world."

When the reading of the order was completed, Wirz conversed with those on the platform with seeming confidence and self-possession, and it was remarked that he had a smiling countenance. To his spiritual adviser he said:—"I am innocent. I have to die, but I can die like a man. I can hope for the future. I have nothing more to say."

His legs and hands were tied, and the noose passed around his neck, and the black cap placed over his face. He stood erect, without faltering, evidently having nerved himself for the solemn event. Those on the platform retired to the railing, leaving the doomed man in the centre of the structure. After a few minutes of profound silence the drop at a preconcerted signal fell. The sound thus occasioned having reached the ears of the crowd outside Old Capitol Grounds, but who were not privileged to view the execution, was responded to by repeated shouts of approbation. The convict, directly after falling, was considerably convulsed in his legs but the agony was soon over. He hung about 15 minutes and then was cut down. His body was laid upon a stretcher and conveyed to the prison where it was placed in a coffin and transferred to Father Boyle for interment. His neck was broken by the fall. All the proceedings occupied about three-quarters of an hour.

New York, 10th.—A Salt Lake letter to the *Tribune* of Oct 8th, states, Brigham Young and other leaders of the Mormons have changed their tactics and now proclaim polygamy their religion, which they will sustain by force of arms. They are hostile to our government, are drilling, procuring arms and ammunition, &c., and openly deny Federal authority.

New York, 10th.—By the arrival of the "Ocean Queen," we have Panama dates to Oct. 31st. War has been declared between Spain and Chili.

The Warning Given.—The cholera is now at our gates. The drunkards who refuse to reform should set their house in order at once. Their doom is determined. Yet it is not so much hurried, after all. Since liquors are no longer the eminent physicians return to administer the "rectified" brands of the shop, there are no ancient intimates. A man can't drink hell-fire and live up to Methuselah! His race will be short as it will be terminated with boils, ulcers, swollen limbs, disfigured face, sickning breath, and disgusting form.

But what we want to say to every householder is, that the cholera warns him to *clean up*. Let him purify his cellar, open his drain, lime over his back yard, make his waste places sweet as a nosegay. Then, if he t kes a sponge-bath every morning, and abhors liquor, the cholera cannot shake its little finger at him.

Besides, as some stupidities will not read the papers, every town ought to be divided into districts, every house visited, its manager enlightened, so that, as in England, towns in the direct track of the destroyer may escape through sanitary precautions. Then, if the plague should not spread, we shall have increased public health by ten per cent at least.—*Rochester Express.*

The Cholera.—The only thing remaining is to teach the people three great truths. First, that cholera is not contagious, and that a panic leading to the desertion of the sick is as absurd as it is cowardly. Second, that the best preventatives before it arrives are cleanliness, ventilation, and pure water; the best after it has arrived is a lavish use of chloride of lime or common white-wash.

A Delicate Case—Seizure of Smuggled Broadcloth—A Lady Implicated.—Last Friday evening, upon the arrival of the steamer Corinthian at Charlotte, Deputy Collector Oliver observed among the passengers who came on shore, a handsomely dressed lady and child. He also noticed that the lady's gait was rather heavy and awkward. Addressing her he suggested that she accompany him into the office, which, after some hesitation, she consented to do. Mr. Oliver then stated to her that he suspected her of having contraband goods concealed beneath her clothing. She immediately began to weep and plead for mercy—admitting that his suspicions were correct. At his request she accompanied him across the street to the American Hotel, where a lady searched her and found seven yards of black broadcloth attached to her under-skirts. The cloth was forfeited, of course, but the lady was allowed to proceed on her journey. She said that the cloth was intended for a cloak, and she had been induced to attempt to smuggle it, by the representations of some friends in Canada. It proved to be a cumbersome addition to her wardrobe, as its weight was seven pounds.—*Democrat.*

Mr. G. W. Palgrave.

The Roman Catholic priesthood in England has rarely been so pained by accession from their ranks, as by the falling away of Mr. W. G. Palgrave, late a Jesuit priest, and a man whose career is one of the most extraordinary of modern times. Mr. Palgrave was at Oxford, and was distinguished there for his leanings to Puseyism; but when he sailed for India and entered a regiment of native infantry, it was thought his interest to treeterianism would disappear. However, he became a convert to Roman Catholicism and got into a scrape by leaving the sanitarium, to which he had retired for reasons of health, and going to Bombay to make public recantation of his Protestant creed. Soon after that he left the army and retired to a monastery. After a retreat of some duration he was invited to Rome where his splendid scholarship, especially his familiarity with European dialects, was throughly appreciated. He was soon afterwards established in Syria as a Jesuit missionary, and the American missionaries could give some startling accounts of the trouble he caused by his zeal, his eloquence, and his utter disregard of anything save the spread of his

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Prescott, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1852.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested *the article with myself and family*, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it, with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-6in

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

New Advertisements.

STRAYED.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, Lot 23, 15th Concession of Otonabee, a YOUNG HEIFER. The owner can have her by paying expenses and taking her away.

CHRISTIAN CROGERS.

Otonabee, Nov. 14, 1865. 46

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS,—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of WILLIAM MYERS, An Insolvent.

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at the office of SIDNEY SMITH, in the Town of Peterborough, on MONDAY, the FOURTH day of DECEMBER, 1865, at twelve o'clock, noon, to receive statements of his affairs, and name an assignee.

Township of Burleigh, County of Peterboro', 13th November, 1865.

46 WILLIAM MYERS.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution any person or persons against purchasing or negotiating a promissory note, made by me in favor of G. A Woods & Co., or bearer, witnessed by M. S Dean, dated on or about the 19th May last, *payable on the first day of February next*, with interest; if the interest is paid then, the note to run one year from that date if required by me; for the sum of fifteen dollars. I will not pay the same as I have not received any value for it.

WILLIAM HARRINGTON.

Eastmore, Nov. 10, 1865. 46

Cordwood.

THE subscriber is prepared to enter into Contracts for the delivery of Cordwood on the line of the

Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton Railway

ALSO PETERBORO' BRANCH.

For particulars apply either at any of the Stations, or to Mr. James Chalmers, or Mr. C. Perry, Peterborough.

JOHN FOWLER.

Port Hope, Nov. 11, 1865. 46

(*Review* please copy)

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court for the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, *in the hands of Julia Burns, Administratrix*, of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of the said Peter Burns, to be administered, at the suit of Michael Hallihan, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

The west half of lot No. 24, in the 9th concession of the Township of Otonabee; and also part of lot No. 4, west of George street and south of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows:—Commencing on Simcoe street at a distance of twenty-eight feet six inches west from the north-east corner of the said last mentioned lot, thence west twenty-eight feet six inches, thence south to within the distance of ten feet of the southern boundary of the said last mentioned lot, thence east twenty-eight feet six inches, thence north to the place of beginning; together with a right of way from Aylmer street ten feet wide.

All of which property I shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAS. HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', November 13, 1865. 46

The New Number

OF THE

CHURCHMAN'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY MAGAZINE. 1s. MONTHLY.

"Fully sustains its title, and but few Christian homes ought to be without it."—*Royal Leamington Spa.*

"This is, perhaps, of all periodicals devoted to the exposition of Church principles, the one to which we are most inclined to give an unhesitating preference."—*Somerset Gazette.*

Number XXXV, for NOVEMBER, contains:

PLAIN WORDS ON BIBLE CRITICISM.—*By the Rev. F. H. Scrivner, M. A.*

CHRIST CHURCH DAYS: An Oxford Story.
Chapter XI—The Grand Commemoration.
" XII—Donnington.

SCRIPTURE MISQUOTATIONS BY MEN OF LETTERS. By Francis Jacox.

CHURCHYARD SPORTS, MARKETS, AND ALES. By the Rev. E. L Cutts, B. A.

THE MARTYRDOM OF HYPATIA. By Helen Monro.

SKETCHES IN THE DESERT. *By the Rev.* R. St. John Tyrwhitt.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.
Chap. XIII—Printing the Bible in Paris, and the Five Years' Faculty
Chap. XIV—Cranmer—Cromwell—Catherine Howard.

THE FEVER DISTRICTS OF LONDON. By the Rev. Kitto.

DESERT MEDITATIONS. By A. H. Grant. (*With an Illustration by J. D. Watson.*)

OUR CLERICAL CLUB. By the Editor.
The Norwich Church Congress—Archbishop of York's Sermon—Notes on the Congress—The late Mr. Oakley—Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry—Dr. Pusey's "Truth and office of Church of England"—Christian Unity.

"The Oxford story entitled 'Christ Church Days,' progresses well, and is *evidently from* the pen of one who has been in residence in that ancient university, and has seen with his own eyes the life which he describes so well and so truly. The names of the contributors of the other papers are such as any publisher of a work addressed to attached members of the United Church of England and Ireland would be proud to display."—*Cheltenham Times.*

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS. TORONTO: W. G. CHEWETT & Co. MONTREAL: DAWSON BROTHERS; and all Booksellers.

The above Magazines and all the Periodicals can be obtained at the *Examiner* Book Store.

R. PATTERSON'S

BOOTS AND SHOES,

IS THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

If you want a good article,

A GREAT VARIETY to choose from,

AND VERY Cheap.

Remember the place—Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe Street.

HE IS Always Receiving LARGE SUPPLIES From the Best Markets.

Also, RUBBERS of all kinds,

LADIES' and GENTS' FELT OVER-SHOES, &c.

Peterboro, November 15, 1865. 46

"Worthy of Special Notice."

IF YOU WANT Neat

PRINTING!

Go to the

EXAMINER OFFICE.

ROOM PAPER

Below Cost!

AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterborough, November, 1865.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,

Corner of George and Simcoe streets, Peterborough.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Have just received a large addition to their former stock, which they are prepared to sell at greatly

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH!

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS OF

School Books, Blank Books, Stationery, Magazines, Diaries, Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, and Fancy Goods.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES Received regularly.

A Liberal Discount allowed to Country Merchants.

Peterborough, November 1st, 1865.

NOVEMBER,

1865.

THE MONTREAL HOUSE is now receiving another instalment of Fall and Winter Goods, to be Sold at Great Bargains.

IF YOU WANT A DRESS, Shawl, Prints, Cottons, Blankets, or any other article in the Dry Goods line, call at the

MONTREAL HOUSE.

N. B.—Please call early in the day, as we are crowded in the afternoons.

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865. 42

REMOVAL NOTICE!

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Produce and Commission Merchant,

HAS REMOVED his Flour and Feed Store to the Brick Building on SIMCOE STREET, in rear of R. Walton's Stove Shop, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of Flour, Bran, Shorts, Pollards, Oats, Peas and Barley.

Peterboro', Oct. 26, 1865. 44-tf.

BIBLES,

PRAYER BOOKS, Church Services, Wesley's Hymns, and Bibles with Wesley's Hymns, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S, Opposite Nicholl's & Hall's

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

Writing Desks,

LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed, at the suit of James Crossen, and against the lands and tenements of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, I have seized all the right, title and interest of the above-named Defendant in, to, or out of the following lands, viz:

Town Lot number one, north of London and east of Water streets; and number one south of Dublin and east of Water streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

All of which property I shall offer for sale by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of NOVEMBER, 1865, at Twelve o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Nov. 8th, 1865. 39

Evening School.

EVENING CLASSES will be organized at the Union School, on FRIDAY EVENING, 17th inst., when young Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to improve themselves generally are requested to be present.

A class will also be organized in the higher branches of Mathematics.

TERMS, in advance—75 cents per month for Gentlemen, 50 cents for Ladies. Incidentals found.

W. S. GRIFFIN.

Peterboro, Nov 8, 1865. 45-2in

Important to Bakers!

THE undersigned offers for sale his Shop and Bake Shop on Charlotte street, near the Depot; together with all the Baking utensils. Also, a Horse, 2 sets of Harness, 2 Waggons, 1 Sleigh. The Bakery at present turns out from 12 to 14 barrels per week, and is conveniently situated for business.

For terms and particulars apply at the Examiner Book Store, or to the proprietor,

SAMUEL JAYES.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1865. 45-tf.

LLOYD'S

Great Typographical Railway and County Map of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, $2 00.

Also, the United States County Map, $1.50.

The undersigned are sole agents for the above for the Districts of Colborne and Newcastle.

JOHN NEITHERCUT.
DAWSON KENNEDY.

N. B.—For description and particulars, see advertisement in another column.

Peterboro, Nov 8, 1865. 45-4

Tramp! Tramp!

TRAMP!

The Boys are Marching

TO

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

FOR THEIR

School Books, Slates and Copy Books,

Where they can get them VERY CHEAP.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at Mr. J. A. Johnson's International Hotel, Norwood, on MONDAY, the ELEVENTH day of DECEMBER, 1865, at Ten o'clock, a m

Candid tes for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

N. B.—By a resolution adopted at its last meeting, Teachers holding certificates of any class from this Board, are required to return them to the Board for renewal at the above meeting. All certificates not then returned will be cancelled.

Teachers holding third-class certificates require to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH, *Secretary to Board.*

Norwood, Nov. 2nd, 1865. 45

SOMETHING NEW.

ENGLISH EGG POWDER.

NOW that Eggs are scarce and dear, you can buy at the Family Grocer's, George Street, Peterborough, a Five Cent Package of Egg Powder, that will go as far as one dozen Eggs. Warranted genuine. Try it.

D. McNAUGHTON, Family Grocer, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

Glecyrene Soap Powder

AN excellent substitute for Soap, and much cheaper.

D. McNAUGHTON, Family Grocer, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

SCOTT'S CELEBRATED MAGIC LIQUID BLUE.

D. McNAUGHTON, Family Grocer, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

Money to Lend

IN moderate amounts, on Real Estate. Apply to

JOHN BURNHAM, *Solicitor, Peterborough.*

November 8th, 1865. 45

Teacher Wanted

FOR the School in the Village of Ashburnham, to commence on the first day of January next. Salary $400. Applications will be received until the first day of December next, *at seven o'clock, p. m., when the Board of* School Trustees will meet in the School House to examine the same.

ROBERT D. ROGERS, Secretary.

Ashburnham, 1st Nov., 1865. 44-4in

Public Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee intend on MONDAY, the TWENTYETH day of NOVEMBER next to pass a By-law for selling the road as surveyed and established in the year 1828 on lot fourteen in the third Concession also on lots fourteen and *fifteen in the fourth Concession of said* Township of Otonabee.

GEO. READ, Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 18th October, 1865. 42-4in.

THE DAILY

Globe & Ledger

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store,

Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's

WANTED!

A SITUATION as Female Teacher; holds a first-class County Certificate.

Apply by letter to

X. Y. Z., Warsaw P. O.

Warsaw, Nov. 8, 1865. 45

REMOVAL.

J. R. ORMOND,

Begs to inform the public that he has

Removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. Ward, Hunter Street,

And will receive, in a few days, an entire new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

AND FANCY GOODS.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41-tf

HARDWARE!

Large Arrivals of

NEW STOCK!

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of his many patrons, and the public in general, to the large and varied assortment of general SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE now daily receiving by him, which will be offered as heretofore at the very

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

And as his stock is invariably purchased in the best markets, customers may rest assured that he is perfectly satisfied to have his goods subjected to

Any Competition that is Offered.

A LARGE LOT OF "STORY'S"

BROAD AND NARROW AXES.

HANDMADE AND WARRANTED,

Together with every other article in our line required by Lumbermen.

—ALSO,—

Shortly to arrive direct from Glasgow, a large stock of

Bar Iron,

HORSE NAILS, &c., &c.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

MELVILLE MILLAR,
George Street, next to W. Claxton's.

Peterborough, Oct. 4, 1865. 40-tin

BLACKSMITHS' COAL.

100 TONS of best American, also a lot of "Newcastle" shortly to arrive, for sale by

MELVILLE MILLAR.

Peterborough, Oct 3, 1865. 40

CANADA WEST FARMERS'

Mutual & Stock Insurance Co'y.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following gentlemen have been appointed Agents for this Company:

JOHN NEITHERCUT, of the County of Northumberland, and for that portion of the County of Peterborough lying East of the River Otonabee.

R. W. ERRETT for that portion of the County of Peterborough lying west of the Otonabee River, and for the County of Victoria, and for the Townships of S. Monaghan, Cavan, Clark and Hope, County of Durham.

ALSO THAT,

Hon. A. A. Burnham, Cobourg; John Harvey, Esq., Smith; Robert Ford, Esq., Omemee, and Robert Wadell, Esq., Monaghan, have been appointed Honorary Directors.

RICHARD P. STREET, Secretary & Treasurer

Hamilton, 22nd Sept., 1865. 40

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

New Map

OF

Peterborough and Ashburnham,

THE undersigned, having, now rapidly approaching completion, A NEW AND COMPLETE MAP of THE TOWN of PETERBOROUGH and the adjoining VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM, is form those who may desire to have unregistered or intended subdivisions of Lots shewn on the Map, that such will be done on their furnishing the necessary information *immediately*.

Office—Scott's Block.

FITZGERALD & ROLGER, *Provincial Land Surveyors.*

Peterborough, Sept. 25, 1865. 39

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to receive or negotiate a certain note, dated the 7th June, 1865, drawn at nine months, for $52 50, in favor of Mr. Thomas Hutchison or bearer, and signed by W. Rutherford, Jr., W. Rutherford, Sr., and Adam Rutherford, as the two last named persons do not hold themselves liable therein: the said note having been acquired by Mr. Hutchison (as regards them) without value and contrary to the understanding between them.

W. RUTHERFORD, Sr.
A. RUTHERFORD.

Peterboro, August 7, 1865. 32

Battle of the Boyne

THIS excellent Painting is offered for sale by Messrs. Graham & Stratton, Peterboro', at $2 each.

Peterboro', Oct. 4, 1865.

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough.

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

New Tin and Stove Shop.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Jas Rain, Tin and Coppersmith, Hunter street, where, by strict attention, and a thorough practical knowledge of

TIN AND COPPER WORK,

And the PLUMBING BUSINESS in all its branches, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

BATHS OF ALL KINDS TO ORDER.

Lumbermen's Furnishings,

Brand Cutting neatly executed, Bell Hanging, Mill and Brewery work, Roofing and Eaves Troughing, and Jobbing of all kinds, done on the shortest notice.

PEDLARS SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS

The highest Cash Price paid for any quantity of SHEEP SKINS.

COAL OIL.—A good article sold CHEAP.

THOMAS LANNIN, Hunter Street.

P S.—Wool Pickings, Rags, Brass, Copper, Feathers, Quart and Pint Bottles, taken in exchange

Peterboro, October 18, 1865. 42-tin.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.

Announce the Completion of their

STOCK of FALL & WINTER GOODS.

They would draw the special attention of Ladies to their

MILLINERY & MANTLE ROOMS,

which are now ready for inspection and replete with all the

Newest and most Fashionable articles in that line.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41.

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 30 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-3m

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.

19 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG,

Capital,.....$12,500,000. Invested,.....$2,000,000.

Deposit Fund in Canada,....$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:

Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., General Agents for Canada.

FREDERICK COLE, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an undiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately.

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid.

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premiums, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convenient and liberal terms, whereby no policy need lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium.

☞ Further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX, or T. B. CLEMENTI, *Agents at Peterboro.*

R. KINCAID, M. D., Medical Referee. 38

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

L. LEMAY

BEGS to call the attention of his customers and other cash buyers to his large stock of STAPLE GOODS, received during the last two weeks, among which will be found a large and well-selected assortment of

Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Wincays, and a variety of Plaid Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles, Flannels, Blankets, White Cotton, Striped Shirting and Denims, 200 pieces of best Canadian Factory Cotton, from 6½ per yard; 75 pieces of Prints, fast colors, from 7½ per yard; 50 pieces of plain and checked home-made Flannel, 800 yards of white Fulled Cloth (Peterboro' manufacture), 150 pieces of Canadian Tweeds, Beaver, Whitney, and fancy Over-coatings.

CHEAP AND GOOD CLOTHING,

One of the largest and best made stocks of Clothing in Town; 250 Over-coats, 200 fancy Cassimere and Canadian Tweed Under-coats, 300 pairs of Cassimere, Canadian Tweed and Fulled Cloth Pants, 350 Vests, 400 Flannel and Cotton Shirts, a good assorment of Felt Hats, Cloth Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Mufflers, &c., &c. All my Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and will be sold very cheap.

All Goods sold for Cash only, and at small profits.

L. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, next to McKellar & Cameron.

Peterboro', Sept. 13th, 1865. 37

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

Now received, a large and well assorted Stock of

FLLL and WINTER DRY GOODS!

All of which will be sold

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the

Examiner Office.

Sign of the

CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET,

PETERBOROUGH.

Robt. Hamilton

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving his large stock of Hardware, which was selected by him while in Europe, and will offer it for sale at *prices that will defy competition.*

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of MOUCKS and AYRES'

BROAD AND NARROW AXES,

Wholesale and Retail.

Lumbermen supplied on Reasonable Terms.

Cash purchasers will consult their interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1865. 39

IMPORTED

SCOTCH and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom Gin, Jamaica Rum; Hennessy's, Martell's, Otard Robin's, and Renault & Co's fine old Brandies; Port and Sherry Wines for medicinal purposes; Champagne and Claret of the best brands; Brett & Co's Ginger and Cherry Brandies; Barclay & Co's Ginger Wine. For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL, George Street.

GOODERHAM & WORTS Old Rye, Toddy, Malt and Plain Whiskey

JAMES CAMPBELL.

GUINNESS and BLOODS Dublin Porter, in pints and quarts. J. Aldwell's celebrated Mild and Bitter Ale in bottles, also in kegs, half barrels and barrels.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

FRESH TEAS—Young Hyson, and Gunpowder from 50 cents to $1 00 per lb; Congou, Souchong and Japans at very low prices

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PORTO RICO, Yellow Refined, Loaf, Broken Loaf, Ground and Crushed Sugars, for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

43 *George Street.*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court of* to wit: } *the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JAMES W. STONE and GILES STONE, Insolvents.

THE undersigned have filed a consent by their Creditors to their discharge, and on Wednesday, the twentieth day of December next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, they will apply to the Judge of the said County *for a confirmation thereof.*

GILES STONE.
JAMES W. STONE.

Dated at Peterborough, this 14th day of October, 1865 } 42

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court of* To Wit: } *the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JAMES RYAN, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on SATURDAY, the SECOND day of DECEMBER next, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favour under the said Act.

Dated at Peterboro', this 27th day of September A. D., 1865.

39 JAMES RYAN.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at Mr. Sidney Smith's Law Office, in the Town of Peterborough, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of NOVEMBER, 1865, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs and to name an assignee.

FRANCIS CROW, Junior, Of the Township of Dummer, in the County of Peterborough.

Peterborough, 3rd Nov., 1865. 45

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN, Or D. W. DUMBLE, Solicitor.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

NOTICE!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand, made by the undersigned on the 20th October last, in favor of Dennis Mulcaney or bearer, for the sum of eighty dollars, payable fifteen months after date, as I have received no value for the same, and will not pay it at maturity.

WM. TORPEY.

Lot 19, 1st con. Douro, Nov. 1, 1865. 44-3*

NOTICE!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand, made by the undersigned on the 20th of October last, in favor of Dennis Mulcaney or bearer, for the sum of sixty dollars, payable fifteen months after date, as I have received no value for the same, and will not pay it at maturity.

JOHN QUINLAN

Douro, Nov. 1, 1865. 44-3*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to R. D. ROGERS are hereby informed that all accounts, notes, &c., not paid before the 1st of November, will be put in suit for collection.

J. Z. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, August 28, 1865. 35

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons giving my Credit on my account, by or to any person whatever, without my previous written order to do so.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Otonabee, October 9, 1865. 42

HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices.

Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.

Losses settled promptly and in full.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Agent.

Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, July 26, 1865. 40

Poetry.

LYRA—A PARODY.

BOY BY OAGE.

Did you know Myra, she that died
Her auburn locks, their hue to hide,

Who mix'd false ringlets with her hair
And rouged her cheeks to make them fair?

When she in maiden virtue slept
Her teeth within a box were kept.

Oh, she was lovely as the blow
That on the apple tree doth grow;

And when there came a gallant knight
To carry Myra from our sight—

For rivals naught on earth remained
But to curse the chap that gained.

His name was Jones—in earlier years
He sharply plied the tailor's shears.

But some fat contract having made
Long since he cut—his humble trade.

He owned a house in Shoddy Square,
And stole took his treasure there.

But soon some things he chanced to spy
Which looked suspicious to his eye.

Her form of cotton charms bereft,
Had very few attractions left;

Her pearly teeth—how passing strange;
From mouth to box would nightly change;

Soap crossed her rosy cheeks to fade;
Her glossy curls aside were laid;

Her hair untouched by barber's skill,
Was of rusty sorrel still!

How dashed are Jones' happy dreams,
How coarse the real Myra seems!

It would have made a piper stare
To hear the bridegroom rave and swear.

He saw how fairly he was caught,—
He felt the shame upon him brought,

And jumping up with sudden start,
He plunged a case knife to his heart!

Oh, you whose bloom is not your own,
Whose native teeth have long been gone,

Whose charms have vanished past recall,
An left you single after all,

Don't die like Myra—'tis not best—
But join the Mormons and—be blest!

Varieties.

A DILEMMA.—A correspondent of the *World* writing from Richmond, relates an incident as follows: taking of oaths reminds me of a local joke which my pen cannot resist recording. A good young country girl, on applying for rations to one of our relief agents, a few days ago was asked if she had ever taken the oath. "No indeed, sir," was her terrified reply, I never swore in all my life." "But you must take the oath my good girl," said the agent, "or I cannot give you the rations." No indeed I can't sir said the girl, "mother always taught me never to swear." The agent mildly persisted, and the maiden pertinaciously refused all attempts at persuasion, until overcome at last by the dreadful conflict between neces sity and her high sense of moral duty—she stammered out with downcast eyes. Well, sir if you will make me do such a horrid, wicked thing, *d——n the Yankee!*"

It appears that there were two persons of the name of Dr. John Thomas, not easily to be distinguished; for somebody (says Bishop Newton) was speaking of Dr. Thomas, when it was asked, which Dr. Thomas do you mean? Dr. John Thomas. They are both named John. Dr. Thomas who has a living in the city. They have both livings in the city. Dr. Thomas who is chaplain to the king. They are both chaplains to the king. Dr. Thomas who is a very good preacher. They are both good preachers. Dr. Thomas who squinted. They both squint. They were afterwards both Bishops.

A clergyman travelling through California encountering a panther, of which he subsequently wrote as follows:

"I looked at him long enough to note his brown and glossy coat his big, glaring eyes, his broad and well developed muzzle and his capacious jaws, when both of us left the spot, and I am pleased to add in opposite directions."

Jerrold and a company of literary friends were out in the country. In the course of their walk they stopped to notice the gambols of an ass's foal. A very sentimental poet present vowed that he should like to send the little thing as a present to his mother. "Do," replied Jerrold, "and tie a piece of paper round his neck bearing this inscription. "When this you see, remember me."

"Wherever I go," said a gentleman remarkable for his State pride, "I am sure to find sensible men from my own State."

"No wonder," said the gentleman he was addressing, "for every man of that State who has any sense, leaves it as fast as he can."

"It is impossible," said one politician to another, "to say where your party ends and the opposition party begins."

"Well, sir," replied the other, "if you were riding a jackass it would be impossible to say where the man ended and the donkey began."

The clerk of an English parish church in the country recently made the following announcement to the congregation:—"You are desired to attend a meeting in the vestry, at four o'clock, to consider on the means of heating the church, and to digest other matters."

A very considerate hotel-keeper, advertising his "Burton XXX," ends the advertisement thus:—"N. B.—Parties drinking more than four glasses of this powerful beverage at one sitting carefully sent home on a wheel-barrow gratis, if required."

An old patriot in Jersey cried out in a fit of revolutionary patriotism—"Hurrah for the girl of '76!" said a Jersey whig, "that's too hanged old. No, no—hurrah for the girl of 17!"

Mrs. Partington says she did not marry her second husband because she loved the male sex, but just because he was the size of her first protector and would wear his clothes out.

Swift said that the reason a certain university was a learning place, was, that most persons took some learning there, and a few brought any away with them, so it accumulated.

An able physiologist has written that one-fifth of the human body is composed of phosphorus. Punch remarkes, the most likely accounts for the number of matches.

Why is the eye like a schoolmaster in the act of flogging? Because it has a pupil under the lash.

When a man blows the froth off the beer he is going to drink, does he blow his own nose?

The lean said the better,—"My German friend, how long have you been married?"

"Well dis am a ting I seldom don't likes to talk about, but ven I does, it seems to me about as long as it never vos."

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, at the suit of MELANCTHON H SEYMOUR, HAMILTON H WHITNEY and CHARLES EDWARD SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM SYDNAM, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of JANUARY, A D 1866, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant of, in, to or out of the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz, all and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the township of Smith, in the county of Peterboro', in the Province of Canada, being composed of part of broken lot number 18, in the second concession of the said township of Smith, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing on the western bank of the Otonabee River, on the Halls be ween lots numb rs 17 and 18 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, then north sixteen degrees, west 4 chains 54 links along the said limits, then north 28 degrees east 6 chains 52 links, then north 24 degrees east 5 chains and 15 links, then south 86 degrees west 1 chain 80 links, then north 5 degrees west 2 chains and 94 links, then north 30 degrees east one chain 36 links, then north 36 degrees east 16 chains 50 links, then north 45½ degrees east 8 chains 27 links, then north 34½ degrees east 3 chains 52 links to the intersection of the road leading to Peterborough, on the allowance for road between lots numbers 18 and 19, then southeasterly along the western side of said allowance for road until it strikes the river Otonabee, then close by the western side of said river following the current of the stream to the place of beginning, containing 12 acres, be the same more or less, also the west half of lot number 19 in the third concession, and broken lot number 19 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, containing one hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

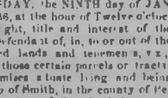
Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 4, 1865. } 40

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of P. RONAYNE, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of THOMAS MAHONY, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, at the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY next at the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz, Two Lots Numbers 18 and 19 West of George and North of Simcoe Streets in the Town of Peterborough: also part of Lot No. 6 West of George and North of King Streets, also in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows, viz, commencing at the distance of one hundred and ninety-four feet South from a point on Charlotte Street, West twenty feet from the North-east corner of Lot No. 6 West of George Street and South of Charlotte Street in the said Town of Peterborough, thence West to within the distance of twelve feet from the Western limit of the said first mentioned lot thence South sixty-two feet thence East to within the distance of twenty feet of the Eastern limit of the said first mentioned lot, and then North to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 21, 1865. } 38



SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the FIFTH day of DECEMBER next, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the under mentioned Defendants in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
CORNELIUS B SULLIVAN *Defendant.*

The north half of number Eight in the fourth concess on of Emilsmore.

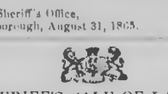
In the County Court:

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
JAMES LANGTON, *Defendant.*

Lot number fourteen west of George Street and north of Dalhousie Street and lot number nineteen west of George and north of Hunter Street in the Town of Petergorough.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 31, 1865.



SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, *To Wit.* } WILL be sold at the Court House in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1866, at Twelve o'clock, noon all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant in and to the following lands and tenements.

In the Common Pleas.

David Douglas Young, executor of the last will and testament of George Burns Symes, deceased, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Ann Redmond, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 25 and 26 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Belmont, and the North half Lot No. 27 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Belmont, and County of Peterboro'.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept 28, 1865. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Julia Doherty, and against the lands and tenements which were of Thomas Doherty, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Bridget Doherty Administratrix of the said Thomas Doherty, to be administered, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Doherty in and to the West half of the East half of Lot number 24 in the 10 Concession of Ottonabee, which property I shall offer for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, Peterboro, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterboro, 14th August, 1865. 33-td.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Very Cheap!

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

N. B.—Clothing made to order by a first class Tailor, at the Montreal House.

The Great Original Painting

OF THE

BATTLE of THE BOYNE!

By BEN. WEST, Pres. Royal Academy.

SPARKES, BOURNE & Co., would respectfully announce that they have now ready for delivery a splendidly got up Colored LITHOGRAPH of this magnificent HISTORICAL PAINTING, representing the Battle at the moment of the death of the gallant DUKE SCHOMBERG; and which is published on the finest paper—size 22 × 28 inches.

This Picture—a faithful copy of the great Original—will be found incomparably superior to anything ever offered to the public either in this country or Great Britain. *It has been executed by the first Artists of the day*, and no trouble or expense has been spared to make it worthy of the justly celebrated Painter, and the GREAT HISTORICAL FACT which it represents, and *which ought never to be forgotten by those who* now enjoy the CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY which this event, more than any other in our history, was the means of establishing and perpetuating.

In times like these, when the principles of our Forefathers are being assailed on every hand, it is especially needful for us to bear in mind from whence sprung our Constitutional form of Government; and nothing contributes more to aid us in keeping in remembrance those momentous passages in our history than faithful representations of the great Masters. And certainly no historical Subject has been more ably treated than the above event by this celebrated Painter.

In presenting this Picture to the *Protestant Community*, and especially to those who are *more fe elingly alive* to the vast benefits conferred on us by the ever memorable events of 1690, the Publishers feel every confidence that their efforts will be fully appreciated, and that this Picture will find an honored place in every Protestant home in the British Provinces.

Price of the Picture, $1.

P. B. SPARKES,
Toronto

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

The Publishers would call attention to the following recommendatory Letter which they have received:

Toronto, June 10th, 1865.

Messrs. SPARKES, BOURNE & Co.,

GENTLEMEN,—We are very much pleased with the Photograph of the Drawing of your forthcoming Colored Lithograph of the "Battle of the Boyne," and are of opinion that if the execution of the Work in Progress is carefully carried out, your anticipations of a very large sale will be fully realized.

F. H. MEDCALF.
OGLE R. GOWAN.
ANDREW FLEMING.

Peterborough, September 12th, 1865.

Fall and Winter Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a lot of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which will be found a few pieces of the celebrated

BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS.

I. ROBINSON & CO.

37

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S

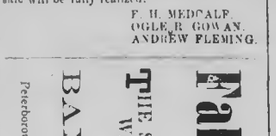
Furniture Ware Rooms

HAVE BEEN REMOVED

TO RYAN'S BLOCK,

Opposite the Market.

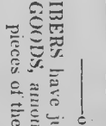
WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.



UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches attended to with punctuality COFFINS kept constantly on hand.

Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48



If You Want

GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE

Team, Carriage or Buggie

HARNESS!

TRUNKS,

CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,

GO TO

T. DONNELLY'S,

(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)

☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*

COLLARS WARRANTED.

Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

MESS PORK.

Just received, direct from Chicago,

100 Barrels Mess Pork,

FOR SALE. Apply to

D. SUTHERLAND,
Or J. CARNEGIE.

October 11th, 1865. 41tf

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.

BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.

BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.

BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.

BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.

BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.

BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.

BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.

BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.

BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.

BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN

Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering

SEWING MACHINE!

COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLES made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c, &c, it is indispensable: it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Brauds, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where Instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State,
627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.

June 14 1865. 24

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225	to $600
School " "	100	to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150	to 210
Portable "	65	to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—

J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

32

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$85.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50.00 85.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	35.00 70.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double time	75.00 150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	30.00 50.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	35.00 60.00
Diamond Rings	50.00 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	15.00 30.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4.00 8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	8.00 18.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	8.00 30.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4.00 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4.00 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	4.00 8.00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4.00 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4.00 8.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2.50 10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2.50 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3.00 8.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	3.00 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	4.00 8.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00 8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5.00 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	3.00 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Chased Gold Rings	3.00 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	4.00 10.00
California Diamond Rings	9.00 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	6.00 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl etc	4.00 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6.00 15.00
Silver Holders and Drinking Cups	20.00 30.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25.00 30.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	30.00 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	35.00 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & molasses cups	21.00 30.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc, opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs Devaugh & Co, No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GHARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrumen is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old heap form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over String Bass, of which Mr Dascus is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all the purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek.	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfield,	Wm Mason,
Herman Wullenhaupt,	A Barili.
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry,	Charles Fradel

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble: it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal versimilitude, that crowning excelence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument: an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily superceed the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 19

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET.

A Convenient Brick Cottage, situated at the North end of George Street, lately occupied by the late Mrs. G. S. Hall, with inclosed garden and every other convenience for a genteel family. Possession given immediately—The above is situated at the North end of George Street, just out of the limits of the Corporation. For terms, &c, apply to

THOMAS POOLE,
or EDWIN POOLE.

Peterboro, August 10, 1865. 32

TO LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Killar Esq., Hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to

MRS. BLACKSTOCK.

Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 22

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro': a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.

Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late *WM. LANNIN*, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms: the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bridge Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 57 feet by 89 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to

D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN.

Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED

Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, New York.

March 16, 1865. 11-4m

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and *chemically compounded* by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head: cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms. { 536 *Broadway, New York.* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely *new principle* of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular motion, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will *neither rip nor ravel*, and is alike on both sides, performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it aim at impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the pat onage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington St., Boston
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES—Six feet large, mounted and varnished, cost $100,000 and four years time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was framed; shows 200,000 cities, towns villages, market places, post offices, canales, country seats, and 38,000 railways and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given. The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and Photographers sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, mounted and varnished. Price 8 shillings sterling ($2). No map at $10 can compare to this. Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices. Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our *agents letters to us. Ten new* maps now under way

J. T. LLOYD,
American Map Publisher.

No. 23 Cortlandt street, N. Y., and No. 1

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1865. No. 47

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. ☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over George Stetham & Co's Hardware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Soedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,

PUMP AND FANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.

Corner of Simcoe and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

Office and Store, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, PaperHanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

Mr. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 8

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—*Office*, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

JAS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,

TAILOR,

SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.

Lakefield, North Douro, } May 9th, 1865. } 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

HENRY CRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT,

QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments: Takes out Patents for Inventions: Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Jason, Esq., Hamilton: Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe, Hon. J. Carling, London; R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co

May 30, 1865. 22

CANADA WEST FARMERS'

Mutual & Stock Insurance Co'y.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following gentlemen have been appointed Agents for this Company:

JOHN NEITHERCUT, of the County of Northumberland, and for that portion of the County of Peterborough lying East of the River Otonabee.

R. W. ERICETT, for that portion of the County of Peterborough lying west of the Otonabee River, and for the County of Victoria, and for the Townships of S. Monaghan, Cavan, Clark and Hope, County of Durham.

ALSO THAT,

Hon. A. A. Burnham, Cobourg; John Harvey, Esq., Smith; Robert Ford, Esq., Omemee, and Robert Wadell, Esq., Monaghan, have been appointed Honorary Directors.

RICHARD P. STREET,

Secretary & Treasurer

Hamilton, 22nd Sept, 1865. 40

MONTREAL

Ocean Steamship Co'y.

CARRYING THE

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin $80 00

Intermediate 60 00

Steerage 25 00

GLASGOW LINE.

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW:

First Cabin $60 00

Second Cabin 40 00

Steerage 24 00

All information furnished on application to

GEORGE A. COX,

Agent for Peterboro

Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

October 11, 1865. 41

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day) ..... 9.17 a.m.

Mixed ..... 6.00 p.m.

Express (night) ..... 8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night) ..... 9.17 a.m.

Mixed ..... 2.40 p.m.

Express (day) ..... 9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time.

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON ..... depart	7.45	3.25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.26	
Wellington Square	7.18	3.12
Bronte	7.02	3.01
Oakville	8.	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.25
Mimico	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7.45
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.29	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON ..... arrive	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.05 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.30, 6.30 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,

General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.

Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.

Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p. m.

Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p. m.

April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

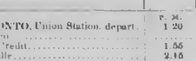
J. A. JOHNSON,

Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH"

Will leave Bridgenorth at 10 a. m., on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

FOR LINDSAY.

Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m., calling at Bobcaygeon and Peneion Falls, until further notice.

The Stage will leave McGregor's Hotel, for Bridgenorth, at 9 a. m., punctually. For particulars as to cartage of freight, &c., up to the Boat, apply to

LEWIS McGREGOR,

North American Hotel, Peterboro'.

May 25, 1865. 21

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro January, 1865.

GEORGE ALLEN.

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough.

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

DAILY LINE TO ROCHESTER!

The quickest route to Rochester and all points in the United States!!

The new and magnificent steel-plated

UPPER CABIN STEAMER,

"CORINTHIAN,"

CHRYSLER, MASTER,

Leave North Shore ports for Charlotte, every morning, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—

BRIGHTON, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, at 5.30.

COLBORNE, at 7.30, a. m.,

COBOURG, at 8.45, a. m.,

PORT HOPE (direct for Charlotte) at 11, a.m.

Arriving at Charlotte at 3, p. m

RETURNING,—Leaves Charlotte for North Shore ports, every evening (Sunday's excepted) at 11, on the arrival of special train from Rochester.

Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by Rail or Boat, connect with this steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive in Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South.

Passengers in United States, via Rochester, connect by special train with the steamer at Charlotte; arriving at Cobourg and Port Hope after a swift and pleasant ride over the Lake Ontario, in time for special trains to Lindsay and Peterborough, and express trains East and West on Grand Trunk Railway, and, also for Royal Mail Line Through Steamers.

This swift and magnificent steamer has been especially fitted up for this route, with all the modern appliances, and her saloon and staterooms are elegantly furnished.

The Table and Bar always supplied with the very best.

FARE,—Cabin, $2.50; Deck, $2.00.

For further information, apply to the Captain on board, or to James Keelar, Colborn: Charles Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.

A. M. BROWN,

General Agent, Kingston.

Kingston, Sept. 16, 1865. 39

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FALL ARRANGEMENT.

SCHOLARSHIPS without TELEGRAPHING (Entitling the holder to full Business Course.)

INCLUDING PENMANSHIP,

Twenty-five Dollars.

SCHOLARSHIPS with TELEGRAPHING,

Thirty Dollars.

SEPARATE STUDIES:

Penmanship, alone, one month	$5 00
Penmanship, alone, three months	10 00
Monochromatic Painting and Drawing	5 00
Telegraphing, full course,	10 00
Architectural, Anatomical, Perspective & Linear Drawing: Painting in Water Colors, Sepia & India Ink; Modelling in Plaster and Clay, per month	2 00

ALL FEES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE!

Good board in private families, Two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents per week.

The best Business Course in America!

For further particulars address (post-paid),

J. W. JONES,

Principal of London Commercial Coll.,

45 London, C. W.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

FOR 1866.

The Fashion Magazine of the World.

LITERATURE, FINE ARTS, & FASHIONS. The most magnificent Steel engravings.—Double Fashion Plates. Wood engravings on every subject that can interest ladies. Crochet Knitting, Netting, Embroidery, Articles for the Toilet, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything, in fact, to make a complete Lady's Book.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE FOR 36 YEARS

No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it.

GODEY'S RECEIPTS

for every department of a household. These are alone worth the price of the book.

MODEL COTTAGES, (no other Magazine gives them), with diagrams.

DRAWING LESSONS for the Young.—Another speciality with Godey.

ORIGINAL MUSIC, worth $3 a year. Other Magazines publishes old worn-out music; but the subscribers to Godey get it before the music stores.

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Fashions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, the millionaire merchants, appear in Godey, the only Magazine that has them.

Ladies' Bonnets. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the Lady's Book enables every lady to be her own bonnet maker.

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

writes for Godey each month, and for no other magazine. A new novel by her will be published in 1866. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.

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Godey's Lady's Book for 1866.

(From which there can be no Deviation.)

The following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1866:—

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 50
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 50

☞ All additions to clubs at club rates.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year, on receipt of $4 50.

☞ We have no club with any other magazine or newspaper.

☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs.

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for each subscriber.

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L. A. GODEY,

N. E. corner Sixth and Chestnut streets,

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AMERICAN MONEY

BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "EXAMINER" Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

Select Poetry.

'TIS BETTER ON BEFORE.

With steady pace the Pilgrim moves
Towards the blissful shore,
And sings with cheerful heart and voice,
"'Tis better on before."

His passage through a desert lies,
Where furious lions roar;
He takes his staff, and smiling says,
"'Tis better on before."

When tempted to forsake his God,
And give the contest o'er,
He hears a voice which says, "Look up,
'Tis better on before."

When stern affliction clouds his cheek,
And death stands at the door,
Hope cheers him with her sonnet note,
"'Tis better on before."

And when on Jordan's banks he stands,
And views the radiant shore,
Bright angels whisper, "Come away,
'Tis better on before."

And so it is, for high in heaven,
They never sudder more;
Eternal calm succeeds the storm—
"'Tis better on before."

Nor night, nor death, nor parting sound,
Can reach that healthful shore:
But peace, and joy, and endless life—
"'Tis better on before."

Literature.

THE ORPHANS.

(From the Diary of a Detective Police Officer.)

(CONCLUDED.)

Mr. Richard, the apothecary, a man of large and active benevolence, as hundreds still alive can testify, provided for the immediate physical needs of Frances and Rosamond Mason; and a true Sister of Mercy—one of that noble sisterhood, though non conventually disciplined and ruled, with whom London abounds, exerted herself to procure the orphans means of independent support. No. 1 Bell and Dragon Court was plainly furnished anew, and better paid for work was obtained for them. Time only could bring balm to their hurted minds.

I, meanwhile, was not idle in my vocation. Upon questioning the daughters, I found that their mother had a considerable quantity of valuable—their looms that had belonged to her father, which were kept in a stout box, locked up in a cupboard in the front ground floor, their sleeping apartment. The box had been consumed in the fire, and the contents, old silver plate and a massive gold watch, had, they supposed, been stolen during the confusion, as no trace of gold or silver could be found, in the ashes and crumbled rubbish.

Amidst the greatest privation, their mother had refused to part with those mementos of a happier life, except upon one occasion of sore need, when she pawned the watch for five pounds. Frances, the elder daughter, her mother being ill in bed, had been sent to redeem it on the day when the right to do so would have expired; but she could give no discription of the watch except that it was a large, heavy one. Upon application to the pawnbroker, that deficiency was supplied. Mr Morris, of Norton Folgate, had entered the name of the maker in his books—that of Leah, a celebrated name—no doubt as a memorandum for his own guidance in the event of the watch being sold by auction, as the law, in such cases, requires. I had now a pretty distinct notion of what the dying lady meant by "Mark Lopes—silver—watch."

Hump Jim, supplied with funds by Richards, who was vehemently anxious that L. pes should be hanged, clung to the Jew like his shadow. All in vain, however, for a long time, was that ceaseless vigilance. Lopes neither pawned nor sold silver plate or a gold watch, and was exceedingly kind and respectful to the Misses Mason; brought them work and paid for it liberally.

He himself was getting into remarkably good case; wore fine clothes, frequented theatres and expensive taverns, without visible means for indulgence in such luxuries. Cotterell informed me that one morning Lopes received a letter, which he eagerly opened at the door, took a slip of paper from it, immediately stopped a cab which happened to be passing, and was driven off so rapidly that he, Cotterell, could not possibly keep the cab in sight. Cotterell suggested that the slip of paper must have been a check, which Lopes had hastened to get cashed. I thought so to; and when, after about a week's absence I returned from Scotland, where I had been engaged in an affair that will from the subject of the next paper, the lad informed me that Lopes had received another letter, had shortly afterwards come out of the house in which he lodged, called a cat, and ordered the driver to take him to Hoare & Co., Fleet Street.

I called at Hoare's and was informed that a banker's order for one hundred pounds, being the second for that amount drawn in favour of Mark Lopes, Esquire, by a Bath bank house, had been paid two days previously to the person that had presented and endorsed it. At my request the manager said he would write to Bath and ask the name of the person who had obtained the order from the bank. The answer received was, "Mrs. Barfield, a lady of fortune, residing in the vicinity of Bath who keeps an account with us.

Who was Mrs. Barfield, and how the deuce came it that a lady of forune should send drafts for two hundred pounds to Mark Lopes? It utterly confounded me, till Mr. Richards suggested that Mrs. Barfield might be the wonderfully well married sister-in-law of Mr. Mason, whose name or residence Lopes professed to be ignorant of, but with whom, nevertheless, he had perhaps contrived to open a correspondence, pretendedly on behalf of the bereaved desolate orphans.

This was a shrewd guess at all events and Mr. Richards undertook to write by that evening's post to Mrs. Barfield.

I had left Mr. Richard's shop, when it occurred to me there was a very easy way of ascertaining whether Mrs. Barfield was the Misses Mason's aunt, by simply asking that question of the young ladies themselves. I accordingly turned up Worship Street, and into Bell and Dragon Court, but was stopped before I reached No. 1 by young Cotterell.

Lopes is in there, said the hunch-back, who was much excited. Lopes is in there with Miss Frances. Miss Rosamond has been sent out with work.

Well, what of that.

I don't know exactly what of that, replied Cotteral fiercely; but if I heard the slightest scream in the world I would know. D——n his heart! continued the lad, opening and closing his fists in a manner unconsciously, and as if preparing to clutch and grapple with some hated thing. D——n his heart! I guess what he's after; I ain't a fool. This is the fourth time he has been here and sent Miss Rosamond away on some pretence or other; but I'd be down on him like a breeze. I could throttle him, added Cotterel, with a savage snap of his teeth, I could throttle him as easy as I could a sparrow, and I would too!

I was amazed at the lad's vehemence; at the bitter rage revealed by his burning eyes, and pale, death pale face. A few questions sufficed to discover the source of his emotion. He had taken messages to the sisters from Mr. Richards, had been kindly noticed by them, and had become affected or infected, by the beauty and sweetness of the elder to an extraordinary degree—a feeling not less real and poignant for being ridiculously absurd. And I could not help thinking as I looked on his sinewy though stunted form, his stout arms and hardened hands, that he might prove at need a better champion of Miss Frances than many a six foot grenadier.

Go in, he went on to say; go in quietly yourself at once. He has been there more than half an hour. Here, added hunchback with some hesitation, here is a latch-key which fits the door.

I could not rest, said the excited lad in reply to my stare of surprise, I could not rest till I had it. How without could I get in if I wanted to?

I availed myself of the key, entered the house quietly, and listened to the conversation going on in the back room between Lopes and Frances Mason. Conversation it could be called, her share therein being confined to ejaculations of surprise and alarm in reply to the Jew's ardent adulation that she would become his wife. The fellow was positively proposing marriage to the distressed and astonished girl, though her mother was scarcely cold in her grave. I soon, moreover, comprehended that remembrance of the kindness which he had thrust upon the sisters greatly mitigated the manifestation of terror and disgust which the proposition excited. Completely mistaking the cause of the maiden's tremulous civility, Lopes waxed bolder, and seemed about to offer her some personal indignity, when I suddenly entered the room. He seemed to literally collapse with surprise and consternation, whilst a slight scream of joy followed by a burst of hysterical tears, interpreted the feelings with which Frances Mason greeted my appearance.

I thought it unwise to let it appear that I had been listening outside, and after a few words of apology for my unannounced intrusion, I said abruptly, having first so placed myself that I could see Lopes' face in the tiny chimney glass:

Is a Mrs. Barfield, who lives near Bath, an aunt of yours Miss Mason?

The question was an electric shock to Lopes, and his livid face turned rapidly from me to Frances Mason, from her to me his wild, flaming glance betokening, as he did so, intensest alarm and astonishment.

I have never heard of a Mrs. Barfield, said Frances Mason. Our aunt's name is *Dalton and she lives at Brighton.*

The Mrs. Barfield I am speaking of, said I turning sharply upon Lopes, is the lady who has lately sent you two drafts, amounting to two hundred pounds, upon Hoare's the bankers.

The fellow blanched visibly, but Frances Mason's reply to my question had so far restored his self-possession that he surlily retorted with,

What the devil right have you to ask who sends me checks?

Well no precise right at present. But come, let us begnue. This young lady does not, it is quite evident, like our company, and I have a word or two for your private ear.

Lopes sullenly acquiesced, and we left the house together. Cotterell was in the court, seemingly intent upon the grooming of a horse. Lopes did not notice him; but a sly, swift, round-the corner squint shot at us showed that Cotterell did see us, and that his eyes were sullenly wide open to see the latch key, which I managed to drop unobserved by Mr. Lopes.

I invited the Jew to take a glass at the Bell and Dragon; he complained, but so sullenly incommunicative that I soon left him. It was then about four o'clock, and the winter evenings were already closing in.

Five hours afterwards, just upon the stroke of nine, whilst I was at supper, a note was brought to me by an officer attached to the Worship street Police Officer, I copy it verbatim:—

SIR,—I have killed the Jew; less was I hope so. Pitched him clene over stairs upon his cussed head. All rite with Miss Frances. Just in time. Hoping to see you and quite happy,

JAMES COTTERELL.

The officer's report, supplimented by subsequent inquiry, gave the following particulars of what had occurred since I left the Bell and Dragon court:

Mark Lopes, warned by the discovery of his correspondence with Mrs. Barfield, determined, at any hazard, to make Frances Mason glad to become his wife. With that view, he at about half-past six in the evening returned to No 1 Bell and Dragon Court, and sent Rosamond Mason away under pretence that a lady in Greenchurch Street, for whom they worked, wished to see her immediately. Frances Mason was in the back room up stairs, and did not know that her sister had left the house, or that Lopes had returned till he had presented himself before her. A vehement altercation ensued, and finally Lopes, drunk with excitement and liquor, had seized the terrified, helpless girl, and partially stifled her frenzied screams, when Cotterell burst into the room.

The strength of twenty men was in me, said the hunch-back, with proud, glistening eyes. The strength of twenty men was in me. I seized the scoundrel by the throat, dragged, whirled him out of the room, and pitched him as easy as a skittle-ball over the staircase. I glory in it. Miss Frances is an angel still, and I don't care what comes of me.

Mark Lowes, though frightfully injured, recovered after about six weeks' medical discipline in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and was then transferred to Newgate. The next session he was indicted for stealing from No. 1, Bell and Dragon Court, a quantity of silver plate and a gold watch. Also with obtaining, nominally from Mrs. Barfield, but really form Mrs. Dalton, who was ill at the time, and staying at the former lady's house, two hundred pounds, under the pretext that he was the legal guardian of Mrs. Dalton's nieces, and that he was anxious, in fulfilment of their mother's last wishes, to discharge various debts that had been incurred during her long illness, as well to befittingly equip the Misses Masons for appearing at their aunt's mansion at Brighton. He was convicted upon both charges, and sentenced to fourteen years transportation.

Frances and Rosamond Mason were adopted by their wealthy childless aunt; and both, I have heard, have married happily.

Mr. Richards, with Mrs. Dalton's money, purchased a capital greengrocery business for James Cotterell; but he had no heart to it, and withering gradually away, died, poor fellow, within six months of the day when he furtively watched, from round the corner of an adjacent street, the departure of Frances Mason from London.

CAST A LINE FOR YOURSELF.—A young man stood listlessly watching some angler on a bridge. He was poor and dejected. At last approaching a basket well filled with wholesome looking fish, he sighed, "If now, I had these, I would be happy. I could sell them at a fair price, and buy me food and lodgings."

"I will give you just as many and just as good fish," said the owner, who chanced to overhear his words, if you will do me a trifling favour."

"And what is that?" asked the other eagerly.

"Only to tend this line till I come back. I wish to go on a short errand."

The proposal was gladly excepted.

The old fisherman was gone so long that the young man began to be impatient. Meanwhile, however, the hungry fish snapped eagerly at the baited hook, and the young man lost his depression in the excitement of puling them in; and when the owner of the line returned, he had caught a large number.

Counting out from them as many as were in the basket, and presenting them to the young man the old fisherman said—

"I fulfil my promise from the fish you have caught, to teach one, whenever you see others earning what you need, to waste no time in fruitless wishing, but to cast a line for yourself."

The other week, it is said a navvy on Hibernian, evidently unaccustomed to travelling, had an occasion to journey by the Great North of Scotland Railway. Soon after starting he became apparently uneasy about the safety of his baggage, which of course, was safe in the van. On the first opportunity, thursting his head out of the carrige window, he loudly accosted the smart official in charge of the train, with—"Guard, Guard! is mot trunk all rought?" "All right sir," was the quick reply, and the train proceeded. At the next station the restless Milesian again shouted—"Are ye sure it's all right? and again was re assured of the safety of his travelling gear. The important "thrunk" was the subject of enquiry in similar fashion at every station, until the patient guard grown very weary of this silly importunity, exclaimed—"I wish, sir, you had been born an elephant instead of an ass and carried your thrunk before you." Pat collapsed.

WHICH IS WHICH.—"Ah Pat!" said a schoolmistress to a thick headed urchin, into whose muddy brain she was attempting to beat the alphabet, "I'm afraid you will never learn any thing. Now, what's this letter, eh?" "Sure, don' you know, ma'am?" "Because it has a dot over the top of it." "Och, ma'am! I mind it well, but sure I thought it was a fly-speack."—"Well, now, remember, Pat, it's I." "Yes ma'am?" "No, no! not U, but I, blockhead." "Och, yes! faith now I have it, ma'am! you mane to say that you, not I, am a blockhead." "Fool, fool! exclaimed the pedagogues, almost bursting with rage. "Just as you plaze," replied Pat —"Fool or blockhead, it's no matter which ye are to me, as long as ye are free to own it."

Barnum was once travelling on board one of the river steamers, and called at teatime for a beefsteak. The waiter brought him the usual little shrive led-up unto of broiled flesh, certainly not sufficient for more than two mouthfuls. Barnum poised the morsel on his fork, scanned it critically, as though it were a sample submited for inspection, and then returned it to the waiter, saying, "Yes, that's what I mean; bring me some of that."

A good old quaker lady, after listening to the extravagant yarns of a clerk as long as her patience would allow, said to him: "Friend, what a pity it is a sin to lie when it seems so necessary in thy business."

When a man marries a widow he is bound to give up smoking and chewing. If she gives up her weeds for him, he should of course give up the weed for her.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(From the True Witness.)

Mr. Ogle Gowan, improving the occasion, has made an appeal to the Orangemen to take up arms against the Fenians, and it is much to be feared that this advice will be followed; in which case Feniansm will indeed become formidable, because it will in the minds of many be associated with the cause of Catholicity. To all loyal subjects of Queen Victoria, to all Conservatives, Orangeism we say again, as we have often said, should be especially odious, since it is the wedge which alone prevents the natural union of Catholics and Conservatives. "How," ask the former, "can we unite for political action with a party which numbers amoogst its supporters the sworn enemies of our religion?"—and alas! to this question it is difficult to give an answer. Would the Conservatives, however, would all who sincerely desire to uphold British connection, frankly and openly repudiate Orangeism, the one great obstacle to a Catholic and Conservative union would be done away with, and Catholics would then cease to look for allies in the ranks of the Liberals, and demagogues of Upper Canada.

As it is, Mr. Ogle Gowan and his Orange brethren are doing their best to promote the object of the Fenians, and to counteract the influence of the Catholic clergy. No one can deny that the latter have strenuously opposed Feniansm, and have constantly denounced it to their people; but little will the opposition and the denunciation even of the Catholic clergy avail, if the anti-Orange sympathies of Irish Catholics be evoked in its behalf. A greater blunder than this, a greater crime could not be perpetrated. Orangeism and Feniansm is that they are both essentially anti-Catholic, are naturally friends and allies, and the now defunct *Irish People*, in its abuse of the Romish priesthood, was never surpassed by the most rabid of the organs of Orangeism. In the United States it is the same. The men who are the most prominent in the Fenian ranks are either Protestants, or infidels, apostates from the Catholic Church; men whom she abhors and excommunicates whilst living, and to whom she refuses as far as lies in her power, the rites of Christian burial and her prayers when dead. Only by one course of action can the sympathies of the most ignorant of Catholics be provoked for such men; and that cause of action Mr. Ogle Gowan and his Orange brethren seem inclined to adopt. It is the interest then of all loyal subjects of Queen Victoria, without distinction of creed or origin, to deprecate *this insane and wicked movement*, of which the only effects will be to give an enormous impetus to Feniansm, to neutralise the influence of the clergy, and to renew in Upper Canada the hideous massacres of Belfast. For of this we may be certain: That if this Ogle Gowan's advice be followed, if the Orangemen of U. Canada in pursuance therewith proceed to arm themselves with "rifles, bayonets and fifty rounds of ball cartridge" the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada will do the same, as a legitimate measure of protection against their implacable enemies. We shall have to provide then, not merely against a Fenian raid—of which we believe there is but little prospect—but against intestine war; and that at a critical moment when all our attention, all our energies, should be devoted to, and concentrated upon the defence of our common country against the stranger. Mr. Ogle Gowan we doubt not ignores these facts, patent to every man not a fool or blinded by passion. Mr. Ogle Gowan we suppose thinks only of his own personal interests; sees only in an Orange excitement which he seeks to stimulate the chances of increasing his political influence, of acquiring notoriety, and perhaps a government situation, with a handsome salary. We do not suspect him even of intentionally playing into the hands of the Fenians; but nevertheless we tell him, and we are sure that every unprejudiced person in Canada will agree with us—that he is doing the very thing which the Fenians of the United States, were they to be permitted to dictate the course of action most favorable to their designs against this country, would themselves prescribe, as the course most certain to array every Catholic on their side.—Hitherto we have been inclined to treat Feniansm rather lightly, as a bug-bear rather than as a real danger—as a cleverly devised scheme by which, at the expence of their dupes, a few clever but unprincipled demagogues in the U. States have been enabled to feather their nests very comfortably—as a commodious safety valve for the escape of that flatulent verbosity with which your pot-house patriots, and *bar-room* "martyrs of liberty" in the United States, are so commonly troubled. But now we begin to think the matter really serious; and should unfortunately the Orangemen of Upper Canada take advantage thereof to *arm, organise, and make a public display*—we shall have every reason to apprehend the worst consequences.

THE SCOTCH MUSIC MASTER.—A Highland piper, having a scholar to teach, disdained to crack his brains with the names of semib eves, minims, crotchets and quavers. "Here, Donald," said he, tak' yer pipes, and gie us the blast. So, verra weel blawn, indeed; but what's a sound, Donald, without sense? You may blaw forever without making a tune o't if I dinna tell ye how the queer things on the paper mean help ye. You see that big fellow, wi' a round open face (pointing to a semibreve between two lines of a bar), he moves slowly from that like to this, while ye beat anes wi' your fist and gie a long blast; if now, ye put a leg to him ye mak twa o' him, and he'll move twice as fast; an if ye black his face, he'll run four times faster than the fellow wi' the white face; but if after blacking his face, ye'll bend his knee, or tie his leg, he'll hop eight times faster than the white-faced chap I showed you first. Now when'er you blaw your piper, Donald,—remember this—that the tighter those fellow's legs are tied, the faster they'll run, and the quicker there sure to dance."

What man wants—all he can get. What woman wants—all she can't get.

G. STETHEM & Co.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS and IRONMONGERS.

A large assortment of

Locks, Latches, Hinges, Paints, Oils Glass and Building Hardware, Mechanic's Tools, &c.

At the lowest prices.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,

George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

October 1st, 1865. 31

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Taxes—D. Carfile.

Horse—A. McNeil.

Prospectus of the *Globe*—George Brown.

Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery—R. Rutherford.

Notice—Melville Millar.

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company—R. P. Street.

Public Notice—George Read.

Bricklayers Wanted—R. Patterson.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1865.

OUR CAPABILITIES.

We are sure we may safely say that few if any, if any, in Canada possess such facilities for the employment of capital, as does our own little town. We have almost unlimited water power, which, if rightly directed and properly used, would be found to be sufficient motive power to carry on business that might amount to millions of dollars a year. Both on the east and west sides of the river, there are numerous water-privileges not yet fully in requisition, that if properly managed would ensure to Peterborough an enviable position among the towns of the Province, and would very soon raise her to the rank of a city. Already, it is true, we have numerous mills, and one or two factories, which turn out an immense amount of lumber and other articles; but when we consider what mills and factories might be established between the Little Lake and Nassau Mills, we only wish we had capital and enterprize enough to set to work and carry on one half of what this noble river is capable of doing.

At the present time we have five Flour Mills in active operation. These are capable of turning out at least 1800 barrels of flour weekly; yet they do not grind all the wheat grown in the surrounding country—thousands of bushels of wheat, oats, &c., are sent away every year unground. This must be a great loss to millowners, and it is to be wondered at that no way has been devised of retaining the grain until it is converted into flour.

Our Saw Mill work, too, is enormous; they turn out every year an average of over 50,000,000 feet manufactured lumber—some of the mills making not less than 10,000,000 feet a year, others varying from four to eight million feet.

We have also three Woollen Mills which do considerable work in their line; but the principal factory is the Auburn Mills, situate a little north of the town on the Douro side of the river. These mills are owned by A. Robertson, & Co., of Montreal, and managed by Mr. Brodie, who has succeeded in raising the name of these mills to a world wide reputation, as the Gold Medal at the Dublin exhibition was awarded to the owner of the Auburn Mills, for cloth manufactured at Peterborough, and also the Silver Medal at the Montreal Provincial Exhibition. This speaks volumes for the work done at these mills, and for the superintendent, Mr. Brodie. The number of hands at present employed is 35. These, we are informed, send weekly to market about 1800 yards of cloth. The expenses of the establishment, too, are quite an item to the town; the cash monthly payments to hands and otherwise, amount to over $1200, we are informed, or about $14,400 a year. Besides, about $6000 were expended in buying wool in this market *during the year.*

This fall 30,000 yards of cloth manufactured at Auburn Mills have been to supply an order from A. Stewart of New York city. About 100,000 lbs. of wool annually are required for these Mills alone.

This we venture to say equals, if not exceeds the expenses and outlay of any one single establishment around the town. True, others may expend more in the year, but then a great part of their expenses goes to the back countries for timber &c., and while they may do as much for the county, they do not do more for the town. If we had two or three more factories, they would soon tell on our prosperity. Let us hope that the days of narrowmindedness are so far gone by, that such undertakings, instead of being driven to other places, because there cannot be a spot obtained to erect them on, will be solicited and fostered. What an advantage it would be to our Grocers to be called upon to supply from $30,000 to $40,000 worth *additional a year, instead of the outlay and* enterprise being forced to some other place. As it is, it is gratifying to us to know that Peterborough has carried off the palm for its manufactures—shall we say from the world, as the Gold Medal to the Auburn Mills testifies. We wish continued success to the owner of these mills, and to the worthy superintendent and managers.

The immense outlay to carry on the lumbering business around Peterborough can scarcely be properly estimated. The timber for 30,000,000 feet cannot fall much short of $30,000; the cost of manufacture, $50,000; the freight, teaming, &c., $50,000; besides other expenses, all disbursed here, making a total little less than $200,000, and giving employment to an immense number of hands, thus supporting numerous families. The flour manufactured here during the last three months to be shipped, exceeds 25,000 barrels, besides the wheat and other grain sent away unmanufactured. These are only *three divisions of enterprise—cloth, lumber,* flour. The smaller enterprises of shingles and other articles, we cannot now give even a comparative estimate of; and the immense quantities of timber made in this district must be left unmentioned. But we may safely say that the timber, lumber, and manufactures of Peterborough, although a small place, equals $500,000. Of the grain trade we can give no approximate statement.

Earl Russell is the new Premier. Clarendon, Minister of Foreign Affairs. There are no other changes yet.

The Magi of the West.

It has fallen to our lot, on more than one occasion, to acquaint our readers—and especially our citizens—with the way in which the city fathers do things up. To do them justice this time, we must confess our inability. The scenes were grand beyond description; and the crowd who had assembled to hear the "logic," the "wisdom," and "wit," were compelled to turn the whole into a loud laugh. Judging from the testimonials of character given unsolicited, one would be ready to conclude that the members of our Town Council are at least two degrees removed from being honest men. We would advise the members of the Council to bring the young members of their families to the next meeting, that they may have an opportunity of witnessing the noble example of their sires. The ratepayers we would advise to look out for wise men, men who will at least be wise enough to restrain their own prejudices and personal grievances during the hours of their deliberations. The whole of this great farce arose out of the proposed extension of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway. It was proposed to pass a By-law to enable the Company and Lessees to extend the road along and across certain lands and streets, belonging to or under control of the Council. Some favored the idea, some opposed it; and hence the loud talk and unpleasant words—we thought we heard some oaths; but then it was in the heat of debate. If they would spend as much time in trying to fill up the pools and mud holes on the Market Square, and in repairing the side-walks on the main streets of the town, the ratepayers would thank them more for it than for all their twaddle in the Council Chamber. You cannot cross the Market Square for the last two weeks; no lady can do her marketing for being mired—and when at the Market House, one almost despairs of getting home. Truly we are a tasty people.

Harvey Lands.

The subject of the settlement of our wild lands has more than once called forth some remarks from us. Again we feel ourselves compelled to call the attention of those in authority to the subject. Unsold lands in the Township of Harvey are now in the market. The Government price, we are told, is 70 cents each, or $1 if time is given. We have information from various sources, too, that the land is not of the best quality; and that, though after a while the settler might be able to make a living, yet it will require all his wisdom and care, and *aid,* too, to enable him to do so at first. The hard name which the back country has received also tends much to keep many from venturing to settle in Harvey. Instead, therefore, of the Government putting on a high price on those lands, they should be satisfied with realizing the outlay for surveys and colonization roads. At the last sitting of the County Council, *it was agreed to memorialize* the Government to make the price of wild lands lower. Would it not be a wise step to put the wild lands of the County in the hands of the County Council, and let them pay the Government the outlaid money, say in ten or twenty years, and thus remove the evil of the mis-management of the unsettled domain of this County, which will remain so eternally if the unwise policy of keeping up the price of these lands is continued. Those in authority must delight in retaining the woods and forests for hunting grounds. We repeat it: the lands are dear enough at the cost of survey, &c., and no more should be demanded from the actual settler than such costs. We would like to see the officers of the Crown Lands Department trying to scrape their salaries off the hard limestone and granite rocks of Harvey and other back townships: their yearly pickings would then be scanty enough. For the present, however, the prices are 70 cents *in cash, or $1 if not paid* down. Let us hope for a more liberal policy ere long.

Skating.

We are requested to state that Mr. Calcutt has his Skating Rink completed, and ready for gymnastic exercise as soon as Jack Frost comes to his aid. The Rink is beautifully situated just south of the "Otonabee Mills," and beside Mr. Calcutt's flax machinery. It is of very good dimensions, and can be flooded on every necessary occasion. Mr. Calcutt also has arrangements made for regularly removing all snow or other obstructions and also for lighting it up on great occasions. Tickets for the season, we are informed will be—for gentlemen, $2.00; for Ladies, $1.00. Who would miss a season's sport for that small sum.

The "Shenandoah" again.

This vessel which has caused so much trouble on the high seas, and so much consternation among the merchantmen and other vessels of the United States, has put into Liverpool, and the master has delivered her up to the English authorities. The Captain states that he did not hear of the overthrow of the confederacy until the 30th of August last, and that as soon as heard of, he at once directed his course for England, not troubling any vessel since. There are many speculations afloat as to the course that will be pursued should she be demanded by the American Government.

The *Daily News* says that the Americans may be inclined to say it was only fitting her end should be as British as her origin, but the *Daily News* cannot help asking how the *Shenandoah* has been able to pursue her course without the least interruption from the American navy. Can it be possible that the expectation of recovering compensation for losses resulting from her depredations from England, made the American Government less eager for her capture. If the world should come to that conclusion, it would be one of the strongest practicle arguments against and admission of such liabilities as Seward is now endeavoring to establish against England.

It is stated Waddell sent a letter to Earl Russell. Contents unknown.

The captain and crew remained on the *Shenandoah.*

The *Star* says, should the vessel be claimed by America, there can be no reason for refusing the request

The *Times* says:—The personal liabilities of the captain give rise to perplexing circumstances, but strict justice will be done by the tribunals.

The latest news says that the pirate *Shenandoah* has been given up to the American Consul, and the Crew released unconditionally.

We have the authority of the member for this County to state that the price of the Crown Lands in Harvey will be 70 cents an acre, cash or $1 60 an acre, on time.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of St. Andrew's Society was held in the Committee Rooms, American Hotel, on Monday evening, the 20th instant, at eight o'clock. James Hall, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The Secretary submitted to the meeting the financial statement of the Society, as taken from the books of the Treasurer, and certified to by the Audit Committee, who reported that they had examined the books, comparing vouchers, and found all correct, showing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $48 85, to be placed to the credit of the current year's account.

The following officers were then elected for the current year, viz.:—

Sheriff Hall, President.
A. Smith, Esq., 1st Vice President.
W. A. Scott, Esq., 2nd do
A. Graham Esq., 3rd do
D. McDonald, Esq., Treasurer.
Charles Cameron, Secretary.

The following were also elected a standing Committee, viz:—Messrs. John Whyte, R. D. Ewing, John Patterson, D. McNaughton, John Crerar, L. McGregor, R. Romaine, R. Taylor, D. Sutherland, Jas. Johnston, H. T. Anderson, A. Stewart, and James Campbell.

For the Township of Smith—Michael Sanderson, Thomas Tully, and Andrew Millar.

Thomas Tellford, Ennismore.

French Missionary Meeting in the Presbyterian Church.

On Monday last, one of the largest religious meetings yet held in Peterborough, was held in the First Presbyterian Church, at which Col. Haultain presided as Chairman.

The following are the resolutions, which is all we are enabled to give this issue.—

Moved by Rev. Mr. Brock, seconded by Rev. Mr. Cantlon, supported by Rev. Mr. Clarke, and Resolved—That the great source of moral and religious progress is the Holy Scriptures.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Rev. Mr. Rogers, and

Resolved—That this meeting rejoices in the continued prosperity of the French Canadian Missionary Society, and commends its claims to the confidence and support of all Protestant Christians in this town and neighborhood

On motion of Mr. Fairbairn, seconded by Mr Glover, the Rev. John Gilmour was chosen President of the Peterboro' Society for 1865-6.

A very liberal collection was taken up for the Mission.

Literary Club.

Private debate this evening: subject, "Should capital punishment be abolished?" Leaders, J. A. Hall and J. O'Donnell. Members only admitted.

Pork that was Pork

Mr. John Sullivan, of the Township of Douro, brought four pigs to our market this week, two of which weighed 1011 lbs. and brought $100 in cash; the other 2 weighed 678 lbs. and *netted* $65. The *same* gentleman two years ago, brought two pigs to market that weighed 1075 lbs. Beat this who can. As Mr. Sullivan intends going on it will be difficult to overtake him in the pork line.

Feniani.

The President of the Irish Republic is reported to have forwarded a challenge to the editor of the *New York Times* for honestly warning the poor fenian dupes not to give their hard gotten money "to support a set of scamps in idleness." O'Mahony took this as a personal affront and demanded a meeting where they "might enjoy a more satisfactory acquaintance." The editor couldn't "see it" in that way. But as long as O'Mahony can play to the tune of several thousands a year, he little cares who is duped.

The Orangemen of Toronto have been holding a meeting, which we are informed was largely attended. At this meeting the *Leader* says O. R. Gowan was unanimously sustained in his late appeal. The Orangemen of Toronto, however, add that "while offering their services to the Government, they never had the slightest objection to see every loyal Roman Catholic armed and prepared, and that no true Orangeman would fail to stand in the ranks with loyal Roman Catholics, or hail them as comrades and companions in an hour of trial or difficulty."

There are rumours of a prize fight for the championship of America, to take place some place in Schoharrie County. The pugilists are Elliott and Davis. Crowds of roughs, gamblers and thieves are in their train.

The St. Catharines *Journal* says that it is the intention of Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, to make St. Catharines his future residence.

Lord Russell once stated to a committee *of the House of Commons that he had never* been in debt till he became Premier.

The French were to commence the evacuation of Rome, on the 15th instant.

Oil springs are said to have been discovered in England.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

There is very little additional with regard to military and militia movements. The 60th Regiment is to leave Montreal for London on Friday next. The Canseurs, from Montreal, and a French Canadian company, from Quebec, are to be stationed at Niagara, under the command of Major Cimy Mars. Yesterday the Mayor of Chatham received a dispatch from Assistant Quartermaster-General Wolseley to the effect that in the event of that town being able to supply free accommodation for a detachment of the same strength as that now stationed at Sandwich (3 officers, 75 men, and 20 women) the Lieutenant-General had it in contemplation to quarter a detachment of that strength there *this winter.* A special meeting of the Town Council was at once held, at which it was unanimously resolved that the necessary accommodation should be provided at once for the promised detachment. Mr. Wolseley, who is now in London, will proceed immediately to Chatham to make further arrangements. The sum of the arrangements then is, that a company has been ordered from each of the following places: Toronto Hamilton, London, Woodstock, Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec; the 60th Regiment goes to London, and a detachment of regulars is to be stationed in both Stratford and Chatham.

In addition to this the Government will proceed to complete the organization of the whole Militia force of the country. The officers of volunteers have received orders to fill up all their companies to the full complement of 65 men. All persons not serving in the volunteer force, who are between the ages of 18 and 45, are liable to be drafted into the Service Militia, unless physically exempted by statute. They have thus to make choice now which branch of the service they will prefer to serve in. It is said that the Government will take action almost immediately in this matter, and it is not improbable that the orders on it will appear in the official *Gazette* of next Saturday. —*Hamilton Times.*

AFFAIRS IN JAMAICA.

Already our readers will have learned of the existence of a rebellion in Jamaica; the negroes rising in considerable numbers with the intent, it is said, of murdering all the white and brown inhabitants. The scene of the disturbance is around Morant Bay, on that part of the Island nearest to Hayti. Why it is styled a rebellion, or why so many have been coldly shot down or hanged, is certainly somewhat of a mystery to us. The whole trouble was confined almost to one parish: and from reports reaching us, the rebel force amounted to 600, and consisted of both negroes and brown persons. There had been some dispute between some sailors of the navy and the police; but this was promptly stopped. The mob, no doubt, committed several outrages, and took the lives of many innocent persons before they were checked; but if newspapers are true, they have suffered rather severely for their rash and violent acts, as it is said that 2,000 of them have been *hanged or shot down.* This savours like undue severity and cruelty, and speaks strongly of martial: and perhaps when the whole is enquired into, there will be found to have been some weighty grievance to complain of that induced or provoked this partial uprising of the inhabitants. While we have no sympathy with rebels or mob law, no matter what may be the grievances; yet it cannot be gainsayed that too often has the negro race been forced to endured undue severity and cruel treatment. It is not at all unlikely that their former owners have yet some reminiscence of their once being *masters,* and of course of a superior race. The evil effects of slavery even on the mind of the master may not yet be entirely erased; and who knows but that the negro has been refused justice at the established tribunal, and was thus compelled unwisely to seek it by other means. Does not their attacking the Court House and Police Stations favour such an idea. The false notion too that the rebellion is the work of a particular religious sect, savours of religious persecution and of a strong desire to injure one particular sect for the especial benefit of another. The reports of officials, too, are often colored very much; and we have no doubt but that if the truth was fully known, these officials have had more to do with provoking the rebellion than their reports admit. The following professes to give the origin and result of the so-called rebellion:—

On the 7th Oct. it was said that the people *were greatly enraged, especially at an arrest.* Sunday passed, and on Monday the magistrates issued warrants for the arrest of 20 persons who had figured on Saturday in the rescue; but the police were overpowered and secured with their own handcuffs, being held as hostages. On the next day three hundred men, armed with swords, left Dumfries and appeared in Stony Gut, where they held a secret meeting in the Baptist Chapel. Previous meetings had been held the night before, at the house of a man named Grant, called by the insurgents Capt. Grant.

The magistrate wrote at once to the Governor, at Spanish Town, and also to Bath for a company of volunteers. The volunteers arrived on Wednesday, which was the day for the sessions. All was tranquil till three o'clock, and the magistrates were about to retire for refreshment, when the cry of a woman was heard, "Here the people are coming." From the windows of the Court House could be perceived a furious mob of four or five hundred persons rushing down the main street to the Police Station. They rushed in, seized the guns, swords and the powder, and tramped in force down to the Court House. The local magistrate caught up the "Riot Act," which is the real "Act" a storm of stones and brickbats the volunteers were ordered to fire, and when the smoke rolled away several of the rioters were seen dead or wounded. Then came a momentary pause, when the mob rushed furiously on the handful of volunteers, who fought very bravely. Over the ramrod carried the assailants, and an obstinate effort was made to break open the door. In the meantime the volunteers had succeeded in retreating into the building, and set to work to barricade it, trying also to save the portrait of Sir Charles Metcalfe from the conflagration with which the village and school-house were *threatened. Every soldier* who looked out of the windows was received with bullets, which he returned. The school house was very soon in flames, but the wind for a time saved the Court House. Two of the magistrates who tried to escape through a window, were at once killed by the besiegers. In the confusion each member of the court tried to escape as he could. All took refuge in the fort, when it was discovered that the raw volunteers who defended it had been overcome. The roof was on fire. At the request of the Rev. Mr. Herschel a prayer was offered up. Scarcely was it concluded when the bullets came dashing through the windows, wounding the stipendiary magistrate, the Hon. Mr. Georges, and a child of the inspector.

Down came the roof, and to leave the place was imperative. Mr. McCommark was dashed to pieces against a cannon lying on the steps. Another rushed out with a sword, whilst the mob shouted, "now we have the Baron, kill him! kill him!" and loud shouts announced their satisfied vengeance. Others perished, and after having mutilated the inspector, they were going to kill his child, but some women succeeded in saving it.—The tongue of the clergyman was cut out, and the Baron's fingers were similarly treated. The volunteers fought well and dearly sold their lives. Not New Zealanders or Indians could have shown more cruel ferocity than the insurgents.

The storm of riot then rushed on to the District of the Valley, and news of the atrocities there committed soon arrived. Great numbers of refugees had arrived at Kingston.

In Hordly the Government House attacked. In it a number of women and children had sought refuge. The inhabitants at once armed themselves with revolvers and other weapons, boldly with-stood the rioters, and *killing some, had succeeded in holding the* others at bay. From that locality the following dispatch was received by the Governor:—"The rebellion increases. The Court House is in flames. The women are in the Government House. Help—troops. A gunboat can be off Holland Bay. Do not lose time."

Troops are sent at once sent to the scene of confusion, and reinforcements as rapidly as possible, whilst the Governor hurried to the spot. Three hundred soldiers of the Sixth Royals arrived at Kingston from Newcastle, whilst the inhabitants of that place were being rapidly enrolled as volunteers. A troop of volunteer cavalry having already left for Rock fort. As the Wolverton steamed out of Morante Bay, she met the Ardent, from Nassau, and directed her to proceed at once to Barbadoes for troops.

Forty of the insurgents have already been hanged, and so has the policeman who favored the escape of the rebel leader Paul Boyle. This latter has surprised most who knew him, for he was always considered a pacific and jovial in his character. Of another leader, Grant, it is also said he was always very sensible, and one of the supporters of the acts of the local committee, of which he was a member

Gen. O'Connor writes that Captain Luke marched upon Port Morante, expecting to find the rebellion force, but found no opposition; a gunboat, however, found a mob of 800, mostly women, employed in setting fire to the house of Mr. Duffers; a one 32 pounders scattered them. On the 5th Capt. Luke was ordered to Bath, and with the detachment there to proceed to Hordley Hall and Golden Grove, to protect the women and children above mentioned. The distance from Port Morante to Bath is seven mile, and thence to Golden Grove five; after carrying for the safety of the women and children, to proceed by the coast to Port Morante.—Among the clergymen murdered is Rev. Mr. Ecte, a venerable and excellent man.

As the Governor, Attorney General and other officials were all-sufficient to leave for where their presence was required, the Wolverine entered the bay, having on board twenty-one prisoners, but as martial law had been declared whence they came, they were ordered back to be tried there. The whole of Surrey county, except Kingston, has been placed under that law.

The following very sensible remarks are from the Daily Globe, and we have no doubt come very near the truth:

"The Jamaica outbreak is undoubtedly traceable to the system of slavery which once existed in Jamaica. Though a generation has passed away since the abolition of the accursed institution, neither race in Jamaica has got rid of the prejudices which it engendered. The few thousand whites in Jamaica still regard the blacks as an inferior race, to be kept in subjection; while the blacks—or many of them—regard the whites as their natural enemies. The whites, remembering that the Baptists were the originators of the agitation which resulted in emancipation, thirty years ago, eagerly jump to *the conclusion that all the missionaries* of that denomination are responsible for this outbreak, because Gordon and Bogle were concerned in it. Though it is evident enough that a very large portion off the black people stood faithful to the cause of law and order, they get little credit for it. The Maroons were all true, and were most effective in bringing the rascals to justice. There is no hint that either the black troops or the black police of the island failed in their duty, though black soldiers and black policemen form a large share of the force at the disposal of the Government of the island. But the Jamaica whites ignore all this, and talk as though all the blacks were guilty."

TOWN COUNCIL.

Friday, Nov. 17th, 1865.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present,—Messrs. McNaughton, Burnham, Toole, Helm, Chambers, Stevenson, Chamberlen, Ormond, Williams and Leonard.

The Mayor not being present, Mr. Helm was called to take the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

Petitions for remission of taxes were read from John Drake, John Heath, and Janet May, and referred to the Committee on Finance and Assessment.

A petition from Tobias Fitzgerald and 83 others, asking the Council to submit the By-law proposing to give liberty to the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company and their lessees to extend their railway along and across certain lands and streets in the Town of Peterboro', to a vote of the ratepayers, was read and received.

Accounts from A. Graham for $31 55, and from T. G. Hazlitt for $5 01, were referred to the committee on Finance.

The following Report of the Committee on Finance and Assessment, was read by the chairman, received and adopted.

Your committee on Finance and Assessment beg to submit the following Report, and recommend that the following accounts be paid:—

Geo. Stethem & Co.,	$7 79
Mr. E. Poole,	15 50

In reference to this account, your Committee beg to state that the Chief Constable Arnott asserts that he contracted with Mr. Poole for the collection of the sum now accounted.

John English,	$5 50
Labour on Streets, per Chief Con.	25 00
Robert Rowe	6 00

This account is for labour performed on the roof of the building we are now in, known as the Lock up, or Mayor's Office. But we have to state that five dollars were deducted from contractor for imperfect works on roof.

An account from White, Hamilton & Co. has been deferred till enquiry has been made of the Fire Department.

An account from J. & T. Douglass, for drawing stumps at the back of the Catholic Church—your Committee cannot find any minutes on the book, which gave them the authority.

Your Committee have also to report on two petitions for remission of taxes—one from Mr. John Kennedy and the other from Mr. E. Fry. Your committee beg to state that as the property when destroyed was insured, they *cannot recommend an abatement;* but, if not insured, an allowance to be made for that portion of the year when the premises have been unoccupied.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) CHARLES ORMOND,
JAMES STEVENSON,
EDMUND CHAMBERLEN,
WILLIAM TOOLE.

The sum of Four Dollars be granted to pay the expenses of the woman Howe and family, who wish to go to the United States, under the direction of Charity Committee.

Moved by Mr. Toole, and seconded by Mr. Whyte,—That the matter of Michael Dennistoun's taxes be referred to the Finance Committee: also, that of George McDonald.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Burnham, and seconded by Mr. Stevenson,—That By-law No. ——— entitled "A By-law to authorise the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company and their lessees to continue and construct their railway along and across certain lands and streets in the Town of Peterboro," be now read a second time, and that this Council do now go into Committee of the Whole for that purpose.

Carried on the following division:—Yeas, Messrs. Burnham, Stevenson, Ormond, Whyte, Williams and Chambers. Nays, Messrs. Toole, McNaughton, Leonard, and Chamberlen.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the second reading of the By-law, Mr. McNaughton in the chair.

The By-law was read in Committee of the Whole—when the Committee rose, the Council resumed, and the chairman reported the By-law read a second time with amendments.

Moved by Mr. Burnham, and seconded by Mr. Whyte,—That the By-law just read in Committee of the Whole by now read a third time and passed and that it be signed by Mayor and Clerk and have the corporate seal thereto.

In amendment it was moved by Mr. Toole, and seconded by Mr. Leonard,—That the By-law be not now read a third time, but that the matter be referred to a vote of the ratepayers, on Monday, the 27th inst., at the usual places for holding elections in the different Wards.

The amendment was lost by the casting vote of the chairman.

The original motion was therefore put and carried.

The Council adjourned for three weeks.

JAMAICA.—*The Jamaica Colonial Standard* of Oct. 16, publishes the official report of the British Gen. Nelson, in command at Morant Bay, in which he asserts that every insurrectionist is being summarily hung as soon as captured. Also, that her Majesty's gunboat was moved up Morant Bay and opened fire upon a collection of about eight hundred women and children; that after three shells from her 32 pounders were exploded among them they were dispersed. The tenderness of the English for rebels seems to be limited to American rebels. The are sufficiently harsh in their mode of putting down *insurrections in their own colonies* and in India.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Peterborough Literary Club.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Permit me through the columns of your influential journal to announce that the Literary Club has now commenced its second year's proceedings, and believing it necessary for the welfare of the same that the more numerous the members are the more prosperous it will become. There are a great many benefits, advantages and instruction to be derived therefrom. I have no doubt, when made aware of the fact, that a great many will avail themselves of the medium to enrich themselves by the mental culture to be had and obtained by becoming members. And, Sir, as you are aware that Literary Institutions of what nature or kind soever are and have been to all ages promotive of the most beneficial and productive of good results that can spring up and be possibly carried on in any community. While we consider the one which is now in full blast in our rising town, and of the members of which it is already composed, and their exertions to make it one of no ordinary merit and standing, you will agree with me in saying that the instigators of the same deserve great credit; and I may safely say, sir, that it cannot wane, or apathy be found connected therewith, when such men as W. H. Scott, Esq., Mr. Crerar, and many other to numerous to mention, leading speakers at debates, not speaking of the honorary members thereof, all of whom would grace any institution in the Province, while at the same time some of them do and are always ready to preside at the weekly meetings of the Club, and at any other time when notified. Now, sir, as the Club are anxious to obtain and annex to their roll as many members as possible, which will tend to its increasing success, I take the liberty through the columns of your paper of appealing to those who have not already joined, to come and do so at once. Look back at the large, respectable and intellectual audience present on last Thursday evening, and that is enough to inspire young men to oratory and member-ship; and further, the reading of "Black eyed Susan," by Mr. Crerar, in good style and taste, and by Mr. Haggart of "Irish impudence and Yankee modesty," shows of what stuff the Club is composed. Hoping to see on all occasions a similar audience as I have heretofore mentioned, and at the same time thanking the ladies of their kindness in attending, and hoping they will continue their visits and kindness, which will enhance and give a zest to our meetings.

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.,
A MEMBER.

Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1865.

P. S.—I forgot to mention the yearly fee is $1.

British Order of Good Templars.

GRAND LODGE MEETING.

On Tuesday evening Nov. 7, the Grand Lodge of this Order opened its Annual Session in the Congregational Church in this town. The G. W. Chief, Rev. D. Cantlon, of Peterboro, presided over its deliberations.

Letters of excuse were read from the absent officers, and which expressed strong attachment, and unwavering allegiance to the Supreme Grand Lodge.

After the usual routine business had been gone through with, the question of a possibility of a reunion was taken up, and after several of the members had expressed their thoughts upon the subject, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"That we the W. P. G. Lodge of British Templars of C. W., now in session, deploring, as we do, any rent in the ranks of the great Temperance movement dominate the Grand Lodge of the British American Order of Good Templars of C. W., to appoint a Committee of their members to meet a given number of our representatives, to receive, if possible, some means for restoring peace, confidence and harmony to our enemies in Templarism."

This resolution was received by the Grand Lodge of the British American Order, and they appointed five of a Committee to carry out the spirit of the resolution. The united Committees having met, no definite basis of union was agreed to; but as all were desirous of once more receiving one Order the matter was carried back to the Grand Lodges. As the British Templars were about to adjourn first, appointed the following Standing Committee for the year, on their behalf: to whom the matter was entrusted: The Executive Committee, viz.: Rev. D. Cantlon, G. W. C.; Rev. Wm. Savage, G. W. L.; James Robertson, Esq., G. W. Sec.; J. Williams, Esq., G. W. T.; Sister Robertson, G. W. V.; and Samuel Walsh, G. W. Chaplain. Bros. A. M. Phillips, Paul Stewart, W. A. Peace, Wm. Riches, and P. H. Stewart. We are glad to learn that there is a possibility of a union taking place.

The Reports of the Grand Worthy Chief, Grand Worthy Secretary, and Grand Worthy Treasurer, were exceedingly interesting and encouraging, especially so was the G. W. Secretary's, containing, as it did, a graphic account of the progress of the Order, since its formation, and giving in detail the cause of the late troubles. The reports of Sub-committees were also to the point, and will be found in the General Report when published. After six days, though pleasant and we trust profitable, Sessions, the business was got through, and the determination of all on leaving was to *work* during the coming year.

The election of Officers resulted as follows:

Bro. Rev. D. Cantlon, Chief
" Rev. Wm. Savage, Lecturer.
Sist. C. A. Leech, Councillor.
Bro. S. Walsh, Chaplain.
Sist. Robertson, Vice do.
Bro. Jas. Robertson, Secretary.
" J. J. Williams, Treasurer.
" A. M. Phillips, Financier.
" P. A. Stewart, Recorder.
" M. H. Eglinton, Marshal.
Sist. S. E. Stewart, Dep. Marshal.
" E. J. Williams, Inner Guard.
Bro. J. A. McColl, Outer Guard.
" W. Millichamp, Past Chief.

The next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge was appointed to be held in the town of Brighton, County of Northumberland, on the second Tuesday in November 1865.—*Stratford Herald.*

A Fenian Plot Discovered.

Two men now in the city jail on a charge of robbery, have disclosed to the authorities a plot of the Fenians now preparing for execution, in this city. The scheme is nothing less than the robbery of the banks. There are, according to the statement of the enemies seven emissaries from the Head Centre now in town, whose business it is to manage this enterprise. It is proposed to collect a number of men—a hundred or so—make a dash on the banks some night and then decamp.

The banks were notified of this disclosure yesterday, and measures have been taken that will render the execution of this scheme of plunder impossible.

The story told by these men is corroborative of the statement made by the Head Centre, in New York, to the correspondent of The Times that the first step in the programme of these patriots was to enter on a plundering expedition in Canada, by which the means of obtaining vessels for the expedition against Ireland would be secured.—M. Perreault made a similar statement, in Lower Canada, before he could have read the statement in The Times. There is therefore a perfect concurrence in three several and distinct statements; which is some guarantee for the correctness of the story told by the two prisoners now in the city jail. So far as we know, its correctness is undoubted. Any attempt of the kind proposed would be sure to lead to disastrous consequences to those engaged in it. There would be no possibility of their escaping; and any who might not be shot by the militia would stand a good chance of going to the penitentiary. The discovery of the plot has led to precautions being taken; but it has created many alarm among those most interested; and the public generally will now only hear of it through this announcement.—*Leader.*

Losses by the Cattle Plague.

The London *Times* gives a summary of the statistics of the cattle plague in England. It says:

Upwards of 14,000 animals are known to have been attacked by the plague since its first appearance, and of these nearly 12,000 have died. To be sure, more than 5,000 of these victims were killed to save curing, but they swell the total loss of stock. As to the recoveries there are registered just 707, which would be only five per cent on the whole attacks; but then the proportion can, of course, only be measured by the number of cases in which the cure was attempted. The metropolitan district appears to have suffered most, as might naturally be expected, though perhaps the tale is swelled in this case by the greater completeness of the reports.

Then comes the Southeastern counties and then the Eastern—which, however, according to the classification adopted, include only Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk—and then Scotland. These four districts account for over 12,000 cases out of the whole 14,000, leaving only 2,000 casualties for all the rest of England and Wales. In fact, there are whole groups of counties where but a score or two of cattle have been lost. This is certainly reassuring, but we must observe that the returns from which we quote only profess to represent the cases reported to the authorities, and are not supposed to express the actual extent of the devastation. They are correct enough, no doubt, as showing the distribution of the disorder, but not as measuring its ravages.

(From the Derry Standard, Ireland.)

We stated at the commencement that the Primate had concluded his "Charge" with an earnest exhortation to the Episcopal clergy to take high ground on the subject of "Apostolic succession," and we now subjoin this precious morsel without any comment. Speaking of the reports he had forward by the Rural Deans, in regard to the general deportment of the clergy, he said—

"If they failed in anything it was in impressing on the minds of their congregations the true character of their Church—the ancient and living branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Apostolic Church. When their church was rightly esteemed her minister's were consequently undervalued, and they found the ordained servants of God and the self-elected preacher—he who had his solemn commission to preach the Gospel to every creature transmitted to him in an unbroken line of succession from the Great Head of the Church, through Apostles, Patriarchs and Bishops, and he took the honour upon himself—regarded with but little distinction. And thus one of God's most precious gifts to the Church, a separate and settled Christian ministry, by which He has been pleased through ages gone by to preserve the precious deposit of faith from the ravages of persecution, from the corroding power of time, and from the defilement of heresy, was disregarded. This was most detrimental to religion. It deprived the clergy of their just influence; it impeded their work and it inflicted upon the people the doleful and double curse of unfixed principle and uncertain guidance. Were they not themselves answerable for this state of things? They had been taking the people's attachment to the church for granted or they had had their eyes steadily fixed on one form of false religion that they had overlooked the danger coming from an opposite quarter. They had been satisfied with teaching the general principles of true religion, without inculcating the Church's principles, which were their support and safeguard. The remedy for this was to be found in themselves. They must be prepared to defend that to which they had so solemnly assented from henceforth of all gainsayers. He believed that not only every doctrine, but every sentence of the Church was capable of sound and scriptural justification. If they were unable to defend them they should look for the cause in their own lack of knowledge. If clergymen spoke disparagingly of their formularies, and if they adopted the language and tone of dissent, and one urged defendants to the other widely they had sworn to serve, what could they expect but that their flocks would become highminded and unstable as water. Reverence for the Church, its teaching, and its ministers could be increased on the minds of the young by careful and diligent catechising and instruction in the position and history of their Church. A careful catechising in a parish would fill many pews also to his ministry."

This is an old fogy specimen of Clerical self-glorifying, on the eve and of an avant a figment as priestly assumption has ever manufactured; and then the plan of employing "Catechists" to train up children in the belief that High Church persons are wanting of mind destitute, conquered by a species of supernatural anointing derived from the Pope, is a rare device for getting up "seats" to Gospel ministry. When the highest dignitary of the Irish Church establishment can concede real to this order of priesthood, we are almost reconciled to treat it as an omen of prophetic significance, of ultimate pride having its judicial consequence equally with other forms of loftiness.

FENIAN BONDS.—The Montreal *Transcript* learns that the United States Government have put a stop to the proposed Fenian bonds, compelling the engravers to undertake that no further progress of the work shall be made, and to print for the printers. This is very satisfactory, but so much is not out of the mere suppression of the bonds, as it shows that the United States authorities are prepared to take all needful steps for the maintenance of their neutrality. When we find them acting thus promptly and fairly on the first overt act that came to their notice, we need hardly fear that they will be less prompt to suppress more serious issues arising. The step thus taken is a confirmation of the statement that a fair understanding has been arrived at between our Government and that of the United States.—*Hamilton Times.*

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR VALISES.—A new enterprise has been started by the long-fingered gentry who "work" the railroad cars. When a train arrives at a station these fellows are on the watch for valises or portmanteaus lying on the seats or hanging on the hooks, but not under the eyes of their owners. When the cars stop they seize them hastily, as if they had arrived at their destination, and make off with precipitation. It is evidently a new device of the thieves, and will be heard of frequently on the railroads until exposed by the newspapers. Look out for the rascals.—*Hamilton Times.*

CHURCH ROB

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the late firm of MILLAR & BERTRAM are hereby notified that the same must be *immediately* liquidated by payment to the subscriber; and all accounts unpaid on the 15th of December, will be handed into the Court for Collection, without fail.

MELVILLE MILLAR.
Hardware Merchant.

Peterborough, Nov 22, 1865. 47-3 in.

Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Trustees, Associate Committee, and Stockholders of the Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery, Peterboro, will be held in the Lecture Room of the Church, at half-past seven o'clock, on Thursday evening the 30th day of November.

All persons interested are respectfully requested to attend.

By order,
ROBINSON RUTHERFORD,
Secretary.

Peterboro, Nov. 20, 1865. 47-1in.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is instructed by WALTER CRAWFORD, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his Auction Rooms, Water St., Peterboro, on *Tuesday, 28th day of November, 1865*, the LEASE OF PEW No. 31 in St. John's Church, Peterboro. Ground Rent, three dollars per year.

Sale at one o'clock, p. m.

ALEX. McNEIL,
Auctioneer

P. S.—The pew is cushioned and carpeted.

Peterboro, Nov. 21, 1865. 47 1in.

(*Review* please copy)

TO SHOEMAKERS.

TWO OR THREE JOURNEYMEN Wanted.

Must be first-class workmen.

Apply immediately.

R. PATTERSON.

Peterboro, Nov. 22, 1865. 47

TAXES! TAXES!!

THE undersigned having now demanded the *Taxes from all the ratepayers*, and a goodly number have not yet settled the amount due by them, he hereby gives

NOTICE

That he will be found at the Town Clerk's Office from the 1st to the 10th days of December, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 3 p. m., for the purpose of receiving the same; and all persons neglecting to pay their Taxes between the periods afore said, will have themselves only to blame if costs are incurred.

Positively no exceptions made, but delinquents will all be served alike.

DAVID CARLISLE,
Collector, Town of Peterborough.

Peterboro', Nov. 24th, 1865. 47

1866. PROSPECTUS 1866.

OF

The Globe Newspaper.

THE publisher of *The Globe* has to announce that very great improvements in the publication of the journal will be made in the coming year. A new font of beautiful type, cast specially for *The Globe*, has been imported from the celebrated Scotch Foundry of M'Millar and Richard, Edinburgh. The quality of the paper as it is printing the journal will be much superior to that heretofore employed. Arrangements are now being made for increased Telegraphic facilities; and the corps of Writers, Reporters and correspondents, will be strengthened.—Increased effort will be put forth in every department to render *The Globe* more worthy than ever before of the immense circulation it has for so many years enjoyed throughout British America.

The year 1866 is likely to be a most eventful period in the history of Canada—a year in which the current events of the day will be of the deepest interest to every inhabitant of the country.

The new Parliamentary Buildings will, early in the coming spring, be opened for the first time at Ottawa.

The Government is pledged to present to Parliament, at the opening of the session, either a Bill for completing the Confederation of all British America, or a Bill establishing a new Federal constitution for Canada alone, based on the principle of Representation by Population in the popular branch.

On the 17th of March, 1866, the American Treaty of Reciprocity will come to an end; and the negotiations for its renewal, or negotiations to meet the change, will be watched with much interest.

Arrangements for acquiring possession of, and opening the North-West territory for settlement, will be speedily made, and to these *The Globe* will devote special attention, as it has hitherto done to everything connected with the subject.

With the settlement of the constitutional question that has so long distracted the Province, numerous questions affecting the material progress of this country will be thrown open for consideration. Among these will be—

The Subject of Banking and Currency.
Enlarging the Canals, and otherwise improving the Internal Navigation of the country.
Reduction of the Customs Tariff.
Interest on Money.
Opening up new Territory to settlement.
Free land grants to actual settlers.
A Homestead Law.

And many other vitally important subjects in the discussion and settlement of all these matters, *The Globe* will, as heretofore, take an active part; and from the sources of information at the command of its conductors, it is not doubted that in its columns the earliest intelligence and the most reliable information will continue to be found.

THE DAILY GLOBE

will continue to be mailed from the office at $3 per annum, payable invariably in advance; but can be procured regularly from the newsboys in all the cities and towns throughout the Province.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

will also be much improved in the year 1866. The paper will be of superior quality, and the new Scottish type will give it a greatly improved appearance. An editor has been engaged, whose special duty it will be to condense and arrange the matter for this edition, and to select intelligence specially adapted for country readers. A portion of each week's paper will be devoted to the publication of some interesting tale; and the markets and prices current will continue to be given with promptness and accuracy.

The *Weekly Globe* will continue to be published at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable strictly in advance. Some exceptions to the rule of advance payment have been heretofore made—but from the 1st of January, 1866, no paper will be sent from the office without prepayment.

CLUB RATES.

During 1866 we will send:—

Six copies one year for	$10 00
Ten " "	15 00
Fifteen " "	22 50

and an extra copy of the *Weekly* to the person who gets up the club of fifteen.

Twenty-five copies one year for	35 00

and a copy of the *Weekly Globe* to the person who gets up the club of twenty-five.

Fifty copies one year for	65 00

and a copy of the *Daily Globe* one year to the person who gets up the club of fifty.

Eighty copies one year for	100 00

and a copy of the *Daily*.

Payment must be always in advance.

Each paper is addressed separately.

All the papers included in any club must be mailed to one Post-office.

When additional names are added to any club during the year, they must be sent to the *Globe* Office by the person who made up the Club; and the money sent with such additional names must be such a proportion of the year's subscription at the Club rate as will pay up to the expiration of the Club.

No exception will be made to these rules on any ground whatever.

GEORGE BROWN,
Publisher.

GLOBE OFFICE,
Toronto, 1st Nov., 1865.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

STRAYED.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, Lot 23, 15th Concession of Otonabee, a YOUNG HEIFER. The owner can have her by paying expenses and taking her away.

CHRISTIAN CROGERS.

Otonabee, Nov. 14, 1865. 45

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

Terms,—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 43

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of WILLIAM MYERS, An Insolvent.

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at the office of SIDNEY SMITH, in the Town of Peterborough, on MONDAY, the FOURTH day of DECEMBER, 1865, at twelve o'clock, noon, to receive statements of his affairs, and name an assignee.

Township of Burleigh, County of Peterboro' 13th November, 1865.

46 WILLIAM MYERS.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution any person or persons against purchasing or negotiating a promissory note, made by me in favor of G. A. Woods & Co., or bearer, witnessed by M. S. Dean, dated on or about the 15th May last, payable on the first day of February next, with interest, if the interest is paid then, the note to run one year from that date it required by me for the sum of fifteen dollars. I will not pay the same as I have not received any value for it.

WILLIAM HARRINGTON.

Ennismore, Nov. 16, 1865. 46

Cordwood.

THE subscriber is prepared to enter into Contracts for the delivery of Cordwood on the line of the

Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton Railway

ALSO PETERBORO' BRANCH.

For particulars apply either at any of the Stations, or to Mr James Chalmers, or Mr. C. Perry, Peterborough.

JOHN FOWLER.

Port Hope, Nov. 11, 1865. 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of Her Majesty's County Court for the County of Peterborough, and to me directed against the lands and tenements which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, Administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of the said Peter Burns, to be administered, at the suit of Michael Hatchison, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

The west half of lot No. 24, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Douro; and all that part of lot No. 6, west of George street and south of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows:—Commencing on Simcoe street at a distance of twenty-eight feet six inches west from the north-east corner of the said last mentioned lot, thence west twenty-eight feet six inches, thence south to within the distance of ten feet of the southern boundary of the said last mentioned lot, thence east twenty-eight feet six inches, thence north to the place of beginning; together with a right of way from Aylmer street ten feet wide.

All of which property I shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', November 13, 1865. 46

THE DAILY

Globe & Leader

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's

WANTED!

A SITUATION as Female Teacher; holds a first-class County Certificate.

Apply by letter to

X. Y. Z.,
Warsaw P. O

Warsaw, Nov. 6, 1865. 45

BIBLES,

PRAYER BOOKS, Church Services, Wesley's Hymns, and Bibles with Wesley's Hymns, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
Opposite Nicholl's & Hall's

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

Writing Desks,

LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

Battle of the Boyne

THIS excellent Painting is offered for sale by Messrs Graham & Stratton, Peterboro', at $2 each.

Peterboro', Oct. 4, 1865.

New Map

OF

Peterborough and Ashburnham.

THE undersigned, having now rapidly approaching completion, A NEW AND COMPLETE MAP of THE TOWN of PETERBOROUGH and the adjoining VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM, inform those who may desire to have unregistered or intended subdivisions of Lots shewn on the Map, that such will be done on their furnishing the necessary information immediately.

Office—Scott's Block.

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyors.

Peterborough, Sept. 25, 1865. 39

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro,' July 26, 1865. 39

HOME AND COLONIAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices.

Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.

Losses settled promptly and in full.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr.,
Agent.

Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

AMERICAN MONEY

BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "EXAMINER" Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

R. PATTERSON'S

B IS THE BEST PLACE TO BUY B

O BOOTS AND SHOES, O

O If you want a good article, O

T A GREAT VARIETY T
to choose from,

S AND VERY S
Cheap.

Remember the place—Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe Street.

S HE IS S

H Always Receiving H
LARGE SUPPLIES

O From the Best Markets. O

E Also, RUBBERS of all kinds, E

S LADIES' and GENTS' FELT OVER-SHOES, &c. S

Peterboro, November 15, 1865. 46

"Worthy of Special Notice."

IF YOU WANT

Neat

PRINTING!

Go to the

EXAMINER OFFICE.

ROOM PAPER

Below Cost!

AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterborough, November, 1865.

BOOKS & STATINOERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,

Corner of George and Simcoe streets, Peterborough.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Have just received a large addition to their former stock, which they are prepared to sell at greatly

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH!

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS OF

School Books, Blank Books, Stationery, Magazines, Diaries, Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, and Fancy Goods

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES
Received regularly.

☞ A Liberal Discount allowed to Country Merchants. ☜

Peterborough, November 1st, 1865.

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street, where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865. A. McD. 42

REMOVAL NOTICE!

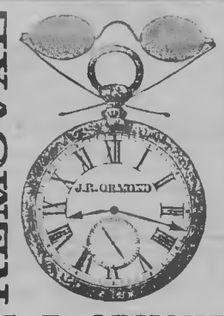
J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Produce and Commission Merchant,

HAS REMOVED his Flour and Feed Store to the Brick Building on SIMCOE STREET, in rear of R. Walton's Stove Shop, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of Flour, Bran, Shorts, Pollards, Oats, Peas and Barley.

Peterboro', Oct. 26, 1865. 44-tf.

REMOVAL



REMOVAL

J. R. ORMOND,

Begs to inform the public that he has

Removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. Ward, Hunter Street,

And will receive, in a few days, an entire new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

AND FANCY GOODS.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41-tf

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to receive or negotiate a certain note, dated the 7th June, 1865, drawn at nine months, for $52 50, in favor of Mr. Thomas Hutchison or bearer, and signed by W. Rutherford, Jr., W. Rutherford, Sr., and Adam Rutherford, as the two last named persons do not hold themselves liable therein; the said note having been acquired by Mr. Hutchison (as regards them) without value and contrary to the understanding between them.

W. RUTHERFORD, Sr.
A. RUTHERFORD.

Peterboro', August 7, 1865. 32

Evening School.

EVENING CLASSES will be organized at the Union School, on FRIDAY EVENING, 17th inst., when young Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to improve themselves generally are requested to be present.

A class will also be organized in the higher branches of Mathematics.

TERMS, in advance—75 cents per month for Gentlemen, 50 cents for Ladies. Incidentals found.

W. S. GRIFFIN.

Peterboro, Nov 8, 1865. 45-2in

Important to Bakers!

THE undersigned offers for sale his Shop and Bake Shop on Charlotte street, near the Depot: together with all the Baking utensils. Also, a Horse, 2 sets of Harness, 2 Waggons, 1 Sleigh. The Bakery at present turns out from 12 to 14 barrels per week, and is conveniently situated for business.

For terms and particulars apply at the Examiner Book Store, or to the proprietor.

SAMUEL JAYES.

Peterboro, Nov 8, 1865. 45-tf.

LLOYD'S

Great Typographical Railway and County Map of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, $2 00.

Also, the United States County Map, $1.50.

The undersigned are sole agents for the above for the Districts of Colborne and Newcastle.

JOHN NEITHERCUT.
DAWSON KENNEDY.

N. B.—For description and particulars, see advertisement in another column.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1865. 45-4

Tramp! Tramp!

TRAMP!

The Boys are Marching

TO

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

FOR THEIR

School Books, Slates and Copy Books,

Where they can get them VERY CHEAP.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at Mr J. A. Johnson's International Hotel, Norwood, on MONDAY, the ELEVENTH day of DECEMBER, 1865, at Ten o'clock, a m.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

N. B.—By a resolution adopted at its last meeting, Teachers holding certificates of any class from this Board, are required to return them to the Board for renewal at the above meeting. All certificates not then returned will be cancelled.

Teachers holding third-class certificates require to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Nov. 2nd, 1865. 45

SOMETHING NEW.

ENGLISH EGG POWDER.

NOW that Eggs are scarce and dear, you can buy at the Family Grocer's, George Street Peterborough, a Five Cent Package of Egg Powder, that will go as far as one dozen Eggs. Warranted genuine. Try it.

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

Glecyrene Soap Powder

AN excellent substitute for Soap, and much cheaper.

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

SCOTT'S CELEBRATED MAGIC LIQUID BLUE.

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

Money to Lend

IN moderate amounts, on Real Estate.

Apply to

JOHN BURNHAM,
Solicitor, Peterborough.

November 8th, 1865. 45

Teacher Wanted

FOR the School in the Village of Ashburnham, to commence on the first day of January next. Salary $140. Applications will be received until the first day of December next, at seven o'clock, p. m., when the Board of School Trustees will meet in the School House to examine the same.

ROBERT D. ROGERS,
Secretary.

Ashburnham, 1st Nov., 1865. 44-4in

The New Number

OF THE

CHURCHMAN'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY MAGAZINE MONTHLY.

"Fully sustains its title, and but few Christian homes ought to be without it."—*Royal Leamington Spa.*

"This is, perhaps, of all periodicals devoted to the exposition of Church principles, the one to which we are most inclined to give an unhesitating preference."—*Somerset Gazette.*

Number XXXV., for NOVEMBER, contains:

PLAIN WORDS ON BIBLE CRITICISM.—By the Rev. F. H. Scrivner, M. A

CHRIST CHURCH DAYS: An Oxford Story
Chapter XI—The Grand Commemoration.
" XII—Donnington

SCRIPTURE MISQUOTATIONS BY MEN OF LETTERS. By Francis Jacox.

CHURCHYARD SPORTS, MARKETS, AND ALES. By the Rev. E. L. Cutts, B. A.

THE MARTYRDOM OF HYPATIA. By Helen Monro.

SKETCHES IN THE DESERT. By the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE
Chap. XIII—Printing the Bible in Paris, and the Five Years' Faculty.
Chap. XIV—Cranmer—Cromwell—Catherine Howard.

THE FEVER DISTRICTS OF LONDON. By the Rev. Kitto.

DESERT MEDITATIONS. By A. D. Grant. (*With an Illustration by J. D. Watson.*)

OUR CLERICAL CLUB. By the Editor.
The Norwich Church Congress—Archbishop of York's Sermon—Notes on the Congress—The late Mr Oakley—Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry—Dr. Pusey's "Truth and Office of Church of England."—Christian Unity.

"The Oxford story entitled 'Christ Church Days,' progresses well, and is evidently from the pen of one who has been in residence in that ancient university, and has seen with his own eyes the life which he describes so well and so truly. The names of the contributors of the other papers are such as any publisher of a work addressed to attached members of the United Church of England and Ireland would be proud to display."—*Cheltenham Times.*

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS. TORONTO: W. C. CHEWETT & Co. MONTREAL: DAWSON BROTHERS; and all Booksellers.

The above Magazines and all the Periodicals can be obtained at the *Examiner* Book Store.

NOVEMBER,

1865.

THE MONTREAL HOUSE is now receiving another instalment of Fall and Winter Goods, to be Sold at Great Bargains.

IF YOU WANT A DRESS, Shawl, Prints, Cottons, Blankets, or any other article in the Dry Goods line, call at the

MONTREAL HOUSE.

N. B.—Please call early in the day, as we are crowded in the afternoons.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.

Announce the Completion of their

STOCK of FALL & WINTER GOODS.

They would draw the special attention of Ladies to their

MILLINERY & MANTLE ROOMS,

which are now ready for inspection and replete with all the

Newest and most Fashionable articles in that line.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41.

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 20 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 22s 6d.	200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.	200 Vests from 5s to 15s
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.	50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-2m

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.

19 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG.

Capital,.....$12,500,000. Invested,.....$2,000,000.

Deposit Fund in Canada,....$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:

Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co.,
General Agents for Canada.

FREDERICK COLE, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an undiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately.

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid.

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premiums, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convenient and liberal terms, whereby no policy need lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium.

Further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX,
T. B. CLEMENTI, } *Agents at Peterboro.*

R. KINCAID, M. D., Medical Referee. 38

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

L. LEMAY

BEGS to call the attention of his customers and other cash buyers to his large stock of STAPLE GOODS, received during the last two weeks, among which will be found a large and well-selected assortment of

Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Winceys, and a variety of Plaid Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles.
Flannels, Blankets, White Cotton, Striped Shirting and Denims, 200 pieces of best Canadian Factory Cotton, from 6¼ per yard; 75 pieces of Prints, fast colors, from 7½ per yard; 50 pieces of plain and checked home-made Flannel,
800 yards of white Fulled Cloth (Peterboro' manufacture),
150 pieces of Canadian Tweeds, Beaver, Whitney,
and fancy Over-coatings.

CHEAP AND GOOD CLOTHING,

One of the largest and best made stocks of Clothing in Town; 250 Over-coats, 200 fancy Cassimere and Canadian Tweed Under-coats, 300 pairs of Cassimere, Canadian Tweed and Fulled Cloth Pants, 350 Vests 400 Flannel and Cotton Shirts, a good assortment of Felt Hats, Cloth Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Mufflers, &c., &c. All my Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and will be sold very cheap.

All Goods sold for Cash only, and at small profits.

L. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, next to McKellar & Cameron.

Peterboro', Sept. 13th, 1865. 37

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

Now received, a large and well assorted Stock of

FLLL and WINTER DRY GOODS!

All of which will be sold

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the

Examiner Office.

Sign of the

CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET,

PETERBOROUGH.

Robt. Hamilton

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving his large stock of Hardware, which was selected by him while in Europe, and will offer it for sale at prices that will defy competition.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of

McCOCK'S and AYRES'

BROAD AND NARROW AXES,

Wholesale and Retail.

Lumbermen supplied on Reasonable Terms.

Cash purchasers will consult their interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1865. 39

IMPORTED

SCOTCH and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom Gin, Jamaica Rum, Hennessy's, Martell's, Otard Robbin's, and Renault & Co's fine old Brandies; Port and Sherry Wines for medicinal purposes; Champagne and Claret of the best brands; Brett & Co's Ginger and Cherry Brandies; Barclay & Co's Ginger Wine. For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

GOODERHAM & WORTS Old Rye, Toddy, Malt and Plain Whiskey

JAMES CAMPBELL.

GUINNESS and BLOOD'S Dublin Porter, in pints and quarts. J. Aldwell's celebrated Mild and Bitter Ale in bottles, also in kegs, half barrels and barrels.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

FRESH TEAS—Young Hyson, and Gunpowder from 50 cents to $1 00 per lb. Congou, Souchong and Japans at very low prices

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PORTO RICO, Yellow Pefined, Loaf, Loaf, Crushed and Ground and Crushed Sugars, for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

43 George street.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*
County of Peterborough, }
To wit:

In the matter of JAMES W. STONE and GILES STONE, Insolvents.

THE undersigned have filed a consent by their Creditors to their discharge, and on Wednesday, the twentieth day of December next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, they will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

GILES STONE.
JAMES W. STONE.

Dated at Peterborough, this 14th day of October, 1865. 43

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*
County of Peterborough, }
To Wit:

In the matter of JAMES RYAN, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court his creditors to his discharge, and that on SATURDAY, the SECOND day of DECEMBER next, at Ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favour under the said Act.

Dated at Peterboro', this 27th day of September A. D., 1865.

39 JAMES RYAN

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at Mr. Sidney Smith's Law Office, in the Town of Peterborough, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of NOVEMBER, 1865, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs and to name an assignee.

FRANCIS CROW, Junior,
Of the Township of Dummer, in the County of Peterborough.

Peterborough, 3rd Nov., 1865. 45

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GRUEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', Sept. 12, 1865. 37

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to R. D. ROGERS are hereby informed that all accounts, notes, &c., not paid before the 1st of November, will be put in suit for collection.

J. Z. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, August 28, 1865. 35

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons giving any Credit on my account, by or to any person whatever, without my previous written order to do so.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Otonabee, October 6, 1865. 41

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed, at the suit of James Crossen, and against the lands and tenements of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, I have seized all the right, title and interest of the above-named Defendant in, to, or out of the following lands, viz:

Town Lot number one, north of Condon street, east of Water streets, and number one hundred and Dublin and east of Water street, in the Town of Peterborough.

All of which property I shall offer for sale by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of NOVEMBER, 1865, at Twelve o'clock, noon

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.

Peterborough, Nov. 8th, 1865. 39

EXAMINER

BOOK STORE

A LOT OF

FAMILY BIBLES,

RICHLY BOUND and beautifully illustrated, with the commentaries of Henry and Scott.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865

Poetry.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

Robed in garest beauty,
For 'tis summer's last quest by—
Why should all things fair in nature
Hear their liveliest tints to die?
Bring upon the loftiest branches
Should the leaves be blushing so—
To impress us with their beauty
And to conquer, ere they go?

Some have chosen scarlet dresses,
Some are decked in green and gold;
Others wear their summer garments,
Though the winds are growing cold.
All seem happy, all are joyous;
Perhaps their gala day,
And they meet with blushing beauty
Ere they hasten far away.

Ah! can listen—is that music?
Is their greetings gay or sad?
Is my trouble now for sorrow—
Or because they're gay or glad?
Is it music that we're hearing,
Is it but the north wind's breath
And he tosses forth his orders,
As their sentence, now, is death.

Varieties.

AN OIL STORY.

Sam D——, who owned a snug little farm, was somewhat startled one fine day by an offer of more than twice the worth of it in greenbacks.

"Shall you sell it, Samuel?" asked his wife.

"Certainly I shall, said Sam, "if the excited individuals don't back out, or prove to be a couple of escaped lunatics, as I half suppose them to be," and sell it he did.

After the bargain was made and the money paid one of the men took Sam and his wife to the back of his farm, where there was a small excavation in the ground filled up by the recent rain.

"There what you've lost and we're gainers!" said the excited individual, scooping up some of the water in an old tin cup and holding it up for their inspection.

Sure enough the oil was half an inch thick on the top of the water.

Sam was indignant. If he hadn't been a fool, as he said to his wife, and just watched for indications, he might have died a millionaire.

Sam's wife was bursting with laughter, but restraining herself, she coaxed her husband into the house and told him the whole story.

"You remember when I had that cough last winter, and the doctor recommended cod liver oil, Sam, and you brought home a whole gallon because you got it cheap, and made me promise to take a dose three times a day? Well, I didn't and it stood in the closet till I cleaned the house last week, when I threw it all into the hole at the foot of the garden."

Sam saw the joke, and pocketed the cream of it in the shape of a pile of greenbacks.

At last accounts Sam was living in clover, while the oil hunters were industriously 'boring'—and may be until the time for all we know.

THE OUTRAGEOUS ORTHOGRAPHIC STYLE.—The following commences a "pharble," by the author of "John Brown's Tract," is romantic and affecting beyond anything we have lately seen:—

"There wuz a phrog onst. In fack there wuz sev'ral phrogs—but 'I my tail. There wuz a phrog, onst, and he was brot up by his respected parients cording to the weigh in which a good phrog orter go.—They tort him to squeak—owe! he spuoke so musickal—they tort him to jump, and they tort him to redleck how he wuz only a tadpowel onst, and hadn't otter look down upon them as wuz nothink but tadpowels yet. The hoam of this youthful phrog wuz a sweet hoam, indeed. The bottom of the ditch in which he resided with his parients, wuz puffectly lively; the wurrems in it wuz large, and the snaiks wuz remarkable small. What more could a phrog desire?"

SCENE IN A SANCTUM.—Enter a large strong man, with a cowhide in hand.

'Is the editor in?'

'He is.'

'You?'

'Yes.'

'I have come to settle with you.'

'Well, (capping his pistol.)

'And an article in last week's paper (editor cocks the pistol) convinced me that you need—'

'I deny your right to give it—be cautious, sir.'

'Give you what?'

'A thrashing.'

'Why, no, my dear sir, I came to pay in advance for another year.'

AN UNGODLY CITY.—The "local" of the Nashville, Tenn. *Despatch* gives the following as one days record of crime in that ungodly city:—1, "A spirited dog fight," 2, "Robbery of an actress;" 3, "Highway robbery;" 4, "Sad case of death from destitution:" 5, "A whole family poisoned with arsenic; 6, "A bloody street fight;" 7, Horrible tragedy—a man kills his wife and is shot by his neighbors;" 8, "Another desperate and bloody street fight;" 9, "Negro guard killed by a dray driver;" An exciting horse race took place in the afternoon, and the day's entertainment closed with a destructive fire.

A love-sick swain desirous to indicate the extent and character of his lore for the empress of his heart, exclaimed:—"Oh! Miss Brown, my affection for you is as strong as—as—as—hem! as the butter they gave us for dinner. The young lady was satisfied, as she boarded at the same house. The bargain was instantly struck, and they went in search of a squire.

A son of the Emerald Isle, on being told that a friend of his had put his money into the stocks replied, "Och, an' is's there ye are! Troth an' I never had a farthing in the stocks; but I've had my brogues there oftener than I liked sure."

"Sam, why am members of parliament like de fishes?" "I don't meddle wid de subject', Pomp." "Well, don't ye see trigger, because dey am so fond of de-bate."

Aunt Betsy said many good things—among others that a newspaper was like a wife, because every man ought to have one of his own.

It is easy to tell a hard drinker—his offence is always brandied on the end of his nose.

Some writer defines a "stuffed duck" to be a young lady crammed with flattery by her lover.

No man alone can make it; but a couple of women can make it, without hands. What is it? A quarrel.

At what time of life may a man be said to belong to the vegetable kingdom? when long experince has made him sage.

Why are people who stutter not to be believed?—Because they are always breaking their word.

A wave by which many a poor fellow has been carried away—the wave of a lace edged cambrick handkerchief.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, at the suit of MELAWCTHON H SEYMOUR, HAMILTON H. WHITNEY and CHARLES EDWARD SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM SNYDER, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of JANUARY, A. D. 1866, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant of, in, to or out of the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz., all and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the township of Smith, in the county of Peterboro', in the Province of Canada, being composed of part of broken lot number 18, in the second concession of the said township of Smith, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing on the western bank of the Otonabee River, on the limits between lots numbers 17 and 18 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, then north sixteen degrees, west 4 chains 54 links along the said limits, then north 28 degrees east 6 chains 52 links, then north 24 degrees east 5 chains and 15 links, then south 86 degrees west 1 chain 86 links, then north 5 degrees west 2 chains and 94 links, then north 36 degrees east one chain 36 links, then north 36 degrees east 18 chains 50 links, then north 43½ degrees east 8 chains 27 links, then north 33½ degrees east 3 chains 52 links to the intersection of the road leading to Peterborough, on the allowance for road between lot numbers 18 and 19, then southeasterly along the western side of said allowance for road until it strikes the river Otonabee, then close by the western side of said river following the current of the stream to the place of beginning, containing 12 acres, be the same more or less, also the west half of lot number 19 in the third concession, and broken lot number 19 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, containing one hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 4, 1865. } 40

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of P. ROYAYNE, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of THOMAS MAHONY, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, at the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY next, at the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz., Town Lots Numbers 18 and 19 West of George and North of Simcoe Streets in the Town of Peterborough; also part of Lot No. 6 West of George and North of King Streets, also in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows, viz., commencing at the distance of one hundred and ninety-four feet South from a point on Charlotte Street, West twenty feet from the North-east corner of Lot No. 6 West of George Street and South of Charlotte Street in the said Town of Peterborough, thence West to within the distance of twelve feet from the Western limit of the said first mentioned lot, thence South sixty-two feet thence East to within the distance of twenty feet of the Eastern limit of the said first mentioned lot, and then North to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 21, 1865. } 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the FIFTH day of DECEMBER next, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the under mentioned Defendants in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
CORNELIUS B. SULLIVAN *Defendant.*

The north half of number Eight in the fourth concess on of Ennismore.

In the County Court:

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
JAMES LANGTON, *Defendant.*

Lot number fourteen west of George Street and north of Dalhousie Street and lot number nineteen west of George and north of Hunter Street in the Town of Petergorough.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro, August 31, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, *To Wit:* } WILL be sold at the Court House in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1866, at Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant in and to the following lands and tenements.

In the Common Pleas.

David Douglas Young, executor of the last will and testament of George Burns Symes, deceased, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Ann Redmond, *Defendant*

Lots Nos. 25 and 26 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Belmont, and the North half Lot No. 27 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Belmont, and County of Peterboro'.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept 25, 1865. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Julia Doherty, and against the lands and tenements which were of Thomas Doherty, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Bridget Doherty Administratrix of the said Thomas Doherty, to be administered, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Doherty in and to the West half of the East half of Lot number 24 in the 10 Concession of Otonabee, which property I shall offer for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, Peterboro, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro, 14th August, 1865. 33-td.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, Very Cheap! AT THE MONTREAL HOUSE.

N. B.—Clothing made to order by a first class Tailor, at the Montreal House.

The Great Original Painting OF THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE!

By BEN. WEST, Pres. Royal Academy.

SPARKES, BOURNE & Co., would respectfully announce that they have now ready for delivery a splendidly got up COLORED LITHOGRAPH of this magnificent HISTORICAL PAINTING, representing the Battle at the moment of the death of the gallant DUKE SCHOMBERG; and which is published on the finest paper—size 22 × 28 inches.

This Picture—a faithful copy of the great Original—will be found incomparably superior to anything ever offered to the public either in this country or Great Britain. *It has been executed by the first Artists of the day*, and no trouble or expense has been spared to make it worthy of the justly celebrated Painter, and the GREAT HISTORICAL FACT which it represents, and which ought never to be forgotten by those who now enjoy the CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY which this event, more than any other in our history, was the means of establishing and perpetuating.

In times like these, when the principles of our Forefathers are being assailed on every hand, it is especially needful for us to bear in mind from whence sprung our Constitutional form of Government; and nothing contributes more to aid us in keeping in remembrance those momentous passages in our history than faithful representations by great Masters. And certainly no Historical Subject has been more ably treated than the above event by this celebrated Painter.

In presenting this Picture to the *Protestant Community*, and especially to those who are *more feelingly alive* to the vast benefits conferred on us by the ever memorable events of 1690, the Publishers feel every confidence that their efforts will be fully appreciated, and that this Picture will find an honored place in every Protestant home in the British Provinces.

Price of the Picture, $2.

F. B. SPARKES, Toronto.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Agents.

The Publishers would call attention to the following recommendatory Letter which they have received:

Toronto, June 10th, 1865.

Messrs. SPARKES, BOURNE & Co.,

GENTLEMEN,—We are very much pleased with the Photograph of the Drawing of your forthcoming Colored Lithograph of the "Battle of the Boyne," and are of opinion that if the execution of the Work in Progress is carefully carried out, your anticipations of a very large sale will be fully realized.

F. H. MEDCALF.
OGLE R. GOWAN.
ANDREW FLEMING.

Fall and Winter Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a lot of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which will be found a few pieces of the celebrated

BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS.

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterborough, September 13th, 1865.

REMOVAL.

E. POOLE'S Furniture Ware Rooms HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO RYAN'S BLOCK,

Opposite the Market.

WHERE he will keep on hand the most extensive, best selected, cheapest and latest styles of Furniture, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

UNDERTAKING,

In all its branches attended to with punctuality COFFINS kept constantly on hand.

Peterborough, Nov. 30th, 1864. 48

If You Want GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE Team, Carriage or Buggie HARNESS!

TRUNKS, CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS, GO TO T. DONNELLY'S,

(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.

COLLARS WARRANTED.

Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

MESS PORK.

Just received, direct from Chicago,

100 Barrels Mess Pork,

FOR SALE. Apply to D. SUTHERLAND, Or J. CARNEGIE.

October 11th, 1865. 41tf

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN

Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering

SEWING MACHINE! COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-holes possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors uncelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where Instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PINCUS,

Sole agent for New York City and State, 627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.

June 14 1865. 24

PELOUBET Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—

J. M. PEATON, 811 Broadway, New York.
GEORGE MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS 32

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Ladies' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$85.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50.00 85.00
Ladies' Hunting-case Silver Watches	30.00 70.00
Gents' Gold Watches, magnificent	75.00 150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	35.00 50.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	35.00 50.00
Diamond Rings	50.00 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10.00 30.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4.00 8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00 10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5.00 20.00
Solitaire and Stud Brooches	4.00 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4.00 6.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	4.00 8.00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4.00 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4.00 6.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2.50 10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2.50 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3.00 8.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, studs, etc	3.00 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	4.00 7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00 8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5.00 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	3.00 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Chased Gold Rings	3.00 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	4.00 10.00
California Diamond Rings	3.00 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	8.00 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo Pearl etc.	6.00 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6.00 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20.00 50.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25.00 50.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz.	20.00 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	35.00 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mustard cups	25.00 50.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMETS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in TUNE than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old harp form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Barili,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry,	Charles Fradel

Mr. SIGISMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm HENRY FRY, late musical eri ic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal versimilitude, that crowning excelence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument: an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr. S. B. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection* in the instrument than has yet *been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with prices. 29

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 15 acres cleared, with good warm House, Outbuildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865. 19

For Sale, To Let, &c.

TO LET.

A Convenient Brick Cottage, situated at the North end of George Street, lately occupied by the late Mrs. G. B. Hall, with inclosed garden and every other convenience for a genteel family. Possession given immediately—The above is situated at the North end of George Street, just out of the limits of the Corporation. For terms, &c., apply to

THOMAS POOLE, or EDWIN POOLE.

Peterboro, August 10, 1865. 32

TO LET, A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached In the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Millar, Esq., Hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to MRS. BLACKSTOCK.

Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 22

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro': a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT, PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN, General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.

Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late *WM. LANNIN*, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms. the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Bethune Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 81 feet by 89 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to D. HOPKINS or THOS. LANNIN.

Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE* Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMP'Y CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lesson" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co., No. 538, Broadway, New York.

March 16, 1865. 11-6m

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head, cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——d H——r
E——m B——k T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos.

GROVESTEEN & CO., PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 499 BROADWAY, New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE, ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept. 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York*, 232 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it alm st impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,* *Dress Makers.*

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co., 536 Broadway, New York. 632 Washington St., Boston. 720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYDS GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES—Six feet large, mounted and varnished; cost $100,000 and four years time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was formed; shows 200,000 cities, towns villages, market places, post offices, castles, country seats, and 38,000 railways and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and Photographers sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, mounted and varnished. Price 8 shillings sterling ($2). No map at $10 can compare to this. Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents letters to us. Ten new maps now under way

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher.

No. 23 Cortlandt street, N. Y., and No. 1 Strand, London.

EXAMINER BOOK STORE

A LOT OF

FAMILY BIBLES,

HIGHLY BOUND and beautifully illustrated, with the commentaries of Henry and Scott.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro,' July 26, 1865. 30

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Two o. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order, J. EDWARDS, cretary

Peterborough, May 3rd, 1865

Rel

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1865. No. 48

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House. Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancy &c. Office—over George Stethem & Co's Hardware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

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DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George street, Peterboro 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,

PUMP AND FANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.

Corner of Simco and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

Mr. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

JAS. W FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Ontonabee. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W 38

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,

TAILOR,

SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.

Lakefield, North Douro, } May 4th, 1865. } 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo, Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

HENRY CRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT,

QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton; Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London; R. Bull, Esq. Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

May 30, 1865. 24

CANADA WEST FARMERS'

Mutual & Stock Insurance Co'y,

NOTICE is hereby given that the following gentlemen have been appointed Agents for this Company:

JOHN NEITHERCUT, of the County of Northumberland, and for that portion of the County of Peterborough lying East of the River Otonabee.

R. W. ERRETT, for that portion of the County of Peterborough lying west of the Otonabee River, and for the County of Victoria, and for the Townships of S. Monaghan, Cavan, Clark and Hope, County of Durham.

ALSO THAT,

Hon. A. A. Burnham, Cobourg; John Harvey, Esq., Smith, Robert Ford, Esq., Omemee, and Robert Wade, Esq., Monaghan, have been appointed Honorary Directors.

RICHARD P. STREET,

Secretary & Treasurer

Hamilton, 22nd Sept., 1865. 40

BIBLES,

PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, Wesley's Hymns, and Bibles with Wesley's Hymns, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

Opposite Nicholl's & Hall's

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

Writing Desks,

LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

THE DAILY

Globe & Ledaer

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store,

Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro', [illegible]

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time.

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction	.....	.....
Waterdown	7.28	.....
Wellington Square	7.36	3.43
Bronte	7.52	3.57
Oakville	8.	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.25
Munro	9.06	.....
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7.45
Munro	.....	8.10
Port Credit	1.58	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown	.....	9.47
Burlington Junction	.....	.....
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.05, 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m

GOING WEST.—At 3.40, 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,

General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m

Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.

Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p. m.

Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p. m.

April 17th, 1863. (7-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,

Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

MONTREAL

Ocean Steamship Co'y,

CARRYING THE

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin	$80 00
Intermediate	60 00
Steerage	25 00

GLASGOW LINE.

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW:

First Cabin	$60 00
Second Cabin	40 00
Steerage	24 00

All information furnished on application to

GEORGE A. COX,

Agent for Peterboro

OFFICE—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

October 11, 1865. 41

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough.

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

DAILY LINE TO ROCHESTER!

The quickest route to Rochester and all points in the United States!!

The new and magnificent steel-plated

UPPER CABIN STEAMER,

"CORINTHIAN,"

CHRYSLER, MASTER,

Leave North Shore ports for Charlotte, every morning, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—

BRIGHTON, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, at 5.30.

COLPORNE, at 7.30, a. m.,

COBOURG, at 8.45, a. m.,

PORT HOPE (direct for Charlotte) at 11, a.m.

Arriving at Charlotte at 3, p. m

RETURNING,—Leaves Charlotte for North Shore ports, every evening (Sunday's excepted) at 11, on the arrival of special train from Rochester.

Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by Rail or Boat, connect with this steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive in Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South.

Passengers in United States, via Rochester, connect by special train with this steamer at Charlotte; arriving at Cobourg and Port Hope after a swift and pleasant ride over the Lake Ontario, in time for special trains to Lindsay and Peterborough, and express trains East and West on Grand Trunk Railway, and, also for Royal Mail Line Through Steamers.

This swift and magnificent steamer has been especially fitted up for this route, with all the modern appliances, and her saloon and staterooms are elegantly furnished.

The Table and Bar always supplied with the very best.

FARE,—Cabin, $2 50; Deck, $2.00.

For further information, apply to the Captain on board, or to James Keelar, Colborn; Charles Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.

A. M. BROWN,

General Agent, Kingston.

Kingston, Sept. 16, 1865. 39

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FALL ARRANGEMENT.

SCHOLARSHIPS without TELEGRAPHING (Entitling the holder to full Business Course.)

INCLUDING PENMANSHIP,

Twenty-five Dollars.

SCHOLARSHIPS with TELEGRAPHING,

Thirty Dollars.

SEPARATE STUDIES:

Penmanship, alone, one month	$5 00
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Architectural, Anatomical, Perspective & Linear Drawing; Painting in Water Colors, Sepia & India Ink; Modelling in Plaster and Clay, per month	2 00

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45 LONDON, C. W.

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The Fashion Magazine of the World.

LITERATURE, FINE ARTS, & FASHIONS. The most magnificent Steel engravings — Double Fashion Plates. Wood engravings on every subject that can interest ladies. Crochet knitting, Netting, Embroidery, Articles for the Toilet, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything, in fact, to make a complete Lady's Book.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE FOR 36 YEARS

No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it.

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ORIGINAL MUSIC, worth $3 a year. Other Magazines publishes old, worn-out music, but the subscribers to Godey get it before the music stores.

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writes for Godey each month, and for no other magazine. A new novel by her will be published in 1866. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.

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One copy, one year	$3 00
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Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
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Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 50

☞ All additions to clubs at club rates.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year, on receipt of $4 50.

☞ We have no club with any other magazine or newspaper.

☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs.

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for each subscriber.

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N. E. corner Sixth and Chestnut streets,

43 PHILADELPHIA.

BANK OF TORONTO,

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 26

Select Poetry.

WHAT I LIVE FOR.

I live for those who love me,
For those I know are true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit, too;
For those human ties which bind me,
For the task my God assigned me,
For the hopes that beam within me;
And the good that I can do.

I live to hail that season,
By gifted minds foretold,
When men shall live by reason,
And not alone for gold;
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The world shall be truth lighted,
As Eden was of old.

I live to hold communion
With all that is divine,
To feel there is a union
'Twix nature's heart and mine,
To profit my affection,
Reap truths from fields of fiction,
Grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfil each great design.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit, too;
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

Literature.

SNAGSBY.

A GOOD STORY FOR YOUNG CLERKS.

When the widow Templeton obtained a situation for her son George in the office of Messrs. Longhurst, Latimer & Co., she thought herself peculiarly successful. As for himself he was confident of rising to be a partner, and in (imagination) saw his own name in the firm. George was fourteen years old. His mother had done all she could to prepare him for a situation in a respectable office; he could write a good hand; was quick at accounts; an intelligent civil and obliging boy, willing to learn, and willing to work, and perfectly trustworthy, so everybody thought.

The firm of Longhurst, Latimer & Co., was an old established concern; the sort of place in which it is difficult to obtain a situation without first-rate recomendations. But Mr. Latimer attended the same chapel as George's mother, and he was a kind hearted man and took a fancy to her boy; and so it came to pass that, when George was old enough, he offered to take him into his employment, and to give him one pound and four shillings per month was a great sum so George thought, and so thought George's mother. Six shillings per week—nigh a shilling a day—surely it was a very heavy fortune to begin with. And then the duties were not heavy. George had to go at nine in the morning, and he left at six in the evening, and he had one hour in the middle of the day for his dinner time; and what he had to do in the office was to sit on a high stool, an I look through a little trap in the waistcoat partition, and answer people who made enquiries, sometimes he'd go to write in stages, sometimes to addre s envelopes, and always to keep charge of the postage stamps. For this purpose a quantity of postage stamps were given into his care, and he had to keep account how many were used. All this was very easy. "Anybody," as Snagsby said "could do it." And so they might.

Who was Snagsby? Snagsby was another lad in the office, aged sixteen, who wore a tail coat and stick-up-collar, and tried to look like a man, in which he never very well succeeded. But Snagsby soon became George's oracle, that is to say his chief councilor. George believed in Snagsby. Snagsby patronized George. Snagsby treated George as an inferior, as a small boy, as one who knew nothing, but one whom he—Snagsby the great—condescended to notice, and for which acts of kindness the fidelity of George were but a poor repayment to Snagsby! Why, Snagsby had been to the races; he had the honor of being acquainted with some body who had known somebody who was a great fighting-man, and kept a public house somewhere in the Strand; besides he was often going to the theatre, and knew a heap of things all unknown to George. Of course he did not tell the firm of Longhurst, Latimer & Co., what a remarkable man he (Snagsby) was, and how proud they ought to be to have him in their office; but he told George so, and he believed him.—Neither did he in any conversation with the firm, address them as "Governors," nor describe his salary as "mean screw" neither did he inform them "Snagsby had his eyes open." All this sort of thing he reserved for George, and George believed in Snagsby.

I mentioned that it was part of George's duty to look after the postage stamps.—Nothing surprised him more in attending to this part of the work than the number of letters which Snagsby had to write. That gentleman was continually demanding stamps, with the order—"Stick it up to miscellaneous;" and to his dismay, George by-and-by ascertained that the number of letters actually sent out was less than the number of stamps consumed. He told Snagsby, and that young gentleman laughed and made fun of him, finally setting his book right for him; that is making the accounts of letters and stamps correspond. George was very unhappy about it, scarcely knowing whether he was doing right or wrong; but he had a shrewd suspicion that Snagsby was not altogether honest. But then Snagsby was so kind and so great a man. And how could he say anything to him or about him? Snagsby was not to be resisted, except by a strong effort, and that effort George did not make. His mother noticed the alteration in him, and tried to find out the cause, but she could not. She saw that he had less care for chapel, less care about school friends, less care for herself, than he had before he went into the world and she spoke to him seriously and prayed for him.

And now Snagsby began to take George out with him. At first George declined. He could not go without letting his mother know, which seemed to Snagsby an highly absurd thing; but it was easy to let his mother know that a friend at the office had asked him home and, to obtain her leave to go. Well, they did not go home to Snagsby's but up the river to Kew, and by rail at ten o'clock. No harm in that.—George told his mother all about it, and she was pleased that he had found a friend. And Snagsby came home to see George and made himself very agreeable, and played on the flute from the Union tune-book some plaintive music that George's father used to play, and that set the widow's tears a flowing. Snagsby [so the widow said] was a very nice young man, but George was not happy. The postage stamp book had been made up several times. George had borrowed a few shillings from Snagsby and to pay it back had—well, well, Snagsby made the book all right, and George was miserable. The theatre was a place which George had never been to in all his life, and when Snagsby described its attractions he felt a strong desire to see a play. What harm could there be in it? that is what Snagsby wanted to know; and as George was not prepared with an answer, a note was posted to Mrs. Templeton, stating that —well, well, Snagsby wrote what George was to say, and George copied it, and put his name to it, and his mother thought he had gone to hear lecture on the human eye. George saw the play was—I have not the least idea what it was, and I don't believe George had, for he kept thinking of the letter he had writ n and the p stage stamp book locked up in the office desk. He was very miserable; he could not laugh when the audience laughed, nor weep when they wept. He sat there confused, stunned, and wondered what he should do, and what would become of him.

The very next day George was promised to be petty-keeper, and from this petty cash Snagsby drew largely. The misery which George had felt grew less as time wore on. He grew older and less sensitive. He went often to the play, and laughed and enjoyed himself with Snagsby. Where did the money come from? Well, the petty cash expenditure was rather heavy; but nobody said anything about it. His wages were increased to sixteen shillings a week. He began to assume a new position. He though himself almost a man, and under Shangsby's instructions began to smoke and made himself very ill in the effect to acquire that useless practice. He was not careful now as to ten o'clock, no question were asked; and so he did as he pleased, or as Snagsby pleased, and never seemed to notice his mother's anxiety, or to reflect on his own danger.

But one day he and Snagsby had a quarrel. That young gentleman made an extravagant demand on the petty cash, and because his wishes were not complied with, flew into a passion, and said many hard and bitter things—and when he went home he had almost made up his mind to tell his mother what he had done. But his mother had been attacked by sudden illness, and could not be disturbed. Watching beside her, George thought over the folly and wickedness of his conduct. He remembered the old lesson of truthfulness and honesty which he had impressed upon him, and kneeling beside her bed he wept and prayed for pardon. On the next morning Mrs. Templeton had in some degree recovered; but George had made up his mind to go and tell the whole truth to Mr. Latimer. On reaching the office he found Mr. Latimer was there, and had just inquired for him; and with a trembling frame and beating heart he went up to his master's private room.

Mr. Latimer was carefully reading a letter when George went in, but he had motioned to him to sit down, and said nothing to him for several minutes. On looking up he nodded familiarly and asked how was George, and how was George's mother! George could scarcely reply that his mother was ill in body, and he was sick in heart; that if Latimer would allow him to do so he wanted to say something of importance; but Mr. Latimer interrupted him saying:—

"My dear Geo ge, I mean to make you a present, five and twenty pounds; eh! what do you say to that?"

Indeed, indeed, sir," said George, I did not deserve this; indeed, indeed!"

"Indeed, indeed," said the old gentleman, "deserving or undeserving the five-and-twenty pounds are yours. This, I think, will make things straight."

He handed over one pound nine, and a written paper containing an exact list of every penny that George had taken. The whole sum amounted to twenty-and-three pounds eleven shillings. George nearly fainted; he fell on his knees before Mr. Latimer and begged forgiveness.

"Frankly and freely I forgive you. Do not fear that your folly and your crime shall be heavily punished; I overlook both. Snagsby has led you into most of the mischief, and acting as you might have expected he has betrayed you to screen himself. What has become of him I don't know; I shall not enquire. He has gone off with more than double the amount which you have taken; but I wish the matter to be kept secret; and I am resolved to give you another opportunity of being what you ought to be. No one shall know it, not even your mother, what has taken place. You are welcome to what you have taken; you shall remain in my employment; but beware of evil company; beware of forsaking the old paths; beware of forgetting your God. There, go."

And so, refusing to hear any more about it, Mr. Latimer dismissed George from his room.—George never forgot that interview. He turned over a new leaf; he began to have a new heart. And though the up-hill work was harder than the downward course at the first, he persevered and was happy. What became of Snagsby I do not know. Some time since, however, I understand he was arrested on suspicion of forgery, but of this I am not quite sure.

A STORY FROM REAL LIFE.

'What do you mean by such carelessness?' exclaimed John Doring to his son William, a young lad of twelve years.—'Take that!' he added, striking a heavy blow on the side of the head; 'and that, and that!' repeating the blows as he spoke, the last of which knocked the boy over a plow that was standing by his side.

'Get up now and go in the house,' continued the unnatural father, 'and see if you can't keep out of mischief for a while, and stop that crying, or I'll give you something to cry for!'

The boy started for the house, struggling to suppress his sobs as he went.

'It is astonishing,' said Doring, addressing a neighbor named Hanford, who was near in a barn, and of course had seen and heard all that had passed, 'how troublesome some boys are. Just see those oats now that I've got to pick up for that boy's careless-aness,' and he pointed to a measure of oats which William had accidentally overturned.

'And it was for that trifle that you assaulted your child and knocked him down?' replied Mr. Hanford in a sorrowful tone.

Doring looked from the oats in surprise, and retorted.

'Assaulted my child and knocked him down! Why, what do you mean, neighbor Hanford?'

'Just what I say. Did you knock him over the plow?'

'Why—well—no. He kind a stumbled and fell over it,' doggedly replied Doring.

'Do you go against parental authority? Haven't I a right to punish my own children?'

'Certainly you have,' responded the other, 'in a proper manner, and in a proper spirit, but not otherwise. Do you think that a father has a right to revenge himself upon his child?'

'Of course not, but whose talking about revenge?'

'Well, friend Doring, let me ask you another question; for what purpose should a child be punished?'

'Why to make it better, and to do it good of course,' quickly answered Doring.

'For any other?' quietly answered Hanford.

'Well, no, not that I can think of just now,' replied Doring, thoughtfully.

'And now, my friend,' kindly continued Mr. Hanford, "do you suppose your treatment to your son a few moments ago did him any good, or has increased his respect and affection for you? The boy, I venture to say, is utterly unconscious of having done any wrong, and yet you suddenly assault him with anger and violence, and gave him a beating which no penitentiary convict can be subjected to without having the outrage inquired into by a legislative committee. But let me tell you a long story. You know my son Charles?'

'The one that is preaching in Charleston?'

'Yes, you have probably noticed that he is lame?'

'I have noticed it,' said Doring, 'and asked how it happened, and he told me he got hurt when a boy.'

'Yes;' responded Mr. Hanford with emotion, 'the dear boy never could be made to say that it was his father's brutality. But listen,' he continued, as he saw that Doring was about to speak.

'When Charles was about the age of your son William, he was one of the most active boys I had ever seen. I was fond of him, and especially of his physical beauty and progress. But unfortunately I was cursed with an irritable and violent temper, and was in the habit of punishing any children under the influence of passion and vengence, instead of from the dictates of reason, duty, and enlightened affection.

'One day Charles offended me by some boyish and trifling misdemeanour, and I treated him almost exactly as you treated your boy a few moments ago. I struck him violently, and he fell upon a pile of stone at his side, and injured his left side so badly that the result was, he was crippled for life,' said Mr. Hanford in tones of deepest sorrow and remorse, and covering his face with his hands.

A period of oppressive silence followed, which was at last broken by Mr. Hanford saying.

'When I found that my boy did not rise from the stones on which he had fallen, I seized him by the arm and pulled him to his feet, his look arrested my alarm, and I asked him if he was hurt.

'I am afraid that I am, pa,' he mildly answered, clinging to my arm for support.

'Where?' I asked in great alarm, for notwithstanding my brutality I fairly idolized the boy.

'Here,' he replied, laying his hand upon his hip.

'In silence I took him in my arms and carried him to his bed, from which he never arose the same bright, active glorious boy that I had so cruelly struck down on that pile of stones. But after many months he came forth; a saddened little fellow, hobbling on a crutch?'

Here Mr. Hanford broke down and wept like a child, and the tears also rolled down Mr. Doring cheeks. When he resumed, Mr. Hanford said:

'This is a humiliating narrative, neighbor Doring, and I would not have it related to you had I not supposed that you needed the lesson which it contains. It is impossible for me to give you an adequate notion of the suffering that I have undergone on account of my brutal rashness to my boy. But fortunately it has been ever ruled to my own good, and to that of my own family also. The remedy, though terrible, was complete, and no other child of mine has ever been punished by me, except when I was in possession and exercise of my best faculties, and when my sense of duty has been chastened and softened by reason and affection.

I devoted myself to poor Charley from the time he left his bed, and we came to understand one another as I think but few fathers and sons ever do. The poor boy never blamed me for blighting so much happiness for him, and I have sometimes tried to think that his life has been made happier on the whole than it would have been had I not been taught my duty through his sacrifice. Still neighbor Doring, I should be sorry to have you and your son William pass through a similar ordeal.'

'I trust that we shall not,' emphatically and gravely re-ponded Doring. 'I thank you for your story, friend Hanford, and I shall try and profit by it.'

And he did profit by it, and we hope that every parent who is capable of striking his child in anger or petulance that reads this sketch from life will profit by it.

Give Him the "Mitten."

Seventeen years ago, there was a fair girl so pure, so lovely, refined that she still rises to my mind as almost akin to angels. She was wooed and ultimately won by a handsome young man of considerable wealth. He sported a fine team, delighted in hunting, and kept a fine pack of hounds. He neither played cards, drank wine, nor used tobacco. He had no occupation, no calling, no trade. He lived on his money, the interest of which alone would have supported a family handsomely. I never saw the fair bride again until a few days ago.—Seventeen years had passed away, and with them her beauty and her youth; her husband's fortune and his life, during the latter part of which they lived in a log cabin on the banks of the Ohio River, near Blennerhasset's Island—a whole family in one single room, subsisting on water, fat bacon and corn bread. The husband had no business capacity—he was a gentleman of education, of refinement, of noble impulses; but when his money was gone he could get no employment, simply because he did not know how to do anything. For a while he floundered about, first trying one thing, then another, but "failure" was written on them all. He, however, finally obtained a situation; the labor was great, the compensation small—it was that of starvation. In his efforts to discharge his duty acceptably, he overworked himself and died, leaving his widow and six girls in utter destitution. In seventeen years the sweet, and joyous, and beautiful girl had become a broken-hearted, care-worn, poverty-stricken widow, with a houseful of helpless children!

Young woman! if a rich young man asks you to marry him, and has no occupation, or trade or calling by which he could make a living if he were thrown on his own resources, you may give him your respects, but "give him the mitten."

Whatever may be a young man's qualities, if he is fond of going to the saloon, "refuse" him.

If a young man shows by his conversation that he is an admirer of fine horses, and is pretty well acquainted with the qualities and "time" of the best racing nags of the country, when he asks your hand, give him the "mitten" only.

If you ever hear a young man speak of his father and mother disrespectfully, or contemptuously, do not encourage his attentions; he will do the same of you, and in many ways will make your heart ache before you die.

Fashion in Hair—Braids to Succeed Waterfalls.

The ultimatum has gone forth from the great centre of civilization and fashion, declaring that waterfalls are no more to be worn by the dames of the *haut monde*.—Paris has spoken, and from the rising to the setting of the sun there is general and submissive acquiescence to the immutable and irrevocable decision of the hair-dresser and *perruquiers* of the Rue de Trenchet. The waterfall, or *chignon*, mistakenly attributed to the artistic genius of the fair-haired Empress of the French, was first worn at a grand reception given at Buckingham Palace, the occasion being the return of the Prince of Wales to his ancestral halls from his sojourn in America. The dignified and titled dames of the British aristocracy on that night essayed the attempt to eclipse the acknowledged leader of the fashion in Europe, and they succeeded so well that, but a very short time after, this new and novel mode of dressing the hair was adopted at the court of Eugenie, with the proverbial enthusiasm and abandon of the French.—The ingenious inventor who gave birth to this method of irrigating the hair, would never in his wildest visions have dreamt of such universal popularity for his *coiffure ae Niagara*, as it was called.

But that period of waterfalls has gone by, never to return, it is to be hoped, and instead of those disgusting and artificial bags, which have afforded such a field of witticism and criticism, we are to have a modification of the Pompadour style, with encircling puffs and Grecian braids, trimmed with white roses, oak leaves, and clusters of moss.

There is a great rivalry among the leading hair dressers as to style, and one well-known artiste in hair, after a great and unwearied research has developed an idea of his own, to which he has given the name of *Imperatrice de Russe*. In place of the heavy and cumbersome waterfalls, there are three braids, of three ply each, entwined at the back of the head, surmounted by an aureola, such as is seen around the heads of the Madonnas of the old masters. The front of the hair is combed back in the Pompadeur style, and what is known as "spit curls," pendant in the region of the auricular organs. The effect is very pleasing, and when glistening with gold or diamond powder, under the refulgence of a chandelier at a ball or dinner party, presents a brilliant appearance.

Some curious caves have lately been discovered in Fife by a party of Scotch antiquarians. On the wall on one of the caves were found sculptured the forms of elephants, birds, fish, and other objects. It is supposed that in the early ages of Christianity, these caves were used as places of worship by the anchorites, and that St. Adrian dwelt in one.

The number of Irish residents in England and Scotland is a million and a half. One-fourth of the population of Liverpool and one-fifth of that of Glasgow is composed of natives of Ireland.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS and IRONMONGERS.

A large assortment of

Locks, Latches, Hinges, Paints, Oils Glass and Building Hardware, Mechanic's Tools, &c.

At the lowest prices.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,

George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

August 1st, 1865. 3f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prospectus of the Montreal Witness—John Dougall & Son.

New Goods at the Montreal House—Jas. W. Dunnet.

Canadian Almanacs for 1866—Graham & Stratton.

Auction Sale—A. McNeil.

Biscuits and Boston Crackers—D. Lemay.

Wedding Cakes—D. Lemay.

New Honey—D. Lemay.

Cheese—D. Lemay.

Bricks for Sale—Stephen Wood.

Hotel to Let—Stephen Wood.

Victoria Orange Lodge—W. McCullagh.

Diamond Orange Lodge—Thos. Lannin.

Masonic—J. M. Burns.

Insolvent Act of 1864—John Reid.

Farm for Sale—Peter Dalton.

Socks and Mitts Wanted—L. Lemay.

Pens—Graham & Stratton.

Mice Bugs—Graham & Stratton.

Grand Concert—Tuesday next.

Grand Bazaar—Roman Catholic School.

Strayed—Robert Ambrose.

Cottage to Let—James Johnston.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1865.

We have been forced to omit our usual article on politics and passing events, in order to gratify some who wished us to insert communications. We trust that our readers will be equally enlightened and entertained by our correspondents.

The Head Centre of the Irish Fenians in Custody.

James Stephens the Head Centre of Fenianism in Ireland, the founder and guiding power, and the main-spring of the whole organization, was arrested on the 11th of November, at his residence in Dublin. Mr. Stephens was enjoying himself in the metropolis, in a handsome and elegantly furnished mansion. The bill of furniture amounted to £6000. The grounds were neatly laid out. The whole establishment was complete, and known as the Fairfield House. Here Mr. Stephens and three or four other noted agitators lived, and directed in a very quiet way their revolutionary designs. When arrested, he seems to have been taken by surprise; it was at night; he refused to let the police in at first, but they broke open the doors, and followed him into the bed-room, and then, pistol in hand, saw him dress himself. Stephens' companions, Duffy, Brophy and Kickham, were asleep in an adjoining room, where they were aroused by Her Majesty's servants, and on seeing them the trio rubbed their eyes, and submitted. On the person of Duffy were found an order for $7627, dated New York, and $200 in gold; and Stephens had also £23 in gold. Full particulars have not been received.

The way the Fenian Money goes.

News from New York says that the Fenian Flag was raised last week over the Fenian Head Quarters, Union Square, in honor of the celebration of the evacuation of the city by the British in 1783. The flag-staff is the highest in New York City. The Fenian Head Quarters is now in full headway, and business is being transacted with all the regularity of an organized Government. The Bureaus of Secretary of War, Secretary of the Treasury, and other Departments, are properly organized and at work. The building is one of the finest in the city, and its interior arrangements, furniture, carpetings, desks, &c., are of an elegant description. The edifice is leased at $1,000 a month. Fenian dupes must be numerous.

The Hon. Mr. McGee's Speech.

The friends of the Hon. T. D. M'Gee, lately gave him a dinner, at which several eminent men of Montreal and also of the Government were present.

In our issue to-day will be found selections from Mr. M'Gee's speech on the occasion, to which we direct the attention of his country men in this section of the country. If Mr M'Gee speaks the sentiments of his mind, and we have no reason to doubt it, Irishmen, and of course Roman Catholic Irish included, ought to be satisfied with their position in British America, and this every right thinking man will at once admit. He also assures us that Fenianism is almost unknown in Canada, except among skedaddlers who fled from the drafts, who were too cowardly to fight and are now too lazy to work. Mr. M'Gee points to the true liberation of Ireland and the Irish:—to deliver them from want and to try to elevate them in the social scale, so that they may rise to be equal to the Negro at least, and above being the scoff and reproach of their Yankee "Losses."—We recommend the speech to the attention of Roman Catholics in the County of Peterborough. We only regret that space will not permit us to give it entire.

Hugh McKinnon, Deputy Chief of Police in Hamilton, and brother to the man who has figured so notoriously in the Hamilton Courts of late, attacked the *Leader's* correspondent and chastised him rather unceremoniously for his reports and structures concerning himself and his brother. He has been fined $100 and cost to Jail for 6 months. Served him right.

At the request of G. S. Daintry, Esq., Lessee of the Cobourg and Peterboro Railway, we insert his letter which appeared in the *Review* of last week, and ask for it a perusal. Light on any subject is not to be despised.

A horrible murder has been committed in Brooklyn; the man was murdered by his companion or acquaintance, and robbed of about $20,000. Later news says the murderers have been found out.

Prison and Asylum Reports for 1864.

We have received a copy of the Reports of the Inspectors of the above institutions for 1864, which contains considerable information concerning the Prisons and Asylums of the Province. These statistics may be of some are in social science compilations, and may afford information from which rules may be deduced for ameliorating punishment and lessening crime. The total number of prisoners for the year, in Upper Canada Jails, was 6216—3962 men, 1985 women, 311 boys, 163 girls. The total costs of the Jails is put at $81,134. The total earning of the prisoners, $693—a very small sum indeed, considering what might be done.

The total number in Lower Canada Jails for the year was 13,016—7533 men, 4729 women, 568 boys, 286 girls. The total cost of the Jails, $134,954; and the earnings of the prisoners, $3962.40. In Lower Canada, therefore, the prisoners are made to do more to support themselves than in Upper Canada.

In regard to our own County Jail, the number of inmates for 1864 is set down at 66: 56 men, 6 women, and 4 boys. The cost, $1229; and the average cost per head per day 10½ cents. There does not appear any earnings. It would appear from the Report that the large towns and cities only employed the prisoners at manual labour. That this is so, is surely to be regretted, as it does seem possible that an individual could earn, at almost any work, the sum of 10½ cents, and thus support himself. In favour of this view, we quote from the Report relating to the Penitentiary:—"The earnings of the female prisoners for the year reached the sum of $3,348—a large amount considering the number of the prisoners, (not exceeding 60 on the average, total 66); or, thus, about $39.60 each." Their keeping, at 10½ cents per week amount to $38.38; and hence they can be made to support themselves. Unfortunately, we have no table of what the males did. The cost of the prisoners in the Montreal Jails per head was only six and one-sixth cents.

On the subject of labour, the report of one the Inspectors is worth being brought before the public:

The carelessness or indisposition of many of the Gaol officials to carry out the regulations and suggestions of the Inspectors, especially that of providing labor for the prisoners, is a powerful means of neutralizing the advantages which the Gaol might otherwise effect.

There are two modes of punishing the prisoners, calculated to make his imprisonment corrective, or, at least deterrent.

One is by separate, or, perhaps still better, by occasional solitary confinement, a punishment most unpalatable to the ordinary gaol-goer, and the other, by hard daily labor, which is generally equally disagreeable.

In carrying out the former mode of treatment no great effort nor sacrifice of convenience on the part of the Gaoler is required, but as the latter would cause some trouble not hitherto experienced, and would probably unduly stimulate the usual torpid habits of his assistants, the experiment is left for other generations to deal with.

The excuse usually given the Inspectors on the subject of labor is, "That stone for the prisoners to break cannot be obtained," or if it could be procured, that when broken "the Town Council would give no compensation for breaking it," or, in some cases, "the corporations would not take it even without charge, being able to get gravel more conveniently."

But surely an intelligent Gaoler should be able to devise other modes of labor for his prisoners than that alone of breaking stone. He should be a man of sufficient ingenuity not to allow a single prisoner sentenced to hard labor to remain a day in Gaol without employment of some kind or other.

In the absence of any more useful occupation, would it not be better to employ our prisoners even in moving the stone or cord-wood from place to place, and to repeat the operation daily, to allow them to indulge in continual idleness, rehearsing their wicked exploits, and hatching mischiefs.

In some Gaols they are treated so tenderly, as to be sparsed the cutting of the wood for their own stoves.

What, I would ask, is to prevent those officers, if zealously disposed, from establishing, within the Gaol, such works as the making of split and birch brooms, axe-handles, bed and foot mats of straw, flag or corn husks, by the men, and of knitting, making straw, rag and husk mats, listing shoes and straw hats by the women: yet, not one of these is done in any Gaol that I know of, if I except a little knitting in, perhaps, one Gaol out of every twenty.

The cities furnish the greatest number of criminals: Montreal no less than 4036; Quebec next, 1728; Toronto, 1595.

The most curious part of the Report refers to the Lunatic Asylum; from which it is found that there are nearly 1,500 insane persons in Upper, and 1,400 in Lower Canada, and that neither sections of the Province has accommodation for more than two-thirds of these numbers—thus depriving about 1000 of these unfortunate creatures of the care they need and of the treatment they require. An elaborate Report of Dr. Workman, on Asylums and their Inmates, Insanity and its causes, we must leave to refer to again.

From our Police Court report, it will be seen that an unfortunate man named Gilbert Peck is again in Jail, and must stand his trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, for having stolen a sheep, the property of Mrs. Conway, from Yonderly Farm. Mrs. Conway's man, it appears, traced the sheep to Peck's house, and then found the skin at the Tannery of Mr. Clark, Ashburnham; but he had purchased it from Thomas Hall, Butcher, who had bought it from Peck. It will be seen that Peck admits his guilt, and pleads a starving family as an excuse. This, however, could not always be his plea; for not long since he was tried for robbing clothes-lines and stealing harness—and then narrowly escaped getting a term in the Provincial Penitentiary. This time, however, the crime comes home too plain to admit a chance of escape; and thus, by giving way to his covetousness, he deprives his family of whatever support he may have been able to afford them. It will be admitted that it is a boon to the community to get clear of such a character; yet there is deep cause for sorrow, that a man who might earn an honest livelihood, for the gratification of a peculiative disposition, has deprived his family of the protection which he could have afforded, and has brought himself to a shameful and ignominous position in the County Jail, and may yet go to the penitentiary.

Grand Concert.

A concert in aid of the Bazaar of St. John's Church, and under the management of Mr. Heathfield, will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, the 5th of December. The Port Hope "Glee Club" are announced to take part in the proceedings. To hear them will amply repay and fully satisfy all who may go—we are sure. In other respects we have no doubt but that the evening will be pleasant and let us hope, profitable.

Sad Accident.

On Sabbath last, Mr. J. McIntyre, of Douro, was coming down George St. in a buggy, the horse by some means started to run; turning round Ormond & Gilmour's Store rather short, the buggy was upset when Mrs. McIntyre was thrown out and had her arm broken. Dr. Harvey, we learn, was immediately sent for and set it.

Grand Bazaar

We invite the attention of our readers to the Bazaar in aid of the Separate School Fund. It will commence on Monday 18th December, and continue the remainder of the week.

New Publication.

A new weekly paper published in New York City, and styled "The Home News," has been received. It purports to be devoted to the interests of Irish Protestants in America. It has our warmest sympathies.

Cholera in Jerusalem.

On the 23rd of October, the cholera was making sad ravages in the city of Jerusalem. Business was stopped, shops closed, and the inhabitants fleeing in all direction.

The Committee of the Peterborough Protestant Home, beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of $5.75, the proceeds of a service at the Baptist Chapel, North Dummer, on Thanksgiving day.

The Lady's Friend.

The DECEMBER number of this favorite magazine is a superb one. The leading steel engraving, in illustration of the text,

"Children's children are the crown of old men,
And the glory of children are their fathers."

is one that will go home to many hearts. The engraved title page is truely beautiful—it is a gem of art. It represents The Past and The Future—while, around,

"The little birds sing East, and the little birds sing West"

to use a well-known line from Mrs. Browning's beautiful "Rhyme of the Duchess May." The Double Colored Steel Fashion Plate for this number will be pronounced by the ladies "superb," or else we are very greatly mistaken. Then there are engravings of the new fashions in jackets, cloaks, embroidery, coiffures, bonnets, &c. The literary matter is excellent as usual:—"Only a child," (illustrated) by Miss Frost; "Over Sea," by Florence Percy; "My Court-ship," "My beautiful Sister," by Louise Chandler Moulton; "Wrecked," by Mrs. A. L. Muzzey; "Mr. Brown's Boys," by Frances Lee; "Changes in the Household of Cecelia Bird, Spinster," by Mrs. Margaret Hosmer, "Giovanno Tosini," by Miss Auber Forester, "Told by the Sun," by Beatrice Colonna; New Publications, Receipts, The Fashions, &c. &c.—making altogether a splendid number.

Price $2.50 a year: 2 copies $4.00; 8 copies (and one *gratis*) $16. *Now is the time to get up clubs for* 1866. Specimen numbers for this purpose will be sent for 15 cents. *Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums in certain cases.* The prospectus of this magazine for next year embodies a splendid list of contributors.

Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

POLICE COURT.

November 27th, 1865.

Gill. Peck, an old offender, was in Court this morning to the charge of having stolen a sheep from Mrs. Conway, Yonderly Farm, on the 24th instant.

William Morrison deposed to the sheep having been stolen, having traced foot-marks of men and sheep to Peck's house, and testified to the skin shown in Court as being the skin of the sheep so stolen.

Thomas Hall, of Ashburnh m. deposed to have bought the skin now shown from the prisoner Peck, on Saturday morning.

The prisoner, in reply to the charge, admitted having taken the sheep, but said his family were starving and he had to do it.

He was committed to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions; and Thomas Hall and Wm. Morrison were bound to appear to give evidence in the matter.

OIL.—Further Indications.

Yesterday at four o'clock, Sheriff Hall, Esq., H. T. Strickland, T. F. Nichol, and F. H. Knapp, Esquires, with several others, visited the borings at Blythe Mills, when one of the company present set a lighted match to the top of the bore, which instantly ignited and continued to burn with great vehemence for a space of ten minutes, when it was extinguished by means of the sand pump being lowered; an effort was previously made to put out the flame by means of buckets of water, but without effect. In about three minutes after the sand pump had been taken from the bore, a great escape of froth fermented from the hole, resembling soap suds, and which froth emitted large and continuous quantities of gas, which readily burnt on a lighted match being applied, entirely consuming the whole of the frothy discharge. On several pailsful of the liquid being thrown into the river, the oil was seen in large quantities floating on the surface of the water. All present expressed their entire satisfaction of the success of the future, and Mr. Cragie affirmed his confidence that if the well were now pumped, a good paying well would be the result.

COM.

Peterboro', Nov. 22nd, 1865.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—Inclosed I send you an article which, as you will see, was intended for the *Review*; but the Editor thinking it would not suit his views to have both sides of any one question go to his readers, refused to insert it. Would you have the goodness to give it an insertion in your widely circulated Journal, and much oblige.

Yours, &c.,

WM. TOOLE.

Peterboro', Nov. 29, 1865.

To the Editor of the Review.

SIR,—I notice in your issue of the 24th inst., an article headed "Councillor Toole's Trickery," which at first sight I considered unworthy of notice, on account of the low petty spleen exhibited therein, which, however, duly characterizes the columns of that hireling journal; and by persuading myself that the labourer is worthy of his hire, I thought perhaps you were not so much to blame after all. And being anxious to set the matter right before your readers, I now proceed by asserting that the article in question is a tissue of falsehoods. You say that I drafted a bogus petition and gummed it over the original. I challenge you for the proof of it; in which if you fail, I may be under the necessity of compelling you to retract. It is true I drafted a petition, but neither attached it to the original, nor did I suggest that course. It is also true that I am an interested freeholder on King and some other streets in Peterboro'; but I have yet to learn, sir, that you are an interested freeholder in Peterboro' or elsewhere. And as to my Literary defects, I challenge you, sir, with all your literary accomplishments, to come and contest the next election with me in the North Ward, and see if the ratepayers with whom you sympathise so deeply, will not prefer to bear with my infirmities, rather than to have a learned know nothing represent them. Nor will I even hint that you acquired your high literary attainments at a Poor School in your native country.

With respects, I am yours,

W. TOOLE.

Peterboro', Nov. 29, 1865.

Railway Extension.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Review.

SIR,—In your last issue I noticed a letter under the signature of John Fowler, who claims to have developed the resources of the Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, by the two lines of railway in which he is interested, and desires his readers to believe that he intends to build an extension to Lakefield, provided the Municipalities interested will assist him. I observe in the same paper a proposed By-law to authorize the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway Company, to run the Railway along the streets and thoroughfares of the town, and across the river at Dickson's dam, with a view to connecting with the Peterborough and Chemong Railway, which it seems Mr Fowler intends to appropriate, although within a fraction of one-half of the entire stock is held by gentlemen who are adverse to making such connection. I would, sir, offer a word or two of warning to your Councillors before they commit themselves to a policy which will prove suicidal to the best interests of Peterborough, and I think it but right that your town-people should also consider the propriety of granting, without any equivalent, a right to cut up their streets with rails and crossings, to the danger of the lives and comfort of the inhabitants.

In the first place, I say that the attempt thus being made will if successful, prove pr judicial to the interests of your people. Your lumber merchants and others know that my competition last summer reduced freight from nine shillings to seven and and six-pence per thousand feet, and that a material reduction also took place in other freight. That before the Cobourg line was re-established the character acquired by the rival Company, and its employees was that of high charges and incivility.

Many of your people hailed the competing railway connection with pleasure, as affording a means to prevent the extortion of a monopoly. Since that time the Cobourg Railway Company have not been idle, they have been strengthened by an union with a rich and powerful Company owning the Marmora Iron Works: and the opening of navigation will develope the plans of a powerful combination which will prove nearly as beneficial to Peterborough as it will prove to Cobourg. Do the people of Peterborough desire to deprive themselves of these advantages? Do they wish to confine themselves to their one railway? Do they wish to shut the door against the Cobourg connection? Do they wish to see the trade carried past their Town, and a new and prosperous rival to the north of them established at Mr Fowler's terminus, instead of Peterborough being, as she is, the flourishing terminus of the Cobourg road? If they desire these results they will assist the Council in the passage of this By-law, they will give Mr. Fowler all the powers he wants, to obstruct and hinder the Cobourg competition.

Sir, I think if your people are wise, they will not commit such a mistake. Their policy is to stand neutral, to do nothing to favor one road at the expense of the other, and I think in common fairness we have some claim to the consideration of the Peterboro' people in this matter.

We were the first in the field, and nearly ruined ourselves in establishing the connection years ago, and now when we again turn up to rescue your trade from a monopoly, if you turn to us the cold shoulder, and determine to strengthen our rivals at our expense, we shall feel I think that we have not been very fairly treated. But I don't anticipate this result, for I know there are many among your townspeople who wish us well in our undertaking, and I trust they will exert their influence to arrest a proceeding which, natwit standing all the fine talk of Mr. Fowler about the resources of the country, &c., &c., is nothing less than a bold effort to obstruct a rival, and so keep a monopoly for the purpose of putting money into his own pocket.

Your readers should be made aware that there is now a suit pending in Chancery to wind up the Chemong Railway Company, the period having passed for the completion of the road, and the Charter having expired, any attempt therefore on Mr. Fowler's part to connect with the Chemong Railway would be a contempt of Court, and will be promptly punished. I may in conclusion give you a brief programme of the Cobourg plans for the coming season.

The lock and dam at Whitlas will be repaired this winter, in order that the steamer and scows may at the opening of navigation run up to the town.

Next season the same line of railway and steamboat connection will be maintained with additional accommodation for travellers and freight.

During the same season the Marmora connection will be completed and the rich ores from that region will be on their way to market by the month of August at latest.

The filling in of the Bridge across Rice Lake will be finished in the following winter; and the year 1867 will see a complete and permanent Railway to Peterborough amalgamated in an open and legal manner with the Peterboro' and Chemong Railway, for the purpose of running up to the mills, and eventually tapping the marble and slate quarries to the North East.

I trust I have succeeded in giving your readers some matter for reflection.

The people of your town should clearly understand that their future prospects, comforts, and convenience depend in a great measure on their action on this By-law. The passage of which is not needed to give them the Millbrook branch which they have already, but which may deprive them of the Cobourg connection which they would be better with, than without.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. DAINTRY,

Lessee of the Cobourg & Peterboro' Railway.

Cobourg, Nov. 29th, 1865.

SMUGGLING.

The Secretary of the Treasury seems determined to break up the smuggling which is carried on to such a large extent along the whole Northern and Northwe tern frontier. Agents sent out by the Department are passing back and forth at short intervals for the purpose of seeing that officers are discharging the duties and reporting any remissness in this respect, to the head quarters, while the District Attorney has instructed the U. S. Marshals to bring before the courts for trial and punishment such offenders as it is in his power to detect and arrest. Only a few months ago a respectable citizen of one of the frontier towns of this district, was arraigned before the U. S. Court at Buffalo, and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary, and notwithstanding the efforts of influential friends to have his sentence commuted to a money penalty, the judge refused to yield, and he was committed to prison.

Another offender was arrested here a short time ago, and we understand is under bonds to appear for trial, and on Friday a couple of the most respectable ladies of our village were arraigned before the United States Commissioner on a charge of smuggling, and must necessarily have their sensibilities shocked by the notoriety which of necessity must follow, if not be subjected to heavy expense and penalties.

In this connection, we understand that the collector at this port, has received instructions to compel the payment of duties on articles of clothing, purchased in Canada, by persons residing on this side, and in case of refusal to pay the legal duties, to prosecute for the penalty. Some way, it has come to be a widely entertained notion that the purchase of wearing apparel and bringing it across the lines on a person's back, was a legitimate transaction, but the Treasury department has decided otherwise and issued imperative instructions to inforce this decision.

The high tariff on foreign Merchandise and the low prices at which many articles may be purchased in Canada, offer large temptations to all as everybody to indulge in smuggling, and ingenuity is taxed to its utmost to prevent detection and the Department constantly receiving knowledge of these facts, is urging and enforcing a corresponding vigilance upon its servants, and is employing detectives to look after both smugglers and officers. Under such a state of things everybody crossing the lines and coming into the United States must expect to be regarded with suspicion, and called upon to go to the "Captain's office."—*Ogdensburgh Republican.*

A FEMALE SMUGGLER'S PUNISHMENT.—Our readers will remember that a few months since an account was given in the *Daily Union* of the detection of a Mrs. Wellwood in smuggling whiskey across the river. Her plan of concealing the "crayture" was ingenious as it was curious. At the time of her arrest, eight large black bottles, each containing two quarts of the best quality of whiskey, were found concealed under the expansive skirts, where they were securely fastened by a machine manufactured for that purpose. Mrs. Wellwood was properly indicted by the Grand Jury, and yesterday pleaded guilty to the charge. She was sentenced to pay a fine of $50, and the costs of prosecution, which altogether amounts to a snug sum.—*Detroit Daily Union.*

The Hon. Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee and the Fenians

As to the usefulness of the speeches made at London and at Wexford, I can have nothing to say. I thought it necessary to show my countrymen the reverse of the American medal always glistening before their eyes. I set the truth clearly before my own mind, and equally so before them. My intentions were the best, whatever the result. (Cheers.) It was not a pleasant report for me to make, or for a member of my country to hear, that for so many of her emigrants democracy and degeneracy had proved identical terms. It was not a pleasant subject to sketch those demagogues, natives of Ireland who have made themselves the masters of the passions of so many of the Irish in the United States who are at this moment coming over prejudices, if not in gold, certainly in greenbacks, to the astonishment and derision of sensible men; but I was careful not to permit the impression that this degenerate class, though unfortunately too numerous, included all my countrymen in the United States. I was careful to do justice both to the domestic and public virtues of a very different class—(cheers)—against whom the worst reproach we can make is that they failed in a robust resistance to the demagogues and their dupes, that they allow the lowest and least worthy among them to speak for all; that, content with avoiding the contamination themselves, they make no concert d effort to keep their less intelligent compatriots out of the jaws of those who daily devour them as their prey. (Cheers.) If any justification were needed by any one of the severity with which I spoke of the Yankee fri demagogues, they may find it in the shameful farce now displayed before our eyes under the title of the "Irish Republic." (Laughter.) We have had on the boards, before the Irish Ambassador and King O'Neil, but these performances are all eclipsed by the Irish Republic and the President O'Mahony. (Laughter.) An Irish Republic on Manhattan Island, with Senators from Tennessee and a senator from Massachusetts with a president taken from the lunatic asylum and Mr Train—if there really be such a person as Mr. Train—as its orator. I say if there be such a person, for I always suspected that Train was a work of fiction like "Orpheus C. Kerr" or "Bird o'Freedom Sawren"—(Laughter.) As an extravaganza on American oratory the character is not badly sustained—a little too improbable perhaps, but if the e be really such a person, and if he really made the mad speech he is reported to have made in lavender colored gloves to the Fenian Congress at Philadelphia, only fancy what a Congress it must have been. (Laughter.) This late exhibition of mingled knavery and folly at Philadelphia, I admit, is chiefly calculated to inspire disgust, but it also excites commiseration for the dupes and indignation against the demagogues concerned in it. When we see how delusion at this side of the Atlantic begets delusion at the other, how the astute organizers profit by the plunder of the confiding ignorant; when we see how the dupes who really run risks are dragged on in Ireland to their ruin by knaves who lie up in clover on Manhattan Island; when we see Irish misery pay for a palace in Union Square; when we see the treachery that betrays the sworn brother to the outraged law, what else can we feel but indignation against the authors of such cruelness and misery and infamy. (Cheers.) They the authors of a liberation of Ireland! They liberate Ireland! Why don't they liberate the Ireland at their own doors from the poisonous and murderous surroundings of the tenement houses of New York and Boston? (Cheers.) Why don't they liberate their own Young Ireland from sanitary destruction—that Ireland in America, which according to the New York *Times* contributes 88 per cent. of the deaths of children on the whole number of deaths in that great city? They liberate Ireland! Why don't they liberate those children of a larger growth, more than fatherless, who are swept daily from among them to the far west, there to undergo the fate of changelings and apostates an alien people. (Cheers.) The New York protectory, established by sane and good men to diminish the swollen volume of Irish vagrancy and juvenile crime, asked the other day for $28,000 to carry on their work. There is a chance to liberate a part of Ireland at all events. (Cheers.) Why don't these inordinate patriots lend a hand to these, where they can be of use? Why don't they try to liberate the Irish laborers in New England, where they work in the social scale below the negro, and scarcely above the beasts they drive for their Yankee "bosses?" There is a work for them to do if they were only honest and they only tried, but I admit there is one objection to it insuperable to the Fenian mind: it is practicable, it is possible therefore it is avoided and despised. (Loud cheers.) My right reverend friend, the Archbishop of Halifax—(cheers)—who was here the other day, assured me the Fenianism was entirely unknown within his jurisdiction. In Lower Canada it has neither a local habitation nor a name; and though, as I said at Wexford, there may be some of the specie somewhere among us, since the number of fools, we are assured on good authority, is infinite—(laughter)—yet, compared to the great, orderly, law-abiding, religious mass of the provincial Irish, they are not a drop in the bucket or a bucket in Lake Ontario. Our friends from a distance, if they think it worth while, can speak for their own actions. I speak in presence of Irish gentlemen from almost every section of the country, and I say to the alleged sympathy existing here, in the city and district of Montreal, I say all the statements that have appeared are shameful fabrications. (Cheers.) What, I ask is the character and position of the Irish Catholic inhabitants of this city and district? I do not flatter them—I respect them too much to flatter them—but I believe every administrator of the law in this vicinity will bear me out when I say that there is perhaps no more orderly or law-abiding portion of our population. Like the western wheat when shipped through our cooler Northern waters, they avoided fermentation by taking the Canadian route—(laughter)—but if they are not so easily fermented as they are in New York, neither are they so apt to get damaged. They are a religious people, blessed with an exemplary clergy, whom they honor and obey—(loud cheers)—no good cause appeals to them in vain, and I question if there are congregations in the city which, according to their means, more liberally respond at the call of every charity. (Cheers.) Large numbers of them, about 3,000 in this city alone, are tax-paying proprietors. We know that having full freedom in all matters, civil and religious, they need no new light from the dark lantern of the Fenian Know Nothings. [Cheers and laughter.] I call the Fenians Know Nothings for they are, as far as we are concerned, a gen ine duplicate of the original Know Nothings, and they would no doubt be backed up in their designs on Canada by the other Know Nothings for purposes of their own. "To the banks!" would be the cry of one set: "to the convents!" of the other. The hate of Cain and the cupidity of Judas and the lust of Belial would be the inspiration of these well assorted lies; for the objects of both would be plunder and of all outrage. (Cheers.) Who for a moment supposes that any man dwelling amongst us, buying, selling and mingling freely with his fellow citizens, would lend himself to such villany? (Cheers.) I repeat, for the Irish inhabitants of this section of Canada, that there are no grounds for so foul a slander. I am happy in this respect to echo the declaration of our national society at its last monthly meetings, in the Canadian address proposed by our secretary Mr. Clarke, "that the Irish Catholics of this province in the event of any emergency requiring their assistance, will be found in the future, as they have been in the past, ever ready to defend the cause of law and order." There was not a dissentient to that resolution, and there would not have been had it been put to the whole of the people represented by the society. (Loud cheers.) It is well the true state of feeling should be known. Nothing ought and nothing can, if the facts alone are heeded, shake our mutual confidence in each other. Let no man attempt to embody us at any time by sect or class or race or society. (Loud cheers.) Such distinctions will and must exist; but in the presence of those who would be the only gainers by such divisions, let all such distinctions be buried and forgotten. (Loud cheers.) The c ne of Canada is no man's monopoly, but every man's equal and bounden duty. In the discharge of that duty, if called upon actively to discharge it, we shall know if it is over neither Orangemen nor Catholics, (cheers)—nor any other distinction but one, who are ready to defend their country! (Cheers). The Fenians in the United States—feeling in their hearts, for all their fustian about the glorious republic, that they are not really at home there—feeling that they have not conquered for themselves a new country in the new world—may try to solace themselves with a conspiracy in lieu of a country, but the Irish in Canada who, looking back to their small beginnings a few years ago have already made such handsome fortunes, who have already required so much property, who already exercise by common consent so large a share of legitimate influence—they have a position to guard, and I guard it they will with national ardor and impetuosity. (Cheers.) Mr. Chairman, in holding this language I am morally certain I speak for nine hundred and ninety-nine out of one thousand of all my countrymen in Canada, for all the old and known residents, for all but a handful of those who are known as "skedaddlers"—(laughter)—runaways from the first and second American drafts, who would not fight for the United States where they were in it, and who would be demoralised now here under any form of government that required duties to be discharged in return for rights conceded. If there are any Fenian sympathizers among us they are altogether of this class, and the Americans ought to know by this time what reliance to place upon them and their reports. (Laughter.) He does not conceal his contempt of the whole farcical affair from his English correspondents, and precisely because he despises Irish intelligence and Irish position he laughs and lets it go on; but let it be spread to the extent of one per cent. American credit, and see how mercilessly he will pounce down on these Irish disturbers of his commercial and political relations. But some of my good friends in Ireland and Canada and in the United States too, who detest Fenianism as candidly as I do, are of opinion that I should have diluted the severity of my strictures at Wexford by a strenuous statement of Irish grievances and a loud call for their redress. I would willingly be one, for instance, to lay any proper representation on behalf of Ireland from her Majesty's loyal subjects in British America at the foot of the throne; and if it were thought indispensable with any official position in Canada to do so, I declare here, in the presence of my colleagues and constituents, that I would not allow that impediment to stand in the way twenty four hours. [Loud cheering.] This or any other common sense course I will be found always ready to take, but just as ready will I always be to oppose the mad and cruel councils of those who for such a misguided portion of the Irish people at home and abroad to cultivate no other politics but "undying hatred to England." Apart from the anti Christian blindness and guiltiness of such a popular creed, its folly alone ought to condemn it. It is dashing the earthen pot against the pot of iron. It is the weak defying the strong. It is the powerless challenging the powerful. To English reason and justice, policy I would appeal, and there is no man living more open to reason, if you do not strive provoke his pride, than the Englishman. (Cheers.) But I know full well that a rich empire will not be bullied by a poor people; that if on a first-rate power even first-rate abuse will extort nothing. I speak these words in sober earnestness to my countrymen in Ireland and in America who have been sitting in judgment and condemning my own course, sometimes with very slender knowledge of the facts which have determined its direction. [Hear, hear.] God knows the Ireland I loved in my youth is near and dear to my heart. She was a fair and radiant vision, full of the holy self sacrifice of the elder time; but this Billingsgate of beldame, reeling and disheveled from the purlieus of New York, with blasphemy on her lips and uncleanliness in her breast—this shameless impostor—resist with detestation and scorn. Her manners and her morals were unknown to our fathers, and long may they remain odious and unknown in the land of our fathers. [Renewed cheers.]

Death of Tom Sayers.

He was born in 1826, and was consequently only 39 years of age when he died. He was brought up to the trade of bricklaying, but having a turn for the prize-ring, and showing the qualities necessary to success in it, he soon became a boxer by occupation. His first fight in a regular stricken field was at Greenhithe in 1849, where he beat Crouch. His next fight was with Collins, in 1850, which was interrupted by the police, twice, and finally abandoned, and a new match made for the stake of £25, which he won after a hard fight of eighty-four minutes. His next venture was a challenge to Jack Grant, a very expert boxer, on which a match was arranged for £100 a side. This fight was won by Sayers, and gave him an immediate and extensive notoriety among the class to which he belonged. After beating Jack Martin in 1853, he was beaten by Nat. Langham. This was the only fight ever lost by Sayers, and was won by the stratagem and superior adroitness of Langham, who succeeded in closing both his eyes by successive blows, though Sayers was at most perfectly fresh in other respects.

The fight with Heenan, which caused so great an excitement, occurred on the 17th of April, 1860, and was decided to be a drawn fight. We believe that Sayers had not appeared in the Ring since then, and though his gigantic American opponent has received a terrible defeat from King, since then, Prize fighters are seldom long-lived men; the terrible punishment they receive, the arduous training which they have to undergo, all tend to undermine the constitution and shorten life. The effects of this brutal profession upon the mind are, as a matter of course, very lowering and degrading. It is said, we trust with truth, that poor "Tom's" end was peaceful.

THE HEAD CENTRE'S WINNINGS.—The following paragraph is from the *Munster News*, a Roman Catholic journal published at Limerick, Ireland, just received by the *Asia*.

The Fenian Head Centre.—It is said that John O'Mahony has £5,000 a year from the American Fenians, and that Mr. Stephens had £1,500 whilst occupied in Ireland.—Whilst in Ireland the report goes, the latter dined at the house of an acquaintance, and grace being said at dinner, he exclaimed—"Oh, if this be your way yet, we will never have a revolution in Ireland," whereupon the Catholic hostess, feeling indignant with the expression of so irreligious a feeling, called the servant to bring Mr. Stephens his hat, with a hint that his absence from her table would be much more agreeable than his presence, as a a scoffer, at her board. There are hosts who, loving Ireland as well and more wise than he, would have treated him less ceremoniously than the good lady after the utterance of any such 'sentiment.'

EARL CLARENDON.—Earl Clarendon, the new Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is a nobleman of considerable ability. He was born in the year 1800, succeeded to the title in 1838, was appointed Lord Privy Seal in 1840, which office he held until 1841, when he became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which position he held until the following year. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland during the troublous times from 1847 to 1852, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1853 to 1858, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Peace Congress held in Paris in 1856, and was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, April 4, 1864, which position he now vacates for the more important one of Chief of the Foreign Office.

A NEW OPENING FOR CANADIAN TRADE.—Despatches have been received from the Imperial Government, respecting the opening of trade between Canada and the west Indies and the South and Central American States. The gentlemen appointed to arrange matters will leave England early in December, and will go upon their mission armed with full power to negotiate on commerce for the benefit of these Colonies in Her Majesty's name with our sister Colonies and the British West India Islands, and also with Brazil and the Spanish and French West Indies. The arrangements are to be concluded by the end of March next. We have no doubt but that the results of this mission will be most beneficial to Canada.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned in Mexico lately by the news recently received from General Mejia, to the effect that half the army lately besieging the Imperial garrison of Matamoras was composed of Federal soldiers, who had crossed the Rio Grande. Several of these men dressed in Yankee uniform have been made prisoners, tried by court martial and sentenced to death as "filibusteers." It is said that the decree condemning to death all persons taken in arms against the Empire has induced many rebels to lay down their arms and surrender to the authorities.

STRONG OCCURRENCE AT PALMERSTON'S GRAVE.—It is stated that when the Dean of Westminster pronounced the words, "dust to dust, ashes to ashes," over the grave of Lord Palmerston, the chief mourner, as a last precious offering to the dead, threw into the grave several diamonds and gold rings. Another account states that the vault was so constructed that it would not permit the throwing in of any earth at the solemn portion of the funeral service. This merely attracted a great deal of notice, and was received with various degrees of approbation. To some it appeared a great improvement, as taking away all the earthly hideousness of burial; but others thought that the traditional solemnity of the grave suffered when the dread words, "Ashes to ash s, dust to dust," are not accompanied by the usual symbolic sprinkling of earth on the coffin. The chief mourner responded to the words by casting several valuable rings into the grave.

Tom Thumb has been sued for an income tax in England.

Philadelphia appropriates $20,000 to clean itself up for the cholera.

There are serious indications of an impending famine in South Carolina.

BIRTH.

At Ashburnham, on the 24th instant, the wife of Mr. W. H. Mitchell, of a son.

At North Monaghan, on the 26th instant, the wife of Mr. John Fowler, of a son.

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
21st Vol. of the Montreal Witness
FOR 1866.

TWENTY EVENTFUL YEARS have run their course, since the *Montreal Witness* first saw the light, and though they have been full of changes there has been no change in the reasons for commencing it, namely, the great importance to society of a wholesome family newspaper.

Is a Mother's Magazine desirable in a family? The *Witness* has had as much matter every year of the kind inserted in Mother's Magazines as any monthly publication under that name.

Is a Children's Magazine of Sunday School Paper desirable? The *Witness* has had more of the class of reading suitable for these publications than any of them.

Is an Agricultural Paper of great benefit to the country? The *Witness* has had about as much on that subject monthly as would fill a good-sized agricultural journal.

Is a Temperance Paper of great importance it families and the country? The *Witness* has had more on that subject than any ordinary monthly temperance paper.

Is a Commercial Paper wanted by men of business and farmers? The *Witness* has fully as much commercial matter as any exclusively commercial paper.

Is a Literary Paper wanted? The *Witness* has had a goodly proportion of Poetry, Tales, Reviews, and other literary matter.

Should a witness for truth, and against error, injustice and vice be sustained? The *Witness* has done its best in all these respects.

Is a newspaper essential to an intelligent family? The *Witness* has given more news than most papers in Canada.

A brief calculation will show the economy of procuring all these papers together instead of separately. The cost, if taken in the latter way, would, instead of the price of the *Witness*, be about as follows:—

Mother's Magazine	$1 00
Children's Paper	25
Agricultural Paper	1 00
Temperance Paper	50
Commercial Paper	1 00
Literary Paper	2 00
Weekly Newspaper	1 00
	6 75

This shows a very great difference in first cost be idea the saving in postage.

We would not be understood, however, to mean that any one should be satisfied with the *Witness* only. On the contrary, we think it is a wise economy to subscribe for various useful periodicals. There is, probably, no way in which a small sum of money yields so large a return of pleasure and profit. Our only object is to show how economical it is to subscribe for this paper.

There is another view of this matter, which is not a small reward for our twenty years' labour During that time a very large number of families have been brought up with the *Witness* as their family paper. Parents and children have perused it regularly, and to it found the best selections we could make from the best writers of the world All know the power of a family paper to modify the views, opinions, and conduct of those to whom it obtains access, and if this one has aided in the bringing up of some thousands of families in principles of religion, temperance, integrity, and intelligent enterprise, what finite arithmetic can reckon up the gain?

The *Witness* reaches now in all its editions some seven thousand subscribers all over the country, besides an average circulation of some four thousand in the city of Montreal; and for this extensive circulation we are exceedingly thankful, but it is a matter of deep regret that the proportion of the people reached is yet so small.

There are probably about six thousand Protestant families in Montreal of which we reach about two-thirds; but there are about 300,000 Protestant families in the rest of Canada, of which we only reach 7,000, or less than a fortieth part. There is surely room here for a very large extension of all our editions.

The *Daily Witness* is by far the best of our editions for business men, having more reading matter and a great many more advertisements than any other edition. It has also full market reports daily. The subscription is $3,00 per annum.

The *Montreal Witness* (semi-weekly) contains nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, together with semi-weekly market reports and prices current. Subscription $2,00 per annum.

The *Weekly Witness* contains all the matter of permanent interest of the Semi-weekly, with weekly summary of news and market reports Subscription $1,00 per annum.

The *Canadian Messenger*, published twice a month, contains the Temperance, Agricultural, Scientific, and Educational matter of the Witness, but without news, markets, or advertisements, as it goes post free. Subscription 25 cents per annum.

All these rates are payable invariably in advance, and the paper stops when the term subscribed for expires.

It should not be very difficult to get some one of these editions into almost every family if a friend of that family would only suggest the matter to them.

The price is so low that we cannot afford commissions, and indeed we have always received the greatest aid, in the way of obtaining subscribers, from parties who had no object in view but disinterested patriotism and benevolence To all such, and may their number greatly increase, we hereby render hearty thanks for past favors, and ask them to continue their good offices.

The *Witness* is now dressed in a new suit of types, and no effort will be spared to keep it in the very front rank of Canadian journalism.

Advertisements not at variance with the character of the *Witness* will be inserted for one cent per word for one insertion and a half cent per word for each subsequent inser ion, no advertisement being reckoned as less than 25 words.

Letters for the *Witness* or *Messenger* containing money should invariably be registered, and when this is done the remittance is at our risk. All communications to be addressed to "MONTREAL WITNESS," or

JOAN DOUGALL & SON,
Montreal

CANADA WEST
Farmers' Mutual Stock Insurance
COMPANY.

THE Members of the above named Company, are hereby notified, that the Board of Directors have levied an

ASSESSMENT OF FIFTY PER CENT

on all premium notes, (not heretofore assessed,) bearing date between the 1st January, 1863, and the 1st July, 1865, of which each Member will be individually notified

RICH. P. STREET,
Sect. and Treas.

Hamilton, Nov. 10th, 1865. 47-3in

Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Trustees, Associate Committee, and Stockholders of the Wesleyan Methodist Cemetry, Peterboro, will be held in the Lecture Room of the Church, at half-past seven o'clock, on Thursday evening the 30th day of November.

All persons interested are respectfully requested to attend.

By order,
ROBINSON RUTHERFORD,
Secretary.

Peterboro, Nov. 20, 1865. 47-1in.

TO SHOEMAKERS.

TWO OR THREE JOURNEYMEN Wanted.

Must be first-class workmen.

Apply immediately.

R. PATTERSON.

Peterboro, Nov. 22, 1865. 47

WANTED!

A SITUATION as Female Teacher; holds a first-class County Certificate.

Apply by letter to

X. Y. Z.,
Warsaw P. O.

Warsaw, Nov. 8, 1865. 46

A Large Lot of New Goods
JUST ARRIVED AT THE
MONTREAL HOUSE.

Old Stock Considerably Reduced in Price, to match the New.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A BARGAIN!

PRINTS—reduced ½d to 1d per yard.

DRESS GOODS—very much reduced.

COTTONS—falling.

STRIPE SHIRTINGS—Cheap.

FLANNELS—of all kinds—Good and Cheap.

CLOTHS—at a very low figure—the very best wearing at 3s 3d per yard.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—selling at great reductions.

BLANKETS—a large lot from 11s 3d per pair.

Ladies' Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Clouds, Hoods, Scarfs, Uundersleeves, &c &c. } Going very Cheap.

☞ CALL EARLY! ☜

☞ Before the Best Bargains are disposed of. ☜

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, December, 1865.

R. PATTERSON'S

B IS THE BEST PLACE TO BUY B
O BOOTS AND SHOES, O
O If you want a good article, O
T A GREAT VARIETY T
to choose from,
S AND VERY S
Cheap.
& &
S HE IS S
Always Receiving
H LARGE SUPPLIES H
O From the Best Markets. O
E Also, RUBBERS of all kinds, E
S LADIES' and GENTS' FELT OVER-SHOES, &c. S

Remember the place—Nicholls Hall's old stand, Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, November 15, 1865. 46

☞ "Worthy of Special Notice." ☜

IF YOU WANT
Neat
PRINTING!
Go to the
EXAMINER OFFICE.

ROOM PAPER
Below Cost!
AT
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterborough, November, 1865.

THE LATE FIRE!
REMOVAL.
GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,
A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865. 43

TAXES! TAXES!!

THE undersigned having now demanded the Taxes from all the ratepayers, and a goodly number have not yet settled the amount due by them, he hereby gives

NOTICE

That he will be found at the Town Clerk's Office from the 1st to the 10th days of December, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 3 p. m., for the purpose of receiving the same; and all persons neglecting to pay their Taxes between the periods aforesaid, will have themselves only to blame if costs are incurred.

I positively no exceptions made, but delinquents will all be served alike.

DAVID CARLISLE,
Collector, Town of Peterborough.

Peterboro', Nov. 24th, 1865. 47

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the late firm of MILLAR & BERTRAM, are hereby notified that the same must be immediately liquidated by payment to the subscriber; and all accounts unpaid on the 15th of December, will be handed into the Court for Collection, without fail.

MELVILLE MILLAR.
Hardware Merchant.

Peterborough, Nov 22, 1865. 47-3 in.

STRAYED.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, Lot 23, 15th Concession of Otonabee, a YOUNG HEIFER. The owner can have her by paying expenses and taking her away.

CHRISTIAN CROGERS.

Otonabee, Nov. 14, 1865. 46

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution any person or persons against purchasing or negotiating a promissory note, made by me in favor of G. A. Woods & Co., or bearer, witnessed by M. S Dean, dated on or about the 19th May last, payable on the first day of February next, with interest; if the interest is paid then, the note to run one year from that date if required by me; for the sum of fifteen dollars. I will not pay the same as I have not received any value for it.

WILLIAM HARRINGTON.

Ennismore, Nov. 10, 1865. 46

Cordwood.

THE subscriber is prepared to enter into Contracts for the delivery of Cordwood on the line of the

Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton Railway

ALSO PETERBORO' BRANCH.

For particulars apply either at any of the Stations, or to Mr James Chalmers, or Mr. C. Perry, Peterborough.

JOHN FOWLER.

Port Hope, Nov. 11, 1865. 46

HOME AND COLONIAL
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices.

Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.

Losses settled promptly and in full.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr.,
Agent.

Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

Evening School.

EVENING CLASSES will be organized at the Union School, on FRIDAY EVENING, 17th inst., when young Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to improve themselves generally are requested to be present.

A class will also be organized in the higher branches of Mathematics.

TERMS, in advance—75 cents per month for Gentlemen, 50 cents for Ladies. Incidentals found.

W. S. GRIFFIN.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1865. 45-2in

Important to Bakers!

THE undersigned offers for sale his Shop and Bake Shop on Charlotte street, near the Depot; together with all the Baking utensils. Also, a Horse, 2 sets of Harness, 2 Waggons, 1 Sleigh. The Bakery at present turns out from 12 to 14 barrels per week, and is conveniently situated for business.

For terms and particulars apply at the Examiner Book Store, or to the proprietor,

SAMUEL JAYES.

Peterboro, Nov 8, 1865. 45-tf.

LLOYD'S

Great Typographical Railway and County Map of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, $2 00.

Also, the United States County Map, $1.50.

The undersigned are sole agents for the above for the Districts of Colborne and Newcastle.

JOHN NEITHERCUT.
DAWSON KENNEDY.

N. B.—For description and particulars, see advertisement in another column.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1865. 45-4

Tramp! Tramp!
TRAMP!
The Boys are Marching
TO
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
FOR THEIR
School Books, Slates and Copy Books,

Where they can get them VERY CHEAP.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at Mr. J. A. Johnson's International Hotel, Norwood, on MONDAY, the ELEVENTH day of DECEMBER, 1865, at Ten o'clock, a m.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

N B—By a resolution adopted at its last meeting, Teachers holding certificates of any class from this Board, are required to return them to the Board for renewal at the above meeting. All certificates not then returned will be cancelled.

Teachers holding third-class certificates require to have them renewed annually.

By order,
WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Nov. 2nd, 1865. 45

SOMETHING NEW.
ENGLISH EGG POWDER.

NOW that Eggs are scarce and dear, you can buy at the Family Grocer's, George Street, Peterborough, a Five Cent Package of Egg Powder, that will go as far as one dozen Eggs. Warranted genuine. Try it.

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George Street

Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

Glecyrene Soap Powder

AN excellent substitute for Soap, and much cheaper.

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George Street

Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

SCOTTS CELEBRATED MAGIC LIQUID BLUE.

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

Money to Lend

IN moderate amounts, on Real Estate. Apply to

JOHN BURNHAM,
Solicitor, Peterborough.

November 8th, 1865. 45

Teacher Wanted

FOR the School in the Village of Ashburnham, to commence on the first day of January next. Salary $400. Applications will be received until the first day of December next, at seven o'clock, p. m., when the Board of School Trustees will meet in the School House to examine the same.

ROBERT D. ROGERS,
Secretary.

Ashburnham, 1st Nov., 1865. 44-4in

The New Number
OF THE
CHURCHMAN'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY MAGAZINE 1s. MONTHLY.

"Fully sustains its title, and but few Christian homes ought to be without it."—*Royal Leamington Spa.*

"This is, perhaps, of all periodicals devoted to the exposition of Church principles, the one to which we are most inclined to give an unhesitating preference."—*Somerset Gazette.*

Number XXXV., for NOVEMBER, contains:

PLAIN WORDS ON BIBLE CRITICISM.—By the Rev. F. H. Scrivener, M. A.

CHRIST CHURCH DAYS. An Oxford Story
Chapter XI—The Grand Commemoration
" XII—Donnington

SCRIPTURE MISQUOTATIONS BY MEN OF LETTERS By Francis Jacox

CHURCHYARD SPORTS, MARKETS, AND ALES. By the Rev. E. L. Cutts, B. A.

THE MARTYRDOM OF HYPATIA. By Helen Monro.

SKETCHES IN THE DESERT. By the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.
Chap. XIII—Printing the Bible in Paris, and the Five Years' Faculty.
Chap. XIV—Cranmer—Cromwell—Catherine Howard.

THE FEVER DISTRICTS OF LONDON. By the Rev. Kitto.

DESERT MEDITATIONS. By A. H. Grant (*With an Illustration by J. D. Watson.*)

OUR CLERICAL CLUB. By the Editor.
The Norwich Church Congress—Archbishop of York's Sermon—Notes on the Congress—The late Mr. Oakley—Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry—Dr. Pusey's "Truth and Office of Church of England"—Christian Unity.

"The Oxford story entitled 'Christ Church Days,' progresses well, and is evidently from the pen of one who has been in residence in that ancient university, and has seen with his own eyes the life which he describes so well and so truly. The names of the contributors of the other papers are such as any publisher of a work addressed to attached members of the United Church of England and Ireland would be proud to display."—*Cheltenham Times.*

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS. TORONTO: W. C. CHEWETT & Co. MONTREAL: DAWSON BROTHERS; and all Booksellers.

The above Magazines and all the Periodicals can be obtained at the *Examiner* Book Store.

BOOKS & STATINOERY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,
Corner of George and Simcoe streets, Peterborough.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Have just received a large addition to their former stock, which they are prepared to sell at greatly

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH!

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS OF

School Books, Blank Books, Stationery, Magazines, Diaries, Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, and Fancy Goods.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES Received regularly.

☞ A Liberal Discount allowed to Country Merchants. ☜

Peterborough, November 1st, 1865.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.

Announce the Completion of their

STOCK of FALL & WINTER GOODS.

They would draw the special attention of Ladies to their

MILLINERY & MANTLE ROOMS,

which are now ready for inspection and replete with all the

Newest and most Fashionable articles in that line.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41.

PETERBOROUGH
CLOTHING DEPOT,
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 30 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-2m

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.
19 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG.

Capital,.....$12,500,000. Invested,.....$2,000,000.
Deposit Fund in Canada,....$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:
Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

FREDERICK COLE, Secretary. MORLAND, WATSON & Co., General Agents for Canada.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an undiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately.

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid.

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premiums, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convenient and liberal terms, whereby no policy need lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium.

☞ Further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX, } *Agents at Peterboro.*
or
T. B. CLEMENTI, }

R. KINCAID, M. D., Medical Referee. 38

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
L. LEMAY

BEGS to call the attention of his customers and other cash buyers to his large stock of STAPLE GOODS, received during the last two weeks, among which will be found a large and well-selected assortment of

Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Winceys, and a variety of Plaid Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles, Flannels, Blankets, White Cotton, Striped Shirting and Denims, 200 pieces of best Canadian Factory Cotton, from 6¼ per yard: 75 pieces of Prints, fast colors, from 7½ per yard; 50 pieces of plain and checked home-made Flannel, 800 yards of white Fulled Cloth (Peterboro' manufacture), 150 pieces of Canadian Tweeds, Beaver, Whitney, and fancy Over-coatings.

CHEAP AND GOOD CLOTHING,

One of the largest and best made stocks of Clothing in Town; 250 Over-coats, 200 fancy Cassimere and Canadian Tweed Under-coats, 300 pairs of Cassimere, Canadian Tweed and Fulled Cloth Pants, 350 Vests, 400 Flannel and Cotton Shirts, a good assorment of Felt Hats, Cloth Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Mufflers, &c, &c. All my Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and will be sold very cheap.

All Goods sold for Cash only, and at small profits.

L. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, next to McKellar & Cameron.

Peterboro', Sept. 13th, 1865. 37

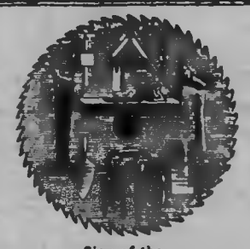
REMOVAL NOTICE!
J. CARNEGIE, Jr.
Produce and Commission Merchant,

HAS REMOVED his Flour and Feed Store to the Brick Building on SIMCOE STREET, in rear of R. Walton's Stove Shop, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of Flour, Bran, Shorts, Pollards, Oats, Peas and Barley.

Peterboro', Oct. 26, 1865. 44-tf.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the

Examiner Office.



Sign of the
CIRCULAR SAW,
GEORGE STREET,
PETERBOROUGH,
Robt. Hamilton

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving his large stock of Hardware, which was selected by him while in Europe, and will offer it for sale at prices that will defy competition.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of
MCCOCK'S and AYRES'
BROAD AND NARROW AXES,
Wholesale and Retail.

Lumbermen supplied on Reasonable Terms.

Cash purchasers will consult their interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1865. 39

IMPORTED

SCOTCH and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom Gin, Jamaica Rum; Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robin's, and Renault & Co's fine old Brandies; Port and Sherry Wines for medicinal purposes; Champagne and Claret of the best brands; Brett & Co's Ginger and Cherry Brandies; Barclay & Co's Ginger Wine. For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

GOODERHAM & WORT'S Old Rye, Toddy, Malt and Plain Whiskey.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

GUINNESS and BLOOD'S Dublin Porter, in pints and quarts. J. Aldwell's celebrated Mild and Bitter Ale in bottles, also in kegs, half barrels and barrels.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

FRESH TEAS—Young Hyson, and Gunpowder from 50 cents to $1 00 per lb., Congou, Souchong and Japans at very low prices

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PORTO RICO, Yellow Refined, Loaf, Broken Loaf, Ground and Crushed Sugars, for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
43 George Street.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court for the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, Admini-tratrix, of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of the said Peter Burns, to be administered, at the suit of Michael Hallihan, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

The west half of lot No. 24, in the 9th concession of the Township of Otonabee; and also part of lot No. 8, west of George street and south of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows:—Commencing on Simcoe street at a distance of twenty-eight feet six inches west from the north-east corner of the said first mentioned lot, thence west twenty-eight feet six inches, thence south to within the distance of ten feet of the southern boundary of the said last mentioned lot, thence east twenty-eight feet six inches, thence north to the place of beginning; together with a right of way from Aylmer street ten feet wide.

All of which property I shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', November 13, 1865. 46

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of WILLIAM MYERS,
An Insolvent.

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at the office of SIDNEY SMITH, in the Town of Peterborough, on MONDAY, the FOURTH day of DECEMBER, 1865, at twelve o'clock, noon, to receive statements of his affairs, and name an assignee.

Township of Burleigh, County of Peterboro', 13th November, 1865.

46 WILLIAM MYERS.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JAMES W. STONE and GILES STONE, Insolvents.

THE undersigned have filed a consent by their Creditors to their discharge, and on Wednesday, the twentieth day of December next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, they will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

GILES STONE.
JAMES W. STONE.

Dated at Peterborough, this 14th day of October, 1865. } 42

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JAMES RYAN, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and that on SATURDAY, the Second day of DECEMBER next, at Ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favour under the said Act.

Dated at Peterboro', this 27th day of September A. D., 1865.

39 JAMES RYAN.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at Mr. Sidney Smith's Law Office, in the Town of Peterborough, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of NOVEMBER, 1865, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs and to name an assignee.

FRANCIS CROW, Junior,
Of the Township of Dummer, in the County of Peterborough.

Peterborough, 3rd Nov., 1865. 45

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to R. D. ROGERS are hereby informed that all accounts, notes, &c., not paid before the 1st of November, will be put in suit for collection.

J. Z. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, August 29, 1865. 36

1866. PROSPECTUS 1866.
OF
The Globe Newspaper.

THE publisher of *The Globe* has to announce that very great improvements in the publication of this journal will be made in the coming year. A new font of beautiful type, cast specially for *The Globe*, has been imported from the celebrated Scottish Foundry of Miller and Richard, Edinburgh. The quality of the paper used in printing the journal will be much superior to that heretofore employed. Arrangements are now being made for increased Telegraphic facilities; and the corps of Writers, Reporters and correspondents, will be strengthened—increased effort will be put forth in every department to render *The Globe* more worthy than ever before of the immense circulation it has for so many years enjoyed throughout British America.

The year 1866 is likely to be a most eventful period in the history of Canada—a year in which the current events of the day will be of the deepest interest to every inhabitant of the country.

The new Parliamentary Buildings will, early in the coming spring, be opened for the first time at Ottawa.

The Government is pledged to present to Parliament, at the opening of the session, either a Bill for completing the Confederation of all British America, or a Bill establishing a new Federal constitution for Canada alone, based on the principle of Representation by Population in the popular branch.

On the 17th of March, 1866, the American Treaty of Reciprocity will come to an end; and the negotiations for its renewal, or preparations to meet the change, will be watched with much interest.

Arrangements for acquiring possession of, and opening the North-West territory for settlement, will be speedily made, and to these *The Globe* will devote special attention, as it has has hitherto done to everything connected with the subject.

With the settlement of the constitutional question that has so long distracted the Province, numerous questions affecting the material progress of this country will be thrown open for consideration. Among these will be:—

The subject of Banking and Currency.
Enlarging the Canals, and otherwise improving the Internal Navigation of the country.
Reduction of the Customs' Tariff.
Interest on Money.
Opening up new Territory to settlement.
Free land grants to actual settlers.
A Homestead Law.
And many other vitally important subjects.

In the discussion and settlement of all these matters, *The Globe* will, as heretofore, take an active part; and from the sources of information at the command of its conductors, it is not doubted that in its columns the earliest intelligence and the most reliable information will continue to be found.

THE DAILY GLOBE

will continue to be mailed from the office at $4 per annum, payable invariably in advance; but can be procured regularly from the news-dealers in all the cities and towns throughout the Province.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

will also be much improved in the year 1866. The paper will be of superior quality, and the new Scottish type will give it a greatly improved appearance. An editor has been engaged, whose special duty it will be to condense and arrange the matter for this edition, and to select intelligence specially adapted for country readers. A portion of each week's paper will be devoted to the publication of some interesting tale; and the markets and prices current will continue to be given with promptness and accuracy.

The *Weekly Globe* will continue to be published at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable strictly in advance. Some exceptions to the rule of advance payment have been heretofore made—but from the 1st of January, 1866, no paper will be sent from the office without prepayment.

CLUB RATES.

During 1866 we will send:—

Six copies one year for	$10 00
Ten " "	15 00
Fifteen " "	22 50

and an extra copy of the *Weekly* to the person who gets up the club of fifteen.

Twenty-five copies one year for	35 00

and a copy of the *Weekly Globe* to the person who gets up the club of twenty-five.

Fifty copies one year for	65 00

and a copy of the *Daily Globe* one year to the person who gets up the club of fifty.

Eighty copies one year for	100 00

and a copy of the *Daily*.

Payment must be always in advance.

Each paper is addressed separately.

All the papers included in any club must be mailed to one Post-office.

When additional names are added to any club during the year, they must be sent to the *Globe* Office by the person who made up the Club; and the money sent with such additional names must be such a proportion of the year's subscription at the Club rate as will pay up to the expiration of the Club.

No exception will be made to these rules on any ground whatever.

GEORGE BROWN,
Publisher.

Globe Office,
Toronto, 1st Nov., 1865.

THREE
CARD PICTURES
FOR $1.
$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

New Map
OF
Peterborough and Ashburnham.

THE undersigned, having, now rapidly approaching completion, A NEW AND COMPLETE MAP of THE TOWN of PETERBOROUGH and the adjoining VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM, inform those who may desire to have unregistered or intended subdivisions of Lots shewn on the Map, that such will be done on their furnishing the necessary information immediately.

Office—Scott's Block.

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyors.

Peterborough, Sept. 20, 1865. 39.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to receive or negotiate a certain note, dated the 7th June, 1865, drawn at nine months, for $52.50, in favor of Mr. Thomas Hutchison or bearer, and signed by W. Rutherford, Jr., W. Rutherford, Sr., and Adam Rutherford, as the two last named persons do not hold themselves liable therein; the said note having been acquired by Mr. Hutchison (as regards them) without value and contrary to the understanding between them.

W. RUTHERFORD, Sr.
A. RUTHERFORD.

Peterboro, August 7, 1865. 32

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons giving any Credit on my account, by or to any person whatever, without my previous written order to do so.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Otonabee, October 6, 1865. 42

Battle of the Boyne

THIS excellent Painting is offered for sale by Messrs. Graham & Stratton, Peterboro' at $3 each.

Peterboro', Oct. 4, 1865.

THE PRETTY MACHINE.

You may see them at work any time of the day,
Or, what a delary perfection their movements display!
There's a waiting and swaying as onward they go,
And the dirt of the pavement before them they hoe!
It's the finest invention that ever was seen,
This pretty, new-fangled street-sweeping machine.

They are small in shape, they are easy to move
And the walk of a city they vastly improve,
You may have them trimmed gaily, or have them in quite plain,
It's the neatest invention that ever was seen,
This pretty, new-fangled street-sweeping machine.

There are some who declare they demand too much room,
That some who prefer, too, the old style of broom,
But these are old fogies, who always cry down
Everything of decoration with anger and frown;
It's the neatest invention that ever was seen,
This pretty, new-fangled street-sweeping machine.

It will collect folds round the owner they fly,
It will glimmering slopes to the pavement supply!
Why, the use of contractors for cleaning the streets
Will be nearly done by the fairies we meets;
It's the neatest invention that ever was seen,
This pretty, new-fangled street-sweeping machine.

Varieties.

AN INDIANA BOY TAKEN IN BY A FAST YOUNG WOMAN.—John Henry Dean, a young man living in Guilford, Dearborn County, recently married a fascinating young female at Lawrenceburg, and brought her home to his parents. Becoming satisfied that the young person was not of the right stripe," John Henry started with her back to Lawrenceburg, for a visit, as he said, but sneaked off the boat at Madison and returned to Guilford. The young wife soon discovered the trick, and, on Friday last, arrived at Guilford, and seeing her fickle lord load made an assault upon him with pistols (having two revolvers and a large six-barrel shooter on her person.) John was completely taken by surprise and filled in dismay, pursued by the valiant knight and blood-thirsty dame. Thus they run over half a mile, several pistol shots increasing the speed, until reaching a house, the man took refuge, and finding a rifle, fired at the pursuer when not more than forty rods distant; but nothing daunted, the woman ran up to the house, and, facing the dones fearlessly, retired. The ensuing morning the matter was amicably arranged, and the young woman is again in Lawrenceburgh, ready to pick up another unsuspecting and unsophisticated man.—*Lawrenceburgh Ind. Register.*

MANNERS.—"I make it a point of morality," say a writer, "never to find fault with or thwart for its manners. They may be awkward or graceful, blunt or polite, polished or rustic. I care not what they are, if the man be, as well, and acts from honest intentions with out eccentricity or affectation. All men have not the advantage of "good society," as it is called in school themselves in all its fantastic tricks on ceremonies; and if there is any standard of manners, it is well founded on reason and good sense, and not upon these artificial regulations. Manners, like conversation, should be extemporaneous, and natural. I always am, act a man that meets me with the same prepared smile on his face, the same bending of the body, and the same premeditated shake of the hand. Give me the boor with a true ring—genuine politeness and welcome salutation.—How are you, my old friend?"

One of the latest fashions with the ladies is wearing long ends of narrow ribbon around the neck. Few of the uninitiated know the significance of the same. When they wear the ends hanging in front, it means that the lady is married," down the back, that she has a feller coming to see her, but isn't engaged," over the left shoulder it means, "fellers, come, follow me." If she does not wear any, it means that she is engaged, and don't wish to have anything to do with any other feller."

SOLD.—A gentleman at a ladies' fair, lately being solicited to buy something by a fair creature who kept a table, said he wanted to buy what was not for sale—a lock of hair. She promptly cut off the coveted curl, and received the sum asked for it—one hundred dollars. The purchaser was showing his prize by to a friend,—"more rather badly so," said the friend; "to my certain knowledge, she only paid eight dollars for the whole wig."

The other day a dog fell into one of the Lisbon docks. A laborer named Harper observed down the side of the dock, being held by the waist by the owner of the dog. He succeeded in reaching the animal and in lifting it to the owner, who, to secure it, let go his hold of Harper, who then fell back into the water and was drowned.

A singular scene has taken place at a Jewish synagogue in Sheffield, the congregation throwing apples and walnuts at one another—Roman carnival fashion. As might be expected a row resulted, "claret," was drawn, and eyes blacked. Summonses were taken out, but, mum, the affair was arranged.

You have considerable floating population in this village, haven't you? asked a stranger of one of the citizens of a village on the Mississippi. Well, yes, rather, was the reply; about half the year the water is up to the second story window.

An Irishman and a Yankee met at a tavern and there was but one bed for them. On entering the Yankee said he did not care which side of the bed he took. Then said Pat, you may take the under side.

A robust countryman meeting a physician one day ran to hide behind a wall.—On being asked the cause, he replied, It is so long since I have been sick, that I am ashamed to look a physician in the face.

Mr. Brown, said a colored preacher, discoursing on the difficulties of the sinner, it sure as to row a boat over Niagara Falls, but a tremendous job to row back again.

If Brigham Young's 100 wives favor their lord with curtain lectures, what, oh! what must be the nature of "Young's Night Thoughts?"

When an old man is angry he is apt to strike his staff. We know many a general who ought to give his staff a good shaking.

A free horse is generally better than a dead one, but it isn't desirable to have a horse "alive and kicking."

Why are washerwomen most unreasonable people? Because they expect soft water when it rains hard.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, at the suit of MELANCTHON H. SEYMOUR, HAMILTON H. WHITNEY and CHARLES EDWARD SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of THOMAS MALONY, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of JANUARY, A. D. 1866, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant of, in, to or out of the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz., all and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the township of Smith, in the county of Peterboro', in the Province of Canada, being composed of part of broken lot number 18, in the second concession of the said township of Smith, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing on the western bank of the Otonabee River, on the limits between lots numbers 17 and 18 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, then north sixteen degrees, west 4 chains 54 links along the said limits, then north 28 degrees east 6 chains 54 links, then north 24 degrees east 5 chains and 15 links, then a with 86 d grees west 1 chain 86 links, then north 5 degrees west 2 chains and 94 links, then north 30 degrees east one chain 56 links, then north 36 degrees east 16 chains 50 links, then north 45½ degrees east 8 chains 27 links, then north 34½ degrees east 3 chains 52 links to the intersection of the road leading to Peterborough, on the allowance for road between lots numbers 18 and 19, then southeasterly along the western side of said allowance for road until it strikes the river Otonabee, then close by the western side of said river following the current of the stream to the place of beginning, containing 12 acres, be the same more or less, also the west half of lot number 19 in the third concession, and broken lot number 19 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, containing one hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Peterborough, Sept. 4, 1865. } 40

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of P. RONAYNE, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of THOMAS MALONY, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, at the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY next at the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz, Town Lots Numbers 18 and 19 West of the ge and North of Simcoe Streets in the Town of Peterborough; also part of Lot No. 6 West of George and North of King Streets, also in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows, viz., commencing at the distance of one hundred and ninety-four feet South from a point on Charlotte Street, West twenty-feet from the North-east corner of Lot No. 6 West of George Street and South of Charlotte Street in the said Town of Peterborough, thence West to within the distance of twelve feet from the Western limit of the said first mentioned lot thence South sixty-two feet thence East to within the distance of twenty feet of the Eastern limit of the said first mentioned lot, and then North to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Peterborough, Sept. 21, 1865. } 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the FIFTH day of DECEMBER next, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Doherty in and to the West half of the East half of Lot number 24 in the 10 Concession of Otonabee, which property I shall offer for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, Peterboro, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, 14th August, 1865. 39-td.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Very Cheap!

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

N. B.—Clothing made to order by a first class Tailor, at the Montreal House.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Peterborough, } WILL be sold
To Wit. } at the Court House in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1866, at Twelve o'clock, noon all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant in and to the following lands and tenements.

In the Common Pleas.

David Douglas Young, executor of the last will and testament of George Burns Symes, deceased, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Ann Redmond, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 25 and 26 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Belmont, and the North half Lot No. 27 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Belmont, and County of Peterboro'.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 25, 1865. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of John Doherty, and against the lands and tenements which were of Thomas Doherty, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Bridget Doherty Administratrix of the said Thomas Doherty, to be administered, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Doherty in and to the West half of the East half of Lot number 24 in the 10 Concession of Otonabee, which property I shall offer for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, Peterboro, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, 14th August, 1865. 39-td.

The Great Original Painting

OF THE

BATTLE OF THE BOYNE!

By HER. WEST, Pres. Royal Academy.

SPARKES, BOURNE & Co., would respectfully announce that they have now ready for delivery a splendidly got up COLORED LITHOGRAPH of this magnificent HISTORICAL PAINTING, representing the Battle at the moment of the death of the gallant DUKE SCHOMBERG; and which is published on the finest paper—size 22 x 28 inches.

This Picture—a faithful copy of the great Original—will be found incomparably superior to anything ever offered to the public either in this country or Great Britain. *It has been executed by the first Artistes of the day*, and no trouble or expense has been spared to make it worthy of the justly celebrated Painter, and the GREAT HISTORICAL FACT which it represents, and which ought never to be forgotten by those who now enjoy the CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY which this event, more than any other in our history, was the means of establishing and perpetuating.

In times like these, when the principles of our Forefathers are being assailed on every hand, it is especially needful for us to bear in mind from whence sprung our Constitutional form of Government: and nothing contributes more to aid us in keeping in remembrance those momentous passages in our history than faithful representations by great Masters. And certainly no historical Subject has been more ably treated than the above event by this celebrated Painter.

In presenting this Picture to the *Protestant Community*, and especially to those who are *more fetchingly alive* to the vast benefits conferred on us by the ever memorable events of 1690, the Publishers feel every confidence that in its efforts will be fully appreciated, and that this Picture will find an honored place in every Protestant home in the British Provinces.

Price of the Picture, $2.

F. B. SPARKES,
Toronto.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

The Publishers would call attention to the following recommendatory Letter which they have received:

Toronto, June 10th, 1865.

MESSRS. SPARKES, BOURNE & Co.,

GENTLEMEN,—We are very much pleased with the Photograph of the Drawing of your forthcoming Colored Lithograph of the "Battle of the Boyne," and are of opinion that if the execution of the Work in Progress is carefully carried out, your anticipations of a very large sale will be fully realized.

F. H. MEDCALF,
OGLE R. GOWAN,
ANDREW FLEMING.

Peterborough, September 12th, 1865.

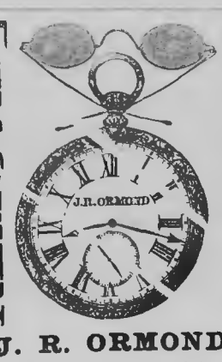
BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS.

I. ROBINSON & CO.

37

Fall and Winter Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a lot of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which will be found a few pieces of the celebrated



REMOVAL

REMOVAL

J. R. ORMOND,

Begs to inform the public that he has

Removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. Ward, Hunter Street,

And will receive, in a few days, an entire new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

AND FANCY GOODS.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41-tf

If You Want

GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE

Team, Carriage or Buggie

HARNESS!

TRUNKS,

CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,

GO TO

T. DONNELLY'S,

(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)

☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*

COLLARS WARRANTED.

Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

MESS PORK.

Just received, direct from Chicago,

100 Barrels Mess Pork,

FOR SALE. Apply to

D. SUTHERLAND,
Or J. CARNEGIE.

October 11th, 1865. 41tf

AMERICAN MONEY

BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "EXAMINER" Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.

BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.

BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.

BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.

BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.

BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.

BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.

BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.

BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.

BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.

BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN

Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering

SEWING MACHINE!

COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses, thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

Two Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that the beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P.S.—A novel patented BUTTON HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PINCUS,

Sole agent for New York City and State, 627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.

June 14 1865. 24

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—

J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

22

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$65 00 to $150 00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled case Watches	50 00 " 85 00
Gents' Hunting Case Silver Watches	25 00 " 50 00
Gents' Gold Watches, down to	75 00 " 150 00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25 00 " 50 00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	25 00 " 50 00
Diamond Rings	20 00 " 100 00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10 00 " 30 00
Gold Oval Bead Bracelets	4 00 " 8 00
Enamel Gold Bracelets	5 00 " 10 00
Charlotte Chains and Diamond Chains	5 00 " 20 00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4 00 " 10 00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 00 " 8 00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	4 00 " 8 00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4 00 " 8 00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4 00 " 8 00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2 50 " 10 00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2 50 " 7 00
Fish and Vest Ribbon Slides	2 00 " 8 00
Solitaire Sleeve Button Studs, etc	2 00 " 10 00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	4 00 " 7 00
Miniature Lockets	4 00 " 8 00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5 00 " 10 00
Gold Tooth Picks, Compass, etc	2 00 " 10 00
Plain Gold Rings, Carved Gold Rings	3 00 " 11 00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	4 00 " 10 00
California Diamond Rings	8 00 " 15 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	8 00 " 15 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Porcelain, Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4 00 " 12 00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	4 00 " 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	5 00 " 10 50
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	6 00 " 15 00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	20 00 " 50 00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per dozen	25 00 " 50 00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	30 00 " 60 00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mousseaux cups	25 00 " 50 00
	21 00 " 80 00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to behold a dream of fairy with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong Iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old system of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over String Bass, of which Mr. Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wolfenhaupt,	A. Barili,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strakosch,
Wm. Henry Fry,	Charles Fradel.

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr. S. B. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. BROWN, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church. TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Nov. 6th, 1865. 46

TO LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melvile Villar Esq., Cardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to
MRS. BLACKSTOCK.

Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 22

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro': a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

For Sale or to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

In the Village of Lakefield, with 2 Lots, each one-third of an acre.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned at Peterborough,

J. GRIFFIN,
General Builder, Pump-maker, &c., &c.

Peterboro', March 7th, 1864. 10

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE property of the late WM. LANNIN, on Charlotte Street, opposite the Railway Station is offered for sale on reasonable terms. the lot has been divided into five parts, three of which are situated on Hunter Street, and has a frontage of 65 feet by 114 deep; the other two are situated on Charlotte Street and have a frontage of 65 feet by 80 feet in depth which makes them desirable for building purposes.

The whole will be sold in one lot or to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to
D. HOPKINS
or THOS. LANNIN.

Peterboro', August 24, 1864. 34

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED

Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the ravelling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, New York

March 16, 1865. 11-em

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties These Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely gray.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves.	M——s H——r
E——n B——k.	T——n R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos.

GROVESTEEN & CO.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrum nt being made under the personal supervision of Mr J H GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms. { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the pat ronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers.*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. MEA THROP & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
252 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chestnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYDS GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES—Six feet large, mounted and varnished: cost $100,000 and four years time; was published July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was found; shows 200,000 cities, towns villages, market places, post offices, castles, country seats and 20,000 miles of rail and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given. The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and Photographers sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country, the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, mounted and varnished. Price 8 shillings sterling ($2). No map at $10 can compare to this. Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices. Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents' letters to us. Ten new maps now under way

J. T. LLOYD,
American Map Publisher.

No. 23 Cortlandt street, N. Y., and No. 1 Strand, London.

EXAMINER

BOOK STORE

A LOT OF

FAMILY BIBLES,

RICHLY BOUND and beautifully illustrated, with the commentaries of Henry and Scott.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865. 30

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidences of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary
Peterborough, May 3rd, 1865

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS!

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the

*Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore

DECEMBER

1865

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A WEEKLY

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Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

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Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

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Lakefield, North Douro, } May 6th, 1865. } 19-1y

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April 27, 1865. 15

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PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the Review; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

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May 30, 1865. 22

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Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

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Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

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Port Hope May 22, 1865.

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Waterdown	7.28	
Wellington Square	7.38	3.49
Bronte	7.52	3.57
Oakville	8.	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.28
Mimico	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.20	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 20	7 45
Mimico	1.40	8.10
Port Credit	1.56	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

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Rochester, May. 1865.

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April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

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Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

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October 11, 1865. 41

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Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 45

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THE CHRISTIAN'S DAY.

WAKING IN THE MORNING.

Lord, let my thoughts on angel wings
At waking rise to thee,
E'en ere the lark at heaven's gate sings
Her hymn of ecstasy!
And as the light through night's dark stole,
Increaseth more and more,
May brighter ardors in my soul
Thy providence adore.

WALKING OUT INTO THE FIELDS.

While drinking in the healthful air,
While gazing round on earth and sky;
Lord, let my heart the influence share,
Which nerves my frame and fills mine eye.
Let rapture wake the grateful glow,
Till thou alone my worship be,
Since all that nature can bestow
Of bliss and beauty flows from thee.

TAKING REFRESHMENTS.

As oft I break my daily bread,
Or plentiful or scant,
O! may I ne'er forget to spread
The board of humbler want!
And as my temperate cup I take
With fervent gratitude
May that glad act the memory wake
Of Christ's atoning blood.

GOING TO REST.

When slumbers soft as noiseless snow
Descend upon mine eyes,
Lord, let me sink to rest as though
I never more should rise!
Let thy blest Spirit from my breast,
The world and sin, have driven,
So that if death these lips have pressed,
My soul may wake in heaven!

ANNA MARIA PORTER.

Literature.

THE ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR WILBER.

From the London Free Press.

Prof. Wilber rose and said:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentleman: My object this evening is to present to you, in as comprehensive a form as possible, the causes reasons and philosophy of Petroleum. I shall present a few of the prevailing theories concerning it, and also the true one.—I have brought a few samples, which you see, of bituminous coal or asphaltum.—Coal and petroleum are closely and intimately related to each other. Let us go back to the Devonian and carboniferous era of ages ago. Last night I will put before you (drawing a diagram) a series of rocks. The Devonian is the lower series, and above is the carboniferous series or coal fields. The lower contains all oil, the upper coals, and both are closely connected.—There is one theory promulgated that the coal fields have been the result of oil formations, and another that oil has been reduced from the coal fields; both are popularly taught. Some geological teachers pretend to show that oil is but the droppings from coal beds. In Pennsylvania we have coal rocks overlying the oil stratum; while in Canada West there is no coal. It is because the coal rocks lie above the oil rocks, and are so intimately associated with them, that the theory that oil comes from coal beds is generally accepted. The conclusion is very natural too. So rich is the coal in oil that the very best specimens contain 117 gallons per ton. The hard mineral matter only serves as a nucleus around which the oil clusters. Ordinary coal will give eighty gallons per ton, while coals from Prince Edward Island give 120 gallons. Because coals are so fat, it is supposed to be easy fo oil to pass out of them and into other systems; and hence the theory generally adopted. The gum beds of Enniskillen were formed from the evaporations of petroleum, and if so, why not account for all coal fields in that way?—One half of mankind accept the coal theory for oil, and the other half the oil theory for coal. Neither is right, but both are wrong. The coal districts of North America cover an area of 300,000 square miles. There is coal enough in the United States and Canada to make eleven hundred cubic miles. A careful estimate of the coals in North America shows a sufficient quantity to last for five hundred thousand years, beyond which the present inhabitants need entertain but little concern. I prophecy that the world will last that long, in order that this coal may be used up in the legitimate way. I once took issue with a preacher on this point, who informed me the world would be consumed with fire and smoke about the beginning of 1866. I proposed to him that if an architect had built a new house and stored it with sufficient coal to last for twenty years, would it be his purpose to burn the whole down immediately? He could only pity my false doctrine, and went his way, saying, "Cannot any person see that we want all this coal to assist in burning up the earth? Now, if we have this vast amount of coal at command, every ton capable of giving 80 gallons of oil, and Pithole and other oil regions should dry up, how would it affect our great wants? It is comparatively a trifling matter to take the oil out of coal, wherewith to supply its place, by the simple process of distillation. In the ordinary process, coals part with oil with great difficulty and torture, requiring so great a heat that nature does not afford the means. In gas works, for example, the heat required is sufficient to char it. In no place where coals and oil are found together do we find any such disturbing agency. Right over the oil reservoirs we discover that coal possesses as much oil as anywhere. Indeed, it yields more oil in these very districts than out of them, and therefore the doctrine of mutual dependence is absurd, Take another view regarding shales or slates which rise above the coals. They contain a quantity of oil which is more easily drawn than from coals. One-third the heat only is required. The slate system varies in thickness in different countries, from 100 to 10,000 feet. All kinds of slate will yield oil readily. There is one other coal field I have not mentioned—the Anthracite deposits. It is the best kind we have. It gives a bright cheerful fire, devoid of smoke. This formation, however, is rather limited in quantity. It only exists in Pennsylvania, to the extent of about five hundred square miles. Some suppose that the oil which once existed in the anthracite has been driven off, and accumulated in adjacent or subjacent rocks, thus giving rise to quantities of petroleum. But the heat which changed the old bituminous coals to anthracite was sufficient to vaporise all the oils, and dissipate them in the air. The beds lie in a sloating direction; they were once level and regular, but owing to the irruptions of nature, have been upturned and broken, causing the oil to evaporate from them into the atmosphere. My opinions regarding the relations of coal and oil were more firmly fixed on hearing there were no coal fields in Canada. Next, as to the oil found in slate rocks. Some people finding among them animal remains, pretend to say that these animals were composed of a fatty, or oily matter, which upon extinction of life became absorbed in the rocks, thus producing oils. Again, others insist that, from the myriads of coral insects which have filled the oceans of all ages, the tissues or substance of their bodies has been converted into oil. More especially is this theory upheld, because we often, in the loose fret-work of coralline rocks, see small quantities of oil and the reasoning is proper—like attributing honey in the bee-comb to the bees as a source. But we find no traces of animal matter in petroleum, which is purely and essentially composed of vegetable matter. It is said that the vast amount of oil found in Canada originally came from Pennsylvania. But we find that the rocks incline in the opposite direction, and it is therefore a difficult matter for it to flow up hill. There are many theories concerning the origin of carbon oils or petroleum. They can be classed as ingenious, absurd, amusing, ludicrous and plausible, and we shall not on this occasion consider them. The following view or theory, however, is steadily gaining ground among the best observers. It affirms that petroleum results from sea-weed deposits upon the ocean bed, not unlike the accumulations of peat and vegetable matter in ancient swamps, which have originated all our coal basins. The coal fields are all alike, and from one you may learn all. The same remark applies to the oil fields. There are ten extensive oil regions on the earth known to be productive. The area of the oil rock in Canada West is about 2,000 miles.—The oil basins contain hydro-carbon in liquid form, and coal beds hydro-carbon in solid form. This is the only difference. All coal beds have a stratum of clay underneath, and no coal can exist without it. As every one knows coal is formed from peat plants which grow up rapidly and take in carbon from the atmosphere. These plants grow up, elaborate carbon, and fade into the earth, turning into coal by slow but sure degrees, from year to year. So slow is the process that probably not more than half an inch is added in a century. After millions of tons of sea weed have been submerged or deposited in the shallow basins of the sea, they are closely covered by the accumulating clay or limestones or sandstones accoading to the quality of local forces and materials. The same is true of the ancient peat-swamps, as they became submerged beneath 1,000 fathoms of water compressing the whole mass in a workable seam of coal. But this is a mere outline of the new theory. Those who are familiar with the forms and forces of matter, and understand the causes of the earth's changes, will appreciate it. The oil fields are probably as large as the coal fields.—They were not sought for till 1860, and of course were not discovered. Ten years ago 40 barrels of petroleum could not have been sold in the United States or Canadas. When found near the surface, oil is thick owing to the easy evaporation of the more volatile portions. Thick oils have a great value, owing to their lubricating power for railway purposes. In comparing the two oil regions, Canada and Pennsylvania, we find that Canada oils are all heavy, and worth three times as much per barrel as the supply at Pithole. The Canada oils have also a greater illuminating power. They yield a greater per cent of refined from the same quantity of crude oil; they are found nearer the surface; the cost of production is less; there are no taxes or duties; here are far better facilities for transportation; in Canada four-fifths of the wells are successful—in Pennsylvania only two-fifths. The centre of the corniferous limestone or oil bearing rocks in Canada West is about 2,000 feet thick and gradually thins out.—In all there are about ten thousand square miles of it, Wherever is found the greatest thickness of this limestone, there oil will be found in larger quantities than anywhere else. I believe future investigations will prove this deposit to be not only the safest to invest in, but really the richest one in America. (Applause.) Our citizens are being converted to this truth, judging from the number of American capitalists present and it is a pleasure to know that in order to show good will and reciprocate favors, you are willing to annex four States to Canada, viz. Maine, New York, Michigan and Illinois. It will be like hitching four spirited steeds to a royal coach—they will take it along. (Applause.) Among the promises to be fulfilled this evening are two—1st, That we would show you how to save a fortune; and 2nd, How to make one. The infallible rule for the first is to keep it when you have it, and for the second, "Strike ile."

A dashing young bachelor lately appeared in Central Park, New York, with two handsome ponies, whose tails were done up like a ladies waterfall, and cooped up in small fish nets. The resemblance was capital, and the team created great sensation.

A young lady remarked that she could not understand "what her brother George Henry saw in the girls that he liked them so well; and that for her part, she would not give the company of one young man for that of twenty girls."

Who Should not be a Husband.

Should that man be a husband who loves his money better than his wife or child; and is ready at any time to sacrifice their interests to his love of gain? Or should he bear the name who regards his wife as he regards his fine coach and horse merely as a needful appendage to his estate, not a bosom friend and helper till death?

Is he worthy to be a husband who deliberately turns his back upon a home made pleasant by all the attractions that an anxious loving wife can throw around it, and seeks his pleasure in gaming and drinking saloons; or it may be—in the house of her whose steps go down to hell? Is it the part of a good husband to lounge away evening after evening at the village bar-room or store, while the lonely wife is wearily working or watching at home?

Ought that man to assume the responsibilities of a family who "cannot bear children," and who, instead of carefully assisting in the care of them, will only fret and scold if his rest happens to be disturbed by the cries of his infant?

Has that man a call to be a husband who seldom or never admits that anything which he does can be anything but right and proper, while he has a habit of throwing the blame of everything that goes wrong upon his wife, as if, forsooth, it were a legitimate convenience to have a wife upon whom to heap the faults he will not bear himself, and cannot so conveniently charge upon others?

Is that man fit to be a husband who thinks a woman need never be tired, or sick, or out of patience; although the care and labor of rearing a numerous family are constantly wasting her strength and nervous energies to a degree that only mothers can know—to say nothing of the additional burden of keeping the house, and attending to the various domestic duties, as well as the wearing anxiety to please an exacting husband?

Did'nt that man make a mistake when he married and left his mother, and is constantly referring to the good lady in this wise: "my mother did'nt do so; why can't you do as she did?"

Does that man deserve the name of husband or father who practically teaches his children to disregard their mother's counsel and authority by his own want of respect and deference toward her? The same question may be asked of the father who does not hesitate to let fall on the quick ear of childhood language or doubtful propriety, perhaps of profanity and obscenity—while the mother protests in vain, or weeps and prays in secret, and against hope, that the father's baneful influence may be counteracted, and their children grow up pure and good.

Is be a husband or a petty tyrant, who has not sufficient confidence in his wife to trust to her judgement any share of the furnishing of the family, scarcely the purchase of her own clothing; although her taste and prudence may be vastly superior to his own. Thereare are husbands whose sense of justice is so delicate, that they can coolly put in their own pocket to spend when and as they please every dollar of the mutual earnings, while the wife, if called upon to subscribe to any charitable, literary, or other objects, is compelled to reply, "I would gladly do so, but have not means—Mr. ——keeps all the money.

Has he call to be a husband who spends fifteen or twenty dollars per cannum (more or less) for tobacco, and thinks he does a great kindness if he allows his wife to give away two or three; while he regards the expenditure of a few dollars for books papers, or lectures, as an extravagance, not to be thought of; and anything promotive convenience in his house as an unnecessary outlay?

Finally, is any man or woman fitted to assume the responsibilities of husband or wife whose life is not under the control of a high moral principle; who has not learned to govern the passions, and bring the love of self into subservience to the welfare and happiness of others? Our questions may seem to some to be overreaching and needless; but our close observation of some who are apparently regarded by themselves, at least, as moderal companions, and even among those professing godliness, has made them painfully prominent in our considerations. And we present them in the hope that they may lead such to consider more carefully the obligations resting upon them and the manner in which they are discharging them.—[Congregationalist.

ONIONS AND POULTRY.—Scarcely too much can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They seem to be a preventive and remedy for various diseases to which domestic fowls are liable. Having frequently tested their excellencies, we can speak understandingly. For inflammation of the throat eyes and head, onions are almost a specific. We would therefore, recommend giving fowls and especially young chicks, as many as they will eat, as often as twice or three times a week. They should be finely chopped. A small addition of cornmeal is an improvement.—*Genesee Farmer.*

A poor woman named Barlow has given birth in London to a child with two heads. The baby, five weeks old, is a deep affliction to its parents, having been born with a second head attached to the first in such a manner that the smallest twist or sudden movement would cause immediate death. The poor mother is unable to lay it down without fear, and unable to dress it without the assistance of another person.

A gentleman, who had the curiosity to spend a dime in answering an advertisement which promised valuable advice for that amount, received by mail the following answer:

Friend, for your ten cent postage, please find enclosed advise which may be of great value to you. As many persons are injured for weeks, months and years, by the careless use of a knife, I before my advise is, when you use a knife, always whittle from you.

Why is a man charged with a crime like types? Because he should not be locked up till the matter was well proved.

How Long People will Live.

We hear much said about the uncertainty of human life, but we are apt to ignore the fact that it is only to man's individual existence that this uncertainty attaches.—Nothing is more conclusively established, for example, than that the dread reaper's scythe cuts a clean swath over the surface of our earth every thirty-three years, garnering into eternity, during every century, so to speak, three full successive crops of humanity. Thus every year, as it wings its flight, takes note of the death throes of thirty million mortals, who at the rate of one in every second of time, or ninety thousand each day, experience a change of worlds. Their places are supplied by births of equal number, and this new growth springs up to meet its fate from the same sickle's inexorable sweep. One quarter of all who are born die before reaching seven years of age; only one-half pass their seventeenth year. There is, therefore, a natural law of mortality, the operations of which, while they may appear eccentric, uncertain, and irregular, as to individuals, are fixed, systematic, and calculable when applied to masses or communities of men. For instance, an English writer has asserted that out of 100,000 persons born at any particular time, a certain number will yield a clear life in each year; in other words, the aggregate will be diminished in an increasing but regular proportion till none are left alive. Of the entire number named, only one-half will reach forty-five years of age. 60,941 will live to the age of twenty-nine; and out of the survivors exactly one in a hundred will die in the following year.—37,996 will live to be sixty years old; and 1,121 will die in their sixtieth year. So nicely, as well as frequently, have such observations been made, that rules comparatively correct, may even be applied to large numbers of people of the same age. Taking 10,000 persons of the age of fifty-two, we will find that 152 will die before reaching fifty-three, and so on. It is said that, with reference to the whole population of London, the same number of deaths by consumption occur in that city each year, and similar regularity is confidentially predicated of the various other contingencies to which life is subject.

A Roadside Dialogue.

"And so Squire you don't take a county paper?"

"No Major, I get the city paper on much better terms; I get a couple of them."

"But Squire, the county papers often prove a great convenience to us."

"Why I don't know any convenience they are to me."

"The farm you sold last fall was advertised in one of them, and thereby you obtained a customer. Did you not?

"Very true, Major, but I paid three dollars for it."

"And you made more than three hundred by it. Now, if your neighbours had not maintained the press and kept it up and ready for use, you would have been without the means to advertise your property. And your brother's death with a long obituary notice. And the destruction of neighbour Sigg's house by fire. You know these things are exaggerated till the authentic account of the newspaper sets them right,"

"O, true, but—"

"And when your cousin Splash was up for the Legislature, you appeared much gratified at his defence which cost him nothing."

"Yes, yes, but these things are news to the reader. They cause the people to take the papers."

"No, Squire Grudge, if all were like you. Now, I tell you, the day will surely come when somebody will write a long eulogy on your life and character, and the printer will put it in type with a heavy black rule over it, and with all your riches this will be done for you as a pauper.

Your wealth, liberality, and all such things will be spoken of, but the printer's boy, as he spells the words in arranging the type of these sayings, will remark—"Poor mean devil, he is even sponging his obituary!" Good morning Squire."

PRINTING WITHOUT INK.—A gentleman, a large capitalist, and one of the most successful inventors of the day, has succeeded in chemically treating the pulp, during the process of manufacturing paper in such a manner that when the paper is pressed upon the inked types, the chemical particles are crushed, and a perfect black impression is the result. The advantage sought to be obtained in the discarding of ink on the rollers; and by revolutionizing printing machinery, and printing from a continuous roll of paper, it is calculated that the time occupied in impressing large quantities of paper will be nominal in comparison to the requirements of the present day. Cleanliness in the printing office would thus become proverbial, and the time now wasted in making and distributing the roller obviated. We have been assisting this gentleman in some parts of his experiment, and further information is withheld at his own request, until letters patent shall be obtained.—*London Typographical Advertiser.*

Says Ruskin, "It is a no less fatal error to despise labor when regulated by intellect than to value it for its own sake. We are always in these days trying to separate the two; we want one man to be always thinking, and another to be always working, and we call the one a gentleman as the other an operative; whereas the workman ought often to be thinking, and both should be gentlemen in the best sense. As it is, we make both ungentle, the one envying, the other despising his brother; and the mass of society is made up of morbid thinkers and miserable workers. Now it is only by labor that thought can be made health; and only by thought that labor can be made happy, and the professions should be made liberal, and there should be less pride felt in peculiarity of employment, and more in excellence of achievement."

What is that which is so brittle that if you name it you are sure to break it? Silence.

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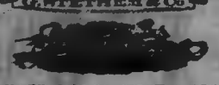
G. STETHEM & Co.



WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Bar, Hoop, and Band Iron; Steel Blacksmiths' Tools, Horse Nails, &c; Shoe Thread and Findings, Lasts, Pegs, &c.; Cutlery, Saws, Files & Rasps Tools; Plated & Japanned Ovoots; Varnishes, Glass, Putnts, Oils; Cabinet Makers', Lumbermen's, and other HEAVY AND SHELF Hardware,

to which we would call your attention.

A FEW SETS OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH WARRANTED PLANES

Have been just received.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.,
Railway Contractors & Ironmongers,
Wholesale and Retail.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,
George Street, Peterborough.
December 8, 1865. 49

TWO NEW ENFIELD RIFLES for Sale Cheap.
GEORGE STETHEM & Co.
Peterboro', Nov. 6, 1865. 45-3in

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hardware—G. Stethem & Co.
Peterboro Grammar and Union School—John King, A. M.
English and Canadian Cloths—W. Clanton.
Enfield Rifles—George Stethem & Co.
Millinery and Mantles—W. Cluxton.
Shawls—W. Clanton.
Notice—John Fowler.
School—Miss Auchinbeck.
Notice—William Nicoll.
Toys and Fancy Goods—J. B. Ormond.
Sheriffs Sale of Lands—James Hall.
To Lumber Merchants and others—James Campbell.
New Teas—James Campbell.
Old Brandies, &c.—James Campbell.
Fish—James Campbell.
Potted Meats—James Campbell.
Preserved Fruits and Nuts—Jas. Campbell.
Java Coffee—James Campbell.
New Map of Peterboro' and Ashburnham—Fitzgerald & Bolger.
Notice—Christopher Barton.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1865

The President's Message.

This remarkable document was transmitted to Congress on the 5th instant. It is a very lengthy one, and treats of a variety of subjects. The most prominent are: The perpetuity of the Union, State rights, each State to decide on matters of change affecting itself, and many other matters. The cry against Great Britain is not wholly subsided; the charge of aiding and abetting the South is still set forth, and the matter of the pirates is to be treated as a great international question. On the subject of Mexican or other interference, the Message says little; but intimates that the action of monarchies may compel the United States to declare herself protector of Republicanism on the western hemisphere.

An Important Chancery Case.

THE UNITED STATES IN A CANADIAN COURT.

The famous Propeller *Georgian*, concerning which there was so much a do during the border troubles, is again coming into notice. A bill has been filed in chancery and an injunction granted by Mr. Vice-Chancellor Esten restraining all interference by the defendants with the vessel. There are two Plaintiffs—the United States, and Mr. David Thurston, the American consul in Toronto. The defendants—G. S. Denison, the younger; W. W. Cleary, and the Attorney General for Upper Canada. The celebrated W. L. McDonald is the chief witness for the United States. Said McDonald has obtained pardon, and now wishing to gain favour, hands over all correspondence in his possession, and to this offers evidence in the matter. Col. Thompson it would appear used McDonald in purchasing the vessel but afterwards used Mr. Denison and had the writings so drawn that Denison could swear he was the owner by his giving notes, which it is set forth were never intended to be paid, as Denison received $250 to make some alterations which McDonald was employed to do.

"McDonald's carpentering operations on her were put an end to by his arest on a charge of breaking the neutrality laws. The bill and evidence contain long and interesting correspondence between Denison and McDonald as to the changes proposed, in which Thompson is sometimes referred to as the "old man," or "the Col." the vessel was to be rigged with wire ropes as being better for a warm climate, and after a cargo was obtained was to start for Halifax—what her future was to be in the deep blue sea is matter of conjecture. The vessel has, it is well known, been under an embargo for some months and is still at Collingwood.

The fall of the Confederacy is set out and the bill claims the boat for the United States as heirs at law of the late government, and prays for a decree of the court to that effect, and that meantime the defendants, Denison and O'Leary, may be restrained from interfering with the vessel or the promissory notes given by Mr. Denison as above.

An ex-parte information was granted as stated above on Friday last on the application of Mr. Geo. Murphy. None of the defendants have yet answered or had an opportunity to tell their story which may of course clash, as to matters of facts, with those of Mr. W. L. McDonald, and we may also expect some nice points of international law to arise.—*Globe.*

Fire.

The Stave Factory of the late Geo. May, North Monaghan, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. The fire broke out about half-past two. The fire was the work of incendiaries; as the parties who fired the building were seen and pursued, but escaped. An eye-witness says that they came from the direction of the gravel road and made off in that direction also. The barking of dogs aroused some of the neighbors and one of these we are informed, followed some distance after those whom the dogs were in pursuit of, but they had got too far away. This was about a quarter to two in the morning, and the premises were consumed at half-past two. No insurance. The loss we did not learn.

A proclamation appears further prorogueing Parliament till the 15th of January, not then to meet for the despatch of business.

The late Whitby Bank cases, of the Bank of Montreal against Sheriff Reynolds, have been heard in Toronto during the late term. The charge of Chief Justice Richards was in favour of the Bank, and refused to grant a new trial. The *Globe* remarks that something in the shape of Clear Grits implied that in certain cases it is worthy to take more than seven per cent, and that these there is ground for complaint, and argues that this will militate against our needed institutions, rendering them liable to vexatious litigation when an unscrupulous borrower may choose to give them trouble. Our own opinion is that law and practice are both at variance with high moral principles. The law, as it stands, appears to favour an indirect way of procuring more than what is declared legal interest—viz: seven per cent—by permitting the banks to make their notes payable at a different agency, thus thereby a commission may be obtained—and practice fully carries out the evasion. If the rate now allowed is too little, let it be increased to a stated sum. Every one knows that to discount a note at any of the banks for a year, will cost ten per cent. Then why not have the legal rate ten per cent. It may as well be paid directly as indirectly, is the way of commission, &c. The law, as it stands, lends a kind of legal sanction to a covert way of obtaining about three per cent per annum extra. This should not be. On the other hand, it would be manifestly unjust to allow any one to rob the bank of both principal and interest, fear of this induces the courts to give decisions that are evidently contrary to law. We agree with the *Globe*, that this subject requires further legislation, although we may not be able to see the wisdom of Free Trade in money, as regards large institutions, as the *Globe* does.

St. John's Church Bazaar.

The Concert so much talked of in aid of this Bazaar "came off" on Tuesday evening with "great eclat." The Town Hall was densely crowded—most uncomfortably so—and the Committee will, no doubt, realise a handsome surplus. The "Tea and Coffee" business, however, proved—as most people anticipated—a nuisance. Tea and Coffee are all very well in assemblies held in Churches and School Rooms, where refreshments may be essential to the continuous infliction of a dozen speeches; but in a Concert Room!—well—Tuesday evening's experience was enough to convince the most sceptical. The programme was well arranged and must have given general satisfaction.

In an Amateur Concert it would be entirely out of place to criticise minutely the individual performers particularly where, as in this instance, all did so well. Especially noticeable, however, was the brilliant Duett *Ojos Criollos* and the Song *Ah! I have sighed to rest me*; also the *Encore* to "Tramp, Tramp," which fully equalled the harmony of the *Port Hope Warblers*. The *Comic* Songs were enthusiastically received, as they usually are.

The invaluable services of Mr. Heathfield cannot be over-rated. As a tinist he is unsurpassed, and his finished execution and excellent taste must always establish his artistic reputation.

Altogether the Concert was a great success and the Committee must feel indebted to the ladies and gentlemen who so readily came forward to aid in so good a cause.

The Senior Board of Education for this County held the semi-annual Examination of Candidates for Teachers, on Tuesday last. The members of the Board present were: Revs. J. M. Roger and E. Roberts, and Dr. Poole. The following is a list of Candidates and of the Certificates obtained:

FIRST CLASS.

Charles H. Hunter, Otonabee; Alexander Haggart, Smith; Mary Ivison, Peterboro'.

SECOND CLASS.

James Dewart, Dummer; Walter H. Kidd, Dummer; James Collins, Hastings; Isaac Campbell, Springville; Jane Forsythe, Dummer; Elizabeth Driscoll, Asphodel; Jane Becket, Asphodel.

THIRD CLASS.

Jas. Moore, Peterborough; John Green, Springville; John McCamus, Peterboro'; George Brown, Keene; Richard Moore, Peterborough; Robert McCammus, Springville; Mary A. Brown, Dummer; Susan McKewen, Otonabee; Bridget S. Welsh, Asphodel; Mary Emily Tully, Springville; Sarah A. McKewen, Otonabee; Catherine Sullivan, Galway; Ellen L. Clarke.

The New Map of Peterborough and Ashburnham.

The Messrs. Fitzgerald & Bolger, P. L. S. are publishing a new map of the Town and village of Ashburnham. It is neatly got up, and contains the names of owners—as far as can be ascertained—of every Lot and subdivision of Lots. The dwellings of Brick wood and stone are distinguished in different colors; the entrances to the private residences are also exhibited on the map; and the whole is undoubtedly very accurately and tastefully executed. Subscribers are now required to reward them for their trouble We trust that their labors will be properly appreciated, and that a long list will very soon be furnished.

The Protestant Home.

The thanks of the Committee of the Protestant Home are due for the following donations, during the month of November: Mrs. A. H. Campbell, two pairs blankets; Mr. A. Stewart, 100 lbs flour; Mrs. A. W. Kempt, a parcel containing a variety of articles; Mrs. Wallis, vegetables; Mrs. Ormond, one goose; Mrs. Ware, vegetables and pork; a Friend, two inkstands; Mrs. Kirkpatrick, six bushels turnips and a rag carpet; Mrs. Patten, 2 lbs woollen yarn; Mrs. Ivan O'Beirne, two chairs; Mrs. Jas. Hamilton, a cart-load of wood; Mrs. Mark Burnham, a parcel of men's clothing.

Literary Club.

We are requested to state that the meeting this evening will be open to the public. W. H. Scott. Esq. will read an essay, and Messrs. Jas. Hall and Knapp will give recitations, after which the subject for debate, viz: "Was the Emperor Napoleon a greater General than the Duke of Wellington," will be taken up. Leaders—D. Haggart and Jas. Hall. In order to prevent the frequent interruptions to the speakers caused by persons coming in every moment, it is proposed that no person will be admitted after 8 30 p. m.

Coal Oil.

There was a current report here last evening that "ile" has actually been discovered in considerable quantities. We had not time to make proper inquiries before going to press. We wish the report may prove true.

Coal Oil—Lakefield.

A preliminary meeting was held in Lakefield, on the 30th ult., by a number of the inhabitants, for the purpose of forming themselves into a Petroleum Company; when John G. Stapin waswchosen Chairman, and W. C. Nicholls Secretary. A Committee consisting of Robert Strickland, John G. Stapin, and W. C. Nicholls, Esqr. was appointed for the purpose of preparing stock-books and constitution to be submitted to the Company; and thus our friends at Lakefield are going a prospecting. We wish them success.

We invite the attention of our readers to Mr. James Campbell's new avertisements, in to-day's issue. He has removed to George Street, three doors from Hunter Street; where his stock of every article found in a first-class Grocery Establishment will be found complete; and he assures the public that he will sell very cheap. Intending purchasers would do well to give Mr. Campbell a trial. Just 3 doors from Hunter Street.

From our Port Hope exchanges we learn that our enterprising townsman, Mr. G. A. Stewart, P. L. S., is preparing a Map of the Town of Port Hope. The Town Council appointed a Committee to report on the wisdom of the Council giving a reasonable sum towards defraying the expense of getting it up. This Committee met and after comparing the new Map with a projected map of the late J. K. Roach, decided in favor of Mr. Stewart's map, and adopted a report recommending his purchase thereof, and also the giving of $100 extra to have it lithographed.

A new Literary periodical to be styled *The Argos*, is about to be published by Alexander Strahan & Co., Montreal. The prospectus does not launch into a column of promises, never to be fulfilled, but simply announces that it will be left to "The *Argos* to make friends or lose them." and that its first number will be issued on the 15th inst. We must await its birth before speaking of its merits or demerits.

T C. Walbridge, Esq., M. P. P. for North Hastings, has been feted lately. There were about 75 persons present. Mr. Walbridge's speech on the occasion occupies five columns of the *Chronicle*. He endeavoured to clear up his position in reference to the working of the Marmora Railway, but has signally failed to do so. Mr. Flint has evidently the best side of the question.

Ex-Alderman Patterson, of Hamilton notoriety, who was so wound up in the burglaries at that place, and who fled for fear of being arrested in connection therewith, has lately returned and given himself up. Bail has been accepted, and he awaits his trial. The principal witness, however, is reported missing.

It is said that the Iturbide family have renounced all claims to the Mexican throne for the sum of $100,000 each. This family established Mexican independence; in the year 1823 they resigned their claims for $25,000, but again sought for the crown.—Once more the family resign their claims for $100,000.

An important decision has lately been given in the Lincoln County Court, before I. M. Lawder, Esq., when it was decided that a woman cannot carry on business in her own name while her husband liveth, and this more especially when the intentions are to defraud the husband's creditors.

ASHBURNHAM COUNCIL.

December, 4th, 1865.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—The Reeve and Messrs. Bennet, Strickland and McGregor.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Accounts from J. Z. Rogers, for $14,58; Geo. Richie, $4,62½; R. D. Rogers, $30,62; were recommended to be paid.

Reports of Returns of the Weight Scales, up to 30th ult., were received; but one of them not being satisfactory was referred to the Reeve to have it adjusted if possible.

A By-law was passed for regulating the Market in the Village of Ashburnham, and providing one to take care of the Market House.

Council of Smith and Harvey.

December 4, 1865.

The Council met. All the members present. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Application was made by Authbert Branch, to have $6.00 refunded which he had paid as fine for two Bulls running at large, and stated that said Bulls had strayed from his premises in consequence of his fence having been removed to prevent it from being destroyed by fire. Application granted.

The Reeve read a notice from S. Smith, Esq., Attorney, stating that a writ of summons would shortly be issued out of the County Court against the Council at the suit of Jno. W. Moore, of the Township of Smith, for damage he had sustained by injury his horse had received whilst travelling along a crossway on the 12th Concession of Smith, said damage being laid at £50. Mr. Moore was present, and after some discussion the case was referred to arbitration. Mr. Dean was appointed arbitrator by the Council, and Mr. Moore appointed Mr. Bloomfield.

The petition of Joseph Smith and 35 others was read, praying that the Council would pass a By-law to repeal a By-law adopted by the duly qualified Municipal Electors of the Municipality under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864. A By-law was passed for the purpose petitioned for, and the Clerk was directed to advertise the time and place, when and where a poll would be opened to determine whether or not the repealing By-law would be approved by the electors of the Municipality.

A By law was passed to fix the place where the election of Councillors for the Township of Smith, for 1866, shall be held.

The Treasurer was directed to pay to A. Smith, Esq., the sum of $87.46, being the difference between the amount received from the Clergy Reserve Fund and the amount the Receiver General advised the Reeve was payable to the Municipality.

And also to the following indigent persons as charities, viz; to William Adams, $10; Widow Freeburn, $5; and to Widow Gallaspie, $6.

The Council then adjourned till the second Monday in January next.

LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Peterboro' Examiner.

SIR,—Allow me to throw out a hint for those attending these interesting meetings of this society. The proceedings invariably begin at 8 o'clock. How is it that parties continue to drop in at intervals till 9, interrupting the proceedings to the annoyance of all concerned, both readers, speakers, and listeners. Those of the audience who find it inconvenient to be punctual had better remain at home. By doing so they would oblidge at least one

PRESENT OR LAST OCCASION.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR,—As there are localities in our town becoming notorious for their dirt and filth, especially to the tavern yards, &c., caused by carelessness and indifference to common decency; so much so that it is exceedingly detrimental to the public comfort and health, and as a similar nuisance readiness may exist there, without redress, I may say I appealed for the removal of it. I beg to refer to a decision of Chief Constable Arnott, when called upon to take notice of a privy which was situated close to the front of a respectable store on one of the leading streets.—He, Mr. Arnott, said that in his opinion it was no nuisance, (although the quadrangle was therein announced in all its filth) to the passers by. Now it is needless to say that Chief Constable Arnott was remiss in his public duty; but I have good grounds for stating that his opinion in the matter is very distasteful to the public generally, and I would take this occasion as inquire of our City Fathers if Chief Constable Arnott comes up to the requirements of his duty as defined by their Committee.

A RATEPAYER.

Peterborough, Dec. 5th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—I see by the last issue of the *Review* that the Editor of that paper is still prosecuting his wanton and unmanly tirade of abuse against me—perhaps for want of some better employment. He calls me a liar, a fool, and a host of other things; but whether his conduct since and including his first attack on me, shows ignorance or folly, I am willing that his readers should judge. As to my going into the *Review* office, it is true I did; but there are so many Editors and Editoresses there, that a person hardly knows (in the very absence of what is said to exist even among thieves—honor) whether you have the right one or not. I asked the foreman, Mr Burk, if Mr. Bennett was in; he said he was not. I asked him did he represent that worthy there during his absence; he said he did. I then told him that I wished him to insert my letter; he said distinctly that he would unless it was fearfully long. I then handed it to him, to satisfy him on that point; and, although he had already promised to publish it, and after having told me that he represented Mr. Romaine, he then said that I must call again, which I considered equal to a refusal and a breach of promise too. But, sir, the Editor appears rather uncomfortable in his present position, notwithstanding it is the one of his choice. He evidently wishes to take another tack, and to carry the attention of his readers with him, while he evades the point at issue; but that position being chosen by himself, I insist on his keeping it until he either substantiates his assertion or else apologises to me. He says, I suppose, in the face of his assertion, it matters not whether I gummed the petition over the original or some one else did it. Now, I verily believe he is fond of plums, I will give him one hundred dollars when he shows that I did it; besides, I will give him ten dollars if he finds a respectable man whose name is on said petition that is dissatisfied with the change made in the heading. If he will not do so, I may be forced to take measures of compelling him. He further tells the public that there are a great many other things I have yet to learn. I readily acknowledge that; and I say God forbid that I should go through the ordeal through which he has passed to learn any of the things which I suppose he alludes to; for, sir, he has at least tried to do what is declared impossible for either the Ethiopian or the Leopard to do, and like those animals, has not really succeeded; for he still delights in lies—a mark of one not very highly spoken of for moral character.

With many thanks to you, sir, for your kindness in inserting my last, and in hopes that you will insert this also,

I remain yours truly,
WILLIAM TOOLE.

Peterboro', Dec. 4th, 1865.

P. S.—Review please copy. W. T.

Auld Scotia and Scotia's Sons.

Auld Scotia! wee bit bonnie Isle,
Fain wad I sing for your renown;
But wae's me, auld, I canna spin
Can ne'er be tauld wi' my bit pen.
There our guid Queen she likes to gang,
Among the broom an' heather lang,
Or sit aside the bonnie burn,
An' grieve for ane that can't return;
Tu o'e the raven on the rock,
Or watch the mist—John Paddon's cloak—
Her waning cheek grows fresh an' fair
Wi' Scotia's scenes an' Scotia's air.
Birthplace o' mony a gallant chield,
Her hill an' glen the battle field,
Her lofty peak, crag, rock an' scar,
Their watch-toor in the time o' war,
When border warriors crossed the Tweed,
Ta spleet in twa ilk Scotchman's head;
They crossed the Merse—the muirs the gain—
Ta ficht—aye, rather ta be a sin;
Whene'er the chaps wad show their face,
The warlike Scots were on the chase,
The Scottish steel their ranks wad thin,
Some in the ground, some homeward rin,
Far fra auld Scotia's bonnie braes,
Whar aft we played in youthfu' days.
Na time nor distance can deface
The love o' hame in Scotia's race.
Another year o' work an' care
Has gone, an' Scots ha' met ance mair,
Ta sing o' Scotia, far away,
And celebrate St. Andrew's Day.
Some care the Scotchman rather richt—
May-be that's a wee thing richt—
But, richt or wrang, a heart they've got
Ta love ta help a brither Scot;
Why your Society, I believe,
A needy Scotchman will relieve;
If honest want has brocht him low,
Ta him some help ye wad bestow;
When canld the drift o' winter blaw,
An' frost that wad maist lock your jaw,
Ye've are warm an' plenta meat,
Mind them that's canld an' nought to eat.
Na dout there's some o' Scotia's race
That's poor enuch in this same place;
They hate ta beg, or yet apply
Ta you, who wad their wants supply.
Misfortune may hae been their lot,
And left them here without a groat,
Ablins it was affliction sair
That drained their purse an' left them bare;
Perhaps they has themsel's ta blame—
A wafu' life o' sin an' shame;
Ta tell the truth, richt weel I ken,
Scots has their faults, like ither men.
Forsooth, there's guid an' honest Scots,
Whar poverty seems but their lots,
They idle gang—ta work they're willin'—
But, ah! they canna mak' a shillin':
Sea that puir Scots wi' grief he's shaken—
Provisions dear—nae wages makin'—
His puir bit wife in silence greetin',
Wi' hung e'his wee bairns greetin';
Though sad your fate cheer up a wee,
Your brither Scots some help will gie;
Although gien bites in quicksin gane,
Better ta has ena' fish than nane.
O, lang may your society prove
A source o' charity an' love;
Should want some canny Scot oppress,
May your free gifts relieve distress.
Lush, muckle pleasures maun it gie,
Ta meet this nicht 'mang mirth an' glee,
The haggis pee an' oaten cake,
Ta toast an' cheer for Scotia's sake.
Ance mair wi' hand an' heart o' thine,
The card o' freendship ta entwine,
Ta ane an' a', wi' heart, I say:
"Aff may ye ha'd St. Andrew's Day."

WILLIAM TELFORD.

Smith, Nov. 30, 1865.

To a Friend:

I was grieved with what you told to me—
Shame on those narrow-minded Scots that be
Forever striving to display their power,
Preventing others of a social hour;
They feel no good, at I see in their own eyes,
To mingle with inferiors they despise;
They shudder at the gust, though it is small,
And swallow up the camel, hair and all;
They are not Scots—they only bear the name—
Loyal Scots would brand them with the stigma
—*shame!*
I always find auld Scotia's sons at heart
Are glad to meet but very loath to part.

Collectors on the frontier report that smugglers are becoming alarmed at the precautions made to apprehend them, and that the business is falling off. Merchants along the line, both in the States and Canada, are shutting up their shops and suspending operations. Since the system of closely examining the clothing of females who cross the frontier, that class of travel is falling off. Not one woman crosses the St. Lawrence now where twenty did before.

For the Examiner.

Innovation, Precedent and Theory.

"Be not given to change" is the pithy exhortation of a time serving state priesthood, to their credulous flocks, on all appropriate occasions. Liberal your Politics, Free your Opinions, Christian in word and in deed, be ye Queen's men in spirit and true to your superiors, for ye and the Sheep who grow wool for your mantings, and entrust to their keeping in season and out of season."

"We must be guided by precedent" exclaims the fiery judge as he sits enthroned on the Bench, dressed like a fantastic old dandy on a holiday; "we must be guided by precedent, and not decide according to the simple dictates of justice;" accompanying these last words with a stern look, and giving the curls of his wig an aristocratic toss of defiance to all Liberals; "not according to the simple dictates of justice" he repeats "as there is an end to one learning and Lordships, and our law books (of which there are tens of thousands) may go the scullery, for the edification of the Cook and Kitchen maid."

"It is all theory, sheer theory" mutinies some would be Aristocrat; who by means of *low* cunning and "shaving" has acquired a little property. "All very fine for you smart Hiberdarto talk about," having contemptuously at his opponent. "The system you propose is a mere Utopia gotten up for the purpose of applying other people's property to your own use," bestowing (as he gives his last home thrust) a nervous glance at his brick-and-mortar erection, to see if it is not already in the possession of some villainous liberal, like the gates of Gaza on the shoulder of Samson.

There is nothing Mr. Editor which excites our risible propensities more than the bugbears raised by men who have acquired a little property, concerning the evil intentions of men who hold liberal political opinions. That state priests, would-be-Aristocrats, and lawyers, should tremble at the very suppositions of innovation is not astonishing; because they know well that there is little probability of any change in either Great Britain or her colonies, being made in coming years for their exclusive advantage. To make the world, therefore, believe that those who seek for the well-being of their country in the wholesome correction of what is wrong either as it regards the government, or any other moral reform are men who want to fill their own pockets at the expense of the country, is only what might be expected of State-priests, Aristocrats and their imitates; but that men of whom better things might be expected, should be silly enough to believe *them*, and to dread any prospective change in the laws of our common country is as ludicrous as it is injurious.

The predominance of reason is seriously obstructed by the superstitious devotions paid to the Idol, precedent; and the foolish dread of that Hobgoblin, innovation, has frightened the *Leader*, the Peterborough *Review* and the Montreal *True Witness* and others of the same kidney almost half out of their wits. What are they afraid of? with the priests of Oxford and Rome, I will answer: "Their craft is in danger." Innovation, which they so much dread, is almost as comprehensive in its meaning as the word "change," which from the beginning of the world, to the present time has been in constant operation. The whole history of science, arts, laws, &c., is but the history of different kinds of innovations. All the memorials of the past, from savage rudeness to civil refinement, are but the details of various innovations.

Innovation, however, is to be reckoned good, according to its qualities. If it is calculated to promote the greatest possible happiness of the greatest possible number, it is good; but if it has a positive tendency to aggrandize the *few* at the expense of the *many*, it is evil, because its qualities diminish the amount of human happiness and virtue.

Intimately connected with these, and equally discordant with reason, is the fastidious antipathy prevailing against *theory*.—All the contrivances which facilitate the means of subsistence, and administer to the comforts of life, owe their production to preconceived theories.

Accident may have made some fortunate discoveries; but it was the *ry* that rendered them profitable. Conduct the business of the world without principle, without science, without system, &c. in short without theory, confusion follows, and chaos comes again.

D.

Otonabee, February 25th, 1865.

FENIANI.

The examination of Stephens, the "Head Centre" of the Fenians in Ireland, and his accomplices, has been occupying the attention of the public. Mr. Barry, Q. C., M. P., prosecuted. Mr. Michael O'Laghlen, instructed by Mr. Lawless, appeared for the prisoners.

THEIR APPEARANCE.

Everyone seemed favourably impressed with the appearance of Stephens, the alleged "Head Centre" in Ireland, who, from his personal appearance, as well as his reputed position in the conspiracy, is almost the only man of mark among the Fenian prisoners Pre-eminently a "smart man," he is rather below the middle stature, with smooth cheeks, a fair complexion, a fine, large auburn beard, and hair of a light-brown colour, curling round the back of the head, the front and top being entirely bald, showing a very good development of the intellectual and moral faculties. "firmness" being remarkably large. The eyes are small, lively, and restless. The temperament is evidently sanguine and nervous, indicating quickness of perception, energy, and determination. He speaks fluently and correctly, with a slight Yankee accent. His manners are gentlemanly, saving a certain abruptness and impatience. He was, however, apparently very much at ease during the day, not at all like a prisoner charged with a great crime, but rather like an attorney watching a case, with a full consciousness of his own superior ability and the goodness of his cause, with a sovereign contempt for "the other side."

Mr. Kickham is quite a contrast to Mr. Stephens. He is a much taller man, with lengthened features, sallow complexion, abundance of dark hair and beard, and rather a heavy manner, which may be accounted for by the fact that he is very deaf, and is obliged to converse with the aid of a trumpet with a very long tube. He is an educated, gentlemanly person, apparently earnest and truthful. He anxiously and strongly repudiated what he called the assassination doctrines that had been laid to the charge of the Fenians. Duffy is a delicate-looking youth, having the appearance of a compositor in the habit of working all night. Murphy is a healthy-looking young man, of respectable appearance, very like what he professes to be, a builder. Like Messrs. Stephens and Kickham, he was dressed in fine black broadcloth. Stephens seems to pay particular attention to his toilet and strives to maintain the character of a man of high cultivation and elegant taste. He is said to be a good scholar, acquainted with modern languages, and to have been a private tutor in two or three highly respectable families in this country.

The United States Congress was opened at Washington, on Monday. The President's message states that relations with England and France were never more satisfactory than at present. We trust it will long continue so.

Cholera is reported as having appeared in the Island of Guadaloupe, one of the French West India Islands; and in consequence the dread of this terrible plague has reached to other places and causes consternation.

We understand that the prisoners Lewis, the "Notorious Robber," who was demanded from our authorities, on a charge of robbery committed in Oswego, has been remanded to jail to await the arrival of the U. S. officers, to whom he will be handed over after the proper formalities of extradition have been completed. Unless the thieving dignitaries act on the principle of "dealing gently with the erring," we fear our colored friend will have a "hard row to hoe."—*Belleville Chronicle.*

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

THE PEERAGE IN CANADA.

The New York *Herald* of Friday last contains a letter from its Toronto correspondent—who must be a worshipper, worded in fulsome terms of the Prince of Wales and in which he says:—Above (which we take the privilege of italicising) is an inquiry and item by your reporter, for you and the Sheep who grow wool for your mantings, and entrust to their keeping in season and out of season."

"From returns just made to the Provincial Council of the Brotherhood of Genesis I am enabled to give the following figures, which will surprise everybody not familiar with the sentiments of the friend of Canada. I give only a few of the towns. The first column shows the number in sympathy, and of course cannot be relied upon; but the last shows the number already enrolled:—

	In sympathy.	Enrolled.
Toronto	4000	150
Quebec	12000	8120
Montreal	25000	8000
Kingston	1000	280
Hamilton	2000	625
Ottawa	2000	510
London	1500	253
Oshville	100	52
Port Credit	100	40
St. Catherines	200	102
Niagara	400	210
Suspension Bridge	180	105
Paries	100	57
Woodstock	175	98
Ingersoll	175	72
Chatham	1000	207
Ayalu Township	1000	1000
New Market	250	102
Bradford	100	72
Barrie	220	125
Collingwood	200	112
Irishtown	1000	207
Port Hope	150	53
Cobourg	250	111
Whitby	100	64
Oshawa	120	72
Peterboro	400	196
Lindsay	400	227
Brighton	90	84
Prescott	250	121
Cornwall	125	61
Brockville	250	119
Belleville	200	207
St. Marys	150	122
Brampton	175	112
Georgetown	100	76
Guelph	425	207
Galt	230	110
Berlin	100	53
Stratford	200	211
Sarnia	200	103
Goderich	200	117
Owen Sound	250	51
Almonte	100	54
Iroquois	71	56
Brockville	70	36
Athenly	75	51
Aylmer	200	107
Milton	100	53
Bell Ewart	95	41
Bowmanville	75	31
Brooklin	200	65
Bruce Mines	400	211
Brock	100	54
Cayuga	65	44
Bradford	170	112
Dunville	100	64
Flora	192	54
Fenelon Falls	245	109
Ferges	100	61
Port Erie	95	58
Preston	210	104
Gananoque	275	150
Georgenis	250	126
Grand River	225	171
Hastings	226	107
Holland Landing	75	63
Total		16,028
Returns from other towns and rural district given		65,727
Making total number enrolled and drilling		81,755

"These figures, I am informed, include many persons residing outside of the corporation limits, but members of the local centres or lodges.

"The number armed is also given in the returns; but it is one of the secrets of the Brotherhood which I am unable to get at. I am assured, however, that over half of the enrolled members are armed either with rifle, gun, revolver or pike—many with rifle and revolver, which seem to be the popular weapons."

Latest from Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Dec. 2, 1865.

Mr. Chapais has arrived here.

A large quantity of new furniture is about to be manufactured for the government offices under the direction of the Board of Works.

The river is still open, but every little freight is offering, so that the Montreal boat has ceased running.

Today the weather is mild-half snow and half rain.

The *Canada Gazette* of to-day contains a militia general order directing all correspondence, except on finance, to be addressed to the Brigade-Majors of the respective Districts.

The names of twenty-eight new insolvents are published.

DIED.

At "Auchanellan Cottage," Ashburnham, on Monday, the 4th December. Donald Kerr, 4th son of the late Donald Macfarlane, aged 20 years and ten months.

The funeral will leave the family residence, to-day, at one o'clock, p. m.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, December 6, 1865.

Flour ₱ brl	$6 00	@	$7 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 35	@	1 50
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1 10	@	1 25
Potatoes	0 25	@	0 37½
Barley ₱ bush	0 55	@	0 60
Peas "	0 60	@	0 65
Oats "	0 50	@	0 55
Hay ₱ ton new	9 00	@	10 00
Hides ₱ cwt	5 00	@	5 00
Sheepskins	0 75	@	1 25
Wool ₱ lb	0 35	@	0 00
Beef ₱ cwt	5½ 00	@	6½ 00
Pork ₱ cwt	0 7½	@	9 00
Eggs, per dozen	0 15	@	0 15
Butter, fr	0 20	@	0 22
Cordwood	1 50	@	2 00
Fowl, per pair	0 20	@	0 25

HAVE WE ANY COLDS AMONG US?—Yes, many colds, hoarseness, sore throats, coughs, &c, all of which may be cured in one day, by using Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—25 cents a box; at all Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S
CURE FOR THE MISERABLES.
RENOVATING RESOLVENT
RENOVATING RESOLVENT
RENOVATING RESOLVENT
CURES
ALL SKIN DISEASES,

Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Heads, Sore Legs Scrofula, Syphilis, Nodes, Glandular Swellings One to six bottles of this marvellous remedy will cure the most horrible case. If you would enjoy life, take this medicine, it will cure you. If you have taken six bottles of any sarsaparilla and are still ansured, discontinue its use. If six bottles fail to cure you try something else. Radway's Renovating Resolvent is warranted to cure the worst disease by the use of six bottles. Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York.

A WORD TO THOSE.—The world is in trouble, nations are convulsed; thrones are trembling; governments are overturned; people are terrified; and the whole social organization of [illegible] by reason of the use of what are called "Cathartics," composed chiefly of Calomel. Like the "Compound Extract of Colocynth," which also causes dysentery, prostration, the dysentery, cramp, and pains in the stomach, &c. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Which has received the endorsement of the most
PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis
of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, *ask* this *out*.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisement in another column.

Peterboro, Feb. 24, 1865. 1-6in

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. W

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Municipality of Smith and Harvey, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, having on the 6th day of December, 1865, passed a By-Law to repeal a By-Law adopted by the 4th quarterly meeting of Section of said Municipality, under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864, to prohibit the sale of Intoxicating Liquor until the passing of licenses for Grocers, Inns and Shops, and Municipality.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the third day of January, 1866, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, at the Town Hall, Smith, a meeting of the Municipal Electors of said Municipality will be held, for the taking of a poll to decide whether or not the repealing By-Law is approved by such electors.

CHRISTOPHER BURTON,
Township Clerk.

Smith, December 6th 1865.

GRAND BAZAAR

A GRAND BAZAAR, in aid of the building fund of the

Roman Catholic Separate School House,

in Peterborough, will be held in the

TOWN HALL, PETERBOROUGH,

commencing

ON MONDAY, DECEM'R 18, 1865,

and will continue during the remainder of the week.

Among the various articles, both Useful and Ornamental, will be found splendid worked Ottoes, Ottomans, Valuable Pictures, &c. Also a large assortment of Children's Clothing. The Ladies having charge of the Tables, purpose to dispose of their goods at

VERY LOW PRICES.

Thereby hoping to secure ready sales.

The people of the Town and vicinity are very respectfully invited to attend the Bazaar, even though they do not wish to purchase.

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1865. 48-4in

SALE BY AUCTION.

I AM instructed by a Lady leaving Peterborough, to sell by Auction, at her residence, Clonalila Hill, (near the residence of E. Chamberlen, Esquire,) the whole of her Household Furniture and other effects,

ON WEDNESDAY, 13th DECEMBER,

Comprising as follows:

Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, And Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO,—

Carriage, Harness, Sleighs & Waggon,

With many other articles suited for Farm and Garden Work.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under $40, Cash; over that amount, six months credit, by furnishing approved joint notes

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., and continue until the whole is disposed of.

For other particulars of sale, enquire of

ALEX. McNEIL,
Auctioneer.

P. S.—After the sale, a splendid Reaping Machine, and a number of Horses and Sheep, will be sold.

November 29th, 1865. 48

Public Notice.

THE Council of the Corporation of the TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE, intend on Monday, the 18th day of December next, to pass a By-Law to provide for the stopping up and sale of a certain Road across lot No. 14, in the third Concession, and continuing across the fourth Concession part of the way on lot 14, and the remaining part of the way on lot 15 in said concession in the Township of Otonabee.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, Nov. 15, 1865. 47-td.

Pens! Pens!

BARNARD'S Carbonized Mercantile Pens, just received and for sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
No. 1, Market Block.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

TO SHOEMAKERS.

TWO OR THREE JOURNEYMEN Wanted.

Must be first-class workmen.

Apply immediately.

R. PATTERSON.

Peterboro, Nov. 22, 1865. 47

STRAYED!

INTO the premises of the subscriber, Lot 24, in the 13 Concession of Otonabee, a Red and White Steer. The owner can have him by proving property and paying expenses.

ROBERT AMBROSE.

Otonabee, Nov. 28, 1865. 48-3in

CANADIAN ALMANACS FOR 1866,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

WANTED!

300 DOZ. HOME-MADE WOOLLEN SOCKS and MITTS, for which the highest prices will be paid, at the store of

L. LEMAY.

Hunter st, Peterboro, Nov. 29, 1865. 48-4

BRICKS FOR SALE.

ABOUT 85,000 Bricks for sale. For particulars apply to

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, Nov. 20, 1865. 48-4in

SOMETHING NEW.

ENGLISH EGG POWDER.

NOW that Eggs are scarce and dear, you can buy at the Family Grocer's, George Street, Peterborough, a Five Cent Package of Egg Powder, that will go as far as one dozen Eggs. Warranted genuine. Try it.

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

Glecyrene Soap Powder

AN excellent substitute for Soap, and much cheaper.

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

SCOTT'S CELEBRATED MAGIC LIQUID BLUE.

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices. Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.

Losses settled promptly and in full.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr.,
Agent.

Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

ENGLISH & CANADIAN CLOTHS.

The Subscriber would respectfully call attention to his present Stock of

ENGLISH BROAD CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

Coatings and Trowserings,

AS WELL AS TO HIS

Stock of Canadian Tweeds,

The Stock is very large, thereby giving the advantage to buyers to select suitable patterns. The Goods were well bought, and good value will be given to Customers.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', December 6, 1865. 49-3in

A Large Lot of New Goods

JUST ARRIVED AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

Old Stock Considerably Reduced in Price, to match the New.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A BARGAIN!

PRINTS—reduced ½d to 1d per yard.
DRESS GOODS—very much reduced.
COTTONS—falling.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS—Cheap.
FLANNELS—of all kinds—Good and Cheap.
CLOTHS—at a very low figure—the very best wearing at 3s 3d per yard.
READY-MADE CLOTHING—selling at great reductions.
BLANKETS—a large lot from 11s 3d per pair.
Ladies' Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Clouds, Hoods, Scarfs, Undersleeves, &c.&c. } Going very Cheap.

☞ CALL EARLY! ☜

☞ Before the Best Bargains are disposed of. ☜

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, December, 1865.

R. PATTERSON'S

B IS THE BEST PLACE TO BUY B
O BOOTS AND SHOES, O
O If you want a good article, O
T A GREAT VARIETY T
S to choose from, S
AND VERY
S Cheap. S
Remember the place—Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe Street.
S HE IS S
H Always Receiving H
O LARGE SUPPLIES O
From the Best Markets.
E Also, RUBBERS of all kinds, E
S LADIES' and GENTS' FELT OVER-SHOES, &c. S

Peterboro, November 15, 1865. 46

☞ "Worthy of Special Notice." ☜

IF YOU WANT

Neat PRINTING!

Go to the

EXAMINER OFFICE.

ROOM PAPER

Below Cost!

AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterborough, November, 1865.

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Scotland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865. 42

Cordwood.

THE subscriber is prepared to enter into Contracts for the delivery of Cordwood on the line of the

Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton Railway

ALSO PETERBORO' BRANCH.

For particulars apply either at any of the Stations, or to Mr. James Chalmers, or Mr. C. Perry, Peterborough.

JOHN FOWLER.

Port Hope, Nov. 11, 1865. 46

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution any person or persons against purchasing or negotiating a promissory note, made by me in favor of G. A. Woods & Co., or bearer, witnessed by M. S. Dean, dated on or about the 19th May last, payable on the first day of February next, with interest; if the interest is paid them, the note to run one year from that date if required by me; for the sum of fifteen dollars. I will not pay the same as I have not received any value for it.

WILLIAM HARRINGTON.

Emmaboro, Nov. 16, 1865. 46

Fall and Winter Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a lot of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which will be found a few pieces of the celebrated

BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS.

Peterborough, September 13th, 1865.

T. ROBINSON & CO.

LLOYD'S

Great Typographical Railway and County Map of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, $2 00.

Also, the United States County Map, $1.50.

The undersigned are sole agents for the above for the Districts of Colborne and Newcastle.

JOHN NEITHERCUT.
DAWSON KENNEDY.

N. B.—For description and particulars, see advertisement in another column.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1865. 45-4

Tramp! Tramp!

TRAMP!

The Boys are Marching

TO

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

FOR THEIR

School Books, Slates and Copy Books,

Where they can get them VERY CHEAP.

Peterboro, Nov. 6, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at Mr J. A. Johnson's International Hotel, Norwood, on MONDAY, the ELEVENTH day of DECEMBER, 1865, at Ten o'clock, a m.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

N. B.—By a resolution adopted at its last meeting, Teachers holding certificates of any class from this Board, are required to return them to the Board for renewal at the above meeting. All certificates not then returned will be cancelled.

Teachers holding third-class certificates require to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Nov. 2nd, 1865. 45

HENRY CRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT,

QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes care of private Bills during the session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; R. Juson, Esq, Hamilton: Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Hon. J. Carling, London; R. Bull, Esq. Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

May 30, 1865. 22

The New Number

OF THE

CHURCHMAN'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY MAGAZINE. 1s. MONTHLY.

"Fully sustains its title, and but few Christian homes ought to be without it."—*Royal Leamington Spa.*

"This is, perhaps, of all periodicals devoted to the exposition of Church principles, the one to which we are most inclined to give an unhesitating preference."—*Somerset Gazette.*

Number XXXV., for NOVEMBER, contains:

PLAIN WORDS ON BIBLE CRITICISM.—By the Rev. F. H. Scrivner, M. A.

CHRIST CHURCH DAYS: An Oxford Story
Chapter XI—The Grand Commemoration.
" XII—Donnington.

SCRIPTURE MISQUOTATIONS BY MEN OF LETTERS. By Francis Jacox.

CHURCHYARD SPORTS, MARKETS, AND ALES. By the Rev. E. L. Cutts, B. A.

THE MARTYRDOM OF HYPATIA. By Helen Monro.

SKETCHES IN THE DESERT. By the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.
Chap. XIII—Printing the Bible in Paris, and the Five Years' Faculty.
Chap. XIV—Cranmer—Cromwell—Catherine Howard.

THE FEVER DISTRICTS OF LONDON. By the Rev. Kitto.

DESERT MEDITATIONS. By A. H. Grant. (*With an Illustration by J. D. Watson.*)

OUR CLERICAL CLUB. By the Editor.
The Norwich Church Congress—Archbishop of York's Sermon—Notes on the Congress—The late Mr. Oakley—Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry—Dr. Pusey's "Truth and Office of Church of England." Christian Unity.

"The Oxford story entitled 'Christ Church Days,' progresses well, and is evidently from the pen of one who has been in residence in that ancient university, and has seen with his own eyes the life which he describes so well and so truly. The names of the contributors of the other papers are such as any publisher of a work addressed to attached members of the United Church of England and Ireland would be proud to display."—*Cheltenham Times.*

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS. TORONTO: W. C. CHEWETT & Co. MONTREAL: DAWSON BROTHERS; and all Booksellers.

The above Magazines and all the Periodicals can be obtained at the Examiner Book Store.

MESS PORK.

Just received, direct from Chicago,

100 Barrels Mess Pork,

FOR SALE. Apply to

D. SUTHERLAND,
Or J. CARNEGIE.

October 11th, 1865. 41tf

Money to Lend

IN moderate amounts, on Real Estate. Apply to

JOHN BURNHAM,
Solicitor, Peterborough.

November 8th, 1865. 45

BOOKS & STATINOERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,

Corner of George and Simcoe streets, Peterborough.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Have just received a large addition to their former stock, which they are prepared to sell at greatly

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH!

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS OF

School Books, Blank Books, Stationery, Magazines, Diaries, Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, and Fancy Goods.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES Received regularly.

☞ A Liberal Discount allowed to Country Merchants. ☜

Peterborough, November 1st, 1865.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.

Announce the Completion of their

STOCK of FALL & WINTER GOODS.

They would draw the special attention of Ladies to their

MILLINERY & MANTLE ROOMS,

which are now ready for inspection and replete with all the

Newest and most Fashionable articles in that line.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41.

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 30 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-2m

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.

10 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG.

Capital,.....$12,500,000. Invested,.....$2,000,000.

Deposit Fund in Canada,....$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:

Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co.,
General Agents for Canada.

FREDERICK COLE, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an undiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately.

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid.

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premiums, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convenient and liberal terms, whereby no policy need lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium.

☞ Further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX,
or
T. B. CLEMENTI, } *Agents at Peterboro.*

R. KINCAID, M. D., Medical Referee. 38

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

L. LEMAY

BEGS to call the attention of his customers and other cash buyers to his large stock of STAPLE GOODS, received during the last two weeks, among which will be found a large and well-selected assortment of

Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Wincays, and a variety of Plaid Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles, Flannels, Blankets, White Cotton, Striped Shirting and Denims, 200 pieces of best Canadian Factory Cotton, from 6¼ per yard; 75 pieces of Prints, fast colors, from 7½ per yard; 50 pieces of plain and checked home-made Flannel, 800 yards of white Fulled Cloth (Peterboro' manufacture), 150 pieces of Canadian Tweeds, Beaver, Whitney, and fancy Over-coatings.

CHEAP AND GOOD CLOTHING,

One of the largest and best made stocks of Clothing in Town; 250 Over-coats, 200 fancy Cassimere and Canadian Tweed Under-coats, 300 pairs of Cassimere, Canadian Tweed and Fulled Cloth Pants, 350 Vests, 400 Flannel and Cotton Shirts, a good assortment of Felt Hats, Cloth Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Mufflers, &c, &c. All my Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and will be sold very cheap.

All Goods sold for Cash only, and at small profits.

L. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, next to McKellar & Cameron.

Peterboro', Sept. 13th, 1865. 37

REMOVAL NOTICE!

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Produce and Commission Merchant,

HAS REMOVED his Flour and Feed Store to the Brick Building on SIMCOE STREET, in rear of R. Walton's Stove Shop, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of Flour, Bran, Shorts, Pollards, Oats, Peas and Barley.

Peterboro', Oct. 26, 1865. 44-tf.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the

Examiner Office.

CANADA WEST

Farmers' Mutual Stock Insurance COMPANY.

THE Members of the above named Company, are hereby notified, that the Board of Directors have levied an

ASSESSMENT OF FIFTY PER CENT

on all premium notes, (not heretofore assessed,) bearing date between the 1st January, 1863, and the 1st July, 1865, of which each Member will be individually notified

RICH. P. STREET,
Sec. and Treas.

Hamilton, Nov. 10th, 1865. 47-3in

TAXES! TAXES!!

THE undersigned having now demanded the Taxes from all the ratepayers, and a goodly number have not yet settled the amount due by them, he hereby gives

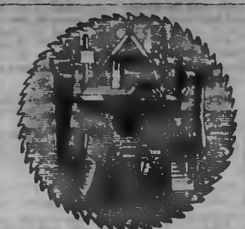
NOTICE

That he will be found at the Town Clerk's Office from the 1st to the 16th days of December, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 3 p. m., for the purpose of receiving the same; and all persons neglecting to pay their Taxes between the periods aforesaid, will have themselves only to blame if costs are incurred.

Collirely no exceptions made, but delinquents will all be served alike.

DAVID CARLISLE,
Collector, Town of Peterborough.

Peterboro', Nov. 24th, 1865. 47



Sign of the

CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET,

PETERBOROUGH.

Robt. Hamilton

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving his large stock of Hardware, which was selected by him while in Europe, and will offer it for sale at prices that will defy competition.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of

MOCOCK'S and AYRES'

BROAD AND NARROW AXES,

Wholesale and Retail.

Lumbermen supplied on Reasonable Terms.

Cash purchasers will consult their interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro'. Sept. 27, 1865. 39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of JOHN REID, Partner in the Firm of A. Fowlie & Co., an Insolvent.

IN pursuance of the above Act, I hereby call a meeting of the Creditors of the above named Insolvent, at the Office of Stewart & Macdougall, on George street, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the Twelfth day of December next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the public examination of the above named Insolvent, and for the purpose of my receiving the advice of the Creditors in this matter relative to the disposal of the assets and claims of the said Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally; and I hereby summon the said Insolvent to attend such meeting.

Dated at Peterborough, this 25th day of November, A. D., 1865.

A. H. MACDOUGALL,
Assignee.

48-2in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, to wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JAMES W. STONE and GILES STONE, Insolvents.

THE undersigned have filed a consent by their Creditors to their discharge, and on Wednesday, the twentieth day of December next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, they will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

GILES STONE.
JAMES W. STONE.

Dated at Peterborough, this 14th day of October, 1865. } 42

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to receive or negotiate a certain note, dated the 7th June, 1865, drawn at nine months, for $52.50, in favor of Mr. Thomas Hutchison or bearer, and signed by W. Rutherford, Jr., W. Rutherford, Sr., and Adam Rutherford, as the two last named persons do not hold themselves liable therein; the said note having been acquired by Mr. Hutchison (as regards them) without value and contrary to the understanding between them.

W. RUTHERFORD, Sr.
A. RUTHERFORD.

Peterboro, August 7, 1865. 32

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the late firm of MILLAR & BERTRAM, are hereby notified that the same must be immediately liquidated by payment to the subscriber; and all accounts unpaid on the 15th of December, will be handed into the Court for Collection, without fail.

MELVILLE MILLAR.
Hardware Merchant.

Peterborough, Nov. 22, 1865. 47-3 in.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons giving any Credit on my account, by or to any person whatever, without my previous written order to do so.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Otonabee, October 6, 1865. 42

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro,' July 26, 1865. 30

THE DAILY

Globe & Ledaer

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,

Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's

WANTED!

A SITUATION as Female Teacher; holds a first-class County Certificate.

Apply by letter to

X. Y. Z.,
Warsaw P. O.

Warsaw, Nov. 8, 1865. 45

ALICE BAGS,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 20, 1865.

NEW HONEY! FOR SALE

AT

D. LEMAY'S.

Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1865. 48-3in

SCRIPTURE BISCUITS

CELEBRATED

Biscuits and Boston Crackers,

AT

D. LEMAY'S.

Peterboro', Nov. 16, 1865. 48-3in

Cheese! Cheese!

FROM the best Canadian and American Factories. For sale at

D. LEMAY'S.

Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1865. 48-3in

WEDDING CAKES

MADE TO ORDER at the Confectionery Store of

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1865. 48-3in

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

21st Vol. of the Montreal Witness

FOR 1866.

TWENTY EVENTFUL YEARS have run their course, since the *Montreal Witness* first saw the light, and though they have been full of changes there has been no change in the reasons for commencing it, namely, the great importance to society of a wholesome family newspaper.

Is a Mother's Magazine desirable in a family? The *Witness* has had as much matter every year of the kind inserted in Mother's Magazines as any monthly publication under that name.

Is a Children's Magazine of Sunday School Paper desirable? The *Witness* has had more of the class of reading suitable for those publications than any of them.

Is an Agricultural Paper of great benefit to the country? The *Witness* has had about as much on that subject monthly as would fill a good-sized agricultural journal.

Is a Temperance Paper of great importance to families and the country? The *Witness* has had more on that subject than any ordinary monthly temperance paper.

Is a Commercial Paper wanted by men of business and farmers? The *Witness* has fully as much commercial matter as any exclusively commercial paper.

Is a Literary Paper wanted? The *Witness* has had a goodly proportion of Poetry, Tales, Reviews, and other literary matter.

Should a witness for truth, and against error, injustice and vice be sustained? The *Witness* has done its best in all these respects.

Is a newspaper essential to an intelligent family? The *Witness* has given more news than most papers in Canada.

A brief calculation will show the economy of procuring all these papers together instead of separately. The cost, if taken in the latter way, would, instead of the price of the *Witness*, be about as follows:—

Mother's Magazine,	$1 50
Children's Paper	50
Agricultural Paper	1 00
Temperance Paper	50
Commercial Paper	1 00
Literary Paper	2 00
Weekly Newspaper	1 00
	6 75

This shows a very great difference in first cost be idea the saving in postage.

We would not be understood, however, to mean that any one should be satisfied with the *Witness* only. On the contrary, we think it a wise economy so subscribe for various useful periodicals. There is, probably, no way in which a small sum of money yields so large a return of pleasure and profit. Our only object is to show how economical it is to subscribe for this paper.

There is another view of this matter, which is not a small reward for our twenty years' labour. During that time a very large number of families have been brought up with the *Witness* as their family paper. Parents and children have perused it regularly, and in it found the best selections we could make from the best writers of the world. All knew the power of a family paper to modify the views, opinions, and conduct of those to whom it obtains access, and if this one has aided in the bringing up of some thousands of families in principles of religion, temperance, integrity, and intelligent enterprise, what finite arithmetic can reckon up the gain!

The *Witness* reaches now in all its editions some seven thousand subscribers all over the country, besides an average circulation of some four thousand in the city of Montreal; and for this extensive circulation we are exceedingly thankful, but it is a matter of deep regret that the proportion of the people reached is yet so small.

There are probably about six thousand Protestant families in Montreal of which we reach about two-thirds; but there are about 200,000 Protestant families in the rest of Canada, of which we only reach 7,000, or less than a fortieth part. There is surely room here for a very large extension of all our editions.

The *Daily Witness* is by far the best of our editions for business men, having more reading matter and a great many more advertisements than any other edition. It has also full market reports daily. The subscription is $3,00 per annum.

The *Montreal Witness* (semi-weekly) contains nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, together with semi-weekly market reports and prices current. Subscription $2,00 per annum.

The *Weekly Witness* contains all the matter of permanent interest of the Semi-weekly, with weekly summary of news and market reports. Subscription $1,00 per annum.

The *Canadian Messenger*, published twice a month, contains the Temperance, Agricultural, Scientific, and Educational matter of the Witness, but without news, markets, or advertisements, as it goes post free. Subscription 25 cents per annum.

All these rates are payable invariably in advance, and the paper stops when the term subscribed for expires.

It should not be very difficult to get some one of these editions into almost every family if a friend of that family would only suggest the matter to them.

The price is so low that we cannot afford commissions, and indeed we have always received the greatest aid, in the way of obtaining subscribers, from parties who had no object in view but disinterested patriotism and benevolence. To all such, and may their number greatly increase, we hereby render hearty thanks for past favors, and ask them to continue their good offices.

The *Witness* is now dressed in a new suit of types, and no effort will be spared to keep it in the very front rank of Canadian journalism.

Advertisements not at variance with the character of the *Witness* will be inserted for one cent per word for one insertion and a half cent per word for each subsequent insertion, no advertisement being reckoned at less than 25 words.

Letters for the *Witness* or Messenger containing money should invariably be registered, and when this is done the remittance is at our risk. All communications to be addressed to "MONTREAL WITNESS," or

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Montreal.

BIBLES,

PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, Wesley's Hymns, and Bibles with Wesley's Hymns, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
Opposite Nicholls & Hall's.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

AMERICAN MONEY

BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "EXAMINER" Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterboro,h.

Poetry.

TALE.

There's a new young lady's here to-day,
I wonder what's her name?
His father fixed on only pay—
Do look at Sallie Dame.

Who's that young lady dressed in green?
It can't be Mrs. Leach;
There's Mr. Jones with Parson Giles—
I wonder if he'll preach.

Look at Nancy Sleepers veil,
It's full a breadth too wide;
I wonder if Susannah Ayers
Appears to-day as bride?

Lord! what a voice Jane Rice has got,
Oh! how that organ roars;
I'm glad we've left the singers seat;
How can Miss Jones intimate secrets!

What ugly shawls those are in front!
Did you observe Ann Wild?
Her new straw bonnet's trimmed with black
I guess she's lost a child.

I'm half asleep: that Mr. Jones,
His sermons are so long;
This afternoon we'll stay home,
It's over; do come on!

Varieties.

Not to be Outdone.

In Artemus Ward's new book is the following:—

Years ago, a certain Mr. Blaze was an agent of the California Stage Company. There was a formidable and well organized opposition to the California Stage Company at that time, and Mr. Blaze rendered them such signal services in his capacity of agent that they were very sorry when he tendered his resignation.

'You are some sixteen hundred dollars behind in your accounts, Mr. Blaze,' said the President, 'but in view of your faithful and efficient services, we shall throw off the half of that amount.'

Mr. Blaze seemed touched by this generosity. A tear stood in his eye, and his bosom throbbed audibly.

'You will throw off eight hundred dollars—you will?' he cried, at last seizing the President's hand, and pressing it passionately to his lips.

'I will' replied the President.

'Well, sir,' said Mr. Blaze,' I'm a gentleman, I am, you bet! And I won't allow no Stage Company to surpass me in politeness. I'll throw off the other eight hundred dollars, and we call it square! No gratitude, sir, on thanks—it is my duty.

A proud person, and his man, riding over a common, saw a shepherd with a new coat on, tending his flock. The person asked him, in a very haughty tone, who gave him that coat. "The same that clothed you, the parish," said the shepherd. The person, nettled at this, rode on a little way, murmuring, and then bade his man go back and ask the shepherd if he would come and live with him, as he wanted a fool. The groom went accordingly to the shepherd, delivered his message, and concluded, as he was ordered, that his master wanted a fool. "Why, are you going away, then?" said the shepherd. "No," answered the other. "Then," said the shepherd, 'you may tell your master that his living cannot maintain three of us.'

The Norfolk Roanoke House folks, a few days since, hearing of the whereabouts of a guest who had decamped without going through the usual formality of paying his bill, sent him a note.

Mr ———. Dear sir: Will you send amount of your bill, and oblige, etc. To which the delinquent made answer: The amount is $80 61¼. Yours respectfully.

Lord Palmerston used to tell this anecdote of himself: "When I was a young man, the Duke of Wellington made an appointment with me at half-past seven in the morning, and some one asked me, 'Why, Palmerston, how will you keep that engagement?' 'Why,' I said, 'of course, the easiest thing in the world, I'll keep it the last thing before I go to bed.'"

Bawancipire, French Ambassador to Spain, was telling Henri Quatre how he hated Madrid. "I was mounted on the smallest mule in the world." "Ah," said Henri, "what an amusing sight, to bigest ass, on the smallest mule!" "I was your Majesty's representative," was the rejoinder.

In a chancery suit, one of the counsel describing the boundaries of his client's land, said, in showing the plan of it, "We lie on this side." The opposite counsel then said a good humored grin, observed, "If you lie on both sides whom will you have me believe?

A lover wrote to a lady who rejected him, saying that he intended to retire "to some secluded spot, and breathe away his life in sighs." To which the lady replied, by inquiring whether they were to be medium or large size. The man has not since been heard of.

Murphy was asked why it was so very difficult to waked him in the morning. "Indeed, master, it's because of taking your own advice, always to attind to what I'm about; so whatever I sleeps I pays attintion to it."

"Suppose a fellow should fail so badly that he could not even 'pay his addresses,' what should his lady love do about it?" asked a fop of a young lady. "She should at once grant him his discharge?" was the prompt response.

The question, Why do printers not succeed as well as brewers? was thus answered: Because printers work for the head and brewers for the stomach; and where twenty men have stomachs, but one has brains.

We sleep, but the loom of life never stops; and the pattern which was weaving when the sun went down, is weaving when it comes up to-morrow.

A Dutchman describes New York as berry fine people, who go about de streets a beating each oder, and dey call dat pizzness.

The Japanese say, "The tongue of woman is her sword, and she never lets it grow rusty for want of using it."

Sam Slick says he knew a man down East whose feet were so big that he had to pull his pantaloons on over his head.

The man who made an impression on the heart of a coquette, has become a skilful stonecutter.

It is a short step from modesty to bumfility, but a shorter one from vanity to folly and weakness to falsehood.

CONSOLING APHORISM.—For a nation to be largely in debt is, in the nature of things, much to its credit.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, at the suit of MELANCTHON H. SEYMOUR, HAMILTON H. WHITNEY and CHARLES EDWARD MAYNARD, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM SNYDER, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY next, at the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz, Town Lots Numbers 18 and 19 West of George and North of Simcoe Streets in the Town of Peterborough; also part of Lot No. 6 West of George and North of King Streets, also in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows, viz., commencing at the distance of one hundred and ninety-four feet South from a point on Charlotte Street, West twenty feet from the North-east corner of Lot No. West of George Street and South of Charlotte Street in the said Town of Peterborough, thence West to within the distance of twelve feet from the Western limit of the said first mentioned lot, thence South sixty-two feet thence East to within the distance of twenty feet of the Eastern limit of the said first mentioned lot, and then North to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 21, 1865. 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court for the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns. Admini-tratrix of and singular the goods and chattels which were of the said Peter Burns, to be administered, at the suit of Michael Hallihan, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

The west half of lot No. 24, in the 9th concession of the Township of Otonabee; and also part of lot No. 6, west of George street and south of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows:—Commencing on Simcoe street at a distance of twenty-eight feet six inches west from the north-east corner of the said last mentioned lot, thence west twenty-eight feet six inches, thence south to within the distance of ten feet of the southern boundary of the said last mentioned lot, thence east twenty-eight feet six inches, thence north to the place of beginning; together with a right of way from Aylmer street ten feet wide.

All of which property I shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAS. HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', November 18, 1865. 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, } *To Wit:* } WILL be sold at the Court House in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1866, at Twelve o'clock, noon all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant in and to the following lands and tenements.

In the Common Pleas.

David Douglas Young, executor of the last will and testament of George Burns Symes, deceased, *Plaintiff,*

vs.

Ann Redmond, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 25 and 26 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Belmont, and the North half Lot No. 27 in the 6th concession of the said Township of Belmont, and County of Peterboro'.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept 26, 1865. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Julia Doherty, and against the lands and tenements which were of Thomas Doherty, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Bridget Doherty Administratrix of the said Thomas Doherty, to be administered, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Doherty in and to the West half of the East half of Lot number 24 in the 10 Concession of Otonabee, which property I shall offer for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, Peterboro, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office. Peterboro, 14th August, 1865. 33-td.

Writing Desks,

LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

THE DAILY

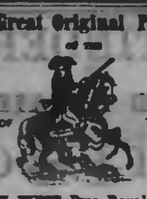
Globe & Ledger

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store,

Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's

The Great Original Painting



BATTLE OF THE BOYNE

By REV. WEST, Pres. Royal Academy.

SPARKES, BOURNE & Co., would respectfully announce that they have now ready for delivery a splendidly got up Coloured Lithograph of the magnificent HISTORICAL PAINTING, representing the Battle at the moment of the death of the gallant Duke Schomberg; and which is published on the finest paper—size 22 × 30 inches.

This Picture—a faithful copy of the great Original—will be found incomparably superior to anything ever offered to the public either in this country or Great Britain. *It has been executed by the first Artists of the day*, and no trouble or expense has been spared to make it worthy of the justly celebrated Painter, and the GREAT HISTORICAL FACT which it represents, and which ought never to be forgotten by those who now enjoy the CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY which this event, more than any other in our history, was the means of establishing and perpetuating.

In times like these, when the principles of our Forefathers are being assailed on every hand, it is especially needful for us to bear in mind from whence sprung our Constitutional form of Government; and nothing contributes more to aid us in keeping in remembrance these momentous passages in our history than faithful representations by great Masters. And certainly no Historical Subject has been more ably treated than the above event by this celebrated Painter.

In presenting this Picture to the *Protestant Community*, and especially to those who are *more feelingly alive* to the vast benefits conferred on us by the ever memorable events of 1690, the Publishers feel every confidence that their efforts will be fully appreciated, and that this Picture will find an honored place in every Protestant home in the British Provinces.

Price of the Picture, $1.

F. B. SPARKES, Toronto.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Agents.

The Publishers would call attention to the following recommendatory Letter which they have received:

Toronto, June 10th, 1865.

Messrs. SPARKES, BOURNE & Co.,

GENTLEMEN,—We are very much pleased with the Photograph of the Drawing of your forthcoming Colored Lithograph of the "Battle of the Boyne," and are of opinion that if the execution of the Work in Progress is carefully carried out, your anticipations of a very large sale will be fully realized.

F. H. MEDCALF.
OGLE R. GOWAN.
ANDREW FLEMING.

1866. PROSPECTUS 1866.
or
The Globe Newspaper.

THE publisher of *The Globe* has to announce that very great improvements in the publication of this journal will be made in the coming year. A new font of beautiful type, cast specially for *The Globe*, has been imported from the celebrated Scottish Foundry of Millar and Richard, Edinburgh. The quality of the paper used in printing the journal will be much superior to that heretofore employed. Arrangements are now being made for increased Telegraphic facilities; and the corps of Writers, Reporters and correspondents, will be strengthened—increased effort will be put forth in every department to render *The Globe* more worthy than ever before of the immense circulation it has for so many years enjoyed throughout British America.

The year 1866 is likely to be a most eventful period in the history of Canada—a year in which the current events of the day will be of the deepest interest to every inhabitant of the country.

The new Parliamentary Buildings will, early in the coming spring, be opened for the first time at Ottawa.

The Government is pledged to present to Parliament, at the opening of the session, either a Bill for completing the Confederation of all British America, or a Bill establishing a new Federal constitution for Canada alone, based on the principle of Representation by Population in the popular branch.

On the 17th of March, 1866, the American Treaty of Reciprocity will come to an end; and the negotiations for its renewal, or preparations to meet the change, will be watched with much interest.

Arrangements for acquiring possession of, and opening the North-West territory for settlement, will be speedily made, and to these *The Globe* will devote special attention, as it has *has hitherto done to everything connected with* the subject.

With the settlement of the constitutional question that has so long distracted the Province, numerous questions affecting the material progress of this country will be thrown open for consideration. Among these will be—

The subject of Banking and Currency.
Enlarging the Canals, and otherwise improving the Internal Navigation of the country.
Reduction of the Customs' Tariff.
Interest on Money.
Opening up new Territory to settlement.
Free land grants to actual settlers.
A Homestead Law.
And many other vitally important subjects.

In the discussion and settlement of all these matters, *The Globe* will, as heretofore, take an active part; and from the sources of information at the command of its conductors, it is not doubted that in its columns the earliest intelligence and the most reliable information will continue to be found.

THE DAILY GLOBE

will continue to be mailed from the office at $6 per annum, payable invariably in advance; but can be procured regularly from the news-dealers in all the cities and towns throughout the Province.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

will also be much improved in the year 1866. The paper will be of superior quality, and the new Scottish type will give it a great improved appearance. An editor has been engaged, whose special duty it will be to condense and arrange the matter for this edition, and to select intelligence specially adapted for country readers. A portion of each week's paper will be devoted to the publication of some interesting tale; and the markets and prices current will continue to be given with promptness and accuracy.

The *Weekly Globe* will continue to be published at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable strictly in advance. Some exceptions to the rule of advance payment have been heretofore made—but from the 1st of January, 1866, no paper will be sent from the office without prepayment.

CLUB RATES.

During 1866 we will send:—

Six copies one year for	$10 00
Ten " "	15 00
Fifteen " "	22 50

and an extra copy of the *Weekly* to the person who gets up the club of fifteen.

Twenty-five copies one year for	35 00

and a copy of the *Weekly Globe* to the person who gets up the club of twenty-five.

Fifty copies one year for	65 00

and a copy of the *Daily Globe* one year to the person who gets up the club of fifty.

Eighty copies one year for	100 00

and a copy of the *Daily*.

Payment must be always in advance.

Each paper is addressed separately.

All the papers included in any club must be mailed to one Post-office.

When additional names are added to any club during the year, they must be sent to the *Globe* office by the person who made up the Club; and the money sent with such additional names must be such a proportion of the year's subscription at the Club rate as will pay up to the expiration of the Club.

No exception will be made to these rules on any ground whatever.

GEORGE BROWN, Publisher.

GLOBE OFFICE, Toronto, 1st Nov., 1865.

Money to Lend

IN moderate amounts, on Real Estate. Apply to

JOHN BURNHAM, *Solicitor, Peterborough.*

November 8th, 1865. 45

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS at WILLIAM'S.
BUY CROCKERY at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN

Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering

SEWING MACHINE!

COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLES made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produces a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $4.00.

H. PINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State, 627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.

June 14 1865. 24

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—

J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
GERHARD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS 23

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, Guineas and French Fancy Goods, worth over $200,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$60.00 to $120.00
Ladies' Gold Enameled Case Watches	50.00 60.00
Gents' Hunting Case Silver Watches	30.00 40.00
Ladies' Gold Watches, Jewelled time	75.00 125.00
Gold Plated Watches in Hunting Cases	20.00 25.00
Gold Plated Watches in Open Faces	20.00 25.00
Gold Chased Watches in Hunting Cases for Ladies	35.00 50.00
Diamond Rings	50.00 150.00
Gold Engraved Neck Chains	10.00 20.00
Gold Chased Band Bracelets	7.00 10.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00 10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5.00 20.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	5.00 10.00
Lava and Florentine Bracelets	6.00 8.00
Coral, Opal, and Enamelled Bracelets	5.00 8.00
Mosaic, Jet Lava and Pearl Brooches and drops	4.00 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4.00 6.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	5.00 10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	3.00 7.00
Engraved Vest Ribbon Sliders	3.00 6.00
Silver Tea Spoons Bottoms, Strids, etc	3.00 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	4.00 7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00 10.00
Mosaic or Lockets—Magic Spring	4.00 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	3.00 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Cross Gold Rings	3.00 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	5.00 14.00
California Diamond Rings	5.00 14.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	8.00 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc	6.00 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	6.00 12.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6.00 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20.00 30.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	20.00 30.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per dozen	20.00 30.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Pots	20.00 30.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & sardine cups	20.00 30.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $3, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GERARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMETS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in TUNE than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two scorched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old heresy form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Barili.
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Charles Fradel

Mr. SIGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the *N. Y. Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the *N. Y. Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The *N. Y. Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr. S. B. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and excells them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with prices. 30

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

For Sale, To Let &c.

HOTEL TO LET.

TO LET, in Ashburnham, a House with good stabling and sheds (a prohibition) and good well; known as "Taylor's Hotel." Apply to

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, Nov. 29, 1865. 49-4b

COTTAGE TO LET In Ashburnham.

A NEAT COTTAGE, containing several apartments. It is in a very pleasant situation, near the School House. Rent moderate. For further information apply to

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Ashburnham, Nov. 29, 1865.

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. BREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor,

Peterboro', Sept. 18, 1865. 37

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase money, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Nov. 9th, 1865. 46

TO LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

WITH TEN ACRES OF LAND attached in the vicinity of Peterborough, at present occupied by Melville Millar, Esq.; Hardware Merchant.

For particulars apply to

MRS. BLACKSTOCK.

Peterboro, June 1, 1865. 32

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro'; a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
Peterboro', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.....
Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED

Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the ravaling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Learned" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 536, Broadway, New York.

March 16, 1865. 11-3m

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. These Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is bery cooling to the Head,

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——n B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos.

AMERICAN MONEY

BOUGHT AND SOLD at the "EXAMINER" Book Store, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano-Fortes,

WITH THE

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Bass,
&c., &c.,

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The "Grand Action Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

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Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

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THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

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Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
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One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

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536 Broadway, New York.
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June 15, 1865. 24

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Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1865. No. 50

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

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Peterboro', Feb. 13th, 1866. 7

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Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

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Lakefield, North Douro, } 19-1y
May 6th, 1865.

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ATTORNEY, &c.
Peterborough, C. W

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HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
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Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

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DENTIST.
Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the Review; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

HOME AND COLONIAL
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices.
Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.
Losses settled promptly and in full.
JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Agent.
Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

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FOR 1866,
Just received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Pens! Pens!
BARNARD'S Carbonized Mercantile Pens, just received and for sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
No. 1, Market Block.
Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

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Just received at
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Money to Lend
IN moderate amounts, on Real Estate. Apply to
JOHN BURNHAM,
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November 8th, 1865. 45

If You Want
GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE
Team, Carriage or Buggie
HARNESS!
TRUNKS,
CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,
GO TO
T. DONNELLY'S,
(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)
Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.
COLLARS WARRANTED.
Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

MELVILLE MILLAR,
HARDWARE Merchant, George' Street, Peterborough. 19

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.05 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time.
Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.
Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
TORONTO LINE.
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....Depart	7.15	2.55
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.30	
Wellington Square	7.35	3.05
Brants	7.52	3.27
Oakville	8.	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.20
Mimico	9.02	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.20	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7.45
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.56	8.30
Oakville	2.16	9.06
Brants	2.36	9.17
Wellington Square	2.45	9.27
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1868.		47

New York Central Railroad.
ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—
GOING EAST.—At 1.65 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.32 and 9.00 p. m.
GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.
C. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.
Rochester, May, 1865. 21

ROYAL
MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
KEENE & PETERBORO'.
A DAILY STAGE
Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' .....12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p. m.
April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE.
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's,
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,
AT 2.30 P. M.
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.
J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.
Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

MONTREAL
Ocean Steamship Co'y.
CARRYING THE
CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin	$80 00
Intermediate	60 00
Steerage	25 00

GLASGOW LINE.
FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW:

First Cabin	$80 00
Second Cabin	40 00
Steerage	24 00

All information furnished on application to
GEORGE A. COX,
Agent for Peterboro
OFFICE—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
October 11, 1865. 41

GEORGE ALLEN,
GUN & WHITE-SMITH,
Hunter Street, Peterborough,
BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Gang, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.
Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.
Peterboro, October 25, 1865, 43

DAILY LINE TO ROCHESTER!
The quickest route to Rochester and all points in the United States!!
The new and magnificent steel-plated
UPPER CABIN STEAMER,

"CORINTHIAN."
CHRYSLER, MASTER,
Leave North Shore ports for Charlotte, every morning, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—
BRIGHTON, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, at 5.30.
COLBORNE, at 7.30, a. m.,
COBOURG, at 8.45, a. m.,
PORT HOPE (direct for Charlotte) at 11, a.m.
Arriving at Charlotte at 3, p. m
RETURNING.—Leaves Charlotte for North Shore ports, every evening (Sunday's excepted) at 11, on the arrival of special train from Rochester.
Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by Rail or Boat, connect with this steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive in Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South.
Passengers in United States, via Rochester, connect by special train with this steamer at Charlotte; arriving at Cobourg and Port Hope after a swift and pleasant ride over the Lake Ontario, in time for special trains to Lindsay and Peterborough, and express trains East and West on Grand Trunk Railway, and, also for Royal Mail Line Through Steamers.
This swift and magnificent steamer has been especially fitted up for this route, with all the modern appliances, and her saloon and staterooms are elegantly furnished.
The Table and Bar always supplied with the very best.
FARE,—Cabin, $2.50; Deck, $1.00.
For further information, apply to the Captain on board, or to James Keelar, Colborn; Charles Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.
A. M. BROWN,
General Agent, Kingston.
Kingston, Sept. 16, 1865. 39

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SCHOLARSHIPS without TELEGRAPHING (Entitling the holder to full Business Course,) INCLUDING PENMANSHIP,
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SCHOLARSHIPS with TELEGRAPHING,
Thirty Dollars.
SEPARATE STUDIES:

Penmanship, alone, one month	$3 00
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Monochromatic Painting and Drawing	5 00
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Architectural, Anatomical, Perspective & Linear Drawing; Painting in Water Colors, Sepia & India Ink; Modelling in Plaster and Clay, per month	2 00

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The Fashion Magazine of the World.
LITERATURE, FINE ARTS, & FASHIONS. The most magnificent Steel engravings.—Double Fashion Plates. Wood engravings on every subject that can interest ladies. Crochet knitting, Netting, Embroidery, Articles for the Toilet, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything, in fact, to make a complete Lady's Book.
THE LADIES' FAVORITE FOR 36 YEARS
No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it.
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for every department of a household. These are alone worth the price of the book.
MODEL COTTAGES, (no other Magazine gives them,) with diagrams.
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Ladies' bonnets. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the Lady's Book enables every lady to be her own bonnet maker.
MARION HARLAND,
Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"
writes for Godey each month, and for no other magazine. A new novel by her will be published in 1866. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.
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The following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1866:—

One copy, one year	$3 00
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Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 50

All additions to clubs at club rates.
Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year, on receipt of $4 50.
We have no club with any other magazine or newspaper.
The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs.
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Address,
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BANK OF TORONTO.
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A. SMITH, Agent. 20

Select Poetry.

CONQUERORS.

A GLANCE AT HISTORY ANCIENT AND MODERN.

They flashed like meteors through the rank,
Flinging brightness round their track—
A purple glory, such as streams
From tropic sunshine's parting beams,
Mantling the West at daylight's close
With richest blush of Eastern rose.

Go, studying lump of breathing clay,
And coax Millenniums passed away;
And o'er the waste of parish'd years,
What worth thy ardent quest engages?
What but the great Man-killers power
The splendours of the conquering hour.

Who heeds the wreck of human joy
When conquering outrage shout "destroy!"
And what's the worth of million groans
Of flaming towns, and perished thrones;
But added ruby light to fling
Around the forehead of a king.

With kindling eyes and throbbing heart
Go, thread the maze of history chart
Track age on age of glory, bright
With battles wild and flickering light;
And what amid the blaze appears?
One conqueror girt with million spears!

Earth with its mountains and its floods
Luxuriant pinion, and waving woods,
Its sunlight, and its thousand springs,
Is but a scene where wildering plays,
The victor's light, the lurid blaze.

From Nimrod, seek to Zenghis Khan
The mysteries of life in man!
From Irak's prophet search ye on
To myriad-stared Napoleon;
And own 'tis folly closed in death,
The sport of every conqueror's breath.

Historian, what the body so vast,
On human kind thou lavished last?
Is it that o'er a nation's name
Thou flingst some mighty falsen fame?
And o'er the dust of empires blest,
Thou rear'st a Wellington's monument?

—Glasgow Democrat.

Literature.

MARRIAGES AND MEANS.

BY ISA CRAIG, AUTHOR OF PRIZE POEM ON BURNS' CENTENARY.

Marriage is by far the most important act in the life of a human being. More than any other act it influences the future, not of the individual only, but of the community—of the race. All civilized nations have invested it with ceremony. Sentiment has woven about it every charm of tenderness and hope. Religion has sanctified and solemnized it. And all this sacredness and poetry and dignity has been the growth of the true instincts of man, causing him to seek for happiness in the higher region of his nature, and then to advance in morality and purity.

Marriages that are mere calculations of means, though not unfrequent in certain classes of society, are never popular. The great mass of the people are all the other way, and never calculate at all. John and Janet marry before they are twenty, with nothing but a personal attraction, more or less strong, and trust in each other and in the future. And there is no doubt that they are building their lives on a basis of happiness—if we suppose John and Janet healthy, intelligent, and moral—more secure than Charles Edward and Sophia, if we suppose that they unfortunately begin with little or no trust in each other or the future, though with ample means and the safest of settlements. Still John and Janet would have shown themselves more intelligent and more moral, and also more faithful and devoted, if they had waited the year or two which would have given them a fairer start, and saved them many a trial; saved them, if we suppose a failure in health or a lack of intelligence in either, from sinking to that end of the social scale where the pressure on the means of subsistence crushes out all the poetry of life, deprives it of all dignity and sacredness, and makes it full of the revolting cruelties which have been noted in "Infant Mortality," and "Early Labor."

On any of our national holidays, let any close observer go and watch the people as they pour in crowds from the streets and courts of one of our great cities, and betake themselves to the parks and open spaces. Let such a one go to the Primrose Hill or Hampstead Heath on Easter Monday, if he wants to see for himself how early the people of England marry. From a little distance, Primrose Hill looks like a gigantic ant-hill covered with its moving mass. Penetrate the mass, and what a crowd of young, pale, feeble mothers and sickly little ones it is. The bulk of the parents are little better than the children themselves, and one longs to see them enjoying themselves like girls and boys, and not dragging about these sickly infants with such a look of care. Premature marriage tells surely on the health of the young mother, especially in the working-class. Herself a worker from a very early age, she is longer of reaching maturity than the girl of a higher class, on whose strength no such demand has been made, and who have had better food and more of it. Yet before she is full grown, a fresh demand is made upon her strength, and she has to support a child, and to engage in all the round of domestic duty which falls to the lot of a working man's wife, if she is so fortunate even as to be spared further labor. The feeble health of the mother tells also upon her child. Its stamina is small, and it easily falls a victim to disease, or grows up weaker than its parents. It deteriorates in every possible way from the comfort, and happiness, and prosperity of the home.

That the marriages of a very large proportion of the working-classes are premature, the census proves. Among girls, they begin at the age of fifteen, as many as thirty-five being married at that age in 1861. According to the same authority there were ten husbands who took themselves wives at the advanced age of sixteen. At sixteen, the marriages of girls count by hundreds and at eighteen by thousands, while hundreds of young men are married at the latter age. At twenty, men and women marry at nearly equal rates. In 1861 there were 50,000 young women to 48,000 young men.

This is by far the largest number that takes place at any age. After that the numbers rapidly decrease, and the proportions alter, more men than women marry after twenty-five. Nearly two-thirds of the population are, therefore, married before they reach the age of twenty-five. If three years were added to all the ages under twenty-five, a marvelous change would be made in the health, and comfort, and well-being of the community; but this would pre-suppose a great increase in intelligence and morality, for the years of youth wasted in vice and folly are productive of worse results than premature toil and care. It is so very impossible to suppose that the mass of the people are incapable of rising to the level of thousands of the same race? We think not. In the middle class and among those who are rising into it, marriage is frequently deferred, with advantage longer than this. The result is increased means of life, as the product of increased intelligence and moral power.

In Lancashire the young people of the working class often choose a holiday in which to marry en masse. As many as sixty or eighty marriages are on such an opportunity celebrated at once in the parish churches of Manchester. Here it may be noticed that all who sign the register with a cross are not unable to sign their names. There is no time to write the full name, and the young women as they pass the register make the cross with a single dip of the pen, in order to expedite the exit of themselves and companions from the throng of brides. Many of these young wives when the holiday is over, go back to their labour in the work-room or factory as if nothing had happened. It seems all very well at the onset; but it is the beginning of weary years of toil, to which is to be added all the pains and cares of motherhood. It is, indeed, a bad beginning for the young wife to go out to work, and should, if possible, be avoided; for it is when entering the new home that the habits of the new life are formed; and if the wife is absent from the first, the centre of attraction and the source of comfort is absent too. The custom holds out a temptation to the idle and improvident young man to marry independent of his own exertions. I shall never forget meeting a number of mill-girls in one of our largest manufacturing towns, respecting 5000 of their class, who were forming a Friendly Society. "The married ones are worst off," said the spokeswoman; "a lot worthless fellows come and marry us, and then go idle, and live off our earnings." But I said, you are not obliged to marry the worthless fellows, and earnestly exhorted them to get up a feeling among themselves that it was best for both not to work in the mill after their marriage, and to make known their intention, so that the idle fellows might be less tempted to marry them. It is an undoubted fact, that the idleness and vice of the husbands cause many wives to seek employment to the neglect of their children, and that they are thus responsible for the infant mortality which results. In some districts the cause is poverty, the wages of the man not being sufficient to maintain the wife and children. Of such districts Dr. Edward Smith says: "The labor of the women in the fields (whatever may be its disadvantages, add however desirable it may be that it should not be necessary) is, under present circumstances, of great advantage to the family, since it adds that amount of income which relieves them from the pressure of want, and enables the whole family to be better fed." This necessity, where it exists, must be met by other means; but the custom of [illegible] women working away from their home prevails where the wages of the men are quite sufficient for the family. The husband and father spends his earnings on himself in the low indulgence of the public-house and beer-shop, and throws upon the wife and mother the chief burden of supporting herself and her children. "The poor mother returns home after her hard day's work, very tired, but she must do her household work, prepare supper, and sit up washing and mending the children's clothes long after her husband is asleep. When, at length, wearied out, she does go to bed, it is with the knowledge that she will have to rise at an hour earlier than he needs to do in the morning, to dress the children, and give them their breakfast, before starting to her work. If, then, this short night's rest is broken in upon by the cries of a sickly infant, we cannot be surprised if a dose of opium is given to quiet it, nor need we wonder that its death should be a matter of little regret."

So writes a Lincolnshire lady, who is intimately acquainted with the lives of the women of that county. She says "it is sheer want and necessity, which in nine cases out of ten compels the mother to desert her infant;" for it is desertion when she knows that if she goes out to work her infant most probably will pine and die. But what is she to do if her husband spends the greatest part, or even the whole of his earnings, in the public-house? Unless able to find work, she and her children must starve. She is forced to sacrifice the infant for the sake of her other children, like the unhappy mother, pursued by the pack of wolves, who threw out of her sleigh one child after another, in order that the infant might be saved. "It is horrible," continues the same lady, "that a mother should have to choose between the lives of her elder children and that of her infant; but when the choice is forced upon her, she does right to save those whose sufferings from want would be the most acute; besides which, if without food herself, she would not long be able to support the infant." It is almost a relief to hear a voice lifted on behalf of these poor mothers, and to be told that a cruel necessity is laid up on them; a relief from the oppressive thought that multitudes of women were so degraded as to relinquish the strongest instinct of their nature. It would be impossible to stop all the avenues of labor to married women, and it would be no cruel one as it is impossible; but it is clearly a law of nature that the women who is bearing children should not be required to earn her subsistence by daily labor. She cannot fulfil the duty of nursing her child if she is to be absent from it all day, exhausting her strength in toil. It breaks the marriage compact, which secures protection to children and the care of the mother during infancy in the protection necessary. It is on the father, as the stronger and least burdened of the parents, that the duty of providing for the mother and child rests, and on him rests also the sin and wrong of neglecting to do so. Of such a one it is written—"He hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." It is not long since the degrading work of mining was prohibited to women. "Tell Queen Victoria," said Isabel Hogg to the Commissioners, after recounting fearful sufferings of wives and mothers, "that she will have the blessing of all the Scotch coal women if she will take them out of the pits." Taken out of the pits, they were, to the great blessing of all concerned; and though Queen Victoria may not be able to take mothers out of the fields and the factories too, she and every woman in her dominions may help forward the time when they shall cease to be driven there. Every increase of intelligence will prove to working men and women how evil and unprofitable it is for married women to be removed from their homes, and occupied in earning money; will develop the moral qualities on which the well-being of humanity rests; will enable men to produce the means necessary to marriage, and promote the growth of all those finer feelings which form at once its happiness and its safeguard, that so the nation may be multiplied, and the joy increased.—*Christian Work for Sept.*

Good Advice about the Length of Sermons.

We submit the following good advice to the English clergy generally; it is an abridgment of the chapter headed "Le Discours doit etre court," taken from a French work entitled "Cours d'Eloquence Sacree Populaire," by M. l'Abbe Mullois, chaplain to the present Emperor.—

"The sermon should be short; at all costs it must not weary the hearers. Beside, what motive is there in so much talk? I know not how it is that we have been drawn into these long discourses. Our Saviour's instructions were brief. His Sermon on the Mount, which has revolutionised the world, does not appear to have taken up half an hour. The homilies of the Fathers, too, are generally short; and St. Ambrose says:—"Necessarium profecto sit sermo qui fastidium parat, omnibus tempus commenditer non excedat." Ask whom you will, enemies and friends, say, ask the most intelligent and devout christians, and they will tell you that our sermons and services are too long. If such is their candid judgment, what must be the opinions of the masses? It would undoubtedly benefit religion were we to abridge our sermons and our services also. As regards the former, this may be done easily, and without the least detriment. Omit all generalities from the exordium; all useless demonstrations from the body of the discourse, all vague phrases from the peroration. Cut off all superfluity of words, all parasitical epithets, admitting only such as triple the force of the substantive. Be chary of words and phrases; economise them as a miser does his coin. The people love the thoughts which are formulated into single words such as *vive! a bas! a la porte! merit vengeance! liberte! justice!* Such words often stir them more than lengthy discourses. The masses are susceptible; they like to be moved; but nothing passes away so quickly as an emotion. To make them frequent our churches we must give them sermons of ten minutes' duration, of seven, even of five minutes; the mass and sermons together should barely surpass half an hour. This would be a most efficacious means of re-establishing religion in the hearts of the people. But, it will be objected, what can be said in seven ort in minutes? Much, more than might be imagined, especially if the preacher takes pains to prepare his sermons, mastering his subject, and knowing the persons whom he addresses. Is it not so, that a few words have frequently sufficed to revolutionize the minds of men, and to produce an immense effect? The harangues of Napoleon did not last more than a few minutes, and yet they electrified his armies. His discourse at Bordeaux, which did not take up a quarter of an hour, resounded throughout the world; had it been longer, the impression it produced would have been less. When about to compose your sermon first study your topic, seizing the salient points of the truth you are going to expound, and then write. But do not stop there. Begin afresh. Supposing you have written 4 pages, reduce them to two, retaining all the thoughts and vigorous ideas of your first draught. On ascending the pulpit, place a watch by your side, and begin thus:—"Sunday last we said so and so, let us proceed." Then enter at once upon your subject, cutting it short when the appointed time arrives. People will say and write to you that you do not preach long enough, that you tantalize your audience and rob them of a real pleasure by being so brief. Heed them not, but remain inflexible, for such persons are unconsciously real enemies to religion. Adhere more strictly than ever to your prescribed rule; then rest assured your discourses will be talked of; every one will be anxious to witness a seven minutes' sermon; the poorer classes will come, and the rich will follow. Faith will bring the one, novelty will attract the other, and thus the Divine Word will have free course, and be glorified."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

REMARKS BY THE MONTREAL "WITNESS."

Notwithstanding the opinion of many excellent men in favor of long sermons, we decidedly agree with the foregoing plea in behalf of short ones, for the following reasons:—

1. It is generally the preachers who favor long sermons and the hearers short ones, and in this matter, we think, the hearers' opinion to be most likely to be correct,—at all events they are the majority. The ones to which hearers wish for a long sermon, as from Spurgeon for instance, will not do for precedents in ordinary circumstances.

2. The prevailing taste of the times is all in favor of brevity. Railroads shorten journeys; the telegraph shortens letters; abbreviations or condensations of nearly all standard works have to be published; and sermons and public prayers cannot long remain an exception to the general rule. In the times of the Covenanters a sermon might be two or three hours long; but it is to be remembered that it was then the vehicle for political, as well as moral and religious instruction. Men had no newspapers.

3. The denominations in which short sermons are the rule are, we think, going ahead of the long sermon denominations, and likely to do so still more if the present tastes of the people continue.

4. All the religious papers, organs of all denominations, and generally edited by ministers, so far as they take ground on the subject, are in favor of short sermons.

5. For one hearer who can follow without, flagging or obliviousness a long sermon, there are probably at least twenty who cannot; and with proper attention to condensation, to much could be said in twenty or twenty-five minutes as may one can carry away. A leader in the Times, intended to overthrow a whole nation on a given point, will not take more than ten minutes to read, and why should a minister require more than twenty or twenty-five to sufficiency point about? He may think that repetitions in various forms are necessary to fix the desired conviction on the mind, but where the attention of one is gained by this method, the attention of ten is probably lost. We have heard a preacher (in one in montreal) spend about half an hour in a preliminary proof from revelation, experience and observation that all must die, and the consequence was, that by the time he came to the instructive part of his discourse the attention of nearly all his audience had indeed died.

But, if educated and eloquent mini-ters cannot with impunity preach long sermons, how much more necessary is it that those of ordinary parts should be brief, and especially laymen, if they try preaching!

Curious Mishap—A Young Man Bound up Alive.

A very singular accident occurred yesterday at the piano ware rooms of J. Pierr & Co., in Broadway, by which a young man named George Seane, who is an employee of the establishment, was seriously injured and narrowly escaped dissection of the sook. So remarkable are the facts of the case, that we give them in detail as related by an eye witness. At noon yesterday, when left in charge of the packing room, young Seane suffering from great fatigue and possibly overcome by sleepiness, crawled for a nap into a box containing a partially packed upright piano designed for shipment to Col. B. Lamar, of Wilmington, N. C. There who are familiar with the construction of the "upright," will understand that when placed in a box for transportation, an open space exists above the key board, and in front of the elevation. Into this narrow bed, where straw had been put to guard against marring, the young man crept for a quiet "snoozing," and, being excessively weary, he soon fell into a deep and heavy slumber. He was missed when the packers returned, but his whereabouts not suspected. The lid of the box went on noiselessly with screws, was placed in position and secured without disturbing him the package finally marked and forwarded into the hatchway—as all luck would have it, with the body head downwards. In this position, and in a half-smothered condition, the youth found himself rudely awakened. It was long before he could make himself heard by his fellow-workmen, and the case had reached a track in waiting below before he could be got out, and then insensibility had resulted. Though bruised about the head and shoulders, badly strained in the back, and nearly suffocated, he finally revived, and was carefully conveyed to his home at Harlem.

Physicians who gave him a hasty but tolerably thorough examination, before he left the warerooms, do not regard his injuries as necessarily dangerous, though they are quite severe, and his escape is little less than miraculous.—*N. Y. World.*

EGGS.—Never before in our recollection have eggs been so high at this season of the year. We have seen them wholesaled at 60 cents per dozen, near the holidays, but 47 and 48 cents now obtained are high prices for even fresh Long Island and New Jersey eggs. The hens have just passed through the "moulting" season, when they are not expected to lay much; beside, with the high rates of everything else, why should not the biddies be well paid for their labors at this exhausting period? In the language of an egg merchant, they now refuse to cackle for less than a quarter. In view of these prices, is there nothing that can be done to favor the production of eggs? Yes. Give them all the food that they can eat up clean—no more; let them have dry dirt or ashes to dust in where there is sunshine, and or gravel for grindstones, pure water to drink, and they will cackle out their gratitude as they leave a new laid egg in the nest. A mixed food is desirable—clear corn is too fattening. Wheat, or wheat screenings are excellent, and mixture of these and corn, oats or buckwheat, make a good feed, with a few boiled potatoes and raw cabbage occasionally.—*N. Y. Trib.*

Cooper Institute is self-supporting the income for rents being about $23,000. The gallery contains 400 pictures, the library 4,000 volumes, and the reading-room 100 newspapers, besides periodicals. The School of Design, a leading feature in the institution, numbers at present about 200 pupils. The scientific department is supplied with valuable philosophical and chemical apparatus. The night school, which opened Oct. 2nd with about 1,500 pupils, a very interesting and admirable feature.

THE PETERBOROUGH EXAMINER, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1865.

SELECT SCHOOL.

HAVING been assisted by many friends, MISS AUCHINBECK intends re-opening her Private School for young Ladies, in the house, Hunter Street, next to the Montreal Bank, (D. V.,)

ON JANUARY the 8th, 1866.

Miss AUCHINBECK has been requested to form a class for boys under eight years of age; Can do [illegible]

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49-3in

SHAWLS

A GOOD assortment of

Scotch Plaid

AND

Paisley Shawls in Stock.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49-3in

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS, And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS,

Ex. Golding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Capes, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz.:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robin's, Rennelt & Co's.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table CODFISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM,

Potted Beef,

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*

vs.

CORNELIUS D. SULLIVAN *Defendant.*

The north half of lot number Eight in the fourth concession of the Township of Ennismore.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, December 6, 1865.

EXAMINER BOOK STORE

A LOT OF

FAMILY BIBLES,

RICHLY BOUND and beautifully illustrated, with the commentaries of Henry and Scott.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company; also, for a grant of land in aid of the said railway extension and to assist in opening up and rendering navigable the lakes and other water communication in the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria; and for other purposes.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director.

P. H. L. & B. Railway Offices,
Port Hope, Nov. 30th, 1865.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late William Nicoll, late of Dummer, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of January next.

WILLIAM NICOLL,
Administrator.

Norwood, Dec. 1st, 1865. 49

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution any person or persons against purchasing or negotiating a promissory note, made by me in favor of G. A. Woods & Co., or bearer, witnessed by M. S. Dean, dated on or about the 19th May last, payable on the first day of February next, with interest; if the interest is paid then, the note to run one year from that date if required by me: for the sum of fifteen dollars. I will not pay the same as I have not received any value for it.

WILLIAM HARRINGTON.

Emily, Nov. 29, 1865. 46

Cordwood.

THE subscriber is prepared to enter into Contracts for the delivery of Cordwood on the line of the

Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton Railway

ALSO PETERBORO' BRANCH.

For particulars apply either at any of the stations, or to Mr. James Chalmers, or Mr. J. Perry, Peterborough.

JOHN FOWLER.

Port Hope, Nov. 11, 1865. 46

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro,' July 26, 1865. 30

800 Barrels per Day

EXPECTED FROM THE

PETERBOROUGH OIL WELLS,

If you want to get any Tin, Sheet-iron, or Copper Work done, by one who understands his business, go to

LANNIN'S TIN SHOP,

ON HUNTER STREET,

Where you will get it done to your satisfaction, and very cheap.

Dumb Stoves of every description made to order.

Try one of LANNIN'S HEATERS, and save 50 per cent in Wood.

Jobbing of all kinds done on short notice.

COAL OIL,—A good article always on hand and sold cheap.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED!

The Highest Cash Price paid for any quantity of Sheepskins.

THOMAS LANNIN,
Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

THE OLD STAND GOOD YET,

HUNTER STREET.

L. LEMAY

Most respectfully thanks all those that have favored him with their patronage for the last nine years, and informs them that he has added lately to his very large stock of Goods.

5 Bales of Grey Cotton, Prints and Striped Shirtings,
1500 Yards of Grey and Fancy Flannels,
900 " Heavy Canadian Tweeds,
500 " White and Grey Fulled Cloth,

TO BE SOLD AT GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOTHING,

WELL MADE AND CHEAP.

Suit of best Canadian Tweed $10, $11, $12.
Fancy Tweed and Cassimere Under-coats from $6 to $10.
175 splendid Beaver & Whitney Over-coats from $5.50 to $10.50.
A few large and heavy frock Over-coats at $10.50 to $12.
Tweed and Fulled-cloth Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Mufflers, to the amount of several thousand dollars

Call before purchasing elsewhere,—You will get goods really cheap.

L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

A Large Lot of New Goods

JUST ARRIVED AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

Old Stock Considerably Reduced in Price, to match the New.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A BARGAIN!

PRINTS—reduced ½d to 1d per yard.
DRESS GOODS—very much reduced.
COTTONS—falling.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS—Cheap.
FLANNELS—of all kinds—Good and Cheap.
CLOTHS—at a very low figure—the very best wearing at 3s 3d per yard.
READY-MADE CLOTHING—selling at great reductions.
BLANKETS—a large lot from 11s 3d per pair.
Ladies' Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Clouds, Hoods, Scarfs, Undersleeves, &c.&c. } Going very Cheap.

☞ CALL EARLY! ☜

☞ Before the Best Bargains are disposed of. ☜

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, December, 1865.

R. PATTERSON'S

B IS THE BEST PLACE TO BUY B

O BOOTS AND SHOES, O

If you want a good article,

T A GREAT VARIETY to choose from, T

AND VERY Cheap.

S S

Remember the place—Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe Street.

S HE IS S

H Always Receiving LARGE SUPPLIES H

O From the Best Markets. O

E Also, RUBBERS of all kinds, E

S LADIES' and GENTS' FELT OVER-SHOES, &c. S

Peterboro, November 15, 1865. 46

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices. Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the

Examiner Office.

PETERBOROUGH.

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE Yearly Public Examinations of the pupils of the Peterborough Grammar and Union School, will commence (D. V.) on MONDAY, the 18th instant. The Examinations of the Pupils in their respective departments will take place on the following days, viz:

Monday, 18th,—Primary Department.

Boys and Girls,—Mrs. Flavelle, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a. m., till 12 o'clock. North Ward School,—(Boys and Girls)—Miss Rutherford, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p. m., till 4 o'clock.

Tuesday, 19th,—Third Department.

(Boys.)—Mr. Griffin, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a. m., till 12 o'clock. Third Department, (Girls)—Miss Borrowman, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p. m., till 4 o'clock.

Wednesday, 20th,—Fourth Departm't.

(Boys)—Mr. Beattie, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a. m., till 12 o'clock. Fourth Department, (Girls)—Miss Beattie, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p. m., till 4 o'clock.

Thursday, 21st,—Fifth Department.

(Boys) Mr. Currie, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a. m., till 12 o'clock. Fifth Department, (Girls)—Miss Kyle, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p. m., till 4 o'clock.

Friday, 22nd,—Grammar School.

From 9 o'clock till 1.

The Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and all who take an interest in the cause of Education, are particularly requested to attend the Examinations.

JOHN KING, M. A.,
Rector.

Peterboro', Dec. 6th, 1865. 49-2in

GRAND BAZAAR

A GRAND BAZAAR, in aid of the building fund of the

Roman Catholic Separate School House,

in Peterborough, will be held in the

TOWN HALL, PETERBOROUGH,

COMMENCING

ON MONDAY, DECEM'R 19, 1865,

and will continue during the remainder of the week.

Among the various articles, both Useful and Ornamental, will be found splendid worked Chairs, Ottomans, Valuable Pictures, &c. Also a large assortment of Children's Clothing. The Ladies having charge of the Tables, purpose to dispose of their goods at

VERY LOW PRICES.

Thereby hoping to secure ready sales.

The people of the Town and vicinity are very respectfully invited to attend the Bazaar, even though they do not wish to purchase.

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1865. 48-4in

New Map

OF

Peterborough and Ashburnham,

THE undersigned beg to announce that their New Map of the Town of Peterboro' and of the Village of Ashburnham, is now complete and ready for publication.

This Map has been compiled with great care from the original registered plans and surveys, and its entire accuracy secured not only by those means, but by actual survey and careful admeasurement. In the two corporations named, not only is every Lot given and its subdivisions where divided, but the names of the owners, as contained in the last Assessment Roll, are neatly printed on each lot. All public buildings, manufactories, stores, and private residences, together with the existing and proposed railways, streets, mill-races, water-courses dams, bridges, &c., are laid down from actual measurement. The built-up portion of the town is so coloured as to distinguish at a glance the materials used, whether of wood, stone or brick; while the whole is finished in a superior manner, so as to be both useful and ornamental, in securing which neither pains nor expense has been spared.

During the ensuing week, the undersigned will be prepared to receive the names of intending subscribers, at their office, Scott's Buildings. Early application is desired, as but a limited number of copies will be published.

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyors.

Peterborough, Dec. 6, 1865. 49

FINE EXHIBITION

OF

TOYS!

AND

RICH COLLECTION

OF

Fancy Articles,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A variety of

Parlour Games, Puzzles, and other novelties.

At J. R. ORMOND'S,
Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Dec. 6, 1865. 49

SOMETHING NEW.

ENGLISH EGG POWDER.

NOW that Eggs are scarce and dear, you can buy at the Family Grocer's, George Street, Peterborough, a Five Cent Package of Egg Powder, that will go as far as one dozen Eggs. Warranted genuine. Try it.

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

Glecyrene Soap Powder

AN excellent substitute for Soap, and much cheaper.

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

SCOTT'S CELEBRATED MAGIC LIQUID BLUE.

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

MILLINERY AND MANTLES.

THE LATEST City Styles, and a LARGE SUPPLY CONSTANTLY on HAND. At MODERATE PRICES!

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Dec. 1, 1865. 48-3in

ENGLISH & CANADIAN CLOTHS.

The subscriber would respectfully call attention to his present Stock of

ENGLISH BROAD CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

Coatings and Trowserings,

AS WELL AS TO HIS

Stock of Canadian Tweeds,

The Stock is very large, thereby giving the advantage to buyers to select suitable patterns. The Goods were well bought, and good value will be given to Customers.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', December 6, 1865. 49-3in

ROOM PAPER

Below Cost!

AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterborough, November, 1865.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,

Corner of George and Simcoe streets, Peterborough.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Have just received a large addition to their former stock, which they are prepared to sell at greatly

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH!

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS OF

School Books, Blank Books, Stationery, Magazines, Diaries, Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, and Fancy Goods.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES Received regularly.

☞ A Liberal Discount allowed to Country Merchants. ☜

Peterborough, November 1st, 1865.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.

Announce the Completion of their

STOCK of FALL & WINTER GOODS.

They would draw the special attention of Ladies to their

MILLINERY & MANTLE ROOMS,

which are now ready for inspection and replete with all the

Newest and most Fashionable articles in that line.

Peterboro, October 14, 1865. 41.

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 30 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Vests from 3s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-2m

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.

19 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG.

Capital,.....$12,500,000. Invested,.....$2,000,000.
Deposit Fund in Canada,....$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:

Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

FREDERICK COLE, Secretary. MORLAND, WATSON & Co., General Agents for Canada.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an undiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately.

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid.

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premiums, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convenient and liberal terms, whereby no policy aged lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium.

☞ Further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX, or T. B. CLEMENTI, } *Agents at Peterboro.*

R. KINCAID, M. D., Medical Referee. 38

REMOVAL NOTICE!

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Produce and Commission Merchant,

HAS REMOVED his Flour and Feed Store to the Brick Building on SIMCOE STREET, in rear of R. Walton's Stove Shop, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of Flour, Bran, Shorts, Pollards, Oats, Peas and Barley.

Peterboro', Oct. 26, 1865. 44-tf.

Fall and Winter Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a lot of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which will be found a few pieces of the celebrated

BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS.

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterborough, September 12th, 1865. 37

CANADA WEST

Farmers' Mutual Stock Insurance

COMPANY.

THE Members of the above named Company, are hereby notified, that the Board of Directors have levied an

ASSESSMENT OF FIFTY PER CENT

on all premium notes, (not heretofore assessed,) bearing date between the 1st January, 1863, and the 1st July, 1865, of which each Member will be individually notified

RICH. P. STREET,
Sect. and Treas.

Hamilton, Nov. 16th, 1865. 47-3in

Sign of the

CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET,

PETERBOROUGH,

Robt. Hamilton

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving his large stock of Hardware, which was selected by him while in Europe, and will offer it for sale at prices that will defy competition.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of MOCOCK'S and AYRES'

BROAD AND NARROW AXES,

Wholesale and Retail.

Lumbermen supplied on Reasonable Terms.

Cash purchasers will consult their interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1865. 39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

to wit:

In the matter of JAMES W. STONE and GILES STONE, Insolvents.

THE undersigned have filed a consent by their Creditors to their discharge, and on Wednesday, the twentieth day of December next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, they will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

GILES STONE.
JAMES W. STONE.

Dated at Peterborough, this 14th day of October, 1865. } 42

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to receive or negotiate a certain note, dated the 7th June, 1865, drawn at nine months, for $52.50, in favor of Mr. Thomas Hutchison or bearer, and signed by W. Rutherford, Jr., W. Rutherford, Sr., and Adam Rutherford, as the two last named persons do not hold themselves liable therein; the said note having been acquired by Mr. Hutchison (as regards them) without value and contrary to the understanding between them.

W. RUTHERFORD, Sr.
A. RUTHERFORD.

Peterboro, August 7, 1865. 32

LLOYD'S

Great Typographical Railway and County Map of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, $2 00.

Also, the United States County Map, $1.50.

The undersigned are sole agents for the above for the Districts of Colborne and Newcastle.

JOHN NEITHERCUT.
DAWSON KENNEDY.

N. B.—For description and particulars, see advertisement in another column.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1865. 45-4

MESS PORK.

Just received, direct from Chicago,

100 Barrels Mess Pork,

FOR SALE. Apply to

D. SUTHERLAND,
Or J. CARNEGIE.

October 11th, 1865. 41tf

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons giving any Credit on my account, by note or otherwise, without my previous written order to do so.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Otonabee, October 6, 1865. 42

WANTED!

A SITUATION as Female Teacher; holds a first-class County Certificate.

Apply by letter to

X. Y. Z.,
Warsaw P. O.

Warsaw, Nov. 8, 1865. 45

WANTED!

300 DOZ. HOME-MADE WOOLLEN SOCKS and MITTS, for which the highest prices will be paid, at the store of

L. LEMAY.

Hunter st, Peterboro, Nov. 29, 1865. 48-4

BRICKS FOR SALE.

ABOUT 85,000 Bricks for sale. For particulars apply to

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, Nov. 29, 1865. 48-4in

NEW HONEY! FOR SALE

AT

D. LEMAY'S.

Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1865. 47-3in

SCRIPTURE BROTHERS

CELEBRATED

Biscuits and Boston Crackers,

AT

D. LEMAY'S.

Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1865. 48-3in

Cheese! Cheese!

FROM the best Canadian sled Dairies Factories. For sale at

D. LEMAY'S.

Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1865. 48-3in

WEDDING CAKES

MADE TO ORDER at the Confectionery Store of

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1865. 48-3in

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

21st Vol. of the Montreal Witness

FOR 1866.

TWENTY EVENTFUL YEARS have run their course, since the *Witness* first saw the light, and though they have been full of changes there has been no change in the reason for commencing it, namely, the great importance to society of a wholesome family newspaper.

Is a Mother's Magazine desirable in a family? The *Witness* has had as much matter every year of the kind inserted in Mother's Magazines as any monthly publication under that name.

Is a Children's Magazine of Sunday School Paper desirable? The *Witness* has had in each of the class of reading suitable for these publications than any of them.

Is an Agricultural Paper of great benefit to the country? The *Witness* has had about as much on that subject monthly as would fill a good-sized agricultural journal.

Is a Temperance Paper of great importance in families and the country? The *Witness* has had more on that subject than any ordinary monthly temperance paper.

Is a Commercial Paper wanted by men of business and farmers? The *Witness* has had as much commercial matter as any exclusively commercial paper.

Is a Literary Paper wanted? The *Witness* has had a goodly proportion of Poetry, Tales, Reviews, and other literary matter.

Should a witness for truth, and against error, injustice and vice be enrolled? The *Witness* has done its best in all these respects.

Is a newspaper essential to an intelligent family? The *Witness* has given more news than most papers in Canada.

A brief calculation will show the economy of procuring all these papers together instead of separately. The cost, if taken in the latter way, would, instead of the price of the *Witness*, be about as follows:—

Mother's Magazine,	$1 00
Children's Paper	25
Agricultural Paper	1 00
Temperance Paper	50
Commercial Paper	1 00
Literary Paper	1 00
Weekly Newspaper	1 00
	6 75

This shows a very great difference in first cost besides the saving in postage.

We would not be understood, however, to mean that any one should be satisfied with the *Witness* only. On the contrary, we think it is a wise economy to subscribe for various useful periodicals. There is, probably, no way in which a small sum of money yields a richer return of pleasure and profit. Our only object is to show how economical it is to subscribe for this paper.

There is another view of this matter, which is not a small reward for our twenty years' labour. During that time a very large number of families have been brought up with the *Witness* as their family paper. Parents and children have perused it regularly, and it is found the best selections we could make from the best writers of the world. All know the power of a family paper to mould the views, opinions, and conduct of those to whom it obtains access, and if this one has aided in the bringing up of some thousands of families in principles of religion, temperance, integrity, and intelligent enterprise, what finite arithmetic can reckon up the gain!

The *Witness* reaches now in all its editions some seven thousand subscribers all over the country, besides an average circulation of some four thousand in the city of Montreal; and for this extensive circulation we are exceedingly thankful, but it is a matter of deep regret that the proportion of the people reached is yet so small.

There are probably about six thousand Protestant families in Montreal of which we reach about two-thirds; but there are about 300,000 Protestant families in the rest of Canada, of which we only reach 7,000, or less than a fortieth part. There is surely room here for a very large extension of all our editions.

The *Daily Witness* is by far the best of our editions for business men, having more reading matter and a great many more advertisements than any other edition. It has also full market reports daily. The subscription is $3,00 per annum.

The *Montreal Witness* (semi-weekly) contains nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, together with semi-weekly market reports and prices current. Subscription $2,00 per annum.

The *Weekly Witness* contains all the matter of permanent interest of the semi-weekly, with weekly summary of news and market reports. Subscription $1,00 per annum.

The *Canadian Messenger*, published twice a month, contains the Temperance, Agricultural, Scientific, and Educational matter of the Witness, but without news, markets, or advertisements, as it goes post free. Subscription 20 cents per annum.

All these rates are payable invariably in advance, and the paper stops when the term subscribed for expires.

It should not be very difficult to get some one of these editions into almost every family of a friend of that family would only suggest the matter to them.

The price is so low that we cannot allow commissions, and indeed we have always received the greatest aid, in the way of obtaining subscribers, from parties who had no object in view but disinterested patriotism and benevolence. To all such, and may their numbers greatly increase, we hereby tender hearty thanks for past favors, and ask them to continue their good offices.

The *Witness* is now printed in a new and fine type, and no effort will be spared to keep it the very front rank of Canadian journalism.

Advertisements not at variance with the character of the *Witness* will be inserted for one cent per word for one insertion and half a cent per word for each subsequent insertion, no advertisement being reckoned as less than 25 words.

Letters for the *Witness* or *Messenger* containing money should invariably be registered, and when this is done the remittance is at our risk. All communications to be addressed to "MONTREAL WITNESS," or

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Montreal.

Public Notice.

THE Council of the Corporation of the TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE, intend to, on Monday, the 18th day of December next, to pass a By-Law to provide for the stopping up and sale of a certain Road across lot No. 14, in the third Concession, and continuing across the fourth Concession part of the way on lot 14, and the remaining part of the way on lot 15, in said concession in the Township of Otonabee.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk

Otonabee, Nov. 15, 1865. 47-4d.

[illegible] VERY

[illegible] Tobacco
[illegible]
P. O'FLAHERTY.

Say don't you take the papers?
Here's the Widow Gilpin,
Keeps[illegible] about election time,
And when I call for strike.

"Subscribe? you cannot have a cent,
What would you be afraid?
For cash thus paid is money lent
Up interest four-fold paid.

Go, take, and take the papers,
And pay to-day, nor pay delay,
And my word for it is inferred,
You'll have gentle you're gone.

As old neighbour of mine,
While dying with a cough,
Desired to hear the latest news
While he was going off.

I knew two men, in death alike,
As ever you saw two sixpence,
And no phrenologist could find
A difference in their bumps.

One talked the papers, and his life
Is happier than a king's,
His children all can read and write,
And talk of men and things.

The other took no paper, and
While strolling through the wood,
A tree fell down and broke his crown
And killed him "very good."

And he been reading of the news,
At home like neighbour Jim,
I'll bet a cent that accident
Would not have happened him.

Why don't you take the papers?
Nor from the printers sneak,
Because you borrow from his boy
A paper every week.

For he who takes the papers,
And pays his bill when due;
Can live in peace with God and man,
And with the printer too.

Varieties.

A Court Scene.

The prosecuting attorney had more than his match in Mr. O'Flaherty, when that witness took the stand, and the examination took place.—

Attorney—"Mr. O'Flaherty, if you please, state whether you have ever known the defendant to have any profession?"

Witness—"He's been a professor ever since I knew him."

"Professor of what?"

"A professor of the mountain dew, Paddy's eye water, and many other temperance drinks too numerous to mention.

"You don't understand me, Mr. O'Flaherty—what does he do?"

"Whatever he pleases."

"State to the Jury, Mr. O'Flaherty, what the defendant follows?"

"Gentlemen of the Jury, the defendant foll ws the crowd when they go to drink."

"This kind of prevarication Mr. O'Flaherty, won't do here. Now state what this defendant does to support himself."

"I saw him last night support himself against a lamp post."

To the Court—"May it please your honor this witness has shown a disposition to trifle with the Court."

Judge—"Mr. O'Flaherty, if you know anything about it, state what the defendant's occupation is."

"Occupation, did you say?"

"Yes, what is his occupation?

"If I am not mistaken, he occupies a garret somewhere in town."

"That's enough, Mr. O'Flaherty."

Cross-examined—"Mr. O'Flaherty, I understood you to say that the defendant is a professor. Does his practice correspond with his profession?"

"I never heard of any correspondence passing between them."

"You said something about his propensity for drinking; does he drink hard?

"No, I think he drinks as easy as any man I ever saw."

Mr O'Flaherty was requested to take his seat, which he did with the gravity of one who had made a clean breast of it. And the judge did his best to preserve the gravity and dignity of the Court, but it was of no avail—the people would laugh, and nobody could stop them.

WHO IS IMPUNITY?—During the epidemic fever of 1863, a well to do planter in a certain region of Mississippi, used to send down his cotton by his trusty slaves, without venturing into the 'city'—about fifty houses!

After a short experience, however, he fancied they were taking advantage of circumstances, and determined to go down and look after the next waggon load himself. He was not a little afraid, however of 'Yellow Jack'—and small blame to him, and so he resolved on first consulting with a friend, as to the propriety of his venturing into the epidemic infested place.

'Do you think' said he 'I can go to ——with safety? No fear of the fever sir?'

'Oh no!' responded his friend, 'you can go there, and stay as long as you please, with impunity.'

'Ah, ah!' replied our friend, 'I am glad you have told me that, I have long been dissatisfied with ——'s shd ——'s; but I did not know there was any other place wher a fellow could put up at. Now you have told me, however, and if I don't *try* Impunity's. What is it?'

A Frenchman one day saw a gentleman walk up to an open snuff box in the hands of another, and take a pinch of snuff, having prefaced the act with the words, 'May I take the liberty?' On the next day the Frenchman went into a tobacco shop and asked for half a pound of liberty.

An old woman who went into the poultry business some time since, under the expectation that she could make a fortune by selling eggs, has quitted it in disgust, because, as she says, 'hens 'll never lay when egg are dear, but always begin as soon as they get cheap.

Said a very high facetiousness to his scapegrace son:—'Look at me! hear I am at the top of the tree; and what is my reward? Why, when I die, my son is the greatest rascal in England?' To this young Hopewell made answer—'Yes, dad, when you die, but not till then!'

Paddy, said a joker, why don't you get your ears clipped—they are entirely too long for a man?

And yours, replied Pat, ought to be considerably lengthened—they are too short for an ass.

It is funny to see a young lady with both hands in soft dough, and a mosquito on the end of her nose.

The music of good many performers should be like the famous music of the spheres—never heard.

It may do little good to follow good advice if you follow at too great a distance.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, to me directed, at the suit of MELANCTON H. SMITH, HAMILTON H. WHITNEY and CHARLES EDWARD SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM SNYDER, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of JANUARY, A. D. 1866, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz., all and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterboro', in the Province of Canada, being composed of part of Broken Lot number 18, in the second concession of the said township of Smith, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing on the western bank of the Otonabee River, on the limits between lots numbers 17 and 18 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, then north eighteen degrees, west 4 chains 84 links along the said limits, then north 28 degrees east 6 chains 81 links, then north 24 degrees east 5 chains and 15 links, then south 80 degrees west 1 chain 86 links, then north 5 degrees west 3 chains and 94 links, then north 30 degrees east one chain 36 links, then north 36 degrees east 16 chains 50 links, then north 43½ degrees east 8 chains 37 links, then north 32½ degrees east 3 chains 52 links to the intersection of the road leading to Peterborough, on the allowance for road between lots numbers 18 and 19, then southeasterly along the western side of said allowance for road until it strikes the river Otonabee, then close by the western side of said river following the current of the stream to the place of beginning, containing 12 acres, be the same more or less, also the west half of lot number 19 in the third concession, and broken lot number 19 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, containing one hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 4, 1865. } 40

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of P. RONAYNE, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of THOMAS MAHONY, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, at the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY next, at the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz, Town Lots Numbers 18 and 19 West of George and North of Simcoe Streets in the Town of Peterborough; also part of Lot No. 6 West of George and North of King Streets, also in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows, viz., commencing at the distance of one hundred and ninety-four feet South from a point on Charlotte Street, West twenty feet from the North-east corner of Lot No. 6 West of George Street and South of Charlotte Street in the said Town of Peterborough, thence West to within the distance of twelve feet from the Western limit of the said first mentioned lot, thence South sixty-two feet, thence East to within the distance of twenty feet of the Eastern limit of the said first mentioned lot, and then North to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 21, 1865. } 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court for the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, Administratrix, of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of the said Peter Burns, to be administered, at the suit of Michael Haillhan, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

The west half of lot No. 24, in the 9th concession of the Township of Otonabee; and also part of lot No. 6, west of George street and south of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows:—Commencing on Simcoe street at a distance of twenty-eight feet six inches west from the north-east corner of the said last mentioned lot, thence west *twenty-eight feet six inches*, thence south to within the distance of ten feet of the southern boundary of the said last mentioned lot, thence east twenty-eight feet six inches, thence north to the place of beginning; *together* with a right of way from Aylmer street ten feet wide.

All of which property I shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', November 13, 1865. 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, } WILL be sold
To Wit: } at the Court
House in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1866, at Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant in and to the following lands and tenements.

In the Common Pleas.

David Douglas Young, executor of the last will and testament of George Burns Symes, deceased,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Ann Redmond, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 25 and 26 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Belmont, and the North half Lot No. 27 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Belmont, and County of Peterboro'.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept 26, 1865. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Julia Doherty, and against the lands and tenements which were of Thomas Doherty, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Bridget Doherty Administratrix of the said Thomas Doherty, to be administered, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Doherty in and to the West half of the East half of Lot number 24 in the 10 Concession of Otonabee, which property I shall offer for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, Peterboro, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterboro, 14th August, 1865. 36-td.

Writing Desks,

LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

THE DAILY

Globe & Ledaer

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's

The New Number
of the
CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.
ILLUSTRATED. MONTHLY.

"Fully sustains its title, and but few Christian homes ought to be without it."—*Royal Leamington Spa.*

"This is, perhaps, of all periodicals devoted to the exposition of Church principles, the one to which we are most inclined to give an unhesitating preference."—*Somerset Gazette.*

Number XXXV., for NOVEMBER, contains:

PLAIN WORDS ON BIBLE CRITICISM.—By the Rev. F. H. Scrivner, M. A.

CHRIST CHURCH DAYS: An Oxford Story. Chapter XI—The Grand Commemoration. " XII—Donnington.

SCRIPTURE MEDITATIONS BY MEN OF LETTERS. By Francis Jacox.

CHURCHYARD SPORTS, MARKETS, AND ALES. By the Rev. E. L. Cutts, B. A.

THE MARTYRDOM OF HYPATIA. By Helen Moore.

SKETCHES IN THE DESERT. By the Rev. B. St. John Tyrwhitt.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.
Chap. XIII—Printing the Bible in Paris, and the Five Years' Faculty.
Chap. XIV—Cranmer—Cromwell—Catharine Howard.

THE FEVER DISTRICTS OF LONDON. By the Rev. Kitto.

DESERT MEDITATIONS. By A. H. Grant. (*With an Illustration by J. D. Watson.*)

OUR CLERICAL CLUB. By the Editor.
The Norwich Church Congress—Archbishop of York's Sermon—Notes on the Congress—The late Mr. Oakley—Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry—Dr. Pusey's "Truth and Office of Church of England." Christian Unity.

"The Oxford story entitled 'Christ Church Days,' progresses well, and is evidently from the pen of one who has been in residence in that ancient university, and has seen with his own eyes the life which he describes so well and so truly. The names of the contributors of the other papers are such as say publisher of a work addressed to attached members of the United Church of England and Ireland would be proud to display."—*Cheltenham Times.*

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS. TORONTO: W. C. CHEWETT & Co MONTREAL: DAWSON BROTHERS; and all Booksellers.

The above Magazines and all the Periodicals can be obtained at the *Examiner* Book Store.

Great Bargains.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY CROCKERY
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY YOUR GROCERIES
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY LAMPS
at WILLIAM'S.
BUY CROCKERY
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY COAL OIL
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY PORK & FLOUR
at WILLIAMS'.
BUY FISH
at WILLIAMS'.

Cash paid for Grain

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Jan. 11, 1865. 2

THE EXAMINER

1866, PROSPECTUS 1866,

OF

The Globe Newspaper.

THE publisher of *The Globe* has to announce that very great improvements in the publication of this journal will be made in the coming year. A new font of beautiful type, cast specially for *The Globe*, has been imported from the celebrated Scottish Foundry of Millar and Richard, Edinburgh. The quality of the paper used in printing the journal will be much superior to that heretofore employed. Arrangements are now being made for increased Telegraphic facilities, and the corps of Writers, Reporters and correspondents, will be strengthened—increased effort will be put forth in every department to render *The Globe* more worthy than ever before of the immense circulation it has for so many years enjoyed throughout British America.

The year 1866 is likely to be a most eventful period in the history of Canada—a year in which the current events of the day will be of the deepest interest to every inhabitant of the country.

The new Parliamentary Buildings will, early in the coming spring, be opened for the first time at Ottawa.

The Government is pledged to present to Parliament, at the opening of the session, either a Bill for completing the Confederation of all British America, or a Bill establishing a new Federal constitution for Canada alone, based on the principle of Representation by Population in the popular branch.

On the 17th of March, 1866, the American Treaty of Reciprocity will come to an end; and the negotiations for its renewal, or preparations to meet the change, will be watched with much interest.

Arrangements for acquiring possession of, and opening the North-West territory for settlement, will be speedily made, and to these *The Globe* will devote special attention, as it has has hitherto done to everything connected with the subject.

With the settlement of the constitutional question that has so long distracted the Province, numerous questions affecting the material progress of this country will be thrown open for consideration. Among these will be—

The subject of Banking and Currency.
Enlarging the Canals, and otherwise improving the Internal Navigation of the country.
Reduction of the Customs' Tariff.
Interest on Money.
Opening up new Territory to settlement.
Free land grants to actual settlers.
A Homestead Law.
And many other vitally important subjects

In the discussion and settlement of all these matters, *The Globe* will, as heretofore, take an active part; and from the sources of information at the command of its conductors, it is not doubted that in its columns the earliest intelligence and the most reliable information will continue to be found.

THE DAILY GLOBE

will continue to be mailed from the office at $6 per annum, payable invariably in advance; but can be procured regularly from the news-dealers in all the cities and towns throughout the Province.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

will also be much improved in the year 1866. The paper will be of superior quality, and the new Scottish type will give it a greatly improved appearance. An editor has been engaged, whose special duty it will be to condense and arrange the matter for this edition, and to select intelligence specially adapted for country readers. A portion of each week's paper will be devoted to the publication of some interesting tale; and the markets and prices current will continue to be given with promptness and accuracy.

The *Weekly Globe* will continue to be published at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable strictly in advance. Some exceptions to the rule of advance payment have been heretofore made—but from the 1st of January, 1866, no paper will be sent from the office without prepayment.

CLUB RATES.

During 1866 we will send:—

Six copies one year for	$10 00
Ten " "	15 00
Fifteen " "	22 50

and an extra copy of the *Weekly* to the person who gets up the club of fifteen.

Twenty-five copies one year for	35 00

and a copy of the *Weekly Globe* to the person who gets up the club of twenty-five.

Fifty copies one year for	65 00

and a copy of the *Daily Globe* one year to the person who gets up the club of fifty.

Eighty copies one year for	100 00

and a copy of the *Daily*.

Payment must be always in advance.

Each paper is addressed separately.

All the papers included in any club must be mailed to one Post-office.

When additional names are added to any club during the year, they must be sent to the *Globe* Office by the person who made up the Club; and the money sent with such additional names must be such a proportion of the year's subscription at the Club rate as will pay up to the expiration of the Club.

No exception will be made to these rules on any ground whatever.

GEORGE BROWN,
Publisher.

GLOBE OFFICE,
Toronto, 1st Nov, 1865.

Tramp! Tramp!

TRAMP!

The Boys are Marching

TO

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

FOR THEIR

School Books, Slates and Copy Books,

Where they can get them VERY CHEAP.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1865.

Printing Office!

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN
Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering
SEWING MACHINE!
COMPANY,
627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will *throw a stitch over the edge*, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Buttonholes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or shine silks, and produces a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State.
627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleaker sts.
June 14 1865. 24

PELOUBET
Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—
J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TECKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 143 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

52

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, Guns and Fancy Goods, worth over $200,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$60.00 to $200.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50.00
Gents' Heavy Gold Open Face Watches	75.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double bases	75.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled, for Ladies	25.00
Diamond Rings	150.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	100.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	25.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	10.00
Solitaire and Gold Breastpins	5.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	10.00
Coral, Opal, and Enamelled Brooches	5.00
Cameo, Jet, Lava and Florentine ear drops	5.00
Coral, Opal and Enamelled Ear Drops	5.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	5.00
Gold Pen and Vest Watch Keys	5.00
Pen and Vest Ribbon Slides	3.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, etc., etc.,	5.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.,	5.00
Miniature Lockets	5.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5.00
Gold Teeth Picks, Compass, etc.,	5.00
Plain Gold Rings, Coral Gold Rings,	5.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings,	5.00
California Diamond Rings,	5.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold,	5.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc.	5.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil,	5.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders,	5.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders,	5.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups,	20.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets,	25.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz.	20.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns,	25.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & nickeneze cups,	20.00

Also what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.
New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old harp form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials *from the Press, and all the principal artists* in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Barili.
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Charles Fradel.

Mr. SIGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianist to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supersede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr. S. B. DRIGGS, I am of the opinion that the tone result ing from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in points of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and excells them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with prices. 20

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. B., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

HOTEL TO LET.

TO LET, in Ashburnham, a House with good stabling and sheds, a productive garden and good well; known as "Taylor's Hotel." Enquire of

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, Nov. 23, 1865. 49-4in

COTTAGE TO LET
In Ashburnham.

A NEAT COTTAGE, containing several apartments. It is in a very pleasant situation, near the School House. Rent moderate. For further information apply to

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Ashburnham, Nov. 23, 1865.

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street, Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church. TERMS,—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro'; a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by *letter prepaid to the proprietor.*

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber,

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1860. 12

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S
NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED
Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate *for yourself*, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—*Town and Country Agents wanted.*

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, New York.
March 16, 1865. 11-fm

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:
L——r Leaves, M——s H——r
E——m B——k, T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 63 Fulton Street, New York
December 1, 1864. 6mos

THREE
CARD PICTURES
FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

GROVESTEIN & CO.
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS.
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEIN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these Instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $375.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN
SEWING MACHINES.
EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salerooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principle of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs *as smooth as glass* and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a *superior* article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1865. No. 51

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

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EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

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All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

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W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c Office—over George Stetham & Co' Hardware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c, &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent

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ORMOND & GILMOUR

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Anthony, Spices, Dyes, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro 18

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J. GRIFFIN & Co.,

PUMP AND PANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.
Corner of Simco and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL.

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and North Monaghan.
Office and Store, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c. &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 18

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MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GEORGE MITCHELL,

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EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALER in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES.

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN

INSURANCE AGENT, Insurer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.
Queen Street Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough
JAS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.
Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

GEORGE READ.

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 3

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.
Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,

TAILOR,

SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.
Lakefield, North Douro, } 19-1y
May 6th, 1865.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1865. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr Esq. Editor of the *Review*; H T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro' and over one hundred others.
☞ Tooth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a m. free of charge. 26

HOME AND COLONIAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices. Life risks taken with or without bonus as may be required.
Losses settled promptly and in full
JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr.,
Agent
Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

CANADIAN ALMANACS

FOR 1866,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Pens! Pens!

BARNARD'S Carbonized Mercantile Pens, Just received and for sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
No. 1, Market Block.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

ALICE BAGS,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Money to Lend

IN moderate amounts, on Real Estate. Apply to

JOHN BURNHAM,
Solicitor, Peterborough.

November 6th, 1865. 45

If You Want

GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE

Team, Carriage or Buggie

HARNESS!

TRUNKS,

CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,

GO TO

T. DONNELLY'S,

(Late Hopkins & Donnelly.)

☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*

COLLARS WARRANTED.

Peterboro, June 8, 1865. 23

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, 19

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day) ..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed ..... 6.00 p.m.
Express (night) ..... 8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night) ..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed ..... 2.40 p.m.
Express (day) ..... 9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.
Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....Depart	7.15	3.35
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.28	
Wellington Square	7.28	3.42
Bronte		3.57
Oakville	8.	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.25
Meadow	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7.45
Meadow		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.31
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad,

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.65 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.30 and 9.00 p. m

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIGBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

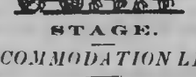
BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a m
Arrives at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon
Leaves Peterboro' ..... 3 p. m.
Arrives at Keene ..... 5.30 p m
April 17th, 1863 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor

Norwood, August 10, 1863. 34

MONTREAL

Ocean Steamship Co'y.

CARRYING THE

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin $80 00
Intermediate 60 00
Steerage 25 00

GLASGOW LINE.

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW:

First Cabin $60 00
Second Cabin 40 00
Steerage 24 00

All information furnished on application to

GEORGE A. COX,
Agent for Peterboro

OFFICE—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
October 11, 1865. 41

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.
☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.
Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

DAILY LINE TO ROCHESTER!

The quickest route to Rochester and all points in the United States!!

The new and magnificent steel-plated

UPPER CABIN STEAMER,

"CORINTHIAN,"

CHRYSLER, MASTER,

Leave North Shore ports for Charlotte, every morning, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

BRIGHTON, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only at 5.30.
COLBORNE, at 7.30, a m.,
COBOURG, at 8.45, a m.,
PORT HOPE (direct for Charlotte) at 11, a.m.
Arriving at Charlotte at 3, p. m

RETURNING.—Leaves Charlotte for North Shore ports, every evening (Sunday's excepted) at 11, on the arrival of special train from Rochester.

Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by rail or Boat, connect with this steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive in Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South.

Passengers in United States, via Rochester, connect by special train with the steamer at Charlotte; arriving at Cobourg and Port Hope after a swift and pleasant ride over the Lake Ontario, in time for special trains to Lindsay and Peterborough, and express trains East and West on Grand Trunk Railway, and, also for Royal Mail Line Through Steamers.

This swift and magnificent steamer has been especially fitted up for this route, with all the *modern appliances, and her saloon and state*-rooms are elegantly furnished

The Table and Bar always supplied with the very best.

FARE,—Cabin, $3.50; Deck, $2.00.

For further information, apply to the Captain on board, or to James Keelar, Colborn; Charles Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.

A. M. BROWN,
Gene al Agent, Kingston.
Kingston, Sept. 16, 1865. 39

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FALL ARRANGEMENT.

SCHOLARSHIPS without TELEGRAPHING
(Entitling the holder to full Business Course.)
INCLUDING PENMANSHIP,
Twenty-five Dollars.

SCHOLARSHIPS with TELEGRAPHING,
Thirty Dollars.

SEPARATE STUDIES:

Penmanship, alone, one month	$5 00
Penmanship, alone, three months	10 00
Mon chromatic Painting and Drawing..	5 00
Telegraphing, full course, ...	10 00
Architectural, Anatomical, Perspective & Linear Drawing; Painting in Water Colors, Sepia & India Ink; Modelling in Plaster and Clay, per month	2 00

ALL FEES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE!

Good Board in private families, Two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents per week.

The best Business Course in America!

For further particulars address (post-paid),

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
45 London, C W.

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FOR 1866.

The Fashion Magazine of the World

LITERATURE, FINE ARTS, & FASHIONS

The most magnificent Steel engravings on the Fashion Plates. Wood engravings on every subject that can interest ladies. Crochet Knitting, Netting, Embroidery, Articles for the Toilet, for the Parlor, the Bedroom, and the Kitchen Everything, in fact, to make a complete Lady's Book.

THE LADIES' FAVORIT FOR 36 YEARS

No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it.

GODEY'S RECEIPTS

for every department of a household. These are alone worth the price of the book.

MODEL COTTAGES, (no other Magazine gives them), with diagrams.

DRAWING LESSONS for the Young.—Another speciality with Godey.

ORIGINAL MUSIC, worth $3 a year Other Magazines publishes old worn-out music; but the subscribers to Godey get it before the music stores.

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Ladies' bonnets. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the Lady's Book enables every lady to be her own bonnet maker

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

writes for Godey each month, and for no other magazine. A new novel by her will be published in 1866. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.

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(From which there can be no Deviation.)

The following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1866:—

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 50
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 50

☞ Additions to clubs at club rates.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year, on receipt of $4 50.

☞ We have no club with any other magazine or newspaper.

☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs.

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for each subscriber.

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L. A. GODEY,
N. E. corner Sixth and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

BANK OF TORONTO,

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

Select Poetry.

THE AGE OF HARMONY.

O sweet is the river wantoning away of the wild wood,
And sweet is the hum of the wee mountain bee;
O sweet is the playful endearment of childhood,
And the smile of the babe on its fair mother's knee.
O sweet is the breath of the wood-blossomed bowers,
And the hills and the dales a' bespangled wi' flowers,
And the green corn fields wet wi' summer's soft showers,
For nature's a system of kind harmony.

Well, well might we glide thro' this lovely green world,
Like a smooth rinning stream in a fair flowery bank,
Were the bosoms of love ay the seats unmarred,
And man aye the kind hearted brither o' man.
And O may the time soon arrive when affection,
And justice, and truth, shall guide a' human action,
When men of each country, and creed, and complexion,
Shall join in a system o' kind harmony.

O yes, may the time soon arrive when fu' cheery,
Blest virtue shall over the universe reign;
And truth mann prevail, for the world is weary
O' bloodshed, and rain, and error, and pain,
And pride and oppression, and whitely field famine,
And curse-worn hill, and sensitive's vain dream fling
Auer war—dustful war, like a blood-thirsty demon,
Nae mair shall invade nature's kind harmony.

Like the bees o' the simmer, we're wrought anee richest,
And the fruit of our toil is enough for us a';
For to be independent, we're aye had a pride in't,
But the muckle fat drones strut our honey awa'.
The drones on our toil are the whisky-retailers,
The drones o' the law, and cheese-nit deal in,
The drones o' the Kirk, and the State, and the mailin,
Are the drones that has stole in our honey awa'.

But we live in an age that is great and eventful,
And a far better day is beginning to dawn,
When rewarded we'll be for the ill times we've kent at,
As freedom will shower down her blessing on man.
Then nae longer we'll pay for the things we've nae faith in,
And then ends o' thae lazy chaps that due nothing,
Will just hae to work for their ain meat an' claithin',
And join in a system o' kine harmony.

C. S. DUNBAR.

Otonabee, December 2nd, 1865.

Literature.

WILLIE VARDEN.

In a low-roofed garret near the foot of the Canongate, in Edinburgh, sat a little girl of eight years by the bedside of her mother, Mrs. Varden. To say that the room was scantly furnished would be but imperfectly to describe it; in strict truth it was not furnished at all. The only articles of furniture it contained were the bed, a chair, a trunk, and a few dishes (with nothing in them) on a shelf. On one of the walls, however,—and this was the only ornament which relieved nakedness—there hung a violin and bow.

It was just about dusk. Presently the little girl spoke.

'Mother,' she said, 'do you think Willie will be long? I'm so hungry. Do you think he will be away long?'

'I don't think he will, dear,' replied the mother, drawing the patient little watcher to her and kissing her thin starved-like face. 'Perhaps Mrs. Steele has sent him somewhere, or perhaps he cannot find the landlord. If I was well you would not want for food; but it is God's will—we must trust in Him.'

'But, mother,' said little Jessie, nestling close to her, 'do you think it is right, *quite* right for God to let us be p or and hungry, when we never do anything bad, and you who had once kind friends and a grand house to live in?'

'My poor little girl,' replied Mrs. Varden, tears starting to her eyes, 'we cannot understand it sometimes, but it is not only right, but for some wise purpose that He sends us these things.'

At the moment the door was opened and a boy of thirteen entered, and walking up to the bed, said despairingly:

'Mrs. Steele is at the country, and the landlord says if it is not paid by to-morrow at twelve o'clock he will turn us out and seize the things. I've been through over so many shops looking for a job, but it's no use: I am not big nor strong enough, they say. Got kicked for a young rapparee at the railway station, because I was looking for a bag or a parcel to carry. "I don't want to steal," he added, leaning hard against the bed, and looking away from his mother; "but if I comes to this"—and he closed his lips firmly, and gulping down something that was rising in his throat, left his hearers to fill up the rest of the sentence.

'Come here, my son,' said Mrs. Varden with a painful effort sitting up in bed.—'You know how wrong it is to speak in such a way, and that we would sooner die than eat anything gained by such means. You know that so long as we trust in Him, God will not suffer us to perish.'

'Oh, Willie, you wouldn't steal!, cried little Jessie, so frightened as to forget all about her hunger.

'No,' he answered, crossing the room, 'it has not come to that yet I won't steal, nor I won't beg; but I will do something that's very like it. I'll go and play on the street for money. You have often said, mother, he added taking down the violin, 'that I neglected my lessons for this, and perhaps I did, but I am going to try it as a last chance.'

'Promise me,' said Mrs. Varden, 'that whatever you do, you will do nothing dishonest—that you will not even think of it. Will you promise?'

'I promise,' he answered, 'taking her out-stretched hand; 'but I don't see much that God is doing for us. I haven't eaten a bit since morning, and I suppose it is the same with you. But I will try what I can do with this,' and he grasped his instrument under his arm, and put on a manly air. 'I am ragged but not a thief,' and he drew himself up proudly; 'and if money is to be had honestly I will get it.'

'Go, my son,' said Mrs. Varden sinking back on her pillow with an inward prayer for his success.

'And don't be long, Willie,'—cried Jessie, 'and I will sit up till you come.' And then she listened till the sound of his footsteps died away on the stairs, and they were once more alone waiting wearily and hungrily.

Now Willie Varden—although urged on by disappointment and hungry, he had thought for a moment that honest people were always poorest—had a stout heart within, and a great respect for what his mother said, so that he trudged up the Canongate quite cheerily with his instrument buttoned under his jacket, and repeated to himself—'I am ragged but I am not a thief,' with a face far more radiant than those of many who had just left the most substantial suppers, to say nothing of a dinner before that, and a good breakfast before that.

He reached the High Street just as the bells began to peal out the old curfew after eight o'clock had struck; and the North and South Bridges were thronged with people returning home after the labours of the day. He got out his violin a little below this place, and began to play some Scotch reels. The effect was wonderful. Before he was well begun a large crowd had gathered round, and were admiring and commenting upon the young prodigy, for from his short stature he looked younger than he was. He thought of the two hungry watchers at home, and sent new life and energy into his music. He flashed his bow across, while 'flying finger-kissed the strings,' when,

'Move along out o' this' said a gruff policeman with official sternness, shoving through the crowd. He was not altogether without feeling however, for when he caught sight of Willie's pinched face he whispered—'You had better go to some of the squares that are not thorough-fares.'

Willie thanked him politely, whereat the policeman expressed his wonder by a surprised stare, while the crowd showed its disapprobation of his interference, and sympathy for the performer at a cheap rate, by calling him. 'Peg,' 'More on,' &c. Willie paid little attention to this however, but, pushing his way out, walked along to Hunter Square, followed by a part of the crowd. Here he began to play once more, the crowd forming a semicircle before him. He was nervous now, but this only helped to render the *tremolo* passages more delicate. Presently he stopped and looked around. Not one of the crowd stirred or offered him a copper. He thought of home and his eyes suddenly and quite unaccountable filled with tears, while, as if in sympathy, the ball rose in his throat bigger than ever. He winked his eyes determined y, and tried to look indifferently at a street lamp; but it was no use. The more he tried, the faster they came; while the lamps, as if in derision, seemed to point long fingers of light at him. In addition to this he felt, for he could not see for the tears, that the crowd was moving closer to him. He was surprised too, at this critical moment to feel the earth slowly heave up and down under him, and then, after performing a few curious and uncommon antics in this way, suddenly begin to whirl round with surprising quickness. These movements suddenly ceased, and he felt himself grasped by the shoulder.

'What is the matter, my boy?'

The words was kindly spoken, and came from a gentleman who was supporting him.

'Oh, sir!' Willie sobbed, and that was all he could articulate.

The gentleman (Willie knew he was a gentleman, for who but such could have such a thick good chain and such an elegant travelling bag slung over his shoulder?) said,—

'My poor little fellow, don't be afraid. Tell me why you were crying and looking so ill? Come, whisper it if you like.'

Who could resist this? Willie could not; and he whispered—

'Mother's ill and we are starving.'

'Oh I see,' answered the gentleman, tenderly. 'Sit down on the steps and give me your cap' Then tossing to the people who were crowding round he said—

'My good people, this boy and his friends are at the point of starvation. I am a stranger here, but am willing to do something for them, and let you do the rest.'—With this he took out a big white five-shilling piece, and dropped it into the cap, went round holding it out to the sympathizing onlookers. *This touched them in the right place*, and they crowded round the tall gentleman, dropping in their contributions with no niggardly hands. The mechanics with the canvass over all on—bless their honest hearts!—dropped in their pennies; and the women—bless their tender hearts—dropped in their little pieces of silver; and then shillings and fifteen es followed from men with black coats on—and still chink, chink went the collection, till Willie's cap hung down quite heavily, and the tall gentleman brought it and laid it on his knee. Strange that Willie should begin to cry again after that! Yet so it was.—He cried and smiled, and smiled and cried and then threw his arms round the tall gentleman's waist and cried 'Oh, bless you, sir,' in such a way that the tall gentleman felt very much inclined to cry too, and had to cough several times before he could manage to say—

'There now, give me your name and address, and I will try and find you out to-morrow, and see what I can do for you. I have to leave this city in an hour, but I will be back then.'

'Willie Warden, Reid's Close, Can—' began Willie.

'Willie what?' cried the tall gentleman in great excitement.

'Varden, sir,' answered Willie, timidly freightened at the sudden change in his manner and colour.

'Come here.' said the tall gentleman, huskily, taking him by the arm and drawing him away from the crowd, gazing in his face all the while. 'Your father—have you a father? is he alive?'

'We don't know, sir,' answered Willie. 'he used to drink, and mother left him in New York seven years ago.'

'And you have a little sister, Jessie?'

'Yes, sir,' replied Willie, surprised at the knowing he displayed.

'Thank Heaven! Found at last,' cried the tall gentleman, tears running down his cheeks now. 'Willie,' he added, 'don't you know me?'

'No, sir,' answered Willie; and then he added timidly. 'But are not—not—father?'

'Yes!' cried the tall gentleman, clutching him, violin and all, up in his arms, and begging him frantically, to the no small astonishment of the passers-by. 'I am your father, Willie, and not a drunkard either, but a rich man, free from intemperance. Where do you live Quick! but stay! and he hurried Willie into the confectioner's shop ordering a can of hot soup, besides innumerable scones, biscuits, queer pastries and jellies, the like of which Willie never dreamt of tasting had them put in a basket and paid for them out of a purse having that delightful appearance which denotes the presence of lots of money inside. Then hailing a cab Mr. Varden (we may call him by his proper name now) first lifted Willie and his basket into it, and, getting in himself, ordered the coachman to drive to Reid's Close quick.

Quick? I should think so. And Willie thought so too. For his father had little more than time to tell him that he was the proprietor of a large theatre in New York, and how he had been advertising and travelling about Scotland for the previous six months in search of them, when the cab drew up with a springing jerk, and they got out and began to ascend the stairs, followed by the cabman carrying the basket.

They had made up a little plan how Willie was to go in and prepare his mother for the surprise; but when were such plans kept?—No sooner was he within the door than he forgot all about it, and making up to his mother cried—'Oh, mother, father's come!' and then the door was flung open, and—and—Mrs. Varden had fainted in her husband's arms. How they kissed and hugged and cried over each other! And you can imagine, how, when they had come to, the cabman who had been rubbing his eyes with his knuckles in a lively and energetic manner was sent away with such a payment as made him say, 'Thank ye, sir,' four or five times at least; and how they got the things out of the basket on to the table, and how even Mrs. Varden made a show of tasting the good things, supported by the strong arm of her husband, of whose knee Jessie had taken sole and absolute possession; and how Willie was so unsettled that he got up between every sixth or seventh bite or so, and played the 'College Hornpipe,' or the 'Devil among the Tailors,' at a rate that no dancer—no, not though he had the suppliest of joints—could have kept up to him for a moment. How all this took place, and a great deal more besides, you can guess far better than I can tell you if need only add that Mr. Varden did *not* leave Edinburgh in an hour, nor in a good many hours, nor days either; and that now Willie can play as much or as long as he likes; for he is although only eighteen years of age, leader of the orchestra in one of the large theatres in New York, the proprietor of which is Mr. Varden.

An Education Good Enough for a Farmer.

The best education is none too good. Who sets out second-rate fruit, if he can get first-rate? or who sows poor wheat if he can get the best? What is the best education that a Farmer can have? Truly that which will fit him for most successfully tilling the soil, for business intercourse with men, for taking a creditable position in society, for serving best his fellowmen and honoring his God. To help us to decide what course of mental culture—for that is what we generally mean by education,—will best accomplish these ends, let us see what men are the best farmers, and what their education has been. As a general thing, we believe that among those farmers who work with their own hands more or less, and are not merely proprietors of estates which they may or may not personally manage,—those *not* bred to the business of farming, are by far most successful. Many of them were born on the farm, and others took to farming after learning other business. Is then the education which the farmer boy picks up after he leaves the farm, while he is at work in the machine shop, *shaving* the jack-plane, or behind the counter, the best he can have? No, indeed; but he gains something which makes him a better farmer than his neighbors.—Premising that he would not have returned to farming, or taken it up if he had not a love for it, he has probably gained, in the shop or store.—*First*, a just estimate of the value of accurate accounts, of knowing the pecuniary success or failure of the simplest ventures; *Second*, a high estimation of the value of knowledge of his business, which makes him read and think, as well as work: *Third* liberality in regard to the views and opinions of others. It has made him quick witted also, and not set in his own way. Besides, contact with men has given him confidence in himself when he knows where he stands, and a lack of confidence when he is *not sure* of his ground. Such a man will always succeed as a farmer. He may be dreadfully green for a year or two, but in a short time he will beat the old farmers out and out. If our readers will testify, they will confirm what we say, and point out neighbors of theirs that they used to laugh at for their blunders and city-bred farming, which, perhaps, was half book farming and half guess work, who now are beyond being laughed at; or at least the laugh is on the other side. These men have gained their farming education by the hardest. Our boys ought to have a better chance.

The Home School is where the boy gets his first notions and principles, and these will have their effect upon him to the day of his death.

The Common School is where the foundations are laid of whatever literary or book education the boy ever gains, together with the establishment of correct habits of study and thought, a taste for mathematics, quickness at figures, etc.

The High School, whether it be Academy, College, or Agricultural College, is supposed to bring the young man forward to the threshold of manhood with knowledge enough to enable him to make a good start, and with such habits of study and thought that he will always value knowledge and seek it. Finally there is—

The School of Experience, in which we are all pupils and always have been, from the time we first learned we could not reach the moon, and that the candle-flame was too hot a place for our fingers. It is in the school of experience that men educate themselves in their judgment of probabilities, in the estimation of men for what they are worth, and in many other things which have a great influence on their success or failure, superiority or mediocrity in whatever business they follow.

This last excepted, the other schools mentioned are named in order of their importance in forming character and developing the mind. The boy should have the best instruction where and when this development takes place. The best teachers are by no means those who know the most, they are those who inspire the child, or youth, with a desire to do best, or to learn most, those who guide the young mind into those channels in which it can and will pursue useful knowledge with zest. A child of fourteen well started, will do well under poor teachers, after that.

For Whom do Fashionable Women Dress?

The idea that ladies who lavish enormous sums annually in personal decorations, dress to fascinate their husbands, lovers, or men in the aggregate, is a vulgar error. A fashionable woman is not half so anxious to win the admiration of the men as to provoke the envy of her own sex. The truth is that gentlemen know very little about the commercial value of female attire, and, (except where they are called upon to pay the bills,) care less. An elegant and becoming toilet, however, inexpensive generally satisfies them. Not so our first family belles and dowagers. Cost is their standard of excellence in costume. And what consummate sumptuary critics they are. No tradesman is a better judge of the article in which he deals than the lady of fashion is of all the articles her sisters wear. With a single side-long glance, rapid, keen, searching, she can reckon up the habiliments of a rival in the *beau monde*, almost to a shilling. No pawn broker, however, accustomed to gauge the price of costly trumpery, could come nearer the mark.—Imitation lace, and false jewelry, however, *trait emblant*, do not deceive her for an instant. She sees through the cheat as easily as a banker detects a forged bill, and sneers inwardly at the vain attempt to cope with her genuine extravagances. She triumphs in the reflection that all her splendors are sterling, and that her "own" sharp eyed as herself, can distinguish cheap fine-ladyship and the rumous grandeur it is intended to cope with, as well as she can. But in her eyed man sees no difference unless it is pointed out to him. Is it not obvious, from these premises, that the richly-bedizened goddesses of Fashion's Empyrean dress to provoke envy in each other rather than to command manly worship? Of course, they like to be admired by men, but to be *envied by women* is a supreme luxury.—[*Home Journal.*

Approved Remedies for Every-day Maladies.

For a Fit of Passion.—Walk out on the open air; you may speak your mind to the winds without hurting any one, or proclaiming yourself a simpleton.

For a Fit of Idleness.—Count the ticking of a clock; do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next and work like a negro.

For a Fit of Extravagance and Folly.—Go to the workhouse, or speak to the inmates of a gaol, and you will be convinced—

Who makes his bed of briar and thorn.
Must be content to lie forlorn.

For a Fit of Ambition.—Go into the churchyard, and read the gravestones; they will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bed-chamber, and the earth your pillow; corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sister.

For a Fit of Despondency.—Look on the good things which God has given you on this world, and to those which he has promised His followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders, no doubt, will find them; while he who looks for a flower may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

For all Fits of Doubt, Perplexity, and Fear.—Whether they respect the body or the mind—whether they are a load to the shoulders, the head or the heart—the following is a radical cure which may be relied on, for I had it from the Great Physician—'Cast thy burden on the Lord, and He will sustain thee.'

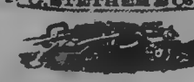
For a Fit of Repining.—Look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bedridden and the afflicted and deranged; and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.

FLEAS ON DOGS—HOW TO EXTERMINATE THEM.—Make ordinary soft soap made in the old-fashioned way from wood ashes, rub the dog thoroughly with it, first wetting his coat completely. Let the soap remain say 10 minutes—wash him clean, and the fleas will have vanished—not left to return again, but have been killed "as dead as a mackerel." Their dead bodies will begin to appear almost immediately after the application of the soap. Doubtless a weak solution of potash would answer the same purpose, but always having the soap at hand, I have used that only. The soap and water not only eradicate the fleas, but perfectly cleans the dog's skin and coat and is calculated to improve his condition and appearance generally.—*Country Gentleman.*

The redoubtable General Tom Thumb has, it is said, been served with an income tax notice by the Southampton Commissioners. His yearly receipts are estimated at from £10,000 to £20,000. The General will probably appeal.

What is the greatest stand ever made for civilization?—The hat-stand.

STETHEM & Co.



WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Bar, Hoop, and Band Iron; Steel Blacksmiths' Tools, Horse Nails, &c; Shoe Thread and Findings, Lasts, Pegs, &c.; Cutlery, Saws, Files & Edge Tools; Plated & Japanned Coasts; Furnishes, Glass, Points, Oils; Cabinet Makers', Lumbermen's, and other HEAVY AND SHELF Hardware,

to which we would call your attention.

A FEW SETS OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH WARRANTED PLANES

Have been just received.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.,
Hardware Merchants & Ironmongers,
Wholesale and Retail.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,
George Street, Peterborough
December 6, 1865. 49

TWO NEW ENFIELD RIFLES for Sale Cheap.
GEORGE STETHEM & Co
Peterboro', Nov. 6, 1865. 46-3in

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Property for sale—Dennistoun & Son.

Farm for Sale or to Rent—Henry Stuart.

Agricultural Society—M. Sanderson.

Practical Watch and Clock maker—W. Malcolm.

Male Teacher Wanted—W. E. Roxburgh.

Christmas Cake of Wines and Spirits—D. McNaughton.

Christmas comes but once a year—D. McNaughton.

Sweet Cider—D. McNaughton.

Glassware—D. McNaughton

To country Tavern keepers—D. McNaughton.

Lemons—D. McNaughton.

Adjourned Sessions.

Stray Heifer—J. Edwards.

Diaries for 1866—Graham & Stratton.

A Stray Cow—M. Sanderson.

Buckwheat Pancakes—R. D. Rogers.

St. John's Day—J. M. Burns.

Albums—Graham & Stratton.

New Novels—Graham & Stratton.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1865

TO OUR READERS.

Another Season has almost transpired since last we had occasion to address a word of greeting to our readers. Many are the changes that have taken place during the year that is now hasting to a close Our own happy land is still free from the war cry or the fell sweep of pestilence or disease.—We have also been blessed with an abundant return of the Season. And this Season would be a fitting one to remember the poor in liberally. Let us hope that those who have plenty will give of their abundance to those who are in want. It is very satisfactory for us to know that plenty reigns as well as peace. Knowing this, we can with the wish assure our readers of the certainty of a Merry Christmas. We wish our readers therefore all the Compliments of the season.

THE MAYOR.

Unexpectedly we find ourselves with two candidates for this important office, Mr. W. H. Scott, and Mr. Thomas Chambers—Mr. Perry having resigned. This gentleman filled the office with dignity, and to the general satisfaction of at least a majority of the ratepayers, and it is only to be regretted that he did not still remain in the field, as he would have been certain of re-election. The present candidates are both confident of success. Mr. Scott rests confident in the strength of his friends; Mr. Chambers in his claims on the ratepayers, as an old resident among them, and his acquaintance with the municipal matters of the Town. The railway question is more or less interwoven with the present election, and it is to be feared that the people may loose sight of the great object—the best man—in their eagerness about railway extension. We have had to find fault with the tumult and noise of the present Council; yet, notwithstanding all the noise, they are leaving the financial condition of town in a better state than it has been for many years. But as to who will be Mayor for the coming year. Were we in search of a man of education, intelligence and address, we could not make a better choice than that of Mr. Scott—a lawyer, consequently well fitted for the onerous duty of Police Magistrate, and duly qualified for the duties of Mayor. We had almost expected that he would have been returned without opposition. He, however, rests satisfied of result. Mr Chambers appeals to the ratepayer on the score of long acquaintance with him, and the interests that he has in Town matters, on account of his being a proprietor of considerable real estate in Peterborough. On railroad matters they both claim to hold the same views. *One* of the two can only be elected, and we trust that the electors will choose the right man. It is not to be drawn from the above remarks that we are wholly indifferent as to the result. We cannot be indifferent altogether. But want of space this week forbids us making any lengthened remarks on this matter.

We regret to learn that Goodwood, the residence of Mrs. Edward Brown, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last about 8 o'clock. One of the chimnies had taken fire a short time before and as was thought, had been effectually put out, but about an hour afterwards the flames were seen by the neighbours, bursting through the roof. All efforts to save the house were ineffectual, but by the prompt action and great exertions of the neighbours, much of the furniture and household effects were saved. Considerable loss was nevertheless sustained. The house was insured to a small amount.

Springville.

There will be a Soiree in the Presbyterian Church, Springville, on Christmas day. A good tea and appropriate addresses will form the order of the day. Certainly it is better to spend a quarter in that manner than in the way that too many do at Christmas times. It is also a nice distance for a pleasant drive, and we would direct pleasure seekers that way on Christmas day.

The King of Belgians, and uncle to Queen Victoria, is dead. He was 75 years of age.

NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

Since our last, affairs anent the Mayoralty have taken a material change. Then there appeared to be very little chance of raising an opposition to Mr. Perry. A number of influential men thought it would be better to bring out another candidate, and consequently got up a numerously signed Requisition to W. H. Scott, Esq., to the desire of which Mr. Scott assented. At a quarter to ten, therefore, on Monday morning, we had the prospects of Messrs. Perry and Scott contesting the Mayoralty. The friends of Messrs. Scott and Perry having had private meetings, came to an agreement that appeared satisfactory to both; and in consequence of this, Mr. Perry withdrew from the contest.

At ten o'clock the people were assembled at the Council Chambers, when Wm. Hall, Esq, proposed, seconded by W. A. Scott, Esq, Mayor, that W. H. Scott, Esq., be Mayor for the ensuing year. And very many considered that Mr. Scott would be elected by acclamation.

After a delay, however, of more than three quarters of an hour, there appeared a moving of the people, when Capt. Kennedy moved, seconded by Patrick Ryan, Esq., that Thos. Chambers, Esq., be Mayor for the coming year. In proposing Mr. Chambers, Mr. Kennedy said that he needed not to tell those present who the gentleman proposed was, as he was one of the first settlers of the country, and also one of the earliest citizens of the Town; and a gentleman, too, who, if elected, would fill the office faithfully and ably.

Mr. Ryan seconded the nomination without any remarks.

A Voice—Hats off.

Mr. Chambers, in addressing those present said,—That perhaps it was not best to allow Mr. Scott to go in without a little opposition; that railroad or no railroad seemed to be the order of the day. He found, however, that public opinion was very strong against the proposed extension.

A Voice—Why did you vote for it?

He (Mr. Chambers) thought that what was done was past redemption, but he considered that the extension to the river would be a great advantage to the Town. He also thought that the settlement or compromise with Mr. Perry was not satisfactory. But as for railroad or no railroad, he would do what he believed would be in favor of the Town, if the people thought proper to elect him.

A Voice—What about salary?

To which he answered that he could not live without something to live on; but would not further detain them.

Mr. Scott being called on, came forward amid repeated cheers, and said—He had a little opposition; and as Mr. Chambers thought he (Mr. Scott) ought not to be elected without opposition—being brought forward by his friends, he would not shrink from the ordeal. In reference to Mr. Chambers not considering the arrangement with Mr. Perry satisfactory, he would explain the nature of the arrangement, and his own position. He had been asked what he would do in the matter of the late By law; to which he answered that he would not seek to repeal it, but would merely allow the law to take its course in the matter. He understood that legal proceedings were being taken, or would be taken, to quash the By-law; and he (Mr. Scott) would content himself with allowing these proceeding to take their due course, as he did not think it wise or politic to interfere unduly with the actions of the past Council; for, if each succeeding Council would do so, there would be never-ending scenes of confusion. He personally thought that the By-law ought to have been submitted to the people; at the same time, he agreed with Mr. Chambers that what was done was past redemption, and ought to be left as it now is. In regard to the promises he would make as to fulfilling the duties of the office, he would merely say that he would do all in his power to perform the duties of the office impartially and to the best of his ability. He was not prepared to say how well he might discharge the duties of the office, but would do all in his power to discharge them faithfully. In reference to the By-law, he (Mr. S.) did not consider that the existing Council had been elected to deal with such matters, and ought not therefore to have done anything until referred to the people. He would not take up any more of their time, but leave the matter with the *people*.

Landscape Drawing from Nature.

Mr. S. Wood, jr, from the American School of Design, New York City, is at present in Town, and if desired, will remain for a few days for the purpose of giving a course of lessons in an original system of Drawing from Nature. Mr. Wood has shown us testimonials of the manner in which he has been received in the principal Cities and Towns of the United States and Canada, and they appear to be from gentlemen of standing and credibility. They are very satisfactory indeed. He has also shown us some beautiful Drawings of Landscape Scenery that are well executed. Mr. Wood proposes to put his pupils in possession of the Art in 15 lessons. He also intends calling upon the principal citizens during the coming week; but any one desirous of taking lessons can find particulars by Circular, at Mr. Menzies, or by applying through the Post Office.

Literary Club.

Subject for debate this evening—"That it is expedient in the interests of civilization that slavery be abolished." Leaders, Messrs. Knapp and John Burnham. Mr. Haggart will read the "Irish Broom Maker." Messrs. Knapp and O'Donnell will also read short pieces.

Clocks.

Mr. W. Malcom advertises in this issue of the *Examiner* that he is doing all kinds of repairing to Clocks that may be required. From our own knowledge of Mr. Malcom we can recommend him to any person who may have a Clock to be cleaned or repaired. His residence is opposite Mr. Bradfield's Archery, on Aylmer Street.

Gymnasium.

There will be a preliminary meeting of this Club on Friday evening, over the old Bank of Toronto, when the report on the possibility of forming the Club, and its probable expense will be presented. All interested are invited.

Asphodel.

At a vote taken in this Municipality to annul the By-law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, we learn that there was one vote polled, and that one was to repeal the By-law.

UNION SCHOOL.

The half-yearly examination of the different Divisions of this institution are going on this week.

On Monday, the Junior Division was examined. This Division, in the Union School Room, is under the management of Mrs. Flavelle. The attendance is very large—97 for this month. There has been a slight falling off of about 10, on account of the holidays taking one week from the teaching days. This does appear a trifling excuse; yet so it is. We are assured that the little ones acquitted themselves very satisfactory, exhibiting manifest signs of improvement; and their pleasant little faces testify to the kind treatment they receive.

In the evening of the same day, the North Ward School, under the control of Miss Rutherford, was examined by the Principal, Wm. Lundy, Esq., James Edwards, Esq., and Mr. Stratton, being present also, and several Ladies, who appeared to take a lively interest in thier little ones. The School Room was very comfortable and tidy; the teacher is quite at home among her pupils, and the examination was very satisfactory indeed. Miss Rutherford is a very young teacher, but will no doubt be a successful one. The number present was 39—25 boys and 14 girls. Boys for the quarter, 36; girls, 22—total, 58. The children are not of an age, classification being by attainments, and it was no small part of our admiration to see little ones of 7 or 8 competing successfully with some 12 to 14 years of age. The benefit of the Ward Schools will appear more obvious after a year or two of trial. There is the advantage at these Schools of having the little ones away from larger and rougher boys, thereby saving the weaker from the strong. Besides, the small children will not have so far to go in the severe weather, the School Room, being situated in the Ward in which they live. We are of opinion that if there was one in the South Ward also, it would be an improvement on the present state of things in that Ward; and by the judicious selection of a teacher, would enable many children that are too young to travel to the Union School, or whose parents may be adverse to sending to it, to have a School at their doors.

On Tuesday, the Third Division, taught by Miss Borrowman and Mr. Griffin, were examined by the Principal—Rev. Messrs. Cantlon and Roger, and Mr. J. W. Gilmour, being present. The whole classes were not heard, for want of time: but from the reports of those present, as given in the different class-books, both of these teachers have been successful in bringing up their pupils to a good degree of proficiency—those present testifying to the *good, prompt* and *satisfactory* answering of every class but one, in which case we find it recorded "very *fair*.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Wednesday morning, the fourth Division, taught by Mr. Baptie, was examined before the Principal, Sheriff Hall and Mr. O'Bierne Local Supt. The number present was 49. There has been a falling off for the month of about 8. The reading of this department was on the whole good, the Principal complimenting the boys for their marked improvement. The arithmetic class, consisting of 15 boys, acquitted themselves well, showing themselves fully equal to vulgar and decimal fractions, in which they were tested. Some difficult questions were given and practically solved with readiness. This department also answered promptly and correctly the questions put in History and Geography, showing that they have been carefully trained. The boys were also tested in spelling from dictation the whole room receiving the same words and were complimented by all present for generally good spelling. A Grammar Class was also heard in which the class manifested reasonable progress, and quickness. The parsing was very good.—The remainder of the classes of this division will be heard this morning from 9 to 10.

FOURTH DIVISION—GIRLS.

Miss Beattie, Teacher. Number of pupils present, 38. The reading of this class was excellent in many cases, not easily surpassed by girls of their ages. The Arithmetic of this Division was very satisfactory to all present, each individual expressing entire satisfaction. There was a greater number of visitors present at this part of the examination than at any of the others and the most lively interest in the progress of the children exhibited. The Principal appears untiring in his efforts to have the classes carefully examined and their position clearly defined so as to be able in future to give a full report of progress, or otherwise, as the case may be. In our next issue we propose giving the report of the fifth Division, and also of the state of the School during the year.

Sabbath School Anniversary.

The Anniversary of the Wesleyan Sabbath School, held on Sunday and Monday last, was one of the most interesting and successfull ever held in connection with the School. Two deeply impressive and able Sermons were preached on the Sabbath, by the Rev. R. Jones, the President of the Wesleyan Conference; and in the afternoon the Children of the School, with those belonging to the Free Church, the Baptist, and Bible Christian Sunday Schools, were assembled in the Wesleyan Church; and the smiling happy faces of upwards of 500 children singing those beautifull Sabbath School Hymns will long be remembered by those who were fortunate to obtain a place in the crowded church. The visiting scholars and their teachers were cordially welcomed by the Rev. Mr. Brock, the pastor of the church, expressing a strong hope that it was only the first of a series of such meetings. Short and suitable addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Cantlon and Roger, also by Col. Haultain and Mr. Fairbairn.

On monday Evening, the Public meeting was held in the School Room, which proved far too small to accommodate the vast crowd that were anxious to witness the Proceedings, and many went away unable to gain admittance, about 70 children, selected from the school occupied a gallery erected for the occasion, and sung some delightfull selections with a correctness and taste seldom attained by children, reflecting great credit upon Mrs. T. Donnelly, who had trained them, some of the larger girls, under the able management of Miss Brock and Mr. Rutherford, the Superintendent, also sang and recited some pieces, adding much to the interest of the meeting. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Glover, Cluxton, Richardson, Stevenson, and the President of the Conference. David Dumble, Esq., ably presided. But the Report of the able and faithfull Secretary of the school, W. J. Mason, was the most important of the proceedings. We are only sorry that we cannot publish the whole of his excellent Report, but the following extract will be found interesting as showing the value of Sabbath Schools and affording encouragement to those engaged in the work.

"We have occasionally been pleased to hear from some of our scholars who have removed away from us, and gone to live in new and distant parts of our country. The information received inspires us with hope, that many of those from whom we never hear are also endeavouring to benefit those around them. In this connection we will give our friends a single instance:—A little girl of 12 or 14 years of age, and a pupil of this School for some years, about 18 months ago removed with her parents to the new country north of us, going back some 75 or 80 miles. In her new sphere she found herself deprived of those privileges with which she was favoured in Peterboro'; but above all, there was no Sabbath School, and many of her new acquaintances had never attended one; with a commendable desire, on the part of one so young, to be useful, she at once set about forming a Sabbath School, and succeeded; many of the pupils being older than herself. She furnished her scholars with such books as she had, as well as a number of copies of the Sunday School Advocate, and after some time wrote to her former teacher informing her of her efforts, as well as of her success, and earnestly begging for a supply of books and papers. Her letter was read in the School, and the children at once responded to the appeal by bringing in their copies of the Advocate and other books, which were at once forwarded to the little pioneer teacher of a Sunday School in the backwoods. We would fain hope and prove that her labours may be crowned with success. Who can say how much good can be accomplished by a single Sabbath School Scholar whose mind is rightly imbued with a sense of its responsibility and impressed by the spirit of God, relying for success on Him who has promised that his word shall not return to him void."

Total number of scholars in connection with the school, we learn is 388; 210 girls, and 178 boys. Number in the infant department, 106. Average attendance for the past year, 225. Verses recited by the boys, 9,978; girls, 31,510; Total 41,488. Volumes in Library, 560; Bibles and Testaments 200. The amount of funds for the past year at the disposal of directors, $74.68.

We are happy to say that the proceeds of the present Anniversary effort will realize upwards of $100.

Hon. Geo. Brown Resigned.

Yesterday's news brings us the intelligence of the Hon. Geo. Brown having resigned his seat in the Cabinet. This is said to be because of some grave difference between himself and his colleagues on some important public question, while Mr. Brown declines to be responsible for the course adopted.—The *Globe* of yesterday says "that nothing but matters of the utmost consequence would have induced the Hon. Gentleman to leave the Government at this moment."

All the members of the Government are at Ottawa.

The *Leader* has the following on the resignation:—

A special telegram from Ottawa apprises us of the resignation of Mr. Brown. The reasons which led him to take this step are not stated, and we are given to understand that the explanations are to be withheld till the opening of the next session of the Legislature. In the difference which occurred, and which is stated to have been of a grave nature, it is admitted that Mr. Brown stood alone; that not one of his colleagues saw the matter in the same light that he did. Where twelve state-men have to decide upon any question, and eleven of them take one view and one of them another, the presumption is that the majority are in the right. Especially is it strong in this case, since Mr. Howland had powerful political motives, arising from habits of association, to side with the man who had been his leader. Mr. Macdougall will be absent from the Province all winter; and the chances are that his opinion will be that of the eleven rather than of the one. Mr Brown occupies a weak position in retiring alone, and in not being able to take with him the only member of his own party in the Government, who was present to acquaint him self with the merits of the dispute, whatever it may have been.

There can be no doubt that the question raised at the North Wentworth election went far to destroy any thing like an *entente cor diale* between Mr. Brown and Mr. Macdonald. And it is not at all likely that this sore had been entirely healed. At the same time, we can hardly suppose that this could have been the cause of the resignation. The question of the federation of Canada was manifestly pregnant with difficulty: but the time had not come when a final decision upon it was called for, and it certainly is not usual for public men to meet trouble half way. Though the authorized explanations cannot be given till the Legislature meets, it will be almost miraculous if the main facts do not in the meantime get wind; and in the meantime conjecture will be busy at work to solve the mystery.

The Prince of Wales Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 484, held their Annual Meeting on the 18th inst., in the Orange Hall, Peterboro, for the election of officers, when the following brethren were elected into office for the ensuing year:—

Robert Weir, W. M.
James Edgar, D. M.
William Brownscombe, Treasurer.
John Smith, Secretary.
Rev. D. Cantlon, Chaplain.
John Lockie, 1,
Edwin Morris, 2,
John McCombie, 3, } Committee.
John R. McWilliams, 4,
George Stevenson, 5,

We would direct attention to Mr. Allen's advertisement in another column. He proposes to do all sorts of white-smithing and repairing of guns, &c., &c., very cheaply. Give him a call, all you who require his services.

The work of uniting Europe and America by telegraph is being pushed forward with vigour. In May last, San Francisco was connected with New Westminster, in British Columbia; and now we are told that the line has been extended 440 miles north of New Westminster, and the wire for 400 miles more was on the ground.

Mr. Seward has issued his proclamation announcing that 27 States having passed the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, that measure has now become law—one of the greatest social events of the century.

Billa Flint has been elected Mayor of Belleville.

To the Electors of the Town of Peterborough.

GENTLEMEN,

The rumour has been industriously circulated that a promise on my part to exert myself in favour of the Railway was the cause of Mr. Perry declining to contest the Mayoralty election. I beg therefore distinctly to deny the truth of such assertion, and to state that several gentlemen who were present at the time of the alleged promise are in possession of the facts, and to whom I will at any time refer in confirmation of the statement I now make.

Your obedient servant,
W. H. SCOTT.

Peterboro, December 20, 1865.

SENIOR.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Will you pardon an old resident for saying a word or two regarding the above-named sentinel? It is not my intention to take up the cudgels on behalf of Senex, as it appears to me he is well qualified to speak for himself; so much so that I imagine he won't cross weapons in future with men of such calibre as Senex. I wish to refer to their letters, however, as I am inclined to take a deep interest in the Literary Club. Senex found no fault with the strictures of Senior, as far as they applied to the entertainment given by the Club; he merely condemned the thus little-ones of the latter on handying about the members' names in a public new-paper. This kind of publicity—even where, as in this instance, the gentlemen were profitably occupied—is not courted by business men. Some employers consider stadious habits or literary tastes a drawback in employees; and if Senior's judgment justifies his title, he must have known that such opinions, however erroneous, have great weight. In fact, everybody but Senior saw the drift of Senex's letter, and unanimously condemn what might, in certain circumstances, have been regarded as a fair critique, considering! The strictures gave no offence; on the contrary, they were perfectly innocent. Senior seems to think that "uniting the action to the word" is *acting*. I presume the word "murder" in this sense is appropriately followed by bloodshed! Anything so utterly puerile as his last letter, can scarcely be imagined, and can only be excused on the ground of his confessed ignorance of "matters" so essential to elocutionary excellence. Does Senior know, I wonder, that our great stage actors are the authorities on Elocution, and that the world is indebted for the English, "pure and undefiled," to a "Some Stuffer? Has he ever heard of Garrick, Siddons, Kemble, Macready and Keely? or does he know that those men and their followers developed the power and elegance of our language. George Vandenhoff was an actor (very inferior to these men, however,) and yet George Vandenhoff is chosen by the principal city in Western Canada to decide the merits of its chief Elocutionist. Senior proudly declaring his *ignorance* of the Drama, suddenly makes his debut in the columns of the *Review*, and reveals to the world the true characteristics of Dramatic excellence! Oh, Senior! Senior! if I had not known you and your *strictures* for so many years, I might have been astonished. Mr. Elitor, I will occupy no more of your valuable space, but conclude, like Senex, by asking some *literary* gentleman to devote a little time to the criticism of the Literary Club. Personally I can do no more than subscribe my dollar, (the member's fee, I believe) and that I intend doing forthwith.

Yours, &c.,
G.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—The *Review* appears to have got slightly confused regarding the real point at issue in this discussion. The question is simply this: Are the people of Peterboro, with their eyes open, to place Mr. Fowler in a position to continue in time to come a monopoly by which they have suffered so seriously in the past? In discussing the question it was necessary to shew clearly how injurious that monopoly had been; and there was no more certain way of doing it than by comparing the rates exacted during times of monopoly with those charged during periods of competition. This, I take it, has now been done to the satisfaction of all, excepting perhaps Mr. Fowler and his friends; and the discussion might have been safely closed were it not for some side issues again raised by the *Review*. These I shall notice as briefly as possible.

The *Review* alleges that Mr. Fowler had a right to the use of Bethune Street which he might have made available for his purpose of preventing the competition of the Cobourg road; and that the Council by the recent By-law, simply gave him a right to run along King Street in exchange for the other. As to this I contend that Mr. Fowler never had the right to run on Bethune Street; and that no Council could give him such a right.—Had he attempted to make use of that Street under the By-law of 1857 any ratepayer by an application to Chancery could have stopped him. As a matter of fact I believe he was stopped; and I rather think that the By-law of 1857 was afterwards rescinded.—At all events he removed the rails from north of Hunter Street some years ago, and has not since been in possession of Bethune Street north of that St. in any shape whatever. He had not, therefore, at the time the recent By-law was brought before the Council any right whatever on Bethune Street north of Hunter; and had, therefore, no equivalent to tender to the Council for the right to run on King Street; so that our Councillors then gratuitously gave him, so far as they could, a weapon that he might use to destroy the true interests of their constituents.

The *Review* asks what change has occurred to enable the owners of the Cobourg road to do now what they have failed to do in years past. That a change has occurred, is evident, else we should not have John Fowler reducing his rates so extensively, and incurring the expense he is now doing in order, if possible, to prevent the competition of that road. No one knows this better than the proprietor of the *Review*. The change occurred in this way: The Cobourg people during the time their road was idle were engaged in law proceedings with the view of getting the road into their own hands; and Covert & Fowler being interested parties, were as busy then as now in trying to prevent it. By resorting to every weapon the armoury of law could furnish, Covert & Fowler delayed what they ultimately failed to prevent; and it was only when parliament interfered during its last session, and settled the matter, by the Act of 1865, in favour of Cobourg, that the Fowler opposition was rendered nugatory.

Now as regards the Chemong branch, its present position is this: The stock is held in nearly equal amounts by the friends of Cobourg, and by Mr. Fowler and his friends: and he Charter of the road has expired, so that, unless by mutual agreement, neither faction can use the road. The only way to escape a dead-lock is to apply to Chancery to wind up the concern; and such an application has already been made. The first fruits of that was an injunction to prevent Fowler using the common stock for his own advantage. The branch in its present position is simply a private road; and whoever ultimately may purchase the concern could neither extend nor vary it without a new charter. The original purpose of the charter was to connect the Cobourg road with Mud Lake, and a *renewal* of the charter would assuredly make the connection with the Cobourg and not with the Port Hope road as the *Review* alleges.

So much for the *Review*'s editorial strictures. A word or two now to its proxy correspondent.

Mr. Fowler seems to have learned by experience the truth of the proverb "when a man pleads his own cause he has a fool for his client," and has now prudently left his cause in the hands of his sub-solicitor. It would however be hard to say that the change has improved his position. It may be that "a ratepayer" feels embarrassed by his last letters on railway matters, which were death on Mr. Fowler, or it may be that he finds the case so bad that he has to resort to the dodge of trying to bamboozle the jury or the ratepayers.

"A ratepayer" endeavors to prove that competition would injure our interests, and the great fact on which he relies to prove it is that if the Cobourg people get possession of the Chemong branch they will take the lumber from the mills *straight to Cobourg*. Well what of that? If Fowler can get the road into his hands he will take the same lumber *straight to Port Hope*.—Will it make any difference to us which way it is carried? Will any one, a degree removed from idiocy, believe that we can derive any benefit from the lumber being whirled through the town at the rate of ten miles an hour? Has Millbrook, which has the vast lumber trade of Lindsay as well as Peterboro' passing it daily, increased in population and importance in consequence? If the "whole thing is so simple and so plain, and based on the laws of trade and commerce," the village of Millbrook has certainly had twice the advantage of Peterboro'? And yet, excepting this, there seems to be nothing tangible in "a ratepayer's" address. The rest of his remarks are of a purely visionary character.

One could scarcely have imagined however that a person who writes so glibly of the natural laws of trade and commerce could have enunciated the heresy that "water communication cannot compete with railways;" or imagine the possibility of taking the mineral wealth of Marmora to the front by way of Peterboro'. Nor will the ratepayers really believe, on the mere assertion of "a ratepayer," that "what is for the interest of Covert & Fowler is for our interest." Covert & Fowler have held it to be for their interest to get all they could out of the ratepayers for freight, but the latter could never see that to be for their interest. It would be the interest of Covert & Fowler to obtain the £20,000 which Fowler expects to get for the Mud Lake extension; but the ratepayers are not likely to "see the point."

This assertion that the interests are identical when Mr. Fowler has always done his best to make them antagonistic is only one more of "a ratepayers'" blunders. His pen in fact appears to be like the American parrott gun—most dangerous to those it is intended to serve.

I am, &c.,
ALPHA.

Peterboro, Dec. 19, 1865.

A Reply of the Committee for the Erection of New Jail.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In regard to a Presentment of the Grand Jury, at the late Assizes, the Committee wish to record that it would have been impossible to place the Water Closets at a greater distance from the occupied portion of the building, greatly increasing its size, and materially adding to the cost of the construction. As it was insisted upon by the Inspector that the prisoners when using the Water Closets should by means of glass placed in the door be in full view by the Jailor from the opposite end of the corridor, and as the plans were first submitted to the Government and found to be satisfactory, neither the County Council nor the Committee had power to alter or amend the plans, and the Committee have carried out all the improvements suggested by the Prison Inspector. At the time the Closets were inspected by the Grand Jury, the appliances by which a stream of water is passed through the sink, was not then completed; but under the improvements now introduced, the Committee believe that all offensive odors will be entirely avoided. As for the removal of the prisoners from the old jail, so forcibly urged in the Presentment alluded to, the Committee wish to state that the preparation of the New Jail for occupation has been pushed forward with all possible rapidity, and that walls so massive require time and artificial heat to secure their being sufficiently dry to admit of their use with safety. The Committee regret that in consequence of the plans of fastenings of corridor and other doors not having been at first matured by the Prison Inspector, who had the entire arrangements in charge, an additional outlay has been required, as the extra work to be performed could only be done at a great disadvantage and at increased labour and expense.

This being the first meeting of the Committee since the publication of the Presentment, accounts for the delay of this explanation.

P. M. GROVER,
Chairman.
E. INGRAM.
P. PEARCE.

County Council Committee Room,
December 15th, 1865.

The influence of a Happy Home.

How often have we heard the exclamation "I cannot keep my child of the streets" I have often thought the fault was perhaps more the parent's than the children's, for if greater pains were taken to provide amusements at home parents would soon have less occasion to complain of their children's love of the streets; they in common with all mankind are searching for happiness and will naturally seek those places where they find most pleasure, home should be to the child the dearest spot on earth, he should feel that there, all his little joys are shared and all his little sorrows sympathized in A pleasant happy christian home is one of the most powerful—yes, we assert, the most powerful restraint from evil. How often has the memory of a gentle mother, a revered father and brothers and sisters loved and cherished proved a stronger restriction than the most stringent rules of employers? What would they say at home? or, how it would grieve mother? has kept many a youth from the path of ruin. A child will as readily connect enjoyment with his brothers and sisters, as with strangers, if he be only taught to do so. Let brothers and sisters play together in the house and in the garden, exercise will do the girls good and their society will have softening influence on the boys; have them mutually interested in each others pursuits and amusements, and let all be under your own control and direction, and it will not lower your dignity as a parent to now and join in a game with the little ones Teach them to be useful—let them wait upon you in little things, bring father's slippers or fetch mother's thimble, &c., it will make them happier to know they are a dlig to your comfort, and you know not how it will draw their little hearts to you; express love for them and never fail to show your appreciation of any little service. Let home be made cheerful—bright pictures should embellish the walls, and here we would say be careful what kind you select, children form ideas from pictures earlier than most people imagine—let the engravings or paintings be pure, chaste, and elevating. Have plenty of sunshine in your house, children feel oppressed in a dark room; never mind though your carpets and curtains should fade, it is better soon to have faded furniture than drooped, faded children. Let the evening table be large enough for all to gather round it, and have a bright light there, the means of lighting are now very cheap, and it is better to give children less finery than to deprive them of an every day enjoyment. Have a musical instrument if you can, at any rate teach them to sing all day at proper times, bringing joy and gladness to your dwelling like the birds of spring. Give them slates and encourage them to draw, it will afford them amusement where noisier sports would prove annoying, and they may acquire a taste for an art which will be a source of pleasure and profit to them in after life. Treat them as little intelligences each differing in taste and disposition, and while children should be taught to yield their wishes to their seniors, it is as unjust as it is unreasonable to expect to stereotype them. Save amusing or entertaining pieces to read to them, and encourage them to think and inquire about things. In short, let your child feel that home is his little sanctuary, that no one loves him so well as father and mother or will do so much for him; let him feel that his parents are his best friends to whom he can confide his little cares and sorrows. Oh! make your child's home like a bright picture, without a shade, let love attune every note of your voice, and control every action. Let home be the bright spot in your darling's future recollection, around which shall beam the sunlight of a father's affection and the soft halo of a mother's love; that in after years of care and perplexity, he may look back upon home as the calm loved port from which he was launched upon life's troubled ocean. Parental responsibility is great but He who has given the command "train up the child in the way he should go" will also give the grace and has added the promise that "when he is old it shall not depart from it.—Mothers lead your little darlings to Jesus and in their infancy dedicate and train them for the Saviour. Hold a gun, Chieftain: "I cannot learn to dance and play cards, for whenever I attempt it, comes the thought that my mother dedicated me to God in my infancy, and but for the memory of my related mother I should be an infidel;" and the influence of that mother's example and training continued to follow him till he had to give his heart to the Saviour and blessed the influences of a happy christian home. Make no impressions on your children's mind that you would not wish to endure through eternity, recollect you have the moulding of their characters, and the influences of the lessons they receive at the fireside will endure when every earthly structure shall have decayed; aye when the lasting hills shall be no more. For the language of a poet:—

> The infant's heart is a tender spot
> Where lines may be quickly traced,
> And though at the time we may mark them not,
> They can never be erased.
>
> A word or a look at some fitting time
> A place in the heart may keep;
> To guard your babes from the path of crime,
> When you watch your tenderest sleep.

EPH.

Peterborough Protestant Home.

DONATIONS.

Mr. Alex. Morrow	$0 50
Mrs. Dixon	0 50
Mrs Norton	0 50
Dr. Brown	1 00
Mrs. Cox	0 50
Dr Burnham	1 00
Mr. Thos. McBirney	1 00
Mrs. Dunn-tt	0 50
Mrs. Dallas	4 00
Miss Stenson	0 25
Mr. McDonald	0 50
Mrs. Clarke	0 50
A Friend	0 25
Mrs. Ha	0 50
Mrs. Lundy	1 00
Mrs. C. Rubidge	0 50
Mrs Swanston	0 25
A Friend	0 25
Mrs. Webber	0 50
Collected in a box	0 25
Mr. Gardener (for Mrs. Ryan's children)	1 00
Anonymous, through Mrs J. Hall	1 00
A Friend	0 25
Dr Poole	1 00
Mr. O'Donnell	0 50
Mr. Robt. Howe	1 00
Mr. Jas Best	2 00
Messrs. Shaw & Wait	1 00
Mr. Geo. Ross	1 00
Mr Alex Stewart	1 00
Dr. Brown	4 00
Mr. W Wrighton	0 50
A Friend	1 50
Mr G. Mitchell	1 00
Mr. J. S. Stenson	1 00
Messrs. Graham & Stratton	2 00
Mr. G. A. Cox	1 00
Mr. W. Coulter	2 00
Mr. Cluxton	2 00
Mr. Robt Walton	1 00
Mr. D. Hatton	1 00
Messrs W. Mercer & Bros	1 00
Mr. W G Thomson	1 00
Mr. P. Connell	1 00
Mr. J. Erskine	1 00
Mr. J. Dunnett	4 00
Mr. Tabnst n	2 00
Rev. Mr. Gilmour	5 00
Mrs. V. Clementi	0 25
Mr. Ainsly	0 14
Mr. Jas. Stevenson	5 00
Mr. Robt Hamilton	5 00
Mr Walter Sheridan	5 00
Mr. G. Stethem	2 00
Mr. T Donnelly	1 00
Mr. Lech	5 0
Mr. A. W. Kempt	5 00
Mr. John Carnegie, jr. (in flour)	5 00
Mr. Isaac Robinson (on his store)	5 25
Messrs. McKellar & Cameron (order)	1 00
Mr. W. B. Ward	1 00
Mr. John Cameron	1 00
Mr. A. W. Lasher	1 00
Mrs. Calder	0 50
Rev. M. Burnham (order on Mr Poole)	10 0
A Friend (towards the price of a cow)	0 50
Mr. Lince	1 00
Mr. E. Burnham	1 00
Mrs. Crowe	0 25
Mrs. O'Bierne	0 25
Mrs. Christie	0 25
Mrs. Blackstock	0 50
Mrs. Sergeant	0 25
A Friend	0 25
Miss Dundas, of Lindsay	1 00
A Friend	0 20
A Friend, on thanksgiving day	1 00
A Friend do	0 50
Miss Read, sale of work	0 17
Mrs. John Wayne	2 00
Collection, Thanksgiving day in the Methodist Church	13 73
Messrs. Dennistoun & Son	8 00
A. H. Campbell	10 00
Mr. Benthorn	2 00
Mrs Bradford	0 50
Collection in First Presbyterian Church, Peterboro' on Thanksgiving day	40 50
Miss Jackson	0 50
Mr. Deane	0 50
A Friend	0 25
Mr. H. Strickland	0 20
Mr. C. Rubidge, second donation	0 50
A Friend, per Mrs F. W. Haultain	4 00
St. Andrew's Society, for Mrs Bell's children	5 00
Collection in the Baptist Chapel, South Dummer, on Thanksgiving day	5 75
Mr Lace, second donation	0 37
Grand Jurors Fall Assizes, viz:	
F. W. Haultain	$3 00
R. Hamilton	2 00
D. McNaughton	2 00
D. Hopkins	1 00
J. Campbell	1 00
R. Kelly	3 00
Chris. Irwin	1 00

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Aviery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, a RED HEIFER or COW, about 4 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

J. EDWARDS.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865. 51-3in

Diaries for 1866

For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, Dec. 1865.

ALBUMS

JUST RECEIVED AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

A fine lot of

CHEAP ALBUMS.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865.

New Novels.

'Hylton House,' 'Miss Carew,' and 'Cecil,'

For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Stationers.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Smith, North Douro and North Monaghan Agricultural Society, will be held on the TENTH day of JANUARY, 1866, at James Mann's School House, at 2 o'clock, p m.

M. SANDERSON,
President.

Smith, Dec. 19th, 1865. 51-2in

MALE TEACHER WANTED.

FOR the Common School Department of the Norwood Grammar and Common School. Applicants to hold not less than a Second Class Certificate.

Applications will be received up to the 29th of December inst., addressed to

WM. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Grammar & Common School Board.

Norwood, Dec 19th, 1865. 51

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE subscriber will either Sell or Rent 100 acres of land—80 acres cleared—the west half of Lot 21, in the 8th concession of Smith, within two miles of Lakefield. There are a new frame house, barn, stable and sheds on the premises; well fenced and watered.

The above will be sold on very reasonable terms.

For further particulars, apply to

HENRY STUART.

Smith, Dec. 19th, 1865. 51-tf

St. John's Day.

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No. 155, will be held

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT,

At half-past seven o'clock, in the Lodge Room Market Block.

A full attendance is particularly requested.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.

J. M. BURNS,
Secretary

Peterborough, December 20, 1865.

A CHRISTMAS Case of Wines & Spirits,

CONTAINING:

2 bottles of Port Wine,
2 " Sherry Wine,
1 " best Pale Brandy,
1 " Irish Whiskey,
1 " Old Tom Gin,
1 " pure Jamaica Rum,
1 " Scotch Whiskey,
2 " Old Rye,
1 " Ginger Brandy,

All of which will be guaranteed to be of the purest quality.

FOR $9!

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro'.

December 20th, 1865. 51

GLASSWARE.

CELERY GLASSES, Preserve Dishes of all kinds, Preserve Plates, Cut Tumblers, Wine Glasses and Custard Cups; a very large assortment of Pressed Tumblers, of the newest style and pattern.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865. 51

SWEET CIDER

Just Received.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro'.

December 20th, 1865. 51

Christmas comes but once in a year, And when it comes it brings good cheer.

You see girl, at the Family Grocer's,

EVERY THING REQUIRED

FOR THE

HOLIDAY DINNERS,

At a GREAT REDUCTION on usual Prices.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George Street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865. 51

To Country Tavern-keepers.

A LARGE assortment of TUMBLERS, both small and large. Cut Tumblers warranted to stand hot water. To be sold cheap.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865. 51

LEMONS.

LEMON PEEL, CITRON PEEL, ORANGE PEEL, Mace whole, Mace ground, pure Ground Cinnamon, pure Ground Allspice, pure Ground Cloves.

Pure Ground Coffee every morning.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865. 51

ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

AN adjourned sitting of Quarter Sessions will be held on WEDNESDAY, THIRD DAY OF JANUARY next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865. 51

ASTRAY COW.

CAME into my premises about three weeks ago, a LIGHT-RED COW, with a star on her forehead, a piece of the nigh horn, and feet white from knees down; also, a piece of white on tip of tail. The animal appears to be about eleven years old. The owner can have her by paying costs and taking her away.

M. SANDERSON.

Communication Road.
Smith, December 14th, 1865 } 51-3in

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

In the Township of Anstruther

LOT No. 35, in the 2nd concession, containing 95 acres, of which about 9 are cleared, and about 18 acres are chopped. There is a good Log House 18 x 24 feet, hewn inside, 1½ stories high, a stable and shed; also, a new Saw Mill, finished last December, containing one upright saw in good working order, on Eel's Creek, which runs through the Lot; the Mill has 16 feet head, and there is a good site for a Grist Mill, as the country is settling well around.

ALSO,—Lot No. 35, in the 3rd concession, containing 100 acres, of which about 35 acres are cleared and seeded down.

IN HARVEY:

Lot No. 9, in the 2nd concession, containing 200 acres.

IN BEXLEY:

Lots Nos 1 and 2, frontage on North West Bay, containing about 327 acres.

For particulars and terms apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON,
Peterborough,

Or R. & J. F. DENNISTOUN,
Lindsay.

51-6in

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

SELECT SCHOOL.

HAVING been requested by some friends, MISS ACHINBECK intends re-opening her Private School for young Ladies, in the house, Market Square, next to the Montreal Bank, (D. V.,)

ON JANUARY the 8th, 1866

MISS ACHINBECK has been requested to form a class for boys under eight years of age. Cards of terms may be had, until the opening of the school, next door, at Mrs. Roche's Music Rooms.

Peterboro, Dec. 5, 1865. 49

SHAWLS

A GOOD assortment of

Scotch Plaid

AND

Paisley Shawls in Stock.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49-3in

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS, And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS,

Ex Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co.'s.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table CODFISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.
George Street.

POTTED HAM,

Potted Beef,

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 12th, 1865. 50

BRICKS FOR SALE.

ABOUT 85,000 Bricks for sale. For particulars apply to

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, Nov. 20, 1865. 48-4in

---

800 Barrels per Day

EXPECTED FROM THE

PETERBOROUGH OIL WELLS.

If you want to get any Tin, Sheet-iron, or Copper Work done, by one who understands his business, go to

LANNIN'S TIN SHOP,

ON HUNTER STREET,

Where you will get it done to your satisfaction, and very cheap.

Dumb Stoves of every description made to order.

Try one of LANNIN'S HEATERS, and save 50 per cent in Wood.

Jobbing of all kinds done on short notice.

COAL OIL,—A good article always on hand and sold cheap.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED!

The Highest Cash Price paid for any quantity of Sheepskins.

THOMAS LANNIN,
Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

THE OLD STAND GOOD YET,

HUNTER STREET.

L. LEMAY

Most respectfully thanks all those that have favored him with their patronage for the last nine years, and informs them that he has added lately to his very large stock of Goods.

5 Bales of Grey Cotton, Prints and Striped Shirtings,
1500 Yards of Grey and Fancy Flannels,
900 " Heavy Canadian Tweeds,
500 " White and Grey Fulled Cloth,

TO BE SOLD AT GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOTHING,

WELL MADE AND CHEAP.

Suit of best Canadian Tweed $10, $11, $12.
Fancy Tweed and Cassimere Under-coats from $6 to $10.
175 splendid Beaver & Whitney Over-coats from $5.50 to $10.50.
A few large and heavy frock Over-coats at $10.50 to $12.
Tweed and Fulled-cloth Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Mufflers, to the amount of several thousand dollars

Call before purchasing elsewhere,—You will get goods really cheap.

L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

A Large Lot of New Goods

JUST ARRIVED AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

Old Stock Considerably Reduced in Price, to match the New.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A BARGAIN!

PRINTS—reduced ½d to 1d per yard.
DRESS GOODS—*very much reduced.*
COTTONS—falling.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS—Cheap.
FLANNELS—of all kinds—Good and Cheap.
CLOTHS—at a very low figure—the very best wearing at 3s 3d per yard.
READY-MADE CLOTHING—selling at great reductions.
BLANKETS—a large lot from 11s 3d per pair.
Ladies' Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Clouds, Hoods, Scarfs, Undersleeves, &c. &c. } Going very Cheap.

☞ **CALL EARLY!** ☜

☞ Before the Best Bargains are disposed of. ☜

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, December, 1865.

R. PATTERSON'S

B IS THE BEST PLACE TO BUY B
O BOOTS AND SHOES, O
O If you want a good article, O
T A GREAT VARIETY to choose from, T
S AND VERY Cheap. S
& S
HE IS
H Always Receiving LARGE SUPPLIES H
O From the Best Markets. O
E Also, RUBBERS of all kinds, E
S LADIES' and GENTS' FELT OVER-SHOES, &c. S

Remember the place—Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, November 15, 1865. 46

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865. 42

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the

Examiner Office.

PETERBOROUGH

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE half-yearly Public Examinations of the pupils of the Peterborough Grammar and Union School, will commence (D. V.) on MONDAY, the 18th instant. The Examinations of the Pupils in their respective departments will take place on the following days, viz:

Monday, 18th,—Primary Department.

Boys and Girls,—Mrs. Flawelle, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a. m., till 12 o'clock. North Ward School,—(Boys and Girls,)—Miss Rutherford, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p. m., till 4 o'clock.

Tuesday, 19th,—Third Department.

(Boys,)—Mr. Griffin, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a. m., till 12 o'clock. Third Department, (Girls) —Miss Borrowman, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p. m., till 4 o'clock.

Wednesday, 20th,—Fourth Departm't.

(Boys)—Mr. Baptie, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a. m., till 12 o'clock. Fourth Department, (Girls)—Miss Beattie, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p. m., till 4½ o'clock.

Thursday, 21st,—Fifth Department.

(Boys)—Mr. Currie, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a. m., till 12 o'clock. Fifth Department, (Girls) —Miss Kyle, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p. m., till 4½ o'clock.

Friday, 22nd,—Grammar School.

From 9 o'clock till 1.

The Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and all who take an interest in the cause of Education, are particularly requested to attend the Examinations.

JOHN KING, M. A.,
Rector

Peterboro', Dec. 6th, 1865. 49-2in

GRAND BAZAAR

A GRAND BAZAAR, in aid of the building fund of the

Roman Catholic Separate School House,

in Peterborough, will be held in the

TOWN HALL, PETERBOROUGH,

COMMENCING

ON MONDAY, DECEM'R 18, 1865,

and will continue during the remainder of the week.

Among the various articles, both Useful and Ornamental, will be found splendid worked Chairs Ottomans, Valuable Pictures, &c. Also a large assortment of Children's Clothing. The Ladies having charge of the Tables, purpose to dispose of their goods at

VERY LOW PRICES.

Thereby hoping to secure ready sales.

The people of the Town and vicinity are very respectfully invited to attend the Bazaar, even though they do not wish to purchase.

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1865. 48-4in

New Map

OF

Peterborough and Ashburnham,

THE undersigned beg to announce that their New Map of the Town of Peterboro' and of the Village of Ashburnham, is now complete and ready for publication.

This Map has been compiled with great care from the original registered plans and surveys, and its entire accuracy secured not only by those means, but by actual survey and careful admeasurement. In the two corporations named, *not only is every Lot given and its subdivisions where divided*, but the names of the owners, as contained in the last Assessment Roll, are neatly printed on each lot. All public buildings, manufactories, stores, and private residences, together with the existing and proposed railways, streets, mill-races, water-courses dams, bridges, &c, are laid down from actual measurement. The built-up portion of the town is *so coloured as to distinguish* at a glance the materials used, whether of wood, stone or brick; while the whole is finished in a superior manner, so as to be both useful and ornamental, in securing which neither pains nor expense have been spared.

During the ensuing week, the undersigned will be prepared to receive the names of intending subscribers, at their office, Scott's Buildings. Early application is desired, as but a limited number of copies will be published.

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyors.

Peterborough, Dec. 6, 1865. 49.

FINE EXHIBITION

OF

TOYS!

AND

RICH COLLECTION

OF

Fancy Articles,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A variety of

Parlour Games, Puzzles, and other novelties.

At J. R. ORMOND'S,
Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Dec. 6, 1865. 49

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company; also, for a grant of land in aid of the said railway extension and to assist in opening up and rendering navigable the lakes and other water communication in the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria; and for other purposes.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director.

P. H. L. & B. Railway Offices,
Port Hope, Nov. 30th, 1865.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late William Nicoll, late of Dummer, are hereby requested to present them, duly authenticated to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of January next.

WILLIAM NICOLL,
Administrator.

Norwood, Dec. 1st, 1865. 49

MILLINERY AND MANTLES.

THE LATEST City Styles, and a LARGE SUPPLY CONSTANTLY on HAND.

AT MODERATE PRICES!

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Dec. 1, 1865. 49-3in

ENGLISH & CANADIAN CLOTHS.

The Subscriber would respectfully call attention to his present Stock of

ENGLISH BROAD CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

Coatings and Trowserings,

AS WELL AS TO HIS

Stock of Canadian Tweeds,

The Stock is very large, thereby giving the advantage to buyers to select suitable patterns. The Goods were well bought, and good value will be given to Customers.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', December 6, 1865. 49-3in

ROOM PAPER

Below Cost!

AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterborough, November, 1865.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,

Corner of George and Simcoe streets, Peterborough.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Have just received a large addition to their former stock, which they are prepared to sell at greatly

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH!

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS OF

School Books, Blank Books, Stationery, Magazines, Diaries, Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, and Fancy Goods.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES Received regularly.

☞ A Liberal Discount allowed to Country Merchants. ☜

Peterborough, November 1st, 1865.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.

Announce the Completion of their

STOCK of FALL & WINTER GOODS.

They would draw the special attention of Ladies to their

MILLINERY & MANTLE ROOMS,

which are now ready for inspection and replete with all the

Newest and most Fashionable articles in that line.

Peterboro, October 11, 1865. 41.

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 30 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-2m

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.

10 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG.

Capital,.....$12,500,000. Invested,.....$2,000,000.

Deposit Fund in Canada,....$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:

Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co.,
General Agents for Canada.

FREDERICK COLE, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an undiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately.

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid.

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premiums, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convenient and liberal terms, whereby no policy need lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium.

☞ Further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX, } *Agents at Peterboro.*
or
T. D. CLEMENTI, }

R. KINCAID, M. D., Medical Referee. 38

REMOVAL NOTICE!

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Produce and Commission Merchant,

HAS REMOVED his Flour and Feed Store to the Brick Building on SIMCOE STREET, in rear of R. Walton's Stove Shop, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of Flour, Bran, Shorts, Pollards, Oats, Peas and Barley.

Peterboro', Oct. 26, 1865. 44-tf.

NEW HONEY!

FOR SALE

AT

D. LEMAY'S.

Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1865. 47-4in

SCRIPTURE BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED

Biscuits and Boston Crackers,

AT

D. LEMAY'S.

Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1865. 48-4in

Cheese! Cheese!

FROM the best Canadian and American Factories. For sale at

D. LEMAY'S.

Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1865. 48-4in

WEDDING CAKES

MADE TO ORDER at the Confectionery Store of

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1865. 48-4in

Fall and Winter Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a lot of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which will be found a few pieces of the celebrated

BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS.

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterborough, September 12th, 1865. 37

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
CORNELIUS B. SULLIVAN *Defendant.*

The north half of lot number Eight in the fourth concession of the Township of Emilsmore.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, December 6, 1865.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of FRANCIS CROW, the younger, an Insolvent.

THE undersigned has been appointed Assignee in this matter, and requires claims to be filed within two months from that date.

FRANCIS CROW,
Assignee.

Peterboro', Nov. 27, 1865

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
To Wit: } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of JOSEPH GRAHAM, an Insolvent.

ON the Nineteenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.

Peterboro', Dec. 9, 1865.

CANADA WEST

Farmers' Mutual Stock Insurance

COMPANY.

THE Members of the above named Company, are hereby notified, that the Board of Directors have levied an

ASSESSMENT OF FIFTY PER CENT

on all premium notes, (not heretofore assessed,) bearing date between the 1st January, 1863, and the 1st July, 1865, of which each Member will be individually notified

RICH. P. STREET,
Sect. and Treas.

Hamilton, Nov. 10th, 1865. 47-5in

Cordwood.

THE subscriber is prepared to enter into Contracts for the delivery of Cordwood on the line of the

Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton Railway

ALSO PETERBORO' BRANCH.

For particulars apply either at any of the Stations, or to Mr James Chalmers, or Mr. C. Perry, Peterborough.

JOHN FOWLER.

Port Hope, Nov. 11, 1865. 46

MESS PORK.

Just received, direct from Chicago,

100 Barrels Mess Pork,

FOR SALE. Apply to

D. SUTHERLAND,
Or J. CARNEGIE.

October 11th, 1865. 41tf

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons giving any Credit on my account, by or to any person whatever, without my previous written order to do so.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Otonabee, October 6, 1865. 42

WANTED!

300 DOZ. HOME-MADE WOOLLEN SOCKS and MITTS, for which the highest prices will be paid, at the store of

L. LEMAY.

Hunter st., Peterboro, Nov. 29, 1865 48-6

Poetry.

THE STAMMERING WIFE.

When deeply in love with Miss Emily Pryne,
I vowed if the maiden would only be mine,
I would always endeavour to please her;
She blushed her consent, they the stuttering lass
Did! never a word, except, "You're an ass—
An ass—an assidacious teaser!"

But when we were married, I found to my ruth
The unerring lady had spoken the truth,
For often, in obvious dudgeon,
She'd say if I ventured to give her a jog
In the way of reproof—"You're a dog—you're a dog—
A dog—a dog-matic curmudgeon."

And once when I said, "We can hardly afford
This extravagant style, with our moderate hoard,"
And hinted we ought to be wiser,
She looked, I assure you, exceedingly blue,
And fretfully cried, "You're a Jew—you're a Jew—
A very ju-dicious adviser!"

Again, when it happened that, wishing to shirk
Some rather unpleasant and arduous work,
I begged her to go to a neighbour,
She wanted to know why I made such a fuss,
And angrily said, "You're a cus—cus—
You were always ac-cus-tomed to labor!"

Out of temper at last with the insolent dame,
And feeling that madam was greatly to blame,
To scold me instead of caressing,
I mimicked her speech—like a churl as I am,
And angrily said, "You're a dam—dam—
A damage instead of a blessing!"

Varieties.

Never put off till to-day what you didn't wish to do yesterday.

The fish is an eccentric animal. He will have his (-)whim.

A bird in the hand had better be put into a cage at the earliest opportunity, or it may escape.

"I'm going to kiss you, Araminta."—"I don't believe you, John, you haven't *got the fire to do it.*"

BUOYANT INSCRIPTION FOR THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—"To be left till called for."

If a herring and a half cost three halfpence you had better have two for breakfast, and hang the expense!

When is a pointer not a pointer?—When he won't point at a bird. In that case, is a pointer not a *disappointer?*

The coats of Irish reapers who lately visited England, have been described as "a parcel of holes sewn together."

A late heavy fall of rain showed one hideous sight—an attempt to crowd two fashionably-dressed women under one umbrella.

"No one," said Sydney Smith, "looked so wise as Lord Jeffreys; his forehead and face were an indecent exposure of intellect."

There is a phrenologist in London who can tell the contents of a barrel by examining the head. He makes the examination with a gimlet.

TIT FOR TAT.—Once upon a time an Irishman and a negro were fighting, and while grappling with each other the Irishman exclaimed, "You black rascal, ere on ugh I'll fight till I die,"—"So'll I," said the negro; "I always does."

GOOD COMPANY.—Sir George Saville was remarkably fond of sailing, and, pursuing his favorite amusement on the Humber, with an old fisherman, the vessel admitted a great quantity of water. At last Sir George turned to the old man, and, with great composure, asked him how much more water the boat would hold before she would sink. "Half a bucket full, and please you, Sir George." On which the sails were unfurled, and they came safe on shore. The old man being asked why he did not appraise Sir George of his danger, replied, "Why, marry, I'se an auld man, and thought I could not *die in better company.*"

MALE DOCTORS AND LADY RIVALS.—The "regular practitioners" are understood to feel a great jealousy of the ladies just as the Irish in New York do of negro candidates for work; and he will be a bold man who first consents to meet Miss Garrett in consultation. Let us hope the ladies may at least make the profession a little less pompous, mysterious, and ostentatiously sympathetic. No woman will ever be able to look as wise and benevolent over "our little patient," or translate its stomachache into as many hard words, as the ordinary practitioner. They will feel too certain of being found out.—*London Spectator.*

Mr. Higgins was a very punctual man in all transactions through life. He amassed a large fortune by untiring industry and punctuality; and at the advanced age of ninety years was resting quietly on his bed and calmly waited to be called away. He had deliberately made almost every arrangement for his decease and burial. His pulse grew fainter and the light of life seemed just flickering in the socket when one of his sons remarked; "Father you will probably live but a day or two; is it not well for you to name your bearers?" "To be sure, my son," said the dying man. "It is well thought of, and I will do it now." He gave the names of six, the usual number, and sank back exhausted upon his pillow. A gleam of thought passed over his withered features like a ray of light, and he raised once more. "My son, read me the list. Is the name of Higgins there?" "It is father." "Then strike it off" and he emphatically; "for he was never punctual; was never anywhere in season; and he might hinder the procession a whole hour!"

CHING AND CHANG.—There were two short-sighted men who were always quarrelling as to which of them could see best; and so they heard there was to be a tablet erected at the gate of a neighboring temple, they determined they would visit it together on a given day and put the visual powers of each to the test. But each desiring to take advantage of the other, Ching went immediately to the temple, and looking quite close to the tablet saw an inscription, with the words, "To the great man of the past and the future." Chang also went paying yet closer, and in addition to the inscription, "To the great man of the past and the future," read from smaller characters, "This tablet was raised by the family of Ling in honor of the great man." On the day appointed, standing at a distance from which neither could read, Ching exclaimed, "The inscription is, 'To the great man of the past and the future.'" "True," said Chang, "but you have left out a part of the inscription, which I can read but you cannot, and which is written in small characters: "Erected by the family of Ling in honor of the great man.'" "There is no such inscription," said Ching. "There is," said Chang. So they waxed wroth, and, after abusing one another, agreed to refer the matter to the high-priest of the temple. He heard their story and quietly said, "Gentlemen, there is no tablet to read; it was taken into the interior of the temple yesterday."

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed at the suit of MELVIN CHESHOLM SEYMOUR, HAMILTON B. WHITNEY and CHARLES EDWARD SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, and against the Lands and tenements of WILLIAM SYDENHAM, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterboro', on TUESDAY the NINTH day of JANUARY, A. D. 1866, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the undermentioned Lands and tenements, viz., All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the township of Smith, in the county of Peterboro', in the Province of Canada, being composed of part of broken lot number 18, in the second concession of the said township of Smith, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing on the western bank of the Otonabee River, on the limits between lots numbers 17 and 18 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, then north sixteen degrees, west 4 chains 84 links along the said limits, then north 28 degrees east 6 chains 53 links, then north 24 degrees east 6 chains and 15 links, then south 86 degrees west 1 chain 86 links, then north 5 degrees west 4 chains and 94 links, then north 30 degrees east one chain 30 links, then north 36 degrees east 16 chains 50 links, then north 45½ degrees east 8 chains 27 links, then north 34½ degrees east 3 chains 52 links to the intersection of the road leading to Peterborough, on the allowance for road between lots numbers 18 and 19, then southeasterly along the western side of said allowance for road until it strikes the river Otonabee, then close by the western side of said river following the current of the stream to the place of beginning, containing 14 acres, be the same more or less, also the west half of lot number 19 in the third concession, and broken lot number 19 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, containing one hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 4, 1865. } 40

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of P. ROSAYNE, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of THOMAS MAHONY, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, at the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY next, at the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz, Town Lots Numbers 18 and 19 West of George and North of Simcoe Streets in the Town of Peterborough; also part of Lot No. 8 West of George and North of King Streets, also in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows, viz., commencing at the distance of one hundred and ninety-four feet 8 inch from a point on Charlotte Street, West twenty feet from the North-east corner of Lot No. 6 West of George Street and South of Charlotte Street in the said Town of Peterborough, thence West to within the distance of twelve feet from the Western limit of the said first mentioned lot, thence South sixty-two feet thence East to within the distance of twenty feet of the Eastern limit of the said first mentioned lot, and then North to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 21, 1865. } 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court for the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, Administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of the said Peter Burns, to be administered, at the suit of Michael Halliham, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

The west half of lot No. 24, in the 9th concession of the Township of Smith, and also that part of lot No. 24, west of George street and south of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows:—Commencing on Simcoe street at a distance of twenty-eight feet six inches west from the north-east corner of the said last mentioned lot, thence west twenty-eight feet six inches, thence south to within the distance of ten feet of the southern boundary of the said last mentioned lot, thence east twenty-eight feet six inches, thence north to the place of beginning, together with a right of way from Aylmer street ten feet wide.

All of which property I shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', November 13, 1865. 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, } *To Wit:* }

WILL be sold at the Court House in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1866, at Twelve o'clock, noon all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant in and to the following lands and tenements.

In the Common Pleas.

David Douglas Young, executor of the last will and testament of George Burns Symes, deceased, *Plaintiff,*

vs.

Ann Redmond, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 25 and 26 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Belmont, and the North half Lot No. 27 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Belmont, and County of Peterboro'

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept 26, 1865. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court for the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, at the suit of Julia Doherty, and against the lands and tenements which were of Thomas Doherty, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Bridget Doherty Administratrix of the said Thomas Doherty, to be administered, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Doherty in and to the West half of the East half of Lot number 24 in the 10 Concession of Otonabee, which property I shall offer for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, Peterboro, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, 14th August, 1865. 33-td.

Writing Desks,

LADIES' WORK BOXES and Satchels, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, at the Examiner Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

THE DAILY

Globe & Ledaer

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
Simcoe Street, opposite Nicholls & Hall's

The New Number
OF THE
CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE
ILLUSTRATED. FOR MONTHLY.

"Fully exercise in this, and but few Christian homes ought to be without it."—*Royal Leamington Spa.*

"This is, perhaps, of all periodicals devoted to the exposition of Church principles, the one to which we are most inclined to give an unhesitating preference."—*Somerset Gazette.*

Number XXXV., for NOVEMBER, contains:

PLAIN WORDS ON BIBLE CRITICISM.—By the Rev. F. H. Scrivener, M. A.

CHRIST CHURCH DAYS: An Oxford Story
Chapter XI—The Great Commemoration.
" XII—Donnington

SCRIPTURE MISQUOTATIONS BY MEN OF LETTERS By Francis Jacox.

CHURCHYARD SPORTS, MARKETS, AND ALES By the Rev. E. L. Cutts, B. A.

THE MARTYRDOM OF HYPATIA. By Helen Munro

SKETCHES IN THE DESERT. By the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE
Chap. XIII—Printing the Bible in Paris and the Five Years' Faculty.
Chap. XIV—Cranmer—Cromwell—Catherine Howard.

THE FEVER DISTRICTS OF LONDON. By the Rev. Kitto.

DESERT MEDITATIONS. By A. H. Grant. (*With an Illustration by J. D. Watson.*)

OUR CLERICAL CLUB By the Editor
The Norwich Church Congress—Archbishop of York's Sermon—Notes on the Congress—The late Mr Oakley—Journals and correspondence of Miss Berry—Dr. Pusey's "Truth and Office of Church of England." Christian Unity.

"The Oxford story entitled 'Christ Church Days,' progresses well, and is evidently from the pen of one who has been in residence in that ancient university, and has seen with his own eyes the life which he describes so well and so truly. The names of the contributors of the other papers are such as any publisher of a work addressed to attached members of the United Church of England and Ireland would be proud to display."—*Cheltenham Times.*

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS. TORONTO: W. C. CHEWETT & CO. MONTREAL: DAWSON BROTHERS; and all Booksellers.

The above Magazines and all the Periodicals can be obtained at the *Examiner* Book Store.

1866, PROSPECTUS 1866,

OF

The Globe Newspaper.

THE publisher of *The Globe* has to announce that very great improvements in the publication of this journal will be made in the coming year. A new font of beautiful type, cast specially for *The Globe*, has been imported from the celebrated Scottish Foundry of Miller and Richard, Edinburgh. The quality of the paper used in printing the journal will be much superior to that heretofore employed. Arrangements are now being made or increased Telegraphic facilities; and the corps of Writers, Reporters and correspondents, will be strengthened—increased effort will be put forth—every department to render *The Globe* more worthy than ever before of the immense circulation it has for so many years enjoyed throughout British America.

The year 1866 is likely to be a most eventful period in the history of Canada—a year in which the current events of the day will be of the deepest interest to every inhabitant of the country.

The new Parliamentary Buildings will, early in the coming spring, be opened for the first time at Ottawa.

The Government is pledged to present to Parliament, at the opening of the session, either a Bill for completing the Confederation of all British America, or a Bill establishing a new Federal constitution for Canada alone, based on the principle of Representation by Population in the popular branch.

On the 17th of March, 1866, the American Treaty of Reciprocity will come to an end; and the negotiations for its renewal, or preparations to meet the change, will be watched with much interest.

Arrangements for acquiring possession of, and opening the North-West territory for settlement, will be specially made, and to these *The Globe* will devote special attention, as it has hitherto done to everything connected with the subject.

With the settlement of the constitutional question that has so long distracted the province, numerous questions affecting the material progress of this country will be thrown open for consideration. Among these will be—

The subject of Banking and Currency.

Enlarging the Canals, and otherwise improving the Internal Navigation of the country.

Reduction of the Customs' Tariff

Interest on Money.

Opening up new Territory to settlement.

Free land grants to actual settlers.

A Homestead Law.

And many other vitally important subjects in the discussion and settlement of all these matters *The Globe* will, as heretofore, take an active part; and from the sources of information at the command of its conductors, it is not doubted that its columns the earliest intelligence and the most reliable information will continue to be found.

THE DAILY GLOBE

will continue to be mailed from the office at $6 per annum, payable invariably in advance; but can be procured regularly from the news-dealers in all the cities and towns throughout the Province.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

will also be much improved in the year 1866. The paper will be of superior quality, and the new Scottish type will give it a greatly increased appearance. An editor has been engaged, whose special duty it will be to condense and arrange the matter for this edition, and to select intelligence specially adapted for country readers. A portion of each week's paper will be devoted to the publication of some interesting tale; and the markets and prices current will continue to be given with promptness and accuracy.

The *Weekly Globe* will continue to be published at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable strictly in advance. Some exceptions to the rule of advance payment have been heretofore made—but from the 1st of January, 1866, no paper will be sent from the office without prepayment.

CLUB RATES.

During 1866 we will send:—

Six copies one year for	$10 00
Ten " "	15 00
Fifteen " "	22 50

and an extra copy of the *Weekly* to the person who gets up the club of fifteen.

Twenty-five copies one year for	35 00

and a copy of the *Weekly Globe* to the person who gets up the club of twenty-five.

Fifty copies one year for	65 00

and a copy of the *Daily Globe* one year to the person who gets up the club of fifty.

Eighty copies one year for	100 00

and a copy of the *Daily.*

Payment must be always in advance.

Each paper is addressed separately.

All the papers included in any club must be mailed to one Post-office.

When additional names are added to any club during the year, they must be sent to the *Globe* office by the person who made up the Club; and the money sent with such additional names must be such a proportion of the year's subscription at the Club rate as will pay up to the expiration of the Club.

No exception will be made to these rules on any ground whatever.

GEORGE BROWN,
Publisher.

GLOBE OFFICE,
Toronto, 1st Nov., 1865.

Tramp! Tramp!

TRAMP!

The Boys are Marching

TO

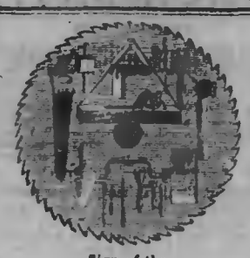
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

FOR THEIR

School Books, Slates and Copy Books,

Where they can get them VERY CHEAP.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1865.



Sign of the

CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET,

PETERBOROUGH,

Robt. Hamilton

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving his large stock of Hardware, which was selected by him while in Europe, and will offer it for sale at prices that will defy competition.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of

MCCOCK'S and AYRES'

BROAD AND NARROW AXES,

Wholesale and Retail.

Lumbermen supplied on Reasonable Terms.

Cash purchasers will consult their interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1865. 29

LLOYD'S

Great Typographical Railway and County Map of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, $2 00.

Also, the United States County Map, $1.50.

The undersigned are sole agents for the above for the Districts of Colborne and Newcastle.

JOHN NEITHERCUT.
DAWSON KENNEDY.

N. B.—For description and particulars, see advertisement in another column.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1865. 45-6

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN

Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering

SEWING MACHINE!

COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE Stitch made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P S.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State,
627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.
June 14 1865. 24

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above Instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—

J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 143 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS 23

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$85.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50 00 85 00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	35.00 70 00
Gents' Gold Watches, double case	75.00 150 00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25 00 50 00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	35 00 60 00
Diamond Rings	50 00 100 00
Gent's Vest and Neck Chains	10 00 20 00
Gold Over Band Bracelets	4 00 8 00
Chased G. P. Bracelets	5 00 10 00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5 00 20 00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	5 00 10 00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 00 6 00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	4 00 6 00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4 00 8 00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear drops	4 00 6 00
Cameo and Diamond Breast Pins	2 50 10 00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2 00 7 00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	1 50 6 00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	3 00 10 00
Gold Thimbles, Emeralds, etc	4 00 7 00
Miniature Lockets	3 00 6 00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5 00 10 00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	3 00 10 00
Plain Gold Rings, Cut and Gold Rings	5 00 11 00
Silver Set nose Spectacles	4 00 10 00
Cameo and Diamond Rings	5 00 10 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Lava and Pearl	5 00 15 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Lava, Pearl etc.	6 00 15 00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4 00 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5 00 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6 00 15 00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20 00 40 00
Silver Cruets, Fruit and Cake Baskets	35 00 80 00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20 00 40 00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	35 00 50 00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mugs & cups	25 00 60 00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say on your letter *is necessary.*

GERARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.
New York, April 15, 1865. 1y-cmos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in TUNE than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old principle of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time the true Sound Base, of which Mr Deringe is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
M. A. Mareczek,	S. Fludberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Hermann Wollenhaupt,	A. Parsli,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
m. Henry Fry	Charle Fradel

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. The principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excelence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smooths delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with ease perfection, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the true results ing from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

HOTEL TO LET.

TO LET, in Ashburnham, a House with good stabling and sheds, a productive garden and good well; known as "Taylor's Hotel." Enquire of

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, Nov. 29, 1865. 48-4in

COTTAGE TO LET
In Ashburnham.

A NEAT COTTAGE, containing several apartments. It is in a very pleasant situation, near the Side of House. Rent moderate. For further information apply to

JAMES JOHNSTON

Ashburnham, Nov. 29, 1865.

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', Sept. 18, 1865. 37

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church

TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Nov. 9th, 1865. 46

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro', a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
Peterboro', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan 1st, 1863 1

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED
Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these machines comprise the *best improvements in Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both side, and use a saving more than half the linen and silk used in the rawelling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no noisy wires, or delicate adjustments to get out of repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil and no "Lesson" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, N. w York.

March 16, 1865. 11-m

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head,

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 13th, 1865. 37

GROVESTEEN & CO.

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of Europe, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these Instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York.* 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles, not m

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1865. No. 52.

The Peterborough Examiner,
A WEEKLY
POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
IS PUBLISHED AT
PETERBOROUGH,
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY
GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
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Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

With every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
C. A. Weller. (47) D. G. Hatton.

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over George Stethem & Co's Hardware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,
PUMP AND PANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.
Corner of Simco and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and ownships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
Office and Store, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.
[illegible] C. W. 22

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS
Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.
JAS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.
Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

BANK OF TORONTO.
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

MELVILLE MILLAR,
HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.
Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,
TAILOR,
SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.
Lakefield, North Douro, } 10-1y
May 6th, 1865.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
ATTORNEY, &c.
Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c., &c., &c.
Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 21, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*. H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 36

HOME AND COLONIAL
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices.
Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.
Losses settled promptly and in full
JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr.,
Agent.
Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

CANADIAN ALMANACS
FOR 1866,
Just received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Pens! Pens!
BARNARD'S Carbonized Mercantile Pens, just received and for sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
No. 1, Market Block,
Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Money to Lend
IN moderate amounts, on Real Estate. Apply to
JOHN BURNHAM,
Solicitor, Peterborough.
November 6th, 1865. 45

If You Want
GOOD, CHEAP, DURABLE
Team, Carriage or Buggie
HARNESS!
TRUNKS,
CARPET-BAGS OR WHIPS,
GO TO
T. DONNELLY'S,
(Late Hopkins & Donnelly,)
☞ *Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, and next door to the Telegraph Book Store.*
COLLARS WARRANTED.
[illegible] 27

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.13 a.m.
Mixed	3.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time
Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.
Port Hope May 23, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
TORONTO LINE.
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.28	
Wellington Square	7.38	3.42
Bronte		3.57
Oakville	8.	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.25
Mimico	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.20	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7.45
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.30
Oakville	2.15	8.05
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.
ON and after the 1st Instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—
GOING EAST.—At 1.05 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m.
GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.
C. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.
Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL
MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
KEENE & PETERBORO'.
A DAILY STAGE
Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p. m
April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE.
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's,
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,
AT 2.30 P. M.
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.
J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.
Norwood, August 18, 1863. 34

MONTREAL
Ocean Steamship Co'y.
CARRYING THE
CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin	$80 00
Intermediate	60 00
Steerage	25 00

GLASGOW LINE.
FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW:

First Cabin	$60 00
Second Cabin	40 00
Steerage	24 00

All information furnished on application to
GEORGE A. COX,
Agent for Peterboro
Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
October 11, 1865. 41

Cordwood.
THE subscriber is prepared to enter into Contracts for the delivery of Cordwood on the line of the
Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton Railway
ALSO PETERBORO' BRANCH.
For particulars apply either at any of the Stations, or to Mr. James Chalmers, or Mr. C. Perry, Peterborough.
JOHN FOWLER.
Port Hope, Nov. 11, 1865. 46

REMOVAL NOTICE!
J. CARNEGIE, Jr.
Produce and Commission Merchant,
HAS REMOVED his Flour and Feed Store to the Brick Building on SIMCOE STREET, in rear of R. Walton's Stove Shop, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of Flour, Bran, Shorts, Pollards, Oats, Peas and Barley.
Peterboro', Oct. 26, 1865. 44-tf.

Fall and Winter Goods!
THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a lot of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which will be found a few pieces of the celebrated
BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS.
I. ROBINSON & CO.
Peterborough, September 12th, 1865. 37

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1866.
The Fashion Magazine of the World.
LITERATURE, FINE ARTS, & FASHIONS. The most magnificent Steel engravings—Double Fashion Plates. Wood engravings on every subject that can interest ladies. Crochet knitting, Netting, Embroidery, Articles for the Toilet, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything, in fact, to make a complete Lady's Book.
THE LADIES' FAVORIT FOR 30 YEARS
No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it.
GODEY'S RECEIPTS
for every department of a household. These are alone worth the price of the book.
MODEL COTTAGES, (no other Magazine gives them), with diagrams.
DRAWING LESSONS for the Young.—Another speciality with Godey.
ORIGINAL MUSIC, worth $3 a year. Other Magazines publishes old worn-out music; but the subscribers to Godey get it before the music stores.
GARDENING FOR LADIES.—Another peculiarity with Godey.
Fashions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, the millionaire merchants, appear in Godey, the only Magazine that has them.
Ladies' bonnets. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the Lady's Book enables every lady to be her own bonnet maker.
MARION HARLAND,
Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"
writes for Godey each month, and for no other magazine. A new novel by her will be published in 1866. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.
TERMS OF
Godey's Lady's Book for 1866.
(From which there can be no Deviation.)
The following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1866:—

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 50
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 50

☞ A l additions to clubs at club rates.
☞ Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year, on receipt of $4 50.
☞ We have no club with any other magazine or newspaper.
☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs.
☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for each subscriber.
Address,
L. A. GODEY,
N. E. corner Sixth and Chestnut streets,
43 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY forbid all persons giving any Credit on my account, by or to any per on whatever, without my previous written order to do so.
WILLIAM GRAHAM.
Otonabee, October 6, 1865. 42

WANTED!
300 DOZ. HOME-MADE WOOLLEN SOCKS and MITTS, for which the highest prices will be paid, at the store of
L. LEMAY.
Hunter st, Peterboro, Nov. 29, 1865. 48-4

Select Poetry.

THE SEA OF MEMORY.

Over the sea of memory,
Come sail awhile with me;
Where each proud billow beareth
Its freighted argosy.

From the mystic isles of the by-gone,
They rise a shadowy band;
Weird forms and voiceless phantoms,
That people the silent land.

A countless throng of voyagers,
Push out from the shelly strand;
I hear the dip of their golden oars
Glide forth from the silver sands.

There are infant vessels toying
With the buoyant waves of life;
And shattered barks which have battled
Long with its toils and strife.

Oh! the human hopes we cherish,
And the human loves there be,
Afloat o'er the trembling billow—
Borne to Eternity.

Afar in the glimmering distance
I watch a snowy sail,
Rocked by the wind and billow
A vessel slight and frail.

Soft ringlets stray in the sunshine,
A fair hand plieth the oar;
And far from the white deck floateth,
The name of my lost "Lenore."

Seven beautiful summers I called her
My heart's cherished idol—my bride;
And along the shores of the earth-land
Our barges sailed side by side.

But one night the portal of Heaven
Opened wide her golden bars;
And she went to her home 'mong the angels,
In the realm beyond the stars.

Alone on the wide, dark waters,
The last sail vanished from sight;
At anchor their life-barques are lying,
Close by the haven of light.

Over the fathomless river
They wait and beckon to me;
Beyond the mist of the valley,
A glimpse of the future I see.

A few more suns shall my life-barque
Seen bravely the wind and tide;
Then my spirit shall join the loved ones
Which wait on the other side.

Literature.

ALICE'S ROSE-TREE.

BY EMMA GARRISON JONES.

The genial sunshine of a sweet May afternoon fell in flickering waves of gold over the mossy roof and ivy-hung chimneys of an old farm-house, standing in a green hollow, in the midst of the pleasant hill-country which stretches southward from the red battle-ground of Manassas. In the neighboring wood, the turtle dove echoed her plaintive love-lay, the partridge whistled, and the robin twittered to her young; and from the surrounding meadows came the dreamy gurgle of the brook, and the musical tinkle of bells from the cattle cropping the early clover, that sprang up green and tender, in the warm shadow of the hills.

The orchard, round about the old house was one mass of fragrant, milky bloom; and the lilac bushes tossed their purple plumes through the low windows, the soft winds scattering the leaves over the sanded floor, until the great, hospitable room, with its ever open doors, and yawning fire-place, gave forth odors sweeter than ever filled the vales of 'Araby the Blest.'

On the low window-sill, overlooking the garden, a young girl sat, on this same May afternoon, her little slippered feet hanging almost low enough to touch the star like dandelions on the grass-plot beneath; her pretty, golden hair thrown back in wavy disorder, her cheeks flushed, and her tender, blue eyes brimful of tears, as they looked, with a serious, questioning gaze, toward the evening sun, just slipping out of sight behind the swaying summit of the distant pine-grove.

'Why, Alice,' cried a manly voice, 'how's this? Come, come, I thought you meant to be so brave!'

'So I did,' her voice faltering painfully, 'but it is so hard—so hard, Archer, to—to—' And she dropped her pretty head on his arm, and gave way to a good cry.

He stroked back the soft mass of gleaming hair tenderly, and said,

'I know it is hard, Alice—harder for me than you, child—though you may'n think so—but it can't be helped; I must go. And the sooner the better. To-night.'

'To-night?'

'Yes—to-night. You don't blame me for what I'm doing?'

Blame you, Archer? Oh, you know better? And a kindling flash lit the tearful blue eyes.

Yes, yes, I do know better, he said.—But I wouldn't mind, if it wasn't for you and mother. It almost seems wrong to leave you exposed to these Southern troops with no one to protect you. But what can I do? I cannot fight against my country. Old Jacob Bradford would rise up from his grave, if his son was to turn traitor; and my grandfather, who fought at Trenton, would come back and curse me. And yet if I stay here a day longer, I'll be conscripted for Lee's army.

There were no tears in the blue eyes now, they gleamed like an unsheathed sabre.

You must go, Archer, she said, her lip that had quivered a moment before, curving proudly; God will take care of your mother and me.

I have something for you, Alice,' he said after a pause. 'See here,' and he drew from his pocket a tender little rose-tree, with the roots carefully wrapt in paper.—'I got it up at Mr. Ashton's to-day; they say it is of a rare species, and blooms every month. Come, we'll plant it, and it shall be my parting gift.'

He caught up the little garden hoe that lay near by, and went round to the old sitting-room window. Alice followed him in silence.

'Right here,' he said, digging up the soft, black soil, 'where you can see it, whenever you look out at the window; and mind—it shall be a token between us, Alice as long as it thrives and blooms, you may be sure I'm alive and prosperous; but if it wilts and dies——'

'Don't Archer, don't,' she cried, her face growing white in the deepening twilight, 'don't say that; it may die, and—'

'It will live, Alice; and I shall live, and I shall come back to you again—God has told me so.'

She looked up, with something like awe in her face, and she heard his confident words. He smiled, and, leveling the soil about the roots of the little tree, repeated half to her and half to himself, 'It will live; and I shall live—and our country will live, too.'

Then he kissed her softly, and she tripped away to the kitchen, leaving him standing there alone. The May moon was coming up over the top of the old oak tree that stood off to the eastward, flooding the surrounding hills and all the green hollows with a subdued lustre, lovelier, if not brighter, than the full radiance of day. A whippowil began its melancholy song from its perch on the old grind-stone, and the frogs set up their plaintive cry from the pond in the meadow. Sights and sounds familiar as his own being, they brought the tears to Archer Bradford's eyes, and made the broad chest beneath his folded arms swell convulsively. His heart was tender and domestic; all his affections were centered in this old Virginia home; all his deep love lavished upon his doting old mother and little, blue-eyed Alice—not his sister but something, as we have seen nearer and dearer.

By ten o'clock every arrangement was completed, and Archer's satchel, packed with clothing on one side, and eatables on the other, stood, locked and strapped, on the kitchen door-sill. He picked it up and swung it on his shoulder.

'Well, mother,' he said, putting his arm round her and kissing her tenderly. 'I must be off, or I shall get across the river by day. Take care of yourself, and may God bless you.'

'And you, too, my boy.'

He turned away, pained by the sight of her tears, and strode out toward the old red gate. Alice followed him.

He kissed her through the bars, on the cheeks, brow, and eyes, and then, without another word, walked rapidly away. She watched him until a sudden turn in the road took him from her sight; so did the poor mother, sitting on the door-sill, thinking, both of them, no doubt, of the weary days of woe and war that would intervene before they looked upon his face again.

The spring wore away; summer came and the thunders of battle rocked the old farm-house to its very centre; but the rose tree did not wilt. Though the air was hot and sulphurous it shot up young tendrils and burst into fragrant bloom; and Alice said to herself continually, He will live—he will come back to us.'

A cold and cruel winter—another spring—the harvest trampled down before they ripened, the beautiful hill-country made desolate by the ravages of war, still the rose tree bloomed and grew, and Alice's heart was full of hope. But when the summer passed, and the fall came, and the scanty harvests were gathered in; and one by one the fathers and husbands left at home, were conscripted into the Southern army, leaving weeping children and wives in comfortless homes, a change seemed to fall upon the land; the sun wore a murky glow; the sky seemed brass, and God too far off to hear.

But in those days of desolation, the rose-tree drooped and wilted, and as the winter came on, all life seemed to go out from branch and root; and Alice's hope failed. No letters reached them from Archer, and they heard rumors of terrible disasters daily befalling the Union forces.

'He is gone, Alice—we shall never see him again,' said the poor mother; and Alice found no words to disprove what she said.

The winter was dreadful. Scanty of food and fuel, the two mourners sat by their lonely hearth, with an unspoken sorrow in their white faces that awed even the fierce guerrillas, that prowed about the old farm house, into something like pity and respect. But there is nothing in this world of ours that does not, sooner or later come to an end. The wheels of time may seem slow, but they are sure. The lonely winter dragged itself away, and spring came—'a snow-drop in her hand, a solitary lark above her head.' The blue sky smiled down, and the sweet sunlight fell in genial beams, and the gentle rains descended on the fields blackened and blasted by the ravages of war, bringing up the tender grass and meek-eyed violets over the nameless graves of the fallen brave. In the garden, at the old farm-house, the pinks came up and opened their odorous petals, and the hollyhock buds swelled almost to bursting, the old fashioned roses budded, and the lilacs tossed their purple plumes through the low windows, as in days gone by.

Alice felt a strange balm dropping into her sore heart, and day by day she watched the little wilted rose-tree, as one might watch a dear face on the verge of eternity. And at last—at last her hopeful faith was rewarded, for on the topmost branch a tiny green shoot appeared.

'Oh, mother, mother!' she cried, running in, 'he isn't dead,' he'll come back to us again—the rose-tree is alive.'

But the poor mother turned despairingly from the happy face and shook her head. Age is less hopeful than youth. 'No, no, he'll never come back again,' she said.

But the spring advanced, and the little shoot grew, and one after another new shoots came out, and by full summer tide the rose-tree was in blossom, weighed down with fragrant, crimson flowers. Still no tidings came from Archer, but Alice hoped and waited. In the meantime, Lee's forces retreated before Grant, and the old flag waved again over that portion of poor, desolate, mistaken Virginia.

An evening came, in the cloudless glory of regal June. Mrs. Bradford sat upon the door-sill, swaying back and forth, and murmuring to herself in a dozed, melancholy way; Alice sat on the grass close by the rose-tree. The same whippowil piped on the old grind-stone; the same stars glittered overhead—but where was he? Heaped up amid the nameless dead on some distant battle ground—languishing in some far-off hospital—yearning for home and friends. Her blue eyes grew dim with a mist of tears, and her brave heart sick with deferred hope. But a gentle wind stirred the branches of the rose-tree, surrounding her with a cloud of delicious perfume; and at the same instant the old, red gate swung sharply on its hinges. Some one was coming down the little foot-path; a soldier, with a blue, armless sleeve dangling at his right side. Such visitors, finding their way back to Washington, and so home after the battle in the Wilderness, often crept in at the old farm-house now. Alice rose up, and placed a chair beneath the little woodbine arbor.

'Won't you sit down and have a drink, sir?' she said, sweetly, as he came up.

He sat down, while Alice darted off to the kitchen, to get the drink.

'Bring some cider, Alice called the old woman, wiping her eyes.' 'I like to give 'em the best; my own poor boy was a soldier.'

Alice brought the cider, clear and rare, a lump of ice tickling in the bottom of the goblet. The soldier took it, raised it to his lips, heard the ice tinkling with a cool refreshing sound, as he had heard it hundreds of times in his boyhood. His hands trembled—gave way—it fell, and he sprang to his feet with a passionate cry.

'Mother, Alice—don't you know me?' Did they know him? Let their happy tears, their tender embraces answer. Clasped in their arms, he, the strong man, the soldier, bronzed by the smoke of half a score of battles, sobbed like a little child. But after a while they grew quiet, and Archer sat down beside his mother on the door-sill, with a fresh goblet of cider in his hand; while Alice, with a shine in her blue eyes, beside which the June stars looked dim, went back to her seat on the grass.

'I knew you'd come,' she said, softly her sweet face dimpling with happy smile, and I told mother so, because your rose-tree came to life.'

Archer looked over at the great, crimson blossoms, and said almost solemnly.

'Yes, Alice, I live—and the rose-tree lives; and, better still, our country lives also.'

The *Corry Telegraph* says:—"An incident worthy of note came under our observation on Sunday night while on our way from New York to this place. At the former place a lady had taken her seat in the car of the Express train, and was soon requested by a gentleman to share it with him. She nodding assent, he became seated by her side. Both being of a seeming social turn, a general business conversation was soon entered into, which at length was changed into a discussion of personal interests, then talk of modesty, propriety, love, &c., which continued till 'we sinn' approached, and he avowed his most solemn intentions and 'popped the question.' The lady, worked up to a nervous agitation, amounting to decided tremble, gave the affirmative by reclining on his shoulder. Had a pang struck the heart of the goat, he could not have assumed a more meek attitude. Then came a silence, a 'mingling of hearts,' and repose. On the arrival of the train at Elmira the parties were made man and wife, and took the next western train, full of glee at their new association." Which party was taken in.

READING.—Keep your views of men and things extensive, and depend upon it that a mixed knowledge is not a superficial one. As it goes, the views that it gives are true; but he who reads deeply in one only, gets views which are almost sure to be perverted, and which are not only narrow but false. Adjust your proposed amount of reading to your time and inclination; this is perfectly free to every man; but whether that amount be large or small, let it be varied in its kind, widely varied.—If I have a confident opinion on any one thing connected with the government of the human mind, it is this.—*Dr. Arnold.*

The old adage that 'straws show which way the wind blows,' needs reviving. This is the age of straw. We use it in all departments in life. It makes beds, bonnets, baskets, boxes, and beehives. Everything that is breakable or bruisable, is packed in straw. Its uses are almost innumerable, and its value is such that the straw of a crop of rye, in the vicinity of large towns, is worth more than the grain; and within five years a new use of straw has given it a new value in many sections where the only value it had before was a very small one, for feeding and manuring purposes.—*Ann. Paper.*

THE TWO LABORERS.—Two men I honor, and no third. First, the toil-worn craftsman that with earth-made implements laboriously conquers the earth and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard hand, wherein lies a cunning virtue; venerable is the rugged face, weather-tanned, with its rude intelligence, for it is the face of a man living manlike. Toil on; thou art in thy duty, be out of it who may.—Thou toilest for altogether indispensable—for daily bread. A second man I honor, and still more highly; him who is seen toiling for the spiritually indispensable—not daily bread, but the bread of life. Is not he too, in his duty, with Heaven-made implements, conquering Heaven for us? If the humble toil that we may have food, must not the high and glorious toil for him in return, that he may have light and guidance, freedom and immortality? These two, in all their degrees, I honor; all else is chaff and dust, which let the wind blow whither it listeth. Unspeakably touching, however, is it, when I find both dignities united, and he that must toil outwardly for the lowest of man's wants, is also toiling inwardly for the highest. In him we may see the splendor of Heaven spring forth from the humblest depths of earth, like a light shining in great darkness.—*Thomas Carlyle.*

Are Homes for Show or for Use?

The fashion has come to prevail that the most spacious and pleasant rooms of the mansion, be it large or small—the best furniture—and the largest part of the whole thing called home, is set apart for show and the occasional entertainment of visitors, while the owner and his family who are really entitled to the enjoyment of it are rarely permitted to do so. The idea has been carried so far that much personal comfort is sacrificed and families are absolutely scattered abroad to find the room they ought to have at home. Now and then a family is found to rise above this silly practice, and such have a home worthy of possession to those who belong there and which it is a pleasure to visit. One of the New York papers made the following hit at the popular custom in language which will be recommended for its truthfulness and pertinency everywhere:

Call in at brown stone front above Bleecker, at any time except on the occasion of a great "spread," and it has the air of a very nice old maid in morning gown and curl papers—across between iron premises and painful desolation. Everything exists in a state of bagginess. The sofa is a mute, inglorious corpse in a dimity winding sheet. The chairs are put away in aprons and pantalettes. The chandelier wraps its night-gown around it. The shutters are closed to keep from fading the carpets, and only here and there, through the cracks, a little bit of sacred light peeps in and looks around in a tremulous and sickly way. Everything smells of brown Holland, and everything looks as if it considered you fearfully impertinent for daring to come and disturb its elegant uselessness and brown linen repose. It is very much like going into a family vault after an epidemic, and having a lively time with a party of corpses in fresh grave clothing. In fact, you feel decidedly like asking the mistress of the house why she doesn't complete the picture by putting up the clothes-lines in the parlors and hanging up the week's wash.

Soberly, this show-shop arrangement, which makes home a nuisance, and drives father and son out of doors for the comfort which their own house is far too fine to afford them, is a growing nuisance, and lies at the bottom of half the social evils. When a man comes home after the fatigues of business, he doesn't want a show wife nor a show shop house. He doesn't want an invisible place; but a visible home. He wants something made to wear and use, and allowed to be used after its kind. He wants chairs that he can lean back in; and carpets made to be walked on; and a house alive all over; and a wife and children whose daily thought is how it can all be made happiest, cheeriest, most thoroughly comfortable for him.

HOW TO GET AND KEEP HEALTH.

I. *Get peace of mind.*—This is to be had (as the experience of men in every age and of every station in life testifies) by having always, and by ever cultivating, "a conscience void of offence toward God and toward men," Acts xxiv. 16. Peace with ourselves begets the disposition to be at peace with others; and this alone will contribute much to health and happiness.

II. *Rise in time*—to prepare and fortify the mind by prayer and forethought for the duties and events of the day. This will prevent surprise, hurry, and confusion, and that consequent vexation which frets and wears out the animal spirits.

III. *Rule the appetites, or you will be in danger of being ruled by them.*—As an important means to this strict self-controls, be "temperate in all things," and particularly in diet. Eat enough to *support*, not injure health. Drink water when in health; and abstain from *all fermented drinks*, except when medicinally prescribed. As a rule, three moderate meals a-day are sufficient; and to enjoy refreshing sleep and be fitted to rise betimes, little or no food should be taken three or four hours before bedtime by adults. Habit will soon make this practice easy and prove its value. All vicious indulgence strike directly at the health; and these may generally be traced to the use of fermented drinks.

IV. *Regularity, cleanliness, air, exercise*, sufficient clothing, occasional entire abstinence, habitual occupation with seasonable and suitable recreation, thankfulness, cheerfulness, hope, courage, are amongst the many means of promoting and maintaining health. PROV. X. 22.—*Church of England Temperance Magazine.*

PROVERBS OF THE KANURI OF BORNU. Hope is the pilar of the world. Hold a true friend with both thy hands. No one can kill the appetite of fowls, save Allah. Ajabug; the Bornuese, like the pagan of Unyamwezi, consider the smell aromatic, and they suppose the aroma of Paradise and that of bugs to be of the same nature. A certain man had a most beautiful daughter, who was beset by many suitors; but as soon as they were told that the sole condition on which they could obtain her was to bale out a brook with a ground nut-shell (which is about half the size of a walnut-shell) they always walked away very much disappointed. However, at last one to k heart of grace, and began the task. He obtained the beauty; for her father said, 'Kam ago tauru baditsin tsido.'—he who undertakes what he says, he will do it.—*N. B.*—The Hindoos have a somewhat similar fable concerning a sand-piper, who, in revenge for the loss of his young, began to dry up Samudra, or the ocean. Both teach men not to admit the word "impossible" into their vocabularies, and to consider nothing too high for human will to attain. So it is popularly said amongst ourselves that, if a man is really determined to win it, he might wear the crown of England.—*African Proverbs.*

It is a wonder the women don't take a cold from standing so continually under waterfalls.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Bev. Hrvp. and Band Iron; Steel Black-saiths' Tools, Horse Nails, &c; Shoe Thread and Findings, Lasts, Pegs, &c.; Cutlery, Saws, Files & Edge Tools; Plated & Japanned Goods; Furnishes, Glass, Paints, Oils; Cabinet Makers', Lumbermen's, and other HEAVY AND SHELF Hardware,

to which we would call your attention.

A NEW SETS OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH WARRANTED PLANES

Have been just received.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.,
Hardware Merchants & Ironmongers,
Wholesale and Retail.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,
George Street, Peterborough
December 6, 1865. 49

TWO NEW ENFIELD RIFLES for Sale Cheap.
GEORGE STETHEM & Co
Peterboro', Nov. 6, 1865. 49-3in

MEN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coarse Salt—A. Williams.
Notice—J. Edwards.
Notice—Wm. E. Roxburgh.
Notice—John Fowler.
Notice—Henry Mason.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company—W. Clinton.
Notice—Peterboro and Victoria Navigation Co.
Wanted—Robert Renfrew.
A Rare Chance—John Renfrew.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—James Hall.
Literary Club—Conversazione.
Grammar and Union School—John King, A. M.
Magazines—Graham & Stratton.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1865

Coming Election of Councillors.

On Monday next the ratepayers will be called upon to choose Municipal Representatives for the coming year, and as we hear of proposed changes being attempted, we think the people should enter into those things with their eyes open. Every aspirant who solicits the suffrages of the electors is not to be accepted without due consideration, and unless he possesses the necessary qualification. Now, it is needless to say that mere possession of a certain amount of property, very often indeed only the *name* of possessing it, does not qualify a man for the responsible position of being a member of the Town Council. It is some easier to obtain property than to obtain common sense; and without the latter recommendation we trust that the people will not send a man to represent them at the next Council Board. Every ambitious upstart who, uncalled, forces himself into the presence of the people, by the aid of one or two hangers-on should not be tolerated. Property does not qualify any one to be a Councillor, nor does the want of property wholly disqualify a man. But as the law requires a certain property qualification it is *right* that that sum should be exacted. At the same time, the electors should see that no ignoramus or nonentical babble should influence them to support a man who does not possess the necessary qualification—viz.—a little property and a *good* share of common sense. Men who have been elected any kind in town or elsewhere and abused them, should not receive the vote of a single man, for he who once abuses confidence may be expected to do so again, if temptation fall in the way. A great cry has been got up about the railroad extension and we find in the general confusion parties arrange themselves either in favor of Cobourg or Mr. Fowler and have almost forgotten that what concerns us most is Peterborough, not Cobourg, not Mr. Fowler. The question has never arisen, will the extension to Dixon's dam injure Peterborough, or will it not? Mr. Fowler works for his own advantage, and who blames him? The people of Cobourg are seeking their own interests, and who would find fault? But will the people of Peterborough so far espouse the side of either as to forget the interest of Peterboro'? surely not! Now, the extension to Dixon's dam cannot injure the Town, and may benefit a number of individuals, and inasmuch as Mr. Fowler bore the bill, we have nought to complain of; but the extension of the road farther is an after consideration. With the extension of the road to Lakefield the Town Council has nothing to do. Before this can be done an Act of parliament must be obtained, therefore, it is in parliament the great battle will be fought; and as Cobourg got the best of Belleville, we are ready to conclude Cobourg will be strongest in this contest also. With this however we have nothing to do yet. The late Bylaw is now settled as far as the Council is concerned, and as it refers only to crossing, &c., as far as the Town limits, voters should not allow such side issues to draw them them away from the real point—the *best men.*

OLD COUNCIL.

Rumors are afloat of rejecting some members of the present Council, and sending new men in their places. The East Ward has no fewer than three new men in the field, by report. With the fitness or unfitness of these men we will not trouble ourselves now, although on this matter something might be said. What we wish to draw the attention of the ratepayers of this Ward to, is the folly of sending new men to the new Council for the mere love of change.

Mr. Ormond, who represents this Ward now, is and has been all along a most efficient member. No man in the Council has done so much for the interest of the Town during the year. No less than fourteen Finance Committee Reports were drawn up by him, and presented. And Mr. Ormond aided by a few other members of the Committee are leaving the Town in a position such as has not been done for years. When the present Council assumed office there were

Balance of 1864 unpaid		$231 00
School moneys	"	1675 00
Contingencies	"	4 00
Fire department	"	4 00
Law expenses	"	111 85
Receiver General } 1863, unpaid		1916 85
for M. L. Fund } 1864,	"	4340 00
Streets and Bridges	"	124 04
Commissions	"	2370 00
Miscellaneous	"	172 81
Printing and Stationery	"	49 19
Total unpaid		$11595 74

There arrears the present Council has paid off, together with expenses for 1865, of 12859.32, leaving nothing unpaid unless a few trifling items amounting to perhaps not more than $100, and about $1200 of the accumulated deficits of past years.

Last year the Collector was largely in arrears, and no settlement could be obtained, this year the Collector has paid over already, nearly, if not altogether the amount of the roll. Only $200 remains unpaid.

Last year there were immense discounts against the Town—now there are very few, if any. In fact last year the Sheriff was kept from proceeding against us only through the influence of Col. Hanhain. This year we fear neither Sheriff nor any other man. And we hesitate not to say that Mr. Ormond is one who contributed much to bring about this state of things. The only thing we have now to fear is sending men who know no more about Council matters than they do about uprightness, and sometimes that is precious little.

If the people of the East Ward will consult their own interest and that of the Town, Mr. Ormond will stand as the head of the poll—no matter who opposes him. Mr. McNaughton is also a very good Councillor, we trust the people will return him also. As Mr. Chambers runs for Mayor, there must be one chosen to fill his place, and as we hear the name of M. Millar, Esq. we consider him the right man and in no way can the people better consult their own interests than by placing these three ahead of all.

In the North Ward, Messrs. Toole, Whyte and Dumble are spoken of, all of whom are suitable persons. There may yet be opposition, however.

For the Centre Ward we hear of Messrs. Stevenson, Helm, R. D. Ewing, and R. Hamilton.

For the South Ward, Messrs. Burnham and Chamberlen. The other we have not heard of.

In all these Wards we are satisfied that the old Councillors are as suitable as any who may be returned. Mr. A. Williams will not seek re-election. Let his Ward see to it that they send a good man in his place. But above all we beseech the people to drop the bug-bear cry of Cobourg and Fowler and Railroadmen of this stamp or that, and choose none but men of sterling honesty and uprightness.

THE MAYORALTY.

We had almost made up our minds to allow the present contest for the honors of the Mayor's chair to pass unheeded. We do not admire the idea of meddling with individuals if we could possibly avoid it. Although we felt no small interest in the issue, still we would have preferred enjoying our ease, rather than meddling with the fitness or unfitness of Mr. Scott or Mr. Chambers. Each one considers him self well qualified no doubt and so do the friends of each, and therefore we do not wonder if our correspondent "Ubim" beholds in his man every necessary qualification, although he does not say so. Indeed if his man has no more successful advocate than "Ubim" we fear he will be elected to stay at home. Another reason for past silence was, that we imagined we saw Mr Fowler and Mrs. Cobourg too plainly in the present hue and cry about rail roads. We confess that at present our interests are *in Peterborough*, and we shall feel pleased to witness our own progress whether brought about by Mr. Fowler or by Cobourg. While our correspondent enumerates certain necessary qualification, he does not say that Mr. Chambers possesses one of them, unless a little property. To this we might answer that P. Ryan, Esq., who proposed his man possesses the very same, and we should like to witness the lily and the shamrock perching on one branch.

Mr. Chambers may be qualified to preside at the Council Board, but certainly not as Police Magistrate: for, while property and honesty are very desirable requisites in a chief magistrate, something more is needed. If the Mayor be chosen merely to preside at Council, Mr. Chambers might do; but is he to receive the salary, and the Clerk do the business? This surely would not be fair. At least $400 would be a small sum for the duties of the Police Court; and we think that if the people shall choose a person unfit to act as Magistrate, the Clerk should at once refuse to burden himself with the business, unless he shall get the emoluments. Mr. Edwards makes a very acceptable magistrate, and we have no objection to his acting; but we cannot think that the people will so impose upon him as to compel him to perform the labors of both offices unless they give him the emoluments of both. As to taxing us, the Finance Committee generally do that; hence, no fears need arise on that score. In reference to abusing confidence, we need not tell our correspondent "Ubim," that many live among us a life time, and accumulate property, perhaps pay their debts, because they can't avoid it, in whom the people have no confidence whatever; while many a *poor* man is highly respected. We do not choose to abuse Mr. Chambers because we differ from him in this, his desire to occupy the position of Mayor of this "Intelligent Town" but we do not hesitate to say that Mr. Scott is better fitted for the position: and we are mistaken if the majority of the electors will not think so too.

Mr. James McCarroll.

This now celebrated gentleman—the famous Terry Finnegan—is amongst us again and will repeat his Musical and Serio-comic Lecture, "The House that Jack Built," in Victoria Hall on to-morrow evening, Friday, the 29th inst. Of his merits as a Flute-player and Lecturer, we and the press from one end of the province to the other, have spoken, already in the highest terms. Our cotemporary the *Dunville Independent* speaks in the following manner in relation to Mr. McCarroll's recent appearance on the banks of the Grand River;—

This extraordinary man delivered his celebrated lecture "The House that Jack Built," in the Boswell Hall on Saturday night. The lecture was a master-piece of wit, logic and eloquence. Apart from the mirth-provoking sallies of wit and humour, there was a strong vein of deep philosophy and sound sense pervading the lecture. It would be a treat to hear it a second time. Mr. McCarroll's Flute-playing surprised all. Even Mr. Warren, a first-class musician, who has been (from his childhood) in a military band, in the British service, first in the 17th Regiment, and now in the Royal Canadian Rifles Band, asserted the like of it has never been heard before.

We understand that Mr. McCarroll—as he is now in this part of the country—intends to visit Port Hope, Millbrook, Omemee, Warsaw, and perhaps one or two other places. We trust that Peterboro and these places will all give him a crowded house.

Union School Report Continued.

FIFTH DIVISION—BOYS.

The number in this Division is not very large—but the girls of the Fifth are some times under his care, especially in English Grammar—and the higher Mathematics of the Grammar School Department are also taught by the teacher of this Department. The subjects heard were Arithmetic, as far as Fractions, the Elementary Rules of Algebra, and the first two books of Euclid. This is the Division too in which the trouble arose some time ago. The practical part of the Arithmetic and Algebra was gone through rather dilatorily; lack of rein appeared too plainly. Of the English, it is perhaps unfair to say anything as there has not been sufficient time given to see what can be done by those in this Department. It would be well to give this Division to understand that something is required and that if the boys desire a good name they must win it. Diligence and perseverance will remove the many difficulties that are in the way.

FIFTH DIVISION—GIRLS.

Miss Kyle Teacher. Present—Rev. Mr. Cantlon, the Principal, the Local Supt., and several visitors. The classes in this room are far in advance of the other Divisions, which of course is to be expected. The reading was very good indeed. Several of the pupils reading with ease, elegance, and distinctness, such as is rarely equaled, and seldom surpassed. It might be invidious to mention the names of the most successful; we will content ourselves by offering a word of congratulation that this class has been brought to such a degree of proficiency.—The answering in Geography and History was prompt, correct, and intelligent, and the solutions of the Arithmetical exercises were performed in a manner denoting an intimate knowledge of the *modus operandi*, and this from Interest both simple and compound, Partnership, Commission, Insurance, &c., as far as through the cube root. French is also taught by this teacher, and the Rev'd Mr. Gilmour who examined the classes gave the most satisfactory assurance of the progress of the pupils in this part of their studies.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Was heard on Friday—the Rev'd Messrs. Burnham and Roger, being present. The entries of those gentlemen report that the classes, as far as examined, were satisfactory.

As the pupils in the Grammar School are examined by Grammar School Inspectors every six months, the present examination is more to fulfil the law, than for the examination of the classes by parties who have not had time to keep pace with the growth of literature, other callings forbidding even application enough to retain what once they had acquired.

On Friday, also, prizes were awarded to the most deserving of the different Divisions.

And now a word as to the state of this Institution. Many are of the opinion that it has cost the Town more than it is worth; but we feel satisfied that if these persons would go and witness the examinations, and thus see and hear for themselves, there would be less croaking about cost. What can be obtained without some expense? And it is certainly a privilege to possess an Institution in which all the branches of a reasonably liberal education are taught, and may be acquired. The money spent in support of the Grammar and Union School is the best spent of all our municipal outlays. With regard to the state of the School, it is in a healthy state; a little effort will very soon supply all defects—only give a little time.

THE FUTURE.

The surest way to ensure failure is to allow the idea to prevail that little is required, and it does appear as if so little has been required heretofore, that some of the pupils think that it is not worth while giving themselves any trouble about the matter. The idea prevails in some minds that practice is enough—theory is useless; or when this opinion does not completely prevail, parties think that perfection almost, in practice, must exist before the principles of Rules are unfolded. This is simply the most absurd idea that ever entered the mind of any one. Practice will never be perfect and reliable until the principles underlying the whole are thoroughly understood. The recitation of every Rule in Arithmetic is nothing, if the principles of those Rules are not understood; for a parrot may be taught to pronounce *a word* but does this make it an intelligent philologist, and never will an independent man be turned out of any Institution, unless the boys in it are taught the *whys* and *wherefores*, and also never to rest satisfied until they, each one, understand the whole matter. No matter if some one does say that the little ones cannot understand reasons. Few are aware how soon the young mind begins to search after causes, and one of the surest ways of destroying the reasoning powers is to deny them proper action—proper enquiry. Why is it, too, that there is so much bigotry, superstition, and idolatry! Is it not because the dupes of certain dogmas are never allowed to enquire *why*. The only answer ever given to the natural outbursts of the faculties after knowledge, being "The fathers or the system says so." We say then that never will the Fifth class succeed until they are taught *the* reason for every step of the processes in every exercise. The superficial white-washing of pupils in the elements will be the destruction of the boy in higher branches. There can be no surer way to ensure failure in practice than by skimming over proportion; no surer source of failure in the second book of Euclid than possessing only a flimsy, uncertain knowledge of the first book. Most searching examinations must be instituted. The *whole* science of every branch of study must be thoroughly explained and fully mastered. The word *failure* must not be found in the whole vocabulary of a School Dictionary, especially where each Division is wholly under the care of one individual. The examinations must cease to be conducted by the teacher if progress is to be ensured, and the most thorough oversight instituted; then soon, very soon, a change will be perceptible. This worn out defunct notion of resting satisfied with as little as possible as long as you can get along at all must be driven from the minds of the pupils if we would have *men* and not dwarfs.

The Railway celebrities of Port Hope and some from Peterboro' are on an extension tour from Lindsay to Beaverton, They passed through Millbrook, on the way thither, on Tuesday morning in a special train.

PROSPEROUS TIMES.—There were only five cases heard in the last division court in Millbrook. Can Lawyers there do nothing to arouse the people?

Ashburnham School Examination.

The examination of this School took place on Friday last, some of the trustees and a few parents being present. The Junior Classes, taught by Miss S. Dowling, were heard in the forenoon. The Senior Classes, taught by Mr. McCamus, were examined in the afternoon.

The Junior Classes acquitted themselves very creditably, and were a credit to Miss Dowling, their teacher. The answering of a little class in geography equalled, in correct and ready answering, many classes of almost a year's application, yet, many of them did not exceed 7 years of age. The writing of these classes, and the needle-work were very creditable indeed.

The other classes taught by Mr. McCamus, were heard in the afternoon; 3 members of the Board and a few parents being present. These classes were examined in elementary arithmetic, geography, grammar and reading, in each of which they left favorable impressions of careful training. After the examination, the members of the Board present, awarded prizes to the most deserving; after which all left for their homes, anticipating joyful times during the holidays.

School Examination.

The December Examination of the School in Section No. 1, North Monaghan, took place on Friday, the 22nd instant. The children were examined in Reading, Spelling, Geography, Arithmetic, &c., &c. Generally speaking all acquitted themselves well—demonstrating that the Teacher (Mr. Chas. S. Dunbar) had spaired no pains in teaching them. The following particularly excelled in the branches of education under notice:

Geography, Senior Class, James Braley.
Members of 2nd Class absent.
Arithmetic, Senior Class—James Braley.
Arithmetic, Junior Class—James Dunlop, Agnes Wright and Eliza Long.
Fifth Book—James Braley.
Fourth Book—Members all absent.
Third Book—Jas. Dunlop, Agnes Wright, and Eliza Long.
Second Book—Susan Braley and L. Long.
Sequil—John Lillico, Isabella Burney and William Braley.—*Com.*

Literary Club.

The usual entertainment of this Club was given on Thursday evening last, at the Firemen's Hall, before a numerous and select audience. The first part consisted of a reading by Mr. Knapp, entitled "A Nocturnal Sketch." This is a difficult piece to render, but in the hands of the reader, ample justice was done to the whimsicalities of the author. Mr. O'Donnell then read with exquisite taste and feeling "The Execution," by Mr. Barham, (Ingoldsby). Though the task was a difficult one, from the varied style of poetry in this piece; yet Mr. O'Donnell has established a reputation as an able and accomplished reader. Mr. D. Baggart then read the farce of "The Irish Broom maker."—We need scarcely say more than, that this reading was given in the gentlemans usually happy manner and justified the applause which greeted him throughout. We may however add that we question if a better delineater of character can be found in the Province. The debate then followed, the question being "Is it expedient in the interests of civilization that slavery should be abolished," and which was decided in the affirmative.

Masonic.

Wednesday, the 27th inst, being the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, the members of Peterboro Lodge No. 155 met in their Lodge Room, when the following brethern were installed as officers for the ensuing year by R. W. Bro. C. D. MacDonell, D. D. G. M.

W. Bro Geo. Burnham, W. M.
" " Henry Lawson, P. M.
Bro. S. Redpath, S. W.
" J. M. Burns, J. W.
" Jno. O'Donnell, Chap.
" J. S. Peter, Treasurer.
" Charles Cameron, Secretary.
" J. R. Ormond, S. D.
" Alex. Graham, J. D.
" D. Pendland, Organist.
" Geo. Stethem, D. of C.
" D. McDonald, jr., } Stewards.
" W. Waddell, }
" A. F. Hufman, I. G.
" John Drake, Tyler.

Conversazione.

The Literary Club proposes having a Conversazione on Thursday evening, the 4th of January, in the Victoria Hall. The object being to raise money to pay off a small debt on the Library. We trust that a full house will be the reward for the efforts of the Club to afford pleasure and profit. We have not seen the programme, but we feel satisfied that no effort will be wanting to make the evening a pleasant one.

Soiree.

In connection with the North Monaghan Intellectual Improvement Society, there will be a Soiree in the Monaghan Town Hall, on New Year's Day. This has been a source of pleasant amusement for several years; and it is to be hoped that a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity to spend the evening of the New Year pleasantly and also profitably at this entertainment.

Springville.

The Springville Soiree on Christmas Day was a decided success—nearly $120 being the result thereof.

The Ministerial Crisis.

It will be observed, from a despatch of our Montreal correspondant, that Sir John Michel has, for the present, refused to receive Mr. Brown's resignation, and has summoned Messrs. Cartier and Macdonald to Montreal. Thus the matter stands at present.

We beg leave to warn our Conservative contemporaries, who are decrying Mr. Brown, that they are laying up rods in pickle, which we may soon use on their backs. The best service they can render to their masters and the public, is to hold their tongues until they know the facts of the Ministerial dispute. When they are made known, we can assure them that they act we, will refrain from discussion. In the meantime, both sides are agreed that the circumstances should be concealed, in view of the interests of the public, and the Conservative journals should have discretion enough to keep silence in the meantime.—*Globe.*

The resignation by Mr. Brown of his seat as President of the Executive Council has been accepted by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.—*Globe.*

RAILWAY MATTERS.

To the Editor of the Peterboro' Examiner.

SIR,—Anent this Railroad matter is there any more to be said? Mr. Fowler—we have had "his I set" he got so disgusted with the plain unvarnished truths of "Alpha" that he could stand "fire" no longer, as learned John fired his last gun, and then disappeared to the smoke. True, he has left instructions with his *factotum* to advocate his cause through the columns of the *Review*, and in reality, were we to judge advocacy of "a Ratepayer" by the length of their articles written on the subject, we would have to come to the conclusion that he has succeeded in convincing the ratepayers of Peterboro of their errors. "A Ratepayer" has found his task of such an uphill nature, that he has had to go over the same ground again and again, and still the obdurate ratepayers of this town cannot see matters in the same light that he pretends to see them. Truly, Mr. Editor, it is singular that we in this enlightened age cannot perceive that it would be to our interest to give Fowler & Co. the monopoly of our carrying trade at his own exorbitant tariff rates—instead of encouraging competition. Must not our lumber-merchants be "behind the age" seeing that they have already encouraged a rival Railway, so as to get their lumber transported to the front at the rate of $1.07 per M. instead of having to pay $1.80 per M. and thereby only saving to themselves in one season in the aggregate the sum of $20,000; this ought to have gone into Fowler & Co's pockets—at least "a Ratepayer" would give us to understand so, and of course we take it that his *disinterested* views are correct. Then again, our grocers, dry goods and hardware merchants have been pamprious to such an extent as to get their goods delivered at their doors for 10 cents per 100 lbs. from the front and a moiety of civility in collecting their bills; while our own Railway—Ah! what a grand thing it is for us to have a Railway of our own—yes, our own Railway would only have charged 15 cents per 100 lbs. with "stand and deliver" this amount of freight therein before you got a chance of seeing the goods: but what of that, we ought to patronize by all means our "own railway."

It is to be hoped, Mr. Editor, that under such circumstances the ratepayers of our town will see the necessity of returning to our Council Board a Mayor and Councillors who will be careful not to thwart the views of such wholesale benifactors of our town's interests as Messrs. Fowler & Co. have proved themselves to be, otherwise we may fail to hail with delight that inestimable boon of having the two principal thorough fares of our town graced with railway crossings, not taking miner streets into consideration. Only think of such a calamity befalling us! On Monday, therefore, let every ratepayer bear this in mind and vote accordingly. Never mind the old adages that "opposition is the life"—that it is better to have "two strings to our bow"—that a Railway Co "never yet got power without abusing it." Go the Fowler ticket "blind" and all will be serene with a certain clique in our town who otherwise might be deprived of their railway passes, &c., to their no small annoyance.

With the compliments of the season.
I remain your obe't serv't,
QUIZ.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—As a ratepayer of the Town of Peterborough, I expected to see some expression of opinion, by either yourself or the *Review*, in your last issues, upon the contest for the Mayor's chair, now going on. We usually look to our press for an early expression of opinion upon the merits of the candidates for public offices, and expect to be guided in a measure by the opinions therein advanced. I am therefore at a loss—no opinion having been put forth by the press—how to choose between the rival candidates; and would be glad to have your opinion on the following matters, that in my opinion are necessary requisites for any man who aspires to the Mayor's chair of a growing and intelligent Town like Peterborough:

Should not the Mayor be a man of some influence in the community—a man in whom some portion of the ratepayers have confidence? Should he not be possessed of some tangible stake in Town? Is it advisable to place a man having no interest in the Town in a position that he may, having the casting vote, peril the interests of the Town for ever—at the same time knowing that no evil result can accrue to him? Is it advisable to place a man in a position to tax us, who has nothing upon which *he* can be taxed? What are the views of the respective candidates in regard to the extension of the railway? Mr. Scott, in a note dated the 20th instant, says that he did not promise to exert himself in favor of the railway. What did he promise, to induce Mr. Perry to retire? Will Mr. Scott or you tell the ratepayers how he (Mr. Scott) could *prevent* the legal proceedings, in regard to the By-law, taking their course? Is it not a fact that Mr. Scott, having no business of his own to attend to, would be glad to attend to the business of the Town, for a salary of $300 a year or thereabouts? Is it not a fact that Mr. Chambers has both means and business—besides a large stake in real estate—in the Town of Peterborough? Is it no recommendation that a man should live in a Town all his lifetime, acquire property in it, bring up his family respectably, and *pay his debts?* Have we not had enough recently of *gentle man of good address*, who stay long enough to get into the confidence of a few, whom they victimize, and then they move? As the Mayor, now being the thirteenth member of the Council, must naturally have to exercise the right of deciding questions by his casting vote, I think a great deal of care ought to be exercised in choosing a man of *known reliability*. And I would be glad, as I know many ratepayers will, if you would answer such of the above queries, in your next issue, as to you seems best.

I am, yours truly,
UBIM.

Peterboro', Dec. 23, 1865.

A Fenian Scare at Windsor.

A huge scare occurred at Windsor on Sunday evening last, which had the effect of testing the alacrity of the Hamilton and London volunteers, although the demonstration was a most ludicrous affair. It appears that some facetious person, while in a bacchanalian mood, discharged his revolver several times at the Hirons' Hotel, and this unusual recreation for the Sabbath naturally created some excitement, and the cry was raised, "the Fenians have come!" Great was the commotion that ensued. People were rushing to and fro panic stricken, expecting to witness every moment the onset of the bloody horde. The alarm speedily reached the barracks, and the whole volunteer force was quickly formed for action. The troops were marched up to the theatre of hostilities, or at least to the locality where the alarm first originated, and surrounded the hotel, prepared to shoot down the first Fenian cut-throat that attempted an egress. After besieging that place for a reasonable time, the scouts were finally advanced, but faded to see anything green, or to detect any appearance that would warrant the demonstration. The truth was apparent that an enormous sell had been perpetrated, and the corps of observation was withdrawn and returned quietly to barracks. The ungodly fellow responsible for the uproar, was flanked by a small detachment from the civil service, and conveyed to suitable quarters for exhaling the superabundant quantity of whiskey taken into his system. The next grist of letters from our gallant volunteers at the front, we may presume, will savor of warlike enthusiasm immensely.

A Great Source of Cholera.

The Rochester *Union* calls attention to the well known fact that the wheat crop of last season in that section of the west which finds its market at Chicago, was mostly spoiled by a wet harvest and says:—"This damp grain has been pouring into the Chicago storehouses all the fall and winter and now lies there by the millions of bushels awaiting shipment as soon as navigation shall open in the spring. The process of decomposition will be partially arrested by the weather of winter, but will be resumed in the spring and go on at a rapid rate wherever this grain may be, but the process will be hastened on shipboard. Now if this grain remains at Chicago that city will be decimated by cholera, and wherever that rotten grain goes the scourge will follow and fatten, sweeping away people who live within its foul influence. This wheat will be sent to all the ports of the lower lakes, turned into canal boats at Buffalo and Oswego, be brought to Rochester, carried eastward to Albany and New York, spreading death and devastation in its path. Of this there can be no doubt. Millers who have bought the Chicago wheat this fall are quite unanimous in saying that it shows a gone of decay, and some parcels are now actually so far gone in decomposition as to be unfit for use. They are likewise unanimous, we believe, in the opinion that none of this grain will be fit to manufacture into flour in the spring. This wheat was purchased and is now held at Chicago by speculators there and at the eastward, and is falling under the hoof.—They will rush the foul grain towards the eastern market as early as possible next season, to save what they can before it is wholly lost. But should the health and business of a hundred cities and towns—of the whole country, we may say, be sacrificed to the cupidity of these unprincipled and selfish men? The answer will be no, everywhere that this subject is understood."

THE FENIANS.

The New York *Herald* of Saturday comes to aid of the O'Mahony faction of the Fenian Brotherhood. It was a long article giving what it calls an "inside history" of the difficulty. It asserts that O'Mahony and Stephens are bo-om friends; that they "studied revolution together in Paris for five years"; that the I. R. B. is against the malcontents; that many of the "senators" are either demagogues or defaulters; that the Fenian possess two millions of money, and that the Senate Treasurer O'Rourke has a large portion of this money and refuses to give it up, having loaned a great deal of it to the *Tribune* association. It asserts further that President Johnson released John Mitchell because he desired to reorganize the Brotherhood; that the U. S. government will reorganize them the moment they begin fighting; that secretary Stanton is a "nob e Fenian" and wants to see them made "belligerents" at once; and it predicts that O'Mahony will be sustained and the "malcontent senators" made to surrender. The article is prepared in the usual *Herald* style and altogether is very amusing.—Not so in another item of Fenian news we have from the same city. On Saturday a man named Charles W. Newman, living in Jersey city, on the opposite side of the river, charged the members of a Fenian circle in that place with having committed a scandalous outrage upon him. He alleges that he was seized in the street on Friday night and dragged into a Fenian Lodge room, charged with being a British spy, put upon trial and subjected to various indignities. During a struggle which ensued he succeeded in making his escape.

About How it Stands.

The news as to the peaceful disposition and loyalty of the South, judging from the various accounts, is easily summed up. The poor whites, by the firing of their passions and appeals to their prejudices, were driven into the fight, and fought well. They have got enough of war; their dull eyes are opened, and with the exception of the outbreaks of their class hatred of the negro, are disposed to keep quiet. The military leaders of the rebellion, generally, accept their situation, confess themselves whipt, and want no more of conflict.

The skulkers and the women, as General Grant is said to have reported, and the barroom, office seeking and blustering politicians of the past, as every body knows, are mad and unsubdued and unreconciled still. To these bad tempered malcontents must be added not a few of the clergy, who are perfect fanatics in preaching wrath, playing the part of vituperating scolds, and cherishing the narrowest ideas and the most unchristian of passions. In their bigotry and spite, they still disgrace themselves by upholding a Gospel of rebellion in spirit.

The late slaves are, with numerous exceptions, just where we should expect them to be from their oppressed and defrauded condition heretofore. They are ignorant, wanting in habits of voluntary industry and deceived by expectations that freedom means support from their liberators; in a word they need to be taught, encouraged cared for, and treated justly, to make citizens and free laborers of them. This is the state of the case; and these are the elements, together with the business men, well disposed and anxious for quiet times which are to be reconciled and adjusted in any plan of restoration. Whatever plan that may be, the most efficient against is executing will be time and patience.—*Boston Transcript.*

QUEEN VICTORIA AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.—When Napoleon was living on the Elysee, it was not so very long back that Queen Victoria had said one evening at the opera to a Prince of her acquaintance, "Do you want to see the two biggest scoundrels in the world? Just look in that box." In the box to which the Queen called her cousin's attention was the expelled Duke of Brunswick and Louis Napoleon, who in those days were intimate friends. Napoleon III. certainly has no idea of the flattering title which Victoria once gave him. He does not know, either, that the Queen fell into a hysterical fit after he dared to kiss her cheek upon her reception at Cherbourg! The Queen could not get over this kiss from so detested a man for a long time. No one except, perhaps of the Duke of Modena, hates Napoleon so deeply as the Queen.—*Exchange.*

CURE FOR CHOLERA.—A correspondent of the *Christian Guardian* informs its readers that an effectual remedy for cholera, in its early stages, is "A wine glass full of sharp vinegar, with as much table salt as it will retain in solution, and an equal quantity of warm water, to be swallowed at once." He vouches for the prompt efficacy of this remedy. Our readers may as well cut out or copy this receipt, as ere many months elapse opportunity for testing its merits may be afforded.

Photography is applied to topography in France with wonderful success. A plan of a city over twelve miles square was made in sixty days by the aid of photography, while it would have taken two years to execute it by triangulation.

What chapel is that which has a church in it? Whitechapel.

The Illinois Central Railway Company, south of Chicago, are building eleven miles of Corn Cribs, the capacity of which will be three millions of Bushels; they are erecting these cribs to receive corn in payment for lands purchased of the Company, and the full Chicago price is to be paid the farmers. Corn is the great agricultural staple of that country, and the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" is the best remedy in any country where a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels, is combined with great debility, nervous weakness and intense melancholy, its effects are most beneficial and wonderful, price 25 cts per bottle. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

R. R. R.

RORROWERS OF READ.
RORROWERS OF HEAD.
RORROWERS OF HEART.

There are not, at the present time, twelve different kinds of medicines that can be claimed as original discoveries, or that indicate a special curative power over disease, in the world. Of all the popular remedies in the United States, not six can claim originality. Radway's Ready Relief was the first remedy that was ever known to the world under the assurance that it would stop the most violent pains in a few moments, and that its controlling influence over pain was superior to Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, Hyoscianus, Colchicum, and other officinal preparations; that it accomplished its cures without deadening the perceptive faculties, or lulling the patient to insensibility; that the patient suffering pain was instantly relieved of pain, without disturbing the general health or faculties. This discovery was original. The history of medicine furnishes no such remedy—yet, after its success was proven, imitators set to work, and the country was flooded with a legion of imitations: some were called pain killers, instant relief, speedy relief, &c., all of which are mere imitations of Radway's Ready Relief. If the public desire a positive remedy that will stop pain immediately after it is used, purchase Radway's Ready Relief. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

BIRTH.

At Ashburnham, on Friday morning, 15th inst. The wife of Lionel York, Esq., of a son.

At Peterborough on the 24th instant, the wife of Dr. A. Harvey, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On 27th inst, at the residence of the bride's father, Longbeli Cottage, by the Rev. D. Cantlon, Mr. Hugh Davidson, of Smith, to Miss Eliza Armstrong, only daughter of James Armstrong, Esq., of Otonabee.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, December 27, 1865.

Flour ₱ bbl	$6 00	@	$7	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 20	@	1	30
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1 10	@	1	20
Potatoes	0 25	@	0	37½
Barley ₱ bush	0 45	@	0	50
Peas "	0 55	@	0	60
Oats "	0 30	@	0	35
Hay ₱ ton now	7 00	@	8	00
Hides ₱ cwt	5 00	@	5	25
Sheepskins	1 00	@	1	50
Wool ₱ lb	0 25	@	0	00
Beef ₱ cwt	5½ 00	@	6½	00
Pork ₱ cwt	7 50	@	8	25
Eggs, per dozen	0 15	@	0	18
Butter, ₱	0 17	@	0	19
Cordwood	1 50	@	2	00
Fowl, per pair	0 20	@	0	25

CARELESSNESS

Many persons neglect their horses' health and condition until it is too late, when at a trifling expense and no trouble the horse might have been saved if attended to in time. To all who may have occasion to use an article of the kind we would confidently recommend "Darley's Arabian Heave, Remedy and Condition Medicine, it is without doubt the best preparation in use, as thousands who have used it testify.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine dealers. 54

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisement in another column.
Peterboro, Feb. 24, 1865. 7-6in

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.
Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

LITERARY CLUB

CONVERSAZIONE

OF

Thursday, the 4th January, 1866,

IN THE

VICTORIA HALL.

TICKETS 25 CENTS.

SEE PROGRAMMES.

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865,	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry, and 22 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d' Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)

H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON,
Agent, Peterboro'.

Dr. BURNHAM,
Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

WANTED!

400 CORDS of Black Oak and Elm Stave Timber, and 50 Cords of Black Ash for Hoops, to be delivered at the Cooperage between Mr. Martyn's and Mr. Carnegie's Mills, River Road, Smith, for which the highest price will be paid.

ROBERT RENFREW.

River Road, Smith, Dec. 27, 1865. 52-4in

A Rare Chance for

A CUSTOM WEAVER!

TO SELL OR LET—A good House and half acre lot in the village of Warsaw, with Weaving Shop, Loom, and all the attachments. There is on the premises a good Barn and a fine Well of Water.

The above will be either sold or let on reasonable terms, by applying to ROBERT RENFREW, Cooper, River Road, Smith; or to JOHN RENFREW, Warsaw, on the premises.

JOHN RENFREW.

Warsaw, Dec. 27, 1865. 52-4in

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200 BAGS OF

COARSE SALT,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the lowest price,

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Dec. 27, 1865. 52

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough on TUESDAY, the THIRD day of APRIL, 1866, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant in, to, and out of the following Lands and tenements, viz.:

In the County Court.

GEORGE ALLEN, *vs.* A. B. DOWNER.

The north half of Village lot No. 16, South of Elizabeth Street, and West of Lake Street, in the Village of Ashburnham, in the County of Peterborough, being that certain piece or parcel of land devised by the late Asa Burton Downer to his son Asa Burton Downer, and which is described in the last will and testament of the said late Asa Burton Downer as the north half of lot No. 1, South of Elizabeth Street and West of Lake Street, in the Village of Ashburnham.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, Dec 27th, 1865.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, a RED HEIFER or COW, about 4 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

J. EDWARDS.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865. 51-3in

Diaries for 1866

For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, Dec. 1865.

ALBUMS

JUST RECEIVED AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

A fine lot of

CHEAP ALBUMS.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865.

New Novels.

'Hylton House,' 'Miss Carew,' and 'Cecil,'

For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Smith, North Douro and North Monaghan Agricultural Society, will be held on the TENTH day of JANUARY, 1866, at James Mann's School House, at 2 o'clock, p m.

M. SANDERSON,
President.

Smith, Dec. 19th, 1865. 51-2in

MALE TEACHER WANTED.

FOR the Common School Department of the Norwood Grammar and Common School. Applicants to hold not less than a Second Class Certificate.

Applications will be received up to the 29th of December inst., addressed to

WM. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Grammar & Common School Board.

Norwood, Dec. 19th, 1865. 51

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE subscriber will either Sell or Rent 100 acres of land—80 acres cleared—the west half of Lot 31, in the 8th concession of Smith, within two miles of Lakefield. There are a new frame house, barn, stable and sheds on the premises; well fenced and watered.

The above will be sold on very reasonable terms.

For further particulars, apply to

HENRY STUART.

Smith, Dec. 19th, 1865. 51-tf

A CHRISTMAS

Case of Wines & Spirits,

CONTAINING:

2	bottles	of Port Wine,
2	"	Sherry Wine,
1	"	best Pale Brandy,
1	"	Irish Whiskey,
1	"	Old Tom Gin,
1	"	pure Jamaica Rum,
1	"	Scotch Whiskey,
2	"	Old Rye,
1	"	Ginger Brandy,

All of which will be guaranteed to be of the purest quality.

FOR $9!

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro'.

December 20th, 1865. 51

GLASSWARE.

CELERY GLASSES, Preserve Dishes of all kinds, Preserve Plates, Cut Tumblers, Wine Glasses and Custard Cups; a very large assortment of Pressed Tumblers, of the newest style and pattern.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro.

Decemer 20th, 1865. 51

SWEET CIDER

Just Received.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865. 51

Christmas comes but once in a year, And when it comes it brings good cheer.

You can get, at the Family Grocer's,

EVERY THING REQUIRED

FOR THE

HOLIDAY DINNERS,

At a GREAT REDUCTION on usual Prices.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George Street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865 51

To Country Tavern-Keepers.

A LARGE assortment of TUMBLERS, both small and large. Cut Tumblers warranted to stand hot water. To be sold cheap.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865. 51

LEMONS.

LEMON PEEL, CITRON PEEL, ORANGE PEEL, Mace whole, Mace ground, pure Ground Cinnamon, pure Ground Allspice, pure Ground Cloves.

Pure Ground Coffee every morning.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro

December 20th, 1865. 51

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS,

And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS,

Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz.:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co's.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table CODFISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.
George Street.

POTTED HAM,

Potted Beef,

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 12th, 1865. 50

BRICKS FOR SALE.

ABOUT 85,000 Bricks for sale. For particulars apply to

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, Nov. 29, 1865. 48-4in

ALICE BAGS,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Buckwheat Pancakes

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

THE subscriber has a nice lot of fresh ground Buckwheat Flour. Also, Cornmeal, Extra and Superfine Flour; which will be delivered at any place in town, on the money being left at the Otonabee Mills.

E. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, Dec. 20, 1865. 51-2in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of *Peterborough*, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JOSEPH GRAHAM, an Insolvent.

ON the Nineteenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.

Peterboro', Dec 9, 1865.

ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

AN adjourned sitting of Quarter Sessions will be held on WEDNESDAY, THIRD DAY OF JANUARY next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

C. A. WELLER,
Clerk of the Peace.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865. 51

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Ashery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

---

800 Barrels per Day

EXPECTED FROM THE

PETERBOROUGH OIL WELLS.

If you want to get any Tin, Sheet-iron, or Copper Work done, by one who understands his business, go to

LANNIN'S TIN SHOP,

ON HUNTER STREET,

Where you will get it done to your satisfaction, and very cheap.

Dumb Stoves of every description made to order.

Try one of LANNIN'S HEATERS, and save 50 per cent in Wood.

Jobbing of all kinds done on short notice.

COAL OIL,—A good article always on hand and sold cheap.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED!

The Highest Cash Price paid for any quantity of Sheepskins.

THOMAS LANNIN,
Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

A Large Lot of New Goods

JUST ARRIVED AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

Old Stock Considerably Reduced in Price, to match the New.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A BARGAIN!

PRINTS—reduced ½d to 1d per yard.

DRESS GOODS—very much reduced.

COTTONS—falling.

STRIPE SHIRTINGS—Cheap.

FLANNELS—of all kinds—Good and Cheap.

CLOTHS—at a very low figure—the very best wearing at 3s 3d per yard.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—selling at great reductions.

BLANKETS—a large lot from 11s 3d per pair.

Ladies' Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Clouds, Hoods, Scarfs, Undersleeves, &c. &c. } Going very Cheap.

☞ **CALL EARLY!** ☜

☞ Before the Best Bargains are disposed of. ☜

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, December, 1865.

R. PATTERSON'S

B IS THE BEST PLACE TO BUY **B**

O BOOTS AND SHOES, **O**

O If you want a good article, **O**

T A GREAT VARIETY to choose from, **T**

S AND VERY Cheap. **S**

Remember the place—Nicholls **&** Hall's old stand, Simcoe Street.

S HE IS **S**

H Always Receiving LARGE SUPPLIES **H**

O From the Best Markets. **O**

E Also, RUBBERS of all kinds, **E**

S LADIES' and GENTS' FELT OVR-SHOES, &c. **S**

Peterboro, November 15, 1865. 46

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOV A.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865. 43

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING can be had at the

Examiner Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late William Nicoll, late of Dummer, are hereby requested to present them, duly authenticated to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of January next.

WILLIAM NICOLL,
Administrator.

Norwood, Dec. 1st, 1865. 49

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of FRANCIS CROW, the younger, an Insolvent.

THE undersigned has been appointed Assignee in this matter, and requires claims to be filed within two months from this date.

FRANCIS CROW,
Assignee.

Peterboro', Nov. 27, 1865.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE

In the Township of Anstruther

LOT No. 26, in the 2nd concession, containing 95 acres, of which about 9 are cleared, and about 18 acres are chopped. There is a good Log House 18 x 24 feet, lawn inside, 1½ stories high, a stable and shed; also, a new Saw Mill, finished last December, containing one upright saw in good working order, on Eel's Creek, which runs through the Lot; the Mill has 10 feet head, and there is a good site for a Grist Mill, as the country is settling well around.

ALSO,—Lot No. 25, in the 3rd concession, containing 100 acres, of which about 3½ acres are cleared and seeded down.

IN HARVEY:

Lot No. 9, in the 2nd concession, containing 200 acres.

IN BEXLEY:

Lots Nos 1 and 2, frontage on North West Bay, containing about 327 acres.

For particulars and terms apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON,
Peterborough,

Or R. & J. F. DENNISTOUN,
Lindsay.

51-6in

BUSINESS! BUSINESS!

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

SCHOLARSHIPS without TELEGRAPHING (Entitling the holder to full Business Course,) INCLUDING PENMANSHIP, **Twenty-five Dollars.**

SCHOLARSHIPS with TELEGRAPHING, **Thirty Dollars.**

SEPARATE STUDIES:

Penmanship, alone, one month	$5 00
Penmanship, alone, three months	10 00
Monochromatic Painting and Drawing	5 00
Telegraphing, full course,	10 00
Architectural, Anatomical, Perspective & Linear Drawing; Painting in Water Colors, Sepia & India Ink; Modelling in Plaster and Clay, per month	2 00

ALL FEES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE!

Good board in private families, Two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents per week.

The best Business Course in America!

For further particulars address (post-paid),

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
LONDON, C. W.

45

New Map

OF

Peterborough and Ashburnham,

THE undersigned begs to announce that their New Map of the Town of Peterboro' and of the Village of Ashburnham, is now complete and ready for publication.

This Map has been compiled with great care from the original registered plans and surveys and its entire accuracy secured not only by those means, but by actual survey and careful admeasurement in the two corporations named, not only is every Lot given and its subdivisions where divided, but the names of the owners, as contained in the last Assessment Roll, are neatly printed on each lot. All public buildings, manufactories, stores, and private residences, together with the existing and proposed railways, streets, mill-races, water-courses dams, bridges, &c, are laid down from actual measurement. The built-up portion of the town is so colored as to distinguish at a glance the materials used, whether of wood, stone or brick, while the whole is finished in a superior manner, so as to be both useful and ornamental, in securing which neither pains nor expense have been spared.

During the ensuing week, the undersigned will be prepared to receive the names of intending subscribers, at their office, Scott's Buildings. Early application is desired, as but a limited number of copies will be published.

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyors.

Peterborough, Dec. 6, 1865. 49

FINE EXHIBITION

OF

TOYS!

AND

RICH COLLECTION

OF

Fancy Articles,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A variety of

Parlour Games, Puzzles, and other novelties.

At J. R. ORMOND'S,
Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Dec. 6, 1865. 49

SELECT SCHOOL.

HAVING been requested by some friends, Miss AUCHINBECK intends re-opening her Private School for young Ladies, in the house, Market Square, next to the Montreal Bank, (O. V.,)

ON JANUARY the 8th, 1866

Miss AUCHINBECK has been requested to form a class for boys under eight years of age. Cards of terms may be had, until the opening of the school, next door, at Mrs. Roche's Music Rooms

Peterboro, Dec. 5, 1865. 49

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

SHAWLS

A GOOD assortment of

Scotch Plaid

AND

Paisley Shawls in Stock.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49-3in

MILLINERY AND MANTLES.

THE LATEST City Styles, and a LARGE SUPPLY CONSTANTLY on HAND.

AT MODERATE PRICES!

W. CLUXTON

Peterboro', Dec. 1, 1865. 49-3in

THE OLD STAND GOOD YET,

HUNTER STREET.

L. LEMAY

Most respectfully thanks all those that have favored him with their patronage for the last nine years, and informs them that he has added lately to his very large stock of Goods,

5 Bales of Grey Cotton, Prints and Striped Shirtings,
1500 Yards of Grey and Fancy Flannels,
900 " Heavy Canadian Tweeds,
500 " White and Grey Fulled Cloth,

TO BE SOLD AT GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOTHING,

WELL MADE AND CHEAP.

Suit of best Canadian Tweed $10, $11, $12.
Fancy Tweed and Cassimere Under-coats from $6 to $10.
175 splendid Beaver & Whitney Over-coats from $5.50 to $10.50.
A few large and heavy frock Over-coats at $10.50 to $12.
Tweed and Fulled-cloth Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Mufflers, to the amount of several thousand dollars.

Call before purchasing elsewhere,—You will get goods really cheap.

L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

ENGLISH & CANADIAN CLOTHS.

The Subscriber would respectfully call attention to his present Stock of

ENGLISH BROAD CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

Coatings and Trowserings,

AS WELL AS TO HIS

Stock of Canadian Tweeds,

The Stock is very large, thereby giving the advantage to buyers to select suitable patterns. The Goods were well bought, and good value will be given to Customers.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', December 6, 1865 49-3in

ROOM PAPER

Below Cost!

AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterborough, November, 1865.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,

Corner of George and Simcoe streets, Peterborough.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Have just received a large addition to their former stock, which they are prepared to sell at greatly

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH!

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS OF

School Books, Blank Books, Stationery, Magazines, Diaries, Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, and Fancy Goods.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES Received regularly.

☞ A Liberal Discount allowed to Country Merchants. ☜

Peterborough, November 1st, 1865.

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 20 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-2m

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.

19 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG.

Capital,.....$12,500,000. Invested,.....$2,000,000.

Deposit Fund in Canada,....$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:

Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co.,
General Agents for Canada.

FREDERICK COLE, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an undiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately.

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid.

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premiums, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convenient and liberal terms, whereby no policy need lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium.

☞ Further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX, } *Agents at Peterboro.*
or
T. B. CLEMENTI, }

E. KEYCAID, M. D., Medical Referee. 38

NEW HONEY!

FOR SALE

AT

D. LEMAY'S.

Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1865. 47-6in

SCRIPTURE BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED

Biscuits and Boston Crackers,

AT

D. LEMAY'S.

Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1865. 48-6in

Cheese! Cheese!

FROM the best Canadian and American Factories. For sale at

D. LEMAY'S.

Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1865. 48-6in

WEDDING CAKES

MADE TO ORDER at the Confectionery Store of

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1865. 48-6in

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

21st Vol. of the Montreal Witness

FOR 1866.

TWENTY EVENTFUL YEARS have run their course since the *Montreal Witness* first saw the light, and though they have been full of changes there has been no change in the reason for commencing it, namely, the great importance to society of a wholesome family newspaper.

Is a Mother's Magazine desirable in a family? The *Witness* has had as much matter every year of the kind inserted in Mother's Magazines as any monthly publication under that name.

Is a Children's Magazine of Sunday School Paper desirable? The *Witness* has had more of the class of reading suitable for these publications than any of them.

Is an Agricultural Paper of great benefit to the country? The *Witness* has had as much on that subject monthly as would fill a good-sized agricultural journal.

Is a Temperance Paper of great importance in families and the country? The *Witness* has had more on that subject than any ordinary monthly temperance paper.

Is a Commercial Paper wanted by men of business and farmers? The *Witness* has fully as much commercial matter as any exclusively commercial paper.

Is a Literary Paper wanted? The *Witness* has had a good proportion of Poetry, Tales, Reviews, and other literary matter.

Should a witness for truth, and against error, injustice and vice be sustained? The *Witness* has done its best in all these respects.

Is a newspaper essential to an intelligent family? The *Witness* has given more news than most papers in Canada.

A brief calculation will show the economy of procuring all these papers together instead of separately. The cost, if taken in the latter way, would, instead of the price of the *Witness*, be almost as follows:—

Mother's Magazine,	$1 00
Children's Paper	25
Agricultural Paper	1 00
Temperance Paper	50
Commercial Paper	1 00
Literary Paper	2 00
Weekly Newspaper	1 00
	6 75

This shows a very great difference in first cost to the saving in postage.

We would not be understood, however, to mean that any one should be satisfied with the *Witness* only. On the contrary, we think it is a wise economy to subscribe for various useful periodicals. There is, probably, no way by which a small sum of money yields so large a return of pleasure and profit. Our only object is to show how economical it is to subscribe for this paper.

There is another view of this matter which is not a small reward for our twenty years' labour. During that time a very large number of families have been brought up with the *Witness* as their family paper. Parents and children have perused it regularly, and in it found the best selections we could make from the best writers of the world. All know the power of a family paper to modify the views, opinions, and conduct of those to whom it obtains access, and if this one has aided in the bringing up of some thousands of families on principles of religion, temperance, integrity, and intelligent enterprise, what finite arithmetic can reckon up the gain!

The *Witness* reaches now in all its editions some seven thousand subscribers all over the country, besides an average circulation of some four thousand in the city of Montreal; and for this extensive circulation we are exceedingly thankful, but it is a matter of deep regret that the proportion of the people reached is yet so small.

There are probably about six thousand Protestant families in Montreal of which we reach about two-thirds; but there are about 300,000 Protestant families in the rest of Canada, of which we only reach 7,000, or less than a fortieth part. There is surely room here for a very large extension of all our editions.

The *Daily Witness* is by far the best of our editions for business men, having more reading matter and a great many more advertisements than any other edition. It has also full market reports daily. The subscription is $3.00 per annum.

The *Montreal Witness* (semi-weekly) contains nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, together with semi-weekly market reports and prices current. Subscription $2.00 per annum.

The *Weekly Witness* contains all the matter of permanent interest of the Semi-weekly, with weekly summary of news and market reports. Subscription $1.00 per annum.

The *Canadian Messenger*, published twice a month, contains the Temperance, Agricultural, Scientific, and Educational matter of the Witness, but without news, markets, or advertisements, as it goes post free. Subscription 25 cents per annum.

All these rates are payable invariably in advance, and the paper stops when the term subscribed for expires.

It should not be very difficult to get some one of these editions into almost every family if a friend of that family would only suggest the matter to them.

The price is so low that we cannot afford commissions, and indeed we have always received the greatest aid, in the way of obtaining subscribers, from parties who had no object in view but disinterested patriotism and benevolence. To all such, and may their number greatly increase, we hereby render hearty thanks for past favors, and ask them to continue their good offices.

The *Witness* is now dressed in a new suit of types, and no effort will be spared to keep it in the very front rank of Canadian journalism.

Advertisements not at variance with the character of the *Witness* will be inserted for one cent per word for one insertion and a half cent per word for each subsequent insertion, no advertisement being reckoned as less than 25 words.

CANADA WEST

Farmers' Mutual Stock Insurance

COMPANY.

THE Members of the above named Company, are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have levied an

ASSESSMENT OF FIFTY PER CENT

on all premium notes, (not before assessed,) bearing date between the 1st January, 1863, and the 1st July, 1865, of which each Member will be individually notified

RICH. P. STREET,
Sec't and Treas

Hamilton, Nov. 15th, 1865. 47-6in

Poetry.

THE DYING YEAR.

The wintry winds are sighing
With a mournful voice and low,
That the Old Year, lowly lying,
On his downy bed of snow,
Is calmly, slowly dying,
And soon, oh! soon must go!

The melancholy breezes,
With their wailing notes of woe,
With the melody that pleases,
By the mouth's gentle flow,
Are sad—th ir sadness raises
On the soul's still depths below.

We mourn that he is leaving,
The friend we've loved so long;
And now, while sadly weaving
This quaint and dirge-like song,
Our hearts feel most like grieving,
That we have done him wrong.

The blessing he hath brought us
Our affections firmly bind,
And the lessons he hath taught us
Now quickly throng the mind;
Oh! that we had bethought us
To keep them there so brimed!

The precious moments wasted,
And passed unheeded by,
Oh! that we e'er had hasted
To improve them ere they fly!
For their treasured good, untasted,
We must ever vainly sigh.

Farewell! for thou art going,
Thou fond departing year;
With grief our hearts o'erflowing,
We drop a silent tear;
On Memory's tablet glowing,
Thy kindnesses appear.

Varieties.

Trouble, like capital, is usually two-thirds borrowed.

People behind the times should be fed on ketch-up.

A school-master struck "ile" the other day, but it was only "juven-ile."

If thou hast a loitering servant, send him on an errand just before his dinner.

"There's a brandy smash," said a wag, on seeing a drunken man fall through a window.

AN IRISH NOTE.—Whereas, Patrick O'Cannay lately left his lodging; this is to give notice that if he does not return immediately and pay for the same, he will be advertised.

A chap out west recently got the mitten. He must have felt very bad. Hear him: 'Far well, dear child! farewell! I ne'er shall love another; in peace and comfort you may dwell, and I'll go home to mother.'

'I really can't sing, believe me, sir,' was the reply of a young lady to the repeated request of an empty fop. 'I am rather inclined to believe, madam,' he said with a smirk, 'that you are fishing for compliments.' 'No, sir,' exclaimed the lady, 'I never fish in so shallow a stream."

A gentleman recently travelling in the oil region, saw a child in the road stumbling and falling. He kindly picked her up and said, 'Poor dear! are you hurt?' When the child cried out, 'I ain't; for our dad struck a 'ile' well yesterday.'

A Superintendent of Police once made an entry in his register, from which the following is an extract: "The prisoners set upon me, called me an ass, a precious doll, a scare-crow, a ragamuffin, and an idiot—*all of which I certify to be true.*

Johnson says that he was one of a fishing party, near Newport; and every time that a shark was pulled in, a lawyer who was in the boat was thrown into convulsions. Whether this was from sympathy or not Johnson can't say.

Mr. Sergeant Gardener, being lame of one leg, pleading before the late Judge Fortescue, who had little or no nose, the Judge told him he was afraid he had but a lame cause of it. 'Oh, my Lord,' said the Sergeant, 'have but a little patience, and I'll prove everything as plain to you as the nose on your face.'

HOW TO JUDGE OF PEOPLE.—Judge a man by his actions; a poet by his eye; a knave by his leer; a player by his strut; an Irishman by his swagger; and Englishman by his rotundity; a Scothman by his shrug; a Justice by his frown; a great man by his modesty; a tailor by his agility; and a woman by her neatness.

During a visit of the French Empress to the Paris hospitals, one of the sick, whose sight was, perhaps, dimmed by his condition, replied to a question of the Empress,—'Yes, my sister.' 'My friend,' said the sister, 'it is not I who spoke to you; it is the Empress.' 'Do not take back the word,' said the Empress quickly, 'it is the finest name that could be given me."

A SQUARE MEAL.—One of the Wisconsin boys, at the reception of the fifth regiment of the State, said, 'This is the first square meal I've had since I left home.' Being asked what a square meal was, he replied, 'four cups of coffee, all the ham I can eat with bread, butter, pies, pickles, cakes, and cheese in proportion, with ladies smiling to inspire the appetite.'

HAD HIM THERE.—A clerk in a mercantile establishment relates a colloquy from which a sprightly youth in the same store came out second best. A poor boy came along with his machine. 'Any knives or scissors to grind?' 'Don't think we have,' replied the young gentleman facticiously; 'but can't you sharpen wits?' 'Yes, if you have any,' was the prompt response, leaving the interrogator rather at a loss to know how to produce the article.

NOT FALLING IN LOVE.—If you want a son not to fall in love with any splendiferous gal, praise her up to the skies, call her an angel, say she is a whole team and a horse to spare, and all that. The moment the critter sees her he is a grain din appointed, and says, 'Well, she's handsome, that's a fact; but she is not so very, very everlastin', after all.' Nothing damages a gal, a preacher, or a lake, like over-praise.

A BIG THROW.—A story is just now circulating through the German newspapers which illustrates the continental idea of an English Peer. Lord S— is, we are told, an amateur boxer, who prides himself upon his strength and dexterity in pugilism. One day while dining with the great banker B—, Lord S— heard some stories of the prowess of a farm laborer on the estate, and at once made a note of the name and address. Next morning his lordship mounted his horse and rode off to look for the celebrated athlete. He found him digging in his garden. 'My good fellow,' said the Peer, dismounting and pulling off his gloves, 'I have heard a good deal of your strength and skill; let us have a fight.' The laborer looked at his visitor for a moment without speaking, and then suddenly grappling with him, he flung him over the hedge. 'I say, my good man,' cried Lord S—, as soon as he had recovered his senses 'will you do me a favor?' 'What! haven't you had enough yet?' 'Oh, yes, as far as I am personally concerned, but please throw my horse over, too.'

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, at the suit of MELANCTHON H. SEYMOUR, HAMILTON H. WHITNEY and CHARLES EDWARD SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM SNYDER, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of JANUARY, A. D. 1866, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant in and to the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz., all and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the township of Smith, in the county of Peterboro', in the Province of Canada, being composed of part of broken lot number 18, in the second concession of the said township of Smith, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing on the western bank of the Otonabee River, on the limits between lots numbers 17 and 18 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, then north sixteen degrees, west 4 chains 54 links along the said limits, then north 28 degrees east 6 chains 52 links, then north 24 degrees east 5 chains and 15 links, then south 86 degrees west 1 chain 94 links, then north 5 degrees west 2 chains and 94 links, then north 36 degrees east one chain 36 links, then north 36 degrees east 16 chains 50 links, then north 45½ degrees east 8 chains 27 links, then north 33 degrees east 3 chains 52 links to the intersection of the road leading to Peterborough, on the allowance for road between lots numbers 18 and 19, then south easterly along the western side of said allowance for road until it strikes the river Otonabee, then close by the western side of said river following the current of the stream to the place of beginning, containing 12 acres, be the same more or less, also the west half of lot number 19 in the third concession, and broken lot number 19 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, containing one hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 4, 1865. } 40

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, at the suit of P. RONAYNE, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of THOMAS MAHONY, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, at the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY next at the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz, Town Lots Numbers 18 and 19 West of George and North of Simcoe Streets in the Town of Peterborough; also part of Lot No. 6 West of George and North of King Streets, also in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows, viz, commencing at the distance of one hundred and ninety-four feet South from a point on Charlotte Street, West twenty feet from the North-east corner of Lot No. 6 West of George Street and South of Charlotte Street in the said Town of Peterborough, thence West to within the distance of twelve feet from the Western limit of the said first mentioned lot, thence South sixty-two feet thence East to within the distance of twenty feet of the Eastern limit of the said first mentioned lot, and then North to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 21, 1865 } 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court for the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, Administratrix, of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of the said Peter Burns, to be administered, at the suit of Michael Halliban, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

The west half of lot No. 24, in the 9th concession of the Township of Otonabee; and also part of lot No. 6, west of George street and south of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows:—Commencing on Simcoe street at a distance of twenty-eight feet six inches west from the north-east corner of the said last mentioned lot, thence west twenty-eight feet six inches, thence south to within the distance of ten feet of the southern boundary of the said last mentioned lot, thence east twenty-eight feet six inches, thence north to the place of beginning; together with a right of way from Aylmer street ten feet wide

All of which property I shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', November 13, 1865. 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, } WILL be sold
To Wit: } at the Court

House in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1866, at Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant in and to the following lands and tenements.

In the Common Pleas.

David Douglas Young, executor of the last will and testament of George Burns Symes, deceased,
Plaintiff,
vs.
Ann Redmond, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 25 and 26 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Belmont, and the North half Lot No. 27 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Belmont, and County of Peterboro'.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept 26, 1865. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
CORNELIUS B. SULLIVAN *Defendant.*

The north half of lot number Eight in the fourth concession of the Township of Eastmore.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, December 6, 1865.

MESS PORK.

Just received, direct from Chicago,

100 Barrels Mess Pork,

FOR SALE. Apply to

D. SUTHERLAND,
Or J. CARNEGIE.

October 11th, 1865. 41tf

The New Number
OF THE
CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.
ILLUSTRATED. 1s. MONTHLY.

"Fully sustains its title, and but few Christian homes ought to be without it."—*Royal Leamington Spa.*

"This is, perhaps, of all periodicals devoted to the exposition of Church principles, the one to which we are most inclined to give an unhesitating preference."—*Somerset Gazette.*

Number XXXV., for NOVEMBER, contains:

PLAIN WORDS ON BIBLE CRITICISM.—By the Rev. F. H. Scrivner, M. A.

CHRIST CHURCH DAYS: An Oxford Story
Chapter XI—The Grand Commemoration.
" XII—Donnington.

SCRIPTURE MISQUOTATIONS BY MEN OF LETTERS. By Francis Jacox.

CHURCHYARD SPORTS, MARKETS, AND ALES. By the Rev. E. L. Cutts, B. A.

THE MARTYRDOM OF HYPATIA. By Helen Munro.

SKETCHES IN THE DESERT. By the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE
Chap. XIII—Printing the Bible in Paris, and the Five Years' Faculty.
Chap. XIV—Cranmer—Cromwell—Catherine Howard.

THE FEVER DISTRICTS OF LONDON. By the Rev. Kitto.

DESERT MEDITATIONS. By A. H. Grant. (*With an illustration by J. D. Watson*)

OUR CLERICAL CLUB. By the Editor.

The Norwich Church Congress—Archbishop of York's Sermon—Notes on the Congress—The late Mr. Oakley—Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry—Dr. Pusey's "Truth and Office of Church of England." Christian Unity.

"The Oxford story entitled 'Christ Church Days,' progresses well, and is evidently from the pen of one who has been in residence in that ancient university, and has seen with his own eyes the life which he describes so well and so truly. The names of the contributors of the other papers are such as any publisher of a work addressed to attached members of the United Church of England and Ireland would be proud to display."—*Cheltenham Times.*

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS. TORONTO: W. C. CREWETT & Co. MONTREAL: DAWSON BROTHERS; and all Booksellers.

The above Magazines and all the Periodicals can be obtained at the *Examiner* Book Store.

1866. PROSPECTUS 1866.
OF
The Globe Newspaper.

THE publisher of *The Globe* has to announce that very great improvements in the publication of this journal will be made in the coming year. A new font of beautiful type, cast specially for *The Globe*, has been imported from the celebrated Scottish Foundry of Millar and Richard, Edinburgh. The quality of the paper used in printing the journal will be much superior to that heretofore employed. Arrangements are now being made for increased Telegraphic facilities; and the corps of Writers, Reporters and correspondents, will be strengthened—increased effort will be put forth in every department to render *The Globe* more worthy than ever before of the immense circulation it has for so many years enjoyed throughout British America.

The year 1866 is likely to be a most eventful period in the history of Canada—a year in which the current events of the day will be of the deepest interest to every inhabitant of the country.

The new Parliamentary Buildings will, early in the coming spring, be opened for the first time at Ottawa.

The Government is pledged to present to Parliament, at the opening of the session, either a Bill for completing the Confederation of all British America, or a Bill establishing a new Federal constitution for Canada alone, based on the principle of Representation by Population in the popular branch.

On the 17th of March, 1866, the American Treaty of Reciprocity will come to an end; and the negotiations for its renewal, or preparations to meet the change, will be watched with much interest.

Arrangements for acquiring possession of, and opening the North-West territory for settlement, will be speedily made, and to these *The Globe* will devote special attention, as it has has hitherto done to everything connected with the subject.

With the settlement of the constitutional question that has so long distracted the Province, numerous questions affecting the material progress of this country will be thrown open for consideration. Among these will be—

The subject of Banking and Currency.
Enlarging the Canals, and otherwise improving the Internal Navigation of the country.
Reduction of the Customs' Tariff.
Interest on Money.
Opening up new Territory to settlement.
Free land grants to actual settlers.
A Homestead Law.

And many other vitally important subjects

In the discussion and settlement of all these matters, *The Globe* will, as heretofore, take an active part; and from the sources of information at the command of its conductors, it is not doubted that in its columns the earliest intelligence and the most reliable information will continue to be found.

THE DAILY GLOBE

will continue to be mailed from the office at $6 per annum, payable invariably in advance; but can be procured regularly from the news-dealers in all the cities and towns throughout the Province.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

will also be much improved in the year 1866. The paper will be of superior quality, and the new Scottish type will give it a greatly improved appearance. An editor has been engaged, whose special duty it will be to condense and arrange the matter for this edition, and to select intelligence specially adapted for country readers. A portion of each week's paper will be devoted to the publication of some interesting tale; and the markets and prices current will continue to be given with promptness and accuracy.

The *Weekly Globe* will continue to be published at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable strictly in advance. Some exceptions to the rule of advance payment have been heretofore made—but from the 1st of January, 1866, no paper will be sent from the office without prepayment.

CLUB RATES.

During 1866 we will send:—

Six copies one year for	$10 00
Ten " "	15 00
Fifteen " "	22 50

and an extra copy of the *Weekly* to the person who gets up the club of fifteen.

Twenty-five copies one year for	35 00

and a copy of the *Weekly Globe* to the person who gets up the club of twenty-five.

Fifty copies one year for	65 00

and a copy of the *Daily Globe* one year to the person who gets up the club of fifty.

Eighty copies one year for	100 00

and a copy of the *Daily*.

Payment must be always in advance.

Each paper is addressed separately.

All the papers included in any club must be mailed to one Post-office.

When additional names are added to any club during the year, they must be sent to the *Globe* Office by the person who made up the Club; and the money sent with such additional names must be such a proportion of the year's subscription at the Club rate as will pay up to the expiration of the Club.

No exception will be made to these rules on any ground whatever.

GEORGE BROWN,
Publisher.

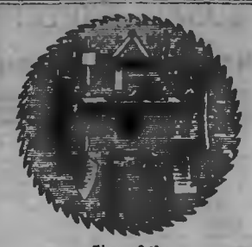
GLOBE OFFICE,
Toronto, 1st Nov., 1865.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company; also, for a grant of land in aid of the said railway extension and to assist in opening up and rendering navigable the lakes and other water communication in the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria; and for other purposes.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director.

P. H. L. & B. Railway Offices,
Port Hope, Nov. 30th, 1865.



Sign of the
CIRCULAR SAW,
GEORGE STREET,
PETERBOROUGH,

Robt. Hamilton

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving his large stock of Hardware, which was selected by him while in Europe, and will offer it for sale at prices that will defy competition.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of
MCCOCK'S and AYRES'
BROAD AND NARROW AXES,
Wholesale and Retail.

Lumbermen supplied on Reasonable Terms.

Cash purchasers will consult their interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro'. Sept. 27, 1865. 39

LLOYD'S

Great Typographical Railway and County Map of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, $2 00.

Also, the United States County Map, $1.50.

The undersigned are sole agents for the above for the Districts of Colborne and Newcastle.

JOHN NEITHERCUT.
DAWSON KENNEDY.

N. B.—*For* description and particulars, see advertisement in another column.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1865. 45-4

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN
Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering
SEWING MACHINE!
COMPANY,
627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where Instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State,
627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.

June 14 1865. 24

PELOUBET
Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—
J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TOURJEE, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 143 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

82

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $300,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$60.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50.00 60.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	30.00 70.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double cases	75.00 150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	30.00 50.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	30.00 50.00
Diamond Rings	50.00 150.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	15.00 30.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4.00 8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	6.00 10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	6.00 20.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4.00 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	3.00 6.00
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches	4.00 8.00
Mosaic, Jet, Lava and Florentine ear drops	4.00 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4.00 8.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2.50 10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2.50 7.50
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	2.00 5.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.	2.50 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.	4.00 7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00 8.00
Mourning Lockets—Magic Spring	4.00 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	5.00 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Chased Gold Rings	5.00 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	5.00 10.00
Californian Diamond Rings	5.00 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	8.00 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc.	4.00 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6.00 12.00
Silver Gold-lined Drinking Cups	30.00 50.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	35.00 50.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	30.00 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	25.00 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & cream cups	25.00 30.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the stringsare attached to a strong Iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old barp form of stringing, by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over String Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Barili,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry,	Charles Fradel

Mr. SIGISMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly-invented Piano-Fortes They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr. S. B. DRIGGS, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in points of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

HOTEL TO LET.

TO LET, in Ashburnham, a House with good stabling and sheds, a productive garden and good well; known as "Taylor's Hotel." Enquire of

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, Nov. 29, 1865. 48-4in

COTTAGE TO LET
In Ashburnham.

A NEAT COTTAGE, containing several apartments. It is in a very pleasant situation, near the School House. Rent moderate. For further information apply to

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Ashburnham, Nov. 29, 1865.

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN.
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Terrace,—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro', a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S
NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED
Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, New York.

March 16, 1865. 11-6m

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA— Contains Witch Hazel—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

RREEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:
L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 82 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos

THREE
CARD PICTURES
FOR $1.
$2.50 per dozen.
AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

GROVESTEEN & CO.
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN
SEWING MACHINES.
EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFT

JANUARY

1866

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1866. No. 1.

The Peterborough Examiner,
A WEEKLY
POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
IS PUBLISHED AT
PETERBOROUGH,
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY
GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Connect Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c with every variety of Coloring and Ornament. Lawyers blanks of every description kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
C. A. WELLER. (87) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over George Stothem & Co's Hardware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. &c.
Office over the handsome Store of Messrs George Stothem & Co', George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

GILMOUR & GILMOUR.
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro 16

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLER, Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Benthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's, George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,
PUMP AND FANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c. &c.
Corner of Simcoe and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and ownships of Cavan and South Monaghan
OFFICE and STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE.
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c. &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 8

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce George Street, Peterborough. 16

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Ball's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits,
Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS
Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.
JAS. W FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.
Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division & Comm. Township Clerk, &c., Reeve, Otonabee. 20

BANK OF TORONTO.
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A SMITH, Agent. 40

MELVILLE MILLAR,
HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St, opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.
Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,
TAILOR,
SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. J. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O. Lakefield, North Douro, C. W.
May 6th, 1865. 1 Fly

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
ATTORNEY, &c.
Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c. &c. &c.
Office—Chambers Block, Hunter Street,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville Dr McVeen, Keene T. Webb, Jr Esq., Editor of the *Review*. H. B. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

HOME AND COLONIAL
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices
Risks taken with or without average as may be required
Losses settled promptly and in full.
JOHN CAINEGIE, Jr.,
Agent.
Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

Pens! Pens!
BARNARD'S Carbonized Mercantile Pens, just received and for sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
No. 1, Market Block.
Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Money to Lend
IN moderate amounts, on Real Estate. Apply to
JOHN BURNHAM.
Solicitor, Peterborough.
November 8th, 1865. 45

New Map
OF
Peterborough and Ashburnham.
THE nonor-signed beg to announce that their New Map of the Town of Peterborough and of the Village of Ashburnham, is now complete and ready for publication.
This Map has been compiled with great care from the original registered plans and surveys, and its entire accuracy secured not only by those means, but by actual survey and careful admeasurement in the two corporations named, not only in every lot giving and its antecedent sphere divided, but the names of the owners, as contained in the last Assessment Roll, are neatly printed on each lot. All public buildings, manufactories stores, and private residence, together with the existing and proposed railways, streets, millraces, water-courses dams, bridges, &c, are laid down from actual measurement. The built-up portion of the town is so colored as to distinguish at a glance the materials used, whether of wood, stone or brick; while the whole is finished in a superior manner, so as to be both useful and ornamental, in securing which neither pains nor expense have been spared
During the ensuing week, the undersigned will be prepared to receive the names of intending subscribers, at their office, Scott's Buildings Early application is desired, as but a limited number of copies will be published.
FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyors.
Peterborough, Dec. 6, 1865. 49.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a m
Mixed	6 00 p m.
Express (night)	8 43 p m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9 17 a m.
Mixed	2 40 p m.
Express (day)	9 53 p m

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time. Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.
Port Hope May 23, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
TORONTO LINE.
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7 15	3 25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7 38	
Wellington Square	7	3 42
Bronte		3 57
Oakville	8	4 07
Port Credit	8 45	4 35
Meadow	8 56	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9 30	5 00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 20	7 15
Meadow		8 10
Port Credit	1 55	8 55
Oakville	2 15	9 05
Bronte	2 28	9 17
Wellington Square	2 42	9 27
Waterdown		9 47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON, arrive	3 00	10 00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.
ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—
Going East.—At 1.05 5.30, 7.75, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.3. and 9.00 p m
Going West.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a m, 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p m.
C. VIGBARD,
General Superintendent.
Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL
MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
KEENE & PETERBORO'.
A DAILY STAGE
Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a m
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon
Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p m
April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro
STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's,
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,
AT 2.30 P. M.
Orders left at the Rossman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.
J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor
Norwood, August 19, 1865. 34

MONTREAL
Ocean Steamship Co'y.
CARRYING THE
CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAIL.
FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin	$80 00
Intermediate	60 00
Steerage	25 00

GLASGOW LINE.
FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW.

First Cabin	$60 00
Second Cabin	40 00
Steerage	24 00

All information furnished on application to
GEORGE A. COX,
Agent for Peterboro
Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
October 11, 1865. 41

SHAWLS
A GOOD assortment of
Scotch Plaid
AND
Paisley Shawls in Stock.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Dec. 6, 1865. 49-3in

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1866.
The Fashion Magazine of the World
LITERATURE, FINE ARTS, & FASHIONS
The most magnificent Steel engravings—Double Fashion Plates—Wood engravings on every subject that can interest ladies. Crochet Knitting, Netting, Embroidery, &c &c. Rules for the Toilet, for the Nursery, for the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything, in fact, to make a complete Lady's Book.
THE LADIES' FAVORIT FOR 36 YEARS.
No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it.
GODEY'S RECEIPTS
for every department of a household. There are alone worth the price of the book.
MODEL COTTAGES, (no other Magazine gives them), with diagrams.
DRAWING LESSONS for the Young.—An other specialty with Godey.
ORIGINAL MUSIC, worth $3 a year. Other Magazines publishes old worn-out music; but the subscribers to Godey get it before the music stores.
GARDENING FOR LADIES.—Another peculiarity with Godey.
Fashions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, the millionaire merchants, appear in Godey, the only Magazine that has been Ladies' business. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the Lady's Book embodies every body to be her own bonnet maker.
MARION HARLAND,
Buisonness of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemissa," and "Miriam,"
is in her new series for Godey each month, and for no other magazine. A new novel by her will be published in 1866. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.
TERMS OF
Godey's Lady's Book for 1866.
(Can only be had at one low rate. No Premiums.)
The following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1866:—

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 50
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	9 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 50

☞ Additions to clubs at club rates.
☞ Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year, on receipt of $4 50.
☞ We have no club with any other magazine or newspaper.
☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs
☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for each subscriber.
Address,
L. A. GODEY,
N. E. corner Sixth and Chestnut streets,
43 PHILADELPHIA

NOTICE.
I HEREBY forbid all persons giving any Credit on my account, by or to any per on whatever, without my previous written order to do so.
WILLIAM GRAHAM.
Otonabee, October 6, 1865. 42

WANTED!
300 DOZ. HOMEMADE WOOLLEN SOCKS and MITTS, for which the highest prices will be paid, at the store of
L. LEMAY.
Hunter st., Peterboro, Nov. 29, 1865. 48-4

REMOVAL NOTICE!
J. CARNEGIE, Jr.
Produce and Commission Merchant,
HAS REMOVED his Flour and Feed Store to the Brick Building on SIMCOE STREET, in rear of R. Walton's Stove Shop where he will keep on hand a constant supply of Flour, Bran, Shorts, Pollards, Oats, Peas and Barley.
Peterboro', Oct. 26, 1865. 44-tf.

Fall and Winter Goods!
THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a lot of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which will be found a few pieces of the celebrated
BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS.
J. ROBINSON & CO.
Peterborough, September 13th, 1865.

Select Poetry.

Be Kind to Each Other.

Be kind to each other,
The night's coming on,
When friends and when brother
Perchance may be gone;
Then midst our dejection,
How sweet to have earned
The blest recollection
Of kindness returned.

When days hath departed,
And memory keeps
Her watch broken-hearted,
Where all the loved sleep,
Let Falsehood assail not,
Nor envy disprove,
Let trifles prevail not
Against those you love.

Now change with to-morrow;
Should fortune take wing—
The deeper the sorrow,
The closer they cling.
Be kind to each other,
The night's coming on,
When friends and when brother
Perchance may be gone.

Literature.

The Fit of Ailsie's Shoe.

On a certain mellow August afternoon an old woman was travelling along the wegirt road between Portrush and Dunlace. She wore a long grey cloak and scarlet neckerchief thrown over her white cap. Her face was unusually sallow and w inkled with small, shrewd, furtive eyes. She carried a stick, and halted now and then from fatigue.

She plodded up a green hedged lonan, and emerged from it on a causeway of round stones bedded in clay. Here stood Jamie's a white cottage smothered in fuschia trees

'God save all here!' said the visitor pushing in her head at the door. 'An' is this Jamie MacQuillan's?'

'As sure as my name is Jamie,' said the weakly man, taking off his spectacles.—'Take a seat, ma'am, you'd be a thraveller maybe, comin' home from the fair.

The old woman had dropped into a chair, panting with fatigue.

'It's no shame for ye,' she gasped, 't-at ayesh'n' know me, seein' that ye never set eyes on me before; but I'm one of the M'Cumbridges, from beyont Lough Neagh, an I've walked every foot o' the road to see you an' yours.'

'Why, you don't mane to say that?' cried Jamie, his pale face lighting up. 'You don't mane to say you're Sam M'Cambridge's sister Penny, own cousin to my father's second wife, that was to have stood for our Ailse at her chri tenin' only she took a pain in her heel and couldn't stir from home? Faix an' I might have knowed you by the fine hook o' your nose, always the sign o' the rare cold blood.—Th'oth that same blood's thicker nor wa ther. Mary Machree, it's Penny M'Cambridge, from Lough Neagh side!'

A great hand-shaking followed this speech and then the visitor began to inquire for Ailsie, her god daughter that was to have been, only for the unfortunate pain in the heel.

Wait a bit, wait a bit,' said the father, she'll be in from the fair by an' by, an then if ye don't get her the degree for han'some est girl and the best manager that ever stepped about a house, I'll give ye lave to go back to Lough Neagh an' spend the rest o' your days sarchin for her equals.'

'Wisht Jamie,' and the mother 'self praise is no praise, no more is praise o' her an flesh an' blood. All the same, I wish Ailsie was in to make cousin Penny the cup o' tay after her thravels. She was to bring a grane of the best green from Mather M'Shane's in Portrush, as well as all the news from Castle Craigie an' of the doings o' old Lady Betty MacQuillan, more power to her!'

'Is that the ould lady that's come home from Ingia?' asked she who was called Penny M'Cambridge.

'Ay, ay,' said the wife of Jamie, eagerly. 'I've passed through Portrush, an' ye'll maybe have the forenay of Ailsie with the news. What are they saying in he town?'

'Well, ye see,' said Penny, 'bein' a stranger and spokin' to few, I heard but little But they do say that her husband was the last of the MacQuillans of Castle Craigie, an' that as she has never a child of her own, all the MacQuillans by the family are claimin' kin with her, an' fightin' among themselves about which'll be her iron.'

'An' is that all ye know, Penny dear?' said Mary. 'Why, I have more nor that myself, sure she's written round an' round to every MacQuillan o' them all, bidden them to a grand house warmin' on Wednesday come eight days, when she'll settle it all, an' name who's to come after her. An' though she's in London now, she'll be at Castle Craigie afore then to receive them. An' such a reasin's as that'll be! Such fixin' and furnishin' as there is at the ould castle. They say there never was the aiken o' it since the day Sir Archie MacQuillan brought home his fairy bride, an' then it wasn't painters an' brickayers, but the good people themselves that laid hand on the rooms.'

'She must be a queer sort of a body,' said Penny. 'But I hope, Jamie, that you as honest a man, an' as good a MacQuillan as ever a man among them, I hope you haven't been shy of sendin' in your claim.

'There's richer nor us and there's poorer, but we're not so mane yet as to go crawin' for what we're not likely to get It's not to MacQuillans' like us that Lady Betty has sent her invite.'

All the three pair of eyes were now turned to the doorway, whose sunny space was obscured for a moment by as pretty a figure as any lover of fresh and pleasant sights could wish to see. This was a rapelaced, dark haired country girl, with her coa se straw bonnet tipped over her forehead to save her eyes from the sun, and her neat print gown tucked tidily up over her white petticoat.

'Come in, Ailsie!' cried Jamie, 'come in an' see your cousin, Penny M'Cambridge, from Lough Neagh side, that was to have been your godmother, an' has come every fut o' the road from that to thin to see what sort o' lass you're turned out.'

'An' now you'll tell us the news, Ailsie,' said Mary, the mother. 'What's doin' an' sayin' in Portrush about Lady Betty?'

'Oh, troth, mother!' said Ailsie, tossing her head, 'troth I'm sick, sore and tired, hearin' o' the quare old house she's pulled down on her back, poor body! Sich gregin' an' comparing, you never heard since the day you were born. The friens o' wan MacQuillan and the frien's o' wan her at it hard and fast for who'll have the best chance of goin' in for the old lady's favor. An' sich preparations! Mrs. Quinn, the housekeeper, took me all through the castle to see the new grandeur; and sich curtains and pictures, and marble images, an' sich looking glasses! feth when I went to the dhrawin room door, I thought I'd gone crazy for half a dozen other Ailsies started up in the corners an' all over the walls, an' come to meet me with their baskets on their arms. 'It's an ill welcome for all this said I, 'an if they hadn't put her and peath red her to it, she would never be for doin' the quare thing she's goin' to do on Wednesday week night.' An' what do you think she is goin' to do, father?' said Ailsie, turning to Jamie, 'but she's to have a big cake made, an' a ring in it, and every MacQuillan at the feast gets a piece of the cake, an' whoever finds the ring, as sure as he's there, he's the wan to share Lady Betty's fortune an' come after her in Castle Craigie!

Here Mary the mother began to groan and rock herself, and complain of the obstinacy of people who would not stretch out their hands for a piece of that lucky cake, even if it might be luners for the asking. Jamie was getting very red in the face, and crumpling his paper very fiercely, when Penny, who had been laughing, wiped her eyes, and taking her stick from the corner, shook hands with her kingsfolk, and trotted away down the lonan as she had come.

It was only a few evenings after that the Ailsie was sitting on the end of the kitchen table, reading the news-paper to her father.

'Na, na,' said Ailsie, stumbling at a word, 'ri—si ga—ga—Och my blessin' to the word, I can't make head or tail o't. Ye'll read it better yers I', father; and its time I was going feedin my hens any how!'

'Ailsie,' said Jamie, rubbing his spectacles, 'I'm feared your turnin' out a bad clark after all the throuble Mister Dervish as taken on you. Ye'r getting a big woman, Ailsie, an' there's not a thing yer bad at but the clarkin'. Go off to school now this very evenin' an' give my respects to Hughie Dervish, and tell him to tache you how to spell navigation before you come back.'

Ailsie colored and her thin black locks rested on her russet cheeks while she tucked up her gown and kneadle the wet meal for the hens with her gipsy hands. But as she left the house she looked back with a wicked little toss of her head.

'Then you an' Hughie Dervish may out it out o' yer heads that ye'll ever make a clark o' Ailsie,' she said; 'for if ye were to make a stew of all he larnt books that ever cracked a schoolmaster's skull, and fed her on nothin' but that for the next ten years, ye wouldn't have her wan bit the farther in the under end!'

So saying she stepped out into the sun, and was busy feeding her hens under the shelter of the golden hayrick, when she saw a servant in a showy livery coming up the lonan.

Can you tell me where Miss MacQuillan lives about here, my good girl?' he asked with a supercilious glance at Ailsie's wooden dish.

'No,' said Ailsie, looking at him with her head thrown back.' That's Jamie MacQuillan's house,' pointing to the gable. 'an' I'm his daughter Ailsie. but there's no Miss Macquillan here; ones nearer by the road nor Bally Seuffing'

'I beg your pardon, Miss,' said the man with an altered manner, 'but I believe this belongs to you.' And then he rode off, leaving her standing, staring at a dainty pink note, which she held by one corner between two nearly fingers. 'Miss Ailsie MacQuillan,' said the ink on the back of the narrow gown and envelope.

'That's me!' said Ailsie, with a gasp. 'The rest o' them's all Lizabeths, an' Isabellas, an' Aramintys. An', as true as I'm a livin' girl, its the Castle Craigie liveries you fine fellow was dressed up so grand in, and here is the Castle Craigie crest on this pinty little seal.'

It was a note of invitation to Lady Betty's ball, and, in spite of her 'clarkin',' Ailsie was able to read it, spelling it out, word after word, turning it back and forward and upside down, and feeling sure all the time that somebody had played a trick on her by writing to Lady Betty in her name. She sat on a stone and made her reflections, with the sun all the while blowing her cheeks and in long them more and more unfit to appear in a ball-room.

'Ah! she thinks I'm some fine young lady in a low neck an' satin shoes, waitin' all ready to step into her ball-room an' make her courtsay. Good luck to her! What'd she say if she heard Ailsie's brogues tamin'em on you fine shiny floor o' hers?' And Ailsie, as she spoke, extended one little rough-shod foot, and took d at it crabbedly. 'Then thank you, Lady Betty, but I'm not goin to make myself a laughing stock for the country yet!'

'Who came ridin' up the lonan a bit ago Ailsie?' said the mother, when she went in with the note safely hidden in her pocket.

'Ridin' up the lonan is it?' said Ailsie.

'Ay, ay,' said Mary, 'I thought I heard a horse's fut on the road, but it mat, be have been yer father comin'.'

'Me sooch!' cried Jamie, starting and rubbing his eyes. 'Ye'r dhramin' yerself mary. Ailsie, ye witch, are ye not gone to school yet?'

'Well, I'll go now father,' said Ailsie. 'May be,' she thought, 'Hughie'll tell me what to do with that letter afore I come back.'

'What's your word, Ailsie MacQuillan?' asked the schoolmaster taking her book with a severe and business-like air, as she entered the school-room.

'Invitation, sir—navigation, I mane,' said Ailsie, demurely, studying her folded hands.

The master looked at her sharply, and afterwards frowned severely, when on going the rounds of the desks he found 'Lady Betty MacQuillan,' 'Castle Craigie,' and other foolish and meaningless words scrawled profanely over the page which was to have been sacred to navigation alone. Ailsie was kept in, for bad conduct, and locked up alone in the school after the other pupils had gon home. And there, when the schoolmaster came to release her, she was found plucking the roses that hung in at the window, and sticking them in the holes for the ink bottles along the desks. A crumbled note lay open before her.

We should hardly have said the schoolmaster came in, for, though it was Hughie Dervish, he appeared in a new character. This punished girl was his wildest and least creditable pupil, and yet, when he walked up to her in her disgrace, he was trembling and blushing like his own youngest sister coming up for a whipping. He eye caught the crum-led note, and he picked it up and read it.

'I guessed how 'twas' he said,' but you are surely not thinking of going.'

Now Ailsie had intended to ask his advice, but the mischief that was in her would come out.

'Why should I not go as well as another?' she asked pettishly.

'Arroon, you know I would not like it,' he said.

'An' that's a reason, feth?' said Ailsie, tossing her head, and beginning to pick a rose to pieces.

'Ailsie,' said the young man, vehemently, 'It was only the other day you told me here that you could like me better than all the world, better that Ned Mark eben, for all his fine land and his presents o' butter and cream; better than Melduffy, the miller, that gave you that fine speckled hen; better than MacQuillan o' the Reek —'

'Bad manners to him!' struck in Ailsie angrily flinging a shower of rose leaves from her hand over the desks.

'You promised to be my wife, Ailsie.'

'It all come of keeping me in for bad conduct,' said Ailsie, swinging one foot with provoking unconcern.

'No matter what it came of,' said Hughie, 'you promised me. And you promised me as well that you wouldn't go thrustin' yourself among these people that would only laugh at you for your pains.'

'I dont know why should you think I'd be laughed at,' said Ailsie, 'barrin' you're ashamed o' me!'

The schoolmaster's face blazed up and with all his heart in his eyes he gazed at her where she sat with her rose face turned from the sun coming through the lattice, and her dark head framed in the roses.

'Ashamed of you, mavourneen!' he said, tenderly. 'No; but there is not be some there that I wouldn't like you to come across, an' you alone an' unprotected. MacQuillan o' the Reek —'

'I slapped his face wasn't!' cried Ailsie, flying up again, an' it is not likely he'll come near me to do't again.'

'And there'll be others there,' he went on, 'that'll fall in love with you, may be, and snatch you up from Hughie before he has enough earned to marry out o' hand.

'An' want if they did?' said Ailsie, with wicked coolness.

'What if they did?' repeated Dervish, slowly looking at her with a pained, appealing look, as if expecting her to retract the cruel words. 'I tell you what it is, Ailsie,' he broke out passionately, drawing his left hand from its concealment. 'I believed it's this that' workin at the bottom o' all your coldness. You're tired already of a deformed lover. Go to Lady Betty's ball, then, an' find a husband for yourself that you'll not be ashamed of. Go!'

Just as Ailsie was getting pale and the tears coming into her eyes a little door opened, and the Widow Dervish came in to the school room and called Hughie to supper.

On the scentful night Ailsie was dressed out in a yellow silk skirt and cherry colored bodice, with a fine pair of stockings of Mary's own knitting, with magnificent clocks on the sides. Ned Muckleisern, of the Windy Gap, was to take her to Castle Craigie in his new spring cart.

At her command he set her down at a little distance from the entrance gates, out and in of which the carriages were rolling at such a rate as made poor Ailsie's heart thump against her sides till it was like to burst through Pat the weaver's tabinet.

She arrived at the hall door just in time to see a flock of young ladies in white robes float gracefully over the threshold, and the absurdity of her own costume came before her in its terrible reality covered with confusion she looked about to see if she could escape among the trees, and hide there till morning, but one of the grand servants had espied her, and under his eyes, Ailsie seemed to beat a retreat.

'What is your business here, young woman?' asked this awful person, as she stepped into the glare of the hall lights.

'I am one of Lady Betty's guests,' said Ailsie, lifting her head. But a horrible tittering greeted this announcement from a crowd of other servants, who were all eyeing her curiously from head to foot.

A servant at length conducted Ailsie to the ball-room. He opened the door wide, and Ailsie felt herself swallowed up in a blaze of light and color. With a hum in her ears of a thousand bees all buzzing round her head at once. When she recovered from her first stun-ned sen-sation, and regained consciousness of her own identity, she found herself seated side by side with the five Miss MacQuillans from Bally Seuffing all dressed in their grass colored satin, all with their noses redder than ever, all eyeing her askance from her comb to her brogues, and tittering just as the servants had done in the hall.

A band was playing and a crowd of people were dancing, but it seemed to Ailsie whenever she looked up, that nobody had got anything to do but to gare at her.—When she saw the elegant figures of the dancers she was afraid to stir lest the 'hem morin', of her foot should be heard all over the room; and when MacQuillan of the Reek came up to her, and, making a low bow, begged the honor of dancing with her, Ailsie's ears began to sing with confusion, and her teeth to chatter with fright. But as she did not know how to refuse, she got up and accompanied him to where there was an empty space on the floor. The band was playing a lively tune as a quadrille, and Ailsie thinking anything better than standing still, fell to dancing her familiar jig with energy. She had once stopped this gentleman's face for his impertinence, and she believed that he had now led her out to avenge himself by her confusion.—So Ailsie danced her jig, and finding that the clatter of her brogues was drowned by the music, she gained courage and danced it with great round and round her astonished partner, till the lookers on cried 'Bravo' and the laugh was turned against MacQuillan of the Reek, who was after all, very glad when she made him her courtesy, and allowed him to take her back again to the Bally Seuffing maidens, who had not been dancing at all, and who held up their five fans before their five faces in disgust at Ailsie's performance.

(*To be continued.*)

PRESERVING PORK.

The season is at hand when many persons will be called on to salt their pork, and some of them will be at a loss as to how to do it. An article is going through the papers, suggesting that the right way is to 'put 25 lbs of salt to the barrel; then make a brine and put on cold. After it has become pickled through, scald, skim the brine and turn it on hot, as it has settled, and scald as often as it is bloody.'

There it is, *verbatim et literatim* just as clear as mud, and enough to distract any one who has a barrel of pork at stake.

Nothing is more simple than to salt a barrel of pork so that it will keep forever.

In the first place, have a good tog, dress him in a cool time, and let him hang until the whole carcass is cooled throughout. Cut out the fat pork neatly, taking away every piece that is bloody, or wash out the blood clean with cold water. The strips should be three or four inches wide. Lay them in a cool place, each piece by itself, for 24 hours then sprinkle the bottom of a perfectly sweet barrel, half an inch thick, with what is called "coarse fine" salt, and on that lay the strips of pork, with the skin next the barrel, and so continue until the barrel is nearly full; cover the top with salt, and then lay a clean at ip of board over it, and on that a stone sufficiently heavy to keep the whole from rising. Let it stand twelve hours, and then fill the barrel with cl an, cold water.

We have practised this method for twenty years and have not yet lost a pound of pork. It is "as sweet as a nut," and gives an excellent relish to many kinds of food in cooking that nothing else will.

If lean pieces are desired they should be rinsed carefully washed before being salted.

In taking the pork from the barrel no piece must ever be allowed to float above the brine, as it will be likely to ruin the whole.

If the weather is a little warm when the pork is salted, it will be well to take it out in April, wash the barrel, scald the brine, and when cool, return it and add new salt as the pork is laid in — *Genesee Farmer.*

Preparing Poultry for Market.

It is often done thus:—The birds are caught, their necks are wrung by holding them by the head and swinging them around once or twice; they are then thrown on the ground to "flop" and bruise themselves until dead; then are plunged into hot water, and the feathers stripped off, the skin being often torn, the fat scalded and looking oily, and the whole bird presenting an uninviting appearance. They are sometimes drawn and mangled in the operation; and there are parties who give them a good feeding of corn just before killing, so as to sell a little corn at 15 to 20 cents per pound.—They are not bled; they are often parked warm; they come to market in poor condition, and sell at the lowest prices. The fowls should be plump and fat, with corn ty crops. Catch them quietly; hold a bird by both wings and tie them; then tie the legs together and hang them one after another on a pole. As soon as hung up in this way take a sharp knife and cut the head off, cutting close to the head, and let them hang until all the blood is out of them. While still warm pluck them dry, removing all the feathers, a few at a time, pulling with a slight jerk the way the feathers lie. Thus the skin will not be torn. The birds should now be hung till cold, and then be nipped off with a damp cloth and packed in tight boxes, with clean bright straw next the box all round. If the lot is extra fine, pull the skin back, cut off an inch of the neck, tie the skin over it, trim of the edges and wash off the blood. If the poultry is not to be packed, and shipped to market by rail or otherwise, they may be dipped in scalding water for not over five seconds.—This shrinks the skin a little, and so ties them look plumper; it melts the fat on the surface and gives the birds a clean, yellow look, which is attractive. Fowls thus plucked, will not keep nor bear packing so well as those plucked dry.

BRAGGING.—A foreigner who had heard of the Yankee propensity for bragging, thought he would beat the natives at their own game. Seeing some large watermelons on a market-woman's stand he exclaimed, 'What! don't you raise larger pumpkins than these in America!' The quick-witted woman immediately replied, "Apples! any body might know you were a foreigner: them's gooseberries!"

The English nobility, as a rule, live to 80, 90, and 100 years. An Englishman of the rank of "gentleman" lives on an average of 70; the artisan does not stand an even chance to live to 50.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Iron, Hoop, and Band Iron, Steel Blacksmiths' Tools, Horse Nails, &c., Shoe Thread and Findings, Lasts, Pegs, &c., Cutlery, Saws, Files & Edge Tools, Tinned & Japanned Ware, Lamps, Glass, Paints, Oils, Coach Makers', Lumbermen's, and other HEAVY AND SHELF Hardware,

which we would call your attention.

A FEW SETS OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH WARRANTED PLANES

Have been just received.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.,
Hardware Merchants & Ironmongers,
Wholesale and Retail.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,
George Street, Peterborough
December 6, 1865. 49

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prince of Wales Loyal Orange Lodge—John Smith.
Masonic—Chas. Cameron.
To Farmers—T. Donnelly.
It has Become Necessary—J. W. Jones.
Auction Sale of Wood Lands—Denniestoun & Son.
German Physician—Dr. F. Dellenbaugh.
Adjourned Sheriff's Sale—James Hall.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—Jas. Hall.
Adjourned Session—C. A. Weller.
List of Letters—S. J. Carver.
Insolvent Act of 1864—Francis Peck.
Examiner Book Store—Graham & Stratton.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1866.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

The elections this year have been warmly but quietly contested. The race for Mayor was not so close as was anticipated. At the close of the first day, it was evident that Mr. Scott would be the successful candidate; consequently a number of electors voted for neither one nor the other on the second day. At the close of the poll, the vote stood:

	Scott.	Chambers
North Ward,	81	27
East Ward,	74	41
Centre Ward,	67	18
South Ward,	60	43
	286	129

Majority for Mr. Scott, 157.

The election of Councillors was warmly contested, during the two days.

NORTH WARD.

In this Ward, Messrs. Toole, Whyte, Wilson, Wrighton, Dimble, and Alexander, were nominated; but Mr. Dumble withdrew from the contest at an early stage. Messrs. Toole, (an old Councillor) Wrighton and Wilson, (new men) are the successful candidates. This is the strongest Ward in the Town; and the fact that Councillor Toole stands again at the head of the poll, testifies that his conduct during the past year fully receives the approbation of the ratepayers—a sufficient answer to the defamations that were concocted against Mr. Toole. The following is the vote:

Toole,	99
Wrighton	76
Wilson,	74
Whyte	49
Alexander,	38

EAST WARD.

This Ward was the most hotly contested. The candidates were Messrs. Cox, Ormond, Kennedy, Millar and McNaughton. Messrs. Cox & Kennedy have been quietly at work for some time, when we last went to press we heard a rumour of their coming out. Of Mr. Kennedy we were not certain; he, however, ran well for a young man. Messrs. Millar and Cox also ran well. The vote here stood:

Cox,	102
Millar,	85
Ormond,	74
Kennedy,	66
McNaughton,	48

It is a matter of real advantage to the Town that Mr. Ormond is returned again. He has been one of the best Councillors, and will no doubt again do as he has always done—do justly to all, and for the interest of the Town. We regret that Mr. McNaughton is not be a member of the new Council: he certainly deserved to be returned—indefatigable in his labours, and energetic in everything he undertakes. There are rumours of a certain amount of deception having been practiced on Mr. McNaughton; and perhaps there are grounds for the rumor.

CENTRE WARD.

Stevenson	67
Dogherty	66
Ewing	51
Hehir	35
Webber	31

Mr. Stevenson is the only old Councillor returned for this Ward. Messrs. Ewing and Dogherty will soon learn, however. Mr. Stevenson is a trad man; one of the Finance Committee, who have done so much to lessen our liabilities, and adverse balances; he will be found all right.

SOUTH WARD.

Messrs. Chamberlain, Burnham and Peter Hamilton are the members elect—all good ones. The choice could hardly be better. Mr. Hamilton (the new man) will be found both good and true. The vote in this Ward stood thus:

Chamberlain	82
Burnham	77
Hamilton	74
Leonard	70

The old Councillors are Ormond, Toole, Stevenson, Burnham and Chamberlain.

The new ones are Cox, Millar, Wilson, Wrighton, Ewing, Dogherty and Hamilton. Let us hope they will do as well as the old.

Ashburnham Election.

In this municipality the people appeared desirous of a change, and elected new men—all but one. The election went off very quietly. The Councillors elect stood at close of poll as follows:—

Mr. Ludgate, (old)	66
Mr. Sutherland, (new)	62
Mr. M. Mowry, "	61
Mr. P. H. Clark, "	54
Mr. C. Dunlop, "	52

The stronger desire for a change appeared evident, through the whole election—which has been completely effected. The new men and entire office with very favorable prospects. They are all free from the charge of past maladministration, and as good a choice as could be made, seeing there was a determination to have a change.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

ASPHODEL.

Council elect:—P. M. Grover, E. Patterson, B. Coughlin, Job Humphries, and John Walsh.

BELMONT.

All the old ones but one; Mr. Switzer taking the place of Mr. Preston.

MONAGHAN.

J. W. Gilmour, H. Collins, —— Robson, J. Dunshee, R. Laing, jr.

There was no opposition except in Ward No. 2, where Henry Collins and Robt. Tully were proposed. We regret to learn that the proceedings were characterized by angry feelings, and personalities such as should have been avoided; but which we hope will end with the election. The quietness in all the other parts of the Township stands in marked contrast to what it was some few years ago.

OTONABEE.

E. Ingram, — Matchett, — Nelson, James Millar, John Millar.

DUMMER.

W. A. Scott, Mr. McKenty. (Others not heard from.

SMITH.

J. Garbutt, — Fitzgerald, John Walton, J. Galvin and M. S. Dean.

DUMMER.

John Carnegie, R. Casement, G. Whibbs, J. Quinlan and — McGarrity.

BURLEIGH.

John Carroll, Giles Stone. (Others not yet known.

Conversazione—Under the Auspices of the Literary Club.

There will be a Conversazione in the Victoria Hall, this evening. The programme is out and promises a rich entertainment. Mr. McCarroll, the celebrated Terry Finnegan, is expected to take part in the proceedings, by giving a solo on the flute. Thus from the list of the programme, and the volunteers who will take a part in the proceedings o the evening, we may safely predict a pleasant hour or two. The Club al ode strives a little and, and we know that this only requires to be intimated to the citizens to ensure a full house. The proceeds will go towards defraying the expenses of the Library.

Protestant Home.

The thanks of the Protestant Home Committee are given for the following donations, for December:—Mr. Erskine, large parcel of useful articles; Mrs. R. D. Rogers, parcel of clothing; Mrs. Kirkpatrick, vegetables; Mrs. A. Dorsner, a box stove; Rev. V. Clementi, a large hall stove; Mrs. C. A. Weller, a small stove; Dr. Burnham, barrel of flour; Mr. A. Stutt, 3 bushels potatoes, 3 bushels carrots, 1½ turnips; Mr. Peter, stationery and book; Miss Borrowman, 1 dollar.

A Christmas dinner was provided by the following ladies to whom thanks are also due:—

Mrs. R. Nicholls, a large parcel of groceries; Mrs. Hamilton, a fruit cake; Mrs. Patton, 5 lbs. sausages; Mrs. Burns, 6 lbs. corned beef; Mrs. Ormond, a roast of beef; Miss Roger, currant loaf and buns; Mrs. Hall, a turkey and a roast of beef; Mrs. Scott, a goose; Mrs. A. W. Kemp, an apple pie and cakes; Mrs. Romaine, an apple pie and cakes; Mrs. McBurney, fresh pork and apples; Mrs. Haultain, a plum pudding.

Two dollars were also given for the use of the boy Alfred Wheeler, who had been severely burnt, and taken into the Home, during the preceeding week.

We invite the attention of those who may constitute our County Council this current year to the letter of the Hon. Billa Flint in this issue. But inasmuch as it is not yet known who will be Reeves, all the Councillors may consider it a little. It is worthy of consideration.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the Gymnasium Club in the room over the old Bank of Toronto, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at which it is desirable that there should be a full attendance, as business of importance will be transacted.

The "*Evening Times*" is the title of a daily paper now published in Ottawa. It is neatly printed, is a very good size for an evening paper, and appears to be under good management. It is in favour of the present Coalition, and an advocate of Confederation. It has our best wishes for its success.

ARREST OF CAPTAIN SEMMES.—Captain Semmes, late commander of the *Alabama*, was arrested at Montgomery, Alabama, on Saturday last, and is *en route* for the North, under a strong guard. He was arrested in accordance with orders received from Washington.

We invite the attention of J. P.'s to the adjourned Court of Quarter Sessions, on next Saturday. See advertisement.

The Soiree in the Town Hall, Monaghan, New Year's night, was a complete success.

Parliament is to Assemble on the 15th instant, at Ottawa by proclamation.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The examination of school Section No. 5, in the Township of Dummer, taught by Miss H. H. Greenlow, was held in the School House on December 22nd, 1865; Pupils in attendance, about 30. They were particularly examined in the several branches in which they had been taught, viz: Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, English Grammar, Geography, English and Canadian History; in most of which departments they acquitted themselves as scholars who had been under a good teacher, giving unmistakable evidence that she had made it her study to teach them. The Prizes coming to the section, as its share of the Hon. Billa Flint's donation, and the addition of the Township Council, were distributed according to merit, and at the discretion of the teacher, which was done with the greatest impartiality; after which, short but appropriate addresses were made, especially by Mr. F. Lyndon, showing the disadvantages arising from the want of a competent education, and the culpability of parents who neglect to educate their children at the present day, and showing the advantages of education, enumerating many cases in which men of obscure origin and poor parentage, have risen to rank, wealth, titles and honour. A vote of thanks was then called for to the teacher, which was most heartily responded to, every one instantly standing up in his place. Miss Greenlow, in reply, said it was with no ordinary degree of feeling that she could witness the interest manifested in her by both the children and parents in the section, and that she felt very sorrowful in leaving the children, who had been the objects of her anxious regard for the past three years; her emotion then became too deep for utterance, an emotion which was reciprocated by the children, who then took a parting fare well of their respected teacher.

JOHN ROSE, Chairman.

The semi-annual examination of School Section No. 14, Otonabee, G. A. Mitchell, Teacher, was held on Christmas Day. A goodly number of visitors were present, and seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings. The pupils acquitted themselves very creditably, evincing a pretty thorough knowledge of the several studies in which they were examined. Mr. Mitchell seems to be quite at home among his pupils, and they evidently respect and love him. At the close of the examination, a Tea was provided, of which the children attending the School partook free of charge; and afterwards a goodly number of visitors took tea. All went off most agreeably. The meeting was then called to order—Mr. Thos. Johnston in the chair—when addresses were delivered by the Revds. D. Cantlon, of Peterborough, and Andrews, of Keene, Local Superintendent. Several pieces were also recited by some of the scholars. The meeting was enlivened by sweet music, Miss Mary Jane Edmunds presiding at the melodian. The Trustees of this new section deserve much credit for the very nice and commodious School House which they have erected—especially the internal arrangements and furnishing—an abundant supply of maps, object lessons, &c. decorating the walls, which must greatly assist the teacher in imparting instruction to the young. The prize-deserving pupils are the following:

FIFTH READER—Margaret A. Armstrong, 1st; Frances S. Armstrong, 2nd. George Thomson, 1st; David Finnie, 2nd.

FOURTH READER—Christiana Henderson, 1st; Margaret Beavis, 2nd.

THIRD READER—Mary L. Armstrong, 1st; Sarah A. Johnston, 2nd. William D. Johnston, 1st; David Cooney, 2nd.

SECOND READER—Susannah Dundas, 1st; Hellen Henry, 2nd. Duncan Shearer, 1st; Archibald Shearer, 2nd.

ARITHMETIC—Margaret A. Armstrong, 1st; Frances S. Armstrong, 2nd. George Thomson, 1st; David Finnie, 2nd.

1st M. ARITHMETIC—Christiana Henderson, 1st; Elizabeth Finnie, 2nd. David Finnie, 1st; William Allen, 2nd.

2nd M. ARITHMETIC—Margaret A. Armstrong, 1st; Frances S. Armstrong, 2nd. Geo. Thomson, 1st; Robt. Henderson, 2nd.

ENGLISH HISTORY—Margaret A. Armstrong, 1st; Margaret Beavis, 2nd. George Thomson, 1st; William Allen, 2nd.

1st GEOGRAPHY—Christiania Henderson, 1st; Mary L. Armstrong, 2nd. William D. Johnston, 1st; David Cooney, 2nd.

2nd GEOGRAPHY—Margaret Armstrong, 1st; Elizabeth Finnie, 2nd. George Thomson, 1st; Robert Finnie, 2nd.

GRAMMAR—Margaret A. Armstrong, 1st; Frances S. Armstrong, 2nd. George Thomson, 1st; David Finnie, 2nd.

DICTATION—Margaret A. Armstrong 1st; Margaret Beavis, 2nd. George Thomson, 1st; David Finnie, 2nd.

1st SPELLING—Elizth Finnie, 1st; Christiana Henderson, 2nd. William J. Johnston, 1st; David Cooney, 2nd.

2nd SPELLING—Margaret A. Armstrong, 1st; Frances S. Armstrong, 2nd. George Thomson, 1st; David Finnie, 2nd.

WRITING—Margaret A. Armstrong, 1st; Elizabeth Finnie, 2nd. Robert Henderson, 1st; David Finnie, 2nd.

ATTENDANCE—Sarah A. Johnston, Jane Henderson, equal.

DEPORTMENT—Margaret Corkery, 1st; Hellen Henry, 2nd. James Henry, 1st; Thomas Allen, 2nd.—*Com.*

Peterboro' Ladies' Bible Association.

Your Committee in presenting this Report feel that it will not contain a very great amount of interest, inasmuch as it is the first year of our existence, and we have no former report to compare with the present, nevertheless we must express our thanks to God for the degree of prosperity that has so far attended the efforts of this branch since its organization in December last. Your Committee desire to acknowledge their indebtedness to the Collectors who have acted as pioneers of the way, and have faithfully discharged the duties devolving on them; thus contributing to the prosperity of the undertaking. To objects of this Society are too well known to need any but a passing allusion here. We desire to give the Word of God to perishing man. We believe that the great Truths therein contained are of themselves sufficient through the Holy Spirit's teaching (or influence) to reclaim this lost and erring world. We know that there are many around us who know not the message of a free and full salvation has never been brought, and over whom the gross darkness of error and superstition hangs with soul destroying denseness. We know it to be a fact that where the Bible is unknown, woman is defrauded of her rights, and her life unchecered by sympathy and kindness—It is to these our dying, deluded and degraded fellowbeings we desire to present Christ as He is revealed in the Scriptures, as *the Way, the Truth and the Life*, and we conceive that by means of this Bible Association, we as women can attain this end, and do our part towards fulfilling that last command of our ascending Saviour, "Go ye unto all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." We look for success, altogether apart from ourselves, for is it not the seed of *God's Word* we are endeavoring to sow, and has he not said, "My word shall not return to me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper whereto I send it."

For the furtherance of this work, the Town has been divided into districts, and two Collectors appointed to each, when they visit weekly from house to house and receive the free contributions to the Society, or subscriptions for Bibles and Testaments, the amount being handed in to the Treasurer at each monthly meeting. Very interesting accounts have been given by some of the Collectors of their interviews with the poorer friends in these weekly visits, which they seem greatly to appreciate, and desire should be continued, thus proving that other good besides the specific object of the Society can be effected, in the interchange of those kindly feelings which unite the hearts of all Christ's followers.

The Collections for the year 1864-5 amount to $205.97. Paid out for 93 Bibles 28 Testaments sold during the year and other expenses of the Society $91.44, leaving the balance in Commercial Bank, of $114.53. We cannot close this report without a brief allusion to Mrs. T. F. Kirkpatrick to whose influence and energy we ascribe the originating and forming of this Society, and who was appointed our President in December last. We would here testify, though inadequately our appreciation of her persevering yet unobtrusive determination to carry out by means of this Society the first wish of her own loving heart, that perishing men, women and children should read for themselves the message of salvation contained in God's word. As a Society, as a community, and as individuals we each and all regret her departure from among us, heartily wish her God-speed, and unanimously accord her the thanks and praise which are her due, for the wise and efficient manner in which she has discharged her duties as President of this Society; for her kindness and faithfulness as a sympathizing, loving friend and for her benevolence and usefulness to the community. But though we feel her removal from the Presidentship of this Society to be a check, we must not be discouraged, for the cause is GOD'S, therefore,

"To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

It must be our determination to "Go forward, in His strength," and to be followers of her, even as she was of Christ."

One other allusion it may not be deemed improper to make here. It is to the loss Sunday-school sustained in the early removal by death of our first Secretary, (Mrs. T. M. Fairbairn) whose well regulated mind, energetic character, and ready pen, made her appointment to that office peculiarly appropriate.

Your Committee in resigning their trust pray that the blessing of God may rest upon their successors in office, that in their hands the good work of the Lord may prosper, and that this Society may "have cause to thank God without ceasing, because where the word of God was received of them, it was received not as the word of men, but as it is in truth the *Word of God*, which shall work effectually in them that believe."

By order of Society,
HELEN HAULTAIN,
Secretary.

December 13th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—As the time will shortly arrive when the County Council for Peterborough will be called upon to appoint Local Superintendents of Common Schools I desire to offer the suggestion for consideration of the Council, whether it would not be better to appoint one or two persons well qualified for the important work, and make their salary commensurate with the work they would have to attend to.

I am aware that each township has its Local Superintendent, and I would not desire to be offering either objection or complaint against any of the gentlemen, for in my correspondence with them during the year I have found them always ready to answer my letters, and I believe in reference to the object I have in view in raising means to procure prize-books for the children of the Common Schools, that they have all done as well as they could to carry out the object I had in view, but I am aware from what I discover in Hastings, that if Peterborough was divided into two school districts, as Hastings is, that the object I have in view in appropriating a portion of my Legislative salary for prize-books, will be made far more beneficial from a combined action under one or two Superintendents than it possibly can be under so many as now exists.

My object is to make the distribution of prizes, one of growing interest, and to make it tell upon the future educational welfare of the children of the Trent Division, and I see from the experience of the past, that this can best be accomplished under one or two Superintendents than so many as your County now are.

Another benefit, I think will arise from the change of system, by combining all the salaries now paid, with a slight addition by the Council it will give a fair salary to two persons, who can more fully devote their time to the work, and bring about uniformity in each township, and two gentlemen can better confer together, than so many as at present.

We have found in Hastings since we gave up Township, and appointed County Superintendents, that a greater benefit has been derived by the Schools, than before the system was changed, and we would not be willing to go back to the old system for any consideration.

My object is to make the Front Division second to none in in Canada in its educational improvement. I desire they shall excel all others, and the only thing with me is how what I desire can be accomplished.

Yours, &c.,
BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, Dec, 28th, 1865.

Lakefield Anglican Church Building Fund.

Amount previously advertised...	$2567 77
Error in Mr. Beatty's subscription,	10 00
	2567 77
Clementi, Rev. V. (3rd donation)..	100 00
Vizard, Mrs. M. (England)	29 20
Tate, J. H. (England)	24 33
Draper, Chief Justice	20 00
Interest on deposit	13 68
Heward, John	6 50
Pipon, Mrs. (England)	4 86
Tellas, Nancy (2nd donation)	2 00
Traill, Mrs.	2 00

VINCENT CLEMENTI,
Treas. and Sec.

STARTLING AFFAIR AT THE HAMILTON CENTRAL SCHOOL.—A week or two ago two boys attending the Central School, named Hamilton and Massey respectively, had an altercation on the playground, and Hamilton stabbed Massey with a knife. The wound, as far as I have heard, was not dangerous. It is not a little remarkable, however, that no action with regard to the affair has yet been taken before any court, or any complaint made to the authorities. Yesterday, at a meeting of the Board of School Trustees, the following resolution was passed:—"Moved by Mr. Cann, seconded by Mr. White,—That in reference to the Central School a few days ago, the Principal having laid before the Board a detailed statement of the facts and circumstances, the Board, desirous of making its strong disapprobation of the use of any weapon, do hereby resolve, that Hamilton be suspended during the term of three months, and that Massey be readmitted at once, subject to the usual chastisement for violating the rules of the school."

A GOVERNOR TURNED POLICEMAN.—When Governor Gordon, of New Brunswick, and the Provincial Secretary went to St. Stephen the other day, they overtook on the road near the village of Dumbarton, two men named Mulhenin and Donahoe, who had committed daring robberies in Fredericton. They recognized the thieves from a previous description, and His Excellency decided on an arrest. The Provincial Secretary undertook the Magistrate's party. Captain Hallowes, the Governor's aide-de-camp, became Sheriff's officer *pro tem.*, and two special constables were sworn in by His Excellency on the spot, in whose custody the thieves—who had part of the plunder in their possession—remained until the owners of the stolen goods arrived from Fredericton and identified them. They were taken to Fredericton for trial. Governor Gordon evidently understands the duty of a ruler in not wearing the sword of justice in vain, but becoming the terror of evil-doers.

The Sanford's kidnapping case has received its quietus for a time. By a special telegram from Quebec, it will be seen that the court of Queen's Bench assembled there have granted the writ of *habeas corpus*, admitting Blossom to bail. It be can succeed in finding sufficient security, we suppose that he will be set at liberty until the next term of Court in Montreal, in March next. The general impression is that the kidnapper will fail to put in appearance when called upon, and that his bail will be forfeited.

THE PROVINCIAL TELEGRAPH LINE.—We are pleased to state that this new line is now open from Kingston westward to London, and is ready for the transaction of business. In two weeks from date, the line will be extended to Windsor, and connected with Detroit. Eastward, the line is laid as far as Ottawa, and workmen are now engaged carrying it on as far as Quebec. At Kingston it connects with Cape Vincent by submarine cable.—*London Prototype.*

In answer to a correspondent, the New York *Tribune* states that it is true, as reported, that a Boston Druggist, who has a specialty before the public, is paying that establishment $10,000 a year for advertising. It says he paid $1,500 for the insertion of one mammoth advertisement, and adds on the general subject:—"Bonner once paid us 3,000 for one insertion of an advertisement of the *Ledger*. He knew that by judicious advertising he could ensure a fortune. The prejudice among druggists and physicians against advertising is dying out, and they as well as others see that the cheapest mode wherby they can make themselves and their medicines known to the public, is by a wise and liberal system of advertising."

MURDER OF AL X. MILNE

(From the Ottawa Times)

On Saturday evening last an event occurred in the peaceable and respectable County of Carleton of a character to cast a temporary shadow on its reputation. It appears that a farm laborer named John Rider, who lived in the Township of March, and who was in the employ of Col. Edwards, was at work for him on Saturday last. In accordance with the custom of this festive season Rider's employer gave him some liquor, and thereafter a difficulty seems to have occurred between them in reference to the payment of wages. Rider having imbibed too freely, became quite riotous and unmanageable and Col. Edwards, finding it impossible to arrive at an amicable understanding put him out of the house; some say with the assistance of his son, Mr. Edwards, jr. Rider upon return'd, and being both violent and uncivil, determined to re-enter the house, in spite of the old gentleman, who had just re-seen in fear for his personal safety. After considerable wrangling, Col. Edwards went to the door, and called one Milne, who was some acres distant, for assistance. The latter soon drove to Edwards's house, and as is said to prevent Rider from re-entering, and to pacify him at the same time. Having succeeded to some extent, Milne offered to drive Rider to his home, about four miles distant, and some say the offer was accepted while others state it was refused. However Milne got to work to turn the sleigh and cut his horse's gear in order for the drive, and while thus employed, and standing with his back turned to Rider, the latter instantly picked up a bludgeon and grasping it with his two hands, struck the deceased a blow on the back of the head, which brought him senseless to the ground. The by-standers at once seized Rider for safe-keeping, but as Milne shortly after showed signs of recovery they let him depart for his own house. The unfortunate Milne was promptly conveyed into Col. Edwards's house, where every medical assistance was rendered, but in vain, as he expired after an agony of several hours' duration. Rider was then arrested and detained in custody.—Corner Street in at specially summoned a jury, who, after a brief examination of the case, found a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against John Rider. He was brought to the city, on Monday, and lodged in jail for trial. The prisoner as he was drunk during the short time preceding the fatal act and has no distinct recollection of his conduct. He had a dispute with the deceased some time ago, but is said to have been on good terms with him subsequently. Rider has a wife and three children; and the deceased had a wife and family also.

A Melancholy Accident.

An accident of a melancholy nature occurred in the gunstore of Mr. W. H. Marston, Yonge street, on Saturday afternoon. About two o'clock, a young man from Port Credit, named Coughlin, in company with his sister, called at the store and inquired for pistol-ear ridges, at the same time taking out of his pocket a four-barrelled Elliott's pistol with one cartridge in it. The sister, who seemed to be the most familiar with the manipulation of the pistol, took it from him for the purpose of extracting the cartridge as a sample for the attendant in the store, and in so doing it accidently went off in her hands, the bullet striking two things on one of her fingers and driving them into the bone, then hitting her brother on the side of the head, passing through the skull and lodging directly in the brain. Drs. J. Awrey & Ogden were soon in attendance, and rendered all the aid in their power, but entertained little hope of the young man's recovery. He was quietly removed to the hospital, where he remains in a very precarious state. It seems the young woman resides in the States, and was over here only to spend the holidays amongst her friends; and that she and her brother had been firing this pistol for amusement previous to leaving home. There was one of the cartridges that would not explode, though repeated attempts were made to explode it, and it was left in the pistol as inert, yet strange to say, it went off and produced the melancholy effect described. The young woman fainted almost immediately after the pistol was fired. The unhappy young woman is almost demented at the unfortunate occurrence. A probe was inserted in the wound in the temple and passed along the brain toward the crown of the head the direction in which the bullet had gone, but it could not be found. It is a remarkable fact that, up to a late hour last evening, the young man remained perfectly sensible and was able to converse freely with his medical attendant. The wound in the temple was the only place at which he spoke of being painful, and he showed no signs of becoming feverish. The pulse, on the contrary, was falling slowly, having reached 65 about five o'clock yesterday afternoon.—*Leader.*

ENGLISH NEWS.

The mails by the steamship *Cuba* have been received. The only matter of interest which we notice is in reference to the conference of Irish members of Parliament in Dublin on the 5th and 5th ultimo. It was attended by twenty-two members, the result of whose deliberations was the passage of fourteen resolutions relating to the present and the means necessary to improve the future condition of Ireland. The first of them appoints a committee on the land question, who are require to undertake to frame a Bill providing adequate compensation for all tenants' improvements, and to encourage and induce the granting of leases by such means as in the judgment of the committee may be thought general and practicable. The bill when approved of, to be introduced into Parliament, and the support of it by government claimed as essential to their acquiring the confidence of the Irish people. The other resolutions relate to the church establishment, the educational system, the grand jury laws, the necessity of Parliamentary assistance to improve and develope the resources of the country the franchise, and the importance of combination to effect a settlement of these questions. One of the resolutions pledged the members of the conference to co-operate with the advanced section of the English liberal party.—*Globe.*

How the English got Their Fingers into the Haytien Pie.

Mr. Dutton, the English Consul at the Cape, had taken to his house a few Haytien refugees, and Mr. Salmave, the rebel chief, desired Mr. Dutton to give up these people, which was refused, whereupon his house was entered by force, and the poor fellows under his protection taken out and shot by Salmave on the sea shore. The rebels then commenced to wreak vengeance on the Consul's house, smashing his furniture, and taking everything they could lay their hands on. To finish the fun they wound up by pulling down the English flag, spat and stamped on it. Mr. Dutton went on board the *Bulldog*, and related to the captain what had been done, who wrote to Salmave asking what he meant. Salmave replied that what he had already done was well done and *aux—blancs*. The captain demanded satisfaction, giving Salmave twenty-four hours to think over the matter, and then left the Cape. Next morning the *Bulldog* returned, and on passing Fort Circlet, into the harbour was fired into by Salmave. The rest is familiar to our readers. After dismantling Fort Circlet with one broadside, the *Bulldog* smashed up another small fort and blew up the arsenal. The *Valaregne*, which fired on the *Bulldog*, was sunk by one shot; she went down sixty fathoms. The *Bulldog* was struck on a reef, where she remained. After fighting her ten hours, and till the last pound of powder was expended, the captain set her on fire. She was a small gunboat, with only six guns.

THE DANCE OF DEATH.—The Detroit *Tribune* of the 28 h ult. states that a never-to-be-forgotten scene occurred at Merrill Hall during the progress of a ball, which was given at that place. About that time a young man, named Charles Windeck, died very suddenly, and while the music was being played for the hundreds who were engaged in the enjoyment of dancing. The deceased, with a young lady partner, was dancing a scotch reel, and had passed once around a second circle, when he fell upon the floor. He was picked up and carried to a settee, where he expired in a few minutes thereafter, surrounded by a throng of gay couples, struck dumb by the unexpected turn in affairs. The consternation, of course, was great; and what was a short time previously a happy group of ladies and gentlemen, was turned into a group of mourners. The deceased was a native of Prussia, unmarried, and was about 28 years of age. He came here about five months ago from Titusville, Pa., intended to pass the winter in Detroit. He boarded at Mansion's Hotel, from which place his remains will be interred. Coroner Daly held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict that death ensued from disease of the heart.

Love, Jealousy and Revenge!

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN—A TRAGIC AFFAIR.

A very romantic and at the same time tragical affair took place in Brooklyn, N. Y. on Saturday evening last. It appears that a Mr. W. H. Ross, a celebrated chess-player and a young man of considerable promise, was enamoured with a pretty lady named Dutton, who resided in Brooklyn. Miss Day on was left an orphan at a very early age, and Mr Ross, who was acquainted with the family, adopted her. He paid for her instruction as a school and other necessaries. When she became a woman he seems to have conceived the idea of marrying her, and they were engaged to each other. He lately obtained employment for her at the office of the Mexican Loan Agency, where he himself was engaged. A quarrel lately took place between the lovers, which was made up; but on Saturday last Ross conceived the idea that she had been cheating him, and appears to have made up his mind to be revenged. About half-past five o'clock on Saturday evening he met Miss Dayton on Clinton street, and presented a revolver fired four shots in rapid succession. Three shots took effect in her head and she fell, apparently lifeless, upon the pavement and Ross rushed wildly down the street until he reached to dock from which he immediately jumped into the water with the intention of drowning himself. It being low tide he was unable to accomplish his purpose. Extracting himself from the mud, he returned to the shore and coolly reloaded his revolver he shot himself twice, being determined, as it appeared, to put an end to his existence by some means or other. Soon afterwards he was taken into custody, when he made the following.

STATEMENT:

"I loved the young woman, Miss Payton; she pretended, once, to love me but she only made belief, and at length deceived me; I was made the victim of her enchantment—was her dupe; I spent money for her comfort and welfare, she promising to become my wife, and settle down here, where we might be happy; I finally found out that she had been cheating me, and we were separated; but I was not happy without her; the quarrel was made up, and we became friends again; it was only recently that I learned that she was still filled with only ingratitude; there is nothing against the character of Frances Payton; it was all from her ingratitude; she would at one time consent to a union, and as quickly negative that assent; we had been talking together of this when I did the act, which I intended should end both of our lives at one and the same moment."

THE PRISONER

Is about 5 feet 3 inches in height, sharp-featured narrow-chested, and very thin and spare. His weight can hardly be above 100 pounds. His appearance would indicate that he has not been in healthy condition, and he has been a great sufferer from dyspepsia. As we said before, he is one of the best chess-players in America—He is also one of the best-read men of his age in New York. At the time of his arrest an unworked chess-problem was found in his pocket. He was born at Saratoga, N. Y., and is 31 years of age.

His wounds were examined on Sunday morning, by a medical man, and two bullets were found to have lodged in the base of the skull, without, however, injuring the brain. The bullets were extracted, the prisoner bearing the painful operation with great fortitude.

THE VICTIM.

Miss Dayton, was about 22 years of age, very handsome, well educated and of unblemished character. She lies in a most critical condition; three bullets have lodged in her skull and she back of her neck; one of them is embedded in the spine. No opinion can be given as to whether she will recover or not. She is a native of New York city.

The prisoner is likely to recover.

On Whom Rest the Responsibility of the False Notions Instilled into the Negroes.

From Gen. Grant's Report of the Condition of the South.

I did not give the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau that attention I would have done if more time had been at my disposal. Conversation, however, on the subject with officers connected with the Bureau, led me to think that in some of the States its affairs have not been conducted with good judgment or economy; and that the belief which prevailed among the freedmen of the South that the lands of their former masters will at least, in part, be divided among them, become from the agents of their Bureau. This belief is seriously interfering with the willingness of the freedmen to make contracts for the current year. In some farm the Freedmen's Bureau is an absolute necessity until civil law is established and enforced, securing to the freedmen their rights and full protection. At present, however, it is independent of the military establishment of the country, and seems to be operated by the different agents of the Bureau according to their individual notions. Everywhere General Howard, the able head of the Bureau, made friends by the just and fair instructions and advice he gave. But the complaint in South Carolina was, that when he left things went on as before. Many perhaps the majority of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau advise the freedmen that by their own industry they must expect to live. To this end they endeavor to secure employment for them, and to see that both contracting parties comply with the arrangements. In some cases, I am sorry to say, the freedman's mind does not seem to be disabused of the idea that the freedman has the right to live without care or provision for the future. The effect of the belief in the division of land is idleness and accumulation in camps, towns, and cities. In such cases I think it will be found that vice and disease will tend to the extermination or great destruction of the colored race.

A BOLD THIEF.—A paymaster of the United States army went into a bank in Washington on Friday last, with $15,000, which he laid on the counter, and turned about for the purpose of writing a check. His clerk entered at the time, and likewise placed on the counter a package of $10,000, and then engaged in conversation with a friend. While the paymaster and his clerk was thus engaged, some party in the crowd stole the $15,000 package, with which he made his escape unnoticed.

W. C. H. Coffin, Esq., Senior Prothonotary, died on the 30th ult., at his residence in Montreal.

R. R. R.

CHILLS AND FEVER.
CHILLS AND FEVER.
CHILLS AND FEVER.

One tea spoonful of Radway's Ready Relief in a wineglass of water, taken on rising in the morning and repeated every three hours, will break up this formidable complaint. This remedy is a better safeguard against Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, and all other Fevers, Chills, Dissentery, Diarrhœa, than all other medicines in use. One dose has frequently expelled the Ague and Fever poison from the system, and in case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Influenza, Hoarseness, Colds, Sprains, Cramps, Spasms, Swollen Joints, Lameness, Spinal Complaints, there is nothing in the world that will relieve the patient so quick or cure so rapidly as Radway's Ready Relief. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE RAT HOLE FLEET.—The Yankees have sunk some 20 vessels loaded with stone at the mouth of Charleston Harbour, which will doubtless prevent any vessels drawing over a few feet of water, entering that port for all time to come, this must prove a serious loss to the property owners there, but it will not at all interfere with the supplies of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," for the cure of rheumatism, Tiedoloureux, neuralgia, toothache, and all complaints of that nature. Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere, price 25 cts per bottle.

A BALLOON FEAT.—A strong balloon would carry ten persons and baggage, across the plains (out West) 360 miles in ten hours; thus what a saving of time and toil. And so with Ryan's Pulmonic Wafers—one stops a cough, a dozen heals a sore throat, and a box will cure the most obstinate cold. 25 cts a box at all Druggists.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. Edward R Roberts, at the residence of James McEwen, Esq., in the Township of Smith, Mr. James A. Bapaye of Deans, to Miss Alice Paul of Smith.

DIED.

At Ashburnham, on January 2nd, John O'Hara, jr., second eldest son of John O'Hara, aged

MONTREAL MARKETS.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONTREAL, Dec. 30, 1865.

FLOUR—Superior Extra	$6	75	to 7 25
Extra superfine	6	25	to 6 50
Fancy	5	50	to 5 75
Ban FLOUR—per 112 lbs	2	95	to 3 00
WHEAT—per 60 lbs Canada,	1	14	to 1 17
OATS—per 32 lbs	0	39	to 0 42
BARLEY—per 48 lbs	0	81	to 0 85
BUTTER—Dairy	0	19	to 0 21
Store Packed	0	17	to 0 19
ASHES—per 100 lbs Pots	5	00	to 6 00
Pearls	6	75	to 7

Dr. Fred. Dellenbaugh,

German Physician,

OF BUFFALO, N. Y., will be in the following places, in the month of January, 1866:—

Port Hope, Hastings' Hotel, ...18th.
Peterboro', Huffman's " 19th, 20th, 22d.
Lindsay ... Jewett's " .....23rd.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Jaunary 2nd, 1866. 1

To FARMERS,

Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf

AUCTION SALE

OF

Three Thousand Four Hundred Acres of Choice Wood Land,

IN the COUNTY OF VICTORIA, well suited for settlement. ALSO,—a valuable water privilege on Burnt River, in the TOWNSHIP of SOMERVILLE, and the Leasehold interest in the well known water privilege on the South side of Fenelon River at Fenelon Falls.

The above property will be offered by Auction, at NOON, on THURSDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY NEXT, at Jewett's House, in the Town of Lindsay.

In the TOWNSHIP OF FENELON are the following Lots:

					ACRES
East half of Lot	21,	in the	4th	Con.	100
"	16,	"	5th	"	200
West half	" 22,	"	5th	"	100
"	" 18,	"	6th	"	200
"	" 21,	"	6th	"	200
"	" 26,	"	6th	"	100
"	" 28,	"	6th	"	200
East half	" 13,	"	8th	"	100
Broken W pt	" 14,	"	8th	"	80 to 90
"	" 31,	"	8th	"	200
West River	" 32,	"	8th	"	60
"	" 31,	"	9th	"	Gov't 200
"	" 11,	"	10th	"	130
"	" 26,	"	10th	"	118
"	" 12,	"	11th	"	126
Broken part	" 26,	"	11th	"	29
"	" 22,	"	11th	"	Gov't 150
"	" 21,	"	11th	"	200

In the TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

E. S. Qr of Lot	26,	in the	1st	Con.	50
East half	" 29,	"	2nd	"	100
West half	" 16,	"	4th	"	100
"	" 31,	"	4th	"	200
"	" 28,	"	3rd	"	Gov't 200

In the TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE.

Lot 9, in the	7th	Concession	with water	200
" 10, "	7th	"	privilege.	200
" 9, "	8th	"		20
" 17, in the Front Range.				
" 18, in the Front Range.				

In the TOWNSHIP OF BEXLEY.

Lots 33 and 34 orth West Bay.

In the TOWN OF LINDSAY.

N½ of Lot 14, South of Welling on Street.

☞ The purchase money will be taken in Five payments and will bear Six Per Cent Interest.

For further particulars apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON,
Peterborough

Or to E. & J. F. DENNISTOUN,
Lindsay.

Peterborough, Jan. 3, 1866. 1-5in

IT HAS BECOME NECESSARY

TO SUPPLY ANOTHER SET OF TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS and open another Office, to meet the wants of the constant by increasing number of Students studying this Art at the

LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

In future those Students learning to operate by paper will be entirely separate from those learning by sound. Regular instruction will be given in each class every day.

Instruction will also be given each day in Phonography, by Mr S. Hutchinson, late reporter for Fowler & Wells, N. Y. We guarantee that an ordinary student can become thoroughly grounded in this Science whilst taking the Commercial Course, without materially interfering with his progress in that course.

The additional charge for full instruction in Telegraphing is only $5.

The additional charge for full instruction in Phonography is only $2.

Owing to the increase in the number of our Commercial Students, we have also found it necessary to add to our already large number of desks, and the cry is, "Still they Come." All right, Gentlemen! We will furnish a desk and seat for each of you, and good practical instruction, too. Remember, you can take a good thorough course in this College elsewhere than in any other. Please send for circular, containing full information. For specimens of Penmanship, &c., enclose stamp and address,

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
1 London, C. W.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at Mr J. A. Johnson's Inter-national Hotel, Norwood, on MONDAY, the EIGHTEETH day of JUNE, 1865, at Ten o'clock, a m.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board

Norwood, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company will apply at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend the Charter of the said Company, and to enable them to extend their Railway from Peterborough to Chemong Lake, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

December 5th, 1865.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director P. H., L. & B. R. Co.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

"EXAMINER"

BOOK STORE.

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,

Corner of George and Simcoe streets, Peterborough.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Would respectfully intimate to the public that they have now received a number of new Periodicals, &c., among which will be found

Dickens's new Christmas Story,

TERRY FINNECAN'S LETTERS.

ALSO,

'The Leisure Hour' & 'Sunday at Home'

FOR 1865.

THE CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE,

Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, neatly bound.

Sunday Magazine.

The Throne of Grace,	Aids to Prayer,
The Pathway of Promise,	Able to Save, [with God.
The Sunday Evening Book,	The Still Hour, or Communion

Peterborough, January 3rd, 1866.

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Asbery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

A Large Lot of New Goods

JUST ARRIVED AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

Old Stock Considerably Reduced in Price, to match the New.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A BARGAIN!

PRINTS—reduced ½d to 1d per yard.
DRESS GOODS—very much reduced.
COTTONS—falling.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS—Cheap.
FLANNELS—of all kinds—Good and Cheap.
CLOTHS—at a very low figure—the very best wearing at 3s 3d per yard.
READY-MADE CLOTHING—selling at great reductions.
BLANKETS—a large lot from 11s 3d per pair.
Ladies' Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Cloaks, Hoods, Scarfs, Undersleeves, &c &c. } Going very Cheap.

☞ CALL EARLY! ☜

Before the Best Bargains are disposed of.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, December, 1865.

R. PATTERSON'S

B IS THE BEST PLACE TO BUY B

O BOOTS AND SHOES, **O**

O If you want a good article, **O**

T A GREAT VARIETY to choose from, **T**

S AND VERY Cheap. **S**

&

S HE IS **S**

H Always Receiving LARGE SUPPLIES **H**

O From the Best Markets. **O**

E Also, RUBBERS of all kinds, **E**

S LADIES' and GENTS' FELT OVR-SHOES, &c. **S**

Remember the place—Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, November 15, 1865. 46

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865. A. McD. 43

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to revive the Charter of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

HENRY MASON,
Sec. P. & C. L. R. Co.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next Session for an Act to incorporate the Peterborough and Victoria Navigation Company, for the purpose of opening up and improving the navigation of, and of navigating with steamers or other vessels, all the Rivers and Lakes whose waters are discharged through the Otonabee River, and for grants of land and other grants in aid thereof, and for all requisite powers and privileges therefor

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

PETERBOROUGH

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE Peterborough Grammar and Union School will reopen (D. V.) on the 8th of January, 1866. As the Classes in the different departments will be formed, and promotions made by the Principal, on the day on which the School re opens, Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to have their children attend on the first day of re opening, as those not being present on that day, can neither be classified nor promoted for a period of three months.

JOHN KING, A. M.,
Rector.

Peterboro', Dec. 27th, 1865. 52 2in

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865,	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	230,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors.

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal.)
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)
H. STARNES, Esq., (*Manager Ontario Bank.*)
E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON,
Agent, Peterboro'.

Dr. BURNHAM,
Medical Referee.
Peterboro', Dec. nber, 1865. 52-tf

WANTED!

400 COLDS of Black Oak and Elm Staves Timber and 50 Cords of Black Ash for Hoops, to be delivered at the Cooperage between Mr. Martyn's and Mr. Carnegie's Mills, River Road, Smith, for which the highest price will be paid.

ROBERT RENFREW.

River Road, Smith, Dec. 27, 1865. 52-4in

A Rare Chance for

A CUSTOM WEAVER!

TO SELL OR LET—A good House and half acre lot in the village of Warsaw, with Weaving Shop, Loom and all the attachments. There is on the premises a good Barn and a fine Well of Water.

The above will be either sold or let on reasonable terms, by applying to ROBERT RENFREW, Cooper, River Road, Smith; or to JOHN RENFREW, on the premises.

JOHN RENFREW.

Warsaw, Dec. 27, 1865. 52-4in

200 BAGS OF

COARSE SALT,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the lowest price,

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Dec. 27, 1865. 52

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, a RED HEIFER or COW, about 4 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

J. EDWARDS.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865. 51-3in

Diaries for 1866

For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, Dec. 1865.

ALBUMS

JUST RECEIVED AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

A fine lot of

CHEAP ALBUMS.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865.

New Novels.

'Hylton House,' 'Miss Carew,' and 'Cecil,'

For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE subscriber will either Sell or Rent 100 acres of land—80 acres cleared—the west half of Lot 21, in the 8th concession of Smith, within two miles of Lakefield. There is a new frame house, barn, stable and sheds on the premises; well fenced and watered.

The above will be sold on very reasonable terms

For further particulars, apply to

HENRY STUART.

Smith, Dec. 19th, 1865. 51-tf

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JOSEPH GRAHAM, an Insolvent.

ON the Nineteenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.

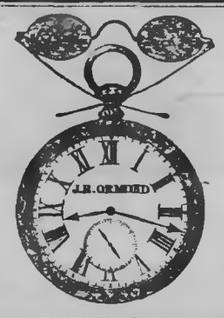
Peterboro', Dec 9, 1865.

ALICE BAGS,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865



FINE EXHIBITION

OF

TOYS!

AND

RICH COLLECTION

OF

Fancy Articles,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A variety of

Parlour Games, Puzzles, and other novelties.

At J. R. ORMOND'S,
Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Dec 6, 1865. 49

A CHRISTMAS

Case of Wines & Spirits,

CONTAINING:

2	bottles	of Port Wine,
2	"	Sherry Wine,
1	"	best Pale Brandy,
1	"	Irish Whiskey,
1	"	Old Tom Gin,
1	"	pure Jamaica Rum,
1	"	Scotch Whiskey,
2	"	Old Rye,
1	"	Ginger Brandy,

All of which will be guaranteed to be of the purest quality.

FOR $9!

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro'.

December 20th, 1865. 51

GLASSWARE.

CELERY GLASSES, Preserve Dishes of all kinds, Preserve Plates, Cut Tumblers, Wine Glasses and Custard Cups; a very large assortment of Pressed Tumblers, of the newest style and pattern.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro

December 20th, 1865. 51

SWEET CIDER

Just Received.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro

December 20th, 1865. 51

To Country Tavern-keepers.

A LARGE assortment of TUMBLERS, both small and large. Cut Tumblers warranted to stand hot water. To be sold cheap.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865. 51

LEMONS.

LEMON PEEL, CITRON PEEL, ORANGE PEEL, Mace whole, Mace ground, pure Ground Cinnamon, pure Ground Allspice, pure Ground Cloves.

Pure Ground Coffee every morning.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro

December 0th, 1865. 51

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS,

And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twankay Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS.

Ex. Gidding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robin's, Renault & Co's.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table CODFISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM,

Potted Beef,

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Tinker pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec 6, 1865. 49

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec 12th, 1865. 50

BRICKS FOR SALE.

ABOUT 85,000 Bricks for sale. For particulars apply to

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, Nov. 29, 1865. 48-4in

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Smith, North Douro and North Monaghan Agricultural Society, will be held on the TENTH day of JANUARY, 1866, at James Mann's School House, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

M. SANDERSON,
President.

Smith, Dec. 19th, 1865. 51-2in

300 Barrels per Day

EXPECTED FROM THE

PETERBOROUGH OIL WELLS.

If you want to get any Tin, Sheet-iron, or Copper Work done, by one who understands his business, go to

LANNIN'S TIN SHOP,

ON HUNTER STREET,

Where you will get it done to your satisfaction, and very cheap.

Dumb Stoves of every description made to order.

Try one of LANNIN'S HEATERS, and save 50 per cent in Wood.

Jobbing of all kinds done on short notice.

COAL OIL,—A good article always on hand and sold cheap.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED!

The Highest Cash Price paid for any quantity of Sheepskins.

THOMAS LANNIN,
Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

THE OLD STAND GOOD YET,

HUNTER STREET.

L. LEMAY

Most respectfully thanks all those that have favored him with their patronage for the last nine years, and informs them that he has added lately to his very large stock of Goods.

5 Bales of Grey Cotton, Prints and Striped Shirtings,
1500 Yards of Grey and Fancy Flannels,
900 " Heavy Canadian Tweeds,
500 " White and Grey Fulled Cloth,

TO BE SOLD AT GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOTHING,

WELL MADE AND CHEAP.

Suit of best Canadian Tweed $10, $11, $12.
Fancy Tweed and Cassimere Under-coats from $6 to $10.
175 splendid Beaver & Whitney Over-coats from $5.50 to $10.50.
A few large and heavy frock Over-coats at $10.50 to $12.
Tweed and Fulled-cloth Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Mufflers, to the amount of several thousand dollars

Call before purchasing elsewhere,—You will get goods really cheap.

L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

ENGLISH & CANADIAN CLOTHS.

The Subscriber would respectfully call attention to his present Stock of

ENGLISH BROAD CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

Coatings and Trowserings,

AS WELL AS TO HIS

Stock of Canadian Tweeds,

The Stock is very large, thereby giving the advantage to buyers to select suitable patterns. The Goods were well bought, and good value will be given to Customers.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', December 6, 1865. 49-3in

ROOM PAPER

Below Cost!

AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterborough, November, 1865.

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 30 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15 00.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-2m

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.

19 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG.

Capital, ...$12,500,000. Invested, ...$2,000,000.
Deposit Fund in Canada, ...$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:

Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

FREDERICK COLE, Secretary. MORLAND, WATSON & Co., General Agents for Canada.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an undiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately.

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premiums, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convenient and liberal terms, whereby no policy need lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium.

☞ Further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX, } *Agents at Peterboro.*
or
T. B. CLEMENTI }

R. KENNEDY, M. D., *Medical Referee.* 36

NEW HONEY!

FOR SALE.

AT

D. LEMAY'S.

Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1865. 47-6in

SCRIPTURE BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED

Biscuits and Boston Crackers,

AT

D. LEMAY'S.

Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1865. 48-6in

Cheese! Cheese!

UPON the best Canadian and U. S. made Factories. For sale at

D. LEMAY'S.

Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1865. 48-6in

WEDDING CAKES

MADE TO ORDER at the Confectionery Store of

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro', Nov 23, 1865. 48-tf

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

21st Vol. of the Montreal Witness

FOR 1866.

TWENTY EVENTFUL YEARS have run their course since the *Montreal Witness* first saw the light, and though they have been full of changes there has been no change in the reason for commencing it, namely, the great importance to society of a wholesome family newspaper.

Is a Mother's Magazine desirable in a family? The *Witness* has had as much matter every year of the kind inserted in Mother's Magazines as any monthly publication under that name.

Is a Children's Magazine or Sunday School Paper desirable? The *Witness* has had more of the class of reading suitable for these publications than any of them.

Is an Agricultural Paper of great importance to families and the country? The *Witness* has had more on that subject than any ordinary monthly temperance paper.

Is a Commercial Paper wanted by men of business and forms? The *Witness* fully as much commercial matter as any exclusively commercial paper.

Is a Literary Paper wanted? The *Witness* has had a goodly proportion of Poetry, Tales, Reviews, and other literary matter.

Should a witness for truth, and against error, injustice and vice be sustained? The *Witness* has done its best in all these respects.

Is a newspaper essential to an intelligent family? The *Witness* has given more news than most papers in Canada.

A brief calculation will show the economy of procuring all these papers together instead of separately. The cost, if taken in the latter way, would, instead of the price of the *Witness*, be about as follows:—

Mother's Magazine,	$1 00
Children's Paper	25
Agricultural Paper	1 00
Temperance Paper	50
Commercial Paper	1 00
Literary Paper	1 00
Weekly Newspaper	1 00
	6 75

This shows a very great difference in first cost besides the saving in postage.

We would not be understood, however, to mean that any one should be satisfied with the *Witness* only. On the contrary, we think it is a wise economy to subscribe for various useful periodicals. There is, probably, no way in which a small sum of money yields so large a return of pleasure and profit. Our only object is to show how economical it is to subscribe for this paper.

There is another view of this matter, which is not a small reward for our twenty years' labour. During that time a very large number of families have been brought up with the *Witness* as their family paper. Parents and children have perused it regularly, and it is found the best selection we could make from the best writers of the world. All know the power of a family paper to modify the views, opinions, and conduct of those to whom it obtains access, and it has one law aided in the bringing up of some thousands of families in principles of religion, temperance integrity, and intelligent enterprise, what finite arithmetic can reckon up the gain!

The *Weekly Witness* reaches now in all its editions some seven thousand subscribers all over the country, besides an average circulation of some four thousand in the city of Montreal; and for this extensive circulation we are exceedingly thankful, but it is a matter of deep regret that the proportion of the people reached is yet so small.

There are probably about six thousand Protestant families in Montreal of which it has reach about two-thirds; but there are about 300,000 Protestant families in the rest of Canada, of which we only reach 7,000, or less than a fortieth part. There is surely room here for a very large extension of all our circulations.

The *Daily Witness* is by far the best of our editions for business men, having more reading matter and a great many more advertisements than any other edition. It has also full market reports daily. The subscription is $3,00 per annum.

The *Montreal Witness* (semi-weekly) contains nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, together with semi-weekly market reports and prices current. Subscription $2,00 per annum.

The *Weekly Witness* contains all the matter of permanent interest of the Semi-weekly, with weekly summary of news and market reports. Subscription $1,00 per annum.

The *Canadian Messenger*, published twice a month, contains the Temperance, Agricultural, Scientific, and Educational matter of the Witness, but without news, markets, or advertisements, as it goes post free. Subscription 25 cents per annum.

All these rates are payable invariably in advance, and the paper stops when the term subscribed for expires.

It should not be very difficult to get some one of these editions into almost every family if a friend of that family would only suggest the matter to them.

The price is so low that we cannot afford commissions, and indeed we have always received the greatest aid, in the way of obtaining subscribers, from parties who had no object in view but disinterested patriotism and benevolence. To all such, and may their number greatly increase, we hereby render hearty thanks for past favors, and ask them to continue their good offices.

The *Witness* is now dressed in a new suit of types, and no effort will be spared to keep it in the very front rank of Canadian journalism.

Advertisements not in variance with the character of the *Witness* will be inserted for one cent per word for one insertion and a half cent per word for each subsequent insertion, no advertisement being reckoned as less than 25 words.

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Steeking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

MILLINERY AND MANTLES.

THE LATEST City Styles, and a LARGE SUPPLY CONSTANTLY on HAND. AT MODERATE PRICES!

W. CLUXTON

Peterboro', Dec 1, 1865 43-3in

Poetry.

Mother on the Brain.

Have you heard the latest songs?
Of course you have, I know;
Of war, love, and battle-fields,
Of joy, and tears, and woe;
There's 'Mother, I've come home to die,'
'She kissed me in my dreams;'
But 'Mother! mother! mother!' mother!'
Is a word for any other;
You'll really think each singing laddy
Never had a loving daddy.

Have you heard the last refrain?
They've got poor mother on the brain;
'Let us kiss him for his mother,'
'Mother, now this war is over;'
The ring to mammy night and day,
But daddy go to clover.
Mother! mother! mother! mother!
Not a word for any other;
You'll really think each loving laddy
Never had a loving daddy.

Varieties.

What Young People Should Know.

The best inheritance which parents can give to their children is the ability to help and take care of themselves. It is better than a hundred thousand dollars apiece. To any trouble or difficulty they have two accounts in the shape of two hands. Those who can do nothing and have to be waited on are helpless and easily disheartened at the misfortunes of life. Those who are active and hardy meet troubles with a cheerful face, and can easily surmount them. Let young people, therefore, learn as many things as possible. Every boy should know how, sooner or later—

1. To dress himself, black his own boots, cut his brother's hair, wind up a watch, sew on a button, make up a bed, and keep his clothes in order.

2. To harness a horse, grease a wagon, and harness a team.

3. To carve and wait on a table.

4. To milk the cows, shear the sheep, and dress a leg of veal or mutton.

5. To reckon money and keep accounts correctly, and according to good housekeeping rules.

6. To write a neat and appropriate business letter, in a good hand, fold and subscribe it correctly, and write contracts.

7. To plow, sow grain and grass, drive a mowing machine, build a neat stack and pitch hay.

8. To put up a package, build a fire, and mend broken tools, whitewash a wall and regulate a clock.

Every girl should know how—

1. To sew and knit.
2. To mend clothes neatly.
3. To make beds.
4. To dress her own hair,
5. To wash the dishes and sweep the carpets.
6. To make good bread and perform all plain cooking.
7. To keep her rooms, drawers and closets in order.
8. To work a sewing machine.
9. To make good butter and cheese.
10. To make a dress and children's clothing.
11. To keep accounts and calculate interest.
12. To write, fold and subscribe letters properly.
13. To nurse the sick efficiently, and not faint at a drop of blood.
14. To be ready to lender efficient comfort and aid to those in trouble, and in an unostentatious way.
15. To receive and entertain visitors, in the absence or sickness of her mother.

A young lady who can do all these things well, and who is always ready to render aid to the afflicted, and mitigate the perplexities around her, will bring more comfort to others and happiness to herself, and be more esteemed than if she knew how to dance, sing or play on the piano.

A Surprised Father.—A fine looking man, of noble physique, and clad in overcoat, gloves, and stout boots, was walking out the other day with his little three year-old daughter—a pale-faced child, with bare neck and arms, and morocco slippers. A neighbor, meeting them, began to ask with great apparent concern after the father's health, adding:

'But I'm glad your little one does not inherit your feeble constitution.'

'Feeble constitution!' exclaimed the astonished parent; 'why, I was never sick a day in my life, while, as to my daughter, we fear she has her mother's consumptive tendencies.'

'Indeed,' replied his friend, with a sly twinkle of the eye; 'you took such extra care to protect yourself from the cold, while she goes bare-necked and in pasteboard shoes. I inferred that it was you that inherited the mother's consumptive tendencies, and not her.'

A curious law case has been tried in France to discover who was the rightful owner of a well. In the midst of much false swearing and great complication, the judge, astonished, exclaimed, "And is this all about a little water? What can it matter so very much, that you should both put yourselves to such trouble and expense about it?" "Monsieur," replied one of the advocates drily, "the pleaders are both of them wine merchants."

A Bad Objection.—On the parson rising one day, some years ago, to publish from the pulpit the banns of matrimony, an old man rose and said, "I forbid the banns." On being asked to state his objections, he replied, "I had reserved Sarah Curtis for myself." The objection was not deemed good.

Speaking English.—Two Dutchmen once got into a dispute about the English language, each one contending that he could command the best. They made a bet at length, and appointed a judge to decide between them, and accordingly they began:—"Vell, Chon," said the first, "did it rain to-morrow?"—"I shall tink it vash," said John. Was't that judge in a quandary?

Wisein his Folly.—In the North the "daft Jamie" of a parish got into the pulpit of the church on Sunday before the minister, who happened to be rather behind the time. "Come down, Jamie," said the minister, "that is my place." "Come ye up, sir," replied Jamie; "they are a stiff-necked and rebellious generation, the people o' this place, and it will tak' us baith to manage them."

Not so Tall.—Lord Chesterfield's physicians having informed him that he was "dying by inches," he thanked heaven that he was not so tall by a foot as Sir Thomas Robinson.

Who says that a starving man may look in vain for a meal? When a man has not money enough to pay for his dinner, there are plenty of people ready to give him a cold shoulder.

Dundreary says the only parting that ever troubled him was the parting of his back hair.

What relation is the door mat to the carpet? a step-father.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court for the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of John Burns, Admini-tratrix, of all and sing dar the goods and chattels which were of the said Peter Burns, to be administered, at the suit of Michael Halliban, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said John Burns to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

The west half of lot No. 24, in the 9th concession of the Township of Douro; and also part of lot No. 6, west of George street and south of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows:—Commencing on Simcoe street at a distance of twenty-eight feet six inches west from the north-east corner of the said last mentioned lot, thence west twenty-eight feet six inches, thence south to within the distance of ten feet of the southern boundary of the said last mentioned lot, thence east twenty-eight feet six inches, thence north to the place of beginning: together with a right of way from Aylmer street ten feet wide.

All of which property I shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', November 13, 1865. 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough on TUESDAY, the THIRD day of APRIL, 1866, at two o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant in, to and out of the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court.

GEORGE ALLEN, vs. A. B. DOWNER.

The north half of village lot No 16, South of Elizabeth Street, and West of Lake Street, in the Village of Ashburnham, in the County of Peterborough, being that certain piece or parcel of land devised by the late Asa Burton Downer to his son Asa Burton Downer, and which is described in the last will and testament of the said late A s Burton Downer as the north half of lot No. 1, South of Elizabeth Street and West of Lake Street, in the Village of Ashburnham

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, Dec. 27th, 1865.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE
In the Township of Anstruther

LOT No. 35, in the 2nd concession, containing 95 acres, of which about 9 are cleared, and about 18 acres are chopped. There is a good Log House 18 x 24 f., lower inside, 14 stories high, a stable and shed; also, a new Saw Mill, finished last December, containing one upright saw in good working order, on Eel's Creek, which runs through the Lot; the Mill has 16 feet head, and there is a good site for a Grist Mill, as the country is settling well around.

ALSO,—Lot No. 25, in the 3rd concession, containing 100 acres, of which about 35 acres are cleared and seeded down

IN HARVEY:

Lot No. 9, in the 2nd concession, containing 200 acres.

IN BEXLEY:

Lots Nos 1 and 2, frontage on North West Bay, containing about 317 acres.

For particulars and terms apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON,
Peterborough,
Or R & J. F. DENNISTOUN,
51-6in Lindsay.

BUSINESS! BUSINESS!
FALL ARRANCEMENT.

SCHOLARSHIPS without TELEGRAPHING
(Limiting the holder to full Business Course,)
INCLUDING PENMANSHIP,
Twenty-five Dollars.

SCHOLARSHIPS with TELEGRAPHING,
Thirty Dollars.

SEPARATE STUDIES:

Penmanship, alone, one month $5 00
Penmanship, alone, three months 10 00
Monochromatic Painting and Drawing.. 5 00
Telegraphing, full course, ... 10 00
Architectural, Anatomical, Perspective & Linear Drawing; Painting in Water Colors, Sepia & India Ink; Modelling in Plaster and Clay, per month 2 00

ALL FEES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE!

Good board in private families, Two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents per week.

The best Business Course in America!

For further particulars address (post-paid),
J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
45 London, C. W.

MESS PORK.

Just received, direct from Chicago,

100 Barrels Mess Pork,

FOR SALE. Apply to
D. SUTHERLAND,
Or J. CARNEGIE.
October 11th, 1865. 41tf

The New Number
OF THE
CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE
ILLUSTRATED. 10c. MONTHLY.

"Fully sustains its title, and but few Christian homes ought to be without it."—*Royal Leamington Spa.*

"This is, perhaps, of all periodicals devoted to the exposition of Church principles, the one to which we are most inclined to give an unhesitating preference."—*Somerset Gazette.*

Number XXXV, for NOVEMBER, contains:

PLAIN WORDS ON BIBLE CRITICISM.—By the Rev F. B. Scrivner, M. A.
CHRIST CHURCH DAYS:—An Oxford Story
Chapter XI—The Grand Commemoration.
" XII—Donnington
SCRIPTURE MISQUOTATIONS BY MEN OF LETTERS By Francis Jacox.
CHURCHYARD SPORTS, MARKETS, AND ALES By the Rev E. L. Cutts, B. A.
THE MARTYRDOM OF HYPATIA. By Helen Monro.
SKETCHES IN THE DESERT. By the Rev. R St John Tyrwhitt.
A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE
Chap. XIII. Printing the Bible in Paris, and the Five Years' Faculty.
Chap. XIV—Cranmer—Cromwell—Catherine Howard.
THE FEVER DISTRICTS OF LONDON. By the Rev Kitto.
DESERT MEDITATIONS By A. H. Grant. (*With an Illustration by J. D Watson.*)
OUR CLERICAL CLUB By the Editor.
The Norwich Church Congress—Archbishop of York's Sermon—Notes on the Congress—The late Mr. Oakley—Journals and correspondence of Miss Berry—Dr. Posey's "Truth and Office of Church of England" Chris ian Unity

"The Oxford story entitled 'Christ Church Days, progresses well, and is evidently from the pen of one who has been in residence in that ancient university, and has seen with his own eyes the life which he describes so well and so truly. The names of the contributors of the other papers are such as any publisher of a work addressed to attached members of the United Church of England and Ireland would be proud to display."—*Cheltenham Times.*

LONDON: JAMES HOGG & SONS TORONTO: W. C. CHEWETT & Co MONTREAL: DAWSON BROTHERS; and all Booksellers.

The above Magazines and all the Periodicals can be obtained at the *Examiner* Book Store

The Globe Newspaper.

THE publisher of *The Globe* has to announce that very great improvements in the publication of this journal will be made in the coming year. A new font of beautiful type, cast specially for *The Globe*, has been imported from the celebrated Scottish Foundry of Millar and Richard, Edinburgh. The quality of the paper used in printing the journal will be much superior to that heretofore employed. Arrangements are now being made or increased Telegraphic facilities; and the corps of Writers, Reporters and correspondents, will be strengthened—Increased effort will be put forth in every department to render *The Globe* more worthy than ever before of the immense circulation it has for so many years enjoyed throughout British America.

The year 1866 is likely to be a most eventful period in the history of Canada—a year in which the current events of the day will be of the deepest interest to every inhabitant of the country.

The new Parliamentary Buildings will, early in the coming spring, be opened for the first time at Ottawa.

The Government is pledged to present to Parliament, at the opening of the session, either a Bill for completing the Confederation of all British America, or a Bill establishing a new Federal constitution for Canada alone, based on the principle of Representation by Population in the popular branch.

On the 17th of March, 1866, the American Treaty of reciprocity will come to an end; during the negotiations for its renewal, or preparations to meet the change, will be watched with much interest.

Arrangements for acquiring possession of, and opening the North-West territory for settlement, will be speedily made, and to these *The Globe* will devote special attention, as it has hitherto done to everything connected with the subject.

With the settlement of the constitution question that has so long distracted the Provinces one question after the material progress of this country will be thrown open for consideration. Among these will be—

The subject of Banking and Currency.
Enlarging the Canals, and otherwise improving the Internal Navigation of the country.
Reduction of the Customs' Tariff.
Interest on Money.
Opening up new Territory to settlement.
Free land grants to actual settlers.
A Homestead Law.

And many other vitally important subjects. In the discussion and settlement of all these matters, *The Globe* will, as heretofore, take an active part; and from the sources of information at the command of its conductors, it is not doubted that its columns the earliest intelligence and the most reliable information will continue to be found.

THE DAILY GLOBE

will continue to be issued from the office at $6 per annum, payable invariably in advance; but can be procured regularly from the news-dealers in all the cities and towns throughout the Province.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

will also be much improved in the year 1866. The paper will be of superior quality, and the new Scottish type will give it a greatly improved appearance. An editor has been engaged, whose special duty it will be to condense and arrange the matter for this edition, and to select intelligence especially adapted for country readers. A portion of each week's paper will be devoted to the publication of some interesting tale; and the markets and prices current will count me to be given with promptness and accuracy.

The *Weekly Globe* will continue to be published at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable strictly in advance. Some exceptions to the rule of advance payment have been heretofore made—but from the 1st of January, 1866, no paper will be sent from the office without prepayment.

CLUB RATES.

During 1866 we will send:—

Six copies one year for	$10 00
Ten " "	15 00
Fifteen " "	22 50

and an extra copy of the *Weekly* to the person who gets up the club; fifteen.

Twenty-five copies one year for	35 00

and a copy of the *Weekly Globe* to the person who gets up the club of twenty-five

Fifty copies one year for	65 00

and a copy of the *Daily Globe* one year to the person who gets up the club of fifty.

Eighty copies one year for	100 00

and a copy of the *Daily*.

Payment must be always in advance.

Each paper is addressed separately.

All the papers in a club must be mailed to one Post-office.

When additional names are added to any club during the year, they must be sent to the *Globe* office by the person who made up the Club, and the money sent with such additional names must be such a proportion of the year's subscription at the Club rate as will pay up to the expiration of the Club.

No exception will be made to these rules on any ground whatever.

GEORGE BROWN,
Publisher.

Globe Office,
Toronto, 1st Nov, 1865.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, also, for a grant of land to aid of the said railway extension and to assist in opening up and rendering navigable the lakes and other water communication in the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria; and for other purposes.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director.

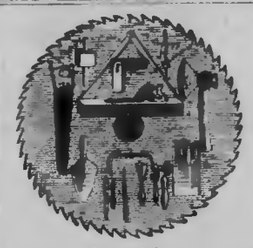
P. H. L. & B. Railway Offices,
Port Hope, Nov. 30th, 1865.

CANADIAN ALMANACS
FOR 1866,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.



Sign of the
CIRCULAR SAW,
GEORGE STREET,
PETERBOROUGH.

Robt. Hamilton

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving his large stock of Hardware, which was selected by him while in Europe, and will offer it for sale at prices that will defy competition.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of
McCOCK'S and AYRES'
BROAD AND NARROW AXES,
Wholesale and Retail.

Lumbermen supplied on Reasonable Terms.

Cash purchasers will consult their interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1865. 39

LLOYD'S

Great Typographical Railway and County Map of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, $2 00.

Also, the United States County Map, $1.50.

The undersigned are sole agents for the above for the Districts of Colborne and Newcastle.

JOHN NEITHERCUT.
DAWSON KENNEDY.

N. B.—For description and particulars, see advertisement in another column.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1865. 45-4

THE EXAMINER
Printing Office!
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS
AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN
Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering
SEWING MACHINE!
COMPANY,
627 Broadway, New-York.

THE BUTTON HOLE Stitch made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses, thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Pocket-binders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it extends, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c. &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Hooker where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State,
627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleecker sts.
June 14 1865. 24

PELOUBET
Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of
Dealers, Teachers, Churches,
Schools, and the public generally, to the above Instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey

Or to—
J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. FICKES, Jackson, Michigan
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill
WHOLESALE AGENTS

A FORTUNE!
Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $500,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$65 00 to $150 00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50 00 60 00
Gents' Hunting Case Silver Watches	25 00 70 00
Gents' Dead Watches double time	75 00 150 00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25 00 50 00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	25 00 50 00
Diamond Rings	50 00 100 00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10 00 30 00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4 00 8 00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5 00 10 00
Gentlemens Chains and Guard Chains	5 00 20 00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4 00 10 00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 00 6 00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	4 00 8 00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4 00 8 00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4 00 6 00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2 50 10 00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2 50 7 00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3 00 8 00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs etc	3 00 10 00
Gent Thimbles, Needle cases etc	4 00 7 00
Miniature Lockets	4 00 6 00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5 00 10 00
Gold Tooth Picks—Cases etc	3 00 10 00
Plain Gold Rings—Chased Rings	3 00 11 00
Stone Setting Signet Rings	4 00 10 00
Cashmere Diamond Rings	3 00 10 00
Ladies' Jewelry Sets—Jet and Gold	8 00 15 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo Pearl etc	6 00 12 00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4 00 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5 00 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	8 00 15 00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20 00 50 00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25 00 50 00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20 00 40 00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	15 00 30 00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mounted cans	20 00 40 00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs Devaugh & Co, No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five for $2, eleven for $5, thirty for $10, sixty for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GERARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.
New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES
DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMETS constructed on a truly scientific principle That have greater strength, and will remain longer in TUNE than any other Piano The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old-fashioned system of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Dunning is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
M. x Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Barili.
Frances H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Henry Fry,	Charles Fradel

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5:—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It is a sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument, an ordinary player obtains with ease action, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they most speedily supercede the old styles.

Gentlemen:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Dunning, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in he instruments under examination in points of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and excells them in pure musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hard wood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm house, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S, Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 4th, 1865.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

HOTEL TO LET.

TO LET, in Ashburnham, a House with good stabling and sheds, a productive garden and good well, known as "Taylor's Hotel." Enquire of

STEPHEN WOOD.
Otonabee, Nov. 29, 1865. 48-4in

COTTAGE TO LET
In Ashburnham.

A NEAT COTTAGE, containing several apartments. It is in a very pleasant situation, near the School House. Rent moderate. For further information apply to

JAMES JOHNSTON
Ashburnham, Nov. 29, 1865.

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor
Peterboro', Sept. 14, 1865. 37

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church

TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments

Can be seen on any day. Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro', a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN REWITT,
Peterboro', C. W.
June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.
Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

SEWING MACHINES!

FINKLE & LYON'S
NEW AND IMPROVED ROTARY FEED
Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewin Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no winding wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, New York.
March 16, 1865. 11-3m

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff

REEVES' AMBROSIA— Contains Witch Hazel—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey—Restores grey hair

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:
L——r Leaves M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York
December 1, 1864 6mos

THREE
CARD PICTURES
FOR $1.
$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.
Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept. 13 h, 1864. 7-1yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN
SEWING MACHINES.
EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it also at impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply the natives with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers.*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McATHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 18 5. 24

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES—Six feet large, mounted and varnished; cost $100,000 and four years time; was finished July 28, 1865 is the best map ever made since the world was from diagrams 200,000 cities, towns villages, market places, post offices, castles, country seats and 28,000 railways and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 18 5, is given The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and Photographers sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, mounted and varnished. Price 4 shillings sterling ($2). No map at $10 can compare to this Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices. Can make a fortune while selling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents letters to us. Ten new maps now under way

J. T. LLOYD,
American Map Publisher.

No. 23 Cortlandt street, N. Y., and No. 1 Strand, London.

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro', July

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1866. No. 2.

The Peterborough Examiner,
A WEEKLY
POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,
AND
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
IS PUBLISHED AT
PETERBOROUGH,
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY
GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Shop Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing Inks. Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancy &c. Office—over George Stethem & Co's Hardware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,
PUMP AND FANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.
Corner of Simcoe and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 27, 1861 48

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro'. C. W

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits,
Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS
Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.
JAS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.
Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

BANK OF TORONTO.
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

MELVILLE MILLAR,
HARDWARE Merchant, George' Street, Peterborough. 18

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 34

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.
Warsaw, C. W. 38

JOHN McMILLAN,
TAILOR,
SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.
Lakefield, North Douro, } 10-1y
May 6th, 1865.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
ATTORNEY, &c.
Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c. &c. &c.
Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Legge, Dentist, Brockville
Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*. H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

HOME AND COLONIAL
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices.
Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.
Losses settled promptly and in full.
JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr.,
Agent.
Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

Pens! Pens!
BARNARD'S Carbonized Mercantile Pens, Just received and for sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
No. 1, Market Block.
Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Money to Lend
IN moderate amounts, on Real Estate. Apply to
JOHN BURNHAM,
Solicitor, Peterborough.
November 8th, 1865. 45

New Map
OF
Peterborough and Ashburnham.
THE undersigned beg to announce that their New Map of the Town of Peterboro' and of the Village of Ashburnham, is now complete and ready for publication.
This Map has been compiled with great care from the original registered plans and surveys, and its entire accuracy secured not only by those means, but by actual survey and careful admeasurement in the two corporations named, not only is every Lot given and its subdivisions where divided, but the names of the owners, as contained in the last Assessment Roll, are neatly printed on each lot. All public buildings, manufactories stores, and private residences, together with the existing and proposed railways, streets, mill-races, water-courses dams, bridges, &c, are laid down from actual measurement. The built-up portion of the town is so colored as to distinguish at a glance the materials used, whether of wood, stone or brick, while the whole is finished in a *superior manner, so as to be both useful and* ornamental, in securing which neither pains nor expense have been spared.
During the ensuing week, the undersigned will be prepared to receive the names of intending subscribers, at their office, Scott's Buildings. Early application is desired, as but a limited number of copies will be published.
FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyors.
Peterborough, Dec. 6, 1865. 49.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a m
Mixed	6 00 p m.
Express (night)	8 43 p m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9 17 a m
Mixed	2 40 p m.
Express (day)	9 53 p m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time
Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.
Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
TORONTO LINE.
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON ..... depart	7.15	3 25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7 59	
Wellington Square	7 46	3 42
Bronte		3 57
Oakville	8	4 07
Port Credit	8.45	4.25
Mimico	9 06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9 30	5 00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 20	7 45
Mimico		8 10
Port Credit	1 55	8.35
Oakville	2 15	9 05
Bronte	2.26	9 17
Wellington Square	2 42	9 37
Waterdown		9 47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10 00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.
ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—
GOING EAST.—At 1 65 5 30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6 38 and 9 00 p m
GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.
C. VIGBARD,
General Superintendent.
Rochester, May, 1865. 2

ROYAL
MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
KEENE & PETERBORO'.
A DAILY STAGE
Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 6.30 a. m
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'... ..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 8.30 p. m.
April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE.
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's,
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,
AT 2.30 P. M.
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.
J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.
Norwood, August 10, 1863. 34

MONTREAL
Ocean Steamship Co'y.
CARRYING THE
CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin	$80 00
Intermediate	60 00
Steerage	25 00

GLASGOW LINE.
FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW:

First Cabin	$60 00
Second Cabin	40 00
Steerage	24 00

All information furnished on application to
GEORGE A. COX,
Agent for Peterboro
Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
October 11, 1865. 41

MESS PORK.
Just received, direct from Chicago,
100 Barrels Mess Pork,
FOR SALE. Apply to
D. SUTHERLAND,
Or J. CARNEGIE.
October 11th, 1865. 41tf

REMOVAL NOTICE!
J. CARNEGIE, Jr.
Produce and Commission Merchant,
HAS REMOVED his Flour and Feed Store to the Brick Building on SIMCOE STREET, in rear of R. Walton's Stove Shop, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of Flour, Bran, Shorts, Pollards, Oats, Peas and Barley.
44-tf.

Fall and Winter Goods!
THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a lot of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which will be found a few pieces of the celebrated
BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS.
I. ROBINSON & CO.
Peterborough, September 12th, 1865. 37

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1866.
The Fashion Magazine of the World
LITERATURE, FINE ARTS & FASHIONS
The most magnificent Steel engravings.—Double Fashion Plates. Wood engravings on every subject that can interest ladies. Crochet knitting, Netting, Embroidery, Articles for the Toilet, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything, in fact, to make a complete Lady's Book.
THE LADIES FAVORITE FOR 36 YEARS
No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it.
GODEY'S RECEIPTS
for every department of a household. These are alone worth the price of the book.
MODEL COTTAGES, (no other Magazine gives them), with diagrams.
DRAWING LESSONS for the Young.—Another specialty with Godey.
ORIGINAL MUSIC, worth $3 a year. Other Magazines publishes old worn-out music; but the subscribers to Godey get it before the music stores.
GARDENING FOR LADIES.—Another peculiarity with Godey.
Fashions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, the millionaire merchants, appear in Godey, the only Magazine that has them.
Ladies bonnets. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the lady's fashion enables every lady to be her own bonnet maker.
MARION HARLAND,
Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"
writes for Godey each month, and for no other magazine. A new novel by her will be published in 1866. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.
TERMS OF
Godey's Lady's Book for 1866.
(From which there can be no Deviation.)
The following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1866:—

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 50
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 50

☞ Additions to clubs at club rates.
☞ Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year, on receipt of $4 50.
☞ We have no club with any other magazine or newspaper.
☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs.
☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for each subscriber.
Address,
L. A. GODEY,
N. E. corner Sixth and Chestnut streets,
43 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY forbid all persons giving any Credit on my account, by or to any per on whatever, without my previous written order to do so.
WILLIAM GRAHAM.
Otonabee, October 6, 1865. 42

ALICE BAGS,
Just received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Select Poetry.

OF BEACONS.

'Mid the darkness of night, with the breakers before it,
The ship struggles on through the surge and the swell;
The landmark is lost, and the fog gathers o'er it
All black as the frown on the forehead of Hell.

Ah! woe to the hopes of the fear stricken seamen,
When the thunder rides down on the surges of air,
And the mad tempest howls like a devil or demon,
Arrayed in the darkness of death and despair.

But what is that light which comes glowing and gleaming,
Dispelling the gloom with its radiance warm?
"Tis the lighthouse! the lighthouse!" its beacon-light beaming,
All fearless and fully, like a star in the storm.

Oh! those glimmering rays fill the soul with new daring
Like the glances of God, through the scowl of the sky;
They come to the heart that is almost despairing,
Bringing joy to the bosom and light to the eye.

And thus, as I sail o'er Life's tremulous ocean,
'Mid the howl of the storm and the wild waters roll,
I see the fixed star of the deathless devotion,
Beaming warm through the windows that lighten my soul.

And it guided me on, o'er the breast of the billow,
To a land that has felt not the sorrows of this
Where the spirit, at last finds a peace-hallowed pillow,
And the weary a rest on the bosom of bliss.

Literature.

The Fit of Ailsie's Shoe.

(Concluded.)

A magic word, *supper*, acted like a charm on all there. The crowd thinned and disappeared, and no one noticed Ailsie. Every gentleman had his own partner to attend to, and no one came near the little peasant girl. Ailsie was very glad, for she would rather endure hunger than be laughed at, and she was just beginning to nod asleep, when in came MacQuillan of the Reek saying that Lady Betty had sent him to conduct her to the supper room.

Lady Betty was sitting at the head of the most distant table, with a knife in her hand, and a huge cake before her. The more substantial eatables seemed to have been already discussed, for every guest had a slice of this cake on a plate before him or her. They were nibbling it and mincing it up with knives. All were silent, and all looked anxious and the dissatisfied. Ailsie thought the silence and the dissatisfaction was all on account of her audacious entrance.

"This way!" said Lady Betty MacQuillan, in a voice that made Ailsie start, and the august hostess cleared a place at her side for our blushing heroine. The wax lights blazed on Lady Betty's golden turban, and Ailsie did not dare to look at her face. She sat down, and Lady Betty with her own hand helped her to a small cut of the wonderful cake. Ailsie was very hungry, and the cake was very good. She devoured a few morsels eagerly; then she ceased eating.

"Why don't you eat child?" said Lady Betty, in a voice that again made Ailsie start: and this time she ventured to look up.

She looked up and stared as if the clouds had opened above her head. There was a little withered yellow face, with twinkling black eyes, looking down on her—a face she had seen before. It was Penny M'Cambridge, from Lough Neagh side, who was to have been her godmother only for the unfortunate pain in her heel, who was sitting there, dressed up in purple velvet and a cloth of gold turban. Oh mather!—What would be the end of this? Penny M'Cambridge befooling all the gentry folks of the country round pretending to be the *lady of Castle Craigie!* Or, stay! Whether was Penny M'Cambridge acting Lady Betty MacQuillan, or had Lady Betty MacQuillan been acting Penny M'Cambridge?

'Why don't you eat child?' repeated Lady Betty, as Ailsie sat turning her piece of cake about on her plate.

'I'm hungry enough,' said Ailsie, 'but I cannot ate this, my lady, barrin you want me to choke myself!'

And Ailsie held up a bit of cake in which was wedged the ring that declared her the heiress of Castle Craigie.

Well, I need no tell how after supper some of the guests who were spiteful ordered their carriages and whirled away in disgust; how others who were not spiteful, staid and danced the morning in; how some, who were good natured, congratulated Ailsie on her good luck; how others, who were quite the reverse yet frowned on the bewildered hero ine of the evening.—How Ailsie was kept close by the wonderful Lady Betty all the rest of the time; how, in the end, she was conducted to a splendid bedchamber, where she was frightened out of her senses at the grandeur of the furniture, and could not get a wink of sleep for the softness of the stately bed.

The news was not long in travelling over the country, and next day, when a carriage dashed up to the foot of the lonan, Jamie and his wife thought they were prepared to receive their fortunate daughter with dignity. But when Ailsie walked in to them in a white pelisse and sandal slippers, her bonnie dark eyes looking at them from under the shade of a pink satin hat and feathers, this delusion of theirs was dispelled.—Mary's exultation knew no bounds, and Jamie said, 'Can this fine lady be my daughter?' nervously, and with tears in his eyes. And Ailsie sat on a chair in the middle of the floor, she had swept so often, and cried, pulled off her fine hat, and threw it to the farthest corner of the kitchen vowing she would never leave her father and mother to go and live with Lady Betty. And Lady Betty who was present, was not a bit angry, although the beautiful hat was spoiled; but began telling how she would educate Ailsie, and take her to see the distant world, and how she would dress her like a princess, and marry her to some great gentleman who would either bear the name of MacQuillan, or adopt it.

Then Ailsie's heart seemed to break with one loud sob, and she rushed out of the cottage and down the lonan, bareheaded and weeping. Midway she stopped on the road, and pulling off one of her pretty shoes, she flung it with all her might till it struck the trunk of a small tree growing up the hill that led to the Hughie's.

'That's the slipper for you, for good luck, Hughie Devenish!' she said; an' if ever I forget you to marry a fine gentleman may the Lord turn my grau' gowns into rags again, an' the bit that I ate into sand *in my mouth!*'

To Ailsie said good bye to home. The next day Lady Betty and Miss MacQuillan departed from Castle Craigie for the Continent, where Lady Betty intended to give Ailsie a lady's education and accomplishments.

Four years passed away, and Jamie and Mary had grown accustomed to their improved circumstances, Lady Betty having proved as good as her word in bestowing on them all these benefits which she had enumerated when coaxing Ailsie away with her. Whether they were quite satisfied with the freak that fortune had played with them, they themselves knew best. When a neighbor went in to see them Mary had always something grand about 'my daughter Miss MacQuillan;' but the widow Devenish often shook her head, saying they were dull enough when nobody was by, and feared Ailsie had forgotten them.

Ailsie's education being finished, Lady Betty set her heart on an ambitious marriage for her favorite. She introduced her to society in Paris, and saw her making conquests right and left at some of the most fashionable watering places on the Continent. Ailsie's sparkling eyes were enchantingly foiled by her diamonds, and proposals in plenty were laid at her feet. But Ailsie, though enjoying right merrily the homage so freely paid her, only laughed at the offers of marriage as though it were quite impossible to regard them as anything but so many capital jokes. Lady Betty did not join in this view of the matter, but she had patience with her heiress for a considerable time, as Ailsie always modified her displeasure by saying, on her refusal of each 'good match,' 'I will marry a better man still, Lady Betty.'

After four years, Lady Betty who was a willful old lady, and whose patience was exhausted, quarrelled with her about it, and before she recovered her temper she took ill and died, and Ailsie found herself one day sad and solitary in Paris, without the protection of her kind indulgent friend.

Tears would not mend the matter now nor would they after the will which Lady Betty had left behind her, the conditions of which were fair enough, said Ailsie's suitors, when the contents of the important document became known. One year had the impatient old Lady given her heiress in the space of which time to become a wife. And if at the end of that year she was still found to be a spinster, not a penny had she, but might go back to the cottage at the top of the lonan and take with her her father and mother to work for them as before, to milk her cows, and feed her hens, and persuade herself, if she liked, that her wit, and her diamonds and her beauty, and her lovers, had all had their existence in a tantalizing dream, which had visited her between roosting time in the evening and cock crow of a churning morning. But, should she marry before the year was out, bestowing on her husband the name of MacQuillan, then would the spade of Lady Betty be appeased and the Indian thousands and the Irish rental, together with the old ancestral halls of Castle Craigie, would all belong to Ailsie and the fortunate possessor of her wealthy little hand.

Very fair conditions, said the suitors, and proposals poured in on Ailsie. But lo and behold the flinty hearted damsel proved as obstinate as ever; and in the midst of wonderment and disappointment, having attained the age of twenty-one and being altogether her own mistress, she wrote to her retainers at Castle Craigie to announce her arrival there upon a certain summer day. Great was the glory of Mary MacQuillan when she received a letter from her daughter declaring that her father and mother should at once take up their abode at the castle, being there to receive her at her arrival.—Great, in end, was her triumph when Miss O'Trimmins sat making her a gown of brown velvet, and a lace cap with lappets, in which to meet her child, and when Jamie's blue coat with the bright gold buttons came home.

Ailsie brought a whole horde of foreigners with her, brilliant ladies of rank, who called her pet and darling in broken English—and nerdy marquises—and counts with slender means, who were nevertheless very magnificent persons, and still hoped to win the Irish charmer. Balls, plays and sports of all kinds went on at the castle, and those of the gentry folks who from curiosity or a better feeling, came to visit Ailsie, and found her in the midst of a roomful of gattering company, dressed in a blue satin sack and pearl ear-rings, with her hair coming into her eyes in very bewitching little tendril curls, and seated between Mary in the brown velvet and lappets, and Jamie with the new coat and the buttons. They went away saying she was wonderful indeed, considering, delightfully odd and pretty, and they wondered which of those flaunting foreigners she was going to marry in the end. Meantime the year was flying away, and old neighbors of her mother's began to shake their heads over the fire, of nights, and to say that if Ailsie did not take care she might be a penniless lass yet.

This was in this position when, one fine morning, Miss MacQuillan, driving out with some of her grand friends, thought proper to stop at the door of Hughie Devenish's school house. The schoolmaster turned red and then pale as he saw Ailsie's feathers coming nodding to him through the doorway, followed by a brilliant party of grandees, and two footmen dragging a huge parcel of presents for his girls and boys. Ailsie coolly set her ladies and gentlemen unpacking the parcel and distributing its contents, while she questioned the shoemaker upon many subjects with the air of a little duchess, whose humor it was to make inquiries, and who never, certainly, had seen that place, much less conversed with that person before.

Hughie endured her whim with proud patience, till just before she left him, on opening his desk to restore a book to its place, she demanded to see a certain little dark thing which was peeping out from under some papers. Then, with evident annoyance he produced a little black kid shoe. So the story runs.

'Why it's only a slipper!' said Ailsie, turning it about and looking at it just as the *Widow Dervish* had detected *Hughie* in doing. 'What an odd thing to keep a shoe in a desk! But it looked like the cover of a book. Good morning!'

As the party drove off it is said that one of the gentlemen remarked that the schoolmaster was a fine looking intelligent fellow, fit for a better station than that which he filled. And it is further said that next day Ailsie made a present to this gentleman of a snuff box worth a hundred guineas.

When Ailsie went to her room on her return home on this August afternoon, she walked over to a handsome gold casket which stood upon her table, unlocked it, and took out a little kid slipper which looked as if she must have stolen it out of Hughie's desk. In the sole of it was pinned a slip of paper, on which were scrawled, in a crude hand, the words:

'If ever I forget you, Hughie Devnish, to marry a fine gentleman, may the Lord turn my grain' gowns into rags agen, and the bit that I ate into sand in my mouth.'

'And, the Lord's goin' to do it very fast,' said Ailsie, falling back into her old way of talking as she looked at this specimen of her old way of writing, 'If I do not look to it't very soon, an' he keepin' my word! An' God knows Hugie Devnish,' she added, as she locked her box again with a sharp snap, 'you're more of a gentleman any day the sun rises on you than ever poor Ailsie'll be of a lady!'

One day the lady of the castle sent a message to her guests to say she was indisposed (Ailsie had picked up a few pretty words), from the heat, and must beg them to excuse her absence from among them for the rest of the day.

It was on this very evening that Hughie Devnish was walking up and down his school room flour, musing, I am told, on the impossibility of his enduring in the future to have Ailsie coming into the school at any hour she pleased, to play the mischief with his heart, and the lady patroness among the boys and girls. He had just come to this point of resolving to give up his labors here and go off to seek his fortune in America, when click! went the latch of the door, and (of course, thinks he, it must be a dream) in walking Ailsie. Not the Lady Bountiful of the morning, in satin gown and nodding feathers, but the veritable old Ailsie of four years ago, in the same old garb—cotton dress, brogues, straw bonnet tipped over her nose, and all (where on earth did she get them?) in which she had tripped into him on that over August evening, of which this was the anniversary, when she had thrown him her invitation to Lady Betty's ball.

Now the gloaming was just bursting out the glare of the sunset behind the latticed windows, and when Hughie had pinched himself and found he was not dreaming at all the next because very sure that he had gone out of his senses with trouble, and that he was looking at an object conjured up before his eyes by his own diseased imagination. However, the apparition looked very substantial as it approached, and sitting on the end of one of the forms it displayed a paper which it unfolded in its hands—hands that were white instead of brown, making the only difference between this and the old Ailsie.

'I've got a letther here Mather Devnish,' said Ailsie's old brogue, and in the sly mischievous tone that Hughie remembered *well; an', if ye plase, I want ye to answer it for me. I'm a bad clerk myself, ye know.*

Not knowing what to say to her he took the letter out of her hand and glanced over it. It was a proposal of marriage from Ailsie's old tormentor, MacQuillan of the Rerk.

The schoolmaster was trembling, you may believe, with many confused ideas and sensations when he folded the letter and returned it; but he inked his pen manfully and produced a sheet of paper, then sat waiting with much patience for his visitor's dictation. But Ailsie sat quiet with her eyes upon the floor, and so there was a cruel pause.

'Well,' says Hughie at last, with a bewitched feeling, as if he were addressing only his pupil of old days, 'what am I to say in the answer.'

'Feth I don't know,' says Ailsie.

'But what reply do you mean to give?' asked Hughie, striving, we are assured, to command himself. 'Am I to say yes or no in the letter?'

'I tell ye I don't know, Hughie Devnish,' said Ailsie, crossly. 'I gave a promise to another an' he has never freed me from it yet. I believe ye'll know best what to put in the letter yerself.'

'Ailsie!' cried Hughie, rising to his feet, 'did you come here for nothing but to dhrive me mad? Or, evourteen, is it possible you would marry me yet?'

'Feth it is, Hughie,' said Ailsie.

And after the letter was written they went in and had tea with Widow Devnish.

The next morning Miss MacQuillan appeared among her guests as if nothing had happened, but before night a whisper flew from ear to ear that the heiress was engaged while the lady herself did not contradict the report. Every man looked darkly at his neighbor, and 'Who is he?' was the question on every lip. At last, 'It is not I,' said one double drone, and flew off to seek honey elsewhere; and 'It is not I,' said the others, one by one, and followed his example: and by and by Ailsie was left peaceably in possession of her castle; whereupon there was a quiet wedding, at which Mary, Jamie, and the Widow Dervish were the only guests.

A nine days' wonder expires on the tenth and after a few years Hughie Devnish MacQuillan, Esq. was looked upon as no despicable person by many who thought it their duty to sneer on his wedding day.

THE EARNEST USE OF LIFE.

Let us think how little we use life thoroughly, how little we really live our life, how seldom we are in the humor to carry out life's great and solemn purposes, how we let its opportunities fly by us like thistledown on the wind. Why are we not always denying ourselves, taking up the cross and following Christ? Why are we not always on *the watch for every occasion* in which a word may be said or a deed done, or a thought thought, that shall be a protest for Christ in this vain and sinful world? Why is God's love but a rare wintry gleam, and never a steady summer in our soul? Think, for instance, of such a thing as prayer—what a wonderful thing it is! To kneel, an atom in creation, to the Almighty; to be able to bare our hearts to him, and to feel sure that the least throb, as well as the great spasm, is perfectly appreciated, felt, understood, sympathized with by that awful yet loving being!

And yet how wintry our hearts are in our prayers! how seldom they burst into cheerful praises! how constantly the sky above us seems pale and heavy, and dull and impenetrable, and our hearts beneath abide in their sleep! Or if a snowdrop here and there wanders out, and now and thee a pincher primrose, there are not flowers enough to fashion into even the poorest garland.

Mutton the Meat for Farmers.

The cheapest meat for farmers is mutton, it may safely be said it costs nothing. The wool that is annually sheared from the body of every sheep, richly pays for the keeping. In this climate it costs less to keep sheep than at the North, on account of the shortness of our winters. Then there is the increase—an item of great importance.—The increase is so much clear profit. From this increase the farmers can all his meat for the year, if he likes. Or, he may save the lambs and take some of the older sheep in their places. The pelt of the sheep, if killed for mutton, is also saved and sold, which is worth nearly as much as the sheep would sell for. It is also the most convenient meat to have on hand. In the warmest weather a farmer can take care of the sheep after being killed, without losing it spoil. With beef this is not so easy. One hand can kill and dress a sheep in an hour. It takes but little time or trouble to kill a sheep, not near as much as to kill and dress a hog or a beef. On account of convenience and economy, we say keep sheep and live upon mutton. We have said nothing about its being the healthiest food. This is admitted. It needs no arguments or facts to prove it. It is true that pork is the chief meat of farmers. It is the unhealthiest of all, whether fresh or saturated with salt to preserve it sound. Let every farmer keep sheep. They are the most profitable stock on a farm. The hog's back only yields bristles while the sheep's yields downy wool. All that you feed to the hog is gone, unless you kill it, while the sheep will pay for its keep with its fleece yearly. The hog is a filthy, voracious animal—the sheep gentle as a dove and neat and cleanly.

A LARGE BARN.

A correspondent of the *Utica Herald* gives the following description of a barn on the farm of a Mr. Lyon in Lewis county at N. Y. The farm consists of 800 acres of cleared land. Mr. Lyon keeps a dairy of 90 cows:—

"The barn is 221 feet long by 48 feet broad. It sets upon a wall 20 feet high, which contains a thousand yards of masonry. The drive way is 30 feet above the bottom and twenty-one wagons can be unloaded at once from the barn floor. The mows on either side of the drive floor have capacity for holding 650 tons of hay before you get above the level of the barn floor, and it is proposed to have machinery driven by water power for catching up the whole load and dumping it into the bays at once. The stables in the basement will hold two hundred head of cattle, and near by is an immense muck bed where any amount of this material may be readily had for mingling with the manures or using in the stables to absorb the liquid manures. There are thirteen ventilators running from the stables to the top of the building, the height of which to the peak is eighty feet. In the basement it is proposed to have a manure cellar and machinery for doing all the work of threshing, cutting roots and feed, carried by water power which is conveniently near. This barn cost in the neighborhood of $42,000, and when completed, go to the machinery, &c., will probably be the most interesting barn structure in the State."

A California gold digger having become rich, desired a friend to purchase him a library of books. The friend obeyed, and received a letter of thanks thus worded: —"I am obliged to you for the pains of your selection; I particularly admire a grand religious poem about Paradise, by a Mr. Milton, and a set of plays (quite delightful) by a Mr. Shakespeare. If these gentlemen should write and publish any more, be sure and send them to me."

THE LOVE OF THE BRUTES.—A male chimpanzee has just been received at the London Zoological gardens, and had a hearty welcome from the female chimpanzee there. They kissed each other, then the male patted the female's face, danced around her, took her round the waist, as if he was going to waltz, when they expressed their joy by dancing and bowling in ludicrous concert.

GEO. STETHEM & CO.

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Bar, Hoop, and Band Iron, Steel Blacksmiths' Tools, Horse Nails, &c., Shoe Thread and Findings. Lasts, Pegs, &c., Cutlery, Saws, Files & Edge Tools, Plated & Japanned Goods, Varnishes, Glass, Paints, Oils, Cabinet Makers', Lumbermen's, and other HEAVY AND SHELF Hardware.

to which we would call your attention.

A FEW SETS OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH WARRANTED PLANES

Have been just received.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.,
Hardware Merchants & Ironmongers,
Wholesale and Retail

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,
George Street, Peterborough

December 6, 1865. 49

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands—Jas. Hall.
Insolvent Act of 1864—W. C. Armstrong.
Little Lake Cemetery—A. Stewart.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses—John. Walton.
"The Farm Review"
"The American Agriculturist"
Splendid Offer—Jas. Beaty.
Money to Loan—Weller & Hatton.
Notice—John Neithercutt.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1866.

The Approaching Parliament.

In a few days the representatives of the people will assemble at the new capitol, Ottawa, and in the new buildings erected at such cost and with such skill, so that they are considered second to none on this this continent. But there is more than architectural design or magnificence to be attended to and also. I. At no period in Canadian history did more depend on the wisdom, prudence, careful legislation, and action of those into whose hands are committed the management of our affairs. The subject so kept secret—viz., cause of Hon. George Brown's resignation—will very soon be revealed, and the wisdom of the course either approved or condemned. We have no fear, however, that Mr. Brown is in any fault in the matter. The subject of Reciprocity, too, will engage the attention of the Assemblies. The fact that Messrs. Galt and Howland have gone to Washington for the purpose of placing themselves in communication with the authorities on the subject, seems to indicate that there are hopes of securing either the continuance of the Treaty or a respite for its further consideration. Therefore, let us hope that the terms of any new regulations may be such as will be proportionately just to both.

The effect of forcing the Canadians into an annexation by rescinding the treaty will prove another failure if tried, and this the American people must plainly understand, as all the means of the most extensive commerce are at command by means of our noble St. Lawrence, and Railroads; and it is not to be supposed that with the Eastern Provinces, the West Indies, and South America for a market, that Canadians would remain inactive awaiting the moment to be *received* into the union. If Americans think they can shut us out of a market for our produce they will find themselves disappointed.

Confederation will again be under consideration. From the appearance of affairs in the Eastern provinces, the subject has not been making very rapid strides, still it has gained ground. From the fact that the Home Government are so anxious for the completion of it, we feel, good reason to assure ourselves that it will yet be accomplished.

We desire confederation—nay, we require it—for our mutual protection and benefit; but even Confederation may be purchased at too dear a rate.

To Upper Canadians, their present municipal institutions are satisfactory as would be the continuance of our elective institutions. Let us therefore hope that whatever scheme of union the wisdom of the governments may adopt that they will be careful not to put a rude hand on those institutions that are so dear to Upper Canadians, and have been found to work so well while in operation viz:—our educational and our election institutions.

THE CONVERSAZIONE.

The Conversazione in connection with the Literary Club was a decided success, as far attendance is concerned. The Victoria Hall was very well filled, although the evening was most inopportune, being unusually cold. Sheriff Hall, in the absence of the President, presided, and addressed the audience extempore—in which he promised those present, what was really given, a very pleasant entertainment. It would be a little out of place, perhaps, to enter into a critical report of the performance of those who had volunteered their services for the occasion; and therefore we will content ourselves this time by steering between "Scylla" and "Charybdis." Let the two provoke the former to mortal combat, or the latter to use his pugnard in self defence, or in defence of the Club. We hope, however, that a few remarks will not prove offensive to any one. The reading, on the whole, was fair; but there were exceptions. Clearness, distinctness, tone, tone, and emphasis, were, in a few cases, evidently never thought of; yet we think that good reading cannot be where these are not. And certainly there are some of the things aimed at in good reading. The singing was better than the reading. "Music at Nightfall" was well rendered, as was also "Murmuring Sea," by the Misses Kennedy. The reminiscences of the recitation of a "Report from Below," and also the reading of "Viriliana and his Death," kept the whole house in bursts of laughter; and the "Lost Child," by the same gentleman, which was deservedly encored, was truly equal to any of the other performances. We are pleased to find that the receipts of the Club were so tangibly acknowledged by the citizens, as the large audience and the handsome sum of $52 is the result, fully testified.

Let us hope that this will not be the Alpha and the Omega of the Club. We are sure that the members have no reason to feel disappointed, but, on the contrary, gratified that so much call for and has been so amply responded to. If a hint is permissible, we would remark that another entertainment would be very acceptable to the public; and if the result should equal the last, the $50 would be a nice offering to the "mine," to aid those good ladies who labour so incessantly in order to provide food and clothing for those who may be in need.

School Trustees.

The election of School Trustees came off yesterday. There was considerable interest exhibited, but in a quiet way. There was no opposition except in the Center Ward.

In the North Ward, D. W. Dumble, Esq., was elected by acclamation.

In the East Ward, W. Clinton, Esq., was also returned by acclamation.

In the South Ward, W. Helm, Esq., was returned without opposition.

In the Centre Ward, it was understood that Mr. Stevenson was about to run for the Ward; but, at the appointed hour, Mr. P. C. Blanchet, was nominated, and also Mr. Charles Cameron, and a poll instituted. At three o'clock, however, Mr. Blanchet, finding that there was a strong opposition, and that he would not be likely to gain the election, retired; consequently Mr. Cameron was declared duly elected. There would in this have been any opposition to Mr. Blanchet, but for certain rumors of very wrong motives for his endeavoring to get on the Board, viz: to meet one whom he considers an old opponent. This, if true, it must be admitted, would not be for the interest of the School or the harmony of the Board, and could work no good. Every one believes Mr. Blanchet well qualified for the office, but under the circumstances, many thought it would be best for the future weal of the Town that he should withdraw from the contest; and he very wisely did so.

Orange Intelligence.

The following Brethern were duly elected Officers of Hastings L. O. L. No. 549, on Friday evening, Dec. 29th, ult.

Bro. A. C. Hoyche, W. M.
" Robert Steele, D. M.
" John Wilson, Treas.
" J. B. Wilson, Secy.
" Wm. McConnell, Chap.
" J. le Brocks, 1st Com.
" S. Saunderville, 2nd Com.
" Thos. McKee, 3rd Com.
" Wm. Johnston, 4th Com.
" Robt. Johnston, 5th Com.

At the last regular meeting of L. O. L. No. 281, Dummer, the following Officers were elected and installed, viz:—

Bro. Arch. Robertson, W. M.
" John Ferguson, D. M.
" James Kidd, Sec.
" Robert Parker, Treas.
" Duncan G. Anderson, 1st Com.
" Hugh Drain, 2nd Com.
" Arch. Anderson, 3rd Com.
" Duncan Fergerson, 4th Com.
" James McDonald, 5th Com.

Regular night of meeting, last Thursday of every month.

Temple Dedication.

On Tuesday night the large Assembly Rooms in Scott's Block were dedicated for temperance purposes. The Hall is a very commodious one, and was well filled on the occasion. Very appropriate and stirring addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Cantlon, T. M. Fairbairn, Esq., and Mr. R. Rutherford, which were most attentively received. A Choir, under the direction of Mr. Parnell, occupied the intervals with sweet music. The greatest praise is due to Mr. Parnell for his very valuable services at those meetings on every occasion requested; more than mere votes of thanks are due to him, and those who assisted in rendering the meeting so pleasant. The Templars have now a Hall second to none in Town. They have fitted it up very creditably. Let us hope that their efforts will be duly appreciated, and effective in the great object of their mission—the rescue of drunkards from a drunkard's grave, and perhaps worse, a drunkard's condemnation.

A Usury Case.

The Bank of Montreal vs. Scott *et. al.* This important case came off at Toronto, on Friday last. All the employees of the Bank here were summoned and had to appear at Toronto. The Bank was under the necessity of sending a gentleman from Toronto to attend to the business in the absence of the Agent, &c. The council for the plaintiff were J. H. Cameron, Q. C., and Mr. Dennistoun; for the Defendants, Mr. G. Galt, Q. C., Hon. S. Smith, Q. C., and Mr. B. Harrison. This was an action on a promissory note for $8,500. The defendants admitted making the note, but set up the plea of usury. The jury could not agree, standing 8 to 4 against the bank, we are informed. Being sent back, it was found after three hours and a half that they could not agree, and were therefore dismissed.

Township Elections—Continued.

Stanhope.—Jas. McIville, Joseph Beatty, Henry Fitzsimons, H. Jones, John Brown.

Minden and Dysart.—Andrew Sharp, Alexander McDougall, Abner Baker, John Lucas, John Brown.

Snowdon.—S. S. Peck, R. C. Garratt, J. Otto, John Bryan, Samuel Logan.

Galway.—All the old Councillors were re-elected.

Dummer.—Francis Crow, G. Choate, John Kidd, Henry Ferguson, Wm. Wigmore.

Melancholy Accident at a Wedding.

On Tuesday last, while a wedding party were returning home after the marriage ceremony, the father of the bride, a Mr. O'Flaherty, got thrown out of his waggon while crossing Pigeon Creek, and falling on his head suffered such injuries as caused immediate death. His son also received severe bruises at the same time.

New Trustees Grammar School.

The Town Council at its meeting last night, appointed Col. Haultain, Dr. Burnham and James Stevenson, Esq. Trustees for the Grammar School, in accordance with the new Grammar School Act. The County Council have the appointing of three more.

New Councils.

On Monday next, the 15th instant, the councillors elect for 1866, will meet at their different places of assembling, for the purpose of making and subscribing the necessary declarations, &c., of qualification and of office, and thus organize their Councils for the current year.

Last week while a team belonging to Mr. Hilliard, Lumber Merchant, of this Town, was crossing Balsam Lake, they happening on a piece of ice where two roots in the ice met, went down, and one of the horses was drowned. There were three men on the sleigh at the time, but none of them received any damage.

Ashburnham.

The election of School Trustees, for the village passed off very quietly. Mr A. Ingram was reelected by acclamation, and Mr. John Craigie was chosen in the room of Mr. Johnston whose term of office expired.

We are informed that Dr. Ryerson will visit Peterboro on the 14th proximo for the purpose of consulting the friends of education on subjects connected therewith.

New Publications

We have received the January Number of that popular monthly, "Good Words." The contents of the present number are: A Story of "Modern English life;" "My Dervish life:" "Refuge;" "The Story of John Huss;" "Two Pascals from an Old Picture;" "Health of Body and Mind;" "Jonathan Swift's Distinguished Letter from Abroad;" "A Question of Minutes;" "Children's Carols;" "On the Enforced Pauses of Life;" "Justification by Faith and its first Preacher." This excellent work is edited by Norman MacLeod, D. D.; is published by Strahan & Co., No. 50 St. Peter Street, Montreal; and may be obtained at Graham & Stratton's Peterborough.

The Canada Farmer.—We have received the first number, for 1866, of this valuable publication, and we do not hesitate to recommend it before all other Agricultural journals to the Canadian Farmers. This number seems to be an improvement on the previous year, and the low price places it with in the reach of every Farmer. Published by the Hon. George Brown, Toronto, at $1 per annum. Subscriptions received at Graham & Stratton's, Peterborough.

We give to-day "A Splendid Offer" of the proprietor of the Toronto *Leader*. While differing from the *Leader* in politics and other (to us) important questions, still it is due to that journal to say that it is conducted with stability, is the ablest journal in the Conservative interest in Canada, and deserves an extensive patronage. Read the advertisement.

The advertisement of the Toronto *Globe*—Hon. George Brown, proprietor—has also appeared in our columns during the past two weeks. We consider this the ablest journal in Canada. It is strongly Reform, and contains the ablest articles on Confederation, Reciprocity, and other subjects of general interest, of any Canadian publication, and is second to none on this continent. It has, and deservedly so, a very large circulation. Both the *Daily Globe* and *Leader* can be obtained every day at Graham & Stratton's, Peterborough. Subscriptions will also be received for the Weeklies.

The "*Evening Post*" is the title of a new daily paper now published in Ottawa. It is neatly printed, is a very good size for an evening paper, and appears to be under good management. It is in favor of the present Coalition, and an advocate of Confederation. It has our best wishes for its success.

The great Maitland case has already occupied two days of the courts in Toronto, and is not decided as we go to Press. It is expected to last 2 or 3 days more.

CURLING.

The long expected *Bonspiel* between the Otonabee Curling Club and the "Waverly" of Cobourg, came off at Gore's Landing, Rice Lake, on Wednesday, the 3rd instant. The weather was favourable; and although the powerful mid-day sun induced a few of the "Keener Curlers of the core," to "cast their duplikees to the wark," it was only for a short spell, as old Boreas soon asserted his supremacy and made the *boulders* glad to resume their *toppery*. The ice was smooth and upon the whole very satisfactory; but in one or two places a little bias-ed, and so giving occasion to test the skill of the competitors in *out* and *in-elbowing*, and in *bar rowing*. As soon as the match commenced it became apparent that the game was to be closely contested, and every man on either side put forth his best effort

"To guard, or draw, or wick a bore,
Or up the rink like John roar,
In time o' need."

And every shot was sternly fought for, as evinced by the fact that more than one-half of the heads played, yielded only one shot each. It would be superfluous to say that the excitement was most intense, as each well aimed stone curled its way to accomplish its destined mark; and impossible to tell how "theesons" were waved, hats thrown up, and lusty cheers rent made the welkin ring, as some great shot turned the scale for either side. Playing was commenced at 12 o'clock and continued till four; and although no time was the Waverly ahead on all the rinks; yet she led for a considerable time on one, and was so "plagny" near up on the others, that it was very hard to foretell which side was the likelier to win the day. But when time was called it was found that the laurels had fallen to Otonabee by a majority of 12 shots, as follows, viz:

OTONABEE.		COBOURG.	
RINK NUMBER ONE.		RINK NUMBER ONE.	
Thomas Campbell,		Captain Boyd,	
John Cumberside,		John Hunter,	
A. Campbell, Sr.,		John Wallace,	
J. Stevenson, *Skip*	23	E. A. McNachtan, *Skip*	27
RINK NUMBER TWO.		RINK NUMBER TWO.	
A. McVean, M. D.,		John Underwood,	
Robert Campbell, Sr.,		John Scarlett,	
John McLachlan,		Alex. McCallum,	
J. S. Russell, *Skip*	23	James Cameron, *Skip*	21
RINK NUMBER THREE.		RINK NUMBER THREE.	
Jeff. Dinsdale,		W. E. Rutan,	
Henry Moore,		Thomas Bartlett,	
James Buchanan,		W. Underwood,	
James Laing, *Skip*	28	John Pratt, *Skip*	19
Total Score	79	Total Score	67

After the contest, the "brithers of the roaring game" sat down to a substantial dinner, got up in first-rate style by mine host Harris. The distance the friends from Cobourg had to travel homewards, and the unwillingness of the Otonabee folks to be on the Lake after dark, rendered a lengthened symposium unadvisable; so, after spending "an wee short hour" in friendly and social intercourse, and Curler's "crack," the members of the Waverly Club started for home, bidding adieu to their norland competitors amid hearty cheers, and resolved to try their mettle again some other day. The Otonabee lads also turned their faces homewards, feeling proud of their victory, and vastly pleased that, with their diminutive keen run cast iron stanes, they had *held their ain and mair* against the bountiful and gigantic grantes of their opponents.—*Com.*

Monaghan Township Council.

Monaghan, Dec. 29th, 1865.

The Council met at 10 o'clock—all the members present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

In reply to a communication from Mr. Pearce, of the County Treasurer's Office, stating that he had effected the sale of certain lots which could not be sold by Sheriff for arrears of taxes, amounting to $1003.36, the Council granted the sum of $7 for the services thus rendered.

Mr. Robert Laing, Jr., applied for liberty to open up the concession line between concessions 7 and 8, as far eastward as lot 7, in order to get to his land, and to have the timber cut on same for his trouble.—Granted.

The Reeve and Councillor Collins having been appointed a Committee to enquire why certain taxes were collected for the year 1864, report as follows, which was received and adopted:

That upon enquiry they find that the taxes charged upon Park Lot No. 14, in 14th concession, to Mr. Brownscombe, ought not so to be, as said Brownscomb declares he was not in possession of it and the taxes should have been charged to the Proprietor, Thos. Bradburn, whose name was not on the Roll for said lot.

An order of $10 00, was given in favor of Mr. G. Birney, for the making of a culvert at the Town Hall.

An order for $11 25 to Mr. Romaine for printing.

Orders for orders were also given.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.—Com.

MUNICIPALITY of BURLEIGH, &c.

A meeting of the Council of the Municipality of Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff, Monmouth, Harcourt and Bruton was held the 27th day of December, 1865.

Present,—James Golborne, Reeve; Giles Stone and Henry Maxwell.

Proposed by Mr. Maxwell, seconded by Mr. Stone,—That the following bills and accounts be paid out of the Treasury of this Municipality:—

C. A. Weller	$21 00
R. Romaine	5 98
T. Menzies	3 65
E. Hall	5 28
E. Hall, Returning Officer	1 50
Three Selectors of Jurors	6 00
Services of Municipal Council	57 00
Total	$94 41

Proposed by Mr. Maxwell, and seconded by Mr. Stone.—That the petition of Richard Sean, John Sean, Jas. Mitchell and others be laid over for further consideration.

Proposed by Mr. Stone, and seconded by Mr. Maxwell,—That the sum of thirty dollars be paid to James Mitchell on acct. for assessing and collecting.

The Council then adjourned.

Election of Councillors for the Municipality of Burleigh, &c.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Electors of the United Townships of Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff, Monmouth, Harcourt and Bruton, was held for the purpose of electing five free and proper persons to serve as Councillors for this Municipality for the year 1866.

Proposed by Mr. R. Spencer, and seconded by Mr. W Meyers,—That Mr. Giles Stone be elected as a Councillor for the year 1866.

Proposed by Mr. J. Collins, seconded by Mr. P. Horan,—That Mr. Patrick Scott be elected as a Councillor for the year 1866.

Proposed by Mr. P. Phelan, seconded by Mr. W. Wilson, Jr.,—That Mr. David Robin Castiday be elected as a Councillor for the year 1866.

Proposed by Mr. Middleton, seconded by Mr. W. Wilson Sr.,—That Mr. Caleb Souseley be elected as a Councillor for the year 1866.

Proposed by Mr. H. Giles, seconded by Mr. W. Stone,—That Mr. James Golborne be elected as a Councillor for the year 1866.

Proposed by Mr. J. Scott, seconded by Mr. J. Dunlop,—That Mr. John Carroll be elected as a Councillor for the year 1866.

Proposed by Mr. J. Steen, seconded by Mr. C. Burt,—That Mr. John young be elected as a Councillor for the year 1866.

On a show of hands being taken a large majority was in favor of Messrs. Stone, Scott, Castiday, C. Sousley and Carroll.

A Poll was demanded by Mr. Henry Giles in favor of Mr. Golborne.

A Poll was taken and 19 votes were polled Mr. Golborne getting 2 and Mr. Young 5; when Messrs. Golborne and Young resigned.

The following gentlemen were then declared duly elected as Councillors for the year 1866:—Messrs. Giles Stone, P. Scott, D. R. Castiday, C. Sousley and J. Carroll.

EDWARD SMYTHE HALL,
Returning Officer.

Anstruther, Jan. 1st, 1866.

Norwood Board of Public Instruction.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Mr. Editor,—Permit me, through the medium of your columns, to make a few brief remarks regarding the proceedings of the Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterboro'. This Board met on Monday, the 11th of December, at 10 o'clock, a. m., pursuant to notice given, and proceeded at once to the examination of candidates. The Board, in preference to the mode hitherto followed in examining candidates, adopted the system of written examinations, considering it to be a more accurate test of the attainments of candidates. The idea was undoubtedly good. But, sir, the conduct of some of the members while examining the papers of the Teachers was anything but praise worthy. That some of the members wear a black coat, I don't deny; but, from the sneering and ludicrous conduct exhibited by them while perusing the examination papers, I was led to conclude, sir, that there must be "a thread of blue in it." Nor was it an uncommon occurrence, Mr. Editor, to see the papers handed round among the visitors, to be made the subject of derision. Now, sir, do you not consider such conduct as that highly condemnable? Undoubtedly so. And yet it was done by those who would be highly offended, were you to designate them by any other title inferior to that of "gentlemen." But, sir, some of the members of this Board are exceedingly illiterate, and scarcely know the first rudiments of educat on. I think, sir, that it will be admitted by all who know some of them that they are far from being acquainted with the simplest education. I verily believe, Mr. Editor, that *one* of them could not define the word "Educa ion," were he put to the test; and yet he is a member of the Board. I cannot imagine, sir, how this modern Saul can muster up presumption enough as to present himself among the prophets. But, Mr. Editor, as you are aware, it does not require a penetrating genius to behold, under his borrowed garb, the more befitting cloak of "Daw." You must not think, Mr. Editor, that I find fault with him because he is illiterate. Not at all. But who does he assume a position that he is wholly incompetent to fill? But to come to a close, Mr. Editor, (thanking you at the same time for inserting these few remarks) I believe that the members of such a Board as the one referred to, should be men of education, men of common civility, men not so entirely devoid of the finer feelings, as some we could lay our hand upon.

Yours, &c.,

PLAY FAIR.

QUERY.

Mr. Editor,—In looking over the columns of your last week's issue, I perceived that Henry Collins is returned as Councillor for Ward No. 2. But in scrutinising the votes 4 illegal votes were polled, 3 in favour of Henry Collins and 1 in favour of Robert Tully. At the close of the poll 19 votes were polled for Henry Collins, and 17 for Robert Tully, therefore deducting 3 votes from H. Collins and 1 from R. Tully brings the two Candidates to a tie. Query, which of the two Candidates is elected, as the Returning Officer did not decide by giving his casting vote.

FREEHOLDER.

North Monaghan, Jan. 10th, 1866.

Starvation.—The Quebec *Chronicle* states the inhabitants of St. Maurer are in want of the very necessaries of life. Many families are, it appears, compelled to burn a portion of their movable effects for lack of fuel of any other kind. Others have parted with the most necessary household articles, in order to raise a little ready money to procure the immediate requirements of life. Others still are suffering from cold and hunger in their most awful form; and it is certain that the proportion of mortality from these causes would have been very great, were it not for the timely charity displayed by a few Christian neighbors, who drew largely upon their own means for the purpose of succouring their needy fellow-citizens. This is terrible to think of; and we hear a large amount of destitution exists in Montreal. Markets high; wages low; the wood dear—poor families, who are too proud to tell it, are in extreme distress, and Heaven only knows how they are to be relieved.

School Conventions.

The Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, Dr. Ryerson, has issued a circular intimating his intention to hold County School Conventions, in each County in the Province, during the present and following months, to which he invites all Municipal Councillors, Local Superintendents, visitors, teachers, and all others interested in public schools to attend. The *Leader* states the object of these Conventions to be:—

1. To consider suggestions for the amendment of the school law and improvement of the system. 2. To consider whether there should not be one board of trustees for each township, and whether the township Council should not be such board—thus putting an end to many of the inconveniences and annoyance that exist under the present system, levying and collecting school rates, altering school sections divisions, &c. This plan has been adopted in several of the neighboring States, and found to work well. 3. To consider "whether each municipal council should not be invested with power to bring to account and punish by fine, or requiring to work on the roads, parents who do not send their children between seven and fifteen years of age, to some school, at least four months in the year." Dr Ryerson desires to ascertain the wishes of the French, that they wanted no help from the Church and would try and conquer without the Virgin Mary? From that hour Pat held back: he wasn't going to be killed here and roasted hereafter.

I'd rather, if I was given the choice, fight the English without powder than without the Priest.

"The Church is the only cry you have in Ireland; and if you exclude the Church and its wrongs, where are your grievances? I'm not fool enough to say that grievances are at all necessary—begin the fight, and there will soon be plenty of them; but I mean that, in ignoring the Church, you are throwing out the best trump in your hand. Who is the best recruiting sergeant the world ever saw? Who can go over a bad cause and make the best of a good one? Who has such advantages in the way of secrecy and rapid intelligence? Who appeals to the common man with the same knowledge of his desires and his hopes hereafter? Who knows the vocabulary of the people so well that he can insinuate the very thing he seems to condemn, and dictate the very step he denounces from the altar? The Priest. And this is the man you say you don't want? This is the man you purpose to replace by a gin-pulper from New York, or a master-tailor from Dame Street!

You want enthusiasm, and you turn away from the great fountain of all enthusiasm? You want union, and you reject the great bonds of union! You want that rush fanaticism by which Western people supply the fatalism of Eastern nations, and you ignore what supplies it to this world, out of the illimitable hopes of the next one!

Now, if Ireland were rich in ecclesiastical establishments—had she splendid churches like Spain or Italy, great convents and fine monasteries—I could understand why you secured yourselve from the clergy. The pillage might be more profitable than the priest. But what have you in Ireland? The little wayside chapel, poor and bare as a barn. Where is the plate of gold and silver? Where the pictures by Murillo and Raphael? Where the saints with emeralds for eyes and diamonds for toe-nails? I wouldn't give you fifty pounds for all the robberies of the Catholic chapels west of the Shannon, even if you were to throw me in, as a whip, Bishop McHale's vestment!

I intended to say a word or two about 'the admirable secrecy,' as you call it of your organization, but I forbear. I can only say, if you succeed in excluding spies and Government informers, you are the first rebels in Ireland that ever accomplished that object. It is said that for every man that took the field in '98 there were two informers. Believe me, that the moment one fellow turns traitor, fifty will follow him. These fellows will crowd the Castle, like the crush of people at a French theatre, and they'll have to make a 'queue' not to make a disturbance.

Not that the Irish are worse than their neighbours, but that 'canaille' is 'canaille' everywhere, and if you cannot learn a rising with men of fortune, you must content yourself to deal with the worst materials, of human nature, in the worst moments and with the worst passions in action. I wish you well out of the experiment, but I won't share it. No, sir, I'll give neither Whig or Tory Attorney-General the triumph to arraign, convict and hang Milo McCaskey. The man who braved Ross, scourged Gortschakoff fought hand to hand with Omar Pacha, and shared the bivouac of Lamoricre, shall not grace the dock of Cashel or Tralee.

You are preparing what the Italians call a famous 'Fiasco,' and if it were not that so many of you will be hanged, I would call on you to laugh at it. And after all, sir, I confess the gallows or the bolks is a smart price to pay for a duel in the dark, or the possession of a Federal uniform and a six-shooter. It is but the smallest pastime for the same money I ever heard of.

Poor a thing as Italian brigandage is, it is better than your Irish revolution. The rascals here have both priests and people with them. They have an inaccessable territory, and (they believe at least) the blessings of the Holy Father on their good work. I decline, sir, therefore, to be a command of the army that does not exist, and will only muster to be hanged or transported.

I refuse to associate myself with a project which must fail, and I reject all offers of rank or station from those who have none of their own, and I am with every assurance of the deepest consideration, your humble and devoted servant.

MILO M'CASKEY,
Count, Lieut.-General, and Camerlere Interno to His Holiness the Pope.

Summary of Foreign News.

The intelligence from England, in regard to Jamaica, is very definite and satisfactory. Gov. Eyre has been suspended by the British Government. Sir Henry Stork—whose administrative capacity and integrity are highly spoken of by the English press—is temporarily appointed Governor of Jamaica. The Home Government are dealing with the Jamaica difficulty very prudently. From the intimations given by Earl Russell to a highly respectable deputation which waited upon him, it is the design of the authorities to have the trouble and its causes most searchingly investigated, and strict justice awarded. The island, as might reasonably be expected, is by no means politically tranquil; and the influence arising from the disturbance, and the scenes of retaliation connected with it, is of such a nature as to arouse public attention to the existing social state of things. Spirited discussions are taking place both in public and private with reference to the administration of affairs in the island. As a consequence, the facts connected with the recent disturbance are becoming better understood, and the truth begins to be more clearly manifested. The aspects of the Jamaica trouble have very much changed since the first announcements made to the world. The silly outcry against the Baptists, as the fomenters of treason, has slumbered into death. Gordon, whose life was so outrageously sacrificed, turns out to be, not a Baptist, but an Episcopalian.—And Bogle's professed religious views were marked with peculiarities not recognized by the Baptist body. As the case progresses, the position of the Jamaica officials by no means gathers strength. Ample evidence to justify the suspension of all civil rights is still lacking: and their side of the case is growing weaker and weaker. Present conclusions point to the probability that in the investigation now being instituted, the ruling powers will come out of the political ordeal with very lame legs to support them.

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Count McCaskey to the Fenians Greeting.

We have made allusion to the reply which McCaskey sent to the Fenians when offered the chief command of their armies. It is so eminently characteristic of the eccentric Hibernian immortalized in the pages of Tony Butler, that we give a portion of it. He says:—

You may talk of an Irish Republic! why, sir, since the day when Mr Keogh promised to make Athlone a port for the Atlantic trade, there has been nothing equal to this Irish Republicanism! Are you aware that there is not so feudal a people in Europe? Do you not know that class distinctions and respect for rank that is associated with ancient blood, are amongst the most cherished feelings of all Irishmen? Irish Republicans! why I sat in the monarchist, par excellence, of all Europe. Your Irish Republicanism is but the 'backwater of Irish emigration. It comes home again with the swagger and impudence and brogue of pretensions of the fellow who has left all the importance of the 'Irish ticket' in an election, and wants to play a conspicuous part in the country which he left as a cow-boy. Strange associates these, sir, for a man like myself. Your Irish Republicans remind me of what Barney Caffe called his opponent in a controversy—an 'infernal Orange Papist.'

You are mighty boastful that there is nothing religious in the present project, and that the clergy are adverse to you rather than friendly. Of all your confessions this is the very weakest and poorest. Why, don't you know that the failure of Humbert's expedition was the democratic declaration of the French, that they wanted no help from the Church and would try and conquer without the Virgin Mary? From that hour Pat held back: he wasn't going to be killed here and roasted hereafter.

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Intense Cold in Minnesota.

Four Men Frozen to Death—One Hundred and Forty Sheep Buried in a Snow Drift.

The Wilton (Minnesota) News of December 7th, says; "Mr. H. G. Green, of Alden township, Freeborn county, gives the following sorrowful news of the probable death of four men in his county, by freezing, on Tuesday of last week, the 12th instant:

"Three brothers, whose names he had not learned, started together from Moyer's grocery at White Walnut Lake, in the edge of Faribault county, for their home in Rice Lake township, Freeborn county, five miles distant, since which time they have not been heard from. They have been searched for in every direction in vain. The supposition is that they got lost and perished with cold, and now lie buried in the snow on the prairie.

"Mr. James Wood, of Rice Lake township between three and four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, started to go to a neighbor's where his wife was visiting a mile away, but did not reach the place. Mr Wood has been tracked a distance of some twelve miles, but not found. His neighbors tracked him, first in a southwest direction, next in a northeast direction, and finally in a southeast direction, to Zumbro creek, all trace then was lost.

"We shall await with anxiety further news from those missing men. The storm of the 12th was much more severe than was generally supposed by those who were so fortunate as to be at home at the time. We hear of many severe cases of freezing.

"Mr Twist, of Charleston township, in the same county, had 140 sheep caught out in the same storm, and entirely drifted under. In dig

Little Lake Cemetery Co.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held in the new COUNCIL CHAMBER, ON MONDAY NEXT, 15th INSTANT, At three o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

A. STEWART, Sec. L. L. C. Co.

Peterboro, Jan. 10, 1866.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG, an Insolvent.

IN pursuance of the above Act, I hereby call a meeting of the Creditors of the above named Insolvent, at the Office of Stewart & Macdougall, on George street, in the Town of Peterborough, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the public examination of the above named Insolvent, and for the purpose of my receiving the advice of the Creditors in this matter relative to the disposal of the assets and claims of the said Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally; and I hereby summon the said Insolvent to attend such meeting.

Dated at Peterborough, this 10th day of January, A. D., 1866.

R. D. ROGERS, *Assignee*

2-2in

1866. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE 1866.

"TRADE REVIEW."

SECOND VOLUME.

THE SECOND VOLUME of the "TRADE REVIEW" will begin on the 19th January, and encouraged by the great success which has thus far attended its publication, the publisher has made arrangements which he trusts will render it MORE USEFUL THAN EVER to the mercantile community.

A STAFF OF WRITERS!

will continue to supply its pages with able articles on the Commercial topics of the day; the Weekly Reviews of the Dry Goods, Grocery, Hardware, Leather and Produce Trades will be carefully Prepared; and no pains will be spared to have the Prices Current correctly reported up to the hour of going to press. Every means will be used to keep up the reputation of the "Review" as a first class commercial journals.

Every Merchant, Manufacturer and Trader in Canada, should read the "Review" for 1866

TERMS, $1 per annum, *invariably in advance* Letters addressed to Publisher of the 'Trade Review" Drawer 401, Montreal P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Montreal, 5th January, 1866.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1843)

A Good, Cheap, and very Valuable Paper for Every Man, Women and Child,

IN CITY, VILLAGE, AND COUNTRY:

"The American Agriculturist,"

FOR THE

Farm, Garden, and Household,

Including a Special Interesting and Instructive Department for CHILDREN and YOUTH.

THE AGRICULTURIST is a large periodical of 32 pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical, reliable original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive *Engravings* in every annual volume.

It contains each month a Calendar of Operations to be performed on the *Farm*, in the *Orchard* and *Garden*, in and around the *Dwelling* etc.

The thousands of hints and suggestions given in *every volume* are prepared by practical intelligent *working men*, who know what they write about

The *Household Department* is valuable to *every House-keeper, affording very many useful* hints and directions calculated to lighten and lay labor in-door work.

The *Department for Children and Youth* is prepared with special care, to furnish not only amusement, but also to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles

Circulation—Terms. The circulation of the *American Agriculturist* (80,000 to 100,000) is so large that it can be furnished at the low price of $1.50 a year; four copies for $5; ten copies, for $12; twenty or more, $1 each; single numbers, 15 cents each.

☞ Try it a year.

ORANGE JUDD & Co., Proprietors, 41 Park Row, New-York City.

SPLENDID OFFER.

TO AGENTS, CANVASSERS AND TRAVELLERS.

The Leader, AND The Patriot, 1866.

THE following liberal offer will be open till the first day of May next to all parties obtaining Cash subscribers for the above papers. They have already a *Large Circulation* throughout the Province, and their popularity will enable Canvassers who may devote themselves to the work to earn a handsome compensation from the large bonuses offered below:—

DAILY LEADER.

For 5 Subscribers			$5 Premium.
" 10	do		15 do
" 20	do		35 do
" 40	do		80 do
" 80	do		180 do
" 100	do		250 do

WEEKLY LEADER.

For 5 Subscribers			$1 Premium
" 10	do		2 do
" 15	do		3 do
" 20	do		4 do
" 30	do		6 do
" 40	do		8 do
" 50	do		10 do
" 100	do		20 do

THE PATRIOT.

For 5 Subscribers			$1 00 Premium.
" 10	do		2 50 do
" 20	do		6 00 do
" 30	do		10 50 do
" 40	do		16 00 do
" 50	do		36 00 do
" 100	do		50 00 do

For further particulars and circular, address, post-paid.

LEADER OFFICE, Toronto

Any person may send us any number needed, at any one time, deducting the Premium and remitting the balance, with the name and Post-office address of the subscriber. Those wishing to send at *different times, or contrary to* 1st May, will apply to this office for a circular.

JAMES BEATY, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to revive the Charter of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

HENRY MASON, Sec. P. & C. L. R. Co.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next Session for an Act to incorporate the Peterborough and Victoria Navigation Company, for the purpose of opening up and improving the navigation of, and of navigating with steamers or other vessels, all the Rivers and Lakes whose waters are discharged through the *Otonabee River*, and for grants of land and other grants in aid thereof, and for all requisite powers and privileges therefor.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

"EXAMINER" BOOK STORE.

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,

Corner of George and Simcoe streets, Peterborough.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Would respectfully intimate to the public that they have now received a number of new Periodicals, &c., among which will be found

Dickens's new Christmas Story,

TERRY FINNECAN'S LETTERS.

ALSO,

'The Leisure Hour' & 'Sunday at Home'

FOR 1865.

THE CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE,

Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, neatly bound.

Sunday Magazine.

The Throne of Grace, Aids to Prayer,
The Pathway of Promise, Able to Save, [with God.
The Sunday Evening Book, The Still Hour, or Communion

Peterborough, January 3rd, 1866.

A Large Lot of New Goods

JUST ARRIVED AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

Old Stock Considerably Reduced in Price, to match the New.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A BARGAIN!

PRINTS—reduced ½d to 1d per yard.
DRESS GOODS—very much reduced.
COTTONS—falling.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS—Cheap.
FLANNELS—of all kinds—Good and Cheap.
CLOTHS—at a very low figure—the very best wearing at 3s 3d per yard.
READY-MADE CLOTHING—selling at great reductions.
BLANKETS—a large lot from 11s 3d per pair.
Ladies' Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Clouds, Hoods, Scarfs, Undersleeves, &c. &c. } Going very Cheap.

☞ CALL EARLY! ☜

Before the Best Bargains are disposed of.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, December, 1865.

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.

19 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG.

Capital,.....$12,500,000. Invested,.....$2,000,000.
Deposit Fund in Canada,....$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:

Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., General Agents for Canada.

FREDERICK COLE, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an undiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately.

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid.

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premiums, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convenient and liberal terms, whereby no policy need lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium.

☞ Further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX, or T. B. CLEMENTI } *Agents at Peterboro.*

R. KINCAID, M. D., Medical Referee. 38

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836, *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,.....	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,.....	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1765,..	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,.....	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;
20 and 21 Poultry, and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;
Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank)
H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank)
E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro'

Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

Dr. Fred. Dellenbaugh,

German Physician,

OF BUFFALO, N. Y., will be in the following places, in the month of January, 1866:—

Port Hope, Hastings' Hotel, ...18th.
Peterboro', Huffman's " 19th, 20th, 22d.
Lindsay, Jewett's " .....23rd.

CONSULTATION FREE.

January 2nd, 1866. 1

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st December, 1865.

Arnold, Mrs.	Hudson, John
Arnold, J.	Holmes, Frederick
Armstrong, Miss Mary Anne	Hodgen, W. H.
	Jellons, Mrs. Alice
Anderson, Miss Emma E.	Johnston, Mrs. Margret
	Johnston, Mrs. Marg. A.
Bryson, Samuel	Keager, David
Brook, Michael	Kenner, John
Baxter, James	Larry, Miss Maria
Brumberry, Geo.	Lebrette, Louis
Brooke, Miss Ella	Lyrech, James (Otonabee)
Brook, Miss Jane	
Byrne, John	Lindsay, Jno.
Cormack and Mitchell	Lundy, Jason
ochran's, George	Milligen, James
Clark, Mrs. Eliza	Myers, John
Clark, Mrs. Catharine	Montgomery, James
Chisholm, J.	Martin, Wm. H.
Collins, Timothy	Moffat, Mrs. A.
Dunn & Co., D. W.	McGregor, Gregor
Dunn, Francis or M.	McCormick, C.
Dixon, Wm. Jno.	McRae, Thos.
Dawson, Robert	McCormac, Miss Ann
Egan, Mr	McFadden, C. E.
English, Edward Henry	Nowlin, Miss Bridget
Elsworth, Mrs. Francis	Nicholls, Robert (Smith)
Egan, Thomas	Nicholls, Benjamin
Kirnigon, J. B.	Northey, James
Kichhoon, Adam	O'Hara, John
Etier, Madame Flavie	Pye, Richard
Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Eliza	Powers, Patrick
Farrell, J. T.	Potts, John E.
Fitzgerald, James	Page, Edward
Ferrier, Miss Elizabeth	Ramsay, Mrs. Wm.
Goodmar, John	Roxbourgh, W. J.
Gillies & Lancashire.	Root, Miss Jane
Goodridge, Mr.	Riley, Mrs. Widow Mary
Harper, Wm.	Robitawie, Miss Millissa
Hunter, John	Rose, Miss Sarah Jane
Hall, James (Otonabee)	Rowe, Miss Elizabeth
Henry, John (Otonabee)	Scott, Mrs.
Hickie, Daniel	Scott, — J.
Halle, Mr.	Sedgwick, Thos.

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.

AUCTION SALE

OF

Three Thousand Four Hundred Acres of Choice Wood Land,

IN the COUNTY OF VICTORIA, well suited for settlement. ALSO,—a valuable water privilege on Burnt River, in the TOWNSHIP of SOMERVILLE, and the Leasehold interest in the well known water privilege on the South side of Fenelon River at Fenelon Falls.

The above property will be offered by Auction, at NOON, on THURSDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY NEXT, at JEWETT'S HOUSE, in the Town of Lindsay.

In the TOWNSHIP OF FENELON are the following Lots:

				Acres
East half of Lot	21,	in the	4th Con.	100
West half	" 16,	"	5th "	200
	" 17,	"	5th "	100
	" 18,	"	6th "	200
	" 21,	"	6th "	200
	" 25,	"	6th "	100
	" 26,	"	6th "	200
East half	" 13,	"	8th "	100
Broken W pt	" 14,	"	8th "	85 to 90
West River	" 33,	"	8th "	200
	" 34,	"	8th "	60
	" 31,	"	9th "	Gov't 200
	" 11,	"	10th "	130
	" 26,	"	10th "	118
	" 12,	"	11th "	126
Broken part	" 26,	"	11th "	20
	" 22,	"	11th "	Gov't 126
	" 21,	"	11th "	200

In the TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

P. E. Q. of Lot	26,	in the	1st Con.	50
East half	" 29,	"	2nd "	100
West half	" 16,	"	4th "	100
	" 31,	"	4th "	200
	" 28,	"	3rd "	Gov't 200

In the TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE

Lot 9, in the 7th Concession }	with water	200
" 10, " 7th " }	privilege.	200
" 9, " 8th " }		200
" 12, in the Front Range.		
" 14, in the Front Range.		

In the TOWNSHIP OF BEXLEY.

Lots 33 and 34 North West Bay.

In the TOWN OF LINDSAY.

N½ of Lot 14, South of Wellington Street.

☞ The purchase money will be taken in Five payments and will bear Six Per Cent Interest.

For further particulars apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON, Peterborough
Or to C. & J. F. DENNISTOUN, Lindsay.

Peterborough, Jan. 3, 1866. 1-5in

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

In the Township of Anstruther

LOT No. 35, in the 2nd concession, containing 95 acres, of which about 9 are cleared, and about 18 acres are chopped. There is a good Log House 18 x 24 feet, hewn inside, 1½ stories high, a stable and shed; also, a new Saw Mill, finished last December, containing one upright saw in good working order, on Eel's Creek, *which runs through the Lot*: the Mill has 10 feet head, and there is a good site for a Grist Mill, as the country is settling well around.

ALSO,—Lot No. 35, in the 3rd concession, containing 100 acres, of which about 3½ acres are cleared and seeded down.

IN HARVEY:

Lot No. 9, in the 2nd concession, containing 200 acres.

IN BEXLEY:

Lots Nos 1 and 2, frontage on North West Bay, containing about 327 acres.

For particulars and terms apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON, Peterborough,
Or R. & J. F. DENNISTOUN, Lindsay.

51-6in

A Rare Chance for A CUSTOM WEAVER!

TO SELL OR LET—A good House and half-acre lot in the village of Warsaw, with Weaving Shop, Loom, and all the attachments. There is on the premises a good Barn and a fine Well of Water.

The above will be either sold or let on reasonable terms, by applying to ROBERT RENFREW, Cooper, River Road, Smith; or to JOHN RENFREW, on the premises.

JOHN RENFREW.

Warsaw, Dec. 27, 1865. 52-4in

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE subscriber will either Sell or Rent 100 acres of land—80 acres cleared—the west half of Lot 21, in the 8th concession of Smith, within two miles of Lakefield. There are a new frame house, barn, stable and sheds on the premises; well fenced and watered.

The above will be sold on very reasonable terms.

For further particulars, apply to

HENRY STUART.

Smith, Dec. 19th, 1865. 51-tf

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at Mr. J. A. Johnson's International Hotel, Norwood, on MONDAY, the EIGHTEETH day of JUNE, 1865, at Ten o'clock, a. m.

Candid tes for examination must produce *satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate* habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH, *Secretary to Board.*

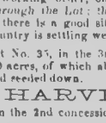
Norwood, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company will apply at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend the Charter of the said Company, and to enable them to extend their Railway from Peterborough to Chemong Lake, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

December 5th, 1865.

JOHN FOWLER, *Managing Director P. H., L. & B. R. Co.*



To FARMERS,

Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf

GEORGE ALLEN,

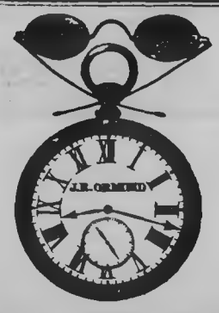
GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43



FINE EXHIBITION OF TOYS!

AND

RICH COLLECTION OF

Fancy Articles,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A variety of

Parlour Games, Puzzles, and other novelties.

At J. R. ORMOND'S, Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Dec. 6, 1865. 49

A CHRISTMAS Case of Wines & Spirits,

CONTAINING:

2 bottles of Port Wine,
2 " Sherry Wine,
1 " best Pale Brandy,
1 " Irish Whiskey,
1 " Old Tom Gin,
1 " pure Jamaica Rum,
1 " Scotch Whiskey,
2 " Old Rye,
1 " Ginger Brandy,

All of which will be guaranteed to be of the purest quality.

FOR $9!

D. McNAUGHTON, George street, Peterboro'.

December 20th, 1865. 51

GLASSWARE.

CELERY GLASSES, Preserve Dishes of all kinds, Preserve Plates, Cut Tumblers, Wine Glasses and Custard Cups; a very large assortment of Pressed Tumblers, of the newest style and pattern.

D. McNAUGHTON, George street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865. 51

SWEET CIDER

Just Received.

D. McNAUGHTON, George street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865. 51

To Country Tavern-keepers.

A LARGE assortment of TUMBLERS, both small and large. Cut Tumblers warranted to stand hot water. To be sold cheap.

D. McNAUGHTON, George street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865. 51

LEMONS.

LEMON PEEL, CITRON PEEL, ORANGE PEEL, Mace whole, Mace ground, pure Ground Cinnamon, pure Ground Allspice, pure Ground Cloves.

Pure Ground Coffee every morning.

D. McNAUGHTON, George street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865. 51

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS, And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of *fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea*, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS,

Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co's. PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes. CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL, George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.
Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.
Finest table *CODFISH.*
Saltwater SALMON.
Smoked HERRINGS.
Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL, George Street.

POTTED HAM, Potted Beef, STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS, ANCHOVY PASTE

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 12th, 1865. 50

200 BAGS OF COARSE SALT,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the lowest price,

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Dec. 27, 1865. 52

WANTED!

400 CORDS of Black Oak and Elm Stave Timber and 50 Cords of Black Ash for Hoops, to be delivered at the Cooperage between Mr. Martyn's and Mr. Carnegie's Mills, River Road, Smith, for which the highest price will be paid.

ROBERT RENFREW.

River Road, Smith, Dec. 27, 1865. 52-4in

800 Barrels per Day

EXPECTED FROM THE

PETERBOROUGH OIL WELLS.

If you want to get any Tin, Sheet-iron, or Copper Work done, by one who understands his business, go to

LANNIN'S TIN SHOP,

ON HUNTER STREET,

Where you will get it done to your satisfaction, and very cheap.

Dumb Stoves of every description made to order.
Try one of LANNIN'S HEATERS, and save 50 per cent in Wood.
Jobbing of all kinds done on short notice.
COAL OIL,—A good article always on hand and sold cheap.
MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED!

The Highest Cash Price paid for any quantity of Sheepskins.

THOMAS LANNIN, Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

THE OLD STAND GOOD YET,

HUNTER STREET.

L. LEMAY

Most respectfully thanks all those that have favored him with their patronage for the last nine years, and informs them that he has added lately to his very large stock of Goods.

5 Bales of Grey Cotton, Prints and Striped Shirtings,
1500 Yards of Grey and Fancy Flannels,
900 " Heavy Canadian Tweeds,
500 " White and Grey Fulled Cloth,

TO BE SOLD AT GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOTHING,

WELL MADE AND CHEAP.

Suit of best Canadian Tweed $10, $11, $12.
Fancy Tweed and Cassimere Under-coats from $6 to $10.
175 splendid Beaver & Whitney Over-coats from $5.50 to $10.50.
A few large and heavy frock Over-coats at $10.50 to $12.
Tweed and Fulled-cloth Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Mufflers, to the amount of several thousand dollars.

Call before purchasing elsewhere,—You will get goods really cheap.

L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

ENGLISH & CANADIAN CLOTHS.

The Subscriber would respectfully call attention to his present Stock of

ENGLISH BROAD CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

Coatings and Trowserings,

AS WELL AS TO HIS

Stock of Canadian Tweeds,

The Stock is very large, thereby giving the advantage to buyers to select suitable patterns. The Goods were well bought, and good value will be given to Customers.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', December 6, 1865. 49-3in

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 30 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-2m

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865. 42

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Asherv. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, on TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of JANUARY, 1866, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court.

P. Remayne, ... *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Thomas Mahoney, ... *Defendant.*

Town Lots Numbers eighteen and nineteen West of George and North of Simcoe Streets in the Town of Peterborough; also part of Lot No. 6 West of George and North of King Streets, also in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows, viz., commencing at the distance of one hundred and ninety-four feet South from a point on Charlotte Street, West twenty feet from the North-east corner of Lot No. 6 West of George Street and South of Charlotte Street in the said Town of Peterborough, thence West to within the distance of twelve feet from the Western limit of the said first mentioned lot, thence South sixty-two feet thence East to within the distance of twenty feet of the Eastern limit of the said first mentioned lot, and then North to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Jan. 3rd, 1866. 2in

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
CORNELIUS B. SULLIVAN *Defendant.*

The north half of lot number Eight in the fourth concession of the Township of Ennismore.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, December 6, 1865.

ADJOURNED.

THE above sale is adjourned till TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of JANUARY, 1866, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', Jan. 2, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of Her Majesty's County Court for the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, Administratrix, of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of the said Peter Burns, to be administered, at the suit of Michael Hallihan, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

The west half of lot No. 24, in the 9th concession of the Township of Otonabee, and also part of lot No. 6, west of George street and south of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows:—Commencing on Simcoe street at a distance of twenty-eight feet six inches west from the north-east corner of the said last mentioned lot, thence west twenty-eight feet six inches, thence south to within the distance of ten feet of the southern boundary of the said last mentioned lot, thence east twenty-eight feet six inches, thence north to the place of beginning; together with a right of way from Aylmer street ten feet wide.

All of which property I shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAS. HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', November 13, 1865. 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the THIRD day of APRIL, 1866, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant in, to and out of the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court.

GEORGE ALLEN, vs. A. B. DOWNER

The north half of village lot No. 16, South of Elizabeth Street, and West of Lake Street, in the Village of Ashburnham, in the County of Peterborough, being that certain piece or parcel of land devised by the late Asa Burton Downer to his son Asa Burton Downer, and which is described in the last will and testament of the said late Asa Burton Downer as the north half of lot No. 1, South of Elizabeth Street and West of Lake Street, in the Village of Ashburnham.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro, Dec. 27th, 1865.

INOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of FRANCIS PECK, Township of Snowdon, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required, to furnish me within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

E. A. MACNACHTAN.

Cobourg, Dec. 23rd, 1865. 1-3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JOSEPH GRAHAM, an Insolvent.

ON the Nineteenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.

Peterboro', Dec 9, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

BRICKS FOR SALE.

ABOUT 85,000 Bricks for sale. For particulars apply to

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, Nov. 29, 1865. 46-4in

Poetry.

Do not like to Hear Him Pray.

I do not like to hear him pray:
He lends at twenty-five per cent;
For actual think the dear fellow may
Be pressed to pay for food and rent.
And in that book we all should heed,
Wherein says "the lender shall be blest,
A verse as I have eyes to read
It does not say "take interest."

I do not like to hear him pray
For oatmeal three times all an hour,
But prefer to open I might the day
When my neighbor has no flour:
To never see him go to mill
And buy the luscious brother bread,
And see his children at their fill,
While taught himself their humble shed.

I do not like to hear him pray
For blessings on the widow he'll
Watch what seeks his house to say,
"Stay or thinks you come to me."
I hear the prayer, so loud and long,
That is offered for the orphan's weal,
By one who sees him crushed by wrong,
And only with the lips doth feel.

I do not like to hear her pray,
With jewelled ear and silken dress,
While washer woman toils all day,
And then is asked "to work for less."
While manly shavers I observe
With folded hands and face demure,
To Heaven their "angel eyes,"
Then steal the earnings of the poor!

I do not like such soulless prayers;
Or wrong I hope to be forgiven;
May some wing them upward bears—
Not a million miles from Heaven
I like long prayers to hear,
Indeed, from the lips depart;
But never heed a ready ear,
Less words be low—the hears the heart.

Varieties.

Anecdote of President Johnson.

A New York *Herald's* correspondent, travelling through Tennessee, lately visited the town of Greenville, and put up at a hotel kept by a man who worked upon the same carpenter bench with President Johnson, and who gave him the following story:—

"There was a vast difference between Andy and I when we worked upon the same bench. I could spell backwards, and he could not; he could 'flax' me on a pair of breeches on a bee root, and could get a better price for his work than I. He never made a garment that didn't fit, and never had a job returned. He was the best tailor I ever met. When Andy got married he hadn't ten dollars in the world, and his wife was as poor as Naomi's daughters. Her mother said to her before she was married, (calling her by name,) 'I can give you all the money there is in the house—fifteen dollars—to help you about going to housekeeping; or I will take the money and give you a wedding'—which will you prefer?' 'Mother,' said she, 'I will take the wedding, and Andy and I'll work for more; won't we?' appealing to her lover. He assented, and the consequence was that the young couple had not one cent with which to 'set up' for themselves. After they were married she taught him to read, as far as he could knows she was," said the old man with a sigh of relief, as he puffed away at his old clay pipe. Oh, wonderful plebeian! It is a long and rugged road that leads from the tailor's bench at Greenville to the Presidential chair in Washington; but that wonderful trip through Cumberland Gap has told its tale."

* * *

Importance of Punctuation

Wanted—A young man to take charge of a pair of horses of a religious turn of mind.

A school committee man writes:—We have a school large enough to accommodate four hundred pupils four stories high.

A newspaper says:—A child was run over by a wagon three years old and cross-eyed with pantalets on which never spoke a word.

Parasol—A protection against the sun used by ladies made of cotton and whalebone.

Straps—Articles worn under the boots of gentlemen made of calf skin.

An exchange describing a celebration, says:—The procession was very fine and nearly two miles in length as was also the prayer of Dr. Perry the chaplain.

The following error in punctuation is a good illustration of the use of the comma. At a banquet this toast was given: "Woman—without her, man is a brute."

The printer had it printed: "Woman—without her man, is a brute."

* * *

A Yankee at nissau, who had on hand a lot of revolvers, no sooner heard of the revolt in Jamaica than he sailed with his entire stock for Kingston, where owing to the panic, he sold them at once at fabulous prices. He immediately left the island, remarking to a friend as he re-embarked for Nassau the only persone who would be in danger from his revolvers would be those who owned them.

An ingkeeper observed a postillion with only one spur, and inquired the reason. "Why, what would be the use of another? said the postillion, if one side of the horse goes, the other can't stand still."

The following is a copy of a legal notice, posted with all due prominence in Belfast:—"The owners of all dogs found at large on the public streets of Dungannon, without being properly logged or muzzled, will be prosecuted!"

Ma, said the pride of the family, who had been some seven summers, do you know why our tom-cat's like a poet? Ma didn't.—why, exclaimed the precocious pet, doesn't he go out moonlight nights and invoke the mews!

A correspondent has invented a machine for extracting the lies from quack advertisements. Some of them are never seen after entering the machine, only the truth comes out.

The following is the new mode of parsing down East. "I Court." Court is a very active, indicative mood, present tense, and agrees with all the girls in the neighborhood.

The man who imagined himself wise because he detected some typographical errors in a newspaper, has gone off to get a perpetual view of the rainbow.

There is a man in New York whose memory is so short it only reaches to his knees. Per consequence, he has not paid for his last pair of boots.

A magistrate asked a prisoner if he were married? No, replied the man. Then rejoined his worship, amid peals of laughter, it is a good thing for your wife.

"But not after blessings; only walk in the commandment of God, and blessings shall run after you, pursue and overtake you.

This common opinion is, that we should take good care of children at all seasons of the year, but it is well enough in the winter to let them slide.

Serenity of mind, a pretty wife, roast beef, and a cold water bath, will make most any man healthy, wealthy and wise.

IT HAS BECOME NECESSARY

TO SUPPLY ANOTHER SET OF TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS and open another Office, to meet the wants of the constantly increasing number of Students studying this Art at the

LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

In future those Students learning to operate by water will be entirely separate from those learning by sound. Regular instruction will be given in each class every day.

Instruction will also be given each day in Phonography, by Mr S Stenhouse, late reporter for Fowler & Wells, N Y. We guarantee that an ordinary student can become thoroughly grounded in this Science whilst taking the Commercial Course without materially interfering with his progress in that course.

The additional charge for full instruction in Telegraphing is only $5

The additional charge for full instruction in Phonography is only $5

Owing to the increase in the number of our Commercial Students, we have also found it necessary to add to our already large number of desks, and the cry is, "Still they Come." All right, Gentlemen! We will furnish a desk and seat for each of you, and good practical instruction, too. Remember, you can take a good thorough course in this College cheaper than in any other. Please send for circular, containing full information. For specimens of Penmanship, &c, enclose stamp and address,

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
London, C. W.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
21st Vol. of the Montreal Witness
FOR 1866.

TWENTY EVENTFUL YEARS have run their course since the *Montreal Witness* first saw the light, and though they have been full of changes there has been no change in the reason for commencing it, namely, the great importance to society of a wholesome family newspaper.

Is an Agricultural Paper of great benefit to the country? The *Witness* has had more on that subject than any ordinary monthly agricultural journal.

Is a Temperance Paper of great importance to families and the country? The *Witness* has had more on that subject than any ordinary monthly temperance paper.

Is a Commercial Paper wanted by men of business and farmers? The *Witness* has fully as much commercial matter as any exclusively commercial paper.

Is a Literary Paper wanted? The *Witness* has had a goodly proportion of Poetry, Tales, Reviews, and other literary matter.

Should a witness for truth, and against error, Injustice and vice be sustained? The *Witness* has done its best in all these respects.

Is a newspaper essential to an intelligent family? The *Witness* has given more news than most papers in Canada.

A brief calculation will show the economy of procuring all these papers together instead of separately. The cost, if taken in the latter way, would, instead of the price of the *Witness*, be about as follows:—

Mother's Magazine	$1 00
Children's Paper	25
Agricultural Paper	1 00
Temperance Paper	50
Commercial Paper	1 00
Literary Paper	2 00
Weekly Newspaper	1 00
	6 75

This shows a very great difference in first cost be ides the saving in postage.

We would not be understood, however, to mean that any one should be satisfied with the *Witness* only. On the contrary, we think it is a wise economy to subscribe for various useful periodicals. There is, probably, no way in which a small sum of money yields so large a return of pleasure and profit. Our only object is to show how economical it is to subscribe for this paper.

There is another view of this matter, which is not a small reward for our twenty years' labour. During that time a very large number of families have been brought up with the *Witness* as their family paper. Parents and children have perused it regularly, and in it found the best advertising we could make from the best writers of the world. All know the power of a family paper to mould the views, and sway and combine those to whom it obtains access, and if this one has aided in the training up of some thousands of families in principles favourable to religion, temperance, integrity, and intelligent enterprise, what fitter arithmetic can reckon up the gain?

The *Witness* now has sale in all its editions some seven thousand subscribers all over the country, besides an average circulation of somewhat over a thousand in the City of Montreal; and for this extensive circulation we are exceedingly thankful, but it is a matter of deep regret that the proportion of the people reached is yet so small.

There are probably about six thousand Protestant families in Montreal of which we reach about two-thirds; but if we are about 300,000 Protestant families in the rest of Canada, of which we only reach 7,000, or less than a fortieth part. There is surely room here for a very large extension of all our editions.

The *Daily Witness* is by far the best of our editions for business men, having more reading matter and a great many more advertisements than any other edition. It has also full market reports daily. The subscription is $3,00 per annum.

The *Weekly Witness* (semi-weekly) contains nearly all the reading matter of the Daily together with semi-weekly market reports and prices current. Subscription $2,00 per annum.

The *Weekly Witness* contains all the matter of permanent interest of the Semi-weekly, with weekly summary of news and market reports. Subscription $1,00 per annum.

The *Canada Messenger*, published twice a month, contains the Temperance, Agricultural, Sanitary, and Educational matter of the Witness, without news, markets, or advertisements, at 6 cents post free. Subscription 25 cents per annum.

All these papers are payable invariably in advance, and the paper stops when the term subscribed for expires.

It should not be very difficult to get some one of these editions into almost every family if a friend of that family would only suggest the matter to them.

The reasons why that we cannot afford canvassing, and indeed we have always received the greatest aid, in the way of obtaining subscribers, from parties who had no object in view but disinterested patriotism and benevolence. To all such, and may their number greatly increase, we hereby render hearty thanks for past favors, and ask them to continue their good offices.

The *Witness* is now dressed in a new suit of types, and no effort will be spared to keep it in the very front rank of Canadian Journalism.

Advertisements not in variance with the character of the *Witness* will be inserted for one cent per word for one insertion and a half cent per word for each subsequent insertion, no advertisement being reckoned as less than 25 words.

Diaries for 1866

For sale by
GRAHAM & STRATTON
Peterboro, Dec. 1865.

ALBUMS

JUST RECEIVED AT
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
A fine lot of
CHEAP ALBUMS.
Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865

New Novels.

'Hylton House,' 'Miss Carew,' and 'Cecil,'

For sale by
GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers.
Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865.

The New Number
OF THE
CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.
ILLUSTRATED. 1s. MONTHLY.

"Fully sustains its title, and but few Christian homes ought to be without it."—*Royal Leamington Spa.*

"This is, perhaps, of all periodicals devoted to the exposition of Church principle, the one to which we are most inclined to give an unhesitating preference."—*Somerset Gazette.*

Number XXXV, for NOVEMBER, contains:
PLAIN WORDS ON BIBLE CRITICISM.—By the Rev. F. H. Scrivener, M. A.
CHRIST CHURCH DAYS. An Oxford Story
Chapter XI—The Grand Commemoration.
" XII—Downington.
SCRIPTURE MISQUOTATIONS BY MEN OF LETTERS. By Francis Jacox
CHURCHYARD SPORTS, MARKETS, AND ALES. By the Rev E. L. Cutts, B.A.
THE MARTYRDOM OF HYPATIA. By Helen Monro.
SKETCHES IN THE DESERT. By the Rev. R St John Tyrwhitt.
A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE
Chap. XIII—Printing the Bible in Paris and the Five Years' Faculty.
Chap. XIV—Cranmer—Cromwell—Catherine Howard.
THE FEVER DISTRICTS OF LONDON. By the Rev. Kitto.
DESERT MEDITATIONS. By A. H. Grant. (*Work on Lessons, by J. D. Wilson.*)
OUR CLERICAL CLUB. By the Editor.
The Norwich Church Congress—Archbishop of York's Sermon—Notes on the Congress—The late Mr Oakley—Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry—Dr. Passey's "Truth and Office of Church of England."—Christian Unity.

"The Oxford story entitled 'Christ Church Days,' progresses well, and is evidently from the pen of one who has been in residence in that ancient university, and has seen with his own eyes the life which he describes so well and so truly. The names of the contributors of the other papers are such as any publisher of a work addressed to attached members of the United Church of England and Ireland would be proud to display."—*Cheltenham Times.*

LONDON: James Hogg & Sons. TORONTO: W. C. Chewett & Co. MONTREAL: Dawson Brothers; and all Booksellers.

The above Magazines and all the Periodicals can be obtained at the *Examiner* Book Store.

The Globe Newspaper.

THE publisher of *The Globe* has to announce that very great improvements in the publication of this journal will be made in the coming year. A new font of beautiful type, cast specially for *The Globe*, has been imported from the celebrated Scottish Foundry of Miller and Richard, Edinburgh. The quality of the paper used in printing the journal will be much superior to that heretofore employed. Arrangements are now being made for increased Telegraphic facilities; and the corps of Writers, Reporters and correspondents, will be strengthened—increased effort will be put forth in every department to render *The Globe* more worthy than ever before of the immense circulation it has for so many years enjoyed throughout British America.

The year 1866 is likely to be a most eventful period in the history of Canada—a year in which the current events of the day will be of the deepest interest to every inhabitant of the country.

The new Parliamentary Buildings will, early in the coming spring, be opened for the first time at Ottawa.

The Government is pledged to present to Parliament, at the opening of the session, either a Bill for completing the Confederation of all British America, or a Bill establishing a new Federal constitution for Canada alone, based on the principle of Representation by Population in the popular branch.

On the 17th of March, 1866, the American Treaty of Reciprocity will come to an end; and the negotiations for its renewal, or preparations to meet the change, will be watched with much interest.

Arrangements for acquiring possession of, and opening the North-West territory for settlement, will be speedily made, and all those *The Globe* will devote special attention, as it has hitherto done to everything connected with the subject.

With the settlement of the constitutional question that has so long distracted the Province, numerous questions affecting the material progress of this country will be thrown open for consideration. Among these will be—

The subject of Banking and Currency.
Enlarging the Canals, and otherwise improving the Internal Navigation of the country.
Reduction of the Customs' Tariff.
Interest on Money.
Opening up new Territory to settlement.
Free land grants to actual settlers.
A Homestead Law.
And many other vitally important subjects in the discussion and settlement of all these matters *The Globe* will, as heretofore, take an active part; and from the sources of information at the command of its conductors, it is not doubted that in its columns the earliest intelligence and the most reliable information will continue to be found.

THE DAILY GLOBE

will continue to be mailed from the office at $5 per annum, payable invariably in advance; but can be procured regularly from the newsboys in all the cities and towns throughout the Province.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

will also be much improved in the year 1866. The paper will be of superior quality, and the new Scottish type will give it a greatly improved appearance. An editor has been engaged, whose special duty it will be to condense and arrange the matter for this edition, and to select intelligence specially adapted for country readers. A portion of each week's paper will be devoted to the publication of some interesting tale; and the markets and prices current will continue to be given with promptness and accuracy.

The *Weekly Globe* will continue to be published at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable strictly in advance. Some exceptions to the rule of advance payment have been heretofore made—but from the 1st of January, 1866, no paper will be sent from the office without prepayment.

CLUB RATES.

During 1866 we will send:—

Six copies one year for	$10 00
Ten " "	15 00
Fifteen " "	22 50

and an extra copy of the *Weekly* to the person who gets up the club of fifteen.

Twenty-five copies one year for 35 00

and a copy of the *Weekly Globe* to the person who gets up the club of twenty-five.

Fifty copies one year for 65 00

and a copy of the *Daily Globe* one year to the person who gets up the club of fifty.

Eighty copies one year for 100 00

and a copy of the *Daily*.

Payment must be always in advance.

Each paper is addressed separately.

All the papers included in any club must be mailed to one Post-office.

When additional names are added to any club during the year, they must be sent at the *Globe* office by the person who made up the Club; and the money sent with such additional names must be such a proportion of the years subscription at the Club rate as will pay up to the expiration of the Club.

No exception will be made to these rules on any ground whatever.

GEORGE BROWN,
Publisher.

Globe Office,
Toronto, 1st Nov., 1865.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company; also, for a grant of land in aid of the said railway extension and to assist in opening up and rendering navigable the lakes and other water communication in the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria; and for other purposes.

JOHN POWER,
Managing Director.

P. H. L. & B. Railway Offices,
Port Hope, Nov. 30th, 1865.

CANADIAN ALMANACS FOR 1866,

Just received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Sign of the
CIRCULAR SAW,
GEORGE STREET,
PETERBOROUGH,

Robt. Hamilton

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving his large stock of Hardware, which was selected by him while in Europe, and will offer it for sale at prices that will defy competition.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of
MOCOCK'S and AYRES'
BROAD AND NARROW AXES,
Wholesale and Retail.

Lumbermen supplied on Reasonable Terms.

Cash purchasers will consult their interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1865. 39

LLOYD'S

Great Typographical Railway and County Map of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, $2 00.

Also, the United States County Map, $1.50.

The undersigned are sole agents for the above for the Districts of Colborne and Newcastle.

JOHN NEITHERCUT.
DAWSON KENNEDY.

N. B.—For description and particulars, see advertisement in another column.

Peterboro, Nov 8, 1865. 45-4

THE EXAMINER
Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTD WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN
Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering
SEWING MACHINE!
COMPANY,
627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE Stitch made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, kindred or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c, &c, it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c. &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P S.—A novel patented BUTTON HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.
H. PINCUS.

Sole agent for New York City and State, 627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.
June 14 1865. 24

PELOUBET
Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of
Dealers, Teachers, Churches,
Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—
J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
32

A FORTUNE!
Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $400,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$25 00 to $150 00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	80 00 80 00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	25 00 50 00
Gents' Gold Watches double time	75 00 150 00
Gold Plated Watches in Metal Cases	25 00 50 00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	25 00 80 00
Diamond Rings	50 00 100 00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10 00 50 00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4 00 8 00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5 00 10 00
Charleston Chains and Gold Chains	5 00 20 00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4 00 10 00
Lava and Fancy stone Brooches	4 00 8 00
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches	4 00 8 00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Decorative ear drops	4 00 8 00
Coral Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4 00 8 00
Californian Diamond Horse Pins	2 50 10 00
Gold Enamel Vest Watch Keys	2 50 5 00
Fob and Vest Rimmel Seals	3 00 8 00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons Studs etc.	3 00 10 00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils etc.	1 00 4 00
Miniature Lockets	4 00 8 00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5 00 10 00
Gold Tooth Picks Ornaments	3 00 10 00
Plain Gold Rings Chased Gold Rings	3 00 11 00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	4 00 10 00
California Diamond Rings	5 00 10 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	8 00 15 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo Pearl etc	4 00 12 00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	6 00 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5 00 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	8 00 15 00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	35 00 80 00
Silver Castors, Frnit and Cake Baskets	25 00 80 00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks per doz.	20 00 40 00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	25 00 60 00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mulled cups	25 00 80 00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when *you send the Certificate and dollar, what other* article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.
New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES
DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in TUNE than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the stringes are attached to a solid iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old harp form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over String Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all the purity and sweetness of tone.

They have received the highest testimon als from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Mr. Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Barili,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry,	Charles Findel

Mr. EDESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says: I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal versimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos consimcted upon the old plan

The N. Y *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the *tone resulting from his improvements*, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 30 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting. Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

HOTEL TO LET.

TO LET, in Ashburnham, a House with good stabling and sheds, a productive garden and good well, known as "Taylor's Hotel." Enquire of

STEPHEN WOOD.
Otonabee, Nov. 29, 1865. 48-4in

COTTAGE TO LET
In Ashburnham.

A NEAT COTTAGE, containing several apartments. It is in a very pleasant situation, near the School House. Rent moderate. For further information apply to

JAMES JOHNSTON.
Ashburnham, Nov. 29, 1865.

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.
Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church

TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

TO LET.

IN the *beautiful and thriving Village* of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro': a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.
June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.
Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.
Peterborough, Jan. 1st. 1863 1

SEWING MACHINES!
FINKLE & LYON'S
NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED
Sewing Machines.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the *highest improvements in the Sewing Machine Art*, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important Exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and Country Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Co.,
No. 538, Broadway, New York.
March 16, 1865. 11-1m

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medicinal properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:
L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.
The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For Sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
December 1, 1864. 6mos

THREE
CARD PICTURES
FOR $1.
$2.50 per dozen.
AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.
Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED
By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

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THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principals and mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

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It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material from leather to the finest Nainsook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

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It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the pat ronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
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One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico,

Peterborough Examiner.

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Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1866. No. 3.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

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Nov. 27, 1861 48

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Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

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STILL continues business one door East of the Town Church. 45

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HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

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April 27, 1863. 18

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OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Boggs, Dentist, Brockville Dr McCrea, Keene. T. Wilkie, Jr. Esq., Editor of the Review. H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

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ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices.

Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.

Losses settled promptly and in full.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Agent.

Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 41

Pens! Pens!

BARNARD'S Carbonized Mercantile Pens, just received and for sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S, No. 1, Market Block.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Money to Lend

IN moderate amounts, on Real Estate. Apply to

JOHN BURNHAM, Solicitor, Peterborough.

November 8th, 1865. 45

New Map

OF

Peterborough and Ashburnham,

THE upper-signed beg to announce that their New Map of the Town of Peterboro' and of the Village of Ashburnham, is now complete and ready for publication.

This Map has been compiled with great care from the original registered plans and surveys, and its entire accuracy secured not only by those means, but by actual survey and careful admeasurement in the two corporations named, not only is every lot given and its subdivisions where divided, but the names of the owners, as contained in the last Assessment Roll, are neatly printed on each lot. All public buildings, manufactories, stores, and private residences, together with the existing and proposed railways, streets, mill-races, water-courses dams, bridges, &c, are laid down from actual measurement. The built-up portion of the town is so colored as to distinguish at a glance the materials used, whether of wood, stone or brick; while the whole is finished in a superior manner, so as to be both useful and ornamental, in securing which neither pains nor expense have been spared.

During the ensuing week, the undersigned will be prepared to receive the names of intending subscribers, at their office, Scott's Buildings. Early application is desired, as but a limited number of copies will be published.

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyors.

Peterborough, Dec. 6, 1865. 49.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	7.53 p m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON depart	7 15	3 25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7	
Wellington Square	7	3 42
Bronte		3 57
Oakville	8	4 07
Port Credit	8 45	4 25
Mimico	9 00	
TORONTO Union Station, arrive	9 30	5 00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 30	7 45
Mimico		8 10
Port Credit	1 56	8 26
Oakville	2 15	8 55
Bronte	2 26	9 17
Wellington Square	2 42	9 37
Waterdown		9 47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3 00	10 00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and af er the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.05 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIGBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a m
Arrives at Peterboro'..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p m
April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Hoffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 18, 1863. 34

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Ocean Steamship Co'y.

CARRYING THE

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin	$80 00
Intermediate	60 00
Steerage	25 00

GLASGOW LINE.

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW:

First Cabin	$60 00
Second Cabin	40 00
Steerage	24 00

All information furnished on application to

GEORGE A. COX,
Agent for Peterboro

Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

October 17, 1865. 41

ALBUMS

JUST RECEIVED AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

A fine lot of

CHEAP ALBUMS.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865.

Select Poetry.

THE OLD CATHEDRAL ORGANIST.

'Tis forty years ago since first
I climbed these dusty, winding stairs
To play the Dean in: how I spurned
Beneath my feet all meaner cares,
When first I leant, my cheek on fire,
And looked down blushing at the choir.

Handel, and Haydn, and Mozart—
I thought they watched me as I played;
While Palestrina's stern, sad face
Seemed in the twilight to upbraid:
Pale fingers moved upon the keys—
The ghost-hands of past centuries.

Behind my oaken battlement
Above the floor I used to lean,
And watch, in pothing crimson hood,
Come stately sailing in the Dean;
On this the organ breathing low,
Began to murmur soft and slow.

I used to shut my eyes and hear
The solemn prophecy and psalm
Rise up like incense: and I loved
Before the prayer the lull and calm,
Till, like the stream that bursts its banks,
Broke forth brave Purcell's "O give Thanks."

I knew these thirteen hundred pipes
And thirty stops, as blind men do
The voices of the friends they love,
The bird's song, and the thunder too;
And the fierce diapason's roar,
Like storms upon a rocky shore

And now to-day I yield me up
The dusky seat, my old loved throne,
Unto another; and no more
Shall come here in the dusk alone,
Or in the early misty hour,
To hear my old friend's voice of power.

And yet methinks thrt centuries hence,
Lying beneath the chancel floor,
In that dark nook I shall delight
To hear the anthem's swell once more,
And to myself shall quietly smile
When music floods the vaulted aisle.

Or mocking gravely at some hand
Less skillful than my own was once,
In my song nest I'll lie, and mark
The blunders of the foolish dunce;
But to myself the secret keep,
And turn me round again to sleep.

Literature.

FAST AND FIRM.

A ROMANCE AT MARSEILLES.

I was at the Marseilles railway station; why I was there, or where I was going, I do not exactly remember, so much having happened since, and I, just at that time, had no special reason to go to one place more than to another. The express train from Paris had just come in.

She was standing a little aside, just out of the crowd and bustle, looking on, scanning every face as it passed and repassed; mine among others, and I fancied with more interest than others. Her face was very pale, and her eyes were anxious, but she looked calm and self possessed; her manner had no bashfulness, no hardihood. Perhaps she was waiting for her fellow-passengers to re-join her. People hurried to and fro, each one intent on his or her business. No one approaches this little lady. Pretty soon I saw her speak to an elderly woman, who, for a few minutes, stood near her, a natural specimen of the genius unprotected. Of her she asked some question. From her she received a hurried and not over courteous answer. A flush rose to her face as she turned away. By this time the platform was almost clear. Such passengers as were going on had departed to refresh themselves; others had gone to their resting places; the railway officials began to regard this solitary figure curiously. Raising my hat, speaking to her with as formal courtesy as possible, I ventured to ask her if she were waiting for anybody; wanting any information; if I could be in any way of service to her. A shade of disappointment or perplexity crossed her face when I thus addressed her. She answered in better French than mine, while her eyes seemed to read mine with something more than curiosity—with interest, as I stood waiting.

'I was to have been met here, but I see nobody who is waiting for anybody. I am disappointed; I must wait here; some body will come yet, perhaps. Thank you very much for your kindness, but I must wait.

Again lifting my hat, I left her. Wait! what had she to wait for? Any one meaning to meet her would have been there on the arrival of the train. Alone there, and strange to the place, what could she do? There she stood, waiting composedly, patiently. As the minutes passed by, I fancied she grew paler and paler; at last as I approached her nearer than in any other turns, she came a few steps toward me.

'Be as kind,' she began in English, then correcting herself, she again spoke French.

I smiled. 'I am English, as you are.'

'Oh, I am so glad!' she said quite childishly. Then she added, 'I can offer no excuse for troubling you, but will you tell me what to do? I am come direct from London, and am going to my brother, who is ill in Rome. Some one was to have met me here, and I know nothing about the road beyond this. My brother is very ill. I must travel quickly, or—' here she paused.

'Did you intend to travel by land?'

'Yes, my brother forbade me to travel by water. Sea travelling half killed him, and he won't let me try it,' she said wearily.

'But,' said I, 'it is an impossible journey for you to undertake alone by this route, or indeed by any route. I don't see what your friends could have been thinking of.'

'I was to have been met here, you must remember, and I quite depended on that.

'But you have no business here at all. If you wanted to go by land, and quickly, you ought to have gone by Chambery, across Mount Cenis, by Susa, Milan, Turin——'

She turned so pale that I paused. She looked about for some resting place; I gave her my arm, led her to the waiting room, got her a glass of water and a cup of coffee begging her to take the latter. She obeyed me, and as soon as she could speak, it was: 'You will tell me what to do now, my brother is very ill, perhaps dying. Do you think it will be best to go back to—— the place you spoke of, or as I am here to push on by this route?' she asked eagerly.

'Is your luggage here? The train starts for Nice in five minutes. I am not sure that you can do better than to push on this way.'

She rose directly. 'I have no luggage but what is in that bag,' pointing to the one I had taken from her a few minutes before.

'What a charming travelling companion she would make. I thought to myself.

'I left London at an hour's notice,' she said. As I hurried her along, she asked, 'Are you going any further by this route?

Upon being answered in the affirmative, she asked me to write down the direction.

The ladies carriage into which I looked was full, so I handed her into another, and got in myself; and as that small hand rested in mine, a curiously strong conviction entered my mind, and rested there. I seated myself opposite to her, and having said that we should have plenty of time to talk it over before we got to Nice, I feigned to be fully occupied with route books and maps in order to leave her quiet time to recover herself. All the while that I seemed thus occupied, I was thinking intently. I was not very young or green. I had heard of bewitched and bewitching widows, and the childish looking little adventuresses lying in wait at such places as railway stations for men's hearts to ensnare, and men's purses to make use of, and I considered myself a man not likely to be imposed upon. A calm, investigating glance of mine rested on my opposite neighbor's face, her dress, and her ensemble. She did not speak to me; she turned her face to the window.—I thought her earnestly interested in the fascinating romantic scenes past which we were flying; the rocky heights, the castle looking rocks, and rocky looking castles, the blue bays, and grey plains, which she was seeing now probably for the first time. Very soon a gentle, stealthy movement of hers, a small hand slipped into her pocket, and then her handkerchief lifted to her face assured me she was crying. I am always afraid of a woman who is crying. A man is a brute who can speak a harsh word to a weeping woman, and a mild one often changes a mild trickling of the salt waters to a deluge, so I left her alone. She kept her hand, and her handkerchief in it, over her face, and her face turned toward the window as much as possible. I began to hope she would fall asleep. I believe I fell asleep for a few moments. By and by I was aroused by the falling of a book from my hand; when I at last opened my eyes, I found my opposite neighbor's fixed upon me with a look of waiting for the opportunity to address me. She had left off crying then; that she had cried a good deal her face told; her lids were reddened in tiny spots; she looked very ill. She had her purse open in her hand.

'Shall I have enough money?' she asked me, holding it toward me, when I gave evidence of being fully awake.

I took the poor little, poorly furnished purse in my hand. 'Oh, yes if you don't get cheated; and as I am going to Rome by this route, I will see to that if you will allow me.'

'You are are going to Rome!' Such a light in the eyes, and such a pretty transient flush over delicate face. 'You are going all the way that I have to go?'

'Yes.' It was the state of her purse that decided me.

She put the money I returned to her back in her bag. After that and when I pretended to be looking in another direction, I saw her small hands folded together, and was confident that her lips formed the words 'Thank God.' Somehow I was more touched than I could have told reason for by this.

'Have you slept at all on the road?' I asked presently.

'No; I have been too anxious.

'Try and sleep now, or you will be utterly worn out. I am going to do my best to take care of you. Try and fancy I am the friend your brother sent for you. I will try and and take as good care of you as if I was. It was not a case for half measures, you see.

'You are very good,' she said and her eyes filled.

I put my hat box for her feet, and threw my wrapper over her, and then immersed myself in my books again.

Two old ladies and one old gentleman were nodding in the other compartment of the carriage. For a long time I did not stir hand or foot, or look at my neighbour, hoping that, her mind more at ease, she might catch the infection of their drowsiness. She did; when I did venture to look at her she was asleep. Her hat lay on her knee, her head was leaned back in the angle of the cushions. The light of the carriage lamp slanted down from the bright hair, threw a shadow of long lashes on the pale cheek, fell on the round white throat, but it did not look careful sleep; the mouth retained lines of anxiety and depression. I did not look at her long; I was afraid of disturbing her, and besides it seemed to me that it would be a piece of unchivalrous audacity and profanity to take advantage of the unconsciousness of one so strangely thrown upon my protection. Her hat slipped off her knee and fell to the floor of the carriage; I picked it up reverently and laid it on my own, which was on the seat beside me. I fell to considering it; it was a modest little, but pretty, but not in a coquettish way; simple and tasteful, and free from any of the grotesque and unsuitable excrescences I have wondered at on other women's head gear. Her whole dress had struck me, as I had noticed her at the station, as having a special appropriateness, a neat completeness, an absence of all superfluity, and yet there was no absence of feminine gracefulness.

'Who and what is she,' I pondered, and as I pondered my eyes fell upon a card attached to the handle of her bag, which I had put on the seat beside me, to give her more room.

The name, not a common one, was not unfamiliar to me, and yet the familiarity of it carried me far back into the past.

'Harkness?' I kept repeating. I questioned and perplexed myself to no purpose, but by and by, when I had given up, or imagined I had, thinking about the matter, it all came to me.

Harkness was the name of an old drawing master of mine. Harkness was the name of a young schoolmate of mine; Harkness was a name that for two or three years I had seen in the Royal Academy's Catalogue as the painter of pictures which had struck my fancy—mostly scenes in the country around Rome—cattle and peasants of the Campagna. For the sake of the name as much as for the pictures themselves, I had purchased two or three of these works at the time, wondering if that young artist Harkness was my young schoolfellow Harkness.

I now determined that the two should certainly be one, and that one the brother of my little companion, who most certainly be the sister Ruth of whom he had often talked, a baby girl then, and the object of his almost idolatrous affection.

While she slept I furbished up my memory as to all matters regarding the Harknesses, father and son; it was some time before I could remember the son's christian name; but at last that came too; Harold—Harold Harkness. I was triumphant, almost anxious the tired little sleeper she'd awake, quite resolved that Harold Harkness should have been my very dear friend. I could remember happily that I had sometimes been of service to him.

My charge, for so now I regarded Ruth Harkness, moaned in her sleep in a faint, distressful sort of way.

I bent toward her; we were stopping at a station; she roused herself.

'Could you get me a glass of water?' she asked. 'I am so sorry to give you trouble.'

I brought the water. She took it with a grateful, confiding look, and drank it.—Having paid a porter to return the glass, I was lingering on the platform near the carriage door, regardless of warnings to get in, amusing myself by watching the eager hurry of others.

'If you should be left behind, or get hurt in getting in in a hurry,' she said. 'I was in the carriage before she had finished speaking, her anxious face was enough.

I bought her a small nosegay of Provence rosebuds, jasmine and violets, but I took it away from her directly, saying, 'The perfume is too strong.'

She let me do as I pleased, but looked at the flowers lovingly.

'I wonder when you ate anything last.'

'I have eaten some biscuits I had with me; they told me I should have plenty of time to get refreshments on the way.'

'Then you have lived on biscuits since you left London?'

'I have got been hungry.'

'I have made a very pleasant discovery since you were asleep, Miss Harkness,' I said, pointing to the card on her bag. 'This is your name?'

'Yes.'

'It is a well known name to me. A favorite schoolfellow of mine was called Harold Harkness, a favorite artist of mine is called Harold Harkness. Now don't tell me you are not the little sister Ruth he used to talk about.'

'I am only too proud and glad to tell you that I am.'

'You don't ask who I am, or seem surprised at my discovery.'

'No,' she answered, 'I knew before.'

'Knew me?'

'Yes; Harold used to talk to me about you enough to make me remember your name very well; and I read it on your luggage at Marseilles.'

'But how did you come to associate the luggage with its right owner?'

'By instinct, I suppose partly, and partly because Harold once tried to paint a likeness of you from memory, and you are still enough like his picture to have made me notice your face.'

When we reached Nice, I wondered what it would be best to do with Miss Harkness. I did not venture to ask the old ladies to take charge of her until morning, as I did not wish them to know that I was not her legitimate protector.

As I handed her from the carriage, I felt that she was trembling.

'You cannot go on till the eight o'clock diligence in the morning. I shall secure a room for you at a hotel where I can rely on your being safe and comfortable. I shall call for you in the morning.'

'How can I ever thank you!'

'It is nothing. I am a very idle, unoccupied fellow, at any body's service, especially at the service of your brother's sister.

'If he is only alive. You say I cannot go to-night?'

'No, and besides you ought not.'

The mistress of one of the Nice hotels was well known to me, and I committed Miss Harkness to her care.

After partaking of some refreshments, I lounged on the esplanade, and looked toward the house where I had left Miss Harkness, and wondered dreamily what would come of it.

Suppose a wife should come of it.

There is judgment, discernment, wisdom beyond her years in that sweet little face.

I was sorry she had seen my name otherwise I could have laid the flattering unction to my soul that it was my face which had inspired her with confidence.

Next morning I went early to her hotel, and sent a message to her, telling that everything was arranged.

I shan't easily forget the graceful look she gave me when we met. As I tucked her up snugly in the coupe, I asked if she had been comfortable.

'Oh, yes; I had thought of everything. I had been most kind,' she answered, with her eyes full of tears. And then—'Where was I going?' with a half alarm, when she found I did not take my place beside her.

'To the banquette up above; I am your courier, madamoiselle: one sees better there but it is filter for a lady.'

It was an early February morning: the sun and sky as bright as only a Riviera sun and sky could be; the Mediterranean blue, as only the Mediterranean could be.

What wonderful Cornice Road! I had often travelled it before; but that only make me better able to admire it then. Now high on the hills, where you seemed to have glimpses of a whole Switzerland of snow mountains; where you had below you bay after bay glittering azure, violent,—town village or tower, and distant expanse of sea; where you look upon little castellated cities sitting on their natural fortifications, secure, impregnable—and then down to the shores though the queerest and quaintest of small ports, past new built and building fleets, between boughs laden with lemons, through orchards of lemons, past the palm groves of Bordigoera—what an enchanted world it seemed. Mineral and romantic, northern strength, southern grace, but it is not of these things that I care to talk now.

We did not stop more than a few hours at Genoa. How long we were upon our route altogether I cannot distinctly remember.—We had bad weather at the time, cold and rain, snow, wind and hail; that was I think in crossing the Appennines between Sestris and Spezia. She never complained, altho' she got so benumbed with cold that she would have fallen, but I caught her in my arms, one evening as I was helping her to alight—that was at Spazia—she never complained.

Caught her in my arms! yes, and before I knew it I had given her a sort of compassionate hug, exclaiming 'You poor, tired, patient child!' I could not help it.

Rail from Spezia to Leghorn; past the marble quarries of Carrara, past Pisa; rail to Rome. Our journey was not long since, you see.

When she reached Rome, in the full brightness of a sunny morning, she did look travel worn, fagged and jaded. The night before in a crowded diligence—I had not been able to secure a coupee for her—she had slept a great part of the night with her head on my shoulder—a sleep of such profound exhaustion as half alarmed me. I had ventured to put my arm around me in order to support her better—what a slight, fragile form it was! As I held her thus and she slept this dead sleep, my eyes never closed and my mind was very busy.

What would be the end of this journey? Should her brother be already dead?

Friendless, homeless, moneyless, and alone!

When we stopped once she half aroused; she looked up into my face as I bent down to her.

'I am afraid I weary you,' she said, 'I can't help it; I am so tired!' She was half stupified with fatigue.

Almost before she finished speaking her head dropped on my shoulder again.

I pressed her closer for answer, that was all.

'Your wife, poor young thing, seems quite worn out,' said a kindly, half quakerish looking lady sitting opposite. I had noticed how pleasantly and compassionately she glanced at Ruth. A few days ago I should on this have told Ruth's story, and claimed a woman's protection for a woman; but now—well, I was jealous and selfish. I wanted her all to myself, wanted her to be cared for with my cares—all mine, only mine.

I simply answered. 'She is worn out, she has travelled from London almost without stopping; she has a brother dying in Rome.'

'Poor young thing! but she is happier than many; she will meet sorrow with one by her who loves her with more than the love of a brother.'

My conscience was aroused: none of our fellow passengers could hear us: I briefly told her Ruth's store, and finished by asking, 'Are you going to stay in Rome?'

'Yes, friend, and shall be glad to be of service to the young lady.'

You may perhaps be of the greatest service.'

I gave her my card and she gave me hers, penciled on it her address in Rome.

(To be Continued.)

ANECDOTE OF POPE.—One day as Pope was engaged in translating the 'Iliad,' he came to a passage, which neither he nor his assistant could interpret. A stranger, who stood by, in his humble garb, very modestly suggested that he had some little acquaintance with Greek, perhaps he could assist them. 'Try, try,' said Pope, with the air of a boy who was encouraging a monkey to eat a red pepper. 'There is an error in the print!' said the stranger, looking at the text. 'Read as if there was no interrogative point at the end of the line, and you have the meaning at once.' Pope's assistant improved upon this hint and rendered the passage without difficulty. Pope was chagrined; he could never endure to be surpassed in anything. Turning to the stranger, he said, in a sarcastic tone—'Will you please to tell me what an interrogation is?' 'Why sir,' said the stranger scanning the ill-shaped poet, 'it is a little crooked, contemptable thing that asks questions!'

Remember in all things that if you do not begin you will never come to an end. The first weed pulled up in the garden, the first seed in the ground, the first shilling put in the savings' bank, and the first mile travelled on a journey, are all important things; then make a beginning, and thereby a hope, a promise, a pledge, and assurance that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, erring, hesitating outcast is now creeping and crawling through the world, who might have held up his head and prospered, if, instead of putting off his resolutions of industry and amendment, he had only made a beginning!

The New York *Citizen* says:—Journalism is rapidly becoming the great profession. In some of the rural towns men are badly paid, but there is not a writer of marked ability in New York who cannot command at least $500 a year.

Baron Rothschild once said that if he were to comply with all the requests made of him in begging letters, it would cost him $5,000,000 a year.

Brigham Young, jun., is preaching Mormonism in England.

Progress of the Russian American Telegraph.

The following account of the progress of this work, from the San Francisco *Bulletin* though not so late as our telegraphic advices, contains some interesting particulars:

'Colonel Bulkley and those officers of the Russian-American Telegraph enterprise whose services may be necessary here during the winter have recently returned to this city, having made all the necessary preparations for the explorations in the Russian Possessions, British American and Siberia. Winter quarters have been established at Lake Babine Columbia, at the mouth of Anadyr river in Russian American, at Fort St. Michaels, on the Kevicpak river, and at the Russian trading post at Nicolofski. Each of these points will serve as a base of operations, from whence exploring parties are sent out, and from which supplies will be drawn. The winter months are the most favorable for explorations in the northern latitudes, owing to the fact that the ground is covered with snow, which freezes, and thus renders travelling comparatively easy in sleighs drawn by reindeer, of which animals about three hundred have been collected by the Indians at the mouth of the Anadyr river, some of which will be used by the expedition. Of the exploring parties now out, is making its way from the mouth of the Amoor river toward the Ochotsk sea, another at the head of Penjusk Gulf, and another recently left Petropaulowski to explore the peninsula of Kamchatka, and were at last accounts at Tigel, waiting for snow to fall while other parties are pushing northward in British Columbia.

'Wherever the Indians were met with they were found to be tractable and kindly disposed, and there is every reason to believe that they can be successfully used in various ways in the prosecution of the work. More particularly is this case with the Tchouk Indians inhabiting the north eastern coast of Asia, who were supposed to be hostile, and some trouble was anticipated in getting them under subjection, but they agreeably disappointed their rectors by their amicable bearing.

"It has always been supposed that the Kevichpak and Yukan rivers were separate and distinct streams, the latter emptying into the Arctic ocean; but Colonel Bulkley has definitely ascertained that they are but one stream, and that what is known as the Yukan is but the mouth of the Kevichpak.

'The precise points from whence to lay the cable across Bherings Straits have not yet been decided upon. The soundings made by the *Gate* and *Wright* showed good bottom and favorable to laying the cable at any other point for distance of one hundred and fifty miles either way.

'The country on the eastern, or American side is a rolling country and easy of travel; but that on the western or Asiatic side is mountainous and extremely difficult of exploration, and entirely destitute of timber. During the winter the exploring parties will probably make their way a long distance into the interior, and in the summer be able to give to the world much valuable information concerning a large tract of country of which nothing is as yet known.

'The general idea of extreme coldness of the weather on the northern Pacific coast is mistaken one, the cold not being nearly as intense as in the same latitude on the Atlantic. It is a curious fact in this connection that Anatche bay, on the coast of Kamschatka never freezes. Col. Bulkley has been up to latitude sixty-six degrees north, and the little steamer *George S. Wright* has ploughed her way through twelve thousand miles of water since their departure from this port."

THE BODY OF KING JAMES III, OF SCOTLAND, DISCOVERED AND REINTERRED.—By command of Her Majesty the Queen an elegant tomb or monumental structure has been erected on the spot of ground at Cambuskenneth, near Stirling, where were found some human remains, supposed to be those of King James III. and his Queen, the Princess Margaret of Denmark. The royal remains were dug up in the course of some excavations which were made in the summer of last year, when the foundations of the ancient Abbey were laid bare. It may be stated that the structure is built of freestone, is about 44 feet in height, 8 feet long, 4½ feet broad at the base, and about 9 feet broad at the top. On the north side the following inscription is cut in raised letters: "This restoration of the tomb of her ancestors was executed by command of her Majesty Queen Victoria, A. D. 1865." On the south there is the following: "In this place near the altar of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, were deposited the remains of James the Third, King of the Scotts, who died the 11th June, 1488, and of his Queen the Princess Margaret of Denmark." On the west end are the Scotch arms, with the motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*, on the east end the Scottish arms, quartered with those of Denmark, surrounded by a scroll of thistles. —*Dundee Advertiser.*

LIVES LOST BY THE AMERICAN REBELLION.—The War Department compiles the number of deaths in the Union armies since the commencement of the war at 250,000, and of the Southern soldiers at least 225,000, making at least 525,000, "lives that have been lost, a part of the costly price paid for the nation's life. At Gettysburg, 25,000 Union soldiers were killed, wounded or taken prisoners—our greatest loss during the campaign. General Grant's losses, from the time he crossed the Rapidan until Lee's surrender, were 90,000.

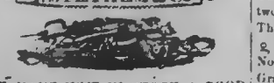
When may two people be said to be half-witted? When they have an understanding between them.

Why was Charles Lamb like the animal bearing his name? Because he took naturally to his pen.

A young woman in London recovered $12,500 for breach of promise.

No man can avoid his own company, so he had best make it as good as possible.

G. STETHEM & Co



WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Bar, Hoop, and Band Iron, Steel Blacksmiths Tools, Horse Nails, &c, Shoe Thread and Findings, Lasts, Pegs, &c., Cutlery, Saws, Files & Edge Tools; Plated & Japanned Goods; Varnishes, Glass, Paints, Oils; Cabinet Makers', Lumbermen's, and other HEAVY AND SHELF Hardware,

to which we would call your attention.

A FEW SETS OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH WARRANTED PLANES

Have been Just received.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.,
Hardware Merchants & Ironmongers,
Wholesale and Retail.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,
George Street, Peterborough

December 6, 1865. 49

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—George A Cox.
A By Law—George Read.
Notice—Christopher Burton.
Card—Dr J. Ralph Malcolm.
Metropolitan Saloon—J. Y. Ellis.
Sewing Machines—Finkle & Lyon.
Storehouse for Sale—Lewis Glover.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—James Hall.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—James Hall.
A Word to the Ladies—Frank Leslie.
Adjourned Sheriff's Sale—James Hall.
Straw Bolts and Headings Wanted—C. Perry.
Further adjourned Sheriff's Sale—James Hall.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1866.

A NEW MOVEMENT.

The Conservatives of this Province are making very strenuous efforts to obtain the ascendancy in the future if possible. The latest dodge is the formation of a Society to be called "The Liberal Conservative Association." By means of this society, we suppose they expect to extend their boundaries so as to encroach upon the ranks of Liberals —or Reformers. This society proposes to affililiate with it other similar societies in any part of British North America that have similar ends in view. The professed object of the "Liberal Conservative Association" is the maintenance of British connection; the accomplishment of a British American Union; the perpetuation of British institutions, and the support of a Liberal yet Conservative administration of government in this country.

We may reasonably ask what new idea in the above list of objects can this association claim as peculiar to itself, which party has fought most faithfully for British connexion, a confederation, and the perpetuation of British institutions in this country? surely not the Conservatives particularly! Through which party did the great idea of a union of the British provinces first assume a somewhat tangible shape? was it not through the Hon. Geo. Brown, the leader of the Reform party? And the Reform press of Canada has consistently and ably contended for the perpetuation of British institutions and the maintenance of British connexion. The association, therefore, can lay claim to no new ideas among its proposed objects. The whole is nothing more than an artful manœuvre to entrap the unwary Reformers who may chance within the range of its influence, so that if possible the Conservatives may be able to gain a constituency at the next elections.

Let Reformers beware of such wiles; the best and surest way to ensure good government and the maintenance of everything that is near and dear to every sound patriot, is to stick close to the good old ways: support the men who have fought the battles for Canadian liberty, the men who broke up the old compacts, the men who obtained redress in the matter of the Clergy Reserves, and the men who are now willing to allow to us the education of our children, free from the trammels of priestly influence, and according to the dictates of each parent's enlightened reason and conscience. The Reformers—not Conservatives, nor Liberal Conservatives—deserve the support of the Canadian people, as the past history of our Province fully testifies. If the country be ever raised to a place among the nations, it will be through their efforts.

Grammar School Trustees and County Council.

The new act relating to Grammar Schools takes from the County Council the appointment in part of the Grammar School Board, giving the Town Council the appointment of three members of the Board, and to the County Council the appointment of three.—There will, therefore, in future be but six members, instead of eight as before. The Town Council has appointed three, viz.:—Colonel Haultain, Dr. Burnham and James Stevenson. The County Council will, no doubt, complete the requisite number at its first session. From our knowledge of the gentlemen who will compose the Council, we are sure they will make an equally good selection. There appears to be a desire to remove Ministers from the Board altogether, and the action of the Town Council seems to indicate that desire; although we are not prepared to say that the Town Council rejected Ministers, as such. But giving way more or less to public opinion, the Council chose men whom they thought well qualified to attend to Grammar School matters, and in doing so did not happen to choose a Minister. This same feeling prevails more or less in the County Council also, but not to the same extent that it does in the Town. We must, however, wait their action in the matter before we make any further remarks on the subject. But still we cannot refrain from pointing to the difficulties that are likely to arise from total rejection of them.

The members of the Grammar School Board are members of the Board of Education for the examination of Teachers, in connection with the Local Superintendents of Schools. It has so happened that some of the Superintendents never gave themselves any trouble about the matter of examining Teachers; never attended meetings of the Board at all; this threw the burden of examination on those members who did attend, and who generally were Ministers. Those who were very punctual were Rev. Mr. Roger and the Methodist Minister here from time to time. These, assisted or as assistants, with one or two Local Superintendents, did the work.—There were also two or three Lay-members of the Board who rendered material aid.—Now, if the Ministers are rejected from the Grammar School Board, the Council must see to the appointment of Local Superintendents who will come forward and supply the absence of those who may be removed from the Board. We do not speak in the spirit of dictation, nor are we giving our opinion pro or con in relation to Ministers being on the board; we are only pointing out difficulties so as to avoid them.

Perhaps the hint of the Hon. Billa Flint may prove worthy the attention of the Council. One thing is certain, the present system does not give very general satisfaction.

Reeves and Deputy Reeves for 1866.

OTONABEE.—E. Ingram, Reeve; J. Miller, D. Reeve.

ASPHODEL.—P. M. Grover, Reeve; Mr. Patterson, D. Reeve.

Mr. Coughlin, through some informality of the Returning Officer for his Ward, was not allowed to take his seat. Since, we heard the report that the Returning Officer had not made his return to the Clerk within the time prescribed by law. We are not prepared to say that this would unseat Mr. Coughlin, we rather think not. It might render the Returning Officer liable but we hardly think it would unseat the Councillor elect.

NORTH MONAGHAN.—J. W. Gilmour, Reeve.

SMITH.—Here we have a complete change. M. S. Dean, Reeve; George Fitzgerald, D. Reeve.

DUMMER.—John Carnegie, Jr. Reeve.

DUMMER.—Mr. Kidd, Reeve.

BELMONT.—Although we have no official report, we feel safe in saying that P. Pearce, Esq., is Reeve.

BURLEIGH, &c.—John Carroll, Reeve.

HARVEY.—W. A. Scott, Reeve.

ENNISMORE.—Jeremiah McCarty, Reeve.

SMOWDEN.—S. S. Peck, Reeve.

The other Townships not heard from.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Peterborough Branch Bible Society will be held in the Canada Presbyterian Church, Peterborough, on FRIDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1866, at 7 p. m. An interesting meeting may be expected as every effort is being made to render the meeting all that can be desired.

LOCAL MEETINGS will be held at each of the following places, on TUESDAY, 23RD OF JANUARY, 1866, at 7 o'clock, p.m., addressed by the gentlemen named:—

OTONABEE.—Armstrong's School House: Rev. J. M. Roger, Jas. Edwards, Esq., and Mr. Richardson. Stewart's School House: Rev. E. Crawford, John Walton, Esq., and Mr. Glover.

MONAGHAN.—Town Hall: Rev. E. R. Roberts, T. M. Fairbairn and J. M. Burns, Esqs. Tully's School House: Rev. J. Gilmour, Sheriff Hall and Colonel Haultain.

SMITH.—Fourth Line School House: Rev. Mr. Candlon, James Stratton, Esq., and Mr. Taylor. Methodist Church, at John Robinson's: Rev. Mr. Blain, Dr. Brown and J.W. Gilmour, Esq.

EMBRO NORTH.—Methodist Church: Rev. W. M. Roger, Wm. Hall Esq., and Dr Burnham.

It is to be hoped that these meeting will be well attended and that a lively interest will be taken hereafter by the people in this county in the Bible Society.

A Man Killed in Belmont.

Last week while a farmer in Belmont, named Edward Bloomer, was chopping down a tree, it lodged; in his endeavors in some way to cut both down, he received a stroke which killed him. The whole particulars are not known, as Bloomer was alone at the time, and had been dead for some time, but not quite cold, when found by a neighbor who went in search of him on some business matters. It is supposed that the tree in falling must have struck the unfortunate man on the head, causing bleeding at the mouth and nose; yet no cut was made, and the falling tree has lodged on a stump fully four feet from the ground. Deceased was found beside it. He leaves a wife and seven children to mourn this sudden stroke.

Trial by Jury becoming a Farce.

From the reports of the *Globe* and *Leader*, it will be seen that the Jury on the Maitland Distillery case could not agree. Nine, it is said, being for conviction, three against it. The evidence was plain and conclusive enough, but the jury *would* not agree. This is nothing to be wondered at. Who imagines that all men see alike, or are alike desirous of meting out justice. Have not Juries been found giving decisions directly contrary to the plainest facts? And this will continue to be, until there is a higher standard of moral responsibility attached to men's actions as Jurors.

County Council Meeting.

The Reeves and Deputy Reeves will meet on Tuesday next, at the Court House, to organize the County Council for the current year. From the returns received we find that several well known faces in the old Council need not be expected there owing to the whims of public opinion, or rather we might say owing to some private pique. Let us hope, however, that the new ones will do as well as their predecessors.

Board of School Trustees.

There was no meeting of this Board on Tuesday evening for want of a quorum. The evening was cold—perhaps that detained some. Those who were there deserve praise for facing the storm at all hazards.

Metropolitan Saloon.

Mr. Ellis of Rochester City, N. Y. has opened a first-class Saloon in the old stand which was recently kept by FRANK, under Nos. 1 and 2 Market Block. A free lunch is served up every day from 10 to 11 a. m. See advertisement in another column.

Peterboro Literary Club.

Subject for debate this Evening—"Has the Stage a moral tendency?" Leaders Messrs. Stratton & Gilbert. Readings by Messrs W. H. Scott & H. T. Strickland. The public are respectfully invited.

The Weather.

We have had a cold "spell" or two since the New Year; some of the coldest we have any memory of. The thermometer went as low as 22° below zero; some report even lower.

Parliament will meet on the 18th proximo, not instant, as got into our last by mistake.

Little Lake Cemetery Company.

The Annual Meeting of the above Company was held on Monday, the 15th instant, in the Council Chamber. The report of the Secretary, as below, was read; also, the Treasurer's Report—the most important one—showing cash in hands of Treasurer $127. The following gentlemen were then chosen Directors for the current year:—Rev. Mr. Gilmour, and Messrs. Robert Dennistoun, W. Clurton, W. Eastland, Thomas Fortye, William Lundy, Dr. Harvey, R. Walton, Wm. Hall.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Directors and Stockholders of the Little Lake Cemetery Company.

GENTLEMEN,—

Your Secretary begs leave to report that he has sold during the year Twenty-seven Lots, amounting to $270; and three single graves at $1 each.

There are accounts due to the Company for Lots sold, which can be collected, to the amount of $70.40.

Of deaths during the year and interred in the Little Lake Cemetery, there has been 46; 18 males and 22 females. Of the above number, eight have died under 10 years of age, two between 10 and 20, thirteen between 20 and 40, nine between 40 and 50, seven between 60 and 80, and one at 94.

Their nationalities were: Canadians 21, English 8, Irish 7, and Scotch 4.

Twenty three have died in the Town of Peterborough, 5 in Ashburnham, and 12 in the surrounding country.

The diseases from which they died, so far as they are given, are as follows:—Consumption 14, Intemperance 1, Inflamation 2, Paralysis 2, Still Born 1, Dropsy 1, Chronic Throat Disease 2, Chronic Rhumatism 1, Disentegration of Blood 1, Fungus Amatodis 1, Congestion of the Brain 1, Gastric Fever 1, Tumor of the Stomach 1, Accidental 1, Heart Disease 1, and 9 whose diseases were not given.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. STEWART,
Secretary L. L. C. Co'y.

Peterboro', Jan. 15th, 1866.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, Jan. 15th, 1866.

The newly elected Council met at noon, when the following gentlemen were present: William Hepburn Scott, Mayor; and Messrs. Chamberlen, Hamilton, Doherty, Ormond, Cox, Ewing, Toole, Wilson, Stevenson, Miller and Wrighton.

The Clerk stated that he had received certificates from the Returning Officers of the different Wards of the due return of the following gentlemen, as Councillors for the the present year, viz:—

NORTH WARD—Messrs. William Toole, Edward Wilson, W. H. Wrighton.

CENTRE WARD—Messrs. Jas. Stevenson, John Doherty, Robert D. Ewing.

EAST WARD—Messrs. G. A. Cox, Melville Millar, Charles Ormond.

SOUTH WARD—Messrs. Edmund Chamberlen, Elias Burnham, Peter Hamilton.

And further, that all the members present had made the requisite declaration of office.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read and confirmed.

The Clerk, on request, read over the Rules of Order; when it was moved by Mr. Toole, that the said Rules, as far as applicable, should be adopted by this Council—which was agreed to.

A By-law for the appointment of Auditors was read a first time.

On motion, the Council went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. Chamberlen in the chair—on the second reading of the said By-law.

His Worship the Mayor nominated Mr. Charles Cameron as one of the Auditors; and on motion of Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Ormond, the name of Mr. Edgecomb Pearce was concurred in as the name of the other Auditor. The By-law was read and the blanks filled with these names, when the Committee rose.

The Council resumed—the By-law was read a second time without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Toole, the By-law was read a third time and passed.

The Council then adjourned till Monday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock.

Monaghan Township Council.

The members of the new Council met in conformity with the Act, when John W. Gilmour, for Ward No. 1; Henry Collins, for Ward No. 2; Wm. Robson, for Ward No. 3; and John Dundass, for Ward No. 4, severally qualified, and took the required oaths of office.

On the motion of Councillor Collins, John W. Gilmour, Esq., was unanimously elected Reeve, for the third consecutive time, when he took the required oath of office.

In his official capacity he named Robert J. Shaw, Esq., and on motion of Councillor Collins, seconded by Councillor Dundass, John McIntosh was appointed the second Auditor of Township accounts for past year.

On the motion of Councillor Collins, the Council adjourned for a short time when they met for the discharge of public business, the Reeve in the chair.

Present—Councillors Collins, Robson and Dundass.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Mr. Robert Laing, Jr., stating that it appeared from the return forwarded to the Clerk, by the Returning Officer for Ward No. 5, that he was elected to serve as Councillor for the present year; that as all his assessed property was not *freehold*, he was unable to take the obligation which the law required, and that it would therefore devolve on the Council to take the necessary steps to have a properly qualified person to represent the Ward. The Reeve was requested to issue a writ for a new election.

From Dr. Bell, stating that there was one dollar unpaid him from the Council for some past, for duties as Auditor; that he proposed, if the Council thought fit, to offset it against a day's statute labor, which was omitted to be performed by him last summer. Granted.

The Reeve gave in his account for charities from 12th August to 31st December, which amounted to $13.56½.

An order for $2 84 was given in favor of Messrs. Graham & Stratton, for printing for last year.

BY-LAWS.

A By-law to repeal a By-law passed on the 4th February, 1865, for the purpose of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in this Municipality, received two readings.

A By-law to repeal a By-law passed on the 7th day of May, 1864, defining the duties of Path Masters, &c., received two readings.

The Council adjourned to the 2nd day of February, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., then to meet for the appointment of officers for the current year, and also for the discharge of other business connected with the Council.—*Com.*

ASHBURNHAM COUNCIL.

The Councillors elect for the current year met on Monday at noon according to law.—All present.

The new members all made and subscribed the necessary declarations of qualification and office. The members of the Council then selected A. C. Dunlop, Esq., for Reeve for the current year.

Mr. Dunlop having made and subscribed the declaration of office for Reeve, took his seat when the minutes of the last Council meeting were read and confirmed.

Jonathan Stevenson and Daniel McDonald Jr., were appointed auditors for the current year.

The Clerk was directed to call on the Pound-keeper to make the yearly returns to the Council at next meeting.

The Council adjourned to first Monday of February next at 7 o'clock.

OTONABEE COUNCIL.

MR. EDITOR,—The newly elected Councillors for the Township of Otonabee met in their Council Room on Monday last, the 15th inst., and after having been duly qualified, proceeded to elect their Reeve and Deputy Reeve, in the presence of a number of spectators. It soon became evident that the old Reeve was their choice from the fact that he was elected to the high and honourable position of Reeve by acclamation. John Miller, Esq., was elected Deputy Reeve, in the same manner. He is a gentleman of a most exemplary character, and one of the wealthiest farmers in the Township. The present Council is looked upon as a good one, and an improvement on the last. The Reeve then took the chair after having qualified as such Reeve, and in a few brief but appropriate remarks thanked the Council for the honourable position he was placed in—unsolicited on his part—and pointed out to the Council a few of the more important duties they would be called upon to perform. The Council then proceeded to business and appointed Messrs. Russel and Evans, Auditors. The old Assessor and Collector was re-appointed for the present year. A By-law to repeal the Dunkin Law was passed, some cases relating to arrears of taxes were read and adjusted. A few small accounts were ordered to be paid, and a few small sums were granted for the relief of certain parties in the Municipality.

Council adjourned to the third Monday in February next.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.,
A SPECTATOR.

Monaghan Intellectual Improvement Society.

The eighth Annual Soiree of the North Monaghan Intellectual Improvement Society was held at the Town Hall, on New Year's Day, when upwards of one hundred sat down to tea. The spread was sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious, and right heartily indeed did those present seem to engage in the performance of a most pleasing and agreeable duty.

J. W. Gilmour, Esq., Reeve of the Township was called to the chair, and in a very appropriate speech stated the object which had brought them together; pointed out the facilities which now existed for mental improvement—gave some suggestions relative thereto—was glad to see so many present, all apparently so well pleased—wished them a happy New Year—and called upon the Secretary for his report.

The Secretary said that for a long series of years he was enabled to report favorably of the Society; but, for the first time, he regretted he could not now do so, that the past year had been a blank, but they would would not give up; they had lost many of their former lecturers, still they had promises on which they could rely for this season, and as they could not recal the past they would strive to improve the present. Respecting the Intellectual Improvement Society he considered the following line very appropriate:

"So here we stand.
Like ship wreck'd mariners on sun-beat strand,
Propell'd to embark, and tempt the waves anew,
And whether we sink or float, depends on you."

Mr. James Campbell, addressed the meeting at considerable length, showing inexhaustable resources; gave some useful hints as to the improvement of time, and noticed some things which he considered most suitable to affect that object.

Col. Haultain, on rising, was greeted with evident manifestations of applause. He expressed his pleasure at meeting with so many of his own Township on such an occasion. He sincerely wished them all a very happy New Year. The meeting had special connection with the Intellectual Society of this Township. Great credit was due to the organization for the zeal and perseverance which they had manifested in sustaining the work; only those who have attempted it are aware of the trouble entailed upon the persons undertaking it. The lateness of the evening and the length at which they had been addressed, made it desirable to bring their meeting to a termination. When he thought of the very wonderful powers of the human mind, and its capacity for improvement and development, he felt it almost unnecessary to urge it upon them as a duty to seize all reasonable opportunity for self-improvement. He would take the liberty at the same time of reminding them that self-improvement was only a means to an end. The author, the creator of these powers or faculties must himself be the end of all that He has created. To improve all for Him, and to employ all for Him, is at once our plainest duty and our distinguished privilege. It adds stability to the character; it raises it and enobles it. This was period of the year suggestive of much, both as regards the past or the future. Had time permitted he (Col. H.) would have thought it most appropriate to have alluded to the peculiar circumstances of the Province—what has been done and what remains yet to be accomplished. He would contrast the forebodings that had ushered in the past year with the remarkable prosperity with which it had closed. The diversified interests of the British Provinces, as regards the past, might well have been reviewed in connection with the future that is before them. He looked with great satisfaction to the apparent re-action that had taken place in the two most important of the Maratime Provinces. He would like to have said a few words relative to the vast country stretching away to the Rocky Mountains—vast in its extent, and not less so in its resources. In fact the commencement of a new year seemed to him to be a time that naturally induced thought and reflection, which might lead to greater wisdom and activity and forethought than has characterized our past. Agriculturally and commercially, intellectually, morally and spiritually, we ought to hope for improvement, and resolve with God's help to make progress. The termination of the civil war across our borders is matter for rejoicing, both for ourselves as well as for those more immediately suffering from it. But still the condition of the continent is remarkable. The three great separate nations inhabitating it are all in a transition state endeavoring to re-construct, and it is to be hoped, to amend their condition. Europe also presents an aspect that seems to defy conjecture as to the future. The death of Lord Palmerston and the King of the Belgians are events of no small importance. Belgium, with its by no means united population, is a prize that may prove too near to the amoitious and unscrupulous master of the French nation. The withdrawal of French troops from Rome, the unsettled state of Italy, the divisions of Austria, the unblushing rapacity of Prussia and the almost judicial obstinacy of its king, and the stirrings of the peoples of all the European nations, in addition to which many very learned as well as pious men have agreed that momentous events are centred about the present time, all point to changes at no distant date. Happy indeed ought we to esteem ourselves in the peaceful character of the efforts that we are making to remove our difficulties. In conclusion he cordially and seriously invited those present most humbly to ask for His guidance, who reigns supreme amongst the nations of the earth.

The proceedings terminated by singing the National Anthem.—*Com.*

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—Having on previous occasions contributed to your widely circulated and valuable journal, I still when at a distance consider it a great pleasure—greater than before—to have some of my loosely thrown together ideas brought before your many readers.

Chicago is a city beautifully situated on a *prairie land, on the western shore of lake Michigan*, and is noted for being the great centre of trade of the north-west. Its large manufactories, its 16 or 17 railroads, together with its almost unparalleled water communication, claim unquestionably for it the well merited appellation of *"The Great City of the West."* Its length is about six miles by three wide, containing about 200,000 living souls, a great number of whom are Germans, a class of people highly intellectual and praiseworthy.

The inhabitants of this city are truly a go-ahead people. The grandeur of their public buildings, their safe and expensive harbour, the manner in which their streets have been built and are still in progression, bespeak for them the highest amount of praise. The stranger who visits this city finds the streets thronged with vehicles conveying merchandize of every description; he sees great wholesale and retail establishments crowded with purchasers, evidently showing to the most casual observer that undoubtedly a heavy trade—in dry goods, groceries, hardware and other merchandise—is carried on; but those branches of trade which constitute the great body of our commerce, seem almost invisible. The trade in live stock is carried on in parts of the city rarely visited except by those connected with the business; the lumber trade is also confined to a portion of the city scarcely ever seen by travellers; and the grain, most important of all, only requires for its transaction a few storehouses and the labor of some hundreds of men: silently and rapidly everything is conducted in connection with the grain trade from it enters till it leaves the city. One might live here for years and never dream that through this city passes the greater part of the exports of the north-west. The arrangements for handling grain in Chicago have almost reached perfection: cars are emptied as fast as men can shovel their contents into hoppers, and vessels are loaded as fast as grain will run through a nine inch spout from the top of an elevator.

I have been informed with regard to the exports of this city that 27 years ago, Chicago shipped only *seventy-eight bu hels*, a quantity which might be consumed by one family, while during the past year of 65, according to some late statistics, she has exported the almost incredible quantity of 46,000,000 bushels.

About a year ago an extensive operation was begun here, that of digging a tunnel under the lake to the distance of two miles from the shore, at the outer extremity of which is built *the tunnel crib* from which a perpendicular shaft (built of brick) is sunk to the distance of 70 feet below the surface of the lake, to meet the horizontal tunnel from the shore, which is now about half completed. This is for the purpose of getting pure water with which to supply the city, the water now being taken from near the shore is anything and everything but that which is pure and healthy. When the new water works are completed the people will I presume rise one and all in a general rejoicing at being delivered from the fish nuisance with which we are now pested. Those little fishes some how or other get into the outer end of the large hydrant and are sent on a fish raid throughout the city, it is no unusual thing when drawing a glass of water to have 3 or four of those unclean visitors ejected from the hydrant into your drink.

The street hydrants were lately opened to draw off the noxious fluid and filth which had accumulated in them. Thousands almost millions of little fishes alive and dead were violently thrown into the gutter and saved the trouble of wending their way further into the hydrants of dwellings. During the flow of the water at the corner of one of our streets, were discovered two fingers of a human hand lying in the gutter where the flood had washed away the dirt and exposed them to view. Considerable excitement therefore prevailed the crowd of spectators, and when some bystander suggested the members in question were ejected from the hydrant, the sensation greatly increased. The fingers were the index and second of some person's right hand and had the appearance of having been rudely torn from their fellows, the two hanging together simply by a piece of flesh having a very fresh appearance. The affair is yet involved in mystery and likely so to remain. The fingers are now in charge of some of the authorities for identification.

With regard to the people here, Sir! I often wonder (when I think of the people in Canada grumbling, as they do, of the petty tax they have to pay) how the Americans can cheerfully and contentedly submit to their taxation.—When we consider that five years ago they had scarcely anything in the way of taxation and that now they are the most heavily taxed people in the world, that there is hardly anything they buy, sell, use or enjoy but what is taxed, and yet such is there anxiety to pay their national debt that they cheerfully submit to this system of taxation without a murmur.

Terrible indeed have been the sacrifices of blood and treasure during the late struggle. Thousands have gone down amidst the shock of battle or have been swept from existence by that grim pestilence which always follows in the path of war. The widows and orphans of America are at this moment greater in number than in any other country on the face of the globe. Many of these brave men (who have valiently fought for their country's cause) may be seen bobbling about this city, and are now but the shattered remains of their former physical manhood; and looming in the distance beyond all this flood-tide of desolation, (that has rolled in waves of blood across this country from ocean to ocean during the last four years) rises black and portentous in the horizon a public debt of $2,700,000,000, but the yearly payment of some 40 or 50 millions will soon liquidate this debt and America will be herself again.

I presume many of your readers are somewhat started with the Fenian excitement—their threatened attack upon Canada. I have had the honor of *paying* for attending some of their public meetings here, heard them speak in the most disrespectful terms of England and English law, her tyranny over Ireland, her neutrality during the late american struggle, but never did they say one word of making a raid upon canada—the thing is absurd, they don't want canada; the object (for which they appear so Zealously affected, and for which they say they will spill their hearts blood) is the small Emerald Ile now sorely but not irrecoverably oppressed by English domination. Many Guardians believe that the Americans, especially the people of Chicago, do and will assist those fenians in their unwarrantable undertaking; such is not true; America wants peace with England and that peace can only be maintained by respect and manly conduct. They believe Feinianism to be a *miscreate humbug*, a bubble, the bursting of which has already become apparent. Those at its head are carrying on the scheme at the expense of poor laboring men and servant maids, for the purpose of lining their own pockets, rather than to free their *supposed* oppressed country. Many collections have here been taken up in aid of this fund. The celebrated G. F. Train lectured here a short time ago in behalf of his country, and the money collected on that occasion alone must have reached an incredible amount, it was indeed grevious to the lecturer that the large hall could hold no more, then being as many outside ready with their coat ibutions, as would fill a hall double its size. Within the past week or two one city has been visited by Father Curly, a Catholic priest in most excellent standing from the faroff shores of California, who was moved by inspira tion to preach the redemption of Ireland by the sword. He came here with the cross in one hand and the sword in the other, threatening the hard-hearted, encouraging those in weakness, strengthening the strong, and commanding all to go in person to the field or send without delay the paltry sum of $10.00 to O'Mahony, the latter course being the most acceptable. If he did not marshal many recruits he certainly collected huge piles of the *one thing needful*. People here say he went to Canada on his mission of love, he, however, is travelling still and travels well, is talented because he carries all the *talents* he can get, and if the Green Isle is not made free in due time, then Father Curly will have invoked a brilliant crusade, to end after years of glory, in utter failure.

R. S. N.

Chicago, Jan 8th, 1866.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The following letter which we copy from the *Globe* shows to a happy extent the delight felt by a patient on recovering his health.

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to express through your valuable journal my grateful acknowledgements to Drs. Hunter and Malcolm for their skill and attention during my illness. My health has improved so much since I began their treatment by inhalation that I deem it my duty to publish the facts of the case, so that all who feel as I did may be induced to embrace the opportunity which this wonderful treatment affords, and regain their lost strength.

For six or seven years I was troubled with a dull pain in my sides. In the last year it grew much worse, and I had a hacking cough; my expectorations were of a yellow color, and I was short of breath on very slight exertion. When to this I add, that I was of a scrofulous habit of body, and that one sister had died of a pulmonary disease, you can understand the state of mental expression and anxiety with which I contemplate the future.

In five weeks after I began the inhalations I gained twenty-five pounds in weight, and now I feel like a captive released, all my bad symptoms having left me. I would recommend the world-weary, the sick and sad to try this treatment, in the firm conviction that it will not disappoint their highest hopes.

Though the days of my years were not many in number,
Already the grave-yard began to appear,
And my spirit *would* shrink at the shade of that slumber
The last and the longest which comes to us here.

But now, since I've taken the *mild inhalations*,
Again the high hopes of my manhood are near,
And I feel like A lad the first day of vacation,
When his hat and his ball both go up with a cheer.

I am, dear Sir,
Very truely yours,
J. R. RAMSAY.

Cainsville, C. W., Jan. 19, 1864.

NOTE.—Dr. Malcolm, referred to in the above letter, will be at Caisse's Hotel for consultation on Friday and Saturday, the 26th and 27th inst., from 9 a. m. to 4. p. m.

Mr. J. T. Breeze, the Canadian poet, is at present in Town, and is offering for sale a volume of his poems. We trust that he will receive the encouragement his work merits. Mr. Breeze is a voluminous writer.

Canada Farmer.

Subscriptions for the Canada Farmer will be received at Graham & Stratton's at clubbing rates.

An immense mass meeting in honor of the Fenian delegates was held in Union Square, New York, on the 11th instant. Addresses were made by several delegates from various states, and by Colonel O'Mahoney.

Gen. Grant expresses the opinion that the necessity for maintaining a large military force in the Southern States no longer exists, and he believes that a material reduction in the number of troops remaining there may be still safely made.

GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC, JAN. 13th.—John Anderson & Co., Haslett, McCall, Sheehyn & Co., M. G. Mountain, Myrand, Gingres, O. S. Richardson & Co., Lemieux & Noel, all burnt out this morning, at seven, by explosion of coal oil at Anderson's. No body hurt. Loss heaviest this year for insurance.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—This little colony is progressing. Twenty-three years since the population of the island numbered 47,034, it is now over 85,000. In the year 1842 the revenue was only £13,545; it is now not less than £60,000. There were then but 121 schools; now there are but few less than three times that number. At that period 644,824 bushels of oats were raised in the colony; it now raises two and a half millions. Then it raised 83,229 bushels of barley; now it raises nearly 300,000. It owned then 9,861 horses, at present there are 20,000. The shipping of P. E. Island has increased in an equally satisfactory ratio. A judicious settlement of the landlord and tenant question, which can only be accomplished by confederation, would impart a vast impetus to the "Granary of the St. Lawrence."

The Hamilton *Spectator* says that a disgraceful outrage was perpetrated in the Episcopal Church at Jarvis on Christmas day. Considerable trouble had been taken by the congregation to decorate the church with evergreens, and among other appropriate emblems three crosses had been placed up against the wall. After the service, however, and before the congregation had dispersed, a ruffianly person walked up and tore one of them down from its place and throwing it on the floor hurried from the church. For this outrage he was summoned to appear before a justice of the peace on Saturday. There is great excitement in the neighborhood.

Rumored Plot to Rescue Jeff Davis.

An exciting rumor is afloat of a plan in progress to rescue Jeff. Davis. The organized scheme, according to prevailing reports, is for the participators in the plot to come here in schooners and under such guise of legitimate trading and intervals of arrival as to ward off suspicion of the object sought to be accomplished. The whole thing may be a rumor and nothing more—the mere vagary of some one burdened with extra vividness of imagination and sharpness of vision capable of penetrating mill stones, beyond the depths of ordinary folks. One thing is very positive, however, that enough importance has been attached to the rumor to cause a thorough search to be made of all the vessels in the harbor in quest of some of this alleged band of conspirators. Thus far no arrests have been made. No Guy Fawkes stripe and look of men, long-haired and reckless of men, have been found hovering in the holds or on the decks of the vessels in port. What may come in other vessels a look through them will show. Of course, too much vigilance cannot be exercised to thwart any such scheme as the one referred to, if it is on foot, and it would be far better to err on the side of over caution than through any negligence to allow Jeff. Davis to slip through our fingers. There can be no doubt, of course, that there are those who would willingly be induced to give their personal aid to rescue Jeff. Davis from prison, and, further, it cannot be doubted that the ex-rebel chieftain would very much like to see the way clear for walking securely away in any fashion, saving that of St. Denis, with his head under his arm. The growing and strengthening impression is that some one has been sold. The real fact doubtless is, that in all the vast domain of the late confederacy there are but few, at most, who give themselves the slightest thought or care touching the future of their quondam pseudo ruler and chief. It is natural it should be so. The feelings and conduct of the Southern people only exemplify the way of the world—a cringing, not to say fawning subservience to the powers that be, and ignoring the powers that were. Jeff. can do nothing for them now, cannot give them place or position, and, with no chance of doing anything for them in the future, has become of the slightest possible consequence. But if there are those crazy headed enough to meditate the rescue of Jeff. Davis, one thing is certain—that, come in what force the rescuers might, they would have a sorry time of it getting Jeff. Davis away. To have the slightest show of success would require a very large, very determined and very sacrificing body of men. The leader of it would have the leading of the fool-hest of forlorn hopes. Those who are anxious upon the subject of the safe custodianship of Jeff. Davis may rest assured, therefore, of his safe keeping here until his release for his trial, hanging or liberty, is ordered by the government.—*Fortress Monroe Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

The Maroons of Jamaica.

A London correspondent writes in a recent letter, in which he speaks of the Jamaica insurrection, the following brief account of the "Maroons":

These people of Jamaica, who formed Her Majesty's allies in the late insurrection, are of Coromantee descent, and represent the original inhabitants of that Island. "Maroon" means "hog-hunter," and was given to the slaves of the Spanish colonists of 1655, who (the slaves) on the invasion of England fled to the mountains and supported themselves by robbery and boar-hunting. They skulked about the skirts of the outlaying plantations, and murdered stragglers, and at night set fire to cane pieces and out-houses. A regular war was undertaken against them in 1730, during which they were headed by a famous chief named Cudjoe. It lasted four years, and presented some of the most curious features which war admits.—The Maroon chiefs used to station themselves in glens—called in the West Indies "cockpits"—inclosed by nearly perpendicular mountains and rocks, and only to be entered by a narrow "defile." Here, when an enemy was expected, they planted themselves on the ledges of the rock on each side, and fired on them as they advanced in single line. So harrassing were hostilities of this kind that in 1738 and 1739 regular treaties were made and concessions given to these brave savages. Land was yielded to them, and a Jurisdiction bestowed on the chiefs which constituted an *imperium in imperio* in the island. This state of things, modified now and then by new regulations, continued until near the end of the last century, when the influence of the French Revolution (acting on the West Indies just as that of the American Revolution is acting now) produced the great Maroon war of 1795. Jamaica was then governed by a distinguished soldier—Alexander Lindsay, Earl of Balcardles—who conducted the struggle to a satisfactory conclusion. At that time the common negroes did not, as a general rule, join the rebellion, while now it is they who rise and the Maroons who remain firm to Her Majesty's Government.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.—We are pleased to learn that the Hon. A. J. Fergusson Blair, member for the Brock Division, has accepted the seat in the Cabinet vacated by the Hon. George Brown, and refused on the authority of the *Globe* by Mr. McKenzie the member for Lambton. We are glad that Mr. Blair has had the moral courage to accept office under such circumstances, for his doing so shows that the question upon which Mr. Brown resigned is not viewed by Mr. Blair in the "grave" light in which it is regarded by his faithful follower, Mr. McKenzie. In Mr. Blair's acceptance of office the Reform party will have a renewed pledge of the continuance of the compact in its integrity. Mr. Blair is one of the oldest and most reliable public men, a true and tried Reformer, and will therefore prove a faithful representative in the Cabinet of the principles of his party. The new President of the Council will undoubtedly be returned by acclamation, and we trust that he will see that no time is lost in hurrying forward the measure, the carrying of which is the only justification of the existence of the government as at present constituted.—*Berlin Telegraph.*

FENIAN EXCITEMENT.—The good people of Prescott were on Wednesday night thrown into a state of intense excitement, a rumour having gained currency there, on that evening, that an overwhelming number of Fenians were to take possession at once of the town, and that ere morning the "flag of freedom" would flaunt defiantly from the historical wind mill. Col. Atcherly immediately communicated to the Prescott Volunteers the precise state of affairs, and No. 1 Company promptly and loyally turned out, determined to "bleed and die" in defence of their town and country. Pickets and guards were stationed at proper points throughout the place and a "state of war" prevailed, second only in importance to the war itself. On Thursday evening No. 2, with also the most laudable enthusiasm went on duty, but we are happy to chronicle the fact that the excitement ended in "nobody hurt" and no disturbance.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

COBOURG AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.—We are glad to note that a great step has been made towards the amalgamation of the Cobourg and Peterboro Railway Company and the Marmora Iron Company. A meeting was held on Wednesday last at the office of the Campany president over by Hon. A. A. Burnham, at which Hon J. Cock

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation
Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisement in another column.

Peterboro, Feb. 24, 1865. 7-81n

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*.

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, releasing thousands from pain in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Spasms, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.* The *Canadian Pain Destroyer* has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used *is well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects*.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly*, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy*.

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should Be addressed to
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having books in their possession, belonging to the old "Mechanics' Institute," are requested to return the same to me immediately.

G. A. COX.

Peterborough, Jan. 15th, 1866

WANTED.

STAVE BOLTS AND HEADING!

10,000 CORDS Elm or Oak Stave Bolts, 6,000 cords of Basswood Heading. To be delivered on the line of the Lindsay or Peterborough Railroad.

For further particulars apply to either JAMES CHAMBERS or CHARLES PENNY, at Peterboro.

Peterboro, Jan. 15th, 1866. 3

METROPOLITAN SALOON.

THE proprietor of the METROPOLITAN SALOON and RESTAURANT, under No. 1 and 2, Market Block, begs to announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he is prepared to serve all who may favor him with a call with everything in the Liquors and Eatables in season.

Free Lunch every day from 10 to 11 a.m.

J. Y. ELLAS,
Proprietor.

Peterboro', Jan. 17th, 1866. 3

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

A BY-LAW

L. B. *To repeal a certain By-law enforcing the Temperance Act of 1864 in the Township of Otonabee.*

BE IT ENACTED by the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Otonabee, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the By-law adopted by the duly qualified municipal electors of the Township of Otonabee, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four prohibiting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issuing of Licenses therefor, within said Municipality, and under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864, be and the same is hereby repealed.

(Signed,)

GEO. READ, *Township Clerk.* E. INGRAM, *Reeve.*

Council Chamber, Otonabee, 15th January, 1866.

NOTICE.

On Friday, the 16th day of February next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, in the Village of Keene, in the Township of Otonabee, a meeting of the municipal electors of the Municipality of said Township of Otonabee, will be held for the taking of a poll to decide whether or not the above By-law is approved by such electors.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, Jan. 15th, 1866. 3-4in

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

AT the commencement of a New Year, the proprietor of

Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine

Appeals, confidently, to his fair subscribers to assist him in increasing its circulation. The simple fact that they themselves patronize it is a sufficient proof that they consider it the best, a distinction which the publisher has endeavored to deserve, by sparing neither pains nor expense.

The double Steel Fashion Plate, exquisitely colored, surpasses that of any other Magazine; while the other Fashion plates exceed in number and beauty those of all other Lady's Magazines combined.

The commencement of a New Year and a New Volume, induces us to ask our Lady Subscribers to recommend this, their favorite publication to their friends. This will enable the proprietor to render *Frank Leslies Lady's Magazine* still more acceptable.

The present number contains two features of great interest:—One a series of Lithographic copies of the most popular Parisian Pictures, colored in exact imitation of the original, possessing all the delicacy and finish of water colors. And the other a Plate of Doll Fashions arranged to be cut into separate pieces, so as to form a perfect Doll with change of costume. Other pictures and models are in course of preparation and will appear in succeeding numbers.

TERMS.—One copy one year, or 12 numbers, $3 50; four copies one year, in one wrapper, to one address, $14, with an extra copy to the person getting up a club.

Subscriptions to be sent to

FRANK LESLIE,
537 Pearl Street, N. Y.

CARD.

DR. J. ROLPH MALCOLM,
Of Toronto,

PHYSICIAN for PULMONARY DISEASES, will be at CAISSE'S HOTEL, for consultation,

On Friday & Saturday, 26th & 27th inst.

From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Peterboro, Jan. 17th, 1866. 3-2in

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, having on the 15th day of JANUARY, 1866, passed a By-law to repeal (so far as the same relates to the Township of Smith) a By-law adopted by the duly qualified Municipal Electors of the Municipality of Smith and Harvey, under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 19th day of February, 1866, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, at the Town Hall, Smith, a meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Township of Smith, will be held, for the taking of a poll to decide whether or not the repealing By-Law is approved by such electors.

CHRISTOPHER BURTON,
Township Clerk.

Smith, January 17th, 1866. 3-4in

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, } *To Wit:* } WILL be sold at the Court House in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, by virtue of a Writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, on TUESDAY, the THIRTIETH day of JANUARY, 1866, at Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant in and to the following lands and tenements.

In the Common Pleas.

David Douglas Young, executor of the last will and testament of George Burns Symes, deceased, *Plaintiff,*

vs.

Ann Redmond, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 25 and 26 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Belmont, and the North half Lot No. 27 *in the 8th concession* of the said Township of Belmont, and County of Peterboro'.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 16th, 1866. 3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and to me directed, at the suit of WILLIAM HOOEY, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM S. McDONALD and JAMES A. SCOTT, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, 1866, all the right, title and interest of the above-mentioned defendants, or either of them, in and to Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1866. 3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, on TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of JANUARY, 1866, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court.

P. Ronayne, ... *Plaintiff,*

vs.

Thomas Mahoney, ... *Defendant.*

Town Lots Numbers eighteen and nineteen West of George and North of Simcoe Streets in the Town of Peterborough; also part of Lot No. 6 West of George and North of King Streets, also in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows, viz., commencing at the distance of one hundred and ninety-four feet South from a point on Charlotte Street, West twenty feet from the North-east corner of Lot No. 6 West of George Street and South of Charlotte Street in the said Town of Peterborough, thence West to within the distance of twelve feet from the Western limit of the said first mentioned lot, thence South sixty-two feet thence East to within *the distance of twenty* feet of the Eastern limit of the said first mentioned lot, and then North to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1866. 38

ADJOURNED.

THE above sale stands adjourned till TUESDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1866, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, January 16, 1866. 3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In the County Court

THOMAS BRADBURN, *Plaintiff,*

vs.

CORNELIUS B. SULLIVAN *Defendant.*

The north half of lot number Eight in the fourth concession of the Township of Ennismore.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, December 6, 1865.

ADJOURNED.

THE above sale stands adjourned till TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of JANUARY, 1866, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Jan. 2, 1866.

THE above sale stands further adjourned till TUESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1866, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 16, 1866. 3

Dr. Fred. Dellenbaugh,

German Physician,

OF BUFFALO, N. Y., will be in the following places, in the month of January, 1866:—

Port Hope, Hastings' Hotel, ... 18th.
Peterboro', Huffman's " 19th, 20th, 22d.
Lindsay ... Jewett's " ..... 23rd.

CONSULTATION FREE.

January 2nd, 1866. 1

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE undersigned have a few Thousand Dollars, from private sources, to invest on Real Estate security, at a reasonable rate of interest.

WELLER & HATTON,
Barristers, &c.

Peterboro', Jan. 10th, 1866. 2-8in

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

"EXAMINER" BOOK STORE.

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,

Corner of George and Simcoe streets, Peterborough.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Would respectfully intimate to the public that they have now received, a number of new Periodicals, &c., among which will be found

Dickens's new Christmas Story,
TERRY FINNECAN'S LETTERS.

ALSO,

'The Leisure Hour' & 'Sunday at Home'

FOR 1865.

THE CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE,

Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, neatly bound.

Sunday Magazine.

The Throne of Grace,
The Pathway of Promise,
The Sunday Evening Book,
Aids to Prayer,
Able to Save, [with God.
The Still Hour, or Communion

Peterborough, January 3rd, 1866.

A Large Lot of New Goods

JUST ARRIVED AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

Old Stock Considerably Reduced in Price, to match the New.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A BARGAIN!

PRINTS—reduced ½d to 1d per yard.
DRESS GOODS—very much reduced.
COTTONS—falling.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS—Cheap.
FLANNELS—of all kinds—Good and Cheap.
CLOTHS—at a very low figure—the very best wearing at 3s 3d per yard.
READY-MADE CLOTHING—selling at great reductions.
BLANKETS—a large lot from 11s 3d per pair.
Ladies' Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Clouds, Hoods, Scarfs, Unndersleeves, &c.&c. } Going very Cheap.

CALL EARLY!

Before the Best Bargains are disposed of.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, December, 1865.

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.

18 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG.

Capital,.....$12,500,000. Invested,.....$2,000,000.
Deposit Fund in Canada,....$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:
Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

FREDERICK COLE, Secretary. MORLAND, WATSON & Co., General Agents for Canada.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an undiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately.

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid.

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premiums, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convenient and liberal terms, whereby no policy need lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium.

Further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX, } *Agents at Peterboro.*
or
T. B. CLEMENTI }

R. KINCAID, M. D., Medical Referee. 38

Fall and Winter Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a lot of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which will be found a few pieces of the celebrated

BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS.

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterborough, September 12th, 1865. 37

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough.

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid to purchase or having anything to do with a promissory note for $50, made by John Clifford, payable to M. J. Neithercutt or bearer, dated in April, 1865, and payable eighteen months after date; the said note having been unlawfully taken from me.

JOHN NEITHERCUTT.

Otonabee, Jan. 9, 1866. 2

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE CO.

OFFICE 591 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GUARANTEE.—After a fair trial, if any purchaser does not regard the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in market, he can return it and have his money. It has taken many of the highest prizes.—is less complicated than any other first class machine,—does a wider range of work without changing,—requires no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate machine.

N B. Any Clergyman sending us two orders for Machines, shall receive *one* for himself as a present. The same proposition is extended to Professors and Teachers.

We have now completed our New Manufactory at a cost of some $200,000, including New Patents and important Improvements: and the object of the above proposition is to secure the immediate introduction of our improved machine into every town in the United States without incurring the great expense of a travelling agent.

This proposition cannot avail in towns occupied by our own agents.

Please send for descriptive Catalogue, with samples of sewing.

3 LUCIUS LYON, Sec'y.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st December, 1865.

Arnold, Mrs.	Hudson, John
Arnold, J.	Holmes, Frederick
Armstrong, Miss Mary Anne	Hodges, W. H.
Anderson, Miss Emma E.	Jelicoe, Mrs. Alice
Bryson, Samuel	Johnston, Mrs. Margret
Brook, Michael	Johnston, Mrs Marg. A.
Baxter, James	Keager, David
Brumberry, Geo.	Kenner, John
Brooke, Miss Ella	Larry, Miss Maria
Brook, Miss Jane	Letendre, Louis
Byrne, John	Lynch, James (Otonabee)
Cormack and Mitchell	Lindsay, Jno.
ochrane, George	Lundy, Jason
Clark, Mrs. Eliza	Milligen, James
Clark, Mrs. Catharine	Myers, John
Chisholm, J.	Montgomery, James
Collins, Timothy	Martin, Wm. H.
Dunn & Co., D. W.	Moffat, Mrs A.
Dunn, Francis or M.	McGregor, Gregor
Dixon, Wm. Jno.	McCormick, C.
Dawson, Robert	McRae, Thos.
Egan, Mr.	McCormac, Miss Ann
English, Edward Henry	McFadden, C. R.
Elsworth, Mrs. Francis	Nowlin, Miss Bridget
Edmison, J. B.	Nicholls, Benjamin
Eichboon, Adam	Northey, James
Esier, Madame Flavie	O'Hara, John
Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Eliza	Pye, Richard
Farrell, J. T.	Powers, Patrick
Fitzgerald, James	Potts, John E.
Ferrier, Miss Elizabeth	Page, Edward
Goodmar, John	Ramsay, Mrs. Wm.
Gillias & Lancashire.	Roxbourgh, W. J.
Goodridge, Mr.	Root, Eliza Jane
Harper, Wm.	Riley, Mrs. Widow Mary
Hunter, John	Robinswie, Miss Milliam
Hall, James (Otonabee)	Rose, Miss Sarah Jane
Henry, John (Otonabee)	Rowe, Miss Elizabeth
Hickie, Daniel	Scott, Mrs.
Halle, Mr.	Scott, A. J.
	Sedgwick, Thos.

Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.

A CHRISTMAS

Case of Wines & Spirits,

CONTAINING:

2 bottles of Port Wine,
2 " Sherry Wine,
1 " best Pale Brandy,
1 " Irish Whiskey,
1 " Old Tom Gin,
1 " pure Jamaica Rum,
1 " Scotch Whiskey,
2 " Old Rye,
1 " Ginger Brandy,

All of which will be guaranteed to be of the purest quality.

FOR $9!

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro'.

December 20th, 1865. 51

GLASSWARE.

CELERY GLASSES, Preserve Dishes of all kinds, Preserve Plates, Cut Tumblers, Wine Glasses and Custard Cups; a very large assortment of Pressed Tumblers, of the newest style and pattern.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro.

Decemer 20th, 1865. 51

SWEET CIDER

Just Received.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865. 51

To Country Tavern-keepers.

A LARGE assortment of TUMBLERS, both small and large. Cut Tumblers warranted to stand hot water. To be sold cheap.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865. 51

LEMONS.

LEMON PEEL, CITRON PEEL, ORANGE PEEL, Mace whole, Mace ground, pure Ground Cinnamon, pure Ground Allspice, pure Ground Cloves.

Pure Ground Coffee every morning.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865. 51

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS,

And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS,

Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz.:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Rennult & Co.'s.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table CODFISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM,

Potted Beef,

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

ANCHOVY PASTE

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 12th, 1865. 50

200 BAGS OF

COARSE SALT,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the lowest price,

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Dec. 27, 1865 52

WANTED!

400 CORDS of Black Oak and Elm Stave Timber and 50 Cords of Black Ash for Hoops, to be delivered at the Cooperage between Mr. Martyn's and Mr. Carnegie's Mills, River Road, Smith, for which the highest price will be paid.

ROBERT RENFREW.

River Road, Smith, Dec. 27, 1865. 52-4in

---

800 Barrels per Day

EXPECTED FROM THE

PETERBOROUGH OIL WELLS.

If you want to get any Tin, Sheet-iron, or Copper Work done, by one who understands his business, go to

LANNIN'S TIN SHOP,

ON HUNTER STREET,

Where you will get it done to your satisfaction, and very cheap.

Dumb Stoves of every description made to order.

Try one of LANNIN'S HEATERS, and save 50 per cent in Wood.

Jobbing of all kinds done on short notice.

COAL OIL,—A good article always on hand and sold cheap.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED!

The Highest Cash Price paid for any quantity of Sheepskins.

THOMAS LANNIN,
Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

THE OLD STAND GOOD YET,

HUNTER STREET.

L. LEMAY

Most respectfully thanks all those that have favored him with their patronage for the last nine years, and informs them that he has added lately to his very large stock of Goods.

5 Bales of Grey Cotton, Prints and Striped Shirtings,
1500 Yards of Grey and Fancy Flannels,
900 " Heavy Canadian Tweeds,
500 " White and Grey Fulled Cloth,

TO BE SOLD AT GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOTHING,

WELL MADE AND CHEAP.

Suit of best Canadian Tweed $10, $11, $12.
Fancy Tweed and Cassimere Under-coats from $6 to $10.
175 splendid Beaver & Whitney Over-coats from $5.50 to $10.50.
A few large and heavy frock Over-coats at $10.50 to $12.
Tweed and Fulled-cloth Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Mufflers, to the amount of several thousand dollars

Call before purchasing elsewhere,—You will get goods really cheap.

L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

ENGLISH & CANADIAN CLOTHS.

The Subscriber would respectfully call attention to his present Stock of

ENGLISH BROAD CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

Coatings and Trowserings,

AS WELL AS TO HIS

Stock of Canadian Tweeds,

The Stock is very large, thereby giving the advantage to buyers to select suitable patterns. The Goods were well bought, and good value will be given to Customers.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', December 6, 1865. 49-3in

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 30 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-2m

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865. 41

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Asbery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, at the suit of MELANCTHON R. SEYMOUR, HAMILTON R. WHITNEY and CHARLES EDWARD SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM SNYDER, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, at the Court House, Peterborough, on TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1866, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant of, in, to or out of the undermentioned lands and tenements, viz., all and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the township of Smith, in the county of Peterboro', in the Province of Canada, being composed of part of broken lot number 18, in the second concession of the said township of Smith, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing on the western bank of the Otonabee River, on the limits between lots numbers 17 and 18 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, then north sixteen degrees west 4 chains 54 links along the said limits, then north 28 degrees east 4 chains 52 links, then north 24 degrees east 5 chains and 1 links, then south 86 degrees west 1 chain 91 links, then north 5 degrees west 2 chains and 94 links, then north 38 degrees east one chain 36 links, then north 36 degrees east 16 chains 50 links, then north 43½ degrees east 8 chains 27 links, then north 33½ degrees east 3 chains 52 links to the intersection of the road leading to Peterborough, on the allowances for road between lots numbers 18 and 19, then southeasterly along the western side of said allowance for road until it strikes the river Otonabee, then close by the western side of said river following the current of the stream to the place of beginning, containing 14 acres, be the same more or less, also the west half of lot number 19 in the third concession, and broken lot number 19 in the second concession of the said township of Smith, containing one hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 10, 1866. 40

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court for the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his decease, in the hands of Julia Burns, Administratrix, of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of the said Peter Burns, to be administered, at the suit of Michael Hallihan, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

The west half of lot No. 24, in the 9th concession of the Township of Otonabee; and also part of lot No. 6, west of George street and south of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows:—Commencing on Simcoe street at a distance of twenty-eight feet six inches west from the north-east corner of the said last mentioned lot, thence west twenty-eight feet six inches, thence south to within the distance of ten feet of the southern boundary of the said last mentioned lot, thence east twenty-eight feet six inches, thence north to the place of beginning; together with a right of way from Aylmer street ten feet wide.

All of which property I shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', November 13, 1865. 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of GEORGE DUNSFORD, and against the lands and tenements of GEORGE FARMER OLIVE, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Action, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', ON TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Lot No. 17, in the 10th concession of the Township of Harvey.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 10, 1866. 2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG, an Insolvent.

IN pursuance of the above Act, I hereby call a meeting of the Creditors of the above named Insolvent, at the Office of Stewart & Macdougall, on George street, in the Town of Peterborough, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the public examination of the above named Insolvent, and for the purpose of my receiving the advice of the Creditors in this matter relative to the disposal of the assets and claims of the said Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally; and I hereby summon the said Insolvent to attend such meeting.

Dated at Peterborough, this 10th day of January, A. D., 1866.

R. D. ROGERS,
Assignee.

2-2in

INOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of FRANCIS PECK, Township of Snowdon, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

E. A. MACNACHTAN

Cobourg, Dec. 23rd, 1865. 1-3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
To Wit: } *Peterborough*

In the matter of JOSEPH GRAHAM, an Insolvent.

ON the Nineteenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOSEPH GRAHAM

Peterboro', Dec 9, 1865.

Diaries for 1866

For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, Dec. 1865.

ALICE BAGS,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

BRICKS FOR SALE.

ABOUT 85,000 Bricks for sale. For particulars apply to

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, Nov. 29, 1865. 48-4in

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES Office in NICHOLLS & HALL'S, or at his own residence, Balsom Grove, Smith.

Poetry.

When Old Friends Were Here.

When old friends were here,
In days that are flown,
How fond were the wands
Which oft clasped my own.
The path ways of life,
Were pleasures sunny hue;
All voices were near
With tones warm and true.

Chorus—All are gone,
Now loved ones near,
I weep for the happy days
When old friends were here,
When old friends were here,
Those gentle friends so dear,
I weep for the happy days,
When old friends were here.

When old friends were here,
We roamed o'er hills,
We sang merry songs
As free as the rills;
Life flow on its wave
Bore rudely borne away
Our fair dewy flowers
Of life's early day.

Chorus—All are gone, &c.

Varieties.

Cat Parody on Poe's Raven.

The local editor of the Montezuma *Iowa Republican* appears to have a great horror of cats, and admiration for the style of Poe's Raven. Witness the following parody effusion:

The other night while we lay musing, pondering weary brain confusing over the topics of the day, suddenly we heard a rattling, as of serious hosts a battling as they mingled in the fury. "What is that?" we cried, up starting and into the darkness dimly gazing! we ran against the door, "'Tis nothing," Edward grumbled, as over his arm chair he stumbled, "it's nothing but nothing more.' Then we said, determined rising, (for we thought it so surprising that a bug should thus offend,) "Do you think a small insect, sir, thus would fill their infant, sir?" No, 'tis not a bug but a friend."

Now, being sorely frightened, round our waist our pants we tightened, and put on our overcoat and hat, when into the darkness peering, we saw with trembling and mud hating, the glaring eyes of Thomas Cat, Esq. With astonishment and wonder, we gazed upon this son of thunder, as he sat upon the floor; when resolution taking, and a rapid movement making, lo, we opened wide the door. "Now clear out," we hoarsely shouted, as o'erhead our boot was found, "take your presence from my floor." Then with air and mien majestic, this dear creature called domestic, mad heaven through the door. Made his exit without growling, neither was his voice heard howling; not a single word he said. And with feeling much elated, to escape a doom so fated, we went back to bed.

How a Doctor was Sold.

A young medical friend of ours who was not at all conscious of his excessive softness of goodness, was suddenly awakened to a knowledge of those facts in the following way. We leave him to tell the story in his own words:

I was down to see the widow yesterday (and Tim's uncle) and she gave me dinner. I went down rather early in the morning: we talked and laughed, and chatted, and ran on, she was going out and in occasionally, till dinner was ready, when she helped me graciously to pidgeon pie. Now I thought that, Tim, rather favourable. I took it as a symptom of personal approbation, because everybody knows I love pidgeon pie, and I flattered myself she had cooked it on purpose for me. So particularly cheerful, and I thought I could see it in her, too. So after dinner, while sitting close beside the widow I fancied we both felt rather comfortable like—I know I did. I felt that I had fallen over head and ears in love with her, and I imagined, from the way she looked, she had fallen in love with me. She appeared just for all the world like she thought it was a coming, that I was going to court her. Presently, I couldn't help it, I laid my head softly on her beautiful shoulder and I remarked, when I had placed it there in my blandest tones, Tim, for I tried to throw my whole soul into the expression, I remarked thee, with every outpouring love, truth, and fidelity right into her—

"Widow, thou is the nicest, softest place I ever laid my head on in all my life!"

Looking benevolently at me, and at the same time flushing up a little, she said, in melting and winning tones—

"Doctor, give me your hand, and I'll put it on a much softer place."

In a moment, in rapture, I consented, and took my hand, she gently, very gently Tim, and quietly, laid it on my head—and I lost into a laugh that's ringing in my ears yet.

Now, Tim, I haven't told this to a living soul but you, and, by jinks! you mustn't; but I couldn't hold it any longer, so I tell you; but mind, it mustn't go any further

---

A scrub-headed boy being brought up before the court as a witness, the following colloquy ensued:

'Where do you live?' said the Judge.

'Live with mother.'

'Where does your mother live?'

'She lives with father.'

'Where does he live?'

'He lives with the old folks.'

'Where do they live?' says the Judge, getting very red, as an audible snicker goes round the room.

'They don't home.'

'Where in the thunder's home?' roars the Judge.

'That's where I'm from,' says the boy, sticking his tongue in a corner of his cheek, and slowly closing one eye on the Judge.

'Here Mr. Constable,' says the Court, 'take the witness out and tell him to travel; he evidently does not understand the nature of an oath.'

'You'd think differently,' says the boy, going towards the doorway, 'if I was once to give you a cussin'!'

TAKING IT COOLLY.—In the notes of an army surgeon we find the following—I remember one day, in making my hospital rounds, a patient just arrived, presente I me an amputated forearm and in doing so could scarcely refrain from a broad laugh: the latter was constantly on his face. "What is the matter? this does not strike me as a subject of laughter.' 'It is not doctor; but excuse me—I lost my arm in such a funny way, that I still laugh whenever I look at it. Our first sergeant wanted a swing, and got me to attend him, as I am a corporal. We went together in front of his tent; I had lathered him, took him by the nose, and was just applying the razor, a cannon ball came, and that was the last I saw of his head and my arm. Excuse me, doctor, for laughing so, but I never saw such a thing before."

A sour fellow says that he always looks under the marriage head for the pews of the week.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

HOTEL TO LET.

TO LET, in Ashburnham, a House with good stabling and sheds, a productive garden and good well; known as "Taylor's Hotel." Enquire of

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, Nov. 29, 1865. 48-4in

COTTAGE TO LET
In Ashburnham.

A NEAT COTTAGE, containing several apartments. It is in a very pleasant situation, near the School House. Rent moderate. For further information apply to

JAMES JOHNSTON

Ashburnham, Nov. 20, 1865.

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. BROWN, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church. TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro': a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 29, 1865. 12

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE subscriber will either Sell or Rent 100 acres of land—80 acres cleared—the west half of Lot 21, in the 8th concession of South, within two miles of Lakefield. There are a new frame house, barn, stable and sheds on the premises; well fenced and watered.

The above will be sold on very reasonable terms.

For further particulars, apply to

HENRY STUART.

Smith, Dec 19th, 1865. 51-tf

A Rare Chance for a CUSTOM WEAVER!

TO SELL OR LET—A good House and half acre lot in the village of Warsaw, with Weaving Shop, Loom, and all the attachments. There is on the premises a good Barn and a fine Well of Water.

The above will be either sold or let on reasonable terms, by applying to ROBERT RENFREW, Cooper, River Road, Smith; or to JOHN RENFREW, on the premises.

JOHN RENFREW.

Warsaw, Dec. 27, 1865. 52-4in

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE
In the Township of Anstruther

LOT No. 25, in the 2nd concession, containing 95 acres, of which about 70 are cleared, and about 18 acres are chopped. There is a good Log House 18 x 24 feet, lower inside, 13 story high, a stable and shed; also, a new Saw Mill, finished last December, containing one upright saw in good working order, on Eel's Creek, which runs through the Lot; the Mill has 10 feet head, and there is a good site for a Grist Mill, as the country is settling well around.

ALSO—Lot No. 25, in the 3rd concession, containing 100 acres, of which about 85 acres are cleared and seeded down.

IN HARVEY:

Lot No. 9, in the 2nd concession, containing 200 acres.

IN BEXLEY:

Lots Nos 1 and 2, frontage on North West Bay, containing about 327 acres.

For particulars and terms apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON,
Peterborough,
Or R. & J. F. DENNISTOUN,
Lindsay.

51 6in

AUCTION SALE
OF
Three Thousand Four Hundred Acres of Choice Wood Land,

In the COUNTY OF VICTORIA, well suited for settlement. Also, a valuable water privilege on Burnt River, in the TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE, and the Leasehold interest in the well known water privilege on the South side of Fenelon River at Fenelon Falls.

The above property will be offered by Auction, at NOON, on THURSDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY NEXT, at Jewett's Hotel, in the Town of Lindsay.

In the TOWNSHIP OF FENELON are the following Lots:

					acres
East half of Lot	21,	in the	4th	Con.	100
	16,	"	5th	"	200
West half	" 22,	"	5th	"	100
	" 18,	"	6th	"	200
	" 21,	"	6th	"	200
	" 25,	"	6th	"	100
	" 28,	"	6th	"	200
East half	" 13,	"	8th	"	100
Broken W pt	" 24,	"	8th	"	80 to 90
	" 31,	"	8th	"	200
West River	" 32,	"	8th	"	60
	" 31,	"	9th	"	Gov't 200
	" 11,	"	10th	"	150
	" 25,	"	10th	"	118
	" 12,	"	11th	"	126
Broken part	" 26,	"	11th	"	20
	" 22,	"	11th	"	Gov't 120
	" 21,	"	11th	"	200

In the TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

P. E. Qr. of	Lot 26,	in the	1st	Con.	50
East half	" 29,	"	2nd	"	100
West half	" 16,	"	4th	"	100
	" 31,	"	4th	"	200
	" 28,	"	3rd	"	Gov't 200

In the TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE.

Lot 9, in the 7th Concession	}	with water	200
" 10, " 7th "		privilege.	200
" 9, " 8th "			200
" 13, in the Front Range.			
" 14, in the Front Range.			

In the TOWNSHIP OF BEXLEY.

Lots 23 and 24 North West Bay.

In the TOWN OF LINDSAY.

N½ of Lot 14, South of Wellington Street.

☞ The purchase money will be taken in Five payments and will bear Six Per Cent Interest.

For further particulars apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON,
Peterborough,
Or to R. & J. F. DENNISTOUN,
Lindsay.

Peterborough, Jan. 3, 1866. 1-5in

To FARMERS,
Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street.

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1 tf

THE
Liverpool and London and Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836, *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,.....	$12,000,000
Invested Funds,.....	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865,..	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,.....	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;
20 and 21 Poultry, and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;
Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal.)
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)
H. T. BATES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)
E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON,
Agent, Peterboro

Dr. BURNHAM,
Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 42-tf

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at Mr J. A. Johnson's International Hotel, Norwood, on MONDAY, the EIGHTEETH day of JUNE, 1865, at Ten o'clock, a m.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company; also, for a grant of land in aid of the said railway extension and to assist in opening up and rendering navigable the lakes and other water communication in the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria; and for other purposes.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director.

P. H. L. & B. Railway Offices,
Port Hope, Nov. 30th, 1865.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to revive the Charter of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes

HENRY MASON,
Sec. P. & C. L. R. Co

December 15th, 1865. 37-tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next Session for an Act to incorporate the Peterborough and Victoria Navigation Company, for the purpose of opening up and improving the navigation of, and of navigating with steamers or other vessels, all the Rivers and Lakes whose waters are discharged through the Otonabee River, and for grants of land and other grants in aid thereof, and for all requisite powers and privileges therefor.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company will apply at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend the Charter of the said Company, and to enable them to extend their Railway from Peterborough to Chemong Lake, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

December 5th, 1865.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director P. H. L. & B. R. Co.

CANADIAN ALMANACS
FOR 1866,

Just received at

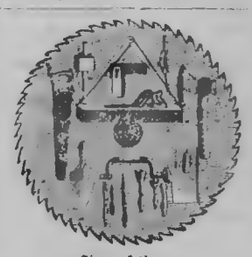
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

THREE
CARD PICTURES
FOR $1.
$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37



Sign of the
CIRCULAR SAW,
GEORGE STREET,
PETERBOROUGH.

Robt. Hamilton

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving his large stock of Hardware, which was selected by him while in Europe, and will offer it for sale at prices that will defy competition.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of MOCOCK'S and AYRES'

BROAD AND NARROW AXES,

Wholesale and Retail.

Lumbermen supplied on Reasonable Terms.

Cash purchasers will consult their interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1865. 39

T HAS BECOME NECESSARY

TO SUPPLY ANOTHER SET OF TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS and open another Office, to meet the wants of the constantly increasing number of Students studying this Art at the

LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

In future those Students learning to operate by paper will be entirely separate from those learning by sound. Regular instruction will be given in each class every day.

Instruction will also be given each day in Phonography, by Mr S. Hotchkinson, late reporter for Fowler & Wells, N. Y. We guarantee that an ordinary student can become thoroughly grounded in this Science whilst taking the Commercial Course, without materially interfering with his progress in that course.

The additional charge for full instruction in Telegraphing is only $5.

The additional charge for full instruction in Phonography is only $2.

Owing to the increase in the number of our Commercial Students, we have also found it necessary to add to our already large number of desks, and the cry is, 'Still they Come!' All right, Gentlemen! We will furnish a desk and seat for each of you, and good practical instruction, too. Remember, you can take a good thorough course in this College cheaper than in any other. Please send for circular, containing full information. For specimens of Penmanship, &c, enclose stamp and address,

J. W. JONES,
1 *Principal of London Commercial College,*
LONDON, C. W.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1842.)

A Good, Cheap and very Valuable Paper for Every Man, Woman and Child,

IN CITY, VILLAGE, AND COUNTRY:

"The American Agriculturist,"

FOR THE

Farm, Garden, and Household,

Including a Special Interesting and Instructive Department for CHILDREN and YOUTH.

THE AGRICULTURIST is a large periodical of 32 pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical, reliable original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive *Engravings* in every annual volume.

It comes each month a Calendar of Operations to be performed on the *Farm*, in the *Orchard* and *Garden* in and around the *Dwelling* etc.

The thousands of hints and suggestions given in every volume are prepared by practical intelligent *working men*, who know what they write about.

The *Household Department* is valuable to every House-keeper, affording very many useful hints and directions calculated to lighten and facilitate in-door work.

The *Department for Children and Youth* is prepared with special care, to furnish not only amusement, but also to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles.

Circulation—Terms.—The circulation of the *American Agricultarist* (300,000 to 400,000) is so large that it can be furnished at the low price of $1 50 a year, four copies, for $5; ten copies for $12; twenty or more, $1 each; single numbers, 15 cents each.

☞ Try it a year.

ORANGE JUDD & Co., Proprietors,
41 Park Row, New-York City.

SPLENDID OFFER.

TO AGENTS, CANVASSERS AND TRAVELLERS.

The Leader,
AND
The Patriot,
1866.

THE following liberal offer will be open till the first day of May next, to all parties obtaining Cash subscribers for the above papers. They have already a *Large Circulation* throughout the Province, and their popularity will enable Canvassers who may devote themselves to the work to earn a handsome compensation from the large bonuses offered below:—

DAILY LEADER.

For 5 Subscribers.....		$3	Premium.
" 10	do	15	do
" 20	do	35	do
" 40	do	80	do
" 80	do	180	do
" 100	do	250	do

WEEKLY LEADER.

For 5 Subscribers.....		$1	Premium
" 10	do	5	do
" 15	do	8	do
" 20	do	12	do
" 25	do	16	do
" 30	do	21	do
" 40	do	32	do
" 50	do	45	do
" 100	do	100	do

THE PATRIOT.

For 5 Subscribers.....		$1 00	Premium.
" 10	do	2 50	do
" 20	do	6 00	do
" 30	do	10 50	do
" 40	do	16 00	do
" 80	do	34 00	do
" 100	do	50 00	do

For further particulars and circular, address, post-paid,

LEADER OFFICE,
Toronto.

Any person may send us any number named, at any one time, deducting the Premium and remitting the balance, with the name and Post-office address of the subscriber. Those wishing to send at different times, or canvass to last May, will apply to this office for a circular.

JAMES BEATY,
Proprietor.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN
Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering
SEWING MACHINE
COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-hole, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, glazed or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c, &c, it is indispensable, it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PINGEON,
Sole agent for New York City and State,
627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.

June 14 1865. 24

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sores and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is hery cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m H——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos

PELOUBET
Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey

Or to—

J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

33

LLOYD'S

Great Typographical Railway and County Map of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, $2 00.

Also, the United States County Map, $1.50.

The undersigned are sole agents for the above for the Districts of Colborne and Newcastle.

JOHN NEITHERCUT.
DAWSON KENNEDY.

N. B.—For description and particulars, see advertisement in another column.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1865. 45-6

A FORTUNE!
Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES;

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$65 00 to $100 00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50 00 50 00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	35 00 70 00
Gents' Gold Watches double time	75 00 150 00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25 00 50 00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	25 00 50 00
Diamond Rings	50 00 100 00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10 00 20 00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4 00 8 00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5 00 10 00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5 00 20 00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	5 00 10 00
Lava and Enamelled Brooches	4 00 8 00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	4 00 8 00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Turquoise ear drops	4 00 8 00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4 00 8 00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2 50 10 00
Gold Lever and Vest Watch Keys	3 00 7 00
Pen and Vest Rolled Slides	3 00 8 00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons Studs etc.	3 00 10 00
Gold Thimbles, Lancets, etc	4 00 7 00
Miniature Lockets	4 00 8 00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5 00 10 00
Gold Tooth Picks, Cyphers etc	3 00 10 00
Plain Gold Rings, Carved Gold Rings	3 00 11 00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	4 00 16 00
California Diamond Rings	3 00 16 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	8 00 14 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo Pearl, etc.	4 00 12 00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4 00 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5 00 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6 00 15 00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20 00 50 00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	35 00 50 00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20 00 40 00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	25 00 50 00
Silver plated ice pitchers & molasses cups	25 00 50 00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc, opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GERARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES
DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMETS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong Iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old heavy frame of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wallenhaupt,	A. Barili,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Von Heinz Family,	Charles Fradel

Mr. SIGISMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excelence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos the night out the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supersede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and excells them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

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New York

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

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Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

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EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

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THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

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Religious and Charitable

Peterborough Examiner.

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Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1866. No. 4.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT PETERBOROUGH, EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

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C. A. WELLER,

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BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over George Stetham & Co's Bar ware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

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Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

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Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

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Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

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Milliner,

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FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.

Lakefield, North Douro, } May 6th, 1865. } 19-1y

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Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

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PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville Dr McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr Esq., Editor of the *Review*. H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant Peterboro', and over one hundred others. Teeth extracted for those not able to pay. Daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge 16

HOME AND COLONIAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices Life risks taken with or without average as may be required

Losses settled promptly and in full

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Agent

Peterboro Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

Pens! Pens!

BARNARD'S Carbonized Mercantile Pens, just received and for sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S, No. 1, Market Block.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE undersigned have a few Thousand Dollars, from private sources, to invest on Real Estate security, at a reasonable rate of interest.

WELLER & HATTON, *Barristers, &c*

Peterboro', Jan 10th, 1866. 2-6m

New Map

OF

Peterborough and Ashburnham.

THE undersigned beg to announce that their New Map of the Town of Peterboro' and of the Village of Ashburnham, is now complete and ready for publication.

This Map has been compiled with great care from the original registered plans and surveys, and the entire accuracy secured not only by close scrutiny, but by actual survey and careful admeasurement. In the two corporations named, not only is every Lot given and its subdivisions where divided, but the names of the owners, as contained in the last Assessment Roll, are neatly printed on each lot. All public buildings, manufactories, stores, and private residences, together with the existing and proposed railways, streets, mill-races, water-courses dams, bridges, &c., are laid down from actual measurement. The built-up portion of the town is so colored as to distinguish at a glance the materials used, whether of wood, stone or brick; while the whole is finished in a superior manner, so as to be both useful and ornamental, in securing which neither pains nor expense have been spared

During the ensuing week, the undersigned will be prepared to receive the names of intending subscribers, at their office, Scott' Buildings Early application is desired, as but a limited number of copies will be published.

FITZGERALD & BOLGER, *Provincial Land Surveyors.*

Peterborough, Dec. 6, 1865. 49.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	2 40 p.m.
Express (day)	9 53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7	
Wellington Square	7.	3 42
Bronte		3 57
Oakville	8	4 07
Port Credit	8 45	4 35
Mimico	9 05	
TORONTO Union Station, arrive	9.	5 00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO Union Station, depart	1 20	7 15
Mimico		8 10
Port Credit	1 55	8 35
Oakville	2 15	9 06
Bronte	2 28	9 17
Wellington Square	2 42	9 27
Waterdown		9 47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3 00	10 00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.

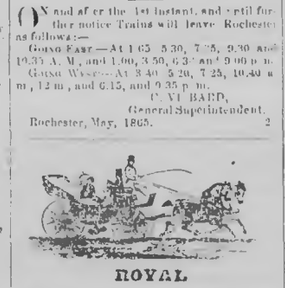
ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.05 5.30, 7.05, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a m, 12 m, and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VI BARD, General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 2



ROYAL MAIL STAG

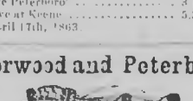
BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBOLO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a m
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon
Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p m
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p m
April 17th, 1863 17-0

Norwood and Peterboro



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M

Orders left at the Hoffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor

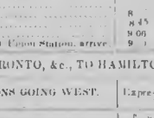
Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

MONTREAL

Ocean Steamship Co'y.

CARRYING THE

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS



FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin	$80 00
Intermediate	60 00
Steerage	25 00

GLASGOW LINE.

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW:

First Cabin	$60 00
Second Cabin	40 00
Steerage	24 00

All information furnished on application to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent for Peterboro

OFFICE—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

October 11, 1865. 41

ALBUMS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

A fine lot of

CHEAP ALBUMS.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865.

Select Poetry.

THE LASS O' HALLYDOWN.

Upon a sunny night in June,
The sky was azure blue;
The sun had set down in the West,
The evening star in view.
At Exemouth Fair, fair maids were there,
From country and from town,
But there I saw no neat and braw
The Lass o' Hallydown.

I kindly did salute this maid;
Love's pulse was beating high;
I gave the slip to every care
When Geordie dear was nigh.
In your com any I long to be,
It would my wishes crown.
What ever bet I'll be thy guide,
My love, to Hallydown.

The lassie blush'd and gave a smile,
Love's token of consent.
Then arm and arm we on did walk,
Along the flowery bent,
And as we walked and sweetly talked,
I praised all about
Oh, to be wi' such modesty,
As the Lass o' Hallydown.

Her homely cot appeared in view;
The day began to dawn;
The waving Corn with morning dew,
Dropped on the verdant lawn.
Good morning, maid, I to her said,
I'll call upon the soon
I'll not neglect to pay respect,
To the Lass o' Hallydown.

EYEMOUTH. R. N.

Literature.

FAST AND FIRM.

A ROMANCE AT MARSEILLES.

(Concluded.)

'*This* your brother's address?' I asked Ruth, as we approached Rouse, reading a card she gave me.

'Yes, you are surprised. Why?'

'This is such a miserable quarter,'

'Oh, he is very poor, and always saving to be able soon to give me a home' she said. He says I shall never be happy as a governess.'

'Ruth I said, taking her hand as we drove through the streets. 'Let me call you so. I am not a stranger now; I am mother to you, wishing to be to you more than any brother; but I am not going to speak of that now. Are you prepared to a great shock. Can your physical system bear it. I know that brave mind will I mean if your brother should be very, very ill, dying—dead.'

She shuddered. 'You have said the word; I could not. I have been thinking all day that he is dead, that is why——'

'Why no one met you.'

'Yes.'

'I fear, poor child you may be right.—You will try to bear up bravely; and—you will let me be a brother to you till——'

Now the ears so good.

'This street is enough to have killed one,' she said. 'Surely it is not here.'

We had a opportunity of the narrow hall, as a matter of course, loiterers in crowds of which there are plenty in Rouse. 'It is here, I said, as the cabman opened the door.

I gave the word 'Wait,' and lifted her out.

Up the dark chilly dirty stair, up we up. At last we reached a room on which the poor fellow's scant was nailed.

She seemed to gather courage now She led the way through a small dark antechamber, in which I paused.

I listened.

I heard a smothered exclamation from her, from him a cry so short as to be almost a scream—'Ruth'

I walked to the head of the staircase and waited there perhaps half an hour.—Then she came to me and laid her hand upon my arm—the expression of the pitiful eyes told to mine told me there was no hope.

With a caressing word I drew her to me. She leant her forehead against my arm a moment, then——

'Harold wants to see you; Harold wants to look you,' she said, in a scarcely audible voice.

I followed her to the room.

The full light of a small square window from which one could see the Tiber, the Castle of St. Angello, and the line of Monte Janiculum, was streaming on a low couch where my poor school-fellow lay.

I saw directly that his wish was a question of no more than days, perhaps only hours.

Yet what a bright bright face it was still. What a light streamed from those patient eyes as he without rising—he was past that—stretched both hands towards me.

Ruth was crouching by him: one hand soon clutched her again; the other grasped mine as I sat down by him.

In the strange world how often are simple deeds that cost nothing to the doers, most richly rewarded. What had I done? What sacrifice had I made? And how they thanked and blessed me. He with his difficulty-spoken, fond words; she with her tender eyes confirming the phrases.

A few words explained the case.

He had rallied after sending the first telegram, and had thought it needless that Ruth should come; he had not calculated on the possibility of her starting off immediately as she had done; and the second message which by her not come had not reached her.

A few days after—two days since now—he had broken a blood-vessel, and had been pronounced beyond hope.

If only I had known of all this sooner, I thought as I looked at the miserable room, and thought of my idle hundreds and thousands.

When, by and by, Ruth for a brief while absent—a woman being in the rooms below who had been very kind to Harold, had taken her aside to give her some refreshment—I stammeringly expressed something of my regret, he answered:

'It is better as it is; for myself I am content. I believe in another working world where there will be a better light, a truer sight, more beauty to perceive, and purer senses to receive it.'

'Is your sweet sister free?' I asked; 'free from any engagement,—free-hearted.' I spoke low and hastily, and felt in all my being how much hung upon his answer.

'My little Ruth—oh yes, as far as I know, and she never had any secrets from me.'

'I love her' I responded. 'If she can love me, I will do what a man can to make a woman happy as a wife.'

He did not immediately answer; he lay with closed eyes; but I felt the tightening pressure of his hand.

'I may tell her by and by that I had your good wishes.'

'You may tell her,' the radiant eyes unclosed on me, 'that in my last hours I drank a full cup of happiness, believing that my little Ruth would be happy as your wife.'

'You have not lost your generous enthusiasm for a very unworthy fellow,' I answered

'Nothing I have heard of my old friend, my protector my benefactor, has tended to lessen these feelings' he said.

'One word of yours in your sister's ear will make me——'

She came in at that moment. I was going to leave them together, but he begged me not to go; and while he spoke a mortal faintness surprised him.

It passed, however. He asked to be lifted up; the recumbent position was painful to him; he lay with his head on Ruth's shoulder, bright hair mingling with light hair.

The doctor came and went, and the woman who had nursed him; they both foreboded that the last hour was near.

It was an afternoon not to be forgotten. He said he did not suffer much; now and again he talked; and when he talked wisdom out of the world was in his words.

Ruth did not shed a tear; she seemed absorbed in him beyond consciousness of self or sorrow; she moistened his lips or wiped his brow continually, and her eyes seemed to cling to his.

The sunset entered the room touching these two. She watched him intently; his eyes closed, half opened, seemed to look at her dreamily, like the eyes of one who I yes off to sleep. The light faded; the dusk gathered; we did not stir, believing he slept.

By and by through the gloom, the near and the distant noise of the great city Ruth's voice, low and awe-struck, reached me, asking for a light. I had fallen into a profound thought—life, love, death and mortality, failure, success, the world's vanity—I do not know what I did not think of as I sat motionless in that dusky room

I presumed a lamp; I set it down on the table, where the light fell on those faces. I found that Ruth had sank lower and leaned the head on her shoulder grew heavier. All need to tell me the truth; he was dead.

She saw it; she knew it. She sank down lower yet, till his bright head was on the pillow by hers beside it. She mourned, lying thus cheek to cheek. I heard a few words:

'Brother take me, take me with you; I have none but you.'

Then she lay quite still, half on the couch half on the floor, face to face with the dead.

What did I do?

I stood and looked at them.

As I stood and looked at them, I were through one of those experiences that it is no use to try to record; that are written on the side of life, upon the scant of heart cover.

By and by I found that she was lying in a dead faint.

I disentangled them then, and laid her on the floor on as good a couch as I could make of my wrapper and of the cushions of an old chair.

I did not tell her the truth when I told her I was sent for a doctor That had been the profession I had not loved well enough to follow, after a large to time left me his made the pursuit of a profession needless I could treat her as well as another. I did all I could for her, but saw her recover. My entreaties persuaded on her, after a time, to leave the room for a few hours going with the woman of the rooms below; but before the night half passed, she was back again

'Do not be angry with me. I want to sit and look at him. I won't cry. Soon I shall lose him forever.'

She took her seat from by him; she begged me to go away some where to get some rest, I pretended to yield but found myself too anxious to go beyond the anteroom; she was not in a state to be left alone.

The dawn brought the horrible business—of putting away, out of sight, out of reach, the mortality that has been so dear that we have watched so close, and never could keep too near—to my mind.

I talked to her as little as I could and as gently Gently! if words could have fallen as on the air like eider down, or touched with gossamer light touches, they would all have seemed to me too rough to assail her thus.

'You know what is best you will do what is most right,' she answered me gently; 'but don't ask me to leave the house while he is in. Think of the long years that I have not seen him, think of the long years that—' Then she paused, burst into violent weeping—she had not cried before—'Oh, I feel as if my heart was breaking!' she said, pressing her hand over it.

I closed her to me; I comforted her as well as I could reminding her, as well as I knew how, how well things must be with her beloved brother. I spoke too, of the place where we would lay him to rest, of the country quiet among the roses, the violets, the cypresses.

She lay quiet in my arms, and by and by lifted up her face to listen. To see that sweet sad face resting against my breast, to look down upon it, and meet its tearful eyes, filled me with over-mastering emotions.

'If you can love me,' I said then, 'you need never feel alone or unsheltered, never more while I live. This is no fit place or time to tell you this, or he knew I loved you, and was glad in knowing it; but I do not ask or expect or desire any answer—not now.'

I hardly know that she then took in the sense of my words sorrow and exhaustion had drained her life. No tinge of color came to her cheek; she just listened.

'How good you are! how good you are! she said. 'What could I have done but for you?'

I arranged everything for the best as far as I knew; I escorted her from the room to go with me to the Protestant graveyard beyond the walls, to choose where he should lie. She said or spoke; she said after words it was all like a dread, from which she expected at any moment to awake.

The next day we buried him.

When all was done we lingered near the place. A spring-bread soft wood was blowing; the evergreens were swaying to and fro; the place over by the great mound mental pyramidal tomb of some forgotten great one, with the wonderful city of mercories of surviving at lying in sight.

That was a day to be remembered.

I promised her that the grave should be cared for better than any other in the place; that flowers would always blossom on it, and its headstone never be moss encrusted.

When we were away I left her to the care of that motherly, kind lady of the diligence, whom I had prepared to receive her.

I did not see her again for some days; she was too much exhausted, when the react on from long over-tension set in, to leave her bed.

I called every day, and always found some gentle-worded, graceful message ready from; but day after day I did not see her.

At last a bright day came when I did.

She was more altered, more dow nbent-ed than I had anticipated; meeting me agitated her greatly; her black dress, too, increased the delicacy of her look. Mrs Morton stood by her, smoothing her hair and petting her with loving deeds and words till she was calmer, then, good woman, she left us together.

I had no idea what lay before me. Our interview was a long one. More than once I left her side, and paced the room in despair, stood at one or the other of the windows that faced the city, and pondered how I could convince her of my love, that is to say, of the selfish and interested nature of it.

She met my definite offer of my hand and heart (as the novelists phrase it) with almost horror, but firm refusal.

Her gratitude was so full and so lowly her agitation so great I could not be angry with her, but I was greatly wounded, and turned my irritation against myself; I reasoned myself that I could find no words strong enough to convince her. She had met me in a pinnacle, and meant that I should remain there. I and wanted to be no higher than the level of her love.

It was just what might be expected of me, she told me. Just what she had always heard of me. She would always have me with the most grateful, reverent love, always remember me in her prayers, but be my wife—no.

I was long before I could get a reason why; but at last I tortured it from her. She believed that I was sacrificing myself that I loved her because she was friendless, alone; but she was not to be for me, she told me; she had not the accomplishments, the education, the talent, the beauty, the attaining that my wife should have. As for her name I need not be anxious, she assured me. Mrs. Morton had all that in Rome, she could procure her a suitable situation.

At last, when I had exhausted every argument, or though I had, and desperately, at all events, of present success, I grew hurt and angry; I turned from her to a window, and gazed out. A cold gloom was between me and it I was gazing on. I was filled with anger, disappointment and thwarted will.

I never realized how long I stood so, (but I believe it was a long time) when the rattle of small heels entered room, which sang down beside me, I started and looked round. She was looking up into my face so was fully, her own face strained with pain and earnestness.

'You look so pained, so displeased,' she said. 'I must say to you so thoroughly ungrateful and heartless. I cannot bear it.'

Before I knew what she was going to do she was kneeling beside me; before I could prevent her, her soft fingers were raising my hand to her softer lips.

I lifted her up; holding her by the shoulders, I asked her, I am afraid almost fiercely. 'Can you tell me that you do not love me?'

'No, I cannot. I do love you very dearly.' Her tears began to fall, and she, tottering towards me, hid them on my breast.

I hid her there, fast and firm, and never since has she disclaimed the right to be there.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.—In St. Philip's Chapel, Winchester, England—a very old edifice, built long before the reign of Henry VIII.—there are ancient stall seats affixed to the wall of the aisle chapel. These seats are fixed upon hinges, that those who sit on them can only maintain their position by balancing themselves with care, and the ting their elbows on the seat arms; so that if the old monks who used them dropped asleep during divine service the seat came forward and pitched them headlong on the floor; nay, if they only dozed and nodded the last to the would, the hard oaken seat clapped against the oaken back, and made noise enough to attract the whole congregation. This may serve as a hint to those who are at a loss how to rent ire something to keep people awake in church.

Integrity, however, rough, is better than smooth dissimulation.

Two Men Elope with a Married Woman.

A strangely complicated case of fraud, cruelty, desertion, love, folly, and perfidy, is at present under investigation by the police. The names of the two extraordinary culprits are Richard Burke, the keeper of a grocery store, No. 364 Division street, and Jerry Courtenay, formerly a porter in the Matteson House, who resided next door to Burke. The former is a man about forty years of age, and has a wife and four children. Courtenay is five years younger, and has a wife and one child. Whether they were happy in their domestic relations, and loved, honored, and cherished their respective wives has not been ascertained officially, but from what follows it may be suspected that neither Mrs. Burke nor Mrs. Courtenay found favor in the eyes of their lords. The reason of this was not far to seek. In fact, it existed in the shape of a young and comely wife, the wife of Patrick McCann, an express driver, who resides in that neighborhood. Mrs. McCann appears to have been afflicted with the same moral disease, a criminal partiality for another than her husband. She is twenty-five years, and is the mother of a boy of five.

Kate Sullivan—such was her maiden name—succeeded in captivating the heart of the grocer. "Those side-ou tured eyes" waged a willing and successful war upon the affections of Richard Burke, who gradually became estranged from his wife. He neglected his family and his business to follow her. The family in consequence became destitute, and the business fell into decay. Customers deserted his store, while deserted as was fireside, and soon ruin stared him in the face.

While this unnatural flirtation was progressing between Burke and Mrs McCann the latter was secretly carrying on another with Terence Courtenay, who had likewise been smitten, and who, like his neighbour, the grocer, had become estranged from his own wife. The affair was so artfully managed by Kate that neither of her two lovers was aware of her partiality for the other.

Burke, it appears, had privately sold off all his effects for as much as they would bring, and then made an assignment of his property in favor of his creditors. Prior to the he had accumulated an immense sum of money—about $10,000 in all—by means of borrowing small sums, varying from $50 to $500, from his friends around the city. Matters having come to a crisis, as we said Burke judged it prudent to run away.

Meanwhile Terence Courtenay, who first learned himself that he was the sole object of her unhallowed passion, was engaged in a precisely similar undertaking. He, too, was selling off and borrowing, in order to prepare for a flight. He was not quite so fortunate as Burke in raising funds, but he succeeded in getting a respectable amount. Perhaps the a ttul Kate was waiting to see which of her two lovers would raise the most before making a final decision. On Thursday evening Mrs. McCann packed up her clothes put money in her purse, made good-bye to her home and little boy, and proceed d to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Depot. On the same evening Burke, with his well lined purse of $10,000 also took his way to the same rendezvous. Lastly, Terence Courtenay came, and the whole three started off together. If the affair was preconcerted among them all very likely all were quite satisfied; if otherwise, it may reasonably be conjectured that a storm would break before the two arrived at their destination.

The atrocious feature of this remarkable elopement is that both of these heartless wretches left their wives and families in utter destitution. Not a rag of clothing or a stick of furniture has been left to either of their houses. They have robbed their friends of their money, robbed their own family of everything, and finally eloped another man of his wife. Such a concatenation of crimes and criminals is not often to be found, and as it really be rega ded as a curiosity.—*Chicago Tribune*

MARRIAGE NOTICES. — A Western paper gives the following notice:—"All notices of marriage, where no bride cake is sent, will be set up in small type, and poked in some outland shy corner of the paper.—Where a handsome piece of cake is sent, it will be put conspicuously in large letters, when gloves or only a bride favors are added a piece of illustrative poetry will be given in addition. When, however, the editor attends the ceremony *in propria persona* and leaves the bride it will have especial notice—very large type, and the most appropriate poetry that can be begged, borrowed, stolen, or coined from the brain editorial.—*The American Joe Miller.*

It is hard for a man to amass riches by looking in the shop when there is a leakage in the kitchen.

Paddy who is dead now? said some one to an Irishman, as a funeral was passing Faix, I don't know, unless it's the man in the coffin.

The Chinese in California are advancing in civilization; instead of pillering the hen roosts they now rob the banks.

Hall's Journal of Health expresses the opinion that buckwheat cake contain more nourishment for less money than any other popular article of food.

HUMOR.—Humor is a perennial source of gaiety and freshness of the mind. It clears away the cobweb; it quickens the hot, rock draughts of sentiment; it freshens up the satiated edge of appetite; it flows through the whole being like a babbling stream, with verdure always green upon its banks. Without humor, we are either hot sunnoons or arid plains.

There is a difference in time between this country and Europe, said a gentleman in New York to a newly arrived Irishman. For instance, your friends in Cork are now fast asleep by this time, while it is now here evening. "That's always the way," exclaimed Pat, "Ireland never got justice yet."

Sequel to War.

Considerable discussion has arisen out of Mr. Oliphant's strictures, on the London *Times*, on Gen. Sherman's conduct in reference to the burning of the city of Columbia, the capital of South Carolina.

It appears that Mr. Oliphant's statement, that the present condition of the inhabitants of Columbia is most miserable and pitiable in the extreme. They have not the means to buy the barest necessaries of life. The houses and cattle were killed and burned for many miles along the track of Sherman's march. The city now is nothing but a ruin. Turn where one will, there is absolutely nothing but shattered walls and pillars of churches, schools and private dwellings. Walking the streets, between graves and trees, nothing can be seen on either hand but the ruins of houses; not of frail wooden structure, but substantial building of stout red brick or granite. The State capital, a very handsome building, a new capitol, built entirely of white marble, three or four splendid churches, as many chapels, a spacious convent, a fine library, schools, and about 1,430 dwelling houses, were destroyed on that miserable day of the 17th of February last. More than 14,000 persons—the larger part being women and children—were driven from the city with scarcely a rag to cover them, and not a morsel full of food. Mr. Oliphant evidently thinks that Gen. Sherman and his soldiers committed a foul outrage against civilization and humanity in the sacking and burning of Columbia.

Causes of Sudden Death.

Very few of the sudden deaths which are said to arise from diseases of the heart, do really arise from that cause. To ascertain the real origin of sudden deaths, an experiment has been tried in Europe, and reported to a scientific congress held at Strasburg. Sixty-six cases of sudden death were made the subject of a thorough *post mortem* examination; in these cases only two were found who had died from disease of the heart. Nine out of sixty-six had died from apoplexy, while there were forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs—that is the lungs were so full of blood that they could not work, not having room enough for a sufficient quantity of air to enter to support life. The causes that produce congestion on the lungs are—cold feet, tight clothing, costive bowels, sitting still until chilled after being warmed with labour or a rapid walk, going on suddenly from a close heated room into the air, especially after speaking, and sudden depressing news operating on the blood. These causes of sudden death being known, an avoidance of them may serve to lengthen many valuable lives which would otherwise be lost under the verdict of heart complaint. That disease is supposed to be inevitable and incurable; hence many may not take the pains they would to avoid sudden death, if they knew it lay in their power.

INGENUITY OF SMUGGLERS.—Quite a novel dodge was successfully carried out on the St. Lawrence river by a party of smugglers a short ago, which has recently come to the knowledge of the Commissioner of Customs. The facts are these: One of the gang of smugglers called upon a collector on the frontier, and informed him that he had information that parties would endeavor to bring across the river a load of whiskey in a small boat. The place and time of landing was given to the Collector by the informer. At the appointed hour the officer, with a *posse*, was on hand, and, after watching for a short period, descried the boat nearing the shore. The smugglers, seeing that they were observed by parties on the land, allowed their boat to drift down stream with the intention of landing at another point. The collector with his force followed, and, after some little manœuvring, captured the party together with the whiskey. While this one barrel was being risked by the smugglers, the main portion of the gang successfully landed, at the spot first visited by the collector, three hundred barrels of liquor, and, having teams near at hand, got away with it, thus avoiding the payment of the duty.—*Buffalo Courier.*

ACCIDENT.—The *Free Press* relates the particulars of a horrible accident, by which a woman named Mrs. McBride, aged about forty-five years, met her death on the Sarnia branch of the Grand Trunk Railway. She left the Widder station about 6 p. m. and went down the track on her way home, which is between Widder and Forest. It is supposed she lay down on the track, under the influence of liquor and fell asleep, when the cars of a freight train passed over her legs part of the train also severely bruised her breasts. The unfortunate creature must have crawled to a fence corner, where she was found quite dead the next morning.

A LUCKY NAME.—In the year 1664, on the 5th of December, a boat crossing the Menai Straits, with 81 passengers was upset and only one of the company named Hugh Williams, was saved. On the same day, in the year 1785, was upset another boat containing about 60 passengers, of every person perished with the exception of one whose name also was Hugh Williams; and on the 5th of August, 1820, a third boat met the same disaster, but the passengers of this were no more than 25; and singular to relate, the whole perished with the exception of one, whose name was Hugh Williams.

A curious convulsion of nature occurred lately at Bon Desir, county of Tadousac, C. E., by which an immense marl hill, a dwelling house, barn, and a number of other buildings were removed to a distance of about two acres below their original sites, and the beach close by strewn with immense boulders and raised to a height of from twenty to 30 feet above its ordinary level, while the ground all around, over an area of 12 or 13 acres, was cut up with deep crevices. The slide covered an extent of over 12 acres in width by four or five in depth.—*Three Rivers Inquirer.*

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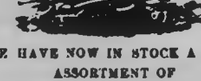

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A FEW SETS OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH WARRANTED PLANES

Have been just received.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.,
Hardware Merchants & Ironmongers,
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SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,
George Street, Peterborough
December 6, 1865. 49

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Insolvent Act of 1864—James W. and Giles Stone
The Hamilton Spectator—T. & R. White.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—Jas. Hall.
A By Law—Christopher Burton.
Money to Loan—T. G. Hazlitt.
New Music—D. Pentland.
Notice—Albert Dumble.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1866.

Important to Township Clerks, Reeves and Deputy Reeves.

At the present meeting of the County Council, just before the members proceeded to elect the Warden, some discussion arose on the validity or legality of some of the certificates from the Township Clerks relating to the *election* of Reeves, which certificates have to be duly filed in the Clerk's office before such Reeves can take their seats or vote. The Section of the Act that relates to this matter, reads as follows: —

"That no Reeve shall take his seat in the County Council until he has filed with the Clerk of the County Council a certificate under the hand and seal of the Township or Town Clerk, that such Reeve was duly elected, and made and subscribed the declarations of office and qualifications as such *Reeve*."

The subject of discussion was, could the Reeve of Monaghan, or of any other Municipality, take his seat in the County Council while the last word *Reeve* was found omitted in the certificate of such Reeve. Mr. Pearce, of Belmont, and Mr. Grover, of Asphodel, held that such Reeve could not take his seat, while others thought that the word was so evidently implied, that the certificate was legal and that the individual could take his seat. The County Attorney, C. A. Weller, Esq., gave it as his opinion that after the certificates have been filed with the Clerk and not objected to by him, that he could not afterwards do so, he not being the judge of such matters, and that if afterwards there were doubts of the legality of the certificates the matter could be tested at a proper tribunal. This settled the matter for the present, and accordingly the Council proceeded to elect their Warden and did so.—But as there is a case to the point in the *Law Journal* for January, 1866, we have concluded that it would be for the interest of the different Municipalities to give it in this issue.

The Queen ex rel McManus versus Ferguson.

Election of Warden—Proper description of Warden—Sufficiency of certificates of Reeves and Deputy Reeves—Duty of Clerks—Nature and effect of certificates—New election—Costs.

Held 1. That the proper designation of a Warden in a *quo warranto* summons, is "Warden of the Corporation of the County of ——."

Held 2. That "Warden of the County ——" is not improper, as there is no particular name or designation in the Municipal Institutions Act.

Held 3. That "Warden of the County Council of the County of Simcoe" might, if deemed necessary, be amended by striking out the words "of the County Council after the word "warden," and before the words "of the County of Simcoe" in the writs to be issued in pursuance of the judgment in a *quo warranto* matter.

Held 4. That after appearance by defendant in a *quo warranto* matter, the 18th Rule of court applicable to such proceedings is against holding any proceeding irregular or void, which does not interfere with the just trial of the matter on the merits.

Held 5. That a Reeve of a Township who was duly elected and had made and subscribed the declarations of office and qualification, had not a right under sec 67 of the Municipal Institution Act to take his seat in the County Council, when the certificate of the Township Clerk did not state that he "had made and subscribed the declarations of office and qualification, but only he had "taken or made the declaration of office."

Held 6. That where Reeves and Deputy Reeves who had filed defective certificates were notwithstanding allowed by the Clerk to take their seats in the County Council, their votes therein could not be challenged for such defective certificates, see 67 of the Municipal Institutions Act being only directory and not imperative.

Held 7. That the certificate is only evidence that what is contained in it was done—if it have not been done, or the Reeve or Deputy Reeve have not been duly elected, the mere certificate would not give the party holding it, a right to sit and vote in the Council.

Held 8. That where a vote is improperly rejected in a County Council on the election of Warden, and it does not appear that the Reeve or deputy Reeve whose vote was rejected tendered it for the complaining candidate, though his vote if recorded might and probably would have influenced the result of the election, the proper course is to order a new election instead of seating the complaining candidate.

Held 9. That where the Clerk improperly refuses to allow a Reeve to take his seat, but allowed several Reeves and Deputy Reeves whose certificates were equally if not more defective to take their seats and vote, the proper course was to order a new election.

Held 10. That no costs should be given against the sitting member, although he occupied office and was sworn in and his seat was afterward vacated on the ground of the improper decision of the County Clerk, unless shown that he in some manner directly interfered with the decision of the Clerk or otherwise misconducted himself.

[Chambers, April 10th, 1865.]

This was a proceeding in the nature of a *quo warranto* to unseat Thomas R. Ferguson, Warden of the corporation of the county of Simcoe for the year 1865, based on the statement and relation of George McManus, of the township of Mono, in the county of Simcoe and province of Canada, Esquire, Reeve of the said Township of Mono, who complained that Thomas R. Ferguson had not been duly elected, and had unjustly usurped the office of Warden of the county council of the county of Simcoe, and province of Canada, under pretence of an election held on Tuesday, the 24th day of January, A. D., 1865, at the town of Barrie, in the said county of Simcoe, and had accepted and acted in the said office of Warden; and that George McManus, the relator, was duly elected thereto, and ought to have been returned at such election and declaring that the said relator had an interest in the said election as a candidate for the said office of Warden, and also as a municipal voter at the said election. The relator stated and showed the following causes why the election of the said Thomas R. Ferguson to the said office should be declared invalid and void, and the said George McManus be declared duly elected thereto:

First. The relator set forth that the election was not conducted according to law, in this that Duncan Matthewson, Reeve of Sunnidale, was not allowed by the clerk to vote at the election of Warden; the clerk refusing said Mathewson because of some certain informalities in his certificate of election. This produced a tie for the Warden, when Ferguson voted for himself.

Second. The relator set forth that the election was not conducted according to law, inasmuch as several other Reeves and Deputy Reeves—neither of whom had filed the necessary certificates of their being *duly elected*, and having *made* and subscribed the declarations of office, and of qualifications as required by law as such *Reeve* or Deputy *Reeve*—were allowed to take their seat in the Council, and to vote at said election of Warden.

Third. The relator also set forth that since Mr. Ferguson had not filed the proper certificates worded exactly according to the statute, he could not take his seat in the council, and consequently could not be elected Warden.

Fourth. Also that the said Ferguson was not duly elected, inasmuch as several Reeves and Deputy Reeves had voted for him while they had not filed the proper certificates, as aforesaid.

Fifth. That before the said election and after the said Council was called to order by the Clerk, the certificate of John Hogg was openly objected to, and the attention of the clerk was called thereto, but he overruled the objection and allowed the said Hogg to take his seat.

Sixth. That just before the election it was suggested to the clerk that some of the other certificates besides Mathewson's and Hogg's might be defective; but he paid no attention thereto, although charged at the time with partiality.

Seventh. And that said relator was duly elected to the office of Warden aforesaid, and ought to have been returned thereto, as having the largest number of legal votes for the said office; whereas, the said Mr. Ferguson had been declared by the clerk duly elected.

The certificates to which objection was made were in the following forms:—

"To T. R. Banting, Esq., county clerk.

"Dear Sir,—I hereby certify that Duncan Mathewson, Esq., was duly elected as councillor for this Township, and that he has made and subscribed the declaration of office and qualification of office as such, and that he has been also "*appointed* Reeve" of said Township, and has taken or made the declaration of office of Reeve for the said Township of Sunnidale.

"I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,

ALEX. HISLOP, { *Corporate T. C.* } *Seal.*

The objection raised to this certificate was that it did not state that Mathewson was *elected* Reeve.

"This certifies that at the first meeting of the municipal council of the corporation of the Town of Barrie, held on the 18th of January, inst., William D Ardagh, Esq., was *unanimously* elected Reeve of said corporation for the current year, A. D. 1865.

(Signed) GEORGE LANE, { *Corporate T. C.* } *Seal.*

Council Room, Barrie, Jan. 20th, 1865."

The objection to this certificate was that it did not state that Mr. Ardagh was *duly* elected, or that he had taken the *declaration of office and qualification*, as required by C. S. U. C, ch. 54, sec. 67.

"I do hereby certify that on the sixteenth day of January, 1865, at the first meeting of the Municipal Council of the corporation of the township of Innisfil, held in the village of Victoria, in the said Township, Thomas R. Ferguson, Esq., was *unanimously* elected Reeve of the said township for the year 1865, and that he has made and subscribed the declaration of office and qualification.

(Signed) BENJAMIN ROSS. [Seal] *Township Clerk.*

Innisfil, Jan. 17, 1865.

The objection to this certificate was that it did not state that Mr. Ferguson was *duly* elected, nor that the declaration of office and qualification were made and subscribed as "such Reeve."

"I do hereby certify that on the sixteenth day of January, 1865, at the first meeting of the Municipal Council of the corporation of the township of Innisfil, held in the Village of Victoria, in the said Town hip, William C. Little, Esq., was *unanimously* elected and eleven Deputy Reeve of the said Township for the current year 1865, and that he has made and subscribed the declaration of office and qualification.

(Signed) BENJAMIN ROSS, [Seal] *Township Clerk.*

The objections to this certificate were the same as to that of the Reeve of Innisfil.

"I, Joseph Hill Lawrence, clerk of the Municipal Council of the Town of Collingwood, do hereby certify that John Hogg, Esq of the Town of Collingwood, has been duly elected Reeve of corporation of said Town of Collingwood, and that he has made the declaration of qualification of office prescribed by law as such.

Witness my hand and seal, this twentieth day of January, 1865.

J. H. LAWRENCE, [Seal] *Clerk.*

The objections to this certificate were that it did not state for what year Mr. Hogg had been elected.

"This is to certify that James Rowatt, Esq., has been duly elected Reeve of the Township of Flos for the year 1865, and that he has made and subscribed the declarations required by law. Given under my hand at Flos, this 16th day of January, 1865.

(Signed) W. HARVEY, { *Corporate Township Clerk of Flos.*" } *Seal.*

The objections to this certificate were that it did not state Mr. Rowatt had made and subscribed the declarations of office and qualification; that "the declarations required by law" may have been the proper ones, but this depends upon the clerk's reading of the law, and wants explanation. They may not have been as "such Reeve," but merely as a Councillor.

[*Corporate Seal.*]

"I, Edward Moon, Clerk of the Municipality of the Township of Medonte, hereby certify that John Craig, Esq., has been elected Reeve of the Municipality for the year 1865, and that he has made and signed the declarations of qualification and office.

(Signed) EDWARD MOON,
Medonte, Jan. 16, 1865. *Town. Clerk.*"

The objections to this certificate were that it did not state that Mr. Craig was duly elected, and that he made and *subscribed* the declarations of office and qualification as "such Reeve," and that it had no seal.

Affidavits of several clerks were filed to show that the above counts were true. The minutes of the County Council, as far as relates to the first days proceedings, were also filed, being as follows:—"The certificates of the Reeves of Bradford and Sunnidale being presented were considered informal by the clerk. The members present suggested that legal advice be taken; after which the clerk felt justified in not allowing said gentlemen to take their seats in the Council, and they were requested to retire."

The clerk then called the council to order, and on motion it was found that there was a tie between Mr. Ferguson and Mr. McMannus—thirteen voting for each. The two unseated Reeves would have voted for Mr. McMannus.

D. McCarthy, jun., shewed cause. He objected, that there is no such office known to the law as "Warden of the County Council of Simcoe." Subject to this objection, he argued that Mathewson's vote was not improperly rejected; the Clerk of the County Council is the proper and only judge of such a matter and has decided against it; it was not shown that Mathewson, had his vote been received, would have voted for relator; and in the absence of fraud, the acts of the Clerk and of the Council were binding at law. The Queen ex rel Hyde v. Burnhart, 7 U. C. L. J., 126. If an appeal lay from the decision of the Clerk, the several certificates objected to were sufficient as against the objections taken. Rex v. Sayer, 10 B. & C. 486; In re Hawkins v. Ballard, 3 U. C. C. P. 241; Reg. ex rel Hedlewell v. Stevenson, 1 U. C. Chans. R 270; Reg. ex rel McGregor v. Kerr, 7 U. C. L. J. 67, 69. But if not so, similar objections existing in the certificates of Robert Murphy, the Reeve of Pickering, John E. Steele, the Reeve of Orillia, Michael Scott, the Deputy Reeve of Orillia, Thomas Saunders, the Deputy Reeve of Tecumseth, John McManus, the Reeve of Tecumseth, Roderick Stewart, the Reeve of Morrison and Muskoka, James Aberdeen, the Reeve of the Township of Malahide, and have elected him as Warden, and his certificate is not as defective as the certificates of several of those who voted for the defendant, I ought to declare the relator duly elected, as Mr. Matheson was unfairly excluded from his seat; and he stated by his affidavit that he would have voted for the relator if he had been allowed to vote.

I do not see my way clear in acting on this suggestion—the Reeve of Sunnidale did not, in fact, tender his vote for any one. If he had offered to vote for relator, and his vote had been rejected, then in the event of my deciding that he was entitled to vote, I could have put his vote down for the relator; but as it now appears, I can only say that he intended to vote for relator; but did not at the time disclose his intention. I do not feel at liberty to say that his vote can properly be considered as cast for the relator, even if I am satisfied that he ought to have been allowed to vote. Under the circumstances, if I hold that he is entitled to vote, then this result follows:—That he was a person properly qualified to vote; that he has been wrongfully deprived of his right to vote; and that his vote might have influenced the result; and from what is before me, it is probable, would have influenced the result. In this view, I should feel bound to set aside the election, and order a new election to remedy the injustice that has been done.

On the 25th January last, the Reeves and Deputy Reeves forming the county council for the county of Simcoe, met a Barrie. R. F. Banting, Esq., the county clerk, examined the certificates of the different Reeves and Deputy Reeves, and pronounced them regular, until he came to the Reeve of Sunnidale Duncan Mathewson, Esq., and the Reeve of Bradford, Anson Warburton, Esq., when he objected to their certificates of election and qualification, and finally directed them to leave the council, which they did without voting. The relation states that these persons, both before and since the election, stated that they had intended to vote for him as Warden.

The certificate of the town clerk of Sunnidale was as follows:—

I hereby certify that Duncan Mathewson, Esq., was duly elected as councillor for this Township and that he has made and subscribed the declarations of office and qualifications of office as such, and that he has also been appointed Reeve of said Township, and has taken or made the declaration of office of Reeve for the said Township of Sunnidale.

The certificate of the clerk of Collingwood certified that the Reeve had *made* the declaration of qualifications and of office pre-cribed by law as such but omitted the word, *subscribed*.

These two certificates were held by the court as erroneous because of the two omissions.

The certificate of the clerk of Barrie read. "This certifies that at the first meeting of the municipal council of the corporation of the town of Barrie, held on the 18th inst. Wm. D. Ardagh was unanimously elected Reeve of said corporation for the current year 1865." This one was more defective than the other, hence from the whole it was held that:

If this election is allowed to stand, it this result will follow, that at any time a county clerk may, according to his own caprice or preferences of any kind, decide in favour of any "allow certain persons with their certificates to take their seats and vote in the council, while as to others whose certificates are quite as good, and in one cases even less defective, he may reject them and refuse to allow them to vote with any reasonable ground being assigned for such inconsistante decision. I do not think it is desirable that any judicial decision could be arrived at that would furnish any excuse for such a course of conduct, and I shall therefore set aside the election of the defendants to the office of ward in

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A writ will go to remove the defendant from the office of warden, and to hold a new election.

The relator may, if he deem it necessary, amend the style of the office, by omitting the words "of the county council," after the word "Warden," and before the words "of the county of Simcoe," in the writs he may issue in pursuance of this judgment.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

EVANS INGRAM, Esq., WARDEN.

The Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the different Municipalities assembled on Tuesday, according to law; and after arrangements were completed, and the prospects of the different reports to the high office of Warden known, at about three o'clock p. m. the Clerk having taken his seat, said that all the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the municipalities but one were present and had filed their certificates with him; but that he would not take upon himself to decide whether they were all perfectly according to law. Upon this there arose a discussion concerning the certificates, when it was agreed that the Clerk should read each one of them. After the reading of the first one relating to the Reeve of Monaghan, it was held by Mr. Pearce, Reeve of Belmont, that inasmuch as there was one word omitted from the certificate, it could not be considered legal. Mr. Gilmour and others contended that the word was strongly and plainly implied, and therefore the certificate was good. The Clerk found after examination that the same word was omitted from one of two others. Under the circumstances, the Clerk thought it advisable to take legal advice. He therefore went to the County Attorney, who said that after the certificates were filed the Clerk must be the sole judge, until tested before a proper tribunal.

It was then proposed by Mr. Pearce, and seconded by Mr. W. A. Scott, that Evans Ingram, Esq., be Warden, which was carried unanimously.

The choice could not have been better made. Mr. Ingram is an old and efficient Councillor, understands the business connected with the Council, and will prove himself equal to any of his predecessors. Besides, of the Council Mr. Pearce has already efficiently filled the high office for two terms. Mr. Dean also filled the office for a like period; and it shows something like justice to bestow the honors on another, at least for a season; and no other in the Council better deserves this honor than does Mr. Ingram.

Accident at Port Hope.

On Friday night last, as the benevolent concert, given by Mr. Koerbern, was at its height, one of the galleries, containing about 175 people—men, women and children—came down with a crash. Only one was badly hurt and two or three slightly. The confusion was great, and it is a miracle that there were no lives lost.

One of the largest dealers in supplies for Ottawa lumbermen, mentions that the average annual amount of Chicago pork sent up the Ottawa was about 15,000 barrels, worth about $350,000. The supply will have to be obtained from Canadian farmers when the Reciprocity Treaty lapses.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, Jan. 22nd, 1866.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—His Worship the Mayor in the Chair, Messrs. Burnham, Chamberlen, Cox, Hamilton, Miller, Ormond, Ewing, Doherty, Stevenson, Wrighton, Wilson and Toole.

The minutes of last meeting were read over and confirmed.

Communications were read from Colonel Haultain, acknowledging the receipt of the notice of his being appointed a Grammar School Trustee by the Council, and conveying his acknowledgements for the honor thus conferred upon him. From R. Dennistoun, Esq., upon the subject of the application of Mr. Lundy as to his duty in signing a release pre-sented to him by the Ex Mayor of Port Hope. Both communications were received. Also a petion from James Elgar, informing the Council that he was an applicant for the office of Chief Constable.

The petition of Angus Kennedy, for a ship license at a reduced rate, which had been referred to the present Council, was read over and after some discussion ordered to be laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Cox, the following members were appointed a Committee on Finance and Assessment, viz:—Messrs. Ormond, Toole, Ewing and Millar.

On motion of Mr. Toole, Messrs. Stevenson, Wilson, Hamilton and Cox, were appointed a Committee on Streets and Bridges.

On motion of Mr. Millar, Messrs. Ewing, Hamilton, Toole and Cox, were appointed a Committee on License.

Committee on Charities—Messrs. Ormond, Doherty, Chamberlen and Wrighton.

Court of Revision—Messrs. Ormond, Chamberlen, Ewing, Millar and Toole.

Committee on Fire—Messrs. Hamilton, Doherty, Wrighton and Cox.

Committee on Printing and Petitions—Messrs. Cox, Burnham, Wilson and Wrighton.

Health Committee—Messrs. Wrighton, Cox, Hamilton and Ewing.

In the matter of a petition from N. Y. Ellis for license for a saloon. The Clerk being asked said that all the certificates for license that could be given had been already granted.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, twenty dollars was granted to D. Carlisle to make up for losses sustained by him as Collector.

An account for burying paupers, to the amount of $7.12½ was ordered to be paid.

Some other accounts were referred to Committee on Finance.

The Council adjourned till next Monday night at 7 30 p.m.

Curliana Champion Medal.

We have been shown by Capt. Sutherland, President of the Peterborough Curling Club, a very beautiful silver medal, presented to the Peterborough Curling Club by our very worthy Member, Col Haultain. The medal has three clasps, and is beautifully engraved with all the emblems of the 'roaring game,' such as besoms, curling stones, &c., the whole being surmounted with the Scottish thistle. We learn that the conditions on which the medal is presented to the Clubs of this County are, viz: That every year it must be played for in a set match between the Clubs, and the winners to retain it for that season: and if won by the same Club for three successive seasons, then to become their property exclusively. We anticipate that our keen curlers will now have something to stimulate them, as to who will keep possession of this splendid medal, which we know our Clubs will duly appreciate.

The Bible Society meeting will be to-morrow evening, in the Presbyterian Church

Another Accident on the Grand Trunk

Three cars precipitated over an embankment—Several passengers severely injured.

Montreal, Jan. 20, 1866.

About four o'clock yesterday morning the night express from Richmond to Montreal when near the draw bridge about three miles from New Durham, station ran off the track, precipitating three cars over the embankment, to the height and leaving two others on the brink of the precipice. The rear wheels of the engine and tender were entirely off the track; and one sleeping car rested resting upon the tre-tle work of the bridge, immediately overhanging the edge of the same, with wheels completely misplaced and in an opposite direction from the body of the car. The passenger and sleeping cars that were thrown over the embankment are now lying on their sides in the hollow entirely disengaged from the wheels and gear. One passenger car was partly, and the sleeping car nearly, full of passengers at the time of the accident. Several of the passengers were severely injured, others more slightly, while the lives of all were jeopardized. As soon as day dawned many of the passengers examined the track, and found that for a distance of three miles it was in a very imperfect condition. They also found that where the cars ran off the track, a piece of rail eight feet long had become completely displaced from the want of sufficient fastening; there being no "chains" nor any other sufficient mode of retaining it in its place. For the first eighty rods the passengers found the rails in very unsafe condition, some of the flanges being entirely gone, thus affording every facility for the cars running off the track. Some of the rail ends were not fastened in any way, the bolts being entirely gone and lying loose along the road. The passengers also learned from the employees in conversation with each other, and also from a note found by a passenger, that orders had been given to have men stationed at each end of the place of accident to warn approaching trains from either direction, which shows that there was no ignorance as to the condition of the road. This is the third accident upon the road within twenty-four hours. The passengers announce their determination to have the whole facts laid before the public, and express their unqualified condemnation of what they consider the unwarrantable conduct of the Grand Trunk Railway authorities in suffering them to remain at New Durham till 7 p. m. without so much as deigning to inform them as to what time, if at all, they might expect to be forwarded on their journey, notwithstanding that there had been an engine and cars at their disposal for six hours, during which time had it not been an for the hospitality of Mr Leighton and his family, who furnished them with food and shelter, they might have remained without either.—*Leader.*

THE BROCK ELECTION.—The writ for an election in the Brock Division, the representation of which has become vacant by the acceptance of office by the Hon. Mr. Ferguson Blair, has been received by Sheriff Grange, of Guelph. That functionary has issued his proclamation appointed the nomination to take place in the town hall in Guelph on Thursday, the 25th inst; and the polling should there be a contest, on the 1st and 2nd of February. Mr. Ferguson Blair will no doubt be returned by acclamation.

CHURCH ROBBED.—On Friday night the 12th inst, the John Street Presbyterian Church in Belleville, was broken into, and four silver goblets, being a portion of the Communion service, taken away. No clue to the thieves has as yet been obtained.

Great Robbery at Windsor of $4,000

A lady and gentleman named Mr. and Mrs. Watermire, were boarding at Bernard Hotel, kept by S. S. Smith, for some months. About six weeks ago their trunk was broken open and four $1000 United States Bonds were stolen from it. Suspicion at once rested upon the proprietor of the house, in consequence of his being the only person who knew that Mr. Watermire had so much money in his possession, but no steps were taken to recover the property at the time, it being judged best to let the matter rest, and in the mean time watch the suspected parties. This was done, and on Thursday, Smith left Windsor to come to Hamilton. Mrs. Smith followed him, and left her husband at Windsor to allay suspicion. On Smith's arrival at Hamilton he immediately proceeded to Toronto, and Mrs. Watermire put herself into communication with the Hamilton police. They telegraphed to Captain Prince, Chief of the Toronto police, requesting him to have the movements of Smith watched. This was done, and on his offering a $1000 bill for one he was arrested on a warrant which had been obtained in Hamilton. Two detectives of our force were immediately despatched to bring back the prisoner, but they did not return last night. We hope the losers of the money may be recompensed for the cautious manner in which they have detected the perpetrator of the theft and the energetic measures taken at the right moment for his apprehension by a recovery of the whole of their property. Mr. Watermire was negotiating at the time of the robbery to buy Smith's business. We hear also that several other boarders have lately been robbed at Bernard House of their money and other valuables.

A COOL REQUEST FROM A ROBBER.—On the 18th inst. Mr. Bilton, from whose store the sum of $800 was stolen about a week ago, has received a polite note from his friend Higgins, the escaped thief, who has taken his residence at Port Huron. The note respectfully request Mr. Bilton to see that the $60 in greenbacks belonging to him, and also the two silver watches, are forwarded to his address at once. His business, he says, called him away rather suddenly from London, else he would have seen to the matter himself; and but that he thinks the climate of Canada rather unhealthy at present, he would have taken great pleasure in coming over himself to settle these little affairs in a business-like manner. He is willing to allow one dollar for breaking the shop window, but requests that the balance in his favour may be sent at once as he is rather short of cash. He also sends his compliments to the police force and says he intends keeping the handcuffs to with which he escape as a memento of his visit.

COLD BLOODED MURDER NEAR KINGSTON.—On the night of the 16th inst., about twelve o'clock, a soldier on the lookout party stationed at Wolfe Island, shot a farmer by the name of James Sudds, killing him instantly. It appears that some contention took place between the parties while engaged in playing cards. Sudds accused the soldier of cheating, and called him a Fenian. The guard replied he would show him soon what a Fenian could do. As Sudds was returning home on the ice the sentry shot him in the back, the ball passing through the heart. The soldier is under arrest. Great indignation is manifested by the citizens, and the prisoner had to be closely guarded to prevent his being injured by the mob.

It is stated that at the Governor General will sail for Canada in the first week of February, in connection with this a telegram from Ottawa says that the work on Rideau Hall, the Governor's residence, was suspended at the commencement of the winter, as far as the masonry is concerned. The interior winter work is now being pr ceeded with.—The contract prescribes completion next fall. Quarters for Lord Monk, during next season will have to be provided by the use of some of the private buildings in Ottawa.

ITALY.—The Pope received the congratulations of the French army on the 1st instant. He returned thanks, and said it would provably be the last time he could bestow his blessing on them, he feared the enemies of the Church would go to Rome after the departure of the French troops.

The London *Times* editorially urges acceleration in the rate of the repayment of the national debt, which, at the present rate will not be extinguished till the year 2270. It quotes the propositions for the American debt as an incentive.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

New York, Jan 21.

Mr. A. T. Stewart is the party upon whose affidavit the publishers of the *Police Gazette* were arrested yesterday. He charges them with a gross and malicious libel upon him in the last issue of their paper, in a sensation article, purporting to give the particulars of the sudden disappearance of a Broad street broaker, and a lady recently connected with the French theatre.

A great quantity of lumber is changing hands at Ottawa, that it may go free into the United States while the Treaty is still in force. A Boston company is making terms for the transportation of 3,000 car loads before the 17th of March.

The storage warehouse of Mailler & Conger was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about half a million.

Reports say a steamer, which has been fitting out here for some time, has gone to sea as a Chilian privateer to prey upon the Spanish commerce. Three gunboats are also said to be building here for the Chilian government.

John A Cooke, late Cashier of the Catskill New York National Bank is reported defaulter to the amount of $90,000.

The schooner Hattie Martin, of Philadelphia, was wrecked at Hatteras Inlet on the 7th instant. Captain Smith, of Camden, N. J., and a colored cook, where frozen to death. Two others were rescued badly frozen, after remaining on the wreck five days, and for the last twenty four hours they fed on the body of the negro cook.

The *Herald's* Toronto special says: The Canadian *Trade Review* professes to know that the United States Government intends to renew the Reciprocity Treaty, if Canada will raise the Provincial Excise Duty to the American standard, admit certain manufactures free, and enlarge the canals. The United States will bear part of the expense, the whole matter to be arranged by the respective Legislatures without a treaty.

The *Herald's* Washington special says French Minister has made a demand on the State Department for information relative to the recent capture of Bagdah, Mexico, by Yankee filibusters. Up to Saturday night no official information relative to it had been received at the Department. Instructions were transmitted to Gen. Sheridan immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the affair, requiring him to make thorough investigation, and punish the offenders.

Late Mexican papers publish the protest of the soldiers of the Belgian Legion in Maximilians service, made prisoners by the Republicans against the Emperor's order, decreeing the death of all Republican prisoners, and particularly against one case of its barbarous execution by Col. Mendez, one of the Imperial officers, who caused to be shot immediately a number of Republicans whom he captured.

The *World's* Berlin correspondent records the prevalence of a panic in the Prussian capital second only to that caused by the appearance of the cholera

An ice bridge formed below Niagara on Sunday, extending three miles down the rapids. It is the largest one for many years. People are crossing from both sides to-day.

The *Herald's* Georgetown (Nicaragua) correspondent states that on the trip of the steamer *Moses Taylor*, from San Francisco to San Juan, with California passengers for this city, an Irishman came on deck with a revolver, and declared he would shoot any man who was not a Fenian. Two English men at once denied having any Fenian proclivities, and he shot them both. He was wounded himself in return and jumped overboard, but was rescued by the crew.

Letter from the Archbishop of Halifax.

The Irish in the United States and in British America—Fenianism dedounced.

Halifax, 18th Dec, 1865.

SIR,—Allow me, on the part of Her Majesty's loyal Roman Catholic subjects in these Lower Provinces, emphatically to thank Your Excellency for your recent speech, and the fearless and out-spoken manner in which you have so effectively expressed the here truth on our behalf.

From all the sources of information at my command, I am convinced, if the crisis come, that the whole Roman Catholic population in this country will yield to no other class in unwavering loyalty and the unflinching performance of duty in the day of trial. Apart from the allegiance which as churchmen, we owe to the constituted authorities, we have here everything to lose and nothing whatever to gain by a change, be it ever so luring in the distance. What can any Government give that we have not got? We have prosperity, law, order, peace unmeasured liberty, the country secured against the foreign foe, trade and commerce protected all over the world at an expense one-sixth less pe. head than in the neighboring republic, and a mere fraction as compared with the expenditure of any other country we know of. To exchange the condition with any other, would be suicidal madness, and the thinking, leading portion of our people, the portion that have anything to lose, are aware of the fact. They, like myself, have visited the United States from time to time, and have made data to guide them to the same conclusion. Catholics, no doubt, enjoy many advantages in that country (and it is a blessing for millions they have such a country as a refuge), but after the experience of twenty-four years in British America, it is my deep conviction that Catholics, taking into account their numbers and opportunities, are wealthier and happier—better Christians—and socially and politically more elevated here than there.

In New York, Maryland and Louisiana, there are many Catholics in the higher walks of life, but few are Irish or of Irish descent, and they owe their position to anything rather than to the political institutions of the country. For over eighty years, I have yet to learn that one President, Vice-President or any member of the General Government at Washington, was a Catholic, and not more than two or three of that faith (as far as I could ascertain) have reached the Senatorial dignity, since the days of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

Catholics have now no share in the Executive no seat in the Senate, and but very few members in the House of Representatives. Wherever a few Catholics appear in their State Legislatures, it is admitted that our people, according to numbers are but feebly and inadequately represented. These numbers are variously estimated at from three to five millions—and despite the cosmopolitan city of New York with its foreign population and foreign vote—deduct the Catholic cities of Baltimore, St Louis and New Orleans, where the mass of the people have belonged to that faith, from the beginning, and what progress have they made, what position do they now occupy as contrasted with ours in British America?

In Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edwards Island, there has been no period since the days of emancipation, at which Catholics have not possessed that influence in the community to which their number and position fairly entitled them. The Legislature, the Executive Council, and the bench are as accessible to the Catholic as the Protestant, whilst men of vast wealth and the highest business and social standing in every city of Montreal to St. John's, Newfoundland, are to be found among our ranks. In all these particulars, according to our numbers, we stand as a hundred to one when compared with our fellow religionists in the neighboring republic. The mechanic, the labourer, and the peasant may receive higher wages there than here (of which however, I have grave doubts), but taxes, costs and charges, are as three to one. Beside the tax on the raw material they pay five per cent on the cloth in their coats, and the leather in their boots. They pay five per cent more for them as they pass from the hands of the tailor or boomaker, and one per cent on the sale of each article. Tea, coffee, cotton and silk, tobacco, liquors, match boxes, writing paper, and manufactured articles on every description, follow the same tegory, so that they are now beyond all comparison, the most heavily taxed people in the world. Another war (and who can say how soon it may come) will make taxation still more oppressive. It is true, indeed, that at present wages, the poor with prudence and economy, can meet those accumulated charges, and they will be fortunate if they continue in the same happy position), but it cannot be pretended for a moment that they have the same substantial comforts and as much to spend at the end of the year as the same classes in every part of British America. Th ve seen thousands emigrate from here and not one ever return with a fortune made, or even an humble competency secured for their declining years. I do not know half a dozen among seventy thousand of an Irish Catholic population in the city of Boston, whose business position is half as good or respectable as that of hundreds in Montreal or Quebec, or even in this small city.

Our people, therefore, have nothing to expect from change of any kind but increased taxation, diminished income a decided fall in the social scale, the seething contempt of their new rulers, as was ever the case in New England, and with the e, perhaps, the horrors of a devastating war. The great Government of the United States has nothing more tempting to offer; and what have we to expect from the so-called Fenians, that pitiable band of knaves and fools, who, unable to degrade themselves, are doing all in their power to add another Ballingarry to the history of Ireland, and to make the condition of our poor country more deplorable even than before

On the occasion of my recent visit to the United States, many of these poor deluded people talked as flippantly and confidently of taking all British America in the course of this winter, and holding it as if they already had the de da in their pockets. If they come on the strength of their own resources, it will indeed be a laughable affair; and from what is now occurring in New York, we may easily foresee the glorious denouement. Two millions of Protestants, and eighteen hundred thousand Catholics, who have mothers, wives and daughters—happy homes and free altars, and a Government of their own choice—will meet them as they would the freebooter and assassin, with knife in hand on the trail of victim. From their success we have nothing to expect but bloodshed, rapine, and anarchy, and the overthrow of God's religion—for all, this is inscribed on their banners. Take running and rapscrion, the religion in Ireland, and the priests of the land are to be exterminated under the fostering aegis of the new Republic. All British America is to be occupied and declared a neutral territory, wherein Fenian armies and navies are to be recruited and fitted up. The power of England is to be crushed. Protestants, Catholic Priests and the upper classes of Catholic in Ireland are to be exterminated, and a new republic is to be inaugurated with an ex-lunatic, Mr. O'Mahoney at its head! With such a programme, the Catholics of this country will assuredly accede to the Fenians, if they come the warm reception they so richly deserve. And, with prayer to the Prince of Peace, at this holy Christmas Season, and the earnest hope that they and we may be spared the trouble, I thank you again and again for your speech, and have the honor to remain

With sincerest respect and gratitude,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) † THOMAS L. CONNOLLY,
Archbishop of Halifax.

To His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

The Fenians in Ireland

During the Christmas holidays the military and Police in Ireland were extremely vigilant and watchful, apparently in anticipation of an outbreak in some southern part of the island. In Dublin a renewed but fruitless search was made for Stephens, and the guards all over the city were strengthened and the police armed. The Liverpool Post of the 29th ult. has the following —

"Two regiments have been suddenly sent off to Ireland, one from Manchester, and the other from Chester. The Manchester regiment, 1,200 strong, was aroused at 3 o'clock in the morning, and by 8 o'clock they were on their way to Liverpool, whence they were to embark at 6 o'clock. Seven officers, absent upon leave, were ordered by telegraph to report themselves at the Chirenes dock by 5 o'clock yesterday evening. Our information is that the Chester regiment was ordered with equal haste to Dublin, by way of Holyhead.

"Moreover, as well, these will create a deal of uneasiness, and they must indicate either a serious danger or remarkable credulity on the part of the authorities. No doubt the troops who have been sent are Englishmen. For the last few days there have been statements made as to certain very extensive designs being entertained by the Dublin Fenians, and these have been supported by the measures taken by the authorities. Agitation has prevailed at Limerick, fostered by the hasty transfer of troops from place to place."

Mr. McGEE ON THE FENIANS.

The antecedents of some of our Fenian Centres and Head Centres are hit off by the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, in a letter to one of his correspondents in New York, from which the N. Y. Times makes the subjoined extracts:

"As to the chief combatants. I know both O'Mahony and Roberts only by report—the latter by very recent report. Mr. O'Mahony when I lived in Brooklyn was known to be zealous Spiritualist, and inveigled one or two of my friends, who still live there, into a circle he had formed. I should not wonder if it was from the Spiritualists he got his idea of 'circles,' and 'centres,' and 'sisterhoods;' and, indeed, it is quite likely at this very moment that he is conducting his whole system independent of mundane control, by the advice of the spirits. I never heard of his restoration to the Catholic Church, after his sojourn among

Wet wea. You Scored.—The "Canadian Pain Destroyer" instantly and permanently removes all pain from the system, and is decidedly the best medicine known for the cure of rheumatism, pleurisy, neuralgia, tic doloureux, toothache cholic, burns, frost bites, &c., and is so cheap that all can afford to buy it. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough, January 24, 1866.

Flour ₱ brl	$6	00	@ $7	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	00	@ 1	25
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	00	@ 1	10
Potatoes	0	25	@ 0	37½
Barley ₱ bush	0	45	@ 0	50
Peas "	0	55	@ 0	60
Oats "	0	30	@ 0	35
Hay ₱ ton new	7	00	@ 8	00
Hides ₱ cwt	5	00	@ 5	25
Sheepskins	1	00	@ 1	50
Wool ₱ lb	0	35	@ 0	00
Beef ₱ cwt	5½	00	@ 6½	00
Pork ₱ cwt	7	50	@ 9	00
Eggs, per dozen	0	15	@ 0	15
Butter, ₱	0	17	@ 0	19
Cordwood	1	50	@ 2	00
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@ 0	25

THE HORSE.

"Of the great number of animals under the control of man, the horse is unquestionably the most serviceable;" but is not strange that so many who own horses, and who are dependent on their labor for a living, should neglect to give them that care and attention which their own interest is no less than the safety and comfort of the horse demands. The best medicine for horses is "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine;" of this there can be no doubt—it is safe and easily given.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Cadadas. Sold by all Medicine dealers. 4

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
New York

2-3m

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Prescott, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Sold by W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-4in

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Nervousness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart.

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLDS.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisement in another column

Peterboro, Feb 24, 1865. 7-3in

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer.*

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pain in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.* The *Canadian Pain Destroyer* has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly*, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain Destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kennt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., Q. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

MONEY TO LOAN

$25,000 TO BE INVESTED on improved Real Estate security, at a moderate rate of interest. Terms of payment to suit the borrower.

Conveyancing fees reasonable, and no commission on loan charged.

For particulars apply to

T. G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's Block,—Entrance from Hunter street.

Peterboro, January, 1866. 4-3in

NEW MUSIC.

GALLOPS.

Humming Bird, ...by Woodlan.
Three O'Clock, ...by Hegemeyer.
Canadian Winter, ...by Miller.

WALTZES.

Farewell, ...by Belle.
Salamella, ...by Laurent.

QUADRILLES.

Drawing Room, ...by Woodlan
Moreland, ...by Collins.

Can be obtained at

D. PENTLANDS
Dental Rooms.

Peterboro, Jan. 24, 1866. 4-3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JAMES W. STONE and GILES STONE, Insolvents.

THE undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at Caisse's Hotel in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, at ten o'clock, a. m., the west half of Lot 7 in the 5th Concession of Burleigh and east half of Lot 5 in the 8th Concession of Burleigh, the real Estate of said Insolvents, and in which they had an interest at the time of their executing their assignment to me pursuant to the said Act.

D. McDONALD, Jr.,
Assignee.

Peterboro, Jan. 18, 1866. 4

A BY-LAW

To repeal a certain By-law (so far as it relates to the Township of Smith) for the enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864, in the United Townships of Smith and Harrey.

BE IT ENACTED by the Municipal Council of the Township of Smith, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,—That a By-law adopted by the only qualified municipal electors of the United Townships of Smith and Harrey, on the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864, be and the same is (as far as the same relates to the Township of Smith) hereby repealed.

(Signed) M. S. DEAN,
CHRISTOPHER BURTON, *Reeve.*
Township Clerk.

Town Hall, Smith, }
Jan. 24th, 1866. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 26th day of February, 1866, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, at the Town Hall, Smith, a meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Township of Smith, will be held, for the taking of a poll to decide whether or not the repealing By-law is approved by such electors.

CHRISTOPHER BURTON,
Township Clerk.

Smith, January 24th, 1866. 4-4in

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed at the suit of Patrick Cassiday, and against the Lands and tenements which were of Jeremiah Mahoney, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of James Mahoney, Administrator, with the will annexed of the Estate and effects of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, to be administered,—I have seized all the right, title and interest of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, in the hands of the said James Mahoney to be administered, in and to the east half of lot No. 8 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, and lot No. 13 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, except ten acres thereof off the west half of the south-east quarter of the said lot heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Jeremiah Mahoney, deceased, to one William Ryan.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY, 1866, at twelve o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 24, 1866. 4

The Hamilton Spectator.

Great Inducements to Canvassers

THE steadily increasing popularity of the *Hamilton Spectator*, evidenced by the subscription list trebling itself in a single year, encourages the Proprietors to offer additional inducements to their friends throughout Upper Canada to still further extend its circulation. The following Prizes will be awarded to those who shall bring in the largest number of Subscribers before the 31st of March next:—

1st PRIZE—One of the Wanzer's superior Combination Sewing Machines, highly finished and having all the latest improvements - worth $50.

2nd PRIZE—A superior Knitting Machine,—price in gold, $40.

3rd PRIZE—An order on Mr. Joseph Lyght, Bookseller, King-street, for books to the value of $30.

4th PRIZE—Do, do, $20.

5th PRIZE—Do, do, $10.

The following, from Messrs. Wanzer, & Co., will show the class of machine and the guarantees which they give with it:—

"Messrs. T. & R. White have purchased from us one of our new and improved Family Sewing Machines, half case, extra finished and ornamented, with it a hemmer, quilter, braider, tucker, seaming gauge, oil case, screw driver, two wrenches, half-a-dozen needles, letter of instruction, &c., which we hold subject to their order, in connection with the prizes offered by them as premiums to agents for the *Spectator*, and which we have agreed shall be of the very best quality, and subject to all the guarantees given with our best machines.

(Signed) "R. M. WANZER & Co.

"January 1st, 1866."

Each subscriber obtained for the Daily *Spectator* will count as five weekly subscribers.

Each list of subscribers as received will be entered in a book kept for that purpose, to the credit of the party sending it; and as many of our friends have already sent us in lists since the 1st of January, these will also be credited in awarding the prizes. Should they send any further list, they will please mention the fact of a previous list having been sent, to avoid the chance of error or oversight.

THE SPECTATOR

Is now equal, as a newspaper, to any journal published in the Province. It is the only paper west of Toronto which receives and publishes all telegraphic reports of the Associated Press, and the number of persons employed as correspondents in different parts of the country, makes it, as a general Provincial paper, second to no other in British America.

During the session of Parliament full reports of the proceedings of the Legislature are given, and its editorial correspondence from the seat of Government, gives an interesting resume of all questions of general interest.

THE WEEKLY SPECTATOR

Is made up with the greatest care. Full reports of the Markets in different parts of Upper Canada are given weekly; and no pains or expense is spared to make it a welcome visitor to the family circle.

The *Daily* is sent by mail at $5 a year, and the *Weekly* at $1.00, payable in advance.

Our regular agent, Mr. Carolan, will not be permitted to compete for these prizes.

The well established popularity of the *Spectator* will enable persons willing to compete for these prizes to secure large lists with but little trouble; and the number of prizes offered, which will be given to those who will secure the largest lists, afford an excellent opportunity to persons to secure these valuable donations.

☞ All letters addressed by mail to us, and registered, will be at our risk.

T. & R. WHITE.

Hamilton, 10th Jan., 1866.

Diaries for 1866

For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, Dec. 1865.

"EXAMINER" BOOK STORE.

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,

Corner of George and Simcoe streets, Peterborough.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Would respectfully intimate to the public that they have now received a number of new Periodicals, &c., among which will be found

Dickens's new Christmas Story,
TERRY FINNEGAN'S LETTERS.

ALSO,

'The Leisure Hour' & 'Sunday at Home'
FOR 1865.

THE CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE,

Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, neatly bound.

Sunday Magazine.

The Throne of Grace, | Aids to Prayer,
The Pathway of Promise, | Able to Save, [with God.
The Sunday Evening Book, | The Still Hour, or Communion

Peterborough, January 3rd, 1866.

A Large Lot of New Goods

JUST ARRIVED AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

Old Stock Considerably Reduced in Price, to match the New.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A BARGAIN!

PRINTS—reduced ½d to 1d per yard.
DRESS GOODS—very much reduced.
COTTONS—falling.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS—Cheap.
FLANNELS—of all kinds—Good and Cheap.
CLOTHS—at a very low figure—the very best wearing at 3s 3d per yard.
READY-MADE CLOTHING—selling at great reductions.
BLANKETS—a large lot from 11s 3d per pair.
Ladies' Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Clouds, Hoods, Scarfs, Undersleeves, &c &c. } Going very Cheap.

☞ CALL EARLY! ☜
☞ Before the Best Bargains are disposed of. ☜

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, December, 1865.

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steepie Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Asbery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to Parliament, next Session, for an Act to authorise the sale of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway to the highest bidder and to enable the purchaser to form a new Company or to amalgamate with any existing Railway Company for the extension of the Railway, and to invest such new or amalgamated Company with the powers of the expired charter and with new powers required for further extensions.

ALBERT DUMBLE.

Peterboro', Jan. 23rd, 1866. 4

A BY-LAW

{L.S.} *To repeal a certain By-law enforcing the Temperance Act of 1864 in the Township of Otonabee.*

BE IT ENACTED by the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Otonabee, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the By-law adopted by the duly qualified municipal electors of the Township of Otonabee, in the year of [illegible] hundred and sixty-four prohibiting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issuing of Licenses therefor, within said Municipality, and under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864, be and the same is hereby repealed.

(Signed,)

GEO. READ, *Township Clerk.* E. INGRAM, *Reeve.*

Council Chamber, }
Otonabee, 15th January, 1866. }

NOTICE.

On Friday, the 16th day of February next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, in the Village of Keene, in the Township of Otonabee, a meeting of the municipal electors of the Municipality of said Township of Otonabee, will be held for the taking of a poll to decide whether or not the above By-law is approved by such electors.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, Jan. 15th, 1866. 3-4in

NOTICE.

ALL persons having books in their possession, belonging to the old "Mechanics' Institute," are requested to return the same to me immediately.

G. A. COX.

Peterborough, Jan. 15th, 1866.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in NICHOLLS & HALL'S, or at his own residence Balsam Grove, Smith. 2

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

METROPOLITAN SALOON.

THE proprietor of the METROPOLITAN SALOON and RESTAURANT, under No. 1 and 2, Market Block, begs to announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he is prepared to serve all who may favor him with a call with everything in the Liquors and Eatables in season.

Free Lunch every day from 10 to 11 a.m.

J. Y. ELLAS,
Proprietor.

Peterboro', Jan. 17th, 1866. 3

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

CARD.

DR. J. ROLPH MALCOLM,
Of Toronto,

PHYSICIAN for PULMONARY DISEASES, will be at CAISSE'S HOTEL, for consultation,

On Friday & Saturday, 26th & 27th inst.

From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Peterboro, Jan. 17th, 1866. 3-2in

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st December, 1865.

Arnold, Mrs.	Hudson, John
Arnold, J.	Hudson, Frederick
Armstrong, Miss Mary Anne	Hudgen, W. H.
Anderson, Miss Emma E	Jeffous, Mrs Alice Johnston, Mrs Margret Johnston, Mrs Marg. A.
Bergne, Samuel	Keager, David
Brook, Michael	Keaner, John
Baxter, James	Larry, Miss Maria
Bramberry, Geo.	Letendre, Louis
Brooke, Miss Ella	Lynch, James (Otonabee)
Brook, Miss Jane	Lindsay, Jno.
Byrne, John	Lundy, Jason
Cormack and Mitchell	Milligen, James
cochran, George	Myers, John
Clark, Mrs Eliza	Montgomery, James
Clark, Mrs. Catharine	Martin, Wm. H.
Chisholm, J.	Moffat, Mrs A
Collins, Timothy	McGregor, Gregor
Dunn & Co., D W	McCormick, C.
Dunn, Francis or M.	McRae, Thos
Dixon, Wm. Jno.	McCormac, Miss Ann
Dawson, Robert	McFadden, C E.
Egan, Mr.	Nowlin, Miss Bridget
English, Edward Henry	Nicholls, Robert (Smith)
Elsworth, Mrs. Francis	Nicholl, Benjamin
Egan, Thomas	Northey, James
Eichhorn, Adam	O'Hara, John
Etier, Madame Flavie	Pye, Richard
Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Eliza	Powers, Patrick
Farrell, J. T	Potts, John E.
Fitzgerald, James	Page, Edward
Ferrier, Miss Elizabeth	Ramsay, Mrs. Wm.
Goodman, John	Roxbourgh, W. J.
Gillins & Lancashire.	Root, Eliza Jane
Goodridge, Mr.	Riley, Mrs. Widow Mary
Harper, Wm.	Robitawie, Miss Williasa
Hunter, John	Rose, Miss Sarah Jane
Hall, James (Otonabee)	Stowe, Miss Elizabeth
Henry, John (Otonabee)	Scott, Mrs.
Hickie, Daniel	Scott, — J.
Haile, Mr.	Sedgwick, Thos.

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.

A CHRISTMAS

Case of Wines & Spirits,

CONTAINING:

2	bottles	of Port Wine,
2	"	Sherry Wine,
1	"	best Pale Brandy,
1	"	Irish Whiskey,
1	"	Old Tom Gin,
1	"	pure Jamaica Rum,
1	"	Scotch Whiskey,
2	"	Old Rye,
1	"	Ginger Brandy,

All of which will be guaranteed to be of the purest quality.

FOR $9!

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro'.

December 20th, 1865. 51

GLASSWARE.

CELERY GLASSES, Preserve Dishes of all kinds, Preserve Plates, Cut Tumblers, Wine Glasses and Custard Cups: a very large assortment of Pressed Tumblers, of the newest style and pattern.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865. 51

SWEET CIDER

Just Received.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865. 51

To Country Tavern-keepers.

A LARGE assortment of TUMBLERS, both small and large. Cut Tumblers warranted to stand hot water. To be sold cheap.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865. 51

LEMONS.

LEMON PEEL, CITRON PEEL, ORANGE PEEL, Mace whole, Mace ground, pure Ground Cinnamon, pure Ground Allspice, pure Ground Cloves.

Pure Ground Coffee every morning.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro.

December 0th, 1865. 51

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS, And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS.

Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co's.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.
Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.
Finest table CODFISH.
Saltwater SALMON.
Smoked HERRINGS.
Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM,

Potted Beef,

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 12th, 1865. 50

200 BAGS OF COARSE SALT,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the lowest price,

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Dec 27, 1865. 52

WANTED!

400 CORDS of Black Oak and Elm Stave Timber and 50 Cords of Black Ash for Hoops, to be delivered at the Cooperage between Mr. Martyn's and Mr. Carnegie's Mills, River Road, Smith, for which the highest price will be paid.

ROBERT RENFREW.

River Road, Smith, Dec. 27, 1865. 52-4in

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.

19 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG.

Capital,.....$12,500,000. Invested,.....$2,000,000.

Deposit Fund in Canada,....$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:

Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co.,
General Agents for Canada.

FREDERICK COLE, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an undiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately.

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid.

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premiums, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convenient and liberal terms, whereby no policy need lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium.

☞ Further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX, }
or
T. B. CLEMENTI } *Agents at Peterboro.*

R. KINCAID, M. D., Medical Referee. 38

800 Barrels per Day

EXPECTED FROM THE

PETERBOROUGH OIL WELLS.

If you want to get any Tin, Sheet-iron, or Copper Work done, by one who understands his business, go to

LANNIN'S TIN SHOP,

ON HUNTER STREET,

Where you will get it done to your satisfaction, and very cheap.

Dumb Stoves of every description made to order.

Try one of LANNIN'S HEATERS, and save 50 per cent in Wood.

Jobbing of all kinds done on short notice.

COAL OIL,—A good article always on hand and sold cheap.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED!

The Highest Cash Price paid for any quantity of Sheepskins.

THOMAS LANNIN,
Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

THE OLD STAND GOOD YET,

HUNTER STREET.

L. LEMAY

Most respectfully thanks all those that have favored him with their patronage for the last nine years, and informs them that he has added lately to his very large stock of Goods.

5 Bales of Grey Cotton, Prints and Striped Shirtings,
1500 Yards of Grey and Fancy Flannels,
900 " Heavy Canadian Tweeds,
500 " White and Grey Fulled Cloth,

TO BE SOLD AT GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOTHING,
WELL MADE AND CHEAP.

Suit of best Canadian Tweed $10, $11, $12.
Fancy Tweed and Cassimere Under-coats from $6 to $10.
175 splendid Beaver & Whitney Over-coats from $5.50 to $10.50.
A few large and heavy frock Over-coats at $10.50 to $12.
Tweed and Fulled-cloth Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Mufflers, to the amount of several thousand dollars

Call before purchasing elsewhere,—You will get goods really cheap.

L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 30 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-2m

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm Rastland's Dry Goods Store, George street, where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer Inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865. 42

WANTED.

STAVE BOLTS AND HEADING!

10,000 CORDS Elm or Oak Stave Bolts, 4,000 cords of Basswood Heading To be delivered on the line of the Lindsay or Peterborough Railroad.

For further particulars apply to either JAMES CHALMERS or CHARLES PERRY, at Peterboro.

Peterboro, Jan. 15th, 1866. 3

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid to purchase or having anything to do with a promissory note for $50, made by John Clifford, payable to M. J. Keitherentt or bearer, dated in April, 1865, and payable eighteen months after date; the said note having been unlawfully taken from me.

JOHN NEITHERCUTT.

Otonabee, Jan. 9, 1866. 3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, } To Wit: }

WILL be sold at the Court House in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, by virtue of a Writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, on TUESDAY, the THIRTIETH day of JANUARY, 1866, at Twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant in and to the following lands and tenements.

In the Common Pleas.

David Douglas Young, executor of the last will and testament of George Burns Sr. deceased, *Plaintiff*,

vs.

Ann Redmond, *Defendant*.

Lots Nos. 25 and 26 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Belmont, and the North ½ Lot No. 27 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Belmont, and County of Peterborough.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Peterborough, Jan. 16th, 1866. } 3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and to me directed, at the suit of WILLIAM HOOEY, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM N. McDONALD and JAMES A. SCOTT, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, 1866, all the right, title and interest of the above-mentioned defendants, or either of them, in and to Lot No. 1, on the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1866. 3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court for the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Julia Burns, Administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of the said Peter Burns, to be administered, at the suit of Michael Hallihan, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

The west half of lot No. 24, in the 9th concession of the Township of Douro; and also part of lot No. 6, west of George street and south of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows:—Commencing on Simcoe street at a distance of twenty-eight feet six inches west from the north-east corner of the said last mentioned lot, thence west twenty-eight feet six inches, thence south to within the distance of ten feet of the southern boundary of the said last mentioned lot, thence east twenty-eight feet six inches, thence north to the place of beginning; together with a right of way from Aylmer street ten feet wide.

All of which property I shall offer for sale, at the *Court House*, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', November 13, 1865. 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of Gnoss Dunsmore, and against the lands and tenements of Ormond Fenwick Cain, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', ON TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Lot No. 17, in the 10th concession of the Township of Harvey.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 10, 1866. 3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG, an Insolvent.

IN pursuance of the above Act, I hereby call a meeting of the Creditors of the above named Insolvent, at the Office of Stewart & Macdougall, on George street, in the Town of Peterborough, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the public examination of the above named Insolvent, and for the purpose of my receiving the advice of the Creditors in this matter relative to the disposal of the assets and claims of the said Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally; and I hereby summon the said Insolvent to attend such meeting.

Dated at Peterborough, this 10th day of January, A. D., 1866.

R. D. ROGERS,
Assignee.

2-3in

INOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of FRANCIS PECK, Township of Smith, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

E. A MACNACHTAN
Cobourg, Dec. 23rd, 1865. 1-3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
To Wit: } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of JOSEPH GRAHAM, an Insolvent.

ON the Nineteenth day of February next, I undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.

Peterboro', Dec 9, 1865.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE CO.

OFFICE 521 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GUARANTEE—After a fair trial, if any purchaser does not regard the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in market, he can return it and have his money. It has taken many of the highest prizes—is less complicated than any other first class machine,—does a wider range of work without changing,—requires no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate machine.

N. B. Any Clergymen sending us two orders for Machines, shall receive *one* for himself as a present. The same proposition is extended to Professors and Teachers.

We have now completed our New Manufactory at a cost of some $200,000, including New Patents and important improvements; and the object of the above proposition is to secure the immediate introduction of our improved machine into every town in the United States without incurring the great expense of a travelling agent.

This proposition cannot avail in towns occupied by our own agents.

Please send for descriptive Catalogue, and samples of sewing.

LUCIUS LYON, Sec'y

3

Colonel Fane, a very portable and important watchman, was one night passing through a small town in the west, on patrol duty. Dutch blockheads.

'Are you the smith?' he asked of a short, black bearded, old man, who came out of the shop to look at the horse's defective shoe.

'Yes, I be der smidt,' replied the man, standing his long pipe with his left hand, while he felt the nose of the horse's feet with his right. 'You vant to have de new shoes, do you?'

'No, sir,' said the Colonel, in his quiet way. 'Set the shoes on his fore feet, that's all.'

'Set de shoes on his fore feet—yah, I understand. I till have him in von leetle minute.'

The Colonel went away, and returned at the appointed time, found the Dutchsmith at last at work on his horse. He was very wroth when he saw the state of affairs but he stood away again with the promise that in one half hour longer the shoes would then be set.

Further delays, in no very mild humor he made his appearance again at the shop, and asked what was to pay.

'Five shillings,' was the reply.

'Sir, shall myself a imposition?' said the fiery Colonel. 'I never paid over a shilling for setting a shoe in my life.'

'Very vell,' nodded Meinheer. 'You shall pay for de four shoes—dat is four shillings and five!'

'Sir, in the old Nick!' roared the excited traveller. 'I told you to set but two shoes and you set four.'

'Vy, sheveler!' said the smith, 'you tell me you vould set four.'

'I did not a falsehood,' answered the traveller.

'You say set de shoes on de fore feet.'

'I did,' said the traveller, 'the two shoes on the fore feet.'

'Vell, Himmel! two shoes on de four feet! You hat an dree headed an mootch cussing.'

'You fool and fool!' exclaimed the Colonel, now excited when excited. 'I said set the shoes on those two feet, you blundering Dutchman.'

'Set four shoes on two feet! Ha, ha. You hed me Dutchman accurately and very nice, hundred thousand blitzen, you tam Yankee.'

'You wooden headed Dutchman?'

'You Yankee goose! monkey! you tam jackass, feed!'

The Colonel replied, stuttering worse than ever, and the smith struck his fist and his beard Dutch, his knowledge of English being exhausted, and they had it back and forth until a mutual acquaintance came up and explained the matter.

The Colonel paid the charge laughed at the mistake, while the other smoothed his pipe coolly, and cursed copiously the language that made four feet two feet, or two feet four feet, any way but the right way.

Widow Jones' Cow.

Mr. Weld, editor of the New York *Leepetch* tells a story in as rich and quaint a style as any lord of the quill we know of. For example:—

Widower Smith's waggon stopped one morning before widow Jones door, and gave the usual sign that he wanted somebody in the house, dropping the reins, and sitting double, with his elbows on his knees. On tapped the widow, lively as a cricket, with a tremendous black ribbon on her snow white cap. Good morning was soon said on both sides, and the widow waited for what was to be said.

Well, ma'am Jones, per'aps you don't want to sell one of your cows, no how, for nothin', no way, do you.

'Well, there, Mr. Smith, you couldn't have spoken my mind better. A poor, lone woman like me, does not know what to do with as many creatures, I should be glad to trade if we can fix it.

So they adjourned to the meadow—Farmer Smith took it at Roan, then at the widow, then at Brindle, then at the widow, at the Downing Cow, then at the widow again—and so on through the whole forty. The same call was made every day for a week, but farmer Smith could not decide on which cow he wanted.

At length, on Saturday, when the widow Jones was in a hurry to get through with her baking for Sunday—and had ever so much to do in the house, as all farmer's wives and widows have on Saturday, she was a little impatient. Farmer Smith was as irresolute as ever.

That Downing cow is a pretty fair creature—but—he stopped to glance at the widow's face and then walked around her—not the widow, but the cow.

That cow about town Durham is not a bad looking beast, and I don't know—another look at the widow.

The Downing cow I knew but before the late Mr. Jones bought her. Here he sighed at the allusion of the late Mr. Jones. She sighed, and they both looked at each other. It was a highly interesting moment.

Old Roan is a faithful old milch, and so is nimble—but I have known better. A long pause succeeded this speech—the pause was getting awkward, and at last Mrs. Jones broke out:

'Lor! Mr. Smith, if I'm the cow you want, why say so!'

The intentions of the widower Smith and the widow Jones were duly published the next day as is the law and custom in Massachusetts, and as soon as they were "out published" they were married.

GALLANTRY.

One day at school, I saw a little fellow with his arms about a little witch of a little girl, embracing, I interpreted the manoeuvre aright, to kiss her.

'The act,' said I, 'what are you doing?'

'Nothin' sir,' spoke the bright-eyed little witch, he were 'train' to kith me, he watch me,' and she cried for friends.

'Why, Tony what prompted him to act so ungentlemanly right here in school?' I asked, assuming my same tone.

'Oh, he kicked up here and then he wanted me to kith him and I told him I wouldn't kith them a thouthy day as he is; then he then he'd kith me and I then he didn't. But he then he would do it, and I told him I would tell the matthcher if he did, but he then he didn't, cause a thnap for the matthcher, and then tried to kith me the hard, and the little thing sighed.

'Why don't you tell me, as you said you would?' I asked in a pleasant manner.

'Oh,' she replied with a *naivete* I did not often see, 'I didn't care much if he did kith me, and tha I let 'em.'

Here the whole school, which had listened intently, broke out in an uproarious laugh, while our little hero and heroine blushed deeply.

A traveler was lately boasting of the hurry of arriving at night, after a hard day's journey, to partake of the enjoyment of a well cut ham and the left leg of a goose. "Pray, sir, what is the peculiar luxury of a left leg?" "Sir, to conceive its luxury, you must find that it is the only leg that is left."

For Sale, To Let, &c.

HOTEL TO LET.

TO LET, in Ashburnham, a House with good stabling and sheds, a productive garden and good well; known as "Taylor's Hotel." Enquire of

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, Nov. 29, 1865 48-6m

COTTAGE TO LET
In Ashburnham.

A NEAT COTTAGE, containing several apartments. It is in a very pleasant situation, near the Selwyn House. Rent moderate. For further information apply to

JAMES JOHNSTON

Ashburnham, Nov. 29, 1865.

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro', a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stable and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE subscriber will either Sell or Rent two acres of land—80 acres cleared—the west half of Lot 21, in the 8th concession of Smith, within two miles of Lakefield. There are a new frame house, barn, stable and sheds on the premises; well fenced and watered.

The above will be sold on very reasonable terms.

For further particulars, apply to

HENRY STUART.

Smith, Dec 19th, 1865 51-tf

Rare Chance
A CUSTOM WEAVER!

TO SELL OR LET—A good House and half acre lot in the village of Warsaw, with Weaving Shop, Loom, and all the attachments. There is on the premises a good Barn and a fine Well of Water.

The above will be either sold or let on reasonable terms, by applying to ROBERT RENFREW, Cooper, River Road, Smith; or to JOHN RENFREW, on the premises.

JOHN RENFREW.

Warsaw, Dec. 27, 18 5. 52-4in

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE
In the Township of Anstruther

LOT No. 35, in the 2nd concession, containing 205 acres, of which 140 are cleared, and about 18 acre are chopped. There is a good Log House 24 x 24 feet, 1 room inside, 14 feet high, a stable and shed; also, a new Saw Mill, finished last December, containing one upright saw in good working order, on Eels Creek, which runs through the Lot; the Mill has to be fed, and there is a good site for a Grist Mill as the country is settling well around.

ALSO,—Lot No. 33, in the 3rd concession, containing 100 acres, of which about 35 acres are cleared and seeded down.

IN HARVEY:

Lot No. 9, in the 2nd concession, containing 205 acres.

IN BEXLEY:

Lots Nos 1 and 2, frontage on North West Bay, containing about 327 acres.

For particulars and terms apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON,
Peterborough,
Or R. & J. F. DENNISTOUN,
Lindsay.

51-6in

AUCTION SALE
OF
Three Thousand Four Hundred Acres of Choice Wood Land,

In the COUNTY OF VICTORIA, well suited for settlement. Also,—a valuable water privilege on Burnt River, in the TOWNSHIP of SOMERVILLE, and the Leasehold interest in the well known water privilege on the South side of Fenelon River at Fenelon Falls.

The above property will be offered by Auction, at NOON, on THURSDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY NEXT, at Jewett's Hotel, in the Town of Lindsay.

In the TOWNSHIP of FENELON are the following Lots:

					acres
East half of	Lot	21,	in the	4th Con.	100
West half	"	19,	"	5th "	200
	"	22,	"	5th "	100
	"	18,	"	6th "	200
	"	21,	"	6th "	200
	"	25,	"	6th "	100
	"	26,	"	6th "	200
East half	"	13,	"	8th "	100
Broken W pt	"	4,	"	8th "	60 to 90
	"	31,	"	8th "	200
West River	"	32,	"	8th "	60
	"	31,	"	9th "	Gov't 200
	"	11,	"	10th "	130
	"	26,	"	10th "	118
	"	14,	"	11th "	128
Broken part	"	24,	"	11th "	20
	"	22,	"	11th "	Gov't 150
	"	21,	"	11th "	200

In the TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

P. E. Gr. of	Lot	23,	in the	1st Con.	50
East half	"	29,	"	2nd "	100
West half	"	18,	"	4th "	200
	"	21,	"	4th "	200
	"	28,	"	3rd "	Gov't 200

In the TOWNSHIP of SOMERVILLE.

Lot 9, in the 7th Concession	with water privilege			200
" 19, " 7th "				200
" 9, " 8th "				200
" 17, in the Front Range.				
" 14, in the Front Range.				

In the TOWNSHIP OF BEXLEY.

Lots 33 and 34 North West Bay.

In the TOWN OF LINDSAY.

N½ of Lot 14, South of Wellington Street.

☞ The purchase money will be taken in Five payments and will bear Six Per Cent Interest.

For further particulars apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON,
Peterborough,
Or to R. & J. F. DENNISTOUN,
Lindsay.

Peterborough, Jan. 2, 1866. 1-3in

To FARMERS,
Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf

THE
Liverpool and London and Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836, *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865,	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;
20 and 21 Poultry and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;
Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank)
H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)
E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON,
Agent, Peterboro

Dr. BURNHAM,
Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan 1st, 1866 1

NOTICE.

THE first meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or more ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1865. 51-tf

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough will meet at Mr. F. A. Johnson's International Hotel, Norwood, on MONDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of JUNE, 1865, at Ten o'clock, a.m.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company; also, for a grant of land in aid of the said railway extension and to assist in opening up and rendering navigable the lakes and other water communication in the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and for other purposes.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director.

P. H. L. & B. Railway Offices, }
Port Hope, Nov. 30th, 1865. }

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to revive the Charter of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes

HENRY MASON,
Sec. P. & C. L. R. Co

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next Session for an Act to incorporate the Peterborough and Victoria Navigation Company, for the purpose of opening up and improving the navigation of, and of navigating with steamers or other vessels, all the Rivers and Lakes whose waters are discharged through the Otonabee River, and for grants of land and other grants in aid thereof, and for all requisite powers and privileges therefor.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company will apply at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend the Charter of the said Company, and to enable them to extend their Railway from Peterb rough to Chemong Lake, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

December 5th, 1865.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director P. H. L. & B. R. Co.

CANADIAN ALMANACS
FOR 1866,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

THREE
CARD PICTURES
FOR $1.
$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 13th, 1865. 37

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

AT the commencement of a New Year, the proprietor of

Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine

Appeals confidently, to his fair subscribers to assist him in increasing its circulation. The simple fact that they themselves patronize it is a sufficient proof that they consider it the best, a distinction which the publisher has endeavored to deserve, by sparing neither pains nor expense.

The double Steel Fashion Plate, exquisitely colored, surpasses that of any other Magazine; while the other Fashion plates exceed in number and beauty those of all other Lady's Magazines combined.

The commencement of a New Year and a New Volume, induces us to ask our Lady Subscribers to recommend this, their favorite publication to their friends. This will enable the proprietor to render *Frank Leslies Lady's Magazine* still more acceptable

The present number contains two features of great interest:—one a series of Lithographic copies of the most popular Parisian Pictures, colored in exact imitation of the original, possessing all the delicacy and finish of water colors. And the other a Plate of Doll Fashions arranged to be cut into separate pieces, so as to form a perfect Doll with change of costume. Other pictures and models are in course of preparation and will appear in succeeding numbers.

TERMS,—One copy one year, or 12 numbers $3 50; four copies one year, in one wrapper, to one address, $14, with an extra copy to the person getting up a club.

Subscriptions to be sent to

FRANK LESLIE,
537 Pearl Street, N Y

3

IT HAS BECOME NECESSARY

TO SUPPLY ANOTHER SET OF TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS and open another Office, to meet the wants of the constantly increasing number of Students studying this Art at the

LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

In future those Students learning to operate by paper will have entire separate from those learning by sound. Regular instruction will be given in each class every day.

Instruction will also be given each day in Phonography, by Mr S. Hutchinson, late reporter for Fowler & Wells, N. Y. We guarantee that no ordinary student can become the right ground in this Science while taking the Commercial Course, without materially interfering with his progress in that course.

The additional charge for full instruction in Telegraphing is only $5.

The additional charge for full instruction in Phonography is only $5.

Owing to the increase in the number of our Commercial Students, we have also found it necessary to add to our already large number of desks, and the cry is, "Still they Come." All right, Gentlemen! We will furnish a desk and seat for each of you, and good practical instruction, too. Remember, you can take a good thorough course in this College cheaper than in any other. Please send for circular, containing full information. For specimens of Penmanship, &c, enclose stamp and address,

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
London, C. W.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1842.)

A Good, Cheap, and very Valuable Paper for Every Man, Women and Child,

IN CITY, VILLAGE, AND COUNTRY:

The American Agriculturist,

FOR THE

Farm, Garden, and Household,

Including a Special Interesting and Instructive Department for CHILDREN and YOUTH.

THE AGRICULTURIST is a large periodical of 32 pages well printed and filled with plain, practical, reliable original matter, including hundreds of useful and instructive *Engravings* in every annual volume.

It contains each month a Calendar of Operations to be performed on the *Farm*, in the *Orchard* and *Garden* in and around the *Dwelling* etc.

The thousand hints and suggestions given in ever volume are prepared by practical intelligent *working men*, who know what they write about.

The *Household* department is valuable to every House-keeper, affording very many useful hints and directions calculated to lighten and facilitate in-door work.

The *Department for Children and Youth* is prepared with special care, to furnish not only amusement, but also to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles.

Circulation—Terms.—The circulation of the *American Agricul ist* (80,000 to 100,000) is so large that it can be furnished at the low price of $1 50 a year; four copies, for $4 ten copies, for $8; twenty or more, $1 each; single numbers, 15 cents each.

☞ Try it a year.

ORANGE JUDD & Co., Proprietors,
41 Park Row, New-York City

SPLENID OFFER.

TO AGENTS CANVASSERS AND TRAVELLERS.

The Leader,
AND
The Patriot.
1866.

THE following liberal offer will be open till the first day of May next to all parties obtaining Canvassers for the above papers. They have already a *Large Circulation* through out the Province, and their popularity will enable Canvassers who may devote themselves to the work to earn a handsome compensation from the large bonuses offered below:—

DAILY LEADER.

For 5 Subscribers			$5 Premium
" 10	do		15 do
" 20	do		35 do
" 40	do		80 do
" 80	do		180 do
" 100	do		250 do

WEEKLY LEADER.

For 5 Subscribers			$1 Premium
" 10	do		3 do
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For 5 Subscribers			$1 00 Premium.
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" 80	do		36 00 do
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For further particulars and circular, address, post-paid,

LEADER OFFICE,
Toronto

Any person may send us any number named, at any one time, deducting the Premium and remitting the balance, with the name and Post office address of the subscriber. Those wishing to send at different times, or canvass to the May, will apply to this office for a circular.

JAMES BEATY,
Proprietor.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN
Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering.
SEWING MACHINE!
COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLES made by this entirely simple and novel machine are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses, thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indistinguishable for button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or fancy silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Pocket-finders, Saddlers, &c, &c, it is indispensable; it is also admirable to be of great value to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers Linen, Velvet Leather, &c. &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleeker where instruction Rooms are reserved for ladies.

P S—A novel patented BUTTON HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PINCUS,

Sole agent for New York City and State, 627 Broadway, bet Houston & Bleeker sts.

June 14 1865. 24

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected, so chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves	M——s H——r
E——m B——k.	T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 82 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos

PELOUBET
Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—

J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. FICKER, Jackson, Michigan
W. W. KIMBALL, 143 lake street Chicago, Ill.
WHOLESALE AGENTS

33

Diaries for 1866

For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, Dec. 1865.

ALICE BAGS,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

A FORTUNE!
Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, Germans and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Everyone to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$60.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50.00 85.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	35.00 70.00
Gents' Gold Watches double case	75.00 120.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25.00 50.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	30.00 60.00
Diamond Rings	50.00 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10.00 20.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	5.00 8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00 10.00
Gentlemen's Chains and Guard Chains	5.00 20.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	5.00 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4.00 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	4.00 8.00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4.00 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4.00 6.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	5.00 10.00
Gold Plated Vest Watch Keys	2.50 5.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3.00 6.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs etc	3.00 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils etc	4.00 7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00 8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5.00 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks—Crosses etc	5.00 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Gents' and Ladies'	3.00 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	4.00 10.00
California Diamond Rings	5.00 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	8.00 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo Pearl etc	6.00 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	3.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	4.00 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20.00 50.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	35.00 50.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20.00 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	35.00 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mulled cups	25.00 60.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Deraugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th inst., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs Deraugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and stands next to the Jewelry in the hearts of beautiful establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer, and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents to attend to Agencies in every locality, and pay even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say on what is necessary.

GRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 1-2mos

PIANO-FORTES
DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The action being simple and natural, all the extraneous humbug in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old system of straining by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over-Strung Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M Gottschalk,
M. a Marezek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Reifi,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
" " Henry Eve	Charles Fradel

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is good and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed in on the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It is a singing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Or an Organ and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. D. ggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements as exhibited in he instruments under examination in points of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and excels them in pure, musical and prolonged power this upon stating only so far as to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,

L. M GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 29

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm house, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

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No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13 h, 1864. 7-1yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN
SEWING MACHINES.
EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York.* / 252 *Washington St., Boston*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles, combines all necessary and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shoe stitch which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nainsook or Cambric, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply the market with a superior machine, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the calling of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Couch Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufac turers,	*Shoe Binders.*
	Vest and Pantaloon Makers.
Shirt and Bosom Makers	*Dress Makers.*

Industrious and

FEBRUARY

1866

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1866. No. 5.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

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EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

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All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

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W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

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BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.— Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

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CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st 20

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BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

MOSSAT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over George Stethem & Co's Hardware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb 17th, 1864. 7

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DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

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OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings, Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

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ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

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WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

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PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough

JAS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

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A. SMITH, Agent. 20

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Warsaw, C. W. 39

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TAILOR,

SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL Continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O. Lakefield, North Douro, May 6th, 1865. 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*. H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge 26

HOME AND COLONIAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices

Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.

Losses settled promptly and in full

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Agent.

Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

Pens! Pens!

BARNARD'S Carbonized Mercantile Pens, just received and for sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

No. 1, Market Block.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE undersigned have a few Thousand Dollars, from private sources, to invest on Real Estate security, at a reasonable rate of interest.

WELLER & HATTON,

Barristers, &c.

Peterboro', Jan. 10th, 1866. 2-6in

New Map

OF

Peterborough and Ashburnham.

THE unnersigned beg to announce that their New Map of the Town of Peterboro' and of the Village of Ashburnham, is now complete and ready for publication.

This Map has been compiled with great care from the original registered plans and surveys, and its entire accuracy secured not only by those means, but by actual survey and careful admeasurement in the two corporations named, not only is every Lot given and its subdivisions where divided, but the names of the owners, as contained in the last Assessment Roll, are neatly printed on each lot. All public buildings, manufactories, stores, and private residence, together with the existing and proposed railways, streets, mill-races, water-courses dams, bridges, &c, are laid down from actual measurement The built-up portion of the town is so colored as to distinguish at a glance the materials used, whether of wood, stone or brick; while the whole is finished in a superior manner, so as to be both useful and ornamental, in securing which neither pains nor expense have been spared

During the ensuing week, the undersigned will be prepared to receive the names of intending subscribers, at their office, Scott's Buildings. Early application is desired, as but a limited number of copies will be published.

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

Provincial Land Surveyors.

Peterborough, Dec. 6, 1865. 49.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	2 40 p.m.
Express (day)	9 53 p.m

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON depart	7.15	3 25
Hornington Junction		
Waterdown	7.	
Wellington Square	7.0	3 42
Brosley		3 57
Oakville	8.28	4 07
Port Credit	8 45	4 25
Mimico	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 20	7 45
Mimico		8 10
Port Credit	1 55	8.35
Oakville	2 15	9 05
Brosley	2.26	9 17
Wellington Square	2 42	9 37
Waterdown		9 47
Hornington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10 00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1 65 5 30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.30 and 9.00 p. m

GOING WEST.—At 3 40 5 20, 7 25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9 35 p. m.

C. VIGILARD,

General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m

Arrive at Peterboro' 12 noon.

Leave Peterboro' 3 p. m.

Arrive at Keene 5.30 p. m.

April 17th, 1863. 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

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J. A JOHNSON,

Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

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Agent for Peterboro

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October 11, 1865. 41

ALBUMS.

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GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

A fine lot of

CHEAP ALBUMS.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865

Original Poetry.

THE TEMPEST.

The spirit of the Tempest stalks abroad,
And with its stormy music wakes the world,
Peopling night with its impassioned minstrels,
The wild, unfettered, warring elements
That shake their hendish locks amid the gloom,
And sweep along the starless canopy
Far on the desert where the primal curse
Seems ripening with the stately march of time,
They swell their notes sublimly, but unheard,
Save by the lone and dying traveller.
Soon they change their ruffian notes, and wail
In plaintiff tones amid the lordless halls,
All windowless and broken, and o'er their
Moultering frag ents sing the strains of ruin.
Then fast careering thro' the gl om, they pitch
The billows from their oozy bed, and toss
Them to the skies, and sitting on their bosoms,
Chant furiously their song of desolation.
The reeling sailor hears the revelry
O, winds that woo him to the heaving deep,
And feels his bark the play-thing of the waves;
Casts back a hurried thought on home, his wife,
His little ones cast on the sympathy
Of a rude world, remorseless as the element
Ambitious to devour him—breathes a wish,
All-eloquent, that Heaven in love would shield
Their helplessness, and snatch them from their fate.
The waves, in all the majesty of death,
Come like his ministers to wrap the pall
Of everlasting night around him,
Without the fragment of a wreck to tell
Succeeding voyagers 'twas here he perished!
The heedless winds sweep onward still, and o'er
His tomb chant their unmeasured elegies.
What tho the lightning-fierce your torches are,
Though the thunder is the music of your revels,
Though in your wild career of desolation
You laugh at all the feeble attributes
Of man, still, still you hold the charter
Of your wild freedom from the Mighty One,
The Governor of Universal Nature;
His mandat calls you from your prison house,
The ministers of wrath to do his pleasure,
Leaving whole countries like a wilderness,
Blighting the pride and fairest hopes of man,
And teaching fearful lessons of dependence
On Him alone, whence all our blessings flow
Anon, His look all radient with Omnipotence,
Surveys the storm on Nature's troubled brow,
And all is hushed into a summer calm.

C. S. DUNBAR.

Otonabee, Dec. 23rd, 1865.

Literature.

THE PASTOR'S WIDOW.

A few years ago our market was daily attended—unless, indeed, the weather was desperate—by an elderly woman, remarkable neither in face, attire, nor anything else. Her dress was always simplicity itself; she was middle-sized, had rather a commonplace face at the first glance, but what drew my attention to her was the *regularity of her attendance, for which there* seemed no adequate reason, since she had, generally speaking, only a very small basket on her arm, and sometimes none at all. When she had made her purchase she did not go straight home like other people, but regularly made the circuit of the whole market; and when the weather was fine and the stalls full, often visited some of them two or three times over. Uncommonly I took to observing what she was looking for, and what it was she bought; she had never come in my way as a bargainer, never snapped up a pigeon or fowl I happened to want. Indeed, her purchases seemed all on a small scale; belonging not to the annual but vegetable world and, even of vegetables she chose the cheapest and soonest cooked, and with them almost always a little fruit. At times too she would ask the price of flowers—a little rosebush or pot of pansies, and I noticed that very often the market-women would give her a few lettuce leaves unasked, whence I concluded that she kept a little bird, and in all probability lived alone. Now purchases to this amount need not have detained her two minutes; there must have been some other attraction in the market-place, and when once I began fairly to observe her, I soon discovered what it was.

Evidently, she took an infinite delight in the vegetables and fruits themselves, apart from any idea of eating them. But it was orchard-fruit that most fascinated her eyes and heart. Mere bush-fruit she seemed scarcely to notice, but apples and pears were her supreme delight,—there was a new exclamation at every kind she discovered. When the new ones came in, and new and old lay in the basket together, her new year *seemed to begin*, as she noted and named every fresh appearance, just as a field-marshal reviews his regiment.

I began, too, to notice how well the market-women knew her tastes. They would beckon to her to show her new kinds, and ask their names. There was in short, a quite peculiar tie between this good woman and the market wives, and a very friendly one. The interest that she took in their stalls, her admiration of fine fruit, her judicious discrimination of the relative merits of different kinds, and useful hints as to storing them, &c., were all pleasant to the sellers, who evidently liked to see her and to exchange a few good-humoured words, as a variety in the monotony of marketing.

It was in this way that I first got into conversation with her. I wanted a quantity of apples to store up for the spring, and was in doubt between two sorts, the rival sellers each praising their own, and endowing them with almost human excellence, when one of them pointed to the stranger, and said—'She can tell you which are best; she understands all about apples.' Accordingly up she came, and quietly pronounced that those in the other stall were fitter for using now, and a finer sort of fruit; but as to keeping ones, those belonging to the woman who had called her would certainly be found to answer best. From that day we often exchanged a few words, but on no occasion went on further. I did not even ask her name, nor did she mine that I know of.

One winter day, however, when it was bitter cold and slippery, it so happened that she fell down in going out of the market, and hurt her leg and arms very badly. She was soon raised up and set on her feet. *No limb was broken.* With *great* suffering she could contrive to walk, but not alone. I chanced to be the only creature there who had any kind of acquaintance with her, so I could not do less than offer her my arm, which she took gratefully, but with all sorts of excuses and apologies, such as were customery in my day, when every silly person had not yet got to believing that the world was created expressly for him, and that his fellow-creatures were in it to wait upon his convenience. It seems to be considered old fashioned now-a-days for one man to do more than another; but what would you have? If people have left off gratitude to God, why not to each other? I can tell you it was no easy matter to get the poor creature, who was in terrible pain, back to her own part of the town; and, indeed, it would be but proper that carriages and carts should have some sort of litter attached to them, to transport those they run over, whether killed or wounded to their own homes.

Her lowly room was indescribably clean and neat, and as I had rightly surmised, there was a bird in the window, who greeted us with cheerful chirps and twittering.

'You poor dear,' she said, 'you think are going to get your salad, and I have none for you to-day.'

Quite exhausted, she sank on a chair.

'My Heavenly Father!' she murmured, what am I to do now?'

It seemed that she was quite alone in the world. Only a charwoman came in once a day with wood and water. She did everything else herself. She rented this one little room, but had nothing to do with any of the other inhabitants of the house—no acquaintanceship with them, except a mutual bow of they chanced to meet in the doorway. Such complete isolation as this may go on pretty well for a time, but earlier or later something is sure to happen, and the question "what next?" often gets forced upon the lonely with a suddenness that takes away their very breath.

On this occasion it was I who put it, and not the half fainting sufferer. What next, indeed? There I was all alone; the charwoman would not come till six—it was only ten now. Had I been at home, I could have sent for help; but I was afraid of leaving her alone—and then, who was I to call in this strange house? There was not even a bell in the room. In the midst of my perplexity, however, there was a knock at the door, and a merry childish face peeped in and said—

'Mamma sent me to see if she could be of any use to the old lady. She heard that she had come back poorly.'

Here was an angel in time of need. She came in, and in the most compassionate way began to stroke the poor sufferer, who could not reply for coughing.

'Could your mamma come here herself?' said I, not noticing the shaking of the old lady's head, and the child was off before she could get out a word.

'Dear me!' she said at last, 'what can you be thinking of! Such a distinguished lady!'

But the lady herself soon entered, distinguished no doubt, but a sweet-looking creature as well, who approached the invalid in the most sympathising manner, but bowed very stiffly to me. I set it down for pride, and thought to myself, 'Ay, ay, they are all alike,' but later I found out it was shyness. It took some time to persuade me that a person over thirty, and a fashionable lady too, could be shy; but so it was, the very least thing would make her blush with downright shyness and nothing else.

And now, what next? Why, first of all we decided that we must get her to bed, and then I would go and fetch my own doctor. The lady said she would have sent for hers, only he was rather too much run after, and when once he had laid out the order of his day, nothing could get him to depart from it: if they ran after him with the intelligence that his own wife was dying, she believed he was capable of saying, 'She must wait, for I have still four patients down on my list.' Meanwhile I fully expected the lady to send for her maid; but no, she took the matter in hand herself, to the inexpressible confusion of the widow.

'Impossible—out of the question—the Sheriff's lady—Madam, I beg, I entreat—I shall die of shame.'

And when we came to her left foot we were nearly the death of her, for as the lady tried to draw off the stocking, she in the intensity of her distress and anxiety to prevent it, lost her balance and nearly fell off the chair. To be sure I caught her and broke the fall, but still the wrench she gave herself made her scream, and brought tears into her eyes. We had the greatest difficulty to get her into bed, but at last it was done, and she might at last have rested quietly but for her politeness and her scruples.

'And if I only knew what to do,—and she is not put out with me. She can do everything for me that I want.'

Upon which the lady explained that the allusion was to the charwoman who came once a day, and that the widow thought that would be attendance enough. But this the doctor would not hear of. The case required far more treatment, and he proposed to have the patient carried at once to the hospital, where all the townspeople had a right to be received gratis. He was physician there, he said, and he could promise that she would be perfectly well cared for. But, to our great astonishment, the pastor's widow positively refused; she could not endure to be amidst numbers—impossible to live in a large room where there was no rest or sleep day or night: a little room was such a comfort in sickness. We all tried to overcome her objections, told her a few hours would reconcile her to the change and vaunted the comforts of the institution,—even Lisette the lady's maid, taking a lively part in the argument, for she feared her mistress's kindness would give her some trouble.

The good soul knew and felt that this repugnance of hers must strike us all as childish and unreasonable, and therefore her agitation became very great, when all at once the sheriff's lady interposed:

'Never mind, my dear madam, don't *distress yourself; there is no necessity* for anything of the kind. I can easily understand your liking better to be alone than with a dozen others: when you want to sleep, somebody else is sure to begin coughing. I should feel just the same. We shall be sure to find a good nurse.'

The doctor was not one of those who are incapable of placing themselves in another person's situation, and get angry at the least difference of opinion, but he was fond of a joke, and often tried to conceal his tender-heartedness in this way.

'Very well, my good lady, I have not another word to say. I am not such a brute as to interfere between lovers. If only we get Mrs. X. (he meant me) to look about for us,—she knows everybody, and has an eye in all directions,—depend upon it we shall get a suitable nurse.'

'Thank you for your confidence in me,' said I; and the thing was settled. I went off to seek a nurse, who was, in the first instance, to call upon the doctor for further instructions, and the lady undertook to sit with the patient in the meantime.

Thus, then, a so-called accident had brought together, and into friendly relations, persons who else would never have known each other; and but for it I should have been poorer in kindly memories and richer in prejudices.

The consequences of the accident were far more serious than the good woman at first anticipated. The human frame is pretty much like a bottle of wine, which will keep clear and beautiful to the eye for years and years if you let it stand undisturbed, but a rude shake or two will so completely change its aspect, you would hardly believe it was the same wine, nor will it soon clear again. And, in the same way, let an elderly person, who has long led a quiet uniform life, meet with any untoward accident that shakes the frame and changes the course of habit, ten to one some latent mischief will develop itself, so that the original accident becomes a secondary thing, and not unfrequently results in death. The widow had hoped to be up and about in the course of the next week, but she was sadly mistaken; had to put off her hope from week to week, and meekly, though with many a sigh, to resign it as the week came round. The injuries would not heal properly; the limbs seemed to lose their power, and by degrees a general debility set in. The doctor did what he could, but gradually took to an ominous shake of the head. The nurse was very kind; I had been fortunate in my choice; not only was she skilful in her office but she got fond of the invalid, who suffered so patiently, never ordered her about, but humbly asked for what she absolutely required, and as much as possible respected her sleep.

But, however, the nurse could not give *up her whole time to one patient; she had* several valuable clients whom she could not afford to lose, and therefore arrangements had to be made to prevent the invalid being left alone. The sheriff's lady and myself, between us, contrived that the solitary intervals should be very short indeed, and I must say that it was this lady who took the greater part of the responsibility, and that not by sending Lisette or any other deputy, but in her own person. Nay, even when she knew that I was there, she would come down with her work; and help to while the time away; and when I admired her industry—just as though she had to work for a living—and vowed it put me to the blush, she would reply, 'I have been used to it from my childhood; my mother never allowed any one to be idle. Every respectable lady worked, she would say; it was only raw, underbred girls who did nothing.'

What struck us most of all about our widow was her entire and singular isolation. She asked for no one, sent to summon no one, nor were any inquiries made for her. Her bird seemed her only friend, and he would go on ruthlessly chirping till he got to her; and no lettuce leaves seemed thoroughly to please him but those he pecked from her hand. I must also except the market-women, who were greatly surprised at her absence, and expressed much concern when they heard of her accident, and here and there one gave me a flower, another an apple, to take to her, saying they had put them aside expressly for her, knowing them to be favourites. The example being once set, so many came to offer me similar tokens of remembrance, that I should have wanted a maid to carry them; but I begged that they would not all give at once but from time to time send a little present *to the poor lady, who would not be among* them again, I feared, for a long time, if ever. But, to be sure, the ecstasy of delight was to the good soul to think of being remembered; and then the beauty of the apples!—in short, every time I took her anything she used to cry with sheer happiness. So childish a spirit I never had met with in all my life. And what a precious treasure this childlike spirit is, the world little understands; 'tis one that passes understanding, like the peace of God. The so called happiness that most of us are chasing, strays beyond the confines of both these, and is nothing but a will-o'-the-wisp or a hunting spectre.

It will be easily understood that we wished to know whether she had any relations or friends whom she would like to apprise of her condition; but we were afraid of asking her abruptly, for fear she might fancy we wanted to get rid of our relation to her. To our individual inquiries on this head she replied that she had no one but the guardian of the Orphans' Institute who knew her at all, and she would gladly let him rest as long as ever she could. Not that he was ill-intentioned, but a rough over-bearing man who could not tolerate the least opposition to his will; and would, if put out, run on as though fire and death were in his hands. She actually trembled in speaking of him; but what was her consternation and alarm when she found that this said despotic guardian was my cousin. I had all the work in the world to compose her, and convince her that I was in no way offended. I was fond of my cousin, indeed, but far too well accustomed to his infirmity to mind it being commented on.

He was a man of the old-fashioned stamp, honorable and upright in the grain, and in private matters gentle enough; but once let him get on official ground, and clouds of majesty encompassed him about; contradiction was high treason; he became very harsh, haughty, magisterial; in short, I could well understand the impression he had made on the quiet widow, though I wondered how the two had chanced to come in contact.

Everything combined to make me anxious to raise the curtain of her past, and to learn how she could possibly be the lonely creature she was. But it was not I alone who felt this curiosity; the sheriff's lady shared it to the full. One day I met her outside the room, and she began:

'Do tell me whether you really know as little as I do about the history of our good widow; I would give anything to have an insight into it. She keeps it as close as a sitting hen does her eggs, and never makes the least allusion to it, which increases my wonder.'

'Just so with me,' I replied.

'Now look here,' she went on; you are a person of courage and resolution; will you devote this afternoon to finding out? It is such thoroughly bad weather, that we are sure no one will disturb us, and 'tis just the time for listening to a story, and she is so kind I don't think she will refuse; and whatever she tells us, she can trust us to keep to ourselves.'

So I consented; and as soon as we were both comfortably seated and the knitting going on, I began:

'What would you have said Mrs. —— if I had brought my cousin in here to see you? I stumbled upon him almost at your door, and had half a mind to tell him he was but a sorry guardian after all, and looked very ill after his ward; what a face to be sure he would have pulled!'

But I soon repented of my mischevious speech, it threw the poor soul into such a state of alarm.

'O!' she cried, 'if only I may be spared that! I do believe if I were to see him suddenly look in, the shock would kill me. What things he would say to me for not having announced my illness to him, and for refusing to go to the hospital; he would have carried him off there upon the spot.'

After we had quieted and comforted her as well as we could, I went on to beg that she would tell us why she had such a dread of the worthy guardian, and also to give us some insight into her past life; we knew nothing about her but her name, and in our town the custom was to get full possession of a person's family history as far back as their grand parents before we could feel acquainted with them. At first she excused herself on the score of having really no history to tell.

'O dear! what should I find worth your hearing?' she said. 'How could such an *insignificant creature as I am have met* with anything remarkable? You could only fall asleep over my story.'

When we told her that this fact alone, of her knowing no one, and seeming to have dropped down out of the sky, was in itself truly remarkable, she said it was perfectly natural. She did not belong to our town, but to ——; and so she suddenly found herself launched upon her history; and once fairly off, she forgot her scruples.'

(To be continued.)

Jowler and the Crows.

The good old house-dog, Jowler, was enjoying a fine bone in front of his quarters, one day after dinner, when who should peep'd we at him from the tree-top overhead but a glossy black crow.

"What a good dinner I could pick off from that," thought the hungry crow; "I wonder if I can't divert old Jowler's attention a minute, so I can whip it off." With that she flew down, and commenced dancing before him, with her head on one side, in a very comical manner. But the dignified dog would not condescend to such trifling, and refused to be amused, or to leave the important business he was engaged in.

What do you think this cunning thief did? Why, she flew away and brought a confederate to help her. Now number two commenced her antics, while number one watched her chance to seize the property. But they found old Jowler was as faithful to his own interests as he was to his master's. They grew quite impatient, and the second crow flew down and struck the poor dog a sharp blow on the back with her sharp bill. Jowler sprang up with a cry of pain, and when he had returned to his dinner again, it had disappeared.

These crows were about as persevering as evil companions are when they try to lead a boy into their bad ways. They try one method, and then another, and it is a happy thing for the boy if he succeeds in resisting them all. When they profess to do a great deal for your amusement and pleasure, you may be sure it is only to throw you off your guard, so they can reap some advantage to themselves. "Go not in the way of sinners."—*Presbyterian.*

THE AFRICAN AND HIS DOG.—A poor African came to Mr. Moffatt, the missionary in South Africa, with the sad story that his dog had torn a New Testament to pieces, and eaten some of the leaves. He said that the dog had been very useful to him, guarding his property from the wild beasts, and hunting them; but he feared he was now useless.

Mr. Moffatt asked him how this could be? He could get another New Testament and why would not the dog be as useful as ever?

I am afraid, he replied, that the dog will be of no further use to me. The words of the New Testament are full of love and gentleness, and after the dog has eaten them, it is not likely that he will hunt or fight for me any more.

Of course he was not long in finding out that the dog was made neither better nor worse by eating the words. How many are there who read those words, so "full of love," upon whom they have had no more effect for good than on the African's dog.

The garrotting of two reporters in the city of Richmond realized 10 cents to the garotted.

A man has been convicted in New York of keeping a gambling house for children.

LOST FOR WANT OF LOVE.

One lovely summer afternoon, Mrs. Eversleigh sauntered out to the lawn in front of the house, and stood enjoying the pleasant sights and sounds which in general gather round a country house, especially when situated, as Eversleigh Hall is, on an eminence, in the midst of a finely wooded park. Mrs. Eversleigh stood with her back to an open glass door, which led into a large pleasant room, occupied as schoolroom by her two daughters, Katherine and Mabel. An angry voice from the schoolroom roused her unpleasantly from her musing.

As she turned round, Katherine said, "Mabel, you are the most tiresome, rude girl I ever knew or heard of. I'll be obliged to go to my room again for quiet." "Will you?" said Mabel, saucily, and then she added in a graver tone, "but forgive me, Kate, and don't go away; I'll be as quiet as a mouse.

"I know you won't. Besides I've no right to endure your impertinent teasing, so I don't see why I should forgive you." A reproachful "Katherine!" from her mother came in to her ear then, making her turn with a reddening cheek. Mabel was standing beside her, and Mrs. Eversleigh, going up to them, asked the cause of the dispute. Katherine answered, "Mabel told me it was eleven o'clock when it was twelve, and so caused this letter to be late." "Intentionally?" "Oh—well, no. But then she teased me, and disturbed me so, afterwards. Really, mamma, she is annoying."

Mrs. Eversleigh glanced at Mabel, who was looking only half sorry, and then at Katherine with her burning cheek, lowering eye, and sullen brow; then she said, "As the letter is too late for to-day's post, Katherine, put it away, and both of you fetch your work, while I tell you a sad event of my girlhood." They obeyed readily, and Mrs. Eversleigh, sitting beside them and shielding her eyes with her hand, said, "It was the Christmas holidays. I was just about your age, Katherine, and my brother John was home from school; he, was in his seventeenth year. There was quite a company of young people together for all our family were there, and many companions besides. At the dinner table wine was used freely. From taste I preferred water, but I soon saw Jack did not. It was considered *manly* to take a glass of wine, and when John doubled that it passed unreproved. But a fear rose within me that would be exceeded also. I watched him narrowly. I saw him steal back into the dining-room after it was deserted, and take another glass. Immediately afterwards, I went in and locked the wine into the sideboard. But that night—how he got it I know not—he was almost intoxicated. Our father saw it, and was slightly annoyed. "The boy's head was not strong; he had taken too much, one glass was enough for him yet. Ah! one glass! It fed the appetite, and his pocket-money supplied him with more. Again and again did he come in, excited with drink; every time making my father sterner, my mother paler and sadder. I was his favorite sister, and perhaps by kindness—but I may not, cannot pause on "perhaps." I was cold, harsh, cruel to him. One night he came out of his room; as I passed the door, he caught my hand, and said, "If you let bygones. Jane, and be the same to me as before, I'll conquer this vice, I will." I threw his hand from me, saying angrily, "You are a disgrace to the family; I have no right to forgive you until I see amendment." I left him and went down stairs, though immediately sorry for what I had said. I did not see John again that night. Next morning, when I rose, I saw, as if pushed under my room door, a scrap of writing paper. I picked it up and read, "I won't disgrace the family any more. When I get nothing but unkind words from my dearest sister, I surely am past hope." It was John's handwriting; and I hurried to his room to plead for forgiveness. He was gone—fled. Half distracted, I ran to my father's room. I found him supporting my mother, who had fainted; while a letter lay on a chair. I seized it. It was a farewell letter from John, saying that he would be in Liverpool when they received this. Leaving my mother in my care, my father followed him; but he was delayed on the way, and ere he arrived in that city John had sailed as a common sailor in a vessel bound for India. Once he wrote to my mother, only once. After a wild career of drunkenness, he fell from the mast and was drowned. My mother died—of a broken heart. I think; and my father grew gloomy and silent. Truly the course of wine had fallen on our home, but O! how different might it have been, but for my unkindness. Oh! my darlings, beware of unkind words." Bursting into tears, Mrs. Eversleigh hurried from the room. Is it necessary to say that the sisters were reconciled; or how, all their lives their mother's tale stood as a beacon to warn them from the ways of unkindness?—*Advice for November.*

A poet, asking a gentleman how he approved of his production, An Ode to Sleep, the latter replied, You have done such justice to the subject that it is impossible to read it without feeling its full weight.

Spotty.—We are not in possession of an unfailing receipe for removing freckles. As a speculation we should try the application of a red-hot poker—that is, of course, if the freckles were not our own.

How quietly might many a one live, if he would care as little for the affairs of others, as he does for his own.

Lay the foundation of your character, like your house, solid.

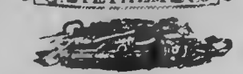
By looking into physical causes, our minds are opened and enlarged.

Spurn not small beginnings; he who can touch the halter may secure the horse.

A Mr. Neald has bequeathed his fortune of $1,250,000 to Queen Victoria.

A benefit for Stonewall Jackson's widow was recently given in a Mobile theatre.

GEO. STETHEM & Co



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to which we would call your attention.

A FEW SETS OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH WARRANTED PLANES

Have been just received.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.,
Hardware Merchants & Ironmongers,
Wholesale and Retail.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,
George Street, Peterborough

December 6, 1865. 49

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Petroleum Company—Jas. Hall.
Cash for Wheat—W. Clinton.
List of Letters—S. J. Carver.
Receipts and Expenditures—Township of Otonabee.
Victoria Orange Lodge—W. McCullagh.
Dunsford Orange Lodge—T. Lamin.
Masonic—C. Cameron.
Factory, Clifton—Montreal House.
Grand Concert—Victoria Hall.
Moss Park—W. A. Scott.
Boots—Graham & Stratton.
New Novels—Graham & Stratton.
Canada Farmer—Graham & Stratton.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1866.

THE CONVENTION.

The Chief Superintendent of education has issued a circular announcing his intention of holding Conventions of Municipal Councillors, Local Superintendents, Visitors, Trustees, Teachers, and other supporters of Public Schools, for the purpose of acquiring local information as to the circumstances or wishes of the people on several subjects connected with Grammar and Common School Education. The first object of those Conventions is:—"To consider any suggestion which may be made for the amendment of the School Law, for the improvement of Schools, for the diffusion of Education, and for the extension and usefulness of Prize-books and Public Libraries."

The second subject is:—"The advisibility of having but one Board of Trustees for a whole township, and the wisdom of making the Township Council that Board.

The third proposed subject for enquiry refers to investing municipal bodies with power to punish by fine or performance of work on roads, the parents who neglect to send their children to school at least four months in the year.

As the Convention for the discussion of the above subjects will be held on the 14th of February. It would be well for the friends of Education in this County to give the matter due consideration, and having done so, attend the Convention and make known the wishes of the people in their various localities, so that the Chief Superintendent may be enabled to take away with him the true mind of the people on these important questions.

In order to obtain the necessary information, it would be best to hold Township meetings beforehand, where the matters could be discussed freely, and the minds of Trustees, Councillors, Local Superintendents, and of *the people* fully ascertained. At those meetings delegates to the Convention could be appointed, who would go prepared to set forth the views of those different meetings, and support those views, if need be, by vote or otherwise.

The people of this county may rest assured that if they allow one or two to represent them at the Convention on the 14th inst., and should these few allow the Chief Superintendent to go away with opinions contrary to the real feelings of our people, they (the people) will be to blame, if hereafter a system of Education is forced upon us derogatory to our best interest, and to the free institutions which we have to guard.

At some of the last Conventions held by Dr. Ryerson some years ago, the principal movers were from the Towns and villages, and some of these cared very little about education, if they could but have the honor of being *appreatly* on the side of popular education.

But the same system of School Boards that suits towns and villages will not suit rural sections, as the most casual observer well knows, and hence the propriety of setting this before the Convention in its proper light.

We trust, therefore, that some steps will be taken to obtain the minds of the people on these matters, and to make it known at the Convention.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.

The most important matters transacted by the Council have been the appointment of Auditors, Local Superintendents of Schools, and the Grammar School Trustees required by the new Act. In the matter of Auditors, no better choice could have been made: the gentlemen appointed this year, performed the onerous duties very satisfactorily last year. They then, for the first time, arranged the accounts under distinct headings, and left them that even a child could comprehend them, and there appears a wise determination on the part of the Council to re-appoint old servants when they have done their duty, rather than appoint new men who may require a year to learn the duties of the office.

In the matter of Local Superintendents, we have invariably advocated one for the County, or at most two. The cry of the old ones was, that they were not paid for their labor and therefore could not afford to spend time in attending to the work. To remedy this, we proposed to have but *one* and pay him, and *expect* him to do the work. This the Council opposed, inclining still to retain the old plan of several Superintendents, although the complaints against the system were so numerous that our ears were deafened with them—which the members of the Council readily admitted. Since, therefore, the old system with its faults is retained, and the hope of remuneration even less than before, it can hardly be expected to be attended to during the present better than it has been in the past, unless those appointed are patriotic enough to give their time and labor for almost nothing; perhaps they will, but it is more than we can reasonably demand, or in justice expect. We think, therefore, since a County Superintendent was not appointed it would have been as well to have carried out the old plan as it was.

The Grammar School Trustees are all unexceptionable men, yet we have grave doubts before us, but we must wait till we find our fears realized, or removed, before making further comments.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

It will be remembered by our readers generally that the great sources of evil in our School Laws have been the continual amendments and changes it has undergone. Some of those it required, and some of them it would have been as well to have let alone. It is only a few years since children could go to any school to which their parents or guardians chose to send them. The Law, however, became so amended as to make it necessary if they did so, to return those children as attending the school of the Section to which their parents belonged, or had a legal right to patronize. This System has had a few years trial, and just as it is being understood it is proposed to turn whole townships into one Section, so to speak. In regard to our School Law it may be truly said to be a piece of patch-work, and which, according to appearances, requires another patch. Under such a process it never can become a System, and it would be well if our Legislators would consider this and set themselves to work to establish it—rather than patch it up every year. The chief Supt. of Education has done a great deal for the cause of education in Canada, and he has done some things that would be as well undone. The great error of this enactments has been want of maturing his schemes and plans before he embodied them in Acts of Parliament. Our readers will we are sure say with us, that it would be wisdom to give some one system a fair trial before it is cast off and one more faulty introduced, merely because it may have attracted the momentary attention of one or two individuals who sit in their office in Toronto, having little to do, but invent work for others, or perhaps, whittle down the best structures of their own handiwork.

Should there be but one Board of Trustees for Townships?

The divisions of the Townships into Sections is one of the most popular provision of the School Law. It has been found to work very well too. The sections have been formed in reference to distance for children to travel to school, and to Trustees attending public meetings. The good sense of the people generally selected the best men of the section as Trustees, with the exception of now and then a man may have been chosen for particular purposes. But on the whole, School matters have been well managed considering the unsatisfactory system of amending and re amending that prevailed at head quarters; and we may safely say that the majority of the people are satisfied with it as it is. To appoint a Board for the whole Township, would impose on five men the work that now requires 80 to 100 to do, and, as sectional and other difficulties would arise, would require a great deal of time, and then would come the subject of paying this Board, which the Chief Superintendent admits may work about. This Board would have more work to attend to than the present Councillors, and very soon would become more expensive; while the work that is now willingly done for nothing, would under this Board cost the Township several hundred dollars annually, and even then, we fear, would not be as well managed as at present. This Board too must have its place of meeting, would it be alternately in each School House or in one central place? If the former plan should be pursued, it would cost the Board much time and trouble; if the latter, those who would have trifling matters to attend to, must travel several miles, and lose a whole day to do what can be now done in an evening from seven to nine o'clock, and more satisfactorily too.—Every section is the best judge of the teacher that suits the neighborhood, and I should a central Board force one on the people contrary to the wishes of the majority of the supporters of such locality, which would be very probable, we would find that the new system would prove more odious in the eyes of the people than the old.

Who should Constitute the Board if but one?

In several of the places which Dr. Ryerson has already visited, the prevailing opinion is against a Township Board, and we may safely say that those in favor of such Boards are from towns and villages. But in not one report that we have read is it even suggested that the Township Council should be the Board. This part of the object of the Convention we will not now discuss as we think the idea is too preposterous ever to be acted upon, and if it should be we are not prepared to say that the Council should not be the Board, although at present we can see nothing to favour their being so. We trust that the Chief Superintendent, when he shall have completed his tour of the Province will have learned that the wishes of the enlightened portion of the community are not for centralization of Boards except in cities, towns, and villages.

Should Attendance be Compulsory?

This is an idea that has originated in the cities. There that class, called the "Arabs of the Streets" exists in great numbers, their parents are perhaps no sunk in vice or drunkenness that they disregards all the ties of nature in relation to their off-spring. This is rarely if ever found to exist in the rural Sections. Hence, in the cities and towns there is absolute necessity for some place of reformation or of education for these roving Arabs, and there should be some means of compelling them to occupy those places; but compulsory attendance at school will be found useless, unless the poor degraded wretches are removed entirely from their inhuman parents and placed where they will receive such moral and intellectual training as will *fit* them for the duties of life. What is the use of five or six hours a day at school for four months of the year only, while they are allowed to remain the other 18 or 20 hours in the atmosphere of thievery, drunkenness, lying and debauchery, and 8 entire months un for the training of thieves and murderers.

The only way to do those poor creatures any good is to establish reformatories into which children between the ages of 8 and 16 not properly provided for by their parents or guardians could be placed and where they could be educated, and have trades taught them, by means of which they might afterwards gain an honest living. Teaching a boy to read and write is not all that is needed to make him honest and industrious. But compulsory education implies, if the child must go to school some body must provide him food and clothing at the same time. Should these Central Boards have the powers to do so? is a question that arises out of the above, and thus it will be seen that compulsory education carries us farther than merely compelling parents to send their children to school: it compels us to find food and clothing as well as a school and school-books—it compels us to build reformatories where those who are neglected can be housed and provided for, and in order to do them any good compels us to find employment for them; but all this we contend appertains to cities and large towns only and is not applicable to rural sections, hence is not needed in them. But apart from all this, compulsory education is contrary to the genius of Free Institutions and never will be tolerated by a free people; and we are persuaded that the people of Upper Canada are too enlightened to allow such a law to stain the statutes of our fair land.

Opening a New Presbyterian Church.

The opening services of the New Presbyterian Church, at Lakevale, on the 4th line of Emily and Smith will be on Sabbath next. The Rev. J. Laing, of Cobourg will preach at 10 a. m., and at 2 p. m. The Rev. J. M. Roger, at ½ past 6 in the evening. On Monday there will be a Soiree in the new Church when a good Tea, excellent addresses, and sweet music will be the order of the day.—Several eloquent speakers are on the programme. Tea is ever good—and music is always cheering. But apart from the pleasure to be derived, there are other objects we suppose. The Presbyterian friends of west Smith and east of Emily have been inducted, for the cause of truth, to erect a Church for divine service; we trust, therefore, that all who can will make it an object to be present at their opening services—on Monday—and and, if even in a small way, in the good work, and thus encourage the friends there and strengthen their hands.

Concert.

In our advertising columns will be found the notice of a Concert to come off at the Victoria Hall on the eighth instant.—We are glad to be able to announce to our readers so rich a treat as will be afforded those who attend, through the performance of the "Port Hope Warblers." These gentlemen accompanied the excursion of the Municipal authorities to Rochester last autumn, and while greatly to the pleasure of the excursionists, and so greatly pleased with them were our neighbors on the other side of the line that they have several times invited them over to assist at Concerts got up for charitable and benevolent purposes. Mr. Caisse has kindly lent his grand piano for the occasion. We can only say "Come one, come all!"

Anniversary of Good Templars.

The ninth Anniversary of the Independent Order of Good Templars, in Peterborough, will be celebrated on Monday evening next, in Scott's Assembly Rooms. The Past Grand Worthy Chaplain of the Order will be present on the occasion. The friends of the Temple are doing all in their power to make this Anniversary superior to any previous one. We trust they may be enabled to succeed to their highest hopes. For particulars see hand bills.

Remember the Tea Meeting in the Bible Christian Church, on to-morrow, (Friday) evening. The proceeds will be used in behalf of the Trustee Fund of the Church. The President of the Bible Christian Conference, and other ministers, will deliver addresses. Proceedings are announced to commence at six o'clock p. m.

Literary Club.

This evening, there will be readings and recitations by the following gentlemen:—Messrs. J. A. Hall, Knapp, Haggart, W. H. Scott, O'Donnell, Strickland and Burnham. Doors open at 7½ p. m. The public are respectfully invited.

County Orange Lodge.

The Annual meeting of the County of Peterborough Loyal Orange Lodge will be held at the Orange Hall, in Peterborough, on Tuesday next, the 6th Instant.

Fire

On Sabbath morning, the Shingle Factory just north of Mr. Dickson's Flour Mill, (and very contiguous, too,) was consumed by fire. The under part, we believe, was used as a Shingle Factory by Wm. Toole, Esq., and the upper part by George Tanner, Esq., as a Chair Factory and Turning Shop. The cause of the fire is unknown, but is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Mr. Toole is a heavy loser—about $3,000, insured for $2,000. Mr. Tanner lost considerable stuff—about $1,000, insured for $200. From the nearness of the building to the Flour Mill, it must have been in great danger; it did not suffer much, although once or twice on fire.

Donations for January.

The thanks of the Committee for the Protestant Home are due for the following articles:—Mrs. Bailey, piece of beef for soup. Mr Borland, Douro, 50 lbs. of flour; Mr D. Hamilton, Douro, 50 lbs. flour, also 1½ bushels of potatoes; Mrs. John Hall, Smith, a large basket of cakes from a Soiree; Mr. W. Simpson, Smith, 100 lbs. flour, from his little boy, a basket of cakes for the children; Mr. John Endicott, 1½ bushels of potatoes; Mr. Lewis Davis, Smith, a load of wood: Mr. T. M. Fairbairn, soap, lard, butter, salt and sugar; J. Sullivan, Hunter St. 2s 6; Mr. Winch, a shin of beef; Mr. Howden, a shin of beef; from the other butchers, pieces for soup.

The American Farmer, is the title of a neat little monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture, published in the City of Rochester, N. Y., at the rate of one dollar a year in advance. It contains numerous engravings of buildings, animals and implements, and also several useful remarks on the above subjects. The reading matter of the *Farmer* for a year will be found worth more than a dollar.

Beef that was beef.

Mr. Henry Collins brought a beef into market, yesterday, that weighed 1107 lbs of meat. The hide weighed 127 lbs, and the tallow over that amount.

The Hon. Billa Flint was entertained by his constituents at a public dinner, on last Thursday. A large number were present on the occasion.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the County, as announced in our last issue, met on Tuesday, and in due form elected Evans Ingram, Esq., of Otonabee, Warden for the current year.

The members present were Messrs. Peter Pearce, P. M. Grover, John Kidd, John Carnegie, jr., Edward Patterson, E. Ingram, John Millar, M. S. Dean, George Fitzgerald, John Lucas, J. W. Gilmour, A. C. Dunlop, Jeremiah McCarthy, W. A. Scott, John Carroll, Thomas Probert, James Mellville, S. S. Peck was not present first day, but was the remainder of the session.

A motion to grant the Rev. Mr. Beck the sum of $50, as a testimonial for his regular attendance at the jail, was also lost by a vote of 10 to 7.

A By-law to repeal a clause of By law 262, for levying a tax on certain lands in Harvey for re-survey, was introduced by Mr. Dean.

FRIDAY—FOURTH DAY.

Council met; 18 present.

A circular from the County of Welland, also a copy of a memorial to the Legislative Assembly on the subject of interest, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A memorial to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of Canada, praying for the extension of Burleigh Road, was read and adopted.

Messrs. Carnegie and Gilmour were appointed a Committee, to be associated with the Warden, to attend to any matter that may require their attention between sessions.

On motion of Mr. Grover, the agreements of certain parties on the Bobcaygeon Road, as to granting certain lands for the improvement of the Road, were directed to be sent to the Government.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Scott, Local Superintendents of Schools are required to give a certificate before drawing any salary, that, up to the time they seek salary, they have fulfilled the duties of their office.

A By-law appointing County Officers was read and passed. A list of these officers is given above.

The account of Mr. John English was referred to Committee on Finance.

A By-law was also passed repealing certain clauses in By-law 262, referring to the re-survey of Harvey.

SATURDAY—FIFTH DAY.

The Council met; all present.

The Warden intimated to the Council that Capt. Rubidge had applied to him to have a portico or covering erected over the steps at the door of the Registry Office, to protect the same from falling ice and snow.

On motion, the Clerk was instructed to procure a copy of the *Journal of Education* for each member of the Council.

On motion of Mr. Grover, seconded by Mr. Gilmour, the Committee on Schools were instructed to report that a sum of money equal to one half the Government apportionment to said schools, be paid to the Grammar Schools of the County, provided said Schools shall be free.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported. The report was adopted. The only changes in the report of last year are:

In Beat No. 7, Bobcaygeon Road, James Lyle instead of James Ritchie as before.

Beat No. 13, Bobcaygeon Road, Andrew Lott instead of William Brower.

Beat No. 15, Bobcaygeon Road, John Thompson, of Snowden, instead of John Hughes, of Galway.

Beat No. 22, on the Peterson Road, Geo. Rowe, instead of George Mason.

Beat No. 23, on Peterson Road, Andrew Brown instead of John Barnum.

Beat No. 32, Peterson Road, C. Dalman, instead of P. Walsh.

Beat No. 33, between Otonabee and Asphodel, James Scott instead of E. Birdsall.

Beat No. 38, Dummer, James Carver instead of John Clements.

Beat No. 41, Dummer, Jas. Ivory instead of William Cannon.

Beat No. 42, Dummer, William Clydale instead of Henry Ingram.

Beat No. 47, Dummer, Andrew Kempt instead of Thos. Armstrong.

Beat No. 51, between Belmont and County Northumberland, James Sedgwick instead of Robert Johnston.

Beat No. 56, Galway, Wm. McElwain instead of Thos. Hoey.

A reduction of $2.50 was allowed to the Municipality of Burleigh, in the purchase of their seal.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the settlement of the new Townships reported, recommending that the Government be memorialized to extend the Burleigh Road as far as the Township of Dudley, as a means of inducing settlers into the new Townships of the County.

The Committee on Finance recommend the payment of the following claims and accounts:

Wm. Helms, pots for Jail,	$24 00
T. E. Nichol, balance for maps,	25 00
J. Brown, for hanging do	34 00
J. S. Carver, postage,	17 18
Nicholls & Hall, lamps, &c.,	3 95
John English, repairs,	9 50
Board Public Instruction—East	46 20
do do Peterboro	3 40
R. Romaine, printing, stationery and roll-books,	437 06
T. B. Clement, survey of Harvey,	218 55

The Committee also recommend the payment of $15 per quarter to Mr. E. Pearse, for services rendered.

Also, that two Maps of the Town, by Fitzgerald & Bolger, be purchased.

A further grant of $65 was allowed to Mr. E. Pearse, for services rendered in preparing books for use of the several Municipalities, and that the same be a charge of $5 each upon the Municipalities receiving them.

Mr. Norton was also allowed 10 cents per day for the maintenance of prisoners until the June session.

The report also states that from the Auditors' statement of the assets and liabilities, and abstract of detailed statement of receipts and disbursements, up to the 31st December last, there is a balance of assets over the liabilities of $9269, and in the receipts and disbursements there is a balance of cash on hand of $2334.36.

The Committee on printing recommended accepting the tender of Mr. Romaine for printing minutes, and one By-law of Roads and Bridges, and the Rolls for the Municipalities; that of Graham & Stratton, for printing List of Convictions, &c. They also recommended that other printing be given to the Printer in town who will do it at the lowest rate.

Messrs. Scott, Carnegie and Dean were appointed a Committee to confer with the Council of the Town of Peterborough, and the Municipalities interested in reference to communication with the back country, by way of Mud Lake and Pigeon Creek, as to the probable cost of such road, and the assistance such Municipalities would be willing to give towards the construction of it.

On motion of Mr. Gilmour, it was agreed to memorialize the Commissioner of Crown Lands to have stone monuments placed on the western governing lines of the several concessions, N. Monaghan, and that Messrs. Stewart and McDougall be recommended as Surveyors.

Messrs. W. A. Scott and M. S. Dean were appointed Commissioners to see to repairing of the Buckhorn Bridge.

On motion of Mr. Grover, the Committee on the new Jail were allowed to report. We glean the following items:—The entire cost of the new Jail is $16,103 36; of this the Government paid $6,000 00.

The original contract was	$12554 35
Extra Work	1469 73
Alteration by order of Inspector	861 15
Cost of furnishing, &c	1718 46
	$16103 35

The following resolution was unanimously carried:

Moved by Mr. Gilmour, seconded by Mr. Carnegie.—That this Council cannot permit the members of the Jail Committee, Messrs. Ingram, Grover and Pearce, to retire from the labors of the said Committee, without expressing its approval of the manner in which those gentlemen have discharged the important duties appertaining to such Committee: and that this Council do now, on the satisfactory completion of said building, and the closing of the labors of said Committee, tender the thanks of this Council for the zeal and care with which they have discharged the duties of the said Committee.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met on Monday evening last; His Worship the Mayor, and Messrs. Burnham, Chamberlen, Hamilton, Cox, Millar, Ormond, Doherty, Stevenson, Wrighton and Wilson present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A Petition from Benjamin Reynolds, stating that he has now no way of making a living by labor, having lost an arm, and asking the Council to remit a fine of fifty dollars, inflicted upon him in the Police Court, for selling liquors without license.

The Finance Committee reported recommending payment of the following accounts: James Lince, Returning Officer for North Ward, $6.00; Rent for House, North Ward, $6.00; Robert Rowe, Returning Officer for South Ward, $6.00; Office for Election, $6; M. Hogan, Returning Officer, South Ward, $6.00; House for Election, $6.00; James Edwards, Returning Officer, East Ward, $6; S. J. Carver, for postage and box, $1.65.

The committee also recommended that Mr. E. Poole do furnish coffins for indigent persons, as he agrees to furnish the same at $2 each.

The chairman of committee on Charites submitted a report of expenditure up to date: amount, $131.

A By-law was passed appointing Robert Rowe and T. G. Hazlitt Assessors for the current year.

Mr. Wm. Arnott was reappointed Chief Constable for the Town.

Mr. Millar was appointed on the Charity committee, in the place of Mr. Ormond.

Mr. Ormond gave notice that at the next meeting he would introduce a By-law for apportioning of the Expenditure on Streets and Bridges.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, the Street and Bridge Committee were authorized to receive tenders for the delivery of 20,000 feet of 2 inch plank and scantling, before the first of June. As some misunderstanding existed relating to the motion, it was reconsidered and afterwards passed.

On motion of Mr. Cox, seconded by Mr. Millar,—a list of the fines that have been imposed for the last 2 years, including those that have been paid in part and those that have not been paid, was directed to be prepared for the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. Cox gave notice that at next meeting he would introduce a By-law for the appointment of License Inspectors, the regulating of Licenses, and other purposes.

The Council adjourned for two weeks.

North Monaghan Intellectual Improvement Society.

The Rev. Mr. Allen, of Millbrook, gave the inaugral Lecture of the Society, at the Town Hall, on Monday evening, the 17th inst., Subject, "Thoughts on Thinkers and Workers," or "Characteristics of Great Minds." The Rev. Mr. Blain occupied the chair

Mr. Allen commenced by stating the pleasure it afforded him to be able to comply with the wishes of the Association, this being the fifth time he had the honor of opening the series of lectures for the season. Referring to the subject he had chosen, he went on to show the elevating influence produced by conversing with the distinguished in thought or action which he compared to mountain air and scenery on the debilitated and sickly dwellers in the sultry plains of India and other tropical countries.

The present age was marked by the diffusion of knowledge. Its two great channels were the school master and the press, among lesser instruments were Mechanics Institutes and kindred societies to the I. I. Society of this Township, through which it is intended to elevate labor by bringing it as a body in contact with its soul—thought. Previous ages too much divorced intellect and toil. The thinker knew little of his toiling brother, they were strangers and frequently despised each other. But now it is otherwise, one, from his closet, the other from his mine or dingy workshop meet on common ground—the lecture room—where the most distinguished men in Great Britain have of late appeared.

He (Mr. A.) differed from those who thought shallowness necessarily resulted from diffusion. Fountains none less exhausted—reservoirs not less deep because streams more widely spread. He considered Carlyle unjust when he condemns the present age as mechanical—more correctly, social and brotherly. In spreading knowledge all should assist according to light and strength and use their best efforts to help our generation. And in trying to do this, can we do better than study the characters of those who have been *powers* in their day, and left their mark broad and deep upon their fellow-men and try and eliminate from the living thinkers, and actors the secrets of their power—in other words, to discover from a few examples the elements which combined make men great.

Foremost among the element of greatness he would place *Originality*—greatness used in its popular sense. In the highest and noblest sense, none are great in whom we do not recognize the moral—nay in its broad sense, even the religious element. And history shows that the religious sense is almost a faculty in the highest order of minds. But by greatness here he meant that power in man which has in any wise made him a *force* in his day and generation

Continuing his remark, Mr. Allen noticed originality in action and in thought, which he illustrated at great length and said that though nature always presented the same features, yet in all the great masters of descriptive poetry, from Homer to Tennyson, we see something new. To each, nature revealed a beauty that shone upon no eyes but his, and spoke with a voice which found no interpreter before him, and as a result of interest and continuous study, opened a splendour and beauty known not to the superficial and irreverent.

Next to *originality* he would place *power*—a word rather hard to define. It is, however, something which has a creative effect upon us and belongs only to thinkers of the first order. Who can look upon the power exerted by the great object in nature, such as Niagra, oceans, lofty mountains, noble prospects and the starry skies without having thoughts and feelings spring up within them, born of the mighty influence which they exert upon our minds, so with the powers of nature. How solemn and awful the hush which precedes the convulsion of the elements, and how generative of thought: the tempest, the thunder and lightening flash. So also with great thoughts, they lift us up as wings, every thought seems prolific, becomes the germ of thoughts in our own minds, and we are as it were forced to think by an irresistible power. This part of the subject was illustrated by reference to Burk, Milton, Sheridan, Tennyson, Byron, Burns and Longfellow.

Next to *power*, he would place *earnestness* inspired by lofty aims and objects. Every great thinker and worker aims to prove something, and is therefore earnest, he feels the burden and pressure of his task.

Earnestness is a characteristic of all great thinkers. A quality inducing a man to look into the deep realities of life rather than dwell upon the surface, apt rather to produce and eyes than smiling lips. It is especially a quality of great reformers, and noticed Elijah, St. Paul, Luther, Wilberforce and Howard, and is necessary to support them by its mighty enthusiasm under discouragement, obloquy, persecution and worse, misconception of their motives, which are too surely their portion.

As another of the characteristics of the Great, he would name *Faith* in their intentions or conclusions. As nothing great can be effected by him who feels he stands upon doubtful ground, hence we find in all leading thinkers and workers a confidence in the truth of their convictions which to others may seem rash audacity, but which is in fact the result of clearness and depth of view and patient investigation. They feel they stand on the unchanging rock of truth, and hence they feel that the attainment of their object is only a question of time. Could it be supposed that Columbus would have endured all his discouragements at Courts and on the sea if he did not feel that there was a western world ready to receive the overteeming population of the old land. Galileo, when persecuted and imprisoned might be made to falsify himself, but still in his own mind, believed that the world moved still. Sir Wm. Wallace believed his country could be saved and he did it. Our own Wellington believed in British endurance and pluck, and hence the brave patience of that immortal squire which turned the tide of victory in favor of English arms, and made just then the ark of freedom—the thermopylae of the world. This confidence at once in their own convictions and the truth and justice of their cause is the very soul of every reform aiming at the sweeping away abuses whether of a religious, moral, political or industrial kind. "Truth is powerful and will prevail" has ever been the watchword of freedom, of social progress, in fine of every movement aiming at the regeneration of man.

In the last place he would name *work*. A popular but mistaken opinion existed with reference to men of genius that they could dispense with the labour and method necessary to men of ordinary minds. Indolence and high powers are sometimes associated, there may have been instances of this, but no man ever leaves abiding impress without toil, and certainly the intellectual leaders of the present day do not plead guilty to the charge of indolence. If there is one truth more than another graven upon the records of the present age, it is this, *the dignity of labour*. He can demand the silly affectation of some in schools, in colleges, in life who pretend that attainments are not the product of labour, far better say with Bailey—"I know what study is" &c. As well might we say that the order of their courses robbed the stars of their lustre, the orderly March of the seasons lessened our sense of their beauty and variety, or the ocean failed to fill our minds with a sense of its majesty and power by the recurrence of its tides, as that methodistical labour detracted from talent. Newton said he owed all to work. Southey—a martyr to work. Wordsworth—high priest of nature—a man of orderly work. Byron—erratic and desultory—but a great reader as his works testify. He might extend the list *ad infinitum*. It may, therefore, be affirmed that any monument reared by human thought has been the product of high powers, and earnest and persevering toil, and if unwilling to work we must be content to remain ignoble, as most subjects must be long and intensely viewed to be known.

Having thus examined some of the elements which make men great, he said, since we cannot imitate originality or power, we can earnestness, faith, and labour, and by studying the characters of the distinguished, we may ourselves learn to shine—though in a lower sphere—a narrower orbit, and with diminished lustre.

Mr. Allen then reviewed the subject at considerable length, drew practical lessons therefrom which he impressed upon the audience and concluded an able, eloquent, interesting, and instructive address of one hour and fifteen minutes duration, which was listened to throughout with the closest attention.

Mr. Bennett moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. Wood.

The Rev. Mr. Blain, in according the vote of thanks, passed a well merited eulogium on the ability displayed in the delivery of such a lecture as they had just heard and hoped that all present would profit by it."

The proceedings terminated by singing the Doxology.

COM.

We have been favored by Messrs. Chewett & Co., Toronto, with the last number of *London Society*. The place where this periodical can be obtained requires only to be known, to ensure it an extensive sale. For sale by Chewett & Co., Toronto; also, at the Examiner Book Store Peterborough.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

In the American papers of yesterday we find a synopsis of the recommendations made by the U. S Revenue Commissioners to the American Government, on the subject of Reciprocity with the B. N. A. Provinces. Our readers are already aware that the Commissioners recommended to their Government the appointment of joint Commissioners to negotiate a new Treaty, and the extension of the existing Treaty for a year, so as to give time for the arrangement of the new one. In making their report, the Commissioners appended a draft Bill prepared by Mr. E. H. Derby, giving effect to their recommendations.

This draft Bill, it appears, provides for the extension of the existing Treaty for one year from the 17th March, 1866, on the concession that Canada shall repeal all duties and taxes on salt, cars, locomotives, vehicles of all kinds, machinery, furniture, tools, implements, soap, starch, boots, shoes, leather, horse-shoes and horse shoe nails, harness, tacks, brad, watches, music and musical instruments, clocks, tin and wooden ware, mousseline de laines, coarse shawls, satinets and sheetings and shirtings worth less than one dollar a pound, and shall raise her internal tax and duty on spirits to at least 75 cents per gallon, wine measure, and discontinue her free ports on Lakes Huron and Superior.—*Globe*.

Home it Forwards!—We mean all the wheat, flower, and other produce intended for the American market. No time should now be lost. There must yet be large quantities of our productions which have no found the market—in fact, some parties believe that *fully one-third* of our late splendid harvest is yet held in store. The whole of this should be shipped into the United States before the 17th of March next. New commercial regulations may arise from the conferences between Messrs. Galt and Howland and the American Government, but, under the most favourable as at the present time. Our farmers, millers, produce-dealers, and others directly interested, should be careful not to let the present opportunity pass unimproved. There is sufficient time before the expiry of the Treaty to get all the produce of our farms which we can spare, safely delivered to our American neighbours, but that time must not be frittered away. If it is, it is quite possible there may be such a rush of freight at the last that the railways may not be able to move it forward just enough, and some of the laggards get badly bitten. With proper precautions, this result may be wholly avoided. The openness of the winter thus far, and the comparatively poor sleighing there as been, have prevented the farmers in the newer townships from getting their grain forward. There is now some improvement in the roads, and all who come into contact with the agricultural classes should impress upon them the necessity, both for the Province and themselves, that they should make the delivery of their grain, pork, &c, their first consideration. Much can be done in this way to effect this desirable end, and we hope our millers, grain-buyers, and retail merchants will take the trouble to do so. We may regret, but we cannot prevent, the Americans from copying the commercial policy of such nations as Japan and China after March next, but they cannot do it before that period. In the meantime, we can at least have all last season's plentiful crop safely delivered in their markets, which, although it will be a great benefit to the Americans themselves, yet it will be a greater one to us: so we repeat—hurry it forward!—*Trade Review*

A Wealthy Church.—The Church in Mexico consists of one Archbishop, eight Bishops, and about 10,000 interior clergy of all orders. It is the richest church established in the world. Its landed property, mortgages, and rents are estimated to be worth about $150,000,000, to say nothing of the untold millions invested in cathedrals and church edifices, which are all of the most solid and costly construction, and are said to be as valuable now as the day they were built. With their gold and silver vessels, candlesticks and other ornaments, these buildings (of which there are 108 in the city of Mexico alone) estimated at $150,000,000. The landed property is continually increasing in value, in the same measure that the silver mines are becoming more productive. The revenues of the clergy are still very large, though not so enormous as they were when Mexico was a Spanish colony. At that time the annual income of the Archbishop was $104,000, and that of the eight Bishops united $400,000. The Archbishop is the financial as well as the ecclesiastical head of the church, and subordinate to him there is a single person in each diocese, by whom this vast property is controlled.

Carry them for your Defence.—A box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers can be carried in your vest pocket. They stop a cough in five minutes, and sore throat in an hour, and cure a cold in one day. 25 cents a box. At all Druggists.

A Wast Sufferer.—The public have long felt the want of something that could be depended upon for the cure of rheumatism, sprains, bruises, neuralgia, bowel complaints, &c, and we are happy to say that what is now supplied in the shape of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." It is truly a most wonderful medicine, and one that effects an immediate and permanent cure in all cases for which it is recommended. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

R. R. R.

MEDICINE FOR THE POOR.
MEDICINE FOR THE POOR.
MEDICINE FOR THE POOR.

Radway's Ready Relief is the poor man's best friend, for it will relieve him of pain in a few minutes and cure him if sick without loss of time. If the laborer, the mechanic, sailor, woodcutter, the boatman, the farmer, the merchant, the student or the professional man is seized with pain or is sick, Radway's Ready Relief will cure him quickly. Not one day in a year need be lost by sickness, if this medicine is used when pain or discomfort is experienced. It should be in every hut, cabin, house, palace, shop, camp, barge, canal boat in the land. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

BIRTH.

At Lindsay, on the 23rd inst. Mrs. John Bertram, of a daughter.

At Ennismore, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, the wife of Mr. T. Sarsfield Lehane, of a son.

DIED.

At Peterboro, on the 24th instant, in the 57th year of her age, Maria, beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Ford.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough, January 31, 1866.

Flour ₱ brl	$6 00	@	$7 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 25	@	1 35
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1 00	@	1 10
Potatoes	0 25	@	0 37½
Barley ₱ bush	0 55	@	0 60
Peas "	0 55	@	0 60
Oats "	0 30	@	0 35
Hay ₱ ton new	7 00	@	8 00
Hides ₱ cwt	5 00	@	5 25
Sheepskins	1 00	@	1 50
Wool ₱ lb	0 35	@	0 00
Beef ₱ cwt	8½ 00	@	8½ 00
Pork ₱ cwt	7 50	@	8 00
Eggs, per dozen	0 15	@	0 15
Butter, fr	0 17	@	0 19
Cordwood	1 50	@	1 70
Fowl, per pair	0 20	@	0 25

THE HORSE.

"Of the great number of animals under the control of man, the horse is unquestionably the most serviceable;" but is not strange that so many who own horses, and who are dependent on their labor for a living, should neglect to give them that care and attention which their own interests no less than the safety and comfort of the horse demands. The best medicine for horses is "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine," of this there can be no doubt—it is safe and easily given.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine dealers. 4

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*.

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pain in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.* The *Canadian Pain Destroyer* has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are deligh

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
New York

9-3m

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, call for this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisment in another column

Peterboro, Feb 24, 1865. 7-8in

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Prescott, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, *in my belief, the best remedy before* the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it, with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-4in

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st January, 1866.

Allen, Wm.	Lutes, N.
Anderson, John	Lynond, M.
Bartlet, Paul	Leslie, Thomas
Brock, Miss Frances C.	Martin, Wm. H. S.
Conley, James	Montgomery, John
Clark, Mrs Elizabeth	Morrow David
Curtis, Lazarus	Moncrief, William
Cheney, James P.	Murney, Wm. H.
Chambers, Samuel	McFadden, C. E.
Condon, Pat	McCrea, Thomas
Duncan, Agnes W.	McIntosh, James
Drain, Miss Margaret	McLean, William
Dewan, Joshua	McFetish, James A.
Dick, H.	Nesbitt, Henderson
Fogarty, John	Northcott, Job
Finn, Mrs. John	Nunan, Ellen
Flynn, William	O'Brien, Thomas
Foley, Miss Hannah M.	Palmer, Alex.
Fraser, William	Roach, Mrs Catherine
Fowler, James	Rahally, Thomas
Falls, William	Smith, Samuel
Green, Robert	Smith, Joseph
Geary John	Swan, Nicholas
Gordon, Michael	Sedgwick, Thos.
Ingersoll, Isaac	Thwait, Metcalf
Kelley, Mrs. John (Blacksmith)	White, Mrs.
	Wood, F. M.
Kennedy, Mrs Sarah R.	Wilson, Sidney
Kempt, Robert	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.

MESS PORK
FOR SALE.

100 BARRELS just received direct from Chicago.

Apply to
W. A. SCOTT.

Peterboro, Feb. 1, 1866- 5-3in

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No. 155, will be held

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

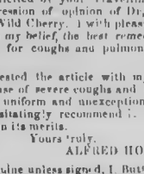
At half-past seven o'clock, in the Lodge Room Market Block.

A full attendance is particularly requested.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.

CHAS. CAMERON,
Secretary

Peterborough, January 31, 1866.



Victoria Loyal Orange Lodge,
NO. 180.

THE regular monthly meeting of Loyal Orange Lodge No. 180, will be held in the Orange Hall, Peterborough,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT,

At half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

W. McCULLAGH,
Secretary.

Peterboro, Feb. 1, 1866.

Diamond Loyal Orange Lodge,
NO. 80.

THE regular monthly meeting of Loyal Orange Lodge No. 80, will be held in the Orange Hall, Hopkins Block, Peterboro

ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT,

at half past seven o'clock. p. m.

THOS. LANNIN,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Feb. 1, 1866.

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditures

Corporation of Township of Otonabee for 1865.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Balance from 1864 account	$ 138 36	For School purposes	$3950 50
From Collector of 1864	5293 68	Township Officers, Councillors' pay, &c.	657 00
Fines	19 00	Charities	244 72
Non-resident Taxes	897 15	Law expenses, rent, postage, stationery	172 41
Commission on County Rates	63 11	Roads and Bridges	2047 94
Licenses	20 00	County Rates	2524 46
Clergy Reserve Fund	270 90	Bal. (carried to ac. 1866) cash in hand	91 91
Legislative School Grant	244 00		
Land Improvement Fund for 1860	89 82		
Collector of 1865	1124 00		
Road sold	16 00		
	$8400 02		$8400 02

J. S. RUSSELL,
GEORGE EVANS, } AUDITORS.

GRAND
CONCERT!
COMPLIMENTARY.

TO BE GIVEN AT THE

VICTORIA HALL
PETERBOROUGH,

On Thursday, the 8th February, 1866,

As an acknowledgment of the valuable services of Mr. HEATHFIELD, Organist of St. John's Church, Peterborough.

THE PORT HOPE WARBLERS

Have kindly volunteered their services on the occasion, and will be assisted by several Ladies and Gentlemen from Cobourg, Port Hope and Peterborough.

Doors open at half-past seven, Concert to commence at eight.

TICKETS 25 Cents, Reserved Seats 50 Cents, to be had at any of the Book Stores.

☞ For particulars see Programmes.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Peterboro', Jan 31, 1866. 5-2in

BOOKS! BOOKS!

BOOKS! BOOKS!

The following are a few of the Books that can be had at the

Examiner Book Store,
No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.

Josephus—with plates
Morrison's Family Devotions
The Land and the Book
Wanderings over Bible Lands and Seas
Evenings at Home
Scott's Poetical Works—cloth & morocco
Byron's " "
Cowper's " "
Burns's " "
Elm Grange, a summer in the Country
Living for a purpose
Edgar Clifton or right and wrong
Happy stories for Happy hearts
Ralph Saunders
The Seven little Sisters
The long holidays
Eva and her play fellows
Roses and Thorns
The Ways of Pleasantness
Summer Gleanings
The Boy's handy book of Games
Four footed Favourites
Winter in Spitzbergen
Joyful Sunday Stories
The Knights of the red cross
Noble Dames of Ancient History
Good and Bad
Self taught Men
The Gravelyn Family
Adventures of seven-footed Foresters
Romantic Belmds
Scripture Stories for the Young
Moral and Religious Anecdotes
Ports and Portry of the Bible
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church
Book of 1000 tales
Schoubery-cotta Family
Diary of Kitty Treyblyan
Children's sayings
Lady's Manual of Fancy work
Young Woman's Friend
Every little Boy's Book
Family Walking Sticks
Gift Book for good little children
Byepaths of Biography
Meet for Heaven
Life in Heaven
Heaven our Home
The near and Heavenly Horizons
Fanny and Arthurs
Leaves from the Book of nature
Life in the Woods
The samwell Stories
Red Frank's or the Christians Panoply
The Triumphs of invention
Aids to Prayer
The Pathway of Promise
Personal Piety
The Sunday Evening Book
The Throne of Grace
Able to Save
Christian Love and Loyalty
Truth and Love
Florence and Henry
Pastoral Recollections
Olive Leaves
The Better Way
The Story of Joseph and his Brethren
The Orphans of Glenulva
The Giant Killer, or the Battle which all must fight
Home and its Associations
What shall I be
The Robber's Cave
A handy Book of Medical information
The busy hives around us
Corbett's advice to young men
Father's coming home
War and Peace
Friendly hands and kindly words
Things in the Forest

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866.

NEW NOVELS.

The following New Novels are for sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

"Putting on Airs;" "The Crock of Gold;" "Common Sense;" "Roanoke, or where is Utopia;" "The Fenian Chief, or the Martyr of '65;" "How I managed my Children," and "How I managed my house on £200 a year."

February 1st 1866.

Canada Farmer.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Canadian Farmer received at the Examiner Book Store at Club rates.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber is now prepared to buy WHEAT and PEASE at the different points on the Railway as usual.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Jan. 31, 1866. 5-3in

Petroleum Company!

Peterboro', Jan. 29th, 1866.

JAS. HALL, Esq.,

President Peterboro Petroleum Co.,

SIR:—We the undersigned Stockholders in the Peterboro Petroleum Comp'y, respectfully request that you would call a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the company, for the purpose of giving us an opportunity of expressing our opinion as to the best mode of furthering and expediting the work, and also to acquaint ourselves generally with the position of the Company's affairs.

We are, Sir,
Your Obedient Servants,

George Mitchell,	John Hewitt,
Thos. Lannin,	Richard P. Cook,
Wm. McCullough,	John Doherty,
James Edger,	William White,
Edwin Morris,	

IN accordance with the above Requisition, I hereby call a meeting of the Stockholders of the Company for

Tuesday, the 6th of February,

At 7 o'clock, p. m., at the Town Hall.

JAMES HALL,
President.

Peterboro, Jan. 31st, 1866. 5

SEVERAL BALES

NEWLY IMPORTED

Factory Cottons!

TO BE SOLD

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Just received at the

Montreal House.

ALSO,

A CASE OF

CLOUDS!

at 2s 3d, 2s 6d, and 3s.

Peterborough, February 1, 1866.

GEORGE ALLEN,
GUN & WHITE-SMITH,
Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

NEW MUSIC.

GALLOPS.

Humming Bird, ...by Woodlan.
Three O'Clock, ...by Hegemeyer.
Canadian Winter, ...by Miller.

WALTZES.

Farewell,.....by Belle.
Saluatella, ...by Laurent.

QUADRILLES.

Drawing Room, ... by Woodlan
Mezland,.....by Collins.

Can be obtained at

D. PENTLANDS
Dental Rooms.

Peterboro, Jan. 24, 1866. 4-3in

NOTICE.

ALL persons having books in their possession, belonging to the old "Mechanics' Institute," are requested to return the same to me immediately.

G. A. COX.

Peterborough, Jan. 15th, 1866.

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRACTICAL
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.
Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Ashery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

A BY-LAW

{L.S.} *To repeal a certain By law enforcing the Temperance Act of 1864 in the Township of Otonabee.*

BE IT ENACTED by the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Otonabee, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the By-law aforesaid by the duly qualified municipal electors of the Township of Otonabee, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four prohibiting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issuing of Licenses therefor, within said Municipality, and under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864, be and the same is hereby repealed.

(Signed,)
GEO. READ, *Township Clerk.*
E. INGRAM, *Reeve.*

Council Chamber, Otonabee, 15th January, 1866.

NOTICE.

On Friday, the 16th day of February next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, in the Village of Keene, in the Township of Otonabee, a meeting of the municipal electors of the Municipality of said Township of Otonabee, will be held for the taking of a poll to decide whether or not the above By-law is approved by such electors.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, Jan. 15th, 1866. 3-4in

A BY-LAW

To repeal a certain By-law (so far as it relates to the Township of Smith) for the enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864, in the United Townships of Smith and Harvey.

BE IT ENACTED by the Municipal Council of the Township of Smith, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,—That a By-law adopted by the duly qualified municipal electors of the United Townships of Smith and Harvey, on the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864, be and the same is (as far as the same relates to the Township of Smith) hereby repealed.

(Signed) M. S. DEAN, *Reeve.*
CHRISTOPHER BURTON, *Township Clerk.*

Town Hall, Smith, Jan. 24th, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 26th day of February, 1866, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, at the Town Hall, Smith, a meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Township of Smith, will be held, for the taking of a poll to decide whether or not the repealing By-Law is approved by such electors.

CHRISTOPHER BURTON,
Township Clerk.

Smith, January 24th, 1866. 4-4in

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to Parliament, at next Session, for an Act to authorise the sale of the Peterborough and Otonabee Lake Railway to the highest bidder and to enable the purchaser to form a new Company or to amalgamate with any existing Railway Company for the extension of the Railway, and to invest such new or amalgamated Company with the powers of the expired charter and with new powers required for further extensions.

ALBERT DUMBLE.

Peterboro', Jan. 23rd, 1866. 4

The Hamilton Spectator.
Great Inducements to Canvassers

THE steadily increasing popularity of the *Hamilton Spectator*, evidenced by the subscription list trebling itself in a single year, encourages the Proprietors to offer additional inducements to their friends throughout Upper Canada to still further extend its circulation. The following Prizes will be awarded to those who shall bring in the largest number of Subscribers before the 31st of March next:—

1st PRIZE.—One of the Wanzer's superior Combination Sewing Machines, highly finished and having all the latest improvements—worth $50.

2nd PRIZE.—A superior Knitting Machine,—price in gold, $40.

3rd PRIZE.—An order on Mr. Joseph Lyght, bookseller, King-street, for books to the value of $30.

4th PRIZE—Do, do, $20.

5th PRIZE—Do, do, $10.

The following, from Messrs. Wanzer, & Co., will show the class of machine and the guarantees which they give with it:—

"Messrs. T. & R. White have purchased from us one of our new and improved Family Sewing Machines, half case, extra finished and ornamented, with it a hemmer, quilter, braider, tucker, seaming guage, oil case, screw driver, two wrenches, half-a-dozen needles, letter of instruction, &c., which we hold subject to their order, in connection with the prizes offered by them as premiums to agents for the *Spectator*, and which we have agreed shall be of the very best quality, and subject to all the guarantees given with our best machines.

(Signed) "R. M. WANZER & Co.

"January 1st, 1866."

Each subscriber obtained for the Daily *Spectator* will count as five weekly subscribers.

Each list of subscribers as received will be entered in a book kept for that purpose, to the credit of the party sending it; and as many of our friends have already sent us in lists since the 1st of January, these will also be credited in awarding the prizes. Should they send any further list, they will please mention the fact of a previous list having been sent, to avoid the chance of error or oversight.

THE SPECTATOR

Is now equal, as a newspaper, to any journal published in the Province. It is the only paper west of Toronto which receives and publishes all telegraphic reports of the Associated Press, and the number of persons employed as correspondents in different parts of the country, makes it, as a general Provincial paper, second to *no other in British America.*

During the session of Parliament full reports of the proceedings of the Legislature are given, and its editorial correspondence from the seat of Government, gives an interesting resume of all questions of general interest.

THE WEEKLY SPECTATOR

Is made up with the greatest care. Full reports of the Markets in different parts of Upper Canada are given weekly; and no pains or expense is spared to make it a welcome visitor to the family circle.

The *Daily* is sent by mail at $5 a year, and the *Weekly* at $1.00, payable in advance.

Our regular agent, Mr. Carolan, will not be permitted to compete for these prizes.

The well established popularity of the *Spectator* will enable persons willing to compete for these prizes to secure large lists with but little trouble; and the number of prizes offered, which will be given to those who will secure the largest lists, afford an excellent opportunity to persons to secure these valuable donations.

☞ All letters addressed by mail to us, and registered, will be at our risk.

T. & R. WHITE.

Hamilton, 10th Jan., 1866.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES Office in NICHOLLS & BALL'S, or at his own residence Balsam Grove, Smith. 2

A CHRISTMAS
Case of Wines & Spirits,

CONTAINING:

2 bottles of Port Wine,	
2 "	Sherry Wine,
1 "	best Pale Brandy,
1 "	Irish Whiskey,
1 "	Old Tom Gin,
1 "	pure Jamaica Rum,
1 "	Scotch Whiskey,
2 "	Old Rye,
1 "	Ginger Brandy,

All of which will be guaranteed to be of the purest quality.

FOR $9!

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro'

December 20th, 1865. 51

GLASSWARE.

CELERY GLASSES, Preserve Dishes of all kinds, Preserve Plates, Cut Tumblers, Wine Glasses and Custard Cups; a very large assortment of Pressed Tumblers, of the newest style and pattern.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro'

December 20th, 1865. 51

SWEET CIDER
Just Received.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro'

December 20th, 1865. 51

To Country Tavern-keepers.

A LARGE assortment of TUMBLERS, both small and large. Cut Tumblers warranted to stand hot water. To be sold cheap.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro'

December 20th, 1865. 51

LEMONS.

LEMON PEEL, CITRON PEEL, ORANGE PEEL, Mace whole, Mace ground, pure Ground Cinnamon, pure Ground Allspice, pure Ground Cloves.

Pure Ground Coffee every morning.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro'

December 20th, 1865. 51

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS,
And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS,

Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz.:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co.'s. PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes. CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.
Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.
Finest table CODFISH.
Saltwater SALMON.
Smoked HERRINGS.
Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM,
Potted Beef,
STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,
Potted Yarmouth Herrings,
ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 12th, 1865. 50

STORE HOUSE
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan 17, 1866. 4

MONEY TO LOAN

$25,000 TO BE INVESTED on improved Real Estate security, at a moderate rate of interest. Terms of payment to suit the borrower.

Conveyancing fees reasonable, and no commission on loan charged.

For particulars apply to

T. G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's Block,—Entrance from Hunter street.

Peterboro, January, 1866 4-3in

METROPOLITAN
SALOON.

THE proprietor of the METROPOLITAN SALOON and RESTAURANT, under No. 1 and 2, Market Block, begs to announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he is prepared to serve all who may favor him with a call with everything in the line of Liquors, and Eatables in season.

Free Lunch every day from 10 to 11 a.m.

J. Y. ELLAS,
Proprietor.

Peterboro', Jan. 17th, 1866. 3

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.

18 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG.

Capital,.....$12,500,000. Invested,.....$2,000,000.
Deposit Fund in Canada,....$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:
Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co.,
General Agents for Canada.

FREDERICK COLE, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an undiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately.

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid.

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premiums, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convenient and liberal terms, whereby no policy need lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium.

☞ Further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX,
or
T. B. CLEMENTI } *Agents at Peterboro.*

R. KINCAID, M. D., Medical Referee. 38

300 Barrels per Day
EXPECTED FROM THE
PETERBOROUGH OIL WELLS.

If you want to get any Tin, Sheet-iron, or Copper Work done, by one who understands his business, go to

LANNIN'S TIN SHOP,
ON HUNTER STREET,

Where you will get it done to your satisfaction, and very cheap.

Dumb Stoves of every description made to order.

Try one of LANNIN'S HEATERS, and save 50 per cent in Wood.

Jobbing of all kinds done on short notice.

COAL OIL,—A good article always on hand and sold cheap.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED!

The Highest Cash Price paid for any quantity of Sheepskins.

THOMAS LANNIN,
Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

THE OLD STAND GOOD YET,
HUNTER STREET.

L. LEMAY

Most respectfully thanks all those that have favored him with their patronage for the last nine years, and informs them that he has added lately to his very large stock of Goods

5 Bales of Grey Cotton, Prints and Striped Shirtings,
1500 Yards of Grey and Fancy Flannels,
900 " Heavy Canadian Tweeds,
500 " White and Grey Fulled Cloth,

TO BE SOLD AT GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOTHING,
WELL MADE AND CHEAP.

Suit of best Canadian Tweed $10, $11, $12.
Fancy Tweed and Cassimere Under-coats from $6 to $10.
175 splendid Beaver & Whitney Over-coats from $5.50 to $10.50.
A few large and heavy frock Over-coats at $10.50 to $12.
Tweed and Fulled-cloth Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Mufflers, to the amount of several thousand dollars.

Call before purchasing elsewhere,—You will get goods really cheap.

L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

PETERBOROUGH
CLOTHING DEPOT,
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 30 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-2m

THE LATE FIRE!
REMOVAL.
GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,
A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm Eastlands Dry Goods Store, George street, where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865. 43

WANTED.

STAVE BOLTS AND HEADING!

10,000 CORDS Elm or Oak Stave Bolts, 6,000 cords of Basswood Heading. To be delivered on the line of the Lindsay or Peterborough Railroad.

For further particulars apply to either JAMES CHALMERS or CHARLES PERRY, at Peterboro.

Peterboro, Jan. 15th, 1866 3

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid to purchase or having anything to do with a promissory note for $50, made by John Clifford, payable to M. J. Neithercutt or bearer, dated in April, 1865, and payable eighteen months after date; the said note having been unlawfully taken from me.

JOHN NEITHERCUTT.

Otonabee, Jan. 9, 1866 2

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed at the suit of Patrick Cassidy, and against the lands and tenements which were of Jeremiah Mahoney, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of James Mahoney, Administrator, with the will annexed of the estate and effects of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, to be administered,—I have seized all the right, title and interest of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, in the hands of the said James Mahoney to be administered, in and to the east half of lot No. 9 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, except ten acres thereof off the west half of the south-east quarter of the said lot heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Jeremiah Mahoney, deceased, to one William Ryan.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY, 18—, at twelve o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan 24, 1866. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and to me directed, at the suit of WILLIAM HOOEY, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM S. McDONALD and JAMES A. SCOTT, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY FOURTH day of APRIL, 1866, all the right, title and interest of the above-mentioned defendants, or either of them, in and to Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1866. 3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court for the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, Administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattel which were of the said Peter Burns, to be administered, at the suit of Michael Halliban, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

The west half of lot No. 24, in the 9th concession of the Township of Otonabee, and also part of lot No. 6, west of George street and south of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows:—Commencing on Simcoe street at a distance of twenty-eight feet six inches west from the north-east corner of the said last mentioned lot, thence west twenty-eight feet six inches, thence south to within the distance of ten feet of the southern boundary of the said last mentioned lot, thence east twenty-eight feet six inches, thence north to the place of beginning; together with a right of way from Aylmer street ten feet wide.

All of which property I shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', November 13, 1865. 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of GEORGE DESBARATS, and against the lands and tenements of GEORGE FREDERICK OWEN, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', ON TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Lot No. 17, in the 10th concession of the Township of Harvey.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 10, 1866. 2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG, an Insolvent.

IN pursuance of the above Act, I hereby call a meeting of the Creditors of the above named Insolvent, at the Office of Stewart & Macdougall, on George street, in the Town of Peterborough, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the public examination of the above named Insolvent, and for the purpose of my receiving the advice of the Creditors in the matter relative to the disposal of the assets and claims of the said Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally; and I hereby summon the said Insolvent to attend such meeting.

Dated at Peterborough, this 10th day of January, A. D., 1866.

R. D. ROGERS,
Assignee.

2-2in

INOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of FRANCIS PECK, Township of Smith, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

E. A. MACNACHTAN
Cobourg, Dec. 23rd, 1865. 1-3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court,*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of Peterborough.*
To Wit: }

In the matter of JOSEPH GRAHAM, an Insolvent.

ON the Nineteenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOSEPH GRAHAM

Peterboro', Dec 9, 1865.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of JAMES W. STONE and GILES STONE, Insolvents.

THE undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at Caisse's Hotel in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, at ten o'clock, a. m., the west half of Lot 7 in the 5th Concession of Burleigh and east half of Lot 8 in the 6th Concession of Burleigh, the real Estate of said Insolvents, and on which they had an interest at the time of the executing their assignment to me pursuant to the said Act.

D. McDONALD, Jr.,
Assignee.

Peterboro, Jan. 19, 1866. 4

200 BAGS OF
COARSE SALT,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the lowest price,

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Dec 27, 1865. 3

Poetry.

LITTLE LONGINGS.

I wish I had a little wife,
And owned a little land;
I'd have a little house upon it,
And feel a little grand.
I'd want a little daughter, and
Likewise a little son;
And when I'd little time to spare,
I'd have a little fun.

A little glassy lake I'd have,
Well filled with little fishes;
My little pantry shelves would shine
With little pewter dishes.
And my own little little birds
Should tune their little throats;
And in a little hill shall frisk
My little nanny goats.

I'd lounge a little after meals,
And take a little ease;
And if my little wife should scold,
I'd raise a little breeze.
I'd let it rage a little, then
I'd take a little "sneeze."
And little "snappel" go out and hoe
My little crop of peas.

And I should want a little cash,
I'd take some little pains,
Since every little trifle helps
To lay up little gains;
And then I'd smile at little ills,
And life's little snares,
Enjoy a little Paradise,
And laugh at little cares.

These little longings though in vain,
Yet little minds they bare;
And when a mortal little gets,
He sighs for little more.
Destitute, the little ballad says,
Or, call it little song;
"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."

Varieties.

A Husband can readily foot the bills of a wife who is not ashamed to be seen footing his stockings.

Many a lady, as if it were not enough to be clasped by one lover, has her waist encircled by a *bruce*.

Why are soldiers apt to be tired in the month of April? Because they've just gone through a March.

Why should a man named Brooks make a poor soldier? Because brooks generally run.

Why cannot two slender persons ever become great friends? Because they will always be slight acquaintances.

If the letter N could sing, what sort of sounds would it produce? N-chanting sounds, undoubtedly.

What is the reason that ladies never do anything wrong? Because all sinners are malefactors.

What is the difference between an avalanche and a skating pond? One is a land slide and the other a water slide.

Mr. Quelp (the brute) thinks the reason so many young women are obliged to support themselves is because the young men find them insupportable.

Why is a rat that bites your wrist, like an ear-doctor? Because its a knaw-wrist (an aurist.) The author of this atrocity has since committed suicide with a cat-o'-nine-tails.

Mentioning the demise of an acquaintance to a couple of Aberdeen friends, one asked me, "Fat dead he O?" The other seeing me puzzled, said He means "Fat deed he dee O."

A doctor up town has recently given the following prescription to a lady:—A new bonnet, a cashmere shawl, and a new pair of gaiter boots. The lady it is needless to say, has completely recovered.

A traveller coming up to an Inn, and seeing the host standing at the door, said, "Pray, are you the master of this house?" "Yes sir," answered the landlord, "my wife has been dead these three weeks."

A lady correspondent says that one of the most detestable sights she ever sees, is three or four, or more old bachelors lounging around, smoking their cagars, and talking about the horrors of married life.

Some of our boarding-house keepers are said to have adopted the plan of laying an extra fork across the plates of delinquent boarders, on the principle that, in such cases, they like to have one "fork-over."

Paddy's description of a fiddle cannot be beat. It was the shape of a turkey and the size of a goose; he turned it over on its belly and rubbed its back-bone with a stick and och by St. Patrick how it did squale!

An unsophisticate broker in Wall Street on being told that the Italians and French have no words in their languages, informed his informant that he couldn't fool him in that way, and knowingly wanted to know how they could spell wagon, or wealth, or woman, or wine, without a w.

Sharp Repartee.—A countryman sowing his ground, two smart fellows riding that way, one of them called to him with a contemptuous air. "Well, honest fellow," said he, "'tis you business to sow, but we reap the fruits of your labor." To which the countryman replied, "'tis very like you may for I am sowing *hemp*."

A Barber in England, during the prevalence of the cholera expressed his opinion to a customer, on whom he was operating, that after all the cholera was in the *hair*. "Then," was the answer, "you ought to be very careful what brushes you use." "Oh sir," said the barber, laughing, "I didn't mean the 'air of your 'ed, but the *hair* of the *hatmosphere*."

When is a Man Drunk?—A witness in a New York police court gave his views on this subject, in reply to the questions of counsel, as follows:—

Lawyer—Was Mr. Graham drunk?

Witness—I don't think he was drunk, it is hard to say when a man is drunk.

L.—Then you have got enlarged ideas on the subject of drunk?

W.—Yes, sir. I consider a man sober as long as he can walk straight and not stagger any.

L.—As long as he does not fall into the gutter?

W.—Yes, sir,—and don't catch hold of the grass to keep himself from rolling over.

A genuine down Easter took a trip to New York city with his sweetheart. One day walking down Broadway, they happened to come to Wild's candy store. They stopped and looked into the window and pretty soon Jonathan, seeing a kind of candy that he thought he would like, said:—

"Come along, Sal, let's go in"—and in they went.

"Give me three cent's worth of that 'ere candy, sir.'

The purchase was wrapped up for him, and after paying for it, he commenced eating it; his sweetheart looking at him wistfully, he said to her:—

"By gum, Sal, it's fine. Why don't you buy some for yourself?"

For Sale, To Let, &c.

HOTEL TO LET.

TO LET, in Ashburnham, a House with good stabling and sheds, a pendunctive garden and good well; known as "Taylor's Hotel." Enquire of

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, Nov 29, 1865. 48-6m

COTTAGE TO LET
In Ashburnham.

A NEAT COTTAGE, containing several apartments. It is in a very pleasant situation, near the School House. Rent moderate. For further information apply to

JAMES JOHNSTON

Ashburnham, Nov. 29, 1865.

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church

Terms.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro', a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
Peterboro', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE
In the Township of Anstruther

LOT No. 35, in the 2nd concession, containing 95 acres, of which about 9 are cleared, and about 18 acres are chopped. There is a good Log House 18 x 24 feet, lower storey high, a stable and shed; also, a new Saw Mill, finished last December, containing one upright saw in good working order, on Kell's Creek, which runs through the Lot; the Mill has 10 feet head, and there is a good site for a Grist Mill, as the country is settling well around.

ALSO,—Lot No. 35, in the 3rd concession, containing 100 acres, of which about 35 acres are cleared and seeded down.

IN HARVEY:

Lot No 9, in the 2nd concession, containing 200 acres.

IN BEXLEY:

Lots Nos 1 and 2, front age on North West Bay, containing about 327 acres.

For particulars and terms apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON,
Peterborough,
Or R. & J. F. DENNISTOUN,
Lindsay.

51-6m

AUCTION SALE
OF
Three Thousand Four Hundred Acres of Choice Wood Land,

IN the COUNTY OF VICTORIA, well suited for settlement. Also,—a valuable water privilege on Burnt River, in the TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE, and the leasehold interest in the well known water privilege on the South side of Fenelon River at Fenelon Falls.

The above property will be offered by Auction, at NOON, on THURSDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY NEXT, at Jewett's House, in the Town of Lindsay.

In the TOWNSHIP OF FENELON are the following Lots:

				ACRES.
East half of Lot	21,	in the	4th Con.	100
"	16,	"	5th "	200
West half	" 22,	"	5th "	100
"	18,	"	6th "	200
"	24,	"	6th "	200
"	25,	"	6th "	100
"	26,	"	6th "	200
East half	" 13,	"	8th "	100
Broken Front	" 24,	"	8th "	85 to 90
"	" 31,	"	8th "	200
West Range	" 32,	"	8th "	60
"	" 31,	"	9th "	Gov't 200
"	" 11,	"	10th "	130
"	" 26,	"	10th "	118
"	" 12,	"	11th "	126
Broken part	" 25,	"	11th "	29
"	" 22,	"	11th "	Gov't 176
"	" 21,	"	11th "	200

In the TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

P. E. Qr. of Lot	26,	in the	1st Con.	50
East half	" 29,	"	2nd "	100
West half	" 16,	"	4th "	100
"	" 31,	"	4th "	200
"	" 28,	"	3rd "	Gov't 200

In the TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE.

Lot 9, in the 7th Concession	} with water privilege.		200
" 10, " 7th "			200
" 9, " 8th "			200
" 12, in the Front Range.			
" 14, in the Front Range.			

In the TOWNSHIP OF BEXLEY.

Lots 33 and 34 North West Bay.

In the TOWN OF LINDSAY.

N[illegible] of Lot 14, South of Wellington Street.

☞ The purchase money will be taken in Five payments and will bear Six Per Cent Interest.

For further particulars apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON,
Peterborough.
Or to R. & J. F. DENNISTOUN,
Lindsay.

Peterborough, Jan 3, 1866. 1-5in

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING MACHINE CO.

OFFICE 281 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GUARANTEE.—After a fair trial, if any purchaser does not regard the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in market, he can return it and have his money. It has taken many of the highest prizes—is less complicated than any other first class machine,—does a wider range of work without changing,—requires no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate machine.

N. B. Any Clergyman sending us two orders for Machines, shall receive *one* for himself as a present. The same proposition is extended to Professors and Teachers.

We have now completed our New Manufactory at a cost of some $240,000, including New Patents and important Improvements, and the object of the above proposition is to secure the immediate introduction of our improved machine into every town in the United States without incurring the great expense of a travelling agent.

This proposition cannot avail in towns occupied by our own agents.

Please send for descriptive Catalogue, with samples of sewing.

LUCIUS LYON, Sec'y.

3

To FARMERS,
Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836, *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1765,	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;
20 and 21 Poultry and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;
Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal.)
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)
H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)
E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM,
Medical Referee.
Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.
WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at Mr J. A. Johnson's International Hotel, Norwood, on MONDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of JUNE, 1865, at Ten o'clock, a m.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director.

P. H. L. & B. Railway Offices,
Port Hope, Nov. 30th, 1865.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to revive the Charter of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

HENRY MASON,
Sec P. & C. L. R. Co.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next Session for an Act to incorporate the Peterborough and Victoria Navigation Company, for the purpose of opening up and improving the navigation of, and of navigating with steamers or other vessels, all the Rivers and Lakes whose waters are discharged through the Otonabee River, and for grants of land and other grants in aid thereof, and for all requisite powers and privileges therefor.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company will apply at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend the Charter of the said Company, and to enable them to extend their Railway from Peterborough to Chemong Lake, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

December 5th, 1865.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director P. H. L. & B. R. Co.

CANADIAN ALMANACS
FOR 1866,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

THREE
CARD PICTURES
FOR $1.
$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

AT the commencement of a New Year, the proprietor of

Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine

Appeals, confidently, to his fair subscribers to assist him in increasing its circulation. The simple fact that they them elves patronize it is a sufficient proof that they consider it the best, a distinction which the publisher has endeavored to deserve, by sparing neither pains nor expense.

The double Steel Fashion Plate, exquisitely colored, surpasses that of any other Magazine, while the other Fashion plates exceed in number and beauty those of all other Lady's Magazines combined.

The commencement of a New Year and a New Volume, induces us to ask our Lady Subscribers to recommend this, their favorite publication to their friends. This will enable the proprietor to render *Frank Leslies Lady's Magazine* still more acceptable.

The present number contains two features of great interdat:—One a series of Lithographic copies of the most popular Parisian Pictures, colored in exact imitation of the original, possessing all the delicacy and finish of water colors. And the other a Plate of Doll Fashions arranged to be cut into separate pieces, so as to form a perfect Doll with change of costume. Other pictures and models are in course of preparation and will appear in succeeding numbers.

Terms,—One copy one year, or 12 numbers, $3 50; four copies one year, in one wrapper, to one address, $14, with an extra copy to the person getting up a club.

Subscriptions to be sent to

FRANK LESLIE,
537 Pearl Street, N. Y.

3

IT HAS BECOME NECESSARY

TO SUPPLY ANOTHER SET OF TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS and open another Office, to meet the wants of the constantly increasing number of Students studying this Art at the

LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

In future those Students learning to operate by paper will be entirely separate from those learning by sound. Regular instruction will be given in each class every day.

Instruction will also be given each day in Phonography by Mr S. Hutchinson, late reporter for Fowler & Wells, N. Y. We guarantee that an ordinary student can become thoroughly grounded in this Science whilst taking the Commercial Course, without materially interfering with h s progress in that course.

The additional charge for full instruction in Telegraphing is only $5.

The additional charge for full instruction in Phonography is only $5.

Owing to the increase in the number of our Commercial Students, we have also found it necessary to add to our already large number of desks, and the cry is, "Still they Come." All right, Gentlemen! We will furnish a desk and seat for each of you, and good practical instruction, too. Remember, you can take a good thorough course in this College cheaper than in any other. Please send for circular, containing full information. For specimens of Penmanship, &c, enclose stamp and address,

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
1 LONDON, C. W.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1842.)

A Good, Cheap, and very Valuable Paper for Every Man, Woman and Child,

IN CITY, VILLAGE, AND COUNTRY:

"The American Agriculturist,"

FOR THE

Farm, Garden, and Household,

Including a Special Interesting and Instructive Department for CHILDREN and YOUTH.

THE AGRICULTURIST is a large periodical of 32 pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical, reliable original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive *Engravings* in every annual volume

It contains each month a Calendar of Operations to be performed on the *Farm*, in the *Orchard* and *Garden*, in and around the *Dwelling* etc.

The thousands of hints and suggestions given in ever volume are prepared by practical intelligent *working men*, who know what they write about.

The *Household Department* is valuable to every Housekeeper, affording very many useful hints and directions calculated to lighten and facilitate in-door work.

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Circulation—Terms.—The circulation of the *American Agriculturist* (80,000 to 100,000) is so large that it can be furnished at the low price of $1.50 a year; four copies, for $5; ten copies, for $12; twenty or more, $1 each; single numbers, 15 cents each.

☞ Try it a year.

ORANGE JUDD & Co., Proprietors,
41 Park Row, New-York City.

SPLENID OFFER.

TO AGENTS, CANVASSERS AND TRAVELLERS.

The Leader,

AND

The Patriot,

1866.

THE following liberal offer will be open till the first day of May next, to all parties obtaining Cash subscribers for the above papers They have already a *Large Circulation* through out the Province, and their popularity will enable Canvassers who may devote themselves to the work to earn a handsome compensation from the large bonuses offered below:—

DAILY LEADER.

For 5 Subscribers			$5 Premium
" 10	do		15 do
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" 40	do		80 do
" 80	do		180 do
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" 100	do		50 00 do

For further particulars and circular, address, post-paid.

LEADER OFFICE,
Toronto.

Any person may send us any number named, at any one time, deducting the Premium and remitting the balance, with the name and Post-office address of the subscriber. Those wishing to send at different times, or canvass to 1st May, will apply to this office for a circular.

JAMES BEATY,
Proprietor.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN
Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering
SEWING MACHINE!
COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done in colored, shaded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c, &c, it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroidere, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PISCUS,

Sole agent for New York City and State, 627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.

June 14 1865. 24

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——a H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864 6mos

PELOUBET
Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—

J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

32

ALICE BAGS,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov 30, 1865.

Diaries for 1866

For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, Dec. 1865.

A FORTUNE!
Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$85 00 to $150 00
Ladies' Gold Enameled Case Watches	50 00 85 00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	35 00 70 00
Gents' Gold Watches, double case	70 00 150 00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	30 00 60 00
Gold Plated Watches Enameled for Ladies	35 00 60 00
Diamond Rings	50 00 100 00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10 00 20 00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4 00 8 00
Chased Gold Bracelets	8 00 10 00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5 00 25 00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4 00 10 00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 00 8 00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	4 00 8 00
Mosaic Jet, Lava and Florentine ear drops	4 00 8 00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4 00 8 00
California Diamond Breast Pins	7 00 10 00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	3 50 7 00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3 00 8 00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	5 00 10 00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	4 00 7 00
Miniature Lockets	4 00 8 00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5 00 10 00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses etc	5 00 10 00
Plain Gold Rings, Chased Gold Rings	5 00 11 00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	4 00 10 00
California Diamond Rings	5 00 10 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	8 00 15 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc	4 00 12 00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4 00 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5 00 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	8 00 15 00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20 00 50 00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25 00 50 00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20 00 40 00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	25 00 50 00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mulsaree cups	20 00 40 00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES
DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrumen is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old principle of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Dunois is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek.	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfield,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Bailli,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Charles Fradel

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical: in purity, volume, and compass of tone, in vocal verasimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept 7—Upon a careful examination of Dunois Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument: an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Dunois, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. *Immediate* possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

GROVESTEEN & CO.
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN
SEWING MACHINES.
EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salerooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nainsook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number, having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

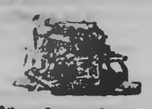
But in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Mak

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1866. No. 6.



The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

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Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

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☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

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SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro' 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over George Stethem & Co's Hardware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16
George Street, Peterboro.

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. GRIFFIN & Co.,
PUMP AND FANNING MILL MAKERS, Wood Turners, &c., &c.
Corner of Simcoe and Aylmer Streets, Peterborough, C. W. 10-1y

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and on the Ships of Canada and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

Mr. TOOLE.
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Ball's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro'. C. W

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.
OFFICE, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS
Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.
JAS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.
Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Conveyancer, &c., Peterborough, C. W. 0

BANK OF TORONTO.
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

MELVILLE MILLAR,
HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.
Water Law, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,
TAILOR,
SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.
Lakefield, North Douro, }
May 6th, 1865. } 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
ATTORNEY, &c.
Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c., &c., &c.
Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge. 26

HOME AND COLONIAL
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices.
Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.
Losses settled promptly and in full.
JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Agent
Peterboro Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

Pens! Pens!
BARNARD'S Carbonized Mercantile Pens, Just received and for sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
No. 1, Market Block.
Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN.
THE undersigned have a few Thousand Dollars, from private sources, to invest on Real Estate security, at a reasonable rate of interest.
WELLER & HATTON,
Barristers, &c.
Peterboro', Jan 10th, 1866. 2-6in

New Map
OF
Peterborough and Ashburnham.
THE undersigned beg to announce that their New Map of the Town of Peterboro' and of the Village of Ashburnham, is now complete and ready for publication.
This Map has been executed with great care from the original registered plans and surveys, and its entire accuracy secured not only by those means, but by actual survey and careful admeasurement in the two corporations named, not only is every Lot given and its subdivisions where divided, but the names of the owners, as contained in the last Assessment Roll, are neatly printed on each lot. All public buildings, manufactories stores, and private residences, together with the existing and proposed railways, streets, mill-races, water-courses dams, bridges, &c, are laid down from actual measurement. The built-up portion of the town is so colored as to distinguish at a glance the materials used, whether of wood, stone or brick; while the whole is finished in a superior manner so as to be both useful and ornamental, in securing which neither pains nor expense have been spared.
During the ensuing week, the undersigned will be prepared to receive the names of intending subscribers, at their office, Scott's Buildings Early application is desired, as but a limited number of copies will be published.
FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyors.
Peterborough, Dec. 6, 1865. 49.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.43 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time
Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.
Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
TORONTO LINE.
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST	Mixed	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON depart	7 15	3 25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.	
Wellington Square	7	3 42
Bronte		3 57
Oakville	8 38	4 07
Port Credit	8 45	4 25
Mimico	9 06	
TORONTO Union Station arrive	9 30	5 00

TORONTO, &c, TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 00	7 45
Mimico		8 10
Port Credit	1 56	8 35
Oakville	2 15	9 05
Bronte	2 28	9 17
Wellington Square	2 42	9 37
Waterdown		9 47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10 00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.
ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—
GOING EAST.—At 1.05 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.30 and 9.00 p m
GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p m.
C. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.
Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL
MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
KEENE & PETERBORO'.
A DAILY STAGE
Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p. m.
April 17th, 1863. 47-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE.
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's.
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,
AT 2.30 P. M.
Orders left at the Hoffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.
J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor
Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

MONTREAL
Ocean Steam Ship Co'y.
CARRYING THE
CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS

FARE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

First Cabin	$80 00
Intermediate	60 00
Steerage	25 00

GLASGOW LINE.
FARE FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTOWN OR GLASGOW:

First Cabin	$60 00
Second Cabin	40 00
Steerage	24 00

All information furnished on application to
GEORGE A. COX,
Agent for Peterboro
OFFICE—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
October 11, 1865. 41

ALBUMS.
JUST RECEIVED AT
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
A fine lot of
CHEAP ALBUMS.
Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865.

Original Matter.

THE MOTHER'S FAITH.

"Hark how the wind is whistling, mother!
List to the driving rain,
And, alas, to think that my gentle brother
Is tossed on the stormy main."
The mother raised her meek blue eye
From the Holy Book to the stormy sky,
And a moment's blush went o'er her brow
As she thought of the tossing flood below,
But she checked her human weakness well,
And sighed for the heart that would rebel;
And then she meekly spoke—"My love,
I will not fear, there's a God above."

"But look at the tossing waves, mother,
How they dash and foam and roar,
And the wild winds howling almost smother
Their echoings ashore."
The mother looked to the ocean wild,
And her heart grew sick for her absent child,
And the strong prayer rose from that swelling heart—
"My God, thy help and aid impart."

"Look, look to the patch from the beach, mother,
Some neighbor that must be—
O, should he say my only brother
Is wrecked in that stormy sea!"
But the mother's brow grew deeper flushed,
And her very breath at her heart was hushed,
And the light in her meek and trustful eye
Grew bright as a star in a frosty sky;
Then over the cottage floor she sprung
And back the door on the hinges flung,
And round her wet and weary boy
She flung her arms in feverish joy.
The gallant ship is all a wreck,
But she had fallen upon his neck;
His hard-earned wealth is lost and gone,
But the God of mercy hath spared her son.

Literature.

THE PASTOR'S WIDOW.

(Concluded.)

'When I was young,' she began, 'I little thought of ever becoming a citizen of B——. But, begging your pardon, it is not all gold that glistens. I belonged to one of the small towns in which, as the proverb says, you may pour out a quart of cream at the higher gate and gather it again at the lower without losing a drop. My father was the gate-keeper, and had besides to look after the town clock, and to see that it kept good time. It was an important post, but a difficult one too, for the clock was old and had a trick of standing; and if my father did not find this out at once, the mayor, or the lawyer's lady, or some of the first quality in the little town were sure to be down upon him, and send him flying out with a threat that if the time was not better looked after, a change would have to be made. Just under the gate my father had set up a little shop, both a source of profit and amusement. There the very best matches were to be had, as well as other things,—tobacco, for instance, and coffee; and in winter, walnuts and chestnuts too. My father was a widower, and had no child but me, nor could he afford to keep a maid. My father was not one of those who fix themselves about time. He ate his dinner when it was ready, and did not expect it to be always to a minute, like the lawyer's lady, with her pointed nose. I often was rather perplexed what to do to make the two ends meet, but I was contented. It never occurred to me that we were badly off, and the Sundays were always beautiful days. There was church in the morning, and time for the most delightful meditations; and when Monday came, I began to look forward to the next Sunday. And so I lived on, quite, though quietly, so. I had indeed, very few playfellows, and was generally at home where there was more than enough to do; but my father was very kind to me, and what better did I want? To be sure, I had my troubles every now and then,—if a flower I was fond of died or my father gave me a slight reproof. One day—but really I do not know how to tell you this part, I must skip this,' said the old lady, positively blushing.

But we were well aware that this would turn out the most interesting part of her story, and therefore we never ceased begging and coaxing till she began again.

'One day—one day'—but she stammered over it a good deal, and it was some time before we could get her fairly started.

'One day, then—it was on a Thursday, and getting on to evening—a short gentleman made his appearance in my little shop, and inquired for tinder. I served him as I should any one else; he was a long time in choosing. "I gave him my advice, and at length he went off without my thinking more about him than that he was a kind-mannered gentleman, had a lively voice, and no doubt sang well. I wished I could hear him.

'The next Monday he again appeared suddenly before me, and quite startled me, for I had entirely forgotten him. He was full of praises of the tinder, and inquired whether we had tobacco as well, his being nearly done. I said we had and as he had been so much pleased with the tinder, he said he might trust us as to tobacco, and I had to put him up a small parcel, which I did in fear and trembling, lest he should not approve it. At last Monday came again, and he too, saying he had never bought any tobacco so good as ours, strange to say; but it was not always the largest shops that had the best things, and in future he should get everything he could from us. I did not know what to say in reply and but that he spoke so kindly I should have thought he was surely laughing at us.

'In the evening I told my father that a gentleman had been to the shop, who meant always to buy his tobacco from us. I should like to know his name. When my father had asked what he was like, and heard that he always appeared on a Monday, he pronounced that it must be the Helmsdale curate who was in the habit of coming to town on that day, and got laughed at because he always bought a small bottle of some stomachic elixir at the apothecary's. It made me very angry to think that people should laugh at so kind a gentleman, and next time he came I was the more attentive, because I felt sorry for him. He chatted, too, longer than usual, and when I called him Reverend Sir, seemed pleased at my knowing who he was. He told me that Monday afternoon was the only time he had for recreation; early on Tuesday he had to set to work again studying for the following Sunday.

'*Now then I became fonder than ever of the Sunday, because Monday came next.* All the week through I used to think, "Oh, if Monday was but here!" But I was always in great alarm lest my father should send me out on a Monday afternoon, and the curate find no one in the shop, and so buy his tobacco elsewhere.

'On one occasion, just as he had pocketed his purchases, a sudden snow-storm came on. It got quite dark, and the snow blew in at the door, so that I could do nothing but shut it to and ask him to step into our room, for, with the door shut, we could hardly have turned round in the little shop. As it was he was covered with snow, and I should have liked to have shaken it off, but did not, out of respect.

'From that time we got on more friendly terms, and he used to come, not only into the shop but the room, to have a look at the rose-tree. My father thought a great deal of him, both because it was an honour to be on familiar terms with the clergy, and because he listened so patiently to my father's droll stories, and would laugh at them heartily, which was a new thing to my dear father, who hardly ever met with any one who had not heard them before; and he would say, "Such gentlemen are not often to be met with in our part of the country; things would go on better if there were more like him."

'Now people even began to tease me about a love affair. I looked upon it merely as one of their customary jokes, and laughed with them. All I feared was, that the curate might come to hear of it, and get his tobacco elsewhere, which would have been a loss any way, particularly to my father, who so enjoyed a talk with him.'

At that we both smiled, and the sheriff's lady said,

'But you, my dear madam, would you not have been grieved, too, if the curate had left off his visits?'

'No doubt I should, afterwards,' she replied, 'but I was not conscious then of my own real feelings. To be sure, I used to think what a fine position a pastor's wife had: how she could have her own way in house and garden, and go about her parish like a queen amongst the other women, particularly if she had such a good, learned gentleman for her husband as the curate was. But that such good fortune could ever all to me didn't enter my head, nor did he give me any room for thinking of it. He was not one of the young gentry, who pay compliments to every girl they meet. Nothing of the kind ever passed his lips; he was kind, but grave; always called me Miss Susan; never shook hands with me; never spoke of settling, or of future prospects, or bragged about his sermons; only sighed sometimes over his difficulty in composing them.'

'Those men are the most dangerous of all, my dear lady,' I broke in; 'they only humble themselves that they may be praised by others.'

'No, indeed, no; that he never did; he was far too sincere for that; he was not like folks now-a-days. And it would have done him no good either. I could not have praised him, nor should I like to have told him what people said; that they were getting rather tired of him at Helmsdale: he had been there so long—not that there was much to find fault with, either, except that he was so short in stature.

'But one Monday came and did not bring him, and waiting and watching were all in vain; the whole week through not a creature came from Helmsdale from whom I might inquire whether the curate was sick. To be sure, he had missed one Monday before, but then he had told me of it beforehand, and taken two packets of tobacco. Ah! this was a long week, indeed, and my father and I did nothing but wonder what had happened to him. The following Monday the weather was so dreadful that we decided he never could come. However, on the mere chance, I thought I would make it twelve o'clock a little earlier than usual, so as to get our dinner well over and things all out of the way, and to have time to—well, I will not say dress *myself a little, my father* would have given me a proper lecture for that—but at all events it could do no harm if I gave my face an extra wash, and changed to put on the handkerchief that I wore on Sunday.

'As we were in the middle of our dinner, a knock came to the door, which indeed often happened, for people had a way of leaving things under our care, and my father called out, "Come in." And in came—(in reverence the Curate. Perhaps we had heard that he had been appointed to the living of Carnethal?

'No, indeed; and very kind we took it of the reverend gentleman that he should take the trouble of announcing this to us himself. But there was more to come, which quite overwhelmed both my father and me. He went on to ask me in marriage, and dwelt so beautifully on his being an orphan, and alone in the world, and that he wanted a wife to be father, mother, and all to him, that I can't help crying to this very day when I think it over. Then he told how that he thought he had found all he wanted in me, in such a way that my father wept out loud like a child, so that I did not know whether he was pleased or not; and when he ceased speaking, neither of us could answer him a word. And thus I, a poor gate-keeper's daughter, was to become a pastor's wife, and a citizen of B——!! It was too much for my head to take in: it did not seem real, I felt as if in a dream.

'My father was the first to get the use of his tongue, and he went on about the honour and our poverty and I, in my confusion, muttered something about not leaving my father, for how could the shop be carried on without me.

'Then came the best of all the objection Miss Susan had to make,' he said, 'he had anticipated it, and could, he thought, overcome it. He was about to propose that my father should live with us; it would be a great benefit to him if he could make up his mind to do so. There was glebe land with the parsonage that he should not know what to do with; he did not understand country pursuits, and my father did most thoroughly, he knew, and could therefore be of the greatest assistance to him.'

'The next morning the news was all over the town, and before noon our own pastor came to tell my father that, having heard such a report, he felt it his duty to come and warn him of it, and he sincerely regretted that his daughter should have been so indiscreet as to carry on a flirtation with a curate. Then my father replied that I had done nothing of the kind, but that the curate had been appointed to a living, and that quite unexpectedly I had become engaged to him yesterday. Our minister would not believe it, and thought we had mistaken jest for earnest; but when he was really convinced, he wished me grace to profit by my good fortune. But I was still, he said, far from being qualified for such a position, and gladly would he lend me all the assistance he could, and I might come to his house whenever I liked. He added that, he must say he never should have expected such a thing: but it was true enough that still waters run deep.

'You can easily imagine the noise it made in our little town; but no one seemed to grudge me my happiness, not even those at the parsonage, where there were seven daughters. Everybody was kind to me, and seemed to think that my good fortune was an honor.

'I had to go over to B——, where I had never been before. It was a grand day for me, and I enjoyed it much only with fear and trembling. He let me everywhere by the hand, else I should never had courage to walk about, and it was a great relief to me when we left the gates behind us. I was so afraid we should lose our way and not get home again, though he kept assuring me he knew all the ins and outs from his childhood, and could find any given house with his eyes bandaged.

'The following day was the most important in my life; it was that on which our banns were given out, and we went to church together. After that we were busy, indeed! My father was resolved to leave none of our poor furniture behind. What we had, he said, we need not buy, and that was money saved at all events; added to which, under his auspices, the curate bought some very nice things; and as to presents, I had so many I was quite ashamed. It seemed the whole town wanted to share in setting us up. I never could have believed people had been so fond of us. At first we thought we had better not have all our effects carried to the parsonage at once, but my father decided that the sight of such a load would inspire the parishioners with respect, and went with it a day or two before to get all ready for us. The next morning we got quietly married, and that evening arrived at the parsonage.

'That was a day of which I can say little more than that I did not know if I was standing upon my head or my heels. I was so full of joy and humility, that I did not speak a dozen words throughout its course. I seemed to float in rapture and joy inexpressible, and could only thank those who greeted me, with tears.

'"Our new pastor's wife is still quite a child," the villagers said; "but she is one of the children who will turn out a good kind of woman; she has no pride." Ah, no, indeed, I was not proud; I only felt that Heaven had opened and taken me in.

'Many laughed at us, no doubt, but we were not aware of it. And then we, especially my husband, had such a genuine goodwill to all men, that the laughter soon died down and it was allowed that he was one of the right sort, and would help every one if he could. But it was my father who was the most looked up to. He had just the proper self-respect; sat quite at his ease in our mayor's company, and had always plenty to talk of, as well as plenty to do, for our glebe, and especially our orchard, kept his hands full. We lived very much to ourselves. The village was remote; nor had we much intercourse with the other pastors round; my husband was shy, and I still more so. I can quite understand that we were of little value in society; for, if not stupid, we could not prove ourselves the reverse; but we were none the less happy for that. My husband with his flock, my father with his fields, and I with my garden—the narrower our interests, the more engrossing they seemed, and the joy of one was shared by the other two. And our joys were new, day by day; each season brought baskets full, and we were like children in our delight over our crops; more particularly my husband, who had been brought up in the town, and now for the first time experiencing the charms of a country life, felt as if new-born. And in addition to this came the sense of being independently respected and beloved. But indeed he was so good and so dear in every way, that it is not to be told; and often he declared that he had never believed any human being could be so blest, and least of all himself.

'Nor was my father less happy than my husband; and in return for he ascribed all our prosperity to his own efforts. We should see, he said, how differently things would go on but for him; we were but a foolish inexperienced pair, and had no idea of management; and we fully believed him. We both felt that we were blest far above our deserts and indeed I was so childish that I often felt ashamed of it, and almost said in the confession that it could never last.—For small as our income really was, our wants being so few, we always felt ourselves to have all and abound, and I do not believe a happier household could have been found than ours for many, many a year.

'The first blow was my father's sudden death. He had retained his energies so completely that we never thought of losing him. He made a sad gap in our life; we missed him in every way. And then we had no children, and began to feel a conscientious scruple in living so completely to ourselves while others were oppressed by family cares. We thought God meant us to come to this conclusion, and had sent my father's death to point us to it. Then we were childishly delighted to find a little orphan, to whom we both took—a lovely boy, with curling hair; and we rejoiced in the thought of bringing him up well—the more so that he came of a very wild stock. We got inexpressibly fond of the child; *he was our little idol; never off the lap of* one or other, and allowed to have his own way in everything. Yes, indeed we forgot our garden and our orchard in our new treasure; he might pull our best apples, or knock off the heads of our prettiest flowers; we could not make up our minds to thwart him, though we looked on in sorrow and dismay. We thought that he only behaved so ill because he knew no better, and would get more manageable by-and-by.

'But no, on the contrary, he grew worse and worse, ruder, and more defiant. Do what we would we could not elicit a spark of love or a trace of sorrow. He was a tyrant to all other children in the village, and brought down much censure upon us for our bad bringing up of him; in short, he was a heart-break to us every way; but we reflected that each human being must have his portion of sorrow, and that it behove us to bear it patiently.

'God knows what would have become of us all at last if our dear Lord had not mercifully taken matters into his own hand. He removed the boy out of our keeping: sent his angel, Death to bring him away to himself. The poor fellow showed a much better spirit during his illness; we thought him really improved, and fervently did he implore that he might be spared. But at length we came to see that he only humbled himself under the Lord's hand during his hour of suffering; that if he had got well and been committed to our management once more, he would have been just the same; and our comfort was that God had not allowed him to relapse into evil, but had called him away when his heart was softened, and he wished to improve. We understood at last how gracious God had been in freeing us from a self-imposed responsibility. He gave us no children.—He knew our hands were too weak to rule them. Why should we have tried to be wiser than He, and to undertake duties He had not imposed? For all that He would not suffer a soul to be lost through our folly. The boy was not left to grow mature in sin or to die hardened, nor we to the agonizing conviction of his spiritual ruin lying at our door.

'This was our season of bitterest trial, and taught us to feel the incompleteness of this world. After it was over, our days again flowed on peacefully and lovingly, each brought some good and most sweet joy. We became very skilful in the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, and our garden supplied half our neighbours.

'And so it was, that a long series of years glided away, and we were already getting old, when my husband suddenly died. This blow I had never thought of. He had not been laid up at all, and scarcely seemed less well than usual. He was always rather given to doctoring himself, probably because he had been delicate from childhood, so that it seemed a thing of course that he should be slightly ailing, and a little more or less was not easily observed. It was a thunder-bolt out of a cloudless sky when I so suddenly lost him. Then I discovered the whole extent of my love for him; that I had lived, as it were, in his life for nearly forty years: that he had been my father, my husband, my child—my all! And yet at first I could not estimate all that was buried in his grave. The village had become my world: I knew of none outside it. All my hope and consolation would have been in remaining there, with my dear trees, near my church, near his grave. The smallest room would have been enough for me, and I knew of one that suited perfectly. We had never saved any money; true, we had spent little on ourselves; but that people were aware of and therefore they required the more, and we both were fond of giving, and so nothing could be put by. But when everything was sold, there was a small sum left; and besides, I had a claim on two widows' funds, and therefore hoped to be able to live on the proceeds. But the gentleman in office would not hear of it. He told me plump and plain that I was a stupid woman, and did not understand the case, and that when I had removed from the *parsonage*, and had everything to buy, I should have great difficulty in getting on; whereas, if I lived at B——, there were civil rights that I could have the benefit of. But I thought I should have died at the very idea of moving and therefore had the courage to oppose him. 'Very well, try it,' said he; 'we shall soon see who is right.'

'Alas! he was right; but I will not go over all my sorrowful experience of how much kindness and consideration for me was buried in my husband's grave. I had to write and tell the guardian that I could not make the two ends meet; to which he said 'of course not,' and he would look me out a lodging in B——. Ah! that was a season of weeping, and the consolations of my neighbors about the firewood grate, and other prerequisites, only made me the more wretched. *I began to fancy they were* tired of me, and were glad I was going away, which distressed me bitterly, yet it made my nerves easier. When at length the parting came, my heart nearly broke. The trees were all in full blossom; but many eyes, too were wet, and many an old woman said to me: 'I shall not know what to do with myself when you are gone. We shall never meet here again, but please God we shall elsewhere. I am breaking down every day, and you are dreadfully pulled down of late.'

"And now I found myself in a broad stony street, and knew no one but the guardian of the widow and orphan's fund; and if I chanced to see him I always felt as if he were the bear out of the pit coming to devour me. It was ungrateful of me too for he had cared for me like a father—had taken this room, and put all I wanted into it, and at the same time admonished me sharply not to become a useless gad-about as most of the pastor's widows who came B— did. Alas! He meant well but he little knew how wide of the mark he was. Timid by nature, and made more so by sorrow, I never made an acquaintance—

[illegible] say, at first I never ventured out of my room, saw no trees, no flowers, heard no song of birds. I learnt then what is meant by dying of depression—of feeling that you are forsaken by every living being, are nothing to anybody in all the world, made to live so without sympathy and affection.

"And so for some terrible weeks I did live, and should soon have died, but that God in mercy put it into my head to buy some living thing or other into my room. I ventured as far as the market, and all at once found myself restored to a familiar world. I was acquainted with everything in the stalls, and accustomed to speak to country women. I bought a few flower-pots, and next my little bird, and later took to going to market daily. That was my life, and when I got accustomed to walking about I soon found other places where I could enjoy trees and flowers, especially the beautiful church-yard and pleasure garden outside the town; but I made no acquaintance except the market women, who were always kind to me.

'And so I lived a quiet happy life here, such as I did not believe it possible to know again; and if ever I fell into low spirits, my little bird would come and peck at me till I began to play with him. Then I found my money go much further than in the country, for no one ever asked me for anything, so that sometimes I am ashamed of spending all upon myself and think anxiously how I shall answer when God asks me what I have done for the poor. I have to confess to the guardian whenever he brings me my money, that I am far better off here than in Helmsdale. He never lets me off. He is a worthy man, but when I see him I never can help thinking of the bear we put. Once he invited me to dinner, but I am sure we were all equally glad when it was over. His wife is a smart, talkative lady, and I don't believe I got out ten words; and once back in my little room, I felt exactly as though I had been in the bear's den, and unexpectedly got out alive. I never was so stupid in my life. It is to be hoped they went judge other pastor's widows by me; would be wronging them greatly. But I am thankful that no other invitations came, and I went on living in my quiet way, and very grateful for it to God, till He was pleased to visit me with this trial, and I found out that I could no longer get on alone; and now how grateful to Him ought I not to be, for having sent me his angels in my hour of need.'

Such was the widow's tale, but not told in the course of one afternoon, for talking tired her, and yet it did her good. In her intensely quiet life she had garnered up much of thought and feeling, of which she was scarcely conscious. Her heart was over full: our sympathy unlocked it, and it evidently cheered and refreshed her to tell us what she had experienced.

But she grew more and more feeble. I think hers was naturally a very fragile constitution; healthy so long as day passed after day in the same quiet uniformity, but incapable of sustaining a sudden shock.—Perhaps, too, there may have been some latent constitutional disease, which the accident rapidly brought to a crisis.

She lived on a little while, but it seemed as if her life were all spiritual. She expressed herself far more fervently. Her feelings appeared more lively than in the first part of her illness. She spoke much of making a little journey to Helmsdale when she recovered. She had such an intense longing after her beloved husband's grave, and she should like too to see how the trees had grown in the parsonage orchard, and whether there were any persons left who still remembered her. When I brought her home a present from any of the market-women, she still showed all a child's delight, and would almost weep for joy. But gradually, indeed, they ceased to remember her in the market. Everything gets forgotten at last; only to present her finding it out, I went on bringing her little gifts, as if from the women themselves, and each of them was a solace to her spirit.

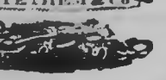
It was the will of the Lord that she should die. One morning, just as the sun began to gild her little room, she gently slipped away, without even one deep-drawn breath; the bird alone, who was sitting on her pillow, witnessed her departure, flattered wildly about her head, perched on her shoulder, sang as loudly as he could, as though he would waken her, and when he could not waken her dropped his wings and sat dull and listless in the same place without moving. In a few hours all his feathers looked rough, and in the evening when we were going to put him to roost as usual, we found he was gone to roost forever; he lay dead on her shoulder where in life he had sat so constantly; he had followed his kind mistress; he could not endure to be without her loving care for a single day. It is but seldom man so clings to man. Wives and mourn each other, indeed; but hearts are not often torn to bleeding to say nothing of their breaking outright.

Well, her loss left a large gap in my life too; a gap such as I seldom experience, and for which my cousin, the guardian, has *me severely to task. He could not,* I said, comprehend my grieving thus after her: we were in no way related; not even in the same social circle; our acquaintanceship had not lasted for many months, therefore my depression was not real, but affected, abnormal, sentiment; all the board of guardians of the orphan institution considered it in that light, and had discussed it with great disapprobation.

As the Pastor's Widow had no relations no one took any notice of her death as the said board, who exactly filled the mourning-coach that followed her coffin. Thus, her departure made no stir on earth, was passed over in utter silence. But much greater was the joy in heaven of the angels who had long known and loved her, when she came to join them, and with them to bless and praise the Lord, as only those who are pure in heart may.

Some girls, in kissing, purse up their mouths as if they were going to perform on the flageolet. That is wrong. Kissing is a luxury that should be indulged in with appetite, and not nibbled at as if it were 'pizen.'

STETHEM & Co



WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Bar, Hoop, and Band Iron, Steel Blacksmiths' Tools, Horse Nails, &c, Shoe Thread and Findings, Lasts, Pegs, &c.; Cutlery, Saws, Files & Edge Tools; Plated & Japanned Ovsets; Varnishes, Glass, Paints, Oils; Cabinet Makers', Lumbermen's, and other HEAVY AND SHELF Hardware,

to which we would call your attention.

A FEW SETS OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH WARRANTED PLANES

Have been Just received.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.,
Hardware Merchants & Ironmongers,
Wholesale and Retail.

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,
George Street, Peterborough
December 6, 1865. 49

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valentines—Graham & Stratton.
Caution—Richard Coe.
New Goods—A Armstrong.
London Commercial College—J. W. Jones.
Proclamation—R. N. Waddell.
Notice—Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company.
Abstract Statement—Grammar and Union School.
Prince of Wales Orange Lodge—Jno. Smith.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1866.

RECIPROCITY.

This much vexed question appears not to be capable of satisfactory or amicable settlement. The American people, very foolishly indeed, imagined that the people of British North America could be forced into annexation by refusing to renew the Reciprocity Treaty. Having once committed themselves to the idea, they seem very tenacious of it. Latest advices declare all negotiations at an end. Telegrams from Washington state that the Provincial Delegates have declined the proposition of the committee on Ways and Means. The Reciprocity negotiations are therefore at an end! The delegates leave to-morrow, the 8th inst. This, therefore, if true, puts an end to the hopes of those who desired its continuance; now we must prepare to suit ourselves to any new order of things that may arise, and try as much as possible to find a new channel for our trade that will free us from being at the mercy, in any way, of a whimsical and unequal nation.

Religious Services at the Jail.

From the report of the County Council proceedings in our late issues, it will be seen that the question of ministerial labors at the Jail was again before the Council.—We were not present during the discussion relative thereto, but learn that Rev. Mr. Beck was almost, if not altogether, the only Gospel Minister that regularly visited the Jail for some time. We, however, feel persuaded that there must be some mistake about the matter, and that some of the visits of other Ministers may have been forgotten, as, of made, must have been made on other than Sabbath days. Ministers, generally, have very much to do on Sabbath days. Two or three services often are to be conducted and those at places several miles apart, thus leaving no time for attending the Jail on that day. Rev. Mr. Beck's labors are wholly in town, and hence he can afford to go to the Jail on Sabbath. Great credit is due to the Rev. gentleman for his attention to the spiritual wants of the prisoners, and it was only a matter of conscientious scruple that prevented the members of the County Council from supporting the resolution for a tangible acknowledgement of his services. But we deem it due to other Ministers to give them credit for their visits, although they may not be on the Sabbath, and we feel sure that the matter only requires to be brought to their notice to ensure attention at all times in their power.

We give to day a copy of a Report of the Committee in the County Council on the settlement of the back country. The Report enters very fully into the progress of the settlement of the new Townships, and what has been done to induce settlement. We ask a careful perusal of the Report; it will repay the trouble, and afford information as well as show the desire of the members of the Council to do all in their power to induce the settlement of those lands that are capable of being successfully cultivated, and that will repay the labors of the settler. It is satisfactory to learn from reliable sources that so much (five sixths) of the wild lands is fit for cultivation, and may be made to produce the usual crops of the country. The wheat from the back country, exhibited at the last agricultural exhibition of this county would have compared favourably with the produce of the Front Townships. The oats equaled any thing grown on new land in any section of the country, and the root-crops equaled any at the exhibition, in our opinion. We therefore hope that government will lend a favorable ear to the memorial, and that ere long we may find that settlers can go back to these new Townships, and there reap the full rewards of industry, and enjoy the comforts of prosperous and happy homes.

Spain.

The revolt lately chronicled to have taken place in Spain is now reported to have come to an end. The leader has been driven into a corner, out of which he will hardly be able to extricate himself. May the rulers learn wisdom and remove the cause of complaint, for until they do so the people will not be contented—a gleam of light and a grasp for liberty are found in some minds, among even the most ignorant.

Postponed.

The Canada Presbyterian Church Soiree will be held on Tuesday 13th instant, instead of monday. This change is on account of the Methodist Missionary meeting being on Monday evening.

The River south of the Bridge is now bridged over with ice, which has not occurred for several years before. The last few days have been intensely cold here.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

We learn that on Monday evening the Trustees of the Common School Department of the Union School met, and balloted out two of their number. The Trustees that remain in office are Messrs. Dumble, Cluxton, Lundy, Cameron, Helm and Coulter. This was necessitated because of the change in the law in reference to Grammar School Trustees, there being only six Grammar School Trustees, the Common School having eight would have had a preponderance of two members, and hence the balloting out of two of the Common School Trustees.

The regular meeting of the Board was held on Tuesday evening. Present, all the Board but Dr. McRae.

The Clerk having called the Board to order to proceed with business, on motion of Mr. Coulter, seconded by Col. Haultain, Dr. Burnham was elected Chairman for the current year.

The Dr. having taken his seat, gracefully thanked them for the honors conferred. The Clerk then read official notices from the County Clerk, of the appointment of J. W. Gilmour, Esq., Dr. Poole, and Dr. McRae, by the County Council as Grammar School Trustees, and from Mr. Edwards, Clerk of the Town, of the election of Mr. Dumble, for North Ward; Mr. Cluxton, for East Ward; Mr. Cameron, for Centre Ward, and of Mr. Helm, for South Ward. Also of the appointment by the Town Council, of Colonel Haultain, Dr. Burnham, and Jas. Stevenson, Esq., as Grammar School Trustees.

The Board then unanimously re-appointed Mr. O'Beirne Clerk and Treasurer for the year.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Messrs. Cluxton, Dumble, and Cameron, were named as Committee on Finance.

Mr. Cluxton objected.

Mr. Coulter moved that Messrs. Stevenson, Lundy and Gilmour be the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Stevenson refused to be on the Committee saying if appointed he would not act.

Mr. Stevenson moved that Col. Haultain, Lundy, and Coulter be the Committee.

The Col. remarked that as he (Col. H) would be from home almost four months of the year it would be unwise to appoint him.

After several motions and amendments being offered the original motion was carried. Mr. Stevenson being determined not to act, resigned, and on motion of Col. Haultain, his resignation was accepted, and Mr. Dumble's name put instead of Mr. Stevenson's on the Committee.

COMMITTEE ON PROPERTY.

On motion of Mr. Coulter, Messrs. Cluxton, Helm, Dumble and Cameron, were appointed committee on Property.

Mr. Dumble offered an amendment, that Col. Haultain, Messrs. Lundy and Stevenson, be the committee on property.

The amendment was lost, and the original motion carried.

COMMITTEE TO ADMIT FREE PUPILS.

Col. Haultain, Dr. Burnham, and Messrs. Cluxton and Lundy were appointed a committee to admit free pupils.

COMMITTEE ON AUDITORS.

On motion of Mr. Cluxton, seconded by Mr. Coulter, Messrs. E. Pearse and J. Stratton were appointed auditors.

LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT.

On motion of Mr. Lundy, seconded by Mr. Coulter, Mr. Jas. Stratton was appointed local Superintendent for the current year.

Minutes of last meeting were then read and approved.

A Report from the Principal was then read and received; also a communication from Mr. Currie resigning his situation as Teacher of the fifth department and asking to be heard before the Board.

An application from W. N. Kennedy, to be appointed Drill instructor. It appears that this is not necessary, the matter, we think was referred to a committee.

A communication from the Principal setting forth the crowded state of Mrs. Flavell's room and asking for a Committee to consider what can be done to relieve Mrs. Flavelle; and also setting forth the cause, namely:—many will not send to the North Ward School. It is due to this School to say that there is no fault agt. the School; but no higher than the second is allowed to be taught there, and some consider their children advanced enough for a higher class, and hence wish to send to the Union School. Some also wish to send the small children with large ones, and thus crowd the Primary Department.

Mr. Currie was heard before the Board. The burden of his remarks were faultfindings with the Principal. In reference to the state of the Fifth Division, it is to be remarked that although the Principal reported unfavorably of the late examinations; not these Reports, but the remarks of Professor Young, Grammar School Inspector, that have brought about the present intimated change. It is due also to the Institution to state that Col. Haultain remarked that Prof Young had spoken in the most favorable terms of the state of the Classical Department of the Grammar School, and of the care evidently taken in instructing the pupils. Thus bearing testimony to the efficiency of the Principal.

From the monthly Report read, there were in grammar School, during January, 32 pupils; in Common School, 322; total, 354; average, 267. Last year (1865), total, 356; average, 270. The number in 1864, was about the same.

The matter of Mrs. Flavelle's room, and also of the crowded state of Mr. Griffin's was referred to a Committee consisting of Col. Haultain, Dr. Burnham, Dr. Poole, and Messrs. Dumble, Cluxton and Stevenson.

A Report from visiting Committee, also from the Principal on state of the School was also read, Report not favorable to one Division. The matter remains for further consideration.

There followed some remarks about wood, that is being delivered. They are not of sufficient interest to our readers to publish them.

On motion of Dr. Poole, Col. Haultain, Dr. Burnham and W. Cluxton, Esq., were appointed a Committee to wait on Dr. Ryerson on his arrival here on the 14th instant, with a view of conducting him to his hotel, and rendering his stay as agreeable as the Board may have it in their power.

The Board then adjourned.

Remember the Concert to-night, in Victoria Hall.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

We give copious extracts from the very excellent Report read at the annual meeting. The friends of the Bible will read with gratification the encouraging details thus brought before us.

The annual meeting was eminently successful. The Resolutions bore testimony to the Divine Origin of the Bible and the right of every individual to possess it. The addresses abundantly sustained the tenor of the Resolutions, and amply established the erroneous teaching of that Church which numbers among its followers so many of our citizens, and which resolutely withholds from the masses the Book of Truth, the only infallible guide for faith and practice.

The officers appointed are as follows:—Robert Dennistoun, President; Col. Haultain, A. H. Campbell, John Walton, W. Sheridan, James Hall, J. W. Gilmour, R. Richardson, Vice-Presidents; Wm. Hall, Treasurer and Dep.; T. M. Fairbairn, Secy; D. H. Hogg, Assistant Secy; Thomas Donnelly, J. W. Dunnett, R. Romaine, E. Ingram, Wm. Graham, M. Sanderson, John Dundas, J. M. Burns, D. Pentland, W. Brownscombe, Jas. Edwards, Wm. Tully, R. Rutherford, Jas Stratton, Wm. Cluxton, R. Kingan, Wm. Glover, all Ministers of the Town who were members of the Society, and the Collectors of the Society.

EXTRACTS FROM SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The lapse of another year casts upon your Committee the task of laying before you some account of the doings of your Society since its last Annual Meeting, with such reference to the Parent Institution and the work going on under its direction as the compass of a Branch Society's Report will allow.

At the meetings of your Committee during the year the Society's best interests have been cared for with zeal. As a fruit of its labors a number of Bible meetings have been held, with most marked success, during the previous week, in various parts of the surrounding country, and addressed by members of your Committee. The want of interest hitherto manifested by the people in the Townships about us, in the good work in which we labor, seemed to call loudly for such a movement. That it will result in the dissipation to a great extent of that apathy which has so discouraged our collectors and weakened our usefulness as a Society, may fairly be presumed from the successful character of the meetings.

The new Depository so prominently and conveniently situated is an event of the year. A large increase in the sale of books has followed the opening of it. There have been more than twice as many volumes sold this year as there were last year. Perhaps the most interesting local item which your Committee can refer to is the very satisfactory results of the 1st years operations of the Peterboro Ladies Bible Society. Your Committee were represented at the Annual Meeting of this Society in December last, and learn with truthfullness that what at our last meeting was little beyond an experiment has now become a permanent instrument of most extensive usefulness.

The collections amount to $105.97 of which $91.44 was paid out for 93 Bibles and 28 Testaments distributed during the year, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, at the date of the Annual Meeting of $114.53.

A growing desire to send a colporteur to the lumbermen, scattered throughout the northern wilds of this County—has manifested itself in the meetings of your Committee, and with the aid of neighboring sister Societies, it is most probable that during the present, much-talked-of year, Godwilling, the precious treasure, His own blessed word will be carried to these now destitute homes.

In to-day's Daily *Globe* we learn by telegraph from Montreal that the receipts of the Bible Society of that city amount this year to $4000—an increase of $400 over last year, and from the partial returns made by our own collectors it is quite evident that our own Society's fund will this year be equally in advance of last year. Taxing our own increased funds in connection with the ladie's collections we may announce that the Bible work has received more liberal encouragement this year in Peterboro than ever before.

Of the work accomplished by the B. & F. Bible Society, the Earl of Shaftesbury at its last annual meeting gave "Although this be our ordinary anniversary, I will just observe that this is no ordinary Report. I think there never was one that called more energetically for the most unbounded joy and thanksgiving to Almighty God that in a crisis such as this, amidst the apparently conflicting but really harmonious operations of Popery and Rationalism, we should have larger issues of the Bible and much larger receipts to our funds than on any former occasion.

The Icelanders, with warm hearts in the cold regions, continue to receive the Testament and Psalms in their own native tongue, with joy and gratitude. The people are eager to possess them, and the clergy are anxious to obtain supplies for their congregations; but the very peculiar character of the country and the uncertainty of communication render intercourse between the capital and the remote parts of the Island extremely difficult, the transit of bulky packages being very costly. These obstacles will, however, all be gradually removed.

In surveying the vast German field to which the operations of the Society extend, the Committee can announce a state of things which fills them with great joy, and leads them to anticipate such spiritual results as shall hasten the overthrow of error and superstition, and win the allegiance of many hearts to the God of Truth. It is sweet to reap the fruits of toil, to see plans which have been formed with much thought and prayer and matured by patient and persevering efforts, issuing in success far in advance of any hopes that had been cherished. Such is the privilege of your Committee, and such is the privilege of the faithful and zealous agents who have had charge of your German work, and who have discharged their responsibility and duty with an energy, intelligence and devotedness which entitles them to the warmest gratitude of every friend to the dissemination of the Bible. How wonderfully has the action of your Society, under skilful guidance and steady purpose, expanded in Germany, over how large a surface it now ranges. How diversified are the modes by which its one simple object is achieved; how countless are its friends and well-wishers; how many are the facilities it has command for the quiet and unostentatious fulfilment of its mission. It is a most suggestive fact that your circulation last year in connexion with your German Agencies was more than equal to the whole annual circulation effected by the Society in all parts of the world, even after it had been laboring for a quarter of a century.

Of Italy, it is said that there is not only or two from south to south, from the Adriatic to the Mediterranean, which has not been penetrated by the Colporteurs of the Society; and while there are many striking instances of the happy results of this mission to this deeply interesting part of the world, we are assured that in many cases the Scriptures are being read quietly and secretly, and stirring thoughts and enquiries which cannot fail in due time to awaken principles and purposes of the most important character.

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company was held on Tuesday evening in the Town Hall.

Sheriff Hall occupied the chair. The Secretary, Mr. A. Stewart, presented a memorandum of receipts and disbursements of the proceeds of fifty per cent of the stock which has been already called in. From the memorandum it appears that the Company is in debt to different parties to the amount of two hundred dollars. Considerable discussion arose about the expenses of collecting the fifty per cent that has been collected. It appears that five per cent were allowed for such collection. This, however, was agreed to.

The boring has ceased for some time because of the drill and some other part of the apparatus being in the bore and cannot be got out.

In view of this, on motion of Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Douglass, the Trustees were directed to proceed to bore in a new place, as they in their Judgment shall deem fit.

It was also agreed that the work be let by contract, and that sufficient security be required for the due performance of the work.

Mr. Stewart was re-appointed secretary, and the thanks of the meeting tendered to him for his efficient services.

The total expenses to date are $1500, of this sum $1300 have been collected from Stockholders, leaving the Company in debt $200.

Under the circumstances we consider that it is very unwise on the part of the Stockholders to proceed any further, unless under good and sufficient guarantees that a certain amount of work *will* be performed.

The Lady's Friend.

The February number of this beautiful magazine opens with a very touching steel engraving, entitled "News from the War,"

"The women weep as one children may."

a very expressive engraving indeed, which will, we fear, touch the source of tears in many a sorrowful heart. The large colored double steel Fashion Plate for this number, is as usual refined and elegant; the distinguishing traits of the Fashion Plates of the *Lady's Friend*. Then we have an engraving of Elise Radner, (an illustration of a story of the same name, with engravings of an Evening Toilet, Rococo Bodice, Embroidery, Children's Fashions, Crochet Imitation of Guipure Lace, Winter Boot, (in knitting,) Greek Lace Trimming, Baby's Hat of white cashmere, quilted; Knitted Carriage Shawl, &c., &c. The music is "Near Thee," the words by Charles Swain. Among the literature we note "Elise Radner," by S. Frost; "Love Folger," a story by August Bell; "The Hidden Bridal Gift," by Aunt Alice; "Rachel Dane's Legacy," by A. H. Heydon; "Stories of our Village," by Beatrice Colon; "Faithful unto Death," by Harris Byrne; New Publications, Receipts, the Fashions, &c., &c. Price $2.50 a year; 2 copies for $1.00; 8 copies (and on *gratis*) $16. Now is a very good time to get up clubs for 1866. Specimen numbers for this purpose will be sent for 15 cents. Wheeler and Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machine are furnished as Premiums in certain cases. The Prospectus of this Magazine for this year embodies a splendid list contributors. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

County Orange Lodge.

The County Orange Lodge, met in the Orange Hall, Peterboro, on Tuesday last, when the following officers were elected for ensuing year:—

Bro. D. G. Haslon, County Master.
Bro. W. H. Stevenson, County Dep. M.
Bro. John Armstrong, County Treasurer.
Bro. John Smith, County Secretary.
Bro Rev. W. S. Scott, County Chaplin.
Bro. Ron. S. Smith, County Proxy.
Bro. John Simpson, County D. of Ceis.

Correction.

In our last issue in the report of County Council proceedings, we represented the Council as passing a By-law to repeal a certain clause of By-law 262, in reference to the re-survey of Harvey, which was incorrect. The By-law was lost in Committee. The error crept in through careless reading of the minutes.

New Goods.

We invite the attention of our readers to Mr. A. Armstrong's announcement of the arrival of an extensive assortment of Dry Goods. Those requiring articles in his Line would do well to give him a call.

Bible Christian Intelligence.

The tea at the Bible Christian Church, on Friday evening last, was quite a success. From a little after 6, p. m. till 8 the tables were thronged by those apparently determined to do ample justice to the good things so liberally provided by the lady's of the congregation. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. Cawdon, Pastor, the Church being literally thronged. Evans Ingram, Esq., Warden of the County of Peterborough was unanimously called to the chair, and in a brief but very appropriate speech, placed before the audience the object and design of the meeting. The chief speakers on the occasion were Mr. Richardson, of the Montreal Bank, and Mr. C. Barker, of Cobourg, President of the B. C. Conference.

Mr. Richardson spoke at some length in reference to the past of the great Methodist family, and urged the necessity of closer union between ministers and members of the different evangelical denominations, his remarks were very well received.

Mr. Barker's speech was in truth a master-piece of chaste and simple eloquence.—How we think who heard him will soon forget the influence produced, and which was acknowledged by the wrapt attention, with which the audience hung upon his lips. During some of the more pathetic portions of his speech the silent tear stealing down the cheek, bespoke the powerful motions awakened in the bosom. He took for his motto, what he described as the idol of those lands—"Chance," and drew a striking contrast between that *Ephemeral Idea*, and the Christian's hope and watchword, "The Lord Reigneth," in the rise and fall of empires, the devastations of great National wars, the mighty revolutions in Kingdoms and States, the direful scourges of plagues, famine, the persecutions of the Church, the blood of martyrs, the joyful and triumphant death-bed scenes of thousands of humble believers. He proved the truth and power of the motto, "The Lord Reigneth."

The performances of the Choir, discoursing sweet music, added greatly to the evening's enjoyment.

The Trustees realized after meeting all expenses the handsome sum of Fifty Dollars.

D. C.

Peterboro', Feb. 6th, 1866.

Committee on Settlement of Back Country.

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution in reference to the settlement of the new townships of this county reported as follows:—

The special committee to whom was referred the resolution to "enquire into the progress of settlement in the new townships of this county, and into the condition of the settlers therein, and also to enquire into and report upon the best means of promoting the settlement of the unoccupied lands in said township," beg leave to report,—

That they have carefully considered the subject of said resolution, and submit as the result of their enquiries the following conclusions, arrived at after diligent enquiry and mature consideration:—

1st. Your Committee find that twenty-three new townships, comprising a land area of 1,265,000 acres, have been surveyed in the rear of the old settled townships of this county, most if not all of which townships have been subdivided into lots at an approximate expense of $88,550, and that 300 miles of Colonization Roads have been surveyed, at an expense of $30,000, while only 90 miles of Colonization Roads have been made, which, having been constructed under the contract system, were exceedingly inferior, and in many instances impassable, and therefore almost useless as roads, rendering ingress or egress to or from the new townships intended to be opened by them tedious and difficult, and in many instances totally impossible. Your Committee finds, therefore, that owing to the want of roads, and other obstacles to settlement, removable, in the opinion of your Committee, by Legislative enactments and Departmental regulations; and also that although $114,550 has been expended in surveying these townships, yet that only in eleven has settlement taken place, and that the total number of ratepayers for the year 1865, as shewn by the Assessment Rolls of these eleven townships, amount only to the number of 750, and this notwithstanding the fact that settlement of said townships commenced ten years ago. It is obvious, therefore that if settlement of our wild lands is to be made, some better system must be devised and put in practice than has been hitherto resorted to.

2nd. Your Committee are pleased to be able to announce that the information obtained in relation to the condition of the settlers in the new townships is of the most gratifying character. The labours of the industrious settler have been everywhere rewarded during the past season with the most abundant results. Crops of every kind succeeded well, and the produce of the soil in many instances has been of the most bounteous character. Settlers who have the advantage of roads are reported to be contented and prosperous. Municipal organizations are going into effect, and the erection of churches and school houses are being proceeded with. In fine, by the removal of the impediments which operate so grievously against the progress of settlement, there can be no doubt, in the opinion of your Committee, that ere long the vast area of surveyed lands in the rear of this and neighbouring counties would rapidly become occupied by a thriving agricultural population.

3rd. While enquiring into the best means of promoting the settlement of the lands in the new townships, your Committee have deemed it essential to obtain all the information within their reach in relation to the quality of the lands in these new townships, and with this view have solicited information from the gentlemen by whom many of them were surveyed, and also from the Crown Lands Agent, who has personally inspected several of them, as well as from settlers and others, who, from a residence or knowledge over a period of several years, are in a position to supply information on this subject of a reliable character; and as a result of the enquiries your Committee have arrived at the conclusion that at least sixty-five per cent of the available land area in these town-ships is well adapted for agricultural purposes. And your Committee also desires to make known the fact that it has been ascertained by repeated experience that where crops—roots or cereals—have been sown in proper season the yield has been equal to that of the most fertile lands in the Province; and as regards fall wheat, which has occasionally been sown under unfavorable circumstances, as frequently occurs in new sections of the country, yet even this crop has seldom been known to yield less than a fair average. In fact this is generally looked upon as a sure crop if sown in proper time, 1st of October.

4th. The attention of your Committee has been directed to the 11th paragraph of a memorial from the Municipal Council of the County of Simcoe, addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, and dated Nov. 29, 1865, which paragraph, being in accordance with former memorials emanating from this Council, your Committee adopts as its own, and which is as follows:—

"Your memorialists feel bound to again state to your Excellency that they feel satisfied that a free grant system, with proper restrictions as to actual settlement, is the true policy by which the Government of a new country should be guided in the disposal of its Agricultural Lands, inasmuch as rapid settlement tends more than anything else to increase the wealth and material prosperity of the community, and by increasing the number of contributors to the public exchequer, more than makes up in a pecuniary way for the increased direct outlay which would in that case have to be made in connection with the Crown Lands Department; and they would therefore again suggest and press upon the attention of your Excellency the advisability that the Crown Lands in Upper Canada, which are yet at the disposal of the Crown and of the ordinary description suitable for farming purposes, shall in future be offered free to actual settlers or at a nominal price, to cover the expenses of survey, and accompanied by the most stringent regulations as to settlement; and further that all lands not occupied or held by actual settlers, the purchase money of which is in arrears to the Crown, shall be declared forfeited so soon as the same can be legally done, and at once offered for settlement as an encouragement to immigration and to obtain for settlement a large quantity of the wild lands of the Province now held by speculators to the great injury of the Agricultural interests of the Province."

5th. In connection with the mode of disposing of public lands, and equally important therewith, as regards settlement, your Committee considers the system of Colonization Roads, and in relation thereto beg to express their hearty approval of the abolition of the contract system, which they look upon as an entire failure in its application to the construction of Colonization Roads. They would, however, urge that the Government be solicited to deal liberally with such roads under the new system, and to construct them in such a manner at least that new municipalities may in the future be reasonable expected to keep them in repair; and your Committee further urge the imperative necessity of constructing intersecting lines of road, either along the boundary lines between townships or wherever extensive tracts of good land may occur. Such lines of road, although not necessarily to any great length nor expensive in construction, would aid in a very important measure in the settlement of unoccupied lands, especially if the free grant system were to be adopted in connection therewith, which your Committee beg leave to recommend.

6th. It has been ascertained that the 9th section of the Act entitled an Act to amend the Consolidated Assessment Act of Upper Canada, &c., passed October 15th, 1863, operates in many cases prejudicially to new settlements, inasmuch as it is made incumbent on Township Councils to assess lands from which it frequently happens the taxes cannot be collected; but on such, owing to their being assessed, Township Councils are compelled to pay County and School rates. Your Committee, therefore, are of opinion that the section referred to should be so amended as to make it optional with Township Councils to assess such lands or not.

7th. Your Committee finds that the present system of granting timber licenses calls loudly for amendment. It is ascertained that the lumbering interests as well as the interests of settlement are prejudiced by the system now in practice, and as a remedy for the evils which exist, your Committee recommend that the Government be memorialized to order a careful inspection of public lands with the view of ascertaining what lands are fit for settlement and what are not, so that a proper system of classification may be adopted, and that lands considered unfit for settlement and suitable for lumbering purposes should be withheld from sale.—And also that lands considered suitable for agricultural purposes, although bearing timber of marketable value, should in every case be entirely exempt from the operations of timber licenses.

8th. It has been represented to your Committee that the want of mills in new settlements is a serious drawback, retarding the progress of settlement for a long time. They therefore beg to recommend that Government be memorialized to grant such aid to individuals as will ensure the erection of mills, as it is considered that the outlay on this account will be amply compensated by the impetus which will be given thereby to settlement. And your Committee are further of opinion that houses should be erected at convenient points on Colonization Roads, which could be temporarily occupied by settlers while building houses of their own; and also that provision ought to be made for supplying new settlers with seed and provision at convenient points and at moderate rates.

9th. Your Committe, feeling the importance of the subject committed to them, regret that the time to which they have been limited does not permit them to make so full a report as they would desire, and pray therefore that they be not now dissolved, but be permitted to report again at the next meeting of this Council.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PETER PEARCE,
Chairman.

On motion the report was adopted and subsequently embodied in a Memorial to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

SMITH COUNCIL.

Smith, Feb. 6th, 1866.

The Council met. All the members present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Fitzgerald, and seconded by Mr. Galvin,—That the offices of Assessor and Collector for this Municipality for the current year be let by tender, the Council reserving the privilege of not being obliged to accept the lowest or any tender.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Fitzgerald, and seconded by Mr. Galvin,—That the Clerk do advertize the letting of the offices of Assessor and Collector by tender with written notices, and that sealed tenders be received until monday the 19th instant, said tenders to be directed to the Reeve of this Council and marked, "tender"

A Petition from Samuel White and others, was presented and read, praying that new overseer of Highways be appointed for Road Division No. 78 for the current year.—Prayer granted.

After appointing, by motion, 95 overseers of highways, 11 pound-keepers and 14 fence-viewers, the council adjourned till Monday, the 19th instant, then to meet to confirm the above appointments by By-law, examine the tenders received for the offices of assessor and collector and transact other business belonging to the Township.

Alleged Case of Child Murder.

On Monday last a telegram was sent from Brantford to the Mayor of Chatham, for the purpose of having arrested on charge of child murder a negroe man named O'Banyan, and a woman named Rachel Palmer. A telegram was handed to the Police Magistrate, who put it in Constable Goodyear's hands who was successful in effecting the arrest of both parties the same day and lodging them in the gaol. On the following day they were taken in charge by an officer from Brantford, and left Chatham for that place on the day Express. The circumstances of the case, as we have heard them, are as follows:—Fall O'Banyan was living in Brantford, where he has a wife who we are told is now in gaol on charge of robbery or house-breaking. He not only presented in the Episcopal (colored) Methodist Church, but inconsistently co-habited with the female Rachel Palmer. In October last a child was born, the result of this illicit intercourse, which child was taken care of made away with, and of the whereabouts remained unknown to all save two or three until Monday last when, upon the revelation of an eye witness to the murder and doing away with the child, it was found in the vault of a privy. It was, on this revelation that the arrest of O'Banyan and his paramour were made. So far as we have heard the case, there appears to be no question as to the guilt of the parties charged. At the time of his arrest O'Banyan was engaged in holding protracted meetings among the colored people of Chatham, where he has hitherto been looked upon as worthy, zealous, and exemplary member of the colored Episcopal Methodist denomination.—*Chatham Planet.*

A SAD NARRATIVE.—In Canada, it is common for small farmers to go into the woods in the winter as lumber men, and one of this class, residing at Hawkesbury, left his wife and five children in their lonely farm house. Last Saturday afternoon, which was a very severe day, this woman was doing the necessary work outside, and, on coming in felt ill, and lay down by the stove, where she died. The eldest child, a girl of seven, tried to cry to the next neighbor, three or four acres off, but the storm prevented them from hearing her. She then laid the baby in its dead mother's bosom to prevent its crying; but when she perceived that the stove was getting cold, and the baby chilled, she took it to bed, and made the other child lie on the other side, locking their arms together, in order to keep the baby and them selves warm. Providentially a neighbor came in next morning about ten o'clock and found the dead mother, and the three little ones nearly dead with cold. Horrible to relate, the cat had eaten off one of the fingers of the deceased mother.—*White v.*

The report is current, both in Quebec and Montreal, that the Governor General has written a letter from England intimating that the Queen has appointed His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cambridge, to visit this country in May next to open the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. The Canadians for such a report is far from being improbable; and if realized, will cause considerable gayety in Canada. The Duke of Cambridge is Her Majesty's cousin, a member of the Royal Family, and would be something more than viceroy should he come here. Without the official appointment he would be entitled to royal honors. He, is besides, a Field Marshal, and the Commander-in-Chief of the forces, and the highest military honors would have to be paid him. His visit will be sure to make a great stir among the military, and be a matter of considerable interest to the public, who will be glad to note that the inauguration of our new Legislative Buildings is to be presided over by a person of such distinguished rank.—*News.*

Mike O'Reilly gets off the following puzzle:—

We tell the American public—and they have heretofore found us pretty accurate prophets in everything relative to the Fenian cause—*that before ten weeks there will be, somewhere, an Irish Republic existing on the face of the earth*, with a flag, an army, a port of entry, a navy of privateers, and the inalienable government both of France and the United States in the prosecution of belligerent acts against Great Britain—Let no one ask us for the present where this republic will be located, for we cannot answer. It must be called a Republic, to warrant the flag and fleet, but will really only be used as an immediate basis of operations for the transfer of active hostilities to the Canadian and Irish soils. A word to the wise is enough. And now, while the *quid nunc's* grow excited, the wise will await developments, giving liberally of their means to aid the cause: nor will they have to tarry long fulfillment of all that we here in foreshadow.

Supposing that they take possession of the island of Juan Fernandez or the barren rock of St. Helena, or some Guano island in the Pacific Ocean and fight it out there.

A Horrible Record of Crime.

THREE MURDERS IN FIVE HOURS.

On Thursday of last week, three shocking murders were committed in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana; all within five hours of each other. A man of the name of Buchanan, violent in temper and dissipated in habits, has for some time past been noted for his barbarous treatment of his wife, to whom he has been married about eleven years. He had repeatedly threatened to take the unfortunate woman's life, and on the 15th of December last he had been arrested and bound over to keep the peace. They then removed to the house of her brother, where she supposed she would be safe. On Thursday week Buchanan became partially intoxicated, bought a pair of pistols, and swearing that he would kill his wife. They were, however, taken away from him, after which he went to the residence of Mr. Liddy, and entered the room in which his wife was sewing.—Mrs. Liddy, who was in the back room, heard them talking a short time, when Buchanan went out, but in a few moments returned. Almost immediately after his return, Mrs. L. heard a scuffle in the front room, followed by a fall on the floor and the shriek of a woman. Opening the door she saw Mrs. B. prostrate on the floor while the fiend was standing with his foot on her body and stabbing her about the head and neck with an axe. Buchanan told her not to come near or he would kill her too, upon which she ran out and alarmed the neighborhood with her shrieks. After hacking the insensible body of his victim until he was satisfied, Buchanan deliberately walked out of the house, threw the bloody weapon to one side, and was walking off when he was taken into custody.

About seven o'clock the same evening 3 prisoners in the jail made an attack upon a man named Williams another prisoner. He defended himself as well as he could with a stick, but his assailants inflicted such terrible wounds upon him with a knife that he died in a few hours. About two hours later an ineffective attempt was shot made at the escape by a notorious Indian named Longnecker.

A few days ago a tragedy occurred at the village of Marion, near Little Rock, Arkansas. Some robbers broke into a house occupied by a person named Whiting, who aided by his son attempted a resistance, one of the thieves fired at the old gentleman and missed him, Mr. Whiting immediately returned the fire killing his man almost instantly. The other three fired almost simultaneously, two balls taking effect on the person of Mr. Whiting—one in the body and the other in the in the head. The son fired and closed upon the ruffians, but he was overpowered and desperately cut over the head and in the side. By this time the female portion of the family rushed out of the house, and the robbers took their leave precipitately, leaving the house, as well as their dying comrade. He expired in a few minutes after. Mr. Whiting died in a few hours from his wounds, but the son, it was thought would live. The robber who was killed was not identified.

Important Address to the Fenians of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Feb. 5.

The following card was published in Buffalo this morning:—

To the Friends of Irish Independence. The Fenian Brotherhood of America, which for the last seven years has been preparing to strike a blow for Ireland's freedom, is now gathering up its ens gies for the conflict. A veteran Irish officer, of unsullied honor and a brilliant military reputation, who has spent eighteen years in the military service of the United States, has volunteered his services to lead the hosts which are now about to be marshaled under the green flag of Ireland. The time for action has arrived!

The plan for action is now perfected and all that is now required is to take place in the hands of the thousands of brave men who are to-day ready to take the field and fight for their country's liberation. Men of Ireland, the eyes of the world are upon you! The story of your wrongs has long furnished an eloquent theme for your orators and your poets, and the suffering and degradation to which a despotic power have subjected your country have enlisted the sympathy of the people of all climes who love liberty. An opportunity is now yours of showing that your professed love of country is sincere and that you are ready to offer every aid consistent with your means for the salvation of your native land. Let there be no wavering or no flinching. Now the men who are engaged in this movement are the sons of the exiled of the millions of our race throughout the United States will now prove true and steadfast to the cause, the fight will result in glorious victory, and the Irish name and race be redeemed from the humiliation which for centuries have rested upon them. Our American fellow-citizens we feel assured, will not be deaf to the call which the Fenian brotherhood of America now make on them to aid in the work of winning Irish independence. The Irishmen of America have manifested the most loyal devotion to this Republic, and have ever been found ready to fight and die for the preservation of American liberties. In conclusion, we repeat that speedy and effective action is now the purpose of the Fenian brotherhood. All we ask is the implements of warfare. To procure those, money is required. [Here follows the names of a committee of thirty, to collect funds for the above-named purpose.]

Signed by order of the brotherhood,

P. O'DAY,
District Centre.

A few days ago it was announced that a vessel, manned by Irishmen, had sailed from New York, and that when outside the bar it raised the flag of the Irish Republic. The assumption was that it was an Irish privateer, hitherto up to prey on British commerce. It turned out afterwards that the famous privateer was simply a pilot boat on her trial trip, but we think it quite possible that what was then but a rumor may yet be a fact. The fools are not all dead yet, and it may be that Fenian dupes and Yankee speculators may try their hands at privateering. The following paragraph from the New York *Albion* gives a sensible hint to such, if such there be:

"There have been silly rumors during the week that a Fenian privateer had gone to sea to capture British vessels. We have the utmost contempt for Irish intelligence in everything that pertains to their absurd but dangerous plot it may be called. Still, we do not think that they are such absolute fools as to risk their precious necks in such unprofitable adventures. A broken head at Donnybrook may be pleasant but there is no recalling, alive, a privateering at the yard-arm.

The American people and the Irish in America have learned a bad lesson from the manner in which Confederate privateers were treated by the Federal authorities, if they assume that under the flag of the Irish Republic they could play the same game against British commerce with impunity. The Irish privateers will find two very serious points of

A Good Thing!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pain from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the Back and Side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Relieves Pain in the Head and Sick Headache

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Bilious Cholic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery and bowel complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures sudden colds and sore throats.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures burns, scalds, frost bites and chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Is an excellent thing for sprains, strains, wounds and bruises; it takes away all pain the moment it is applied. No family should be without a bottle of

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for the Canadas.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisment in another column.

Peterboro, Feb. 24, 1865. 7-81n

VALENTINES

GO TO

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

BOOK STORE,

And buy your Valentines.

Peterboro', Feb. 6th, 1866. 6

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Pump makers, under the firm of J. Griffin & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due by and to the firm will be settled by Jonathan Griffin, at Lakefield.

All parties who are in arrears to the late firm are requested to settle immediately and save costs.

JONATHAN GRIFFIN.
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Peterboro', Feb 1st, 1866. 6

A Practical Business Education

Is the Great Demand of the Age.

This you can obtain for less money at the

LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

THAN ANYWHERE ELSE!

Actual Business Training is received only in the full-tuition classes.

Four Offices are open for instruction in

TELEGRAPHING

Full Instruction in this art (both by paper and sound) is given to Commercial Students for Five Dollars, and to others for Ten Dollars.

Full Instruction in

PHONOGRAPHY

Is daily given, by Mr. S. HUTCHISON, late Reporter for Fowler & Wells, N. Y. The extra charge for this branch, to students, is only Two Dollars; and to others Five Dollars.

Scholarships for Commercial Course, $25.

Instruction in

Drawing, Painting and Modelling.

To those who desire, is given for Two Dollars GOOD BOARD, with Washing, is obtained for $2 50 per week.

For Circulars, or other information, address (post-paid)

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
LONDON, C. W.

6

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866. 6

Prince of Wales Loyal Orange Lodge,

NO. 484.

THE regular monthly meeting of Loyal Orange Lodge No. 484, will be held in the Grange Hall, Peterborough,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT,

At half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

JOHN SMITH,
Secretary.

Peterboro, Feb. 6, 1866.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for an Act to confirm the deed of Union between the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company and the Marmora Iron Company, and to grant powers of extension and other powers to the United Companies.

February 6th, 1866. 6

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against [illegible] any credit whatever in my name [illegible] order, as I will not be held [illegible] debt without my written [illegible] responsible for any such [illegible]

RICHARD COX.

6-3in

Ashburnham, Feb. 6th, 1866.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

A very large assortment of Grey Cottons, Prints, Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Winceys, Shawls, Tweeds, Cloths, in variety; Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

Every article in the Dry Goods line will be found there, and will be disposed of

VERY CHEAP!

Bargains may be obtained!!

PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE the GOODS.

Peterboro, February 1, 1866. 6

ABSTRACT STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Grammar and Union School of the Town of Peterborough, for the year 1865.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance cash on hands from 1864	$ 13 52	Salaries	$ 3072 93
Town Treasurer, balance for 1864	1075 00	Miscellaneous	230 30
Town Treasurer, on account 1865	1740 00	Contingent Expenses	68 21
Grammar School Grants	825 00	Firewood	88 45
Common School Grant	346 00	Furniture	38 81
School Fees	1033 56	Repairs	23 42
Miscellaneous	20 00	Promissory Notes	4744 93
Promissory Notes	3700 55	Balance cash on hand	448 19
	$9333 63		$8333 63

We certify that the above abstract is correct.

WILLIAM EASTLAND,
E. PEARSE,
} Auditors.

Peterboro', Feb. 7th, 1866.

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Ashery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

PROCLAMATION!

The Medical Act for Upper Canada

The United Electoral Divisions of Newcastle and Trent To Wit:

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, being Twenty-ninth Victoria, Chapter Thirty four, it is enacted that a Council, which shall be styled "The General Council or Medical Education and Registration of Upper Canada," shall be established; and that there shall be elected from time to time by open public meeting of medical practitioners registered, or entitled to be registered, under the said Act, one member of Council for the Territorial Electoral Divisions of Newcastle and Trent as established for election of members of the Legislative Council.

AND WHEREAS by an order in Council dated the Sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, His Excellency the Administrator of the Government was pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Election of a member of the Council for the Territorial Division of Newcastle and Trent as aforesaid, be held at the Town Hall in the Town of Cobourg on the third Monday in the month of February next at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, and that the Sheriff of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham do act as Returning Officer at such Election

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to those entitled to vote at such Election, and those qualified for election as such member, that in obedience to the said order in Council, I require the presence of those entitled to vote at such Election, and those qualified for election as aforesaid, at the TOWN HALL in the TOWN OF COBOURG

On Monday, Nineteenth day of February,

one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, being the third Monday in February next, at Twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a person as a member of Council for the said Territorial Division.

And that in case a poll be demanded and allowed in the manner by law prescribed, such poll will be opened on Monday, the said Nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the Town Hall in the Town of Cobourg at Twelve o'clock, noon.

And that all persons presenting themselves as candidates or voters at such election will be required to produce the evidence of their qualification.

Of all of which every person concerned is hereby required to take notice and to govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Cobourg this Thirtieth day of the month of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

R. N. WADDELL,
Returning Officer.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, January 30, 1866. 6

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing, Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

A BY-LAW

L. S. *To repeal a certain By-law enforcing the Temperance Act of 1864 in the Township of Otonabee.*

BE IT ENACTED by the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Otonabee, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the By-law adopted by the duly qualified municipal electors of the Township of Otonabee, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four prohibiting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issuing of Licenses therefor, within said Municipality, and under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864, be and the same is hereby repealed.

(Signed,)

GEO. READ, *Township Clerk.*
E. INGRAM, *Reeve*

Council Chamber,
Otonabee, 15th January, 1866.

NOTICE.

On Friday, the 16th day of February next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, in the Village of Keene, in the Township of Otonabee, a meeting of the municipal electors of the Municipality of said Township of Otonabee, will be held for the taking of a poll to decide whether or not the above By-law is approved by such electors.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, Jan. 15th, 1866. 3-4in

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

The following are a few of the Books that can be had at the

Examiner Book Store,

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,

George Street, Peterborough.

Josephus—with plates
Morrison's Family Devotions
The Land and the Book
Wanderings over Bible Lands and Seas
Evenings at Home
Scott's Poetical Works—cloth & morocco
Byron's " "
Cowper's " "
Burns's " "
The Grange, a summer in the Country
Living for a purpose
Edgar Clifton or right and wrong
Happy stories for Happy hearts
Ralph Saunders
The Seven little Sisters
The long holidays
Eva and her play fellows
Roses and Thorns
The Ways of Pleasantness
Summer Gleanings
The Boy's handy book of Games
Four footed Favourites
Winter in Spitzbergen
Joyful Sunday Stories
The Knights of the red cross
Noble Dames of Ancient History
Good and Bad
Self taught Men
The Gravelyn Family
Adventures of seven-footed Foresters
Romantic Belinda
Scripture Stories for the Young
Moral and Religious Anecdotes
Poets and Poetry of the Bible
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church
Book of 1000 tales
Schoolberg-cotta Family
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan
Children's sayings
Lady's Manual of Fancy work
Young Woman's Friend
Every little Boy's Book
Family Walking Sticks
Gift Book for good little children
Byepaths of Biography
Meet for Heaven
Life in Heaven
Heaven our Home
The near and Heavenly Horizons
Fanny and Arthurs
Leaves from the Book of nature
Life in the Woods
The Samwell Stories
Red Frank's or the Christians Panoply
The Triumphs of invention
Aids to Prayer
The Pathway of Promise
Personal Piety
The Sunday Evening Book
The Throne of Grace
Able to Save
Christian Love and Loyalty
Truth and Love
Florence and Henry
Pastoral Recollections
Olive Leaves
The Better Way
The Story of Joseph and his Brethren
The Orphans of Glenulva
The Giant Killer, or the Battle which all must fight
Home and its Associations
What shall I be
The Robber's Cave
A handy Book of Medical information
The busy hives around us
Corbett's advice to young men
Father's coming home
War and Peace
Friendly hands and kindly words
Things in the Forest

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

GRAND

CONCERT!

COMPLIMENTARY.

TO BE GIVEN AT THE

VICTORIA HALL

PETERBOROUGH,

On Thursday, the 8th February, 1866,

As an acknowledgment of the valuable services of Mr. HEATHFIELD, Organist of St. John's Church, Peterborough.

THE PORT HOPE WARBLERS

Have kindly volunteered their services on the occasion, and will be assisted by several Ladies and Gentlemen from Cobourg, Port Hope and Peterborough.

Doors open at half-past seven, Concert to commence at eight.

TICKETS 25 Cents, Reserved Seats 50 Cents, to be had at any of the Book Stores

☞ For particulars see Programmes.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Peterboro', Jan 31, 1866. 5-2in

SEVERAL BALES

NEWLY IMPORTED

Factory Cottons!

TO BE SOLD

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Just received at the

Montreal House.

ALSO,

A CASE OF

CLOUDS!

at 2s 3d, 2s 6d, and 3s.

Peterborough, February 1, 1866.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st January, 1866.

Allen, Wm.	Lutes, N.
Anderson, John	Lynond, M.
Bartlett, Paul	Leslie, Thomas
Brock, Miss Frances C.	Marsh, Wm. H. S.
Conley, James	Montgomery, John
Clark, Mrs. Elizabeth	Morrow, David
Curtis, Lazarus	Moncrief, William
Cheney, James P.	Mulney, Wm. H.
Chambers, Samuel	McFadden, C. E.
Condon, Pat.	McCrea, Thomas
Duncan, Agnes W.	McIntosh, James
Dunn, Miss Margaret	McLean, William
Dewan, Joshua	McPeters, Miss A.
Dick, H.	Nesbitt, Henderson
Fogarty, John	Northcott, Joh
Flinn, Mrs. John	Nunan, Ellen
Flynn, William	O'Brien, Thomas
Foley, Miss Hannah M.	Palmer, Alex.
Fraser, William	Roach, Mrs Catherine
Fowler, James	Rahally, Thomas
Falls, William	Smith, Samuel
Green, Robert	Smith, Joseph
Gainy, John	Sevan, Nicholas
Gordon, Michael	Sedgwick, Thos.
Ingersoll, Isaac	Thwait, Metcalf
Kelley, Mrs. John (Blacksmith)	White, Mrs.
	Wood, F. N.
Kennedy, Mrs Sarah E.	Wilson, Sidney
Kenapt, Robert	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
To Wit: } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of JOSEPH GRAHAM, an Insolvent.

ON the Nineteenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.

Peterboro', Dec. 9, 1865.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of JAMES W. STONE and GILES STONE Insolvents.

THE undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at Caisse's Hotel in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, at ten o'clock, a. m., the west half of Lot 7 in the 5th Concession of Burleigh and east half of Lot 5 in the 8th Concession of Burleigh, the real Estate of said Insolvents, and in which they had an interest at the time of their executing their assignment to me pursuant to the said Act.

D. McDONALD, Jr.,
Assignee.

Peterboro, Jan. 19, 1866. 4

MESS PORK

FOR SALE.

100 BARRELS just received direct from Chicago.

Apply to

W. A. SCOTT.

Peterboro, Feb. 1, 1866- 5-3in

NOTICE.

ALL persons having books in their possession, belonging to the old "Mechanics' Institute," are requested to return the same to me immediately.

G. A. COX.

Peterborough, Jan. 15th, 1866.

NEW NOVELS.

The following New Novels are for sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

"Putting on Airs;" "The Crock of Gold;" "Common Sense;" "Roanoke, or where is Utopia;" "The Fenian Chief, or the Martyr of '65;" "How I managed my Children," and "How I managed my house on £200 a year."

February 1st 1866.

Canada Farmer.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Canadian Farmer received at the Examiner Book Store at Club rates.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber is now prepared to buy WHEAT and PEASE at the different points on the Railway as usual.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Jan. 31, 1866. 5-3in

Diaries for 1866

For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, Dec. 1865.

A CHRISTMAS

Case of Wines & Spirits,

CONTAINING:

2 bottles of Port Wine,
2 " Sherry Wine,
1 " best Pale Brandy,
1 " Irish Whiskey,
1 " Old Tom Gin,
1 " pure Jamaica Rum,
1 " Scotch Whiskey,
2 " Old Rye,
1 " Ginger Brandy,

All of which will be guaranteed to be of the purest quality.

FOR $9!

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro'.

December 20th, 1865. 51

GLASSWARE.

CELERY GLASSES, Preserve Dishes of all kinds, Preserve Plates, Cut Tumblers, Wine Glasses and Gin and Cups; a very large assortment of Pressed Tumblers, of the newest style and pattern.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro'.

December 20th, 1865. 51

SWEET CIDER

Just Received.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865. 51

To Country Tavern-keepers.

A LARGE assortment of TUMBLERS, both small and large. Cut Tumblers warranted to stand hot water. To be sold cheap.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865. 51

LEMONS.

LEMON PEEL, CITRON PEEL, ORANGE PEEL, Mace whole, Mace ground, pure Ground Cinnamon, pure Ground Allspice, pure Ground Cloves.

Pure Ground Coffee every morning.

D. McNAUGHTON,
George street, Peterboro.

December 20th, 1865. 51

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS,

And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS.

Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co.'s.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table CODFISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM,

Potted Beef,

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings.

ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Pennes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 12th, 1865. 50

NEW MUSIC.

GALLOPS.

Humming Bird, ... by Woodlan.
Three O'Clock, ... by Hegemeyer
Canadian Winter, ... by Miller.

WALTZES.

Farewell, ... by Belle.
Satanella, ... by Laurent.

QUADRILLES.

Drawing Room, ... by Woodlan.
Meridian, ... by Collins.

Can be obtained at

D. PENTLAND'S
Dental Rooms.

Peterboro, Jan. 24, 1866. 4-6in

EXAMINER

BOOK STORE

A LOT OF

FAMILY BIBLES,

RICHLY BOUND and beautifully illustrated, with the commentaries of Henry and Scott.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

The Commercial Union Assurance Co.

19 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENG.

Capital,.....$12,500,000. Invested,.....$2,000,000.

Deposit Fund in Canada,....$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:

Office:—Nos. 221 and 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

FREDERICK COLE, Secretary.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co.,
General Agents for Canada.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an undiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

Losses, when adjusted, will be paid immediately.

All reasonable expenses incurred at the time of fire in the removal of goods insured in this Office, will be paid.

Insurances for Seven Years certain will be charged Premium and Duty for Six Years only.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Among the benefits of this Company may be enumerated—Moderate Rates of Premium—Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured—Very liberal surrender value given after three years—Thirty days allowed for payment of Premiums, and further extension of time on easy terms—Credit system—Service permitted in Volunteer Corps—Convenient and liberal terms, whereby no policy need lapse through any temporary difficulty in the payment of a premium

☞ Further and fuller information may be obtained from

GEORGE A. COX,
or
T. B. CLEMENTI
} *Agents at Peterboro.*

R. KINCAID, M. D., Medical Referee. 38

300 Barrels per Day

EXPECTED FROM THE

PETERBOROUGH OIL WELLS.

If you want to get any Tin, Sheet-iron, or Copper Work done, by one who understands his business, go to

LANNIN'S TIN SHOP,

ON HUNTER STREET,

Where you will get it done to your satisfaction, and very cheap.

Dumb Stoves of every description made to order.

Try one of LANNIN'S HEATERS, and save 50 per cent in Wood.

Jobbing of all kinds done on short notice.

COAL OIL,—A good article always on hand and sold cheap.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED!

The Highest Cash Price paid for any quantity of Sheepskins.

THOMAS LANNIN,
Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

THE OLD STAND GOOD YET,

HUNTER STREET.

L. LEMAY

Most respectfully thanks all those that have favored him with their patronage for the last nine years, and informs them that he has added lately to his very large stock of Goods.

5 Bales of Grey Cotton, Prints and Striped Shirtings,
1500 Yards of Grey and Fancy Flannels,
900 " Heavy Canadian Tweeds,
500 " White and Grey Fulled Cloth,

TO BE SOLD AT GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOTHING,

WELL MADE AND CHEAP.

Suit of best Canadian Tweed $10, $11, $12.
Fancy Tweed and Cassimere Under-coats from $6 to $10.
175 splendid Beaver & Whitney Over-coats from $5.50 to $10.50.
A few large and heavy frock Over-coats at $10.50 to $12.
Tweed and Fulled-cloth Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Mufflers, to the amount of several thousand dollars

Call before purchasing elsewhere,—You will get goods really cheap.

L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 30 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5 00 to $15.00.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-2m

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street, where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865. **A. McD.** 42

WANTED.

STAVE BOLTS AND HEADING!

10,000 CORDS Elm or Oak Stave Bolts, 6,000 cords of Basswood Heading. To be delivered on the line of the Lindsay or Peterborough Railroad.

For further particulars apply to either JAMES CHALMERS or CHARLES PERRY, at Peterboro.

Peterboro, Jan. 15th, 1866. 3

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid to purchase or having anything to do with a promissory note for $50, made by John Clifford, payable to M. J. Neitharcatt or bearer, dated in April, 1865, and payable eighteen months after date; the said note having been unlawfully taken from me.

JOHN NEITHERCUTT

Otonabee, Jan. 9, 1866. 3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed at the suit of Patrick Cassiday, and against the lands and tenements which were of Jeremiah Mahoney, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of James Mahoney, Administrator, with the will annexed of the estate and effects of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, to be administered,—I have seized all the right, title and interest of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, in the hands of the said James Mahoney to be administered, in and to the east half of lot No. 9 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, and lot No. 10 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, except ten acres therefrom off the west half of the south-east quarter of the said lot heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Jeremiah Mahoney, deceased, to one William Ryan.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY, 1866, at twelve o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

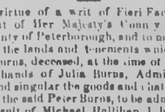
Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 24, 1866. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and to me directed, at the suit of WILLIAM HOOEY, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM S. McDONALD and JAMES A. SCOTT, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, 1866, all the right, title and interest of the above-mentioned defendants, or either of them, in and to Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1866. 3



SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court for the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, Administratrix, of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of the said Peter Burns, to be administered, at the suit of Michael Hallihan, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

The west half of lot No. 24, in the 9th concession of the Township of Otonabee; and also part of lot No. 6, west of George street and south of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows:—Commencing on Simcoe street at a distance of twenty-eight feet six inches west from the north-east corner of the said last mentioned lot, thence west twenty-eight feet six inches, thence south to within the distance of ten feet of the southern boundary of the said last mentioned lot, thence east twenty-eight feet six inches, thence north to the place of beginning, together with a right of way from Aylmer street ten feet wide.

All of which property I shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', November 13, 1865. 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of George Dickson, and against the lands and tenements of George Frederick Cole, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro, ON TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Lot No. 17, in the 10th concession of the Township of Harvey.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 10, 1866. 3

A BY-LAW

To repeal a certain By-law (so far as it relates to the Township of Smith) for the enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864, in the United Townships of Smith and Harvey.

BE IT ENACTED by the Municipal Council of the Township of Smith, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,—That a By-law adopted by the duly qualified municipal electors of the United Townships of Smith and Harvey, on the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864, be and the same is (as far as the same relates to the Township of Smith) hereby repealed.

(Signed) M. S. DEAN,
CHRISTOPHER BURTON, *Reeve.*
Township Clerk.

Town Hall, Smith,
Jan. 24th, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 26th day of February, 1866, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, at the Town Hall, Smith, a meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Township of Smith, will be held, for the taking of a poll to decide whether or not the repealing By-law is approved by such electors.

CHRISTOPHER BURTON,
Township Clerk.

Smith, January 24th, 1866. 4-4in

1866. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE 1866.

"TRADE REVIEW."

SECOND VOLUME.

THE SECOND VOLUME of the "TRADE REVIEW" will begin on the 19th January, and encouraged by the great success which has thus far attended its publication, the publisher has made arrangements which he trusts will render it more useful than ever to the mercantile community.

A STAFF OF WRITERS!

will continue to supply its pages with able articles on the Commercial topics of the day; the Weekly Reviews of the Dry Goods, Grocery, Hardware, Leather and Produce Trades will be carefully Prepared; and no pains will be spared to have the Prices Current correctly reported up to the hour of going to press. Every means will be used to keep up the reputation of the "Review" as a first class commercial journals

Every Merchant, Manufacturer and Trader in Canada, should read the "Review" for 1866

TERMS, $1 per annum, *in advance.* Letters addressed to Publisher of the "Trade Review" Drawer 461, Montreal P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Montreal, 5th January, 1866.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to Parliament, next Session, for an Act to authorise the sale of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway to the highest bidder and to enable the purchaser to form a new Company or to amalgamate with any existing Railway Company for the extension of the Railway, and to invest such new or amalgamated Company with the powers of the expired charter and with new powers required for further extensions.

ALBERT DUMBLE.

Peterboro, Jan. 23rd, 1866. 4

Poetry.

"WILD OATS."

When all the world is young, lad,
And all the trees are green,
And every goose a swan, lad,
And every lass a queen,
Then hey for boot and horse, lad,
And round the world away;
Young blood must have its course, lad,
And every dog his day

When all the world is old, lad,
And all the trees are brown,
And all the sports are stale, lad,
And all the wheels run down,
Creep home and take your place there,
The spent and maimed among;
God grant you find a face there
You loved when you were young.

Varieties.

Hints on Feeding Cattle.

Cattle feeding is a science or trade, to be studied and learned like any other. One man will make the same amount of feed go further and accomplish more than another. A great deal depends on knowing how.

Major George Taylor, of Westfield, who is literally head and shoulders above most other men, has had some seventeen years' experience in feeding, and his father was a feeder before him. Some of the best cattle in that famous cat-cattle town have graduate from his stalls, and allowing success to be test, his practice and observations are worthy of consideration. His usual practice is to feed coarse hay first in the morning, then dry meal and then two or three foddermes of finer hay and rowen.—After the cattle are well filled, about 11 a m., they are to ned out to water, and while out the stalls are regulated, cleaned and strawed. They are immediately stabled again, as they gain faster shut up, and are expected to be down till feeding time again. About 3 p. m. dry meal is given them one or two foddermes of hay, and lastly stalks, which answer for the night.—Every leaf and straw unconsumed is removed from the mangers between the feedings. Only such quantities and qualities are fed, as are likely to be eaten entire and clean. The hay is mostly pulled with a hay hook, in order to draw from different layers of the mow, and thus secure greater variety. The meal is a mixture of corn, rye and oats. Eight quarts of meal a day per animal, a common regular allowance, and less bulky to overload the stomach than a larger quantity. Coarse herds grass is poor stuff to fatten cattle. Fine English clover and rowen hay are best. Poor hay if any, is fed to old cattle that can bear it. The best fat cattle is kept growing from youth. They should never be allowed to waver or decline, as their recovery is more expensive than their continued advance. An animal fed heavy one day and light another becomes big bellied and a great eater.—Regularity is indispensible to success. The cattle thus know what to expect and do not fret over deferred hopes. Cattle at five years old have all the bone and lean meat possible, and have done growing. They increase after that in fat, which at first so oddly shows over the muscles and in the last stages of ripeness manifests in bunches and mixed upon projections. There is no profit in feeding beyond this. Comfort is another requisite in good management. Animals should have a soft bed. Cattle have been known to lose their hoofs and become lame by standing on manure. Heating manure induces foul. This is in the exercise a fattening animal needs. He has sometimes got up at midnight, because of sounds of distress at the barn, and only found his cattle grunting and stretching themselves with fullness. He prefers large cattle because they eat but little more than small ones, and they weigh heavier and are more profitable.—*Springfield Republican*

We had, last winter, as a man-of-all-works, a youthful "American citizen of African descent," named Tom. Tom is something of a genius, in his peculiar ways and though 'not very hetty on work" as he expressed it, yet is "some" on wits sayings. Tom prides himself on the purity of his blood. "No mean, mangy white blood 'bout dis yer chile," Tom is wont to say.

On one occasion Mrs. P——, "the lady of the house," found Tom in the kitchen giving way to a series of b'hoos, accompanied by a copious flood of tears.

"Why, Tom, what is the matter with you?" asked the kind-hearted lady.

To whom Tom replied: "Dey sez my brodder—b'hoo!—hab been and gone and marr'd a wite woman—b'hoo!"

"I should think you would be glad of it, Tom," rejoined she.

"Why, missit, I tell jes bad 'bout my brodder merr'in a wite gal as you'd feel 'I yout brodder marr'd a *culled lady*."

A person having an ass to go by train from North Shields, sent it to the goods station for Newcastle. The porters were placing it in a van, when a fog asked what they charged for taking the animal. "Nine pence, sir," was the reply. "And pray, my good fellow, what do you charge for a donkey?" inquired the fog. "Sir," rejoined the porter, "you know what you paid for your ticket.

Sir William B——, being at a parish meeting, made some proposals that were objected to by a farmer. Highly enraged, 'Sir' said he to the farmer, 'do you know, sir, that I have been to the two Universities, and at two colleges in each University?'—Well, Sir,' said the farmer, 'what of that? I had a calf that sucked two cows and the observation I made was, that the more he sucked the bigger calf he got to be.'

An Irish glazier was putting a pane of glass into a window, when a groom who was standing by, began joking him, telling him to mind and put in plenty of putty. The Irishman bore the banter for a time, but at last silenced his tormentor by "Arrah, now, be off wid ye, or I'll put a pain in your head without any putty."

"If you ever think of marrying a widow," said an anxious parent to an heir, "select one whose first husband was hung; for that is the only way to prevent her from throwing his memory into your face, and making annoying comparisons." "Even that wont prevent it," exclaimed a crusty old bachelor, "she'll praise him by saying that hanging would be too good for you."

How to Receive a Proposal.—You ought to take it kind, looking downhill, with an expression about half-tickled and half-scar'. After the pop is over, if you never wants tew kiss you, I don't think I would say yes or no, but let the thing kind or take its own course.

'Well George,' how do you like your profession,' asked a friend of a young lawyer. 'Alas sir! my profession is better than my practice.'

A good bank to have stock in—a bank where early falls the due.

Age a venerable man; it would be in woman if she ever got old.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan 17, 1866. 4

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN.
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street opposite the Presbyterian Church. Terms:—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply on the premises

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro'; a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE
In the Township of Anstruther

LOT No. 35, in the 2nd concession, containing 95 acres, of which about 9 are cleared, and about 18 acres are chopped. There is a good Log House 18 x 24 feet, lower inside, 14 storeys high, a stable and shed; also, a new Saw Mill, finished last December, containing one upright saw in good working order, on Eel's Creek, which runs through the Lot; the Mill has 10 feet head, and there is a good site for a Grist Mill, as the country is settling well around.

ALSO,—Lot No. 35, in the 3rd concession, containing 100 acres, of which about 35 acres are cleared and seeded down.

IN HARVEY:

Lot No. 9, in the 2nd concession, containing 200 acres

IN BEXLEY:

Lots Nos 1 and 2, frontage on North West Bay, containing about 327 acres.

For particulars and terms apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON,
Peterborough,
Or R. & J. F. DENNISTOUN,
51-6in Lindsay.

AUCTION SALE
OF
Three Thousand Four Hundred Acres of Choice Wood Land,

In the COUNTY OF VICTORIA, well suited for settlement &c.,—a valuable water privilege on Burnt River, in the TOWNSHIP of SOMERVILLE, and the Leasehold interest in the well known water privilege on the South side of Fenelon River at Fenelon Falls.

The above property will be offered by Auction, at NOON, on THURSDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY NEXT, at JEWETT'S HOUSE, in the Town of Lindsay.

In the TOWNSHIP of FENELON are the following Lots:

					ACRES.
East half of Lot	21,	in the	4th	Con.	100
West half	" 16,	"	5th	"	100
	" 18,	"	6th	"	200
	" 21,	"	6th	"	200
	" 25,	"	6th	"	100
	" 26,	"	6th	"	200
East half	" 13,	"	8th	"	100
Broken W pt	" 24,	"	8th	"	84 to 100
	" 11,	"	8th	"	200
West River	" 32,	"	8th	"	60
	" 31,	"	9th	"	Gov't 200
	" 11,	"	10th	"	130
	" 26,	"	10th	"	118
	" 12,	"	11th	"	128
Broken part	" 26,	"	11th	"	29
	" 23,	"	11th	"	Gov't 126
	" 34,	"	11th	"	200

In the TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

P. E. Qr of	Lot 26,	in the	1st	Con.	50
East half	" 29,	"	2nd	"	100
West half	" 10,	"	3rd	"	100
	" 31,	"	4th	"	200
	" 28,	"	3rd	"	Gov't 200

In the TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE.

Lot 9, in the 7th Concession	}	with water	200
" 10, " 7th "		privilege.	200
" 2, " 8th "			
" 19, in the Front Range.			
" 14, in the Front Range.			

In the TOWNSHIP OF BEXLEY.

Lots 33 and 34 North West Bay.

In the TOWN OF LINDSAY.

N½ of Lot 14, South of Wellington Street.

☞ The purchase money will be taken in Five payments and will bear Six Per Cent interest.

For further particulars apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON,
Peterborough
Or to R. & J. F. DENNISTOUN,
Lindsay.

Peterborough, Jan 3, 1866. 1-5in

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE CO.

OFFICE 581 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GUARANTEE.—After a fair trial, if any purchaser does not regard the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in market, he can return it and have his money. It has taken many of the highest prizes—is less complicated than any other first class machine,—does a wider range of work without changing,—requires no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or to; create machine.

N B. Any Clergyman sending us two orders for Machines, shall receive one for himself as a present. The same proposition is extended to Profession and Teachers.

We have now completed our New Manufactory at a cost of some $200,000, including New Patents and important Improvements; and the object of the above proposition is to secure the immediate introduction of our improved machine into every town in the United States without incurring the great expense of a travelling agent.

This proposition cannot avail in towns occupied by our own agents.

Please send for descriptive Catalogue, with samples of sewing

3 LUCIUS LYON, Sec'y.

200 BAGS OF COARSE SALT,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the lowest price,

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro, Dec. 27, 1865 27

To FARMERS,
Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1tf

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836, *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital	$10,000,000
Invested Funds	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;
20 and 21 Poultry and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;
Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)
H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)
E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM,
Medical Referee.
Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863 1

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiner with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or more ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at Mr J. A. Johnson's International Hotel, Norwood, on MONDAY, the EIGHTEETH day of JUNE, 1865, at Ten o'clock, a m.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, also, for a grant of land in aid of the said railway extension and to assist in opening up and rendering navigable the lakes and other water communication in the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria; and for other purposes.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director.

P. H. L. & B Railway Offices,
Port Hope, Nov. 30th, 1865.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to revive the Charter of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes

HENRY MASON,
Sec. P. & C. L. R. Co

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next Session for an Act to incorporate the Peterborough and Victoria Navigation Company, for the purpose of opening up and improving the navigation of, and of navigating with steamers or other vessels, all the Rivers and Lakes whose waters are discharged through the Otonabee River, and for grants of land and other grants in aid thereof, and for all requisite powers and privileges therefor.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company will apply at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend the Charter of the said Company, and to enable them to extend their Railway from Peterborough to Chemong Lake, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

December 5th, 1865.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director P. H., L. & B. R. Co.

CANADIAN ALMANACS FOR 1866,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 7th, 1865

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Balsam Grove, South. 3

MONEY TO LOAN

$25,000 TO BE INVESTED on improved Real Estate security, at a moderate rate of interest. Terms of payment to suit the borrower.

Conveyancing fees reasonable, and no commission on loan charged.

For particulars apply to

T. G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's Block,—Entrance from Hunter street.

Peterboro, January, 1866 4-3in

METROPOLITAN SALOON.

THE proprietor of the METROPOLITAN SALOON and RESTAURANT, under No. 1 and 2, Market Block, begs to announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he is prepared to serve all who may favor him with a call with everything in the line of Liquors, and Eatables in season.

Free Lunch every day from 10 to 11 a.m.

J. Y. ELLAS,
Proprietor.

Peterboro', Jan. 17th, 1866. 3

THREE

CARD PICTURES FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

AT the commencement of a New Year, the proprietor of

Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine

Appeals, confidently, to his fair subscribers to assist him in increasing its circulation. The simple fact that they them elves patronize it is a sufficient proof that they consider it the best, a distinction which the publisher has endeavored to deserve, by sparing neither pains nor expense

The double Steel Fashion Plate, exquisitely colored, surpasses that of any other Magazine; while the other Fashion plates exceed in number and beauty those of all other Lady's Magazines combined.

The commencement of a New Year and a New Vol me, induces us to ask our Lady Subscribers to recommend this, their favorite publication to their friends. This will enable the proprietor to render *Frank Leslies Lady's Magazine* still more acceptable.

The present number contains two features of great interest:—One a series of Lithographic copies of the most popular Parisian Pictures, colored in exact imitation of the original, possessing all the delicacy and finish of water colors. And the other a Plate of Doll Fashions arranged to be cut into separate pieces, so as to form a perfect Doll with change of costume. Other pictures and models are in course of preparation and will appear in succeeding numbe s.

Terms,—One copy one year, o. 12 numbers, $3.50; four copies one year, in one wrapper, to one address, $14, with an extra copy to the person getting up a club.

Subscriptions to be sent to

FRANK LESLIE,
3 537 Pearl Street, N. Y.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1845.)

A Good, Cheap, and very Valuable Paper for Every Man, Women and Child,

IN CITY, VILLAGE, AND COUNTRY:

"The American Agriculturist,"

FOR THE

Farm, Garden, and Household,

Including a Special Interesting and Instructive Department for CHILDREN and YOUTH.

THE AGRICULTURIST is a large periodical of 32 pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical, reliable original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive *Engravings* in every annual volume

It contains each month a Calendar of Operations to be performed on the *Farm*, in the *Orchard* and *Garden*, in and around the *Dwelling* etc.

The thousands of hints and suggestions given in every volume are prepared by practical intelligent *working men*, who know what they write about

The *Household Department* is valuable to every House-keeper, affording very many useful hints and directions calculated to lighten and facilitate in-door work.

The *Department for Children and Youth* is prepared with special care, to furnish not only amusement, but also to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles

Circulation—Terms.—The circulation of the *American Agriculturist* (80,000 to 100,000) is so large that it can be furnished at the low price of $1.50 a year: four copies, for $5; ten copies, for $12; twenty or more, $1 each; single numbers, 15 cents each.

☞ Try it a year.

ORANGE JUDD & Co., Proprietors,
41 Park Row, New-York City

SPLENDID OFFER.

TO AGENTS, CANVASSERS AND TRAVELLERS.

The Leader,

AND

The Patriot,

1866.

THE following liberal offer will be open till the first day of May next to all parties obtaining Cash subscribers for the above papers. They have already a *Large Circulation* throughout the Province, and their popularity will enable Canvassers who may devote themselves to the work to earn a handsome compensation from the large bonuses offered below:—

DAILY LEADER.

For 5 Subscribers		$5 Premium
" 10	do	15 do
" 20	do	35 do
" 40	do	80 do
" 80	do	180 do
" 100	do	250 do

WEEKLY LEADER.

For 5 Subscribers		$2 Premium
" 10	do	5 do
" 15	do	8 do
" 20	do	12 do
" 25	do	16 do
" 30	do	21 do
" 40	do	32 do
" 50	do	45 do
" 100	do	100 do

THE PATRIOT.

For 5 Subscribers		$1 00 Premium.
" 10	do	2 50 do
" 20	do	6 00 do
" 30	do	10 50 do
" 40	do	16 00 do
" 60	do	30 00 do
" 100	do	50 00 do

For further particulars and circular, address, post-paid,

LEADER OFFICE,
Toronto.

Any person may send us any number named, at any one time, deducting the Premium and remitting the balance, with the name and Post office address of the subscriber. Those wishing to send at different times, or canvass to let May will apply to this office for a circular.

JAMES BEATY
Proprietor.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN
Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering.

SEWING MACHINE!
COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensable for button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak maker-, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c, &c, it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimere, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c. &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—*A novel patented BUTTON HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.*

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PINCUS,

Sole agent for New York City and State, 627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.

June 14 1865. 24

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected, and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——n B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—

J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. DEGEER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Wabash street Chicago, Ill

WHOLESALE AGENTS

32

ALPCE BAGS,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Diaries for 1866

For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, Dec 1865

A FORTUNE!
Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $400,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$45 00 to $150 00
Ladies' Gold Hunting Case Watches	30 00 60 00
Gents' Hunting Case Silver Watches	25 00 70 00
Gents' Gold Watches, deuble time	75 00 160 00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25 00 50 00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	25 00 50 00
Diamond Rings	50 00 150 00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10 00 30 00
Gold Opal Bracelets	4 00 8 00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5 00 10 00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5 00 20 00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4 00 15 00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 00 6 00
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches	4 00 8 00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4 00 6 00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4 00 6 00
California Inanimal Breast Pins	2 50 10 00
Gold Ear and Vest Watch Keys	2 50 7 00
Ear and Vest Ribbon Slides	3 00 8 00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons Studs etc	3 00 10 00
Gold Thimbles, Enamel, etc	4 00 7 00
Miniature Lockets	4 00 8 00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5 00 10 00
Gold Tooth Picks—Pencils, etc	3 00 10 00
Plain Gold Rings—Cut and Gold Rings	3 00 11 00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	4 00 10 00
Cameo and Diamond Rings	3 00 10 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	5 00 15 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Chinese Pearl etc	4 00 12 00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4 00 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5 00 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6 00 15 00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20 00 40 00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25 00 50 00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20 00 40 00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	35 00 80 00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mint cups	25 00 60 00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that the finest display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send one; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and none even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and *say only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrumen is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin The strings re-attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old fashioned system of stretching by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over String Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M Gottschalk,
M x Maretzek,	S Thalbe
Theodore Eisfield,	Wm Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A Barili.
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strakosch,
Wm. Henry Fry	Charles Fradel

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Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. Tribune says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical: in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal versimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to sing on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

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Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1866. No. 7.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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Peterboro', Feb 11th, 1864 7

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April 27, 1865. 18

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PETERBOROUGH

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THE undersigned have a few Thousand Dollars from private sources, to invest on Real Estate security, at a reasonable rate of interest.

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New Map

OF

Peterborough and Ashburnham.

THE subscriber begs to announce that their New Map of the Town of Peterborough and of the Village of Ashburnham, is now complete and ready for publication.

This Map has been compiled with great care from the original registered plans and surveys and its entire accuracy may be relied upon by those in want, but by actual survey and careful measurement. In the two corporations named, not only is every lot given and its subdivisions where divided, but the names of the owners, as contained in the last Assessment Roll, are neatly printed on each lot. All public buildings, manufactories, stores, and private residences, together with the existing and proposed railways, streets, mill-races, water-courses and roads, bridges, &c., are laid down from actual measurement. The building portion of the main is so colored as to distinguish at a glance the materials used, whether of wood, stone or brick; while the whole is finished in a superior manner, so as to be both useful and ornamental, in securing which neither pains nor expense has been spared.

During the ensuing week, the undersigned will be prepared to receive the names of intending subscribers, at their office, Scott Buildings. Early application is desired, as but a limited number of copies will be printed.

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Provincial Land Surveyors

Peterborough, June 6, 1865 49.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST

Express (day) ..... 9 17 a.m.
Mixed ..... 6 00 p.m.
Express (night) ..... 8.43 p.m

GOING WEST.

Express (night) ..... 9 17 a.m.
Mixed ..... 2 40 p.m.
Express (day) ..... 9 53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Watches adjusted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON ..... depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7	
Wellington Square	7.	3.42
Georgetown		3.57
Oakville	8.38	4.37
Port Credit	8.45	4.45
Mimico	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO Union Station, depart	1.20	7.45
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST—At 1.45, 5.40, 7.5, 9.30 and 11.35 A. M.; and 1.00, 3.50, 6.3, 9.0, 9.00 p. m. GOING WEST—At 3.40, 4.30, 7.25, 10.40 a. m.; 12.0, and 6.35, and 9.35 p. m.

D. W. BARD,

General Superintendent

Rochester May, 1865 22

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO',

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Village Hotel, Keene, at 6.30 a. m. Arrives at Peterboro' ..... 10 a.m.

Leaves Peterboro' ..... 2 p. m.

Arrives at Keene ..... 5.30 p. m.

A. McDIARMID 1863 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

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Orders left at the Hall Inn House, Peterboro', or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

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GUARANTEE—After a fair trial, if any purchaser does not regard the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in market, the purchaser is and have the same taken back, many of the Lightest Running machine duplicated of them any other first class machine,—does a wider range of work without changing,—requires no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "learning" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate machine

N B Any Clergyman sending us two orders for Machine, shall receive one for himself at present. The same proposition is extended to Professors and Teachers.

We have now completed our New Manufactory at a cost of some $250,000, including New Patents and important improvements; and the object of the above proposition is to secure the immediate introduction of our improved machine into every town in the United States without incurring the great expense of a travelling agent.

This proposition cannot exist in towns occupied by our own agents

Please send for descriptive Catalogue, with samples of sewing.

3 LUCIUS LYON, Secy.

EXAMINER

BOOK STORE

A LOT OF

FAMILY BIBLES,

JUSTLY FOUND and [illegible]

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

No. 1, Market Block

Peterboro, July 27, 1865

Original Poetry.

PHANTOMS OF WINTER.

Crunching 'neath my heavy footsteps
Yields the crispy frosted snow;
Cruelly the north winds blow;
And there comes no tinkling murmur
From the quiet glen below.

Silver-voiced, the little brooklet
Sings no more the pleasant tune
That it sung to me in June,
And the sere leaves on the branches
Chatter sadly to the moon.

In the softening shades of twilight
Twinkles lone one starry eye,
In the calm eternal sky;
And the gray owl by the river,
Late and wasted, sleeping lie.

So I and dread the fitful night wind
Moaning among the pine tops high—
Wanderings by the hunter's fire,
Sobbings with approaches nigh.

Perching on the rustling branches,
Wants the training wind some change,
Sorrows sadly fold their wings,
And, through terror of the darkness,
Needle close, like living things.

Slowly the sigh the stunted fir trees
See the creeping darkness creep;
Sleepless grows the craggy steep;
Draped with blackness dream the island
Where the icy waters sleep.

Mustering in the deepening shadows,
Phantoms rush from bleak ravines,
From the coverts of the pines,
From lone haunts by woodland waters,
Reeling crags and caves and mines.

Cold and chill their wings they flutter
By my creeping, stiffening hair,
As they weave the icy air;
And I hear their myriad columns
Sweeping o'er the barrows bare.

Mystic ones! we are not strangers—
We have known one other sphere—
Ye have stirred my heart before!
Voices! ye are all pervading;
Ye are whispering ever more.

Darkness closes in the landscape;
Once again mournful sublime
Night has clasped the hand of Time,
And the trembling stars, in gladness,
Sing till Chaos ring, Earth's natal hymn.

Literature.

TWO CHAPTERS OF LIFE.

CHAPTER I.—"WOOED AND WON."

"What the deuce has come over you Darwin? and the speaker, a fair young man, with bright, honest face, pitched down his fishing tackle, and eyed the fisher of the hour.—"You don't want to fly with the fishes that swim in that water famous for their love?"

"I wish I didn't feel in such a confounded fool of myself," replied the other, sucking a cut in the bare and showing trespass in the Lamb of his upper lip. The fair youth gave him a quick glance, and then, pushing his cap over his eyes, lay down on its back saying presently, "Example is better than precept; at least, the copy book I used to my childhood had it so. You are in love; I never have been. You are evidently annoyed, bad company, and inclined to be apprehensive. *Ergo*, love is to be avoided by those who desire to live at peace with their fellow men."

The sunburnt changing his voice and letting himself up, he said: "Let's have a pull. I saw the tide is on the turn, and will bring us in again; an hours stretch will put us right on to better cider."

His companion, although he made no verbal answer, set about doing what was required of him; he rolled up his line, hit a fresh cigar, and took his oar lightly if not kindly. They pulled straight out to the mouth of a couple of miles, neither breaking silence. Then they paused, and Llew, looking a little ruffled, said:

"I say, Charley, I'm a devil of a tempter, you shouldn't try to tempt me, especially about—you know who I. I have got myself into a mess, and—and—the fact is, I mean to marry Alice in spite of them all."

"The deuce you! It isn't worse than I expected. What do you mean to keep a wife upon?"

"I'll emigrate."

"No you won't. It costs money, you see."

"I'll take a private tutorship."

"But they won't like you, wife, too.—All that you would do; you'd drop overboard together. Seriously, you cannot afford to marry. Alice's father is a suicide on his fellows; he won't have anything to say to you; he's as proud as his way as you are."

Llew made use of an expression by no means complimentary to his intended father-in-law on his elder's word out.

"Do put it another way. Suppose you could have her, and make her Mrs. Darwin to-morrow—how about your new relations? Her people would be your people you see."

"Stop that, Charley; I'm in earnest; I mean to marry Alice, and I mean to end all her relations. Who was the person who coloured me to at Denby?"

"Cornish, an old Wadham man; he's got a curacy down in these parts somewhere and is a capital fellow across country, and not so bad at brewing punch."

"Would he come over here for a day or two?"

"I don't see why he should not; but, why? You don't want him to do the splicing, eh?"

"Yes, I do—"

"By Jove!" and Charley Shafner drew a long breath. "I hope you won't get angry, Derwin; he sent on speaking very gravely, but I'd rather not have anything to do with this; you are certain to repent it sooner or later. Not that Alice is not a good and pretty girl; I believe all that old fellow; but it's her relations. And then your uncle, he's put a spoke in your wheel at once. I wish you'd be reasonable. Let us cut over to-no-town; come; there's a good fellow; such a dear little body, and it will be a wrench, you know, but better a scar than an open wound."

Charley spoke from his heart, and with a sincere feeling of anxiety for his friend; but then he had never been in love, and forgot that reason has sometimes very little to do with the tender passion. He paused, thinking his argument to clear out to take effect, and then, as Llew did not answer, he held his peace, mentally comforting himself with the reflection that his words had told and that his friend was thinking of them; just a the keel grated against the beach, Derwin said:

"We'll start to-morrow, Charley."

"That's a good fellow," and all the clouds passed away from Charley's face; "you'll never regret it."

"I don't intend to," was the reply, uttered in rather ambiguous tones; and together, the two men shouldered their tackle fish and oars, and resumed the hill to the hotel, where they had taken up their quarters a month before, with the intention of reading hard, an intention Shafner kept as far as the Field and B B's Life were concerned while Derwin might very soon have made a personal application of Byron's lines:

"My only books were woman's looks,"

the blue eyes, fair face and light form of a neighboring farmer's daughter having effectually banished all other power of study.

A few hours later, Derwin, pretending to go to bed, took good night to his friend, and took his way out of the house, along the path leading to the castle, which, rising grimly against the cloudbanks, was throwing mysterious shadows upon the hillside. Not a breath of air moved the leaves or grass, or disturbed the surface of the river, down which, it being full tide, the stream was just keeping up a moving rain of silver sparkles in the centre of the broad bottom of the water. There were very few people astir at that hour; the villagers worked hard and early, and went soon to bed in those days and the country folks, who, after the manner of the Welsh, came down to bathe, saw no beauty in the evening hights. So it was that Mr Derwin had the castle road to himself, and having passed through the wood and reached the open path on the south side of the hill, he walked more slowly pausing to look back now and then as if in expectation of seeing some one. At last, reaching the steeper part of the hill, he sat down upon the grass, and whistling softly, gazed over Carmarthen bay, sung quiet and lake-like between him and Gower Land. The moon was full that night and rising low in the blue heaven, casting a broad, glistening path of light across the water along which one solitary fishing boat was gliding, the oars throwing showers of fiery sparks as they dipped in the water.—It was very lovely, very peaceful and holy, but Derwin was only looking at, not thinking of it; he scarcely knew whether it was land or water, moonlight or daylight.—Presently a quick light step came along the turf, and Alice Morgan stood by his side.

"You are shaking, darling," her lover whispered, as he held her by the hand and gazed into the sweet eyes, growing unnaturally large and bright in contrast to her pale frightened face.

"Yes, surely; Mr. Shafner was talking to father, and they were saying you are to go to-morrow?" she looked round her fixedly for a second or two, then lifting away his arm from her waist, she rose, saying in a loud, hard voice: "And it's true, indeed, then, and I might have known it all along—God forgive you for deceiving my heart, but it's me that's been foolish and blind. Yes indeed, I knew you were a gentleman like the rest of them, but I thought I could read love and truth in your eyes."

Derwin had let her talk on, partly because he was tempted just for the moment to take Shafner's advice, partly because in her vehemence and despair there was a new spell and power to her beauty, and partly because it was pleasant to hear how the very passion she gave way to told of her love; but when she paused, with a big, sobbing gasp for breath he held out his arms whispering:

"Alice, my beloved, you are coming with me."

She clasped her hands together, and sent forward as if to read his face, whispering in a low, husky voice:

"God forgive you. Why are you tempting me?"

"It's no temptation, Alice, I swear," and as he spoke he sprang to his feet and took her hand in his. "You shall be my wife—I want no other thing else. I have no one to stop me marrying whom I please; and you, darling—they'll never keep you from me."

Alice began to sob hysterically now; and shaking and crying, clung to him, as he told her in plain, hopes and promises which, as he was excited, Derwin poured forth vehemently, and, as far as the feeling of the time went, truthfully.

He told her his home could present no difficulty, which, with her by his side, would prove unobservable; his uncle must be all love and happiness, its very hardships, tinged with the rosy hue, would look like blessings.

The moon rose higher and in the quiet sky, the silvery path was gone; inch by inch the ebb left the glistening sands, and Derwin still drew pictures of the time to come, of the world he was to show his wife; and Alice listened, nestling to his arms, and now and then asking some question, which, from the very insight it gave him into her simplicity and innocence, stirred still more the bitter feelings of his heart, and gave them just enough light of pure love to blind him to the passion that was burning him on.

When they parted that night Alice had promised to meet him at the nearest railway station upon the morning following his departure from Islandstephen, and they were to be married in London.

Derwin did not take his friend into his confidence. Possibly a railway carriage is too public place to secrets. Perhaps he was beginning to doubt the prudence of his scheme. Shafner's noisy college chaff and talk was bringing back other feelings, and he grew more and more absent and nervous.

They reached Treby in time for dinner, and Shafner, misinterpreting his friend's cloudy spirits, concluded that after all, if love could take such hold upon a man like Derwin, it must be a still more desperate thing than he, Charles Shafner, had ever imagined. There was only one cure he knew of, and that was to drown dull care, therefore he ordered a capital dinner, and persuaded Llew to try a peculiar combination of liquids, brewed in a special manner, concocted by a famous grand uncle of Shafner's.—But his experiment failed.—Derwin pronounced it atrocious, and drank mildly of whisky-punch; so that Shafner, out of veneration for his uncle's memory, did more than his duty to his own manufacture and found it expedient to retire about midnight, assuring the waiter that he was going to be married the next day to the maid of Llangollen.

As soon as Shafner was safely out of the way a dog cart was ordered, and Mr. Derwin, leaving an explanatory note in the coffee room, was driven to the station, whence he proceeded to the appointed rendezvous, where veiled and frightened, Alice stood almost alone upon the platform, waiting for the train.

CHAPTER II—"LOVED AT LAST."

As soon as their marriage was duly solemnized, Alice wrote to her parents; but no answer came; again and again she covered sheets of paper with petitions of pardon, but they all fell, or at least seemed to fall unheeded, and at last gave no writing or speaking of her old home, trying hard to give up thinking too. But thought is not so easy to control, and many a bitter tear ran down the young wife's cheek in the silent watches of the night; tears, that alas! soon began to have a two-fold meaning, for already the spell was breaking. College term had begun again. Derwin had taken his wife with him, and domiciled her carefully out of the way of the usual haunts of the college men. He had encountered Shafner, and a somewhat stormy altercation had been the result, Charley's code of honor and Derwin's not exactly agreeing; so that when his old friend did his duty, (all honor to him, a very painful one,) and called upon the bride, he knew very well by whose orders she was 'not at home,' and never repeated the experiment.

No one else called; for, though it was pretty well known that Derwin had married, he never spoke of it, nor in any manner acted like a married man; and his friends resented this want of cordiality by pretending to ignore his marriage, the boldest now and then taking their revenge by chaffing him about his eagle's beauty.

And yet, though acting with such false pride towards his acquaintances, Derwin was not as yet an unkind husband. The gloss of first love had not worn off, and Alice was all that a man could desire in a wife. The first vacation they went to a south coast bathing place, and there the trials that were to crush out every hope and joy began. Derwin met some old friends and did not introduce his wife—they were sure to patronize and then laugh at her and him, he reasoned to himself; therefore he determined to leave the place, but not before he had promised to spend a fortnight with his friends out at their country place. The prospect was a pleasing one. So he took Alice to London, and leaving her in lodgings, went to fulfill his engagement.

He had told her he would be a fortnight away, but the fortnight became four, five, then six weeks, and there had come neither letter nor tidings, and although horrible visions of railway accidents and sudden death in every imaginable form filled Alice's mind, she still waited, and dreading lest she might act contrary to her husband's wishes or off nd against the customs of the world, she made no inquiry. At last a new trial came upon her, she was without money; the landlady grew, first impatient, then suspicious, and finally turned Alice out, upbraiding her with disgracing her house.

Alice was bewildered; there seemed only one alternative, and that was to go to Derwin's uncle's house, the address of which she for masterly remembered, and there obtain some information of her husband.

The man servant looked at her rather suspiciously as she asked whether he knew where Mr. Derwin had gone, and half closed the door as he replied:

"Yes, ma'am he's gone to Australia; his uncle got him an appointment, and he sailed three weeks ago, all in a hurry; had not time to leave any P. P. C.'s."

How Alice bore the intelligence—how she concealed her dreadful shock and managed to walk quietly away from the eye of the curious domestic—was one of those mysterious feats of self-command now and then accomplished by those whom the world looks on as the weakest—woman. The shock, though it fell suddenly, had struck deep into the heart; she never doubted its truth; something entering at her heart, and throbbing in her brain told her it was even as the man said and that he was gone. But why? wherefore had he not seen her—written to her? what business could have been urgent enough to drag him away without giving him space to bid her farewell? Very, very slowly she began to see the truth.

Wandering aimlessly from street to street one misfortune of time, and startling night revellers with her ghastly face and despairing eyes, she passed the night, and when morning dawned, cold, misty, and, in the great deserted streets of London, indescribably lonely, she began fully to comprehend the weight and depth of her husband's villainy and her own desolation. Deserted by him for whom she had discovered and left her to her and mother—what could she do? Suddenly the commandment she had broken fell upon her, "Honor thy father and thy mother, and thy days shall be long in the land." She had dishonored them; why should her days be prolonged? sure it was God's will that they [illegible] death, [illegible] and it did not come itself, could it not seek it?

Starting up from the door steps upon which she had fallen, she walked hurriedly down the street, remembering that but a short time before she had passed a bridge, below which ran the broad, hard, merciful road to death, and, crouching by the parapet, she tried to say her old childish prayers, the same she had repeated at her mother's knee. Her mother! What was there in the word to curse such a thrill through the girl's frame and send a wild sensation of love and tenderness pulsing in her veins?

Tears came rushing from her eyes, and bitter sobs mingled with the half wild, but wholly penitent prayer:

"God forgive me if I thought of murdering my unborn baby, and spare me strength for its sake."

Poor people of every degree seem to cheat themselves into the belief that London is the very Eldorado of work and wealth—that you have but to say, "Give me work," and employment stands ready. Alas! how many an aching heart, how many starving lives have mourned, too late, the fatal delusion!

Alice begged from house to house for work, and at last, weary by deep sustained and conscious that her woman's time of trial was coming, she sought the last refuge of the homeless, and the baby, whose life had saved her life, was born in the lying-in ward of a city workhouse.

As soon as Alice was able, she left the Union, and by the help of one of the nurses, obtained work in shirt-making for a cheap out-fitting shop, badly enough paid, and requiring close sitting far into the night to bring in the barest livelihood; but work was no toil now; the tiny little creature kicking and sprawling upon the floor beside her gave her new energy; she was not stitching for her own life, but for the life of the child of whom God in His wise inscrutable wisdom and wise mercy, had made her mother. As months passed into years the child throve and grew; Alice worked harder and harder, early and late, with a new sense of enjoyment and life springing up in her heart—a sort of vague foreshadowing that the child would somehow restore the husband of her youth, and bring back to her past happiness.

Eight years had gone by since Derwin left her, when, in passing a newspaper shop, she stopped to pick up some torn scraps of paper, thinking there might be something to read to her boy. Almost the first name that met her eyes was that of her husband; it formed part of a sentence—something about a death and the succession of an unlooked-for heir. Staggering rather than walking into the shop, Alice pointed to the words and asked the man if he could get her a newspaper with the paragraph complete. The man happened to be good natured, and seeing the woman's distress, took some pains to hunt up a paper of corresponding date. Armed with this, Alice hurried home, and there read a curious story, the story of her husband's life, the portion mixed up with herself only left untouched; the first part she knew, but the part dating from his departure for Australia, was all new. He had, it seems, succeeded at first; and then by one of those crushing strokes of Providence, his good fortune had deserted him, all his newly acquired wealth was swallowed up by unlucky speculations, everything he put his hand to failed, when reduced to beggary, he left the colony and returned to England, there to find himself next heir to one of the finest estates in Wales. Thither he had gone, welcomed and received as a sort of hero, and worshipped for the very troubles he had known.

"Has he ever sought me?" was Alice's first thought, as after reading the story nearly a dozen times over, she laid down the newspaper. "Has he ever tried to find me?"

Then she remembered how fruitless such a search would be. Who knew her?—How could he trace her? She must write and tell him where she was, and how she had suffered. So wrote she did, not once, but many times, hope growing fainter each time. No answer came, and there seemed but one thing left—to seek him out and give him—his child, then hide herself away and die. Despair gave her renewed energy, and supported her during all the long weary journey; worn foot sore, hungry and weary she begged from cottage to cottage the food and shelter necessary to support life; at last the trial was drawing to a climax; she heard the old familiar tongue again, and fancied every voice was that of an old friend.

But when she saw the house he had inherited her heart sunk. How dare she, a beggar in rags go up to that stately home and claim the master as her husband? In all her trouble and anxiety, no thought such as this had entered her mind; now it came with overwhelming force, crushing down every ray of hope. Irresolute, she stood by the lodge gate, then turned away, only however again to return, and gaze wonderingly again.

The lodge-keeper came out, and she had her boy's face in her shawl; then conquered, mother-like, that to see the child's face once was to remember him forever, she took him down the road, and bade him wait for her, and went back alone to question the old woman; but the gates were closed, and as she stood uncertain whether to ring or not, the quick trot of a horse upon the gravel of the avenue caught her ear; peering through the iron bars of the gate it needed no second glance to tell her that the rider was her husband; and then, utterly powerless, deaf, blind, and only conscious that he was coming to her there, and there they were to meet, she stood clinging with both hands to the gate.

The lead-keeper, hurrying out, thrust her angrily away, and as one side of the heavy iron gate swung open, Alice's agony burst forth, and a long, inarticulate, pent-up cry came from her lips as her cold relaxing she fell almost under the horse's feet.

Derwin had seen the white face through the bars, and knew it again as instantly; and as he sat there, a thousand old long-buried feelings welled up, and beat fiercely at his heart. He [illegible] to know he had been a black-guard—[illegible] death-like face staring at him with such wild eyes might, for all he knew, be that of a mad woman, more, a mad wife, wretched and maddened by his crime. He dared not recognize her, and he dared not pass her; fascinated and spell-bound, he heard her cry, and knew that it was his name that rang out like an appeal to an avenging God. Then he saw the old lodge-keeper kneel down by her, and heard her cry out that the woman was dying in a fit.

Slowly and mechanically Derwin got down from his horse, and helped to carry the body into the lodge. As they did so the child came running up, and throwing his arms around his mother, began crying piteously. Derwin's self-control was—leaving him now, and fearful lest he should betray himself, he dispatched the woman to the house for wine, and, locking the cottage door, stood looking at her whom a few years before he had left in the pride of youth and beauty. Derwin was not such a heedless fellow as he tried to make and think himself; like many another nature, so long as you kept out of his sight the misery and pain he was causing, he could go on in his own selfish, heartless course; but once bring him face to face with the sight of his crime, and the devil was cast out of him. No thought of his dissolute life had ever materially distressed the worldly-wise Squire's thoughts, until he kept that watch by what seemed her death-bed, and then he knew what he was and what he had done.

So absorbed had he been for a few minutes that he forgot the boy, and when he did think of him he stared long and inquisitively into the child's face, his own features gradually softening and growing strangely like his former self as he gazed.

"What is your name?" he asked hoarsely, and muttering an oft at to speak calmly.

"Llewellin Derwin," replied the child.

A shock passed over the man's face; all strength, self-possession and control were swept away, and the words, "My God, forgive me!" burst almost unconsciously from his lips, big tears welled up, and blotted out the wondering face of the little boy.

Some of us may remember how, after a season of intense anxiety, sleep has fallen upon us, sleep—or rather trance—during which the dream of illness, death or danger, we have just escaped, or suffered and realized in its most dreadful shape, we may remember how we awakened from that sleep, our hearts quivering with agony, and our eyes too wild to weep; awakened to find the whole a dream, to look up at the newly risen sun, and to recognize the very fruition or hope.

Something like this was that awakening of Alice. Her first conscious glance fell upon her husband's face, not as she had seen it in that terrible moment when she fainted, but as she had prayed to see it. There was no talk of pardon or reproach. Alice silenced both. Both had suffered; and although the loving gaze of the woman roused much from the care-worn face now gazing upon her hands, yet she saw deeper in the eyes the love that was to brighten her future life, and enable her to forget the sorrow of the past.

DEACON MURRAY'S WAY.—A poor man lived near Deacon Murray, referred to in the tract 'Worth a Dollar,' and occasionally called at his house for a supply of milk. One morning he came when the family was at breakfast. Mrs. Murray told him to wait upon him, but the deacon said, 'Wait till after breakfast.' She did so, and meantime the deacon made some inquiries of the man about his family and circumstances. After family worship the deacon invited him to go out to the barn with him. When they got into the yard, the deacon pointing to one of the cows, exclaimed, "There take that cow and drive her home." The man thanked him heartily for the cow, and started for home; but the deacon was observed to stand in the attitude of deep thought until the man had gone some rods. He then looked up, and called out, "Hey bring that cow back." The man looked around, and the deacon added, "Let that cow come back, and you come back, too." He did so, and when he came back into the yard again, the deacon said, "There now take your pick out of the cows; I don't going to lead to the Lord the poorest cow I've got!"

PARENTS EATING THEIR CHILDREN IN INDIA.—The following extraordinary statement, dated Patna, November 9, is extracted from the *Patna Observer*. There must be, we think, some mistake in the matter; at any rate we decline to believe so horrible and sickening a story without better evidence than that contained in the present paragraph:—Such is the state of affairs in these districts that people have commenced eating their own children.—The people in question are not systematically cannibals; but what can they do? Provisions of all sorts are sold at exorbitant rates, or are not to all procurable. Hence they must eat something, if body and soul are to be kept together. The other day the police brought up two women before the magistrate, who had been roasting a child one year old to eat it. From inquiries made by the last named functionary it appeared that the child had died, and that one of the fiend's, the mother, was induced by the other, her friend, both in a state of starvation, not to consign its dead remains to the river, but to feast on it. The magistrate could not, under the circumstances, inflict any punishment on them." Rice, the chief food of the people of Behar, is sold at the rate of eight or nine seers a rupee, and dall, the second article of consumption, at seven and a half seers. Hence it is that they do not scruple to do anything.—*Times of India.*

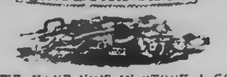
An intoxicated man who was suffering the consequences of his indiscretion, was asked what he was doing, when replied, "developing my internal resources."

HEADINGS.—An editor reads his list of births, marriages and deaths thus:

Hatched, matched and dispatched.

It is not work that kills men, it is worry. It is not the resignation that destroys the machinery, it is the friction.

G. STETHEM & Co.



WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Bar, Hoop, and Hand Iron, Steel Black smiths' Tools, Horse Nails, &c., Shoe Thread and Findings, Lasts, Pegs, &c., Cutlery, Axes, Files & Edge Tools, Plated & Japanned Ovets: Varnishes, Glass, Paints, Oils, Cabinet Makers', Lumbermen's, and other HEAVY AND SHELF Hardware,

to which we would call your attention

A FEW SETS OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH WARRANTED PLANES

Have been just received.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.,
Hardware Merchants & Ironmongers,
Wholesale and Retail

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,
George Street, Peterborough

December 6, 1865. 49

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Female Teacher Wanted—Jas. Collins.
Money to Lend—T. M. Fairbairn.
Blacksmith Wanted—Robert Johnston.
Hamilton Evening Times—E. C. Stewart & Co.
Good Words, Sunday Magazine, and The Argosy—A. Strahan & Co.
English Egg Powders—D. McNaughton.
A Splendid Chance—J. A. Johnson.
Matrimonial—Horse de Vere.
Card—A. T. Heathfield.
Railway—A. Williams.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1866.

COUNTY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Rev. Dr. Ryerson, according to previous announcement, held a convention of the friends of Education yesterday, in the Court House. Sheriff Hall, occupied the chair. Mr. J. Stratton acted as Secretary.

The Chairman said it was unnecessary for him to occupy the time of the meeting; he would, instead thereof, call on the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education, to address those present.

The Rev. Gentleman on rising was warmly greeted, and proceeded at once to discuss the three leading proposition that were proposed to be embodied in a new School Act, that was being prepared and would be brought before parliament ere long. The first proposition was a change in the present system of County Boards of Instruction. The second, compulsory attendance at School, and the third, Township Boards of Trustees instead of Sectional Boards as at present.

Dr. Ryerson proceeded at once to explain his proposed changes, and to give his reasons for introducing them. He proposed to do away with the present County Boards of Instruction, and the present system of the examination of Teachers, and to establish Boards, consisting of six that shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, at the recommendation of the Board of Public Instruction, to be selected from 12 individuals who may be recommended by the County Council. The questions for the examination of Teachers to be prepared by the gentlemen who prepare questions for the students at the Normal School; these questions to be sent, under the Seal of the Department, to the Chairman of each County Board, not to be opened till the day of examination. He also proposes to make the Certificates thus granted Provincial in value, and to exist during the continuance of the programme, or, in other words, while the Act remains in force. He also proposes to abolish Third Class Certificates altogether.

We regret we have not space to give his arguments in favor of this scheme.

Compulsory education is proposed upon the plea that since the state or people are taxed to provide education for all, therefore, all should be forced to go to school to obtain it. Another plea: It is the law of other lands, such as Austria, Prussia and Switzerland. It is to be regretted that the Dr. did not wait to hear the views of the meeting on this matter, his own views were artfully arranged, and being allowed to go unanswered have the appearance of plausibility whereas, they are most fallacious.

TOWNSHIP BOARDS.

The benefits hoped (?) to be realized from Township Boards are;—First, fewer schools to a given population; Second, children under that system will be allowed to attend the school their parents may choose; Third, the schools will be better managed (?) by one Board than by the many, as at present; Fourth, better teachers will be employed; female teachers can be employed to teach the smaller children as is done in Ward Schools. This last savours something of city ideas. But we must attend to these again.

As soon as the Dr. delivered his lecture, the cars being about to leave, he had to go, and consequently heard nothing of the views of the people, unless what may be conveyed to him in the shape of motions. Col. Haultain, who had been expected to take a part in the discussion, owing to engagements was forced to leave, but hoped the proposed changes would be carefully discussed, as his action in Parliament would be guided in a great measure by the views of his constituents. He, however, remarked that his own views had been some little modified by hearing the remarks of the Chief Superintendent.

The meeting then agreed to take up the propositions in the order they had been brought forward. The first proposition for a change in the present County Boards met with the approval of almost all present, the only objection being against the certificates remaining in force so long—15 or 20 years.

In reference to this P. Pearce, Esq., of Belmont, thought the people from the west were becoming very exact about the time of certificates. Heretofore they had not been so, as there were certificates now in the County that no one knows *when* they were issued; and he hoped that the new Board of Instruction would see to it, and rail in all those old certificates that were actually so old that the paper on which they had been written was now worn out.

The subject of cancelling those Provincial certificates provoked some strange remarks, for which we regret we have not space. Some would have them cancelled during good behaviour; some for 15 or 20 years; one would cancel them if the holder left off teaching for two years; another would make the period of cessation five years.—The following motion was put and carried:—

Moved by Mr. Edwards, seconded by Mr. Dumble,—That the proposition of the Chief Superintendent of Education, as to composition of County Boards of Instruction and the methods for the examination and classification of Teachers, has the approbation of this meeting; suggesting, however, that the Teachers' Certificates be good only for five years.—*Carried.*

The second proposition for compulsory education met with strong opposition. The first motion being:

Moved by Mr. Edwards, seconded by Mr. Stratton,—That in the opinion of this meeting the progression of the Chief Superintendent of Education, for the amendment to the School Act in making the education of children compulsory on the part of parents, is at variance with the principles of civil liberty and should be strenuously opposed.

Moved by Mr. Dumble, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Clinton,—That the proposition of the Chief Superintendent of Education for the amendment of the School Act, in making the education of children compulsory on the part of the parents, is worthy of the hearty approval of this meeting; provided always, that free education be provided for the children of the indigent.

Mr. Edwards supported his motion by shewing that compulsory education could not and would not bring about all that the Rev. Dr. had set forth; that it was contrary to the principles of civil liberty, would be evaded, and for want of informers would be a dead letter.

Mr. Stratton opposed compulsory education unless in the case of vagrants and those entirely neglected by their parents, he also opposed it as useless, unless in Reformatory Schools where the children would be separated from the unhallowed influence of dis ken and thieving parents, and where they would be trained the *whole time*, morally as well as intellectually, contending that six hours hours at school and three times six at the more potent and palatable school of rice of every description, would be a long time emptying our jails of criminals or our penitentiary of convicts.

Mr. Dumble for the amendment contended that such ideas were behind the age and ought not to be advanced, that every child should be educated, and if the parent would not, the state should.

Mr. Clinton as seconder of the amendment, contended that Mr. Stratton's views would leave the vicious uneducated, would allow them to grow up in vice and crime, and forbid them the blessings of education entirely.

Dr Poole, in support of the motion, said that education did not do away with crime, only changed its value, that the murderers were not the greatest criminals as the criminal records of London, C. W. would testify, as there the sons of judges, wealthy merchants, and of those who would most likely educate their sons, had been engaged in the greatest, deepest crimes.

Mr. Rutherford contended for education for all as a sure preventive of crime.

Mr. Stratton remarked that Mr. Clinton had misrepresented his views, as he (Mr S) contended for the education of all; but a compulsory education would not bring that about, unless Reformatories were provided, where the vicious could be properly educated; as *mere education* did not make men moral, never did, never will, never can.

Mr. Grover, Norwood, would go for compulsory education, and the penalty he would inflict would be: not to allow the parent who did not educate his children the right to vote for anything.

Rev. Mr. Peck thought that as all were taxed for education, all should be educated; and therefore he would go for compulsory education.

Several things away from the question being introduced, on the cry of "question," the amendment was put and carried.

The third proposition, namely:—For Township Board, then came up; but as it was late and many had gone away some were of opinion it would be as well to let the question alone. Mr. Pearce, Keeve of Belmont, thought the question ought to be left to the Township; gentlemen from Town he thought should not interfere. It was then

Moved by Mr. Grover, seconded by Mr. Read,—That the suggestions of the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada as to the abolishing of School Section Boards for the Common Schools, and the substitution therefor of Township Boards meet with our approval.

In amendment, moved by Mr. Stratton, seconded by Mr. Dundass,—That inasmuch as it is believed that the introduction of Township Boards instead of Sch ol Section Boards, as at present, would not advance the cause of Education; it is therefore desirable that the School Section system, as at present, be retained in any new Act.

For the motion Mr. Pearce thought that Township Boards would do away with the heat and quarrels of Trustee elections, as at present and would remove many of the evils of the present system.

Dr. Poole thought it would do away with one set of evils, but cause another set worse than the first.

Mr. Rutherford said Township Boards would be best as they would be more economical.

Mr. Stratton remarked that it was easy to say "more economical," but that required proof, which he thought could not be adduced.

Mr. Dundass remarked that the present system had worked well, good Trustees were generally chosen, often better men than would be chosen at a Township election, and as there were few faults, thought the present school remain untouched.

The amendment being put was carried.

THE CONCERT.

The Complimentary Concert to Mr. Heathfield was given on Thursday last, and was, in every respect, a decided success. The Hall was crowded, and the audience in the back part of the room, much quieter than usual. The performance commenced with the Overture of "The Caliph of Bagdad," by Miss Claxton and Mr Heathfield, which was given with marked ability. Miss Gray's song, "Robert toi que j'aime" was the gem of the evening and was sung superbly.—Miss Young lady passes a magnificent voice, over which she has complete control, and more than this, her singing is in good taste. Of course she was encored, when she sang "Kate Kearney." "The Maid of Athens" (in the second part) with the encore of "Coming thro' the Rye" were also beautifully sung by the same lady, and deserved the applause which greeted her. The songs of the Warblers were "Jolly Dogs," "Rest lady rest" "Annie Lee" and "Father come home." This last was their best and they paid full justice to it. Mrs. W. W. Smith sang "Not for Gold or precious Stones" in her usual pleasing manner, and her Duett was given with taste and effect. The Misses Kennedy's duett "The Wood Horn" with Horn accompaniment was well sung. The Comic Songs by Messrs. Harry Nicholson and F. Boswell kept the house in bursts of laughter and were encored. Miss Claxton's piano Solo "Home Sweet Home" as also Miss Cause's "The Storm" were admirably played. The violin Solos of Mr. H. D. Smith field and of Mr. Philp were beautifully rendered. The Peterborough Glee Club deserved most excellent music, and they will be a great acquisition to the Town. The Duett of Messrs. Heathfield and H. H. Smith "Les Dames de Seville" was brilliantly played. M. Leon gave a specimen of his powers as a Ventriloquist in which he exhibits a marked improvement. We must not omit to add that the grand piano kindly lent by Mr. Caisse for the occasion contributed largely to the success of the Concert.

In last week's *Review* we find a carefully prepared article on the religion, crimes, and nationalities, of the unfortunate creatures that have been compelled to stop a while now and then in our Jail. Of these, the *Review*, on the strength of some Register, no doubt, classes thirteen as Methodists, some others as Presbyterians, and some as Episcopalians. We would remark, however, that the classification, while according to information obtained from the convicted, is not according to fact. It is a well known fact that many of those who have been sent up for being drunk, disorderly, selling liquor without license, keeping a house of ill-fame, &c., are some of the worst characters that infest the streets, and swamp round Town, such as Mary Nix and Louisa Potter. To class these as Methodists is simply absurd. And the same might be shewn of some of the Presbyterians. There is L—— P—— also G—— C——, for selling liquors without license, classed as Methodists. The public have only to learn the names to see the absurdity, and the slander that is thus sought to be cast on our Christian denominations. Of course not by the *Review* or the Jailer.

A mere novice in Church matters knows that as soon as a member of the Methodist or Presbyterian Church begins to walk disorderly, he ceases to have any connection with such body, and has no more claim to be called by their name than if never connected with the Church at all. The Church discards the idea of membership, unless, after sorrow for sin and promise of a walk such as becometh the Gospel, they may have been taken into membership again.

Protestantism and its opposite may be retained with any character; the religion of the cross never allies itself with crime or lawlessness: none but the followers of Christ are acknowledged by the Methodist, Presbyterian, or Evangelical Churches. This should be borne in mind by every one (it is well enough understood by almost all) and then such classification will be easily understood.

One thing struck us forcibly while reading the names and the religion of those convicts, namely, was it not malice against the purity of those bodies that provoked them to record themselves as members of Associations which they most devotedly persecute? We think our neighbor might have made the distinction. We are willing to presume it an oversight.

Anniversary of First Presbyterian Church.

The services on Sabbath were conducted by Rev. J. McTavish, Woodville; and Rev. D. Tully, Ralston Spa, N.Y. Mr. McTavish preached in the morning from the text—"I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." In the afternoon, Mr. Tully spoke from the words—"I have hallowed this House which thou hast built to put my name there forever, and mine eyes and my heart shall be there perpetually." In the evening Mr. McTavish addressed the congregation from the passage "Unto Him that loved us and washed us from our sins in His own blood, and hath made us Kings and Priests unto God and His Father; to him be glory and dominion for ever and ever, amen."

These sermons are among the finest ever delivered in Peterborough. Few men hold an audience as firmly as Mr. McTavish—fluent, graceful,—displaying the most minute analysis—a cogent reasoner—possessing a keen insight into human character, and thoroughly alive to the ways of men,—he is indeed an able Minister, and one is not less struck with his masterly powers of mind than with the heart moving earnestness of the preacher, who having been himself pricked into "The life that is in Jesus,"—spoke of and for his master with no small measure of his master's spirit.

Mr. Tully's sermon was a most excellent one. He made interesting allusion to the history of the congregation, presenting himself as a convert to Christ under the ministry of Mr. Roger, who came to the woods with the Gospel, and had at first but two or three to meet with him, and who has since witnessed many, many, fruits of a faithful and devoted life.

We may well pause to thank God for that religion that appeals to the understanding minds and feeling hearts of his intelligent creatures, and rest not in miserable outward observances which leave the character of the worshipper wholly unchanged.

The Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

W. C. Nichols, of Lakefield, is agent in these parts for the above Company, and from the well known character of Mr. Nichols, and his straight-forwardness in business the Company need not fear results around here.

Of the Company itself, the *Hamilton Spectator* says: "The Victoria Mutual is entitled to confidence and support on more grounds than one and some of them, we are sure, will strike the reader at once. It is a Canadian Institution and on that account is deserving, other things being equal, of a degree of preference. Although established only a couple of years, it has achieved a position in public confidence, and commands a fair share of business. The names of the gentlemen who compose the board of managers are a guarantee against bad management." Because of these and some other peculiarities the *Spectator* "with the greatest confidence, recommends this Company to the support of the public." And we can recommend most cordially, the agent, Mr. Nichols, feeling assured all business will be honorably managed as far as he is concerned.

Canadian Messenger.

We have been favored with the first and second Nos. of the first volume of a neat little periodical of the above title. It is published fortnightly by John Dougall & Son, proprietors, Montreal, at the low rate of twenty five cents per annum, and goes postage free. For its size it contains a large quantity of reading matter which promises to be both interesting and instructive. There is some thing on Temperance, Education, Science and Art, besides an instructive story, and a corner for children. The Canadian Messenger deserves to be extensively circulated, and at so cheap a rate cannot fail to be.

Literary Club.

The evening the following Subject will be discussed:—"Is it desirable in the interests of the British Provinces of North America that the existing connection with Great Britain should be changed." Leaders—in the affirmative, Col. Haultain, M. P. P.; on the negative, W. H. Scott, Esq., Mayor.—There will be readings from 7½ p. m. to 8; debate to commence at 8 precisely. Doors open at 7½ p. m.

TOWN COUNCIL.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Thursday, Feb. 8th, 1866.

The Council met pursuant to notice, by order of the Mayor.

Present—Messrs. Burnham, Chamberlen, Millar, Ormond, Doherty, Stevenson, Wrighton, Toole, and Wilson.

The Mayor stated that the object in calling the Council together was, that he had been served with a rule to show cause why By-law No. 187 should not be quashed, and he wished the Council to say what should be done as to defending the appeal or not.

After some discussion it was moved by Mr. Burnham, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that the Mayor be and he is hereby required to cause defence to be made against the proceedings now taken in the Court of Queen's bench at Toronto, for the purpose of quashing the By-law No. 187, passed by this Council, and further that the Mayor do immediately give notice to Messrs. Covert & Fowler of said proceedings—and transmit them a copy of any rule or paper served or which may be served in reference to this matter.

In amendment it was moved by Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Millar,—That the consideration of the action in the matter of defending By-law No. 187, against the proceedings taken by certain parties in reference thereto be postponed until to-morrow evening, and this Council do now adjourn to meet at 7 o'clock for the purpose of coming to a conclusion in the matter.

Carried on the following division.

Yeas—Messrs. Toole, Wilson, Wrighton, Doherty, Millar, and Chamberlen.

Nays—Stevenson, Ormond, and Burnham.

The Council adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 9th, 1866.

The Council met as adjourned from yesterday.

Present—His worship the Mayor, and Messrs. Burnham, Chamberlen, Ormond, Stevenson, Toole, Wrighton, Millar, Doherty, Ewing, Wilson and Hamilton.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read over and confirmed.

The Clerk read over the Rule served on the mayor, for the information of the councillors not present.

The original motion moved yesterday by Mr. Burnham was then read from the chair, and on the Yeas and Nays being taken, the "Yeas" were Messrs. Ormond, Stevenson and Burnham—3. "Nays"—Messrs. Toole, Wrighton, Wilson, Doharty, Ewing, Millar Hamilton, and Chamberlen—8.

The motion was declared lost.

The Council then adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 12th, 1866.

The Council met. Present—his worship the Mayor, Messrs. Chamberlen, Ewing, Cox, Stevenson, Ormond, Millar, Hamilton, Wilson, and Doherty.

The minutes of last meeting were confirmed.

A Communication from Hon. Sidney Smith, was read, informing the Council that he had been instructed by H. Covert, Esq., President of the P. H. L. and B. Railway Company, to take steps to oppose the Rule Nisi to quash By Law No. 187, and futher Notifying the Mayor on behalf of Mr. Covert and others interested that in case the By-law is quashed they will look to the Corporation for all damages and expenses they may sustain thereby.

A Petition from the Roman Catholic Separate School Trustees was read, setting forth that there were sundry matters connected with amounts of Interest and sinking fund for School Debentures, due to supporters of the Separate School which they were unable to manage with Town Treasurer, and praying that the matter be referred to the Town auditors.

The Petition was referred to the Committee on Finance and Assessment.

Two communications were read from the Secretary of the Fire Company, one asking the Council to appoint their chief and assistant Engineers for the present year, the other asking for the usual allowance to members of the Fire Company. Both communications were referred to the Fire Committee.

Accounts from Geo. Stethem & Co., for nails $10.70, were referred to Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Cox, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, the Hon. Sidney Smith was heard in reference to the matter of quashing the By-law.

Mr. Smith remarked he had come to hear what the Council would do in the matter, that the matter was a *bona fide* one, and that Mr. Covert was determined, if possible, to have the legality of the By-law tested. But that if the Council refused to have the By-law tried in Court Mr. Covert would hold the Town responsible for all damages. This he (Mr. Smith) thought ought to be carefully considered by the Council as these damages would be considerable. Already the company had spent over $7,000 in the extension, and the iron for a mile and a half of the road had also been agreed for, and if the Council allowed the By-law to be quashed by default, which would be the case if no defence was set up, then Mr. Covert would try to recover damages from the Town. The By-law had been passed and the work done on the faith thereof. Mr. Covert on behalf of the company had acted in good faith in the matter; he was determined to carry out the junction or amalgamation of the roads, as contemplated, and was also determined to live by the Town, having no interests apart from the Town, and expected to live by the Town, he in return expected the Council would afford an opportunity of seeing whether the By-law was legal or illegal. It it was legal Mr. Covert asked nothing more; if it should turn out illegal the Town would not be to blame; but if quashed by default the Town must bear the consequences. Mr. Covert, however, had instructed him to say that he did not desire the Town to bear the expense of defence. He (Mr. C.) would do that; all he desired was to be put in a position to defend the By-law.

Having heard Mr. Smith, it was moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Millar,—That H. Covert, Esq., be and he is hereby authorized to defend the By-law for the Railroad connexion, and to use the name of this Corporation for that purpose, Mr. Covert indemnifying the Corporation against costs.—*Carried.*

The Collector having seized and offered for sale certain goods the property of J. Lethegow, for taxes, was directed to take the advice of the Town Solicitor and to take what action he then thinks best.

Mr. Cox moved, seconded by Mr. Chamberlen,—That the Hon. Sidney Smith be appointed Solicitor for the Town for the present year.—*Lost.*

It was agreed to take Mr. E. Poole's offer to supply coffins for paupers at $2 each.

Moved by Mr. Ewing, seconded by Mr. Ormond,—That the Medical gentlemen of the Town be respectfully invited to meet in consultation with this Council and it desired advisable to report to the Council as to any general or special directions they may agree to suggest as calculated to improve the sanitary condition of the Town during the coming season, and that this resolution be addressed to each of the Medical practioners soliciting the Corporation.

The Council adjourned to Monday evening.

ASHBURNHAM COUNCIL.

February 5th, 1866.

The Council met on Monday, the 5th inst. All the members present.

The following accounts were presented:

Clerk, for salary,	£40 00
" Blanks for Returns,	1 00
" Order Book and Duty Coun.	2 00
" Returning Officer,	4 00
" Stationery, Postage, &c.,	2 3½

Mr. Romaine's for advertising for Teacher. This one was referred to Board of School Trustees.

The Treasurer's salary (£10) was ordered to be paid; also, the Assessor's salary (£10) was ordered to be paid.

On motion of Mr. Ludgate, Philip Sargent was reappointed Assessor; and Ab. Ingram, Collector for the current year.

The Clerk and Treasurer are the same as last year.

Edward Tighe and Mrs. G. Connell were allowed an abatement of their statute labor for 1865.

Several applications for aid having been made, Messrs. Sutherland, Clark, and the Reeve, were appointed a committee to enquire into the matter, and twenty dollars were voted towards charities.

The Council adjourned to met on the first Monday of March.

MONAGHAN TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

Monaghan, February 2nd, 2866,

The Council met at ten o'clock—all the members present.

Mr. Robt. Goodfellow having been elected for Ward No. 5, made and subscribed the necessary declarations of office.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. Collins, the General Rules were read and adopted, without any alteration, for present year.

A Petition signed by William Laing and others, showing the destitute condition of Nancy Bell, and praying that the Council would make some provision for her relief.

Several applications for office were received.

The following appointments were made and a By-law passed confirming the same:—Mr. John H. Campbell, Assessor; Mr William Wood, Clerk; Mr. John Dobbin, Treasurer; Mr. George Birney, Collector; Mr. George Campbell, Inspector of Taverns;

A By-law to repeal a By-law passed on the 7th May, 1864, defining the duties of Pathmasters &c. for the Township of Monaghan, as well as a By-law to repeal a By-law passed on the 4th February, 1864, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in this Municipality, received their third readings and finally passed.

By-laws to appoint Pound keepers and Fence-viewers, to define the duties of Pathmasters and other township officers with regard to statute labor, to define the amount to be paid for Tavern licences for present year, and for fixing and defining the duties of the Inspector of licences, were read a first time.

On the motion of Mr. Collins, seconded by Mr. Dundass, an order was given on the Treasurer in favor of Mr. Pearce for the sum of $5.00 for the book prepared for the use of the Township.

On the motion of Mr. Dundass, seconded by Mr. Robson, Councillor Goodfellow was authorized to see to the poor woman, Nancy Bell, and use his discretion as to the best means of administering to her relief.

The sum of $2.00 was allowed to each of the Returning Officers for Ward Elections, and $2.00 additional to Adam Douglass for holding second election in Ward No. 5.

Moved by Mr. Collins, seconded by Mr. Dundass,—That the Council adjourn until Saturday, the 17th inst., at the hour of ten o'clock for the appointment of Path-masters and other business in connection with the Council.—Con.

Municipality of Burleigh, &c.

The Council of the Municipality of Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff, Monmouth, Harcourt and Bruton, met on Monday, at noon, according to law,—all the members present.

John Carroll, Esq., was selected as Reeve for the current year.

Mr. Carroll having made and subscribed the declarations of office for Reeve, took his seat when the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Dr. Clegg and W. Wilson, Sens., were appointed Auditors for the current year.

Mr. Edward S. Hall was appointed Clerk, and Mr. Thomas Stuart was appointed Treasurer for the current year.

Mr. S. Taylor was appointed Forest-ranger for the Municipality for the current year.

A By-law was passed appointing the officers of the Municipality and fixing their duties and salaries. Also a By-law dividing the Municipality into School Sections.

The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday, the 6th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m.

EDWARD SMYTHE HALL,
Township Clerk.

A CHURCH OF FANATICISM.—In support of the allegations of Bishop Lynch upon the persecution to which the Catholics of Upper Canada are exposed, *Le Canada* publishes a fact which it asserts to have from the most reliable source. It is alleged that the village of Bolsegyson in the township of Vernham, Victoria County, is inhabited exclusively by fanatic Orangemen of the worst kind; that an inoffensive French Canadian and his wife who were in the service of the most wealthy proprietor of the place, and attentive to their duties, have been prosecuted for no other reason than their being Catholics. The man was ordered to leave the place, and threats made at him, and, finally as he could not be frightened away, that a band of those Orangemen seized him, dragged him to the canal, and gave him a ducking in the icy water. The men at last left in order to save his life. This act was certainly most disgraceful if the statement be correct, but we trust that *Le Canada* has been misinformed.—*Montreal Witness.*

His Excellency the Governor General arrived in New York on the 14th last, in the *Australasian*. It is understood that Lord Monck, will at once proceed to Montreal, from whence he will go to Ottawa, probably in the course of next week. Nothing is definitely arranged, however.

Phelps, agent of the American Express Company, at St. Mary's, has absconded, taking $12,000. It is supposed that he has gone to Europe.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Mr Buchanan, the Chief Emigration Agent, has forwarded to me the following letter I think it would be well to give publicity to it. The writer of it has been recommended to send his boys out this spring, in order to put them to work with some farmers in the neighborhood. If any of your readers feel disposed to take them, or if those who have farms to let or sell would communicate with me, I might have an opportunity of communicating the same to the writer of the letter in question. I have long urged that we should at end our system of Free Grants to bonafide settlers.

Faithfully Yours,
FRED. W. HAULTAIN.

Peterboro', Feb. 12, 1866.

4, WELLINGTON TERRACE,
South Shields, 12th January, 1866.

A. BUCHANAN, Esq.,
Chief Commissioner of Emigration.

DEAR SIR,—It being my intention to emigrate to Canada next year I shall be much obliged by your giving me some information as to the quantity of land I and my family might be entitled to as Free Grants, and how much we would be allowed to purchase, that is, if we should be limited, if it was convenient for us to purchase wild lands, and if we so decided. My family consists of nine sons and one daughter; of these three sons and one daughter will be of the age of 18 and upwards, these lads have been put to handicrafts with the special view of their being useful in Canada.

I hope to bring with me a small capital of from £500 to £6 0, so that I hope to have a fair start in the western world.

I have settled, so far as I can do so without actually seeing the land the locality in which I will pitch my tent: is either the County of Peterborough or Victoria, and in one of these Townships, Minden, Snowden, Lutterworth or Sommerville. I presume that all the good lots even in these Townships, will not be disposed of by the middle of 1867, by which time I hope to be in Canada. Might I ask you to give me an opinion on this point?

I have not been an inattentive observer of the progress of events in Canada for the last two years, and am glad to note the dawning greatness of this magnificent country. I believe that there is a grand future in store for it. The settlement of the country has a very, an all-important bearing upon the future prospects of Canada; and I think the Government will do wisely to offer all the inducements they possibly can to intending emigrants to locate themselves on its wild lands, as they appear to be alive to the national importance of this question.

I hope that legislative action will speedily take place, and that much greater inducements to settlers will be offered than now exist.

I may state that I have written four letters to Crown Land Agents in Canada West, asking for information, but I have not had a reply from any of them. Probably by later may never have reached them, or they may not have considered themselves at liberty to answer my questions; however that may be, I hope to hear from you. Mr. P. Alger, of the *London Canadian News* has recommended me to apply to you, as the recognized head of the Emigration Office, for the above information.

I have thought of sending out my three eldest sons this next Spring, in order that they may gain some knowledge of Canadian farming, before the rest of the family come out; and in the event of your recommending it, would you kindly assist my boys in getting a respectable place?

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very respectfully.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—Within the last four months some cases of great physical suffering have come under my notice, which in England would be attended to by the parish authorities; and while it is a matter of thankfulness that we have so little necessity for those institutions so indispensible in older countries, yet I think there is one (a domestic institution in almost every town in Great Britain and Ireland) which we might safely adopt—an institution which, while not encouraging the slothful or harboring the dissipated, would be a source of merciful relief to those whom it might please the Almighty to afflict through accident or disease. I mean a Dispensary. In my mind there is a vast distinction between the pauperage handed down as an heir-loom through generations, and that crushing poverty which comes through accident or disease, upon the honest, industrious, hard-working poor, who, always battling manfully with the trials of life, and earning their bread with the sweat of their brow, when grim gaunt want lays his icy hand upon them, have been known to hide themselves in their cellars and die, rather than beg.

Often taxed with an improvidence which can have no existence when there is scarcity—or with acts imprudence, which in many cases are only different types of habit indulged in by ourselves—we should always remember that, whatever their feelings, how many their faults, they are the creatures of the same Omnip tence that created ourselves.

And, Sir, when we meet with cases in our daily walk through life, whom we find surrounded with great want, loathsome, fearful diseases—where physical suffering, almost (must I say it?) entirely neglected, has reached such an extent as to dethrone reason and deprive humanity of its last consolation, penitent communion with its God—I am not asking too much of a charitable professing Christian public to take the matter into their most serious consideration. And, with a population of nearly 6000 inhabitants, I think we might well afford to support a Dispensary, where the partial services of an efficient and zealous medical practitioner might be secured at a moderate rate of remuneration, and medical and surgical assistance and advice given to those who are really unable to pay for it. Should you think this project *possible* as my experience and my conscience tells me it is charitable, I feel that in placing the matter in your hands for promulgation, I am enlisting those sympathies which will not be displayed in frothy ebullition, but in energetic support such as you have always given to every good and holy cause.

One word more. Not long ago we all had fever in this town, and for a time shares of $5 were at a premium, for the purpose of burying the sigh the hard sock. An opportunity now offers for taking shares in an old and tried Company, with inexhaustible funds, unlimited credit, eternally remunerative. The Company is "The Saints and Angels in Heaven;" the Banker is The Lord Jesus Christ, and the locality for boring is the Mercy Seat of God, from whence oceans of oil may be pumped on the troubled waters of the life of our suffering brotherhood. Who'll put a hand to the pump? Who'll take shares? I am in for $5 worth.

AN ARAB.

Peterboro', Feb 12, 1866.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

MR. EDITOR,—For your edification and the edification of your readers, I will give a synopsis of an election for one of the Wards of Otonabee, held not many miles from Peterborough, a short time ago. I the most extraordinary piece of fun occurred. A certain party—a neat little logical fellow, named Tom Thumb in his own locality—went a canvassing. He went to one and requested his vote; as an ever-spurring inducement to secure the vote, he took ten cents worth of whiskey; this whiskey proved very offensive, and caused the party to vote in the opposite side to Tom Thumb. Mr. Thumb, feeling indignant at his non success in having votes, in revenge did his utmost to have the Tavern-keeper from who he had purchased the ten cents worth of whiskey, fined; inasmuch as it had been sold in a Township where the Dunkin bill was in force (by neighbor took a notice to the polling place, but because when there he voted contrary to Mr Tom's view, names far too vulgar to appear in print were used; thus shewing how far opposition to the best public men is carried. All this opposition arose about a piece of land through which a public road had been run by the Council, of which one of the candidates had been a member, while every body knows the Reeve is only Chairman of the Council, and cannot be responsible except when there is a tie, then he gives his casting vote. But the case is a bad one that requires vulgar language, whiskey, bribes, and offensive cards to support it. And what of the man who will first buy whiskey to purchase votes, and then endeavor to have the man who sold it to him fined.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

J. H. J.

The Loss of the Steamship London.

HEART RENDING INCIDENTS OF HEROISM AND SUFFERING.

English papers give details of the wreck of the Australian emigrant ship *London*, with the loss of over 200 lives. On Wednesday, the 10th ult., the *London* was about 200 miles south-west of lands end, when the Captain determined to put back to Plymouth, but it seems it was then too late. On that night a tremendous sea swept the ship, broke into the engine room and put out the fires. All the passengers were working at the pumps, while the gale became a hurricane, and the ship was losing all control. At ten o'clock on Thursday, the Captain called the passengers together and told them they must prepare for the worst. The ship was fast sinking. A coat that was lowered was swamped and five men that were in it had to be dragged on board. No more attempts were made to launch other boats. The passengers then gathered into the chief cabin and having been calmly assured that there was no hope left, they all quietly joined with a clergyman in prayer. There was no wild and selfish terror; no screaming; no rushing to the boats; there was the agony of sudden partings and of everlasting separations of parent and child, and husband and wife; but with the example of Capt. Martin before them, all these dying men and women were composed, and all seemed resigned, while the children wondered and asked why their fathers and mothers looked so sad.—Captain Martin remained at his station on the poop, once or twice only going forward, and once or twice into the saloon to join in the devotions of the passengers. At two p.m. the few men who were destined to survive to bring the sad story home—sixteen of the crew and three of the passengers—determined to trust themselves to the chances of the sea, lowered away the pinnace, and launched her clear of the ship. These men called to the Captain to come with them, but the brave and steadfast English seaman declined, saying, "No, I will go down with the passengers; but I wish you God speed, and safe to land." The boat then pulled away, and, five minutes after, the *London*, with 270 souls on board, went down, and all was over. It seems that after the pinnace came away, an ineffectual attempt was made to get the other boat out, but it was too late.

PICKING UP WIFE AND CHILD.

One of the passengers in the boat—Mr. John Wilson, a native of Montrose—went down into the cabin and endeavored to persuade a friend—Mr. John Hickman, from Ballarat, and brother to Mr. Hickman, sub-editor of Southampton—to attempt to save his life by going into the boat; but after being entreated, he said: "No; I promised my wife and children to stay by them, and I will do so." The water was then a considerable depth on the ice side of the saloon, indeed over the top of the bulwarks; and he asked Mr. Wilson to help him in removing his four children to the windward side of the water. This was done, and then he shook hands with Mr. Wilson with "Good-bye, Jack," and parted from his friend for ever. When last seen Mr. Hickman was standing in a row with his wife and children.

ROOM FOR ANOTHER.

When the men were all in the boat, one of the seamen cried, "There may be still room; here's a lady." Mr Wilson then sprang over a portion of the deck in search of a lady he knew, but not seeing her and knowing that every moment was precious, he said to a young girl, "Will you go?" She did not refuse; therefore Mr. Wilson seized her and took her to the bulwarks; but when she looked over the rails and saw the distance which she was to spring, she said in despair, "Oh, I cannot do that." There was no time for persuasion or parley, and Mr. Wilson was obliged to drop the girl and jump from the steamer to the boat, which he fell into safely. The ship was then swung over to the boat, towards which it lunged heavily.

A THOUSAND GUINEAS FOR A LIFE.

At that moment those in the boat were piteously called upon by a lady about 23 years of age, who with a face which was, it is stated, livid with horror, shrieked out, "I offer a thousand guineas if you will take me in." But in that solemn hour millions of money would have been accounted valueless, and to return not have resulted in destruction to all. One of the seamen has stated that when the boat was pushed off, and the Captain had wished those in her "God speed," the men resolved that no danger must be allowed to accrue to them from further crowding, and that some of them drew their knives with a determination of cutting off the hands of those who might leap from the ship and endeavor to cling to the boat's gunwales. It is also stated that long before this, when it was first known that the vessel must go down, a passenger brought on deck a carpet bag, and that on buckling on the captain gave a short melancholy laugh, and then smiled, as one of the passengers expressed it, "at the preposterous idea of the man's thinking at such a time of his property."

THE LAST GLIMPSE OF THE DOOMED.

Two passengers were seen with lifebelts, but probably none were alive when they came to the surface. The spectacle was only to be seen, for in the din of the tempest no cry from the sinking multitude could be heard, and soon not a vestige was visible. As the ship sank, it was seen that all on deck were driven forward, not by water, but by a tremendous and overpowering rush of air from below, which, as it escaped through the deck as well as the hatches, impelled all on deck forward with violence, and their dreadful struggle must have been soon ended. It was remarked that the chief officer, who was named Angel, stood to the last at the donkey engine, which was employed in working the pump, and that his hands were on the engine even as the final disappeared.

THE PASSENGERS SHOOTING THEMSELVES TO AVOID DROWNING.

Several revolvers were seen in the hands of passengers, who did not conceal their intention of shooting themselves when the last moment came, preferring to meet their death, when inevitable, by a bullet rather than by drowning. The steward, indeed, overheard an offer by the owner of a yacht, to a friend, that he would shoot him if he desired. The well-meant offer was at that time declined, and whether these intentions were carried into execution is not known, but no reports of firearms was heard as the steamer

A Fearful Story of Hydrophobia.

Mr Henry Drew, Assistant Superintendent of Public Property, has related to us the particulars of a case of hydrophobia at the village o' a Waterloo, which surpasses in tragic interest almost any story of the kind we ever read:

Some six or seven years ago a mad dog went through the village of Waterloo, Jefferson County, and bit a number of animals. Among others it snapped at the leg of a cow belonging to Mr Babcock. The animal was examined but no mark was found and it was supposed that it escaped being bitten. The animal was afterwards sold to a man by the name of Garrison, who used her milk very freely, as did two of his children. Some of the neighbors including Mr. Drew's family, were also supplied with the milk of this cow.

At different time during the time since the cow was bitten there has been inexplicable and fatal sickness among those using her milk, and two children of Mr. Garrison a two of Mr. Drew's and two others, have been attacked with spasms. The mystery of this sickness was solved by the death, with every symptoms of hydrophobia, a short time ago, of the cow so slightly bitten seven years ago, and in whose system madness had been latent ever since.

The case is a singular one and worthy the attention of scientific men.—*Madison, Wis Journal.*

Do you know that a cold is a dangerous thing? If you do, get a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, put a few wafers in your mouth, and cure your sore throat, cough, hoarseness, &c, in a few hours. Sold for 25 cents a box, at all Druggists.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP.—Unlike any other exhibition, we believe the sight of this noble vessel has given good satisfaction to the thousands of persons who travelled to Quebec to view her, and well repaid them for their outlay; and it is just so with the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," there never was anything that gave such satisfaction, it relieves pain almost instantly, and is the finest thing in the world for rheumatism, neuralgia, and pain in the stomach, &c 25 cents will buy a bottle of it. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Millbrook, on Friday, February 9th by Rev. T. W. Allan, M.A., Rector of Cavan, Archibald Wood, Esq., Merchant, to Susanna, eldest daughter of William Taylor, Esq.

DIED.

At Lindsay, on the 8th Feb., Agnes, daughter of John Bertram, Esq; Merchant, aged 16 days.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, February 14, 1866.

Flour ₱ brl.	$6	00	to	$8 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	00	to	1 40
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	00	to	1 15
Potatoes "	0	30	to	0 55
Barley ₱ bush.	0	50	to	0 55
Peas "	0	55	to	0 60
Oats "	0	30	to	0 32
Hay ₱ ton new	7	00	to	8 00
Hides ₱ cwt	5	00	to	5 25
Sheep-skins	1	00	to	1 50
Wool ₱ lb	0	25	to	0 00
Beef ₱ cwt	5½	00	to	6½ 00
Pork ₱ cwt	7	50	to	8 00
Eggs, per dozen	0	15	to	0 15
Butter, ₱ lb	0	17	to	0 19
Cordwood	1	50	to	1 70
Fowl, per pair	0	20	to	0 25

THE HORSE.

"Of the great number of animals under the control of man, the horse is unquestionably the most serviceable;" but is not strange that so many who own horses, and on whom are dependent on their labor for a living, should neglect to give them that care and attention which their own interests no less than the safety and comfort of the horse demands. The best medicine for horses is "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine," of this there can be no doubt—it is safe and easily given.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine dealers. 4

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Primary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart.

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisment in another column
Peterboro, Feb. 24, 1865. 7-8in

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer.*

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pain in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c, &c.* The *Canadian Pain Destroyer* has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used *is well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly*, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it, and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should Be addressed to
NORTHROP & LYMAN.
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kemnit, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry I will cheerfully assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article well myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER

None genuine unless signed I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-4in

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines. For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

---

New Advertisements.

CARD.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD begs to return his sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly volunteered their services on the occasion of the Complimentary Concert to himself on Thursday last, and also to the public who so liberally patronized the same.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1866.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG CANADIAN GENTLEMAN, of ample means and little to occupy his leisure time, wishes to correspond with one of the fair sex with a view to mutual improvement and finally matrimony must be accomplished and amiable and not more than twenty-two years of age. Money not required. Address, pre-paid,

HORACE DE VERE,
Peterboro P. O.

Peterboro', Feb 14, 1866. 7

Money to Lend AT 9 PER CENT.

THE undersigned will be glad to receive applications for money at above rate, on improved farm property.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Barrister, &c

Peterboro', Feb. 12, 1866. 7

WANTED!

A GOOD BLACKSMITH who understands Ironing off Waggons and Carriages, and can make himself generally useful in custom work.

Liberal wages will be given.

ROBT. JOHNSTON,
Campbellford

Campbellford, Feb. 12, 1866. 7-2in

WANTED!

A FEMALE TEACHER for School Section No. 4, Galway, for the year 1866. A Roman Catholic preferred.

Apply—by letter to the Trustees of S. S. No. 4, Galway, Kinmount P. O.; or personally to

JAMES COLLINS,
or
MICHAEL FLAHERTY, } Trustees.

Galway, Feb. 12th, 1866. 3in

Just Arrived at the Family Grocery!

A Fresh Supply of Wilton's English

EGG POWDER,

An excellent substitute for Eggs. Try it!

D. McNAUGHTON.
Family Grocer, George street.

Peterboro, Feb. 14th, 1866. 7

Railway! Railway!

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole" the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enabled to follow it.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;
PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.
CHINA and GLASSWARE;
200 Barrels of HERRING,
100 Bags of SALT,
100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Pease and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1866. 7

☞ *The Publishers will give one of the elegantly bound volumes of "Good Words" or the "Sunday Magazine," or an additional copy, to any one who will furnish a Bookseller with FIVE new Subscribers' names for either of the undernoted Magazines.*

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

"Good Words are worth much and cost little."—HERBERT.

15½ CENTS A MONTH; $1.50 A YEAR.

Beautifully Illustrated.

GOOD WORDS,

Edited by NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D., one of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Profusely Illustrated.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE,

Edited by THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D., Author of *The Gospel in Ezekiel, Speaking to the Heart, &c.*

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Illustrated.

THE ARGOSY,

A Magazine for the Fireside and the Journey.

Published by ALEXANDER STRAHAN & Co., at 56 Ludgate Hill, London, England, and at 30 St. Peter street, Montreal.

For sale at all Book and News Stores throughout British North America.

Club terms on application at 30 St. Peter st., Montreal.

☞ Read the *Examiner's* monthly notices of these magazines.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to engage in other business, offers for sale that well known establishment, the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. It is situated in a good location for business, being opposite the Town Hall, and stands above the House. Daily for Colborne, and twice a week for Peterboro. House and Stables are in good repair. Title indisputable. For terms, &c, apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

J. A. JOHNSTON,
Norwood

Feb. 15th, 1866. 7*

HAMILTON

Evening Times.

THE "TIMES" is issued every evening in time for the Mail going west on the Great Western Railway, and contains all the

Telegraphic Despatches,
Arrivals of Steamers,
New York Markets,
News of the Day,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

Enjoying a circulation of more than double any other paper published West of Toronto, it affords an excellent medium for Advertising.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION

$5 per year—$1.25 for three Months, in Advance.

The "Weekly Times,"

Containing 40 columns of reading matter, issued every Thursday morning, and contains all the important news of the day—Editorials, Tales, Miscellaneous Matters, Markets, &c., &c., —and is mailed to subscribers at

$1 per annum, in advance.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is the BEST and CHEAPEST Family Paper published in Canada

Address all letters, post-paid, to

E. C. STEWART, & Co.,
Proprietors of the *Evening Times*,
Hamilton, C. W

Peterboro', Feb. 13, 1866. 7

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

The following are a few of the Books that can be had at the

Examiner Book Store,

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,

George Street, Peterborough.

Josephus—with plates
Morrison's Family Devotions
The Land and the Book
Wanderings over Bible Lands and Seas
Evenings at Home
Scott's Poetical Works—cloth & morocco
Byron's " "
Cowper's " "
Burns's " "
Elm Grange, a summer in the Country
Living for a purpose
Edgar Clifton or right and wrong
Happy stories for Happy hearts
Ralph Saunders
The Seven little Sisters
The long holidays
Eva and her play fellows
Roses and Thorns
The Ways of Pleasantness
Summer Gleanings
The Boy's handy book of Games
Four footed Favourites
Winter in Spitzbergen
Joyful Sunday Stories
The Knights of the red cross
Noble Dames of Ancient History
Good and Bad
Self taught Men
The Graveyn Family
Adventures of seven-footed Foresters
Romantic Belinda
Scripture Stories for the Young
Moral and Religious Anecdotes
Poets and Poetry of the Bible
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church
Book of 1000 tales
Schonberg-cotta Family
Diary of Kitty Treyslyan
Children's sayings
Lady's Manual of Fancy work
Young Woman's Friend
Every little Boy's Book
Sandy Walking Sticks
Gift Book for good little children
Byepaths of Biography
Meet for Heaven
Life in Heaven
Heaven our Home
The near and Heavenly Horizons
Fanny and Arthurs
Leaves from the Book of nature
Life in the Woods
The sunwell Stories
Red Frank's or the Christians Panoply
The Triumphs of invention
Aids to Prayer
The Pathway of Promise
Personal Piety
The Sunday Evening Book
The Throne of Grace
Able to Save
Christian Love and Loyalty
Truth and Love
Florence and Henry
Pastoral Recollections
Olive Leaves
The Bitter Way
The Story of Joseph and his Brethren
The Orphans of Glenulva
The Giant Killer, or the Battle which all must fight
Home and its Associations
What shall I be
The Robber's Cave
A handy Book of Medical information
The busy lives around us
Corbett's advice to young men
Father's coming home
War and Peace
Friendly Hands and kindly words
Things in the Forest

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866

VALENTINES

GO TO

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

BOOK STORE.

And buy your Valentines.

Peterboro', Feb. 6th, 1866. 6

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against giving any credit whatever in my name without my written order, as I will not be held responsible for any such debt.

RICHARD COE.

Ashburnham, Feb. 6th, 1866. 6-3in

SEVERAL BALES

NEWLY IMPORTED

Factory Cottons,

TO BE SOLD

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Just received at the

Montreal House.

ALSO,

A CASE OF

CLOUDS!

at 2s 3d, 2s 6d, and 3s.

Peterborough, February 1, 1866.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st January, 1866.

Allen, Wm	Lotes, N.
Anderson, John	Lymond, M.
Bartlet, Paul	Leslie, Thomas
Brock, Miss Frances C.	Martin, Wm. H. S.
Conley, James	Montgomery, John
Clark, Mrs Elizabeth	Morrow, David
Curtis, Lazarus	Moncrief, William
Cheney, James P.	Murney, Wm. H.
Chambers, Samuel	McFadden, C. E.
Condon, Pat.	McVicar, Thomas
Duncan, Agnes W.	McIntosh, James
Drain, Miss Margaret	McLean, William
Dawson, Joshua	McFetish, James A.
Dick, R.	Nesbitt, Henderson
Fogarty, John	Northcott, Joh
Finn, Mrs. John	Nunan, Ellen
Flynn, William	O'Brien, Thomas
Foley, Miss Hannah M	Palmer, Alex.
Fraser, William	Rouch, Mrs Catherine
Fowler, James	Rahally, Thomas
Falls, William	Smith, Samuel
Green, Robert	Smith, Joseph
Gainy John	Sevan, Nicholas
Gordon, Michael	Sedgwick, Thos.
Ingersoll, Isaac	Thwait, Metcalf
Kelley, Mrs. John (Blacksmith)	White, Mrs. Wood, F. N.
Kennedy, Mrs Sarah E.	Wilson, Sidney
Kelapt, Robert	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JOSEPH GRAHAM, an Insolvent.

ON the Nineteenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.

Peterboro', Dec. 9, 1865.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of JAMES W. STONE and GILES STONE, Insolvents.

THE undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at Caisse's Hotel in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, at ten o'clock, a.m., the west half of Lot 7 in the 5th Concession of Burleigh and east half of Lot 5 in the 8th Concession of Burleigh, the real Estate of said Insolvents, and in which they had an interest at the time of their executing their assignment to me pursuant to the said Act.

D. McDONALD, Jr.,
Assignee.

Peterboro, Jan. 13, 1866. 4

NEW MUSIC.

GALLOPS.

Humming Bird, ...by Woodlan.
Three O'Clock, ...by Hegemeyer.
Canadian Winters, ...by Miller.

WALTZES.

Farewell, ...by Belle.
Saluncella, ...by Laurent.

QUADRILLES.

Drawing Room, ...by Woodlan.
Moreland, ...by Collins.

Can be obtained at

D. PENTLANDS
Dental Rooms.

Peterboro, Jan. 24, 1866. 4-3in

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 47

NOTICE.

ALL persons having books in their possession, belonging to the old "Mechanics' Institute," are requested to return the same to me immediately.

G. A. COX.

Peterborough, Jan. 15th, 1866.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Pump makers, under the firm of J. Griffin & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due by and to the firm will be settled by Jonathan Griffin, at Lakefield.

All parties who are in arrears to the late firm are requested to settle immediately and save costs.

JONATHAN GRIFFIN.
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Peterboro', Feb 1st, 1866. 6

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society, OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more that usually favorable

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866. 6

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to Parliament, next Session, for an Act to authorise the sale of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway to the highest bidder and to enable the purchaser to form a new Company or to amalgamate with any existing Railway Company for the extension of the Railway, and to invest such new or amalgamated Company with the powers of the expired charter and with new powers required for further extensions.

ALBERT DUMBLE.

Peterboro', Jan. 23rd, 1866. 4

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for an Act to confirm the deed of Union between the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company and the Marmora Iron Company, and to grant powers of extension and other powers to the United Companies.

February 6th, 1866. 6

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS, And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS.

Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz.:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co's.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table CODFISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Canned HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM, Potted Beef, STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, French Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49

MESS PORK FOR SALE.

100 BARRELS just received direct from Chicago.

Apply to

W. A. SCOTT.

Peterboro, Feb. 1, 1866- 5-3in

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 12th, 1865. 51

WANTED.

STAVE BOLTS AND HEADING!

10,000 CORDS Elm or Oak Stave Bolts, 6,000 cords of Basswood Heading. To be delivered on the line of the Lindsay or Peterborough Railroad.

For further particulars apply to either JAMES CHALMERS or CHARLES PERRY, at Peterboro.

Peterboro, Jan. 15th, 1866. 3

A Practical Business Education

Is the Great Demand of the Age.

This you can obtain for less money at the

LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

THAN ANYWHERE ELSE!

Actual Business Training is carried out to the fullest possible extent.

Four Offices are open for instruction in

TELEGRAPHING

Full Instruction in this art (both by paper and sound) is given to Commercial Students for Five Dollars, and to others for Ten Dollars.

Full Instruction in

PHONOGRAPHY

is daily given, by Mr. S. HUTCHINSON, late Reporter for Fowler & Wells, N. Y. The extra charge for this branch, to students, is only Two Dollars; and to others Five Dollars.

Scholarships for Commercial Course, $25.

Instruction in

Drawing, Painting and Modelling.

To those who desire, is given for Two Dollars (GOOD BOARD, with washing, is obtained for $2.50 per week.

For Circulars, or other information, address (post-paid)

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
London, C. W.

6

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber is now prepared to buy WHEAT and PEASE at the different points on the Railway as usual.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Jan. 31, 1866. 5-3in

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

A very large assortment of Grey Cottons, Prints, Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Winceys, Shawls, Tweeds, Cloths, in variety; Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

Every article in the Dry Goods line will be found there, and will be disposed of

VERY CHEAP!

Bargains may be obtained!!

PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE the GOODS.

Peterboro, February 7, 1866. 6

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Asbery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

---

300 Barrels per Day

EXPECTED FROM THE

PETERBOROUGH OIL WELLS.

If you want to get any Tin, Sheet-iron, or Copper Work done, by one who understands his business, go to

LANNIN'S TIN SHOP,

ON HUNTER STREET,

Where you will get it done to your satisfaction, and very cheap.

Dumb Stoves of every description made to order.

Try one of LANNIN'S HEATERS, and save 50 per cent in Wood.

Jobbing of all kinds done on short notice.

COAL OIL,—A good article always on hand and sold cheap.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED!

The Highest Cash Price paid for any quantity of Sheepskins.

THOMAS LANNIN,
Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

THE OLD STAND GOOD YET,

HUNTER STREET.

L. LEMAY

Most respectfully thanks all those that have favored him with their patronage for the last nine years, and informs them that he has added lately to his very large stock of Goods

5 Bales of Grey Cotton, Prints and Striped Shirtings,
1500 Yards of Grey and Fancy Flannels,
900 " Heavy Canadian Tweeds,
500 " White and Grey Fulled Cloth,

TO BE SOLD AT GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOTHING,

WELL MADE AND CHEAP.

Suit of best Canadian Tweed $10, $11, $12.
Fancy Tweed and Cassimere Under-coats from $6 to $10.
175 splendid Beaver & Whitney Over-coats from $5.50 to $10.50.
A few large and heavy frock Over-coats at $10.50 to $12.
Tweed and Fulled-cloth Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Mufflers, to the amount of several thousand dollars

Call before purchasing elsewhere,—You will get goods really cheap.

L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 20 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-2m

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865. 42

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court for the County of Peterborough, and to me directed against the lands and tenements which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, Administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of the said Peter Burns, to be administered at the suit of Michael Hallihan, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz

The west half of lot No. 24, in the 9th concession of the Township of Otonabee; and also part of lot No. 8, west of George street and south of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows:—Commencing on Simcoe street at a distance of twenty-eight feet six inches west from the north-east corner of the said last mentioned lot, thence west twenty-eight feet six inches, thence south to within the distance of ten feet of the southern boundary of the said last mentioned lot, thence east twenty-eight feet six inches, thence north to the place of beginning, together with a right of way from Aylmer street ten feet wide.

All of which property I shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', November 13, 1865. 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and to me directed, at the suit of WILLIAM HOOEY, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM L. McDONALD and JAMES A SCOTT, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, 1866, all the right, title and interest of the above-mentioned defendants, or either of them, in and to Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1866. 3

PROCLAMATION!

The Medical Act for Upper Canada

The United Electoral Divisions of Newcastle and Trent To Wit. } WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, being Twenty-ninth Victoria, Chapter Thirty four, it is enacted that a Council, which shall be styled "The General Council of Medical Education and Registration of Upper Canada," shall be established; and that there shall be elected from time to time by open public meeting of medical practitioners registered, or entitled to be registered, under the said Act, one member of Council for the Territorial Electoral Divisions of Newcastle and Trent as established for election of members of the Legislative Council.

AND WHEREAS by an order in Council dated the Sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, His Excellency the Administrator of the Government was pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Election of a member of the Council for the Territorial Division of Newcastle and Trent as aforesaid, be held at the Town Hall in the Town of Cobourg on the third Monday in the month of February next at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, and that the Sheriff of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham do act as Returning Officer at such Election.

PUBLIC NOTICE is therefore hereby given to those entitled to vote at such Election, and those qualified for election as such member, that in obedience to the said order in Council, I require the presence of those entitled to vote at such Election, and those qualified for election as aforesaid, at the TOWN HALL in the TOWN OF COBOURG

On Monday, Nineteenth day of Febr'y,

one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, being the third Monday in February next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a person as a member of Council for the said Territorial Division.

And that in case a poll be demanded and allowed in the manner by law prescribed, such poll will be opened on Monday, the said Nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the Town Hall in the Town of Cobourg at Twelve o'clock, noon.

And that all persons presenting themselves as candidates or voters at such election will be required to produce the evidence of their qualification.

Of all of which every person concerned is hereby required to take notice and to govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Cobourg this Thirtieth day of the month of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

R. N. WADDELL
Returning Officer.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, January 30, 1866. 6

A BY-LAW

To repeal a certain By-law (so far as it relates to the Township of Smith) for the enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864, in the United Townships of Smith and Harvey.

BE IT ENACTED by the Municipal Council of the Township of Smith, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,—That a By-law adopted by the duly qualified municipal electors of the United Townships of Smith and Harvey, on the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864, be and the same is (as far as the same relates to the Township of Smith) hereby repealed.

(Signed) M. S. DEAN,
CHRISTOPHER BURTON, *Reeve.*
Township Clerk.

Town Hall, Smith, }
Jan. 24th, 1866. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 26th day of February, 1866, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, at the Town Hall, Smith, a meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Township of Smith, will be held, for the taking of a poll to decide whether or not the repealing By-law is approved by such electors

CHRISTOPHER BURTON,
Township Clerk

Smith, January 24th, 1866. 4-4in

A BY-LAW

L. S.

To repeal a certain By-law enforcing the Temperance Act of 1864 in the Township of Otonabee.

BE IT ENACTED by the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Otonabee, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the By-law adopted by the duly qualified municipal electors of the Township of Otonabee, in the year 1865, been hundred and sixty-four prohibiting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issuing of Licenses therefor within said Municipality, and under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864, be and the same is hereby repealed.

(Signed,)

GEO. READ, *Township Clerk.* E. INGRAM, *Reeve.*

Council Chamber, }
Otonabee, 15th January, 1866. }

NOTICE.

On Friday, the 16th day of February next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, in the Village of Keene, in the Township of Otonabee, a meeting of the municipal electors of the Municipality of said Township of Otonabee, will be held for the taking of a poll to decide whether or not the above By-law is approved by such electors

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, Jan. 15th, 1866. 3-4in

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Poetry.

HE'S A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW.

He's a jolly good fellow,
And spends his money free,
He's stored song and story,
The best of company.
True, his little ones are shabby,
Scarcely fit to go to school;
Though he's a jolly good fellow,
No doubt he is a fool.

They say that his home lacks comfort,
That he is despairing wife
Is weeping for her absent one,
Pining away her life;
But what is that to us my boys,
Let us pass the drink along,
For he's a jolly good fellow,
And here's his health and song.

He makes all merriment and glee,
Wherever he may turn,
Except around the deadened hearth,
Of his neglected home;
There the little frames afraid of him,
Creep close to mother's side,
Or he's a jolly good fellow,
Who'll not miss the prize.

He has humour in a good one,
And though he's kept his place,
He don't say that there is something up
That's not exactly his disgrace;
Let not these his wrong and change
Our feeling still more fast;
He's a jolly good fellow,
We'll stand nim to the last.

And so the poor misguided one
Had passed over the brink,
And his jolly companions every one,
Excuse me for I'll drink;
They do not we may surely learn
Let us correct school,
Is he a jolly good fellow—no,
But a misguided fool.

Varieties.

The Irishman and Deacon Ingalls.

A few months ago as Deacon Ingalls, of Swanpost, R. I. was travelling through the western part of the State of New York he fell in with an Irishman who had lately arrived in this country, and was in quest of a brother who came before him, and settled in some of the diggings in that vicinity.

Pat was a strong man, a true Catholic, and had never seen the interior of a Protestant church. It was a pleasant Sunday morning that brother Ingalls met Pat, who inquired the rode to the nearest church.

Ingalls was a pious man. He told Pat he was going to church and invited his new made acquaintance to keep him company thither, (his place of destination being a small Methodist meeting-house near by) There was a great revival there at the time, and one of the Deacons (who by the way was a very small man in stature) invited brother Ingalls to take a seat in his pew. He accepted the invation and walked in follow'd by Pat, who looked in vain to find the elder, &c. After he was seated, he turned to brother Ingalls and in a whisper that could be heard all around, inquired:

'Sure, and isn't this a Black church?'

'Hush' said Ingalls, 'if you speak a loud word they will put you out.'

'Did a word will I speak at all, at all,' replied Pat.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the pastor. It was evening I can very closely, when an old gentleman who was standing in the pew directly in front of Pat stood Glory!'

'Hist, ye clear divil,' re joined Pat, with his loud whisper, which was plainly heard by the minister, 'be decent and don't make a blackhead of yerself.'

The parson grew more fervent in his devotions. Presently the Deacon uttered an audible groan. 'Hist, ye black-guard, have ye no dacency at all?' said Pat, at the same time giving him a punce in the ribs which caused him to lose his equilibrium. The minister stopped, and extending his hand in a supplicating manner, said:

'Brethren we cannot be disturbed in this way. Will some one put that man out?'

'Yes, your riverence,' shouted Pat, 'I will!' and suiting the action to the word he collared the Deacon, and to the utter horror and astonishment of the pastor, brother Ingalls, and the whole congregation he dragged him through the aisle, and with a tremendous kick he landed him in the vestibule of the church.

In Search of a Retail Store.

A green appearing genius, on his first visit to Boston, spied a sign over a store thus, 'Wholesale and Retail Store.' He worked his way through the crowd of men until he found one of the clerks, who was cobbing some articles to a young lady, when he broke out with—

'Say Master, wh' boss bear?'

'The proprietor has just stepped out, sir.'

'Well is this a retailing shop?'

'No sir, a wholesale and retail store.'

'Guess you need not send your trade.'

'Oyes, replied the clerk weighing out a bundle for his lady customer,' what can I do for you?'

'Well 'tis the cold weather is coming on I thought I might as well come and get 'em early.'

'I don't understand you sir,' replied the clerk, who began to think the fellow was in the wrong box.

'Vastly so; well I'll tell you.'

'Explain what you mean, my friend' said the clerk, and he says box produce in the boun'ries of the east.

'Why as I said before the cold weather's coming on I thought I ought to work in first, for I see Commodity near here rather warm, I have left; but—

'I have come to tell what you want so I may serve you.'

'Certainly, sqeire, I always do business in a hurry; and just as quick as the old master will let you, I want you to remove those shirts. Let em come down to the knees, base I don't wear drawers.'

The effect may be imagined. The loud burst of laughter which followed served to convince the poor fellow he had committed himself, and his long legs were put in motion for the door.

In the Wrong Place.—An old Methodist very great at responses, which were not always appropriate, but always well meant, went one day hear a popular preacher. The preacher, usually lucid, was rather perplexed and felt it himself.—He laboured through the first part, and then said:

'Brethren, I have reached the conclusion of my first point.'

'Thank the Lord,' ejaculated the old man, who sat before him profoundly interested, in a voice that was heard in every part of the church.

'The last part of that sermon was harder to preach than the first.

'Will you take the life of Gen. Grant or Admiral Farragut this morning?' asked a newsman of an elderly lady who had stopped to look over the publications at his stall.

'How much?' she replied, 'they have lives to them as well as other boys, for all I know I don't got anything against 'em.'

For Sale, To Let, &c.

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GRUEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church Terms,—One half or more of the purchase in cash, the balance on annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Dorco, nine miles from Peterboro' a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
Peterboro', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq. attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber,

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865 13

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

In the Township of Anstruther

LOT No. 35, in the 2nd concession, containing 95 acres, of wild land 9 are cleared, and about 18 are slashed. There is a good Log House 18 x 24 feet, lower inside, 14 short 8 high, a stable and shed; also, a new Saw Mill, finished last December, containing one upright saw in good working order, on Eel's Creek, which runs through the Lot; the Mill has 10 feet head, and there is a good site for a Grist Mill as the country is settling well around.

ALSO—Lot No. 35, in the 3rd concession, containing 100 acres, of which about 35 acres are cleared and fenced down

IN HARVEY:

Lot No. 9, in the 2nd concession, containing 200 acres

IN BEXLEY:

Lots No. 1 and 2, fronting on North West Bay, containing about 3 7 acres.

For particulars apply to the subscriber

DENNISTOUN & SON,
Peterborough,
Or R. & J. F. DENNISTOUN
Lindsay.

51-Gtb

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, at the suit of Patrick Cassidy, and against the lands and tenements which were of Jeremiah Mahoney, deceased, in the hands of his Administrators, to be administered,—I have seized all the right, title and interest of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, in the hands of the said James Mahoney to be administered, in and to the east half of lot No. 9 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, and lot No. 14 in the 5th concession of the Township of Asphodel, except 14 acres thereof off the west side of the southeast quarter of the said lot hereto for sold and conveyed by the said Jeremiah Mahoney deceased, to one Wilhoun yao.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough on TUESDAY, the EIGHT day of MAY, 1866 at twelve o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 24, 1866. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and to me directed, at the suit of D. LAWLOR, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM McDONALD and JAMES A. SCOTT, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim which the said William McDonald and James A. Scott have at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, 1866, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendants or either of them, in and to Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1866. 3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of George Dessonon, and against the lands and tenements of George Frederick Ough, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', ON TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 17, in the 10th concession of the Township of Harvey.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 19, 1866. 2

ALBUMS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

A fine lot of

CHEAP ALBUMS.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865.

200 BAGS OF

COARSE SALT,

by A. WILLIAMS

Peterborough, Dec 27, 1865 13

To FARMERS,

Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY.)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro, January, 1866. 1-tf

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836. *Amalgamated* 1862

Capital, ... $10,000,000
Invested Funds, ... 15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865... 5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada, ... 200,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;
20 and 21 Poultry and 24 Regent Street, LONDON;
Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal.)
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)
H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)
E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BUCKHAM,
Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL ..... £2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan 1st, 1863 1

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1865,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

Candidates are not eligible to be examined to exercise until on this Board. Certificates of the examiners as to satisfactory experience of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or more ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Dec 21st, 1865. 51-tf

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at Mr J. A. Johnson's International Hotel, Norwood, on MONDAY, the EIGHTEETH day of JUNE, 1865, at Ten o'clock, a.m.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. F. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company; also for a grant of land in aid of the said railway extension and to assist in opening up and rendering navigable the lakes and other water communication in the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria; and for other purposes.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director

P. H. L. & B. Railway Offices,
Port Hope, Nov. 30th, 1865 }

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to revive the Charter of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said railway, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

HENRY MASON,
Sec. P. & C. L. R. Co.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next Session for an Act to incorporate the Peterborough and Victoria Navigation Company, for the purpose of opening up and improving the navigation of, and of connecting with steamers or other vessels, all the Rivers and Lakes whose waters are discharged through the Otonabee River, and for grants of land and other grants in aid thereof, and for all requisite powers and privileges therefor.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company will apply at the next session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend the Charter of the said Company, and to enable them to extend their Railway from Peterborough to Chemong Lake, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

December 5th, 1865.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director P. H. L. & B. R. Co.

CANADIAN ALMANACS

FOR 1866.

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Peterboro, Nov. 9th, 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN

$25,000 TO BE INVESTED on Improved Real Estate security, at a moderate rate of interest. Terms of payment to suit the borrower.

Conveyancing fees reasonable, and no commission on loan charged.

For particulars apply to

T. G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's Block,—Entrance from Hunter street

Peterboro, January, 1866 4-3in

METROPOLITAN SALOON.

THE proprietor of the METROPOLITAN SALOON and RESTAURANT, under No. 1 and 2, Market Block, begs to announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he is prepared to serve all who may favor him with a call with everything in the line of Liquors and Eatables in season.

Free Lunch every day from 10 to 11 a.m.

J. Y. ELLAS,
Proprietor.

Peterboro', Jan. 17th, 1865 3

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

AT the commencement of a New Year, the proprietors of

Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine

Appeals, confidently, to his fair subscribers to assist him in increasing its circulation. The simple fact that they them selves patronize it is sufficient proof that they consider it the best; a distinction which the publisher has endeavored to deserve, by spairing neither pains nor expense.

The double Steel Fashion Plate, exquisitely colored, surpasses that of any other Magazine while the other Fashion plates exceed in number and beauty those of all other Lady's Magazines combined.

The commencement of a New Year and New Volume, induces us to ask our Lady friends to recommend this, their favorite publication to their friends. This would enable the proprietor to render *Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine* still more deserving.

The present number contains two features of great interest:—a new series of Lith graph cuttings, free from all ocular Parisian Pictorial red ink or sensational action of the original, to be found in all the dearer and coarser kinds of second rate. And the other a Pattern Doll Fashion so arranged to be cut into separate pieces, so as to form a perfect Doll with change of dress. Other pictures and models are in course of preparation and will appear in succeeding numbers.

TERMS,—One copy one year, or 12 numbers $3.50; four copies one year, in one wrapper to one address, $10, with an extra copy to the person getting up a club.

Subscriptions to be sent to

FRANK LESLIE,
3 & 5 Frost Street, N.Y.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1843.)

A Good Cheap, and very Valuable Pap for Every Man, Woman and Child,

IN CITY, VILLAGE, AND COUNTRY:

The American Agriculturist,

FOR THE

Farm, Garden, and Household,

In fulfilling a Special Interesting and Instructive Department for CHILDREN and YOUTH

THE AGRICULTURIST is a large periodical of 32 pages well printed and filled with original, practical, reliable original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive *Engravings* in every annual volume.

It contains each month a Calendar of Operations to be performed on the *Farm*, in the *Orchard* and *Garden* in and around the *Dwelling* etc.

The thousands of hints and suggestions given in every volume are prepared by practice intelligent *working men*, who know what they write about.

The *Household Department* is valuable to every House-keeper, affording very many useful hints and directions calculated to lighten and facilitate in-door work.

The *Department for Children and Youth* is prepared with special care, to furnish at once an earnest but also to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles

Circulation—Terms,—the circulation of the *American Agriculturist* (300,000 to 400,000) is so large that it can be furnished at the low price of $1.50 a year; for copies for $3; ten copies for $13 (cents or more, $1 each; single copies 15 cents each.

☞ Try it a year.

ORANGE JUDD & Co., Proprietors,
41 Park Row, New-York City.

SPLENDID OFFER.

TO AGENTS, CANVASSERS AND TRAVELLERS.

The Leader,

AND

The Patriot.

1866.

THE following liberal offer will be open till the first day of May next to all parties obtaining Canvassers or Subscribers for the above papers. They have already a *Large Circulation* through out the Province, and their popularity will enable Canvassers with no disagreeable work to earn a handsome compensation from the large bonus offered below:—

DAILY LEADER.

For 5 Subscribers..... $5 Premium
" 10 do ..... 18 do
" 20 do ..... 25 do
" 40 do ..... 80 do
" 80 do ..... 180 do
" 100 do ..... 250 do

WEEKLY LEADER.

For 5 Subscribers..... $ Premium
" 10 do ..... 5 do
" 15 do ..... 8 do
" 20 do ..... 12 do
" 30 do ..... 16 do
" 40 do ..... 21 do
" 50 do ..... 31 do
" 75 do ..... 45 do
" 100 do ..... 100 do

THE PATRIOT.

For 5 Subscribers..... $1 00 Premium.
" 10 do ..... 2 50 do
" 20 do ..... 6 00 do
" 30 do ..... 10 50 do
" 40 do ..... 15 00 do
" 80 do ..... 36 00 do
" 100 do ..... 50 00 do

For further particulars and circular, address, post-paid.

LEADER OFFICE,
Toronto.

Any person may send as many names, at any one time, deducting the Premium and remitting the balance, with the name and Post office address of the subscriber. Those wishing to send at different times, or canvass to 1st May, will apply to this office for a circular.

JAMES BEATY.

Diaries for 1866

For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, Dec 1865.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN

Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering

SEWING MACHINE!

COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE Stitch made by this entirely simple and novel machine are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or gut side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a series of flat braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; besides imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

The Needle and Two Threads are only Used

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that beauty finish and strength can not be attained by the most skilful Hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, there is not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will sew a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and work it in a manner indispensible for Buttonholes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, gold or silver silks, of purple of various colors most used for beauty and taste.

For ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak Makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is their possible; it is also admitted to be of great value to those engaged in Agricultural Implement Manufactories, and spoke and nancy work all kinds of Clothes-mens Linen, Velvet Hea lines, &c. &c.

Directions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our Sewing Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker Store Instruction Rooms are reserved for ladies.

P.S.—*A novel patented BUTTON HOLE cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.*

Machine, $125.00, Button Hole Cutter, $8.00.

H. PINCUS,

Sole agent for New York City and State,
627 Broadway, bet Houston & Bleeker sts.

June 14 1865. 24

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from vegetable Roots and Herbs, and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among man, of physicians, for their medical properties. These Roots, &c., are carefully selected, pulverized, examined and combined in their true medical form in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, Acne, Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries—Gives vigour and heal by action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——i Leaves M——a H——r
E——n li——k. T——n R——l.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey

Or to—

J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. FECKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.
WHOLESALE AGENTS

31

ALICE BAGS,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov 30, 1865

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865 30

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Everyone to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$85 00 to $150 00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50 00 85 00
Gents' Hunting Case Silver Watches	35 00 70 00
Gents' Gold Watches, double case	75 00 150 00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	35 00 60 00
Gold Plated Watches Extra in the Ladies	25 00 40 00
Diamond Rings	50 00 100 00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	15 00 30 00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4 00 8 00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5 00 10 00
Chain-base Chain and Guard Chains	5 00 20 00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4 00 10 00
Lava and Decorative Brooches	4 00 8 00
Coral, Opal and Turquoise Brooches	4 00 8 00
Mosaic Gold Lava and Decorative Brooches	4 00 8 00
Coral, Opal and Turquoise Rings	4 00 6 00
Gold Lava and Diamond Rings	2 00 10 00
Gold Lava and Real Watch Keys	2 00 7 00
Pin and Vest Buttons, Studs	3 00 8 00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs etc	3 00 10 00
Gold Thimbles, needle etc	4 00 7 00
Miniature Lockets	4 00 8 00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	6 00 10 00
Gold Tooth Picks—Cameos etc	3 00 10 00
Plain Gold Rings, Cameo Gold Rings,	2 00 11 00
Silver Set Rings, Silver Rings	4 00 10 00
Cameo Lava and Rings	3 00 15 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Lava and Gold	8 00 15 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Lava, Gold Stone, Silver, Steel in Gold and Pearl	4 00 12 00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	4 00 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders superior finish and Diamond Caps	6 00 15 00
Silver Cylinder Pencil Cases, Gold Lockets	20 00 50 00
Silver Cylinder Pencil Cases, Gold Lockets	25 00 60 00
Silver Fruit Knife, Pocket Knives & Forks, Scissors	2 00 10 00
Silver Pocket Pen Knives and Scissors	3 00 8 00
Silver plated Tea Sets, Cruet Stands	25 00 60 00

See what the most prominent and widely circulated periodicals say of our Exhibition:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we were sure to say that no more elegant goods ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The building through their whole extent was crowded, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and sleet. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Jewelry, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated wares superb and numerous, casts into the shade the establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us and as soon as we receive it we will send you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article you receive is unsatisfactory, that you can exchange it as we will send it, for $2 eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to supply agents, and we do a large number of Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. and Certificates they sell provided they send no less than $5 at once.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *in what paper you saw this.*

GARDNER, EVANS & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York

New York, April 15, 1865. 1-6mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS—constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other. The construction is simple and rational, all the expensive humbug in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, the latter consisting wood the object of which is obtaining a perfect resonance. Bridges, preserving at the same time the Overstrung Bass, of which Mr. D. was the inventor. By these improvements we gain an immense additional power, at the same time preserving all the purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the most and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
M. A. Strakosch,	S. Hadley,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Hermann Wollenhaupt,	A. Parilli,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Stanekovich,
m. Henry Eve,	Charles Fradel.

Mr. EGMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. I anticipate, by using great increase of vibratory power to be obtained, being very simple and perfectly diffused. The tone is good and pure; it has a great evenness of tone throughout the scale, and will wear a long time without getting out of order, and is very elastic to the touch.

The above testimonials are but a few of the many we have received, and we feel confident that those who favor us with a call will be convinced that we have not overrated the merits of our instrument.

Warerooms and Manufactory, 427 Broadway, New York.

GROVESTEEN & CO.

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

which for

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action.

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully now asked in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ To the introduction of improvements we make a call in the perfect Piano Forte and by unwearied energy, which every day crowns, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13 h, 1864. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 736 *Broadway New York*
272 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles, and has recently undergone many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most rigorous and experienced and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, no rotating shuttle or cog, moves the cloth or shuttle stitch, which will unrip or ripper and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Swiss muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to give it motion than any other Machine in the market. A girl of twelve years of age can use it as easily, without fatigue or injury to health, as the strength and widest latitude of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite those who may desire to supply the market with a machine of merit, to come and examine the UNRIVALLED Machine.

In a manner especially adapted to the use of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
	Vest and Pantaloon Makers,
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Dress Makers.*

Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

One lesson's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their satisfaction.

Agents wanted in all Towns in the United States, where none are now established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. MEAD, THEO. & Co.,
376 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington st., Boston.
7-6 CHARLES A. HILL.

June 13, 1865. 24

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of NORTH AMERICA, SCOTLAND and WALES—is the largest, most correct and complete, and cheapest Map ever published for agents to work with. Size 24 by 36 inches, is the best map ever made since the world was first shown 200,000 cities, towns, villages, market places, post offices, rivers, counties, canals, railroads and railway stations, with the distance between each station mark'd plainly, and the official name and postal length of the railways in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given. The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and Photographers sent to England expressly to make a superior one of the country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, in outline and varnished. Price $3 sterling ($12) so unsurpassed for cheapness and quality. Also, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices. Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to subagents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, so can be shown to any agents letters from Ten thousand now under way.

J. T. LLOYD,
American Map Publisher.

No. 23 Cortlandt street, N. Y., and No. 1 Strand, London.

NEW NOVELS.

The following New Novels are for sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

"Putting on Airs;" "The Crock of Gold;" "Common Sense;" "Roanoke, or where is Utopia?" "The Fenian Chief, or the Martyr of '65;" "How I managed my Children;" and "How I managed my house on £200 a year."

February 1st 1866.

Canada Farmer.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the Examiner, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro January, 1865.

Battle of the Boyne

THIS excellent Painting is offered for sale by Messrs Graham & Stratton, Peterboro' at $2 each.

Peterboro', Oct. 4, 1865.

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS!

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the

Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza,

Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat &c. &c.

THESE Wafers give the most instantaneous and prompt relief, when preserved with according to directions never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or how severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly diseased. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS: these Wafers are peculiarly valuable, they will in one day remove the most severe hoarseness and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and inflexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass, and clearness, of which purpose they are regularly used by many Professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Wafers for Public Speakers
Wafers for Public Speakers
Wafers for Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1866. No. 8.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over George Stethem & Co' Hardware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

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ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES Office in Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Balsom Grove, Smith. 3

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DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

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DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

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DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c, &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

Office and Store, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

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PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

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MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

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EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, gent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 35

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

JAS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, Agent. 20

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 3m

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Warsaw, C. W. 30

JOHN McMILLAN,

TAILOR,

SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL Continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.

Lakefield, North Douro, } 19-1y

May 6th, 1865. }

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*. M. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

HOME AND COLONIAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices. Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.

Losses settled promptly and in full.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Agent.

Peterboro, Nov 1st, 1865. 44.

Pens! Pens!

BARNARD'S Carbonized Mercantile Pens, just received and for sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S, No. 1, Market Block.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Battle of the Boyne

THIS excellent Painting is offered for sale by Messrs Graham & Stratton, Peterboro' at $2 each.

Peterboro', Oct. 4, 1865.

New Map

OF

Peterborough and Ashburnham.

THE unnersigned beg to announce that their New Map of the Town of Peterboro' and of the Village of Ashburnham, is now complete and ready for publication.

This Map has been compiled with great care from the original registered plans and surveys, and its entire accuracy secured not only by those means, but by actual survey and careful admeasurement In the two corporations named, not only is every Lot given and its subdivisions where divided, but the names of the owners, as contained in the last Assessment Roll, are neatly printed on each lot. All public buildings, manufactories stores, and private residences, together with the existing and proposed railways, streets, mill-races, water-courses dams, bridges, &c, are laid down from actual measurement. The built-up portion of the town is so colored as to distinguish at a glance the materials used, whether of wood, stone or brick, while the whole is finished in a superior manner, so as to be both useful and ornamental, in securing which neither pains nor expence have been spared.

During the ensuing week, the undersigned will be prepared to receive the names of intending subscribers, at their office, Scott's Buildings. Early application is desired, as but a limited number of copies will be published.

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

Provincial Land Surveyors.

Peterborough, Dec 6, 1865. 49.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8 43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2 40 p.m.
Express (day)	9 53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON depart	7.15	3 35
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7	3 42
Wellington Square	7.	3 57
Bronte		4 07
Oakville	8 38	4 35
Port Credit	8 45	
Meadow	9 06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 20	7 45
Meadow		8 10
Port Credit		8.35
Oakville	2.15	9 05
Bronte	2 26	9 17
Wellington Square	2.42	9 37
Waterdown		9 47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1 65 5.30, 7.35, 9 30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6 33 and 9.00 p. m

GOING WEST.—At 3 40 5 20, 7 25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,

General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9 30 a. m.

Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.

Leave Peterboro'.... ..... 3 p. m.

Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p. m.

April 17th 1863 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE CO.

OFFICE 581 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GUARANTEE.—After a fair trial, if any purchaser does not regard the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in market, he can return it and have his money. It has taken many of the highest prizes—is less complicated than any other first class machine,—does a wider range of work without changing,—requires no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate machine.

N B. Any Clergyman sending us two orders for Machines, shall receive one for himself as a present The same proposition is extended to Professors and Teachers.

We have now completed our New Manufactory at a cost of some $250,000, including New Patents and important improvements; and the object of the above proposition is to secure the immediate introduction of our improved machine into every town in the United States without incurring the great expense of a travelling agent.

This proposition cannot avail in towns occupied by our own agents.

Please send for descriptive Catalogue, with samples of sewing.

3 LUCIUS LYON, Secy.

EXAMINER

BOOK STORE

A LOT OF

FAMILY BIBLES,

RICHLY BOUND and beautifully illustrated, with the commentaries of Henry and Scott.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

Original Poetry.

Lines on the death of Mr. R. E. Elliott, Scottish B. P. Missionary, Siam, Farther India.

He stood alone, amid a stranger race—
The wild, untutored savage gazed on him,
And knit his fierce and swarthy brows in scorn,
And scowled upon him in his loneliness.
He looked around on Nature—all was fair,
For everlasting summer gilds the land;
Birds, with sun-tipt plumage, round him sung;
Flowers of a thousand hues perfumed the breeze,
That drooped like exiles in a colder clime.
The curse had left no trace, except on man,
The Savage lord of all: but there it lived
In all its darkest melancholy features.
He saw the human victim on the altar,
And heard the howlings of the sacrifice,
The barbarous offering of idolatry!
And his heart beat with sympathy divine;
He toil'd and suffered and resented not,
And meekly bore his suffrings and his wrongs:
And like his Master on the mountain side,
His locks were wetted with the dews of night,
While wrestling with his God in heart-felt prayer

The years rolled slowly on, and changes came,
The sable child of Afric paused and listened
To the strange tidings of the Man of Peace;
On his benighted soul the light of Heaven
Dawned, with its softening influence, touched his heart,
Melted away his fetters, and he stood
Reclaimed! redeemed!! and wondering at his freedom.
This was the missionary's hour of triumph,
O! humble triumph, and of glorious hope;
It nerved the heart for great and firmer daring.
He saw the alter of their gods forsaken,
And heard the hymns of holiness ascend
From many a rude-built hut, in praise of God.
Oft had the man, who, numbering many years,
Thus newly born to Christ, breathing farewell
To earth, poured forth a dying prayer for him;
Then soared with angels on celestial wing,
To add another triumph to their song.

The burning influence of that sunny clime
Wasted away his weak and toil-worn frame;
There was no parent's hand to smooth his pillow,
There was no kindred face to smile on him;
Yet there was love in every eye around,
And every movement spoke benevolence.
He leaned upon his God and found repose,
While many a voiceless prayer was raised for him
And sweetly cheeks were glistening with their tears,
He smiled his last farewell—and died!

They bore the pilgrim father to his grave—
There was no great one's pomp, no mockery of sorrow,
But there was weeping hearts that would have died
To ransom back a life of so much value.
They scooped his grave amid a flowery spot,
Where shady palm-tree, date, and orange grew;
They laid him gently in his home of rest,
And as they laid him, thus they weeping sung:

Farewell now! but not forever!
Death will break life's feeble chain;
We shall meet thee yet, and never,
Never shall we part again.

The sire shall teach his child to love thee,
With a love that cannot fade;
The brightest flowers shall bloom above thee,
Sheltered in the palm-tree's shade.

Here we lay thy sacred ashes,
While thy spirit's far away,
Where the light of glory flashes
Round thee in eternal day.

C. S. DUNBAR

Otonabee, Jan. 30 1866.

Literature.

A LESSON FOR THE TIMES.

'Aunt Malinda, please give me a pin,' said a bright looking but shabbily dressed little fellow, opening the door of Mrs. Lane's kitchen.

'Just see here,' he added, pointing to a large rent on the leg of his trowsers, 'me and Will Brown were playing tag and I fell down and tore this.

'Why don't you run home, Johnny?' said Mrs. Lane, as she did her best to bring together the several parts.

'Oh,' cause mother ain't to home. She's gone to the Society for Clothing Destitute Children.'

'Destitute children!' ejaculated Mrs. Lane, as she surveyed her nephew from head to foot. 'If you don't come under that class, then never a child did! Why, my dear, you are rags and tatters!'

'I know it, a nt,' responded the boy, moodily; 'but it ain't fault. Mother says she has no time to mend my clothes and if she did they would be just as bad next day; so what's the use? Father said last night that I looked like a heathen, and he almost wished that I was, for mother would think I was worth looking after a little.'

'Have you had any supper, Johnny, you look hungry?'

'No,' said the boy, casting a longing look at a generous piece of pumpkin pie that his aunt was cutting; 'mother left some cold victuals on the table for father and me, but'—

'Well,' interrupted the good woman, placing the pie upon a plate, and adding to it a couple of doughnuts she was frying and a slice of cheese, 'you just take this and mind you don't leave a bit of it.'

John lost no time in obeying his aunt's peremptory but by no means unpleasant injunction and the contents of the plate rapidly reappeared before the energetic assault.

'I wish mother stayed at home, just as you do, aunt, he said, as he opened the door, casting a longing look back upon the cheerful, cozy-looking, kitchen.

'I declare,' exclaimed Mrs. Lane, as taking up the rolling pin, she resumed labors, 'if it isn't a shame for many to neglect him; I am actually ashamed of him, and his mother an active member of half a dozen societies! As for brother John he's clean discouraged, and I don't wonder at it. I dont believe he comes home to a warm supper once a week. It's my belief its a woman's business first to look after the comfort of her family; then if she has time to do for others, well and good.—Charity ought to begin at home, if she don't stay there!'

'There's Aunt Nancy, now just coming in the gate,' said her daughter Betsy, as looking up from the apples she was paring she ceased to glance out of the window.

Indignant as she was, it was not in good natured Mrs. Lane to refuse a kindly greeting to her sister-in-law, who was evidently too full of her own concerns to have noticed any lack of cordiality, had there been any.

'How do you do, sister Lane; how do you do Betsy,' said she seating herself in the first chair she came to, as if quite exhausted, though her keen black eyes looked as bright as ever. 'Always cooking, I do declare! Ah! now it makes my heart ache to see you spending so much precious time in caring for the poor perishing body!

'Folks can't live without eating,' replied Mrs. Lane a little tartly, as this remark called to mind what she considered her sister's remissness in the care of her family 'Least-way, I haven't yet found out the other way of living.'

'You always did make nice dough-nuts, Malinda,' said Mrs. Shaw, very composedly helping herself to one.

'They are as light as honey-comb,' she added, as she broke it open, and proceeded to dispose of it with evident satisfaction.—'I don't know when I have made any kind of pastry. Professor Spare, who lectured here last winter, said they were unhealthy naturely destroying what he called the digestive aparatus.'

'Yes, I know,' returned Mrs. Lane dryly, 'husband invited him home to tea one day, and I could'nt perceive he had any particular objections to my pies and cakes. Indeed I remember thinking if that was his ordinary way of eating, I shouldn't like to be the one to cook for him. And let folks think what they may, I never will think that plain light pastry, eaten moderately, ever hurts anybody. I always let my children have it, and they are as healthy and robust a set of boys and girls as you can find anywhere; as I'm sure they would'nt be if they were fed on cold, bake-cooked vituals, given to them any way and just when it happened.'

'It isn't always the rosiest and freshest looking children that are the healthiest,' said Mrs. Shaw, helping herself to another dough-nut.

'Now I think of it, I'm certain I can see a pimple on Betsy's nose—a sure proof of over-eating; and John Thomas is not nigh so strong as my Johnny, who is not more than a year or so the oldest. But I guess I'll do my errand and be going. I called to tell you that we are going to have a Fair for the benefit of oppressed Poles. I'm on the Committee of Arrangements, and really hope, sister Lane, that you will take right hold and do everything in your power to forward this noble, praiseworthy object.'

'No, thank you,' returned her sister-in-law, 'I think I can find objects of charity nearer than Poland. But there is a society of which you are a member, that I think I should like to join,' she resumed after a moment's thought; 'the one for clothing and providing for the destitute and neglected children.'

Mrs. Shaw's countenance brightened.

'We shall be delighted!' she exclaimed.

'The imitation fee is only two dollars, together with a weekly payment of eight cents.'

'I believe I paid the imitation fee about a year ago, when it was first organized. I did it cheerfully, though what I then considered to be duties nearer home prevented my doing more. I will pay it over again, however, only I must have the privilege of bringing a destitute child with me. I often see a little boy roaming about the streets, whose forlorn and destitute appearance fills my heart with pity.'

'That's what we expect and desire every member to do when she has an opportunity. We have a number of little jackets and pants on hand, and there will be some among them that will fit him. Our next meeting is just a week from to-day, remember, at Squire Mayo's.'

There was a merry twinkle in Mrs. Lane's eyes that night, as she superintended preparation for tea, which ever and anon deepened into a smile. But though the children were anxious to know 'what mother was smiling about,' she kept her own counsel.

The next Wednesday afternoon a score or more of ladies were seated in Squire Mayo's parlor with busy fingers and still more busy tongues.

'There is Mrs. Lane coming up the walk!' exclaimed Mrs. Mayo who was seated near the window. 'Just see what a wretched looking boy she is leading by the hand! It can't be one of her boys, for I know they are all models of neatness.'

Mrs. Shaw was too busy distributing work to even glance out of the window.

'I forgot to tell you, ladies,' she said, 'that my sister-in-law joins our society this afternoon. The boy with her is no doubt the one she spoke to me about the other day as a fit subject for our charity. I take considerable credit to myself,' she added complacedly, 'for persuading her to take this step. Sister Lane is such a home body so wrapped up in herself and family.'

'Mrs. Lane is a kind-hearted woman, replied the old lady who was knitting in one corner of the room, 'and does a great deal of good in her quiet way.'

By this time Mrs. Lane was in the room.

'Good afternoon, ladies,' she said, glancing around with a smile. 'You see, sister Shaw, that I kept my word and did not come alone,' she added, as that individual fixed her eyes in unfeigned astonishment upon the boy whose reluctant hand she held.

'I found this poor lad,' she continued in an airy way playing marbles with some profane and vicious boys, who were uttering words that I shudder to think of. The black eye he has got in a fight with one of them, in which it appears he had the worst of it. He is very dirty and ragged, as you see. But I offer no apology for bringing him to you in this condition, as your society was formed for the benefit of such, and I trust that under your kindly care he will soon present another appearance.'

Twice did Mrs. Shaw essay to interrupt the speaker, but anger and shame choked utterance. When she had concluded she sprang to her feet.

'Malinda Lane!' she exclaimed, 'do you mean to pretend that you don't know that is my boy?'

'Your boy!' exclaimed Mrs. Lane, starting with well dissembled amazement, 'is it possible?' Now that I look at him closer, it does look like Johnny. But who would have though it? I leave it to you, addressing the other ladies, if the mistake was not a very natural one, or if ever a child, apparently, stood more in need of your friendly offices?'

This assertion could not be denied by any present, certainly not by Mrs. Shaw, who was completely silenced, though she was looking unutterable things.

Not long after she could have been seen with poor Johnny 'in tow,' taking a round about way in the direction of home, for unlike her sister-in-law, who escorted him thither, she went by the darkened and most unfrequented streets.

This sharp, but much needed lesson, had a most happy result, and was evident not only by Johnny's improved appearance but by the increased comfort of the whole family. Mrs. Shaw learned what, it is to be feared, too many forget, that no object, however praiseworthy can excuse the wife and mother in home duties; that as these lies her truest happiness, so there are found the dearest objects of her care, who have the first claim upon her time and affections.

The Curate who Mended Cloaks.

A curate in the south of France was accused before his Bishop of degrading his sacred functions by mending cloaks for hire.

"Does he neglect his official duties?" was asked by the Bishop.

"No," replied he who had brought the impeachment; "he is a good preacher and a good man, kind to the poor, attentive to administering to the afflicted; but it seems scandalous to us that the holy office should be de-cerated by mechanical labors and sordid gains."

"Summons him before me," then said the Bishop.

The curate obeyed the summons and stood before the Bishop.

"Monsieur le cure," said the Bishop, "I have received a grave charge against you It is that you degrade the priestly functions by mechanical and mercenary labors."

"It is not to be denied, my lord," replied the curate, "that I have performed such labors. My salary was so small as scarcely to suffice to keep body and soul together, and left nothing for hospitality and charity. Having a mechanical turn, I have attempted without infringing on my ministerial duties, to piece out my scanty income by mending clocks, for which I did not disdain to receive compensation."

"Your own confession," said the Bishop, renders further process unnecessary. I cannot permit the holy office to be associated with a trade. The care of souls demands all our time and thoughts. It becomes my duty to administer to you an effectual admonition to devote yourself in future wholly to your ministry. You will find your sentence in this paper." So saying he handed him a paper which he had been meanwhile writing.

The poor curate took the fulmination of episcopal wrath and withdrew. When he opened it, he found it to be a presentation to a handsome living.

Some congregations would do well to act on the principle which prompted the Bishop to this just and welcome act of severity. The best way to prevent the desecration of the sacred office by incompatible pursuits is to make it unnecessary.

THE PEACHES.

A countryman brought home from the city five peaches, the finest that ever were seen. But his children saw this fruit, for the first time, therefore, they wondered, and rejoiced in the pretty peaches with their reddish cheeks and delicate down. The father then divided them among his four boys, and gave one to their mother.

In the evening when the children went into their sleeping chamber, their father asked:—Well, and how did the pretty peaches taste? Finely, dear father said the oldest. It is a beautiful fruit, so tartish and so delicate in taste. I have carefully kept the stone, and will raise me a tree from it.

Bravo! said the father; that is providing economically for the future as becomes a landsman.

I ate mine at once, the youngest cried, and threw away the stone, and mother gave me half of hers. Oh, it tasted so sweet, and melted in my mouth.

Well, said the father, you have not acted very wisely, but naturally, and in a childish manner. For wisdom there is yet room in the course of your life.

Then the third son began:—I hunted up the stone my little brother threw away and cracked it. There was a seed in it that tasted as a nut. But my peach I sold for enough, when I go to the city that I can probably buy twelve.

The father shook his head and said:—That is wise enough, but childlike and natural it was not. Heaven guard you that you do not become a merchant.

And you Edmund? asked the father.—Self possessed and frank, Edmund replied, I carried my peach to our neighbor George who is sick of a fever He would not take it, then I laid it upon his bed and came away.

Well said the father, who has made the best use of his peach?

All three exclaimed:—Brother Edmund But Edmund was silent, and his mother embraced him with tears in her eyes.

A gentleman who had lost his wife, whose maiden name was Lattle, addressed the following to Miss Moore, a lady of diminutive stature:

'I've lost the Little one I had,
My heart is sad and sore;
So now I should be very glad
To have a little Moore;'

To which the lady sent the following answer:—

'I pity much the loss you've had,
This grief you must endure;
A heart by little made so sad,
A little Moore won't cure.'

HIGH LIFE.—A swell in a garret; lying in bed to have his shirt washed.

Awful Picture of Philadelphia Underground Society.

WOMEN AND LITTLE CHILDREN STARVING.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

For some days past we have endeavored to lay before the readers of the *Inquirer* a truthful idea of the sorrows and sufferings of the poor of our city, and more especially of those dwelling in the memorable victimties of Bedford, Spafford and Baker streets. Desirous, however, of seeing for ourselves, we joined an expedition fitted out on Wednesday evening last.

Reaching Seventh and Bedford streets we proceeded to explore cellars, garrets and hovels in search of the sick, the sorrowful and the destitute, though in truth from the moment we entered the street we were literally surrounded by just such persons as we sought. "Kind sir, won't you please give me some bread for my little children, they have not had a mouthful to-day?" and said a wretched looking woman. "I have three little ones in that cellar, sir, they're cold and hungry," cried another half-clad mother. "Please to give me a piece of bread, I'm so *hungry*," cried a dozen childish voices, the owners of which, barefooted and bareheaded, crowded around us in that icy street. We gave to all who applied, and the eagerness with which those shoeless children, as they stood upon the ice, devoured the little pittance we were able to give them, attested the sincerity of their appeals.

Great God! is it not terrible to think that scenes like this should be witnessed in Philadelphia, the city above all others noted for its wealth and benevolence? Returning to the Home, our bags and baskets were replenished, and we once more entered Bedford street.

Notwithstanding the number that had been supplied a few minutes before, the crowd had not in the least lessened, nor were the appeals for food any less earnest or touching.

Leaving the streets for a moment or two the whole party would clamber down un safe stairways into dismal cellars, where grim poverty and fell disease reigned with undisputed sway. Oh! the scenes of sorrow and suffering we witnessed. Once strong men, lying in filth and destitution, and seeing hunger slowly gnawing the vitals of their wives and children; mothers pleading for food and fire for their perishing little ones, and little children piteously crying for bread and something to protect them from the sharp, biting frost.

In one cellar we found three females, all with children, all without fuel, save the handful of coals which smouldered in their poor apology for a stove. God's daylight never visits this abode of misery, save through the open cellar door. Plunging into a dark, narrow and filthy alley or court along Baker street, we found a two storied shed, the rooms of which were not more than eight feet square. This shed contained some ten or twelve of these rooms, all of which were occupied.

We ascended to the upper tier and knocked for admission. It was at first refused, but when we uttered the magic word "bread," doors flew open, eager faces welcomed us, and eager hands grasped the precious morsel. Children were wakened from their cheerless sleep, and received the proffered bread with glistening eyes. Oh! how they seemed to enjoy the little we were able to divide with them, and with what more comfortable feelings they gathered the few rags with which they were covered around them, and sought sleep once more. Mothers in countless numbers implored God's blessing upon those through whose kindness we were able to dispense the welcome food.

Every one of these eight feet square comes, with a single exception, contained from three or five inmates. They cooked ate and slept there. Let us describe the last one we visited. The husband sat upon a box, in front of what we supposed was a fire. We saw none, as he was crouched over the furnace in such a manner as to hide it from view. The wife, a fine, comely looking woman, clad in a thin summer dress, bade us enter. We did so, and will it be believed, that in that desolate room, the habitation of a man and wife, the only furniture was the box upon which the husband, and the frame (without the seat) of a hickory white chair.

No sign of bed, table, cooking utensils, food or clothing was visible. Bleak, grimy walls, and that chair-frame and little box were these poor creatures only possessions. A child had died in Spafford street, near Shippen. Mr. Segee's friend had learned of it in the afternoon, and informed us that the mother had not had only neither food nor fuel, but was utterly destitute of every thing necessary for the child's burial. These were provided by him. We visited the house, reaching it by a dark alley and an uncertain flight of steps. Entering the room, we saw at a glance where the dead child lay.

Removing the clothing from its little face, it was plainly and painfully evident that starvation, not disease, had done the work. We learned from the sister of the child that *they were wholly without food*, and yet on the table at the foot of the corpse a plate of smoking tobacco and a half a dozen pipes were placed; and in that little room, not more than ten feet square, no less than fourteen men and women were crowded, waking the dead child. In another hovel near by we found a woman and two pretty little girls sleeping upon a scanty pile of dirty straw in the corner. The mother informed us that she paid twenty-five cents per night for the privilege of sleeping there. The children were wholly without cover, and the room was as cold as it was desolate looking in other particulars. Accompanied by three police, we descended into a cellar on Bedfore street where lodgers are taken at five cents a night. A soldier who had lost both legs in the war had taken quarters there for the night, while a number of vicious looking men were lying around.

In the corner next the cellar door covered with rags, three children were lying.—We gave them bread, which they ate greedily. The mother who seemed to have temporary care of the place, stood guard over them. We asked her where she slept, as there was not the shadow of a bed in the den. "Down there by the children," said she; "just there, sir, on them boards." "Where do you sleep?" We inquired of another woman who stood near. "Oh, sir, I sleep with her," pointing to the mother of the children. In this den as many as 36 men, women and children have been quartered at one time.

THE MEANING OF MASONRY.

Many persons suppose that the institution of Freemasonary is altogether benevolent in its character; that its constitutions and general regulations require that certain provision shall be made weekly for the sick, the disabled, or the distressed. This is a mistake. No Masonic Lodge is bound by constitutional law to contribute to the support of any sick or disabled member any stipulated sum per week. Neither are they called upon, to incur expenses on behalf of deceased brethren in liquidating funeral expenses, &c. Nor are they called upon, by any recognized law, to support the widow of a deceased brother, or to foster and educate his children. Freemasonry is not an insurance company. It does not require of those who knock at her door for admittance that they all pay so much per week and have it returned to them again in the form of benefits when they are really sick, or would feign the reality of indisposition.—Nothing like this is Masonry. And it has never deceived any of its initiates by telling them that the constitutional rules and regulations of the order required that a few dollars should be doled out to them per week, and that the order was bound to furnish funds for their decent interment.

Freemasonry is a brotherhood. The order recognizes and maintains the sublime principle, that as one God created us all, we have a common parentage; and as God is the "father of the spirits of all flesh," those who were created in "His own image" are brethren. The tenets of Freemasonry, in inculcating and enforcing these sentiments, establish a principle that does not require stringent laws to show the brethren their duty; nor are promises of pecuniary advantage necessary to excite the selfish propensities of our nature. The whole system of Freemasonry is designed to purify the heart; to make a man deserve the station of that race who were created but a little lower than the angels, and, while the fraternal fire warms his breast, and makes him feel that a man is his brother, that, no law, save that of love, is necessary to force him to the path of duty. The one *who understands Masonry as a sublime* moral science, will here perceive that the duties which he is called upon to perform in the fulfilment of his Masonic obligations, rise from a dignified sense of his relations with his fellow men. The suffering man is his brother, and he should assist him. It requires no law of lodge or council to enforce the injunction, "If thy neighbor hunger, give him meat; if he thirst give him drink; and if he lack raiment, clothe him." —*Wiggin.*

A SHREWD EDITOR.

At a Welsh celebration in New York, Dr. Jones told the following amusing anecdote:

"The speaker said the editors were like other shrewd men who have to live with their eyes and ears open. He related a story of an editor who started a paper in a new village in the West. The town was infested by gamblers, whose presence was a source of annoyance to the citizens, who told the editor that if he did not come out against them they would not patronize his paper. He replied that he would give them a "smasher" next day. Sure enough his next issue contained the promised "smasher," and on the following morning the redoubtable editor, with scissors in hand was seated in his sanctum cutting out news, when in walked a large man with a club in his hand, and demanded to know if the editor was in. "No sir," was the reply; "he has stepped out; take a seat and read the papers, he will return in a minute."—Down sat the indignant man of cards, crossed his legs, with his club between them, and commenced reading a paper. In the meantime the editor quietly vamoosed down stairs, and at the landing below he met another excited man with a cudgel in his hand, who asked if the editor was in. "Yes sir," was the prompt response. "You will find him upstairs reading the papers." The latter, on entering the room with a furious oath, commenced a violent assault upon the former, which was resisted with equal ferocity. The fight was continued until they had both rolled to the foot of the stairs, and pounded each other to their heart's content."

A Little too Ripe.

As many of our readers are doubtless aware, it is the custom for planters at the South to purchase clothing for their slaves at wholesale; and as they cannot examine each article, they are sometimes swindled by a few bad ones thrown in among the good. On one occasion a box of shoes was opened, and distributed among the negroes. A few days afterwards Old Bob, a favorite servant, found that his shoes were bursting out. So, going to his master, he said:—

'Massa, where you buy dese shoes?'

'I bought them in New Orleans, Bob,' responded our friend.

'Well, whar did de New Orleans people buy 'em?'

'They bought them from the people up North—from the Yankees.

'Well, whar do de Yankees get 'em?' persisted the negro.

'The Yankees?' why they pick them off trees, Bob.'

'W-w-w-well,' responded the darkey, looking up his shoes, 'I reck'n de Yankees dido' pick dese pair soon enough, massa; I reck'n he wanted till dey be a little too ripe.

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Grand Bazaar—St. John's Church.
Sheriff's Sale of Land's—James Hall.
Crayon Drawing and Wax Flowers—Miss L. Wardell.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1866.

The Convention and Dr. Ryerson's Position.

It is much to be regretted that the subjects of the Dr's. remarks had not been more thoroughly ventilated. The people generally have allowed the few to manage their business and with the result their does appear a degree of satisfaction, as there is evidently a disposition to allow the few to continue to do so. This we consider is very unwise on the part of the people, as it will leave room for abuse, and generally without remedy, as when about being applied, it is often too late.

The Chief Superintendent of Education has had school matters committed to him by the Government, and very many are willing to allow him to do as he pleases, perhaps he would do so anyway, but nevertheless, he should be warned that if he treads too heavily on the right of private judgement and civil duties and obligations, he will find that the Canadian people are not prepared to let him go on without opposition. One thing the reverend Dr. dreads, and that is, consultation and orderly union. He dreads holding preliminary meetings, as wherever held, there no pet schemes were negatived. The Chief Superintendent knows that where preliminary conventions have been held, the changes have been discussed, and the benefit and disadvantages weighed, and the public mind at large set to assert its right to decide in cases affecting the public. He, however, has a disregards the opinions of men. He will just attach such weight to the representations of the people as he in his wisdom may think fit. These are almost his words, and and are only the emotions of the inward man. The reverend Dr. might as well have stand at home, in Toronto, and not troubled himself, he is determined to have his own way at any cost. At Port Hope he went so far as to abuse George Brown and the *Globe*, because forsooth, Mr. Brown chooses to think for himself, on school matters. "Casual advantage" seem still to be haunting him. Is it not bad taste to find a man abusing his position, and demeaning himself by meddling with the *Globe* or its proprietor.

But a word in reference to his proposed changes. The change in the County Boards of Instruction, he insinuates will be less expensive than the present system. Let us see. According to his own words, the work is now done by three or four, the rest taking no interest in the matter, therefore those only have to be paid. Will the six of the Dr.'s choice be less expensive than the three or four? Surely not on principles of proportion. So much for his logic. We readily admit that something must be done to keep pace with the advancement of the age but certainly this does not exhibit advancement. The Chief Superintendent's new certificates are too exist during 15 or 20 years, hence the advancement of 20 years is to be ignored—during that period there can be no legal redress.

His Questions for Examination will be prepared in Toronto, and hence Teachers that never attended the Normal School will have more difficulty in solving them than those who have been *specially* trained. However, if this should elevate the Teacher no one will rejoice more than ourselves.

His compulsory scheme is the worst feature of the whole, and we would refer our readers to the figures of our correspondent J. E. in to-day's issue, to prove the falseness of the Chief Superintendents figures. We would not be understood as opposed to educating the mass—by no means; we say educate every child in Canada; every child in the world if possible. But what we do say is, educate them properly. This merely 20 months at school can never do. At the most, 4 months a year for 5 years in 19 cases out of 20 will scarcely enable the child to read, and if so very poorly, while the child will be in the midst of vice for the rest of the time. We would further ask, does the honest mechanic or the industrious farmer *require* to be *compelled* to send his child to school 4 months in the year? Not a bit of it. The law is not for any of them. The law cannot be for any but the vagrant, and the child of the vicious unnatural parent, and therefore we say it is a stain on the character of Canadians generally to enact such a law. But the law will prove so much waste paper, a dead letter, no one will enforce it. Hear the *Leader* on this matter, an article that should be read by every one. "In our remarks heretofore on this vexed question, we remarked that a compulsory law would be of little value without food and clothing in almost every case in which the law would require to be enforced. This we still assert, and hence we say unless the government will provide these things for those requiring them, they should not dare attempt to compel naked, hungry, and neglected children to appear at school." We say, educate them; but first you must satisfy hunger, again we would quote from the *Leader*.

But if society may assum to exercise compulsion in the matter of education, it has no right to demand impossibilities. The establishment of public system of education is itself a living protest against the assumption of such a right. It assumes that you cannot fairly command obedience to laws by men who could not possibly become acquainted with their requirements; and it comes in as a preventive of such an anomaly. But impossibilities may take various shapes; and in requiring the attendance at schools of all children of certain ages, you must be careful not to demand what is impossible. Now it is evident that a simple enactment that all children of certain ages should attend school, unaccompanied by any other provision, would in effect order what is impossible of execution. A poor child reduced, from whatever cause, to the necessity of earning, begging or stealing the means of its subsistance, is in no condition to attend to a public school, unless some public provision is made for its physical wants; and to enact that it should do so would only be a cruel mockery of its condition. We have frequently insisted on this point, and we are glad to see that our views are beginning to be widely adopted by others. The Hamilton *Times* in an article, some parts of which are we think overstrained, makes very judicious observations on this subject.

The practical difficulty of carrying on this system would probably be very great; the chief consisting of the sectarian cry that would be liable to be raised if children were taken from vicious parents with a view of rescuing them from a life of crime. If they were the children of catholic parents, no matter how vile, it would be said they were being taken to a protestant institution for the purpose of being proselytized. The old difficulty of common and separate schools would revive in its worst form, unless some way of obviating it could be found. But it is not merely the vagrant child to whom compulsion would be applied, for besides them there must be large numbers who attend no school at all; there must be large numbers for whom the present common schools would be well enough suited, perhaps the great majority of the non-attendants.—Pauperism, in this country, concentrates in the cities, and is little known in the rural districts. If we are to introduce the principle of compulsion into our public schools, we must accompany it with some provision for the juvenile poor. What form that provision should take is properly a subject of discussion; but whatever may be decided upon compulsion cannot be decreed without some accompanying provision for rendering it possible.

To further prove that we are not alone in our views, we quote from an ably written article on the subject in the Hamilton *Evening Times*, an influential paper in Hamilton:

"If the welfare of the State demands the education of those vagrant children and only the State can enforce the demand, let it be done, but we claim that the education be such as shall answer the end required. It must be no mere education of the head at a common school for a few hours each day, leaving the heart in Devil's company for the balance of the time and ending in transforming the youth from an uneducated into an educated villain. If the State must peremptorily interfere between parent and child, it must do so for good and all. It must take him away from the parental influence that is so vitally affecting him and give him not merely the arts of reading and writing but the art of earning his own livelihood, and as far as human means can affect such an object, the will to do so. In other words, the schools for vagrant children must not be the common schools of the land, but industrial schools where the idle habits which are the chief curse of the youth shall be overcome, some trade taught him by which he can make his way hone-tly through the world, and such moral and religious instruction superadded to the secular as shall teach him how much better is an honest than a criminal life. Honest labor is the lesson he most needs to to be taught; habits of industry will alone save from a life of crime. Education, or rather educationalists have run mad in their glorification of our system if they think that our common school alone can do this for him in the face of the fact that the spirit of modern secular education, if not hostile to industrial pursuits, are at the least not provocative of them."

UNION SCHOOL REPORT.

Through the courtesy of the Secretary of Board of Trustees, we have been favoured with a reading of the Annual Report of the Board, from which we gather the following items:—

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Pupils attending during the year	50
Of these there resided in Town	32
Out of Town and in County	13
Other Counties	5
Average attendance in Latin	40
Total in Greek	25
" French	20
" Algebra	20
" Euclid	28
" " Books 1 and 2	20
" " Books 3 and 4	8
" Arithmetic, first four rules	20
" " higher rules	30

RECEIPTS.

Gov't grant for last half of 1864	$100 00
" for first half of 1865	425 00
Fees	185 45
	$1010 45

PAYMENTS.

To Principal	$860 00
For Prizes	9 00
School Books and Stationery	12 00
Fuel and other expenses	129 45
	$1010 45

The last item is unsatisfactory; the fuel could not cost one eighth of that sum. The balance went to the Common School Fund, no doubt, and should be shown. It is necessary to appear in this account, however, to show balance.

From the above it will be seen that education per pupil costs at least $20.24—perhaps a fraction more, as 50 being the total number of pupils on the Register, there could hardly be an average attendance of 50, which we have assumed.

From the Annual Report of the state of the Schools in the city of Toronto for 1863, (the latest in our possession) we find that the fee per quarter, for the Grammar School, was $5 per pupil, or $20 a year. But as there are other sources of income, we may fairly presume that Grammar School education in Toronto costs over $20 per pupil.

COMMON SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

In this Department we find 11 Teachers reported, 8 whole time.

THE SUMS PAID THEM DURING THE YEAR.

Mr. Blaicher	$404 00
Mr. Peter	320 83
Mr. Currie	126 00
Mr. Paptie	100 00
Mr. Griffin	112 50
Miss Kyle	400 00
Miss Beatie	300 00
Mrs. Flavelle	340 00
Miss Borrowman	240 00
Miss Hardie	140 00
Miss Rutherford	50 00
	$2532 33

OTHER EXPENSES.

Janitor	$200 00
Sec. Treasurer	80 00
Insurance	60 00
Jas. Stevenson's account	45 46
Globe for advertising	10 15
W. Coulter's account	15 44
Hopkins & Donnely	60
Bill Stamps	2 00
Nicholls & Hall's account	10 84
R White for printing	3 90
T. Menzies, stationery	8 56
A. Graham, advertising	1 62
Secretary, postage	5 00
Discounts	69 75
E. Romaine, advertising	3 60
W. Kennedy, painting	10 25
Prizes and express	15 96
W. Landy's account	18 36
R Kilgan	2 80
Jas. Stevens, printing	4 80
Graham & Stratton's account	10 22
R. Rutherford	9 92
Geo. A. Cox, stationery	3 99
Graham & Stratton's account	4 25
J. Griffin & Co.	18 17
W. Malcolm	1 00
Furniture	38 81
Repairs, North Ward School	23 42
Firewood	78 45
	752 19

To pay these there was received:

FEES.

January	$91 73
February	106 00
March	109 26
April	99 59
May	104 66
June	97 00
August	16 10
September	87 09
October	101 42
November	104 86
December	92 20
	1033 50
Less Grammar School fee	185 45
	848 11
From assessment	2236 31

NUMBER ATTENDING SCHOOL IN

First Division	125
Second Division	168
Third Division	219
Fourth Division	198
Fifth Division	125
	831

Some of these are no doubt counted twice.

In Arithmetic	551
English Grammar	501
Writing	6'4
Algebra	46
Book keeping	19
Geometry	25
Natural Philosophy	78
On Register	689
Boys	361
Girls	328
Non-resident	61
Indigent	38
Attended less than 20 days	44
20 to 50 days	84
50 to 100	209
100 to 150	173
150 to 200	143
200 to 234	36
Average of first half year	307
" second half year	298
" for year	302

Visits during the year are reported, none, except those made by the Board, as visiting committees, from month to month.

Total cost of Common School Department $3371 95; average attendance, 302; rate per pupil, nearly $10 94.

Taking the whole School, cost of Grammar School Department, $1010 45; Common School Depart., $3301 26; total, $4311 71; cost per pupil of whole School per annum, $12 25; or if total of school age be considered the basis, the Town pays $4 31 towards every child of school age in the Town. But we presume some of the statistics are only approximations, and then these figures will be so too.

Estimated value of property, $28,000; in Grammar School Report, 24,000. Children of school age in Town, 1000; attending the School, 628, or nearly 63 per cent; number either not attending or at other schools, 372, nearly 37 per cent. If we take into consideration the number (265) attending the Separate School, also private Schools, almost all the children of school age in Town attend some school more or less during the year.

We regret that an error of $4.45 crept into our calculation of "other expenses," which we could not detect, owing to the Report being required before we were through with it; this, however, will not change the results very materially.

RECIPROCITY.

The subject of Reciprocal trade with the United States has been before the public for some time. Many looked forward to the continuance of the treaty although notice had been given for its repeal. The Canadian people have done all that could honorably be done—and some say more too—to obtain a renewal thereof; in this they have been disappointed; yet not a word of complaint is heard unless it be against the Delegates for offering too much. We give below certain documents that enable our readers to understand the offers made, and the unjust demands of our cousins.

For whatever reason, the Americans have certainly been very illiberal in their ultimatum to the Commissioners from the British Provinces. In advance of any official report the New York papers place us in possession of the terms upon which each party proposed to meet the other, and word of the final refusal.

The proposals are in the form of memoranda A. B. & C.

MEMORANDUM A.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 2, 1866.

"The trade between the United States and the British Provinces should, it is believed, under ordinary circumstances, be free in reference to their natural productions; but as internal taxes exceptionally exist in the United States, it is now proposed that the articles embraced in the free list of the Reciprocity Treaty should continue to be exchanged, subject only to such duties as may be equivalent to that internal taxation. It is suggested that both parties may add certain articles to those now in the said list.—With reference to the fisheries and the navigation of the internal waters of the continent, the British Provinces are willing that the existing regulations should continue in effect; but Canada is willing to enter into engagements with the view of improving the means of access to the ocean, provided the assurance be given that the trade of the Western States will not be diverted from its natural channel by legislation; and if the United States are not prepared at present to consider the general opening of their coasting trade, it would appear desirable that, as regards the internal waters of the continent, no distinction should be made between the vessels of the two countries. If the foregoing points be satisfactorily arranged, Canada is willing to adjust her excise duties upon spirits, beer and tobacco, upon the best revenue standard which may be mutually adopted after full consideration of the subject, and if it be desired to treat any other articles in the same way, the disposition of the Canadian Government in to give every facility in their power to prevent illicit trade. With regard to the transit trade, it is suggested that the same regulations should exist on both sides and be defined by law. Canada is also prepared to make her patent laws similar to those of the United States.

MEMORANDUM B.

In reference to the memorandum of the Hon. Mr. Galt and his associates, Hon. Mr. Smith, Hon. Mr. Henry, and the Hon. Mr. Howland, the Committee on Ways and Means, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, are prepared to recommend to the House of Representatives for their adoption a law providing for the continuance of some of the measures embraced in the Reciprocity Treaty, soon to expire, viz:—For the use and privileges as enjoyed now under said treaty in the waters of Lake Michigan, provided the same rights and privileges are conceded to the citizens of the United States by Canada in the waters of the St. Lawrence and its canals, as are enjoyed by British subjects, without discrimination as to tolls and charging rates proportioned to canal distance; also for the free transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond, under proper regulations, by railroad across the territory of the United States to and from Portland and the Canada line; provided equal privileges shall be conceded to the United States from Windsor, or Port Sarnia, or other western points of departure, to Buffalo or Ogdensburg, or any other points eastward, and that the free ports established in the Provinces shall be abolished; also that the bounties now given to American fishermen shall be repealed, and duties not higher imposed upon fish than those mentioned in Schedule A, providing that all the right of fishing near the shores, existing under the treaty heretofore mentioned, shall be granted and conceded by the United States to the Provinces, and by the Provinces to the United States. It is also further proposed that the following list of articles shall be mutually free, viz.:—Burr millstones, unwrought, cotton and linen rags, firewood, grindstones, rough or unfinished, gypsum, or plaster, unground."

"SCHEDULE A.—Fish—Mackerel, one dollar and fifty cents per barrel; herring, pickled or salted, one dollar per barrel; salmon, two dollars and fifty cents per barrel; shad, two dollars per barrel, all other fish, pickled, one dollar and fifty cents per barrel, provided that any fish in packages other than barrels shall pay in proportion to the rates charged upon similar fish in barrels. All other fish, one-half cent per pound.

"As to the duties which will be proposed upon the other articles included in the treaty, the following are submitted, viz:—Animals, living, of all sorts, twenty per cent. ad valorem; apples and garden fruit and vegetables, ten per cent. ad valorem; barley, fifteen cents per bushel; beans, except vanilla and castor oil, thirty cents per bushel; beef, one cent per pound; buckwheat, ten cents per bushel; butter, four cents per pound; cheese, four cents per pound; corn, Indian, and oats, ten cents per bushel; corn meal, Indian, and oatmeal, fifteen cents per bushel; coal, bituminous, fifty cents per ton; all other coal twenty-five cents per ton; flour, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem; hams, two cents per pound; hay, one dollar per ton; hides, ten per cent. ad valorem; lard, three cents per pound; lumber, pine, round or log, one dollar and fifty cents per one thousand feet; pine, sawed or hewn, two dollars and fifty cents per one thousand feet; planed, tongued, grooved or finished, twenty per cent ad valorem; spruce and hemlock, sawed or hewn, one dollar per one thousand feet; spruce, planed, finished or partly finished, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem; shingle bolts, ten per cent. ad valorem; shingles, twenty per cent. ad valorem; all other lumber of black walnut, chestnut, bass, whitewood, ash, oak, round, hewn, or sawed, twenty per cent. ad valorem; if planed, tongued and grooved or finished, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem; ores, ten per cent. ad valorem; peas, twenty-five cents per bushel; pork, one cent per pound; potatoes, ten cents per bushel; seed, timothy and clover, twenty per cent. ad valorem; trees, plant and shrub, ornamental and fruit, fifteen per cent. ad valorem; tallow, two cents per pound; wheat, twenty cents per bushel."

MEMORANDUM C.

"Washington, Feb. 6, 1866.

"In reference to the memorandum received from the Committee of Ways and Means, the Provincial delegates regret to be obliged to state that the proposals therein contained in regard to the commercial relations between the two countries is not such as they can recommend for the adoption of the respective legislatures. The imposts which it is proposed to lay upon the productions of the British Provinces on their entry into the markets of the United States are such as in their opinion will be in some cases prohibitory, and will certainly seriously interfere with the natural course of trade. These imposts are so much beyond what the delegates conceive to be equivalent for the internal taxation of the United States, that they are reluctantly brought to the conclusion that the committee no longer desire the trade between the two countries to be carried on upon the principles of reciprocity. With the concurrence of the British Minister at Washington, they are, therefore, obliged respectfully to decline to enter into the engagement suggested in the memorandum; but the present views of the United States may soon be so modified as to permit of the productions of the two countries upon a more liberal basis."

Destructive Fire in Port Hope.

On Sunday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out in the building on Walton street, owned by C. Quinlan, Esq. The fire is supposed to have originated in T. R. & C. A. Hagerman's grocery store. The engines were promptly on the spot, but were useless, owing to their works being frozen up.—Messrs. Hagerman, grocers; Mr. O'Donnell, bookseller; Mr. Hoffman, tobacconist; Mr. Coots, boot and shoe maker; and Mr. Stitch, tailor, were the sufferers. O'Donnell and Hoffman succeeded in saving the greater part of their stock, although in a damaged condition. The others saved nothing. The buildings were insured, but the policy had run out about two weeks previously. Hagerman's stock was insured for $2,500, and O'Donnell's for $800. The rest were uninsured. A large brick block, also owned by Mr. Quinlan, was very near sharing the fate of the others, and sustained considerable damage. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Modification of the Cattle Law.

In the House of Representatives on Monday last the committee on commerce reported a bill, which was passed, amending the act prohibiting the importation of cattle, by giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to suspend its operations in cases where it will not tend to the introduction of infectious diseases among cattle. The President is also authorised to declare the act inoperative whenever in his judgement the importation of cattle will not be injurious. Punishment is also provided for offenders against this law.

To Correspondents.

If "One from the Country" will abridge, be less personal and be more to the point, we will most gladly insert his communication next week. It came too late for this week's issue.

We regret that a portion of the manuscript of our correspondence J. E. was in some way mislaid.

His Excellency the Governer-General with his brother, Colonel Hon. R. Monck, Military Secretary, and Captain Pemberton, A. D. C., accompanied by Rev. Dr. Lundy, of Canada, attended divine service at Trinity Church New York, on Sunday last. His Excellency and suite occupied the pew which was assigned to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, when he visited New York in 1860. In the afternoon, His Excellency and suite attended the service at the Chapel of the University.

PETERBOROUGH RACES.

The winter meeting of the Peterborough Race Club came off on the ice on the Little Lake, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The weather was all that could be desired; the course, which, by the way, is really a splendid one, happened to be in not very good condition the first day, owing to the drifting of snow the previous night. The managers deserve a great deal of credit, however, for having it so very well prepared, and for the arrangements generally.

A large number of the people in town, and also a great many from a distance, were present to witness the sport. Mixed promiscuously through the great crowd were an unusual number of "roughs." This Town and Ashburnham is unfortunately at the present time the temporary residings of a number of those unmitigated scoundrels; they represent the scum of Yankee cities, and were in full furce on the race course. It would be hard in any collection of people to find a greater variety—thieves, pick-pockets, black legs, and pugilists.

FIRST DAY.

At about 2 p. m., the horses were called together for the first race, which was a trot, in harness, mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $20. There were three entries: Thos. Beaty's "Shamrock," J. Simpson's "Otonabee Maid," and J. Martin's "Queen" After the first heat the "Otonabee Maid" was ruled out for not being able to comply with the rules of the Club; consequently the two remaining horses had to compete for it. "Shamrock" was the winner in three straight heats. The following is the score:

Shamrock	2	1	1
Otonabee Maid	1 ruled out.		
Queen	3	2	2

The second race was also a trotting race, for a purse of $30 for all horses owned in Peterborough, Victoria, Northumberland, and Durnham. There were six horses entered, viz:—Casy's "Lady Curling," Henderson's "Brown George," Lipsy's "Pin Tail," Simpson's "Otonabee Maid," Spry's "Spry Mare," and Brownham's "Honest John." The number of horses and the beautiful start, created a good deal of excitement, which gradually died away as the horses got down to their work. "Honest John broke up at the first quarter, which apeared to be infectious, as they were all immediately on a gallop, except Spry Mare, who took the lead and kept it steadily to the winning post. The second heat was also won by the same animal, Honest John close at her heels; this heat was more closely contested than the former. Third heat—Pin Tail subsides, leaving the honors and emoluments in the hands of the other five; at the start the Otonabee Maid took the lead, but was soon overhauled and passed by Honest John, who won the heat, Spry coming in second, Lady Curling third, and the Otonabee Maid fourth. The next was a false start; they were called back, but did not obey the summons. A good many trotted the course, Spry Mare came in ahead, and claimed the race. The Judges could not see it in that light, and called for another start; Spry refused to go, and Honest John was started and trotted over the course alone. The race was not decided, but was to have been trotted next morning by Spry Mare and Honest John.

The third and last race of the day was a running race for a purse of $30, mile heats, best three in five, which was contested by J. Simpson's "Maggy Simpson," H Grimshaw's "Clip," and N. Grimshaw "Flower of the Valley," The last named won the race in three straight heats, but was closely followed by Maggy Simpson. The following is the score:

Maggy Simpson	3	2	2
Clip	2	3	3
Flower of the Valley	1	1	1

This race, the best and prettiest of the lot, finished the day.

SECOND DAY.

Martin's mare, "Queen," was the winner of the first race, $15.

"Spry Mare," Port Hope, winner of the second race, $100.

Simpson's Mare, "Otonabee Maid," was winner of the third race, $10.—Rep.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, Feb. 19th, 1866.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—His worship the Mayor, Messrs. Toole, Wilson, Doherty, Ewing, Millar, Cox Hamilton, Wrighton, Stewnson and Ormond.

The Minuter of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A Report from the committe on Fire was submitted, read and adopted. It recommended the appointment of Edwin Poole, as Chief Engineer, and Robert Walton, as assistant Engineer of the Fire Company for the present year; and also recommended the usual allowance to the members of the Company.

A Report from License committee, stating that they had prepared a By-Law far regulating the License for selling liquors for the present year was read, received and acopted.

A Report from the Health Committee, recommending the appointment of Geo. Johnston and R. Rutherford as health inspectors for the current year. The Report was also received and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ormond, seconded by Mr. Millar.—A By-Law to provide for the appointment of the amounts to be expended in the different Wards, and Streets and Bridges for the present year.—The By-Law was afterward passed.

On motion of Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Wilson,—Geo. Johnston and R. Rutherford were appointed Constables to act in the Municipality for the present year, and the Mayor was instructed to have them appointed. Their Salary to be $10 each.

A By-Law was passed for the regulation of Tavern, Shops and License.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Millar,—B. Reynolds's fine was reduced twenty-five dollars, this being the portion over which the Council was control.

A Statement from D. Carlisle was received, showing the amount due by Mr. Hopkins for the use of one half of the wall of the Council Room building to be $134.80.

All fines for violation of License on the information of the License inspectors are to be paid over to the Treasurer.

The Tender of S. S. Kelly for the delivery of Lumber for Corporation was accepted.

The Council then adjourned.

We learn that a Snow Palace has been constructed at Quebec. It is enough to hold several hundred persons, and entertainments, lectures, &c., have lately been held in it.

Municipality of Burleigh, &c.

A meeting of the Council of the Municipality of the United Townships of Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff, Monmouth, Harcourt and Bruton, was held this 6th day of February, 1866.

All the members present.

Moved by Mr Cassiday, seconded by Mr. Scott,—That the Auditors' Report be received and that the Clerk be instructed to prepare an abstract for publication.

It was moved and seconded,—That Mr. Mitchell, the Collector, be authorized to continue the collection of the Taxes, and and that he be required to collect all arrears within 15 days.

The following By-laws were read a third time and passed:—

A By-law fixing the duties of the Forest Ranger.

A By-law amending By-law No. 2, and providing that statute labour may be performed any time between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of September.

A By-law forming this Municipality into statute labor divisions.

The Path-masters, Fence-viewers, and Pound keepers were appointed for the current year.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 6th of March, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Stuarts.

E. S. HALL,
T. C.

SMITH COUNCIL.

Smith, February 19th, 1865.

The Council met—all the members present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The tenders received for the offices of Assessor and Collector were as follows:—

Garritt J. Galvin, for the Assessorship $40.

Matthew Waram, for the Collectorship, $48.

Thomas Hutchison, for both offices, $160.

A By-law appointing Garritt J. Galvin Assessor, and Matthew Waram Collector, received its several readings and passed.

The Auditors' Report was read and adopted, and the Clerk directed to have the same printed in sheet form for distribution among the rate payers.

The Arbitrators appointed to arbitrate between the Corporation of Smith and Harvey and Jno. W. Moore for damages received by a horse the property of said Jno. W. Moore while travelling on a crossway on the 12th con. line, Smith, presented their award allowing Mr. Moore $75 damages, he the said Mr. Moore to pay $17 towards costs.

The Reeve was directed to issue his order on the Treasurer in favor of Mr. Moore for said sum.

A new road division was established commencing between lots 24 and 25 in the 11th con. line, thence east on said line to the line between lots 28 and 29, and Wm. Nicholls appointed Overseer.

Andrew Bredin made application to have the road between lots 25 and 29 in the 11th con. located in its proper place.

The Clerk was directed to advertize, in the manner provided by law, the passing of a By-law to establish a road on the side line between lots 28 and 29 in the 11th con.

A By-law was passed providing for the appointmen of Overseer of Highways, Poundkeeper and Fence viewers.

A Communication from the Clerk of the Township of Harvey, requesting a settlement between the Municipalities, was read.

The Clerk was directed to inform the Clerk of Harvey that the Council of Smith requests a deputation from the Council of Harvey to meet them at the Town Hall, Smith, on Wednesday, the 28th inst. for the purpose of making arrangements for the disposition of the property of the late union, as provided for by statute.

A petition was read from some of the inhabitants of the Village of Lakefield and neighborhood, praying that the timber growing on the south of the 8th con. line at the rear of lots 26 and 27 in the 7th con. be cut in conformity with the provisions of a certain By-law of Council.

The Clerk was directed to notify the owners of said lots to cut the timber growing thereon in the manner provided for by said By-law.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday, the 28th instant.

MONAGHAN TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

Monaghan, February 17, 1866.

The Council met at ten o'clock. All the members present.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

The following petitions were received and read:—

A petition signed by S. J. Carver and four others, praying that their statute labour might be wholly confined to the line between the 11th and 12th concessions, part of which very much required repairs, and further, stating that they had prepared a By-Law far regulating the License for selling liquors for the present year was read, received and acopted.

A petition from W. S. Scott, signed by thirty-two rate-payers of the Municipality, recommending him as a fit and proper person to receive a tavern license for present year.

A petition signed by Joseph Hunter and sixteen others, directing the attention of the Council to the distressed condition of Patrick Keefe, and praying that some relief would be given to assist him through the present severe weather. On the motion of Mr. Collins, seconded by Mr. Robson, a barrel of flour was to be sent, and an order given on the Treasurer for the amount.

BY-LAWS.

The By-laws to appoint Pound keepers and Fence viewers; to define the duties of Path-masters and other Township officers with regard to statute labour; to define the amount to be paid for tavern licenses (twenty-five dollars); and for fixing and defining the duties of the Inspector of licenses, received their final readings.

A By-law appointing Path-masters for the several Road Divisions in the Municipality received their readings and had the 15th Rule temporarily suspended for that purpose.

Mr. Bothwell addressed the Council at some length respecting school matters in his Section, when a very desultory conversation ensued, during which several of the members expressed their opinion on the subject, all wishing for an early settlement of the differences so unhappily existing. On the motion of Mr. Collins, seconded by Mr. Robson, the Council recommended the Rate payers of No. 4, School Section, to use such means as they might deem best to induce an amicable feeling in order to work their Section in union with Cavan as formerly.

The auditors, Messrs. R. W. Shaw and John McIntosh, gave in their report. The Council finally audited the accounts and directed the Clerk to have the usual number of copies printed for distribution.

The finances of the township appear to have been well husbanded during the past year—only $42 for roads and bridges, and $36.82½ for charities. No tax was levied for township purposes, and still a balance of $395.79 lies in the Treasurer's hands to the credit of the municipality.

Orders for the sum of $2 each were given to the auditors for their services.

The Assessor was limited to the 10th of April to have the assessment roll given into the Clerk.

Should the Inspector of Licenses report favorably, Mr. Scott to have a tavern license for the year.

Council adjourned to Saturday, 5th day of May, at 10 o'clock, a. m., then to meet as a Court of Revision.—Com.

THE LATE SCHOOL CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—The important subjects introduced to the consideration of the people by Dr. Ryerson, on Wednesday last, owing to the short time allotted for the discussion, were not sufficiently ventilated; nor was there anything like a fair expression of opinion obtained, especially on the subject of compulsory education and Township School Boards. It was a cause of regret that the Dr. was so short a time with us, as he might have assisted in removing some of the objections that were raised against the matters submitted to us. The most objectionable topic to me, was the one on compulsory attendance at School, and it was also the keenest opposed and advocated at the convention. It is chiefly upon this subject I wish to say a few words, with your leave. On this as on all other questions argued, if certain masters are granted as premises the sequence is easily arrived at; but in the argument used by the Dr and those who concurred in his views, the premises are faulty in several particulars. For instance, he says the parent has no *right* to deny his child an education. I ask then who has the right to compel the parent to send his child to school? Not the State,—not a soul. Then the parent *has the right* to keep him from school. This is irrefragable.—When he says the parent has no right to starve, murder or mutilate his child, he says what is correct. The law denies him that right, and punishes him if he dares to infringe upon that law. It is clear from this simple way of putting the question that the conclusion arrived at by the coercive party is fallacious. But says the Dr. "Society has a right to defend itself from a vicious, incendiary and dangerous class," and therefore it is proposed to alter the law so as to drive the parent of the control of his child for at least four months in a year, unless he sends him to some school. If the advocates of this measure would show me that the "dangerous class" is confined to the uneducated, they would have a strong argument in favor of their views. But, until they do, I beg respectfully to deny their conclusion. Do not our newspapers daily teach us that every form of crime is enacted by the educated as well as by the unlearned—that no deed, however appalling, but is perpetrated by the educated classes. In fact, the large majority of "fearful tragedies," "extensive forgeries," "crim cons," "scandals," &c., &c., are enacted by this latter class; whilst the uneducated are chiefly chargeable with the minor crimes of "assault," "larceny," &c., &c. Is it not an uncontroverrible fact that a mere intellectual training, without a moral or religious education, will not restrain from vice? Let then the advocates of the elevation of the "vicious class," provide this religious training, otherwise the more teaching them to read write and all the other branches of a common school education, is no guarantee of their reclamation By all means educate them intellectually, morally and religiously, both for their own sake, as well as for the sake of society, but let it be done not by coercion, but by suasion. The parents of the class we are speaking of are taxed for the school, and compelled to pay, whether they send their children or not; but let one act of compulsion ensue. If the advocates of this compulsory education are consistent, they must go a step further, and insist also that these "Arabs" shall be sent to Church at least the four months they are to go to school. I am sure the most ardent advocates of this coercive measure are not prepared to go for this. But look at it fairly. What is all the common knowledge that a child can learn, compared to a moral and religious education? Which will effectually cure him of his vicious propensities—the former or the latter? Why so anxious about mending the law to punish the parent for neglecting the lesser evil, and we take no notice of the greater? But Dr. Ryerson says:—"It is desirable that some religious instruction should be combined with secular, and hence the teaching of the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments was embraced in the ordinary system of education." This is nothing but a make-believe. How can children who attend school at home have the advantage of this "religious instruction?" If the Dr. calls this a religious education, he is very easily satisfied. Again he says:—"The statistics of all countries go to show that ignorance is the parent of crime. In the City of Toronto, during the past year, out of 800 criminals only 65 could read or write." I quote from the report of the Dr.'s speech in the *Review*. A table before me gives the number of prisoners confined in the Toronto City Jail during 1865, and their offences, education, &c., from which I transcribe as follows:

Total committed	1445
Number who could neither read nor write,	490
Read only	254
Read and write imperfectly	657
Read and write well	40
Superior education	4

A New York paper thus refers to the Concert Saloons in that city:—"Number of places, 223; number of girls, 1191; visitors per day, 29950; Receipts per week $31564. There are nearly 1200 daughters of perdition, and their number is daily increasing; their dupes and victims are counted by thousands. The philanthropist and Christian would be pained and even men of the world would be astonished at learning the class and character of the customers of these dissipated places. What seems the best, most cultivated, and highest circles of society, has more than its share of representatives among the frequenters of shameful haunts of dissipation and debauchery."

From the above exhibit, compiled from the Jail Registry for 1865, it appears that nearly two-thirds of the prisoners had some education, and but about one-third were without any. This is quite different from the Dr.'s figures. From the statistics of the Peterbotough Jail, we find that out of 59 prisoners only 11 are returned as unable to read or write. And among the frequenters of the Concert Saloons referred to above, we find that the educated classes have more than their share of representatives.

It is plain from the above statistics and from others that could be adduced, that a mere school education is not a preventative against crime. The "vicious class" has its fair share—in fact, more than its share of the educated, and what is required for society to defend itself from this "vicious, incendiary and dangerous class," is moral and religious training. It is absurd to suppose that learning to read, write, or cipher, will necessarily lead to virtue. In educating the individual the you invest him with a power that he may use for a bad purpose as well as a good one. It is desirable that every individual should have a common school education. The State has gone a long way to secure this; it has taxed the entire property for this purpose and some think it has gone too far. There are certainly many hard cases of taxation under this imperious law; but let it not go further to attempt coercing a parent to send his child to school whether he sees fit or not to do so. If such a measure becomes law in Canada, it requires no prophet to predict that it will be inoperative and ut

Poetry.

THE FENIAN BOY'S HARE-O-O.

Ye Flag Shall Wave.

The Shamrock flag shall wave aloft,
Without the Saxon rose;
And Ireland's flag shall welcome friends—
We shall defy its foes.

We'll catch John Bull we'll shake him up
We'll make him cry ta-hoo;
For och! the Fenian Boys are up—
The Fenian Boys hurr-o-o.

Ye John Bull has Bleedabliad.

Old Ireland's wrongs shall be redressed,
Its blessings on the day;
Back t' that cheer! Och! by my soul!
John Bull has run away!

We'll catch, etc.

Ye Saxon Boste.

Kilmore we'll see the Saxon boste
Trespassing on our sod;
Kilmaine you'll see the Irishmen
A-groaning 'neath the bod.

We'll catch, etc.

Ye Childer', etc.

Each day we'll live upon the best,
Each night have happy dreams;
The childer shall have butter milk—
Potein shall flow in streams.

We'll catch, etc.

Ye Grand Climax.

Redad, ye'll toast ould Ireland yet;
Come, boys! drink, boys, wid we,
We've knock'd her chains to smithereens—
Ould Ireland now is free!

Come, boys, etc.

Varieties.

Signs of Cold Weather.

Punch notes the following of a cold snap. It is probably sharp winter weather;—

When you think that you don't know whether the first bell has been rung or not.

When it strikes you that your watch is at least ten minutes fast; so if you get up when the minute hand is "at a quarter to" you'll be in capital time.

That if you could only be taken out of bed to be washed and dressed in a second by machinery, you would'nt mind getting up.

That another five minute's sleep will make you all right for the day.

That it's three minutes to the half-hour, and you'll get up exactly at the half-hour.

That 'tis just one minute past the half-hour, so you'll get up exactly at the thirty-five minutes.

That as five minutes won't make much difference, say, get up at the quarter punctually.

The following considerations will also lead you to the conclusion that the winter has come at last:

That you can't get up without hot water.

That you don't think that the water is quite hot.

That he had better bring a little more water, please; and take care its quite hot.

That you can't get up until your clothes are all ready for you.

That a little snooze while James is bringing the clothes (and while he fetches some more hot wate) will do you all the good in the world.

That when you do get up you won't be a second dressing.

That you'll get up in exactly two minutes from now.

That (the two minutes having passed) you'll just settle what you're going to do to-day, and then get up.

That, if that's the first bell, you've plenty of time; and if it's the second, it's no good hurrying up now, as you're late anyhow.

Mr. J. T. Fields, of the firm of Ticknor & Fields, publishers in Boston, is said to have a wonderful memory and knowledge of English literature. The London *Review* tells this anecdote of him:—"One day, at a dinner party, a would-be wit, thinking to puzzle Mr. Fields, and make sport for the company, announced prior to Mr. Fields' arrival that he had himself written some poetry, and intended to submit it to Mr. Fields as Southey's. At the proper moment, therefore, after the guests were seated, he began; 'Friend Fields, I have been a good deal exercised of late, trying to find out in Southey's poems his well known lines running thus: (repeating the lines he had composed) Can you tell us about what time he wrote them?' 'I do not remember to have met them before,' replied Mr. Fields, 'and there were only two periods in Southey's life when such lines could possibly have been written by him.' 'When were those?' gleefully asked the witty questioner 'Sometime,' said Mr. Fields, 'about that early period of his existence when he was having the measles and cutting his first teeth; or near the close of his life, when his brain had softened and he had fallen into idiocy. The versification belongs to the measles period, but the expression clearly betrays the idiotic one.'—The questioner smiled faintly, but the company roared.

A young Englishman, while at Naples, was introduced at an assembly of one of the first ladies by a Neapolitan gentleman. While he was there his snuff box was stolen from him. The next day, being at another house, he saw a person taking snuff out of his box. He ran to his friend. "There," said he, "that man in blue with gold embroidery is taking snuff out of *my* box that was stolen from me yesterday. Do you know him? Is he not a sharper?" "Take care," said the other, that man is of the first quality." "I do not care for his quality," said the Englishman, "I must have my snuff box again. I'll go and ask him for it." "Pray," said his friend "be quiet and leave it to me to get back your box." Upon this assurance the Englishman went away, after inviting his friend to dine with him the next day. He accordingly came, and as he entered, "There," said he, "I have brought you your snuff box." "Well, how did you obtain it?" "Why," said the Neapolitan nobleman, "I did not wish to make any noise about it, therefore I picked his pocket of it."

A negro about dying was told by his minister that he must forgive a certain darkey against whom he seemed to entertain very bitter feelings. Yes, sah, he replied, if I dies I forgive dat nigga; but if I get well dat nigga must take care.

I ain't going to be called a printer's devil any longer—no more, I aint, exclaimed our youth, the other day in a terrible pucker. Well, what shall we call you? Why, call me a typographical spirit of evil—that's all.

Never look at girls. They can't bear it, they regard it as an insult. They wear their feathers and frills merely to gratify their mammas—that's all.

A Yankee editor says:—"The march of civilization is onward—onward—like the slow but intrepid tread of a jackass toward a peck of oats."

What's the difference between a crokery dealer and a cabinet maker? One sells tea sets, and the other settees.

A good motto for young women whose beaux don't toe the mark—Double, or else quit.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS,—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro'; a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

In the Township of Anstruther

LOT No. 35, in the 2nd concession, containing 95 acres, of which about 9 are cleared, and about 18 acres are chopped. There is a good Log House 18 x 24 feet, hewn inside, 14 stories high, a stable and shed; also, a new Saw Mill, finished last December, containing one upright saw in good working order, on Eel's Creek, which runs through the Lot; the Mill has 10 feet head, and there is a good site for a Grist Mill, as the country is settling well around.

ALSO,—Lot No. 35, in the 3rd concession, containing 100 acres, of which about 35 acres are cleared and seeded down.

IN HARVEY:

Lot No. 9, in the 2nd concession, containing 200 acres.

IN BEXLEY:

Lots Nos 1 and 2, frontage on North West Bay, containing about 327 acres.

For particulars and terms apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON,
Peterborough,
Or R. & J. F. DENNISTOUN,
Lindsay.

51-6in

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed at the suit of Patrick Cassiday, and against the lands and tenements which were of Jeremiah Mahoney, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of James Mahoney, Administrator, with the will annexed of the estate and effects of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, to be administered,—I have seized all the right, title and interest of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, in the hands of the said James Mahoney to be administered, in and to the east half of lot No. 9 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, and lot No. 14 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, except ten acres thereof off the west half of the south-east quarter of the said lot heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Jeremiah Mahoney deceased, to one William Ryan.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY, 1866 at twelve o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Jan. 24, 1866. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of George Dunsford, and against the lands and tenements of George Frederick Ogle, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', ON TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Lot No. 17, in the 10th concession of the Township of Harvey.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 10, 1866. 2

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and to me directed, at the suit of WILLIAM HOOEY, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM L. McDONALD and JAMES A. SCOUT, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, 1866, all the right, title and interest of the above-mentioned defendants, or either of them, in and to Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1866. 3

ALBUMS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

A fine lot of

CHEAP ALBUMS.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865.

200 BAGS OF

COARSE SALT,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the lowest price,

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Dec. 27, 1865. 52

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

A very large assortment of Grey Cottons, Prints, Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Winceys, Shawls, Tweeds, Cloths, in variety; Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

Every article in the Dry Goods line will be found there, and will be disposed of

VERY CHEAP!

Bargains may be obtained!!

PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE the GOODS.

Peterboro, February 7, 1866. 6

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Ashery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

300 Barrels per Day

EXPECTED FROM THE

PETERBOROUGH OIL WELLS.

If you want to get any Tin, Sheet-iron, or Copper Work done, by one who understands his business, go to

LANNIN'S TIN SHOP,

ON HUNTER STREET,

Where you will get it done to your satisfaction, and very cheap.

Dumb Stoves of every description made to order.

Try one of LANNIN'S HEATERS, and save 50 per cent in Wood.

Jobbing of all kinds done on short notice.

COAL OIL,—A good article always on hand and sold cheap.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED!

The Highest Cash Price paid for any quantity of Sheepskins.

THOMAS LANNIN,
Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

THE OLD STAND GOOD YET,

HUNTER STREET.

L. LEMAY

Most respectfully thanks all those that have favored him with their patronage for the last nine years, and informs them that he has added lately to his very large stock of Goods,

5 Bales of Grey Cotton, Prints and Striped Shirtings,
1500 Yards of Grey and Fancy Flannels,
900 " Heavy Canadian Tweeds,
500 " White and Grey Fulled Cloth,

TO BE SOLD AT GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOTHING,

WELL MADE AND CHEAP.

Suit of best Canadian Tweed $10, $11, $12.
Fancy Tweed and Cassimere Under-coats from $6 to $10.
175 splendid Beaver & Whitney Over-coats from $5.50 to $10.50.
A few large and heavy frock Over-coats at $10.50 to $12.
Tweed and Fulled-cloth Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Mufflers, to the amount of several thousand dollars

Call before purchasing elsewhere,—You will get goods really cheap.

L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 30 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-2m

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865. 43

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office!

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN

Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering.

SEWING MACHINE!

COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE is made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary

One Needle and Two Threads are only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produces a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Brands, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker, where Instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PINCUS,

Sole agent for New York City and State, 627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleecker sts.

June 14 1865. 24

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA— Contains Witch Hazel —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head,

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—

J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

33

ALICE BAGS,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro,' July 26, 1865. 30

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $200,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches,	$60.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches,	60.00 to 65.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches,	25.00 to 70.00
Ladies' Gold Watches, double case,	75.00 to 100.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25.00 to 30.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled, for Ladies	25.00 to 35.00
Diamond Rings	20.00 to 150.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains,	15.00 to 25.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4.00 to 6.00
Chased Gold Bracelets,	6.00 to 10.00
Chinkstone Chains and Guard Chains,	5.00 to 20.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches,	4.00 to 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches,	4.00 to 6.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches,	4.00 to 8.00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops,	4.00 to 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops,	4.00 to 6.00
California Diamond Breast Pins,	3.00 to 10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	3.00 to 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides,	3.00 to 8.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.,	3.00 to 10.00
Gold Thimbles, French, etc.	4.00 to 7.00
Miniature Lockets,	4.00 to 8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring,	5.00 to 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	3.00 to 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Cased Gold Rings,	3.00 to 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings,	4.00 to 10.00
California Diamond Rings,	3.00 to 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold,	8.00 to 18.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl etc.	4.00 to 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil,	4.00 to 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders,	6.00 to 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders,	6.00 to 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups,	20.00 to 30.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25.00 to 50.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz.	20.00 to 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns,	25.00 to 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & molasses cups,	25.00 to 60.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs Devaugh & Co, No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches Chains, Rings, Barrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $3, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

To Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GERARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMETS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old heavy form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Dunton is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfield,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Baril,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry,	Charles Fradel

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal versimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5—Upon a careful examination of Dunton Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Dutton, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection* as *the instrument thus has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 15 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

GROVESTEEN & CO.

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Groversteen, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Groversteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nainsook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it aim at impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers.*
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Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES —Six feet large, mounted and varnished; cost $100,000 and four years time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was formed; shows 200,000 cities, towns, villages, market places, post offices, castles, country seats and 38,000 railways and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given. The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and Photographers sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, in united and varnished. Price 6 shillings sterling ($2). No map at $10 can compare to this one. Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices. Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents letters to us. Ten new maps now under way

J. T. LLOYD,
American Map Publisher.

No. 23 Cortlandt street, N. Y., and No. 1 Strand, London.

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FIRE AND LIFE

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CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

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Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863. 1

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS!

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the

Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat &c., &c.

THESE Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, when persevered with according to directions never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all cleansed and all constitutions they are a blessing and cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or how severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

these Wafers are peculiarly valuable, they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass, and clearness, of which purpose they are regularly used by many Professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor Rochester, N Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Hoarseness and Sore Throat

And give clearness to the Voice,
And give clearness to the Voice,
And give clearness to the Voice,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs,

Sold by all Druggists,
Sold by all Druggists,
Sold by all Druggists,

At 25 cents a box
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clark's Female Pills
Sir James Clark's Female Pills
Sir James Clark's Female Pills
Are a Scientific Preparation
Are a Scientific Preparation
Are a Scientific Preparation

They are safe and never fail
They are safe and never fail
They are safe and never fail
To remove all Obstructions
To remove all Obstructions
To remove all Obstructions

And cure all Female Complaints
And cure all Female Complaints
And cure all Female Complaints
When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and

Fenian Independence.

The Fenians are rapidly progressing toward the achievement of Irish independence. Quite a number of Irishmen who were lately chivying cigs for the means to pay their weekly board, have been provided with elegant mansions and lifted into absolute independence and freedom. But lately they were ground under the heel of the Saxon, which, being interpreted from the original Finnigan tongue, signifies the landlady. Now they bid defiance to the Saxon with the pride of becoming a Fenian, cigars are smoked and whose patent leather is worn is the cause of Irish liberty. Who shall say if this process goes on, and one by one the Fenian leaders shall be lifted into independence, that ultimately the same freedom which the contributions of the chambermaids have given to the followers, and the entire Irish people will be made independent by the voluntary contritions of each other. Such at least appears to be the plan. The Irish are too generous a people to impose upon each other, and too shrewed to be imposed on by anybody. They would not adopt this plan of freeing Irishmen, if experience had not proved that it works to a charm. Is not O'Mahony free? Is not Roberts free? Is not Killian free? Last their bands of music and hotel bills unpaid. So far as they are concerned the hated Saxon is already expelled, and by reasonably prompt contributions can be kept expelled for several months to come. Let them, the bold Fenian war go on. Ambulances and artillery will keep to the rear and chambermaids and music will still maintain the front. Possible there may be a Fenian who fears to meet death, but is there one that shrinks from a contribution? Poor in the contributions, therefore, and by one, beginning with the leaders, and working gradually downwards, the Irish people will be pleased in the condition if not of independence, at least of competency.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Horrible Tragedy in Florida.

The most heartrending occurrence we have ever been called upon to chronicle, took place at Monticello, the 9th ult. A young lady of education and refinement has been gradually losing her mind. On Tuesday night at about ten o'clock she retired to her room. An hour later, a youth who was boarding in the same house having occasion to pass the lady's door, heard her offering up to the Throne of Grace an unusual fervent prayer; and pausing to listen imagined he smelt burning rags.

Immediately notifying the gentleman of the house and family, rushed to the door of the young lady's room, burst the door open, when, oh! horror of horrors! there sat the maniac in the centre of a feather-bed enveloped in the flames, while with hands clasped together, she petitioned the God of heaven and earth. Upon entering the room the rescuers heard a voice, in tones of rapture issue from the flames: "Oh! ain't this glorious! Ain't I a martyr!"

The fire was promptly extinguished, when it was found the poor lady must have been burning for some time; for from her waist down every vestige of clothing was destroyed, notwithstanding she was dressed in woolen fabric, and had on a broadcloth cloak. The character of clothing she wore was all that protected the upper portion of her body and limbs, which were baked brown, and notwithstanding, we are assured she did not suffer pain. She was conveyed to her home, and by this doubtless has passed to that land where the weary find rest.

From all the circumstances attending this truly lamentable tragedy, it is evident, the unfortunate maniac premeditated her own destruction. She moved all her clothes from her own home, destroyed her ambrotypes and letters, and after all was ready, set fire to her clothing, (hanging in a wardrobe in her room,) and thus deliberately igniting herself, jumped into bed.—*Quitman (Ga.) Banner.*

The Washington Negotiations.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes as follows, under date of the 11th:—

"Since the departure of the Canadian delegation it has transpired that Sir Frederick Bruce is immensely pleased with the *denouement*.—His chief fear appears to have been that such trade facilities would have been accorded the British provinces as to build up an identity of interest, and thus weaken their attachment to and dependence on the home government. It is also suspected that our refusal to establish any equitable regulations for exchange of products will lead to confederation between the provinces for self-protection, and thus delay the operation of such natural laws as tend to their absorption by the United States. It is furthermore, coming to be understood that the prevailing objections to a just system of trade regulations between this country and Canada are more political than commercial, and are almost solely inspired by England's perfidious behaviour during the war. When time has softened this asperity and the commercial advantages of international trade are better understood, some reciprocity treaty will be a necessity."

Marshal Canrobert Reviewing the British Troops.—At Compiegne, some two or three years back, Marshal Canrobert related a fact which redounds to his credit. At a review of the British Army in the Crimea, the Duke of Cambridge, who was to have inspected the troops, observing the Field Marshal approaching with his staff, requested him to assist, and to take the right, whereupon the Marshal acquiesced. When they came to the drooping of the colors, Canrobert's blood thrilled in his veins at seeing the names of several of our victories over the French; however having undertaken the task of reviewing our troops he accomplished the arduous and painful duty imposed upon him, and went down the line without evincing the slightest emotion. When he related this incident there were several general officers present, some of whom ventured to expostulate. The Marshal said, "There is no use in expostulating and endeavoring to conceal the fact; but those victories inscribed upon the colors were won by British troops against us."—*Capt. Gronow's Last recollections.*

Heavy Debt.—When the debt which the American people have incurred in their efforts to subjugate the Southern Confederacy is spoken of, we are apt to forget, that, in addition to the general Federal debt, nearly three thousand millions, each of the States incurred large debts, the burdens of which they are called upon to bear by direct taxation. The following are the figures as furnished to the Committee on War debts: Maine, $13,600,000; New Hamshire, $18,800,000; Vermont, $8,700,000; Massachusetts, $24,000,000; Rhode Island, $6,500,000; Connecticut, $17,000,000; New York, $111,000,000; New Jersey, $6,700,000; Pennsylvania $54,000,000; Delaware, $1,100,000; Maryland, $8,000,000; West Virginia, $2,000,000; Ohio $65,000,000; Indiana, $2,500,000; Illinois, estimated, $3,000,000; Wisconsin, $12,200,00; Minnesota, $2,500,000; Missouri, $9,500,000; Kentucky, $16,000,000. An aggregate of $414,400,0001. It will be seen that the State war debt of Ohio is equal to that of Canada, and the State war debt of New York is over two-thirds more. These are some of the beauties of the war of subjugation.

The Titusville *Herald* says that "during the progress of a conflagration at Pithole, on the 6th, a very astonishing circumstance occurred. There are two water wells on the hillside, about fifty feet above Holliden street. Several parties were engaged in pumping water and throwing it upon the fire, when it was discovered that the flames were increased instead of diminished by the application. Upon examination it was found that one of the wells of water had been exhausted, and the pump was yielding a stream of pure oil. The operation was continued, and, when our informant left, the well was producing at the rate of 100 barrels per day.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times*, draws the following rose-colored picture of the state of Ireland:—"Ireland enters the year in 1866 in better circumstances and with brighter prospects than she experienced for many years. There is a steady improvement in the condition of the farmers, who receive good prices for their produce, and are enabled for the most part to meet their engagements with punctuality. There has been during the past year a considerable diminition in the number of small farmers, and the land is gradually passing into the hands of men who have the means of making it productive. There is no cry of distress from any part of the country.

The opposition to Confederation in Nova Scotia is wearing out, and some of the journals hitherto bitterly hostile are calling for another Convention to arrange terms of Union.—The anti-press probably begin to find out that the people are in advance of them and that it is not safe to persist longer in their opposition to that which the people recognize as the true policy for the British North American provinces.

The recently terrible shipping disaster continues the leading theme of English journals. The weather continues stormy. The steamer *London* which foundered at sea, was valued at £85,000 sterling, and her cargo was insured for £130,000 sterling.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

We gather from the German papers the following notices of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the future husband of Princess Helena:—

According to the *Gotha Almanac*, the highest authority on such matters, Prince Christian was born on the 22nd of January, 18—, so that during his stay at Osborne he has just celebrated his thirty fifth birthday. He is the second son of Duke Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who is still alive, but who has resigned in favor of his eldest son, Duke Fredrick. His early years were spent at the Castle of Augustenburg, in the island of Alsen, where the father possessed large estates, celebrated both for the fertility of their soil and the beauty of their scenery. No cloud at that time seemed to threaten the happiness of the Ducal family; and under Dr. Steffens, now Professor at the University of Basle, Prince Christian, with his brother and sisters, received a careful education. Danish was spoken in the Duke's family almost as much as German, and the young Prince soon acquired a mastery not only of these two languages but likewise of French and English. Political events, which from the year 1840 began to assume great importance in Schleswig-Holstein, were not allowed to interfere with the studies of the young princes, although they had to accompany their father to Schleswig whenever the meetings of the Estates required the presence of the Duke. In 1848, however, the quiet family circle of Augustenburg was broken up.—Prince Christian, though only seventeen years of age, followed the example of his older brother and served as a cavalry officer in the campaigns of 1848, 1849 and 1850. In 1852, when the Schleswig-Holstein army was delivered by Austria and Prussia, Prince Christian had to share the exile of his family. Together with his elder brother he went, in 1852, to the University of Bonn, where he attended chiefly the lectures of Dahlman and Moritz Arndt. It was here that Prince Christian met the young Prince of Prussia, who has ever since remained his faithful friend.

After leaving the University the two Princes of Schleswig-Holstein travelled for some time in France and Italy. At Rome, in particular, they made a protracted stay, and devoted themselves to the study of Roman antiquities, under the intelligent guidance of Dr Karl Lorentzen, the learned editor of *Vitruvius*. After their return to Germany, Prince Christian decided on entering the Prussian army. He first joined a regiment of Cuirassiers, and afterwards the Cuban regiment of Guards. Like his father, whose stud was one of the most famous in all Germany, Prince Christian soon became one of the leading members of the Jockey Club of Northern Germany. He even contributed to a sporting—or, as the Germans call it, hipp logical—journal, which was published under the title of *The Stour*.

In 1864 he again saw active service, and took part in the occupation of the Island of Alsen by the Prussians. When Count Bismarck, after defending at the Conference of London, the rights of Duke Frederick, concluded the Treaty of Vienna, and disclosed the ulterior objects of Prussia, or at all events his own policy, with regard to the Elbe Duchies, Prince Christian, although more of an officer than a politician, felt it due to his brother to resign his active service. He remained, however, a Prussian officer till the conduct of Gen Manteuffel, the Prussian Governor of Schleswig, towards his elder brother, and the approval of the conduct by the organs of Count Bismark, left him no choice but to send in his definite resignation. He is, therefore, no longer in the Prussian service, and, to judge from the remarks of certain official papers, his marriage with an English Princess is anything but welcome to those at present in authority at Berlin.—*Times.*

The Dog Act of last Session.

Among the number of laws assented to at last session of Parliament, perhaps that relating to dogs, and which is now in force, may be worthy of notice, especially to our farming readers. We therefore subjoin a synopsis:—

Clause I.—There shall be levied a tax of one dollar upon every dog.

II.—Assessors to ascertain the number of dogs and enter the same in a list, with the name of the owners, and the amount of tax.

III.—When required to do so by the assessor, the owner must deliver to the assessor a written description of every dog owned by the party applied to, under a penalty of $5. A false description will incur a like penalty.

IV.—Assessors to make out a duplicate of the dog lists with the name of owners and amount of tax. Collectors to be furnished with such lists signed by the Assessors, and Collectors are bound to levy the amounts.

V.—When the tax is collected the money is to be handed over by the collectors to the Clerk or Treasurer of the Municipality.

VI.—The money thus collected shall form a fund for the payment of damage done to sheep by dogs. The overplus to form part of the assets of the Munic pality.

VII.—The owner of any dog killing sheep to be held liable, even although he has had no notice of the propensity of his dog to kill sheep.

VIII.—The owner of any sheep or lamb killed by dogs may apply to two Justices of the Peace, who are to examine witnesses, and certify to the damage sustained.

IX.—Such certificate to be *prima facie* evidence in any suit the injured party may bring against the owner of the dog, provided the latter received notice of the case before being inquired into by the Justices of the Peace.

X.—If the injured party fail to discover the owner of the dog or dogs which the damage was done, he must make affidavit and leave the Justices certificate and affidavit with the Clerk of the Council, who is to lay the case before the Municipal Council at its next sitting.

XI.—If the Council be satisfied that the owner of the dog or dogs cannot be discovered they shall order the Treasurer to pay the damage from the "dog fund."

XII.—The injured party to repay the money back to the Municipality should he discover the owner of the dog, and recover damage from him for the injury done to the sheep.

XIII.—Any person may kill a dog which he sees chasing, worrying or wounding sheep, unless the dog be so employed by the permission of the owner of the sheep or his servant.

XIV.—On notice being given the owner or possessor of a dog doing damage to sheep, if notified of the fact, must kill or cause to be killed, the dog, within forty-eight hours after such notice has been given, or forfeit $2 50, and a further sum of $1 50 for every forty-eight hours thereafter, until the dog shall be killed, unless it can be proved that it was not in the power of the owner to kill the dog.

XV.—On complaint to the Clerk of the Municipality of any penalty imposed having been incurred, the Clerk shall sue in the name of his office for the penalty, and when recovered place it to the credit of the "dog fund."

XVI.—Persons having dogs twenty days in their possession to be deemed the owners thereof and held liable.

Watching the Frontier.—We take the following from the Niagara *Mail*: "We are pleased to know that the American government has taken the necessary precautions to put a stop to Fenian and other raids which may be attempted on this Province by giving instructions to the officers stationed at Fort Niagara to be on the alert and fire upon miscreants who may make any attempt at a raid on this side of the river. The other side of the river is regularly patrolled by efficient guards, and should any attempted raids take place the parties concerned will have a warm reception both back and front."

BIRTH.

At Peterborough, on the 21st instant, the wife of Mr. Charles Perry, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's brother, in the Township of Smith, on Friday, February 16th, by the Rev. E. R. Roberts, Mr. George Cochrane to Miss Margaret Quinn, both of the Township of Smith.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough, February 14, 1866.

Flour ₱ brl	$6	00	@ $8	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	00	@ 1	40
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	00	@ 1	15
Potatoes	0	30	@ 0	35
Barley ₱ bush	0	50	@ 0	55
Peas "	0	55	@ 0	60
Oats "	0	30	@ 0	32
Hay ₱ ton new	7	00	@ 8	00
Hides ₱ cwt	5	00	@ 5	25
Sheepskins	1	00	@ 1	50
Wool ₱ lb	0	35	@ 0	00
Beef ₱ cwt	5	00	@ 6	00
Pork ₱ cwt	7	50	@ 9	00
Eggs, per dozen	0	15	@ 0	15
Butter, ₱ lb	0	17	@ 0	19
Cordwood	1	50	@ 1	70
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@ 0	25

Heroes and England's Champion.—We hear that Heenan has again challenged England's Champion for a very heavy sum, but whether the challenge will be accepted or not we cannot say, negotiations are still pending, and should it come to a battle, our advice to all parties concerned is to be well supplied with the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," the finest thing for bruises out, it soon cures sprains, and flesh wounds, and relieves pain almost immediately. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

THE HORSE.

"Of the great number of animals under the control of man, the horse is unquestionably the most serviceable;" but is not strange that so many who own horses, and who are dependent on their labor for a living, should neglect to give them that care and attention which their own interests no less than the safety and comfort of the horse demands. The best medicine for horses is "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine;" of this there can be no doubt—it is safe and easily given.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine dealers. 4

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S. is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart.

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisement in another column
Peterboro, Feb. 22, 1865. 7-8m

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer.*

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pain in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.* The *Canadian Pain Destroyer* has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used *is well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore it is who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the tortuing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kemut, and Wm. Coulter—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Prescott, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence to its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.
Peterboro, February 24, 1865 7-4in

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.
For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

New Advertisements.

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Peterboro January, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, and against the lands and tenements which were of William Weller, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Weller in the hands of the said George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, in and to Lot No. 4, south of Hunter street and east of Water street, and Lot No. 4, north of Simcoe street and east of Water street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', February 20, 1866. 8

CRAYON DRAWING AND Wax Fruit and Flowers.

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stration's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs. Cause, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

GRAND BAZAAR

A BAZAAR, for the purpose of liquidating the debt still remaining upon St. JOHN'S CHURCH, Peterborough, will be held in the

TOWN HALL,

In the Town of Peterborough, commencing on

Tuesday, the 6th March next, and continuing on Wednesday and Thursday following.

A large number of useful articles will be offered for sale at moderate prices, including a quantity of Childrens Clothing, suitable for Spring and Summer wear; Ornaments of various kinds, Worked Chairs, Ottomans, &c.

A special Table will be reserved for Refreshments.

Admission 12½ cents. Bazaar to open each day at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Peterborough, February 21, 1866. 8

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG CANADIAN GENTLEMAN, of ample means and little to occupy his leisure time, wishes to correspond with one of the fair sex with a view to mutual improvement and finally matrimony must be accomplished and amiable and not more than twenty-two years of age. Money not required. Address, pre-paid,

HORACE DE VERE,
Peterboro' P. O

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1866. 7

Money to Lend AT 6 PER CENT.

THE undersigned will be glad to receive applications for money at above rate, on improved farm property.

T. M. FAIRFAIRN,
Barrister, &c

Peterboro', Feb. 12, 1866. 7

WANTED!

A GOOD BLACKSMITH who understands Ironing off Waggons and Carriages, and can make himself generally useful in custom work.

Liberal wages will be given.

ROBT. JOHNSTON,
Campbellford

Campbellford, Feb. 13, 1866. 7-2in

WANTED!

A FEMALE TEACHER for School Section No. 4 Galway, for the year 1866. A Roman Catholic preferred.

Apply—by letter to the Trustees of S. S. No. 4, Galway, Kinmount P. O; or personally to

JAMES COLLINS, } Trustees.
or
MICHAEL FLAHERTY, }

Galway, Feb. 12th, 1866. 3in*

Just Arrived at the Family Grocery!

A Fresh Supply of Wilton's English

EGG POWDER,

An excellent substitute for Eggs. Try it!

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George street.

Peterboro, Feb 14th, 1866. 4

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Pump makers, under the firm of J. Griffin & Co, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due by and to the firm will be settled by Jonathan Griffin, at Lakefield.

All parties who are in arrears to the late firm are requested to settle immediately and save costs.

JONATHAN GRIFFIN.
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Peterboro', Feb 1st, 1866. 6

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to engage in other business, offers for sale that well known establishment, the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. It is situated in a good location for business, being opposite the Town Hall, and stag leave the House, Daily for Colborne, and twice a week for Peterboro. House and Stables are in good repair. Title indisputable. For terms, &c, apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

J. A. JOHNSTON,
Norwood

Feb. 15th, 1866. 7*

CANADA PERMANENT
Building and Savings Society, OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c, have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more that usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT,
Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866. 6

☞ *The Publishers will give one of the elegantly bound volumes of "Good Words" or the "Sunday Magazine," or an additional copy, to any one who will furnish a Bookseller with FIVE new Subscribers' names for either of the undernoted Magazines.*

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

"Good Words are worth much and cost little."
—Herbert.

15½ CENTS A MONTH; $1.50 A YEAR.
Beautifully Illustrated.

GOOD WORDS,

Edited by Norman Macleod, D. D., one of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.
Profusely Illustrated.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE,

Edited by Thomas Guthrie, D. D., Author of *The Gospel in Ezkel, Speaking to the Heart, &c.*

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.
Illustrated.

THE ARGOSY,

A Magazine for the Fireside and the Journey.

Published by Alexander Strahan & Co., at 56 Ludgate Hill, London, England, and at 56 St. Peter street, Montreal.

For sale at all Book and News Stores throughout British North America.

Club terms on application at 56 St. Peter st., Montreal.

☞ Read the *Examiner's* monthly notices of these magazines.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

The following are a few of the Books that can be had at the

Examiner Book Store,

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.

Josephus—with plates
Morrison's Family Devotions
The Land and the Book
Wanderings over Bible Lands and Seas
Evenings at Home
Scott's Poetical Works—cloth & morocco
Byron's " "
Cowper's " "
Burns's " "
Elm Grange, a summer in the Country
Living for a purpose
Edgar Clifton or right and wrong
Happy stories for Happy hearts
Ralph Saunders
The Seven little Sisters
The long holidays
Eva and her play fellows
Roses and Thorns
The Ways of Pleasantness
Summer Gleanings
The Boy's handy book of Games
Four footed Favourites
Winter in Spitzbergen
Joyful Sunday Stories
The Knights of the red cross
Noble Dames of Ancient History
Good and Bad
Self taught Men
The Gravelyn Family
Adventures of seven-footed Foresters
Romantic Belinda
Scripture Stories for the Young
Moral and Religious Anecdotes
Poets and Poetry of the Bible
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church
Book of 1000 tales
Schoolberg-cotta Family
Diary of Kitty Treryllyan
Children's sayings
Lady's Manual of Fancy work
Young Woman's Friend
Every little Boy's Book
Family Walking Sticks
Gift Book for good little children
Byepaths of Biography
Meet for Heaven
Life in Heaven
Heaven our Home
The near and Heavenly Horizons
Fanny and Arthurs
Leaves from the Book of nature
Life in the Woods
The simwell Stories
Red Frank's or the Christians Panoply
The Triumphs of invention
Aids to Prayer
The Pathway of Promise
Personal Piety
The Sunday Evening Book
The Throne of Grace
Able to Save
Christian Love and Loyalty
Truth and Love
Florence and Henry
Pastoral Recollections
Olive Leaves
The Better Way
The Story of Joseph and his Brethren
The Orphans of Glenulva
The Giant Killer, or the Battle which all must fight
Home and its Associations
What shall I be
The Robber's Cave
A handy Book of Medical information
The busy hives around us
Corbett's advice to young men
Father's coming home
War and Peace
Friendly Lands and kindly words
Things to the Forest

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866.

VALENTINES

GO TO
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
BOOK STORE,
And buy your Valentines.

Peterboro', Feb. 6th, 1866. 6

Canada Farmer.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Canadian Farmer received at the Examiner Book Store at Club rates.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866.

CANADIAN ALMANACS FOR 1866,

Just received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 20, 1865.

Diaries for 1866

For sale by
GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, Dec. 1865.

HAMILTON Evening Times.

THE "TIMES" is issued every evening in time for the Mail going west on the Great Western Railway, and contains all the

Telegraphic Despatches,
Arrivals of Steamers,
New York Markets,
News of the Day,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

Enjoying a circulation of more than double any other paper published West of Toronto, it affords an excellent medium for Advertising.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION

$5 per year—$1.25 for three Months, in Advance.

The "Weekly Times,"

Containing 40 columns of reading matter, is issued every Thursday morning, and contains all the important news of the day—Editorials, Tales, Miscellaneous Matter, Markets, &c., &c.—and is mailed to subscribers at

$1 per annum, in advance.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is the BEST and CHEAPEST Family Paper published in Canada.

Address all letters, post-paid, to
E. C. STEWART, & Co.,
Proprietors of the *Evening Times*,
Hamilton, C. W.

Peterboro', Feb. 13, 1866. 7

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

SEVERAL BALES

NEWLY IMPORTED

Factory Cottons,

TO BE SOLD

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Just received at the

Montreal House.

ALSO,

A CASE OF CLOUDS!

at 2s 3d, 2s 6d, and 3s.

Peterborough, February 1, 1866.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st January, 1866.

Allen, Wm.
Anderson, John
Bartlet, Paul
Brock, Miss Frances C.
Conley, James
Clark, Mrs. Elizabeth
Curtis, Laurana
Cheney, James P.
Chambers, Samuel
Condon, Pat.
Duncan, Agnes W.
Drain, Miss Margaret
Dawson, Joshua
Dick, H.
Fogarty, John
Finn, Mrs. John
Flynn, William
Foley, Miss Hannah M.
Fraser, William
Fowler, James
Falls, William
Green, Robert
Gainy John
Gordon, Michael
Ingersoll, Isaac
Kelley Mrs. John (Blacksmith)
Kennedy, Mrs Sarah E.
Kempt, Robert
Lutes, N.
Lewond, M.
Leslie, Thomas
Martin, Wm H. S.
Montgomery, John
Morrow, David
Moncrief, William
Murney, Wm. H.
McFadden, C. E.
McCrea, Thomas
McIntosh, James
McLean, William
McFetish, James A.
Nesbitt, Henderson
Northcott, John
Nunan, Ellen
O'Brien, Thomas
Palmer, Alex.
Roach, Mrs. Catherine
Rahally, Thomas
Smith, Samuel
Smith, Joseph
Swan, Nicholas
Sedgwick, Thos.
Thwait, Metcalf
White, Mrs.
Wood, F. N.
Wilson, Sidney

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.

A Practical Business Education

Is the Great Demand of the Age.

This you can obtain for less money at the

LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE!

Actual Business Training is carried out to the fullest possible extent.

Four Offices are open for instruction in

TELEGRAPHING

Full Instruction in this art (both by paper and sound) is given to Commercial Students for Five Dollars, and to others for Ten Dollars.

Full Instruction in

PHONOGRAPHY

is daily given, by Mr. S. HUTCHINSON, late Reporter for Fowler & Wells, N. Y. The extra charge for this branch, to students, is only Two Dollars; and to others Five Dollars.

Scholarships for Commercial Course, $25.

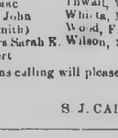
Instruction in

Drawing, Painting and Modelling,

To those who desire, is given for Two Dollars GOOD BOARD, with washing, is obtained for $4 50 per week.

For Circulars, or other information, address (post-paid)

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
6 London, C. W.



To FARMERS,

Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf

METROPOLITAN SALOON.

THE proprietor of the METROPOLITAN SALOON and RESTAURANT, under No. 1 and 2, Market Block, begs to announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he is prepared to serve all who may favor him with a call with everything in the line of Liquors, and Eatables in season.

Free Lunch every day from 10 to 11 a.m.

J. Y. ELLAS,
Proprietor.

Peterboro', Jan. 17th, 1866. 3

Railway! Railway!

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enabled to follow it.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;
PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.
CHINA and GLASSWARE;
200 Barrels of HERRING,
100 Bags of SALT,
100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Pease and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1865. 7

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS, And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS.

Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz.:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co.'s.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table CODFISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM, Potted Beef, STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49

MESS PORK FOR SALE.

100 BARRELS just received direct from Chicago.

Apply to
W. A. SCOTT.

Peterboro, Feb. 1, 1866- 5-3in

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 12th, 1865. 5)

WANTED.

STAVE BOLTS AND HEADING!

10,000 CORDS Elm or Oak Stave Bolts, 6,000 cords of Basswood Heading. To be delivered on the line of the Lindsay or Peterborough Railroad.

For further particulars apply to either James Chalmers or Charles Perry, at Peterboro.

Peterboro, Jan. 15th, 1866. 3

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836, Amalgamated 1862.

Capital	$10,000,000
Invested Funds	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada	230,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;
20 and 21 Poultry and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;
Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors.

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)
H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)
E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON,
Agent,

MARCH

1866

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866. No. 9.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c

With every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (M.) D. G. HATTON

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Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. ¶

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Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

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&c. &c. &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 2?, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

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FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices.

Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.

Losses settled promptly and in full.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Agent.

Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

Pens! Pens!

BARNARD'S Carbonized Mercantile Pens, just received and for sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S, No. 1, Market Block.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Battle of the Boyne

THIS excellent Painting is offered for sale by Messrs Graham & Stratton, Peterboro' at $2 each.

Peterboro', Oct. 4, 1865.

New Map

OF

Peterborough and Ashburnham.

THE undersigned beg to announce that their New Map of the Town of Peterboro' and of the Village of Ashburnham, is now complete and ready for publication.

This Map has been compiled with great care from the original registered plans and surveys, and its entire accuracy secured not only by those means, but by actual survey and careful admeasurement. In the two corporations named, not only is every Lot given and its subdivisions where divided, but the names of the owners, as contained in the last Assessment Roll, are neatly printed on each lot. All public buildings, manufactories, stores, and private residences, together with the existing and proposed railways, streets, mill-races, water-courses dams, bridges, &c, are laid down from actual measurement. The built-up portion of the town is so colored as to distinguish at a glance the materials used, whether of wood, stone or brick; while the whole is finished in a superior manner, so as to be both useful and ornamental, in securing which neither pains nor expense have been spared.

During the ensuing week, the undersigned will be prepared to receive the names of intending subscribers, at their office, Scott's Buildings. Early application is desired, as but a limited number of copies will be published.

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

Provincial Land Surveyors.

Peterborough, Dec. 6, 1865. 49.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed..... 6.00 p.m.
Express (night)..... 8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed..... 2.40 p.m.
Express (day)..... 9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Table.

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON ..... depart.	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction	7.	3.42
Waterdown	7.	3.57
Wellington Square	7.	4.07
Rioutte	8.28	4.25
Oakville	8.45	.....
Port Credit	9.05	.....
Mimico	9.30	5.00
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive		

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart.	1.30	7.15
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Rioutte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON ..... arrive	3.00	10.05

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.05, 5.30, 7.55, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.25 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40, 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.45, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIGBARD,

General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrives at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p. m.
April 17th 1865 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,

Proprietor

Norwood, August 10, 1863. 34

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GUARANTEE.—After a fair trial, if any purchaser does not regard the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in market, he can return it and have his money. It has taken many of the highest prizes—is less complicated than any other first class machine,—does a wider range of work without changing,—requires no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate machine.

N. B. Any Clergyman sending us two orders for Machines, shall receive one for himself as a present. The same proposition is extended to Professors and Teachers.

We have now completed our New Manufactory at a cost of some $200,000, including New Patents and important Improvements; and the object of the above proposition is to secure the immediate introduction of our improved machine into every town in the United States without incurring the great expense of a travelling agent.

This proposition cannot avail in towns occupied by our own agents.

Please send for descriptive Catalogue, with samples of sewing.

3 LUCIUS LYON, Sec'y.

EXAMINER

BOOK STORE

A LOT OF

FAMILY BIBLES,

RICHLY BOUND and beautifully illustrated, with the Commentaries of Henry and Scott.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

Poetry.

DREAMING.

Dreaming, dreaming, always dreaming,
Is the little child at play,
Dreaming all the world an Eden,
And this life a holiday,
Straws and shadows, birds and flowers,
While away our childhood's hours.

Dreaming, dreaming, ever dreaming,
Is the maiden full of glee,
Deeming all things for her pleasure
In the heavens and earth that be;
Till her idol—formed of clay—
Crumble one by one away.

Dreaming, dreaming, always dreaming,
Is the youth in ardent prime,
Chasing each seductive phantom,
Luring him from deeds sublime;
Till he finds her fancies—air,
And his pleasures false, though fair.

Dreaming, dreaming, looking backward
Through the narrowing links of years,
Sits the old man by the fireside,
Resting from life's hopes and fears;
Thinking of the struggles o'er,
And the unknown life before.

Dreaming—so, we all go dreaming,
On through childhood, youth, and age,
Meaning ever to awaken;
Yet through each succeeding stage
Gliding idly o'er life's stream,
Dreaming still the self same dream.

LIZZY BLOSSOM.

Literature.

STAPLEFORD GRANGE.

I heard the following narrative at a dinner party in a country-house about five miles from the place where the events referred to occurred, and it was related to me by the chief actress in it,—a pretty, lady-like girl of twenty, the daughter of the rector of the parish in which Stapleford Grange is situated. I had sprained my ankle in the morning, and instead of going in to dinner with the rest of the party, was made to lie on a sofa in the drawing-room; and it was after the ladies came in from the dining-room that pretty Cissy Miles, at her hostess's urgent request, related it to me. I give it, as nearly as I can remember, in her own words.

It was Saturday afternoon before Christmas day, nearly two years ago, when my six brothers, all younger than myself, and I were skating on our squire's fish-pond. We had been skating since dinner, and it was not till the wintry daylight was beginning to wane that the recollection gushed across me that I had entirely forgotten to do a commission my mother had given to me in the morning. This commission was to walk to the Grange, a big farm-house, and bespeak some geese for dinner on New Year's day. My mother had said decidedly, 'Those geese must be ordered to-day, Cissy,' so I knew that I should have to go; although the Grange was a mile off, although it was very cold, and darkness was coming on, and although I was terribly afraid of a big black dog which was chained up just in front of the Grange back door.

'Who'll go with me to the Grange?' I called out quickly, as this remembrance occurred to me, sitting down and beginning to unstrap my skates. 'I've forgotten all about the geese, and mamma said I was to order them to-day.'

No one answered. The next day was Sunday, and it might thaw before Monday. Every boy, big or little seemed laudably desirous of making the most of pits at opportunities.

'I daren't go myself,' I called out in a pathetic tone; 'it would be quite dark before I got home again.'

'Tell the truth, Cis,' called out Charlie, a quick, good-natured boy of fifteen, 'and say you're afraid of Jip. Never mind, I'll come with you if you must go.' And he joined me on the bank, and proceeded to take off his skates.

'What'll you bet, Jim,' he called out during this operation, 'that we ain't at home by a quarter to five? It's exactly four now.'

'A bob,' was the answer, as Jim whirled by.

'Done; and remember you dub up.—Now, Cis, come along, and I can tell you you'll have to run.'

Thanks to all my brothers, I was a pretty good runner, and we sped across the squire's fields, and through the narrow lane towards the Grange as fast as possible. When we got to the last field, which joined the farm yard, we slackened our pace a little, and when we got into the big court-yard itself we were walking almost slowly.

'How dreadfully lonely it looks, Charlie,' I said, almost with a shiver at the desolate aspect of the place which had been a grand gentleman's house forty years ago, but had been suffered to fall almost into ruins. 'I am glad I'm not Mrs. Johnson, particularly as she has no children, nor anybody to keep her company when Mr. Johnson is away.

'Well, don't you stop and prose to her for ever such a time, Cis, do you hear?' returned Charlie, good-humoredly. 'I want that bob of Jim's, and we've only five-and-twenty minutes to do the jaw, and get home in.'

'All right,' I said, and we went up to the back door.

I must try and describe a little of the geography of the Grange now.

The court-yard was a big square place, much bigger than farm yards usually are, and it must have been an imposing entrance in the old gone by days. There were two entrances to it, the one we had come in by, leading to our village, the other exactly opposite on the other side of the court-yard leading over a quarter of a mile of fields into the road to our market town of D. To the left hand of the court-yard was a long straight line of what had once been stables, but were now farm-buildings; and to the right, the north side—a long straight line also—of the house itself.

The front door, which was exactly in the middle of the straight line, and which was flanked on either side by several windows was now never opened; but the back door, which was the entry to a little bit of a building standing back from the line of the house, and which looked almost as if it had been stuck on to the big square mansion as an afterthought, was on this Saturday afternoon standing a little ajar.

Jip did not greet us with his usual noisy welcome, and there was no sound of any sort about the place except the gabbling of some turkeys in the rear of the farm-buildings. I don't know that I felt any particular fear, but as we followed the path under the shadow of the old elm trees to the half-open door, a sort of oppressed feeling came over me, indeed I suppose, by the utter silence of the place, and I felt almost as if Jip's bark would have been a welcome sound. We went up and knocked at the door, and when I turned round, I observed that Jip's kennel, which stood exactly opposite, in a line with the front of the house, was empty.

'Where can Jip be?' I said; 'I thought they never let him loose;' and I walked forward a few steps, and became aware that the dog's chain and collar were lying beside the kennel. I stood for a moment or two wondering, whilst Charlie, getting impatient at Mrs. Johnson's non appearance, knocked again at the door. Suddenly, some marks on the flagged pathway in front of the kennel arrested my attention, and upon stooping down to look more closely, I saw that they were—drops and smears of blood.

I raised myself in sudden terror, and called Charlie; and when he came to my side and examined the pathway, we found that there was a bloody trail up to the door.

'What can it be, Charlie?' I said in a whisper.

'I don't know,' Charlie returned, thoughtfully; 'poor Jip come to grief, perhaps. It's odd Mrs. Johnson doesn't come; I think I'll go on a voyage of discovery; stay here till I come back;' and he pushed the door further open.

'No let me go too,' I said, hastily, half frightened. I am a coward at the sight of blood.

'Well! don't make a row then;' and we entered the little passage together.

On the left hand was the kitchen door, which was shut; and I observed that Charlie hesitated for a moment before he put out his hand to open it. Only for a moment though; then he unlatched the door and the bright farm kitchen was before us.

There was a big blazing fire in the grate, which showed that on the table the tea-things were set for tea; the kettle was fussing away merrily, and some tea-cakes stood to keep warm a low stand before the fire. Everything looked snug and cosey. Evidently Mrs. Johnson had prepared everything ready for tea when the farmer should return from D. market; and was now gone up stairs to 'clean' herself.

I had time to make all these observations, over Charlie's shoulder, before he gave a sudden start, and strode with a low exclamation to a bundle of clothes which lay at the further and darker side of the kitchen, on the smooth stone floor. A bundle of clothes it looked like with Jip, lying asleep beside it in a very strange attitude.

I shall never forget the horror of the next moment. Huddled up, evidently in the attitude in which she had fallen, lay Mrs. Johnson, with a gaping wound across her throat, from which the blood was still trickling, and Jip, with a large pool of blood near his head, lay dead beside her.

I stood for a moment, too paralyzed with horror,—such intense, thrilling horror, that only any one who has experienced such a feeling can understand it,—and then, with a low scream I sank on the floor, and put up my hand to try and hide the horrible sight.

'Hush!' whispered Charlie, sternly, taking hold of my hands, and forcibly dragging me on my feet again; 'you must not make a sound. Whoever has done this can't be far off; you must run home, Cissy, as hard as ever you can. Come!'

He dragged me to the floor, and then I turned sick all over, and tumbled down again. I felt as if I *could* not stir another step.

'It's no use, Charlie, I can't stir,' I said. 'Leave me and go without me.'

'Nonsense! Try again.'

I tried again, but it was no use; my legs positively would not move, and precious time was being wasted.

'You fool! Charlie said, bitterly and passionately. 'How was a boy of fifteen to understand a woman's weakness? Then I must leave you. It's Johnson's money they no doubt want. They wouldn't murder if they could help it, and Johnson will be back directly.'

'Yes, yes. Go,' I said, understanding that he wanted to fetch help before the farmer came. 'I will hide somewhere.'

'In the kennel there,' he said, looking round quickly; 'and don't stir.'

He pushed me into poor murdered Jip's kennel, and then he disappeared, and I was left alone in the gathering darkness with those two prostrate forms on the kitchen floor as my company, and perhaps the murderers close at hand.

I combated the faint feeling by pinching my arms and sticking pins into them, and after a little judicious fortune of this sort, the sick feeling went off, and I could think again. 'I will take off my boots,' I thought, after a moment. 'They make such a noise, and I may have to move,' for already a glimmering plan had rushed across my brain of how I might warn Johnson. So I rose a little from my crouching position, unlocked them, and slipped them off. I had barely done this, when I heard the sound of voices, and the sick trembling feeling came on so strongly, that the pin fortune had to be again applied. In another minute three men came out of the back door, and I could distinctly hear every word of their conversation.

'He's late, I think,' said one. 'If he doesn't come soon we must go, that girl 'ill be home soon. I heard the old woman tell her not to stop.'

'What's it signify?' said another 'We can soon stop her mouth.'

'It isn't worth so much blood, Dick,' said the third. 'We've only got fifty pound by this, and the farmer 'ill not have more.'

'He ought to be coming by now,' said the first, anxiously coming a step or two nearer the kennel. 'Hallo! What's that?'

The tone made me turn sick again. Had Charlie found help already? No. The three men were standing close to the kennel, and during the moments silence that followed the man's exclamation, I remembered that I had dropped my muff I tried to stop the hard quick thumping of my heart, which I felt certain they must hear and then, as if fascinated, I raised my head from my knees,—for till that moment I had been crouching at the farthest end of the kennel,—and saw a hairy, fierce looking face glaring in at the entrance of my hiding-place. I tried not to scream, and I succeeded; but in another moment. I should have fainted if the face had not been taken away. To my utter amazement, as the face disappeared, its owner said,—

'I thought some one might be hiding. That's a lady's trumpery. What can it mean?'

Evidently I had not been seen, thanks to my dark dress and the gathering twilight. I breathed freely now; unless something very unforeseen occurred, I was safe.

'Some one has been, and has dropped it,' a voice said quickly. 'That's all on account of your cursed foolery. Dick,' it went on angerly. 'Why couldn't you stop at the door, as I told you!'

'Well, let's do something now,' the third said, anxiously, 'or we shall be hearing some one here.'

The three men then went back into the house again, and I could hear them speaking in low tones; presently the voices grew louder, and they were evidently quarreling. In another minute they came out again, and from what I could hear, they began to search in the farm-buildings and outhouses for the owner of the stuff.

'There's no one here,' at last one called out. 'They must have gone away again. Go to the gate, Bill, and see if anybody is that way.'

After a moment, Bill returned to the other two, who were now standing talking in low whispers at the back of the kennel, and said: 'No there's no one coming.' And my heart sank as I thought how long it would be before succor could arrive.

'He fellows late,' one of the others said, after a minute or two; 'but we had better be on the watch now. Mind, both of you, that he's down from his gig before he sees us.

They walked away along the line of house toward the other entrance by which Mr. Johnson would come; and I, thinking they had gone to take up their hiding places put my head cautiously out of the mouth of the kennel, and looked around.

Surely I could reach the house without being seen, I thought, and if I could but reach the big ruinous drawing-room which commanded a view of the fields the farmer would cross, I might be able to warn him back from the fate which awaited him. I *must* warn him if I could; it was too horrible that another murder should be done.

I was out of the kennel and in the kitchen, before I recollected that I should have to pass close to the murdered woman before I could gain the door leading into the hall, which I must cross to gain the drawing-room. I shuddered as I passed the table and drew to the horrible scene; but to my utter surprise and no little terror, Mrs. Johnson had vanished! the dark gleaming pool of blood and the dead dog was still there, but the huddled up bundle of clothes was gone.

What had they done with it? In spite of the urgent necessity there was for immediate action, I stood motionless for a minute hesitating to cross the dimly lighted hall. Suppose it should be there. I had never seen death before, and the thought of again seeing the dead woman looking so ghastly and horrible with that great gaping wound across her throat, was at that moment more terrible to me than than the thought of her murderer's return.

Whilst I stood hesitating, a shadow passed across the first window, and, looking up quickly, to my horror I saw the three men in another moment pass the second window.

I had no time for thought. In another minute they would be in the kitchen. I turned and fled down the passage and across the hall, rushing into the first open door which happened to be the drawing-room door, and instinctively half closed it behind me as I had found it. Then I glanced wildly round the bare empty room in search of shelter. There was not a particle of furniture in the room, and it was quite empty except for some apples on the floor, and a few empty empty hampers and sacks at the farther end. How could I hide?

I heard the footsteps crossing the hall, and then, as they came nearer, with the feeling of desperation I sped noiselessly across the room, laid down flat behind the hampers, and, as the door opened, threw an empty sack over me. I felt I *must* be discovered, for my head was totally uncovered; and I watched them fascinated, breathless from intense terror. They walked to the window, saying, 'We shall see better here,' and looked out, presently all exclaiming together, 'He's coming now; that black spot over there'; and without glancing in my direction, they left the room again. I was safe, but what could I do to save the farmer? Surely Charlie must be coming with help now, but would he be in time? I must try and save him, was the conviction that impressed itself upon me in a lightning thought, and as it crossed my brain I sprang to the window. All thought of self vanished then with the urgency of what I had to do. I was only eager—nervously, frantically eager—to save the farmer's life,

They say that mad people can do things which seem impossible to sane ones, and I must have been quite mad with terror and fright for the next few minutes.

Seven feet below me, stretching down the slope of the hill, was the garden now lying in long ploughed ridges, with the frozen snow on the top of each of them, and at the bottom of the garden was a stone wall four feet high. Beyond this, as far as the eye could reach, extended the snow-covered fields, and coming along the cart-road to the left was Mr. Johnson in his gig.

I threw open the window, making noise enough to alarm the men if they heard it, and sprang on to the window-ledge, and then, tearing off my jacket threw it on the ground, and, shutting my eyes, jumped down. The high jump hurt my wrists and uncovered feet dreadfully, but I dare not stop a moment. I rushed down the garden, tumbled two or three times in my progress, and when I came to the wall scrambled over it head-foremost The farmer was just opening the field I was in, and I made straight towards, trying to call out. But I could not utter a word; so I flew across the snow, dashed through the brook, careless that the bridge was a few feet farther down, and when I rushed up to Mr. Johnson's side, I threw up my arms and shrieked out 'Murder!' just as a loud report rang out through the frosty air, and I fell forward on my face.

'And were you hurt?' I asked as she paused.

'Yes, a little. Look here is the scar;' and she raised the flowing fold of tarlatane from her soft white arm, and pointed to a white oval scar. 'I was ill for several weeks afterwards, but Dr. B. said it was from fright, not from the shot. They told me subsequently, that just as I must have reached the farmer, the man Charlie had fetched entered the farm-yard at the other side, and took the murderers unawares; but one of them who was behind a tree near the outer gate, had just caught sight of me, and had fired in revenge, and they said that if I had not thrown my arms forward, I should perhaps have been killed.'

'And Mrs Johnson?' I asked.

The girl's face became very grave.

'She was quite dead. The men had put her under the dresser, which explains why I did not see her as I passed through the kitchen, and the poor husband went away directly afterwards. The whole house is uninhabited now. Nobody will live there and of course it is said to be haunted. I have never been there since that day, and I think I shall never dare to go there again.

The girl stopped, for the gentlemen had just come in from the dining room, and one, tall and black-bearded, who had been pointed out to me, by my hostess, as the Squire of Stapleford, and Cicely Miles's betrothed, now came up to her, an I laying his hand on her white shoulder with an air of possession, said tenderly, 'What makes you look so flushed, Cissy? Have you been transgressing again?'

'Yes, Robert. Mrs. Saunders asked me to tell Mr. Dacre,' she answered.

'And you will be ill for a week in consequence. I shall ask Mr. Dacre to write the story, to save another repetition of it. You know we wish you to forget all about it, dearest.'

'It was too horrible for that,' she said simply. And then the squire turned to me and made the request, of which this tale is the fulfilment.

Execution in Cleveland.

EXTRAORDINARY AND IMPIOUS SPEECH ON THE GALLOWS!

On Friday last, John W. Hughes, a native of the Isle of Man, was hanged at Cleveland for the murder of a young woman named Pamzen Parsons. Hughes was formerly connected in a medical capacity with the British army and served during the Crimea campaign. When the war broke out in America he served as a regimental surgeon. He obtained leave of absence 1864 for the purpose of visiting his son, who was sick in Cleveland. On returning to his home he found that his wife had fallen into disreputable habits. The effect of this discovery was to cause him to drink to excess. In one of these orgies he fell in with the deceased, and an all out love sprung up between them. This continued until the father of the girl hearing of it, ordered Hughes from the house, and the girl herself avoided him.

In August last Hughes, meeting her on the road, endeavoured to obtain a private interview with her, but she tried to escape from him, when he drew a revolver and shot her twice in the head, causing death. Hughes was arrested, tried and convicted, and up to the time of his execution bore his imprisonment with singular fortitude. He endeavoured, however, in order to avoid the shame of a public execution, to commit suicide by taking a dose of morphine. He had previously eaten some oyster soup and the milk in it served as an antidote, so that the poison did not have the expected effect. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, but attributed his crime to the use of liquor. On the morning of his death he met a deputation of the Mans Benevolent Society of Cleveland, and making a speech to them said that he was impelled to the act by evil spirits during a fit of intoxication, and he added that he had in early life every advantage and wealth, education and position could give. Upon the scaffold the unhappy man delivered a speech of a very singular character. We give the following portions of it:—

"MY FRIENDS,—This is indeed a sad fate I would wish you to remember it, not as an example, but as the acme of human justice. Do you suppose that for a moment I think that the law of man is just in taking my life? No; man's law is but the law of a murderer like me. Who has made that law? Moses. And who was he? The greatest murderer we ever heard of. Look in the second chapter of Numbers and you will find some examples of murder, with premeditation, and purpose, and deliberation all combined in Moses in taking the life of an Egyptian, and then he comes out and proclaims himself a priest, prophet, and king, and by his law I suffer, and every other murderer. I will admit that life is dear to all and ought to be protected.—But if a man takes the life of another it is the greater madness to retaliate upon him in this manner. If the people of Bedford had taken my life at the time I committed that awful deed, I would have said, that is natures law and comes from the heart; but when, after six months of preparation and deliberation over the matter by the official position, I say then, they murder—they murder. Gentlemen, what is the advantage to society to take my life or any man's in comparison to employing him for the rest of his days in some useful employment? If J. W. Hughes has any ability for anything, then keep him in confinement and employ him in useful labor and make a good man of him, and and turn him out a reformed man, and give him an opportunity to atone for all the evil he may have done society. This death penalty is ridiculous, and if you will consider over it you will find it is wrong. One life is as good as another. What advantage is it to take my life? None. Is it not an example to deter others from the crime? Did I remember this in that wild, mad fit of drunkenness? No; I don't remember it to this hour. Yet it is the law, and we must abide by it—the law of man, but not of God, I am convinced of it. For six months now I have had every sect of religion to visit me, and they come in to tell me which is the way to heaven. Do I believe them? No!—What is man's way to heaven? The same as his way on earth. Do unto others as we wish to be done to. I have thought it all over fully and conscientously, and have concluded that my life to another would will be the same as in this, with the difference that there all will be pure. I have considered this over for six months, and intended to give my own life up to my exit out of the world. I intended to take my own life, but did not succeed. I took enough to take me out of the world, but it is the great Spirit's will that I did not, and I have not done it. Since I have been in this prison I have had every sect of religion visit me. You cannot tell me one that I have not had to talk to me: I argued with them on all their opinions and learned all the secrets of their heart on the matters of salvation, and dare I deny them!—No I have talked with my spiritual adviser not because I believe as he does. I love him as a father, but at the same time my mind is not his mind. I don't believe to-day—God forgive me if I say anything wrong—that Jesus Christ was the Son of God. My anatomical knowledge and everything says that the Immaculate Conception is not right. It is against nature and philosophy. It is against human nature. I believe that no purer spirit, no better man ever lived on earth, than Jesus Christ, and that in the spirit world he is next to the great Creator himself—as far as we know. At the same time I will own my experience tells what I know in my own soul. I know from my own experience that there is communion with those who have departed from this life. I am to-day about to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, but at the same time am sure I shall be with you after the execution as I am now. I don't believe in spiritualism particularly, because I have never seen any mediums, nor have I ever seen the indications of them At the same time every creature, I don't care who he is, will know that at some time in his life he has been influenced by some peculiar idea or sentiment he never would have thought of himself. So far as I know, I believe the doctrines of Spiritualism. I thank my spiritual adviser who has spoken to me in relation to heaven and the sufferings of Jesus Christ, and I believe in him as a mediator, but I don't believe in His miraculous birth. I believe in Him who is the purest man and the purest spirit that ever ascended on high. And I have taken the advice and counsel of Mr. Toone as a friend and father. He came here in a moral way to reform every one, and he laid such a foundation in my mind that I have finally taken the belief I now have given. If I thought for a moment but I was going to brimstone and hell and that kind of thing for all eternity, I should fear; or did I think I was going to heaven to sit there for all eternity, and nothing but sing, I should be a fool. They can kill this body but they cannot kill this soul. This soul soars aloft to the Great Being that gave it being. It has its work to do, and I believe this moment that I shall be as much here after this execution, as now, before it I believe I am here. I go, gentlemen, not to the land of perdition, but to the land of progression, and while I admit the justice of the law of Ohio, to-day I say it is foolish and vain. And if you should say to me that because the rope goes around my neck and chokes me to death that it is going to prevent any crime, I say it is foolish and vain, for in the condition in which John W. Hughes was when he committed this crime, no example on earth would prevent any man from doing just as he did. I submit to the law of the land, believing it is a cruel murder to take my life. From the time I fired that pistol up to this hour, I don't remember the firing of that pistol. Do you think all the examples on earth would have prevented any man in that condition from doing as I did? No, it is a mistake. No, I hope my example will not be remembered as an example of the death penalty, but for the folly of it. Gentlemen, good bye."

FENIANISM IN IRELAND.

The Dublin police, on the 1st instant, seized, in the building formerly used as a stable in Longford Lane, nearly 200 pikes, and about 300 incomplete pike handles. Small seizures of arms are also reported in private houses.

An influential meeting was held in Dublin on the 1st. The Marquis of Downshire presided. Resolutions were passed declaring that the Fenian conspiracy had produced a feeling of well-founded alarm, and that it was the duty of the Government to use the most effective measures to crush it, and afford full protection to loyal well-disposed citizens. Another resolution calls on the Government to increase the military force in Ireland. Both were passed unanimously.

On the evening of the 31st ult., during the progress of the Lord Lieutenant's drawing-room, several troops of cavalry were placed in various parts of the city. The military paraded the streets and the picquets were doubled. The Fenians, however, did not assemble, as was expected, and the crowd at the castle gates during the drawing-room was peaceable.—Another batch of 900 soldiers passed through Liverpool on the 2nd for Dublin.

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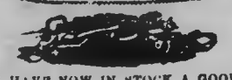

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A FEW SETS OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH WARRANTED PLANES

Have been just received.

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SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW,

George Street, Peterborough
December 6, 1865. 49

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hard Hauls!—I. Robinson & Co.
Bricks for Sale—Margaret Blackstock.
Dissolution of Partnership—Lemay & Turcot.
English and Canadian Tweeds—F. Lemay.
Auction Sale of Real Estate—J. A. Jones.
Auction Sale of Pew in St. John's Church—A. McNeil.
Masonic—Charles Cameron.
Lakefield Petroleum Co.—R. Casement.
School Book Depot—Graham & Stratton.
List of Letters—S. J. Carver.
Inventions Act of 1864—George Emery.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866.

Government Buildings—Arbitration.

For some months back, an arbitration has been sitting on the claims of the contractors for money alleged to be due them. The troubles seem to arise out of extra work and out of orders to stop the work. The building originally was to be erected for $278.810, the contractors agreeing to pay $200 per week for every week after the time for completion, until completed. The government, however, afterwards required work to be done not contemplated in the contract. It appears from evidence that the work was contracted for at 36 per cent below what it could be done for. The total amount of claims as set forth by the contractors is set down at $668.065. According to the evidence of Mr. Scott, a government architect, the whole cost should be $440.362. It is contended that the whole work would cost about $385 800; and they have been paid about $511.000. If this is so the contractors have made a nice little sum out of it. The matter is not yet decided.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

This remarkable man is again attracting public attention, and especially the attention of the people of the United States. For some time there has appeared a difference of opinion in reference to the manner of dealing with the South. The ultra party of the North are unwilling to admit the representative of the Southern States into the position they occupied before the rebellion. The President thinks that the Rebellion is over, the South beaten, and forced to submit.—They have taken, or are ready to swear allegiance to the general government, and President Johnson then thinks that they should be reinstated; and the people of the United States will agree with the President. If ever there is to be a re union it must be by mildness and forbearance on the part of the North or they will have a second rebellion greater than the first.

The great point where the difficulty of opinion came to a crisis was lately in the President vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. From what we can gather from our exchanges, it appears this Bill was alone to establish a system of quasi military rule in matters that would affect the Freedmen. This the President would not consent to, and would not allow the Bill to become law. It was afterwards sought to make it law over the will of the President, by a two-third vote, but this failed. This will produce a chasm between him and the party who elected him, and may throw him back on the opposition. Be this as it may, he has shown his pluck, and in the end will be admired for it. He has also been making speeches to the people, and salutes of 36 guns have been fired in his honour in various States.

Lumber.

This is one of the articles that was admitted into the American market duty free under the Treaty. After the abrogation of the treaty, March 17th, a duty will be imposed. This it was thought would injure the trade. The Hamilton *Spectator* says that contracts are being made for Canadian lumber at Canadian ports at $11.25, while last year it was not higher than $10. Thus we find the Americans are willing to pay for the lumber and pay the duty too.

Otonabee.

We learn that the electors of the Township of Otonabee repealed the Dunkin By-law of last year. 22 voted for the repealing By-law, 6 voted against it.

The regular quarterly Committee meeting of the Peterborough Auxiliary Bible Society, will be held in Col. Hautain's office, on Monday, the 5th March, 1866, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Some time ago, we published a short extract from the *Montreal Witness*, in reference to some unkind treatment reported to have been suffered by some one (name not then given) at the hand of a wealthy citizen of Bobcaygeon. We felt persuaded at the time that the whole affair was a fabrication—entirely false; but we thought best to let some one more conversant with Bobcaygeon affairs than we are, contradict it. Mr. Boyd's letter in to-day's issue fully warrants the conclusion we then had come to. In fact, every one who knows Mr. Boyd, will agree with us in saying that he would not be guilty of ill-treating any one. This falsehood, however, must have been concocted to array different religious sects against each other, a course that should be frowned down by *Le Canadien* and every respectable journalist. Mr. Boyd, however, has still many Roman Catholics in his employment; why do they not speak out, if ill-treated? We have no doubt but they are as well treated as Protestants—perhaps better.

TOWN COUNCIL.

There was a meeting of the Council on Monday evening. The great matter for discussion was the proposed License By-law. The Taverns were well represented on the occasion, and obtained their desires—Tavern License is to be as last year. The debate fully equaled any thing of by gone days. The Chairman took the anomalous course that was taken to carry the Rail road By-law, viz., to vote after the rest of the council had voted. This one Legislators never accontemned, as they provided for any case of a tie by declaring that question negatived. The words of the statute are.—"The head of the Council or the Presiding officer or chairman of *any meeting* of any Council, may vote *with* the members on all questions, and any question on which there is an equality of votes shall be deemed to be negatived,"—22d vic. Cap. 54, Sec. 147.

Two important By-laws have been carried, lately, or thus violating the law, the Chairman voting *after* the members had voted. It is useless to say that the Chairman can vote if he but votes with the yeas—for that may produce a tie, and consequently lose the question, as far as the side he voted in is concerned, for if there are 5 yeas and 6 nays the question is lost—if the Chairman votes yea he produces a tie, and the question is lost, and, *vice versa* his vote will be useless. The fact is, that the Chairman cannot vote unless he votes when the members do—and it is a wise provision in the law to prevent a Chairman going with the strong party, wherever he should vote on the merits of the question. Let us hope that the Chairman in future will understand his duty and privilege and while performing the one—exercise the other, but let us have no shirking the matter, by any subterfuges.

At the importunate request of a correspondent from the country, we have inserted his communication. We wish, however, that every one desirous of corresponding through the press, would try and keep within half a column, unless on very important subjects. Our correspondent, "A young man from the country," is peculiarly serious and goes away from the point, especially in his reference to the opinions of others. His reference to the "civil rights" matter of Mr. Edwards, our correspondent, does not go far enough. He talks about many not "being capable of exercising these civil rights."—Mr. Edwards understands the people of Canada well; he fully knows the "incapacity of the many" for many things, and he desires to see them educated, as do all who spoke at the late Convention. But very few, we would say not *one* of the speakers believed that mere book learning will ever do away with crime. Mr. Scanlon also went for education, but would not wish to have a law that will never be enforced. He would educate all, if he could; but would only compel the vagrant to go to a training institution; not merely to a Common School, but to a Reformatory, where he would be separated from vice and the vicious, and receive a *moral* and intellectual training.

Our correspondent talks about drunkenness causing this disregard of family, children, regard for civil right, and much more. We would ask, why does not our government enact a law to compel men to be sober—since drunkenness is the root of the evil? This would meet the views of Mr. Edwards, Mr. Scranton, and a host of others, provided it can be enforced, but why create a disrespect for law—by enacting laws that no one intends to obey; nor would the advocates become the guardians of the erroneous system—not one of them.

We inserted his letter at his most earnest request, contrary to our first intentions, but we had to omit a part which we considered too personal. Should our correspondent write again, we urge that he confine himself to the matter at issue.

UNION SCHOOL MATTERS.

In our last issue we gave a synopsis of the Report of the School for the past year which so far as we are conscerned we believe to be substantially correct. The accounts have been kept by Mr. O'Beirne, a gentleman whose integrity none will impugn, no matter how they may differ from him on other matters. The Auditors also have examined the accounts and declared them correct, &c, which is a further guarantee of the truthfulness of the statements as far as money matters is concerned. In comparing them we found no material error. We thought that there were expenses under headings that, although theoretically correct, was not literally so. This we still think.—Yet this does not in any way impugn the correctness of the figures.

As we published the synopsis of the report, we felt ourselves called upon to make the above remarks, as there appears to be a little unnecessary quibbling concerning what has been published. When the public, however, learn the name of the author, they will draw their own conclusions concerning the motives that induced the deliberated queries.

We took the trouble of going to the Union School, on Monday, and of spending several hours in taking down the attendance at the Grammar School for the past year, and also of taking an account of the fees that should have been collected by the Principal. We also went to the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. O'Beirne, and he kindly showed us the monthly reports of attendance, and fees which we compared with the accounts of the regular register of the pupils kept by the Principal; and on comparison found no material difference. The only difference being in January, June and December, all months during which pupils attend, very often only a part, and have to be allowed abatement. The whole difference amounted to $2, and to explained this we find that some pupils had paid only five cents for some months, and others sixty-five cents, these having attended but a part of the month, so charged and paid for.

We further found the names of several from the girls Division who go up for lessons in Latin, as well as other subjects and these only pay (in the 5th Division) 25 cents per month; yet with the consent of the Grammar School Inspector these names were enrolled on the Grammar School Register. On enquiry from the members of the Board, this was found to be the case, with the consent of the Board also; and if the word *average*, an error in copying no doubt, be read *total*, the whole apparent difficulty can be easily explained.

Since writing the above we have received a note from Mr. O'Beirne, stating that during the year one bad dollar was received—thus bringing down the apparent discrepancy to one dollar. And this, do doubt, could be explained very easily; there is not a merchant in Town who might not make such a mistake.

There is a prevalent error of opinion concerning the apportionment of Government grants to Grammar Schools that it would be well for the people to note. Many suppose that the apportionment was according to attendance, but this is not the case. All the money is apportioned to the counties according to *population*, hence has had nothing to do with attendance. The Senior Grammar School of the county receives first $400, if the attendance averages ten pupils; if the attendance averaged 40 it would receive the same sum. The Junior Grammar Schools receive $200, if our memory serves us right. The balance is divided according to regulations provided by the Council of Public Instructions, and will no doubt be on equitable terms. Under the new Grammar School Act, the apportionment will be according to attendance.

All the fizzle about corruption will be seen to have no foundation except in the mind of an old Teacher who feels sore over his dismissal, and now wishes to vent his enmity on the Principal, and on one or two members of the Board who took sides with the Principal. He should go to Toronto and persecute Professor Young also. Why pour out his wrath all on one or two? The whole Board should suffer. He is trying to be dog in manger, he could not remain in the Union School and he would, therefore, not allow any one else to do so in peace, especially if such person or persons ever said a word against him.

It would, however, be more satisfactory if the Board would give a full annual report. They are not bound to publish it in a newspaper, yet such would be acceptable to the people. The accounts are, it is true, in the hands of Mr. O'Beirne, who will take pleasure in explaining them to any one who really desires information. Yet if the people desire to have them published, they might be gratified; they foot the bill.

The following is the attendance of pupils at the Grammar School, for the year and months indicated:—

1865.	Boys.	Girls.
January	23	11
February	19	11
March	23	11
April	23	10
May	24	15
June	24	12
August	6	6
September	22	6
October	21	6
November	22	6
December	21	6

The Churchman's Family Magazine.

This Magazine, for the month of February, has just been received. The contents are:—Oxford Story, Innocent's Day, One Thousand and Sixty-five, On the Baalim and Phœnician Worship, Sketches in the Desert, On the Indiscreet Silence of Folly, Coming Lemenades, The Church in Norway, Bishop Hall, The English Seneca, Benefit Societies and Village Schools, The Parable of the Widows, Our Clerical Club. The present number equals the others in interesting matter. For sale by Chewett & Co., Toronto, also by Graham & Scranton, Peterborough.

Sergeant McDowell again.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Sergeant McDowell, of Toronto notoriety, also for the arrest of Detective Mack. They are implicated in the Galt Bank robbery, also as being intimates of several burglars and rowdies. The Sergeant cannot be found, Mack allowed himself to be taken.

Personal.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that Mr. George Burnham, son of the Rev. Mark Burnham, has succeeded in passing a highly creditable examination as a Doctor of Medicine at Bellevue Medical College, New York. He was, we believe, a pupil of Dr. Burnham, of this place. We wish him every success in his profession.

The Orange Soiree at Ottawa, which the Fenians threatened to disturb, proved a grand success. There were 800 present and speeches by the Grand Master, Mackenzie Bowell, and others were the general order. The meeting was orderly, no Fenians appeared to disturb them.

THE SCHOOL LAW AS IT IS.

A Public Meeting was held in the Sons' Hall, in the village of Mount Pleasant, on the 13th February, 1866. Thomas Shield in the Chair; John Thexton, Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to discuss the changes in the Common School law proposed by the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada.

It was moved by James McLean, Esq. seconded by the Rev. J. Ewing, and resolved.—That it is the opinion of this meeting that it would be injurious to the best interests of Common Schools to change the present law as regards the appointment of Trustees to office.

James McLean, Esq., in moving the resolution, spoke favourably of the present School law as regards the appointment of Trustees to office in rural Sections, and pointed out the various evils that would be likely to follow the changes proposed by the Chief Superintendent of Education.

The Rev. J. Ewing, in seconding the resolution addressed the meeting for a length of time on the various changes advocated by the Rev. E. Ryerson, showing that it would be impossible to carry out the law compelling children to attend school; he viewed it as Anti-British. He concluded by saying it was better to throw schools open to all and induce them to come.

Councillor Webster, F. Gardiner, and G. Jamison, Esqrs. followed. They spoke in favor of the law remaining as it now exists.

The Chairman then put the resolution which was carried unanimously.

And it was resolved that the minutes of this meeting be sent to the Toronto *Globe* office and Peterborough *Examiner* office for publication.

THOS. SHIELD, Chairman.
JOHN THEXTON, Secretary.

The Committee of the Protestant Home beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, received during the past month:—Thomas Donnelly, 1 load of wood; Mr. Green, 24 small loaves of bread; Mrs. Hilliard, a parcel of clothes; Mrs. Wellar, 1 quilt; Mr. Leeb, an order for $3; Mrs. James Hamilton, 1 load of wood; Mrs. Haultain, a parcel of clothing; Mrs. Heather, 8 heads of cabbage; Mrs. Wallis, a large piece of beef and shin bone for soup; Mr. A. Easton, Otonabee, 50 lbs. beef; Mr. John Robinson, Smith, 1 shin bone and 2½ bushels potatoes.

We are requested to state that a number of pairs of excellent Socks for sale at the Home, knitted by the inmates.

The North Monaghan Intellectual Improvement Society.

The Rev. Walter Roger, of Peterborough, delivered the second lecture of the season under the auspices of the above Society at the Town Hall, on Monday evening, the 26th ultimo. Subject—The Geology of Upper Canada. Col. Haultain, M. P. P., occupied the chair.

The Chairman made some very appropriate remarks, during which he said that it had been announced that he himself would lecture there that evening; but fortunately he had obtained the consent of one to take his place, who had lately made Geology his especial study, and was therefore well qualified to do justice to the subject.

Mr. Roger on rising was warmly received, he said that if Col. Haultain had been unvigled by their Secretary to give a lecture on the subject named, for his own part he must confess that he (Mr. R.) had consented during a moment of weakness. He had long seen the account of the proceedings of the society, but never had the pleasure of meeting them till now, and he considered that they deserved great credit for the spirit in which they had sustained the Association so long a time—probably now the oldest society of the kind in this part of the country; he hoped that it might long continue to flourish.

The lecture began by reviewing briefly the general principles of the science of Geology, representing an outline of its classification of the rocks—comprising our Globe, and pointing out the order in which they are found to occur. The Igneous Rocks, proceeding on the action of fire, form the great mass of the Globe, and from them must originally have been derived the Stratified Aqueous Rocks, which overlie them. Between them are found in Canada another class, the Metamorphic or Altered Rocks, which partake of the nature of both. Of course this may be disputed by volcanic action, but as no trace of such agency has been found in western Canada, it holds good in this part of the country, and greatly simplifies its investigation. Its simplicity is heightened by the fact that only a few of the lowest formation of Stratified Rocks are to be met with, viz:—First, the Laurentian, seen at the Thousand Isles and throughout the country lying north of a line drawn from that point to the Georgian Bay.—Second, the Lower Silurian, consisting of Limestones, Sandstones Shales, &c., occupying the country north of Lake Ontario between the line already mentioned and another drawn from near Collingwood to the western end of the Lake. Continuing westward we find these strata overlapped by the Upper Silurian, and they in turn by the Devonian, extending to the verge of the Province. Next in regular order comes the Carboniferous or coal-bearing formation, which is not met with, however, till after crossing into Michigan, a bare suspicion of it only occurring in the form of dark shales at Kettle Point, &c., on the Canadian coast of Lake Huron. Strangely enough, a small patch of coal-measures is also found at Gaspe, the eastern extremity of the Lower Province. They are also largely represented in our maritime Provinces, and would doubtless in case of Confederation constitute much material for intercolonial commerce. Between these two extremes the strata all belong to lower formations. This fact was easily recognized by our Geologists, from the character of their organic remains, such as the trilobite &c., enabling them to speak with confidence of the facility of expending capital in the search for coal in Canada. We have some compensation however, in the valuable deposits of Petroleum, Oil, &c, found in the Devonian strata of the West. The lecturer proceeded to discuss at some length the various theories advanced to account for these deposits. The chemico-mineral theory and but little to support it beyond the material appearance of the coals of the carboniferous limestone. The vegetable and animal origin was much more likely to succeed. Both agencies were undoubtedly; but the probable explanation lay in the organic remains of both kinds, which abounded in the oil-producing rocks. Under the immense pressure of overlying masses and other favoring influences, these decaying organisms might, in the chemistry of nature, readily assume bituminous or oily form. The coniferous limestone (one of the minor groups of the Devonian) was also largely made up of the fossil corals and other marine remains as to be regarded as one vast coral reef. The Hamilton shales, which overlie the oil-bearing limestone in the Counties of Lambton, Middlesex, Essex and Kent, are also rich in organic remains and bituminous deposits. The wells at Enniskillen are these strata and tap the only means secured within and beneath. These places lie as it were over the centre of the basin and as you come eastward you soon catch its edge and thus lessen the chances of striking oil in any profitable quantities. The probability is that it will not be found to abound to the east of a somewhat irregular line drawn from the eastern end of Lake Erie north west to the Huron coast near Saugeen, this being the boundary of the Devonian series. Many of the beds of limestone and shale in our section of the country are also largely fossiliferous and some bituminous, especially that band of dark shales extending from Whitby to Collingwood, and indications of oil may be met with, but its existence in profitable quantities is very doubtful. However, it is well that the matter should be fairly tested, and we should watch with interest the operations now going on at Peterborough, Napanee Ottawa, and other places.

The lecturer then proceeded to discuss the drift beds which cover the surface of this country, in the form of layers of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders of very various dimensions. The mineral characters of these indicate their derivation from the Laurentian rocks composing the country to the north. They present all the appearance of having been deposited under the action of water and ice; this is evident both from the arrangement of the materials themselves, the occurrence of arctic shells and other remains among them and from the worn and polished appearance of the limestone floor beneath. These inscriptions were visible in many places about Peterborough, near Belleville, St. Mary's, Owen Sound, Collingwood, &c. At the latter place they appear on the summit of an escarpment about 500 feet above the level of Lake Ontario. This fact, with the occurrence of shells upon the mountain at Montreal and other elevations, show how much the land must have risen in passing out of the Drift Epoch into the present.

The character of these shells is further significant as much as those of the Lower Silurian are marine, while none but fresh water remains have been obtained west of the Laurentian ridge which crosses at the eastern end of Lake Ontario, producing the Thousand Islands and the Adirondac Mountains of the northern part of New York State. The conclusion pointed at by these facts is, that during the Drift Epoch the lower bed of the St Lawrence was occupied by a large inlet of the sea, while its upper or western portion including the area of the Great Lakes and the whole of the western Province was occupied by a vast fresh water sea where Arctic Phenomena prevailed. From this the land gradually emerged and the climate became modified to its present state.

Many interesting remains have been discovered in these drift beds, such as the shells already referred to, and the tusks and bones of extinct elephantine monsters from the gravel of the Burlington Heights. This field of observation is within the reach of all, and as much doubt still lingers about these periods immediately preceding the appearance of man on the globe, every finding or excavation should be closely watched for fresh evidence. Interesting questions as to the age of the human race and the state of the world at the time of its appearance were now being discussed and as the clearness of the conclusions depended much upon the number and accuracy of the observations, any intelligent observer may hope to contribute to the result desired.

None need fear any apparent conflict between these results and the statements of the Bible. The "testimony of the rocks" as to the world's history is inscribed upon them by the same divine finger that wrote the sacred page and any apparent contradiction between them arises from our blundering interpretations. Mature investigation will ever issue in their perfect harmony as it has done heretofore.

During the lecture which occupied better than one hour and a half in delivery, Mr. Roger frequently used the black board to good effect, and as far as possible stripped the subject of its technicalities, thereby interesting and instructing the audience, whose undivided attention he secured throughout.

Rev. Mr. Blain moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer which was seconded by Mr. Wood, and carried unanimously.

The proceedings terminated by singing the Doxology.—Com

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—As some of my remarks on the subject of compulsory education did not appear in my last communication, be pleased to allow me to say a little more. It is a subject upon which I could write a great deal, and the difficulty I find in treating of it is not what to say, but how properly to condense what I have to say. Our School system is based upon compulsion. A provision is made for education, and says the person taxed, "Since you compel me to pay for education, compel all those who run vagrant in the streets to accept the education thus provided." So might the reluctant payer of a Church rate in England say to the Government "Since you compel me to pay for keeping up the Church, compel those who keep away to attend Church." Now if the object of education is to correct the vicious class among the moral and religious training is more likely to reclaim these than mere secular education, and therefore the law should be altered in England to compel the hundreds of thousands there to attend the religious instruction provided for them. In the proposed change of our School system, it is intended that the State shall educate the youth, or at all events interfere if they are not educated. It is not a moral or religious training that it insists upon, but a mere intellectual one—a secular training. If this is attended to the parent escapes the pains and penalties. The parent may send his children to the public school, or a private school, or educate them himself, for four months in a year; they may not get further than school, during the term, yet the letter of the law is fulfilled. The parent may give his children either of these forms of education—may entirely neglect their moral training—nay, may even teach them to curse, lie, cheat and steal, both by precept and example, and he cannot be touched. Or we will suppose that a parent does embrace the opportunities afforded him, and gives his children a good common school education, but neglects their moral and religious training; can I believe that children having merely their intellects cultivated in this manner, are necessarily moral or virtuous? Evil passions and viciousness have their seat in the *heart*, not in the *head*. The evils complained of that affect society originate and proceed from the neglected cultivation of the heart, not of the head. "Out of the heart," says the Old Book, 'proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, covetousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, deceit, pride, foolishness.' If really the object of a State system of education be to make the people virtuous, it must adopt some other means than any yet employed to accomplish the end. But here is the rub: If the vagrants of the cities are to be taken hold of and reclaimed, they must be separated from the pernicious influence of the example they have been trained in; provision must be made for their temporal wants, and notwithstanding no more of a moral or religious training may be given them than teaching them to cease from vice and love their neighbour, possibly the cry of sectarianism will be raised, and they must be returned whence they came. The germ of truth lie in this view of the matter: God has committed to the parent the task of training his offspring, and He says "Train up a child in the way he should go," and "Bring up them in nurture and admonition of the Lord." If the State, or even if the Church, interfere with the duty of the parent, they go beyond their prerogative; and pains or penalties imposed on the parent or either, for a neglect of its duty in this thing in bringing up his children, is an assumption of power which is not authorised in the Word of God. Under the Jewish economy the parent was directed to teach his children the words which God commanded him, "to talk of them when he sat in the house or walked by the way, when he lay down and when he rose up." In no solitary instance is the training duty transferred from the parent to the State. If the parent had a son which parental instruction and punishment did not reclaim from dissoluteness, he was directed to bring him to the elders of the city, and then and there impeach him, when the men of the city were to stone him to death. There is much about this compulsory education that I dislike, believing that it is wrong and opposite principles of freedom; I should like if I could make it as clear to your readers as it is to myself. I love the voluntary principle. Our school system is antagonistic to it. This new measure is another stab to this heaven-born principle. I could adopt as a motto "Let every man pay for the education of his own children, and let every man pay for his own creed and for his own religion." If, as is admitted, the system inflicts one act of injustice, in enforcing compulsory taxation, do not seek to attach another to it, that of compulsory attendance at school.

I am, yours, &c.,
J. E.

Peterboro, Feb. 27, 1866.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—A paragraph in your paper, of the 15th instant, copied from the *Montreal Witness* and emanating from the *Le Canada* attracted my attention and as it makes a statement calculated to create much ill feeling, as well as conveying an imputation on the conduct of the inhabitants of this place, I feel it incumbent upon me to say that the statement is perfectly void of truth. I am the person alluded to as the employer of the "French Canadians," said to be cruelly and harshly treated and the victims (?) are Michael Powers and his wife, *Irish Catholics*, who came from Quebec to enter my service. I now declare that I never had any persons of the hundreds in my employment to whom I have shewn more indulgence, and I know that they have been treated with kindness and respect by the inhabitants of this place. I had a letter from Powers the other day asking my opinion in reference to the purchase of a farm of 100 acres, adjoining the Corporation of Lindsay. He was in my employment about five years and did not leave on account of any ill treatment, or threats of such, for he was desirous of remaining; but I discharged him at the end of his year, after due notice of one month, (not because he is a Roman Catholic for I have many such in my employment) but in a friendly manner knowing him to be perfectly independent and possessed of means sufficient to establish himself comfortably, and I wished to give others the opportunity of doing the same.

Faithfully yours,
M. BOYD.

Bobcaygeon, February 29th, 1866.

The Education Convention.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Some of the speakers at the Convention on Education, held in Peterborough last week, with regard to a compulsory Education, spoke a great deal about "Civil rights"—for instance, Mr. Edwards says,—"He was opposed to such a proposal, regarding it as a direct violation of the civil rights of the people." Does not Mr. E. know that there are hundreds of our population not capable of exercising that "civil rights" even towards their own children, and that it would be a charity in the strictest sense of the word to exercise those rights for them? Or in other words, that the government should give them to understand that they have duties to perform towards their offspring and that perform them they must. Mr. Scranton remarks—"Besides, if you compel them (the children) to attend school you will have to clothe and possibly feed them as well." I would like to know to what description of Parents this applies. Is it to the children of the industrious Mechanic? No. Is it to the hard-working and sun browned toiling Farmers, the credit of the country? No. It applies to no one but the dissipated, slothful drunkard, who cares nothing for his children and in fact makes of being his Family's adviser, stay and support, he sells the rum too often, and in the generality of cases lives off them and take his children's clothes, &c., and sells them in order to quench his dissipated cravings, and if we look at the court records we see this he gives them not only the worst of ill tongue but cruel and unnatural thrashings. These, and these only unnatural parents are they who have not their children at school. The drunkard only, is he to whom Mr. Scranton's words apply. Now, Mr. Editor, I think it is plain, and must commend itself to every reasonable party that it would be a blessing to the country, if the law would say to such as I have described—if you do not do your duty to your children, you must to the penitentiary with you, and it would not only clean our streets of habitual drunkards but it would be the means of many abuse sold, such as Mr. S. refers to, instead of as he paints it, it would be a home of comfort and a blessing to many a heart-broken mother and her little ones, as they would be able to retain what they did work for and live in quietness. We all know that Canada is a young country, not at all thinly populated, with its fields of enterprise open to all, and that every one who has the will can find the means to support his Family, and that comfortable. I consider that beyond dispute.

But Dr. Poole utters the most spurious doctrine I ever heard; he remarked, "a great deal has been said about Education diminishing crime, but he had the authority of at least one eminent historian, (Alison) as well as daily experience to show that Education did not diminish crime, it only changed the character of the crime." Now, I am really at a loss to understand how a man, of the Dr's. learning, could so forth such a theory, as he does, in these remarks. I for one associate no mean idea of a desire on his part against the education of the poor man. He endeavors to keep the poor man under.

* * * He quotes the London C. W. affair, in reply to which I say that the numbers of crimes are committed by the ignorant and uneducated for the one committed by the educated and enlightened. We all know what were the exposures to all intents and the London one was an exception. But the Dr. quoted English authority, and I may do so also as I did but a few months from Scotland, and in that table of England quoted by me, as the Dr. no doubt has, I could give him more exact words; but I commend to the Dr. the words of George Combe one of the most talented and enlightened lawyers who can also pass a Court, also Palmerston, Brougham, Gladstone Cobden, Bright, Milner Gibson, Dunlop Lord Advocate for Scotland, Moncreiff, Lord Aberdeen and Cairns, and many more of Britain's noble and enlightened sons, who have their speeches teeming with evidence that Education is not only the first and principal step towards the diminishing of crime. As regards my remark, as well as daily experience," I would refer him to the English papers of the commencement of last year, to the great London jewelry robberies, perhaps the greatest robberies that were ever known, and ask if they were committed by the educated? No, they were not; but were the work of the ignorant, the dissipated, the degraded and the drunkard, and were not only great robberies but were "scientific" on a grand scale. I add that if the Dr. likes to examine the statistics of the City of Edinburgh prisons, he will find, beyond a doubt, that it is the most ignorant and illiterate of that city's inhabitants who fill the prisons, and if he takes the prison returns of Peterborough, as published in the *Review* a week or two ago, and the population comparatively the same, if I mistake not, will hold good—the most flagrant soul going in nor one many cases.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have said a great deal and necessarily taken up a considerable space of your valuable columns, and it will particularly oblige me by your inserting my remarks, and believe me to be,

Yours, &c.,
A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY.

Bobcaygeon, 20th February, 1866.

Booth Said to be Still Living.

The Norfolk Post contains the following singular letter:—

MOREHEAD CITY, Jan 5th, 1866.

Editor, Norfolk Post:

SIR—I have just arrived at this place from ——, where I saw and talked with John Wilkes Booth, the supposed assassin of our late President. That he would be alive after what had occurred at our capital may seem strange, but it is true nevertheless.

I saw him and B. Harris who left with him, not four weeks ago, and learned from him all the badships that he underwent in leaving this country. He says that no one who has the least regard for truth will say but he was in Ford's Theatre on the 14th of April last, and wonder's why no one present on that occasion did not pretend to recognize the man that shot Lincoln until they were told—but it was him by Laura Keene, his lover ex-wife. He did not, however, to me deny or admit that he had done the deed, but stated that no one could truthfully say, of their own knowledge, that it was him.

He declares that Mrs. Surratt was innocent, and wonders how the man that was killed in the barn looked. He leaned from the papers that he had a heavy beard, and had it sheared or cut in such an awkward manner that his (Booth's) most intimate friends would not recognize Booth. He thinks not. He believed innocent or guilty, that if found he would be sacrificed to their mad fury, and concluded to leave, which he did. And as there can now be no harm in telling, I will state what he told me—omitting names.

He crossed the river at George-town; stopped the next day at Fairfax Court House; the next night he was taken to near Middleburg, &c., and from there to a place near Warm Springs, where he remained two days; and after more than three weeks' travelling—mostly by night, and suffering severely—he reached Florida, where he was detained for some time, until Harris, who was mentioned in the affair, and who could not appear publicly, procured a boat which they ventured to sea in, and made land safe. Booth was immediately taken sick, and has been the most of the time since.

In October, he was much better; so much so that he took some exercise in the open air, but relapsed and was confined to his room until about four weeks ago. His constitution, in my judgment, is ruined, and I don't believe he will live long. He was preparing for a change of climate, and if no relapse has taken place, is probably in another country, where he will meet more of his own people or people from the same country.

Mr. Editor, I write such poor English that I fear you will not be able to make it out; but it the truth, the whole truth, and if you wish you may publish it. I shall not be in the country to read it.

Yours truly.
J. F.

(JOSEPH FRIEDBERGER.)

A precocious pair of 14 and 15 summers, respectively residing at Baltimore, to it into their heads to get married, which they did on Wednesday last, and started for the congenial society of Washington. The parents followed, and found the youth selling papers and the girl sewing for a clothing store, both happy as cooing doves.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Peterborough Examiner.

London, February 7th, 1866

Yesterday Queen Victoria opened in person the first session of the New Parliament. The re-appearance of Her Majesty in public life, after her long retirement, was hailed throughout the Metropolis with the most heartfelt expressions of goodwill and loyalty.

Both Houses in obedience to the Royal summons, met on Thursday last, but their labors have since been confined to the mere formalities of electing a Speaker in the Commons, and of swearing in members in each of the two Assemblies. They came together yesterday for the first time to really enter into the transaction of public business.

The ceremony naturally attracted considerable interest. The meeting of a New Parliament must always form a striking feature in the history of a country which, by universal admission, holds out to the civilized world the most perfect, as well as the oldest model of a system of Parliamentary Government.

The Queen entered the House through the Peers' entrance, and not by the Royal passage commencing at Victoria Tower; she did not wear her robes of state, which were merely laid on the throne; and with another remarkable departure from ancient usage, the Royal speech was not read by herself, but by the Lord Chancellor in obedience to her commands. These curtailments were made we may assume, for the purpose of lessening her labors and anxieties after so long a separation from her people. Her Majesty had, at all events, ample opportunity, yesterday, of ascertaining, that on encountering any trials, she could rely on her subjects for their warm sympathy, and support. Two o'clock was the time appointed for her arrival at the House of Peers, and some hours before that time, crowds began to assemble along the whole line of the procession. The day was fortunately fine, the sun shining brilliantly, and the thermometer standing about 40°. There was a rather strong wind, however, from the west and south-west, but which had no other effect than of giving the pavement after the accustomed. The multitude, which the keenness of the day and the interesting proceedings to take place, had attracted, were, without doubt, as large as that assembled before on any like occasion, and never was Her Majesty greeted with more acclamations and expressions of goodwill than when she made her appearance yesterday.

At twelve minutes past two Her Majesty arrived at the House, where she was received by the Lord Chancellor at the Peers' entrance; she wore a dark purple dress with a border of white ermine. She also carried a tiara of diamonds and behind her head flowed a white gauze veil, accompanying her were the Princesses Helena and Louisa. Shortly after her entrance to the House, and when the usual preliminary proceeding had been gone through, the Lord Chancellor arose and said:—"My Lords and Gentlemen, Her Majesty has commanded me to read to you Her Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, which therefore I now proceed to do in her Majesty's words.

The noble Lord accordingly read Her Majesty's Speech as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great satisfaction that I have recourse to your assistance and advice.

I have recently declared my consent to a marriage between my daughter Princess Helena and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg-Augustenburg. I trust that union may be prosperous and happy.

The death of my beloved uncle, the King of the Belgians, has affected me with profound grief. I feel great confidence, however, that the wisdom which he evinced during his reign will animate his successor, and preserve for Belgium her independence and prosperity.

My relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and I see no cause to fear any disturbance of the general peace.

The meetings of the fleets of France and England in the ports of the respective countries has tended to cement the amity of the two nations, and to prove to the world their friendly concert in the promotion of peace.

I have observed with satisfaction that the United States, after terminating successfully the severe struggle in which they were so long engaged, are wisely repairing the ravages of civil war. The abolition of slavery is an event calculating to form the cordial sympathies and congratulations of this country, which has always been foremost in showing its abhorrence of an institution repugnant to every feeling of justice and humanity.

I have at the same time the satisfaction to inform you that the exertions and perseverance of my naval squadron have reduced the slave trade on the West Coast of Africa within very narrow limits.

A convention has taken place between my Government and that of the United States with respect to injuries inflicted on American commerce by cruisers under the Confederate flag. Copies of this correspondence will be laid before you.

The renewal of diplomatic relations with Brazil has given me much satisfaction, and I acknowledge with pleasure that the good offices of my ally, the King of Portugal, have contributed essentially to this happy result.

I have to regret the interruption of peace between Spain and Chili. The good offices of my Government have, in conjunction with those of the Emperor of the French have been accepted by Spain and it is my earnest hope that the causes of disagreement may be removed in a manner honourable and satisfactory to both countries.

The negociations which have been long pending in Japan and which have been conducted with great ability by my Minister in that country in conjunction with the representatives of my allies in Japan, have been brought to a conclusion which merits my entire approbation.—The existing treaties have been ratified by the Mikado; it has been stipulated that the tariff shall be revised in a manner favourable to commerce, and that the indemnity due under the terms of the Convention of October, 1864, shall be punctually discharged.

I have concluded a treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Austria, which I trust will open to that empire the blessings of an exalted commerce, and be productive of important benefits to both countries.

The deplorable events which have occurred in the Island of Jamaica have induced me to provide at once for an impartial inquiry, and for the due maintenance of authority during that inquiry, by appointing a distinguished military officer as Governor and Commander of the Forces. I have given him the assistance of two able and learned commissioners, who will aid him in examining into the origin nature, and circumstances of the recent outbreak, and the measures adopted in the course of its suppression. The legislature of Jamaica has proposed that the present political constitution of the island should be replaced by a new form of government. A bill upon this subject will be submitted to your consideration.

Papers on

The State of the South.

The following statement comes from a Southern source —

"Four gentlemen from Pennsylvania recently on a visit to Johns Island, near Charleston, S. C. for the purchasing land, were hoot by the negroes, and narrowly escaped with their lives. They said the island belonged to them, and no white man should ever come on it."

We have had a good many stories about the unwillingness of the chivalry to permit Northern men to settle in the South, and some gentlemen who had gone South for that purpose, have returned North with the statement that they found the country too unpleasant to live in. The above is the first story of the kind on the other side said if true, indicates that the blacks, like the chivalry, have their prejudices, and are, like them, a little addicted to mob law. The island in question is one of the Sea Islands upon which General Sherman located the blacks about a year ago Hence arises their notion that the island belongs to them The question of the occupation of these islands by the negroes was recently before Congress, and a clause in the Freedmen's Bureau Bill confirms their occupation for three years. But that certainly confers no right to drive people off the islands.

Re-marriage of the Princess Dagmar.—Next summer if all goes well, a royal marriage is to take place, exclusive of that of the Princess Helena, over which people must look with sympathy. The painful experience of the young Princess Dagmar, sister to the Princess of Wales, will not be forgotten All Europe felt a throb of sympathy at the story of the young girl summoned to the bedside of her dying lover, and receiving his last expression of tenderness. At the death of the Cesarewitch, many who have a regard for Denmark felt grieved that kingdom should lose the advantage of an alliance with the reigning family of Russia, but it seems their assumption was more hasty than well founded The two dynasties are to receive this tie after all, for the princess is to marry the brother, the present heir to Russian throne. The match was not only foreseen by the dying Cesarewitch, but, it is said, was suggested by him as an event that would yield much happiness to all The marriage is to take place next July at Moscow, and among other guests will be the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Slave Trade in Rebel.—The London *Times* says:—"We believe we are corrected in stating that only one considerable shipment of slaves took place from the west coast of Africa during the whole of last year, and even this cargo was ultimately captured off the coast of Cuba. One or two similar shipments may, perhaps, have been effected, but as most of the stations the trade was absolutely stopped.—Spain, therefore, in tardily consenting to perform her treaty engagements, was simply making a virtue of necessity, for they could no longer keep profitable violated."

As I was going Victoria.—Rather a singular circumstance occured, on Monday afternoon, to one of the cashiers at Central Police Court. It appears that, according to custom he had hung up his great-coat upon a peg in a school building. In the pocket of the coat was some bread and meat, intended to relieve the physical appetite of the worthy pedagogue after he had given his pupils their morning read of mental food. Business called him out of doors, and he accordingly betook himself in his over-coat and walked out, when no doubt, as he strode down the street, he felt some animal creeping up his back! He at once rushed at the first available shelter, and hastily removed the garment, and judge of a large rat, which after having devoured the teacher's food, had settled down for a comfortable sleep in the lining.—*Spectator.*

The London *Free Press* says that although serious trouble with the Fenian chiefs is not immediately apprehended, precautions have nevertheless been taken to render a nocturnal raid on the Banks of this city a rather hazardous undertaking. Should any of the Brotherhood, in their enthusiastic zeal for freedom in Ireland, attempt to lay hands on London cash to aid hisote prize —or for any other object—they will unmistakably discover to their cost that their designs have been anticipated. At the Bank of Montreal especially, means have been taken whereby at a moments' warning of attack, the garrison can be aroused to the danger. Should the Finnegan brand a raid by will by no means find us entirely unprepared!

Australian papers make mention of sudden and intense heat in the middle of November, affecting the new fruit very much. The Melbourne *Age* says that at Beechworth several animals perished, especially cats and dogs, die of sun stroke. On the 21st the thermometer at Adelaide reached 11 5 in the shade, and 155 6 in the sun, as shown by the register at the observatory

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It is intimated that the Lord Chancellor intends to bring in a bill for the repeal of useless and obsolete acts of which the mere schedule of titles occupies 255 folio printed pages.—Some of them relate to the government of the American colonies—now the United States

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PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough, March 1, 1866.

Flour ₩ brl	$6 00	@	$8	00
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	1 00	@	1	40
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	1 00	@	1	15
Potatoes	0 30	@	0	35
Barley ₩ bush	0 50	@	0	55
Peas "	0 55	@	0	60
Oats "	0 30	@	0	32
Hay ₩ ton new	7 00	@	8	00
Hides ₩ cwt	5 00	@	5	25
Sheepskins	1 00	@	1	50
Wool ₩ lb	0 35	@	1	00
Beef ₩ cwt	5½ 00	@	6½	00
Pork ₩ cwt	7 50	@	9	00
Eggs, per dozen	0 15	@	0	15
Butter, ₩	0 17	@	0	19
Cordwood	1 50	@	1	70
Fowl, per pair	0 20	@	0	25

Easily Caught but not Rid of Easy.—Colds are the most really dangerous of ordinary ills, and we advise those suffering from a cold, sore throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c., to try a few of Hyan's Pulmonic Wafers. They are very pleasant, efficacious and cheap. 25 cents a box, at all Druggists.

The Army Worm.—This pest is making sad havoc among the wheat and other crops, in various parts of the country, and we are unable to advise as to the best means of getting rid of them; but for the cure of colds, rheuma ism burns, cramps, pains, neuralgia, and all pains of the body, the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" is decidedly the best. Sold by all Medicine Dealers, price 25 cts per bottle.

GREAT CONDITION MEDICINE.

As a Condition Medicine for horses "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy" has no equal. Its effects in this respect are astonishing; many horses were supposed to be broken down and almost worthless, have by the use of a few packages been restored to a healthy and sound condition, all traces of the disease having been completely removed, and have been sold for from $50 to $75 more than they would previously have brought; when you want a horse medicine get "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy," and we know you will be perfectly satisfied with the result.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurn & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine dealers. 9

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

Put One in your Mouth.—These damp mornings and evenings are very prejudicial to your lungs. Sore throat and hoarseness is a common complaint, but one little wafer can fix it. All at any Drug Store, and try a box of Bryan's Wafers—15 cts, and note their effect

---

HELLBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis
of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart.

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisement in another column

Peterboro, Feb. 24, 1865 7-81n

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer.*

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pain in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c* The *Canadian Pain Destroyer* has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in anodyning the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Old cases coming in from *Melbourne Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief All Medicine dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should Be addressed to
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C W

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A W Kemsd, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by D. Gunn and Bell Campbell, McNeil & Co.,—In Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, a corroborative of the general approval given to Dr WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Prescott, C W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs S. W Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen: —

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W Fowle & Co, Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-4in

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

A Good Thing!
TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pain from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the Back and Side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Relieves Pain in the Head and Sick Headache

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures Bilious Cholic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery and bowel complaints

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures sudden colds and sore throats.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures burns, scalds, frost bites and chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Is also an excellent thing for sprains, strains, wounds and bruises; it takes away all pain the moment it is applied, No family should be without a bottle of

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

All orders should be addressed to
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for the Canadas.

New Advertisements.

LAKEFIELD, NORTH DOURO,

Petroleum Co'y.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of said Company have this day made a call of 50 per cent on the subscribed stock, to be paid at my office.

ROBERT CASEMENT.

Lakefield, North Douro, Feb. 27, 1866. 9

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the office of Mr. Sidney Smith, in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, on Monday, the nineteenth day of March, 1866, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs and to name an assignee.

GEORGE BUTTERY.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Solicitor for Insolvent.

Dated at the Township of O'onabee, this 28th day of February, 1866. 8-3in

---

MASONIC.

A T the REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No. 155, will be held

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

At half-past seven o'clock, in the Lodge Room Market Block.

A full attendance is particularly requested.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.

CHAS. CAMERON,
Secretary

Peterborough, March 1, 1866.

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, January, 1866.

FOR SALE!

A QUANTITY of BRICK—about 30,000. Will be sold cheap. Apply to

MARGARET BLACKSTOCK.
Peterborough.

February 28, 1866. 9

HATS! HATS!

A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 9

AUCTION.

I AM INSTRUCTED to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, 10th MARCH, 1866, the FIRST DOUBLE PEW No. 33, in St. John's Church, Peterborough. Ground rent—$6 per annum.

Terms Cash.

A. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

Peterboro, February 28, 1866. 9

AUCTION SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate!

BY VIRTUE of power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the Sale,

On Tuesday, March 20th, 1866,

At 12 o'clock, noon, at Johnson's International Hotel, in the Village of Norwood.

IMPROVED FARM IN ASPHODEL.

Lot No. 19 in 12th concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared. There are erected on the premises a Cedar Log House, clap-boarded on gable and plastered inside, Barn, Shed (with hay-loft above) Stable and Dairy.

TERMS.—One-tenth, cash down; for balance, terms will be made known at the Sale.

For further particulars, apply to

JONAS AP. JONES, Esq.,
Solicitor Masonic Hall Toronto Street, Toronto.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as general Dry Goods Merchants, under the firm of LEMAY & TURCOT, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due by and to the firm will be settled by F. LEMAY.

FRANCIS LEMAY.
REMY TURCOT.

Peterboro, February 7, 1866. 9

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THE present opportunity of returning his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to the firm, and he would respectfully announce that he will still continue the business on the same premises, on the same liberal terms as heretofore, and hopes thereby to secure a continuance of the patronage the late firm received.

F. LEMAY.

Peterboro, February 7, 1866. 9

JUST RECEIVED,

A CASE OF

Fancy English and Canadian TWEEDS.

F. LEMAY.

Peterboro, February 27, 1866. 9

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 28th February, 1866

Anderson, W	Kennedy, Miss Mary A
Beale, William	Kelly, Miss Elizabeth
Brennan, Miss Julia	Kidd, Mrs Prudence
Bennett, Miss Mary Jane	Lucas, John
Beegler, George	Leslie, Thomas
Cheney, James P.	Lynch, Miss Ann
Conroy, Patrick	Livick, Jonathan
Campbell, Miss Grace	Lee, Miss Elizabeth
Crowley, Cornelius	Lutes, N
Corkery, Julia	Miller, John
Clark, Miss Emline	Mahoney, Michael
Connon, Robert	Maguire, John
Collins, Wm	Murphy, Timothy
Campbell, A M	Murphy, Mrs John
Conley, Miss Mary	Masterson, Miss Mary A
Collens, Simon	Mitchell, Mrs Isabella
Chatman, S F	McFieridge, Thomas
Carpenter, G W	McMillan, Thomas
Cogan, Richard	McCracken, Mrs
Dunn, Francis	McKee, Miss Victoria
Devine, Jemima	McMaster, Henry
Driscoll, miss Ellen	McPherson, Murdock
Daily, Patrick	McCormick, Mrs Pack
Dunfield, Charles	McBrien, Miss Maria
Fredenburg, James	Nicholson, Robbins
Ferrier, Miss Eliza	O'Donnell, James
Feely, John	Robinson, Thos (Con 8 Smith)
Greig, Stewart	Ryan, Denis
Graham, Miss Sarah J	Richardson, John
Grafsom, Thomas	Stubbs, Naomi
Henderson, Thomas	Swan, Nicholas
Hamilton, Kirly	Saunders, Francis
Higgins, William	Stone, Thomas
Hayes, John	Simmons, Miss Mary A
Holmes, Frederick	Smith, Saml
Halliban, Thomas	Tully, E
Harper, H	Wood, James
Hill, Thomas	Wilson, Mrs Hugh
Jeffers, John	Wilkin, Edward
Kiley, Michael	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S J. CARVER, P. M

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Are now receiving a large addition to their present stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY,

which will be sold at reasonable rates.

All the various kinds of School Books, Slates and Slate pencils, with other School requisites, kept constantly on hand.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELLS,

Nos. 1 and 2 have just been received.

ALBUMS!

From them you can get a good Album from FIFTY CENTS.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A large supply is now being received, which will be sold at a price that will defy competition.

TWINE BOXES,

With and without knives attached.

TWINE AND CORD,

Of various colors and qualities.

SEALING WAX.

Red, Black, Blue and White Sealing Wax constantly on hand.

☞ Remember the place,

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
No. 1 Market Block.

Peterboro, February 28, 1866.

Canada Farmer.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Canadian Farmer received at the Examiner Book Store at Club rates.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866.

CRAYON DRAWING
AND
Wax Fruit and Flowers.

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs. Cause, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

GRAND
BAZAAR

A BAZAAR, for the purpose of liquidating the debt still remaining upon St. JOHN'S CHURCH, Peterborough, will be held in the

TOWN HALL,

In the Town of Peterboro', commencing on *Tuesday the 6th March next, and continuing on Wednesday and Thursday following.*

A large number of useful articles will be offered for sale at moderate prices, including a quantity of Children's Clothing, suitable for Spring and Summer wear; Ornaments of various kinds, Worked Chairs, Ottomans, &c

A special Table will be reserved for Refreshments.

Admission 12½ cents. Bazaar to open each day at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Peterborough, February 21, 1866. 8

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG CANADIAN GENTLEMAN, of ample means and little to occupy his leisure time, wishes to correspond with one of the fair sex with a view to mutual improvement and finally matrimony must be accomplished and amiable and not more than twenty-two years of age Money not required. Address, pre-paid

HORACE DE VERE,
Peterboro' P. O

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1866. 7

Money to Lend
AT 6 PER CENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as general Dry Goods Merchants, under the firm of LEMAY & TURCOT, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due by and to the firm will be settled by F. LEMAY.

FRANCIS LEMAY.
REMY TURCOT.

Peterboro, February 7, 1866. 9

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THE present opportunity of returning his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to the firm, and he would respectfully announce that he will still continue the business on the same premises, on the same liberal terms as heretofore, and hopes thereby to secure a continuance of the patronage the late firm received.

F. LEMAY.

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Campbell, Miss Grace	Lee, Miss Elizabeth
Crowley, Cornelius	Lutes, N
Corkery, Julia	Miller, John
Clark, Miss Emline	Mahoney, Michael
Connon, Robert	Maguire, John
Collins, Wm	Murphy, Timothy
Campbell, A M	Murphy, Mrs John
Conley, Miss Mary	Masterson, Miss Mary A
Collens, Simon	Mitchell, Mrs Isabella
Chatman, S F	McFieridge, Thomas
Carpenter, G W	McMillan, Thomas
Cogan, Richard	McCracken, Mrs
Dunn, Francis	McKee, Miss Victoria
Devine, Jemima	McMaster, Henry
Driscoll, miss Ellen	McPherson, Murdock
Daily, Patrick	McCormick, Mrs Pack
Dunfield, Charles	McBrien, Miss Maria
Fredenburg, James	Nicholson, Robbins
Ferrier, Miss Eliza	O'Donnell, James
Feely, John	Robinson, Thos (Con 8 Smith)
Greig, Stewart	Ryan, Denis
Graham, Miss Sarah J	Richardson, John
Grafsom, Thomas	Stubbs, Naomi
Henderson, Thomas	Swan, Nicholas
Hamilton, Kirly	Saunders, Francis
Higgins, William	Stone, Thomas
Hayes, John	Simmons, Miss Mary A
Holmes, Frederick	Smith, Saml
Halliban, Thomas	Tully, E
Harper, H	Wood, James
Hill, Thomas	Wilson, Mrs Hugh
Jeffers, John	Wilkin, Edward
Kiley, Michael	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S J. CARVER, P. M

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Are now receiving a large addition to their present stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY,

which will be sold at reasonable rates.

All the various kinds of School Books, Slates and Slate pencils, with other School requisites, kept constantly on hand.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELLS,

Nos. 1 and 2 have just been received.

ALBUMS!

From them you can get a good Album from FIFTY CENTS.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A large supply is now being received, which will be sold at a price that will defy competition.

TWINE BOXES,

With and without knives attached.

TWINE AND CORD,

Of various colors and qualities.

SEALING WAX.

Red, Black, Blue and White Sealing Wax constantly on hand.

☞ Remember the place,

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
No. 1 Market Block.

Peterboro, February 28, 1866.

Canada Farmer.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Canadian Farmer received at the Examiner Book Store at Club rates.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866.

METROPOLITAN
SALOON.

THE proprietor of the METROPOLITAN SALOON and RESTAURANT, under No. 1 and 2, Market Block, begs to announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he is prepared to serve all who may favor him with a call with everything in the line of Liquors, and Eatables in season.

Free Lunch every day from 10 to 11 a.m.

J. Y. ELLAS,
Proprietor.

Peterboro', Jan. 17th, 1866. 3

GEORGE ALLEN,
GUN & WHITE-SMITH,
Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865 43

ALICE BAGS,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

THE
Liverpool and London and Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital	$10,000,000
Invested Funds	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;
20 and 21 Poultry and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;
Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank)
H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank)
E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)
W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM,
Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

BOOKS! BOOKS!

The following are a few of the Books that can be had at the

Examiner Book Store,

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,

George Street, Peterborough.

Josephus—with plates
Morrison's Family Devotions
The Land and the Book
Wonderings over Bible Lands and Seas
Evenings at Home
Scott's Poetical Works—cloth & morocco
Byron's " "
Cowper's " "
Burns " "
Elm Grange, a summer in the Country
Living for a purpose
Edgar Clifton or right and wrong
Happy stories for Happy hearts
Ralph Saunders
The Seven little Sisters
The long holidays
Eva and her play fellows
Roses and Thorns
The Ways of Pleasantness
Summer Gleanings
The Boy's handy book of Games
Four footed Favourites
Winter in Spitzbergen
Joyful Sunday Stories
The Knights of the red cross
Noble Dames of Ancient History
Good and Bad
Self taught Men
The Gravelyn Family
Adventures of seven-footed Foresters
Romantic Belinda
Scripture Stories for the Young
Moral and Religious Anecdotes
Ports and Poetry of the Bible
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church
Book of 1000 tales
Schoolberg-cotta Family
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan
Children's sayings
Lady's Manual of Fancy work
Young Woman's Friend
Every little Boy's Book
Sandy Walking Sticks
Gift Book for good little children
Bee-pths of Biography
Meet for Heaven
Life in Heaven
Heaven our Home
The near and Heavenly Horizons
Fanny and Arthurs
Leaves from the Book of nature
Life in the Woods
The sunwell Stories
Red Frank's or the Christians Panoply
The Triumphs of invention
Aids to Prayer
The Pathway of Promise
Personal Piety
The Sunday Evening Book
The Throne of Grace
Able to Save
Christian Love and Loyalty
Truth and Love
Florence and Henry
Pastoral Recollections
Olive Leaves
The Better Way
The Story of Joseph and his Brethren
The Orphans of Glenaliva
The Great Killer, or the Battle which all must fight
Home and its Associations
What shall I be
The Robber's Cave
A handy Book of Medical information
The busy bees around us
Corbett's advice to young men
Father's coming home
War and Peace
Friendly hands and kindly words
Things in the Forest

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866.

VALENTINES

GO TO

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

BOOK STORE,

And buy your Valentines.

Peterboro', Feb. 6th, 1866. 6

Just Arrived at the Family Grocery!

A Fresh Supply of Wilton's English

EGG POWDER,

An excellent substitute for Eggs. Try it!

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George street.

Peterboro, Feb. 14th, 1866. 7

CANADIAN ALMANACS
FOR 1866,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Diaries for 1866

For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, Dec. 1865.

HAMILTON

Evening Times.

THE "TIMES" is issued every evening in time for the Mail going west on the Great Western Railway, and contains all the

Telegraphic Despatches,
Arrivals of Steamers,
New York Markets,
News of the Day,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

Enjoying a circulation of more than double any other paper published West of Toronto, it affords an excellent medium for Advertising.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION

$5 per year—$1.25 for three Months, in Advance.

The "Weekly Times,"

Containing 40 columns of reading matter, is issued every Thursday morning, and contains all the important news of the day—Editorials, Tales, Miscellaneous Matter, markets, &c., &c.—and is mailed to subscribers at

$1 per annum, in advance.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is the BEST and CHEAPEST Family Paper published in Canada

Address all letters, post-paid, to

E. C. STEWART, & Co.,
Proprietors of the *Evening Times*,
Hamilton, C. W.

Peterboro', Feb. 13, 1866. 7

SEVERAL BALES

NEWLY IMPORTED

Factory Cottons,

TO BE SOLD

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Just received at the

Montreal House.

ALSO,

A CASE OF

CLOUDS!

at 2s 3d, 2s 6d, and 3s.

Peterborough, February 1, 1866.

A Practical Business Education

Is the Great Demand of the Age.

This you can obtain for less money at the

LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

THAN ANYWHERE ELSE!

Actual Business Training is carried out to the fullest possible extent.

Four Offices are open for instruction in

TELEGRAPHING

Full instruction in this art (both by paper and sound) is given to Commercial Students for Five Dollars, and to others for Ten Dollars.

Full instruction in

PHONOGRAPHY

Is daily given, by Mr. S. HUTCHINSON, Late Reporter for Fowler & Wells, N. Y. The extra charge for this branch, to students, is only Two Dollars; and to others Five Dollars.

Scholarships for Commercial Course, $25

Instruction in

Drawing, Painting and Modelling,

To those who desire, is given for Two Dollars GOOD BOARD, with washing, is obtained for $4 50 per week.

For Circulars, or other information, address (post-paid)

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
6 London, C. W.

☞ *The Publishers will give one of the elegantly bound volumes of "Good Words" or the "Sunday Magazine," or an additional copy, to any one who will furnish a Bookseller with FIVE new Subscribers' names for either of the undernoted Magazines.*

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

"Good Words are worth much and cost little."—Herbert.

15½ CENTS A MONTH; $1.50 A YEAR.

Beautifully Illustrated.

GOOD WORDS,

Edited by Norman Macleod, D. D, one of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Profusely Illustrated.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE,

Edited by Thomas Guthrie, D. D., Author of *The Gospel in Ezekiel, Speaking to the Heart, &c.*

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Illustrated.

THE ARGOSY,

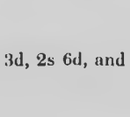
A Magazine for the Fireside and the Journey.

Published by Alexander Strahan & Co., at 56 Ludgate Hill, London, England; and at 50 St. Peter street, Montreal.

For sale at all Book and News Stores throughout British North America.

Club terms on application at 50 St. Peter st., Montreal.

☞ Read the *Examiner's* monthly notices of these magazines.



To FARMERS,
Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro,' July 26, 1865. 30

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Railway! Railway!

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enable to follow it.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;

PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.

CHINA and GLASSWARE;

200 Barrels of HERRING,

100 Bags of SALT,

100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Pease and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1865. 7

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS,
And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS,

Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co.'s.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table CODFISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM,
Potted Beef,

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings.

ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49

New Map
OF
Peterborough and Ashburnham.

THE undersigned beg to announce that their New Map of the Town of Peterboro' and of the Village of Ashburnham, is now complete and ready for publication.

This Map has been compiled with great care from the original registered plans and surveys, and its entire accuracy secured not only by those means, but by actual survey and careful admeasurement In the two corporations named, not only is every Lot given and its subdivisions where divided, but the names of the owners, as contained in the last Assessment Roll, are neatly printed on each lot. All public buildings, manufactories, stores, and private residences, together with the existing and proposed railways, streets, mill-races, water-courses dams, bridges, &c., are laid down from actual measurement. The built-up portion of the town is so colored as to distinguish at a glance the materials used, whether of wood, stone or brick; while the whole is finished in a superior manner, so as to be both useful and ornamental, in securing which neither pains nor expense have been spared

During the ensuing week, the undersigned will be prepared to receive the names of intending sub-scribers, at their office, Scott's Buildings. Early application is desired, as but a limited number of copies will be published.

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyors
Peterborough, Dec. 6, 1865. 49

MESS PORK
FOR SALE.

100 BARRELS just received direct from Chicago.

Apply to

W. A. SCOTT.

Peterboro, Feb. 1, 1866- 5-3in

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec.

Poetry.

The Dirty Little Boy and what Befell Him.

There was a dirty little boy,
And he hands were never clean;
Oh, such a grubby urchin
Had ne'er before been seen!

And how he wore his clothes out,
You hardly would believe:
He used to spit upon his slate,
And wipe it with his sleeve.

He shocked and grieved his parents,
Who did he state deplore,
And said: "If you go on like this,
You'll turn a blackamoor!"

"So dark your skin is growing,
You're such a ragged figure,
Your friends will all begin to think
That you're a little nigger!"

He did not heed the warning,
But blacker grew his skin;
His clothes were all in tatters,
So ragged and so thin!

At length a Planter met him,
And popped him in a sack,
And sent him hoeing sugar,
Because he was so black.

And he still in that plantation
He toils with grief and pain—
For though he tends the sugar,
He only gets the cane.

My little boy if you are wise,
You'll scrub your hands with vigour,
And mind your clothes or else you may
Be taken for a nigger.

Varieties.

SOLD AGAIN.

I was standing quietly on the front steps of the custom house the other day, looking casually at a beautiful creature sitting at one of the parlor windows of the Battle House, and trying to discover whether she was an old acquaintance of mine from the country, when a most ange young man, with a limp in his walk came up and stopped near me

'I'll swear it's mighty hot walking for a lame man to-day,' said he.

Whether the remark was addressed to me or to society at large, I did not think it worth while to inquire, but simply said in reply:—

'I should think so, really. May I ask how you came to be lame?'

This was an impertinent question, I know; but as he had provoked it I did not think there could be any harm in it.

'Certainly, sir,' said he 'I got hurt, and very badly too, in a personal difficulty I had with a Northern man named Meade.'

'Ah, indeed!' said I.

'Yes; the thing created a good deal of excitement at the time, and as an account of it was published in all the news papers, both North and South, you must have read something about it.'

'Not a word, I assure you. When and where did it happen?'

'Why a little over two years ago,' said he 'at a town in Pennsylvania, called Gettysburg.'

'Sold again and got the money!' shouted a small news-boy, who was standing by and heard the conversation, but who now took to his heels.

'My gallant young friend,' said I 'acknowledge the corn cheerfully And speaking of corn—do you ever drink anything?' at the same time tossing my head in the direction of the nearest drinking saloon.

'Very rarely,' was the reply; but when I do, it's generally about this time of day.'

'Well,' said I, 'as you are doubtless in a hurry to get to the grocery, I wont detain you any longer.'

And I walked on and left him.

I shall never cease to regret that the small news-boy didn't stay there to hear the end of it.

FIVE DAUGHTERS.—A gentleman had five daughters all of whom he brought up to some respectable calling in life. These daughters married, one after another, with the consent of their father. The first married a gentleman named Poor, the second a Mr. Little, the third a Mr. Short, the fourth a Mr. Brown, and the fifth a Mr. Hogg. At the wedding of the latter, her sisters with their husbands were present. After the ceremonies of the wedding were over, the old gentleman said to his guests:

'I have taken great pains to educate my daughters, that they might act well their parts in life, and from their advantages and improvements, I fondly hoped that they would do honor to the family; and now I find that all my pains, cares and expectations have turned to nothing but a *poor, little, short, brown, hogg!*'

SCOTCHY ANECDOTE.—Returning from invigorating bath at the North Easton Hotel, Fleetwood, a person entered into friendly chat with a native of the 'Land o' Cakes,' who, along with his wife, was imbibing the pure breeze upon the pier.—The subject turned upon the baths, which the Englishman much extolled, and in his exuberance observed that it was worth one's while to give a shilling to see them, they were so beautifully fitted up. With that characteristic keenness for saving which so much distinguishes his countryman, the Scotchman asked,—'How muckle do ye pay for a bath?' 'Sixpence,' was the reply. 'Man,' said he, 'ye wad save a saxpence by bathing.'

A Wisconsin paper after describing a farm which the advertiser wants to sell, adds: "The surrounding country is the most beautiful the God of Nature ever made—the scenery is celestial—divine; also two waggons to sell, and a yoke of steers."

SMART BOY.—The first day that a little fellow went to school, the teacher asked him if he could spell. 'Oh, yes, indeed,' answered he, looking very important. 'Well how do you spell 'boy?' 'Oh, just as other people do.'

A Boy having complained to his father that Bill had thrown the Bible at him, and hurt him on the head, the father replied: 'Well, you are the only member of my family on whom the Bible made the least impression.

'That fellow!' said a creditor, "told me that he would make a shift to pay all his debts before next Christmas. What did he mean by that?" Meant that he'd pay them out of his wife's property, I suppose,' replied the jester.

Barnum says: 'I never patronize a business that don't advertise, for the reason that I invariably get cheated. The pernicious principle that prevents a man from keeping his business before the people will prevent him from selling cheap.'

Come Bridget, get up! Here 'tis Monday morning. To-morrow's Tuesday, next day's Wednesday—half a week gone and nothing done yet!

When must a mariner suffer most from unrequited affection? When he is attached to a vessel that is attached to a wharf.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro': a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
Peterboro', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

In the Township of Anstruther

LOT No. 35, in the 2nd concession, containing 95 acres, of which about 9 are cleared, and about 18 acres are chopped. There is a good Log House 18 x 24 feet, sawn inside, 14 storis high, a stable and shed; also, a new Saw Mill, finished last December, containing one upright saw in good working order, on Eel's Creek, which runs through the Lot; the Mill has 10 feet head, and there is a good site for a Grist Mill, as the country is settling well around.

ALSO,—Lot No. 35, in the 3rd concession, containing 100 acres, of which about 35 acres are cleared and seeded down.

IN HARVEY:

Lot No. 9, in the 2nd concession, containing 200 acres

IN BEXLEY:

Lots Nos. 1 and 2, frontage on North West Bay, containing about 327 acres.

For particulars and terms apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON,
Peterborough,
Or R. & J. F. DENNISTOUN,
Lindsay.

51-6in

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed at the suit of Patrick Cassiday, and against the lands and tenements which were of Jeremiah Mahoney, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of James Mahoney, Administrator, with the will annexed of the estate and effects of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, to be administered,—I have seized all the right, title and interest of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, in the hands of the said James Mahoney to be administered, in and to the east half of Lot No. 9 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, and lot No. 18 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel except 15 acres thereof off the west end of the south-east quarter of the said lot heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Jeremiah Mahoney deceased, to one William Lyan.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY, 1866 at twelve o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 24, 1866. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of George Fergusson, and against the lands and tenements of George Frederick Cuoby, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough ON TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Lot No. 17, in the 10th concession of the Township of Harvey.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 10, 1866. 2

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and to me directed, at the suit of WILLIAM HOOEY, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM L. McDONALD and JAMES A. SCOTT, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, 1866, all the right, title and interest of the above-mentioned defendants, or either of them, in and to Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1866. 3

ALBUMS.

JUST RECEIVED AT
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
A fine lot of
CHEAP ALBUMS.
Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865.

200 BAGS OF COARSE SALT,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the lowest price,
by A. WILLIAMS.
Peterborough, Dec. 27, 1865. 52

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

A very large assortment of Grey Cottons, Prints, Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Winceys, Shawls, Tweeds, Cloths, in variety; Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

Every article in the Dry Goods line will be found there, and will be disposed of

VERY CHEAP!

Bargains may be obtained!!

PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE the GOODS.

Peterboro, February 1, 1866. 6

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Asbery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

300 Barrels per Day

EXPECTED FROM THE

PETERBOROUGH OIL WELLS.

If you want to get any Tin, Sheet-iron, or Copper Work done, by one who understands his business, go to

LANNIN'S TIN SHOP,

ON HUNTER STREET,

Where you will get it done to your satisfaction, and very cheap.

Dumb Stoves of every description made to order.

Try one of LANNIN'S HEATERS, and save 50 per cent in Wood.

Jobbing of all kinds done on short notice.

COAL OIL,—A good article always on hand and sold cheap.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED!

The Highest Cash Price paid for any quantity of Sheepskins.

THOMAS LANNIN,
Hunter Street

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

THE OLD STAND GOOD YET,

HUNTER STREET.

L. LEMAY

Most respectfully thanks all those that have favored him with their patronage for the last nine years, and informs them that he has added lately to his very large stock of Goods

5 Bales of Grey Cotton, Prints and Striped Shirtings,
1500 Yards of Grey and Fancy Flannels,
900 " Heavy Canadian Tweeds,
500 " White and Grey Fulled Cloth,

TO BE SOLD AT GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOTHING,
WELL MADE AND CHEAP.

Suit of best Canadian Tweed $10, $11, $12.
Fancy Tweed and Cassimere Under-coats from $6 to $10.
175 splendid Beaver & Whitney Over-coats from $5.50 to $10.50.
A few large and heavy frock Over-coats at $10.50 to $12.
Tweed and Fulled-cloth Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Mufflers, to the amount of several thousand dollars

Call before purchasing elsewhere,—You will get goods really cheap.

L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 30 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-3m

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street, where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices. Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 18, 1865. 42

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN
Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering
SEWING MACHINE!
COMPANY,
627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE S made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Thread Machine only $40

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produces a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

To Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak maker, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value, to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c. &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleaker where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. FINCUS,
Sole agent for New York City and State,
627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.

June 14 1865. 24

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians for their medical properties. These Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos

PELOUBET
Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—
J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.
WHOLESALE AGENTS

32

ALICE BAGS,
Just received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro, Nov 30, 1865

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro,' July 26, 1865. 30

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $300,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$85 00 to $150 00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches,	50 00 65 00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches,	30 00 70 00
Gents' Gold Watches, double case,	75 00 150 00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25 00 50 00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	25 00 50 00
Diamond Rings,	80 00 100 00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains,	10 00 30 00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets,	4 00 8 00
Chased Gold Bracelets,	5 00 10 00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains,	5 00 20 00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches,	4 00 10 00
Lava and Florentine Brooches,	4 00 8 00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches,	4 00 8 00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4 00 8 00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops,	4 00 8 00
California Diamond Breast Pins,	2 50 10 00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2 00 7 00
Pen and Vest Robbers Slides	3 00 8 00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.,	3 00 10 00
Gold Thimbles, Needle, etc.,	4 00 7 00
Miniature Lockets,	4 00 8 00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring,	5 00 10 00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	3 00 10 00
Plain Gold Rings, Cameo Gold Rings,	3 00 11 00
Stone Set and Signet Rings,	4 00 10 00
California Diamond Rings,	3 00 10 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold,	8 00 15 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl etc,	4 00 12 00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4 00 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders,	5 00 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders,	8 00 15 00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups,	20 00 50 00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets,	25 00 50 00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20 00 40 00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	25 00 50 00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mounted cups,	35 00 60 00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they would be thrilled, bewildered with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five: For $2, eleven; For $5, thirty; For $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *on* you *what is necessary.*

GRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-3mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle That have greater strength, and will remain in longer in tune than any other piano The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old fangled plan of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
M. x Maretzek,	S. Thalberg.
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Barili
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strakosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Charle Fradel

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never had excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the *N. Y. Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal versimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5:—Upon a careful examination of Driggs' Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It is in singing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand in no Forte and they must speedily supersceed the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. R. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power this approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

BOSTON, 78
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm house, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $278.

No 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13 h, 1864. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN
SEWING MACHINES.
EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles, and not only possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it speedily, without fatigue or injury to health

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it alm st impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply the needs with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders.*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers.*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McATHY & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYDS' GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES—Six feet large, mounted and varnished—cost $100,000 and four years time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was first made; shows 200,000 cities, towns, villages, market places, post offices, castles, country seats and 28,000 railways and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and Photogrepiers sent to England expressly to make a superior one of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, mounted and varnished. Price 8 shillings sterling ($2). No map at $10 can compare to this Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices. Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown to our agents letters to us. Ten new maps now under way

J. T. LLOYD,
American Map Publisher.

No. 23 Cortlandt street, N. Y., and No. 1 Strand, London.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1865. 1

THREE
CARD PICTURES
FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS!

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the

Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat &c. &c.

THESE Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, when persevered with according to directions never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or how severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable, they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and infallibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass, and clearness, of which purpose they are regularly used by many Professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor Rochester, N.Y.
Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Hoarseness and Sore Throat

And give clearness to the Voice,
And give clearness to the Voice,
And give clearness to the Voice,
They relieve in ten minutes;
They relieve in ten minutes;
They relieve in ten minutes;

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs

Sold by all Druggists,
Sold by all Druggists,
Sold by all Druggists,

At 25 cents a box
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter—in Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well-known Medicine is no imposition, but is a safe and sure remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clark's Female Pills
Sir James Clark's Female Pills
Sir James Clark's Female Pills
Are a Scientific Preparation
Are a Scientific Preparation
Are a Scientific Preparation

They are safe and never fail
They are safe and never fail
They are safe and never fail
To remove all Obstructions
To remove all Obstructions
To remove all Obstructions

And cure all Female Complaints
And cure all Female Complaints
And cure all Female Complaints
When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure
They are a blessing and a cure
They are a blessing and a cure
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps
For one dollar and six postage stamps
For one dollar and six postage stamps

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Poetry.

The Dirty Little Boy and what Befell Him.

There was a dirty little boy,
Who's hands were never clean;
Oh, such a grubby urchin
Had ne'er before been seen!

And how he wore his clothes out,
You hardly would believe:
He used to spit upon his slate,
And wipe it with his sleeve.

He shocked and grieved his parents,
Who did his state deplore,
And said: "If you go on like this,
You'll turn a blackamoor!"

"So dark your skin is growing,
You're such a ragged figure,
Your friends will all begin to think
That you're a little nigger!"

He did not heed the warning,
But blacker grew his skin;
His clothes were all in tatters,
So ragged and so thin!

At length a Planter met him,
And popped him in a sack,
And sent him hoeing sugar,
Because he was so black.

And still in that plantation
He toils with grief and pain—
For though he tends the sugar,
He only gets the cane.

My little boy if you are wise,
You'll scrub your hands with vigour,
And mind your clothes or else you may
Be taken for a nigger.

Varieties.

SOLD AGAIN.

I was standing quietly on the front steps of the custom house the other day, looking assuredly at a beautiful creature sitting at one of the parlor windows of the Battle House, and trying to discover whether she was an old acquaintance of mine from the country, when a strange young man, with a limp in his walk came up and stopped near me

'I'll swear it's mighty hot walking for a lame man to-day,' said he.

Whether the remark was addressed to me or to society at large, I did not think it worth while to inquire, but simply said in reply:—

'I shoul! think so, really. May I ask how you came to be lame?'

This was an impertinent question, I know; but as he had provoked it I did not think there could be any harm in it.

'Certainly, sir,' said he 'I got hurt, and very badly too, in a personal difficulty I had with a Northern man named Meade.'

'Ah, indeed!' said I.

'Yes; the thing created a good deal of excitement at the time, and as an account of it was published in all the news papers, both North and South, you must have read something about it.'

'Not a word, I assure you. When and where did it happen?'

'Why a little over two years ago,' said he 'at a town in Pennsylvania, called Gettysburg.'

'Sold again and got the money!' shouted a small news-boy, who was standing by and heard the conversation, but who now took to his heels.

'My gallant young friend,' said I 'I acknowledge the corn cheerfully. And speaking of corn—do you ever drink anything?' at the same time tossing my head in the direction of the nearest drinking saloon.

'Very rarely,' was the reply; but when I do, it's generally about this time of day.'

'Well,' said I, 'as you are doubtless in a hurry to get to the grocery, I wont detain you any longer.'

And I walked on and left him.

I shall never cease to regret that the small news-boy didn't stay there to hear the end of it.

FIVE DAUGHTERS.—A gentleman had five daughters all of whom he brought up to some respectable calling in life. These daughters married, one after another, with the consent of their father. The first married a gentleman named Poor, the second a Mr. Litt'e, the third a Mr. Short, the fourth a Mr. Brown, and the fifth a Mr. Hogg. At the wedding of the latter, her sisters with their husbands were present. After the ceremonies of the wedding were over, the old gentleman said to his guests:

'I have taken great pains to educate my daughters, that they might act well their parts in life, and from their advantages and improvements, I fondly hoped that they would do honor to the family; and now I find that all my pains, cares and expectations have turned to nothing but a *poor, little, short, brown, hogg!*'

SCOTCHY ANECDOTE.—Returning from invigorating bath at the North Easton Hotel, Fleetwood, a person entered into friendly chat with a native of the 'Land o' Cakes,' who, along with his wife, was inhaling the pure breeze upon the pier.—The subject turned upon the baths, which the Englishman much extolled, and in his exuberance observed that it was worth one's while to give a shilling to see them, they were so beautifully fitted up. With that characteristic keenness for saving which so much distinguishes his countryman, the Scotchman asked,—How muckle do ye pay for a bath?' 'Sixpence,' was the reply. 'Man,' said he, 'ye wad save a saxpence by bathing.'

A Wisconsin paper after describing a farm which the advertiser wants to sell, adds: "The surrounding country is the most beautiful the God of Nature ever made—the scenery is celestial—divine; also two waggons to sell, and a yoke of steers."

SMART BOY.—The first day that a little fellow went to school, the teacher asked him if he could spell. 'Oh, yes, indeed,' answered he, looking very important. 'Well how do you spell 'boy?' 'Oh, just as other people do.'

A Boy having complained to his father that Bill had thrown the Bible at him, and hurt him on the head, the father replied: Well, you are the only member of my family on whom the Bible made the least impression.

"That fellow!" said a creditor, "told me that he would make a shift to pay all his debts before next Christmas. What did he mean by that?" Meant that he'd pay them out of his wife's property, I suppose,' replied the jester.

Barnum says: 'I never patronize a business that don't advertise, for the reason that I invariably get cheated. The pernicious principle that prevents a man from keeping his business before the people will prevent him from selling cheap.'

Come Bridget, get up! Here 'tis Monday morning. To-morrow's Tuesday, next day's Wednesday—half a week gone and nothing done yet!

When must a mariner suffer most from unrequited affection? When he is attached to a vessel that is attached to a wharf.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase to Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro': a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN BEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

In the Township of Anstruther

LOT No. 35, in the 2nd concession, containing 95 acres, of which about 9 are cleared, and about 18 acres are chopped. There is a good Log House 18 x 24 feet, lawn inside. 14 feet high, a stable and shed; also, a new Saw Mill, finished last December, containing one upright saw in good working order, on Kelly Creek, which runs through the Lot: the Mill has 10 feet head, and there is a good site for a Grist Mill, as the country is settling well around.

ALSO,—Lot No. 35, in the 3rd concession, containing 100 acres, of which about 35 acres are cleared and seeded down.

IN HARVEY:

Lot No. 9, in the 2nd concession, containing 200 acres.

IN BEXLEY:

Lots Nos 1 and 2, frontage on North West Bay, containing about 327 acres.

For particulars and terms apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON,
Peterborough,
Or R. & J. F. DENNISTOUN,
Lindsay.

51-Gin

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed at the suit of Patrick Cassiday, and against the lands and tenements which were of Jeremiah Mahoney, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of James Mahoney, Administrator, with the will annexed of the estate and effects of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, to be administered, I have seized all the right, title and interest of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, in the lands of the said James Mahoney to be administered, in and to the east half of Lot No. 9 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, and lot No. 14 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, except ten acres thereof off the west half of the south-east quarter of the said lot heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Jeremiah Mahoney deceased, to one William Lyan.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY, 1866 at twelve o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 24, 1866. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of George Duxbrow, and against the lands and tenements of George Fenwick Oxoe, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', ON TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz.

Lot No. 17, in the 10th concession of the Township of Harvey.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan 10, 1866. 2

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and to me directed, at the suit of WILLIAM HOOEY, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM E. McDONALD and JAMES A. SCOTT, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, 1866, all the right, title and interest of the above-mentioned defendants, or either of them, in and to Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1866. 3

ALBUMS.

JUST RECEIVED AT
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
A fine lot of
CHEAP ALBUMS.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865.

200 BAGS OF COARSE SALT,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the lowest price,

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Dec. 27, 1865. 52

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

A very large assortment of Grey Cottons, Prints, Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Winceys, Shawls, Tweeds, Cloths, in variety; Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

Every article in the Dry Goods line will be found there, and will be disposed of

VERY CHEAP!

Bargains may be obtained!!

PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE the GOODS.

Peterboro, February 1, 1866 6

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steepie Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Asbery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

300 Barrels per Day

EXPECTED FROM THE

PETERBOROUGH OIL WELLS.

If you want to get any Tin, Sheet-iron, or Copper Work done, by one who understands his business, go to

LANNIN'S TIN SHOP,

ON HUNTER STREET,

Where you will get it done to your satisfaction, and very cheap.

Dumb Stoves of every description made to order.

Try one of LANNIN'S HEATERS, and save 50 per cent in Wood.

Jobbing of all kinds done on short notice.

COAL OIL,—A good article always on hand and sold cheap.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED!

The Highest Cash Price paid for any quantity of Sheepskins.

THOMAS LANNIN,
Hunter Street

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

THE OLD STAND GOOD YET,

HUNTER STREET.

L. LEMAY

Most respectfully thanks all those that have favored him with their patronage for the last nine years, and informs them that he has added lately to his very large stock of Goods.

5 Bales of Grey Cotton, Prints and Striped Shirtings,
1500 Yards of Grey and Fancy Flannels,
900 " Heavy Canadian Tweeds,
500 " White and Grey Fulled Cloth,

TO BE SOLD AT GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOTHING,

WELL MADE AND CHEAP.

Suit of best Canadian Tweed $10, $11, $12.
Fancy Tweed and Cassimere Under-coats from $6 to $10.
175 splendid Beaver & Whitney Over-coats from $5.50 to $10.50.
A few large and heavy frock Over-coats at $10.50 to $12.
Tweed and Fulled-cloth Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Mufflers, to the amount of several thousand dollars

Call before purchasing elsewhere,—You will get goods really cheap.

L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

PETERBOROUGH

CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LEMAY & TURCOT

Respectfully announce that they have received 30 Cases of

Fall and Winter Goods.

A MOST SPLENDID LOT OF

Plaids, Prints, Cobourgs, and Reps, at very Low Prices, to suit Cash Buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

500 pairs Pants from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.
200 Frock Coats from 17s 6d to 62s 6d.
200 Sack Coats from 15s to 50s.
200 Over Coats from $5.00 to $15.00.
200 Vests from 5s to 15s
50 dozen Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

HATS AND CAPS.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

A first class Tailor is employed on their premises.

200 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 pieces Fulled Cloth and Grey Flannel of their own make.

Peterborough, September 27, 1865. 39-2m

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865. 43

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

AMERICAN

Button-hole, Cording, Braiding and Embroidering

SEWING MACHINE!

COMPANY,

627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BUTTON HOLE Stitch made by this entirely simple and novel machine, are not only equal to the best hand-made in the pearl or right side, but greatly surpassing them in beauty on the wrong side, which is formed by a beautiful braid stitch, made by an extra stitch, which no hand made button-hole possesses; thereby imparting to the same a much greater strength, which renders cording or barring altogether unnecessary.

One Needle and Two Thread only Used.

Unlike other Sewing Machines it manufactures its own Braid and Cord.

The best Merchant Tailors freely admit that its beauty, finish and strength cannot be attained by the most skilful hand.

Simplicity is one of its great merits, therefore not liable to get out of order, and it can be worked with ease by any young lady, who will, after a few days' experience, make from 1,000 to 1,200 perfect button-holes in one day.

This is the only machine produced that will throw a stitch over the edge, so as to bind and cover it in a manner indispensible for Button-holes, Cording and Braiding, each of which can be done with colored, shaded or chine silks, and produce a fabrique of varied colors unexcelled for beauty and taste.

Ladies at home, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hatters, Bookbinders, Saddlers, &c., &c., it is indispensable; it is also admitted to be of great value to other branches as it Braids, Embroiders, and Cords plain and fancy on all kinds of Cloths, Cassimers, Linen, Velvet Leather, &c., &c.

Instructions and Needles accompany each Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for Twelve Months.

Machines can be seen in full operation at our spacious Store, 627 Broadway, near Bleeker where instruction Rooms are reserved for Ladies.

P. S.—A novel patented BUTTON-HOLE Cutter for sale which shall in all cases accompany a Button Hole Machine.

Machine, $125.00; Button-Hole Cutter, $5.00.

H. PINCUS,

Sole agent for New York City and State, 627 Broadway, bet. Houston & Bleeker sts.

June 14 1865. 24

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. These Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itchings, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York

December 1, 1864. 6mos

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $800
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—

J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. BUCKER, Jackson, Michigan
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.
WHOLESALE AGENTS

33

ALICE BAGS,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro,' July 26, 1865. 30

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $200,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$80 00 to $150 00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	40 00 60 00
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Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	30 00 60 00
Gold Plated Watches Hunting for Ladies	25 00 50 00
Diamond Rings	50 00 100 00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10 00 20 00
gold Oval Band Bracelets	4 00 8 00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5 00 10 00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	8 00 20 00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4 00 10 00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 00 6 00
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches	4 00 8 00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4 00 8 00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4 00 8 00
California Diamond Breast Pins	3 50 10 00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2 50 7 00
Fob and Vest Rubber Slides	3 00 8 00
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Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5 00 10 00
Gold Tooth Picks, Tweezers, etc	3 00 10 00
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Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	6 00 10 50
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	8 00 15 00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20 00 40 00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25 00 50 00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20 00 40 00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	25 00 50 00
Silver plated ice pitchers & molasses cups	25 00 50 00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. The stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc, opened on the 15th ult, and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal, and some seven of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and *say on what is necessary.*

GRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 1y-2mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

AR THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. Tone have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old style frame of stringing by substituting straight bridges, possessing at the same time The Over String Bass, of which Mr. Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Jaell,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strakosch,
Wm. Henry Fry,	Charle Fradel

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Pianos-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal sustainitude, that crowning excelence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept 5.—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. Its singing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; and ordinary player obtains with no exception, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

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WM. HALL & SON,
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New York

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 15 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm house, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

GROVESTEEN & CO.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited Instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13 h, 1864. 7-1yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

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EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

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Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York.* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principal and mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shoe stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor CROWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

The strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply the wants with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

Do in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Couch Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
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Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

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536 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES—Six feet three, mounted and varnished; cost $100,000 and four years time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was found; shows 200,000 cities, towns, villages, market places, post offices, castles, country seats and 36,000 railways and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given. The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and Photographers sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, mounted and varnished. Price 8 shillings sterling ($2). No map at $10 can compare to this. Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices. Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents letters to us. Ten new maps now under way

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HUNTER STREET.

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PULMONIC WAFERS!

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the

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THESE Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, when persevered with according to directions never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or how severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

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These Wafers are peculiarly valuable, they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass, and clearness, of which purpose they are regularly used by many Professional Vocalists.

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Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Hoarseness and Sore Throat

And give clearness to the Voice,
And give clearness to the Voice,
And give clearness to the Voice,
They relieve in ten minutes;
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes;

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs

Sold by all Druggists.
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At 25 cents a box
At 25 cents a box.
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CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

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This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a safe and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clark's Female Pills
Sir James Clark's Female Pills
Sir James Clark's Female Pills
Are a Scientific Preparation
Are a Scientific Preparation
Are a Scientific Preparation

They are safe and never fail
They are safe and never fail
They are safe and never fail

To remove all Obstructions
To remove all Obstructions
To remove all Obstructions

And cure all Female Complaints
And cure all Female Complaints
And cure all Female Complaints
When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure
They are a blessing and a cure
They are a blessing and a cure
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps
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Peterborough Examiner.

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The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

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Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

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Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 28

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Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.

Lakefield, North Douro, } May 6th, 1865. } 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro'; and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge 36

HOME AND COLONIAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices.

Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.

Losses settled promptly and in full.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Agent.

Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

Pens! Pens!

BARNARD'S Carbonized Mercantile Pens, just received and for sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S, No. 1, Market Block.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Battle of the Boyne

THIS excellent Painting is offered for sale by Messrs. Graham & Stratton, Peterboro' at $2 each.

Peterboro', Oct. 4, 1865.

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1765,..	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank)

H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-if

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	6 00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2 40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.58 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c, TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3 25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.	
Wellington Square	7.	3 42
Bronte		3 57
Oakville	8 38	4 07
Port Credit	8 45	4 25
Mimico	9 08	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9 30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P. M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart.	1 20	7 45
Mimico		9 10
Port Credit	1 55	8.35
Oakville	2 15	9 05
Bronte	2 28	9 17
Wellington Square	2 42	9 37
Waterdown		9 47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad,

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.05 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIRBARD, General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.

Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.

Leave Peterboro'..... 3 p. m.

Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p. m.

April 17th 1863 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE CO.

OFFICE 581 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GUARANTEE.—After a fair trial, if any purchaser does not regard the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in market, he can return it and have his money. It has taken many of the highest prizes.—is less complicated than any other first class machine,—does a wider range of work without changing,—requires no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate machine.

N B. Any Clergyman sending us two orders for Machines, shall receive *one* for himself as a present. The same proposition is extended to Profession and Teachers.

We have now completed our New Manufactory at a cost of some $200,000, including New Patents and important Improvements; and the object of the above proposition is to secure the immediate introduction of our improved machine into every town in the United States without incurring the great expense of a travelling agent.

This proposition cannot avail in towns occupied by our own agents.

Please send for descriptive Catalogue, with samples of sewing.

3 LUCIUS LYON, Sec'y.

EXAMINER

BOOK STORE

A LOT OF

FAMILY BIBLES,

RICHLY BOUND and beautifully illustrated, with the comparatives of Henry and Scott.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, July 18, 1865.

Poetry.

COME HOME, FATHER.

Father, dear father, come home with me now!
The clock in the steeple strikes one;
You said you were coming right home from the shop
As soon as your day's work was done.
Our fire has gone out—our house is all dark—
And mother's been watching since ten,
With poor little Benny, so sick, in her arms,
And no one to help her but me.
Come home! come home! come home!
Please, father, dear father, come home!

Father, dear father, come home with me now!
The clock in the steeple strikes two;
The night has grown colder—and Benny is worse—
But he has been calling for you.
Indeed he is worse—Ma says he will die,
Perhaps before morning shall dawn!
And this is the message she sent me to bring—
Come quickly, or he will be gone!

Father, dear father, come home with me now!
The clock in the steeple strikes three;
The house is so lonely—the hours are so long
For weeping mother and me!
Yes, we are alone—poor Benny is dead
And gone with the angels of light;
And these were the very last words that he said:
"I want to kiss papa to-night!"
Come home! come home! come home!
Please, father dear father, come home!

Hear the sweet voice of the child,
Which the night-winds repeat as they roam;
Oh! who could resist this most plaintive of prayers,
Please father, dear father, come home!

Literature.

HOW SHE SAVED HIM.

BY MRS. M. A. DALES.

Max Benton was lying asleep under the elms on Hillsdale Common, when a lively "Wake up, old boy!" and a slap on the shoulder aroused him.

Hallo! is that you, Sam? cried Max, in a cordial tone, springing up and grasping his friend's hand, When did you return to Millsdale?

Only a week ago replied Sam Maynor, as they seated themselves for a chat. But I——

A week! echoed Max, looking a little offended! why didn't you let me know of your arrival before?

I was about to tell you, said Maynor, apologetically, that my wife and I—you remember, I wrote you I married—have been so busy furnishing the cottage which I have bought, I hasn't had a moment to spare.

Bought a house? asked Max, looking comically surprised, how the deuce did you get money to make such a purchase? Married a rich wife, eh?

No, denied Sam. Lucy is as poor as myself. The way in which I have secured me a home is this: I paid one hundred dollars down, and the mortgage, remaining on the cottage, I am to clear off by making yearly payments. I wish, Max, you would marry some good capable girl, and settle down in the cottage next to ours; you can buy it on the same terms as I did mine, and we could have jolly times together!

So we could, agreed Max, with animation. But it would take me forever to get a house in this way.

Not if you had a cheerful, industrious, and saving wife, responded Sam, confidently. There! I have just thought of a little girl who would make you a capital wife—pretty, smart, and of an excellent disposition!—What do you say to that old boy? giving Max a nudge in the ribs.

I—I—stammered Max, I have already picked me out a wife? in fact I'm going to be married this very week. Will you come to the wedding?

Certainly! But who is the lady?

I think she is a stranger to you, replied Benton—her name is Abby Kent.

Heavens!

What do you say 'heavens' in that way for?

His friend seemed loath to answer, but at length he said, seriously:—

Max, when you get a home of your own you want it to be a pleasant and orderly one, I know. You don't want your hard-earned money wasted, do you?

Of course I don't! was the other's ready reply, while he wondered what his companion was driving at.

Then, said Sam, don't marry Abby Kent. I know her well, he quickly added, as an angry flush began to burn on Benton's face, and can truthfully assure you that, for all she makes so neat an appearance, her habits are slovenly and extravagant. I learned this just as I was on the point of popping the question, for I used to court her myself.

You have got some grudge against her, which makes you speak so, retorted Max, testily. I have never seen any evidence in her of the failings you speak about. When I have been at her house, I have many times observed her assisting her mother in the housework, and have particularly noticed her neat habits.

This was done to deceive you, Max, maintained Sam. Her parents have reared her in idleness. It is very seldom she has heart or willingness to lighten her old mother's labor. I heard the other day that Mr. Kent's house was mortgaged, and I have no doubt it was caused by her daughter's love of dress and show.

I shall marry her said Max, a little defiantly—yes, and will take that cottage you spoke of, also; and you will find I will have it paid for as soon as you will yours.

I hope and pray that you may be prosperous and happy in your marriage, replied Sam, fervently; though, he added to himself you never will be as her husband I am afraid.

It was not long after Sam Maynor had moved into his snug home, that his friend Max came with his wife to dwell in the adjoining cottage, which he had purchased by the same agreement Maynor had made in buying his. There was something attractive to Abby in the idea of having a home of her own to control; and stimulated by this feeling she made the little cottage a model of taste and neatness. Still she did not hesitate to gratify herself, out of her husband's small means, in as rich dresses as her parents had indulged her in before her marriage. With the clamour of the honeymoon before his eyes, and elated with her neat housekeeping, Max did not reproach her, for he was proud of her looks, and surmised that the beautiful and expensive purchases she now made would last her for years. But when, after a short time, he saw the carelessly kept articles in ruin, and she still demanded money to buy others, he began to look at reality, feeling if she continued her expensive course the debt on their home which he was working so hard and ambitiously to pay, would never be cleared.

The despondency which thus began gradually to come over his new life, deepened when Abby, no longer stimulated by novelty, ceased her labors in the cottage. When he failed to supply her with all the money she wanted, she would complain, regretting she ever married so poor a man as he was, to be nothing but a drudge and live in a hut, as she styled her happy home. Her discontent was heightened by her mother, who now declared if it had not been for that love-in-a-cottage fancy, she might have married rich. Thus, poor Max already seeing his error in his foolish marriage, was assailed unceasingly by his wife's fretfulness and neglect. The old adage of 'throwing out with a shovel what is brought in with a spoon,' was well illustrated by her wastefulness. There was no cheerfulness, no pleasant tempting meal to comfort him now, as he returned at noon or night to his neglected home. He still loved Abby but she gave him only light affection, for her own love of dress and show absorbed all her true love, if indeed she had even entertained any for him. He often asked her to be less extravagant, more careful in her housekeeping, but she only returned him bitter, independent replies, little dreaming of the wretchedness she was bringing upon herself and him. A darkness was before her preventing her from seeing her faults. Max Benton was not one to complain much, and pride forbade him to tell her, as some would in plain terms of her shortcomings; so he suffered in silence, and often wondered with a shudder what a few years of such life would make him.

Max had been married two years, when a daughter—a cherub—was born to brighten with her wee, magical presence the desolation in his heart and home—giving, even to its light-minded mother, some idea of what pure joy was. Max was happier than he had been since the first day of his marriage, and thought, as he held his dimpled baby May on his knee, he would not murmur about his many disappointments as long as God spared her to him. Poor Max! It wasn't a year later ere the death angel came to put its seal, even while her lips and cheeks were rosy, upon the little darling. Its mother went into hysterics when she died, but Max helped to lay his child out, and followed her to her little cemetery grave without a tear. Yet Sam Maynor, who knew his friend's nature, felt that he carried a broken heart beneath his outward calmness. He feared, from this moment, for the moral safety of his poor friend, and his apprehension were soon realized. Max had not been in the habit of using strong drink, but now all his leisure hours were spent in the bar-room, and not a day passed but some part of it found him under the influence of the fatal cup. Sam's kindly efforts to reclaim him were in vain, his wife declared that she would leave him if he did not reform; and the mortgage of his little cottage threatened to foreclose if the long due payments were not soon called in; yet all these warnings of shame had no effect to call him back. Max was indifferent to everything now; he ceased his work almost altogether, so that want of money was soon felt at his once comfortable home. Abby still lingered there in its wretchedness, for fear of the talk which a separation from him would create. When Max returned home it was never to hear any gentle remonstrance from her on his conduct, but to brave the harsh, bitter talk which she threw at him. Lately he spent his nights where she knew not, but she surmised in the tavern, which privilege the landlord allowed him no doubt for bring the most constant custom at the bar.

One afternoon Max came home terribly intoxicated, and being more than usually enraged at her bitter talk, struck his wife violently in his face, and then staggered from the house. The wretched wife now determined to separate from him, and only waited for the night to execute her resolve, for she feared to go into the street before them on account of her badly bruised face; but having locked the door to prevent her husband entering, she sat down to meditation.

As she was leaving the house that night to seek her mother, an involuntary prompting caused her to go to the little grape arbor in their garden. The perfumed shade of this place was so grateful to her feverish pulse, that she seated herself there for a little while.

The garden of Sam Mayor joined theirs; and soon after entering the arbor she saw Mr. Maynor and his wife pass from their house out under the fruit trees, where they stopped.

Lucy, she heard him say, I have got good news to tell you. This afternoon I made the last payment on our house and took up the note; and now I am going to buy you the best melodeon that can be found in Hillsdale, to pay you for being such a good, careful little wife; for it is owing to your economy and orderly housekeeping, that I have been enabled to free our home from a debt so much sooner than I expected.

Abby was ashamed to listen, but something made her continue her breathless attention to their conversation. The next moment Mrs. Maynor said:—

I am very thankful, Sam, both for your promised present, and that our dear little home is free. Do you know how your friend Max is getting along with the payments on his cottage?

Abby trembled a little, and a feeling of shame was within her as she awaited for Sam's answer.

Poor fellow! sighed Maynor, he hasn't paid his mortgage anything for over a year. The latter told me this afternoon that he could not wait for him any longer, but should foreclose immediately. Thank God! continued, Sam, fervently, that I did not marry Abby Kent. I could almost curse the wretched woman for the ruin she has brought upon one of the best fellows that ever lived. I have often wondered, though, if she realized that her extravagance and her cheerless home was the real cause of his degrading habits.—How different Max would have been with such a wife as you are, Lucy.

They passed into their home—the home where love and order and happiness dwelt; while Abby Benton, sitting till now like a statue, wailed out:—

O, can it be that I am to blame for all our misery? I can hardly believe it. Yet, Max was good and temperate and happy, once; and now I remember it. It was in those days when I made our home so pleasant and neat. Yes, it must be my fault that we are wretched, but the light has broken at last, thank God. What would I not give to have Max as happy and prosperous as Sam Maynor! He shall be if a new and better life on my part can make him! But what if it should be too late for me to influence him?—I cannot bear the thought! I will plead with him to renounce his degrading course, and labor with me for home and happiness!

She rose, and entered the cottage a new being; for the fire in her heart was not the vain and worldly one which had created her own and husband's misery, but an unmatured longing to labor for the light and joy of home—Max did not return that night—nor until the stars were beaming the succeeding one. Then he entered what, to his hardly sober sense, seemed fairy land. The little kitchen was fairly shining with order and neatness. The lights were softly burning, the fire was glowing brightly from the polished stove; while upon the little table, drawn up with its snowy drapings before it, was the tempting evening meal prepared with neatness and care to which he had long been a stranger. The delicious sense of comfort—the great surprise of the young man kept him silent. So, without a word he suffered his wife to help him put on the warm, clean suit she had prepared, for the one he had on was muddy and torn, and then led him to the table where the fragrant cup of tea awaited him. She could not eat herself—her heart was too full of blended hope and fear, so she left the table and sat down by the stove opposite Max. The kind of spell which had until now been upon the young man was dissolved by seeing the great tear-drops which gushed from her eyes through her half-closed fingers. He was beside her in a minute and drew her to his heart.

Darling! he said, in a voice that thrilled her, yesterday I went out unloved and despairing from a comfortless home, but now you have turned it into a little palace—dressed me in warm, clean clothes, and placed before me such a supper. What does it all mean, Abby?

Max! and her arms went round his neck.—Oh, dear Max, it means that you are to have a true wife hereafter—one to cheer and help and love you! And now, she added beseechingly, promise me to quit the dreadful rumcup for my sake, dear husband—for the sake of the little angel May, say that you will.

Max Benton could not answer then, for his exceeding joy at knowing that this new brightness around him was to be continued, prevented him from speaking. But with a happy look and resolved tone, he said, after a little silence:—

Yes, my dear wife, I will become a temperate man, and we will strive together for the true life which will secure us at least a bright eternal one with our little May!

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

The first settlers in Maine found, besides its red faced owners, an abundant sources of annoyance and danger.

The majestic forests which then waved where now is heard the hum of busy men, and where a thousand villages stand were the homes of innumerable wild and savage animals.

Often at night was the farmer's family aroused from sleep by the noise without—which told that brum was storming the pig sties or sheep pen, or was laying violent paws on some unlucky calf—and often on a cold winter evening did they roll a larger log against the door, and with beating hearts draw closer around the fire, as the dismal howl of the wolf echoed through the woods.

The wolf was the most ferocious and blood thirsty, but cowardly of all—rarely attacking a man unless driven by severe hunger, and seeking his victim with the utmost pertinacity.

The incident which I am about to relate occurred in the early history of Biddeford. A man who then lived on a farm now occupied by Mr. H——was one autumn engaged in felling trees, at some distance from his house. His little son, eight years old, was in the habit, while his mother was busy with household cares, of running out into the fields and woods around the house, and often going where the father was at work. One day, after the frost had robbed the trees of their foliage, the father hearing his work sooner than usual started for home.

On his way, just at the edge of the forest he saw a curious pile of leaves. Without stopping to think what had made it, he very cautiously removed the leaves, when what was his astonishment to find his own darling boy laying there fast asleep. 'Twas but the work of a moment to take up the little sleeper—put in his place a small log carefully replace the leaves, and conceal himself among the nearest bushes, there to await the result.

After waiting a short time, he heard a wolf's distant howl quickly followed by another, till the whole woods seemed alive with the fearful sounds.

The howls came nearer, and in a few minutes a large, gaunt, savage looking wolf leaped in to the opening closely followed by the whole pack. The leader a strong direct-ly upon the pile of leaves, and in an instant scattered them in every direction.

As soon as he saw the deception his look of fierceness and confidence changed to the most abject fear. He shrunk back, cowered down to the ground, and dismayed awaited his fate, for the rest enraged by the supposed cheat, fell upon him, and tore him in pieces and devoured him on the spot.

Predicted Downfall of Napoleon III.

Some one, curious in the statistics of fatality has been making calculations to show that Napoleon III, will come to his downfall in 1869. The calculations are founded on some very odd coincidences of dates, which we will try to explain. In the first place, they take the dates of the principal events in the history of Louis Phillippe and his Queen, which they group together so as to sum up 1848, the year of his downfall. Thus Louis Phillippe was born in 1773 and ascended the throne in 1830. Now to 1830 add separately the figures 1,7,7,3, of his birth date, and they make 1848, thus: 1830 and 1 and 7 and 7 and 3 make 1848. The same result is reached if we take the year of his marriage. That event occurred in 1809 and he ascended the throne in 1830. Now 1830 and 1 and 8 and 0 and 9 make 1848. Again, if we take the date of his Queen's birth 1782, and go through the same process—1830 and 1 and 7 and 8 and 2, we arrive at the same fatal year, 1848, in which he lost his throne.

The second part of the calculation is this; Napoleon III. was born in 1808, and ascended the throne in 1852. Now, if we start with 1852, and the separate figures in his birth year, we come to 1869—for 1852 and 1 and 8 and 0 and 8 make 1869. So, too of his Empress. Eugenie was born in 1836. Taking the date of his accent to the throne in 1852, we have: 1852 and 1 and fatal 1859. He married Eugenie in 1853, 8 and 2 and 6—again bringing us to the and taking the year 1852 and adding the separate figures of his marriage year, and if still points to 1869. Thus 1852 and 1 and 8 and 5 and 3 make 1869. In fact, these French historical dates are full of such curious adication. Robespierre fell in 1794. Taking that date and adding the separate figures of it as above, and we have 1794—and 1 and 7 and 9 and 4—making the date of Napoleon's fall, 1815. Pursuing the same method, we take 1815 and 1 and 8 and 1 and 5, making 1830, the date of Charles X's fall. Going on to 1848, the date of Louis Philippe's downfall, and we find that 1848 and 1 and 8 and 4 and 8 brings us once more to the fatal 1869.

But there is still another fatality attending these French dynasties, which is put in this form: *Seventeen* years was the limit of the supremacy of Napoleon I.; *seventeen* years the resorted Bourbons reigned: *seventeen* years Louis Phillippe occupied the throne; and the same *seventeen* years being accorded to Napoleon III., it carries him to the same fated 1869 as the end of his career. And this fatal seventeen is also produced by strange coincidences.—Taking the figures in the year of his birth, 1808, and adding them up thus, 1 and 8 and 0 and 8, and they sum up 17: taking the figures in the year of the Empress' birth, 1826, and adding them, 1 and 8 and 2 and 6, and they also make 17, then taking the figures in the year of his marriage, 1583, 1 and 8 and 5 and 3, and they likewise foot up 17.

These coincidences are extraordinary enough to set the wonder-mongers at work, and some of them see the finger of fate in it all. And it not unfrequently happens that such shadowy prophecies set influences in motion that enable them to work out their own fulfilment. The Bonapartes are all confirmed fatalists, and these things may cause the present head of the family a great many anxieties about 1869.

PRAISE YOUR WIFE.

Praise your wife, man; for pity's sake give her a little encouragement; it won't hurt her. She has made your home comfortable, your hearth shining and bright, your food agreeable; for pity's sake tell her you thank her, if nothing more. She don't expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have been for these ten years; but it will do her good, for all that, and you too.

There are many women to-day thirsting for the word of praise, the language of encouragement. Through summer's heat and winter's cold they have drudged uncomplainingly, and so accustomed have their fathers, brothers and husbands become to their monotonous labors, that they look for and upon them as they do the daily rising of the sun, and its daily going down.—Homely, everyday life, may be made beautiful by an appreciation of its very homeliness. You know that if the floor is clean, manual labor has been performed to make it so. You know that if you can take from your drawer a clean shirt whenever you want it, somebody's fingers have ached in the toil of making it so fresh and agreeable so smooth and lustrous. Everything that pleases the eye and sense has been produced by constant work, much thought, great care and untiring efforts bodily and mentally.

I tell you what, men, young and old, if you did but show an ordinary civility toward that common article of house-keeping, your wives; if you gave the one hundredth and sixtieth part of the compliments you almost choked them with before you were married; if you would cease to speak of their faults, however bewitchingly, before others, fewer women would seek for other sources of happiness than your cold so-so ish affection. Praise your wife then, for all the good qualities she has, and you may rest assured that her deficiencies are fully counterbalanced by your own.

A Glasgow antiquary recently visited Caimcart Castle, and asked one of the villagers, "If he knew anything of the old story about the building?" "Ay," said the rustic, "there was summer and winter, but it fell down long since."

Something for Everybody.

When you walk in the streets with a lady, keep your hands out of your pockets, and your cigar out of your mouth. Don't change sides with her on crossing the streets; it is quite as proper that you should fall through cellar doors and other traps set by careless people, as that she should. Always take the right hand when you meet another person, and don't stop. At the table, take the dish the last offers you, and don't pass it to the nearest neighbor, even if a lady; it is ungentlemanly to reprove your host or hostess to his or her face. There is a point where self abnegation becomes rudeness, and this is precisely the point. The person who gives the entertainment has a perfect right to say which shall be served first. Don't offer your chair to a newcomer, unless it is the only one of the kind, and the best in the room. Rise when another guest leaves the house where you are entertained, but do not follow to the door—you may thus spoil a more cordial leave-taking. Keep your fingers out of your button-holes, and your hands from off your lap. Make yourself as comfortable as you can without inconveniencing any one. Your host, if a gentleman, always likes to see his guests comfortable and contented, be neither a pump nor a pumper, but alternately resume both conditions. Ask and answer questions with diplomatic propriety. Speak well of people or speak not at all. Nothing indicates greater defect of colloquial ability than vituperations, slander, or angry declamation. Maintain repose of the earth quakes. All of which is respectfully submitted to those who would be recognized as persons of good breeding.

MR. GURNEY'S DOG.

This touching tale was told by a friend of the late Mr. Hudson Gurney. He says:

One morning I was sitting on business with Mr. Gurney, when I heard a pattering of feet behind, and the door silently opened. I turned to see who was its enemy to us, and the Newfoundland dog quietly entered the room, and, standing in the centre, looked on me coldly, and on his master kindly.

This, said Mr. Gurney, is one of my most faithful friends; he has come to pay me his usual morning visit. Turning to the dog he continued,—I am a little better today, but not much; one morning you will miss me! I shall be dead.

The dog as though endowed with human instinct, gave a low moan, and advancing to his master, placed his huge paw, with a gentleness that would hardly have crushed a fly, on Mr. Gurney's knee; that done he raised himself on his hind legs and placed the other on Mr. Gurney's shoulder, and licking his face, seemed to put him on the back with an expression of countenance which almost said—"Come, come, don't be downhearted! You are very sick, but you'll get better by and by!

Mr. Gurney perfectly understood him, and replied, 'It's no use; I tell you I shall die! The dog moaned again. 'And now,' continued the owner of Keswick, 'you must go; for I am busy with this gentleman.'

The dog looked at his master then at me, and then silently quitted the room.—About a month after Mr Gurney was a corpse.

PROPHECY BY THE POPE.—A story is going the round of the Neapolitan papers in regard to a prophesy made by Pio IX, when in conversation with a high Spanish personage. It remains to be seen who the Holiness is as good at a prophesy as Mathieu(de la Drome.) The Holy Father says:—"Unfortunately it is to be learned that the year 1866 will be one in which a great deal of blood will be shed. The fire of the demagogues will burst forth in many parts of Europe; however, the dreadful conflagration will have finished in 1867, when peace will be re-established, Rome will view with grief a second exaction of the scenes of 1849, and the Pope will be obliged to abandon the City of the Church as a fugitive. In 1867, when the Pope returns to the Vatican (!) a grand council will be assembled, and the centenary of St. Peter will be celebrated. In 1868, you will be present at my funeral.

MARRIED AND SINGLE.—It has been observed that a married man falling into misfortune is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, partly because he is more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistence, but chiefly because his spirits are soothed, and renewed by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding that although all abroad is darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love at home of which he is the monarch. Whereas a single man is apt to run waste and self-neglect, to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin, like some deserted mansion for want of inhabitants.

Molly was telling an absurd dream, when her mistress exclaimed, you must have been asleep when you dreamed such stuff as that! No indeed, ma'am, she replied tartly, I was just as wide awake as I am now.

What is the difference between a piece of honeycomb and a black eye? One is produced by a laboring bee, and the other by a balooning.

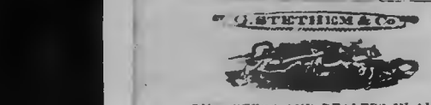
What is the difference between accepted and rejected lovers? The accepted kneels the misses, and the rejected misses the knees.

An old lady hearing some body say, the mails are very irregular, said, "It was just so in my young days, so trusting any of 'em."

What is the difference between Mexico and Ireland? Mexico has got is Maximilian, and Ireland wants a million o' Micks.

Sleighing and skating are "under the weather."

G. STETHEM & Co.



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Peterborough, March 7, 1866. 10-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway—B. R. Kimball.
Hardware—*G. Stethem & Co.*
Detailed Statement—Ashburnham.
Abstract—North Monaghan.
Spring, 1866—W. G. Thompson & Co.
Abstract—Municipality of Dummer.
House for Sale—J. Bell.
Chancery Notice to Creditors—T. M. Fairbairn.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1866.

CONFEDERATION CERTAIN.

At the late dinner given to Ministers at Cornwall, John A. McDonald, referring to the Coalition and Mr. Brown, said that Mr. Brown had left now simply because he disagreed on the Reciprocity question. He (Mr. McDonald) thought Mr. Brown was in error: Mr. Brown conscientiously thought he should retire. It was only due to Mr. Brown to say this. He believed Mr. Brown would continue to give assistance and his influence to carry Confederation, *and that it was now certain in a few weeks!*

From Halifax papers it is now understood that the Newfoundland legislature has adopted the Quebec Scheme by a decisive vote. In the Lower House it was carried by a vote of 19 to 7 and in the Upper House unanimously, only a few modifications being proposed, but these are not of such a nature as to cause any difficulty. If we mistake not, this province held out against it until lately, and the change will have a very beneficial effect in bringing about the speedy adherence of the other provinces that have not been very warm in the matter. We may therefore look to the completion of the whole scheme at a very early day. What influence brought about this remarkable change may be brought to bear with the same effect in the other province. Newfoundland is the first of the Maritime Province to give a formal acknowledgment to the wisdom of the confederation principles. It is also admitted that governor Gordon, of New Brunswick, intimated to Lord Monck that New Brunswick accepts confederation, and is ready to unite with Canada to give immediate effect, through a new ministry to be chosen from the leaders of both parties.

It is now considered certain, Nova Scotia will very soon follow, and ere another season has come and gone we may realize the healthy effect of union. This Union is not going to be a one-sided affair in, which Canada, or New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, or any one of the Provinces, is about to be the only gainer. There will be mutual and reciprocal advantages to all, as well as strength. A Coalition may soon be chronicled in New Brunswick, and thus Canada has been enabled to afford a lesson to our sister Provinces, in carrying out the great idea of a British North American nation. It is to be regretted that minor points, (if such they may be called) have separated from the Union the great Reform leader of Upper Canada. He, however, will no doubt lend his aid to bring about the scheme which he has planned or inaugurated, and may yet take a leading part in the working of it.

In view of the certainty of Confederation, the American mind may very soon undergo important changes on the question of Reciprocity. The great West can never be satisfied with trade so restricted and shut in. They will be the loosers in the end, and the voice of the consumer may yet be unmistakably heard in demanding free trade with the Provinces. It is significant that at the very time when the older nations of Europe are seeking and promulgating free trade, the Republic of the United States is shutting her people in by most oppressive tariffs. It is ominous, too, that no sooner was it known that the delegates had left Washington than lumber advanced $4 per M. The consumers are likely to have to pay the penalties of protecting a few manufacturers, who are wielding undue influence in political circles just now. Confederation at such an opportune time will open up trade that at other times would be lost sight of.

Mr. Galt, at Cornwall, said that during last seven months, we had sold $10,000,000 worth of our products more than we had bought, which never was the case before.

FENIANA.

This great scare, got up to put money into the pockets of a few looters, is attracting considerable attention in Ireland, and some little in England; and that there appears to be any alarm about the dismemberment of the nation, or the successful issue of any uprising either in Ireland or America, but because of the folly of any such undertaking, and lest the rash act of one or two desperadoes may cause a feeling of insecurity in Canada, or indeed unessy and unsettled island. Numerous noisy meetings have been and are still being held in various cities and towns in the United States, but nothing has been done more or less than to make bunkum, speeches and solicit contributions to the great swindle. So long as matters remain as now, no one need fear. The leaders have no money; this they must have before they can hope to mobilize any number of volunteers for the Republic. Arms, ammunition, clothing, transports, are all to be obtained, and are not likely to be got without it.—The American people will never grant them any aid. They may allow them to call meetings and make flaming speeches, which they will hereafter turn into ridicule, as well as laugh at now; but beyond this they will not go. No one need fear. Precautions are being taken to prevent anything in the way of a raid into Canada. Both Governments will amply provide against anything of that kind; and it is not at all likely that there will be any commotion among the Brotherhood of Canada. It is, however, false to suppose that we have none in Canada; we most certainly have, but they are few, and not foolish enough to engage in any enterprize that would bring certain destruction upon themselves. The great noise about driving Canadian vessels off the Lakes, will end in the manner it began, in windy vaporations. In Ireland there may be trouble, as there the powers of the Fenian Brotherhood may be demonstratively stronger in rural districts than in Canada. But there will scarcely be an uprising of any magnitude; we might say none at all, more than perhaps a row at a fair.

People now, therefore, read the Fenian speeches and admire or disapprove of the spirit of bravery thus fetched forth, in the greatest calmness of mind, tranquil as the smoothest waters. The time for the deliverance of that sin-cursed, yet lovely island is not yet come, and never will it, never can it be delivered, unless it be freed from error, and taught to enjoy and to allow others to enjoy the blessings of advanced and advancing civilization.

SANITARY.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Town Council, a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Town was convened by the Mayor, on Monday evening last, with the view of enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of the citizens in devising means for the amelioration of the sanitary condition of the Town. The meeting was attended by a large number of the leading citizens, including the gentlemen of the medical profession, and appropriate observations were made by medical gentlemen and others in reference to the object, for which the meeting was called.—The speakers agreed in the main as to the pressing necessity of improving upon the cleanliness of the Town, and urged as well upon the people at large as upon individuals, the desirability of making some adequate preparation for the scourge that is looked forward to during the coming season. It was suggested that the people should give their particular attention to the yards of their premises and to permit no decomposing matter to have more exposure than necessary, and to be prodigal of disinfectant substances, varieties of which were named by the medical gentlemen present as suitable for the purpose. It was also recommended that as there are many people in Town who would possibly not assume the inconvenience and expenses of attending to these matters, and some who indeed are not more to go to any expense the Town authorities should themselves take the matter in hand and render it compulsory upon the whole population. Another matter of moment spoken to by many of the speakers of the evening in favourable terms, was the establishing of a dispensary in order that those who are limited means would lead them to procrastinate the calling in of medical advice until the premonitory symptoms have been exchanged for the presence of the fatal disease, would be enabled to obtain treatment at a time when it would be of service. This is a question certainly deserving of the attention of the community and in connection with it we might mention that in the old country as well as in the United States these dispensaries are established in almost every town and we believe they contribute materially to the general health of the communities in which they are established. In conclusion a Committee was named to act with and assist the Sanitary Committee of the Council in the preparation of a By-law providing for the carrying out of the suggestions maintained.

Masonic Concert.

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 28th, last a concert was given, at Millbrook, in aid of the benevolent fund of the J. B. Hall Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons. The large dwelling was fitted up expressly for the occasion. It was beautifully decorated with flags and evergreens, and rendered almost as brilliant as day by the aid of innumerable candelabers and small lamps. Seats were provided for about 350. Every available space in the building was packed, and there could not have been less than 500 persons present.—One part of the *duet* was appropriated to a brass band, from Mount Pleasant, who discoursed music at intervals. About half past seven the brethren assembled at the Lodge and in regalia, under the guidance of W. Bro. J. B. Hall, P. M., of Port Hope, marched in procession to the hall. Among the brethren present were Hon. Sidney Smith, J. M. Enoch, J. W., J. O'Donnell, D. D. G. Sec'y, Ontario District, and Alex. Graham, J. D. of Peterboro Lodge. We also noticed among the audience W. H. Scott, Esq., Mayor, and a number of ladies and gentlemen of Peterboro. The Port Hope Warblers, with Mr. W. Philpot at the piano, operated the performance by singing the "Brecan ers Bride," which was rendered in their usual effective style, and at the close of it, as well as every song, were vociferously encored. The concert consisting of Mr. J. Boswell, also Mr. H. Nicholson's comic singing and dancing respectively, the latter gentleman's performance of "Sing a song o' Sixpence" was given with a spirit and appearance of delight and approval. Messrs. Chesmore Anderson and Sanders, of Port Hope, and J. Smith, Ontario Bank, Huntsville and Brockville on Tuesday, made up the rest of the performers, all of whom done their parts admirably.—Mr. Knapp, of Peterboro, volunteered and sang a comic song in his usual happy style, which was well received and encored by applause. During the intermission M. Leon exhibited his wonderful powers as a Ventriloquist which pleased and astonished the entire audience; after which the Hon. S. Smith was called, who in a few brief remarks explained the object of the Concert, and the nature of the Institution, under whose banners it was given. The patronage of the audience was considerably taxed by the extreme length of the performance, the many encores heightened the programme to such an extent that it took, at least, an extra hour. The absence of ladies to take part has the effect of making the entertainment more monotonous, than it otherwise would be, however, this cannot be attributed to the persons who got up the Concert as ample pre-arrangements were made for their presence, and which was only prevented by illness. The Concert was a decided success and one which the originators may feel proud of.

Beautiful Residence for Sale.

Dr. Brown, being just about to leave Peterborough to take up his residence in the Capital of the Canadas, is offering for sale his beautiful residence, situated just opposite the new Presbyterian Church. The whole building, stabling, sheds, fences, &c., are new; the dwelling is fitted up in the most commodious and comfortable manner; the situation is delightful and only a few minutes walk from the centre of the Town; and as he is leaving the Town immediately, he offers to dispose of it on very advantageous terms. In his absence Mr. Cluxton, or Mr. Morrow, will give particulars.

Fire.

Last night about 10 o'clock, the stores occupied by Mr. Giles, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Cooney, as Grocery Stores, and also Mr. Bircher's Boot and Shoe Store, were consumed by fire. The buildings belonged to Mrs. Dixon, but were not worth much. The loss of goods we cannot give this week. None of the stocks were heavy: the loss therefore cannot be. We did not fully ascertain whether the parties were insured or not.

The Effects of the Truth.

An incident worthy of record in connection with the spread of the Truth, has been brought to our notice by the Treasurer of the Bible Society here. Some one whose heart had been touched by the words of truth and the Spirit of Light, enclosed an anonymous letter and six dollars to the Rev. Mr. Roger, for the Bible Society Funds. If all who have been benefited by the Bible would do likewise, how soon would the dark places of the earth become light.

Branch Bible Society.

At the Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of the above Branch Society—the President in the chair—it was agreed to employ a Colporteur for about 3 months of the present year. The Treasurer had on hand $267. Of this it was agreed to send to the Parent Society, London, the sum of $100; and to the Toronto Society, $100. The balance to be kept for defraying expenses of Colportage, &c. A Committee consisting of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, Col. Haultain, and the Rev. E. R. Roberts, was appointed to attend to engaging a Colporteur.

Canada West Farmer's Mutual and Stock Insurance Company.

The 14th Annual Report of this Company has been issued. From it we gather that the Company has issued 4006 policies during the year, (326 in excess of last year) insuring property to the amount of $2,714,910. The total amount now at risk is $7,618,036, covered by 11,139 policies. The losses this year were unusually large, amounting to $32,214 29; there the agent here tells us are all paid.

The Company lost by J. R. Walton's retreat $500. All notes and moneys are now required to be sent by the insured direct to the head office to save losses in future.—R. W. Erret, Esq., is the active and energetic agent for the west part of this county, Victoria, and part of Durham.

Captain Semmes is not to be tried, his parole is considered valid, and a protection against any interference on account of the part he took in the late rebellion.

Collision.

There was a fatal accident on the Ohio river lately, two vessels collided when one of them almost immediately sunk, causing the lives of about twenty-two of the passengers. The crew were all saved.

One of the principal features of the procession on the approaching St. Patrick's day, in New York, will be a car drawn by 12 horses and containing 32 ladies robed in green, representing the 32 counties in Ireland, with Erin in chains, weeping.

A lawyer in Toronto, who acted in behalf of the burglars of the Galt bank, has had ever since, in his possesion $9000 of bonds that has been stolen from Pittsburgh bank by Bristol Bill and others, and placed in his hands. The Burglars are now revealing secrets.

It is rumored that a new series of School Books is about to be issued. A house in Toronto is said to be already engaged in getting out the new books. Let us hope that they will be worthy the progressed and progressive state of education in the Province.

Two men who were boring for oil, in an old well near Toronto, having gone down with a lighted candle, the gas caught fire, when they were instantly killed. The gas burned for several hours until extinguished by means of salt. The bodies were taken up by means of grappling irons, and with great difficulty because of the violent commotions in the well and the rolling about of the bodies thereby. A lighted match being brought near the well instantly set the whole on fire. A peice of lighted paper being thrown into the well, also set fire to the gas, with a loud explosion, the flame rising 12 or 14 feet.

Habeas Corpus.

The Habeas Corpus has been suspended in Ireland, the state of the country seeming to demand it. The Fenians since the arrival of the news in America, have been making flaming speeches; they all end with a call for money. Vigilant search is being made for Stephens in various parts of Ireland. Several persons from America, claiming American citizenship, have been arrested on suspicion of being Fenians. On the whole it would appear that the island is in an unsettled state. Soldiers are being stationed here and there in small towns, thus giving at least the appearance of security.

Toronto in a State of siege by robbers, burglers and the like. The police hardly to be relied on for protection, and some who occupied high places in the force have been in secret connivance with the perpetrators of all the great burglaries and robberies of the past year. From the Leader we copy the following extract which shows the unguarded state of the city. Strangers should beware. Toronto and Hamilton are the centres. Lately the Custom House in Toronto was robbed and $4,000 or $5,000 in Green backs taken; now comes garrotting; what will come next? We may hear of murder.

About 11:45 on Saturday night, whilst a young gentleman named R. Wilson, employed as salesman in the hardware store of Mr. Rice Lewis, of this city, was proceeding along Melinda street on his way home from the Queen's Hotel, he was seized by three ruffians and dragged into a dark lane gagged and robbed of a gold watch and chain worth $250, and $630 in money, consisting of two £20 and one £50 bank of England notes—the remainder being in tens, fives and two dollar bills in Canada currency. One of the scamps held one hand over the young man's mouth, another held his arms and the third effected the robbery. He was so much terrified by the very boldness of the attack that he was unable or afraid to call for help even after his assailants left him, doubtless fearing that if he tryed to give an alarm that they might kill him. As soon as he got free of the scoundrels he proceeded to look for a policeman, and upon meeting with Constable Campbell, related the circumstances of the strange case. The policeman conducted Mr. Wilson in safety to the Queen's hotel, and subsequently reported the matter to the detectives, to whom a description of the robbers were given. About five minutes before the robbery, the sentry at the military hospital on Bay street, said to have seen three desperate looking fellows going up Bay street. From this statement it is to be inferred that they had the robbery previously arranged, and were lying in wait for their victim, who unfortunately for himself, chose a dark and lonely street, instead of keeping on the main street. It is to be hoped however, that the scoundrels may be soon in custody.

The Messiah, in the Town Hall, continues to-day and with this evening also. Great attraction are expected to-night.

Wesleyan Methodist Church.

The Annual Tea, in aid of the Funds of the Church, will take place in the School Room, on Tuesday evening, the 13th instant, at half-past 6 o'clock. Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. Cluxton, Stevenson, Burnham, Coulter, Chambers, Ormond, and Cox.

SMITH COUNCIL.

Smith, February 28th, 1865.

Council met—all the members present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Poll Book for taking a Poll to determine whether or not the By-law passed by Council, to repeal a certain By-law passed in terms of the Temperance Act of 1864, was approved by the Municipal Electors, was examined, showing the number of votes polled as follows:—Yeas, 10; Nays, 3.

The following By-laws received their several readings and were passed. A By-law to regulate Taverns and other Houses of Public Entertainment to declare the terms and conditions required to be complied with and the security to be given by any applicant for a certificate to procure a license to keep the same and to appoint a person to grant such certificates.

A By-law to prescribe the duties of Inspectors, to limit the number of Snop licenses and certificates to procure a license to keep a Tavern which may be issued, and to fix the rate of duty to be paid for each such license and certificate respectively.

Matthew Warnan was appointed Inspector.

Mr. S. S. Kelly made a proposition to the Council that he would erect and complete a suitable building for a Town Hall, in the Village of Bridgenorth, on condition that the Council would pledge themselves to hold their meetings therein and allow him $15 per annum rent.

Moved by Mr. Walton, and seconded by Mr. Galvin.—That the proposition made by Mr. S. S. Kelly in regard to the building of a Town Hall, be accepted.—*Carried*

The Treasurer was ordered to pay to the Reeve and Clerk the sum of $1 50 each for taking the vote on the By-law to repeal the By-law passed in terms of the Temperance Act of 1864, also the sum of $10 to Wm. Adams, and $5 to Widow Freeburn, two indigent persons, and also $3 to Mr. Edmison for drawing arbitration bonds.

Moved by Mr. Galvin, and seconded by Mr. Garbutt,—That the road between lots 15 and 16 in the 9th con. leading from the 9th con. line to the Mud Lake road be closed up and that the Clerk do advertize, as the law directs, the passing of a By-law to provide for the same.—*Carried.*

To Editor the of the Examiner.

SIR,—In the absence of any answer to my arguments against compulsory education, I did not intend to write any more upon the subject just now. But seeing you have inserted some scribbling from a youth from the country, on this subject, perhaps you will allow me to add a few words more. In the commencement I am led to enquire where are the men who so very eloquently and persistantly at the convention advocated the cause of compulsory education? Can none be found but a "young green-horn" to canvass through the press, the sentiments thus so strenuously advocated? Are they all ashamed of the position they have taken? or do they think the matter of such trifling importance that they consider it unworthy of a little time and a tension? None has ventured but this "young man," whose zeal is far in advance of his discretion. I have read, somewhere, that "young men should be seen, and not heard." Never have I known the maxim more appropriate than to him. Such a jumble of twaddled never before read in print, and the wonder to me is how you came to insert his letter at all. The chief points seen in it are his profound ignorance and inordinate vanity to appear in print, neither of which I am going to combat. If he remains in the country till the compulsory law takes effect, it is to be hoped that there will be a clause in it compelling such as him to attend school in order to improve their English. In your comments on this notable letter you ask, "Why does not our government pass a law to make men sober, since drunkenness is the root of the evil? This would meet the views of Mr. Edwards, W. H. Stratton, and a host of others, provided it can be enforced." I speak for myself, admitting such a law could be enforced, it would not suit my views. The legislature has already empowered Municipalities to pass By-laws for the prevention of drunkenness in the *streets, highways* or *public places*. And such By-laws exist in Cities, Towns, and Villages, at least. I want the law to go no farther, until public sentiment induces the Government to cut off the traffic entirely. A man may get drunk in a private house or place, and he is only amenable to the law when he commits a breach of the peace or is likely to do so. As we I may the legislature enter the poor man's house and punish him for keeping his children from school. In this connection allow me to give you a few facts which fell under my own observation, in the early settlement of Canada. I knew a man from Paisley, in Scotland, a weaver, who had a fair share of education and information for one in his situation. He had some 7 or 8 children, the two oldest only had learned to read in Scotland. He settled in the bush, and applied himself to clear it away. Now, such work is necessitous, that, in-telligent moral and religious as he was, he considered it his duty to refuse the offer of a gratuitous education for some of his children, giving as his reason that he could not spare them from work. In the settlement where he lived the people, prior to coming here, had all enjoyed the privileges of education; but such was the demand upon every member of their families that could lift brush or rake dearers, that they could not be spared to go to school. Hence, the majority of the children reared then were indebted to the Sunday school alone for ability to read. Now were such a law as Dr. Ryerson and some of our friends wish to impose on the country, then in existence, what would be the reply of these parents? "We cannot spare our children from work to attend school." And bear in mind Mr. Editor, that we have in our rear, both in this county and in Victoria, hundreds and thousands of families, at this time, enduring the toils and privations of bush life, with this difference perhaps that the privations will not be of so long a continuance. Those people will tell you "we must get bread for our children before we educate them." It is all very fine for people to "pooh-pooh" such a statement, who never were in the bush. I know from experience what it is, and knowing several parts of Canada at the time I refer to, it was very general—Many a time I have gone to a neighbors clearing, as well as at a distance from home, and found father, mother and children busy in planting or ridding up the ground. And I have no doubt in the case of many cities and towns there are similar instances, where the parent is equally necessitated to hire his young children out or keep them at home to assist in procuring the necessaries of life. Bread and cheese must be secured before education. The "Young Man" struck a key-note for many of the advocates of a compulsory education, when he says that hundreds of our population are not capable of exercising their civil rights. Dr. Ryerson and his friends have more wit than to them express it. The State must step in, and when in, how natural to exercise for the individual the rights of conscience, as well as civil rights.

How humiliating a position these to be placed in, yet this is the aim of this new measure. If it could be shown to at the education which is to be obtained by the compulsory amendment, will effect what is claimed by the party advocating it, I should still resist it on the ground that the State has no moral right to enforce such a law. No such a law is taught in the book of morals; no such law ex stats England, a land of enlightment, and where more true liberty exists—having only our own good land—than on any land besides. We are directed to Prussia, Germany and Switzerland, as countries where such law is in force. In the two former countries, the State claims every male as a conscript. Such a law could neither pass nor be enforced in Canada. As for the liberal enlightened Republic of Switzerland, or even that of the United States, it is nothing uncommon to witness with the extreme of liberalism the extreme a despotism. New England with its boast of equal rights had its blue laws which were the very essence of intolerance. I regret that such a retrograde step as this new law, worthy only of a place in the above, should be entertained by enlightened, free, Canada. I know of no law for the past 48 years passed in Canada, so much at variance with free institutions, or the civil rights of the people, as the proposed one. If I does become law here, I am ready to pledge all I am worth, that it will not be enforced, but will appear on our statute book a dead letter, and its existence will be a disgrace to us as a people. "Eternal vigilance" is said to be "the price of liberty." Some of our leading as well as our common men are surely slapping when they advocate or allow such a law to find its way into our constitution. Dr. Rverson in 1836 would have written folios against the arbitrary measure he now advocates; but circumstances alter cases. His views have undergone a change under altered circumstanes. "*O tempora! O mores!*"

Truly yours,

J. E.

Peterborough, March 3rd, 1866.

Secular Education and Crime, &c.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—I am glad to see from the *Examiner* of the 22nd instant, that you and your able correspondent, J. E., have taken up the subject of Rev. Dr. R's new School Bill, and given him as he deserves a thorough drubbing. Let Editors, Correspondents, Teachers and the friends of Education generally, by means of the press, criticise and discuss this "new School Bill" in all its aspects, and the effects resulting therefrom cannot be otherwise than beneficial.

According to the plan proposed by the "Reverend gentleman, the questions given to Teachers at their examination are to be prepared in Toronto, consisting, I have no doubt the major part of them, of a series of "Educational puzzles," their tendency being to perplex the Teacher, rather than to ascertain what he knows.—It is quite possible for the Rev. Dr. pens to solve these puzzles, I say, and notwithstanding their certificates from his "Institutions," their kindgloves and all to be inferior in all that makes a good Teacher to the man who is self taught, or who has acquired his knowledge in spite of the formidable difficulties by which he is encompassed.

The Rev. R. & Co set a high value on mere school training as a means of elevating society. But it is all fallacy. School training apart from Bible training cannot be a blessing but a curse, and this conclusion is in entire accordance with the general facts of all history.

One may be able to read fluently, to calculate, to write like a Calligraphist, &c., without being educated, or emerging from ignorance and error. The arts of reading or writing, &c., are so little education, that many have been ignorant of them without being the less capable of business. But the arts of reading and writing, of grammar and accounts, may lead to a desire for real instruction. Hence the necessity, Mr Editor, for such an instruction suitable and solid. But even real instruction apart from religious training is not a sufficient safe-guard for the well-being of society.

The advantages of mere instruction apart from that of the Bible have been too much extolled. It is difficult to say which is the most dangerous to society—a wicked and brutal man deprived of all instruction and education, or a man who has received instruction, but is animated by wrong principles and bad passions. This only proves that secular education must be joined to the teachings of the Bible. In the present state of society it is the separation that is dangerous. An eminent judge, in 1864, remarked among other things in his address to a jury in the West of Scotland, that "the increase of crime in certain places, where the common branches of study were generally taught, was to be traced to the neglect of Bible training."

Hoping, Mr. Editor, to hear more from yourself, "J. E." and others, upon the subjects above adverted to,

I remain, Mr. Editor,

Yours truly,

D. E. F.

Otonabee, Feb. 24th, 1866.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

MR. EDITOR,—

For the last few months the merchants of Peterboro have been closing their places of business at seven o'clock, so as to allow young men in their employ time for recreation, and the in provement of their minds. This arrangement, I believe, terminates on the first of April. Would it not be for the mutual benefit of employees and employed to continue the early closing all through the summer?

The business that is done after seven could be done before, in fact would be done, were it generally understood that the stores would be closed at that hour.

Young men standing in a close and heated store all day become enervated and require the evening to recruit, otherwise they return to their work the following day with a sense of weariness. For when the setting sun brings no relief? Then for them has God clothed the earth with beauty and made his invigorating breezes to blow, for as soon as the days work is done it is time to retire; so they go from work to bed and from bed to work.

Perhaps some of the merchants remain in their stores as long as their clerks and do not feel it irksome. The reason is this—it is their own will alone that keeps them there. Did they feel that they were obliged to do it, that they could not leave at pleasure it would alter the case.

Perhaps some will say this early closing is an innovation.—"In our young days clerks never thought of such a thing." I would ask their objectors how many of their comrades, for the want of healthy outdoor exercise, were cut off by consumption. The old adage runs—"The low that is always bent soon gets unstrung. There is one other reason I would urge why the early closing should be continued. In all probability that dreadful scourge, Asiatic Cholera, will visit us this summer. It is well known that a cheerful mind and healthy constitution are two of the best safeguards against it. Should not young men in stores have an opportunity for taking that exercise which at all times, but more especially during a sickly season, is necessary to the healthy operation of the vital organs?

Trusting that the merchants of Peterboro will not be behind those of other places in this matter.

I remain, &c.,

PROGRESS.

Peterboro', March 3rd, 1866.

North Monaghan Intellectual Improvement Society.

Quite a large attendence was present at the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 28th ult., when the Rev. Mr. Bain was expected to deliver a lecture, but absence from home prevented him doing so. From the inability of lecturers to fill their engagements, considerable disappointment has, at times, been experienced; but the society now finds that in future this may in a great measure be obviated.

Encouraged by the success of the previous meeting, those who there assisted at the Reading and Recreations, together with a few others, were easily induced to comply with the wishes of the meeting and engage so on that occasion.

Amongst the recitations was Hotspur's soliloquy; Douglas' account of the Hermit; Whang the Miller; Robin merry man; Advice to young Husbands; The Burial of Sir. John Moore, &c., which was well received; but readings from Mrs. Caudle's curtain lectures caused such irrepressible laughs that at times it was found difficult to proceed. Occasional pieces of vocal music also served very much to render the proceedings pleasing and attractive, which were concluded by singing the National Anthem.—*Com.*

THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have determined to close their stock subscription books on the 15th of March. The success of this new institution has been very marked. Though only a few months open, nearly a million of stock has been taken up—a quarter of a million has paid in cash. Large further subscriptions are now being made, and no doubt is entertained that, by the date named above, every share the Directors desire to issue will be taken up. It is gratifying to know that the whole of the stock has been subscribed in the Province—most of it in and around Toronto. Besides the Head Office in this city, branches have already been opened at Kingston, Cobourg, Brampton, Bowmanville, and other places. The Bank is most economically conducted, and its prospects ahead seem as bright as its founders could desire.—*Globe.*

Mr. Ogilvy and Mr. McDougall, of this place, have been taking subscriptions of stock around Peterboro, and we are informed with marked success. We may anticipate a Branch here also.

Rev. Alexander Campbell, the father of the sect known as Disciples, died lately, aged 78 years. Perhaps no one man ever witnessed, as the result of his own labor, so many followers. In a very few years from the commencement of his labors, separate from other religious bodies, they were numbered by thousands.

Mr. Peabody, the American Banker in London, England, formerly gave $750,000 as a gift to build comfortable houses for the poor laboring class of the city. He has now added a gift of £100,000 sterling, with provision to raise it to £120,000 sterling in two years; thus giving about $1,350,000 for the good of the laboring class. This will be a monument more enduring than brass.

Repeal of the Dunkin Bill in Canada.

SONG OF VICTORY.

Sound the loud trumpet and rattle the drum,
Let tipplers "hurrah," and teetotalers be mum;
For the Dunkin bill, now, (that most horrible bore,)
Is repealed, and we live in rum glory once more.
With shouts of rejoicing, let all Canada ring,
Let us fill up our glasses, and drain them and sing:

Grog, grog, grog, sweet, sweet grog,
So say our *Rum* Council, there's nothing like grog.

Be it Whiskey or Brandy, what Liquor you please,
We'd ask blessings on it, upon bended knees;
And living without it, who would not complain?
Then give us a swig from the bottle again.
Ah, we go for free drinking, for right well we know,
To swallow rum freely, is heaven below,
For 'tis grog, grog, grog, sweet, sweet grog
So say Millbrook *workers*, there's nothing like grog!

It is health, it is wealth, it is house, it is bed,
It is father and mother, wife, children and bread!
To every good fellow, in country or town,
Who follows the practice of pouring it down.
Let sober clowns talk of religion and morals,
Give us the contents of rum bottles and barrels;
Give us oceans of drams, and the pleasure of spree,
And let fools, who find fault, hurry off, if they please—

Away down below, to a certain *hot place*,
Where we wish we could send the whole temperance race:
Who would rob us of grog, grog, grog, sweet, sweet grog,
So say Canada *lumbermen*, there's nothing like grog!

The Bible may hint, that poor fellows who drink
A little too much, to perdition shall sink,
And preachers may *howl* and admonish us even,
Salvation to seek, and the glory of heaven;
But *sober* and old wives may attend to such stuff,
We attend to the grog and we've glory enough,
In grog, grog, grog, sweet, sweet grog,
Be it ever so, *ho-me-o*, there's nothing like grog!

To our brave Council, now, for the year 'Sixty-six,
(Who Canada have freed from the Dunkin Bill &c.)
Be honor—and long may each man of them live,
A thumping stiff *horn* to take and to give;
They are worthy of friends, and immortal reward,
Their foes all deserve to be feathered and tarred!
So we'll drink to their health, (just to show our regard,)
Keep it up the year through, and *put one it hard*
With our grog, grog, grog, sweet, sweet grog,
Be it ever so *tolling*, there's nothing like grog!

SOLOMON SHAVEHORSE.

Millbrook, February, 1866.

A MOONLESS MONTH.—The month of February, 1866, which has just passed, will be marked in the astronomical calendar as the month which had no full moon! January had two full moons, and March will have two; but February had none. Of course this peculiar conjuncture of periods that makes the full moon show her face but a few hours before the month comes in, and again a few hours after the month goes out, is a rare thing in nature—but how rare, do you suppose, gentle reader? It has not occurred twice in your lifetime nor ours—not since the time of Washington; not since the discovery of America by Columbus; no, nor since the Christian era, nor since the Fall of Adam, nor since the creation of the world, unless that be placed back myriads of years. And it will not occur again, according to the computation of astronomers, for two millions and a half of years—or probably NEVER—for before that cycle of ages shall be completed, it is our Christian faith that time will be ended, and the solar system be destroyed.—*New York Evangelist.*

FELL DEAD.—The *Globe* says that yesterday morning while Mr. J. S. Howard, Treasurer of the United Counties of York and Peel, was in his office in the Court House, he fell down in a fit and became unconscious. Medical advice was immediately obtained, but in a few hours he died. He is supposed to have ruptured a blood vessel at the base of the brain. He never spoke from the time he took the fit. He was at one time Postmaster and Collector of Customs at this port, and for the last twenty-five years has filled the office of County Treasurer.

Two hundred cars have been despatched with produce for the United States from Montreal within the last twenty-four hours. The number of cars running between Montreal and Portland is very great.

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FELL

Lumber and Reciprocity.

Eight years since the rescinding of the Treaty by the United States have been felt and expressed that the lumber interests of Canada would suffer severely by this action of our protectionist neighbors. That these fears have been to a great extent groundless and the danger exaggerated, is proven by the fact that contracts for heavy supplies of lumber are now being made by Americans buyers for delivery after the 17th March, at prices fully equal to those of last year; and for immediate delivery an advance of $1.00 per M is being paid. An additional proof is that lumber in Albany—the great lumber market of the United States—has advanced $1 per M since it became evident that negotiations for a new Reciprocity Treaty were a failure. This fact is, it is a law—the apparent exceptions to which only prove the rule—that the consumer, not the producer, has to pay the duty; and though the United States obtains an increase of revenue, it is by its own citizens, and not by Canadians, that this revenue is paid. We are very glad to be able to record these facts concerning lumber, in order to show to those timorous ones who prophesied ruin to Canada, as a consequence of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, how little we are really dependant on its continuance, and how remarkably well we can do without it.—*Trade Review.*

PRINTER'S MANSLAUGHTER.—Difference of opinion and practice having existed throughout the Province with respect to the postage on printers' MSS, we have taken some pains to ascertain the true meaning of the clause in the statute relating to this matter. The question is set at rest by a communication from the Postmaster General, through Gilbert Griffin, Esq. Editorial or correspondence, for publication, must be sent in covers, open at both ends, when one cent for each four oz. in weight will be charged. It must be particularly noted that unsealed envelopes are not in accordance with the regulations, and Postmasters are directed not to treat otherwise than as a letter anything contained in an envelope, sealed or unsealed. We are glad this matter has been officially set at rest, and we hope our correspondents, if they wish to save postage, will hereafter mail as above directed, viz; in covers, with both ends open.

THE METHODIST OF AMERICA.—October, 1766, saw the foundation laid of the Methodist church in this country. It has since grown till its church and parsonage property is estimated at $20,000,000, and its institutions of learning at more than $2,000,000. The centenary is to be celebrated by a great thanksgiving offering. The bishops ask not less than $2,000,000 to pay off church debts, free universities and colleges from embarrassment and endow them, &c. $1,000,000 in addition are to be raised for the missionary cause. The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States now numbers 929 159 members, including probationers; 10 401 churches, and 6 175 preachers.—*New York Times.*

An order in Council has been passed prohibiting the importation of stock from Europe after the 1st of March, in order to prevent if possible, the introduction of the cattle and sheep disease into this Province.

COTTON IN ILLINOIS.—It is estimated that Illinois alone will produce five hundred thousand bales of Cotton next year, and we understand that the Government of the United States have given instructions to Generals in command of the Army in the South to have all the seed saved that is possible, for planting in that and other western States, but should their expectations not be fulfilled it is gratifying to know that we have a sovereign remedy for coughs, colds, cramps in the stomach, cholic, cholera morbus, and all complaints of the like nature, in the "*Canadian Pain Destroyer*," sold by all Medicine Dealers, 25 cents per bottle.

"How do you do, Doctor?" Doctor bows very politely to the lady, and answers her inquiry by saying he was very much troubled with a cough The lady says she is surprised the doctor cannot cure his cough, and recommends him to try Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, saying she always used them in her family, and invariably with good success. Doctor says "I am *astonished* at a lady of your standing using a quack medicine." "Why Doctor! it is no quack medicine. It always gives relief, and every member of our family carry them in their pockets; they always do good, and I know the proprietor, and don't for a moment doubt that—" Doctor will here no more, but is off for a box; price 25 cents.

MARRIED.

At Gull River, by the Rev. Mr. Burt, Mr. Daniel Buck, to Miss Eliza Hollan, both of Minden.

At Gull River, by the Rev. Mr. Burt, Mr. Robert Ganner, to Miss Bessie, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Burt, all of Minden.

At Gull River, by the Rev. Mr. Short, Mr. Gilbert, to Miss Clifton, both of Minden.

BIRTH.

On the 4th February, at the village of Minden, the wife of Mr. Shove, of twin sons.

At the village of Minden, on the 29th day of January, the wife of Mr. James Buck, of twin sons.

At Gull River, on the 30th January, the wife of Mr. Robert Steele, of twin daughters.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, March 7, 1866.

Flour ₩ brl	$6	00	@	$8	00
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	1	00	@	1	40
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	1	00	@	1	15
Potatoes	0	30	@	0	35
Barley ₩ bush	0	50	@	0	55
Peas "	0	55	@	0	60
Oats "	0	30	@	0	32
Hay ₩ ton new	7	00	@	8	00
Hides ₩ cwt	5	00	@	5	25
Sheepskins	1	00	@	1	10
Wool ₩ lb	0	35	@	0	00
Beef ₩ cwt	6½	00	@	6½	00
Pork ₩ cwt	7	50	@	9	00
Eggs, per dozen	0	15	@	0	15
Butter, ₩	0	17	@	0	19
Cordwood	1	50	@	1	70
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@	0	25

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer.*

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pain in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.* The *Canadian Pain Destroyer* has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly*, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should Be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kennt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

GREAT CONDITION MEDICINE.

As a Condition Medicine for horses "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy" has no equal, its effects in this respect are astonishing; many horses were supposed to be broken down and almost worthless, have by the use of a few packages been restored to a healthy and sound condition, all cases of the disease having been completely removed, and have been sold for from $75 to $75 more than they would previously have brought; when you want a horse medicine get "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy," and we know you will be perfectly satisfied with the result.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Lloyd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine dealers. 9

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be luvaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisment in another column
Peterboro. Feb 24, 1865. 7-8in

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I. BUTTS, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-4in

Take no other unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

New Advertisements.

A Young Horse, rising four years old, for sale at $35. Apply to
J. BELL,
March 7, 1866. Monaghan.

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply to W. CLUXTON, or A. MORROW, Sr.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable Real Estate!

BY VIRTUE of power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the Sale,

On Tuesday, March 20th, 1866,

At 12 o'clock, noon, at Johnson's International Hotel, in the Village of Norwood.

IMPROVED FARM IN ASPHODEL,

Lot No. 19 in 12th concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared. There are erected on the premises a Cedar Log House, clap-boarded outside and plastered inside, Barn, Shed (with hay-loft above) Stable and Dairy.

TERMS.—One-tenth, cash down; for balance, terms will be made known at the Sale.

For further particulars, apply to

JONAS AP. JONES, Esq.,
Solicitor, Masonic Hall, Toronto Street, Toronto.

Chancery Notice to Creditors.

IN CHANCERY.

Between

DANIEL BUCK, and
HAMILTON ELLIOTT,
and
BARBARA EDWARDS,
Defendant.

Plaintiffs,

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Chancery, made in a cause—BUCK vs Edwards—THE CREDITORS OF JAMES EDWARDS, late of the Township of Dummer, in the County of Peterborough, Yeoman, who died in or about the month of February, 1864, are on or before the 20th day of April, 1866, to send by post, prepaid, to WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Esq., of Peterborough, the Solicitor of the plaintiffs'—two of the executors of the deceased—their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my Chambers in the Town of Peterborough on the 20th day of April, 1866, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this seventh day of March, A. D. 1866.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Master at Peterborough

W. H. Scott,
Plaintiffs' Soliciter. 10-td

DETAILED STATEMENT.

CORPORATION OF ASHBURNHAM

In Account with

D. McDONALD, Sr., TREASURER.

1864.	Dr.	$	cts
Dec. 31	To balance on hand last audit,	353	97
1865.			
Jan'y 6	" Collector, Taxes	140	00
Feb'y 4	" do do	84	00
" 25	" do do	185	00
Mar. 10	" do do	150	00
" 21	" do do	6	00
" 32	" do do	115	00
" 24	" do do	113	00
" 25	" do do	160	00
" 30	" do do	175	00
April 7	" do do	106	00
May 1	" do do	49	83
June 5	" do do	24	00
March 8	" R McConnell, Tav'n License	40	00
	" J. Simpson, do do	40	00
	" Henr Morgan, do do	40	00
	" Wm Swanston, Wholesale License	25	00
	" Roger Sheehy, Wholesale License	25	00
April 1	" Discount on County and Debenture Rate	9	54
May 15	" Wm. Swanston, fine	20	00
	" Hon. Billa Flint, prizes	10	00
	" Market Stalls	14	00
Sept. 12	" Absentee Lands	39	55
" 26	" Clergy Reserve fund	5	44
	" Thos Armstrong, License,	20	00
Nov. 11	" Collector Taxes	82	00
Dec. 4	" do do	143	00
	" do do	171	38
Sept. 27	" Johnston & Riskine, License,	20	00
Dec. 4	" R. McConnell, Hay Scales,	3	80
		$2287	51

1865.	Cr.	$	cts.
Jan. 6	By paid Swanston's bill, charity to Vales	11	33
" 20	" J. Z. Rogers, account	16	21
" "	" Philip Sargent, Assessor	50	00
" 26	" J. Stratton, bal. salary, '64	30	00
" 27	" D. McDonald, Sr., Treasurer	400	00
Feb 11	" Interest repossed	101	58
" 9	" Municipal Assess't, School purposes	108	00
	" Treasurer School Board	11	45
Mar 11	" Graham & Stratton, ac. '64	14	93
" 13	" Insurance, Market House	7	50
" 20	" R. White, printing	5	84
	" Auditors	12	00
" 29	" A. H. Campbell, side-walk	9	37
	" Jas Stratton, sundries and postage, 1864	3	97
Apr. 1	" County & Debenture Rate,	381	95
	" Corporation Debenture	318	60
" 3	" Charity, Blind Man	6	00
May 6	" Collector's salary	50	00
" 23	" Insurance, Market House	20	00
" 29	" Peterboro Fire Company	20	00
	" Sitzer, School Books	20	00
	" Freight on Books		75
July 12	" John Craig, Road-master	240	75
" 25	" Wm Swanston, charity to Vales	10	40
" 27	" John Craig Road-master	45	35
Aug. 7	" D. Sutherland planting trees	10	00
" 18	" Interring pauper child	1	50
Sept. 6	" G. Wright, child's coffin	1	00
" 24	" J. Stratton, selecting Jurors	4	00
Oct. 4	" P. Sargent, do	4	00
" 5	" Graham & Stratton, printing	9	70
" 9	" R Romaine	1	28
Nov. 9	" Attendance to sick woman	4	50
" 16	" Forsythe, digging grave	1	00
Dec 15	" Jas. Rogers, account	14	58
" 23	" George Wright, coffin	1	50
" 27	" E. D. Rogers account	30	62
	" George Rickey, do	4	60
	" E. D. Rogers, select Jurors	4	00
" 28	" John Manice, side walk	20	00
	" Equity vs Government Grant	119	00
	" Trustees, over Equity Sale	200	00
	" School purposes, per School account	73	07
	" Balance down on hand	259	23
		$2287	52

We the undersigned Auditors for the Municipality of Ashburnham, have examined and compared Vouchers with above account, and found correct, showing a balance on hand of $259.23, to 1st January, 1866.

D. McDONALD, Jr.,
JONATHAN STEPHENSON, } Auditors

Ashburnham, Feb. 28th, 1866.

ABSTRACT

Of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Township of North Monaghan, for the year 1865.

1865.	Dr.	$	cts
To balance on hand		296	47½
Taxes, Resident Roll for 1865		1517	00
do do	from Co. Treasr	338	33
Clergy Reserve Fund		85	13
Land Improvement Fund		54	58
2½ per cent discount on $597.22		14	93
Fines from Pound-keepers		3	50
		$2289	74½

1865.	Cr.	$	cts
Salaries and Service		154	00
School Trustees		828	00
County Treasurer, School Tax, Collr Rate and Debentures		774	22
Insurance on Town Hall		8	00
Roads and Bridges		42	00
Charities		56	52½
Returning Officers and Selecting Jurors		15	00
Printing		21	09
Miscellaneous		1	50
Balance		395	79
		$2289	74½

We hereby certify, that we have examined the above account and vouchers, and find it correct.

R. W. SHAW,
J. McINTOSH, } Auditors.

Monaghan, February 14, 1866.

ABSTRACT

Of Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Dummer, for the year 1865.

RECEIPTS.	$	cts
To balance from 1864	312	53½
" Fine from Winfield Leeson	10	00
" Clergy Reserve Fund	127	36
" Non resident Taxes	273	08
" Bal. of Land Improvement Fund	162	72
" Purchase money for Road	20	00
" Treasurer's discount	32	07
" On Collector's Roll, Seed Roll included	2326	45
" From Co. Treasurer, Wolf scalp	6	00
	$3270	81½

EXPENDITURES.	$	cts
By Road Expenditure	38	6 78
" Incidental	99	22
" Salaries and Allowances	277	70
" Henry Grist, Quebec	3	18
" Charities	17	00
" Surveying	16	00
" Printing	15	20
" Stationery and Postage	2	59
" School Trustees' Orders	885	19
" County and Debenture Rates	1519	23
" Balance on hand to 1866	48	40½
	$3270	81½

Certified correct.

JAMES MACKIE,
JOHN WASON, Jr., } Auditors.

SPRING, 1866

RECEIVED THIS DAY AT

W. G. THOMSON & CO'S,

A NICE LOT OF

NEW SPRING PRINTS

AND

DRESS GOODS!

ALSO, LINEN BAGGINGS.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 10

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1866, the Peterborough Trains will run as follows:

MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at.. 9.55 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at 12.15 p.m.
Leave Peterborough at 3.30 p.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at 5.55 p.m.

B. R. KIMBALL.
Superintendent.

Peterboro', March 1, 1866. 10-tf

Dissolution of Partnership

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as general Dry Goods Merchants, under the firm of LEMAY & TURCOT, was on the 7th instant, dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due by and to the firm will be settled by F. LEMAY.

FRANCIS LEMAY.
REMY TURCOT.

Peterboro, February 27, 1866. 9

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THE present opportunity of returning his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they extended to the firm, and he would respectfully announce that he will still continue the business on the same premises, on the same liberal terms as heretofore, and hopes thereby to secure a continuance of the patronage the late firm received.

F. LEMAY.

Peterboro, February 27, 1866. 9

JUST RECEIVED,

THREE CASES OF

Fancy English and Canadian TWEEDS.

F. LEMAY.

Peterboro, February 27, 1866. 9

HATS! HATS!

A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 9

AUCTION.

I AM INSTRUCTED to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, 10th MARCH, 1866, the FRONT DOUBLE PEA No. 33, in St. John's Church, Peterborough. Ground rent—$6 per annum.

Terms Cash.

A. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

Peterboro', February 28, 1866. 9

CRAYON DRAWING AND Wax Fruit and Flowers.

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs. Caisse, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

FOR SALE!

A QUANTITY of BRICK—about 30,000. Will be sold cheap. Apply to

MARGARET BLACKSTOCK.
Peterborough.

February 28, 1866. 9

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, January, 1866.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

The following are a few of the Books that can be had at the

Examiner Book Store,

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,

George Street, Peterborough.

Josephus—with plates
Morrison's Family Devotions
The Land and the Book
Wanderings over Bible Lands and Seas
Evenings at Home
Scott's Poetical Works—cloth & morocco
Byron's " "
Cowper's " "
Burns's " "
The Grange, a summer in the Country
Living for a purpose
Edgar Clifton or right and wrong
Happy stories for Happy hearts
Ralph Saunders
The Seven little Sisters
The long holidays
Eva and her play fellows
Roses and Thorns
The Ways of Pleasantness
Summer Gleanings
The Boy's handy book of Games
Four footed Favourites
Winter in Spitzbergen
Joyful Sunday Stories
The Knights of the red cross
Noble Dames of Ancient History
Good and Bad
Self taught Men
The Graveson Family
Adventures of seven-footed Foresters
Romantic Belinda
Scripture Stories for the Young
Moral and Religious Anecdotes
Ports and Poetry of the Bible
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church
Book of 1000 tales
Schoenberg-cotta Family
Diary of Kitty Treryhan
Children's sayings
Lady's Manual of Fancy work
Young Woman's Friend
Every little Boy's Book
Family Walking Sticks
Gift Book for good little children
Byepaths of Biography
Meet for Heaven
Life in Heaven
Heaven our Home
The near and Heavenly Horizons
Fanny and Arthurs
Leaves from the Book of nature
Life in the Woods
The sunwell Stories
Red Frank's or the Christians Panoply
The Triumphs of invention
Aids to Prayer
The Pathway of Promise
Personal Piety
The Sunday Evening Book
The Throne of Grace
Able to Save
Christian Love and Loyalty
Truth and Love
Florence and Henry
Pastoral Recollections
Olive Leaves
The Better Way
The Story of Joseph and his Brethren
The Orphans of Glenalva
The Giant Killer, or the Battle which all must fight
Home and its Associations
What shall I be
The Robber's Cave
A handy Book of Medical information
The busy hives around us
Corbett's advice to young men
Father's coming home
War and Peace
Friendly hands and kindly words
Things in the Forest

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866.

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Are now receiving a large addition to their present stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY,

which will be sold at reasonable rates.

All the various kinds of School Books, Slates and Slate pencils, with other School requisites, kept constantly on hand.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELLS,

Nos. 1 and 2 have just been received.

ALBUMS!

From them you can get a good Album from FIFTY CENTS.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A large supply is now being received, which will be sold at a price that will defy competition.

TWINE BOXES,

With and without knives attached.

TWINE AND CORD,

Of various colors and qualities.

SEALING WAX.

Red, Black; Blue and White Sealing Wax constantly on hand.

☞ Remember the place,

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
No. 1 Market Block.

Peterboro, February 28, 1866.

Canada Farmer.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Canadian Farmer received at the Examiner Book Store at Club rates.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866.

CANADIAN ALMANACS FOR 1866,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865

Diaries for 1866

For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, Dec. 1865.

ALICE BAGS,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG CANADIAN GENTLEMAN of ample means and 1000 to occupy his leisure time, wishes to correspond with one of the fair sex with a view to mutual improvement and family matrimony must be accomplished and amiable and not more than twenty-two years of age. Money not required. Address, pre-paid,

HORACE DE VERE,
Peterboro' P. O.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1866. 7

LAKEFIELD, NORTH DOURO,

Petroleum Co'y.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of said Company have this day made a call of 5% per cent on the subscribed stock, to be paid at my office.

ROBERT CASEMENT.

Lakefield, North Douro, Feb. 27, 1866. 9

Money to Lend AT 8 PER CENT.

THE undersigned will be glad to receive applications for money at above rate, on improved farm property

T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Barrister, &c.

Peterboro', Feb. 12, 1866. 7

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 13th, 1865. 5

WANTED!

A FEMALE TEACHER for School Section No. 4, Galway, for the year 1866. A Roman Catholic preferred.

Apply—by letter to the Trustees of S. S. No. 4, Galway, Monmouth P. O.; or personally to

JAMES COLLINS,
or
MICHAEL FLAHERTY, } Trustees.

Galway, Feb. 12th, 1866. 3in*

WANTED.

STAVE BOLTS AND HEADING!

10,000 CORDS Elm or Oak Stave Bolts, 6,000 cords of Basswood Heading. To be delivered on the line of the Lindsay or Peterborough Railroad

For further particulars apply to either JAMES CHALMERS or CHARLES PERRY, at Peterboro.

Peterboro, Jan. 18th, 1866. 3

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 28th February, 1866.

Anderson, W	Kennedy, Miss Mary A
Boate, William	Kelly, Miss Elizabeth
Brennan, Miss Julia	Kidd, Miss Prudence
Bennett, Miss Mary Jane	Lucas, John
Bergler, George	Leslie, Thomas
Cheney, James P.	Lynch, Miss Ann
Conery, Patrick	Livick, Jonathan
Campbell, Miss Grace	Lee, Miss Elizabeth
Crowley, Cornelius	Lutes, N
Corkery, Julia	Miller, John
Clark, Miss Emiline	Mahoney, Michael
Cannon, Robert	Maguire, John
Collins, W jun	Murphy, Timothy
Campbell, A M	Murphy, Mrs John
Conley, Miss Mary	Masterson, Miss Mary A
Collens, Simon	Mitchell, Mrs Isabella
Chatman, S F	McFlheridge, Thomas
Carpenter, G W	McMillan, Thomas
Cogan, Richard	McCracken, Mrs
Dunn, Francis	McKee, Miss Victoria
Devine, Jemima	McMaster, Henry
Driscoll, Miss Ellen	McPherson, Murdoch
Daily, Patrick	McCormick, Mrs Paul
Dunford, Charles	McBrien, Miss Maria
Freedenburg, James	Nicholson, Robbins
Ferrier, Miss Eliza	O'Connell, James
Feely, John	Robinson, Thos (con 8 Smith)
Greig, Duncan	Ryan, Denis
Graham, Miss Sarah J	Richardson, John
Graham, Thomas	Stubbs, Naomi
Henderson, Thomas	Swan, Nicholas
Hamilton, Kirly	Saunders, Francis
Higgins, William	Stone, Thomas
Hayes, John	Shannon, Miss Mary A
Holmes, Frederick	Smyth, Saml
Hallihan, Thomas	Tully, E
Harper, H	Wood, James
Hill, Thomas	Willson, Mrs Hugh
Jeffers, John	Wilkin, Edward
Kiley, Michael	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.

☞ *The Publishers will give one of the elegantly bound volumes of "Good Words" or the "Sunday Magazine," or an additional copy, to any one who will furnish a Bookseller with FIVE new Subscribers' names for either of the undernoted Magazines.*

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

"Good Words are worth much and cost little."—HERALD.

15½ CENTS A MONTH; $1.50 A YEAR.

Beautifully Illustrated.

GOOD WORDS,

Edited by NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D., one of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Profusely Illustrated.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE,

Edited by THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D., Author of *The Gospel in Ezekiel, Speaking to the Heart, &c.*

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Illustrated.

THE ARGOSY,

A Magazine for the Fireside and the Journey.

Published by ALEXANDER STRAHAN & Co., at 56 Ludgate Hill, London, England; and at 50 St. Peter street, Montreal.

For sale at all Book and News Stores throughout British North America.

Club terms on application at 50 St. Peter st., Montreal.

☞ Read the *Examiner's* monthly notices of these magazines.

To FARMERS,

Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro,' July 26, 1865. 30

Railway. Railway.

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enabled to follow it.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;

PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.

CHINA and GLASSWARE;

200 Barrels of HERRING,

100 Bags of SALT,

100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Peas and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb 14, 1865. 7

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS, And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS.

Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co.'s.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table CODFISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM, Potted Beef,

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Just Arrived at the Family Grocery!

A Fresh Supply of Wilton's English

EGG POWDER,

An excellent substitute for Eggs. Try it!

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George street.

Peterboro, Feb. 14th, 1866. 7

MESS PORK FOR SALE.

100 BARRELS just received direct from Chicago.

Apply to

W. A. SCOTT.

Peterboro, Feb. 1, 1866. 5-3in

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society, OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more that usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866. 6

METROPOLITAN SALOON.

THE proprietor of the METROPOLITAN SALOON and RESTAURANT, under No. 1 and 2, Market Block, begs to announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he is prepared to serve all who may favor him with a call with everything in the line of Liquors, and Eatables in season.

Free Lunch every day from 10 to 11 a.m.

J. Y. ELLAS,
Proprietor.

Peterboro', Jan. 17th, 1866. 2

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing

Poetry.

NAUGHTY.

If sweet she is, no sweet and fair,
Such glow and glory grace her hair;
Fortune used to wish she were
A little more divine.

If softly wished in her to see,
A little less of giggling glee;
A little less of coquetry,
And pertinence, and design.

I wish'd that she had learnt at school,
Not how to win men and to rule,
By making wise ones play the fool,
And foolish ones adore.

But, how to use the charms she had
To cheering hearts that else were sad,
And making sad heart always glad,
And blest for evermore.

I wished—last wishing in a trade
For boys and girls to meddens made;
And, if I tried it, I'm afraid—
From all the tricks and trumperies
That keep her nature in disguise,
I could not set her free.

Varieties.

Examining an Attorney.

The following racy examination of a candidate for admission to the bar is taken from the *Western Law Journal*, and is decidedly a good hit. The examination commences with:

"Do you smoke sir?"

'I do, Sir.'

'Have you a spare cigar?'

'Yes, sir,' [Extending a short six.]

'Now sir, what is the first duty of a lawyer?'

'To collect fees.'

'Right. What is the second?'

'To increase the number of his clients.'

'When does your position towards your client change?'

'When making a bill of costs.'

'Explain?'

'We then occupy the antagonistic position, I assume the character of the plaintiff, and he becomes the defendant.

'A suit decided, how do you stand with lawyer conducting the other side?'

'Cock it by jowl.'

'Enough, sir, you promise to become an ornament to your profession, and I wish you success. Now are you aware of the fee you owe me?'

'Perfectly.'

'Describe it?'

'It is to invite you to drink.'

'But suppose I decline?'

(Candidate scratches his hand)

'There is no instance of the kind on record in the books. I cannot answer that question.'

'You are right; the confidence with which you make the assertion shows that you have read the law attentively. Let's take a drink and I will sign your certificate.'

A DROLL POSTMASTER.—In the days of Andrew Jackson, his Postmaster-General, Amos Kendall, wanting to know where Boots was the source of the Tombigbee river, wrote for the required information to the postmaster of a village on its course. "Sir," wrote the higher officer to the lower, "this department desires to know how far the Tombigbee river runs up. Respectfully, &c." The reply was brief, and read thus: "Sir; The Tombigbee river doesn't run up at all; it runs down. Very respectfully, &c." The Postmaster-General continued the correspondence in this style: "Sir: Your appointment as postmaster at ——— is revoked. You will turn over the funds, papers, &c., pertaining to your office, to your successor. Respectfully, &c." The droll understrapper closed the correspondence with this parting shot: "Sir: The revenues for this office for the quarter ending Sept. 30, have been 95 cents; its expenditures, same period, for tallow candles and twine, was $1.05. I trust my successor is instructed to adjust the balance due me. Most respectfully."

AMUSING HIMSELF.—A certain green customer, who was a stranger to mirrors and who stepped into the cabin of one of our ocean steamers, stepping in front of a large pier glass, which he took for a door, he said: 'I say, mister, when does this here boat start?' Getting no reply from the dumb reflection before him, he again repeated.—

'I say, mister, when does this here boat start?'

Incensed at the still silent figure, he broke out:

'Go to thunder you darn sassy free colored, shood-headed bull calf; you don't look as if you knew much any how.

Some time since, one of our shipowners, in despatching a vessel, had a good deal of trouble with one of his men who had got very "top-heavy" on his advance wages. After the vessel had accomplished her voyage, on settling with the crew, it came to this man's turn to be paid.

"What name?" asked the merchant.

"Cain, sir," was the reply.

"What! are you the man who slew his brother?' rejoiced the merchant.

"No, sir," was the ready and witty reply of Jack, with a knowing wink, and giving his trowsers a hitch—"I am the man that was "slewed."

A bachelor and a young lady brought some tickets in partnership in a lottery at the recent Sanitary Fair at Milwaukee, agreeing to divide the proceeds equitably. They drew a double bedstead, baby crib and lunch basket, and the question is, how to divide them, or whether they shall use them "jintly."

A gentleman was one day arranging music for a lady to whom he was paying attention. "Pray, Miss D." said he, "what time do you prefer?" "Oh," she replied carelessly, "any time will do—but the quicker the better."

"I say, Mr. Pilot, ain't you going to start soon?" said a cockney on board a steamer lying to during a fog. "As soon as the fog clears up," replied the captain. "Well it's starlight overhead now," said the cockney. "O yes," replied the captain, "but we are not going that way."

Sometimes a girl says no to an offer, when it is as plain as the nose on her face that she means yes. The best way to judge whether she is in earnest or not is to look her straight in her eyes and never mind her nose.

A curate having been overhauled by his bishop, for attending a ball, the former replied, "My lord, I wore a mask." "Oh, well," returned the bishop, "that puts a new face on the affair."

A poor widow was asked how she became so much attached to a certain neighbor, and replied that she was bound to him by several cords of wood, which he had sent to her during a winter.

What is the difference between a wealthy toper and a skillful miner? One turns his gold into quarts, and the other turns his quartz into gold.

Can the crime of 'heavy larceny' be committed by one of the light fingered gentry?

For Sale, To Let, &c.

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

Terms,—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Nov. 9th, 1865. 46

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro'; a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to engage in other business, offers for sale that well known establishment, the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. It is situated in a good location for business, being opposite the Town Hall, and stages leave the House, Daily for Colborne, and twice a week for Peterboro'. House and Stables are in good repair. Title Indisputable. For terms, &c, apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

J. A. JOHNSTON,
Norwood

Feb. 15th, 1866. 7*

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed at the suit of Patrick Cassiday, and against the lands and tenements which were of Jeremiah Mahoney, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of James Mahoney, Administrator, with the will annexed of the estate and effects of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, to be administered,—I have seized all the right, title and interest of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, in the hands of the said James Mahoney to be administered, in and to the east half of lot No. 9 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, and lot No. 10 in the 9th concession of the Township of Asphodel, except ten acres thereof off the west half of the south-east quarter of the said lot heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Jeremiah Mahoney deceased, to one William Ryan.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY, 1866 at twelve o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 24, 1866. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of George Dunsford, and against the lands and tenements of George Frederick Orde, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Aection, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', ON TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant in and to the following Lands and tenements, viz.:

Lot No. 17, in the 10th concession of the Township of Harvey.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 10, 1866. 3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and to me directed, at the suit of WILLIAM HOOEY, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM L. McDONALD and JAMES A. SCOIT, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, 1866, all the right, title and interest of the above-mentioned defendants, or either of them, in and to Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1866. 3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, and against the lands and tenements which were of William Weller, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Weller, in the hands of the said George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, in and to Lot No. 4, south of Hunter street and east of Water street, and Lot No. 4, north of Simcoe street and east of Water street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', February 20, 1866. 3

200 BAGS OF COARSE SALT,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the lowest prices,

by A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Dec. 27, 1865. 52

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET.

A very large assortment of Grey Cottons, Prints, Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Winceys, Shawls, Tweeds, Cloths, in variety; Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

Every article in the Dry Goods line will be found there, and will be disposed of

VERY CHEAP!

Bargains may be obtained!!

PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE the GOODS.

Peterboro, February 1, 1866 6

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Ashery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

800 Barrels per Day

EXPECTED FROM THE

PETERBOROUGH OIL WELLS.

If you want to get any Tin, Sheet-iron, or Copper Work done, by one who understands his business, go to

LANNIN'S TIN SHOP,

ON HUNTER STREET,

Where you will get it done to your satisfaction, and very cheap.

Dumb Stoves of every description made to order.

Try one of LANNIN'S HEATERS, and save 50 per cent in Wood.

Jobbing of all kinds done on short notice.

COAL OIL,—A good article always on hand and sold cheap.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED!

The Highest Cash Price paid for any quantity of Sheepskins.

THOMAS LANNIN,
Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

THE OLD STAND GOOD YET,

HUNTER STREET.

L. LEMAY

Most respectfully thanks all those that have favored him with their patronage for the last nine years, and informs them that he has added lately to his very large stock of Goods,

5 Bales of Grey Cotton, Prints and Striped Shirtings,
1500 Yards of Grey and Fancy Flannels,
900 " Heavy Canadian Tweeds,
500 " White and Grey Fulled Cloth,

TO BE SOLD AT GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOTHING,

WELL MADE AND CHEAP.

Suit of best Canadian Tweed $10, $11, $12.
Fancy Tweed and Cassimere Under-coats from $6 to $10.
175 splendid Beaver & Whitney Over-coats from $5.50 to $10.50.
A few large and heavy frock Over-coats at $10.50 to $12.
Tweed and Fulled-cloth Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Mufflers, to the amount of several thousand dollars

Call before purchasing elsewhere,—You will get goods really cheap.

L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 42

HAMILTON

Evening Times.

THE "TIMES" is issued every evening in time for the Mail going west on the Great Western Railway, and contains all the *Telegraphic Despatches, Arrivals of Steamers, New York Markets, News of the Day, &c., &c., &c., &c.*

Enjoying a circulation of more than double any other paper published West of Toronto, it affords an excellent medium for Advertising.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION

$5 per year—$1.25 for three Months, in Advance.

The "Weekly Times,"

Containing 40 columns of reading matter, is issued every Thursday morning, and contains all the important news of the day—Editorials, Tales, Miscellaneous Matter, Markets, &c., &c.—and is mailed to subscribers at

$1 per annum, in advance.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is the BEST and CHEAPEST Family Paper published in Canada

Address all letters, post-paid, to

E. C. STEWART, & Co.,
Proprietors of the *Evening Times*,
Hamilton, C. W.

Peterboro', Feb. 13, 1866. 7

A Practical Business Education

Is the Great Demand of the Age.

This you can obtain for less money at the

LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

THAN ANYWHERE ELSE!

Actual Business Training is carried out to the fullest possible extent.

Four Offices are open for instruction in

TELEGRAPHING

Full Instruction in this art (both by paper and sound) is given to Commercial Students for Five Dollars, and to others for Ten Dollars.

Full Instruction in

PHONOGRAPHY

Is daily given, by Mr. S. HUTCHINSON, late Reporter for Fowler & Wells, N. Y. The extra charge for this branch, to students, is only Two Dollars; and to others Five Dollars.

Scholarships for Commercial Course, $25.

Instruction in

Drawing, Painting and Modelling,

To those who desire, is given for Two Dollars GOOD BOARD, with Washing, is obtained for $2.50 per week.

For Circulars, or other information, address (post-paid)

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
LONDON, C. W.

6

SEVERAL BALES

NEWLY IMPORTED

Factory Cottons,

TO BE SOLD

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Just received at the

Montreal House.

ALSO,

A CASE OF

CLOUDS!

at 2s 3d, 2s 6d, and 3s.

Peterborough, February 1, 1866.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. These Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

RREEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable " "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—

J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

32

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $200,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches,	$60.00 to	$300.00
Ladies' Gold Enamel Case Watches,	30.00	65.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches,	25.00	75.00
Gents' Gold Watches double case,	75.00	150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	15.00	60.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled, for Ladies,	15.00	60.00
Diamond Rings,	20.00	100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains,	10.00	35.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets,	4.00	6.00
Chased Gold Bracelets,	5.00	10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains,	5.00	30.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches,	4.00	10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches,	4.00	6.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches,	4.00	8.00
Mosaic Jet, Lava and Florentine ear drops,	4.00	8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops,	4.00	6.00
California Diamond Breast Pins,	3.00	10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	3.00	7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides,	2.00	5.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.,	3.00	10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.,	4.00	7.00
Miniature Lockets,	4.00	8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring,	6.00	10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc.,	3.00	10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Cameo Gold Rings,	3.00	11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings,	4.00	10.00
California Diamond Rings,	3.00	10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold,	6.00	14.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc.,	4.00	12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil,	4.00	10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders,	6.00	10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders,	6.00	14.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups,	20.00	50.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25.00	60.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20.00	40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns,	25.00	50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mulberry cups,	25.00	60.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMETS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong Iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old harp form of stringing; by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Deinos is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfield,	Wm Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Barili,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry,	Charles Fradel

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; to purity, volume, and continuity of tone, in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr. S. B. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 15 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over 20 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept. 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number, having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it, aim at impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

Due in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers.*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES—Six feet large, mounted and varnished; cost $100,000 and four years time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was formed, shows 200,000 cities, towns villages, market places, post offices, castles, country seats, and 38,000 railways and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given. The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and Photographers sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, mounted and varnished. Price 8 shillings sterling ($2). No map at $10 can compare to this. Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices. Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents' letters to us. Ten new maps now under way

J. T. LLOYD,
American Map Publisher.

No. 23 Cortlandt street, N. Y., and No. 1 Strand, London.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1862. 1

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS!

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the

Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat &c., &c.

THESE Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, when persevered with according to directions never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or how severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

these Wafers are peculiarly valuable, they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and inflexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass, and clearness, of which purpose they are regularly used by many Professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor Rochester, N.Y.
Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Hoarseness and Sore Throat

And give clearness to the Voice,
And give clearness to the Voice,
And give clearness to the Voice,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs,

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CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a safe and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

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☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

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Are a Scientific Preparation
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Are a cientific Preparation

They are safe and never fail
They are safe and never fail
They are safe and never fail
To remove all Obstructions
To remove all Obstructions
To remove all Obstructions

And cure all Female Complaints
And cure all Female Complaints
And cure all Female Complaints
When the directions are followed
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They are a blessing and a cure
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They are a blessing and a cure
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For one dollar and six postage stamps
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Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1866. No. 11.

The Peterboro' Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

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Peterboro', Feb 17th, 1864. 7

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References—Dr Beggs, Dentist, Brockville Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*. H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

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Life risks taken with or without average as may be required

Losses settled promptly and in full

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Peterboro Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

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GARNARD'S Carbonized Mercantile Pens, just received and for sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

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Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Battle of the Boyne

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Peterboro', Oct. 4, 1865.

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Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital, ... $10,000,000
Invested Funds, ... 15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865... 5,000,000
Funds invested in Canada, ... 250,000

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W. [illegible]

Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM,
Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day) ..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed ..... 6.00 p.m.
Express (night) ..... 8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night) ..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed ..... 2.40 p.m.
Express (day) ..... 9.58 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON ..... depart	7 15	3 25
Burlington Junction	7.	
Waterdown	7.	3 42
Wellington Square	7.	3 57
Bronte	7.	4 07
Oakville	8.38	4 25
Port Credit	9.45	
Meadowvale	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.30	7 45
Meadowvale		8 10
Port Credit	1.55	8 55
Oakville	2 15	9 06
Bronte	2 26	9 17
Wellington Square	2 42	9 37
Waterdown		9 47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10 00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

Going East—At 1.65, 5.30, 7.25, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.3[illegible] and 9.00 p. m.

Going West—At 3.40, 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VISBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p. m.

April 17th 1863 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

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Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

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N. B. Any Clergyman sending us two orders for Machines, shall receive one for himself as a present. The same proposition is extended to Professors and Teachers

We have now completed our New Manufactory at a cost of some $200,000, including New Patents and important improvements; and the object of the above proposition is to secure the immediate introduction of our improved machine into every town in the United States without incurring the great expense of a travelling agent.

This proposition cannot avail in towns occupied by our own agents

Please send for descriptive Catalogue, with samples of sewing.

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FAMILY BIBLES,

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Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, July 20, 1865.

Poetry.

TELL ME, YE WINGED WINDS.

BY LADY FLORIDA HASTINGS.

Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot,
Where mortals weep no more?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the west,
Where, free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest?
The loud winds softened to a murmur low,
And sighed for pity as they answered—"No!"

Tell me thou mighty deep,
Whose billows round me play,
Knows at thine inmost cell,
Some island far away,
Where weary man may find
The bliss for which he sighs,
Where sorrows never live,
And friendship never dies?
The loud waves, rolling in perpetual flow,
Stopped for awhile, and sighed to answer—"No!"

And thou, serenest moon,
That with such holy face
Dost look upon the earth,
Asleep in night's embrace—
Tell me, in all the round,
Hast thou not seen some spot
Where mortals may be blessed,
Where grief may find a balm,
And weariness a rest?
Faith, Hope and Love, best boon to mortals given,
Waved their bright wings, and whispered—"Yes, in Heaven!"

Literature.

THE JEWEL THIEF.

A LONDON DETECTIVE'S STORY.

BY EMERSON BENNETT.

I received a message from the chief of police of L——, saying there was a thieving mystery to be solved in the city, which would handsomely reward the successful investigator; and if I could find time to visit that place immediately, he should be happy to confer with me in preference to any other, as not a few of my professional exploits were already known to him.

I was flattered. I, a young man of twenty-three, to be selected by a strange at the head of police in a distant city in preference to all the old experienced detectives of London! It was indeed something to be proud of! And yet, my vanity whispered me, the man was right—for I, on a young in years, I was old in human nature, and, by a sort of instinct I could scent out rascality as naturally as a hound does a fox. Mystery, moreover, exactly suited my proclivities—perplexities were my delight—and I fairly revelled in the strange, hidden, complicated and wonderful. So of course I resolved to go to L—— at once, and I went.

My name, sir, is James Felstone, of London! I said, on presenting myself to Mr. Broughton, chief of police in L——.

He looked somewhat surprised, but offered his hand cordially, and said he was happy to make my acquaintance, though he had expected to see a much older person bearing a name that was already becoming somewhat famous.

Well, so you have come to help me in the matter that has already become such a puzzle? he continued.

I have come, at your request I replied, to see what I can do in the affair, though I am as yet entirely ignorant of the nature of it.

Well, it is nothing more or less than the mysterious abstraction of jewellery, rejoined Mr. Broughton. No less than twenty or thirty of our first families have lost jewels of great value—rings, brooches, bracelets, necklaces, and in fact, every kind of precious ornament—which have been taken from them in an unaccountable manner with no broken locks; and no sings of burglarious entrance.

The thief, said I at once, moves in fashionable circles, and who that male or female possess the one of them is.

By Jove! exclaimed Broughton grasping the idea with a heightened look. I believe you are right! though no one of us have ever thought of such a thing.

And not a soul, except you and I and one other, must know anything of it now! said I positively, as the line of operation instantly formed in my mind.

And who, then, is to be the third?

No less than the mayor of the city, who I trust, will assist us in carrying out a nice little plot I have in view.

He will do anything to detect the thief, said Broughton, for he has himself been a sufferer to the extent of over two thousand pounds—or rather I should say the lady has, which is about the same thing.

Ah, yes, his lady! said I; I had overlooked her—she must be in the plot too! I hope she can keep a secret—for all will depend upon this one being kept secret from even the faintest suspicion getting abroad.

And pray what is your plot asked the chief.

Can you guess?

Not I.

You will laugh when I tell you. What say you to my suddenly appearing in the fashionable world here as a *lady* of great distinction, with a grand soiree given at the mayor's in my honor.

A *lady*—you? cried Broughton, in astonishment.

You see I have a fair skin, and am almost as beardless as a lad of twelve; and I assure you, when properly dressed for my part, I do not make so uninteresting a *lady* as you may suppose—at least I can say that I have already more than once been honored with the serious attentions of some fastidious gentlemen!

Broughton laughed.

But how by even such means, will you be able to detect the thief? he inquired.

I shall probably be brought in contact with either him or her—who will, if my supposition be correct, be one of the select company—and my thief intuition will do the rest.

Well, he rejoined, you seem born for your profession; and if you do catch this scoundrel, your fortune will be made.

Mr. Broughton proceeded to assist in carrying out my plan, and we met with complete success. The mayor and his good lady both readily entered into the scheme, being highly amused at the novelty of the thing, as well as anxious to see a successful result. I had brought my instruments with me—for at different times I had figured as a lady, a clergyman, a naval officer, a common sailor, a country boor, and so forth and so on—and in a private apartment, selected by Mr. Broughton, I soon made the change proposed, even to my hair. Then the chief of police, who was not present while the metamorphose was in progress, came into the room and found a fashionable young lady with dark hair curled and dressed in silk in place of the light haired man he had left there, he seemed surprised and even vexed, notwithstanding he had expected some such change.

Or you wish to see Mr. Felstone? inquired the lady, in soft, silvery tones, as the same time rising and bowing with dignity.

Yes, replied Broughton, glancing around the room and seeming to be in some doubt.

He bade me say, if a gentleman should call, pressed to see the lady, with one of her sweetest smiles, that he would not be able to see him under a couple of hours, as unfortunately he had left a portion of his ornaments in London, and would have to make a purchase here, and wait for a fit.

Ah indeed! returned Broughton clearing up; I thought *you* could not be the individual himself, though he did bear a looming the female part to something like perfection!

Me? ha! ha! ha! cried the lady, with a clear, ringing laugh; did you then notice I suspect *me* of being James Felstone? No no—he makes a very good-looking female. I add sir—but then, after all, I fancy his *wife* makes a better.

His *wife?* Ah, then you are his *wife?* I beg your pardon madam; but if he had only mentioned to me that you were with him, I should not have made my *blunder*.

You are perfectly excused, sir! replied the lady with a fascinating air; you see he could not dress without me! Sit down, sir Broughton, and we will chat till he returns.

Mr. Broughton readily assented, and a lively and interesting conversation was kept up for half an hour, when suddenly I changed my voice to its natural tone, and said:—

So then, you find my disguise perfect, do you?

I do not think I ever saw a more astonished man in my life than the chief of police was at that moment; he turned red and white, and cut a dozen times in a minute, staring hard at me all the while; and at last, drawing in his breath, and seeming to gulp something down that was hard to swallow, he exclaimed:

In the name of all that is wonderful, what are you? a man or a woman?

I know I shall pass master now! I laughed.

In truth, I found it more difficult to convince him that I was *myself*, than that I was *my own wife!*

I was conveyed to the mayor's residence in a splendid carriage; and there, after passing satisfactory examination, took up my quarters as his niece, Mary Gilencove, from the borders of Scotland.

In due time, as soon as it could be arranged, a grand entertainment was given in our honor—the saloons were thronged with the rich and titled of both sexes—and then my work began in earnest. I was richly dressed, and wore jewels of great value, which, at my desire, had been expressly borrowed for the occasion. These I hung around myself in the most conspicuous part of the room; and, in that event, relied on detecting him, or her, as the case might be, partly by intuition, and partly by some peculiar expression of the countenance to be confirmed by what might follow the suspicion.

In so large a company, with so much fashionable excitement and necessary crowding, the task I had allotted to myself was by no means an easy one; and the evening was half gone, and not a great many person had been introduced to me without my discovering anything to give me even a hope of success.

At length a French count was presented—a fop of the first water—whose dress was exquisite, and whose whiskers, moustache and imperial were perfect—and at once I became much interested. He saw it and felt flattered, for already I was quite *belle*; and soon we were on the best of terms, chatting away in a manner that made some of the others, of both sexes, a little curious, if not jealous. In something like ten minutes he was telling me of his ancestry and estate in France, and I was boasting of my blood and riches in the north of England. He must have thought me rather forward and bold, perhaps; but what did I care for that? It was only a *flirtation*—I did not intend to marry him! I told him I was very singular and eccentric, that I either liked or disliked at first sight, and that for those I did like, (and I accomplished this with a meaning glance) I could never do enough. Here I suddenly looked down and tried to blush and, as it were unconsciously, played with a magnificent diamond ring on one of my fingers. When I looked up again, as I did suddenly also, I saw his eye fixed admiringly upon the jewel.

A present? said I, taking it off and handing it to him for inspection; what do you suppose it worth, count?

I should say a thousand pounds at least, for the centre stone is a very large one, he replied, weighing it with his gloved fingers.

Oh, then laughed I, I am far richer than I thought: for I have ever so many jewels with stones much larger than this!

I hope you did not venture to bring them with you? he said.

Why not? I innocently inquired.

Oh, nothing, only you might run some risk of their being stolen.

The same as aunts were, and others I have heard of in the city. Yes; but you must doubt, count, that they are safe here, under this roof from the old axiom that lightening does not strike twice in the same place.

Ha! ha! he laughed; very good!

We conversed some time longer on the same topic; and by being very anxious for the safety of my jewels, and by hoping I kept them locked up in a secure place; he finally drew from me the assurance that I put them in my own bureau drawer every night, and never failed to turn the key on them. The subject was then dropped, and soon after the count gave way for somebody else.

When alone with the mayor and his good lady that night, after the departure of all the company, both congratulated me on the manner of playing my part, and the deception was perfect, and inquired what success I had met with.

The French count is the thief! said I. I suspected him almost at the first glance, and proceed to my satisfaction afterwards.

Gracious Heaven! it could not be! I must be mistaken! He was one of the first houses of France, and was a warm personal friend besides! I enquired how long they had known him. They told.—Had been in the city ever since? Strange coincidence! he had. Did he not converse with the lady about her jewels before she lost them? Startling recollections! he did. Could the house be entered by a night-key? It could; though the lock was a peculiar patent, and could not be picked, nor opened by the key of any other lock. Had he a key, the mayor, ever permitted the count to see and handle his key? Astounding circumstance! he had.

And I will stake my reputation, said I, in conclusion, that he is not only the thief but that I will prove him to be so within a month.

The next night two policemen were smuggled into the house unknown to any of the servants. Nothing came of it. The second night the same. The third—ah this was different. On that night between the hours of two and three his countship came in, and found his way to my apartment as readily as if he had been an inmate. Its subsequents came out, that he had learned from one of the servants which was my sleeping chamber, on the night of the soiree. He entered so softly that, though awake, I was not *disturbed*. He was an adept at his business, and, in less than a minute my dressing case was searched, and he was stealing out of the room, with quite a bundle of paste jewels in his possession. But, like a cat in a trap, he now met with an obstruction, in the shape of two police officers, who took him into custody. A search of his baggage, at the hotel, discovered many of the missing jewels. He was tried in due time, convicted on several counts, (no pun meant,) and transported for life.

A large purse was made up for me, and my stratagem was considered not only a remarkable one, but in its whole length, breadth and result, a very laughable practical joke. I returned to London a proud and happy man, and with my reputation widely on the increase.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.

The older the world has grown in years, the more thoroughly established has become the axiom, that nothing depending upon human powers or human ingenuity is impossible. The period is comparatively recent when Robert Fulton was sneered at by fools and for because he declared his ability to construct a boat, with steam for the motive power, which could move against tide or wind with greater velocity and precision than sloops could sail with both these in their favour. The results were equivalent when the idea of supplying steam cars was first mooted; the same silly sneer first sought its cause for its theories of electricity in connection with the telegraph. And yet, to-day all these marvels are in practical operation; we stem the current of seas and rivers, we communicate through the subtle medium of the electric spark, are whirled from boundary to boundary with a speed almost of a thought; and our only wonder is, that we should ever have doubted the feasibility of undertakings so thoroughly practical. Truly the poet has written—

Keats has no mineral strange;
The illimitable air no hidden things;
Water no quality in the rarest springs,
And fire no power to change.
Seasons no mystery, and stars no spell
That the unwearing soul might not compel.

The mind of man is ever progressive. No sooner has it overcome one obstacle than it dashes at another, struggles for a moment, and then surmounts it. We have heard men ridicule the idea that balloons could ever navigate the sky with precision. Who knows but that is only the next result that science is to attain? While admitting the hardship of creating such a consummation, we still need only point to the past history of the world to prove how possible is that and which will acknowledge the feasibility of a project because he cannot at once perceive by what machinery the result is to be accomplished.

SHIPPING DISASTERS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.—The loss of shipping during the year just closed has been greater than for any year previously reported. The number lost and damaged were 75 steamers, 197 ships, 200 barques, 257 brigs, 351 schooners, valued at $18,289,000 exclusive of their cargoes. The losses in 1861, were $18,030,650; in 1862, $16,590,000; in 1863, $18,610,200; in 1864 $17,760,000; and the grand total in five years, $91,186,450—rather a large sum. And let it be borne in mind that probably $90,000,000 of this have been paid by the underwriters. The extent and value of the United States shipping, when reduced to figures, show it superior to any other single interest in the country.

The best capital to begin life on is a capital wife.

Fearful Scenes in a German Village

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE EATEN UP ALIVE.

A fearful account of the new plague which is committing such havoc in Germany is given in a Paris journal, as follows:

Eilersleben is a little town in the environs of Magdeburg—one of those little German towns the abode of peace and rustic felicity, where no noise is heard save the merry clink of the glasses at the beer-brewered, and the jolly tones of the drinkers calling for another glass all around. Well this little town, so smiling and happy, is now filled with mourning and desolation. For a whole month past death has reigned there. A fearful death after unexampled sufferings, all that are acquainted with the source of their disease, know that they are being eaten up by a legion of worms hardly as thick as a human hair, that have worked their way into the tissue of their flesh, their muscles and their nerves.

Is not such a fate horrible to dwell upon? Oh, the 9th of last month Dr. Karl Stein, of Frankfort wrote to one of our friends that upwards of one hundred children—they appear to enjoy an immunity—had been deprived of their parents. There was surely a house in the village that did not number a victim. At that date upwards of three hundred patients were a prey to death which they knew to be inevitable—a prey to fearful sufferings. From seventh to eighty of the inhabitants, who at the outset of the epidemic had felt unwell, had taken to flight, to escape what they considered to be the cholera; but they had fallen down on the road, and died without relief; their corpses alone were picked up.

The epidemic was caused by the ravages of the worm called trichine, whence the poisons has received the name trichinosis. The trichine is one of the *entoza* of the pig, and it is capable of being transplanted into and thriving in the human body. In Germany pork flesh imperfectly cured and smoked in the shape of ham and German sausage, is a staple article of food, and from the human stomach, where they penetrate with the ham and *saucisses* dear to German palates, the larvæ of these *entoza* pass into the blood, their size being so microscopic as to enable them to penetrate even into the minutest veins; they lodge in the nerves in the muscular and cellular tissue, and feed upon those parts of the human organization causing fearful agony and great constitutional disturbance, which ends in death. No cure has been as yet discovered, but the preventive process is obvious. To abstain from such preparations of pork as are eaten in the semicrude state is a pure means of avoiding trichosis; but to eat half-smoked *saucisses* and raw ham, cut in thin slices, is as general a custom in Germany as smoking or beer-drinking. Hence the rapid propagation of the disease, as a simple slice of ham or German sausage may contain larvæ of millions of these parasites.

The Scotch School System.

The greatest glory of Scotland is her system of education. Like the constitution of the French army which encourages every private soldier to feel that he carries in his knapsack the baton of a field marshal, the system of education in Scotland opens the gates of honour to the very humblest in the land. Opportunities of education are the birthright of every Scot. He is born to a share in the teaching of a parochial school, as he is born to a share in the air of heaven; and, perhaps, all things considered, the teaching costs him less than the air which, among the northern hills, is sometimes far from genial. The word 'parochial' is suggestive to the English mind of pauperism, of poor rates, a board of guardians, and the workhouse. As designating the character of Scotch schools, it has no such meaning. The parochial school is simply the public school of the parish, and in Scotland every parish has its public school, as in England every parish has its church. As in England, the rich and the poor meet together in church on the common ground of religion, so in Scotland the rich and poor meet together in the parish school on the common ground of education. Education is so sacred a thing in the eyes of Scotchmen that the son of a lord will not disdain to receive it sitting on the same form with the son of a labourer. Elsewhere in the world the 'Republic of Letters' is but a phrase; here it is a reality. The parochial school system of Scotland is founded upon true philosophy and a wise economy. It charges the property of the country with a share of the duty of educating the people. The charge falls directly upon the landed proprietors, but indirectly every inhabitant of the parish is a contributor to the same object. It is an indirect tax, included in the aggregate amount of the rent, which no one feels, because it is not set down as a separate item. Possibly in the lapse of time rents have come to be assessed without any regard to the school tax, and their amount would be neither more nor less if the system did not exist. The owners of the soil in each parish (the 'heritors,' as they are called) are bound by law to provide a schoolhouse, and to pay a properly-qualified schoolmaster a certain annual salary. This law was enacted in the reign of James VI., and was one of the first fruits of the Scottish Reformation. The institution to which it gave effect was intimately bound up with the scheme of the Presbyterian Church and to the clergy of the Presbytery was assigned the duty of appointing the schoolmaster.

Money and time, said Dr. Johnson, are the heaviest burdens of life, and the unhappiest of all mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use.

"Poor old General Debility!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington; "it's surprising how long he lives, and what exitement he creates; the papers are full of remedies for him."

A wicked editor says that at church some people sometimes clasp their hands so closely in prayer time that they are unable to get them open when the contribution box goes round.

A Prayer for Preservation from Pestilence.

The following prayer is set forth by the authority of the Bishops of the several dioceses within the Province of Canada, in consequence of the continued prevalence of the Cholera in various countries, and to be used on the Sunday next after it has been received by the officiating clergyman, and continued till the end of the season of Lent, at all services of the United Church of England and Ireland within the said Province, immediately before the general thanksgiving:

MOST GRACIOUS FATHER AND GOD, who hast promised forgiveness of sins to all them that with hearty repentance and true faith turn unto Thee, look down, we beseech Thee, from Heaven, Thy dwelling place, upon us, Thy unworthy servants, who, under an awful apprehension of Thy judgment, and a deep conviction of our sinfulness prostrate ourselves before Thee.—We acknowledge it to be of Thy goodness alone, that whilst Thou hast visited other nations with pestilence, Thou hast so long spared us. Have pity, O Lord, have pity on Thy people both here and elsewhere; withdraw Thy heavy hand from those who are suffering under Thy judgments, and turn away from us that grievous calamity, against which our only security is in Thy compassion. We confess with shame and contrition, that, in the pride and hardness of our hearts, we have shown ourselves unthankfull for the mercies, and have followed our own imaginations instead of Thy holy laws. Yet, O merciful Father, suffer not Thy destroying Angel to lift up his hand against us, but keep us up, as Thou hast heretofore done, in health and safety; and grant that we may be preserved from all evil by Thy mighty protection, and enjoy the continuance of Thy mercy and grace, through the merits of our only Mediator and Advocate, Jesus Christ. Amen.

PROBABLE CURE OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—An English paper says that, on the 3rd inst., Mr. John Maddocks, farmer, of Whithy, near Ellesmore Port, Cheshire, who had during the week, buried seventeen of his cows, drove five of his young stock, attacked by the rinderpest, into his orchard, with the intention of killing and burying them there if they should show no signs of recovery. They refused water and were in a very bad way. In the course of the day all the animals found their way to an old pit, which had been used for slacking lime, and each drank eagerly a quantity of the apparently stagnant water the pit contained. In this case, the instinct of the animals was most beneficial to them, for they began rapidly to recover their vivacity and their appetites, and, on Monday, Mr. Horne, veterinary surgeon of Little Sutton, pronounced them all out of danger; and to try and discover the secret of this unexpected event, he has secured a quantity of the lime-pit water for analysis,

A canter will give you ruddy cheeks; a decanter will give you a ruddy nose.

My bark is on the sea. As the little dog said when he fell overboard.

Why is a Nabob like a beggar?—Because he's an Indy-gent.—*Punch.*

A lady by the name of Dennet, residing in Pittsfield, Mass., is the youngest of twenty-eight children, and is herself the mother of fourteen.

The "utter" most parts of the earth are supposed to be the parts where there are most women.

The latest Yankee definition of billiards is, "Playing marbles with a stick."

A HANDY ARTICLE.—Adam Shoemaker a number of years ago, came to Huntingdon, and seeing there for the first time, a pair of snuffs, he asked: "What's them for?" "To snuff the candle." The candle just then needed attention, and Adam, with his thumb and finger pinched off the snuff, and carefully poked it into the snuffers, saying, "Well, now, them's handy."

Never make vain promises to a wife; give a woman an inch of promise, and she requires ten miles of fulfilment.

If exercise promotes health, those who collect old bills for editors should be the longest lived people on earth.

The girl who succeeds in winning the true love of a true man, makes a lucky hit and is herself a lucky miss.

It is said that a watch dog is not so large in the morning as at night, because he is let out at night and taken in the morning.

The scientific American has an article on "Water as a direct agent in the protection of milk. We believe the evidence in this case is unquestionable.

A Missouri paper announced a short time since that the "wife crop in Gasconade county yielding 15,000 gals." The next week the editor came out with an "erratum—for 'wife' read wine."

A girl of fifteen is on trial at Boston for bigamy. Her first husband married at the mature age of fourteen, and is now in the State Prison.

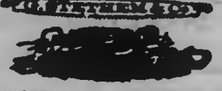
Brown, in his sidewalks through existence, has discovered wide-awake people always keep their eyes open, and what is more, if you don't keep your eyes open they will open them for you.

An urchin not quite three years old, said to his sister, while munching a piece of gingerbread, "Sis, take half ob dis cake to keep to afternoon, when I get cross." This is nearly as good as the story of the child who bellowed from the top of the stairs, "Ma, Hannah won't pacify me."

People who travel into cannibal countries are apt to be turned into Indian meat.

Was Adam the first person created, or was Eve the first maid?

Josh Billings says: "God save the phoolish and don't let 'em run out, for if it wasn't for them wise men couldn't get a living."



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Paints, Oils, Glass, Rope and Cordage, Hunting and Fishing Tackle, Shoemakers' Findings, &c.

George Street, Peterborough.

Peterborough, March 7, 1866. 10-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Clearing Sale at Eastland's Store.
The "Corinthian" Again—George Sanderson.
Farmers and Others—T. Lennie.
New Spring Goods—I. Robinson.
House to Let—George Dunsford.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1866.

FEAR NOT.

Just as we went to press last week a telegram was received from the Brg. Major of this district to the Captains of Companies here, to hold themselves and their men in readiness for immediate movement, if need be. This, with every other foolish and fanciful report, created a little stir among the volunteers and also a little fear among those who were but little informed concerning the state of affairs. The cause of the telegram is supposed to be news from the other side, of a threatened attack upon our frontier, by the Fenians or some of them. The American Government, we are informed, have taken the precaution to place a guard at the Suspension Bridge, to prevent a raid from that quarter. Look-out parties are here and there stationed on the frontier, and every measure taken to prevent their landing on our soil, without opposition. Toronto has a considerable force of volunteers, and a little nucleus of regulars, around which the rest will rally. 10,000 volunteers are called, and these will soon be doubled, if wanted, so that with a considerable force before them, and an American army behind them, without money, arms or ammunition, there is not much danger of a successful raid. It may be attempted, there is folly and madness enough in the hearts of some of the fanatic Fenians to urge them on, but our people need not fear the result—terrible destruction to the hordes of dupes of the would-be Republic. Our own opinion is that there need be no great alarm, there are no great signs of imminent danger, and if there were, fear would not avert it. But to all this we think there are many Roman Catholics who will be found on the side of law and order. All who have property at stake, who have anything to lose will be found opposed to feinianism. The Fenian Brotherhood never can, and never will convert Ireland into a Republic, they are too weak, they are too disunited. They have not the means, no matter how willing. It would be madness to take sides with them, for their end must be disaster. All Catholics who consult their own interests will, therefore, unite in repelling an attack upon our border. We may rely on the justness and power of our cause, lay ourselves down in peace, and sleep, fearing no evil.

CANADIANS LOYAL.

It has been asserted that Canadians only waited for the first opportunity to show their sympathy for American ideas, but more especially annexation. Canadians have been branded as cowards, who were ready to cry Loyalty to England so long as England did the fighting and paid the expenses of Canadian defences and armaments. It has been urged that Canadian Loyalty was the result of British liberality, but as soon as the hour of danger would come, then Canadians would show their true colors by declaring themselves neutrals; if not, they would join the strong side, even though that side should be for the United States. Since '37–38 there has not been an opportunity of testing the Loyalty of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, and it is to be hoped that the time has not yet arrived for bringing the matter to the test of actual fighting; but this one thing we do know that when the call to arms is given, that call will be responded to with alacrity and devotion to British rule and Britain's cause. The call to hold themselves in readiness was answered with a quick response; scarcely had the telegram been read when the noble Volunteers were seen flocking to their places of rendezvous for the purpose of preparation and to wait further orders. Every volunteer in Peterboro', Ashburnham and vicinity feels that the cause of Great Britain is his cause; that the liberty of the world is interwoven with the existence of British power; that the well being of Canadians in particular cannot, yet at all events, be separated from the existence of British rule in North America. They therefore with one heart, and as if with one voice, declare themselves ready to defend the crown and glory of the British Empire. Captains Poole, Kennedy and Rogers, and their noble volunteers, have shown themselves ready at a moment's warning. They needed not 24 hours, and we have no doubt but that they, in common with other volunteers of the Province, will show themselves equal to the work of defending our fair Province from the invasion of Fenian fanatics of whatever stamp, who shall dare to desecrate our soil with the tread of their unhallowed feet. This call has tested the readiness of our civilian-soldiery to give up the comforts and pleasures of home, and to brave the dangers of the battle field, if need be, against the enemies of the Empire, and we have no doubt but their alacrity will serve as a strong warning to Fenian filibusterers to stay at home, rather than trust themselves to the mercies of Canadians on the battle field.

HOME GUARDS.

The spirit of insecurity that pervaded the minds of a few of the weaker minded, but more especially of the women and children, induced the less warlike and more peace loving citizens to form themselves into volunteer bands, for the protection of their homes and the families of those who might be called to the front. These Home Guards will, if needed, go to the front also, and by their united action show their willingness to fight for their country as well as their homes.

We understand that the Hon. Sidney Smith has a company organized consisting of 150 men, and Mr. Dunnett was unanimously chosen Captain of a company consisting of about 100.

The firemen have also formed themselves into a company consisting of 75 men.

Peterborough therefore has a guard of over 300 men; these are drilling every night.

The formation of these Guards, is such we may be persuaded to call them, we believe to be a wise step. It will prepare the citizens for united and concerted action if dangers or troubles should arise, which we hope will not, and their presence will give somewhat of a sense of security to those who are too weak to go to the front; and it will show too that every man and boy in Canada is ready to take up arms in case of our common country's peril. One thing is certain that too much praise cannot be awarded to those who so willingly turned out at once for the defence of the country, and we are sure that this will not soon be forgotten by the people.

Fenianism Opposed to Catholicism.

In view of the immense power wielded by the clergy of the Church of Rome over their flock, and the meek and silent subjection of the Catholic to the will of the clergy, and the mandate of the Church—we have been led to the conclusion that Feinianism is about to prove a fatal blow to Popery, and our wonder is that papists do not see it.

In the first place Popery is monarchial and despotic. The history, ecclesiastical and secular, unanimously declares. Rome, Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Austria, Belgium in the old world, and Mexico, Brazil, and all the Spanish and Portuguese settlements of the new world, are either monarchies or the rulers possess despotic powers. Hence any people setting up a Republic are setting up a form of government that ignores one man control, and declares that the "voice of the people is the supreme law." This is striking at the very root of the papacy, and its existence would very soon set at nought all priestly and prelatical sway or influence. Popery has never prospered under republican rule, as this implies the right of private judgment and the right to act according to that judgment, but papacy does not nor will it allow this, and therefore to set up a republic of Catholics is a death thrust at the system of Catholicism as now held and practised, and hence implies infidelity to the system. Therefore we say that Feinianism is opposed to popery. Popery has not flourished in the United States, as may be seen by the regular falling off of the faithful, and by the complaints of Bishops, &c., from time to time. At the time of the projected settlements in Canada of the faithful from the United States a few years ago, it was urged as necessary to protect the church against this yearly declension consequent upon their mixing with the people of the United States, and imbibing the doctrines set forth in their free institutions. Feinianism is the offspring of this degeneracy from the Church, and assuredly the Church may quake for the fear of establishing a Fenian Republic any where.

The following pastoral from Archbishop Cullen, read in the Dublin churches on the 18th, shows the view that dignitary takes of the Fenian Brotherhood, and he also considers the result of the movement will prove fatal to the cause of the church:—

"This Brotherhood or society, so far from promoting the interests of the country, only tends to aggravate its evils, checking business, increasing poverty, playing into the hands of Orangemen, as appears from the rejoicings of their press, and giving strength to all our enemies. In America, indeed, some Head Centres and leaders of Feinianism enriched by taxes levied on the simplicity and good faith of our countrymen, have been raised to a position in which they can live splendidly, and surround themselves with the state and pomp of a mock court. But how different the case in Ireland. Here those who have let themselves be duped by agents of the Brotherhood have been left without employment, and many of them reduced to the greatest difficulties, and even to a state of destitution. Buoyed up for a while with foolish hopes and fallacious promises, they have been used as mere tools to excite a popular feeling in favor of the organization in America, persuading our poor countrymen that great events, wonderful revolutionary movements were impending in Ireland, and thus inducing them them to part more freely with their money. While the Head Centres were thus enriched in America, their unhappy agents in Ireland, having become the victims of spies and informers, were brought before the public tribunals, and condemned to drag out a miserable existence amongst felons, in all the horrors of penal servitude. The moral effects of Feinianism have been most deplorable. Like Ribbonism and other secret associations, it is connected with drunkenness, and it is recorded by the public press that some of the leaders, whilst inebriated, lost papers which betrayed their secrets, and left them at the mercy of the police. Had not Feinianism been checked in its destructive career, it would have deluged the country with infidelity; and, imitating Voltaire and his impious followers, it would have prepared the minds of the people for the barbarous scenes which were enacted in France in the last century.

Another sign of Fenian opposition to popery is the disregard of the Brotherhood to the warning of the Priests and Bishops of their Church. All good Catholics obey the teachings of their clergy. Feinians, however, have all along despised that teaching, and have disregarded their threatened excommunication by the priest. In the season of the greatest power of the Church over the people, it was held as a heinous sin to disobey the clergy in any matter, and to disobey was considered one of the strongest proofs of being given up to delusion, and as a consequence, destruction. Now Feinians disregard all teaching. They have threatened those priests who opposed them, and are determined, to all appearance, to carry out their design against the will of priests and bishops. Is not this a strong proof of the opposition of Feinianism to Popery? Catholics would do well to consider these things, and, if they do not desire the overthrow of their own religion, keep away from any association that strikes so terribly at the foundation of their religion, and especially at the power of the Head of their Religion. The temporal power of the Pope was first shaken by Catholics themselves. Henry the VIII, a good Catholic, disregarded that power, set up his own power independent of the Pope, and laid the foundation of disobedience in high places in England. Napoleon, a good Catholic, disregarded popish will to carry out his own will. The Italians, good Catholics, set at nought the power of the old man, and set up a power of their own, a power too that will drive Pio Nono out of Rome yet. Feinianism is now sowing the seed of opposition to the will and teaching of the clergy, that will take root downwards and bear fruit upward, which will prove the overthrow of popery in Ireland, although a republic never be established there. The seed has been sown in Republican America, and will ripen into fruit of the principles of the Reformation. And yet the people do not, or will not see it. Can it be possible that the system is about to destroy itself? We dare almost predict, although no prophets, that if the Irish Republican Force of America succeed the death knell of that system that has so long been the cause of Ireland's distraction would be sounded. When will Irishmen learn wisdom, and seek liberty in the liberty of thought and action. They only being freemen whom the truth makes free; who in spite of fools or themselves consult seriously.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The reports from the various places throughout the Province testify to the alacrity of the volunteers. The call has been willingly responded to every where. Already several companies have gone forward to the front, and many more are waiting for the word "march." At Ottawa the volunteers were reporting themselves in the city from various places in a few hours after receiving orders. At the important centres, the greatest enthusiasm is manifested.—Toronto has a considerable force, and more are gathering in as ordered. Here the brave volunteers are just waiting for orders to move. In fact the greatest willingness to proceed at once is every where evident.—Drilling is going on constantly, and the Feinians will find that they have got into a *hot* place when they cross the border.

On Sabbath, Captain Poole's and Captain Rogers' companies attended services at St. John's Church, thus exhibiting a willingness to obey both religious and civil obligations; and it is to be hoped that they will be found, if called away, acting as becometh good soldiers and as citizens of a better country.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint falls on Saturday this year. Under ordinary circumstances we would have allowed the day to come and go without a notice. Our own views are for liberty to all to act as they consider right, provided they do not interfere with the rights of others. There can be no harm in members of the St. Patrick's Society meeting and proceeding to Church on that day, provided they go quietly and without banners or other insignia contrary to the national flag, or colors and we are sure no protestant would interfere with them for so doing. But inasmuch as there are certain rumours of united action on the part of these Societies, we think that it would be for the public quiet if no procession take place on Saturday. We do not say so because we have any desire to prevent members of the Society going to Church, by no means; but as the Society in Cobourg is not going to have any public demonstration on that day, it is not too much to ask the same here.—On the other hand, those who are of other Societies should be careful to give no offense to those of different views. Peace and not contention should be the general desire, and we trust that we will be able to record peace as the general order of that day.

Curlers' Festival.

The first annual curlers' festival is to take place at the American House, Keene, on Friday evening next, to be given under the auspices of the Otonabee Curling Club The gentlemen's names that we observe on the committee is a guarantee that everything will be done to make the affair a success.—Curlers from Peterboro—show yourselves, and keep up that good feeling which now exists between the clubs.

Literary Club.

Subject for debate this evening: "With all the enlightenment of the 19th century does truth or error most prevail in civilised countries." Leaders, Messrs. J. A. Hall and Stratton. There will also, in addition to the debate, be readings by Messrs. Haggart, J. A. Hall, J. Burnham, O'Donnell and Knapp.

To Correspondents.

"Young Man from the Country."—We would have complied with your request, but it was too late in being forwarded to us.

The Millbrook *Messenger* says that sheep killing in the farmers' barn yards is getting very common in that locality, and calls upon the people to petition the Council to offer a reward for the culprits.

The *Argosy*, from Strahan & Co., Montreal, has been received at Graham & Stratton's. This is a new periodical and is receiving a large circulation.

If the individual who left several copies of the Law Journal at this office will write us what he desires to be done to them, we will attend to the same immediately.

COUNTY COURT.

The County Court and Court of Quarter Sessions commenced on Tuesday last, before his Honor Judge Boucher, and Peter Pearce and Thos. White, ar, Esqs., associates.

The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:—

John English, Esq., Foreman.	
James Armstroug.	Samuel Hullet.
James Baptie.	John Kent.
William Dobbin.	Christopher Leary.
William Duffus.	William McCarthy.
James Dixon.	A. Mowry.
John Harty.	Eugene McMicoll.
E. C. Hill.	Isaac Milburn.
G. S. Hamilton.	Thomas J. Milburn.
Thomas Hutchinson.	Thomas Mann.
Daniel Phelan.	Stephen Wood.
B. L. Waite.	George Whibbs.

The first case called was that of *Morrow vs. Gill*, a Bailiff of Lakefield, for false return of execution. Wellar & Hatton for plaintiff, Scott for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, $91.95.

Rogers vs. Hendron, book account. E. Burnham for plaintiff, and T. M. Fairbairn for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, $11?.99.

Rogers vs. Perry. Burnham for plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, $108 12.

Nicholls vs. Church. Verdict for plaintiff, $106 30.

Lipsitt vs. Sears. Replevin. Weller & Hatton for pl'ff, Smith for def't. Verdict for pl'ff, 10s. damages.

Morrow vs Strickland. Surety for Gill, a bailiff of Division Court, Lakefield. Same cause of action as suit Morrow against Gill. Verdict same.

McKelvey. An appeal on Dunkin's Act. Magistrate's decision sustained.

White vs. Crown. An appeal case. Decision reserved until to-morrow.

Queen vs. Waterson. Larceny. Guilty. Sentenced to 15 days hard labor.

Queen vs. Garrard. Larceny. Verdict not guilty.

A MOVEMENT AT LAST.—By special telegram last evening, from Watertown, in the State of New York, we are informed that the militia officers of that division had received orders to fill up their companies to the *maximum* numbers, in anticipation of their being called out to do duty on the frontier—of course, we assure, to preserve the peace.—*Globe*.

Compulsory Education.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

Sir:—In my last I ceased that Dr. Ryerson could have written Tables in 1851 against compulsory attendance at school, intimating that his views have undergone a change since that period. I intend in this to give some extracts from the Doctor's Reports on Education a long period after that date to prove this statement, as well as some extracts from the speeches of members of Parliament in England, showing how the sentiment of compulsory education is regarded in that country.

The first comprehensive School Act in Upper Canada, and the one upon which our present Act is founded, was that of 1850. Dr. Ryerson in his Report of Education for that year thus expresses himself in reference to compulsory attendance: "The system of schools makes the best provision and furnishes the strongest inducements for the education of every youth in each school section of the land. *To compel the education of the children by the terror of legal pains and penalties, is at variance with my ideas of the true method of promoting universal education.* • • • • While therefore the quarterly rate bill per pupil is a temptation to each parent to keep his children from the school, the annual school rate upon property furnishes each parent with a corresponding inducement to send his child on to school. The facilities thus provided for the education of each child in a school section, will leave the ignorant, careless, or unnatural parent without excuse for the educational neglect of his children. The finger of universal reproof and scorn pointed at him will soon *prove more powerful than statute law, and without infringing any individual right*, will, *morally*, compel him, in connection with higher considerations, to send his children to school." Again, in his Report for 1851, he says: "The education of the youth of the country consists no merely of what is taught in the day school, but also what is taught at home by the parents, and in the church by the pastors. And if the religious part of the education of youth is in any instance neglected or defective, the blame rests with the pastors and parents concerned • • • In all such cases pastors and parents are the responsible as well as guilty parties, and not the teachers of the common school nor the common school system."

In 1855 he thus discourses on religious instruction: "There is no education, properly speaking, without religion, any more than there is a man without a soul. Religion is the soul of education as it is the life of the soul of man. • • • It is the duty of parents and pastors of each religious persuasion to provide for the religious instruction of their own children. The State is not to ignore the churches of the land in its school system." Coming down to 1857, we find him defining clearly the duty of the State and that of the parent: "Man has a higher destiny than that of States. • • • Religious instruction is therefore an essential part of the education of every human being. • • • The question is, to whom is the divine command given to bring up children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord? To the parent or to he State? It is clearly the duty of the State to provide for the security of life and property, and therefore to punish all crime that endangers the one or the other. It is clearly within the province of the State to provide for its own safety, and as education is essential to the security of government, the supremacy of public law, as well as to the individual interests of the members of the community, it becomes the duty of the State, or of the people in their civil capacity, to provide for it. But as there is a destiny so there is a mission higher than that of States. The State is not the individual parent of the child, nor is the State the christian Church, nor was it intended to *supersede either the parent* or the church. *The functions of the parent* and of the Church *are prior to and above those of the State*. It is not to the State that the command was given to 'preach the gospel to every creature,' and 'bring up children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.' The State *aids* parents in the teaching of their children the secular subjects of a necessary education."

I could give any number of extracts from this Report to show how careful he seems to tread upon parental rights After appealing to clergymen, parents, merchants, magistrates and judges to assist in their individual capacity to gather to the school from the highways and hedges the prodigal children of their prodigal brethren, in place of finding fault with the school system, and exhorting each citizen patiently to submit to the compulsory tax imposed for the support of an elementary education for all the youth in the country, he thus refers again to parental rights: "It has also been objected that the system of public schools interferes with *parental rights*. Nothing can be more unfounded and absurd than this objection. The very object of the public school system is to enable parents to educate their children in *their own way*, to aid them to do more for their children than they could otherwise do—recognising every where and at all times the *sacredness and supremacy of parental authority*." See much more in the same strain in the Report of 1857, pages 27 and 29. This Report was submitted to the Legislature in the summer of 1858. But while thus giving his views on the "sacredness and supremacy" of parental rights, finding that the free school system in towns and cities had not produced what was expected from it, he returns to the natural sequence of his theory of compulsory taxation, viz: compulsory attendance. I give a short extract from the Report of 1857, pages 26, 27: "The rational objection is not that the people are municipally invested with too large powers for the education of the rising generation, but that those powers are still too limited to enable them to accomplish the great object desired—the education of all the youth of the municipality. If ignorance is an evil to society, *voluntary ignorance* is a *crime* against society And if society is invested with power to relieve all from the evil of ignorance by providing for the education of all, the safety and interests of society, no less than the mission of its existence require that it should be able to suppress and *prevent* the crime of voluntary ignorance by punishing its authors, &c." It will be seen by reading what precedes and follows the above extract that the Dr. here contemplates imposing the "pains and penalties" on the *children* not the *parents*. Apart from the sophistry of the above arguments one cannot but notice the adroit manner in which he deals in matters of casuistry with all parties he has to deal with—In a correspondence with with Rev. Mr. Bruyere, as published in the *Leader*, of the 16th January, 1857, we find this remarkable passage: "The state or collective people should proceed a step farther and see that not only, that provision is made for the instruction of each child, but that each child should receive somewhere a certain amount, or a certain period of instruction. • • • This is a power within which the state through the several Municipalities of the land, should be invested—a power with which I proposed to invest them by a draft of a bill and communication submitted to Government two years ago." From this it appears, that for 11 years, Dr. Ryerson has labored to introduce his compulsory measure, twice he has stamped the Country to present its claims, and if not prevented by the legislature he will force it on the Country. Well, he may succeed, but in his triumph he may find his whole school system tumble to pieces. Apologising for the length of this letter, I must reserve for my next the extracts promised above.

Yours truly,

J. F.

Peterborough, 13th march, 1866.

Compulsory Education.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir:—With your consent, I would like to say a few words on the above important subject. All agree that education is a good thing, from the most illiterate up to the most intelligent no one differs on that point, and still we have in our midst thousands of people totally ignorant through the negligence of their parents, many of whom are careless, dissipated, thoughtless characters. I beg to say that, taking these plain facts into consideration, it is my candid opinion that the law that would force parents to see to the education of their offspring, would be a just and wise one. Men of all ages differ with regard to religious matters, but no difference of opinion is held as to the necessity of education. Even the uneducated industrious man, and his most earnest desire is with regard to his child's education, for experience has taught him that a man is at a great disadvantage without it.

Your correspondent "J. F." asks "is it not an uncontrovertable fact that a mere intellectual training, without a moral and religious education, will not restrain from vice." I should think if he had said a moral and intellectual training, he would have been nearer the facts, for does not our school books teach morals? I see from the first book of the authorised series, when the child learns (lesson VI) "a dog ran at a cat and bit it," he also learns "to do all is to sin."

"Mark silent King the moral of this spect"
—SHAK.

That is not intellectual only, but moral and intellectual, hand and hand. The statistics of the Toronto City Jail also shows plainly that "ignorance is the parent of crime," and I copy them from J. E.'s letter:

Total committed	1445
Number who could neither read nor write,	490
Read only	254
Read and write imperfectly	657
Read and write well	43
Superior education	4

These figures show that over one-third were altogether void of education, over three-fifths little better, while there were 40 who could read and write well, and only four having a superior education. Now, Mr. Editor, is any one balance these figures in their mind and it is an impossibility to come to any other conclusion, than that "ignorance is the parent of crime."

Then look for a minute at the present state of Ireland and one is inclined to say with Dryden,—

"Ignorant of guilt I fear no shame."

Does not these words apply to the thousands of Fenians, who don't know that they are "cutting a stick to break their own backs." It is humiliating to read of them, almost in open rebellion against the government; and what is the cause of this Fenian conspiracy? I think the great ignorance is the Irish Church establishment. Now the dissenting churches of Scotland are in exactly the same position with regard to having to pay their share of the established church minister's salaries as are the Catholics in Ireland, but the difference is this Scotland is one of the most educated and enlightened countries in the world, whereas those Fenians in particular are, in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, ignorant, not being able either to read or write; and I believe of all people Irishmen have the natural capacity for moral and intellectual eminence. What is wanting in Ireland is education, and I expect before two years runs its time you will see a grand national secular educational system of schools adopted, and parents belonging to whatever creed, will not only have to educate their children, but have to send them to these national schools, and the government will see that they are educated.

Your correspondent in a more recent letter seems to think that religious training is more wanting to reclaim the ignorant than anything else. I consider religion above all things a work of love, and certainly there is more love between a parent and his child than between a teacher or even a minister and any one's child. An old and respected minister I used to sit under used to say, that 'you might as well whip a boy into love as whip him into religion.' And I for one say that its my candid opinion that you go beyond the teaching of the New Testament when you want to compel people to go to Church. I suppose that was exactly what "J. E." wanted to be allowed. Education and religion are two vastly different things, and I think I have said enough to show that, look after the parents, and force them to send their children to the school, for to receive a moral and intellectual education, and you will work wonders.

—Will you let me say that in my last letter it was the "works" of Geo Combe, not the "words," and believe me to be

Yours, &c.,

A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY.

Bobcaygeon, C. W., 10th March, 1866.

SHARP-SHOOTING IN CANADA.—"Is there something in the Canadian climate that steadies the hand and sharpens the sight? This is a question which is put under the above heading in the last "Albion." It is suggested by an examination of the January official returns from the school of musketry at Hythe, England, which establish the comparative proficiency, during the past year of the various regiments quartered in the United Kingdom, in the Channel Islands and in British North America. The test is applied among eighty-six competing bodies of men, the order of merit in each case being numerically set down; and the first, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eight, and tenth places are awarded to soldiers who are now, or have been recently, stationed in Canada. These are successively the Fourth Battalion of 60th Rifles, the first of the Rifle Brigade, the 30th and 40th Foot, the first Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the Second of the Scots Fusiliers, and the First of the 25th Foot. It is the same with the Royal Engineer Corps. The performances of ten of its detached companies are detailed, and at the head of the list is the 15th Company, actually in Canada. But we must not omit to mention, that excellent as is the shooting of the regulars formerly or now stationed in Canada, our volunteer corps have surpassed them and carried off the prizes from the crack corps in the contests which have taken place in Montreal.—*Montreal Herald.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last Sunday afternoon a young lad about 17 years of age, named John Silmser was skating on the ice which had formed on one of the ponds created by the thaw of the few preceding days in the rear of the town, and, losing his balance, fell upon a sharp pointed stick which protruded from the ice. The stick penetrated his thigh, and, passing completely through the fleshy in the wound. The lad fainted on receiving the wound, and bled profusely before assistance could be obtained to carry him home and proper surgical aid to carry him home and proper surgical aid. Drs. Dickinson and Chesley were promptly in attendance and extracted the stick; but the wound proved to be of so serious a nature that but little could be done to save life. The main artery was severed and could not be secured without amputation, which with the weakness from the loss of blood and the nearness of the wound to the body was out of the question Inflammation of course set in and the poor fellow died yesterday morning between seven and eight o'clock. He was the elder of two brothers, only children, and a very promising boy. His father is in California; and his mother at present alone in her bereavement has the sympathy of the community.—*Freeholder.*

NEW YORK, March 10.—The *Express* says that it has excellent authority for stating that several conferences have taken place between Secretary Seward and Sir F. Bruce, British Minister at Washington, upon the subject of Fenian movements. The latter has been assured that no violation of the neutrality law will be permitted, and should events demonstrate its necessity, a proclamation will be promptly issued on the first attempt to violate the neutrality laws, warning all those engaged of the consequences.

FENIAN TWADDLE.

The Fenian Plan of a Canadian Campaign.

From the N. Y. World of the 9th.

The Fenian Circles are at this time intensely excited with regard to the open raising campaign of the Brotherhood against Canada and the British Provinces.

All eyes turn to General Sweeney, who is ready to develop his theories of action. He is believed to have the most practical ideas of war; and having already large stores of arms, a treasury, and transports, he is concentrating upon himself the enthusiasm of the Irishmen who are weary of talk and eager for work.

We visited some of the leading Fenian Circles yesterday, and obtained the following suggestions, which it is believed embody the entire Sweeney programme for the invasion of our British neighbour's territory:

GRAND STRATEGY—THE PARTITION OF CANADA.

Expeditions for the invasion of Canada will rendezvous at Detroit and Rochester, and at Ogdensburg and Plattsburgh, and at Portland. The forces assembled at the two first-named points are to operate conjointly against Toronto, Hamilton and the west of Upper Canada. From Ogdensburg and Plattsburg demonstrations will be made against Montreal, and ultimately Quebec; Kingston will be approached by Cape Vincent, while Portland will be the general place of embarkation for expeditions against the capitals of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

THE BASES OF OPERATIONS.

The Canadian and Provincial borders once crossed, bases of operations will be established in the enemy's country, so that international quarrels with the Washington government may be evaded. There are to be lands chosen at the head of the Penasnaquoddy Bay, Saint John's on the Chambly, close to the foot of Lake Champlain; Prescott, on the St. Lawrence; Wolf Island, at the head of Lake Ontario; Hamilton, Cobourg, Goderich, and Windsor, in Upper Canada. These places are all within convenient distances of the United States, and afford by water an easy retreat, as well as cunning receptacles for fresh American levies.

THE FORCES AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE FENIANS.

The Sweeney government calculates to have, by the first of April, fifteen millions of dollars at its disposal, in ready cash.—This will give transportation and maintenance for one month to thirty thousand men, a greater number than were ever before mustered to the conquest of the Canadian possessions. Of this force, eight thousand will carry the line of the Grand Trunk road west of Hamilton; five thousand crossing from Rochester to Cobourg, will be prepared to move either east, in time to act jointly with three thousand men from Wolfe Island, upon Kingston, or to take part with the western detachment in the capture of Toronto. All this, it is believed, will be the work of two weeks. Thus intrenched securely in Upper Canada, holding all the routes of the Grand Trunk, with sufficient rolling stock secured to control the main line, the Fenians hope to attract to their colors fifty thousand American Irishmen, and equip a navy on Lake Huron, Erie and Ontario. The resources to return being so secured, thirty thousand men under General Sweeney will move down the St. Lawrence, upon Kingston, simultaneously with ten thousand men by the lines of the Chambly, and these will converge upon Montreal; in the meantime isolated expeditions from the rendezvous at Saint Andrews will reduce Saint John and Halifax, these furnishing depots for privateers and ocean men-of-war to intercept British transports and effectually close the St. Lawrence. Quebec will thus fall by the slow conquest of time; or, if the resources of the garrison be greater than the patience of the invaders, the same heights which two Irishmen have scaled before, will again give foothold to the columns of the Brotherhood.

THE PLAN OF INVASION IN DETAIL.

At Chicago, the Fenians already possess five sailing vessels, a tug, and two steam transports; at Buffalo, they are negotiating for vessels; at Bay City, Michigan, and at Cleveland, they have other craft in process of refitting; these will simultaneously raise the green flag, and stand ready to succor the land forces. Goderich, Sarnia and Windsor will be simultaneously occupied; all the available rolling stock seized, and the main line of the Grand Trunk cut at Grand River, to prevent the passage of cars and locomotives to Hamilton. The geographical configuration of the western half of Upper Canada will permit of a few thousand men holding the entire section of country between Cobourg and the Georgian Bay. These are connected by a chain of lakes and water-courses, and the country affords subsistence for a vast army. Horses sufficient to mount as many cavalry as the Brotherhood can muster, quarter-masters' teams in quantity, and a vast amount of lake shipping, will at once be the property of the organization. The country will at once be reduced to a grand military department, with Hamilton for the capital, and a loan advertised for. While this is being negotiated, General Sweeney will push rapidly forward on the line of the Grand Trunk, in time to superintend the fall of Montreal, when ocean shipping will be found in great quantity. With the reduction of Montreal, a demand will be made upon the United States for a formal recognition of Canada, whose name is to be changed at once to New Ireland. While this is being urged, the green flag will scour all the bays and gulfs in Canada; a Fenian fleet from San Francisco will carry Vancouver and the Fraser River country, to give security to the Pacific squadron rendezvousing at San Juan, and the rights of belligerents will be enforced from the British Government by prompt retaliation for the cruelties of British courts-martial.

ABILITY OF THE FENIANS TO HOLD CANADA.

The population of the British provinces is little above two and a half millions, and the military resources of the united province fall short of sixty thousand men. Of these nearly ten thousand are of Irish birth or descent. The States will furnish for the subjugation of these eighty thousand veteran troops. With the single exception of Quebec, it is believed that the whole of the British Provinces will fall in a single campaign. During the ensuing winter, diversions will be put in motion in Ireland, and while it is believed the Brotherhood can defy the Queen's wan transports to land an army in the west, arrangements will be developed to equip a powerful navy, for aggressive operation on the sea. Before the 1st of June, it is thought, fifty commissioned vessels of war and privateers, carrying three hundred guns, will be afloat, and to maintain these a tremendous moral influence will be exerted upon every Irish-American citizen to contribute to the utmost to the general fund for the support of the war.

By the tempting offer of the surrender of Canada to the United States, Mr. Seward, it is hoped, will work an ominence between American citizens and the Fenian conquerors, and by another manœuvre it is thought the domain of the Brotherhood north of the St. Lawrence will be formally acknowledged by the United States, Russia and each of the American Republics. The third year of Irish tenure in Canada will, it is believed, array two of the great powers against Great Britain. John Mitchel, at Paris, will organize the Bureau of Foreign Agents; and Ireland, maintaining a position of perpetual revolt, will engage for her own suppression a considerable part of the regular British levies.

EUROPEAN OPERATION.

At the present time a bureau of operations is being quietly organized in Paris, where the opposition press has already proclaimed for Irish nationality. It is Mr. Mitchel who sees that the funds of the Brotherhood are distributed in Ireland; he also is in correspondence with liberal statesmen in Great Britain, and conducts the disintegration of the British army by touching loyalty of the Irish troops, who constitute one-third of the Queen's service.

THE CUNARD STEAMERS TO BE SEIZED.

Among the earliest aggressive operation will be the overhauling of a Cunard steamer be ween New York and Cape Race, with her usual allotment of specie. In like manner, the British lines of steamers proceeding from England to Quebec, Portland, Boston, and Halifax, will be arrested and their funds secured.

THE WAR IN IRELAND

Military operations in Ireland must, of necessity, be confined to the interior. Three military departments will be organized, the Shannon, the Liffey, and the Foyle, and the campaign will be entirely predatory or guerrilla in its conduct. The British Coast Guard stations will fall easy conquest, their number and isolation contributing to their ruin; while from the Wicklow mountains through all the rocky fastnesses of Ireland, the cottagers will descend upon the British garrisons, maintaining perpetual and bloody rebellion till the patience of England is quite worn out.

This is the Fenian programme as talked in all military connexions, and embracing the extreme aspirations of the boldest Feinians.

Said one of these to us:

"The logic of circumstances is one of our dependencies. The curse and hazard of Europe spring from the condition of things against which we rebel. As the Celt in Ireland is an unwilling subject of the Saxon, so are the Moygars deadly enemies to their conquerers, the Germans; the Selavonations of the Turks, and the Poles of the Russians. Our example will set these in motion. We will teach them all that the safety of Europe lies in justice to the Irish. There is no reason why we cannot carry on a war like the Northmen, who conquered in succession France, Sicily, and England.—We are a martial people, our natural tendency is for the profession of arms. We are bent upon this thing, and if all our race perish we shall achieve it."

The Excitement in Ireland.

FENIANISM IN THE AMRY.

(*Dublin, [Feb. 27] Telegrams to the London Times.*)

This morning the orderly officers and sergeant-majors in the Dublin garrison inspected the Fenian prisoners, and identified five, arrested in civilians' clothes as deserters from their regiments in England. They were delivered handcuffed to the military authorities. Three publicans and another man were arrested this morning, Sergeant Campbell, of the Antrim militia, and two other men were arrested to-day in Belfast; also a man named Murphy, in Cork, and another at Kinsale.

A BOX OF GRENADES AND SHELLS—ANOTHER FENIAN PROCLAMATION.

(*Dublin Correspondence London Times*)

This morning the attention of the police was attracted to a box which came from Liverpool in the steamer which arrived at the North Wall, addressed to a person in Dublin, and labelled "hardware." The police took possession of the box, opened it, and found that it contained some hand grenades and shells. The name of the person to whom these articles were consigned is withheld by the police for obvious reasons.

A correspondent of the *Freeman* reports that at the small village of Ashbourne, in the county Meath, the police proceeded on Thursday evening to a small untenanted house and there arrested twelve respectable young men, charged on suspicion with being connected with the Fenian movement.—This is the first instance of Feinianism in this locality, with the exception of a Fenian proclamation, which was posted on the pier of the chapel gate on last Saturday night, and was as follows.—

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a certain patriotic and noble race, called Irishmen, have organized in one body, all Irishmen, of every religious persuasion, to take up arms at a moment's notice, aided by the strong arm of Union square, which is the symbol of our redemption. Irishmen, organize. War! war! war! We will rise simultaneously and banish alien rule.

God save Stephens!

COUNTERFEIT FENIAN BONDS.—It is important to the purchasers of pecuniary badges of Irish independence to know that three presses have been running a fortnight or longer on a very accurate counterfeit of the Fenian bonds of various denominations. The curious ten-dollar bonds so closely resemble the genuine that it requires an expert to detect the cheat. Of the bonds of greater denomination the police have no description. The engravers and printers of these counterfeit bonds are said to have been employed by men of large resources—whether British or otherwise, is not stated—and it is, moreover, alleged that the backers of the counterfeiters have employed a gang of adventurers to distribute their bonds, and that already many thousands of the false tokens have been sold to the credulous Irishmen and hardworking servant girls, and that the interior of the State and New England and the West here been flooded with the counterfeits or are to be flooded with them within a fortnight.—*N. Y. Paper*

FENIAN RUMOURS.—Under our telegraphic head will be found several despatches of a highly inflammatory kind, from New York, in regard to Fenian movements. These despatches are sent over the wires by the agents of the Associated Press; and as the Fenian movement has for months past been systematically puffed into notice throughout the Union by this agency, we have learned to put little faith in its utterance on this special subject. The reports to-day surpass all that has come before, and must be received with a considerable discount.—*Globe.*

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—A grand Fenian demonstration was held at the Music Hall last evening. The capacious edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity, and thousands were turned away, unable to obtain entrance. Address were made by Col. O'Mahony, Capt. McCafferty, the military envoy from Ireland, and Haggarty, of New York, P. A. Sweet, J. E. Fitzgerald, central organizer, and others. A series of resolutions were unanimously adopted. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and at the close of the meeting a large amount of Fenian bonds were disposed of.

There was an immense Fenian meeting at Coo

The Militia General Order.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

OTTAWA, March 10, 1866.

His Excellency's order calling out the Volunteers, appears in the *Official Gazette*. Between Rifle and Infantry Companies, and Batteries of Artillery, one hundred corps are summoned from the different districts of Upper Canada, and forty-nine corps from Lower Canada. Two Batteries and four Infantry Companies are called from London; one Infantry Battalion and one Naval Company and Field Battery from Hamilton; Troop of Cavalry, Garrison Battery, Naval Company, 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles and 10th Royals from Toronto; two troops of Cavalry, 9th and 7th Battalions, Field Battery, Provincial Battalion, Garrison Artillery Company, No. 1 Troop of Cavalry, No. 2 Royal Golden Field Battery, Battery of Garrison Artillery, Battalion 1st Engineer Company, 2nd Company 1st Prince of Wales Regiment, (Rifles), 3rd Victoria Volunteer Rifles, 4th Battalion Chasseurs, (Canadian,) 5th Royal Light Infantry, 6th Hochelaga, Montreal.

His Excellency directs that the volunteer forces shall be liable on active service, be placed under the command of General Michel, and be subject to the Queen's regulations and orders for the army, to the rules and articles of war, and the act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and to all other laws now applicable to Her Majesty's troops in this Province, not inconsistent with the acts respecting the Volunteer Militia. No. 2—The rates of pay and allowance of the force called out, are fixed as follows: Lieut.-Colonel, pay per day daily rate, allowance in lieu of barrack, rations, &c; Lieut.-Colonel, $4 87, allowance of $1; Major's pay, $3 80, allowance $1; Paymaster, $3 05, and 90 cents; Adjutant, with rank of Lieutenant, $2 44, allowance 90 cents; Adjutant, with rank of Ensign, $2 13, allowance 90 cents; Captain, $2 92, allowance 72 cents; Lieutenant, $1 84, allowance 72 cents; Ensign or Cornet, $1 28, allowance 64 cents. And the rate of pay for each non-commissioned officer and man shall be as follows for the respective grades: Sergeant major, rate of pay per day 50 cents; Quarter Master Sergeant, 45 cents; Pay Master's Clerk, 45 cents; Orderly Room Clerk, 45 cents; Hospital Sergeant, 45 cents; Pay Sergeants, 40 cents; Corporal, 30 cents; Buglers, 25 cents, Privates, 25 cents. And the non-commissioned officers and privates shall receive either free lodgings and rations, or an allowance in lieu thereof as may in different cases be deemed most advisable, and in cases where no allowance is granted, such allowance shall be at the rate of 50 cents per diem for each non-commissioned officer and man.

Number 4.—The Commander-in-Chief regrets that he is compelled, as a measure of precaution, to call forth the active service of so large a number of the Volunteer Force. This step does not result from the existence of a condition of war between our Sovereign and any Foreign State. It is rendered necessary in the performance of the duty which has devolved on the government of making provision for protecting the lives and property of the inhabitants against threatened piratical attacks of lawless men, who use the territory of a neighboring power for the purpose of openly organizing enterprises against the sovereign rights of the Queen and the security of her subjects. The Commander-in-chief relies with confidence on the loyal spirits of the Canadians to meet this extraordinary state of facts and feels assured that if necessary the entire population of the Province would come forward to resist any invasion of the country. The Commander-in-chief knows it is not necessary to address any observations to the officers and men now called out for active service on the importance of strict attention to their military duties, and he is convinced that should the threats of the attack be carried into effect, Canadian Volunteers of the present day, will, with Gods blessing, meet with as much success in repelling such a criminal and wanton outrage against humanity and civilization as was given to their ancestors when they were called upon to roll back from their territories the tide of legitimate war, or to repulse attacks of lawless invaders.

By command of the Governor General and Commander-in-chief.

(Signed) P. L. MACDOUGALL,
Adjt.-Gen. of Militia.

An Opening for Enterprise.

Lumber is an article which, almost like wheat, will command a good price in any quarter of the globe. In placing a duty upon its entrance into the country, we believe the Americans will not injure us, but that this duty will fall mainly upon themselves. But whatever the result may be in this respect, we hope that our lumber dealers, aided by our shippers, will now make a determined effort to increase our lumber trade with foreign countries other than the United States, particularly those of South America.

There are few among us aware of the large trade in lumber carried on between New York, Boston, Portland and other American cities, with Cuba, Brazil, the Argentine and Cesplatine Republics, and other countries in the South. During the past year, we see by an annual report recently published, there were shipped from the port of New York alone, nearly 30,000,000 feet! This large quantity was distributed as follows: Cuba 2,042,000 feet; East Indies, 2,048,000 feet; Brazil, 2,062,000; Argentine Republic, 7,354,000; Cesplatine Republic 5,894,000; Australia 4,95..000; April, 1,370,000; Peru, 1,341,000; and Africa, 1,905,000. These figures are given for New York alone, and it may be they are somewhat in excess; but Boston, Portland, and other Northern cities also ship considerable lumber, so that the trade may be set down as quite extensive. Now the question arises, where was this lumber originally obtained? The forests of New England may be said to have disappeared—the Americans have to buy lumber for themselves—how, then, comes it that such large shipments to South America can be made from Northern ports?

The solution of this problem is mainly to be found in their large purchases of Canadian lumber every year. We are assuming the greatest lumber-producing countries in the world, and next to Great Britain, the United States is our best customer. As they purchase largely of breadstuffs from us and sell again in Europe, so they seem to buy much of our lumber and resell to Southern countries with which they trade. Nor in the latter case do they make less profits than in the former. The prices obtained for certain kinds of lumb rat Havana, Rio Janeiro, or Buenos Ayres, are enormous. Recent advices show that from $45 to $60 per thousand feet is obtainable for shipping boards at these places, and occasionally even a higher figure has been reached. At such prices as these, the Americans must make a handsome thing out of this traffic.

Why cannot Canadians supply this South American trade direct? Why allow Brother Jonathan to gobble up the largest share of the profits on lumber produced by us? There is certainly nothing to hinder us supplying Cuba, and in largely increasing our exports to the West Indies—and even the South American Republics offer an excellent opening for Canadian capital and enterprise. There are all the conditions which go to make up success. There are steady markets, high prices, and a constant demand. We should like to see some of our capitalists enter into it in trade with energy and spirit, believing that what proves profitable to Americans—who only get the lumber at second hand—would be greatly more so to Canadians, whose country produces it.

If Canada intends to make an endeavour to render itself less dependent upon the United States in matters of trade, such openings for enterprise as the one under consideration, must not pass unimproved. An argument frequently urged against our sending our breadstuffs to tropical countries is, that flour produced from wheat grown so far north as Canada, almost immediately sours in warm climates! But this objection in no way affects lumber, and the shipping risks are not very great. In short, we see no insuperable difficulties in the way of Canada securing the lions share of the profits of this valuable trade.

Under Confederation, we should think, that this extension of our lumber trade would prove very advantageous to the shipping interests of the Maritime Provinces. Lower Canada would also be benefited in this respect. We would therefore reap a double advantage if we could carry on this trade with South America—an advantage which would doubtless add to our country's prosperity. Is not so desirable a result worthy of earnest efforts to accomplish it? —*Trade Review.*

TROY, MARCH 4.—The largest and most enthusiastic Fenian meeting ever held in this city took place this afternoon. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Thos. S. Carroll, of this city, and Robert Crane, M. C., on the Irish patriotism of 1848.—Their sentiments were that money, not men was wanted. Both speakers were sanguine of aid from Napoleon and Russia. Great excitement exists among the Irish of the city. Meeting held nightly. Large collections of arms and ammunition are rumored to have been made in this city.

BOSTON, MARCH 4.—A large gathering of Fenians, representing the Shawmut district, was held at the quarters in Pabover street, on Saturday night, at which $36,000 in bonds was filled.

The Sunday Science Movement.

WORTHY OF PRAISE.

It is now pretty generally known that a project has been lately started in London for attracting those who do not go to church or chapel, to listen to "discourses on science and the wonders of the universe, professing a reverence and love of the Deity, and raising an opposing principle to intemperance and immorality." This object is sought to be obtained by delivering lectures on Sunday evening by Dr Carpenter, Professor Huxley, Sir John Bowring, and others. The character of these discourses is thus described by the *London Review*:—"These new lights are to make men seek after temperance and morality. They throw aside the sublime set code of morals men ever knew, with its highest motives and Divine sanction, so suited to all the wants and weakness of our nature, and then prepare to indoctrinate the world with morality, without any objective standard. Men are asked to leave a safe and tried ship, and embark in their frail craft, without a sail, a compass, or chart, or a haven before them, and to drift on the wild waves of doubt and speculation. The world has seen, time after time, that every system of morality without religion is a sham and a failure. We can no more effectually change the human heart, and move it on into a path of moral, unselfish, pure duty to our fellow men, without the help of heaven given us in religion, than we can move the world with a fulcrum resting on the world. We must have a moving power beyond and outside of earth, to move the consciences of man to that power and position which commands and calls forth its sublimest morality and its greatest excellence."

There are now twenty-three steam packet companies in Great Britain, who own about 370 steamers, the tonnage of which is 840,000, the horse power 110,000 and the value between £30,000,000 and £40,000,000 sterling, 164 of these ships are connected with Liverpool, 96 with Southampton, 40 with Hull, 35 with London, 16 with Glasgow, and 15 with Marlespool 200 of these steamers trade with the eastern, and 170 with the western hemispheres. Upwards of 80 of the largest of the latter trade exclusively with the United States. The whole of these steamers run about 10,000,000 miles and consume about 4,000,000 tons of coal in the course of a year, and they give employment to 30,000 seafaring men. The same number of sailing ships would not run one quarter the number of miles in a year. The above ships are exclusive of about 100 steamers that run to and fro from England and the continent by the southern ports in the English Channel. The whole of this vast steamship power of the country has been created within the last thirty years.

IS IT OR IS IT NOT TO BE.—We say it is, and must be considered the most wonderful medicine ever discovered for the radical cure of all rheumatic complaints, coughs, colds, sprains, bruises, &c. We speak of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," If not only removes all pain instantly, but effects permanent cures. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

DON'T ANNOY US!—We do not like to be annoyed in church by people barking and coughing, when by putting one of Bryan's Wafers in their mouths, they may cause the annoyance. Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers cost 25 cents a box at all Druggists.

MARRIED.

On the 1st of March, inst., by the Rev. D. H. McVicar, Alexander Donnistan, youngest son of the late J. Donnistan, of Donnistoun, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, to Margaret Pringle, daughter of John Redpath, Esq., of Terrace Bank, Montreal.

BIRTH.

At Port Hope, on the 27th ult., the wife of R. R. Kimball, Esq., Superintendent of Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton Railway, of a son.

At Ashburnham, on the 13th inst., the wife of Henry Calcutt, Esq., of a daughter.

DIED.

At Ashburnham, on the 10th inst., Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Wagwater, aged 36 years.

On Monday, the 12th inst., at his late residence, Smith, Wm. Leaper Scobell, Esq., formerly of the 79th Highlanders, aged 57 years.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, March 14, 1866.				
Flour ₩ bbl.	$6	00	@	$8 00
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	1	00	@	1 40
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	1	00	@	1 15
Potatoes	0	30	@	0 35
Barley ₩ bush	0	50	@	0 55
Peas "	0	55	@	0 60
Oats "	0	30	@	0 32
Hay ₩ ton new	7	00	@	8 00
Hides ₩ cwt	5	00	@	5 25
Sheepskins	1	00	@	1 50
Wool ₩ lb	0	35	@	0 00
Beef ₩ cwt	5½	00	@	6½ 00
Pork ₩ cwt	7	50	@	9 00
Eggs, per dozen	0	15	@	0 15
Butter, fir	0	17	@	0 19
Cordwood	1	50	@	1 70
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@	0 25

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer.*

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pain in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.* The *Canadian Pain Destroyer* has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly*, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which, it is recommended, and its wonderful success in soothing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C W

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Redmond, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

PETERBORO, February 24, 1865. 7-6in

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines. For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

---

GREAT CONDITION MEDICINE.

As a Condition Medicine for horses "Darley's Arabian Horse Remedy" has no equal, its effects in this respect are astonishing; many horses were supposed to be broken down and almost worthless, have by the use of a few packages been restored to a healthy and sound condition, all traces of the disease having been completely removed, and have been sold for from $60 to $75 more than they would previously have brought; when you want a horse medicine get "Darley's Arabian Horse Remedy," and we know you will be perfectly satisfied with the result.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine dealers.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability.
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Pollutation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisment in another column

Peterboro, Feb. 24, 1865. 7-6in

A Good Thing!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pain from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the Back and Side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Relieves Pain in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures Bilious Cholic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery and bowel complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for the Canadas.

New Advertisements.

House To Let.

A HOUSE to let in Ashburnham. There are good sheds and stable on the premises, with an acre and a half of ground attached. Possession given on the first day of April. Apply to the *Examiner* office, or

GEORGE DUNFORD, Esq.
Ashburnham, March 14th, 1866. 11

THE GREAT

CLEARING SALE

OF

DRY GOODS,

Canadian Tweeds

AND

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

Will commence at

EASTLAND'S STORE,

Peterborough,

ON THURSDAY, 15th MARCH,

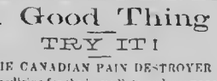
And will continue for six weeks, during which period really GOOD GOODS will be sold off at unprecedented low prices,

FOR CASH ONLY.

No: 1, Burnham's Block,
Peterboro, March 14, 1866. 11-4in

The 'Corinthian' Again!

The Splendid Steel Clad, Upper Cabin Steamer



CORINTHIAN

Will commence to run between

PORT HOPE AND ROCHESTER,

On Thursday, 8th Instant,

And continue until the 17th of March, for the accommodation of Shippers to the American Markets.

She has been completely refitted, with a splendid lower cabin, and is in every respect a first class steamer.

For freight, &c., apply to

GEO. HENDERSON,
Agent, Port Hope.

Port Hope, 2nd March, 1866. 11n

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1866, the Peterborough Trains will run as follows:

MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at	9.35 a.m
Arrive at Peterboro at	12.15 p.m.
Leave Peterborough at	3.30 p.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	5.35 p.m.

B. B. KIMBALL,
Superintendent.

Peterboro', March 1, 1866. 10-tf

FARMERS and OTHERS,

ATTENTION.

SAP BOILERS

Of all descriptions and at all prices, for sale at

LANNIN'S TIN SHOP,

HUNTER STREET.

Also, BATHS of all kinds,

Body, Hip, Sponge, Shower, Foot and Children's Baths on hand and made to order, on short notice, cheap.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Please give him a call and satisfy yourself.

☞P. S.—LUMBERMEN'S BAKE KETTLES on hand.

Peterborough, March 14, 1866.

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

Prints, Delaines, Tweeds, Cloths,

Cambroons and Grey Cottons.

At I. ROBINSON'S & Co's.

Peterborough, March 12th, 1866. 11-tf

SPRING, 1866

RECEIVED THIS DAY AT

W. G. THOMSON & CO'S,

A NICE LOT OF

NEW SPRING PRINTS

AND

DRESS GOODS!

ALSO, LINEN BAGGINGS.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 10

A Young Horse, rising four years old, for sale at $35. Apply to

J. BELL,
7th Concession of Monaghan.
March 7, 1866. 10

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. BROWN, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply to W. CLUXTON, or A. MORROW, Sr.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

HATS! HATS!

A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 9

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 28th February, 1866.

Anderson, W	Kennedy, Miss Mary A
Boate, William	Kelly, Miss Elizabeth
Brennan, Miss Julia	Kidd, Miss Prudence
Bennett, Miss Mary Jane	Lucas, John
Bergier, George	Leslie, Thomas
Cheney, James P.	Lynch, Miss Ann
Conery, Patrick	Lavin, Jonathan
Campbell, Miss Grace	Lee, Miss Elizabeth
Crowley, Cornelius	Lutes, W
Corkery, Julia	Miller, John
Clark, Miss Emline	Mahoney, Michael
Connon, Robert	Maguire, John
Collins, Wm	Murphy, Timothy
Campbell, A M	Murphy, Mrs John
Conley, Miss Mary	Masterson, Miss Mary A
Collens, Simon	Mitchell, Mrs Isabella
Chatman, S F	McKitterkige, Thomas
Carpenter, G W	McMillan, Thomas
Cogan, Richard	McCracken, Mrs
Dunc, Francis	McKee, Miss Victoria
Deshe, Jemima	McMaster, Henry
Driscoll, Miss Ellen	McPherson, Murdock
Daly, Patrick	McCormick, Mrs Park
Dunford, Charles	McErien, Miss Maria
Fredenburg, James	Nicholson, Robbins
Ferries, Miss Eliza	O'Connell, James
Feely, John	Robinson, Thos (con 8 Smith)
Greig, Stewart	Ryan, Denis
Graham, Miss Sarah J	Richardson, John
Graham, Thomas	Stubbs, Naomi
Henderson, Thomas	Saunders, Francis
Hamilton, Kirby	Swan, Nicholas
Huggins, William	Shannon, Miss Mary A
Hayes, John	Smith, Saml
Holmes, Frederick	Stone, Thomas
Halliban, Thomas	Tully, E
Harpes, H	Wood, James
Hill, Thomas	Willson, Mrs Hugh
Jeffers, John	Wilkin, Edward
Kiley, Michael	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER P. M.

CRAYON DRAWING

AND

Wax Fruit and Flowers,

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs. Caisse, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

Money to Lend

AT 0 PER CENT.

THE undersigned will be glad to receive applications for money at above rate, on improved farm property.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Barrister, &c.

Peterboro', Feb. 12, 1866. 7

WANTED!

A FEMALE TEACHER for School Section No. 4, Galway, for the year 1866. A Roman Catholic preferred.

Apply—by letter to the Trustees of S. S. No. 4, Galway, Klamont P. O; or personally to

JAMES COLLINS,
or
MICHAEL FLANERTY,
Trustees.

Galway, Feb. 12th, 1866. 3in

Dissolution of Partnership

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as general Dry Goods Merchants, under the firm of LEMAY & TURCOT, was on the 7th instant, dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due by and to the firm will be settled by F. LEMAY.

FRANCIS LEMAY.
REMY TURCOT.

Peterboro, February 27, 1866. 9

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THE present opportunity of returning his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they extended to the firm, and he would respectfully announce that he will still continue the business on the same premises, on the same liberal terms as heretofore, and hopes thereby to secure a continuance of the patronage the late firm received.

F. LEMAY.

Peterboro, February 27, 1866. 9

JUST RECEIVED,

THREE CASES OF

Fancy English and Canadian TWEEDS.

F. LEMAY.

Peterboro, February 27, 1866. 9

AUCTION SALE

OF

Valuable Real Estate!

BY VIRTUE of power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the Sale,

On Tuesday, March 20th, 1866,

At 12 o'clock, noon, at Johnson's International Hotel, in the Village of Norwood.

IMPROVED FARM IN ASPHODEL.

Lot No. 19 in 12th concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared. There are erected on the premises a Cedar Log House, clap-boarded on side and plastered inside, Barn, Shed (with hay-loft above) Stable and Dairy.

TERMS.—One-tenth, cash down; for balance, terms will be made known at the Sale.

For further particulars, apply to

JONAS AP. JONES, Esq.,
Solicitor, Masonic Hall, Toronto Street, Toronto.

Chancery Notice to Creditors.

IN CHANCERY.

Between

DANIEL BUCK, and HAMILTON ELLIOTT,
and
Plaintiffs,
BARBARA EDWARDS,
Defendant.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Chancery, made in a cause—BUCK vs EDWARDS—THE CREDITORS OF JAMES EDWARDS, late of the Township of Dummer, in the County of Peterborough, Yeoman, who died in or about the month of February, 1861, are on or before the 20th day of April, 1866, to send by post, prepaid, to WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Esq., of Peterborough, the Solicitor of the plaintiffs'—two of the executors of the deceased—their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my Chambers in the Town of Peterborough on the 20th day of April, 1866, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this seventh day of March, A. D. 1866.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Master at Peterborough.

W. H. Scott,
Plaintiffs' Solicitor. 10-td

LAKEFIELD, NORTH DOURO,

Petroleum Co'y.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of said Company have this day made a call of 5% per cent on the subscribed stock, to be paid at my office.

ROBERT CASEMENT.

Lakefield, North Douro, Feb. 27, 1866. 9

BOOKS! BOOKS!

BOOKS! BOOKS!

The following are a few of the Books that can be had at the

Examiner Book Store,

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,

George Street, Peterborough.

Josephus—with plates
Morrison's Family Devotions
The Land and the Book
Wand-rings over Bible Lands and Seas
Evenings at Home
Scott's Poetical Works—cloth & morocco
Byron's " "
Cowper's " "
Burns's " "
Elm Grange, a summer in the Country
Living for a purpose
Edgar Clifton or right and wrong
Happy stories for Happy hearts
Ralph Saunders
The Seven little Sisters
The long holidays
Eva and her play fellows
Roses and Thorns
The Ways of Pleasantness
Summer Gleanings
The Boy's handy book of Games
Four footed Favourites
Winter in Spitzbergen
Joyful Sunday Stories
The Knights of the red cross
Noble Dames of Ancient History
Good and Bad
Self taught Men
The Gravelyn Family
Adventures of seven-footed Foresters
Romantic Belinda
Scripture Stories for the Young
Moral and Religious Anecdotes
Parts and Poetry of the Bible
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church
Book of 1000 tales
Schoaberg-cotta Family
Diary of Kitty Treviylan
Children's sayings
Lady's Manual of Fancy work
Young Woman's Friend
Every little Boy's Book
Family Walking Sticks
Gift Book for good little children
Byepaths of Biography
Meet for Heaven
Life in Heaven
Heaven our Home
The near and Heavenly Horizons
Fanny and Arthurs
Leaves from the Book of nature
Life in the Woods
The sunwell Stories
Red Frank's or the Christians Panoply
The Triumphs of invention
Aids to Prayer
The Pathway of Promise
Personal Piety
The Sunday Evening Book
The Throne of Grace
Able to Save
Christian Love and Loyalty
Truth and Love
Florence and Henry
Pastoral Recollections
Olive Leaves
The Better Way
The Story of Joseph and his Brethren
The Orphans of Glenulva
The Giant Killer, or the Battle which all must fight
Home and its Associations
What shall I be
The Robber's Cave
A handy Book of Medical information
The busy bees around us
Corbett's advice to young men
Father's coming home
War and Peace
Friendly hands and kindly words
Things in the Forest

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866.

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Are now receiving a large addition to their present stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY,

which will be sold at reasonable rates.

All the various kinds of School Books, Slates and Slate pencils, with other School requisites, kept constantly on hand.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELLS,

Nos. 1 and 2 have just been received.

ALBUMS!

From them you can get a good Album from FIFTY CENTS.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A large supply is now being received, which will be sold at a price that will defy competition.

TWINE BOXES,

With and without knives attached.

TWINE AND CORD,

Of various colors and qualities.

SEALING WAX.

Red, Black, Blue and White Sealing Wax constantly on hand.

☞ Remember the place,

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
No. 1 Market Block

Peterboro, February 28, 1866.

Canada Farmer.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Canadian Farmer received at the Examiner Book Store at Club rates.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866.

CANADIAN ALMANACS FOR 1866,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865. 30

ALICE BAGS,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Railway, Railway,

A [illegible] the Railway is calling to the "North Pole," the Proprietor is desirous of calling the Closest and Cheapest to Enable it.

THE GREAT DEPOT FOR

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;

PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.

CHINA and GLASSWARE;

200 Barrels of HERRING,

100 Bags of SALT,

100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Peas and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1866.

T CLUMBER MERCHANTS,

And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS,

Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co's.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table CODFISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM,

Potted Beef,

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Just Arrived at the Family Grocery!

A Fresh Supply of Wilton's English

EGG POWDER,

An excellent substitute for Eggs. Try it!

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George street.

Peterboro, Feb. 14th, 1866. 7

A Practical Business Education

Is the Great Demand of the Age.

This you can obtain for less money at the

LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

THAN ANYWHERE ELSE!

Actual Business Training is carried out to the fullest possible extent.

Four Offices are open for instruction in

TELEGRAPHING

Full instruction in this art (both by paper and sound) is given to Commercial Students for Five Dollars, and to others for Ten Dollars.

Full instruction in

PHONOGRAPHY

is daily given, by Mr. S. HUTCHINSON, late Reporter for Fowler & Wells, N. Y. The entire charge for this branch, to students, is only Two Dollars; and to others Five Dollars.

Scholarships for Commercial Course, $25.

Instruction in

Drawing, Painting and Modelling,

To those who desire, is given for Two Dollars GOOD BOARD, with washing, is obtained for $4 50 per week.

For Circulars, or other information, address (post-paid)

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
6 London, C. W.

ALBUMS

JUST RECEIVED AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

A fine lot of

CHEAP ALBUMS.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865.

WANTED.

STAVE BOLTS AND HEADING!

10,000 CORDS 8-ft or Oak Stave Bolts, 6,000 cords of Basswood Heading. To be delivered on the line of the Lindsay or Peterborough Railroad.

For further particulars apply to either JAMES CHALMERS or CHARLES PERRY, at Peterboro.

Peterboro, Jan. 18th, 1866. 8

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLLEN RAGS.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 12th, 1865. 51

NOTICE.

THE [illegible] of the County Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough will meet on

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866,

In the *Union School House*, at [illegible] o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of examining such candidates as may be submitted to the examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet on Mr. J. A. Johnson's International Hotel, Norwood, on MONDAY, EIGHTEENTH day of JUNE, next, at Ten o'clock, a.m.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. H. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Pe

Poetry.

THE MARRIAGE OF JOHN SMITH.

A PARODY.

But a sight was heard, not a funeral note,
As the hour in his bridal was hurried,
But a weapon discharged her fharewell groan,
On the spot where the fellow was married.

We married him just about eight at night,
Our fleshy pillar burning,
By the struggling moonbeam's mystic light,
And the gas-lamps steady burning.

No useless watch-chain covered his vest,
Nor over-dressed we found him,
But he looked like a gentleman wearing his best,
With a few of his friends around him.

Few and short were the things we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow,
But we steadily gazed on the man that was wed,
And bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought as we silently stood about,
With spite and anger dying,
How the meanest stranger had cut us out,
With only half our trying

Lightly we talk of the fellow that's gone,
And oft for the past upraid him,
But little he'll reck it, if we let him live on
In the house where his wife conveyed him.

But our heavy task at length was done,
When the clock struck the hour for retiring,
And we heard the spiteful squib and pun—
The girls were suddenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we turned to go—
We had struggled and we were human;
We shed not a tear, we spoke not our woe,
But we left him alone with his woman.

Varieties.

Josh Billings on Skating.

Having heard much said about skating parks, and the grate amount uv helth and moral they was imparting to the present generashun at a shite advanse from sixty cents, I bought a ticket and went within the fense.

I found the ice in a slippery condishun, coverin' about 5 akers of artyfishal water which was owned bi a stock company and frose to order.

Upon one side ov the pond was erekted little grosery buildings, where the winners set on benches, while the fellers (kivered with bluises) hatched the magic iron to their feet.

It was a most exitin' scene; the sun was in the sky—and the wind was in the si—and the birds were in the South—and the ground was on the snow—and the ice lay shiverin' with a bad kold—and angels (for both sexes) fluctu ted past me pro en cou, 2 en fro, here a little and there a good deal.

It was a most exciting scene; I wanted tew holler 'Bully,' or lay down and role over.

But I kept in and asked with glory.

Heith was pikturea on menny a nobell brow.

As the femail angles put out on the pond side be side with mail angells, it was the most powerful scene I ever stood behind.

The long red tape from their neckswum in the breeze, and fe hez in the jackets flutt red in the breeze, and other things (tew much to mention) fluttered in the breeze

I don't think I ever was more crasey before in my life—on ice.

For 2 long hours I stood and gazed with dum exsitement.

I felt like a knall hoss turned suddenly out tew grass.

I didn't know how to proceed.

As one of the angells, mower sudden than awl the rest, cum fleeng down the track, 3 lenths ahed of her mail angell, awl eyes were gorging with her heavenly bust of speed; she seemed tew hav cut luce from the arth and was bound south for the Cape or Good Hope, when awl tew onst, with gorgeous swoop terrifick, dowser tum-ling into a limpid heap she went, with equel terrifick, a living, lovely mass of most disastrous skirt and tapering ancle.

Awl gathered round the bursted angull but lo! in a minutt's space her wings again was plume, and every fether was in its awful place' and on she fled, laffing like wine thru its buteus blushes.

I had saw enuff—more hapines than belonged tew—and as I slowly wended back dew mi hum at the taveron; felt—good.

A story is told of a clergyman who lived in Lowell, who was once charged with having violently dragged his wife from a revival meeting, and compelled her to go home with him. The clergyman let the story run ahead till he had a fair opportunity to give it a broadside. Upon being charged with the offence, he replied as follows: "In the first place, I never attempted to influence my wife nor her choice of a meeting.—Secondly, my wife has not attended any of the revival meetings. In the third place I have not attended any of the meetings for any purpose whatever. To conclude, neither my wife nor myself have any inclination to go to those meetings. Finally, I never had a wife."

RATHER POINTED.—Mr. Reese, the well known street preacher, was accosted by a would-be-wag the other day, with the following question:—

"Do you believe what the Bible says about the prodigal son and the fatted calf?"

"Certainly I do.

"Well, can you tell me whether the calf that was killed was a male or a female?"

"Yes, it was a female."

"How do you know that?"

"Why, because," said Reese, looking the chap in the face, "I see the male is still living.

When Nicholas Biddle, familarly called Nick Biddle, was connected with the United States Bank, there was an old negro named Harry who used to be loafing round the premises.

One day, in social mood, Biddle said to the old darkey:—

"Well, what is your name, my friend?"

"Harry, sir; ol' Harry," said the other touching his sleepy hat.

"Old Harry, said Biddle, "why, that is the name they give to the devil, is it not?"

"Yes sir," said the colored gentleman "sometimes old Harry, and sometimes old Nick."

NOT SECTARIAN.—"My friends" said a returned missionary, at one of the anniversary meetings, let us avoid sectarian bitterness—The inhabitants of Hindostand, where I have been laboring for years, have a proverb that 'though you bathe a dog's tail in oil and bind it in splinters, you cannot get the crook out of it.' Now, a man's sectarian bias is simply the crook in the dog's tail, which cannot be eradicated, and I hold that each one should be allowed to 'wag his own peculiarity to peace!"

Buoyant inscription of the Atlantic cable: "To be left till called for."

What do we seek redress for? Injuries. Where do we find it? In juries.

Tea-kettles are decidedly Yankee in their melodies; they sing through their nose.

What is good to raise a man's spirits? —Sprits.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

To Rent.

THE Dwelling and Premises situated on George street Peterborough, at present occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. W. GREEN,
Or D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1865. 37

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro'; a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 34

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stabling and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber,

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to engage in other business, offers for sale that well known establishment, the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. It is situated in a good location for business, being opposite the Town Hall, and stag e leave the House, Daily for Colborne, and twice a week for Peterboro. House and Stables are in good repair. Title indisputable. For terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

J. A. JOHNSTON,
Norwood

Feb. 15th, 1866. 7*

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed at the suit of Patrick Cassiday, and against the lands and tenements which were of Jeremiah Mahoney, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of James Mahoney, Administrator, with the will annexed of the estate and effects of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, to be administered,—I have seized all the right, title and interest of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, in the hands of the said James Mahoney to be administered, in and to the east half of Lot No. 9 in the 8th concession of the Township of Asphodel and Lot No 11 in the 7th concession of the Township, of Asphodel except ten acres thereof off the west half of the south-east quarter of the said lot hereby re sold and conveyed by the said Jeremiah Mahoney deceased, to one William Egan.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough on TUESDAY, the FIRST day o. MAY, 1866 at twelve o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 24, 1866. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of GEORGE DUNSFORD, and against the lands and tenements of GEORGE FREDERICK ORDE, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Acction, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned etendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No 17, in the 10th concession of the Township of Harvey.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 10, 1866. 2

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and to me directed, at the suit of WILLIAM HOOEY, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM L. McDONALD and JAMES A. SCOTT, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, 1866, all the right, title and interest of the above-mentioned defendants, or either of them, in and to Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1866. 3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, and against the lands and tenements which were of William Weller, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 20th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Weller, in the hands of the said George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, in and to Lot No. 4, south of Hunter street and east of Water street, and Lot No. 4, north of Simcoe street and east of Water street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', February 20, 1866. 8

METROPOLITAN SALOON.

THE proprietor of the METROPOLITAN SALOON and RESTAURANT, under No. 1 and 3, Market Block, begs to announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he is prepared to serve all who may favor him with a call with everything in the line of Liquors, and Eatables in season.

Free Lunch every day from 10 to 11 a.m.

J. Y. ELLAS,
Proprietor.

Peterboro', Jan. 17th, 1866. 5

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET.

A very large assortment of Grey Cottons, Prints, Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Winceys, Shawls, Tweeds, Cloths, in variety; Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

Every article in the Dry Goods line will be found there, and will be disposed of

VERY CHEAP!

Bargains may be obtained!!

PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE the GOODS.

Peterboro, February 1, 1866. 6

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Archery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

THE OLD STAND GOOD YET,

HUNTER STREET.

L. LEMAY

Most respectfully thanks all those that have favored him with their patronage for the last nine years, and informs them that he has added lately to his very large stock of Goods

5 Bales of Grey Cotton, Prints and Striped Shirtings,
1500 Yards of Grey and Fancy Flannels,
900 " Heavy Canadian Tweeds,
500 " White and Grey Fulled Cloth,

TO BE SOLD AT GREAT BARGAINS

CLOTHING,

WELL MADE AND CHEAP.

Suit of best Canadian Tweed $10, $11, $12.
Fancy Tweed and Cassimere Under-coats from $6 to $10.
175 splendid Beaver & Whitney Over-coats from $5.50 to $10.50.
A few large and heavy frock Over-coats at $10.50 to $12.
Tweed and Fulled-cloth Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Mufflers, to the amount of several thousand dollars

Call before purchasing elsewhere,—You will get goods really cheap.

L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Good Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 41

To FARMERS,

Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf

☞ *The Publishers will give one of the elegantly bound volumes of "Good Words" or the "Sunday Magazine," or an additional copy, to any one who will furnish a Bookseller with FIVE new Subscribers' names for either of the undernoted Magazines.*

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

"Good Words are worth much and cost little."—HUMBUG.

15½ CENTS A MONTH; $1.50 A YEAR.

Beautifully Illustrated.

GOOD WORDS,

Edited by NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D, one of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Profusely Illustrated.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE,

Edited by THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D., Author of *The Gospel in Ezkiel, Speaking to the Heart, &c.*

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Illustrated.

THE ARGOSY,

A Magazine for the Fireside and the Journey

Published by ALEXANDER STRAHAN & Co, at 56 Ludgate Hill, London, England; and at 56 St. Peter street, Montreal.

For sale at all Book and News Stores throughout British North America.

With terms on application at 80 St. Peter st., Montreal.

☞ Read the *Examiner's* monthly notices of these magazines.

A Practical Business Education

Is the Great Demand of the Age.

This you can obtain for less money at the

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THAN ANYWHERE ELSE!

Actual Business Training is carried out to the fullest possible extent.

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For Circulars, or other information, address (post-paid)

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
6 LONDON, C. W.

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

Diaries for 1866

For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, Dec. 1865.

ALICE BAGS,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

SEVERAL BALES

NEWLY IMPORTED

Factory Cottons,

TO BE SOLD

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Just received at the

Montreal House.

ALSO,

A CASE OF

CLOUDS!

at 2s 3d, 2s 6d, and 3s.

Peterborough, February 1, 1866.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties These Roots, &c, are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA— Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries —Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey —Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——e
E——m B——k. T—m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c, to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—

J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. FULLER, Jacksonville, Michigan
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS 39

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $300,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$50.00 to	$150.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	35.00	85.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	25.00	70.00
Gents' Gold Watches, duplex time	75.00	125.00
Gold Plate Watches in Magic Cases	25.00	50.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	25.00	50.00
Diamond Rings	50.00	100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10.00	20.00
Gold Opal Bead Bracelets	4.00	8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00	10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5.00	20.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4.00	10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4.00	6.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	4.00	8.00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4.00	6.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4.00	6.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2.00	10.00
Gold Pen and Vest Watch Keys	3.50	7.00
Pen and Vest Ribbon Slides	3.00	8.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	3.00	10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils etc	4.00	7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00	8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5.00	10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	5.00	10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Chased Gold Rings	3.00	11.00
Stone Set and Regard Rings	4.00	10.00
California Diamond Rings	3.00	10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	8.00	15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc	6.00	12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00	10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5.00	10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6.00	12.00
Silver Thimbles and Drinking Cups	20.00	50.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	30.00	50.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20.00	40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	35.00	80.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mckinaw cups	20.00	60.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 26, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. The stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co, No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

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Peterboro'. December, 1865. 43-tf

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Protestant Reformation Society.

PROTESTANTISM AND ROMANISM FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

(*From the Bath Express.*)

On Monday a meeting was held at the Assembly rooms, on behalf of the above Society, and to hear an address from the Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, on "Protestantism and Romanism from Authentic Sources." Among those present were—The Revds. G. Newnham (who presided), C. Kemble, J. M Dixon, J. C. Burnett, O. Winslow, D. D. J. H. Way, W. Hawke, W. E. James, A. Meoland, F. A. West, E. J. Wright, W. C. Osborn, &c.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he should feel considerable embarrassment in being placed in the chair (an office to which he was but little accustomed), were it not that he had been for many years considerably attached to the Society which had brought them together. He need not say what its objects were. It had been for many years diligently at work, but it had rather of late passed into the shade, from what circumstance he could not exactly say. Many a good work was, however, done in secret, and he trusted that it might be said of that Society that it was labouring effectually though very quietly. Happily for him, those who were about to represent the Society were so well known as staunch upholders of the truth, and veteran champions of Christianity, that he need not say anything in the way of introduction; but there was one introduction that could not be dispensed with, and that was to ask the blessing of Almighty God, which the Rev. W. E. James would kindly undertake. The Rev. gentleman having offered up prayer.

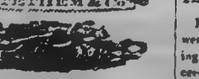
Dr. Cumming rose, and was received with loud applause. He said—The theme on which I am announced to address you is Romanism and Protestantism as taken from authentic sources. I will turn first to Romanism—the religion that we ought to deplore, and that we ought to hate while loving and seeking the well-being of its victims. Then I will turn to Protestantism and its authentic sources—the religion that we profess, that we ought to love more and more, and propagate with yet greater zeal; but before I allude to these two, there is an intermediate religion that has sprung up in recent times, the authentic sources of which I am unable dogmatically to determine. It sounds much like Romanism; but then it is heard echoing in Protestant churches. It looks very much like Romanism; but then those who hold it, and spread it, protest that it is not Romanism; but the greatest champion for the defence of the truth, and the most successful opponent of Romanism. How to trace it to its origin I know not, but some of its leading features and characteristics are these. First, it very much disparages, and by and by practically displaces God's inspired Word. It looks to the decisions of the Church, and less to those of the Apostles. It venerates tradition, and accepts (or professes to do so) the Word of God. Now you can never begin to disparage the Bible without coming very soon to displace the Bible altogether. It demands supremacy; it will not submit to be put down; it will rather relure from the scene than occupy a subordinate, inferior, or dishonourable place. In the next place, this system I have referred to is very much in the habit of identifying the Church with the clergy, and supposing (I think most unscripturally) that the Church means the clergy, and the clergy means the Church. Now I don't hold that, and I cannot see that the Scriptures authorize such a conclusion as that. For instance, I would not say that the colonel and the captains of a regiment were the regiment.—They are its leaders but certainly they do not constitute the regiment, and if they were left to fight the battle, and the regiment were to retire into their quiet quarters, I suspect the enemy would have all the advantage, and the country to which that regiment belonged would have all the discredit of defeat (applause). Then, in the next place, not only is it obvious that the clergy cannot be the Church, but the epistles in the New Testament—that is to say, about right-tenths of the New Testament Scriptures, are positively addressed to the laity. For instance, the epistle to the Romans is addressed to Roman soldiers. Roman sailors, Roman physicians, and Roman nobles, and even some in the soushine of the representative of Rome; but clearly it is not addressed to the clergy as such, and so little did the Apostles Paul, the writer of that epistle, identify the Church with the clergy, that in the last chapter he sends his kindest regards to 16 persons, 10 of whom are ladies, and 6 of whom are gentlemen, and he gives them credit for helping him to lay the foundation, not of the Church of Rome, but of the Church at Rome, which has been swamped by the Church of Rome for 1000 years. He passes over his thanks and cordial sympathy to those who have enabled him to lay the foundation of that once noble Church, but, most discourteous man that he was, he does not even send his kind compliments to Peter, the Pope who was then reigning at Rome, and presiding over that diocese. This omission is inexplicable except on terms that go very much against either the courtesy of St Paul, as a gentleman, or the canonical obedience of Paul, as an inferior, to his superior ecclesiastical officer (laughter). The only way we can escape from this dilemma and clear the Apostle is by simply admitting what is a well known historical fact, that nobody has discovered that Peter ever was at Rome, or ever was Pope of Rome. It was left for a subsequent age to question the courtesy and canonical obedience of Paul, in order, if it could, to establish the fact, which we know not to have been so, that Peter was then the reigning Pope of Rome (applause). In the next place, I may add one thing which has always struck me as interesting; that if Peter was the first Pope at Rome, Peter must certainly have had very many successors in one aspect of his character at the present day. All the popes and prelates of the Church of Rome have more or less canonically done what the Church sanctions, and in that respect they claim succession from St. Peter; but they forget that St. Paul must have been discourteous, or must have been refractory to his suffragan, for he rebuked Peter to his face, so that if Peter was the first Pope, I claim Paul as the first Protestant. Whether the claim of the Roman Catholics is right or not, I maintain that the clergy are not the Church, but the leaders of the Church by adhering to the articles of war, and the moment they fail to do they become traitors to the Church (applause). Again, another feature in this intermediate system is confounding the name of pastor with the office of priest. The Greek word "priest" is derived from *presbuteros*, which means a sacrificial priest, while the Latin word signifying priest is derived from *presbyter*, and means an elder of the Church. When I speak of the English people have lost the beautiful word "kirk," and have translated it into that harsh mouth-filling word "church." It is a great pity that they have done so. It is a very interesting fact that this word "kirk" is derived from one Greek word which means "the Lord's house," or from another signifying the place of the Lord, or the Lord's place. It is a very beautiful thought and very suggestive to me, that every Church I think, should bear the name of its head or of its Lord. If I were presented to a Scotch living, many of which bear the name of Saints, I would not make a fuss about it or propose to change the name; but if I were building a new church I would not call it an Apostle's church, but call it Christ church, or Trinity church, or some name that indicated the sovereignity of Him whose house and whose realm it exclusively is (Hear, hear). You notice, again, that in the Church of England, at all events in the Church of Scotland, and in the Rev. Dr. Winslow's church, I cannot see what a priest has got to do. I suspect that those who call themselves priests must be looking for a sinecure appointment, where there is nothing for them to do. In the next place, there is no altar—no altar in the whole Church of England, and what is more, they dare not have one, and what is better than that, you have no employment for it (applause). You might as well bring into the church an anvil and a blacksmith as bring in an altar and a sacrificing priest, for neither the one nor the other has any business in a Protestant place of worship (applause). If that be the case, there is no sacrificing priest and no altar for the obvious reason that there is no atonement to offer. You don't want it, for one offered on Judah's hill 1830 years ago made the atonement so complete that a repetition is an absurdity, substitution idolatry and any attempt to disparage or displace it is inconsistent with the first principles of Christianity. But not only are these two words—priest and church—confounded, but very wrong notions are attached by this intermediate party to the sacrament of baptism, which, it is said, as often as it is applied, regenerates and makes new the human heart. Well, if this be true, I should be glad to hear it, and if it be a fact, I would go and baptize everybody upon the earth If that be true, I would submit to immersion, or sprinkling, or to anything they liked, provided so triumphant and glorious an issue shall be achieved by it; but I find baptized men by thousands in Bridewell, in Newgate—thieves, impostors, and murderers. Surely baptism never can have changed their hearts! No; it is the very essence of Protestant Christianity that there is no expiatory element necessary but the blood of Jesus; that there is no regenerative force anywhere but in the Holy Ghost; that there is no conclusive rule of life and conduct but from the first verse of Genesis to the last verse of the Apocalypse—God's inspired, blessed, and only Word (applause) Then, again, the Lord's Supper. I have seen it in one or two instances evidently designed to be something which the Church of England does not admit to be. I know nothing more thorough, more ultra-Protestant, than the rubrics of the Communion Service of the Church of England, and yet I saw a clergyman of that Church the other day, I am ashamed to say it, lift up the consecrated water, and at a signal given amidst the most sensuous music—music excessively touching and pathetic, and evidently meant to heighten the impression of the scene—the people went upon their knees to humbly worship and adore. How any man who reads the Church of England Prayer Book can possibly do that, I don't know; I leave it to their own hearts and consciences to explain. I hand them over to the Bishops, who are the rulers of the Church, to get rid of such allies as fast as they possibly can (applause). Another feature, again, of this party is the attractive and beautiful service that they unquestionably have. I must say, one is pleased to see what is beautiful, and I don't see why the House of God should be like a barn, and our own houses so bountiful as they are now; but what I hold—and you may accept it or not, as you please—that whilst I would lay out a great deal of money on making a church beautiful, I would not admit into it a single symbolical thing on any pretence or pretext whatever, because the instant you have symbols, that instant you are on an inclined plane, and the Vatican may be the conclusion of your manœuvres (applause). I wonder how it is that you in the Church of England write the Ten Commandments over the Communion table. I am very glad you do. Some of my co-presbyters of the Church of Scotland, men for whom I have a high esteem, are trying to get rid of the Ten Commandments because of the fourth Commandment, which enjoins the keeping of the Sabbath. I believe the reason is that they think it an inconvenient thing; that they want to have a little fun upon the Sunday—a little amusement, a little walking in their own ways, and speaking their own words. They seem disposed to get rid of the Sabbath, and in order to do so, they try to prove that the Ten Commandments are not obligatory. If a gentleman holding those sentiments were to come into my house, I should look very sharply after him. I remember a certain Antinomian minister once tried to persuade Rowland Hill that the Ten Commandments were not obligatory on Christians. When he had finished the interview, Mr. Hill rang for his servant, and said, "Thomas, will you show that gentleman out, but look, as he goes, after the hats, the great-coats, and umbrellas," (laughter). That was a sharp and admirable rebuke, because if you maintain that the Commandments are not obligatory, you take away the real life. The observance of these Commandments will not give an atom of a title to the Kingdom of Heaven, but they, like the rocky headlands fronting the tempestuous ocean, repel the wave of human passion, that would infringe and break down all moral obligations, and they show to the believer what he has need to be shown, that by deeds of law can no flesh be justified; and they are to the believer who is accepted in Christ, justified and forgiven, the demand and expression of what the law of God requires—a law as secure and lasting as the Lawgiver himself; but when these laws are written above the Communion table, and when we look into the windows and see the most extraordinary attempts to represent the Deity, I think you are making your Church contradict itself. The commandment says, "Thou shalt not make to thyself the likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath," and yet there they are on the church windows. The only justification for them was that suggested by an Irish clergyman. It is said, you know, that the Scotch require a surgical operation to make them comprehend a joke, but our Irish brethren not only comprehend jokes brilliantly, but they can make them as well. The Irish clergymen replied to a remark made upon the subject, "I am quite safe, for the pictures in my church are like nothing in the heaven above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth" (laughter). It seems to me that beautiful music is one of these things that ought to be in every church and you have in the Church of England plenty of scope for it. What we have to complain of very much is this, that while you find the Priests and the Roman Catholic Bishops can get as many ladies as they can lay their fingers upon, to wear ugly coal scuttles upon their heads in pretence for bonnets, and the most sepulchral dress in the streets, and do any drudgery, however ignoble, to foster and subserve the Church so few ladies can be got by Protestant ministers to lead congregational singing, or take an active part in the service of the church, forgetting that every one has a gift from God. The gift of one is to speak, of another to act, and of another to sing. Each one should lay his gift upon the altar and deem it an honor to be even a door-keeper in the house of God (applause.)

I will now proceed to what is called the real system—a system, or, as the bishop of Casbel calls it, the real article, which, he says, they have in Ireland, where the sham article never can stand, or be born by the side of it. The real article, from most authentic sources, I will bring before you. It is contained in a document which has been often read, but which I have got translated in the *Tablet* Roman Catholic newspaper, an organ of the highest possible authority This document was issued on the 10th anniversary of the decree of the Immaculate Conception, by Pope Pius IX., a year ago, and is obligatory upon all Christ-noors. This mandate was posted on the walls of Rome according to the regulations of the Church of Rome. Pope Pius IX. has spoken in his Encyclical to the whole Church, and says he has authority to do so, and the man who does not listen to and accept it no longer belonged to that Church, is no longer a member of the fold of Christ, and has no right of inheritage in the kingdom of Heaven. In this document the Pope begins by stating that it was composed and issued on the 10th anniversary of the decree of the Immaculate Conception, and he opens his mouth with a candour, fulness, and explicitness that I must say makes me very much in love with Pius IX. I think he is a right honest man. He tells what he thinks; not like many of you shabby Protestants, ashamed of your religion, that you scout into a corner afraid manfully and openly to avow it. He tells us what he believes, and he is prepared to take the consequence (Hear, hear), and adds, that if the consequences were that he should be expelled from Rome, he was prepared to take his Breviary below his arm, and walk away to Civita Vecchia, in order to retire where he could. He begins, then, by saying that "liberty of conscience, liberty of worship, and the liberty of the press, we condemn as delirious ravings, as did our predecessor of excellent memory, Gregory XVI." When we think what he says about conscience we need not be alarmed. Man may burn the body; he may throw you into St. Angelo; he may rob you of all that you love and cast you into the midst of all that you fear, but the Lord of the conscience only can put his hand upon the conscience and regulate its beat. The Pope has no power to touch the conscience Therefore he may cure the conscience as long and as eloquently as he pleases; but it is in the sanctuary of the soul, it is the holy place of the human breast into which no Pope's hand could be thrust. In prison, in darkness, under persecution, it can sing its own sweet song, defiant of Popes and Councils, and of all who would try to extinguish it if they could (applause). Then the next is a very different matter. "Liberty of worship also is delirious raving." Now, as I passed from the Railway station, I saw a beautiful cathedral which the Roman Catholics have erected in Bath, I do not believe they asked the Rector of Bath liberty to do so; or the Bishop of Bath and Wells, or even the Mayor of Bath; but they did it. Now are not they a very curious people? Our Roman Catholic friends want liberty of worship in England; but they won't give us liberty of worship at Rome (applause). If you have liberty of worship here, you may rest assured it is because of that Protestantism we are too prone to forget and because of that open, unshaded, and unfettered book, the English Bible, for which we are not sufficiently thankful (applause). I may mention one illustration of this. In the city of Rome there is not a single chapel belonging to the Church of England, within the walls. If a Church of England man wishes to worship God in his own way, he must go out of the Porte del Popolo and go to a chapel at a distance. The Rev. W. Burgess, the Englisn Chaplain at Rome, told me that it was an old granary, built over a deserted pigstye, and the condition on which the English people have had that place of worship is, that they do not put upon it any ecclesiastical signature whatever, the police also stand at the door to see that no natives enter to be corrupted and defiled by an impure Protestant worship The Prince of Wales when visiting Rome did not, as many of his countrymen did, go to St. Peter's to hear High Mass, and listen to the most gorgeous and magnificent music that probably can be heard; but remembering the lessons of his Protestant mother, he took his prayer book and marched to join the worship of his Church in the old granary over the pigsty (applause). This example I hope you will follow, and when you go to Rome not do as Rome lees. The next thing the Pope would put down is the liberty of the press; but though he hates it, I believe it to be, with all its faults, an inestimable blessing. I have no reason to say much good of the press sometimes, for I have been abused most heartily by it. I have been caricatured, and editors and writers have prophesied for me, so that I have been amazed at the marvellous prophecies I have read in the morning which I was supposed to have uttered the day before (laughter). Although I have been heartly abused, I never mind it, and have never lost my temper in my life. I care no more for abuse, when I know that I do not deserve it, than I do for the mud thrown off the wheels of a vehicle on my coat, which drops off when it is dry, and if not the se vant brushes it off (renewed laughter) The liberty of the press is a great thing, and the most admirable institution that we can ever possess. The publicity given to wrong doing, and the championship often given by it to right doing, must make every one hope that the Pope will never see the day when his censer can put an end to the liberty of the press (applause). The Pope next enters upon the religious life. I know how well you have been taught in Bath by a clergyman with whom I have had the honour of being personally acquainted, the Rev. H. Sepmour, but who, I regret to hear to-day, is seriously ill though I hope it is not so serious as has been supposed, and that he will be spared many days to speak manfully, as he always does, for that cause which we all have at heart (Hear, hear) The Pope says that this religious or conventual life is recommended by the Church in conformity with the Apostolic doctrine, and to try and destroy it is to do wrong to the Great Founder of the Church, and therefore, he says that the civil power ought to maintain the laws which protect existence of convents, and never to protect any nun who may try to escape from those convents. In other words, if any nun should try to escape, the Pope says the police ought instantly to thrust her back. Now if you will recollect that when a young lady full of enthusiasm and fine sentiments, hearing exaggerated and rosy pictures of what convents are, rushes as a member of a Roman Catholic family into a convent, it is not unreasonable to suppose that in the course of five or six years her mind changes, her opinions alter, and that she may wish to retire from the convent. The difficulty is ever to let that be possible. You are aware that our Queen of England sends inspectors to bride-wells, gaols, and schools, and even takes an oversight of the rights of married women, in order that no one may be oppressed; but the Queen of England dare not visit or send an inspector to visit a single convent in England; and when I tell you that there are 205 convents in England and in them about 12,000 ladies some of noble birth, many of them of gentle look, and of all of whom I have heard of nothing discreditable or disparaging to their character, it does seem a wonder that our liberal and enlightened statesmen put up with this state of things, and it looks as if all were not right when they shrink from the light of the day. Respecting this branch of my subject, I want to call your attention to statements made in a book written by that most celebrated saint. Alphonse Liguori. Every Romat Catholic in Bath, Bristol, and throughout England, an a certain day in July, prays that he may be instructed by the teaching and blessing of St. Bonaventura. What is the teaching on religious life, as addressed by this saint to the nuns, in order to impress upon them, after they have taken the evil; the duty they owe to to the confessor and the superior? He says—this infallible authority, whose writings are faultless, and which every Roman Catholic prays to God that he may learn and understand—"Obey your confessor blindly, that is, never asking him any reason for what he does." That is his first instruction. The second is—"Remember that in obeying your confessor you obey God. Force yourself to obey him in spirit of all the fears you may entertain, for in obeying your confessor you are more certain of doing the will of God than if God sent an angel from heaven to tell you that will." Mark the crushing subjection of the poor fogitive nun to that priest who is appointed to receive her confession (Hear, hear). If all be so perfectly right within the nunneries, they would not shrink from having them inspected; but Liguori tells the nuns what looks as if all were not so perfect, as our Roman Catholic friends say, for he says—"Be careful not to make known outside of the convent anything you hear within that may discredit the superior or the sisters." He adds—"as you may imagine, the nun must be ready to give up all her property to the Church (that is practically to the priest), at the very first instruction of the superion's will; neither shall she complain if the superior takes it and applies it to the use of the convent without her consent or speaking of it at all." "The nuns may be most certain of never having to render an account of any action, if performed in the way of obedience, for these actions the superior is held responsible at the judgment seat of Almighty God" (Shame). He is very anxious, this same saint, to drive every young lady into a convent. In fact, his passion for conventualism is more than the passion for horse racing and gambling that some people have. It seems to absorb and swamp the whole man. He is anxious to teach every young unmarried lady throughout the world what a privilege it is to be a nun and what misery and wretchedness it is to be a wife, Therefore be sure to the young ladies—"How unhappy, I ask you to consider it, the condition of most married persons!" (That is not very complimentary.) You will receive bad treatment from your husband, disaffection from your children, and you will be annoyed at the control of your relatives. You will have your husband always breaking out in complaints of some sort and reproaches. Your servants will always be disturbing the house; and as for young children, you find them a perpetual nuisance" (Oh, oh,). In the first place, I have to comfort every lady in the room by telling them that St. Alphonse Liguori, who thus instructs the nuns, never was in England, and therefore knows not the English married life that he describes. He spent his whole life in Italy, under the shadow of the Papacy. Hence it is the married life of Roman Catholic he describes. We wish them all joy for the compliment he thus undesignedly pays to us (Hear, hear). I think, however, he must have had very bad taste to call children a "perpetual nuisance," for of all beautiful things, children are most so. I think the flowers of the field and the children of our homes are most like ancient Eden of anything I know; and the man or woman that does not love children must not be very lovable (Hear, hear), The truth is that Liguori was an old bachelor, who died at the age of 80, and must have formed his opinion of children out of his cold miserable heart (laughter). In the next place, the Pope says that the Church should occupy herself with scientific things, but should take care to correct science when it goes wrong. Now I think the Church has really no right to do so (Hear, hear). I admit at once that science has often gone wrong; but when it did so, it was no reason why it should be corrected by the Church. It should be done by a more exact induction of other facts and representations of science. For a priest to say that your science is wrong and your facts wrong, because his theology says they are, will never stand. I believe that all science will testify to God that Scripture and science will be found one, and that the seeming antagonism between them is only seeming. It is not lasting or real; but the true way is to leave scientific men to make their investigations and conclusions, perfectly satisfied that the inductive philosophy, or the Baconian method of induction, will always end in what is true and what is real. Whenever Christians become frightened, men do, I think they show a cowardly distrust—a distrust that does not become them, That scientific men have spoken a great deal of nonsense, that they have often ventilated their own private prejudices instead of recording the fair inductions from the phenomena of facts, is too true; but the longer we live, and the longer they work, depend upon it, the more you will be convinced that Genesis is not a myth, but an inspiration of the Almighty, man is just 6,000 years old, or not much more, and that all the talk in the Anthropological Society, about man being the development of an ape, of an ouran-outang being his grandfather a gorilla, or a mollusc being his great, great, great-grandfather in long past ages, is founded upon no fact, is based upon evidence that will not hold water, and we appeal from science drunk to science sober for a more just and reasonable conclusion (applause). In this celebrated document, the Pope winds up by condemning the Bible Societies as well known pests as they had been condemned by Gregory XVI., and many others of his predecessors of excellent memory; he claims for his Church universal supremacy, declaring that a national Church is no Church at all, unless it be attached to the Papacy; and then wishes that what he has said may be blessed by the Virgin, who destroys all heresies. It is a very curious fact, if you look at statistics, you will find that while Popery is gaining ground in England it is unquestionably true that all over the Continent is dying out.

In Belgium, the increase of Protestant churches in the last 50 years is marvelous. In France the increase is also great.—There are somewhere about 1,200 Protestant churches, where 50 years ago there was not above 20. The increase of the Protestant schools and schoolmasters is likewise very remarkable. Along with that decrease in the power, there is even a lessening of the number of the Roman Catholic priesthood. In the city of Paris, in 1793, there were 5,000 priests; since that the population has exactly trebled. Yet the Bishop of Oxford, in his correspodence with a French Abbe, ascertained that there were now just 900 priests in Paris, while, if they had increased in the same proportion as the population, they should have been 15,000. Regarding the state of religion in France, I myself asked an Abbe in Paris a question on the subject, and he told me that it was simply a pure atheism, that religion was dying out; there was fanaticism that would fight for the Church, but anything like religion in the Roman Catholic population of France seemed undiscoverable. I need not tell you that in Italy matters do not look much brighter. The property of the convents have been confiscated, and at this moment 11,000 priests have joined the Abbe Passaglia in protesting against the temporal sovereignty of, and the supremacy of the Pope, inviting him to become a primative and apostolic bishop, which he never can be. It is marvelous that the last sound of the retreating battalions of France will be in November or December, 1866, and it is a rather curious coincidence—I don't predict, but I ask you to wait and watch—that almost all the students of prophecy, starting from different points, and estimating the chronology of prophecy (which of course is difficult) have come to the conclusion that 1866 or 1867 is to be the end of the Papacy. It may not be so, and they may be mistaken in their dates; but the coincidence between Napolean giving the Pope notice that his lease expires in 1866, and the conclusion so many students of prophecy have arrived at, is too remarkable to be overlooked. At this very moment, also, Archbishop Manning, the head of the Papacy in England, has published a book upon the Papacy, in which he says that he expects Rome will be destroyed, and the infidel will triumph there; likewise that prophecy leads him to that conclusion, He is not alone in the Church of Rome in thinking so, but the strange phenomenon which I cannot explain is that while Popery in decreasing all over the continent it is increasing at a prodigious rate throughout England. So much so, that while in 1801 there were in England and Scotland 1757 priests, in 1865 they had reached 1569; in London the churches and chapels had increased from 1019 to 1171; and the convents from 162 to 211. Archbishop Manning further tells us that they are lessening their aggressive force on the continent of Europe, where they seem in despair, and are concentrating all their efforts on England. "The reason," he says, is this, "that England is the fortress of heresy; if we can strike England down, all Europe lies at our feet." They are not to do so by a blow; that is impossible, but step by step, piece by piece, by sapping, not by breaking up at once. The Prison Minister's Bill was one step, and the next now to be adopted, which is discussed in high quarters, and a very aid and sonorous thing it is, is to spoil the Church of Ireland in order to enrich the Church of Rome.—Now, do you think it that would be a benefit I appeal to every pius Dissenter, to every Liberal and every Whig, would that be an advantage? I believe not! Than the clergy of the Church of Ireland, a more devoted, spiritually minded ministry, does not exist in the three kingdoms, and I am of opinion in spoiling that Church you would raise up a hornet's nest in every parish where it was sustained by the State, and sanctioned by the power and *prestige* of a Protestant Government, be most disinjuring to the interests of the people and the well-being of that nation (applause). I regard it as one of the greatest problems of the day, and as a sign of that waning sensitive for Rome, which we all have so deeply to deplore, Suppose Romanism obtained the concession, do you think the moral well-being of the people would be much improved by it? No; I can show by the logic of irresistable statistics. For instance, the Roman Catholic population of England is about 1¼ millions, while the whole population is upwards of 20 millions; it is a remarkable fact that taking the mass of the prisoners in England one-fourth of the prisoners are Roman Catholics; which can only be attributed to this, that the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church is not a moral teaching, and, therefore, to endow it, or encourage, promote, or connive at it, is not a Protestant or English duty. Having quoted statistics bearing on the same point, culled from Irish and continental sources, the Rev. gentleman proceeded.

In the next place, I assert that Protestantism is not a negative religion; it is not a mere opposition to Romanism; it is based upon positive truth, and because so attached to positive truth it is opposed to the deadly and destructive errors that Rome propogates. There are certain great doctrines to hold which is essential to be a Protestant, but there are certain other doctrines, about which good men have differed from the beginning, and will ever differ to the end. Just as with the human body, there are organs which are essential, and the destruction of which is death. There are other organs that are both ornamental and useful, the loss of which would be a disadvantage, but not death. So in Christianity, there are essentials, to hold which is life, to deny which is death; and there are non-essentials, however useful, about which Christians have differed, as I said, and will differ to the end of time. What, then, does Protestantism hold as truly essential? First, that the Bible is the anchorage ground in which the buffeted ark can feel secure, in which the storm-tossed intellect can find a haven of repose and rest. An open Bible is the glory of our country. It ought to be the theme of our adoring gratitude to Almighty God. Hence Protestants will listen to what the Fathers say, and thank them for their kindness, but will take into their utmost soul what the Apostles state, and will live and die upon the strength of it. They hold the Bible not only as the rule of life, but as an inspired book. I believe that is inspired from Genesis to the Apocalypse, and that the sentiment, whether uttered in the Church of England, or my own church, or other Dissenting churches, that the Bible has the word of God in it, but is not the word of God itself, is playing into the hands of the Pope, and that Gentlemen who teach such theology have the best chance of being made cardinals when the Pope gets all his own way. I do not mean to say that the Apostles were mere amanuenses, writing down what was dictated to them; but I do not mean to say that they themselves had the thought inspired into their minds, and that they were so inspired in expressing those thoughts and words; that, under all circumstances, and the contingencies of translation contemplated, the Bible is written in the best and most perfect language in which it could possibly be composed.—It is not, then, more certain that God made the stars than that he inspired the Bible, and as the flower of the field is evidence of God its maker, a text from the Bible is to me evidence of God its inspirer (applause). Let go the inspiration of the Bible, and take up the notion that is advocated, that God's word is to be left to man to pick and choose after his own passions and prejudices, likes and dislikes, the next appeal would be to have some infallible judge This infallible judge is always at hand, and thousands in sheer despair, will rush into Popery, to escape the collisions and conflicts of hostile intercecine opinions. Never let go that

(*Continued to fourth Page*)



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Peterborough, March 7, 1866. 10-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spring Goods—John Erskine.
List of Convictions—C. A. Waller.
New Spring Goods Weekly—W. G. Thompson & Co.
Court of Revision—James Stratton.
Court of Revision—J. S. Rowe.
To Rent—D. W. Dumble.
Notice of Executor—Stafford Lightbourne.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1866.

ALL QUIET.

From every quarter reports come in of peace. No Fenian, as such, has yet put a foot on Canadian soil. On St. Patrick's day we find that the province was unusually quiet. In Montreal there was an immense procession attended by eight bands of music. The procession halted at St. Lawrence Hall to pay their respects to His Excellency.—The bands played several national and loyal airs. His Excellency appeared at the window of the hotel, on which tremendous cheers were given. His Excellency addressed the crowd in a few very appropriate words, after which the bands played the national anthem, every one uncovering his head. Hon. Mr. McGee addressed the people in Victoria Square. He pointed out the status of Irishmen in Montreal and in Canada, and declared that they were ready to defend their privileges to death.

At Kingston there was a procession also, but all passed off very quietly. The order of procession was first

Union Jack.
Band.
Pupils attending Christian Brothers School.
The Portsmouth Society.
Members by twos.
(Spears.) Banners of the Cross. (Spears.)
Members by twos.
(Spear.) Well Dog. (Spears.)
Members by twos.
(Battle axe.) Harp. (Battle axes.)
&c., &c., &c.

Several speeches, eloquent and patriotic, we are told, were made—and J. O'Reilly, Esq., pledged the audience to raise 1000 men to go to the front if needed. The day passed off very quietly according to reports.

In Toronto also there was a procession, but as in Montreal and Kingston, every thing was orderly and agreeable. Bishop Lynch delivered a very loyal address in St. Nicholas cathedral. Protestants are said to have been present. The procession was not admitted as a body.

During the time of the procession, and all day, quiet prevailed. Several speeches were delivered, but there was no notice taken of them. That is the best method of killing demagogues and stump orators.

At Prescott all was quiet, but ready.—Ogdensburg was said to be full of Fenians. An American Revenue Cutter lay opposite all day, and the authorities were informed that any attempt to invade or pass over would be promptly met. The Ottawa field battery was also sent to Prescott. All fears were entirely allayed. The Yankee trader, however, might have taught them all a lesson of faith try and wisdom: while Fenians were wasting their time and money in Ogdensburg, and Canadian Volunteers were watching them from Prescott, the railway ferry boat was plying backward and forward until stopped (to the no small alarm of the citizens) during every moment to convey goods over to Uncle Sam before the treaty should be terminated. If Irishmen would take the hint, they would have less cause for complaint. Peace was the order of the day in Canada everywhere. This affords cause for thankfulness.

St. Patrick's Day in Peterboro.

The day was intensely cold, throughout, almost forbidding any one appearing out of doors. There were fewer people in Town than on ordinary days, the utmost quiet prevailed in every quarter, and the members of the St. Patrick's Society, here, deserve great credit for refraining from any public demonstration, in view of the uneasiness across the lines, and the threats of invasion of our territory. A number of the R. C. population attended service in their Church on that day, and passed most loyal resolutions; and went so far as to organize a company who are about to offer their services to the government if such services should be required. There are no fears of the loyalty of the people of Canada, of every religion. The Roman Catholics of Canada have everything to lose and nothing to gain by the Fenian movement, and hence their wisdom in refraining from any connexion with such foolish undertaking.—No matter how dearly the Irishman loves Ireland, he should love Irishmen still more; and his efforts should be to elevate not obliterate them.

We willingly insert the letter of "A Canadian Catholic" this week, and would as willingly do everything in our power to remove the cause of complaint. It is not right that a man, because he is a Catholic, or a member of a company whose Captain is a Catholic, should be insulted or in any way unduly interfered with. Protestants claim the right to be of what creed they please. They protest against the interference of any man in matters of opinion or of religion, and they should be the last to insult a fellow citizen because, perchance, he is a Catholic.

But at the same time "A Canadian Catholic" will see that his letter has too much threat about it. Does he mean to say that Catholic loyalty depends, for its continuance, upon whether every *Catholic* shall be free or not from *every* taunt or jeer that some foolish, insignificant, bigoted creature may dare to offer? If he does, we must confess that loyalty need not be looked for—as this is what need not be expected, ought not to be expected, and would be more than other volunteers enjoy. It is too common among protestant volunteers to use sneering language concerning members of even another protestant company, and we presume the same exists where all are Catholics, and hence they take the joke without offense, and pass on. It would be better if this were not so, but it is human nature, and will be. Let us hope, however, that nothing will be said or done that would mar good feeling between Catholics and those who think differently. If both parties will remember the two Bears—Bear and Forbear—all will be well.

THE VOLUNTEERS TO THE FRONT

For some days our noble Volunteers here were in readiness to leave as soon as marching orders were given. Drill was long persevered with and all were enthusiastic in making necessary preparation to meet the enemy whenever he made his appearance on our soil.

On Saturday night, about ten o'clock, a telegram was forwarded to Captain Rogers, of Asphodel, and Captain Leigh, of Lakefield, to proceed at once to the front. A courier was despatched to Lakefield—who arrived there about one o'clock—and notwithstanding the short notice, and the unseasonable hour, the company was very soon assembled, although many of them live several miles from the village, and the Company was in Peterborough about four o'clock next morning, all in the best of spirits. Capt. Rogers' Company was also in readiness in due time, and both Companies were at the station before the time appointed (nine o'clock,) where a special train was waiting to take them away. Both Companies are fine looking fellows, were in good cheer, and appeared anxious to move forward. Immense crowds of citizens had also turned out, early as it was, to see the brave fellows on the train, and the two Companies that remained waiting further orders, also turned out and escorted those going. As soon as the Companies were aboard, deafening cheers were given for them, and every one seemed anxious to bid them good bye and God speed. We had almost forgotten to mention that the Home Guards were present in large numbers. As the train was about to move off, we noticed mothers, wives and sisters troubled, and we also saw fathers bidding their sons good bye; not an unwilling look was visible, not a hesitating step was seen. We are sure that not one fearful heart left Peterboro that day.

At Millbrook, Capt. Bowden's Company joined the others and proceeded with the rest.

The Peterborough Companies remain at Port Hope, the Millbrook Company proceeded to Cobourg. At last accounts the men were still there, and well. No trouble has yet arisen; and the rumor of invasion, armed vessels, and every nonsense turns out to be bosh.

After the Companies had left, the Home Guards proceeded to the Town Hall, where Hon. Sidney Smith—who is raising a Company of Volunteers, if their services be required—made a short speech to his men, urging the men to prepare, so that they may be ready for any emergency; and calling on cowards, if any were in the ranks, to step out, and not disgrace the rest. Of course no one stepped out.

The people then all dispersed to prepare for the Sabbath observance. Capt. Kennedy's Company went to St John's Church, Capt. Poole's to ——

A GENEROUS COUNCIL.

The Council of Ashburnham, as will be seen in another column, has taken the lead in the good work of providing for the wants of the wives and families of those volunteers who, at the call of danger, had to leave their families, and perhaps in a few cases not very fully provided for. It is well known that many of the men earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, at the same time not a few of them require to exercise economy so as to make ends meet the demands of large families. The Council feared that some of those families might have to suffer in the absence of the head and provider, and nobly voted $100 to meet immediate wants, if such there should be. We trust that the good example thus set by the Council of Ashburnham will be followed by other Municipalities so that families not sufficiently provided for may not be allowed to suffer, while the father, son or brother has been called to the front to defend his country from the illiterating raids of lawless vandals.

COUNTY COUNCIL DUTY IN THE MATTER.

We trust the County Council will see that although Ashburnham steps in, in the mean time, yet the duty of caring for these families left without provisions, really and justly belongs to the County. Ashburnham, Peterboro, Otonabee, Smith and Douro have furnished the men. The time lost by the men is lost to these places, while other places are exempt yet. The protection is for all, and it is but reasonable that those who are exempted from going to the front, those who have lost no time at drill, and yet enjoy the benefits of security arising from the quick response of the Volunteers, we say it is but reasonable that those should aid and in supplying the wants of those families left without any one to provide for them; and we doubt not but that the County will come forward and show their appreciation of the Volunteers services by voting something for their families' support. It is not right, however, that any one should suffer in the meantime, as the County Council cannot be so easily brought together as the Township Council is, and it speaks volumes for the people of Ashburnham that they have been so ready to take the lead in the work. Let other Councils go and do likewise.

Fatal Accident in Pennsylvania.

On the 17th inst., James Weir, whose friends all reside in Otonabee, met his death by the bursting of the boiler of a Portable Steam Engine. Deceased was attending to the saw in a saw mill and several others were round the place when the boiler exploded. Mr. Weir and the engineer were killed, and another man was badly scalded. His body passed through the Town yesterday and will be interred to-day at one o'clock, p. m. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn their loss.

Heavy Storm.

During Tuesday night a very heavy thunder storm passed over this place. The Town shook under the heavy peals. We understand that the lightening struck the Black Horse Inn, kept by Mr. McKellar, and passing through the bar-room shattered the glasses, &c., and removed the *spirits* (!) out of a whiskey barrel. No one was hurt.

The Volunteers.

Our noble Volunteers are enjoying themselves at Port Hope. They are attending to drill, and the remainder of the time amusing themselves. We learn from private sources, that the Port Hope Volunteers will entertain them to a dinner to-day. Never a Fenian has yet thrown his face.

NEW YORK CITY FRIENDLY TO FENIANS.—The Common Council of the city of New York passed resolutions friendly to the Fenian movement and called upon all citizens of Irish birth or Irish proclivities to suspend business on the 17th, in order to encourage the Irish people to persevere in the work.

Sheep Stealing.

About three weeks ago a party were held than honest, went into the barn yard of Mr. Wm. Clark, of Springville, took hay out of the barn and gave it to their horse, then made a pen, drove four sheep into it, and having caught the sheep killed them. They tore out the entrails and left them in the yard. They also took the fat off the kidneys and left it in a pile, and apparently forgot it, as it was afterward found in the yard. Last week the Council of the Township of Cavan, we are informed, offered $200 reward for the apprehension and conviction of any one found or known to kill sheep. Not long after this an individual from Peterborough was driving along through that neighborhood, and, as report has it, went into a swamp where he was seen by two men who were in the swamp for some purpose. These men report the stranger as looking for the mutton, but they a little before had found nine quarters of mutton buried in the snow in the swamp. They, however, are reported as offering for $5 to say nothing about the matter. The man said he had no money and passed on. The men followed him to Springville and reported the matter to one or two. These recommended giving information to some magistrate, and soon John Dundas, Esq., was lead into the whole secret. He and Mr. S. W. Scott repaired to the place where the mutton was found, but in vain to look for any track but one, and found no carcasses whatever. The informer, however, gave them several quarters which he declared he had found in the swamp. Two magistrates who saw the meat think that it had the appearance of being in salt a few days. The quarters found have also been deprived of the kidney fat, pointing out the flesh as that of Mr. Clark's sheep. The matter at last accounts was unravelled. Mr. Dundas had the meat, but could get no information that would lead to conviction. Individuals are drawing their own conclusions. It is hoped that the guilty parties will be discovered and be forced to pay the penalty.

The Volunteers' Complaint.

We have been complained of for having intimated in our last issue that Captains Poole and Rogers and their Companies attended Religious Services on Sabbath, but omitted to mention that Captain Kennedy and his Company did the same. We willingly acknowledge the omission, but we assure the volunteers of Captain K's Company that the omission was only accidental. We had not the slightest idea of insinuating that the brave fellows of that Company were less attentive to religious duties than the others—by no means. Captain Kennedy's Company are No. 1 men, and will no doubt prove themselves so if put to the trial. We also made a slight error in saying that the other companies attended St. Johns Church on that day, as Captain Poole's Company attended services in the First Presbyterian Church, and a Volunteers informs us that Captain Kennedy's Company attended the Wesleyan Church.

Drill Shed.

There was a public meeting last night to get a Drill Shed. It was too late to give particulars. The object is a Drill Shed, and also a shed for the Agricultural Exhibitions. It is much needed: resolutions were unanimously adopted to request the Town Council, through the Mayor, to take the necessary steps to provide a suitable one, as soon as possible.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.—This popular monthly for March has again been laid on our table. It contains several interesting articles which will no doubt be read with interest—every Churchman may read it to advantage.

LONDON SOCIETY, for March, has also been forwarded to us. This periodical is for amusement. The contents of the present number are: "The Senior Wrangler;" "Apollo in Great Russell Street;" "A Glance at the Life of Laurence Sterne;" "Patti's Revenge;" "The Operations of Lawrence Reeve;" "The Merchant Princes of England;" "A German Athletic Festival;" "Hot-weather Life of a Magistrate in India;" "Lily—Illustrated by Adelaide Claxton;" "Art in the Auction Room;" "Clubs and Taverns;" "Amy's Secret;" "The Ides of March;" "Up and Down the London Streets"—with Seven Illustrations. The above monthlies are sold by W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto; also by Graham & Stratton, Peterboro.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for April is a most excellent number. For beauty of engraving—both steel and wood, we think it cannot be excelled. "The Last Bouquet." An exquisite steel engraving. The artist has done justice to the subject in a masterly manner. The usual Colored Fashion-plate, containing five figures—all seasonable dresses, and very beautiful. Leaf-shaped Needle-book, printed in blue. Among the latest arrivals from Europe will be found the following:—A Fashionable Ring-dress. Two Robe Dresses from A. T. Stewart & Co., New York. The Etiole Paletot, front and back view. Latest Styles of Dress, for young girls, four figures. New Hats. Fashionable Hats, from J. R. Terry, New York. The Novelties for the Month embrace the following:—Bonnets, Caps, Collars, Sleeves, Paletot for a little girl, and Misses' Talma. The Work-Department contains a variety of useful work for ladies. The Leaflet Stitch. Match-box, ornamented with a Butterfly. Stocking Darning. Toilet Pincushion. On page 309 will be found a very handsome design, in bead work, for the Cover of a Box to hold Counters or Cards. The whole page is constructed with type, and is one of the handsomest specimens of the art we have ever seen. The literary matter for this month is rich and varied. Marion Harland, Mary Janvrin, Miss Frost, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, M. A. Denison, and other well-known writers appear. Read about our old friend, Mrs. Daffodil.

The Lady's Friend for April.

In the steel plate for this number, "Waking," we find the usual superiority maintained by this magazine, for exquisite naturalness and high artistic finish. It is a sweet heart-picture of waking endearments between mother and child; the clear sunrise streaming through the bro kering vines about the lattice and lighting up the scene—morning light and morning life, both pure, both fragrant with the breath of heaven. The fashion plate is as usual unsurpassed. We sometimes wonder how it is that the publishers invariably secure this point. Even when the same artists have been at work there seems to be an unconscious favoritism that reserves for The Lady's Friend their best efforts and most signal successes. Very appropriately in this April number the children, spring buds of men and women, have it all to themselves, and an uncommonly pretty, graceful group they make. The wood cut illustrating "The Forsaken Wife" is full of tragic pathos; a winter scene, dreary and desolate as the heart of the sufferer.

Then follow a few of the wood cuts that every month offer their timely assistance to the ladies toward making a pleasing appearance—that important part of the business of life. A captivating bertha, a breakfast dress, useful and elegant in design, and a high bodice with basque, the front of which is ingeniously reflected from a mirror, are some of these. For music we find "Maidan's Eyes," a song from Festus—*music by* F. Schelling. For literary matter there is "Echo Vale," a story of a smuggler's cave; "Maud's Temptation," picturing for parents the evil influences of some fashionable boarding schools; "Rescued by a Ghost;" the continued story, "Zillah," the denouement of which seems very uncertain, and the rival characters so winning the reader's interest that even his wishes as to the ending are in a state of indecision; "The Lock of Golden Hair," a fantastic rhyme from the rich and graceful fancy of August Bell; the tale of "The Forsaken Wife," told with such truth and power that no man or woman can read it unmoved; and "Uncle Richard," the moral of which is excellent.

The Work Table patterns for embroidery, dresses, &c., we commend to the industrious fair. The Editor's Department, Book Notices, Receipts and Fashions, conclude our list of attractions.

Price $2 50 a year; 2 copies $4 00; 3 copies (and one *gratis*) $6. Specimen numbers will be sent for 15 cents. *Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums.*

Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

It is pleasing to know that the Provincial Government has already received offers of volunteer companies which make a total of 180,000.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, March 12th, 1866.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Messrs. Toole, Wilson, Wrighton, Stevenson, Doherty, Ormond, Millar, Cox, Hamilton, Chamberlain and Burnham.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read over and confirmed.

Petitions were read from John B. Dunn, Thomas Beatty and George McCombe, and 62 others. The first two asking for a certificate for a Tavern License, and the last asking the Council to issue five additional certificates to meet the requirements of the floating population of the town.

Two communications from John O'Donnell, Secretary of the Fire Company, were read. One complaining of the apathy of inhabitants at the late fire. The other informing the Council that the Fire Company had organized themselves into a company for Home Protection, and asking the Council to furnish them with arms and ammunition for 75 men. The first communication was referred to the Fire Committee. The second was received.

A petition from widow Finley, asking for assistance, was referred to committee on Charities, together with a request for aid in the support of the orphan children of Edward Powers.

The committee on Finance recommended the payment of William Coulter's account for $2.07; Jas. Roun and Joseph Lundy for $2.30.

In the matter of the petition of the R. C. School Trustees the committee, after meeting and going into the discussion of the subjects presented therein, found difficulties in the way, and they therefore agreed to leave the solution to a legal gentleman who has given his opinion, which is appended, and submitted as the Report of committee in relation to the matters complained of by the Trustees. It may be proper to state that the complaint in the petition referred to three distinct items. The first related to monies levied and raised from the supporters of the R. C. School, in common with all others, for the payment of interest and sinking fund for Union School Debentures outstanding, and complaining that the said R. C. school supporters had not refunded to them a sufficient amount. The difficulty here arose in reference to loss occasioned by the issuing of new debentures to relieve those falling due. This difficulty has been satisfactorily arranged between the Trustees and the Town Treasurers, which settlement was approved by the committee. The second complaint is that in levying the annual School Rate, a sufficient amount had not been raised from the Protestants to meet the demands of the Trustees, consequently the balance had to be made up out of the general funds of the Town, and as a portion of said funds were levied from the supporters of R. C. school, the petitioners prayed that such portion be refunded to them. The third item referred to the deficiency sustained in paying annually to the commissioners the sum asked for by them, as interest and sinking fund for the Union School Debentures.

This will appear by the following statement: Suppose that $700 are levied for interest and sinking fund from the whole Town. The R. C. school supporters pay about $100 of this sum, which has to be refunded to them, leaving the sum of $400 to be paid out of the general funds, of which $100 they claim their portion.

These two last items were submitted to Mr. Dennistoun, and his opinion is against the prayer of the Trustees of the R. C. School.

The committee found the sum of $65.90 due to the petitioners—the Trustees of the Roman Catholic school.

The committee on Charities submitted a report of expenditures, and recommending the payment of T. Saunders' account of $34.07. The report was received and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ormond, Col. Haultain, Sheriff Hall, and Mr. Burns were heard in reference to the Protestant Home. The matter was referred to the Charity committee, with a request that Mr. Ormond be associated with the committee.

On motion the Mayor was requested to investigate all the By-Laws that have been passed since the Town has been incorporated, and report a plan of consolidating all the By-Laws now in force.

A By-Law was introduced and passed to delegate the power of the Council to certain persons therein named for sanitary purposes.

On motion Messrs. Ormond, Millar, Ewing and Burnham were appointed a special committee to receive sealed tenders for the market tolls for the present year, and to dispose of the matter as they may deem expedient.

The Council adjourned for two weeks.

ASHBURNHAM COUNCIL.

The Council of the village of Ashburnham met on Monday, 19th inst.

Present—A. C. Dunlop, Esq., Reeve, and Messrs. Clark, Mowry, Sutherland and Ludgate.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

A communication from Mrs. F. W. Haultain, Secretary of Protestant Home, was received informing the Council that Margaret Moore had been received into the Home, and asking the Council to appropriate the sum of $1.50 per week for her maintenance.

On motion of Mr. M. Mowry, seconded by Mr. Clark, the sum of ten dollars was granted to the "Home" for the support of Mrs. McCutcheon or Margaret Moore, now in the Home, but the Council would not pledge itself for any weekly sum.

Moved by Mr. Sutherland, seconded by Mr. Clark, that

Whereas, The Ashburnham Volunteer Company have, by command of the government, marched from their homes to guard the frontier of our country from an invasion of lawless miscreants, we deem it our duty as loyal subjects of her Majesty, and also as neighbors and friends to protect and supply the wants of the wives and families of said Company, and that we pledge ourselves, unitedly as a Council, also in the capacity of private individuals, to supply their wants as far as in our power, and that the Reeve and Mr. Mowry be a committee from the Council to attend said wants, and report thereon at next meeting of Council.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars be placed at the disposal of the committee, on purpose to relieve the immediate wants of the wives and families that may require aid.

The Council adjourned to meet the first Monday in April a. 7 o'clock P. M.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I promised to give some extracts to show how the compulsory system of education is viewed in England—that cradle of liberty and civil rights. First, I shall allude to a Report from a conference held in Birmingham, in the month of December, 1857, on Preventive and Reformatory Schools. It says—"The children whose condition requires the notice of the Committee are those who have not yet subjected themselves to the grasp of the law, but whom by reason of the vice, neglect, or extreme poverty of their parents, are inadmissible to the existing school establishments, and consequently must grow up without any education; almost inevitably forming part of the 'perishing and dangerous classes,' and ultimately becoming criminal. Second those who are already subjecting themselves to police interference by vagrancy, mendicancy, or petty infringements of the law. Third, those who have been convicted of felony or such misdemeanor as involves dishonesty. The provisions to be made for these three classes are: for the first free day schools, for the second industrial feeding schools with compulsory attendance, for the third penal reformatory schools.' Not a word here of imposing "pains and penalties" on *parents* for not sending their children to school and that too among the children who compose the 'dangerous classes,' upon which the argument for compulsory attendance at school, of Dr Ryerson and Judge Hagarty turns. Thes "Arabs of the Street," "Outcasts of Society," "Human vermin," are to be treated according to the situation they are found in, and compelled only to attend school, when their "vagrancy or mendicancy or crime" justifies police interference. If any where, it is in large cities such as Barmingham, where the pernicious influence of these uneducated classes is felt. And it is yet to be learned how this evil is to be got rid of. In a debate in the House of Commons in 1858 on the motion of Sir John Pakington for a commission to enquire into the present state of popular education in England. Mr. Cowper, Vice-President of the Committee on Education in referring to the existing system of education says, "that system had many defects. In some respects it was inferior to the continental systems. But there could be little doubt that it was better suited to the English people than the German system, that it was in fact as well suited to the English people as the German system was to the German people. At present *the rights of English par nts are so scrupulously respected* that they were allowed not only to choose the school to which they would send their children, but to *refuse if they pleased to send them any where.* He did not believe therefore that there would be any utility in the Commissioners enquiring into the questions whether there should be power given as in Germany to compel parents to send their children to school." Lord John Russell at the same date, after alluding to the efforts made by others as well as himself to forward the cause of education in England, and urging upon the House the importance of improving the present system—not in overthrowing it, but in extending its operations, by governmental pecuniary assistance as well as advocating the proposed commission, thus expresses himself: "the people of England may, however, in my opinion without adopting any such scheme, or indeed any very general scheme be induced to extend that system of education which is already in force. It is said that the appointment would be productive of considerable expense. I may, however, remark that, as we have been told this evening £600,000 are annually spent for educational purposes we may very legitimately endeavour by means of the labours of the proposed commission, to ascertain whether that sum might not be so managed as to go further than it now does in the extension of education in this Country. I am then of opinion if this motion be carried a very considerable object will be effected. We possess in this Country the inestimable advantage which the people enjoy in being at liberty to read at their schools the great works of our English authors. They are brought up in the habits of liberty suitable to our constitution. *No compulsory action could produce anything like the advantages which result from that freedom, and I for one cannot give my assent to any scheme which would tend to deprive them of its happy influence.*"

In the above extracts it is plain to be seen that the principle of compulsion advocated by our Minister of Instruction would not be tolerated for a moment in England. If it is regarded there as an infringement upon parental rights, as the above extracts abundantly prove, shall we the descendants of Englishmen in free Canada submit to have so degrading a measure introduced into our school system? I have also carefully looked over the evidence given before a committee of the House of Lords in 1855, on the working of the National System of Education in Ireland, to discover if anything like compulsion were in it. I find the very reverse. The difficulty there arises more from the religious element than the secular. The regulations invariably provide for the sacred rights of parents, and in no instance is compulsion hinted at. Archbishop Whately, who was long a member of the Board of Commissioners, in his evidence before the committee, refers to the remarks of a Roman Catholic Bishop at the opening of a district model school in Newry. He says of the national system, "it excites all the youth of the whole country into its schools." In 1858 there was granted for public education in Ireland the sum of $1,650,000, and out of a population of 6,000,000 no less than 600,000 children were attending the National Schools, being just 10 per cent. of the population. In Upper Canada we have a population of about 1,500,000; we have (in 1864) 271,698 children returned as attending the public schools, being a trifle over 24 per cent. In England, in 1858, but 576,000 children were being educated by the government system of education, while there were 2,000,000 children between 5 and 15 years, in all, receiving education at school, making only a trifle over 14 per cent. of the population; while some two or three millions of children are not at school, some are at work, some learning to steal and every thing that is bad. But yet with all this need of education in England and Ireland, none of the able, illustrious and benevolent gentlemen who take a lively interest in education, scarcely ever hint so much as *compelling* parents to send their children to school. It remains for our arbitrary, irresponsible Chief Superintendent of Education to inaugurate this system, and force it upon the people of Canada. His coercive bill of 1855 was thrown out by the government as it deserved to be. He brought the subject before the people at a school convention six years ago, and although he has attempted since to carry it through, Parliament, the Government, has failed to entertain it. His perthacity in again canvassing the country for an opinion on the measure is ominous. Can it be that he has some favorite scheme to carry out in connection with it which is hid from the public view? He hinted while here that he might have inserted this with the other improvements (?) proposed, in a bill, and had it passed without an appeal to the people. But of what value is an opinion of the people as given at these conventions? Every where that I read of, before the votes were taken as in Peterborough, three-fourths of the people had left. His own proxy stale and faulty arguments, used for the ninety-ninth time, tired the people out, and when the discussion took place, as it did every where, many saw as much against as for the proposition, and cared not how the vote went. I find, too wherever he was opposed he manifested temper. Quite natural for a man exercising an irresponsible arbitrary power for 20 years, especially a man conscious of his ability to make the greatest man in the country dread crossing swords with him. Soon after his tour in 1847 the question of the University convulsed the country. In like manner in 1860, a fierce controversy was carried on between the Methodist Conference and other parties, relative to the distribution of the funds of the University among the various Colleges in the country; Dr. Ryerson figured very conspicuously in this controversy, and I always imagined that that tour had more or less to do with the University question. The part he then took in advocating so strenuously what the agitators were pleased to call "University Reform," but literally University spoliation, was sufficient to cause his removal from the head of the educational system of the country. At the conventions then he advocated Free Common Schools, Free Grammar Schools, and compulsory education. I have seen a draft of a bill of his, probably drawn about this time, in which he sought to get a supervision of the University as well as the other schools. It is really too bad that the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada should have devoted his energies in seeking to destroy that noble institution which is the pride of every Canadian. And who knows but some new move is about to take place in reference again to the University? *This* stamp indicates that something is up, which time will soon develope. Be that as it may his present favorite hobby of compulsory education, as an adjunct to free schools, will be seceded by default of the people. Let us hope that the Legislature, as before, will spew out the loathsome measure, and so prevent Canadians being bamboozled by having a measure incorporated in their constitution worthy only to be placed in the laws of the Czar of Russia, or among those of a mediæval age. A long dark career of efforts to destroy our chief seat of learning will be written against him by the future faithful historian of Canada, which with this last and most odious attempt to enter the sacred precincts of parental right, will detract seriously from the merit that might be recorded him for his efforts in establishing and maturing his present system of common schools. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I have to repeat my astonishment that none of the gentlemen advocating the compulsory measure can be brought out. Was their endorsation of the principle a mere idle commitment to Dr. Ryerson? Or have they so unbounded confidence in him that they view him as infallible in any measure he advocates? Something of this latter was hinted at by one of the speakers. Well here are some of us that know enough of his past history and doings, as to be unwilling to trust him with any thing. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space you have given me to ventilate my views, I remain,

Very truly yours, J. E.

Peterborough, 19th March, 1866.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—While as much is being done and done well to improve the sanitary condition of our cities and towns, and while much has been written on the subject, there is one point of some moment which I think has been in a great measure overlooked—and that is, the way to meet the epidemic whose advent is so much dreaded. Cholera must be met in the same manner as an invasion—promptly and fearlessly. It may not be in the power of three or four hundred of our Loyal Volunteers to repel and discomfit three or four thousand foes. But, advantageously posted and cautiously handled, they might keep them in check until reinforcements could arrive—who, mayhap, might turn the fortunes of a doubtful day. So with cholera—the slightest premonitory symptoms, the most trifling diarrhœa, a passing spasm, should be attended to instantly, and in rural districts particularly, where medical assistance may not be procured under three or four hours, if at all. I would suggest that every family, if possible, should get some medicine prepared and keep it in their houses. Not with the view of curing cholera. Far be it from me to indulge in the fallacy that every man should be his own doctor, or his own lawyer either. Those who try such a system generally have to foot the bill, whether it be of costs or of an undertaker. But I would recommend the keeping of medicine in families, to the end that a person attacked should have something at hand to hold the disease in check until medical aid could be procured. It may be said, and truly, that what would cure one might kill another. But it must be borne in mind that I only advocate this method as a temporary arrest, and not as a long trial to result in a verdict of kill or cure.

I have lived in large cities during the epidemics of 1832 and 1854, and I know from experience that with all the advantages to be obtained in a large and wealthy corporation, numerous and well appointed hospitals, efficient nurses, and a largely peopled profession of skilful, energetic and zealous medical men, that the demand for assistance was far in excess of the supply; and I feel certain that should it please the Almighty to permit this visitation in an aggravated form here, had our professional men the hands of Pizarros, or the speed of the swift-winged Mercury, they could not, however willing, render that prompt aid necessary.

I submit the following recipes, any of which promptly and judiciously used, will, in nine cases out of ten, keep disease under until medical aid can be procured:

No. 1.—Laudanum, 2 oz.; Spirits Camphor, 2 oz.; Tinct. Capricum, 2 drachms; Tinct. Ginger, 1 oz, Essence of Peppermint, 2 oz; Hoffman's Anodyne, 4 oz—mix. Dose—1 tablespoonful for an adult.

No. 2.—Tinct. Muriate of Iron, 1 oz.; Oil of Aniseed, 75 drops—mix. Dose—20 to 30 drops in half a glassful of cold water.

Should diarrhœa gain ground increase dose gradually to a tablespoonful.

No. 3.—Equal parts of Oil of Turpentine; do of Peppermint; Spirits of Camphor; Tinct. Lambanum—mix. Dose—For Diarrhœa, 1 teaspoonful; for Cholera, half a tablespoonful every four hours in a little brandy.

And here let me remark that many people fly to brandy or some other spirit as a special remedy against cholera. In many cases this is a foolish thing. Brandy might be of momentary benefit to a man who never indulged in stimulants. But the intemperate, or even those who claim to be moderate (?) drinkers, will delude themselves most miserably and most effectually if they put faith in alcohol. I am not a fanatic. I do not say that total abstinence will prevent an attack of cholera or any other disease. But I do say, and I know, that mentally and physically the man of abstinence—who is "temperate in all things"—is best able to endure and most likely to weather the storm of any disease, endemic or epidemic.

Above all things I would advise the community to avoid giving way to a morbid feeling of fear. Fear predisposes the system to malady—particularly those carrying the terror of sudden death with them, as cholera or fever. I will add but one word—there is a consulting physician without whom I am sure our medical friends feel they cannot work very well. He is always on hand, omnipresent and omnipotent. He never tires or wearies in doing good. The poorest has His aid equally with the rich. He is no respecter of persons. He can heal the body and the soul also. Whatever betide in Him let us put our trust, and we shall not have occasion to regret it.

I am, dear sir,
Faithfully yours, S.

Persistent Provocation.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR,—During the present Crisis in our affairs, it is exceedingly to be deplored that any portion of the people of this country should have their feelings persistently outraged by having taunts and unjust aspersions cast upon their loyalty and patriotism. It seems to make no difference what course the Catholics pursue, they cannot escape foul slanders and insulting epithets. If they do not rush into illegal associations to drill and arm with a zeal commensurate with their hot-headed neighbors, they are denounced as Fenians—and disloyal. If they take the only course open to them as law-abiding citizens, to proclaim their abhorrence of Feninism, and by uniting with their protestant neighbors to form a Volunteer Corps, and with a prospect of fight before them tender their services to the Authorities, they are equally abused and misrepresented. Only last night, in passing to their homes, in a quiet and orderly manner, after drill they were unceremoniously referred to by a couple of respectably protestants, as "Priest-Kelly's Volunteers."

There are a few facts which these men would do well to ponder. One of these is, that the great majority of the Lower Canadians, and a proportion, by no means small, of the Upper Canadian Volunteers and militia, will, in the event of actual hostilities be composed of these much abused and calumniated Catholics. It is well in the present crisis that these men are loyal, and if they are to remain so, the present taunts should be spared; for, were it otherwise, and were the Fenians to invade this country and find one-half the population banded against the other, the result would be most disastrous to those same persons as well as to the Country generally.

Now, Sir, there is a point, beyond which even forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and I respectfully call upon you, as a public Journalist, and your intelligent Protestant friends, to frown down the unjust and villainous attempt of a few misguided men to drive a respectable and law-abiding class of citizens, if not into disloyalty, at least to desperation; and should evil come of the systematic attempts apparently made to accomplish this object, the public and the authorities too, will know on whom the charge of wanton and persistent provocation will fall. These men are known, and with them perhaps "discretion were the better part of valor."

Yours faithfully,
A CANADIAN CATHOLIC.

Peterborough, March 20th, 1866.

Warlike Appearance of the Ancient Capital.

The excitement in the city regarding the Fenian invasion still continues, and in military circles the most active preparations for defence, are being vigorously prosecuted. The Volunteer forces which were called to arms on Wednesday night, and which were kept ready for an emergency all the following day at the drill-shed, were yesterday regularly billetted upon the inhabitants of Montcalm Ward in the neighborhood of the drill-shed. Colonel Sozor, Brigade Major de Montenagh, with Mr. Josh Bowles, as magistrate, and surgeons Montizambert and Sewell, yesterday morning proceeded to select houses on the St. Louis Road, Cross, Amable, St. Michael, D'Artigny and Scott streets, for the accommodation of the men of the Force. Chapham Terrace and the residence adjoining has been occupied by the cavalry and a portion of the fort artillery, while the rifles are billeted in houses in other streets. No distinction of persons or classes has been made, and so far as we could learn, the occupants have submitted good humoredly to the annoyance and trouble thus imposed upon them. In some houses as many as twelve volunteers are provided with quarters, while in others a lesser number, according to the accommodation offering. The Government will provide the men with rations daily, from the Esplanade Armory Stores, to consist of 1 lb. meat, 1 lb. bread, and 1 lb. potatoes to each man. The allowance to each householder for billeting is 10 cents per diem for each man, and he is obliged to furnish them with cooking utensils and light.

At roll-call yesterday morning, a number of volunteers were found to be absent, and a corporal's file was immediately despatched to hunt up the truant warriors and arrest them. To secure their attendance, the bill letting of the corps was resorted to.

On the part of the regulars in garrison, the same activity is displayed. But few soldiers were allowed out yesterday, and all had to be in barracks at eight in the evening.—Fatigue parties from the 7th Royal Fusileers and Royal Artillery, were employed in removing war stores, siege and field guns, ammunition, &c., from the Queen's wharf to the Upper Town. After dark, double guards were posted at all the city gates, and at the Queen's stores, the men being supplied with sixty rounds of ball cartridge each. Patrols of the regular force also paraded the streets of the city, lower town, and suburbs during the night. Everything has a warlike appearance, and the city is, to all intents, in a state of siege.

Some important information must be in the possession of the Government, that Quebec is selected as the first place to attack, for we hear of no such unusual preparations taking place westward where there is more cause for alarm. The Montreal papers of Thursday morning have scarcely a word about the order to call out the militia. In fact there was little or no excitement there. We are shrouded in mystery, but as we are not permitted to know our fate, we must philosophically submit to the natural course of events, and trust to the bravery of our defenders for protection.—*Quebec News, 19th.*

CLOSING OF THE CITY GATES.

The military authorities have decided that to-night, and from thenceforth till further orders, the gates of the city will be closed against all passage without exception from midnight till six in the morning; and St. John's Gate will be occupied by military, who will prevent ingress or egress.—*

THE RETURN OF CONVICTIONS

MADE BY HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

WITHIN THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH,

FROM THE

December Sessions, 1865, to the March Sessions, 1866.

PROSECUTOR.	DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	CONVICTING JUSTICE.	AMOUNT OF FINE.	TIME WHEN PAID, OR TO BE PAID.	TO WHOM PAID OVER BY SAID JUSTICE.	REMARKS.
Michael Galvin	John Fogerty	Assault	Dece'r 20	J. Edwards	$19 00	Forthwith	Town Treasurer	
William Arnet	James Jenkinson	Drunk in the Streets	January 5	do	1 00	do	do	Committed.
Henderson Nesbett	William Pratt	Assault	" 6	do	3 00	do	Town Treasurer	
William Canning	Benjamin Reynolds	Selling Liquor without License	" 16	do	50 00			Not paid yet.
do	James B. Dunn	do do do	" 16	do	10 00	Forthwith	Town Treas. & com.	
do	Richard Tronwith	do do do	" 26	do	15 00	March 10		Not yet paid.
do	Thomas Beatty	do do do	" 16	do	10 00	Forthwith	Town Treas & com	
Patrick Ryan	John Rafferty	Leaving employment	" 17	do	1 00	One month		Not yet paid.
William Canning	Lewis McGregor	Selling Liquor without License	" 20	W. H. Scott	50 00	do		do do
do	J. Y. Ellas	do do do	Febru'y 1	do	15 00	Forthwith		
James Stephens	William Halley	Assault	" 1	do	0 20	do	Town Treasurer	
Walter Scott	Louis Bellas	Leaving employment	" 2	do	4 00	do		Committed.
do	Peter Bersin	do do	" 2	do	4 00	do		do
do	Thomas Cobb	do do	" 28	do	6 00	do	Town Treasurer	
Alexander Caldwell	William Russell	do do	March 6	do	2 00	do		Appealed.
Alexander Morrow, jr	John Walker	Breach of Market By-Law	" 10	do	0 05	do	Town Treasure	
Henry Beaty	Edward Crow	Assault	Dece'r 16	A. S. Fraser	0 50		County Treasurer	
do	Richard McConell	do	" 16	do	0 50		do	
Catharine Casey	John Burkey	do	" 30	do	0 50		do	
Edward Cushing	John Doherty	do	January 17	do	1 00		do	
Mary Johnston	Michael Curan	do	Febru'y 3	do	1 00		do	
John Coughlan	William Kelly	Injury to Property	" 19	do	0 10		do	
Henry Taylor	Douglas Kellett	Assault and Battery	" 20	Wm. Gainer and James Melville	2 00	Forthwith	Treas. of Stanhope	
Robert J. Comstock	John Welsh	do do	January 3	James Fife	1 00	January 3.	do	Asphodel.
George Murray	Samuel Adams	do do	Febru'y 15	A. C. Dunlop	5 00	February 15	do	Asshenham.

I hereby certify the above to be a correct list of the Convictions, filed in my office, by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Peterborough, from the December Sessions, 1865, to the March Sessions, 1866.

C. A. WELLER.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,

ARE RECEIVING IMPORTATIONS OF

NEW SPRING GOODS WEEKLY!

And expect soon to have their

STOCK COMPLETE

In every Department.

Special attention directed to the

MILLINERY AND MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Peterborough, March 20th, 1866. 12

FARMERS and OTHERS

ATTENTION.

SAP BOILERS

Of all descriptions and at all prices, for sale at

LANNIN'S TIN SHOP,

HUNTER STREET.

Also, BATHS of all kinds,

Body, Hip, Sponge, Shower, Foot and Children's Baths on hand and made to order, on short notice, cheap.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Please give him a call and satisfy yourself.

☞P. S.—LUMBERMEN'S BAKE KETTLES on hand.

Peterborough, March 14, 1866.

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*.

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pain in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.* The *Canadian Pain Destroyer* has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects*.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly*, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy*.

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

To Rent.

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D W Dumble Esq., as H. W. Grose. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', March, 17, 1866. 13

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ.,

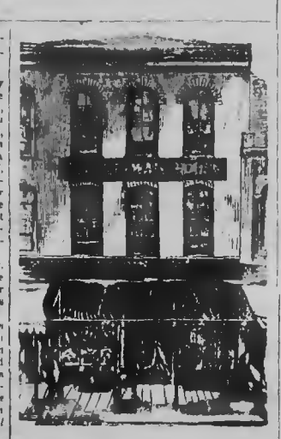
Commander, R. N.,

Of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C. W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby gave notice, that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers, for adjustment and that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid, and that all Chattels and Assets belonging or owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C. W., March 31st, 1866. 12-td



NOW RECEIVED,

a well-assorted stock of

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be sold for the Lowest Cash Prices.

Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterboro', March 21, 1866. 12

COURT OF REVISION.

ASHBURNHAM.

THE Court of Revision for revising the Assessment Roll of the Municipality of the Village of Ashburnham, will be held in the Council Chamber of said village,

On Monday, 2nd day of April proximo,

at Twelve o'clock, noon, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

J. STRATTON, Clerk.

Ashburnham, Mar. 20th, 1866. 12

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Stanhope, will hold the Court of Revision at the house of Mr. Andrew Barnum, on lot No. 10, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Stanhope,

On Thursday, 26th day of April next,

commencing at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M. All parties interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly

J. S. ROWE, Clerk.

Stanhope, March 13th, 1866. 12-6

THE GREAT

CLEARING SALE

OF

DRY GOODS,

Canadian Tweeds

AND

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

Will commence at

EASTLAND'S STORE,

Peterborough,

ON THURSDAY, 15th MARCH,

And will continue for SIX WEEKS during which period really GOOD GOODS will be sold off at unprecedented low prices,

FOR CASH ONLY.

No. 1, Burnham's Block,
Peterboro, March 14, 1866. 11-4in

Peterborough, March 14th, 1866.

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

Prints, Delaines, Tweeds, Cloths,

Cambroons and Grey Cottons.

At I. ROBINSON'S & Co's.

11-tf

HATS! HATS!

A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 9

A Young Horse, rising four years old, for sale at $35. Apply to

J. BELL,
7th Concession of Monaghan

March 7, 1866. 10

WANTED.

STAVE BOLTS AND HEADING!

10,000 CORDS Elm or Oak Stave Bolts, 8,000 cords of Basswood Heading. To be delivered on the line of the Lindsay or Peterborough Railroad.

For further particulars apply to either JAMES CHALMERS or CHARLES PERRY, at Peterboro.

Peterboro, Jan. 15th, 1866. 8

Money to Lend

AT 9 PER CENT.

THE undersigned will be glad to receive applications for money at above rate, on improved farm property.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Barrister, &c

Peterboro', Feb. 12, 1866. 7

WANTED!

A FEMALE TEACHER for School Section No. 4, Galway, for the year 1866. A Roman Catholic preferred.

Apply—by letter to the Trustees of S. S. No. 4, Galway, Kinmount P. O.; or personally to

JAMES COLLINS, }
or Trustees.
MICHAEL FLAHERTY, }

Galway, Feb 12th, 1866. 8in*

Diaries for 1866

For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, Dec. 1865.

CANADIAN ALMANACS FOR 1866,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865

Dissolution of Partnership

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as general Dry Goods Merchants, under the firm of LEMAY & TURCOT, was on the 7th instant, dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due by and to the firm will be settled by F. LEMAY.

FRANCIS LEMAY.
REMY TURCOT.

Peterboro, February 27, 1866. 9

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THE present opportunity of returning his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they extended to the firm, and he would respectfully announce that he will still continue the business on the same premises, on the same liberal terms as heretofore, and hopes thereby to secure a continuance of the patronage the late firm received.

F. LEMAY.

Peterboro, February 27, 1866. 9

JUST RECEIVED,

THREE CASES OF

Fancy English and Canadian TWEEDS.

F. LEMAY.

Peterboro, February 27, 1866. 9

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Are now receiving a large addition to their present stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY,

which will be sold at reasonable rates.

All the various kinds of School Books, Slates and Slate pencils, with other School requisites, kept constantly on hand.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELLS,

Nos. 1 and 2 have just been received.

ALBUMS!

From them you can get a good Album from FIFTY CENTS.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A large supply is now being received, which will be sold at a price that will defy competition.

TWINE BOXES,

With and without knives attached.

TWINE AND CORD,

Of various colors and qualities.

SEALING WAX.

Red, Black, Blue and White Sealing Wax constantly on hand.

☞Remember the place,

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
No. 1 Market Block.

Peterboro, February 28, 1866.

Chancery Notice to Creditors,

IN CHANCERY.

Between

DANIEL BUCK, and
HAMILTON ELLIOTT,
and *Plaintiffs*,
BARBARA EDWARDS,
Defendant.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Chancery, made in a cause—BUCK vs EDWARDS—THE CREDITORS OF JAMES EDWARDS, late of the Township of Dummer, in the County of Peterborough, Yeoman, who died in or about the month of February, 1864, are on or before the 20th day of April, 1866, to send by post, prepaid, to WILLIAM H SCOTT, Esquire, Peterborough, the Solicitor of the plaintiffs—two of the executors of the deceased—their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my Chambers in the Town of Peterborough on the 20th day of April, 1866, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this seventh day of March, A. D. 1866.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Master at Peterborough.

W. H. Scott,
Plaintiff's Solicitor. 10-td

LAKEFIELD, NORTH DOURO,

Petroleum Co'y.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of said Company have this day made a call of 50 per cent on the subscribed stock, to be paid at my office

ROBERT CASEMENT.

Lakefield, North Douro, Feb. 27, 1866. 9

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

The following are a few of the Books that can be had at the

Examiner Book Store,

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,

George Street, Peterborough.

Josephus—with plates
Morrison's Family Devotions
The Land and the Book
Wanderings over Bible Lands and Seas
Evenings at Home
Scott's Poetical Works—cloth & morocco
Byron's " "
Cowper's " "
Burns " "
Jim Crange, a commercial in the Country
Living for a purpose
Edgar Clifton or right and wrong
Happy stories for Happy hearts
Ralph Saunders
The Seven little Sisters
The long holidays
Eva and her play fellows
Roses and Thorns
The Ways of Pleasantness
Summer Gleanings
The Boy's handy book of Games
Four footed Favourites
Winter in Spitzbergen
Joyful Sunday Stories
The Knights of the red cross
Noble Dames of Ancient History
Good and Bad
Self taught Men
The Graveyard Family
Adventures of seven-footed Foresters
Romantic Behnda
Scripture Stories for the Young
Moral and Religious Anecdotes
Poets and Poetry of the Bible
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church
Book of 1000 rules
Schoaberg-cotta Family
Diary of Kitty Tregylyan
Children's sayings
Lady's Manual of Fancy work
Young Woman's Friend
Every little Boy's Book
Family Walking Sticks
Gift Book for good little children
Byepaths of Biography
Meet for Heaven
Life in Heaven
Heaven our Home
The near and Heavenly Horizons
Fanny and Authors
Leaves from the Book of nature
Life in the Woods
The sunwell Stories
Red Frank's or the Christians Panoply
The Triumphs of invention
Aids to Prayer
The Pathway of Promise
Personal Piety
The Sunday Evening Book
The Throne of Grace
Able to Save
Christian Love and Loyalty
Truth and Love
Florence and Henry
Pastoral Recollections
Open Doors
The Better Way
The Story of Joseph and his Brethren
The Orphans of Glenalva
The Great Killer, or the Battle which all must fight
Home and its Associations
What shall I be
The Robber's Cave
A handy Book of Medical information
The busy bees around us
Corbett's advice to young men
Father's coming home
War and Peace
Friendly Hands and kindly words
Things in the Forest

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866.

EXAMINER

BOOK STORE

A LOT OF

FAMILY BIBLES,

RICHLY BOUND and beautifully illustrated, with the commentaries of Henry and Scott.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865

Canada Farmer.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Canadian Farmer received at the Examiner Book Store at Club rates.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866.

Railway. Railway.

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enable to follow it.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;

PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.

CHINA and GLASSWARE;

200 Barrels of HERRING,

100 Bags of SALT,

100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Peas and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1866. 7

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS,

And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS,

Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robin's, Renault & Co's PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table CODFISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.
George Street.

POTTED HAM,

Potted Beef,

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Just Arrived at the Family Grocery!

A Fresh Supply of Wilton's English

EGG POWDER,

An excellent substitute for Eggs. Try it!

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George street.

Peterboro, Feb. 14th, 1866. 7

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 26th February, 1866.

Anderson, W	Kennedy, Miss Mary A
Beatie, William	Kelly, Miss Elizabeth
Brennan, Miss Julia	Kidd, Mrs. Prudence
Bennett, Miss Mary Jane	Lucas, John
Beegler, George	Leslie, Thomas
Cheney, James P.	Lynch, Miss Ann
Conery, Patrick	Livick, Jonathon
Campbell, Miss Grace	Ley, Miss Elizabeth
Crowley, Cornelius	Lowe, N
Corkery, Julia	Miller, John
Clark, Miss Emiline	Mahoney, Michael
Connor, Robert	Maguire, John
Collins, Wm	Murphy, Timothy
Campbell, A M	Murphy, Mrs John
Conley, Miss Mary	Masterson, Miss Mary A
Colleen, Simon	Mitchell, Mrs Isabella
Chatman, S P	Metteridge, Thomas
Charpenter, D W	McMillan, Thomas
Cogan, Richard	McCracken, Mrs
Dunn, Francis	McKee, Miss Victoria
Devine, Jemima	McAuster, Henry
Driscoll, Miss Ellen	McLerson, Murdock
Daily, Patrick	McCormick, Mrs Park
Duddrid, Charles	McGirien, Miss Maria
Fredenburg, James	Nicholson, Robbins
Ferrier, Mrs Eliza	O'Connell, James
Feely, John	Robinson, Thos (con & Smith)
Greig, Stewart	Ryan, Denis
Graham, Miss Sarah J	Richardson, John
Graham, Thomas	Stubbs, Naomi
Henderson, Thomas	Swan, Nicholas
Hamilton, Kirly	Saunders, Francis
Higgins, William	Stone, Thomas
Hayes, John	Shannon, Miss Mary A
Holmes, Frederick	Smith, Saml
Hallihan, Thomas	Tully, E
Harper, H	Wood, James
Hill, Thomas	Wilson, Mrs Hugh
Jeffer, John	Wilkin, Edward
Kiley, Michael	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER P. M.

CRAYON DRAWING AND Wax Fruit and Flowers.

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and worked by Mrs. Cairns, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application as her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Dec 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at Mr J. A. Johnson's International Hotel, Norwood, on MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH day of JUNE, 1865, at Ten o'clock, a m.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-f

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company; also, for a grant of land in aid of the said railway extension and to assist in opening up and rendering navigable the lakes and other water communication in the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and o other purposes.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director

P. H. L. & B. Railway Office, }
Port Hope, Nov. 30th, 1865. }

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to revive the Charter of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes

HENRY MASON,
Sec P. & C. L. R. Co

December 12th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next Session for an Act to incorporate the Peterborough and Victoria Navigation Company, for the purpose of opening up and improving the navigation of, and of navigating with steamers or other vessels, all the Rivers and Lakes whose waters are discharged through the Otonabee River, and for grants of land and other grants in aid thereof, and for all requisite powers and privileges therefor.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company will apply at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend the Charter of the said Company, and to enable them to extend their Railway from Peterborough to Chemong Lake, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

December 5th, 1865.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director P. H., L. & B. R. Co.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to Parliament, next Session, for an Act to authorise the sale of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway to the highest bidder and to enable the purchaser to form a new Company or to amalgamate with any existing Railway Company for the extension of the Railway, and to invest such new or amalgamated Company with the powers of the expired charter and with new powers required for further extensions.

ALBERT DUMBLE.

Peterboro', Jan. 23rd, 1866. 4

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for an Act to confirm the deed of Union between the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company and the Marmora Iron Company, and to grant powers of extension and other powers to the United Companies.

February 6th, 1866. 6

NOTICE.

ALL persons having books in their possession, belonging to the old "Mechanics' Institute," are requested to return the same to me immediately.

G. A. COX.

Peterborough, Jan. 15th, 1866.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of JAMES W. STONE and GILES STONE, Insolvents.

THE undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at Cassie's Hotel in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, at ten o'clock, a m. the west half of Lot 7 in the 5th Concession of Burleigh and east half of Lot 5 in the 8th Concession of Burleigh, the real Estate of said Insolvents, and in which they had an interest at the time of their executing their assignment to me pursuant to the said Act.

D. McDONALD, Jr.,
Assignee

Peterboro, Jan. 19, 1866. 4

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society, OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate, repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of payments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 20th, 1866 6

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG CANADIAN GENTLEMAN, of ample means and little to occupy his leisure time, wishes to correspond with one of the fair sex with a view to mutual improvement and final matrimony (must be accomplished and amiable and not more than twenty-two years of age. Money not required. Address, pre paid,

HORACE DE VERE,
Peterboro P O

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1866. 7

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the Examiner, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, July 26, 1865 30

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1866, the Peterborough Trains will run as follows:

MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at	9 05 a m
Arrive at Peterboro at	12.15 p m.
Leave Peterborough at	2 30 p.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	5.35 p.m.

R. R. KIMBALL,
Superintendent.

Peterboro', March 1, 1866. 10-tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.45 p m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9 17 a m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9 52 p m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed	Express.
	A M	P M
HAMILTON (depart)	7 15	3 35
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7	
Wellington Square	7	3 45
Rhode		3 57
Oakville	8 38	4 07
Port Credit	8 45	4 26
Mimico	9 06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9 20	5 00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P M	P M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 20	7 45
Mimico		8 10
Port Credit	1 55	8 30
Oakville	2 15	8 56
Rhode	2 26	9 17
Wellington Square	2 42	9 37
Waterdown		9 47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3 00	10 00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST—At 1.05 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 23

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.00 a m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 6.30 p. m.

April 17th 1863 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2 30 P. M

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE CO.

OFFICE 581 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GUARANTEE.—After a fair trial, if any purchaser does not regard the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in market, he can return it and have his money. It has taken many of the highest prizes—is less complicated than any other first class machine,—does a wider range of work without changing,—requires no taking apart to clean or oil and no "lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate machine.

N B. Any Clergyman sending us two orders for Machines, shall receive one for himself as a present. The same proposition is extended to Professors and Teachers.

We have now completed our New Manufactory at a cost of some $200,000, including Patents and important Improvements; and the object of the above proposition is to secure the immediate introduction of our improved machine into every town in the United States without incurring the great expense of a travelling agent.

This proposition cannot avail in towns occupied by our own agents.

Please send for descriptive Catalogue, with samples of sewing.

3 LUCIUS LYON, Sec'y

METROPOLITAN SALOON.

THE proprietor of the METROPOLITAN SALOON and RESTAURANT, under No. 1 and 2, Market Block, begs to announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he is prepared to serve all who may favor him with a call with everything in the line of Liquors, and Eatables in season.

Free Lunch every day from 10 to 11 a.m.

J. Y. ELLAS,
Proprietor

Peterboro', Jan. 17th, 1866. 3

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, July 26, 1865 30

(Continued from first Page.)

most precious truth that holy men of old not simply thought, but spoke, as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. I know that objection has been made to the diversity of style in the Bible, but that diversity is its charm. The Koran was written in one style, by one man, and it is the dullest book in existence. The Bible is in different styles—the Psalms of David, that have sounded from the Euphrates onwards to the Thames, to the Don, to the Dee, the Neva, and the Tiber; the gorgeous prophecies of Ezekiel, and the glowing prophecies of Isaiah; the terse, proverbial wisdom of Solomon; the majestic, yet simple historical narrative of Moses; the tender pathos of St. John; the strongly marked Roman writing of Mark; the eloquent and cultivated language of Luke; the splendid logic of Paul; and the golden glories of that city that hath foundations, was portrayed, as never object was portrayed, by St. John when at Patmos, in the Apocalypse (applause). Another distinctive truth of Protestantism is, that there is no other name under heaven (I care not what name it may be, or what it may not be, what muse or what charm it may have) by which you and I can be saved, except the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. In the next place, Protestantism holds what the Scripture confirms, that there is but one atonement, so perfect that repetition is absurd and addition is impossible—an atonement that you have not to make, not to wait for, but that you may have now, without money and without price. This is given us, not because of anything done by us, but because of something done for us 1800 years ago. Beautiful thought! Jesus took on him my nature, and endured the curse that I had drawn down, and I escape it. He obeyed the law that I could not obey, and he deserved and earned back the glories that I had forfeited and lost for ever. My sins on him brought him to the cross. His righteousness in me will elevate me to a crown of glory. When Jesus died there was nothing in him worthy of death; when I shall cross the threshold of heaven, there shall be nothing in me worthy of heaven. What was in me was the cause of his death; what was in Him—righteousness, white and pure—is the cause and the foundation of my reward. He, the spotless lamb, took upon Him the tainted fleece of me, the lost sheep, and He dying, I hereafter shall receive from Him the spotless fleece of His righteousness, and it will be well with me for ever and ever (applause). Protestantism means the distribution of the leaves of the tree of life, that are for the healing of the hearts of the nations of the earth. What we are to preach to you, and what I preach to my people constantly, and will do, I trust, by God's grace, as long as I live, is that you have nothing to wait for, nothing to pay, nothing to do, no penance to endure, no sacrifice to make, but just to look and live, take the Almighty at his word, and go home and be happy.—That is Christianity; that is the religion of the Bibles "It is the spirit and the bride say come, and whosoever"—elect? No. Predestinated? No. Worthy? No. Upright? No. Reformed? No—but "whosoever will let him come, and taste of the waters of life freely." (applause). I believe, in my conscience, that God Almighty will save, this very moment, the most unworthy of you; but he won't save the unwilling. It is not your unworthiness that disqualifies you, but your unwillingness.—He that pleads that he cannot be saved because of God's decree, pleads what is not true, for God would save all through the name and blood of the Lord Jesus Christ. Depend upon it if we accepted the Gospel in all its fulness, love, and power, there would be fewer perverts to Romanism, and more enthusiastic devotedness to Protestant Christianity (applause). One thought more; the essence of Protestantism is, that God is our father; but is it not too true, that our constant idea of God is that He is a very awful being? Religion, on the contrary, instead of being so sepulchral, was emphatically sent to make us holy. If you are not happy it is not religion that prevents you from being happy, but the want of it. Hence, when you teach it to your children, teach them that religion is a privilege of heaven, is a land of sunshine, that the Bible is the most delightful of all books, and that Sunday is the sweetest and happiest of all days. The Rev. gentleman having dwelt on the injudiciousness of giving children collects and passages of Scripture to learn as tasks for misbehaviour, a course calculated to excite in their minds gloomy views of, and a distaste for religion and thereby making them more likely to fall a prey to the wiles of Romanism, continued. I feel for the Roman Catholic, especially as being unhappy. When the Roman Catholic dies, he may be the godliest and most exemplary member of the flock; but as in the case of Cardinal Wiseman, he does not go to heaven. The Cardinal is not in heaven yet. You ask, how do I know that? Because prayers are offered up in every Roman Catholic church throughout England for the rest and repose of his soul.—Where? Every Roman Catholic tells you, in Purgatory. The holiest go there, and bad people go to hell. No Roman Catholic can pass into heaven without going through the purgatorial fires. What an awful thought for the Roman Catholic mother, who sees her daughter die, and feels that she has gone into the most excruciating torments; so with the Roman Catholic husband, who sees his young wife die. Would that I could only put an end to the misery of such convictions, and teach them the blessed truth that it is our privilege to know, that "that absent in the body, yet present with the Lord," that in the case of the Christian, his last sleep is everlasting refreshment, that his last pang makes him free to all, heaven itself, that the sunset of time blends with the sunrise of glory, and that the Christian knows not what it is to feel the chilly night between. Such is our hope (applause). The Rev. speaker having advocated the claims of the Protestant Reformation Society, resumed his seat amidst loud applause, after speaking for upwards of an hour and a half.

The Rev. W. Cleme tson, from Liverpool, afterwards gave some particulars of the operations of the Society, which he shewed, was very much needed at the present time, and that it had been abundantly blessed, both as regards the conversion of Romanists and the preservation of Protestants.

The Chairman thanked Dr. Cumming for his eloquent address, and the meeting terminated with the benediction.

FREE TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES.—An agitation for the Free Trade has set in in the neighboring republic, which promises to be formidable. Free Trade Leagues are being organized everywhere, and on the 1st instant, in the Senate, Mr. Morgan presented the memorial of the Free Trade League of New York, for a continuance of the present Reciprocity Treaty, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is on her way to Canada. So says a telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, at which place Mrs. Davis was yesterday.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Terms,—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply to W. CLUXTON, or A. MORROW, Br.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

House To Let.

A HOUSE to let in Ashburnham. There are good sheds and stable on the premises, with an acre and a half of ground attached. Possession given on the first day of April.

Apply to the *Examiner* office, or

GEORGE DUNSFORD, Esq.

Ashburnham, March 14th, 1866. 11

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro': a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,

PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to engage in other business, offers for sale that well known establishment, the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. It is situated in a good location for business, being opposite the Town Hall, and stag leave the House. Daily for Colborne, and twice a week for Peterboro'. House and Stables are in good repair. Title indisputable. For terms, &c, apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

J. A. JOHNSTON,

Norwood

Feb. 15th, 1866. 7*

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed at the suit of Patrick Cassiday, and against the lands and tenements which were of Jeremiah Mahoney, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of James Mahoney, Administrator, with the will annexed of the estate and effects of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, to be administered,—I have seized all the right, title and interest of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, in the hands of the said James Mahoney to be administered, in and to the east half of lot No. 9 in the 9th concession of the Township of Asphodel, and lot No. 10 in the 9th concession of the Township of Asphodel, except ten acres thereof off the west half of the south-east quarter of the said lot heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Jeremiah Mahoney deceased, to one William Ugan.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY, 1866 at twelve o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

Peterborough, Jan. 24, 1866. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of GEORGE DICKERSON, and against the lands and tenements of GROSVEN FREDERICK OSBORNE, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', ON TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Lot No. 17, in the 10th concession of the Township of Harvey.

JAMES HALL,

Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,

Peterborough, Jan. 10, 1866. 2

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and to me directed, at the suit of WILLIAM HOOPER, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM L. McDONALD and JAMES A. SCOTT, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, 1866, all the right, title and interest of the above-mentioned defendants or either of them, in and to Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1866. 3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, and against the lands and tenements which were of William Weller, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, in and to Lot No. 4, south of Hunter street and east of Water street, and Lot No. 4, north of Simcoe street and east of Water street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

Peterboro', February 20, 1866. 3

ALICE BAGS,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET.

A very large assortment of Grey Cottons, Prints, Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Winceys, Shawls, Tweeds, Cloths, in variety; Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

Every article in the Dry Goods line will be found there, and will be disposed of

VERY CHEAP!

Bargains may be obtained!!

PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE the GOODS.

Peterboro, February 7, 1866. 6

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Abbery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

THE OLD STAND GOOD YET,

HUNTER STREET.

L. LEMAY

Most respectfully thanks all those that have favored him with their patronage for the last nine years, and informs them that he has added lately to his very large stock of Goods

5 Bales of Grey Cotton, Prints and Striped Shirtings,
1500 Yards of Grey and Fancy Flannels,
900 " Heavy Canadian Tweeds,
500 " White and Grey Fulled Cloth,

TO BE SOLD AT GREAT BARGAINS

CLOTHING,

WELL MADE AND CHEAP.

Suit of best Canadian Tweed $10, $11, $12.
Fancy Tweed and Cassimere Under-coats from $6 to $10.
175 splendid Beaver & Whitney Over-coats from $5.50 to $10.50.
A few large and heavy frock Over-coats at $10.50 to $12.
Tweed and Fulled-cloth Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Mufflers, to the amount of several thousand dollars

Call before purchasing elsewhere,—You will get goods really cheap.

L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865 50

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices. Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 42

To FARMERS,

Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf

☞ *The Publishers will give one of the elegantly bound volumes of "Good Words" or the "Sunday Magazine," or an additional copy, to any one who will furnish a Bookseller with FIVE new Subscribers' names for either of the undernoted Magazines.*

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

"Good Words are worth much and cost little."—HERBERT.

15½ CENTS A MONTH; $1.50 A YEAR.

Beautifully Illustrated.

GOOD WORDS,

Edited by NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D., one of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Profusely Illustrated.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE,

Edited by THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D., Author of *The Gospel in Ezekiel, Speaking to the Heart, &c.*

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Illustrated.

THE ARGOSY,

A Magazine for the Fireside and the Journey.

Published by ALEXANDER STRAHAN & Co., at 56 Ludgate Hill, London, England; and at 50 St. Peter street, Montreal.

For sale at all Book and News Stores throughout British North America.

Club terms on application at 50 St. Peter st., Montreal.

☞ Read the *Examiner's* monthly notices of these magazines.

A Practical Business Education

Is the Great Demand of the Age.

This you can obtain for less money at the

LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

THAN ANYWHERE ELSE!

Actual Business Training is carried out to the fullest possible extent.

Four Offices are open for instruction in

TELEGRAPHING

Full Instruction in this art (both by paper and sound) is given to Commercial Students for Five Dollars, and to others for Ten Dollars.

Full Instruction in

PHONOGRAPHY

Is daily given, by Mr. S. HUTCHINSON, Late Reporter for Fowler & Wells, N. Y. The extra charge for this branch, to students, is only Two Dollars; and to others Five Dollars.

Scholarships for Commercial Course, $25.

Instruction in

Drawing, Painting and Modelling,

To those who desire, is given for Two Dollars GOOD BOARD, with Washing, is obtained for $2 50 per week.

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☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

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GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

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CHEAP ALBUMS,

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865.

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OF THE

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The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

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32

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Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and Fryfich Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every-one to have something Valuable.

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From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. The stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

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Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

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New York, April 15, 1865. 18-2mos

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DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano The construction is simple and natural. all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrumen is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings re attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old heavy form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Deinos is the inventor. By those improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

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M. x Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
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Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Burrill,
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m. Henry Fry,	Charles Fradel

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble, it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm HENRY FRY, late musical cric of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verasimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

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7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WITH THE

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

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By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

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And each instrum nt being made under the personal supervision of Mr J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

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June 13, 1865. 24

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The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the

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Invaluable to tenors
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Hoarseness and Sore Throat
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And give clearness to the Voice,
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They relieve in ten minutes,
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Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
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Of the Chest and Lungs
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They are safe and never fail
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To remove all Obstructions
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To remove all Obstructions
And cure all Female Complaints
And cure all Female Complaints
And cure all Female Complaints
When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed
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They are a blessing and a cure
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Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1866. No. 18.

The Peterboro' Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

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Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

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Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

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Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

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HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

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PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge. 26

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FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices.

Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.

Losses settled promptly and in full.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Agent.

Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

Pens! Pens!

BARNARD'S Carbonized Mercantile Pens, just received and for sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S, No. 1, Market Block.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Battle of the Boyne

THIS excellent Painting is offered for sale by Messrs. Graham & Stratton, Peterboro' at $2 each.

Peterboro', Oct. 4, 1865.

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1765,..	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,.....	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry, and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d' Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors.

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank)

H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 13th, 1865. 50

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1866, the Peterborough Trains will run as follows:

MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at.....	9.55 a.m
Arrive at Peterboro at	12.15 p m
Leave Peterborough at.....	3.30 p.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....	5.55 p.m.

B. R. KIMBALL, *Superintendent.*

Peterboro', March 1, 1866. 10-tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day).....	9.17 a.m.
Mixed.....	6.00 p.m.
Express (night).....	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed.....	2 40 p.m.
Express (day)	9 53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	2.35
Burlington Junction.....		
Waterdown.....	7.	
Wellington Square.....	7.	3.49
Bronte.....		3.57
Oakville.....	8.39	4.07
Port Credit.....	9.04	4.25
Mimico.....	9.08	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.35	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart.	1.30	7.45
Mimico.....	1.55	8.10
Port Credit.....	2.18	8.36
Oakville.....	2.46	9.05
Bronte.....	3.26	9.17
Wellington Square.....	3.42	9.37
Waterdown.....		9.47
Burlington Junction.....		
HAMILTON.....	5.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.05 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p m

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD, General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 23

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro'.....12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'.....3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene.....5.30 p. m.
April 17th 1863 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2 30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

METROPOLITAN

SALOON.

THE proprietor of the METROPOLITAN SALOON and RESTAURANT, under No. 1 and 2, Market Block, begs to announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he is prepared to serve all who may favor him with a call with everything in the line of Liquors, and Eatables in season.

Free Lunch every day from 10 to 11 a.m.

J. Y. ELLAS, *Proprietor.*

Peterboro', Jan. 17th, 1866. 3

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro,' July 20, 1865. 30

Poetry.

(For the Examiner.)

RESIST THE DEVIL.

It's fair I ken, yet what the matter,
Auld horney lad, I doot ye flatter;
If I submit ye wad sune shatter
My peace o' mind;
Deave me nae mair wi' your fair clatter,
Get ye behind.

It wad be sweet, I dinna doot ye,
To taste the fruit ye lay before me;
It wad set neebors in my breastle
At ance tae fecht;
Sae tak' awa' your pretty posie
Out o' ma' sicht.

I winna do't, tae there's an end o't,
If I wad yield I wad repent o't,
Gae some where else an' try tae vend it;
But woe tae him
That buys your ware an' do's na tent it,
He's sure tae sin.

Auld Clootie—cock your lugs an' leuk,
See, here's ma shield, I fand it i' The Beuk,
The vera sicht o' 't's like tae mak' ye peuk,
I ken fu' weel;
Sae dauner aff tae your hot neuk,
Or then ye'll reel.

In crookie den ye should be keepit,
Hy Gcd's comman' ye'll yet be stekit,
Just for a wee ye may be glaikit,
Ye tousie tyke;
An' in oor lugs try mak' a risket
Just like a byke.

See there "he's gone as sure's a gun,"
As quick as sparks flv up the lum,
Or beams o' licht fa' free the sun,
Wi' changin' hues;
While through ma lug his elritch croon,
Gaes wi' a whis.

Noo, ye wha fecht wi' weapon's guid,
Don't turn your back though smeared wi' bluid,
Pu' doon the pride o' him that's proud,
'Cause he's a rebel;
Tak' ma advice, ye'll find it guid,
Resist the Devil.

SCOTIA.

Norwood, March, 1866.

Literature.

A WORD IN SEASON.

Among his brethren, Abraham Farfel was considered a 'Godly man,'—That was, in fact, the appellative with which many of his church associates distinguished him. In prayer meetings his strong fervors were electric, moving all hearts as by a kind of spiritual magnetism. In class meetings, his stories of conflict with Satan, and triumphs over the enemy of souls, were listened to with the deepest interest, and lessons of hope and encouragement taken therefrom by humble-minded followers of Him who walked amid temptations without a faltering footstep. His 'leader' had no words of warning for Abraham Farfel. The burden of his weekly counsel was mainly in this wise:—

'Go on, my brother, in the straight and narrow way your feet have entered. Fight on in the good fight of faith. Keep your armor whole, and let no rust-spot dim the brightness of your sword. How beautiful is the Christian's life; how noble the truly Christian man! Angels steal from their supern l heights to look upon them, while a divine admiration fills them with ineffable delight. A crown of glory awaits you, my brother. The heavenly mansions are prepared. Oh, walk onwards without a wavering step! Turn not to the right nor the left; but onwards, straight onwards in the way you have chosen; it is the narrow way to Heaven.'

So thought Abraham Farfel's class leader who met him only once a week, on Sunday mornings, at the class-room; and so thought nearly all of Abraham Farfel's brethren in the church, who only saw the pious side of his character.

In the world, however, that outside wilderness in which, according to the belief of some, no flowers of holy living can take root and grow, in the world, away from which so many religious people keep their religion, Abraham Farfel was seen and regarded in a different light. Few men were more eager to get gain, or clutched at gold with a more rigorous hand. He was shrewd, sharp, and exacting—claiming his own to the very uttermost farthing; and too often, we fear, getting a farthing that belonged to somebody else while rigidly bending on securing his own

Mr. Farfel was not religious through any love of Heaven—else had he sought for heavenly states of mind, which include unselfish neighborly love—but from a dreadful horror of the worm that never dieth, and the fire that is not quenched. And to 'escape the wrath of God,' he gave up his Sundays to excessive piety, that won for him a saintly reputation among his brethern And, in the blindness of his folly, he imagined that, for acts of devotion, and hypocritical semblances, he had acceptance with God. Poor, weak, self-deceiving human nature!

Mr. Farfel was the owner of a row of ten small houses, standing in a narrow, unventilated court. He had built them as an investment, which, if looked after, would pay handsomely. Very poor people were his tenants, and he had the rents collected monthly.—No regard whatever was paid to their health or comfort. He made no repairs that could be avoided. The rent was all he cared for

One day the collector called to make his monthly returns. Abraham Farfel run his eye over the list of settlements. He knew every house and every tenant.

'Ward has not paid.' And he pushed his spectacles away from his cold grey eyes, and contracted his hard forehead.

'Ward is sick,' said the collector.

'Sick, ha! How comes that?'

And he looked at the collector as if he were to blame in the case.

'Were you ever sick, Mr. Farfel?'

He had come so often into close contact with the man, that he understood him thoroughly.

'What has that to do with Ward?' was returned, a little impatiently.

'Nothing, perhaps. I thought the query might suggest the idea of a cause lying outside of the poor man's controle. But, as I said, he has been sick, and can't pay the month's rent.'

'Hum-m. Can't pay.' The small ripples on the surface of Mr. Farfel's outer life had subsided and all was smooth. He had betrayed himself a little; but the veil which had been pushed aside, was drawn back instantly.

'Well? what then? How much furniture is there in the house?'

The collector shook his head.

'Not six dollar's worth?' The brows which had been smooth, showed two or three deep wrinkles.

'Oh, yes; Ward's furniture is worth more than a month's rent.'

'All right, then.' Mr. Farfel's tone expressed relief and satisfaction. 'How soon does he expect to go to work again?'

'I'm afraid, poor fellow, that his working days are over,' said the collector, in a voice touched with sympathy.

'Then he'll not be able to pay up?'

'No, sir; there's little hope of that.'

'Hum-m-m. Well, it's a bad case for him. You're certain he has effects enough to cover the rent now due?'

'Yes.'

'Very well—I'm safe. But what ails the man?'

'He's been weakly for some time; and troubled, in spells, with a bad cough.—Three weeks ago he bled freely from the lungs, and since that time has not been able to get out. I think his days are numbered.'

'Hum-m-m. Well. He must go, of course, if he isn't able to pay the rent.—We can't have any lame ducks about, you know. Has he any friends? Or, must he look to the poor-house?'

'He has a son in Reading, I believe.'

'Oh. Well, he'd better get to him as quickly as possible. Did you give him notice to vacate the premises?'

'No.'

'Why not? If he can't meet the rent, he can't stay.

'A man, sick it may be unto death, Mr. Farfel, is entitled, I think, to some humane consideration. Ward has paid his rent, punctually, for two years; and now, he pleads inability, and asks some leniency, on account of severe illness.'

'Leniency? How? What? I don't get your drift. He doesn't want to pay his rent?'

Light had come into Mr. Farfel's mind.

'He can't pay it,' said the collector,

'He must pay it,' answered the landlord.

'Mr. Farfel,' the collector's voice dropped to a tone of persuasion, 'I think the case of Ward deserves your kindest consideration. He is very poor, and prostrate with a sickness that I fear will render him dependent on others during the short time he will remain on the earth. Suppose you forgive him the rent due.'

'Preposterous!' ejaculated Mr. Farfel. 'He has the means of paying a just debt; and let him pay it, like an honest man. He will sell his furniture before going to his son in Reading; and, in all fairness, he should pay me out of the proceeds. His wife and his son must take care of him. They're not worth much if they can't do that.'

'Then you won't forgive him the debt?'

'No sir. You must see to its collection. That would be a very bad precedent. Half my tenants in the court would be on the sick list within three months, and intercessors for a remission of their rent. No, sir. That way of doing busines is not in my line. I pay every man his due; I'm honest to the farthing; and I hold all men to the same equitable rule. I am just, sir; and consider it fairly my right to exact justice from others. Mr. Ward has no more claims on me for six dollars, than a thousand other other poor men, in the same condition, have. I'm not called upon to scatter my hard earned substance in this wild way.'

'The poor are in God's hands,' said the collector. His feelings were not only interested in the sick tenant, but a little excited towards the hard-hearted landlord, the quality of whose mind he knew too well; and he helps them by means of pitying human hearts, and ready human hands. No claim has been made on you in behalf of the thousand poor men of whom you speak; only this one, helpless and wounded, has God brought in your way. Do not be as the priest and Levite to him, but as the good Samaritan.'

'Excuse me, if you please,' said Mr. Farfel, drawing himself up in a half-offended way. 'I employ you as my collector, not my preacher. I flatter myself, sir, that I comprehend my duty to God.'

The collector bowed; and without another word on the subject, proceeded to make his returns. After he had paid over the various sums which he had received, and folded his large pocket-book, he was moving away, when Mr. Farfel said:

'You must see to getting that rent from Ward, who is to leave the house at once, so as to make room for a better tenant.—Mind, I hold you responsible.'

The collector turned back quickly, and confronted Mr. Farfel with a look of strong rebuke on his face, saying as he did so:

'You call yourself a Christian man, I believe?'

'Sir?' Mr. Farfel was insulted

'A Christian man, so far advanced on the heavenly journey, as to have forgotten the Lord's Prayer?'

'Sir, I cannot permit this! It is an outrage!'

'Good morning!' said the collector; and in a moment after Mr. Farfel sat alone. His mind was considerably disturbed, and it took some time for it to run clear; when it was clear, he found an uncomfortable state remaining. The last remark of his collector puzzled him; it was so strange. 'Forgotten the Lord's Prayer.' What did it mean? The sentence haunted him. It was a long time since he had offered that prayer among his daily petitions. Its terms were of too general a character to meet his states, wants, and aspirations; and for this reason he avoided its idle repetitions. But now he crossed over the words and sentences, in search of the meaning his admonisher had intended to convey.—On the petition, 'Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors!' his thought naturally lingered. To this he had no doubt, the collector referred. But its special application he could not see; and he was about pushing the subject from his mind, when his heart suddenly lost a stroke, and then throbbed on with jarring impulses. A new interpretation—at least for him—was suggested. 'As we forgive our debtors.' How do I forgive? This question unraded itself. 'For if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father in Heaven forgive your trespasses.' And this truth from the Divine Word, involving a law of spiritual life far above the reach of his low-soaring perceptions, warned him almost like a living voice.

'As we forgive our debtors!' How the meaning grew upon him! That prayer might be for a blessing, or a curse; dependent on the life and state of the petitioner.

'How do I forgive?'

Ah, now came the strife? And it was long and painful. Fear of the undying worm, and the unquenchable fire, which had so often haunted his imagination, and not a spirit of obedience, helped him in the combat with selfish and worldly loves. Humanity was victorious; not a higher and purified humanity, but that lower image thereof, which acts in bondage and fear instead of from the sweet, tender, yearning impulses of an inflowing divine love.

The sick man's debt was remitted; if not from the heart forgiven. How much better if it had been forgiven; for, not though our acts have we acceptance of Heaven, but in the states from which they flow.—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

The two Belles, or the Choice of a Wife.

'Come in!' and Marian Hartly, the belle of an aristocratic circle, and the queen of a score or so of hearts, raised herself from her reclining posture on a velvet lounge in her dressing-room, to receive a hearty kiss from the lips of her dearest friend Ida Evens.

'Oh! I am so happy to see you this afternoon, Ida, I was feeling so lonesome, and so tired after the ball last night, that I could not make the exertion to dress fit to make my appearance down stairs. I don't see how you happen to look so fresh and bright,' and Marion glanced at the glowing lips and sparkling eyes of her friend.

'Perhaps the reason I don't feel so tired as you do, Marion, is that I left about twelve, several hours before you I presume.'

'Yes, indeed,' returned Marion; 'I would not be so foolish as to leave when the gaiety is at its very height. You missed a great deal of pleasure by leaving so early, Ida.'

'Perhaps so,' was the quiet reply; 'but if I had remained much longer, I would have been unfitted to rise in time for breakfast with papa, and I know he would not enjoy his coffee half as well if I did not pour it for him.'

'Well, you were always different from me, Ida. I don't believe I have breakfasted in any other room than this for the last two weeks. It is such a trouble to dress for breakfast when there is no one to admire me but papa and mama.'

'What were you reading, Marion?' and Ida picked up a book that had fallen from off the lounge.

'Oh, it is such a delightful book, so thrilling. It is called 'Broken Hearts,' or, 'The trial of Euphemia;' but of course you will not like it, for I remember you once told me you never read such books. I have been reading it all the afternoon. How have you been spending your time, Ida?'

'In various ways,' returned Ida. 'I have been practising a new piece of music.'

'Have you. What is it, anything pretty?'

'I like it very much; it is a sweet little song. Papa is so fond of hearing me play and sing in the evenings for him, that I devote quite a share of my time to music.'

Marion yawned and shrugged her pretty shoulders.

'That is just like you, Ida, if you were me you would find you had quite plenty to do to learn brilliant pieces, to perform at the most fashionable parties. But do you know, Ida, I think we will have a most delightful time at Mrs. Barton's ball, to-morrow evening. I hear that Mr. Readinson, the richest and most charming gentleman of the season, has just returned from a tour abroad, and is to be present, and, Ida, I intended to set my cap for him.'

Ida laughed a merry, joyous laugh.—'Why, Marion,' she exclaimed, 'it is scarce a week since you told me you were going to use all lawful endeavours to secure the affections of Mr. Fred, Rolfe. What has caused you to change so suddenly?'

'Oh! I am positive I should not like Mr. Rolfe, why, Ida, do you know the other evening, when I asked him how he liked a piece of music I just played and sang he actually had the audacity to tell me that, most likely he would have enjoyed it better if he had understood the words.'

Ida smiled. 'Not very complimentary certainly.'

'No, indeed, and when he asked me if I was fond of reading, and I told him the kind of books I read, he said he did not approve of such light reading for young ladies. I was so surprised at his assurance, that before I had time to reply we were interrupted, and so the conversation ended. I advise you to cultivate his acquaintance, Ida, for I verily believe he can outdo you in preaching against the frivolities of the present generation.'

The hours flew swiftly by, and it was almost dark when Ida Evens rose to go.

'I will see you to-morrow evening, I suppose, Ida,' said Marion, at parting; and, you just see if I don't walk straight into the affections and fortune of Mr. Readinson.'

Mrs. Barton's elegant rooms were, on the succeeding evening, filled with all the wit, beauty, and wealth of the city, to use her own words, her dear five hundred friends all present.

Conspicuous among the many fair forms that glided through the rooms was Marion Hartly. Dressed in the height of fashion and glittering with jewels, she presented a most striking appearance.

'How beautiful,' though Charlie Readinson. 'The owner of such a beautiful form and countenance fail to be the possessor of a mind equally as fair.'

And as he watched her graceful movements as she glided the dance, he thought how dignified she would look at the head of his establishment as Mrs. Charlie Readinson, and while he thus communed on the beauty of Marion, Fred Rolfe, the gentleman whom the fashionable had declared possessed of so much assurance and audacity, was chatting quite pleasantly with Ida Evans. He looked beneath the mere surface, and, instead of like Charlie Readinson, admiring the brilliant form and features, he, while he was not insensible to the beauty of his fair companion, was perhaps, more bewitched by the well stored mind, than by the glances of the dark eyes that in themselves were almost irresistible.

And as days ripened into weeks, and weeks, into months, so the friendship of Mr. Readinson and Marion, and that of Fred. Rolfe for Ida deepened into love, and, when the city was again in the height of its gaiety, there were busy preparations going on for the two weddings.

At Marion's urgent request both the ceremonies were to take place at her home, and, accordingly, we find both Ida and her standing, surrounded by their bridesmaids, in the same room where we first made their acquaintance dressed in most gorgeous attire awaiting the arrival of the guests.

'The ceremony will commence in twenty minutes,' who having assured herself that everything was in proper order, hastily entered the dressing-room for a minute.

'Just enough time for another survey of myself,' exclaimed Marion, as she gazed proudly at the beautiful image reflected in her mirror.

'In fifteen minutes,' murmured Ida, and slipping noiselessly from the gay crowd, she entered a small vacant room, and dropping on her knees, prayed earnestly that she might be enabled to discharge the new duties that she was about to take upon herself, and that she might walk right in the path that she was on the eve of entering.

And with such different feelings in their minds the two maidens approached the altar; and with just such different feelings did they enter upon their new lives.

Mr. Readinson had loved for the beautiful exterior, the glittering surface, while Mr. Rolfe had chosen one whom he thought possessed not only the ability to shine in the hall-room, but to make happy by her bright smile the home fire-side. We shall see who made the better choice.

* * * * * * * * * *

Two years have passed, and now let us again look in upon our friends. It is in the home where taste and wealth have done everything to make it happy, that we find Mr. Readinson. Seated in his library, his feet on the fender, and a cigar between his teeth he lazily watched the wreaths of smoke that half enveloped him.

'How shockingly lonesome it is,' he murmurs; 'people pity bachelors, and say how lonesome they must be, but for my part, I never spent half the dull evenings before my marriage that I have since. I do wonder if that party will end to-night and Marion ever get home,' he continued half aloud. 'But then I need not care for she is always so fatigued after a party that she has nothing to say until she wants to be escorted to another, I wish she thought less of ball-rooms and more of home;' and tired of his solitary vigil, Mr. Readinson betook himself off to his club, where he was obliged to find the enjoyment that he sought in vain for at home; and from which he did not return till after mid-night.

And what of Mr. Rolfe and the fair Ida? The drawing-rooms at their home are used for comfort, as well as for the accommodation of guests, and the same evening that Marion Readinson chases with flying feet the midnight hours away, while her husband wanders restlessly about the club rooms, her friend Ida and her husband, are enjoying a pleasant evening by themselves. A bright fire is burning in the grate in the back parlour, the gas sheds a soft light over the rich carpet and costly furniture, and Fred Rolfe in dressing gown and slippers, the production of the dainty little fingers of his Ida, leans comfortably back in a large easy chair in his hand is a book from which he has been reading aloud; and as he pauses to cut a leaf with his penknife, his eye rests lovingly on Ida, the same Ida, only if possible more loving than ever. A peaceful, happy look plays over her countenance as she listens to the voice of her husband. She is busily engaged at a piece of crotchet work, a smoking cap for Fred. Her joy and happiness are all centered in her own home and at her husbands fireside. True, they like the society of their friends and are not so selfish as to exclude themselves from all company, but their chief delight is in each others' society, and in the endeavor to promote each others' happiness.

And now, reader, whom do you think of the two made the wiser choice.

When the Highgate omnibus conductor called out "All full inside!" Lamb, who was half asleep in his corner, woke up to stammer out, "*Well I can't answer for the other gentleman*, but that last piece of pudding at Mrs. Gilman's did the business for me."

The name of Roger having been written on a sack, by some chance the last letter was concealed, when a person read it Roge (Rogue.) "How can that be?" retorted a bystander 'True.' replied the other, 'it wants u (you) in it."

"Whether women be handsome or not," observe Bion, repeated one of the seven sages, "does not signify: if they are ugly, they turn one's stomach; if they are lovely they turn one's head."

Spagnoletti, when speaking of his first viola player, declared that, both as a man and musician, he was most praise-worthy; as a man, for the tenor of his conduct—as a musician, for the conduct of his tenor.

"I hold it to be a fact," says Pascal, "that it all persons knew what they said of each other there would not be four friends in the world."

PHILOSOPHIC SLEEP.—We read that a physician of Magdeburg, who had just died prematurely at the age of 109, has left it on record in his will his longevity was due to his having slept with his head to the N. and his heels to the S., so that the magnetic current passed through him, and increased his vitality.—There is no reason why every body who wants to be 109, should not try the means thus recommended, though we see chances of much compensatory irritation in the room that Metropolitan and other masters of families will make about the disarrangement of bed-room furniture.—The idea of sticking a bed across a room, because the south in its present position stands E. and W. will, under a proper despotism, be simply impossible. But supposing the plan to be adopted, it will be necessary to put one's pocket compass by the bed-side as a companion to one's watch.—Then, again, are we to sleep by the true true north or the magnetic north? This question would have occurred to Mr. Stanley's father, when on the subject of dangerous. In a sleeping husband to be aroused by a shrill warning. "Now, Mr Candle, there you lie snoring at the N. N. W., and to-morrow you will want the doctor; but don't think I'm going to send for him, to have his orders laughed at." It will be touching to behold the waitress, when at the couch where infant Beauty sleeps. Her pensive watch (and company), the silent mother keeps. "Sidney, dear, do not roll round to the West in that manner! have I not promised to take you to see Chang, if you'll easily sleep N and S." And the mode of solution will be improved. 'Why Bricks, my boy, how well you look!—Where did you buy your compass, I think certification, for I get the awfullest nightmares!" The word of command will no longer be "Go to bed," but "Come, turn to box and compass, young-folks." How far an iron bedstead, like an iron ship, may effect the needle, will also have to be considered.—Punch.

Once in a church, a young man who carried the collecting plate, before starting to collect, put his hand in his pocket as usual, and put a shilling, as he supposed on the plate, and then passed it round among the congregation, which numbered many young and and pretty girls. The girls, as they looked at the plate, were astonished and amazed; and the young man taking a glance at the plate, found that, instead of a shilling, he had put a conversation lozenge in the plate, with the words. "Will you marry me?" in red letters staring everybody in the face. None of the young ladies, however, closed with the offer,

A JOKE ON THE FENIANS.—In Detroit the other day a Fenian placard was issued which wound up with the usual "God save the Green." Some parties, with an eye to the truth, pasted the word "horns" after the green, thus making it read "God save the Greenhorns!" It is not less to say that the Fenians were exceedingly wrathy, and the last heard of them, they were offering $5 reward (in bonds we suppose) for the name of the joker.

A club is being formed in Paris called 'The Club Silence." The rules are that not a word is to be spoken in the club by members or attendants. Eating, drinking, smoking and reading will be allowed, but nothing else. The attendants are to receive written orders only.

A young woman in Calais, France, has recently been relieved by disgorging from her stomach a living lizard six inches long, which had troubled her for four years. The critter was quite lively, and bit the sides of the bowl and ran about until it was killed by the attendants.

Statistics show that the wheat crop of the British Isles is twice as large per acre as it was in 1800, while the wheat crop of so much of the States, as was then under cultivation, is but half as much as it was 60 years ago.

There is a man out West who has moved so often, that whenever a covered waggon comes near his house, his chickens all march up and fall on their backs, and cross their legs, ready to be tied and carried to the next stopping-place.

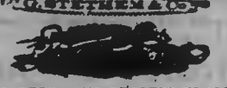
The following advertisements appeared in the Syracuse Courier, recently.—Manure—wanted, stable manure. Any person having from five to fifty loads to dispose of, will please send word or drop it through the Post Office.

THE VALUE OF NONSENSE.—Artemus Ward has cleared $50,000 by his books and lectures. His nonsense has availed him more, pecuniarily, than the literary talents of any American except Washington Irving.

"Ah!" said a conceited young person, "I have this afternoon been preaching to a congregation of asses." "Then that was the reason why you called them beloved, *brethren*," replied a strong-minded lady.

TERRIBLE DEATH.—An unfortunate inebriate, Joe Balston, after having spent all his cash in the groggeries of Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., was thrust out to find his way home the best way he could.—Failing to find the brige across the Moshannon, he boldly dashed into the creek to wade it, but ere he had proceeded two-thirds across, his limbs refused to perform their office. He grasped a bough of an over-hanging tree unable to advance further, and soon the fast congealing water cemented close about him a tomb of ice, which stretched from shore to shore. Two days after the he was found standing there rigid as an icicle, his knees imbedded in a sheet of the frozen element seven inches thick, his body sustained a little forward hands clutching the bough, eyes astare, and despair pictured on his features.

It is rumored in England that Princess of Schelesewig-Holstein, will be elevated to the English peerage, under the title of the Duke of Kendal, and reside permanently in England. This intended step is in accordance with the understood wishes of the Queen, who naturally desires that at least one of her grown up daughters should remain with her.



IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ALL kinds of

Heavy & Shelf Hardware

Paints, Oils, Glass, Rope and Cordage, Heating and Fishing Tackle, Shoemakers' Findings, &c.

George Street, Peterborough.

Peterborough, March 7, 1866. 10-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Court of Revision—W. McKelvey.
Notice—W. McKelvey.
Notice—W. Lesson.
Public Notice—George Read.
Music Books—Graham & Stratton.
Trimmed School Manual—Graham & Stratton.
The Weekly Post—C. E. Stewart & Co.
Tablets, &c.—Wm. Mercer & Bros.
Sabbath Schools—Graham & Stratton.
Pictures—Graham & Stratton.
School Books—Graham & Stratton.
Minute Book—James Howden.
Sleeping and Summer Goods—F. Lemay.
Adjourned Sessions—U. A. Weller.
Peterborough Grammar and Union School—John King, A. M.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1866.

THE EXCITEMENT OVER.

The uneasiness consequent on the rumors of invasion has in great part died out, and just now there is a reasonable calm. The Volunteers who went to the front have nothing to do but perfect themselves in their exercise. If we may judge from the tone of the press both in the United States and Canada the excitement is dying out everywhere except in Ireland. It is now hinted that some American papers especially one or two in New York city were doing the puffing and blowing of the Brotherhood for the proceeds of a few Irish Bonds, but that these do not sell so readily and the needful being short the steam is at low pressure. One thing is certain, there is less blowing than usual.

Some are of the opinion that the ready response of the volunteers and their appearance on the Frontier damped the ardour of the F. B., but that as soon as a false sense of security is brought about, at a moment least expected they will make a dash. It is argued that the enterprize could not yet be given up, without casting odium upon the leaders, and that rather than that, they will wait awhile, then make a feint that may induce the interference of the authorities of the United States which will afford a sufficient pretext for dropping the matter as impracticable; such interference would also afford an excuse for delay, in the meantime the money collected from the dupes of Fenianism would be spent, and how shall the Emerald Isle be liberated without money?

However, some more prophetic than other mortals, think the danger is not yet passed. The cost of the present excitement may deter ministers from continuing the gallant volunteers at the front longer than absolutely required. Already some companies have been allowed to return to their regular avocations. Captain Kennedy received orders on Tuesday to dismiss the men from duty, till further orders at least.

The people, however, are not yet tired of military display. In Port Hope our gallant fellows have been *feted* and admired. Not a voice has been raised against government for their action in calling out so many men, although the daily cost cannot be far from $20,000 a day. Canadians show a willingness to bear their portion of self protection, and our hopes are that this display of readiness will prove a warning to marauders to keep away from our borders.

The following from the Hamilton *Spectator* affords an example of Canadian patriotism:—

"When the American flag was fired upon at Fort Sumter, an act which ought to have roused the patriotism of the people, the President called for 75,000 men for ninety days; and he had to promise a hundred dollars bounty and a hundred acres of land to each, in order to secure their services, and even then it was nearly two months before they were in the field. That was the effort of twenty millions of people; and the offer of one hundred and eighty thousand, from among a population of three millions, without the prospect or the promise of bounty in any shape, within eight days after sounding the alarm, affords a contrast of which Canadians may well feel proud.

THE DRILL SHED.

In our last we referred to a meeting that was held for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to get a Drill Shed. Although we have had, we may say, three Volunteer Companies—as Ashburnham is almost a part of the Town—yet they have not had a proper place to drill in, being compelled to use small rooms, and other places, as they could be obtained. The County Council heretofore, with commendable liberality, agreed to aid in the work of erecting a suitable building, and that body, we believe, is as willing as ever to do something, provided the Town will come forward with a liberal grant towards it. At the last Council meeting a committee was appointed to consider the matter, and report as to what amount could be granted to such an object; also to find what the County Council will be likely to do, and whether the government will aid the undertaking. The costs are set down at $2,000 to $3,000; for this, it is believed, a good substantial building, of such dimensions as would suit the proposed object, namely, a drill shed large enough to permit the manœuvring of four or five companies, and also be a suitable place for Agricultural exhibitions, and other large meetings. One thing is certain, if a shed is about to be erected it is as well to make it large enough at once. The extra cost will not be very material, and it ought to be constructed so as to be commodious and durable, and be suitable for more purposes than one. We do not propose to become a military people altogether. We trust after the present fuss that our Volunteers will return to peaceful and industrious habits. Yet we can scarcely hope to be exempt from military training in order to be ready for any emergency. But apart from all these considerations a large shed is required for exhibitions, concerts and large meetings, and we consider the present an opportune moment for obtaining it.

THE SITE.

The trouble will be a suitable site. The majority of those we have spoken to, speak of the old burying ground as suitable. The ground is level and not materially out of the way. An act of Parliament, however, will be required before it can be used for the purpose, but this will not be difficult to obtain. The question will arise, however, as to what body should have control of the ground—the Town Council or the County Council; We refrain just now to advocate which body should have the control; the Town Councils will be able to settle that themselves. But immediate action should be taken if we are to have a shed this year.—For this purpose we think it would be advisable for the Committee already appointed to open communication with the Warden so that application may be made at the approaching session of Parliament for an act to vest the property in some one of these bodies. We trust the Committee appointed by the Town Council will at once set to work.

ORNAMENT THE GROUNDS.

This one Stipulation, however, should be made, that which ever body gets the control of the grounds should be compelled to lay out and ornament them, so as to make the place a public promenade where our citizens could withdraw for an hour, and where flowers, shrubs and flowing fountains might be so arranged as to render the place attractive and delightful. Surely the citizens of our Noble Town can afford a pleasant retreat from Carping cares for an hour now and then during our summer evenings.

THE LATE COLONEL CRAWFORD.

We were unable last week, owing to the lateness of receiving the intelligence of this gentleman's demise, to do more than merely notice his death and age. We have since been supplied with some particulars respecting his history, which we cheerfully communicate. Born during the struggle for American Independence, and living in the stirring times of the Irish rebellion, and during the tragic events of the first Napoleon, he readily assumed his share of duty incumbent upon every loyal subject. In 1829 he emigrated with his family to this country from the county of Down, Ireland. He resided a short time in Lachine, subsequently made his way to Cobourg, and from there in 1830 to Peterborough. He bought land and settled in the Township of Douro, about seven miles above here, where he erected a sawmill, the first erected in the Township. Here he encountered some of the privations and trials incident to backwoods life. Some time after he purchased land in the Township of Smith, and lived on it till he removed into Town in 1848. In 1849, under the Baldwin-LaFontaine Government, he was appointed Crown Land Agent. This office he held for 10 or 11 years, until it was removed to the back country. During the whole period of his incumbency of this office we never heard a whisper of a charge of corruption or maladministration against him. His official, as well as his private character, was conspicuous for strict honesty, and unflinching integrity. In his intercourse with the public he was marked for urbane and gentlemanly conduct towards all. On the occasion of his leaving Ireland his neighbours and friends presented him with an address, accompanied with a very handsome and valuable tea service, as a mark of the high esteem in which they held him for his kind, gentlemanly, and uniform upright department. As a parent he was kind, indulgent and affectionate—as a friend grateful, generous and trustworthy—and as a man, upright, honest and guileless. He earned for himself as he richly deserved, the appellation of "An honest man." Peace be to his memory.

A FALSE REPORT.

It is rarely necessary for us to occupy our space in vindicating our own character from any aspersion, but more especially from the aspersion of doing any thing that has the appearance of disloyalty. We are not behind any of our fellow countrymen in our devotion to the crown of Britain, and to our country's cause. But inasmuch as we have been asked to give a reason for the removal of one of our hands, just at the time that the volunteers were called out, and as the removal was attributed to our turning him off because he went to drill, we deem it due to ourselves to say that the whole report is without foundation. On the morning the telegram came ordering the volunteers to be ready at 24 hours notice, one of our hands immediately stopped work and at once demanded a settlement. We remonstrated and advised him to work until further orders would necessitate the step he was taking, to which he answered that 24 hours were few enough to settle his business, and it was with flattery we got him to work off the paper, or the last part of it. He again demanded a settlement, which was complied with, when he put on his coat and left. Shortly after we engaged another hand in his place. When he came to his senses next morning he desired to go to work again, but we had a man in his place—and because of this he reported we had dismissed him for going to drill. The public will thus see the grounds for the report. The facts being that he demanded a settlement, and the balance due him, and left work of his own accord—and in a great degree contrary to our wishes, as our business demanded the presence of at least our usual number of workmen. We give the above facts in order to set ourselves right with the public, although the groundless reports of an unprincipled fellow-mortal could do us no real injury, but certainly would not make us less loyal or more patriotic than we have heretofore been.

We had determined to give ourselves or our readers no trouble about the report, but being interrogated by several parties we trust this will not be considered out of place.

Calumny Corrected.

It will be remembered by our readers that a few weeks ago we gave an extract from the Montreal *Witness*, but emanating from the *Le Canada*, in reference to some alleged ill treatment of a Catholic at Bobcaygeon. The Lindsay *Post* informs its readers that the Catholic referred to, whose name is Powers, and who lives in the neighborhood of Lindsay, where Mr. Boyd of Bobcaygeon aided him in obtaining a farm as we are informed, called on him (Ed. *Post*) and requested him to say that he parted with Mr. Boyd on the best of terms; that during the period he was with him, extending over a period of several years, his country or creed did not militate against his comfort or interest, and that the people of Bobcaygeon never treated him otherwise than in a kindly and neighborly manner—nor has any one heard of such a thing. Thus the matter is set at rest by the party said to be ill-used. As we before remarked the whole affair was a falsehood, concocted by some unprincipled fellow who thought thereby to bring disgrace on a gentleman of honor and integrity, but especially for the purpose of representing protestantism in the worst light. Every friend of his country, and of religious freedom, should frown down such disgraceful attempts to array creed against creed, and thus destroy the harmony that otherwise might exist among differing sects.

Butter Boat.

Our butchers have been catering for the public and have been successful as far as sale is concerned.

Yesterday, John Walton, Esq., of Smith, took to our cattle market fifty animals—beeves, sheep and, two heifers—that will compare favorably with anything in the province. Mr. Walton has long been noted for fine animals, but for size and quality combined these were believed to surpass anything ever offered in our market. The four animals were purchased by LePlante and Winch; one of them weighed 1500 lbs., and unitedly the four weighed 5600 lbs.

Mr. Jas. Howden, Butcher, has, of his own feeding, four animals of superior quality, and whose weights unitedly exceed those fed by Mr. Walton, by eleven pounds. Their weights are: 1st. Four year old heifer, 1,171 lbs.; 2d. Five year old steer, 1,560 lbs.; 3rd. Four year old steer, 1,440 lbs.; 4th. Aged beast, 1,520 lbs. Total, 5,611 lbs.

Mr. Heather, another of our butchers, has a beef that weighs 1,600 lbs., a little over the weight of any of the above. Mr. Heather has also provided a number of fat sheep, fed by Adam Hall, Esq., of Smith, and of fine quality. It will thus be seen that 12,611 lbs. of meat, besides large quantities of mutton, have been provided for the Easter market, and if after the abstinence of Lent, we do not get satiated, it will be our own, not the fault of our enterprising butchers.

Storm and the Fenian Myth.

During the thunder storm of last Tuesday night, one of the "sons of toil," residing in an adjacent township, fatigued by the labors of the day, and with a conscience void of offence, retired to rest a little after ten o'clock, but was soon afterwards awakened by an unusually loud peal which shook the place, and jumping up exclaimed—the Fenians!! the Fenians!! In a moment he conjured his excited imagination all the horrors of an invasion, and thought the house was surrounded by ruthless hordes of the marauders. Although he soon became conscious of his mistake, yet so deep were the impressions, that he was unable to get reconciled with morpheus during the remainder of the night, and up to a late date shows unmistakeable signs of excited feeling.

Oil! Oil!

A meeting has been held at Sheriff's Corners for the purpose of forming a company to prospect for oil, and at the meeting it was agreed to organize a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of boring a test well in the neighbourhood of the Hunter farm. Prospects of a company being formed are good.

The Lecture To-Night.

I. O'Beirne, Esq., Local Superintendent for the Town, will deliver the customary Annual Lecture in the school building this evening. Subject:—"Hints to Parents, Teacher and Pupils." The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock p. m. We hope there will be a good audience.

Gold.

The price of gold in New York has been steadily declining; it is now 125½. It is beginning to be generally feared that a collapse is at hand. There is a general depression of business, real estate is going down, rents are becoming fabulous, and the greatest apprehensions are current that a panic is near.

Temperance.

We are requested to state that there will be a public meeting in the Templars Hall, Scott's Block, on next Thursday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, p. m. Rev Mr. Scott, of Keene and others are expected to be present and address the meeting. The Good Templars extend an invitation to all.

Literary Club.

This evening the officers for the ensuing year will be nominated. A full attendance of the members is desirable. Meeting at the usual hour.

Dr. Kingsid, we are glad to learn, has been appointed by the Government Surgeon of this Post. Volunteers will now have a Surgeon of their own to attend to their wants. The Doctor's duties extend to all Volunteers under arms here.

CORRECTION.—In our last Report of Town Council proceedings, we made an error in copying from the minutes the name of Mrs. Finley instead of Mrs. Hurley, as it should have been. We have made the correction as soon as we discovered the error.

DEPOSITS IN CANADIAN BANKS.—The *Trade Review* says that the deposits in our banks have been for some time steadily increasing, and that they now amount to more than the capital of the whole banking system. These deposits are partly from the South American States placed here on the breaking out of the war, and not yet drawn, and they amount from two to four millions. The settlers who have saved money and deposited it have now in the banks, according to the same authority, thirty millions. Capitalists, also, have large sums in the banks to be invested. The permanent deposits amount to twelve millions.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, the organ of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, thus speaks of the Fenian movement: "It is time for our fellow-citizens to understand that while such silly coalitions and extravagant threats as have heretofore distinguished the Fenian movement, can only be regarded with amusement, or contempt, they will not be permitted to disturb the honorable relations of this Government with its neighbors by violations of neutrality, the only result of which would be to make that infamous which is now ridiculous."

The Perth *Standard* says that a volunteer, named Tucker, of Captain Poole's Company, Carleton Place, refused to obey orders, recently. He was arrested by order of the Brigade Major; and has been sent to Montreal, there to be tried by a Court-Martial. A few month's confinement, and a few dozen well laid on, will perhaps change the young Finnegan's ideas of military discipline.

BELLEVILLE COUNTERFEITERS.—The trial of these noted characters has lately taken place. Rayaard Quackenbush, one of the party, died in Jail the day before the trial of his confederates. Of the others, one has been sent to Penitentiary for 3 years, the other two for 2 years. The gang had existed for over 30 years.

THE COST OF THE UNION AT ANY TERMS.—It is stated officially that 70,000 men are employed in keeping the South in subjection.

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, March 26th, 1866.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—His worship the Mayor, and Messrs Burnham, Ewing, Stevenson, Toole, Wrighton, Hamilton, Millar, Ormond, Doherty, Chamberlain and Wilson.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication from the County Clerk to the Town Clerk was read, informing him that the Commissioner of Crown Lands had required the $3000 promised by the Council and Town of Peterborough to be deposited in the Bank, and further that no more work should be done till the said sum was so deposited. The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

Petitions from John Wilson and Benjamin Reynolds were read, asking the Council to allow them to sell liquors, as they had no other way of obtaining a livelihood.

The Committee on Fire stated that they were not ready to report, as they have it in contemplation to introduce a By-law to remedy the evil complained of.

The Committee appointed to Superintend the letting of the Market Tolls, reported that they had given them to James Henry, his offer, ($342,) being the highest.

A report from the Committee on Charities was read, recommending the appropriation of $100 to the ladies of the Protestant Home, with the understanding that further appropriations by the Committee for the present should cease, considering it necessary for the managers of the Home to care for all classes of the community without distinction as to religion. The report was received.

A report from the License Committee was received, stating that all licenses allowed by statute had been granted; but also stating that if—when the Assessors make their returns—another license can be granted they recommend that it be done.

An account for wood for charitable purposes was presented and ordered to be paid.

Mr. Ewing introduced a health By-law, which passed all the readings.

On motion of Mr. Toole, Messrs. Chamberlain, Hamilton, Doherty, and the Mayor, were appointed a special Committe to see what sum can be appropiated to building a Drill Shed, jointly with the County Council, and also to ascertain whether the government will contribute jointly with the above Councils.

A petition from Wm. G. Greer was read, stating that he had taken the premises of George McCombs and had requisite accomodation for a tavern, was ready to comply with all necessary conditions and praying for a license to keep a tavern.

A communication from William Croft was also read, informing the Council that he had paid $50 last year for a license which he never received, and asking that the above be paid him back.

A petition from John Douglass was also read, complaining that the shanty of Mrs. Plunket was on the street adjoining a lot of his on Murray Street, upon which he was going to build, and praying the Council would order the shanty to be removed.

The matter was referred to Committee on Streets and Bridges.

On motion of Mr. Toole, the chief Constable was ordered to construct a sidewalk on the west side of George Street between Mr. Stevenson's store and Mr. William's.

Mr Stevenson moved that the petition of J. Wilson and Benjamin Reynolds be referred to the License committee, with a view to ascertain if any relief can be granted to the Petitions.

Mr. Toole moved in amendment that Messrs. Chamberlain, Hamilton, Stevenson, and Doherty, be a committee to whom the petitions of Reynolds and Wilson should be referred.

The amendment was lost.

The original motion was also lost.

Several petitions were allowed to remain on the table.

The Council adjourned for two weeks.

By request of the friends of the deceased referred to in the annexed letter, we publish it, in order to remove certain rumors that have been afloat of Fenians having had something to do with the death of the unfortunate man. The letter clears the whole matter:

CHERRY TREE, Venango Co, Penn., March 17th, 1866.

MR. JOHN G. WIER,—

DEAR SIR:—By request of Mrs James Wier we take this opportunity to narrate the dreadful accident of the 17th. Jas. Wier left his dwelling and went to the steam mill run by him and his partner John F. Alcorn. A few minutes after we arrived at said mill, just in time to witness the most dreadful scene. We had just commenced to saw when the boiler exploded, and in one instant Jas. Wier was numbered with the dead. At half past twelve o'clock the boiler bursted, and Wier was blown against the side of the mill and scalded badly; both of his legs were broken and his thumb and fore-finger of one hand blown off. He never uttered a word—his death was instant. We ran to him as soon as possible but could be of no use, as he breathed but two or three times after we reached him. No cause can be given for the accident, as the steam was not as heavy as it had been many a time before. His body was taken to the house and properly cared for, and all the respect paid to his family that could have been had they been at home and among his friends. Mr. Wier's partner was absent from the mill and escaped the horrible accident. The engineer was also killed, and one other man badly scalded. Mr. Wier was well respected by his neighbors, and loved by his hands. We remain,

Very truly yours,
JAS. MCCURDY, Head Sawyer,
A. W. ALCORN, Assistant.

P. S.—Mr. Wier was in good health and spirits, and stood beside me and told me he thought we would have a good afternoon's run I told him I thought we would. Those were the last words he ever uttered, and in one minute he was in eternity. JAS. MCCURDY.

(For the Examiner.)

The examination of School Section No. 1 in the Township of North Monaghan, taught by Miss Greenlow, came off on Friday, the 16th instant. There was a goodly number of parents of the pupils, and visitors present, who appeared to take a deep interest in the school and in the proceedings generally. The scholars were examined in reading, writing, English grammar, geography, English history and arithmetic by the teacher. In reading the pupils exhibited marked proficiency considering the very short time Miss Greenlow has been in the section, and the answering, spelling and definitions given by them showed that great care had been taken in their training. The writings were arranged so that a copy of last quarter's penmanship was pasted to a copy of the quarter now ending, and the parents and friends were enabled to obtain, at a glance, an idea of the progress of each pupil. The geography class which has been commenced since January, with the exception of a few pupils, acquitted itself well, the training being evidently intellectual. The solutions in arithmetic were given on the blackboard, the questions being proposed by the teacher, and also by Mr. Stratton, who shortly assumes the duty of Local Superintendent for North Monaghan, &c., and the results were readily and correctly obtained. At the close of these exercises several of the pupils read short compositions, which were creditable to them, as all the children were very young.

Those present expressed themselves highly gratified with the state of the School, and the progress that had been made by the pupils, considering that for the short period the teacher has been over the School, the results are most satisfactory. Several parents expressed their high appreciation of Miss Greenlow's labors, and, on motion of Geo. Tully, Esq., unanimously voted a recess of two days, to be taken whenever it would best suit the teacher's convenience. I may also add the School (45 in attendance) was most orderly during the whole day, the pupils delighting in adding to the general harmony by their quiet and orderly conduct.

A PARENT.

North Monaghan, March 27th, 1866.

THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

The Fenian excitement has demonstrated that Canada is abundantly supplied with good fighting material, and the response to the recent call for volunteers, shows that it comes forward with the most creditable alacrity to the public defence. The great uprising in the North to put down rebellion, was not more hearty and enthusiastic than the rush to arms in the Provinces. To say these volunteers would not give a good account of themselves, if occasion presented or required, would be to deny the bravery of the Anglo-Saxon race. During our own troubles the Canadians crossed the border to join our army, and they fought the foe as well as the best. During all the alarms and excitement which have recently occurred on the frontier, we have not heard of a single instance of cowardice among the volunteers. To all intents and purposes, the alarm at Prescott on Friday, 16th, was as much a test of courage as could have been instituted by the actual presence of the enemy; yet the men in an incredibly short space of time were assembled at the rendezvous, formed in a line and ready to meet and repel the foe. The consternation among the populace, and the shrieks of women and children, had no effect upon them. In this connection we will say, though we may not be credited with sincerity, that this display of courage by the Canadian volunteers affords us the greatest satisfaction and pleasure, for we have always contended that courage and manly qualities were not confined to a particular portion of the human race, but that liberty, intelligence, free institutions and discipline will make good soldiers anywhere. Canada need have no fears with such defenders.—*Ogdensburgh Journal.*

PRICES IN ENGLAND IN 1865.—Wheat in advancing. It was 38s. 5d. a quarter in the last three months of 1864, and 44s. 10d. a quarter in the last three months of 1865. Beef by the carcase, in London, was on an average 5¾d. per pound; about ½d. below the price of the corresponding season of 1864, and a half-penny per pound dearer than it was in the autumn of 1863. The mean of the quoted prices of beef ranged from 4¾d. to 7d. a pound; mutton from 5½d. to 8¼d. in three months. The average price of mutton in the last three autumns was 6d., 6¼d. and 6¾d. a pound. The rise in the price of beef was 10 per cent., of mutton 15 per cent. in two years. The best potatoes sold at from 3s. to 4s. 6d. per 112 pounds, and were much lower than in 1854.

APPREHENSIONS OF THE YELLOW FEVER IN THE UNITED STATES.—Dr. Thomas Sims, late Surgeon of Volunteers and former Medical Director of the Third Army corps, has been appointed Special Health Officer for the States of South Carolina and Georgia, on the recommendation of General Sickles, and starts for Charleston on Saturday, with full powers to call upon all military and naval authorities for necessary co-operation or assistance. His hurried departure gives color to the rumors of yellow fever at Key West, which were discredited because it had never been known to appear so early in any former season. The closest observers among medical men unite in predicting its early appearance this year, and even now its ravages may have commenced.

A truly loyal Resolution was passed on Monday night by the St. Patrick's Society of Kingston, to which we refer our readers. It is so much the interest of the Irish Roman Catholics of Canada to support the Government, that the utmost reliance may be placed upon their fealty at the present moment. The 'argumentum ad hominem,' is after all the touchstone of man's loyalty. Governed as they are, the Queen has not in all her vast Dominions more loyal subjects than her Irish Roman Catholic Subjects in Canada.—*British Whig.*

THE AWARDS.—The Arbitrators between the Government and the Public Buildings' contractors, have awarded the sum of $200,000 as the balance due to Jones, Haycock & Co. It will be recollected that the commission appointed by Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Government made it out that this firm had overdrawn its account to the extent of $60,000. There is a wide difference between the two awards.

THE CHOLERA AT MOBILE.—*Advices* from Montgomery, Alabama, dated on the 16th inst., have been received in Washington, by Dr. C. W. Homer, Chief Medical Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, informing him that a report was in circulation there that the cholera had made its appearance at Mobile, Ala., although the report was not traced to any reliable source.

THE PETITION IN FAVOR OF IRELAND.—It was announced in all the churches of Toronto on last Sunday by His Lordship and clergy, that a petition was being prepared, to be sent to the Imperial Parliament of England, praying that august body to grant to Ireland the same justice that Canada desires, to make the people contented and prosperous, viz:—1. Local Legislation, 2. Free Church, 3. Free Education, 4. Justice to Tenants.

A trial of speed and endurance between an Arab and an English thorough-bred horse took place on the 20th ultimo, between Cairo and Suez. The Arab reached Suez, a distance of ninety miles, in seven hours, fifty-six minutes, thirty seconds; while his competitor broke down at the seventy-third mile.

The Messrs. Molson of Montreal have turned their whiskey distillery into a sugar refinery.—It is now in working order. The firm could not stand competition with Upper Canada and say that their loss would have been about $300,000 per annum had they continued.

THE SCHOOL LAW.—We notice that the Township Council of Elizabethtown has agreed to petition the Legislature against the proposed alterations in the School law.

The Queen's Speech was forwarded to Paris in eleven minutes by five wires, and appeared in all the *evening* papers shortly afterwards.

The Rev. J. Macfarlane, D. D., moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, died on the 6th.

A free trade league is being organized in Montreal, with branches throughout the province.

Earl Russell, since he became Premier, has laid aside the razor and allowed his beard to grow.

The Poet Laureate is busy upon another poem of considerable length and of much importance.

The Volunteers of Great Britain amount to 177,000 men, a gain of 7,000 men during the past year.

The French soldiers are accused of eating up all the rats in Vera Cruz.

The State of Chili sent to England last year 47,000 tons of copper.

The Pope will be seventy-four years old on the 13th of May next.

In England alone, eighty one children are born every hour.

There are about 20,000 military in Ireland at present.

THE FENIANS.

From the London Times, March 9.

We used to be told in our nurseries that a bad officer, heading his men to a charge, called out, "Go on;" a good officer, "Come on." The language of the Irish People is, perhaps unavoidably, "Go on." Every body is urged to throw himself into Ireland, and, no doubt, some do, but the great majority remonstrate, and pay what may be called ship-money. Most are content with rather visionary projects, instead of things they might at least try. They have absolutely given up all thought of Canada, on the ground that it is only Irish soil they want. So, at least, we read in the Irish People. It has been proposed that all the enrolled Fenians, numbering about 400,000, shall abstain from the use of British articles to the extent of £4 a year, which will be equivalent, they reckon, to the loss of £1,600,000 to British manufacturers. It is forgotten, however, that the American Custom House would have to bear some of the loss, and that articles of clothing constitute a large and least dispensable part of the British imports. Have the Fenians taken a hint from the *Sans Culottes?* The Irish have money enough in America. This is not their want. No Church is so prosperous there as the Catholic, nor the Irish People. It has 2,000 churches, with a vast number of large schools, asylums, orphanages, and hospitals, with 3,000 beds. If money could do the work, Ireland would soon be theirs. But while they are talking out there, they inform their American readers that everything is ready for action to Ireland. Dublin, they say, is one magazine. All the ports are supplied. The constabulary is Irish, and, as they declare, neuter; the militia are Fenians to a man. There is drilling on every hillside. The Fenian oath is administered under the shadow of the Horse Guards; not that it is necessary, for every Irishman is a Fenian already. If he repents and wishes to flee—he must fly—to America. This is said, no doubt, to account for the increasing immigration from Ireland. Indeed, every sensible Irishman sees that, of the two evils, fighting a desperate battle in Ireland is worse than having to pay a dollar a month in America.

Mr. O'Mahony and Mr Stephens are the twin heads of the movement, and their claims appear to be no longer disputed. They were members of Smith O'Brien's staff, and upon his disconsolate retook themselves to Paris where they spent some years. The story is told, we presume, by Mr. O'Mahony himself, for the Irish People is his organ, and bears his name and superscription. Stephens lodged in an attic in the Quartier Latin, ill-clothed, ill-fed and going out only at nightfall. He joined a Republican club of the most thorough-going character he could find, one that visited treachery and even simple desertion with what is significantly called "summary chastisement." He did this for the double purpose of doing a little work of the sort he liked, whether on French or Irish soil, and of learning the arts of secret organization and terrorism. He wanted to see how men could be enrolled and drilled for action, and made to render implicit obedience to a secret authority. All went on well, and the final scene of action promised to be transferred from Paris to Dublin, when one fine day Louis Napoleon turned the tables on them, and the two arch-Republicans had to bolt for their lives. This little story accounts for the dislike and even contempt which the Fenians feel for the French nation, and which may be traced even in a Fenian account of the Norman Conquest and the foundation of our old Norman families. Since then the interesting couple have devoted themselves to Ireland. With the only five franc piece Mr. Stephens ever saved out of vulgar industry, he and his companion tossed till two worthies—heads for Ireland, tails for America, Stephens won, and since that has walked through every village and hamlet in Ireland, taking notes, winning pledges, and communicating everywhere the design in progress. According to the Irish People, he is a man made for persuasion and command; with such a figure, such a bearing, such small, bright eyes, such a forehead, such arms, hands, and feet, such curly hair, such a mouth, and such teeth as to be positively irresistible. He can talk and write in all languages fluently and gracefully, particularly in Irish. He is indefatigable, can subsist on nothing, sleep on straw, and remember everybody he ever saw or heard of. His power of disguise is magical. The police will never catch him. They cannot even prevent him from carrying on his part of the business, for the Irish People tells us he is at his post, and presides over the Fenian administration as usual.

FENIANISM IN ROME.

(*Rome Correspondence of the London Times.*)

A highly respectable Irish ecclesiastic had heard of the existence of this spirit in the Irish College, but knew nothing from his own observation; it might be so, nay, was likely, and that young men had expressed themselves warmly. He had heard too, of an effort being made to create an impression on the mind of the Pope, "but they'll get nothing by it," he added; "His Holiness cann t depart from a principle he has once laid down and made known." Two years have elapsed since the American Bishops, of whom there are about thirty-five, wrote—that is to say, a few of them—to Rome for instructions how to act toward the secret then rising into existence. The answer, as might have been expected, directed that it should be discountenanced. Since then only four of the Roman Catholic Bishops in the United States, and they are Irishmen, have openly protested against Fenianism. They are the Archbishop of St. Louis; the Bishop of Philadelphia, educated in the Propaganda; the Bishop of Chicago, educated at Maynooth; and another whose name I have not. The other Bishops, without expressing any sympathy with it, have permitted the epidemic to spread. As to the feeling and action of His Holiness, there can be no doubt. A friend of mine, who lately had the honor of an audience, tells me that he spoke to the Pope of the disorders which he himself had witnessed in Ireland, for which His Holiness expressed great concern, and was gratified at hearing that his communications to Archbishop Cullen had been received with so much satisfaction by all men of order and piety. There are several Irish families at present in Rome, Roman Catholics, and of considerable social position, but all appeared and were greatly relieved at the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. Of Irish ecclesiastics of high rank, Dr. Kirby, the Rector of the Irish College, and Monsignori Quin and Murray, who leave shortly for America, in the strongest terms denounce the movement. Even here, therefore, the purely Irish element, especially if it be of any social consideration and if ecclesiastical, reprobates a movement opposed to all laws, human and divine.

GEN. SWEENEY'S ARMY.

(*From the Globe.*)

The New York *World* has, it seems, assumed the character of Fenian organ. It had the other day an article describing the Fenian "army of invasion," in which, besides some details about generals, colonels and lieutenants, was a professed statement of the force at Gen Sweeney's command. Statement we quote:

New York (State and city)	infantry	3,600
" "	cavalry	2,200
" "	artillery	600
Massachusetts, all arms		3,500
New Hampshire, all arms		1,500
Vermont, all arms		1,200
Connecticut, all arms		2,000
Maine, all arms		1,000
Pennsylvania, all arms		4,000
New Jersey, all arms		2,000
Illinois, all arms		5,000
Missouri, all arms		4,000
Virginia, all arms		800
Michigan, all arms		2,400
Maryland (Baltimore)	infantry	1,200
Louisiana (New Orleans)	infantry	1,000
Georgia (Savannah)	infantry	800
South Carolina (Charleston)	infantry	1,000
Rhode Island, artillery		400
Ohio, infantry		3,000
Indiana, all arms		2,500
Tennessee, all arms		1,500
Kentucky, infantry and cavalry		2,000
Wisconsin, all arms		2,000
Iowa, all arms		1,000
California, all arms		2,000
Total strength of Sweeney's force, organized into regiments and battalions, to date		53,000

This is a very poor story. The *World* will never do for a Fenian Organ if it can only find 50,000 Fenian soldiers, after hunting from Maine to South Carolina and California. True, it is boasted that this force will be doubled shortly; but, to come up to the mark, the *World* must multiply by ten instead of two. We recollect that the N. Y. *Herald* correspondent here managed, some time ago, to find more Fenians in Canada alone than the *World* finds in the whole United States. The *Herald* man found as many of those dreadful creatures in a small town or village in this country as the *World* in some cases finds in a whole State. The *World* must try again.

IRELAND.

New Feature in the Fenian Bonds—Another Council Surprised the Session—Further Reinforcement of Troops, &c.

(Dublin Correspondence London Times.)

During the stay of the Commander-in-Chief, considerable friendly intercourse took place between her officers and the residents of Kingston. On more than one occasion, in conversation, the American visitors on record the opinion that the Irish people who had taken up with Fenianism had been rarely humbugged. I have just learned a fact, on undoubted authority, which shows to what a daring extent the Fenian leaders are carrying the imposture. A number of bonds have arrived in the city of Waterford, from New York, beautifully executed in the form of bank notes, signed by O'Mahony and two others. They are for sums varying from £20 to £50, bearing eight per cent interest, to be paid when the Irish republic is established, with this remarkable peculiarity—they are bonds on the Carraghmore estate. It is calculated, no doubt, that some of Lord Waterford's tenants will cash these bonds, believing that they will thereby secure their farms and the farms of their neighbors rent free in perpetuity. There is reason to believe that similar bonds upon Irish estates have arrived in other parts of the country.

Yesterday evening, about eight o'clock, the police, in consequence of information received, arrested twenty-seven persons at the public house No. 7, Cork Hill, not seven perches from Dublin Castle, and not double that distance from the head police office.

Among those on the premises at the time, and who were taken into custody, were John Slattery and Thomas Slattery, the proprietors of the establishment, and William Slattery, their brother. Several of those arrested were in the taproom at the time of the entrance of the police, and were engaged playing cards, while others were in front of the shop counter. Some resistance, or rather an attempt to escape, was made on the part of one or two of the prisoners, but without success. The majority of the prisoners are permanent residents of the city, but a number of them are stated to have arrived here recently from Manchester. There is one soldier among the number, belonging to the Second battalion of the Sixteenth Rifles. His name is Samuel McCann, a native of Manchester, James Murphy, alias McCabe, another of the prisoners, is stated to be a deserter from the Tenth Hussars. The others are nearly all laborers and artisans employed in various parts of the city. The prisoners were taken to Chancery Lane station.

At Boyle, on Saturday night, a party under the direction of Sub-Inspector Lynch proceeded to the dwelling of a man named Travers, about one mile from the town, and found snugly concealed in the back of a ditch the following warlike articles, in excellent order—viz., five pistols; a like number of powder flasks, full of fine powder; a large quantity of bullets, and also of detonating caps, together with two shot pouches. Travers was instantly arrested, and, after information duly sworn, fully committed for trial at the present assizes.

The *Tamar* troop ship arrived alongside the *Carlisle* pier at Kingston, at ten yesterday morning, having on board the Seventy-fifth (Stirlingshire) regiment, from Gosport, Portsmouth and Exmouth, for Dublin, in command of Colonel E. P. Gordon.

The *Asphard*, transport, is expected at Kingston, from Woolwich Arsenal, with one hundred and thirty tons of war material for Dublin; ninety tons of gunpowder, and a large amount of other similar stores being among those shipped. The ship *Planet*, with army stores, is also expected, having left Woolwich on Saturday for Kingston or Dublin.

THE ARSENALS.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th inst. Major Dickinson, on behalf of the honorable member for Abingdon (Colonel Lindsay), gave notice that his honorable and gallant friend would to-morrow call the attention of the Secretary of State for War to the unprotected and insecure condition in which many thousand stands of government arms now in the hands of the volunteers are placed.

(From the Cork Advertiser, March 8.)

ALARM IN DUBLIN.

The ladies of Dublin were considerably frightened by a regular cannonade that took place on Saturday morning, at daybreak. Numbers of them rose and dressed two hours earlier than they would, and began to think of securing their valuables, &c.—Considerable relief was felt at finding that it was not that a fleet of Fenian privateers was bombarding Kingston, but only the Pigeon House Fort saluting the new American frigate with twenty one guns, and being saluted again in return.

ARRESTS—THE SEARCH FOR STEPHENS.

The Irish Police continued to carry into effect with great vigour the extraordinary powers given by the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. An important arrest had been made at Strabane in the person of Mr. Underwood, a barrister, well known in connection with the Irish national movement. It was rumored that Stephens had been harboured at the house of Mr.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough, March 29, 1866.

Fall Wheat	0	97	0	98
Spring Wheat, first	1	00	1	00
Spring Wheat, second	1	02	1	10
Barley	0	80	0	85
Rye	0	80	0	85
Peas	0	55	0	60
Oats	0	26	0	32
Hay per ton	7	00	8	00
Hides per cwt	5	00	5	25
Sheepskins	1	25	1	50
Pork	0	00	0	00
Beef per cwt	4	00	5	00
Pork per cwt	7	00	8	00
Eggs, per dozen	0	15	0	15
Butter, lb	0	17	0	18
Cordwood	1	50	1	70
Fowl, per pair	0	20	0	25

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection; and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
New York

9-3m

GREAT CONDITION MEDICINE.

As a Condition Medicine for horses "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy" has no equal. Its effects in this respect are astonishing; many horses were supposed to be broken down and almost worthless, have by the use of a few packages been restored to a healthy and sound condition, all traces of the disease having been completely removed, and have been sold for from $20 to $75 more than they would previously have brought; when you want a horse medicine get "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy," and we know you will be perfectly satisfied with the result.

Remember the name, And see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 9

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I. Butts, on the Wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-4in

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines. For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain Cure for the following diseases and abuse the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

Sfe advertisment in another column

Peterboro, Feb. 24, 1865. 7-3in

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer.*

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pain in the *Side, Back and Head; Colicks; Colds; Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frostbites, &c. &c.* The *Canadian Pain Destroyer* has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly*, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the tortuing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should Be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kennt, and Wm. Cassiter.—in Keene by A. Campbell; Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Brillon, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by
GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

AN adjourned sitting of Quarter Sessions will be held on TUESDAY, the THIRD DAY OF APRIL, NEXT, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

C. A. WELLER,
Clerk of the Peace.

Peterborough, March 23, 1866.

GRAMMAR and UNION SCHOOL

THE Spring term of the Peterborough Grammar and Union School will commence on WEDNESDAY, THE FOURTH OF APRIL.

The punctual attendance of the Pupils is particularly requested.

JOHN KING, A. M.,
Peterboro', March 28th, 1866. Rector.

Wm. MERCER & BRO.,

Tailors, &c.,

Beg to announce that they have received a supply of

GOODS

suitable for

SPRING AND SUMMER.

George Street, Peterborough.

March 29, 1866. 13-6in.

Easter Beef!

THE subscriber has fed four of the best cattle brought into market this year.

4 year old Heifer	1,144
6 " " Steer	1,500
4 " "	1,440
Aged beast	1,500
Weighing	5,611 lbs.

The meat for sale at his stall in the Market on Saturday next, the 31st inst.

JAS. ROWDEN.

Peterborough, March 28, 1866 13

Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

TRUSTEES' SCHOOL MANUAL.

THE Consolidated Acts relating to Common Schools in Upper Canada.

For sale by
GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE National 4th and 5th Books of Lessons for sale at Cost at the
Examiner Book Store, George St.,
Peterborough.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Court of Revision for the United Townships of Galway and Cavendish, for the present year, will be held in the Union School House, on Lot No. 25, concession A. in the Township of Galway, on Saturday, the 28th day of April next, at the hour of Ten of the clock, A. M. Interested parties will please remember.

WILLIAM LEESON,
Township Clerk.

Galway, March 23d, 1866. 13-4i

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the United Townships of Minden and Dysart intend, at their next meeting, to be held at the house of Mr. Benjamin Sawyers, Minden village, on Saturday, the 28th day of April next, passing a By-Law for the purpose of establishing a Road across Lots Nos. 21 and 22 in the fourth concession in the Township of Minden, the said Road is now cut out and travelled upon, and is intended to be in lieu of a forced road formerly established by the Council.

Also, at the same time and place, the Council intend passing a By-Law for the purpose of establishing a Road across Lots No. 19 in the first, and 19 in the second concession of the Township of Minden.

WM. McKELVEY, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Minden Mar. 19, 1866. 13-4i

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee inland, on MONDAY, the 21st day of MAY next, to pass a By-Law for the purpose of closing up and disposing of the following part of an old Road on the east half of Lot No. 18 in the 9th concession of said Township, viz:—All that part of said Road commencing forty feet east of the centre of said 9th concession on the east half of Lot No. 18, and thence easterly on said lot to within twenty feet of line dividing the north-east and south-east quarters of said Lot No. 18.

Also, to establish a new Road in lieu of the above mentioned old Road, viz:—Commencing on the east half of Lot No. 18 in the 9th concession of the Township of Otonabee, at the north-east angle of the west half of Lot No 17 in said concession, and thence northerly along the centre of said concession to the line dividing the north-east and south-east quarters of said Lot No 18, thence easterly along said dividing line till it intersects the old Road mentioned above; said Road to be forty feet wide, and the centre of the 9th concession to be the western limit of that part of the Road running northerly, and the dividing line mentioned above to be the centre of that part of said Road running easterly.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 14th March, 1866. 13-4i

NOTICE.

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Municipal Council of Minden and Dysart will hold the Court of Revision at the house of Mr. Benjamin Sawyers, Minden village, on Saturday, the 28th April, 1866, commencing at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M. All parties interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. McKELVEY, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Minden, Mar. 19, 1866. 13-4i

COURT OF REVISION.

ASHBURNHAM.

THE Court of Revision for revising the Assessment Roll of the Municipality of the Village of Ashburnham, will be held in the Council Chamber of said village,

On Monday, 2nd day of April proximo,

at Twelve o'clock, noon, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

J. STRATTON, Clerk,

Ashburnham, Mar. 20th, 1866. 12

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Stanhope, will hold the Court of Revision at the house of Mr. Andrew Hannam, on lot No. 10, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Stanhope,

On Thursday, 26th day of April next,

commencing at the hour of Ten o'clock, A.M. All parties interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly

J. S. ROWE, Clerk.

Stanhope, March 12th, 1866. 12-4i

LAKEFIELD, NORTH DOURO,

Petroleum Co'y.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of said Company have this day made a call of 50 per cent. on the subscribed stock, to be paid at my office,

ROBERT CASEMENT.

Lakefield, North Douro, Feb. 27, 1866. 9

F. LEMAY,

Formerly of the firm of Lemay & Turcot,

IS JUST RECEIVING HIS SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Of Spring and Summer

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

He begs to call the special attention of buyers to his

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

To which he has made the addition of several improvements.

All his Clothings are made up in the premises, of the first workmanship, and superintended by a first class Tailor.

Garments made to order at a short notice.

F. LEMAY,
Corner of George and Hunter sts.

Peterborough, March 28th 1866. 13-3m

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,

ARE RECEIVING IMPORTATIONS OF

NEW SPRING GOODS WEEKLY!

And expect soon to have their

STOCK COMPLETE

In every Department.

Special attention directed to the

MILLINERY AND MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Peterborough, March 20th, 1866. 12

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

Prints, Delaines, Tweeds, Cloths,
Cambroons and Grey Cottons.

At I. ROBINSON'S & Co's.

Peterborough, March 12th, 1866. 11tf

FARMERS and OTHERS

ATTENTION.

SAP BOILERS

Of all descriptions and at all prices, for sale at

LANNIN'S TIN SHOP,

HUNTER STREET.

Also, BATHS of all kinds,

Body, Hip, Sponge, Shower, Foot and Children's Baths on hand and made to order, on short notice, cheap.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Please give him a call and satisfy yourself.

☞P. S.—LUMBERMEN'S BAKE KETTLES on hand.

Peterborough, March 14, 1866.

ON the morning of the First Saturday in April will be published the initial number of

THE WEEKLY POST.

OFFICE ON METCALFE STREET, (OFF SPARKS STREET), OTTAWA.

Subscription, $1 in advance, or $1.50 credit.

The Weekly Post will be printed on a large sheet of good paper, specially made for the purpose, and will embrace 40 columns of reading matter, printed from new type, and tastefully executed.

Each Edition will contain:

Editorials on Current Political Topics.
Details of Foreign News.
Local Intelligence.
Telegraphic Despatches.
Special Telegrams from Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, &c.
Family Reading.
Literary Extracts
Selected and Original Poetry.
Correspondence.
Commercial Reviews.
Home and other Market Reports.

And during the Session of the Legislature,

A Concise Summary of Parliamentary Proceedings, and
The Speeches of Prominent Politicians.

In a word, no pains or expense will be spared to make The Post a first class weekly journal, worthy of British America, and a faithful exponent of public opinion,—alike welcome to the politician and the general reader.

In its political character, The Post will be firm in its adhesion to the Liberal cause,—knowing neither sect, nationality, nor sectional prejudices. It will seek to perpetuate the happy connexion subsisting between British America and Great Britain, and to that end will advocate the great measure now under discussion for the Confederation of all British America under one government as being best calculated to cement the Empire, and to promote the happiness of these provinces, develop their vast internal resources and open up new channels of commerce.

Especial efforts will be made to place before the public, reliable information as to the character, resources, and capabilities of the great, but comparatively unknown, regions of the valley of the Ottawa—its numerous tributaries and new settlements.

☞ Friends at a distance who will send in the names of five subscribers (with the cash) will be entitled to a copy of the paper for a year gratis, and all others are respectfully invited to send in lists of reliable persons who may be willing to become subscribers on the credit terms.

A SEWING MACHINE, WORTH $40,

Will be given as a bonus to the lady or gentleman sending the largest list of prepaid subscribers (not less than 100) before the 1st of Jan., 1867.

Specimen copies will be sent free to any address. C. E STEWART & Co.

Ottawa, March 14, 1866.

HATS! HATS!

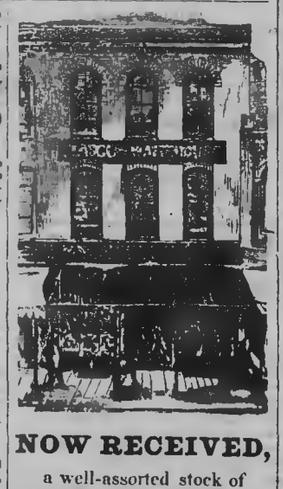
A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 9

A Young Horse, rising four years old, for sale at $35. Apply to
J. BELL,
7th Concession of Monaghan.

March 7, 1866. 10



NOW RECEIVED,

a well-assorted stock of

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be sold for the Lowest Cash Prices.

Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterboro', March 21, 1866. 12

To Rent.

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esq., and H. W. Green. For part culars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', March, 17, 1866. 13

WANTED!

A FEMALE TEACHER for School Section No. 4, Galway, for the year 1866. A Roman Catholic preferred.

Apply—by letter to the Trustees of S. S. No. 4, Galway, Monmount P. O; or personally to

JAMES COLLINS, } Trustees.
or
MICHAEL FLAHERTY, }

Galway, Feb. 13th, 1866. 9in*

Diaries for 1866

For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, Dec. 1865.

Canada Farmer.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Canadian Farmer received at the Examiner Book Store at Club rates.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866.

THE GREAT

CLEARING SALE

of

DRY GOODS,

Canadian Tweeds

AND

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

Will commence at

EASTLAND'S STORE,

Peterborough,

ON THURSDAY, 15th MARCH,

And will continue for SIX WEEKS, during which period really GOOD GOODS will be sold off at unprecedented low prices,

FOR CASH ONLY.

No. 1, Burnham's Block,
Peterboro, March 14, 1866. 11-6in

Dissolution of Partnership

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as general Dry Goods Merchants, under the firm of LEMAY & TURCOT, was on the 7th instant, dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due by and to the firm will be settled by F. LEMAY.

FRANCIS LEMAY.
REMY TURCOT.

Peterboro, February 27, 1866. 9

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THE present opportunity of returning his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they extended to the firm, and he would respectfully announce that he will still continue the business on the same premises, on the same liberal terms as heretofore, and hopes thereby to secure a continuance of the patronage the late firm received.

F. LEMAY.

Peterboro, February 27, 1866. 9

JUST RECEIVED,

THREE CASES OF

Fancy English and Canadian TWEEDS.

F. LEMAY.

Peterboro, February 27, 1866. 9

Chancery Notice to Creditors.

IN CHANCERY.

Between

DANIEL BUCK, and
HAMILTON ELLIOTT,
and *Plaintiffs,*
BARBARA EDWARDS,
Defendant.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Chancery, made in a cause—BUCK *vs* EDWARDS—THE CREDITORS OF JAMES EDWARDS, late of the Township of Dummer, in the County of Peterborough, Yeoman, who died in or about the month of February, 1864, are on or before the 20th day of April, 1866, to send by post, prepaid, to WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Esq., of Peterborough, the Solicitor of the plaintiffs'—two of the executors of the deceased—their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my Chambers in the Town of Peterborough on the 20th day of April, 1866, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this seventh day of March, A. D. 1866.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Master at Peterborough.

W. H. Scott,
Plaintiffs' Solicitor. 10-td

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ.,

Commander, R. N.,

Of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C.W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby give notice, that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers, for adjustment and that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid and that all Chattels and Assets belonging and owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C. W., March 21st, 1866. 13

WANTED.

STAVE BOLTS AND HEADING!

10,000 CORDS Elm or Oak Stave Bolts, 6,000 cords of Basswood Heading. To be delivered on the line of the Lindsay or Peterborough Railroad.

For further particulars apply to either JAMES CHALMERS or CHARLES PERRY, at Peterboro.

Peterboro, Jan. 15th, 1866. 3

Money to Lend

AT 9 PER CENT.

THE undersigned will be glad to receive applications for money at above rate, on improved farm property.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Barrister, &c.

Peterboro', Feb. 12, 1866. 7

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE CO.

OFFICE 521 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GUARANTEE.—After a fair trial, if any purchaser does not regard the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in market, he can return it and have his money. It has taken many of the highest prizes.—is less complicated than any other first class machine,—does a wider range of work without changing,—requires no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate machine.

N. B. Any Clergyman sending us two orders for Machines, shall receive one for himself as a present. The same proposition is extended to Professors and Teachers.

We have now completed our New Manufactory at a cost of some $200,000, including New Patents and important improvements; and the object of the above proposition is to secure the immediate introduction of our improved machine into every town in the United States without incurring the great expense of a travelling agent.

This proposition cannot avail in towns occupied by our own agents.

Please send for descriptive Catalogue, with samples of sewing.

9 LOCKE LTON, Sec'y.

BOOKS!

BOOKS!

BOOKS! BOOKS!

The following are a few of the Books that can be had at the

Examiner Book Store,

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,

George Street, Peterborough.

Josephus—with plates
Morrison's Family Devotions
The Land and the Book
Wanderings over Bible Lands and Seas
Evenings at Home
Scott's Poetical Works—cloth & morocco
Byron's " "
Cowper's " "
Burns's " "
Miss Grange; a romance in the Country
Living for a purpose
Edgar Clifton or right and wrong
Happy stories for Happy hearts
Ralph Saunders
The Seven little Sisters
The long holidays
Eva and her play fellows
Roses and Thorns
The Ways of Pleasantness
Summer Gleanings
The Boy's handy book of Games
Four footed Favourites
Winter in Spitzbergen
Joyful Sunday Stories
The Knights of the red cross
Noble Dames of Ancient History
Good and Bad
Self taught Men
The Gravelyn Family
Adventures of seven-footed Foresters
Romantic Belinda
Scripture Stories for the Young
Moral and Religious Anecdotes
Poets and Poetry of the Bible
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church
Book of 1000 tales
Schonberg-cotta Family
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan
Children's sayings
Lady's Manual of Fancy work
Young Woman's Friend
Every little Boy's Book
Family Walking Sticks
Gift Book for good little children
Byepaths of Biography
Meet for Heaven
Life in Heaven
Heaven our Home
The near and Heavenly Horizons
Fanny and Arthur
Leaves from the Book of nature
Life in the Woods
The simwell Stories
Red Frank's or the Christians Panoply
The Triumphs of invention
Aids to Prayer
The Pathway of Promise
Personal Piety
The Sunday Evening Book
The Throne of Grace
Able to Save
Christian Love and Loyalty
Truth and Love
Florence and Henry
Pastoral Recollections
Olive Leaves
The Better Way
The Story of Joseph and his Brethren
The Orphans of Glenulra
The Giant Killer, or the Battle which all must fight
Home and its Associations
What shall I be
The Robber's Cave
A handy Book of Medical information
The busy hives around us
Corbett's advice to young men
Father's coming home
War and Peace
Friendly hands and kindly words
Things in the Forest

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866.

SCHOOL BOOK

DEPOT.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Are now receiving a large addition to their present stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY,

which will be sold at reasonable rates.

All the various kinds of School Books, Slates and Slate pencils, with other School requisites, kept constantly on hand.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELLS,

Nos. 1 and 2 have just been received.

ALBUMS!

From them you can get a good Album from FIFTY CENTS.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A large supply is now being received, which will be sold at a price that will defy competition.

TWINE BOXES,

With and without knives attached.

TWINE AND CORD,

Of various colors and qualities.

SEALING WAX.

Red, Black, Blue and White Sealing Wax constantly on hand.

☞ Remember the place,

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
No. 1 Market Block.

Peterboro, February 28, 1866.

EXAMINER

BOOK STORE

A LOT OF

FAMILY BIBLES,

RICHLY BOUND and beautifully illustrated, with the commentaries of Henry and Scott.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro,' July 26, 1866. 30

CANADIAN ALMANACS FOR 1866,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 28, 1865.

Railway, Railway.

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

such as

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;

PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.

CHINA and GLASSWARE;

200 Barrels of HERRING,

100 Bags of SALT,

100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap.

Cash Paid for Oats, Peas and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1866. 7

T CLUMBER MERCHANTS,

And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 10 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS.

Ex. Golden Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz.:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Bossuet & Co.'s.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table CODFISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.
George Street.

POTTED HAM,

Potted Beef,

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Just Arrived at the Family Grocery!

A Fresh Supply of Wilton's English

EGG POWDER,

An excellent substitute for Eggs. Try it!

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George street.

Peterboro, Feb. 14th, 1866. 7

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 28th February, 1866.

Anderson, W	Kennedy, Miss Mary A
Boate, William	Kelly, Miss Elizabeth
Brennan, Miss John	Kidd, Miss Prudence
Bennett, Miss Mary Jane	Lucas, John
Bergler, George	Leslie, Thomas
Cheney, James P.	Lynch, Miss Ann
Conery, Patrick	Lyrick, Jonathan
Campbell, Miss Mary	Lee, Miss Elizabeth
Campbell, Miss Grace	Lees, N
Crowley, Cornelius	Miller, John
Corkery, Julia	Mahoney; Michael
Clark, Miss Emilie	Maguire, John
Connon, Robert	Murphy, Timothy
Collins, Wjun	Murphy, Mrs John
Campbell, A M	Masterson, Miss Mary A
Conley, Miss Mary	Mitchell; Mrs Isabella
Collens, Simon	McFiveridge, Thomas
Chapman, S F	McMillan, Thomas
Carpenter, G W	McCracken, Mrs
Cogan, Richard	McKee, Miss Victoria
Dunn, Francis	McMaster, Henry
Devine, Jemima	McPherson, Murdock
Driscoll, Miss Ellen	McCormick, Mrs Park
Daly, Patrick	McBlen, Miss Maria
Dunford, Charles	Nicholson, Robbins
Fredenburg, James	O'Connell, James
Ferrier, Miss Eliza	Robinson, Thos (tea & Smith)
Feely, John	
Greig, Stewart	
Graham, Miss Sarah J	Ryan, Denis
Graham, Thomas	Richardson, John
Henderson, Thomas	Stubbs, Naomi
Hamilton, Kirly	Swan, Nicholas
Higgins, William	Saunders, Francis
Hayes, John	Stone, Thomas
Holmes, Frederick	Shannon, Miss Mary A
Halliban, Thomas	Smith, Saml
Harper, H	Tully, E
Hill, Thomas	Wood, James
Jeffers, John	Wilson, Mrs Hugh
Kiley, Michael	Wilkin, Edward

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER P. M.

GRAYON DRAWING

AND

Wax Fruit and Flowers,

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs. Caisse, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866,

At the Union School House, at Ten o'clock, a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at Mr. J. A. Johnston's (late National Hotel, Norwood, on MONDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of JUNE, 1866, at Ten o'clock, a. m.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Parliament, next Session, for an Act to authorise the sale of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway to the highest bidder and to enable the purchaser to form a new Company or to amalgamate with any existing Railway Company for the extension of the Railway, and to invest such new or amalgamated Company with the powers of the expired charter and with new powers required for further extensions.

ALBERT DUMER.

Peterboro', Jan. 23rd, 1866. 4

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for an Act to confirm the deed of Union between the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company and the Marmora Iron Company, and to grant powers of extension and other powers to the United Companies.

February 6th, 1866. 6

NOTICE.

ALL persons having books in their possession, belonging to the old "Mechanics' Institute," are requested to return the same to me immediately.

C. A. COX.

Peterborough, Jan. 15th, 1866.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of JAMES W. STONE and GILES STONE, Insolvents.

THE undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at Caisse's Hotel in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, at two o'clock, a. m., the west half of Lot 7 in the 5th Concession of Burleigh and east half of Lot 5 in the 6th Concession of Burleigh, the real Estate of said Insolvents, and in which they had an interest at the time of their executing their assignment to me permanent to the said Act.

D. McDONALD, Jr.,
Assignee.

Peterboro, Jan. 19, 1866. 4

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society, OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 24th, 1866 6

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG CANADIAN GENTLEMAN, of ample means and little to occupy his leisure time, wishes to correspond with one of the fair sex with a view to mutual improvement and finally matrimony, must be accomplished and amiable and not more than twenty-two years of age. Money not required. Address, pre-paid,

HORACE DE VERE,
Peterboro' P. O.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1866. 7

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, January, 1866.

How I Ought to be Married.

"Why, be funny, Sal. I've got a rib and a baby." Shadows departed! —oyster stews, brandy juleps, cigar boxes, bootjacks, shirt-bosomed shirt buttons, whist and tambourines, galoops, long stockings, juvenile dramas. Shadows present—hoopskirts, handkerchiefs, watch chains, candles, paregoric, bird syrup, sore throats, and doctor bills. Shadows future—more nine pound babies, more bird syrup, etc., etc., I'll just tell you how I got caught.

I was always the dreadest, ten cantered bashful fellu you ever did many it was kinder in my line to be taken with the shakes every time I saw a pretty girl approach me, and I'd cross the street any time rather than face one. Tonga's heroism I dubbed the critters' for I shot behind a fence looking through a knot-hole, I couldn't look long enough.

Well my sister Lib gave a party one night and I stayed away from home because I was to bashful to face the music. I hung around the house, whistling "Old Dan Tuckey," dancing to keep my feet warm, and watching the hands bob up and down behind the window curtains, and wishing the thundering party would break up so I could get to my room. I smoked a bunch of cigars and as it was getting late and very uncomfortable. I concluded to skin up to the door post. No sooner said than done, and I quickly found myself snug in bed.

"Now," says I, to I bet rip! dance till her wind gives out! and cuddling under quilts, Morpheus grabbed me.

I was dreaming of soft shell crabs and stewed tripe, and having a good time, when somebody knocked at the door and waked me up.

Rapped again and I laid low.

Rap, rap, rap!

Then I heard a whispering, and I knew there was a whole raft of girls outside.

Rap, rap!

Then Lib sings out!

Jack, are you in there?

Yes, says I.

Then came a roar of laughter.

Let me in says she.

I won't, says I.

Are you in bed? says she.

I am, says I.

Get up, says she

I won't, says I.

Then came another laugh. By thunder! I began to get riled.

Get out you petticoated scarecrows! I cried, can't you get a beau without hauling a fellow out of bed? I won't go home with you, so clear out!

Then th owing a boot at the door I felt better. But presently, oh, moral buttons! I heard a still small voice, much like Lib's and I said:

Jack you'll have to get up, for all the girls things are in there.

Oh what a pickle I think of me in bed, all covered with shawls, muffs, bonnets and cloaks, and twenty girls out side waiting to get in! If I had stopped to think I would have fainted on the spot. As it was I rolled out among the bonnet wire and rib-bon in a hurry.

Smash went the millinery in every direction.

I had to dress in the dark—for there was a crack in the door, and girls will peep—and the I tumbled about was death to straw hats. The critical moment came. I opened the door, and found myself among the women.

Oh, my leghorn cries one; my dear darling velvet, cries another; and they pitched in—they pulled me this way and that, and boxed my ears, and one bright eyed little piece—Sal——her name was—put her arms around my neck, and kissed me right on my lips. Human nature could not stand that, and I gave her as good she sent.—It was the first time I ever got a taste and it was powerful good. I believe I could have kissed her from Julius Cæsar to the Fourth of July.

Jack, says she, we are sorry to disturb you but won't you see me home?

Yes, says I, I will.

I did do it and had another smack at the gate.

After that we took a turtle doving after each other, and both of us sighing like a barrel of cider when we are away from each other.

Twas at the close of a glorious summer day—the sun was setting behind a distant bogpen—the chickens were going to roost—the bullfrogs were commencing their evening song—the polywags in their last wiggle before retiring for the evening—and Sal and I sat on an antiquated black log, listening to the music of nature, such as tree toads, grunting pigs, and now and then the mellow music of Bill Jone's jackass, wafted to our ears by the gentle breeze that sighed among the mullen stalks; and came heavily laden with the delicious odors of dung hills and pigsties. The last lingering rays of the setting sun, glancing from the bright buttons of a solitary horseman, alone throuble a knot hole in the bogpen full in Sal's face dying her hair with an orange peel hue, and showing off my threadbare coat to bad advantage. One of my arms was around Sal's waist, my hand resting on the small of her back—she was toying with my auburn lock of jet black hue; she was almost gone and I was ditto. She looked like a grasshopper dying with the hiccups, and I felt like a mad turtle choked with a codfish ball.

Sal, says I, in a voice as musical as the notes of a dying swan, will you have me.

She turned her eyes heavenward clasped me by the hand, had an attack of heaves and blind staggers, and with a sigh that drew her shoe strings to her palate, said:

Yes.

She gave clear out then, and squatted in my lap.

Well to make a long story short, she got the dry, and we practiced every night for four weeks how we would walk into the room to be married, till we got so as we could walk as graceful as a couple of Muscovite ducks.

The night the company and minister came, the signal was given, and arm in arm we marched through the crowded hall.—We were just entering the parlor door when down I went kerslap on the oilcloth, pulling Sal after me. Some cursed fellow had dropped a banana skin on the floor, and it floored me. It split an awful hole in my cassimere right under my coat tail.

It was too late to back out, so clapping my hand over it, we marched in and were spliced and takind seat I watched the hasting of the bride operation. My groomsman was a little tight, and he kissed her till I jumped up to take a slice, when, oh, horror! a little six year old imp had crawled behind me, and pulling my shirt through the hole in my pants, had pinned it to the chair, and in jumping up, I displayed to the admiring gaze of the astonished multitude a trifle more white muslin than was pleasant. The women giggled, the men roared, and I got mad, but was finally put to bed and all my troubles ended.

The man who undertook to blast his neighbor's prospects, used too short a fuse, and got blown up himself.

The custom of advertising is a custom that brings custom.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers subject to the Master, for sale upon reasonable terms, the STORE HOUSE, on the corner of Simcoe and Hunter streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

Terms.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply to W. CLUXTON, or A. MORROW, Esq.

Peterboro', Nov. 9th, 1865. 48

House To Let.

A HOUSE to let in Ashburnham. There are good sheds and stable on the premises, with three and a half of ground attached. Possession given on the first day of April.

Apply to the *Examiner* office, or

GEORGE DUNFORD, Esq.

Ashburnham, March 14th, 1866. 11

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro'; a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,

Peterboro', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by P. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to engage in other business, offers for sale that well known establishment, the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. It is situated in a good location for business, being opposite the Town Hall, and stag e leave the House. Daily for Colborne, and twice a w ek for Peterboro. House and Stables are in good repair. Title indisputable. For terms, &c, apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

J. A. JOHNSTON,

Norwood

Feb. 15th, 1866. 7*

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed at the suit of Patrick Cassiday, and against the lands and tenements which were of Jeremiah Mahoney, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of James Mahoney, Administrator, with the will annexed of the estate and effects of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, to be administered,—I have seized all the right, title and interest of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, in the hands of the said James Mahoney to be administered, in and to the east half of lot No. 9 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, and lot No. 10 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, except ten acres thereof off the west half of the south-east quarter of the said lot heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Jeremiah Mahoney deceased, to one William Ryan.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY, 1866 at twelve o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 24, 1866. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of George Dunsford, and against the lands and tenements of George Frederick Ords, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Aection, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', ON TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Lot No. 17, in the 10th concession of the Township of Harvey.

JAMES HALL,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 10, 1866. 2

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of William Hooey, and against the lands and tenements of William L. McDonald and James A. Scott, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, 1866, all the right, title and interest of the above-mentioned defendants, or either of them, in and to Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1866. 3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, and against the lands and tenements which were of William Weller, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 20th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Weller in the hands of the said George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, in and to Lot No. 4, south of Hunter street and east of Water street, and Lot No. 4, north of Simcoe street and east of Water street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', February 20, 1866. 8

ALICE BAGS,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

A very large assortment of Grey Cottons, Prints, Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Winceys, Shawls, Tweeds, Cloths, in variety; Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

Every article in the Dry Goods line will be found there, and will be disposed of

VERY CHEAP!

Bargains may be obtained!!

PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE the GOODS.

Peterboro, February 1, 1866. 6

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Aubery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

THE OLD STAND GOOD YET,

HUNTER STREET.

L. LEMAY

Most respectfully thanks all those that have favored him with their patronage for the last nine years, and informs them that he has added lately to his very large stock of Goods

5 Bales of Grey Cotton, Prints and Striped Shirtings,
1500 Yards of Grey and Fancy Flannels,
900 " Heavy Canadian Tweeds,
500 " White and Grey Fulled Cloth,

TO BE SOLD AT GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOTHING,

WELL MADE AND CHEAP.

Suit of best Canadian Tweed $10, $11, $12.
Fancy Tweed and Cassimere Under-coats from $6 to $10.
175 splendid Beaver & Whitney Over-coats from $5.50 to $10.50.
A few large and heavy frock Over-coats at $10.50 to $12.
Tweed and Fulled-cloth Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Mufflers, to the amount of several thousand dollars.

Call before purchasing elsewhere,—You will get goods really cheap.

L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices. Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 43

To FARMERS,

Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf

☞ *The Publishers will give one of the elegantly bound volumes of "Good Words" or the "Sunday Magazine," or an additional copy, to any one who will furnish a Bookseller with FIVE new Subscribers' names for either of the undernoted Magazines.*

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

"Good Words are worth much and cost little."—Herbert.

15½ CENTS A MONTH; $1.50 A YEAR.

Beautifully Illustrated.

GOOD WORDS,

Edited by Norman Macleod, D. D., one of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Profusely Illustrated.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE,

Edited by Thomas Guthrie, D. D., Author of *The Gospel in Ezekiel, Speaking to the Heart, &c.*

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Illustrated.

THE ARGOSY,

A Magazine for the Fireside and the Journey.

Published by Alexander Strahan & Co., at 56 Ludgate Hill, London, England; and at 50 St. Peter street, Montreal.

For Sale at all Book and News Stores throughout British North America.

Club terms on application at 50 St. Peter st., Montreal.

☞ Read the *Examiner's* monthly notices of these magazines.

A Practical Business Education

Is the Great Demand of the Age.

This you can obtain for less money at the

LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

THAN ANYWHERE ELSE!

Actual Business Training is carried out to the fullest possible extent.

Four Offices are open for instruction in

TELEGRAPHING

Full instruction in this art (both by paper and sound) is given to Commercial Students for Five Dollars, and to others for Ten Dollars.

Full instruction in

PHONOGRAPHY

is daily given, by Mr. S. HUTCHINSON, late Reporter for Fowler & Wells, N. Y. The extra charge for this branch, to students, is only Two Dollars: and to others Five Dollars.

Scholarships for Commercial Course, $25.

Instruction in

Drawing, Painting and Modelling,

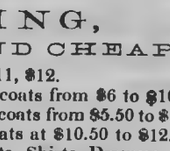
To those who desire, is given for Two Dollars GOOD BOARD, with Washing, is obtained for $2.50 per week.

For Circulars, or other information, address (post-paid)

J. W. JONES,

Principal of London Commercial College,

6 London, C. W.



GEORGE ALLEN.

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 42

ALBUMS

JUST RECEIVED AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

A fine lot of

CHEAP ALBUMS.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865.

SEVERAL BALES

NEWLY IMPORTED

Factory Cottons,

TO BE SOLD

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Just received at the

Montreal House.

ALSO,

A CASE OF CLOUDS!

at 2s 3d, 2s 6d, and 3s.

Peterborough, February 1, 1866.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties These Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, 'Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA— Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——n B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos.

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,

Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—

J. M. Pelton, 841 Broadway, New York.
Conrad Meyer, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. Tucker, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. Kimball, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS 32

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, Germans and French Fancy Goods, worth over $200,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$60.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	40.00 to 75.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	25.00 to 75.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double case	75.00 to 150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Hunting Cases	25.00 to 50.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled, for Ladies	25.00 to 50.00
Diamond Rings	50.00 to 150.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10.00 to 20.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4.00 to 8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00 to 10.00
Chameleine Chains and Guard Chains	5.00 to 20.00
Bohemian and Gold Bracelets	4.00 to 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4.00 to 6.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	4.00 to 6.00
Mosaic, Jet, Lava and Florentine ear drops	4.00 to 6.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald ear Drops	4.00 to 6.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	5.00 to 10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	3.00 to 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3.00 to 6.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.	5.00 to 10.00
Gold Thimbles, 1 carats, etc.	4.00 to 7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00 to 8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5.00 to 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Compass, etc.	5.00 to 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, C and Gold Rings	5.00 to 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	5.00 to 12.00
California Diamond Rings	5.00 to 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	5.00 to 12.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc.	7.00 to 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00 to 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	6.00 to 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6.00 to 14.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	25.00 to 60.00
Silver Casters, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25.00 to 60.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20.00 to 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	25.00 to 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mealstone cups	30.00 to 60.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 26, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 16th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost coats into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for sight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,

15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in TUNE than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong Iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old harp form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Baritl.
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Charles Fradel

Mr. SIGISMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal versimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr. B. B. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,

L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS

WM. HALL & SON,

543 Broadway,

New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 9th, 1865.

GROVESTEEN & CO.

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

429 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WITH THE

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept. 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clark's Female Pills
Sir James Clark's Female Pills
Sir James Clark's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation
Are a Scientific Preparation
Are a Scientific Preparation

They are safe and never fail
They are safe and never fail
They are safe and never fail

To remove all Obstructions
To remove all Obstructions
To remove all Obstructions

And cure all Female Complaints
And cure all Female Complaints
And cure all Female Complaints

When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure
They are a blessing and a cure
They are a blessing and a cure

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps
For one dollar and six postage stamps
For one dollar and six postage stamps

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

Sold by all Druggists,
Sold by all Druggists,
Sold by all Druggists,

At 25 cents a box
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES—Six feet large, mounted and varnished, cost $100,000 and four years time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was formed; shows 200,000 cities, towns villages, market places, post offices, castles, country seats, and 38,000 railways and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and Photographers sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, mounted and varnished. Price 3 shillings sterling ($2). No map at $10 can compare to this. Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents' letters to us. Ten new maps now under way

J. T. LLOYD,

American Map Publisher.

No. 23 Cortlandt street, N. Y., and No. 1 Strand, London.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1866. 1

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 13th, 1865. 37

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS!

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the

Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat &c. &c.

THESE Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, when persevered with according to directions never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or how severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

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Will find Bryan's Wafers
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Invaluable to remove
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Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Hoarseness and Sore Throat

And give clearness to the Voice,
And give clearness to the Voice,
And give clearness to the Voice,

They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs,

Sold by all Druggists,
Sold by all Druggists,
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CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

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This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet

APRIL

1866

Robert Romaine

Peterborough Examiner.

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The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

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Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

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Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr Esq., Editor of the *Review*. H. T Strickland's, Esqs., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

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FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices.

Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.

Losses settled promptly and in full

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Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

Pens! Pens!

BARNARD'S Carbonized Mercantile Pens. Just received and for sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S, No. 1, Market Block.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Battle of the Boyne

THIS excellent Painting is offered for sale by Messrs Graham & Stratton, Peterboro' at $2 each.

Peterboro', Oct. 4, 1865.

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Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1765,..	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

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Peterboro', December, 1863. 52-tf

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

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Peterboro', Dec. 12th, 1865. 50

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1866, the Peterborough Trains will run as follows:

MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at	9 55 a.m
Arrive at Peterboro at	12.15 p.m
Leave Peterborough at	3 30 p.m
Arrive at Port Hope at	5.55 p.m

B. R. KIMBALL, *Superintendent.*

Peterboro', March 1, 1866. 10-tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Hornington Junction		
Waterdown	7.	
Wellington Square	7.	3.42
Bronte		3.57
Oakville	8.28	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.25
Mimico	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.30	7.15
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.28	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Hornington Junction		
HAMILTON.....	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.05 5.30, 7.25, 9.30 and 10.35 A M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p m

GOING WEST.—At 3 40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a m, 1.3 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD, General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO',

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p m.
April 17th 1863 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

METROPOLITAN SALOON.

THE proprietor of the METROPOLITAN SALOON and RESTAURANT, under No. 1 and 2, Market Block, begs to announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he is prepared to serve all who may favor him with a call with everything in the line of Liquors, and Eatables in season.

Free Lunch every day from 10 to 11 a.m.

J. Y. ELLAS, *Proprietor.*

Peterboro', Jan. 17th, 1866. 3

CANADIAN ALMANACS FOR 1866.

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Poetry.

LIKING AND DISLIKING.

Ye who know the reason, tell me
How is it that ins inct still
Prompts the heart to like, or not like,
At its own capricious will?
Tell me by what h dden magic
Our impressions first are led
Into liking—or disliking—
Oft before a word be said?

Why should smiles sometimes repel us?
Bright eyes turn our feelings cold?
What is that which comes to t ll us—
All that glitters is not gol ?
O, no features, plain or striking,
But a power we cannot sh n,
Prompts our liking or dislikiug,
Ere acquaintance hath begun!

Is it instinct—or some spirit
Which protects us, and controls
Every impulse we in crit
By some sympathy of souls?
Is it instinct—is it nature?
Or some freak or fault of chance,
Which our liking or disliking,
Limits to a single glance?

Like presentment of danger,
Though the sky no shadow flings;
Or that inner sense, still stranger,
Of unseen, unuttered things!
Is it—O, can no one tell me—
No one show sufficient cause
Why our likings—and dislikings—
Have th fr own instinctive laws?

Literature.

AULD ROBIN GRAY.

CHAPTER I.

Jeanie Grahame was one of the blithest, bonniest lasses to 6 seen in the ancient kingdom of Fife, from the Leven Loch to the Bay of St. Andrews: (speaking of her as I first saw her) happy as a mavis, and bright as a June rose. What she afterwards saw and *underwent* was a cruel to have wasted and withered a' the beauty that was e'er bequeathed from heaven to woman.

The affairs of auld Walter Grahame had been long back-going, and were now come to a poor pass. It would, indeed, be difficult precisely to point out the cause; but the guids and gear, *collected by the grandfather*, Wattie o' the strong back (so called from his being famous at putting the stane,) had begun to dwindle in the days of his son Alexander, who succeeded him in the farm of Rowan-brae; and so great was the confusion to which things had been allowed to run that Walter, the second o' the name, and Jeanie's *father, might* be said to have fallen to a fruitless inheritance, and to have been left wrestling in a sea of troubles—

Being the head of a family, and come to that time of life when moving about the Laird has muckle mair of incumbrance than measure in't, Walter struggled hard to better his lot. He was up early, and lay down late—drove his *sin* cart to the *markets*—toiled in the field—hedged and ditched —and submitted to every drudgery along with the truest menial o' his workmen. All, however, was in vain. It seemed as if the *bow of* Providence was bent against him—that he was a doomed man—and that nathing was destined to thrive in his unfortunate hands.

His wife and he had foregathered in their better days, and if it may be said he bore up wi' a stoog fortitude, it maun be confessed that oh! she tholed all the depreations to which their straitened means compelled them. When a high-spirited, careless young lassie, she had married for love (as the saying is), against the will o' her relations, that were a' wealthy and well to do in the world; and, when she could afford to keep up her degree, and blush by them in a gown of French silk, to *the* full as guid as their ain, every thing was well enough. It was otherwise, however, when year by year oblieged her to dispense with s me wee bit article of accustomed finery, and a back-going fortune estranged faces that had often smiled around her mair plentiful table. True it is, that with the changes o' life so we change; and tha' with the *tunes* o' fortune we are ower apt to turn. Her temper began sour; she took to liking an ill tale against her neighbor; and, as the farnily purse began to grow lighter, so in proportion did her wounded pride begin to show itself. Wud she condescended to bow down before them that had sae lang treated her as an outcast from their families? Na, na, that wad have been as much as owning she had been in error, and thegwin the right—Sooner wad she perish of cauld and hunger; or be forced away into strange districts to beg, from door to door, a crust of bred and a drink o' water, from the hands of the charitable.

Oh! but Jeanie Grahame, the daughter, was a dear, sweet, bonnie lassie! I was half in love wi' her myself; and that is muckle for a douce married man to confess. Her behaviour to her parents, during all the time of their backgoing and misfortunes, was most patternlike—a sight to see as a sermon to hear. She was the very heart and soul of their household, and seemed to shed a glint of true pleasure ower the hame of honest poverty. Educated to the best o' the means that even their most prosperous days all wed them, she submitted to *every* accumulating little want without a murmur. Still she was the same innocent, contented, cheerful lassie; still she was the light o' her father's e'e, the pride o' her mother's heart. With them beside her she seemed to fear no evil, and to despise every hardship; her duty seemed aboon a'. She soothed a' their misfortunes—cheered all *their rain repinings*—cheered them with the smiles o' her sweet face—and seemed to a stranger and that had no cause for tears in this world; but, for a' that, she sometimes grat to herse'f in secret.

Auld Robin Gray, the Laird of Stanedykes, I mind him weel. He was a tall, lourshouthered carle, a guid way up in his sixties at the time; an' strong, hard-set features, and a broad, three-story wig. His face was remarkable for naething but his rough, bushy e'e-brees, that, grizzled wi' years, looked like snawy arches thrown ower a pair o' grey sparkling een. Many and mony a time, when a callant, passing that road, have I seen him, standing at the bit parapet wa' before his house, with his hands in his pepper-and-salt coat pockets, his staff aneath his oxter, and his blue bonnet on his pow, *looking at the folk passing* on the road from Wemyss to Dysart, or glinting his ee ower his braid fields, surrounded wi' fine auld trees, where the cows stood chowing the cud of fatness, and his whistling ploughlads turned up the mools wi' the glittering share; proud no doubt a' the time to ken himsel' the laird o' sic a rich inheritance. Except for his keen hawk's ee, ane could scarcely have fand him out; however, there are surer ways of discovering a man's heart, than from the cut of his bodily looks, and where was the neighbor that ever had occasion to lend him a guid word, or the beggar that e'er departed from his gate muttering a blessing.

The long and the short is, that auld Robin was a doure, hard-hea ted, selfish man—the king o' misers; scraping and screwing frae a' corners during the day, and from year to year; screwing what he could by all lawful shifts out o' others, and denying himself amaist the necessaries of life. In the early part of his youth he had married a cousin of his ain, a daughter of the Laird o' Lowth, who, after living wi' him six or seven miserable years, took farewell o' this world it is to be hoopt, for a better, the latter part o' her life having been *wane than purgatory*—a dull, broken-hearted creature, that left him the father of an only son and heir.

In the course of years and nature the son, Jamie grew up a bonny, black-haired laddie, fu' o' the mirk of human kindness, funny and frolicksome; and seemingly determined to make up, in the eyes o' the *world, for the sourness* of his father's disposition by the sweetness of his ain. In all games and exercises he was the foremost; and not a lass in the parish of Dysart or Kirkcaldy wad have scrupled to have set her cap at him.

Mony a girn and mony a bitter word did the laird gie; yet the outbreaking of youth were born by the *gruff and cauld* earle better than could have been expectit. Whether however, as he grew aulder, the father's temper grew mair fractious, or his affection to his callant grew mair cauld, was hard to discover; but it became visible to all, from the usuage he underwent, and the drudgeries to which he was made to yield, that the matter wad soon be past the endurance of a proud-hearted, free-spoerited lad—and so it happened; for, in a fit of resentment and sorrow, he betook himsel' to a vessel setting sail frae Leith to the West Indies, leaving to the doure, gruff auld miser, and to his housekeeper, sand blind Nancy, to mak' a kirk and a mill of the pleasureless domicile and property of Stanedykes.

On the very night before Jamie set aff there was a grievous parting between him and Jeanie Grahame. They seemed made for one anither; and if, as some suppose, nature formed human creatures in pairs these were the twa that it meant to meet. From the years in which the heart first opens to love, they had *loved* each other like brother and sister; but with feelings still more warmly kindled and more deeply rooted. Neither had ever been in love before—it was first love, full to the over*flowing wi'* passion and power—to which a' the other loves of life (if men can really and truly love twice) are but as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. Sair, sair, did Jeanie greet, and beg o' him no to gang awa'; lang did she hing upon his neck, while her burning tears drappit down on his hands; but na, his purpose was fixed—fixed by an oath, as if he had been auld Mede or Persian; so, after explaining to her the absurdity of his remaining at a hame where he could never better himsel'; and of his submiting to a state of miserable and slavish dependance; he said he was only about trying to push his ain way in the world, and to get into a situation that would not render their coming together a thing, as it now was, altogether hopeless. "No no," he said "Jeanie," taking a farewell kiss frae her lips, "you mauna cry—it cannot be otherwise. It were cruel to you, as weel as *my-sel'*, to stay where I now am. I must—must leave you, Jeanie, and mind this—if I get on in the world you will see me soon; if not, try to forget what has passed; and, my dear, dear Jeanie, mind that I leave you a free creature—as free in promise as God's delight—as free as before I saw ye—and, when I am far away ower the sea, and forgotten, *refuse* not a guid offer for the sake of the foolish, silly, thoughtless memory o' what has passed betwixt us. So, maybe, when I come hame—if ever it be my fortune to come hame—a crazy, weather-beaten, broken-down auld man, I may see ye surrounded wi' ye're bonny bairns and ye're proud guidman—No, hang me, I wad be sooner shot through the head like a dog than see the man that duired, in my hearing, to ca' Jeanie Grahame his wife!"

When the auld miser fand that his son had tarn his will in his ain hands, and had decampit, he had a grievous contention wi' the bitterness and blackness of his ain speerit, and he vowed that, only son as he was of his, he wad cut him aff wi' a shilling; come what like't of the guids, gear, and chattels, he lament'at he couldna carry to the grave with him. Naething wad mak him relax in his purpose, his determi*nation* was as fixed as the whunstane rock; and the friends that were sae forward as to presume offering a word o' advice, fand that they were only rivetting the nail of hatred more firmly in the laird's bosom.

Considering the ties o' nature, ane wad have thocht that the course of time must have blunted his wrath, and reconciled him to Jamie; but for otherwise. His speerit had gon a bend that couldna be straightened; so, indeed of relenting, every day appeared to mak him mair inveterately cruel. Twa simmers had passed oure, when the laird received a letter frae his son, in which Jamie lamented the step he had taken, and the way they had parted, hoping that, *when he saw him again*—as he shortly expectit to do—a' the past wad be forgotten.

The auld neer-do-weel had scarcely patience to read the letter thro', ere he tore it into a thousand tatters, and trampt them below his feet. "Come hame when ye like, my man," cried the unnatural father, in the bitterness of his doure rage, "come hame when ye like, ye'se never mair be son of mine. Ye have brewed the cup o' wilfu' disobedience and ye maun drink it to the dregs—deevil cares how bitter the dregs may be. Forgive ye! faith lad, ye ken me. I'm no the willow whand to be bowed to your purpose. *Do ye hear that?*" added he, tapping sand-blind Nancy, his house-keeper, on the shoother, an auld withered-looking witchwife, that deserved a tar barrel on the top o' Lomond hill, for better than mony that suffered there;—do ye hear that? Our bonnie son Jamie is thinking of paying us a veesit soon. Do your hear what I'm saying?"

"Nonsense, laird, nonsense. Jamie coming hame?" answered elootie's dochter, wi' a grin that showed her blackened stumps. "Oo, ay, he'll be coming to marry his bit bonny sweetheart, oure by, Wattie Grahame's dochter, ye understand, laird."

This was setting fire to tinder. The laird looking first black and then blue, glowered in Nancy's withered face for a minute without speaking, like a man lost within himself, then giving his head a shake and screwing his mouth up to a whistle like *a man that has, after muckle trouble, seen* his way thro' a puzzle, he clappit his bonnet on his pow, and away down the road to Rowan-brae.

At Walter's everything was looking dowie and mair dowie, glumier and gloomier. The cattle, ane after anither, had been selled to pay the landlord his rent.—The barn yard was threshed out and empty. Sheriff-officers frae Edinburgh were seen like wild cats in the gloaming, prowling about his bounds wi' docketted accounts in their side pockets, threatening, pouthing and storming; while, to crown a' Walter himself, by a tumble frae his cart shaft in the dark, had gott a his arm broken. It was a hame o' cauldrife *poverty* and wretchedness. Misfortune after misfortune showering down upon them, had at length soured ed Walter's heart, and broken down his speerit. His wife, who could have tholed her poor fate better had she been among strangers, began to sink under a pride so so mortally wounded, and she grew every day mair crabbit and ill-tempered, as she tarnpit oure the thocht o' their afflictions affording a cause to crowing to her negl ctful relations. The warst of all, however, was that they were neither o' them sae young as they once were; the snawe of old age had begun to gather round their brows, and they hadna the warm hopes of youth to see bright days aiend years to come.—Jeame, puir thing, grew up wonderfully, and tho' doing everything for the best, she took hard words and crabbit looks, without a murmur; exerted herself frae morning to night in managing the household concern; and lookit like a stray sunbeam let into a dwelling of darkness.

Ane might naturally ask—had she nae consolation which helpit her to oppose this heave speerit to the storm? had she nae secret help? nae kind letter? nae blithe tidings? None—none; frae the night of *the parting* she had heard not a syllable frae or about him. She kent frae his own lips that he was aff to the West Indies, and she had heard from others that the West Indies is the European's grave.

(To be Continued.)

IN MEMORIAM.

THE REV. HENRY CRAIK.

BY THE REV. R. NORRIS, CLIFTON

(From the Bristol Mercury.)

Scotland has seldom given to the South a richer gift than that received in the life and character of Henry Craik. Scotch adventurers may be found everywhere, while her sons of toil, genius and culture adorn every land; but in the career of our deceased fellow-citizen we have lost one whose adventurous spirit was controlled by a deep toned piety and whose ripe scholarship and and unadorned eloquence of life and tongue made his presence amongst us of incalculable worth. Happily, in his case, he was a man of appreciated goodness and felt power. He was the last to desire a *complimentary* epitaph when gone, but the first to wish to hold a place after death in the memory and affection of the good and faithful.

We sincerely trust the memoir to be published of this esteemed servant of Christ will give to the public a definite and living portrait of his character. The events of *his life were simple; they were neither* startling nor unusual. By the side of his esteemed colleague, the Rev. Mr. Muller, it appears tame and unimpressive. The Orphan House and its christian mission have so striking an effect from their diffusive beneficence, and the thrilling report of their dependence and yet increasing progress, that *the quiet ministrations* of Henry Craik have almost escaped the attention of the public. But his life and character were full of incident and meaning. His character was unique, his life singular. They may be made productive of great good. Though dead he yet speaks. We sincerely trust that the voice coming even from the grave *will be* listened to by *many* an obedient ear and loving heart.

We would respectfully urge the estimable man to whom his papers have been entrusted rather to delay the memoir, than fail in infusing into the detail the genial spirit of our departed friend.

Considering the ties o' nature, ane wad have thocht that the course of time must have blunted his wrath, and reconciled him to Jamie; but for otherwise. His speerit had gon a bend that couldna be straightened; so, indeed of relenting, every day appeared to mak him mair inveterately cruel. Twa simmers had passed oure, when the laird received a letter frae his son, in which Jamie lamented the step he had taken, and the way they had parted, hoping that, *when he saw him again*—as he shortly expectit to do—a' the past wad be forgotten.

His appearance was at times almost grotesque, and but for a watchful home, we suspect it would have been as alien from the ordinary secular as from the clerical garb. We have sometimes been with him when the broken umbrella, his faithful friend and *the oldest* hat have, by mistake, been donned for the best attire. The collar of the coat was looking a ter the sleeves, and the necktie had comfortably nestled itself behind the head. When in such a state he had just come to the surface after a deep digging for a Heb ew root, or a dive into the depths of authorities to see whether the *Keri of the Hebrew* should be admitted into the text. His intense devotion to the study of the Scriptures made criticism a recreation, and in his most humorous, impassioned or depressed moments it was never unwelcome. When amidst beautiful scenery, and affected almost to tears by its witchery, a passage of the Divine word would come to crown the scene. But with it would occur the readings and interpretations that reverence or enmity had ever suggested. Nor did this break the spell. If a critical friend was present, nature would have to wait, till the moot point was settled. Then the landscape came afresh, the more fascinating and beautiful that it had not rebuked his momentary forgetfulness of its charms. Poetry and sentiment at times lured, but never mastered him.—He could enjoy the one and indulge the other. But they were recreations enjoyed, but not obeyed

His unsuspicious nature and purity of character were without weakness, but not without peril. They exposed him to deception. When doubt of truthfulness was awakened, his watchfulness and resoluteness proved that his simplicity was only guilelessness, and his trustfulness the triumph of charity. He was ever ready to confide, slow to detect, but when deceived indignant in rebuke. Intentional deception he could not endure. To be acquainted with him was to respect him, and to know him was to love him. His trustful conversation, kindly fellowship, Scotch reminiscences, love of fatherland, English sympathies, devout utterance in the few, more of a model friend than he had been accepted by the many as a model preacher.

An oppressive sense of responsibility checked indulgence in more literary pursuits, yet he found time to keep abreast of the current literature of the day, and watch with deep solicitude the phases of the controversies that were disturbing the Church of Christ. In some he took an active part, in nearly all a deep interest, and if he had lived, this winter would have witnessed his indignant condemnation of the modern attempt to cre ate a church, or reveal a religion, without a creed. He had proposed a series of lectures against this attempt. While holding with an eager grasp the old standards of the evangelical faith, he grew in catholicity of spirit. His reading had *become more liberal*, his public sentiments less confined, and his friendships more extended.

In his early life he had passed from the home culture and discipline of an estimable Scotch clergyman to a tutorship in the South of England. The education of home and of the University of St. Andrews had prepared him to do honor to his new position. He was highly esteemed, no still true to his early devotion to classical studies. An apparently accidental association with Mr. Muller, gave young Henry Craik fitting opportunity for the revelation of his power. He became an earnest acceptable preacher of the Gospel. Adopting the views of the Baptists, his course was in the *main prescribed*. He did not join the Baptist denomination, but, with Mr. Muller, came to Bristol, and sought to establish a Christian Church. An open and unpretending ministry was the principle on which the attempt rested. They met with many suspicions and much opposition from the religious public. Both these honored men with *instinctive wisdom*, gave *themselves mainly* to work. The one to become the prince of our philanthropists, the other the model student and preacher. In each department success came.

Religious controversy was to them an unwelcome employment. Teaching, preaching and working their loved service. The small company soon *became a formidable* following. Generous and liberal helpers unexpectedly sprang up, and from the East the true travelled West, until Salem and Bethesda chapels became the accepted substitute for the name of a sect, and Ashley-down Orphan Asylum the evidence of a noble beneficent triumph. Faith in the Word was honored in the chapels. *Faith* in the Work was blessed in the Asylum.

Of Mr Muller we need not write. His monument time has already reared. Those structures of real magnificence, that form the home for nearly 2000 orphans, both conceal and reveal the nobility and simplicity of his character. His deceased friend claimed no such honor. His devotion was emphatically to the Divine Word. He labored and watched to catch its very whispers, while his hearers received from his lips the fullness of its counsels, and the wealth of its *revelations*. Biblical words were to him as caskets. He suspected a jewel in each. He erred sometimes, but not often. The grammatical value, rather than the spiritual force of a passage, would captivate him. The form became more important than the principle it embodied. But these instances were few in contrast with the abounding of fruitful and sober exegesis.—We would pass them by if veneration for his memory did not demand an exact fineness of our friend. With these admissions, we leave Mr. Craik, confessedly, one of the very best commentators that Holy Scriptures ever had. Through him for thirty years their infinite variety and resource have *ministered* to the *guidance* and consolation of thousands of hearers.

We would confess our deep regret that he had left behind him commentaries on only one or two portions of the Scriptures. *His independent criticisms* on Alford, Bishop Ellicott, Tregelles and Scrivener have been gracefully appreciated by these learned men, and they probably would share the regret that so successful a student and critic had not lived to record his matured judgment in a written commentary on the text. His work, however, is done, and the absence of the teacher should make the student *a* more solicitous, habitually to be taught of God.

As if impelled by some premonition of his approaching removal to his better home, he had long indulged the hope of visiting the scenes of his early days. The opportunity came, and he joined his honored brother's family sojourning amidst the lake scenery of his native Scotland. To them, more than to many, such companionship, scenery, and associations would yield intense joy. A joy the purer, in that so much of *Heaven* would be blended with the scenes. But disease brought disappointment, and soon he was compelled almost to hasten back to his home at Clifton. From that there was one contiguous descent to the grave. A long and painful illness ensued. Loving hearts and medical skill and care joined to stay the hour of departure. He himself had the impression that his work was not yet done. To his honored brother, with another friend present in this chamber of sanctified affliction, he expressed the wish that he might yet bear the fruits of bygone labors into the earthly storehouse of his great Master. His desire seemed natural. Such stores as he possessed could not, in human seeming, be spared. They were more needful for earth than heaven. But not so was the decree of infinite wisdom and love. By such discipline are we taught that though God puts such treasure in earthen vessels, the vessels are not the treasure. They may be broken, but the riches remain.

The last days of our departed friend were those of suffering and calmness. Amidst all peace reigned. His soul stayed itself on God. There was no exultation, but much tranquility. Neither doubts nor distrusts disturbed his last moments. All was peace. Once he said, as we were standing by his bed-side, "God's promises is precious; I feel its value; it is my stay, my hope; but it is good to have about me and in my chamber those I love. I feel how merciful and kind it is of my heavenly Father to give us these objects of human affection and sympathy. Like their presence; they help and cheer me." His beloved wife and dear daughter were moving about his tender heart, and soothing its sorrows, and assuaging its pains. They were ministering to his peace. And thus in them his keen eye of faith and love saw his Lord. They to him were gracious and needed gifts from His hand. The last words addressed to us when passing round his bed of languor and pain were, "Dear M——, when you hear it is all over, give God thanks." These words followed us. They enjoined a duty we knew to be well nigh impossible to obey. It would require great resignation and faith to praise God for taking away such a man and such a life as Henry Craik's. But we have learned already that often an apparent loss is a great gain. To him the most be, and to us it *may be true*. We *may, then, calmly say*, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." It is all over; let us give God thanks.

He was carried to the grave on Tuesday, amidst the sorrows and regrets of thousands. Whether by design we know not, but with marked propriety the Cathedral bell was tolling as the funeral passed through College-green; and in Bath street the shops and offices of the Jewish merchants and traders were partially closed. The day was gloomy; the very heavens seemed to sympathise with the sorrowing crowd. A long line of carriages and mourners followed the remains to the cemetry, and there thousands waiting the interment. Among them were nearly all the Baptist and Independent ministers in the city. A clergyman, Mr. Doudney, was present. Two brethren officiated, and gave utterance to the *sympathy* and *sorrow that pervaded*. All was genuine. Each seemed to be bearing a heavy burthen. It was felt to be a time to mourn and weep. A master in Israel had fallen. But the sorrow was not as those with not hope, for all felt, "blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

Bristol has lost many citizens and benefactors during these last twenty years; the brazen columns and massive monuments of our cemetry tell of losses that no language can express. But of all, none surpass that which has been sustained by the church and *the world in the death of Henry Craik.*—Neither mural tablet nor marble monument is needed to perpetuate his name. A multitude now and many hereafter will trace their likeness to Christ to his ministration. It will be increasingly seen how largely the Divine Spirit used him to awaken to life and mould into spiritual beauty the new *creature in Christ Jesus. And to the* impress of the Lord stamped on the new character, shall be traced the faithful work of the under-servant who labored for such a joy and such a reward. "They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever."

Let us breathe the prayer that we may follow in his steps, so that "to live may be Christ, to die gain."

The Man of Principle.

Chaplain remarks—"When we speak of a man of principle, we do not mean a man *who does right for fear of penalty*, or one whose virtue is ostentatious. We do not mean a man who keeps true to morality as the world goes, but who violates the great spirit of morality by numerous evasions.—We do not speak of the man who is clothed in respectability, while he is secretly mean and fraudulent. No! we mean the man whose hand is the agent of *conscience*, whose lips are anointed with integrity—the fair executioner of whose character is not tarnished with the least blur of shame whose fingers never itch for unjust gain—the man to whom we would trust a lawful secret with all confidence that it would be locked in his bosom as in a chest of iron—whose midnight action is as *honorable* as his noon-day bargain—whose clasped hands is as a sealed bond—whose promise is comparable to sterling gold—in whose soul justice is so equally balanced that no passion can warp it—whose honesty is so sturdy that it will not bend to any expedient—whose clear eye of purity and truth fairly shames temptation. Such a man, *though* clothed in homespun apparel, has something great in him. Kings feel less regal in his presence. He asks not our respect—he commands it. He *has an unconditional* surrender of our confidence, for he is a man of principle."

A Quaker having sold a fine looking but, blind horse, asked the purchaser:

Well, my friend, dost thou see a *sy fault* in him?

No, was the answer.

Neither will he see any fault in thee said the Quaker.

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Peterborough, March 7, 1866. 10-tf

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

Triple Leaf Saloon—Gregory & Datcher.
Court of Revision—E. S. Hall.
Revelvers Montreal House.
Spring and Summer Goods—Montreal House.
Flax Seed—H. Calcutt.
Mail Contract—M. Sweetman.
Durham Bull—H Collins.
Mascots—Chas. Cameron.
Hams, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, and Flour—J. Carnegie, Jr.
Insolvent Act of 1864—G. Buttery.
New Spring Goods—W. Clinton.
Insolvent Act of 1864—Jas. Hall.
Patron Wanted—Protestant Home.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1866.

ARE THE TROUBLES SETTLED?

So much has been written for which there was no foundation, and so much is now being written that must be mere speculation, that all opinions have to be taken for what they may appear worth. *Fenianism is evidently* well played out, and while it may not be altogether defunct, it is fast expiring. There can be no raids by land, however. Our Volunteers, and thousands of others, are *ready to defend the country, and thin the* leaders have learned without the shedding of blood, other than, perhaps, having a row among themselves. But people are ever on the alert to find some direful omens or portents of a *plague*. The *fisheries is now* the great field of danger. The Fenians will become fishermen, say the wise ones, and thus by exceeding the bounds of American fishermen and continuing to do so, provoke the interference of *Her Majesty's cruisers*, and in due time the interference of the United States Government. This may appear very plausible and probable—it is certainly possible. That Fenians will become fishermen and dredge and toil, waiting for an opportunity for all this, is not very probable, however. The leaders are not so devoted to the liberation of Ireland as all that. It is one thing to go about in the Railway cars and pass a pleasant evening in a hotel, after haranguing a motley crowd, but a far different thing to toil on the Atlantic in a fisher boat, harangue a shoal of motley fish, and then go to work and gut and salt the *take*. Our minds may be at ease, and leave the matter in the hands of Great Britain and the United States.

All the rumors that are set afloat at New York and Chicago are not to be believed. Some apparently should not cause any uneasiness. Head Centre Stephens is one day reported in New York, the next report leaves him in Paris, and a third has the police of Ireland ferreting him out among the cities or mountains of that island. One thing is certain he will soon turn up, and his whereabouts be known, until this, reports are merely given to satisfy the desire that exists for information. Fenianism is dying out even in Ireland, every day leaving less hopes of even an attempted rising.

IN OTHER QUARTERS,

The troubles of the old world are not entirely settled. Prussia and Austria are not on the most amicable terms, and there are ominous signs of a disruption. Napoleon has not yet settled Maximilian on the Mexican throne, and there are signs of resolutions in the American Senate relative thereto. Spain and Chili have already exchanged shots—the result will no doubt be disastrous to Chilian commerce for awhile. But Spain has not been able to manage her South American colonies hitherto; they may again prove too many for her. There is also the appearance of trouble in China, so that although our troubles are about over, there are troubles in other lands.

THE VOLUNTEERS HOME AGAIN.

On Saturday last the two Companies that had been called to the front returned, there being nothing for them to do, no Fenians to fight. At the cars the Companies were met by Captain Poole's Rifle Company and also by Captain Kennedy's Company. There was, besides, an immense concourse of people, consisting of every age and sex, who anxiously awaited the return of our brave Volunteers. As soon as the train made a halt the two Companies made their exit and were warmly received by the other Companies and most cordially by their friends.—Captain Poole made a speech on the occasion, in which he welcomed them home, praised the readiness with which they had turned out to meet the foe, should it present himself, and, while he earnestly desired peace, expressed the strongest conviction that Captains Roger's and Leigh's Companies would again be in the van against any enemy whatsoever. Three deafening cheers were then given for the returned Volunteers.—After this the other Companies escorted the Ashburnham Company to their armory, and to Captain Rogers' dwelling were cheers and salutations almost rent the air.

Captain Rogers, in dismissing his men, was, by the way, are most devotedly attached to him, thanked them for their attention and good conduct during the time they had been on duty, and trusted that they would always be ready to serve their Country and their Queen, to repel the invasion of any foe. He also remarked that there were others as ready as they had been and no doubt as willing to go, but by good luck the Ashburnham company had been called out first. He again thanked them for their order and good behaviour, and dismissed them, to meet on Monday evening.

MILITARY SPIRIT CONTAGIOUS.

During the absence of the Volunteers, the boys of Ashburnham organized themselves into a company, under the captaincy of a son of Captain Rogers, and getting their clothing as arranged as to be somewhat uniform, *armed and paraded the streets as if veterans.* They are most enthusiastic in getting up their company, and have obtained a considerable sum by subscription for the purpose of obtaining uniform of a becoming sort. If the excitement should keep up for any length of time, we would have grandsons, no doubt, who, if not at the front, would be able to defend their homes, so that everyman might go to such a degree has the military spirit invaded the people.

UNITED STATES.

From all quarters the great idea is, that ere long there will arise difficulties of no common magnitude in the financial position of the United States. The most shrewd business men are of the opinion that the next six months may, or will, perhaps test the wisdom of such as immense inflated paper currency, and will also test the ability of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Legislature to keep the country out of a Commercial and Financial crisis. We find the bank of England is shortening its loans, and thus materially limiting the manufacturers and exporters and more or less tending to curtail business with the United States and also other foreign speculation. There is also a falling off of importations with the United States, which it is believed will continue for some time, and all this is considered as pointing to some change in the money questions of our neighbors.

THE PRESIDENT.

At no period in the history of the United States did they require a President who would be able to direct and control the will of the people, as expressed either Legislature or by leaders, and would also be able to restrain the dominant party from oppressing the conquered, and would be above siding with the victors to oppress the weak.

There is also at present a foolish preference in the North for the freedmen above many—though white, and a consequent desire to grant them too much,—we suppose in return for the great wrongs heretofore inflicted by the institution of slavery. It is just to make reasonable amends for the evils inflicted, and it is right to elevate the freedmen, to raise them if possible to an equality with their white neighbors, and it is just to grant them equal privileges and immunities as the white man enjoys. But it would be unjust to the *white man* to grant the freedman more than the white man enjoys. This the people of the Northern States appear as if wishing to do, and it certainly requires a man of wisdom and firmness to stand between the two and grant the one all they need, and at the same time not encroach upon the rights and privileges of the other. This man they have in Andrew Johnson. True, Washington demands the admiration and veneration of the American people as the Father of their Country. Abraham Lincoln will live in their esteem as he who carefully and wisely piloted the American ship through the storm of rebellion, and by his moderation and wisdom had the vessel brought into the haven. But Andrew Johnson will deserve no less a place in the esteem and veneration of the American people for the manly, independent course he has pursued since his elevation to the Presidency, and although the purblindness of the present age may be unwilling to see the wisdom of his course in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and also in again vetoing the Civil Rights Bill. Posterity will see it and acknowledge the wisdom of his course and the integrity of the man, who would not sell the rights of any of his fellow-citizens for either emolument, power, praise or threatening, and who was bold enough to, twice in one session, oppose the will of the Congress, and place his veto upon their acts, because he thought them unwise and unjust.

The people of the South deserve both justice and respect. They are willing to return to the Union if allowed to do so. President Johnson desires their return. The people of the North most unwisely will not allow their representatives a place in the Senate. This course, if proceeded in, will embitter the people of the Southern States, and will tend to increase the ill will that did exist, and will have the effect of making them enemies instead of reconciling them, and it is a question for American statesmen to propose: why *is it that if at the time of Lee's* surrender the people were sick of the war and longing for peace on any terms, and ready to accept gracefully the pardon of the government, and ready to submit to any conditions that might be made, why *are they now arrogant*, exacting and intolerant if it be not the unwise policy pursued toward them. This one thing is certain, that the milder the policy pursued toward them the sooner will their wounds be healed *and their affection gained. With the* West dissatisfied and clamoring, and the possibility, nay the probability, of trouble with Mexico and France, it is foolish to drive the people to desperation who for four years so terribly fought for *independence*. "Let your moderation be known unto all men," is a maxim worthy of imitation even by politicians. But besides a war for principles and opinions there are other troubles. A leading journal says: "The fight is now between Mr. Johnson and his political opponents, and the issue will be watched with interest."

FIRES.

On Sabbath morning, our citizens were aroused at a rather untimely hour, by the alarm of fire. It proved to be an uninhabited house next to Capt. Poole's dwelling, that some one had imagined would be better out of the way, and consequently fire from some quarter had been applied to the old boards, and as fire soon destroys old boards, it had the desired effect upon this old building.

On Tuesday evening, a bright light from the east indicated fire in the direction of Ashburnham. The Firemen prepared for a journey, but wisely deferred the labour of hauling the engine so far until satisfied what it was. It proved to be an old dwelling that had been fired. We did not learn the damage

New Rifle Company,

We are pleased to learn that the Government have recognized a new Rifle Company in Peterborough. This makes the fifth company in this district—enough for a Battalion. We hope that the parties who have the drill shed in hand will bestir themselves. Now is the time, we want the shed. We hear that parties are trying to get up a Band in connection with the Volunteers. We hope they may succeed. The following are the officers of the new company:—Hon. S. Smith, Captain; Jacob Greene (cadet,) Lieutenant; R. B. Lundy, Ensign; Henry W Smith, Color Sergeant; William Toole, 2d Sergeant; A. Leitch, 3rd Sergeant.

Union School Board.

On Tuesday evening there was no meeting, there not being a quorum. Members present—Messrs. Lundy, Stevenson, Dumble, Helm, Gilmour and Cameron. Absent—Col. Haultain, Dr. Burnham, Dr. Poole, Dr. McRae, Messrs. Clinton and Coulter. Will the absentees make a note of this, as some of them have but once appeared at the Board since appointed.

Dr. Rverson and the firm of Jas. Campbell & Son are now pitted in a controversy on the school book monopoly. There is unfairness in some breasts, that never rests or lets rest.

To Farmers.

Mr. Calcutt, who so energetically labored last year to introduce the growth and culture of flax, in this week's issue informs our readers that he has flax seed for sale and distribution this year also. Last year was the first year that flax had been tried to any extent in this part, and although the season was rather unfavorable, the cultivation untried and the farmers to a great extent unacquainted with the manner or means of preparing the fibre, yet we understand that the flax crop paid very remunerative returns.—Mr. Calcutt deserves great praise for his enterprise in setting up machinery at considerable cost, also for purchasing the raw material and providing a *home market* at once. He now offers the seed on favorable terms. Farmers would consult their own interests by obtaining some seed and giving another trial.

Personal.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. Edward Benson, son of J. R. Benson, Esq., of this Town, and pupil of Dr. Burnham, has passed his final examination at Victoria Medical College, Toronto, and graduated as M. D.—Mr. Benson graduated at Bellevue College, New York, last year, and consequently can practice his profession in either the United States or Canada. We are informed, however, that he intends sticking out his shingle in our own good town, but wherever he may do so, he has our best wishes for his success.

The Committee of the Protestant Home beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations for March. John English, 1 cord of wood; Miss Patton, 1 shirt; Mr. James Kearney, of Medina, N. Y., $1; from the Episcopal Bazaar, per Miss Ferguson, basket of buns and bread; Miss Lila Roche, Sunday school papers for the children.

New Publication.

THE PLACE BRITISH AMERICANS HAVE WON IN HISTORY.—We have been favored by the author with a very interesting little pamphlet on the above subject, a Lecture delivered by Henry J. Morgan, Esq., at Aylmer, L. C. It is tersely written, contains much information concerning British American worthies, and will be read with interest every where in British America. We purpose giving it to our readers next week.

THE SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL.—This very popular Journal continues to provide instructive and amusing literature for its readers. The next number promises to contain a NEW TALE from the pen of Captain James Grant, the author of "Second to None," "Rob Roy," &c., &c. The Tale, entitled "The King's Own Borderers," is a military romance, and promises to be very interesting and attractive, the chief scenes being laid in connection with the expedition of Sir John Moore, in which the gallant 25th Foot so actively participated. This story bids fair to rival "Second to None," or any of the authors previous works. Besides the attractive reading in the Journal, it contains from time to time the news of the day relative to the important events that are transpiring both in the old and new world—and on this account deserves a chief place among periodicals.

Atlantic Cable.

The greatest efforts are being made to carry into effect the laying of the new cable. It will be stronger than any heretofore made, and as the machinery will be according to the most philosophic plans, it is hoped to be successfully laid this season.

From the Ottawa *Citizen*, of 2nd instant, we learn that estimates of the probable quantity of white pine made this year on the Ottawa will be about 12,195,000 feet, and of red pine 1,375,000 feet. Below Ottawa city, including Gatineau, 1,100,000 feet; Northern railroad, 1,500,000 feet; on the Trent, 2,500,000 feet. Total white pine, 17,595,000 feet; red pine, 1,375,000 feet.

KILLED.—John Young, an employee on the Ottawa and Prescott railway, was killed by being crushed between two freight cars at the Ottawa station, on Saturday last.

GREAT EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—According to the Cork *Examiner*, upwards of 4,000 persons left, by way of Queenstown, for the United States during the first week of March.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The quarterly examination of the School in Section No. 1, Township of Smith, taught by Mr. Taylor, was held on the 17th of March. There were present 57 scholars, and a majority of the parents of the children of the school.

The following are the names of the pupils in the various classes to whom prizes were awarded:—

5th Reading Class—Wm. H. Manning 1st, Wm. Simpson 2nd. 4th—Elizabeth Roseberry 1st, James Holland 2nd. 3rd—John Young 1st, Edward Blewett 2nd.

Sequel—Coleman Blewett 1st, Agnes Nickles 2nd.

2nd Reading Class—William Preston 1st, John Northey 2nd.

1st Class Writing—Hannah Holland 1st, Robert Nugent 2nd, Margaret McKee 3rd. 2nd do.—Angus Nichols 1st, Sam'l McKee 2nd.

1st Class Arithmetic—Samuel Duff 1st, Charles Moore 2nd. 2nd do.—Margaret Holland 1st, Elizabeth Moore 2nd.

1st Class Grammar—Robert Nugent 1st, Samuel Duff 2nd. 2nd do.—Charles Moore and Isabella Duff equal. 3rd do.—Elizabeth Moore 1st, Robert Moore 2nd,

Geography—Wm. H. Manning 1st, Rob't Moore 2nd.

Physiology—Isabella Duff 1st, Margaret McKee 2nd.

Prize for good conduct and attendance Charles Moore.

Owing to the length of time taken up in examining the above classes, those in mental arithmetic, euclid and algebra were not fully examined.—*Com.*

The *Trade Review*, although advising farmers to cultivate little barley this year, says it will have a ready sale in the States, and at remunerating prices. The barley of Canada is superior to any grown in the States, and the Brewers of Philadelphia declare that if they cannot be supplied with the article in Canada, they will export all they want from England. Our contemporary says they will pay the duty of 15 cents per bushel themselves, rather than want it. If so, why advise the farmers to sow little.

PRIEST KILLED.—On Tuesday night, while the Rev. Father Sinnott, of Adjala, Simcoe County, was ridding on horseback in his diocese, to visit a sick person, the horse took flight from the lightning, threw the reverend gentleman and killed him. His body was found on the road yesterday evening. He was above fifty years of age and much respected by all who knew him.

GREENCASTLE.—On Friday a man named Stevenson, for over 20 years employed as a compositor in the tribune office, died at Toronto. The Hon. Mr Brown attended his funeral in person, and paid off a mortgage of £40 on a house owned by the deceased. This act of generosity on the part of Mr Brown is worthy of honorable mention.

BURLEIGH TOWNSHIP COUNCIL

Council met on the 7th March pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Carroll, Reeve, David R. Castilay, Caleb Sonsley, Patrick Scott.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication from Chas. R. Stewart, Esq., Agent for the Canadian Land and Emigration Company, to the Reeve, was read, asking the Reeve to compromise with his Company for the amount of Taxes claimed against them.

Mr. Thomas Stuart, Treasurer, submitted his sureties.

Verbal applications were received from Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Hall, requesting to be appointed Assessor and Collector for the current year.

A petition from James Young was read, praying to be allowed to perform his statute labor on concession line between 10 and 11 in the Township of Chandos.

Moved by Mr. Castilay, seconded by Mr. Sonsley, that a reduction of $254.27 be made from the county rate erroneously charged against the lands in the Townships of Harcourt and Bruton for the year 1865. The County Council having remitted the county rate on those lands.

Moved by Mr. Castilay, seconded by Mr. Scott, that Mr. Hall be appointed Assessor and Collector for the current year, and that his salary be 10 per cent. on all sums collected.

Moved by Mr. Sonsley, seconded by Mr. Scott, that a By-Law be now read confirming the appointment of assessor and collector, also of path-masters, pound-keepers and fence viewers.

Moved by Mr. Castilay, seconded by Mr Sonsley, that the application of Peter Phelan to be attached to School Section No. 1, Burleigh, be allowed to lie over till the next meeting of Council.

Moved by Mr. Castilay, seconded by Mr. Sonsley, that James Young be allowed to perform six days statute labor on the concession line between 10 and 11, in compliance with the prayer of his petition.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Sonsley, that an order be issued in favor of the Auditors for the amount of their salaries.

Moved by Mr. Sonsley, seconded by Mr. Castilay, that this Council do now adjourn to Tuesday, the 8th May, to meet then for the purpose of holding the Court of Revision and for general business.

EDWARD HALL, Clerk.

BIBLICAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—In looking over the *Examiner* of the 12th instant, I observe an article, by "A Young Man from the Country," in which there is a strange jumble of ideas concerning "things that differ", and a lame attempt in "way of argument (if argument it may be called) to justify the most objectionable part of Dr. R's new school bill, "compulsory education."—This part of the 'Young Man's' article I can leave in the hands of "J. E." to settle, believing him perfectly able to do it; while it will be my task to endeavor to prove that education separate from Bible training cannot suppress crime. It is the great discovery of the age and Dr. R. "A Young Man from the Country," and certain others have now ascertained that the merely mechanical arts of reading and writing and accounts are more efficacious in bidding human depravity, in cherishing moral principles, and in tending to public usefulness than the means of divine appointment The "Young Man from the Country," speaks of Scotland being "one of the most educated and enlightened countries in the world," the might have added moral, including also the North of Ireland) Let me ask him what did this? I will answer:—The religious training of the school and the fireside. But withdraw religious training from the fireside, and the daily bible lesson from the school, then what "George Combe" & Co. and other infidels are ardently aiming at will follow, viz:—Infidelity or Superstition.

The Protestantism embraced in Scotland at the time of the Reformation was of a more scriptural and uncompromising character than that adopted in England, and a truly substantial education was zealously espoused. John Knox and his fellow presbyters set their hearts with much intensity upon the "Godly bringing up" of the youth. For a time they struggled with a heartless aristocracy, amid poverty and hardship to obtain their favorite object, and *after being often* repulsed by the *state they* ultimately succeeded in having a school placed by the side of every parish Church; they are gone, and the storms of many a winter have passed over the spots where their ashes repose, but they are not, cannot be, forgotten, "their works do follow them," and a scriptural education is one of these. Honor to their memories! Scotland owes them much.

I have before me the February number of the Scottish R. P magazine for 1866, in which it is said in an article entitled "The influence of bad books." That in the General Report of Institutions for adults in England for 1864, "that books of an immoral and vicious character are almost universally applied for at the libraries" The editor, Dr. E. R. Tait, no mean judge, ascribes this to a want of a religious education in early youth. Infamy and ruin will be the result of such training, for is the wind not influenced by the *kind* as well as the amount of knowledge possessed? Was there more attention paid to education with Bible training, and less to mere instruction without it, what a different aspect would society present in our day, for it cannot be denied that vice and crime of all kinds are on the increase, and the criminals are not all uneducated; "for the proportion of criminals who have received an education apart from the Bible" to use the words of one of the profoundest thinkers of our time "is on the increase also," and their deeds cast into the shade as regards infamy, &c, that of their less favored brethren.

Thieves are now a peculiar class, having a language intelligible only to themselves, and involving principles directly opposed to human and divine laws. Is their reformation hopeless? Is there no discipline by which the education of the young thief can be rendered possible? Are there no punishments, no rewards, no influences by means of which he may be led to regard his principles bad and baneful? To answer as "A Young Man from the Country" argues, that a mere knowledge of reading, writing and accounts will reform him is only mere assertion without proof; for his system has been tried, weighed in the balance and found wanting.

The highest welfare of every nation; especially of a free Country like Western Canada, and of the individuals of which it is composed, is inseparably connected with a deep and living dependence upon and duty to God. A nation "living without God in the world, *ignoring* his existence or scorning his power, (such as France did before and after its first revolution, although enjoying the benefits of a moral and intellectual education,) although appearing with material grandeur, must soon be stricken with confusion and disorder, and rips for anarchy and ruin An education based upon Christian principles, can alone preserve the young in after years, and fit them in principles and habits for that momentous future that awaits them, when all that is of earth shall have ended.

"The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself;
Yea, all that it inherits shall dissolve,
And like an unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a wreck behind.

C. S. D.

Otonabee, March 17 1866.

Marmora Iron Mines

From the Belleville Intelligencer.

Special efforts have been made to test the value and extent of the Marmora Company's ore beds, for upon the result of that test depended the success or failure of the Cobourg and Marmora Railway Company. In the opinion of many there tests were not necessary, as the fact had years ago been established that the iron ore beds of the Company were inexhaustible, and in quality equal to any on this continent. But it had been industriously circulated by gentlemen high in official position that the Marmora Company's ore beds were valueless, that the whole company was in fact a grand swindle, and as these reports obtained circulation among the iron men of Pittsburg and Pennsylvania, they very naturally hesitated to embark in the scheme, until a more thorough and practical exploration of the ore beds was made. Our readers have been kept fully posted as to the nature, extent and result of these explorations. Some two or three months ago, a number of capitalists connected with the Iron Works of Pittsburg, visited Marmora, in company with leading gentlemen of Cobourg, and the result of their visit was to send a gentleman named Edwards, a practical miner, to superintend the getting out of a quantity of ore to be tested, and to make a thorough exploration of the "Big Ore Bed." This work was gone on with under the superintendence of Mr Edwards and Mr. Barber of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway Company. Some two or three hundred tons of ore were taken out of what is known as the "middle bed," fronting on Crow Lake. At this point the depth of the excavation was about nine feet below the level of the lake, at high-water mark, and the deeper the miners went, the better the ore turned out to be. In order more fully to test the extent of the bed, a shaft was sunk about half a mile from the "middle bed," towards the centre of the iron mountain, in what is known as the "sand pit. "It will be recollected by the reading of "Notes by the Way," some four weeks ago, in giving a description of the work going on at this place, it was said that preparations were being made to sink this shaft. The work was gone on with, and it has been found that the same indication exist as at the middle bed proving conclusively that the same vein runs through the entire mountain Specimens of this ore were sent on to Pittsburg, and a report of the operations was also forwarded It was at first determined to send a hundred tons to be smelted, but the Pittsburg men were satisfied with the appearance of the ore without putting so large a quantity to that test. Indeed, the quality of that forwarded was so superior to what they expected, and the resort of the extent and richness of the beds so flattering, that they half suspected the parties interested had conked the reports. To remove all objections, and put the question beyond doubt, Mr. R. Jennings, Superintendent of Brady's Bend Iron Works, Pennsylvania, was induced to visit Marmora to examine what had been done, and make a further exploration. This visit was made last week, Mr. Dumble, of Cobourg, accompanying Mr. Jenning to Marmora. It may be well to satisfy the natural enquiry, as to who is this Mr. Jenning. We may say first that he is an Englishman by birth, a theoretical and practical Geologist, of known ability and large experience. He is the gentleman who opened up the Iron and Copper Mine of Lake Superior, and whose practical as well as theoretical knowledge in the exploration of that mineral region, the world is chiefly indebted for the developments which have there been made. He is considered as the great iron authority in Pennsylvania, and therefore any opinion he might give must be valuable. Mr. Jennings spent two days at Marmora, examining the ore which had been taken out, the beds from which it had been taken, and the general formation of the "Big Ore Bed" and fully corroborated the reports which had been previously made by Mr Edwards and Mr. Barber. He is fully satisfied that the ore now got out in the middle bed, and that at the sand pit, will yield at least 70 per cent, and that as they go deeper and further into the heart of the mountain, still richer ore will be obtained. There is no question in his judgment that the "Big Ore Bed," is one vast deposit of iron ore, and of a quality that is not excelled in the world; indeed, he said, speaking of some specimens he was examining, that "no better ore ever went into a furnace." He also made an examination of the "Cain Ore Bed," on the north-western shore of the lake, but is not so well satisfied with the quality of that ore.

Mr. Jennings' opinion was asked of the specimens of Copper ore which had been sent *from different localities in the back country*, and he had no hesitation in pronouncing the quality superior, and gave it as his opinion that where such specimens were found there must be in the vicinity large deposits of the ore—He was highly pleased at the specimens of Copper, and his position as to the existence of the ore in large quantities must be encouraging to those holding Copper lands, as well as to the country at large. Respecting the Lead ore of Tudor, he said he never saw better, and of other minerals he spoke encouragingly.

This testimony, as will appear evident to *every one, is of the highest* value, and will serve to convince those who may still be incredulous, that we have one of the richest mineral countries in the world at our very doors, rich in iron, in copper, in lead, in lithographic stone, in marble, and other minerals.

BURIED ALIVE.—In a late debate in the French Senate, on the petition of a Mde Cornol, setting forth the danger of burying those who are not dead by hasty interments, Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, recited three cases of living persons supposed to be dead, whom, during his experience as a priest he had saved from burial. In two cases there was complete restoration of life—one of the persons so rescured, a lady of distinguished family, is now a happy wife and mother. A fourth case told by the Archbishop accounts for his long attention to the subject. He said:—"In the summer of 1826, on a close and sultry day, in a church which was excessively crowded, a young priest who was in the act of preaching was suddenly seized with giddiness in the pulpit. The words he was uttering became indistinct, he soon lost the power of speech and sank down on the floor. He was taken out of the church and carried home. All was thought to be over Some hours after the funeral bell was tolled, and the usual preparations made for the interment. His eyesight was gone; but if he could see nothing, like the young lady I have alluded to, he could hear, and I need not say that what reached his ears was not calculated to reassure him. The doctor came, examined him, and pronounced him dead, and after the usual inquiries as to his age and the place of his birth &c. gave permission for his interment next morning. The venerable bishop in whose cathedral the young priest was preaching when he was seized with the fit came to his bedside to recite the *De Profundis*. The body was prepared for the coffin Night came on, and you will easily feel how inexpressible was the anguish of the living being in such a situation. At last, amid the voices murmuring around him, he distinguished that of one he had known from infancy That voice produced a marvellous effect and a superhuman effort. Of what followed I need say no more than that the seemingly dead man stood next day in the same pulpit. That young priest, gentleman, is the same young man who is now speaking before you, and who, more than forty years after that event, implores those in authority, not merely to watch vigilantly over the careful execution of the legal prescriptions with regard to interments, but to enact fresh ones in order to prevent the recurrence of irreparable misfortunes.

EASY ENOUGH.—An old friend, who is bitten by the inflation mania, sets up this problem:—In Canada specie payment has not been suspended, nor wages increased. On this side we are suffering to the very utmost from a superabundance of irredeemable paper; and yet, to the amazement of the advocates of a metallic basis, the laborers of Canada flock to this side, to receive our high wages, in fact, rather than to remain in Canada to work for the specie basis low rates of wages. Why is this?—Would no 'Resumption' here put a stop to this emigration from Canada? If so, is that to be labored for? Answer—If our friend will only recur to the history of Law's Mississippi scheme, he will find that, while it was in operation, laborers flocked from hard money regions to Paris faster than they now flock from Canada to our side of the line. And if a rum spring should suddenly burst from the base of the Alleghany mountains, we have no doubt that laborers and others would flock to that also. They flocked to this country in 1845 and 1836; but that did not prevent the collapse of 1837. Running indeed always makes good times, just as getting drunk increases vital action; but pay day and getting sober, though unpleasant, are inevitable. We hold it advisable for a people not to run in debt and for an individual not to get drunk. And our high wages and high prices prove that we as a people are running in debt, so long as our currency inflation shall continue. We move that we get out of it and avoid the slow inevitable crash.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A young man named Doheny, son of Michael Doheny of 1848, the real originator of American Fenianism, has been arrested at Cork.

GREAT FIRE IN OILDOM

On Tuesday the greatest fire ever known in an oil district took place at Petroleum Centre, Penn., leaving a horrid and fearful amount of ruins. The conflagration began at the Demas Well, where two men were engaged in charging a new tank, containing oil to the amount of 300 barrels. One of the staves being forced out of the bottom, created a vacuum, through which the oil ran out, running down the run; communicated with an engine house, and there caught from the fire in the furnace. From this point it rapidly spread to the oil tanks of the Ocean Oil Company, than to the Artic well and No. 20, Patterson & Dickey No. 19, thence down the run to different wells, five in number belonging to the Braden and Myers, and Braden & Tennent leases, which were soon enveloped in one huge mass of flames With no earthly means of checking the fearful tide it rolled down everything combustible, sweeping every object before them. It soon found a channel, which carried the burning mass into Benn hoff Run, catching in its way three refineries, some or more buildings, and several wells in the progress of drilling. Less than 15 minutes from the breaking out of the fire, it was emptying itself into Oil Creek, at *the mouth of the run*, thus presenting to the eye a terrible mountain of black smoke and flame nearly a mile in length. The damage is estimated at $150,000 Two men are reported burned seriously, three fatally, and Frank McKenzie, is already dead. He was the most horrid sight ever witnessed, being nothing but a blackened, charred mass of flesh when extricated from the devouring element, Both eyes were burned out, and he was in every way unrecognizable. Another man is reported to have burned to death in a derrick, and one jumped from the top of another derrick to save his life, and was slightly injured.

How the Confederates got War Supplies from the North.

The Matamoras *Ranchero* of February 17, in reply to certain statements made by Gen. Weitzel, makes some startling revelations, which are important if true. Speaking of the contraband trade during the war, it says:—"All the way from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, lovers of the Union came to Matamoras to exchange the very articles the rebels wanted for high priced cotton. Guns and ammunition, however, to a very limited extent found their way here; but everything else that could be thought of, in any manner serviceable to the rebels, came in abundance from New England, and were directly sold to the rebels by blatant Union men. Beast Butler & Brother actually shipped from New Orleans to a staunch rebel house here, for rebel use, a shipload of pickled pork. Not only did they send a shipload of pork, but Butler & Brother sent out here for cotton exchange account, various ship loads of United States army supplies, which went directly into Texas through their accommodation house. Wm. H. Seward Secretary of State, wrote to Consul Pierce, inquiring into the status of the rebel trade, and whether or not the supplies constantly out from the North went into Texas; and, if so, what steps could be taken to stop such work, or something to that effect. Mr. Pierce replied by informing Mr. Seward of the exact number of vessels in the offing at Bagdad, their sizes and nationality, and with what load. The honorable Secretary was informed that the larger portion of goods arriving here and going to Texas came directly from American ports, and all such trade could be stopped only by refusing clearances to vessels, or by occupying the east bank of the Rio Grande from Eagle pass to Boca del Rio. With this information before their eyes, what did Secretary Seward and President Lincoln do?—They did not refuse clearances to vessels, but knowingly allowed the trade to continue. Now we have to ask what became of Gen. Weitzel's charge, that our merchants and the vice consuls who signed that protest engaged in contraband trade with rebels? Should not Gen. Weitzel amend his charges so as to include Butler, his former master, William H. Seward, and the President of the United States; or else withdraw his charges against our merchants and the vice consuls? Lincoln and Seward cleared the vessels after being notified of their non-takeable destination; Butler shipped supplies, whilst commanding at New Orleans, for rebel destruction and consumption; Yankee skippers bought them, and, in most instance, Yankee shippers received them here and sold them to the rebels. Now, if Gen. Weitzel wants any more information touching the question as to who were guilty of carrying on the contraband trade with the rebels, we would inform him that ex Governor Senator Sprague of Rhode Island, had his fingers in to the tune of two millions of dollars. After the Secretary received an answer from Consul Pierce, to his inquiries, ten times as many goods were shipped from American ports to this place as before; and in one month seventeen millions of dollars in assorted merchandize were shipped from New York alone."

A MENACE TO NAPOLEON.

By this afternoon's telegram from New York, we learn that the *Herald's* Washington telegram says it is now admitted that the resolutions guaranteeing the Mexican loan will pass the House of Representatives. It is understood that a number of members will vote for it for the purpose of giving Napoleon to understand that the country is in earnest in regard to its enforcement of the Republic of Mexico. Their votes will in some instances be given for the measure so that, with its passage in the House, Napoleon will take the hint and withdraw from that country. It is understood that, after its passage in the Lower House, it will be held in the Senate to see whether the French Emperor will take the hint without further action by Congress. Both Congress and the President are very determined and positive in their opposition to the Imperial Mexican scheme. While there is no disposition to bring on any serious complications with Napoleon, there is a determination to do something to show him that the country will not submit to any double dealing or doubtful course on his part.—*Hamilton Times.*

National Monument to Lord Palmerston.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the motion of which he had given notice of which he had given notice, praying that Her Majesty would give directions that a monument be erected in St Peters, Westminster, to the memory of Viscount Palmerston. He referred to the precedents of the two Pitts and Pardical, and touched on the principle points of Lord Palmerston's career, particularly on his connection with the extension of constitutional liberty on the continent, and his deep and unfailing interest in the suppression of the Slave trade. He eulogised his genial temper, which was incapable of enduring anger, his courage, his tact and ingenuity, and his old English delight in a stand up fight. He concluded by expressing a conviction that as Lord Palmerston had been rewarded for his long labors by the attachment and trust of all classes of the people, so this proposal to perpetuate his memory would meet with the enthusiastic support of all parties.

Mr Disraeli said that he could not allow an occasion to pass in silence on his side of the house. The vote just proposed was acquiesced in by him and his colleagues with the warmest sympathy. They all agreed that the country ought to perpetuate the memory of a minister, *who combined in his own person the two great* qualities that made a statesman, viz—energy and experience. He cordially coincided with the testimonial to a man who had commanded both their admiration and love. (Cheers.)

Mr. Beresford Hope trusted that the monument about to be erected to the memory of that great man would be worthy of the name it was intended to bear. Sir J. Packington hoped there would be no delay in erecting the monument. The vote for the monument was then put and carried unanimously.

CONFIRMING JEFF DAVIS.—An *additional record* of the prison life of Jeff Davis is furnished by a Fortress Monroe correspondent. Jeff's health continues good, and he keeps up the same habits to which he has been accustomed for some time past, including his daily outdoor exercise. He reads much, and keeps well posted on passing events. An officer who recently undertook to draw out the rebel ex-chieftain on Fenianism met with a complete failure. Jeff, though a great portion of his time disposed to be social and conversational, is frequently seized with fits of sourness and reticence. He seldom alludes to his trial.

James Stephens in New York.

It is the belief of many persons that the Irish revolutionary chief, James Stephens, is at present secretly concealed in this city under the protecting wings of Head Centre O'Mahony, waiting to see if the British government will claim him as a refugee from justice, or a felonious jail breaker under the extradition treaty between this country and Great Britain. A mysterious looking personage came over on the steamer Fulton, which reached this port from Havre on *Tuesday last.* This individual was noticed by all the passengers on the Fulton from his retiscent bearing and partial resemblance to the published portraits of the Irish Maximini. Whether he unlaunched himself to his fellow-Fenians on board of the Fulton, and declared himself to be the Simon pure, *bona fide* article, or C. E. I. R. it is not known, but it is certain that the engineers, fireman, and many of the passengers of Fenian proclivities, believed the stranger to be James Stephens, and on the arrival of the vessel at her dock, a close carriage appeared on the wharf, as if by appointment, and the mysterious stranger, leaving the side of the steamer, entered the carriage, closed the blinds, and the carriage disappeared in the sinuous streets leading from the North River. It is asserted by some of the Fenians in this city that Stephens is closeted with O'Mahony, and that there is a deadly struggle going on between the Head Centres for the spoils, which can only have one result, namely, the confinement of the C. E. I. R., to the lowest dungeons of the O'Mahony mansion. It is believed that Stephens will attempt to take the direction of affairs into his own hands, but it is also believed that John O'Mahony will make a desperate fight for the position he has held so manfully. It is presumed that Mrs. Stephens is also in this city, as it is stated that Head Centre O'Mahony has purchased one thousand dollars worth of jewelry, consisting of neck laces, a gold watch, and some other costly articles of *bijouterie* for a lady's use. These articles are to be presented to Mrs. Stephens, if that lady has not already received them. Mrs. Stephens is described by the Fenians who were acquainted with her in Dublin, as a lady of about twenty five years of age, of medium stature, with large, lustrous brown eyes, dark masses of hair, a pretty face, full of Irish freshness and health, and a pleasing, lady-like and dignified manner. Mrs. Stephens is the sister of George Hopper, a merchant of Dublin, who was deeply implicated in the Fenian conspiracy, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment. Mrs. Stephens is also the cousin of Mrs. Marquis, the wife of the Governor of the Bridewell, from which James Stephens escaped. It is presumed that Stephens will be compelled to give an account of his stewardship to the Brot

A GOOD HORSE.

"There is much pleasure and profit in the ownership of a good horse, and but very little of either in a bad one;" so parties from whom we receive a bad horse, many, however, are in possession of such who need not be. We think there are few horses so bad but that their condition can be improved and rendered more valuable and useful to their owners, to effect which, there is nothing equal to "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine;" it has effected astonishing results in thousands of cases. 14

New Advertisements.

WANTED!

A PERSON AS MATRON for the Peterboro Protestant Home. Application to be made, from a distance, by letter, addressed to the Secretary; or from the Town, by attending at the Home on Wednesdays, from 3 to 4 o'clock.

Peterborough, April 4, 1866.

ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

AN adjourned sitting of Quarter Sessions will be held on MONDAY, the NINTH inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

C. A. WELLER,
Clerk of the Peace.

Peterborough, April 9th, 1866.

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Municipal Council of the United Townships of Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff, Monmouth, Harcourt and Bruton, will hold the Court of Revision at Mr. Hall's, on Lot 24, in the 1st Concession of Anstruther,

On Tuesday, the 8th day of May next,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., of which all persons interested will please take notice.

EDWARD SMYTHE HALL,
Clerk

April 4, 1866. 14-3m

Flax Seed
FOR DISTRIBUTION.

THE subscriber has 200 bushels of Flax Seed for distribution. All parties wishing to sow flax will be furnished with seed, and pay taken in fibre.

For reference regarding the producer, apply to JOHN WALTON, Esq., President Co. Agricultural Society; ADAM HALL, Smith; JOS. WALTON, jr., and ALEX. SCOTT.

H. CALCUTT.

Ashburnham, April 3, 1866. 14

DURHAM BULL
FOR SERVICE.

THE Subscriber will keep for the season, at his Stable, for service, the THOROUGH BRED BULL,

The Duke of Northumberland

TERMS.—For thorough bred Cows $1.00; for Grade Cows $2.00; other Cows $1.00. To be paid at the time of service.

HENRY COLLINS.

North Monaghan, April 2, 1866. 14-3in

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No. 155, will be held

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

At half-past seven o'clock, in the Lodge Room Market Block.

A full attendance is particularly requested.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.

CHAS. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Peterborough, April 5, 1866.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of GEORGE BUTTERY, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me the undersigned, and that they are required to furnish me within two months from this date with their claims, a, ecifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath with vouchers in support of such claims.

GEORGE REID,
Assignee.

Village of Keene, 19th day of March, 1866 } 14-2in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

ALEXANDER WALKER,.....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
NATHAN U. COOPER,.....*Defendant.*

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT has issued in this cause, of which all persons interested in the Estate of the Defendant, and all persons having in their possession, custody or power any portion of the assets of the Defendant, or who are in any way indebted to him, are required to take notice.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, April 4, 1866.

NEW
SPRING GOODS.

The Subscriber is now receiving one of

The Largest & Choicest

STOCKS of GOODS ever brought to this part of the Country. The

DRESS GOODS

Are very Select.

THE MILLINERY

As usual, is replete with everything Rich in the Latest Fashions. The stock of

Staple Goods

is also complete, and will be offered at such prices as will meet the views of buyers.

W. CLUXTON.

April, 1866. 14-3in

HAMS!
Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!
Allapdale Mills.

CORN MEAL!
GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!
Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON.
Scott's Building, Market Block,
PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Elliss, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the **Restaurant** with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER.

Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
Spring & Summer
GOODS,

NOW OPENING OUT

AT THE

Montreal House.

To be sold at the lowest possible prices.

☞ Please call and examine the Stock.

Peterborough, April 4th, 1866.

REVOLVERS.

A FEW first-class Revolvers for sale at a low figure at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

Peterboro, April 4th, 1866.

Mail Contract!

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at OTTAWA, until NOON, on FRIDAY, the FOURTH of MAY, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for Four Years, six times per week each way,

Between Keene & Peterboro'

FROM THE FIRST JULY NEXT.

Conveyance to be made in a public vehicle, or otherwise. The Mails to leave Keene daily, Sundays excepted, at 8 a. m., and arrive at Peterboro' at 10.3 a. m. To leave Peterboro' daily, Sundays excepted, at 2.30 p. m., or after the arrival of mails from Port Hope, and to arrive at Keene within two and a half hours afterwards.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Keene and Peterborough.

MATTHEW SWEETMAN,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Kingston, April 2, 1866. 14-3in

Wm. MERCER & BRO.,
Tailors, &c.,

Beg to announce that they have received a supply of

GOODS

suitable for

SPRING AND SUMMER.

George Street, Peterborough.

March 28, 1866. 13-6m.

Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.
Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,

George Street, Peterborough.

TRUSTEES' SCHOOL MANUAL.

THE Consolidated Acts relating to Common Schools in Upper Canada.

For sale by
GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE National 4th and 5th Books of Lessons for sale at Cost at the
Examiner Book Store, George St.,
Peterborough.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Court of Revision for the United Townships of Galway and Cavendish, for the present year will be held at the Union School House, on Lot No. 25, concession A. in the Township of Galway, on Saturday, the 28th day of April next, at the hour of Ten of the clock, A. M. Interested parties will please remember.

WILLIAM LEESON,
Township Clerk.

Galway, March 23d, 1866. 13-4i

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Stanhope, will hold the Court of Revision at the house of Mr. Anrey Earnaup, on lot No. 10, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Stanhope,

On Thursday, 26th day of April next,

commencing at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M. All parties interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. S. ROWE, Clerk.

Stanhope, March 17th, 1866. 13-4i

F. LEMAY,

Formerly of the firm of Lemay & Turcot,

IS JUST RECEIVING HIS SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Of Spring and Summer

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

He begs to call the special attention of buyers to his

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

To which he has made the addition of several improvements.

All his Clothings are made up in the premises, of the first workmanship, and superintended by a first class Tailor.

Garments made to order at a short notice.

F. LEMAY,
Corner of George and Hunter sts.

Peterborough, March 29th 1866. 13 3m

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,

ARE RECEIVING IMPORTATIONS OF

NEW SPRING GOODS WEEKLY!

And expect soon to have their

STOCK COMPLETE

In every Department.

Special attention directed to the

MILLINERY AND MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Peterborough, March 20th, 1866. 13

NEW
SPRING GOODS.

Prints, Delaines, Tweeds, Cloths,

Cambroons and Grey Cottons.

At I. ROBINSON'S & Co's.

Peterborough, March 12th, 1866. 11-tf

FARMERS and OTHERS
ATTENTION.

SAP BOILERS

Of all descriptions and at all prices, for sale at

LANNIN'S TIN SHOP,
HUNTER STREET.

Also, BATHS of all kinds,

Body, Hip, Sponge, Shower, Foot and Children's Baths on hand and made to order, on short notice, cheap.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Please give him a call and satisfy yourself.

☞P. S.—LUMBERMEN'S BAKE KETTLES on hand.

Peterborough, March 14, 1866.

ON the morning of the First Saturday in April will be published the *initial* number of

THE WEEKLY POST,
OFFICE ON METCALFE STREET, (*off* SPARKS STREET), OTTAWA.

Subscription, $1 *in advance, or* $1.50 *credit.*

The Weekly Post will be printed on a large sheet of good paper, specially made for the purpose, and will embrace 48 columns of reading matter, printed from new type, and tastefully executed.

Each edition will contain:—

Editorials on Current Political Topics.
Details of Foreign News.
Local Intelligence.
Telegraphic Despatches.
Special Telegrams from Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, &c.
Family Reading.
Literary Extracts
Selected and Original Poetry.
Correspondence.
Commercial Reviews.
Home and other Market Reports.

And during the Session of the Legislature,

A Concise Summary of Parliamentary Proceedings, and

The Speeches of Prominent Politicians.

In a word, no pains or expense will be spared to make The Post a first class weekly journal, worthy of British America, and a faithful exponent of public opinion,—alike welcome to the politician and the general reader.

In its political character, The Post will be firm in its adhesion to the Liberal cause,—knowing neither sect, nationality, nor sectional prejudices. It will seek to perpetuate the happy connexion subsisting between British America and Great Britain, and to that end will advocate the great measure now under discussion for the Confederation of all British America under one government as being best calculated to cement the Empire, and to promote the happiness of these provinces, develop their vast internal resources and open up new channels of commerce.

Especial efforts will be made to place before the public, reliable information as to the character, resources, and capabilities of the great, but comparatively unknown, regions of the valley of the Ottawa—its numerous tributaries and new settlements.

☞ Friends at a distance who will send in the names of five subscribers (with the cash) will be entitled to a copy of the paper for a year gratis, and all others are respectfully invited to send in lists of reliable persons who *may be willing to become subscribers on the credit terms.*

A SEWING MACHINE, WORTH $40,

Will be given as a bonus to the lady or gentleman sending the largest list of prepaid subscribers (not less than 100) before the 1st of Jan., 1867.

Specimen copies will be sent free to any address. C. K STEWART & Co.

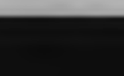
Ottawa, March 14, 1866.

HATS! HATS!

A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 9



A Young Horse,
rising four years old, for sale at $35. Apply to
J. BELL,
7th Concession of Monaghan.

March 7, 1866. 10

THE GREAT
CLEARING SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
Canadian Tweeds
AND
READY-MADE
CLOTHING

Will commence at

EASTLAND'S STORE,
Peterborough,
ON THURSDAY, 15th MARCH,

And will continue for SIX WEEKS during which period really GOOD GOODS will be sold off at unprecedented low prices,

FOR CASH ONLY.

No 1, Burnham's Block,
Peterboro, March 14, 1866. 11-4in

Dissolution of Partnership

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as general Dry Goods Merchants, under the firm of LEMAY & TURCOT, was on the 7th instant, dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due by and to the firm will be settled by F. LEMAY.

FRANCIS LEMAY.
REMY TURCOT.

Peterboro, February 27, 1866. 9

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THE present opportunity of returning his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they extended to the firm, and he would respectfully announce that he will still continue the business on the same premises, on the same liberal terms as heretofore, and hopes thereby to secure a continuance of the patronage the late firm received.

F. LEMAY.

Peterboro, February 27, 1866. 9

JUST RECEIVED,
THREE CASES OF
Fancy English and Canadian TWEEDS.

F. LEMAY.

Peterboro, February 27, 1866. 9

Chancery Notice to Creditors.

IN CHANCERY.

Between

DANIEL BUCK, and
HAMILTON ELLIOTT,
and *Plaintiffs,*
BARBARA EDWARDS,
Defendant.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Chancery, made in a cause—BUCK *vs.* EDWARDS—THE CREDITORS OF JAMES EDWARDS, late of the Township of Dummer, in the County of Peterborough, Yeoman, who died in or about the month of February, 1864, are on or before the 20th day of April, 1866, to send by post, prepaid, to WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Esq., of Peterborough, the Solicitor of the plaintiffs'—*two of the executors of the deceased*—their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (*if any*) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my Chambers in the Town of Peterborough on the 20th day of April, 1866, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this seventh day of March, A. D. 1866.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Master at Peterborough.

W. H. Scott,
Plaintiffs' Solicitor. 10 td

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ.,
Commander, R. N.,

Of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C. W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby give notice that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers, for adjustment, and that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid and that all Chattels and Assets belonging and owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C. W., March 21st, 1866. 12

Money to Lend
AT 6 PER CENT.

THE undersigned will be glad to receive applications for money at above rate, on improved farm property.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Barrister, &c.

Peterboro', Feb. 12, 1866. 7

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING MACHINE CO.

OFFICE 591 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GUARANTEE.—After a fair trial, if any purchaser does not regard the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in market, he can return it and have his money. It has taken many of the highest prizes.—is less complicated than any other first class machine,—does a wider range of work without changing,—requires no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate machine.

N. B. Any Clergyman sending us two orders for Machines, shall receive one for himself as a present. The same proposition is extended to Professors and Teachers.

We have now completed our New Manufactory at a cost of some $200,000, including New Patents and important Improvements; and the object of the above proposition is to secure the immediate introduction of our improved machine into every town in the United States without incurring the great expense of a travelling agent.

This proposition cannot avail in towns occupied by our own agents.

Please send for descriptive Catalogue, with samples of sewing.

LUCIUS LYON, Sec'y.

3

Just Arrived at the Family Grocery!

A Fresh Supply of Wilson's English

EGG POWDER,

An excellent substitute for Eggs. Try it!

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George street.

Peterboro, Feb. 14th, 1866. 7

WANTED!

A FEMALE TEACHER for School Section No. 4, Galway, for the year 1866. A Roman Catholic preferred.

Apply—by letter to the Trustees of S. S. No. 4, Galway, Kinmount P. O; or personally to

JAMES COLLINS, } Trustees.
or
MICHAEL FLAHERTY, }

Galway, Feb 13th, 1866. 3in*

Diaries for 1866

For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, Dec. 1865.

Canada Farmer.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Canadian Farmer received at the Examiner Book Store at Club rates.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

BOOKS! BOOKS!

The following are a few of the Books that can be had at the

Examiner Book Store,
No. 1, MARKET BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.

Josephus—with plates
Morrison's Family Devotions
The Land and the Book
Wanderings over Bible Lands and Seas
Evenings at Home
Scott's Poetical Works—cloth & morocco
Byron's " "
Cowper's " "
Burns's " "
Elm Grange, a summer in the Country
Living for a purpose
Edgar Clifton or right and wrong
Happy stories for Happy hearts
Ralph Saunders
The Seven little Sisters
The long holidays
Eva and her play fellows
Roses and Thorns
The Ways of Pleasantness
Summer Gleanings
The Boy's handy book of Games
Four Footed Favourites
Winter in Spitzbergen
Joyful Sunday Stories
The Knights of the red cross
Noble Dames of Ancient History
Good and Bad
Self taught Men
The Gravelyn Family
Adventures of seven-footed Foresters
Romantic Belinda
Scripture Stories for the Young
Moral and Religious Anecdotes
Poets and Poetry of the Bible
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church
Book of 1000 tales
Schonberg-cotta Family
Diary of Kitty Treveylyan
Children's sayings
Lady's Manual of Fancy work
Young Woman's Friend
Every little Boy's Book
Family Walking Sticks
Gift Book for good little children
Byepaths of Biography
Meet for Heaven
Life in Heaven
Heaven our Home
The near and Heavenly Horizons
Fanny and Arthur
Leaves from the Book of nature
Life in the Woods
The Sunwell Stories
Red Frank's or the Christian Panoply
The Triumphs of Invention
Aids to Prayer
The Pathway of Promise
Personal Piety
The Sunday Evening Book
The Throne of Grace
Able to Save
Christian Love and Loyalty
Truth and Love
Florence and Henry
Pastoral Recollections
Olive Leaves
The Better Way
The Story of Joseph and his Brethren
The Orphans of Glenulva
The Giant Killer, or the Battle which all must fight
Home and its Associations
What shall I be
The Robber's Cave
A handy Book of Medical information
The busy fires around us
Corbett's advice to young men
Father's coming home
War and Peace
Friendly hands and kindly words
Things in the Forest

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, February 1st 1866.

SCHOOL BOOK
DEPOT.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Are now receiving a large addition to their present stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY,

which will be sold at reasonable rates.

All the various kinds of School Books, Slates and Slate pencils, with other School requisites, kept constantly on hand.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELLS,

Nos. 1 and 2 have just been received.

ALBUMS!

From them you can get a good Album from FIFTY CENTS.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A large supply is now being received, which will be sold at a price that will defy competition.

TWINE BOXES,

With and without knives attached.

TWINE AND CORD,

Of various colors and qualities.

SEALING WAX.

Red, Black, Blue and White Sealing Wax constantly on hand.

☞ Remember the place,

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
No. 1 Market Block.

Peterboro, February 28, 1866.

EXAMINER
BOOK STORE

A LOT OF

FAMILY BIBLES,

RICHLY BOUND and beautifully illustrated, with the Commentaries of Henry and Scott,

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, July 26, 1865.

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro', July 26, 1865. 39

PRESERVED GINGER, *choice Imperial Pieces*, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey Pulled Figs, Layer Lemons, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 48

Railway. Railway.

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enable t to follow it.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES
Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;

PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.

CHINA and GLASSWARE;

200 Barrels of HERRING,

100 Bags of SALT,

100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Pease and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1865. 7

TO JOBBER MERCHANTS,
And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS.
Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins, Renault & Co's.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table CODFISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM,
Potted Beef,
STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,
Potted Yarmouth Herrings,
ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

GRAYON DRAWING
AND
Wax Fruit and Flowers.
MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs. Caisse, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee intend, on MONDAY, the 21st day of MAY next, to pass a By-Law for the purpose of closing up and disposing of the following part of an old Road on the east half of Lot No. 18 in the 9th concession of said Township, viz:—All that part of said Road commencing forty feet east of the centre of said 9th concession on the east half of Lot No. 18, and thence easterly along said dividing line till it intersects the old Road mentioned above; said Road to be forty feet wide, and the centre of the 9th concession to be the western limit of that part of the Road running northerly, and the dividing line mentioned above to be the centre of that part of said Road running easterly.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 24th March, 1866. 13-4i

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the United Townships of Minden and Dysart intend, at their next meeting, to be held at the house of Mr. Benjamin Sawyers, Minden village, on Saturday, the 28th day of April next, passing a By-Law for the purpose of establishing a Road across Lots Nos 21 and 22 in the fourth concession in the Township of Dysart, the said Road is now cut out and travelled upon, and is intended to be in lieu of a closed road formerly established by the Council.

Also, at the same time and place, the Council intend passing a By-Law for the purpose of establishing a Road across Lots No. 18 in the first, and 19 in the second concession of the Township of Minden.

WM. McKELVEY, Clerk

Clerk's Office, Minden Mar. 12, 1866. 13-4i

NOTICE.
COURT OF REVISION.

THE Municipal Council of Minden and Dysart will hold the Court of Revision at the house of Mr. Benjamin Sawyers, Minden village, on Saturday, the 28th April, 1866, commencing at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M. All parties interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. McKELVEY, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Minden, Mar. 19, 1866. 13-4i

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Nov. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at Mr J. A. Johnson's International Hotel, Norwood, on MONDAY, the EIGHTEETH day of JUNE, 1866, at Ten o'clock, a. m.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. K. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

A PPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director

P. H. L. & B. Railway Offices,
Port Hope, Nov. 30th, 1865.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to revive the Charter of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

HENRY MASON,
Sec. P. & C. L. R. Co.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next Session for an Act to incorporate the Peterborough and Victoria Navigation Company, for the purpose of opening up and improving the navigation of, and of navigating with steamers or other vessels, all the Rivers and Lakes whose waters are discharged through the Otonabee River, and for grants of land and other grants in aid thereof, and for all requisite powers and privileges therefor.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company will apply at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend the Charter of the said Company, and to enable them to extend their Railway from Peterborough to Chemong Lake, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

December 5th, 1865.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director P. H., L. & B. R. Co.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to Parliament, next Session, for an Act to authorise the sale of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway to the highest bidder and to enable the purchaser to form a new Company or to amalgamate with any existing Railway Company for the extension of the Railway, and to invest such new or amalgamated Company with the powers of the expired charter and with new powers required for further extensions

ALBERT DUMBLE.

Peterboro', Jan. 23rd, 1866. 4

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for an Act to confirm the deed of Union between the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company and the Marmora Iron Company, and to grant powers of extension and other powers to the United Companies.

February 6th, 1866. 6

NOTICE.

ALL persons having books in their possession, belonging to the old "Mechanics' Institute," are requested to return the same to me immediately.

G. A. COX.

Peterborough, Jan. 15th, 1866.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of JAMES W. STONE and GILES STONE, Insolvents.

THE undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at Caisse's Hotel in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, at ten o'clock, a. m., the west half of Lot 7 in the 5th Concession of Burleigh and east half of Lot 5 in the 8th Concession of Burleigh, the real Estate of said Insolvents, and in which they had an interest at the time of their executing their assignment to me pursuant to the said Act.

D. McDONALD, Jr.,
Assignee

Peterboro, Jan. 19, 1866. 4

CANADA PERMANENT
Building and Savings Society,
OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for loans on approved real estate; repay, by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twenty years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866. 6

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG CANADIAN GENTLEMAN, of ample means and little to occupy his leisure time, wishes to correspond with one of the fair sex with a view to mutual improvement and finally matrimony must be accomplished as all are amiable and not more than twenty-two years of age. Money not required. Address, prepaid,

HORACE DE VERE,
Peterboro' P. O.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1866. 7

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, January, 1866.

HOW TO EARN A HOME.

The other evening I came home with an extra ten dollar bill in my pocket—money that I had earned by out-of hours work.—The fact is that I'm a clerk in a down town store at a salary of $600 per annum, and a pretty wife and a baby to support out of it.

I suppose the income will sound amusingly small to your two and three thousand dollar office holders, but nevertheless we contrive to live very comfortably upon it. We live on one floor of an unpretending little house, for which we pay $150 a year, and Kitty—my wife, you'll understand—does all her own work, so that we lay up a neat little sum every year. I've got a balance of two or three hundred dollars at the savings bank, the hoard of seven years, and its astonishing how rich I feel! Why Rothschild, himself, wasn't a circumstance to me!

Well, I came home with my extra bill, and showed it triumphantly to Kitty, who of course was delighted with my industry and thrift.

'Now, my love,' said I, 'just add this to our account at the bank, and with interest at the end of the year——'

I do think I commenced casting interest and calculating in my brain. Kitty was silent, and rocked the cradle musingly with her foot.

'I've been thinking, Harry,' she said, after a moment's pause, 'that since you've got the extra money, we might afford to buy a new rug. This is getting dreadfully shabby, my dear, you must see'

I looked dolefully at the rug; it was worn and shabby enough, that was a fact.

'I can get a new velvet pattern for seven dollars,' resumed my wife.

'Velvet—seven dollars!' groaned I.

'Well, then, a common tufted rug like this, would cost only three dollars,' said my cautious better half, who, seeing she could'n carry her first ambitious point, wisely withdrew her guns.

'That's more sensible,' said I, 'we'll see about it.'

'And there is another thing I want,' continued my wife, putting her hand coaxingly on my shoulder, 'and it is not all extravagant either'

'What is that?' I asked, softening rapidly.

'I saw such a lovely silk dress pattern on Canal St. this morning, and I can get it for six dollars—only six dollars, Harry! It's the cheapest thing I ever saw.'

'But haven't you got a pretty green silk dress?'

'That old thing! Why Harry I've worn it ever since we've been married.'

'Is it soiled or ragged?'

'No, of course; but who wants to wear the same green dress forever? Everybody knows it is the only green dress I have.'

'Well, what then?'

'That's just a man's question,' pouted Kitty. 'And I suppose you have not observed how old-fashioned my bonnet is!'

'Why I thought it looked very neat and tasteful since you put on that black velvet winter trimming.'

'Of course you men have no taste in such matters.'

We were silent for a moment. I am afraid we both felt a little cross and out of *humor* at one another. In fact on my journey home, I had entertained some serious thoughts of exchanging my old silver watch for a more modern time-piece of gold and had mentally appropriated the ten dollars for furthering that purpose. Savings banks reflections had come later.

As we sat before the fire, each wrapped in thought, our neighbor, Mr. Wilmot knocked at the door. He was employed in the same store as myself, and his wife was an old family friend.

'I want you to congratulate me,' he said taking a seat. 'I have purchased that little cottage on the Bloomingdale road to day.'

'What, that beautiful little wooden cottage with the piazza and lawn and fruit garden behind?' exclaimed Kitty, almost enviously.

'Is it possible?' I cried. A little cottage home of my own, just like that I had often admired on the Bloomingdale road, had always been the one crowning ambition of my life—a distant, and almost hopeless point, but no less earnestly desired.

'Why, Wilmot,' said I, 'how did this happen? You've only been in the business eight or ten years longer than I, at a salary but a trifle larger than mine, yet I could as soon buy up the Mint as purchase a cottage like that.'

'Well,' said my neighbor, 'we have all been working to this end for years. My wife has darned, patched, mended, and saved, we have lived on plain fare, and done with the cheapest things. But the magic charm of the whole affair was that we laid aside every penny that was not needed by actual, positive want. Yes I have seen my wife lay by red coppers, one by one.'

'Well, you are a lucky fellow,' said I with a sigh.

'Times are hard, you know, just now, and the owner was not what you call an economical man, and he was glad to sell even at a moderate price. So you see that even 'hard times' have helped me!'

When our neighbor was gone, Kitty and I looked meaningly at one another.

'Harry,' she said, 'that rug isn't so bad after all, and my green silk will do a year longer, with care.'

'And a silver watch is quite as good for all practical purposes, as a gold repeater,' said I. 'We will set aside all imaginary wants.'

'The ten dollar bill must go to the bank,' said Kitty, 'and I'll economise the coppers just as Mrs. Wilmot did. O how happy she will be among roses in that cottage next spring!'

Our merry tea-kettle sung as a cheerful little song over the glowing fire that night, and the burden was, 'Economy and a home of your own, amid the roses and country air!'

NAMES OF COUNTRIES.

Europe signifies a country of white complexion; so named because the inhabitants there were of a lighter complexion than those of either Asia or Africa.

Asia signifies between, or in the middle, from the fact that geographers then placed it between Europe and Africa.

Africa signifies the land of corn, or ears (?) It was celebrated for its abundance of corn and all sorts of grain.

Spain a country of rabbits or conies.—When this country was once so infested with these animals that the inhabitants petitioned Augustus for an army to destroy them.

Italy, a country of pitch; from its yielding great quantities of black pitch.

Hibernia, is utmost, or last inhabitation; for beyond this westward, the Phœnecians never extended their voyages.

Britain the country of tin; as there were great quantities of led and tin found on the adjacent island. The Greeks call it Albion, from the whiteness of its shores, or the high rocks on the western coast.

A dandy wishing to be witty, accosted a young bell-man as follows:

'You take all sorts of rubbish in your cart, don't you?' 'Yes: just in, jump in.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply to W. CLEXTON, or A. MORROW, Sr.

Peterboro', Nov. 9th, 1865. 46

House To Let.

A HOUSE to let in Ashburnham. There are good sheds and stable on the premises, with an acre and a half of ground attached. Possession given on the first day of April.

Apply to the *Examiner* office, or

GEORGE DUNFORD, Esq.

Ashburnham, March 14th, 1866. 11

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro', a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

Jan. 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq. or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to engage in other business, offers for sale that well known establishment, the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. It is situated in a good location for business, being opposite the Town Hall, and stag e leave the House. Daily for Colborne, and twice a week for Peterboro. House and Stables are in good repair. Title indisputable. For terms, &c, apply to the *Proprietor on the premises*.

J. A. JOHNSTON,
Norwood

Feb. 15th, 1866. 7*

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, at the suit of Patrick Cassiday, and against the lands and tenements which were of Jeremiah Mahoney, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of James Mahoney, Administrator, with the will annexed of the estate and effects of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, to be administered,—I have seized all the right, title and interest of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, in the hands of the said James Mahoney to be administered, in and to the east half of Lot No. 9 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, and Lot No. 10 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, except ten acres thereof off the west half of the south-east quarter of the said Lot heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Jeremiah Mahoney deceased, to one William Ryan.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY, 1866 at twelve o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 24, 1866. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, and against the lands and tenements which were of William Weller, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Weller in the hands of the said George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, in and to Lot No. 4, south of *Hunter* street and east of Water street, and Lot No. 4, north of Simcoe street and east of Water street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', February 26, 1866. 8

ALICE BAGS,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of Georgina Dessford, and against the lands and tenements of George Frederick Dibb, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', ON TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 17, in the 10th concession of the Township of Harvey.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 10, 1866. 2

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and to me directed, at the suit of WILLIAM HOOEY, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM L. McDONALD and JAMES A. SCOLL, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, 1866, all the right, title and interest of the above-mentioned defendants, or either of them, in and to Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1866. 3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, and against the lands and tenements which were of Wilham Weller, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Weller in the hands of the said George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, in and to Lot No. 4, south of *Hunter* street and east of Water street, and Lot No. 4, north of Simcoe street and east of Water street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', February 26, 1866. 8

ALICE BAGS,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET.

A very large assortment of Grey Cottons, Prints, Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Winceys, Shawls, Tweeds, Cloths, in variety; Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

Every article in the Dry Goods line will be found there, and will be disposed of

VERY CHEAP!

Bargains may be obtained!!

PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE the GOODS.

Peterboro, February 7, 1866. 6

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his *residence, Aylmer Street*, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Asbery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

THE OLD STAND GOOD YET,

HUNTER STREET.

L. LEMAY

Most respectfully thanks all those that have favored him with their patronage for the last nine years, and informs them that he has added lately to his very large stock of Goods

5 Bales of Grey Cotton, Prints and Striped Shirtings,
1500 Yards of Grey and Fancy Flannels,
900 " Heavy Canadian Tweeds,
500 " White and Grey Fulled Cloth,

TO BE SOLD AT GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOTHING,

WELL MADE AND CHEAP.

Suit of best Canadian Tweed $10, $11, $12.
Fancy Tweed and Cassimere Under-coats from $6 to $10.
175 splendid Beaver & Whitney Over-coats from $5.50 to $10.50.
A few large and heavy frock Over-coats at $10.50 to $12.
Tweed and Fulled-cloth Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Mufflers, to the amount of several thousand dollars

Call before purchasing elsewhere,—You will get goods really cheap.

L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, December 12th, 1865. 50

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 43

To FARMERS,

Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf

☞ *The Publishers will give one of the elegantly bound volumes of "Good Words" or the "Sunday Magazine," or an additional copy, to any one who will furnish a Bookseller with FIVE new Subscribers' names for either of the undernoted Magazines.*

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

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—HERBERT.

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Beautifully Illustrated.

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Profusely Illustrated.

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A Magazine for the Fireside and the Journey.

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Club terms on application at 50 St. Peter st., Montreal.

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THAN ANYWHERE ELSE!

Actual Business Training is carried out to the fullest possible extent.

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Full Instruction in this art (both by paper and sound) is given to Commercial Students for Five Dollars, and to others for Ten Dollars.

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Is daily given, by Mr. S. HUTCHINSON, late Reporter for Fowler & Wells, N. Y. The extra charge for this branch, to students, is only Two Dollars; and to others Five Dollars.

Scholarships for Commercial Course, $25.

Instruction in

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To those who desire, is given for Two Dollars GOOD BOARD, with Washing, is obtained for $2 50 per week.

For Circulars, or other information, address (post-paid)

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
LONDON, C. W.

6

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

ALBUMS

JUST RECEIVED AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

A fine lot of

CHEAP ALBUMS.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865.

SEVERAL BALES

NEWLY IMPORTED

Factory Cottons,

TO BE SOLD

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Just received at the

Montreal House.

ALSO,

A CASE OF

CLOUDS!

at 2s 3d, 2s 6d, and 3s.

Peterborough, February 1, 1866.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff

REEVES' AMBROSIA— Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

RREEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is hery cooling to the Head,

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey —Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
K——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

PEEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1865. 6mos

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—

J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

52

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $500,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$65 00 to $150 00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50 00 to 85 00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	35 00 to 75 00
Gents' Gold Watches, duplex time	75 00 to 125 00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	25 00 to 50 00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled, for Ladies	25 00 to 60 00
Diamond Rings	50 00 to 100 00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10 00 to 20 00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4 00 to 8 00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5 00 to 10 00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5 00 to 20 00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4 00 to 10 00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	3 00 to 6 00
Coral Opal and Emerald Brooches	4 00 to 8 00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4 00 to 8 00
Coral Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4 00 to 8 00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2 50 to 10 00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2 50 to 7 00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3 00 to 8 00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	3 00 to 10 00
Gold Thimbles, Tractis, etc	4 00 to 7 00
Miniature Lockets	4 00 to 8 00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	8 00 to 14 00
Gold Tooth Picks, Chasers, etc	3 00 to 10 00
Plain Gold Rings, C and d Gold Rings	3 00 to 11 00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	4 00 to 10 00
California Diamond Rings	5 00 to 10 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	5 00 to 15 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl etc.	6 00 to 12 00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4 00 to 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5 00 to 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	8 00 to 15 00
Silver Holders and Drinking Cups	20 00 to 50 00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25 00 to 80 00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20 00 to 40 00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	35 00 to 50 00
Silver plated ice pitchers & molasses cups	25 00 to 50 00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Despatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc, opened on the 15th ult, and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 *Maiden Lane*, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very libe al and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day We give Agents 50 per cent on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GERARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 1y-none

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMETS constructed on a truly scientific principle That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrumen is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings re attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independe t of the case, thereby dispensing with the old heavy frame of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
W. A. Burdett,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Baril,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Sam. Henry Fry	Charles Feudel

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 29

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. *Immediate* possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair,

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms. { 536 *Broadway, New York.* / 352 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles and more than possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shoe stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nainsook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health

The strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it also an impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

Being in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufactures.	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McATHY & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington st., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES —Six feet long, mounted and varnished, cost $30,000 and four years time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was first made; shows 200,000 cities, towns villages, market places, post offices, castles, country seats and 28,000 railway and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and Photographers sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country: the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, in outline and varnished Price 8 shillings sterling ($2) No map at $10 can compare to this Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents letters to us. Ten new maps now under way

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BRITISH AMERICA

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CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

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CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1866. 1

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR 81.

$2.50 per dozen.

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HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS!

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the

Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat &c. &c.

THESE Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, when preserved with according to directions never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or how severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly deranged. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable, they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and inflexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass, and clearness, of which purpose they are regularly used by many Professional Vocalists

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Hoarseness and Sore Throat

And give clearness to the Voice,
And give clearness to the Voice,
And give clearness to the Voice,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs,

Sold by all Druggists.
Sold by all Druggists,
Sold by all Druggists,

At 25 cents a box
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm Coulter—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a safe and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1866. No. 15.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

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EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

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W. SHERIDAN,

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COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

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BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c Office—over George Stethem & Co's Hardware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs Geo ge Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb 17th, 1864. 7

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ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES Office in Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Balsom Grove, Smith. 4

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

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GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

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Wansaw, C. W. 39

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TAILOR,

SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Post Office. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, C. W.

Lakefield, North Douro, C. W.

May 6th, 1865. 19-1y

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Loggo Dentist, Brockville Dr. McCrea, Keene T. White Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*. H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others. Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge 26

HOME AND COLONIAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices.

Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.

Losses settled promptly and in full

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Agent

Peterboro Nov. 1st, 1865. 44

Pens! Pens!

BARNARD'S Carbonized Mercantile Pens just received and for sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S, No. 1, Market Block.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Battle of the Boyne

THIS excellent Painting is offered for sale by Messrs Graham & Stratton, Peterboro' at $2 each.

Peterboro', Oct. 4, 1865.

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1735,	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank)

H. STARNS, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLEXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 12th, 1865. 8

CANADIAN ALMANACS FOR 1866,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANCE OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1866, the Peterborough Trains will run as follows:

MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at	9.55 a m
Arrive at Peterboro at	12.15 p m
Leave Peterborough at	3.30 p m
Arrive at Port Hope at	5.55 p m

B. R KIMBALL, *Superintendent.*

Peterboro', March 1, 1866. 10-tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	6 00 p.m
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart.	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.	
Wellington Square	7.	3.42
Bronte		3.57
Oakville	8.38	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.25
Mimico	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.20	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	8.30	7.45
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.06	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST—At 1.05 5.30, 7.25, 9.30 and 11.00 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m

GOING WEST—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a m, 12 m, and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VANDERBARD, General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

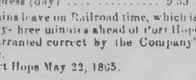
KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p m.

April 17th 1863 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 10, 1863. 34

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $900
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET, Bloomfield, New Jersey

Or to—

J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS 21

Poetry.

THE MECHANIC.

Mechanics! whose toil is the wealth of the nation
Whose breasts are its bulwarks when danger is nigh;
Though humble your lot and despised your vocation,
You have honour and wealth that the world cannot buy
The minions of wealth may affect to despise you,
Pronouncing you ignorant, sordid and base,
But the moment will come that shall teach them to praise you,
The scorn they have written, themselves shall erase.

Not theirs is the hand that can turn back the billow
That threatens to sweep o'er our altars and homes,
They may live in the breeze that but plays with the willow
But woe unto them when the hurricane comes.
They must call upon you in the moment of danger,
When the war banner spreads its red folds to the air,
When our homes are assailed by the hands of a stranger,
And our valleys re-echo with the cries of despair.

Where of Rome's faded grandeur her ruins are telling,
Where Athens proud temples reflect each the sun,
In Palmyra's streets, now the jackal's lone dwelling,
Are recorded the triumphs by industry won
There is not a nation where science has flourished,
There is not a land where the arts have adorned.
But your valor has guarded, your industry flourished,
Thro' glory and shame, the degraded and scorned.

You labor in peace, like a bright, living fountain,
Send rivers of wealth to replenish the earth,
And in war, like the storm-beaten rock of the mountain,
You stand off the blast from the land of your birth
But while in peace, like the sun, o'er your country is shining,
For the wealth you bestow they repay you with sneers,
And the wounds you have borne in her cause unrepining
Ingratitude bathes with adversity's tears.

When the herald of fame in the annals of story,
The deeds of a hero proclaims thro' the land,
The monuments raised to emblazon his glory,
And the deeds they record are the work of the hand
But what your reward when the conflict is ended?
Or where is your niche in the temple of fame?
The laurels you won, with another's are blended
And darkness still rests on the artizan's name.

Yet how not your heart's to a proud man's revailing,
More noble in sorrow than he is in pride;
Attach mania disdain with true dignity smiling,
Your acts will rebuke when your lot they decide.
Let hope cheer your path, though despised and neglected,
Be virtue your shield when temptation is nigh,
By honor's bright code be your actions directed,
Deserve and demand the respect they deny.

For as you languished in darkness and sorrow
Toiling on for the wealth that another must reap;
Each day of regret but the type of to-morrow
As wave reflects wave o'er the face of the deep,
But one after one your chains have been riven
And the day star of hope from the horizon rose;
When the star-spangled flag to Columbia given,
Call'd the children of toil 'neath its shade to repose.

Then high be your aim, for the portals of glory
By freedom unbarred now disclose to the view
A cabinet where to emblazon your glory,
An urn for the tears to your memory due,
When your country's proud star tho' futurity shining,
Beams bright with the deeds that her children have done.
May the loveliest wreath round her diadem twining,
Be that which her toil-worn mechanics have won.

Literature.

AULD ROBIN GRAY.

CHAPTER II.

Auld Robin, the laird, saw the declaration of his neighbor's dwelling, and he laid his schemes accordingly. He blew and brag git of his siller—tell't Wattie that he understood a' his difficulties—that he had na objections to lend him a helping hand; and that, to crown all, he wad make Jeanie his wife, and the lady o' Stanedykes.

Stanedykes!—but, faither,' asked Jeanie, innocently, 'hoo can ye ca' Jamie Gray an auld man?—or, tha' I were to get him, hoo could either I, or ony ither body, be ladde-o' stanedykes when the auld laird is leevin?'

'Young Jeanie, quo' Walter, gieing a chuckle, 'na, a lass, that were a far ne'er fish to fry. Wha kens about that scapegrace? I'se warrant he's dead and buried long ago. It's the laird himsell I'm speaking about'

'The laird his father!' cried Jeanie, while her heart flaffed as it would have loupit thro' her stays. 'Never speak in that way. Do ye think the laird wad marry me, that might be his grandchild?' and she gaed a wild lauch that sounded hardly canny

'Tak ye, Jeanie!' said Walter, kindly putting her cheek, that had momently grown pale as the driven sna', ay, and be glad to get ye. Oh, Jeanie,' he said, rising hurriedly frae his seat, and pacing about the floor in a distracted like way, 'think on the state we are in; look at me—look at your puir mither—we are beggared out o' house and hin,—and, in a few days, may not have a mouthfu' to eat, or a roof to cover us.'

'Jeanie, my dear baith,' said her mother, leaning her hand on her shoulder, hear what your father says, it is God's truth. Ye're aye done your duty; once what will, I'll aye say that o' ye. But what signifies a', what matters by ganes, it, when a word o' your mouto could lift us out o' this mire of poverty and woe endless, ye keep your teeth close, and determined to act the part o' an undutiful dochter!

Jeanie's heart swelled to her mouth, and while she sat wi' her hands clasped before her and the tears running like beads of boiling water down her cheeks, her once died within her, and she couldna utter a word. Her mind seemed to have fairly given way; and when, in a while, her recollection began to come back, she started, as out of a fearfu' sleep, and in a broken, half screaming way, cried out, 'I wad ruin me here and hereafter—no—no—no—I dare not, cannot do it. O, I wish—I wish—I wish I was dead and buried!' With this she sprit from her chair on the floor, and gaed awa in a dwam, second only to a sinfulness to the awfu' sleep of death.

Next morning, however, she was up betimes, and gaun about the wee affairs of the house (indeed there was now little or naething for her to look after); but her pale cheek, and sunken een, told what she had suffered and was suffering. She seemed to shudder within herself at the bare idea of the struggle which she kent must gain be renewed, as the bleating goat is said to a udder when driven into the den of the hungry wild beast.

So great, however, was the effect of the terrible conflict of yesterday, and such an impression had it made on the minds both of father and mother, that, when they regarded the agonized countenance of Jeanie, they hesitated to put the things to the test, though they kent that, in the course of a few hours, the battle must be either lost or won for ever. Breakfast passed without scarce by being tasted, while Jeanie glanced with a fearful eye on them baith, as, gazing her and lingering about her, they yet feared and kept aloof frae the momentous subject. The dark cloud, she perceived, had not yet passed over their heads. Hour after hour glided away. In the course of the forenoon, Wattie hurriedly shut the auld fanny Bible, which he had set down, as if to pore over; and, putting on his hat, daundered away out like a tipsy man among the fields, without kenning where his path lay.

Jeanie at last sat down to her spinning-wheel as usual, tho' she crooned not away at either o' her favorate tunes, "Crowpies Knowes," or "The Fowers o' the Forest;" and her mother, putting on her spectacles, opened the book her father had shut.—Neither seemed inclined to converse; and, save the humming of Jeanie's wheel, and now and then the mewing of the kitten, that wandered about among the empty dishes in search of its accustomed milk, the hail house was silent. It didna, however, long remain so. Wattie came hurrying in with visible perplexity in his features; and, throwing his hat into a corner, sank down into a chair by the window. Jeanie turned and looked him in the face, but, in the anxiety there painted, saw enough to prevent her looking a second time. The shadow of desolation cam' ower her speerit.

'Jeanie, my dear bairn,' cried Wattie, rising up behind her and patting her tenderly on the back. 'Oh! Jeanie, have mercy on us—speak the word afore it be oure late. Could ye bear to see the father that brought ye up, and the mither that bore ye—could ye bear to see ye're auld mither and me begging our bread frae door to door, or lying on the straw of a poor-house? We thochtna—thochtna to have come to that—and you have in your power to put every thing right. Say but the word; every thing depends on you—our comfort, nay, even our very existence. We'll lie down on our knees before ye on the floor—the parents that gied ye being will throw themsells at yere feet. Ye surely canna spurn them awa wi' disdain! Ye canna think there is a hereafter—and yet see us starving here!'

This was past human tholing. 'What maun I do—what maun I do?' said Jeanie, eagerly, 'tell me what I maun do?'

'Ye maun just say, my dear lassie, that ye'll marry Lord Gray. That's a' Jeanie we want ye to say; and that's no muckle.'—And, as Walter spoke these words, his voice trembled with anxiety and earnestness. Where could Jeanie look for counsel? She looked in her mither's face—and her mither's een seemed to say, 'Oh! Jeanie, do it, or my hart will break!'—Jeanie's hert was all but broken!

'To be sure, to be sure,' she said, putting her hand within her mither's, 'I'll do whatever ye want me. Ony thing ony thing.'

At this very moment Robin Gray, whose coming oure the fields Walter had seen before hurrying in, tapped at the door, carrying in his hand a pair o' fat ducks, his first present of courtship to a famishing family.

It wad be needless here, and a waste bath of time and paper, to gang thro' wi' all the circumstantialities that took place before the wedding, which caused a litter of astonishment and jeering laughter along the bail shore of Fife. But married they were, to the no small consternation of auld blind Nancy, the veteran housekeeper, who hesitated about giving up the keys; till at last, forced to believe her ain een, she concluded that the laird had grown donnard, and lost his right senses. Scarcely less thunderstruck were Walter Grahame and his wife, when they fand what a few days had brought forth; but the accepted bill, the stock in pantry, and the calls of many that scarce a week ago me passed their door, like the Levite, on the opposite side, assured them that all was but a dream.

Jeanie saw her faither and mither once more raised frae misery to comfort, and felt herself the lady o' Stanedykes. Of gauds and gear she had enough and to spare. Some, of course wad tak it for granted she was happy; that, however, is another question.

It was in the thoughtful month of September, when the yellowing leaves the heavy clouds, and the shortening days, remind man of the fate that sooner or later awaits him; and, it might be, some five or six weeks frae the date of puir Jeanie's marriage, that, ae gloaming, as she was sitting at the far end o' the garden, behind the house, under the bourtree-bush, thinking, maybe, mournfully o' the days that were gone, a man, dressed in a sailor's jacket bursts suddenly thro' the hedge and stood before her!

Hey gazed on each other for some time without speaking. His een were riveted upon her, and pierced tho' Jeane's soul; yet the couldna turn her head away.—What, oh, heaven and earth! man she saw wha stood before her—when she was her ain Jamie Gray looking int her heart—when she thoch of what had passed atween them, and when she thoght on what she now was—the faither's wife!

He spoke not a word; but, with a smile of contempt, slowly raising up his finger opposite her face, he gave a long slow hiss of the bitterest scorn, turned on his heel, and departed.

Jeanie was carried to bed in raging fever; and the land wha had heard of his son's arrival, inquired it at once, in the fondness of his jealousy, to the right cause. With the wild fury of a madman, he taxed her wi' having broken thro' the vow she had so lately sworn to afore the minister. All the wicked passions of his wicked heart were roused up like serpents in her then dens. He stampit and swore about his son on the whinbrink of his unnatural hatred; he shook his head owre the deeing Jeanie telling her that she, like the rest, was but born to deceave men; and cursed the day that ever gave birth to such an unfortunate, miserable wretch as himsell.

An awful night of tempestuous horror frowned over, and next morning Jeanie was out o' mind and delirious. She muttered and raved constantly about Jamie asking why he had been sae lang, lang o' coming? What place of the West Indies they had buried him in?—and to take away the man in the sailor's claes that was aye standing afore her. Grace was at last used to comfort her to her bed; and auld sun-blind Nancy, standing wi' her hands on her sides in the middle of the floor, casting a leer first on the bed where lay the distracted and dying bride, and then on the laird, that was pacing up and down the room wi' his hands behind his back, mumbled, between her teeth, "What think ye now, master, o' yer bonna bit wife?"

Her strength at last totally exhausted, Jeanie fell asleep, late in the afternoon; and the laird bidding a body leave the room darkened the windows, and sat down to doze in the leather elbow chair by the bedside, where the sick nurse had been sitting. Scarcely had he closed his een, when he fand something unpercatch sqeezing him. He started forit, and lookit up. It was Jeanie's hand that held a grup of his coat sleeve, so forcibly that he felt her finger nails piercing the flesh o' his withered arm. Scarcely could the hand be drawn away, though the spark of life had fled for ever!

Jamie was never seen in Fife after.

Some say that he was shot in a sea-fight off the Nore; and others that he was the stranger that threw himself oure the pier of Leith. The truth is, that nacbody ever heard ony mair about him.

Auld Lord Gray pat out ten years after Jeanie's judgment-like departure; but he never could be said, from that time, to be properly in his right mind, losing his faculties, ane after another, and growing, as the frailties of age, a kind of second hairn, or rather natural. However, let the truth aye be spoken, he had his beef-tea or chicken-soup regularly every day; and his swelled legs, carefully wappit up in the finest Welsh flannel, were laid on a stool wi' a silk cushion by the dautit hands of sand-blind Nancy

Jeanie's gravestone is in the southmost corner of the kirkyard of Dysart; but the ee dug is now scarcely legible, from the effects of the rain and sea-winds on a soft stane. On the top o't there's the figure of a wee angel blawing a trumpet; but sae defaced as not to be able to scare away the sea-gulls, that, coming up frae the shore, sail round and round about it, and at last light upon't wi' a scream, as if it were the grave of some auld sailor of their acquaintance they had come up on purpose to pay a visit to.

An Extraordinary Confession.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The Louisville papers have published an extraordinary statement made by a prisoner in jail in that city, named Sterling King, who asserts that he is the person who attempted the life of Secretary Seward, last April. The Louisville *Courier* says:—

"We chance to be personally cognizant of the antecedents of this pretended conspirator. He claims to be a native of Virginia, and states that he was a cousin of Horatio King, formerly assistant postmaster general.

"In 1863 he figured as a lawyer in Cincinatti, and also obtained permits for the shipment of goods to Memphis. While thus engaged, he was arrested by the military authorities, charged with uttering disloyal sentiments, tried by court martial, and sentenced to six months' labor on the fortifications back of Covington, with a ball and chain attached to his leg. For some reason the sentence was not carried into effect.

"Some time afterward he appeared in Abingdon, Virginia, where he was sporting the uniform of a Confederate colonel. Gen. John H. Morgan arrested him as a spy; he was tried by a court martial and sentenced to be hung. But in this case, as in many others, good luck attended him, and he managed to escape to the Federal lines.

"We know nothing of King's operations subsequent to his escape from Virginia, until he was lodged in our city jail, on the charge of stealing horses and buggies."

The following is from the *Democrat*:—

"King states that he was the man who killed President Lincoln. He says that he entered the theatre as any other person, purchasing a ticket and paying for it. At the appointed time he entered the private box, in Ford's theatre, Washington, where Mr. Lincoln was, and he shot him with a single-barrel pistol, which he let fall at the time he leaps from the box. He gives as his object for using a single-barrel pistol that he was compelled to leave it behind him, *and if it had been a revolver those in the box might have used it against him.*—He further says that after he shot the President and leaped from the box, he passed by several persons, but one of whom he knew, Miss Laura Keene, and she did not know him. According to his statement, J. Wilkes Booth, who it is said was the murderer of Lincoln, was in the rear of the theatre awaiting with horses. From the vicinity of Ford's theatre, he states that he went to the residence of Secretary Seward, and, after forcing an entrance, he made an attack upon the secretary himself cutting him in the throat with a bowie knife. He says that after young Seward was knocked down, the old man lagged not to be murdered, and that he struck the blow to silence him. His only regret seems to be that he did not kill the secretary. He says that the statement published to the papers, that there were two persons in the affair, is false, as he is the man who shot the President and made the attack upon Secretary Seward. He says that there was another person in the affair who has not yet been apprehended, who was to have killed Stanton, but he failed to fulfil his pledge.

"In regard to Booth, he says that Booth had nothing to do with the killing, with the exception of assisting him to make his escape from the city of Washington. He gives in his written statement, which he is now in the hands of the military, the route he pursued after leaving Washington. He says that the man killed in the barn and who is said to have been Booth, was a prisoner who escaped from the Ohio prison. He claims to have, in company with Booth, gone from Washington to Canada, and from thence to the Island of Cuba. He states that his object in returning to the United States was for the purpose of releasing Jeff. Davis, the President of the Confederate States.

"In regard to Mrs. Surrat, who was executed as one of the conspirators, he says that she knew nothing of the conspiracy. The parties who planned the affair, three of whom have never been heard of, met regularly at the house of Mrs. Surratt, but she knew nothing of their designs. He says that he was stopping at the house of Mrs. Surratt some ten or twelve days previous to the execution of the plot.

"There are two prisoners now in the jail, Llewellyn and Grimes, who say that they know something of the affair, and it may be that the tale has been concocted for the purpose of getting the three released from the charges now against them, and having them turned over to the military authorities.

"The above statement was made to Generals Jeff. C. Davis and Watkins, at the jail on Tuesday, after having been related to two or three of the prisoners and policeman Bligh. Finding that his statement was likely to get him into very serious difficulty King determined to put an end to his miserable existence. He asked the privilege of having a small penknife, which was granted him. With this he opened the veins of the left arm, and would have bled to death, had it not been that the attempt was discovered by his cell mate and an arm given. We yesterday paid a visit to King in his cell, and found him too low to speak. The alarm in regard to his attempt to commit suicide was given about 4 o'clock in the morning, after he had bled for several hours."

Extravagance and Over-dressing.

It is not quite certain that there is not a criminal element in the universal over-dressing of the women of New York. The costliest fabrics, fit for a Queen's wardrobe, or the trousseau of the Duchess de Mouchey, *nee* Ann Murat—the extravagance of whose brilliant array was a scandal even in Paris—find ready purchasers. On Broadway, you may count hundreds of the once unattainable camel's hair shawls in a five minutes' walk, though their price is augmented greatly; and very rich cloaks, which have the past winter cost three hundred dollars, are so common, and, when worn every day in our dusty streets, so grimy and gray, that one gladly turns to the plain and pretty English beaver when the moth of use will not corrupt, and whose beauty the dusty thieves will not steal.—The most *bizarre* and shocking fashions have a decided, if brief popularity and the eagerness with which the cheap oridium ornaments are bought and worn by all classes of women is a sad commentary on the article sense which inspires these toilets.

Pray Heaven the wise virgins of the west may gently rebuke their wastful and too profuse cousins of Gotham, in the name of sweet simplicity. If we will pay two dollars for every fantastic nothing which a perverted whim can hunger for when we have but one dollar to pay, which is exactly the condition of a large contingent of this proud Republican, there will come a day when a bitter reckoning must be made. Having had one jolly and grotesque dance of fashion we must pay the greedy piper, who was gay Bassano while he piped and fierce Sojluck in the settlement. While we send gold abroad as if the Hudson were the new Pactolus, we have a paper money as buoyant, a lack, possibly as facetious as the thistledown.

Our overcrowded city forces merchants to pay fifty thousand and seventy thousand dollars rent. The immense absorption of costly wares by the women of the land has stimulated their importation, and the prices asked must be enormous to sustain the dealers. Many business firms lean one against the other. The first brick falling down tumbles the whole row. Old and sagacious business men now protest a pause and much distress. It is, perhaps only individual economy which can make a reform worth anything.—*American Paper.*

The Secrets of Liquor Making.

The New York *Express* says:—"There has been a trial before the United States Court at Albany that has excited much interest from the revelations made as to the manufacture of imitation brandies and other (suppressed) foreign liquors. The developments in this case will establish pretty conclusively, that a vast majority of what is drunk by us as a fine old brandy is flavored with oil of Cognac and various other delectable ingredients known to the trade.—From the evidence it would appear that the brandy seized is part of a lot of fifty casks, a portion taken by the collector of customs of the Champlain district, another part by the collector at Ogdensburg. The latter seizure has been relinquished, and the present litigation is over that taken by Mr. Dunn the collector at Plattsburg. On the part of the government it is claimed that the liquors is a fine imported brandy, and smuggled into the country without the duties imposed by the present tariff. For the defence it is contended that the liquor was manufactured in the city of New York; and that the basis is a pure or neutral spirits, that it is an imitation of "Seignette" Brandy, made by mixing to the spirit the oil of Cognac sweetened to the proper taste with syrup, and colored by a certain admixture of burnt sugar, &c. They further allege, and have given evidence upon the subject that the casks were also manufactured in New York, in imitation of foreign brandy casks, covering them in every particular, even to their hooping, the winding of the hoops in part with French willow twigs, especially imported by the coopers for that purpose washing the casks when made with a solution of copperas, to give them an appearance of age and various other details."

'I love to look upon a young man.—There is hidden sensibility in the breast that at once charms and pains me.'

The daughter of a clergyman happening to find the above sentence at the close of one of her father's unfinished manuscripts, as he had left it in his study, sat down and added:

'Them's my sentiments, exactly, all but the pain.'

Shortly after Dr. Johnson issued the first edition of his Dictionary, he was met by a bevy of young ladies, who congratulated him upon the success of his work, saying with great naivete, they liked it very much as there was no naughty words in it.

'Ah, my little dears,' said the blue old Doctor chucking one of them under the chin 'so you have been looking for them as easily, have you?'

'That's a stupid brut of yours, John,' said a Scotch minister to his parishioner, the peat-dealer, who drove his merchandize from door to door in a small cart drawn by a donkey; 'I never meet you but the creature is braying.'

'Ay, sir,' said the peat-dealer, 'but you ken the heart warms when relations meet.'

BLOWING UP.—Major N———, upon being asked if he was seriously hurt at the burning of a boiler on a steamboat, replied that he was not, as he had been blown up so many times by his wife that a mere steamboat explosion had no effect upon him whatever.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ALL kinds of

Heavy & Shelf Hardware

Paints, Oils, Glass, Rope and Cordage, Hunting and Fishing Tackle, Shoemakers' Findings, &c

George Street, Peterborough.

Peterborough, March 7, 1866. 10-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm for Sale—John G. Weir.
New Spring Goods—L. Lemay.
New Advertisement—Jas. W. Dunnet.
To be Sold or Leased—Fred. W. Haultain.
School Books—Adam Miller.
Steamer Rochester—J. Dalstry.
Seeds—D. Sutherland.
Farm for Sale—James McGill.
Furs—Wm. Lech.
Jolly Dogs Minstrels—Victoria Hall, Tuesday Evening 17th April.
Notice—William Wood.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1866.

DINNER TO THE ASHBURNHAM VOLUNTEERS.

The citizens of Ashburnham being determined to do honor to Captain Rogers and the brave fellows who left their homes at such short notice to meet the Fenian foe when he threatened to invade our soil, and who behaved themselves so creditable while on duty—prepared a dinner for the Company, and to it invited the Captains and officers of the other Companies, also the Mayor of Peterborough, Col. Haultain, M. P. P., Sheriff Hall, Rev. Mr. Beck, and Rev. V. r. Clementi, together with other gentlemen of the town and village.

The eatables were provided by the citizens, and the tables laid out in the drill shed of Captain Roger's Company. Three huge tables, the whole length of the shed, were erected, and when the fowl, steak, lamb, and other viands were brought in and laid thereon, they literally groaned under the loads of good things.

The ladies of the village assembled during the evening, and put all things in order. The place was decorated with mottoes, flags and wreaths of evergreens. Red and white were also entwined around the sides and end of the building, and the arms of the Volunteers were placed as stacked, and *looped with flags, in memoratium, of the one* that has braved a thousand years. The whole was most tastefully arranged, and did credit to the tender sex who arranged the tables, and also to John Burnham Esq., and the other gentlemen who decorated the room, and went to immense trouble in getting up the dinner.

It would be almost invidious to name any one as more interested than the other. All were so earnest in the work, and so desirous of testifying their appreciation of the readiness of those men who had, fearless of consequences, went to the front, not knowing but that the enemy was there before them.

A little after 8 o'clock, the guests were in their places and the rest of the places were almost filled with citizens who had met to do them honor.

A. C. Dunlop, Esq., occupied the chair; Captains Rogers, Leigh, Poole, and Lieut Kennedy occupied the seats on his right, also Rev. Mr. Clementi and A. H. Campbell, Esq.; the seats on his left were occupied by Mayor Scott, Sheriff Hall, Rev. Mr. Beck, D. Sutherland, Esq., and others.

After the good things had been freely handled and enjoyed, the chairman said that he had been instructed to say that it had been intended to invite the whole of the volunteers, but not having a room spacious enough, they were compelled to abandon the idea and confine their invitation to the officers, and hoped that the officers present *would convey* this to the men. *Then* ordering a bumper to filled and ready, he said that the toast about to be given needed no remarks, he would only, therefore, have to give it: "The Queen—may she long be the Queen of the Empire, and may we never be separated from that Empire." *Received with continued outbursts of* cheering.

Mr. York then sang "God save the Queen." "The Governor General" was then given, and was well received.

The toast of the evening, "The Ashburnham Volunteers," was then given.—*The* chairman making mention of *Captain* Rogers particularly, whose forefathers fought for the British power, and who himself was the first to board the pirate, the Caroline, cut her out, set fire to her, and send her over the Falls of Niagara. It is needless to say that this toast given and received amid continued cheering.

Capt. Rogers responded in behalf of the Company, saying that he thanked them for the manner in which the health of the company and his own had been drunk. The Volunteers had been called out and they did what was their duty—they obeyed orders. They went at the call to the front and would be found ready to do so again if required. There was some boasting now on the other side, of the great scare, but we were not so scared. They thought they could come over and gobble us up, but we would be found more than a mouthful. He was glad to know that there were thousands of others ready to go as well. If called again they would be as ready, and would never be found in the rear.

Ensign Rogers being called on thanked the Company for the manner the Volunteers had been received, and hoped they would be found ready to fight as well as go to a dinner.

A. C. Campbell, Esq., next proposed the "Army and Navy." This he said was a toast that would be received with enthusiasm by every Briton. In proposing this he felt the difficulty. He applauded the readiness of the Army and Navy of Britain to defend the right and uphold the weak in *every* portion of the globe. Who could but admire the cool, calm determined courage of those brave men who fought in every clime, under the most scorching suns and chilling frost. And this bravery was never better exhibited than when Waterloo was won. But it was obeying, that made these men, and better than mere mobs; this would enable them to maintain their name and continue to be the conquerors of a thousand fields.

Mr. Knapp then sang, The Englishman. Mr. York gave "The Red, White and Blue." Captain Sutherland being loudly called for, said that there were Nelsons, Howes and Duncans in the Navy yet, and he was glad to say that the little Isle was well guarded and her ships for every sea well manned. Captain Poole responded to the army.

Captain Sutherland gave the next toast of the evening, "Our Guests." Mayor Scott responded, remarking that he felt that Peterborough was a little behind the citizens of Ashburnham, in acknowledging the prowess of the Volunteers. But he was glad to say that he had been informed that it was still in contemplation. He warmly praised the bravery of the British soldiers, and doubted not but that the Volunteers would be as brave if necessity offered.

Rev. Mr. Clementi being loudly called for, remarked that he being a man of peace, it might be wondered how he could be in any way friendly to the spirit of the movement; but when an enemy invaded our country it was the wrong time to preach peace, as peace would be bought too dearly, if at the price of honor. But if we must fight it must be under the Union Jack, as we had no desire to ally ourselves with the American Republic. He spoke in high terms of England and England's Queen, and what England is doing, having 280,000 volunteers as a peace force. He referred to Murphy as the only Fenian in Canada, and also remarked that the Roman Catholics are loyal, and would fight with equal daring for Britain's sway; that the Fenians were not Catholics but renegades.

Captain Carroll being called for remarked, that although no Captain he was ready either as Captain or full private to go to the front and defend the country against any foe. He further said that not a single man in connection or communion with the Catholic Church is a Fenian. The Catholics had fought for this country in '37 and '38, and none had went more willingly to do so, and so would it be again.

Private Brownlee sang "Gay and Happy Still."

Rev. Mr. Beck then proposed the "Volunteers of the County of Peterborough," in a few appropriate remarks.

The song by Sergeant Johnson, "Bold Soger Boy," was then given.

"Bench and Bar," by Mr. Campbell. We regret we cannot give the speech for want of space.

Mr. Scott responded, which we can no more than mention.

J. Burnham, Esq., also responded in one of his best speeches, and was warmly applauded.

D. G. Hatton also responded.

Rev. V. Clementi, in a most telling speech, lauded the action taken by Ashburnham, and declared he was ashamed that as a proprietor in Peterborough, the town was the guest of Ashburnham when it should be Ashburnham the guest of Peterborough.

"The Press," although the last on the list was of course not least, as many more were given and responded, until the wee hours began to warn of another day, when all left for their homes, sorry to part—all being highly pleased with them elves and every body *else*.

But Peterborough received it from every quarter. Captain Poole, Ensign Clementi, Sergeant Johnston, and a host of others, gave the old woman a drubbing for being behind the age in everything, but especially in her treatment of the brave Volunteers. *Let us hope*, when she learns that politeness and generosity has been called in question, that she will improve her manners, and do honor to whom honor is due. None deserve better at the old woman's hands than do the volunteers.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Town for 1865.

RECEIPTS.

1865.	$ cts.
In hands of Treasurer last audit..	641 01
Collector's Roll, 1864.....	8425 62
" " 1865.....	9436 98
Non Resident Taxes.....	220 05
Markets.....	381 00
Police Court.....	421 02
Legislative grant, Bills Flint.....	346 00
Per Municipal Loan Fund	4424 00
Tavern License	961 65
Shop do	830 00
Other do	67 50
P. H. P. R. W.....	1200 00
Division Court	15 32
Receiver General.....	414 67
	$27,823 85

EXPENDITURE.

1865.	$ cts.
Road assessments	933 00
Police Court	98 55
Union School.....	3751 00
Separate School.....	70 00
Com. Town Trust.....	6670 00
Streets and Bridges.....	631 99
Salaries	1801 00
Law expenses.....	180 85
Charities.....	404 63
Fire Department.....	109 80
Burleigh Road	250 00
Printing and Stationery.....	175 49
Miscellaneous	455 98
Municipal Loan Fund	10680 85
Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1865.	1601 21
	$27,823 85

Statement of consolidated indebtedness of the Town:

Railway Debentures.....	$ 50000
Miscellaneous Debentures	7600
School Debentures.....	6600
New Debentures.....	21200
	$84800
Statement of amt. due Town. acct.	$214

AVAILABLE ASSETS.

Cash in hands of Treasurer	$1601 21
Balance due on Assessment Roll..	62 76
Non-Resident Taxes	203 36
D. Hopkins, half wall lock-up...	134 80
	$2002 33

LIABILITIES.

1865.	$ cts.
To Co. for administration of justice	1110 00
Union School.....	157 00
Commissioners.....	2238 00
Accounts.....	12 77
Inspector of Buildings.....	40 00
Election costs	10 00
Police Court dues, J. Edwards	229 26
Grant, Harvey Road.....	1500 00
	$5296 96
Deficiency Town Council.....	3294 64
" " Trust.....	1080 90
	$4375 54
Total Deficiency.....	$4375 54

The deficiency of last year was set down at $1916.11, but the auditors reckoned $1200 from Railway, as due. This year they do not take the $1200 due from Railway in to account of deficits. This makes matters assume a different appearance. If they had done last year as they have done this year the deficits would have been at last audit $3116.11

This year the auditors take into account of liabilities $1500 voted last year to the Harvey road, but which was neither levied nor collected, and will be put on the roll this year. These two items amounting to $2700 would cause a different appearance to this year's deficiency which is put down at $3294.64. The $1200 is already paid, and has gone to meet the liabilities. But to proceed on the *modus operandi* of last year, the deficiency would appear thus:—

Deficiency as per audit 1865.....	$3294 64
From Railway Co, reckoned last year, but not this	1200 00
Also for Harvey Road.....	1500 00
	2700 00
Deficiency as per scheme of last year	594 00

Now we do not say that there is anything wrong in the manner of presenting the accounts this year, by no means, but it will be seen that the same method as last year would give a very different result from that of this year, while both schemes might be correct. The deficiency given this year:—

Deficiency of Town Council.	$3294 64
" " Trust Com.....	1200 90
Total deficits.....	4395 54

But taking away $1500 for Harvey road, also $1200 already paid, the true deficit is $1470.24, or taking $1200, only $3175.54 provided we follow out the old method of doing things.

In regard to this $1500 for the Harvey road, the Council pledged itself to pay to the Government that amount. The County Council did the same. The County has since paid their portion, but the Town has not. It was an understanding that the Government would on receipt of this $3000 finish the road. They now demand the deposit of the money as per agreement, and in default thereof threaten to stop the work.—*The wise thing for the Council to do, is to* pay over the money at once, as agreed.—They can have no control of its outlay. The Government has assumed that, and the remainder of the costs of completing the road too. The Council may complain of mismanagement of those employed, and obtain their removal, but certainly cannot ask control of outlay. To do so would imply the inability of the Government to expend its own money. The County Council considered the bargain a good one and so did the last Town Council, and it is nothing more *than just, as well as honorable, to meet* the engagements of the late Council. If a new Council will ignore the legitimate acts of a late Council, all the acts of a Council would be useless unless carried into effect before the term of office expires.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Peterborough:—

The Auditors of the Town of Peterborough respectfully submit the accompanying documents, viz:—

An Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Town for the year ending 31st December, 1865, and also a Detailed Statement of the same:

From these it will appear that the receipts during the year amounted to $27823 85, the expenditures for the same time being $26222 64, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $1601 21. In addition to these we append, for your further information, the following:—

1st. An abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the Town Trust for the year ending 31st December, 1865, shewing the *receipts* to be $29658 31, and *expenditure* $28087 71.

2nd. A statement of the available assets and liabilities of the said Trust for the same period. It will be observed that this shews an apparent deficiency of $4089 89, but this arises in part from there being included in the liabilities the sum of $3000 for overdue *debentures*, and $8 98 being balance of debts consolidated but not converted into debentures, which, if deducted from the liabilities, would reduce the deficiency to $1080 90, of which sum $282 48 is for interest on sinking fund, and $798 42 a deficiency accumulated during the working of the Trust, which necessarily arose in discounting, and paying interest on overdue debentures at a higher rate than 5 per cent.

3rd. A statement of the consolidated indebtedness of the Town under the management of the Commissioners: this, as shewn by the secretary, was, on the 31st December last, $848 00.

4th. A statement of the available assets and liabilities of the Town for the year before mentioned. The current liabilities of the Town amounted to $5296 97, the available assets to $2002 33, leaving a deficiency of $3294 64, which, together with the sum of $1080 90 deficiency of Town Trust, amounted to $4375 54, total deficiency to be provided for in the estimates of the current year. Under the arrangement made between the Town and the P. H. L. and B. Railway Company, an instalment of $1200 00 became payable on the 1st of January *last*, but not falling due in 1865, we have not considered this sum as an asset of that year.

5th. A statement of sundry balances due the Town for licenses and fines in Police Court, representing the sum of $214 80, but not knowing how much of this amount is available, we have not included it as an asset.

We have further to certify, that, having examined the books and accounts of your Treasurer, and compared the receipts and expenditures therein with the vouchers for the same, we have found them correct.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDG. PEARSE,
CHARLES CAMERON, } Auditors.

Peterborough, March 28, 1866.

THE FENIANS.

These noted worthies are now and then attracting the attention of the press, especially the New York press. Now we hear of them in one quarter, and anon they are in another. The New York *World* is the organ of the brotherhood, and the indefatigable reporters *follow them in their peregrinations.* The journal reported that on the 5th instant their actions were mysterious, and they were very reticent in communicating intelligence of the organization; but the *World's* reporter had succeeded and obtained important information of the intent of that worshipful body.—Plans had been laid and forces organized, and the first blow was about to be struck. Campo Bello, a small island in the Bay of Fundy was to be attacked and made the base of further operations; Newbrunswick was to be taken and, of course, all the cities and towns thereof; and *all* this to be *effected* by 5,000 or 6,000 men, and then would follow an *immense sale of Fenian lands—the most* desirable part of the enterprise. Campo Bello being taken and in the hands of the brotherhood, a Provisional Government was to be formed, and the new Republic was to be named "Emmetia," in honor of Robert Emmett, the celebrated Irish patriot. The country they intend to divide into four provinces, after the manner of Ireland; the provinces to be called Mahonia, Killiana, Stephenia, and Fenia, and then all the Irish citizens of the United States were to be induced to settle in Emmetia. The whole affair, however, appears to have been the crude imaginations of the *World's* Reporter.

Later still, Bermuda was the *point of* attack. No such thing, however, has taken place, nor is it likely to take place for some time. So long as the foolish dupes of those unprincipled vagrants provide funds the Reporters for New York Dailies will find something to report.

The Rochester.

The favorite Steamer Rochester, having been greatly improved by the addition of an upper Cabin, the introduction of a new boiler and new wheels, is again on the waters. These *improvements will materially* add to the comfort of the passengers, while they will also increase the speed of the vessel. Captain Daintry's usual obliging and gentlemanly conduct will be found exerted for the comfort of travellers. See advertisement in another column.

THE JOLLY DOGS MINSTRELS are going to favor us with an entertainment on Tuesday evening. They have given several in other places, and everywhere with decided success. Being of the town, we hope they will get a full house. For particulars see small bills.

CHOLERA AT HALIFAX.

Our exchanges of the 10th instant bring the intelligence that the cholera has already made its appearance in British America.—The Steamship England, from Liverpool, *with 1200 passengers on board, partly Irish* and partly German, put into Halifax for medical aid. 160 cases of this terrible disease is reported on board the vessel; 40 deaths had occurred.

"Capt. Grace reports that on Tuesday the first case of cholera occurred, since which time 160 more cases have broken out, and 50 deaths have occurred.

She was ordered off by the Government, but owing to the rapid spread of the disease and the engineers being sick, it was found impossible to proceed. She now lies below the light house. Part of the passengers will be placed on board the hospital ship, and shanties erected on the beech for the sick. There will be no communication with the ship. The authorities are doing all in their power to relieve the unfortunate passengers. There are doctors on board to look after the sick. She has 1,202 passengers, and 100 crew. The passengers are principally German and Irish. The Captain thinks the disease was brought on board by the German passengers."

This is a warning to set our houses in order—very little, if any thing, has been done yet to get the place cleaned up. Health officers have been appointed; we trust they are at work. The hot weather is approaching, and no time should be lost.

But what is being done to meet those cases where the unfortunate creatures may not be able to obtain the necessary medical advice and the prescribed remedies. A correspondent of the *Examiner*, whose heart is generous and his ideas worthy of consideration, mooted the establishing of a dispensary. At the public sanitary meeting this was again spoken of, yet we do not hear that anything has been done. Would it not be wise to have proper arrangements made, and means provided for *the first* case as well as the succeeding ones? Delays are dangerous; *the sooner something is done the better.*—The health committe should be up and doing. All are agreed that cleanliness is a preventative of this disease. Let it be tried at any rate; it costs very little, and the pleasure will be a sufficient reward for the trouble.

A word to the intemperate. Do you value your health? If so, the sooner you lay away your potions the better chance you will have to escape the disease. Physicians are all agreed that of those attacked the greater number by far are tipplers and immoderate drinkers; and of deaths the larger part are of those who use ardent spirits; whereas the Temperate man is less liable to be attacked, and more certain of recovery if attacked. If this be so, is it not wisdom to listen to the voice of wisdom, and refrain from the use of those things that do induce disease, and when attacked almost prohibit the possibility of recovery.

CHOLERA REPORTED AT WASHINGTON.—Considerable sensation was created on Saturday, the 7th instant, in this city by the sudden death of a couple in a family of colored people, with all the symptoms of Cholera. Investigation disclosed the fact that the habitation of the family was in an extremely filthy condition, and that others of its members were likely to suffer from the same cause.

Peterboro Literary Club.

The Annual Meeting of the "Literary Club" was held on Thursday evening last, the 5th inst., when the following gentlemen were elected officers for the current year:—

President—James Hall, Esq., Sheriff.
First Vice President—W. H. Scott, Esq., Mayor
Second Vice President—J. M. Burns, Esq., Commercial Bank.
Third Vice President—H. T. Strickland, Esq., Merchant
Treasurer—J. A. Hall, Esq., Deputy Sheriff.
Secretary—Mr. John O'Donnell, Dentist.
Asst. Secretary and Collector—Mr. F. H. Knapp
Librarian—Mr. Wm. Cameron.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Club and members of the Executive Council.

D. McNaughton, Esq., Merchant.
Lieut Col. Haultain, M. P. P.
John Burnham, Esq., Barrister.
J. W. Dunnett, Esq., Merchant.
J. Stratton, Esq., Editor of *Examiner*.
M. D. Haggart.

Meetings of the Club are held every Thursday evening, for debates, readings and recitations. Manuscripts $1 per year.

The Eye,

We have been favored by the publisher, A. M. Rosebrugh, M. D., with a copy of a pamphlet on the optical defects of the eye, and their treatment by the scientific use of spectacles. The first part relates to optical *considerations*, in which the *nature* of light and the theories concerning it are given, with illustrations. The second part relates to the optics of the normal eye, and gives the result of experiments made with lenses. The third part treats of Myopia, or short-sightedness, and also the opposite of this, or the power of seeing things only that are at a distance. The work is neatly printed by Lovell and Gibson, Toronto, and is worth a perusal.

Personal.

We are glad to learn that Mr. John J. McGee has recently passed a very creditable examination before the Board of Examiners for Provincial Land Surveyors, U. C. Mr. McGee is a brother of the Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee and has served his apprenticeship to Mr. Fitzgerald, Provincial Surveyor of this town.

Literary Club.

This Evening there will be Readings and Recitations by the following *members*:—Messrs R. Boswell, John Burnham, J. A. Hall, W. H. Scott, F. H. Knapp, J. O'Donnell, H. T. Strickland and D. Haggart. The public are invited to attend. Doors open at the usual time.

New Publications.

THE ADOPTED DAUGHTER.—This is the title of a book that has just been put into our hands by the Authoress, who is now in Town soliciting subscriptions for the work. The object of the work is to encourage to perseverance those who may be left to depend on their own exertions. It is a tale of real life, written in a moral and religious strain, and from a cursory reading of it we think that it will be found an instructive book for family reading. It is highly spoken of by the press. We trust the work will be freely purchased in Town.

NEW MUSIC.—The Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, *of Toronto*, have just published a new piece of music. The piece is dedicated to the Canadian Volunteers, and is entitled "Canadian Band March." It introduces the popular air of "Old Piney Wood." It may be obtained at Graham & Stratton's, Peterboro.

Mr. Fowler, late of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton railway, is out in the *Globe* of the 10th instant, discussing the building of a railroad from Toronto to Owen Sound.

We are pleased to notice from the Rochester *Democrat*, that the obliging and attentive City Clerk, Mr. Enos, has been re-elected for two years. The following is from the *Democrat*:—

"E. Frank Enos, who has held the office of City Clerk for two years, was re-appointed unanimously. This is the second time Mr. Enos has been complimented by a unanimous vote. His manner of discharging the duties of the office has been such as to satisfy all parties who have had business to transact with him. It is essential to the Alderman individually that the Clerk be at once competent, faithful and courteous, and finding those great qualities combined in Mr. Enos, they have done wisely to retain him in the position. Under the charter as amended last spring, the term of the office of the Clerk is now two years."

BURGLARS GETTING THEIR DESERTS.—Bristol Bill has been convicted of robbery and sentenced to 5 years in the Provincial Penitentiary. The grand jury found a true bill against the famous Sergeant McDowell, but threw out the bill in Mack's case. The bill in McDowell's place set forth that he had incited Henry Hyde Parkers and William Smyth to feloniously steal $24,382 from the Gore Bank. He, however, is in the land of *liberty and "all right."* Bristol Bill and Bill Seddons are to be tried on a second count. More than he are likely to get their board and attention at the public cost for a few years.

JEFF. DAVIS AND C. C. CLAY TO BE RELEASED.—From recent rumours, President Johnson it is said will release these two gentlemen on parole. The probability of their ever being tried for the murder of President Lincoln *is fast becoming less likely.*

Lakefield Game Protection Society.

On Saturday evening a meeting was held in the Village of Lakefield, for the purpose of organizing a Game Protection Society.

The meeting was largely attended, and an efficient committee was appointed, who expressed their determination to use their best endeavors to put an end to the wholesale slaughter of birds and fish at illegal seasons, which has been so long indulged in with impunity in the neighborhood, that both birds and fish are becoming, year by year, scarcer and more scarce.

It need hardly be added that the promoters of this movement are far from contemplating an interference with legitimate sporting.—On the contrary, the establishment of the society will tend, more than anything else, *to enhance the pleasure of those gentlemen*, whether residents in the neighborhood or visitors from a distance, who are content to allow the game and the fish a brief space during which they may increase and multiply.

The fine for killing game out of season, and which can be levied by *any magistrate*, is from $5 to $50; with imprisonment for 3 months in default of payment. And although no individual would like to incur the odium of becoming an informer, the case is different now that a society is established; *for it becomes the positive duty* of the members of the society to lay in information against any *person, man or boy*, who acts in contravention of the law.—*Com.*

School Examination.

The pupils of School Section No. 2, North Monaghan, under the charge of Mr. Isaac Campbell, were examined on Friday, 6th inst. There were a goodly number of the parents present, and also Mr. Stratton, Local Superintendent. The pupils in their various classes read with ease and intelligence with correct spelling; and the facility with which they wrought and answered several questions in Arithmetic, proposed by Mr. Stratton and their teacher, showed that they were no strangers to the principles of Arithmetic. Their answering of questions from their various lessons, Geography, &c., gave evidence of strict training. The examination on the whole was very satisfactory. The parents who attended considered the progress of the school highly satisfactory, considering the short time the present teacher, Mr. Campbell, had been over the school.

A PARENT.

North Monaghan, April 9th, 1866.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—I received your note intimating that my last communication had been mislaid, and I did not intend to trouble you again; but seeing at other letter in your publication of the 5th inst., I will feel obliged by your inserting these few remarks on "Civil Rights."

To take an ignorant and neglected child for granting, and deal with him as if he were a responsible being, is believed to be a scandalous abuse of power, and to say the least of it, demoralising; for, as neglected children are better cared for in prison than out of it, they care not how often they are convicted. There are hundreds of wicked parents who care nothing for their children, leave them to beg, or steal, or run about the street all day long; and who would rather see them dead than otherwise.—The law provides no punishment for these monsters. It takes a parent to task for deserting his child; but this is a kind of misusage infinitely worse than desertion, and it is this the law neglects. *If it is the duty of society to* hang felons, it is more so the duty of society to prevent children growing up to be felons

Hitherto certain principles in human society have been taken for granted for example perfect freedom—individual independence is considered to be by some a most valued possession. But as we see multitudes who cannot take care of themselves, who recklessly turn their children adrift on the public, who from mental imperfection, or some other cause, cannot keep pace and, therefore, cannot compete with their more highly gifted, or at least more persevering neighbors, and who being so incompetent, fall to be supported by the public, or by means furtively acquired. The question may be asked whether individual freedom is in every points of view the blessing it is said to be? Society in imposing on every one the duty of self-government and self-dependence, is bound to see that all are, and ever will be fit for that onerous condition, failing in that particular, it must be prepared to take the consequences.

I am inclined to think that your correspondent "J. E." would not shudder at beholding a man executed for violating a statute he could not read, than why become appalled or horror-struck at compulsory education. It is Friday before I receive the *Examiner*, and I have to post on Saturday to be in time for your impression, so that I cannot reply to to the letter "C. S. D." till next week.

Believe me to be
Yours, faithfully,
A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY.

Bobcaygeon, 7th April, 1866.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, March 21st, 1866.

Fenianism, the tinderpost and the commission of enquiry into the outbreak in Jamaica, form the principal newspaper themes in England at present. In Ireland considerable excitement has been aroused by an article in the *Cork Examiner* stating that it has excellent reasons for knowing that the Head Centre (Stephens) recently left this country for America, and that prior to his departure he enjoined upon the Brotherhood in this country, the advisability of paying more attention to peaceful pursuits, for the present, than to warlike preparations. Mrs. Stephens was then in Cork, but left, I understand, by the Inman S. S., for America, a few days ago. It is quite impossible to say whether this is true about Stephens, but if so, the detective force have the consolation of knowing that Stephens has eluded all their well laid plans, and when he said he could escape, *if* he wanted to, that it was no empty boast. Arrests, &c., still continue to be made in Ireland under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. Baronets, pikes, pistols, bullets and other warlike implements are continually being discovered, 25 bayonets were found in a ditch close to the police barracks no latter than Wednesday, last.

The cattle plague returns of the past week seem to show a small decrease in the number of new cases, and an increase in the number of cures effected to diseased cattle. This may be looked on as a very favorable omen, and it is hoped the disease will be overcome in a short time. A day of humiliation and prayer is appointed throughout England on *next* week *but* one. *Sheep are beginning* to take the disease, causing, for the present considerable anxiety in the minds of owners. No very bad cases, however, have been reported yet.

On Thursday the Queen held a court, for presentations, at Buckingham Palace. 250 ladies and gentlemen, principally ladies, were presented to Her Majesty on this occasion, their names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's office, and submitted for Her Majesty's approval.

In the *Times*, yesterday, it was stated that the Cholera had again made its appearance in Egypt, and that a quarantine for one month had been established at Malta, for all arrivals from Alexandria, however, the latest Alexandria papers received here, dated 8th inst, only give a total of 16 deaths.

The weather in London for the last few days has been unusually fine for that smoke-begrimed city, the thermometer averaging about 40° in the shade. The winter has been very mild this year; not having had snow more than once or twice, and then only for a few hours. From the 1st November until about a week ago, we scarcely had 24 hours cession of rain.

How affairs go on in Canada it is almost impossible to hear in England, the daily papers correspondents, not thinking it worthy of mention in their letters, and certainly we never hear anything of it through the telegrams brought by the Packets, and forwarded per Reuter & Co.

I see, by an evening paper, that in parliament they think the Fenian prisoners arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, are rather hardly treated, and, if possible, intend, by law, to put a stop to it. The following is a portion of a speech made by Mr. Blake, in the House of Commons, this afternoon on that subject, which will give the people of Canada some idea of the pleasure of having Habeas Corpus annulled for a time:—

"Mr. Blake, before the Deputy Speaker left the chair wished to call the attention of the Attorney General for Ireland to the severe treatment of political prisoners in that country. The hon member said that shortly after the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act 18 prisoners were arrested and placed in the gaol at Waterford. A Military guard was placed over them, and they were subjected to restrictions of an unusual and extraordinary character. The cellular system was in operation in Waterford *Gaol, and they were only allowed one hour for* exercise out of the 24, altogether the Court of Queen's Bench had decided that the minimum *allowance of exercise should be two hours per* day. They were also entirely precluded from all communication with their families or legal advisers, although some of them were in business, and their sudden arrest had caused the greatest inconvenience and loss. In addition to that there were *sentries placed* outside their cells, in which a light was kept burning through the night, and whenever the guard was changed their rest was disturbed in order that it might be seen that the prisoners were safe. This was most absurd, as if they could succeed in burrowing through the stone walls in which they were incarcerated, there were armed sentinel outside the gaol. A case of peculiar hardship was that of a person named Dillon, otherwise Smith, who was put down for trial without being allowed to see his solicitor. The gaol, instead of being under the control of the military authorities, was entirely in the hands of the stipendiary magistrate of Waterford—a very respectable gentleman, who he was sure did no more than carry out the orders of government. The facts he had mentioned had been comprised in the grand jury at the late assizes, which, of course, was laid before government, but as no notice had been taken of that presentment, and the restrictions remained in undiminished force."

Several *members spoke on this subject* all of whom seemed to agree with Mr. Blake, among whom was the Attorney General for Ireland who said he entirely agreed with the Hon. Mr. Blake that these prisoners should not be subjected to any restrictions save those absolutely necessary for their safe keeping; they should be treated as untried prisoners, and not subjected to manage which burglars and pick pockets would not have to undergo before trial. The matter should be laid before Government and instructions sent round to prison keepers notifying them not to deal more harshly than necessary with the prisoners.

The English securities exhibited heaviness, and prices were rather lower. Consols were dealt in, at 87¼ to 87; for the account the bargains ensued at 86¾ to ¼; three per cents reduced were taken at 85¾ to ½; new three per cents 85¼ and 85¾. Exchequer Bills were 3 p. discount to par; India Bonds were 14 p. premium.—Grand Trunk shares were taken at 34, 34¼, 34⅜, 35 and 35¼. *Great Western shares* at 16⅝ and 17. 5-20 Bonds, 72½ to 72¾.

J. G. J.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to draw the attention of our *constituted* authorities to the *folly of expending money on the roads in the fall of the year.* In some instances the snow overtakes the favored jobber before he completes his job, therefore, he cannot put on the finishing touch, (which is in some cases considerable). The job is passed of course, and the lucky individual pockets the *cash*, and is prepared to go through fire and water to secure his friend's re election at the next polling. I have driven over some of those "late jobs" since the disappearance of the snow, and they are in a deplorable state! The waggon sinks to near the hub, and if the *authors* of those "late jobs" had to *suffer* what the patient animal suffers by dragging the vehicles through the deep mud, they would learn to expend the Township money on the roads at the proper time, in June, at the time the Statute Labor is done.

I must confess I am at a loss to know what is done with the balance of our taxes after the *various appropriations*, &c., &c., are paid. Are not all our taxes paid into the various treasurers of the Municipalities in the County by the first of March in each year? What, then, is done with the money? Is it put out on interest till late in the fall, when our *practical* men, which we send to the Council board to represent our interests, think proper to lay it out in driblets and favorite jobs. If not put out on interest, who gets the benefit of our money? No body would for a moment believe that it is allowed to lie idle in the Treasurer's hands until required. Is it used by the Treasurer and "majority of the Council" till near the time *they are called upon to give an account* of their stewardship to their constituents? Will some person who is posted up in these matters explain them, so that our humble capacity can understand what is done with the taxes, which we pay sometimes early in the fall or beginning of the winter, and have to wait nearly a year before we get our share on the roads? It is only wasting money to expend it on the roads in the fall. $8.00 laid out in the spring is worth twice or thrice that amount laid out in the fall—Cannot we have it all laid out in the spring? Does it not enhance the value of our country to a great degree to have good roads? Will not my fellow-ratepayers insist upon having the money expended in June? Hoping that the matter will be attended to this year,

I remain, yours, &c,
A RATEPAYER.

Otonabee, 6th April, 1866.

Gold Discovery on the Niagara River.

The Niagara *Mail*, of yesterday, contains the following important announcement:—

"A company composed of leading men in Toronto and elsewhere, in which are the names of the Messrs. Gzowski, Cayley, Cameron, Crooks, McMurrich, M. P. P., Kingsmill, besides several others, Bellenay, W. A. Thompson, Judge Lander, &c., &c., under the name of "the Niagara and Ontario Mining and Oil company" having received satisfactory evidence (to them) of the existence of gold, silver and other minerals in large deposits, along the margin of the Niagara River and through Niagara Township, have applied to, and got from the Provincial Government a lease of half the river, and also a lease of the mineral deposits in the Township generally. The company has already leased some 1200 acres of land, in the Township, either to prospect on themselves, or to prevent others from doing so, and we suppose they would lease the whole Township if they could get it. In short it is indubitable that the machinery for a little California, has been set up here within a few weeks.

Confederation in England.

The Attorney General of New Brunswick, gives in a recent speech the following interesting *information* concerning public opinion in England respecting confederation:—

"Mr. Cardwell," he said, "asked them if they did not find the people of England in favor of the scheme. They admitted they did; but they added that, outside Downing street, they could find only two men who had read the scheme. (Hear, hear.) The public *generally imagined* that the Union was to be legislative. Six Governments and six Parliaments was a sort of scheme that amused all to whome they spoke of it.—They told Mr. Cardwell that they found that the principal reason why the idea of a union of the Provinces was received with such favour in England was that by the union they would be relieved from the taxation they now bear for the protection of these Provinces. *Mr. Cardwell admitted that this was one of the reasons why he approved of the scheme*, but he said this was not the only reason. Mr. Cardwell also admitted that there were many objections to the scheme."

A legislative union would be something sensible, a characteristic which we could never see in Confederation.—*Montreal Witness.*

ARREST OF MICHAEL MURPHEY.—We learn by a telegram received early this morning, that Michael Murphey, the President of the Hibernian Society of this city, and five others, were arrested at Cornwall, *when en route* to Portland. They were arrested, it is said, "on suspicion of being connected with the expeditionary movement against the Lower Provinces." The telegram adds, "that arms and a considerable quantity of ammunition were found upon them, and they are to be brought before the Cornwall magistrate *for examination.*" There seems to be much reason for concluding that Murphy, who is, unquestionably, a zealous Fenian, perhaps the only one in Canada, was on his way to join the O Mahonies who have lately assembled at Portland, and his arrest is fully justified by his treasonable antecedents.—*Globe, 10th inst.*

THE TORONTO "HEAD CENTRE" ON THE WING.—We received the following telegram from Port Hope yesterday:—"Michael Murphy and staff left Toronto by the morning express for Boston to-day. They were all *fully* armed and *disguised* their revolvers pretty freely. It is supposed they are en *route* for Campo Bello—to join the army of the Fenian Republic."—*Leader*

CARELESS USE OF FIRE ARMS.—A sad and fatal accident happened to Mr. Ernest Meredith, of Montreal, while on a visit to the Hon. Mr. Hale, of Sherbrooke. While in the bedroom of his host's son with some friends, Mr. Meredith observed a revolver hanging on the wall. He took it down and while speaking of the danger of carelessly handling these weapons, he undertook to show how to withdraw the charge from it.—While doing so he unfortunately dropped the pistol and on the instant stooped forward to pick it up. He was too late, however, it having reached the floor. The concussion discharged one chamber and the ball lodged in the vicinity of Mr. Meredith's heart. He immediately rushed into a *sitting room* where a lady was sitting and exclaimed "I have shot myself and am d

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

THE subscriber has for sale about 1,000 bushels of Oats, Barley, Wheat and Peas, cleaned with care.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, April 12, 1866. 16

TO BE SOLD OR LEASED

30 ACRES,—HOUSE and BARNS, either in whole or in part, at DOWNER'S CORNERS. Apply to

FRED. W. HAULTAIN,
or T. M. FAIRBAIRN.

Peterboro', April 10, 1866. 15-3in

Review insert three times.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

THE subscriber returns thanks to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received, and would beg to inform them that he has sold out his stock in hats and cloth caps, which will enable him to pay closer attention to the FUR TRADE. As the Dressing of Skins fills up a portion of the Summer season, the shop will be closed up during the months of June, July and August.

Parties wishing to have their FURS SAVED will please leave them at the store, or at the subscriber's residence—London street, No 4

The highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

WM. LECH.

Peterborough, April 10, 1866 15

JOLLY DOGS MINSTRELS

WILL GIVE AN

ENTERTAINMENT

IN THE

Victoria Hall!

PETERBOROUGH,

On Tuesday Evening,

APRIL 17th, 1866.

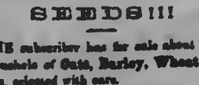
A JOLLY NIGHT! GREAT FUN!

☞ *For particulars see small bills.*

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

1866.  1866.

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at..... 6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " " .....8:00 "
PORT HOPE " " .....9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States; also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to T. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Are now receiving a large addition to their present stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY,

which will be sold at reasonable rates.

All the various kinds of SCHOOL BOOKS, Slates and Slate pencils, with other School requisites, kept constantly on hand.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELLS,

Nos. 1 and 2 have just been received.

ALBUMS!

From them you can get a good Album from FIFTY CENTS.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A large supply is now being received, which will be sold at a price that will defy competition.

TWINE BOXES,

With and without knives attached.

TWINE AND CORD,

Of various colors and qualities.

SEALING WAX.

Red, Black, Blue and White Sealing Wax constantly on hand.

☞ Remember the place,

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,
No. 1 Market Block.

Peterboro, February 20, 1866.

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro,' July 26, 1865. 30

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO,

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866, 6

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Now ready for inspection, at the

MONTREAL HOUSE,

An unusually large and well assorted Stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which will be sold at Prices that will defy competition. Below are the prices of a few of the leading articles:—

PRINTS—The largest and prettiest stock in town, from 7½d per yard upwards. Very best Lilacs at 1s 0½d, generally sold at 1s 3d and 1s 2d.

DRESS GOODS as low as 7½d per yard. Lustres, Chalies, Barèges, Bereanes, &c. &c., at 7½d, 10½d, 1s, &c., per yard.

DRESS MUSLINS from 7½d p. yd. upwards.

SHAWLS—A very large and beautiful assortment, from 7s 6d upwards.

MANTLES—A variety at Low Prices.

MANTLE CLOTHS—In Water Proof, Barège, Meltons, &c., &c.

HOOP SKIRTS—A very large lot of Ladies' Hoop Skirts, in Cords and Tapes, from 2s 3d per set upwards

CHILDREN'S HOOP SKIRTS.

GLOVES as low as 4½d per pair. Hair Nets at 3d each. Veils from 5d up. Collars and Cuffs, Ties, Belting, Buckles from 7½d up, Dress Buttons, Parasols, Silk, from 3s. up, Bonnet Fronts, &c., &c.

TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, very CHEAP.

LADIES' BONNETS, a select assortment.

As the whole stock must be cleared out before the fall, parties calling may expect bargains.

PLEASE CALL IN THE FORENOON.

GREY COTTONS from 5d per yard up. A splendid article about 9d and 10d.

WHITE COTTON as low as 7½d per yard.

SHEETING COTTONS, Tickings, Bagging, Cheese Cloths, Towellings, &c., &c., very low.

STRIPE SHIRTINGS from 9½d per yard upwards.

DERRYS—Blue and Brown, from 10½d per yard.

WEAVING COTTONS.

CLOTHS of every description in light Summer Cloths, Silk (Mixed), Coatings and Cotton Tweeds—Good Cotton Tweeds at 1s 3d per yard.

READY MADE CLOTHING of all kinds.

LADIES' and GIRL'S HATS from 7½d each and upwards.

TRIMMINGS of all kinds, such as Flowers, Feathers, Straw Ornaments, Ribbons, Hat Buckles, &c., &c., very cheap.

MENS' and BOY'S HATS and CAPS, from 5d up.

J. W. DUNNET.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

L. LEMAY

HUNTER STREET,

HAS OPENED, since the 13th of March last, upwards of 30 CASES of

New and Fashionable Dress Goods!

Shawls, Parasols, Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Grey Cotton Drills, Denims, Linen, &c.

The Cloth & Tweed Department

Is one of the Largest and Best, consisting of over fifteen hundred pieces of

Silk, (mixed,) Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds; a fine lot of Bannockburn Tweeds of the finest quality.

I beg to call particular attention to my department of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

As I have one of the largest and best stocks on hand.

Complete Suit of fine Tweed, all Wool, from $10.50 to $13.50
Best Silk, (mixed,) and Scotch Tweed, from 13 50 to 20.00
A nice Suit of Union Tweed, well made, - - - - 6.50

A Large Stock of Boy's Clothing,---very Cheap.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AND THE BEST SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1866. 15

SCHOOL BOOKS

ADAM MILLER,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

62 King Street East, Toronto,

Begs to call attention to the following School Books, forming a part of

Lovell's Series of School Books

Prepared expressly for use in the Schools of British North America.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Lovell's General Geography 65 Cts.

Easy Lessons in Geography 45 Cts.

The undersigned respectfully calls attention to the subjoined Catalogue of Lovell's Series of School Books. It will be seen that the prices of the principal Books have been reduced, so as to place them within the reach of all the Schools in the country.

"It is worthy of remark that the text-books specially prepared and adapted for the Canadian Schools are rapidly superseding those for which they were intended as substitutes."

1.—Lovell's General Geography, with 51 Coloured Maps, 113 beautiful Engravings, and a Table of Clocks of the World. By J. George Hodgins, L. L. B., F. R. G. S. ... $0 65

["This Book is especially adapted for, and worthy of introduction into, every College, Academy, and School in the British Provinces. ☞ Parents should see that it is in their children's hands."]

["The use of Morse's Geography has been discontinued in 517 Schools during the year 1864, while Lovell's General Geography was in that year used in 2,149 Common Schools."]

2.—*Easy Lessons in General Geography, with Maps and Illustrations; being introductory to* Lovell's General Geography. By the same ... $0 45

3.—History of Canada, and of the other British Provinces in North America, with *Illustrations, new and revised editions. By the same* ... 0 50

["A comprehensive summary of British American History, during the past three hundred years. For the Library as well as the School Room."]

4.—National Arithmetic, in theory and practice, adapted to Decimal Currency. By J. H. Sangster, M. A., M. D ... 0 50

5.—Key to National Arithmetic. By the same ... 0 80

6.—Elementary Arithmetic, in Decimal Currency. By the same ... 0 25

["These Arithmetics, published by the enterprise of Mr. Lovell, are already used in 3,000 schools in 1864—being an increase of 448 schools during the year; while the use of the old National arithmetic has decreased during the year to the extent of 382 schools."]

7.—Key to the Elementary Arithmetic. By the same ... 0 50

8.—Elementary Treatise on Algebra. By the same ... 0 90

9.—Key of Elementary Treatise on Algebra. By the same ... 1 50

10.—Natural Philosophy, Part I., including Statistics, Hydrostatics, &c. By the same. 0 50

11.—Natural Philosophy, Part II, being a Handbook of Chemical Physics; or, the Physics of Heat, Light, and Electricity. By the same ... 0 50

12.—Student's Note Book on Inorganic Chemistry. By the same ... 0 50

13.—First Lessons on Scientific Agriculture. By J. W. Dawson, L. L. D., F. R. S. ... 0 30

14.—General Principles of Language; or, the Philosophy of Grammar. Thomas Jaffray Robertson, Esq., M. A. ... 0 50

15.—Student's Guide to English Grammar; or, the way to Speak and Write Grammatically. By the Rev. J. G. Armstrong, M. A. ... 0 25

16.—English Grammar Made Easy. By G. G. Vasey. ... 0 15

17.—*Lennie's English Grammar, full bound* ... 0 20

18.— do do do half bound ... 0 10

19.—An easy Mode of Teaching the Rudiments of Latin Grammar to Beginners. By Thos. Jaffray Robertson, Esq., M. A. ... 0 15

20.—Treatise on French Pronunciation and Genders. By J. B Angelvy Lafont, Esq., French Master, Grammar and Central Schools, Hamilton, C. W. ... 0 30

21.—Pinnock's Improved Edition of Goldsmith's History of England (Second Canadian Edition.) By W. C. Taylor, LL. D., T. C. D. ... 0 60

22.—Elements of Elocution. By J. Barber, M. R. C. S. ... 0 30

23.—Classical Reader. By Rev. Wm. Hamilton, D. D ... 0 40

24.—British American Reader. By Rev. J. D Borthwick ... 0 30

25.—Outlines of Chronology. By Mrs Gordon ... 0 20

26.—Classical English Spelling Book. By G. G. Vasey ... 0 15

27.—A Comprehensive System of Book-keeping, by Single and Double Entry. By Thomas R. Johnston, Accountant ... 20

28.—The A-B-C Simplifier, and Reading made easy to the capacity of Little Children. By G. G. Vasey ... 0 02

TEXT BOOKS, PRINTED FROM NEW STEREOTYPE PLATES, AND IN GOOD BINDINGS.

29.—First Book of Lessons ... 0 07

30.—Second do do ... 0 10

31.—Third do do ... 0 20

32.—Fourth do do ... 0 25

33.—Fifth do do ... 0 30

34.—French Without a Master ... 0 20

35.—French Readers, taught in Six Fables ... 0 20

In Press—The Canadian School Speaker and Reciter, containing a number of prose and Poetical Pieces and Dialogues, suitable for Grammar and Common School Examinations and Exhibitions, by J. George Hodgins, L. L. B., F. R. G. S.

In Press—Introductory Sketches and Stories for Junior Classes, founded on the "History of Canada and of the other British Provinces in North America," with illustrations, by the same.

In Press—First Steps in General Geography, with maps and illustrations, by the same.

In Press—Human Physiology, by J. H. Sangster, M. A., M. D

In Prep—Simple Exercise in Mensuration, by J. H. Sangster, M. A., M. D.

In Prep—Rudiments of Grammar, by T. J. Robertson, M. A.

The Jury of the International Exhibition held in London, in 1862, made the following report:—"The Colony (Canada) produces many of its own School Books, among which may be mentioned 'Lovell's General Geography,' a trustworthy and attractive manual, remarkable for its clear arrangement and for the fullness of its illustrative and statistical contents."

Dublin Exhibition, 1865.—A Silver Medal was awarded to Mr John Lovell, at the Dublin Exhibition of 1865, for his cheap and excellent series of School Books.

"Lovell's Canadian School Series."—"This is a series of School Books, which have been especially prepared for the use of the Public Schools of Canada and are now in course of publication by Mr. Lovell, of Montreal. They are interesting both on particular and on general grounds, not only as a specimen of the literature of Canada, but still more of the sort of teaching which is being established in that Colony. We have been much struck with the merit of the series which, as a whole, will bear favorable comparison with any works of a similar class published in this country."—London Educational Times

The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms. Please send orders to

ADAM MILLER, No. 62, King Street East.

Toronto, March 7, 1866. 15

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscriber is now receiving one of

The Largest & Choicest

STOCKS of GOODS ever brought to this part of the Country. The

DRESS GOODS

Are very Select.

THE MILLINERY

As usual, is replete with everything Rich in the Latest Fashions. The stock of

Staple Goods

Is also complete, and will be offered at such prices as will meet the views of buyers.

W. CLUXTON.

April, 1866. 14-3in

HAMS!

Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!

Allandale Mills.

CORN MEAL!

GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!

Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of GEORGE BUTTERY, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath with vouchers in support of each claim.

GEORGE REID,
Assignee.

Village of Keene, }
19th day of March, 1866. } 14-3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

ALEXANDER WALKER, ...*Plaintiff*
vs.
NATHAN H. COOPER, ...*Defendant.*

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT has issued in this cause, of which all persons interested in the Estate of the Defendant, and all persons having in their possession, custody or power any portion of the assets of the Defendant, or who are in any way indebted to him, are required to take notice.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, April 4, 1866.

MAPLE LEAF SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr Ellis, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the **Restaurant** with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER

Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

DURHAM BULL

FOR SERVICE.

THE Subscriber will keep for the season, at his Stable, for service, the THOROUGH BRED BULL,

The Duke of Northumberland

TERMS.—For thorough bred Cows $1.00; for Grade Cows $2.00; other Cows $1.00. To be paid at the time of service.

HENRY COLLINS.

North Monaghan, April 2, 1866. 14-3in

Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

TRUSTEES' SCHOOL MANUAL.

THE Consolidated Acts relating to Common Schools in Upper Canada.

For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE National 4th and 5th Books of Lessons for sale at Cost at the

Examiner Book Store, George St.,
Peterborough.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Court of Revision for the United Townships of Galway and Cavendish, for the present year will be held in the Union School House, on Lot No. 25, concession A. in the Township of Galway, on Saturday, the 28th day of April next, at the hour of Ten of the Clock, A.M. Interested parties will please remember.

WILLIAM LERSON,
Township Clerk.

Galway, March 23d, 1866. 13-4i

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Stanhope, will hold the Court of Revision at the house of Mr. Andrew Barnum, on lot No 10, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Stanhope,

On Thursday, 26th day of April next,

commencing at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M. All parties interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly

J. S. ROWE, Clerk.

Stanhope, March 12th, 1866. 12-4i

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49

NOW RECEIVED,

a well-assorted stock of

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be sold for the Lowest Cash Prices.

Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterboro', March 21, 1866. 12

Dissolution of Partnership

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as general Dry Goods Merchants, under the firm of LEMAY & TURCOT, was on the 7th instant, dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due by and to the firm will be settled by F. LEMAY.

FRANCIS LEMAY.
REMY TURCOT.

Peterboro, February 27, 1866. 9

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THE present opportunity of returning his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they extended to the firm, and he would respectfully announce that he will still continue the business on the same premises, on the same liberal terms as heretofore, and hopes thereby to secure a continuance of the patronage the late firm received.

F. LEMAY.

Peterboro, February 27, 1866. 9

JUST RECEIVED,

THREE CASES OF

Fancy English and Canadian TWEEDS.

F. LEMAY.

Peterboro, February 27, 1866. 9

Chancery Notice to Creditors.

IN CHANCERY.

Between

DANIEL BUCK, and
HAMILTON ELLIOTT,
and *Plaintiffs,*
BARBARA EDWARDS,
Defendant.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Chancery, made in a cause—Buck vs Edwards—THE CREDITORS OF JAMES EDWARDS, late of the Township of Dummer, in the County of Peterborough, Yeoman, who died in or about the month of February, 1864, are on or before the 20th day of April, 1866, to send by post, prepaid, to WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Esq., of Peterborough, the Solicitor of the plaintiffs'—two of the executors of the deceased—their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my Chambers in the Town of Peterborough on the 20th day of April, 1866, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this seventh day of March, A. D. 1866.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Master at Peterborough.

W. H. Scott,
Plaintiffs' Solicitor. 10-td

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ., Commander, R. N.,

Of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C.W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby give notice that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers, for adjustment and that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid and that all Chattels and Assets belonging to or owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C. W., March 21st, 1866. 12

Money to Lend

AT 6 PER CENT.

THE undersigned will be glad to receive applications for money at above rate, on improved farm property.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Barrister, &c.

Peterboro', Feb. 12, 1866. 7

To Rent.

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c., apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', March, 17, 1866. 12

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. E. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro January, 1865.

ALBUMS

JUST RECEIVED AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

A fine lot of

CHEAP ALBUMS.

Peterboro, Dec. 20, 1865.

THE GREAT

CLEARING SALE

OF

DRY GOODS,

AND

Canadian Tweeds

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Will commence at

EASTLAND'S STORE,

Peterborough,

ON THURSDAY, 15th MARCH,

And will continue for six weeks, during which period really GOOD GOODS will be sold off at unprecedented low prices,

FOR CASH ONLY.

No. 1, Burnham's Block,
Peterboro, March 14, 1866. 11-6is

Railway. Railway.

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enable to follow it.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;

PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.

CHINA and GLASSWARE;

200 Barrels of HERRING,

100 Bags of SALT,

100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Pease and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1865. 7

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS,

And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS.

Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co's. PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table CODFISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM,

Potted Beef,

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Just Arrived at the Family Grocery!

A Fresh Supply of Wilton's English

EGG POWDER,

An excellent substitute for Eggs. Try it!

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George street.

Peterboro, Feb. 14th, 1866. 7

HATS! HATS!

A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 9

CRAYON DRAWING

AND

Wax Fruit and Flowers.

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs. Caisse, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for an Act to confirm the deed of Union between the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company and the Marmora Iron Company, and to grant powers of extension and other powers to the United Companies.

February 6th, 1866. 6

Wm. MERCER & BRO.,

Tailors, &c.,

Beg to announce that they have received a supply of

GOODS

suitable for

SPRING AND SUMMER.

George Street, Peterborough.

March 28, 1866. 13-6in.

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Municipal Council of the United Townships of Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff, Monmouth, Harcourt and Bruton, will hold the Court of Revision at Mr. Mair's, on Lot 24, in the 1st Concession of Anstruther,

On Tuesday, the 8th day of May next,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., of which all persons interested will please take notice.

EDWARD SMYTHE HALL,
Clerk.

April 4, 1866. 14-3in

Flax Seed

FOR DISTRIBUTION.

THE subscriber has 200 bushels of Flax Seed for distribution. All parties wishing to sow flax will be furnished with seed, and pay taken in fibre.

For reference regarding the producer, apply to JOHN WALTON, Esq., President Co. Agricultural Society; ADAM HALL, Smith; Jos. WALTON, jr., and ALEX. SCOTT.

H. CALCUTT.

Ashburnham, April 3, 1866. 14

WANTED!

A PERSON AS MATRON for the Peterboro Protestant Home. Application to be made, from a distance, by letter, addressed to the Secretary; or from the Town, by attending at the Home on Wednesdays, from 3 to 4 o'clock.

Peterborough, April 4, 1866.

REVOLVERS.

A FEW first class Revolvers for sale at a low figure at the

MONTREAL HOUSE.

Peterboro, April 4th, 1866.

Mail Contract!

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at OTTAWA, until NOON, on FRIDAY, the FOURTH of MAY, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four Years, six times per week each way,

Between Keene & Peterboro'

FROM THE FIRST JULY NEXT.

Conveyance to be made in a public vehicle, or otherwise. The Mails to leave Keene daily, Sundays excepted, at 8 a. m., and arrive at Peterboro' at 10 3/4 a. m. To leave Peterboro' daily, Sundays excepted, at 2.30 p. m., or after the arrival of mails from Port Hope, and to arrive at Keene within two and a half hours afterwards.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Keene and Peterborough.

MATTHEW SWEETMAN,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Kingston, April 5, 1866. 14-3in

A Practical Business Education

Is the Great Demand of the Age.

This you can obtain for less money at the

LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

THAN ANYWHERE ELSE!

Actual Business Training is carried out to the fullest possible extent.

Four Offices are open for instruction in

TELEGRAPHING

Full Instruction in this art (both by paper and sound) is given to Commercial Students for Five Dollars, and to others for Ten Dollars.

Full Instruction in

PHONOGRAPHY

Is daily given, by Mr. S. HUTCHINSON, late Reporter for Fowler & Wells, N. Y. The extra charge for this branch, to students, is only Two Dollars; and to others Five Dollars.

Scholarships for Commercial Course, **$25.** Instruction in

Drawing, Painting and Modelling,

To those who desire, is given for Two Dollars GOOD BOARD, with Washing, is obtained for $4 50 per week.

For Circulars, or other information, address (post-paid)

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
6 LONDON, C. W.

To FARMERS,

Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

NOTICE.

ALL persons having books in their possession, belonging to the old "Mechanics' Institute," are requested to return the same to me immediately.

G. A. COX.

Peterborough, Jan. 15th, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee has by-law, on MONDAY, the 21st day of MAY next, to pass a By-Law for the purpose of closing up and discontinue of the following part of an old Road on the east half of Lot No. 18 in the 9th concession of said Township, viz:—All that part of said Road commencing forty feet east of the centre of said 9th concession on the east half of Lot No. 18, and the east easterly on said lot as within twenty feet of line dividing the north-west and south-east quarters of said Lot No. 18.

Also, to establish a new Road in lieu of the above mentioned old Road, viz:—Commencing on the east half of Lot No. 18 on the 9th concession of the Township of Otonabee, at the north-east angle of the west half of Lot No 17 in said concession, and thence northerly along the centre of said concession to the line dividing the north-east and south-east quarters of said Lot No. 18, thence easterly along said dividing line till it intersects the old Road mentioned above; said Road to be forty feet wide, and the centre of the 9th concession to be the western limit of that part of the Road running northerly, and the dividing line mentioned above to be the centre of that part of said Road running easterly.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 24th March, 1866. 13-6i

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the United Townships of Minden and Dysart intend, at their next meeting, to be held at the house of Mr. Benjamin Sawyers, Minden village, on Saturday, the 28th day of April next, passing a By-Law for the purpose of establishing a Road across Lots Nos 21 and 22 in the fourth concession in the Township of Minden, the said Road is now cut out and travelled upon, and is intended to be in lieu of a stoned road formerly established by the Council.

Also, at the same time and place, the Council intend passing a By-Law for the purpose of establishing a Road across Lots No. 19 in the first, and 19 in the second concession of the Township of Minden.

WM. McKELVEY, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Minden Mar. 19, 1866. 13-6i

NOTICE.

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Municipal Council of Minden and Dysart will hold the Court of Revision at the house of Mr. Benjamin Sawyers, Minden village, on Saturday, the 28th April, 1866, commencing at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M. All parties interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. McKELVEY, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Minden, Mar. 19, 1866. 13-6i

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1865. 51-tf

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood, on MONDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of JUNE, 1866, at Ten o'clock, a. m.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company; also, for a grant of land in aid of the said railway extension and to assist in opening up and rendering navigable the lakes and other water communication in the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria; and to other purposes.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director.

P. H. L. & B. Railway Offices,
Port Hope, Nov. 30th, 1865.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to revive the Charter of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes,

HENRY MASON,
Sec. P. & C. L. R. Co.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next Session for an Act to incorporate the Peterborough and Victoria Navigation Company, for the purpose of opening up and improving the navigation of, and of navigating with steamers or other vessels, all the Rivers and Lakes whose waters are discharged through the Otonabee River, and for grants of land and other grants in aid thereof, and for all requisite powers and privileges therefor.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company will apply at the next session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend the Charter of the said Company, and to enable them to extend their Railway from Peterborough to Chemong Lake, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

December 5th, 1865.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director P. H. L. & B. R. Co.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to Parliament, next Session, for an Act to authorise the sale of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway to the highest bidder and to enable the purchaser to form a new Company or to amalgamate with any existing Railway Company for the extension of the Railway, and to invest such new or amalgamated Company with the powers of the expired charter and with new powers required for further extensions.

ALBERT DUMBLE.

Peterboro', Jan. 23rd, 1866. 4

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of JAMES W. STONE and GILES STONE, Insolvents.

THE undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at Caisse's Hotel in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, at two o'clock, p. m., the west half of Lot 7 in the 5th Concession of Burleigh and east half of Lot 5 in the 6th Concession of Burleigh, the real Estate of said Insolvents, and in which they had an interest at the time of their executing their assignment to me pursuant to the said Act.

D. McDONALD, Jr.,
Assignee.

Peterboro, Jan. 19, 1866. 4

AN ESSAY ON THE MULE.

That gifted and ever glorious knight of the quill, Josh Billings, provides us with the following, which we consider a very elegant production:

"The mule is half hoss and half jackass, and then kums to full stop, natur diskuvering her mistake. The way more nearer to their helf than any other creetur, except a cockroach. They can't beer eny quicker nor lighter than the hoss, yet their ears are big enuff for snow shoes. You kan trust them with enny one whose life ain't worth more than the mule's. The only way to keep them into a pasture is to turn them into a meddler jinest and let them jump out.—They are ready for use just as soon as tha will do to abuse. They hant got enny more friends than Bill Harding, and will live on huckleberry bush, with an occasional chance at Kanady thistels. The are a modern invention; I don't think the Bible alludes to them at all. The sell for more money than eny other domestic animal. You can't tell their age by looking into their mouth enny more than you can a Mexican cannon. The never have no disease that a good club wont heal. If the ever die tha must come right to life again, for I never herd enybody say "ded mule." The are like some men, very korrupt at heart. I have known them to be good mules for six months, just to get a good chance to kick somebody. I never owned one, nor never mean to, unless there is a United States law passed requiring it. The reason why tha are so pashunt is bekauze tha are ashamed of themselves. I have seen dedikated mules in a circus. Tha could kick and bite tremenjus. I wud not say what I am forced to as agin the mule if his birth want an outrage and he want to blame for it. Enny man who is willing to drive a mule ought to be exempt by law from running for the legislatur. The are the strongest critters on arth, and heartiest according to their size. I herd of one who fell oph from the tow path of the Eri canal and sunk as soon as he touched bottom, but he kept on towing the boat to the next stashun, breathing through his ears, which was out of the water about two feet six inches. I didn't see tha did, but Bill Hardings told me of it, and I never rew him to lie unless he could make something out of it."

A DOUBLE HIT.

The following has a very wide application and will be read with a smile of appreciation by both sexes:

HUSBAND TRAVELLING.

Scene 1: Room—Hotel. Spittoons full of cigar stumps. Bourbon whiskey. All hands equipped for a night's spree.—Husband in a hurry to be off, writing home:

"DEAREST SUSIE:—My time is so occupied by business that I can hardly spare a moment to write to you. Oh! darling how I miss you, and the only thing that sustains me during my absence is the thought that every moment thus spent is for the benefit of my dear wife and children. Take good care of yourself, my dear. Feed the baby on one cow's milk. Excuse haste, &c."

WIFE AT HOME.

Scene 2: Parlor: All the gas lit. Thirteen grass widows. Fred, from round the corner, with his violin; Jim, from across the way, with his banjo; Jack, from above, with his guitar; Sam, from below, with his flute; lots of other fellows with their instruments. Dancing and singing. Sideboard covered with nuts, fruits, cake, cream, wine, whiskey, &c. Wife in a hurry to dance, writing to her husband:

"DEAR HUBBY:—How lonesome I feel in your absence. The hours pass tediously. Nobody calls on me, and I am constantly thinking of the time when you will be home and your cheerful countenance light up the now dreary routine of every day life. My household duties keep me constantly employed. I am living as economically as possible, knowing that your small income will not admit of frivolous expenses. But now dear, I will say good bye, or I will be too late for the monthly concert of prayer. With haste yours, &c."

Paying the Minister his Salary.

In some places in the country it is the custom for the people to pay the Minister's salary in produce, pork, cabbages, &c. It is a poor way, often a mean way, but this is the way it is sometimes done. A Methodist Minister writes:—

Coming home faint and weary from visiting in the country afoot, one cold November evening, just as the frost was setting in with severity, Mrs. Dunn said to me:—

"One of the members has been here and left thirty cabbages. He said he had agreed to pay $1.50, and you might give him credit for so much."

"Where are they?"

"He threw them over the fence, and as it is going to freeze hard to-night you had better bring them into the cellar after you have rested."

"Well, I suppose I must; but we don't need so many cabbages; perhaps I may be able to sell them to Mr. Wylder."

Accordingly, weary as I was, I picked them out of the snow, and carried them to the cellar.

Mr. Wylder, who kept a provision market down town, lived across the street from us. Next morning I called over to see if he wanted to buy, or thought he could sell any cabbages.

"Who did you get them from?" said he to me.

"From Mr. Banks"

"What did he charge you for them?"

"Three cents a head."

"Well, that's astonishing. I bought every good cabbage he had yesterday; every one worth having that I could sell, and paid him only two cents a head for them. Then he had a few poor ones at the bottom of the wagon that I supposed he would feed to his oxen for they were good for nothing else."

"Of course we had to keep them and to make the best of the cabbages—which in a very short time after were obliged to throw them out of doors—and gave Mr. Banks credit for $1.50.

"Does your officiating clergymen preach the Gospel, and is his own conversation and carriage consistent therewith?" was a circular from a Bishop to the churchwarden of his diocese. A parishwarden near replied. 'He preaches the Gospel, but does not keep a carriage.'

Printers will play the deuce with type sometimes. A young lady composed some verses for a county newspaper headed 'Dew Drops from Freshly Blown Roses.' The printers devil printed it. 'Freshly Blown Noses.' The fair authoress on reading it had immediate use for a handkerchief.

An advertisement lately appeared, headed 'Iron Bed teads and Bedding.' We suppose the linen must be sheet iron.

It is very easy to be popular—have no opinion of your own.

A pin has as much head as a good many authors, and a great deal more point.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply to W. CLUXTON, or A. MORROW, Sr.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

House To Let.

A HOUSE to let in Ashburnham. There are good sheds and stable on the premises, with an acre and a half of ground attached. Possession given on the first day of April.

Apply to the *Examiner* office, or

GEORGE DUNFORD, Esq.

Ashburnham, March 14th, 1866. 11

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro'; a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hoghson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to engage in other business, offers for sale that well known establishment, the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. It is situated in a good location for business, being opposite the Town Hall, and stag s leave the House. Daily for Cobourg, and twice a week for Peterboro. House and Stables are in good repair Title indisputable. For terms, &c, apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

J. A. JOHNSTON,
Norwood

Feb. 15th, 1866. 7*

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed at the suit of Patrick Cassiday, and against the lands and tenements which were of Jeremiah Mahoney, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of James Mahoney, Administrator, with the will annexed of the estate and effects of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, to be administered,—I have seized all the right, title and interest of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, in the hands of the said James Mahoney to be administered, in and to the east half of lot N... 9 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, except ten acres thereof off the west half of the south-east quarter of the said lot heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Jeremiah Mahoney deceased, to one William Lyan.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY, 1866 at twelve o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 24, 1866. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of GIBSON DICKSON, and against the lands and tenements of GEORGE FERGUSON OXNE, I have seized and shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', ON TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 17, in the 10th concession of the Township of Harvey.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 10, 1866. 3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Chancery, and to me directed, at the suit of WILLIAM BROOKS, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM L. McDONALD and JAMES A. SCOTT, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, 1866, all the right, title and interest of the above-mentioned defendants or either of them, in and to Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1866. 3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, and against the lands and tenements which were of William Weller, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Weller, in the hands of the said George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, in and to Lot No. 4, south of Hunter street and east of Water street, and Lot No. 4, north of Simcoe street and east of Water street, in the Town of Peterborough,

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterboro', February 20, 1866. 6

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

F. LEMAY,

Formerly of the firm of Lemay & Turcot,

IS JUST RECEIVING HIS SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Of Spring and Summer

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

He begs to call the special attention of buyers to his

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

To which he has made the addition of several improvements.

All his Clothings are made up in the premises, of the first workmanship, and superintended by a first class Tailor.

Garments made to order at a short notice.

F. LEMAY,
Corner of George and Hunter sts.

Peterborough, March 28th 1866. 13-3m

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,

ARE RECEIVING IMPORTATIONS OF

NEW SPRING GOODS WEEKLY!

And expect soon to have their

STOCK COMPLETE

In every Department.

Special attention directed to the

MILLINERY AND MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Peterborough, March 20th, 1866. 12

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Prints, Delaines, Tweeds, Cloths,

Cambroons and Grey Cottons.

At I. ROBINSON'S & Co's.

Peterborough, March 12th, 1866. 11-tf

FARMERS and OTHERS ATTENTION.

SAP BOILERS

Of all descriptions and at all prices, for sale at

LANNIN'S TIN SHOP,

HUNTER STREET.

Also, BATHS of all kinds,

Body, Hip, Sponge, Shower, Foot and Children's Baths on hand and made to order, on short notice, cheap.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Please give him a call and satisfy yourself.

☞P. S.—LUMBERMEN'S BAKE KETTLES on hand.

Peterborough, March 14, 1866.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

A very large assortment of Grey Cottons, Prints, Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Wincys, Shawls, Tweeds, Cloths, in variety; Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

Every article in the Dry Goods line will be found there, and will be disposed of

VERY CHEAP!

Bargains may be obtained!!

PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE the GOODS.

Peterboro, February 7, 1866. 6

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Ashery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 43

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

ON the morning of the First Saturday in April will be published the initial number of

THE WEEKLY POST,

OFFICE ON METCALFE STREET, (OFF SPARKS STREET), OTTAWA.

Subscripton, $1 in advance, or $1.50 c edit.

The Weekly Post will be printed on a large sheet of good paper, specially made for the purpose, and will embrace 40 columns of reading matter, printed from new type, and tastefully executed.

Each edition will contain:

Editorials on Current Political Topics.
Details of Foreign News.
Local Intelligence.
Telegraphic Despatches
Special Telegrams from Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, &c.
Family Reading.
Literary Extracts
Selected and Original Poetry.
Correspondence.
Commercial Reviews.
Home and other Market Reports.

And during the Session of the Legislature,

A Concise Summary of Parliamentary Proceedings, and
The Speeches of Prominent Politicians.

In a word, no pains or expense will be spared to make The Post a first class weekly journal, worthy of British America, and a faithful exponent of public opinion,—alike welcome to the politician and the general reader.

In its political character, The Post will be firm in its adhesion to the Liberal cause,—knowing neither sect, nationality, nor sectional prejudices. It will seek to perpetuate the happy connexion subsisting between British America and Great Britain, and to that end will advocate the great measure now under discussion for the Confederation of all British America under one government as being best calculated to cement the Empire, and to promote the happiness of the inhabitants—develop their vast internal resources and open up new channels of commerce.

Especial efforts will be made to place before the public, reliable information as to the character, resources, and capabilities of the great, but comparatively unknown, regions of the valley of the Ottawa—its numerous tributaries and new settlements.

☞Friends at a distance who will send in the names of five subscribers (with the cash) will be entitled to a copy of the paper for a year gratis, and all others are respectfully invited to send in lists of reliable persons who may be willing to become subscribers on the credit terms.

A SEWING MACHINE, WORTH $40,

Will be given as a bonus to the lady or gentleman sending the largest list of prepaid subscribers (not less than 100) before the 1st of Jan., 18.7.

Specimen copies will be sent free to any address. C. E. STEWART & Co.

Ottawa, March 14, 1866.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA— Contains Witch Hazel —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries —Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head,

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey —Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——a H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE CO.

OFFICE 581 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GUARANTEE—After a fair trial, if any purchaser does not regard the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in market, he can return it and have his money. It has taken many of the highest prizes—is less complicated than any other first class machine,—does a wider range of work without changing,—requires no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate machine.

N. B. Any Clergyman sending us two orders for Machines, shall receive one for himself as a present. The same proposition is extended to Profession and Teachers.

We have now completed our New Manufactory at a cost of some $200,000, including New Patents and important Improvements; and the object of the above proposition is to secure the immediate introduction of our improved machine into every town in the United States without incurring the great expense of a travelling agent.

This proposition cannot avail in towns occupied by our own agents.

Please send for descriptive Catalogue, with samples of sewing.

3 LUCIUS LYON, Sec'y.

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $300,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$60.00 to $165.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50.00 65.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	35.00 70.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double case	75.00 125.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	35.00 50.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	35.00 50.00
Diamond Rings	35.00 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	15.00 25.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4.00 5.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00 10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5.00 20.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4.00 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4.00 6.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	4.00 8.00
Mosaic Jet, Lava and Florentine ear drops	4.00 6.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4.00 8.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	5.00 10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2.50 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3.00 8.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.	5.00 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.	4.00 7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00 8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5.00 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc.	3.00 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, C and Gold Rings	3.00 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	4.00 10.00
California Plain Gold Rings	3.00 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	8.00 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl etc.	4.00 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6.00 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20.00 50.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25.00 60.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20.00 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	25.00 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mimosa cups	25.00 60.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city The ladies throughout their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs Devaugh & Co, No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar*, and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $3, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents to. terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMETS constructed on a truly scientific principle That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrumen is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings re attached to a strong Iron fram, which is separate and entirel. independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old in-form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, unsevering at the same time The Over String Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
M x Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Herrman Wolfenhaupt,	A. Baril,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry,	Charle Fradel

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal versimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianiste to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5—Upon a careful examination of Dutons Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal It combining with a smoothie delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the full power of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Dutton, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements as exhibited in the instruments under examination in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone-power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLD AGE TS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

GROVESTEEN & CO.

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7 -1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms. { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles, and combining possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nainsook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it soundly, without fatigue or injury to health

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it alm at impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply the natives with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

Built in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McA THUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES—Six feet large, mounted and varnished; cost $100,000 and four years time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was formed, shows 200,000 cities, towns villages, market places, post offices, castles, country seats and 38,000 railway and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and Photographers sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, in outline and varnished. Price 8 shillings sterling ($2). No map at $10 can compare to this Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents letters to us. Ten new maps now under way

J. T. LLOYD,
American Map Publisher.

No. 23 Cortlandt street, N. Y., and No. 1 Strand, London.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1866. 1

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS!

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the

Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza,

Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat &c.. &c.

THESE Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, when persevered with according to directions never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or how severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

these Wafers are peculiarly valuable, they will in one day remove the most severe coarseness or hoarseness and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass, and clearness, of which purposes they are regularly used by many Professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box,

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public peakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Hoarseness and Sore Throat

And give clearness to the Voice,
And give clearness to the Voice,
And give clearness to the Voice,

They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs,

Sold by all Druggists.
Sold by all Druggists,
Sold by all Druggists,

At 25 cents a box
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a safe and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

Sent in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McA THUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
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720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

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1866

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1866. No. 18.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,

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EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

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☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

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W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

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C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES D. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over George Stetham & Co's Hardware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 12th, 1864. 7

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JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Balsam Grove, Smith. 7

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

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DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GRORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Offices, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN.

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

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JAS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 19

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1860. 28

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 16, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent*. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

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E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Warsaw, C. W. 39

JOHN McMILLAN,

TAILOR,

SHOP on Simcoe Street, next door to R. Patterson & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, Peterborough. 44

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

W. C. NICHOLLS,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Agent, North Douro, P. O.

Lakefield, North Douro, } 19-1y
May 6th, 1865. }

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

HOME AND COLONIAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices.

Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.

Losses settled promptly and in full.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Agent.

Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

Pens! Pens!

BARNARD'S Carbonized Mercantile Pens, just received and for sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S, No. 1, Market Block.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Battle of the Boyne

THIS excellent Painting is offered for sale by Messrs. Graham & Stratton, Peterboro' at $2 each.

Peterboro', Oct. 4, 1865.

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865...	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)

H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Geo. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

CANADIAN ALMANACS FOR 1866,

Just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1866, the Peterborough Trains will run as follows:

MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at	9.55 a.m
Arrive at Peterboro at	12.15 p m
Leave Peterborough at	3 30 p.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	5.55 p m.

B. R. KIMBALL. *Superintendent.*

Peterboro', March 1, 1866. 10-tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	2.25
Burlington Junction	7.	.....
Waterdown	7.	3.42
Wellington Square	7.	3.57
Bronte	7.	4.07
Oakville	8.36	4.21
Port Credit	8.45	4.35
Mimico	9.06	.....
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.20	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart.	1.20	7.40
Mimico	.....	8.19
Port Credit	1.58	8.38
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.36	9.17
Wellington Square	2.45	9.27
Waterdown	.....	9.47
Burlington Junction	.....	.....
HAMILTON	3.09	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

Going East.—At 1.65 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.25 and 9.00 p m

Going West.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD, General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 12

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m

Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.

Leave Peterboro'..... 3 p m.

Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p.m.

April 17th 1863 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $800
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—

J. M. PEIRCE, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

Railway, Railway.

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enabled to follow it.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;

PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.

CHINA and GLASSWARE;

200 Barrels of HERRING,

100 Bags of SALT,

100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Pease and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1865. 7

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ.,

Commander, R. N.,

Of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C.W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby give notice that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers, for adjustment and that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid and that all Chattels and Assets belonging or owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE.

Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C. W., March 21st, 1866. 12

GRAYON DRAWING

AND

Wax Fruit and Flowers,

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs. Cassie, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more that usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

SCHOOL BOOK

DEPOT.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Are now receiving a large addition to their present stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY,

which will be sold at reasonable rates.

All the various kinds of School Books, Slates and Slate-pencils, with other School requisites, kept constantly on hand.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELLS,

Nos. 1 and 2 have just been received.

ALBUMS!

From them you can get a good Album from FIFTY CENTS.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A large supply is now being received, which will be sold at a price that will defy competition.

TWINE BOXES,

With and without knives attached.

TWINE AND CORD,

Of various colors and qualities.

SEALING WAX

Red, Black, Blue and White Sealing Wax constantly on hand.

☞ Remember the place,

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

No. 1 Market Block.

Peterboro, February 28, 1866.

Poetry.

SPRING'S VOICE.

Spring will bring forth the violets
From their brown sepulchres,
The daisy, from its dreary sleep,
With life and gladness stirs;
A wreath of glory round her brow,
The sunshine on her wing—
An angel from the realms of light,
Is gentle hearted Spring.

The birds will fill the smiling groves
With their blithe melody;
The brooklets burst their icy chains,
And sing of liberty;
Nature will wear her gay attire,
The wind sweet fragrance bring—
A kind and tender hearted Queen,
Is this, our gay young Spring.

Soft showers will greet the broad fields,
The sunshine kiss the stream,
And zephyrs breath a tale of love,
The night and day between;
Around our chilly northern homes,
Will sweetest music ring,—
A fairy fingered choirester
Is laughing, romping spring.

But ah, the Spring can never wake
Sweet flowers to life again,
Unanswered fall upon their graves,
The sunshine and the rain;
When autumn flowers were withering,
We laid them down to rest,
The winter of the voiceless tomb
Above their lifeless breast.

But o'er the wintry hills of life,
Beyond death's cold river,
There comes a never dying Spring,
Whose glory fadeth never.
There comes a never dying Spring,
Immortal life to impart,
To raise from out the dreary tomb,
These treasures of the heart;
It comes, sweet bloom and joy to bring,
A never fading, glorious Spring.

Literature.

A MODEL YOUNG MAN.

BY MISS JEAN KETTLES, MINTO.

Two classes of readers, I am aware, will laugh at our descriptions. Every irreverent young man and every old maid will assert that Model Young Men never did, and never will exist, except in the fond imaginations of love-blinded maidens.

But, supposing it were so, is this a thing to be regretted? If there be nothing new and nothing true, thank Heaven many people believe and act as if there were.—Even the loudest disciples of Realism see and describe men and women and nature, not as they *really are*, but *just as they are* reflected on the distorted mirrors of their imaginations. The Pre-Raphaelite may paint a common-place Madonna, but this only proves that his degraded imagination conceives her to have been so. So far as probabilities go, he has infinitely less right to imagine the Virgin to have been ugly than Guido had to represent her as exquisitely beautiful. Why, even the great preacher of the Realities and the Veracities has himself become the slave of his too vivid imaginations, and spent six very big volumes in proving to an incredul us public that the selfish, brutal soldier who plundered Maria Theresa was a hero of pure and spotless fame. So too, if the images of the young men we cherish are very dissimilar to the originals, is not the deception mutual, for are we the angels they think us? Men have worshiped us and sung our praises ever since Jubal first tuned his harp to sing the praises of Cain's lovely daughter, and we are only half returning the obligation by idealising them.

I am not ashamed to say that, first of all, I would like my Model Young Man to be handsome! Many girls profess to be indifferent to personal beauty in men—their reasons invariably being that they had happened to get a plain-looking young man for a lover. If it be granted that beauty—in inanimate nature, in the creations of the mind, or in woman—is a thing to be commended, why should we undervalue it in the noblest work in nature, animate or inanimate—Man?

Have not all poets, painters and sculptors proceeded on the liberal interpretation of the text which declareth that He who is the Beautiful created man in His own image? How absurd, then, to talk as if there was any necessary opposition between beauty and virtue. Those who decry personal beauty on the ground of an effected mental superiority may be reminded that history tells us all really great women of intellect hold an opposite opinion. I was reading lately that one of the wisest and best women that ever lived—Isabella the Catholic, the founder of the grandeur of the Spanish empire, and the patron of Columbus—was eventually swayed in deciding which of the rival competitors for her hand she would accept by the knowledge that Ferdinand the Astute had a manly and comely exterior.

That this opinion is no mere feminine prejudice is proved by the fact that it has been held by wise men as well as wise women.

Plato, in his Treatise on the State, maintained that men who were chosen to be rulers should have the advantage of personal beauty. And all women, wise or foolish, let them say what they choose, hold similar opinions to Plato's and would act as Isabella acted, had they a similar choice. That personal beauty in a man is to be prized, and that there are many men so endowed, are, I take it, matters of fact; but what constitutes this beauty, and who are its fortunate possessors, are, I am afraid, very much matters of opinion But if Nature has developed an endless variety of types of manly beauty, she has compensated for it by producing an infinite diversity of female taste. My model must, therefore, be a handsome man. Man! I say—not a sheepish hobbledehoy, with a beardless, girlish face, nor yet a young old man, vainly trying to hide the "sere and yellow leaf," but a *man!* in the glorious summit of his manhood, attained, in my opinion, somewhere between the ages of 25 and 35. On this point, too, I would like to dogmatise. I declare it to be an undisputable fact that men look best, and that their manners have the greatest charm for women, between the ages I have mentioned. You may rely upon it, that no woman deliberately prefers a boy of 20 to a man of 25 30, and that no woman under 30 would, could she choose otherwise, marry a man of middle age.—The girls of 18 we sometimes hear of marrying men of 50 would very much rather have preferred one of 30 had he been forthcoming, but, this not being so, they deliberately barter youth for rank, or wealth, or some equivalent, for it would be almost blasphemy to talk of love entering into such an unholy compact. If this be a matter of fact, my next preference is purely a matter of taste. I don't like little men; they are spoken of as pretty little fellows, and that is quite enough for me! Neither do I admire giants; they are generally stupid, helpless beings, with a knack of always being in the way. Then as to complexions, I decidedly prefer dark men, and as the fair golden hair type of female beauty has always been considered the most *spiritual* and exquisitely lovely, we will gain the advantage of contrast by awarding the palm of beauty to dark men.

So much for outward appearance. Next, as to manners.

By manners I do not mean the mere outward polish, which too often hides the innate vulgarity beneath. To my mind the most despicable creature in nature is your 'little would be Brummel!" Fine manners are to a great extent, relative. What is natural and graceful in an educated gentleman is exquisitively ludicrous when Mr Yellowplush, the valet tries to imitate it in the "flopper" servants' room for the special edification of Mrs. 'Am and Hegge, the cook, who thanks Jeames such a handsome young man. You, too, O swell clerks! dandified jump-the-counters! and medical students of loud and "horsey" costume, are not quite the "thing" for the Club window in Pall Mall, the "Row" in the height of the season, or the betting ring at Epsom. Yet ye are not altogether useless, for ye afford some little amusement to this dull and dyspeptic age.

Yet my model must not be such as ye are. Whatever his position in society, he must be in the true and high sense of the word a gentleman. One class of men I particularly detest—those poor creatures called "ladies men." Empty things, who in the smallest of small talk are always paying us the silliest of stale compliments, and ostentatiously offering us attentions we loath, and otherwise making themselves as ridiculous and disagreeable as possible.—My model in the society of women would be neither weakly deferent to all their whims, nor yet patronizing contemptuous, but have that air of manly independence which when tempered with gentle courtesy is so pleasant to and so successful with women, and at once distinguishes the true gentleman from the snob and the boor.

> "The churl in spirit, howe'er he veil
> His mind in form for fashion's sake
> Will let his coltish nature break
> By season through the gilded pail."

Having disposed of the outward graces of the person and the mind, I will now speak of the mind itself My model must be intellectual—must be "clever." When the wife is mentally superior to her husband she very often ignores and despises him; and when the disparity is too far the other way the husband too often despises and neglects his wife, and seeks out of doors the conversational pleasures he cannot find at home. Mr. Thackeray has painted women as divided into two classes The first represents her as a weak, helpless, unintellectual creature, fondly worshipping her lord and master, as if he were some divinity, ever altogether he has more than an average share of human follies and passions. The other is that class of which Beatrix Esmond and Bessie Prior are the types—a cold calculating, heartless, but clever woman, who accepts a husband for convenience or from necessity, and goes on quietly looking down on him from her serene altitude of intellectual superiority. Nor can I give in my adherence to the theory so ably advocated by Misses Parkes and Cobbe, that your average woman is intellectual equal, if not superior, to your average man. Were this theory true, woman, who was created to be the wife of man, could not, constituted as human beings are, carry out the Scriptural injunction so essential to domestic happiness, which enjoins wives to be obedient to their husbands. If the Model Young Man be very intellectual and accomplished, he will be miserable if unequally yoked to a girl who has not also similar tastes to his own; but if he be an ordinary young man he will be happiest in the society of an ordinary young woman.

The qualities which I have already enumerated as essential to a Model Young Man have all risen in regular gradation above each other; but far more important than any of the graces I have named is the one which crowns them all—Character.

My Model Young Man must be Good.

This, I am sorry to say, is not considered by many girls to be essential in theory, and by many more in practice. Men are not so indulgent to us. They unanimously regard virtue as being theoretically the highest female accomplishment, and most of them carry their theory into practice.—Many girls seem to think that a reputation for being "fast"—which, translated into ordinary English, means being a snob and a blackguard—adds a piquante charm to a young man's character. This is both a crime and a mistake—a crime, because they who condone sin are in a measure guilty of it themselves—a mistake, because by so condoning it, women surrender a power which, if exerted, might protect themselves and the whole Except among some cases of our own Scotch population, the woman who breaks a certain commandment is frightfully cast off by all her friends, male and female; a bitter penalty—I do not say too bitter—is exacted from her, and she is taught that for sin there is no pardon on this side of the grave. But the man who caused her to sin, and who is therefore the guiltiest of the two, what of him? He actually, by many girls, is regarded as a hero, and even staid matrons do no more than mildly deprecate his reputation for gallantry. "Gallantry," indeed! O, strange perversion of words! that a phrase which represents a noble virtue should be prostituted to designate the most wicked and cowardly of vices. The world may talk about a reputation for gallantry, but truth uses no such euphemistic phrase. Truth proclaims these men to be base, cowardly ruffians who, under the pretext of some lie spoken or acted, lead poor weak confiding girls to ruin, and hurry their grey-headed parents in shame and anguish to a premature grave.

How sad to think that many girls, especially among the bi her classes, in the full knowledge of their villainous and deceptious, accept without hesitation, despicable scoundrels like these as lovers and husbands—thus not only committing a great sin, but committing treason against their whole sex.

Attempts have sometimes been made to justify this criminal inconstancy, but they have been invariably signal failures. How could such blasphemous sophistry be other than a failure, opposed as it is to the laws of Him who is no respecter of persons, and who will punish sin by whomsoever committed—high or low, male or female. My Model Young Man must, therefore, have no Brummagen reputation for gallantry. He must also be temperate. This is a sin many girls overlook, vainly flattering themselves that "he" will be steadier when married, and that they will reform him—finding out, when too late, that with their eyes open they have earned all the miseries of the drunkard's wife. But why need I go on catalogueing virtues? Have I not said that my model must be good, and does not that include everything—industry, modesty, humility, good temper, truthfulness, and all the graces that adorn the character of the true man and the Christian. He need not be—I would rather that he was not—like those weak-minded young men revival times produce who effect a sanctimonious air, and are always quoting Scripture. He should not talk religion, but "live" it. The man who ostentatiously breaks God's laws is always a villain and often a fool, and the man who is always parading his religion is always a fool and very often a rogue. True manliness despises both. My Model Young Man must be no charlatan, but whether poor or rich he must

> "..... Bear without reproach
> The grand old name of gentleman."

Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata.

It happened at Bonur One moolight winter's evening I called up Beethoven, for I wanted him to take a walk and afterwards sup with me in passing through some dark narrow street he paused suddenly. Hush! he said, 'what sound is that—its my symphony in F,' he said eagerly. 'Hark, how well its played!'

It was a little, mean dwelling; and we paused outside and listned. The player went on; but in the midst of the final there was a sudden break, then the voice of sobbing. 'I cannot play any more—it is so beautiful, it is so utterly beyond my power to do it justice. O! what would I not give to go to the concert at Cologne.'

'Ah, my sister,' said her brother, 'why create regrets where there is no remedy, we can scarcely pay our rent.'

'You are right; and yet I wish, for once in my life, to hear some really good music. But it is of no use.'

Beethoven looked at me. 'Let us go in,' he said.

'Go in!' I exclaimed. 'What can we go in for?'

'I will play to her,' he said, in an excited tone. 'Here is telling—genius—understanding. I will play to her and she will appreciate it! And before I could prevent him his hand was upon the door.

A pale young man was sitting by the table making shoes; and near him, leaning sorrowfully upon an old fashioned harpsichord at a young girl, with a profusion of light hair falling over her beutiful face. Both were cleanly but very poorly dressed, and both started and turned towards us as we entered.

'Pardon me,' said Beethoven. 'But I heard music, and was tempted to enter. I am a musician.'

The girl blushed, and the young man looked grave—somewhat annoyed.

'I—I also overheard something of what you said,' continued my friend. 'You wish to hear—that is, you would like—that is—shall I play for you?'

There was something so odd in the whole affair and something so eccentric and pleasant in the manner of the speaker, and the ice seemed to be broken in a moment, and they all smiled involuntarily.

'Thank you,' said the shoemaker, 'but our harpsicord is so wretched, and we have no music.

'No music,' echoed my friend. 'How, then does the Fraulien—'

He paused and coloured up, for the girl looked round full at him, and he saw that she was blind.

'I—I entreat your pardon,' he said; 'but I had not perceived before. Then you play from ear?'

'Entirely?'

'And where do you hear the music, since you frequent no concerts?'

'I used to hear a lady practicing near us when we lived at Brunl, two years ago.—During the summer evenings her windows were open; and I walked to and fro outside to listen to her.'

'And have you never heard any music?'

'None excepting street music.'

She seemed shy, so Beethoven said no more, but seated himself quietly before the piano, and began to play. He had no sooner struck the first chord than I knew what was to follow—how grand he would be that very night! And I was not mistaken.—Never during the years I knew him, did I hear him play as he did to that blind girl and her brother! He was inspired; and and from the instant that his fingers began to wander along the keys, the very tone of the instrument began to grow sweeter and more equal.

The brother and sister were silent with wonder and rapture. It was as if they were all bound as a strange dream, and only feared to wake.

Suddenly the flame of a single candle waved, sank, flickered, and went out.—Beethoven paused, and I threw open the shutter—admitting a flood of dazzling moonlight.

At length the young shoemaker rose and approaching him eagerly, said, in a low tone, 'Wonderful man! who and what are you?'

The composer smiled, as he only could smile—kindly. 'Listen,' he said, and he played the opening bars in the symphony in F.

A cry of delight and recognition burst from them both, and exclaiming, 'Then you are Beethoven!' as they covered his hands with tears and kisses.

He rose to go, but was held back with entreaties—'Play to us once more—only once more!'

'Farewell to you,' said he, as he performed another piece most exquisitely.

'You will come again!' asked they in one breath.

He paused, and looked compassionately at the blind girl—'Yes, I will come again and give the Fraulien some lessons.'

'Let us make best back,' said Beethoven 'that I may write out that sonata while I can yet remember it!' we did so, and he sat over it till long past day dawn. And this was the origin of that Moonlight Sonata with which we are all so fondly acquainted.

An Obvious and Pressing Duty.

Hall's Journal of Health gives the following suggestion which deserves the immediate attention of all who wish to avoid the scourge of cholera, which threatens to attack us this summer. We recomm nd them to the special consideration of our citizens:—

1st. Every householder owes it to himself, to his family, to his neighbors, to the community in which he resides, to have his house from cellar to garret, from the sweet curb to the rear line of his lot, most scrupulously cleansed and white-washing.

2nd. Every man who has any authority in city or town government should consider himself bound by the oath of office, and by every consideration of humanity, to give himself no rest until every street, alley, close, gutter and sewer is placed in a state of as perfect cleanliness as possible, and kept so until the frost of next season comes.

3rd. These cleansings should be done now, because if put off until warm weather, the very effort necessary for the removal of filth will only tend, in the essential nature of things, to hasten the appearance of the disease, to increase its malignity, and to extend its devastations; because the sun of spring and summer will sooner warm into life and intensity the vapours and malignant influence, which in its remorseless tread, wrecks so much of human happiness, and desolates so many hearthstones.

Approved Recipes.

PIE CRUST.—An excellent pie crust may be made by taking about a quart of bread sponge in the morning before you bake, add thereto one beaten egg, nearly a teacup of melted butter, some flour; knead a little and set in a warm place to rise. When light it may be seaded over, and then roll out like any pie crust. A little butter spread on the upper crust, that folded down and rolled again makes it flaky. If the pies are made of uncooked apples the crust will be much lighter to stand a half hour or so after being made, before putting in the oven. Less butter will do very well.

BAKED BEANS.—Pick over and put to soak over night a quart of white beans.—In the morning boil slowly in plenty of water; when so soft that you can squeeze one between thumb and finger, drain through a colander. Have a stone jar or deep dish; place in the bottom thereof a little salt, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, a teaspoon of sugar, a little black pepper; pour in the beans, cover with water, *place a cover* on the dish, and bake three or four hours. Should the water dry away, add more from time to time. This is good for those that don't like pork.

BEEF OR OLD FOWLS.—Are most excellent cooked in a similar way. Cut up in pieces, season to taste, with a little water in the jar; *cover tight*, set in a moderate oven after breakfast, and when you take it out for dinner, you will find the meat tender and very nutritious.

STARTLING STATEMENTS.—Mr. Doolittle the other day in Congress, in a speech on the representation amendment, stated that of the 1,600,000 males in the South over twenty years of age, one-third perished in the late war! That is 533,000 rebels who paid the forfeit to their crime. Mr. Doolittle says further, that of the 4,000,000 of the black population, 25 per cent was destroyed by the same cause. This gives 1,000,000 men—making of white and black loss the enormous human sacrifice of 1,523,000. Then of Northern soldiers the loss is put at 500,000, which swell the aggregate to a round 2,000,000 human beings slaughtered.

A red-nosed gentleman asked a wit whether he believed in spirits. "Ay, sir," replied he, looking him full in the face, "I see too much evidence before me to doubt it."

A certain landlady is said to make her pies so light that her lodgers can see to go to bed without a candle after eating a moderate sized piece.

Well, Bridget, if I engage you I shall want you to stay at home wherever I want to go out. Well ma'am I have got no objections, providing you do the same when I want to go out.

The name of the heir to the throne of Siam is Phra Bard Somdetch Phra Chom Klau Chau Tu Hua. Enough to make Spaniard envious.

Briggs has a great faculty for getting things cheap. The other day he had a beautiful set of teeth inserted for next to nothing. He kicked a dog.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

SPADES, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes and Weeding Hoes, White Lead, Paints, Oils, Glass, Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Hardware, Varnishes, Pitch and Oakum, Rope and other SPRING GOODS received.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

Sign of the Cross-cut Saw,
George Street.

Peterboro, May 3, 1866. 16-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spring Good—G. Stethem & Co.
Spring and Summer Dry Goods—John Errington.
Farm Stock Sale—E. Mannell.
Sheep Fair—"Corinthian."
Bon Shells—Graham & Stratton.
New Music and Song Books—Graham & Stratton.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—Jas. Hall.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—James Hall.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1866.

FENIANISM ABOUT DEAD.

For some time those remarkably invisible but mischievous creatures have been the subject of much writing, and caused considerable excitement. But the idea that the millions of trained men and the ready purses of the friends of Erin would so soon die out, or become empty, was not willingly received by all. The Fenian bubble, however, is dead or a dying. It is simply ridiculous to imagine that a people so miserably poor as that class of American citizens is, could carry on a war with the greatest power in the world; and the leaders themselves knew that full well. In consequence of events of late, orders have been issued and received to return to their homes, as it was found there was no chance of recovering arms, &c., seized by the United States authorities.—The affair has turned out a miserable *fiasco*, but it has done its evil work on the dupes themselves. Hundreds of them left their homes, or gave up their situations, to join the movement, and now are without situations or means of living—in fact, have lost all. The New York *World* says they are utterly ruined, not knowing where to go, after they arrive at head-quarters, their funds not being sufficient to do more than pay their passage back again.

Very soon we may expect that the anger of the deluded brotherhood, instead of being vented on Canada and New Brunswick, will be turned against the unmitigated scoundrels who preside in Union Square. They have lived for years on the credulity of the Irish people; they have had a beggarly existence on the proceeds swindled out of working men and servant girls; and now, in the first overt act they have taken to redeem their lying pledges, they have only ruined their dupes instead of aiding Ireland.

Church of England in Ireland.

On the 10th inst. Sir John Grey, M.P. for Kilkenny, moved a resolution in the House of Commons, to the effect that the Church of England in Ireland was a just cause of dissatisfaction to the people of that country, and urgently demanded the attention of Parliament with a view of placing all the churches on a religious equality.

He maintained that the Irish Church had cost more money and heart-burnings than the greatest war the kingdom had ever been engaged in, and yet had not increased in numbers nor brought into its communion the majority of the people it was designed to convert, in fact had not been successful in any one point.

Mr. Fortescue admitted the case, and regarded the resolution with personal sympathy, but declined on the part of the government either to oppose it or take charge of it. As nothing would be done until the state of public feeling both in England, Scotland and Ireland should be so matured as to enable them to bring their conclusions to a practical result. But it may be seriously asked would any act of Parliament make a people loyal while that same government pays £100,000 a year to disseminate disloyalty. Let us hope that a perfect equality may be established, and then Ireland will have fewer hungry wolves who fatten on the people's ignorance.

"THE HOME."

We had intended to draw the attention of the members of the Town Council to their neglect of this institution, while they were giving largely in other ways, where the wi dom of giving might be doubted, and the help afforded perverted. Very often there are those who are ever objects of charity, because they spend on whiskey every cent they can obtain, until they feel the attacks of appetite, and then they run to the Council or to some charitable association or person, and beg for a little to meet the necessity. To give to such parties is almost aiding and abetting their intemperance, although not so intended by the charitable donors. But money given to the ladies who manage "The Home" will not be so spent. During the year they have provided far a large number of needy and destitute individuals.

At present there are over a dozen in the Institution and these have to be provided for, and there can be no doubt but that those ladies who have the care of it must now and then feel the burden, although it has been self-imposed. But since the Council has now made a move to aid in the work, we trust they will continue, and not allow an institution to go down that is doing so much good. Last year the sum of upwards of $550 was required to meet the disbursements. This sum was collected, or given as donations. The least the Council should think of (in view of the number of sufferers that are provided for) should be about $400. The offering of the Council on Monday evening will be the beginning of better things, and we have no fears that it will be so neglected in the future.

MEMORANDUM ON THE CHOLERA.—We have received from the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics a pamphlet with the above title. It purports to have been adopted at a Musical Conference held in the Bureau of Agriculture in March last. It came too late to avail ourselves of its contents this week, but if there is anything useful in it we will let our readers know in our next. Now is a time that all are looking for information on the subject.

Examination of Teachers.

The following are the names of those who received certificates on the examination of the Senior Board at Bowmanville, held on Tuesday last. No certificate was given for a longer period than one year, and some for six months only:—

FIRST CLASS.

Samuel Cornell.

SECOND CLASS—MALES.

John McCamus.
D. Higgins.

SECOND CLASS—FEMALES.

Martha Scott.
Amelia English.
A. Geigan.
B. O'Callaghan.
Mary Roote.
Maggie Coughlan.
Kate Hill.
A. M. Parnell.
Hannah Johnston.

THIRD CLASS—MALES.

P. D. Harty.
M. Walsh.
R. Moore.
F. L. Bell.

THIRD CLASS—FEMALES.

A Costello.
A. A. Grugan.

Coroner's Inquest.

An inquest was held on Tuesday, by one of our coroners, on a dead body that had been disinterred for that purpose, but as the jury considered the individual died of consumption, which the medical testimony, after examination, corroborated. We do not deem it prudent to enter into the reasons that induced the coroner to have the body raised. Such a thing, however, should not be done, unless where there are very strong reasons to suspect that foul play has been used.

Suicide.

A melancholy case of suicide occurred on Sabbath morning in the Township of Cavan, near Baillieboro. A farmer, named Archibald Eagleson, in very comfortable circumstances, hung himself in his hay loft about six o'clock on that morning. No cause has been assigned for his doing the deed. Mr. Eagleson was a widower but a comparatively young man, being about 33 or 34 years of age. He has left no children. An inquest was held on Monday, but we did not hear the result of the investigation.

Physiogs.

An adjourned meeting of the "Physiogs" will be held in the Firemen's Hall on Saturday evening, the 5th inst., at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of arranging the different companies that is to compose the procession on the Queen's birthday. Every person intending to take part will please attend, as some idea of the number must be ascertained in order to provide the requisite number of masks. Any person who cannot attend the meeting will find the lists of different companies with the Secretary at Graham & Stratton's Book Store, who will furnish all necessary information.

Royal Canadian Bank.

This Bank will establish a branch in this town in a few days. A large amount of stock has been subscribed here, and the stockholders, we learn, are paying up the necessary sums in the most liberal manner.

We also learn that a branch of the Ontario bank is about to be established, and we are informed that the workmen are now preparing an office for that purpose.

Literary Club,

The subject for debate which was to have been discussed last Thursday evening, and was postponed, will be taken up this evening, viz.—"Was the banishment of Napoleon to St. Helena justifiable." Leaders, the same as announced last week.—There will also be readings and recitations by members of the club as usual. Doors open at the usual hours.

Farm Stock Sale.

We would draw the attention of our readers to the sale of Farm Stock and Implements, on the farm of Mr. E. Mannell, on the 12th concession of Otonabee; the sale takes place on Tuesday next. See advertisement in another column.

In a special correspondence to the Hamilton *Spectator* reference is made to a rumor of Halliday bringing an action against the *Globe* for $50,000 damages for libel. The *Spectator* correspondence has evidently a low idea of justice at Brockville. He says that if the matter comes before a Brockville jury, Mr. Brown will have a hard time of it, Mr. Halliday having numerous *friends* there.

MURDER TRIAL.—Honora Fallaly was tried at Lindsay, on Friday, the 27th inst., for the murder of Michael Fallady, her brother in-law, on the 26th of December last. The evidence went to prove that the prisoner had been insane for some time previous to the commission of the deed, and the jury accordingly gave a verdict of not guilty.

The Court of Rome stifles a rumour of an attempt at poisoning, of which the Holy Father appears to have been the object. The attempt is not imputed to the party of action, but to the Jesuits and re-actionary fanatics, who fear that the Pope may return to a liberal policy, and come to an understanding with Italy.

DR. GUSTAFF was yesterday tried at the Toronto Assizes for the attempt to poison Mr. McKinnon several months since in Toronto. The jury found him guilty and the judge sentenced the "Dr." to fifteen years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Prince Alfred, Victoria's second son, is soon to be made a Duke, and have a seat in the House of Lords. York has been the usual title of the second son, but it is believed that Alfred will be the Duke of Edinburgh.

Ottawa has now a population numbering 17,735. This, says a local cotemporary, will admit of an issue of 70 tavern licenses this year. Very consolatory!

The Governor General was expected to arrive in Ottawa yesterday. Great preparations were made for receiving him in a manner becoming his high station.

The dwellings of James Staples, Esq., of the Township of Hamilton, were consumed by fire on Saturday evening last. Loss $4000; no insurance.

The storms of last Saturday and Sunday blew down some houses in Cobourg. They were not murdered at the time.

It is rumoured that the Prince and Princess of Wales will very soon visit Ireland.

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, April 30th, 1866.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Messrs. Millen, Toole, Wilson, Ormond, Stevenson, Chamberlen, Cox, Hamilton, Wrighton.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication from Rev. Maultsin, Secretary of the Peterborough Protestant Home, in answer to a letter sent by the Clerk of the Council, was read and received.

A communication from Messrs. Fitzgerald and Bolger was also read on the subject of the new Map made by them, asking assistance from the Council. The request was referred to a special committee.

Several communications were read—one from the committee appointed at a meeting held in the Protestant Home, asking aid for that Institution; one from Mr. Cluxton and others, asking for improvement on several streets in the East Ward; one from Thos. White and others, asking for improvement on Bethune Street; and from Thos. Beatty and others, asking for improvement on Reid Street. The three last petitions were referred to the committee on Streets and Bridges.

Accounts from D. McNaughton for repairs to the Fire Engine, and from Thos. Chambers & Son for Bread given in charities. The former was referred to the finance committee, and the last to the committee on charities.

An account from Wm. Croft was ordered to be laid on the table, and in case of any action being taken by Mr. Croft the Mayor was instructed to defend the same.

The following report from the committee on finance was read by the chairman:

The account of J. S. Carver for postage 41 cents.

An account for cleaning streets and protecting bridge from ice floating down the the creek, vouched for by Chief Constable Arnot, $10.75.

An account of J. R Benson. Your committee beg to say the account has been reported on once, Dec. 22; and again a resolution was passed on Jan. 3d. Your committee cannot sign it entertain it.

The petition of Magarity applying for payment of rent due from Mrs. Prince—your committee would recommend Magarity to apply to those who engaged the house; your committee consider they have no power of granting the amount.

An account of W. Lee for $4 for labor performed on the sidewalks, your committee recommend to be paid.

The account of W. Cummings. Your committee beg to state they have allowed all the fines due to him which have been collected, amounting $30.50, which they recommend to be paid.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. ORMOND, Chairman.

April 30th, 1866.

The Report was received and adopted on the following division:

YEAS:—Messrs. Toole, Wilson, Wrighton, Ormond, Miller, Cox, Hamilton.

NAYS:—Messrs. Chamberlen and Stevenson.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Toole, Millar, Chamberlen, Cox and Stevenson was appointed to examine Messrs. Fitzgerald & Bolger's Map, and report at next meeting of Council whether it is advisable to give the assistance asked for in the petition of those gentlemen.

The License committee submitted a Report which was received and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Wilson, George McCombs was appointed pound-keeper for the present year.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Wrighton, the Street and Bridge Committee was authorized to have the side-walks on McDonald street and the crossings on Downie street repaired.

On motion of Mr. Ormond, seconded by Mr. Toole, the Street and Bridge Committee were authorized to have the streets within the corporation cleaned, and the accumulation taken to the river above Mr. Dickson's pond.

The committee was also directed to examine the side walks, and give an estimate of repairs and improvements required, estimating for each ward respectively, and report at the next meeting of Council.

On motion of Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr Wilson, the Treasurer was authorized to pay the orders of the health officers to the amount of $10, for the purpose of burying dogs, cats, &c., which does not belong to their official capacity.

A motion of Mr. Millar's to grant $250 to the Protestant Home was lost, and the following amendment carried:—

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr Ormond.—That the sum of three hundred dollars be given for the remainder of the present year, payable as follows:—$100 on demand, $100 on the first of August, and $100 on the first of December, and that the aforesaid sum be given to the ladies of the Protestant Home, less one forth which sum is to be given to other persons, who from religious scruples object to go to the Home, on application to His Worship the Mayor, in such sums as he may deem proper.

Mr. Ormond introduced a By-Law to amend By-Law 158, and to fix the price of Auctioneer's License.

Mr. Cox introduced a resolution to pay the Auditors $10 extra, for the labor and care taken by them in the pecuniary affairs of the Town.

The Council adjourned for two weeks.

(For the Examiner.)

To the Medical Profession of the County of Peterboro'.

GENTLEMEN,—As the new Medical Act for Upper Canada comes in force from May 1st, we think this a favorable time for making the following suggestion to the gentlemen of the medical profession. For this purpose no more appropriate means presents itself than the columns of one of our Town papers.

At present there is no uniform tariff imposed by the medical men of this County, but each man makes his own tariff, and varies it an indefinite number of times. In this way one medical man does an injustice to his neighboring practitioner by undercharging him, or to his patient in overcharging him. There is no standard to which either can appeal without putting the case into court, and calling other medical men to give their opinion in the case. This, of course, causes delay, often great trouble and expense to both parties. The fees charged by lawyers are in most cases regulated by law, and are so far, uniform throughout the province. Why may it not be so in the medical profession?

What we wish to suggest is this:

1st. Let a convention of all the regularly authorized medical men of the County of Peterboro' be convened, and let them decide what their tariff in future shall be.

2nd. Let this tariff or table of charges be printed and circulated, that the public may know on what terms they can obtain medical advice and assistance.

By this means a much better understanding could be maintained in the profession and with the public.

May 1st, 1866. MEDICUS.

DISINFECTANTS.

Several kinds of disinfectants have been suggested of late in the expectation of the cholera visiting us next summer. We suppose the theory of disinfectants is that they decompose substances which give forth noxious properties to the air, and that, unless the disinfecting process be resorted to, the people being under the influence of the foul air, their energies are more easily lowered, and they become easy victims of this epidemic. The same principle applies to every disease to which we may be exposed, so that if proper sanitary precautions were used, the liability to fever and other ills to which the flesh is heir, would be much diminished. There is no doubt, with proper precautions, the mortality of children will be much diminished in Montreal. We propose to suggest a few disinfectants which will cost but a trifle, and which may be adopted to almost every circumstances.

First. Chloride of Lime. This substance constantly diffuses chlorine through the air, and is a powerful disinfectant of the air. This chemical is valuable in houses where rats have died in the wall, or substances are decomposing which cannot be reached. A little powder is placed in a saucer and mixed with water, and where instantaneous disinfection is necessary, vinegar poured on the chloride of lime quickens the diffusion.

Next, Solution of Chloride of Zinc.—This is excellent for placing in contact with the decomposing substance. It immediately deodorizes any substance by contact. It is called Mr. Wm. Burnette's Fluid.—This is useful for cesspools, &c.

Sulphate of lime is one of the most useful disinfectants. By mixing the powder commonly called Gypsum or Land Plaster with night soil it becomes odorless, and is equal to guano as a fertilizer. Sulphate of iron or common copperas, by being dissolved in the proportion of one pound to two gallons of water, is valuable for sinks, sewers and cesspools; it acts only by direct contact. It is a cheap substance, always at hand, and will no doubt be found the most useful. Let sanitary precautions be adopted in our houses, and with ordinary attention to diet, cholera is disarmed of its terror. We have given as above a variety of disinfectants which will suit almost every case.—*Montreal Paper.*

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—The following remedy is recommended to be used in diarrhœa preceding cholera, until the services of a regular physician can be secured, namely—oil of aniseed, oil of cajeput, and oil of juniper—of each half a drachm; sulphuric ether, half an ounce; strong sulphuric acid, 7 drops; spirit of wine, 2.3 drops; tincture of cinnamon, 2 ounces; mix the dose and take 10 drops in a tablespoonful of water every quarter of an hour. This receipt should be carefully preserved by our readers, as one that has the best medical authority to recommend it.

Telegraph Completed.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, April 24th, 1866.

To the President and Secretary of State of the United States.

I congratulate you on the completion of the telegraph line connecting Vancouver's Island with the United States, effected by American enterprise. It is my earnest hope that it may prove an enduring link to bind the United States of America and Great Britain in the bonds of peace and progression.

A. E. KENNEDY,
Gov. Vancouver's Island.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, April 26th, 1866.

Gov. A. E. Kennedy. Vancouver's Island:

We thank you for your kind greeting, and join with you in the hope that the enterprise, the successful prosecution of which is thus signalized, may continue until it shall speedily unite the continents wide open to a common and complete civilization.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
WM. H. SEWARD.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 29—This morning six burglars entered the residence of the cashier of the Harrison National bank of Cadiz, Ohio, bound and gagged that gentleman, and compelled his wife to deliver up the keys of the bank and safe; proceeded thence to the bank they effected an entrance and robbed the safe of $100,000 in United States bonds, and about $50,000 in deposits. After locking the watchman in the safe they made good their escape on a hand car, cutting the telegraph wire in two places; $20,000 reward is offered for the of the robbers.

April 30.—The burglars engaged in robbing the Harrison National bank of Cadiz, Ohio, were overtaken about two miles from Longrange, Ohio, this p.m. A sharp encounter took place, in which one of the robbers was wounded and three captured. One of them succeeded in making his escape, closely pursued. The amount of money recovered will probably exceed $150,000.

A WARNING TO TRAVELLERS.—A citizen who arrived last evening by the midnight train from the East, was proceeding homeward on foot from the station, when he was shortly overtaken by three genteel-looking rascals, who seemed desirous of pressing an acquaintance by enquiring the time. The gentleman merely gave his opinion in reply to the question, without taking the trouble to look at his time-piece, and was about to hasten on his way without encouraging further intimacy of his intrusive companions, when one of the three laid a persuasive hand upon his shoulder. The movement was no sooner made than the gentleman, who was on the alert, turned and laid the rascal low by a well-directed expansion of his muscle, and immediately followed up the attack by bringing a portmanteau, containing a quantity of silver money, in violent concussion with the countenance of a second, which had also a prostrating effect. The third individual of the party took the hint at this juncture, and suddenly remembered he had business in another direction. The gentleman who came off first best in this interview did not wait for apologies or explanations, but continued his way, leaving his new found friends equally ready to drop the acquaintance. He believes that the party followed him upon the cars from Suspension Bridge, and were aware of the fact that he had a considerable sum of money in his possession. —*Hamilton Times.*

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday morning about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the dwelling of Mr. Corbett, farmer, about five miles from Belleville. The house and furniture were completely destroyed and two of the family perished in the flames. Mrs. Corbett and her nephew, a little boy, were burned to death. The fire spread so rapidly through the house that the rest of the inmates barely escaped with their lives. Mr. Corbett, his niece, and his son, William Corbett, were all dangerously burned. The bodies of Mrs. Corbett and her nephew were not recovered until the fire was over, when their remains were merely a blackened mass.

STABBING AFFRAY IN BRANTFORD.—Last Sunday afternoon a quarrel arose in a saloon between two carpenters named Johnstone and Smith. Both men were intoxicated, and the former drew a knife on the latter, and inflicted fourteen wounds, from which he is not likely to recover. Johnstone is under arrest.

A shawl is coming from British India for the great exhibition, on which ten years of careful labor have been devoted. Lady toad re may like to know the proportions of this dainty garments; its length is about five yards and a half; its width a yard and three quarters; the ground is red, and its arabesque designs are said to reach the extremest point of delicacy. It was ordered by the Queen of Oude before the revolt of the Sepoys and the siege of Lucknow.

The Approaching Wool Season.

As the wool season approaches, great trouble is threatened to be long maintained, both in the United States and Canada, as to how prices will range. Many will have it that the heavy duties now imposed by the Unified States must very materially decrease the prices which our farmers have received during the past five years; while others maintain that they will not be much, if any, falling off. The rapidity with which our trade with the United States increased, and the flattering influence of Reciprocity, was very gratifying. Prior to 1860, our whole annual clip did not amount to a great deal in the years 1864-5, according to our Provincial returns, we shipped very nearly as much for the use of American mills as we did during the whole six years from 1853 to 1858, inclusive! The following figures show the amount of our exports and imports for several years past:—

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1859.....	$125,285	$400,873
1860.....	142,704	402,234
1861.....	196,186	434,190
1862.....	444,533	724,830
1863.....	375,074	974,349
1864 half-year..	241,861	892,323
1860-5.....	365,296	1,963,168
	$1,789,295	$4,561,425

With regard to the duties, we do not fear that prices will be much affected thereby; for the Americans must purchase from us, or lose some of their machinery stand idle.

It will be noticed by the figures given above, that we import considerable Wool annually. Most of these imports are from Great Britain, and arise from the fact that our manufacturers get a quality of wool rather better suited to their purpose than our own. But if the Americans are not prepared to pay good prices for our Wool during the coming season, our farmers may rest certain that our own manufacturers will soon cease their importations and buy at home. Under these circumstances, although there may be a slight falling away from the high prices of the past few years, we think there is no danger that our Wool will not always command a fair paying price; the United States' tariff to the contrary notwithstanding.

The American duties on Wool are imposed according to the quality. The rates are as follows:—Wool worth 12c. per lb and under, 3c. per lb.; over 12c. and not over 24c., 6c per lb.; over 24c. and not over 32c., 10c. per lb. and 10 per cent; over 32c., 12c. per lb. and 10 per cent. These rates, particularly those on the better qualities of Wool, are very high—amounting, on the best samples, to nearly 50 per cent! Our Wool-growers may we think, draw one inference from the strict classification of Wools which the United States' Customs Officers will require to make under their present law, and that is, that Canadian buyers will also be more strict during the coming Wool season, in judging of the quality of the Wool offered for their acceptance. Heretofore there has not been very much variation in the prices offered for different qualities. In remote sections of the country, in particular, farmers have also received pretty much the same price, unless the sample was unusually poor. The discriminating nature of the American tariff must render our Canadian purchasers more particular, and thus cause the prices to depend more on the quality than they have ever previously done in this country.

Under this state of circumstances, the prudent Wool-grower will man feel increased care in preparing his clip for the market. He will see that his sheep are kept so as to preserve the fleece from objectionable matter; the process of washing will be attended t more thoroughly than it has been customary to do it heretofore; and after shearing, greater care will be taken in preserving the Wool from all dust and dirt. When a farmer has different qualities of Wool, he would do well to separate them, and, in short, be diligent in all points which may enhance the qualities of his wools, and thus enable him to obtain the highest prices which will be paid during the approaching season.

The Irish in the United States.

From the Montreal Evening Telegraph.

The Yankees having made what use they could of Irishmen and Fenians, now turn round and abuse them as the scum of the earth. Will that never learn wisdom and recognise the patent fact that in the British Colonial possessions he has a sphere of action, a position, and opportunity to gain respect and advancement such as he never obtains in the United States, where he is used and cajoled, but despised, and treated as inferior to the negro. In the British Colonies and dependencies all over the world Irishmen hold the foremost places, and the highest offices. In the United States they have no position in society, and are rigidly excluded from all positions of trust and honor, and the following from the Boston *Traveller* is a fair specimen of what the native Yankee thinks of them:—

"A gang of Irish vagabonds "retired" from the service of Mr Stiles—the very efficient Superintendent of the Cambridge Union Railroad Company—last Monday, because that gentleman employed a colored man in his private stable. The Irish are the only people capable of producing such wretched paltry, contemptible bigots, and their conduct goes far to justify what their English masters say of them, that they are incapable of acting like rational beings. They are perpetually complaining of not being liberally treated, and of the tyranny to which their race has been subjected for ages, at home; but no sooner do they find themselves in foreign countries, than they display the meanest kind of prejudices, and are the dirtiest tools of the dirtiest faction. One would think that the long scourging to which they and their ancestors have been subjected would have taught them to abhor slavery.—but such is not the fact, they being the sole supporters of slavery who come to this country from Europe. Englishmen, Scotchmen, Welshmen, Frenchmen, Swiss, Germans, Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, Italians, Spaniards, and other foreigners, have no prejudice against those genuine Native Americans, the colored people, while the Irish display it on all occasions. And yet they are striving so get us into a war with England, in order that Ireland may be freed! They'd better conquer their prejudices, before they attempt to conquer the English."

THE BUFFALO FENIANS.

TARGET COMPANIES AND SHIPPING PREPARATIONS.

A correspondent of the London *Free Press* writes as follows from Buffalo:—as I have no doubt you are, with the majority of the people of Canada, anxious to know the movements of the Fenians, I thought I would write a few lines to give you an "inkling" as to what they are doing in this part of the United States.—You have heard of the formation of "Target Companies" in this city, but as the city newspapers have denied that these are composed of Fenians, it may be as well to give you the reason why they have assumed the name of Target Companies. According to the laws of this State no body of men can form themselves into a company to learn military drill using firearms, unless they are organized by, and under the authority of the States Officers. In order to evade this law the Fenians took the name of "Target Companies." It is only necessary to find out the number of Fenians who are armed and drilled and ready to march as soon as the order to do so is given. There are from 35 to 40 companies, each composed of 100 men, making a total of from 3,500 to 4,000 men, all professedly eager for the fight. The "Relief," one of the largest and strongest tug steamboats on the lake, was bought for the Fenians a few days ago, and is being pierced for six guns, and I understand they have other vessels being fitted up with all dispatch, as it is expected that as soon as navigation opens they will endeavour to strike somewhere, and as an evidence that such is in contemplation, I would mention a fact that is not generally known here, that a great number have been ordered to give up their situation before the 1st of May, to be engaged in active service. I earnestly hope that when they do move and attempt to gain a foothold in Canada, that you will be prepared to give them such a reception as will prevent them from ever making another attempt.

The steamer Ottawa arrived at Halifax with troops and ordnance stores for Canada and the other British Provinces. The London correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that the frigates Liffey (33), and Galatea (26); the corvettes Jason (21), and Satellite (21); the sloop Petrel (11) and the gunboat Rainbow have received orders to prepare for sea with the utmost despatch.—Their destination is said to be the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, where their presence may be necessary in view of the complications that are likely to grow out of the lapse of the reciprocity treaty and the fisheries question. A considerable number of American vessels have also been ordered to the same place.

THE RIVAL OF NIAGARA.

THE GREAT VICTORIA FALLS OF THE ZAMBESI RIVER IN AFRICA.

Livingston, the orb-beaued traveller, in his recent book of travels in Africa, thus describes the most wonderful geographical discovery of modern times:—

The Victoria Falls of the Zambesi river are among the most remarkable curiosities of the known world in Africa. For the inhabitants of the country the river is channels and tranquil, flowing by lovely islands thickly covered with tropical vegetation. Lofty palm trees, with their fruit in golden clusters, grow abundantly upon the banks. Many flowers peep out near the water's edge. But these charming islands are soon succeeded by dangerous rapids. It is only when the river is very low that they can be passed in safety. Elephants and hippopotami are often swept over the falls, and, of course, smashed to pulp. In guiding the race of waters, the party was requested not to speak, as talking might impair the virtue of the 'medicine." There were places where the utmost exertions of the canoe-man had to be put forth to force the boat to the only safe part of the rapids, and to prevent it from sweeping down broadside on. At times it seemed as if nothing could save the canoe from dashing headlong against the rocks, but just at the nick of time the word was passed to the steer-man, who, with ready pole, turned the craft a little aside and it glided swiftly past the threatened danger.

On reaching the falls a spectacle of indescribable magnificence was presented to the travellers. The cataract is formed by a crack across the river, the bed of the Zambesi, at that place. The lip of the crack are still quite sharp, except about three feet of the edge over which the river rolls. The walls go sheer down from the lip without any projecting crag—The cleft is in length a few more yards than the breath of the Zambesi, which was found to be, by measurement, a little over 1,000 yards, but this number was retained to mark the year in which the fall was for the first time carefully examined. The width at the narrowest point was found to be 80 yards, and at the widest somewhat more. Into this chasm, twice as deep as Niagara Falls, the river, a mile wide, rolls with deafening roar, forming the Victoria cataract. It is broken into several partial falls by rocks and islands, in all making upward of 2,700 feet of perpendicular falls. The whole body of rolls clear over quite unbroken, but after a descent of ten or more feet the entire mass suddenly becomes like a huge sheet of driven snow. Pieces of water leap from it in the form of comets with tail streaming behind, till the whole sheet is changed into myriads of rushing, leaping, sequence comets. The amount is probably exceeded by Niagara, though not in the months when the Zambesi is in flood. This vast body of water necessarily inclines in its descent a large volume of air, which, forced into the cleft to an unknown depth, rebounds, and rushes up loaded with vapor to form three columns, each like a column of steam, visible at the distance of twenty-one miles. In reaching the height of 200 feet from the level of the river, this vapor becomes condensed into a perpetual shower of fine rain.

THE POPE'S CHARITY.

(From a Halifax Paper.)

Let it not be charged upon us that we desire to deny to Roman Catholics, as private citizens, the exercise of equal privileges, either civil or religious. We are content that these shall be equal; we demand this equality for them as earnestly as we insist upon it for ourselves: but the experience of every civilized nation on earth has settled the fact for all time, that Rome will not and never can be, from her own showing, satisfied with anything short of supremacy in Church and State. Equal religious privileges, forsooth! When she is weak—certainly then she clamors for equality; but now can an intelligent Roman Catholic look in your face and tell you this is all *the Church* desires, when he knows in his heart that the Bull in Cœna Domini, which is rehearsed by the Pope in person, *one rotundo*, on every Maunday Thursday.—the Thursday before Easter,—is a tissue of curses, anathematizing in detail, and by name every Protestant denomination in the entire Church Catholic, and consigning them all to eternal perdition! What equal religious privileges mean in the Church of Rome's vernacular may perhaps be gathered from the late Encyclical of the Pope against liberty of conscience Surely it requires no special argument to prove that when religious liberty is denounced as though it were simply another name for infidelity, civil liberty can find much favor with the apologists of the Pope's Encyclical. The language of the Bull in Cœna Domini, to which we have referred, is to the following purport, and we quote the extract for reference:—

"We excommunicate all Hussites, Wicklifites, Lutherans, Swingliens, Calvinists, Huguenots and Heretics, whatsoever names they are called, and of what sect soever they be; as also their adherents, favorers, receivers, and defenders; together with all who, without our authority or that of the Apostolic See, shall read, keep, print or in any way defend their books containing heresy; as also all schismatics, or those who withdraw from us, or recede from obedience to the Bishop of Rome. Furthermore we excommunicate and anathematize all and singular, of what station or degree soever, or by whatever name called, who appeal from the orders or decrees of us, or of the Pope of Rome for the time being; and all who by themselves, or others, give intelligence of matters relating to the state of Christendom to Heretics, to the prejudice of the Catholic religion."

Outrage on Protestants in Italy.

Florence, March 24.

On the 19th instant the town of Barletta was the scene of horrible outrages, arising from a savage reaction promoted by the clerical party, with the object of destroying some inoffensive Protestants. Three of these unfortunate persons were burnt alive, together with their own household goods, others were thrown out of the windows, and there butchered in cold blood. The officer of the subprefecture were also attacked by the mob, and all letters and furniture they contained destroyed. The subprefect was maltreated, and only saved his life by escaping to a place of concealment. One of the guards of public security was killed, and the delegate wounded. Two houses were also burned, and many others sacked. The number of persons murdered by the rioters amounts to thirteen. A detachment of soldiers was ordered off with all haste from Trani, and by their assistance order was restored. Many arrests have been made, including several priests and Monks. M. Mayer, the Evangelical pastor of Barletta, has addressed the following letter to the Courriere delle Marche of Ancona:—

Barletta, March 27

Yesterday our ordinary hall of conference was assailed by a swarm of Modern Pharisees, led by a Priest named Luggiero Tontiglione, who for several days past had been exciting the populace to excesses against the Protestants.—The whole building was set on fire, four of our brethern were killed, or I should rather say, two of our brethern and two persons who came to their assistance. One of our ministers saved himself by a miracle. I myself escaped over the roofs of the houses. The house of D. C., the wine merchant, was completely burned down; he himself escaped. I write to you still concealed in a called of my house.

TILTING HOOPS

We are not aware that our lady friends in Canada have adopted the tilting hoops now so fashionable in American circles. The following caustic remarks from the Rochester *Union* will therefore not apply to them:—"that it is necessary in the cause of public decency, to say nothing of good morals, for public journals to enter a protest against an infamous fashion, shows how terribly demoralized society is becoming. The tilting hoop mania among the women and girls of respectable families is a startling episode in American society. That women of mature years should wear them, and thus expose their persons to the lascivious gaze of street loafers, are indications that the wearers naturally, if not really, belong to the abandoned class by whom this detestable fashion was first inaugurated—but that young girls of respectable families are allowed to appear on the street in a guise which identifies them with public prostitutes, with the sanction and permission of their parents, argues very poorly for the good sense or discretion of their parents or guardians. Such sights are now daily to be witnessed on our streets as would shame the Lorettes of Paris and bring a blush to the cheeks of Cyprians. We have seen young ladies of the most respectable (so-called) families of this city expose their persons through the instrumentality of this infamous fashion in a manner which calls loudly for the action of the police. To the conservative influence of that body we appeal for the preservation of public morals. They should arrest every woman who appears upon the streets in this abominable guise. This seems to be the only effective remedy against that fearful abandonment of American women to the behests of fashion. Let the remedy be adopted at once. It is not be evident that a crisis is being forced on in the fashionable world which will sooner or later call forth the "armed intervention" of the public authorities.

A Column of Fire One Thousand Feet in Height, and A River of Flame Thirty-five Miles long.

A jet of lava of immense proportions then and some occurred in Hawaii, as related by Mr. Coan, of the Honolulu Island of February, in his account of the eruption of Mauna Loa, on the island of Hawaii.

The eruption commenced near the summit of the mountain, and only five or six miles southeast of the eruption in 1852. But two days after the summit crater sent down its burning floods along the southeastern slope of the mountain; then suddenly the valve closed and the great furnace apparently ceased to blast. After thirty six hours the fusin was seen bursting out of the eastern side of the mountain, about midway from the top of the base.

It would seem that the summit lava had found a subterranean tunnel, for half way down the mountain, when gaining new vent point, or meeting with some obstruction, it burst up vertically, sending a column of incandescent fusin 1,000 feet high into the air. This fire jet was about 100 feet in diameter, and it was sustained for 20 days and nights, varying in height from 500 to 1,000 feet. The discharge from the mountain side was often with terrific explosions, which shook the hills, and with detonation which were heard for forty miles. The column of liquid fire was an object of surpassing brilliancy, of intense and awful grandeur. As the jet issued from the awful orifice it was at white heart. As it ascended higher and higher it reddened like fresh blood, deepening its color, until, in its decent, much of it assumed the color of clotting gore.

In a few days it has raised a cone some 200 feet high around the burning orifice, and it, as the showers of burning minerals fell in lavid torrents upon the cone, it became one vast head of glowing scale, flashing and quivering with restless action, and sending out the heat of 10,000 furnaces in full blast. The struggles in disgorging the fiery masses, the upward rush of the column, the force which raised it 10,000 vertical feet, and the continuous falling back of thousand of tons of mineral fusin into the throat of the crater, and over a scene of glowing coals one mile in circumference, was a sight to inspire awe and terror, attended with explosive shocks which seemed to rend the mural ribs of the mountain, and sounds to waken the dead and startle the spirit in Hades. From this fountain a river of fire went rushing and leaping down the mountain with amazing velocity, filling up basins and ravines, dashing over precipices and exploding rocks, until it reached the forests at the base of the mountain, where it burned its fiery way, consuming the jungle, evaporating the water of the streams and pools, eating down the trees, and sending up clouds of smoke in murky columns of fleecy wreaths to heaven.

All Eastern Hawaii was a sheen of light, and our night was turned into day. So great was the illumination at night that one could read without a lamp, and labor, travelling and recreation might go on as in the daytime. Mariners at the sea saw the light at 200 miles distance. It was a pyrotechnical display, more magnificent and marvelous than was made by an earthly monarch. In the daytime the ascending for thousands of square miles would be filled with a murkey haze, through which the sun beams shed a pale and sickly light. Smoke, steam, gases, ashes, cinders, furnace or capillary or filamentary or verdiculations called Pele's hair—floated in the air, sometimes sparkling out like a fan, sometimes careering in swift currents upon the wind, or gyrating in ever changing colors in the fitful breezes. The point from which the fire fount ain issued is 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, thus making the gaseous pillar a distinct object of observation along the whole eastern coast of Hawaii.

The rivers of fire from the fount ain flowed about 35 miles, and stopped within 20 miles of Hilo. Had the fountain played 10 days longer it would probably have reached the shore.

Dr. Marsden, of Quebec, the originator of a plan of quarantine for the cholera, which is in operation in some parts of the United States, has left for Baltimore and Washington, as a delegate to the American Medical Association

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed at the suit of Patrick Cassiday, and against the lands and tenements which were of Jeremiah Mahoney, deceased, at the time of the death of which the said Jeremiah Mahoney, Administrator, with the will annexed of the estate and effects of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, to be administered.—I have seized all the right, title and interest of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, in the hands of the said James Mahoney to be administered, in and to the east half of lot No. 9 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, and lot No. 10 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, except ten acres thereof off the west half of the south-east quarter of the said lot heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Jeremiah Mahoney deceased, to one William Ryan.

All of which property I shall offer for sale by virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough on TUESDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of MAY, 1866, at twelve o'clock, noon

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, May 1, 1866. 18

NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

A NUMBER of the latest Novels and Song Books have been received and for sale by GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterborough, May 1st, 1866.

SEA SHELLS.

A VARIETY of ornamental Sea Shells, just received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterborough, May 1, 1866.

EXTENSIVE FARM STOCK SALE.

I HAVE received instructions from MR. EDMUND MANNELL, to sell at his residence, Lot 32, 13th Concession, Otonabee, lately occupied by Thomas Chambers, Esq.

On Tuesday, 8th May, 1866,

The following Farm Stock, Implements, &c:

Two span good working Horses, five Milch Cows, Three Calves, Thirteen Shearing Lambs, Three Pigs, a lot of Poultry, One Waggon (nearly new,) Two Democrat Waggons (new,) One Cutter, Two new Ploughs, Steel Mould Boards, One Cultivator, One Straw Cutter, One Fanning Mill, Two sets Plough Harness, One sett Double Harness, One sett Single do., One sett Plated do., perfectly new, a lot of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Terms:—All sums under $20 Cash; over that amount credit until the 1st of February, 1867, by furnishing approved Joint Notes Seven per cent allowed for Cash.

Sale at Eleven o'clock.

ALEX McNEIL, Auctioneer.
Otonabee, April 30, 1866. 18-1

The Great SHEEP FAIR AT ROCHESTER,

On 8th, 9th and 10th May next.

THE STEAMER
CORINTHIAN,
CHRYSLER, MASTER,

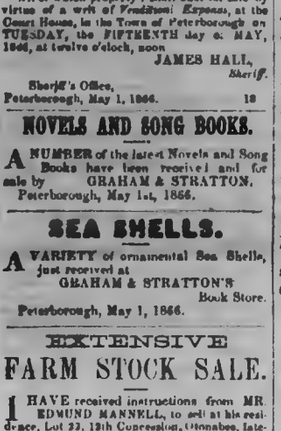
WILL take parties visiting the Annual Fair of the New York State Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' Association, from Colborne, Osborne and Port Hope to Charlotte and return for ONE FARE

Sheep intended for Exhibition taken FREE of charge.

Tickets good for week.

A. M. BROWN,
General Agent,
Kingston, C.W.

NOW RECEIVED,



A large and well assorted Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
which will be sold
At the Lowest CASH Prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

N. B.—The Cotton Good of all kinds will be found Good Value, having been mostly purchased last Fall in anticipation of the advanced prices this Spring.

JOHN ERSKINE.
Peterboro', May 2, 1866. 18-tf

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of GEORGE BUTTERY, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath with vouchers in support of each claim.

GEORGE REID,
Assignee.

Village of Keene,
19th day of March, 1866. 14-2in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

ALEXANDER WALKER,.....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
NATHAN H. COOPER,.....*Defendant.*

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT has issued in this cause, of which all persons interested in the Estate of the Defendant, and all persons having in their possession, custody or power any portion of the assets of the Defendant, or who are in any way indebted to him, are required to take notice.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, April 4, 1866.

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Peterboro, January, 1866.

Room Paper!

WINDOW BLINDS,

DECORATIONS!

Borders, &c.

Graham & Stratton

Have JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers,

10,000 ROLLS

OF ROOM PAPER,

Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, in which will be found

ALBUMS,

Concertinas, Accordeons,

Ladies' Reticules, Companions and Tortoise Shell Cards Cases, Gents and Ladies' Bags, Pearl Stilettoes, Crochet Needles, and Bodkins.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY,
AND
Fancy Goods!

Peterborough, April, 1866.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

THE subscriber returns thanks to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received, and would beg to inform them that he has sold out his stock in hats and cloth caps, which will enable him to pay closer attention to the FUR TRADE As the Dressing of Skins fills up a portion of the Summer season, the store will be closed up during the months of June, July and August.

Parties wishing to have their FURS SAVED will please leave them at the store, or at the subscriber's residence—London street, No. 4

The highest price paid for all kinds of Furs

WM. LECH.

Peterborough, April 10, 1866 15

Flax Seed

FOR DISTRIBUTION.

THE subscriber has 200 bushels of Flax Seed for distribution. All parties wishing to sow flax will be furnished with seed, and pay taken in flax.

For reference regarding the producer, apply to JOHN WALTON, Esq., President Co. Agricultural Society; ADAM HALL, Smith; JOS. WALTON, jr., and ALEX. SCOTT.

H. CALCUTT.

Ashburnham, April 3, 1866. 14

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!

THE subscriber has for sale about 1,000 bushels of **Oats, Barley, Wheat and Peas,** selected with care.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, April 12, 1866. 15

CHOICE ROOTS AND PLANTS.

PARTIES wishing to purchase House Plants, Bulbs or Seeds, can have now an opportunity of making a good selection from the Garden of the late Mr. SCORELL, Smith.

Peterboro', April 17, 1866. 16

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

NOTICE.

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Court of Revision for the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, will be held

On Thursday, 17th day of May next,

At TEN o'clock a. m., in the Council Chamber, on Simcoe Street.

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterboro', April 25, 1866. 17-4in

NOTICE.

A COURT OF REVISION for the Township of North Monaghan, will be held at the Town Hall,

On SATURDAY, the 5th of May next, commencing at the hour of ten o'clock, a. m.

WILLIAM WOOD,
Township Clerk.

North Monaghan, April 10th, 1866

COURT OF REVISION.

THE first sitting of the Court of Revision for the Municipality of OTONABEE, will be held in the Council Chamber, Keene, on

Monday, the 21st day of MAY next, at the hour of ten o'clock, a. m.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk

Otonabee, April 23, 1866.

LOST OR STOLEN.

FROM the residence of Judge Boucher, Park Lots, Monaghan, a ROUGH SCOTCH TERRIER; yellowish red in color, short tail, ears uncropped, answers to the name of *Crusty*. Any person bringing the same to Judge Boucher's office will be suitably rewarded.

Peterborough, April 25th, 1866. 17 3in

To Teachers.

WANTED (immediately) a Second Class Teacher, for School Section No. 5, Harvey. Application to be made to

JAMES WOODS, Trustee.

Hallsbridge, April 14th, 1866. 17

WANTED!

A PERSON AS MATRON for the Peterboro Protestant Home. Application to be made, from a distance, by letter, addressed to the Secretary; or from the Town, by attending at the Home on Wednesdays, from 3 to 4 o'clock.

Peterborough, April 4, 1866.

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 12th, 1866. 50

COLONIAL HOUSE.

REMOVAL.

R. JOHNSTON & SON

Have Removed to one of those NEW STORES,

Directly Opposite their old Stand

Where they are receiving and opening up a large and well selected stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS!

Suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade, all of which will be

SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

They beg to call particular attention to their stock of

BLEACHED COTTONS AND SHEETINGS!

Also, a job Lot of PARASOLS, worth 7s 6d, selling at 3s 9d.

Peterboro', April 25, 1866. 17-3st

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SUMMER GOODS

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of RICH and FASHIONABLE GOODS in every department of their business. They are showing great varieties in

Dress Goods, Shawls, Milton & Lustre Cloakings,

PARASOLS, GLOVES, &c. &c.

In the MILLINERY and MANTLE ROOMS will be found an endless variety of

Hats and Bonnets!

MANTLES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Some Handsome FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS will be shown next week

All our goods are marked off at the Lowest Possible Cash Price, and we can guarantee a good article at a REASONABLE PRICE.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Peterborough, April 25th, 1866. 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Now ready for inspection, at the

MONTREAL HOUSE,

An unusually large and well assorted Stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which will be sold at Prices that will defy competition. Below are the prices of a few of the leading articles:—

PRINTS—The largest and prettiest stock in town, from 7½d per yard upwards. Very best Lilacs at 1s 0½d, generally sold at 1s 3d and 1s 5d.

DRESS GOODS as low as 7½d per yard. Lustres, Chalies, Barages, Berzines, &c. &c., at 7½d, 10½d, 1s, &c., per yard.

DRESS MUSLINS from 7½d p yd. upwards.

SHAWLS—A very large and beautiful assortment, from 7s 6d upwards.

MANTLES—A variety at Low Prices.

MANTLE CLOTHS—In Water Proof, Barege, Meltons, &c., &c.

HOOP SKIRTS—A very large lot of Ladies' Hoop Skirts, in Cords and Tapes, from 2s 3d per set upwards.

CHILDREN'S HOOP SKIRTS.

GLOVES as low as 1½d per pair. Hair Nets at 3d each. Veils from 5d up. Collars and Cuffs, Ties, Belting, Buckles from 7½d up, Dress Buttons, Parasols, Silk, from 3s up, Bonnet Fronts, &c., &c.

TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, very CHEAP.

LADIES' BONNETS, a select assortment.

GREY COTTONS from 5d per yard up A splendid article about 9d and 10d.

WHITE COTTON as low as 7½d per yard.

SHEETING COTTONS, Tickings, Bagginge, Cheese Cloths, Towellings, &c., &c., very low.

STRIPE SHIRTINGS from 9½d per yard upwards.

DERRYS—Blue and Brown, from 10½d per yard.

WEAVING COTTONS.

CLOTHS of every description in light Summer Cloths, Silk (Mixed), Coatings and Cotton Tweeds—Good Cotton Tweeds at 1s 3d per yard.

READY MADE CLOTHING of all kinds.

LADIES' and GIRL'S HATS from 7½d each and upwards.

TRIMMINGS of all kinds, such as Flowers, Feathers, Straw Ornaments, Ribbons, Hat Buckles, &c., &c., very cheap.

MENS' and BOYS' HATS and CAPS, from 5d up.

As the whole stock must be cleared out before the fall, parties calling may expect bargains.

PLEASE CALL IN THE FORENOON. **J. W. DUNNET.**

NEW SPRING GOODS!

L. LEMAY

HUNTER STREET,

HAS OPENED, since the 13th of March last, upwards of 30 CASES of

New and Fashionable Dress Goods!

Shawls, Parasols, Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Grey Cotton Drills, Denims, Linen, &c.

The Cloth & Tweed Department

Is one of the Largest and Best, consisting of over fifteen hundred pieces of Silk, (mixed,) Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds; a fine lot of Bannockburn Tweeds of the finest quality.

I beg to call particular attention to my department of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

As I have one of the largest and best stocks on hand.

Complete Suit of fine Tweed, all Wool, from $10.50 to $13.50
Best Silk, (mixed,) and Scotch Tweed, from 13.50 to 20.00
A nice Suit of Union Tweed, well made, - - - - 6.50

A Large Stock of Boy's Clothing,---very Cheap.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AND THE BEST SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1866. 15

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

Print, Delaines, Tweeds, Cloths,

Cambroons and Grey Cottons.

At I. ROBINSON'S & Co's.

Peterborough, March 12th, 1866. 11-tf

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Asbery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

TO FARMERS

FARMERS and others who contemplate building during the coming summer will do well to call and examine the subscriber's stock of

HARDWARE

And other materials which they will require, such as

Nails of Various Kinds,

LOCKS, HINGES,

Glass, Paints, Oils, &c.

We are receiving large stocks of these goods, and shall offer them at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!

Consistent with the quality.

☞ *CALL and SEE FOR YOURSELVES.*

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant,
CLEXTON'S BLOCK.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866. 16-3in

Garden Tools!

THE Subscriber has received his usual supply of

SPADES & SHOVELS,

Hoes, Rakes, &c., &c.

"BLACK'S" SPADES!

Imported direct from Ford Forge, Scotland, an article which cannot be excelled, for sale by

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866 16-3in

Wm. MERCER & BRO.,

Tailors, &c.,

Beg to announce that they have received a supply of

GOODS

suitable for

SPRING AND SUMMER.

George Street, Peterborough.

March 28, 1866. 13-6m.

HAMS!

Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!

Allandale Mills

CORN MEAL!

GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!

Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS, And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS.

Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co.'s.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table CODFISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM,

Potted Beef,

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49

☞ *The Publishers will give one of the elegantly bound volumes of "Good Words" or the "Sunday Magazine," or an additional copy, to any one who will furnish a Bookseller with FIVE new Subscribers' names for either of the undernoted Magazines.*

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

"Good Words are worth much and cost little."
—HUMPHREY.

15½ CENTS A MONTH; $1.50 A YEAR.

Beautifully Illustrated.

GOOD WORDS,

Edited by NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D., one of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Profusely Illustrated.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE,

Edited by THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D., Author of *The Gospel in Ezekiel, Speaking to the Heart, &c.*

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Illustrated.

THE ARGOSY,

A Magazine for the Fireside and the Journey.

Published by ALEXANDER STRAHAN & Co., at 56 Ludgate Hill, London, England; and at 50 St. Peter street, Montreal.

For sale at all Book and News Stores throughout British North America.

Club terms on application either at 50 St. Peter st., Montreal.

☞ Read the Examiner's monthly notices of these magazines.

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Elegant Upper Cabin Steamer

1866. 1866.

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COBOURG every morning at.....6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " " .....9:00 "
PORT HOPE " " .....9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the Anchor Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

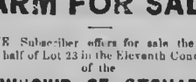
Apply to J. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

1866. 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer



CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master.

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, only..... 5 30
Colborne, every day 7 00
Cobourg, do 8 15
Port Hope, do 10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 9 o'clock, to connect with steamer

Freights and passages at summer rates—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent
Kingston.

April 4, 1866 16

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. EIRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

VALUABLE

FARMS FOR SALE

EAST Half Lot 9, Concession 7, Asphodel, 100 Acres. West ½ Lot 10, Concession 7, Asphodel, 100 Acres. South-west Quarter of East half lot 10, Concession 7, Asphodel, 50 Acres. Lot 13, Concession 6, Asphodel, 200 Acres. East ½ Lot 9, Concession 5, Dummer, 100 Acres. East ½ Lot 7, Concession 6, Douro. The above Lands will be sold **Very Cheap,** and time given for payment. Apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON.

Peterboro', April 23, 1866. 17-3in

FARM FOR SALE.

AN excellent cleared farm for sale; being North half of Lot 17, 12th Concession of the Township of Cavan; containing 100 acres, about 90 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A good new Frame House with stone cellar, a large Frame Barn, a good Log Stable, and a very good fruit-bearing Orchard on the premises.

For terms and particulars apply to Mr. Geo. Campbell, Millbrook, Cavan; Mr. G. Johnston, Water street, Peterboro; or to the proprietor,

JAMES McGILL,
Belmont.

Belmont, April 11, 1866. 15-3m*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the West half of Lot 23 in the Eleventh Concession of the

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE,

There are Sixty-six and two-thirds of an Acre On it there are a good frame dwelling House, Barns, Stables and Sheds, and a young orchard Distance from Peterborough 3¼ miles. Possession given immediately, and title indisputable.

TERMS—One-fourth down, the remainder in annual installments. Apply to

JOHN G. WER R.

Otonabee, April 7, 1866. 15-8in-x

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the North East Quarter of Lot No. Thirty, tenth Concession of Otonabee. There are on the premises about Forty Acres cleared, a Log House, Barn and Stable, a good Well, and an Orchard of about One Hundred Trees.

Also, Lot No. 11, South Simcoe and West George streets, in the Town of Peterborough. For terms, &c., apply to

EDWARD JOHNSTON,
Otonabee—Peterborough P. O.

April 18th, 1866 16-3m

TO BE SOLD OR LEASED

30 ACRES,—HOUSE and BARNS, either in whole or in part, at DOWNER'S CORNERS. Apply to

FRED. W. HAULTAIN,
or T. M. FAIRBAIRN.

Peterboro', April 10, 1866. 15-3in

TIMBER FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of the Timber in Concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the Township of Dysart, in the County of Peterborough. Sale to be subject to the existing rights of settlers, and the usual conditions contained in a Crown Timber License.

Outlet for Timber by the North Branch of the Burnt River.

CHAS. JAS. BLOOMFIELD, Sec'y,
Canada Land and Emigration Co., Toronto.

April 19th, 1866. 17-4

TO LET.

TERMS MODERATE.

THESE desirable premises in Ashburnham, lately occupied by John Simpson as a hotel.

Apply to MRS. DOWNER, on the premises.

Ashburnham, April 28, 1866. 17-3in*

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and to me directed, at the suit of WILLIAM HOOEY, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM L. McDONALD and JAMES A. SCOTT, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, 1866, all the right, title and interest of the above-mentioned defendants, or either of them, in and to Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1866. 3

ADJOURNED.

The above Sale stands adjourned till Tuesday, the 22nd day of May, 1866, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, April 24, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be Sold, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the undermentioned James Graves, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

In the County Court.

THOMAS SHORT, Plaintiff,
vs
JAMES GRIEVES, Defendant.

In the Common Pleas.

JAMES GRIEVES, Plaintiff,
vs.
GEORGE HILLIARD, Defendant.

All those parcels or tracts of land situate in the Townships of Smith and Harvey respectively, viz:—

IN SMITH.—The east half of Village Lot, No. 53, South of Hunter Street, in the village of Bridgenorth, containing one quarter of an acre be the same more or less

IN HARVEY.—Lot No. 4, in the 15th concession, and the north east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 15th concession of the Township of Harvey, containing two hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, April 25th 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of JOSEPH P. WALTON, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant, in and to Park Lot No. 3, as laid out in the plan of Park Lots on the South half of Lot No 2 on the West side of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, by John Reid, Provincial Land Surveyor, containing ten acres, be the same more or less, and being particularly described as follows, viz:—Commencing at the South-West angle of Park Lot No. 2; thence North thirty-three degrees, West eleven chains and fifty links; thence South fifty-seven degrees, west eight chains and seventy links; thence South thirty-three degrees, east eleven chains and fifty links to a point sixty-two links distant from the southern limit of the second Lot west of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith; thence south fifty-seven degrees, east, parallel with and sixty-two links distant from the said southern limit, eight chains and seventy links to the place of beginning. Together with a right of way forty feet wide, running from the Communication Road along the southern limits of Park Lots numbers one, two and three, as laid out on the said plan.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, April 26, 1866. 17

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, and against the lands and tenements which were of William Weller, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Weller, in the hands of the said George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, in and to Lot No. 4, south of Hunter street and east of Water street, and Lot No. 4, north of Simcoe street and east of Water street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', February 26, 1866. 8

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES—Six feet large, mounted and varnished; cost $100,000 and four years time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was first did; shows 200,000 cities, towns villages; market places, post offices, castles, country seats, and 38,000 railways and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and Photographers sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, mounted and varnished. Price 8 shillings sterling ($2). No map at $10 can compare to this. Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents letters to us. Ten new maps now under way

J. T. LLOYD,
American Map Publisher.

No. 23 Cortlandt street, N. Y., and No. 1 Strand, London.

CANADIAN ALMANACS FOR 1866,

Just received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Nov. 30, 1865.

HATS! HATS!

A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 9

Just Arrived at the Family Grocery!

A Fresh Supply of Wilton's English

EGG POWDER,

An excellent substitute for Eggs. Try it!

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George street.

Peterboro, Feb. 14th, 1866. 7

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee intend, on MONDAY, the 21st day of MAY next, to pass a By-law for the purpose of closing up and disposing of the following part of an old Road on the east half of Lot No. 16 in the 9th concession of said Township, viz:—All that part of said Road commencing forty feet south of the centre of said 9th concession on the east half of Lot No. 16, and thence easterly on said lot to within twenty feet of line dividing the north-east and south-east quarters of said Lot No. 16.

Also, to establish a new Road in lieu of the above mentioned old Road, viz:—Commencing on the east half of Lot No. 16 in the 9th concession of the Township of Otonabee, at the north-east angle of the west half of Lot No. 16 in said concession, and thence northerly along the centre of said concession to the line dividing the north-east and south-east quarters of said Lot No. 16, thence easterly along dividing line till it intersects the old road mentioned above; said Road to be forty feet wide, and the centre of the 9th concession to be the western limit of that part of the Road running northerly, and the dividing line mentioned above to be the centre of that part of said Road running easterly

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 24th March, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood, on MONDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of JUNE, inst, at Ten o'clock, a.m.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. F. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to the Board.

Norwood, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company; also, for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

HENRY MASON,
Sec. P. & C. L. R. Co.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at the next Session for an Act to incorporate the Peterborough and Victoria Navigation Company, for the purpose of opening up and improving the navigation of, and of navigating with steamers or other vessels, all the Rivers and Lakes whose waters are discharged through the Otonabee River, and for grants of land and other grants in aid thereof, and for all requisite powers and privileges therefor.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company will apply at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend the Charter of the said Company, and to enable them to extend their Railway from Peterborough to Chemong Lake, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

December 5th, 1865.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director P. H., L. & B. R. Co.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to Parliament next Session, for an Act to authorise the sale of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway to the highest bidder and to enable the purchaser to form a new Company or to amalgamate with any existing Railway Company for the extension of the Railway, and to invest such new or amalgamated Company with the powers of the expired charter and with new powers required for further extensions.

ALBERT DUMBLE.

Peterboro', Jan. 23rd, 1866. 4

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for an Act to confirm the deed of Union between the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company and the Marmora Iron Company, and to grant powers of extension and other powers to the United Companies.

February 6th, 1866. 6

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all who have any claims against Peter McNaughton, late of the Township of Dummer, deceased, to bring in and prove such claims on or before the 19th day of June next, otherwise they will be excluded from any dividend from the estate of the said deceased.

WILLIAM LUNDY.
Administrator.

Peterborough, 19th April, 1866. 16-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having books in their possession, belonging to the old "Mechanics' Institute," are requested to return the same to me immediately.

G. A. COX

Peterborough, Jan. 15th, 1866.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the hour of TEN in the forenoon of the 10th day of MAY next, the Court of Revision for the Township of Smith will hold its first sitting for the current year at the Town Hall, Smith.

CHRISTOPHER BURTON,
Township Clerk.

Smith, 19th April, 1866. 16

CHURCH HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro,' July 26, 1865. 30

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'

REVOLVERS.

A FEW first-class Revolvers for sale at a low figure at the

MONTREAL HOUSE

Peterboro, April 4th, 1866.

WANTED!

A **Servant Girl.** Apply at this Office.

Peterborough, March 16, 1866.

I'LL NO DO'T AGAIN.

BY MRS. JAMES HOSTON.

When the wee bit tot hassle has pyked the nessie,
Or fy'lt the b't frockie she's new gooten on,
If she's da'd down a dish, or stay'd out i' the rain;
She cobs to her mither "I'll no do't again,"
"I'll no do't again,"
"I'll no do't again."

When the wean' brither's toast doe the watch frae the wa',
An' hurtit the beastie so bright and so sma',
If he's taen out the razor that's lippin'd to name,
He cries out when he's aboutit, "I'll no do't again." &c.

If he has stay'd frae the schule, or been tellin' a lee,
If he's hurt his bit bulk, or has strown a bawbee;
If he's broken a window, an' fear't to go hame,
The wee heartie's sichin', "I'll no do't again."

O wonderfu' words, they are aye on the tongue
O' saint and o' sinner, o' old and o' young;
They've a power that wad soften the heart o' a
flint o,
The words o' contrition, "I'll no do't again"
O frail human heart! though in purpose upright,
It forgits, like the deen, when he's out o' yer
sicht:
When its virtues at last o' its follyes think
shame
The soul sichs in sorrow "I'll no do't again."

Bill Portly was a porter, who the station long about. He thought no small beer of himself because he was so stout. But one day some one put him out of all conceit with fat—he said he was no man of *tons* but just a man of vat. So William purchased Banting's book, whose treatment, as I glean, procures for those inclined to fat a leaning to be lean. 'No bread' was one of Banting's rules, but William took instead, that 'half a loaf,' which proverbs say, is better than no bread.' And his provisions he cut off until his meals were spare, and much less like a hire-it than a die-it, you'd declare. His sides fell in, his limbs grew lank, his skin hung on his bones. To see how he had lost his size, it would have cost you groans. But still he persevered, and vowed he must, he would get thin—" one might cut off one's flesh by will, as one cut's off one's skin." At last he grew so very weak and sickly that he found, he'd have to call a doctor in, to try and bring him round.—'The doctor came and shook his head, and told him it was clear, that if he got much thinner he'd not be much longer here. He told him that his theory of corpulence was wrong—all fat's not fatal, and man's life's as broad as it is long. So William took the doctor's hint, and dropt his starving whim, and ate his grub in style, for fear the worms should feast on him.

A SMART BOY.—The minister of a church near Glasgow recently delivered his usual annual sermon to the children of his congregation. Having divided his subject into five heads, the Rev. gentleman proceeded, at the close of each division, to ask the children a 'few simple questions.'—After quoting the text—'He careth for them as the apple of His eye'—and explaining how sensitive as organ the human eye was, he concluded by asking his dear young friends what any of them would do supposing a mote or a little sand or dust went into there eyes—when up started one little fellow and answered, I'd blow my nose, sir.' The seniors in the congregation became convulsed with laughter.—(*Glasgow Herald.*

It is very desirable that men going to parties should be known to their hosts, which is not always the case, and more especially that they should know their hosts personally which is not universally the rule. At a large private ball, which was hanging rather heavily on hand, a young man was leaning languidly against the mantelpiece, and observed to another standing near, "This is a dreadfully stupid affair I am quite tired of it." "So am I" responded the strange gentleman addressed. "Then I move that we slip away!" "You can do as if you wish," again replied the other, "but, unfortunately, I can't; I'm master of the house!"

A Yorkshire Lad, who recently visited the city for the first time, gives his view of the ladies in this way: "Somewhere, in every circumference of silk and velvet that wriggles along there's a woman, I s'pose; but how much of the holler is filled in with meat, and how much is gammon, the spectator dun no. A feller marrys a wife, and finds, when it comes to the p'int, that he has nothin' in his arms but reg'lar antony. If men are gay deservers, wot's to be said of the female that dresses for a hundred and forty weight, but hasn't reely as much fat on her as would grease a griddle?—all the apparent plumpness consisting of cotton and whalebone."

A writer in Georgia paper introduces the American Eagle, which for five years has been a comparative stranger in those parts, in this style, preliminary to the Fourth of July: We must fix up the Eagle, get the Goddess a set of teeth and a waterfall, and have Fourth of July got up regardless of expense. We must give all the Mormon women a husband apiece, marry the antious schoolmarms that come down South to teach the darkies, put the niggers at work, build a horse railroad from New York to the city of Mexico, dam up the Gulf stream, lick England (Old and New,) annex Cuba and we will be again a great and glorious country.

MATRIMONY.—A confirmed old batchelor used the following argument against matrimony:—"Muslin is a great prompter of laziness. If young men wish to accomplish anything of moment, either with head or hand, they must keep clear of the institution entirely. A pair of sweet lips, a small waist, a swelling chest, a pressure of two delicate hands, will do as much to unhinge a man as three fevers, the measles, a large sized whooping-cough, a pair of lock-jaws, several hydrophobias, and the doctor's bill."

VANITY.—'My dear,' said Mrs. Dogberry, to her daughter, "you should not hold your dress so very high in crossing the street."—"Then ma," replied the maiden, "how shall I ever show the beauty of my flounced pantalets, that has almost ruined my eyesight to manufacture? I'm sure I don't care if the beaux do look at me." Mrs. Dogberry spoke of "the sin of vanity and the beauty of decorum," and walked off to her chamber.

'Mamma,' said little Nell, 'had the governess ought to flog me for what I did not do?' 'No, my dear child, why do you ask?' 'Because she flogged me to day when I didn't do my sum."

'The ocean speaks eloquently and forever, says Beecher. 'Yes,' retorts Prentice, 'and there is no use telling it to dry up."

A schoolmaster in Ohio advertises that he will keep a Seedy school twice a week—on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The following notice may be seen on a blacksmith's shop in Essex: "No horses shod on Sunday except sickness and death."

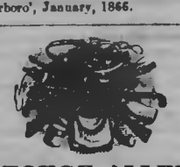
How long did Cain hate his brother? As long as he was Able.

A splendid ear, but a very poor voice, as the organ grinder said of the donkey.

A grocer advertises in the following manner: "Hams and cigars, smoked and unsmoked."

To FARMERS,
Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock of excellent
LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,
TO BE SOLD
CHEAP FOR CASH!
AT
T. DONNELLY'S,
(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)
Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,
Collars Warranted.
Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf



GEORGE ALLEN,
GUN & WHITE-SMITH,
Hunter Street, Peterborough,
BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.
☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.
Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON.
Scott's Building, Market Block,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Elias, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.
The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.
GREGORY & DETCHER.
Peterboro'. April 4, 1866. 14

Money to Lend
AT 10 PER CENT.
THE undersigned will be glad to receive applications for money at above rate, on improved farm property.
C. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Barrister, &c.
Peterboro', Feb. 12, 1866. 7

Music Books.
Instructors for the
DULCIMER AND VIOLIN
For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.
Musical Leaves
FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

STORE HOUSE
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.
TERMS CASH.
LEWIS GLOVER.
Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

For Sale.
THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.
TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.
Can be seen on any day. Apply to W. CLEXTON, or A. MORROW, Sr.
Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

TO LET.
IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro'; a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.
Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.
JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.
June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.
THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. U. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.
For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.
JAMES CLOTWORTHY.
Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

A SPLENDID CHANCE.
HOTEL FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber, wishing to engage in other business, offers for sale that well known establishment, the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL It is situated in a good location for business, being opposite the Town Hall, and stag e leaves the House, Daily for Colborne, and twice a week for Peterboro. House and Stables are in good repair. Title indisputable. For terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor on the premises.
J. A. JOHNSTON,
Norwood
Feb. 15th, 1866. 7

For Sale or to Rent!
THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c., apply to
D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.
Peterboro', March, 17, 1866. 12

F. LEMAY,
Formerly of the firm of Lemay & Turcot,
IS JUST RECEIVING HIS SPRING IMPORTATIONS
Of Spring and Summer
STAPLE DRY GOODS.
He begs to call the special attention of buyers to his
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,
To which he has made the addition of several improvements.
All his Clothings are made up in the premises, of the first workmanship, and superintended by a first class Tailor.
Garments made to order at a short notice.
F. LEMAY,
Corner of George and Hunter sts.
Peterborough, March 28th 1866. 13-3m

SCHOOL BOOKS
ADAM MILLER,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
62 King Street East, Toronto,
Begs to call attention to the following School Books, forming a part of
Lovell's Series of School Books
Prepared expressly for use in the Schools of British North America.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Lovell's General Geography 65 Cts.
Easy Lessons in Geography 45 Cts.
The undersigned respectfully calls attention to the subjoined Catalogue of Lovell's Series of School Books. It will be seen that the prices of the principal Books have been reduced, so as to place them within the reach of all the School-s in the country
"It is worthy of remark that the text-books specially prepared and adapted for the Canadian Schools are rapidly superseding those for which they were intended as substitutes."
1.—Lovell's General Geography, with 51 Coloured Maps, 113 beautiful Engravings, and a Table of Clocks of the World. By J. George Hodgins, L. L. B., F. R. G. S ... $0 65
["This Book is especially adapted for, and worthy of introduction into, every College, Academy, and School in the British Provinces. ☞ Parents should see that it is in their children's hands."]
["The use of Morse's Geography has been discontinued in 517 Schools during the year 1864, while Lovell's General Geography was in that year used in 2,129 Common Schools."]
2.—Easy lessons in General Geography, with Maps and Illustrations; being introductory to Lovell's General Geography. By the same. ... $0 45
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Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 70

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GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.
Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
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Peterboro', April 26, 1866.

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May 6th, 1865. }

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PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

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DENTIST.
Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville
Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the Review; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

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W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.
Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.
Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

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A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by
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JUST RECEIVED at the "Examiner" Book Store, the Church of England Hymn Books at Twenty-five Cents and upwards.
GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro,' July 26, 1865. 30

PICTURES.
A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by
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Memorandum on Cholera.

Adopted at a Medical Conference held in the Bureau of Agriculture, in March, 1866.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DUTIES AS CONNECTED WITH CHOLERA.

The impending danger of a public calamity, and still more, its appearance in the midst of a community, in adding to the ordinary wants adds necessarily to the duties of all.

The State, the municipal corporations, the different associations, some professional corps and private individuals, have each special duties, more or less onerous, more or less dangerous oftentimes to perform.

Cholera being, as it is, one of the most awful of all scourges, cannot appear, not even be simply threatening, without a general call for the performance of such duties, in the accomplishment of which it is within the province of every one to render eminent services to his fellow-citizens. Besides, it needs the concurrence of every one; for, in vain the State would try to do its part, if the municipal and other public bodies were refusing their concurrence, or, which amounts to the same thing, were derelictant in doing their share of the work; in vain would the municipalities and public bodies, in harmony with the State, attempt to accomplish their part, if institutions, families and private individuals were careless of their own.

There is a community of interest to be subserved in averting the common danger; there must also be a community of action in preparation and defence for such an object.

On the Government devolves the duty of the general organization, of the gathering of the forces, of the promulgation of general information, of the external surveillance. It is its duty to keep the grand watch, red to defend the approaches, if they can be defended. The law embodied in chapter 38 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada and the laws relating to Quarantine have defined what part the State is to take in such measures, besides what appertains to the nature of State administrations.

To bring to bear on the subject wise views and judicious counsels for all, to remind the minor bodies and the public at large of what is required from them by the law of the land, are also a part of the duties of the State: it is also its duty to institute a Central Board of Health, with whom all other Boards, and even individuals, can correspond, in order to impart to the composing portion of the whole body unity of purpose and uniformity of action.

Such observations are made not to teach the State, but rather to warn people against the too common error of expecting more from the Government than the Government can possibly perform, and thus individuals or corporations might neglect what is most needed in such circumstances.

More special duties devolve upon municipal bodies; but they are restricted within narrower limits as to space. Each corporation is to see that every possible thing for the salubrity of their locality is done, that the poor are furnished with the necessaries of life, and, in case of sickness, with the necessaries called for by their painful situation: they have to invite to their assistance the counsels of men who, by their position and their avocations, can advise them in devising local measures and calling for general action from the higher authorities, if wanted.

Public institutions, families and individuals have to show themselves willing and obedient in accomplishing what is required from them, in avoiding what is forbidden and in extending to others such help as is within their reach to dispense.

It is a constant duty for every citizen of a community to guard against everything which could be offensive or detrimental to his neighbors or to society in general; but that duty becomes a great deal more stringent in case of calamity, when the difficulties and the burdens of human life have become much heavier.

There is in such time more responsibility in every act of private and civil life, when the neglect of wanted precautions when the indulging in something dangerous, when the diffusion of a simple foolish joke or an ill-timed rumor can bring into the bosom of your own family or to the fireside of your neighbor sorrow, terror and even death.

A time of pestilence, when the hand of the Almighty is laid upon us, ought to be a time of more than ordinary composure, sobriety of mind and body, of simplicity and dignity of manners, of watchfulness over ourselves and of charity to fellow creatures.

The remainder of this Memorandum is devoted to outline the general principles by which the conduct of public bodies and private individuals should be directed during an epidemic. Intended for all and being of necessity restricted to generalities, this paper is not supposed to impart a profound knowledge of things which are not, and which cannot be, otherwise than the exclusive privilege of men devoted to the special study of medicine.

Moreover, it would be dangerous to say more than what can be sufficiently well understood by the people at large, because otherwise a misinterpretation of an unavoidably half acquired notion might lead to very fatal mistakes.

If fully impressed of its tenor and honestly actuated by a high sense of duty, they will always know when (either in a public or in a private capacity) they can take upon themselves to act, and when they should call to their aid the counsels or administration of men whose specific mission is to acquire for all, what all cannot, by any possibility, be made to acquire for themselves.

MEASURES AGAINST CHOLERA.

It is useless and also highly detrimental (this cannot be too often repeated) to flatter ourselves with the idea that, if such a particular thing were often done in such a particular manner, complete immunity from that disease would be attained; it is equally dangerous to despond under the depressing belief that nothing can be done to mitigate the evil.

Cholera has visited almost the world entire (continents and islands) at least five times, in spite of all measures adopted by the most enlightened and civilized countries to prohibit its introduction. It must be accepted, then, as a truth, that cholera must and will prevail wherever the higher counsels of the Almighty decree that it shall be so.

But God has given to man a certain power over things natural, in accordance with the general laws established by Him; and the legitimate use of such power, if not always attended with complete success, never fails, however, to be followed by some good results.

It has been even so with Cholera. A happy disposition of soil and mind, good salubrious conditions of life, cautious and hopeful faith, moderate and temperate habits have saved, and will always save, thousands from the effects of this and other scourges. Notwithstanding that the same views have already been enunciated, it is thought important to bring them again and again before the notice of the public, even at the risk of being considered tedious.

The measures to be adopted against Cholera, and in fact against any contagious epidemic or epidic disease, may be classed under the following headings:—1st, Sequestration or Separation; 2nd, Hygienic precautions; 3rd, Diffusion of sound ideas and judicious advice, and inculcation of obedience thereto; 4th, Prophylatic timely interference; 5th, Intelligent curative treatment.

The measures of the first class are evidently appertaining to the functions of the Government and municipal bodies, as defined by law; the measures of the second, third and fourth classes necessitate the cooperation of the community generally, and of all its members individually; the measures of the fifth and last relate to duties which devolve on members of the medical profession, and, under their guidance, on health officers, Sisters of Charity and other attendants on the sick, and on them alone.

If every one could pause to reflect on the importance of the performance of his own duties, do them well and not embarrass others in the accomplishment of theirs, and if all were to work in harmony, good will, devotion and forbearance, without assuming other than their own task, at the same time fulfilling it unflinchingly, it would be no great stretch of prophecy to predict grand results for present and future good.

SEQUESTRATION.

The means of sequestration or separation, as a preventive measure, are of two kinds: firstly, those employed against the introduction of pestilence from infected countries; and, secondly, those which are adopted in centres of population, within a country already invaded by an infectious or epidemic disease. The first are effected by the establishment of *Quarantine* or *Lazarettos*; the second, by the establishment of *temporary special hospitals* or *refuges* in isolated situations, if possible.

Such measures, it has been already said, are useful and extremely advantageous; but it would be a dangerous fallacy to calculate upon their absolute success, and to neglect the far better measures of a moral, sanitary and hygenic character.

A few remarks and observations would be sufficient to convince every unsophisticated mind of this truth. To be satisfied of the infallible result of a Quarantine would require that the certainty of the disease being contagious be thoroughly established; or, if simply infectious, it would require a certain positive knowledge of the nature of its mode of transmission, of the time it can lay latent on persons or things, and a close insight into the nature of chemical or other agents capable of destroying the virus. It would again require the certitude of its being incapable of travelling on the winds and with the currents of running waters, or, if otherwise, to be fully aware of the exact distance at which the virus cannot be any more hurtful by having lost its propogating influence.

It would also necessitate an absolute prohibition of every intercourse, mediate or immediate, between all persons or things appertaining to the country to be protected, and also of every thing or person started from all suspected or infected regions, and even from all persons and things connected with the Quarantine station itself, such station becoming *ipso facto* an infected spot.

Even if we were entirely conversant with the mysterious propagation of those maladies, such total prohibition of intercourse between countries is constant intercourse with one another would be, in itself, a great calamity.

The recent successful instance of sequestration at New York, on board the English ship *Atalanta*, connected as it is perhaps with political, social and commercial tendencies of the day (not altogether medical) has received amongst our republican neighbors an advocacy of absolute prohibition by means of extremely rigid quarantine and non-intercourse. To adopt extreme measures on the isolated experience of the case of the *Atalanta* would be indulging in the very fatal philosophical error of arguing of the general by the particular; and possibly the non-spreading of the disease in the *Atalanta* may, still, be attributed to the presence of the cold season.

All this reasoning, nevertheless, is not a plea for the abandonment of the principle of sequestration and of measures of quarantine, as already and repeatedly enunciated—Happily, however, there is a middle course that can be observed, equally distant from extreme determination called for by most opposite opinions.

It would be impossible, even if it were of absolute necessity, to guard the country against the importation of Cholera on the line of our inland frontier, extending over hundreds of miles. But here it may be said that our neighbors, in defending themselves from such an importation into their own territory, are virtually making us participants of the same advantages. That argument, however, cannot apply to our numerous ports situated along the coast of the Gulf and the lower St. Lawrence, such as are the free port of Gaspe, the ports of Paspebiac, Perce, Rimouski, Escoumins, and the ports of the Counties of Saguenay and Chicoutimi. A medical health officer chosen on the spot might perhaps be appointed at each of these ports, with instructions to inspect every ship, and in case of sickness to stop each ship from partiquer and by instituting the ship herself as quarantine ground for the master and crew, what those on board may be submitted to special treatment, till the sickness has disappeared, providing for any case in which, by death, the crew is reduced to an insufficient number of hands.

The point, however, at which a quarantine is of all importance, as proved by the constant experience of former epidemics, is on the St. Lawrence at the entrance of the port of Quebec. The Government possesses already, and very fortunately, at that very point an admirable establishment, which only requires to be made at times of more than ordinary dangers adequate to the circumstances. A better selection for a Quarantine than the Grosse Isle Station cannot be made, situated as it is at some thirty odd miles from Quebec, on an island of about 600 acres superficies, with deep water and good anchorage, at least three miles distant from any parish or village, and yet sufficiently near to prompt and commodious public means of communication.

There can be practiced a reasonable sequestration embracing, on one side, the relative security from infect on which quarantine measures can afford, and, on the other side, neither vexations nor rumous to commerce and international intercourse.—The rules to be adopted to carry on such a reasonable quarantine need not be laid down in this Memorandum; they constitute no new science to propound, being well considered and set down in the works of many authors and in the codes of most nations. This document, being intended for all, can of enter into lengthy details, and, moreover, as this part of the preventive measures devolves upon the State, the Executive has already, and can always have, at its command the means of information sought for to determine its action.

There is, as connected with the Quarantine, a question on which it is important that the public should possess some practical information, in order to prevent one-sided notions taking possession of the public mind and thus become a subject of very serious embarrassment. This question may be thus written: What rules shall apply to steamers of passenger lines frequenting the ports of Quebec and Montreal, one of which—the *Canadian Ocean Steamship Company's Line*—is subsidized by our Government and carries our European weekly mail?

It seems impossible to exempt them entirely from quarantine when coming from a country laboring under the scourge; but a strict quarantine for such ships may prove very disastrous, even absolutely ruinous for the company and calamitous for commerce in general.

This simple *expose* of the question at once suggests that it is one of no small importance, and one which is fraught with serious difficulties.

Without any attempt to solve the question in this Memorandum, it will not prove useless, it is hoped, to suggest a measure, the adoption of which may result (if not always, at least in several instances) in the avoidance of the greatest danger, on one side, and of immense losses to the company, passengers and merchants, on the other.

This measure is suggested by the practice for a long time adopted by the Austrian Government towards their company of steamers trading between Smyrna and Trieste. This practice would secure an increased efficiency in the case of our steamers, from some modifications of a more stringent nature and from the fact of the greater length of the passage between Liverpool and Quebec than between Smyrna and Trieste. To follow this practice would require that a special medical health officer is placed on board each steamer, which will then be, whether there is disease or not on board, assimilated to a quarantine station. This officer to be appointed by Government, at the first warning of Cholera, for a limited required time besides the ordinary physician of the ship.

During the storage of cargo sanitary precautions would have to be enforced and preventive disinfection practiced in a way not to damage the goods, by the use, for instance, of dry hypochlorite of lime or some equally efficacious disinfectants, and whitewashing of ship and boxes with lime water. These recommendations are not made in ignorance of what can be said against the real efficacy of such measures, but it is assumed that the wiser course is to incline towards the safer side.

Every day of the passage sanitary measures would have to be resorted to, according to regulations made to that effect, and amongst others the goods and effects of the passengers in daily use would have to be ventilated on deck.

In the case of five days having elapsed since the last attack of cholera on board, at the moment of arrival at Grosse Isle, all those yet on sick and convalescent lists being landed, the ship, without further detention, would be permitted to proceed to Quebec, and, if free from cholera on her arrival at Quebec, then allowed to pratique, if not free from Cholera, ordered to remain at anchor at the mouth of the St. Charles, to be dealt with according to the orders of the inspecting physician at the port after consultation with the Quebec Board of Health.

In the case of detention at Grosse Isle, a shorter period, less stringent measures of purification to be adopted for these ships than with ordinary vessels. Even partial admission to pratique might be allowed them.

Now comes the consideration of the second sort of sequestration which has been indicated at the beginning of this section, that is, isolated Cholera Hospitals in cities.

Very little requires to be said on the subject in this Memorandum, further than that the adoption of such hospitals, and several of them in large cities, is a measure of paramount importance. These hospitals, of course, are destined to receive the poor, to avoid the formation of foci of cholera in the small, filthy and crowded lodgings. Refuges for convalescents of the same class ought also to be procured for a convalescent in a vehicle to carry and impart the assistance. It devolves upon the municipalities of towns and cities to create such temporary establishments, and it is for the Local Boards of Health to see that they are well ventilated, properly kept and attended to, according to peculiar local circumstances.

HYGIENIC PRECAUTIONS.

The Sanitary measures to be adopted can be conveniently classified under two heads, viz: *Public* and *Private* measures, and these are again subdivided into two other classes; measures relating to persons, and measures relating to things.

Necessarily the information or advice imparted in the following lines are restricted to general principles, intended to serve as a *compendium on subjects* upon which the reflections of all and the serious studies of some are to be directed. Sanitary measures concern every locality and every place, they apply even to isolated country dwellings of farmers and others, but they particularly apply to villages, towns and cities, because the larger the agglomeration of *population in a given place* the more those measures become necessary, from the fact that the actual number of lives exposed is greater, and also that the agglomeration increases the danger in a far greater ratio than that of numbers alone. Every thing being equal, a population of so many thousands gathered into a smaller space, will, in time of pestilence, suffer a greater loss than an equal number of persons spread over a larger superficies.

It is a matter of public security to have every thing of a dangerous nature removed from the centres of population and vicinity of human abodes; such as are contents of cess-pools, composts, offals, heaps of manure, carcasses of animals, a slaughter, in one word every sort of vegetable or animal matter in actual or impending decomposition.

In reference to the disturbing of such matters, when occurring in masses, a very important remark is to be made. Such masses should be carted away to farms in cold season. But if in time of actual pestilence it is better not to disturb them at all, but to resort to the means of disinfecting the surface, and covering them with a sufficient layer of dry earth.

Pools of stagnant water, open sewers, discharged ditches of establishments of industry are also vicinities of dangerous character, therefore to drain or to cover, or to disinfect them, are salubrious measures of great importance.

There is a numerous class of trades and manufactures which being in their very nature offensive ought not to be allowed to be carried on in the midst of towns and cities, such are the slaughtering of animals, collecting and storing of old rags and debris, manufacturing lime, vegetable charcoal and animal charcoal, acids, coal oil refineries, tanneries, making of artificial manures, soda and candle factories, and many other branches of industry, especially those connected with the transformation of parts of animals, which debris are not to be collected in quantities without being submitted to inspection and sanitary precautions.

Large stables, collections of cattle intended for slaughter, and especially piggeries are very objectionable in cities; as the establishment of the first mentioned class cannot be prohibited, it is necessary that stringent regulations for the very frequent carting out of town of litters and manure be enforced.

The question of carrying off the surface water, always more or less impregnated with putrescent matters in towns and cities, and the daily mechanical removal of the night soil, in other words the question of drainage and sewerage generally is an important in a sanitary point of view, as it is difficult of a satisfactory solution in a scientific and financial light. Evidently such complicated problems are not to be treated of in a paper like this; whereever a village, town or city can undertake such comparatively vast works its municipal authorities must have recourse to professional men to deal with the question on the spot.

In the absence of under drainage, open drains ought to be established to dry the soil, and in the absence of perfect sewerage (an extremely rare advantage,) disinfectants and interment, when practicable, are to be applied, it in conjunction one with the other so much the better.

After having thus enumerated the principal objectionable materials, trades and manufactures which ought to be prohibited, let every one be reminded of things which are to be provided, and *especially of the very* great importance of obtaining an abundant supply of water which should be of the best quality.

Every possible means to furnish plenty of good wholesome water to the population of villages, towns and cities ought to be put in requisition by the municipal authorities, in order to provide for an abundant supply of this commodity wanted at all times, but singularly indispensable in time of pestilence.*

* Dr. Dundas Thomson says, in reference to the subject of the influence of water on the appearance of Cholera in London:—

"But, perhaps, the most terrible example on record of the fatal effects of impure water occurred in 1854. I found that the Southwark Company's water was of a different composition from the water of the Lambeth Company.—When I applied a piece of muslin over the supply pipe of the Southwark Company to the cistern in my laboratory at St. Thomas's Hospital, a large quantity of human excrement was detained, and the impurity in solution was much greater in the Southwark Company than in the Lambeth water, contained little or no matter in mechanical suspension. The Lambeth water was obtained from Hampton, while that of the Southwark Company was pumped up from the river near Vauxhall-bridge. These two companies possessed mains in the same streets, and supplied the houses indiscriminately. Analysis alone enabled me to detect the two waters, as the inhabitants, without consulting their water receipts, were unable to state the source of supply. And although the population supplied by the two companies was precisely in the same condition, except as to water, the cholera deaths in the houses supplied by the Lambeth Company were 37 to every 10,000, and in those by the Southwark Company 130 to 10,000, or as one to every three and a half. I conclude from the data supplied that 2,500 persons were destroyed by the Southwark water, who would have been saved if they could have obtained the Lambeth water. It is a remarkable fact that the Lambeth water, in the epidemic of 1848-49 was more fatal in its effects than the Southwark the Lambeth Company taking their water lower down the river at that time. The mortality in houses supplied by the Lambeth water was 136 in 10,000 while the deaths in houses supplied by the Southwark water were 118 in 10,000.

Such an examination bearing on measures of so self-evident a necessity, may appear to many, nothing else than the useless uttering of truisms and common place remarks, but the daily neglect of these measures, the apathy entertained about them, the constant evils resulting from such apathy and neglect are a sufficient proof of the necessity of their being repeatedly brought before the public. Let these suggestions be continually dwelt upon lest, after having been carelessly heard, they should be voluntarily forgotten.

The cleaning of streets, yards, public buildings and private houses ought to be thorough before the hot season sets in and before the malady has made its appearance. There is in most of our Villages, Towns and Cities quantities of old wooden pavements, planks and other decaying timber, lying in the streets and in and about the back grounds in a state of partial decomposition and absolutely saturated with filth and moisture of all sorts which should be burned, or carted out in open country early in the spring, should it be considered available for anything useful.

The sanitary or precautionary measures may be mostly all expressed by two collective words: *Cleanliness* and *Ventilation*. Cleanliness of the streets, passages, yards, dwellings public and private, where the removal of all matters which are factors of decomposition, either as ferments or as fermentable bodies. Every remain either *vegetable or animal is susceptible of de*composition, and consequently, when out of place, becomes a fertile cause of insalubrity and disease. Out of place is intended to mean where they are not wanted for actual and immediate use; for example, collections of hides are out of place every where else than in the establishments where they are to be converted into leather, glue, animal charcoal or any other industrial product; and the establishments themselves are out of place in the midst of centres of population; again manure and composts are out of place any where else than on the farms they are destined to fertilize.

Cleanliness is obtained by scratching away, washing off and carting to the fields of offensive matters. In the cleaning of polluted places the use of a little chloride of lime in the water may be of great benefit. The same remark however which has been made about disturbing masses during hot weather and in time of pestilence, also applies to filth collected on walls and other surfaces of dwelling and premises when under the immediate influence of extreme heat and moisture, putrefaction and diffusion of miasm, acquires an immense impetus under such circumstances, consequently it might not be unattended with danger to undertake any extensive hot water washing of these dwellings during sultry weather; and it might be better to cover the surfaces of such dwellings or their appurtenances with a thick coat of paint or lime.

As several allusions have already been made to disinfectants it is just as well to remark, so that it be well understood, firstly: that substances called disinfectants in common language, are not all possessed of such properties: Secondly, that ever real disinfectants, (like all other precautionary measures) although of beneficial use, are not in themselves infallible resources—they are simply good adjuvants. Thus the acquiring of the best conditions of salubrity is not a simple but a complex problem, the result can only be obtained by the operations of various forces converging towards the same point of action.

But few of the best disinfectants will be mentioned here, in order not to create confusion in the mind of persons not deeply versed in these matters, and also in order that special attention being concentrated on a few, more certainty of an ample supply of them is obtained, and the prevention imposing on the credulity of the people.

Quick Lime is recommended for its cheapness, for its being so readily obtainable everywhere, for its easy application and for its being so familiarly known to every one. It is well also to mention purifying qualities of powdered charcoal.

Chloride of lime, sulphates of iron and permanganate of potash, or Condy's fluids, are the other disinfectants recommended; and it is hoped that they will be imported (not being yet manufactured in the country) by druggists and merchants, in ample quantities and sold at a reasonable trade price.

These substances are not to be employed indiscriminately in places actually occupied by people; they are specially intended for sewers, heaps of dirt or manure outside privies, night pail, &c. If otherwise employed they ought to be so under the direction of medical men or apothecaries.

Chloride of lime may be used in the proportion of one pound of Chloride to a gallon of water, and it is assumed that a pound of chloride of lime so diluted is sufficient to partially disinfect one thousand gallons of running sewerage; when used for washing a much weaker mixture is to be made, say an ounce to a gallon of water, and the articles are to be well rinced and cleaned in pure water, and well exposed afterwards. In every case chloride must be well mixed with water.

Sulphates of Iron and copper may be used in the proportion of a pound to a gallon of water for disinfecting filth and sewerage. Condy's strong or red fluid may be diluted in the proportion of one gallon to fifty gallons of water, and the weak or green fluid in the proportion of one to thirty gallons. However strong may be the faith in disinfectants, in spite of what is alleged against them, they can never supersede or cause to be overlooked the more reliable measures, as are cleanliness and ventilation for instance.

Good ventilation infers firstly perfect cleanliness of dwellings; secondly, the avoidance of crowding, coupled with a free circulation of wholesome air.

The connexion of this broad principle is suggestive of advice in a general form: that crowded and long standing gatherings of people are to be (as much as religious, educational, military and civic duties can permit) avoided during the reign of pestilence, especially at night, and that this precaution or rule applies not only to the interior of buildings, but even to meetings in the open air. Of course in the application of such a principle no one ought to indulge in pusillanimity and the dreading of extreme consequences.

Times of epidemic are not times to fly from the service of God in his own house; and they are no excuse for desertion of other public duties, but they are times for prudence on the part of legitimate rulers, and of obedience on the part of other members of the community. It would be a desirable measure that, during the prevelence of Cholera, colleges and schools should be closed and vacated.

It is a rule to be always observed during mild seasons, that churches, public halls, and rooms in ordinary dwellings, when not actually occupied, should be open by means of their windows to the access of currents of fresh air, as sweeping as the state of the atmosphere and artificial means when at command can allow. This suggestion is not to be understood as recommending the introduction of cold draughts or direct strong currents of air where persons are standing, sitting or reposing; but under these circumstances ventilation should be effected quietly as well as steadily. Fresh air is a commodity which men can use and abuse.

In the present state of science no fixed formula can be given for the space of room allowance requisite for each person, nor is there any one admitted method of ventilating buildings, for the simple reason that ventilation depends on a multitude of circumstances, varying with the external ambient air, the habits, temperaments, healthy or unhealthy condition of persons, the dispositions and situations of tenements, and so forth.

A man can be ventilated to death by fresh air in a box and can be suffocated by foul air in an immense hall. It devolves upon every one in his public or private capacity to adopt measures of this kind, and upon the local Boards of Health during the prevalence of epidemics to see that no avoidable evils resulting from deficiencies of space and ventilation are allowed to endanger the public health.

A special mention is to be made here of the annoyance and discomfort very often met with by our travelling community, which may be, in time of pestilence the source of great danger, that is the overcrowding of cars on Railways, and sometimes of Steamers with passengers. In such times there should be no more than one person for each bed of a sleeping car, and no more passengers in any other vehicle than there are seats to accommodate. While speaking of Railways it is deemed of the utmost importance to revert to the necessity of remedying the abominable nuisance of privies of all our Railway Stations, and to the detestable habit of soiling the approaches of every stopping place on our Railroad tracks.

The privies of Cars and Steamers should also be the object of very special attention and supervision.

Without a great display of dogmatical science it is easy to pronounce whether the atmosphere of an apartment is close, overloaded with noxious gasses or odors, either too hot or too cold, too dry or too moist, for ordinary purposes. Besides it would be impossible to alter at once, or for many years to come, even if it were a necessity, the permanent circumstances of dwellings public or private. So it is better to leave aside those questions of discussion and to resort in addition to the simple and common means of keeping everything clean, of making use of the doors, windows, wickets, and also of large fans to agitate the air of the inside, where the surrounding external atmosphere is still and heavy. It is a great criterion to judge of the sanitary condition of any lodging that its inhabitants who have dwelt in it for a reasonable time (all other things being equal) have a comparatively looking clean, strong and healthy appearance. Under these circumstances there is very reason to believe that the perils of residing in such a dwelling are not great, even if there were something evidently susceptible of being ameliorated. This of course would be no reason to abandon any idea of progressive improvement, but it would be a sufficient cause not to adopt vexatious measures against the proprietor or inmates of such tenements.

It is a precaution of the utmost importance (the abandonment of which might be felt fatal to many lives) that the stoves or heating apparatus of dwellings should be kept during all season in good working order, so that they can be used moderately in case of sudden lowering of the temperature and also in case of extreme dampness. For although ordinary and gradual diminution of temperature and continuous action of cold season such as heralds the approach of winter has a marked effect on the stopping of the disease, the same effect is by no means produced by an abrupt change from a hot day to a few hours of summer cold; such change, besides its depressing effect on the animal functions especially those of the stomach and bowels, seems to act by the way of reaction as an intensifying agent on the decomposition of organic matters, which cannot be entirely removed from the immediate vicinity of human abodes. It is not needless to remark that a heating apparatus is also a most useful means of effecting ventilation.

It is an important duty devolving on the municipal authorities of towns and cities to see that all adulterations and alterations of articles of food and common beverage are prevented. A large town or city ought to have a medical inspector, who being a practical chemist and a microscopist should watch over the buying and selling of all alimentary substances in common use.

As to preservations of a purely hygienic character applying particularly to ordinary daily regimen, they do not differ from those which apply at other times, with the exception that some innocent indulgences, such

as friendly gatherings, might perhaps better be avoided, as out...ng anything indifferent in itself which is known by every one to have a depressive effect on the natural functions of the organism, and particularly any over exertion of the mind and body.

Again and again let it be repeated that drunkenness; immoderate use of food and drink, excesses and vice in general are *par excellence* the predisposing causes of sickness, cholera especially and fatal complications of the malady.

There is no necessity in time of epidemic for a change of customary habits and diet provided they are good; far from it, there may be danger in making any important change.

But if the habits or diet are bad it is of much consequence that they should be moderated, and that such modification should take place before the appearance of the scourge, in order that all the functions of the body have become with such changed state of things before the time of trial has arrived.

Every article of food and every beverage or preparation known by a person as having on him bowels a loosening effect or producing costiveness are to be avoided; the first on account of their actual action, the second as occasioning afterwards the use of aperient medicines, or being a reaction to the same effect. Care should also be taken not to fast *when attending the sick, nor to remain too long without food at any time during pestilence.*

Occasional use of bathing and the occasional *taking of daily cleanliness of person* are ordinarily needed, but caution should be observed against too prolonged and frequent bathing.

It is well to wear warmer than ordinary summer clothing, especially flannel next the skin, because there is in times of Cholera a predisposition to sudden chillness, against which it is wise to be constantly guarded; the use of flannel belts on the belly is often recommended, and great care should be taken not to allow the feet to become cold and damp, especially when not in actual bodily activity.

As seen in the preceding lines, the principles of hygiene are in the main very simple, still their being enforced with strict observance on the public requires not a small share of industry and understanding on the part of those who are entrusted with that duty. The execution however of some of the measures (as applied to local circumstances) required in case of epidemic are exclusively within the province of the medical profession, and it stands to reason that there should be a comparatively large proportion of its members in the composition of the local Boards of Health. This is not to *grant a favor, but rather is it an onerous* and responsible duty imposed on a class of the community more strictly obliged by the nature of their avocation to undertake it.

INSTRUCTIONS AND ADVICE.

One of the evils connected with the appearance of public pestilence is the indulgence in spreading reports, rumors and opinions of all sorts. Thence timid people are frightened, and excitable people lose their self-possession.

Men of systematic ideas propound wild theories, and credulous persons adopt them as absolute truths. Speculators are also apt to take their chance of such times, and long before the appearance of Cholera, advertisements are seen offering for sale all *sorts of remedies and specifics for that* scourge. Patent medicines, previously unsaleable as curative compounds against almost every known ailment, are presented with a new placard, in which the word Cholera is added to the already long catalogue of fever, debility, inflammation, gangrene, diabetes, suppression of urine, constipation, diarrhœa, &c., &c., all of which are to be cured under all circumstances, real, possible or imaginary. Thus and in many other ways charlatanism is opening its meshes to credulity and fears.

To lend a too credulous ear to all these reports, rumors, predictions and promises becomes the source of much danger. The press should be guarded from giving countenance to such parties for the injurious effects therefrom resulting, could they be realized, would be found to be of alarming magnitude.

The duty of every one is very simple, and to accomplish it is the only means of expecting immunity for our self and of being useful to others. The laws of the country have provided that public bodies should be selected in each locality, to collect information, to watch over the progress of the malady and to give orders for the execution of all necessary measures; the wisest course, surely is to look to these persons for information if needed and to accomplish cheerfully and faithfully what is recommended or ordered by them.

If persons should come, there is a class of men whose minds have been directed to the study of the function of the human frame and the cure of disease; their duty as well as their interest is to effect all that human skill can do to restore health, and on their race as rest their honor, peace and *comfort*; it is true they may be unsuccessful in their efforts, but far less will be *incurred than at the hands of irresponsible persons.*

Some advice is much needed in relation to the attendance on the sick during Cholera, because cowardly fear may lead people even to forget what they owe to their fellow creatures and even to their near relatives; and on the other side ill advised devotedness may expose people to unnecessary danger. A very simple rule previously offered to the reflections of a sound intellect and to the feelings of an honest heart may do a great deal of good. Wherever is the sick and wherever he lays the prey to the malady, whatever your station in life you owe to him help and comfort; if he is in need of medical assistance seek it; if he requires anything in your power to give, give it to him, if he has no attendance attend to him or procure them for him. But if the sick person happens to be well provided and attended to, then there is no occasion to go near him unless he is a bosom friend or a relative.

The place is just as good as any other to insert a remark which is to be taken as one of paramount importance. The articles of clothing and bedding which have been soiled by the dejections of the sick are to be first disinfected, and then washed carefully; if of small comparative value they had better be burned or buried. The dejections of the patients are to be received in pails containing some disinfectants, and are not to be then thrown into sewers, privies or cess-pools, but are to be interred at some depth.

The crowding of people around a sick bed is especially bad in regard to Cholera. In duty and honor you are bound to face every danger when called upon for a good purpose, in duty you are bound to avoid the needless risk when there is no useful object to be attained. If we except morbid curiosity, there is not, generally speaking, so great danger as people may fancy in the attendance on the sick, and provided that the precautions indicated in this memorandum are observed, there is hardly any more panic than in the mere walking the streets of a locality under the scourge. Most of the medical men, sisters of charity and attendants of hospitals in the country, have weathered [illegible] without being [illegible] in a recumbent position in bed between cotton sheets or blankets dry and warm—frictions under the bedding to avoid the action of cold air, the use of hot bricks, sinapisms or mustard plasters and other modifying agents at the beginning checked to reproduce or moistening the skin, in the usual, appearance to the surface of the body to receive the natural heat.

At the same time [illegible] used internally to endeavor to revive the pulse and pulsation of the [illegible] generally.

The period of reaction when past, that [illegible] by abundant [illegible] found and not accompanied with congestion requires no special treatment.

In case of signs of congestion and any [illegible] or [illegible] the only remedies which can be attempted without danger by a stranger to medicine would be the *warm foot bath*, friction with mustard or other rubefacient to the feet and calves of the legs and diluent drinks like linseed tea not too thick, poultices in the region of the kidneys (or hollow part of the back) in order to restore the urinary functions.

Congestion may be detected by some medical attendant sometimes by noticing an extra turgescence and redness of the face, if the head is threatened or by a sensation of fullness if another part in the seat of the rush of blood, *as increased pulsation* in both cases.

If the period of *true reaction* is accompanied with no unfavorable symptoms, and if the urinary functions are well established, the better plan is to let the patient alone as far as medication is concerned, and to begin feeding him gradually—but if symptoms of a typhoid type supervene, which may be noticed personally by the oppressed aspect of the patient, anxiety, restlessness, and a somewhat stupid appearance of countenance, accompanied or followed by delirium; some stimulants in small quantities are to be given to the patient, and brief tea administered to him, as exhaustion and want of action is generally the cause of the complication at that period of Cholera. Of course such remarks are only intended for the guidance of people in the absence of medical attendance.

To attempt more than such a simple treatment carried out with care, attention and perseverance would be, to say the least, risking a good deal.

A precept to be invariably followed is to leave the sick entirely to nature's care, rather than to try drugs and remedies, the effects and results of which are almost perfectly unknown and at unascertained periods of the malady.

It has been thought a duty not to close these remarks without touching a point of great magnitude as well as of great delicacy that is, in case of the actual death of a pregnant woman the Cæsarean section ought to be performed, if allowed by the family; although there is probably very little chance of saving the child, for the reason that no haste is done on the one side, and that a great result may possibly be obtained on the other.

J. C. TACHE,
Reporter.

The Detroit Conflagration.

Among the losers is the chief editor of the *Post*, Gen. Carl Schurz. He had two large boxes in the depot of the Michigan Southern railroad, containing, among other things a very valuable portion of his library, a collection of fine geographical and military maps, a collection of photographic reproductions of the best paintings in the gallery of Madrid, several volumes of manuscript, a number of letters from Mr. Lincoln and other prominent persons, and all his correspondence with his family during the last twelve years, containing an almost complete diary of the political and military events with which he has been connected.

It is believed that at least twenty lives were lost. The captain of the *Windsor* states that thirteen men, who are known to have been on board that vessel, are missing.

The sheds of the Great Western Railway was opened and the contents found uninjured. It had already stood the ordeal of fire before — Five other safes in the general offices, though almost red hot, were found, on being opened, but little charred in the interior. The one belonging to Hendrie & Co. which contained valuable papers and considerable money, was not damaged badly, only its ornaments being stripped off. The books and papers of the engineers' department, kept in a small Lillie's safe, were found as good as new.

The scenes on the river beggar description. The burning steamer swayed to and fro by the changing evolutions of the tide, with the decks and sides covered with drowning, burning men, whose cries, groans, prayers, and imprecations could be heard above the noise of the firemen on the shore, and the shouts of their rescuers on the water, presented a spectacle of grand and awful sublimity, never to be forgotten

The losses, as previously reported, have been materially increased on subsequent investigation. That of the Detroit and Milwaukee can not be much less than three-quarters of a million dollars, on which, however, there is considerable insurance.

It was very fortunate that the company saved all their locomotives and work-shops, for this has put it in their power to carry on their business without serious interruption — There were $350,000 worth of locomotives almost within reach of the flames. As near as can be ascertained, the company lost 75 cars

Yesterday (Sunday), fourteen additional bodies were recovered from the river, making sixteen in all thus far found — Nine of these were gathered from the deep within the space of three or four hours' dragging in the afternoon, by the crews of two small boats belonging to the ferry steamer *Union*, under the directions of Capt. Sullivan.

THE GERMAN QUARREL.

The German quarrel is reaching a critical stage The Austrian despatch in reply to the Prussian note. It is demanded that the Prussian armaments should be *discontinued*, or the alternative will be a request to the Federal Diet to interfere.

The *Times*, however, contained a telegram from its Vienna correspondent which gave a rather stronger tone to the despatch. It is actually demanded that Prussia shall demobilise her army, that is, while Austrian troops are pouring into Bohemia and may at any time be forced onto the Frontier, Prussia is to desist from counter preparations This last phase of the dispute the *Times* thinks the most compromising yet witnessed. A Vienna paper asserts, with some time peculiarity, that an offensive alliance has been concluded between Italy and Prussia against Austria. It is not sure, however, that the treaty has yet been ratified at Rome.

Kladderadatsch (the Berlin *Punch*) has a caricature on the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty.—Schleswig and Holstein are represented as the two legs of a pair of trousers. In the first part, Prussia and Austria have each got one leg on, with the remark "That does not do." In the second picture the trousers are divided, and each has got one leg. That does not do either In the third Prussia has got the whole garment to itself, and Austria is walking off with a bag of money, and that will do.

A Paris letter says that the city has been a little startled by the arrest of princes and princesses who had been "visiting" here with great lustre at the expense of credulous people. The prince is a splendid looking fellow. The princess is one of the most beautiful women ever seen here. When she entered a theatre the audience would almost rise in homage to her extraordinary beauty. Poor woman! she is really of noble birth; her family is one of the ancient families of Hungary. An adventurer of Irish extraction met her, dazzled her by his princely ride, and married her. He had obtained money from some sources before his marriage; but money lasted for a little time; the credulity of tradesmen ceased boundless, he ceased to be the fabulous "prince" loses its power when unaccompanied by gold. Home was forthcoming. The police were called in, and the prince discovered to be not only an adventurer, but a convict from some Irish or Scottish penal prison.

The present of the famous Druff breed is about to be despatched by the Sultan to the Emperor Napoleon.

SEATED—Shooting Horses, Saddles and Wedding Rein, White Lead, Paints, Oils, Glass, Stoneware, Grain, Stoves, Hardware, Cutlery, Plaid and Tartan, Rugs and other SPRING GOODS received.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

Sign of the Crescent Saw,
George Street.

Peterboro, May 3, 1866. 18-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—J. Edwards.
Chronic Diseases—Dr. T. C. Culver.
American Sale—W. Clemens.
Carriages for Sale—M. Clemens.
The Daily Telegraph—Robertson & Cook.
Sheriff's Sale—James Hall.
Selling Off—A. Kane & Son.
Over Coat Lost.
Strayed or Stolen—G. Darcy.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1866.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament is at length to meet for the despatch of business on the 8th of June. A short session is anticipated; we had better wait till we see how this will be. The subject of Confederation is at present agitating the Lower Provinces and their governing bodies, and it may be brought up in ours. But it is anticipated that, as the sister provinces are in favor of referring the whole *scheme to a London conference, this session* they will only take such steps as will ensure the perfection of the union, and that delegates will immediately leave for London. The following paragraph on the subject we clip from an exchange:—

On Saturday night we announced, on the authority of a special telegram from Ottawa, that Parliament is to meet for the despatch of business on the eighth of June. The date thus chosen is not of course the period which in ordinary times would be selected as the most favorable for legislators and legislation. In the present case, however, pleasure and convenience have had to bend to circumstances. Delay after delay has occurred in order to give the Lower Provinces time to decide upon their Confederation policy. At length such progress has been made that within a very short time after the date appointed for the meeting of our Parliament the whole of the Provinces will have spoken and it may be safely predicted will have spoken in favor of Union. All that will remain to be done will be the arrangement of details in which our legislature will, we presume, take similar action to that taken by the sister Provinces—that is to appoint delegates to the London Conference. This being the case, a very short session may be anticipated. The delegates, who in all probability be leading members of the Ministry, will have to hasten on their mission if anything definite is to be done before the rising of the Imperial Parliament. It is not unlikely that our Parliament will be adjourned after a short sitting, to meet again when *the delegates return with the completed* scheme in their possession. All that will then remain will be the passage of the necessary measures, which, we presume, will be done without much opposition, and then Confederation will be completed in so far as the Provinces are concerned.

This, in all probability, will be the last session of a Parliament of Canada under the present union. Details will no doubt be arranged before fall and Confederation completed, and the people's representatives from all parts of these provinces will for the first time meet to transact business together.—Now is the most important period in Canadian history since its settlement, and no act requires more wisdom and caution than does Confederation. Let us hope that wisdom will direct the counsels of those who are about to shape our future destiny.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

A few cases of cholera have occurred in the city, and the most stringent measures are adopted to prevent the spread of the disease. Those cases that have occurred have been in places where the houses have been filthy and crowded. The disease appears to be fatal in many cases, and there are strong reasons to conclude that all the skill and care of the physicians will not be able to confine it to the quarantines or places near. It may, therefore, be expected to spread more or less. Every city, town and village is busily engaged in cleaning and preparing, so that, if it should come, it may be robbed of some of its victims. As it is generally held that cleanliness, pure air, and good healthy food, tend much to mitigate the disease, there may be fears entertained for such places as Montreal and other crowded places, where drainage can scarcely be obtained; but this should effect us but little here.—There are a few places, especially in the south of the Town, that require attention; but from the last report of the health inspector, we find that their attention has been directed to those places, and it now remains with the Council to make the necessary drains. The inspectors are at work daily, and are doing what they can to have the Town put to rights. The Council of Auburnham has also taken the matter in hand, and are setting to work to set things in order. These measures are wise, and may do much to save us from any very destructive ravages of the pestilence. But we should not rest in these as preventives entirely. It is beyond the power of man to prevent it, if the fiat has gone forth; nevertheless means are to be used, and may ameliorate, if not entirely prevent. Many are setting their houses in order, and every reasonable precaution is being used to prevent or allay. But there is one lesson that infinite wisdom teaches, and will prove a remedy against either depression or even the arrow of the fell destroyer. Would it not be wise to attend thereunto, and set the *heart* in order, and then neither the disease nor the fear of it will cast down nor destroy.

We refer our readers to an article on the first page this week. There are many useful remarks that may prove of benefit to some.

FISHERIES.—The following Fishery Regulation for Upper Canada has been approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 4th instant:—"Except with hook and line, no person shall fish for, catch or kill, Bass, Pickerel (Doree), Maskinonge, or Pike, between the fifth day of May and the first day of June, in Upper Canada."

A duty of 20 per cent has been imposed on live stock going from Canada to the United States. It commenced on the 4th of May.

The Late Inquest.

Coroner Benson has kindly sent us the papers connected with the late inquest of the body that was disinterred last week. We severe Mr. Benson that our remarks in reference to holding inquests without strong reasons to suspect foul play, were in no way intended to find fault with him. It is well that such enquiries can be instituted where there are suspicions, inasmuch as they often bring to light facts that would otherwise not be made known. They also free innocent parties from unjust accusations. But to our own knowledge, inquests have been instituted in town when no foul play other than is of every-day occurrence was suspected by those empanelled with the case, and the investigation led us to believe that very little good was effected towards preventing the recurrence of the dead, although the cause was well known to all the Jurors. Hence, we say that inquests are not necessary where the cause of decease is known, or where there is the de-ire merely to hold an inquest and disperse the cause, and yet when found out take no steps to prevent the repetition. Nor do we think it wise to encourage inquests unless there are stronger reasons than heated or irritated imaginations. We have no doubt that Mr. Benson felt there were sufficient reasons before instituting an investigation. We see by the papers given us that Mr. Benson did not act until an affidavit was filed that foul play was suspected. Under the circumstances no blame can be attached to him.

Suicide.

On Friday evening last Stephen McCarthy, Ex-Reeve of Eastmore, left home intending to go to the United States. He spent the greater part of the day in Town, and in the evening instead of proceeding as intended, returned homewards as far as Mr. Pope's hotel, Bridgenorth. Here he remained for a short period and according to our information went into the shed and remained a few minutes when some one invited him in. He had scarcely been many minutes in the house when drawing a pistol he said to one present "look Maggie" and discharged its contents in his own forehead. He lingered in pain till Sunday night or Monday morning when death put an end to his suffering. Deceased was a very civil inoffensive individual, and highly respected in his own township. J. R. Benson, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest on the body. The verdict returned was—"That Stephen McCarthy committed suicide by shooting himself. Cause supposed to be disappointed love."

Drowned,

On Sturgeon Lake, on Saturday evening last, Mr. Thomas Bick, Lock Tender at Bobcaygeon. Deceased and an Indian named Franklin left Bobcaygeon in a canoe to go to Mr. Sheffield's, about 3 miles up the lake. When a considerable distance up the lake Mr. Bick turned round to speak to Franklin, when he leaned too heavily on the side of the canoe and capsized it, throwing both into the water. Mr. Bick, however, could not swim, Franklin endeavored to save him but in vain. After several efforts he was forced to leave for the shore to save his own life and for aid, leaving Bick on the canoe but he was too far gone to remain on it, and very soon fell off to rise no more. Deceased was a respectable and quiet man and leaves numerous friends to mourn his untimely death.

Bank Changes.

The friends of J. M. Burns, Esq., of the Commercial Bank here, will learn with pleasure that he has been appointed to the management of the Royal Canadian Bank in Woodstock. Mr. Burns and family leave to-day for his new field of labor. During Mr. Burns' residence in Peterborough, he has been particularly remarkable for urbanity and kindness. In his public position he was most attentive and obliging to every one, so much so that he has made numerous friends who will not soon forget their pleasant intercourse with him, and the church here has lost one of its most zealous working members. The best wishes for his success of all who know him accompany him to his new sphere of labor, where, we feel certain, he will be able to conduct the business agreeably and successfully.

The Fall Wheat.

We learn, with regret, from various farmers, that immense areas of the fall wheat has to be ploughed up, and the ground sowed with some other grain. This is to be deplored, as farmers last fall made great efforts to put in a more than usual quantity, so that the labour and seed that will prove considerable inconvenience to many. Farmers were enabled last fall and winter, from the good crops and high prices, to discharge much of their liabilities, and another favourable season would have relieved the country of the nightmare of debt that is pressing many.

In the present state of things Mr. Donaldson, flax advocate, advises sowing the ground thus ploughed up with flax, which, he says, may be done at any time this month. Would it not be well to give it a trial.

We have received a very long communication of four leaves of foolscap from a correspondent from the country, on the subject of education for all. But as it is too long, *and combats nothing set forth by our correspondent J. E. and C. S. D.*, we have concluded to close the subject for the present. The remarks in the letter seem to imply that the enemies of *compulsory* education were also enemies to education; whereas the contrary is really the case. They only argue that school education *alone* will not work a moral reform, and that *compulsion* is that matter is unwise, and would be a dead letter if enacted. But they say educate *all* by all means, but do it on the principal of voluntary attendance, except in case of the notoriously vicious.

There is a neat little discussion of "Our School Books" going on between the Chief Superintendent, Messrs Campbell, and some remarks relating thereto in the *Globe*. We cannot help thinking but that good will some out of it. The books require to be changed or revised, or something done to meet the wants of schools, and this present discussion awakens such a spirit of enquiry into book matters that every book will be likely to receive considerable attention from the critics. *Let us hope that neither power, position nor* opposition will have the effect of forcing a worthless series of books on the public, to suit the whims or the interests of any man or set of men. We want the best books and at the cheapest rates, and, by all means, uniform also.

The minutes of the Council of North Monaghan have been received, but too late for this issue.

Presentation.

The numerous friends (in Ashburnham) of W. Glover, Esq. on the occasion of his leaving for the United States, took the opportunity of presenting him last evening with a beautiful copy of the Holy Bible as a token of their esteem for him, and the appreciation of his labours to promote the moral and spiritual advancement of the community. Mr. Glover has been most attentive to Sabbath schools, prayer meetings, Sabbath meetings, and every good work in the village. We are not able to give particulars this week.

Royal Scarlet Chapter.

A meeting of the Royal Scarlet Chapter of the District of Peterborough will open on Monday evening, 14th instant, in the Orange Hall, Peterboro', at 8 o'clock p. m.

Fire in Manilla.

On Friday last, about 5 o'clock, p. m., the dwelling house and waggon shop of D. McLean, in the village of Manilla, was consumed by fire; also the dwelling of Mr. John Clark. The dwelling of the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Presbyterian Minister, was saved with difficulty, but his furniture was badly injured. The dwelling of Mr. J. Johnston was also for a time in danger, but was saved.—Mr. McLean lost nearly all his furniture and clothing. Mrs. McLean, being sick in bed at the time, was barely saved from the flames. Mr. Clark's loss is over $1000; the building was insured for $500 in the Provincial. We did not learn the entire loss. About two years since the village suffered severely from fire.

THE REFORM BILL.—Latest reports inform us that the Reform Bill, so much talked of and looked for, has passed its second reading. On Saturday, the 28th ult., the final debate ended, and, on division, there were 318 for it, and 313 against, leaving a majority of only 5.

FENIANS IN BELLEVILLE.—From a paragraph in the *Intelligencer* we gather that there is an Hibernian Benevolent Society in that place, but the *Head Centre* is considered a brainless, loose tongued, good-for-nothing creature.

ROBBERIES.—The *Intelligencer* also gives an account of the capture of the chief of a gang of robbers who have been stealing horses, boots, money, valuables, and even communion cups from the churches have been found with him. The hopeful's name is Wellington Young.

Two American forgers have been detected in Canada, one was taken at the Suspension Bridge and the other in Hamilton. It is not known whether they will be tried at Hamilton or some other place.

ASHBURNHAM COUNCIL.

May 7th, 1866.

The Council of Ashburnham met on the 7th instant, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—the Reeve and Messrs. Mowry, Clark and Sutherland.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Mowry, John Craig was appointed overseer of streets and bridges for the current year.

On motion of Mr. Mowry, Messrs. Lud gate, Sutherland and the mover were appointed street and bridge committee.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Malcolm McGregor and Jas. Stratton were appointed health inspectors for the year; and a By-law was passed to that effect, also defining their duties.

A By-law was passed for the better government of the Municipality.

A By-law to regulate markets and tolls in the Village went through two readings, and will be brought up at next meeting of Council.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland the assessor's salary for 1866 was ordered to be paid.

An account from Mr. J. Lockhart for work done, was laid over to next meeting of the Council.

A communication from Rev. M. Burnham in relation to the cricket ground was received but no action was taken till next meeting of Council.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland, the Reeve was apointed to make arrangements with some fit and proper person as constable for the Village; also to have the Health By-law, the Market By-law and the By law for the better government of the Village printed.

The Council adjourned for two weeks.

The deliberations of the Medical Council held in Toronto are given, and are about to cause considerable dissatisfaction. The Council have added to the subjects of examination for matriculants, making Greek one of them, and it is argued that, inasmuch as this is not required in Lower Canada, nor in England, that it will have the effect of driving all medical students to McGill College, to the injury of Upper Canada College.—The following is the standard for an examination for matriculation finally adopted by the Council:—

1st. That all students pass an examination in general education before they commence their professional studies.

2nd. That the time of commencing professional studies be understood to be from the date of their having passed their preliminary examination, and that no qualified body shall receive a student without his having first obtained a certificate of examination.

3rd. That a degree of arts of any British or Canadian University, or of such other Universities as may be recognized from time to time by the Medical Council, be accepted as a sufficient qualification to enter upon the study of medicine.

4th. That the examination in general education be left entirely to one examiner to be appointed by the members of the Medical Council and that the examination take place every three months, and that the President or one or more members of the Council must be present at each.

5th. That the following be the subject of examination to be undergone by all matriculants in medicine:

1—Reading aloud a passage from some English authors.
2—Writing from dictation.
3—English grammar.
4—Writing a short English composition.
5—Arithmetic including vulgar and decimal fractions.
6—Questions in geography generally.
7—General history.
8—The elements of natural philosophy.
10—*Algebra to simple equations inclusive.*
11—Translation of a passage from the first book of Cæsar's Commentaries de bello Gallico, and Gregory's Conspectus first five chapters.
12—Translation of a passage from St. John's Gospel in Greek. In all these subjects the quality of the hen writing and spelling will be taken into account.

6th. That all students that undergo the required examination be obligated to pay five dollars prior to examination, and it the event of failure that only three dollars of the sum deposited be returned

No Greek examination shall be demanded of applicants before the 1st of May, 1867.

Joseph A. Fife, M. D., has been appointed associate coroner for this county.

A STRONG WARNING TO BOYS.

Three children drowned at Oakville and [illegible] others narrowly escaped on Wednesday morning. The party consisting of two boys and three girls aged respectively: 15, 13, 10, 8, 3, all of one family named Welsh entered a small scow, and the boys commenced to paddle her along with poles keeping close in shore, and in calm unruffled water. But, unfortunately, in rounding a point of land, a sudden gust of wind blew their frail bark out into deeper water, and out of the depth of their poles. Of course, they were unable to bring the boat in again. There were no oars on board, and if there had been, it does not appear that any of the children knew how to use them. The wind blew strong from off the shore, the boat drifted further and further away from land, until it passed altogether from out of sight and hearing. The knowledge of the mishap caused intense excitement in Oakville, and soon Captain Murray, with a boat's crew from the vessel, the *Mary Grover*, and Mr. Robt. Melbourne, started in search of the missing ones. The search was prosecuted by them for hours without success. Meanwhile, the schooner *Oneida*, of Oswego, commanded by Captain Faulkner, and bound down the lake, discovered the scow keel uppermost. The schooner immediately bore up to it, and on reaching it, found two boys on the top of it alive, and one of their sisters lying between them—dead! She had perished from the combined effects of cold, exhaustion and affright, and the other two girls had been washed overboard when the scow capsized, and were entombed beneath the waters of Lake Ontario. Captain Faulkner, on ascertaining from the two boys where they resided, immediately made for Oakville and restored them to their agonised mother. The poignant anguish of the poor woman, on finding herself thus suddenly deprived of her three daughters, may perhaps be imagined, but certainly cannot be described. This sad occurrence has cast a gloom over the whole neighborhood.

ALMOST AN ACCIDENT.

While the train from Lindsay to Port Hope was crossing Galloway's Bridge on Tuesday last, a bolt fastening the truck of one of the cars gave way, throwing the car off the track, and causing imminent danger to the large number of passengers on board, and the entire train of being precipitated to the ground, a distance of about seventy feet. Fortunately, Mr. Fisk, the Conductor seeing the mishap, an knowing the danger resulting therefrom, with the most commendable presence of mind, and at the peril of his own life succeeded in stopping the train, but not a moment too soon, as had it moved another foot it would in all probability have tumbled over the side of the bridge, dragging the other cars and passengers with it, to almost certain destruction. We believe there is not another road in Canada runs with greater care, or whose employees are more efficient than the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway and the Peterboro branch. The almost total absence of accidents upon this road is evident proof of this. During the many years the road has been in operation there has never been a passenger injured, except by their own wilful carelessness. The bridge upon which the mishap occurred has frequently been spoken of by the enemies of the road as unsafe but the severe ordeal through which it passed on Tuesday last, proves it to be of extraordinary strength. Had this been an embankment, instead of a bridge, there is scarcely a doubt but the train would have been precipitated off it, as the ties and rails would not have sustained the same pressure that the bridge did without giving way. The traffic on the road was only interrupted while the car was being again placed upon the track.—*British Canadian Port Hope.*

DISINFECTANTS.—Is nothing to be done in Toronto to supply the poorer classes with the *means of destroying impurities* in the neighbourhood of their dwellings? Other cities are doing effective work in this direction. The city of London is distributing lime, conveying it to the houses of the poor in carts. The Corporation of Kingston have ordered some hundred bushels of charcoal and a large quantity of lime, for distribution, at low prices, among the citizens. They have also ordered four tons of green vitriol, or sulphate of iron, which is procurable in New York, and can be laid down in Kingston at $25 per ton. This article is strongly recommended by the Central Board of Health. One dollar's worth, it is said, will answer every purpose in a family during the season. It ought to be sold at a fixed rate in all the druggists' shops, and distributed whenever necessary among the poorer classes.—*Globe.*

THE MEASURES OF NEXT SESSION.—It is asserted in well-informed circles that parliament has been called chiefly with a view to pushing certain important measures rendered necessary by the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. The session will probably last for some four or five weeks, and then will be adjourned until some time in the fall, perhaps November, when it is expected that all obstacles to confederation will have been removed.—*The Leader.*

SPECIMENS OF CANADIAN TIMBER.—A number of specimens of our forest trees, to be sent to the Paris Exhibition next year, are now at the office of Messrs. Hamilton & Brothers, Sussex street. They were procured at the suggestion of Dr. Taché, Deputy to the Minister of Agriculture, somewhere up the Gatineau, and comprise all the different kinds of wood of Canada.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

A young man named Bradshaw, clerk in a grain store in Toronto, and who decamped a few days ago with eight thousand dollars, also took an additional four hundred dollars from his employer, who could ill afford to be thus robbed by a scamp, in whom he had confided. He has not been heard of since.

The Fenian prisoners at Cornwall have been committed for trial at the Fall Assizes. There was much difference of opinion among the magistrates, but a majority were in favor of committal.

It is rumored in commercial circles that there is to be an amalagation between the Bank of British North America, the Bank of Montreal, and the Oriental Bank of London.—*Ottawa Evening Post.*

The Governor General has arrived at Ottawa, and was honored with a befitting reception, and several addresses. Rideau Hall is the name of the mansion he occupies.

The Pilot who brought the pest Ship England into Halifax has since died, as also two members of his family. He said before his death that he did not board the vessel, but merely towed in her wake, whence he gave the necessary directions. The effluvia *nevertheless sufficed to communicate* the cholera.

The Kingston (Jamaica) papers say that Messrs. Delisle and Smith, of the Special Commission from British North America, had a most satisfactory interview with the merchants of Jamaica. They have returned to Canada by way of New York, going to that city in the steamship Crusader.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—Health officers' report shows three new cases and three deaths since last return. Sixty-five convalescent patients have been transferred from the hospital ship to the ship *Saratoga*, leaving only forty-seven in the hospital. Total number of deaths by cholera, 50.

The cholera has almost entirely disappeared from McNab's Island, near Halifax, and there is not a single case in the city. Some cases of typhoid and spottal fever, which followed in the wake of the cholera, continued to require the attention of the medical officers on the 25th ult.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 7.—The steamer *Malta*, from Newfoundland, reports that the ship *William Penn*, from Havre for New York, touched at St. Joseph, Newfoundland, on the 28th ultimo. She had Head Centre James Stephens on board.

Annexation and the New Party.

(*From the Halifax Unionist.*)

On Friday last Hon. Mr. Howe, ex-premier, or we were summoned to a Caucus, held, we learn, at Mr. Killam's lodgings, on this city,—held with a view of organizing to oppose the British Government, and all who support it, in the matter of Confederation. What the line of action is to be we have not exactly learned. A number of those who voted the minority vote in both Houses were present.

Mr. Killam, in his speech in the House made no bones of the matter, as will be seen when it is reported, and went for "Annexation." If there is to be any change—for "Annexation." pure and simple. This, of course, Mr. Howe was hoisted on to, and the next day, or two days after, he is found holding a secret Caucus at Mr. Killam's *Museum*. We leave it for the people now to draw their own conclusions.

More Evidence Against "Mike" Murphy.

The Hamilton *Spectator* says that the police authorities, on Friday last, became possessed of the following document, which was found upon the person of an individual in that city:

"Toronto, April 24, 1866.

"This is to certify that the bearer, Michael Dixon, is a man in the good standing of the Toronto Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, established by the authority of the H. C. for America, John O'Mahoney, in 1864.

"MONEY MURIARTY,
"Head of Circle, Toronto.
"MICHAEL MURPHY, C. O."

If the document should prove to be genuine and that the signature can be brought home to Murphy, it will be positive proof that, as the representative of a treasonable organization, he has been plotting against the government for some time.

A telegram from Vienna confirms the news that Austria, in reply to the Prussian note of the 15th April, has submitted propositions for mutual disarmament. The proposals are as follows:—

Austria and Prussia shall each restore their military establishments to the *statu quo* which existed prior to the late defensive measures. That the 25th of April be the date for the mutual disarmament. Austria consents to disarm on that day, and is willing that Prussia should disarm only on the 26th.

The Austrian proposition is said to have been communicated to Paris and London, where it has been cordially approved.

At the next sitting of the Federal Diet the communication will, it is said, be made, announcing that the question of disarmament is in a fair way for settlement.

A SAD SCENE.—A singular and sad scene occurred at a funeral near Weldenport on the 7th inst. It is customary in that part of the country to open the coffin in the chapel immediately before interment, to give attending friends a last view of the deceased. At the time referred to, the funeral procession of a Miss Beaslip were being observed, and as the young man whose office it was to finally close the coffin, was in the act of doing so, he fell over the communion rail and expired. His name was Phillip Starr. He was was a neighbor and friend of the deceased, in the prime of life, and with every appearance of long life before him.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis left Montreal for Fortress Monroe, with permission to visit her husband. She is a woman of superior personal appearance and manners, with a highly cultivated mind, and admirable power of conversation. They have a son at the Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and a little daughter at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Sault-au-Recollet. Her mother and two sisters are residents of Montreal.

The ladies of Watertown, N. Y., have presented the Fenians with a flag embroidered with their own hands.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM!—Do th is constantly stealing around us in the garb of pulmonic disease, colds, coughs, sore throats, etc. A box of Brown's Pulmonic Wafers will cure a cold, cough, &c.; 25 cents a box, at all Druggists.

A BOSOM OF KEYS.—The key of the palace, lark-key; the key of the stable, lock-key; the key of the convent, nun-key; the key of the kitchen, turkey; the key of the cellar, white-key; the key for curing colds front-bites, sprains, bruises, burns, is the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," at 25 cts per bottle. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

BIRTH.

At Peterborough, on the 9th inst., the wife of Frederick Mooney, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, the 9th instant, by the Rev. J. W. S. Beck, Rector of Peterborough, at the residence of the bride's father, Isaac Robinson, *merchant, of the Town of Peterborough*, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Edmund Chamberlain, Esq., of North Monaghan.

At Peterborough, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Brock, Mr. Walter Patterson, Chatham, C. W., to Miss Elizabeth Stirling, Gallashiels, Scotland.

DIED.

At North Monaghan, on the 30th ult., Albert John, infant son of Mr. John Wilson, Carpenter, aged two years and 2 weeks.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, May 9, 1866.

Flour ₩ brl	$7	00	@	$8	50
Wheat ₩ bush. (Fall)	1	75	@	1	75
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	1	50	@	1	60
Potatoes	0	40	@	0	45
Barley ₩ bush	0	00	@	0	00
Peas "	0	00	@	0	00
Oats "	0	30	@	0	35
Hay ₩ ton	0	00	@	10	00
Hides ₩ cwt	0	00	@	5	25
Sheepskins

A GOOD BOOK.

"There is much pleasure and profit in the employment of a good hour, and two very little of either of these is to please many classes of readers. Books, however, are to please all kinds of the best sort. We think of the blessed at their best. Of their condition can be improved and rendered more valuable and needed to their owners, to effect which, there is nothing equal to "Darley's Ambient Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine;" it has effected astonishing results in thousands of cases. 14

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*.

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pain in the Side, Back and Head, Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Spasms, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, &c. &c. The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give persistent relief promptly used. Call for we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the Directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its Virtues and highest effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, on curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in removing *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Endorsers coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, endorsed testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and so family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Ollmour. A. W. Kennit, and Wm. Coulter.—in Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McKell & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Which has received the endorsement of the most
PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.
Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.
General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Dyspepsia,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart
And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.
To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisement in another column
Peterboro, Feb. 24, 1865. 7-3in

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Pictou, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Pictou, C. W., Dec. 9th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen: -

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-4in

There are more counterfeit and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases use

New Advertisements.

Over-Coat Lost.

LOST, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, on Aylmer Street, near Hall's Tannery, a NUMBER OVER-COAT, nearly new. The finder will greatly oblige by leaving it at this office, or at Peter Gunnell's Grocery Store, for which he will be suitably rewarded.

Peterboro', May 9th, 1866. 19-3inx

FOR SALE.

American Salt,

AND

FRESH GROUND PLASTER!

In Barrels.

W. CLUXTON.

May 8th, 1866. 19-3in

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3, 1866. 19-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of JOHN KENNEDY, Defendant, at the suit of ROBERT NICHOLLS, Plaintiff, I have seized and shall offer for sale at Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements viz:—

Lot No. 6, South of Dalhousie Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

Lot No. 6, North of Welsh Street a d West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

The West half of Lot No. 3, East of Water Street and South of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, bested and bounded as follows, that is to say:—commencing at the North-East angle of the said lot, thence West along Hunter Street forty feet, thence South eighty feet, thence East forty feet, thence North eighty feet, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 5, 1866. 19

FOR SALE.

A Handsome Carriage
AND A SIDE SADDLE.

☞ *TERMS LIBERAL.*

W. CLUXTON.

May 8, 1866. 19-3in

DR. T. C. CULVER'S
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
Over 120 King St. East,
TORONTO.
For the cure of
CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES!
And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATE READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis or Stricture, Seminal Weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 120 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

PROSPECTUS
OF
The Daily Telegraph.

AT the present crisis of Provincial affairs, the publishers feel that there is room in the City of Toronto for an independent evening journal, which, without party spirit, shall discuss dispassionately the important issues now occupying so large a share of public attention. Journals fettered by political ties, and biassed by particular interests, are not free to present to their readers these issues in the broad and comprehensive manner which is now more than ever desirable. In addition to this, events now crowd so thickly upon us that the public naturally desire more frequent supplies of information than the morning papers can give. To meet these *desiderata* the publication of THE DAILY TELEGRAPH is designed. Although attached to no political party,

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

will give no uncertain sound upon public affairs. Amongst other things, it will advocate:—

1. British Connection, strenuously opposing the formation of any political union with the neighbouring Republic.
2. Confederation of the British North American Provinces so soon as the full consent of the Maritime Provinces is obtained. This measure is imperatively required by the hostile commercial and political attitude of the United States government. It is, moreover, desirable as forming the germ of nationality which may be further developed in the future.
3. Free Trade, as far as is compatible with the necessities of the revenue; also, a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with our neighbors as soon as they are prepared to treat with us upon just and equitable terms.
4. The encouragement of Emigration and a more liberal management of the public lands, so as to promote the opening up of our waste territory, and its occupation by *bona fide* settlers.
5. The Extension of Trade Relations with other British colonies and with foreign nations.
6. In British affairs moderate and judicious reform, but not violent organic change in a Democratic direction.

Other public questions, as they arise, will be dealt with in the same moderate and liberal spirit.

During the approaching session of Parliament its proceedings will be duly reported, and at all times the latest intelligence received up to the time of going to press will be published.

The Markets and matters of interest to commercial men will receive special attention in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Of all local matters of public importance, courts of law, school boards, public meetings, &c., &c., full and accurate reports will be given. To the proceedings of the City Council special attention will be given, and in corporation matters THE DAILY TELEGRAPH will, conformably to the present practice, give an unswerving support to those who faithfully serve the interests of the city, irrespective of party and political leanings.

At the same time it will unsparingly expose all abuses and denounce all corruption, no matter who the guilty parties may be.

The first number will be issued on the 21st May, neatly printed on good white paper, delivered to subscribers at the rate of $3 per year, payable in advance, or ten cents per week—Subscriptions by post, $4.50 per annum, invariably in advance.

ROBERTSON & COOK.
JAMES B. COOK.
Toronto, April 30. 19

FURS! FURS! FURS!

THE subscriber returns thanks to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received, and would beg to inform them that he has sold out his stock in hats and cloth caps, which will enable him to pay closer attention to the FUR TRADE. As the Dressing of Skins fits up a portion of the Summer season, the shop will be closed up during the months of June, July and August.

Parties wishing to have their FURS SAVED will please leave them at the store, or at the subscriber's residence—London street, No. 4.

The highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

WM. LECH.

Peterborough, April 10, 1866 15

Flax Seed
FOR DISTRIBUTION.

THE subscriber has 200 bushels of Flax Seed for distribution. All parties wishing to sow flax will be furnished with seed, and pay taken in fibre.

For reference regarding the producer, apply to JOHN WALTON, Esq., President Co. Agricultural Society; ADAM HALL, Smith; Jos. WALTON, jr., and ALEX. SCOTT.

H. CALCUTT.

Ashburnham, April 3, 1866. 14

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

THE subscriber has for sale about 1,000 bushels of **Oats, Barley, Wheat and Peas**, selected with care.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, April 11, 1866. 15

CHOICE ROOTS AND PLANTS.

PARTIES wishing to purchase House Plants, Bulbs or Seeds, can have now an opportunity of making a good selection from the Garden of the late Mr. SCOBELL. Smith.

Peterboro', April 17, 1866. 16

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. BERRY,
Valuator at Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

SELLING OFF!
Retirement from Business.

The subscribers beg to announce that they are about to close up their

GROCERY BUSINESS

in Peterboro, and desire to dispose of their Stock, which consists of

CHOICE TEAS, SUGARS

and all other articles generally kept in a first class Grocery.

BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED,

as every thing will be SOLD BELOW COST.

A. KANE & SON.

Peterboro, May 9, 1866.

P. S.—All those indebted to the above firm, either by note or book account, will please call and settle the same immediately, or costs will be incurred.

A. K. & S.

COLONIAL HOUSE.
REMOVAL.

R. JOHNSTON & SON

Have Removed to one of those NEW STORES,

Directly Opposite their old Stand

Where they are receiving and opening up a large and well selected stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS!

Suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade, all of which will be

SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

They beg to call particular attention to their stock of

BLEACHED COTTONS AND SHEETINGS!

Also, a job Lot of PARASOLS, worth 7s 6d, selling at 3s 9d.

Peterboro', April 25, 1866. 17-3m

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SUMMER GOODS

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of RICH and FASHIONABLE GOODS in every department of their business. They are showing great varieties in

Dress Goods, Shawls, Milton & Lustre Cloakings,

PARASOLS, GLOVES, &c. &c.

In the MILLINERY and MANTLE ROOMS will be found an endless variety of

Hats and Bonnets!

MANTLES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Some Handsome FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS will be shown next week

All our goods are marked off at the Lowest Possible Cash Price, and we can guarantee a good article at a REASONABLE PRICE.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Peterborough, April 25th, 1866. 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Now ready for inspection, at the

MONTREAL HOUSE,

An unusually large and well assorted Stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which will be sold at Prices that will defy competition. Below are the prices of a few of the leading articles:—

PRINTS—The largest and prettiest stock in town, from 7½d per yard upwards. Very best Lilacs at 1s 0½d, generally sold at 1s 2d and 1s 3d.

DRESS GOODS as low as 7½d per yard. Lustres, Challies, Barages, Berarines, &c. &c., at 7½d, 10½d, 1s, &c., per yard.

DRESS MUSLINS from 7½d p. yd. upwards.

SHAWLS—A very large and beautiful assortment, from 1s 9d upwards.

MANTLES—A variety at Low Prices.

MANTLE CLOTHS—In Water Proof, Barage, Meltons, &c., &c.

HOOP SKIRTS—A very large lot of Ladies' Hoop Skirt, in Cords and Tapes, from 2s 3d per set upwards.

CHILDREN'S HOOP SKIRTS.

GLOVES as low as 4½d per pair. Hair Nets at 3d each. Veils from 5d up. Collars and Cuffs, Ties, Belting, Buckles from 7½d up, Dress Buttons, Parasols, Silk, from 3s. up, Bonnet Fronts, &c., &c.

TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, very CHEAP.

LADIES' BONNETS, a select assortment.

As the whole stock must be cleared out before the fall, parties calling may expect bargains.

PLEASE CALL IN THE FORENOON.

GREY COTTONS from 5d per yard up A splendid article about 9d and 10d.

WHITE COTTON as low as 7½d per yard.

SHEETING COTTONS, Tickings, Hangings, Cheese Cloths, Towellings, &c., &c., very low.

STRIPE SHIRTINGS from 9½d per yard upwards.

DERRYS—Blue and Brown, from 10½d per yard.

WEAVING COTTONS.

CLOTHS of every description in light Summer Cloths, 80k (Mixed). Coatings and Cotton Tweeds—Good Cotton Tweeds at 1s 3d per yard.

READY MADE CLOTHING of all kinds.

LADIES' and GIRL'S HATS from 7½d each and upwards.

TRIMMINGS of all kinds, such as Flowers, Feathers, Straw Ornaments, Ribbons, Hat Buckles, &c., &c., very cheap.

MENS' and BOY'S HATS and CAPS, from 5d up.

J. W. DUNNET.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

L. LEMAY,
HUNTER STREET,

HAS OPENED, since the 13th of March last, upwards of 30 CASES of

New and Fashionable Dress Goods!

Shawls, Parasols, Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Grey Cotton Drills, Denims, Linen, &c.

The Cloth & Tweed Department

Is one of the Largest and Best, consisting of over fifteen hundred pieces of

Silk, (mixed,) Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds; a fine lot of Bannockburn Tweeds of the finest quality.

I beg to call particular attention to my department of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

As I have one of the largest and best stocks on hand.

Complete Suit of fine Tweed, all Wool, from $10.50 to $13.50
Best Silk, (mixed,) and Scotch Tweed, from 13.50 to 20.00
A nice Suit of Union Tweed, well made, - - - - 6.50

A Large Stock of Boy's Clothing,—very Cheap.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AND THE BEST SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Peterborough, April 18th, 1866. 18

Room Paper!

WINDOW BLINDS,

DECORATIONS!

Borders, &c.

Graham & Stratton

Have JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers,

10,000 ROLLS

OF ROOM PAPER,

Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, to which will be found

ALBUMS,

Concertinas, Accordeons,

Ladies' Reticules, Companions and Tortoise Shell Cards Cases, Gents and Ladies' Bags, Pearl Stilettoes, Crochet Needles, and Bodkins.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY,
AND
Fancy Goods!

Peterborough, April, 1866.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

NOTICE.

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Court of Revision for the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, will be held

On Thursday, 17th day of May next,

AT TEN o'clock a. m., in the Council Chamber, on Simcoe Street.

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterboro', April 25, 1866. 17-4in

COURT OF REVISION.

THE first sitting of the Court of Revision for the Municipality of OTONABEE, will be held in the Council Chamber, Avenue, on

Monday, the 21st day of MAY next,

at the hour of ten o'clock, a. m.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk

Otonabee, April 23, 1866.

NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

A NUMBER of the latest Novels and Song Books have been received and for sale by GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, May 1st, 1866.

SEA SHELLS.

A VARIETY of ornamental Sea Shells, just received at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterborough, May 1, 1866.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING MACHINE CO.

OFFICE 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GUARANTEE—After a fair trial, if any purchaser does not regard the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in market, he can return it and have his money. It has taken many of the highest prizes.—Is less complicated than any other first class machine,—does a wider range of work without changing,—requires no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate machine.

N. B. Any Clergyman sending us two orders for Machines, shall receive one for himself as a present. The same proposition is extended to Professors and Teachers.

We have now completed our New Manufactory at a cost of some $200,000, including New Patterns and Important Improvements; and the object of the above proposition is to secure the immediate introduction of our improved machine into every town in the United States without incurring the great expense of a travelling agent.

This proposition cannot avail in towns occupied by our own agents

Please send for descriptive Catalogue, with samples of sewing.

LOUIS LYON, Sole Agent.

TO FARMERS

FARMERS and others who contemplate building during the coming summer will do well to call and examine the extensive stock of

HARDWARE

And other materials which they will require, such as

Nails of Various Kinds,

LOCKS, HINGES,

Glass, Paints, Oils, &c.

We are receiving large stocks of these goods, and shall offer them at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!

Consistent with the quality.

☞ *CALL and SEE FOR YOURSELVES.*

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant,
CLEAVER'S BLOCK.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866. 16-3in

Garden Tools!

THE Subscriber has received his usual supply of

SPADES & SHOVELS,

Hoes, Rakes, &c., &c.

"BLACK'S" SPADES!

imported direct from Ford Forge, Scotland, an article which cannot be excelled, for sale by

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866 16-3in

Wm. MERCER & BRO.,
Tailors, &c.,

Beg to announce that they have received a supply of

GOODS

suitable for

SPRING AND SUMMER.

George Street, Peterborough.

March 28, 1866. 13-6in.

HAMS!

Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!

Allandale Mills

CORN MEAL!

GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!

Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Just Arrived at the Family Grocery!

A Fresh Supply of Wilton's English

EGG POWDER,

An excellent substitute for Eggs. Try it!

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George street.

Peterboro, Feb. 14th, 1866. 7

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS,
And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS,

Ex. Gidding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz.:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co.'s

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.
Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.
Finest table CODFISH.
Saltwater SALMON.
Smoked HERRINGS.
Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM,
Potted Beef,
STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,
Potted Yarmouth Herrings,
ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of GEORGE BUTTERY, an Insolvent

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath with vouchers in support of each claim.

GEORGE REID,
Assignee.

Village of Keene, 10th day of March, 1866. 14-3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

ALEXANDER WALKER,.....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
NATHAN H. COOPER,.....*Defendant.*

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT has issued in this cause, of which all persons interested in the Estate of the Defendant, and all persons having in their possession, custody or power any portion of the assets of the Defendant, or who are in any way indebted to him, are required to take notice.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', April 4, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed at the suit of Francis Hackett, and against the lands and tenements which were of Jeremiah Mahoney, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of James Mahoney, Administrator, with the will annexed of the estate and effects of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, to be administered, I have seized all the right, title and interest of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, to be administered, in and to the east half of Lot No. 10 in the 9th concession of the Township of Asphodel, in and to the east half of Lot No. 9 in the 9th concession of the Township of Asphodel, and Lot No. 10 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, except two corner thereof off the west half of the south-east quarter of the said lot heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Jeremiah Mahoney deceased, to one William Byers.

All of which property I shall offer for sale by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias Augmen, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough on TUESDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of MAY, 1866, at twelve o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, May 1, 1866. 18

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SEVENTH day of AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In Chancery.

HONORA WALSH,.....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
REDMOND WALSH,.....*Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No 11 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing 100 Acres, and part of the East half of Lot No. 10 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one acre, and being Village Lots 3 and 4 in the Village of Westwood.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 2, 1866. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and to me directed, at the suit of WILLIAM HOOEY, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM L. McDONALD and JAMES A. SCOTT, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, 1866, all the right, title and interest of the above-mentioned defendants, or either of them, in and to Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1866. 3

ADJOURNED.

The above Sale stands adjourned till Tuesday, the 22nd day of May, 1866, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, April 24, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be Sold, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the undermentioned James Grieves, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

In the County Court.

THOMAS SHORT, Plaintiff,
vs.
JAMES GRIEVES, Defendant.

In the Common Pleas.

JAMES GRIEVES, Plaintiff,
vs.
GEORGE HILLIARD, Defendant.

All those parcels or tracts of land situate in the Townships of Smith and Harvey respectively, viz:—

IN SMITH.—The east half of Village Lot, No. 53, South of Hunter Street, in the village of Bridgenorth, containing one quarter of an acre be the same more or less.

IN HARVEY.—Lot No. 4, in the 15th concession, and the north east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th concession of the Township of Harvey, containing two hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office.
Peterborough, April 26th 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, and against the lands and tenements which were of William Weller, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Weller, in the hands of the said George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, in and to Lot No. 4, south of Hunter street and east of Water street, and Lot No. 4, north of Simcoe street and east of Water street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterboro', February 20, 1866. 8

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee, will on MONDAY, the 21st day of MAY next, be open to hear the objections of ratepayers and others to the passing of a By-Law for the purpose of stopping up and disposing of the following part of an old road on the east half of Lot No. 10 in the 9th concession of said Township, viz:—All that part of said Road commencing forty feet distant of the centre of said 9th concession on the east half of Lot No. 10, and thence easterly on said line to within twenty feet of the dividing line between said east and south-east quarters of said Lot No. 10.

Also, to establish a new Road in lieu of the above mentioned old Road, viz:—Commencing on the east half of Lot No. 10 in the 9th concession of the Township of Otonabee, 1 chain south-east angle of the west half of Lot No. 9 in said concession, and thence northerly along the centre of said concession to the line dividing the north-east and south-east quarters of said Lot No. 10, thence westerly along said dividing line till it intersects the line first mentioned above; said Road to be forty feet wide, and the centre of the 9th concession line to the westerly limit of that part of the Road running northerly, and the dividing line mentioned above to be the centre of that part of said Road running easterly.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 24th March, 1866. 14-4

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood, ON MONDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of JUNE, 1866, at Ten o'clock, a. m.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,
WM. H. ROXBURGH
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Dec. 21st, 1865. 25-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company; also, for a grant of land in aid of the said railway extension and to enable it opening up and rendering navigable the lakes and other water communication in the counties of Peterborough and Victoria; and for other purposes.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director.

P. H. L. & B. Railway Offices,
Port Hope, Nov. 30th, 1865.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to revive the Charter of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

HENRY MASON,
Sec. P. & C. L. R. Co.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next Session for an Act to incorporate the Peterborough and Victoria Navigation Company, for the purpose of opening up and improving the navigation of, and of navigating with steamers or other vessels, all the Rivers and Lakes whose waters are discharged through the Otonabee River, and for grants of land and other grants in aid thereof, and for all requisite powers and privileges therefor.

December 15th, 1865 52-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company will apply at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend the Charter of the said Company, and to enable them to extend their Railway from Peterborough to Chemong Lake, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

December 8th, 1865.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director P. H., L. & B. R. Co.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to Parliament at next Session, for an Act to authorize the sale of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway to the highest bidder and to enable the purchaser to form a new Company or to amalgamate with any existing Railway Company for the extension of the Railway, and to invest such new or amalgamated Company with the powers of the expired charter and with new powers required for further extensions.

ALBERT DUNNE.

Peterboro', Jan. 23rd, 1866. 4

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for an Act to confirm the deed of Union between the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company and the Marmora Iron Company, and to grant powers of extension and other powers to the United Companies.

February 6th, 1866. 6

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all who have any claims against Peter McNaughton, late of the Township of Dummer, deceased, to bring in and prove such claims on or before the 15th day of June next, otherwise they will be excluded from any dividend from the estate of the said deceased.

WILLIAM LUNDY.
Administrator.

Peterborough, 19th April, 1866. 16-6d

To Teachers.

WANTED (immediately) a Second Class Teacher, for School Section No. 5, Harvey. Application to be made to

JAMES WOODS, Trustee.

Hallsbridge, April 14th, 1866. 17

WANTED!

A PERSON AS MATRON for the Peterboro' Protestant Home. Application to be made from a distance, by letter, addressed to the Secretary; or from the Town, by attending at the Home on Wednesdays, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

Peterborough, April 4, 1866.

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 13th, 1865. 8

WANTED!

A Servant Girl. Apply at this Office.

Peterborough, March 19, 1866.

LOST OR STOLEN.

FROM the residence of Judge Brother, Park Lots, Monaghan, a BOUQUM SCOTCH TERRIER; yellowish red in color, short ears uncropped, answers to the name of Crissy. Any person bringing the same to Judge Boucher's office will be suitably rewarded.

Peterborough, April 26th, 1866. 17-3in

TO LET.

TERMS MODERATE.

THREE desirable premises in Ashburnham, lately occupied by John Simpson as a Hotel.

Apply to MRS. POWNER, on the premises.

Ashburnham, April 28, 1866. 18-6in

Railway. Railway.

As the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enabled to follow it.

THE BOOK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;
PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.
CHINA and GLASSWARE;
200 Barrels of HERRING,
100 Bags of SALT,
100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Peas and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1866. 7

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

1866. 1866.

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at.....6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " " .....8:00 "
PORT HOPE " " .....9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Kesler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

VALUABLE

FARMS FOR SALE

EAST Half Lot 9, Concession 7, Asphodel, 100 Acres. West ½ Lot 10, Concession 7, Asphodel, 100 Acres. South-west Quarter of East half lot 10, Concession 7, Asphodel, 25 Acres. Lot 13, Concession 6, Asphodel, 200 Acres, East ½ Lot 9, Concession 5, Dummer, 100 Acres. East ½ Lot 7, Concession 6, Douro. The above Lands will be sold Very Cheap, and time given for payment. Apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON.

Peterboro', April 23, 1866. 17-3in

FARM FOR SALE.

AN excellent cleared farm for sale; being North half of Lot 17, 12th Concession of the Township of Cavan; containing 100 acres, about 90 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A good new Frame House with stone cellar, a large Frame Barn, a good Log Stable, and a very good fruit-bearing Orchard on the premises.

For terms and particulars apply to Mr. Geo. Campbell, Millbrook, Cavan; Mr. G. Johnston, Water street, Peterboro; or to the proprietor,

JAMES McGILL,
Belmont.

Belmont, April 11, 1866. 15-3m*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the West half of Lot 23 in the Eleventh Concession of the

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE,

There are Sixty-six and two-thirds of an Acre. On it there are a good frame dwelling House, Barns, Stables and Sheds, and a young orchard. Distance from Peterborough 3½ miles.

Possession given immediately, and title indisputable.

TERMS—One-fourth down, the remainder in annual instalments. Apply to

JOHN G. WEIR.

Otonabee, April 7, 1866. 15-3in-z

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the North East Quarter of Lot No. Thirty, tenth Concession of Otonabee. There are on the premises about Forty Acres cleared, a Log House, Barn and Stable, a good Well, and an Orchard of about One Hundred Trees.

Also, Lot No. 11, South Stanco and West George Streets, in the Town of Peterborough. For terms, &c., apply to

EDWARD JOHNSTON,
Otonabee—Peterborough P. O.

April 13th, 1866. 16-3m

TO BE SOLD OR LEASED

30 ACRES,—HOUSE and BARNS, either in whole or in part, at CORNERS. Apply to

FRED. W. HAULTAIN,
or
T. M. FAIRBAIRN.

Peterboro', April 16, 1866. 16-3in

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PEGG, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro Jan'ry, 1866.

To FARMERS,

Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Ellis, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER.

Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

Money to Lend

AT 9 PER CENT.

THE undersigned will be glad to receive applications for money at above rate, on improved farm property.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Barrister, &c.

Peterboro', Feb. 12, 1866. 7

Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

Terms,—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen at any day. Apply to W. CLUXTON, or A. McGROW, Sr.

Peterboro', Nov. 9th, 1865. 46

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro'; a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,
PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1866. 12

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to engage in other business, offers for sale that well known establishment, the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL It is situated in a good location for business, being opposite the Town Hall, and stag e leave the House, Daily for Colborne, and twice a week for Peterboro. House and Stables are in good repair. Title indisputable. For terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

J. A. JOHNSTON,
Norwood

Feb. 15th, 1866. 7*

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c., apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor,

Peterboro', March, 17, 1866. tf.

F. LEMAY,

Formerly of the firm of Lemay & Turner,

IS JUST RECEIVING HIS SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Of Spring and Summer

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

He begs to call the special attention of buyers to his

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

To which he has made the addition of several improvements

All his Clothings are made up in the premises, of the first workmanship, and superintended by a first class Tailor.

Garments made to order at a short notice.

F. LEMAY,
Corner of George and Hunter sts.

Peterborough, March 28th 1866. 13-3m

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

Prints, Delaines, Tweeds, Cloths,

Cambroons and Grey Cottons.

At I. ROBINSON'S & Co's.

Peterborough, March 14th, 1866. 11-tf

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Ashery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

A very large assortment of Grey Cottons, Prints, Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Winceys, Shawls, Tweeds, Cloths, in variety; Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

Every article in the Dry Goods line will be found there, and will be disposed of

VERY CHEAP!

Bargains may be obtained!!

PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE the GOODS.

Peterboro, February 7, 1866. 6

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 46

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—

J. M PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS 26

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES—Six feet large, mounted and varnished; cost $100,000 and four years time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was formed; shows 200,000 cities, towns, villages, market places, post offices, castles, country seats, and 38,000 railways and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given. The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and Photographers sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, mounted and varnished. Price 6 shillings sterling ($3). No map at $20 can compare to this. Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices. Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents' letters to us. Ten new maps now under way

J. T. LLOYD,
American Map Publisher

No. 13 Cortlandt street, N. Y., and No. 1 Strand, London.

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ.,

Commander, R. N.,

Of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C. W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby give notice that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers, for adjustment; and that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid; and that all Chattels and Assets belonging and owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C. W., March 21st, 1866 12

GRAYON DRAWING

AND

Wax Fruit and Flowers.

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs. Caisse, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Bickness's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

Peterboro' May 1866

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1866, the Peterborough Trains will run as follows:

MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at..... 9.55 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at..... 12.15 p.m.
Leave Peterborough at..... 3.30 p.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at..... 5.55 p.m.

R. B. KIMBALL,
Superintendent.

Peterboro', March 1, 1866. 10-tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day).....	9.17 a.m.
Mixed.....	6.06 p.m.
Express (night).....	9.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night).....	2.17 a.m.
Mixed.....	2.40 p.m.
Express (day).....	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.30
Burlington Junction.....	"	.....
Waterdown.....	"	.....
Wellington Square.....	"	5.43
Brusels.....	"	5.57
Oakville.....	8.39	4.07
Port Credit.....	8.45	4.36
Mimico.....	8.52	.....
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.30	7.45
Mimico.....	"	8.10
Port Credit.....	1.56	8.35
Oakville.....	2.15	9.03
Brusels.....	2.36	9.17
Wellington Square.....	2.43	9.27
Waterdown.....	"	9.47
Burlington Junction.....	"	.....
HAMILTON.....	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.65 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.30 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 8.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro'.....12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'.....3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene.....5.30 p. m.

April 17th 1863 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA- Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T—— m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 67 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos

NOTICE.

ALL persons having books in their possession, belonging to the old "Mechanics' Institute," are requested to return the same to me immediately.

G. A. COX.

Peterborough, Jan. 19th, 1866.

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $600,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches.....	$25.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Cases Watches.....	60.00 to 65.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches.....	25.00 to 75.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double cases.....	75.00 to 150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Hunting Cases.....	25.00 to 60.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled, for Ladies.....	25.00 to 60.00
Diamond Rings.....	25.00 to 500.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains.....	10.00 to 25.00
Gold Oval Bead Bracelets.....	6.00 to 15.00
Chased Gold Bracelets.....	5.00 to 10.00
Gentlemen Chains and Guard Chains.....	5.00 to 25.00
Studs and Gold Buttons.....	5.00 to 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches.....	4.00 to 10.00
Cameo, Opal, and Enamelled Brooches.....	4.00 to 8.00
Mosaic, Jet Lava and Florentine Sets.....	4.00 to 8.00
Cameo, Opal and Enamelled Ear Drops.....	4.00 to 8.00
California Diamond Breast Pins.....	2.50 to 10.00
Gold Fancied Vest Watch Keys.....	2.50 to 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides.....	2.00 to 6.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.....	2.00 to 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.....	4.00 to 7.00
Miniature Lockets.....	4.00 to 8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring.....	4.00 to 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc.....	2.00 to 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Carved Gold Rings.....	2.00 to 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings.....	4.00 to 10.00
California Diamond Rings.....	5.00 to 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold.....	5.00 to 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc.	4.00 to 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil.....	4.00 to 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders.....	2.50 to 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders.....	6.00 to 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups.....	20.00 to 30.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets..	20.00 to 30.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz.....	20.00 to 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns.	25.00 to 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & mulberry cups.	25.00 to 50.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 28, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their banner almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to include themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $18, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the stringe are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old harp form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over String Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfield,	Wm Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Barili,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry,	Charles Fradel

Mr. EGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal versibilitude, that crowning excelence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supersede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Dupee, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALE & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm Boards, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

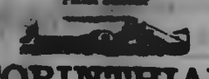
Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. R., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1866.

1866. 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer



CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master,

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at.....5 30
Colborne, every day.....7 00
Cobourg, do 8 15
Port Hope, do 10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 5 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passages at summer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent
Kingston.

April 4, 1866. 16

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Groveseen, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Groveseen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it alm st impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

Built in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers.*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. MeARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
582 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 7th, 1866. 1

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

Relief in Ten Minutes.

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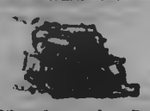

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Peterboro', Feb 17th, 1864. 7

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Nov. 27, 1861. 49

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Peterboro, June 21, 1860. 28

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Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

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April 27, 1863. 18

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DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st PETERBOROUGH

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Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 A. M. free of charge. 20

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FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favourable of other good offices. Life risks taken with or without average as may be required

Losses settled promptly and in full.

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Peterboro Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

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Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865... 5,000,000
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Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

HATS! HATS!

A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 9

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

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THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Applications to be made to

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Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

CHOICE ROOTS AND PLANTS.

PARTIES wishing to purchase House Plants, Bulbs or Seeds, can have now an opportunity of making a good selection from the Garden of the late Mr. SCOBELL, Smith.

Peterboro', April 17, 1866. 16

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GUARANTEE.—After a fair trial, if any purchaser does not regard the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in market, he can return it and have his money. It has taken many of the highest prizes.—Is less complicated than any other first class machine,—does a wider range of work without changing,—requires no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or o, erate machine.

N. B. Any Clergyman sending us two orders for Machines, shall receive one for himself as a present. The same proposition is extended to Professors and Teachers.

We have now completed our New Manufactory at a cost of some $200,000, including New Patents and important improvements; and the object of the above proposition is to secure the immediate introduction of our improved machine into every town in the United States without incurring the great expense of a travelling agent.

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PROSPECTUS

OF

The Daily Telegraph.

AT the present crisis of Provincial affairs, the publishers feel that there is room in the City of Toronto for an independent evening Journal, which, without party spirit, shall discuss dispassionately the important issues now occupying so large a share of public attention. Journals fettered by political ties, and biassed by particular interests, are not free to present to their readers these issues in the broad and comprehensive manner which is now more than ever desirable. In addition to this, every man is thickly upon us that the public naturally desire more frequent supplies of information than the morning papers can give. To meet these *desiderata* the publication of THE DAILY TELEGRAPH is designed. Although attached to no political party,

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

will give no uncertain sound upon public affairs Amongst other things, it will advocate:—

1. British Connection, strenuously opposing the formation of any political union with the neighbouring Republic.

2. Confederation of the British North American Provinces as soon as the full consent of the Maritime Provinces is obtained. This measure is imperatively required by the hostile commercial and political attitude of the United States government. It is, moreover, desirable as forming the germ of nationality which may be further developed in the future.

3. Free Trade, so far as is compatible with the necessities of the revenue; also, a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with our neighbours as soon as they are prepared to treat with us upon just and equitable terms.

4. The encouragement of Emigration and a more liberal management of the public lands so as to promote the opening up of our wild territory and its occupation by *bona fide* settlers.

5. The Extension of Trade Relations with other British colonies and with foreign nations.

6. In British affairs moderate and judicious reform, but not violent organic change in a Democratic direction.

Other public questions, as they arise, will be dealt with in the same moderate and liberal spirit.

During the approaching session of Parliament its proceedings will be duly reported, and at all times the latest intelligence received up to the time of going to press will be published.

The Markets and matters of interest to commercial men will receive special attention in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

Of all local matters of public importance, courts of law, school boards, public meetings, &c., &c., full and accurate report will be given. To the proceedings of the City Council special attention will be given and in connection matters THE DAILY TELEGRAPH will, contrary to the present practice, give an unswerving support to those who faithfully serve the interests of the city, irrespective of party and political leanings.

At the same time it will unsparingly expose all abuses and denounce all corruption, no matter who the guilty parties may be.

The first number will be issued on the 21st May, neatly printed on good white paper, delivered to subscribers at the rate of $5 per year, payable in advance; or ten cents per week.—Subscriptions by post, $4.50 per annum, invariably in advance.

ROBERTS & COOK.

I. ROSS ROBERTSON, } JAMES S. COOK } Toronto, April 30. 19

ROOM PAPER!

WINDOW BLINDS,

DECORATIONS!

Borders, &c.

Graham & Stratton

Have JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers,

10,000 ROLLS

OF ROOM PAPER,

Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, in which will be found

ALBUMS,

Concertinas, Accordeons,

Ladies' Reticules, Companions and Tortoise Shell Cards Cases, Gents and Ladies' Bags, Pearl Stilettoes, Crochet Needles, and Bodkins.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY,

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Fancy Goods!

Peterborough, April, 1866.

Railway. Railway.

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enable to follow it.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;

PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.

CHINA and GLASSWARE;

200 Barrels of HERRING,

100 Bags of SALT,

100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Pease and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1865. 7

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

1866. 1866.

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE *every morning at*... ...6:30 a.m.
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Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the Boat at Port Hope

During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to C. Keefer, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

VALUABLE

FARMS FOR SALE

EAST Half Lot 9, Concession 7, Asphodel, 100 Acres. West ½ Lot 10, Concession 7, Asphodel, 100 Acres. South-west Quarter of East half of lot 10, Concession 7 Asphodel, 25 Acres. Lot 13, Concession 6, Asphodel, 200 Acres. East ½ lot 9, Concession 5, Dummer, 100 Acres. East ½ Lot 7, Concession 6, Douro. The above Lands will be sold Very Cheap, and time given for payment. Apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON.

Peterboro', April 23, 1866. 17-3in

FARM FOR SALE.

AN excellent cleared farm for sale; being North half of Lot 17, 12th Concession of the Township of Cavan; containing 100 acres, about 90 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A good new Frame House with stone cellar, a large Frame Barn, a good Log Stable, and a very good fruit-bearing Orchard on the premises.

For terms and particulars apply to Mr. Geo Campbell, Willbrook, Cavan; Mr. G. Johnston, Water street, Peterboro; or to the proprietor,

JAMES McGILL.

Belmont.

Belmont, April 11, 1866. 15-3m*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the West half of Lot 23 in the Eleventh Concession of the

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE,

There are Eighty-six and two-thirds of an Acre. On it there are a good frame dwelling House, Barns, Stables and Sheds, and a young orchard Distance from Peterborough 3½ miles.

Possession given immediately, and title indisputable.

TERMS—One-fourth down, the remainder in annual installments. Apply to

JOHN G. WER.

Otonabee, April 7, 1866 15-8in-x

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the North East Quarter of Lot No. Thirty, tenth Concession of Otonabee. There are on the premises about Forty Acres cleared, a Log House, Barn and Stable, a good Well, and an Orchard of about One Hundred Trees.

Also, Lot No. 11 north Simcoe and West George streets, in the Town of Peterborough. For terms, &c., apply to

EDWARD JOHNSTON,

Otonabee—Peterborough P. O.

April 10th, 1866 [illegible]

Poetry.

TWO LITTLE PAIRS OF BOOTS.

Two little pairs of boots, to-night,
Before the fire are drying;
Two little pairs of tired feet
In a trundle bed are lying.
The tracks they left upon the floor
Make me feel like sighing!

Those little boots with copper toes!
They ran the livelong day
And sometimes I almost wish
That they were miles away;
I'm tired and I to bear so oft
Their heavy tramp at play.

They walk about the new ploughed ground,
Where mud in plenty lies;
They roll it up in marble round,
They bake it into pies.
And then at night upon the floor
In every shape it dries!

To-day I was disposed to scold;
But when I look, to-night,
At those little boots before the fire
With copper toes so bright,
I think how sad my heart would be
To put them out of sight.

For, in a trunk up stairs I've laid
Two socks of white and blue;
It called to put those boots away,
O God, what should I do?
I mourn that they're so new, to-night,
Three pairs instead of *two*.

I mourn because I thought how nice
My neighbour 'cross the way
Could keep her carpets all the year
From getting worn or gray;
Yet well I know she'd smile to own
Some little boots to-day!

We mothers weary get and worn
Over our load of cares;
But how we speak to little ones
Let each of us beware;
What would our fireside be to-night,
If no little boots were there!

—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Literature.

FILIPPO PALMA, OR, THE POWER OF MUSIC.

The rich old miser and pawnbroker, Griffo, was about to close his store and retire to his solitary sleeping apartment. He threw a quick searching glance about him—pianos, guitars, household furniture of every kind and description, with the necessaries of the poor, or the extravagance of the rich had gathered there, strewed the room in strange confusion.

After cautiously surveying the whole, and satisfying himself that no thief was concealed within, who could despoil him of his hoarded treasures, he turned to close the door, when a young man stepped upon the threshold. His elegant mantle only partially concealed the richness of his dress and the symmetry of his form; he might have been about twenty-five years of age, and withal looked so gay, and glad, and life loving that the old miser drew back amazed. Gracefully raising his hat, he disclosed a profusion of glossy, raven curls, and a face that might have served a painter for an Adonis or Endymion. His eyes fell upon the grave, parchment-like features of the old usurer, and though he could not restrain a smile yet he failed to banish the traces of care which saddened his brow.

'Bravo, my young lord,' exclaimed Griffo. 'I call you a man of your word. I have always said that the noble youth of Rome, and indeed of all Italy, might safely take for their model Signor Filippo Palma.'

'None know so well as he how to live—how to circulate money, and none so punctual to return a borrowed loan.'

'It grieves me much, Signor Griffo, that this time I am ill deserve the praise with which you overwhelm me. I know that to-day I should have repaid the small sum.'

'Small sum! small sum! you owe me a hundred ducats, and to day I counted upon it. I let it, too, without a pledge, bethink you, upon your honest face; but certainly you have brought it with interest, and you wish to joke me.'

'Would to God it were so,' rejoined Filippo, 'but believe me, we singers carry empty pockets while the Carnival lasts; our opera managers cannot pay until Shrovetide is over. Meanwhile we must live; therefore I have come to beg you to double that loan, and let me have another hundred ducats on my honest face.'

'The d—l take me! if that is not a rare joke,' said the astonished Griffo. 'Do you think I have found my money or stolen it, that I can throw it after you as you scatter your light songs among the silly crowd? No, no, I will teach you better, I have your bond, and if I cannot jingle both money and interest in my purse this day you shall go to the debtor's prison, and there celebrate your carnival, unless, indeed, your manager or the foolish song-roving rabble of Rome will redeem you.'

'Pray listen to reason, Signor Griffo. If you should stand me upon my head not a single ducat would fall out of my pocket; wait only until the carnival is over and you shall see; the manager will then pay me my arrears, and perhaps, also, I shall be the bridegroom of a rich lady whose love I seek now to woo. I do entreat you, good Griffo, let me have the money, draw up the bond, and I will sign it.'

'A wife,' said Griffo, thoughtfully, 'a widow, perhaps an heiress, who is she, and now far has the matter gone?'

'Not so far as you think; neither do I know who she is. I have seen her only twice, but more is not necessary to fall desperately in love—the thing is soon finished for she seems to be unmarried, and to all appearance, is blessed with every earthly good.'

'I will listen to you no longer you young madcap; you shall go to prison to-day if you cannot give me full satisfaction or furnish me responsible security;' and hereupon the old niggard flew into a paroxysm of rage, and poured forth a perfect torrent of curses, all of which Filippo received with the most imperturbable gravity.

Resolved upon obtaining the loan and hoping to gain a respite as soon as the storm had passed by, Filippo immediately stepped to an open piano and began to play a favorite gay which had lately gained him much applause. Seeing, however, that Griffo's wrath was rather in the flow than on the ebb, he seated himself, and began to sing *the same*, which he supported with a vigorous accompaniment. He holl at first no other intention than to show his firm resolution, and to appear as unembarrassed and as much at his ease as possible; but when he perceived that the old man listened with astonishment, he began to sing in a style worthy of Filippo Palma, the most celebrated singer of his time.

A mirror h gain opposite reflected the face of the miser, and Filippo watched with anxious interest the various emotions which passed through his soul and wrought into life his stern, rigid features. At first the muscles of his face relaxed and expanded as the full deep tones trembled through the hall; then as the swelling waves of rich melody rose and sank in wild sport and play, the angular traits as gradually formed themselves into a sweet smile, and the man of gain, who had until now listened only to the sound of gold, stood spell-bound; a light was in his leaden, soulless eye, and his lips trembled. It was as though an angel of beauty had touched him with his magic wand, so complete was the transformation; the clear rich tones of melody fell upon his soul as the warm, bright rays of the sun upon the earth after a long rainy season. As Palma at last with a lively emotion and brilliant passage drew toward the close, Griffo could no longer remain quiet in his corner; he strove to express by the motion of his limbs the spirit of music; nonsensely he moved that he might not by an unlucky step interrupt the sweet-toned stream of enchanting melody. As the *aria* was concluded, and Griffo stood panting, wiping the perspiration from his forehead, the singer stepped up to him with a smile and said:—

'How is it Signor Griffo? will you loan me the ducats now; or will you at least listen to my explanations, and not interrupt me with your curses?'

'Curses, I curse!—no Heaven forbid—the money I will count out directly, my son. You are a magician, and have bewitched me. Upon your honest face or your golden voice, I loan it without interest, if it must be so.'

'No, no, that is more than I ask, my worthy sir. Be assured you do me a great favor which I shall not forget after the carnival, when I am a happy bridegroom and a rich man.' Filippo quickly gathered up the money and vanished through the street door, and Griffo awoke as from a heavy dream, to a consciousness of what he had done. At first he seemed to repent his generosity, then shaking his grey locks, involuntarily exclaimed, 'He has a voice! he can sing, and bewitch with his songs.—He shall teach my Elsetta.'

The carnival was brilliant and magnificent, but passed far too quickly for Filippo. He had not, as formerly, celebrated it with his gay companions. He was seeking his unknown love! one amid the crowd of masks, and too often found himself sadly disappointed. His gold at last engaged an old woman to bring information to her, and also deceived all watching eyes which guarded the beautiful unknown; through her he received a few lines from the lady containing, however, nothing but a promise to meet him on the coming Sunday. True, he had seen and spoken with her on the evening of the last day of the carnival, and confessed his love; but while he listened to her the sweet words of life that trembled unexpressed upon her lips, the dense crowd separated him from the fair one, and instead the bravos of a hundred mocking voices greeted as they locked on and boisterously applauded the farce.

Filippo sat in his lonely room in sorrow and silence, when the door suddenly opened and Griffo stood before him, the sight of whose face recalled his uncancelled obligation, and struck new terror to the unhappy lover. The object of his visit, however, was by no means such as Filippo had anticipated; he came to assure his young friend that the sweet strains of his golden song were yet floating through his brain, and to request that he would give his daughter lessons, with which she might gladden and solace his old age. Palma was not more surprised at this request than the news that he had a daughter, whom he had never seen or heard of, though he had been a long time a regular customer of the old man.—Then Griffo told him how, long years ago, the persuasions of his friends had induced him to marry, and how, in a year's time, his young wife died, leaving him a daughter, whom the tender care of a prudent aunt had reared. "I have had riches," he added, "that in my flutterers and idlers, attracted by her beauty, seek to ensnare the girl; so that it is doubly necessary that she be suitably employed that evil may not take root in the soil of her heart."

The next morning, in compliance with Griffo's request, Filippo was on the spot at *the appointed hour, as followed him with* no little curiosity, into the upper apartment of his lodgings.

What shall describe his astonishment, when, from a side door entered the long sought, unknown object of his love. Forgetting all else, he threw himself at her feet, seizing her hand and covered it with kisses, which she very graciously received believing the approbation and consent of her father had been gained.

But it was far otherwise. While the young pair abandoned themselves to joy and delight, the old man foamed with anger and rage, and a storm of imprecations soon convinced the lovers of the true state of the case.

All seemed lost. Griffo seized the girl and led her into the adjoining room, and was about to turn Filippo out of the door, when suddenly the remembrance came to him, how, on a former occasion he had, by the mysterious magic of music, subdued and conquered the terrible anger of the old chest. He quickly seated himself at the open piano, and if before he had been singing in jest, this time he sang with the earnestness of desperation, and not in vain.

Opinions strung from the inner his Edyfier, and became his co-worker. No sooner of song, since Filippo Palma has ever been from a miser gold, for love Elisetta.

GREAT BATTLES.

That the four year's war through which the American people have just passed, will take its place in history as one of the most terrible of modern times; that it developed immense energies and discoveries on the part of both North and South; and that it has converted what was before a purely commercial and agricultural people, into one of the first military powers of the world, taking rank almost with Great Britain and France, are facts which it would be folly to dispute. But the greatness of the conflict—terrible enough in its simple truthful details, has led some of our neighbors to exaggerate it into the most gigantic fight of ancient or modern times.

A letter in the Hastings *Chronicle* alludes to this fact, and compares the recent civil war in America with some of the most gigantic battles the world ever saw, in ancient or modern times. The greatness of a conflict, it should be remembered, does not consist alone in the number of men engaged, but in the importance of the object to be obtained, in the greatness power and resources of the nations involved in the dispute, in the tenacity with which they adhere to the conflict and by the amount of destruction:

"When considering great wars and armies we can never omit the mighty force which Xerxes brought into Greece, a force which took seven days and nights to cross from Asia into Europe on a bridge of boats. The army is very minutely described by Herodotus, and when numbered after the rout, showed 1,700,000 men, with 80,000 cavalry, to say nothing of the naval force of 1,200 ships. The power on the one side, and the patriotic bravery on the other, exceeds all comparisons.

As to the civil wars of Rome, and the wars by which Rome became the mistress of the world, with the wars of Julius Cæsar (who had stormed a thousand cities, subdued above 300 nations, gained numberless battles of the Germans and Gauls, taken a million of prisoners, and killed as many fairly in the field.")—*Plutarch's Life of Pompey.*

When the crusaders of all Europe mustered on the plains of Syria under the command of Richard the Lion Hearted, of England, there were soon 100,000 horsemen all clothed in helmets and coats of mail together with their servants and esquires and an infantry force of 600,000 men.—This was a larger army even than the finest army on the planet.

As regards tenacity in war, where is there a greater example than in the Peloponesian war which raged for 27 years between Sparta and Athens which only ended in the destruction of the latter. Then there was the Thirty Years' War in the 17th century between the German Catholic States on the one side, and the Protestant States with Sweden and Denmark on the other side. What is a four years' war compared to this, or to the 20 years' war waged by Great Britain against France and the colossal power of Napoleon. Hecatombs of terrible slaughter in battles and sieges are needed we may point to the war between the Tartars and Chinese, which is at the present moment being waged with terrible fury, or turn back to the battles of the Jews and the seige of Jerusalem as described by Josephus. The present century, however, affords instances of bloody battles and decisive battles, such as was never seen upon the continent. The Battle of Austerlitz was gained by sixty-five thousand French over ninety thousand Austrians and Russians, the victors losing seventeen thousand in killed and wounded, while the enemy lost fifteen thousand on the field and twenty thousand prisoners. At the battle of Friedland, the Russian force was seventy-five thousand strong, while the French mustered about eighty thousand, the former losing twenty-five thousand and the latter eight thousand. At the battle of Wagram, the Austrians lost twenty-four thousand in killed and wounded and twelve thousand prisoners out of an army of one hundred and sixty thousand men. At the battle of Borodino two hundred and eighty thousand men were engaged, and as the sun went down, the bodies of ninety thousand dead and dying men strewed the battle field.—The battle of Waterloo was in some respects the most gigantic of modern times. The two most consummate Generals of the age met upon the historic field to measure their strength. In point of number it was not so gigantic. The French force consisted of eighty thousand men, while the Duke of Wellington had under his command fifty-five British troops and about twenty thousand Germans. Most of the latter ran away. The carnage was fearful.—Nearly one third of the British army fell on the field; but the route of the French army was complete, as an army it ceased to exist, and the battle ended the war.—Nearly forty thousand Frenchmen were killed, wounded and captured.

"PUNCH'S" LATEST.—The cartoon in the latest number of *Punch* we have received, has special reference to the Fenians and Canada. Seated on a stool at the rear of a fire-engine named "Union," is President Johnston, accoutred as a fireman, helmet, axe, long boots, and all the other paraphernalia of the force, looking sad, but severe, and certainly intending to be honest. In front of him, and pointing with her left hand to something looming in the distance stands a fair and comely maid, wearing the dainty fur hat, a tremendous water-fall fur boots fitting to a dot the exquisite ankle, with looped-up dress and embroidered petticoat. With face half turned to "the Yankee fireman," the following conversation takes place:—"*Canada*—They say there's fire at Head Centre house. If it spreads to my premises——" "*Fireman Johnson*—Guess it's only smoke, Miss. Wait till it bursts out."

A youth who had returned from the city was asked by his cautious father if he had been guarded in the contest while there. Oh, yes. I was guarded by two policemen part of the time, was the reply.

How a Fast Young Man fell in Love with a Boy dressed as a Woman.

From the St. Paul Press.

Love is blind, that is certain. Love at first sight, a sudden disarrangement of the nobler corners, that course around the heart of the human anatomy, which has been doubted by frigid theorists, is a fact for the present beyond question. To the proof. At the theatre on Monday evening Miss Jenny Day made her first appearance upon the St. Paul stage. She was beautiful, graceful, charming, and made a profound sensation and a the velvet seats of a number of amorous young men. After the theatrical performances came the ball, and hardly had the curtain dropped, before the adolescent son of a wealthy citizen (of whose numerous triumphs over "the fair," and of whose reputation as a lady-killer, he is himself most justly proud), presented himself before the fascinating Jenny, and begged so eloquently for her hand in the first dance that Jenny hadn't the heart to refuse. At the end of the first dance the enraptured Lothario appealed for her delightful companionship through the second dance, then through the third, and so on to the close of the festive occasion. The blandishments of the young man, lawlessness words, the electric pressure of his fervent palm, all combined to open the door of Jenny's gushing heart, and he revelled in bliss. He monopolized all the attention of the delicate creature, fondly pressed her fairy waist as he whirled her passionately through the mid ite mazes of the waltz; gave her a sweeter, stronger embrace which was reciprocated by the dear exotic soul rent as her parched cheek languishingly upon his palpitating bosom, as they floated through the witching movements of the Schottische. In fact, the young man stuck to Jenny with a tenacity and success that was the envy of 100 bachelors, and he considered himself the most fortunate of mortals. At the close of the entertainment his joy was to be crowned by being permitted to escort the ravishing Jenny to private bowers where she usually took her hash. He waited impatiently for her appearance from the dressing room, that he might once more snatch her wildly to his heaving heart. She came! But—

"Accursed be the tongue that tells me so"

That fairy-like creature whose smile entranced, whose voice made music in his inmost soul, whose embrace stirred his fibres from his top-knot to his toe nails, *turned out to be a boy!*—and belonged to De Haven's circus at that.

Curious Scene in Rome—Burning "Heretic" Books.

Strangers being numerous in Rome, on account of the Holy Week, an attempt has been made to afford them some amusement. On Sunday week an enormous pile, surrounded by a large quantity of faggots, and guarded by eight gendarmes, was erected in the Piazza San Carlo, before the church of that name, one the missionaries advanced, and from the top of a platform, announced to the crowd that his crusade against wicked books had met with unexpected success. The unfortunate persons, deceived and seduced by the writings of Renan, Proudhon, etc., have lent not to bring them to their confessors, and it had been resolved to burn the whole publicly. At this moment the door of the church opened, and, amid the noise of bells and the clouds of the monks and penitents, the pile was lighted. The missionary seized a book and threw it into the flames with a triumphant air. It was the *Vie de Jesus*. Volume succeeded volume. Some hundreds of romances were seen no more than empty smoke, in the middle of which from time to time, some jets of turpentine thrown in, flared up to render the flame more brilliant. Some Bengal lights would have been better, but it appears that they had been rejected as involving too great an expense.—*Par a Siecle.*

The Princess Mary's Future Husband

Another royal marriage is announced—that of Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge with the Prince of Teck. It would seem that to this, as in the case of Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, fortune has smiled upon a Prince whose birth is not altogether royal. Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, is, as is well known, the son of the Duke of Augustenburg, by his marriage with the Countess Danneskiold Somsoe, a Danish lady of noble but not of royal birth. The marriage, however, being fully recognized by the laws of Denmark, the issue of it have always borne the title of Princes and Princesses of Augustenburg. The Prince of Teck, who is fortunate enough to have secured the hand of our Princess Mary of Cambridge, is the son of Duke Alexander of Wurtemburg by his marriage with a German lady, the Countess Hohenstein. By the German law this marriage was only recognized as a morganatic one, and consequently, as we learn from the *Almanach de Gotha*, the issue, consisting of one son and two daughters, have only borne the title of Count and Countess of Hohenstein; until December 1, 1863, when a royal decree of the King of Wurtemburg conferred upon them the titles of Prince and Princesses of Teck. The Prince of Teck was born in 1837.

GOOD REASONS.—A Western editor thus apologizes for the non-appearance of his paper at the usual time, "Owing to the fact that our paper-maker disappointed us, that the roads failed and deprived us of our exchanges, that a Dutch peddler stole one scissors, that the rats ran off with the paste, and our devil went to the circus; while the editor was at home tending to the babies, our paper is unavoidably delayed beyond the proper period of publication."

At an infant school examination lately when the question was asked, 'Why did the children of Israel make a golden calf?' a sharp little fellow replied, 'Because they hadn't gold enough to make a bull.'

SPADES, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes and Weeding Hoes, White Lead, Paints, Oils, Glass, Mechanics' Tools, Builders Hardware, Varnishes, Pitch and Oakum, Rope and other SPRING GOODS received.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

Sign of the Crescent Saw,
George Street.

Peterboro, May 2, 1866. 18-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Money to Loan—W. G. Ardagh.
Tax Notice—John F. Poussette.
Gymnastic—Prof. L. W. Smallcombe.
Money to Loan—J. Symons.
Insolvent Act of 1864—Chester Cobb Armstrong.
Choice—Rev. J. S. Douglas.
To Let—S. Coulter.
Millinery and Dressmaking—Misses. S. & R. Wilson.
Hamilton House—T. W. Hamilton.
Royal Canadian Bank—W. Ogilvy.
Bread Cure—W. Fairweather.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1866.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

At present there is but little to interest or amuse the general readers. Parliament having not yet assembled, and the Fenian bubble having burst, in our own coasts there is nought but peace and good will and nothing likely to disturb us before a general election, the time for which we cannot name. In the Lower Provinces the struggle still goes for confederation, and will no doubt eventually prove successful. At present there is a strong party in New Brunswick against confederation. Nova Scotia and Newfoundland appear more favorable to the project.

The United States are still rampant on the protective policy and continue to add new tariffs, the latest being a duty of 20 per cent on horses and cattle from Canada; this was at first declared to have come into force on the 4th, but ten days were granted to allow American speculators to get anything purchased and in Canada, over.

The West Indies are still in trouble especially Cuba, where there are signs of a revolution. Jamaica troubles are settled and the commissioners have returned home. The report has not yet been given.

Spain and Chili are not on amicable terms, as will be seen by the bombardment of Valparaiso, and the central countries of South America are warring against each other.

In Europe matters are as yet quiet, but war looms in the distance. Austria, Prussia and Italy are preparing, what the end may be few yet know. France and Great Britain are comparatively quiet; and reform is going forward in Britain in the case of the new Reform Bill, and in the prospect of other much called for reform of abuses. Although much has already been done, much remains to be done for the advancement of civilization and of the social condition of millions of the human race, even in civilized countries.

THE COMING SESSION.

The *Ottawa Evening Post*, in remarks on the speculations concerning the business that necessitates the assembling of Parliament at this season of the year, says:—"No one had authority to say that Parliament was called to pass measures specially rising out of our changed relations with the United States. Nor is such the fact." It also says, on what appears good authority, as it is very positive, "that the meeting of the Legislature before the expiration of the fiscal year is to vote supplies before all that has been voted is spent." It further remarks "that no new commercial relations are contemplated for the present, and as for those who are afraid that the country will have to pay for two sessions instead of one, they may calm their fears since only one session is needed to bring the present Parliament to a close." We may presume, therefore, if the *Post* be correct, which we see no reason to doubt, that the approaching session is the last one of this Parliament. Circumstances, however, might arise that would necessitate another session, even this year, and we *might* have to pay for two sessions.

STEPHENS.

Head Centre Stephens, for whose head so much has been offered by the British government, has arrived at New York. Large numbers of Fenians have waited upon him, to whom he invariably says he has come by special invitation to effect a reconciliation of the contending parties in America. President O'Mahony has resigned his position, and Stephens has accepted it, but not the title, as Stephens assumes the title, Organiser. Head Centre Stephens professes to be against the invasion of Canada, and condemns the Campo Bello movement. Killian, the Treasurer, has also been removed. In conversation Stephens declares his mission, and confidently asserts that the Irish army will fight upon their own soil ere the expiration of this year. Arrangements have been made to have a great mass meeting in Jones' woods, the particulars of which have not yet come to hand; but the great topic will be *money*, as they have men enough.

Great efforts are being made to effect a reconciliation between the O'Mahonyites and the Sweeneyites, but not with the success that might be expected from patriots who were willing to forego every personal or other grievance for the common cause of their oppressed (?) country. The *Times* still pretends to give information of their doings, but the *Herald* now discountenances their proceedings, and says the only effect of Stephens's arrival will be contributions from the hard working chambermaids and working men. The *Herald* also brands as folly the hope of doing anything in Ireland, and says to attack the Provinces would be filli bustering, which the United States government could not permit. The American people begin to feel their position since they have been called upon to bear the expense of sending a few regiments to the frontier, a cost which they have no right to be the cause of under any circumstances. Now that the dollar and cent view of the matter begins to affect them, we may hear of a stop being put to the whole Fenian *fiasco*.

Dummer and Belmont.

Rev. J. S. Douglas, will (D.V.) preach at these places on Sabbath first, at 10½ a.m. and 3½ p.m.

PRESENTATION.

In our last issue we referred to the presentation of a Bible to Wm. Glover, Esq., by the people of Ashburnham, as a token of their good will and appreciation of his labours in various ways in the village, for the moral well-being of both old and young.—Owing to the presentation being made on the evening we went to press we could no more than mention the circumstance. Col. Haultain and a number of the citizens of the village met in the Town Hall, where the Colonel, after some very appropriate and touching remarks, the first of which we regret we did not hear, presented a neatly bound volume of the Bible to Mr. Glover, as the gift of the people of the village. Mr. Glover made an extempore reply, in which he thanked the people for the unexpected token of their good will towards him, expressing the hope that the book which they had presented to him would be the rule of their lives, and the means of pointing them to the great Sacrifice therein set forth—to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world.

Mr. Stratton being called upon, remarked that, being so unexpectedly called upon, he hardly knew what to say. He, however, could bear testimony to the labours and zeal of Mr. Glover in every word and work. Mr. Glover had taken charge of the Sabbath School when there was no one else to do it, and had laboured in that sphere for four years. He also stepped in when others gave up the Sabbath evening meetings, and laboured in that good work; and when cottage prayer meetings were commenced he had done much for them also, so that few deserved better at their hands than did Mr. Glover, and he joined heartily in this tribute to Mr. Glover.

On Thursday evening the people in the neighborhood of Auburn Mills also presented Mr. Glover with an excellent and costly family Bible. The presentation in this case took place at the residence of A. C. Dunlop, Esq., whose kind lady had invited Mr. Glover and other friends to spend the evening. On this occasion Mr. Sherlock, of the Auburn Mills, was the spokes-man, and, we learn, ably discharged the duty. Mr. Glover, who also had kept Sabbath services in this neighborhood, made a suitable reply. It must be gratifying to him on his leaving Peterborough for a while to thus know that his labours have been so well received, and such tangible tokens of respect manifested.

Volunteers—Annual Inspection.

Captain Poole's Rifle Company and the Infantry Companies of Captains Rogers and Kennedy were ye-terday inspected by Col. Durie, Assist. Deputy Adjt. General, and Brig. Major Patterson. During the marchings and countermarchings, and after the review Col. Durie complimented the Captains on the very efficient state of the companies, and their advancement in their exercise, remarking that they were a credit to the force to which they belonged, and that it was a credit also to belong to that force. We are informed that he praised the soldier-like bearing of all the men and the Rifle Company not the least for their spirit in providing targets at their own expense. Col. Durie also enquired into the kind of their drill sheds and armouries, and wondered that there was none, properly so called. On being informed by Captain Poole that the Town and County had promised $1000 if the government would grant a like sum, the Col. remarked that they ought to bring the matter formally before the government and that he, Col. Durie, would do all in his power to urge the government to assist, and that he would do all he could to bring any matter before the government or the Adjutant General. It is encouraging to our Volunteers to know that they are not neglected by every one. If the citizens of Peterboro' cannot afford to acknowledge their services and readiness to defend their country and homes, the government will.

Physiogs.

A meeting, the last but one, will be held in the Firemen's Hall, on Friday evening, (tomorrow) at eight o'clock, for the purpose of fitting up the different companies and receiving the various reports. Any person wishing to join will distinctly understand that unless he identifies himself with some company, gives his name to the Secretary, and pays for his mask, 12½ cents, he cannot join the procession. At another meeting tickets will be issued to members, without one of which no person will be admitted to the dressing and starting place.

MASKS.—The individuals who took from the Firemen's Hall a number of masks, the majority of which were black, are requested to return them immediately to the Secretary of the Physiogs, at Graham & Stanton's book store, otherwise steps will be taken for their return.

New Bank.

The Royal Canadian Bank is now open for business. Office opposite Caisse's Hotel. This Bank is under the management of Mr. Ogilvy, who has long been one of our citizens and well known to the whole community.—A large amount of stock has also been taken by moneyed and capitalists of the place, and who will, no doubt, take a lively interest in the institution. We may, therefore, expect that the Royal Canadian will be one of our own institutions. At present we have a branch of the Bank of Montreal, one of the Bank of Toronto, one of the Commercial Bank and also this branch of the Royal Canadian Bank; and by the first of June we expect to have a branch of the Ontario Bank. If dollar bills be scarce then it will not be because we have no bank here, but because we will have no credit.

Fall Wheat.

In passing through Enniemore and Smith a few days since we find that the Fall Wheat has almost wholly been destroyed. Some that we were speaking to assured us that they had ploughed up 40 acres, and put in other crops. In fact, only the most perfectly sheltered spots have escaped, and the same may be reported of the front part of the County, according to accounts from the farmers themselves. The new settlements have escaped and crops there look well.

Literary Club.

We are requested to state that a Conversazione will be given on the 7th of June next, by the members of the Peterborough Litery Club, for the benefit of the Library fund. Also, that there will be a debate this evening, when members of the Club only will be admitted. Subject:—"Is Canada in at present situated, would we be better by electing our Governor."

The bonfire of last anticipates a superb bonfire of it here on the Queen's birthday. Every effort is being made to provide amusement for those who delight in it, and we have no doubt but that they will be successful.

A Murderer Kills Himself.

George Peet, a resident of Cayuga County, N. Y. State, lately poisoned his wife, and fled to Canada with a paramour. Peet was taken in Canada and afterwards was given up to the U. S. authorities. On his way back in the cars, near Canandaigua, he asked permission from the constables to go into the watercloset of the car and while there cut his throat with a razor, which, it is supposed, had been furnished him by the individual who had been the means of estranging him from his lawful wife. Peet had been a hotel proprietor at Owasco Lake.

New Hotel in Rochester.

Mr. J. W. Hamilton has removed to the premises third door south of the R. R. Depot. We would recommend any of our Canadian friends visiting Rochester to call at the Hamilton House where they will find an accommodating landlord and a comfortable home to put up at. The following we clip from the *Rochester Democrat*:—"Mr. J. W. Hamilton, recently of the Western Hotel, Mill Street, has just fitted up and opened a new House at No. 13 Mill Street, opposite his old place, which has been named after himself. It is neatly appointed, and furnished from cellar to roof, in an acceptable manner. All the accommodations are excellent—a good table, good rooms and good beds, and Hamilton, himself, is a genial and accommodating host."

Bombardment of Valparaiso.

Considerable discussion has lately taken place concerning the bombardment of Valparaiso, the commercial centre of Chili, by the Spanish Admiral, Casto Mendes Nunes; and much blame was attached to the British Admiral Denman for not interfering and preventing the destruction of property that ensued, and which belonged principally to foreigners. A certain Commodore Rogers, of the U. S. navy, was also in the neighborhood, and afterwards sought to lay the blame of the whole on the trepidation of the British Admiral, who feared to encounter a Spanish iron-clad mounting 40 heavy guns, while he declared he could sink her in 30 minutes with Monitor *Monadnock*, mounting only 4 guns; but Admiral Denman at the 11th hour backed out. On reading the report of Commodore Rogers the Britisher was rather severely censured for his want of pluck; but the report of the Spanish Admiral sets matters in a very different light.—That report says:—

On the 29th March I received the visit of Admiral Denman, who told me that he had been informed by the American Commodore of my interviews with the United States Minister (General Kilpatrick) that the laws of war did not authorize the destruction of defenceless cities [illegible] exclusively by foreigners, that it would be impossible for him to be a passive spectator of such a deed, that he would have to adopt measures the extent of which he could not then define, and that he begged me not to commence operations until the arrival of the mail from Europe." * * * * * On the same day, the 29th, I was once more visited by the American Commodore, accompanied by the Secretary of Legation, with the apparent purpose of bringing a reply to my communication. On doing so, he said that he had intended to oppose the bombardment of Valparaiso by force; because he was at the time convinced that Chili was in the right; but that subsequently he had arrived at the conclusion that right, moderation and dignity, were on the side of Spain; wherefore, he not only should not oppose anything, but that his ships would move out of the way at 8 o'clock on the 31st ult. It will be seen that Rogers first announced withdrawal from the arrangement to prevent the bombardment. The Spanish commander narrates the circumstances attending certain propositions for an amicable settlement of the difficulties between Spain and Chili, made by Rogers. The report says:—"He (Rogers) proposed a plan of arrangement, which he considered equally honorable for both belligerents. In accordance with this plan, there should have been a cessation of hostilities; my credentials presented, and a new investigation made of the different grievances against Chili. As an earnest of peace, there should first be a reciprocal salute of twenty guns, in the following manner: the flags of Spain and Chili, hoisted at the mast-heads of the English and American flag ships, should be saluted by the guns of the two squadrons; and in this salute a Chilian fort and the Spanish squadron should join in such manner that, with the noise and the smoke, it should never be known by whom the first gun had been fired."

These offers were rejected, and the Commodore withdrew from the scene without intertering, although he says he could have *sunk the Spanish iron-clad in 30 minutes*; but he, according to report sneaked away.

Thus the braggadaun of the American Commodore is fully exposed and the onus thrown on him instead of on the British Admiral, as was at first reported.

The British Admiral, however, did nothing, as he, awaiting order from his government and chose to look on rather than embroil Spain and Britain in trouble, and perhaps expense.

Woman's Rights.

A convention has lately been held in New York, to set forth the many grievances of the fair sex, and their right to vote, to engage in various employments now only carried on by the sterner sex, and in fine, to elevate woman and society thereby, if possible.—The desideratum, however, is the right to vote. Henry Ward Beecher was present.—The chairwoman, a Mrs. Stanton, said;—

She would have women associated together with men, on equal wages, as inspectors of streets, of prisons, of metropolitan police, commissioned, uniformed, and paid by the St te to guard and watch the youth of the nation; with a star on her brow and a sceptre in her hand. Would not women patrol our streets at the midnight hour with holier mission than she now does—a dependent on the will and bounty of another? Give a man the right over my subsistence, he has a right over my whole moral being. I would have organized companies of women to stem drunkenness, gambling, licentiousness; to watch and guard the youth, the weak, and ignorant; to counsel the criminal and fortunate; to look after the order and cleanliness of tenement-houses, streets, and prisons, thus making the mother and wife and sister and daughter a power over this moral realm, and be no longer slave where she should be ruled; no longer subject where she should be Queen. In the narrow sphere now assigned women, under a dynasty of force, she perished for want of labor and thought. Shall they who lounge velvet cushions, clothed in purple and fine linen, faring sumptuously every day, tell us they do not care to vote? Have you no duties to the sad, fallen, and outraged of your own sex? (Here a very stout woman in a front pew began to look agonized in the countenance, and at the end of every measured sentence that fell from Mrs Stanton, she uttered the word "Amen," while two or three other old women put their handkerchiefs to their eyes, and some young women laughed audibly. But still the first old lady clasped her hands and nodded her head, and said "Amen.")

Mrs. Stanton continued by saying that women should be conductors on cars and railroad, drivers of carriages and stages, and now no shopping go to. If every ladies can drive two horses in Fifth Avenue, in the park, with a man on the back seat for ornament. (Laughter.) Why may not the less fortunate women earn two dollars a day as drivers on the cars and stages? There would be less cursing to the horses, less swearing and swearing in our streets. Women's influence in all departments would introduce more elements of brightness and beauty.

SIGNS OF WAR IN EUROPE.

For some time the signs of the times in Europe appear significant. Late news is rather conflicting. At one time we hear the great parties, Austria and Prussia, are disarming and returning to a peace status.—Latest accounts state that Austria and Italy are getting into trouble, and that Victor Emmanuel has his army on a war footing. The following is given as the strength of Austria and Prussia. We have not seen the strength of Italy but many suppose Napoleon is with Italy against Austria.

The Germanic Confederation comprises thirty-four sovereignties—one empire, five kingdoms, seven grand duchies, seven duchies, one electorate, one landgravate, eight principalities and four free cities. The total population is forty five million.

The leading powers maintain large standing armies and supply from these their quotas for the army of the confederation. The smaller powers, however, raise no troops besides what they are required to furnish to the national army.

The Austrian army is commanded by three field marshals, thirteen generals, seventy-eight lieutenant field marshals, and one hundred and twenty one major generals, making a total of two hundred and fifteen general officers. In July, 1865, the strength of the rank and file was as follows:

	Peace footing.	War foot ng.
Guards	785	785
Infantry of the line	185,906	385,724
Infantry of the frontiers	50,401	53,268
Infantry, light	24,710	48,845
In antry, sanitary troops	1,010	2 342
Cavalry	88,168	41,903
Artillery	28,171	50,489
Engineers	9,764	13,768
Military train	2,928	22,272
Gendarmerie and military police	13,432	13,432
Total	394,213	632,447

In time of actual war this number is considerably increased by various regiments of sharp shooters, militia and volunteers that are called into service.

The Prussian army has two field marshals, thirty-five generals, fifty-eight lieutenant generals and ninety-seven major generals—total, one hundred and ninety-two. The rank and file number as follows:

	Peace footing.	War footing.
Infantry of the guard	17,035	27,451
Infantry of the line	116,136	218,988
Infantry, chasseurs, and sharpshooters	5,340	10,008
Cavalry of the guard	4,764	6,857
Cavalry of the line	24,944	25,432
Cavalry of the landwehr	204	7,272
Artillery	15,851	28,091
Pioneers	4,755	5,454
Military train	1,647	20,200
Troops in depots	....	123,928
Troops in garrisons	9,588	152,797
Total rank and file	199,963	639,625
Officers, about	8,000	10,000
Gendarmerie	3,200	2,250
School of sub. officers	980	980
Corps of guides (feldjagers)	77	77
Invalids	1,551	....
Total	214,691	654,002
Second levy of the landwehr		95,496
Total		748,498

The artillery comprise 126 batteries, with 804 guns in time of peace, and 156 batteries with 864 guns, in time of war.

There is an annual levy made of 64,000 men, and the time of service in the line and landwehr is in all nineteen years.

The quotas of the larger sovereignties to the national army are as follows: Austria, 173,841; Prussia, 147,170; Bavaria, 65,268; Saxony, 22,000; Hanover, 25,393; Wurtemburg, 25,585; Baden, 18,536. The aggregate quota of the smaller states is 76,476; which makes a grand total of 553,048. This includ s all arms of service. Only Austria and Prussia have naval forces. The Austrian navy consists of 61 steamers, carrying an aggregate of 716 guns, and 51 sailing vessels armed with 344 guns. Five of its steam frigates are ironclads. Prussia has 2 ironclads and 35 other steamers, carrying 252 guns; 8 sailing vessels carrying 140 guns; and 40 rowing vessels, armed with 76 guns.—*Ex.*

Debt of Great Britain.

In about one year from this time the annual cost of the public debt of Great Britain will be lightened by more than half a million sterling. This is in consequence of the approaching termination of the annuity of £585,740 contracted in 1823, to be paid to the Bank of England for forty-four years, the last half-yearly portion of which will fall due in April, 1867. The expiring of the annuity, commonly known as the "Dead Weight," will not in any way affect the accounts of the bank, the requisite reserves having always been made to reinstate the principal amount.

First Annual Report of the Peterboro Literary Club.

In presenting the first annual report, the officers have the gratification of laying before the members a statement of the affairs of the Club for the last year.

One year ago the institution was organized, under circumstances not the most favorable, there being only seven gentlemen present. Since then, however, the expectations of those persons have been fully realized, as its members now number 61 paying subscribers.

According to the constitution, the members of the Fire Brigade were made honorary members of the Club, as an equivalent for the use of the Firemen's Hall and furniture, which are placed at the disposal of the Club for use at their meetings.

The officers of the Club have had to contend with the usual difficulties attending all new organizations; they have found that the constitution and by-laws under which they have operated for the past year require to be altered and amended; at the last meeting a committee was appointed for that purpose, and it is hoped that they will be so arranged as to meet the requirements and overcome the difficulties laboured under heretofore.

Institutions of this nature have been the means of a great deal of benefit to young men; many persons have become good public speakers whose talents would for ever have been undeveloped but for the assistance of debating clubs and schools of this nature. A splendid opportunity is now presented to young men, and others, to develope latent talent, by attending and taking part in debates and readings.

It is hoped every young man at least in the vicinity will become a member of the Club, so that an institution presenting such advantages to the young will be supported and maintained, and that the trouble and labour of organizing and supporting for the past year will not be in vain.

On the 4th of January last, a conversazione was given for the purpose of raising money to pay off a debt on the library formerly owned by the old Mechanics' Institute of this town. The amount raised fully reached our expectations and enabled us to obtain the library for the use of the Club.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES HALL, President.
JOHN O'DONNELL, Secretary.

Peterborough, May 15, 1866.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, May 14th, 1866.

The Council met. Present—His Worship the Mayor and Messrs. Ewing, Cox, Toole, Stevenson, Ormond, Hamilton, Doherty and Wrighton.

The minutes of the last three meetings were read and confirmed.

A Communication from Mrs. Haultain, Secretary of the Protestant Home, was received, conveying the thanks of the Committee of the Home for the prompt and liberal manner in which the Council had responded to their appeal for aid.

A Petition was received from John Hillier, asking for a bridge across the creek on Edinburgh street was read and referred to the Committee on streets and bridges.

An Account from Leon Carse for meals furnished to the Lakefield Volunteers amounting to $17.13, was referred to the Committee on finance.

An Account from Jas. Chatha.. for repairing the side walk on McDonald street was ordered to be paid on motion of Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Wilson.

The Chairman of the Committee on finance and assessment read the following report:—

Your Committe on finance and assessment beg to recommend the following accounts to be paid:—Mr. Thomas Chambers' account for bread, $22.44; Mr. John Marsha repairing hose, $8.00. All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. ORMOND,
Chairman.

The report was received and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ormond, seconded by Mr. Ewing, the Council went into Committee of the whole on the second reading of the By-law for fixing the price to be paid for an Auctioneer's license, *Mr. Hamilton* in the chair.

The By-law was read, the Committee rose, the chair man reported the By-law read a second time without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Millar, seconded by Mr. Ewing, the By-law was read a third time and passed; and the Mayor and Clerk authorized to sign the same and affix the seal thereto.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Ormond, a By-law for appointing a collector of rates and assessments for the present year was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Wilson, the whole Council was appointed a committee to sell tickets for the excursion to Cobourg on the Queen's birthday.

The Council adjourned for two weeks.

SMITH COUNCIL.

Smith, May 10th, 1866.

The members of the Council met as a Court of Revision on the Assessment Roll.

APPEALS.

From William Telford, complaining of an overcharge on his Assessment on the N. ½ of Lot No. 9, East of the Communication Road. Reduced $100.

From Joseph Nelson, who considered himself assessed too high on part of Lot No. 27 in the 7th concession. Reduced $80.

From William Snyder, stating that he was not the owner of Glenmorrison Mills and other property. Mr. Snyder could not say who was the owner, but his right has been disposed of, consequently he was assessed for the house he resides in, and the remainder entered on the non-resident Roll.

A considerable number of young men have been assessed as joint owners and occupiers with their fathers; the Clerk was directed to request them to give information on the matter at the adjourned Court of Revision to be held on the 31st inst.

The members then went into Council for the discharge of public business.

PETITIONS.

From Mrs. Moore, stating that she had no means of supporting herself and four small children but her own labor, and prayed for assistance from the Council. The Reeve was directed to issue his order on the Treasurer in her favor for $10.

From Samuel Hatton and others, praying that the Road between Lots 30 and 31 be opened up through the 10th, 11th, and 12th concession, for the travel and use of the public. Petition laid over.

The quarterly report of the Inspector was read and adopted.

The following By-laws received their first, second and third readings and were passed:

A By-law to establish a Road between Lots 28 and 29 through the 11th concession.

A By-law to close up and dispose of the Road leading from the 9th concession line to the Mud Lake line of Road between Lots 15 and 16 in the 9th concession.

The Clerk was directed to notify William Moffat to remove his fence off Gore Street, opposite Lot No. 58, in the village of Bridgenorth; also Mrs. McCormick to remove her fence off Hunter Street, opposite Lot No. 51 in said village.

Michael Galvin stated that he had received notice from the Assessor that the taxes levied on broken Lot No. 3 in the 5th concession, for 1861, remained unpaid, and that the Collector had neglected his duties as sufficient property was on the premises at the time of his collection to have distrained for the same. Clerk directed not to enter the same on the Collector's Roll for the present year.

MONAGHAN TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

Monaghan, May 5th, 1866.

The members of the Council met as a Court of Revision on the Assessment Roll. The Reeve in the chair.

APPEALS.

From John Tully regarding the extension of the frauchise, unequal assessments, and militia enrolment not taken. Not entertained, as Mr. Tully failed to give the names of the parties to the Clerk that they might have been cited to attend the Court. He then notified the Council that he intended to appeal to His Honor Judge Boucher, respecting their extending the franchise to several parties, thus placing them on the Assessment Roll in direct contradiction to the statute.

From Luke Barry, who considered himself assessed too high. Reduced $200.

Mr. Cottles charged Thomas Leonard with making a false statement to the Assessor, and requested that the Clerk would have him summoned to appear at the adjourned Court of Revision, to be held on the 19th inst., to answer the charge preferred against him.

The Council met afterwards for the discharge of public business.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

PETITIONS.

From John Whitfield and others asking assistance to open up concession line between the 9th and 10th concession, eastward from the 9th to the eighth lot. Mr. Whitfield, himself, promising to add one half the sum allowed by the Council. Granted $10.

From John W. Campbell and others stating the dangerous state of the bridge over Fenn's creek, being altogether unsafe for general traffic, and that an accident might at any time occur involving expense many times more than that would now be sufficient to make the needful repairs. A desultory discussion ensued, during which several members expressed themselves to the effect that as the road was subject to heavy freshets, especially during the spring thaw, a good substantial bridge should be built, and, on the motion of Mr. Collins, seconded by Mr Gandfellow, Councillors Dundass and Robson were appointed a Committee to examine and report at the next meeting of the Council.

The account of A. H McDougal, Esq., P.L.S., for survey and description of road through lot 11 to the 13th con., amounting to $5, was received and an order given on the Treasurer for the same.

The account of the President of the Protestant Home for 11 weeks' board of Nancy Bell at 10s. per week, and clothing purchased amounting to 19s. 4d., making together the sum of £5 9s. 4d. An order was given on the Treasurer.

Orders were also given in favor of Mrs. Walsh, for 50 cents, taxes overpaid, and to John H. Campbell for $30, being the amount of salary for services as Assessor for present year.

On the motion of Mr. Collins, seconded by Mr Dundass, the Council adjourned to Saturday, the 19th instant, at the hour of one o'clock, p. m.—Com.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR.—As the owner of the steamer *Rochester*, and thinking the public are not fully aware of all the particulars which have resulted in the present ungenerous opposition on the part of the owner of the *Corinthian*, I beg to trespass on your columns as briefly as a narrative of the facts will allow.

The *Maple Leaf* having been sold to the American Government during the summer of 1864 and the route between the North Shore ports and Rochester not being occupied for a whole season, Mr Gildersleeve was solicited, both by the people of Port Hope and Cobourg, to place the *Empress* on the route to fill the vacuum in steamboat accommodation; but he declined, and the necessity for a boat becoming daily more pressing, I purchased the *Rochester* in the summer of 1865 and commenced running on the 4th of July. She was the only boat available for the purpose at the time, and although wanting in the luxurious requisi ents of the present age, was a good staunch sea b at, made regular trips, was not exorbitant in her tariff, and was all that was wanted for the station at that time. Of course in opening a route that has been unused for a season, there are fresh connections to be made, and the travel which has been diverted has to be brought back again. This occupies some time, during which it may be supposed the receipts were not very remunerative. By the time, however, that the *Rochester* was fairly established on the route, namely, the summer of 1864, I was not a little surprised to find myself opposed by the *Empress*, a boat for which the owner, Mr Gildersleeve, had no occupation, and as unfit for crossing the lake in bad weather as could be well conceived

The season terminated, and Mr. Gildersleeve proposed to me that inasmuch as both boats had been merely paying expenses during the preceeding season, we should come to some understanding, intimating that he had another and more, formidable opponent to place against the *Rochester* as soon as she was completed—The war not having terminated, and gold not having gone down, the prospects for 1865 were *rather gloomy*, and I was induced by Mr Gildersleeve, holding out the prospect that he would withdraw the *Empress*, and merely wished to occupy the route with the *Corinthian* for the season, and that afterwards she would in all probability be taken into the mail line, to enter into the following arrangements with him:

The *Empress* was to be withdrawn, and I was to run the *Rochester* till the *Corinthian* could be got ready, which proved to be 13 weeks, deducting out of the profit for my own *use £300, and dividing any* balance there might be equally with him. His share of the balance amounted to $2040 in greenbacks, and $848 Canada money, which I paid him. I then had to seek a temporary route for the *Rochester*, looking forward to the close of the season, and the *Corinthian* being placed on the Mail I was afterwards. The *Corinthian*, however, had not been running long, before she broke down, and I resumed my place on the route by the consent of Mr. G., on the very liberal condition of my handing him over one third of the profits which amounted to $1868.39 in greenbacks, and $840 in Canada money, which I also paid him. As soon as the *Corinthian's* repairs were finished, I had again to go off the route by the terms of the agreements During last winter I expended $7000 in a new boiler, upper saloon, in raising the shaft, and other improvements, and I had no sooner commenced running a fortnight ago, than Mr. G. instructed his Captain to enter into no tariff with me, but to do his best to run the *Rochester* off the route. I believe I am stating the truth when I say that since this season has begun, and until the time the *Rochester* was ready to run, the *Corinthian* has taken good advantage of being alone on the route, and made a pretty good harvest by charging nearly double he ordinary fare.—Now I appeal to the past whether I took an unfair advantage of the public before the *Empress* was placed against my boat. Mr. G. may delude himself into the idea that he can run me off. My intention is to keep the *Rochester* on the route as long as one plank sticks together, and I appeal to a generous minded public, whether I ought to be sustained against the opposition or not. Fortunately the *Rochester's* speed is so much increased, that her opponent can only beat her across the lake by half an hour, with her steel plated sides. The accommodation on the *Rochester* is now all that can be wished for, and comfort and civility will be met with on board. The whole case lies in a *nutshell*. If the public wish to be civilly treated, and carried across the Lake for a fair remunerative price, they will sustain me, who have been a resident in Cobourg for 24 years; if not, they will encourage an interloper from Kingston, whose only aim is to squeeze all he can out of the public, and who has no interest in the welfare of this section of the country, and who directly he had disposed of the *Rochester*, would put the *Corinthian* on the mail line, and place on the North Shore ports and Rochester route some such worn out boat as the *Banshee*.

I am sir, yours &c.,
G. S. DAINTRY,
Sole owner of the *Rochester*.

Cholera.

The New York *Times* publishes the following letter from Captain Peabody, who is said to be an intelligent and reliable person. The remedy he used with such success is always at hand in every family and might be tried where a physician could not be promptly procured. The date of the letter is not given but we believe it refers to some former visitation of the pestilence.

TO DR. TURNER—DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request I respectfully reply that in January last, in the packet ship Isaac Wright, I sailed from Liverpool with two hundred and five passengers. Within forty-eight hours after sailing, cases of cholera appeared on board, which I treated for some time according to the book, with such bad success that within ten days I had thrown overboard twenty-seven of the passengers dead with the cholera. I then recollected a method of treatment suggested to me by a friend and predecessor, Captain Alex. Marshall, viz: To give a tablespoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of red pepper in half a pint of hot water. I tried it with such success that I did not lose another during the passage, nor since.

The medicine acts very promptly as an emetic, say in one or two minutes. It brings up a very offensive matter, which sticks like glue. It was given, among others, to one old woman of eighty-four years of age, who was on deck, though weak, of course, the next day. I have known it to be successfully used on board their ships by at least a dozen shipmasters besides myself. Its use is quite general in Liverpool where even some of the regular doctors find it to their advantage to resort to it.

Provided with this simple receipt, I no longer consider the cholera an unmanageable disease,

[Signed] G. S. PEABODY,
Master of packet ship Isaac Wright.

An application will be made to the Court of Queen's Bench to grant a writ of *Habeas Corpus* in the case of the Fenians held in custody at Cornwall.—*Globe.*

New Road Centre Stephen's Escape from Ireland.

If the object of Mr. *Stephens*, the "Head Centre," in coming to this was to attract general attention to his person, it has proved a failure. Some years back this would no doubt have been the case. He would probably have been the admired of the fashionable and the heroine. An portrait, or want purpose to be his portrait, appears, indeed, indeed, in the *Manor Minstrel*, to a few shop windows, or in a dealer of the Boulevards, and his name has been mentioned two or three times in the chronicles of one or two evening papers. But few stop to look at the portrait, and a few read the gossip. The French pronounce the word "Fenian" as they do "Faineant," and appear to attach to both the same meaning. "Faineant" means a lazy good-for-nothing, and no French man is flattered by such a designation. A writer who declared that he spent some hours in his company a few evenings ago "at the house of the idle-trues Academicians, who desired to surpass his guests by the prescence of one who at this moment causes such disquiet to the English Government," thus relates his impressions. He says: "The evening I saw him he was elegantly dressed, observing throughout a modest demeanour; waiting to be addressed before speaking to any one, and answering all question put to him in a simple and natural manner. When asked for details as to his arrest, his imprisonment, and his plans, he said;—"My arrest took place because I wished it. For many hours I knew that the police were on my traces, and it was my pleasure to be arrested in order to prove that I could escape with the greatest ease. While in prison I was treated with the utmost regard. I wanted for nothing and in this respect I cannot too highly praise the English Government. But it was absolutely necessary to depart. I had expressed my desire to do so to a person of whom I was sure, with whom no unexpected circumstance put me in communication and the prison doors, as to speak stood open before me. I don't know whether any one meant to stop me, but around me I saw only accomplices.' 'But once out of prison,' observed a listener, 'how did you manage to leave Ireland?'—'Once out of prison I fled to the country. Money and a revolver were given me. I then heard that a reward of £40,000 was offered for me to bring me back to Dublin, dead or alive. I remained, up to the time of my getting on board ship, in the country, living during the day in a hut, and going out at night to reach another. In every place where I took refuge I was well known. Indeed, I was expected there.—Notwithstanding the large sum offered by the Irish Government for my apprehension, nobody ventured to inform against me; and this single fact proves that Ireland was at my disposal.' 'And now what you plans?' 'I am going to America for an army of 200,000 men, who are expecting me, and I will return with them to deliver Ireland, my country from the British yoke.'"

THE WEST INDIES.—Advices from Havanna are to the 1st inst. The United States steamer *Swatara* had arrived from Jamaica and reports the cholera in Guadaloupe had decreased to sixty cases per day, and was mostly confined to negroes.

Upwards of a hundred coolies had revolted near Cardenas, Cuba. The arrival of ships laden with them very frequent, and no obstruction was offered to the trade at all.

The amphitheatre for bull fights, at Puerto Principe, fell on the 20th ult., wounding and mutilating many of the spectators.

More rows and duels between natives and Spaniards are recorded. A circular calling upon the native sons of Cuba to take up arms against the power of Spain was seized by the public.

Recent correspondence from Madrid states that Spain is fully prepared for another revolution, which will have for its object a complete change of the royal dynasty.—General Prim is spoken of as engaged in the movement, and a son of Victor Emanuel is named as likely to succeed Queen Isabell on the throne.

Alarming reports had reached Madrid from the United States steamer *Keersarge*, off Lisbon. It said that seven of her officers had died of African fever, as well as a number of the crew.

The New York *Express* says that the quantity of grain produced in Canada seems almost fabulous. Last year 25,000,000 bushels of wheat were grown, 12,000,000 bushels of peas, 40,000,000 bushels of oats, 1,700,000 tons of hay, 13,000,000 bushels of buck-wheat 28,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and 10,000,000 bushels of turnips. Canada also produced 30,000,000 lbs. of beef, sheared 5,500,000 lbs. of wool, and made over 459,000,000 lbs. of butter. And do our American neighbors suppose that three or four millions of the British race occupying a country possessed of such great resources are likely to be dependant upon them for existence?

PROVINCIAL REVENUE.—The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Province of Canada for the month ending 30th April, 1866:—

REVENUE.

Customs	$712,377 98
Excise	177,109 50
Bill Stamp Duty	807 26
Post Office	62,682 94
Crown Lands depart't.	93,035 90
Miscellaneous	67745 30
Total	$1,114,548 23
Expenditure	$852,884 82

Late Halifax papers state that no more deaths had occurred at Quarantine Station since last report, that all the dead had been buried, and that the

READ THIS!

And then Call and See for Yourselves.

The Best Washing Prints 7½.
Good Shirting, Striped, 7½.
Good Factory 5½ and 6½.

A FEW

ONE DOLLAR SHAWLS

STILL ON HAND.

Come and Get One

BEFORE THEY ARE ALL SOLD.

WM. FAIRWEATHER,

HUNTER STREET,

☞ Two Doors East of Ormond & Gilmour's.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*.

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pain in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.* The *Canadian Pain Destroyer* has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects*.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly*, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy*.

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the tortuing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. *Ordersare coming in from Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate relief*. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should Be addressed to

HORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—in Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Which has received the endorsement of the most
PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.
Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To ensure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisement in another column
Peterboro, Feb. 24, 1865. 7-6in

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Prescott, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen: -

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it, with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I. Butts, on the wrapper Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-6in

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines. For unpleasant and dangerous diseases use

---

New Advertisements.

MONEY to LEND.

MONEY TO LOAN on SECURITY of REAL ESTATE Apply to
W. C. NICHOLLS,
20-3m North Deane, C.W.

Take Notice.

GOOD PASTURE TO LET, for eight or nine quiet Cows, at the premises of JOHN P. POULSON, Monaghan, about one mile from Peterborough. There is a good spring creek running through the pasture. The cows can be taken in about the 20th of May. The price will be $1.50 each per month, to be paid in advance.

JOHN P. POULSON.
May 16, 1866. 11n*

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. B. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the Examiner, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Peterboro, January, 1866.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.
Wm. COULTRY, Agent.
Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

TO LET.

A SHOP and DWELLING on Simcoe Street, occupied by Mr. Clarke, Watchmaker. Possession given on the 1st of June next. Apply to
Wm. COULTER, Druggist.
May 16, 1866. 20-3in

HAMILTON HOUSE

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.

J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,
(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)

Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.
May 16, 1866. 20

Millinery & Dressmaking

BY MISSES S. & R. WILSON.

STRAW and FELT WORK done carefully, and in the most approved manner. Dress and Cloak making in all their branches. Also Plain and Machine Sewing done. All orders promptly attended. A share of patronage from friends and the public is respectfully *requested*.

Place of Residence, Aylmer Street, close to Boswell's Skating Rink.
Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20-4in

PROF. L. W. SHATTUCK

RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he has commenced and will continue to give private instructions in the art of

SELF-DEFENCE,
and the
GYMNASTIC CLUB EXERCISE,

At his Academy, Hopkin's Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Gentlemen taught privately, at all hours of the above days.

Peterboro, May 16, 1866. 20

CHOLERA.

A LECTURE
WILL (D. V.) BE GIVEN ON THE
"Nature and Cure of Cholera,"
By REV. J. S. DOUGLAS, A.M., M.D.,
IN THE FIREMEN'S HALL,
PETERBOROUGH,
On Monday Evening next
At 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½ p. m.
Collection at the close for charitable purposes
Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

Money to Loan.

THE CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY are prepared to make advances on the

CREDIT FONCIER

system, to Landed Proprietors, in sums varying from $200 to $4,000.

The loans are repayable at long dates by means of a Sinking Fund, in which from time to time small sums are placed, and which at compound interest, will, at the end of the period agreed on, render the borrower absolutely free, he having, however, always the privilege of paying off the mortgage at any moment that suits his convenience

For further information and forms of requisition for loans, application to be made to the Secretary.

J. SYMONS,
Victoria Hall, Toronto.
Toronto, May 4, 1866. 4in-20

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.

In the matter of Cutle Wheeler Armstrong,
An Insolvent.

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } ON SATURDAY the Twenty-First Day of JULY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

(Signed)
WHEELER CUTTE ARMSTRONG
W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for said Insolvent.
Peterboro', May 14, 1866. 20-2in

FOR SALE.

American Salt,
AND
FRESH GROUND PLASTER!
In Barrels.
W. CLUXTON.
May 8th, 1866. 19-3in

FOR SALE.

A Handsome Carriage
AND A SIDE SADDLE.
☞ *TERMS LIBERAL.*
W. CLUXTON.
May 5, 1866. 19-3in

STRAYED
Or Stolen.

FROM the premises of the Mr. Garrat Darcy, Peterboro', a SPAN of MARES, one a Chestnut and the other a dark brown.—Any person giving such information as will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.

May 9, 1866. G. DAMOY.

SELLING OFF!

Retirement from Business.

The subscribers beg to announce that they are about to close up their

GROCERY BUSINESS

in Peterboro, and desire to dispose of their Stock, which consists of

CHOICE TEAS, SUGARS

and all other articles generally kept in a first class Grocery.

BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED,

as every thing will be SOLD BELOW COST.

A. KANE & SON.

Peterboro, May 9, 1866.

P. S.—All those indebted to the above firm, either by note or book account, will please call and settle the same immediately, or costs will be incurred.

A. K. & S.

COLONIAL HOUSE

REMOVAL.

R. JOHNSTON & SON

Have Removed to one of those NEW STORES,

Directly Opposite their old Stand

Where they are receiving and opening up a large and well selected stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS!

Suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade, all of which will be

SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

☞ They beg to call particular attention to their stock of

BLEACHED COTTONS AND SHEETINGS!

Also, a job Lot of PARASOLS, worth 7s 6d, selling at 3s 9d.

Peterboro', April 25, 1866. 17-3m

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SUMMER GOODS

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of RICH and FASHIONABLE GOODS in every department of their business. They are showing great varieties in

Dress Goods, Shawls, Milton & Lustre Cloakings,
PARASOLS, GLOVES, &c. &c.

In the MILLINERY and MANTLE ROOMS will be found an endless variety of

Hats and Bonnets!

MANTLES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Some Handsome FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS will be shown next week

All our goods are marked off at the Lowest Possible Cash Price, and we can guarantee a good article at a REASONABLE PRICE.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Peterborough, April 25th, 1866. 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Now ready for inspection, at the

MONTREAL HOUSE,

An unusually large and well assorted Stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which will be sold at Prices that will defy competition. Below are the prices of a few of the leading articles:—

PRINTS—The largest and prettiest stock in town, from 7½d per yard upwards. Very best Lilacs at 1s 0½d, generally sold at 1s 2d and 1s 3d.

DRESS GOODS as low as 7½d per yard. Lustres, Challies, Barages, Bareges, &c. &c., at 7½d 10½d, 1s, &c., per yard.

DRESS MUSLINS from 7½d per yd. upwards.

SHAWLS—A very large and beautiful assortment, from 7s 6d upwards.

MANTLES—A variety at Low Prices.

MANTLE CLOTHS—In Water Proof, Barege, Meltons, &c., &c

HOOP SKIRTS—A very large lot of Ladies' Hoop Skirts, in Cords and Tapes, from 2s 3d per set upwards

CHILDREN'S HOOP SKIRTS.

GLOVES as low as 4½d per pair. Hair Nets at 3d each. Veils from 5d up. Collars and Cuffs, Ties, Belting, Buckles from 7½d up, Dress Buttons, Parasols, Silk, from 3s. up, Bonnet Fronts, &c., &c.

TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, very CHEAP.

LADIES' BONNETS, a select assortment.

As the whole stock must be cleared out before the fall, parties calling may expect bargains.

PLEASE CALL IN THE FORENOON.

GREY COTTONS from 5d per yard up. A splendid article about 9d and 10d.

WHITE COTTON as low as 7½d per yard.

HEETING COTTONS, Tickings, Bagging, Cheese Cloths, Towellings, &c., &c., very low.

STRIPE SHIRTINGS from 9½d per yard upwards.

DERRYS—Blue and Brown, from 10½d per yard.

WEAVING COTTONS.

CLOTHS of every description in light Summer Cloths, Silk (Mixed), Coatings and Cotton Tweeds—Good Cotton Tweeds at 1s 3d per yard.

READY-MADE CLOTHING of all kinds.

LADIES' and GIRLS' HATS from 7½d each and upwards.

TRIMMINGS of all kinds, such as Flowers, Feathers, Straw Ornaments, Ribbons, Hat Buckles, &c., &c., very cheap.

MENS' and BOY'S HATS and CAPS, from 5d up

J. W. DUNNET.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

L. LEMAY,

HUNTER STREET,

HAS OPENED, since the 13th of March last, upwards of 30 CASES of

New and Fashionable Dress Goods!

Shawls, Parasols, Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Grey Cotton Drills, Denims, Linen, &c.

The Cloth & Tweed Department

Is one of the Largest and Best, consisting of over fifteen hundred pieces of Silk, (mixed,) Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds; a fine lot of Bannockburn Tweeds of the finest quality.

I beg to call particular attention to my department of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

As I have one of the largest and best stocks on hand.

Complete Suit of fine Tweed, all Wool, from $10.50 to $13.50
Best Silk, (mixed,) and Scotch Tweed, from 13.50 to 20.00
A nice Suit of Union Tweed, well made, - - - - 6.50

A Large Stock of Boy's Clothing,—very Cheap.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AND THE BEST SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1866. 15

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

THE subscriber has for sale about 1,000 bushels of Oats, Barley, Wheat and Peas, cleaned with care.

D. SUTHERLAND.
Ashburnham, April 12, 1866. 16

Flax Seed

FOR DISTRIBUTION.

THE subscriber has 200 bushels of Flax Seed for distribution. All parties wishing to sow flax will be furnished with seed, and pay when it is threshed.

For references regarding the producer, apply to JOHN WALTON, Esq., President Co. Agricultural Society; ABIJAH HALL Smith; Jos. WALTON, jr., and ALEX. SCOTT.

H. CALCUTT.
Ashburnham, April 3, 1866. 14

FURS! FURS! FURS!

THE subscriber returns thanks to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received, and would beg to inform them that he has sold out his stock in hats and cloth caps, which will enable him to pay closer attention to the FUR TRADE. As the Dressing of Skins fills up a portion of the Summer season, the shop will be closed up during the months of June, July and August.

Parties wishing to have their FURS SAVED will please leave them at the store, or at the subscriber's residence—London street, No. 4.

The highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

WM. LECH.
Peterborough, April 10, 1866 15

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, May 3, 1865. 19-tf

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
Over 130 King St. East,
TORONTO.
For the cure of
CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES!
And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis strictures, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 130 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

NOTICE.

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Court of Revision for the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, will be held

On Thursday, 17th day of May next,

At TEN o'clock a. m., in the Council Chamber, on Simcoe Street.

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.
Peterboro', April 25, 1866. 17-4in

COURT OF REVISION.

THE first sitting of the Court of Revision for the Municipality of TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER, will be held in the Council Chamber, Keene, on

Monday, the 21st day of MAY next,

at the hour of ten o'clock, a. m

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk
Otonabee, April 23, 1866.

Over-Coat Lost.

LOST, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, on Aylmer Street, near Hall's Tannery, a RUBBER OVER-COAT, nearly new. The finder will greatly oblige by leaving it at this office, or at Peter Connell's Grocery store, for which he will be suitably rewarded.

Peterboro', May 9th, 1866 19-2in

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, freshly roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

TO FARMERS

FARMERS and others who contemplate building during the coming summer will do well to call and examine the subscribers stock of

HARDWARE

And other materials which they will require, such as

Nails of Various Kinds,
LOCKS, HINGES,
Glass, Paints, Oils, &c.

We are receiving large stocks of these goods, and shall offer them at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!

Consistent with the quality.

☞ *CALL and SEE FOR YOURSELVES.*

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant,
CLIFTON'S BLOCK.
Peterboro', April 18, 1866. 16-3in

Garden Tools!

THE Subscriber has received his usual supply of

SPADES & SHOVELS,
Hoes, Rakes, &c., &c.
"BLACK'S" SPADES!

Imported direct from Ford Forge, Scotland, an article which cannot be excelled, for sale by

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant.
Peterboro', April 18, 1866 16-3in

Wm. MERCER & BRO.,
Tailors, &c.,

Beg to announce that they have received a supply of

GOODS

suitable for

SPRING AND SUMMER.

George Street, Peterborough.
March 28, 1866. 13-6in.

HAMS!

Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!

Allandale Mills

CORN MEAL!

GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!

Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Just Arrived at the Family Grocery!

A Fresh Supply of Wilton's English

EGG POWDER,

An excellent substitute for Eggs. Try it!

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George street.
Peterboro, Feb. 14th, 1866. 7

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS,

And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS,

Ex. Gulding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz.:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co.'s.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.
Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.
Finest table CODFISH.
Saltwater SALMON.
Smoked HERRINGS.
Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by
JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM,

Potted Beef,

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by
JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.
Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

ALEXANDER WALKER,.....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
NATHAN H. COOPER,.....*Defendant.*

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT has issued in this cause, of which all persons interested in the Estate of the Defendant, and all persons having in their possession, custody or power any portion of the assets of the Defendant, or who are in any way indebted to him, are required to take notice.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, April 4, 1866.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

A NUMBER of the latest Novels and Song Books have been received and for sale by GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterborough, May 1st, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of JOHN KENNEDY, Defendant, at the suit of ROBERT NICHOLLS, Plaintiff, I have seized and shall offer for sale at Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements viz:—

Lot No. 6, South of Dalhousie Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

Lot No. 6, North of Wolfe Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

The West half of Lot No. 3, North of Murray Street and East of Water Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

And part of Lot No. 2, East of Water Street and South of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, bound and bounded as follows, that is to say:—commencing at the North-East angle of the said lot, thence West along Hunter Street forty feet, thence South eighty feet, thence East forty feet, thence North eighty feet, to the place of beginning

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, May 8, 1866 19

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SEVENTH day of AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In Chancery.

HONORA WALSH,.....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
REDMOND WALSH,.....*Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No 11 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one hundred acres, and part of the East half of Lot No 10 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one acre, and being Village Lots 3 and 4 in the Village of Westwood.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 2, 1866. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and to me directed, at the suit of WILLIAM HOOEY, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM L. McDONALD and JAMES A. SCOTT, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, 1866, all the right, title and interest of the above-mentioned defendants, or either of them, in and to Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff
Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Jan. 15th, 1866. 3

ADJOURNED.

The above Sale stands adjourned till Tuesday, the 22nd day of May, 1866, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, April 24, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be Sold, at the *Court House*, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the undermentioned James Grieves, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

In the County Court.

THOMAS SHORT, Plaintiff,
vs
JAMES GRIEVES, Defendant.

In the Common Pleas.

JAMES GRIEVES, Plaintiff,
vs.
GEORGE HILLIARD, Defendant.

All those parcels or tracts of land situate in the Townships of Smith and Harvey respectively, viz:—

IN SMITH.—The east half of Village Lot, *No. 53, South of Hunter Street, in the village* of Bridgenorth, containing one quarter of an acre be the same more or less

IN HARVEY.—Lot No. 4, in the 15th concession, and the north east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th concession of the Township of Harvey, containing two hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, April 25th 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of JOSEPH B. WALTON, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant, in and to Park Lot No. 3, as laid out in the plan of Park Lots on the South half of Lot No 2 on the West side of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, by John Reid, Provincial Land Surveyor, containing ten acres, be the same more or less, and being particularly described as follows, viz:—*Commencing* at the *South-West angle* of Park Lot No. 2; thence North thirty-three degrees, West eleven chains and fifty links; thence South fifty-seven degrees, west eight chains and seventy links; thence South thirty-three degrees, east eleven chains and fifty links to a point sixty-two links distant from the southern limit of the second Lot west of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith; thence north fifty-seven degrees, east, *parallel* with and sixty-two links distant from the said southern limit, eight chains and seventy links to the place of beginning. Together with a right of way forty feet wide, running from the Communication Road along the southern limits of Park Lots numbers one, two and three, as laid out on the said plan.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff
Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, April 27, 1866. 17

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, and against the lands and tenements which were of William Weller, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Weller, in the hands of the said George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, in and to Lot No. 4, south of Hunter street and east of Water street, and Lot No. 4, north of Simcoe street and east of Water street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', February 20, 1866. 8

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee intend, on MONDAY, the 21st day of MAY next, to pass a By-Law for the purpose of closing up and disposition of the following part of an old Road on the east half of Lot No. 15 in the 9th concession of said Township, viz:—All that part of said Road commencing forty feet east of the centre of said 9th concession on the east half of Lot No. 15, and thence easterly on said lot to within twenty feet of line dividing the north-east and south-east quarters of said Lot No. 15.

Also, to establish a new Road in lieu of the above mentioned old Road, viz:—Commencing on the east half of Lot No. 15 on the 9th concession of the Township of Otonabee, at the north-east angle of the west half of Lot No 15 in said concession, and thence northerly along the centre of said concession to the line dividing the north-east and south-east quarters of said Lot No. 15, thence easterly along said dividing line till it intersects the old Road mentioned above; said Road to be forty feet wide, and the centre of the 9th concession to be the western limit of that part of the Road running northerly, and the dividing line mentioned above to be the centre of that part of said Road running easterly.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk
Otonabee, 20th March, 1866. 14-4i

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood, on MONDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of JUNE, 1866, at Ten o'clock, a. m.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,
WM. E. ROXBURGH
Secretary to the Board.
Norwood, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company; also, for a grant of land in aid of the said railway extension and to assist in opening up and rendering navigable the lakes and other water communication in the counties of Peterborough and Victoria; and to other purposes.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director.
P. H. L. & B. Railway Offices,
Port Hope, Nov. 30th, 1865

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to revive the Charter of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

HENRY MASON,
Sec. P. & C. L. R. Co.
December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next Session for an Act to incorporate the Peterborough and Victoria Navigation Company, for the purpose of opening up and improving the navigation of, and of navigating with steamers or other vessels, all the Rivers and Lakes whose waters are discharged through the Otonabee River, and for grants of land and other grants in aid thereof, and for all requisite powers and privileges therefor.

December 18th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company will apply at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend the Charter of the said Company, and to enable them to extend their Railway from Peterborough to Chemong Lake, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

December 5th, 1865.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director P. H., L. & B. R. Co.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to Parliament at next Session, for an Act to authorize the sale of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway to the highest bidder and to enable the purchaser to form a new Company or to amalgamate with any existing Railway Company for the extension of the Railway, and to invest such new or amalgamated Company with the powers of the expired charter and with new powers required for further extension.

ALBERT DUMBLE.
Peterboro', Jan. 23rd, 1866. 4

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for an Act to confirm the deed of Union between the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company and the Marmora Iron Company, and to grant powers of extension and other powers to the United Companies.

February 6th, 1866. 6

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all who have any claims against Peter McNaughton, late of the Township of Dummer, deceased, to bring in and prove such claims on or before the 19th day of June next, otherwise they will be excluded from any dividend from the estate of the said deceased.

WILLIAM LUNDY,
Administrator.
Peterborough, 19th April, 1866. 16-4d

SEA SHELLS.

A VARIETY of ornamental Sea Shells, just received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterborough, May 1, 1866.

WANTED!

A PERSON AS MATRON for the Peterboro' Protestant House. Application to be made, from a distance, by letter, addressed to the Secretary; or from the Town, by attending at the House on Wednesdays, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Peterborough, April 4, 1866.

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.
Peterboro', Dec. 13th, 1865. 5

WANTED!

A **Servant Girl** Apply at this Office.
Peterborough, March 19, 1866.

LOST OR STOLEN.

FROM the residence of Judge Boucher Park Lots, Monaghan, a ROUGH SCOTCH TERRIER; yellowish red in color, short tail, ears unscooped, answers to the name of Crosby. Any person bringing the same to Judge Boucher's office will be suitably rewarded.

Peterborough, April 25th, 1866. 17-2in

TO LET.

TERMS MODERATE.

THOSE desirable premises in Ashburnham lately occupied by John Simpson as a hotel.

Apply to MRS. DOWNER, on the premises, Ashburnham, April 23, 1866. 17-3in*

The Search for John Smith.

John Smith married my father's great uncle's eldest daughter, Melinda Bryne—Of course, then John was a relative.

John's family had often visited at our quiet country home, and at each visit had most cordially pressed us to return the compliment.

Last October business called me suddenly to the city of B——, where our relative resided, and without having time to write to apprise them of my coming, I was intending to visit to the family of Mr. John Smith.

With my accustomed carelessness, I'd left his precise address at home in my note book, but I thought little of it; I could easily find him, I thought to myself, as the cars came down amid the smoke and bustle of B——

I inquired for my relative of the first hackman I came across.

He looked at me with an ill-suppressed grin. What was the fellow laughing at? To be sure my cloths were not of the very latest cut, and it is not just the thing for any one out of the army to wear blue with bright buttons; but my coat was whole, and my aunt Betsey had scoured the buttons with whiting and soft soap until they shone like gold. I repeated my question with great dignity.

'Can you direct me to the residence of Mr. John Smith?'

'Mr. Smith,' he said.

'Yes, sir, Mr. John Smith. He married my father's great uncle's eldest daughter, Melinda,'

'I don't think I know a John Smith with a wife Melinda.'

John Smith seemed to be a common noun with him, from the peculiar tone he used in speaking of that individual.

'All!' remarked I, 'then there is more than one of that name in the city?'

'I rather think there is.'

'Very well, then, direct me to the nearest.'

'The nearest is in West street, second land, left corner—you'll see the name on the door.'

I passed on, congratulating myself on the cordial welcome I should receive from John and Melinda.

I soon reached the place—a handsome house with the name on a silver door plate; I rang the bell—a servant appeared.

'Mr. Smith in?'

'No, sir; Mr. Smith is in the army.'

'Mrs Smith—is she?'

'In the army? oh, no—she's at the sea shore.'

'This is Mr. John Smith's house, is it?'

'It is.'

'Was his wife's name Melinda, and was she a Bryne before she was married, from Squashville?'

The man reddened and responded angrily. 'Make off with yourself. I thought from the first that you was an entry thief, but you don't play no game on me!' And he then banged the door in my face.

Inquiry elicited the fact that a John Smith resided in Arch Street. Thither I bent my steps. A maid servant answered my ring.

'Mr. Smith in?'

Before the girl could reply, a big, red faced man jumped out of the shadows behind the door, and laid his heavy hands on my shoulder.

'Yes, sir,' he cried in a voice of thunder, 'Mr. Smith is in. He stayed at home all day on purpose to catch you, and now you have to take it.'

'Sir,' said I, there must be some mistake. Are you Mr. Smith?'

'I'll inform you about Mr. Smith in a way that you won't relish, if you don't settle damages forthwith. Five thousand dollars is the very lowest figure—and you must now leave the country.'

'Who do you take me for?' cried I, my temper rising.

'It looks well for you to ask that question, you have come to elope with my wife—you needn't blush.

'You must be mistaken, sir.'

'Do you deny that you are William Jones?'

'I am not a Jones—I have not that honor, sir. My name is Parkwell from the town of Squashville. And with a bow I took myself off.'

After that I had at the residence of three John Smith's—none of them was my Mr. John Smith.

Upon making some further inquiry, I was informed of another Smith some distance off, and on my arrival at the house, rang the bell.

Well, of all the impudent rascals that ever I saw you beat the lot! I want to know if you had the cheek to come back here again? You'd like to sell me another German silver teapot and another brass bosom pin to dear Amanda!'

'By no means,' said I; 'I beg leave to inform you——'

'Oh, you needn't beg! We don't believe in beggars! I suppose you thought I should not know you—but I did!

'Allow me to inquire,' said I, 'if Mr. John Smith's wife was Melinda Byrne, the eldest daughter of my father's——'

The broomstick was lifted I heard it cut the air like a minie bullet and sprang down the steps into the street.

I called on two more Mr. Smith's—still unsuccessful in my search. It was getting near dark, and I was more than anxious to reach my destination.

My next Mr. Smith was located in Lennox street. It was twilight when I rang the bell at his door.

A smiling fellow admitted me, fairly forcing me into the hall, before I could utter a word.

'Walk right in, sir, they are expecting you! The ladies will be down in a moment. Miss Hattie is in the back parlor Walk right in, sir.'

I was gently pushed toward the door of a shed-like apartment, and at the entrance I was announced:—

'Mr Henry!'

'Oh, Henry—my dearest and best—why don't you kiss me, Henry?' cried a voice like music, 'have you ceased to care for me?'

Who could resist the temptation? I am naturally a diffident man, but I have some human nature in me, and paid her principal and interest.

'I beg your pardon, marm,' said I, the gas having been lit by this time, 'there is a mistake. My Uncle of Mr. Smith's wife was Melinda Bryne, the eldest daughter of my father's great uncle?'

'She was not. You will, I hope excuse me for the blunder! We are expecting my brother Henry from the army, and your blue clothes deceived me.'

'For which I shall always wear blue,' I replied. 'I am Henry Parkwell of Squashville;' and in making my best bow, I stumbled over an ottoman, and fell smash into a china closet, breaking at least a dozen plates and as many glass tumblers.

I sprang to my feet, seized my hat, and without a word dashed out of the house.

I knocked a man over who was passing at the moment, and landed myself on my head in the gutter. The man picked himself up, and was about to retaliate, when the glare of the street lamp revealed to me the well known face of my John Smith.

'Wait your wife Melinda, the eldest daughter of my father's great uncle Bryne?' 'The same!' said he, grasping my hand, 'and I am delighted to see you! But you needn't come at a fellow so.'

He took me home with him, and I had a good taste; I saw Melinda; any more—I met and was pro, erly introduced to Hattie Smith—and—and—in due course of time will be married—that's settled.

To FARMERS,

Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

MAPLE LEAF SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr Ellas, begs to info m the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the **Restaurant** with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER.

Peterboro'. April 4, 1866. 14

Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

SABBATH SCHOOLS,

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store,

George Street, Peterborough.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1865. 4

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church

TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply to W. CLUXTON, or A. MORROW, Sr.

Peterboro', Nov. 9th, 1865. 46

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro', a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,

PETERBORO', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. U. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1865. 12

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to engage in other business, offers for sale that well known establishment, the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL It is situated in a good location for business, being opposite the Town Hall, and stag e leave the House. Daily for Colborne, and twice a w ek for Petersboro. House and Stables are in good repair Title indisputable. For terms, &c, apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

J. A. JOHNSTON,

Norwood

Feb. 15th, 1866. 7*

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Story Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D W Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,

Solicitor.

Peterboro', March, 17, 1866. 13

F. LEMAY,

Formerly of the firm of Lemay & Turcot,

IS JUST RECEIVING HIS SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Of Spring and Summer

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

He begs to call the special attention of buyers to his

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

To which he has made the addition of several improvements.

All his Clothings are made up in the premises, of the first workmanship, and superintended by a first class Tailor.

Garments made to order at a short notice.

F. LEMAY,

Corner of George and Hunter sts.

Peterborough, March 28th 1866. 13-3m

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

Prints, Delaines, Tweeds, Cloths,

Cambroons and Grey Cottons.

At I. ROBINSON'S & Co's.

Peterborough, March 12th, 1866. 11-tf

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 2½ years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Armory. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

A very large assortment of Grey Cottons, Prints, Cobourgs, Lustres, Mohairs, Winceys, Shawls, Tweeds, Cloths, in variety Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

Every article in the Dry Goods line will be found there, and will be disposed of

VERY CHEAP!

Bargains may be obtained!!

PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE the GOODS

Peterboro, February 7, 1866. 6

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm Eastland's Dry Good Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 10, 1861 42

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School " "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,

Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—

J. M. PELTON, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 722 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS 31

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ.

Commander, R. N.,

Of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C. W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Town ship of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby gives notice that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers, for adjustment and that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid and that all Chattels and Assets belonging or owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTHOUSE,

Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C. W., March 21st. 1866 12

CRAYON DRAWING AND Wax Fruit and Flowers.

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs. Caisse, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society, OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans or approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c, have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. MAZLITT.

Office in Dr. Lees's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 24th, 1865 5

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYDS GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES —Six feet large, mounted and varnished; cost $100,000 and four years time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was f rm d; shows 300,000 cities, towns villages, market places, post offices, castles, country seats and 38,000 railways and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and Photographers sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, mounted and varnished. Price 5 shillings sterling ($2) No map at $10 can compare to this Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents letters to us. Ten new maps now under way

J. T. LLOYD,

American Map Publisher.

No. 23 Cortlandt street, N. Y., and No. 1 Strand, London.

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1866, the Peterborough Trains will run as follows:

MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at	8.55 a m
Arrive at Peterboro at	12.15 p m
Leave Peterborough at	3 30 p.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	6.55 p m.

B. R KIMBALL

Superintendent.

Peterboro', March 1, 1866. 10-tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.	
Wellington Square	7.	3 49
Bronte		3 57
Oakville	8.38	4.07
Port Credit	8.48	4.28
Mimico	9 06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.20	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7 45
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.58	8.35
Oakville	2 16	9 06
Bronte	2 26	9 17
Wellington Square	2 49	9 37
Waterdown		9 47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and af er the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1 05 5 30, 7.25, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3 50, 6.30 and 9 00 p m

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,

General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 23

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p m.

April 17th 1866 (7-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,

Proprietor.

Norwood, August 10, 1865. 34

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, 'Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA— Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey —Restores grey hair

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impetus to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains;

L——r Leaves M——s H——r
E——n S——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos

NOTICE.

ALL persons having books in their possession, belonging to the old "Mechanics' Institute," are requested to return the same to me immediately.

C. A. COX.

Peterborough, Jan. 19th, 1866.

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $200,000—all to be sold without reserve. Everyone to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$60.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50.00 to 75.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	25.00 to 50.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double cases	75.00 to 125.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	20.00 to 30.00
Gold Plated Watches Lever-ed, for Ladies	25.00 to 35.00
Diamond Rings	50.00 to 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	15.00 to 25.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	6.00 to 8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00 to 10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5.00 to 12.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4.00 to 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4.00 to 8.00
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches	4.00 to 8.00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4.00 to 8.00
Coral, Opal and Ruby Jet Ear-ops	4.00 to 8.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2.00 to 10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2.50 to 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	1.00 to 5.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	1.00 to 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	4.00 to 7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00 to 8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5.00 to 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	2.00 to 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Cameo Rings	3.00 to 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	4.00 to 10.00
California Diamond Rings	3.00 to 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	5.00 to 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl etc	4.00 to 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00 to 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	6.00 to 15.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6.00 to 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20.00 to 30.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25.00 to 40.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	30.00 to 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	25.00 to 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & cruet cases	25.00 to 40.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a Certificate, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only* what is necessary.

GERARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,

15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

PIANO-FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrumen is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron fram , which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old fa shi n of stripping by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Base, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory pow r, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
M x Maretzek,	S. Limberg,
Theodore Eisfield,	Wm Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A Baril,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Sam. Henry Fry,	Charlie Fradel

Mr. EGESMUND TJALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Quilter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers.	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McA THUR & Co.,

536 Broadway, New York.
532 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1866. 1

1866 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer

CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master,

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, on y	5 30
Colborne, every day	7 00
Cobourg, do	8 15
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On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 8 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passages at summer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, At new Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent

Kingston.

April 4, 1866. 16

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PU ITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any instrum nts offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrum nt being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturi g largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13 h, 1864. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

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THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of great and unsurpassing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or chain stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

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It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it alm st impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
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One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

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Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McA THUR & Co.,

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532 Washington St., Boston.
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June 13, 1865. 24

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

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FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 STG.

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May 9th, 1866

THREE

CARD PICTURES FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS!

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the

Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat &c. &c.

THESE Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, when persevered with according to directions never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all diseases and all constitutions they are a blessing and cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or how severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

These Wafers are peculiarly valuable, they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and inflexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass, and clearness, at which purpose they are regularly used by many Professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
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Vocalists and Public Speakers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
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Will find Bryan's Wafers
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Hoarseness and Sore Throat
And give clearness to the Voice,
And give clearness to the Voice,
And give clearness to the Voice,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs
Sold by all Druggists.
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At 25 cents a box
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Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm Conlter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., O. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers

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This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a safe and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period

Peterborough Examiner.

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Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1866. No. 21.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

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MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over George Stethem & Co's Hardware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

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ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

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DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

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GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

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PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

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Warsaw, C. W. 39

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Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

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BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, &c. &c. &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge 26

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ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices.

Life risks taken with or without average as may be required

Losses settled promptly and in full

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Agent

Peterboro Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865,	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

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H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

HATS! HATS!

A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 9

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Stationers, Peterboro'.

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,

Valuator at Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

CHOICE ROOTS AND PLANTS.

PARTIES wishing to purchase House-Plants, Bulbs or Seeds, can have now an opportunity of making a good selection from the Garden of the late Mr. SCOBELL.

Smith,

Peterboro', April 17, 1866, 16

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE CO.

OFFICE 521 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GUARANTEE.—After a fair trial, if any purchaser does not regard the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in market, he can return it and have his money. It has taken many of the highest prizes.—Is less complicated than any other first class machine,—does a wider range of work without changing,—requires no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "tension" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate machine.

N. B. Any Clergyman sending us two orders for Machines, shall receive *one* for himself as a present. The same proposition is extended to Professors and Teachers.

We have now completed our New Manufactory at a cost of some $200,000, including New Patents and important Improvements; and the object of the above proposition is to secure the immediate introduction of our improved machine into every town in the United States without incurring the great expense of a travelling agent.

This proposition cannot avail in towns occupied by our own agents.

Please send for descriptive Catalogue, with samples of sewing.

3 LUCIUS LYON, Sec'y.

PROSPECTUS

OF

The Daily Telegraph.

AT the present crisis of Provincial affairs, the publishers feel that there is room in the City of Toronto for an independent evening Journal, which, without party spirit, shall discuss dispassionately the important issues now occupying so large a share of public attention. Journals fettered by political ties, and biassed by particular interests, are not free to present to their readers these issues in the broad and comprehensive manner which is now more than ever desirable. In addition to this, events now crowd so thickly upon us that the public naturally desire more frequent supplies of information than the morning papers can give. To meet these *desiderata* the publication of THE DAILY TELEGRAPH is designed. Although attached to no political party,

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

will give no uncertain sound upon public affairs Amongst other things, it will advocate:—

1. British Connection, strenuously opposing the formation of any political union with the neighbouring Republic.

2. Confederation of the British North American Provinces so soon as the full consent of the Maritime Provinces is obtained. This measure is imperatively required by the hostile commercial and political attitude of the United States government. It is, moreover, desirable as forming the germ of nationality which may be further developed in the future.

3. Free Trade, as far as is compatible with the necessities of the revenue; also, a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with our neighbors as soon as they are prepared to treat with us upon just and equitable terms.

4. The encouragement of Emigration and a more liberal management of the public lands, so as to promote the opening up of our waste territory and its occupation by *bona fide* settlers.

5. The Extension of Trade Relations with other British colonies and with foreign nations.

6. In British affairs moderate and judicious reform, but not violent organic change in a Democratic direction.

Other public questions, as they arise, will be dealt with in the same moderate and liberal spirit.

During the approaching session of Parliament its proceedings will be duly reported, and at all times the latest intelligence received up to the time of going to press will be published.

The Markets and matters of interest to commercial men will receive special attention in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Of all local matters of public importance, courts of law, school boards, public meetings, &c., &c., full and accurate reports will be given. To the proceedings of the City Council special attention will be given, and in corporation matters THE DAILY TELEGRAPH will, contrary to the present practice, give an unswerving support to those who faithfully serve the interests of the city, irrespective of party and political leanings.

At the same time it will unsparingly expose all abuses and denounce all corruption, no matter who the guilty parties may be.

The first number will be issued on the 21st May, neatly printed on good white paper, delivered to subscribers at the rate of $5 per year, payable in advance, or ten cents per week.—Subscriptions by post, $4.50 per annum, invariably in advance.

ROBERTS & COOK.

J. ROSS ROBERTSON, }
JAMES B. COOK }
Toronto, April 30. 19

ROOM PAPER!

WINDOW BLINDS,

DECORATIONS!

Borders, &c.

Graham & Stratton

Have JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers,

10,000 ROLLS

OF ROOM PAPER,

Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, in which will be found

ALBUMS,

Concertinas, Accordeons,

Ladies' Reticules, Companions and Tortoise Shell Cards Cases, Gents and Ladies' Bags, Pearl Stilettoes, Crochet Needles, and Bodkins.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY,

AND

Fancy Goods!

Peterborough, April, 1866.

Poetry.

TRUTH.

Truth is a gem dropt from the skies;
The brightest in Golconda's mine
Would rank a poor and paltry prize
Against this lustrous gem divine.

Truth is a flower of sweet perfume,
That fades not 'neath a wintry sky,
But still retains its wonted bloom
When other flowrets droop and die.

Truth is a sweet, endearing charm
Of angel power and heavenly birth,
That shields the faithful soul from harm,
And forms a paradise on earth.

Truth is a grain of priceless seed,
That springs within the human heart,
Till choked by falsehood's baneful weed,
Or marred by hypocritic art.

Truth is a lamp, whose constant beams
Emit a kind and cheering ray —
An orb of light whose golden gleams
I lume the Christian's heaven-ward way.

This gem, this flower, this talisman,
This seed in the heart's regions sown —
This lamp to guide the feet of man—
O reader! make them all thine own.

Literature.

A Year After Marriage.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

CHAPTER I.

'The time is almost here, Fanny,' said Mrs. Woodman, with a pleasant smile, addressing her young friend, Fanny Dale.

'Yes; so-morrow I shall be Mrs. Lee' was the laughing reply. 'Mrs. Lee! Mrs. Lee! How queer it will sound! But no matter; I shall soon get used to it. And how happy I will be, Mrs. Woodman!'

'I sincerely hope that, in regard to happiness, the full measure of your anticipations may be filled.'

'You seem to speak doubtingly,' Fanny said, looking into the face of her friend with an expression something like surprise visible on her bright young countenance.

'Before a year has passed, you will understand the reason.'

'You talk very strangely, Mrs. Woodman!'

'Why so, Fanny?'

'What do you mean by my understanding your remark better after a year has passed?'

'You expect to be very happy?'

'Certainly I do! And have I not the very best reason in the world for anticipating a high degree of pleasure? Am I not about to become the wife of Harvey Lee, of whom you have ever spoken in terms of warmest praise, and whom I love deeply and devotedly? Surely, to love him, and to be beloved in return, must make me happy! Nothing has occurred, I hope, to cause an alteration in your feelings toward Harvey?' Fanny's countenance slightly changed as she asked the question.

'Nothing, of course,' was the quick reply. 'The longer I know him, the more do I admire his character. He is a young man of firm principles, and a feeling heart. And yet, even though such a man is to become your husband, I do not think you will realize the degree of happiness you so fondly anticipate.'

'Why not, Mrs. Woodman?' Fanny's voice had in it a slight degree of huskiness.

'That is exactly the question I would like to hear you ask. In answering it, I may, perhaps, give you some pain. But if I can only succeed in making you understand me, and feel the force of what I say, that slight sensation of pain will save you many an hour of bitterness. Do not look alarmed.'

'Indeed, indeed, Mrs. Woodman, you make me feel wretched! What can you mean by talking to me so, just at the time?'

'Certainly, I had no intention of giving you even the slightest feeling of uneasiness when I commenced. Nor is there any reason why you should be troubled. As a friend, who has numbered twice your years, and passed far on the journey you are but just commencing, I felt that I ought drop into your ear a warning word, not to make you unhappy—but to provide for your greater happiness in the future. You have said, that you anticipate a great degree of pleasure, in view of your marriage with Harvey Lee?'

'I do. And I think with much reason.'

'And so do I. There is no young man in the circle of my acquaintance, whom I would rather see your husband, than Mr. Lee. And yet he is no more perfect than you are.'

'Of course he is not *perfect*, Mrs. Woodman. No one is perfect.'

'Very true. And it is a just appreciation of the fact you have uttered, that I wish to awaken in your mind. If he be not perfect, then he has some bias of character with which it is all important that you should become early acquainted, in order that you may avoid the doing or saying of any thing that would produce a jar of discord between you.'

'Discord! How can you talk of discord ever existing between Harvey and myself?'

'Discord, Fanny, means want of accord; or a difference, or contrariety of qualities, destroying harmony. For instance: He is a young man who has had no one to oppose him in any thing that he wished to do, for years. And you have acted for some time under the guardance of your own rational appreciation of the fitness or unfitness of whatever has been presented to your mind that was to be done, or left undone. This action from the dictation of your own thoughts and inclinations, has become with both of you a habit, and will, I fear, be the source of discord.'

'How so, Mrs. Woodman?'

'Can you not plainly see, that he will not always be ready to yield to your difference of opinion, where both have to act in one way, nor you be willing to yield under like circumstances?'

'I must confess, that I do not see any great difficulty in the case you state. Both of us, I presume, will be ready, on all occasions, to yield our preferences to those of the one we love.'

'Think abstractly on the subject, Fanny, and I am sure you will see that your conclusion is not a correct one. There will be times, often and often occurring, when long confirmed habits of mind will claim indulgence, even though opposition to one you love be involved.'

'But, Mrs. Woodman, I cannot for my life see what Harvey and myself can possibly have to differ about. Our ends will be the same.'

'The merest trifles form, often, the most serious grounds of misunderstanding,' was the friend's reply. 'And these will mar your happiness if marred at all; for between you and Harvey Lee there cannot exist any difference of importance.'

'Still, Mrs. Woodman, I must confess that I am utterly at a loss how to understand you, for I can form no idea of ground of difference, trifling or important.'

'And much I fear, Fanny, that while in your present state of mind I shall be unable to make apparent the danger against which I desire to guard you. But, as I have intimated before, it will lie in the disposition you will both feel, at times, to yield a point of difference. And will be continued, until one of the parties gives way, and both, then, are brought into a state to see, rationally, the true relation borne to each other, as man and wife. The giving way, I apprehend, will have to be on your part. Fanny. And the sooner you can learn a degree of submission to the will of your husband, the better. Not that I suppose he will desire to domineer over you. Far from it. I am sure he will not. But I am also sure, that he will not submit to your domineering over him.'

'Indeed, Mrs. Woodman, I never heard you talk so incomprehensibly before, in my life!' was the reply of Fanny Dale to this. 'What in the world could have put it into your head to suppose that I had any desire to domineer over my husband? I am sure that you altogether misjudge me.'

'I should certainly have misjudged you, Fanny, if I had supposed that, in your thought or intention, there existed any such desire. But if, after your marriage, there should be a disposition manifested on your part to have your own way in matters of trifling moment, the appearance will be that of a wish to rule or domineer it over your husband. And this will lead to unpleasant collisions between you, which ought, above all things, to be guarded against.'

'But you do not mean to set it down as a rule, Mrs. Woodman, that I must be passive and submissive on all occasions? That I must give up my own will, and become a mere nonentity?'

'Not by any means. This would be, I was about to say, worse than a state of open discord. You shall rather seek to think and act in concert with your husband, than not to think or act at all.'

'And that is just the way that I expect to think and act. No other idea has ever crossed my mind. Still, now that I am thinking on the subject, it does occur to me that Harvey may, sometimes, wish to control me in matters that do not need his interference.'

'Well? What then?'

'I am not sure that I shall feel inclined to yield a passive submission to a mere spirit of opposition, should such a spirit show itself.'

'Suppose, however, that in thus yielding, your husband would be brought into a state of mind to see that he, perhaps, was a little too exacting, and to feel the rebuke of your gentle and self-sacrificing spirit? Would not submission on your part be the best and wisest course?'

'But how could I know that such would be the effect? Besides, I should feel a little pride in the matter.'

'No doubt of it, Fanny. And that pride, felt on both sides, whenever a difference shall arise, and arise it most certainly will, must prove the fruitful source of unhappiness.'

'We had much better, then, not get married at all,' was the maiden's response, uttered with some bitterness of expression.

'Much better, I would rather say, shun, in the marriage state, all causes of discord, and seek in every act and word to promote a conjunction of your minds into one. An end of marriage is, that two may become one. Man was created male and female, and is not perfect until the male and female become truly united and form one man.—The masculine principle in the soul of the woman, are ever in the effort to unite and form one truly effective principle, if I may so call it, that shall act as a single being.—Not to be merely adjoined to each other, but to be conjoined as one. Until this takes place, man is not truly man.'

'Nor woman truly woman, I suppose you would say,' Fanny added.

'To say so, would, perhaps enable you more clearly to apprehend my meaning. But, I would rather say, that the man, so called, is a *male* man, and the woman, a *female* man, and that both together, when truly conjoined, make one perfect *man*.'

'Then, of course, the woman is nothing. She is lost in the man.'

'Not by any means a correct inference. The man and the woman are distinct and necessary parts of a just whole. Separated, they are imperfect, act in an imperfect manner, are not truly happy, and tend, by a strong inward principle of affinity, toward conjunction. But they can never be truly conjoined until they have like ends in view, and proceed to the attainment of those ends in perfect unity of action.'

'I can perceive, in some small degree, what all this means,' Fanny said in a grave tone, after her friend had uttered the last remark. 'But, as to understanding you fully, I must confess myself at fault. It sounds all very pretty to call two, a man and a wife, one; but the generality, evidence I presume, is, that they are as distinctly two as it is possible to be. For my part, I have no notion of becoming a mere cipher from the day I am married, and I have very much mistaken Harvey Lee, if he has any different idea in the matter. For years I have been in the habit of reasoning upon the subject of action to a just conclusion, and then acting from that conclusion. So I must continue to do.'

'And likewise your husband.'

'Of course.'

'Suppose, then, it should happen, as it no doubt will, that Harvey and you come to a different conclusion in regard to some matter requiring joint action; what then?'

'Well, what then?'

'One of you will have to yield, of course.'

'Well?'

'Who shall it be? Your husband or yourself?'

'It will depend, I suppose, upon the comparative soundness of the reasons advanced.'

'But suppose each considers the reasons on his or her side the strongest. What then?'

'Your case is only a supposed one, Mrs. Woodman.'

'That was granted from the first.'

'But such a case I do not believe will ever occur.'

'For fear that it may occur would it not be well to settle, beforehand, some principle of action?'

'I am very willing to let all exigencies of this kind provide for themselves,' Fanny replied. "Certain I am, that between Harvey and myself will never exist misunderstandings of a nature to require the aid of any previously settled principles of action. We never have disagreed thus far, and I do not suppose that we ever will. In all our intercourse there has been manifested by him a disposition to consult my views and feelings in almost everything, and conform himself to them.'

'A course of action on his part, that I have noticed, and always condemned.'

'Why so?'

'Because it is calculated to mislead you in regard to his true character, and to the relation that must exist after marriage. It is this very conduct in young men during the period preceding marriage, that I always have and always shall condemn.—Anxious to gain favor with the maiden who has called out his affections, the lover too often presents himself in a character that is not really his own. He yields everything to the young lady's preferences—consults her on every point of action, and chooses what she sanctions, no matter how much he may desire another course. Her own will indulged, and her own choice made his, before marriage, she never imagines that he will, after that period, sometimes desire, and even determine to have things his own way. When he does so, too often the effect is like a dark cloud suddenly obscuring a summer sky. Usually, it takes a year at least for the two fully to understand each other, and to definite truly their positions.'

Much more conversation than that which we have given took place between Fanny Dale and her friend, but it was of too serious a character to make any impression upon the mind of the happy-hearted maiden. She saw no danger, and feared none. Thus far her intercourse with Lee had been of the most pleasant character. He had rarely opposed her in anything; and had always seemed to take delight in preferring her wishes to his own. From this exhibition of his character she had judged him, and upon this she was willing to rest her expectations of perfect agreement in all things after marriage. The next chapter will show whether this appearance was the true expression of his real state of mind.

CHAPTER II.

One evening about a week previous to the time mixed at the preceding chapter, Harvey Lee sat conversing with Fanny. The near approach of their marriage naturally led them to talk upon subjects connected with that event. As Fanny resided with a widowed aunt, who could not bear either the expense or fatigue of giving the young bride a wedding party, it had been determined to have the ceremony performed in the morning, and then to take a little journey for four or five days. The father and mother of Lee lived at Harrisburg in Pennsylvania, and he desired very much to go there and spend a week with them. To this, however, Fanny was for some reason disinclined, and avowed a decided preference for a trip to New York and Boston.

'Any arrangement that will give you the most pleasure, Fanny,' had been his reply to her expressed desire to visit the North, as it had been in regard to almost everything else, although he could not help thinking at the moment that he should have loved her more if she had manifested a disposition to pay some little deference to his wishes.

'So you are still in favor of a journey to New York and Boston?' he remarked on the evening just alluded to.

'O, yes, Harvey—decidedly! I have never been to either of those cities, and therefore desire to visit them very much.'

'I wish you could make up your mind to go to Harrisburg.'

'O, no,' shaking her head with a determined air. 'Harrisburg is such a dull place. I had a thousand times rather go to New York and Boston.'

'Very well, Fanny, let us go North, then. Anything to meet your views.'

'It will be such a pleasant jaunt. And then we can go up to Harrisburg some other time.'

'Very true. But father and mother will be disappointed, I am sure, at our not coming there.'

'O, no, I presume not. Tell them that I wanted to go North particularly.'

Seeing that Fanny had set her heart, as it is said, on going to New York and Boston Lee smiled an assent and then waived the subject; although he felt disappointed at her pertinacious adherence to her previously expressed preference. The fact was, he was very desirous of presenting her at once to his father and mother, for whom he entertained a strong affection, and whose approval of his choice, he was anxious to have. Fanny had never seen them, and had a feeling of reluctance at the thought of visiting them immediately after the marriage. Instead of endeavoring to conquer this feeling for the sake of Harvey, whose desire to go at once to Harrisburg she knew to be a very natural one, she selfishly chose to have her own wishes gratified at the sacrifice of his.

'There is to be a concert to-morrow night,' Harvey remarked, during the same evening.

'Yes, so I saw by the newspapers this morning.'

'Would you like to go?'

'I hardly think that I care about going.'

'I was in hopes you would feel inclined, for my sake.'

'Why? Do you wish to go?'

'Yes, very much.'

'I wish I felt like going. But I really do not,' Fanny replied to this.

'Then I would not at course think of it,' Harvey said, at the same time that it occurred to him how often he had denied himself to gratify her simply expressed desire. This thought, however, he instantly put away, as one not to be indulged for a moment.

When Lee sat down in his own room, after his return home that night, he did not feel as comfortable in mind as usual, for he was inclined to indulge in an accusing spirit against Fanny. Almost involuntarily his mind went back through the whole period of their intercourse, noting as it went along for too many instances of a too apparent disposition to have her own way, even in opposition to his declared views and feelings. From this state of mind, however, he at last aroused himself, with an effort, at the same time that he condemned the unkind and ungenerous spirit, as he termed it, in which he had indulged.

On the next evening he visited Fanny, as usual, and spent two or three hours most delightfully. Nothing occurred to recall the impression made on the preceding evening. Nor did he suffer his mind to fall again into a similar train of thinking during the brief period that intervened before the day of their marriage.

That event occurred in due time, as previously arranged, and the happy couple spent the first ten days of their married life in visiting the cities of New York and Boston. On their return, and previously to going to housekeeping, the young husband urged so hard a visit to his parents, that Fanny consented to go, but with too evident a feeling of reluctance. Her brief trip to Harrisburg, and especially her sojourn there, was far pleasanter than she had anticipated. The spirit and manner of old Mr. and Mrs. Lee's attentions, touched her feelings with an instant affection for them, and she almost regretted the necessity of leaving their quiet roof when the time came for her return home.

After this visit, a house was rented and furnished, and the young couple settled down in the usual domestic way. They were very happy—so happy that it formed a constant subject of reference. This continued about two months, when a circumstance transpired that marred their pleasant intercourse.

Notwithstanding the advice and warning of Mrs. Woodman, Fanny was apparently unconscious of the fact that she was taking her husband with the necessity of yielding in almost everything to her will. His sincere affection for her, which prompted him, in its first stages, to prefer her pleasure in everything to his own, began at length to grow weary of such a system of non-reciprocity. From thinking at times, that it was a little strange that she should not be as ready to consult his wishes, wants and preferences, as he was to consult hers, he began to feel annoyed at her constant requirement of him to yield up his will to hers. These did not generally regard things of moment, or out of her sphere of action, but things in regard to which either might act or direct.

Every new recurrence of what he had allowed himself to call her arbitrary desire to have everything her own way, tended to sour his feelings in a degree, and make him less able to bear her thoughtless spirit of opposition.

One evening, about this time, he proposed, after tea, that they should call upon a friend. Fanny did not feel very well, although she had said nothing about it to her husband. She felt, in consequence, altogether disinclined to go out, and said that she would rather stay at home. It was only the evening before that she had declined a similar proposition. In spite of his efforts to keep down his feelings, Harvey Lee could not help showing his disapprobation, even to the extent of words.

'It seems to me, Fanny,' he said, with some severity, 'only necessary that I should express a desire to do a thing, for you to feel altogether disinclined to do that very thing.'

The young wife started, as if from a blow looked for a moment in to the face of her husband, that was cold and stern almost to anger, and then bursting into tears, arose quickly and left the chamber without uttering a word. The heart of Lee smote him, almost instantly, for what he had said.—But it had been said, and what was more, so he reasoned, it was the truth. He did not attempt to follow his wife, but sat absorbed in a kind of gloomy, morose spirit of self-condemnation, alternating with a spirit of still more bitter condemnation of the unfortunate habit which Fanny had indulged.

The first unkind word and look of her husband, so unexpected, and, it seemed to her, so uncalled for and unjust, wounded Mrs. Lee deeply. So soon as she fully comprehended the import of what he had said, and saw by his countenance that he was in earnest, it seemed, for a moment or two, as if she would suffocate.

After she had retired to her room, and the first wild abolition of her feelings had subsided, she began to look for her husband to come with apologies, or explanations, or something to break the force of the harsh words he had uttered, too evidently in anger. But the minutes continued to pass slowly away, and she yet sat alone and weeping in her chamber.

Meanwhile, he remained in the parlor, a prey to unhappy thoughts and feelings. He was angry with himself and angry with his wife. Regretting his hasty and ill-timed remark, he still felt no inclination whatever to recall his words, or to make a single effort to soothe the heart he was conscious of having deeply wounded. Thus he remained for nearly two hours, when the usual time for retiring having come, he went up to his wife's chamber, with his state of mind but little changed.

His evident disposition to offer no concessions for what he had said, had long before that time aroused in the mind of Fanny something of pride, and a resolution, painful as it might be, to bear his unkind remark without stooping to ask an explanation, or to endeavor to make him concious that he had wronged her. She had, consequently, retired to bed some time previous to her husband's coming up from the parlor. Not the slightest movement did she make on his entrance into the chamber, but remained, apparently asleep, with her face more than half buried beneath the bed clothes. In a few minutes he laid himself down by her side, without uttering a word, and thus they remained for nearly half the night, before they sunk into sleep, the mind of each painfully active, and each conscious that the other was fully awake.

There is indeed a blessed influence in sleep. It not only refreshes and restores the body to a healthy action, but the mind also. And not only the intellectual principle of the mind, but the will principle.—Evil spirits have less power over us after a night's refreshing repose—they cannot then so readily flow in with their suggestions. The unkindness we may have felt toward a brother, exists in a far milder form than it did ere we gave ourselves up to the sweet and gentle influence of holy sleep.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee found, when they awoke on the next morning, a milder spirit reigning in their breasts. He was disposed to think less unkindly of his wife, and to excuse the fault, as he still called it, that had provoked him into the utterance of a harsh word—and she, likewise, felt like judging him as leniently as possible. But neither was prepared to allude to the cause of difference. He still remained firm in the idea that she had been to blame, and she still felt that he had wronged her.—Each, therefore, looked to the other for concessions, while neither was prepared to offer them. Still, both were anxious for a reconciliation, and both were disposed to do all that could be done without giving up certain individual rights, or whatever they might choose to call them.

The consequence was, that although each spoke to the other in tones of kindness, and each tried to chase from the other's brow the cloud that still rested there, neither of them made the slightest allusion to what had occurred on the previous evening. In this both were wrong. Humiliating explanations, such as would have resulted from those allusions, though they must have been mortifying, would yet have been salutary, for they would have presented in clear light to each the true ground of difficulty, produced mutual concessions and mutual confidence, and been a guarantee for future harmony upon just principles. But in suffering, as they did, the wound to close with a portion of the arrow's barb unextracted, they were but providing for severer trials.

(*To be continued.*)

A young minister, in a highly elaborate sermon which he preached while supplying an absent minister's pulpit, said several times when giving some new exposition of a passage: "The critics and commentators don't agree with me here." Next morning a poor woman came to see him with something in her apron. She said her husband had heard his sermon and thought it was a very fine one; and as he said "*the commentators did not agree with him here* he had sent some of the best *Jersey blues*."

An Irishman addicted to telling strange stories said, he saw a man beheaded with his hands tied behind him, who directly picked up his head and put it on his shoulders in the right place. "Ha, ha, ha," said a bystander, "How could he do that when his hands were tied behind him?" "And sure what a pretty fool you must be," said Pat, "and couldn't he pick it up with his teeth. To old Nick wid yer bothersation!"

SHARP.—The past fall, as a lady, modestly attired, was on her way to the city of New York, on board one of the Hudson River night boats, she sat quietly reading in the ladies' cabin, when a flashily-dressed dame, mistaking her for a servant, rather rudely accosted her with "Do you know this cabin is for ladies?" "Certainly, I do," was the answer, "and have been wondering for some time why you were here."

As a canal boat was passing under a bridge, the captain gave the usual warning, "Look out!" when a little Frenchman popping his head out of the window, received a severe thump. He drew it back in a great pet and exclaimed, "Dese Americans are queer people, dey say, 'Look out,' when dey mean Look in!"

"Pap, I planted some potatoes in our garden," said one of the last youths of our country, "and what do you think came up?" "Why potatoes, of course." "No sir-ee! There came up a drove of hogs and ate 'em all." The "old man" gave in.

An Irishman attending a Quaker meeting, heard a young friend make the following announcement: "Brethren and sisters, I am going to marry a daughter of the Lord." "The devil you are," said Pat. "Faith as he jabers so it'll be a long time before ye'll see yer father-in-law."

SHOPPING.—A lady, a regular shopper who had made an unfortunate assistant rack over all the house, objected that none were long enough. I want the longest bows that are made. Then madam, was the reply, you had better apply to the next orgamebone.

Different sounds travel with different degrees of velocity. A call for dinner will run over a ten acre lot in a minute and a half, while a summons to work will take from five to ten minutes.

A remarkable hard drinker, who was aspiring, begged one of his friends to bring him a gourd of water, telling him, "On our deathbeds we must be reconciled to our enemies."

The man who undertook to blast his neighbor's pre-pects used too short a fuse, and got blown up himself.

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Sign of the Cross-cut Saw, George Street.

Peterboro, May 2, 1866. 19-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Removal—T. Lassle.
Decided Bargains—A. Armstrong.
Adjourned Sheriff's Sale—James Hall.
German Physician—Dr. F. Dellenbaugh.
Notice—W. E. Roxburgh.
The Daily Review—Robert Kennedy.

The Peterborough Examiner

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1866.

Celebration of the Queen's Birthday

THE REVIEW OF VOLUNTEERS.

Ye Grand Army of Ye Terribles in Procession.

Volunteer Lunch,—A Decided Success.

The Celebration all that could be desired.

Stirred up by previous announcements for the celebration of our Sovereign's birthday, crowds of all ranks and sizes of the people from the surrounding country were seen flocking into Town at a very early hour, and before 9 o'clock—the time announced for the arrival of the train that was to bring the Volunteers of Port Hope and the Council and Harbour Commissioners and the Millbrook Volunteers—the Town was literally crowded waiting to witness the reception, review and processions of the day.

The crowds of people equaled any thing ever before in Peterboro, not excepting the Prince of Wales visit. Several times the street from Scott's Block to Ormond & Gilmour's corner was crowded so that passing was impossible, while at the same time there were hundreds scattered over the whole town, all trying to enjoy themselves.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.

At sharp 9 the whistle was heard and immediately the moving mass was wending its way in the direction of the station; but on seeing the arrival of the Millbrook Volunteers only, considerable disappointment was manifested. It appears that although the Port Hope Volunteers had been invited and had promised to come, they were disappointed owing to some other arrangements.

The Millbrook Volunteers, however, were there under the command of Captain Howden, Lieutenant Turner and Ensign Hunter, but owing to some little delay, the Volunteers of Peterborough were put forward to *receive them and a few minutes delay* was occasioned thereby. We must not forget to mention, however, that Port Hope Brass Band did not forget to come, as they were on the ground in good trim. As soon as the companies were mustered, they proceeded to the Ashburnham cricket ground, where they went through various battalion evolutions and movements in a most creditable manner, an old Waterloo veteran remarking that the men acquitted themselves like regulars.

The companies present were:—the Rifles under Capt. Poole, and Capt. Kennedy's Infantry Company, Peterborough; Capt. Rogers' Infantry Company, Ashburnham; Capt. Leigh's of Lakefield, and Captain Howden's of Millbrook. The men all looked fine and it would not surprise us if we learned that Red Coats were at a premium in the estimation of the fair sex, who thronged the grounds. It would be invidious to particularise as to the efficiency of the drill of each company, as all did their part well, yet the readiness of the Rifles was as visible as any, but they are of old standing compared with the others, and, perhaps, should manifest proficiency. The firing of the whole was good—the Rifles excellent. All the companies are worthy of the greatest praise for their patience, energy and loss of time in thus preparing to defend our homes and liberties. At early 12 they all assembled on the Market Square and there wound up by a *feu de joie*, preparatory to their grand attack on the Engine House.

THE PROCESSION.

Immediately "ye Redoubtable and Invincible Army of ye Terribles" appeared, commanded by their Generalissimo, Prince of Timbucdahyrucagriphilia, assisted by Shannusmardechenwanacandumasakenerous, A. D. C., and Ishifulaemiricamephophoerso ffhoonering, a newly appointed A. D. C.—This was most decidedly the great attraction of the day. The procession was well arranged, and ye different divisions and companies of ye Grand Army fully sustained their former reputation. Several new features and improvements were visible since their last grand review. Their number has been increased, the preparation more natured, the army in good regulation, our only wonder being, amidst all the hurry and stir and the difficulties of keeping supletons and children out of the way, how they managed to avoid hurting any one. The following was the order of procession:—

1. Ye Commander-in-chief and his spouse, superbly dressed after the fashions and follies of the day. Waterfall and all the fripperies of fashion.
2. Ye guard of honor.
3. Ye Ancient Orator from ye native country, Hapsidam, ye land where whang doodle mourns.
4. Ye band, led by one from the land of Sourkrowtandlagerbeer.
5. Ye representatives of the Aborigines neatly mounted.
6. Ye Scommon Scoundrels or City Fathers disinterred from the bowels of the earth, in South America.
7. Ye blustering leaders of the Finnegans from the land of Erinnanumpinbutslygagh. Then follow the Finnegans; Pioneers for Hellamboosaddyari; these were followed by the Lords and Commons of Canada, and Musicians.

A new feature in the procession was the steamers *Corinthian* and *Rochester*, and the Railroad interest represented by the Engine Mr. Fowler, right on the track for Lakefield, and the marble quarries of the back country.

This great army and its leaders deserve the thanks of all who witnessed its manoeuvres for the manner in which they performed their part, and for the quota of amusement they provided for the day. It cost immense labor, loss of time, and money to equip the men and get up the "rigs," and were it not that they have disappeared into the bowels of the earth again. We certainly think that they deserve a public acknowledgement; they need not expect this from the men of Peterborough; if ever they get an acknowledgement it will come from the ladies who only know how to do these things right.

The speech of "Ye Orator" was a good one and touched on several enterprises engaged in or proposed. It is needless to say it was appauded by the army. This brought the time round to lunch hour when the general movement was towards the engine house, which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the ladies for the purpose of receiving and accommodating their guests.

This large shed was beautifully fitted up and decorated with evergreens and mottoes, as ladies only can do. Three huge tables were erected almost the whole length, there being three shorter ones at one end placed breadth-wise. And it is only a faint description to say that the tables groaned under the piles of viands provided.

About 300 sat down to the elegent repast, and ample justice they did the good things. If the Volunteers and others can fight Fenians and destroy earthworks and redoubts as well as they defaced the ham, pies, cakes, tarts, &c., &c., their country will never have reason to fear an enemy, or the ladies of Peterborough to regret that they entertained them. The lunch was elegantly got up, and a double charm added to it by the presence of the liberal hearts and cheerful faces that provided it. We noticed Mrs. Sheriff Hall, Mrs. R. Nichols, Mrs. R. Denniston, Mrs. J. J. Hall, Mrs. John Gilmour and several others, whose names deserve to be remembered by the Volunteers, but we regret we cannot give them, in one lucky corner, and all indefatigable in waiting on the tables and heaping of their abundance before those seated. Enough had been provided for 500, and when those present had satisfied themselves, there were heaps left untouched.

After lunch was over, Mayor Scott, who presided, said that in order not to be tedious, and also to enable those present an opportunity of witnessing the races and other amusements, he would be very brief in the toasts about to be proposed, and the first one was one that could not and would not be forgotten by Canadians, but especially not by the Volunteers, viz:—

"The health of our Sovereign Queen Victoria."

It is needless to say that this was drunk most enthusiastically, and with deafening cheers. Music by the band, God save the Queen. And here, by the way, let us remark that freely did the band intersperse its sweet airs during the the lunch, and also during the time of the speeches, so that several of the speakers were enabled to speak to sweet music.

The second toast was

"The Governor General of British North America."

Song—"For he's a jolly good fellow."

The next was proposed by Sheriff Hall, viz:—

"The Army, Navy, and Volunteers of Canada."

Col. Hunltain responded for the army.—He remarked that he had the honor to belong to one branch of the toast, the army, and that wherever there were British men, aye! and British women, this toast would be most cordially received. The love of justice ever belonged to all those branches. Their duty was to preserve justice and liberty; to protect, defend and extend liberty and justice, never to destroy them, and this he knew they would continue to do. It was an honor, therefore, to be connected with those services. He (Col. H.) thanked them heartily for the honor that had been done him in drinking the health of the army.

Captain Rutledge responded in behalf of the Navy. When he (Capt. R.) belonged to the Navy their ships were "wooden walls" and the men "hearts of oak". Now their ships were iron walls. Great changes had been made in the shipping of Great Britain since his time in the service, but he was sure every man in the service was still ready to carry out Lord Nelson's great motto, "Britain expects every man to do his duty," and were ready to do their duty, as the army and navy always had done, and the Volunteers would do if called upon.

Captain Poole, of the Rifles, had pleasure in responding on behalf of the Volunteers, and this the more as the Volunteers had been coupled with the Army and Navy of Great Britain. Shortness, however, being the order of the day, he would be brief. It was an honor to belong to the Volunteers because their name was coupled with the Army and Navy, and he trusted what the Volunteers had done when called out lately, they would do again, that is—turn out at once and do their duty, even though that duty should be to leave their homes to face the foe.

The Mayor gave the next toast:—

"The Volunteers of Millbrook, Peterboro, Ashburnham and Lakefield; also our Guests, the Council of Port Hope and Harbour Commissioners."

Capt. Poole, again, as senior officer, was called to his feet, and in a short speech remarked that the Volunteers had thought themselves slighted, but this day showed that they were not. They were agreeably disappointed. He therefore, in behalf of the Volenteers, thanked the people, but especially the ladies, for what they had done in thus acknowledging the Volunteers, and their readiness to rally round the old banner. With the ladies engraven on it they would be able to face and brave every danger.

Capt. Kennedy also responded, thanking the ladies in behalf of his company. He had for 20 years belonged to the Volunteer force and now, as ever, he trusted he and his men were ready to do their duty.

Capt. Leigh, of Lakefield company, returned thanks for the honor done him and his company.

Lieut. Turner, of the Millbrook company, thanked the people of Peterboro' and the ladies for the kind manner the health of his company, as a part of the Volunteers, had been received and drunk; and Capt. Rogers for the Ashburnham Volunteers.

Mayor Craig, of Port Hope, on behalf of the Council of Port Hope, said he heartily thanked them for the manner in which the toast had been received. He felt honored and pleased in being present, and he was sure that he expressed the mind of all present.

N. Kirchoffer, Esq., as Harbor Commissioner, said he was exceedingly pleased to be present, as he always had pleasing remembrances of a short residence in Peterboro' about 30 years ago. Few could then foresee the future of Peterboro', its fine public buildings, store and dwellings are a credit to the place, and these and the present furnished would do honor to any town of 20,000 inhabitants. As one of the guests he thanked them for their being remembered in the toast.

Dr. Dewar on being called upon, said he would not have had to speak but for the omissions of both the Mayor and Mr. Kirchoffer. These gentlemen had spoken of the town and harbour, but forgot to thank the Peterboro' Volunteers for going out to defend the town and protect the harbour. He therefore had great pleasure in returning thanks for the kindness done to them to-day, but also for what they had done before in going to Port Hope. He also thanked the ladies for their kindness, and he knew, that if they were as good as the Volunteers they would be charming as well as beautiful.

Hon. Sidney Smith, although not a young man, could not forget the ladies, they had done the whole work, the whole enterprise to its completion had originated with them and they had done it in almost a few hours. They were Volunteers in the true sense of the word and their work to-day showed that they were not only beautiful but good. He, therefore, proposed

"The Ladies,"

Which was most rapturously received.

Lieut. H. Rogers responded for the ladies.

Rev. Mr. Clementi said he fully entered into the toast for the ladies, they had done much and deserved praise; but he would before parting propose the health of the chairman,

"The Mayor, for his conduct in the chair."

R. Denniston, Esq., would not forget a party who had done much to enable them to spend the day pleasantly, by giving the building in which they were assembled, by giving the Railroad system that Peterboro enjoyed, and by putting at their disposal a special train for the occasion. He, therefore, would propose the health of

"Mr. Covert, and the Railway interest of Port Hope and Peterboro,"

Which was drunk with *eclat*.

Hon. S. Smith, as Railroad Director, responded in behalf of Mr. Covert, as he had not been able to be present, owing to the excessive labours he had undergone in order to ensure a complete Railway system to Peterboro. He could say for Mr. Covert, that he was ever ready and willing to do everything he could for the pleasure and comfort of Peterboro.

The company then broke up to go to the races or other enjoyments, as each inclined.

THE RACES.

The races came off at 3 o'clock, or thereabout. There were but two races, the first a hurdle race, for which there were but three entries, viz:—

Garryowen,
White Stockings, and
Brown Tom.

Won by White Stockings, owned by H. Uin Esq.

The second was a flat race, for which there also 3 entries, viz:—

Brown Bess,
Maggie Simpson, and
The Otonabee Maid.

This race was won by Brown Bess, Maggie Simpson getting lame.

The Physiog race did not come off, as was anticipated, as the riders did not appear in uniform, and consequently could not be allowed to enter for it.

FIRE WORKS.

The fire works next came off from 8 to 9 o'clock. This was under the management of the fire men and was well conducted.—The place being nicely lit up with various rockets, roman candles, revolving fire works and other displays. These being over the visitors proceeded to the station and left for their homes in good cheer. Every thing passed off quietly and pleasantly, every one being pleased with the day's fun, we hope also with themselves.

FIREMEN'S BANQUET.

After the fun and frolic of the day was over, the Firemen and a number of guests sat down to an excellent supper, prepared at the Huffman House. There were between 60 and 70 persons in all.

Capt. McNaughton presided; on his right sat Sheriff Hall, Mayor Scott, Jas. Edwards, Esq., and Captain Sutherland; on his left, Capt. Poole, Ensign Strickland, Capt. Kennedy, and Mr. Dunnet.

The vice chair was occupied by J. O'Donnell, Esq., surrounded by a number of Colonels, Doctors and others. Ample justice being done to the eatables, something to toast each other's health was introduced, and bumpers being filled, Captain McNaughton gave "The Queen", followed by "The Governor General", and "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family", which he introduced in a few very appropriate remarks. Song, "The English man", by Mr. Knapp, also an Irish song by Serg't Johnston of the Rifles. "The Army and Navy, coupled with the Canadian Volunteers", was given by the chairman. Captain Poole remarked that he was both a fireman and a Volunteer, and was proud to belong to both. He belonge to a branch of service which was an honor to any nation, and which stood foremost the world over, the army of Great Britain, and he trusted the Volunteers would never disgrace it.

Capt. Rogers, Ashburnham, was unusually happy in his remarks. He thought they had been slighted, but to-day showed how their labours were appreciated, especially by the ladies. The gentlemen very often slighted both the firemen and Volunteers, but if *their property was on fire*, or the feniens coming they got awakened. The ladies, however, deserved praise for their treatment of the Volunteers. He returned thanks on behalf of the Volunteers for the toasting of the Volunteer's health.

Col. Wigmore, of Dunmper, then made an eloquent speech, referring to the loyalty of the people of Dummer and of Douro long ago, and he knew they were so still; nothing could make them rebels.

Capt. Sutherland, in returning thanks, referred to what he had suffered for his country, having lost all he had but his shirt and drawers, near the Thousand Isles, in the troubles of '37 and '38. All this he had suffered from rebellion, but he was still loyal. He was sorry that Captains Poole and Kennedy had not been called to the front; he knew they wished to go and do their duty.

"The Mayor and Corporation of Peterborough," was then given, and responded to by Mayor Scott and Councillor Millar.

Mr. Ormond then proposed "Our Guests," Sheriff Hall, Mr. Dunnet, Lieut. Strickland, Mr. Edwards, and Dr. Poole responded.

Sheriff Hall, then proposed "Our Hosts."

Captain McNaughton responded, having himself honored in having our worthy Sheriff, the Military and other worthy citizens around him. He was also pleased.

Mr. Ormond next gave "The Corporation and Citizens of Ashburnham."

Capt. Sutherland responded eloquently, thanking the Firemen for their noble and generous efforts to save from fire property in Ashburnham as willingly as in Peterboro.

"The learned professions," was next given.

Mr. Scott and Dr. Kincaid responded.—Mr. Scott thinking that the Council should do something for the lawyers, Dr. Kincaid thinking that every fireman should obtain the hand of a lady and thus aid the doctors.

"The Press" came next, always last, although not least. The *Examiner* being alone said but little, as No. 2 insinuated encroachments on another day.

Dr. Kincaid then proposed the health of "Our Host", remarking that Peterboro' could boast of as good Hotels and accommodation as any town in the world, as travellers testified. This was warmly received, and drank with cheers, "Les ali disperses."

Thus ended the celebration of 1866, one of the best ever got up in Peterboro', and perhaps equal to any in the Province. May we add, long may Victoria reign to be thus remembered by every loyal subject.

A Flying Visit of the Mayor of Batavia and other Citizens of U. S.

Early this morning Hon. Sidney Smith received a telegram that the Mayor of Batavia and others were on the train for Peterboro. Their names were:—

Homer Bostwick, Mayor; J. Hoskill, Esq.; Jas. N. Otis, Esq.; H. Todd, *Times* newspaper: Tompkins, Esq., all of Batavia, N. Y.

These were met at the station and received by His Worship the Mayor and Councillor Millar, Sheriff Hall, Hon. S. Smith, D Sutherland, Esq., Capt. J. Kennedy, J O'Donnell, Esq. After taking them to see the river and cribs passing over the dams, they were taken to Caisse's where a lunch was provided and a few bottles of champagne disposed of, which made their hearts cheerful. At half past three they left on the train, highly pleased with their short visit.

Personal.

From the *Gazette* we find that at the examination at Kingston, before the Board of Officers appointed to examine Volunteer Militia Officers, Captain Edwin Poole, Peterboro' Rifles, obtained a first class certificate; Capt. P. also obtained a second class at the same time, there being but one examination. This certainly speaks much for his proficiency in drill, and is something that has seldom happened previous to his examination.

Lieut. H. Rogers, of the same company, also obtained a second class certificate, being all he sought at present.

Capt. Kennedy, of Peterboro' Infantry Company, also obtained a first class certificate at the same examination. It is highly creditable to Peterboro' that out of twelve from all parts who presented themselves for examination at Kingston only seven obtained certificates; and of the seven, three were from Peterboro'. All from Peterboro' obtained certificates. Peterboro' has some of *the most efficient companies* among Canadian Volunteers, and are as well officered as any in the Province, and as ready to move at their Country's call.

A Body found in the River.

On Sunday last, Mr. Johnston, who lives a little below the Locks, discovered a dead body floating in the water about a mile or so below the Locks. Information was given to Coroner Poole, and he forthwith held an inquest on the body. From information brought out at the inquest, it was believed to be the body of one Patrick Carmody, a shoemaker, who, it appears about 5 months ago, had been down visiting in Otonabee, and on leaving for home it is thought, instead of making his way by land, walked directly into the river and was not heard of since.

Fresh Importations.

We would call the attention of our readers to the "decided bargains" that are now being offered at A. Armstrong's, George Street, in the Dry Goods line. Mr. Armstrong has made large purchases in the best markets, of every variety of goods found in a Dry Goods Store, and he offers the whole at very small profits, and invites a call.—See his advertisement.

The present Issue has been delayed a day beyond its usual time through the desire to give particulars of the 24th; also from the hands being too much crowded with job work during the week. We hope this will be a sufficient excuse.

Jeff. Davis is to be tried, the trial commencing on the 4th of June. His health is rapidly failing.

A NEW EVENING PAPER.—The *Evening Journal* is the title of a new evening paper just commenced in Toronto. It is conservative in politics and professes to be liberal; but it will give the latest news of each day in addition to the political articles which may from time to time appear. There is room enough for political parties and their advocates, and we hope that our enterprising friend will meet with due reward for his labors. He has our best wishes for his success.

THE WEEKLY VISITOR.—This is the title of a Temperance Periodical published in Toronto. It is neatly printed, contains select temperance reading, and numbers several clergymen, of ability and education, as contributors. The motto of the *Visitor* is "Agitate, Agitate; Vigilance being the price of Liberty." The *Visitor* has a stupendous work before it, in which it will require skill, gence, faithfulness and patience, if it will succeed. It has our best wishes for all these temperance graces as well as for its final success.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This very popular fashion book for June, is again on our table. The Steel Plate for this Month is "Christ and the Sisters of Bethany," and is very neat in execution and design. The Colored fashion Plate contains five figures of the *new styles of summer dresses for the sea-side*, evening and walking dresses, all brought down to the latest fashions. There is also a wood engraving of "Old Whitby." The Literary matter is equal to any previous number. Marion Harland, Mary Jasvis, S. Annie Frost, and others, constitute the staff of contributors to the Lady's Book.

The Lady's Book is $3.00 per annum. Back numbers can be supplied. Address, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

The Bible to be Re-translated.

The project of translating the Bible has been started by the minister of a Protestant church in France, and this it appears is endorsed by eminent men of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish churches. The idea is to translate the Scripture without reference to either doctrinal creeds or ecclesiastical dominion, solely on philological and critical grounds, and then leave it to be received or rejected, interpreted or applied by individuals or churches according to the light of reason, or the impulse of the heart. The following is the course intended to be pursued:—

Our Society will approve of the translation of each of the books taken by itself, in the measure solely, of its philological and literary competence, leaving to the constituted authorities, the heart of the church, the liberty of adopting our work, and of adding to it their interpretations and their commentaries, of editing it, of setting their seal to it, if it please them, their *imprimatur*, according to the measure of their respective competence, from the dogmatic point of view.—But yet, it may be added, what will be the text which your Society will translate? Evidently, the original texts; for the Old Testament, the Hebrew text of which the Synagogue has preserved the depository; *for the New Testament, the Greek text* which the Apostles have bequeathed us, adopting the received text as a base, and utilizing the best variations. We must add, that these variations must not be allowed to produce mischievous divergencies, for, with very few exceptions, we can say of them, what Bossuet said of the differences which exist between the original Hebrew and the versions, 'They do not affect the rule of faith and morals.' We ask an understanding with men of good will, uniting on the common ground of philosophy and literary studies. Let the learned Hebrew and Greek scholars of the Institute of France, of the Sorbonne, of the Asiatic Society, assemble for the formation of an Academy of Translators; let them join to themselves the most competent men of learning and taste. The Society, which will have its seat at Paris, can receive the help of corresponding committees, founded in the provinces and in foreign countries. It will admit the discussion of all questions relative to the elucidation of the text, but its principal object will remain, the translation of the Bible.

It must be admitted that there are many difficulties to be encountered in carrying to a successful issue the end proposed; but if successful the work cannot fail to effect some good, if nothing more than the union of the different churches, in their work of translation and comparing texts. Another good *may be effected, it the prepossessions* and prejudices of those engaged in the work can be overcome, so that they may give the work, depending entirely on philological consideration for its meaning. We may expect that the new translation will do much to remove the numerous erroneous interpretations now given.

MONAGHAN TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

Monaghan, May 19th, 1866.

The members of the Council met per adjournment as a *Court of Revision*. Mr. Robson in the chair.

Mr. Leonard did not appear. His name to be changed on the Assessment Roll from freeholder to executor.

On the motion of Mr. Dundas, the Assessment Roll, as revised, was finally passed.

The Council met afterwards for the discharge of business. All the members present. The Reeve in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

The petition of Arch Goodfellow and others, asking the sum of $10 towards repairing the road between the 9th and 10th concessions at Springville. Granted $8.00.

John H. Campbell's account amounting to $2.50, for blank book and stationery for his use as Assessor. An order was given on the Treasurer for the amount.

The Road and Bridge Committee gave in the following report:—

Having examined the bridge on the 11th con. at Foster's creek, we consider that the yearly accumulations of sticks and earth have filled up the north side of the culvert, and when the freshet came during the spring the water had no means of escape until it forced its way *through the bridge*. We consider that opening the channel on the north side, for the water to pass through and filling the hole in the bridge with stone and earth are all that are required at present to make it passable.

WILLIAM ROBSON.
JOHN DUNDASS.

On the motion of Mr. Collins, the sum of ten dollars was granted to be expended therein, under the superintendance of Councillor Dundass.

The following additional grants were made for roads:—

$5 dollars for loop line, and $25 for road round Wallis's hill.

On the motion of Mr Goodfellow seconded by Mr. Dundass, Councillors Collins and Robson were appointed a deputation to wait upon Mr. Wallis for the purpose of urging upon him the necessity of giving a deed for the road without delay, in order to enable the Pathmasters to proceed with their statute labour in the proper time.

The Reeve pointed out the urgent necessity which existed for passing a By-law providing for the health of the Municipality, stating circumstances which had come under his own notice, rendering it obligatory on the Council that immediate action should be taken thereon, in order that the health of adjacent localities might not be seriously endangered by their supineness. The suggestion was promptly acted upon, a stringent By-law introduced and finally passed, and Mr. Robinson Rutherford appointed Health Inspector to carry out its provisions.

Council adjourned to the 6th day of August, at ten o'clock a. m.

Collision and Loss of Life.

(From the Quebec Chronicle.)

It is our painful duty to regard the somewhat unusual occurence of a collision between two steamers on the river St. Lawrence, and loss of life is consequence.—The accident happened about three o'clock, yesterday morning, off Point Platen, opposite St. Croix. The regular passenger steamer *Montreal*, Captain Robt. Nelson, of the Richelieu Company's line, was on her downward trip to this port, when she came into collision with the St. Lawrence Towboat Company's steamer *Hero*, Capt. Chabot, then on her way to Montreal, having the bark *Dardar*, Cappen, master, from Marseilles, in tow.

When an examination of the fabric took place, immediately after the collision, it was found that the mate Noel Ladebauche, had been literally crushed to death as he lay sleeping in his berth, and his body jerked along the deck some distance, in the direction of the paddle box. It is exceedingly fortunate, under the circumstances, the loss of life was confined to one individual. The escape of one of the engineers who slept in the berth immediately beneath the mate was little short of miraculous. The shock of the collision caused so much injury to the machinery of the *Hero* as to prevent her from proceeding. Her master came down in the *Montreal* for the purpose of sending up assistance. Several of her crew were slightly injured.

MYSTERIOUS ESCAPE.—On Saturday morning last a most mysterious escape was made from the Brockville Gaol, which has caused considerable talk and no small wonder. Two weeks ago, it will be remembered, a person from Smithboi named Lewis, was arrested for passing bad coin, and after examination committed for trial. There was also in prison a man named John Brown, confined on a charge of assault, and between Saturday night and Sunday morning, while all the town was drowned in deep, including, it was supposed, the residents of the Gaol, the said Lewis and the man Brown made their escape and departed to parts unknown. The mystery is how the men managed to get out. How did bolts and bars fly asunder at their command? What "open sesame" secured them free egress? Were they watched and secured as they should have been. The bolts were unharmed, the locks unbroken, no violence seems to have been used. How then did the men get off?—*Brockville Recorder.*

ANTICIPATED WAR IN EUROPE.—The *Leader* says: Napoleon's speech at Auxerre is one of the strongest possible indications of war in Europe. Until the presentation of the address by the Mayor of that town, the Emperor had made no public statement which could have given rise to comment, much less to a general panic. It cannot be doubted that he made a tour in the provinces on occasion for making a public announcement such as has startled Europe no less than did his famous New Year's address to the Austrian ambassador which led to the Italian war of 1859.

A RACE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—The following is from the correspondence of the *Western Daily Press*, of Bristol, England:—"I give you the following account of an exciting race across the Atlantic between the National Steam Navigation Company's steamship Helvetia, Captain Ogilvie, and the Inman line mail steamship City of Baltimore, Captain McQuiggan. Both these vessels left New York on Saturday, the 7th April, at 12 noon, and were in company for five successive days, the Helvetia taking the lead. On the 12th, she left the City of Baltimore astern, and did not see her again until the morning of the 19th, off the Fastness, the Helvetia winning the race by arriving off Queenstown about one hour before the City of Baltimore."

The Nova Scotia House of Assembly has unanimously voted the sum of two thousand dollars to the widow of the lamented Dr. Slayter, who fell a victim to Cholera whilst employed in attending the sick passengers of the steamship *England* at the Quarantine station. The Provincial Secretary and Mr. Stewart Campbell passed high encomiums upon the bravery and heroism of the deceased, who lost his life while engaged in the humane work of endeavoring to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow men.

An extraordinary story about the escape of a nun, who had been for eleven years immured in a Limerick convent (having taken the "black veil,") is related in the Irish papers. The Cork *Constitution* says:—"Facts have been communicated to us which leave no doubt of the truth of the statement. She is only twenty-eight, but after eleven years' conventual immurement her hair is grey."

PROSPECTS OF WAR.—The complications in Europe seem unmistakeably to be leading to war, and possibly, ere this, the sword has been unsheathed. The situation is most critical, and the news that hostilities had actual y commenced would not by any means be surprising. It is to be feared that war in this case, if it do break out, will mean a disastrous European conflict, in which most of the Great Powers will be driven to take part.—*Globe.*

FIRE IN NEW YORK CITY.—A great fire lately occurred in New York. The loss of property was very great.

Teetotalism forbids a man touching anything that can intoxicate except a pretty girls lips, which you may taste after signing the pledge, providing you do so discreetly and with moderation, but the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" is *highly recommended and is a sure cure for* colds, rheumatism, pains in the side and back, tooth-ache, summer complaints, &c. Sold by all Medicine Dealers, at 25 cts per bottle.

Have we a good thing for a cold among us? Yes, Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, 25 cents a box, will cure a cold in four hours, stop a cough in five minutes, and heal your sore throat in a very short time. Try them. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

DIED.

At Peterborough, *on Monday* the 21st inst., John Drake, sen., aged 77 years.

At Ashburnham, on the 19th inst., Mary, wife of Mr. Henry Bennett, aged 24 years and 7 months.

At Hiawatha, on the 12th inst., Mr. Thomas Connell, Teacher of School Section No 11 Otonabee. He was much respected for his blameless life, and for his zealous efforts in behalf of the young, and is much regretted in death.

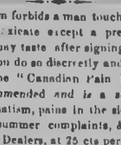
(Christian Guardian please copy.)

At Peterboro, on the 24th inst, Harriet, second daughter of Mr. D. Law, aged 18 years and 10 months.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, May 25, 1866.

Flour ₱ brl	$7	00	@	$8 50
Wheat ₱ bush. Fall	1	75	@	1 75
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	50	@	1 50
Potatoes	0	40	@	0 40
Barley ₱ bush	0	60	@	0 65
Peas "	0	60	@	0 65
Oats "	0	35	@	0 37½
Hay ₱ ton	8	00	@	10 00
Hides ₱ cwt	5	00	@	5 25
Sheepskins	1	00	@	1 50
Wool ₱ lb	0	35	@	0 00
Beef ₱ cwt	5½	00	@	6½ 00
Pork ₱ cwt	10	00	@	0 00
Eggs, per dozen	0	8	@	0 10
Butter, "	0	17	@	0 20
Cordwood	0	00	@	2 00
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@	0 25



PROF. VELPEAU,

Who is Prof Velpeau? He was a man of obscure birth, but he has given the world a Remedy for bald heads and grey hairs, that will make his name immortal. Hair Restoratives are multiplying on every hand, but the great desideratum is to find an article that will accomplish the purpose for which it is designed without a thick, unpleasant and offensive ointment.

Prof. Velpeau has discovered a method of dissolving the ingredients, and holding them in solution, so that there shall be no deposit, and yet without destroying the essential properties of any of the ingredients. It is pleasantly perfumed, may be used at any time, is a splendid hair dressing without oil, and absolutely prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey.

BARNES, HENRY & Co., AGENTS, Montreal, C. E.

21

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure for* Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
8-3m New York

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unrivalled in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—*Spurious kinds are offered for sale.* Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a safe and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

DARLEY'S

Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, *causing a difficulty in breathing*, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the enfeebled vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hurd & Co., Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
NEWCASTLE, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.*

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where *the Directions have been properly followed*, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly*, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in soothing the tortuing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Testimonials coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT B

AT LANNIN'S

Stove, Tin and Job Shop,

STOVES, TINWARE & COAL OIL

Are Moving Off with a Rush—Barring the Coal Oil.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him since commencing business in Peterboro', would state that he has

Removed to Stewart's Old Stand,

GEORGE ST., OPPOSITE McNAUGHTON'S GROCERY,

Where his customers can depend on having all work entrusted to him done in a workmanlike manner, and at Reasonable Prices.

TIP TOP COOKING STOVES AT TEN DOLLARS

And everything else in proportion. As the heat of Summer is coming on,

Now is the Time to get a BATH!

Of any description, as he keeps them on hand and makes them to order.

ROOFING and EAVETROUGHING done neat and cheap, and all sorts of Jobbing punctually attended to.

Wool Pickings, Rags, Brass, Copper & Bottles taken in exchange

2,000 CALF AND SHEEP SKINS WANTED,

For which the Highest Price in Cash will be paid.

T. LANNIN.

Peterboro', May 23, 1866. 21

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents,

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Joe' so?"—Exactly?—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "awkley" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or unusually oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" " " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" " " I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

" " " I had lost all appetite—was so weak and emaciated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. " " The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

" " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred scores of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO, New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,

Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your sale named Mustang Liniment.

ED. "SEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely!

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is liberally sold by the merchant, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and distingue appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belles? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at $1 per bottle.

W. S. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & Co.,

Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original air Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—*For Indigestion, Nausea, Heart-burn*, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c, where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

A LIBERAL

Conservative Newspaper

A NEW VOLUME OF THE

Toronto Daily Evening Journal

[ESTABLISHED IN 1861.]

HAS REAPPEARED.

The "JOURNAL" was published for three years in Toronto as a *Weekly*, and for two years as a Daily Journal. Arrangements have been completed by which the Proprietor will be enabled to enlarge and otherwise improve it. It will, in future, contain the *Morning and Evening Telegrams, Police Report of the same day*, together with Editorials, Local, Canadian, American, and Foreign News, and Choice Literary Selections.

It is necessary that the Proprietor should have the hearty and earnest co-operation of his fellow citizens. The patronage of the enterprise, intelligence, and business of every community where newspapers are established. It is the part of true wisdom for a city to encourage all such enterprises as are calculated to sustain, advance or promote its welfare, its commerce, its intelligence, or its honour. Let no man think that by letting the public take care of itself he is not neglecting his own interests and his highest duty. The sacrifice or the part of friends and the public at large will not be great in order to triumphantly sustain the *Evening Journal*.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The systematic way in which the paper has been circulated, together with the great advantages afforded to the business community by means of the "SPECIAL EDITIONS" that have frequently been issued, have obtained for the *Evening Journal* the reputation of being an excellent advertising medium; consequently, business men in this city and elsewhere have employed the greater part of the space for their announcements. Indeed, of an the advertising space has been so well filled that it has been impossible to accommodate very many Toronto business men, who have, from time to time, kindly expressed a willingness to advertise in the *Journal*

No expense has been spared or time lost in providing ways and means to place the paper in the position that the proprietor has been anxious to have it occupy

NEW TYPES, &c.,

Have been purchased to improve the typographical appearance of the *Evening Journal*. The length and width of the columns will be changed. Advertisements will now be condensed as much as possible so as to accommodate all City Advertisers, and the Public generally.

☞ Regular advertisers participate in the advantages of all the Special Editions of the paper, without any extra charge.

A plan has been adopted for having the paper circulated in all parts of the city, so that Advertisers may rest assured that their interests will be promoted.

ADVERTISING RATES.

A new feature has been introduced in connection with this paper, viz.: A Cheaper System of Advertising than has ever been offered to the Public.—Advertisements will be inserted for Seven Cents per line the first insertion, and two Cents per line for each subsequent insertion and if an advertiser can put all he has to say in ten lines, the charge will be only Fourteen Cents, and Four Cents for every additional insertion. Short Notices of Births, *Deaths, Marriages, Houses to Let, Properties for Sale, Meetings, &c.*, of five lines or less, will be inserted for Fifteen Cents the first insertion, and Seven Cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements (with the exception enumerated) to be inserted for a short time, will be charged at the rate of Seven Cents per line first insertion, and Two Cents per line for every additional insertion. The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their own business.

☞ Yearly Advertisements charged according to the space required. Business and Professional Cards (without change) will be inserted at Two Dollars per line by the year, when they contain six lines or less. Advertisements not accompanied by written directions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Accounts with yearly advertisers will be settled monthly, unless otherwise arranged.

TERMS.

The "Evening Journal" will be reduced to One Cent per copy, Six Cents a week; or, Four Dollars per annum Mailed, or delivered by Carriers in any part of the City.

☞ A Local Story, entitled "A Reconstructed Husband," will be commenced in the First Number of the New Volume of the "Toronto Daily Evening Journal," and will be continued until finished.

A. H. ST. GERMAIN,
Editor and Proprietor.

Toronto, May 25th 1866.

PROF. L. W. SHATTUCK

RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he has commenced and will continue to give *private instructions in the art of*

SELF-DEFENCE,

and the

GYMNASTIC CLUB EXERCISE,

At his Academy, Hopkin's Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Gentlemen taught privately, at all hours of the above days.

Peterboro, May 16, 1866. 20

DECIDED BARGAINS

AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

Who is now offering a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS SUITABLE for the SEASON,

consisting of

Shawls, Dress Goods, Parasols, Printed Muslins, Ginghams, Skirtings, Prints, Cottons, Drillings, Grey and Bleached Cottons, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also, a Choice Assortment of CLOTHS & TWEEDS.

Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

All of which will be Sold at a **SMALL ADVANCE ON COST!**

Special attention is invited to the stock of Prints, Bleached Cottons, Shirtings and Grey Cottons, all of which are marked much lower than last Fall's prices.

Peterboro, May, 1866. 21

READ THIS!

And then Call and See for Yourselves.

The Best Washing Prints 7½.
Good Shirting, Striped, 7½.
Good Factory 5½ and 6½.

A FEW

ONE DOLLAR SHAWLS

STILL ON HAND.

Come and Get One

BEFORE THEY ARE ALL SOLD.

WM. FAIRWEATHER,

HUNTER STREET,

☞ Two Doors East of Ormond & Gilmour's.

Peterboro, May 17, 1866. 20

SELLING OFF!

Retirement from Business.

The subscribers beg to announce that they are about to close up their

GROCERY BUSINESS

in Peterboro, and desire to dispose of their Stock, which consists of

CHOICE TEAS, SUGARS

and all other articles generally kept in a first class Grocery.

BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED,

as every thing will be SOLD BELOW COST.

A. KANE & SON.

Peterboro, May 9, 1866.

P. S.—All those indebted to the above firm, either by note or book account, will please call and settle the same immediately, or costs will be incurred.

A. K. & S.

COLONIAL HOUSE.

REMOVAL.

R. JOHNSTON & SON

Have Removed to one of those NEW STORES,

Directly Opposite their old Stand

Where they are receiving and opening up a large and well selected stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS!

Suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade, all of which will be

SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

They beg to call particular attention to their stock of

BLEACHED COTTONS AND SHEETINGS!

Also, a job Lot of PARASOLS, worth 7s 6d, selling at 3s 9d.

Peterboro', April 25, 1866. 17-3m

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SUMMER GOODS

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,

HAVE now received a *full assortment* of **RICH** and **FASHIONABLE GOODS** in every department of their business. They are showing great varieties in

Dress Goods, Shawls, Milton & Lustre Cloakings,

PARASOLS, GLOVES, &c. &c.

In the MILLINERY and MANTLE ROOMS will be found an endless variety of

Hats and Bonnets!

MANTLES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Some Handsome **FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS** will be shown next week

All our goods are marked off at the Lowest Possible Cash Price, and we can guarantee a good article at a REASONABLE PRICE.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Peterborough, April 25th, 1866. 12

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

Prints, Delaines, Tweeds, Colths,

Cambroons and Grey Cottons.

At I. ROBINSON'S & Co's.

Peterborough, March 12th, 1866. 11-tf

Money to Loan.

THE CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY are prepared to make advances on the

CREDIT FONCIER

system, to Landed Proprietors, in sums varying from $200 to $4,000.

The loans are repayable at long dates by means of a Sinking Fund, in which from time to time small sums are placed, and which at compound interest, will, at the end of the period agreed on, render the borrower absolutely free. he having, however, always the privilege of paying off the mortgage at any moment that suits his convenience

For further information and forms of requisition for loans, application to be made to the Secretary.

J. SYMONS,
Victoria Hall, Toronto.

Toronto, May 4, 1866. 4in-20

Millinery & Dressmaking

BY MISSES S. & R. WILSON.

STRAW and FELT WORK done carefully, and in the most approved manner. Dress and Cloak making in all their branches; also Plain and Machine Sewing done. All orders promptly attended. A share of patronage from friends and the public is respectfully requested.

Place of Residence, Aylmer Street, close to Boswell's Skating Rink.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20-4in

FOR SALE.

A Handsome Carriage

AND A SIDE SADDLE.

☞ *TERMS LIBERAL.*

W. CLUXTON.

May 5, 1866. 19-3in

TO LET.

A SHOP and DWELLING on Simcoe Street, occupied by Mr. Clarke, Watchmaker. Possession given on the 1st of June next. Apply to

Wm. COULTER, Druggist.

May 16, 1866. 20-3in

MONEY to LEND.

MONEY TO LOAN on SECURITY of REAL ESTATE. Apply to

W. C. NICHOLLS,
North Douro, C.W.

20-3m

Over-Coat Lost.

LOST, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, on Aylmer Street, near Hall's Tannery, a RUBBER OVER-COAT, nearly new. The finder will greatly oblige by leaving it at this office, or at Peter Connal's Grocery Store, for which he will be suitably rewarded.

Peterboro', May 9th, 1866. 18-3inz

SEA SHELLS.

A VARIETY of ornamental Sea Shells, just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, May 1, 1866.

WANTED!

A PERSON AS MATRON for the Peterboro Protestant Home. Application to be made, from a distance, by letter, addressed to the Secretary; or from the Town, by attending at the Home on Wednesdays, from 3 to 4 o'clock.

Peterborough, April 4, 1866.

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 12th, 1865. 8?

TO LET.

TERMS MODERATE.

THESE desirable premises in Ashburnham, lately occupied by John Simpson as a hotel.

Apply to MRS. DOWNER, on the premises Ashburnham, April 20, 1866. 17-3in*

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,

George Street, Peterborough.

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro January, 1865.

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

☞ *The Publishers will give one of the elegantly bound volumes of "Good Words" or the "Sunday Magazine," or an additional copy, to any one who will furnish a Bookseller with FIVE new Subscribers' names for either of the undernoted Magazines.*

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

"Good Words are worth much and cost little."—HOMILIST.

15½ CENTS A MONTH; $1.50 A YEAR.

Beautifully Illustrated.

GOOD WORDS,

Edited by NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D., one of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Profusely Illustrated.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE,

Edited by THOMAS GUTHRIE, D., Author of *The Gospel in Ezekiel, Speaking to the Heart, &c.*

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Illustrated.

THE ARGOSY,

A Magazine for the Fireside and the Journey.

Published by ALEXANDER STRAHAN & Co., at 56 Ludgate Hill, London, England; and at 50 St. Peter street, Montreal.

For sale at all Book and News Stores throughout British North America.

Club terms on application at 50 St. Peter st., Montreal.

☞ Read the Examiner's monthly notices of these magazines.

TO FARMERS

FARMERS and others who contemplate building during the coming summer will do well to call and examine the subscribers stock of

HARDWARE

And other materials which they will require, such as

Nails of Various Kinds,

LOCKS, HINGES,

Glass, Paints, Oils, &c.

We are receiving large stocks of these goods, and shall offer them at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!

Consistant with the quality.

☞ *CALL and SEE FOR YOURSELVES.*

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant,
CLUXTON'S BLOCK.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866. 16-3in

Garden Tools!

THE Subscriber has received his usual supply of

SPADES & SHOVELS,

Hoes, Rakes, &c., &c.

"BLACK'S" SPADES!

Imported direct from Ford Forge, Scotland, an article which cannot be excelled, for sale by

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866 16-3in

HAMS!

Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!

Allandale Mills

CORN MEAL!

GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!

Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

THE subscriber returns thanks to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received, and would beg to inform them that he has sold out his stock in hats and cloth caps, which will enable him to pay closer attention to the FUR TRADE. As the Dressing of Skins fills up a portion of the Summer season, the shop will be closed up during the months of June, July and August.

Parties wishing to have their FURS SAVED will please leave them at the store, or at the subscriber's residence—London street, No. 4.

The highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

WM. LECH.

Peterborough, April 10, 1866 15

Just Arrived at the Family Grocery!

A Fresh Supply of Wilton's English

EGG POWDER,

An excellent substitute for Eggs. Try it!

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George street.

Peterboro, Feb. 14th, 1866. 7

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS,

And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS.

Ex. Gulding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz.:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co.'s.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table CODFISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM,

Potted Beef,

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. 49

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.

In the matter of Cullo Wheeler Armstrong,

An Insolvent.

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } ON SATURDAY the Twenty-First Day of JULY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

(Signed)
WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG.

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for said Insolvent.

Peterboro', May 14, 1866. 20-6in

HAMILTON HOUSE

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.

J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)

Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.

May 19, 1866 22

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of JOHN KENNEDY, Defendant, at the suit of ROBERT NICHOLLS, Plaintiff, I have seized and shall offer for sale at Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements viz:—

Lot No. 6, South of Dalhousie Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

Lot No. 6, North of Wolfe Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

The West half of Lot No. 3, North of Murray Street and East of Water Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

And part of Lot No. 3, East of Water Street and South of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, bested and bounded as follows, that is to say:—commencing at the North-East angle of the said lot, thence West along Hunter Street forty feet, thence South eighty feet, thence East forty feet, thence North eighty feet, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, May 8, 1866. 19

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SEVENTH day of AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In Chancery.

HONORA WALSH,.....*Plaintiff.*

vs.

REDMOND WALSH,.....*Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No 11 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one acre, and part of the East half of Lot No. 10 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one acre, and being Village Lots 2 and 4 in the Village of Westwood.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 2, 1866. 18

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be Sold, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the undermentioned James Grieves, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

In the County Court.

THOMAS SHORT, Plaintiff,
vs
JAMES GRIEVES, Defendant.

In the Common Pleas.

JAMES GRIEVES, Plaintiff,
vs.
GEORGE HILLIARD, Defendant.

All those parcels or tracts of land situate in the Townships of Smith and Harvey respectively, viz:—

IN SMITH.—The east half of Village Lot, No. 53, South of Hunter Street, in the village of Bridgenorth, containing one quarter of an acre be the same more or less.

IN HARVEY.—Lot No. 4, in the 15th concession, and the north east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th concession of the Township of Harvey, containing two hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office.
Peterborough, April 25th 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of JOSEPH B. WALTON, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant, in and to Park Lot No. 3, as laid out in the plan of Park Lots on the South half of Lot No. 2 on the West side of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, by John Reid, Provincial Land Surveyor, containing ten acres, be the same more or less, and being particularly described as follows, viz:—Commencing at the South-West angle of Park Lot No. 2; thence North thirty-three degrees, West eleven chains and fifty links; thence South fifty-seven degrees, west eight chains and seventy links; thence South thirty-three degrees, east eleven chains and fifty links to a point sixty-two links distant from the southern limit of the said Lot west of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith; thence north fifty-seven degrees, east, parallel with and sixty-two links distant from the said southern limit, eight chains and seventy links to the place of beginning. Together with a right of way forty feet wide, running from the Communication Road along the southern limits of Park Lots numbers one, two and three, as laid out on the said plan.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, April 26, 1866. 17

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, and against the lands and tenements which were of William Weller, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Weller, in the hands of the said George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, in and to Lot No. 4, south of Hunter street and east of Water street, and Lot No. 4, north of Simcoe street and east of Water street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterboro', February 20, 1866. 8

PELOUPET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to	$600
School " "	100 to	180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to	210
Portable "	65 to	110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c., to the manufacturer,

C. PELOUBET,
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or to—

J. M. PEIRCE, 841 Broadway, New York.
CONRAD MEYER, 723 Arch st., Philadelphia.
J. A. TUCKER, Jackson, Michigan.
W. W. KIMBALL, 143 Lake street Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS 23

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 130 King St. East,

TORONTO.

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES!

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATE READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis scientifically, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, all others of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of 7 years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 130 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3, 1866. 19-tf

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood, on MONDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of JUNE, 1866, at Ten o'clock, a m.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH
Secretary to Bd.

Norwood, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company; also, for a grant of land in aid of the said railway extension and to assist in opening up and rendering navigable the lakes and other water communication in the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria; and o other purposes.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director.

P. H. L. & B. Railway Offices,
Port Hope, Nov. 30th, 1865.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to revive the Charter of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

HENRY MASON,
Sec. P. & C. L. R. Co.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next Session for an Act to incorporate the Peterborough and Victoria Navigation Company, for the purpose of opening up and improving the navigation of, and of navigating with steamers or other vessels, all the Rivers and Lakes whose waters are discharged through the Otonabee River, and for grants of land and other grants in aid thereof, and for all requisite powers and privileges therefor.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company will apply at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend the Charter of the said Company, and to enable them to extend their Railway from Peterborough to Cigmona Lake, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company and for other purposes.

December 5th, 1865.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director P. H., L. & B. R. Co.

NOTICE

APPLICATION will be made to Parliament at next Session, for an Act to authorise the sale of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway to the highest bidder and to enable the purchaser to form a new Company or to amalgamate with any existing Railway Company for the extension of the Railway, and to invest such new or amalgamated Company with the powers of the expired charter and with new powers required for further extensions.

ALBERT DUMBLE.

Peterboro', Jan. 23rd, 1866. 4

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for an Act to confirm the deed of Union between the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company and the Marmora Iron Company, and to grant powers of extension and other powers to the United Companies.

February 6th, 1866. 6

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all who have any claims against Peter McLaughton, late of the Township of Dummer, deceased, to bring in and prove such claims on or before the 19th day of June next, otherwise they will be excluded from any dividend from the estate of the said deceased.

WILLIAM LUNDY.
Administrator.

Peterborough, 19th April, 1866. 16-4d

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

A NUMBER of the latest Novels and Song Books have been received and for sale by GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, May 1st, 1866.

WANTED!

A Sewing Girl. Apply at this Office.

Peterborough, March 19, 1866.

Railway. Railway.

As the Railway is going to the "North & Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enable to follow it.

THE STORE CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;

PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.

CHINA and GLASSWARE;

200 Barrels of HERRING,

100 Bags of SALT,

100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Peas and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1865. 7

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

CRAYON DRAWING

AND

Wax Fruit and Flowers.

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs. Caisse, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Elias, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the **Restaurant** with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER.

Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

THREE

CARD PICTURES

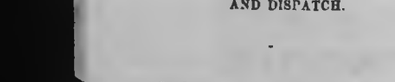
FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 13th, 1865. 37



Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store.

Peterborough, March 31, 1866.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store,

George Street, Peterborough.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having books in their possession, belonging to the old "Mechanics' Institute," are requested to return the same to me immediately.

G. A. COX.

Peterborough, Jan. 15th, 1866.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

VALUABLE

FARMS FOR SALE

EAST Half Lot 9, Concession 7, Asphodel, 100 Acres. West ½ Lot 10, Concession 7, Asphodel, 100 Acres. South-west Quarter of East half lot 10, Concession 7, Asphodel, 50 Acres. Lot 12, Concession 6, Asphodel, 200 Acres. East ½ Lot 9, Concession 5, Dummer, 100 Acres. East ½ Lot 7, Concession 8, Douro. The above Lands will be sold **Very Cheap**, and time given for payment. Apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON.

Peterboro', April 23, 1866. 17-3in

FARM FOR SALE.

AN excellent cleared farm for sale; being North half of Lot 17, 13th Concession of the Township of Cavan; containing 100 acres, about 90 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A good new Frame House with stone cellar, a large Frame Barn, a good Log Stable, and a very good fruit-bearing Orchard on the premises.

For terms and particulars apply to Mr. Geo. Campbell, Hillbrook, Cavan; Mr. G. Johnston, Water Street, Peterboro; or to the proprietor,

JAMES McGILL,

Belmont.

Belmont, April 11, 1866. 15-3m*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the West half of Lot 23 in the Eleventh Concession of the

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE,

There are Sixty-six and two-thirds of an Acre on it there are a good frame dwelling House, Barns, Stables and Sheds, and a young orchard. Distance from Peterborough 3½ miles.

Possession given immediately, and title indisputable.

TERMS—One-fourth down, the remainder in annual installments. Apply to

JOHN G. WEIR.

Otonabee, April 7, 1866. 15-3in-x

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the North East Quarter of Lot No. Thirty, tenth Concession of Otonabee. There are on the premises about Forty Acres cleared, a Log House, Barn and Stable, a good Well, and an Orchard of about One Hundred Trees.

Also, Lot No. 11, South Simcoe and West George streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

For terms, &c., apply to

EDWARD JOHNSTON,

Otonabee—Peterborough P. O.

April 19th, 1866. 16-3m

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro', a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by C. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN HEWITT,

Peterboro', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber,

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1866. 12

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to engage in other business, offers for sale that well known establishment, the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. It is situated in a good location for business, being opposite the Town Hall, and stag leave the House. Daily for Colborne, and twice a week for Peterboro. House and Stables are in good repair. Title indisputable. For terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

J. A JOHNSTON,

Norwood

Feb. 15th, 1866. 7*

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c., apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,

Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 12,

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayment, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 20th, 1866 6

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ.,

Commander, R. N.,

of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C. W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby give notice, that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers for adjustment and that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid, and that all Chattels and Assets belonging are owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,

Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C. W., March 21st, 1866. 13

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1866.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Now ready for inspection, at the

MONTREAL HOUSE,

An unusually large and well assorted Stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which will be sold at Prices that will defy competition. Below are the prices of a few of the leading articles:—

PRINTS—The largest and prettiest stock in town, from 7½d per yard upwards. Very best Lilacs at 1s 0½d, generally sold at 1s 3d and 1s 3d.

DRESS GOODS as low as 7½d per yard. Lustres, Challies, Barèges, Bereziers, &c. &c., at 7½d 10½d, 1s, &c., per yard.

DRESS MUSLINS from 7½d p. yd. upwards.

SHAWLS—A very large and beautiful assortment, from 7s 6d upwards.

MANTLES—A variety at Low Prices.

MANTLE CLOTHS—In Water Proof, Barege, Meltons, &c., &c.

HOOP SKIRTS—A very large lot of Ladies' Hoop Skirt, in Cords and Tapes, from 2s 3d per set upwards.

CHILDREN'S HOOP SKIRTS.

GLOVES as low as 4½d per pair. Hair Nets at 3d each. Veils from 5d up. Collars and Cuffs, Ties, Belting, Buckles from 7½d up, Dress Buttons, Parasols, Silk, from 3s. up, Bonnet Fronts, &c., &c.

TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, very CHEAP.

LADIES' BONNETS, a select assortment.

GREY COTTONS from 5d per yard up. A splendid article about 9d and 10d.

WHITE COTTON as low as 7½d per yard.

SHEETING COTTONS, Tickings, Bed ginge, Cheese Cloths, Towellings, &c., &c., very low.

STRIPE SHIRTINGS from 9½d per yard upwards.

DERRYS—Blue and Brown, from 10½d per yard.

WEAVING COTTONS.

CLOTHS of every description in light Summer Cloths, Silk (Mixed), Coatings and Cotton Tweeds—Good Cotton Tweeds at 1s 3d per yard.

READY-MADE CLOTHING of all kinds.

LADIES' and GIRL'S HATS from 7½d each and upwards.

TRIMMINGS of all kinds, such as Flowers, Feathers, Straw Ornaments, Ribbons, Ilat Buckles, &c., &c., very cheap.

MENS' and BOY'S HATS and CAPS, from 5d up

As the whole stock must be cleared out before the fall, parties calling may expect bargains.

PLEASE CALL IN THE FORENOON.

J. W. DUNNET.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

L. LEMAY,

HUNTER STREET,

HAS OPENED, since the 13th of March last, upwards of 30 CASES of

New and Fashionable Dress Goods!

Shawls, Parasols, Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Grey Cotton Drills, Denims, Linen, &c.

The Cloth & Tweed Department

Is one of the Largest and Best, consisting of over fifteen hundred pieces of Silk, (mixed,) Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds; a fine lot of Bannockburn Tweeds of the finest quality.

I beg to call particular attention to my department of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

As I have one of the largest and best stocks on hand.

Complete Suit of fine Tweed, all Wool, from $10.50 to $13.50
Best Silk, (mixed,) and Scotch Tweed, from 13.50 to 20.00
A nice Suit of Union Tweed, well made, - - - - 6.50

A Large Stock of Boy's Clothing,---very Cheap.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AND THE BEST SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1866. 15

F. LEMAY,

Formerly of the firm of Lemay & Turcot,

IS JUST RECEIVING HIS SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Of Spring and Summer

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

He begs to call the special attention of buyers to his

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

To which he has made the addition of several improvements.

All his Clothings are made up in the premises, of the first workmanship, and superintended by a first class Tailor.

Garments made to order at a short notice.

F. LEMAY,

Corner of George and Hunter sts.

Peterborough, March 28th 1866. 13-3m

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

Prints, Delaines, Tweeds, Cloths,

Cambroons and Grey Cottons.

At I. ROBINSON'S & Co's.

Peterborough, March 12th, 1866. 11-tf

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Asbery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

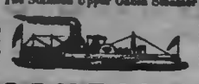
A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1861 43

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Steamer Upper Cabin Steamer

1866.  1866.

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at.....6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " " .....6:00 "
PORT HOPE " " .....9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANCE OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1866, the Peterborough Trains will run as follows:

MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at..... 9.55 a m
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 12.15 p m
Leave Peterborough at..... 3 30 p.m
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 5.55 p.m.

B. R KIMBALL
Superintendent.

Peterboro', March 1, 1866. 10-tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed ..... 6.00 p.m.
Express (night) ..... 8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night) ..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed ..... 2.40 p.m.
Express (day) ..... 9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.	
Wellington Square	7.	3.42
Bronte		3.57
Oakville	8.38	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.25
Mimico	8.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7.45
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.06
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.27
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.

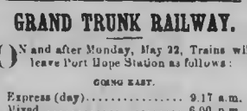
ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.65 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.30 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22



ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' .....12 noon.
Leave Peterboro' ..... 3 p m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p.m.
April 17th 1863 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

A NUMBER of the latest Novels and Song Books have been received and for sale by GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, May 1st, 1866.

To FARMERS,

Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

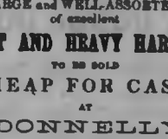
T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf



GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches.	$85.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enameled Case Watches.	50.00 65.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches.	35.00 70.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double tune.	75.00 150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases.	35.00 50.00
Gold Plated Watches Enameled, for Ladies.	35.00 50.00
Diamond Rings.	50.00 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains.	10.00 30.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets.	4.00 8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets.	5.00 10.00
Gentlemen's Guard and Watch Chains.	5.00 10.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches.	4.00 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches.	4.00 6.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches.	4.00 8.00
Mosaic, Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops.	4.00 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops.	4.00 6.00
California Diamond Breast Pins.	3.50 10.00
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Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides.	3.00 8.00
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Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring.	6.00 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc.	3.00 10.00
Plain Gold Rings Cased Gold Rings.	3.00 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings.	4.00 10.00
California Diamond Rings.	3.00 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold.	8.00 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc.	4.00 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders.	5.00 10.50
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders.	8.00 15.00
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Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets.	25.00 50.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz.	20.00 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns.	35.00 60.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & molasses cups.	35.00 60.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their honour almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate*, showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtures in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA - Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head,

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves, M——a H——r
E——n B——k, T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos

1866 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer

CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master,

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leave North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, only..... 5 30
Colborne, every day..... 7 00
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The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 5 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passages at summer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Ashmun Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent
Kingston.

April 4, 1866. 16

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

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Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Sarsnet Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number, having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it alm st impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we solicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

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852 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

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CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

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Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1866. 1

PIANO-FORTES.

DERBY'S NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. They have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old heavy form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Derby is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wehlenknapp,	A. Bazill,
Francis H. Brown,	H. Rosenbecck,
Wm. Henry Fry,	Charles Pfeifel

Mr. EGREMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical crit ic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that overruling excellence which enables the pianist to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 8—Upon a careful examination of Dunnes Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. Times, July 13, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. B. Dunnes, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

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Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1866. No. 22.

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A WEEKLY

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Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

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Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

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HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

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Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

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PETERBOROUGH.

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Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr Esq. Editor of the *Review*. H T Strickland, Esq., merchant Peterboro' and over one hundred others

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Peterboro Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

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Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

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A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by

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Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 9

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A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

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Peterboro', April, 1866. 14-tf

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PARTIES wishing to purchase House-Plants, Bulbs or Seeds, can have now an opportunity of making a good selection from the Garden of the late Mr. SCOBELL. Smith.

Peterboro', April 17, 1866. 16

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Please send for descriptive Catalogue, with samples of sewing.

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OF

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

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2. Confederation of the British North American Provinces so soon as the full consent of the Maritime Provinces is obtained. This measure is imperatively required by the hostile commercial and political attitude of the United States government. It is, moreover, desirable as forming the germ of nationality which may be further developed in the future.

3. Free Trade, as far as is compatible with the necessities of the revenue; also, a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with our neighbors as soon as they are prepared to treat with us upon just and equitable terms.

4 The encouragement of Emigration and a more liberal management of the public Lands, so as to promote the opening up of our wast territory and its occupation by *bona fide* settlers

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Other public questions, as they arise, will be dealt with in the same moderate and liberal spirit

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Of all local matters of public importance, courts of law, school boards, public meetings, &c., &c., full and accurate reports will be given To the proceedings of the City Council special attention will be given and in corporation matters THE DAILY TELEGRAPH will, contrary to the present practice, give an unswerving support to those who faithfully serve the interests of the city, irrespective of party and political leanings

At the same time it will unsparingly expose all abuses and denounce all corruption, no matter who the guilty parties may be

The first number will be issued on the 21st May, neatly printed on good white paper, delivered to subscribers at the rate of $5 per year, payable in advance, or ten cents per week,—subscriptions by post, $4.50 per annum, invariably in advance.

ROBERTS N & COOK.

J. ROSS ROBERTSON,
JAMES B COOK

Toronto, April 30. 19

Room Paper!

WINDOW BLINDS,

DECORATIONS!

Borders, &c.

Graham & Stratton

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers,

10,000 ROLLS

OF ROOM PAPER,

Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, to which will be found

ALBUMS,

Concertinas, Accordeons,

Ladies' Reticules, Companions and Tortoise Shell Cards Cases, Gents and Ladies' Bags, Pearl Stilettoes, Crochet Needles, and Bodkins.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY,

AND

Fancy Goods!

Peterborough, April, 1866

Railway. Railway.

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enable to follow it.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;

PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.

CHINA and GLASSWARE;

200 Barrels of HERRING,

100 Bags of SALT,

100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Pease and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1865. 7

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

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GRAHAM & STRATTON.

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Wax Fruit and Flowers.

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss Wardell would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and worn by Mrs. Cause, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866 8

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865 37

Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having books in their possession, belonging to the old "Mechanics' Institute," are requested to return the same to me immediately.

G. A. COX.

Peterborough, Jan. 16th, 1866.

Poetry.

THE SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

The soft, sweet light of the setting sun
Over the solemn funeral train was shed;
Sad was the sound of the evening gun,
Of the muffled drum, and the solid's tread.

And slowly paced by the sable bier
The noble steed, that fond of home or
Per the field of death in his fierce career,
The warrior brave that from earth was gone.

They bore him away to his lonely tomb
With his helmet and plume on his coffin laid,
'Neath a blue sky, in a land of foes,
Where the spoiler's hand might have been stayed.

He wished to die on the battle-bed
With his sword so true in his daring hand,
And the stainless folds of his colours spread
O'er his lofty head in the ranger's land.

But the wish was vain, and he oft did pine
For his mother's smile and his sister's song
In the sacred square and the wheeling line,
'Mid the stately pomp of the warrior throng.

He did not dream that unwept, alone,
On a nameless spot by the wild sea wave,
No friend should pity his severed groan,
No mourner bend o'er his early grave.

Yet thus he died who had ever smiled
When the battle-cloud his red blade unbared,
And sported with death like a joyous child,
When the proud were low and the brave unspared.

Now he sleeps in peace on that distant shore,
And no more on his startled ear will come
The trumpet's note or the cannon's roar,
Or the warning bell of the mustering drum.

But his mother's heart—oh never more
Will peace or joy for his absence be given,
Till her ransomed spirit away shall soar,
And join the son of her love in heaven!

Literature.

A Year After Marriage.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER III.

As day after day passed, and there was a studious avoidance on the part of both Mr. Lee and his young wife, of everything that could create in the bosom of the other an unkind thought, they were gradually restored to that condition of sunshine, mellowed, however, in a degree which had blessed the first two months of their married life. Truly and tenderly did they love each other, and fervently did they bless the kind Providence that had united them in the holy bonds of wedlock.

And yet, notwithstanding this, each was, at times, annoyed by little peculiarities of thinking or acting in the other, which did not harmonize with his or her ideas of fitness, propriety, or just order, originally entertained, and still held to be the standards. Sometimes these would provoke from one to the other a half serious word of rebuke or censure, which never fell kindly on the ear.

'I do not believe that you love me,' Fanny said one day, in a half petish tone, after Harvey had censured some trifling fable which had much better have been allowed to pass unnoticed; "for if you did, you would not always be finding fault with me, as you are.'

'But I am not always finding fault with you, Fanny.'

'Yes, you are though, always!' And the tears sprang to the young wife's eyes.

'I only said just now that I thought you sometimes spoke to persons abruptly. And I am sure that such is the appearance to me.'

'No one ever imagined such a thing but you. And I am sure, if you had felt toward me as a wife should be regarded you would never have imagined it either.'

Her tears now came rolling over Fanny's cheeks, for Harvey did not feel as kindly toward his wife just at that moment as he ought to have felt, and so these ten minutes had little impression on him.

'I do not think that you are at all justified in using such language toward me,' was his stern response.

'And I think that I am fully justified,' Fanny said, somewhat sharply. 'Ever since we have been married, it has seemed to give you especial delight to point out my faults and magnify them.'

There was truth in this, though in a greatly exaggerated form. And so Harvey felt it. The truth stung him, and the exaggeration of it made him angry and indignant. A cutting retort trembled on his tongue, but with a strong effort he restrained it, and compressed his lips tightly in the effort to keep silence.

Not another word uttered by either, although they sat together in the same room for nearly half an hour. At the end of that time, Fanny retired to her room, the husband went out and proceeded to his place of business.

'Sadly—sadly indeed, have I been mistaken in her!' was the ungenerous mental exclamation of Harvey as he left the house. Not unlike his own thought, was that of Fanny, though not suffered to come out into expression.

At the time the unhappy husband and wife met again, he with a sober face, and she with a deeply distressed countenance. No words passed between them during the meal. After it was over, he sat down with a book in his hand, and she with some fine sewing, and thus they spent the evening. A night's repose under the refreshing influence of sleep, produced a gentler and more reconciliatory state of mind. But neither felt called upon to make advances to the other or to offer concessions for conscience sake, and so the bickerings of the day before were added to the already serious accumulation of unforgiven, because unacknowledged, wrongs. Nevertheless, both strove to appear kind and forbearing, and both endeavoured to avoid any remark to act that might possibly offend. This was a hard matter, however, for as each could think of little else but the state of painful disconcordance of affection and confidence that existed, and as each excused self, and blamed the other, they were all the while in danger of saying something to set the fires into a blaze.

A few days sufficed to calm down all these ungenerous feelings and to permit the affection that each entertained for the other to have its true predominance. Then came the bright sunshine after the clouds and storms. If, while these seasons prevailed Harvey could have divorced himself to a hole to their previous misunderstandings, and have continued, as he felt willing to do, how far he esteemed himself at fault, Fanny would have met him in a like spirit of repentance and reconciliation. The result would have been most salutary in the resolution to bear and forbear which it would have caused each to take. But no unwilling was he, while the seasons of peace smiled upon him to mar their tranquil beauty, that he avoided, sedulously, any remark that could possibly bring up the past in review before their minds.

Thus they continued to pass along, week after week, and month after month, in alternative sunshine, shade and shower. And, as it was really lamentable, farther from a true appreciation of each other's better qualities of heart, than when first married. Yet, of all this, no one, no even Mrs. Goodman, Fanny's most sincere friend, had the most remote idea. All their acquaintances spoke of them as truly happy in the married state, and they, when speaking of each other, did so with respect and tenderness.

Affairs had gone on as described, for about seven or eight months, when Harvey said to his wife, one day, after dinner,—

'I have felt, all day as if I would like to see Celeste to-night. Will you go?'

'And I have been planning all the morning or us to go to the Chinese Museum this very evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Clarence, and two or three other friends.' Fanny replied, smiling good humouredly, altogether innocent of any desire to thus differently from her husband, or to prefer going anywhere but to the place he liked best. As she said, she had been thinking about the Chinese Museum, and had told Mrs. Clarence that she and her husband would, doubtless, join her little party in the proposed visit to the collection of oriental curiosities. Harvey felt a little hurt, as he usually did whenever Fanny seemed disinclined to fall in with, or to consult his wishes. Nor was he pleased at her prompt declaration of a wish to go to the Chinese Museum, when he had expressed a desire to visit the Theatre. He forced, however, a smile, and said,

'I think you will have to go with me this time, Fanny.'

But neither his smile, nor his pleasant tone could conceal from Fanny the fact that he wished her to deny herself for his gratification, not so much on account of his gift to see Celeste, as from a disposition to make her will passive where ever brought into opposition with his. A prudent and sensible wife would have instantly given way. For she would have been instinctively conscious that nothing of affection was to be gained by such a contest. She would have known, moreover, that her husband, if not a selfish and petty tyrant, never could have acted in mere opposition to her will, if that will had not, perhaps unconsciously to herself, been brought into direct collision with his will, and a determination to triumph exhibited. Fanny was not only conscious of this opposition of wills, but unwilling to yield. Not it seemed to her, from any wish to rule her husband but from an innate repugnance to being domineered over. Her reply to his remark was a repetition, with a slight change of his own words smilingly made.

'And I think you will have to go with me this time Harvey.' Harvey shook his head.

'You must go with me, Fanny.'

'No Harvey, you must go with me. Do now! For I am particularly desirous of joining Mrs. Clarence's party.'

To this appeal, Lee would have instantly yielded had it been made under almost any other circumstances, for it really gave him pleasure to consult her taste and wishes, when not set up pertinaciously and of seeming not at against his own. But he saw his purpose and instantly replied—

'And I am particularly desirous of going to see Celeste. So you must give up the Museum this time for my sake.'

'*Must* give up!' was Fanny's silent ejaculation, '*Must* give up to his mere dictation? No, that I will not! I will be equal to, or bear no relation at all to my husband!'

'I think you will have to give up Celeste, Harvey,' was her reply. 'Mrs. Clarence will expect us, and I do not wish to disappoint her.'

'You can tell her that I had made up my mind, previously, to go and see Celeste to-night.'

'But I am not Harvey, and what is more, do not wish to go.'

'Well, I do then, and what is more, mean to go; so let *that* settle the matter!' Mr Lee spoke in a tone somewhat excited. His wife's instant response was—

'And I mean to go to the Museum, so let *that* set be the matter.'

'Fanny!'

'You needn't look and speak so sternly and authoritatively,' Mrs Lee said, returning her husband's fixed and half angry glances. 'If I am not my own and mean to guide my self I am not a mere automaton, with no thoughts, feelings or preferences of my own.'

She was going on to add more, but Harvey Lee picked up his hat and quickly left the house.

'And so it has come to this, already! I must be a passive slave to his will. This is the price that must be paid for his smiles and pleasant words. No—no—they are too dear at that sacrifice! I will not have them, if only to be gained on such terms.'

For all this, the woman was strong in the breast of Fanny, and she presently yielded to a gush of tears, sinking down upon a sofa, and weeping long and bitterly. To this, succeeded a calmer state. And then came the conflict between pride and self-will, and her instinctive perceptions of what was right, united with a strong affection for her husband. The former, however, steadily held dominion in her mind. He had arbitrarily, declared that he would do a thing not agreeable to her, at the very moment she was expressing disapprobation of it, and, evidently, with the determination of compelling her to do it also; and she had, in the face of this, declared her intention of doing another thing not agreeable to him. Thus stood matters, and must so stand so, until one party or the other gave way.

'It is out of the question; I cannot, and will not yield the point,' Fanny said, almost afraid after musing with oppressed feelings, for a long time over the difficulty in which they were involved. 'He would then consider me as a mere cipher, and so I should be, without any will of my own, and this I am not prepared to give up to any one, much less when the sacrifice is authoritatively demanded.'

In the very midst of this agitating struggle, her friend, Mrs. Woodman, called in. Much as Fanny desired, and for good reasons, too, to conceal from her jovial friend the aspect of affairs between herself and husband, her heart was too much troubled to enable her to assume a cheerful, unconcerned air, although she tried hard to do so.

'You do not seem very well, Fanny,' Mrs. Woodman said a short time after she had come in.

'I don't know,' was the evasive reply. 'I believe that I am as well as usual.'

'I should certainly say, judging from your looks, that you were laboring under pain either of mind or body.'

Mrs. Lee's eyes sank to the floor. Her feelings were too strong to permit her to venture a reply to this. A brief silence followed, which was broken by Mrs. Woodman, who said—

'Fanny, my dear child, it is too evident that you are suffering acute mental pain Let an old and sincere friend ask of you the reason of this. Your own heart will bear witness, that she has but one end in view in wishing to know the cause of your trouble—and that end is, that she may, if in her power, relieve it.'

'As the pain which I suffer is beyond your power to assuage, why should I speak of the cause?' Fanny replied in a voice that trembled perceptibly

'My sympathy will at least be something.'

'But I am not even sure of that,' the young wife said, half musingly, as if she were speaking to herself and not to another.

'Not sure of *my* sympathy!' ejaculated Mrs. Woodman, in surprise.

'That remark was not intended for you ear, although felt so strongly that it was spoken aloud,' Fanny said, the color deepening over her face.

'Why are you not sure of my sympathy?' Mrs. Woodman asked, in a serious tone.

'Indeed, Mrs Woodman, I would much rather be excused from speaking on this subject.'

'Your reluctance to speak of it Fanny, only to key me the more anxious to know the cause of your trouble. You are not altogether satisfied with yourself, I can easily see, and that convinces me that a large portion of your pain is self-inflicted.'

'I have no doubt but that you will think so, although I am of a different opinion,' was Fanny's reply to this remark.

'Why, then, do you imagine that I would think differently from yourself in regard to the cause of your trouble?'

'I have an idea that you would,' Fanny said, evasively.

'Do speak out plainly,' urged her friend.

But Mrs. Lee really loved her husband too well to complain of him to any one.—Her heart revolted against the very idea of speaking of him, even to Mrs. Woodman, censoriously; and, therefore, she steadily resisted every effort of her kind, judicious friend, whose counsel, just at that crisis, would have been to her invaluable, to probe the wound that rankled in her heart.

'And so you will not confide in me?' Mrs. Woodman said, at last.

'I do not feel that it would be right to confide my present uneasiness to any one' was the reply. 'It will soon pass away, I hope, like an April cloud from a sunny sky, and show all things brighter than before.'

'I sincerely hope so Fanny. And let me urge you, if there is anything in your power, to make large sacrifices for the sake of a truly quiet mind, remembering, that your unhappiness must always be shared, like your delights, by another.'

To this, which too plainly indicated Mrs. Woodman's suspicions, Fanny made no answer. After an hour's restraint, and indeed painful intercourse, the friend went away very much concerned. She suspected the cause of Mrs. Lee's unhappiness to be a spirit of opposition to her husband, who, as she had more than once noticed of late had begun to be less yielding to Fanny's requirements, and justly so, in her opinion. The good sense and affection of her young friend she had hoped, would promptly teach her a wife's duty, the more as it duly was presented; and it was for this reason that she had urged her so strongly to open frankly the ground of her trouble. But in this she had failed. But she resolved to visit her more frequently, and to become acquainted fully, if possible, with the true state of feeling that existed between the young couple.

CHAPTER IV.

'Come what will, that point shall never be yielded!' was the audibly expressed resolution of Harvey Lee, as he passed into the street, after both himself and wife had declared their determination to act differently from each other, instead of in concert. 'I have humored her whims, and given up to her too often and too long until her arbitrary, exacting, and overbearing spirit can no longer be endured. One of us must give way, that is plain. And shall I give up,—shall I come under a woman's dictation No! I should cease to be Harvey Lee were that to take place.

And then he walked on with hurried steps, writing upon the tablet of his mind, still more bitter things against the wife of his bosom, who truly loved him, and who did not, really, desire to rule, but only resisted what she plainly considered his disposition to make her give up all to him.

All through the afternoon, his mind remained unchanged, and when he turned his steps homeward, it was with a stern feeling of determination to carry matters through at all hazards.

'One or other must give way,' he said, as he drew near to his dwelling. 'It cannot be me—that is settled. If Fanny will go with me to the Theatre, well and good; if not, I shall go alone, and she can go where she pleases.'

As for Fanny, a feeling of regret would steal insensibly over her mind, at having, foolishly and hastily, declared her intention to go to the Museum, after her husband had avowed his determination to visit the Theatre. She had said it, however, and the words could not now be recalled, nor could she gain her full consent to let them go as idle sounds. Hoping that her husband would yield the point, she yet could not herself give it up.

When he came in he did not speak to her as usual, in the chamber, but seated himself in the parlor below, with a book in his hand and there awaited the supper bell. Fanny's ear noted his entrance, and she remained long in expectation of hearing the sound of his footsteps on the stairs. But she waited in vain. This evident indication that the angry feelings with which he had parted from her, still remained, fanned into a flame the declining fires of her own bosom. She would not, therefore, descend—nor would he ascend, while both gave to the act of the other the worst construction.

The tea bell at last rung, and the two once more met. Half glancing at each other as they entered the dining-room together, they seated themselves at the table in silence. No words passed between them at the meal, which was eaten by compulsion, to seem as far as possible unaffected by the discord that reigned between them.

'Are you going with me to the Theatre, Fanny?' Mr. Lee said as he arose from the table.

If there had been any thing of affection in his voice—if he had smiled, and seemed indifferent about the matter—Fanny would have at once given up, and said yes, cheerfully and gladly. But his tones were cold, half authoritative, and his eye somewhat threatening in its expression.

'No, I am not,' was the instant and firm reply.

'Then you can go where you please! I am going to the Theatre,' he said angrily.

'But you will repent this, madam!'

'I should repent becoming the more slave of your dictation, still more!' was Fanny's response, made in a voice as angry and repulsive as that used by her husband.

Lee did not pause to handy words with his wife, but instantly turned away, took his hat, and left the house.

In the parlors of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence neighbors and friends of Fanny and her husband, were assembled, at the time Harvey left his house, to attend, alone, the Theatre, a pleasant little party of some one or ten ladies and gentlemen awaiting the appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Lee, to go with them to visit the Chinese Collection.

'Mr. and Mrs. Lee are late,' remarked one of the company, more impatient than the rest.

'Here is Mrs. Lee now' Mrs Clarence said, a moment after, as that lady entered alone, with a face bright with pleasant smiles.

'Where is your husband?' asked Mr. Clarence, seeing that he had not come in with her.

'I am very sorry that he could not go with us,' was her reply, smiling still more pleasantly as she offered her apology.—'But, unknown to me, he had made an engagement with some friends to go and see Celeste to night. He would not break that engagement, nor would he hear to my breaking mine, and so we have divided for once, for the sake of our friends. Are we not an accommodating couple?'

'Very, indeed!' was the laughing response.

And then the company, that had only been waiting for Fanny and her husband, passed from the house to visit the Museum, in the pleasantest humor imaginable. Mrs. Lee walked with Mr. and Mrs. Clarence, chatted all the way in a lively, agreeable manner. No one would have imagined that even the dimmest shadow veiled her heart.

At the Museum, none seemed to take more delight in examining and commenting on the various curiosities in that vast and wonderful collection, than she. Nothing seemed to escape her eye, nor its use, as explained, her apprehension.

'Beautiful! Wonderful!' were exclamations made by her at every turn.

'I only wish that your husband were along to enjoy this rare exhibition with you, Fanny,' Mrs. Clarence said, once during the evening.

'So do I,' was her response. 'But what can't be helped, you know, should never rob us of rational delight. The fact is, I am going to make his absence a source of new pleasure. I shall picture it all to his mind, and enjoy his admiration of it more than my own.'

'You are truly a rare philosopher,' Mr. Clarence said, smiling at Fanny's pleasant idea. 'With such an extractor of good out of every event, as you seem to be, for his companion, your husband must be blest indeed.'

'Rather say that I am blest in being united to one who can appreciate my feelings, and who is willing to enter into and partake of my efforts to give him pleasure. It is more blessed, you know, to give than to receive.'

'On that point we shall certainly not quarrel, Mrs. Lee,' was Mrs. Clarence's laughing reply. 'Only do you tell Harvey, for me, that I think him a very happy man.

(To be continued.)

A Methodist who had some very weak chicken broth for dinner the other day, was asked by a wag of a boarder if she couldn't coax that chicken to wade through that soup once more.

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GEO. STETHEM & Co.

Sign of the Cross-cut Saw, George Street.

Peterboro, May 2, 1866. 18-tf

The Peterborough Examiner

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1866.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

At the present time these provinces are agitated with a new election, in which confederation and anti-confederation are the leading principles. There can be no doubt but that confederation is likely to prevail. Already several constituencies have returned confederation candidates, and the gains are on that side. The anti confederates are becoming weaker and weaker day by day. These elections will soon be over, and when ever parliament will meet in a few days the provinces may nearly fall be in a position to unite in sending delegates to London to settle the great question. We however, do not expect all we individually desire.—The minority will have to yield to the majority in these matters. Let us hope that the changes will not be the means of selling or altering those principles, or destroying those liberties and rights which we here-to-fore enjoyed. If the rights of the people are not duly recognized and provided for, no new scheme, however concocted or effected, will ward off discontentment, and this very often creates troubles not before thought of. Confederation, abstractedly considered, cannot be all that Canadians look for, but a confederation that will ensure to every portion of the country equal rights and just laws. We are rather listless at the present. The only word we hear of is Confederation, not a word about the terms. Leave all to the 'clique;' these conduct their business in secret, nothing is known until men are pledged to support their deliberations, and even then as little as possible is allowed to ooze out. Canadians must have a great deal of confidence in the ministry, or confederation is a boon that *must* be bought at any price. We do not say oppose it; on the contrary, let us have union, but let not that union be at the price of giving up the elective principles in the Council, or the right to deal with every matter of local interest, and that concerns all alike, as we are, and in whatever position we may be, namely, the right of dealing with the great subject of education. If the Legislative Council be appointed instead of elected, the Country will be cursed by a set of useless old partizans, ready to do evil as fast as good, at the fiat of a demagogue, while, if the subject of education be settled now for the whole provinces, we will be cursed with the effete notion of some one perhaps not well qualified to recommend.

WAR CLOUDS OVER EUROPE.

Every mail brings fresh intelligence of the probabilities of a European war. Prussia, Austria, and Italy are likely to be the contending parties, of which Prussia and Italy appear to be against Austria. These powers are arming and placing their troops already. No blow has been yet struck, but as Napoleon is said to be secretly fanning the flame, no one knows how soon it may burst out. Prussia and Italy are considered the cats paws in the hands of their more wiley adviser, with the intent of dismembering Austria and increasing Prussia, Italy and France. There were rumors of a Congress to settle the difficulty, and if possible maintain peace; but there are doubts of the possibility of arranging the trouble without blood. England has not yet offered her services in any prominent manner, believing that they would not be acceptable and, therefore, wisely determining to keep out of the affray.

Napoleon III receives the blame of being the planner and promoter of the present state of affairs with the intent of breaking up the terms of the treaty which settled the affairs of Europe after the defeat of his uncle—but when the war may end, wiser heads than even his may not be able to opine.—The end may not be yet. One thing is certain the commotion in Europe is very great.

FENIANISM.

This game is about played out. Stephens has not yet been able to conciliate contending parties, nor is it likely that he shall for a long time. He promises to lay the whole matter before the Irish people, and abide by the decision. If they say strike at Canada, he will do it, but if they say the battle must be fought in Ireland, he is ready to sacrifice comfort, wealth and life for Ireland. The fact is, that he does not know what to do. An empty treasury, disunion, a bad cause, and absence of courage to commence, and without hope of success in the future, forbid immediate action—better to wait till the Treasury is replenished. Still arms are being purchased and distributed. About a week since 81 boxes of arms were seized by the U. S. authorities. Threats, of course, will now and then be heard for a while longer. They cannot die so easy as not to give another struggle, but they are so weak the death struggle will hardly be noticed.

A Strange Visitor.

On Monday morning, a well-to-do farmer in Smith heard a rap at his door at a very early hour, and arose and opened the door, when one dressed in female attire pushed in to the old man a bundle of what appeared to be clothing, saying that it was for some one inside, and immediately left, as if in a hurry. The bundle, however, on being moved exhibited evident signs of containing life, and on closer observation was found to contain a lately born infant. The recipient has constable Arnott on the track, and there are strong probabilities that Mr. Arnott has found a mother for the stranger. Matters have not yet been fully cleared.

Cobourg and Peterborough.

Mr. Daintry informs us that communications between Cobourg and Harwood will commence to-morrow, and be continued daily; and that daily communication with Peterborough will commence about the 15th to the 20th of June.

Notes of the Lecture on Cholera.

BY THE REV. J. S. DOUGLAS, A. M., M. D.

The Lecturer said:—"Cholera is certainly coming. Ships attacked by it while passing through the current of air in which it was carried in their crowded state, render their passengers more easily attacked. The air, like the water of the sea, moves in circles, and so advances slowly in the direct line. Yet surely will it come during summer to our towns, and spread from these centres to the country during this or following summer, and hence the folly of shutting our eyes, like the bird of the desert, in the hope of escaping. Two fears—before and after—fear beforehand and prepare; fear after and regret. Let us therefore fear now, and so never need to fear afterward."

He further stated that his "object was to show what cholera is and then we will not be alarmed at mere shadows. Not mere diarrhœa or dysentery, which constitute British cholera, and hence the remedies commonly recommended—laudanum, rhubarb, opium, pepper and brandy, &c.—all useful enough in their way to stay diarrhœa and so stop fear, but not adapted to cholera.—Cholera, like fever and ague, comes from great swamps of Asia, lingers in swampy places, and attacks those who are in a depressed state of health, from bad air, bad food, bad drink, as bad water, &c. It comes on with uneasiness and speedily turns the patient blue, and so runs on to collapse and blackness. Diarrhœa may precede or accompany it, and this may arise from indigestible food, or from food too easily digested; or, worst of all, from constipation, when the system gives way. Hence the mistake about prohibiting fresh pork, fresh veal, fresh vegetables, &c., whereas these are most useful to health, if not in excess. People should regulate their diet so as to keep the body easy, as sickly persons are less in danger than healthy, because like Paddy's shoe—easy in, easy out. Beware of strong medicines, though recommended, which unskilfully used, may kill instead of curing. Use simple remedies, and if possible get skilled advice, being cheaper in the end. One comfort now obtained—cholera though infectious as carried through the air, is not caught from contact, till the death smell comes, and no more then perhaps than any other disease if care be taken. It is not right needlessly to expose oneself; yet do not fear to do duty. The terror that kills is not common cowardice; it is a sinking of the nervous system in consequence of general depression. Therefore, if possible, avoid unnecessary alarm. You have heard what is cholera, and also heard that mere diarrhœa or dysentry is not cholera. Most that die, die from terror—which squeezes the blood from the vessels. In this respect the ancient plague and the modern cholera are the same, the one passing outward and the other inward. No use saying don't be afraid. Can't help falling when there is nothing to hold one up; therefore, make your peace with God and their is no cause for fear. Religious men make the bravest soldiers, so faith will be found the best shield for the body as well as for the soul. Stand prepared to die, and then if you die, you will find the gain, and also much more likely to survive.—Trust in God, and use all due precautions as to cleanliness, food, drink, &c."

The lecturer then said that he intended to ask a collection for the Sabbath School-room he built here for the public benefit, with public money. But as so few were present and none that he could ask to take up the collection, he would defer his intention in this respect. Only he trusted that the people of Peterboro who built the school room for the public benefit will never suffer it to be perverted to any other use. In conclusion he said, let me urge you to seek the mercy of God, by breaking off your sins with righteousness, and by showing mercy to the poor, in which I am glad to say the people of Peterborough come behind no town in the Province.

The Rev. gentleman then concluded by thanking the chairman and audience for their kind attention.

A STORM.—The people of Rochester and vicinity were lately visited with a storm of wind, hail, rain and lightning that did much hurt to everything exposed. The hail, some of which were as large as hen's eggs riddled windows, cut down plants, and destroyed nurseries. $100,000 would not cover the damages. The circle of the storm scarcely exceeded five miles. Many were hurt, but none killed; men were blown to the ground, and some received broken arms. Ladies were forced to prostrate themselves on the ground to escape the fury of the storm; the horses at funerals ran away with freight, but fortunately no one was hurt, although there were narrow escapes.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT GALT.—While a squad of gunners were engaged in firing a Royal salute, using a Russian gun for the occasion, they had only fired three shots, when in driving in the fourth shot, the wadding ignited and caused a discharge of the gun, the rammer being in it. Two men, James Armstrong and William Bogue, who were loading the gun, were sadly mutilated, and both died immediately. The two others were severely wounded, one had his thumb blown off, another had his face injured.

THE TWO DAYS' DRILL TO BE ABOLISHED.—We understand that the Government have decided to dispense with the two days' drill each week, now required of the Volunteer force of the country. This information will be most cordially welcomed by the Volunteers, especially by those in the rural districts, whose time and attendance are now demanded by their agricultural pursuits.

The Spaniards have been defeated in an attack on Callao. It does appear as if this power was determined on her own destruction. One of the most imbecile of the old States, already robbed of her finest Colonies, unable to protect herself at home, she seeks war with many of those colonies, the result of which will be her own ruin.

The Hon. John Hilliard Cameron, Grand Master of the Canadian Orangemen, attended the Fenian demonstration to Stephens in Jones' Wood, N. Y., a few days ago, and although recognized by several of the Brotherhood was not molested.

Mr. Lincoln's tragic death was a source of some expense to the nation. Congress has just voted $300,000 for the expenses of the late President's funeral, and $100,000 for the purchase of Ford's theatre.

General Scott, of Mexican notoriety, died on the 29th instant, at West Port, aged 80 years on the 13th of June.

THE BEE.—This is the title of a spicy little sheet now published in Ottawa. As its name implies, it is supposed to be armed with a proboscis, keen, penetrating and annoying, if aroused, and whether it will prove a drone, a worker or a queen yet remains to be seen. Many such visitors have been short lived indeed; they do not appear to take root in Canadian soil. Let us hope that either the *Bee* or the *Gridiron*, or both, may suit the soil and climate, and prosper. Let the *Bee* go on and make honey during the summer.

THE GRIDIRON.—This is the name of a neat little periodical just commenced in Toronto. Its professed object is to expose the foibles of weak minds, exhibit the lower propensities of human nature for their eradication, and afford a little fun, and perhaps administer sarcasm to those who need it. The *Gridiron* promises that its dishes will be juicy, easy of digestion, and generally not delicious, excellent remedies for head ache, heart ache and (except the tooth ache) all kinds of aches. Let us hope that the promise will be verified, and the prescriptions effectual. The *Gridiron* costs only 5 cents a number, or $1.50 a year. We wish it prosperity.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR JUNE.—This superior magazine leads off with a suggestive steel plate called, "The Mother's Blessing," illustrating a romantic story. The fashions are distinguished as usual for elegance and appropriateness. Airily graceful and delicately gay, they befit the month of roses, of summer skies and soft south winds. "The Music Mistress," a good wood-cut, also illustrates a story. Then follow some well chosen designs which the ladies will find useful, a Gored Dress, an Oriental Braiding Pattern, The Spanish Fichu, Grecian Coiffure, fashionable caps and bonnets. "The Old Family Clock," occupies the musical pages.—Among the stories, "Which of the Two," is remarkably good, even for the genius and practised pen of Louise Chandler Moulton; "Strategy," by Emma B. Ripley, is excellent, and so is "A New But on an Old Stalk," by Frances Lee; and "Sybil Ainsworth," a continued story by Harris Byrne; "The Amber Spirit," is a short and striking article, with a quaint illustration. The poetry is by August Bell, E. Margaret Starr, and others. In conclusion are some picturesque bathing dresses, the usual attractive variety in the work table department, Editorials, Receipts, and Fashions.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, May 28, 1866.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—His Worship the Mayor; Messrs Ormond Toole, Millar, Wilson, Hamilton, Cox Wrighton, Doherty.

The minutes of previous meeting were read over and confirmed.

A communication from W. N. Kennedy, applying for the office of collector, was read.

A petition from Robert Gorman was read, asking aid to get to the hospital at Toronto.

His Worship the Mayor, was instructed to make some enquiries, and if found necessary to grant him some assistance.

Accounts from A. Jackson for wood, $16 50; also from Tobias Fitzgerald mending engine $5.00, were referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Stevenson, as chairman of the Street and Bridge committee, submitted a report on the intended improvements to be made in the several wards.

On motion of Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Wilson,—The Council went into Committee of the whole on the subject of the report—Mr. Wrighton in the chair.

The report was read and passed, when the committee rose, and the chairman reported the report read in committee without amendment.

We regret that we did not get the report in time to give the whole. The following is recommended therein:—

That about $50 be spent on Murray street; about $30 on the bridge on Bethune street; $12 on the side walk north of Brock; $6 on the corner of McDonald and Bethune street; $50 to gravel Read street; $5 to mend bridge at Hamilton's foundry; to repair side walk on Brock street, between bridge and Aylmer street and Presbyterian Church, $15; to gravel west end of Hunter street, $20; to grade Read street, between Simcoe and Hunter, $20; to repair street north of Captain Rubidge's, $10; to repair side walk on Simcoe street, between Aylmer and Rubidge streets, $10; to lay a new side walk between Rose's Hotel and Lemay's platform, George street, $35; to repair side walk from George street to Tanner's Cabinet Shop; to grade the street from between Hunter and Brock streets, south of the Mayor's residence, $60; to grade Water street, between London and McDonald streets, $10; to lay a side walk on Water street, between Brock and Murray streets, $40; to lay a side walk on Harvey street; to repair side walk on Water street, from Chambers to Simcoe street, with crossing to Bank of Montreal, $40; to lay a side walk from Captain Rubidge's to Charlotte street, $40; to lay a side walk from E. Burnham's office to Phelan's, $30; to gravel Charlotte street, from Railroad to Bridge at English's, $40; to repair side walk from George street to Railway crossing, $30; to lay a new side walk on north side Sherbrooke street, between George and Aylmer streets, 4 planks wide, $120.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Ormond,—The Council went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hamilton in the chair, on the second reading of the By-law for appointing a collector for the current year.

The By-law was read a second time, and the blanks filled up with the name of David Carlyle, when the committee rose and reported the By-law read in committee a second time without amendment.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Ormond,—That the By-law appointing a collector for the current year, be now read a third time and passed; and that the Mayor and Clerk do sign the same, and attach the corporate seal.

The By-law was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Cox, the Treasurer was instructed to pay the license and health inspectors their quarter's salary, due 1st June proximo.

On motion of Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Wrighton,—The Street and Bridge Committee was authorised to raise the necessary amount of money from any of the banks, and that the Council indemnify them for so doing, and will provide for the same on the Collector's roll for the present year.

The Council adjourned for two weeks.

Madame Anna Bishop has given six concerts at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, the last one was patronized by his Majesty King Kamehamcha.—Madame Bishop and Mr. Charles Lascelles, left the island in the steamer Ajax on the 14th of February last, for San Francisco. She is on her way to Australia.

Municipality of Burleigh, &c.

The Court of Revision for the Municipality of the united townships of Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff, Monmouth, Harcourt and Bruton was held this 8th day of May, 1866.

All the members present.

Mr. C. Sousley, chairman.

Notices of appeal were read from the following parties, viz:—Messrs. A. H. Campbell & Co., W. Myers, H. Maxwell and the Canadian Land and Emigration Co. On their being called, no one appeared for them therefore, no action was taken.

Moved by Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Castiday, That the Canadian Land and Emigration Co. be allowed to commute for the statute labor chargeable against their lands in the townships of Harcourt and Bruton on the aggregate assessment of said lands for the year 1865.

Moved by Mr. Stone, seconded by Mr. Scott, That lots No. 33 in the 2nd and 3rd concession of Anstruther, assessed to Mr. C. J. Vizard be struck off the roll.

Moved by Mr. Castiday, seconded by Mr. Stone, That lots No. 11 and 12 in the 5th concession of Anstruther, assessed to Mr. A. Hagill be struck off the roll.

Moved by Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Scott, That Mr. F. Mooney be assessed for lot 35 in the 4th concession of Anstruther, as owner, and Mr W. Crow as occupant of said lot instead of Mr. Jonah Hagill.

Moved by Mr. Castiday, seconded by Mr. Stone, That lot 19 in the 12th concession in the Northern Division of Burleigh be placed on the assessment roll and assessed to John McClemoyles.

Moved by Mr. Stone, seconded by Mr. Carroll, That lot 14 in the 5th concession of Cardiff be placed on the assessment roll and assessed to Wheeler Armstrong.

Moved by Mr. Castiday, seconded by Mr. Scott, That lot No. 2 in the 7th concession of Chandos be placed on the assessment roll and assessed to Thomas Bulleid.

The Court rose and reported on the assessment roll with several amendments.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Stone, That the assessment roll, as amended be now adopted and be considered the revised assessment roll for this Municipality for the year 1866.

The Council met according to notice.

All the members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Castiday, seconded by Mr. Sousley, That Mr. Carroll be authorised to enter proceedings forthwith against all parties who have cut timber on the road allowances of this Municipality and who have not yet paid for such timber.

Moved by Mr. Sousley, seconded by Mr. Scott, That an amendment be made to amend sections No. 1 and 6 of By-law No. 4.

Moved by Mr. Castiday, seconded by Mr. Stone, That this Council do now adjourn until called together by the Reeve.

(For the Examiner.)

Mr. Editor you will much oblige by giving the following scrap a place in your next issue.

Yours truly,

C.

Christian Inconsistency.

Much has been said about the duty of Ministers of the Gospel to preach the great doctrines of the Gospel of Christ, and to apply them pungently to the consciences of their hearers. But do the members of Churches realise that they in a great measure are the means of either retarding or assisting (by their daily walk and conversation) the success of their preaching on the hearts and consciences of unbelievers and others? Christians are declared in the Scriptures of Truth to be a "peculiar people," "hidden ones," "saints," &c.—Such are their designations, as given in the Bible, and such were they considered to be by the worldling and unbeliever in other times when a profession was *real*, as it is with many professors in our day, only a name. In our days the toilet is more attended to than the duty of prayer. Fashion is the reigning deity everywhere; and in the Theatre, Circus, Race Course, &c., where vice is rampant, the *professing* christian is to be found in intimate fellowship with the *scoffer* and *unbeliever*. "Be not conformed to this world" is an injunction of Scripture. Surely modern professors do not understand this passage, or we would not find a copying of superiors in dress and carriage in the churches and out of it, and a perpetual exhibition of "high life below stairs." Addison's story from the spectator of the "Emmets and the Mole Hill," should be printed in large characters and placed at the corners of our streets and in our churches for the special use of the *professors* of our day.—The dissipation and profligacy of our public men are alarming. Our chief magistrate is charged with being heated with wine, so as to disgrace the country and imperil its best interests by his debauchery. Sandsbury sits in solemn drunkenness in the senate chamber, and McDougal disgraces the senate by staggering on the street; and we are told of cabinet officers roistering over their cups, and spending their midnight hours amid the fumes of their inebriety. Yet tell it not in Gath, 'twas the votes of *Christian* men that hoisted them into office. God has evidently a controversy with us, he is angry with us, and why not? *Brandy, cards, French fashions, race course and theatrical amusements, &c., rule and govern everywhere.*—*Pittsburg Covenanter.*

Scene in the Senate of the U. S. after taking the Vote on the "Civil Rights Bill."

The scene in the Senate on finding at the close of the great debate on the "Civil Rights Bill," was one never to be forgotten. The vast assembly seemed to be thoroughly aroused. Eminent and earnest men from all parts of the country looked down from the galleries with intense interest. Tilton gazed from the reporter's gallery like one entranced. Members of the House of Representatives, hats in hand, take their places behind the Senators' desks. The entire area of th Senate floor is filled with men, earnest solemn and determined. Their presence said plainer than words, "Senators we represent the people; beware how you misrepresent them!"

The names of the Senators were called, and the reply of each seemed to convey, not only some idea of the character and style of the man, but to intimate, not obscurely, the dominant feeling of the movement. Instantaneous applause from floor and galleries greeted the faintly spoken "Aye" of Senator Morgan, from N. Y., showing what joy there is over one gets back again to the path of duty. The now meek Senator felt it more as a rebuke than a reproval, his countenance saying plainly enough "what have I done to merit applause?" He was to be pitied rather than envied.

When the President of the Senate, overjoyed at the great victory, and forgetting that the bill had yet to pass the Lower House, declared "That the bill having passed by the requisite majority had become a law—the veto of the President notwithstanding." The applause was truly sublime. Not content with ordinary expressions of approval, there was a general shaking of hands, and varied exclamations of joy and triumph in every part of the chamber. Tall John Wentworth, of Illinois, head and shoulders above the people, his head trimmed beaver high in the air, or rather thrown up at every step as he moved to and fro upon the floor of the Senate House. Washburne, strong, and conscious of his strength, with face of bronze and nerve of steel—the great Northwest at his back and rebellion at his feet, —administering pardon and absolution to the erring last greatest Senator from New York, by laying his hand approvingly upon the shoulders of this now meek and dutiful servant of a loyal people.

The joy of the coloured people at this great and crowning victory is scarcely less than that they experienced at the emancipation proclamation, or the constitutional amendment. In a manner alike creditable to their feelings and their good taste, the coloured people of the capital left upon the desk of each Senator who voted for the "Civil Rights Bill" a bouquet of forest flowers, with a card, upon which was written the words, "We exercise the Civil Right to express our gratitude to our friends."—Not the coloured people only, but the whole country owes a debt of gratitude to the moral heroes of the present Congress, who in the hour of the nation's peril stood firm amid the howl of resuscitated rebels and the storm of executive fury, and achieved a victory scarcely less glorious than any yet obtained over armed rebels on the field of battle.—*Pittsburgh Covenanter.*

Dreadful Steamboat Explosion in Montreal.

About half past four yesterday afternoon a small steamer named the *Lion*, built during the winter in one of the yards on the canal, was making a few turns on the river to see how her machinery wrought, preparatory to her being examined by the steamboat inspector before being handed over to the owners. While putting about in Hochelaga Bay, opposite the Maligeon Brook, the boiler burst, and so violent was the explosion that several pieces of iron were thrown to the top of the bank, which is not less than fifty feet high at that spot. About thirty men were on board, fifteen of these being the crew, and two women. Four were instantly killed, two of whom have not yet been extricated from the wreck. The Captain had a miraculous escape, having been thrown about thirty feet in the air, from whence he fell into the river. The killed are J. Lee, the son of the Captain, Jean Reginbel, of Rigaud and Charlemeau of Longueil. The name of the two still among the wreck were not ascertained. Seven of the wounded were carried as soon as possible to the Hotel Dieu in the Express Company's waggons, and every assistance was rendered them. The utmost attention was shown them by the surgeon of the Royal Artillery, Drs. Raymond, Richard Cottot, Richelieu, C. Picault and Boyer. Several priests also hastened to the spot, and the last rites were administered to Xavier Lefebre by the Rev. Canon Pare and other priests. Among the wounded are Antoine Larocque, of Rigaud, who had both legs broken, and Theopoile Malette of St. Jerome; one leg broken, besides being seriously burned in various parts of his body. A number escaped with contusions of greater or lesser severity, among these being the two women. Alderman Coutant, with his usual activity, was of great assistance. The Coroner called a jury together, but the inquest was not concluded last night.—*Montreal Herald.*

Massacre of Friendly Indians.

The Governor of Idaho has addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, informing him of the massacre of sixteen friendly Indians on the 11th of March, fifteen miles above that city, near the mouth of Moore's Creek, on the Boise River, by a party of citizens of the country. He concludes by saying:

"There were but two grown males; the rest were women and children. The immediate settlers, miners, reported against the murder, and their statement I shall send you in a few days, showing that the Indians were defenceless and peaceable. If anything will serve to bring on a general Indian war, it is such as these. I have gathered the rest of the tribe and placed them under the protection of the military at this post. The excitement runs high, and I have all I can do to carry out my instructions against the depraved moral sentiment evinced toward the poor savages. Things look stormy just now; but when the road to the Indian country becomes passable I shall quiet the troubled waters. In no case that I have examined have the red men been the aggressor; but invariably the trouble springs from some fiendish outrage of bad white men."

A correspondent from Fortress Monroe says:—"Upon introduction, I obtained a pass to enter the Fortress, where I had not been many hours when I met the great rebel chief, Jeff. Davis, face, to face, while he was taking his usual daily walk on the ramparts, under escort of an officer by his side and two armed soldiers behind him and I had a good view of him as he passed me. He was well dressed, had a high-colored felt hat, and new boots—His eye was clear and bright, his steps firm, and his bearing as proud as a Roman conqueror. He is indulged in this recreation every day, and is apparently cheerful and free from every care. During the walks he frequently recites scraps of Latin and Greek poetry. He is priviledged with the use of the fine library of the Fortress, and is permitted to write, of course under inspection of the command ing officer—He is a great smoker, and when in his apartment end s his time in writing, reading, and praying. Alternately he is very quiet and pleasant, and reative and boisterous. He freely expresses his opinion about the generals and leaders on both sides. He thinks McClellan was our greatest general, and says Grant is no soldier, nothing but a butcher, Lincoln was a good-natured man, but a jackass; Andrew Johnston is pretty smart and inclined to do the fair thing so far as he can, but he is not a great man. He thinks his capture was very unjust, as he was fairly paroled by the surrender of Lee and Johnston, and says that if he had any idea of being taken, he could easily have made his escape.

THE WOOL TRADE.—The imposition of an *ad valorem* duty on wool renders it necessary that wool growers should pay more than ordinary attention in shearing and in selecting their fleeces. The following are the duties imposed on the different qualities:—Wool worth 12c. per lb. and under, 3c. per lb.; over 24s. and not over 32c., 10c. per lb. and 10 per cent; over 32c., 12c. per lb. and 10 per cent. This system will necessitate the careful separation of the various qualities of wool by the farmer, the fine and the long, the dirty and the clean, being kept entirely separate. Each fleece should also be tied up separately. Prices will this season depend upon the quality of the wool and the manner in which it is classified. Farmers should, therefore, be very particular in classifying and properly cleansing their clips.

AN ENGLISH CHURCH MUTILATED.—On the night of the Queen's birthday a villainous proceeding occurred in the township of the Gore of Toronto, a few miles to the west-ward of this city. A band of ruffians broke into the English church at Castlemore, and destroyed every pane of glass in the edifice, tore down one pulpit and otherwise mutilated the other. Seats were smashed in pieces, and a large copy of the Bible was taken from the pulpit, torn in atoms and scattered over the church and adjoining graveyard. The vestry-room was also entered, and everything of value either totally destroyed or carried away.—*Leader.*

About five hundred emigrants arrived in Toronto on Saturday night, and were detained there over Sunday in consequence of the trains not running. They were all bound for the Western States. Yesterday about a hundred Norwegians, of a very respectable class, passed Kingston on the steamer Spartan. They too, are on their way to the Western States. By the mass of immigrants Canada is completely ignored.

Some time since parties in wall street were victimized by a series of forged warehouse certificates, to the amount of $300,000. Two or three rogues were caught, one of them is a lone is asylum in France. It was necessary, however, to find a man named Howe, and the detectives at least traced him to Rochester, where they arrested him on Wednesday.

A man named John McGregor was drowned on the 4th inst., at the Flat rapids, McNab, whilst attempting to cross the river on two saw logs. He was a married man and leaves a wife and two small children. His brother-in-law was near him at the time, but could render him no assistance.—*Ottawa Adv.*

Important Will Case in Ireland.

In the Dublin Court of Probate, a singular trial was commenced, which remarkably illustrates the influence exercised by the Roman Catholic religious orders over the minds and actions of members of that communion. In the year 1859 a certain Mr. William Murphy died leaving behind him large property, which he acquired in the course of his dealings as a cattle salesman and grazier. At his death he left five children, three sons and two daughters, all of whom, except the eldest son, who was left only ad sanciety of £200, he fairly provided for. The second and third eldest sons inherited his extensive farm-simple estate in the counties of Roscommon, Westmeath, Meath, Wicklow, and Dublin, and the two daughters became entitled to a rent charged of £400 per annum, and a fortune of £3000, each in case they married; but in the event of their embracing a religious life, for which both of them manifested a desire, one half of the rent charge was to revert to the holder in fee of the property, the testator evidently being desirous that none of his money should be devoted to making either of his daughters a nun. On the day after Mr. Murphy's death his second eldest son, Charles, died, and on the next following day the eldest daughter, Maria, departed this life. There were then left surviving the eldest son, John, with his two children, William and Frances, and the youngest daughter Margaret Ellen. James had fallen in for the patrimonial residence where he lived with his sister, and where he received a good deal of company, amongst whom the most frequent and most cherished visitor was the Rev. Eustace Murphy, a member of the order of St Dominic or "Order of Preachers," as it is indifferently called. This Rev. person appears to have ingratiated himself with Mr. Murphy, and when that gentleman came to make a will, on the 20th January, 1858, one of the principal bequests in it was a legacy to his clerical friend of £3000. In addition to this, legacies were left to Roman Catholic priests, institutions, and charities amounting in the whole to £102,300.—Mr. James Murphy died in January, 1860, his eldest brother, John having predeceased him, and Miss Margaret Ellen Murphy, by his death, found herself the possessor of a sum of about £35,000. She continued to live at the residence of her father for some time, but by and by her nephew William (son of John, who had been so scantily provided for by old William Murphy), who had come into possession of the patrimony, the real estate alone of which is worth £12,000 a year, insisted on her leaving the house, and accordingly she removed to various places, finally she purchasing and taking up her abode at the establishment of some Loretto nuns at Baymount Castle, county of Dublin, where she erected a chapel or oratory, to which the same Rev. Eustace Murphy daily officiated as celebrant of mass for her. She was in very delicate health and unable to act energetically in reference to her monetary affairs. At this period a sum of £38000 was advanced by her to the Dominicans on a mortgage of the community house in Rutland Square, and on their chapel in Dominick Street. This mortgage was cancelled in a will made by her on the 22nd September last, in which she leaves to three clergymen of the order the sum of £8000 as "a special gift, and as an expression of heartfelt gratitude for their attention;" to Archbishop Cullen, £1200; the Jesuits, £1000; St. Vincent's Hospital, £2000; Roman Catholic Blind Asylum, £3000; Roman Catholic Monastery of Mount Melleray, county of Waterford, £500; Roman Catholic Magdalen Asylum, £4 00; Roman Catholic Reformatory, £3000; Roman Catholic House of Refuge, £200, and so forth. In the will she added that in case any attempt were made to frustrate her intentions by legal means, all these sums, amounting to or so on £50,000, were left to Archbishop Cullen, or to his successors, to Monk, Bishop of Dublin, for his or their sole and uncontrolled use. The executrix and residuary legatee was Mrs. Woods, her housek eper; but with regard to the residue, written instructions for its application, in which Mrs. Woods would have very little interest, were left with her. This will is now contested by Mr. William Murphy, son of the testatrix's brother John, in whom nearly all the property of the family has concentred, on the ground that it was not executed according to the statute, that the testatrix was not of sound mind, memory, and understanding, and that it was procured by the undue influence of Mrs Woods and the Rev. Eustace Murphy. The case has excited considerable interest, and is likely to last for some days. In the course of his cross-examination by counsel for the defendant, Mr. John Smyth, the solicitor, who prepared the will, was asked—

Who suggested to the sisters about leaving the property to Archbishop Cullen absolutely?

Witness—No one; I put it to myself.

Judge Keogh—Was not that an evasion of the law?

Witness—If a law is made to reach individuals, as the penal laws of the country, we would, I think, be justified in evading it. My father told me he could not ride a horse value for more than £5, and I should not hesitate to evade such a penal statute as far as my ability would enable me to do it. (A laugh.) Miss Murphy told me a somewhat analogous case had been decided in the Court of Chancery and for me to secure the parties, and I admit freely I did it.

Judge K.—She gave you no hint about how to do it?

Witness—No; she left it to my own ingenuity

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

DAYS. (Time: 7 a.m.)	Barometer corrected to 32° Fah.	Temperature of Air	Direct. and Velocity of the Wind	Extent of Sky clouded †	Rain in inches
Monday, May 21	29 007	49 7	N W. 4	6	046 in.
Tuesday, " 22	29 163	41 7	N W. 5	6	for 48
Wednesday, " 23	29 244	41 7	N NW 4	6	hours.
Thursday, " 24	29 201	46 2	W NW. 6	0	
Friday, " 25	29 065	56 8	W. 3	0	
Saturday, " 26	29 033	59 5	N N. W. 3	0	

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers thus: 0. Calm, & Moderate Gale; 10. Very heavy Hurricane. &c

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers, from 10 to 0: thus: 10. denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 5. that it is half covered; and 0. that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·301, at 7 o'clock a.m, on Thursday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 28·985, at 9 o'clock p.m, on Saturday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·1·35.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 63·5 ° on Saturday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 32·5 on Wednesday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 50·9.

Warmest day during the week was on Saturday, the Mean Temperature being 57·9.

Coldest day during the week was on Wednesday, the Mean Temperature being 43·46'.

UNUSUAL PHENOMENA.

Sunday, thunder storm at 6.15 p.m.—quantity of rain recorded on Monday 21st.

Wednesday, slight showers of rain and snow at 9.49 a.m.

JOHN KING, A. M.,
Station Observer.

Peterboro, May 28, 1866.

The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections, and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over one hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers.—When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cts per box.

THE ERIE CANAL.—The Canal is 360 miles in length, and the Tolls, collected upon it for 1861 amounted to over three million dollars, which is nearly double the amount collected in any previous year; and while our neighbors have so much reason to be pleased at this result, it is gratifying to know that the sales of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," for the cure of coughs, colds, sprains, bruises, rheumatism, frost-bites, chilblains, &c., is increasing much faster. Sold by all Medicine dealers at 25 cts. per bottle.

DIED.

At Smith, on the 29th instant, John Corcoran, aged 56 years.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, May 30, 1866.

Flour ₩ brl	$7	00	@	$8 00
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	1	75	@	2 00
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	1	80	@	1 80
Potatoes	0	40	@	0 40
Barley ₩ bush	0	00	@	0 00
Peas "	0	00	@	0 00
Oats "	0	35	@	0 37½
Hay ₩ ton	8	00	@	10 00
Sides ₩ cwt	5	50	@	6 25
Sheepskins	1	00	@	1 50
Wool ₩ lb	0	30	@	0 00
Beef ₩ cwt	5	00	@	6 00
Pork ₩ cwt	10	00	@	0 00
Eggs, per dozen	0	0	@	0 10
Butter, "	0	14	@	0 17
Cordwood	0	00	@	2 00
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@	0 25

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
New York

9-3m

PROF. VELPANI.

Who is PROF VELPANI? He was a man of obscure birth, but he has given the world a Remedy for bald heads and grey hairs, that will make his name

AT LANNIN'S

Stove, Tin and Job Shop,

STOVES, TINWARE & COAL OIL

Are Moving Off with a Rush—Barring the Coal Oil.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him since commencing business in Peterboro', would state that he has

Removed to Stewart's Old Stand,

GEORGE ST., OPPOSITE McNAUGHTON'S GROCERY,

Where his customers can depend on having all work entrusted to him done in a workmanlike manner, and at Reasonable Prices.

TIP TOP COOKING STOVES AT TEN DOLLARS

And everything else in proportion. As the heat of Summer is coming on,

Now is the Time to get a BATH!

Of any description, as he keeps them on hand and makes them to order.

ROOFING and EAVETROUGHING done neat and cheap, and all sorts of Jobbing punctually attended to.

Wool Pickings, Rags, Brass, Copper & Bottles taken in exchange

2,000 CALF AND SHEEP SKINS WANTED,

For which the Highest Price in Cash will be paid.

T. LANNIN.

Peterboro', May 23, 1866. 21

THE DAILY REVIEW.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS INDEPENDENT Daily, bearing the above title, will be commenced in Montreal on Friday, the 1st of June.

It is proposed that this paper shall be equal to any now existing in Montreal for the fulness and accuracy of its information and reports on matters of general or commercial interest, while its editorial articles will be marked by a spirit of justice and liberality in the treatment of all subjects as they arise.

In Politics *The Daily Review* will aim at independence, supporting such measures as appear to be necessary or conducive to the welfare of the country, without regard to the sources whence they emanate; taking as a guiding principle, that support should be extended to every proper sentiment expressed or action performed. At the same time the publishers feel that too high an estimate of the privileges now enjoyed in connection with the Mother Country cannot be taken, and pledge their influence towards strengthening that connection, and opposing everything that tends to our absorption by a neighbouring nation.

Subscriptions—Five Dollars per annum, delivered in the city, or Four Dollars per mail (payable in advance).

From the manifest interest already taken in connection with this enterprise, the Publishers and Proprietors of *The Daily Review* are assured that that paper will enjoy a large circulation amongst the most influential, public-spirited and wealthy of our citizens; and can confidently assert that advantages *second to none now offered by existing city journals*, will be presented to Advertisers.

The rates of advertising will be such as are common to daily papers. Those advertisements given at the commencement allowed special advantages.

Subscriptions or Advertisements received by

ROBERT KENNEDY,
Daily Review Office,
184 McGill Street, Montreal.

May 25th, 1866.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.

In the matter of Wheeler Cuffe Armstrong, *An Insolvent.*

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } ON SATURDAY the Twenty-First Day of JULY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

(Signed)
WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG.

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for said Insolvent.

Peterboro', May 14, 1866. 20-6in

MAPLE LEAF SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Elias, begs to info m the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the **Restaurant** with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER

Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

HAMILTON HOUSE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.

J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)

Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.

May 16, 1866. 20

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church

Terms,—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen at any day. Apply to W. CLUXTON, or A. MORROW, Esq.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

TO LET.

A SHOP and DWELLING on Simcoe Street, occupied by Mr. Clarke, Watchmaker. Possession given on the 1st of June next. Apply to

Wm. CODLTER, Druggist.

May 16, 1866. 20-3in

MONEY to LEND.

MONEY TO LOAN on SECURITY of REAL ESTATE. Apply to

W. C. NICHOLLS,
North Douro, C.W.

30-3m

Over-Coat Lost.

LOST, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, on Aylmer Street, near Hall's Tannery, a RUBBER OVER-COAT, nearly new. The finder will greatly oblige by leaving it at this office, or at Peter Connal's Grocery Store, for which he will be suitably rewarded.

Peterboro', May 9th, 1866. 19-3in

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Currie, French Turkey Pulled Figs, Lemon Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865.

A LIBERAL

Conservative Newspaper

A NEW VOLUME OF THE

Toronto Daily Evening Journal

[ESTABLISHED IN 1861.]

HAS REAPPEARED.

The "JOURNAL" was published for three years in Toronto as a *Weekly*, and for two years as a Daily Journal. Arrangements have been completed by which the Proprietor will be enabled to enlarge and otherwise improve it. It will, in future, contain the *Morning and Evening Telegrams, Police Report of the same day*, together with Editorials, Local, Canadian, American, and Foreign News, and Choice Literary Selections.

It is necessary that the Proprietor should have the hearty and earnest co-operation of his fellow citizens. The patronage of the enterprise, intelligence, and business of every community where newspapers are established. It is the part of true wisdom for a city to encourage all such enterprises as are calculated to sustain, advance or promote its welfare, its commerce, its intelligence, or its honour. Let no man think that by letting the public take care of itself he is not neglecting his own interests and his highest duty. The sacrifice or the part of friends and the public at large will not be great in order to triumphantly sustain the *Evening Journal*.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The systematic way in which the paper has been circulated, together with the great advantages afforded to the business community by means of the 'Special Editions' that have frequently been issued, have obtained for the *Evening Journal* the reputation of being an excellent advertising medium; consequently, business men in this city and elsewhere have employed the greater part of the space for their announcements. Indeed, often the advertising space has been so well filled that it has been impossible to accommodate very many Toronto business men, who have, from time to time, kindly expressed a willingness to advertise in the *Journal*.

No expense has been spared or time lost in providing ways and means to place the paper in the position that the proprietor has been anxious to have it occupy.

NEW TYPES, &c.,

Have been purchased to improve the typographical appearance of the *Evening Journal*. The length and width of the columns will be changed. Advertisements will now be condensed as much as possible so as to accommodate all City Advertisers, and the Public generally.

☞ Regular advertisers participate in the advantages of all the Special Editions of the paper, without any extra charge.

A plan has been adopted for having the paper circulated in all parts of the city, so that Advertisers may rest assured that their interests will be promoted.

ADVERTISING RATES.

A new feature has been introduced in connection with this paper, viz.: A Cheaper System of Advertising than has ever been offered to the Public.—Advertisements will be inserted for Seven Cents per line the first insertion, and two Cents per line for each subsequent insertion. And if an advertiser can put all he has to say in two lines, the charge will be only Fourteen Cents, and Four Cents for every additional insertion. Short Notices of Births, Deaths, Marriages, Houses to Let, Properties for Sale, Meetings, &c., of five lines or less, will be inserted for Fifteen Cents the first insertion, and Seven Cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements (with the exception enumerated) to be inserted for a short time, will be charged at the rate of Seven Cents per line first insertion, and Two Cents per line for every additional insertion. The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their own business.

☞ Yearly Advertisements charged according to the space required. Business and Professional Cards (without change) will be inserted at Two Dollars per line by the year, when they contain six lines or less. Advertisements not accompanied by written directions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Accounts with yearly advertisers will be settled monthly, unless otherwise arranged.

TERMS.

The "Evening Journal" will be reduced to One Cent per copy, Six Cents a week; or, Four Dollars per annum Mailed, or delivered by Carriers in any part of the City.

☞ A Local Story, entitled "A Re-constructed Husband," will be commenced in the First Number of the New Volume of the "Toronto Daily Evening Journal," and will be continued until finished.

A. H. ST. GERMAIN,
Editor and Proprietor.

Toronto, May 25th 1866.

Money to Loan.

THE CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY are prepared to make advances on the

CREDIT FONCIER

system, to Landed Proprietors, in sums varying from $200 to $4,000.

The loans are repayable at long dates by means of a Sinking Fund, in which from time to time small sums are placed, and which at compound interest, will, at the end of the period agreed on, render the borrower absolutely free, he having, however, always the privilege of paying off the mortgage at any moment that suits his convenience.

For further information and forms of requisition for loans, application to be made to the Secretary.

J. SYMONS,
Victoria Hall, Toronto.

Toronto, May 4, 1866. 4in-20

PROF. L. W. SHATTUCK

RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he has commenced and will continue to give private instructions in the art of

SELF-DEFENCE,

and the

GYMNASTIC CLUB EXERCISE,

At his Academy, Hopkin's Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Gentlemen taught privately, at all hours of the above days.

Peterboro, May 16, 1866. 20

SEA SHELLS.

A VARIETY of ornamental Sea Shells, just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, May 1, 1866.

DECIDED BARGAINS

AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

Who is now offering a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS SUITABLE for the SEASON,

consisting of

Shawls, Dress Goods, Parasols, Printed Muslins, Ginghams, Skirtings, Prints, Cottonades, Drillings, Grey and Bleached Cottons, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also, a Choice Assortment of CLOTHS & TWEEDS,

Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

All of which will be Sold at a **SMALL ADVANCE ON COST!**

Special attention is invited to the stock of Prints, Bleached Cottons, Shirtings and Grey Cottons, all of which are marked much lower than last Fall's prices.

Peterboro, May, 1866. 21

READ THIS!

And then Call and See for Yourselves.

The Best Washing Prints 7½.
Good Shirting, Striped, 7½.
Good Factory 5½ and 6½.

A FEW

ONE DOLLAR SHAWLS

STILL ON HAND.

Come and Get One

BEFORE THEY ARE ALL SOLD.

WM. FAIRWEATHER,
HUNTER STREET,

☞ Two Doors East of Ormond & Gilmour's

Peterboro, May 17, 1866. 20

SELLING OFF!

Retirement from Business.

The subscribers beg to announce that they are about to close up their

GROCERY BUSINESS

in Peterboro, and desire to dispose of their Stock, which consists of

CHOICE TEAS, SUGARS

and all other articles generally kept in a first class Grocery.

BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED,

as every thing will be SOLD BELOW COST.

A. KANE & SON.

Peterboro, May 9, 1866.

P. S.—All those indebted to the above firm, either by note or book account, will please call and settle the same immediately, or costs will be incurred.

A. K. & S.

COLONIAL HOUSE.

REMOVAL.

R. JOHNSTON & SON

Have Removed to one of those NEW STORES,

Directly Opposite their old Stand

Where they are receiving and opening up a large and well selected stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS!

Suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade, all of which will be

SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

They beg to call particular attention to their stock of

BLEACHED COTTONS AND SHEETINGS!

Also, a job Lot of PARASOLS, worth 7s 6d, selling at 3s 9d.

Peterboro', April 25, 1866. 17-3m

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SUMMER GOODS

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of **RICH** and **FASHIONABLE GOODS** in every department of their business. They are showing great varieties in

Dress Goods, Shawls, Milton & Lustre Cloakings,

PARASOLS, GLOVES, &c. &c.

In the MILLINERY and MANTLE ROOMS will be found an endless variety of

Hats and Bonnets!

MANTLES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Some Handsome FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS will be shewn next week

All our goods are marked off at the Lowest Possible Cash Price, and we can guarantee a good article at a REASONABLE PRICE.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Peterborough, April 25th, 1866. 17

WANTED!

A PERSON AS MATRON for the Peterboro Protestant Home. Application to be made, from a distance, by letter, addressed to the Secretary; or from the Town, by attending at the Home on Wednesdays, from 3 to 4 o'clock.

Peterborough, April 4, 1866.

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 13th, 1865. 19

Millinery & Dressmaking

BY MISSES S. & R. WILSON.

STRAW and FELT WORK done carefully, and in the most approved manner. Dress and Cloak making in all their branches; also Plain and Machine Sewing done. All orders promptly attended. A share of patronage from friends and the public is respectfully requested.

Place of Residence, Aylmer Street, close to Boswell's Skating Rink

Peterboro', May 15, 1866. 20-4in

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so!"—"Exactly I"—Solon Shingle said they were there "every time." If he felt "ourley" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or unusually oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" " " " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" " " " I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

" " " " I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. " " " The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

" " " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." "We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 13, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for Amedica, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. KELLY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and painters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 75 cts per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1— by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

FOR SALE.

A Handsome Carriage

AND A SIDE SADDLE.

☞ *TERMS LIBERAL.*

W. CLUXTON.

May 5 '66 6 19-3in

TO FARMERS

FARMERS and others who contemplate building during the coming summer will do well to call and examine the subscribers stock of

HARDWARE

And other materials which they will require, such as

Nails of Various Kinds,

LOCKS, HINGES,

Glass, Paints, Oils, &c.

We are receiving large stocks of these goods, and shall offer them at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!

Consistent with the quality.

☞ *CALL and SEE FOR YOURSELVES.*

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant,
CLUXTON'S BLOCK.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866. 16-3in

Garden Tools!

THE Subscriber has received his usual supply of

SPADES & SHOVELS,

Hoes, Rakes, &c., &c.

"BLACK'S" SPADES!

Imported direct from Ford Forge, Scotland, an article which cannot be excelled, for sale by

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866. 16-3.n

HAMS!

Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!

Allandale Mills

CORN MEAL!

GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!

Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

THE subscriber returns thanks to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received, and would beg to inform them that he has sold out his stock in hats and cloth caps, which will enable him to pay closer attention to the FUR TRADE. As the Dressing of Skins fills up a portion of the Summer season, the shop will be closed up during the months of June, July and August.

Parties wishing to have their FURS SAVED will please leave them at the store, or at the subscriber's residence—London street, No. 4.

The highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

WM. LECH.

Peterborough, April 10, 1866 15

Just Arrived at the Family Grocery!

A Fresh Supply of Wilton's English

EGG POWDER,

An excellent substitute for Eggs. Try it!

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George street.

Peterboro, Feb. 14th, 1866. 7

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS,

And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS,

Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz.:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins, Renault & Co.'s.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table CODFISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM,

Potted Beef,

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

☞ *The Publishers will give one of the elegantly bound volumes of "Good Words" or the "Sunday Magazine," or an additional copy, to any one who will furnish a Bookseller with FIVE new Subscribers' names for either of the undernoted Magazines.*

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

"Good Words are worth much and cost little."—HERBERT.

15½ CENTS A MONTH; $1.50 A YEAR.

Beautifully Illustrated.

GOOD WORDS,

Edited by NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D., one of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Profusely Illustrated.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE,

Edited by THOMAS GUTHRIE, D., Author of *The Gospel in Ezekiel, Speaking to the Heart, &c.*

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Illustrated.

THE ARGOSY,

A Magazine for the Fireside and the Journey.

Published by ALEXANDER STRAHAN & Co., at 56 Ludgate Hill, London, England; and at 50 St. Peter street, Montreal.

For sale at all Book and News Stores throughout British North America.

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☞ Read the Examiner's monthly notices of these magazines.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of JOHN KENNEDY, Defendant, at the suit of ROBERT NICHOLLS, Plaintiff, I have seized and shall offer for sale at Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements viz:—

Lot No. 6, South of Dalhousie Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

Lot No. 6, North of Wolfe Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

The West half of Lot No. 3, North of Murray Street and East of Water Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

And part of Lot No. 3, East of Water Street and South of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, bottel and bounded as follows, that is to say:—commencing at the North-East angle of the said lot, thence West along Hunter Street forty feet, thence South eighty feet, thence East forty feet, thence North eighty feet, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, May 8, 1866. 19

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SEVENTH day of AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In Chancery.

HONORA WALSH, ... *Plaintiff.*

vs.

REDMOND WALSH, ... *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 11 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one hundred acres, and part of the East half of Lot No. 10 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one acre, and being Village Lots 3 and 4 in the Village of Westwood.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 2, 1866. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be Sold, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the undermentioned James Grieves, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

In the County Court.

THOMAS SHORT, Plaintiff,
vs
JAMES GRIEVES, Defendant.

In the Common Pleas.

JAMES GRIEVES, Plaintiff,
vs.
GEORGE HILLIARD, Defendant.

All those parcels or tracts of land situate in the Townships of Smith and Harvey respectively, viz:—

IN SMITH.—The east half of Village Lot, No. 53, South of Hunter Street, in the village of Bridgenorth, containing one quarter of an acre be the same more or less.

IN HARVEY.—Lot No. 4, in the 15th concession, and the north east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th concession of the Township of Harvey, containing two hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, April 25th 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of The Provincial Insurance Company, of Canada, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Joseph B. Watson, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant, in and to Park Lot No. 3, as laid out in the plan of Park Lots on the South half of Lot No 3 on the West side of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, by John Reid, Provincial Land Surveyor, containing ten acres, be the same more or less, and being particularly described as follows, viz:—Commencing at the South-West angle of Park Lot No. 2; thence North thirty-three degrees, West eleven chains and fifty links; thence South fifty-seven degrees, west eight chains and seventy links; thence South thirty-three degrees, east eleven chains and fifty links to a point sixty-two links distant from the southern limit of the second Lot west of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith; thence north fifty-seven degrees, east, parallel with and sixty-two links distant from the said southern limit, eight chains and seventy links to the place of beginning. Together with a right of way forty feet wide, running from the Communication Road along the southern limits of Park Lots numbers one, two and three, as laid out on the said plan.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, April 27, 1866. 17

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, and against the lands and tenements which were of William Weller, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Weller in the hands of the said George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, in and to Lot No. 4, south of Hunter street and east of Water street, and Lot No. 4, north of Simcoe street and east of Water street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', February 20, 1866. 8

TO LET.

TERMS MODERATE.

THESE desirable premises in Ashburnham, lately occupied by John Simpson as a hotel.

Apply to MRS. DOWNER, on the premises Ashburnham, April 23, 1866. 17-3in*

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro January, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, and against the lands and tenements which were of Jeremiah Mahoney, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of James Mahoney, Administrator, with the will annexed of the estate and effects of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, to be administered,—I have seized all the right, title and interest of the said Jeremiah Mahoney, to be administered, in and to the east half of lot No. 9 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, and lot No. 10 in the 7th concession of the Township of Asphodel, except ten acres thereof off the west half of the south-east quarter of the said lot heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Jeremiah Mahoney deceased, to one William Lyon.

All of which property I shall offer for sale, by virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough on TUESDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of MAY, 1866, at twelve o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, May 1, 1866. 18

ADJOURNED.

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday, the 29th day of May instant, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, May 22, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to re-admittance until they shall have furnished satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1866, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3, 1865. 19-tf

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood, on MONDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of JUNE, 1866, at Ten o'clock, a.m.

Candid testimonials must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,
WM. E. ROXBURGH
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Dec. 21st, 1865. 51-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company; also, for a grant of land in aid of the said railway extension and to assist in opening up and rendering navigable the lakes and other water communication in the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria; and to other purposes.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director.

P. H. L. & B. Railway Offices,
Port Hope, Nov. 30th, 1865.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to revive the Charter of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

HENRY MASON,
Sec. P. & C. L. R. Co.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next Session for an Act to incorporate the Peterborough and Victoria Navigation Company, for the purpose of opening up and improving the navigation of, and of navigating with steamers or other vessels, all the Rivers and Lakes whose waters are discharged through the Otonabee River, and for grants of land and other grants in aid thereof, and for all requisite powers and privileges therefor.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company will apply at the next session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend the Charter of the said Company, and to enable them to extend their Railway from Peterborough to Chemong Lake, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company and for other purposes.

December 5th, 1865.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director P. H., L. & B. R. Co.

NOTICE

APPLICATION will be made to Parliament at next Session, for an Act to authorize the sale of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway to the highest bidder and to enable the purchaser to form a new Company or to amalgamate with any existing Railway Company for the extension of the Railway, and to invest such new or amalgamated Company with the powers of the expired charter and with new powers required for further extension.

ALBERT DUMBLE.

Peterboro', Jan. 23rd, 1866. 4

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for an Act to confirm the deed of Union between the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company and the Marmora Iron Company, and to grant powers of extension and other powers to the United Companies.

February 6th, 1866. 6

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all who have any claims against Peter McNaughton, late of the Township of Dummer, deceased, to bring in and prove such claims on or before the 15th day of June next, otherwise they will be excluded from any dividend from the estate of the said deceased.

WILLIAM LUNDY,
Administrator.

Peterborough, 19th April, 1866. 16-4d

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Poetry.

JANET.

"What ails thee, daughter Janet,
That your cheek's so full of woe?
When at morn you went to market,
Your face was all aglow;
Your lips were red as cherries,
Your eye was bright and clear;
What ails thee, daughter Janet?
Come, tell your mother dear?"

"Oh! I took my eggs to market,
And I sold them at the fair,
When who but Rob, the Miller,
Should I see standing there;
He took me up behind him,
And the maid's did float and roar;
Is it thus I'm to be laughed at?
Is it right?—say, mother, dear?"

"Don't be foolish, fough or Janet,
You are old enough to tell,
Many take their eggs to market
Who have more than eggs to sell;
The Miller has a he 66 and land,
Fine rent-free tithes all clear,
And you'll always ride to market,
If he weds you, daughter, dear?"

Varieties.

A HAPPY BENEDICT — Last week (writes a provincial editor, not a hundred miles from Ayr,) a gentleman called at our printing-office, and requested that we would print for him about two hundred letters.—On handing the copy to us, we were surprised to read the following contents:—"My dear —— I take to inform you that my dear wife, Susan, presented me with a fine ——, at —o'clock; and that she and the dear babe are doing as well as can be expected. You are aware, that this is my ——-tenth blessing.—Ever yours, &c., —— ——. This "novel order" certainly caused us to cast an inquiring look—as much as to say, "Are you in earnest?" and his reply was, I am really in earnest." You know, be continued "Mrs. —— has just been confined with the twelfth little hopeful, and I see no prospect of her arriving at the end of the chapter. Now, every accouchement I have to write to upwards of twenty friends and relations; therefore, if I have a stock of printed forms by me, all I shall have to do, on these interesting occasions, will be to fill the blanks." "Well," we rejoined, "but now that she has completed the round dozen the chances are against the number augmenting." "Not at all," he replied; "Mrs. —— is a mother was remarkably fond of strawberries, and she had nineteen children. My wife is as fond of strawberries, and eats large quantities every year, so that, like mother like daughter." We were not learned enough in connubial mysteries, to understand, much less to reply to the logic, so we took up the copy and carried it into the printing office; and, being bachelors, wended our way, much wondering what mysterious connexion there could be between babies and strawberries, and admiring the philosophy of our Benedict, who could wear a smooth chin, and a resigned countenance, with twelve children, and the prospect of an indefinite augmentation of that awful number. Oh dear, on that day, has the following entry: "Resolved, never to marry a woman that loves *strawberries over much*." — *Aberdeen Herald.*

THE AGE OF SLANG.—This is evidently the age of slang. The fast young man of the present day is unintelligible to the matter of fact, slow-going fogy who had been left in the confines of the unexpressive vernacular of his fathers. The fast young man, when he would drink, (and that's always) asks for a 'wash.' When he would smoke, he demands a 'torch.' When he eats, he 'wades in his hash.' When he is drunk, he is 'seedy.' When he gambles, he sings the 'tune o' the board.' When he sleeps, he is 'under the blinks,' and when he steals he 'goes through' somebody. His friends are 'gay ducks' 'no shoulders,' 'bully boys,' and 'trumps.' His enemies are 'cusses,' 'cheats, frauds and suckers.' A good dancer throws himself into a daughter attitude.' A man is a 'cuss,' and a woman a 'hen.' Would it not be a paying thing for an enterprising man to get up a slang dictionary? If we were to propound this last interrogatory to a fast young man he would unhesitatingly respond 'you bet.'

The late Rev. Dr. Sutton, vicar of Sheffield once said to the late Mr. Peech, a veterinary surgeon;

"Mr. Peech, how is it that you have no called upon me for your account.

"Oh!" said Mr. Peech, "I never asked a gentleman for money."

"Indeed!" said the vicar; then how do you get on if he don't pay?"

"Why," replied Mr. Peech, "after a certain time I conclude that he's not a gentleman, and then I ask him."

A batchelor to whom his neice applied for advice on the question of choosing between two suitors, one of which was rich and the other was poor—the latter, of course being the most ardent, as well as the favorite lover—sententiously replied.

"My dear, the question being stripped of all illusory elements, your choice simply lies between love and beef. Now, love is an idea, while beef is a reality. Love you can get along without; but beef you must have. Therefore make sure of your beef."

It being reported that Lady Caroline had, in a moment of passion knocked down one of her pages with a stool, the poet Moore, to whom this was told by Lord stanger ford, observed,—

Oh nothing is more natural for a literary lady than to double down a page.

I would rather, replied his lordship, advise Lady Caroline to turn over a new leaf.

A story is told of a Methodist, at whose house an itinerant preacher was passing the night, who, when bed-time came and family prayers were suggested, in searching for a Bible, finally produced a couple of torn leaves of the good book with the naive remark.—

I didn't know I was so near out of Bibles.

A minister in Scotland recently, when his deacons hinted that he might preach three sermons on the Sabbath, said:—'Preach three sermons! Never! That is an invention of Beelzebub for destroying the effect of two good ones, and kill the minister.

Artemus Ward says, in reference to the production of the Lady of Lyons at the Salt Lake City theatre:—'An aged Mormon rose and went out with his twenty-four wives, angrily stating that he would not sit and see a play where a man made such a cussed fuss over one woman.'

There is much wisdom in a few words spoken by an English farmer who advised "to mow and before it is hungry, to rat it before it is ripe, and to weed it before it is foul."

Why is a seamstress like a pick-pocket? —Because she cuts and runs.

The custom of advertising is a custom that brings custom.

What is the worst seat a man can sit on? —Self-conceit.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

VALUABLE

FARMS FOR SALE

EAST Half Lot 9, Concession 7, Asphodel, 100 Acres. West ½ Lot 10, Concession 7, Asphodel, 100 Acres. South-west Quarter of East half lot 10, Concession 7, Asphodel, 25 Acres. Lot 12, Concession 6, Asphodel, 200 Acres. East ½ Lot 9, Concession 5, Dummer, 100 Acres. East ½ Lot 7, Concession 6, Dummer, 100 Acres. These Lands will be sold Very Cheap, and time given for payment. Apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON.

Peterboro', April 23, 1866. 17-3in

FARM FOR SALE.

AN excellent cleared farm for sale; being North half of Lot 17, 12th Concession of the Township of Cavan; containing 100 acres, about 90 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A good new Frame House with stone cellar, a large Frame Barn, a good Log Stable, and a very good fruit-bearing Orchard on the premises.

For terms and particulars apply to Mr. Geo. Campbell, Millbrook, Cavan; Mr. G. Johnston, Water street, Peterboro; or to the proprietor,

JAMES McGILL,
Belmont.

Belmont, April 11, 1866. 15-3m*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the West half of Lot 23 in the Eleventh Concession of the

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE,

There are Sixty-six and two-thirds of an Acre. On it there are a good frame dwelling House, Barns, Stables and Sheds, and a young orchard. Distance from Peterborough 3½ miles

Possession given immediately, and title indisputable.

TERMS—One-fourth down, the remainder in annual installments. Apply to

JOHN G. WER.

Otonabee, April 7, 1866 15-8in-z

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the North East Quarter of Lot No. Thirty, tenth Concession of Otonabee. There are on the premises about Forty Acres cleared, a Log House, Barn and Stable, a good Well, and an Orchard of about One Hundred Trees.

Also, Lot No. 11, south Simcoe and West George streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

For terms, &c, apply to

EDWARD JOHNSTON,
Otonabee—Peterborough P. O.

April 18th, 1866 16-3m

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the rail road track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

TO LET.

IN the beautiful and thriving Village of Lakefield, North Douro, nine miles from Peterboro'; a new Store, fitted for a Grocery, with dwelling house, stable and sheds. The premises were lately occupied by G. W. Robinson.

Rent moderate.—Apply personally or by letter prepaid to the proprietor.

JOHN BEWITT,
Petersboro', C. W.

June 14, 1865. 24

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. C. Hughson, Esq. attached to the premises are good stable and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 18 5 12

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to engage in other business, offers for sale that well known establishment, the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. It is situated in a good location for business, being opposite the Town Hall, and stag e leave the House. Daily for Cobourg, and twice a week for Peterboro. House and Stables are in good repair. Title indisputable. For terms, &c, apply to the Proprietor on the premises

J. A JOHNSTON,
Norwood

Feb. 15th, 1866. 7-

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esq., and H. W. Green. For part culars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 11,

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ.,

Commander, R. N.,

Of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C.W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby give notice that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers for adjustment and that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid and that all Chattels and Assets belonging or owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C. W., March 21st, 1866. 12

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 4th, 1866.

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; to be repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c, have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. RAZLITT.

Office in D'Arcy's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 24th, 1866 6

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Now ready for inspection, at the

MONTREAL HOUSE,

An unusually large and well assorted Stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which will be sold at Prices that will defy competition. Below are the prices of a few of the leading articles:—

PRINTS—The largest and prettiest stock in town, from 7½d per yard upwards. Very best Litaers at 1s 0½d, generally sold at 1s 3d and 1s 3d.

DRESS GOODS as low as 7½d per yard. Lustres, Challies, Barages, Berarines, &c. &c., at 7½d 10½d, 1s, &c., per yard.

DRESS MUSLINS from 7½d p yd. upwards.

SHAWLS—A very large and beautiful assortment, from 1s 6d upwards.

MANTLES—A variety at Low Prices.

MANTLE CLOTHS—In Water Proof, Barege, Meltons, &c., &c.

HOOP SKIRTS—A very large lot of Ladies' Hoop Skirt, in Cords and Tapes, from 2s 3d per set upwards

CHILDREN'S HOOP SKIRTS.

GLOVES as low as 4½d per pair. Hair Nets at 3d each. Veils from 5d up. Collars and Cuffs, Ties, Belting, Buckles from 7½d up, Dress Buttons, Parasols, Silk, from 2s up, Bonnet Fronts, &c., &c.

TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, very CHEAP.

LADIES' BONNETS, a select assortment.

As the whole stock must be cleared out before the fall, parties calling may expect bargains.

PLEASE CALL IN THE FORENOON.

J. W. DUNNET

NEW SPRING GOODS!

L. LEMAY,

HUNTER STREET,

HAS OPENED, since the 13th of March last, upwards of 30 CASES of

New and Fashionable Dress Goods!

Shawls, Parasols, Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Grey Cotton Drills, Denims, Linen, &c.

The Cloth & Tweed Department

Is one of the Largest and Best, consisting of over fifteen hundred pieces of Silk, (mixed,) Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds; a fine lot of Bannockburn Tweeds of the finest quality.

I beg to call particular attention to my department of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

As I have one of the largest and best stocks on hand.

Complete Suit of fine Tweed, all Wool, from $10.50 to $13.5
Best Silk, (mixed,) and Scotch Tweed, from 13 50 to 20.0
A nice Suit of Union Tweed, well made, - - - - 6.5

A Large Stock of Boy's Clothing,---very Cheap

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AND THE BEST SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1866. 15

F. LEMAY,

Formerly of the firm of Lemay & Turcot,

IS JUST RECEIVING HIS SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Of Spring and Summer

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

He begs to call the special attention of buyers to his

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

To which he has made the addition of several improvements.

All his Clothings are made up in the premises, of the first workmanship, and superintended by a first class Tailor.

Garments made to order at a short notice.

F. LEMAY,
Corner of George and Hunter sts.

Peterborough, March 28th 1866. 13-3m

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Armory. Entrance to the work-shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastlandi's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 A. McD. 42

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

Prints, Delaines, Tweeds, Colths,

Cambroons and Grey Cottons.

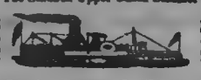
At I. ROBINSON'S & Co's.

Peterborough, March 14th, 1866 11-tf

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Steamer Upper Cabin Steamer

1866.  1866.

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at.. ..6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " " .....6:00 "
PORT HOPE " " .....9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the Boat at Port Hope

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to T. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANCE OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1866, the Peterborough Trains will run as follows:

MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at.. .. .. 9.55 a m
Arrive at Peterboro at ....12.15 p m
Leave Peterborough at .... 3.30 p m
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 5.55 p m

B. R. KIMBALL
Superintendent.

Peterboro', March 1, 1866. 10-tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day) ..... 9 17 a.m.
Mixed ..... 6 00 p.m.
Express (night) ..... 8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night) ..... 9 17 a.m.
Mixed ..... 2 40 p.m.
Express (day) ..... 9 53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3 45
Wellington Junction	7.	
Carlton	7.	
Wellington Square	7.	3 42
Toronto		3 57
Oakville	8.39	4 07
Port Credit	8.48	4 25
Brampton	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5 00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P.M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.00	7 45
Junction		8 10
Port Credit	1.56	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Toronto	2 26	9 17
Wellington Square	2.42	9 37
Carlton		9 47
Brampton Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10 00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST—At 1.05 5.30, 7.25, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M, and 1.00, 3.50, 6.3 and 9.00 p.m.

GOING WEST—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a.m, 12 m, and 6.15, and 9.35 p.m.

C. VIGBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a m.
Arrive at Peterboro' ....12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'... ..... 3 p.m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p.m.

April 17th 1866 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M

Orders left at the Hoffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1865. 34

WANTED!

A **Servant Girl.** Apply at this Office.

Peterborough, March 10, 1866.

To FARMERS,

Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf

GEORGE ALLEN.

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Wire-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Genuine Gold Hunting Case Watches	$85 00 to $150 00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Cap Watches	50.00 85 00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	35.00 70 00
Gents' Gold Watches, double case	75.00 150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	35.00 50 00
Gold Plated Watches Lanuseled for Ladies	35.00 50 00
Diamond Rings	30.00 100 00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10 00 30 00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4.00 8 00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5 00 10 00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5.00 20 00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4.00 10 00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 00 6 00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	4.00 8.00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops	4 00 8 00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4.00 6 00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2.50 10 00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	3.00 7 00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3.00 8 00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.	3.00 10 00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	4.00 7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00 8 00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5.00 10 00
Gold Tooth Picks, Pencils, etc	3.00 10 00
Plain Gold Rings Cut and Gold Rings	3.00 11 00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	4.00 10 00
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Rings	3.00 10 00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	8.00 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl etc	4.00 12 00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00 10 00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6.00 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20.00 50 00
Silver Castors, Cruit and Cake Baskets	25.00 50.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20.00 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	35.00 60.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & molasses cups	25.00 60.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 28, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies throughout their bizaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs Devaugh & Co, No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send Twenty-Five Cents to us and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and Dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit us not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GERARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. These Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T—— m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 43 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. Gmos.

1866 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer

CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master.

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, only..... $ 25
Colborne, every day..... 1 00
Cobourg, do 1 15
Port Hope, do 10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 5 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passages at summer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Ann row Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent
Kingston.

April 4, 1866. 14

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE Rosewd Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrum at being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13 h, 1864. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York.* 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nainsook muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A child twelve years of age can work it easily, without fatigue or injury to health

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers.	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers.	*Shoe Binders.*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers.*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

One half hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McATHY & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chestnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1866. 1

PIANO-FORTES.

BOSTON NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle, that have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, as the strongest timber in the body of the instrument is chosen direct with the grain, the sound boards are merely two finished planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are stretched to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old system of straining by subjecting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Dodson is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Rinfield,	S. Wm Mason,
Herman Wedenkampf,	A. Barili
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strakosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Charle Formi

Mr. KOEMMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, bring very simple and perfectly pleasing blood. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. Tribune says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Timbers, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical in purity, volume, and combination of tone; in vocal resemblance, that governing excellence which enables the soloist to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5—"upon a careful examination of Dodson Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. Times, July 13, says—We have now an instrument without an equal. It sings with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument, an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr S. R. Dodson, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements are, as exhibited in the instruments under examination in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and excells them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approaching nearer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLD AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES—Six feet large, mounted and varnished—out in $100,000 and four years time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was formed; shows 200,000 cities, towns, villages, market places, post offices, castles, country seats and 30,000 railways and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1866, is given. The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and Photographers sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, in united and varnished. Price 8 shillings sterling ($2). No map at $10 can compare to this. Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices. Can make a fortune while selling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents letters to us. Ten new maps now under way

J. T. LLOYD,
American Map Publisher.

No. 23 Cortlandt street, N. Y., and No. 1 Strand, London.

PELOUBET

Organs and Melodeons.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of

Dealers, Teachers, Churches,

Schools, and the public generally, to the above instruments, which he is manufacturing in every variety of size and style.

Pedal Organs, from	$225 to $600
School "	100 to 180
Piano Style Melodeons,	150 to 210
Portable "	65 to 110

Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with terms, &c.,

JUNE

1866

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1866. No. 23.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

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☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

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W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES P. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over George Stethem & Co's Hardware Store, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES Office in Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Balsom Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

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DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Soapmakers, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

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SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

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DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walnut and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Insurer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Office, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Petersborough.

JAS. W. FITZGERALD. PETER. BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 19

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c. Warsaw, C. W. 39

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

ST ILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge. 26

HOME AND COLONIAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices.

Life risks taken with or without average as may be required

Losses settled promptly and in full.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Agent.

Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

HAMILTON HOUSE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.

J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)

Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.

May 16, 1866. 20

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr Elias, begs to info m the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER

Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865,	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d' Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)

H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

H. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by GRAHAM & STRATTON, Bookstore, Peterboro'.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE CO.

OFFICE 581 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GUARANTEE—After a fair trial, if any purchaser does not regard the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in market, he can return it and have his money. It has taken many of the highest prizes—is less complicated than any other first class machine,—does a wider range of work without changing,—requires no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate machine.

N. B. Any Clergyman sending us two orders for Machines, shall receive one for himself as a present. The same proposition is extended to Profession and Teachers.

We have now completed our New Manufactory at a cost of some $200,000, including New Patents and important improvements; and the object of the above proposition is to secure the immediate introduction of our improved machine into every town in the United States without incurring the great expense of a travelling agent.

This proposition cannot avail in towns occupied by our own agents.

Please send for descriptive Catalogue, wit samples of sewing.

3 LUCIUS LYON, Sec'y.

PROSPECTUS

OF

The Daily Telegraph.

AT the present crisis of Provincial affairs, the publishers feel that there is room in the City of Toronto for an independent evening journal, which, without party spirit, shall discuss dispassionately the important issues now occupying so large a share of public attention. Journals fettered by political ties, and biassed by particular interests, are not free to present to their readers those issues in the broad and comprehensive manner which is now more than ever desirable. In addition to this, events now crowd so thickly upon us that the public naturally desire more frequent supplies of information than the morning papers can give. To meet these *desiderata* the publication of THE DAILY TELEGRAPH is designed. Although attached to no political party,

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

will give no uncertain sound upon public affairs. Amongst other things, it will advocate:—

1. British Connection, strenuously opposing the formation of any political union with the neighbouring Republic

2. Confederation of the British North American Provinces so soon as the full consent of the Maritime Provinces is obtained. This measure is imperatively required by the hostile commercial and political attitude of the United States government. It is, moreover, desirable as forming the germ of nationality which may be further developed in the future.

3. Free Trade, as far as is compatible with the necessities of the revenue; also, a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with our neighbors as soon as they are prepared to treat with us upon just and equitable terms.

4. The encouragement of Emigration and a more liberal management of the public lands, so as to promote the opening up of our waste territory, and its occupation by *bona fide* settlers.

5. The Extension of Trade Relations with other British colonies and with foreign nations.

6. In British affairs moderate and judicious reform, but not violent organic change in a Democratic direction.

Other public questions, as they arise, will be dealt with in the same moderate and liberal spirit.

During the approaching session of Parliament its proceedings will be duly reported, and at all times the latest intelligence received up to the time of going to press will be published

The Markets and matters of interest to commercial men will receive special attention in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

Of all local matters of public importance, courts of law, school boards, public meetings, &c., &c., full and accurate reports will be given. To the proceedings of the City Council special attention will be given, and in corporation matters THE DAILY TELEGRAPH will, contrary to the present practice, give an unswerving support to those who faithfully serve the interests of the city, irrespective of party and political leanings.

At the same time it will unsparingly expose all abuses and denounce all corruption, no matter who the guilty parties may be.

The first number will be issued on the 21st May, neatly printed on good white paper, delivered to subscribers at the rate of $5 per year, payable in advance, or ten cents per week.—Subscriptions by post, $4.50 per annum, invariably in advance.

ROBERTS N & COOK.

I. ROSS ROBERTSON, }
JAMES B COOK. }

Toronto, April 30. 19

ROOM PAPER!

WINDOW BLINDS,

DECORATIONS!

Borders, &c.

Graham & Stratton

Have JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers,

10,000 ROLLS

OF ROOM PAPER,

Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, in which will be found

ALBUMS,

Concertinas, Accordeons,

Ladies' Reticules, Companions and Tortoise Shell Cards Cases, Gents and Ladies' Bags, Pearl Stilettoes, Crochet Needles, and Bodkins.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY,

AND

Fancy Goods!

Peterborough, April, 1866.

Railway. Railway.

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enabled to follow it.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;

PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.

CHINA and GLASSWARE;

200 Barrels of HERRING,

100 Bags of SALT,

100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Pease and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1865. 7

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

CRAYON DRAWING

AND

Wax Fruit and Flowers.

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs. Caisse, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having books in their possession, belonging to the old "Mechanics' Institute," are requested to return the same to me immediately.

G. A. COX.

Peterborough, Jan. 18th, 1866.

Poetry.

SHADOWS OF HEAVEN.

BY A. C. GILLIES.

Though hearts are torn asunder,
And friends are borne away,
And there are mansions yonder,
In realms of endless day?

Where hearts again united
In bonds of peace and love,
Where friendship truly plighted
Will live in bliss above;

Where father, sister, mother,
Beyond this world of strife,
Will recognize each other
In pure undying life?

The yearnings of our being,
Like suns in water clear,
Are powerful in proving,
That friendship is not here.

That, in a world beyond us,
On Eden's happy shore,
God will again unite us
In love for evermore.

The social hours that cheer us
With pure and perfect love,
Are all prophetic shadows
Of endless life above.

As water daily glasses
The firmament so true,
Enough of friendship passes,
Tho' quick, before our view.

To lure us on for ever,
With promises to pay,
The sad arrears that sever,
Our friends along the way.

Throughout the world around us,
Where sin and death abounds,
Enough of beauty pleases,
Wherever man is found.

To prove there is a fountain
Whence beauty flows abroad,
Since beauty, like the lightning,
Is just the shade of God.

The moments here with Jesus
We spend in pray'r and praise,
According as they please us,
Are proofs of better days.

The social hours that cheer us
With pure and perfect love,
Are all prophetic shadows
Of heavenly life above.

Literature.

A Year After Marriage.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

(*Continued.*)

Fanny would have answered this pleasant remark in the same strain, had not the idea of her husband's real unhappiness come up too vividly before her mind to allow her to trifle with his name, in the utterance of sentiments, as entertained by him, which were not true. She heard it, under the circumstances, only as a cutting rebuke, and made no attempt to reply. Alas! He was not happy. Too painfully sensible was she of this. And as for herself, how wretched was all beneath this exterior show of gratification and delight! Only by a powerful effort was she enabled to rouse herself from this almost paralyzing consciousness of things as *they really* existed, so as to be able to act her part until the period came for her return home.

As for her husband, on leaving his house he proceeded at once to the Theatre.—Celeste never went through a pantomime with more spirit, nor danced with more exquisite ease and gracefulness, but it was all lost upon Harvey Lee. His eye followed the dancer, it is true, through every re-newing series of graceful attitudes, through all her light and airy circles, but he saw as one who sees not. His heart was not there.—At the first drop of the curtain he retired from the Theatre and turned his steps homeward. He had been prompted to do this by the suddenly suggested idea that Fanny would not, of course, go to the Museum, although she had declared her intention of so doing. In imagination, he saw her weeping alone in her chamber, and this touched his feelings. On arriving at home he went up stairs, fully expecting to find her an image of sadness and grief—and fully prepared to speak to her words of kindness. Much to his disappointment, he found her chamber empty.

"Where can she be?" he asked himself in some concern. "Surely she cannot have gone to the Museum, as she proposed."

Anxious to know the truth, and blaming himself for the extent to which he had carried his opposing spirit, Lee proceeded at once to the Museum, to ascertain if his wife were there, or not. For a moment or two he paused at the door before entering, to determine how he *should* meet Fanny if she were really there. This he was unable to do to his satisfaction. Drawing, therefore, his hat over his eyes, to prevent an instant recognition should she be near the door, he passed in, and glancing stealthily about, took his way down one of the side avenues, making cursory examinations of whatever met his eye, to prevent observation. The large saloon was crowded with old and young, grave and gay, for the Chinese Collection had but recently been opened, and was considered a chief attraction of the city. Every little group that arrested his attention was scanned with careful interest, but after passing entirely around the long and spacious room he had not discovered his wife.

"Where, then, can she be?" he asked himself with a livelier feeling of concern than he had experienced on discovering that she was not in her chamber at home.

In the next moment a light, laughing voice met his ear, whose tones were too familiar to be mistaken. It came from a group near by, and seemed to give life and animation to that group. Lee stood examining some Chinese figures in native costume at the time the well known sound of his wife's voice arrested his attention. He did not turn, for fear of being recognized, but stood still and listened attentively for any word that might reach his ear. The group with which Fanny was, seemed, as they really were, approaching the case of figures where Lee stood. But he feared to move from his position and shrink away, lest he should be noticed. He could only remain perfectly still, and apparently all absorbed in examining the curious display before him. In less than a minute Fanny was by his side. She was chattering with first one and then another of her companions, in a light, cheerful way, and seemed as if a single care or pain had never oppressed her feelings.

In a minute more all had passed on, and Lee stood again alone.

'Heartless creature,' he muttered between his teeth as he moved toward the door, through which he hastily emerged and found himself once more in the street. Instead of returning home, he took an opposite direction, walking with hurried steps, and yet, with the air of a man who had no defined purpose.

CHAPTER V.

It was ten o'clock when Mrs. Lee came home and found that her husband had not yet returned from the Theatre. For more than two hours she had been acting a part, and now the necessity for keeping up appearances being removed, her real feelings came out into activity, the stronger for their temporary unnatural suppression.

Anxious for her husband's return, yet dreading to meet him, she sat in her chamber awaiting him until the clock struck twelve, when she felt a sudden alarm in consequence of his prolonged absence.—This was not of any great duration, for soon after, Lee came in, but remained below for nearly an hour longer. Satisfied in regard to his safety, Fanny's accusing spirit returned, and she *permitted herself to indulge* in many unkind though tangament her husband.

When Lee finally made up his mind to seek his wife's chamber, he found her in bed and apparently asleep.

'Yes, heartless and insensible!' he inwardly exclaimed, as he perceived she that was, to all appearances, in a profound slumber. But she was as fully awake as himself, with a heart suffering as keenly as his own, and as bitterly regretting the occurrence, trifling in itself, that had separated their affections. As on former occasions, it was a long time before either of their agitated minds could sink away into unconsciousness. And, as on former occasions, the influence of sleep was soothing and salutary. But less so than before, for, as previous difficulties, misunderstandings, and false judgments, had only been suffered to pass from their rolling position in the mind, while they still held a place there, and exercised an influence, each new difficulty, misunderstanding and false judgment united with the others, and made every subsidence of agitations consequent upon this activity less perfect. Or, in a word, past misunderstandings, unexplained, united with present ones and threw over the mind of each a thicker veil of obscurity. It was for this reason, that, although their minds were less agitated, and each was less inclined, in the morning, to prefer mental accusations against the other, yet neither was disposed to make any overtures toward a reconciliation, for both felt they had been wronged, and especially had Lee been strung by the manifest indifference which Fanny had exhibited at the Museum. And besides, Fanny had made one or two remarks, such as "becoming the mere slave of his dictation," on the day before, that he could not get over.

As these thoughts and memories believe in Lee's mind the soothing influence of sleep gradually passed away, and he permitted the free indulgence of angry feelings against his wife. And it was the same with Fanny. The morning had advanced but little after their silent meeting at the breakfast table, before she was thinking of her husband with half uttered words of bitterness. And yet, both were deeply wounded, and both were more than half conscious that no real cause existed for their estrangement of feeling. But neither was willing to make concessions to the other, altogether both were conscious of being in fault.

It was nearly two weeks before their intercourse was again easy and pleasant.—*During this period, both carefully avoided* everything that it seemed might give offence; and yet, each being nervously sensitive and watchful, scarcely a day passed without one doing or saying something that annoyed the other, or in which some act or word was not misinterpreted. True, they both struggled against this feeling as wrong and endeavored not to be affected by little things, and thus succeeded in preserving a fair exterior toward each other, into which much that was kind and affectionate flowed as a living spirit from within.

Everything was going on smoothly once more, when a new chord was jarred and there came another crash of discord. Several friends had called in to spend an evening with them, among whom were Mrs. Woodman and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence.—The conversation was running on pleasantly, when a topic was started which some how or other led Mrs. Lee to make the following remark to Mrs Clarence,

'I don't know how it may strike you, but it seems to me that husbands in this country, at least, are too dictutional to their wives, and seem to think the doctrine of implicit obedience *the only true one.*'

'I believe there is a little tendency toward that,' Mrs. Clarence replied smiling—glancing at the same time toward her husband with an expression of good humor.—Then adding, in a louder tone—

'Did you hear that, Mr. Clarence?'

'No. What is it?' asked her husband, and the company with himself turned to hear the sentiment to which his attention had been called.

'Mrs. Lee, here,' replied Mrs. Clarence, laughing, 'has asserted that husbands in this country are too dictutional to their wives, and seem to think the doctrine of implicit obedience the only true one. I tell her that I believe there is a little tendency toward the fault she charges upon them. But as none should be condemned unheard. I call upon Mr. Lee and yourself to take up the cause of husbands in general, and defend it. What say you?'

'First prove your assertion, ladies,' Mr. Clarence responded, with an affectation of gravity.

'O, that can be proved easily enough,' spoke up Mrs. Lee, with some spirit. 'All men cleared enough asinine in their actions toward their wives that they expect to govern—to have their wills the law of the house. I will appeal to Mrs. Clarence, if she is not in the habit of doing very many things simply because her husband wishes them done, without herself deciding whether they are proper to be done or not?'

'And pray what better reason could she have, Fanny?' asked Mrs. Woodman.

'What better reason, Mrs. Woodman? Why, a great deal better reason. Her own rational decision that the thing was right. Reasoning Mr. Lee were to tell me to jump into the river, is that any reason why I should do it?'

'If you and he were on board of a boat that was on fire, and he were to tell you to jump into the river with him, I should certainly think that you ought to do so at once, trusting in his calmer judgment to decide for your safety, and in his strength to support you upon the bosom of the water. So in all the relations of life, as man reasons closer than woman, and sees actions in the wider range of their effects, the wife should look mainly to him for direction, and be willing to be guided by his decisions in matters of importance. Not blindly and passively, but rationally.'

'I should like to know, very much, how a woman can act rationally, at the same time that she acts from another's judgment, or whim, if it so be, and not upon her own perception of right.'

'I will tell you, Fanny,' resumed Mrs. Woodman, 'if you will listen to me attentively. I have before tried to make you understand the important relation that a man and his wife ought to bear to each other. To make you apprehend the differences that, united, constitute them one.'

'But I must confess that all you advanced was Greek to me,' Fanny said, interrupting her.

'Go on, if you please, Mrs. Woodman,' spoke up Lee, with an evident rebuke of Fanny in his tones—a rebuke perceived and felt, at least by her.

'I have before conversed with Fanny on this subject, but at a time when she thought more about getting married than she did about its true relations,' Mrs. Woodman said, in resuming her remarks, to which all listened with attention and deep interest. 'I was anxious, before she took upon herself the duties of a wife, that she should truly comprehend a wife's position and duties. I tried to show her how both man and woman were imperfect, until united so as to form, in conjunction, *one man.* And now, in this union, two minds could act in such harmony as to form, as it were, a single mind.'

'But failed to satisfy her, I presume,' Mr. Lee said, with a tone and manner understood by at least one person present.

'She was too happy in the thought of *becoming your wife, Harvey,* to be able to comprehend any nice metaphysical distinctions,' Mrs. Woodman replied. 'And moreover, she was willing to trust to love, as the best teacher that a wife can have. But, perhaps, her mind may now be able to perceive, what at that time seemed difficult of apprehension.'

'Some of the rest of us may; so give us the benefit of your wisdom and experience,' Mr. Lee said to this.

'The true nature of the marriage relation seems but little understood,' Mrs. Woodman remarked; 'and because not understood, fruitless and never-ending contentions for supremacy too often arise. Or, a passive submission to dictation takes place, utterly destructive of the reciprocal confidence and respect that should ever exist between married partners. Some hold that the man and the woman are equal—others, that the woman is inferior to man, and must ever look up to him, and meekly submit to his arbitrary control. But neither of them truly estimate the relative positions of man and wife.'

'Whatever difference there is, must be an original and radical difference,' remarked Mr Clarence.

'Of course. A difference originally constituted by the Creator when man was made, male and female. And this difference continues and will continue to exist, whether it be truly seen and appreciated or not. Happy are they, however, who both see and appreciate it.'

'And what, Mrs. Woodman, do you consider this conjoining difference?' asked Mr. Clarence.

'The *man is more in the region of the* understanding which appertains to wisdom, than the woman.'

'O yes, I can readily see that,' was the reply of Mr. Clarence.

'Well, I must confess that I cannot see any such thing,' Fanny rejoined compressing her lips and tossing her head with an air of contempt.

'And the woman more in the region of the will which appertains to love,' continued Mrs. Woodman, not seeming to notice Fanny's remark,

'Yes, I believe I can see that too,' Mr. Clarence said.

'A little reflection will make this apparent,' resumed Mrs. Woodman. 'Men in all countries, are distinguished for the strength of their understandings, as seen in the fact that they are engaged in performing the various uses to society that require reasoning and judgement. As, for instance, they attend to the affairs of government, and manage all the complicated machinery of national intercourse. They also engage in those severe abstract and scientific studies whose require minds the most profound to compass an elucidation. On the other hand, in all periods and in all nations, woman has left and still leaves the broad arena where man contends with man for the intellectual mastery, content to find her delight in those parents that develop the heart's purest and gentlest affections.—Neither the one nor the other moves in his or her sphere from the accident of circumstances. A law, deep laid in the fundamental principles of being, governs this difference of position and difference of pursuit. Each acts from the step-line of a differently constituted mind. In the one the [illegible] standing rules, and in the other the will—

'O, that can be proved easily enough,' spoke up Mrs. Lee, with some spirit. 'All men cleared enough asinine in their actions toward their wives that they expect to govern—to have their wills the law of the house. I will appeal to Mrs. Clarence, if she is not in the habit of doing very many things simply because her husband wishes them done, without herself deciding whether they are proper to be done or not?'

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And, as the understanding and the will united make man, so the man, in whom is an understanding, and the woman, in whom is no understanding and a will, but who in most is the region of the will, or that which relates to the affections, when united, make a more perfect man.'

'A beautiful theory, truly, Mrs. Woodman,' Mr. Clarence said, with evident delight, 'but go on; I see that you have more to say.'

'Now man, from the leading characteristic of his mind, is in the love of growing wise and therefore is in the constant exercise of his understanding, in order to discriminate between the true and the false, and all for the sake of ultimate action, for the doing of something is the end of all reasonings.'

'Well?'

'And woman, or rather a wife, if truly a wife, is in the love of her husband's wisdom.'

'I cannot see that so clearly, Mrs. Woodman,'

'She must love something in her husband?'

'Of course.'

'And if the love of growing wise be the ruling principle in his mind, will not her love of his wisdom tend to unite them as one, more than anything else? For, in that case, she will see truth in his mind as in a mirror, and love it because it is there. And the more and more he seeks after wisdom, and the wiser he becomes, the more of a conjoining principle will there be in his mind; for she, being in the love of her husband's wisdom, and he in the love of growing wise, the conjoining principle must become daily stronger and stronger.'

'Until she becomes a mere nothing. A kind of fungus excrescence to her husband,' Mrs. Lee said.

A laugh went round the circle at this sally, in which all joined but Mr. Lee and Mrs. Woodman.

'No, Fanny, not a mere fungus excrescence, as you lightly term it,' replied the latter; 'but truly a woman, because in her right place.'

'Certainly I never can and never will subscribe to such a doctrine of difference between the sexes.'

'Why not, Fanny?'

'For the plain and simple reason that it makes the woman nothing, out of the man. He is to grow wise, and she is to love his wisdom, for-ooth! What, pray, are those poor creatures to do, who have fools for husbands? And a precious number there are in that unfortunate predicament.'

'If a woman,' replied Mrs. Woodman, gravely, 'finds herself in the condition you name, she may be very certain that in marrying she has not been influenced by right motives. She not being won by the attractiveness of intellectual and moral beauty, but by some mere personal, and perhaps selfish considerations. But, even she would act a *much wiser part* by endeavoring to strengthen and support her husband's rational mind, that somewhere might be found there to conjoin them as one, than by taking the reins in her own hand. In the latter case she would soon find herself, doubtless, in the predicament of Phaeton when he attempted to drive the chariot of the Sun.'

'Well answered,' was the low, emphatic, and somewhat exciting remark of Mr. Lee.

'No doubt you think so, Harvey,' replied his wife, in what all present but her husband thought to be a tone of mock seriousness.

'In regard to Fanny's objection,' resumed Mrs. Woodman, 'that it makes the woman nothing, out of the man, I would remark that no woman who is married, and who truly loves her husband, feels herself to be in possession of a cipher, and yet, she is daily conscious that she lives in her husband—and, that separate from him, or in the effort to act out of, and independent of him, she has no power.'

'And yet, how often do we see wives, whose husbands are absent for longer or shorter periods, acting wisely and well in all the relations of life, independent of their lords and masters,' Mrs. Lee rejoined.

'Go and question them. Fanny, upon the subject,' Mrs. Woodman said, 'and their confession will be, that it is from their husbands' rational minds that they are still acting. That they think, almost involuntarily, whenever anything is to be done,—'Would he act in this way if at home?'—Or, 'How will this appear to him?' And to them it seems right, just in the degree that it appears to accord with what their husbands would approve were they present.'

'As to that, I am sure I cannot say whether it is so or not, for I have never placed in such circumstances,' was Mrs. Lee's unconvinced reply. 'But this much I can say, I utterly reject your doctrine, as striking at the root of woman's true rights and privileges—and as leading to sink her into a mere appendage to man.'

'But you must remember, Fanny,' added Mrs. Woodman, 'that she is as necessary to man's perfection of character, as he is to hers. Together they form one truly effective man.'

'As I told you before, that is all Greek,' Fanny persisted in saying. 'And I, for one, subscribe to no doctrine that my own mind does not rationally apprehend.'

'None are so blind as those who will not see,' Mr. Lee, who felt really irritated at the tone and manner of his wife's remarks, said, with a severity unperceived by any but himself, except it was Mrs. Woodman, who had her own reasons for fearing that all was not right. Satisfied, too, from the exhibition of both the husband's and the wife's temper, that the subject had been better be dropped, she managed, determinedly, to change the conversation to something lighter and more agreeable to all.

After their visitors had all departed, and Mr. and Mrs. Lee were left alone, the happiest young couple in the whole circle of their acquaintance, so thought most of the company, they seated themselves in moody silence and with oppressed feelings each prepared to take fire at any [illegible] which the other might make, that was in the highest degree [illegible]

'I never heard Mrs. Woodman [illegible] so bitterly as to-night,' Fanny [illegible]

without saying, that brushing silence.

'And I was never more pleased in my life,' said the proud Colonel.

'Of course you were gratified.' This time Ada half assentingly. 'All men are pleased with decisions that justify the every day act of putting women below them.'

'Fanny, you must not talk to me in that way.'

'And why not, pray? Because I am your wife, are my lips to be sealed? Must I not dare to give utterance to the truth? Perish the thought! I ought die, rather than become cold a slave-spirited slave to any man-tyrant the earth ever saw!'

The voice of Mrs. Lee trembled with ill-suppressed passion, while her face glowed, and her eyes flattered fire. Her husband saw that she was, for the moment, beside herself, but he felt too much irritated to make allowance for her, or to guard himself.

'One thing is certain, Fanny,' said he spoke coolly and deliberately, to all appearance—'if you live with me, you have got to know your place and keep it.'

'Then, I will not live with you!' was the equally cool and equally emphatic answer; and so saying, she arose from the chair upon which she was sitting, and strode from the room with a firm and determined step.

Although Lee regretted his words the moment after they were uttered, yet his pride would not suffer him to recall them. Nor did he take over a movement to follow his wife, to endeavor to soothe the wild tumult of her feelings. For a few minutes, he could hear her moving about in her chamber overhead, and then all became still as if she had retired to bed.

Throwing himself at length upon a sofa, he determined to pass the night where he was. After an hour's gloomy and troubled thought, Lee sank away into a profound slumber, from which he did not awake until day dawn.

(To be continued.)

SPADES, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes and Weeding Hoes, White Lead, Paints, Oils, Glass, Mechanics' Tools, Builders Hardware, Varnishes, Pitch and Oakum, Rope and other SPRING GOODS received.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

Sign of the Cross-cut Saw,
George Street.

Peterboro, May 3, 1866. 18-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

List of Letters—S. J. Carver.
New Goods—J. W. Dunnet.
Sheriff's Sale—Jas. Hall.
Cow Strayed—W. Loch
New Arrangement—Steamer Ogemah.
Peterboro Protestant Home—H. Haultain.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1866.

THE TROUBLES.

Times of unwonted excitement, though not unduly, have prevailed for a few days. The news received from time to time being very conflicting. At one time we would receive the most favorable telegrams, and in an hour or so the very opposite. This state of uncertainty has prevailed since nearly the very first of our hearing of the invasion.—That they shall be able to effect anything toward the liberation(?) of Ireland by an uncalled for invasion of this Province, is the most sheer folly, and exhibits a degree of ignorance rarely to be met with. They are neither able to take Canada nor to hold it if they had it, and nothing but madness or folly would induce them to attempt it. The reception they met at their first attempt is but a trifle to the next one, and if the American Government will but forbid their returning to American soil, they shall be duly dealt with by our forces. But to expect justice or fair treatment from our neighbors, is too much; all along they have been encouraging the farce—encouraging them by their presence, their money and secret connivance. They not only failed to perform one of the plainest duties, namely, to prevent the escape of the murderers, but permitted continuous bands of them to pass over without let or hindrance; but these have come to grief in an incredibly short time, and the poor Fenians have showed themselves no better soldiers when fighting for Ireland now than at any period of past history. The fact is they require a different element to ensure success, and they require a cause for war. Their cause is a bad one, and cannot be successful. The duty of our people now is to put their shoulders to,gether, and the Govern ent we trust will act determinedly also, and give Fenianism a blow, wherever it makes its appearance, such as shall sicken the deluded dupes. A few months will end the whole farce. Americans will very soon get tired of the annoyance of watching them, and instead of saving them by unjust and unlawful means, will leave them to their fate; soon then they will be brought to their right senses and after receiving a few severe punishments for their insolence they will betake them to their former employments of being hewers of wood and drawers of water for their Yankee masters.

Ireland they never can free, nor will it ever to free till it spews them out and is peopled by a race of men that will till her fertile soil and receive the fruit of their labour—abundance, and allow their neighbors to dwell at peace and in safety. But this cannot be expected until the doomed race that curses her verdant hills be destroyed or removed in the spirit of their mind. The curses of both Cain and Canaan seem to light upon them wherever they go, nor does it appear that they shall be removed till their land becomes the possessions of strangers, as is fast becoming the case, and until they become fugitives and vagabonds on the earth, as is the case with those who are now in the United States; they have left their own country, or have been expelled by idleness and want, and as the Hon. Mr. McGee shows, have not obtained a foot, so to speak, of the soil to which they have betaken themselves. Do they not see or will they not learn that they are but hastening their own destruction by the ruinous course they are pursuing? Ireland now contains less of them by 2,500,000 than a few years ago. For their wickedness their land is being given to strangers.

Some of our contemporaries have been obliged to issue half-sheets; only for the energy of one of our heads we would be to the same predicament. It is all with and no play just now.

FENIANS.

This unparalleled rumbug, which for some time appeared to be dying out or dead, has revived a little, and in the most murderous, fiendish manner they have received the Privates at an unprotected point—Fort Erie being chosen by them as the first place to attack. It must be remembered that this place, once formidable and protected, is now nothing more than a little village, nothing like a fort or works of defence existing. The people there, although in close proximity to the American coast, lived without fear or molestation for many years. On Friday last, however, the news reached Toronto of the Fenians assembling in Buffalo, and of their attempt to invade Canada in that direction. During the night about 1,500 passed over, taking with them 2,500 stand of arms and ammunition; some at once began to plunder, and a few to cast up trenches, as if determined to make a foot-hold on Canadian soil. These highway robbers and murderers took such things from the inhabitants of the country where they were as they desired, offering bonds of the banking Republic as payment, which the citizens scorned to touch. It is somewhat gratifying to learn that at least one of them was made to lick the dust, by the owner of a horse which the Fenigan was about to take.

As soon as the news reached Toronto and Hamilton, some regulars and a few companies of Volunteers were sent forward to the scene, and, sad to relate, some of the brave Volunteers have fallen in their impatiently to drive the vandals from our soil. At least four men of the Queen's Own, of Toronto, have fallen, and forty-one have been wounded.

On Friday our brave Volunteers left this to take part in the struggle, if required.—They all were in the best of spirits, not a murmur being heard at leaving, at about one hour's warning. Capt. Leigh, of Lakefield company, had his men here in a most incredible short time—taking scarcely four hours to go to Lakefield assemble his company and report at Peterboro, to proceed on the train with the other companies that are around the town. Immense throngs of people crowded the station to witness their departure, and many a fervent prayer was uttered for their success and safe return.

On Saturday most conflicting telegrams were received from various quarters; the streets were crowded with anxious enquirers; the telegraph office was literally besieged to hear the first news, and this continued up to one or two o'clock at night. At length the news reached us that several thousand Fenians had effected a landing and that the brave Volunteers had nobly attacked the outlaws, and at least brought them to a stand still. At Ridgeway, a place about three or four miles from Fort Erie, the Queen's Own first fell in with them, and had a severe struggle as the Fenians were in a bush and fired on our men as they advanced. The Volunteers fought while their ammunition lasted and then retired. The force against them were more than four to one; and at Waterloo another brush took place with Col. Dennis, where they were more than nine to one; yet the Volunteers fought while they had ammunition. At this place 850 Fenians attacked a small company of about 70, and of course drove them back, but not until the Volunteers had no means of defending themselves. As the Fenians did not attack in a body, but in twos and threes, from fence to fence and from behind buildings and other defences, there was no chance of applying the steel to them. They, however, did not wait for a union of our forces, but at an early hour began to re-embark and return to the American side.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

During the time of these encounters thousands of American citizens lined the shore near Buffalo, watching the engagement and cheering vociferously for the plunderers, waving handkerchiefs and showing signs of rejoicing as the few Volunteers were driven back. The American authorities too, were very careless, as they allowed bands of Fenians to pass to Canada all day, and afterwards allowed several hundreds of these vagabonds to effect their escape, when they could have prevented them. Nice returns for our efforts to save their soil from the hands of their own outlaws, who sought to plunder and rob their country during their rebellion; now they allow bands of armed murderers, vagabonds, and raggamuffins to enter our country and rob and murder, and look on with complacence. What a civilised people they must be, where they allow rascallions to concoct their schemes of blood on their soil, whose they attend their assemblies, and lend their aid in the way of subscriptions, as it is reported that the Captain of the U. S. steam tug *Michigan*, lying at Buffalo, gave them one hundred dollars a few evenings before they made their attack.

So far the plot has been unsuccessful.—The place around Fort Erie is again free; several Fenians have been taken prisoners, and not a few have paid the penalty of their rashness in meeting our forces. The Americans are said to have 700 prisoners, who, surely, will be given up to us, and if so, the country will demand their blood.

From the different reports, the following details appear as correct as can be given:—

On the last night of May about 1,340 Fenians passed from Buffalo and effected a landing at Fort Erie, there being nothing to oppose them. They brought with them 2,500 stand of arms, and no doubt had more on the side before them, as 12 cases of arms were seized on board the *Mary Merrit* in the canal. The marauders took up their position at several places, but principally at Fort Erie and Ridgeway about three or four miles distant, they also extended scouts as far as 4 or 5 miles along the country toward Port Colborne, and in other directions.—They were under command of one Gen. O'Neil—Sweeney not being present. They also fortified themselves at Back Creek.

The forces sent against them were from Toronto, Hamilton and other intermediate villages, consisting of regulars of the 16th and 47th regiments, and volunteers. Through some mismanagement the volunteers and the regulars did not concentrate their forces as soon as intended, and the volunteers alone and Col. Booker meeting the Fenians at Bridgeway, had an encounter, in which, at first, the Fenians were driven back, but some mistake in orders induced the volunteers to retreat; their ammunition was also wasted when the Fenians renewed the attack. Here the brave volunteers, the Queen's Own from Toronto, lost some of their comrades and several wounded.—About the same time or shortly after the Fenians 600 strong, attacked Col. Dennis at Waterloo with 70 men. Here also the volunteers, who had only 40 rounds of ammunition, fought till it was wasted, and then were forced to retire. Some daring exploits being recorded in these encounters. All this time the regulars and artillery were near Chippewa and never got into the action. In the different encounters the Fenians had the advantage, being as Ridgeway 4 to 1, and at Waterloo more than 9 to 1. Our forces took over 200 prisoners, and at latest accounts more were coming in. These will receive the reward of their crime. Shortly after these attacks the Fenians hearing that our regulars were coming up and fearing an encounter with them thought it best to retire, and accordingly on Saturday night made their escape—except stragglers and contrivers who did not receive warning in time. The U. S. steam tug *Michigan* intercepted 400 or 500 of them and kept them awaiting further orders. The dead of our brave fellows have been brought to Toronto and are buried, the greatest sympathy being manifested towards those who have lost their relatives in the unlucky affray. The wounded have been partly conveyed to St. Catherines and other places and are being cared for. The prisoners who fell into the hands of the Fenians got their liberty when they were forced to retire to the land of mock freedom. Some of the forces that were there are now at Brockville or Prescott ready to meet any attack that may be made from that quarter. The greatest activity prevails everywhere and we feel confident that arrangements are such as to prevent a recurrence of the sad events of Fort Erie.

LATEST REPORTS.

CORNWALL.

Almost as soon as the news from Fort Erie reached us, we received information of an expected attack on Cornwall, and that defensive preparations were being made to meet them if they dared to make the attempt. Consequent on the news from Fort Erie and the expected attack, great anxiety prevailed to learn particulars. For the satisfaction of those who may be uneasy, we learn that a sufficient force is now at both Cornwall and Prescott, to repel the Fenian outlaws.—There are 300 of the 60th Regiment; Ottawa Battery numbering 136; the left wing of the 25th, from Quebec, 650 strong; and 500 Riflemen; or a force of over 2000, well prepared and ready to give them a terrible reception. The great trouble at the latest reports was to find provisions, everything had been so disposed of before to meet the American demand of late.

MALONE,

The place of the Fenian rendezvous in the East, is about 29 miles from Cornwall, on the Plattsburg and Ogdensburg Railway.—There is no railway communication with Cornwall. Large bodies of Fenians congregated there during Saturday and succeeding days. They occupy an old U. S. barracks and a Roman Catholic Church. It is reported that a foundry has been hired and that bomb-shells are to be manufactured there. They are to move direct on Canada, on the arrival of arms.

ST. ALBANS.

On Monday there were about 1000 Fenians at this place, but they left for other parts, except a few. Our force in that direction is believed to be sufficient for every event.

THE CAMP AT FORT ERIE.

On the 4th, several American citizens visited the camp at Fort Erie and spoke in the most friendly terms and remarked the the Fenians were rightly considered as invaders, and declared that the sympathies of all right thinking men were with them, and pledged the co-operation to the fullest extent of the U. S. army. On the 4th, at Buffalo, 2000 muskets were seized.

A list of the raiders killed and wounded, as in the *Globe* of Tuesday, is given at about 21. A Roman Catholic priest is amongst them. 700 have been captured by U. S. gun boat *Michigan*. The following officers have been recognized as on board:—Col. John O'Neil, Col. Owen Starr, Col. John Hoy, Lieut. Col. Grace, Lieut. Col. John Spaulding, Captains Shields, Connolly, P. H. Mundy, Tim O'Leary, John A. Geary, Fogarty, *Smith*, and John Haggerty; Lieutenants Roche, Wm. Maguire, Pat. Flynn, and J. J. Tyrrell.

About 200 prisoners have been taken, some of them are in the Toronto jail, others are in the Welland jail. With difficulty could the crowds of spectators be restrained from lynching them as they passed with the Volunteers to their confinement. Such is the feeling towards these miserable miscreants.

Col. Peacock's Brigade consists of right wing of the 16th regiment, 350 men and 16 officers; a part of the 47th regiment, containing 380 men and 18 officers; Welland Volunteers, 350 men and 30 officers; Royal Artillery, 90 horses, 200 men and 4 officers; Foot Artillery, 42 men and 3 officers, and the York Cavalry, under Major Denison, consisting of about 50 men. This force, however, never got into action. The Fenians being driven from the field by the Volunteers.

The garrison at London is largely augmented.

A Despatch from Cincinnati, states that 45,000 rounds of ammunition were shipped from that place for New York, and 150,000 to Chicago, and 30,000 muskets to Buffalo, within a few days, all for the Fenians.

All the Fenians have the Bradensburg Philadelphia rifle—an excellent arm—bearing the United States stamp. About eight hundred of these rifles were destroyed by them on Friday, as they had more than they needed.

Sixty-one Fenian prisoners were taken to Welland gaol by the steamer *W. T. Robb*, and safely locked up.

(From the Globe's Correspondent.)

QUEBEC, June 3.

The news from the front creates a great deal of excitement.

The Volunteers were aroused at day break and mustered a thousand strong.

At half past 3 this p.m., the Royal Artillery were pulled from church, and after being provided with two days rations and the necessary equipments for the field, proceeded by special train.

One of H. M. frigates, lying off here, took her departure for Montreal. The military authorities have employed a good many steamboats belonging to the St. Lawrence Tow-boat Company, to carry ammunition to the west. The steamer *Hercules* took on board from the frigate *Aurora* several pieces of ammunition, and proceeded at noon for the lakes. The *Aurora* has despatched a large number of marines for Montreal.

The Levis Volunteers turned out to a man, and are in readiness for the fray.

Crowds of people have collected at the printing offices, and the news that a large number of Fenians were captured and the balance routed from our soil gladdened the hearts of our people so much that three hearty cheers were given for the success of our forces.

THE RICHMOND'S PASSENGER.

We take the following from the Buffalo *Express* of yesterday:—

"The disposition to be made of the Michigan's captives has been the subject of much public speculation, of much anxiety in Fenian circles and of considerable telegraphic correspondence between here and Washington. As the result of the latter, we may state that General Barry has instructions both from Secretary Seward and the Secretary of War to hold the prisoners at all hazards, until further orders. In being deemed on with the guarding them available, to bring them on land, where an attempt might be made to rescue them, they have been kept through the night on board the boat on which they were captured, moored at the piers of the Michigan, so crowded upon the narrow deck that their situation must be exceedingly uncomfortable. Gen. O'Neil and all the officers are on board the Michigan.

"Contrary to the general notion prevailing yesterday, upon which a great deal of law and logic were wasted, there has been no demand made by the Canadian authorities for the surrender of these prisoners, and the question whether they shall be given up to Canada or held as violaters of the neutrality laws of the United States has not been raised at all. It is undoubtedly to vindicate its own outraged laws that the government has seized them."

BUFFALO, June 3rd.

A reporter of the *Express* has furnished a list of prisoners taken by the Fenians—29 of the Enfield Welland Battery, commanded by Capt. King and 22 of the 13th Battalion and Queen's Own.

With reference to the above we have it on good authority, that Captain King had his men and battery on a tug guarding the ferry and Fort Erie. He took some 80 Fenians prisoners. About 2 o'clock the battery landed at the wharf, and just at the time the Fenians arrived there from before Col. Booker's column, and made an onslaught on the little band when a severe struggle took place, the gallant King falling, but we have since heard that his life will be spared with the loss of the lower part of the leg.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

News from Various Quarters Yesterday.

Ogdensburg.—Lines were all cut last night.

Malone.—Wires are cut in two places north of Potsdam.

St. Albans.—All the Fenians have gone north.

St. Armand.—The Fenians are all breaking up and selling their [illegible] as low as $1 each.

Watertown.—Large bodies of Fenians are passing north on every train.

An attack is expected every hour on Cornwall.

Ottawa.—The *Times* advises the proclamation of Martial Law, and it is supposed it will be declared, as there are a few sympathisers there.

Cornwall.—Information in the hands of the Military authorities says, that the camp at Malone are moving to Bombay, about 8 miles from Cornwall. The greatest precautions are taken to destroy the whole army of cut throats.

Chicago—Fifty Canadians there gave up their employment, and have returned to Toronto and tendered their services to the Government for the defence of their native country.

Prescott.—Two car loads of Fenian arms were seized by the U. S. authorities at Rushville and brought to Ogdensburg. They are worth two and a half millions of dollars.—Everything is quiet. All long for a dash at the Fenians.

Hamilton.—The Queen's Own are removed to Stratford under sealed orders.

Buffalo.—There are rumours of an attack on Port Colborne. The U. S. gun boat *Fessenden* is on the lake to prevent it.

Fort Erie.—The steam tug *Robb* is patrolling the river six miles up. There are a few Fenians at Frenchman's Creek, they are firing on the trains as they pass.

The Deputy U. S. Marshal of Buffalo seized twenty boxes of rifles and a field piece.

At Sandwich, reports of the Fenians having crossed and landed near that place was false. So also reports of having landed near Goderich was false.

Great sympathy is everywhere manifested concerning the killed in the late raid. The list given in the *Leader* is 6 killed and 24 wounded, but there are others not yet reported.

The *Globe* says that never has so imposing a funeral as that of the gallant braves of the Queen's Own been seen in the city.

Of the 500 taken in their attempt to get out of the way of our troops, over 200, it is said, have been allowed to drop into the water and swim to shore. What is to be done with the remainder is not yet made known.

The Fenians are stealing arms from the United States arsenals. Are they not rather allowed to take them?

Peterborough Volunteers were taken to Kingston yesterday morning. Several letters have been received from them. They were all well, and in good spirits, longing for a dash at the *Sogers* of Ireland—Sweeny's cut-throats.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THE PRISONERS?—*From the Globe of Tuesday*, there appears a probability that those murderous outlaws who desecrated our soil and caused the lives of those gallant few who went to drive them off, will be tried by Court Martial, and summarily dealth with. There being no hope for any of the party except one. We add the sooner they are brought to judgment the better. They are murderers, let them pay the penalty of the crime.

We regret to learn that Captain King, of the Welland Battery—brother of our respected townsman, Mr. King, Principal of Grammar and Union School—lost a foot in the action under Colonel Dennis, and private information received by Mr. King, on Tuesday morning, says that he is in a very precarious state, not likely to recover.

A son of P. M. Grover, Esq., of Norwood, is also among the wounded.

O'NEIL'S SWORD.—Some citizen in the neighbourhood of Fort Erie is said to have found O'Neil's sword in a fence corner, and says it has been identified. He is about to present it to the Queen's Own, as a trophy. This sword is said to belong to the Guerilla John Morgan, said to have been captured by Morgan.

LOYAL INDIANS.—A large number of the Six Nation Indians from the Grand River, as soon as they heard of the Fenian outrage, proceeded to Hamilton and offered their services; they were endeavoring to procure arms and ammunition to take the field.—The number was upwards of 500.

YANKEE REPORTS.—A Buffalo paper announced that the Fenians took the colors of the Queen's Own. The Globe says they never had any. What smart fellows these reporters must be.

The Escape of the Prisoners who have been taken.

(From the Leader.)

James Diamond, a young man of twenty-two, dressed in the prevailing fashion among "roughs" in American cities, and in reply to inquiries—I live in New York and am a moulder. I visited Buffalo last week on business, and while there, some excitement arose on the opposite side of the river. Having an uncle living at Fort Erie I was afraid that he might get into trouble, and so concluded to pay him a visit. I went over on Sunday and was there but a short time when I was taken by the soldiers. I had a pass from the consul, but lost it, and then I was sent on here. I am no Fenian and never belonged to their army. I took no part in any fighting. (Our reporter at this stage saw how it was likely to be with all those whom he was about to interrogate, and accordingly, instead of asking them "To what regiment of Fenians do you belong?" changed the query to "What relative were you visiting at Fort Erie?" or, with a faint attempt at jocoseness, to "Was it the pursuit of pleasure that brought you to Canada?")

John Smith, a bold youth of twenty, rather sullen in manner and untamed in aspect, said—I have no particular residence. The last place I lived in was Nashville, Tenn. I was in the American army for a short time. I came up from Nashville with the Fenians, and visited Fort Erie with them but do not belong to them. I was there simply as a spectator in search of amusement. I was not in the fight and had no arms whatever.

Patrick Connors—I am twenty-four years old and came from New York. I work as a deck hand on a steamboat. I was visiting a friend near Fort Erie when captured. I don't know what it was for, because, although I was there, I know nothing about the Fenians. I did not belong to their army.

Patrick Donohue—I live on Main street, Buffalo, and am 27 years of age. I am a painter by trade. I crossed over from Buffalo to the Canada side to see what was going on, not to do any fighting. I am not a fighting character, but a man of peace.

William Hayden—I belong to Louisville, Ky., and am a deck hand on a Mississippi river steamer. I am twenty years old. I visited Fort Erie with the Fenian—not to fight, but to make a friendly call upon a relative. I was not engaged in any fighting.

James McDonough—Buffalo is my residence, and I work there as a painter. I am 26 years of age. I went to Fort Erie on Sunday, and was arrested soon after getting there by the red coats, who did not tell me what it was for. A Fenian? No, never.

Henry Marvin—I live on Hudson street, Buffalo, and am forty-two years of age. I went over in a small boat to the Canadian shore on Sunday and was taken soon afterwards. I did not go there to fight and am not a Fenian.

Daniel Foley, twenty-three years of age—I live at Buffalo and crossed over with Marvin on Sunday morning. I can't tell what they arrested me for, because I was not in the fight. I am a ship carpenter.

Patrick McGrath—*I live in Brooklyn.* I came with the Fenians when they crossed to Canada, but only to see what was going on. I was arrested twice. The first time was on Saturday, when I was searched, examined and let go; and then on Sunday I was again taken, but not let go. I can't imagine what they want with me, because they said they were satisfied when they discharged me the first time. Of course, I'm not a Fenian. I am a fireman on a steamboat on the East river, and thirty years old.

James Bell—I live at Fort Erie and lots of people there know me. I was arrested yesterday between the village and the station. I never belonged to the Fenians. I am twenty-six years of age and a sailor on the lakes.

Thomas Davis—I am nineteen; reside in Cincinnati, and am an engineer—running a stationery engine. I came to Buffalo to find work, but it was scarce there. I took a look at Fort Erie. There were not many openings there, and I was just thinking of returning when I was taken and forced to come this way. Were you ever told that I was a Fenian—I guess not?

Patrick O'Neil—I came along with the Fenians from Cincinnati, and belonged to Capt. Donohoe's company. I was in the fight back of Fort Erie. I am a marble polisher by trade and eighteen years old. When will you bring me up for trial? (This was the only prisoner who admitted candidly that he belonged to the marauding band. He is quite a boy, and appeared the least reckless of the gang.)

James Spalding—I live in Cinci—no, Buffalo, and am a painter. I went to Fort Erie along with a friend of mine to see the sights of the place. They took me for a suspicious character and so arrested me, but I don't know what they can bring against me. I am forty-eight years old, and am a single man.

John Quinn—I belong to Buffalo and am a sailor on the propeller Burlington. I left off work on Saturday and went over to Fort Erie. On Sunday morning at four o'clock, before I could get back, I was arrested and brought before an officer, who discharged me after hearing what I had to say. However, I was again arrested two hours afterwards, and here I am. I am thirty-two years old.

John Gallagher—I came from Cincinnati, but *live in Phillipsburg, N J.* I make a living by pipe moulding. I started with the Fenians from Cincinnati, but the night before last, not liking their "goings on," I deserted from them and gave myself up into the hands of the British yesterday morning. I am only nineteen years of age, though I may look older.

Michael Shannon—I was twenty-three my last birthday. I live in Cincinnati and am a laboring man, but I have worked in Buffalo for two or three months past. I only went over to Fort Erie after the skirmish was over on Saturday, and the Fenians would not let me back. I had to stay there till yesterday, when I was arrested. I am not a Fenian.

John Rogan—I am thirty four years old and a sailor on the lakes, belonging to Oswego. I was simply on a cruise to Fort Erie when the Fenians happened to be there, and not making sail fast enough when they were leaving I was overhauled. But I had nothing to do with them.

Patrick Horton—I am a laborer from Cincinnati, twenty-three years old, and came from that city to work on the railroad. I left there on Saturday and gave myself up to the British soldiers. I was in the fight at the village that afternoon and was wounded in the forehead over the right eye and also had my left fore-finger partly shot away. I don't know how it happened exactly, but I think the wound in my head was from a rifle. There was a volunteer officer there who kept firing a revolver at us, and it was one of his shots, I think, that wounded me in the hand. How did the volunteers fight? Well. I didn't see much of them. (This prisoner was dressed in something resembling a uniform. He wore a pair of light pants, a green baize or serge vest or jacket, with an American infantry soldier's coat, and twirled in his uninjured hand a long-peaked cap similar to those worn by Federal soldiers. He looked down rather ruefully at his clothes and admitted reluctantly that he had on the "Fenian uniform.")

Timothy Kiely—I worked on a steamboat running between St. Louis and New Orleans. Times got dull and a few of us thought we would come up to the lakes and see if we could get anything to do. When I reached Buffalo the Fenians were crossing over to Fort Erie, and I followed them out of curiosity. I went up to the bush with them on Saturday morning, and while the firing was going on there I got shot through the muscle of the left arm. I was not fighting at the time and never had a gun in my hand, but just standing beside a man I had met at Fort Erie who persuaded me to go up with him. (This prisoner has his arm in a sling, but does not suffer very severly from his wound.)

Thomas Cosup—I am an apprentice machinist from Buffalo, and twenty-one years of age. I was out with the Fenians and had no hand in the fight.

The Rev. John McMahon was the last in the line of prisoners. He was dressed in the garb of a priest—that is, a long black coat without a cassock, and a clerical band around his neck. He is a medium sized man, wearing long steel-gray hair brushed back from his forehead, with a nervous, tremulous and wistful expression in his face, and without a sharp and scrutinizing glance. In answer to the enquiry how it was that he was found in such goodly company—a man of peace amongst a band of cut-throats—he said—I am parish priest of Anderson, Madison country, Indiana. I am forty-eight years old and have been in America twenty-five of them. I was on my way to Montreal to look after a legacy left by my brother who died there when I got among the Fenians. Having arrived at Buffalo I crossed over to Fort Erie in the progress of my journey, when they took me prisoner. They took my travelling bag from me, my vestments and cloak, and I was waiting to get them back when they compelled me to act as chaplain. When the battle was over I was called upon to the confessions of the dying men and administer the rites to them. I bandaged the wounds of the injured, the British as well as the others, and did what I could to relieve the suffering. When the troops came to fort Erie they took me prisoner, but I protest I was with the Fenians against my will. I was on my way to Montreal and they made me stay with them. I have always opposed and preached against them.

This ended the interview. The prisoners nearly all of whom spoke without any Irish "brogue," appeared glad to give their names and residence in order that their friends might know of their whereabouts. Although they stoutly denied any connection with the raid they occasionally let slip expressions which told of their having conspired against our peace and welfare, of their having lain in ambush for our brave youth, and of their having coolly and deliberately taken the lives of those who had never given them cause of complaint and who had always accorded the same liberties and privileges to others which they enjoyed themselves.

All the prisoners, with one exception, are Roman Catholics.

The old jail was prepared yesterday after noon for the reception of more prisoners from the Niagara district. They where expected to arrive last night, but up to a late hour had not been brought in.

Mr. McGee on the Fenians.

We have almost ceased to take an interest in those redoubtable heroes, the Fenians. The only thing we hear of them now-a-days is, that the customhouse officers along the line are making a good thing out of the Roberts and Sweeny consignments of arms to frontier ports. It would be a characteristic denouement of the whole 'arc' if the arms seized should be sold by Mr. McCulloch's order at auction, at Rouse's Point, Oswego, Erie, &c., and and if they are, the Canadians should buy them in! One does not wonder so much at the abject ignorance of the social, political and military condition of Canada exhibited by General Sweeny, his senate and staff, as at their geographical ignorance of his country, which would shame a schoolboy of ten years old. Why, if they had Montreal and Quebec both, they could still be, as the former over 500, and as the latter over 700 miles, inland from the Atlantic. And if they ever got as far east as the Gulf, they might as well, like old Virginia in the vanguard, jump into a bottle and give England the cork. Every one knows the gulf to be a closed sea with two narrow outlets, the gut of Canso and the Strait of Belleisle, which a single ship-of-war or two could cork up hermetically. If Mr Sweeny was there, he would be precisely where Admiral Hope would like to have him. And this is what those blockheads call "making a base against England!"—going seven hundred miles inland from the Atlantic power! Poor foolish Killian at least had a wild idea what to do, though he came to grief instead of Campo Bello. But I greatly doubt if any of the other set ever had an idea, wild or tame. I see you have got a new Irish lion in Mr Stephens. I remember seeing him one in Kilkenny in 1847 or '48—a very young man as indeed I was myself. He was the son, I think, of an auctioneer's clerk in that song-celebrated city, and was even looked upon as a more than usually promising youngster by Dr. Robert Cane and other local celebrities. I am heartily glad he has come out, for if his mind be of the practical cast attributed to it—if he is really earnest and honest—the New York factions will cure him of Fenians within six months.—*New York Times.*

IRELAND.

How the cattle plague got into the locality (in the county Antrim) is not known, nor is there even a conjecture. There have been no drovers in the neighborhood, and no stocks has been brought into or sold out of the locality for the last eight months. It was reported that two of the farmers who had suffered from the disease were at Saintfield fair some time ago, where they had been in communication with English or Scotch drovers, but they positively deny this to be the fact. The cows which have died were all located within a distance of forty perches of each other. Some of them died in forty-eight hours from the first attack.

The police under Mr. M. B. Celly, county Inspector, were stationed around the district to prevent cows either being taken into or taken out of the locality which was declared by Professor Ferguson to be infected—about a mile in diameter—including part of the lands of Drennan, part of the lands of Creevy and part of the lands of Cargecrry. The cordon was described by Mr. Henry Fraser, Assistant Surveyor. Eighty policebearing yellow flags, to mark off the boundary.—*Whig.*

The exodus *from our country* still continues unabated, writes the *Clare Journal.* It is really distressing to see the number of young men and women—the very life-blood of the country—that daily depart from our station never to return. They, with their friends, sometimes so throng the station that it is impossible for ordinary passengers to obtain standing room on or about the platform. At the Limerick station, hundreds of boxes belonging to emigrants might often be seen piled up preparatory to the departure of the trains for Cork. America is not the only place of destination, as a number of young men left yesterday for Buenos Ayres, under the direction of Mr. Parsons, Emigrant Agent, and he has also the charge of sending a large number to Australia during the present week.

GOLD DIGGINGS.—From the *British Columbian* of the 11th of April, we learn that rich diggings have been discovered on the Big Bend on Carne's Creek. The fortunate party, who made the discovery, has sold several claims, and hundreds of men are directing their steps thitherward. At Lelouet also, the precious metal is being found in paying *quantities*; 12 Chinamen picked 41 ounces in a week. The prospects look bright.—But we would infer from editorials and court reports that the courts are not learned in English equity and fair play. There appears room for improvement.

WORTHY OF BEING COPIED.—The Cobourg *Sun* says:—"That it affords unequalled pleasure to record the fact that Mayor Beatty, of that Town, declined to preside at the banque. on the Queen's birthday, given to American and other guests, upon the ground that he could not conscientiously do so as a temperance man;" and truly adds, "very few Mayors in Canada would do so much for this good cause." May we not add very few in any country. All honor to him for his devotion to right.

The Steamer Ogemah.

The attention of travelers is invited to the advertisement in another column concerning this favorite boat. We have only to mention the name of the Ogemah, the courteous and obliging captain of which is well known, to ensure attention. She makes regular daily trips from and after the 12th instant.

Massachusetts, it is said, will furnish 15,000 men for the Fenian army. General Pitz Hugh Lee, it is said, will command the Cavalry. This regiment went in the direction of St. Albans lately.

A European Conference Finally Arranged.

WAR STILL HIGHLY PROBABLE.

A European Conference has been finally arranged. Representatives of France, England, and Russia on one side and Austria, Prussia, and Italy on the other, will assemble at the Foreign Ministry in Paris, under the presidency of M. Drouyn de L'Huys, for formally opening the conference, to solve positively the pending question between Austria, Prussia and Italy.

According to some authorities, Austria evinced a disinclination to join the Conference. It was asserted that should she persist, she would be represented pro tem. by England and Russia. There is, however, no indication of relaxation in military preparations by the several powers, and the almost universal feeling was that a pacific solution was hopeless.

TREATIES OF 1815.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 14.]

As the treaty of Vienna may once more be made the starting house of transportist ambition, it may be interesting to the general reader, who is more learned in present public than in the past history to be reminded what that famous treaty really was in the first place it was seized by a larger number of States than had ever before united in a settlement of European affairs, including France, Austria, England, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Portugal and Sweden. Coming also immediately after the raid-opened shattering of old landmarks, consequent upon French conquests, the re-arrangement of territories accepted as not to a reconstruction was based almost exclusively on dynastic considerations, the real welfare of nations, and tendencies of what are now called "nationalities" being scarcely thought of.—Everywhere were nations, placed under foreign sovereignties.

England's gain, indeed, was fully equalled by her loss in the new plan. She kept Malta, which was essential to her position in the Mediterranean and where her rule was not unwelcome; for the sake of Europe generally undertook the protectorate of Ionian Islands, now got rid of; and to satisfy royal prejudices, she also preserved the kingdom of Hanover, now also got rid of.

In Italy, Milan and Venice were given to Austria and Sardinia was confirmed to Piedmont; while the Piacentin were resognised as as sham independent sovereignties, governed by collateral branches of the Austrian Hapsburgh, Austria still further obtained possession of the Tyrol, Illyria and Dalmatia.

Prussia's gains were enormous, and, unlike many of the Austrians, were acquisitions of real power. With half of Saxony, nearly Westphalia, Swedish Pomerani, and almost all the Lower Rhine Provinces, she started afresh, as a rival of Austria, far more formidable than before.

In the north of Europe, Russia received Finland from Sweden; as a compensation for which Sweden received Norway, which was taken from Denmark; and Denmark, which was not represented at the Congress, got nothing in return.

As to Poland, the three great partitioners made some ratification of boundaries.

The innumerable small German States which had existed before the French revolution, and which had been what diplomatists called mediatized, or, as plain people call it, swamped, at the setting up of the Bonapartist Confederation of the Rhine—these all remained swallowed up by their powerful neighbors.

Holland having ceded her German possessions, was consoled with the belgian provinces and became a kingdom; and Switzerland remains much as before.

In the same year, 1815, political pharisaism accomplished its masterpiece, the "Holy Alliance" between Austria Russia and Prussia, by which they bound themselves to act for the future on Christian principles only, and immediately proceeded to enforce the absolute supremacy of kings as the one great principle of Christianity. All Europe acquiesced in the announcement, with three notable exceptions—the Sultan, whose opinion was not asked, and England and the Pope who both declined to have anything to do with the imposture.

MIKE MURPHY IN QUEBEC.—The Ottawa *Times* of the 4th inst. says:—"The government, actuated no doubt by a desire to remove Mr. Michael Murphy from scenes of danger, and the turmoil of war have provided him with safe quarters in the capital of Quebec. The seeds which he has been so industriously sowing, will in all probability prove to have been *hemp* seeds. Let us hope that he may reap the harvest and that right early. If our advice might be taken we would suggest that the last scene in his eventful career be in Toronto, and witnessed by the 'Queen's Own' and others the murder of whose comrades he treacherously instigated."

CHOLERA.—Dr. Bissell's report of the 1st instant shows that 59 new cases and eight deaths from cholera have occurred on board the *Peruvian* and *Union*, since last report, leaving 97 cases on the hospital ship.—*New York Ex.*

The committee for the Home thankfully acknowledge the following donations for April and May:—Mrs. Millar, 1 skirt; Mrs. Jas. Edwards, 8 dozen eggs; Mrs. Nicholls, 5 dozen eggs; Mrs. J. J. Hall, basket of cakes; Mrs. Wallis, 11 bushels of potatoes; from the committee for the Volunteers lunch on the 24th May, a quantity of cold meat, and 7 loaves of bread, 4 lbs. sugar, 1 lb. tea, 4 lbs. butter, 1 bush. of Potatoes; 16 loaves of bread from B. Greene.

NEW GOODS

Again received at the

MONTREAL HOUSE,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESSES, newest styles,
PRINTS,
SUMMER CLOTHS, very cheap,
FACTORY COTTONS, from 5d per yd.
WHITE COTTONS,
FANCY GOODS, &c. &c.

SELLING OFF VERY CHEAP!

WHOLE STOCK OF

Prints,	Hoop Skirts,	Stripe Shirtings,
Dress Goods,	Hats and Bonnets,	Derrys,
Shawls,	Summer Cloths,	Grey & White Cottons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Selling off under price. Good Pants from 5s per pair up.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, June 5, 1866.

New Advertisements.

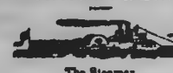
Cow Strayed.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, about the 28th of May, a red cow, with short tail, crooked horns. Any person giving such information as will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.

WM. LECH.

Peterboro', June 6th, 1866.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.



The Steamer

OGEMAH

Making daily trips between Lindsay and Peterborough,

Commencing on Tuesday, 12th inst.,

Leaving Lindsay at 7.30, a.m., and Peterboro' on arrival of train from Port Hope at 12.30.

Stages for the boat will be at the station.

Peterboro', June 6, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and to me directed, at the suit of WILLIAM HOOEY, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM L McDONALD and JAMES A. SCOTT, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the NINETEETH day of JUNE, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above-mentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', June 5th, 1866. 23

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st May, 1866.

Adams, Mrs Mary	Moher, James
Curtin, Miss Annie	Martin, Miss Mary (Otonabee)
Conghlin, Miss Maggie	Murray Robert
Collins, John	Milburne, J. J.
Crow, Edward	Moure, John
Dean, Doctor	McWilliams, Thomas
Dobbin, Miss Maggie	McLellan, Willia n
Doyell, John Jr.	McIlrath, Mrs. Catherine
Daly, Miss Mary	McConkey, John
Edmons, Miss Mary J.	McClelland, Robt
Fitzgerald, James	McInnis, John L.
H——, Miss Margaret (Union School)	Nicholls, George
Hunt, Henry	Patterson, William
Hunter, R. W.	Pearson, John
Hammond, Sarah	Scott, Andrew
Hutchinson, Mrs. D.	Sloane, Fanny
Jackson, Samuel	simple, James
Kendrey, Miss Mary	Shouldice, Sam.
Kirbey, H. L.	Scott, Mrs Sarah
King, Edward	Scoulbe, Miss Ann
Lucas, William	Smith, Miss Nancy
Lowther, John	Tuller, Isabella
Linster, John	Woodhead, David
Marowey, Michael	Weir, Miss Isabella
Magee, Francis	Welsh, Miss Mary

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER P. M.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

PARLEY'S

Arabian Horse Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; it is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the Horse from being worked while using it.

It gives the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-vesicles remarkable thick, or that secretion which in Heaves' clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing; and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, restoring the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Horn & Co., Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., [illegible], Lindsay, and all [illegible]

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co. Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-4in

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases use

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.

In the matter of Wheeler Cuffe Armstrong, *An Insolvent.*

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } ON SATURDAY the Twenty-First Day of JULY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

(Signed)
WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for said Insolvent.

Peterboro', May 14, 1866. 20-9in

Dr. F. DELLENBAUGH,

German Physician,

OF BUFFALO, N.Y.

Will be in the following places in June, 1866,

LINDSAY, Jewett's Hotel,.....June 1st
PETERBORO', Caisse's Hotel, June 5th, 6th, 7th and 9th.

Where he can be consulted on all forms of Lingering Diseases.

Consultation Free!

May 19, 1866. 21

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church

TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply to W. CLUXTON, or A. MORROW, Jr.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

TO LET.

A SHOP and DWELLING on Simcoe Street, occupied by Mr Clarke, Watchmaker. Possession given on the 1st of June next. Apply to

Wm. COULTER, Druggist.

May 16, 1866. 20-3in

MONEY to LEND.

MONEY TO LOAN on SECURITY of REAL ESTATE. Apply to

W. C. NICHOLLS,
North Douro, C.W.

20-3m

Over-Coat Lost.

LOST, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, on Aylmer Street, near Hall's Tannery, a RUBBER OVER-COAT, nearly new. The finder will greatly oblige by leaving it at this office, or at Peter Connal's Grocery Store, for which he will be suitably rewarded.

Peterboro', May 9th, 1866. 19-3inx

HATS! HATS!

A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 9

CHOICE ROOTS AND PLANTS.

PARTIES wishing to purchase House-Plants, Bulbs or Seeds, can have now an opportunity of making a good selection from the Garden of the late Mr. SCOBELL. Smith.

Peterboro', April 17, 1866. 16

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

SEA SHELLS.

A VARIETY of ornamental Sea Shells, just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterborough, May 1, 1866.

NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

A NUMBER of the latest Novels and Song Books have been received and for sale by GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, May 1st, 1866.

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Pekoes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Lager Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865.

AT LANNIN'S

Stove, Tin and Job Shop,

STOVES, TINWARE & COAL OIL

Are Moving Off with a Rush—Barring the Coal Oil.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him since commencing business in Peterboro', would state that he has

Removed to Stewart's Old Stand,

GEORGE ST., OPPOSITE McNAUGHTON'S GROCERY,

Where his customers can depend on having all work entrusted to him done in a workmanlike manner, and at Reasonable Prices.

TIP TOP COOKING STOVES AT TEN DOLLARS

And everything else in proportion. As the heat of Summer is coming on,

Now is the Time to get a BATH!

Of any description, as he keeps them on hand and makes them to order.

ROOFING and EAVETROUGHING done neat and cheap, and all sorts of Jobbing punctually attended to.

Wool Pickings, Rags, Brass, Copper & Bottles taken in exchange

2,000 CALF AND SHEEP SKINS WANTED,

For which the Highest Price in Cash will be paid.

T. LANNIN.

Peterboro', May 23, 1866. 21

DECIDED BARGAINS

AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

Who is now offering a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS SUITABLE for the SEASON,

consisting of

Shawls, Dress Goods, Parasols, Printed Muslins, Ginghams, Skirtings, Prints, Cottonades, Drillings, Grey and Bleached Cottons, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also, a Choice Assortment of CLOTHS & TWEEDS,

Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

All of which will be Sold at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST!

Special attention is invited to the stock of Prints, Bleached Cottons, Shirtings and Grey Cottons, all of which are marked much lower than last Fall's prices.

Peterboro, May, 1866. 21

READ THIS!

And then Call and See for Yourselves.

The Best Washing Prints 7½.
Good Shirting, Striped, 7½.
Good Factory 5½ and 6½.

A FEW

ONE DOLLAR SHAWLS

STILL ON HAND.

Come and Get One

BEFORE THEY ARE ALL SOLD.

WM. FAIRWEATHER,

HUNTER STREET,

☞ Two Doors East of Ormond & Gilmour's.

Peterboro, May 17, 1866. 20

COLONIAL HOUSE.

REMOVAL.

R. JOHNSTON & SON

Have Removed to one of those NEW STORES,

Directly Opposite their old Stand

Where they are receiving and opening up a large and well selected stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS!

Suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade, all of which will be

SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

They beg to call particular attention to their stock of

BLEACHED COTTONS AND SHEETINGS!

Also, a job Lot of PARASOLS, worth 7s 6d, selling at 3s 9d.

Peterboro', April 25, 1866. 17-3m

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SUMMER GOODS

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of RICH and FASHIONABLE GOODS in every department of their business. They are showing great varieties in

Dress Goods, Shawls, Milton & Lustre Cloakings,

PARASOLS, GLOVES, &c. &c.

In the MILLINERY and MANTLE ROOMS will be found an endless variety of

Hats and Bonnets!

MANTLES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Some Handsome FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS will be shown next week

All our goods are marked off at the Lowest Possible Cash Price, and we can guarantee a good article at a REASONABLE PRICE.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Peterborough, April 25th, 1866. 13

WANTED!

A PERSON AS MATRON for the Peterboro Protestant Home. Application to be made, from a distance, by letter, addressed to the Secretary; or from the Town, by attending at the Home on Wednesdays, from 3 to 4 o'clock.

Peterborough, April 4, 1866.

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 12th, 1865. 25

Millinery & Dressmaking

BY MISSES S. & R. WILSON.

STRAW and FELT WORK done carefully, and in the most approved manner. Dress and Cloak making in all their branches; also Plain and Machine Sewing done. All orders promptly attended. A share of patronage from friends and the public is respectfully requested.

Place of Residence, Aylmer Street, close to Boswell's Skating Rink

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20-3in

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 139 King St. East,

TORONTO.

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES!

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATE READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURE.—For Syphilis at its worst, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 139 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

A LIBERAL

Conservative Newspaper

A NEW VOLUME OF THE

Toronto Daily Evening Journal

[ESTABLISHED IN 1861.]

HAS REAPPEARED.

The "JOURNAL" was published for three years in Toronto as a *Weekly*, and for two years as a Daily Journal. Arrangements have been completed by which the Proprietor will be enabled to enlarge and otherwise improve it. It will, in future, contain the *Morning and Evening Telegrams, Police Report of the same day*, together with Editorials, Local, Canadian, American, and Foreign News, and Choice Literary Selections.

It is necessary that the Proprietor should have the hearty and earnest co-operation of his fellow citizens. The patronage of the enterprise, intelligence, and business of every community where newspapers are established it is the part of true wisdom for a city to encourage all such enterprises as are calculated to sustain, advance or promote its welfare, its commerce, its intelligence, or its honour. Let no man think that by letting the public take care of itself he is not neglecting his own interests and his highest duty. The sacrifice on the part of friends and the public at large will not be great in order to triumphantly sustain the *Evening Journal*.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The systematic way in which the paper has been circulated, together with the great advantages afforded to the business community by means of the "SPECIAL EDITIONS" that have frequently been issued, have obtained for the *Evening Journal* the reputation of being an excellent advertising medium; consequently, business men in this city and elsewhere have *employed the greater part of the space for their announcements.* Indeed, of en the advertising space has been so well filled that it has been impossible to accommodate very many Toronto business men, who have, from time to time, kindly expressed a willingness to advertise in the *Journal.*

No expense has been spared or time lost in providing ways and means to place the paper in the position that the proprietor has been anxious to have it occupy

NEW TYPES, &c.,

Have been purchased to improve the typographical appearance of the *Evening Journal.* The length and width of the columns will be changed. Advertisements will now be condensed as much as possible so as to accommodate all City Advertisers, and the Public generally.

☞ Regular advertisers participate in the advantages of all the Special Editions of the paper, without any extra charge.

A plan has been adopted for having the paper circulated in all parts of the city, so that Advertisers may rest assured that their interests will be promoted.

ADVERTISING RATES.

A new feature has been introduced in connection with this paper, viz.: A Cheaper System of Advertising than has ever been offered to the Public.—Advertisements will be inserted for Seven Cents per line the first insertion, and two Cents per line for each subsequent insertion. And if an advertiser can put all he has to say in two lines, the charge will be only Fourteen Cents, and Four Cents for every additional insertion. Short Notices of Births, Deaths, Marriages, Houses to Let, Properties for Sale, Meetings &c., of five lines or less, will be inserted for Fifteen Cents the first insertion, and Seven Cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements (with the exception enumerated) to be inserted for a short time, will be charged at the rate of Seven Cents per line first insertion, and Two Cents per line for every additional insertion. The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their own business.

☞ Yearly Advertisements charged according to the space required. Business and Professional Cards (without change) will be inserted at Two Dollars per line by the year, when they contain six lines or less. Advertisements not accompanied by written directions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Accounts with yearly advertisers will be settled monthly, unless otherwise arranged.

TERMS.

The "Evening Journal" will be reduced to One Cent per copy, Six Cents a week; or, Four Dollars per annum Mailed, or delivered by Carriers in any part of the City.

☞ A Local Story, entitled "A Re-consecrated Husband," will be commenced in the First Number of the New Volume of the "Toronto Daily Evening Journal," and will be continued until finished.

A. H ST. GERMAIN,
Editor and Proprietor.

Toronto, May 25th 1866.

THE DAILY REVIEW.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS INDEPENDENT Daily, bearing the above title, will be commenced in Montreal on Friday, the 1st of June.

It is proposed that this paper shall be equal to any now existing in Montreal for the fulness and accuracy of its information and reports on matters of general or commercial interest, while its *editorial articles will be marked by a spirit* of justice and liberality in the treatment of all subjects as they arise.

In Politics *The Daily Review* will aim at independence, supporting such measures as appear to be necessary or conducive to the welfare of the country, without regard to the sources whence they emanate; taking as a guiding principle that support should be extended to every proper sentiment expressed or action performed. At the same time the publishers feel that too high an estimate of the privileges now enjoyed in connection with the Mother Country cannot be taken, and pledge their influence towards strengthening that connection, and opposing everything that tends to our absorption by a neighbouring nation.

Subscriptions—Five Dollars per annum, delivered in the city, or Four Dollars per mail (payable in advance).

From the manifest interest already taken in connection with this enterprise, the Publishers and Proprietors of *The Daily Review* are assured that their paper will enjoy a large circulation amongst the most influential, public-spirited and wealthy of our citizens; and can confidently assert that advantages *second to none now offered by existing city journals*, will be presented to Advertisers.

The rates of advertising will be such as are common to daily papers. Those advertisements given at the commencement allowed special advantages.

Subscriptions or Advertisements received by

ROBERT KENNEDY,
Daily Review Office,
184 McGill Street, Montreal.

May 25th, 1866.

FOR SALE.

American Salt,

AND

FRESH GROUND PLASTER!

In Barrels.

W. CLUXTON.

May 9th, 1866. 18-3in

TO FARMERS

FARMERS and others who contemplate building during the coming summer will do well to call and examine the subscribers stock of

HARDWARE

And other materials which they will require, such as

Nails of Various Kinds,

LOCKS, HINGES,

Glass, Paints, Oils, &c.

We are receiving large stocks of these goods, and shall offer them at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!

Consistent with the quality.

☞ CALL and SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant,
CLEXTON'S BLOCK.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866. 16-3in

Garden Tools!

THE Subscriber has received his usual supply of

SPADES & SHOVELS,

Hoes, Rakes, &c., &c.

"BLACK'S" SPADES!

Imported direct from Ford Forge, Scotland, an article which cannot be excelled, for sale by

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866. 16-3in

HAMS!

Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!

Allandale Mills

CORN MEAL!

GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!

Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

THE subscriber returns thanks to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received, and would beg to inform them that he has sold out his stock in hats and cloth caps, which will enable him to pay closer attention to the FUR TRADE. As the Dressing of Skins fills up a portion of the Summer season, the shop will be closed up during the months of June, July and August.

Parties wishing to have their FURS SAVED will please leave them at the store, or at the subscriber's residence—London street, No. 4.

The highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

WM. LECH.

Peterborough, April 10, 1866 15

Just Arrived at the Family Grocery!

A Fresh Supply of Wilton's English

EGG POWDER,

An excellent substitute for Eggs. Try it!

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George street.

Peterboro, Feb. 14th, 1866. 7

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS,

And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of *fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea*, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS,

Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co.'s.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table COD FISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM,

Potted Beef,

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

☞ *The Publishers will give one of the elegantly bound volumes of "Good Words" or the "Sunday Magazine," or an additional copy, to any one who will furnish a Bookseller with FIVE new Subscribers' names for either of the undernoted Magazines.*

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

'Good Words are worth much and cost little."—HERBERT.

15½ CENTS A MONTH; $1.50 A YEAR.

Beautifully Illustrated.

GOOD WORDS,

Edited by NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D., one of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Profusely Illustrated.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE,

Edited by THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D., Author of *The Gospel in Ezekiel, Speaking to the Heart, &c.*

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Illustrated.

THE ARGOSY,

A Magazine for the Firesides and the Journey.

Published by ALEXANDER STRAHAN & Co., at 56 Ludgate Hill, London, England; and at 30 St. Peter street, Montreal.

For sale at all Book and News Stores throughout British North America.

Club terms on application at 30 St. Peter st., Montreal.

☞ Read the Summary of monthly notices of new magazines.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of JOHN KENNEDY, Defendant, at the suit of ROBERT NICHOLL, Plaintiff, I have seized and shall offer for sale at Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements viz:—

Lot No. 6, South of Dalhousie Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

Lot No. 6, North of Wolfe Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

The West half of Lot No. 3, North of Murray Street and East of Water Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

And part of Lot No. 3, East of Water Street and South of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, butted and bounded as follows, that is to say:—commencing at the North-East angle of the said lot, thence West about Hunter Street forty feet, thence South eighty feet, thence East forty feet, thence North eighty feet, to the place of beginning

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, May 8, 1866. 19

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SEVENTH day of AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In Chancery.

HONORA WALSH,.....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
REDMOND WALSH,.....*Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No 11 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one hundred acres, and part of the East half of Lot No. 10 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one acre, and being Village Lots 2 and 4 in the Village of Westwood.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 2, 1866. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be Sold, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the undermentioned James Grieves, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

In the County Court.

THOMAS SHORT, Plaintiff,
vs
JAMES GRIEVES, Defendant.

In the Common Pleas.

JAMES GRIEVES, Plaintiff,
vs
GEORGE HILLIARD, Defendant.

All those parcels or tracts of land situate in the Townships of Smith and Harvey respectively, viz:—

IN SMITH.—The east half of Village Lot, No. 53, South of Hunter Street, in the village of Bridgenorth, containing one quarter of an acre be the same more or less.

IN HARVEY.—Lot No. 4, in the 15th concession, and the north east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th concession of the Township of Harvey, containing two hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, April 25th 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of JOSEPH R. WALTON, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant, in and to Park Lot No. 3, as laid out in the plan of Park Lots on the South half of Lot No 2 on the West side of the Communication Road, in the Township of *Smith, by John Reid, Provincial Land Surveyor*, containing ten acres, be the same more or less, and being particularly described as follows, viz:—Commencing at the South-West angle of Park Lot No. 2; thence North thirty-three degrees, West eleven chains and fifty links; thence South fifty-seven degrees, west eight chains and seventy links; thence South thirty-three degrees, east eleven chains and fifty links to a point sixty-two links distant from the southern limit of the second Lot west of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith; thence north fifty-seven degrees, east, parallel with and sixty-two links distant from the said southern limit, eight chains and seventy links to the place of beginning. Together with a right of way forty feet wide, running from the Communication Road along the southern limits of Park Lots numbers one, two and three, as laid out on the said plan.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, April 25, 1866. 17

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, and against the lands and tenements which were of William Weller, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Weller, in the hands of the said George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, in and to Lot No. 4, south of Hunter street and east of Water street, and Lot No. 4, north of Simcoe street and east of Water street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', February 20, 1866. 8

TO LET.

TERMS MODERATE.

THOSE desirable premises in Ashburnham, lately occupied by John Simpson as a hotel.

Apply to MRS. DOWNER, on the premises Ashburnham, April 28, 1866. 17-3in*

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store,

George Street, Peterborough.

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, January, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, at the suit of THOMAS MCCULLOUGH, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of JOHN MCCULLOUGH, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above-mentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', June 5th, 1866. 23

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1866, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 2, 1866. 19-6f

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood, on MONDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of JUNE, 1866, at Ten o'clock, a.m.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,
WM. H. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Dec. 21st, 1865. 51-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company; also, for a grant of land in aid of the said railway extension and to assist in opening up and rendering navigable the lakes and other water communication in the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria; and to other purposes.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director.

P. H. L. & B. Railway Offices,
Port Hope, Nov. 30th, 1865.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to revive the Charter of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

HENRY MASON,
Sec. P. & C. L. R. Co.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at the next Session for an Act to incorporate the Peterborough and Victoria Navigation Company, for the purpose of opening up and improving the navigation of, and of navigating with steamers or other vessels, all the Rivers and Lakes whose waters are discharged through the Otonabee River, and for grants of land and other grants in aid thereof, and for all requisite powers and privileges therefor.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company will apply at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend the Charter of the said Company, and to enable them to extend their Railway from Peterborough to Chemong Lake, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company and for other purposes.

December 5th, 1865.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director P. H., L. & B. R. Co.

NOTICE

APPLICATION will be made to Parliament next Session, for an Act to authorise the sale of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway to the highest bidder and to enable the purchaser to form a new Company or to amalgamate with any existing Railway Company for the extension of the Railway, and to invest such new or amalgamated Company with the powers of the expired charter and with new powers required for further extensions.

ALBERT DUMBLE.

Peterboro', Jan. 23rd, 1866. 4

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for an Act to confirm the deed of Union between the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company and the Marmora Iron Company, and to grant powers of extension and other powers to the United Companies.

February 6th, 1866. 6

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all who have any claims against Peter McNaughton, late of the Township of Dummer, deceased, to bring in and prove such claims on or before the 19th day of June next, otherwise they will be excluded from any dividend from the estate of the said deceased.

WILLIAM LUNDY.
Administrator.

Peterborough, 19th April, 1866. 10-4f

Money to Loan.

THE CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY are prepared to make advances on the

CREDIT FONCIER

system, to Landed Proprietors, in sums varying from $100 to $4,000.

The loans are repayable at long dates by means of a Sinking Fund, in which from time to time small sums are placed, and which at compound interest, will, at the end of the period agreed on, render the borrower absolutely free, he having, however, always the privilege of paying off the mortgage at any moment that suits his convenience.

For further information and forms of requisition for loans, application to be made to the Secretary.

J. SYMONS,
Victoria Hall, Toronto.

Toronto, May 4, 1866. 4in-20

PROF. L. W. SHATTUCK

RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he has commenced and will continue to give private instructions in the art of

SELF-DEFENCE,

and the

GYMNASTIC CLUB EXERCISE,

At his Academy, Hopkin's Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Gentlemen taught privately, at all hours of the above days.

Peterboro, May 16, 1866. 20

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Stuart Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Northheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

For Sale To Let &c.

VALUABLE

FARMS FOR SALE

EAST Half Lot 9, Concession 7, Asphodel, 100 Acres. West ½ Lot 10, Concession 7, Asphodel, 100 Acres. South-west Quarter of East half lot 10, Concession 7, Asphodel, 26 Acres. Lot 12, Concession 6, Asphodel, 200 Acres. East ½ Lot 9, Concession 5, Dummer, 100 Acres. East ½ Lot 7, Concession 4, Douro. The above Lands will be sold **Very Cheap**, and time given for payment. Apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON.

Peterboro', April 23, 1866. 17-3in

FARM FOR SALE.

AN excellent cleared farm for sale; being North half of Lot 17, 13th Concession of the Township of Cavan; containing 100 acres, about 90 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A good new Frame House with stone cellar, a large Frame Barn, a good Log Stable, and a very good fruit-bearing Orchard on the premises.

For terms and particulars apply to Mr. Geo. Campbell, Millbrook, Cavan; Mr. G. Johnston, Water street, Peterboro; or to the proprietor,

JAMES McGILL,
Belmont.

Belmont, April 11, 1866. 15-3m*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the West half of Lot 23 in the Eleventh Concession of the

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE,

There are Sixty-six and two-thirds of an Acre. On it there are a good frame dwelling House, Barns, Stables and Sheds, and a young orchard. Distance from Peterborough 3½ miles.

Possession given immediately, and title indisputable.

TERMS—One-fourth down, the remainder in annual installments. Apply to

JOHN G. WE'R.

Otonabee, April 7, 1866. 15-6in-x

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the North East Quarter of Lot No. Thirty, tenth Concession of Otonabee. There are on the premises about Forty Acres cleared, a Log House, Barn and Stable, a good Well, and an Orchard of about One Hundred Trees.

Also, Lot No. 11, South Simcoe and West George streets, in the Town of Peterborough. For terms, &c., apply to

EDWARD JOHNSTON,
Otonabee—Peterborough P. O.

April 18th, 1866. 16-3m

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

To Let.

THAT eligible two story BRICK HOUSE, on George Street, at present occupied by J. U. Hughson, Esq., attached to the premises are good stables and sheds and a large garden. Possession can be given on the First of May.

For particulars apply to Robert Nicholls, Esq., or to the subscriber,

JAMES CLOTWORTHY.

Peterboro', March 20, 1866. 12

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to engage in other business, offers for sale that well known establishment, the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. It is situated in a good location for business, being opposite the Town Hall, and stag e leave the House, Daily for Colborne, and twice a w ek for Peterboro. House and Stables are in good repair. Title indisputable. For terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

J. A. JOHNSTON,
Norwood

Feb. 15th, 1866. 7*

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c., apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 12,

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ., Commander, R. N.,

Of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C. W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby give notice, that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers, for adjustment and that all debts due by his Estate be forthwith paid, and that all Chattels and Assets belonging are owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C. W., March 21st. 1866. 12

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1866.

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society, OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more that usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 24th, 1866 4

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Now ready for inspection, at the

MONTREAL HOUSE,

An unusually large and well assorted Stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which will be sold at Prices that will defy competition. Below are the prices of a few of the leading articles:—

PRINTS—The largest and prettiest stock in town, from 7½d per yard upwards. Very best Lilacs at 1s 0½d, generally sold at 1s 2d and 1s 3d.

DRESS GOODS as low as 7½d per yard. Lustres, Challies, Barages, Berzerines, &c. &c., at 7½d 10½d, 1s, &c, per yard.

DRESS MUSLINS from 7½d p. yd. upwards.

SHAWLS—A very large and beautiful assortment, from 7s 6d upwards.

MANTLES—A variety at Low Prices.

MANTLE CLOTHS—In Water Proof, Barege, Meltons, &c., &c.

HOOP SKIRTS—A very large lot of Ladies' Hoop Skirts, in Cords and Tapes, from 2s 3d per set upwards.

CHILDREN'S HOOP SKIRTS.

GLOVES as low as 4½d per pair. Hair Nets at 3d each. Veils from 5d up Collars and Cuffs, Ties, Beltings, Buckles from 7½d up, Dress Buttons, Parasols, Silk, from 3s. up, Bonnet Fronts, &c., &c.

TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, very CHEAP.

LADIES' BONNETS, a select assortment.

As the whole stock must be cleared out before the fall, parties calling may expect bargains.

PLEASE CALL IN THE FORENOON.

J. W. DUNNET.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

L. LEMAY,

HUNTER STREET,

HAS OPENED, since the 13th of March last, upwards of 30 CASES of

New and Fashionable Dress Goods!

Shawls, Parasols, Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Grey Cotton Drills, Denims, Linen, &c.

The Cloth & Tweed Department

Is one of the Largest and Best, consisting of over fifteen hundred pieces of Silk, (mixed,) Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds; a fine lot of Bannockburn Tweeds of the finest quality.

I beg to call particular attention to my department of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

As I have one of the largest and best stocks on hand.

Complete Suit of fine Tweed, all Wool, from $10.50 to $13.50
Best Silk, (mixed,) and Scotch Tweed, from 13.50 to 20.00
A nice Suit of Union Tweed, well made, - - - - 6.50

A Large Stock of Boy's Clothing,---very Cheap.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AND THE BEST SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1866. 15

F. LEMAY,

Formerly of the firm of Lemay & Turcot,

IS JUST RECEIVING HIS SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Of Spring and Summer

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

He begs to call the special attention of buyers to his

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

To which he has made the addition of several improvements.

All his Clothings are made up in the premises, of the first workmanship, and superintended by a first class Tailor.

Garments made to order at a short notice.

F. LEMAY,
Corner of George and Hunter sts.

Peterborough, March 28th 1866. 13-3m

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 2½ years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Ashery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices. Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 42

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

Prints, Delaines, Tweeds, Colths,

Cambroons and Grey Cottons.

AT L. ROBINSON'S & Co's.

Peterborough, March 12th, 1866. 11-tf

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Steamer Upper Cabin Steamer

1866. 1866.

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at.....6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " " .....8:00 "
PORT HOPE " " .....9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1866, the Peterborough Trains will run as follows:

MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at..... 9.55 a m
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 12.15 p m
Leave Peterborough at..... 3.30 p.m
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 5.55 p.m.

B. R. KIMBALL
Superintendent.

Peterboro', March 1, 1866. 10-tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)..... 9.17 a m.
Mixed..... 6.00 p.m.
Express (night) ..... 8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night) ..... 9.17 a m.
Mixed..... 2.40 p.m.
Express (day) ..... 9.53 p m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE,

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction.....		
Waterdown.....	7.	
Wellington Square.....	7.	3 42
Bronte.....		3 57
Oakville.....	8 38	4 07
Port Credit.....	8 45	4.25
Mimico.....	9 06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9 20	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 20	7 45
Mimico.....		8 10
Port Credit.....	1 55	8.35
Oakville.....	2 15	9 06
Bronte.....	2 26	9 17
Wellington Square.....	2.43	9 37
Waterdown.....		9 47
Burlington Junction.....		
HAMILTON.....arrive	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.

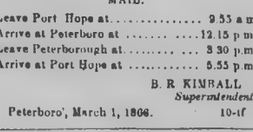
ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.05 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 23



ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

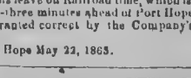
KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' .....12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'..... 3 p m.
Arrive at Keene ..... 5.30 p m.

April 17th 1866 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE,

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. PRECISELY

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Hoffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 10, 1865. 34

WANTED!

A Servant Girl. Apply at this Office.

Peterborough, March 19, 1866.

To FARMERS,

Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

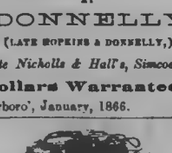
T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf



GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Everyone to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches.....	$85.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches..	50.00 85.00
Gents' Hunting Case Silver Watches..	35.00 70.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double case.....	75.00 150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases..	25.00 50.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled, for Ladies.	25.00 50.00
Diamond Rings.....	50.00 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains.....	10.00 20.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets.....	4.00 8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets.....	5.00 10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains..	5.00 20.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches.....	4.00 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches.....	4.00 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches....	4.00 8.00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops,	4.00 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops, ...	4.00 8.00
California Diamond Breast Pins.....	5.00 10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys.....	2.50 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides.....	3.00 8.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc....	3.00 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.....	4.00 7.00
Miniature Lockets.....	4.00 9.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring..	5.00 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses etc.....	5.00 10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Chased Gold Rings....	3.00 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings.....	4.00 10.00
California Diamond Rings.....	4.00 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold..	8.00 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo Pearl etc.	4.00 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil.....	4.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders..	8.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders..	6.00 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups....	20.00 30.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25.00 60.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz.....	30.00 45.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns..	35.00 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & molasses cups.	25.00 30.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1866.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2moe

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA— Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

RREEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head,

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos.

1866 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer

CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master,

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, on y..... $ 25
Colborne, every day..... 1 00
Cobourg, do 0 75
Port Hope, do 10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 8 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passages at summer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent
Kingston.

April 4, 1866. 16

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $345. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1865. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nainsook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it aim at impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Shirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers.*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863. 1

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Demas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1865.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for Amerlea, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. REILLY.

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 4, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

FOR SALE.

A Handsome Carriage
AND A SIDE SADDLE.

☞ *TERMS LIBERAL.*

W. CLUXTON.

May 5 '66 6 19-3in

PIANO-FORTES.

BEMIS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on such a truly scientific principle, that they have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the unnecessary lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old heavy form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time the Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Dodson is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are the names of

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Miss Bennett,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A Baril
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strakosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Chevalier Prudent

MR. SIGISMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained; being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

WM. HENRY FRY, late musical art is of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg Gottschalk, Strakosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and sustaining of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that prolonging excellence which enables the pianist to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 8.—Upon a careful examination of Dodson Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

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Literature.

A Year After Marriage.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

(*Continued.*)

CHAPTER VI.

Starting from the sofa, upon which he had passed the night, at the sound of what seemed the closing of a door, Harvey Lee found himself standing on the center of one of his parlors, with the dim gray light of the morning stealing in at one of the windows, from which the curtain had been drawn aside. For a moment or two, he was so bewildered as to be unable to explain, satisfactorily to himself, the reason of his being there at such a time. Then came slowly and sadly upon his mind, a recollection of the event that had occurred on the preceding evening, with his own hasty words, and his wife's still more imprudent and hasty response.

With these recollections came a feeling of condemnation and regret; and a consciousness, that he was as much to blame as Fanny, and, perhaps even more. That, instead of becoming irritated at her false views, too frequently annoying apparent in action, he should have tried to correct the one, while he bore patiently with the other.

Under the influence of these feelings, he went up stairs, resolving, as he did so, to make at least some slight confession of wrong on his part, and to seek for a reconciliation that should be permanent.

But, on entering his wife's chamber, was startled to find no one there. His eyes turned instantly to the bed—it had not been slept in during the night! For nearly a minute, he stood with his hand upon his forehead, utterly unable to collect his scattered senses. Then he turned to see if she had left anything by which he might gain a clue to the mistery of her absence. Pen, ink and paper were upon a table, with a letter folded, sealed, and directed to him. Breaking it open, he read with an aching heart the following letter:

"DEAR HARVEY,—I say 'dear,' for in spite of all your arbitrary an over bearing conduct toward me, I feel that I love you still, and must ever love you, though my heart break in the effort to efface from it your image. As I said last night, so I say now, in a moment of coolness and deliberation I will *not* live with you, if I am to use your own words, '*to know my place and keep it.*' Rather will I die in the effort to maintain my freedom and my rights.—You are the strongest, and have society's general and passive consent on your side—to remain with you, then, would only be to make us both more miserable than we can possible be apart—for our lives would be a scene of bootless contention. I go, then, from under your roof. But where shall I go? Among my former friends? No! For they like the world, will be all on your side. The wife will be driven back to her condition of slavery. Shall I rid myself of a miserable life? No! I dare not do that. My life is not my own to take. But even if I could become so far insane as to do violence to myself, the thoughts of an unborn babe would stay my hand. Where then shall I go? Heaven only knows, and Heaven will direct me. As for you seek not to discover the place where I shall hide myself. If successful, your labor will be in vain, for I can never return to my condition of humble dependence on a man who cannot love me as an equal.

'Farewell! FANNY.'

After Lee had read this letter, marked in many places with tears that evinced the powerful struggle it had cost his wife, he sunk into a chair, his mind for some time paralyzed under a painful sense of the almost insurmountable difficulties that where presented. Suddenly he remembered that he had seemed to be awakened from sleep by the sound of a closing door.

"She has but just gone, then," he exclaimed, starting up and descending the stairs at almost a single bound. The front door was unlocked. Passing instantly into the street, he took the most direct way to her aunt's, under the feeble hope that her regard for that aged relative would prompt her to go there for a few minutes, under cover of some feigned excuse.

He found the old lady up, and ready to express surprise at so early a visit. But he excused himself by alleging that he was taking a morning walk, and could not pass without dropping in to say, "How do you do?"

He lingered only a moment or two, and then returned to the street. An empty carrage was just passing; this suggested an idea, and he hailed the driver, and made an arrangement to be driven out, with all possible speed, some two miles upon each of the main roads leading from the city.—The first direction was over Market street bridge. As the carriage gained the top of a hill about two miles beyond the bridge, Lee noticed a female far ahead, moving hurriedly along, and occasionally glancing back, as if fearful that she might be followed. The dress, air, gait and whole appearance made him positive that it was his wife.

'Dash ahead, driver! Quick!' he urged, eagerly stretching himself out of the window, and straining his eyes to detect more and stronger evidence to satisfy his mind that the woman he saw in advance was Fanny.

A small valley intervening between them, as they descended into it, she was necessarily hid from their view. On gaining the next elevation, so living being was to be seen on the long stretch of turnpike before them.

'Quick driver! Quick! She has left the road, and may elude us in the woods.'

'Who has left the road?' asked the driver, altogether ignorant of the true state of the journey.

'Why, the woman you saw ahead just now. It is she that I am in search of.—Quick! Quick! I will give you a hundred dollars if you prevent her escape.'

Thus urged, the driver applied the lash to his horses, and the carriage bounded forward with fearful velocity, threatening both life and limb of the excited passenger.—But he thought not of personal danger. A few minutes sufficed to bring them to the spot where the female had been last seen.

As the carriage stopped, Lee sprang upon the ground, and looked eagerly and searchingly in all directions. But no living form was in sight.

'She has gone into the woods, of course' the driver remarked, mechanically. 'So do you take one side of the road, and I will take the other, and we shall easily find her.'

Waiting to discuss the matter no further, Lee sprang over the fence upon one side, and the driver upon the other, and then each commenced a careful search. For nearly half an hour the distressed husband wandered about, gaining first one acclivity and then another, to be disappointed in the prospect newly opened to his eye, with no living creature to animate it. He was returning after a vain search, to the place from from which he started, and had reached the top of a hill overlooking the road, when a loud call from the driver arrested his attention. Hurrying along in the direction from which the sound came, he was soon taught of his companion, who held a struggling woman in his arms, whom he was bearing toward the carriage. A few rapid bounds brought him to the spot, but alas! the face of the woman was that of a stranger.

'Let her go, driver!' he said, in a low, disappointed tone. 'She is not the one I am seeking.'

As the driver released his hold, the frightened young creature, for she was young, and had a pale distressed countenance, sprung quickly away from them, and ran at full speed, until out of sight.

Sick at heart, Harvey Lee re-entered the carriage, and giving directions for the driver to return to the city, and then take the Ridge Road, resigned himself to a state of gloomy self-upbraidings.

It is needless for the reader to accompany him in his vain search for Fanny throughout the whole of that wretched day. After going as far as Laurel Hill, on the Ridge Road, and returning, he dismissed the carriage, and proceeded on foot to Germantown, inquiring at every house on the way, if a person, answering to Fanny's description, had been seen passing along since the morning. Not the slightest clue being yet gained, he returned by the way of Wissahicon and Ridge Road, making careful inquiries throughout the whole distance, but with the same result, or, with only discordant and altogether unsatisfactory information, that left his mind nothing to rest upon. Thus he continued, not once tasting food, to make inquiries throughout the whole day along the principle routes leading from Philadelphia, but all in vain. As night came on, he turned his stept homeward, both body and mind in a high state of fever.

CHAPTER VII.

The only one who saw, in the manner of Mr. and Mrs. Lee on the evening before, anything but a playful difference, was Mrs. Woodman, and she was painfully conscious that something was wrong. Several times within the few months that had passed since their marriage, had she found Fanny evidently much disturbed in mind; but all inquiries into the cause had been met by a steady evasion, or an effort to treat the whole thing lightly. The cause she judged to be a misunderstanding between them in regard to the true relation which they bore to each other. Fanny she knew to be a little self-willed, and had frequently observed and disapproved of some of her actions toward Harvey before marriage.—But she had hoped that it would all come right in due time. That her love for her husband would instinctively prompt her to think of him, and defer to him, much more than she had at first appeared to do. But the evident ill-feeling, suppressed, it is true so much as not to appear except to her more discriminating eyes manifested by both of them on the preceding evening, and the provoking pertinacity with which Fanny continued to make remarks that her husband disapproved, alarmed her for their happiness. She determined that, on the next day, she would call in and have a plain talk with Fanny, and endeavour, if possible, to make her sensible of her error.

According about ten o'clock she called at the residence of Mr. Lee, and entered, without making any inquiries, as she had been used to doing, as soon as the servant had answered the bell.

'Is Mrs. Lee in her own room?' she asked of the servant, who followed her into the parlour.

'No, ma'am, she is not," was the reply of the domestic, whose manner was strange and evidently somewhat concerned.

'Is she at home?'

'No, ma'am.'

'How long since she went out?'

'Indeed I do not know, Mrs. Woodman. When I got up this morning, the front door was open, and both she and Mr. Lee gone away. I got the breakfast ready, and waited a long time, but they did not come back. I don't know what to make of it, and am afraid something has has happened. They couldn't have gone to bed at all, for neither the bed nor anything else in their chamber is out of order.'

'Strange! Very strange!' was the reply that Mrs. Woodman made.

'Did they intend going anywhere,' the servant asked. 'She most tells you every thing.'

'Not to my knowledge, Rachel.'

'What shall I do, Mrs. Woodman? I am very much troubled. If any thing has happened to them, I shall feel bad about not having let it be known as soon as I missed them.'

'Leave that to me, Rachel; and do you remain here. I will come in again in the course of an hour or two—perhaps, by that time, one or both of them may have returned.'

Unwilling to attract attention toward the young couple, that might prove exceedingly annoying to them, and perhaps, prejudice their standing in some circles, Mrs. Woodman contented herself by visiting all the places where it was at all likely that either of them might be found, and where, if, they had been, she would hear it as a matter of course. But her search was fruitless; and she returned after a lapse of two hours, to the residence of Mr. Lee, to meet with no more encouraging result.

In a state of painful anxiety and irresolution, she remained until toward evening, when she again repaired to the house of her young friends. Neither of them had yet returned. Undecided how to act, she had lingered there for nearly an hour, when the front door was suddenly thrown open by a strong hand, and in a moment after Harvey Lee stood before her, his clothes covered with dust, his face flushed, and his eyes wild and restless.

'Is she here, Mrs. Woodman?' he asked in a hoarse, eager whisper, grasping her hand, and looking her earnestly in the face.

'No Harvey, she is not,' Mrs. Woodman replied, sadly.

'Then in heaven's name, where is she?' was his agonizing response. 'Tell me that, or I shall go mad!'

'Be calm, my young friend,' Mrs. Woodman said in a soothing voice, 'and tell me the meaning of all this. Where have you been all day? Why is Fanny absent?—Tell me all, Harvey.'

'That will give you the whole secret,' he replied, hurriedly, drawing Fanny's letter from his pocket and handing it to Mrs. Woodman. 'Wretch! miserable wretch that I am!"

'Do not blame yourself alone for this,' Mrs. Woodman urged as soon as she had read Fanny's letter, seeing that Lee was striding backward and forward through the parlours, and muttering to himself in a wild incoherent manner. 'You have both been in error, and this, I trust, will be a lesson whose salutary effects will never be erased from your minds.'

'Don't speak of the future, Mrs. Woodman! Tell me where I can find her!'

'Like yourself, Harvey, I am ignorant of the place to which she has gone. But do not give yourself unnecessary trouble on the subject. She is, of course, safe, and will soon be restored to you.'

'Safe—safe—Do you really think she is safe?' he said, in a wild and wandering manner. 'O, if I could only feel that she was safe! Wretch! wretch that I am!'

And he again commenced pacing the rooms hurriedly to and fro.

'Come and sit down on the sofa, with me, Harvey,' Mrs. Woodman now said, in a voice of forced calmness, going up to him, and laying her hand upon his arm.—She was alarmed for the predominance of his reason.

Yielding to the gentle force with which she urged her request, Lee, paused, and then permitted himself to be led to the sofa.

'Harvey, my young friend, do you know that you are acting in a very wild and irrational manner?' Mrs. Woodman said, slowly, and with marked emphasis.

'Is it any wonder if I am?' he replied, but in a calmer voice.

'Enough has occurred to agitate violently the mind of any one, I know, Harvey. But the part of wisdom is to act under all trying circumstances with calmness and prudence—for only in this way can we extricate ourselves from them.'

'I will try to be calm, Mrs. Woodman.'

'Make the effort, and you will be successful. And now tell me at what time you think Fanny left the house.'

'Just after daylight, I think. After the company left last evening, harsh words passed between us, when, in reply to some cutting remark of hers, about my wish to domineer over her, I told her that she must not talk to me in that style. This produced a warmer expression of feeling from her and a more decided reply from me, in which I said something about the necessity of her keeping in her true place, if she wished to live with me. An instant declaration on her part followed this, that I did not dream of her putting into execution—a declaration that she would not live with me. She then went up into her chamber, and I threw myself upon the sofa, where I passed the night. I was dreaming about something, I do not know what, when the sound of a door closing seemed to awaken me. Starting up, I perceived the daylight streaming through the window, the curtain of which had been drawn aside, probably by her hand, for the purpose of getting a last look at my face, as I lay asleep on the sofa. The sound that awakened me must have been made by her as she left the house.'

'Did you at once discover that she was missing?'

'Yes; for I went immediately up stairs where I found the letter you have just read.'

'Then what course did you pursue?'

'I went first to her aunt's, but she had not been there. Then I hired a carriage and rode out for two or three miles upon several of the principal roads leading from the city, in hope of overtaking her, for it was instantly impressed upon my mind that she would leave the city. Failing in this, I have ever since been walking out and in the main avenues to the country, inquiring at every house, in hope that some one had seen her pass, and that I might thus get a clue to the mystery of her departure.'

'And all to no purpose?'

'Yes. All has been labor spent in vain. Where can she be? What can have become of her? She must be found, and this very night, or the suspense will drive me mad.' As Lee said this, he made an effort to rise quickly from the sofa, but Mrs. Woodman gently detained him.

'Let me again urge you to be calm, my dear young friend,' she said, 'you are now suffering from over excitement of both mind and body, and need rest. It will be in vain for you to attempt to discover Fanny's retreat to-night. She is safely sheltered somewhere, perhaps, within a very short distance of her real home, and may even now be repenting bitterly the step she has taken. Rest then, for to-night, and to-morrow's dawn may see the truant's return. If not, both your mind and body will be re-invigorated, and you thus be enabled to take cooler and more certain measures for finding her.'

'There is reason in what you say,' Lee replied, after a brief silence. 'But I cannot feel that I would be acting right to abandon the search for a moment. And as for sleep, that is out of the question. I cannot sleep.'

'Unless you get a few hours' sleep, you will be sick—so sick as to be unable to do anything toward finding your wife. Even now you are incapable, were it morning, to take a single right step in the matter.'

'I believe what you say to be true,' Lee said, mournfully. 'And, therefore, I will be guided by your cooler judgment. I will try to rest for the night, if that is possible. But it is still early. Something may yet be done.'

'Nothing more than what has already been done, Harvey. The first thing, now, is for you to recruit for calmer efforts than you have yet been able to make, if the return of to morrow should leave any thing to do. Promise me, then, that you will not leave the house to-night.'

'How can I make such a promise, Mrs. Woodman, when it is only by an effort that I can constrain myself to remain here for an instant?'

'Are not my reasons for your doing so, good?'

'I believe they are.'

'Then compel yourself to act in the way that your own judgment tells you to be right.'

'I will try.'

'Promise me that you will not go out, unless some news should come of Fanny, until I see you in the morning.'

'How early may I expect you?'

'By an hour after daylight.'

'I promise, for you are right, I am sure.'

Mrs. Woodman then saw the domestic, and gave her directions to get some supper for Mr. Lee, with whom she remained until after it was on the table, and then insisted on his taking some food and a cup of tea, before returning for the night. Yielding to her kind importunities, he ate a few mouthfuls, and then went up to his chamber, with the promise that he would go at once to bed. This promise, however, he did not keep. It seemed impossible for him to do so, for all around him were speaking memorials of the absent one—absent under such my terious and painful circumstances—absent too in the aroused effort to escape his tyranny. How could he suffer his head to rest upon the pillow from which his conduct had banished her? He could not endure the thought, but turned, sickening, away, and seated himself in the chair and by the table where she had evidently passed he previous night, and where she had penned the letter that had declared her intention of leaving him forever.

Leaning his head down upon the table, he groaned aloud in bitterness of spirit. For nearly an hour he remained motionless in this position, his thoughts busy with trouble images that grew more and more vague and fantastic every moment. At the end of that period, all consciousness of external things had passed from his mind. He was buried in a deep sleep.

Waiting long enough to feel assured that he had retired to bed in accordance with his promise, Mrs. Woodman charged the domestic to be up by day-dawn and prepare breakfast, as Mr. Lee would be going out early, and could not wait for the morning meal should it not be ready in time. She then left the house, and retired to her own dwelling.

CHAPTER VIII.

Once sound asleep, nature claimed her just respite from care and weariness, and even though the posture which Harvey Lee had chosen was an uncomfortable one, he did not awake until the sun shone brightly in at the windows. Starting, then, from a troubled dream, he became once more conscious of the painful realities by which he was surrounded. But his mind was far calmer than on the evening before, and he could think much more clearly and rationally than he was then able to do.

He did not attempt to leave the house until the arrival of Mrs. Woodman, for whom he looked with much anxiety. He wanted counsel, and knew of no one whose advice, under all the circumstance, he could so well confide in as hers.

He did not wait long, for even earlier than she had promised, did that lady call at the house of her young friend, so anxious was she about both him and Fanny, and so much in hope that the latter had repented of her hasty step and returned. She found Harvey in the parlor, walking slowly backward and forward.

'Any news of Fanny yet?' she asked in a voice that trembled between hope and fear.

'None at all,' he replied, shaking his head mournfully.

'Strange infatuation! What could have prompted so wild and foolish an act?'—Mrs. Woodman said, in a disappointed tone, as she sunk upon a chair. She had evidently been encouraging the hope that Fanny would come home during the night, or at least at a very early hour in the morning.

'And now, what is to be done?' was Lee's question, after the pause of a few moments. 'Prompt and energetic measures, it seems to me, ought at once to be restored to, in order to discover her place of concealment. I have thought of advertising in all the papers. But I shrink from such an exposure.'

'No—no! Don't do that, yet. Think of her as safe somewhere. And in searching her out, provide for the future as much as possible. The publicity which would thus be given to this indiscreet act, and the free comment that would be made upon it by editors, who think more of the attractiveness of a piece of gossip than of the wounds they are inflicting, would make the whole affair still more painful and mortifying to you both than it now is. Let a few active, discreet friends be first taken into our counsel. Then I would advise the employment of the police, under the pledge of secrecy, to make as thorough an examination as possible of the city, and, at the same time, of every village and farm-house within five miles of Philadelphia, and even beyond that if necessary. It will require time to fully complete such an investigation, but its results must be certain.'

The plan was fully approved by Lee, who took immediate steps to put it into execution. The true cause of Fanny's absence, however, he did not state. That was left to conjecture, and alluded to by him as a painful mystery. No one suspected it to be the result of a little misunderstanding, or that the wife had, avowedly, fled from the tyranny of an overbearing husband. The true idea entertained in reference to the whole affair, was well stated in the following notice which appeared, much to the mortific tion and regret of Lee, in a solitary newspaper on the next morning. Rumor quickly found its way to an editor's study.

'PAINFUL MYSTERY.—We have just learned, with sincere regret, that Mrs. ——, the handsome, intelligent, and accomplished wife of Mr. ——, a young merchant of this city, much esteemed in certain circles for his gentlemanly manners, honorable principles and high intelligence, has left her home under very mysterious circumstances, evidently suffering under an attack of temporary mental alienation. What renders the case a peculiarly interesting one, is the fact that it is less than a year since her marriage. No cause, other than that assigned, can possibly be conjectured, as she was known to be tenderly attached to her husband. Up to this time, now some forty-eight hours, not the slightest trace of her has been discovered. Most deeply do we sympathise with her afflicted friends, and earnestly hope that their anxious suspense may be speedily terminated.'

This paragraph, repeated through all the newspapers on the next morning, made the affair common property, and its discussion among those who had known Mrs. Lee, the principal theme of conversation. To give the tone and spirit of these discussions, a single instance will suffice.

'Have you heard the news?' a young lady, or rather an elderly young lady, of rather a censorious turn, who had accompanied the party to the Museum, asked, joining a circle of some half dozen at the house of a friend. Her name was Miss Lake.

'About Mrs. Lee?'

'Yes.'

'O, yes. We were just talking about her. Isn't it dreadful?'

'Indeed it is. But what in the world could have induced her to act so strangely.'

'That is the very point we were discussing. Melvina Marygold told me this morning that she heard some one say, several months ago, that she and her husband disagreed dreadfully.'

'O, no! no! no!' instantly ran around the circle. 'I do not believe a word of it.'

'Nor I.'

'Nor I.'

'Nor I.'—was repeated in quick succession.

'As to the truth or falsity of the matter I am sure I don't *know* anything certain,' the young lady who had given the scandalous rumor, remarked, tossing her little head with a half indifferent, half incredulous air. 'But one thing is certain, the story came very straight.'

'From whom did it come?'

'From Mrs. Cordory, and you know she was very intimate with Mrs. Lee.'

'Mrs. Cordory!' ejaculated one of the company, in a contemptuous tone. 'Of course, she sees in the condition of every young couple a reflection of her own state. Everybody knows that she and her husband are always jarring.'

'And what is more,' spoke up another, 'she says that she doesn't believe any married people live together upon pretty good terms. I don't like Mrs. Cordory, and never did.'

'Nor I.'

'Nor I'—

Again ran through the circle.

'Well, as to that I have nothing to say,' resumed the young lady who had reported the rumor of a disagreement between Mr. and Mrs. Lee. 'But one thing I do know, and that is, that this affair has brought to my recollection some singular things apparent to their intercourse, that I could not help thinking a little strange at the time.'

'What are they?' eagerly asked one of voices, and all eyes were turned toward the speaker with glances of strong interest.

'One evening,' ran on this young lady, 'I dropped in with a friend to sit an hour with them. Mrs. Lee received us in her ordinary frank and cordial manner, but I soon saw, or thought that I saw, something different in her countenance and in the tone of her voice, from what was usual. I paid little attention to this, however. Still, I could not but observe, that during all the time we were there, she never once addressed her husband, nor did he at any time reply to a remark of hers, or speak to her upon any subject. I supposed, of course, that all this was accidental. I fear now very much that it was not so—that the cause of her present absence lies deeper than we have any of us dreamed that it does.'

'That reminds me of another thing,' said Miss Lake assuming, as she spoke, a face of seriousness and mystery. 'I have sometimes thought that I was mistaken. But what has just occurred, convinces me that my impressions were not far wrong.

(*To be continued.*)

A BIGAMIST.—A man, who was lately convicted of bigamy, sought to excuse his crime by the plea that when he had only one wife she fought him all the time and never gave him a day's peace; but on marrying a second wife the two fought one another, and left him not only in peace and quietness, but also furnished him with "a better show than the circus." Nevertheless, he was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

There is no one else who has the power to be so much your friend, or so much your enemy, as yourself.

You may gather a rich harvest of knowledge by reading; but thought is the winnowing machine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dress, Cloak and Mantilla Making—Miss O'Neil.
The Short Lakes—Steamer Ogemah.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—James Hall.
Fans—Graham & Stratton.
Wool—D. Sutherland.
Grammar & Union School—John King.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1866.

THE PROSPECTS.

At any other period than the present the meeting of Parliament would have attracted a greater share of public attention. Their meeting in the new buildings alone might have drawn many to the capital, but the whole seems to pass almost unnoticed. The speech from the throne has not evoked that opposition nor given occasion for those outbursts of feeling that it usually does. The speech, itself, indeed contains nothing very extraordinary, merely referring to the new buildings, to a Board of Trade and the delegation sent to the West Indies and South America. It speaks warmly of the loyalty of the Canadian people, and the valor of Canadian Volunteers and notices favorably the action of the President of the United States in issuing his proclamation against the present infraction of neutrality by the Fenian outlaws. One thing appears satisfactory, viz: that although the expenses have been greatly increased by the troubles and annoyances of the last few months, yet the revenue has increased during the year equal to the increased outlay. Let us trust that they will not be deceived.

In referring to Confederation, it speaks with confidence, saying that the question has assumed such a position as to induce the expectation that it will shortly be carried into effect, and expresses the hope and belief that the present session will adopt such proceedings as may be necessary for completing the details of the scheme as regards this province, estimating also that the new Parliament will consist of Representatives from all the provinces. The discussion of the address was very brief, the only desire for delay being to hear the cause of Mr. Brown's resignation; this was refused till Mr. Brown would be present.

All the speakers referred to the gallant conduct of the Volunteers, and J. A. McDonald declared the government would ask the House to do something for the families of those who had fallen.

Col. Haultain, while bearing testimony to the gallant conduct of the volunteer force, took objection to the militia system as defective and unsuited to the requirements of the country.

Mr. John A. MacDonald said it would be useless now to organize an entirely new system for the Canadian militia, when in a short time, no doubt, the confederate Parliament could be called upon to devise a system embracing the whole of the province of British North America.

THE INVASION.

We feel certain that this great and long talked of invasion of British soil and the subjugation of Canada as a basis of operation for the liberation, is now over. We do not mean that there may not be more plundering raids, as it almost appears impossible that so many men could assemble at so many points, remain in idleness and drunkenness, and then return home quietly without doing mischief, more or less. It is more than can be expected. Therefore, the wiser way is to keep a look out for them for some time. There need be no fear of their doing much harm, but they can do a little. The mere passing through a section of the country and living on the plunder they might make would be serious loss to that section, but this is the most that need be feared.—Our troops are so stationed and increased that no very serious raid can be made without meeting severe chastisement from either the Volunteers or the Regulars. These marauders, however, have been very careful in their doings hitherto; they have not been so blood-thirsty as might have been expected, fearing, no doubt, that if they fell into our hands they would suffer severely for any act they might be guilty of. Fear of Canadian power and justice had a wholesome effect upon them.

The bands are breaking up every where. The United States authorities seized the leaders—Sweeny, Roberts, O'Neil and others—and much ammunition and arms. The prisoners have all been let go on either their recognizances or on Bail. President Johnston has issued a proclamation forbidding their transportation of arms or other things to the frontier, and charging the proper officers to do all in their power to prevent any infraction of the neutrality. This proclamation has had a very beneficial effect, and the Fenians now finding that the government is against them are returning, giving the affair up as doubtful. From Buffalo several hundreds have taken their departure; also from St. Albans, Malone, and other places. They now declare President Johnson anything but a gentleman, and assert that no Irishman should fight for the United States. The government offers a free ride home to all who are not able to pay, and this no doubt means the whole, and some of their leaders are advising them to return home for the present.

The American government was very tardy in coming forward to do their duty, but at the eleventh hour did come forward. Had they done so one week sooner the whole fizzle would have been stopped without blood on either side. We, however, have learned a lesson or two from the troubles; we have found that our Volunteers are ready, able, and willing to go and defend our homes, and that almost against a force five times their number. We have also learned how much we may expect from our neighbors if in danger, even from the robbers and plunderers of themselves. All is well that is done on Britishers. The whole press, one or two honorable exceptions, gave evident signs of rejoicing at the trouble that the freebooters were causing to us. We will be able to appreciate the kindness of the American people at present. We have learned, too, that there are not so many Fenian sympathizers in Canada as many would have been ready to expect,—only the rowdy scape grace part of the population, and only a few of them in one or two places have manifested much sympathy. The whole priest-hood is against Fenianism.

The Bishop of Kingston in a late sermon said that he deeply deplored the wicked invasion of the country by a mob of marauders and freebooters, to plunder the peaceable citizens of a country that did them nor their country any harm, but, on the contrary, afforded thousands of Irishmen happy homes, free altars and civil and religious liberties. These marauders were not true sons of Ireland, for the people of that loved land had disowned them and their organization. The Holy Father, Pius IX, had denounced them, the bishops and priests of both Ireland and America had denounced them. The Catholic Church had expelled them from her fold—for the fact of belonging to a Fenian organization was of itself sufficient to cause them to be excommunicated. They were not Catholics, for they had rejected both her advice and her teachings. It was the first time this cathedral had been desecrated by having pronounced within its sacred walls the hated name of Fenian, and he trusted it would be the last. It was unnecessary for him to inculcate loyalty to the throne and allegiance to the gracious lady that reigned over them. It was not only a duty, but an injunction sacred in its observance. He hoped there was not a Fenian in this city, or in all his diocese; and he believed that all Catholics in it were prepared like men to strike in defence of their altars, their homes and their little ones.—Surely it was not love of Ireland that induced the Fenians of Ireland to send emissaries among the Irish people to endeavor to undermine their faith, and to teach them to disregard the counsel and advice of their pastors—a people singularly devoted and obedient to the voice of the ministers of their holy religion. Was it sympathy for Ireland, or a detestation of the wrongs of her people, that influenced the pseudo-patriots to rob the hard-working and honest sons and daughters of Ireland in America of their well-earned dollars, in order that the leaders of this organization in debauchery and crime might injure this country? Surely it was not patriotism, but ruffianism of the most despicable character. Was it not rapine and plunder that induced the Fenian horde to cross the Niagara river and invade the homes of the peaceable inhabitants of that locality, and when resistance was offered, to shoot and slay the gallant defenders of the country, carrying sorrow and grief into many a Canadian home? "Soldiers and volunteers," the Bishop said, "this day do we invoke the blessing of Heaven upon you to keep and strengthen you in arms, and God bless and preserve you, for it is you who are the true patriots who, in the performance of acts of heroism done in nobly defending your country's flag, that are deserving of applause, that flag that has been borne gallantly by Irishmen through many a well-fought battle and on many a victorious field, in every quarter of the globe. It is Irishmen whose actions, both in the field and in the Council, have helped to make England great and respected in every clime, and whose escutcheon was never tranished by having in its ranks a recreant or coward." The Bishop concluded after inculating at some length the moral duties of Catholics towards Protestants, and towards each other, and enjoined peace, harmony and unity in the ranks of the people, at this the hour of their country's trial and said when he met a volunteer soldier his heart warmed to him, for he knew what great sacrifices he had made in leaving his home to defend our homes and firesides. The gallantry of the Canadian militia was a matter of history; their valor and their loyalty were undoubted and deserved not only the praise of man but the sanction of Heaven.

Suspension of the "Habeas Corpus."

The late incursions of those lawless ruffians, and the supposed sympathies of some of the Mike Murphy stamp who may be amongst us, besides, probably, some other information received by the Government, have induced the representatives of the people to pass an act suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act. This will have a very healthy effect on those stragglers who pass to and fro from the United States, and many of whom are now or have been lately in Canada. They at least will be restrained from expressing their sympathy with those murderers and plunderers who have attempted to live at the expense of the industrious people of these Provinces. Too many of those lazy ruffians will not work and these willingly engaged in an expedition which promised them food, even though at the cost of blood, for the only thing they could hope to accomplish was plunder and murder.—The suspension of the act will ensure those caught in invading our soil, and those expressing their sympathies with them, a speedy trial, and sure punishment in outrageous cases.

But the suspension of the act is not intended or calculated to incommode citizens of Canada, or any other country, who mind their own business and do not intermeddle with ours. American citizens, no matter what their original nationality, may still pursue their legitimate callings without molestation, but those who may be found sowing discord or Feinanism in the country will be the easier brought to justice. Let us hope, however, that no uneasiness or trouble will be caused to unoffending persons. That there may be grave suspicions of their proclivities in the mind of some one, should not be sufficient cause to arraign them either before the magistrate or to accuse them before the public. More than mere suspicions should exist. There should be proof positive that either by word or deed they have rendered themselves amenable to the laws of the land.

There are without doubt many Roman Catholics who are not Fenians. The Church is opposed to the whole scheme, as every right thinking mind should be; scarcely any of the Priesthood will be found friendly to the brotherhood. As we before pointed out, it is a stroke at the Church itself; very few who have the interest of that Church at heart are in favour of the wild scheme of a Fenian Republic; none of that Church who have acquired property in the country are in favour of it. Still our own opinion is that there are a few reckless, regardless fellows, who have been in the United States and have returned, who are more or less imbued with the great idea of an Irish Republic, and with the idea of overthrowing the Saxon rule. The whole affair, however, has received a speedy solution, and those who have been tainted a little will hardly dare to exhibit their proclivities.

We have again and again pointed out the folly of aggravating peaceable unoffending citizens, either by word or deed. The Pope and Paddy McGuire should be allowed to rest in peace, enjoying their peculiar views, exhibiting nothing but good will towards every man, till proved guilty of something wrong, then let them receive their due reward, even though that be necessarily severe.

The *Canada Farmer* for June has been received. It is an excellent number, no farmer should be without it.

Young Men Leaving for the States.

During the present excitement and for some weeks before it, a number of individuals from Douro and Ennismore were known to have for the United States, and on some days last week the number equaled 25.—This, however, would not have been noticed at other times, and perhaps not even now, were it not that Catholics seek to attribute their departure to a fear for their lives, representing that under the present excitement they dreaded that the Orangemen would rise and murder them. Now such representations are without foundation, except in heated imaginations. At no period in the past have Catholics in this county been molested on account of their religious opinions. They are never interfered with because of their views on any matter, nor are there one half the disputes between Catholics and Orangemen that exist between Catholics themselves. On no occasion have they been deprived of anything they sought, except on the 17th of March a year or two since, when the St. Patrick's Society was not allowed to go in procession with their standards unless these standards were preceded by the national banner; nor were they stopt because they were Catholics, but because they refused to carry the Union Jack in the front of their procession, and their not doing so was reasonably construed into a spirit of disloyalty. Not a word of trouble has since been heard of; not a word has been uttered against them as Catholics, and how then they can excuse the present exodus into a fear of Orangemen seems to us a mystery. Again, they say they are looked upon by protestants as disloyal and tormented more or less about it, and infer that such a course is wrong and dangerous, if continued, as tendinding to force them into it. The ocurse is wrong and should not be indulged in, unless where proof is forthcoming; but we are unwilling to admit that they would be so easy induced to become disloyal; besides if they desire to escape the suspicions of their neighbors they can easily do so by remaining where they are, as only those who manifest their sympathies with the present movement either in word or deed arouse suspicions.

Prisoners.

During last week our little Town was enabled not only to send Volunteers to the front, but to add to the number of Fenian prisoners. Denis Brennen, well known both in Peterboro' and Port Hope, left here some time since and directed his steps quietly to the south of the lakes. No one wondered very much at this as many more were doing so, with the apparent intant of making a better of it. Mr. Brennen, however, returned about a week since as if to remain, but he having been seen in Fenian processions in Rochester, also having been heard drink toasts and use expressions that would indicate Fenian proclivities, it was found that Peterborough was not the place to remain in quiet, but his departure was hurried, from information that a coat of tar and feathers was being prepared for him. He therefore, not desiring such a dressing, departed on the train of the same day as his arrival. On his way down, however, he got into bad company again and was heard in company with others use language that cast stronger suspicions, and accordingly a warrant was issued for his arrest in Port Hope; but he eluded the vigilance of the Constables and made his way to Cobourg, where he was arrested next morning waiting to get away on the boat He was brought to Port Hope, and since has undergone several examinations, being defended by T. M. Fairbairn, Esq., of this place. It is reported that the evidence is strong enough to convict him of Fenian proclivities, and if so, he may get cheap board and lodgings at the County boarding house for a few months. He was examined on Tuesday evening and sent down to Cobourg. We have not received particulars.

Two Crowleys, from Otonabee, were taken at the same time; also one Healy, from Westwood. The Crowleys got off after first or second examination; Healy still accompanies Mr. Brennan, on the charge of being a Fenian Drill Sergeant for the Canadas, &c.

There can be little moral doubt of the guilt of the parties arrested, the only difficulty being the legal conviction. Scarcely an individual in town but believes they are guilty—their friends almost fearing testimony. It is reasonable, however, that they should have a fair trial and every reasonable opportunity of establishing their innocence, and if innocent acquit them; but if guilty, and it proved, treat them as double-dyed traitors and would-be-murderers, living in our midst and on our bounties, at the same time plotting our destruction. If guilty hanging would be too respectable a finale for them.

Since writing the above we learn that a petition was set on foot here for their liberation, and signed by one or two of our citizens. How these citizens could testify to their innocence is a matter for themselves to settle. One thing is certain, their testimony will have no effect on the minds of the majority of their neighbors; no one doubts the culpability of all the parties arrested, the only difficulty is sufficient proof.

The Cholera.

New York journals declare that on account of the arrival of several emigrant ships with cholera on board, the hopes of escaping this plague are diminished greatly, and declare it scarcely possible to arrest it. Very soon, therefore, the American people may be called upon to chronicle other things than Fenian bubbles. These same creatures will prove fit subjects for disease to prey on, when they may have to implore the aid of those they would now destroy. Let us pray that this may not come to pass.

The Town Council, at its last meeting, passed a resolution appropriating funds for the relief of the families of our noble Volunteers, who have left home cheerfully at their country's call to assist in repelling the banditti who were invading our soil. Messrs. Ormond, Stevenson, Toole and Hamilton, were appointed to find out and assist any in need of assistance. Those who may not be called on, requiring aid, should make their case known to either of these gentlemen.

More Canadians have arrived from the States to join the Volunteers in defence of their country. Among the first who came over we find the name of one from Peterboro, C. R. Rubidge, a member of Capt. Roger's Company, Ashburnham.

More Volunteers.—There are 32 new companies gazetted for Upper Canada—one of which is in Peterborough, and one Bobcaygeon,—and 20 in Lower Canada.

Two more volunteers of the Queen's Own are dead—Sergeant Mathieson and Private Lackey. The latter leaves a wife and family.

Lindsay Loyal.

The County of Victoria is the only county from which no volunteers have gone to the front, or offered to go. Mr. Cottingham, at Omemee, says the fault is the Government's refusing to arm and equip. This may be true so far as Omemee is concerned, but certainly will not hold good for Lindsay—as the people of Lindsay feel—from the following that has been handed us from Lindsay:

LADIES, ATTENTION!

THE YOUNG LADIES of Lindsay will meet at the Town Hall, to-morrow evening, at eight o'clock, "sharp," for the purpose of forming a Company to protect our young men, who are "too nervous" to join the Rifle Company.

Wanted—Sixty Elderly Ladies for the Home Guard.

This speaks volumes for the loyalty of the "men," say, rather the women of Lindsay. A Rifle Company is being formed there, but is it not too late?

Fenians Recruiting.

They have opened a recruiting office in New York. They first issued a bulletin that they had routed the British forces near Ottawa, horse and foot; and another that 7000 Fenians had passed into Canada at the Suspension Bridge, and thousands of troops were arriving to their aid. They next announce that a gold mine has been discovered on the St. Lawrence and that 2,500 laborers are wanted to work it, but this is to conceal their true design. Recruiting will be hard work in future.

The news about their gathering and camping at Malone, St. Albans, Buffalo, &c., is now becoming stale; no one cares more than to read it. They are everywhere dispersing. Their generals and leaders taken by American orders themselves without money or the hope of it, there is little to fear from another raid.

Anonymous.—We have received a short but pithy communication, without any signature, we regret, therefore, to be forced to reject it. Correspondents may rest assured that their names will not be given unless they desire it, but without the name we are forced to refuse insertion. The accompanying remarks in this case are no guarantee, as we could not comply with the conditions.

Personal.—We learn that W. J. Green, son of Mr. J. Green of North Monaghan, passed a very creditable examination and received a diploma at Bryant, Stratton & Co's Commercial College, Toronto. This school stands deservedly high in public estimation, and hence a certificate from it is a certain proof of proficiency in a commercial education.

What Fenians are Composed of.—Two of the prisoners taken at Ridgeway were well known in Hamilton as professional thieves and black legs. They plundered some stores at Ridgeway, but Detective Armstrong identified the scoundrels on board the scows attached to the *Michigan*, and was thus enabled to obtain their delivery to the Canadian authorities for trial. We trust they will now receive their just reward.

The New York *Herald*, *Tribune* and other papers are giving gross misrepresentations of the state of things here, and of the success of the robbers in Canada. Anything to feed the rabble of that Sodom of America.

County Court and Court of Quarter Sessions.

The June Session commenced on Tuesday, before his honor, Judge Boucher, associates A. S. Fraser and Thos. White, Esqs.

The Jury consisted of Robert Harrison, Esq., Foreman, and Messrs. James Chalmers, James Donnelly, John Erskine, Samuel Elliot, Alex. Esson, William Elliott, J. W. Fife, John Fitzgerald, Wm. Foley, George Harper, John Knox, John Lancaster, David Payne, James Stevens, James White.

TUESDAY.

Palagrave *vs.* Stephens. Weller & Hatton for plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, $147.50.

Buck, *et al vs.* Corrigan. Scott for plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, $151.30.

Bank of Toronto *vs.* Pentland. Weller & Hatton for plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, $204.58.

Toole *vs.* Campbell, *et al.* Scott for plaintiff. An account—referred.

Nicoll *vs.* Nicoll. Weller & Hatton for plaintiff. Verdict by consent, $138.45.

Bank of Toronto *vs.* Kemps, *et al.* Weller & Hatton for plaintiff. Verdict, $330.18.

WEDNESDAY.

First case was the Queen *vs.* Thomas R. White, larceny—a pork stealing case. Verdict guilty.

Whitehead *vs.* Oram, *et al.* Verdict for plaintiff, $147.08.

Turner *vs.* Crowley—An interpleader case. Verdict for plaintiff.

Arnott *vs.* Crowley—An interpleader.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—You will be glad to learn, that the Fishery Overseer for this division, Mr. Cameron of Cobourg, has been visiting some of our poaching fraternity here. Yesterday, Geo. Reid, Esq., J. P., upon the information of Mr. Cameron, fined one John McLochlan for spearing fish by torchlight. It is to be hoped that this will be a warning to others, as I understand the law will be vigorously enforced upon any other offender.—McLochlan's fine was light I believe, as he was the first offender brought up under the new Fishery Act.

Yours truly,
PISCATOR.

Keene, 4th June, 1866.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Cameron has taken the matter up, and we are sure he will not shrink from doing his duty.—Mr. Cameron is energetic and obliging in his social position, and we trust he will oblige sportsmen (?) to observe the law.

EUROPEAN.

GERMANY.

Invitations to the European Congress had been all accepted and it will meet in Paris shortly. Prussia, Austria and Italy were still arming. The Italian volunteers were mobilising rapidly. Austria had mobilised 600,000 men. The Prussians were concentrating at Glatz and Landshoet. Prussia and Italy had agreed to postpone hostilities till the congress had proved a failure. Orders for a second conscription in Vienna had produced great discontent. Italy engaged not to attack during the conference.

Hopes of war being averted were believed in only by the minority.

The Paris *Presse* says Austria's compensation for the loss of Venetia will be found in territory on the Adriatic coast. Prussia to have the Elbe Duchies, and Denmark to have Northern Schleswig, and the Rhenish provinces to be made a state attached to the Germanic confederation.

The Austrian General, Benedeck, had issued instructions as to how the troops were to behave in the enemy's country.

Italy was rebuilding her forts to resist the new artillery.

The Austrian army commenced marching towards Venetia on the 24th.

Turkey will occupy the Danubian Principalities, in consequence of the Russian and French declaration against Turkish intervention.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

On the 9th instant, the Parliament of Canada met at Ottawa for the first time. On the same day the House passed an act suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act. This act seemed necessary because of the present raids on our frontiers, and because also of the supposed sympathy of some amongst us with Feinanism, and the fact that it is suspended will have a healthy effect upon those gentlemen, if any such there be. The following is the speech from the throne:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I am happy again to avail myself of your advice in carrying on the government, and I trust that you will find in the magnificent buildings erected in this city chosen by Her Majesty as the Seat of Government, increased facilities for the despatch of public business, whilst they will prove adequate to the great future of this country.

Immediately after the termination of the last Session of Parliament I convened by instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies a Council of Trade including representatives from the different Provinces of British North America. I have directed the proceeding of this body to its labors.

I shall direct to be laid before you the papers relating to the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States of America, and to the negotiations on the subject of our commercial relations with that country. It has now become still more imperative to open by an extension of the trade of the country with other nations, new markets for the varied products of our industry. In consequence of the notice for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, I thought it needful with the assent and approbation of Her Majesty's Government to send a deputation representing the Colonies of British North America during the winter to the West Indies and Brazil to ascertain the best means of developing and extending commercial relations with those countries. The period at which the delegation returned from their mission, their report could not yet have been presented, but as soon as received it will be communicated to you.

The threats and preparations for attack on Canada, constantly and openly organised in the United States of America, and known as Fenians, compelled me since Parliament rose, by the advice of my ministers, to call out for active service a large portion of the volunteer militia force of the Province. The spirit displayed by the people, and their ready response to my proclamation, have received the well-earned approval of Her Majesty's Government.

The events which have occurred within the last few days afford additional proofs of necessity for the precautionary measures adopted.—The Province has been invaded by a lawless band of marauders, but, I congratulate the country, they were promptly confronted, and within twenty-four hours compelled to make a precipitate retreat. I deplore the loss of life and sufferings which have been entailed upon the gallant body of the Canadian Volunteers in the engagement which took place in repelling so promptly the invaders who had attacked the country, and I feel assured that you will not omit to alleviate, as far as may lay in your power, the miseries so wantonly inflicted on many families. But while I grieve for their individual loss, I must congratulate the country that the first note of danger has shewn that Canada possesses in her Volunteers a body of men ready to peril their lives in defence of their Queen and country. The entire people have been incensed by recent occurrences, and it must now be apparent to all that the whole resources of the country, both in men and means, will at any moment be cheerfully given in repelling any invasion of their homes in the measures of defence which I have been called upon to take, I have received the unremitting support of the Lieut.-Gen. Commanding and of Admiral Hope. It is also a source of unfeigned pleasure to me to acknowledge the gallant devotion displayed by officers and men of Her Majesty's military and naval forces in Canada. I am happy to be able to state that the President of the United States has issued a proclamation declaring that serious infractions of the laws of the country have been and are being committed by evil disposed persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States against the British possessions in North America, and requiring all officers of his government to exercise efforts for the defeat of this movement. I trust the course thus pursued will prevent this country from being subjected to further attack from the citizens of a nation on terms of amity with Great Britain.

The maintenance of the force on active duty which the Government has been compelled to call out, has involved an expenditure to a large amount which was not provided for by the votes of last session. The accounts of this expenditure will be specially laid before you, and I feel confident that you will immediately pass a bill authorizing the unavoidable departure from the provisions of the Audit Act.

Recent occurrences show the necessity of extending to Lower Canada the Act Cap. 98 Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, to protect the inhabitants of that section of the Province against lawless aggressions from subjects of foreign countries at peace with her Majesty. It has also been necessary for the preservation of law and order, to adopt a course similar to that taken in the present session of the Imperial Parliament, for the temporary suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. I invite your immediate consideration of these necessary measures. I have fixed by proclamation the first day of August next as the time at which the civil code of Lower Canada, passed in the last session of Parliament, shall come into operation. The code of civil proceedings of Lower Canada as reported by the Commissioners, shall be submitted for your adoption during the session.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I have desired that the financial accounts for the current year and the estimates of expenditure for the next year shall be laid before you I congratulate you upon the very satisfactory results of the commerce of the country during the past year. The revenue has been so largely in excess of the estimates as to enable me without inconvenience to provide for the heavy and unexpected charges entailed upon the country.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

The position which the great question of the union of the Provinces of British North America has assumed, is now such as to induce the expectation that the measure will be shortly carried into effect. I therefore hope and believe that it will be found practicable during the present session to adopt such proceedings as may be necessary for completing the details of the scheme as regards this Province, and I venture to express the confident expectation that the new Parliament which will be held within these walls will not be confined to an assembly of the Representatives of Canada, but will embrace those of all the Colonies of British North America.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the general prosperity which pervades all classes of the community in the Province and I pray that your councils may be guided by Divine Providence to secure that which is the true end of all Governments: the moral and material advancement of the great body of the people.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

On Friday last, immediately after the reading of the speech from the throne, the Hon. J. A. MacDonald, after briefly referring to the present unsettled state of the country urging the necessity of further prompt action on the part of the Government to guard against the encroachments of lawless marauders and the inclinations of internal foes, moved the suspension of any rules of the House to admit of introducing a bill suspending the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. The hon. gentleman at the conclusion of his remarks was loudly applauded.

Hon. Mr. Holton understood from the observations of the Attorney General West that no number of the Opposition would be debarred from expressing his opinion freely on the subject. For his part, he did not wish to offer the slightest opposition to the action of the Government in this manner. The Hon. John A. MacDonald had stated that the Government would not be responsible for the safety of the country unless the House would adopt the resolution, he would, therefore, willingly consent that the rules of the House should be suspended and submit to the immediate passage of the measure. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. B. E. Dorion wished to know the application of the Bill.

Hon J. A. MacDonald in answer said that the Bill would apply to parties known to have aided or abbetted the Fenian invaders of Canada, or who could be proved guilty of any overt act of treason in this Province.

Mr. J. S. Smith asked whether the suspension of the Writ would affect parties already under arrest.

Hon. J. A. MacDonald: "Yes."

The Bill was then read a second and third time and passed. Subsequently it was carried to the Legislative Council and there passed without amendment.

Hon. Mr. Cartier introduced a Bill to extend the application of an Act already in force in Upper Canada, by which persons charged with taking up arms against Her Majesty's subjects in this Province may be tried by a militia court martial, to Lower Canada. The Hon. Attorney General said that the Act had come into force in 1849 in Upper Canada, and he desired that its enactment should now be made to apply to Lower Canada.

The House then adjourned till Monday evening, at 3 o'clock.

The Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

The Bill for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* is as follows:—"Act to authorize the apprehension and detention until the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, of such persons as shall be suspected of committing acts of hostility or conspiring against Her Majesty's person and Government. Whereas certain evil-disposed persons, being subjects or citizens of foreign countries at peace with Her Majesty, have lawlessly invaded this Province with hostile intent: and whereas other lawless invasions of, and hostile incursions into, the Province are threatened, Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1st. All and every person who is, are or shall be within prison in this Province, at any time after the day of this passing of this Act, by warrant of commitment, signed by any two Justices of the Peace, or under capture or arrest made with or without warrant, by any of the officers, non-commissioned officers, or men, of Her Majesty's regular militia, or volunteer militia forces or men of Her Majesty's navy, and charged with being or continuing in arms against Her Majesty in this Province, or with any act of hostility therein, or with levying war against Her Majesty in company with any of the subjects or citizens of any foreign State or country then at peace with Her Majesty; or with entering this Province in company with any such subjects or citizens with intent to levy war on Her Majesty, or to commit any act of felony on them, or with joining himself to any person or persons whatsoever, with the design or intent to aid and assist him or them whether subjects or aliens, who have entered or may enter this Province with design or intent to levy war on Her Majesty, or to commit any felony within the same, or charged with high treason or treasonable practices may be detained in safe custody without bail or mainprize until the 8th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and no Judge or Justice of the Peace shall bail or try any such person or persons so committed, captured or arrested, without order from Her Majesty's Executive Council until the eighth day of June, 1867, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding provided that if within 14 days after the date of any warrant of commitment, the same or a copy thereof, certified by the officer in whose custody such persons is detained, be not countersigned by a Clerk of the Executive Council, that any person or persons detained in custody under any such warrant of commitment for any of the causes aforesaid, by virtue of this Act, may apply to be and may be admitted to bail, 2nd. In cases where any person or persons have been, before the passing of this Act or shall be during the time this Act shall continue in force, arrested, committed or detained in custody, by force of a warrant of commitment of any two Justices of the Peace for any of the causes in the preceding section mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to whom such warrant or warrants have been or shall be directed, to detain such person or persons arrested or committed in his or their custody, in any place whatsoever within his province and such person or persons to whom such warrant or warrants have been or shall be directed, shall be deemed and taken to be to all intents and purposes lawfully authorised to detain in safe custody and to be the lawful gaolers and keepers of such persons so arrested, committed, or detained, and such place or places where such persons, so arrested, committed or detained are or shall be detained in custody, shall be deemed and taken, to all intents and purposes, to be lawful prisons and gaols for the detention and safe custody of such person and persons respectively. And it shall and may be lawful, and for Her Majesty's Executive Council to change the person or persons by whom and the place in which such person or persons so arrested, committed or detained shall be detained in safe custody.

3rd. The Governor may, by proclamation, and so often as he may see fit, suspend the operation of this Act, or within the period aforesaid again declare the same to be in full force and effect and upon any such proclamation this Act shall be suspended, or of full force and effect as the case may be. 4th. This Act may be altered, amended or repealed during the present session of Parliament.

The following remarks from a contemporary may be of use:—

"The warrant of commitment *must be signed by two Justices of the Peace*, and the offences for which parties may be committed are thus stated in the Act:

"With being or continuing in arms against Her majesty within this Province;

"Or with any act of hostility therein;

"Or with having entered this Province with design or intent to levy war against Her Majesty, or to commit any felony therein;

"Or with levying war against Her Majesty in company with any of the subjects or citizens of any foreign State or country then at peace with Her Majesty;

"Or with entering this Province in company with any such subjects or citizens with intent to levy war on Her Majesty, or to commit any act of felony therein;

"Or with joining himself to any person or persons whatsoever, with the design or intent to aid and assist him or them whether subjects or aliens, who have entered or may enter this Province with design or intent to levy war on Her Majesty, or to commit any felony within the same;

"charged with High Treason or treasonable practices, or suspicion of high Treason, or treasonable practice."

Magistrates, of course, know that the warrant of commitment must recite some one of these offences as the ground of commitment, else the warrant will be useless. So soon as the warrant is made out, a copy should be prepared and transmitted "to the Clerk of the Executive Council, Ottawa;" so that it may be countersigned by the Clerk of the Executive Council within fourteen days as required by the terms of the Act, as without its being so countersigned within that period it becomes valueless, and application may be made for bail or mainprize, as if the Act had not been passed. The duties and responsibilities thrown upon County Magistrates by this Act are very great; and should be exercised with great carefulness. The very power which this Act gives to arrest and incarcerate persons on suspicion, should make Magistrates careful not to abuse it.—But when a clear case is made out, justifying the suspicion, proceedings should be taken promptly, and above all within the terms of the States.

Property of Felons.—The Attorney General's Bill for abolishing forfeiture for treason and felony provides also for the care and administration of the property of convicts while under sentence of death or penal servitude, by the appointing of administrators or curators, to be remunerated by a percentage on the property. If the Court condemn the convict's property, they may also pay the costs of his defence, may pay his debts, may make satisfaction or compensation to persons defrauded by his criminal or fraudulent acts, although not proved in any court, and may make an allowance for the support of his wife and relatives dependent on him. The residue of the property is eventually to revert to the convict. A person convicted of treason or felony is to be thenceforth incapable (unless he shall receive a free pardon) of holding any military, naval, civil or ecclesiastical office or benefice, or other public employment, on conviction forfeiting the same and any pension or superannuation allowance payable by the public or out of any public fund. He is also to be thenceforth incapable of sitting or voting in either House of Parliament, or exercising any right of suffrage or other political franchise.—*London Times.*

Incidents of the Limebridge.

Among the first shots was that which carried its deadly message to Ensign McEachran, of No. 5 Queen's Own, in charge of the 4th section of Company 8, and who had found cover for his men under a rail fence. He rose on his knees and looked at the enemy, when he received a ball in the abdomen which passed almost entirely through his body. He fell, with the exclamation, "I am shot!" and was carried to the rear. He was quite sensible up to the time of his death, and occupied the last time he had to live in sending through Captain Edwards and others messages of affection to his wife.

Ensign Fahey, No. 1 Company, was shot in the leg, and Lieut. Campbell, of No. 8, received a wound in the arm. Captain Beaumont, when the panic seized the men, which was caused by the want of support and failure of proper commands being given by the commander of the brigade, was knocked down by the retreating men and trampled upon, receiving severe injuries in the breast.

While the column was retreating, two members of the University company No. 8, Queen's Own, Private D. Jones and Corporal Ellis, were taken prisoners by the Fenian forces; the former whilst staying behind to attend to his wounded comrade, the latter being overtaken he knows not how. After being captured they were marched with the rear guard of the Fenians as far as Ridgeway, where they met the main body of the Fenians returning from the pursuit, and afterwards marched them to Fort Erie. The two gentlemen speak in the highest terms of the treatment received at the hands of the Fenians.

Ensign Whitney, of Trinity College, who, during the action, was in command of the University company, their officer not arriving in time for the action, showed great bravery in leading his company up to within fifty yards of the Fenian line, fearlessly exposing himself to the fire of the enemy.

A curious incident is related of Corporal McLean, No. 9 University College, Queen's Own. Whilst escaping previous to taking aim at a Fenian, his rifle was struck on the upper hand, cutting the nose cap right away.

Capt. Sherwood, of the same company, had the band taken off his collar, and a piece taken out of his sleeve by a bullet, without being even wounded.

Private Biscoe, of Trinity College, was struck by a bullet, which took off the button on his shoulder, doing him no injury. About the last man struck was Ensign Fahey, Queen's Own, which was covering the retreat. He was firing the rifle of a fallen comrade, and when he fell he was left to a neighboring house and treated kindly by the Fenians.

Several members of No. 5 Co., Queen's Own, had a narrow escape from being captured by the Fenians through their perseverance in remaining out among the very last of the skirmishers; Sergt. L. A. Rattray, Corporals Bland and A. T. Elliot only escaping by the thoughtfulness of a farmer's wife, who supplied them with disguises, by means of which they made their way safely to Port Colborne.

Sergt. McIntosh, same company, had his rifle shot off, and was secreted for a time in a farm house. Sergt. Foster, No. 7 Company, was struck by a bullet opposite the heart, tearing his dress and grazing the skin, but leaving him otherwise uninjured. Private Alderson, No. 7 Company, Queen's Own, was shot through the heart, and Private Tempest, of No. 9, University Rifles, was shot through the head while doing their duty as brave soldiers. Private McKenzie, also of University Rifles, was found dead in the woods; and Private Newburn, of same company, died from exhaustion. These were all honor men of the University, Toronto.

The retreating column arrived at Port Colborne in the afternoon, the Fenians having given up the pursuit at Ridgeway Station. It was expected, however, that during the night an attack would be made upon the town, and all the men were accordingly kept at their post, to patrol the streets and the neighboring country.

At 6 a.m., on Sunday, the column, commanded by Captain Akers, of the Royal Engineers, proceeded by train to within two miles of Ridgeway Station, from whence they marched north into the country until they struck the road leading to Fort Erie, passing the battle field of the day before.

NEW YORK, 11th June.—A St. Albans dispatch says—On Saturday, about eight miles from St. Armand, a brigade of British Regulars charged upon the small portion of Spears army that had remained behind, and captured 16 prisoners.

Some of the Fenians were killed, but how many is not known.

This fight took place almost on the boundary line, across which the Fenians were compelled to retreat. The British had no idea of stopping on account of boundary lines and they charged forward across the line firing upon the retreating band of Fenians,—They also made some captures on American soil. This affairs has been reported to Gen. Meade who is at present investing it.

NEW YORK, June 11th—A *Herald* special from Montreal says that in the final fight near the line, only 40 of the Govenor General's body guard participated.

The Fenians were driven across the line with several killed and 16 captured, who were taken to Montreal.

A special from Ottawa says three schooners suspiciously crowded with men, passed down St. Clair river to-day. The gunboat Reecee went in pursuit.

The Canadian Government has applied to England for 8,000 additional troops, including a regiment of cavalry and a proper portion of artillery.

Three arrests were made at Ottawa, and warrants are out for the Fenians there numbering 68 and all are known.

A special from Ogdensburg, on the 10th, says 12 loads of war material have been captured by the United States authorities, also 15 case of Springfield rifles and 30,000 rounds of ammunition passed through Ogdensburgh within the last 48 hours.

A man named Michael Guerin, supposed to have been a Fenian, was shot on Thursday last, near London after some altercation. This should not be; let the law deal with Fenians. We hope Canadians will not be guilty of violating law by lynching even the guilty.

The *Leader* understands that 500 negroes offered their services to the Committee appointed by British residents at Chicago, to f

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough, June 13, 1866.

Flour ₱ brl	$7	00 @	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	75 @	1 80
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	50 @	1 50
Potatoes	0	35 @	0 40
Barley ₱ bush	0	00 @	0 00
Peas "	0	55 @	0 55
Oats "	0	20 @	0 25
Hay ₱ ton	9	00 @	10 25
Hides ₱ cwt	5	00 @	5 25
Sheepskins	1	00 @	1 50
Wool ₱ lb	0	25 @	0 00
Beef ₱ cwt	5½	00 @	6½ 00
Pork ₱ cwt	10	00 @	11 00
Eggs, per dozen	0	0 @	0 10
Butter,	0	14 @	0 15
Cordwood	0	00 @	2 00
Fowl, per pair	0	20 @	0 25

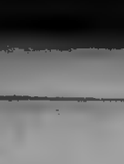
TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure for* Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
6-3m New York



PROF. VELPANI.

Who is Prof Velpani? He was a man of obscure birth, but he has given the world a Remedy for bald heads and grey hairs, that will make his name immortal. Hair Restoratives are multiplying on every hand, but the great desideratum is to find an article that will accomplish the purpose for which it is designed *without a thick, unpleasant and offensive sediment.*

Prof. Velpani has discovered a method of dissolving the ingredients, and holding them in solution, so that there shall be no deposit, and yet without destroying the essential properties of any of the ingredients. It is pleasantly perfumed may be used at any time, is a splendid hair dressing *without oil*, and absolutely prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey.

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Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the *side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.*

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used *is well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly*, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Druggists coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, andeach testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate relief* All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

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DARLEY'S
Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and *safe* in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

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Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

Relief in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the *cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption*, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

Time no more unpleasant and dangerous dosages use

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

VERY SENSIBLE.

Horse dealers who are supposed to know what effects their interest, purchase "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine" by the dozen and feed it to their horses for the purpose of improving their condition, which it always does—others should profit by their example.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine dealers. 21

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

New Advertisements.

FANS!

A LARGE assortment of Palm Leaf and Willow Fans—cheap, at
GRAHAM & S. RATTON'S.
Peterboro, June, 1866.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

THE undersigned will pay the Highest Cash Price for any quantity of Clean Wool, delivered at his grain warehouse in Ashburnham.

D. SUTHERLAND.
June 13, 1866. 24

Dress, Cloak & Mantilla MAKING.

MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has her rooms now one door south of Mr. Stapleton's dwelling, directly opposite the Court House, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Peterborough, June 13, 1866. 24

PETERBOROUGH
GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE half-yearly Public Examination of the pupils of the Peterborough Grammar and Union School, will commence (D V.) on MONDAY, the 25th instant. The Examinations of the Pupils in their respective departments will take place on the following days, viz:

Monday 25th,—Fifth Department.

(Boys)—Mr. Shurtleff, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a.m., till 12 o'clock. Fifth Department, (Girls) —Miss Kyle, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p. m., till 4½ o'clock.

Tuesday 26th,—Fourth Department.

(Boys)—Mr. Baptie, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a. m., till 12 o'clock. Fourth Department, (Girls)—Miss Beattie, Teacher, —from 1 o'clock, p m., till 4½ o'clock.

Wednesday 27th,—Third Department.

(Boys)—Mr. Griffin, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a m, till 12 o'clock. Third Department,(Girls) —Miss Borrowman, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p m., till 4 o'clock.

Thursday 28th,—Primary Department.

Boys and Girls,—Mrs. Flavelle, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a. m., till 12 o'clock. North Ward School,—(Boys and Girls,)—Miss Rutherford, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p m., till 4 o'clock.

Friday 29th,—Grammar School.

From 9 o'clock till 1.

The Parents and Guardians of the pupils, and all who take an interest in the cause of Education, are particularly requested to attend the Examinations.

JOHN KING, M. A.,
Rector.
Peterboro', June 13th, 1866. 24

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed at the suit of James Edwards, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Richard Trenwith, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at, the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 18th day of September 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot No 12 in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing about one acre of land, more or less, and lying between the park lots of Thomas Beavis and Mrs. Blackstock, and fronting on the road running between Lots No. 12 and 13 in the 13th concession of the said Township of Monaghan.

Also, Lot No. 11, north of King Street and west of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 13, 1866.

THE BACK LAKES!

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SEASON.

1866. 1866.

The Steamer

OGEMAH

Will ply daily during the Summer Season between Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, and Bridgenorth, calling at the intermediate stopping places, as follows:

LEAVING LINDSAY

Every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Bobcaygeon at 10.30 a. m., and at Bridgenorth, in time to connect with the Stage to Peterboro'.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

At 1.30 o'clock p m., on the arrival of the Stage from Peterboro', connecting with the Train from Port Hope at 12.30 o'clock.

The Ogemah will reach Bobcaygeon at 3 30 o'clock p. m., arriving at Lindsay at 6.30 o'clock p. m., of the same day.

STAGES

Will be in readiness at Bridgenorth and at the Peterboro' Railway station to convey Passengers, Luggage and Freight to and from Mud or Chemong Lake.

Passengers for Fenelon Falls will be landed at Sturgeon point from whence they will be conveyed on Shand Capt. Crandell's Steamer to Fenelon Falls.

☞ The Boat and Stages running in connection with it, will start promptly on time.

June 13th, 1866. 24-tf

NEW GOODS

Again received at the

MONTREAL HOUSE,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESSES, newest styles,
PRINTS,
SUMMER CLOTHS, very cheap,
FACTORY COTTONS, from 5d per yd.
WHITE COTTONS,
FANCY GOODS, &c. &c.

SELLING OFF VERY CHEAP!

WHOLE STOCK OF

Prints,	Hoop Skirts,	Stripe Shirtings,
Dress Goods,	Hats and Bonnets,	Derrys,
Shawls,	Summer Cloths,	Grey & White Cottons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Selling off under price. Good Pants from 5s per pair up.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, June 5, 1866.

AT LANNIN'S

Stove, Tin and Job Shop,

STOVES, TINWARE & COAL OIL

Are Moving Off with a Rush—Barring the Coal Oil.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him since commencing business in Peterboro', would state that he has

Removed to Stewart's Old Stand,
GEORGE ST., OPPOSITE MCNAUGHTON'S GROCERY,

Where his customers can depend on having all work entrusted to him done in a workmanlike manner, and at Reasonable Prices.

TIP TOP COOKING STOVES AT TEN DOLLARS

And everything else in proportion. As the heat of Summer is coming on,

***Now is the Time to get a* BATH!**

Of any description, as he keeps them on hand and makes them to order.

ROOFING and EAVETROUGHING done neat and cheap, and all sorts of Jobbing punctually attended to.

Wool Pickings, Rags, Brass, Copper & Bottles taken in exchange

2,000 CALF AND SHEEP SKINS WANTED,

For which the Highest Price in Cash will be paid.

T. LANNIN.

Peterboro', May 23, 1866. 21

DECIDED BARGAINS

AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

Who is now offering a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS SUITABLE for the SEASON,

consisting of

Shawls, Dress Goods, Parasols, Printed Muslins, Ginghams, Skirtings, Prints, Cottonades, Drillings, Grey and Bleached Cottons, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also, a Choice Assortment of CLOTHS & TWEEDS.

Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

All of which will be Sold at a **SMALL ADVANCE ON COST!**

Special attention is invited to the stock of Prints, Bleached Cottons, Shirtings and Grey Cottons, all of which are marked much lower than last Fall's prices.

Peterboro, May, 1866. 21

READ THIS!

And then Call and See for Yourselves.

The Best Washing Prints 7½.
Good Shirting, Striped, 7½.
Good Factory 5½ and 6½.

A FEW

ONE DOLLAR SHAWLS

STILL ON HAND.

Come and Get One

BEFORE THEY ARE ALL SOLD.

WM. FAIRWEATHER,

HUNTER STREET,

☞ Two Doors East of Ormond & Gilmour's.

Peterboro, May 17, 1866. 20

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st May, 1866.

Adams, Mrs Mary	Mober, James
Curtin, Miss Annie	Martin, Miss Mary (Otonabee)
Conghlin, Miss Maggie	Murray Robert
Collins, John	Milborne, J. J.
Crow, Edward	Moore, John
Dean, Doctor	McWilliams, Thomas
Dobbin, Miss Maggie	McLean, William
Deyell, John Jr.	McGrath, Mrs. Catherine
Daly, Miss Mary	McConkey, John
Edmons, Miss Mary J.	McClelland, Robt
Fitzgerald, James	McInnis, John L.
H——, Miss Margaret (Union School)	Nicholls, George
Hunt, Henry	Patterson, William
Hunter, B. W.	Pearson, John
Hammond, Sarah	Scott, Andrew
Hutchinson, Mrs. D.	Sloane, Fanny
Jackson, Samuel	Simple, James
Kendrey, Miss Mary	Shouldice, Sam.
Kirbey, H. L.	Scott, Mrs Sarah
King, Edward	Scoville, Miss Ann
Lucas, William	Smith, Miss Nancy
Lowther, John	Talley, Isabella
Linster, John	Woodhead, David
Maroney, Michael	Weir, Miss Isabella
Magee, Francis	Welsh, Miss Mary

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER P. M.

HATS! HATS!

A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by

L. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 9

Millinery & Dressmaking

BY MISSES S. & R. WILSON.

STRAW and FELT WORK done carefully, and in the most approved manner. Dress and Cloak making in all their branches; also Plain and Machine Sewing done. All orders promptly attended. A share of patronage from friends and the public is respectfully requested.

Place of Residence, Aylmer Street, close to Bowsel's Skating Rink

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20-4in

WANTED!

A PERSON AS MATRON for the Peterboro Protestant Home. Application to be made, from a distance, by letter, addressed to the Secretary; or from the Town, by attending at the House on Wednesdays, from 3 to 4 o'clock.

Peterborough, April 4, 1866.

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 19th, 1865. 52

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, January, 1865.

Cow Strayed.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, about the 28th of May, a red cow, with short tail, crooked horns. Any person giving such information as will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.

WM. LECH.

Peterboro', June 6th, 1866.

Peterborough Protestant Home.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Institution will be held in the Home, Sherbrooke street,

On Wednesday, the 13th of June

AT HALF-PAST 6, P. M.

Ladies and Gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Institution are respectfully invited to attend,

H. HAULTAIN,
Secretary.
Peterborough, June 6th, 1866. 23

Railway. Railway.

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enabled to follow it.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;
PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.
CHINA and GLASSWARE;
200 Barrels of HERRING,
100 Bags of SALT,
100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Pease and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1865. 7

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

GRAYON DRAWING

AND

Wax Fruit and Flowers.

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs. Caisse, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
Over 139 King St. East,
TORONTO.

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES!

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis strictures, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 139 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

MONEY to LEND.

MONEY TO LOAN on SECURITY of REAL ESTATE. Apply to
W. C. NICHOLLS,
20-3m North Douro, C.W.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 4, 1865.

SEA SHELLS.

A VARIETY of ornamental Sea Shells, just received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, May 1, 1866.

TO FARMERS

FARMERS and others who contemplate building during the coming summer will do well to call and examine the subscribers stock of

HARDWARE

And other materials which they will require, such as

Nails of Various Kinds,

LOCKS, HINGES,

Glass, Paints, Oils, &c.

We are receiving large stocks of these goods, and shall offer them at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!

Consistant with the quality.

☞ *CALL and SEE FOR YOURSELVES.*

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant,
CLENTON'S BLOCK.
Peterboro', April 18, 1866. 16-3in

Garden Tools!

THE Subscriber has received his usual supply of

SPADES & SHOVELS,

Hoes, Rakes, &c., &c.

"BLACK'S" SPADES!

Imported direct from Ford Forge, Scotland, an article which cannot be excelled, for sale by

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant.
Peterboro', April 18, 1866 16-3:n

HAMS!

Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!

Allandale Mills

CORN MEAL!

GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!

Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

THE subscriber returns thanks to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received, and would beg to inform them that he has sold out his stock in hats and cloth caps, which will enable him to pay closer attention to the FUR TRADE. As the Dressing of Skins fills up a portion of the Summer season, the shop will be closed up during the months of June, July and August.

Parties wishing to have their FURS SAVED will please leave them at the store, or at the subscriber's residence—London street, No. 4.

The highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

WM. LECH.

Peterborough, April 10, 1866. 15

Just Arrived at the Family Grocery!

A Fresh Supply of Wilton's English

EGG POWDER,

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, Orange street
Peterboro, Feb 14th, 1866. 7

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS,
And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS.

Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz.:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co.'s.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table CODFISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM,
Potted Beef,
STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,
Potted Yarmouth Herrings,
ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

☞ *The Publishers will give one of the elegantly bound volumes of "Good Words" or the "Sunday Magazine," or an additional copy, to any one who will furnish a Bookseller with FIVE new Subscribers' names for either of the undernoted Magazines.*

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

"Good Words are worth much and cost little."
—Hogarth.

15½ CENTS A MONTH; $1.50 A YEAR.

Beautifully Illustrated.

GOOD WORDS,

Edited by NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D., one of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Profusely Illustrated.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE,

Edited by THOMAS GUTHRIE, D., Author of *The Gospel in Exile, Speaking to the Heart, &c.*

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

Illustrated.

THE ARGOSY,

A Magazine for the Fireside and the Journey.

Published by ALEXANDER STRAHAN & Co., at 56 Ludgate Hill, London, England; and at 50 St. Peter street, Montreal.

For sale at all Book and News Stores throughout British North America.

Club terms on application at 50 St. Peter st., Montreal.

☞ Read the *Examiner's* monthly notices of these magazines.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and to me directed, at the suit of WILLIAM HOOEY, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM L. McDONALD and JAMES A. SCOTT, Defendants. I have seized and shall offer for sale by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the NINETEETH day of JUNE, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above-mentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to Lot No. 1, in the 7th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', June 5th, 1866. 23

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of JOHN KENNEDY, Defendant, at the suit of ROBERT NICHOLL, Plaintiff, I have seized and shall offer for sale at Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements viz:—

Lot No. 6, South of Dalhousie Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough

Lot No. 6, North of Wolfe Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

The West half of Lot No. 2, North of Murray Street and East of Water Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

And part of Lot No. 3, East of Water Street and South of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, butted and bounded as follows, that is to say:—commencing at the North-East angle of the said lot, thence West along Hunter Street forty feet, thence South eighty feet, thence East forty feet, thence North eighty feet, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL.
She. 15.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, May 8, 1866. 19

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SEVENTH day of AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN CHANCERY.

HONORA WALSH, ... *Plaintiff.*
vs.
REDMOND WALSH, ... *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No 11 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one acre, and part of the East half of Lot No. 10 in the 7nd Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one acre, and being Village Lots 3 and 4 in the Village of Westwood.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 2, 1866. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be Sold, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the undermentioned James Grieves, in and to the following lands viz:—

In the County Court.

THOMAS SHORT, Plaintiff,
vs.
JAMES GRIEVES, Defendant.

In the Common Pleas.

JAMES GRIEVES, Plaintiff,
vs.
GEORGE HILLIARD, Defendant.

All those parcels or tracts of land situate in the Townships of Smith and Harvey respectively, viz:—

IN SMITH.—The east half of Village Lot, No. 53, South of Hunter Street, in the village of Bridgenorth, containing one quarter of an acre be the same more or less.

IN HARVEY.—Lot No. 4, in the 15th concession, and the north east quarter of Lot No 4, in the 16th concession of the Township of Harvey, containing two hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, April 25th 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of JOSEPH R. WALTON, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant, in and to Park Lot No. 3, as laid out in the plan of Park Lots on the South half of Lot No 2 on the West side of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, by John Reid, Provincial Land Surveyor, containing ten acres, be the same more or less, and being particularly described as follows, viz:—Commencing at the South-West angle of Park Lot No. 2; thence North thirty-three degrees, West eleven chains and fifty links; thence South fifty-seven degrees, west eight chains and seventy links; thence South thirty-three degrees, east eleven chains and fifty links to a point sixty-two links distant from the southern limit of the second Lot west of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith; thence north fifty-seven degrees, east, parallel with and sixty-two links distant from the said southern limit, eight chains and seventy links to the place of beginning. Together with a right of way forty feet wide, running from the Communication Road along the southern limits of Park Lots numbers one, two and three, as laid out on the said plan.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, April 2f, 1866. 17

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.

In the matter of Wheeler Cuffe Armstrong,
An Insolvent.

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } ON SATURDAY the Twenty-First Day of JULY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

(Signed)
WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG
W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for said Insolvent.
Peterboro', May 14, 1866. 20-9in

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'.
Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, May 3, 1866. 19-tf

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood, on MONDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of JUNE, 1866, at Ten o'clock, a m.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidences of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,
WM. E. ROXBURGH
Secretary to Bo...
Norwood, Dec. 21st, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company; also, for a grant of land in aid of the said railway extension and to assist in opening up and rendering navigable the lakes and other water communication in the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria; and to other purposes.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director.
P. H. L. & B. Railway Offices,
Port Hope, Nov. 30th, 1865.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to revive the Charter of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

HENRY MASON,
Sec. P. & C. L. R. Co.
December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next Session for an Act to incorporate the Peterborough and Victoria Navigation Company, for the purpose of opening up and improving the navigation of, and of navigating with steamers or other vessels, all the Rivers and Lakes whose waters are discharged through the Otonabee River, and for grants of land and other grants in aid thereof, and for all requisite powers and privileges therefor.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company will apply at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend the Charter of the said Company, and to enable them to extend their Railway from Peterborough to Chemong Lake, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company and for other purposes.

December 5th, 1866.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director ... L. & B. Ry. Co.

NOTICE

APPLICATION will be made to Parliament at next Session, for an Act to authorize the sale of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway to the highest bidder and to enable the purchaser to form a new Company or to amalgamate with any existing Railway Company for the extension of the Railway, and to invest such new or amalgamated Company with the powers of the expired charter and with new powers required for further extensions.

ALBERT DUMBLE.
Peterboro', Jan. 23rd, 1866. 4

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for an Act to confirm the deed of Union between the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company and the Marmora Iron Company, and to grant powers of extension and other powers to the United Companies.

February 6th, 1866. 6

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all who have any claims against Peter McNaughton, late of the Township of Dummer, deceased, to bring in and prove such claims on or before the 15th day of June next, otherwise they will be excluded from any dividend from the estate of the said deceased.

WILLIAM LUNDY.
Administrator.
Peterborough, 19th April, 1866. 16 cd

Money to Loan.

THE CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY are prepared to make advances on the

CREDIT FONCIER

system, to Landed Proprietors

For Sale, To Let, &c.

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

Terms,—One half or a third of the purchase to Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply to W. CLUXTON, or A. MORROW, Sr.

Peterboro', Nov. 9th, 1865. 46

VALUABLE

FARMS FOR SALE

EAST Half Lot 9, Concession 7, Asphodel, 100 Acres. West ½ Lot 10, Concession 7, Asphodel, 100 Acres. South-west Quarter of East half lot 10, Concession 7, Asphodel, 25 Acres. Lot 12, Concession 6, Asphodel, 200 Acres. East ½ Lot 9, Concession 5, Dummer, 100 Acres. East ½ Lot 1, Concession 8, Douro. The above Lands will be sold Very Cheap, and time given for payment. Apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON.

Peterboro', April 23, 1866. 17-3in

FARM FOR SALE.

AN excellent cleared farm for sale; being North half of Lot 17, 12th Occasion of the Township of Cavan; containing 100 acres, about 90 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A good new Frame House with stone cellar, a large Frame Barn, a good Log Stable, and a very good fruit-bearing Orchard on the premises.

For terms and particulars apply to Mr. Geo. Campbell, Millbrook, Cavan; Mr. G. Johnston, Water street, Peterboro; or to the proprietor,

JAMES McGILL,

Belmont.

Belmont, April 11, 1866. 15-3m*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the West half of Lot 23 in the Eleventh Concession of the

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE,

There are Sixty-six and two-thirds of an Acre On it there are a good frame dwelling House, Barns, Stables and Sheds, and a young orchard. Distance from Peterborough 3½ miles.

Possession given immediately, and title indisputable.

TERMS—One-fourth down, the remainder in annual instalments. Apply to

JOHN G. WEIR.

Otonabee, April 7, 1866. 15-6in-z

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the North East Quarter of Lot No. Thirty, tenth Concession of Otonabee. There are on the premises about Forty Acres cleared, a Log House, Barn and Stable, a good Well, and an Orchard of about One Hundred Trees.

Also, Lot No. 11, South Simcoe and West George streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

For terms, &c., apply to

EDWARD JOHNSTON,

Otonabee—Peterborough P. O

April 18th, 1866. 16-3m

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, wishing to engage in other business, offers for sale that well known establishment, the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. It is situated in a good location for business, being opposite the Town Hall, and stag e leave the House, Daily for Colborne, and twice a w ek for Peterboro. House and Stables are in good repair. Title indisputable. For terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

J. A. JOHNSTON,

Norwood

Feb. 15th, 1866. 7*

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,

Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 12,

TO LET.

TERMS MODERATE.

THREE desirable premises in Ashburnham, lately occupied by John Simpson as a hotel.

Apply to MRS. DOWNER, on the premises Ashburnham, April 23, 1866. 17-3in*

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ.,

Commander, R. N.,

Of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C.W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby give notice that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers, for adjustment and that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid and that all Chattels and Assets belonging and owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,

Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C.W., March 21st, 1866. 13

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey Pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865.

COLONIAL HOUSE.

REMOVAL.

R. JOHNSTON & SON

Have Removed to one of those NEW STORES,

Directly Opposite their old Stand

Where they are receiving and opening up a large and well selected stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS!

Suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade, all of which will be

SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

They beg to call particular attention to their stock of

BLEACHED COTTONS AND SHEETINGS!

Also, a job Lot of PARASOLS, worth 7s 6d, selling at 3s 9d.

Peterboro', April 25, 1866. 17-3m

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SUMMER GOODS

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of RICH and FASHIONABLE GOODS in every department of their business. They are showing great varieties in

Dress Goods, Shawls, Milton & Lustre Cloakings,

PARASOLS, GLOVES, &c. &c.

In the MILLINERY and MANTLE ROOMS will be found an endless variety of

Hats and Bonnets!

MANTLES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Some Handsome FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS will be shewn next week

All our goods are marked off at the Lowest Possible Cash Price, and we can guarantee a good article at a REASONABLE PRICE.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Peterborough, April 25th, 1866. 13

NEW SPRING GOODS!

L. LEMAY,

HUNTER STREET,

HAS OPENED, since the 13th of March last, upwards of 30 CASES of

New and Fashionable Dress Goods!

Shawls, Parasols, Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Grey Cotton Drills, Denims, Linen, &c.

The Cloth & Tweed Department

Is one of the Largest and Best, consisting of over fifteen hundred pieces of

Silk, (mixed,) Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds; a fine lot of Bannockburn Tweeds of the finest quality.

I beg to call particular attention to my department of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

As I have one of the largest and best stocks on hand.

Complete Suit of fine Tweed, all Wool, from $10.50 to $13.50
Best Silk, (mixed,) and Scotch Tweed, from 13 50 to 20.00
A nice Suit of Union Tweed, well made, - - - - 6.50

A Large Stock of Boy's Clothing,---very Cheap.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AND THE BEST SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1866. 15

F. LEMAY,

Formerly of the firm of Lemay & Turcot,

IS JUST RECEIVING HIS SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Of Spring and Summer

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

He begs to call the special attention of buyers to his

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

To which he has made the addition of several improvements.

All his Clothings are made up in the premises, of the first workmanship, and superintended by a first class Tailor.

Garments made to order at a short notice.

F. LEMAY,

Corner of George and Hunter sts.

Peterborough, March 28th 1866. 13-3m

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Asbery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street, where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1864 43

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

1866. 1866

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at.....6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " " .....8:00 "
PORT HOPE " " .....9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

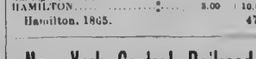
Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Keeler, Cobourg; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15



Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANCE OF TIME.

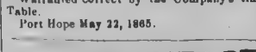
ON and after MONDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1866, the Peterborough Trains will run as follows:

MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at..... 9.55 a m
Arrive at Peterboro at.....12.15 p m.
Leave Peterborough at..... 3 30 p.m
Arrive at Port Hope at..... 5.55 p.m.

B. R. KIMBALL,
Superintendent.

Peterboro', March 1, 1866. 10-tf



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

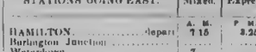
Express (day)..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed ..... 6.00 p.m.
Express (night) ..... 8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night) ..... 2.17 a.m.
Mixed ..... 2.40 p.m.
Express (day) ..... 9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.



GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c, TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction.....		
Waterdown.....	7.	
Wellington Square.....	7.	3.42
Bronte.....		3.57
Oakville.....	8.36	4.07
Port Credit.....	8.45	4.26
Mimico.....	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 20	7.45
Mimico.....		8.10
Port Credit.....	1.55	8.55
Oakville.....	2 15	9.45
Bronte.....	2 29	9 17
Wellington Square.....	2.49	9.37
Waterdown.....		9.47
Burlington Junction.....		
HAMILTON.....	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and af er the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.65 5 30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3 50, 6 30 and 9.00 p m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5 20, 7 25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 33

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' .....12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'... ..... 3 p m.
Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p. m.

April 17th 1863 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

A NUMBER of the latest Novels and Song Books have been received and for sale by GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, May 1st, 1866.

To FARMERS,

Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 45

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every-one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches.	$85.00 to	$180.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches,	50.00	85.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches.....	35.00	70.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double time.....	75.00	150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases.....	25.00	50.00
Gold Plated Watches Enameled, for Ladies	25.00	50.00
Diamond Rings.....	50.00	100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains.....	15.00	30.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets.....	4.00	8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets.....	5.00	10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains,	8.00	20.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches.....	6.00	12.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches.....	4.00	8.00
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches.....	4.00	8.00
Mosaic Jet Lava and Florentine ear drops,	3.00	6.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops.....	4.00	8.00
California Diamond Breast Pins.....	5.50	10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys.....	3.50	7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides.....	3.00	6.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.,	5.00	10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.,	4.00	7.00
Miniature Lockets.....	4.00	8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring,	5.00	10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	3.00	10.00
Plain Gold Rings, Clusters Gold Rings,	5.00	11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings.....	4.00	10.00
California Diamond Rings.....	3.00	10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold,	5.00	15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc,	4.00	12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil.....	4.00	10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders.	5.00	10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders,	6.00	15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups.	20.00	50.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets.	25.00	60.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz.....	20.00	40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns.	35.00	50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & molasses cups.	20.00	40.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch of January 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected as chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:
L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
R——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 63 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos.

1866 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer

CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master,

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, on'y..... 5 30
Colborne, every day..... 7 00
Cobourg, do 8 15
Port Hope, do 10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 8 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passages at summer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent Kingston.

April 4, 1866. 16

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

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June 13, 1865. 24

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Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1866. 7

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Nov. 27, 1861. 49

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Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

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April 21, 1863. 18

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References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

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May 16, 1866. 20

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Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

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Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

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Yours truly,

ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co. Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1866. 1-6m

Literature.

A Year After Marriage.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

(*Continued.*)

A pause of breathless interest succeeded and then the speaker went on.

'Mr. and Mrs. Clarence had made up a little party, of which I was one, to visit the Chinese Collection. Mr. and Mrs. Lee were to be of the number. After waiting some fifteen or twenty minutes past the time for them to join us, Mrs. Lee came in to Mrs. Clarence's alone, and offered some lame apology or other about her husband's having made a previous engagement with some friends to go and see Celeste. I thought it a little singular. But her gay, lively manner convinced me that everything was right, so far as herself and husband were concerned. At the Museum she was in uncommon fine spirits—too fine. I even then suggested to some of the company. Every new object seemed to give her a new delight. We had passed several times around the room, glancing first at the whole collection, and then entering into a more minute examination of the curious things exhibited, when I observed a man with his hat drawn over his eyes, who seemed more intent upon looking at the people than he did at the curiosities. Something about him struck me as familiar, but the perfect resemblance in dress and figure to Mr. Lee did not occur to me, until we came close upon him as he stood at a case, apparently occupied in a close examination of the figures within. Mrs. Lee did not seem to notice this individual at first even though she stood almost beside him, as we all passed by the case of Chinese figures, chattering away as gaily as a bird. All at once, however, I noticed that she seemed to shrink away from this unknown person, and to become reserved and silent. Soon after, at her suggestion, we all left the saloon. I do not pretend to say that there was anything wrong in this. But under all the circumstances, I cannot help thinking it strange.'

'Strange indeed!' exclaimed first one and then another.

'Did any one else observe this?' was asked.

'I am sure I do not know. For my part, I did not feel authorized to allude to it, for fear of creating unjust suspicions.—But now, I am fully persuaded, that Mrs. Lee went to the Museum against her husband's consent, or unknown to him, and had come in there to watch her with a jealous eye.'

'I cannot tell, of course. If it was he, his conduct was certainly very mysterious.'

'I have heard ma' say, that his father before him was so jealous of his wife as to render their lives miserable'—came sliding into its place as naturally as could be.

'That explains the whole matter, then!' eagerly spoke up the young lady who had related the Museum affair. 'He was jealous of her. But upon whom could his suspicions have rested?'

'What men were with you?'

'None but Mr. Clarence.'

'Mr. Clarence! Is it possible that Mr. Lee could have been jealous of him?'

'I can hardly think so. Although I now remember that she was on his arm all the time, and directed to him nearly all her conversation, while his own wife had but little to say.'

'Is it possible! Really that is dreadful!'

'It is—indeed.'

'Well, I never would have thought that of Fanny Dale.'

'Thought what of Fanny Dale?'

'Why, that she, so soon after her own marriage would attempt to win the affections of a man from his lawful wife.'

'But who said that she had done any such thing?'

'Isn't as clear as daylight? Of course, it is!'

'There is, certainly, some good ground for the suspicion'—chimed in one whose love of scandal made her perceptions remarkably acute. 'I am afraid that here is a clue to the whole matter.'

'I cannot think so, indeed!' urged another, who was ever disposed to place on the unexplained actions of her friends the best possible construction. "Besides, it is not at all certain that it was Mr. Lee whom Miss Lake saw at the Museum."

"Who then was it, pray?" was the instant and triumphant expressed interrogation.

"That, of course, I do not know; but I had much rather think it was any one else than Mr. Lee."

"And so would I," retorted Miss Lake. "But I'm certain that it was he. If it had not been, why would Mrs. Lee have so suddenly and so instinctively shrunk away from him, and so suddenly changed from the liveliest humor in the world, to a grave and silent mood?"

"There certainly are strong reasons in favor of Miss Lake's conclusion," was the voice of the majority. And so it was voted that Mr. Lee had been jealous of Mr. Clarence, and that, somehow or another, this was connected with the sudden disappearance of the wife of the former.

"But I do not believe," urged one, after this point was settled, "that there was the smallest particle of truth in the suspicion."

"Nor do I."

"Nor do I"—

Responded nearly one and all.

"I don't know," objected Miss Lake, "how that may be. Matters hardly ever assume the imposing aspect that this has, upon merely imaginary grounds. My own opinion is that something is wrong."

"You do not mean to say that Mr. Clarence and Mrs. Lee were attached to each other?"

"I do not say it," replied Miss Lake.—"But this much is certain, things look very suspicious."

"It is dreadful, isn't it?" was uttered, by one or two, in tones meant to express pain and horror at the bare idea, but through which the enjoyment afforded by the scandal came gleaming out like rays of light through some transparent portion of a dark cloud.

"Dreadful, indeed!" responded others.

"Have you any idea what has become of her, Miss Lake?"

"I have my own suspicions, replied Miss Lake, the boldness and confidence of whose suggestions had given her the position of opinion-maker to the rest.

"And pray what are they?"

"I really do not know that I ought to give them utterance. Particularly as they implicate at least one person who may be innocent."

"Every thing said here will of course, be kept profoundly secret."

"Of course."

"Of course."

"I should never think of mentioning again."

"Nor I."

"And of course I should not. I feel too much concerned, for the sake of my friend, Mrs. Lee, in having the whole thing hushed up."

Thus urged, Miss Lake said, in a half whisper.

"I am afraid my suspicions are too true. But on your lives you must not breathe them, for to let them get abroad would create a world of trouble. In a word, then, my conclusion is, that Mr. Clarence knows more about this business than any one else!"

Hands and eyes were lifted in mute astonishment at the unexpected declaration, and well they might be.

After adducing reasons that fully convinced the credulous circle, eager in fact to be deceived, Miss Lake departed with her budget of scandle increased rather than diminished, to lay its contents open somewhere else.

CHAPTER IX.

Not alone in the circle where Miss Lake's suggestions passed current, was the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Lee commented on with no very near approximation to truth. At almost every turn, Mrs. Woodman met some new false rumor, which she could only declare to be false, without feeling at liberty to give, in its stead, the true version.

"I am told," said one individual to her, on the day when the affair became public, "that Fanny's mother went off in the same way, and has never been heard of since."

"There is not a word of truth in it," replied Mrs. Woodman, compressing her lips firmly.

"You certainly must be mistaken."

"No, I am not. Fanny's mother was my intimate friend, I was present at her marriage—in fact, was her bridesmaid on the occasion. She only lived about five years after this event, during which time I saw her weekly. I was constantly with her during her last illness—and finally, saw her die. Her grave I can show you at any time, with her name engraved upon the headstone that stands upon the spot. No such occurrence as you allude to ever took place. But I will tell you what did happen. Her husband, Fanny's father, who idolized his wife, never while he remained here got over the shock of her death. In a few months he neglected his business, and after a year or two failed. He then suddenly left the city, and has not been heard of since."

"That is a different story, altogether. Yes, a very different story. How strange how people will [illegible] and always to make them appear worse than they really are. I have already met with a dozen different rumors, all in a degree prejudicial to either Mrs. Lee, her husband, or somebody connected with them, in which there is scarcely a shadow of truth. And what is more, people will stick to the bigotry, against my positive declaration that it is false, at the same time that they are fully aware that I have been on terms of the closest intimacy with Fanny and her husband."

"There is one singular rumor that I have just heard, among the many that are floating about, which does not reflect upon either of them. It is likewise one that I should like to see substantiated, if possible, as it may lead to a discovery of the place where Mrs. Lee has concealed herself."

"And pray what is that?" eagerly asked Mrs. Woodman.

"I have been told, that the moment Mr. Lee discovered the absence of his wife, he hired a carriage, and was driven out for several miles on the various roads leading from the city, under the expectation that she had taken the way to some secluded place in the country, and that he should be able to overtake her before she had proceeded far on her journey."

"So far you have heard true."

"I have also heard, that after continuing on one of the roads for some miles, a female was seen ahead, who looked like Mrs. Lee, and that as soon as she saw the carriage coming, she took to the woods."

"True also."

"That on arriving at the place where she had left the road Lee and the driver proceeded to search for her, one taking one side of the road, and the other the other side. That the driver found a woman, answering to the appearancer of the one seen ahead, and brought her by force to the carriage, or near to it. And that when Mr. Lee came up, he discovered the woman not to be his wife."

"All true."

"Now, it is said, that the driver has related something further."

"Indeed! And what is it?"

"He states, I am told, with what truth I do not of course know, that after he had wandered away nearly a quarter of a mile from the turnpike, he found a young woman, the same he had seen on the road, concealed in a little thicket of hedge-thorn. He says that he spoke to her kindly, and told her that she would have to go with him. But that she positively refused. He was then going to take her by force, when she pleaded so hard, adding to her pleading a bank bill of fifty dollars, that he could not withstand her importunities. Pocketing the money, which he preferred, on the principle that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, to the gentleman's verbal pledge for one hundred dollars, he promised secrecy and took his way back to the carriage. He had nearly reached the place where the vehicle stood, when another female passed near him, who bore some resemblance in her general appearance to the person who had been seen in the wood. The thought that by detaining her, under the hope that she might be the real individual sought for, after all, screaming as [illegible] the first violent hands upon the frightened creature, was bearing her to the carriage by main force, when Lee came up and discovered that it was not his wife."

'Can that indeed be true?' Mrs. Woodman said, in astonishment.

'Such is the rumor floating about to-day. I have heard it in several quarters. Is it new to you?'

'Altogether. I must see our distressed young friend at once, and inform him of it, that he may find out the driver and learn the truth of the story,' was Mrs. Woodman's reply, as she rose to depart.

It was several hours before she could find Lee. He had already heard the rumor, and had been endeavoring, but in vain, to discover the man who had driven him on the day alluded to. His own mind had been so agitated during the whole time he was in the carriage, that he had taken no notice of its number or appearance. Nor could he recall the dress or face of the driver. For nearly two hours he had been inquiring among hack-drivers and at livery stables, in the hope of discovering the man, but to no purpose.

The only course left was to advertise, which was done on the next morning, in the form:

'NOTICE.—The advertiser is very anxious to see the driver who, a few mornings since, took him in his carriage, or public hack, several miles from the city, on various roads, in search of a person who had suddenly disappeared. A note through the post-office to R. D., stating where said person may be seen, will come at once to hand.'

Day after day passed, and no answer came to the advertisement. It was renewed in a more urgent form, but no one responded to the appeal. If there was any truth in the rumor, the driver feared either that he would be held accountable for his detention of the one female, or he made to give up the bribe taken from the other.—At any rate, he refused to come forward, and all attempts to discover him proved abortive.

Day after day, and week after week had passed, and although large rewards had been privately offered to the police and others for any information that would lead, certainly, to the discovery of Mrs. Lee, nothing had yet transpired to solve the mystery of her absence. The strong excitement under which her husband had at first laboured, and which, for a time, threatened his reason, had given place to a gloomy, anxious, distressed state of mind. His business was almost entirely neglected, in [illegible] constant efforts to discover, if she [illegible] still living, the place of his wife.

Time rolled on until nearly [illegible] had elapsed, when, as Lee [illegible] one day, brooding over [illegible] idea that occupied [illegible] entered, and [illegible]

'I am [illegible]

'Where [illegible] or other [illegible]

interrupted Lee, grasping the man's arm with a suddenness that startled even the cool, deliberate farmer.

'I come from New Jersey, about ten miles from here, or thereabouts.'

'And the young woman you speak of? Has she a fair complexion, light eyes, and light hair?'

'Precisely—Couldn't have told it better if you'd seen her yourself.'

'Is she well?' was Lee's next question.

'Yes. Only she cries a good deal, poor thing, so they say.'

'Then she is not in your house?'

'O no, bless your heart! I couldn't take care of a lady like her. She's with one of our bettermost farmers, what can afford to hire like a gentleman. Since I've been in town, I heard about somebody's wife having gone off, and how her husband would give any man who could tell him where she was, the likes of a hundred dollars or so—a great of money these hard times—and so I thought I might as well come in for a share while it was going.—They told me to come to you, and so here I am, and 'spose it's all right.'

'Will you go with me to the place?' asked Mr. Lee.

'O, certainly.'

'Now?'

'Yes. Right off the reel, if you say so.'

'Then come with me at once.' And Lee instantly left the store, the countryman by his side. A carriage was hired upon one of the stands, into which they entered, after directions had been given to the driver to cross the river by the way of Market street ferry. About two hours from the time Lee left his store, they entered a pleasant little settlement, about ten miles from Philadelphia, or thereabouts, as his companion in the ride had stated.

'You'd better leave the carriage here,' suggested the countryman, as the driver reined up at a public house on the outskirts of a village, 'and go alone to Mr. Harmsden's that's where she is. I'd rather not be seen in the business, if I can help it, for I don't know whose ill-will I'm going to get. Howsomever, a hundred dollars is a hundred dollars, now-a days, you know.'

'Where is Mr. Harmsden's?' Lee asked, hurriedly, as he descended from the vehicle, trembling from head to foot, in spite of himself, while his chest labored oppressively in the effort to breathe.

'It's away over yonder, where you see the row of tall poplars.'

'That handsome white house, surrounded by orchards and gardens?'

'Exactly. That's the place, and the road is right before you. I'll stay here with the driver until you return.'

'And you are sure she is there?'

'O, certain. Everybody knows she's there.'

Waiting to hear no more, Lee started off at a quick pace, his heart throbbing so violently that he could distinctly hear every pulsation. A walk of ten minutes brought him to the house which his guide had pointed out. His coming had been observed, as he approached by one of the principal avenues to the dwelling, and he was met in the door by a gentlemanly looking man, who invited him, politely, to walk in. For some moments after Lee had become seated, his agitation was too great to allow him to speak.

'My manner, doubtless, strikes you with surprise,' he said, as soon as he could command words, 'but when you learn the nature of my visit, you will not wonder at my agitation. About two months ago, my wife, to whom I had been married only a few months, suddenly disappeared; since which time I have not been able to discover a single trace of her. About two hours ago, I was informed by a resident of this neighborhood that she was in your family.'

'I grieve that any one should have so trifled with your feelings, sir,' the man replied, 'but no such a person is, or ever has been in my family.'

The shock of this answer seemed, at first, more than poor Lee could bear.—Rallying himself, however, as best he could, he asked the name of the person he was addressing.

'Harmsden,' was the reply.

'Yes, that is the name,' he said. 'I was told that she, or, at least, a person answering her description, was in your family. And that she came into this neighborhood about two months ago, the time when my wife disappeared.'

'Who told you this?'

'A tall, rough-looking fellow, with a squint in one eye, who says that he lives somewhere about here.'

'The scoundrel! I understand it all now. And it is but right that I should explain the cause of the misapprehension that has led to such a cruel disappointment on your part. I have a niece, who has been residing with her mother in Burlington. For the last year, she has been addressed by a young man, who has recently fallen into idle and dissipated habits. Although the engagement of marriage had taken place, yet, as the girl's affections were placed upon the young man, it was by her mother that such a [illegible] naturally follow, unless she [illegible] ed from all intercourse [illegible] was accordingly sent to [illegible] about the time you men [illegible] no inclination, [illegible] society here, I purp[illegible] position to exclu[illegible] that it sh[illegible] or wh[illegible] gi[illegible]

CHAPTER X.

In a pleasant little retreat—a sunny spot—about fifty miles from Philadelphia, and far away from any of the great thoroughfares that sweep across the State in all directions, dwelt a young clergyman, named Leonard, with his gentle wife, and two sweet children. His simple minded honest-hearted parishioners, did not live together in a village, but tillers of the soil, their well cultivated farms, and neat white washed cottages, were scattered for miles around. Loving all men, and beloved by all who knew him, he daily filled up the measures of his usefulness in peace. The leisure that he could find from necessary study, and the cultivation of a few acres of ground, was spent in regularly visiting the different members of his flock. At home, innocence and peace brooded over his little household.—His wife loved her husband with a pure and unselfish love that could see perfections in him, while she thought not of herself.—And he looked upon her, and cherished her, with an inexpressible tenderness.

After a warm midday in July, when the sun had passed far down in the west, and the soft shadow of a neighboring mountain had fallen over the pleasant little dwelling of the clergyman, with his wife and his two children, one a babe at the breast and the other a merry little prattler of some three summers, he went out upon the lawn in front of his cottage door, that was gracefully festooned by a clambering woodbine, to inhale the cool refreshing air.

'Is not that some person moving along the skirt of the woods?' asked Mrs. Leonard, looking intently in the direction she had indicated, a few minute after they had become seated infront of the cottage.

'I do not see any one,' her husband replied.

'There, look just over the top of that cedar standing in the hollow. Now you will see it.'

'I believe there is some one there. A neighbor passing home, I presume,' and the clergyman turning his eyes in another direction.

Accustomed to depend on her husband's judgment, which she had proved to be correct, in almost every that did not come specifically within her own province, and require her own decisions, she thought it very probable that his remark expressed the truth in regard to the individual seen in the distance, and therefore she suffered her attention to be interested in something else.

They had been seated on the lawn for about half an hour, enjoying the influence of that calm, holy, refreshing season, their minds, by a few well-timed remarks from the husband, elevated from nature up to nature's God, when Mrs Leonard said, with some concern in her voice.

'See, Henry! Although the twilight is just ready to fall, the person we noticed in the edge of the woods is there still. Who can it be? If my eyes do not deceive me, it is a woman. Yes, it is—for see! she stands in the open fields. She cannot be one of our neighbors. Go quickly, Henry. It may be some wandering stranger who has lost her way—go, and [illegible] for a bed for the night, if she needs [illegible]

Mr. Leonard never needed a second word to prompt him to the performance of a kind deed. He was beyond the [illegible] his wife's voice ere the last word uttered. The woman, for Mrs. [illegible] eyes had not deceived her, [illegible] ing about a hundred yards or [illegible] the dense forest, until the you[illegible] had passed nearly half the dis[illegible] cottage to the spot where [illegible] Then she turned and ran [illegible] He had approached near [illegible] that she had a very youthful [illegible] was dressed in a style [illegible] humble maidens of that [illegible] hood. There was [illegible] too, in the expression [illegible] convinced him that she [illegible] mind. With this idea [illegible] be wrong to suffer her [illegible] in the woods during [illegible] fore pursued her, re[illegible] Glancing hurriedly be[illegible] he was approaching [illegible] her speed, bounding [illegible] in spite of his utmost [illegible] escaped out of sight [illegible]

Troubled and [illegible] bring he had seen [illegible] to his cottage, just [illegible] to bear to his w[illegible] the individual t[illegible] female evidently [illegible] escaped be[illegible] counsel w[illegible] was dete[illegible] nearer [illegible] four [illegible]

[illegible] the sky indeed! [illegible] lit up the heavens, and a [illegible] roll of thunder gave evidence [illegible] rapid gathering of the airy [illegible] hosts to battle.

'Heaven grant that they may find the poor creature!' she had just murmured, when an almost imperceptible noise caused her to turn quickly toward the door. She might well be startled at the apparition that met her eyes. A female figure stood in the entrance to the cottage, regarding her steadily, with a fixed, wild, unearthly look—her lips drawn tightly against her teeth, her hand partly raised, and her whole attitude, as it struck Mrs. Leonard at the moment, that of a person about to bound forward with the purpose of seizing the object upon which her eyes were fixed.

An instant, and the strange being put her finger to her lips, while the rigidity of her features softened, and her countenance assumed a gentler aspect—

'You will not hurt me I know,' she said, stepping timidly in. 'Women are always kind and gentle.'

'No, Heaven knows I will not hurt you!' Mrs. Leonard replied, instantly rallying herself, although she trembled all over like a leaf.

'I wanted to come all day,' resumed the stranger; 'But I saw a man here. Men are hard, and hard, and cruel. But you are alone now, and I am not afraid. You will not hurt me?'

'Hurt you!' rejoined Mrs. Leonard, becoming more and more reassured every moment. 'O, no, I would not hurt you for the world. I will love you.'

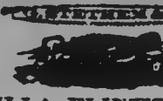
'Love me! O, will you love me?' And a sweet smile flitted over her young and beautiful face. 'A woman's love is pure. But man's love?' The expression of her countenance changed. 'It is a selfish love of dominion over the weak.'

'Do not think of that, my dear young friend,' urged Mrs Leonard, going up to her, and taking her unresisting hand—'but come with me, and you shall have a nice bed to sleep on. I know you are weary. Come! I have a little room that has been waiting for you, and it shall be yours as long as you chose to stay with me.'

'Then I will always stay with you,' was the stranger's prompt, innocent reply, while cheerful smiles were about her young face.

'Come, then, let me show you into your little chamber,' Mrs. Leonard said, lifting a light from the table upon which she had laid her work, and moving toward a door upon the left of the room in which they were standing. She was anxious to get her to bed before her husband came in, for fear that his presence would alarm her.

(*To be continued.*)



BILLA FLINT'S, BLOODS, Osbaws, Moore's and other makes of Grass Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Scythes Stones, and a large assortment of other SHELF HARDWARE.

Iron, Steel, Nail's, Spikes.

Thirteen kinds of Pistol & Rifle Cartridges.

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., at MODERATE PRICES.

GEORGE STETHEM & Co.,
Sign of the Cross-Cut Saw,
George Street.
June 20th, 1866. 25-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extraordinary Panic in the Money Market—T. Fairweather & Co.
List of Convictions—C. A. Weller.
Grass Scythes, &c.—Geo. Stethem & Co.
Notice—C. Scott and D. McDonald, jr.
Window Blinds—Graham & Stratton.
Ma onic—Charles Cameron.
Notice—John J. Hall.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1866.

PARLIAMENTARY.

e present session is so far barren of events. Confederation is talked of, interest of the public in it is not so nifested as might be expected, con- e importance of the subject. eo. Brown has at length made ause of his resignation, and it ted,—the action of Mr. Galt with the United States. sion has also taken place Volunteers, and the manage- ce during the last week or re that something will be nders in future.

cil is in session just now. ssion of the session was ent to press, and there- given this week. We e committee to whom rden's address, after commended that the e be at once attend- erred to paying the a token of the ap- rs of the Council, to the front. And uncil proposes (in to pay every pr- fficer the sum ll sum, but a tangible rvice in is a

ress the companies belong- ccompanied the Ashburn- o the bridge. shburnham were assem- their Volunteers, and ere in one fore- They were uptu-

[illegible] facts," and, of course, of [illegible] the public against the prin- answer we are willing to gi- have written we have written.

The first paragraph of the letter appears to insinuate that we gave false impressions of the evidence, to which we plead "not guilty," as we did not refer to evidence at all; we merely refered to the impressions that were received by the public here, and which were generally believed, and are.

That Brennan was seen in a Fenian procession in Rochester is still reported, and believed by some. The proof before the court is wanting.

That Healy admitted his connexion with Fenianism is sworn to by Lattimore, and that connexion was as a drill-sergeant. See report of Lattimore's oath in *Review*:—"I asked him (Healy) what he followed in the States; he said he was a drill-sergeant and that he was to get twelve dollars a day for drilling them. I asked him who he meant; he said the Fenians."

In regard to that "petition" or "instrument" sent down, we did not pretend to give its wording. We said it was intended to induce their liberation, and this we are sure will not be denied by the signers of it. That they signed it with all good conscience, we did not deny; that public opinion here was against their doing it, we asserted, which was true.

We fail, therefore, to find a single instance of "a statement at variance with real facts," where facts were alluded to. Opinions were given, and may be received or rejected according as they appear well or ill founded.

We do not desire to lengthen the discussion, or to keep up any feeling in the matter; the best way is to drop such things at once. Fenianism is dead in Canada—because powerless, and for us to keep up the name by words, with either friend or enemy, we will not. Yet what we wrote we believe correct and agreeable to facts.

The Board of School Trustees.

There has been no meeting of the Board for some time, for want of a quorum; even at a special meeting, on Tuesday evening last, four members only appeared, their names are—Dr. Burnham, Messrs. Stevenson, J. Gilmour, and Helme. Those absent—Messrs. Clarke, Dumble, Hamtain, Poole, McRae, Leady, Cameron and Coulter.

European.

War is now inevitable in Europe as per last advices. A Congress is abandoned.—The powers are arming, the war will be terrible.

VOLUNTEERS HOME AGAIN.

THEIR RECEPTION IN ASHBURNHAM

THE LUNCH A GREAT SUCCESS.

On Monday afternoon the Rifle company returned to their homes, safe and well, not having met a fenian, or one bold enough to say he was one. A large number of people went down to the station to witness their arrival, and welcome them back again.—Rev. Mr. Clementi, we are told, made a very neat welcoming speech on the occasion.

On Tuesday the other companies, Capt. Kennedy's, Capt. Roger's, and Capt. Leigh's, returned on the noon train; they were accompanied by Mr. W. Philp's brass band, of Port Hope. Some thousands of citizens awaited their arrival by the train, and many were the greetings and pleasant were the faces of the spectators on their landing.—Had they returned from driving every living fenian in the United States into the Atlantic Ocean, they could not be more gladly received by their friends. On the Market Square where they assembled, the Mayor and Town Council, together with the Warden of the County, and a few of the members of the County Council, Sheriff Hall, and numerous other citizens met them, when Mayor Scott read the following address:—

To Major Poole, and the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Peterborough County Volunteers.

The members of the Town Council of Peterborough, representing the people of the Town, have met you here to-day, upon your arrival, to welcome you back again to your homes, and in the name of the people whom they represent, and in their own, to express to you their heart-felt and sincere gratitude and thanks for the credit and the honor which your cheerful response to the call of your country has reflected on this community.

A few short hours from the landing of the forces of the enemy upon our frontier, and regardless alike of your wives and your families and your personal interests, you were on your way to convince them of the material of which the Canadian Volunteers are composed. An untoward circumstance alone, we learn, interfered to prevent you dividing the l urels that have been so profusely and so justly accorded to the "Queen's Own," and we hesitate not to say, "knowing who you are and knowing the composition of your ranks, that your gallant bearing upon the field of battle would have shewn forth equally with the best of those brave men who drove the enemy from our shores.

It is a source of sincere and earnest gratification to the loyal people of the Canadas that their citizen-soldiers have gone forth with so much of alacrity and so much of patriotic zeal to hurl back from our soil the vandal tread of a ruthless and rapacious foe, who are not entitled to the consideration of belligerents, but who in the acceptation of International law are plunderers and marauders, the citizens of no country, the enemies of all nations; and coming still nearer home, it gives us unmeasurable pride to witness the cheerful and zealous departure of so many brave men from amongst ourselves toward the port of danger. Be assured that a grateful remembrance of the Canadian Volunteers will never be absent from the citizens of Canada, and have an equal assurance that the loyal mind of this community will never be without its recollection of those brave men from our midst who have signified their willingness to sacrifice everything else to the call of their country.

The notice of your return has been so brief as to obviate any material expression of respect and admiration upon your arrival, but we have not been unmindful of you absence nor of the interests you left , we hope to convince you that may find a more tangible ex- future.

Mr. Ingram hailed them back with pleasure, so much so that words could not utter his joy; he felt that those brave fellows who went at their country's call and at the peril of their lives to drive those lawless marauders from our coast, deserve more than words, and he hoped that the County Council would offer some more tangible token of their appreciation of the noble services of the brave Volunteers.

Capt. Rogers and Lieut. Rogers, responded. Both spoke favorably of the treatment they and their men had received at Kingston, and declared that the kindness of the people of Kingston could not soon be forgotten by the Volunteers,

Ensign John Burnham, being called on, said that he felt that thanks were due to the ladies and people of the village, yet they had gone expecting no reward; they had seen the country, and as he looked on the green fields and beautiful homes on his route he felt that no band of marauding ruffians should be allowed to remain on our soil.

Capt. Rogers then proposed "The Ladies of Ashburnham," remarking that he knew, if called out, the ladies would most willingly go along. Lieut. Rogers also remarked that if Ashburnham ladies were on the commissariat department there would be no fear but plenty provisions would be on hand.

D. Haggart responded for the ladies.

Rev. Mr. Clementi proposed the Chairman, Mr. Dunlop, which was received with all honors.

The Volunteers proposed Major Rogers.

Mr. Rogers remarked that although he was not present in person his heart was with the volunteers, and he felt that if they had to go into a bad place, he would have to go to be with them. He welcomed them home, and was glad to see them, as all were, and they had done what they could to show it.

Capt. Sutherland proposed the "Warden and members of the County Council present" P. Pearce, Esq., responded in a very forcible speech, remarking that the County owed a debt to the Volunteers they could not repay, but he hoped that the County would do what it could to repay it, and at as early a period as possible, by voting something for the Volunteers and their families. He would do so, and he knew the whole Council would do so. He praised the ladies of Ashburnham for their energy and hospitality, and remarked that he felt that rather than allow fenian outlaws to overrun our fair country, the ladies would take up arms.

The lunch, or rather dinner, certainly was in the right time. The wonder is how it was got up in so short a period, only two or three hours being given; but although the ladies of Ashburnham received most flattering encomiums, we certainly think they well deserved more. We dare not individualize, every one, young and old, did her part so well; and if all the daughters of Canada are like those of Ashburnham, never shall a Fenian occupy a foot of our glorious and happy country.

We regret space forbids our giving the particulars more minutely.

On Monday next, the 25th instant, the Ontario Bank is to commence active business in Peterboro', by the establishment of a branch [in the building next the Post office] under the management of Mr. Eastwood, formerly of the Montreal branch, a gentleman of whose urbanity and capacity report speaks very favorably. This bank has now been established about ten years, having its head office at Bowmanville, in the neighboring county. It has been very successful, and as a consequence has steadily grown in public favor. Having ample capital we doubt not but that it will secure a fair share of the business of the merchants and manufacturers in this locality.

We understand that it is the intention to establish a Saving's Bank in connection with the Peterboro' branch. This gives us especial satisfaction, as the want of such an institution must have been much felt by those in this community who have enjoyed these advantages in other places.

Accumulated savings when kept at home may be lost by robbery or consumed by fire. They may also be a temptation to crime; deposited in a Savings' Bank your money is safe; temptation is put out of the way of those who may have a knowledge that you keep it in your house. Or in other words, you not only make your money safe, but possibly your life. In addition to this your capital gains from interest, at the same time you are in such a position that you can have it when needed. Nothing more need be said to recommend this institution to this intelligent community. We repeat that we are glad that a Savings' Bank is to be opened in Peterboro', and we hope that the Ontario Bank may do such a business, in the Branch and Saving Department, in Peterborough as may be satisfactory to the President and Directors.

PERSONAL.—We see from the *Canada Gazette* that Mr. John Crerar, late of the Bank of Montreal here, has been assigned the position of No. 1 in the Hilary Term Examination, for the Law Society, at Osgoode Hall. Mr. Crerar was prepared by our respected Principal of the Grammar School, Mr. King, and that his pupil, among 19 that were examined, took No. 1 position must be a matter of great satisfaction to him. Not a pupil that ever Mr. King prepared for examination has ever been *plucked*, and we are not aware of the failure of any of the pupils of the Peterborough Grammar School, something of which we should feel proud, as we should also, be willing at all times to award honor to whom honor is due.

Presentation.

The non-Commissioned officers and privates of the Peterborough Rifle Company, presented Color-Sergeant William Johnston, with a purse containing about 25 dollars, as an acknowledgement of his invaluable services in connection with that company for the past 11 years. The presentation took place in the Town Hall here, shortly after [illegible] return of the company from the frontier. [illegible] was presented by Private Knapp, [illegible] the company, who made a suit- [illegible] occasion, and which was [illegible] Sergeant Johnston. [illegible] to know that [illegible] seen remem-

[illegible] On the motion of [illegible] fellow, an order was given for a new [illegible] for [illegible] one, two, and three.

The members of the Council expressed their views to the Reeve, concerning certain subjects likely to be brought under the notice of the County Council at its next meeting, and hoped that they would receive due consideration,

COM.

Examination—Change of.

We are requested to state that the examination of the pupils in Miss Kyle's room will take place on Friday, 22nd instant, fore noon, instead of Monday, 25th, as before arranged, and we hope that parents and friends of the pupils will make it a point to be present on Friday.

BIBLE CHRISTIAN SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.—On Sunday the 24th inst. sermons will be preached in the Church by the Rev. Jas. Hodge of Hampton, in the morning at half-past ten, in the afternoon at half past two, and in the evening at six. A Tea Meeting on the following Monday evening at six o'clock. Several ministers are expected to deliver addresses.

A friend from Smith writes us that friends of Mr. Thos. Hetherington, Smith, met on his farm on the 15th inst., and turned 24 acres with 15 teams, doing their work well, equal to the best ploughing ever done in the County. Certainly a good days work to be performed as a "bee."

We are glad to learn that Capt. King, of the Welland Canal Field Battery, is now fast repovering. When Mr. King left Buffalo, on Wednesday last, the doctors had declared him past danger. The following, in reference to Capt. King, we copy from the *Leader* of 18th instant:—

"HONOR TO A BRAVE VOLUNTEER.—The following has been delivered to Capt. King, of the Welland Canal Field Battery, now lying in a precarious state from his wounds:

'*To Capt. Verner Clifton.* — The guns will be restored and every facility given for making this (the Welland Canal) an efficient Battery. Lord Monck thanks Capt. King for his gallant behaviour and is sincerely grieved to hear of his serious wounds.—Please forward this to Capt. King.

P. R. McDOUGAL,
Adjutant General.'"

On Mr. K's recovery it will be gratifying to him to learn that his gallantry has been so generously acknowledged by Lord Monck, although but a trifling compensation for the loss of his foot.

The service of the Volunteers in the present emergency will, no doubt, be suitably acknowledged by both the government and grateful fellow citizens.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The County Council met on Tuesday evening. Present,—R. Ingram, Esq., Warden, and Messrs. Dunlop, Carnegie, Dean, Probert, Gilmour, Pearce, Scott, Lucas, Miller, Grover, Melville, McCarthy, Patterson, Kidd and Peck. Messrs. Carnell and Fitzgerald, absent.

The minutes of the last day of the last session were read and confirmed.

The Warden's address then followed.

The address refers to the late invasion of Canada and the action of the Volunteers, recommending some tangible acknowledgement of their services. It also refers to the subject of a Drill Shed and other matters common at this session.

On motion of Mr. Carnegie, seconded by Mr. Dean,—Messrs. Dunlop, Dean, Pearce, Scott, Gilmour and Peck were appointed a committee to whom was referred the Warden's address.

On motion of Mr. Carnegie, seconded by Mr. Dean, — Messrs. Gilmour, Grover, Pearce, Peck and the mover were appointed a committee to equalise the Assessment Roll.

The Warden read a letter from the Registrar of the county, asking that claims caused by new registry law be paid, and that the Council would authorise the Treasurer to pay future claims when the accounts would be presented. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Lucas presented a petition from C. Austin and 84 others, of the township of Minden, praying for the separation of the township of Dysart from the township of minden; also one from Adam Patterson and 52 others of the township of Dysart, on the same subject, and on motion of Mr. Lucas the petitions were referred to the Committee on Petitions.

WEDNESDAY.

The Committee to whom the address was referred yesterday, in their report fully responded to the sentiments of the address in reference to the Volunteers. They recommended that the sum of ten dollars be given to each Volunteer, Private and non-Commissioned Officer who did duty at the front; and that a dinner be given to the Volunteer Officers of the County, and that a Committee be appointed to confer with the members of the Town Council on the matter.

This report was received, and on motion of Mr. Carnegie, seconded by Mr. Dunlop, adopted; and Messrs. Carnegie, Dunlop and the Warden were appointed a committee to confer with the Town Council to carry the recommendation into effect.

It is understood that the Volunteers will be called together on Friday, when they will receive the gift of the Council, and in the evening a dinner to the officers is expected to take place.

MONAGHAN TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

June 18th, 1866.

A special meeting of the Council was held at six o'clock, p. m. All the members present. The Reeve explained the reason why he called the Council together, which was partly in consequence of laying before them the necessity which existed for making provision for the families of some of the Volunteers now absent on duty.

On the motion of Mr. Collins, the Council was unanimous in granting such assistance as was deemed necessary for their comfort.

A communication was received from John Reid, Esq., P. L. S., tendering to provide and plant the monuments along the western boundary of the Township at the rate of $10 per stone.

On the motion of Mr. Robson, the Reeve was requested to have same confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. Dundass, the Clerk was directed to write to Mr. Dolbin, requesting him to move the fences off the road across the 11th concession to the full width, sixty-six feet, so as to avoid subjecting the Path-Masters to any further inconvenience in the discharge of their duty.

On the motion of Mr. Goodfellow, an order was given to the Reeve for $23.25 being the amount paid in charities up to this date.

On the motion of Mr. Dundass, the Reeve was requested to give no more charities unless petitioned for by the Rate payers of the [illegible] except in cases of pressing ne-

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Theatrical.

The Grand Comedy Combination Company, of Rochester, under the management of Messrs. Daly & Cline, propose to present our people with a series of dramatic exhibitions. These gentlemen have with a discriminating regard, for those whose patronage they solicit, selected the *elite* of the artists, who during the Metropolitan Season, have entranced the fashion and beauty of New York votaries. Discarding the serious drama, and heavy stage effect, they will confine the character of their performances to light comedies and vaudevilles, combined with the melo-dramatic. The frequenters of Winter Garden, the Olympic and other first-class resorts in New York cannot fail to recognise among the members of this company some of the brightest ornaments of the American stage. Due notice of their appearance will be given through these columns.

To the Editor of the Peterboro' Examiner.

SIR,—The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the last meeting of Friendship Temple, I. O. G. T., and at the earnest request of some of the friends for its publication, I hereby forward it to you, requesting that you give it a place in your first issue, and thus do a favor to the temple.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
W. J. MASON, Sec.

Moved by Bro. R. Rutherford and seconded by Bro. Mason,—That this Temple feels assured that it is quite compatible with its aim and object to express an opinion upon the late wicked attempt to invade this Province by a set of unprincipled men calling themselves Fenians, and wish to enter upon our record our unqualified and determined opposition to all such attempts to invade our rights, and our determination to uphold our country and our Queen against all foes whatever, and by whatever name they may be called. That we more especially deplore at this time to welcome home again those brethren belonging to our gallant Volunteers who so nobly rallied at the call of their country to go forth with their lives in their hands in defence of our hearths and our homes, and we would not only honor them for their patriotism, but for their consistent and unswerving adherance to our temperance principles, though surrounded by all the temptations incident to a soldier's life; and utter our fervent prayer that God may long spare them to be the defenders of our homes, and to adorn our temperance principles.

County of Peterborough Volunteers.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR,—I regret that I was unable, in consequence of the unexpectedly brief duration of my visit to Kingston, to comply with the request you preferred that I would write to you from thence anent the aspect of affairs in that city. In point of fact, however, you remained no less by the occasion, inasmuch as there was but little information of any interest, save such as was contained in the *Globe*, to convey to you.

I arrived at Kingston by that excellent steamboat, the *Gravina*, at 2.30 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 12th instant. The streets of the town presented no unusual appearance, but were quiet and silent as the streets of Peterborough at the present date. It was not till I had been ashore an hour that I saw even a single policeman, the sole perambulating occupant of the street; about half-an-hour afterwards a solitary Volunteer presented himself. Later in the morning, however, a more lively scene might be witnessed when the Volunteers assembled for parade.

I accompanied them to their parade-ground at Barryfield, across the Cataraqui bridge, and was greatly pleased with the steadiness and discipline they exhibited. But, what will be even more interesting to our county in the satisfactory report I have the pleasure to make respecting the manner in which our own Companies conducted themselves, *while off duty*, during their stay in Kingston.

2050 Volunteers, including Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry and Rifles were billeted in the city, and I was informed, and, I need scarcely add, the information afforded me the greatest gratification, by two of the resident clergy as well as by other civilians, that although they had purposely been out at all hours of the night, they had never seen a single instance of misconduct on the part of our Volunteers. Four Privates of the Peterboro' Rifles were billeted at the house of a personal friend of mine, who expressed to me the high sense he entertained of the exemplary conduct of his temporary inmates.

I accompanied the officer upon whom devolved the duty of paying the billets of the men of his Company, and it will, I feel assured, be gratifying to the county of Peterboro' to know that when he expressed a hope, as he did at every house, that the men had conducted themselves well, the reply was, on *every* occasion, invariably the same in substance, that no men could possibly have behaved with greater propriety. In fact, having been with them, myself, in Port Hope, in Kingston, and in Cobourg, I have no hesitation in affirming that the county of Peterboro' has every reason to be proud of its battalion, and that it is not excelled, if indeed it is equalled, by any battalion in the Province.

Their campaign has been a short and a bloodless one, but, had their services been required on the battle-field; instead of simply on the parade-ground, those services would have been rendered with equal, if not with greater, alacrity; and I am proud to believe that should their country make any further call upon them, that call will be instantaneously and enthusiastically responded to.

But one feeling prevades their hearts, a feeling of disappointment that they have had no opportunity of meeting the band of thieves and vagabonds who have dared to threaten our soil with the pollution of their presence; for they are assured that, fighting as they would have fought, in so good a cause, the cause of their Queen, their country, their hearths, their altars, there could not have been the shadow of a doubt respecting the issue of the contest.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. A.

Lakefield, June 18th, 1866.

With much pleasure we insert the following extract from a letter to a friend in Peterborough, from Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee. It is characteristic of Mr. McGee's whole course in reference to Fenianism, and we trust that the spirit of the remarks will be duly attended to by all the citizens of Canada. A few drunken remarks may now and then be heard, but should not be attended to:—

(COPY)

Very naturally you have had, as I hear, a good deal of perturbation in the public mind of Upper Canada.

It was cause enough, to have so many of our fine young men shot down, or maimed for life, by those outlaws of all governments and renegades of all religions, who crossed the Niagara on Friday, the 1st of June, and the Eastern frontier on the 8th.

They are gone, disgraced and degraded, leaders and followers, leaving a couple of hundred prisoners in our hands, which will be dealt with, be assured, according to their deserts.

Our defenders, volunteers and militia, and sailors, have nobly responded to the call of duty. They have done their part; we civilians must do ours. We must more than ever be vigilant and resolute to keep down internal dissensions among ourselves.

We must afford no plausible pretext for dissatisfaction or distrust to any portion of our fellow-subjects.

And I am confident no loyal man—no good neighbor—no good christian—will seek out of the embers of this late blaze, to kindle permanent ill-will among our resident population—The man who would now disseminate suspicion and hatred among fellow-subjects would be worse than a fenian.

Our unanimity saved us this time, and we may live to need unanimity again. I need not say to you that I would give no quarter to the known domestic traitor who would bring war and ruin upon his adopted country. But to asperse a whole class—our class for example, or the French Canadians—as disloyal, is a crime against Canada of the deepest dye.

I speak only what I know and have seen, that the French and Irish Catholics here, and in Montreal, with a very, very odd exception, acted splendidly under the late emergency, and deserve all honor and approbation from their fellow subjects generally, for their public-spiritedness and patriotic conduct.

Terrible News from Mexico.

FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT PERSONS SLAUGHTERED BY THE LIBERALS.

San Francisco, May 24.—The Mexican Imperial Consul has received special despatches from Magatlan, May 16th, stating that the Liberals attacked the garrison of Hermosillo on the 24th inst., and after a bloody struggle captured and pillaged the town. Imperial forces subsequently arrived and after killing 200 of the liberals, drove out the rest and recaptured nearly all their booty. Mr. Ainza, an American citizen, and Don D. Gonzales, who refused to give $40 000 to the Liberal cause, were cruelly murdered, together with thirteen Americans.

The Imperials defeated Corona at Singelos, driving him 25 miles and killing 180 men and capturing a large amount of ammunition.

Several wealthy families arrived here on the steamer *Continental*, who fled from the Liberal rule.

Published accounts say that at the sack of Hermosillo the Liberals murdered 38 foreigners and 500 citizens, who helped to defend the town.

A strong division of Imperialists started from Magatlan on the 16th inst., in pursuit of Corona.

San Francisco, May 26.—A letter from Hermosillo corroborates the account of the atrocities which the Liberals committed at that place, and states and stores were ransacked, rich inhabitants laid under contributions; all who could not pay were murdered, and all the women violated.

Arrival of the "City of Paris."

THE CONGRESS ABANDONED.

WAR IMMINENT!

New York June 16.—the steamer *City of Paris*, which left Liverpool at 3 p. m. on the 6th and Queenstown on the 7th, arrived here this morning.

PROPOSED CONGRESS ABANDONED.

It is fully confirmed that the proposed Conference has been abandoned owing to the demands of Austria, which were regarded by England, France and Prussia as tantamount to a refusal. All negotiations are broken off by the neutrals, and it remains for the armed powers to negotiate among themselves or commence war. Hopes of peace have almost vanished. The London *Times* says:—Daily, almost hourly, the chances of peace fade away. It believes that the first events will occur in the Elbe Duchies, but that the great move of Austria will be to attempt to possess herself of Silesia. The *Daily News* says:—Appearances indicate that a declaration of war or a manifesto equivalent to it, proceed from Prussia Government had issued a circular note to neutral powers, charging Austria with a flagrant breach of treaties, by referring the Holstein question to the diet. Prussia also sent a protest to Austria, declaring that the measures announced by Austria, in the Diet violate the treaty of Gastein, and restores two powers to positions not accorded by the treaty of Gastein, and causes suspense in the Duchies, and restores two powers to positions not accorded by the treaty of Vienna. An Austrian circular that Austria will observe the Gastein convention until a definite settlement of the question of the Duchies is effected. Her only object in referring the matter to the Diet, was to effect such a settlement. Military preparations are reported from all quarters.

SPAIN.

Spain increases her army to 85,000.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

An imperial decree suspends the loans for the protection of personal liberty in Venetia and other Southern parts of the empire.—Authority to do likewise, and establish military Courts, is given to the general commanding the army of the North.

The Austrian army is now 800,000 strong, of whom 600,000 will comprise the army of operations—350,000 against Prussia and 250,000 against Italy.

The Prussian army consists of 452 battalions of infantry, 321 squadrons of cavalry, 1,086 field pieces, &c. It is the largest Prussian army ever set afloat.

The Italian volunteers number 95,000.—The typhus fever is said to have broken out in the Italian army, and the frontier troops were being forwarded daily, and the headquarters were swarming with troops.

The Emperor of Austria was expected at Prague.

Should war break out, Berlin advices state that Bismarck would, accompany the King, as soon as he proceeds to headquarters.—The royal body guard left Potsdam on the 5th.

The Italian Government is said to be engaging London steamers to carry troops.

The Austrian commander has convoked the Estates of Holstein for the 11th June, by order of the Emperor.

The Saxon Chamber of Deputies and voted the credits required by Government and approved the projected armaments.

The *Times* says the critical relations on the continent have saved the British Ministry.

The True Way to deal with Resident Fenian Sympathisers.

A meeting was held in Montreal a few days ago to organise a Home Guard for the defence of the city. The Hon. Mr. McGee happened to be there at the time and thus addressed the chairman:—

I came to town from the seat of government on a melancholy errand—to attend the funeral of a noble-hearted Englishman, my dear old friend Mr. Atcheson, who was well known to many among you. But there is a duty to the living as well as to the dead, and I feel less sad I have been detained a few hours longer than I absolutely required, since that delay has enabled me to be present at this glorious exhibition of the unanimity, patriotism, pluck and loyalty of Montreal. Mr. Mayor, you have stated the actual situation of the city, and I venture to answer you, as representing nearly one-half of it, that the citizens of Montreal are quite capable of taking care of Montreal. They want arms and they want organization, and I pledge myself, so far as one member of the government can, that they shall have all they want, so far as depends on the government. We may have—I believe we have—in our 120,000 people some turbulent characters who want watching. We have skedaddlers who fled from the American draft three years ago—men who would not fight for their former country, and who now require the city that has been to them, however little they deserve it, a city of refuge, by plotting or plotting against her peace. We have had lately an influx of New York blacklegs and burglars, who have all the instincts and all the necessities of birds of prey, who fancy they already scent the spoils, and who also need to be well watched; [illegible] is a good [illegible] Montreal; it would be well worth plundering. One days sack and pillage would destroy more property between the Tanneries and the Mile End, than any outlay you make, in time and money, to prevent such a calamity.—Us, then, with the good work of the city guard! I separate forever the loyal men from the disaffected and the vicious—he what from the chaff. Take and keep an accurate record of every man who refuses to defend the city, and when this thing is all over—as over it will be in a week, or a fortnight at farthest—as God is over all, we will weed the scoundrels out of our city. (Cheers, and cries of "that's the talk.") Let no man employ them; let no man know them; let the anathema of society banish them forever from the communion of the people they dared to betray; let them go and remain where their sympathies are—among the land pirates, smitten by the anathema of religion and outlawed by the law of nations; the men without a creed, without a country, for whom they will be fit associates. They are out of place here; their congenial sphere is elsewhere, and out of this they will assuredly have to go. I see it reported in the papers—though just at present I would not advise you to swear by all you see in the papers (laughter)—that the invaders are officered in part by ex-officers of the late Southern Confederacy I cannot believe that this is the fact, unless those men hope to embroil England and the States by invading Canada. The Southern people have been conspicuous for their strong social attachments; and I appeal to those who have lived in Canada, in their midst as well as their officers should turn their swords against our people? (Hear, hear.) I put this question to General Breckenridge, now at Toronto and I put it to his companions who have had even longer experience of Canadian respect for the rights of refugee. Mr Chairman, let me add a word on the mercenary matter of money. I have taken the liberty, at the suggestion of the gallant General commanding the District, whom, next to our popular Commander-in-Chief, we all love and trust—I have taken the liberty to suggest to my colleagues at Ottawa, that funds should be immediately placed at the credit of the local paymasters of volunteers. I may further remark that last March $30,000 were subscribed in this city in aid of the families of the brave men at the front. I think every penny of that money ought to be paid in, and, if I may take the liberty of saying so, I think the Committee of management, while careful to guard against imposition, ought not to be niggardly or penurious. This, gentlemen, I think, is all I have got to say at present. (Cheers.)

REMOVAL OF THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—In accordance with instructions received from Ottawa, the Fenian prisoners in the Montreal gaol, fifteen in number, were conveyed to Phillipsburg, in the district of Bedford.—They were taken to the station in carriages, handcuffed in pairs, and guarded by soldiers and armed policemen. The order for their removal was not made public, and when the prisoners and their escort passed through the streets they attracted but little attention.

About 500 Mormons, on their way to Salt Lake City, passed through Toronto on Saturday morning. They formed part of a company of about 1500 emigrants, destined for the Western States. Many of the Mormons were English, and were accompanied by several of the "Saints," who acted as their guides to the promised land, the inheritance of Brigham Young.

AMONG THE FENIANS.

A French Canadian reporter of *La Minerve* gives an account of his experience among the Fenians.

He started on Friday morning from Dorvierres station on horseback, and met a great many farmers and their families in their flight, each the most terrifying accounts of the savage doings of the Fenians. But he continued his way, taking to the woods in order to escape notice. Finally, he caught sight of Pigeon Hill, and its gorgeous green flag which floated over one of the largest houses. A member of the Fenians could be seen in the fields chasing cattle in every direction. But as the reporter ventured from the cover of the woods, he was seen, and the alarm raised by the cry, repeated on all sides, "British soldiers!" Immediately the bugle sounded and the plunderers made a rush towards headquarters. Then the reporter prudently turned back, but was soon confronted by a party of un Fenians, headed with bundles of green bark of elm trees, intended, probably, to be used instead of ropes for tying either prisoners or plunderers. They then politely and with many witty remarks relieved him of his horse, his papers, and his purse, after which they exchanged with him clothes, and even boots, so that when they brought him to headquarters he was dressed like a ragged and dirty Fenian.

When entering the village the captive saw whole sheep and oxen roasting as in the days of Homer, dirty cooks performing their task in a nasty and revolting manner. One of them was parading the bowels of an animal as food with which they would feed Lord Monck and Thomas D'Arcy McGee when they held them prisoner.

There was no discipline among them, and they were incessantly quarrelling with each other about trifles, resorting however to no other weapons but their most coarse and vagabond tongues, which never stopped. They freely stated that they had no intention of meeting the British soldiers in fight; they meant to retreat before them; that their object was to pillage, destroy, keep the people in a state of alarm, and worry out the military forces. If driven on one point, they will withdraw across the lines, and surrender if need be, to the United States authorities; but they will reorganize and keep this game of brigandage going on all summer, until the Canadians cannot stand it any longer. Several of them had resided in Canada, and showed some acquaintance with places and leading residents. They say that if prisoners are put to death they will certainly be revenged by incendiarism and assassination. They seem to have spies all over Canada, and to be well informed as to the movements of our troops. In the evening a courier reached them from St. Johns, giving them every information about the movements of the troops about to concentrate upon them, with the number and character of the several corps put in motion.

On Tuesday evening, at five o'clock, they had a courier from St. Armand, with the report, which proved afterwards correct, that a locomotive had come to the station with British spies, and gone back, very narrowly escaping capture.

A Captain Trestian came to question the reporter about the country, the roads, and the preparations in progress. As the Fenian leader could obtain only evasive answers, he suddenly changed his policy, ordered that all his clothes should be restituted to the reporter, and even his purse, which, however, was returned empty.—Then he tried to convince the prisoners that French Canadians should favor the Fenians, and make common cause with them, and that Sweeney was in correspondence with some in Montreal, but he could not or would not give any name.

HEALTH IS STRENGTH.—To prevent or conquer disease is one of the grandest attainments ever aimed at by man; and Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers will as sure cure coughs, colds, tickling in the throat and pulmonary complaints, as war and pestilence will destroy. Severe colds if not attended to sooner or later lead to incurable consumption, and the strength of the strongest soon falls if neglected. The readiest and best makes known for the cure of these complaints is "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers," which have been throughly tried for the last twenty years, and have never been known to fail.—Singers and public speakers will also derive great benefit from the use of them. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

If a person faints place him flat on the floor, or bed on his back, and let him lay quietly for ten minutes or so, it is simply a fainting fit, and the blood flowing to a level will speedily equalize itself through the system. If you are troubled with rheumatism, pleurisy, pain in the side or back, cramps in the stomach, burns, frost-bites, &c., procure at once a bottle of the "Canada Pain Destroyer," which is a certain cure for all such complaints. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

BIRTH.

At North Monaghan, on the 2nd instant, Mrs. Wm. Forster, jr., of a son.

At Peterborough, on the 15th instant, the wife of Wm. McCullagh, Esq., of a son.

DIED

At Allandale Mills, on Friday the 15th inst., John Austin, aged 45 years.

Deceased was the son of Mr. Robt. Austin, of Dalvey Mills, Forres, Scotland.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, June 20, 1866.

Flour ₱ brl	$7 50	@	$8 50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 75	@	1 80
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1 50	@	1 50
Potatoes	0 25	@	0
Barley ₱ bush	0 60	@	0 65
Peas "	0 55	@	0 55
Oats "	0 30	@	0 35
Hay ₱ ton	9 00	@	10 25
Hides ₱ cwt	5 00	@	5 25
Sheepskins	1 00	@	1 50
Wool ₱ lb	0 30	@	0 00
Beef ₱ cwt	5½ 00	@	6½ 00
Pork ₱ cwt	10 00	@	11 00
Eggs, per dozen	0 8	@	0 10
Butter,	0 14	@	0 15
Cordwood	0 00	@	2 00
Fowl, per pair	0 20	@	0 25

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unrivalled in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan"—spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases use

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

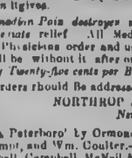
TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-2m New York



PROF. VELPANI.

Who is Prof Velpani? He was a man of obscure birth, but he has given the world a Remedy for bald heads and grey hairs, that will make his name immortal. Hair Restoratives are multiplying on every hand, but the great deside

THE RETURN OF CONVICTIONS

MADE BY HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

WITHIN THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH,

FROM THE

March Sessions, 1866, to the June Sessions, 1866.

PROSECUTOR.	DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	CONVICTING JUSTICE.	AMOUNT OF FINE.	TIME WHEN PAID OR TO BE PAID	TO WHOM PAID OVER BY SAID JUSTICE.	REMARKS.
Robinson Rutherford	Lewis Prentis	Selling Liquor without License	March 14	W. H. Scott, Mayor	$10 00			Not paid yet.
do	Henry Crone	Breach of By-Law	" 17	do	3 00			do do
William Arnot	Peggy Oakley	Drunk and Disorderly	" 23	do	1 00			Committed.
Martin Jordan	Edward Beachette	Leaving Employment	April 3	do	6 00	Forthwith	Comp't. & Tres'r	
George Johnston	J. B. Sovais	Selling Liquor without License	" 11	do	10 00			Not paid yet.
James Howden	John Paul	Breach of Market By-Law	" 12	do	50	Forthwith	Town Treasurer	
David McKinlay	Wm. McGregor	Assault	" 30	do	1 00	do		Not paid yet.
Mrs. McDonald	Mrs. McDonald	do	May 1	do	1 00	do	Town Treasurer	
Walter Scott	William Fraser	Leaving Employment	" 4	do	5 00	do	do	
William Arnot	James Jenkinson	Drunk and Disorderly		do				Committed.
Robinson Rutherford	Maurice Hanlon	Selling Liquor without License	" 8	do	20 00	Forthwith	Town Treasurer	
William Arnot	Thomas Beavis	Breach of By-Law	" 21	do	50	do		Not paid yet.
Anthony Rooey	John Griffith	Assault		do	2 00	do		do do
George Griffith	Anthony Rooey	do	" 22	do	1 00	do		do do
Robinson Rutherford	Wm. J. Greer	Selling Liquor without License	" 28	do	20 00	do	Town Treasurer	
do	Margaret Wilson	do do do		do	20 00	do		Not paid yet.
George Johnston	Joseph Gabriel	do do do		do	20 00	do		Left Town.
do	Maurice Hanlon	do do do	June 7	do	25 00	Four Days		Not paid yet.
James Fitzgerald	Ralph Robinson	Wages	April 27	R. E. Birdsall and P. M. Grover	6 75	Forthwith	To Plaintiff	
Robert Maxwell	John Paterson	Selling Whiskey on Sund-y	March 3	Thos. Probert	9 00	Two Weeks		Paid.
James Phelps	Thos. R. White	Stealing Pork	April 30	do				Committed for trial.
David McNeves	Duncan Campbell	Assault	January 6	Wm. Lang and Geo. Read	5 00	Immediate	Treas. of Otonabee	Paid.
J. R. Cameron	John McLachlan	Fishing in contravention Fishery Act	May 29	George Read	2 00	do	Half to Informant	half to Receiver General.
James Lamb	William Blair	Assault	March 20	John Lucas	1 00	Forthwith	Town-hip Treasurer	
George Hawkins	John McDonald, sr	do	May 17	do	1 00	do	do	
do	John McDonald, jr	do	"	do	1 00	do	do	
John Collins	Timothy Leahy	do	April 4	A. S. Fraser	2 00		County Treasurer	
John Barry	Richard Barry	do	June 2	do	1 00		do	
do	Catherine Barry	do		do	0 10		do	
Township of Dosro	Dennis Leahy	Neglect of Duty	May 11	John Carnegie and Robt. Casement	5 00			Not yet paid.
Lawrence Steele	John Sutton	Rescue of Pigs	" 25	Robert Casement	6 00	One Week	Treasurer of Smith	

I hereby certify the above to be a correct list of the Convictions, filed in my office, by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Peterborough, from the March Sessions, 1866, to the June Sessions, 1866.

Peterborough, June 20th, 1866.

C. A. WELLER,
Clerk of the Peace.

EXTRAORDINARY

PANIC IN THE MONEY MARKET

And consequently GREAT FALL in the price of all COTTON FABRICS.

T. FAIRWEATHER & Co.

Have received from England NEW GOODS, and can give to all their customers the full benefit of the Panic Prices of all Cotton, Linen & Woollen Goods.

FACTORY COTTONS for 6¼d, *worth* 9d,
FACTORY COTTONS for 9d, *worth* 1s,
FACTORY COTTONS for 10½d, *worth* 1s 1d,
At T. FAIRWEATHER & Co's,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

WHITE COTTONS for 7½d, *worth* 10d,
WHITE COTTONS for 9½d, *worth* 1s,
WHITE COTTONS for 10½d, *worth* 1s 2d,
At T. FAIRWEATHER & Co's,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, including all the newest styles,—6d, 7½d, 9d, 10½d, 1s, 1s 3d,
At T. FAIRWEATHER & Co's,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

BARGAINS IN PRINTS,—Good Washing Prints for 7½d and 9d, worth 1s; the very best Washing Ginghams for 9d and 10½d, worth 1s and 1s 1½d.
Observe the address ☞ T. FAIRWEATHER & Co.,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!—For $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, &c., &c., &c.
Come and see them, At T. FAIRWEATHER & Co's,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

BARGAINS in Silk Mantles, Tissue Jackets, Parasols, &c., all newest styles.
BARGAINS in Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslins,—Such cheap lots seldom offered in this town. ☞ Observe the address, T. FAIRWEATHER & Co.,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

COME AND SEE OUR BLACK SILKS, at 2s 9d, and 4s 3d.
To all Cash buyers this is the Cheapest store in town,—exclusively Dry Goods.
A large quantity of Dundass Cotton Yarn on hand—cheap.
☞ Observe the address, and save your money.
THOS. FAIRWEATHER & Co.,
Hunter street.

Peterborough, June 20, 1866.

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Pete.boro, June 20, 1866

MASONIC.

Festival of St. John the Baptist

THE REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No. 155, C. R. will be held in the Lodge Room,
On MONDAY, 25th INST, at 8 O'CLOCK.
A full attendance is particularly requested.
By order of the W. M.
CHAS. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Peterborough, June 20, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified that all future business of the First Division Court, Peterborough, will be conducted by Mr. Edgcombe Pearse, who has been appointed my assistant, while the Suits and Accounts not yet closed will be settled by the undersigned.
The Office is still in the Court House.
JOHN J. HALL,
Clerk of the First Division Court,
County of Peterboro'.

Peterboro', June 19, 1866. 25

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as general Merchants, trading together under the name, style and firm of SCOTT & McDONALD, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the late firm to be paid to the undersigned DANIEL McDONALD, the younger, who is to pay all debts due by the said firm.
CHARLES SCOTT.
D. McDONALD, Jr.

Peterborough, June 19, 1866.

All accounts due the above will require to be paid at once, as no further extension of time will be granted.
D. McDONALD, Jr.

Dress, Cloak & Mantilla MAKING.

MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has her rooms now one door south of Mr. Stapleton's dwelling, directly opposite the Court House, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Peterborough, June 13, 1866. 24

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

THE undersigned will pay the Highest Cash Price for any quantity of Clean Wool, delivered at his grain warehouse in Ashburnham.
D. SUTHERLAND.

June 18, 1866. 24

Cow Strayed.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, about the 28th of May, a red cow, with short tail, crooked horns. Any person giving such information as will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.
WM. LECH.

Peterboro', June 6th, 1866.

PETERBOROUGH

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE half-yearly Public Examination of the pupils of the Peterborough Grammar and Union School, will commence (D V.) on MONDAY, the 25th instant. The Examinations of the Pupils in their respective departments will take place on the following days, viz.

Monday 25th,—Fifth Department.

(Boys)—Mr Shortleff, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a m., till 12 o'clock. Fifth Department, (Girls) —Miss Kyle, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p. m., till 4 o'clock.

Tuesday 26th.—Fourth Department.

(Boys)—Mr. Baptie, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a m., till 12 o'clock. Fourth Department, (Girls)—Miss Beattie, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p m., till 4 o'clock.

Wednesday 27th,—Third Department.

(Boys)—Mr. Griffin, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a m., till 12 o'clock. Third Department, (Girls) —Miss Borrowman, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock p m., till 4 o'clock.

Thursday 28th,—Primary Department.

Boys and Girls,—Mrs. Flavelle, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a. m., till 12 o'clock. North Ward School,—(Boys and Girls,)—Miss Rutherford, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p. m., till 4 o'clock.

Friday 29th,—Grammar School.

From 9 o'clock till 1.

The Parents and Guardians of the pupils, and all who take an interest in the cause of Education, are particularly requested to attend the Examinations.

JOHN KING, M. A.,
Rector.

Peterboro', June 13th, 1866. 24

THE BACK LAKES!

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SEASON.

The Steamer

1866. OGEMAH 1866.

Will ply daily during the Summer Season between Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, and Bridgenorth, calling at the intermediate stopping places, as follows:

LEAVING LINDSAY

Every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Bobcaygeon at 10.30 a m., and at Bridgenorth, in time to connect with the Stage to Peterboro'.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

At 1.30 o'clock p m., on the arrival of the Stage from Peterboro', connecting with the Train from Port Hope at 12.30 o'clock.

The Ogemah will reach Bobcaygeon at 3.30 o'clock p. m., arriving at Lindsay at 6.30 o'clock p. m., of the same day.

STAGES

Will be in readiness at Bridgenorth and at the Peterboro' Railway Station to convey Passengers, Luggage and Freight to and from Mud or Chemong Lake.

Passengers for Fenelon Fall's will be landed at Sturgeon point from whence they will be conveyed on Board Capt. Crandell's Steamer to Fenelon Falls.

☞ The Boat and Stages running in connection with it, will start precisely on time.

June 13th, 1866. 24-tf

HATS! HATS!

A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by
I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 9

NEW GOODS

Again received at the

MONTREAL HOUSE,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESSES, newest styles,
PRINTS,
SUMMER CLOTHS, very cheap,
FACTORY COTTONS, from 5d per yd.
WHITE COTTONS,
FANCY GOODS, &c. &c.

SELLING OFF VERY CHEAP!

WHOLE STOCK OF

Prints,	Hoop Skirts,	Stripe Shirtings,
Dress Goods,	Hats and Bonnets,	Derrys,
Shawls,	Summer Cloths,	Grey & White Cottons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Selling off under price. Good Pants from 5s per pair up.

Peterborough, June 5, 1866. JAS. W. DUNNET.

AT LANNIN'S

Stove, Tin and Job Shop,

STOVES, TINWARE & COAL OIL

Are Moving Off with a Rush—Barring the Coal Oil.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him since commencing business in Peterboro', would state that he has

Removed to Stewart's Old Stand,
GEORGE ST., OPPOSITE McNAUGHTON'S GROCERY,

Where his customers can depend on having all work entrusted to him done in a workmanlike manner, and at Reasonable Prices.

TIP TOP COOKING STOVES AT TEN DOLLARS

And everything else in proportion. As the heat of Summer is coming on,

Now is the Time to get a BATH!

Of any description, as he keeps them on hand and makes them to order.

ROOFING and EAVETROUGHING done neat and cheap, and all sorts of Jobbing punctually attended to.

Wool Pickings, Rags, Brass, Copper & Bottles taken in exchange

2,000 CALF AND SHEEP SKINS WANTED,

For which the Highest Price in Cash will be paid.

Peterboro', May 23, 1866. 21 T. LANNIN.

DECIDED BARGAINS

AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

Who is now offering a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS SUITABLE for the SEASON,

consisting of

Shawls, Dress Goods, Parasols, Printed Muslins, Ginghams, Skirtings, Prints, Cottonades, Drillings, Grey and Bleached Cottons, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also, a Choice Assortment of CLOTHS & TWEEDS.

Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

All of which will be Sold at a **SMALL ADVANCE ON COST!**

Special attention is invited to the stock of Prints, Bleached Cottons, Skirtings and Grey Cottons, all of which are marked much lower than last Fall's prices.

Peterboro, May, 1866. 21

WANTED!

A PERSON AS MATRON for the Peterboro Protestant Home. Application to be made, from a distance, by letter, addressed to the Secretary; or from the Town, by attending at the Home on Wednesdays, from 3 to 4 o'clock.

Peterborough, April 4, 1866.

FANS!

A LARGE assortment of Palm Leaf and Willow Fans—cheap, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June, 1866.

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. A PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.
GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, January, 1865.

Millinery & Dressmaking

BY MISSES S. & R. WILSON.

STRAW and FELT WORK done carefully, and in the most approved manner. Dress and Cloak making in all their branches; also Plain and Machine Sewing done. All orders promptly attended. A share of patronage from friends and the public is respectfully requested.

Place of Residence, Aylmer Street, close to Bonnell's Skating Rink

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20-4in

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.
L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 12th, 1865. 51

Railway. Railway.

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enabled to follow it.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;
PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.
CHINA and GLASSWARE;
200 Barrels of HERRING,
100 Bags of SALT,
100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Pease and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.
A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1866. 8

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
Over 139 King St. East,
TORONTO.
For the cure of
CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES!
And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

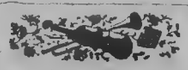
YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURE.—For Syphilis stictures, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 139 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.



Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

SEA SHELLS.

A VARIETY of ornamental Sea Shells, just received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, May 1, 1866.

TO FARMERS

FARMERS and others who contemplate building during the coming summer will do well to call and examine the subscribers stock of

HARDWARE

And other materials which they will require, such as

Nails of Various Kinds,
LOCKS, HINGES,
Glass, Paints, Oils, &c.

We are receiving large stocks of these goods, and shall offer them at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!

Consistent with the quality.

☞ *CALL and SEE FOR YOURSELVES.*

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant,
CLEETON'S BLOCK.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866. 16-3in

Garden Tools!

THE Subscriber has received his usual supply of

SPADES & SHOVELS,
Hoes, Rakes, &c., &c.
"BLACK'S" SPADES!

Imported direct from Ford Forge, Scotland, an article which cannot be excelled, for sale by

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866 16-3.n

HAMS!

Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!

Allandale Mills

CORN MEAL!

GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!

Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

THE subscriber returns thanks to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received, and would beg to inform them that he has sold out his stock in hats and cloth caps, which will enable him to pay closer attention to the FUR TRADE. As the Dressing of Skins fills up a portion of the Summer season, the shop will be closed up during the months of June, July and August.

Parties wishing to have their FURS SAVED will please leave them at the store, or at the subscriber's residence—London street, No. 4.

The highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

WM. LECH.

Peterborough, April 10, 1866 15

Just Arrived at the Family Grocery!

A Fresh Supply of Wilton's English

EGG POWDER,

An excellent substitute for Eggs. Try it!

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George street.

Peterboro, Feb. 14th, 1866. 7

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS,

And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS,

Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co.'s.
PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.
CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.
London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.
Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.
Finest table CODFISH.
Saltwater SALMON.
Smoked HERRINGS.
Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM,

Potted Beef,

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

ANCHOVY PASTE,

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

MONEY to LEND.

MONEY TO LOAN on SECURITY of REAL ESTATE. Apply to
W. C. NICHOLLS,
North Downs, C.W.

20-3m

CRAYON DRAWING

AND

Wax Fruit and Flowers.

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs. Caisse, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 6

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed at the suit of James Edwards, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Richard Trenwith, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 18th day of September 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot No 12 in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing about one acre of land, more or less, and lying between the park lots of Thomas Beavis and Mrs. Black, and fronting on the road running between Lots No 12 and 13 in the 13th concession of the said Township of Monaghan.

Also, Lot No. 11, north of King Street and west of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 18, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of JOHN KENNEDY, Defendant, at the suit of ROBERT NICHOLLS, Plaintiff, I have seized and shall offer for sale at Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements viz:—

Lot No. 6, South of Dalhousie Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

Lot No. 4, North of Wolfe Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

The West half of Lot No. 2, North of Murray Street and East of Water Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

And part of Lot No. 3, East of Water Street and South of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, butted and bounded as follows, that is to say:—commencing at the North-East angle of the said lot, thence West along Hunter Street forty feet, thence South eighty feet, thence East forty feet, thence North eighty feet, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, May 8, 1866. 19

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SEVENTH day of AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In Chancery.

HONORA WALSH, ... *Plaintiff.*
vs.
REDMOND WALSH, ... *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 14 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing acres, and part of the East half of Lot No. 10 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one acre, and being Village Lots 3 and 4 in the Village of Westwood.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 2, 1866. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be Sold, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the undermentioned James Grieves, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

In the County Court.

THOMAS SHORT, Plaintiff,
vs.
JAMES GRIEVES, Defendant.

In the Common Pleas.

JAMES GRIEVES, Plaintiff,
vs.
GEORGE HILLIARD, Defendant.

All those parcels or tracts of land situate in the Townships of Smith and Harvey respectively, viz:—

IN SMITH.—The east half of Village Lot, No. 53, South of Hunter Street, in the village of Bridgenorth, containing one quarter of an acre be the same more or less.

IN HARVEY.—Lot No 4, in the 15th concession, and the north east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th concession of the Township of Harvey, containing two hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office.
Peterborough, April 25th 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of JOSEPH H. WALTON, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant, in and to Park Lot No. 3, as laid out in the plan of Park Lots on the South half of Lot No 2 on the West side of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, by John Reid, Provincial Land Surveyor, containing ten acres, be the same more or less, and being particularly described as follows, viz:—Commencing at the South-West angle of Park Lot No. 2; thence North thirty-three degrees, West eleven chains and fifty links; thence South fifty-seven degrees, west eight chains and seventy links; thence South thirty-three degrees, east eleven chains and fifty links to a point sixty-two links distant from the southern limit of the second Lot west of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith; thence north fifty-seven degrees, east, parallel with and sixty-two links distant from the said southern limit, eight chains and seventy links to the place of beginning. Together with a right of way forty feet wide, running from the Communication Road along the southern limits of Park Lots numbers one, two and three, as laid out on the said plan.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, April 2f, 1866. 17

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.

In the matter of Wheeler Cuffe Armstrong,
An Insolvent.

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } ON SATURDAY the Twenty-First Day of JULY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

(Signed)
WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for said Insolvent.

Peterboro', May 14, 1866. 20-6in

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.
Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st May, 1866.

Adams, Mrs. Mary	Maher, James
Ouellin, Miss Annie	Martin, Miss Mary (Otonabee)
Coughlin, Miss Maggie	Murray Robert
Collins, John	Milborne, J. J.
Crow, Edward	Moore, John
Dean, Dexter	McNillinon, Thomas
Dobbin, Miss Maggie	McLean, William
Depell, John Jr.	McGrath, Mrs. Catherine
Daly, Miss Mary	McCauley, John
Edmons, Miss Mary J.	McClelland, Robt
Fitzgerald, James	McInnis, John L.
H——, Miss Margaret (Union School)	Nicholls, George
Hunt, Henry	Patterson, William
Hunter, R. W.	Pearson, John
Hammond, Sarah	Scott, Andrew
Hutchinson, Mrs. D.	Stones, Fanny
Jackson, Samuel	Semple, James
Lendray, Miss Mary	Shouldice, Sam.
Kirby, H. L.	Scott, Mrs Sarah
King, Edward	Scoulin, Miss Ann
Lucas, William	Smith, Miss Nancy
Lowther, John	Tolley, Isabella
Linster, John	Woodhead, David
Maroney, Michael	Weir, Miss Isabella
Magee, Francis	Welsh, Miss Mary

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER P. M.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866,

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3, 1865. 19-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting to Amend and Extend the Charter of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to amalgamate the same with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company; also, for a grant of land in aid of the said railway extension and to assist in opening up and rendering navigable the lakes and other water communication in the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria; and a other purposes.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director.

P. H. L. & B. Railway Offices,
Port Hope, Nov. 30th, 1865.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to revive the Charter of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company, and for other purposes.

HENRY MASON,
Sec. P. & C. L. R. Co.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next Session for an Act to incorporate the Peterborough and Victoria Navigation Company, for the purpose of opening up and improving the navigation of, and of navigating with steamers or other vessels, all the Rivers and Lakes whose waters are discharged through the Otonabee River, and for grants of land and other grants in aid thereof, and for all requisite powers and privileges therefor.

December 15th, 1865. 52-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company will apply at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend the Charter of the said Company, and to enable them to extend their Railway from Peterborough to Chemong Lake, and for a grant of land in aid thereof, and for further powers to the said Company and for other purposes.

December 5th, 1865.

JOHN FOWLER,
Managing Director P. H., L. & B. R. Co.

NOTICE

APPLICATION will be made to Parliament at next Session, for an Act to authorise the sale of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway to the highest bidder and to enable the purchaser to form a new Company or to amalgamate with any existing Railway Company for the extension of the Railway, and to invest such new or amalgamated Company with the powers of the expired charter and with new powers required for further extensions

ALBERT DUMBLE.

Peterboro', Jan. 23rd, 1866. 4

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for an Act to confirm the deed of Union between the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company and the Marmora Iron Company, and to grant powers of extension and other powers to the United Companies.

February 6th, 1866. 6

Money to Loan.

THE CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY are prepared to make advances on the

CREDIT FONCIER

system, to Landed Proprietors, in sums varying from $200 to $4,000.

The loans are repayable at long dates by means of a Sinking Fund, in which from time to time small sums are placed, and which at compound interest, will, at the end of the period agreed on, render the borrower absolutely free, he having, however, always the privilege of paying off the mortgage at any moment that suits his convenience.

For further information and forms of requisition for loans, application to be made to the Secretary.

J. SYMONS,
Victoria Hall, Toronto.

Toronto, May 4, 1866. 4in-26

PROF. L. W. SHATTUCK

RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he has commenced and will continue to give private instructions in the art of

SELF-DEFENCE,

and the

GYMNASTIC CLUB EXERCISE,

At his Academy, Hopkin's Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Gentlemen taught privately, at all hours of the above days.

Peterboro, May 16, 1866. 20

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.
JAMES CAMPBELL.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

Terms.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply to W. CLUXTON, or A. MORROW, Esr.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

VALUABLE

FARMS FOR SALE

EAST Half Lot 9, Concession 7, Asphodel, 100 Acres. West ½ Lot 10, Concession 7, Asphodel, 100 Acres. South-west Quarter of East half lot 10, Concession 7, Asphodel, 25 Acres. Lot 13, Concession 6, Asphodel, 200 Acres. East ½ Lot 9, Concession 5, Dummer, 100 Acres. East ½ Lot 7, Concession 6, Douro. The above Lands will be sold **Very Cheap**, and time given for payment. Apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON.

Peterboro', April 23, 1866. 17-3in

FARM FOR SALE.

AN excellent cleared farm for sale; being North half of Lot 17, 12th Concession of the Township of Cavan; containing 100 acres, about 90 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A good new Frame House with stone cellar, a large Frame Barn, a good Log Stable, and a very good fruit-bearing Orchard on the premises.

For terms and particulars apply to Mr. Geo. Campbell, Millbrook, Cavan; Mr. G. Johnston, Water street, Peterboro; or to the proprietor,

JAMES McGILL,
Belmont.

Belmont, April 11, 1866. 15-3m*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the West half of Lot 23 in the Eleventh Concession of the

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE,

There are Sixty-six and two-thirds of an Acre. On it there are a good frame dwelling House, Barns, Stables and Sheds, and a young orchard. Distance from Peterborough 3½ miles.

Possession given immediately, and title indisputable.

TERMS—One-fourth down, the remainder in annual installments. Apply to

JOHN G. WEIR.

Otonabee, April 7, 1866. 15-8in-x

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the North East Quarter of Lot No. Thirty, tenth Concession of Otonabee. There are on the premises about Forty Acres cleared, a Log House, Barn and Stable, a good Well, and an Orchard of about One Hundred Trees.

Also, Lot No. 11, South Simcoe and West George streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

For terms, &c., apply to

EDWARD JOHNSTON,
Otonabee—Peterborough P. O.

April 18th, 1866. 16-3m

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to engage in other business, offers for sale that well known establishment, the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. It is situated in a good location for business, being opposite the Town Hall, and stag e leave the House, Daily for Colborne, and twice a w ek for Peterboro. House and Stables are in good repair. Title indisputable For terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

J. A. JOHNSTON,
Norwood

Feb. 15th, 1866. 7*

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 12,

TO LET.

TERMS MODERATE.

THESE desirable premises in Ashburnham, lately occupied by John Simpson as a hotel.

Apply to MRS. DOWNER, on the premises Ashburnham, April 23, 1866. 17-3in*

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ.,

Commander, R. N.,

Of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C.W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby give notice, that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers, for adjustment at or that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid and that all Chattels and Assets belonging to or owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C.W., March 21st, 1866. 12

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 30 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. B., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 9th, 1865.

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865. tc

COLONIAL HOUSE.

REMOVAL.

R. JOHNSTON & SON

Have Removed to one of those NEW STORES,

Directly Opposite their old Stand

Where they are receiving and opening up a large and well selected stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS!

Suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade, all of which will be

SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

They beg to call particular attention to their stock of

BLEACHED COTTONS AND SHEETINGS!

Peterboro', April 25, 1866. 17-3in

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SUMMER GOODS

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of **RICH** and **FASHIONABLE GOODS** in every department of their business. They are showing great varieties in

Dress Goods, Shawls, Milton & Lustre Cloakings,

PARASOLS, GLOVES, &c. &c.

In the MILLINERY and MANTLE ROOMS will be found an endless variety of

Hats and Bonnets!

MANTLES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Some Handsome **FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS** will be shewn next week

All our goods are marked off at the Lowest Possible Cash Price, and we can guarantee a good article at a REASONABLE PRICE.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Peterborough, April 25th, 1866. 12

NEW SPRING GOODS!

L. LEMAY,

HUNTER STREET,

HAS OPENED, since the 13th of March last, upwards of 30 CASES of

New and Fashionable Dress Goods!

Shawls, Parasols, Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Grey Cotton Drills, Denims, Linen, &c.

The Cloth & Tweed Department

Is one of the Largest and Best, consisting of over fifteen hundred pieces of Silk, (mixed,) Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds; a fine lot of Bannockburn Tweeds of the finest quality.

I beg to call particular attention to my department of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

As I have one of the largest and best stocks on hand.

Complete Suit of fine Tweed, all Wool, from $10.50 to $13.50
Best Silk, (mixed,) and Scotch Tweed, from 13.50 to 20.00
A nice Suit of Union Tweed, well made, - - - - 6.50

A Large Stock of Boy's Clothing,---very Cheap.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AND THE BEST SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1866. 15

F. LEMAY,

Formerly of the firm of Lemay & Turcot,

IS JUST RECEIVING HIS SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Of Spring and Summer

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

He begs to call the special attention of buyers to his

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

To which he has made the addition of several improvements.

All his Clothings are made up in the premises, of the first workmanship, and superintended by a first class Tailor.

Garments made to order at a short notice.

F. LEMAY,

Corner of George and Hunter sts.

Peterborough, March 28th 1866. 13-3m

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Asbery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 42

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

1866. 1866.

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at.....6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " " .....8:00 "
PORT HOPE " " .....9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOONS, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

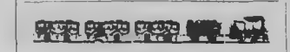
ON and after MONDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1866, the Peterborough Trains will run as follows:

MAIL.

Leave Port Hope at..... 9.55 a m
Arrive at Peterboro at.....12.15 p m
Leave Peterborough at..... 3 30 p m
Arrive at Port Hope at..... 5.55 p.m.

B. R KIMBALL.
Superintendent.

Peterboro', March 1, 1866. 10-tf



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed..... 6.00 p.m.
Express (night)..... 8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night) ..... 9.17 a m.
Mixed ..... 2.40 p.m.
Express (day)..... 9.53 p m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Hamilton Junction		
Waterdown	7.	
Wellington Square	7.	3.42
Bronte		3.57
Oakville	8.38	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.25
Mimico	9 08	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7.45
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.

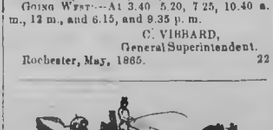
ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.05 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22



ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' .....12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'... ..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p m.

April 13th 1866 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

A NUMBER of the latest Novels and Song Books have been received and for sale by GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, May 1st, 1866.

To FARMERS,

Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, worth over $800,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every-one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF ARTICLES:

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$80.00 to $150.00
Ladies' Gold Enamelled Case Watches	50.00 85.00
Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches	35.00 70.00
Gents' Gold Watches, double time	75.00 150.00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	35.00 50.00
Gold Plated Watches Enamelled for Ladies	35.00 50.00
Diamond Rings	50.00 100.00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10.00 30.00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4.00 8.00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5.00 10.00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5.00 20.00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4.00 10.00
Lava and Florentine Brooches	4.00 6.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	4.00 8.00
Mosaic Jet, Lava and Florentine ear drops	4.00 8.00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4.00 6.00
California Diamond Breast Pins	2.50 10.00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2.50 7.00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	2.00 5.00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.,	3.00 10.00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.,	4.00 7.00
Miniature Lockets	4.00 8.00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5.00 10.00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc.	3.00 11.00
Plain Gold Rings, Carved Gold Rings	3.00 11.00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	4.00 10.00
California Diamond Rings	3.00 10.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	8.00 15.00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc.	4.00 12.00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5.00 10.00
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	6.00 15.00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	30.00 50.00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25.00 50.00
Silver Tea & Table Spoons & Forks, per doz	20.00 40.00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	35.00 50.00
Silver plated ice pitchers & molasses cups	25.00 40.00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, etc, opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co, No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings, and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send *Twenty-Five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; for $2, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly* and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane New York.

New York, April 15, 1865. 16-2mos

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, 'Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBRSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos.

1866 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer

CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master.

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, only..... 5 30
Colborne, every day..... 7 00
Cobourg, do 8 15
Port Hope, do 10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 5 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passages at summer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent
Kingston.

April 4, 1866. 16

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED FEB. 14th, 1860.

Salesrooms, { 536 *Broadway, New York,* / 252 *Washington St., Boston.*

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COGWHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the Unrivalled Machine.

But in a more especial manner do we elicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters,*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders,*
Skirt and Bosom Makers.	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers,*
	Dress Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work the Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
536 Broadway, New York.
552 Washington St., Boston.
720 Chesnut St., Phila.

June 13, 1865. 24

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1866. 1

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Dunbar Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so P——." Exactly P——Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "owley" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" " " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" " " I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

" " " I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. " " " The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEIMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

" " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some au port from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. B. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1865.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. BEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. BEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beats, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do.
It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bott'e. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

PIANO-FORTES.

BEIGOS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. They have great strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the same, thereby dispensing with the old harp form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Dunnes is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A Barili
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Charles Fradel

MR. SIGISMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal verisimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your anvil deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 8.—Upon a careful examination of Beigos Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unsustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some au port from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

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$10 A DAY to AGENTS.

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Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1866. No. 26.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

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BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. O HATTON

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancy &c Office—over George Stethem & Co' Hardware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb 17th, 1864. 7

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W. CLUXTON, Agent.

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GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

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DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

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ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

Offices Ann Street, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c. &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

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DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce George Street, Peterborough 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, gent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN.

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

JAS. W FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 19

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

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GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, Agent. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W.

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Warsaw, C. W. 39

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

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ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

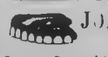
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18



JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq. Editor of the *Review*: H. T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge 26

HOME AND COLONIAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices. Life risks taken with or without average as may be required

Losses settled promptly and in full

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Agent

Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

HAMILTON HOUSE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.

J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)

Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.

May 16, 1866. 20

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr Ellas, begs to info m the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER

Peterboro'. April 4, 1866. 14

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

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20 and 21 Poultry and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d' Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank)

H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro'. December, 1865. 52-tf

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Stationers, Peterboro'.

ROOM PAPER!

WINDOW BLINDS,

DECORATIONS!

Borders, &c.

Graham & Stratton

Have JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers,

10,000 ROLLS

OF ROOM PAPER,

Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, in which will be found

ALBUMS,

Concertinas, Accordeons,

Ladies' Reticules, Companions and Tortoise Shell Cards Cases, Gents and Ladies' Bags, Pearl Stillettoes, Crochet Needles, and Bodkins.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY,

AND

Fancy Goods!

Peterborough, April, 1866.

THE EXAMINER

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EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

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Yours truly,

ALFRED HOOKER.

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Peterboro, February 24, 1865. 7-6m

Literature.

A Year After Marriage.

BY T. S ARTHUR.

(*Continued.*)

The stranger followed Mrs. Leonard confidently. The apartment into which they entered was small, containing a bed and a few other articles of chamber furniture, all as neat and clean as hands could make them.

'This is your room,' the kind-hearted Mrs Leonard said as she placed the candle upon the toilet stand, that was covered with cloth of snowy whiteness.

'It is a sweet place,' murmured the poor creature, looking around with an innocent smile. 'I shall be safe here.' And a slight shudder passed through her frame.

'O, yes perfectly safe. But come, let me help to undress you. I know your head longs to rest upon that pillow.'

Without hesitation, the stranger submitted herself to the hands of Mrs Leonard, who had not proceeded far in loosening and removing her soiled, and, in many places, rent garments, before something in her appearance struck her eye, which caused her heart to shrink from her with an instinctive feeling of repulsion. One glance, however, into the young, guileless face of the being by her side—one thought of the sad truth that reason had become partially dethroned, caused this feeling instantly to subside, while another emotion, full of woman's deepest and tenderest sympathies, took its place in her gentle bosom.

After the poor wanderer's body and mind had lain down, Mrs. Leonard bent over her for a little while, with her hand lingering on her forehead, as she smoothed back the hair, damp and dishevelled, that lay around it in thick masses.

'As you are going to stay with me always,' she said with an encouraging smile meant to gain still further the young stranger's confidence, 'you must tell me your name.'

'Call me Grace. I have always loved the sweet name of Grace,' was the reply to this, made after a pause, in which there was an evident effort to think and decide how best to answer the question.

'A sweet sleep, and pleasant dreams to you, Grace,' Mrs. Leonard said, kissing her. 'And so good night.'

Making up the light, she softly withdrew. As she re-entered the room from which she had passed in conducting Grace to her chamber, a broad vivid flash came reflected through the open door of the cottage, making the candle dim in her hand, and seeming to flicker around every article of furniture in the department. A momentary, breathless pause ensued, and then the earth was jarred by a heavy rattling peal of thunder.

A sudden feeling of alarm for her husband had not become fully formed before the well-known sound of his approaching foot-steps caught her ear. He came in with a look of pain and disappointment upon his face.

'It has been all to no purpose, Anna,' he said. 'We have searched the woods for miles, and cannot find the poor creature, and now a dreadful—'

The raised fingers of Mrs. Leonard, and the look enjoining silence, caused him to pause.

'Hush! She is here safe in bed!' she then whispered; 'do not make a noise, or she may become frightened. There! she is out of bed, as I live! The sound of your voice has startled her.'

Lifting the candle again, she quickly entered the apartment where she had left her charge. The poor creature was standing in the middle of the floor, her eyes staring wildly and her whole manner expressive of alarm.

'Do not let them take me away! Oh, do not let them take me away!' she said, in a hoarse whisper, catching tightly hold of Mrs. Leonard's arm. 'I want to stay with you always.'

'No one is here to take you away. No one shall take you away,' urged Mrs. Leonard, in a soothing voice.

'But I heard them just now. I heard a man in that room, and men are cruel.'

'It was only my husband, and he is not cruel. He is a good man. He will not take you away, nor let any one trouble you.'

'Your husband!' ejaculated Grace, with a changed tone and expression, still serious, but with less of fear. 'And so you have got a husband? And isn't he harsh and overbearing? Doesn't he hold the rein tight! Doesn't he make you know your place and keep it? Poor thing! I am sorry for you.'

'O, no,' replied Mrs. Leonard, smiling in spite of herself. 'My husband doesn't do any of those things. He's a good man, and loves me too well to be harsh and overbearing.'

'And will he let me stay here?'

'Certainly he will. So come, get into your bed again, and go to sleep.'

Taking Grace by the arm, Mrs. Leonard then led her, unresisting, to the bed, and once more kissing her tenderly, bade her again good night. Retiring from the room, she rejoined her husband, and in a few whisper detailed all that had passed in regard to the stranger. Both then, after first kneeling a few moments in prayer to that Being whom they never forgot under any circumstances, retired to their chamber, where they were soon locked in sound and refreshing slumber, unheeding the storm that raged wildly without for a few hours, and then passed away.

CHAPTER XI.

It was broad day light when Mrs Leonard arose and stole softly into the room where she had left Grace on the night before. She found her still sleeping. The sunbeams had already penetrated the chamber, and striking against the pure white-washed wall, came back, mellowed in reflection, and lit up the face of the slumbering female, giving to each line of her delicate features a clear and distinct expression.

'So young—so beautiful, and yet so wretched!' was the mental ejaculation of Mrs. Leonard, as she bent over the sleeping stranger in silent admiration of her lovely face, that now so placid and so innocent, seemed as if a shadow of pain, or guilt, or sorrow, had never crossed it.

'Poor sufferer! How sadly hast thou been wronged!' she murmured inwardly, dashing aside a tear as it stole out upon her cheek.

At that moment the slumberer awoke, and starting up, looked wildly around. Then, pressing her hand upon her forehead, she seemed striving to recall the past, and to connect it with the present. But she evidently failed in the effort, for she said, looking into Mrs. Leonard's face with a bewildered air—

'Can you tell me where I am, and why I am here?'

'I can only tell you that you came to us last night seeking a shelter,' Mrs. Leonard replied, somewhat embarrassed in manner, for she perceived that the stranger's mind no longer wandered.

There was another long and thoughtful pause, during which her recollections of the past seemed to grow more distinct, for it ended in her covering her face with her hands, sinking back upon the pillow, and giving way to a violent fit of weeping.

Until this had measurably subsided, Mrs. Leonard stood by in silence. But as soon as she became somewhat calmer, she bent down over her, and taking her small white hand in hers, said tenderly,

'My dear young friend, though to me you are all unknown—your name, your character, your condition—yet something about you has touched my heart with a feeling of strong interest. Confide in me as in an elder sister, and while you remain under the quiet roof that now covers you, let your heart, over-wearied and heavy laden, find rest.'

'Weary and heavy laden, it does!' was the low and mournful reply. 'But rest—rest! Shall I find rest and peace? Shall my fluttering heart ever again more calmly? But I must not think of the past—it makes my brain whirl, and my senses seem about to leave me.

'Do not, then, think of the past, but of the present,' urged Mrs. Leonard. 'You told me last night to call you Grace. Is that your name?'

'Call me Grace. I wish to be known by no other name,' the stranger said.—'And that brings us at once to the present. I am, as you see, a wanderer away from my home—once a pleasant, happy home, but of late rendered insupportable. I cannot—I will not return to it. No force shall keep me there, and no persuasion induce me to remain, if taken back against my will.'

The whole expression of her face changed as she uttered this in a sensibly excited tone, while her eyes became wild and restless.

'Don't think of that! Don't talk of that' Mrs. Leonard said, quickly, for she feared, from her excitement, that her mind would again wander, if allowed to rest upon so agitating a subject. 'You have already dwelt too long upon it. Here you can enjoy quiet and seclusion, until ready for a change that is desirable to yourself.'

Soothed by these and other words of kindness, Grace—for so we must call her, until a better name is found—arose from the bed, and though feeble as from a recent illness, dressed herself in garments provided by Mrs. Leonard. Her own were soiled and torn. While that lady was assisting her to dress, Grace put her lips close to her ear and said something in a low tone, while her face became deeply flushed.

'Heaven be praised for that!' was the quick and pleased response of Mrs. Leonard. 'When the heart is innocent peace cannot long be a wanderer.'

After assisting Grace to dress, Mrs. Leonard left her alone in her chamber.—Other duties called her away. Two babes were to be attended to, and then she had the frugal meal to prepare, as the temporary absence of their single domestic, a neighboring farmer's daughter, left the entire burden of household duties upon her hands. It was more than an hour after she had left her alone that she re-entered the chamber of Grace. She found her seated by a table, her head resting upon her hand, and her countenance expressive of profound melancholy.

'Come, Grace,' she said, in a cheerful tone, holding out her hand, 'it is now breakfast time, and I must present you to my husband.'

'O, no, no, no! I cannot see any one but yourself! Indeed I cannot!' was the quick emphatic reply.

'Grace, my young friend,' Mrs. Leonard said, gravely, yet kindly. 'My husband and myself are one. He is already as well acquainted with you as I am, and takes in you a like interest. You must therefore meet him. The more especially as he is the minister of this parish, and must be able, as he is willing, to speak to you some words of comfort, and to advise with and direct you.'

There was an air of decision both in the tone and manner of Mrs. Leonard, that her guest felt that she could not resist. Much as she shrank from the thought of meeting her husband, or indeed any stranger, she yet, after hesitating for a few moments, slowly arose from her chair and followed Mrs. Leonard with steps of painful reluctance.

A young man of moderate stature, with a mild, benevolent countenance, was standing in the middle of the breakfast room as they entered. To him Mrs Leonard presented Grace, and he received her with a frank, cheerful air, bidding her welcome to the hospitalities their little cottage afforded. His appearance, voice, and manner at once gained her confidence, and although she uttered no word, her heart thanked him.

All now became seated, while the young minister read a portion of the holy Word, and then returned thanks for the blessings of sleep, for protection during the silent watches of the night, and for the many mercies daily and hourly dispensed unto them. Nor did he forget the wandering stranger who had been guided to their humble roof but prayed that the oil and wine of consolation might be poured out for her—that her heart might be inclined to His testimonies which were peace, and that, wearied and heavy laden, she might come to Him and find rest.

Like oil upon the troubled waters, was this unexpected scene of devotion to the heart of Grace. It softened, subdued, and humanized (if the expression may be allowed here) her feelings.

But little was said during breakfast, and after the meal was over, she retired to her chamber where Mrs. Leonard found her, on entering about an hour after, weeping silently, drying her tears, and endeavoring to smile. Grace said—

'Forgive this weakness. I will endeavor, while I burden you with my presence, if I may dare to hope that I will be allowed to hide myself here for a brief season, to be cheerful, at least as far as it is possible. Just now, my nerves seem shattered, and my cast of over myself to be almost gone. I seem to have awakened from a slumber, will dream—and something that I hardly dare inquire about—tells me that it has not all been a dream. Forgive, then, the pain I have already caused you to feel, and bear with me a little while, until I can gain some command over myself. My exile from my friends is self-imposed, and I must, therefore, bear it with patience, if I cannot with cheerfulness.'

'But would it not be better, all things considered, for you to return to your friends? Your absence from them seems, really, more than you can bear with safety to yourself. And to them it must be agonizing.'

'No—no—no! I cannot, I will not return!' was the quick, half angry response.

'Any condition is more tolerable than the one from which I have escaped. Permit me, therefore, to remain in this quiet secluded spot for a short time at least.—You shall not be burdened any further than the presence of one like me, under the circumstances, must necessarily burden you.'

'As she said this, she drew from her bosom a purse, and taking several gold pieces from it, held them out, saying as she did so—

'But let these bear their due portion of the burden I shall be to your little household.'

From this proffer, Mrs. Leonard shrank sensitively away, and seemed hurt and offended.

'I thought of none but yourself when I made the remark,' she replied. 'To us the rendering of kind offices to a fellow creature in trouble, is far more pleasant than but gain.'

'There is one thing, however, to be considered by us, Grace,' she resumed, after a thoughtful pause, speaking reluctantly.—'And that is, how far we shall be acting right in refraining from any efforts to seek out your friends and give them notice where you are. As we know nothing of the circumstances connected with your departure from home, which has, evidently, been without the knowledge of those who have claims upon you, it does not now seem to either my husband or myself right that we should remain perfectly passive. I speak to you at once, frankly, in regard to the matter.'

The face of the stranger became instantly flushed with the warm blood of a suddenly aroused feeling of indignation. This however, quickly subsided, and she sat, musing, for some time, with her eyes upon the floor.

'It is plain,' she said, after the passage of several minutes, 'that pleased as I have felt at the thought of being permitted to spend a brief period under your peaceful roof, free from oppressions that I could not endure, and persecutions that I will not suffer, I am not to remain here. I do not blame either you or your husband, for I am conscious that, in doing what you propose to yourself, you would be acting from the best light you have, in the conscientious performance of duty. But, as I do not intend that it shall be known where I am, I must at once leave your house and seek some other place of concealment.'

'Do not act so hastily, my dear young friend,' interposed Mrs. Leonard. 'I cannot think of—'

'There is one, and *only* one condition upon which I will remain under this roof,' Grace said, interrupting her in a firm voice—'and that is, the condition clearly and fully declared, that neither you nor your husband will take steps, or connive at any that may be taken to seek out my friends, or convey information to them, of my presence in this neighborhood, for at least three months to come. And, moreover, that you will promise to use your best efforts to prevent any one else from doing what you pledge yourselves not to do. I have money with me, and can easily get conveyed to another portion of the State, which I will do, if I cannot find that security here for which I seek.'

There was an earnestness, decision, and energy about the young creature's tone and manner, that left no doubt upon the mind of Mrs. Leonard that she would act just as she said. She, therefore, promised her that nothing should be done for the present, and that all she asked should be complied with, at least, until they had given her notice to the contrary—which they would do, if, after mature deliberation, they found that it would be wrong for them to remain silent.

Thus assured, the stranger's strongly awakened anxiety subsided, and with a renewed promise to make be effort to be cheerful, she resumed the chair from which she had risen, saying as she did so, while the tears came to her eyes—

'Bear with a wayward one, whose earliest recollection is blessed by no vision of a mother's love, whose ear, as memory recalls the pleasant voices of childhood, listens in vain for a mother's sweetest tones. With one, who has ever been subjected to, and ever rebelled against arbitrary rules, until submission has become a state than which any other is preferable. Love me, and I will die for you—but oppose—be cold, and harsh, and arbitrary, and I will die rather than submit.'

In closing this sentence, Grace again became excited. But Mrs. Leonard, by gentle words of assurance, quieted her feelings once more, and then, called away by the duties of her family, left her again alone.

CHAPTER XII.

It was nearly two weeks after Harrey Lee's return from his exciting adventure in New Jersey, before he was able to go out of the house. A violent fever had been the result of the sad disappointment following that event, which had raged for some forty-eight hours, throwing his mind into a state of temporary delirium. His daily visitor and kind attendant, during all that time, had been Mrs. Woodman. As he slowly regained his strength, they frequently conversed about Fanny. Indeed she was the whole burden of all his intercourse with any one to whom he could talk with the confidence of a friend.

'Bitterly do I condemn myself for my unbending manner toward her, at times,' he remarked one day. 'I see, now, that I was wrong, although it seemed, then, that to yield to what seemed in her a wish to govern, would have been injurious as well to her as to myself.'

'I do not think she had any wish to govern, Harrey,' Mrs. Woodman replied.

'Indeed, I am sure she had not. But there was a defect in her education that you ought to have known, and which you ought to have met and corrected with judicious forbearance. Had I dreamed that it could have possibly led to the painful consequences that now exist, I should have warned you in time. But I trusted in your good sense and discrimination to read fully her character, and in your genuine love for her, to think more of her happiness than your own dignity of position as a man and a husband.'

'You are severe, and perhaps justly so,' was Lee's answer to this plain remark of his friend. 'Though I think you have, in some degree, misunderstood my motives and my actions. But, first, tell me the nature of that defect in her education of which you have spoken.'

'You know that her mother died when she was but a little child.'

'Yes, so she has told me.'

'And that she was raised entirely by her aunt.'

'Yes.'

'That aunt was not a judicious woman. She was one that arbitrary and passionate; and Fanny, from an infant, could be much more easily led than driven. But the ruling spirit of love prevailed in Mrs Liston's family only at brief seasons, while the ruling spirit of compulsion, in a most repulsive form, was almost always dominant. Against this, Fanny constantly rebelled, and even until the last day of her residence with her aunt, refused to obey a mere dictation unaccompanied by any show of reason, or spirit of affection. Fearful, from the effects of this system of discipline upon her mind, that a husband's true relation to his wife, and a wife's true relation to her husband, might not be fully seen and appreciated by her, I carefully endeavored to insinuate into her mind a just appreciation of both, though with us, it seems, having succeeded in so doing. Still, I hoped more from her affection for you, and your affection for her, than from any mere intellectual form that I could give to the principle I wished to inculcate. It seems, however, that I have been sadly mistaken.'

'Sadly indeed!' was Lee's bitter reply. 'Oh! that I had but known this, and been aided truly in my conduct toward her, so that love, and not a colder and harsher feeling, might have prevailed toward her at times when it seemed to me that she wished to rule.'

'I am sure she never wished to rule you, Harrey,' Mrs. Woodman said, quickly.

'And yet, permit me to say, now that we are on the subject, that there was often the appearance that she did. And that I, considering it obligatory on me, as the man, to lead and govern in matters involving a difference, never did, after the few first months of our marriage, yield to her exactions in any point. In this I may have been wrong, and doubtless was wrong.'

'In the first place,' Mrs. Woodman rejoined to this declaration and confession, 'I can take it upon myself to say, for Fanny, positively and distinctly, that, acknowledged to herself, she never had the wish to bear away in anything. But she was, from the very nature of things, as just explained to you, jealous of her own position and rights, and saw the one invaded and the other transgressed where no such invasion and transgression were intended, or even thought of. In the second place, I am afraid that, like Fanny, you have not fully appreciated husband and wife's true relation to each other.'

'That is indeed, very possible; and probable, too, if the result of a few months' experience is to be taken as corroborating evidence in the case.'

'I am afraid that you have thought more of your wife as distinct from you, as in a position somewhat below you, and bound to obey, more than as one with yourself, whose action should be spontaneous with yours, and whose perceptions should be watched by you as carefully as your judgment, upon rational grounds, should be weighed by her. Am I not right?'

'I am afraid, from the glimpse of the truth in regard to the principle involved in the marriage relation, which your words give me, that you may be right,' Lee said, thoughtfully.

'Are you conscious of having deferred, as I have hinted, to Fanny's preferences and opinions, at any time, upon the ground, just hinted, of her being equal with yourself, and endowed with quicker perceptions to balance your sounder judgment?'

'I cannot say that I have, Mrs. Woodman. At first I deferred, because I did not wish to oppose one I loved, not even attempting to reason gently against a course I disapproved, but failing in which her humor in a quiet way. In doing so, however, I could not help thinking her very thoughtless and inconsiderate of my wishes and opinions, and this gradually aroused in my mind a spirit of opposition, that, when it showed itself, appeared to her, I can readily imagine, as mere opposition, for in making it, I did not feel kindly. This opposition was made part from a feeling and part from principle. It seemed to me, the more I thought about the matter, the more incumbent upon me to assume my true place as husband, and let her see that I must be master in my own house. The result has been beyond my most distant conception disastrous.'

'I see clearly, your mistake,' Mrs. Woodman replied to this confession. 'If, from the first, you had sought to act in concert with her, and had led her, gently and affectionately, to act in concert with you, so that your minds might, in all questions and decisions, act as one mind, you would quickly have found that Fanny had no wish to rule. Her sole at inclination to have her own way in trifles, would have soon subsided in the delight she experienced in acting in concert with one she loved.'

'Although I have heard you converse on this subject, or on subjects connected with it, before, I cannot yet clearly see how two minds can act as one, unless there be some kind of subordination of one to the other.'

'Of course, where there is subordination, there must be a degree of pawerfulness. A giving up of individual freedom and independence, so far as that subordination is concerned.'

'Of course.'

'Then a subordination of the wife to the husband must be the putting her in an inferior place.'

'So it would seem.'

'How, then, can any principle of equality exist, where there is a predication of the superior and inferior.'

'But are husband and wife really equal? Is not that much-talked-of equality a cant of the day?'

'There may be cant in it with those who do not really understand the relation of husband and wife,' Mrs. Woodman said, 'and they, alas! make too large a portion of the men and women who compose society. And yet the re is an equality, with a difference that ought to be more understood.—The difference is this. Man reasons more than woman, and woman perceives quicker than man. While he by a regular process of ratiocination arrives at conclusions, she trusts more to the faculty of perception.—Separate them, and leave them to act independently of each other, and he has no corrector of his false deductions, and she no tablet on which she can look for confirmation or rejection of her own instinctive conclusions. Upon their union, then, results the perfection of the man, generally speaking. One is not, therefore, and cannot be independent of the other, and in their union there is no equality, with a difference of relation to each other. De-troy that equality, and his corrector or confirmer is imperfect, and her referring tablet covered with characters that she cannot read. The rational conclusions of the husband should always be questioned, if after picturing to the mind of his wife the reasons that influence him, she cannot perceive them to be true—and her perceptions should not be made rules of action, if not confirmed by his mode of determining a doubtful question. Thus, my young friend, you can see how each is equal in authority, but upon different grounds. Still, in most cases, the husband's reason will be deferred to by the wife, because important actions will be more easily determined by him, from the more expansive nature of his information and intercourse with society in the business of life.'

'I can see both beauty and truth in what you say, Mrs. Woodman. And yet, how little of that mutual dependence do we see around us.'

'It is possible Harrey, that you may judge others in this from your own state.—I have mingled much in society, and am pleased to affirm, that I know very many in the married state, who thus mutually depend upon and confide in each other. Fearly all learn to do so in a degree, sooner or later in life; though in some the deference of one to the other is small; and in others an open opposition is maintained to the end of this natural life.'

At this stage of the conversation, which had awakened a new train of thoughts and feelings in the breast of Lee, some one pulled the front door bell with a strong hand, and the two paused until the servant answered the summons.

(*To be continued.*)

THE BRITISH UNION JACK.—The Union Jack, that "Meteor Flag of England," is now a combination of the crosses of SS. George, Andrew, and Patrick, which combined represent the three kingdoms united under the sway of the crown of England. The original Union Jack was formed of the crosses of SS. George and Andrew, and declared to be the national ensign by James I, on the union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland. But at the beginning of the present century, 1801, when Ireland was united to the kingdom of Great Britain, it became necessary to add the Cross of St. Patrick. The present Jack is blazoned as follows:

On a field azure, the cross saltire of St. Andrew argent, surmounted by that of St. Patrick gules, over all the cross of St. George fimbriated of the second."

The union jack is only used on flags, except on the shield placed by the side of the figure of Britannia (there are two to a few *Britanniarium* on our copper coins, but only one on the silver,) on our pennies and halfpennies. It was granted as an honorable augmentation to the late Duke of Wellington, to be borne on a shield of pretence. The term jack is supposed to have originated from *Jacques*, the French word for James, the monarch who first ordered its use.—*English Paper*

Dictionary making appears to be a healthy business. Johnson saw seventy-five years; Walker lived to a good old age; Dr. Worcester, who died recently, was eighty-one; Noah Webster was eighty-five when he passed away; and the Express lately reported the death of Dr. Richardson, at ninety.

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To Farmers—M. Millar.
Adjourned Sessions—C. A. Weller.
Insolvent Act of 1864—John Reid.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—James Hall.
Sign of the Circular Saw—R. Hamilton.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1866.

HOW MATTERS ARE AT PRESENT

The great excitement is over, for the present. The prisoners taken by the U. S authority have been liberated on bail—straw bail—and strange to say both Democrats and republicans are making political capital against the President, out of his just proclamation.

Roberts and Sweeney are declining and, for the time being, Stephens comes forward but he is not likely to make a strike.

No news from England has reached us since they received intelligence of the raid at Erie, but a week will bring British opinion of the matter. The easy settlement of the marauders, however, will forbid much comment.

EUROPEAN

Affairs have a dark side in Europe just now. Diplomatic relations between Prussia and Austria are suspended. Ere long we may hear of the first encounter of the armies. They both have large armies in the field. Italy is still arming, and Italian and Austrian troops may meet by next accounts.—England and France are, so far, out of the quarrel. Reports are current of some understanding being come to between France and the United States and Mexico but they are so confused that they cannot be unraveled yet.

Maximilian, it is reported is in trouble, and again we hear of his establishing himself so firmly as to defy the Monroe doctrine.

AT HOME.

Canada is quiet, too much so perhaps for her own interest. All parties have as if by mutual consent left the confederation matter in the hands of our Legislatures. Let us hope that we have not trusted too much to them, and that they in the settlement will do us no injustice, and will not saddle a constitution that will are long require patching.

There is a move in all the Provinces, and another month or two will bring about all the results asked, whether for well or for woe.

The present parliament is about to move in the usury question. This has been a vexed question for some time, yet there appears an interest rather opposed to the people's interest at work. A usury law requires time for serious consideration; the last legislation on money matters has not proved satisfactory. A delegation from the provinces is expected to leave very soon for England. Yet surely local governments should be discussed before confiding matters to the Imperial Government. Such an important matter should be well arranged, and made public before its final completion.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

THE ACTION OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

In our last issue we chronicled the fact that the Volunteers of this County had returned to their homes. They were received cordially by the people, by the Town and County Councils, and by all classes of citizens. The County Council being in session nobly came forward and in connection with the Town Council presented the privates and non-commissioned officers with the sum of ten dollars each. This, we consider, one of the best and cheapest steps the two Councils could take to ensure the good working of the Volunteer corps in this county. These noble fellows, many of whom are but poorly prepared to bear the loss of their time, and their families not at all prepared to lose their head and provider, if such should be their fate, nobly, and almost at a moment's warning, left their homes, their wives, their families—all that is near and dear to them—and proceeded to the front, not knowing the result. These men had to remain there on very short allowance, just 25 cents per day and their board—a scanty pittance that to provide for a family—and at the same time liable to all the untoward chances incident to war, yes, and inodent to fatigue and privation in proceeding to the scene of action. We feel certain, therefore, that these noble fellows deserve more than twice ten dollars, as every man in the county will at once admit, and no act of the Council for many years so well deserves the praise and approbation of the people as this one. And we are sure that no cheaper means of protection and defence can be devised. This act will ensure the Volunteers' ready action in case of threatened danger again, and no other act would tend more to prove the interest we have in our Volunteers, and the sympathy we have for them and their little ones. This, too, will be the means of ensuring ready cooperation with the authorities when dangers are near, the Volunteers knowing that their wives and families will be seen to in their absence and provided for. We say the Council of the County and Town of Peterboro deserve praise and warmest approbation for their justice,

The Presentation to the Volunteers.

It was wisely agreed by the two Councils that it would be best to present the Volunteers with the money at once, and while the County Council was in session. Accordingly, on Tuesday, the different Companies were called together and after marching to Ashburnham parade-ground where they went through various battalion evolutions in a manner that would do credit to regular soldiers they proceeded to the Court House Square preceded by Philps' Brass Band, which had arrived by the train just in time to be present with the Companies. The whole of the Companies were under the control of Major Edwin Poole. When they had arranged themselves in the form of three sides of a triangle, Mayor Scott read the following address;—

To the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Peterborough County Volunteers:—

We have met you here to-day in the name and on behalf of the citizens of the County and Town of Peterboro to express to you our earnest admiration of the commendable spirit which prompted your willing departure to ward the protection of your native or adopted country, and our sincere and heartfelt gratitude and thanks for the credit your cheerful response to the call of your country has reflected on this community.

In looking towards some befitting mark of the respect and admiration which your disinterested patriotism has implanted in the breast of the community, we are driven to a consideration of the circumstances surrounding your departure for what we all believed to be the scene of danger.

We recall the fact that the notice of your departure was so brief as to obviate any adequate preparation of your circumstances for an absence, whose duration could not be foreseen, and whose consequences to those whom you left behind, and whose place in your affections was second only to your love of country, it was impossible to measure.

That many of you have severed the ties of affection, (fruitful if they were again to be united) and torn yourselves from those who were dependent upon your subsistence and your sympathy, from your wives, from your children, and from those who may be called to an equally near and dear place in your affections.

That when taking your departure from our midst, you had ample assurance that the enemy were massing on our frontier, in the determination to hazard their existence up in the issue of their desperate attempt, and not one of you but firmly believed that ere the intervention of many hours you would be called upon to peril your lives upon the battle field. That we esteem a nobler and a cooler courage, a better and more abiding spirit, than that by which you would be sustained upon the scene of present hostilities.

That following you into the new relations of a soldier's career—proverbially severe up on those as yet unused to the arts of war, we know that a soldierly bearing characterized you throughout, and returning once more to your homes, you bring with you the unalterable conviction that in our own Volunteers we have a standing army of protection, the paladium of our liberties and the security of our homes.

And to these reflections succeed our determination to express a grateful remembrance of your gallant conduct in such a manner that will give a tangible form to our earnest consideration, and serve at the same time to compensate you in part, at all events, for the material losses you have sustained.

We have, therefore, in view of the premises, the sincere and earnest pride and gratification of presenting you each with a sum of money, in testimony of our appreciation of your gallant conduct in the past.

Just at the side of the Mayor was the Warden, the members of the County Council, Town Council, the Sheriff and several other distinguished citizens. The whole ground was covered with people, the ladies predominating, who eagerly sought to do honor to the Volunteers. After the address the Warden and Mayor presented each man with the sum of ten dollars, as a small remuneration for their loss of time, &c., in going to the front, and as a token of the appreciation of their readiness to go to defend the homes and families of the people whom these Councillors represented.

After the presentation, Color-Sergeant Johnston, of the Rifles read the following address, thanking the Councils on behalf of the men:—

To the Warden, Mayor and Councillors of the Town of Peterborough:—

GENTLEMEN,

In the name and on behalf of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the militia force of the County of Peterborough, I return you our heartfelt thanks for the kind and flattering reception you have this day given us, and also for the tangible form in which you have proved your appreciation of the services we have rendered during the short though, as far as we were concerned, bloodless campaign in which we have been engaged.

When called by those in authority, to rush to our rifles and as speedily as possible to report our selves on the front, to repel the hordes of assassins who threatened our homes and firesides with ruin and rapine, we knew not but ere many hours one and all of us would be engaged in deadly struggle on the bloody field. We all knew that we were in the path of duty, and where duty called we were bound to go, and this day has proved to us that what we went to battle for was and is worthy of the dearest sacrifices that man can give, even that of life itself. We went at the call of our country to defend our hearths and homes, our loved ones, and all that is dear to the heart of man; and in such a cause who amongst us would be a craven or a coward?

We only did what every true Canadian would be willing to do, and our most earnest wish is that never a foe again trod on the soil of our beloved Canada we may be in the fore front of the battle.

Gentlemen, I may be permitted to speak a word in praise of the men you sent from this County and Town, as in the position in which I was placed I had even more opportunities of seeing how they conducted themselves than the commissioned officers. I was always among them, and from the time they left home until they came back, there never was a complaint against any man in the force. They conducted themselves soberly and steadily, and now I am sure that each of them feel satisfied in their own minds that with you they can trust all they have in this world, if they should be again called to meet the foe; and also that you can trust them, as far as they are concerned, in defending your homes and loved ones from the despoilers.

We thank you for the kindness shown to our families in our absence. We thank you for every mark of approbation you have shown ourselves; and in the name of the Voulunteers of Canada we this day thank you, as you have proved by your acts that whether as Soldiers, Volunteers or Civilians Canadians are one in heart and soul, and as long as we remain so, those who go forth to defend our shores, depending in all confidence on those who remain at home, that their loved ones will be cared for, and those who remain at home, knowing that they who have gone forth to defend their coasts are trustworthy and fearless. May one and all of us as Canadians still rely on the God of battles, and then in all cases we will come forth more than conquerors.

Again thanking you in the name of the Volunteers now before you for your kindness, I beg leave to retire. But before doing so I would ask my comrades in arms to excuse any imperfections in this reply, as I learned the fact that upon me had devolved that duty, only about fifteen minutes before we were required to march out to-day.

Signed on behalf of the Volunteers,

Wm. JOHNSTON,
Sergt-Major, Rifles.

Peterboro', June 22, 1866.

This being over the four Companies marched round the Square and under the Court House where the ladies were assembled, and who showered boquets and other insigne of their approv l. While standing in front of the Court House P. Pearce, Esq. addressed them, praising their appearance and conduct, and assuring them that such conduct would not soon be forgotten by the loyal citizens of this County; but we were at such a distance from him we could only catch a few words and it was impossible to get near. The men in marching were the admiration of all, for steadiness and regularity, and the military appearance of the grounds as they marched and countermarched was rather imposing. They then left the Square and separated, when S. Norton, Jailer, entertained the Band to a lunch which he thoughtfully had prepared.

THE DINNER.

The Warden presiding, and on his right Major Poole, Capt. J. Z. Rogers, Capt. Hon Sidney Smith, Col. Dennistoun, and A. H. Campbell, Esq., and on his left Capt. Kennedy, Capt. Rubidge, and Major Rogers.—The Revs. V. Clementi, of Lakefield, Beck and Cantlon, of Peterboro', were also present. The vice-chairs were occupied by Mayor Scott and Sheriff Hall, who were supported by members of the Town and County Councils, and other distinguished citizens to the number of about 80 in all. After the cloth was withdrawn the secretary of Committee by the two Councils read letters of apology from T. Short, Esq., Judge Boulcher, the Rev J. M. Rogers, and J. Gilmour; also from Messrs. Sheffield, Bobcaygeon, and D. Sutherland, Ashburnham, and Col. Williams, of Port Hope, regretting that they could not be present.

The Warden then having told all to prepare bumpers—gave the first toast as usual on such occasions "The Queen." In doing so he remarked that it was one that needed no speech to recommend it or to arouse loyal feeling in relation thereto in the breasts of true Britains. The name of Victoria was honored and esteemed by every one who heard it uttered, and loved by all who knew her. He was proud to be one of her subjects, to be a Britain was no mean honor, and he was well aware that every Canadian would as had already been done, rush to arms to protect her rights, and to repel any disturbly villain who would dare to invade *her* territory, or desecrate our soil. He therefore, could with full assurance of its being received with loyal enthusiasm by every one present, give the toast,—"The Queen" which was vociferously received, echoed through the whole room. The band played "God Save the Queen."

The next toast was "The Governor General, Her Majesty's Representative in these Provinces." This one, he felt would be received with almost equal enthusiasm. He was also pleased to be able to say that he was an Irishman—and a worthy one too, all Irishmen were not Fenians. The people of Canada were ready to obey the call in defence of their homes, their families, their Queen and country, and the people. He would therefore propose "The Governor General of these Provinces," which was enthusiastically received. Sung—"The Irish Gentleman."

The Mayor then gave "The Army, Navy and Volunteers." The army, he remarked, had done its duty, and had conquered on many a bloody field; the Navy rode triumphantly on every sea, and late circumstances had shewn that our Volunteers were not unworthy sons of their worthy sires, and, therefore, in trusting our defence and protection to them we should not be trusting to a broken reed.

The band played Rule Brittania.

Capt. Frazer returned thanks for the honor done to the army of Great Britain, but for him to praise the British army would be bad taste. He would just remark that it had well and gallantly done its duty heretofore, and he knew that it would do so again, if required, and he felt that the Volunteers would follow in the footsteps of that army that had conquered every foe, and in every clime.

Capt. Rubidge returned thanks for the navy, remarking that all knew how the navy had done its duty as England always expected, and if called out again that duty would be as faithfully performed. The power of Great Britain was felt in every country and in every clime; and our army, our navy and our Volunteers would maintain that power to the end of time.

Major Poole responded for the Volunteers. They had long labored to earn a remembrance and name, they had obtained it; they had worked, and would do so again, every one of them; their great and only wish being, as they had eagerly sought before, a brush with the foe.

The Warden then proposed "Our Guests." In doing so he remarked that so much has been said already he would have to go over the ground again, but this was allowable, as too much could not be said nor too often repeated. When these brave fellows had gone to the front many a thought crossed the minds of friends; but in looking at the fields as he passed along he asked himself would these fields be desecrated? when he was forced to answer NO! for our Volunteers were at the front. Would our homes be ruined or laid waste? and again he felt NO! the answer for our Volunteers were at the front. Would our altars be despoiled? and again the emphatic NO! never flashed to his mind, for our gallant fellows were ready to defend them against any foe whatever.

Band—"Auld Lang Syne."

Captain Kennedy, as one of the guests, returned thanks for the honor conferred. He felt a little pride rise on being asked to the banquet, and on being a Volunteer. On his way to the cars, to the front, in all his marching and counter-marching he felt easy, because he knew he was remembered by those at home, and that the sympathies with the Volunteers were heartfelt sympathies.

Capt. J. Z. Rogers acknowledged the honor done him on this occasion. it was an honor to be present at the banquet. As a guest he returned thanks for the honor and praise they had received; yet what had they done? Nothing but their duty. It was very satisfactory to know that their acts were duly appreciated. It was a pleasing fact to know they had done their duty, and he knew every man was ready to do so again, if required.

Lieut. Rogers, in returning thanks, felt that the honor was due to Capts. Poole and Kennedy and Major Rogers for their up-hill work in raising and drilling companies—to them indeed the honor was due—they had worked night hours and severe (threats we, we) and now *they* deserved the praise.

Lieut. Bowker also returned thanks in the absence of Capt. Leigh.

Capt., the Hon. Sidney Smith felt himself only half fledged, he had received no clothes yet, consequently was naked; how could he speak? He could not appear in parade lest his nakedness might appear. He must send word to government he was naked, and tell them how they had placed men in four cars, without a seat, without a eating place, without drink or meat or anything, it was foul, disgraceful, and they must be told that if they call out the Volunteers again they must use them better, but he must stop. (Cries, go on, go on.)

Rev Mr. Clements considered this a very pleasant day to him, it was the anniversary of his birth, also of his first landing in America. He was proud to be a resident of Canada; he was proud to be an Englishman but he was doubly proud to be a Canadian to-day. There were two kinds of courage—moral and physical, the moral, he considered the most desirable and most efficient. Every man possessed physical courage in some degree, and at particular times; but the English, Irish, and Scotch always possessed both in a pre-eminent degree. Canadians, as their sons, possessed high moral courage as well as physical. He (Mr. C.) had a very active sympathy for the Volunteers, and having time to spare he had visited them in the various places to which they had been sent, acting also as a kind of express agent for them, bearing many articles of all sorts, and everywhere he had received the most gratifying accounts of their good behaviour. He felt concerned to say that here, in Canada, the laws of nature were inverted for as a general law, if a stone was thrown into the pond the stronger wave was formed nearest the centre; but the loyalty of Canadians was stronger and more active than even at home. Although Canadians were more than 3000 miles from the centre, our loyalty was in an inverse ratio to the distance, as had been shown by the late turn out of the Volunteers.

Rev. Mr. Beck, in responding, did not feel himself a guest, being of the Town. He, however, like all that had gone before him, was constrained to speak nothing but praise of the Volunteers for whom the banquet was been prepared. He regretted that although much had been done that they were not able to do more, and not only drive the raiders out but *lay* them. True the time was short, about 48 hours from their entry to their return departure; scarcely 12 hours from the news reached Toronto till the Volunteers were on the frontier, and he only regretted that their spirit had been so ready, but their readiness showed that hereafter we would not need to look to Britain for protection, we had protection in our Volunteers.

Rev. Mr. Cantlon, in rising to respond, remarked that he was certainly unprepared to speak and the more so because his name did not appear among the list of speakers, yet he could not refrain from saying a few words. The present excitement had its good as well as its evil effects. It had caused trouble and cost, no doubt, but both were not too much to give for the benefits received. During the last three weeks we had been writing a history, so to speak, for ourselves, that would remain while men remained, and that history taught many useful lessons. The Americans might learn a lesson from it. They thought that they could do with us as they pleased, but lately they had found that we were a hard nut to crack—one that would not so easily be broken. There was a page for Britain in our history, as she might learn that we still admired her, her principles and institutions, and would do much for her, and to maintain them, and to manifest our affection for our beloved Queen. There was a page for ourselves, heretofore we had been diffident, but this would give us confidence in ourselves. The London *Times* and a few other croakers had talked about Canadians. They did not understand us, they did not know what we would do in time of trial.—But we have shewn them that we possess British pluck and British hearts. It was painfully true that our history had been written in blood, but would on that account be more indelible, never to be erased.

Sheriff Hall then proposed "Our Sedentary Militia." Col. R. Denniston responded to the toast. He felt pleased that the militia had been proposed, for it thought they had been snuffed out by the Volunteers. He differed from the speaker who dated our History from the last three week—it began in 1812. twenty years after our birth as a people; then an important page had been written, when Canadian Militia almost unarmed compared with the present saved the country to Britain and hurled the American hosts from our shores, by their gallant determination. In 37 they had one with out clothes or arms, and in the front difficulty they rose as a man in defence of British rights. Those Chicago Volunteers were noble fellows having drawn their inspiration from their sires, and with such men as those 4 millions were a match for 25 millions, as such men can never be conquered. He referred to those present who had dared to cut out the Caroline and set her adrift over Niagara, and with hearts as high as these Canada never could be conquered.

Col. Wallis felt they. (The Sed. Militia) had been thrown in the back ground; left at home, as home guards; but they must be satisfied to take the lot assigned them.

Major R. D. Rogers being loudly called for, remarked that he was not a speech-maker, he could work better than speak In reference to what he had done he thought he, as all his ancestors, had done his duty. His grandfather had fought for British sway and was at the taking of the country from Quebec to Mackinaw. His father had suffered the loss of all for Britain, and came to Canada, not to reap the spoil, but to cut down the forest for a living rather than submit to any other power. He, himself, was proud to be a native Canadian, and as such, served his country in every capacity. In '37 in the sedentary militia, when for five weeks he never had his clothes off; since that he had done what some call playing soldier, but lately events had shewn whether it was play or not.

P. M. Grover, Esq., being called on, said that he was the son of a U. E. L., but they had not lost their ardor by coming to Canada. They came to suffer in the new state of the country, and their sons were still ready to suffer for the same great nation. The Canadians had shown the United States, long ago, what they could do, and the Volunteers had shewn the cut-throats what Canadians were made of.—These cut-throats thought they had sympathizers here, but they got disappointed, not one went near them, either here were none, or they dare not shew themselves, and he would now like to see a live Fenian. We had, it was true, been misrepresented in England, but time had shewn we were ready to defend Britain rather than rebel against her.

A. H. Campbell, Esq., remarked that although many were Canadians by birth, therefore of necessity, many were Canadians by choice; these latter also fought by choice. He thought the Volunteer force could to snuff out the Sedentary Militia, as with trained officers and men the Volunteers were more certain of success; as the stage led by the One were more certain to win than the lead led by the stage.

P. Pearce, Esq., then gave "The Bar." He wondered why a clod hopper should be called upon to propose the gentleman of the long robe. In our relations with the United States they had been called cousins, but he poor cousins they were. He was proud to say that every profession and nation belonged to the Volunteers bands. Lawyers were ready to go—yea had gone. Our history truly had been written in blood, but he hoped it would show that our blood is not too much to give for liberty. Our lawyers were ready to charge the enemy and they were also ready to *charge* say clearly who would go to them.

Messrs. Weller, Scott, and Dumble responded in appropriate terms.

A. C. Dunlop, Esq., proposed "The Medical profession." Drs. Kimball, Harvey, Bell and Poole replied in short speeches as the hour indicated shortenings us. Here three cheers were proposed by Mr. Dumble, and most heartily given for Dr. King, of the Welland Canal Field Battery, for his bravery and ability in the late raid.

"The Banking Interest" was then proposed by Mr. Campbell, and replied to by A. Smith, Esq., Bank of Toronto, R. Richardson, Esq., Bank of Montreal and Mr. Eastwood, of the Bank of Ontario.

"The Lumbering Interests of the County" was given by Hon. S. Smith W. A. Scott replying he knew the importance of the lumber trade in the County. He paid more for lumber every year than all the wheat grown in the County, hence the importance of the the trade, and he knew that the Banks were an advantage to the Lumberer, and Lumberers were an advantage to the Banks.

E. Burnham, Esq., gave "The Back Town-ships." Messrs. Carroll and Peck responding.

Mr. Carroll remarked, that like Douro, Otonabee, &c., the back country had good land, although some of it was rough; he believed in free grants as necessary to the settling of the new townships. In regard to loyalty, every man in Canada he believed loyal, and why should he not—a good country, good laws, free as the air or water as a people, and he would like to see a Fenian under such circumstances.

C. A. Weller, Esq., "The Mercantile Interest." Mr. Clarke replied.

T. M. Fanhaun, Esq., gave "The Agricultural Interest." In doing which he considered that politicism may be all directed, and the people when aroused may act over hastily; but here we were not serfs, but an educated, free people, and should be happy. We all felt the victory was ours, and all felt the pang of sorrow for the fallen. His heart beat for those brave sailors and soldiers who had suffered for the country.

J. Walton, Esq, gave "Canada Our Home"

Mr. Dunnet, "The Ladies"

The Chairman, "The Press."

Messrs. Stratton, Romain, and Poole replied.

The hour of 3 warned many where they ought to be, and they, taking the hint, hastened away.

LAKEFIELD AFFAIRS.

DINNER TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

ABOUT 110 SAT DOWN TO DINNER.

The denizens of the aspiring little village being determined not to be behind any place in doing honor to the Volunteers who went to defend their country, home and altars, gave them a dinner on Tuesday evening.—The tables were spread in the drill shed, a spacious building belonging to Messrs Shaw & White, 100×40 feet. This they decorated with evergreens, and with flags innumerable, and with mottoes in imitation of "God save the Queen," and "Hurrah for our loyal volunteers," most tastefully constructed. Great praise is accorded to the committee of managment, Messrs. Sherin, Beatty, Graham, &c., for the success of the whole entertainment.

Rev. V. Clements occupied the chair on the occasion, whose name is a guarantee for the management of toasts, &c.

Messrs. I. Garbutt, Lewis Davis and J. Carnegie, Jr. occupied the vice-chairs.—The guests were the Lakefield company, 48 members. Major Poole, of the Peterboro' Rifles, Capt. Kenn dy, Peterboro' Infantry, J. Z Rogers, Ashburnham Infantry, Lieut Rogers, Rifles, Capt. Leigh, Lieut. Bowker, Lakefield Infantry.

Members of the County Council present. E. Ingram, Esq., Warden, P. Pearce, P. M. Grover, J. Gilmour, J. Carnegie, Jr., S. S. Peck, Geo. Fitzgerald and J. Carroll; and Mayor Scott, of Peterboro'.

After the demolishing of the good things provided, the great work of the evening commenced.

The chairman gave the great toast in Canada, "The Queen", which was received with loud and continued cheering. Song by the whole company, "God save the Queen."

The next toast was also from the chair. "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family." Song, "British Lion." by Private Mellor.

Mr. Garbutt then gave "The Army, Navy and Volunteers of Canada."

He remarked, in introducing it, that when he went to the front in '37, he had to go almost naked, no rifles then, and he was a lucky fellow who obtained an old musket. There were axe handles and bludgeons of every description, but neither gun nor bayonet but for the first 12, who were fortunate enough to be first served; but now he was not only ready and willing to fight for his country, but his sons also were ready and willing.

Major Poole and Capts. Kennedy, Rogers, Leigh, and Lieut. Rogers and Bowker responded.

Song, "The Organ Grinder," by Private Higgins.

The chairman proposed "The Governor General". Song, "For he is a jolly good fellow."

Lewis Davis, Esq., next proposed "Our Guests." This was responded to by Capt Leigh, Lieut. Bowker, and Capts. Kennedy and Rogers.

R. Strickland proposed "Our County," to which the Warden and other members of the County Council responded,

Mr. Carnegie then gave "Canada our home," to which P. Pearce and P. M. Grover, Esqs., responded.

"The Press" was next given by the chairman, to which Dr. Poole, of the "Review", responded.

J. Carnegie then gave "The Chairman," which was warmly received, and to which the chairman made ready in very suitable terms, after which the meeting broke up—every one pleased with himself, and we trust with every one else.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

As we were unable to obtain a copy of the Warden's address in time for our late issue, we give it this week. We went four times to the Council Chambers to obtain it, but could not, until too late:—

WARDEN'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—Since we last met, the Province has been invaded by a ruthless band of marauders, whose ostensible object was the devastation of our country, the infringement of our rights and liberties, and the murdering of the inhabitants; but we have the pleasure of congratulating each other on the promptness with which they were met by our gallant Volunteers, and caused to make a hasty retreat from our shores. While we have to deplore the noble band of "The Queen's Own," who lost their lives, while others were wounded, in repelling the lawless invaders, we have at the same time a cause of thankfulness to the Great Ruler of events that the disasters were not greater. As soon as the first note of danger was sounded, a large number of the loyal and patriotic men of this County rushed to the front in response to the call of His Excellency to peril their lives in defence of their Queen and country, and protect our lives, many of them making a great sacrifice in doing so, in consequence of leaving families behind them depending entirely on them for support. I trust you will, at your earliest opportunity, take this matter into consideration, with the view of making some tangible acknowlegement of the valuable services rendered by them on that very trying occasion.

By special invitation I had an interview with a Committee of the Town of Peterboro' relative to the erection of a Drill Shed in said Town. The propriety of your joining in such an undertaking will be a matter for your consideration, and it is with pleasure that I bring the subject before you.

Since our last session I was served with a Rule Nisi, to shew cause why that portion of By-law, No. 262, authorizing the levy and collection of a certain rate on the Township of Harvey to reimburse the expenses incurred in the re-survey of said Township, should not be quashed, I at once placed the matter in the hands of the County Solicitor, but have not yet received any official notice as to the decision of the Court in the matter.

I have great pleasure in stating that after all the liabilities of the County for the financial year just ended, are paid, there will be a handsome surplus in the treasury. But this, permit me to say, is owing chiefly to the sale of debentures last year. I trust that when making your estimates for the present year you will keep this sum intact with the view of enabling your Treasurer to meet his liabilities until the County Rates are paid in.

A letter was received by your Treasurer, from the Crown Lands Department, stating that the work on the Harvey Road would not be proceeded with until the sum voted by you for said work was paid. Your Treasurer paid over said sum at once by my instructions.

The equalizing of the Assessment Rolls of the different municipalities in this county will again require your careful consideration, and I feel assured that, as it is one of the most important duties you will have to perform, it will be attended to faithfully by you with the view of doing equal justice to all concerned.

The state of the County Road and Bridges also demand your attention, and although they are in much better state now than they have been generally at this season of the year, yet it may be necessary for you to grant some small sums for their improvement.

My attention was lately called to the dangerous state of the Bridge over the Little Bobcaygeon River, by Messrs. Boyd, Esq. I immediately took such steps as were necessary to have it made safe for the travelling community, the expense incurred, and all correspondence relating thereto, will be laid before you.

The arrangements with certain parties for the right-of-way at certain deviations from the Bobcaygeon Road, have been concluded in a very satisfactory manner, and all expenses incurred in relation thereto, will be made known to you in due time.

It will be necessary for you to make provision in your estimates for meeting the expense of carrying out the provisions of the new Registry Act. And although the amount will be considerable, I trust there will be a corresponding benefit to the county.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the general prosperity of all classes of the community in the county, and I pray that the All Wise Counsellor may so guide and direct you in the performance of your duties that they may tend to the advancement and prosperity of this county, and the well-being of the inhabitants therein.

E. INGRAM,
Warden

Friday was spent in making arrangements to carry out the intentions of the County and Town Councils to the volunteers

Saturday was occupied in considering the report of the road and bridge committee.

On Monday the report of the joint committee for entertaining the Volunteers was received, and is as follows:—

The joint committee of the Town and County Councils appointed to pay each non-commissioned officer and private of the Volunteer force of this County, the sum of $10 each, and to make arrangements for a complimentary banquet to the officers of the same,—Beg leave to report that they have carried out the wishes of the Councils, and in doing so have expended the following sums of money, viz:—

To 210 Volunteers, $10 each	$2100 00
Fife & Drum Band $1 "	13 00
Ashburnham Council for money paid	
Volunteer families when on duty.	153 00
Town of Peterboro' for same purpose	125 00
Monaghan do	18 00
Band	$52 00
Compliments tickets, dinner, 37 00	
Printing	10 00
Telegraphing	2 17 101 67
Total	$2510 67
Of which the County's share is	$1768 67
do Town's do	742 00
	$2510 67

The foregoing dividion is in accordance with the report on which the Town's assessment bore to that of the County in 1859, being the last of the union.

E. INGRAM, Warden.
A. C. DUNLOP,
J. W. GILMOUR,
W. H. SCOTT, Mayor
GEO. A. COX
MELVILLE MILLER
J. CARNEGIE, Jr.,
Secretary.

June 25, 1866.

Also a By-law to raise a sum of money for common school purposes.

A By-law confirming a By-law of Dummer Council to close an original allowance of road was lost in committee.

TUESDAY.

The committee on roads and bridges were allowed to report again.

A motion was also passed requiring a settlement of accounts for lands sold for taxes

The committee on equalizing the assessment rolls reported.

The values are—Of Ashburnham $120,000, Asphodel per acre $7.00, Belmont $2.50, Methuen $1.00, Burleigh $1.00, Anstruther $1.00, Chandos $1.00, Carnarff $1.00, Harcourt $0.50 Bruton $0.50, Dummer $4.50, Douro $7.00, Ennismore $5.50, Galway $1.00, Minden $1.00, Dysart $1.00, Monaghan $10.00, Otonabee $9.00, Stanhope $1.00, Smith $0.00, Harvey $1.00, Snowden $1.00

A motion was passed relieving the Canadian Land Emigration Company from taxes for the lands in Harcourt.

A motion was passed requiring a certificate of the chairman of Grammar School that the school has been free for 6 months before pay ag any grant to the school.

Two By-laws, one to raise money for roads and bridges, and one to raise money for County purposes, were read and passed.

WEDNESDAY

The principle business was the report of committee on the Warden's address, a follows—there were two given, one on Wednesday and one on Thursday.

The committee are pleased to find that the Town of council of Peterboro have proffered assistance in the erection of a drill shed and hoped it would lead to the speedy completion of such a building.

The present financial position of this county is matter for congratulation, and hope the pecuniary embarrassment of the past may not be renewed.

The committee approves of the action of the Warden in instructing the Treasurer to pay over the sum voted by the this council to the Harvey road, said order being given on demand of the commissioner of Crown Lands, and hope the road may be proceeded with to completion with as little delay as possible

The prompt action of the Warden in repairing the bridge over the Little Bob as deserving of notice, at the same time would recommend that the County of Victoria be called upon to contribute their share of the expense.

The committee are pleased to find the Warden able to report the satisfactory settlement of the dispute respecting the right of way on the Bobcaygeon road.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. GILMOUR,
Chairman.

A communication from the Sheriff relating to a safe was referred to the committee on County property.

A communication from R. Morrison, for assistance to improve the Boundary line between Dummer and Belmont was referred to committee on roads and bridges.

A letter from D. Sutherland was referred to finance committee.

THURSDAY.

The principal matter was passing a By-law to separate Minden from Dysart, &c., besides other preliminary business, the receiving of the report on roads and bridges.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Peck,—It was declared that the County Council was ready to act in concert with the Town, and with or without the government, in the erection of a drill shed in the town.

It was also agreed that those volunteers who had been at the front, but who did not receive anything, should be paid the $10 also.

There was a long discussion in relation to Smith and Harvey, especially referring to the survey of Harvey. It was finally agreed to take advice in reference to collecting the cost of survey of Harvey

The time for collecting the taxes of 1866 was extended to 1st of February, 1867.

It was also agreed to memoralise the Governor General to proceed with a lock on the Otonabee at Young's dam.

Union School Examination.

The Examination of the various departments have been going on during this week.

Miss Kyle's Room was examined on Friday last; there were but few parents or visitors present.

Parents and Guardians scarcely manifest that interest in the School that they should do.

The work is consigned to the teacher, and the people appear satisfied to leave it with him. The Room manifested careful training, the pupils acquitting themselves creditably in the branches in which they were examined.

On Monday, the 5th Division, Boys—Mr. Shortell, Teacher—was examined in Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid, Book 1st, the definition-, solutions and explanation were lucid, and the boys manifested more readiness than at last examination.

On Tuesday, Miss Beatty's and Mr. Bap tie's Rooms were examined. There were several visitors present in the girl's division, and the examination passed off satisfactorily.

On Wednesday, the 3rd Department Boys—Mr. Griffin, Teacher—in the forenoon, and the Girls—Miss Borroman, teacher—in the afternoon was examined; both Divisions are favorably spoken of.

Mr. W. Finlay, of Smith, informs us that after several day's search he at length found track of his mares which he lost about six weeks ago. Mr. Finlay was directed to Onondaga, near Brantford, here those celebrated racers to whom we drew attention some time since, reside, and with whom the mares had been seen very lately; but the Constable so managed the affair that the Johnstons got out of the way, taking the span of mares with them. What a pity that is that these scoundrels cannot be brought to justice and made pay the penalty of their villainy, and how much it is to be regretted that officials are employed who are ready to aid and abet a band of black-legs and robbers.

Theatrical.

The Victoria Hall was graced on Wednesday night with a distinguished Combination Troupe. This was their first appearance in Peterboro'. The rendering of the pieces, the personations, and the whole evening's proceedings, we learn, were good, the different performers sustaining their parts well.—But as lovers of such things can appreciate seeing better than descriptions, they will be gratified by attending some of the performances.

Child Found.

Yesterday evening the body of a child was found in the Little Lake, and an inquest was held by Dr Poole. From appearance it had lain in the water for some time, and had evidently been placed there to conceal it.

We learn that the Bible Christian Sabbath School Anniversary was a complete success. The tea was excellent the attendance large, and the speaking, by the Rev. Mr. Hodge, of Hampton; Rev. Mr. Gilmour, P. Pearce, Esq, and the Rev. Mr. Cantlon.

The Warden, E. Ingram, Esq., presided on the occasion.

VICTORIA WARDER.—The Omemee *Warder* having changed its locality and its name, is now published in Lindsay, the capital of the County of Victoria. We hope that it will prove as great a favorite in Lindsay as it did in Omemee. Although with its change of name its political creed is not changed, still the *Warder* has our best wishes for its success.

Wesleyan Conference.

The Wesleyan Conference closed their annual sitting in Montreal, on Friday last.—The following are the Ministers appointed to the Circuits in this Town and County for the present term:

Peterboro',—Joshua H. Johnson, M. A.; John Sanderson, Superannuated.
Millbrook,—Thos. Cosford, C. A. Jones.
Hiawatha, (Rice Lake)—Thos. Williams.
Lindsay,—Andrew Edwards.
Oakwood,—Ephrim L. Kayle.
Omemee,—Wm. L. Scott, Jas. McClung.
Janes' Norris, Superannuated.
Keene,—Samuel Wilson.
Norwood,—Samuel C. Philp, Sen.
Lakefield and Mud Lake,—Wm. Sheridan.
Warsaw,—Joseph H. Stinson.
Bobcaygeon and Silver Lake,—George McNamara.
Minden,—Wm. H. Schofield, B.A.; John Robinson.
Fenelon Falls,—John Sanderson.
Cobconk,—One to be sent.
Havelock,—David Hartle, Norwood.
Balsover,—William W. Miller. One to be sent.
Hastings,—William Short.

THE RACES.

The Spring meeting of the Peterboro' Turf Club commenced on Wednesday, on the new course, near the Locks. The course, which is only just finished, is a credit to the gentlemen who have carried the work through in a way that entitles them to the support of every lover of good sport. The track is a full half mile and is in splendid order, the race of Tuesday having assisted materially in making it so.—The grounds are fenced in with a close board fence nine feet high, with two gateways, one for carriages the other for people on foot.

On account of the rain on Tuesday and the threatening appearance of the firmament, the number present was not as large as it would have been; but still there was a good attendance. The

To Francis Bourrne, Esq., M. P. P.

A great deal has been said and written of late upon the sub ect of interest for the use of money, and as to the expediency or inexpediency of re-enacting the usury laws As it is more than probable that ether a bill be made during the present Session of Parliament to remove all existing restrictions, and to establish what is called free trade n money, I claim the liberty of saying a few words upon the subject.

I am opposed to all such legislation; I am an advocate of the usury laws. In common with what I believe to be a great majority of this people of this Province, I assert that a great evil was inflicted upon the country by the repeal of these laws, and that the result of their repeal has been just what many of our wisest and best men predicted, to depreciate the value of real estate and to give into the hands of capitalists and money leaders the control of the most vital interests of the people. The late Sir J. B. Robinson truly said, when he was in parliament, "repeal the usury laws and increase the rate of interest for money, and you depreciate the value of real estate," and the result has verified his prediction.

Is it any wonder then that the question of interest for money is receiving a good deal of public attention?

On all sides we see daily evidences of the evils caused by a repeal of the usury laws.—Now that free license has been given to impose what burden men please for the use of money, usury has been made lawful and, therefore, respectable, and the result is that the interest of money has gone up while the value of real estate has gone down. However much the advocates of high interest may declare that the low price of property is not the result of high interest for money, still there is the fact patent to all men, that ever since the repeal of the usury laws the market value of real estate has continued to go down until at length land can scarcely be sold at all, and when sold it is only done at a ruinous sacrifice, whilst day after day some of the best farms in the country have been taken from their owners and forced upon the market and sold for a tithe of their value, by loan societys and money leaders, because the borrowers could no longer pay the enormous interest which was demanded of them; and in many instances families have been driven from their homes where they had spent their best days in hard toil for their old age, and they have been driven forth upon the world ruined.

And yet we are told that high interest works no evil, and that money, as well as property, must have freedom of price.

The great cry of the advocates of high interest is that money and property are identical—that they are equal—that the owners of money stand upon the same level as the owners of the soil, that the rights of the former are the same as the sweat and toil and privation and suffering of the poor farmer struggling his way through the wilderness striving to hew out a home for himself and his dependent family.—We are asked to believe that money is property. In that sense of the term, that there is no difference in fact between money and land or produce, and that their respective owners are also equal. That the man with his hundred acres of land, or his load of grain, is in the same position as the man with his bag of gold. That the farmer has as much liberty and as much power as the money lender.

And, yet, what is the fact? In the material sense of the term money is not property; it is but a type, a representative of property, a something in itself of no value whatever, but made valuable only because of its representative character. If it were not for this it would be useless. Substitute some other circulating medium for gold and (as money) what would be the value of gold then? This shows that as a mere circulating medium, and beyond its mere representative character as such, gold is not property and must not be placed alongside of pr perty as an article of free trade. And as a representative of value and a medium of the sale and exchange of property, gold possesses a power that property can never possess. Well has it been said that money is power

Look at the position of the man with money and the man with property. The latter is striving to cultivate and improve his land and to raise and sell his produce. He has been unfortunate He has had bad crops, or it may be his barn is full of grain. He wants money.—He is in debt and is pressed for payment. He He offers his creditor security, or he offers him payment in produce. The creditor is himself in debt and cannot take this. He applies for a loan of money. Now look at the position of the two men. There stands the owner of the thing called money looking coldly and imperiously upon his neighbor, while there stands the owner of the land and the grain applicating for the loan. His land and his produce go for nothing. What is wanting is not property, but a thing called money—a thing in itself of no value whatever, but made valuable because of its accidental character. And so in order to obtain this he is forced by the law to submit to exertion To submit to such terms as in the end will surely bring him to ruin. In proportion to his necessities he is made to pay a high rate of interest, and this is called justice. Every day that passes by wit ut sex just such cases as this, and now we are told it is right and must be submitted to.

One of the reasons advanced in favor of what is called free trade in money, is that laws made against usury are evaded and broken, and therefore there should be no such laws. If this be a good reason, then there ought to be no laws at all, for they are all broken. There should be no laws against the unlicensed sale of intoxicating drinks, because it is evaded and broken. There should be no laws against stealing, none against murder, because they are broken.

Another reason given is, that by abolishing restrictions upon interest, money will flow into the country and its abundance will reduce its value, and consequently reduce the rate of interest. This can never be the case in a young and growing country like Canada, where improvement absorbs capital faster than it can be supplied, and where the demand must be greater than the supply for generations to come. And the effect of repealing the usury laws has been to convert every man who owns a hundred dollars or upwards into a money lender Even farmers are withdrawing their capital from their legitimate business and investing it in mortgages instead of investing it in more land or in further improving their own farms. This shews that it is more profitable to loan out money than to invest it in the soil. And what is the result of this? Land is comparatively speaking valueless; and so men coming into the country intending to settle in it and do business and thus improve the country, find as soon as they arrive here that they can make more by lending their money than they can by investing it in real estate or in business, and so they too become money lenders and not property owners, and thus there is no demand for property. They say, what is true, that they can get ten or twenty per cent for their money, whereas, if they invested it in real estate it would not realize six per cent, and so they will not buy unless the price of the land is reduced so low as to give them the same return from it as they can make by loaning their money at the high rate of interest; and this is one principal reason why farms that are worth a thousand pounds will not sell for one half that sum.

To remedy this state of things the usury laws must be restored—and restored too with all their former penalties, and not, as proposed by a simple forfeiture of the excess of interest A condition like this carries with it no punishment and leaves the borrower as much at the mercy of the lender as ever.

What is money? Why should there be interest upon it? And why should not the rate of interest be regulated? This latter is a question of principle and not of expediency. Legislation is based on principle and not upon expediency. Why is it necessary for parliament to grant to another the right to make and issue money? If it has a right to do this it surely has a right to place some limit upon the use of money so issued. Why does the Legislature place a limit to the rate of interest charged by the banks? If it has a right to do this it has the same right in respect of other institutions and persons. If the Legislature ought not to interfere with the use of money, if money is an article of trade like property, then what right has government to interfere with the article at all? Why not let it be made and issued the same as property is made and disposed of?

It is said that there should be free trade in money as with property. Money is not property, it is the representative of value only, that is the value of property, and is intended as a circulating medicine in lieu of property, for general convenience. It is a mere creature of the mind, created for artificial purposes, without substance or value further than those artificial purposes themselves require.

The argument against a usury law is based upon the assumption that restrictive laws are bad in themselves and are ineffectual for the purposes contemplated. If this argument is good in this case it must be good in all cases and thus they must be abolished in respect to every thing else. Suppose that grain, like money, was in the hands of a few men; suppose only a few were allowed to produce it. Of course grain being an entirely indispensable article to the wants of mankind it must be had by mankind. Suppose the few producers and owners combined to raise the price, as mens wants increased until the article was beyond mens reach, would it not be the duty of government to step in as they do even now in times of great scarcity and regulate the price of bread? Then why should it not equally be their duty to protect the people against the extortion of the owners of that which represents value and procures bread. Government is bound to protect the people against oppression and to secure them against those who by reason of the privileges conferred by government are committing injustice and injury, just as the Legislature passes laws against stealing another's goods, against fraud or extortion, against breaches of the excise or revenue laws, against the vendors of liquor without license, against fraudulent pretences and against many other things besides. But it is not pretended that such laws as these are wrong, it is not pretended that they ought not to exist, because they are violated every day, but yet it is falsely argued that the same principle ought not to be applied in the case of the lender of money, and that the Legislature has no right in this instance to interfere and say that they shall not unjustly take advantage of the necessities of others and by *means thereof oppress and rain them.* This would indeed be making flesh of one and flesh of another. The Jewish laws forbade all interest In every country there are laws restraining the interest of money. In England the decisions of the courts have gone far enough to punish all breaches or evasions of the laws; so much so as to render it next to impossible to evade them; and if this can be done in England it can be done here, and it was done here as much as it was possible to enforce any other law.

But say, the advocates of high interest, if you reinstate the usury laws you will drive away all *capital. Reinstate* the usury laws and only banks and other moneyed corporations will cease to do business among us. Reinstate the usury laws and our country will be ruined. In other words they say, give us the right to charge what interest we please and then with high interest will come prosperity and happiness

Such advocates appear to consider that this question has but one side to it, that it is only the lenders of money who have a right to be heard That the complaints or the welfare of the people are not to be considered at all, but that their wishes and their interests are to be sacrificed to the rapacious demands of the money lenders.

What right have banks and other money lenders to demand that parliament shall legislate expressly for their benefit? Why were banks and other moneyed corporations erected if not for the use and benefit of the people? Why are they to be allowed to dictate to parliament and to claim special legislation in their favour at the expense and against the interests and wishes of the whole country? If their demands are alone to be considered, then they have such right; but if Legislation is to be made, not alone for the benefit of a few but for the benefit and advantage of the whole people, then I say look to the people and not to the money lenders. Save the country first.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

June 20th. 1866.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

DAYS. (Time: 7 a.m.)	Barometer corrected for Alt. and Temp.	Temperature of Air.	Direction and Velocity* of the Wind.	Extent of Sky clouded.†	Rain in inches
Monday, June 18	28 681	62 2	S E 6	10	68h 237
Tuesday, " 19	24 696	64 7	N 3	10	165
Wednesday, " 20	29 291	65 9	0	0	
Thursday, " 21	29 244	72 5	S W 5	0	
Friday, " 22	29 49	120	87 5	N W 4	6
Saturday, " 23	29 170	70 8	S W 2	0	

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers thus: 0. Calm, & Moderate Gale, 12. Very heavy Hurricane, &c

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers, from 10 to 0, thus: 10. denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 5. that it is half covered; and 0. that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·293 at 7 o'clock a.m, on Wednesday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 28·661, at 7 o'clock a.m, on Monday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·09·4.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 88·8 on Saturday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 57·8 on Wednesday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 69·8.

Warmest day during the week was on Thursday, the Mean Temperature being 74·6.

Coldest day during the week was on Tuesday, the Mean Temperature being 58·86.

JOHN KING, A. M.,
Station Observer.

Peterboro, June 25, 1866.

GENIUS AND LABOUR.—Alexander Hamilton once said to an intimate friend, men give me some credit for genius, all the genius I have lies just in this, when I have a subject in hand I study it profoundly day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings—my mind becomes pervaded with it, and every one who has used the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" can speak of the magical effect it has in subduing coughs, colds, pleurisy rheumatism, cramps, or all pains of the human body. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25 cts per bottle.

MARRIED.

At Goudney, Peterborough, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. J. M. Roger, A. M., H. Bingham Higginson, of Halifax, N. S., second son of the Rev. John Higginson, of Thornaby Scourer, Yorkshire, England, to Martha Janet, daughter of James Hall, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Peterborough, C.W.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev J. R. W. Beck, M. A., Rector of Peterboro, at the Residence of the Bride's uncle, Robert Hamilton, Esq., Peterboro, John Hoyland, Esq., son of the late James Hoyland, of Lankersley, Yorkshire, England, to Agnes, third daughter of Hugh Hoyland, Esq., of Clifton Bank, Rotherham, Yorkshire, England.

TO FARMERS.

Buy Your
SCYTHES, HAY FORKS & RAKES,
Barley Forks, Grain Cradles,
AND OTHER
HARVEST IMPLEMENTS,
At the
Sign of the GOLDEN ANVIL.

M. MILLAR, Hardware Merchant.

Peterboro', June 27, 1866 26-2in

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds. Sore Throat. Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.*

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used *is well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended, may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in soothing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should Be addressed to
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a safe and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N.B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter In Keene by A. Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

DARLEY'S
Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing every thing of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the dis ended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to HURD & CO., Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
NEWCASTLE, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
To Wit: } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of JOHN REID, *partner in the firm of A. Fowlie & Co., an Insolvent.*

ON Saturday the 21st day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOHN REID.

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for said insolvent.

Peterboro', June 25th, 1866. 26-9in.

Literary Club!

PARTIES having Books belonging to the Peterborough Literary Club, are requested to return them to the Librarian forthwith. The Librarian will be at the Firemen's Hall, on Thursday Evenings, from 8 till 9½ o'clock, for the purpose of receiving books, when members of the club wishing the loan of books can have them by complying with the by-laws.

By order of the President,
Wm. CAMERON, Librarian.

Peterboro'. June 27, 1866. 26

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,
George street, Peterborough.

R. HAMILTON,

Would now inform his numerous friends and customers that he is receiving
ONE OF THE LARGEST
and best selected stocks of
Sheffield and Heavy
HARDWARE
ever imported into this town.

The whole has been carefully selected by himself, in the best markets, and will be sold at such
LOW PRICES
as to defy competition.
FARMERS & BUILDERS
can be supplied in every article required by them, and they will consult their interests by giving him a call.

☞ *He is also sole agent for the Burglar Detective Pistol.*

Peterboro, June 28, 1866. 27-tf.

CALL AND EXAMINE
The Splendid Stock of
Harness & Saddles
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,
WHIPS,
Curry Combs and Brushes!
Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,
AT
T. DONNELLY'S,
(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)
☞ Collars Warranted. ☜
Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, and against the lands and tenements which were of William Weller, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale by virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 10th day of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Weller in the hands of the said George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, in and to Lot No. 4, south of Hunter street and east of Water street, and Lot No. 4, north of Simcoe street and east of Water street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', June 26, 1866. 9

DUNDAS *Cotton Yarn!*

DUNDAS MILLS, best quality Cotton Yarn, WARRANTED.

W. CLUXTON.

June 25, 1866. 26-3in

ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the Third day of July next, at 11 o'clock a. m

C. A. WELLER,

Peterboro', June 26, 1866. 26-2in

Dress, Cloak & Mantilla MAKING.

MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has her rooms now one door south of Mr Stapleton's dwelling, directly opposite the Court House, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Peterborough, June 13, 1866. 24

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

THE undersigned will pay the Highest Cash Price for any quantity of Clean Wool, delivered at his grain warehouse in Ashburnham.

D. SUTHERLAND.

June 13, 1866. 24

SEA SHELLS.

A VARIETY of ornamental Sea Shells, just received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store

Peterborough, May 1, 1866.

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LENAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 12th, 1865. 9)

W. CLUXTON

Has now in stock a very large and complete supply of
ENGLISH BROAD CLOTHS,
Cassimeres & Doeskins.
ALSO,
Canadian Tweeds and Summer Cloths
IN GREAT VARIETY.
TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS
Of Superior Quality constantly on hand.

Buyers desirous of getting good value for their money will not be disappointed if they make their selections in his establishment,

June 15, 1866. 26-3in

Great Reduction in Cotton Goods!

AT THE
MONTREAL HOUSE!

Just Receiving a large supply of Cotton Goods, at much Lower Prices than they are now selling.

Stock now on hand Reduced to Match the New!

Prints Reduced 2d. per yard.
White Cottons very much Reduced.
Factory Cottons reduced 1d., 1½d., 2d. and 4d. per yard.
Stripe Shirtings, Derrys, Tickings, &c., also very much reduced.

Whole Stock Selling Very Low!

☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. ☜

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, July, 1866.

EXTRAORDINARY
PANIC IN THE MONEY MARKET

And consequently GREAT FALL in the price of all COTTON FABRICS.

T. FAIRWEATHER & Co.

Have received from England NEW GOODS, and can give to all their customers the full benefit of the Panic Prices of all Cotton, Linen & Woollen Goods.

FACTORY COTTONS for 6¼d, *worth* 9d,
FACTORY COTTONS for 9d, *worth* 1s,
FACTORY COTTONS for 10½d, *worth* 1s 1d,
At T. FAIRWEATHER & Co's,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

WHITE COTTONS for 7¼d, *worth* 10d,
WHITE COTTONS for 9½d. *worth* 1s,
WHITE COTTONS for 10½d, *worth* 1s 2d,
At T. FAIRWEATHER & Co's,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, including all the newest styles,—6d, 7½d, 9d, 10½d, 1s, 1s 3d.
At T. FAIRWEATHER & Co's,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

BARGAINS IN PRINTS,—Good Washing Prints for 7½d and 9d, worth 1s; the very best Washing Ginghams for 9d and 10½d, worth 1s and 1s 1½d.
Observe the address ☞ T. FAIRWEATHER & Co.,
Hunter street, Peterborough

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!—For $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, &c., &c., &c. Come and see them,
At T. FAIRWEATHER & Co's,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

BARGAINS in Silk Mantles, Tissue Jackets, Parasols, &c., all newest styles.
BARGAINS in Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslins,—Such cheap lots seldom offered in this town. ☞ Observe the address, T. FAIRWEATHER & Co.,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

COME AND SEE OUR BLACK SILKS, at 2s 9d, and 4s 3d.
To all Cash buyers this is the Cheapest store in town,—exclusively Dry Goods.
A large quantity of Dundass Cotton Yarn on hand—cheap.
☞ Observe the address, and save your money.
THOS. FAIRWEATHER & Co.,
Peterborough, June 20, 1866. Hunter street.

AT LANNIN'S

Stove, Tin and Job Shop,
STOVES, TINWARE & COAL OIL
Are Moving Off with a Rush—Barring the Coal Oil.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him since commencing business in Peterboro', would state that he has
Removed to Stewart's Old Stand,
GEORGE ST., OPPOSITE McNAUGHTON'S GROCERY,
Where his customers can depend on having all work entrusted to him done in a workmanlike manner, and at Reasonable Prices.

TIP TOP COOKING STOVES AT TEN DOLLARS

And everything else in proportion. As the heat of Summer is coming on,

Now is the Time to get a BATH!

Of any description, as he keeps them on hand and makes them to order.

ROOFING and EAVETROUGHING done neat and cheap, and all sorts of Jobbing punctually attended to.

Wool Pickings, Rags, Brass, Copper & Bottles taken in exchange
2,000 CALF AND SHEEP SKINS WANTED,
For which the Highest Price in Cash will be paid.

T. LANNIN.

Peterboro', May 23, 1866. 21

DECIDED BARGAINS

AT
A. ARMSTRONG'S,
GEORGE STREET,

Who is now offering a large and well assorted stock of
DRY GOODS SUITABLE for the SEASON,
consisting of
Shawls, Dress Goods, Parasols, Printed Muslins, Ginghams, Skirtings, Prints, Cottonades, Drillings, Grey and Bleached Cottons, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also, a Choice Assortment of CLOTHS & TWEEDS.

Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

All of which will be Sold at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST!

Special attention is invited to the stock of Prints, Bleached Cottons, Shirtings and Grey Cottons, all of which are marked much lower than last Fall's prices.

Peterboro, May, 1866. 21

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 20, 1866.

HATS! HATS!

A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by
I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 9

THE BACK LAKES!

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SEASON.

The Steamer

1866. OGEMAH 1866.

Will ply daily during the Summer Season between Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, and Bridgenorth, calling at the intermediate stopping places, as follows:

LEAVING LINDSAY

Every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Bobcaygeon at 10.30 a. m., and at Bridgenorth, in time to connect with the Stage to Peterboro'.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

At 1.30 o'clock p. m., on the arrival of the Stage from Peterboro', connecting with the Train from Port Hope at 12.30 o'clock.

The Ogemah will reach Bobcaygeon at 3.30 o'clock p. m., arriving at Lindsay at 6.30 o'clock p. m., of the same day.

STAGES

Will be in readiness at Bridgenorth and at the Peterboro' Railway Station to convey Passengers, Luggage and Freight to and from Mud or Chemong Lake.

Passengers for Pensalon Falls will be landed at Sturgeon point from whence they will be conveyed on Board Capt. Crandell's Steamer to Pensalon Falls.

☞ The Boat and Stages running in connection with it, will start precisely on time.

June 13th, 1866. 24-tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st May, 1866.

Adams, Mrs Mary	Mober, James
Curtin, Miss Annie	Martin, Miss Mary (Otonabee)
Coughlin, Miss Maggie	Murray Robert
Collins, John	Milburne, J. J.
Crow, Edward	Moore, John
Dean, Hector	McWilliams, Thomas
Dobbin, Miss Maggie	McLean, William
Dryell, John Jr.	McGrath, Mrs. Catherine
Daly, Miss Mary	McConkey, John
Edmons, Miss Mary J.	McClelland, Robt
Fitzgerald, James	McInnis, John L.
H——, Miss Margaret (Union School)	Nicholls, George
Hunt, Henry	Patterson, William
Hunter, R. W.	Pearson, John
Hammond, Sarah	Scott, Andrew
Hutchinson Mrs. D.	Sloane, Fanny
Jackson, Samuel	Simple, James
Lendrey, Miss Mary	Shouldice, Sam.
Kirkey, H. L.	Scott, Mrs Sarah
King, Edward	Scoville, Miss Ann
Lucas, William	Smith, Miss Nancy
Lowther, John	Tulley, Isabella
Linster, John	Woodhead, David
Maroney, Michael	Weir, Miss Isabella
Magee, Francis	Welsh, Miss Mary

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER P. M.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3, 1865. 19-tf

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as general Merchants, trading together under the name, style and firm of SCOTT & McDONALD, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the late firm to be paid to the undersigned DANIEL McDONALD, the younger, who is to pay all debts due by the said firm.

CHARLES SCOTT.
D. McDONALD, Jr.

Peterborough, June 19, 1866.

All accounts due the above will require to be paid at once, as no further extension of time will be granted.

D. McDONALD, Jr.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified that all future business of the First Division Court, Peterborough, will be conducted by Mr. Edgecombe Pearse, who has been appointed my assistant, while the Suits and Accounts not yet closed will be settled by the undersigned. The Office is still in the Court House.

JOHN J. HALL,
Clerk of the First Division Court,
County of Peterboro'.

Peterboro', June 19, 1866. 25

PROF. L. W. SHATTUCK

RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he has commenced and will continue to give private instructions in the art of
SELF-DEFENCE,
and the
GYMNASTIC CLUB EXERCISE,
At his Academy, Hopkin's Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Gentlemen taught privately, at all hours of the above days.

Peterboro, May 16, 1866. 20

Music Books.

Instructors for the
DULCIMER AND VIOLIN
For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

Millinery & Dressmaking

BY MISSES S. & R. WILSON.

STRAW and FELT WORK done carefully, and in the most approved manner. Dress and Cloak making in all their branches; also Plain and Machine Sewing done. All orders promptly attended. A share of patronage from friends and the public is respectfully requested.

Place of Residence, Aylmer Street, close to Boswell's Skating Rink

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20-4in

FANS!

A LARGE assortment of Palm Leaf and Willow Fans—cheap, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June, 1866.

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

TO FARMERS

FARMERS and others who contemplate building during the coming summer will do well to call and examine the subscribers stock of
HARDWARE
And other materials which they will require, such as
Nails of Various Kinds,
LOCKS, HINGES,
Glass, Paints, Oils, &c.

We are receiving large stocks of these goods, and shall offer them at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!

☞ CALL and SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

MELVILLE MILLAR.
Hardware Merchant,
Corner of Water and George Streets.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866. 16-3in

Garden Tools!

THE Subscriber has received his usual supply of
SPADES & SHOVELS,
Hoes, Rakes, &c., &c.
"BLACK'S" SPADES!

Imported direct from Ford Forge, Scotland, an article which cannot be excelled, for sale by

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant,

Peterboro', April 18, 1866 to-3.n

HAMS!

Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!

Allandale Mills

CORN MEAL!

GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!

Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

THE subscriber returns thanks to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received, and would beg to inform them that he has sold out his stock in hats and cloth caps, which will enable him to pay closer attention to the FUR TRADE. As the Dressing of Skins fills up a portion of the Summer season, the shop will be closed up during the months of June, July and August.

Parties wishing to have their FURS SAVED will please leave them at the store, or at the subscriber's residence—Loudon street, No 4.

The highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

WM. LECH

Peterborough, April 10, 1866 15

Just Arrived at the Family Grocery!

A Fresh Supply of Whitco's English
EGG POWDER,
An excellent substitute for Eggs Try it!

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George street.

Peterboro, Feb. 14th, 1866. 7

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS,

And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson Twankay Tea, at very low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS.

Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz.:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co's.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.
Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.
Finest table CODFISH.
Saltwater SALMON.
Smoked HERRINGS.
Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by
JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

POTTED HAM,

Potted Beef,
STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS,
Potted Yarmouth Herrings,
ANCHOVY PASTE.

For sale by
JAMES CAMPBELL.

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
Valuator at Peterboro',

Peterboro', April. 1866. 17-tf

MONEY to LEND.

MONEY TO LOAN on SECURITY of REAL ESTATE. Apply to
W. C. NICHOLLS,
North Downs, C.W.

20-3m

CRAYON DRAWING

AND
Wax Fruit and Flowers.

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs. Caisse, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed at the suit of James Edwards, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Richard Trowarth, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 18th day of September 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot No. 12 in the 12th concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing about one acre of land, more or less, and lying between the park lots of Thomas Beavis and Mrs. Blackstock, and fronting on the road running between Lots No 11 and 12 in the 12th concession of the said Township of Monaghan.

Also, Lot No. 11, north of King Street and west of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Peterborough, June 13, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of JOHN KENNEDY, Defendant, at the suit of ROBERT NICHOLL, Plaintiff, I have seized and shall offer for sale at Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements viz:—

Lot No. 6, South of Dalhousie Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

Lot No. 6, North of Wolfe Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

The West half of Lot No. 2, North of Murray Street and East of Water Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

And part of Lot No. 2, East of Water Street and South of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, butted and bounded as follows, that is to say:—commencing at the North-East angle of the said lot, thence West along Hunter Street forty feet, thence South eighty feet, thence East forty feet, thence North eighty feet, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Peterboro, May 8, 1866. 19

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SEVENTH day of AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN CHANCERY.

HONORA WALSH, ... *Plaintiff.*
vs.
REDMOND WALSH, ... *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No 11 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one hundred acres, and part of the East half of Lot No. 10 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one acre, and being Village Lots 3 and 4 in the Village of Westwood.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Peterboro', May 2, 1866. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be Sold, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the undermentioned James Grieves, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

In the County Court
THOMAS SHORT, Plaintiff,
vs
JAMES GRIEVES, Defendant.

In the Common Pleas.
JAMES GRIEVES, Plaintiff,
vs.
GEORGE HILLIARD, Defendant.

All those parcels or tracts of land situate in the Townships of Smith and Harvey respectively, viz:—

IN SMITH.—The east half of Village Lot, No 53, South of Hunter Street, in the village of Bridgenorth, containing one quarter of an acre be the same more or less.

IN HARVEY.—Lot No. 4, in the 13th concession, and the north east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th concession of the Township of Harvey, containing two hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff's Office. Sheriff
Peterborough, April 25th 1866

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me Directed, at the suit of The Provincial Insurance Company, of Canada, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Joseph H. Walton, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant, in and to Park Lot No. 2, as laid out in the plan of Park Lots on the South half of Lot No 2 on the West side of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, by John Reid, Provincial Land Surveyor, containing ten acres, be the same more or less, and being particularly described as follows, viz:—Commencing at the South-West angle of Park Lot No. 2; thence North thirty-three degrees, West eleven chains and fifty links; thence South fifty-seven degrees, west eight chains and seventy links; thence South thirty-three degrees, east eleven chains and fifty links to a point sixty-two links distant from the southern limit of the second Lot west of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith; thence north fifty-seven degrees, east, parallel with and sixty-two links distant from the said southern limit, eight chains and seventy links to the place of beginning. Together with a right of way forty feet wide, running from the Communication Road along the southern limits of Park Lots numbers one, two and three, as laid out on the said plan.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Peterborough, April 2f, 1866. 17

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.

In the matter of Wheeler Cuffe Armstrong, *An Insolvent.*

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } ON SATURDAY the Twenty-First Day of JULY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

(Signed)
WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG
W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for said Insolvent.
Peterboro', May 14, 1866. 20-9in

Royal Canadian Bank.

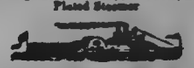
FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.
Peterboro', May 14, 1866. 20

1866 1866

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Planed Steamer



CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master,

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leave North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, on y..... $ 37
Colborne, every day..... 7 00
Cobourg, do 8 15
Port Hope, do 10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 5 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passage at summer rates—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent
Kingston.
April 4, 1866 16

Railway. Railway.

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enable to follow it.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;
PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.
CHINA and GLASSWARE;
200 Barrels of HERRING,
100 Bags of SALT,
100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Pease and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1865. 7

To FARMERS,

Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Opposite Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', January, 1866. 1-tf

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.
Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

Money to Loan.

THE CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY are prepared to make advances on the

CREDIT FONCIER

system, to Landed Proprietors, in sums varying from $200 to $4,000.

The loans are repayable at long dates by means of a Sinking Fund, in which from time to time small sums are placed, and which at compound interest, will, at the end of the period agreed on, render the borrower absolutely free, he having, however, always the privilege of paying off the mortgage at any moment that suits his convenience

For further information and forms of requisition for loans, application to be made to the Secretary.

J. SYMONS,
Victoria Hall, Toronto.
Toronto, May 4, 1866. 4in-20

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 139 King St. East,

TORONTO.

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES!

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis stricture, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, bone and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 139 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. BROWN, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen at any day. Apply to W. CLUXTON, or A. MORROW, Sr.
Peterboro', Nov. 9th, 1865. 46

VALUABLE

FARMS FOR SALE

EAST Half Lot 9, Concession 7, Asphodel, 100 Acres. West ½ Lot 10, Concession 7, Asphodel, 100 Acres. South-west Quarter or East half lot 10, Concession 7, Asphodel, 25 Acres. Lot 13, Concession 6, Asphodel, 200 Acres. East ½ Lot 9, Concession 6, Dummer, 100 Acres. East ½ Lot 7, Concession 6, Dourc. The above Lands will be sold **Very Cheap**, and time given for payment. Apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON.
Peterboro', April 23, 1866. 17-3in

FARM FOR SALE.

AN excellent cleared farm for sale; being North half of Lot 17, 12th Concession of the Township of Cavan; containing 100 acres, about 90 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A good new Frame House with stone cellar, a large Frame Barn, a good Log Stable, and a very good fruit-bearing Orchard on the premises.

For terms and particulars apply to Mr. Geo. Campbell, Millbrook, Cavan; Mr. G. Johnston, Water street, Peterboro; or to the proprietor,

JAMES McGILL.
Belmont.
Belmont, April 11, 1866. 15-3m*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the West half of Lot 23 in the Eleventh Concession of the

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE,

There are Sixty-six and two-thirds of an Acre. On it there are a good frame dwelling House, Barns, Stables and Sheds, and a young orchard. Distance from Peterborough 3½ miles.

Possession given immediately, and title indisputable.

TERMS—One-fourth down, the remainder in annual installments. Apply to

JOHN G. WEIR.
Otonabee, April 7, 1866. 15-8in-x

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the North East Quarter of Lot No. Thirty, tenth Concession of Otonabee. There are on the premises about Forty Acres cleared, a Log House, Barn and Stable, a good Well, and an Orchard of about One Hundred Trees.

Also, Lot No. 11, South Simcoe and West George streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

For terms, &c., apply to

EDWARD JOHNSTON,
Otonabee—Peterborough P. O.
April 18th, 1866. 16-3m

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.
Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to engage in other business, offers for sale that well known establishment, the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL It is situated in a good location for business, being opposite the Town Hall, and stag's leave the House, Daily for Cobourg, and twice a week for Peterboro. House and Stables are in good repair Title indisputable. For terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

J. A. JOHNSTON,
Norwood
Feb. 15th, 1866. 7*

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c., apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.
Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 12,

TO LET.

TERMS MODERATE.

THESE desirable premises in Ashburnham, lately occupied by John Simpson as a hotel.

Apply to MRS. DOWNER, on the premises Ashburnham, April 29, 1866. 17-3in*

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ., Commander, R. N.,

Of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C.W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby give notice that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers, for adjustment and that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid and that all Chattels and Assets belonging and owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.
Cobourg, C. W., March 21st, 1866. 12

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting. Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.
May 6th, 1865.

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.
January 24th, 1866 6

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES McCAMPBELL.
Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865.

COLONIAL HOUSE.

REMOVAL.

R. JOHNSTON & SON

Have Removed to one of those NEW STORES,

Directly Opposite their old Stand

Where they are receiving and opening up a large and well selected stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS!

Suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade, all of which will be

SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

They beg to call particular attention to their stock of

BLEACHED COTTONS AND SHEETINGS!

Peterboro', April 25, 1866. 17-3m

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SUMMER GOODS

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of **RICH** and **FASHIONABLE GOODS** in every department of their business. They are showing great varieties in

Dress Goods, Shawls, Milton & Lustre Cloakings,

PARASOLS, GLOVES, &c. &c.

In the MILLINERY and MANTLE ROOMS will be found an endless variety of

Hats and Bonnets!

MANTLES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Some Handsome FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS will be shewn next week

All our goods are marked off at the Lowest Possible Cash Price, and we can guarantee a good article at a REASONABLE PRICE.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.
Peterborough, April 25th, 1866. 12

NEW SPRING GOODS!

L. LEMAY,

HUNTER STREET,

HAS OPENED, since the 13th of March last, upwards of 30 CASES of

New and Fashionable Dress Goods!

Shawls, Parasols, Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Grey Cotton Drills, Denims, Linen, &c.

The Cloth & Tweed Department

Is one of the Largest and Best, consisting of over fifteen hundred pieces of Silk, (mixed,) Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds; a fine lot of Bannockburn Tweeds of the finest quality.

I beg to call particular attention to my department of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

As I have one of the largest and best stocks on hand.

Complete Suit of fine Tweed, all Wool, from $10.50 to $13.50
Best Silk, (mixed,) and Scotch Tweed, from 13.50 to 20.00
A nice Suit of Union Tweed, well made, - - - - 6.50

A Large Stock of Boy's Clothing,---very Cheap.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AND THE BEST SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1866. 15

F. LEMAY,

Formerly of the firm of Lemay & Turcot,

IS JUST RECEIVING HIS SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Of Spring and Summer

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

He begs to call the special attention of buyers to his

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

To which he has made the addition of several improvements.

All his Clothings are made up in the premises, of the first workmanship, and superintended by a first class Tailor.

Garments made to order at a short notice.

F. LEMAY,
Corner of George and Hunter sts.
Peterborough, March 28th 1866. 13-3m

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Ashery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.
Peterboro, October 16, 1865 42

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

1866. 1866.

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at..... 6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " " ..... 8:00 "
PORT HOPE " " ..... 9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)..... 9.37 a.m.
Mixed..... 6.00 p.m.
Express (night)..... 8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed..... 2.40 p.m.
Express (day)..... 8.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 23, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST	Mixed.	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON ..... depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction	7.	
Waterdown	7.	
Wellington Square	7.	3.42
Bronte		3.57
Oakville	8.38	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.25
Mimico	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive.	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P.M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7.45
Mimico	1.44	8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.55
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON ..... arrive	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

Going East.—At 1.05 5.30, 7.25, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m.

Going West.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.
Rochester, May, 1865. 22

ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro'..... 12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p. m.
April 17th 1863 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at he Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.
Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

A NUMBER of the latest Novels and Song Books have been received and for sale by GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterborough, May 1st, 1866.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, and is unlike the finer and purer, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich roseborn Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Dumas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jee so!"—"Exactly!"—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "awley" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" " " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" " " I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD New York City.

" " " I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. " " The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

" " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 284 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some apology from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.
Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. PEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and farmers should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a safe and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

F. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

GROVESTEEN & CO.

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over 20 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1864. 7-1 yr

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties These Roots, &c., are carefully selected as chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. T——s H——r
E——m B——k. T—— M R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
December 1, 1864. 6mos

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPY.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863. 1

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance to their papers, the Publish rmay continue to send them until all arrearages are paid

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE

PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'

Is published at the office of the publisher every Thursday morning,

NICHOLL'S & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion ... 50 c.
Each subsequent insertion ..... 1?
Six to ten lines, first insertion 60
Each subsequent insertion 20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line). 05
Each subsequent insertion, " 02

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON.

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Peterboro January, 1865.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTONS
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1866. No. 27.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. ☞Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES D. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over George Stethem & Co's Hardware Store, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Balsom Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonnabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

Office and Store, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, PaperHanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

JAS. W FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c. Warsaw, C. W. 39

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c. &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

HOME AND COLONIAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices.

Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.

Losses settled promptly and in full.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Agent.

Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

HAMILTON HOUSE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.

J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)

Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.

May 16, 1866. 20

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr Elias, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER

Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1765,..	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry and 18 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d' Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)

H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Stationers, Peterboro'.

ROOM PAPER!

WINDOW BLINDS,

DECORATIONS!

Borders, &c.

Graham & Stratton

Have JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers,

10,000 ROLLS

OF ROOM PAPER,

Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, in which will be found

ALBUMS,

Concertinas, Accordeons,

Ladies' Reticules, Companions and Tortoise Shell Cards Cases, Gents and Ladies' Bags, Pearl Stillettoes, Crochet Needles, and Bodkins.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY,

AND

Fancy Goods!

Peterborough, April, 1866.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE CO.

OFFICE 534 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GUARANTEE—After a fair trial, if any purchaser does not regard the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in market, he can return it and have his money. It has taken many of the highest prizes.—is less complicated than any other first class machine,—does a wider range of work without changing,—requires no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate machine.

N. B. Any Clergyman sending us two orders for Machines, shall receive *one* for himself as a present. The same proposition is extended to Profession and Teachers.

We have now completed our New Manufactory at a cost of some $200,000, including New Patents and important Improvements; and the object of the above proposition is to secure the immediate introduction of our improved machine into every town in the United States without incurring the great expense of a travelling agent.

This proposition cannot avail in towns occupied by our own agents.

Please send for descriptive Catalogue, wit samples of sewing.

3 LUCIUS LYON, Sec'y.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAN'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it, with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,

ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed, I. Butts, on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co. Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicines.

Peterboro, February 24, 1866. 7-din

Poetry.

Lines on seeing a picture of John Knox preaching in the old Baronial Tower at Galston, Ayreshire Scotland.

For the Examiner.

The owl may flap his sullen wing,
And all his tune his sorrows sing,
Around thy feudal walls;
The winds upon their trackless way—
Heaven's wild aerial minstrels, play
Amid *thy* ruined halls.

Rude fragments of a former age—
A breath on history's fleeting page—
Thy day of glory's gone;
Where the bard's strains were proud and high,
Where valor knelt 'neath beauty's eye,—
Now tenantless and lone.

Along thy battlements the tread
Of mail-clad men to battle wed—
The soldier and the slave—
When life was chivalrous and brief
The worthless vassal of a Chief,
Who held it for the grave.

But with the tide of change, there came
Another sound, another name,
That made even Monarchs bow:
No Soldier's steel begirt his breast,
No waving plume, or helmed crest,
Was on his fearless brow.

The burning eloquence that rolled,
Like thunder on the mountain wold,
In mercy's hallowed home,
Awoke strange echoes as it rung,
Where nought but deeds of blood were sung,
Beneath thy time-worn dome.

The stormy periods of the past,
The trumpet's voice, the clarion's blast,
Thy proud baronial power,
Thy thousand flashing sheathless swords
Are nothing, when a Knox's words
Have hallowed thee, lone tower.

C. S. DUNBAR.

Otonabee, June 22nd, 1866.

Literature.

A Year After Marriage.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

(*Concluded.*)

'Does Mr. Lee live here?' asked a loud, rough voice.

'He does.'

'Is he at home?'

'Yes, sir. Walk in.'

In a moment or two, a stout, firm-built man, with heavy shoes, a large whip in his hand, and other indications of his being a wagoner, entered the parlor.

'My name is Lee,' Harvey said, rising to his feet and becoming instantly agitated as he did whenever asked for by a stranger.

'Then I wish to speak to you,' the man said, seating himself, and drawing from his pocket a crumpled piece of newspaper, which contained the notice of Fanny's disappearance. He then stated that having accidentally met with the paragraph in an old file of city papers which he was looking over at the tavern, it reminded him of a singular circumstance that had occurred to him some two or three months before.

'I was driving my wagon along, near B——, that lies some forty or fifty miles away from here, as you know, on the—— road,' he went on to say—'when I saw standing in the road before me, on the edge of a thick woods, a young-looking woman, with her clothes a good deal soiled, and her whole appearance showing that she was fatigued from long walking. There was a wild, troubled look about her young, beautiful face, that touched my feelings. She remained standing, and looking intently at me, until my horses were close upon her, without making the slightest effort to move. I, of course, seeing this, reined up, and then getting out of my saddle, was going up to her, when, with her eyes fixed on mine, she moved off to the side of the road. I spoke to her, but she made me no answer. I then went toward her more quickly, when she turned and ran off into the woods at full speed and was soon out of sight. I could not leave my wagon to follow after her, as one of my horses was wild and restless, and had, already, during the day, caused the whole team to run off. I have often thought of it, since, and always with a feeling of concern for the beautiful young creature, evidently out of her mind.—When I saw this paragraph, it recalled the circumstance again and seemed to afford some clue to the mystery. On making enquiry, I was directed to you as the person alluded to.'

Although the story of the wagoner was a welcome one, as creating a new hope of finding Fanny, yet it came with a shock upon his feelings, for it represented her to be in a state of derangement, and a wanderer away from human habitations.

After the minutest inquiries as to her appearance and dress, both Mrs. Woodman and Lee were satisfied that the female he had seen, was Fanny. Thirty minutes afterwards, a horseman might have been seen leaving the city, by the way of Market street, mounted upon a strong, fleet animal, that moved, with apparent ease to himself, at a pace covering at least ten miles per hour.

CHAPTER XIII.

The scene of our story returns once more to the quiet little spot, where dwelt the simple-minded pastor and his pure-hearted wife. Of them it truly might be said—

'The day glides swiftly o'er their heads,
Made up of innocence and love;
And soft and silent as the shades,
Their nightly minutes gently move.'

No vain regrets for duties unperformed, or unsatisfied longings after the goods of life unpossessed, kept sleep from their eyelids a moment, or disturbed the even tenor of their thoughts through the day.

Nearly three months have passed, since the wandering stranger found with them a shelter and a home. A great change has taken place in her since her sojourn with Mr and Mrs. Leonard. The silent influence of the latter, as she daily moved through the round of duties as a wife and mother, but especially as a wife, had been all-powerful in modifying and correcting some things hidden in her own thoughts.

But another change had taken place.—Another stranger had been added to the inmates of that humble dwelling. A babe had been born and now slept in sweet, unconscious innocence upon the breast of Grace, whose affections were drawn out and absorbed as they had never been before.

The day had declined until the sun was just resting upon the western range of high hills that bounded the valley, or lowlands, where most of Mr. Leonard's simple-hearted parishioners resided. Five weeks had passed since the birth of her babe, and Grace, fully restored to health, was sitting with it upon her lap and gazing down upon its sweet young face. Although Mrs. Leonard was also holding her own babe, yet both were silent, for Grace had seemed less inclined to converse than usual. Indeed, ever since the birth of her child, that she appeared to love with intense affection, she had seemed much more absorbed in her own thoughts, and much oftner disposed to weep than before.

As the two young mothers sat thus, Mr. Leonard came in, with his usual cheerful smile, and going up to his wife, stooped down and kissed his babe, and then left the same token of affection upon the cheek of his gentle partner.

Grace noticed it, and, in spite of herself, a tear stole out and fell upon to forehead of her child. A sudden fit of weeping followed, that she struggled in vain to suppress. After its force had become spent, and she was able to rally her feelings, she perceived, as had often been the case before, that she was taxing the hearts of her kind friends beyond what was right. A sudden resolution, while in this state of mind, determined her to speak to them more freely than she had ever done before.

'Forgive me,' she said, as soon as she could trust her voice in utterance, 'the pain I have given you. I feel conscious that I have no right to throw a shadow over your hearts, and I have resolved that I will do so no longer. Ever since this dear babe has blessed my sight, a better feeling than that which prompted me in a sudden fit of passion, to leave my home, has been gaining strength in my bosom. Bitterly, indeed, have I regretted that step; but until now, pride, stubborn pride, has kept me firm in my resolutions not to go back, let the consequences to myself be what they might. Now, the whole current of my thoughts and affections is changed. I feel that I have deeply wronged a husband who loved me tenderly—you start and look surprised.—But it is as I say. It is one year, this very morning, since I was the happiest of brides. Quickly past the first two or three months of our married life, my husband seeming to have no thought but to make me happy. I am not sure that I was as considerate of him. I am not sure, that I did not expect him to regard my tastes and my wishes, while I never dreamed of consulting his feelings or deferring to his preferences.—After the first few months he became changed, and no longer yielded everything to me. Unconscious of the selfish part I had been acting, I thought him harsh and arbitrary, and silently charged him with a desire to domineer over me. From childhood I had been a rebel against all mere dictation, and as a woman and a wife, I was unchanged. His refusal to be ruled by his wife—that is calling it by its right name—I misconstrued into a wish on his part to lord it over me and I would not submit. Things went on in this way, the causes of discontent increasing every day, until an open struggle for the supremacy took place. Neither of us would yield. He declared his course, and I declared mine in direct opposition. Matters grew worse, and ended by a hasty assumption of authority on his part, and a still more hasty declaration on mine, that I would leave him rather than submit to his arbitrary rule. This occurred in the evening. After an angry discussion, I retired to my chamber, and he remained below. I sat up all night, a prey to the most distressing thoughts. But pride was strong, and I wrote bitter things against my husband. Towards day, I penned a letter to him.—This touched my feelings a good deal, and I could not restrain the tears, many of which fell upon the page I had written. At daylight, with about two hundred dollars in my purse, and a small light bundle containing a change of dress, I came softly down stairs. I felt anxious to know if my husband was still in the parlor, and how he had passed the night. Pausing near the door, I heard his loud breathing, and knew that he was asleep. Then I went gently, and perceiving that he lay upon the sofa, drew aside the curtain so as to let the light fall upon him, that I might take a last look, a single glance at his placid, sleeping face came near destroying my well-formed resolution.—Pride came instantly to my aid, and I turned hastily away and left the house.'

'Dreadful!' ejaculated Mrs. Leonard, almost involuntarily.

'I acknowledge that act to have been a wicked one,' the narrator resumed. 'But I was acting from an evil and not a good principle. Once beyond my husband's door—the first step taken—I resolved not to go back, for that would be to acknowledge myself vanquished, and voluntarily to sink into the condition of a mere female slave—so I reasoned, falsely. Alone and on foot, undecided where to go, and unacquainted with the country, but urged on by blind passion, I left the city by the nearest avenue to the place from which I started. I had been only a few miles on my way, when, on looking back, I saw a carriage coming at a rapid rate, the head of a man every now and then thrust out of the window, as if eagerly looking out for some object in advance. I imagined the head to be that of my husband; and so, when the carriage was concealed from me by an intervening hill, I left the road, and buried myself in the woods.

'It really proved to be my husband in pursuit of me, for at the point where I left the road, the carriage stopped. I saw this, from a distance, and saw my husband enter the woods on the side of the road opposite, and the driver on the side of the road next to me. Then I ran still deeper into the forest, and concealed myself amid a thick undergrowth of bushes. But the driver found me out and was going to take me to the carriage by main force, with when, fifty dollars, I bribed him to let me go free.—After my husband, no doubt sadly disappointed, gave up the search, suddenly, it seemed to me, I returned to the road, and walked on for about ten miles, when I waited for the arrival of the stage from Philadelphia; by means of which I had myself conveyed within a few miles of this place. From over-excitement, and distress of mind, (for, notwithstanding my stubborn pride, I was deeply distressed at parting with my husband, whom I really loved, deeply and tenderly) until I found myself under your sheltering roof. This is my brief story.—I felt humbled before I commenced speaking—the review has humbled me more.—To-night I am resolved to write to my husband—confess my fault, and beg to be forgiven."

'Do, by all means!" was the instant reply of Mrs. Leonard. 'How wretched as I have made myself. Still, I trust, if ever again united, the lessons I have learned from your silent example, will enable me to more than compensate him for this brief season of misery. You have taught me, truly, a wife's position and a wife's province."

So interested was the one in speaking, and the others in listening, that none of them had observed the entrance of a stranger. As Grace, or rather Mrs. Lee, finished her last sentence, stooped down to lay her babe in the cradle. Rising in a moment after, her eye caught a glimpse of the stranger, which caused her to start and turn quickly toward him. A wild scream of joy instantly followed this moment—as she darted forward and flung herself into his arms, exclaiming as she did so—

'O, my husband! My dear, dear husband!'

For nearly a minute she reclined almost motionless in his arms, then slowly disengaging herself, she looked up earnestly into his face, her eyes swimming in tears, murmuring as she did so, in a low, beseeching voice—

'Harvey—dear Harvey! will you—can you forgive me?'

'Let us forget the past, Fanny, and only think of it as a troubled dream. The present is ours, and in it we may be happy. I forgive you, as I trust you will forgive me. We have been equally to blame,' was his reply.

For a little while Fanny continued looking up into her husband's face, as if she could never tire of reading its expression. Then suddenly recollecting herself, she drew him quickly to where the cradle containing her little treasure stood, and lifting the sleeping babe tenderly, placed it in his arms, saying as she did so—

'It is yours, Harvey, and mine.'

Tears fell from manly eyes, 'unused to weep,' as Harvey Lee clasped the infant to his breast, and kissed it over and over again, with an ecstacy of delight such as he had never known.

Then followed his presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, whose pleasure was only exceeded by that of the reunited husband and wife. Their interest in Grace, or Mrs. Fanny Lee, had increased, daily, since she had been an inmate of their quiet household, for they saw, and felt, notwithstanding the painful mystery that surrounded her, that she was pure-minded and affectionate—and that all this misery was consequent upon some misconception, hasty step, or act of tyranny or persecution.—The happy termination of the mystery gave them unfeigned delight.

On the next morning, after having in vain urged upon these kind friends the acceptance of a liberal compensation for their trouble, Fanny and her husband parted from them, and commenced their journey home where they arrived to the delight of Mrs. Woodman, and other warm, true friends, but few of whom, however, were let into the real secret of Fanny's singular conduct. It was generally supposed to have resulted from a fit of temporary mental derangement. And this conclusion was not very far from a true one.

Thus passed the first year of their married life, affording a lesson, whose salutary teachings were not soon forgotten. From that time, no misconceptions have taken place. Under circumstances of pain and trial, that open the mind, hitherto closed by selfishness and pride, to true perceptions of right, they had learned to regard justly the position borne by married partners to each other.

The first painful year of their union needs not to be recalled in order to prompt a mutual forbearance. Its salutary teachings wrought such a change in them, that they seemed not to themselves the same individuals, struggling against barriers to happiness of their own creation. Each, now, is emulous of kind offices, and each finds a far sweeter delight in making the other happy than was felt in the gratification of selfishness and pride that struggled for supremacy.

WORDS.—Beware of impure words.—Filthy conversation is a fruitful means of corrupting. It is a channel by which the impurities of the heart may be communicated to another. And we know who has said, "Evil communications corrupt good manners." Words are an index to the state of the heart. Hence says Christ, "By thy words shalt thou be condemned, and for every idle word men shall speak, they shall give an account in the day of judgment." There are those whose conversation is filthy and disgusting. Parents should guard their children from such. They should themselves avoid every indelicate expression, and check the first appearance of any such thing in their children. Avoid foolish talking and jesting. Children, let your words be pure.

THE NUTRIMENT OF BEER.—People who drink their ale and beer are very fond of telling how much nutriment they derive from them! Because they are manufactured from grain, many have the idea that the concentrated virtues of the grain are in the drinks. This is an entire fallacy.—Prof. Liebig, one of the most eminent chemists of the world, assures us that 1,400 quarts of the best Bavaria beer contains exactly the nourishment of a two and half pound loaf of bread! This beer is very similar to the famous English Allsop's and our more popular American beer. The fact is, the nutritious portion of the grain is rotten before the beer can be made; and if the fermentation of the beer has been complete, Prof. Lyon Playfair declares that no nourishment whatever remains in fermented liquor; and, as the English Alliance News says, no chemist now disputes these assertions; for except in flavor and the amount of alcohol, the chemical composition of all kinds of beer is alike, and brewers must laugh to hear doctors advertising porter as more nourishing than beer, when porter is nothing but beer colored by burnt malt and often, when beer goes wrong in the making and is unsaleable as beer, it is converted into fine porter, the mere coloring covering many defects!—*Nation.*

THE ART OF BEING POLITE.—First and foremost, don't try to be polite! If you keep overwhelming your guests with ostentatious entreaties to make themselves at home, they will very soon begin to wish they were there. Let them find out that you are happy to see them by your actions rather than your words. Always remember to let bashful people alone at first. It is the only way to set them at ease. Trying to draw them out has sometimes the contrary effect of driving them out—of the house. Leading the conversation is a dangerous experiment. Better follow in its wake, and if you wish to endear yourself to talkers, learn to listen well. Never make a fuss about anything, never talk about yourself, and always preserve your composure, no matter what solecism or blunder others may commit. Remember that it is a very foolish proceeding to lament that you cannot offer to your guest a better house, or furniture, or viands. It is fair to presume that the visit is to you and not to these surroundings. Give people a pleasant impression of themselves, and they will be sure to go away with a pleasant impression of your qualities. On just such slender wheels as these the whole fabric of society turns; it is your business, then, to keep them in revolving order.

HAVELOCK ON DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.—In his Narrative of the War in Affghanistan, he tells us that "when Ghuznee was stormed, the Affghans were every where spared when they ceased to fight, and it is a moral triumph exceeding in value the praise of the martial achievement of the troops, that in a fortress captured by assault not the slightest insult was offered to one of the females found within the walls of the city. This forbearance, and these substantive proofs of the excellence of our discipline reflect more credit on officers and men than the indisputable skill and valor displayed in the operation, but let me not be accused of fostering in unfairly a favourite topic (temperance), or attempting to detract from the merit of the troops, when I remark in how great a degree the self-denial, mercy, and generosity of the hour may be attributed to the fact of the European soldier having no spirit ration since the 8th of July, and having found no intoxicating liquor among the plunder of Guznee. No candid man of any military experience will deny that the character of the scene in the fortress would have been far different if the soldiers had entered the town primed with arrack, or if spirituous liquors had been found in the Affghan depots, as at Badajoz. Since it has been proved the troops can make forced marches of forty miles a day and storm a fortress in twenty-five minutes without the aid of rum, behaving, after success, with a forbearance and humanity unparalleled in history, let it not be henceforth argued that distilled spirits are an indispensable portion of a soldier's ration."

A SERMON TO A PREACHER.—Never shall I forget the remark of a learned legal friend, who was at one time somewhat skeptical in his views. Said he to me: 'Did I believe as you do, that the masses of our race are perishing in sin, I could have no rest. I would fly to tell them of salvation. I would labor day and night.—I would speak with all the pathos I could summon. I'd warn, and expostulate, and entreat my fellow men to turn to unto Christ, and receive salvation at his hands. I am astonished at the manner in which the majority of you ministers tell your message. Why, you do not act as if you believed your own words. You have not the earnestness in preaching that we lawyers have in pleading. If we were as tame as you are, we would never carry a single suit.'

A decade of years has passed away since that remark was made. I bless God it was addressed to me. It put a fire into my bones which I hoped will burn as long as I live. God preached a stirring sermon to me that day by the mouth of that infidel lawyer.—[P. Stryker.

Advice to Medical men—Never doctor your wine. You will find no one patient enough to bear it.

Why is a retired circus clown like a flatterer? Because he is a sick-of-antic (sycophantic) fellow.

S. Crowley.—Your handwrighting is abominable. "My deer sur," is not the right way to begin a letter.

Why is drinking liquor like cultivating the most common of all vegetation? Because it is a potatory business.

Why does Christmas resemble a coin of small value? Because we can spend it without feeling any poorer.

When does a cow change place with her keeper? When she bellows—for then she is a cow heard (cowherd).

TOMATO TRAINING.

We have given several plans for training the tomato, by the use of trellises, surrounding the plant by a frame of sticks and hoops, and the French method of growing to a single stem. The following is a description of a method of training that we have seen practiced with good results:—Tomatoes may be trained up to a wall or fence, or any out building having a proper aspect for their ripening, if such positions are not required for such purposes. I trained them during last season to fifteen feet in height, on the southern side of the barn, and they had an ornamental appearance and were much admired. I planted them at about four feet apart, and from time to time selected enough leaders to cover the entire available space, training them at about nine inches apart.—The soil was rich and they grew rapidly, produced abundantly, were well flavored and always clean. In training them, cut or pinch off all weak or useless laterals, bearing in mind to leave enough of those having on a sufficiency of fruit, pinching off all points near the fruit except those required for leaders. The fruit when it is beginning to ripen, may be exposed by cutting off such foliage as would be likely to shade it. The training requires to be attended to at least once a week, otherwise they quickly get into a state of disorder, and proper success is not attainable. It is astonishing how large a space of them may be regulated by one man, if not too long neglected. The trouble is no more than would be required to support them in any other way. Those who adopt this method will, I am pretty sure, be well satisfied with the result. My way of fastening them has been with staples which I make quickly out of common wire with a pair of pliers, a hammer and a stone to sharpen them on.—Those who are not willing to take all this trouble in training tomatoes, will find it a good plan to lay bits of brushwood on the ground for the stalks to rest upon, in order that the fruit may be kept clean and ripened evenly.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.—Most people in this country have a time of "making garden," and then let the thing take its chances, and we often see a better crop of weeds than of anything else. In a well kept garden a weed is never allowed to get larger than can be killed by a rake. Much of the tillage may be done with a good steel rake frequently applied. Still the hoe must be used, and in large gardens the horse cultivator kept moving between the rows. The time to perform these operations is just before the ground needs weeding. By thus working frequently early in the season, all the seeds of weeds that are near the surface are made to germinate, and the young plants are destroyed. Those who have had their early plantings destroyed by cold rains, or who have neglected to sow many things they would like to have, should not let the lateness of the season deter them. There are but few things that will not make a good crop if planted early in June. Things that are soon over may have their duration much prolonged by sowing again.

We clip the following from the W[illegible] *Telegraph*, published in St. John, N. B., and purporting to be the Fenian oath. That paper says:—

"It is not until the candidate for Fenian honors has taken this black profanity and made way for another, that he perceives what was in store for him. Has he flinched. A circle of men with extended arms and steel weapons in their hands stand round with the bristling points of these within an inch of his throat: it is then too late to retract. The circumstances under which this oath came out were partly these. A man had been decoyed into joining these scoundrels and taking this oath. He was appointed to some secretaryship, but his conscience was no longer easy. Tormented by the awful impositions of the oath and in terror of his life, he sought the advice of one who was ready to give it and ready to take the consequences. He had contrived to conceal short-hand notes of many things, and a copy of this oath. He was suspected, and knocked down in the street. By the kind aid of him whose advice he sought, he was sent off clandestinely to England, and copies of the oath and the other papers, with *revelations and implications of the most astounding nature, which I will not now hint at because circumstances have deprived them of their probability of success.* Because those Feenians have taken the most sacred land mark of the faith they possess, it does not imply that we who shew them thus up are so rash as to identify them with that faith, or that faith with them.

THE OATH.

I, B. B.—Swear by the Almighty God—by all in Heaven and upon Earth—by this Blessed and Holy Prayer Book of my Holy Church—by the Blessed and Holy Virgin Mary, Mother of God—by her sorrowings and groanings at the foot of the Cross—by her tears and wailings—by the Holy St. Peter and St. Paul—by the glorious Apostle of Ireland, St. Patrick—by the blessed and adorable Host—by the blessed Rosary and Holy Beads—by our blessed and Holy Church—and by the Holy Martyrs of our Church in all ages—and by our holy Irish National Martyrs—to fight upon Irish soil for the independence of Ireland—to fight until Edie wading in fields of the red gore of the Saxon tyrants and murderers for our glorious cause of Irish Nationality; and, if spared, to fight till there is not a single vestige—not a track—not a foot print, left to tell that the holy soil of Ireland was trodden by the Saxon robbers and murderers. And, moreover, when these English Protestants, robbers and brutes in Ireland shall all be murdered or driven into the sea, like the swine Jesus Christ caused to be drowned—we shall then embark for and take England, and root out every vestige of the accursed breed of the heretic adulterer and murderer, Henry the Eighth, and possess ourselves of the treasures of the beast that has so long kept our beloved "Isle of Saints," old Ireland, in chains of bondage and drove us from her genial shores—exiled us to foreign lands; and we shall wade in the blood of all Orangemen, *and all heretics who do not join us and become one of ourselves.* Scotland, too, having given aid and succor to the beast, we shall leave her too in her gore, and shall not give up the conquest until we have our Holy Father *complete ruler over the British Isles*, as he was before the Reformation. To all these singly and collectively I swear to fulfil as before mentioned; with my eyes blinded, not knowing who to me administered this oath. So help me God.

BILLA FLINT'S, ELOOD'S Ohawa, Moore's and other makes of Grass Scythes, Snaiths, Forks, Scythes Stones, and a large assortment of other SHELF HARDWARE.

Iron, Steel, Nail's, Spikes.

Thirteen kinds of Pistol & Rifle Cartridges.

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., at MODERATE PRICES.

GEORGE STETMEM & Co.,

Sign of the Cross-Cut Saw,

George Street.

June 20th, 1866. 25-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

12th July—J. Smith.
Chancery sale—E. Burnham.
Notice—Wm. McKelvey.
Woods and Lands—A. Campbell.
To Builders—J. Hall, Sen.
Furnished House Wanted.
Insolvent Act—C. Grant.
Masonic—C. Cameron.
Sheriff's Sale—Jas. Hall.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1866.

Our Trade with the Lower Provinces.

From letters of Mr. Brydges in regard to trade with the Lower Provinces, we gather some useful information. It would appear that all that is wanted to create a considerable trade with the Lower Provinces, in enterprize to divert it from its present channel through the United States.

He begins by asserting the necessity for railway communication with these provinces and he declares that so satisfied is he that a trade can be developed to the principle cities of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, that he made arrangements with existing lines of steamers to carry traffic from all points on the line of Grand Trunk Railway to those places. Mr. Brydges further remarks that because of these provinces being unable to procure supplies at all seasons, they were forced to look up large capitals in produce, for long periods, which communication would set free for other purposes. Besides, the trade of Canada will be more direct with the provinces by Rail or by the River routes, than through the United States.

From his letter we learn that there is 25cts duty on American shipments, while that from Canada enters free in New Brunswick, in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island. There is also duty in favor of Canada of 25 cents.

The importations of flour according to the latest returns are

	Bbls.
In New Brunswick	256,096
Nova Scotia	355,358
" "	26,913
Prince E. Island	32 891
Newfoundland	202,718
Making a total of	874,816.

This is more than the average importations of flour into the United States during the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Of the importations of flour into New Brunswick, the great bulk has for some years back been from the United States; although, even before the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, the quantity sent from Canada has been annually increasing. Thus in the year 1863 St John received from Canada by way of Portland 9000 parrels; in 1864, 15,609 barrels; whilst during the last twelve months the quantity has increased to 47 000 barrels.

If this has been the case before the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, it follows, as a matter about which there can be little dispute, that the circumstances which now exist will make it certain that nearly the whole supply will in future be drawn from Canada.

In regard to Nova Scotia, the importations by the last returns which have been published in that Province, namely, for the year ending 30th September, 1865, show the following result:

	Bbls.
From Canada	58,233
New Brunswick	10,482
Prince Edward Island	372
Newfoundland	658
United States	312,377
Great Britain	118
Other places	67

Of the importations from Canada the largest amounts have been to Halifax and Pictou, the quantities having been respectively —To Halifax, 26,018 and to Pictou 25,479. From the United States, the importations have been, to a very large extent, into the Port of Halifax,—they having amounted to 172,192 barrels. The next largest place of importation is Yarmouth, into which place the importations were 13,714 barrels. The next largest are Cornwallis and Windsor, they each having imported 9000 barrels.

In Prince Edward's Island the importations, according to the last published returns, have been

	Bbls.
From Canada	1 818
Nova Scotia	2,353
New Brunswick	323
United States	27,227
Total	32,801

In Newfoundland, of the total importations of 202,718 barrels, there were from Canada 25,835, from Nova Scotia 3,382 and from the United States 172,145. The bulk of the importations into Newfoundland are taken into St. John's, although some portions find their way to the different fishing points along the coast in the same way as is the case in Nova Scotia.

As regards New Brunswick, the importations of butter and cheese amounted, by the last public returns, to 500,128 lbs., of the total value of $105,725. Of this, 309,846 lbs. were purchased in the United States.—Of meats and hams, cured and salted, New Brunswick imported 2,059,131 lbs., of a total value of $157,183, of which 1,999,845 lbs. were imported from the United States. Of boots and shoes, of various kinds, New Brunswick imported to a total value of $80,475, of which $66,489 came from the United States. Of leather of various kinds, she imported to the value of $47,183, of which the United States supplied $42,650. Of lard, New Brunswick imported 93,165 lbs., of which 78,603 lbs. were sent from the United States. Of refined sugar, the United States supplied New Brunswick with 150,995 lbs.; of unrefined sugar, 430,815 lbs. The greatest portion, of course, of the unrefined sugar was either supplied direct from the West Indies or from the same place through Nova Scotia. Of the article of tea, New Brunswick imported 1,668,662 lbs., of which 485,978 lbs were sent from the United States; nearly the whole of the remainder being imported from Great Britain.

It may be interesting to give some similar facts in regard to the trade of Nova Scotia. It seems from its returns that the total importations of beef, pork and hams (cured and salted) amount to about 13,000 barrels per annum, of a total value of $212,707; of this 10,695 barrels were imported from the United States, and only 77 from Canada. Of tea the total importations into Nova Scotia were 1,546,065 lbs., of a value of $515,890, of which the United States supplied 175,105 lbs. Great Britain of course supplied the great bulk of the remainder. Of tobacco in leaf the total importations into Nova Scotia were 507,989 lbs., of which the United States supplied 58,856 lbs. Of manufactured tobacco the importations were 317,029 lbs., of which the United States supplied 244,532 lbs. The importations of raw and refined sugar from the United States into Nova Scotia appear to be but a very small proportion of the whole.

The exportations of raw sugar from Nova Scotia are very considerable, amounting in the aggregate to nearly ten millions of lbs., of which upwards of a quarter appears to be sent from Halifax to Canada.

In regard to Newfoundland, in addition to flour, they imported in the year 1864, the last return able to be obtained, 26,157 bbls. of pork, of which 23,472 were sent from the United States, and 1,233 from Canada.—They imported of beef 2,417 barrels, of which 1,999 were from the United States.—Of butter the importations were 16,436 cwt., of which Nova Scotia supplied 4 192 cwt., Canada 2,466 cwt., and the United States 7,454 cwt. Of leather ware the total importations were to the value of $61,936. Of tea 461,830 lbs., and of tobacco 291,750 lbs.

European.

News from Europe has arrived but not full enough to satisfy the public desire. The Ministry had been defeated on the Reform Bill, but it was not known what course they would adopt until the Queen should return from Balmoral. A dissolution or resignation was considered inevitable, but which was not even hinted at.

The Atlantic cable is again ready, and the Great Eastern was to leave Sheerness on the 30th ult. The news from the continent absorbs the attention of all just now. Latest news brings no intelligence of any serious engagements between the belligerents.—Prussia is in the field with a large army.—Austria is preparing to oppose with all earnestness. Victor Emmanuel is moving his army. Already the Italians have crossed the Mincio. Events are fast coming to a crisis, and ere long terrible slaughter and devastation may be chronicled; already Prussia is reported to be very active, and moving her troops with rapidity. Prussian troops have entered Saxony, Hanover and Hesse, and the third son of the Elector of Hesse had been taken prisoner, and one of the accounts say the Elector of Hesse and his minister also. Next arrivals will bring stirring news from Europe.

Imprudent Action of the County Council.

Very seldom has it fallen to our lot to find fault with the action of the County Council, nor do we remember a single instance heretofore of exceeding the bounds of discussion in that august assembly.

At its last session, however, a resolution was passed, referring to certain words that were dropped in parliamentary discussion anent the Volunteer system. It is outside the limits of County Council business to interfere, by resolution or otherwise, in political discussion going on anywhere; and the precedent now set might hereafter lead to discussion in the Council Chamber of a very unpleasant nature. But independent of this the business of the Council is to attend to Municipal matters, not to the political views of members of parliament, and it certainly would be more prudent to call a public meeting to express the views of the people on any important question, as the views of the Council can be worth nothing more than the views of the same number of intelligent men who may not be members, since those members were not chosen on political grounds, but on merely their fitness to discharge duties referring to Municipal matters. It was uncalled for too, as the Council had already expressed itself on the subject of the Volunteer's pay. No one, for a moment, imagines that the Volunteers received too much—on the contrary very many think, and justly too, that they have been but poorly paid yet, and the Council by granting each non-commissioned officer and private the sum of $10, practically declared that they considered their pay too little, and hence what necessity for the resolution. Several of the members allowed the matter to pass merely to prevent discussion on the matter.

The Editor of the *Review* must needs make a thrust at Col. Haultain anent this matter. This he has not failed to do on every possible and uncalled for occasion; even going so far as to misrepresent the member for this County. It is not true that Col. Haultain "seems to allow no opportunity to pass without despraging the whole force." The fact is he never at any time has spoken a word despragingly of the Volunteers either in parliament or out of it; but on the contrary has very often praised them, as he did in discussing the address from the throne; nor can a single word be found in his speech or remarks as reported even in the *Review*, reflecting on the Volunteers in any way whatever. It is true that Col. Haultain considers the present militia system defective, and would do all in his power to see it amended so as to meet the exigencies in which we are and may be placed. It is also true that he desires to see a system that will properly drill and equip *all* the militia, and prepare them for the defence of our country. And it is also true that he desires to see the whole force placed on an equal basis as regards pay and every thing else. But will the Editor of the *Review* point out a sentence, nay a word, in which he speaks despragingly of the Volunteers. It is not honest to twist his language or fly off at tangents, to fasten on him the opprobrium of belittling the Volunteers, when it is the militia *system* as now existing with which he finds fault, and which he wishes amended. We all know the system is defective, and who in the house is better able to point to its defects than one who has filled a superior position in the British army. But if Col. Haultain despised the Volunteers, why did he offer his services as a Volunteer, if required? It is well known that he offered his services to get up a field battery here—and again to get up an Infantry Company, and has again and again tendered his services as a Volunteer. This is a sufficient answer to the misrepresentations of the *Review*, and a careful perusal of his speech will show that it is the system of defence and general cost, not the paltry pay of the Volunteers with which he is at issue.

County Council.

In the Report of proceedings, last week, Thursday got mixed with Tuesday, giving the business on the wrong days. This was owing to getting the proceedings in a very broken order. We find, too, that the motion to relieve the Canadian Land and Emigration Company from paying taxes for Harcourt was *lost*—not passed as reported.

The remaining business of the Council we give to-day, commencing where we left off on Thursday, the last day of the Council.

The Warden read a statement of the County Solicitor which was filed for future reference.

Moved by Mr. Carnegie, and seconded by Mr. Crover,—That the County Solicitor be requested to prepare a By-law to levy the sum of $218 on the Township of Harvey, being the balance due of amount of re-survey of Harvey.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the yeas and nays were taken. Yeas, 11; Nays, 4.

Moved by Mr. Carnegie, and seconded by Mr. Grover —That the County Solicitor (if he deem it advisable) be requested to prepare a By-law for levying the estimated amount of the cost of the re-survey of Burleigh and Monaghan.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, the yeas and nays were taken. Yeas, 11; Nays, 3.

Moved by Mr. Carnegie, seconded by Mr. Grover,—That the County Solicitor's opinion upon the sale of lands in Harvey, be filed. *Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Patterson, a By-law to authorize the levying and collecting of county rates and assessments for county purposes was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Gilmour, a By-law was read a first time, appointing Mr. Grover arbitrator between the Town of Peterborough and the County. The By-law was also read a second time, Mr. Dean in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Grover, the committee on Finance was allowed to report. The report was referred to a committee of the whole council.

A By-law was passed authorizing the payment of various accounts and claims.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the council went into committee of the whole on second reading of the By-law to levy and collect the county rates for the year.

On motion of Mr. Dean, seconded by Mr. Dunlop,—The Clerk was authorized to get printed notices on the beams of the bridge across the Otonabee river, between the Town and Ashburnham, in accordance with the Statutes, and that he get some person to examine and screw up said bridge, if necessary; also to get some person to prosecute parties driving over bridge contrary to law. The person employed to prosecute to have the whole fine or fines imposed.

On motion of Mr. Peck, seconded by Mr. Pearce,—A By-law to levy a certain sum of money on the Township of Harvey, for balance of cost of re-survey of said Township, was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Peck, seconded by Mr. Patterson,—The By-law was read a second time in committee of the whole.

Moved by Mr. Peck, seconded by Mr. Grover,—That the By-law to levy and collect the sum of $218 from the Township of Harvey, for the balance of cost of the re-survey of said Township, be read a third time and passed.

Mr. Scott moved in amendment that the By-law do *not* be read a third time or passed. The amendment was lost by a majority of 10, and the By-law was read a third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Gilmour,—That in view of the recent discussion on the floor of Parliament, in reference to the pay of Volunteers, this Council deems it desirable to express their opinion, that, owing to the fact that many of these brave men voluntarily left their homes and their business for the defence of the country, at a time when many of them were earning high wages, we cannot, and do not, regard the paltry pay of 25 cents per day as in the least excessive; and consider it in fact but a poor remuneration for services so cheerfully rendered and at such great personal sacrifice. We cannot fail to express surprise that an opposite view has been expressed on the floor of the House; and we do declare that with such parsimonious views in relation to the payment of our brave volunteers we have no sympathy.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Carroll, and seconded by Grover,—That the Clerk be instructed to select the forms most suitable for the use of magistrates, and get a number of the same printed, and that such forms be supplied gratuitously to magistrates of the county. *Lost.*

Moved by Mr. Grover, seconded by Mr. Gilmour,—That the By-law to provide for the monies necessary to be raised in connection with the re-survey of Burleigh, be read a third time.—*Carried.*

This By-law was read a second and third time and passed.

A By-law to provide for the erection of stone monuments in North Monaghan also went through its different readings and was passed.

The committee appointed at last meeting of Council to report on the probable cost of a bridge across Chemong Lake, and also to consult with interested municipalities concerning the same, reported their inability to carry out their instructions, and asked to be allowed to report at next meeting of Council which was granted.

A By-law, also, appointing Mr. Grover arbitrator between the Town and County was read a third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. Peck, seconded by Mr. Pearce, that each Reeve of this County collecting any money for timber on County road allowances, be allowed to spend the same on any County road he thinks fit, and make a return to this Council of the amount so spent.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Grover, seconded by Mr. Carroll, that in view of the fact that this council will not meet again this year, that the thanks of this council be tendered to the Warden for his able and courteous conduct in the chair; and that the sum of fifty dollars be granted him for extra services to this council, and that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the amount.—*Carried.*

We are pleased to learn that Miss Bidley formerly a pupil of Mrs Kyle's, has obtained a second class certificate, grade B, at the late examination of the Normal school, after attendance for one session. This speaks favorably both for Miss Bidley and her former teacher.

Union School.

The Board met on Tuesday evening. Present, the Chairman, and Messrs. Dumble, Cameron, Gilmour, Helm, Leady, Stevenson, Drs. Poole and McRae.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication from Mr. Griffin was read, giving the three months notice of his resignation. Also from Miss Benson, soliciting an increase of salary. Also from Miss Ridley, asking the use of the primary department rooms, to teach during the holidays.

The Chairman remarked, that as it had been rumoured that Mr. Griffin had left not to return, the Secretary had written to him and received an answer—that if promoted, he would accept it and return.

On motion of Mr. Dumble, the Secretary was directed to give Mr. Griffin notice of his appointment to the place lately held by Mr. Baptie, however the same to be during the approval of the Board.

Mr. Shortleff's engagement having expired. It was agreed to give him notice of his re-appointment, during the pleasure of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, the Secretary was directed to prepare a report of monthly attendance, for the last three years.

After some discussion concerning making the Grammar School free, to meet a certain resolution of the County Council. It was agreed on motion of Mr. Cameron, to make the Grammar School free in future.

An account for fixing gateway, was ordered to be paid.

It was agreed to give Miss Ridley, the use of the North Ward School room during vacation, instead of the primary department.

The Principal was directed to take measures to supply Mr. Griffin's place in the third department.

It was also agreed to remove all children in the third Book, from the North Ward School, to the proper departments in the Union School buildings.

ASHBURNHAM COUNCIL.

July 2nd, 1866.

The Council met on Monday evening. Present—the Reeve and Messrs. Sutherland and Clarke.

The minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

It was moved by Mr. Sutherland, seconded by Mr. Clark,—That the following accounts be paid, viz:—

E. Rafferty and others, for planting trees on street	$15 65
R. D. Rogers, Volunteer's balance of Volunteer account	9 50
Geo. Tanner, chairs for Hall	9 60
John Burnham, rent cricket ground one year	15 00
Grant to P. P. Home	10 00

The Council adjourned, to meet the 1st Monday of August, at 7.30.

Our Local Constitution.

The chief item of interest is the supposed change in representation under the confederation. The *Globe's* correspondent intimates that the Local Parliament will consist of two Houses in Lower Canada, the Upper to be appointed the Lower House, elected in Lower Canada; but in Upper Canada it is supposed that there will be but *one branch* of Legislation, presided over by a governor, appointed by the Confederate Government.

Our present representation will be increased by 17 members to be distributed nearly as follows:—

Town of Chatham	1
Town of Guelph	1
Town of Brantford	1
Town of Peterboro'	1
Town of Belleville	1
Town of St. Catherines	1
Toronto University	1
Indian District of Algoma	1
County of Huron	1
County of Bruce	1
County of Perth	1
County of Grey	1
Kent and Lambton (between them)	1
County of Peel	1
York and Simcoe (between them)	1
County of Frontenac	1
County of Renfrew	1
	17

WHERE LIES THE BLAME.

The great talk now is who is to blame for the precipitate action of the volunteers in the late raid, and the rather slow action of the regulars. This cannot yet be satisfactorily answered; but as the Governor General has granted investigation into the action of Col. Booker, at his own solicitation, as soon as the investigation comes to light we may be able to form opinions, one thing is certain we should not be too hasty in attaching blame to any one until the whole is heard.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR JULY.—"Summer Joys" is the title of a beautiful steel engraving. Each group in the plate forms a picture by itself. This is the season when the enjoyments that pictured will be appreciated. The Colored Fashion-plate, containing six figures, speaks for itself. This plate will be prized by the ladies. "Confessed," a fine wood engraving, printed in tint. The juveniles will know how to appreciate this. The next plate is "Boating on the Lake. New Employment for the Ladies." This shows what will be the result of the new fashions of wearing hats, cravats, etc. The latest fashions consist of two Robe dresses from Stewart & Co.; Bonnets; Basque Corsage; Silk Paletot, etc. J. R. Terry, 409 Broadway, New York, furnishes five new hats in the latest style. Among the latest Novelties will be found the following: Hats, Jacket, Corset Cover, Collars, Child's Dress, etc., etc. The Work-Department contains the usual variety of work for the ladies, consisting of Ornamented Parasol, three designs; Useful Basket Bag, two engravings; Letters for Marking, six engravings; Crochet Cape; Stand for Paper Lights; Crochet Border; Fancy Herring-Bone Stitch; Embroidery and Braiding Patterns. The Literary matter for this month will be read with much interest. "Rizpah's Idols," "Life's Contrasts," and "The Daffodils" are excellent. "Dress under Difficulties," by a lady of Georgia, gives an insight of the troubles of southern ladies during the blockade.—This number commences the seventy-third volume of the Lady's Book. There is no falling off in Godey. This is a good time to commence to subscribe. In this volume, from July to December, you get all the fall and winter fashions—cloaks, mantles, furs, bonnets, crochet work, etc.

Communications.

LINDSAY, JUNE 25, 1866.

SIR,—Will you permit me to take up some of your valuable space to correct some errors you were led into last week in regard to the loyalty of Victoria. I do not for a moment think that you would publish anything to hurt or wrong our County knowingly, but I have good reasons for believing that the person (I will not call him a gentleman) who handed you that squib, headed "Ladies, attention," willfully misrepresented the case to you. That bill was not got out by the ladies to shame cowardly young men, but it was got up by two of the Rifle company for sport, and as there was a keen competition between the Rifles and an Infantry company of Capt. Grace's to draw attention to the Rifle company, there was only two of them posted up and only twelve of them printed.—You say Victoria is the only County from which no volunteers went to the front or offered to go. Now to show the veracity of your informant, I will tell you that four companies offered their services from Lindsay, one from Omemee and one from Bobcaygeon, and your informant cannot plead ignorance on this point, for I told him so myself after I stopped him cutting that bill off the post in front of the *Advocate* office. As to Mr. Cottingham's company been refused, our list was in fully a week before his. He says he has sent it down three times; we have done so too, but a little before him. We were accepted last week, and our arms and clothing will be here this week. This shows whether any offered or not. There was a Rifle company in Lindsay and a good company too; but it was broken up by the melancholy death of Sergt. Brewer, who was shot at target practice. Since that there has been no company in Lindsay, but after this we will be behind no other town in Canada, nor will our County be behind any other County, as we have a company at Oakwood, one at Bobcaygeon, one at Manilla, and one at Little Britain.—none are recognised except the Bobcaygeon company. These with our four town companies I think will do very well for Victoria. Can your informant call us disloyal, or even lukewarm? I think not.

Let him now look to his own County, Peterborough. In Victoria we have no Brennans in jail as a fenian, nor have we an exodus to the States of the young men of our Roman Catholic townships of twenty-five a day, "for fear of the orangemen". Never in Lindsay has Roman Catholics attempted to walk with traitorous flags and refuse to carry the Union Jack, and was this because they were afraid of orangemen? No! but because the Roman Catholics of Victoria, unlike our sister County, are true and loyal subjects of our Queen, and are ready and willing to take the field against the invaders of their country. I trust these truths will set the matter in the proper light with the public; for I am prepared to substantiate all I have said, and I hope for the future we will hear no more about the disloyalty of Victoria until we really deserve to be classed as disloyal. Thanking you for your indulgence,

I remain, yours truly,

VOLUNTEER L. R. C'y.

Fenians Again.

President Roberts is again making speeches and boasting of his power to liberate Ireland, subdue England, and more too; another attack is threatened to be made on this Province.

Parliamentary.

A set of resolutions setting forth the proposed constitution for the Canadas is to be proposed to-day by the Hon. John A. McDonald. A new Militia Law is about being brought forward, also by the same gentleman.

The 12th of July, 1866.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement. A great procession is expected. Cobourg, Port Hope, Cavan, Manvers, &c., &c., &c., will be represented on that day. There are great preparations for it.

Twenty years experience in using Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have proved them to be the most effectual remedy for coughs, and irritation of the throat, caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs; public speakers and singers will find them most beneficial. The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate person, and caused them to be held in high esteem by all who have used them Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cents per box.

FURTHER BY THE "JURA."

NEW YORK, June 28.

The following is the speech of the Emperor of Austria to the Common Council of Vienna, on the 14th, referred to in the foreign news:—

"I receive this manifestation from the city of Vienna with great satisfaction. I have done everything in my power to preserve the peace and liberty of Germany, but it has been made impossible in all quarters for me to do so. This is the most arduous period I have experienced since my accession to the throne. I now resort to the sword with confidence in God, my good right, my valiant army and the co-operation of my faithful subjects; but I must in especial express my fullest satisfaction with the unanimity and attitude of Vienna, notwithstanding that considerable sacrifices have been already imposed upon the capital by the stoppage of business, and the want of employment for the population. The most exemplary order prevails here in comparison with the other countries, and I cannot sufficiently express my recognition of this fact."

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says:

The Russian force concentrated in Southern Poland will take up such a position as to eventually be at the disposal of the Czar.

It was positively stated at Copenhagen that Sweden, Norway and Denmark had concluded an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance.

It is stated that the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, withheld the passports of Baron Von Werther, the Prussian Ambassador, until the Prussian Government released Councillor Lesser who was arrested in Holstein.

It was reported that a large Austrian army had been carried suddenly to the Bussian frontier, the Italians having probably given the Austrians reason to fear an attack on Hungary.

It was also rumored that the Italian troops had made a movement in advance on the Mincio.

HANOVER, June 15.

The Prussian forces are marching into Hanover from Hamburg and Minden.

A Royal order has been issued prohibiting all further traffic in the districts of Hamburg Lunenburg and Hopenstorf, thus closing the Northern Hanoverian frontier.

The Prussian proposals for an alliance, in accordance with which Hanover should observe neutrality, has been refused by the King.

Hanover has also positively rejected the principal points of the Prussian proposals for a more closely united confederation, especially those articles of the Prussian project which refer to the military organization and the question of a German fleet.

The Hanover troops were retiring to Gottingen for concentration there with the Austrian Kalik brigade and the Bavarian army.

A GLANCE AT EUROPE.

(*From the Philadelphia Press.*)

The probability of a war in Europe has directed the attention of the country to the resources, both by land and sea, both of the powers likely to originate the war and the powers which will reasonably become involved in it.

1. The Empire of Austria.

This power of Europe consists of six kingdoms, three principalities, two archduchies, two duchies, three margraviates—the ban of Austria. The kingdoms are Hungary, Bohemia, besides Venice, Dalmatia, Croatia and Sclavonia; the archduchies of Upper Austria—the original foundation of the empire; the duchies of Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Bukovina, Upper and Lower Silesia. The margraviates are Moravia, Istria and Servia; the territory of Trieste and the ban of Thermes; besides this, numerous so-called military stations. In all, thirty-five millions of inhabitants, speaking a variety of languages, antagonistic in religion and race, and ever ready for revolt.

The army on foot consisted of 300,000 soldiers until within the last few months, when the second category was called into active service, increasing the army 200,000. A second levy has been ordered, which has not exceeded 140.000 men. In time of war Austria can raise an army of 700,000 or 800,000 men. Almost all the nobility have a rank in the army. The Austrian soldier is distinguished for bravery and powers of endurance, but is utterly lacking in brilliancy and daring. In 1859, in the campaign in Lombardy, the artillery possessed only a few cannon. Now it has made great progress, though it is far from taking rank amongst the best in Europe.

The Hungarian cavalry is the finest in Europe; it has preserved all the historical traditions of its fame. Many a victory has it helped to win for Austria, but Austria has never testified its appreciation of its importance. Austria has never possessed any celebrated generals. The Archduke Charles, the most famous among them, was on every occasion conquered by Napoleon I. To take the field again it has no other generals than those that were beaten at Magenta, Solferino, Palestra and San Martino. Austria cannot send into the field more than three hundred thousand men, being obliged to have two hundred thousand men in the Quadrilateral, between Venice and the frontier of Lombardy, where the army of Italy is encamped. A hundred thousand men are in Hungary. The Austrian navy consists of one hundred and twenty vessels of war, of which seventy only are steamers. In all, one thousand one hundred cannon. The merchant vessels of Austria consist of about ten thousand ships.

2. The kingdom of Prussia.

The population of Prussia is eighteen millions and a half—nearly all united by bonds of race, religion and language. In times of peace the army consists of two hundred thousand men. At the present moment it has four hundred and fifty thousand men under arms, besides a reserve, well drilled and disciplined, called Landwehr. The Prussians have all military instinct—they are brave, sober and indefatigable. The artillery is one of the finest in Europe, with fine cannon and admirable and intelligent officers. The generals are formed in the school of Frederick the Great. One of them was Bucher, the conqueror of Napoleon at Waterloo. Its navy, limited to eighty vessels of war, is in better condition than that of Austria, the four hundred and ten cannon they carry being all of the latest modern models. The merchant vessels are about two thousand in number. Prussia boasts of its right over the Duchies of Holstein, Lauenburg and Schleswig, Austria declining to cede without compensation since 1863.

3. The Kingdom of Denmark.

This small kingdom possesses a population of three millions. In time of peace its army consists of twenty-five thousand men, in time of war it reaches fifty thousand.—The navy of Denmark, though limited to one hundred vessels of war, with only a thousand cannon, is admirable. Its merchant vessels number about six thousand.—The three duchies which belonged to Denmark have remained in the possession of the two powers which occupy them. Austria and Prussia. The duchies are the cause of the war which threatens. The duchies form altogether a population of one million.

4. The Confederation of Germany.

By the treaty of 1815, made by all the European Powers, the German Confederation consisted of forty States. It now contains only thirty-five. Each of these different States has an independent government of its own, but all are united in repelling an invasion on any one of the Confederation, and bound to assist in all quarrels with foreign powers. The legislative power of the Confederation is called a Diet, and is held at Frankfort-on-the-Main, a so-called free city. The States forming the Germanic Confederation include thirteen millions of inhabitants belonging to Austria, fourteen millions to Prussia, and eighteen millions included in four kingdoms, one electorate, seven grand duchies, eight duchies, eight principalities, one landgravate and four cities professing to be republics.

The total population of the Confederation of Germany consists of forty five millions, obliged, by the treaty which binds them, to furnish an army of five hundred and sixty thousand men; Austria and Prussia contributing, of course, in overwhelming numbers. The details are as follows: The portions of Austria belonging to the Confederation are Bohemia Moravia, the Archduchy of Austria, Silesia, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, the Tyrol, Imli, Trieste (out not the Venetian States), about thirteen millions of people. The Prussian possessions included in the Confederation are Saxony, Silesia, Westphalia, Brandenburg, Pomerania, and the Rhenish provinces, over fourteen millions of people.

A terrible example of retributive justice occurred last week, near Catassauque, Penn., as given by the "Allentown Register:—"A man named Miller, about three weeks ago, made an agreement with some of his companions in vice, to meet him at a certain place every Sunday, when he would administer to them the holy communion, giving them whiskey and crackers. This mock ceremony was performed every Sunday, but the hands which administered the mock emblems in derision, were so mangled by the premature discharge of a blast, last week, as to require amputation. He was also severly burned about the head. After two days of extreme suffering, he went to meet his insulted Creator.'

New York, 25th.

About 12,000 Fenians assembled outside of Jones Wood yesterday, and listened to a long speech from the Chief Organizer, James Stephens. The greeting he received was very enthusiastic. He concluded with the assurance that before the close of the present year the snabursts should be unfurled in Ireland.

The *Tribune* learns from Mexico, that the French transport which left Vera Cruz on the 6th inst., had on board $5,000,000 which was being sent to France as a part of the balance due from Maximilian to the French Government.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA.

WAR NEWS.

Halifax, July 2, 12 o'clock.—A steamer was signalled in the east supposed to be the Cuba with three days later news from Europe.

The Steamer Cuba from Liverpool 28th has arrived, with dates three days later.—No collision of any importance had occurred between the belligerents. The Prussians have entered Austria. Austrians still show signs of great warlike activity.

It is rumored that Bavaria hesitates at present to take an active part in the campaign on the ground that Austria is not ready.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says there is a general belief that Austria is resolved on concentrating all her strength, in the effect to secure supremacy in Germany, and after such crossing of swords as will satisfy honor, will surrender Venetia, if the Italians are willing to come to an amicable understanding.

The Prussian troops entered Austrian territory, near Odenaburg, in Upper Silesia, on the night of the 21st.

The movements of Benedek are kept very secret, nothing more than reconnoissances appear to have been made by the Austrians in Upper Silesia.

The Prussians continued to fortify themselves at Dresden.

Embden has surrendered to the Prussians.

Vienna papers assert that the Saxon town of Seitzattan had been destroyed by the Prussians, in consequence of the refusal of the inhabitants to pay war contributions.

The Prussians have taken the Elector of Hesse and his minister of war prisoners, and sent the latter to Fortress Minden.

The Saxon army had succeeded in joining the Austrians.

It is also reported that the Hanoverian troops effected a junction with the Federal army corps.

The force of the federal army around Frankfort amounted to 60,000.

The head-quarters of Prince Alexander are to be transferred to Frankfort.

The Oldenburg minister at the diet was recalled to Mecklenburg, and expected to follow the federal council.

Switzerland has been officially informed that hostilities in Italy commenced on the 22nd.

The Austrians had declared Venice and Trieste in a state of seige.

The Austrian outposts at Apazo, were attacked by Italian volunteers on the 22nd. Several shots were exchanged.

It is officially denied at Berlin that the Prussians ordered a conscription in the countries they have entered.

In Italy the Austrians expect to be attacked on three sides: at Venice by the Italian fleet, on the side of the Tyrol by Garibaldi and lastly by Gen. Cialdini, who will cross the Po.

The Italian military declaration of war against Austria was issued on the 20th from the headquarters of the Italian army at Cremona. It is addressed by Gen. Cialdini to the archduke Albert commanding the Austrian army in Venetia. It recounts Italy's grievance in regard to Venetia and gives notice that hostilities will commence in three days, unless the archduke declines to accept the delay.

It was reported that the Prussian vanguard would arrive near Frankfort on the 21st.

Count Bismark in a despatch to the Prussian representatives declares that the entry of Prussian troops into Hanover, Saxony, and Hesse, was a necessary measure of self-defence.

A Hanoverian ship had been captured by the Prussian men-of-war in Bremen harbor roads.

Prince Wilhelm Von Hannan, the third son of the elector of Hesse, had been taken prisoner by the Prussians. The 8th federal army corps, 60,000 strong, under Prince Alexander of Prussia, had effected a concentration. The Hamburg military contingent had received orders to hold itself ready to march into the Duchies. Hamburg will be occupied by a Prussian corps.

Bonnse steady. Rentes 62f 65c.

Notice has been officially given that the Spanish squadron has been ordered home from the Pacific. Three Spanish vessels were reported to have been destroyed by Peruvian men-of-war of the Platte river.

London, June 24.—The Italian army crossed the Mincio on the 23rd instant, entirely unopposed.

The Prussians left a small garrison at Dresden, and advanced into Bohemia without resistance. A slight collision had occured among the Austrians and Prussians in Silesia, when the former retired.

Barricades were thrown up and after an obstinate resistance the insurgents surrendered at discretion. Gen. Prim has been arrested at Bayonne by the French authorities.

THE BUDGET.

The Finance Minister on Tuesday opened his budget, which shows, over expenditure, a credit balance of $326,000. But in the meantime he proposes an increase of duties which will be felt very seriously by the country. He proposes—

To raise the excise duty on spirits from 30 to 60 cents a gallon.

To rise the customs duty on whiskey, brandy, to a uniform specific standard of 70 cents a gallon.

To levy a duty on Indian corn, and coarse grains from the States of 10 cents a bushel.

To levy a duty on flour coming from the States of 50 cents a barrel.

To abolish the Free Ports at Gaspe and Sault Ste. Marie.

To raise the duty on tea from 9 to 12 and 22½ cents per lb.

To impose an export duty on saw logs of 25c per standard log.

To change the method of levying the duty which will hereafter be levied on accumulated charges at the port of shipment.

To reduce the duties on sugar to the English standard, viz., refined sugar $3 per 100 lbs; white clayed $2 80 yellow muscovado, brown clayed $2.25; other sugars $1 75.

To make the duty on cane juice $1.50 per gallon, and molasses $1 per gallon.

To impose a specific duty of 10 cents per gallon on wine in wood, not over 26 degrees of proof spirits, and 25 cents per gallon on wine containing over 26 degrees.

On wine in bottles, except sparkling wine, $1.20 per dozen.

The duty on coffee is reduced, and there is a general reduction on manufactured goods of about five per cent. The exact figures we cannot give to day.

These changes go into effect at once.

On the more strictly financial question Mr. Galt announced that the Government had to provide for over $5,000,000, to raise which they proposed, instead of going to England, to issue legal tender notes to that extent.

News from England concerning the Fenian Raid.

Very little has come to hand yet. The *Times* and some other papers are loud in their praise of the U. S. Government for their action in the matter.

The *Standard* expresses the conviction that the Canadians will do their duty as becomes Englishmen and Christians, and adds that there is a serious account to settle with the United States.

The Liverpool *Courier* says, at this juncture we would commend to the brotherhood the careful study of Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Liverpool Philharmonic hall in which the promised the land pirates of America the most condign punishment if they dared carry fire and sword into the peaceful homes of the Canadians.

That the *Damascus* conveyed but a very vague and confused account of the affair to England, seems evident from the following extract from a Liverpool paper, the editor of which should rub up his geography, and ascertain whether Fort Erie is in Canada or the States. Our cost temporary says:

The Fenian invasion of Canada has at length begun; but it does not appear to be a very formidable affair, or one that will involve much trouble in its repression. On the 31st ult. we learn in a brief telegram, but the despatch is vague and unsatisfactory—the brotherhood crossed the Niagara and captured Fort Erie a small village near Buffalo; but as both places are on the United States side of the border, it is not easy to understand Fenian tactics. Did the invaders come from Canada, and is their mission the subjugation of the United States? This however, can hardly be the case when we find the Federal troops marching to the frontier to preserve neutrality, not to drive the enemy into the Lake. There is a further report that on the 2nd inst., an engagement occurred at Ridgeway between the Fen

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

DAYS (Time: 7 a.m.)	Barometer	Thermometer	Direction and Velocity of the Wind*	Extent of Sky Clouded†	Rain in inches
Monday, June 25	29 228	62 0	S W 3	1	
Tuesday, " 26	29 20	74 0	0	3	
Wednesday, " 27	29 0	80 0	S W 4	10	.61
Thursday, " 28	29 1	70 0	N 6	9	
Friday, " 29	29 24	68 0	N W 3	1	
Saturday, " 30	29 0	68 0	0	0	

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers, thus: 0. Calm, 3. Moderate wind, 10. Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers from 10 to 0, thus: 10. denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 5. that it is half covered, and 0 that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·461, at 9 o'clock p m, on Sat. 30th.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 28·960, at 7 o'clock a m, on Wed. 27th.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·2578.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 82·7 on Monday 24th.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 30·3 on Saturday 30th.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 65·95.

Warmest day during the week was on Monday, the Mean Temperature being 82·03

Coldest day during the week was on Thursday, the Mean Temperature being 57·6.

Tuesday about 5 30 p.m. a dense black cloud appeared along the horizon from N E. to S W. which rose very slowly and threatened a very heavy thunder storm. At 6 45 the cloud had covered the sky, causing considerable darkness. Heavy rain with thunder and lightning commenced at 8.45. After the cloud had passed over to westward, at 7.30, a splendid perfect rainbow was displayed, a long proportion of the Northern end being double. There were also several brilliant flashes of zig zag lightning to the Southward.

JOHN KING, A. M.,
Station Observer.

Peterboro, July 2nd, 1866.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, shiftes, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure *when all other means have failed.*

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the *Pamphlet are well observed.*

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W Kempt and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

DARLEY'S

Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS *positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.*

It clears away the breathing apparatus, by removing *from the air-cells the remarkable lymph,* or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part *causing the mucous* membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the diseased vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to HURD & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
NEWCASTLE, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

What language did Balaam's ass speak? 'Tis conjectured he was either a Hebra(y)ist, or that he spoke Ass-syrian.

A young lady says that 'if a cart-whee has nine fellows attached to it, it's a pity that a gi l like her can't have one.'

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough, July 4, 1866.

Flour ₱ brl	$7 50	@	$8	50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 75	@	1	80
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1 50	@	1	55
Potatoes	0 25	@	0	
Barley ₱ bush	0 60	@	0	65
Peas "	0 55	@	0	55
Oats "	0 30	@	0	35
Hay ₱ ton	9 00	@	10	25
Hides ₱ cwt	5 00	@	5	25
Sheepskins	1 00	@	1	50
Wool ₱ lb	0 30	@	0	00
Beef ₱ cwt	5½ 00	@	6½	00
Pork ₱ cwt	10 00	@	11	00
Eggs, per dozen	0 8	@	0	10
Butter,	0 14	@	0	15
Dordwood	0 00	@	3	00
Fowl, per pair	0 20	@	0	35

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No. 155, C.R. will be held

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

At half-past seven o'clock, in the Lodge Room Market Block.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.

CHAS. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Peterborough, July 4th, 1866.

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine,* it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds. Sore Throat. Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked,* never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and *therefore* those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its *being a Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer,* in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, *and its* wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism,* and in relieving *Nervous Affections,* entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers,* in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should Be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

BIRTH.

On he 22nd ult., at the Village of Manilla, C. W. the wife of Neil McDonald, Esq., of a daughter.

DIED.

At Peterboro, on the 14th June, Alexander, infant son of Mr. George Mills, aged 8 weeks.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, administratrix, of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, to be administered at the suit of Bernard McManus, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns, to be administered in and to the West half of Lot No. 24, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 3rd, 1866. 27

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the United Townships of Minden, Dysart, &c., &c., intend at their next meeting, to be held at the house of Mr. Benjamin Sawyer, Minden Village, on the 1st day of August 1866, passing By-laws for establishing the following Roads in the Township of Minden

1st. The Road as now travelled across Lot No. 15 in the 3rd Concession of Minden.

2nd. The Road as surveyed by Mr. John Tapling, to commence at the Bridge at the South West corner of Lot No. 11 in the 7th Concession, six rods east of the side line between 10 and 11 in the 6th Concession, running parallel with said side line some forty rods, then angling south west some 20 rods west of *the side line, from thence south, parallel* with and side line about 100 rods more or less, then run south west on the side of a large hill, to the Concession line between the 5th and 6th Concessions, from thence in a straight direction to the School House, near Mr. Joseph Vichella.

3rd *Across lots* 11 and 12 in the 3rd Concession of Minden, to avoid a hill at the line between the above lots on the Concession line

4th. *Across lots* No 10 and 11 in the 4th and 5th Concessions of Minden.

5th Across lot No. 13 in the 11th, and lot No. 15 in the 12th Concession of Minden as now travelled.

WM. McKELVEY,
Township Clerk.

Clerk's Office,
Minden, June 22nd, 1866. 27

Woods & Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Ottawa, 8th June, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of Timber Berths, in the surveyed Townships of Oakley and Hindon, in the territory of Huron and Superior and Peninsula of Canada West, will be held at the Crown Timber Office, Toronto, on the FOURTH day of OCTOBER next.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st The berths at their estimated area, more or less, to be put up at Public Auction, at such Bonus, in addition to the ordinary ground rent, as may be determined by the Department of Crown Lands.

The berths to be adjudged to the party bidding the highest amount of Bonus

The Bonus and first season's rent to be paid immediately after the Berth is adjudged in each case.

2nd. Parties to whom berths are adjudged, to be at the expense of running the lines, when found necessary, in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Department of Crown Lands.

3rd. Licenses to issue to the successful competitors, within one month from the day of sale.

4th In all other respects, the Berths to be subject to the general Timber Regulations, now in force, or which may hereafter be in force.

The Berths to be *offered for sale* can be ascertained on and after the ELEVENTH inst., at the Crown Timber Office, Toronto, and at this Department.

A CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

27-2in

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be *received until the* 15th Instant, by the undersigned, for the erection of a School House, in School section No 5, in the Township of Harvey. For plan and specifications apply to Trustees.

J HALL, Sen.,
JAS. WOOD,
ARTHUR BURTON
Trustees.

Harvey, July 3rd, 1866. 27-2in

Furnished House Wanted.

WANTED TO RENT, a furnished House by the year, for which a reasonable rent will be given, payable quarterly.

Apply at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, July 4th. 1866.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, and amendments thereto.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court of the County of Peterboro'.* }

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

In the matter of CHARLES GRANT, *an Insolvent.*

On Monday the tenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Peterborough, the 5th day of July, A.D., 1866.

CHARLES GRANT,
By T. M. Fairbairn, Attorney, *ad litem.*

ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

A Grand Orange Celebration,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

COUNTY LODGE of the COUNTY of PETERBORO',

WILL BE HELD AT THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH,

ON THE

12th DAY OF JULY INSTANT!

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

Brothers D. G. Hatton, County Master; Wm. Brownscombe, District Master of Peterboro: Sidney Smith, County Proxy; Daniel Hopkins, past County Master; Robert Weir, W. M. Lodge No. 484.

The Lodges of the County of Peterborough, will assemble at the Orange Hall, Peterborough, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and proceed to meet the Brethren from

PORT HOPE, COBOURG, LINDSAY, EMILY, CAVAN & MANVERS

who are expected to arrive about 12 o'clock, and upon their arrival, conduct them to the places provided for Refreshment—for which one hour will be allowed. The Brethren will then form in Procession on the Market Square, and proceed by the principle Streets, to to the Court House Park, where appropriate Addresses will be delivered by prominent members of the Order, and a

Collection taken up in Aid of the Protestant Home.

MARSHALS OF THE DAY.

Brothers Daniel Hopkins, Thomas Chambers, John Kennedy and George Johnston.

☞ Arrangements have been made with the principal Hotel and Saloon Keepers, by which a good Dinner may be procured for 25 cents each.☜

JOHN SMITH,
County Secretary.

Peterborough, July 2nd, 1866.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TO FARMERS.

Buy Your SCYTHES, HAY FORKS & RAKES,

Barley Forks, Grain Cradles,

AND OTHER

HARVEST IMPLEMENTS,

At the

Sign of the GOLDEN ANVIL.

M. MILLAR, Hardware Merchant.

Peterboro', June 27, 1866. 26-2in

IN CHANCERY.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to a decree and final order for sale, in the cause of SHAW and others *vs* CUNNINGHAM and others, made in the Court of Chancery for Upper Canada, and dated respectively, the twenty-ninth day of February 1864; and the twenty-first day of June 1866; with the approbation of Thomas M. Fairbairn, Esquire, Master of this Court at Peterborough,

By ALEXANDER McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER,
at his Auction Rooms, in the

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH,

on

Wednesday 18th of July, Instant,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON

Lot number six in the tenth Concession of the Township of Douro, in the County of Peterborough; and also lot number five, West of George Street and North of Sherbrooke Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

The above lot number six, has a considerable clearing and other improvements made upon it, and is a valuable lot of land.

The town lot has upon it a good two story dwelling house, and is otherwise much improved

The above parcels of Land will be sold subject to any claims for Dower, and all other incumbrances thereon.

TERMS OF SALE:—The purchaser shall, at the time of sale, pay down a deposit in the proportion of £10, for every £100 of his purchase money, to the Vendor or his Solicitor, and the balance at the expiration of one month from the time of sale, with interest. In all other respects the conditions of sale will be the same as those contained in the General Orders of this Court.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale, may be had gratis, at the Law Office of Elias Burnham, Esquire, Peterborough, and at the Chambers of the said Master in Peterborough, and of the Auctioneer.

Dated at Peterborough, this 2nd day of July, A. D. 1866.

(Signed) T. M FAIRBAIRN.
Master at Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM.
Vendo's Solicitor.

DUNDAS *Cotton Yarn!*

DUNDAS MILLS, best quality Cotton Yarn, WARRANTED.

W. CLUXTON.

June 25, 1866. 26-3in

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

THE undersigned will pay the Highest Cash Price for any quantity of Clean Wool, delivered at his grain warehouse in Ashburnham.

D. SUTHERLAND.

June 13, 1866. 24

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 13th, 1865. 5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA } *In the County Court* County of Peterborough, } *of the County of* To Wit: } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of JOHN REID, *partner in the firm of A. Fowlis & Co., an Insolvent.*

ON Saturday the 21st day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOHN REID.

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for said Insolvent.

Peterboro', June 25th, 1866. 26-9in.

Literary Club!

PARTIES having Books belonging to the Peterborough Literary Club, are requested to return them to the Librarian forthwith. The Librarian will be at the Firemen's Hall, on Thursday Evenings, from 8 till 8½ o'clock, for the purpose of receiving books, when members of the club wishing the loan of books can have them by complying with the by-laws.

By order of the President,
WM. CAMERON, Librarian.

Peterboro'. June 27, 1866. 26

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,
George street, Peterborough.

R. HAMILTON,

Would now inform his numerous friends and customers that he is receiving

ONE OF THE LARGEST

and best selected stocks of

Sheffield and Heavy

HARDWARE

ever imported into this town.

The whole has been carefully selected by himself, in the best markets, and will be sold at such

LOW PRICES

as to defy competition.

FARMERS & BUILDERS

can be supplied in every article required by them, and they will consult their interests by giving him a call.

☞ *He is also sole agent for the Burglar Detective Pistol.*

Peterboro, June 28, 1866. 27-tf.

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,

WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

☞ **Collars Warranted.** ☜

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, and against the lands and tenements which were of William Weller, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale by virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas,* at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 10th day of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Weller in the hands of the said George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weler, to be administered, in and to Lot No. 4, south of Hunter street and east of Water street, and Lot No. 4, north of Simcoe street and east of Water street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', June 26, 1866. 3

W. CLUXTON

Has now in stock a very large and complete supply of

ENGLISH BROAD CLOTHS,

Cassimeres & Doeskins.

ALSO,

Canadian Tweeds and Summer Cloths

IN GREAT VARIETY.

TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS

Of Superior Quality constantly on hand.

Buyers desirous of getting good value for their money will not be disappointed if they make their selections in his establishment.

June 25, 1866. 26-3in

Great Reduction in Cotton Goods!

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

Just Receiving a large supply of Cotton Goods, at much Lower Prices than they are now selling.

Stock now on hand Reduced to Match the New!

Prints Reduced 2d. per yard.

White Cottons very much Reduced.

Factory Cottons reduced 1d., 1½d., 2d. and 1d. per yard.

Stripe Shirtings, Derrys, Tickings, &c, also very much reduced.

Whole Stock Selling Very Low!

☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.☜

Peterborough, July, 1866. **JAS. W. DUNNET.**

EXTRAORDINARY

PANIC IN THE MONEY MARKET

And consequently GREAT FALL in the price of all COTTON FABRICS.

T. FAIRWEATHER & Co.

Have received from England NEW GOODS, and can give to all their customers the full benefit of the Panic Prices of all Cotton, Linen & Woollen Goods.

FACTORY COTTONS for 6¼, *worth* 9d,
FACTORY COTTONS for 9d, *worth* 1s,
FACTORY COTTONS for 10½, *worth* 1s 1d,
At T. FAIRWEATHER & Co's,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

WHITE COTTONS for 7½, *worth* 10d,
WHITE COTTONS for 9½d, *worth* 1s,
WHITE COTTONS for 10½d, *worth* 1s 2d,
At T. FAIRWEATHER & Co's,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, including all the newest styles,—6d, 7½d, 9d, 10½d, 1s, 1s3d,
At T. FAIRWEATHER & Co's,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

BARGAINS IN PRINTS,—Good Washing Prints for 7½d and 9d, worth 1s; the very best Washing Ginghams for 9d and 10½d, worth 1s and 1s 1½d.
Observe the address ☞ T. FAIRWEATHER & Co.,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!—For $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, &c., &c., &c.
Come and see them, At T. FAIRWEATHER & Co's,
Hunter Street, Peterborough.

BARGAINS in Silk Mantles, Tissue Jackets, Parasols, &c., all newest styles.
BARGAINS in Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslins,—Such cheap lots seldom offered in this town. ☞ Observe the address, T. FAIRWEATHER & Co.,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

COME AND SEE OUR BLACK SILKS, at 2s 9d, and 4s 3d.
To all Cash buyers this is the Cheapest store in town,—exclusively Dry Goods.
A large quantity of Dundass Cotton Yarn on hand—cheap.
☞ Observe the address, and save your money.

Peterborough, June 20, 1866. THOS. FAIRWEATHER & Co.,
Hunter street.

AT LANNIN'S

Stove, Tin and Job Shop,

STOVES, TINWARE & COAL OIL

Are Moving Off with a Rush—Barring the Coal Oil.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him since commencing business in Peterboro', would state that he has

Removed to Stewart's Old Stand,

GEORGE ST., OPPOSITE McNAUGHTON'S GROCERY,

Where his customers can depend on having all work entrusted to him done in a workmanlike manner, and at Reasonable Prices.

TIP TOP COOKING STOVES AT TEN DOLLARS

And everything else in proportion. As the heat of Summer is coming on,

Now is the Time to get a BATH!

Of any description, as he keeps them on hand and makes them to order.

ROOFING and EAVETROUGHING done neat and cheap, and all sorts of Jobbing punctually attended to.

Wool Pickings, Rags, Brass, Copper & Bottles taken in exchange

2,000 CALF AND SHEEP SKINS WANTED,

For which the Highest Price in Cash will be paid.

Peterboro', May 23, 1866. 21 **T. LANNIN.**

DECIDED BARGAINS

AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

Who is now offering a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS SUITABLE for the SEASON,

consisting of

Shawls, Dress Goods, Parasols, Printed Muslins, Ginghams, Skirtings, Prints, Cottonades, Drillings, Grey and Bleached Cottons, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also, a Choice Assortment of CLOTHS & TWEEDS.

Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

All of which will be Sold at a **SMALL ADVANCE ON COST!**

Special attention is invited to the stock of Prints, Bleached Cottons, Shirtings and Grey Cottons, all of which are marked much lower than last Fall's prices.

Peterboro, May, 1866. 21

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 26, 1866.

HATS! HATS!

A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by

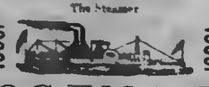
I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 9

THE BACK LAKES!

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SEASON.

The Steamer



1866. **OGEMAH** 1866.

Will ply daily during the Summer Season between Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, and Bridgenorth, calling at the intermediate stopping places, as follows:

LEAVING LINDSAY

Every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Bobcaygeon at 10 30 a. m., and at Bridgenorth, in time to connect with the Stage to Peterboro.,

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

At 1.30 o'clock p m., on the arrival of the Stage from Peterboro', connecting with the Train from Port Hope at 12.30 o'clock.

The *Ogemah* will reach Bobcaygeon at 3 30 o'clock p m., arriving at Lindsay at 6.30 o'clock p m., of the same day.

STAGES

Will be in readiness at Bridgenorth and at the Peterboro' Railway Station to convey Passengers, Luggage and Freight, to and from Mud or Chemong Lake.

Passengers for Fenelon Falls will be landed at Sturgeon point from whence they will be conveyed on Board Capt. Crandell's Steamer to Fenelon Falls.

☞ The Boat and Stages running in connection with it, will start precisely on time.

June 13th, 1866. 24-tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st May, 1866.

Adams, Mrs Mary	Moher, James
Cuttle, Miss Annie	Martin, Miss Mary (Otonabee)
Coughlin, Miss Maggie	Murray Robert
Colins, John	Millburne, J. J.
Crow, Edward	Moore, John
Dean, Doctor	McWilliams, Thomas
Dobbin, Miss Maggie	McLean, William
Devell, John Jr.	McGrath, Mrs. Catherine
Daly, Miss Mary	McConkey, John
Edmons, Miss Mary J.	McClelland, Pight
Fitzgerald, James	McInnis, John L.
H——, Miss Margaret (Union School)	Nicholls, George
Hunt, Henry	Patterson, William
Hunter, R. W.	Pearson, John
Hammond, Sarah	Scott, Andrew
Hutchinson, Mrs. D.	Sloane, Fanny
Jackson, Samuel	Simple, James
Lendrey, Miss Mary	Shouldice, Sam.
Kirbey, H. L.	Scott, Mrs Sarah
King, Edward	Scoulbe, Miss Ann
Lucas, William	Smith, Miss Nancy
Lowther, John	Tuller, Isabella
Lonster, John	Woodhead, David
Maroney, Michael	Weir, Miss Isabella
Magee, Francis	Welch, Miss Mary

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER P. M.

Dress, Cloak & Mantilla MAKING.

MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has her rooms now one door south of Mr Singleton's dwelling, directly opposite the Court House, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Peterborough, June 13, 1866. 24

SEA SHELLS,

A VARIETY of ornamental Sea Shells, just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, May 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as general Merchants, trading together under the name, style and firm of SCOTT & McDONALD, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the late firm to be paid to the undersigned DANIEL McDONALD, the younger, who is to pay all debts due by the said firm.

CHARLES SCOTT.
D. McDONALD, Jr.

Peterborough, June 19, 1866.

All accounts due the above will require to be paid at once, as no further extension of time will be granted,

D. McDONALD, Jr.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified that all future business of the First Division Court, Peterborough, will be conducted by Mr Edgecombe Pearse, who has been appointed my assistant, while the Suits and Accounts not yet closed will be settled by the undersigned. The Office is still in the Court House.

JOHN J. HALL,
Clerk of the First Division Court, County of Peterboro'.

Peterboro', June 19, 1866. 25

PROF. L. W. SHATTUCK

RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he has commenced and will continue to give private instructions in the art of

SELF-DEFENCE,

and the

GYMNASTIC CLUB EXERCISE,

At his Academy, Hopkin's Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Gentlemen taught privately, at all hours of the above days.

Peterboro, May 16, 1866. 20

Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

Millinery & Dressmaking

BY MISSES S. & R. WILSON.

STRAW and FELT WORK done carefully, and in the most approved manner. Dress and Cloak making in all their branches; also Plain and Machine Sewing done. All orders promptly attended. A share of patronage from friends and the public is respectfully requested.

Place of Residence, Aylmer Street, close to Boswell's Skating Rink

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20-4in

FANS!

A LARGE assortment of Palm Leaf and Willow Fans—cheap, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June, 1866.

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

TO FARMERS

FARMERS and others who contemplate building during the coming summer will do well to call and examine the subscribers stock of

HARDWARE

And other materials which they will require, such as

Nails of Various Kinds,

LOCKS, HINGES,

Glass, Paints, Oils, &c

We are receiving large stocks of these goods, and shall offer them at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!

Consistant with the quality.

☞ *CALL and SEE FOR YOURSELVES.*

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant,
CRAIGIE'S BLOCK.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866. 16-3in

Garden Tools!

THE Subscriber has received his usual supply of

SPADES & SHOVELS,

Hoes, Rakes, &c., &c.

at **"BLACK'S" SPADES!**

Imported direct from Ford Forge, Scotland an article which cannot be excelled, for sale by

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866 16-3.n

HAMS!

Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!

Allandale Mills

CORN MEAL!

GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!

Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

THE subscriber returns thanks to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received, and would beg to inform them that he has sold out his stock in hats and cloth caps, which will enable him to pay closer attention to the FUR TRADE. As the dressing of Skins fills up a portion of the Summer season, the shop will be closed up during the months of June, July and August.

Parties wishing to have their FURS SAVED will please leave them at the store, or at the subscriber's residence—London street, No 4

The highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

WM. LECH

Peterborough, April 10, 1866 15

Just Arrived at the Family Grocery!

A Fresh Supply of Wilton's English

EGG POWDER,

An excellent substitute for Eggs. Try it!

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George street.

Peterboro, Feb. 14th, 1866. 7

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS,

And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of *fresh Young Hyson Twanky Tea, at very* low prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NEW TEAS,

Ex. Guiding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Capers, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz: Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins, Renault & Co's.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

HALF Barrels and Barrels FINEST SPLIT LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Barrels ROUND HERRINGS.

Finest table CODFISH.

Saltwater SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Preserved SALMON and LOBSTERS.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.
George Street

POTTED HAM,

Potted Beef,

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS

Potted Yarmouth Herrings,

ANCHOVY PASTE.

For sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Lend Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 14-tf

MONEY to LEND

MONEY TO LOAN on SECURITY of REAL ESTATE. Apply to

W. C. NICHOLLS,
North Downs, C. W.

20-3m

CRAYON DRAWING

AND

Wax Fruit and Flowers

MISS E. WARDELL,

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon, Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Miss Cairne, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed at the suit of James Edwards, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Richard Trewith, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 18th day of September 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot No 12 in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing about one acre of land, more or less, and lying between the park lots of Thomas Beavis and Mrs. Blackstock, and fronting on the road running between Lots No 12 and 13 in the 13th concession of the said Township of Monaghan.

Also, Lot No. 11, north of King Street and west of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 13, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of JOHN KENNEDY, Defendant, at the suit of ROBERT NICHOLL, Plaintiff, I have seized and shall offer for sale at Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements viz:—

Lot No. 6, South of Dalhousie Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

Lot No. 6, North of Wolfe Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

The West half of Lot No. 2, North of Murray Street and East of Water Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

And part of Lot No. 9, East of Water Street and South of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, butted and bounded as follows, that is to say:—commencing at the North-East angle of the said lot, thence West along Hunter Street forty feet, thence South eighty feet, thence East forty feet, thence North eighty feet, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 8, 1866. 19

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SEVENTH day of AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN CHANCERY.

HONORA WALSH ..... *Plaintiff*
vs.
REDMOND WALSH, ... *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 11 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing 100 Acres, and part of the East half of Lot No. 10 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one acre, and being Village Lots 3 and 4 in the Village of Westwood.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 3, 1866. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be Sold, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the undermentioned James Grieves, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

In the County Court.

THOMAS SHORT, Plaintiff,
vs
JAMES GRIEVES, Defendant.

In the Common Pleas.

JAMES GRIEVES, Plaintiff,
vs.
GEORGE HILLIARD, Defendant.

All those parcels or tracts of land situate in the Townships of Smith and Harvey respectively, viz:—

IN SMITH.—The east half of Village Lot, No. 53, South of Hunter Street, in the village of Bridgenorth, containing one quarter of an acre be the same more or less.

IN HARVEY.—Lot No. 4, in the 15th concession, and the north east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th concession of the Township of Harvey, containing two hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, April 25th 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of The Provincial Insurance Company, of Canada, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Joseph B. Walton, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant, in and to Park Lot No. 3, as laid out in the plan of Park Lots on the South half of Lot No 2 on the West side of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, by John Reid, Provincial Land Surveyor, containing ten acres, be the same more or less, and being particularly described as follows, viz:—Commencing at the South-West angle of Park Lot No. 2; thence North thirty-three degrees, West eleven chains and fifty links; thence South fifty-seven degrees, west eight chains and seventy links; thence South thirty-three degrees, east eleven chains and fifty links to a point sixty-two links distant from the southern limit of the second Lot west of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith; thence north fifty-seven degrees, east, parallel with and sixty-two links distant from the said southern limit, eight chains and seventy links to the place of beginning. Together with a right of way forty feet wide, running from the Communication Road along the southern limits of Park Lots numbers one, two and three, as laid out on the said plan.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, April 25, 1866. 17

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.

In the matter of Wheeler Cuffe Armstrong, *An Insolvent.*

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } ON SATURDAY the Twenty-First Day of JULY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

(Signed)
WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG
W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for said Insolvent.

Peterboro', May 14, 1866. 20-9in

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

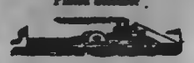
Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 15, 1866. 20

1866 1866

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer



CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master,

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, only..... $ 25
Colborne, every day..... 1 00
Cobourg, do 5 15
Port Hope, do 10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 8 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passages at summer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent
Kingston.

April 4, 1866. 16

Railway. Railway.

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enabled to follow it.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;
PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.
CHINA and GLASSWARE;
200 Barrels of HERRING,
100 Bags of SALT,
100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Pease and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1865. 7

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3, 1865. 19-tf

To FARMERS,

Lumber Merchants & Others!

A LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock of excellent

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS,

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

Money to Loan.

THE CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY are prepared to make advances on the

CREDIT FONCIER

system, to Landed Proprietors, in sums varying from $200 to $4,000.

The loans are repayable at long dates by means of a Sinking Fund, in which from time to time small sums are placed, and which at compound interest, will, at the end of the period agreed on, render the borrower absolutely free, he having, however, always the privilege of paying off the mortgage at any moment that suits his convenience

For further information and forms of requisition for loans, application to be made to the Secretary.

J. SYMONS,
Victoria Hall, Toronto.

Toronto, May 4, 1866. 4in-20

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 139 King St. East,

TORONTO.

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES!

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis stricture, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 139 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply to W. CLUXTON, or A. MORROW, Sr.

Peterboro', Nov. 6th, 1865. 46

VALUABLE

FARMS FOR SALE

EAST Half Lot 9, Concession 7, Asphodel, 100 Acres. West ½ Lot 10, Concession 7, Asphodel, 100 Acres. South-west Quarter of East half lot 10, Concession 7, Asphodel, 50 Acres. Lot 13, Concession 6, Asphodel, 200 Acres. East ½ Lot 9, Concession 5, Dummer, 100 Acres. East ½ Lot 7, Concession 6, Douro. The above Lands will be sold **Very Cheap**, and time given for payment. Apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON.

Peterboro', April 23, 1866. 17-3in

FARM FOR SALE.

AN excellent cleared farm for sale; being North half of Lot 17, 12th Concession of the Towship of Cavan; containing 100 acres, about 90 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A good new Frame House with stone cellar, a large Frame Barn, a good Log Stable, and a very good fruit-bearing Orchard on the premises.

For terms and particulars apply to Mr. Geo. Campbell, Millbrook, Cavan; Mr. G. Johnston, Water street, Peterboro; or to the proprietor,

JAMES McGILL,
Belmont.

Belmont, April 11, 1866. 15-3m*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the West half of Lot 23 in the Eleventh Concession of the

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE,

There are Sixty-six and two-thirds of an Acre. On it there are a good frame dwelling House, Barns, Stables and Sheds, and a young orchard Distance from Peterborough 3¼ miles.

Possession given immediately, and title indisputable.

TERMS—One-fourth down, the remainder in annual instalments. Apply to

JOHN G. WE'R.

Otonabee, April 7, 1866. 15-8in-x

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the North East Quarter of Lot No. Thirty, tenth Concession of Otonabee. There are on the premises about Forty Acres cleared, a Log House, Barn and Stable, a good Well, and an Orchard of about One Hundred Trees.

Also, Lot No. 11, South Simcoe and West George streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

For terms, &c., apply to

EDWARD JOHNSTON,
Otonabee—Peterborough P. O.

April 18th, 1866. 16-3m

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to engage in other business, offers for sale that well known establishment, the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL it is situated in a good location for business, being opposite the Town Hall, and stag leave the House, Daily for Colborne, and twice a week for Peterboro. House and Stables are in good repair Title indisputable. For terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

J. A. JOHNSTON,
Norwood

Feb. 15th, 1866. 7*

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866, 12,

TO LET.

TERMS MODERATE.

THESE desirable premises in Ashburnham, lately occupied by John Simpson as a hotel.

Apply to MRS. DOWNER, on the premises Ashburnham, April 28, 1866. 17-3in*

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ. Commander, R. N.,

Of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C. W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby give notice, that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers for adjustment and that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid and that all Chattels and Assets belonging and owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C. W., March 21st, 1866. 12

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 50 to 80 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1866.

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO,

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans or approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, as from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c, have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec 4, 1865 2

COLONIAL HOUSE.

REMOVAL.

R. JOHNSTON & SON

Have Removed to one of those NEW STORES,

Directly Opposite their old Stand

Where they are receiving and opening up a large and well selected stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS!

Suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade, all of which will be

SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

They beg to call particular attention to their stock of

BLEACHED COTTONS AND SHEETINGS!

Peterboro', April 25, 1866. 17-3m

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SUMMER GOODS

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of **RICH** and **FASHIONABLE GOODS** in every department of their business. They are showing great varieties in

Dress Goods, Shawls, Milton & Lustre Cloakings,

PARASOLS, GLOVES, &c. &c.

In the MILLINERY and MANTLE ROOMS will be found an endless variety of

Hats and Bonnets!

MANTLES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Some Handsome FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS will be shewn next week

All our goods are marked off at the Lowest Possible Cash Price, and we can guarantee a good article at a REASONABLE PRICE.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Peterborough, April 25th, 1866. 12

NEW SPRING GOODS!

L. LEMAY,

HUNTER STREET,

HAS OPENED, since the 13th of March last, upwards of 30 CASES of

New and Fashionable Dress Goods!

Shawls, Parasols, Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Grey Cotton Drills, Denims, Linen, &c.

The Cloth & Tweed Department

Is one of the Largest and Best, consisting of over fifteen hundred pieces of

Silk, (mixed,) Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds; a fine lot of Bannockburn Tweeds of the finest quality.

I beg to call particular attention to my department of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

As I have one of the largest and best stocks on hand.

Complete Suit of fine Tweed, all Wool, from $10.50 to $13.50
Best Silk, (mixed,) and Scotch Tweed, from 13.50 to 20.00
A nice Suit of Union Tweed, well made, - - - - 6.50

A Large Stock of Boy's Clothing,---very Cheap.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AND THE BEST SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1866. 15

F. LEMAY,

Formerly of the firm of Lemay & Turcot,

IS JUST RECEIVING HIS SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Of Spring and Summer

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

He begs to call the special attention of buyers to his

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

To which he has made the addition of several improvements.

All his Clothings are made up in the premises, of the first workmanship, and superintended by a first class Tailor.

Garments made to order at a short notice,

F. LEMAY,
Corner of George and Hunter sts.

Peterborough, March 28th 1866. 13-3m

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. MALCOM,

A resident of Peterborough for the past 24 years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still

CLEANS, REPAIRS AND MAKES NEW

Every Part or Particle required in BRITISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS, of whatever design or construction, from the finest French Spring Clock to the gigantic Tower or Steeple Clock, and as he confines himself to Clock work only he is better enabled to ensure a Good and Cheap Job.

W. M. will undertake to make Old Clocks equal to New. All work to be delivered at his residence, Aylmer Street, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Asbery. Entrance to the work shop is opposite the Bible Christian Church, Murray Street.

Peterboro, December, 1865. 51-6m

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade,

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 42

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 26, 1865. 43

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at.....6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " " .....8:00 "
PORT HOPE " " .....9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed ..... 6.00 p.m.
Express (night)..... 8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night) ..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed..... 2.40 p.m.
Express (day)..... 9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.35
Burlington Junction.....	...	...
Waterdown.....	7	...
Wellington Square.....	7.	3.42
Bronte.....	8 36	3.57
Oakville.....	8 45	4.07
Port Credit.....	9.06	4.25
Mimico.....	9.08	...
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive.	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart.	1 20	7 45
Mimico.....	...	8 10
Port Credit.....	1.56	8.36
Oakville.....	2 15	9 05
Bronte.....	2 26	9 17
Wellington Square.....	2.42	9 37
Waterdown.....	...	9 47
Burlington Junction.....	...	...
HAMILTON.....	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

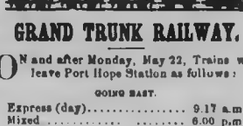
ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.65 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.30 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 23



ROYAL

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

KEENE & PETERBORO'.

A DAILY STAGE

Leaves the Victoria House, Keene.. 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' .....12 noon.
Leave Peterboro'... ..... 3 p. m.
Arrive at Keene..... 5.30 p. m.

April 17th 1862 17-tf

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE,

ACCOMMODATION LINE

LEAVES NORWOOD

on Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Hoffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

A NUMBER of the latest Novels and Song Books have been received and for sale by GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, May 1st, 1866.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for handkerchiefs, &c. It is unsurpassed from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents,

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so!"—Exactly!—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "owly" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or unusually oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

"* * * I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. * * * The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEIMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1865.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beats, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do.
It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store *that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.*

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
LEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c, where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough

GROVESTEEN & CO.

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WITH THE

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted* in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES!

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood beauty moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Sept 13th, 1866. 7-1 yr

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected as chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head,

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——n B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE,

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company,

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863. 1

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THE PETERBOROUGH EXAMINER,

Is published at the office of the publisher, *every* Thursday morning,

NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion ... 50 c.
Each subsequent insertion 13
Six to ten lines, first insertion..... 60
Each subsequent insertion..... 20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).. 06
Each subsequent insertion, " 03

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Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, January, 1866.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1866. No. 28.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Consert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

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W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House. Peterborough.

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BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

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C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Balsam Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND ROOMS, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, PaperHanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 18

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS

Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

JAS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. CLIFFE BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 25

E. BENSON, M D.,

GRADUATE of Saluerno Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

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GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, Agent. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 3s

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E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c. Warsaw, C. W. 39

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr McFeron, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

HOME AND COLONIAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices.

Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.

Losses settled promptly and in full

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Agent.

Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

HAMILTON HOUSE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.

J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)

Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.

May 16, 1866. 20

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Elias, begs to info m the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER.

Peterboro'. April 4, 1866. 14

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; Amalgamated 1863.

Capital,.....$10,000,000

Invested Funds,..... 15,000,000

Estimated Annual Revenue, 1765,.. 5,000,000

Funds Invested in Canada,..... 250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry and 26 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d' Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)

H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

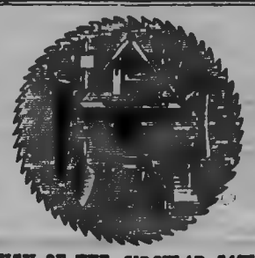
Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro'. December, 1865. 52-tf

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Stationers, Peterboro'.



SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

George street, Peterborough.

R. HAMILTON,

Would now inform his numerous friends and customers that he is receiving

ONE OF THE LARGEST

and best selected stocks of

Sheffield and Heavy

HARDWARE

ever imported into this town.

The whole has been carefully selected by himself, in the best markets, and will be sold at such

LOW PRICES

as to defy competition.

FARMERS & BUILDERS

can be supplied in every article required by them, and they will consult their interests by giving him a call.

☞ *He is also sole agent for the Burglar Detective Pistol.*

Peterboro, June 28, 1866. 27-tf.

ROOM PAPER!

WINDOW BLINDS,

DECORATIONS!

Borders, &c.

Graham & Stratton

Have JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers,

10,000 ROLLS

OF ROOM PAPER,

Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, in which will be found

ALBUMS,

Concertinas, Accordeons,

Ladies' Reticules, Companions and Tortoise Shell Cards Cases, Gents and Ladies' Bags, Pearl Stilettoes, Crochet Needles, and Bodkins.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY,

AND

Fancy Goods!

Peterborough, April, 1866.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

THE undersigned will pay the Highest Cash Price for any quantity of Clean Wool, delivered at his grain warehouse in Ashburnham.

D. SUTHERLAND.

June 13, 1866. 24

Poetry.

Good Heart and Willing Hand.

In storm or shine, two friends of mine
Go forth to work or play!
And when they visit poor men's homes,
They bless them by the way.

'Tis will ng Hand! 'tis cheerful Heart!
The best two friends I know;
Around the hearth come Joy and Mirth
Wherever their faces glow.

Come shine—/ in bright! Come dark—'tis light!
Come cold—'twill warm ere long!
So heavily fall the hammer strokes
Merrily sound the song!

Who falls may stand, if good Right hand
Is first, not second best;
Who weeps may sing, if Kindly Heart
Has l dging in his breast.

The humblest board has dainties pour'd
When they sit down to dine,
The meat they eat is honey sweet,
The water's good as wine.

They fill the purse with honest gold,
They lead no creature wrong,
So heavily fall the hammer strokes!
Merrily sound the song!

Without these the poor complaint
Of evils hard to bear,
But with them Poverty grows rich,
And finds a loaf to spare.

Their looks are fire—their words inspire,
Their deeds give courage high,
About their knees the children run
Or climb they know not why.

Who sells, or rides, or walks with them,
Ne'er finds the journey long—
So heavily fall the hammer strokes!
Merrily sound the song!

Literature.

UNCLE INGOT.

If ever you or yours get five pound out of me, madam, before I die, I promise you, you shall have five thousand, and I am a man of my word.

So spoke Mr. Ingot Beardmore, dry salter and common council man of London city, to Dorothea Elizabeth, his widowed sister-in-law, who had applied to him for pecuniary succor at out three months after the death of his youngest brother Isaac, her husband.

There were harshness and stubborn determination enough in his reply, but there was no niggardly cruelty. Mrs. Isaac wanted money, it is true, but only in a sense in which we all want it. She was only poor in comparison with the great wealth of the relative by marriage. Her income was large enough for any ordinary —Mr. Ingot said "legitimate"—purpose, but not sufficient for sending her boy to Eton, or finishing him off at the universities as it was the maternal wish to do.

Mr. Ingot hated such genteel intentions; Christ's Hospital had been a fashionable enough school for him and he had "finished off," as a clerk, at forty pounds a year, in that very respectable house of which he was now senior partner. With the results of that education, as exemplified in himself, he was perfectly satisfied, and if his nephews only turned out half as well, their mother, he thought, might think herself uncommonly lucky. Her family had given themselves airs upon the occasion of her marrying Isaac—"allying herself with commerce," some of them called it—and Ingot had never forgiven them.

He gloried in his own profession, although government had never seen fit to ennoble any member of it, and perhaps all the more on that account; for he was one of the Radicals who are not "snobs" at heart, but rather aristocrats. He honestly believed that noblemen and gentlemen were the lowest orders, and those who toiled and strove, the upper-crust of the human pie.

When he was told that the former classes often toiled and strove in their own way as much as the others, he made a gesture of contempt, and "blew" like an exasperated whale. It was a vulgar sort of retort, of course, but so eminently expressive, that his opponent rarely pursued the subject.

He rather liked his sister-in-law, in spite of her "good" birth, and would have doubtless assisted her had she consented to bring up her children according to his views; but since she preferred to take her own way, he withdrew himself more and more from her society, until they saw nothing at all of one another. He had no intention of leaving his money away from his brother's children; he had much too strong a sense of duty for that; and as for marriage, that was an idea that had never entered into his old head. He had not made a fool of himself by falling in love in middle age, as Isaac had done (in youth he had not time for such follies,) and it was not likely that at sixty-five he should commit any such imprudence. So his nephews and nieces felt confident of being provided for in future. In the present, however, as time went on, and the education of both girls and boys grew more expensive Mrs. Isaac's income became greatly straightened. Her own family very much applauded the economy way in which she was bringing up her children, and especially her independence of spirit with relation to her tradesman brother-in-law, but they never assisted her with a penny.

The young gentleman at Cambridge was therefore kept on very short allowance; and the young ladies whose beauty was something remarkable, affected white muslin, and wore no meretricious jewelry. Their pin money was very limited, poor things, and they made their own clothes at home by the help of a sewing machine. If Uncle Ingot could have seen them thus diligently employed, his heart would perhaps have softened towards them, but, as I have said, they never got that chance.

John, the elder, had been but six years old when he had last called at their highly rented but diminutive habitation in Mayfair, and now she was eighteen, and had never seen him since. Although she had, of course, grown out of the man's recollection, she remembered his figure head, as she wickedly called his rigid features, uncommonly well; and, indeed, nobody who had ever seen it was likely to forget it. His countenance was not so much human as lignaceous; and his prodile nephew Jack had actually seen upon a certain hobby in the lime-walk of Clare Hall at Cambridge, a sketch more like than any silhouette ever cut out of black paper. They had laughed at the old gentleman in early days, and snapped their fingers at their uncle's churlishness, but it had become no laughing matter now.

That remark of old Uncle Ingot's, "If ever you or yours get five pounds out of me, madam, before I die, I promise you, you shall have five thousand; and I am a man of my word," had become a very serious sentence, condemning all the family to, if not poverty, to very serious want. What it meant of course was, that he was resolutely determined to give them nothing. In vain the young ladies worked for Uncle Ingot slippers and book-markers for his birth day, and sent to him their best wishes at Christmas, in Rimmel's highly scented envelopes; in vain Jack sent him a pound of the most excellent snuff that Beacon's Emporium could furnish, at the beginning of every term. He always wrote back a civil letter of thanks in a clear and clerkly letter, but there was never any enclosure. When Mrs. Isaac asked him to dinner, he declined in a caustic manner—avowing that he did not feel himself comfortable at the aristocratic tables of the West End—and sent her a pine apple for the desert, of his own growing. He had really no ill-feeling towards his relatives, although he kept himself so estranged from them, but I think this sort of conduct tickled the old gentleman's grim sense of honor. If he could have found some legitimate excuse for "making it up" with his sister-in law, within the first year or two of their falling out, perhaps he would have been glad to do so; but time had now so widened the breech that it was not to be easily repaired. What he had satirically written as he declined her invitation, had grown to be true; he rarely went out to society, and almost never into the company of ladies, the elder portion of whom he considered frivolous and vexatious, and the younger positively dangerous. He had a few old bachelor friends, however, with whom he kept up a cordial intercourse, and spent with them various festivals of the year, as regularly as they came round.

On the 31st of December, for instance, he never omitted to go down to Reading, and "see the old year out and the new year in," in the company of Tom Whaffles, with whom he had worn the yellow stockings in those school days that had passed away more than half a century ago.

Tom and Isaac had been even greater cronies as boys than Tom Ingot, but the latter did not like Tom the less upon that account; secretly, I think he esteemed him the more highly as a link between himself and that luckless family whose very existence he yet chose to ignore.—Mr. Whaffles had intimate relations with them still; they came down to stay with him whenever his sister paid him a visit and could act as their hostess; but this never happened in the last week of the year. Tom was never to speak of them to his old friend—that it was only tacitly understood, but had been laid down in writing as the basis of their intimacy.

On the 31st of December last, Mr. Ingot Beard more found himself as usual, at the Paddington Station, looking for an empty compartment, for his own company had got to be very pleasing to him. Having attained his object and rolled himself up in the corner of his carriage in several great coats, with his feet upon the hot tin, and his hands clothed in thick mittens, and looking altogether like a polar bear who liked to make himself comfortable—when everything was arranged, I say, to the old gentleman's complete satisfaction, who should invade his privacy, just as the train was about to start, and the whistle had sounded, out one of the most bewitching young ladies you ever set eyes on!

Madam this carriage is engaged, growled he pointing to the umberella, carpet-bag, and books, which he had distributed upon all the seats, in order to give it that appearance.

Only engaged to *you* I think sir, replied the charmer, flippantly. Happy carriage! —I wish I was. Isn't that pretty?

Mr. Beardmore never had anything half so shocking said to him in his life, and if the train had not already set in motion, he would have called upon the guard for help, and left the carriage forthwith. As it was he could only look upon this shameless young person with an expression of the severest reprobation.

At this same time his heart sunk within him at the reflection that the train was not to stop till he reached his destination—Reading. What indignities might he not have to suffer before he could obtain protection! She was a modest looking young lady, too, very simply dressed, and her voice was particularly sweet and pre-possessing, notwithstanding the very dreadful remark in which she had indulged.—Perhaps she was out of her mind—and at this idea Mr. Ingot Beardmore broke out, notwithstanding the low temperature, into a very profuse prespiration.

Now, what will you give me for a kiss, you old—you polar bear I asked the fair stranger, playfully, as the train flew by Ealing.

Nothing, madam, nothing; I am astonished at you, answered Mr. Beardmore, looking anxiously round the carriage in the desperate hope of finding one of those newly patented inventions for affording communication with the guard.

Well, then, I'll take one, and leave it to your honor, continued the young lady with a peal of silver laughter; and with that she lightly rose, and before the old gentleman could free himself from his wraps, or ward her off with his muffetees she had imprinted a kiss upon his horrey cheek. Mr. Beardmore's breath was so utterly taken away by this assault, that he remained speechless, but his countenance was probably more full of expression than it had ever been in his life.

O, no, I am not mad, laughed she in reply to it; although I have taken a fancy to such a wonderful creature. Now, come, if I kiss you again, what will you give?

I shall give you in charge of the police, madam, the instant that I arrive in Reading.

Give me in charge? What for, you curious piece of antiquity?

For an assault, madam; yes for an assault. Don't you know that you have no right to kiss people without their consent in the matter?

Here the young lady laughed so violently that the tears came into her eyes.

Do you suppose, you poor old doting creature, that anybody will ever believe such a story as that? Do you ever use such a thing as a looking glass, you poor dear? Are you aware how very unprepossessing your appearance is, even when you don't frown, as you are doing now in a manner that is enough to frighten one? You have, of course, a perfect right to your opinion, but if you suppose the police will agree with you, you will find yourself much mistaken. The idea of anybody wanting to kiss you will reasonably enough appear to them preposterous.

What is it you require of me, you wicked creature? cried the old bachelor in an agony of shame and rage.

I want payment for my kiss. To a gentleman at your time of life, who scarcely could expect to be so favored, surely it is worth—what shall I say?—five pounds. What! not so much? Well, then, here's another for your other cheek. Like a flash of lightning, she suited the action to her words. There, then, five pounds for the two, and I won't take a shilling less. You will have to give it to the poor boy at the police station, if not to me. For I intend, in case you are obstinate, to complain of *your* disgraceful conduct to the guard at the first opportunity. I shall give you into custody, sir, as sure as you are alive. You will be put upon your oath, you know, and all you will dare to say will be that I kissed you, and not you *me*. What "roaring of laughter" there will be in court, and how funny it will look in the papers? Here the young lady began to laugh again, as though she had already read it there. Mr. Beardmore's grim sense of honor was, as usual, accompanied by a keen dislike of appearing ridiculous. True, he hated to be imposed upon; still, of the two evils, was it not better to pay five pounds than to be made the laughing stock of his bachelor friends, who are not the sort of people to commiserate one in a misfortune of this kind.

In short Mr. Ingot Beardmore paid the money. Mr. Thomas Whaffles found his guest that evening anything but talkative. There was a select party of the male sex invited to meet him, by whom the rich old dry-salter was accustomed to be regarded as an oracle; but upon this occasion he had nothing to say; the consciousness of having been "done" oppressed him. His lips were tightly sealed; his cheeks were still glowing from the audacious insult that had been put upon them; his fingers clutched the pocket book in which there was a five pound note less than there ought to be. But when his host and himself were left alone that night, "seeing the old year out and the new year in," his heart began to thaw under the genial influences of friendship and gin punch, and he told his late adventure to Tom Whaffles, not without some enjoyment of his own mischance.

I really almost forgive the jade, said he, for having taken me so cleverly. I dare say, however, she makes up to a profession of it; and that half a score of old gentlemen have been coerced before now into ransoming their good name as I did. And yet she was a modest and lady like looking girl as ever you saw.

Was she anything like this? inquired Mr. Whaffles, producing a photograph.

Why, that's the very girl! exclaimed the guest—Ha! Ha! Tom; so you, too have been one of her victims, have you? Well, now, this is most extraordinary.

Not at all, my dear fellow. I know her very well, and her sister, and her mother, and her brother too. I can introduce you to her if you like. There's not the least harm in her; bless you she only kissed you for fun.

A bit of fun! cried Mr. Beardmore. Why she got a five pound note out of me!

But she does not mean to keep it, I am sure. Would you like to see her again? Come, Yes or No?

If she will give me back my money, Yes.

Very well, returned the host; mind you ask for yourself, and be rang the bell pretty sharply twice.

Here she is; its your niece, Miss Julia. Her mother and sister are now staying under this roof.

Yes, uncle, said the lady demurely.—Here is your five pound note; please to give me that five thousand which you promised maxima if ever she or hers got five pounds out of you; for you are a man of your word, I know. But what would be better still would be to let me kiss you once more, in the character of your dutiful niece; and let us all love you as we want to do. It was an audacious stratagem, I admit, but I think you will forgive me—some.

There go the church bells! cried Tom Whaffles. It is the new year, and a fitting time to forget old enmities. Give your uncle a kiss, child.

Uncle Ingot made no resistance this time but avowed himself fairly conquered; and between ourselves, although he made no "favorites" among his newly reconciled relatives, but treated them with equal kindness, I think he always liked Julia best, who had been the cause of healing a quarrel which no one perhaps had regretted more at heart than Uncle Ingot himself.

A pair of lovers, fleeing from stern and cruel parents, were married in the caravansera St. Louis the other day. Papa telegraphed to the conductor to send his daughter back; but he telegraphed back: "Never return a *fair* on this road."

Every man has his price, so said Walpole; but he never said so much of women. The fact is, Walpole judged the ladies only too correctly for he knew that many of those dear creatures are beyond all price!

Husbands and their Habits.

Some husbands never leave home in the morning without kissing their wives and bidding them "good-by, dear," in the tones of unwearied love; and whether it be policy or fact, it has all the effect of fact, and those homes are generally pleasant ones, providing always that the wives are appreciative, and welcome the discipline in a kindly spirit. We know of an old gentleman who lived with his wife over fifty years and never left home without the kiss and the "good-by, dear." Some husbands shake hands with their wives and hurry off as fast as possible, as though the effort were a something that they were anxious to forget, holding their heads down and darting around the first corner. Some husbands, before leaving home, ask very tenderly, "What would you like for dinner, my dear?" knowing all the while that she will select something for his particular palate, and off he goes. Some husbands will leave without saying any thing at all, but thinking a good deal, as evinced by their turning round at the last point of observation, and waving an adieu at the pleasant face or faces at the window. Some husbands never say a word rising from the breakfast-table with the lofty indifference of a lord, and going out with a heartless disregard of those left behind. It is a fortunate thing for their wives that they can find sympathy elsewhere. Some husbands never leave home without some unkind word or look, apparently thinking that such a course will keep things straight in their absence. Then, on returning, some husbands come home jolly and happy, unsoured by the world; some sulky and surly with its disappointment. Some husbands bring home a newspaper or a book and bury themselves for the evening in its contents. Some husbands are called away every evening by business or social engagements; some doze in speechless stupidity on a sofa until bed-time. Some husbands are curious to learn of their wives what has transpired through the day; others are attracted by nothing short of a child's tumbling down stairs or the house taking fire. "Depend upon it," says Dr. Spooner, "that home is the happiest where kindness, and interest, and politeness, and attention are the rule on part of the husbands—of course, all the responsibility rests with them—and temptation finds no footing there. —*Home Journal.*

HOME MANNERS.—We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in an affectionate feeling is weakness. They will return from a journey, and greet their families with a distant dignity, and more among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg surrounded by its fragments. There is a hardly more unnatural sight on earth than one of these families without a heart. A father had better extinguish a boy's eyes than take away his heart. Who that has experienced the joys of friendship, and values sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery than be robbed of the hidden treasures of his heart? Cherish, then your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of filial, parental love. Think it not a weakness.—God is love. Love God, everybody, and everything that is lovely. Teach your children to love the rose; the robin; to love their parents; to love God. Let it be a studied object of their domestic culture, to give them warm hearts, ardent affections. Bind your family together by those strong cords. You cannot make them too strong. Religion is love; love to God, to man.

ANCIENT WATCHES.—Many inventions of the greatest value are sometimes the most difficult to trace their origin. It is so with clocks and watches. Neither the precise year of their invention, nor the names of there inventors, can be confidently stated. Till the close of the tenth century, no other mode of measuring time than by the sun dial or hour glass, appears to have existed and then we first hear of a graduated piece of mechanism adapted to the purpose, this invention being usually ascribed to the monk Gerbert, who became Pope in 999, under the name of Sylvester, II. These clocks are cumbrous machines; and it is not till the fourteenth century that we hear of portable clocks. In the succeeding century they were much more common, and were part of the necessary furniture of a better class house. They were hung to the walls, and their movements regulated by weight and lines, like the cheap kitchen clocks of the present day. The invention of the spiral spring as the motive power, in place of weight and line, gave about the middle of the fifteenth century, the first great improvement, which now went on rapidly, and resulted in the invention of the watch—a time measure that might be carried about the person.—*Book of Days.*

During a commercial crisis, when there was a general rush upon the banks for payment of deposits, a rustic in Aberdeenshire who possessed £100 in the bank, hearing of the scramble, hastened to town, and presenting his deposit-receipt at the bank office, demanded payment. It was tendered in the notes of the bank. Bundling up the notes, he was heard to exclaim as he retired, 'you may break noo when you like.'

A clergyman was recently rebuked by a brother of the cloth for smoking. The culprit replied that he only used the weed in moderation. 'What do you call moderation?' inquired the other. 'Why sir,' said the offender, 'one cigar at a time.

The elections in Belgium have terminated, and have resulted favourably to the Senate, which was previously eight, is now twelve, and in the House of Representatives it was before the elections twelve, and is now eighteen.

The cattle plague has made its appearance at Fleury, near Verviers, in Belgium, in the immediate vicinity of the Prussian frontier.

A POLITICAL REVOLUTION.—The little Isle of Man, on the coast of England, with an area of two hundred and eighty square miles, and a population of fifty-two thousand three hundred and eighty seven souls, is a kingdom under the British crown, but having its own laws and legislature, called the "House of Keys," composed of twenty-four principal owners of estates. A thorough reform bill has been introduced by the Government and Council, and will probably be adopted, whatever be the course of the big brother at London. This bill abolishes the House of Keys, as at present constituted, and provides that the members of the future house shall be elected by popular suffrage instead of being self-elected as at present. By the bill the judicial functions of the house as a court of appeal in common law cases, will be transferred to the governor and his legal advisers. The present members of the house are to retire as follows:—Seven members (to be chosen by ballot) within three months after the passing of the act; four in 1867; six in 1868; and the remaining seven in 1869. The Island is to be divided into twelve electoral districts, namely, the four towns, the six sheadings, and two groups of villages forming the Northern and Southern Boroughs. Ramsey, Castletown and Peel are to have one member each. Douglas three members, four of the sheadings two members each. Voters in sheadings are to be the owners of real estate of the net annual value of not less than £8, or the tenant of real estate of the annual value of £16. In towns and boroughs the voters are to be occupiers of premises of the annual value of £8, or the owners of property of like value.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION TO BE CONSUMMATED IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.—The Halifax *Presbyterian Witness*, received yesterday, contains the following gratifying intelligence: "Three Presbyterian Synods meet in these Lower Provinces within a fortnight—the Church of Scotland Synod at New Glasgow, on the 26th—the Synod of New Brunswick at St. John, on the 27th, and on the same day and in the same city, the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces. Questions of much importance to the cause of religion will come before all these courts. It is expected that the Synods which are to meet in St. John will join hands and become one. This consummation has been devoutedly desired, has been prayed for and laboured for. A good Providence seems to have taken all obstacles out of the way; and the ardent desire of those who love 'Zion' are now to be realized. Ministers and elders wend the ir way to the appointed places of meeting with the full expectation that henceforth the Presbyterians of the sea Provinces will be one in name as well as in reality. It would be well if the relations between the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces and the Synod of the Established Church of Scotland should come under friendly discussion. We have now a fair measure of friendly intercourse and co-operation. We work together in the *educational and missionary fields*. Our ministers often exchange pulpits, and the points of antagonism are very few."

A FAIR OFFER.—Dr. Franklin made the following offer to a young man: "Make," said he, "a full estimate of all you owe, and of all that is owing to you, reduce the same to a note. As fast as you can collect pay over to those you owe. If you cannot collect renew your note every year, and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently, be industrious; waste no idle moments; be very economical in all things; discard all pride; be faithful in your duty to God, by regular and hearty prayers morning and evening; attend church and meeting regular every Sunday; and do unto all men as you would they should do unto you. If you are too needy in circumstances to give to the poor, do whatever else in your power for them cheerfully, but if you can always help the worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently and sincerely for seven years and if you are not happy, comfortable, and independent in your circumstances, come to me and I will pay your debts." Young people try it.

HOW TO HAVE A KIND HUSBAND.—A correspondent gives a receipt for making or keeping a good natured husband:—Keep his linen in prime condition, with the requisite degree of stiffness; give him well broiled beefsteak, wholesome bread, and a sparkling cup of coffee for his breakfast; keep squalling babies and broken crockery out of sight; do not annoy him with the blunders and extravagance of Bridy; greet his evening arrival with a clean, lightsome face, well-combed hair, and a welcome kiss; have ready a cheerful supper, a bright fire in the grate, an easy chair, with comfortable gown and slippers; be merry, and tell him some agreeable news; finally, give him a well made bed in a cozy chamber.

Upon the occasion of the celebration of Princess Helena's birth day, *May* 25, Queen Victoria invited the children of the domestics of the royal household to a tea party in the Orangery of Windsor Castle. There were about three hundred children present. The Queen joined the party at five o'clock and remained till nearly eight in the evening, while the Princesses shared in the amusements, and danced with the delighted juveniles, for whose amusement a band of musicians had been engaged.

An American paper is responsible for the following:—"A wide-awake minister who found his congregation going to sleep one Sunday before he had fairly commenced, suddenly stopped and exclaimed—'Brethren, this isn't fair. It isn't giving a man half a chance. Wait till I get along a piece, and then, if I am't worth listening to, go to sleep; but don't go before I get commenced. Give a man a chance."

A paper out West, in speaking of an orator out that way, said that he spoke an hour and a half, and 'was sensible to the last.'

METHODIST UNION.

Steps have been taken with a view to effecting a union of the different denominations of Methodists in Canada. The resolutions adopted by the Wesleyan Conference in Montreal a couple of weeks since, will enable our readers to discuss and the position which this question has assumed:—

1. That this Conference cordially reciprocates the expressions of its conviction as to the desirableness and importance of a union of all the Methodist bodies in Canada, who believe the same doctrines, sing the same hymns, have the same form of worship, the same form hearts, the same prayers and class meetings and the same general rules of society.

2. That the Conference re-appoint a committee, to consist of an equal number of ministers and laymen, to confer with any similar committee of committees appointed by other Methodist bodies, to confer on the subject of union, and report to the next Conference.

3. That the committee be composed of the following brethren:—The ex Presidents, Co-Delegate and Secretary of the Conference, the Rev. Drs Ward, Green and Ryerson, the Rose Rev. Wm Pilot and J. C. Aikins, members of the Legislative Council, Edward Jackson, Esq., of Hamilton, John McDonald, M. P. P., of Toronto, and Edwin Chown, Esq., of Kingston.

The New Connection Methodist Conference has taken similar action, and it is to be hoped that the gentlemen, lay and clerical, to whom the direction of the movement has been committed, will be able to find a basis of agreement that will be satisfactory to the various societies who are looking forward to a union as desirable. The success which has attended the union of the Presbyterian bodies who now compose the Canada Presbyterian Church will tend to stimulate the exertions, and increase the confidence of those who are now striving for a similar consummation initiated the movement, and we are happy to see that it has met with such a cordial reception by the more numerous body of Wesleyans. That it is a desirable event, none will question. It is an anomalous state of affairs, that churches, holding exactly similar views, "who believe the same doctrines, have the same form of worship," and "the same general rules of society" should, to a great extent waste their means and energies, by keeping up separate organizations and distinct societies while the principles which they all hold in common could be more efficiently promoted by a concentration of effort and closer combination among themselves. According to the last census (1861), the whole number of Methodists in the United Canadas was 272,184, classed under four heads Wesleyans, 244,206, Episcopal Methodists, 74,152, New Connexion, 30,492, and other Methodists 24,204.—*Globe.*

The Canadian Volunteers in Chicago.

The feeling against the Chicago Canadians who left to fight for their country is intense.—They are openly threatened, and yesterday one of the boys, Mr. Clark, was attacked by four Fenians, and roughly used. If the Chicago Canadians go out after dark they are followed by Fenians, watchful for a chance to attack them.

Only two or three of the entire company have procured their former situations. Many people are afraid to employ them, as the Fenians swear they will set fire to the establishments of any persons who give them work. They also threaten that if the prisoners in Canada are punished they will have revenge out of the Canadians in this country. They are more active than ever in preparing for another raid. Their doings are conducted with the utmost secrecy. They will be in canada again, but will go in a different way.

The Fenians are much enraged at Andy Johnson and the Democrats. They have gone over to the Republicans, and will certainly vote with them next election. The latter party are therefore writing up the Brotherhood, and encouraging them every way they can.

Canadians here have to stand a great deal of abuse. It makes one's blood boil to hear them talk of the Queen's Own. Everybody is with the Fenians now, and if there is not a greater attack than ever made on Canada in short time, it won't be for want of encouragement on the part of the Americans. Every one, excepting British subjects, sympathises with the Fenians, and as a result they are worse than ever.—*Chicago correspondence, July 2.*

It is said that one of the Fenian prisoners in Toronto is the Rev. Mr. Lumsden, formerly of St James' Cathedral Church of that city. Another Fenian prisoner in the above city is reported to be the Rev. Mr. McMahon, a priest of Indianapolis a brother of a gentleman residing in the city.

The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections, and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over one hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales will now, thanks to the skilful and vigilent management of his father, enter into an enjoyment of an income of £250,000 a year, and a half million of ready money from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall.

This is a nice little sum of money for an annual dividend, but with all this vast amount of money which will be under his controll, it will not go so far to relevo rheumatism, pains in the side and back, tooth ache, burns, bruises, frost-bites, &c., as a bottle of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," which is sold by all Medicine Dealers, at the low price of 25 cts per bottle.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

DAYS. (Time 7 a.m.)	Barometer corrected for Elev. & Temp.	Temperature of Air.	Direction & Force of the Wind*	Amount of Sky Obscured †	Rain in inches.
Monday, July 2	29·470	68·0		10	.015
Tuesday, " 3	29·160	72·0		10	
Wednesday, " 4	29·004	66·0	P.M. 3	10	.491
Thursday, " 5	29·190	73·0		0	.220
Friday, " 6	29·260	79·0	W 2	1	
Saturday, " 7	29·170	76·0	S.W. 2	1	

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers, thus: 0. Calm; 6. Moderate Gale; 10. Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers from 10 to 0: thus: 10. denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 5. that it is half covered; and 0. that it is positively clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 30·470, at 7 o'clock a.m., on Monday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·004, at 1 o'clock p.m., on Wednesday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 30·1836.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 80·0 on Friday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 54·0 on Thursday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 70·83.

Warmest day during the week was on Friday, the Mean Temperature being 80·63

Coldest day during the week was on Wednesday, the Mean Temperature being 66·63.

JOHN KING, A.M.,
Station Observer.

Peterboro, July 9th, 1866.

HORSES SAVED.

The lives of thousands of Horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "Darby's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine." This preparation is being extensively used, and excels from all the highest praise. Nothing of the kind has ever before been half as successful or given such universal satisfaction; it cannot be equalled.—We can confidently recommend it, and would advise all who own horses to keep a supply of it on hand—it may be the means of saving your horses life.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Lloyd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 26

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Peterborough, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. J. W. R. Bell, Mr D Bedell, of Brighton, C. W., to Sarah, third daughter of Peter Sullivan, Esq., of Peterborough.

On the 5th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. H. Roger, John Sawers, Esq., of Peterboro, to Anne, eldest daughter of Joseph Walton, Esq., of North Monaghan.

DIED

On Monday, 25th ult., W. Robinson, Esq. Editor of the *Oasis* in *Observer*, Prince Albert, C. W., aged 36 years.

At Peterborough, on the 10th inst., Joseph, infant son of Mr. Joseph Spenceley, aged 3 weeks and 2 days.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough, July 12, 1866.

Flour ₱ brl	$7 00	@	$9 00	
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 50	@	1 60	
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1 25	@	1 25	
Potatoes	0 35	@	0	
Barley ₱ bush	0 45	@	0 50	
Peas "	0 45	@	0 50	
Oats "	0 30	@	0 32	
Hay ₱ ton	9 00	@	10 25	
Hides ₱ cwt	5 00	@	5 25	
Sheepskins	1 00	@	1 50	
Wool ₱ lb	0 30	@	0 00	
Beef ₱ cwt	5½ 00	@	6½ 00	
Pork ₱ cwt	10 00	@	11 00	
Eggs, per dozen	0 7½	@	0 00	
Butter,	0 14	@	0 15	
Cordwood	0 00	@	2 00	
Fowl, per pair	0 20	@	0 25	

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
New York

9-3m

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unrivalled in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a safe and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds. Sore Throat. Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.*

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used *is well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are *delighted* with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orderers coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should Be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN.
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuses the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis
of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

DARLEY'S

Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind: is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It at once the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the constitutable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hurd & Co., Malden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.

PRICE—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

WANTED!

A REALLY GOOD SERVANT GIRL can obtain $3 per month by applying at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

WANTED!

BY a respectable young man, a situation in a Grocery or Dry Goods Store, where he may make himself generally useful. The best of references given. Address

E. B.,
Minden P. O.

Minden, Co. Peterboro, July 11, 1866 28-tf

FOR SALE!

50 ACRES OF LAND, within twenty minutes drive of Peterborough. The South East quarter of Lot 2, 11th Concession of Douro; about 30 acres cleared. Will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises, or to

T. M. FAIRBAIRN.

July 11, 1866. 28-6in

To be Sold!

ABOUT 60,000 good BUILDING BRICK at the Otonabee Brick Works.

For terms apply personally to

STEHHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

July 11, 1866. 28

FOR SALE!

TWO first class seven year old dark brown GELDINGS, bred by the subscriber. They are quiet to ride and drive, with good action, and are excellent workers. Sold for no fault. Apply to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

July 11, 1866. (28)

To Let!

FROM the sixth of September next, that GRAIN STORE-HOUSE in Ashburnham, now in the occupation of Capt. Sutherland.—Also a good DWELLING HOUSE adjoining, with stabling, good well and garden; suitable for parties going in to the grain trade this fall.

For terms apply personally to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

July 11, 1866. 28

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up till Saturday, 21st July instant, for building a BRICK ADDITION to the rear of the Grammar School, and a TOWER in front. Also the PLASTERING and furnishing the WOOD WORK of the same.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of

WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Sec'y to S Board.

Norwood, July 11, 1866. 28-2in

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. Armstrong, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J SIMPSON, Proprietor.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, and against the lands and tenements which were of William Weller, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale by virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 10th day of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Weller in the hands of the said George James Weller and Thomas More Taylor Weller, to be administered, in and to Lot No. 4, south of Hunter street and east of Water street, and Lot No. 4, north of Simcoe street and east of Water street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', June 26, 1866. 8

ADJOURNED.

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday, the 17th day of July instant, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 10, 1866. 2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of WILLIAM EDWIN KEMP, an Insolvent.

I DO hereby call a meeting of the creditors of the above-named Insolvent, to be held at the office of T. M. Fairbairn, Esq., in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, on Monday, the 30th day of July, A.D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and the said Insolvent is hereby summoned to attend the said meeting.

Dated this 11th July, A.D. 1866.

JOHN PETERS,
Assignee.

26-2in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, and amendments thereto.

PROVINCE OF CANADA,
County of Peterboro'.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

In the matter of CHARLES GRANT, an Insolvent.

On Monday the tenth day of September next the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act. Dated at Peterborough, the 5th day of July, A.D., 1866.

CHARLES GRANT,
By T. M. Fairbairn, Attorney, *ad litem.*

TO FARMERS.

Buy Your SCYTHES, HAY FORKS & RAKES,

Barley Forks, Grain Cradles,
AND OTHER

HARVEST IMPLEMENTS,

At the

Sign of the GOLDEN ANVIL.

M. MILLAR, Hardware Merchant.

Peterboro', June 27, 1866. 26-3in

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,
Manager.

Ontario Bank,
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Every Family Should Have One

THIS HOT WEATHER.

REFRIGERATORS

The only place to get a good cheap

REFRIGERATOR

IS AT

LANNIN'S

TIN AND STOVE SHOP,

George Street.

They will recommend themselves. Call and see them.

FARMERS

And Others,

Supplying Cheese Factories with Milk, will get their

CARRYING CANS

Of all sizes, CHEAP, at

LANNIN'S

STOVE and TIN SHOP,

George Street.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood beavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the United Townships of Minden, Dysart, &c., &c., intend at their next meeting, to be held at the house of Mr. Benjamin Sawyer, Minden Village, on the 1st day of August 1866, passing By-laws for establishing the following Roads in the Township of Minden

1st. The Road as now travelled across Lot No. 15 in the 3rd Concession of Minden.

2nd. The Road as surveyed by Mr. John Topling, to commence at the Bridge at the South West corner of Lot No. 11 in the 7th Concession, six rods east of the side line between 10 and 11 in the 6th Concession, running parallel with said side line some forty rods, then angling south west one 20 rods west of the side line, from thence south, parallel with said side line about 100 rods more or less, then run south west on the side of a large hill, to the Concession line between the 5th and 6th Concessions, from thence in a straight direction to the School House, near Mr. Joseph Mitchell's.

3rd Across lots 11 and 12 in the 3rd Concession of Minden, to avoid a hill at the line between the above lots on the Concession line

4th. Across lots No 10 and 11 in the 4th and 5th Concessions of Minden.

5th Across lot No. 13 in the 11th, and lot No. 15 in the 13th Concession of Minden as now travelled.

WM. McKELVEY,
Township Clerk

Clerk's Office,
Minden, June 22nd, 1866. 27

FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE, fresh roasted and ground every morning.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, administratrix, of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, to be administered at the suit of Bernard McManus, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns, to be administered in and to the West half of Lot No. 24, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 3rd, 1866. 27

Woods & Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.
Ottawa, 8th June, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of Timber Berths, in the surveyed Townships of Oakley and Hindon, in the territory of Huron and Superior and Peninsula of Canada West, will be held at the Crown Timber Office, Toronto, on the FOURTH day of OCTOBER next.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st The berths at their estimated area, more or less, to be put up at Public Auction, at such Bonus, in addition to the ordinary ground rent, as may be determined by the Department of Crown Lands.

The berths to be adjudged to the party bidding the highest amount of Bonus.

The Bonus and first season's rent to be paid immediately after the Berth is adjudged in each case.

2nd. Parties to whom berths are adjudged, to be at the expense of running the lines, when found necessary, in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Department of Crown Lands.

3rd. Licenses to issue to the successful competitors, within one month from the day of sale.

4th. In all other respects, the Berths to be subject to the general Timber Regulations, now in force, or which may hereafter be in force.

The Berths to be offered for sale can be ascertained on and after the ELEVENTH inst., at the Crown Timber Office, Toronto, and at this Department.

A. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Crown Lands

27-2in

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,

WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

☞ **Collars Warrantod.** ☜

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JOHN REID, *partner in the firm of A. Fowlis & Co., an Insolvent.*

ON Saturday the first day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOHN REID.

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for said Insolvent.

Peterboro', June 25th, 1866.

Literary Club!

PARTIES having Books belonging to the Peterborough Literary Club, are requested to return them to the Librarian forthwith. The Librarian will be at the Firemen's Hall, on Thursday Evenings, from 8 till 8½ o'clock, for the purpose of receiving books, when members of the club wishing the loan of books can have them by complying with the by-laws.

By order of the President,

Wm. CAMERON, Librarian

Peterboro'. June 27, 1866. 26

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received until the 15th Instant, by the undersigned, for the erection of a School House, in School section No. 5, in the Township of Harvey. For plan and specifications apply to Trustees.

J. HALL, Sen.,
JAS WOOD,
ARTHUR BURTON
Trustees.

Harvey, July 3rd, 1866. 27-2in

DUNDAS *Cotton Yarn!*

DUNDAS MILLS, best quality Cotton Yarn, WARRANTED.

W. CLUXTON.

June 25, 1866. 26-3in

Furnished House Wanted.

WANTED TO RENT, a furnished House by the year, for which a reasonable rent will be given, payable quarterly.

Apply at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough. July 4th 1866.

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 13th, 1865. 8

PRESERVED GINGER, choice Imperial Prunes, English Cheese, Fresh Turkey pulled Figs, Layer Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, &c., &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1865.

W. CLUXTON

Has now in stock a very large and complete supply of

ENGLISH BROAD CLOTHS,

Cassimeres & Doeskins.

ALSO.

Canadian Tweeds and Summer Cloths

IN GREAT VARIETY.

TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS

Of Superior Quality constantly on hand.

Buyers desirous of getting good value for their money will not be disappointed if they make their selections in his establishment.

June 15, 1866. 26-3in

Great Reduction in Cotton Goods!

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

Just Receiving a large supply of Cotton Goods, at much Lower Prices than they are now selling.

Stock now on hand Reduced to Match the New!

Prints Reduced 2d. per yard.
White Cottons very much Reduced.
Factory Cottons reduced 1d., 1½d., 2d. and 4d. per yard.
Stripe Shirtings, Derrys, Tickings, &c., also very much reduced.

Whole Stock Selling Very Low!

☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. ☜

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, July, 1866.

EXTRAORDINARY

PANIC IN THE MONEY MARKET

And consequently GREAT FALL in the price of all COTTON FABRICS.

T. FAIRWEATHER & Co.

Have received from England NEW GOODS, and can give to all their customers the full benefit of the Panic Prices of all Cotton, Linen & Woollen Goods.

FACTORY COTTONS for 6½d. *worth* 9d,
FACTORY COTTONS for 9d. *worth* 1s,
FACTORY COTTONS for 10½d. *worth* 1s 1d,
At T. FAIRWEATHER & Co's,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

WHITE COTTONS for 7½d, *worth* 10d,
WHITE COTTONS for 9½d. *worth* 1s,
WHITE COTTONS for 10½d, *worth* 1s 2d,
At T. FAIRWEATHER & Co's,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, including all the newest styles,—6d, 7½d, 9d, 10½d, 1s, 1s 3d.
At T. FAIRWEATHER & Co's,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

BARGAINS IN PRINTS,—Good Washing Prints for 7½d and 9d, worth 1s; the very best Washing Ginghams for 9d and 10½d, worth 1s and 1s 1½d.
Observe the address ☞ T. FAIRWEATHER & Co.,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!—For $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, &c., &c., &c.
Come and see them, At T. FAIRWEATHER & Co's,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

BARGAINS in Silk Mantles, Tissue Jackets, Parasols, &c., all newest styles.
BARGAINS in Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslins.—Such cheap lots seldom offered in this town. ☞ Observe the address, T. FAIRWEATHER & Co.,
Hunter street, Peterborough.

COME AND SEE OUR BLACK SILKS, at 2s 9d, and 4s 3d.
To all Cash buyers this is the Cheapest store in town,—exclusively Dry Goods.
A large quantity of Dundass Cotton Yarn on hand—cheap.
☞ Observe the address, and save your money.
THOS. FAIRWEATHER & Co.,
Peterborough, June 20, 1866. Hunter street.

DECIDED BARGAINS

AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

Who is now offering a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS SUITABLE for the SEASON,

consisting of

Shawls, Dress Goods, Parasols, Printed Muslins, Ginghams, Skirtings, Prints, Cottonades, Drillings, Grey and Bleached Cottons, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also, a Choice Assortment of CLOTHS & TWEEDS.

Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

All of which will be Sold at a **SMALL ADVANCE ON COST!**

Special attention is invited to the stock of Prints, Bleached Cottons, Shirtings and Grey Cottons, all of which are marked much lower than last Fall's prices.

Peterboro, May, 1866. 21

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified that all future business of the First Division Court, Peterborough, will be conducted by Mr. Edgecombe Pearse, who has been appointed *my assistant*, while the Suits and Accounts not yet closed will be settled by the undersigned.

The Office is still in the Court House.

JOHN J. HALL,
Clerk of the First Division Court,
County of Peterboro'.

Peterboro', June 19, 1866. 25

PROF. L. W. SHATTUCK

RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he has commenced and will continue to give private instructions in the art of

SELF-DEFENCE,

and the

GYMNASTIC CLUB EXERCISE,

At his Academy, Hopkin's Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Gentlemen taught privately, at all hours of the above days.

Peterboro, May 16, 1866. 20

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 20, 1866

HATS! HATS!

A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by

L. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 9

IN CHANCERY.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to a decree and final order for sale, in the cause of SHAW and others vs CUNNINGHAM and others, made in the Court of Chancery for Upper Canada, and dated respectively, the twenty-ninth day of February 1864, and the twenty-first day of June 1865; with the approbation of Thomas M. Fairbairn, Esquire, Master of this Court at Peterborough,

By ALEXANDER McNEIL,

AUCTIONEER,

at his Auction Rooms, in the

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH,

ON

Wednesday 18th of July, Instant,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON

Lot number six in the tenth Concession of the Township of Douro, in the County of Peterborough; and also lot number five, West of George Street and North of Sherbrooke Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

The above lot number six, has a considerable clearing and other improvements made upon it, and is a valuable lot of land.

The town lot has upon it a good two story dwelling house, and is otherwise much improved.

The above parcels of Land will be sold subject to any claims for Dower, and all other incumbrances thereon.

TERMS OF SALE:—The purchaser shall, at the time of sale, pay down a deposit in the proportion of £10, for every £100 of his purchase money, to the Vendor or his Solicitor, and the balance at the expiration of one month from the time of sale, with interest. In all other respects the conditions of sale will be the same as those contained in the General Orders of the Court.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale, may be had gratis, at the Law Office of Elias Burnham, Esquire, Peterborough, and at the Chambers of the said Master in Peterborough, and of the Auctioneer.

Dated at Peterborough, this 2nd day of July, A. D. 1866.

(Signed) T. M. FAIRBAIRN.
Master at Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM.
Vendor's Solicitor.

THE BACK LAKES!

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SEASON.

The Steamer

1866. 1866.

OGEMAH

Will ply daily during the Summer Season between Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, and Bridgenorth, calling at the intermediate stopping places, as follows:

LEAVING LINDSAY

Every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 7.30 a.m., arriving at Bobcaygeon at 10.30 a.m., and at Bridgenorth, in time to connect with the Stage to Peterboro'.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

At 1.30 o'clock p.m., on the arrival of the Stage from Peterboro', connecting with the Train from Port Hope at 12.30 o'clock.

The Ogemah will reach Bobcaygeon at 3.30 o'clock p.m., arriving at Lindsay at 6.30 o'clock p.m., of the same day.

STAGES

Will be in readiness at Bridgenorth and at the Peterboro' Railway station to convey Passengers, Luggage and Freight to and from Mud or Chemong Lake.

Passengers for Fenelon Falls will be landed at Sturgeon point from whence they will be conveyed on Board Capt. Crandell's Steamer to Fenelon Falls.

☞ The Boat and Stages running in connection with it, will start precisely on time.

June 13th, 1866. 24-tf

HAMS!

Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!

Allandale Mills

CORN MEAL!

GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!

Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

THE subscriber returns thanks to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received, and would beg to inform them that he has sold out his stock in hats and cloth caps, which will enable him to pay closer attention to the FUR TRADE. As the Dressing of Skins fills up a portion of the Summer season, the shop will be closed up during the months of June, July and August.

Parties wishing to have their FURS SAVED will please leave them at the store, or at the subscriber's residence—London street, No. 4.

The highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

WM. LECH.

Peterborough, April 10, 1866 15

Just Arrived at the Family Grocery!

A Fresh Supply of Wilton's English

EGG POWDER,

An excellent substitute for Eggs. Try it!

D. McNAUGHTON,
Family Grocer, George street.

Peterboro, Feb. 14th, 1866. 7

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS,

And Others.

THE subscriber offers for sale 75 Chests of fresh Young Hyson

WESSON'S RIFLES and PISTOLS.
Cartridges of all kinds.
Scythes, Snaiths,
Forks, Rakes,
Barley Forks,
Scythe Stones,
Grain Cradles.
Nails, House Builders' Hardware.
GEORGE STETHEM & Co.,
Hardware Merchants
George Street,
Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 2s

ENFIELD RIFLES at $10.
Refined Scotch Iron, Horse Nails, &c.
GEO. STETHEM & Co.
Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 2s

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Let—Stephen Wood.
To be Sold—Stephen Wood.
For Sale—Stephen Wood.
Piano Fortes—Groversteen & Co.
Insolvent Act of 1864—W. E. Kemp.
Adjourned Sheriff's Sale—James Hall.
Ontario Bank—D. S. Eastwood.
Land for Sale—T. M. Fairbairn.
Refrigerators—T. Lannin.
Carrying Cans—T. Lannin.
Servant Girl Wanted—Graham & Stratton.
Rifles, Pistols &c.,—G. Stethem & Co.
Tenders Wanted—W. E. Boxburgh.
Simpson House—John Simpson.
Situation Wanted—E. B.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1866.

THE CELEBRATION.

44 LODGES PRESENT.

OVER 6000 PEOPLE IN TOWN.

This will be one of the great days to be remembered by Orangemen in this County. At a very early hour the greatest preparations were being made for the celebration of the "Glorious, Pious and Immortal Memory." Arches were erected, flags hauled up into the breeze, and guns were being fired in various directions. By eight o'clock waggons, carriages and other vehicles were herrying in from every quarter, and by ten the streets were crowded with every class and sex—old and young—all eager to celebrate the great day. By 11.40, two trains arrived, literally crowded; each train had ten open cars and some passenger cars—These brought in the brethern from Port Hope, Hope, Cavan, Emily, Ops, Lindsay, &c. One or two Lodges came from Bobcaygeon, one from Lakefield, some from Omemee, Norwood, Dummer, Asphodel and Belmont. These, with the Lodges belonging to the Town and Ashburnham made the number of people almost above computation. Soon after landing from the cars, the different Lodges proceeded in order to the different places where preparations had been made for refreshment. The Port Hope brethern were accompanied by Philp's Brass Band of Port Hope, and these with the fifes and drums made the town re-echo with the good old tunes so pleasant to the ears of every true man.—But while those already arrived were taking dinner, the *Otonabee* arrived bringing several Lodges from Cobourg and other places; these were accompanied by Chalaupka's band. The boat had been so overloaded that she had to proceed very slowly and did not arrive for an hour after the others. As soon as possible these were in quarters where they could obtain something for the inner-man, to refresh and strengthen After this all proceeded to Ashburnham to visit the Ashburnham Lodge, they next assembled in the front of the Court House, where a platform had been erected, and on which we noticed the Rev. Mr. Beck, Rev. Messrs. Cantlon; Scott, of Keene; and Williams, of Hiawatha; also the different County and District Masters present; Masters of Lodges and a few others.

D. G. Hatton, County Master of the County, in a brief speech remarked that he had received a letter of apology from Rev. Mr. Gilmour, stating that indisposition prevented him being present; also one from Rev. Mr. Brock, stating that his removal to another field of labor would not permit him being present. He then introduced Rev. Mr. Beck, as the first speaker.

Mr. Beck, on rising, remarked that he was glad to be present on the occasion, as he must say that the feelings that actuated them to celebrate the day were common to all, whether orangemen or not, as the feelings of loyalty which filled their breasts did not surpass those which filled the breasts of others present. Englishmen could look back to the difficulties the overcoming of which, this day celebrated, and the events of 1688, although not a destructive revolution, had enabled the *people* to say they had rights that must not be encroached upon. They saw the army increasing, but having learned that the power belonged to the people, they would not relinquish that power, and then it was that William, Prince of Orange was called over to the aid of the people, and settled it, as ever since there are constitutional methods of settling grievances, the government being amenable to the people. To these events we owe much that is dear to all Britons, and William, Prince of Orange was the instrument, in God's hand, to bring about these events.

Thos. Stephenson, C. M., Victoria, next came forward. He felt that he was unable to do justice to the occasion, and especially as there were some Editors in the County of Peterborough who branded the Orangemen of Victoria as disloyal. (A voice not so.) and had declared that it was a shame not to allow a procession of people who were Fenians to march under a green flag. But he would tell them the Orangemen of Victoria were loyal; they came there by invitation and if needed they would do so again. (Just then the platform gave way but done no harm.) And if the government had armed them they would be among the first to meet the foe.

Rev. Mr. Scott, W. C. of the County of Peterborough, said he was proud that principles of orangeism was more substantial than the platform on which they stood.—These principles had been purchased in battle, and they, as orangemen, came to celebrate the battle of the Boyne, at which those liberties had been purchased. Orangemen were all loyal, but he believed there were others loyal as well as they, and if they were loyal, what of it, ought not all men to be loyal? All met to-day to celebrate the events of the battle of the Boyne at which their civil liberties were purchased. They were often misrepresented, they were accused of many things, but he did not know anything for which they had cause to blush. The association had its origin in England, its constitution drafted by a godly bishop and was eagerly signed by every class, but many had forgotten the pit whence they had been dugged. It was orangeism in its youth that crushed the power of popery, and orangeism now in its manhood would be able to overthrow all enemies. It was not a secret institution, as its oaths might be known by all, and its obligations were well known. It fostered no enmity against Roman Catholics, on the contrary, was the friend of them, being the eternal, implacable enemy of any system that enslaves so many.

Mr. Van Ingen, C. M., Cobourg, did not make speeches, he came at the invitation of Peterborough and was glad he did so; he brought a few Orangemen with him (seven Lodges) to show them the brethern and sisters of Peterboro, and how they did up here.

Rev. Mr. Williams, of Hiawatha, remarked that he supposed the people would do with him as the old lady of whom he heard did in her prayer, when she prayed "The Lord bless the man that makes the shortest prayer." Orangeism was like the Saxon language—it gathers every race and made all one. The Americans were beginning to feel a power growing up among them that would injure, but Orangeism was not like Fenianism, as it (Orangeism) did no harm to any one.

Johnston Murphy, D. M. of Cavan, did not make speeches, but would call on Bro. Ogilvie to make one for him. But of Mr Ogilvie's speech all we could gather (with the drumming) was that if all Orangemen were as loyal as the Cavan Blazers they could soon defy the Fenians, as those Fenians must be cursed fools who would dare attack the British Lion.

Rev. Bro. Cantlon was the next speaker, and was loudly applauded during his speech, although the drumming hindered the hearing of much of it. Orangeism, he was glad to say had nothing to do with darkness, it loved light, not like some other societies; it had nothing to be ashamed of; it was not a secret association only so far as to guard its halls against the vile and base. Of some Orangemen it might be said they were men of expediency; some were just and true; but those time-servers would soon be got rid of, and he hoped that all would excite each other to rival the acts of their ancestors who fought at the Boyne.

After some remarks, in which Mr. Stephenson, of Emily, and Mr. Marshall, of Port Hope, sought to fasten a base slander on the Press of Peterboro, because, forsooth, they did not belch out the loyalty of the County of Victoria, who did not send any Volunteers to the front—the meeting broke up, all hastening to get to the trains in time. They were accompanied by the Peterboro brethern.

D. Hopkins, T. Chambers and George Johnston acted as Marshals during the day and to the satisfaction of all.

The day passed off very quietly, not any disturbance, and very little drinking considering the crowd present. May they all have many such celebrations for many years to come.

TROTTING RACE.

The Match between Mr. R. Robertson's (of St. Catherines) Bay Horse, *Billy Button*, and Mr. J. Peastr's (of Brighton) grey mare *Lady Florence*, came off on the Peterboro Course on Thursday, 12th inst., between 4 and 5 o'clock, p. m.

Lady Florence—2, 1, 1, 1.
Billy Button—1, 2, 2. 2.

The Race was for $500, and was well contested. The mare at the first heat showed great impatience, and in fact it was only in the last two heats she got down to her work; she is certainly able to do better than she did to-day. The time made was 3.15, 3.02, 3.10 and 3.05, which is nothing in these fast times to boast of.

The mare is matched to trot to-day, (Friday) at 4 o'clock, against *Old Fenian*, who is said to be a fast horse, for $200 on the same course.

That Resolution.

We have been in coversation with both the mover and seconder of the resolution, and they both distinctly affirm that they had no party or politics in view, their only desire being to express their ideas concerning the pay of volunteers in the present emergency. That they have received too high pay no one even insinuates, or imagines, every one believing they deserve more. Our own wish is that their services may not be again required, but if they should be, let them be properly paid. At the same time there should be system about it, every man should know what he is to receive, in all cases, and something like a system should be established. Ere long all may be required—our troubles are not all over yet.

From the *Leader* we learn that Henry H. Smith, son of Hon. S. Smith, of Peterboro, received a second class certificate at the Toronto Military School.

A violent thunder storm took place on Saturday afternoon last, at the City of Ottawa. The lightning struck Mathews' Hotel, doing considerable damage, two boarders narrowly escaping with their lives. Two men working close by, were knocked down and stunned with the shock.

Turkey is arming with a sort of terror, as if she felt that her hour was coming. A contingent of 25,000 troops has been furnished from Egypt. The Sultan wishes to occupy the principalities—but the Paris conference says no. The apprehension in England is that Turkey, fearing the Western Powers, will accept the protection of Russia, which will open the Eastern question once more, when war would rage from the Persian Gulf to the Straits of Gibraltar. If one only knew what it was all for! Men have fought for religion, for country, for liberty, and for conquest and glory! But the causes which threaten to involve the world in war at this moment are absurdly out of proportion to the war itself.

The Italian fleet is divided into three squadrons. The first, the battle squadron, consists of two first class and five second class frigates, all iron clad. The frigates are—*Re de Italia* (carrying Persano's flag,) *Re di Portugallo, San Martino, Ahona, Maria Pia, Castelfidardo, Affondatore.* The second squadron (subsidiary) commanded by Vice Admiral Albini, consists of the screw frigate *Maria Adelaide* (flag,) of six other first class screw frigates and four corvettes. The third squadron siege, Rear Admiral Vacca, comprises the second class ironclad, frigate *Principe Carignano* (flag) two gunboats and a corvette, also ironclad, and a despatch boat. A flotilla of six light vessels, gunboats and transports, is attached to Persano's division.

WHAT NEXT.

The Editor of the *Review* in his last issue in referring to the charges which we laid against him, tries to be witty? at our expense, but we can assure him that it will be a long time before his wit will entitle him to the noble distinction of Royal buffoon. His wit (like speech to the noble animal on which Balaam rode) is only imbued by the actions of one above him. Just as well might we try to be witty over the Dr., because Holloway's Pills, when prescribed, did not have the desired effect. But the two assertions in the *Review*:

June 29th, "what will be thought of our representative, who on the floor of the house of Parliament, *seems to allow no opportunity to pass without disparaging the whole force*, (meaning volunteer force) and even grumbling at the small pay of 25 cents a day which each private receives."

July 6th, "we never charged Col. Haultain with disparaging the Volunteers."

May we not justly in the words of the Roman procurator ask, "what is truth," after reading the above quotations from the *Review* of the above dates? But this is not his first "jump jim crow." The very nice paronomasy to which he afterwards treats his readers about volunteer system, volunteer organization, and volunteer force, will not free him from his very common position (in regard to us) of writing what a man who *loved* the *truth* would not dare write.

We need not go any farther back than the 29th ult. to prove our charge, although we could point to other occasions, if the importance of the matter demanded it, and the last rigmarole, about what he or those of whom he speaks think of the Colonel's course, is but a covert way of carrying out his old evil spirit of injustice to that gentleman, and of misrepresentation of his acts and motives.

THAT QUESTION.

The first insinuation of that truthful journal, under the caption "Queery," we do not in any way apply to ourselves. We take the side of truth, fairplay and reason, beyond this we unwittingly pass, if ever. We have a duty to a party to perform, nor will anything but the truth cause us to turn aside from that course.

For the information of our readers, however, we turn to the *Ottawa Citizen* of the 19th ult., and find the Colonel's speech, referred to, which is as follows, to the letter, and from it we leave our readers to draw their own conclusions:—

Mr. Haultain said it was a cause of surprise that more liberality was not shown to secure the settlement of wild lands in Upper Canada. No doubt there were many difficulties in the way. One arose from the vastness of the lumbering interest of this country. He held, however, there was no comparison between the agricultural and lumbering interests; the latter was diminishing year after year, whilst the former every year increased. He considered that the Government ought to reduce the price of wild lands or give them free to *bonafide* settlers. It was known that large lumbering firms are in possession of large tracts of valuable land, through putting down the names of men in their employ. Crown land agents ought faithfully to report all cases of this kind occurring in their respective neighbourhoods, and soon that sort of speculation would be put an end to. It is really a crying evil in some sections of Canada.

(From the Globe.)

Col. Haultain said there was a strong feeling through the country, so far as he had had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with it, in favor of lowering the price attached to public lands, and it was believed the result would be a largely increased immigration. No doubt there were great difficulties in connexion with this question, arising from an apparent clashing in this respect, of two most important interests of the country. Of these, the timber interest was of the very greatest importance at this time. But it should be remembered that every year must diminish the value of the lumber interest; while, on the other hand, every year increased the importance of settlement interest. We get a large revenue from the lumber trade, but that revenue must annually decrease. On the other hand, the more is carried on the settlement of the country, the larger would be our revenue and the more permanent would be its character. He conceived, therefore, there could be no comparison in importance between the two interests. He regretted that hitherto the lumbering interest had been wielding so much influence in this country as to prevent the settlement question being dealt with as liberally as its importance required. It must be said there was great difficulty in securing *bona fide* settlers. He knew there was, but this was very much owing to the want of vigilance and a want of integrity on the part of those employed as Crown Lands agents; and, so long as we had the system which now obtained for their payment, we could not expect to get first-rate men in that position. We should have as Crown Lands agents men whose whole time would be employed in attending to the progress of settlement. It was well-known that lumbering houses had obtained possession of large tracts of our wild lands by putting down their names for 100 acres here and 200 acres there, multiplying themselves in this way all over the country. These parties held the lands until they got the timber removed, and the value then was, of course, less to the actual settlers. If we had men of integrity as Crown Lands agents, this could not happen. If, whenever this occurred, the agents were watchful in making their reports, and the Department were faithful in carrying out their regulations, we would not have this injurious speculation in wild lands. There might be difficulties in devising and introducing the best possible system; but it was not much to our credit that a matter of so much importance should be laid aside for after years, and no action taken.

Now in these we fail to discover anything personal. We have also read his speech in other journals, and in none of them did we find anything such as the *Review* would insinuate. With what the member for this county said in parliament, however, we have nothing to do, except when we find him or any one else misrepresented, nor do we offer either apology or explanations. When land agents lie in our way we will say what we *do know* concerning them, and no more; and we would advise our contemporary *to do so* too, on all occasions. One thing is certain, and the effort of the *Review*, last week, proves it, that it takes a *wise* man to be witty, and the failure of the *Review* to be so is a standing proof of his being *minus* that qualification.

Mr. John Simpson has removed from Ashburnham, and refitted Armstrong's Hotel, corner of George and Hunter streets. The house is completely renewed, and from Mr. Simpson's obliging and agreeable manner travelers will find this a comfortable place to stop at.

One of the Fenian imprisoned at Montreal, and now removed to Bedford, C. E., was a soldier, drummed out of the 17th regiment at Halifax, for theft, was afterwards condemned to the Nova Scotia Penitentiary for larceny; and was pardoned out on condition of action as hangman, in the execution of the murders of Captain Benson. This ex-hangman and jailbird of course joined Sweeney, from pure love of Irish liberty? Not a doubt of it.—*Freeman.*

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

In conformity with the ninth clause of the eighty-second section of the Upper Canada consolidated common school act, the semi-annual examination of school section, No. 14 Otonabee, taught by Mr. G. A. Mitchell, was held on the last week of June, when the pupils of the school were examined on paper in the several subjects which they have been taught during the term; and on Saturday of the said week a public examination was held, when the pupils of the school, present on said day, were publicly examined in their several subjects by the Rev. Mr. Cantlon, local superintendent, in the presence of the parents of the children and a goodly number of other visitors. The pupils which received prizes were as follows:—

First Reading.—James Cooney, 1st; Catherine Henderson, 2nd.

Second Reading.—Thomas J. Johnston, 1st; Ellen Henry, 2nd.

Third Reading.—James Henry, 1st; Thomas Allen, 2nd.

Fourth Reading.—Sarah A. Johnson, 1st; Mary L. Armstrong, 2nd.

Fifth Reading.—Christena Henderson, 1st; Frances S. Armstrong, 2nd.

Writing.—Mary L. Armstrong, 1st; Elizabeth Finnie, 2nd.

Dictation.—William Allen, 1st; Elizabeth Finnie, 2nd.

Spelling.—Christena Henderson, 1st; William Allen, 2nd.

Geography.—Christena Henderson, 1st; Jane Henderson and William Allen, equal.

Physiology.—William Allen, 1st; Christena Henderson, 2nd.

Grammar.—Frances S. Armstrong, 1st; Christena Henderson and William Allen, equal.

Natural Philosophy.—William Allen, 1st; Christena Henderson 2nd.

Natural History.—Elizabeth Finnie, 1st; Christena Henderson and William Allen, equal.

General History.—William Allen, 1st; Elizabeth Finnie, 2nd.

English History.—Elizabeth Finnie, 1st; Christena Henderson and William Allen, equal.

First Mental Arithmetic.—Jane Henderson, 1st; Sarah A. Johnston, 2nd.

Second Mental Arithmetic.—William Allen, 1st; Eliz beth Finnie, 2nd.

First Arithmetic.—Sarah A. Johnston, 1st; Jane Henderson, 2nd.

Second Arithmetic.—Frances S. Armstrong and William Allen, equal; Christena Henderson, 2nd.

Algebra.—Frances S. Armstrong, 1st; Christena Henderson, 2nd.

Attendance.—George Cooney, 1st; Sarah A. Johnston and Wm. D. Johnston, equal.

Deportment.—Thomas Allen, 1st; Thomas J. Johnston, 2nd.—*Com.*

General Estimates of the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1867.

Departmental Salaries.		
Adjutant General		$3,000 00
Deputy do L. C.		2, 40 00
Do do U. C.		2,240 00
2 Assistant Adj. Gen., U. C.		3,200 00
2 do do do L. C.		3,200 00
2 Deputy Asst. Adj. Gen., U. C.		2,400 00
2 do do do L. C.		2,400 00
Superintendent Military Schools.		1,200 00
Military Surveyor		1,200 00
Provincial Aide-de-Camp		1,840 00
Chief Clerk and Accountant		2,000 00
Senior Clerk		1,400 00
Superintendent of Stores		1 400 00
Clerks—3 at $1,200		3,600 00
1		1,100 00
1		900 00
1		800 00
1 at $600		660 00
2 at $500		1,200 00
Messengers		800 00
1 do		400 00
		$36,880 00
Contingent Expenses—For Stationery, Printing, Inspecting and repairing of Arms, Transport of all Government Stores, and all other incidental expenses of the Militia		56,000 00
Compensation for accidents or injuries on drill		3,000 00
Ball and Blank Ammunition		30,000 00
Militia Schools		100,000 00
Public Armouries.		
2 Storekeepers at $600 and 7 Storekeepers at $300 each		3,300 00
Rent of Armouries and Public Buildings, care of Arms, pay of Sergeant Majors of Field Batteries, caretakers and Storemen of Armouries, including Fuel and Light for several buildings		46,700 00
		$350,000 00
Miscellaneous.		
Clothing and equipment of Force and Great Coats		281,000 00
20 Brigade Majors, Horse allowances and Travelling expenses		19,000 00
Efficient Volunteer Corps under sect. 16 of the Volunteer Militia Act		5,000 00
Drill Sheds, Armouries, &c., Rifle Ranges		110,000 00
Amount due Imperial Government for stores		45,000 00
Rent of an office for Brigade Major Macpherson at Montreal, from November, 1865 to 31st December, 1864, at $200 per annum		400 00
Arrears of Drill Shed rent due Capt McMaster, at Toronto.		400 00
Buildings for Magazines of Arms and Military Stores at London, Toronto and Kingston		20,000 00
Compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land		10,000 00
For general Militia Service		134,400 00
Total		$1,500,000 00

How the Row Began.—Germany in its Confederate capacity began this controversy, which now threatens such alarming and disastrous results—"Execution" was decreed against the Duke of Holstein, and a Federal army marched into the Duchies with the design not only of expelling the King of Denmark from the Germanic province of Holstein, but of annexing also that territory the provinces of Schleswig, for the benefit of the state under its future Duke. But Prussia, though anxious to see the Duchies torn from Denmark, had not the least desire to see them included in the Confederation as an independent State. She wishes to incorporate them with her own territories for her private advantage, and so she took the work of "execution" out of the hands of the Federal troops and assumed it herself. Then Austria, discerning the intentions of her rival, claimed the right of co-operation, and in the end these two Great Powe s drove the armies of Denmark, first out of Holstein, and then out of Schleswig. But when this had been done the difficulties arose which have led to the present state of affairs. Prussia desires to appropriate the whole spoil, giving an indemnity to Austria in the shape of money. But Austria constantly refuses to take compensation for territory except in the form of territory, and Prussia could come to no terms with her. So as a provisional expedient for at least suspending the quarrel, the two Powers agreed to take a Duchy apiece under military occupation until something more conclusive could be arranged—Holstein going to Austria and Schleswig to Prussia. This was the convention of Gastein, still nominally binding on the two Powers, thus handicapped against the legitimate sufficiency of the Bund. As time, however, wore on, Prussia began to intimate her intentions of consummating the business in her own way. She scarcely disguised her determination to take and keep both the Duchies until at length Austria, enraged at her demonstrations and still more at the arrogance with which they were expressed, resolved in her turn rather to fight than yield, and began to arm in preparation for the conflict. It was only incidentally, and under the temptation presented by Austria's impending difficulties, that Italy, for purposes of her own, armed also. The original quarrel was, and is purely German.—*Times.*

Communications.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a resolution passed by the County Council, condemnatory of certain views said to have been expressed in Parliament relative to the militia policy of the Country. The *Review*, in publishing this reputation, accompanies it with such personal allusions as to insinuate that it had special reference to myself. The *Review* also publishes, very fairly, the remarks I am reported to have made on the occasion referred to, but I may well ask any intelligent man, not blinded by political bias, what connection there is between my remarks and the resolution of the Council. Also what foundation the Editor has for saying that I seem "to allow no opportunity to pass without disparaging the whole force and "even grumbling at the small pay of 25 cents a day, which the privates receive."

The resolution affirms "we do not regard the paltry sum of 25 cents per day as, in the least, excessive," and "we cannot fail to express surprise that an opposite view has been expressed on the floor of the house."

If any one will take the trouble carefully to read the remarks I made, he must in fairness, acknowledge that they do not directly or indirectly contain the views censured by the Council, as well as by the *Review*. I alluded to the general expense of one dollar and a quarter for each man employed, and I specified the 75 cents allowed for each private; I did not express, neither have I ever entertained, the opinion that 25 cents was too much to secure to the volunteer, over and above the expenses necessarily entailed for his board and lodging. I have always expressed the opposite opinion, and I am quite prepared to propose that, in addition to this sum, the wives and children of volunteers should have a reasonable allowance made to them.

I would mention, for the information of those who have not the means of knowing it, and also to enable them to form a just opinion of the few remarks I thought it my duty, in my place in parliament, to make, that the net pay (if I may so call it) of the volunteer was by no means always limited to the 75 cents a day. In some instances it was 30 cents, in others 40 and 45, and it even reached 75 cents a day without any deduction whatever.

I would further add, that in my remarks in parliament, which did not pretend to enter into any detailed consideration of the subject, no argument was based, nor upon the calling out temporarily or a certain number of men, more as a police force, to put down a marauding expedition, destitute of everything necessary for military operations, but upon the possible contingency of having to meet the invasion of a numerous, well-equipped, and enterprising enemy, possessing secure base of operations, and practically unlimited resources. I urged them, as I do now, and as I must continue to do, that our system is not suited for such an emergency, and that if we had to call to arms a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand men, we would have to exercise greater economy than we are now doing, and that this economy should either now be practised, or else that there should be a clear and formal enunciation of the adoption of such a policy, when more serious circumstances call for it.

Let those who disagree with my opinions take my whole argument, and not fly off at a side issue. By neglecting to do this, they may not be combating my views, but those of their own creating.

The *Review* evidently endeavors to prejudice the members of the volunteer force against myself, in saying that I "allow no opportunity to pass without disparaging the whole force"—a reckless and an entirely untrue assertion. What are the fact? I took the earliest opportunity, viz.: during the debate on the address, to eulogise the universal readiness of the volunteers to respond to the call made upon them, and the gallantry manifested by a certain portion of the force. I have maintained their rights in parliament, and their ranks I have three times volunteered to enter. I pointed out the injustice of excluding volunteer officers from the commission of 1861-62, and strongly condemned the breach of faith of the Macdonald-Sicotte government towards them in 1863. In 1862 I spent some months and some money in organizing a volunteer field battery which was not recognised. I then offered to command a company of artillery, which should learn and perform all the duties of infantry, until required for the more special service, and this was ungraciously refused. And when in March last, there appeared need for my services, and I learnt that the government would res gnize another infantry company, I again offered my services, but without success. If the Editor of the *Review* will remember that I was offering to hold a rank in the Canadian militia very far below that to which I had attained in the British army, if not blinded by prejudice, or by ignorance of the most ordinary usages of military life, he would not accuse me of disparaging, or of entertaining hostility to the volunteer force.

A little impartial intelligence will see that I have ever drawn a wide distinction between the members of the volunteer force, and the system hitherto adopted for promoting the military efficiency of that force. The system has provided except in a few favored localities) only for drill by drill of an elementary character, to isolated fragments of the volunteer militia. To this I have ever maintained the most persistent opposition. Our exigencies, our enemies have obliged us to give a certain amount of advanced and continuous training to our volunteers. This has been done, not by our system, but in spite of it, and if I can judge of the opinions of the force generally, by those expressed to me by volunteer officers, with whom I have lately come in contact, there is not a man of them but would cordially support my views; and I can safely assure them, that the more experience they gain, the better they will be able to appreciate the efforts I have made, hitherto without success, to obtain for the force the training and organization required.

No one who has naturely considered in all its bearings, the defence of this country, will speak very dogmatically about it. The variety of opinions with regard to it is sufficient proof of the difficulties surrounding the subject The expense is the main element of difficulty with which we have to contend. much more than the difficulty of defence itself I would, therefore, urge upon the volunteers, not to imagine that they or their services are in any way or degree disparaged, when those, whose duty I is to consider and provide for all contingencies, should very carefully consider how they may best husband the country's resources—the very sinews of our defence. Let a comprehensive view be taken of all contingencies, and a wise consideration and forethought be given to them, I think there would then be no more sober preparation, and perhaps a little less self-glorification. At any rate it will lead to this conclusion, that it is not a subject, out of which, to make political capital. This leads me, although in danger of trespassing upon your space, to make a remark or two on the action of the County Council, before alluded to. I am quite sure that most will agree with me, that municipal councils were not instituted to discuss the proceedings of parliament, in matters not connected with the ordinary interests of their municipalities. I have heard some express the opinion that the meetings of the County Council are already unnecessarily prolonged, but if once it to admitted, that the votes and opinions of members of parliament, on the general policy of the country, are fair subjects for discussion by these bodies, then their sittings might be indefinitely extended.—But still more objectionable would be such a course, because infallibly introducing all the bitterness of party politics, in the discussion of matters and interests, from which politics should be rigorously excluded. Were such a course wise and legitimate for a County Council to adopt, there is no reason why the same should not be followed by every Township Council in the Province. However specious the pretext, yet not the thin edge of the political edge be introduced into our municipal bodies, to suit the purposes, and to further the projects of political aspirants.

To the electors alone do I hold myself responsible and look for censure or approval as regards my political course. I am quite prepared, as an election draws on, for increased activity on the part of the *Review* and other kindred spirits. It is the business of the former to criticise (in the past not over scrupulously) my words and actions, and I do not either expect or ask for quarter. Inadvertent words may be spoken in the hurry of business or heat of debate, but I read by admit the responsibility of a public man in every such case. From my friends, however, I may claim to be judged by my whole course and character, and to those who know me best, I confidently appeal, when I claim to have been actuated by an earnest desire to know and to do faithfully and impartially, that which duty required of me, without regard to personal considerations or personal predilections. My only regret is that I may have too often failed, and that I possessed not higher qualifications for the important and responsible duties of my position.

Your obedient servant,
FRED. W. HAULTAIN.

Ottawa, July 7th, 1866.

For the Peterborough Examiner.

NOTES BY A TRAVELLER.

Passing from New Brunswick to Canada West by steamer and railway, he came to an indifferent observer, and chanced to see that is interesting, not to note many things worthy of record.

In the comparatively smart, but enterprising Province first mentioned, the recent general election returned an overwhelming majority of Confederate members; no less than 33 out of 41; and, if the 8 "anties" had accompanied the writer on his recent tower, their objectionable reasons for opposition would have been swept away by waving corn fields, and prosperous hamlets, towns, and cities.

It is no disparagement to New Brunswick to say, that the grass and cereals in many parts of the state of Maine are far in advance of theirs here; and it is not detracting from that eastern state to affirm, that in anada, the grass, cereal and grain crops, very far excel any and all in Maine.

We feel justified in thus remarking on the comparative qualities of the respective places spoken of—and to borrow a sentiment from the Queen of Sheba—"the half has not been told," redounding as it would, to the credit of Canada.

THE BURNING OF PORTLAND.

Arriving at Portland on last Friday morning, the smoke and heat of the great conflagration which began on the *Fourth*, and only ended on the evening preceding the sixth, told of the dire work of destruction. It was ascertained, so the writer was informed, to have originated by a boy setting off "Firecrackers" among dry chips at a cooper's shop, which becoming ignited, and the wind blowing furiously, the demon spirit of fire rode on unconquered and unconquerable, like a destroying fury, until the merciful interposition of providence declared—"thus far hast thou come—but, here shall thy devastating flames be stayed." It was enough to satisfy, even the spirit of destruction—over 250 acres of the late beautiful city of Portland was left a charred and smoking wreck! Not even the waves of fire which once rolled over the proud city of Moscow could boast of destroying, marring, and rendering a blighted waste of so much beauty, as did the ocean flame in Portland on the "Glorious Fourth!" All the "Banks," Custom House, Printing Offices, and upwards of 1500 houses were swept away—nothing remaining but stacks of chimnies, standing like grim sentinels keeping watch over the charnel house of ruin! The glory of Portland has departed—the lovely shade trees, and umbrageous shrubbery which adorned and beautified it—until it became as noted for its beauty as Palmyra in the wilderness, have gone—and the present generation will never see it, as late it was.

The feeling of the Portlanders against "Firecrackers" is of the most intense hate, and woe be unto the reckless hand that ignites one of them in that city.

SCARCITY OF BREAD.

So short of food was the city on Friday morning last, that scores of people with their pockets full of "greenbacks" had to live on empty stomachs. The writer of this article applied to the keeper of the G. T. R. Depot Saloon for breakfast; stating at the time that, he had just landed from the st amer "City of Richmond;" but, instead of being directed to "take a seat" at the refreshment table, he was anxiously requested to return to the steamer, and solicit the Captain or Steward to spare him a few loaves of bread, for which he would pay any price! Hunger must be satisfied if possible, and away we went on our mission of mercy—but the "City of Richmond" had no bread to spare—the circumstance bringing vividly to recollection the history of the "City of Richmond" during one period of the late Southern War, when—"no bread," was the prevailing wail!

THE "ISLAND POND" OFFICER.

The "Custom House Officer," as a kind of stupid gent dubs himself at "Island Pond," committed a blunder on Friday, by which a gentleman had to return some 20 miles in the down train to get three trunks belonging to three ladies. Such conduct in officials is very annoying, and travellers too often look et such grievances quietly; but an occasional expose may have a salutary effect.

THE BOOT BLACK.

"Poor Paddy" is often accused of perpetrating egregious blunders; and many things ascribed to him read so ludicrously fictitious that they are put down as *bulls* that never grazed on the bounds of probability; but the "Boot-Black" at the "Montreal House," in that glittering city is a living testimony that "Paddy" is unequalled in blundering.

THE EVIDENCE:—On Friday night last, at half-past ten, Paddy was directed by the Book-keeper to take a lamp and guide us to resting quarters—this he did, most admirably—but after we had locked ourself in and Paddy *out* a knock caused the bolt to go back, and Paddy, very demurely asks, "shall I black your boots—sur?" Certainly, my good fellow, but they are not required till morning. Again the door is locked, and "tired nature's sweet restorer," soon rocked us in the cradle of Morpheus. Morning came and "up and dressed"—all but the boots—a half hour—no Paddy—no boots—borrowing a pair we descended the stairs in quest of boots and boot-black—neither to be seen—landlord at his post—directed us to Paddy—"I want my boots"—demure Paddy handed us a pair—one with a *high* heel, the other *low*. These are not mine. "Faith, *sur*, the boots are mates." Landlord looks at him—"Yes sir, they are mates"—and perhaps one of your legs are shorter than the other." That was "the severest cut of all." No sir, I was born even legged, and remain so—they are not my boots. Away went Paddy in search of the pair proper; we followed him up, and up; on, and on—at length the owner discovered his boots; numbered "57," and snugly put to a gent's room door, but *minus* the professional's polish! Such is Paddy of the brush at the "Montreal House." We recommend travellers "putting up" there, to watch Paddy and his boots—or, he may be accused of having legs—one shorter than the other; and owning boots—one, *high heeled*—the other *low*.

The recital of this little circumstance may not be regarded as requisite in newspaper correspondence—we think differently—the traveller needs information on every thing connected with his convenience and comfort; and to the avoidance of all calculated to give him annoyance—and the "Press" being the universal medium of conveying such information; perhaps more than *one* traveller may have reason to thank the Editor of the Peterboro' *Examiner* for giving publicity to the sketch of Paddy the boot-black—the Island Pond Officer, &c., &c.—*From the pen of a New Brunswicker.*

THE BEAUTIFUL FIELDS.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Dear Sir,—Permit me, through the columns of the *Examiner*, to give a brief sketch of a trip to the pleasant little village of Keene On Saturday last, I accepted the offer of a friend to take a ride to the place, and found it one of the pleasantest and most agreeable I have had for a long time. The fields are now in the deepest green, excepting a few which are completely covered with mustard, a fact which does not speak well for the owners. With these exceptions the green fields of Otonabee would now compare favorably with the fields of even the Emerald Isle itself. The crops promise to be above average—even superabundant. The fall wheat will be found, I think, better than anticipated, and the spring crops exceed, in appearance, anything I have gazed upon for many years.—The great author of all good has been sending his gentle showers upon *all* classes, as there appears to be but little difference in the prospects of any. When we arrived at the place of our destination, we found that Mr. John Gall had an extensive sale of horses, furniture, &c., and that our Townsman, Mr. C. Stapleton, was the great Auctioneer. May I say we listened to his oft repeated going! going! gone! gone, for some time, when our duties called us to other scenes. on hearing that Mr. Gall was about to retire from the Victoria House, (for that is the name of the hotel which he is Proprietor of,) I made enquiry, and was told that he was only disposing of his old stock, with the intention of replenishing the larder with new. Any one visiting Keene, will find this a good hotel to put up at, the table as good as any in the country, and the landlord obliging.

Thanking you Mr. Editor, for the space of this letter.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
A TRAVELLER.

Peterborough, July 10th, 1866.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

THE RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED.

OTTAWA, July 9

The following are the resolutions to be moved providing for the joint Governments and Legislatures of Lower and Upper Canada, respectively, when the union of the Provinces of British North America is effected:

Resolved,—1st That by the 30 h paragraph of the resolutions of this House, passed on the 3rd day of February, 1865, for presenting an humble address to Her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of uniting the colonies—Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island in one Government, with provisions based on the resolutions which were adopted at a conference of delegates from the said colonies, held in the city of Quebec on the 10th of October, 1864; it is provided that for each of the Provinces there shall be an executive officer styled Lieut.-Governor, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council under the seal of the federated provinces during pleasure; such pleasure not to be exercised before the expiration of the first five years, except for cause; such cause to be communicated in writing to the Lieutenant Governor immediately after the exercise of the pleasure as aforesaid, and also by message to both houses of Parliament within the first week of the first session afterwards; and that by the 41st paragraph of the same resolution, it is provided that the local government and legislature of each province shall be constructed in such a manner as the existing legislature of each province shall provide.

2nd. That under and subject to the constitution of the federated provinces, the executive authority of the Lieutenant-Governors of Lower Canada and Upper Canada respectively, shall be administered by each of such officers according to the well understood principles of the British constitution

3rd. The great seal of each

Poetry.

THE DREAM OF HOME.

I loitered down the shady way
That ends beside the spring,
The mossy stones and drops at play
Kept up a mullied ring.

The stream went trickling down the dell
With sound of dreary rain;
The swaying tree-tops wove their spell—
I was at home again.

The sunset's pleasant ruddiness
Was on the gray old barn;
The careless winds went rudderless
Through the long roads of corn.

The heavy grass upon the hill
Was rippling in the breeze;
The daisies hurried 'gainst their will,
Like mermaids under seas.

The little rush-encircled pond,
Looked just as dear and fair
As when it greened the castle ground
I builded in the air.

Upon the meadow brooklet's brink,
Stood brother Freddie a mill;
I paused a little while to think—
The mill and heart were still.

The crosses of two weary years
Have clogged its rattling song;
The brook, as if its source was tears,
Crept silently along.

I lingered yet along the ways,
In happiest hours I'd known,
And caught the first star's trembling rays,
And marked the old pine's moan.

Then hurried up the grassy walk,
And stood within the hall—
A murmur as of pleasant talk
Comes through the parting wall.

I sought the cushioned corner chair
Where idle hours were whiled:
'Twas nothing strange to see me there—
My mother looked and smiled.

And little Nannie's roguish laugh
Rang out so full and free,
When, leaning with silken scarf,
She chanced to capture me.

The flowers I'd traded only seemed
To know I was a guest:—
The flowers in childhood I had gleaned
As loviest and best.

But both, as if 'twould be less kind
To boast their sweet intent,
On salver of the silent wind
Their welcomings were sent.

How wintry seemed the brooklet's flow!
How wrong its babbling way!
That dared to mock at 'long ago,'
And woke me to 'to-day!'

Yet in the hour of loneliness,
What memory can come
With soothing half so sweet as this
My simple dream of home?

—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

Varieties.

After a Fenian

A gentleman relates a good story of his experience on the field of battle of Limeridge. A few days after the skirmish he was surveying the scene of operations from his waggon, when a gaunt, queer visaged man approached him, and said:—

'Stranger, this moughtn't be the battle field, mout it, sir?'

'Yes, sir,' replied the gentleman very politely.'

'Wall, neow, will you tell me what that might be?'

'That, I believe,' replied he again, 'is the grave of a Fenian who was shot in the late skirmish.'

'Gosh all hemlock, yer don't say so.—Look a here, stranger, I've rum all the way from hum to git a Fenian to send to the Mooseum in London, and wood feel mighti y obleeged to yer if yer would lend me yer hoss and waggon to carry the cuss to the village arter I dig him up.'

'Well, really, Muster,' was the reply, 'I should very much like to accommodate you but I cannot do so just now.'

'Oh, neow, stranger, don't be so ungenerous, let's hev yer waggon and hoss, and I'll treat yer when we git to the taveran.'

The gentleman still refused to let him have the full rig, but agreed to lend him the horse if he would go to the village of Ridgeway and borrow a waggon. This proposition didn't meet with approval, for the other replied:

'I'll be dod rot, if it ain't too bad—Here I've been a tellin' on Polly that she should hev a ded Fenian to preserve fur to send hum to the London Mooseum, and I'll hev one. Ef I can't get a bull one, I'll take the hed anyway, so here goes!'

And the gaunt man immediately pulled off his coat and went to work excavating the grave, at which operation the gentleman left him having no doubt that if a Fenian was located in it, the body would be exhumed, and if not carried away entire, part would be at any rate.

The Advantage of Security

Some weeks ago, I strolled into a friend's counting room. He being absent, I commenced a chat with his clerk, when a good looking 'cullud pussun' entered, doffed his castor, and said—

'Mas. Bob, can you len me a quarter till dis arternoon, and I pay him sartain?'

'Mas. Bob' applied his dexter to his vest pocket, but it made 'no sign.'

'Well,' said I, 'you look tolerably honest, but as I don't know you, if you will give me security, I'll lend you the quarter.'

His eye brightened as he asked—

'Mas. Bob, will you go my security?'

'Yes,' replied Bob.

I forked over. Some time afterwards, as I was about to enter the office, the identical old fellow stood before me.

'Where's my quarter? You didn't pay me as you promised.'

'No sah; but I gif you security.'

'Well, but you are to pay me—I lent you the quarter.'

'Dat's true, sah, but it am de custom down here to hannt the security fust.'

Who had a Hand in It?

In one of the public schools in Philadelphia, a few hours exemption from study had greatly enlarged the bump of trickery in the upper stories of some of the young 'ideas,' as that they smeared the balustrades from top to bottom with tar, and when the master came in he naturally laid his hand on it when he mounted up the stairs. When all the scholars had taken their seats, he then informed them of what had been done, and offered to give five dollars to any who would tell him who had a hand in it.

At this moment up jumped a little urchin who said—

'Does you say that you'll give any one $5 who'll tell you who had a hand in it?'

'Yes.'

'Now, thir, you'll not whip me, will you, if I tell?'

'No.'

'Well, thir, y—, now, you won't whip me?'

'You young scamp, I'll whip you if you don't tell pretty soon.'

'Well thir, you had a hand in it?'

The master had to give in, and hand over the $5.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed at the suit of James Edwards, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Richard Trewitt, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 18th day of September 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot No 12 in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing about one acre of land, more or less, and lying between the park lots of Thomas Blewis and Mrs. Blackstock, and fronting on the road running between Lots No 12 and 13 in the 13th concession of the said Township of Monaghan.

Also, Lot No. 11, north of King Street and west of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 13, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of JOHN KENNEDY, Defendant, at the suit of ROBERT NICHOLL, Plaintiff, I have seized and shall offer for sale at Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements viz:—

Lot No. 6, South of Dalhousie Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough

Lot No. 6, North of Wolfe Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough

The West half of Lot No. 2, North of Murray Street and East of Water Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

And part of Lot No. 3, East of Water Street and South of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, butted and bounded as follows, that is to say:—commencing at the North-East angle of the said lot, thence West along Hunter Street forty feet, thence South eighty feet, thence East forty feet, thence North eighty feet, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, May 8, 1866. 19

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH on TUESDAY, the SEVENTH day of AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In Chancery.

HONORA WALSH, ... *Plaintiff.*

vs.

REDMOND WALSH, ... *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No 11 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing 100 Acres, and part of the East half of Lot No 10 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one acre, and being Village Lots 3 and 4 in the Village of Westwood.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 2, 1866. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be Sold, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the undermentioned James Grieves, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

In the County Court.

THOMAS SHORT, Plaintiff,
vs
JAMES GRIEVES, Defendant.

In the Common Pleas.

JAMES GRIEVES, Plaintiff,
vs.
GEORGE HILLIARD, Defendant

All those parcels or tracts of land situate in the Townships of Smith and Harvey respectively, viz:—

IN SMITH.—The east half of Village Lot, No 53, South of Hunter Street, in the village of Bridgenorth, containing one quarter of an acre be the same more or less

IN HARVEY.—Lot No. 4, in the 15th concession, and the north east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th concession of the Township of Harvey, containing two hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office.
Peterborough, April 25th 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of The Provincial Insurance Company, of Canada, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Joseph P. Walton, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant, in and to Park Lot No. 3, as laid out in the plan of Park lots on the South half of Lot No 2 on the West side of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, by John Reid, Provincial Land Surveyor, containing ten acres, be the same more or less, and being particularly described as follows, viz:—Commencing at the South-West angle of Park Lot No. 3; thence North thirty-three degrees, West eleven chains and fifty links; thence South fifty-seven degrees, west, parallel with and sixty-two links distant from the said southern limit, eight chains and seventy links to the place of beginning. Together with a right of way forty feet wide, running from the Communication Road along the southern limits of Park Lots numbers one, two and three, as laid out on the said plan.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, April 2?, 1866. 17

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.

In the matter of Wheeler Cuffe Armstrong,
An Insolvent.

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } ON SATURDAY the Twenty-First Day of JULY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a a discharge under the said Act.

(Signed)
WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG
W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for said Insolvent.

Peterboro', May 14, 1866. 20-9in

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

For Sale, To Let, &c.

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Bourn, on Water street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in equal instalments.

Can be seen at any day. Apply to W. CLUXTON, or A. MORROW, Esr.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

FARM FOR SALE.

AN excellent cleared farm for sale; being North half of Lot 17, 12th Concession of the Township of Cavan; containing 100 acres, about 90 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A good new Frame House with stone cellar, a large Frame Barn, a good Log Stable, and a very good fruit-bearing Orchard on the premises.

For terms and particulars apply to Mr. Geo. Campbell, Millbrook, Cavan; Mr. G. Johnston, Water street, Peterboro; or to the proprietor,

JAMES McGILL,
Belmont.

Belmont, April 11, 1866. 15-3m*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the North East Quarter of Lot No. Thirty, tenth Concession of Otonabee. There are on the premises about Forty Acres cleared, a Log House, Barn and Stable, a good Well, and an Orchard of about One Hundred Trees.

Also, Lot No. 11, South Simcoe and West George streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

For terms, &c., apply to

EDWARD JOHNSTON,
Otonabee—Peterborough P. O.

April 18th, 1866. 16-3m

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D W Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 12,

TO LET.

TERMS MODERATE.

THESE desirable premises in Ashburnham, lately occupied by John Simpson as a hotel.

Apply to MRS. DOWNER, on the premises Ashburnham, April 23, 1866. 17-3in*

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ.,

Commander, R. N.,

Of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C.W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby give notice that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers, for adjustment and that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid and that all Chattels and Assets belonging and owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C.W., March 21st, 1866. 12

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repay. ble by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more that usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 139 King St. East,

TORONTO.

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES!

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth—which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis stictures, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 139 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the United Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 48

COLONIAL HOUSE.

REMOVAL.

R. JOHNSTON & SON

Have Removed to one of those NEW STORES,

Directly Opposite their old Stand

Where they are receiving and opening up a large and well selected stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS!

Suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade, all of which will be

SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

They beg to call particular attention to their stock of

BLEACHED COTTONS AND SHEETINGS!

Peterboro'. April 25, 1866. 17-3m

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SUMMER GOODS

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of RICH and FASHIONABLE GOODS in every department of their business. They are showing great varieties in

Dress Goods, Shawls, Milton & Lustre Cloakings,

PARASOLS, GLOVES, &c. &c.

In the MILLINERY and MANTLE ROOMS will be found an endless variety of

Hats and Bonnets!

MANTLES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Some Handsome FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS will be shown next week

All our goods are marked off at the Lowest Possible Cash Price, and we can guarantee a good article at a REASONABLE PRICE.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Peterborough, April 25th, 1866. 12

NEW SPRING GOODS!

L. LEMAY,

HUNTER STREET,

HAS OPENED, since the 13th of March last, upwards of 30 CASES of

New and Fashionable Dress Goods!

Shawls, Parasols, Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Grey Cotton Drills, Denims, Linen, &c.

The Cloth & Tweed Department

Is one of the Largest and Best, consisting of over fifteen hundred pieces of Silk, (mixed,) Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds; a fine lot of Bannockburn Tweeds of the finest quality.

I beg to call particular attention to my department of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

As I have one of the largest and best stocks on hand.

Complete Suit of fine Tweed, all Wool, from $10.50 to $13.50
Best Silk, (mixed,) and Scotch Tweed, from 13.50 to 20.00
A nice Suit of Union Tweed, well made, - - - - 6.50

A Large Stock of Boy's Clothing,---very Cheap.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AND THE BEST SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1866. 15

F. LEMAY,

Formerly of the firm of Lemay & Turcot,

IS JUST RECEIVING HIS SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Of Spring and Summer

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

He begs to call the special attention of buyers to his

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

To which he has made the addition of several improvements.

All his Clothings are made up in the premises, of the first workmanship, and superintended by a first class Tailor.

Garments made to order at a short notice.

F. LEMAY,

Corner of George and Hunter sts.

Peterborough, March 28th 1866. 13-3m

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLUYER, Esq., next door to Wm Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

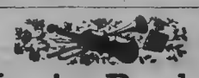
Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N.B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 43



Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Street Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Northeimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

A NUMBER of the latest Novels and Song Books have been received and for sale by GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, May 1st, 1866.

1866. 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Planed Steamer

CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master.

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, on y..... 5 30
Colborne, every day..... 7 00
Cobourg, do 8 15
Port Hope, do 10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 8 o'clock, to connect with steamer

Freights and passages at summer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent
Kingston.

April 4, 1866. 16

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

1866. 1866.

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at..... 6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " " ..... 8:00 "
PORT HOPE " " ..... 9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed..... 6.00 p.m.
Express (night)..... 8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed..... 3.40 p.m.
Express (day)..... 9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 23, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction.....	...	...
Waterdown.....	7.	...
Wellington Square.....	7.	3.42
Bronte.....	7.45	3.57
Oakville.....	8.36	4.07
Port Credit.....	8.45	4.35
Mimico.....	9.06	...
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart.	1.20	7.45
Mimico.....	...	8.10
Port Credit.....	4.55	8.35
Oakville.....	5.15	9.05
Bronte.....	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square.....	5.42	9.27
Waterdown.....	...	9.47
Burlington Junction.....	...	...
HAMILTON.....arrive	6.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

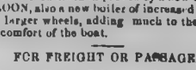
GOING EAST.—At 1.65 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VINBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1865. 34

SEA SHELLS.

A VARIETY of ornamental Sea Shells, just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, May 1, 1866.

FANS!

A LARGE assortment of Palm Leaf and Willow Fans—cheap, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June, 1866.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A fullest delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with nurseries and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Demas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jest so!"—"Exactly!"—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "sorry" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he looked appetite, was weak, languid or in any way oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins again and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" " " " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" " " " I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

" " " " I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. " " " The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEIMWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

" " " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 256 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DRYOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." "We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, par sh and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some au pert from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. D. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. NEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and painters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 5 cts per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bott'e. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

Railway. Railway.

As the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enabled to follow it.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;
PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.
CHINA and GLASSWARE;
200 Barrels of HERRING,
100 Bags of SALT,
100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Peas and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1866. 7

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidences of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

My order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3, 1866. 19-tf

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties *Those Roots*, &c., are carefully selected as chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is berry cooling to the Head,

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——m S——k. T——m R——l.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6 6mos

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863. 1

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the Publish r may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'

Is published at the office of the publisher every Thursday morning,

NICHOLL & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion ... 50 c.
Each subsequent insertion 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion 60
Each subsequent insertion 20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line) 06
Each subsequent insertion, " 03

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON.

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, January, 1865.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1866. No. 29.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Lecturettes, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancy &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stothem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES Office in Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Balsam Grove, Smith. 3

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

Office and Store, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c. &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits. Canva, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

ED. W FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 19

E. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 25

E. BENSON, M D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Bellevue House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO,

DEPOSIT Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent*. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 35

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Warsaw, C. W. 39

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

HOME AND COLONIAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices. Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.

Losses settled promptly and in full.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Agent

Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

HAMILTON HOUSE

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.

J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)

Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.

May 18, 1866. 20

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Elias, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER

Peterboro'. April 4, 1866. 14

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,.....$10,000,000

Invested Funds,..... 15,000,000

Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865,.. 5,000,000

Funds Invested in Canada,..... 250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry, and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d' Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)

H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 53-tf

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Stationers, Peterboro'.

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

George street, Peterborough.

R. HAMILTON,

Would now inform his numerous friends and customers that he is receiving

ONE OF THE LARGEST

and best selected stocks of

Sheffield and Heavy

HARDWARE

ever imported into this town.

The whole has been carefully selected by himself, in the best markets, and will be sold at such

LOW PRICES

as to defy competition.

FARMERS & BUILDERS

can be supplied in every article required by them, and they will consult their interests by giving him a call.

☞ *He is also sole agent for the Burglar Detective Pistol.*

Peterboro, June 28, 1866. 27-tf.

ROOM PAPER!

WINDOW BLINDS,

DECORATIONS!

Borders, &c.

Graham & Stratton

Have JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers,

10,000 ROLLS

OF ROOM PAPER,

Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, in which will be found

ALBUMS,

Concertinas, Accordeons,

Ladies' Reticules, Companions and Tortoise Shell Cards Cases, Gents and Ladies' Bags, Pearl Stilettoes, Crochet Needles, and Bodkins.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY,

AND

Fancy Goods!

Peterborough, April, 1866.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

THE undersigned will pay the Highest Cash Price for any quantity of Clean Wool, delivered at his grain warehouse in Ashburnham.

D. SUTHERLAND.

June 13, 1866. 24

Poetry.

NOTHING MORE.

In a valley far I wended
O'er the meadow pathway green,
Where the singing brook was flowing,
Like the spirit of the stream;
And I saw a lovely maiden,
With a basket brimming o'er
With sweet buds and so I asked her,
For a flower and nothing more.

Then I chatted on beside her,
And I gazed her cool eyes,
And like the roses from her basket,
On her cheek new blushes rise;
With her timid looks down glancing
could she would just pass before,
But I said that all I wanted,
Was a smile and nothing more.

So she shily smiled upon me,
And I still kept wandering on,
What with blushing, smiling chatting,
Soon a bit I half hour was gone;
Then she told me I must leave her,
For she saw her cottage door,
But I could not till I rifled,
Just a kiss, and nothing more.

And I often met a maiden,
At the twilight's loving hour,
With the summer's off spring laden,
But herself the dearest flower;
And she asked me what I wished for?
Growing bolder than before,
With impassioned words I answered,
'Twas herself and nothing more.

Thus for weeks and months I wooed her,
And the joys that then had birth,
Made an atmosphere of gladness,
Seemed encircling all the earth;
One bright morning at the altar,
A white bridal dress she wore,
Then my wife I proudly made her,
And I asked for nothing more.

Literature.

The Spy System of Europe.

In Austria every spy is a spy and nothing else. Whatever character he may assume, he feels the hand that moves him, he obeys with a dogged determination that renders him a mere machine—a creature having no wish or will beyond its duty.—The number of spies in actual employ in Francis Joseph's dominions is enormous—so numerous that it has been said 'every other Austrian is a detective, and all the rest are informers.' In Prussia it is the same. From Vienna to Berlin are just from one German city to another—a bits, manners, customs, laws courts issue, all seem the same.

To illustrate this secret adjunct of power and to show how it is made to contribute to the State's safety, we may repeat the story of a young English tourist. We were discussing the question as to what European monarch belonged the credit of having the best spy organization, when he related his experience in that line.

I had, he went on to say, rambled over Prussia with merely an idle traveler's curiosity, subject meanwhile to all kinds of petty annoyance, when at least I reached Berlin, where I resolved to remain and await a remittance from my banker in London, my funds having suddenly run short, by reason of my purchasing a large diamond which had been offered me at a very tempting price. I selecting a hotel of the second class, and established myself very comfortably, having, as I believed, about funds enough to meet my expense until more should arrive.

I had been in Berlin, perhaps a week, visiting various place of amusement and curiously, when one morning, after having been engaged in poring over an English paper till a late hour, I relighted a half smoked cigar, and sallied forth for a brisk walk.

I had not gone a hundred paces before I found a sentry's musket at my breast, and heard the ominous words;

'Sir, I arrest you in the Kings name!'

'What for?' I demanded. 'What have I done?'

'Broken the laws,' replied the fellow with infinite coolness, at the same time rudely tapping my cigar with his musket.

'Broken what law?'

'The law against smoking.'

'Is a gentleman not allowed to smoke in Prussia?'

'Not in the street, sir.'

'Well, confound your laws,' cried I rather sharply. 'I have been constantly annoyed by some miserable petty enactment like this, ever since I first set foot in this country.'

This was not a very polite speech for a stranger to make in any country, least of all for a man under arrest in this land of despotism.

'Forward! march!' said the sentry, indicating with his musket which way I was to go.

'Take me to your superior then, and let me settle this matter at once,' said I with an air, supposing the whole thing would result in a pretty round fine.

The sentry called me with a civil bow

'Fined for smoking in the street, I suppose,' I said in a sort of explanatory way.

The sentry whispered a few words in his ear.

'You must pass the night in the guard-house,' said the officer turning to me.

Pshaw!' said I, 'you only jesting; come, what is the fine?'

'How long have you been in Prussia?' asked the officer.

'About eight months,' I answered.

'And you have yet to discover that officers of justice in this country are not in the habit of jesting with affairs of State!'

'Oh, then, smoking a cigar in the street is an affair of State in Prussia, is it?' said I in an ironical tone.

The officer frowned and hit his lip, but made no reply.

We reached the guard house in silence.

'Surely not in there!' said I, as my conductor threw open the door of a damp, filthy cell.

'Enter!' was the stern response.

I did so, and was left to pass the night as best I could.

Early the next morning, I was hurried off to the police office, and found myself among a crowd of miserable wretches who had been arrested during the night for various crimes, and were huddled together there to await examination. As I was the only well dressed person of the party, and had been brought here for a slight irregularity, I naturally expected my turn would come first.

I was mistaken; perhaps it was the design of the authorities to humble me still further. At all events, one after another of my companions were led off and disposed of until I was left alone. I was vexed and at the same time a little alarmed.—Perhaps the whistle affair was going to turn out a good deal more serious than I had considered possible—it had already done so—and I might be for from through with it yet. I had committed no crime, it is true; in fact, I had done nothing to merit the disgrace and punishment I had already received. But I knew enough of the arbitrary power of despotism to make me feel not a little concerned, and to regret in some measure my hasty and passionate words.

At length I was summoned into a small, narrow room divided by a bar, behind which sat a man with one eye, a large scar across his left cheek, and whose sardonic expression of countenance would certainly have kept me from selecting him for a bosom companion. With his one eye he took a quick, sharp survey of my face, and then in a squeaking voice, demanded my name.

'Richard Beresford.'

He turned and fumbled over a pile of papers, and at length drew out one which I recognized as my passport.

'Hum! an Englishman!' he muttered with an expression that showed he had no liking for the nation.

He then referred to a large book which lay open on his desk beside him and after examining it a few minutes, said in the same squeaking voice:

'This matter is serious and must be decided by higher authority'

'And all this grows out of simply smoking a cigar in the street, does it?' said I in a tone which betrayed some of the irritation I felt.

'You will see, sir!' was the short, surly rejoinder of the one-eyed functionary who held the office of Inspector of Police.

I could not resist the temptation to reply, notwithstanding I knew it would do me more harm than good.

'Well,' said I; 'if I am to be kept in durance much longer, I hope I shall be furnished with something to eat, or allowed to procure it myself, for I have no desire to be starved to death for nothing.'

To this the inspector did not even condescend a reply, but taking up a printed blank he filled it out and handed it to my conductor or guard, who immediately tapped me on the shoulder, and told me to follow him. We left the room by a door opposite to the one by which we entered. Hearing a step behind me, I looked back and discovered a soldier with a musket, following just one pace behind me. For the first time I really trembled. All this caution and care meant so nothing; perhaps I was to be immured in a dungeon. I had not done anything—but what of that? I was in the power of men who might deal harshly with me, and what redress would I have—what means of escape from their clutches? I might also die in a dungeon. Politically speaking, the English government was bound to see me have my rights; but getting redress for a wrong by government interference is a slow process at best, and I was not in the least consoled by thinking of it at the time.

After being led through a long, narrow passage, I was conducted into another small dingy room, on the door of which was painted, 'Department of Arrests.' In this department were three men, two of them weighting at desks behind the bar, the third, a little, grim old man was busily poring over what seemed to be an official document. This third personage, who was in reality the great Mogul of the place, did not deign to lift his eyes from the manuscript in his hand or even so much as glance at my inferior self, but kept on reading and occasionally making notes for more than an hour, at the end of which time he got up and went out, and was gone at least two hours more, I being all the time kept standing and waiting in the most anxious suspense. In Prussia, however, a prisoner can wait—who cares!

At last the little, grim old man came shuffling back to his place, and having adjusted his spectacles, signified that he was ready for any new case, which in this instance happened to be mine.

'The prisoner will step up close to the bar,' said the old man in a cracked and grating tone.

'What is your name?' was his first question.

'Richard Beresford.'

'What country?'

'England.'

'Your age?'

'Twenty-six.'

'Your profession or occupation?'

'Gentleman.'

'What do you mean by gentleman?' and he peered at me sharply over his spectacles.

I was tempted to reply by asking him if they had no such personages in Prussia; but I refrained, knowing that my sharp answer would react upon myself.

'In England,' I said in a very civil tone, 'a gentleman is a person of good family and education, who has the means to live without any particular business.'

'Ah, I see,' he rejoined with a sneer. 'Have you parents?'

'I have.'

'Where does your father live?'

'A few miles from London.'

'What is his business?'

'He lives on his income.'

'Umph! Well, sir, how long have you been in Prussia?'

'About eight months.'

'Where have you been since entering the kingdom?'

I named the places I had visited in regular order.

'You mention Dessau,' he said, making reference to his books. 'When were you there?'

'Last month.'

'How long were you there?'

'I do not remember the number of days.'

'I will tell you—five. You stopped at the White House, a not over respectable inn. You rose late and went to bed late, and you spent your time in rambling about in an idle way—smoking cigars and sometimes cavorting at things which did not suit you. You see we have it all here,' he added, tapping his book. 'Now then, you left Dessau and went to Wittenberg.'

'I did.'

'How long were you there?'

'A week or two.'

'A vague, unsatisfactory answer. You were just two weeks and one day. What did you do there?'

'About the same as at Dessau.'

'What did you there different from any other place where you stopped in the Kingdom?' 'I do not remember.'

'No? Then your memory is not worth much. I will tell you. You purchased a diamond of a small dark man, for less than its real value.'

I started in surprise. Was every movement, every act, I might almost say every thought of mine since entering the confines of Prussia, known to the police. It seemed so.

'Why did you purchase that diamond for less than its real value?'

'Because the owner offered to sell it at a tempting price,' I answered, wondering what was to grow out of this.

'The owner, you say? How did you know who the owner was?'

'I supposed of course that it belonged to the man that sold it.

'Rightfully?

'Yes, sir.'

'Then why do you suppose that he would sell it under its real value?'

'Because he said he was anxious to raise ready money.'

'Did you not think that the diamond was stolen?'

'I had no reason to think so from the price. It is natural for persons to offer jewels, or anything else, in fact, for less than their real value, when anxious to raise the ready money.'

'Yes, and a thief will sell for less than the real owner?'

'Undoubtedly.'

'You only paid about three-fourths the worth of that diamond; this should have made you suspicious. In fact you were. You believed that diamond to have been stolen, if you did not indeed know it. And you were right. It was stolen. It belongs to a set owned by Count Esterbury.—Where is it now?'

I produced it with a good deal of tremulous misgiving. It had cost me a thousand pounds—a good deal too much to lose. The old man took it and examined it with avaricious eyes.

'Of course, this having been stolen, is forfeited,' he said. 'The only question is whether you as the receiver ought not to be held equally guilty with the thief, who has already been arrested, tried, convicted and condemned. All things considered, however, I have decided to let you go. You are fined five dollars for smoking in the street. Pay that, sir, and beware how you again fall into the hands of the police.'

'And am I to lose my diamond, and the thousand pounds I paid for it?' said I, hardly able to keep down my anger. 'You may thank me, sir, that you got off thus easily under the circumstances!' said the old man, throwing up his spectacles.—'This matter shall not rest here though!' said I, as I laid down my fine and turned to go.

'No threats to the officers of this government, if you please!' said the grim old man, with a look that made my flesh creep; 'or you pass from here to the dungeon at once! You have already said enough since your arrest to put you where your friends could not find you; and if I hear another word of insolence, you shall go there! Take my advice, young man, keep your tongue close in Prussia, and leave the Kingdom as soon as you can.' I did; and if ever they catch me in that region again, the thieves shall have the liberty to rob me of another thousand pounds! exclaimed the narrator, as he flung his cigar from his lips with an energy that proved that the memory of Berlin was not a pleasant.

The Anniversary of Solferino.

(*From the London Standard, June 26.*)

Did the Italians fight better on the 7th anniversary of Solferino, and was the day and the place chosen by their leaders because the troops were likely to be inspired by the intoxicating memory of a struggle which has made Italy what she is? Were they instigated by that respect for luck that superstitious belief in chances favorable or adverse, which drives Italians in crowds to chose the same number in a lottery? Their anniversary has not been blessed, and their luck has played them false. Did the Austrians, again, fight better on St. John's day because they felt that it became them to wipe out an immerited disgrace, because they burned to reverse that verdict which, malair as it was, would go down in history unless blotted out with their blood? Did they feel, too, that whatever may have been the case in 1859, their cause this time was a just one, the cause of right against wrong, of a peaceful people against a host of wanton aggressors, that they were fighting not for Venice only, but for their beloved country of Austria against a world in arms? Or did they hold that rough and rude forth of Napoleon, that Providence is generally on the side of the strongest battalions? Then, perhaps, was the confidence of their generals when they looked on the King of Italy crossing the Mincio with 100,000 men, and putting the flower of his army in the lion's mouth of the Quadrilatera. The more sentimental feeling may have made the heart of the common soldier leap for joy when he encountered once more the old defiant foes whom he had never met yet in equal fight—that he, the ragged Croat, the calm Bohemian, the chivalrous Hungarian, was face to face with the Italian invader on Austrian soil.

THAT LITTLE OLD MAID.

'Oh, Aunt Fanny, how lovely! Are they for Laura, or for me?' The speaker, a pretty but rather an indolent looking blonde, held up, as she spoke, a cluster of fine gold ornaments for the hair, a sprig of wheat and striped grass, very graceful and pretty.

'Where have you kept them hidden?'

'They were a keep-sake from an old friend, and have been among my treasures for thirteen years, Bertha,' was the reply.

'But now they are for me,' said the young girl, caressingly. 'They will be so lovely for to-morrow evening, and I must look my best, for the girls will all don their most fascinating attire in honor of the occasion.

'Is it not rather marked to be so very common?' inquired her aunt. 'In my young days, ladies waited to be sought and courted; but, to judge from what you have told me, the hero of yours may have any one in Silverdale for asking.'

'Well, he won't know it,' replied Bertha. 'And, Aunt Fanny, he really is worth courting; he is so very rich.'

'Is that all that is required, Bertha, in a husband?' said her aunt, seriously.

'Well, it is the main thing, anyhow, now-a-days,' replied Bertha. 'But Lawrence Lane has more than riches. Before he went abroad, report says, he was one of the most talented men of the day; and that old Methodist, Lucy Harding, always speaks of him as a 'true Christian gentleman;' so I suppose he adds charity to the best of attractions; for she is not lavish of praise except on those who are willing to assist her.'

'A true Christian gentleman!' Aunt Fanny repeated the phrase in a musing tone while a soft light came into her dark eyes, and a smile hovered over her lips. Bertha seeing that the gold ornaments were not to decorate her hair, went off singing, while, with tender touch, Aunt Fanny replaced her treasures in her jewel case.

The next evening Laura and Bertha, in fleecy white robes, with blush roses and other delicate flowers in their hair, and looping the lace folds here and there, stood before the long mirror in the drawing-room, posing.

'I can't see what she wants to go for,' said Laura, petulantly. 'She hasn't been to a party since ma died, and that's ten years ago—the little old maid!'

'I wonder if she's going husband-hunting at her age!' said Bertha. 'Why, she's thirty, if she is a day,' and the beauty of eighteen shook her curls contemptuously at the idea of such an advanced age being attractive.

In the meantime the object of their ill natured remarks, the gentle aunt, who for ten years had filled a mother's place to these, her sister's children, waited in her own room for her nieces. She had clad her small slight figure in a black silk, the severe simplicity of which was relieved by rich falls of black lace, delicately embroidered with golden clusters of wheat. Her round white arms and throat were not decked with jewels, but in the braids of black hair gleamed the golden ornaments which the little old maid had cherished for thirteen years. She was not beautiful, yet there was a charm in her sweet face, a grace in her gentle movements, and a music in her voice that were sought in vain in her more dashing nieces. As she waited, her eyes rested upon a letter, discolored and worn, which had been long hidden under her treasured ornaments, and she read—

'DEAR FRANCES.—Since you will not disobey your father, and I cannot command the sum he demands to pay my late father's debt to him, we must part—part for a time only; for though seas roll between us, and we may not write, your heart and mine can never be wholly severed. Trust me—trust me, darling! for, though years may elapse, I will return, true to my pledge to you. Will you keep the little gold sprigs I ventured to offer on your birthday, that something of mine may be yours? Oh, my darling, how I linger, dreading to write farewell! But it must be done. Your resolution, never to marry clandestinely commands my respect, as your gentle sweetness has long ago won my love.—Heaven guard you, and keep you from further sorrow! Till we meet, pray for

'LAWRENCE.'

It was a brilliant party that Mrs. Haskins, the leader of fashion in Silverdale, gave to her returned nephew. He had left home struggling against fortune, and depressed with a knowledge of his father's large debts. Vainly striving to pay these, he had lived close, dressed with economy, and been well known as one upon whom the iron hand of poverty rested heavily. No farewell party had been given when he announced his intention of seeking his fortune in a foreign land. His relatives were rather glad to be rid of him; and, of all Silverdale, but one heart had ached for his loss, but one voice sent forth prayers for his safety, but one of all his friends watched for his return. No word had come to any, till a letter to his aunt announced him after thirteen years' sojourn in Australia.—All his father's debts were paid, and his lawyer spoke of large sums invested in various ways; so Mrs. Haskins consulted 'her set,' and the result was the brilliant assemblage which Laura and Bertha were to honor, and where that 'little old maid,' their aunt, was to appear in society after ten years' seclusion.

The hero of the evening had not appeared when two, under the escort of Mr. Leslie, Bertha and Laura's father, entered, but soon a movement near the door announced his arrival; a tall, distinguished-looking man, of thirty-five or six, with finished manners and a well modulated voice; a man to notice in any circle, for the broad intellectual brow, and large honest eyes that greeted yours; but now, with the glitter of his wealth, a man, Silverdale thought, to fall down to and worship.

He had greeted his hostess, had made nearly the circle of the room, bowing to new friends, greeting with warm cordiality his old ones, when his eyes fell upon a golden ear of wheat, resting upon a broad braid of black hair. The light that sprang to his eyes, the smile upon his lips, carried such a deep peace to one heart, gave one life of patient waiting such a new spring of happiness, that the words of polite greeting fell upon ears that scarcely heard them.

True—it was! Her trust repaid—her long constancy rewarded!

No one else noted more than the quiet greeting of old friends; but two hearts were full of deep joy, rest after weary longing.

Some of the guests were invited by the returned Australian to a house-warming, knowing, for the first time, that a new mansion, the building and furnishing of which had long been a source of speculation, was to be the future home of Lawrence Lane.

Of course, everybody accepted the invitation, and many a young heart fluttered at the thought that so splendid a mansion must soon need a mistress.

One week soon glided away. Aunt Fanny was very kind in helping to trim new peach-colored silks for the sisters; but there was an odd smile on her lip when Lawrence Lane's matrimonial prospects were discussed. A few days before the eventful night, Aunt Fanny, to her nieces' surprise, went on a visit to some old friends.

The evening appointed for the house-warming came at last. Carriages set down their loads of fair beauties before the superb mansion, the window of which blazed with light. Merry voices rang through the hall and rooms, gay footsteps flew from one beautiful apartment to another, till it was whispered—no one knew by whom—that the revellers were invited to meet the mistress as well as the master of the mansion. The closed doors, which shut off a small room from the long drawing-room, were eagerly watched, as the guests assembled, and no host came to welcome them.

At length they were opened, and the tall, handsome hero of the hour entered, with a small, white-robed figure on his arm; and more than one cry of astonishment greeted "Frances Somers;" and more than one ill-natured whisper was directed at Lawrence Lane's taste in choosing, when all the beauty of Silverdale was before him, *That Little Old Maid.*

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Strawberry Short-cake.—Into three pints of flour, rub, dry, two teaspoons heaping full of cream tarter; add half a tea-cup of butter, a little salt, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a pint of milk and water. Mix quickly and thoroughly, roll to an inch in thickness, and bake twenty minutes in a quick oven. Take a quart of strawberries, and add cream and sugar to make a sauce. For this purpose small-sized, rather acid berries with sprightly flavor are preferable. When the short-cake is done, divide it in three layers, butter them, and spread the strawberries between. Eat while warm.

Strawberry Dumplings.—Make crust same as directed for short-cake; roll half an inch thick; put about a gill of strawberries for each dumpling. Bake, steam or boil half an hour.

Strawberry Pie.—Line your pie-dish with crust made in the usual manner; fill the dish with good ripe strawberries of medium size; sprinkle on a little flour, and sugar in proportion to the acidity of the berries. Cover with a thin crust.

Strawberry Jam.—For every pound of strawberries take three quarters of a pound of sugar. The berries should be mashed in a preserving kettle, and the sugar mixed with them. Boil from twenty minutes to half an hour, stirring constantly.

A NEW CHOLERA DISINFECTANT.—A communication has been received at the Department of State from the American Legation at London, inclosing two pamphlets relating to certain experiments by Dr. James Dewar, of Kirkcaldy, for testing the efficacy of sulphurous acid gas as a disinfectant. Results are cited which lead to the conviction that, Rinderpest, Pleuro-Pneumonia, and Cholera, and some others by which the human family are afflicted may not only be very much modified, but even wholly prevented by this means. The method of generating the gas is very simple and inexpensive. It is only necessary to have a chafing of old cinders, set a small crucible into them and drop a piece of sulphur stick of the size of a man's thumb into it. This will fumigate a large cattle shed or byre in twenty minutes. The animals seem to enjoy it, and it acts as a tonic on man or beast.

An anecdote relating to the late Principal Taylor, of the University of Glasgow, is sufficiently ridiculous. A noble Lord had been on a visit to Glasgow, and wishing a suit of clothes for a special purpose, requested the waiter of his hotel to send for the principal tailor in the city. In a short time a venerable looking person was ushered into his lordship's presence. Are you the principal tailor here? said his lordship. I am, at your service, replied the visitor.—His lordship proceeded to explain that he was desirous of procuring a well-made suit of black clothes. Ah, said the visitor, I see there has been a mistake; you had sent for a principal tailor, and your message has been misunderstood. I am Dr. Taylor, Principal of the University.

Charles A. Cook, of Milton, Mass., entered the army before he was twelve years old, passing muster on account of his size, served one year, and was wounded four times, and is now fourteen years old and draws an annual pension of ninety-six dollars.

Acquire honesty; seek humility; practice economy.

An honest employment is a most excellent patrimony.

Knowledge of our duties is the most useful part of philosophy.

Religion is the best armor in the world, but the worst cloak.

The pen of the tongue should be dipped in the ink of the heart.

An envious man warms hands with the fatness of his neighbor.

The Bill to annex the British Provinces

Somebody has gone to the trouble of sending to Canada, in pamphlet form, copies of the bill of Mr. Banks, now before Congress, providing for the annexation of the British Provinces, with their consent and that of Great Britain. The New York *Daily News* also reprints the bill in full. Mr. Banks must be a genius of the first order; and Congress shows its real character in leading itself to the favor. Mr. Banks proposes to swallow up half a continent at a gulp. Everybody is to be bought up or bought out with something or in some way or other. The several Provinces are asked to hand over all their public lands to the Federal Government and submit themselves to the crushing weight of American taxes—the highest in the world—in consideration of having their debts assumed—debts so light that they are not felt to be a burthen in any of the Provinces—a few railroads built or promised or their construction 'aided' out of their own public lands, and a few obstructions in the navigation of the St. Lawrence removed.

These are the terms—and the bill declares them 'irrevocable'—on which British Americans are asked to sell their birthright and change their allegiance. The whole change is put as a matter of dollars and cents as! a very bad bargain it would be for the Provinces at that. But it is right that Mr. Banks and Congress should know that British Americans hold the conviction that there are some things above all price, which can never be brought to a money standard, and among these are free institutions, which insure at once liberty and security to their possessors. Where such interests are concerned, they will never consent to chaffer or bargain, to listen to any propositions, whether advantageous or otherwise.

Mr. Banks, to make a clean sweep of the northern part of the continent, proposes also to buy out the Hudson Bay Company. His price is $10,000 000, in such cats and dogs as compose American currency. No human being can for twenty four hours, say what that figure may mean in gold. But it is useless to raise questions about the amount. The Hudson Bay Company cannot convey to a foreign nation the sovereignty of England over this territory; and England will not part with her sovereignty in order that a few fur traders may make a little profit. Mr. Banks' bill does not pretend to be aggressive—he will tell us it is only permissive—but nevertheless, in assuming that these Provinces with the consent of England, may possibly be willing to sell out the model Republic, it displays a stupendous degree of impudence.—*Leader.*

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The programme of operation decided upon is briefly as follows:—'The 'Great Eastern' is to proceed to Bearhaven on Saturday, June 30. There she will take on board her final store and from Foilhommerum Bay will be laid from the 'William Corry.' When this is completed—and the operation is likely to last at least two days—the 'Great Eastern' will come round to Valentia, and after having made the splice will at once commence the work of laying the main cable. Last year it was fancied that the speed of the 'Great Eastern' was occasionally to great for safety paying out the rope. This time, therefore, her rate of going will be absolutely limited to below six knots.

At this speed it will occupy eleven or twelve days to complete her labors from Valentia Bay to Heart's Content.

During the whole time of operation the new instruments will be able to send signals through to Valentia at every hour, stating the latitude of the great ship, the weather, amount of cable paid out, &c.—Ordinary news and messages likely to interest those at sea, and isolated from the rest of the world, are also to be sent in reply from Ireland to the Great Eastern. Vessels have already been sent out to Newfoundland with three hundred tons of coal, and supposing the expedition to be successful, the 'Great Eastern' will take these on board and return to the spot where the cable was so unfortunately broken last year. This is to be grappled for, and, even if six weeks or two months are consumed in the efforts, grappled for till found. If the end is got to the surface, of course the small splice will be made with the portions which are now stowed on board the 'Great Eastern' and 'William Corry,' when the big ship will again return to Heart's Content Bay and lay the remainder on her passage.

Thus if all goes well, the month of September at larges will see us with two lines of telegraph to America, and both of which when once down in deep warters, are likely to remain in order for years to come.

The arrangements made for raising the cable of last year are as perfect as can well be imagined.—*English Paper.*

FENIANS IN THE ARMY.

(*Dublin (June 27) cor. of London Times*)

Private Cranston put in his defence before the court martial yesterday. On the charge of stating that he would get bit of sponge put in the nipples of all the rifles belonging to soldiers in his regiment not Fenians, he claimed an acquittal on the ground that there was no offence charged in conformity with the Forty-fourth article of war, as it was not alleged that the prisoner had not given notice to the Secretary of State for War, or caused Chambers to be apprehended by the civil power. He contended that the story of the witness Abraham was unworthy of credit—first, because he is deaf, and could not hear what he alleges about the sponges; secondly because he is a Protestant from an Orange district near Lugan, in the county of Armagh, while the prisoner is a Roman Catholic from Dungannon, both being persons not likely to trust one another, and both incapable of reading or writing. Besides, the prisoner to save his own life, for if any person subject to the Mutiny Act coming to the knowledge of any intended mutiny, shall not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer, he shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court martial shall be awarded. If Abraham's representations of what passed at the Curragh be true he is liable to death for not disclosing them without delay to his commanding officer. His is the very offence for which the prisoner was on trial.—Confessedly, Abraham gave no information from the 4th of April till the 17th of February. He respectfully submitted that he was entitled to an acquittal, because the witness was an accomplice in the crime of having concealed an intended mutiny, in not having informed his commanding officer of it without delay. His evidence is the price he pays to save his life. He is, therefore, not to be believed without corroboration, were his story even probable; but, as it is showed, it is entirely to be discredited.

The Deputy Judge Advocate summed up the evidence. The court was then cleared.

The verdict will not be known for some days.

G. STETHEM & Co.

WESSON'S RIFLES and PISTOLS.
Cartridges of all kinds.

Scythes, Snathes,
Forks, Rakes,
Barley Forks,
Scythe Stones,
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Nails, House Builders' Hardware.

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George Street,
Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

ENFIELD RIFLES at $10.

Refined Scotch Iron, Horse Nails, &c.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Peterboro' Petroleum Company—James Hall.
For Sale—Joseph Phelan.
Great Clearing Sale—T Fairweather & Co.
Notice—D. McDonald, Jr.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—James Hall.
Notice—A Smith.
Port Hope and Peterboro Railway—H. Covert.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1866.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Already a month and ten days has been occupied by the legislative wisdom of the Canadas, and very little has yet been done by them. The great subject of Confederation is a secondary object with Galt & Co. provided they carry their pet scheme of altering the tariff, and Mr. Galt's Currency Scheme. In vain is it pointed out that opportunities are being wasted or lost. In vain are they warned that they are violating the very terms of the coalition which was formed for the express purpose of completing a union of the Provinces and settling the political discord that prevailed, all is to no purpose; Mr. Galt & Co. are strengthened by the coalition and they are also determined to profit by it, if possible, at the expense of the well being of the country, its trade, its prosperity and its future happiness.

It was understood that every other topic would be left in abeyance until Confederation would be perfected, yet a month and a half is gone and nothing done. The country has received some vague rumors of the proposed changes, but nothing definite has yet come to light, and yet all the while the people are anxiously waiting for something more definite. Ministers have so managed the affairs as to enable them to receive the complete sessional allowance; their idle talk and waste of time will have to be paid for, any way.

Another evil we see in the affair is that at the last hour the Confederation will be hurrying through, when there will not be time to give it that consideration it demands, and thus the greatest event of our history may become law without the people knowing anything of it, or being able to point to its defects. We expected better things, but our expectations are doomed to meet disappointment, to all appearance.

In reference to Mr. Galt's Banking scheme the *Trade Review* remarks:—

"We candidly confess our inability to see any justification for a measure which is intended to substitute a Government circulation for the bank note system of the country. That it will save the Government anything is exceedingly doubtful, but that it will seriously cripple and damage many important and valuable interests is not doubtful at all.

And again:—"It is the Western Banks, therefore, and the Eastern banks doing business in the West, that are most vitally interested in Mr. Galt's proposal. Our own community throughout, and our own banks, are of course, interested directly, for whatever damages Western Canada tells remotely on them. And that the proposal will interfere most seriously with the business of the Western banks, it does not require much penetration to discover.

If the bill were carried and adopted by the Western banks, it is clear enough they could not obtain the necessary amount of bills to carry on their business without handing over to the Government, (in addition to all their debentures some five or six millions in specie.

Now that they could not do this at present is plain enough, for they have only about that sum altogether, and they must hold a reserve against their deposits. The specie then must be obtained from on side sources.

That the effect of a heavy drain of specie from the Western banks to the coffers of Government would be a universal curtailment of discounts and extreme tightness of money, no one can fail to perceive. Under such a state of things, strong houses might stand, but hundreds of others would be reduced to embarrassment and distress. A considerable proportion of them would fail, and bad debts innumerable be the order of the day. The whole business of the country would require to be reduced in order that the specie might be obtained from abroad. It could not be drawn from the Lower Canadian banks, for it would be all they could do to comply with the provisions of the Act for themselves, if, indeed, they would not have to reduce too.

Thus we are told by a Lower Canada Journal, that the system would be ruinous to our trade, and especially Upper Canada trade, to the great injury of numerous traders; yet in the face of all this, the most important business is delayed in abeyance to this and other pet schemes. When will our rulers learn wisdom?

The Proposed Changes in the Representation of Upper Canada.

These are, as far as concerns us, as follows:—

The county of Peterborough divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively the West and East Ridings:—

The West Riding shall consist of the Townships of South Monaghan, (taken from the county of Northumberland) North Monaghan, Smith, Ennismore and the town of Peterborough. Pop., 11,157.

The East Riding shall consist of the Townships of Asphodel Belmont and Methuen, Douro, Dummer, Galway, Harvey, Minden, Stanhope and Dysart, Otonabee, Snowden, and the village of Ashburnham, and any other surveyed Township lying to the North of the said East Riding. Pop., 14,738.

The county of Victoria divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

The South Riding shall consist of the townships of Ops, Mariposa, Emily, Verulam, and the town of Lindsay. Pop., 16,750.

The North Riding shall consist of the townships of Anson, Bexley, Carden, Dalton, Digby, Eldon, Fenelon, Minden, Laxton, Lutterworth, Macaulay and Draper, Somerville, and Morrison, Muskoka, Monck and Watt, (taken from the county of Simcoe) and any other surveyed Townships lying to the north of the said North Riding. Pop., 7,586.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The great contest is still going on. Latest accounts bring the intelligence of decisive victories for Prussia. On the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd instant, most important and decisive engagements took place between the Prussians under the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Austrian Army, under their famous General Benedek. For several days the Prussians were endeavouring to form a junction of their forces, and in their efforts to do so suffered the partial defeat chronicled last week, but, after various strategic movements they were successful, and then they inflicted a severe blow on the Austrians. The London *Times* of the 4th instant says:—

"The war in Bohemia is actual work. The Austrians, we are told, lost 15,000 men in their various encounters with the army under the Crown Prince of Prussia; they had 25,000 put *hors de combat* in their vain attempts to arrest the progress of the army under Prince Frederick Charles—altogether, 40,000 men in five days. The prisoners are computed at 15,000, leaving 25,000 for the dead and wounded. Whole battalions have been annihilated; whole corps—the Clam-Gallas, the Gablenz and the Saxon corps, no less than the Kalnok Brigade—are so utterly broken up as to be unable to re-appear in action for some time. Benedek's army has fallen back behind the Elbe, taking up its position between the fortresses of Josephstadt and Koniggratz, greatly disheartened and disorganized, according to the account of Austrian officers, prisoners in Prussian hands. The desertion of Italian soldiers from the Austrian ranks is on the increase.

The Times of the 5th also says:—

"The great decisive blow has been struck, and the fortune of war has once more declared in favor of Prussia. The bold conception and consummate execution of their farsighted plan of campaign, and the results of a long series of bloody encounters had, a the close of last week, enabled the Prussian Generals to mass their forces on the plain of Bohemia, and to press close upon their enemy, who, after disputing the ground inch by inch along every avenue of that mountain-girt kingdom had fallen back, foiled at all points, panting and bleeding, yet turning to bay on his last vantage ground on the Elbe, between his two strongholds of Josephstadt and Koniggratz. A pause of three days seems to have been allowed to the combatants on both sides. Finally, on Tuesday, the 1st Prussian army, under Prince Frederick Charles, advancing from Gitschin on the road that by Chlum and Horitz leads to Sadowa, and the 2nd Army, under the Crown Prince, crossing the Elbe to meet them, drew up all their combined forces, under the immediate command of their king,—an army, it is said, *on less than eight army corps,—on some point* near Koniggratz, between the right bank of the Elbe and the left of the Bistritz, a minor tributary stream which runs parallel to the main river from Horitz to its confluence with it.—Marshal Benedek *aware that the decisive moment* had arrived, issued forth from Koniggratz, apparently with only the army corps, but choosing, as was natural with a man who stood on his own ground, a most advantageous position. The battlefield is described as being near Horzitz, near Sadowa, near Koniggratz, the fighting raged, probably, from one end to the other of all that vast tract of country. The battle lasted twelve hours. For six hours the Austrians defended a strong position they had chosen behind the Bistritz, but it was taken by storm towards 2 o'clock, and by 7 in the evening the defeat of the Austrians was complete. The earliest Prussian bulletins of the same evening, at 8 and 11 o'clock, already claimed a victory, and spoke of their army as close in pursuit of their routed enemies. By later accounts, dated yesterday, we are told that three flags and thirty-four guns were taken by three of the victorious regiments, and no less than 10,000 Austrian prisoners had already been brought in. The trophies by which other corps signalized their victory and the total number of their prisoners had not yet been ascertained; but the 12th Prussian Hussars are said to have broken two Austrian squares. By their own admission, the Prussians purchased their triumph at a very heavy price; all their corps were brought into action, and all suffered severely.

It thus appears that Austria is badly beaten, so much so that the English papers say that there are no mitigating circumstances chronicled; no telegrams announcing the results, and according to reports their army 40,000 less than it was a few days ago.—Some of their most illustrious Generals are among the dead and wounded: Count Thun and Colonel Binder are among the dead; three Archdukes and Gen Festetics among the wounded, and two Princes were taken prisoners. Some hopes are entertained that a peace may be arranged; but as Austria proposed an armistice and Prussia refused, nothing remains but to try the chances of war a little longer. Napoleon is reported as offering to be a mediator between the contending parties in the South, and it is said that Austria is willing to accept, and would cede Venetia to France; Prussia, however, not being willing to come to terms, may change the whole aspect of affairs, which may lead to complications not yet provided against. Many are of the opinion that Napoleon III. is contemplating an increase of territory, and that Prussian victory may afford sufficient pretext to demand it. One thing is certain, the end is not yet.

ITALY

Since the defeat of the Italians there appears a general inactivity in the South, still there are no hopes of a cessation of hostilities. General LaMarmora, who led the Italian army, is fast falling into disgrace, because of the failure of the attack on the Quadrilateral, and Cialdini is likely to take his place. The next arrival from Europe will bring important news.

ENGLAND.

So far we hear no mention of English Interference. One party is busy trying to form a ministry, and until that is completed there is no likely to be a change in the state of affairs there

A NEW DRILL SHED.

We learn that at last Peterborough is in the fair way to have a Drill Shed. Major Patterson has been in communication with the government, and then with the Warden of this County and other members of the County and Town Councils in reference to the erection of a proper shed. The government is prepared to provide one half the costs of the shed, provided the County and Town provide the remaining half, and this we feel certain will be done at once. The site which we learn has been chosen is the South East corner of the old burying ground, and nothing now remains but the action of the Councils. The County has already expressed its willingness, and there will be a meeting of the Town Council this evening to take the matter into consideration. The plans are not yet forthcoming of course, but from remarks of those conversant with the matter. It is proposed to erect a building about 300 by 65 with an armoury attached, the probable cost of which will be about $4000, and if satisfactory arrangements are concluded to-night, the work may be proceeded with at once.

Lindsay is also to have a shed. The people there had determined to have a shed, independent of the government, and were at work taking out timber for the purpose, but when they learned that the government was ready to aid the work, they changed their plans and are now to have a shed, the probable cost of which will be about $2500.

The New York papers say that the 16th instant was the hottest day of the last ten years. There were 99 cases of sunstroke in the city 13 of them proving fatal.

PETERBOROUGH CIRCUIT.

The Rev. Mr. Brock, who has labored here during the last two years, goes to Prescott, the Rev. Mr. Johnson has taken Mr. Brock's place here. At a meeting of the quarterly Board of this Circuit, the following resolution was moved by Walter Sheridan seconded by Robert Richardson, and carried unanimously, "that this board, appreciating the talent, courtesy, christian bearing and strictly honourable character of the Rev. James Brock, and the ever ready and kindly tendered services of himself and family in the Sabbath School and other church offices, tender to them their heartfelt wishes for their future happiness and prosperity, praying that God may long spare them to labour in their Master's vineyard."

In addition to the respect and good will of his own people, Mr. Brock carries with him the respect and good will of the different Christian denominations here, and the respect of all who knew him, and whose best wishes for his and family's future well being, accompany him to his new sphere of labour and usefulness.

Firemen's Annual Pic-Nic

Will come off on Wednesday, 25th inst., among the Islands of Rice Lake. The steamer *Otonabee* is chartered for the occasion, a quadrille band will be in attendance, and arrangements are made to convey the party from the Market Square to the Locks. The steamer is to leave the Locks at half-past seven precisely. Tickets to be $1.50, and can be had from the members of the Fire Company. We wish they may have a fine day, good times and a pleasant sail.

An Accident.

While Mrs. Heney, of Douro, was driving a horse and wagon along the way on Monday, her horse took fright at something and ran away, dragging her over some piles of stones that were in the way, and fearfully mutilating her. Dr. Kinnaird was called in and did what he could to relieve her sufferings.—She is, however, in a very precarious state; up till yesterday morning she was quite insensible, and some doubts were entertained of her recovery.

Volunteers Home Again.

On Tuesday, Captain Kennedy and his company returned home after a brief stay at Port Colborne, whence they had been called a week since. The Captain and his men look well, and were heartily greeted by their friends and others who met them at the Station.

Cricket Match.

A match is to be played to day, on the Ashburnham ground, between the first 11 and second 18 of Peterborough. The wickets will be pitched at two o'clock, and as the booth has been refitted there is every accommodation for those who may favor the place with their presence. We wish them a pleasant day and good play.

The Races.

In our last issue we chronicled the defeat of *Billy Button* by *Lady Florence*; but on Friday *Lady Florence* was beaten by *Old Fenian*.

A WARNING TO BOYS.—On Tuesday, a boy named George Wells, son of Mr. John Wells, of this Town, in company with another boy went to Mr. Dickson's Dam to bathe, and getting on a saw log, it turned over upsetting the boy in the water, and as no one, capable of rendering assistance, was near, the lad was drowned. An inquest was held over the body by Coroner Harvey, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

We have just received from W. S. Mackie & Son, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A., wholesale and retail Importers of Music Merchandise, the following music published by them: "Oh Cling to the Union," song, by Geo. R. Poulton; "Hazel Eyed Nannee," song, by Georg R. Poulton; "Gettysburg Victory March," for two flutes and guitar, by J. T. Withers.

A Missing Ship.

The large American emigrant ship, *Monarch of the Seas*, which sailed from Liverpool, on the 19th of March last, for New York, has been four months at sea, and fears are entertained that some direful disaster has overtaken her, and that she has gone to the bottom with all on board. She had 674 passengers on board and a crew of 54 men, including officers. The vessel was valued at $125,000 and insured.

Coalition between the Fenians and Republicans.

At a largely attended union meeting of the different circles of the Fenian brotherhood, held at Fenian Hall, Chicago, on the 8th inst., District Centre L. H. O'Connor in the chair, resolutions were adopted, pledging the Irish people to renewed exertions for the re-one of Ireland from English "thraldom." The following significant resolution was also adopted:—

"Resolved,—That it is a foul libel upon the patriotism and intelligence of Irish Americans to assert that we are the property, the voting chattels of any political party, and that we will satisfactorily repel that calumny, by hereafter, on all occasions, voting for that party which finds no excuse in unjust laws, in vested rights, in ancient prejudices, for degrading and enslaving men, or for preventing free men, with arms in their hands, recovering that liberty and nationality of which they and their race have long been cruelly and infamously deprived."

Speeches were made by several prominent members of the organization, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Lord Derby submitted the following names for a new Ministry, which was approved of: Lord Derby, Premier and leader in the House of Lords; Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader in the House of Commons; Stanley, Foreign Secretary; Walpole, Home Secretary; Gen. Peel, War Secretary; Pakington, Admiralty; Northcote, Board of Trade; Duke of Buckingham, President of the Council.

A great reform meeting took place in London on Monday night, at which there were from 30,000 to 50,000 persons present.

The Rochester, N. H., *Courier* states that several families in that town are making preparations to emigrate to the Holy Land this season, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Adams, and will settle near Jaffa, where Mr. A. has already negotiated for the land.—They take frame houses and movable property with them.

IS IT CALLED FOR.

A letter appeared in the *Globe* of a late date, dated at Peterborough, addressed to the Honorable Mr. Mellor, and signed "A Canadian Catholic," which is in our opinion, uncalled for and unprovoked, is calculated to arouse the very spirit it appears to deprecate, and certainly would have been as well unwritten. We do not pretend to give the author of the letter, but could almost with a degree of certainty.

The writer insinuates that Roman Catholics are persecuted in this County, as well as in Upper Canada generally on account of their religion: that they are not granted the privileges of other citizens, or if granted them, they are not permitted peaceably and quietly to enjoy them, all of which is summed up in *three words*:

"But I refer to the petty persecutions, of a social, political and public character, which for years have been indulged in, not only against Irishmen of a certain class, but especially against Catholics in general in Upper Canada, and which, under the stimulus of recent events, appear now to have attained their culminating point; and, in the absence of which, neither your league nor your pen would have been necessary to teach Irish or Canadian Roman Catholics their duties and obligations in this trying hour."

Now we must confess our entire ignorance of those "social, political, and public persecutions" in this locality. A man Catholics enjoy all the privileges of other classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and no one tries to deprive them of one privilege—and we trust that this childish effort to fasten on their fellow citizens the odium of persecuting them will prove abortive.

This "Canadian Catholic" again intimates that the reason why so few Catholics swell the ranks of the volunteers is simply and solely that in this free land, the power of the majority, unlawfully applied, denies them privileges and rights, which though, perhaps, trivial and secondary in themselves, are nevertheless cherished, and are fully accorded to others. It is that by the same vindictive and insolent majority their feelings are outraged, themselves and even their wives and little ones insulted, simply because they adhere to their, and your, ancient faith." By this we suppose he means that *he* was disappointed in not having his services accepted as a volunteer; but here the blame lies with the government, and it is wrong to fasten it on any body of citizens. But what was denied him was denied to others also. Colonel Haultain three or four times offered *his* services as a volunteer and they were refused. What has "A Canadian Catholic" to complain of more?

The charge that the Catholics have been *a weeded out" by their orange associates* we feel certain, is entirely unfounded, as in filling up the companies the religious faith of any one is not even mooted, much less any one persecuted on account of his faith.—Equally puerile is the cry of "proscription of a respectable citizen" from occupying a prominent position in the gymnastic club that was attempted to be raised.

The fact is a protestant proposed that "respectable citizen," and a protestant seconded the proposition, and protestant votes carried it. The opposers, also, are almost all to a man opposers of orangeism, and we are confident not one of them was an orangeman, hence the cry, that orangemen are persecuting "respectable citizens," is without foundation. Politically, also, they enjoy all the rights and liberties of these fellow-citizens of every other faith, and these liberties are never invaded, a fact which we would be glad to be able to say concerning the catholics.

In mixed communities where protestantism prevails, invariably catholics are allowed to vote without let or hinderance, nor is the liberty of free speech ever denied them, whereas, in those Townships where catholics predominate, once and again respectable and inoffensive protestants have had to find safety in flight. Most unfortunate, therefore, is our "Canadian Catholic" in references to general acts; with private acts and words *we* have nothing to do.

Another accusation:—

"It is the grinding exactions of a political system which have driven Irish Catholics from their native land, and it is the petty persecutions to which I have alluded instigated by the bigoted intolerance of a vindictive majority in Upper Canada, which have driven thousands of honest men from this fair Province, to seek in a foreign country the honourable career, and the exemption from insult, which are denied them here. I say, knowingly and truthfully, that these are the true causes of the exodus from Canada of thousands of your countrymen and co-religionists, and I may add that more are preparing to follow."

The above remarks have long since been ably refuted by the Hon. Mr. McGee himself, and therefore require no explanations from us. Mr. McGee says:—"they know right well they, know from personal observation *that the Irish status here* is vastly higher than ever it was in the United States."

In the United States they are the d—d Irish, not are they as much respected as the Negro—mere "tenantry," "depredators," "dwelling in hideous dens," six hundred under one roof, in violation of all the laws of decency and morality, and much more might be quoted from Mr. McGee's letter to the "Irish Press," to shew that not persecution here or want of true liberty, compels them to go to the United States, but because they are dupes of unprincipled leaders, who wish to make a gain of them. We have shewn that the whole train of accusations against Orangemen, and an intolerant protestantism is without foundation, and our only wonder is that any man would be found so simple as to raise a false alarm and thus be found increasing the spirit of moral assassination of which he himself complains. His time would have been better spent in attending to his lawful business, as if there were fewer grumblers like "A Catholic Canadian" the people would be more content, and there would be less religious strife, and fewer malcontents.

CONGRESS.—The citizens of the Town of Cobourg have a public holiday to-day; the volunteers have gone per steamer *Rochester* to Presquile on an excursion.

The saw mill owned by John McCarthy, about two miles north of Cobourg, was destroyed by fire on the night of Tuesday, the 10th inst., it is believed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss partially covered by insurance.

THE MIDGE.—We are sorry to learn, that this destructive pest has appeared in some of the earlier sown Spring wheat, and in sufficient quantities to cause serious apprehensions. The high winds and frequent rains prevent the insect working to much good advantage, but still it is doing damage. A field of Spring wheat owned by Mr. J. moss Copeland, just outside the town limits which is extremely early, and promises a most extraordinary yield, if left alone, is affected by the midge, some heads yielding hundreds of the destructive little worms. There are a few who believe that the insect will not do much damage except to the early sown wheat.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

MILITARY CHANGES.—The following changes are announced to take place in the disposition of regiments of the line serving in British America:—The 47th will remove from Toronto to Halifax, and be replaced by the 17th from Montreal. The 18th from Hamilton will relieve the the 17 at Montreal, and the 100th Royal Canadian from Malta will, immediately on their arrival, proceed to Hamilton. To carry out the above change, the 17th Regiment left Montreal yesterday morning in the steamer Passport, and consequently will arrive here this afternoon. It is presumed that the 47th left Toronto yesterday en route to Halifax, and if such was the case would have passed down in the steamer Kingston this morning. The troop ship Simoon, with the 100th Regiment on board, is now many days passed due from Gibraltar. One wing of the 30th Regiment will this week be despatched from Montreal to Point Levis, to work on the fortifications.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

ACCIDENT.—The Belleville Chronicle furnishes the following particulars of the accident previously reported in the Picton Times: On Sunday, 8th inst., at Bongard's Bay, a few miles below Picton, it appears that a Mrs. Pierce, with five of her children (four sons and one daughter,) the eldest son being about 18 years and the youngest about 6 years of age, in company with a young man named Brown, nearly 20, and two sons of Mr. John Harrington, respectively 15 and 6 years old, started in a small boat for the opposite shore for the purpose of picking berries. The hat of one of the children blew off, when one attempting to recover it, upset the boat in about seven feet of water. All were drowned except Mrs. Pierce and the child Harrington, whom she saved by placing him on the bottom of the upturned boat, and by its assistance, and being in some measure sustained by her under garments, she contrived to reach the shore, leaving her five children and the two young men in the water, where they were found dead within a circle of a few yards. Strange to say, Brown, Harrington and two of the young Pierces good swimmers. Brown had been in service through the late American war.—Mrs. Pierce, as may well be imagined, is all but crazed.

Flight of an Impostor from Port Hope.

The *Leader* says that a second Dr. Tumblety, styling himself the Rev. Dr. Potts, who has been fleecing the poor lame and crippled out of considerable sums, by pretending to cure all their diseases in the twinkle of an eye, made a very speedy retreat from here on Saturday night. A mob gathered round the hotel where he had his rooms and gave him warning to leave immediately. He took a hint, and early the next morning was seen on foot making quick time on the road to Cobourg. This morning his crutches, some 50 or 100, were seized and placed on the main street and a bonfire made of them, amid the cheers of the by-standers who had gathered round to see the sport.

Fenian War Materials.

The detective police belonging to the Admiralty and War Department, at Woolwich, have just discovered an extensive manufacture of friction tubes, for the firing of cannon *privately carried* on in two dwelling houses at Plumstead, for a person in business at Greenwich, by whom it is known consignments have been made to a firm in Liverpool and by them, it is said shipped to Ireland. On proceeding to the houses in question every room was fitted with turning lathes and other machinery, the men on the premises being workmen employed during the day in the Royal Arsenal Ordnance Department.

One of the detectives, when about entering a room was asked by a woman not to do so, as she had two children lying in bed, there who were ill of fever. The officer, however was not to be deceived by such a ruse, and on entering the room he found some thousands of friction tubes already manufactured and packed in boxes for removal, with sufficient detonating powder and other explosive substances to destroy one-half the row of houses.

The discovery has been reported to the proper authorities, and the premises in question are under surveillance.

Terrible Effect of the Prussian Needle Gun.

(*From the London Daily News, July 4.*)

It is impossible not to look forward with anxiety to the news which may be expected from Bohemia within the next few days.—Considering the losses which the armies have sustained, the generals on both sides might well be inclined to suspend for a while the work of mutual destruction. The most recent battles have been exceedingly sanguinary. The Prussian needle gun, as all fear witness, has been wielded with a terrible effect, which has made a deep impression on the ill armed Austrian troops. A military correspondent who saw the fighting at Potoli declares that *the Austrians who fell under the fire of infantry were compared to the Prussians, six to one.* On the other hand, the Austrians have more than once, and notably at Gitschin, had the advantage of strong positions, which enabled them to inflict heavy loss upon their adversaries. The Prussians are publishing extraordinary accounts of their enemy's losses. To these little importance need be attached. But if we could be certain that the Austrians had taken as many prisoners as the Prussians the losses of the two armies, from all causes, since yesterday week could not be estimated at less than 60 000 men.

Great battle in Paraguay.

A great battle occurred on the 24th of June, between the Brazilian forces and the Paraguayans, with heavy loss on both sides. The result was indecisive, both sides claiming the victory. Hostilities were proceeding. The Paraguayans commenced the attack with 13 000 infantry and 8.000 cavalry, with desperate fury, but were repulsed and retired. Their loss is estimated at 5,000 killed and a large number left on the field. *The brunt of the battle on the side* of the allies was borne by the Brazilians who lost about 1 000 men, killed and wounded. The Argentines lost 400, and *the Uruguayans also suffered severely.* The Paraguayans had retired to their camp. No material advantage has accrued to the allies from the above engagement.

RETURNED.—The Welland Canal Field Battery have been relieved from duty, and are once more at home pursuing their regular business. Port Robinson gave its men a splendid ovation, and treated them with that honor and respect which their gallantry and bravery has won throughout the Province. Their Captain, Dr. King, who was so seriously wounded in the leg, has been promoted by the military authorities to the rank of Brevet Major.—*St. Catharines Nepheliat.*

Meeting of the Grand Masonic Lodge.

From the Montreal Gazette, July 12.

The Grand Lodge of Canada assembled at the Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes, where the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, S.G.W. Alex. Kirkpatrick, and J. D. W. B. C. Day, P.G., opened the Lodge in ample form. The lodge-room was crowded. The District Deputy Grand Masters and the Worshipful Masters of the various Lodges, as well as their wardens, were in attendance. The Grand Master, W. B. Simpson, Esq., of Kingston, delivered the annual address. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the mighty European struggle now progressing, and also to the recent Fenian Invasion of Canadian soil, and appealed to every brother to be prepared for every emergency. The loyalty of the Brotherhood had never been questioned. It is the duty above all others that is most strongly inculcated. With religious and political questions, as a body, Freemasons have nothing to do in their Lodges, but as to their loyalty to their Queen and patriotism to their country they not only consider it a paramount duty, but one of their highest privileges. Though the order has been denounced by those who affect to know its true principles, it needs no apology, its acts speak for themselves, and by these acts the craft are willing to be judged. He alluded to the contemplated federation of the Provinces, and the necessity of carefully considering the position the Grand Lodge of Canada will then be placed in. He said that a strong feeling existed among the most prominent masons of the sister provinces in favor of one Grand Lodge for the whole of British North America. And, believing that a confederation of the craft could be highly beneficial, he strongly recommended it, and it would then make the Grand Lodge of Canada only second to our honored and revered mother the Grand Lodge of England. He urged the appointment of a committee whose duty it should be to invite the Lodges in the sister provinces to meet at some central place and there prepare measures to receive the subordinate Lodges of those provinces into the Grand Lodge of Canada, which should afterwards be assembled for the purpose of ratifying the acts of the said committee, and of then declaring itself the Grand Lodge of B. N. A. He congratulated the Grand Lodge upon the flourishing condition of the craft of the province during the past year. He had granted dispensations for several new Lodges, and from the reports sent in by the various District Deputy Grand Masters, there can be no doubt about the unanimity and brotherly feeling everywhere prevailing. He alluded with great pathos to the death of that exalted brother the Ven. Archdeacon Scott, a man revered and respected by all who knew him, a man whose memory will be ever kept in remembrance by his many virtues, and by his kind and amiable disposition. In the language of our great poet "Goodness and he will fill up one monument," and he trusted that the craft will erect some lasting memorial for so excellent a brother. He also alluded to the death of the ex-Grand Secretary of England, brother Wm. Hy. White—a name familiar wherever Freemasonry is known. He urged upon his brethren to honor their memory by striving to emulate their virtues. He said that the position of the Grand Lodge of Canada with the other Grand Lodges of the world was one of the most cordial and fraternal kind. And in conclusion, he wished to draw the attention of the Freemasons of this province to the recent conflagration at the city of Portland, the seat of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and he recommended that a suitable and substantial expression of the warm and heartfelt sympathy of the Freemasonry of Canada should at once be sent to the brethren of Portland.

The Report of the Board of General Purposes showed the books of the R. W. the G. S. to be kept in an excellent manner, doing credit to that officer. It showed the receipts during the year to be $6,640 26, and available assets in cash invested in Bank at 4 per cent. to the amount of $15,791 20, a most prosperous state of affairs surely.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:—

M. W. Br. Wm. M. Wilson,	G. Master
R. W. Br. A. A. Stevenson,	D.G. M.
V. W. Br. John Kerr,	G. S. W.
V. W. Br. Isaac Stearns,	G. J. W.
V. W. Rev. V. Clementi,	G. Chap
V. W. Br. Henry Groff	G. Treas.
R. W. Br. T. H. Harris,	G. Sec.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

V. W. Br. F. Westlake	London District.
R. W. Br. D. Curtis	Wilson "
R. W. Br. Dr. Kuhn	Huron "
V. W. Br. James Seymour	Hamilton "
R. W. Br. A. Defriesse,	Toronto "
R. W. Br. W. H. Weller,	Ontario "
W. Br. D. Fraser,	P. Edward "
W. Br. McNeil Clarke,	Central "
R. W. Br. Richard Bull,	Montreal "
R. W. Br. J. H. Graham,	Eastern Townships District.
W. Br. John Turner,	Quebec District.

The next session will be held in Kingston.

RIOT AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, July 11.

We have recorded the disturbance of shipping affairs, owing to demand for increased wages for ship laborers recently, and that vessels had gone to the opposite shores to load. The strikers determined to stop work on the other side, assembling at Levis on Thursday, and proceeding to the St. Lawrence Dock and Warehouse Company's Wharves at South Quebec, where the men working at the ships had to desist from labor. In consequence of intimation at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, 80 men of the ship laborers' society, as we are informed, went on board the Levis ferry steamers without paying their fare. Upon the Captain and Purser attempting to put the intruders ashore, they were outnumbered and threatened with a beating. Meanwhile sympathizers on the wharf applauded the job on board, and shouted to them to seize the vessel or the better to carry out the ends they had in view. The passengers in the cabin were greatly alarmed, and would have gone ashore but for the steamer having put off. The Captain seeing men ascend to the upper deck and crowd about the wheel house, while others gathered menacingly round the engineer, seized an iron bar and threatened to strike down the first man who should interfere with the management of the vessel, the engineer, however, was struck down by one of the crowd on the Levis side. The Captain is about to take out a warrant against the leaders. The strikers landing at the opposite shore were reinforced by a crowd of three hundred, armed with sticks, and marched to Davy's Patent Ship yard. The proprietor closed the gates, and warned them off, but they got over the fence, and made their way through the yard, despite Mr Davy's protestation, till they reached the ship *Simonds*, Captain Livelt, whose laborers they intended to drive from the place. The Captain had a small cannon, and all the arms on board, and threatened to fire upon any one who came over the ship's sides. He thus kept them at bay, till intimation had been sent to the Mayor of Levis, Mr. Russell of the Water Police, and the Commander of the frigate *Aurora*, who, on requisition of the Mayor, sent two boats, with their crews fully armed, to protect the *Simonds*, and arrest the "strikers," that they might be brought to trial. The fellows, however, made themselves scarce, before legal

Naval Engagement on the Lago di Garda.

(A letter to the London *Daily News* dated Desenzano, June 22, says: "This morning, between seven and eight o'clock, the first cannon shots were fired—three signal guns discharged from the fortress of Peschiera. Already several hours before this nature, the authorities at Peschiera had despatched a couple of gunboats towards the island of Garda, lying off the southern horn of the Bay of Sala, and at about 11 a. m. others were sent on the lake from Peschiera to join them. Soon after came the inhabitants of the village of Pietrea, a hamlet lying in a commanding situation between Desenzano and Sala, were startled by hearing a lively cannonade proceeding from the direction of the lake. Happening to be passing through Pietrea at the moment, I hastened to the nearest point whence an extended view of the lake could be obtained, and beheld the four Austrian gunboats actively engaged with the small fortress of Madonna, situated at the extremity of a small tongue of land running out in the lake and forming the southern horn of the Bay of Sala. To get from the village of Pietrea to our point of view had occupied us less than a quarter of an hour, but in that time the gunboats had retired nearly two miles from the first position whence they had taken up, which was entirely owing to my appearance at two miles from the fort at Madonna. The fortress mounts twelve heavy Cavalli guns, carrying from three to four miles, was lucidly garrisoned by several companies of the 32nd regular artillery regiment, and the guns made such good practice that the enemy's gunboats very soon seemed to have had enough, and retired toward the Austrian shore of the lake.

"Between 1 and 2 p. m., a larger paddle steamer—the Hawe or the Francis Joseph both of which carry eight guns—was seen approaching at full speed from the direction of Peschiera. At the sight of her, we, who were on the lookout had little doubt but that the engagement would become renewed, and gazing alternately at the fort and the gun boats, we anxiously looked for the white puff of smoke, which proclaimed the discharge of the guns about one hundred seconds before the sound reached us. For about an hour longer, the four gunboats, in company with the newly arrived war steamer, as if uncertain what to do after, hovered about opposite the fort taking good care to keep well out of shot, and continually hugging the Austrian shore. At length, making up their minds that they did not like it, the four gunboats, foll wing the lead of the steamer, turned tail, and made off in a south-ely direction towards Peschiera. As the five vessels passed our look-out place at a distance of about six miles—the lake is on average about seven miles in breadth—it appeared to us as if the steamer was taking in tow one of the gunboats, which seemed to have been disabled."

Victor Emmanuel's Manifesto.

The recent English mails now bring Victor Emmanuel's stirring manifesto to the Italian people which has already acted upon them like a bugle call, and meets with the universal approbation of all friends of freedom and the nationalities:—

FLORENCE, June 20.

"Seven years have already passed since Austria attacked my States because I had supported the common cause of the country in the councils of Europe. I took up the sword to defend my throne, the liberty of my people, the honor of the Italian name and to fight for the rights of the nation.—Victory was in favor of right. The valor of the army, the zeal of the volunteers, the concord and wisdom of the people, and the assistance of a magnanimous ally gained the almost complete independence and liberty of Italy. Supreme reasons, we were obliged to respect, prevented us from at that time, accomplishing that just and glorious enterprise. One of the noblest provinces of Italy, united by the desires of the population to my crown, and which its brave resistance and continual protest against foreign dominion rendered especially dear and sacred to us, remained in the hands of Austria. Though sorrowful at heart, I abstained from troubling Europe, which desired peace. My Government occupied itself with improving the work of interior organization, with opening sources of public prosperity, and with fortifying the country by land or by sea, awaiting a favorable opportunity to accomplish the independence of Venetia. Although waiting was not without danger, nevertheless we understood how to keep shut within our hearts our feelings as Italians, and our just impatience; and thus were preserved in fact the right of the nation and the dignity of the crown and of Parliament in order that Europe might understand what was due to Italy. Austria suddenly reinforcing her troops upon our frontier, and proceeding as by he hostile-threatening attitude has come to disturb the pacific talk of the reorganization of the kingdom. I have replied by again taking up arms, and you have afforded the world the grand sight of hastening with promptitude and enthusiasm into the army and to enlist among the volunteers. Nevertheless, when friendly powers endeavored to settle the difficulties by a congress, I gave a last pledge of my feeling to Europe, and hastened to accept the proposal. Austria again refused, this time rejecting negotiations and all agreement, affording thus a fresh proof that if she confides in her strength she does not rely equally upon the goodness of her cause and f her right. You, also Italians may trust in your strength, looking with pride upon your valiant army and strong navy; but you may rely still more firmly upon the sacredness of your right, whose triumph is henceforth infallible. We are supported by the judgment of public opinion and by the sympathy of Europe, which knows that Italy independent and secure in her territory, will become a guarantee for peace and order. Italians, I hand over the government of the state to Prince Carignan and again take up the eagles of Goito and Mascnago, of Palestro and San Martino. I feel that I shall accomplish the vows made at the tomb of my high-minded father. I wish to be once more the first soldier of Italian Independence.

(Signed,) VICTOR EMMANUEL."

A WINDFALL FOR THE UNIVERSITIES.—By the death of the Earl of Gainsborough, and the succession of Lord Campden to the estates of the Noels, together with the earldom, seven livings fall to the gift of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or one of them, as the present earl exchanged extreme Evangelicalism for Romanism some years back, and cannot present. The livings are:—Cottesmore Rectory, Rutland, value £680, population 470; Exton Vicarage, Rutland, value £226, population 681; Whitwell Rectory Rutland, value £304, population 139; Ridlington Rectory, Rutland value £344, population 300; Teston Vicarage, Kent, value £323 population 268; Pickwell Rectory, Leicestershire, value £219; population 163; Chipping Campden Vicarage, Gloucestershire, value, £640, population 2,067.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

DAYS (Time: 7 a.m.)								
Monday July	9	29	441	69	7			
Tuesday "	10	29	497	69	61			
Wednesday,"	11	29	067	69	61			
Thursday, "	12	29	571	73	5	W.	N.W.	4
Friday, "	13	29	295	69	2	W.	S.W.	4
Saturday, "	14	29	200	72		N.E.		1

	S.	0
	S.	1
	S.W.	1
	S.W.	1
	S.W.	0
	N.E.	16

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers thus: 0 Calm, 4 Moderate Gale, 10 Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers from 10 to 0 thus: 10 denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 5 that it is half covered; and 0, that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29 561, at 7 o'clock a m, on Tuesday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·170, at 1 o'clock p.m, on Friday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·3586.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 80·0 on Thursday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 48·4 on Wednesday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 73·19.

Warmest day during the week was on Friday, the Mean Temperature being 81·6.

Coldest day during the week was on Monday, the Mean Temperature being 65·9.

UNUSUAL PHENOMENA.

Sunday—Heavy rain in the forenoon, fall 1·003 inches

Thursday—Faint aurora, with sudden wind.

Friday—Silent lightning, brilliant and incessant in bank of clouds at South West horizon

Saturday—Very faint aurora, at 10 30, p.m.

JOHN KING, A.M.,
Station Observer

Peterboro, July 16th, 1866.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS HELENA.—In reference to "certain rumors" anent the approaching marriage of the Princess Helena with Prince Christian, it is understood that the Prince of Wales has consented to be present at the ceremony, although the bride will not be given away by him, but by the Queen in person.

CANADIAN OIL WELLS.—Enniskillen, C. W. is situated some sixteen miles from the St. Clair River, and nearly opposite to Newport, and is one of the richest Oil Districts in the world. There are now sunk and in progress near 300 wells, most of them yielding largely; in one case the well as been overflowing for some time and it is estimated that about two barrels per minute is running to waste, and so far they have not been able to stop it, this truly is one of natures wonders, though not more wonderful than the power of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" in curing sudden colds, rheumatism, pleurisy, spinal affections, sprains, bruises, &c Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25 cts per bottle.

Is health worth having? If it is protect it—it is a jewel as easily lost as vitriue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throat, coughs splitting of blood and pulmonary complaints generally, which if not checked immediately lead to serious consequences. The question arises—which is the quickest remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and county stores generally throughout the Province, at 25 cts per box.

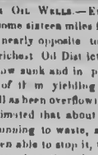
DIED.

Saturday, 14th instant, at the residence of her mother, ANN, wife of James McCarroll Esq., of Toronto, in her forty-ninth year.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, July 18, 1866.

Flour ₱ bbl	$7	00	@	$9 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	50	@	1 60
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	25	"	1 35
Potatoes	0	35	@	0
Barley ₱ bush	0	43	@	0 50
Peas "	0	45	@	0 50
Oats "	0	30	@	0 32
Hay ₱ ton	9	00	@	10 25
Hides ₱ cwt	5	00	@	5 25
Sheepskins	1	00	@	1 50
Wool ₱ lb	0	30	@	0 34
Beef ₱ cwt	5½	00	@	6½ 00
Pork ₱ cwt	10	00	@	11 00
Eggs, per dozen	0	10	@	0 00
Butter, "	0	14	@	0 15
Cordwood	0	00	@	2 00
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@	0 25



Prof Volpeau's Hair Restorative.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

It contains no muddy deposit of lead and sulphur. All the ingredients are held in PERFECT SOLUTION, and produce the same effect on the hair as if they had not been dissolved.

BARNES, HENRY & Co., AGENTS,
Montreal, C. E.

29

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try this remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
6-3m New York

HORSES SAVED.

The lives of thousands of Horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine." This preparation is being extensively used, and exacts from all the highest praise. Nothing of the kind has ever before been half so successful or given such universal satisfaction; it cannot be equalled.—Any one can confidently recommend it, and would advise all who own horses to k ep a supply of it on hand—it may be the means of saving your horse's life.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine dealers. 29

DARLEY'S

Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Colds and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It at once takes the breathing appearance, by removing from the air cells the mucus-like lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulations of the blood, and restoring the discarded vessels to their natural uses; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, rendering the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hess & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
NEWCASTLE, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan"—spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is an imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstructions from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W Kempt and Wm Coulter In Keene by A Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.*

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a *single case of dissatisfaction*, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its *wonderful success* in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high place on the list of remedies for these complaints. Endorsers coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the *Country* for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *Immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it *Price only twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should Be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused dress,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, ask this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

TAKE NO OTHER.

CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisement in another column

Peterboro, Feb. 24, 1865. 1-3m

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 16, 1866 29

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has placed all the notes of hand, book debts and accounts due to the late firm of Merry & McDONALD, in the hands of Messrs. WELLER & HARTON, for collection, with instructions to collect the same forthwith. Parties in debt are requested to call on them and pay up, and thereby save costs.

D. McDONALD, Jr.

Peterboro, July 16, 1866 29-6

PETERBOROUGH

PETROLEUM COMP'Y.

Capital, - - $10,000.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Company and others, that at a Meeting of the Directors, held on the sixteenth day of June last past, Dr. Jos. J Bagsley, of Peterborough, was appointed Secretary to the Company, in the room and stead of Alexander Norman, Esq., resigned. All communications therefore will have to be hereafter addressed to Mr Bagsley, the present Secretary, at his residence, Water Street, opposite the Court House Square.

JAMES HALL,
Pres. P. P. Company.

Peterboro', July 10th, 1866. 28-3in

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of Alexander Fraser Fahey, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Fahey, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of William McLaughlan, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of OCTOBER, next, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to Lots No 6 and 7 in the 12th concession, and the West half of Lot No. 7 in the 11th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 17, 1866. 29

For Sale!

300	half chests	*JAPAN TEAS,*
350	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH,* &c.

also,

350	green cases	*GIN,*
100	red do	*GIN,*
50	Bld. do	*GIN,*
100	pns.	*HIGHWINES,*
700	cases (best brands)	*BRANDY,*
300	cases	*CLARET,*
75	green seal	*CHAMPAGNE,*
200	cases	*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN,
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Port Hope for Lindsay,	..	5.45 a.m
" " "	..	9.00 p.m.
" Lindsay for Port Hope	..	9.25 a.m.
" " "	..	1.00 p.m.
" Port Hope for Peterboro		9.55 a.m.
" " "		1.00 p.m.
" Peterboro for Port Hope		6.15 a.m.
" " "		3.30 p.m.

ALL TRAINS CROSS AT MILLBROOK.

Passengers can go from Port Hope to Peterborough and Lindsay, or from Port Hope to Lindsay and Peterboro' the same day. Passengers by taking the Mail Train from Lindsay will have 3 hours for business at Peterborough, and return the same day Peterborough passengers, by taking the mixed train for Lindsay, will have 4 hours for business and return the same day.

Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway Trains. Passengers via New York Central Railway, and Steamers "Corinthian" and "Rochester," from Charlotte, make direct connection at Port Hope for Peterborough and Lindsay.

A. T. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.

HENRY COVERT,
President.

Peterboro', July 1, 1866.

WANTED!

A REALLY GOOD SERVANT GIRL can obtain $4 5 per month by applying at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

WANTED!

BY a respectable young man, a situation in a Grocery or Dry Goods Store, where he may make himself generally useful. The best of references given. Address

E. B.,
Minden P O.

Minden, Co Peterboro, July 11, 1866 28-tf

To be Sold!

ABOUT 60,000 good BUILDING BRICK at the Otonabee Brick Works.

For terms apply personally to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

July 11, 1866. 28

Every Family Should Have One

THIS HOT WEATHER.

REFRIGERATORS

The only place to get a good cheap

REFRIGERATOR

IS AT

LANNIN'S

TIN AND STOVE SHOP,

George Street.

They will recommend themselves. Call and see them.

FARMERS

And Others,

Supplying Cheese Factories with Milk, will get their

CARRYING CANS

Of all sizes, CHEAP, at

LANNIN'S

STOVE and TIN SHOP,

George Street.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

SEA SHELLS.

A VARIETY of ornamental Sea Shells, just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, May 1, 1866

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF DRY GOODS

For 21 Days.

THOS. FAIRWEATHER & CO.

Beg to announce that they will sell off all their Summer stock of Dry Goods, at cost and under, to make room for the Fall stock.

Now is the time to get a splendid Dress for $1.00, 1.25, $1.75, $2.00.

Shawls for $1 00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, worth double the money.

Prints for 7½d and 9d, worth 10½d and 1s.

Factory for 6d, 8d and 9d, worth 9d, 11d and 1s.

Ticking for 1s 3d and 1s 4½d, worth 1s 9d and 1s 10½d.

A lot of Men's Stripe Shirts to be sold for 2s 6d.

Also a lot of splendid Flannel Shirts to be sold for $1 00, worth $2.00.

To those who have not yet bought their Summer Goods, this is a splendid chance to get good bargains for your money.

Come and examine the stock. No fault found if you do not buy.

☞ Observe the address,

T. FAIRWEATHER & CO.,
Hunter street, two doors East of Ormond & Gilmour's.

Peterborough, July 18, 1866. 29

Great Reduction in Cotton Goods!

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

Just Receiving a large supply of Cotton Goods, at much Lower Prices than they are now selling.

Stock now on hand Reduced to Match the New!

Prints Reduced 2d. per yard.

White Cottons very much Reduced.

Factory Cottons reduced 1d., 1½d., 2d. and 4d. per yard.

Stripe Shirtings, Derrys, Tickings, &c., also very much reduced.

Whole Stock Selling Very Low!

☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. ☜

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, July, 1866.

DECIDED BARGAINS

AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

Who is now offering a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS SUITABLE for the SEASON,

consisting of

Shawls, Dress Goods, Parasols, Printed Muslins, Ginghams, Skirtings, Prints, Cottonades, Drillings, Grey and Bleached Cottons, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also, a Choice Assortment of CLOTHS & TWEEDS,

Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

All of which will be Sold at a **SMALL ADVANCE ON COST!**

Special attention is invited to the stock of Prints, Bleached Cottons, Shirtings and Grey Cottons, all of which are marked much lower than last Fall's prices.

Peterboro, May, 1866. 21

FOR SALE!

TWO first class seven year old dark brown GELDINGS, bred by the subscriber. They are quiet to ride and drive, with good action, and are excellent workers. Sold for no fault Apply to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

July 11, 1866. (2tf)

To Let!

FROM the sixth of September next, that GRAIN STORE-HOUSE in Ashburnham, now in the occupation of Capt. Sutherland.—Also a good DWELLING HOUSE adjoining, with stabling, good well and garden; suitable for parties going into the grain trade this fall.

For terms apply personally to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

July 11, 1866. 28

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up till Saturday, 21st July instant, for building a BRICK ADDITION to the rear of his Grammar School, and a TOWER in front Also the PLASTERING and furnishing the WOOD WORK of the same.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of

WM. R. ROXBURGH,
Secty to S Board.

Norwood, July 11, 1866. 28-4in

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J SIMPSON, Proprietor.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

Literary Club!

PARTIES having Books belonging to the Peterborough Literary Club, are requested to return them to the Librarian forthwith. The Librarian will be at the Firemen's Hall, on Thursday Evenings, from 8 till 9½ o'clock, for the purpose of receiving books, when members of the club wishing the loan of books can have them by complying with the by-laws.

By order of the President,

Wm. CAMERON, Librarian.

Peterboro', June 27, 1866. 26

Furnished House Wanted.

WANTED TO RENT, a furnished House by the year, for which a reasonable rent will be given, payable quarterly.

Apply at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, July 4th 1866.

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street

Peterboro', Dec 12th, 1865 8

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,
Manager.

Ontario Bank,
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Dress, Cloak & Mantilla MAKING.

MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has her rooms now one door south of Mr Stapleton's dwelling, directly opposite the Court House, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Peterborough, June 13, 1866. 24

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co.'s PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favorable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

MONEY to LEND.

MONEY TO LOAN on SECURITY of REAL ESTATE. Apply to

W. C. NICHOLLS,
North Douro, C.W.

20-3m

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 20, 1866

HATS! HATS!

A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by

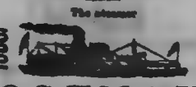
L ROBINSON & CO.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866 9

THE BACK LAKES!

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SEASON.

The steamer



OGEMAH

Will ply daily during the Summer Season between Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, and Bridgenorth, calling at the intermediate stopping places, as follows:

LEAVING LINDSAY

Every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Bobcaygeon at 10 30 a. m., and at Bridgenorth, in time to connect with the Stage to Peterboro'.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

At 1 30 o'clock p m., on the arrival of the Stage from Peterboro', connecting with the Train from Port Hope at 12.30 o'clock.

The Ogemah will reach Bobcaygeon at 3.30 o'clock p. m., arriving at Lindsay at 6.30 o'clock p. m., of the same day.

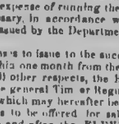
STAGES

Will be in readiness at Bridgenorth and at the Peterboro' Railway station to convey Passengers, Luggage and Freight to and from Mud or Chemong Lake.

Passengers for Peterboro Falls will be landed at Sturgeon point from whence they will be conveyed on Board Capt. Crandell's Steamer to Keneleu Falls.

☞ The Boat and Stages running in connection with it, will start precisely on time.

June 13th, 1866. 24-tf



CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,

WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

☞ Collars Warranted. ☜

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

HAMS!

Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!

Allandale Mills

CORN MEAL!

GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!

Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Woods & Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Ottawa, 9th June, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that sale of Timber Berths, in the surveyed Townships of Oakley and Hindon, in the territory of Huron and Superior and Peninsula of Canada West, will be held at the Crown Timber Office, Toronto, on the FOURTH day of OCTOBER next.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st. The berths at their estimated area, more or less, to be put up at Public Auction, at such Bonus, in addition to the ordinary ground rent, as may be determined by the Department of Crown Lands.

The berths to be adjudged to the party bidding the highest amount of Bonus.

The Bonus and first seasons rent to be paid immediately after the Berth is adjudged in each case.

2nd. Parties to whom berths are adjudged, to be at the expense of running the lines, when found necessary, in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Department of Crown Lands.

3rd Licenses to issue to the successful competitors, within one month from the day of sale.

4th In all other respects, the Berths to be subject to the general Timber Regulations, now in force, or which may hereafter be in force.

The Berths to be offered for sale can be ascertained on and after the ELEVENTH inst., at the Crown Timber Office, Toronto, and at this Department.

A CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Crown Lands

27-2in

FURS! FURS! FURS!

THE subscriber returns thanks to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received, and would beg to inform them that he has sold out his stock in hats and cloth caps, which will enable him to pay closer attention to the FUR TRADE. As the Dressing of Skins fills up a portion of the Summer season, the shop will be closed up during the months of June, July and August.

Parties wishing to have their FURS SAVED will please leave them at the store, or at the subscriber's residence—London street, No. 4.

The highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

WM. LECH.

Peterborough, April 10, 1866 15

CRAYON DRAWING

AND

Wax Fruit and Flowers.

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs Cause, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

PROF. L. W. SHATTUCK

RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he has commenced and will continue to give private instructions in the art of

SELF-DEFENCE,

and the

GYMNASTIC CLUB EXERCISE,

At his Academy, Hopkin's Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Gentlemen taught privately, at all hours of the above days.

Peterboro, May 16, 1866. 20

NEW TEAS.

Ex Golding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very fine.

JAMES CAMPBELL

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of WILLIAM EDWIN KEMP, an Insolvent.

I DO hereby call a meeting of the creditors of the above-named Insolvent, to be held at the office of T. H. FARRAND, Esq., in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, on Monday, the 30th day of July, A.D. 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and the said Insolvent is hereby summoned to attend the said meeting.

Dated this 11th July, A.D. 1866.

JOHN PETERS,
Assignee.

26-3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

and amendments thereto.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In the
County of Peterboro'. } COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

In the matter of CHARLES GRANT, an Insolvent.

On Monday the tenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Peterborough, the 28th day of July, A D., 1866.

CHARLES GRANT,
By T. M. Faircloth, Attorney, ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In the County Court
County of Peterborough, } of the County of
To Wit: } Peterborough.

In the matter of JOHN REID, partner in the firm of A. Steele & Co., an Insolvent.

ON Saturday the first day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOHN REID.

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for said Insolvent.

Peterboro', June 25th, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, administratrix, of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, to be administered at the suit of Bernard McManus, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns, to be administered in and to the West half of Lot No 24, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 3rd, 1866. 27

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified that all future business of the First Division Court, Peterborough, will be conducted by

Varieties.

Spiritualism.

A Paris correspondent tells the following joke at the expense of the spiritualists:—

The best anecdote of spiritualism I have heard for some time is the following. A gentleman was asked if he would like to call a spirit.

'I should,' the gentleman replied.

'Whose?' asked the medium.

'Lindley Murray's!'

Lindley Murray's ghost appeared erect, right through the table. The gentleman shuddered. All trembled. The medium was visibly affected.

'Are you the spirit of Lindley Murray?' asked the gentleman, astonished at his own courage in thus addressing a visitant of the lower world.

'Yes, I are!' boldly responded Lindley Murray's ghost.

THE CONSCIENTIOUS MUSIC.—Towards the beginning of the last century, an actor celebrated for mimicry was to have been employed by a comic author, to take off the person, manner, and singularly awkward delivery of the celebrated Dr. Woodward, who was intended to be introduced on the stage in a laughable character. The mimic dressed himself as a countryman, and waited on the Doctor with a long catalogue of ailments which he said afflicted his wife. The physician heard with amazement of diseases and pains of the most opposite nature, repeated and redoubled on the wretched patient: for since the actor's greatest wish was to keep Dr. Woodward in his company as long as possible, that he might make more observations on his gestures, he loaded his poor imaginary spouse with every infirmity which had any probable chance of prolonging the interview. At length, having completely accomplished his errand, he drew from his purse a guinea, and with a bow and scrape made an uncouth offer of it. "Put up thy money poor fellow," cried the Doctor, put up thy money. Thou hast need of all thy cash, and all thy patience too, with such a bundle of diseases tied to thy back." The comedian returned to his employer, and related the whole conversation with such true feelings of the physician's character that the author was convulsed with laughter. But his raptures were soon checked, when the mimic told him, with emphatic sensibility, that he would sooner die, than prostitute his talents to the rendering such genuine humanity a public object of ridicule.

THE OLD GUARD OF NAPOLEON.—After the treaty of peace of Tilsit the most friendly intercourse existed between Napoleon and the Emperor of Russia, and they were often seen riding or walking together without an escort. On one occasion, as the two Emperors were leaving the palace arm in arm, Alexander's attention was arrested by the appearance of a grenadier of the Old Guard, who stood sentry at the gate. This war-worn veteran had his face literally divided by a scar of a sabre cut, extending from the left brow to the left side of the chin. Noticing Alexander's look of surprise Napoleon remarked:—'What do you think brother of soldiers who survive such wounds?'

And you, brother, replied the Russian Empero, what do you think of the soldiers who inflicted those wounds?

Before Napoleon could find a suitable answer to this home thrust, the old soldier, who stood at "present arms," as stiff as a statute, glowed audibly from under a grizzly moustache, and without moving a muscle:

They are dead, those!

Ah! brother, said Alexander, laughing, here again the victory is yours!

It is, replied Napoleon, because here again my Old Guard stood by me.

One of the most conscientious Dutchmen ever known was porter in accommission house in Cincinnatti, who sometimes sold some merchandise when the proprietors were absent. He was a good salesman and a pretty good judge of money, but in one of his sales he took in a very suspicious looking $5 bill, and when the book-keeper took it to the bank, the bank refused it and pronounced it spurious, but said that it was an excellent imitation. The book-keeper returned it to the porter, and told him to return it to the party of whom he received it. About a week afterwards, the book keeper thinking he had time to see the party and get another note asked the porter if he had returned the spurious bill? 'Vell,' he said, 'dat man vot gave me dat bill he didn't coined around already, and some days I tinks de bill vas good, and some days I tinks de bill vas bad; and so one of dem days dat I tinks de bill vas good I passed him out!'

Dr. Francis was a wag, and once, when early peas were on the table, he emptied the contents of his snuff-box over them. 'Francis Francis!' exclaimed a friend, 'what are you about?' 'I have them that way,' was the answer. He, of course had the dish to himself, and when he had concluded, exclaimed, 'You thought it was snuff, did you? Nothing but black pepper.'

And one would suppose the employment of sewing was the most peaceful and quiet occupation in the world; and yet it is absolutely horrifying to hear ladies talk of stilettos, bodkins, gathering, surgings, hemmings, gorings, cuttings, whippings, lacings, What a list of, abominables.

A gentleman lately complimented a lady on her improved appearance. You are guilty of flattery, said the lady. Not so, replied he, for I vow you are as plump as a partridge. At first, said the lady, I thought you guilty of flattery only, but you are now actually making game of me.'

Charles the Second's politeness did not desert him even in his last moments. He apologized to the courtiers around his death-bed for having 'been an unconscionable time a dying, but hoped they would excuse him.

A contemporary suggests that a lady on putting on her corsets, is like a man who drinks to drown grief because in so-la-cing herself she is getting tight.

A Bankrupt was condoled with the other day for his embarrassment. 'Oh, I'm not embarrassed at all,' he said; its my creditors that are embarrassed.

A French princess being told that the poor in Paris were dying of starvation, said, What silly people! Before I'd starve I'd eat bread and mutton.

It is related of the great artist Poussin that, being shown a picture by a person of rank, he remarked, 'You only want a little poverty, sir, to make a good painter.

Never despair. If the stream of life freezes put on skates.

When is a greyhound not a greyhound? When it turns a hare.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed at the suit of James Edwards, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Richard Trewwith, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 18th day of September 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot No 12 in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing about one acre of land, more or less, and lying between the park lots of Thomas Beavis and Mrs. Blackstock, and fronting on the road running between Lots No 11 and 12 in the 13th concession of the said Township of Monaghan.

Also, Lot No. 11, north of King Street and west of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 13, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of JOHN KENNEDY, Defendant, at the suit of ROBERT NICHOLLS, Plaintiff, I have seized and shall offer for sale at Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements viz:—

Lot No. 6, South of Dalhousie Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

Lot No. 6, North of Wolfe Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

The West half of Lot No. 2, North of Murray Street and East of Water Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

And part of Lot No. 3, East of Water Street and South of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, butted and bounded as follows, that is to say:—commencing at the North-East angle of the said lot, thence West along Hunter Street forty feet, thence South eighty feet, thence East forty feet, thence North eighty feet, to the place of beginning

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 8, 1866. 19

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH on TUESDAY, the SEVENTH day of AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

In Chancery.

HONORA WALSH, ... *Plaintiff.*

vs.

REDMOND WALSH, ... *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No 11 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing 100 Acres, and part of the East half of Lot No 10 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one acre, and being Village Lots 3 and 4 in the Village of Westwood.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 3, 1866. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be Sold, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the undermentioned James Grieves, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

In the County Court.

THOMAS SHORT, Plaintiff,

vs

JAMES GRIEVES, Defendant.

In the Common Pleas.

JAMES GRIEVES, Plaintiff,

vs.

GEORGE HILLIARD, Defendant.

All those parcels or tracts of land situate in the Townships of Smith and Harvey respectively, viz:—

IN SMITH.—The east half of Village Lot, No. 53, South of Hunter Street, in the village of Bridgenorth, containing one quarter of an acre be the same more or less

IN HARVEY.—Lot No. 4, in the 15th concession, and the north east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th concession of the Township of Harvey, containing two hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, April 25th 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of JOSEPH R. WALTON, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant, in and to Park Lot No. 3, as laid out in the plan of Park Lots on the South half of Lot No 2 on the West side of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, by John Reid, Provincial Land Surveyor, containing ten acres, be the same more or less, and being particularly described as follows, viz:—Commencing at the South-West angle of Park Lot No. 2; thence North thirty-three degrees, West eleven chains and fifty links; thence South fifty-seven degrees, west eight chains and seventy links; thence South thirty-three degrees, east eleven chains and fifty links to a point sixty-two links distant from the southern limit of the second Lot west of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith; thence north fifty-seven degrees, east, parallel with and sixty-two links distant from the said southern limit, eight chains and seventy links to the place of beginning. Together with a right of way forty feet wide, running from the Communication Road along the southern limits of Park Lots numbers one, two and three, as laid out on the said plan.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, April 2f, 1866. 17

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.

In the matter of Wheeler Cuffe Armstrong, *An Insolvent.*

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } ON SATURDAY the Twenty-First Day of JULY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

(Signed)
WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for said Insolvent.

Peterboro', May 14, 1866. 20-3m

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

For Sale, To Let, &c.

FOR SALE!

50 ACRES OF LAND, within twenty minutes drive of Peterborough. The South East quarter of Lot 2, 11th Concession of Dover; about 30 acres cleared. Will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises, or to

T. M. FAIRBAIRN

July 11, 1866. 26-6in

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply to W. CLUXTON, or A. MORROW, Jr.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

FARM FOR SALE.

AN excellent cleared farm for sale; being North half of Lot 17, 12th Concession of the Township of Cavan; containing 100 acres, about 90 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A good new Frame House with stone cellar, a large Frame Barn, a good Log Stable, and a very good fruit-bearing Orchard on the premises.

For terms and particulars apply to Mr. Geo. Campbell, Millbrook, Cavan; Mr. G. Johnston, Water street, Peterboro; or to the proprietor,

JAMES McGILL,
Belmont.

Belmont, April 11, 1866. 15-3m*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the North East Quarter of Lot No. Thirty, tenth Concession of Otonabee. There are on the premises about Forty Acres cleared, a Log House, Barn and Stable, a good Well, and an Orchard of about One Hundred Trees.

Also, Lot No. 11, South Simcoe and West George streets, in the Town of Peterborough. For terms, &c., apply to

EDWARD JOHNSTON,
Otonabee—Peterborough P. O.

April 18th, 1866. 16-3m

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 13,

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ.,

Commander, R. N.,

Of the Township of Otonahee, in the County of Peterborough, C.W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Township of Otonahee aforesaid, hereby give notice that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers, for adjustment and that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid and that all Chattels and Assets belonging and owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C. W., March 21st, 1866. 12

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more that usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 139 King St. East,

TORONTO.

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES!

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

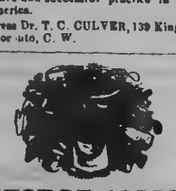
YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis at ictures, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 139 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.



GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired. ☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 42

COLONIAL HOUSE.

REMOVAL.

R. JOHNSTON & SON

Have Removed to one of those NEW STORES,

Directly Opposite their old Stand

Where they are receiving and opening up a large and well selected stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS!

Suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade, all of which will be

SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

They beg to call particular attention to their stock of

BLEACHED COTTONS AND SHEETINGS!

Peterboro', April 25, 1866. 17-3m

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SUMMER GOODS

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of RICH and FASHIONABLE GOODS in every department of their business. They are showing great varieties in

Dress Goods, Shawls, Mitton & Lustre Cloakings,

PARASOLS, GLOVES, &c. &c.

In the MILLINERY and MANTLE ROOMS will be found an endless variety of

Hats and Bonnets!

MANTLES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Some Handsome FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS will be shown next week

All our goods are marked off at the Lowest Possible Cash Price, and we can guarantee a good article at a REASONABLE PRICE.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Peterborough, April 25th, 1866. 13

NEW SPRING GOODS!

L. LEMAY,

HUNTER STREET,

HAS OPENED, since the 13th of March last, upwards of 30 CASES of

New and Fashionable Dress Goods!

Shawls, Parasols, Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Grey Cotton Drills, Denims, Linen, &c.

The Cloth & Tweed Department

Is one of the Largest and Best, consisting of over fifteen hundred pieces of Silk, (mixed,) Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds; a fine lot of Bannockburn Tweeds of the finest quality.

I beg to call particular attention to my department of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

As I have one of the largest and best stocks on hand.

Complete Suit of fine Tweed, all Wool, from $10.50 to $13.50
Best Silk, (mixed,) and Scotch Tweed, from 13 50 to 20.00
A nice Suit of Union Tweed, well made, - - - - - 6.50

A Large Stock of Boy's Clothing,---very Cheap.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AND THE BEST SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1866. 15

F. LEMAY,

Formerly of the firm of Lemay & Turcot,

IS JUST RECEIVING HIS SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Of Spring and Summer

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

He begs to call the special attention of buyers to his

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

To which he has made the addition of several improvements.

All his Clothings are made up in the premises, of the first workmanship, and superintended by a first class Tailor.

Garments made to order at a short notice.

F. LEMAY,

Corner of George and Hunter sts.

Peterborough, March 28th 1866. 13-3m

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

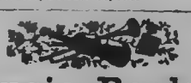
Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 42



Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Street Music, by Messrs A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

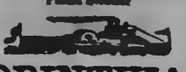
A NUMBER of the latest Novels and Song Books have been received and for sale by GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, May 1st, 1866.

1866. 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer



CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master.

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Wharf every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, on y..... 5 30
Colborne, every day..... 7 00
Cobourg, do 8 15
Port Hope, do 10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 8 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passages at summer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Ashbow Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent
Kingston.

April 4, 1866. 16

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

1866. ROCHESTER, 1866.

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at.....6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " " .....8:00 "
PORT HOPE " " .....9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Kesler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed ..... 6.00 p.m.
Express (night) ..... 8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night) ..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed..... 2.40 p.m.
Express (day) ..... 9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction.....	...	...
Waterdown.....	7.	...
Wellington Square.....	7.	3 43
Bronte.....	...	3 57
Oakville.....	8.36	4.07
Port Credit.....	8.45	4.36
Mimico.....	9.06	...
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive.	9.20	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 20	7 45
Mimico.....	...	9 10
Port Credit.....	1 56	8 36
Oakville.....	2 15	9 06
Bronte.....	2.26	9 17
Wellington Square.....	3.43	9 37
Waterdown.....	...	9.47
Burlington Junction.....	...	...
HAMILTON.....	3.00	10 00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

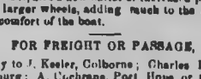
Going East.—At 1 55 5 30, 7.35, 9.40 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3 50, 6 30 and 9 00 p. m.

Going West.—At 3.40 5 20, 7 25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9 35 p. m.

C. VIRBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1865. 34

SEA SHELLS.

A VARIETY of ornamental Sea Shells, just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterborough, May 1, 1866.

FANS!

A LARGE assortment of Palm Leaf and Willow Fans—cheap, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June, 1866.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and persons, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich sweet-brier Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with entertainers and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Demas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so!"—"Exactly!"—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "out-key" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or in mildly oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins again and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" " " " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y.

" " " " I have taken a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

" " " " I had lost all appetite—was on weak and emaciated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. " " " The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

" " " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." "I have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, par sh and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some apart from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Herndon's Express

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. PERLEY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and painters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do
It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store in it that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and distingue appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All ingredients of dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HEINSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for indigestion, Nausea, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c, where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bott'e. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

SABBATH SCHOOLS,

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store,

George Street, Peterborough.

Railway, Railway.

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the undersigned is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be unable to follow it.

HAS NOW COMMENCED

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

such as

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;

PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.

CHINA and GLASSWARE;

200 Barrels of HERRING,

100 Bags of SALT,

100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Peas and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1866. 7

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3, 1866. 19-tf

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties These Roots, &c., are carefully selected as chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and closed ed Scalps, Salt Rheum, Nobbig, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:
1——r Leaves. M——e H——r
E——n S——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1865. 1

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the Publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE

PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'

Is published at the office of the publisher over Thursday morning,

NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion ... 50 c.
Each subsequent insertion 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion..... 60
Each subsequent insertion..... 20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line). 05
Each subsequent insertion, " 02

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, January, 1866.

Robert Romaine

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1866. No. 30.

Th Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. ☞Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY at LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES Office in Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Bolsom Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

Office and Room, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits

Otonabee, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

A. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 16

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence on Hunter street, brick house next door to Tanner's Furniture Warehouse.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO,

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Warsaw, C. W. 39

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1803. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 36

HOME AND COLONIAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices.

Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.

Losses settled promptly and in full.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Agent.

Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

HAMILTON HOUSE

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.

J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)

Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.

May 16, 1866. 20

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr Ellis, begs to info m the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER

Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865,	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d'Armes and St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank)

H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

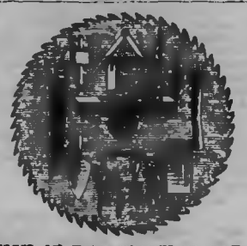
Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 53-tf

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Stationers, Peterboro'.



SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

George street, Peterborough.

R. HAMILTON,

Would now inform his numerous friends and customers that he is receiving

ONE OF THE LARGEST

and best selected stocks of

Sheffield and Heavy

HARDWARE

ever imported into this town.

The whole has been carefully selected by himself, in the best markets, and will be sold at such

LOW PRICES

as to defy competition.

FARMERS & BUILDERS

can be supplied in every article required by them, and they will consult their interests by giving him a call.

☞ *He is also sole agent for the Burglar Detective Pistol.*

Peterboro, June 28, 1866. 27-tf.

ROOM PAPER!

WINDOW BLINDS,

DECORATIONS!

Borders, &c.

Graham & Stratton

Have JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers,

10,000 ROLLS

OF ROOM PAPER,

Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, in which will be found

ALBUMS,

Concertinas, Accordeons,

Ladies' Reticules, Companions and Tortoise Shell Cards Cases, Gents and Ladies' Bags, Pearl Stilettoes, Crochet Needles, and Bodkins.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY,

AND

Fancy Goods!

Peterborough, April, 1866.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

THE undersigned will pay the Highest Cash Price for any quantity of Clean Wool, delivered at his grain warehouses in Ashburnham.

D. SUTHERLAND.

June 19, 1866. 24

Poetry.

CASTLES IN THE AIR.

Vanity of vanities, saith the Preacher, all is vanity—Eccl.

Castles in the air! how vain,
How foolish they appear,
When blown like chaff before the blast
By worldly wisdom's sneer!
Yet hath not rejoiced among
Those visions pure and fair?
The heart is cold—nay, something worse
That never wandered there.

Why dreams man thus, ere he hath been
On life's rough billows toss'd?
Is it the radiance, lingering still,
Of glory gone, and lost?
Vain questions. When amid storm things
A few years we have spent,
We laugh at all these dreams; but yet
It is sad merriment.

Smile not—the castles great men build,
What are they after all?
A little while they tower, and then
They totter to their fall.
Their glory like the sun in clouds,
Is blurred by every blast,
And "mournfully, oh, mournfully,"
It often sets at last.

Columbus view upon the deck,
While darkness reigns around,
Watching intense the moving light—
Another world is found!
See him again, in Spain's dark streets,
Night lowering overhead,
The new world-finder does not know
Where he may find a bed!

Trace Wolsey from his birth obscure,
The more than regal power,
Then mark—line to the prophet's gourd,
It withered in an hour;
And "broken with the storms of Fate,"
In penitential tones,
The old man begs a "little earth"
Wherein to lay his bones!

See Cromwell, after all his toil,
Through carnage, schemes and strife,
Afraid that every robe conceals
The fierce assassin's knife;
And in his palace see him die
In darkness, doubt and gloom,
Lest fearful retribution wait
His soul beyond the tomb.

Behold the Corsican in youth,
Poor, friendless, silent, pale;
Is there aught in that thoughtful face
To fill a marvellous tale?
Ay, much—dreams are hovering there.
And they were realised;
His, were not castles in the air,
By plodding men despised.

Now with his hosts on Alpine heights,
His banners flout the sky;
Now high in chair of state he speaks,
Thrones shake, kings bow, men fly.
Last scene—of power, of honor stripped,
Deserted he expires;
No wife, no child, to shed the "drops
The closing eyes requires."

Thus, with the great it ever hath been,
Through every age and land;
Their castles, if not built in air,
Were "founded on the sand!"
Then call not castle building weak,
Fools, pastime mere insanity;
A mournful truth the Preacher taught,
Who said that "All is vanity"

Gibraltar, Dec., 1853. J. MILLER,
(*Band, 30th Cameronians.*)

*He had no place to repair to except an inn, and very frequently had not wherewithal to pay his reckoning.—*Columbus, Encyclopedia Britannica.*

Literature.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA.

There is one thing in which I think novelist make a great mistake. If they particularly desire to enlist the sympathies of their readers for their hero, or heroine, they represent him, or her, as alone in the world, destitute of relatives or friends, with no uncle no aunt, or even a country cousin to fall back upon.

Now, to my mind, such a situation is the acme of this.

Everybody who reads this will call me a brute; but I wish, before he judges me, he would wait until he is the youngest of sixteen children; born of a mother who was afflicted with twelve brothers and sisters, and son of a father who has ten sisters living.

That is my situation—the situation of James Franklin Brown, of Brownville.

I cannot remember the time when my relatives were not a source of trouble to me. All through my childhood I was pestered with aunts. They wanted to kiss me and though I never objected to being kissed by the ladies in general, I do object to the monopoly of aunts And, besides, all of my aunts but one took snuff; and she smoked.

As I grew older, my uncles became my trial. They wanted me to do chores.—They were all settled down near my father's residence—most of them farmers; and if the sheep got in the field, or the horses jumped out of the pasture, or the cat eat up the chickens, Jim was called upon to attend to the matter. It's the greatest wonder in the world that I did not run my feet off before I reached the age of young manhood.

When I reached the period of being tortured with the tie of my cravat, and agonized about the gloominess of my dickies, then my cousins came down upon me with their wants. If they wanted to go to a concert, or singing-school, or lecture, or dance, why there was cousin Jim. Of course, cousin Jim would be delighted to go

And cousin Jim would go; and they would flirt with some other fellows, who were not cousins, all the evening; and likely enough get to sleep going home, and leave cousin Jim the privilege of whistling to the moon for amusement.

When I was about twenty, my father removed to Boston. Twelve of my brothers and sisters were married; two were at school; and only Ellen and myself were left at home.

I was delighted with the change. We should be relieved from our relatives—Most of them were thoughtful of their money, and would not likely to spend fifteen or twenty dollars in visiting us.

I began to make myself into a gentleman. I patronized the barber and his cosmetic—and cultivated a moustache, which was my *beau ideal* of perfection. I wore bright-colored neck-ties, and sported a gold watch, and invested three dollars in a rattan, and six dollars in a beaver, which always gave me the headache, and made me look precisely like an inverted candle-mold. But no matter for that, so long as I was fashionable.

I made the acquaintance of several charming young ladies, among whom was Miss Flora Van Voorhies, the belle of the street on which we lived. Flora was a beauty, and one of the most fastidious creatures in the world. Nothing was quite good and elegant enough for her. She would not have breathed the common air if she could have conveniently dispensed with it; and if the soles of her dainty boots touched the soil of mother earth, it affected Flora's nerves so badly, that she had a headache for hours afterward.

I was raised to the seventh heaven and lemon-colored kids by her preference; and every night I devoutely prayed that none of my relatives would appear and nip the whole thing in the bud.

Five months rolled away, and I began to feel at ease. None of them had troubled us, and we had not heard from them in any way. I indulged the hope that they had forgotten us. So, I think, did my mother, who had become quite genteel, and had formed some very genteel acquaintances.

One morning, while Mrs. S. St. Michel, and Mrs. Leroy, two of our most distinguished acquaintances, were in the parlor with my mother, one of the railway hacks stopped at our front door. An indefinable dread seized me. I felt myself growing cold as a pealed frog. From the back there issued three band-boxes, two trunks, a butter-box, a handled basket, a bundle in brown paper, an umbrella, and, lastly, a green poke bonnet, beneath which I distinguished the little wizened face of my father's oldest sister:—aunt Sally Nutter. The very black sheep of the whole flock of relatives!

'Bring 'em all right into the entry,' she called, in a stentorian voice, to the coachman; 'I'm to home here. This is brother Jason's house. Ya! ! got up in the world sense he used to peddle lobsters! It was a lucky thing for him when he went to making pills, and got doctor hitched on before his name! I expect Martha's so big you can't tech her with a ten foot pole.—But law! she needn't try to put on no extras with me! I know 'em all, root and branch! egg and bird!' and she burst into the room, carrying her basket, and bandboxes.

The blinds were drawn, and aunt Sally's foot struck against an ottoman, which brought her down, basket, bundles, and all to the floor. The cover of the basket flew off, and out rolled several dozen of eggs—most of which were smashed by the fall, but some were in a good state of preservation.

'Consarn it!' cried aunt Sally, struggling from the ruins, 'there goes seven dozen of eggs! And I brung 'em up here to git thirty cents a dozen; they hain't but fifteen at Brownville! What on airth do you have your house so dark for? Anybody sick, or dead, or gwine to be? It smells mouldy here? Do open a winder, so I can see an inch before my nose!'

My mother, red and discomposed, threw open a blind. Aunt Sally rushed up to her.

'Why, Martha, how tickled I am to see you! You look as natral as life, only, seems to me, you begin to show your age! Well, tain't to be wondered at! A woman that's brung up so many children as you have, when she gets to be fifty year old, will naturally begin to look old! And here's Jim, I declare! why, how you've growd! But, I must say, you hain't apt to. He's a going to be the express image of his old frantier Bewly—hain't he, Martha! Just the same drop to his under jaw! But who's these, ere people here? Some of yer city friends, I reckon?'

Mrs. Leroy lifted her eye-glass, and surveyed aunt Sally with ill-concealed contempt.

'Ha! ha! I reckon you'es nigh-sighted, marm; thought so the minit I seed your eyes. Eyes that is kinder faded out, and reddish, like yourn, is apt to be weel—Ever tried red rose leaves steeped in milk?'

Mrs. Leroy arose, and drew her skirts around her. Her face was as red as her eyes. She spoke very pointedly.

'I think I will be going, Mrs. Brown; you have other company vastly more amusing.'

My poor mother stammered out something, and followed the ladies into the hall. Aunt Sally brought up the rear, crying out.

'You'd better do suuthin' for your eyes rite off! They look dreadfully! I can see it clean here!'

My mother drew my aunt back.

'I will show you up stairs, now, if you please,' said she.

'Oh, so! thank ye. I don't keer about seeing your house jest yet. There'll be time enuff for that; for, if I like Boston, I calkerlate to stay four or five weeks! I'm tired, now; them pesky keers has enamost shook me all to pieces. And then your roads here is so rocky, I got all jounced up! If I lived here, I'd have the rocks picked out of the roads, if I had to do it myself.'

I seized my hat and left the house. I was too much excited to remain in aunt Sally's society any longer at present.—Anything was better than staying at home with her.

I rushed down the first street that offered; but, my course was soon stopped by a crowd, among which the star of a policeman shone conspicuous.

'I say I didn't do it!' cried a somewhat familiar voice, pitched on an extremely high key. 'I tell you I didn't tech it; and if you don't let me alone, I'll knock you down, by hocky! Hallo! there a my cousin Jim! He knows me, and he'll tell you that I'm just as honest a fel'er as the day is long!'

I shuddered. Here was another of my relatives; and at a little distance I recognized the gloomy title of Dick Van Voorhies—Flora's brother.

'I say, Jim!' cried my cousin, Tom Brown, flourishing his arms at me, 'come here, this minit, and tell this man that I hain't a pick pocket! I say, Jim!'

'I do not know you!' stammered I; and taking a step backward, I stumbled over the stand of a candy and apple-woman, upsetting the whole concern, and myself besides. The woman was angry, as she had a right to be; and she called me some hard names in a very strong brogue, and hit me two severe blows with a long-handled, two quart scoggin!

I scrambled to my feet and fled, hearing, as I went, the flattering remark from a bystander,

'*He* looks more like a pickpocket than tother one! Shouldn't wonder if he was the one! He's got a real hang-dog expression!'

I plunged into the first cross-street that offered, and came upon George Seaward, a young sprig of the aristocracy, with whom I had an acquaintance. He gave me a segar, and we walked up the street together, smoking, and making remarks on the ladies we met.

A coal cart came rattling along, and a lusty voice sung out,

'Hallo! if there haint cousin Jim Brown! Jim, I say, look up here and see Sam Smith, won't you! Shake hands with a feller, do;' and he extended toward me a paw which, for size, would have fitted a Hercules, and, for color, an Ethiopian.

I made a dodge into a back yard of a house, the inmates of which set a dog on me; and, inspired by the stanchness of his bark, I managed to escape into another yard, by climbing over the fence, and leaving my hat and coat-tails behind me as a souvenir!

In my mad flight through yard No. 2, I nearly overturned a young woman who was hanging clothes on a line. I opened my mouth to apologize, but she seized me by the arm with an exclamation of delight,

'Why, Jim Brown, I declare! don't you know me? Me, your cousin Nelly?'

I broke from her; and no grass grew under my feet until I was safe in my own chamber. I sunk down complete y exhausted, wondering if the entire population of Boston consisted of my relations.

Suddenly, I remembered that I was going to the theatre that night with Flora.—I must put my hair in papers, and perfume my moustache.

At dinner, aunt Sally eyed me curiously, and asked me what I had got my hair rolled up for. She guessed there was a going to be a quilting somewheres, she said.—My mother, unfortunately, informed her that I was going to the theatre. From that moment my doom was sealed.

That was the very place, of all others, that aunt Sally wanted to visit. And she could go with me just as well as not, if not more so,' she said, complacently.

I dressed myself, when the time came, and hurried out at a side-door, determined to baffle aunt Sally; but the old lady was too sharp for me. There she sat, composedly, on one of the stone lions that flanked the gateway, dressed in a flounced, pink calico, and a yellow bonnet, waiting for me.

'I'm all ready,' she remarked, jumping up; 'and I've took my work bag along, with some crackers in it. If it holds in till after nine o'clock, we shall want a lunch to.'

We stepped into the street. The people stared at us. I felt as red a full-blown poppy. My face streamed with perspiration. I could not endure it; it was no use. Politeness ignored in this case. I took advantage of the old lady's rapt gaze at the window of a print-shop to bolt down a by-street; and in a few minutes I was in the presence of my divine Flora. We walked leisurely to the theatre; I at my ease—for I knew that the old lady never could find her way, unassisted to the theatre.

Judge, then, of my horror, when, on reaching the place of amusement, the first spectacle that greeted my eye was aunt Sally, standing in the door, her work-bag on her arm, her voice raised to its highest tension, and her right hand gesticulating to the crowd she had gathered around her.

'He went out of sight just like a flash!' she was saying; 'and I gave a little boy ten cents to show me the way here—and I am a waiting for him to come along. I'm kinder afeared he's got lost, for he was also rather weak-headed; but, seeing as if he might have asked somebody the way; he's got a tongue in his head——Hallo! there he's now, and the Queen of England with him, by her gound! Come along, Jim; the mestin's jest a goin to begin! They're a tooting on the base-viol now! Where on airth did you go to so quick? Is that your gal?'

Indignation and dismay held me silent. Flora's face was like a blush-rose. The crowd, by a great effort, restrained themselves from cheering the old lady; but it was very evident to me that they would not long exercise any such forbearance.

'Jim,' said my an ient relative, in a confidential whisper, loud enough to be heard by the whole assembly, 'you're got some smart onto your upper lip! I seed it before we start d, but I didn't like to say nothing. You'd better wipe it off; it looks dreadfully!'

The crowd fairly roared. Snut, indeed! my cherished mustache, that I had scented and oiled, and admired for three long months! If the old lady had been a man, I should have challenged her on the spot. With a desperate effort I addressed Flora,

'Flora, my dear, we will go in, and not pay any regard to this insane old woman.'

Flora turned toward me, an iron determination in her blue eye.

'Frank,' she said—she always called me Frank—'tell me who that horrible old creature is before I go another step!'

'Horrid critter! I hain't a horrid critter!' cried aunt Sally, waving her work-bag. 'I'm a decent woman, and hain't got no paint on my face, as some folks that I know of has. And I'm Jim Brown's own aunt—his father's sister, Sally, that married a Nutter; and I've mended his pinny-fores and trowsers many a time!'

Flora listened; and when aunt Sally finished, she cast upon me such a look!

'Mr. Brown,' she said quietly, 'I have the honor to wish you a very good evening, with your estimable relative;' and then she took the arm of Fitz Ludlow, and sailed away.

I thought I should have fainted on the spot; and, perhaps, I should, if I had not felt my sleeve vehemently pulled. I turned and saw a lean-faced man.

'Jim,' said he, 'lend your uncle five dollars, do. I're left my pocket-book to hum!'

Good gracious! it was uncle Solomon French! and behind him was my uncle Bill; and behind him my aunt Mary, and cousin Susan. I did not stop to see how many more there was. I took it for granted that the whole audience was to be composed of my relatives. I jumped down the steps, and fled at the top of my speed. Aunt Sally cried at the extent of her lungs,

'Stop him! Stop him! I'll give a quarter to the man that captivates him!'

Community at large at once decided that I must be a thief, or a murderer; and they rushed after me at railway speed. A dozen dogs joined in the chase, making night hideous with their howling. I was in too much of a hurry to keep a very keen lookout for obstacles; and the first thing I knew, I ran headlong over a lady drawing a baby-carriage.

Of course she was angry. She seized the baby with one hand, and my shoulder with the other, and began a lecture in language more forcible than polite. I tore myself loose and renewed my flight.

But they overtook me. I had committed a crime which people never overlook; I had abused a woman with a baby—so they said. I deserted death on the spot.

A couple of policemen came up opportunely. They made a little flourish of authority, and marched me off to the watch-house.

In that interesting school of morals I remained until the next morning, when my examination took place; and no one appearing against me, I was discharged.

But I would not go home. Aunt Sally was still there; perhaps a dozen more of my relatives; since 'it never rains but it pours.'

A bright thought struck me. I would put the ocean between us. A whaler was lying at one of the wharves, which was advertised to sail that very day. I went down there, entered my name on the book, got a seaman's rig, and presented myself to the captain for inspection. He received me with open arms.

'Why, Jim!' he exclaimed, 'how glad I am to see you! My dear cousin——'

'Good heavens!' cried I.

'Yes!' said he. 'I am your own cousin David; and your cousins Daniel, and George, are among the crew; and your aunt Peggy is going as far as Florida for her health.'

I waited to hear no more. The vessel was just putting off; but I could swim! Yes, thank heaven! I could swim! And without so much as saying good-bye, I dashed into the water, and struggled to the shore, to be met by aunt Sally, who exclaimed,

'Better go right home, Jimmy, and change your stockings. Wet feet is dreadful apt to bring on the rheumatiz. Don't mind him, captain!' yelled she, after the receding vessel; 'he was allers a little weak in the upper story!'

I broke from aunt Sally—went to a hotel—dried my clothing—got into a railway car—went to Philadelphia, and enlisted in the army; and my captain is my uncle Saul; and I have three cousins in my company, and five more in another regiment with which ours is brigaded.

Did ever a poor fellow have such luck? If I should ever be found, some fine morning, at the end of a rope, it will all be the fault of my relatives.

The Exchequer Past and Present.

Antiquaries tell us—but will not vouch for the fact—that the name "Exchequer" was derived from the particoloured and chequered cloth that covered the table round which the barons sat to receive and pay out moneys on royal account; those prismatic configurations being supposed to afford certain mechanical helps to the process of computation on both sides. But this belonged only to the court or the chamber where the barons sat. The real exchequer was simply a big money-box, into which the receipts were poured, and from which all the royal payments were paid.—When Falstaff recommended Prince Hal to "rob me the exchequer," the exchequer was really a box worth robbing. That it has been robbed in another fashion, and to much greater extent, we need not waste time in proving. At that period the royal money was practically kept in the shape of specie, in a strong chest, locked with three keys—because, as an old historian of the exchequer phrases it, "a threefold cord is not easily broken"—which keys were entrusted to three different functionaries, one of them being the officer who carried the seals of the department, and was called accordingly Cancellarius, or Chancellor of the Exchequer. The box with its three keys, became, of course, a fiction when, after the Revolution of 1688, the national revenue passed under parliamentary control, when the National Debt arose, and the Bank of England assumed its high position as the public body to which the State owed most money, from whence it drew its supplies of ready cash, and with whom, in return, it had mortaged, more or less completely, the proceeds of future revenues. Yet for nearly a hundred years after this change had been practically effected, the old fiction of the strong box and its three keys was kept up, for the reasons we have already explained. The "box" was existent in some upper room in Whitehall, and every afternoon an *employee* from the Bank brought down the calculated receipts from the day's revenue, as derived from all manner of taxes; and the amount, being represented by "specie" notes, was gravely counted over and solemnly interred in the steel-bound chest, which was afterwards carefully locked by the three well-colored officials, each with his separate key. This solemn farce is now discontinued; yet, to the present moment, whenever the Chancellor of the Exchequer is required to appear in his golden robes of state, he bears among the rest of the paraphernalia a golden key, as typifying the iron instrument formerly carried with a very practical intent.—*Our Own Fireside.*

American Monitors and English Iron-Clads.

From the London Times, June 23.

It is said that the present war actually originated in a new fire-arm. Count Bismark thought the needle-gun would render the Prussian army irresistable, and so he secured the opportunity of breaking up the old system of Europe to reconstruct it afresh.—The presumption must be a little over-strained, but Marshall Benedek alludes to it in his address to his soldiers, and there is truth enough in the idea to fix our attention on the great question at issue. Muskets and cannon now constitute the reliance of nations, and the Prussians have developed one of these instruments, and the Americans another. A Prussian battalion is said to be a match by means of its needle-gun, for three battalions armed with the ordinary musket, and an American monitor is expected to be superior to any other nation in the world. On one of these points it is but too likely that we shall soon have evidence in abundance, and on the other we know more that we did, for a real monitor has just crossed the Atlantic, and is now lying in British waters.

The American Monitor is literally a floating gun-carriage, and nothing more. She has not the least resemblance to any ordinary man-of-war either in shape or arrangements, but she does carry guns—enormous ones too—and the Miantonomah has carried them across the Atlantic.—These guns weigh upwards of twenty tons, they have a bore of fifteen inches, and they throw a 480 pound shot. The Monitor has two turrets, and two of these guns are carried in each. Now, if the calibre of a gun is to decide the advantage in an action, we have certainly nothing to match the battery of the Miantonomah. In our latest and most successful specimen of a fighting ship we have got just half-way to the point reached by the Americans. The Bellerophon carries guns weighing upwards of 12 tons, and throwing 250 pound shot. Those are our heaviest and most powerful cannon, whereas the Italian iron-clad has just sailed for the Adriatic carrying 600-pounders, and the Americans, we are told, have already cast guns more than twice as big as those of the Miantonomah. Either, then, the advantage does not belong exclusively to the largest gun, or that advantage does not belong to us. But there is another feature of the American specimen deserving attention. This Monitor, though carrying 450-pounders, is but of 1 500 tons burden. Now, our newest model of a light cruiser is the Pallas—Mr. Reed's vessel—and she is of 2,400 tons burden, though her guns are only a quarter as big as those of the Miantonomah. Even Captain Cowper Coles has not yet proposed to build a two-turret vessel of less burden than 3,000 tons, or double that of the Monitor. Consequently the Americans are far ahead of us in combining light tonnage with heavy armament. Of course, there are other points for consideration, where the monitor might not appear to so much advantage. The speed of the Miantonomah, for instance, in her voyage across the Atlantic, was but seven knots an hour, and her maximum is only put at nine. Either the Warrior or the Achilles, therefore, would run round her with ease. Then her enormous guns are of a very peculiar pattern and capacity. They are made to throw very heavy shot with a very low velocity, a principle not approved by artillerists in this country. In fact, we have no evidence of the actual power of the Dahlgreen gun against really good armor-plating, nor is it certain that the 300-pounders of the Bellerophon, if tried against the Hercules target, would not prove as effective as the 450-pounders of the Miantonomah. What the Americans have shown is this—that they can send 450-pound guns to sea in a 1,500-ton vessel. We are not disposed to give all the credit to foreign nations and none to our own, and we trust it may not prove that in this matter we have once more fallen a stage in arrear of the rest of the world. Still, whereas it would, no doubt, have been thought a great thing three or four years ago to send an ironclad to sea carrying 64-ton guns, and yet of only 2,400 tons burden, we here see an American vessel with three times as heavy an armament, though of not much more than half the tonnage. Nor do we suppose that the Pallas is much quicker than the Miantonomah, though she is probably more seaworthy and a good deal more habitable. The Americans, however, are reconstructing their navy on a double principle. They have their Monitors for enormous ordnance and angular defensive power, but they have also cruisers built especially for speed, though carrying very powerful guns. They are recognizing two classes of vessels—one built solely for offensive and defensive power, the other for power in combination with extraordinary speed. Our first-rate ironclads are probably unequaled for the union of all these qualities together. The Minotaur is said to be one of the fastest men-of-war in the world; she is strongly plated, and she could carry 300-pound guns; but then the 300-pound gun is probably the heaviest that she could carry, whereas even now 600-pounders are afloat. It will not do, however, to be left behind in a race like this. We have been conducting experiments so deliberately and fastidiously that other nations, either less sceptical or more easily convinced, have got practically ahead of us. We have no doubt that many a fruit could be found both in American and Italian iron-clads, but, in the meantime, their weight of metal is far in excess of ours and there is a strong and growing presumption that in future actions weight of metal may carry the day.

Some people take more care to hide their wisdom than their folly.

Interesting Love Episode.

How powerful, yet how mysterious a thing is love! It reigns supreme over all, subduing by its gentle sway the monarch and the peasant, the merchant prince and the vendor of stale gingerbread and bad cigars, the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the powerful and the lowly—none are free from Cupid's piercing darts.

Sandy K., a gay and festive youth of fifty-three summers, had bestowed the wealth of his juvenile affections on the fair and lovely Lizzie L. But, alas! the "best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley." Though he had often laid his hand and fortune at her feet—though he had frequently bent the suppliant knee at beauty's shrine, and implored the darling object of his undivided affections to become his own, the fickle fair one continued obdurate and refused to reciprocate the attachment.—Maddened at length by the annihilation of all his visions of future bliss and with the fierce fires of jealousy burning in his tortured brain, the victim of misplaced affections had the delicate and charming Lizzie arrested and confined in the Lock-up on the charge of feloniously stealing our hero's shirts! The prospect was gloomy for our heroine; to all appearances she was about to be engulphed in the fiery flood of affliction, but the darkest hour of night is just before the dawning of the day. When Sandy thought of his charmer confined in that undignified receptacle of the wicked and filthy rascals who fall victims to the rapacity of our worthy Chief Constable, his adamantine gizzard relented, and he hastened to the relief of his adorable Lizzie. It was a sight for a painter's pencil; when the two met, they frantically threw themselves into each other's arms. Their faults were acknowledged; past grievances were freely forgiven, and in that vile lodging-house their pure vows were plighted. Sandy at once withdrew the charge of stealing the shirts, and his affianced once more breathed the free air of heaven. A clergyman was sent for, and the reconciled lovers were united in Hymen's silken bands. The ceremony over, they hastened to a neighboring grocery and procured the necessary articles for commencing house-keeping, consisting of a half-penny's worth of mustard, 4lb of tea, 4lb sugar, a small loaf of bread, and three gallons of "tangle-leg." A suitable residence was at once selected, and the happy pair commenced keeping house. That evening, the Guelph Tin Band, consisting of eight superannuated tin milk-pans, and three dinner horns, paid them a visit and concoursed sweet music before the domicile of the now wedded couple No cards.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

England—By Henry Ward Beecher

"The proudest sovereign in the world is Queen Victoria. She dignifies womanhood and motherhood, and she is fit to sit in empire. There is one reason why the English throne is the strongest also, because it is so many legged. It stands on thirty millions people. It represents the interests of the masses of the subjects. Another reason why England is the strongest nation, because it has the most moral power. It has more than we have. We like to talk about ourselves on the 4th of July—we love to fan ourselves with eulogies. I know England's stubborn conceit—I know how many things are mischievous among her common people, among her operatives of the factory, among her serfs of the mine; but taking her up on one side and down on the other, there is not another nation that represents so much Christianity as Old England. If you do not like to hear it, I like to say it: and the strongest power on the face of the globe to-day is that kingdom. It is the strongest kingdom, and the one that is the least likely to be shaken down. England has been destroyed every ten or fifteen years from the time of the Armada to the present day, in the prophecies of men.—Every few years she has been about to be overthrown by sea; she has been about to be ploughed up by land; she has been about to be stripped of her resources in India and other parts of the globe; nations have formed alliances against her; the armies and fleets of the civilized world have gone about her; her interests, political and pecuniary, have been repeatedly assailed; and yet she has stood, as she now stands, mistress of the seas, and the strongest power on earth, because she has represented the moral element.

ANOTHER LILIPUTIAN SHIP STARTS FOR EUROPE.—Another of the single-handed expeditions, the only result of which hitherto has been to secure of their projectors a fleeting popularity and a nameless grave started yesterday, in the shape of the little *Yankee Doodle*, twenty-six feet long and three feet wide. Its Captain is Wm. Hudson, a man of that florid complexion and light hair which denote the brave and sanguine temperament; its crew a mate of his, named Fitch, and a dog. The only points of superiority about the *Yankee Doodle* over the little skiff which started for Europe before are, that the former is a full-rigged ship in miniature, and has the advantage of a below deck. Else, there is not much to choose, it is to be feared, between the rashness of one and the other. The old sailor friends of the captain, who accompanied him in the steamer *S. O. Pierce* to the lightship off Sandy Hook yesterday, are afraid they shall never grasp their companion by the hand again. For himself, Cat. Hudson was to the last hopeful, and if coolness and courage could insure a safe passage, he would be at the Paris exhibition with his brave little ship yet. But, as this brief notice of his sailing is written, and the darkness of the night is quickly gathering over the waters, the reflection is inevitable that in the silent watches of midnight, in tempestuous seas and gales the brave man, brave even if foolhardy, will have terrible sufferings to undergo even should they rouse the goal at last.—*New York Paper.*

U. P. CHURCH, SCOTLAND.—The statistics of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland show that the number of congregations attached to the Synod was 592, an increase of 78 since 1836; that the membership had, within that period, risen from 152,622 to 175,752; that, excluding extra congregational givings, the contributions per member amounted to 28s. 5d., or including legacies and personal donations, 30s. 6d; the contributions for missionary objects had risen in seven years from £40,000 to £51,0 0. There were 285 stipends ranging from £90 to £150, while the other 307 ran from £150 to £600. The total number of ministers was 620; elders, 4,466; preachers, 105; students of divinity, 135; Sunday School teachers, 8,977; scholars, 72,501.

Nicholas Fornicger of York county, Pa., recently accepted a wager to drink ten glasses of lager beer, in ten minutes. He drank the beer, and was laid out on his bier the next morning.

The yellow fever continues to rage with fearful fatality at Vera Cruz. The deaths at last accounts averaged about fifty per day, and all the hospitals were crowded.

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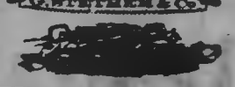

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dan Castello's Great Show—Wednesday, August 25.
Peterborough Grammar & Union School—Boarders.
Norwood Grammar School—W. E. Boxburgh.
Piano Forte Manufacturers—Groveseen & Co.
Empire Sewing Machine Company.
A Card—P. C. Blaicher & Co.
Removal—Dr. Kincaid.
In Chancery—T. M. Fairbairn.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—Jas. Hall.
Brooch Lost.
Safe Key Found.
County Council—Walter Sheridan.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1866.

PARLIAMENT.

At Ottawa very little is being done.—Squabbling about nothing seems to be the order of the day. One by one the items of supplies are being passed. The Confederation is delayed for some time, and in the mean time the delegates from the Lower Provinces will proceed to England, but not a word of co-operation on the part of Canada. Is it possible that Canada, that had so much fuss and so much talk about Confederation, is to be the last to take the necessary steps towards its completion? Yet so it is.

There has been no debate of any moment worth giving since the opening of the present parliament, and it is likely to be prorogued without anything of importance being done. Office seems to be desired more than our country's welfare. Every one waited to here of a delegation to England to complete arrangements with the provinces, and also to establish local constitutions, but not a word about it is heard out of members of the government unless when dragged out.

THE WAR.

Very little has come to hand since our last issue, except the account of the battle which we give to-day, and which appears to have been the most bloody and determined one of modern times. Most gallantly did the Prussians attack and carry on the contest, and most resolutely was every inch of ground defended, the Austrians only giving way when compelled by dint of steel and bullets; and terrible must have been the havoc of human life. No accounts yet come of the losses, but they cannot have been less than 50,000 dead and wounded independent of prisoners. We have read of battles and *one* man killed; certainly the whole of such battles sink into insignificance compared with this one.

France has offered mediation between Austria and the contending parties, and an armistice was proposed but rejected by Prussia. Austria offers to cede Venetia to France, but whether Italy is satisfied to allow it is more than we yet know. So far, however, France and England are aloof, and it is hoped that they will remain so, Yet no one knows what a day may bring forth.

RAILWAY.

The Bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Act incorporating the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, is by this time law. We have been favored by Col. Haultain with a copy as proposed to be amended in Committee of the whole. From it we gather that the charter is to be extended for five years. There is a clause granting power to purchase the branch to Peterboro' from interested parties. The fifth and sixth clauses read as follows:—

5. Subject to the provisions of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, the said company shall have power to construct a branch or line from the present terminus in Peterborough, to and to connect with the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway.

6. The said Company shall have power to construct branches or lines of Railway from any point on their main line North of Millbrook, to any mills within four miles of their said line of Railway, either constructed or authorized by this Act to be constructed.

From these, however, or anything in the Bill we cannot gather any more particulars. The Branch may now be extended, but whether the use of the Chemong road is contained in the above clause we confess ourselves unable to decide. There can be nothing wrong in using the Chemong road until the Cobourg road shall be resuscitated, if that ever takes place, and the joint occupation of the road may be just to all parties concerned. We have not yet received particulars, and therefore can merely give reports, which too often are not to be relied on.

The latest news from New York regarding the Cholera is, that it is making rapid headway and appears to be spreading over the entire metropolitan district. It broke out among the troops on Hart's Island, nine deaths occurring in one day, and ten deaths on Governor's Island Two cases proved fatal in the city out of seven, and five cases resulted fatally in Brooklyn out of 16.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.—The fines at the Police Court, in the city of Toronto, on Saturday last amounted, in the aggregate, to $400.

The Firemen had a fine day yesterday for their pic-nic, and we believe they enjoyed it.

TOWN COUNCIL.

There have been several meetings of the Town Council of late. On Wednesday evening last there was a special meeting called, to take into consideration the propriety of erecting a Drill Shed conjointly with the County and the government.

Major Patterson, who had been invited to be present, made some explanation, and read a letter from the government, stating that provision had been made in the estimates for the erection of Drill Sheds through the province, and directing Major Patterson to take steps to find out what these Counties would do in the matter.

After some discussion, it was agreed by resolution to appropriate $1000, or whatever amount may be the Town's share of half the cost of a Drill Shed upon the basis the contribution was made to the Volunteers, viz., in proportion to assessed value; and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Stevenson, Chamberlain, Ormond, Toole and the Mayor, was appointed to confer with the Warden and Advisory Committee on the matter.

A By-law passed through its different readings to appoint Mr. Fortye Arbitrator between the Town and County, to determine the sum to be paid by the Town for the use of the Jail and for the administration of justice.

The above Committee met the Warden and Committee, but failed to obtain any terms from them but the terms already proposed by the Council, viz., to give as much as the Town—whatever that sum would be. The two Committees, however, were agreed about the site; the old burying ground being considered the most eligible for the purpose.

On Monday evening the Town Council held another meeting. Mr. Doherty in the chair.

A communication was received from J. Anderson, asking to have his name substituted for Messrs. Nicholls and Halls, on the Assessment Roll for a certain Lot on Mc Donald street. It was received.

An account from H. Uin, amounting to $26.75, for meals furnished volunteers, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The subject of the Drill Shed being again introduced, the Special Committee reported as follows:—

To the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough.

Your Committee appointed by the resolution of this Council at its last meeting to confer with the County authorities, as to the erection of a drill shed, and to endeavor to obtain from the County a larger proportion of the expenditure than that already offered by them, beg to report as follows:—

They have communicated with the Warden and prominent members of the County Council upon the subject of the resolution, and they declined to urge upon their Council the appropriation of a sum of money larger than the sum that would be appropriated by the Town Council towards the erection of a drill shed, but that in the event of not being able to place the erection on the old burying ground they would be willing to make due allowance for the value of any site provided by the Town.

Your Committee are of opinion that the incidental advantages accruing to the Town from the erection of the building would sufficiently counterbalance any disproportion of the relative appropriations for the purpose.

Your Committee would recommend the appropriation of the sum of $1000 or one-fourth by the Town, towards the erection of the shed and the appointment of a Committee of three (that being the number of the Committee of the County Council) to act in conjunction with the Committee from the County Council, to arrange with them as to the site plans, specifications, &c., and to superintend the expenditure of the money and the erection of the building.

W. H. SCOTT.

On motion of Mr. Ewing, seconded by Mr. Miller,—Messrs. Stevenson, Toole and the Mayor were appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the Committee appointed by the County Council, to select a proper site for the Drill Shed, and to take such other steps as might be found necessary to have the work proceeded with without delay.

Mr. Fortye having declined to act as arbitrator, a By-law was passed appointing Jas. Edward's Esq., arbitrator in his Stead.

Mr. Millar gave notice of a motion to provide for the Mayor's Salary for the year.

The Council adjourned for three weeks.

From the action of the Town Council, and the liberality of the County Conneil, we may expect to have operations connected very soon. The County Council will hold a special meeting on Thursday next, to consider the whole matter and to provide the neccessary means. The only thing now required is the right to use the old Burrying ground for the purpose, but the government will no doubt, grant an act for the purpose of converting it to that use. There are but few graves there now; most of the remains of the dead have been removed by the friends of the deceased, and of the few that do remain, the changes going on have so obliterated any mark that mar have been, that their friends can not find the place where the dead bodies have been laid; therefore, the existence of graves will scarcely be raised as an obstacle by any one.

Dan Castello's Great Show.

The popular exhibition known most favorably through the States as "Dan Castello's Institution," will visit Peterborough on Wednesday the first day of August.—From what we have seen published in our exchanges we are inclined to the belief that this establishment is far superior to any that have visited the Provinces. One feature entirely dissimilar from any ever yet given is the taking of a *Lion* from its cage, allowing it to walk to the car and sit there free and unfettered while the procession passes through the streets. The great performances of Herr Lengel and the untamed lions are expressed as wonderful. The equine department is well filled and the list of members of the troupe comprise a number of artists of eminence. Mr. Castello will appear in person at each exhibition. Those who have heard the facetious Daniel talk, say he is the best clown who ever entered the arena.

A break in the Erie Canal occurred four miles east of Little Falls, on the 21st inst. Navigation is suspended and it is supposed that it will take from four to five days to repair it.

The details of the distress prevailing in Hungary, and generally in the eastern provinces of Austria, are truly heartrending. In the Bukovina, especially, misery drives the inhabitants to the very last extremities, parents offering to sell their children that the little ones should not die of hunger.

Garibaldi, on the 3rd, attacked the Austrians at Monte Suello. The Austrians made a strong resistance. The volunteers finally fell back in good order. Garibaldi was slightly wounded in the thigh. The ammunition of the volunteers was rendered useless by a heavy rain.

Canadian Patriotism.

We have been shown by Messrs David English, lately arrived from New York, a beautiful gold medal intended to be presented to the successful competitor at an approaching shooting match that is to take place here in about a month or six weeks. The medal is the offering of a few Peterboro Canadians who have been in New York for some time, and of whom at least a few were members of the volunteer companies here. The most of these young men were ready to return to Canada on hearing of the late raid, and only waited to hear the result of the first attempt. The successful repulsion of the Fenians from our soil caused their services not to be required, when immediately they procured this beautiful medal, made of pure gold, and forwarded it here to be presented to the best marksman in the Peterborough and Ashburnham companies. The design and execution of the medal is very beautiful. The centre contains on one side a design of Volunteers shooting at a mark, on the other side are the words "Won by ——," leaving a blank for the name of the winner. The whole is encircled with a wreath of maple leaves, all resting on a beaver, and ending in a crown, over which is a cross of rifles neatly set. The medal is worth $50, cy., and is the gift of the following young Canadians:—E. C. Lane, W. C. DeBotham, John Hughes, John J. English, Wm. Donnelly, R. Niblock, Jas. Borrowman, H. W. Hughes and David English, all of whom belonged to Peterboro, and still, it appears, cherish grateful remembrance of their home and native country. It is worth mentioning that so desirous were the donors of having the medal purely British that they sent their order to Montreal, to one of the first establishments in the city, and had the whole designed and executed there, fearing that if obtained in New York it might have even the appearance of being American. The winner, therefore, will be the wearer of a pure gold medal, of British gold, British design and a token of Canadian loyalty to British principles and the British crown. All praise to our young Canadians.

SMITH COUNCIL.

SMITH, 16th July, 1866.

The Council met. All the members present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Treasurer was directed to pay to Orlando Rodgers the sum of $50, as compensation for site of road through lot 29 in the 11th concession.

The quarterly report of the Inspector was read and adopted.

A petition was presented and read from Samuel Nugent and others, praying the Council to request Andrew Millar not to cultivate the allowance for road between lots 30 and 31 in the 10th and 11th concessions.

A By-Law to authorize the Treasurer to pay the Treasurer of the Township of Harvey the sum of $700, and to deliver up to him all accounts in his possession of taxes due by the owners of non-resident lands, in the said Township of Harvey, received its several readings and was passed.

A By-Law to provide for the expenditure of the sum of $450 in the general improvement of the roads and bridges within the municipality, received its first, second and third reading, and was passed.

A communication from the Treasurer of the County of Peterborough was read, stating that he was instructed by the Warden of the County to apply to the Treasurer of this Council to pay over to him the money collected for the re-survey of the Township of Harvey.

The Treasurer was instructed not to pay over the money collected for the re-survey of the Township of Harvey until it be satisfactorily settled to whom the same shall be paid.

The Council then adjourned until the 13th day of August next, then to meet at the Town Hall, in the Village of Bridgenorth,

An Irishman's View of Fenianism.

A "Cincinatti Irishman" writes to the *Enquirer*, denouncing the atrocious language of the *Commercial*, the leading Republican paper in that city, with respect to Canada. He say:—"The Fenian portion of our fellow citizens have wickedly anticipated the action of its gallant editor, who proposed, not long since, to raise an army in this neighborhood which should carry fire and sword through the length and breath of Canada, making it smoke with the fresh blood and burning houses of its inhabitants, like the Shenandoah Valley. I deprecate even the least attempt to carry fire and sword in Canada, whether by Sweeney, the editor of the *Commercial*, or any other man. Canada is the only part of the world, outside their own country, (unless perhaps Australia,) where Irishmen are treated with respect or consideration; therefore Irishmen should be the last men in the world to think of inflicting injury on the persons and property of Canadians. Then as to native Americans, they should have sufficient intelligence to know that there is not a country on the face of the earth that does not need to have a "little sanctuary," in the shape of an independent sovereignty on its borders, to which political offenders might flee for safety in times of party excitement. Hence I hold it to be sound policy for Americans unreservedly to avoid all attempts at destroying the separate nationality of Canada, seeing that no party in this country (owing to the rapid changes in politics) is at any time beyond the danger of being proscribed."

EXTRAORDINARY DECLINE IN WHEAT.—Within the past twenty-four hours the wheat market in this city has experienced a most extraordinary decline of 22c to 27c per bushel! On Tuesday No. 1 regular spring wheat was sold at $1.88 to $1.90, and yesterday it fell as low as $1.60—closing dull and nominal at $1.65. This decline in prices is the result wholly of excessive speculation. A prominent operator some time since purchased the entire stock of wheat, and two or three hundred thousand bushels besides for future delivery. In order completely to "corner" the sellers, he adopted the somewhat novel expedient of selling parcels "free on board" to shippers at 10c to 15c below the market price, for lots in store. In this way the stock was reduced quite materially, and the sellers were forced to settle at the buyer's own price. This being accomplished, he threw the balance of his wheat upon the market, and broke it down.—*Chicago Tribune*, 12th.

GOLD ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Superior (Wis.) *Gazette* says that it has lately been shown some buttons of gold and silver, the result of a test made by Dr. T. H. Hawes, practical chemist and assayer, of rock taken from the vein on the north shore of Lake Superior (American) on the south-east quarter of section 15, town 58, range 10, the property of Mr. E. W. Anderson, Jr. The yield in gold and silver is calculated at $80 per ton of rock. In making the test, traces of other metals were discovered. The veins of metal are supposed to extend between one and two miles east of Silver Creek along the shore. It is the intention of the proprietor to take steps for the organization of a company to prosecute the work vigorously.

The average length of passage for the past year of the Montreal Steamships has been, Westward 12 days, Eastward 10 days 22 hours.

THE BATTLE OF SADOWA.

The Greatest Conflict of Modern Times—Billy's Hillock Morgland—Awful Carnage.

From the Military Correspondence of the London Times.

HORITZ, July 3, 11 p. m.

On Monday, the 2nd of July, Prince Frederick Charles hailed with the First Army at Koniginhof, in order to allow the Crown Prince time to come up to Miletin, a town five miles east of the village of Kommenitz, and to get information of the movements of the Austrians. That afternoon he sent out two officers to reconnoitre beyond Horitz; both fell in with Austrian troops, and had to fight and ride hard to bring their information home safely. More on the Prussian right, the other reconnoitering officer also found the Austrians in force, and was obliged to retire rapidly. From the reports of these officers, and from other information, Prince Frederick Charles determined to attack, so last night he issued orders for the immediate advance of his own army beyond Horitz, and sent Lieutenant Von Normand with a letter to the Crown Prince, asking him to push forward in the morning from Miletin and attack the right flank of the Austrians, while he himself engaged them in front There was some fear that the Austrian cavalry patrols and detachments which were prowling about would intercept the aide-de-camp and stop the letter; but Van Normand succeeded in avoiding them, and got safely to the Crown Prince's headquarters, at 1 o'clock this morning, and rejoined Prince Fredrick Charles at 4, to report the success of his mission, and to bring to the leader of the First Army an assurance of the co-operation of the Second. Had this aide-de-camp been taken prisoner or killed on his way to Miletin his loss would have probably influenced the whole campaign, for on that letter depended in a great measure the issue of the days battle.

THE FIRST ARMY IN MOTION.

Long before midnight the troops were all in motion, and at half-past one in the morning the General Staff left Koniginhof. Day gradually began to dawn, but with the first symptoms of sunrise a dazzling rain came on which lasted until late in the afternoon. The wind increased and blew coldly upon the soldiers, for they were short of both sleep and food.

At daybreak the troops had taken up their positions to attack the Austrians.—The main body of the army was at Milowitz, a village on the road from Horitz to Koniggratz; the 7th Division, under Gen. Franchy, was at Ceselwitz on the left, and the 4th and 5th Divisions at the villages of Bristau and Psauch on the right; while General von Bitterfeld, with the 8th and part of the 7th *corps d'armee*, was sent to the town of Neubidschaw, on the right, ten miles from Milowitz. About four o'clock the army began to advance, and marched slowly up the gentle hill which leads from Milowitz to the village of Dub, five miles nearer Koniggrats. The corn lay heavy and tangled from the rain upon the ground; the skirmishers pushed through it nimbly, but the battalions which followed behind in crowded columns toiled heavily through the down-beaten crops, and the artillery horses had to strain hard on their traces to get the wheels of the gun carriages through the sticky soil. At six the whole army was close up to Dub, but it was not allowed to go upon the summit of the slope, for the ridge upon which Dub stands had hidden all its motions, and the Austrians could see nothing of the troops collected behind the crest, and perhaps thought that no Prussians were near them, except ordinary advanced posts; for the cavalry videttes which had been pushed forward thus far over night remained on the top of the ridge as if nothing were going on behind them.

SURVEY OF THE BATTLE GROUND.

From the top of the slight elevation on which the village of Dub stands, the ground slopes gently down to the river Bistritz, which the road crosses at the village of Sadowa, a mile and a quarter from Dub. From Sadowa the ground again rises beyond the Bistritz, and to the little village of Lisen, conspicuous by its church tower standing at the top of the gentle hill, a mile and a half from Sadowa. A person standing this morning on the top of the ridge saw Sadowa below him, built of wooden cottages, surrounded by orchards, and could distinguish among its houses several water mills, but these were not at work, for all the inhabitants of the village had been sent away, and a white coat here and there among the cottages was not a peasant's blouse, but was the uniform of an Austrian soldier; three quarters of a mile down the Bistritz a big red brick house, with a high brick chimney near it, looked like a manufactory, and some large wooden buildings alongside it were unmistakably warehouses; close to these a few wooden cottages, probably meant for the workmen employed at the manufactory, completed the village of Dohilnitz. A little more than a mile still further down the Bistritz stood the village of Mokrowens, like most Bohemian country villages, built of pine wood cottages encinstered in orchard trees.

At seven o'clock Prince Frederick Charles pushed forward his cavalry and horse artillery. They moved down the slope towards the Bistritz at a gentle trot, slipping about on the greazy ground, but keeping most beautiful line—the lance flags of the Uhlans, wet with the rain, flapping heavily against the staves. At the bottom of the hill the trumpets sounded, and in making their movements to gain the bridge the squadrons began wheeling and hovering about the side of the river, as if they courted the fire of the enemy. Then the Austrian guns opened upon them from a battery placed in a field near the village at which the main road crosses the Bistritz, and the battle of Sadowa began.

OPENING OF THE BATTLE.

The first shot was fired about half past 7. The Prussian Horse Artillery, close down to the river, replied to the Austrian guns, but neither side fired heavily, and for half an hour the cannonade consisted of but little more than single shots. At a quarter before eight the King of Prussia arrived on the field, and very soon after the Horse Artillery were reinforced by other field batteries, and the Prussian gunners began firing their shells quickly into the Austrian position. But as soon as the Prussian fire actively commenced, Austrian guns seemed to appear, as if by magic, in every point of the position; from every road, from every village, from the orchard of Mokrowens, on the Prussian right, to the orchard of Benatek, on the left, came flashes of fire and whizzing rifle shells, which, bursting with a sharp crack, sent their splinters rattling among the guns, gunners, carriages and horses, often killing a man or horse, sometimes dismounting a gun, but always ploughing up the earth and scattering the mud in the men's faces. But the Austrians did not confine themselves to firing on the artillery alone, for they threw their shells up the slope opposite them towards Dub, and one shell came slap into a squadron of Uhlans, who were close beside the King; hurrying itself with a heavy thud in the ground, it blew up columns of mud some 20 feet in the air, and bursting a moment after, reduced the squadron by four files.

As soon as the cannonade in front became serious, the guns of the 7th Division began to bombard the village of Benatek, on the Austrian right. The Austrians returned shot for shot, and neither side either gained or lost ground. In the centre, too, the battle was very even; the Prussians pushed battery after battery into the action, and kept up a tremendous fire on the Austrian guns, but these returned it, and sometimes with interest, for the Austrian artillery officers knew their ground, and every shell fell true; many officers and men fell, and many horses were killed or wounded. More Kranz kentragers were sent down to the batteries, and always returned carrying on stretchers men whose wounds had been hastily bound up under fire, but who seemed to be too much stunned to suffer much from pain.

Gradually the Prussian cannonade appeared to get stronger, and the Austrian batteries between Dohelnitz and Dohalicka, retired higher up the hill, but the guns at Mokrowens still stood fast, and the Prussians had not crossed the Bistritz; but many guns were now turned on Mokrowens, and at 10 o'clock the battery there was also obliged to retire a little.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN THE VILLAGE.

It was 10 o'clock when Prince Frederick Charles sent General Steinmetz to order the attack on Sadowa, Dohalicka and Mokrowens. The columns advanced covered by skirmishers, and crossed the river knee without much loss, (save from those they had to fight every inch of their way. The Austrian infantry held the bridges and villages in force, and fired fast upon them as they approached. The Prussians could advance, but slowly along the narrow ways and against the defence of the houses, and the volleys sweeping through the ranks seemed to tear the soldiers down. The Prussians fired much more quickly than their opponents, but they could not see to take their aim; the houses, trees, and smoke from the Austrian discharges shrouded the villages. Sheltered by this the Austrian Jagers fired blindly where they could tell by hearing that the attacking columns were, and the shots told tremendously on the Prussians in their close formations; but the latter improved their positions, although slowly, and by dint of sheer courage and perseverance, for they lost men at every yard of their advance, and in some places almost paved the way with wounded. Then, to help the infantry, the Prussian artillery turned its fire, regardless of the enemy's batteries, on the villages, and made tremendous havoc among the houses. Mokrowens and Dohelnitz both caught fire, and the shells fell quickly and with fearful effect among the defenders of the flaming hamlets; the Austrian guns also played up on the attacking infantry, but at this time these were sheltered from their fire by the houses and trees between.

A PRUSSIAN BAYONET CHARGE.

In and around the villages the fighting continued for nearly an hour; then the Austrian infantry, who had been there, driven out by a rush of the Prussians, retired, but only a little way up the slope, into a line with their batteries. The wood above Sadowa was strongly held, and that between Sadowa and Benatek, teeming with riflemen, stood to bar the way of the 7th Division.—But General Fransky, who commands this division, was not to be easily stopped, and he sent his infantry into the wood, and turned his artillery on the Austrian batteries. The 7th Division began firing into the trees, but found they could not make any impression, for the defenders were concealed, and musketry fire was useless against them. Then Fransky let them go, and they dashed in with the bayonet. The Austrians would not retire, but waited for the struggle, and in the wood above Benatek was fought out one of the fiercest combats which the war has seen. The 27th Prussian regiment went in nearly 3,000 strong, with 90 officers, and came out on the further side with only two officers and between 300 and 400 men standing; all the rest were killed or wounded—The other regiments of the division also suffered much, but not in the same proportion; but the wood was carried. The Austrian line was now driven in on both flanks, but its commander formed a new line of battle a little higher up the hill, round Lisen, still holding the wood which lies above Sadowa.

Then the Prussian artillery was sent across the Bistritz, and began to fire upon the new Austrian position. At the same time the smoke of General Herwarth's advance was gradually seen moving towards the Austrian left, for he had at Nechanitz, a village about seven miles lower down the Bistritz than Sadowa, found a brigade of Saxon troops with some Austrian cavalry, and was driving them towards the position at Lisen, himself following in such a direction that it appeared he would turn the Austrian left flank. But the Austrian commander seemed determined to hold his position, and heavy masses of infantry and cavalry could be seen on the upper part of the slope.

CRITICAL POSITION OF THE PRUSSIANS.

The Prussian infantry which had taken the village of Sadowa and Dohelnitz, was now sent against the wood, which, above these places, runs along the side of the Sadowa and Lipa road. They advanced against it, but did not at first make much impression for, the Austrians being here again concealed, the fire of the needle-gun did not tell and a whole battery, placed at the far end of the wood, fired through the trees, and told on the Prussian ranks with awful effect.—But the assailants fought on, at last broke down the obstacles at the entrance and then dashed in. The fighting continued from tree to tree, and the Austrians made many a rush to recover the lost position of the woods, but in this close fighting their boyish troops went down like nine pins before the strong men of the 8th Division; but when the defenders drew back a little, and their artillery played into the trees, the Prussians suffered fearfully, and about half-way up in the wood the fight became stationary.

At this time the Austrian artillery were making splendid practice, and at one o'clock the whole battle line of the Prussians could gain no more ground, and was obliged to fight hard to retain the position it had won. At one time it seemed as if it would be lost, for guns had been dismounted by the Austrian fire, and in the wooded ground the needle-gun had no fair field, and the infantry fight was very equal.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND ARMY.

The first army was certainly checked in its advance, if not actually being pushed back. Then the Prussian commanders began to look anxiously to the left for the coming of the Crown Prince. Some Austrian guns near Lipa were seen to be firing towards the Prussian left, and it was hoped they might be directed against the advanced guard of the Second Army, but at three o'clock there were no signs of Prussian columns advancing against Lipa. The Generals became manifestly uneasy, and they drew the infantry out of the battle; cavalry was also formed up, so that it would be available either for the pursuit of the Austrians or for retarding their pursuit, and General von Rheiz himself went off to look for the Second Army. But he soon returned, and brought the intelligence that the Crown Prince was forming his attack on Lipa, and that the guns on the Austrian right had been firing against his troops Then the First Army took heart again. The Sadowa wood was carried, and the battery beyond it was stormed by the Jagers. At half-past 3 the Crown Prince's columns were seen moving across the slope against Lipa, for his artillery had silenced the Austrian guns, and Herwarth was again pressing forward against the Austrian left. In a quarter of an hour the Crown Prince's infantry was engaged at Lipa, and their quick every of musketry rapidly advancing, told that the Austrians were in full retreat.—The First Army pushed forward at once, the artillery limbered up, and galloped up the slope, coming into action on every opportunity to send its shells against the retreating battalions, the infantry, emerging from the woods, formed and pressed at the double. Prince Frederick Charles put himself at the head of his regiment and dashed over the Sadowa bridge and up the road followed by all his light cavalry.

THE AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

On gaining the top of the Lipa slopes the retreating battalions of the Austrians were seen running across a hollow in the ground which lies between Lipa and the village of Stresslitz, which lies about two miles further south. The Prussian artillery halted on the summit of the Lipa hill and fired shells rapidly, which bursted with terrible precision over the heads of the fugitives. The cavalry flew forward in pursuit, but the Prince after leading a short way, had to go to superintend the general movement, for the Austrian batteries had taken post in the Stresslitz ridge, and were firing heavily at the pursuing Prussians. Then the cavalry got out of hand, and by small detachments rushed on the Austrian battalions, but these though retreating fast, were not routed, and in many instances beat off the cavalry, who also suffered much from the Austrian artillery, for the shells burst repeatedly among the squadrons, and killed many men and horses But the Austrian guns were driven off their ridge by the heavier fire of the more numerous Prussian batteries, and then the pursuit was renewed. Some of the retreating Austrians made for the fortress of Koniggratz, others for Pardubitz, and troops were sent in pursuit along both roads.

Large numbers of prisoners were taken, for the pursuit was continued to the Elbe, and it was not until 9 o'clock, that all firing had ceased, but the main body of the army halted about 7.

IMPORTANCE OF THE VICTORY.

The battle of the Sadowa has been a great victory for the Prussian army; the troops fought with the most determined courage, they stood for hours under a terrible fire, for there are supposed to have been nearly 1,500 guns in action, of which 750 were Prussian. The immediate cause of the victory was the Crown Prince's attack on the Austrian left flank, which turned the position, but the attack in front had a great effect on the issue, as neither it had too steadily maintained, the Austrians might have repulsed the attack in flank.

It is the opinion of he Prussian Generals that the Austrian interest was most skilful, and that their artillery was excellently handled.

The number of troops engaged on the Prussian side was about 220,000. The Austrians are supposed to have had almost an equal number. No details have yet been received of the number of killed and wounded, or prisoners.

THE PRUSSIAN NEEDLE-GUN.

The correspondence from the seat of war in Germany abounds with proofs of the efficiency of the Prussian needle-gun. The wounded Austrians brought to Vienna state there is hardly any interruption in the fire of the Prussian infantry. The bullets are continually raining about one's ears like hail-stones during a storm.

The Times, in a leader, says from first to last it is the needle-gun that has apparently carried the day, and the needle-gun is simply a breech-loading rifle of very inefficient quality. In principle as well as in construction it is not to be compared with several breech-loading rifles manufactured by English makers; but inspector as it is, it has proved quite good enough to secure victory for the Prussians in almost every encounter. With these facts before us not a day should be lost in arming our own infantry with breech-loaders of the most available pattern.

The Crown Prince of Prussia, in his report of the events of the 27th ult., says:—"The needle-gun effected considerable slaughter, and caused the failure of the enemy's attacks, which were undertaken with great intrepidity."

The *Siecle*, referring to the superior arms of the Prussians, says:—We believe, notwithstanding the silence of the German journals, that the Prussian needle-gun, which were already so celebrated, succeed beyond all expectation. The Prussians fire six times a minute; thus, if an advance of four minutes is necessary for making a charge, the Austrian soldier is exposed to twenty-four shots before having a chance of meeting his adversary hand to hand, and should be only pause in his attack for a moment, he is laid low by a bullet immediately. Such is the truth; the Prince of Prussia was therefore right when he said in his proclamation to his soldiers, "Have confidence in the justness of your cause—and in your arms of precision." At present these two ideas, which were formerly so dissimilar, now present no incongruity. The fearful massacre by those fire-arms is, besides, most methodical At the left of the Prussian army, the defile of Nachod was filled up with the Austrian killed. Whole battalions of Tyrolean chasseurs were cut down in complete files. The 27th Regiment of Westphalian riflemen (the best marksmen in the Prussian army) effected a horrible carnage while scarcely suffering themselves.

The Fenian Raid into Canada.

The press of the mother country seems at length to be thoroughly aroused to the wrongs Canadians endured, both from the Fenians and delays. Peacock, with his peccadilloes, is out and spread. The following is from the Glasgow Morning Journal:

'The poor Queen's Own had no supports and most strong to say, the regular and artillery from Chippawa, only reached Fort Erie on Sunday, after the Fenians had evacuated the place and returned by steamer to Buffalo, leaving their dead and wounded and their advance pickets so their fate. What because of the regular troops and Col. Peacock, all this time? If they had come up in time they would, with the artillery, o cered the field of Fenians, and saved the Queen's Own There is in this, on a small scale, the same thing that occurred with our troops in the Crimea during the early part of the war. Whether it be red tape or anything else the fact s that the British troops do not adapt themselves to the circumstances of place and situation as do the French troops and the Americans. This was clearly seen in the Crimea at first and was clearly seen here, in the long time they took to march thirteen miles leaving the Queen's Own to their fate, and allowing three 000 cut-throats of Fenians to escape. It is irritating to think of it, that the 47th and 16th regiments and to parts of the Royal artillery, the finest in the world Armstrong guns in beautiful and perfect order, and worked by disciplined men, should have been kept nearly thirty hours on a thirteen or fourteen miles' march.'

The Rev. James McGregor, of Parsley, Scotland, at the last meeting of the Presbytery, said he would propose the following segnestions:—As to the doctrine of a two-fold purpose of God to save sinners, the one effectual and the other not, held by Amyrald and others, in the 17th century, or the do

Prof Volpeau's Hair Restorative.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

It contains no muddy deposit of lead and sulphur. All the ingredients are held in PERMANENT SOLUTION, and produces the same effect on the hair as if they had not been dissolved.

BARNES, HENRY & Co., AGENTS, Montreal, C. E.

30

New Advertisements.

FOUND!

THE KEY of a Safe. The owner can have it by applying at this office.

Peterboro. July 25th, 1866. 30

REMOVAL.

DR. KINCAID has removed to Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterborough, July 25th, 1866. 30

BROOCH LOST!

LOST on Tuesday evening, on Brock St. between George St. and Old Scotch Church, a GOLD BROOCH—harp on one side, in centre; latin inscription above and below; on other side, owner's name. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

Peterborough, July 25th, 1866. 30-1in

NORWOOD

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE above Institution will re-open for the Autumn Term on Monday, the 13th day of August next.

Turtion Fees.

W. E. ROXBURGH, Sec. G. S. S.

Norwood, July 23, 1866. 30

PETERBOROUGH

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE RECTOR, after the commencement of the Summer Term, will be prepared to receive three or four pupils as boarders, and will exercise a careful supervision over the preparation of their lessons. Terms, $40 per Term, invariably in advance.

Peterborough, July 24, 1866. 30

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 618 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

mr 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years*. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over seven thousand piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

mr 30-1yr

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of Walter Patterson, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Moses Minor, an absconding debtor, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to part of Lot No. 11 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Asphodel, being Village Lots No. 10 and 11, North of King street and East of Thomas street, described in Schedule of Village Lots registered as the Town Plot of the Village of Westwood, containing one acre and forty-three feet, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, uly 24, 1866. 30

A CARD.

MESSRS. P. C. Blaicher & Co., having sold out their business to Dr. Bell, beg most respectfully to return their thanks to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon them, and earnestly solicit a continuance of the same to their successor already well known in Peterborough as a gentleman who thoroughly understands the business.

P. C. BLAICHER & Co.

In reference to the above, the subscriber begs respectfully to say, that he will continue to carry on the above business of Druggist and Apothecary in all its branches, keeping always in stock first class Drugs and Chemicals. Having had several years practical experience he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Remember the old stand, sign of the Mortar, George Street, next door to Millar's Hardware store.

WILLIAM BELL, *Licentiate Apothecary*, of London, England.

Peterboro', July 25, 1866. 30-3in

IN CHANCERY.

Advertisement for Creditors.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Chancery, made in the matter of the estate of John Buck, late of the Township of Anson, in the County of Victoria, Hotel-keeper, deceased, and in a cause—*Peck vs. Buck*—the creditors of John Buck, late of the Township of Anson, in the County of Victoria, Hotel-keeper, who died in or about the month of May, 1866, are, on or before the seventeenth day of of August, 1866, to send by post, prepaid, to the Honorable Sidney Smith, of Peterborough, the solicitor of the administrator of the deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my Chambers, Post Office Block, in the Town of Peterborough, on the Twentieth day of August, 1866, at twelve o'clock, noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this Fifth day of July, 1866.

(Signed) T. M. FAIRFAIRN, Deputy of Peterborough.

30-3in

DAN CASTELLO'S GREAT SHOW!

MORAL EXHIBITION,

AND

WONDERFUL WILD ANIMALS!

REMODELLED, REFITTED AND GREATLY IMPROVED FOR THE SEASON OF 1866.

James M. Nixon, Manager.

DAN CASTELLO'S GREAT SHOW

Will Exhibit

AT PETERBOROUGH FOR ONE DAY AND NIGHT

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1866.

NOVEL, STARTLING, AND GRAPHIC SPECTACLE,

THE DISENTHRALMENT OF A LIVE LION.

THIS MAMMOTH CREATURE,

One of the finest specimens in the collection, is of recent importation, having been purchased from

BATTY'S ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,

Expressly for this establishment. Being docile, kind and affectionate in disposition, Herr Lengel determined to so train and educate it that he could

LET IT LOOSE IN THE STREET!

And thus exhibit it in comparison to these fierce and sanguinary brutes, in the den of which he performs such heroic exploits.

THE TAME LION WALKS FROM HIS CAGE AMONG SPECTATORS,

Mounts a Pedestal erected on a splendidly wrought car, and is thus borne in triumph through crowded thoroughfares, to the astonishment and delight of the assembled masses.

DAN CASTELLO,

Will appear in his Motley Attire, give his Humours of the hour, introduce his

Magnificent Horse with the "Flowing Mane,"

RUSSIAN CZAR;

His Sagacious Trick Steed, Andy Johnson; the Irresistable Pony, the smallest and smartest in the world, JANUARY, and those Irrepressible Quadrupeds,

"THEM MULES,"

"Artemus Ward," "Brick Pomeroy,"

NEW AND STARTLING SPECIALITY!

Given for the first time in any Exhibition in any Country.

HERR LENGEL,

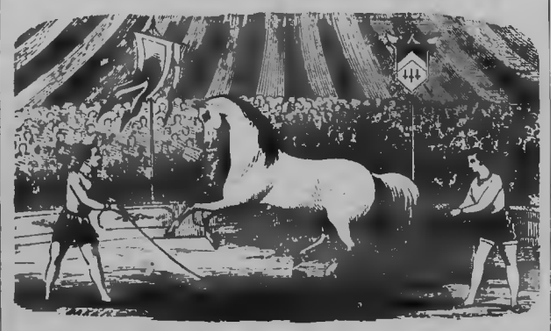
The most daring *artiste* who ever handled the monsters of the Forest, Plains and Jungles will enter the den with the

WILD LIONS AND LIONESSES!

And give a performance that has created an unparalled excitement throughout the country. The papers and the people have endorsed and proclaimed it to be the

GREATEST DISPLAY OF INTREPIDITY!

EVER DISPLAYED BY MORTAL BEING.



The Circus Company

Comprises some of the most eminent people in the Equestrian and Gymnastic departments of art, among whom Maille. PALMYRA HOLLOWAY, leading European Equestrian; Mrs. DAN. CASTELLO, Mistress of the Manege; Maille. ELLA LEMOINE, Histrionic Equestrienne; Mr. E. HOLLOWAY, the Lightening Leaper; Messrs. HANNON and POWERS, the daring Calisthenic artists; Mr. E. WALTON, who bids fair to win the title of Champion Rider of the world; LA JUNE BURT, the Wild Horseman of the Plains; Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, Scenic Equestrian; Mr. J. SAUNDERS, Leaping and Vaulting Rider; Young DAN CASTELLO, the smallest and youngest Clown in the world; Mr. W. LEHMAN, a very expert Somersaulter; Mr. TOM BURGESS, a quaint and good old-fashioned clown; Mr. HORACE F. NICHOLS, the most affable of Ring Masters; Mr. THOMAS HODGE, and others, of Versatile Abilities, that must in time win them fame and position.

THE GRAND PROCESSION

Will be given daily, at 11 o'clock a. m., and will, without exception be found to be the Largest and Most Gorgeous Pageant ever given as a public gratuity. Led by Heralds and Marshals—a long caravan of Mounted Knights clad in Steel Armour at ending the Ladies of the Court, attired in robes of regal splendour—will precede the Queen's Carriage of State, the only one ever imported to America having been purchased in England by the European Agent of Dan Castello's Great Show for the express purpose of transporting HERR LENGEL THE LION KING! Succeeding this will come the Triumphal Golden Car of Orpheus, containing Ollerenshaw's Cornet Band, the finest Orchestra ever attached to a travelling establishment. This will be followed by the Crusaders of the Age of Chivalry, all appropriately costumed and riding magnificent animals; then will be exhibited the Colossal Lion Den, a beautiful and exquisitely painted vehicle drawn by Four Span of Black Horses.

The cost of this one feature alone was $80,000. The long line of Animated Splendours will terminate with the BLOODED, HIGLY TRAINED ACTING HORSES, and the ELFIN PONIES and MULES.

READ THIS AND REMEMBER IT!

DAN CASTELLO WILL PERFORM IN

PORT HOPE,.....MONDAY, July 30th.
LINDSAY,.....TUESDAY, " 31st.
PETERBOROUGH,.....WEDNESDAY, August 1st.
COBOURG,.....THURSDAY, " 2nd.
TRENTON,.....FRIDAY, " 3rd.
PICTON,.....SATURDAY, " 4th.

LOOK AT OUR MAMMOTH BILLS IN EVERY TOWN WE VISIT.

READ OUR SMALL BILLS.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

ADMISSION,

Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Children under ten years of age, 25 cents; Pit, 25 cents. No half price to Pit.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 16, 1866. 29

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has placed all the notes of hand, book debts and accounts due to the late firm of SAWYER & McDONALD, in the hands of Messrs. WILLIS & HARTON, for collection, with instructions to collect the same forthwith. Parties in debt are requested to call on them and pay up, and thereby save costs.

D. McDONALD, Jr.

Peterboro, July 16, 1866. 29-*

For Sale!

300 half chests *JAPAN TEAS*,
350 do *YOUNG HYSON*,
250 do *TWANKAYS*,
100 do *GUNPOWDER*,
100 do *IMPERIAL*,
250 do *TOBACCO*,
And a general assortment of *GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

350 green cases *GIN*,
100 red do *GIN*,
50 Hhd. do *GIN*,
100 puns. *HIGHWINES*,
700 cases (best brands) *BRANDY*,
300 cases *CLARET*,
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE*,
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES*,

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN, 535 & 537 St. Paul St., Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Port Hope for Lindsay...5.45 a.m.
" " " ...3.00 p.m.
" Lindsay for Port Hope..9.25 a.m.
" " " ...1.00 p.m.
" Port Hope for Peterboro 9.55 a.m.
" " " 1.00 p.m.
" Peterboro for Port Hope 6.15 a.m.
" " " 3.30 p.m.

ALL TRAINS CROSS AT MILLBROOK.

Passengers can go from Port Hope to Peterborough and Lindsay, or from Port Hope to Lindsay and Peterboro' the same day. Passengers by taking the Mail Train from Lindsay will have 3 hours for business at Peterborough, and return the same day. Peterborough passengers, by taking the mixed train for Lindsay, will have 4 hours for business and return the same day.

Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway Trains. Passengers via New York Central Railway, and Steamers "Corinthian" and "Rochester," from Charlotte, make direct connection at Port Hope for Peterborough and Lindsay.

A. T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

HENRY COVERT, *President.*

Peterboro', July 1, 1866.

WANTED!

A REALLY GOOD SERVANT GIRL can obtain $3 per month by applying at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

WANTED!

BY a respectable young man, a situation in a Grocery or Dry Goods Store, where he may make himself generally useful. The best of references given. Address

E. B., Minden P. O.

Minden, Co. Peterboro, July 11, 1866 28-tf

To be Sold!

ABOUT 60,000 good BUILDING BRICK at the Otonabee Brick Works.

For terms apply personally to

STEPHEN WOOD, Otonabee.

July 11, 1866. 28

Every Family Should Have One

THIS HOT WEATHER.

REFRIGERATORS

The only place to get a good cheap

REFRIGERATOR

IS AT

LANNIN'S

TIN AND STOVE SHOP,

George Street.

They will recommend themselves. Call and see them.

FARMERS

And Others,

Supplying Cheese Factories with Milk, will get their

CARRYING CANS

Of all sizes, CHEAP, at

LANNIN'S

STOVE and TIN SHOP,

George Street.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuses of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To ensure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

TAKE NO OTHER.

CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisement in another column.

Peterboro, Feb. 24, 1865. 7-

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF DRY GOODS

For 21 Days.

THOS. FAIRWEATHER & CO.

Beg to announce that they will sell off all their Summer stock of Dry Goods, at cost and under, to make room for the Fall stock.

Now is the time to get a splendid Dress for $1.00, 1.25, $1.75, $2.00.

Shawls for $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, worth double the money.

Prints for 7½d and 9d, worth 10½d and 1s.

Factory for 6d, 8d and 9d, worth 9d, 11d and 1s.

Ticking for 1s 2d and 1s 4½d, worth 1s 9d and 1s 10½d.

A lot of Men's Stripe Shirts to be sold for 2s 6d.

Also a lot of splendid Flannel Shirts to be sold for $1 00, worth $2.00.

To those who have not yet bought their Summer Goods, this is a splendid chance to get good bargains for your money.

Come and examine the stock. No fault found if you do not buy.

☞ Observe the address,

T. FAIRWEATHER & CO.,

Hunter street, two doors East of Ormond & Gilmour's.

Peterborough, July 18, 1866. 29

Great Reduction in Cotton Goods!

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

Just Receiving a large supply of Cotton Goods, at much Lower Prices than they are now selling.

Stock now on hand Reduced to Match the New!

Prints Reduced 2d. per yard.

White Cottons very much Reduced.

Factory Cottons reduced 1d., 1½d., 2d. and 4d. per yard.

Stripe Shirtings, Derrys, Tickings, &c., also very much reduced.

Whole Stock Selling Very Low!

☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. ☜

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, July, 1866.

DECIDED BARGAINS

AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

Who is now offering a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS SUITABLE for the SEASON,

consisting of

Shawls, Dress Goods, Parasols, Printed Muslins, Ginghams, Skirtings, Prints, Cottonades, Drillings, Grey and Bleached Cottons, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also, a Choice Assortment of CLOTHS & TWEEDS.

Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

All of which will be Sold at a **SMALL ADVANCE ON COST!**

Special attention is invited to the stock of Prints, Bleached Cottons, Shirtings and Grey Cottons, all of which are marked much lower than last Fall's prices.

Peterboro, May, 1866. 21

FOR SALE!

TWO first class seven year old dark brown GELDINGS, bred by the subscriber. They are quiet to ride and drive, with good action, and are excellent workers. Sold for no fault

Apply to STEPHEN WOOD,

July 11, 1866. (28) Otonabee.

To Let!

FROM the sixth of September next, that GRAIN STORE-HOUSE in Ashburnham, now in the occupation of Capt. SUTHERLAND—Also a good DWELLING HOUSE adjoining, with stabling, good well and garden; suitable for parties going into the grain trade this fall.

For terms apply personally to

STEPHEN WOOD, Otonabee.

July 11, 1866. 28

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

Literary Club!

PARTIES having Books belonging to the Peterborough Literary Club, are requested to return them to the Librarian forthwith. The Librarian will be at the Firemen's Hall, on Thursday Evenings, from 8 till 9½ o'clock, for the purpose of receiving books, when members of the club wishing the loan of books can have them by complying with the by-laws.

By order of the President,

Wm. CAMERON, Librarian.

Peterboro'. June 27, 1866. 26

Furnished House Wanted.

WANTED TO RENT, a furnished House by the year, for which a reasonable rent will be given, payable quarterly.

Apply at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterborough. July 4th. 1866.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up till Saturday, 21st July instant, for building a BRICK ADDITION to the rear of the Grammar School, and a TOWER in front. Also the PLASTERING and furnishing the WOOD WORK of the same.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of WM. E. ROXBURGH, Sec'y to S Board.

Norwood, July 11, 1866. 28-3in

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th, 1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager.

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Dress, Cloak & Mantilla MAKING.

MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has her rooms now one door south of Mr. Singleton's dwelling, directly opposite the Court House, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Peterborough, June 13, 1866. 24

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz.:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robins', Renault & Co.'s.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL, George Street.

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET, Valuator at Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

MONEY to LEND.

MONEY TO LOAN on SECURITY of REAL ESTATE. Apply to

W. C. NICHOLLS, North Douro, C.W.

30-3m

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 20, 1866

HATS! HATS!

A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by

L. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 9

THE BACK LAKES!

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SEASON.

1866. The Steamer 1866.

OGEMAH

Will ply daily during the Summer Season between Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, and Bridgenorth, calling at the intermediate stopping places, as follows:

LEAVING LINDSAY

Every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 7.30 a.m., arriving at Bobcaygeon at 10.30 a.m., and at Bridgenorth, in time to connect with the Stage to Peterboro'.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

At 2.30 o'clock p.m., on the arrival of the Stage from Peterboro', connecting with the Train from Port Hope at 12.30 o'clock.

The Ogemah will reach Bobcaygeon at 5.30 o'clock p.m., arriving at Lindsay at 6.30 o'clock p.m., of the same day.

STAGES

Will be in readiness at Bridgenorth and at the Peterboro' Railway Station to convey Passengers, Luggage and Freight to and from Rice or Chemong Lake.

Passengers for Fenelon Falls will be landed at Sturgeon point from whence they will be conveyed on Board Capt. Crandell's Steamer to Fenelon Falls.

☞ The Boat and Stages running in connection with it, will start precisely on time.

June 13th, 1866. 24-tf

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,

WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Mr. Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

HAMS!

Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!

Allandale Mills

CORN MEAL!

GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!

Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Woods & Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Ottawa, 8th June, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of Timber Berths, in the surveyed Townships of Oakley and Hindon, in the territory of Huron and Superior and Peninsula of Canada West, will be held at the Crown Timber Office, Toronto, on the FOURTH day of OCTOBER next.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st. The berths at their estimated area, more or less, to be put up at Public Auction, at such Bonus, in addition to the ordinary ground rent, as may be determined by the Department of Crown Lands.

The berths to be adjudged to the party bidding the highest amount of Bonus.

The Bonus and first season's rent to be paid immediately after the Berth is adjudged in each case.

2nd. Parties to whom berths are adjudged, to be at the expense of running the lines, when found necessary, in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Department of Crown Lands.

3rd. Licenses to issue to the successful competitors, within one month from the day of sale.

4th. In all other respects, the Berths to be subject to the general Timber Regulations, now in force, or which may hereafter be in force.

The Berths to be offered for sale can be ascertained on and after the ELEVENTH inst., at the Crown Timber Office, Toronto, and at this Department.

A. CAMPBELL, Commissioner of Crown Lands

27-2in

FURS! FURS! FURS!

THE subscriber returns thanks to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received, and would beg to inform them that he has sold out his stock in hats and cloth caps, which will enable him to pay closer attention to the FUR TRADE. As the Dressing of Skins fills up a portion of the Summer season, the shop will be closed up during the months of June, July and August.

Parties wishing to have their FURS SAVED will please leave them at the store, or at the subscriber's residence—London street, No. 4.

The highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

WM. LECH.

Peterborough, April 10, 1866 15

CRAYON DRAWING

AND

Wax Fruit and Flowers.

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs Caisse, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

PROF. L. W. SHATTUCK

RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he has commenced and will continue to give private instructions in the art of

SELF-DEFENCE,

and the

GYMNASTIC CLUB EXERCISE,

At his Academy, Hopkin's Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Gentlemen taught privately, at all hours of the above days.

Peterboro, May 16, 1866. 20

NEW TEAS,

Ex. Golding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of WILLIAM EDWIN KEMP, an Insolvent.

I DO hereby call a meeting of the creditors of the above-named Insolvent, to be held at the office of T. M. FAIRFAIRN, Esq., in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, on Monday, the 30th day of July, A.D. 1866, at 11 o'clock, noon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and the said Insolvent is hereby summoned to attend the said meeting.

Dated this 11th July, A.D. 1866.

JOHN PETERS, Assignee.

29-3in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, and amendments thereto.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterboro'.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

In the matter of CHARLES GRANT, an Insolvent.

On Monday the tenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Peterborough, the 25th day of July, A.D., 1866.

CHARLES GRANT,

By T. M. Fairfairn, Attorney, *ad litem.*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JOHN REID, partner in the firm of A. Fowlie & Co., an Insolvent.

ON Saturday the first day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOHN REID.

W. H. SCOTT, Solicitor for said Insolvent.

Peterboro', June 25th, 1866.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.

In the matter of Wheeler Cuffe Armstrong, *An Insolvent.*

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } ON SATURDAY the Twenty-First Day of JULY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

(Signed) WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG

W. H. SCOTT, Solicitor for said Insolvent.

Peterboro', May 14, 1866. 20-3in

PETERBOROUGH

PETROLEUM COMP'Y.

Capital, - - $10,000.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Company and others, that at a Meeting of the Directors, held on the Nineteenth day of June last past, Mr. Jos. J. Baguley, of Peterborough, was appointed Secretary to the Company, in the room and stead of Alexander Stewart, Esq., resigned. All communications therefore will have to be hereafter addressed to Mr Baguley, the present Secretary, at his residence, Water Street, opposite the Court House Square.

JAMES HALL, Pres. P. P. Company.

Peterboro', July 10th, 1866. 29-3in

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the United Townships of Minden, Dysart, &c., &c., intend at their next meeting, to be held at the house of Mr. Benjamin Sawyer, Minden Village, on the 1st day of August 1866, passing By-laws for assubling the following Roads in the Township of Minden

1st. The Road as now travelled across Lot No. 15 in the 3rd Concession of Minden.

2nd. The Road as surveyed by Mr. John Tapling, to commence at the Bridge at the South West corner of Lot No. 11 in the 7th Concession, six rods east of the side line between 10 and 11 in the 6th Concession, running parallel with said side line some forty rods, then angling south west some 20 rods west of the side line, from thence south, parallel with said side line about 100 rods more or less, then run south west on the side of a large hill, to the Concession line between the 5th and 6th Concessions, from thence in a straight direction to the School House, near Mr. Joseph Mitchell's.

3rd Across lots 11 and 12 in the 3rd Concession of Minden, to avoid a hill at the line between the above lots on the Concession line.

4th. Across lots No. 10 and 11 in the 4th and 5th Concessions of Minden.

5th Across lot No. 13 in the 11th, and lot No. 15 in the 12th Concession of Minden as now travelled.

WM. McKELVEY, *Township Clerk.*

Clerk's Office, Minden, June 22nd, 1866. 27

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 29-1y

Poetry.

MATRIMONIAL COMPLACENCY.

Since Grace and I were double,
We've been a goodish couple,
As goodish couples go;
To me ecstatic passion
Our present hearts respond,
But you know 'tis out of fashion
For couples to be fond.

I thought her once angelic,
A fairy she did seem—
There is not now a relic
Of that diviner dream;
Her dress is more than costly,
Her taste in music fine,
She eats—and it is vastly
As other people dine.

Nor can I now her bore—
The worshipped one alone;
A matrimonial Nero
She seems to think me grown;
A brute, should I refuse her
That dear, sweet Cashmere shawl;
Worse than a brute I use her,
If kept in town the Fall.

Cigars are her abhorrence,
She hates the sight of wine,
And no presumption warrants
A friend brought home to dine!
She won't believe 'tis business
That keeps me late at night,
And on the slightest dizziness,
I am condemned as "tight."

But still, despite this trouble—
These little puffs of woe,
We make a goodish couple,
As goodish couples go;
To no ecstatic passion
Our present hearts respond,
But you know 'tis out of fashion
For couples to be fond.

William Howitt's Four Doctors.

I am temperate because I have seen and felt the good policy of it. As a literary man, if I had fallen in with ordinary literary habits, I should not have been sitting here to write about the advantages of temperance. If I had lived as the majority of literary men of the age, as a man about town, and kept the usual late hours, and passed evening after evening in hot crowded rooms, breathing the deadly poison of physical effluvia, gas, and air deprived of its ozone: if I had sat over the bottle at late suppers, foolishly called dinners; and, in short, had 'jollified'—as my literary contemporaries call it, I should have been gone thirty years ago.

As it is, I have seen numbers of literary men myself, dying off like rotten sheep—some of them in their very early youth, few of them becoming old. They have acquired great reputations; for if you take notice, they who collect about the press, and jollify with one another, and cry up one another as prodigies, are the men who become most popular; and 'surely they have their reward.'

They reap much money, and much temporary fame; but at what price do the purchase it? At the cost of bodily as well as mental comfort; at the cost of life itself. For my part, seeing the victims to 'fast life' daily falling around me, I have willingly abandoned the temporary advantages of such a life, and preferred less popularity, less gains, the enjoyment of a sound mind in a sound body, the blessings of a quiet domestic life, and a more restricted but not less enjoyable circle of society.

I am now fast approaching my seventieth year. I cannot, indeed, say that I have reached this period, active vigorous as I am, without the assistance of doctors. I have had the constant attendance of these four famous ones: Temperance, Exercise, Good Air, and Good Hours.

And now a word on work. Those who imagine I only wag a goose quill mistake a little. In that department indeed, I have perhaps done as much work as any man living. Often, in early years, I labored assiduously sixteen hours a day. I never omit walking three or four miles, or more, in all weather. I work hard in my garden, and could tire down a tolerable man at that sort of thing. During my two years' travel in Austria, when about sixty, I walked often, under a burning sun of one hundred and twenty or one hundred and thirty degrees at noon, my twenty miles a day for days and weeks together; worked at digging gold, in great heat, and against young active men, my twelve hours a day, sometimes standing in a brook. I waded through rivers—for neither man nor nature had many bridges—and let my clothes dry upon my back; washed my own linen, and made and baked my own bread before I ate it, slept occasionally under the forest tree; and through it all as hearty as a roach.

And how did I manage all this, not only with ease but with enjoyment? Simply because I avoided spirituous liquors as I would avoid the poison of an asp. The horrors which I saw there from the drinking of spirits were enough to make a man of the least sense sober. The extent to which spirit-drinking was carried may be judged of by the unexampled fact, that one year during my stay, nine hundred thousand pounds were paid for duty on spirits alone, and that for a population of only two hundred and fifty thousand souls. Well, then, I think I have a claim to recommend to my fellow-workmen abstinence from beer, spirits and tobacco. They are all poisoners of the blood; they are all burnt-offerings unto death; they are all destroyers of the bottom of our pocket, and, what is worse destroyers of the peace of families, the constitutions of men, the domestic comfort and virtues of women, the physical stamina and the very life of children. They slay the morals of society, the intellects and the souls of men. As I read daily the police reports and the proceedings of our criminal courts I trace the wide-spread pestilence of spirits, beer and tobacco in almost every outrage and misery. All these influence the passions or becloud the intellect; they originate robbery of masters, and robbery of all kinds. They strip their practicers of health, clothes, morals and sanity: they convert them into madmen and devils.—They fire the brain with frenzy, and arm the hand with bludgeons and knives against their own wives and children. The great bulk of the crimes and calamities of society flow from the tap and the spigot!

By this indulgence—surely the most marvellous of infatuations—and absurd appetite, "set on fire of hell," the people encourage the government to plunder them most cruelly, in the shape of excise duties. To furnish the government with this duty, our working millions abandon every duty of their own. They set up over themselves a most terrible tyranny. They keep open gin-shops at every corner, even on Sabbath evenings, when the book shops and simple refreshment rooms are not allowed to be open.

What flower does a pretty Quakeress resemble?—The primrose.

What flower is esteemed by a gentle man's servant?—The lily of the valet.

What is the flower of a teacher?—Verbena.

What is the flower for the poor?—Any money.

What is the flower for a Chinese woman?—Pick her tea.

What is the flower of a maraine painter?—Art tea.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed against the goods of Almira Grover Fetherstonhaugh and the last will and testament of J. F. Fetherstonhaugh, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of William Macaulay, Executor, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of OCTOBER, next, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements to wit:—Lots No 6 and 7 in the 12th concession, and the West half of Lot No. 7 in the 11th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, May 8, 1866. 19

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements, goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, to be administered at the suit of Bernard McManus, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the lands of the said Julia Burns, to be administered in and to the West half of Lot No. 24, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 3rd, 1866. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of JOHN KENNEDY, Defendant, at the suit of ROBERT NICHOLLS, Plaintiff, I have seized and shall offer for sale at Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements viz:—

Lot No. 6, South of Dalhousie Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

Lot No. 6, North of Wolfe Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

The West half of Lot No. 2, North of Murray Street and East of Water Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

And part of Lot No. 3, East of Water Street and South of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, butted and bounded as follows, that is to say:—commencing at the North-East angle of the said lot, thence West along Hunter Street forty feet, thence South eighty feet, thence East forty feet, thence North eighty feet, to the place of beginning

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, May 8, 1866. 19

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of The Provincial Insurance Company, of Canada, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Joseph R. Walton, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant, in and to Park Lot No. 3, as laid out in the plan of Park Lots on the South half of Lot No 2 on the West side of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, by John Reid, Provincial Land Surveyor, containing ten acres, be the same more or less, and being particularly described as follows, viz:—Commencing at the South-West angle of Park Lot No. 2; thence North thirty-three degrees, West eleven chains and fifty links; thence South fifty-seven degrees, west eight chains and seventy links; thence South thirty-three degrees, east eleven chains and fifty links to a point sixty-two links distant from the southern limit of the second Lot west of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith; thence north fifty-seven degrees, east, parallel with and sixty-two links distant from the said southern limit, eight chains and seventy links to the place of beginning. Together with a right of way forty feet wide, running from the Communication Road along the southern limits of Park Lots numbers one, two and three, as laid out on the said plan.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, April 3d, 1866. 17

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be Sold, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the undermentioned James Grieves, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

In the County Court.

THOMAS SHORT, Plaintiff,
vs
JAMES GRIEVES, Defendant.

In the Common Pleas.

JAMES GRIEVES, Plaintiff,
vs.
GEORGE HILLIARD, Defendant.

All those parcels or tracts of land situate in the Townships of Smith and Harvey respectively, viz:—

IN SMITH.—The east half of Village Lot, No. 53, South of Hunter Street, in the village of Bridgenorth, containing one quarter of an acre be the same more or less

IN HARVEY.—Lot No. 4, in the 15th concession, and the north east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th concession of the Township of Harvey, containing two hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, April 25th 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of The Provincial Insurance Company, of Canada, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Joseph R. Walton, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of JULY, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above mentioned defendant, in and to Park Lot No. 3, as laid out in the plan of Park Lots on the South half of Lot No 2 on the West side of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, by John Reid, Provincial Land Surveyor, containing ten acres, be the same more or less, and being particularly described as follows, viz:—Commencing at the South-West angle of Park Lot No. 2; thence North thirty-three degrees, West eleven chains and fifty links; thence South fifty-seven degrees, west eight chains and seventy links; thence South thirty-three degrees, east eleven chains and fifty links to a point sixty-two links distant from the southern limit of the second Lot west of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith; thence north fifty-seven degrees, east, parallel with and sixty-two links distant from the said southern limit, eight chains and seventy links to the place of beginning. Together with a right of way forty feet wide, running from the Communication Road along the southern limits of Park Lots numbers one, two and three, as laid out on the said plan.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, April 3d, 1866. 17

FANS!

A LARGE assortment of Palm Leaf and Willow Fans—cheap, at

GRAHAM & S. RATTON'S.

Peterboro, June, 1866.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

FOR SALE!

50 ACRES OF LAND, within twenty minutes drive of Peterborough. The South East quarter of Lot 3, 11th Concession of Douro; about 20 acres cleared. Will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises, or to

T. M. FAIRBAIRN.

July 11, 1866. 25-6t

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

Terms.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen at any day. Apply to W. CLUXTON, or A. MORROW, Esr.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1865. 46

FARM FOR SALE.

AN excellent cleared farm for sale; being North half of Lot 17, 12th Concession of the Township of Cavan; containing 100 acres, about 90 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A good new Frame House with stone cellar, a large Frame Barn, a good Log Stable, and a very good fruit-bearing Orchard on the premises.

For terms and particulars apply to Mr. Geo. Campbell, Millbrook, Cavan; Mr. G. Johnston, Water street, Peterboro; or to the proprietor,

JAMES McGILL,
Belmont.

Belmont, April 11, 1866. 15-3m*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the North East Quarter of Lot No. Thirty, tenth Concession of Otonabee. There are on the premises about Forty Acres cleared, a Log House, Barn and Stable, a good Well, and an Orchard of about One Hundred Trees.

Also, Lot No. 11, South Simcoe and West George streets, in the Town of Peterborough.

For terms, &c., apply to

EDWARD JOHNSTON,
Otonabee—Peterborough P. O.

April 18th, 1866. 16-3m

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 12,

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ.,

Commander, R. N.,

Of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C. W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby gives notice that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers, for adjustment and that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid, and that all Chattels and Assets belonging and owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C. W., March 21st, 1866. 12

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 15 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c, have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more that usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 139 King St. East,

TORONTO.

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES!

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis strictures, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from the bad habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 139 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Breaking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired. Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 42

COLONIAL HOUSE.

REMOVAL.

R. JOHNSTON & SON

Have Removed to one of those NEW STORES,

Directly Opposite their old Stand

Where they are receiving and opening up a large and well selected stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS!

Suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade, all of which will be

SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

They beg to call particular attention to their stock of

BLEACHED COTTONS AND SHEETINGS!

Peterboro', April 25, 1866. 17-3m

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SUMMER GOODS

—:—

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of RICH and FASHIONABLE GOODS in every department of their business. They are showing great varieties in

Dress Goods, Shawls, Milton & Lustre Cloakings,

PARASOLS, GLOVES, &c. &c.

In the MILLINERY and MANTLE ROOMS will be found an endless variety of

Hats and Bonnets!

MANTLES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Some Handsome FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS will be shown next week

All our goods are marked off at the Lowest Possible Cash Price, and we can guarantee a good article at a REASONABLE PRICE.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Peterborough, April 25th, 1866. 13

NEW SPRING GOODS!

—:—

L. LEMAY,

HUNTER STREET,

HAS OPENED, since the 13th of March last, upwards of 30 CASES of

New and Fashionable Dress Goods!

Shawls, Parasols, Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Grey Cotton Drills, Denims, Linen, &c.

The Cloth & Tweed Department

Is one of the Largest and Best, consisting of over fifteen hundred pieces of Silk, (mixed,) Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds; a fine lot of Bannockburn Tweeds of the finest quality.

I beg to call particular attention to my department of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

As I have one of the largest and best stocks on hand.

Complete Suit of fine Tweed, all Wool, from $10.50 to $13.50
Best Silk, (mixed,) and Scotch Tweed, from 13.50 to 20.00
A nice Suit of Union Tweed, well made, - - - - 6.50

A Large Stock of Boy's Clothing,---very Cheap.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AND THE BEST SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1866. 15

F. LEMAY,

Formerly of the firm of Lemay & Turcot,

IS JUST RECEIVING HIS SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Of Spring and Summer

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

He begs to call the special attention of buyers to his

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

To which he has made the addition of several improvements.

All his Clothings are made up in the premises, of the first workmanship, and superintended by a first class Tailor.

Garments made to order at a short notice.

F. LEMAY,
Corner of George and Hunter sts.

Peterborough, March 28th 1866. 13-3m

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

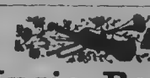
Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 A. McD. 41



Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 31, 1866.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 13th, 1865. 37

NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

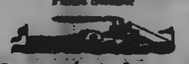
A NUMBER of the latest Novels and Song Books have been received and for sale by GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, May 1st, 1866.

1866. 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer



CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master.

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, only	5 30
Colborne, every day	7 00
Cobourg, do	8 15
Port Hope, do	10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 5 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passages at summer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent
Kingston.

April 4, 1866. 16

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

1866. 1981

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at	6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " "	8:00 "
PORT HOPE " "	9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	2.25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.	
Wellington Square	7.	2.42
Georgetown	7.30	3.07
Oakville	8.30	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.25
Mimico	9.05	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	5.45
Mimico		6.10
Port Credit	1.56	6.36
Oakville	2.15	9.06
Bronte	2.76	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

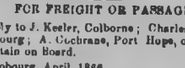
GOING EAST.—At 1.45 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.30 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 2.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VINBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1865. 24

SEA SHELLS.

A VARIETY of ornamental Sea Shells, just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, May 1, 1866.

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 12th, 1865. 29

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for handkerchiefs, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a percentage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, each by Dumas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so!"—"Exactly!"—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "seedy" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" " " " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y.

" " " " I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. C. A. HILLWOOD, New York City.

" " " " I had lost all appetite—was so weak and emaciated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. " " " The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEIMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo.

" " " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y.

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some auxiliary from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. J. BOWKING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it sets like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. PERLY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and painters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do.
It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 5 cts per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c, where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,

George Street, Peterborough.

Railway. Railway.

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enable to follow it.

THE MOST COMPLETE OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;

PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.

CHINA and GLASSWARE;

200 Barrels of HERRING,

100 Bags of SALT,

100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Peas and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET,

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1866. 7

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3, 1866. 19-tf

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from vegetable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. These Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

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December 1, 1864. 6mos

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PETERBOROUGH EXAMINER

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PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. PECK, Esq

AUGUST

1866

Peterborough Examiner.

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Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1866. No. 31.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

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Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

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Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 25

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Peterboro', April 19, 1866.

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ATTORNEY, &c.

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HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

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Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq. Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge. 26

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FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices. Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.

Losses settled promptly and in full.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Agent

Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

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May 16, 1866. 20

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The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

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Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

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Invested Funds,..... 15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1765,.. 5,000,000
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W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

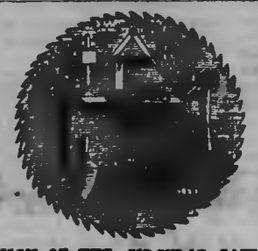
Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro'. December, 1865. 52-tf

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Stationers, Peterboro'.



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The whole has been carefully selected by himself, in the best markets, and will be sold at such

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FARMERS & BUILDERS

can be supplied in every article required by them, and they will consult their interests by giving him a call.

☞ *He is also sole agent for the Burglar Detective Pistol.*

Peterboro, June 28, 1866. 27-tf.

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10,000 ROLLS

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Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, in which will be found

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Also, a general assortment of

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Peterborough, April, 1866.

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Orders respectfully solicited.

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WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

THE undersigned will pay the Highest Cash Price for any quantity of Clean Wool, delivered at his grain warehouse in Ashburnham.

D. SUTHERLAND.

June 13, 1866. 26

Dr. Russell's Letters from the Austrian Army.

More Minute Account of the Battle of Sadowa—The Probable Losses—Scenes After the Defeat—Retreating Southward—Present Condition of the Army.

(From the London Times' Special Correspondent.)

BRUNN, Friday, July 6, 1866.

To try and look back on the various events of the last three days is to make an attempt to remember all the proportions and phases of a nightmare. The great battle, the sudden defeat at the very instant of victory, the dreadful retreat, the miraculous absorption of an armed host, vast as the hordes of some Asiatic conqueror in that mortal quagmire in front of Koeniggratz—all that appears like the memories of some sick dream. To be hurried along in a retrograde movement, so rapid that an enemy might term it a rout: to hear that ever muttered phrase, "The Prussians are coming;" for two long days to see soldiers, ever turning their faces over their shoulders, and loading as they "double" along the road; to have to write fragmentary leaves of the narrative by the roadside, by cornfields in hasty halts, in noisy swarming with soldiery, in country inns, where every man is as good as another, and still to have to start at the sound of the bugle or at the oft-recurring "*serviette*"—all that is nothing. But to think of the spectacle which met one's eyes on the morning of July 3, from the towers of Koniggratz, to recall the reduced lines of those myriads obedient to the smallest word of one small man, to review, as it were, those glorious legions of horse and foot, which seemed to cover the earth as the corn fills the field, and then the turn to the broken, confused, disordered mass of human beings, with and without arms, which I have been travelling through mile after mile, and to endeavour to bring home the fact to one's-self that this is the Austrian army that *was*—demands a severe effort of reason and a hard subjugation to the evidence of accomplished facts.

Now, that I may speak without reserve but with all the sincere respect due to bravery and misfortune, so largely exemplified in indissoluble union, I must be permitted to express my conviction that if the Austrian General, instead of acting like an ostrich, and thinking no one saw him when he put his head in the sand, had told his army and the Austrian people the truth, and the whole truth, about their position, their duties and their reverses, it would have been better for them, for him and for his country. The shock of this disaster to an army which had been led to believe it was victorious, was tremendous and dislocating, but, above all, it broke to pieces the faith once so solid which that army had in the word and in the fortunes of their General. Although there is much talk of treason on the part of Generals and others, whose only treason was that they accepted posts in the service of their country for which they were not competent, no one can say that by letter or telegraph, did any newspaper correspondent inflict the smallest damage on the army, or in any way damage the plans of its chief. When the Prussians advanced from place to place, they naturally mark the route on the map, and the blackest official night spread all over Austria by the bureau will not hide the fact any more than it will heal the wounded or restore the dead to life. Those poor Bohemians who have had their houses burned over their heads in a land where every family, perhaps, will miss a face never to be seen again, learn of such events as the action at Skalitz and Jicin from the *Allgemiene Zeitung*, or the French papers, in Prussian despatches; but they know well enough that their *chateaux* and mansions, their towns and villages, have been occupied by the enemy; and that the army on which they relied for protection has not been able to stem the torrent of the invaders. Where do the long trains of wounded come from? Why are there no Prussian prisoners?—no Prussian guns? Why, our troops were victorious at Skalitz and Eldelsheim, routed the foe at Jicin—and, what, then, is this ghastly array of mutilated, dispirited men in the streets, and why has Benedek gone from Josephstadt to Dubence, and from Dubence to Koniggratz? Vienna we hear is angry and dangerous. Out with the truth at once. Do not let it come from an enemy's lips. Out with the truth, and rely on the devotion and loyalty of a brave and single-hearted people to Emperor and Fatherland. The very night before we quitted Josephstadt the Chief of the Press Bureau, if I may call him and it so, at head-quarters, went round in a very important manner, to request that no letters or telegraphs should be sent from the army, as if letter or telegraph could give the smallest information of use to an enemy which he could not find out for himself long before his news could have come back. So strong is the principle of keeping every one in the dark carried that the Staff know nothing and therefore can throw no intelligence into their actions or the delivery of their orders, and are subject to the grossest delusions. Thus the night when we made the hasty and undignified entry into Koniggratz from Sadowa, and witnessed a most extraordinary rout and panic on the part of the fugitives from Jicin, a staff officer assured me very earnestly that there had been no fight at all, and that the whole of the disorder was caused by the Austrians mistaking the Saxons for the enemy; and he gave the assurance at the very moment that the telegraph was telling all over Europe how the Prussians had beaten Austria and Saxony, and how both had fled, leaving their route covered with guns and baggage to Koniggratz. The truth comes in at the end; and if the Austrians could but imitate the Prussians in the truth of their bulletins, they would render their defeats less depressing, and increase the respect and sympathy all must feel for their ill-fortunes and their valor. The most curious reports are going abroad among the men; how one General betrayed the plans of Benedek, and has been shot; how another went over to the enemy with information just before the battle; how one man has sold one pass, and another has been bribed not to fight. And if the Prussians were but beaten with all this, who could say a word against the system? But the Prussians are victorious. The moral is that the ostrich system will not win battles, or even aid in winning them, if it be the great reliance of a general in the days of printing-presses, railways, and steam and telegraphy.

Here we are at Brunn at last. We now know that the army, which will soon establish its headquarters here, was beaten in repeated actions since the Prussians invaded Bohemia. When Benedek was compelled to abandon his project, or what was supposed to be his project, of invading Silesia, and marching on Berlin, by the news that the Prussians were preparing to enter Bohemia, he might have reasonably hoped to hold the passes which led through Riesengeberge on the north and the mountainous eastern frontier. We know now that he failed. The operations commenced in good earnest on the 27th. On one and the same day (June 28) the Prussians compelled the Austrians to fall back from Nachod on the west, from Trautenau on the north, and from Munchengratz on the west of Josephstadt, and we are now aware that Benedek was subsequently foiled in all his endeavours, either by manœuvring or fighting, to prevent the junction of the armies of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles, and had only the choice of permitting them to over-run Bohemia, or fighting and beating their combined forces as he abandoned all hope of a counter-demonstration in Silesia, and would not venture to leave Vienna unprotected. What Benedek could not effect against the Prussians when they were divided and he was stronger than each, he could scarcely hope to do when united and stronger than he was. The impetuosity and anger of the Crown Prince of Saxony are assigned as the reason for the disaster at Jicin. Count Clam-Gallas and the Saxons were placed on the left to watch the Prussians in that direction and to prevent their moving round Benedek's flank, but the Austrian General had strict orders not to attack the enemy.—Count Clam-Gallas is popularly believed to have been the author of the misfortune which befell the Austrians at Magenta by disobeying his orders. On the present occasion he gave way to the importunities, it is said, of the Crown Prince or of the King of Saxony, and assaulted the Prussians with magal want of success. In fact, the magnificent army which fought so well for her Home Hansburg was beaten in detail and *en masse* before it received the blow two days ago which shattered it into the fragments I see around me. There are few armies can stand reverses and retreats when they hoped for victories and advances. Least of all is the Austrian army one of these; for different nationalities cause suspicions and reflections injurious to cohesion in the hour of evil fortune.

I shall renew in more detail than I could manage while on the march the narrative of the retreat, and some matters relating to the battle itself. The names of the villages in my previous letter were rendered phonetically as well as I could gather the sounds from the pronunciation of the Bohemian who had charge of the tower at Koniggratz. There are no two maps of the country alike as far as I have seen, and the spelling of the places varies where the maps do agree as to their existence. What I have called the Prague road is, more properly speaking, the Horitz and Jicin road, though it issues from Koniggratz under the Prager Thor, and identical with the main road to Prague for some distance outside the city. When Benedek moved his headquarters from Josephstadt to Dubonce, on the road to Milletin, and concentrated the army on the hills near the course of the railway I have no doubt he intended to strike a blow at the enemy on his right, and to throw them back toward Skalitz, while Clam-Gallas and the Saxons watched his left. This movement to Dubence was effected on the 30th June, as I have already described it, and as the headquarters' fourgeons and equipages to march on Milletin originally, it is probable Benedek intended, had he been successful, to have detached one portion of his army or procure the Crown Prince to the northeast (and he massed his cavalry toward Dub nec for the purpose to a great extent, as I mentioned, being their ignorant of his object, as perhaps I am now,) while he threw himself against the other army under Prince Frederick Charles, and with the Saxons and the First Corps sought to drive them back toward the northwest. But this movement was anticipated, or at all events frustrated, by the utter defeat of the Saxons and the First army Corps at Jicin and he was obliged in all haste to fall back on Koniggratz, and to await before that place with his whole army the attack of the united armies of the King of Prussia, with what result I need not say. The head-quarters left Dubenec on the 1st of July, and on the next day the concentration of the army was complete; but, vast as were its numbers, the Austrians say the enemy very much outnumbered them, and affirm that the Prussians had at least 60,000 more men than they could muster. They had the guard, which is estimated at 45,000; the first, (De Bonin,) the second, (Schmidt,) the fourth, (Schlaek) the fifth, Steinmetz, the sixth. (Mutius,) and the seventh army corps, each over 90,000 strong at least, making all deductions, making, with cavalry and artillery, a total of 245,000. The Austrians had the Saxons, 18,000 strong, it is said; the first, (Clam-Gallas,) the second, (Thun,) the fourth, (Ferdinand) the sixth, (Bamming,) the seventh, the eighth, (Von Weber) and the ninth and tenth corps reduced in strength to less than 25,000 men each, which, with Saxons, horse and artillery, would make Benedek's force under 200,000 men. In artillery the Prussians were also superior—at least in the number of guns. Such being the case, it is rather singular that no steps were taken by the Austrians to throw up a few fieldworks, or to intrench the weak parts of their line. Their generals do not seem to know that their is a very useful military implement called a spade.—To the utter amazement of the Prussians they were permitted to pass through the defiles of Nachod without a struggle, and at last they actually became afraid that Benedek had laid some deep plan for their utter destruction, so easily did they advance through the mountain passes, which could have been held with comparative ease by a few men behind earth-works against thousand of assailants. It is impossible now to verify the estimates, and still less to fit within one's power to form an idea of the Austrian losses, but it may be true that 80,000 men were killed, wounded, taken prisoners or drowned, and that 150 guns were taken, abandoned, or thrown into the river on the retreat.

As I hurried out of Koniggratz towards evening, the garrison had closed the gates towards the enemy, and only left an exit for the train towards Hohenmauth. The artillerymen were all at their guns, and it was not long ere the reports of the heavy ordnance at the bastion boomed through the air above the reports of the furious cannonade, which was only interrupted by night, as the Prussians pressed on the retreating Austrian, and were held in check by the cavalry and the devoted artillery. The Austrians were compelled to cross the rivers by the pontoon bridges, at which horse, foot and guns and trains crowded pell-mell together, often under a pelting, pitiless shower of shell and shrapnel, and even of musketry. There are dreadful stories coming out of great unknown horrors which took place that night—how pontoons, laden with hundreds, were swept down the river and overturned with their shrieking, helpless cargoes, weighted with great-coats and arms and cartridges, and sinking like stones to form a pavement of dead to the bottom of the sullen stream; how artillery and horsemen crashed down upon and through the struggling infantry, and jammed them into the narrow roads and hustled them over the bridges into the pitiless waters; how men wading in their terror were suddenly sucked down in the treacherous holes in marshy inundations, or were swept away in vain attempts to swim across to safety. But for the timely warning sent up to the tower, I might have had the doubtful excitement of forming involuntarily one of the garrison of Koniggratz, or of getting into the great crush which took place behind us, and which, judging from what one actually experienced, must have been anything but agreeable. For the first time I caught sight in this retreat of the rear of this army and of its camp followers, and it is no disparagement to the worthy gentlemen to say that no one would like to meet one of them in a lonesome road on a dark night unless he had his revolver ready, or was secure in rags and poverty. The trains of waggons, the herds of cattle, the multitude of horses, filling the road and the fields near it, were marvellous to behold. Men of all arms came pouring in from the right, and once came in so swiftly and in such panic that the officer commanding the Guard gave orders to his men to look out for cavalry, and so they trotted along, looking as they ran with their eyes right. Some of the fugitives reported that the left wing had abandoned all its artillery, and waded through inundations; and it is maintained on all sides that the left was turned before the right, although as far as I could see, the right was turned at least as soon.

My view of the extreme left was obstructed by some woods, but I still think the Prussians who got into Klum came from the right instead of the left, and that the smoke and confusion below the slope were so great as to prevent even the Generals knowing what occured. Holie was crammed with frightend inhabitants, peasantry, waggons, soldiers who looked with anxious faces toward Koniggratz and watched the flames which reddened the sky from the burning villages, and the flickering flashes of the cannon through the gathering and darkening gloom of evening. The rays of the setting sun broke through the clouds of evening and pierced the screen of crimson and gold as it eager to view the scene, paling the fires which issued but too effectually from the jaws of the hungry cannon, and and lighting up the steeples and towers of Koniggratz with all its glories. What a sight! How many thousands were there who gazed on that Summer's sunset for the last time, and passed out of their agony in the gloom of a cruel night that still was merciful enough to spread its mantle over their sufferings; To us who fled these sights were spared. It is the sad privilege of the conquered to stand among the wounded and the dead. Was it pity which stayed the hand of the purseer? Was it that he had won his field so dearly that he cared not to follow, and could not contest a retreat into a *debacle*? A slight shove would have done it all. It was not till our escort reached Hohenmauth at 3 30 next morning that all apprehension of a swift pursuit passed away; and, although there were guns in hundreds, and cavalry in thousands, and infantry by tens of thousands on the road by this time, I scarcely think they were in a state to present a formidable front to an enterprising enemy. However, the word went forth that all fear of such a disaster was now over. Gen. Benedek had sent in Gen. Gablenz to the Prussians the evening or night before to ask for a suspension of hostilities, and the enemy had granted it—so it was said. If so it was a confession of the most utter overthrow, and the Prussians will be justified in saying they spread the remnants of the Austrian army, but I have yet my doubts as to the fact, or, at all events, as to the accuracy of the form in which it is conveyed.

At Hohenmauth there was a sad meeting with some of my acquaintances on the staff. They came in, one by one, with jaded horses, drooping heads, and sat silently at the low-browed, dingy cabret. Now and then one broke the silence by an exclamation of pain or grief, and as some new comer came in, and asked to the list of friends lost or slain, or wounded, the fresh sorrow found vent in low murmurs. But the officers bore their defeat like gentlemen. They mourned for their men, for their friends, for their country—not for themselves. The bettalmaster came round, and a little piece of printed parchment entitled me to claim shelter at Carle 48 in the public square. There I found room to rest in and a bed to lie upon and never was rest more grateful. I was awakened by the same kind of gushing sound I had heard yesterday morning and thought it was rain again, but the sun shone in through the windows, and, looking out, I saw it was from an immense multitude, dusty, bloody, footsore, who pressed through the street and surged about amid the trains of artillery, baggage, caissons and waggons of all kinds. Benedek and the rest of his staff now arrived from Holie, and with them your military correspondent, who had been with them throughout the action, and who was glad indeed to take some repose after his fatigue and his dangers. A little while longer and we were summoned to move on again. It was now 2 o'clock, and what was left of the Austrian army was passing through Hohenmauth, or lying about four miles north and south of it. The men of different regiments marched together without order—guns of different calibres were mixed up, and cavalry, infantry and artillery were in a great mosaic, wedged along the road for nine miles to Leitomischl, but things were getting better as the day wore on. The soldiers began gradually to pick up tidings of their battalions, working from army corps to divisions, and brigade to regiments, and by the time we entered Leitomischl the influences of discipline began to exhibit themselves, though in one sense they had never ceased to exist, and no instance of plunder or violence along the road, in villages or in towns, came under my notice. I saw the poor Croat soldiers bargaining with the peasant girls by the roadside for cherries, cheese, bread, cakes or whatever else they brought to sell, and counting out their coppers or bits of paper from their scant purses as if they were making purchases in Vienna itself. Leitomitchl, at which we arrived in the evening, was, of course, crowded, but we managed to get a double-bedded room in an inn, and enjoy our first halt. Post there was none, the telegraph was closed, and all means of sending off letters were cut off, and so we resolved to make an effort to get on to Zwittau, the nearest railway station, whence trains were running, as we heard; but it was not possible to obtain permission, and without it there would be no use in trying to get along the road, especially at night. Next morning we were up early, and still there was the same scene in the streets—soldiers, soldier's horses, and guns, pouring in one mighty stream southwards. There was one of the imperial carriages drawn up at the door of the little Hostenie, and looking out I saw Count Mensdorff de Pauilly walking up and down before the door with the air of a thoughtful, anxious man. He was in the undress uniform of a general officer, and, as the soldiers, who did not know who he was, saluted him, he stopped and asked them questions, relieved their wants by some trifling gift, and continued his sad promenade. It was reported he had come down as one of a military commission to enquire into the cause of the disaster.—At all events, he could judge for himself of the state of the army. Rumors then went forth That Benedek had resigned. For him there is still but one feeling—in his misfortunes the attachment of his officers and the devotion of his men are, if possible, greater than before. Count Clam-Gallas, who is not quite so much surrounded by popular affections in the army, is, it is said, under arrest; so is Count Henchstein, Chief of the staff; and the same authority assigns a similar fate to other generals of high position. Courts-martial, courts of enquiry, and all the apparatus that follow military disaster are to be set to work; and meantime it is above all things needful to have some one to organize the army once more, and to get it into heart. Count Mensdorff appeared to think the cause of the defeat was a panic which seized on the men at the instant of victory. It was nearly noon before I succeeded in getting a pass to Zwittau, and all along the road for ten or twelve miles were scattered the masses of the great host broken to pieces before Josephstadt. The men are coming rapidly under their standards, and the country side for miles in from the road is full of them. They may be seen coming down the sloping hills, through the cornfields, down by paths, their arms glancing in the sun, singly and in groups, Uhlans, dragoons, and foot and gunners, each with his story of escape and adventure.

It was sad to part with the few friends one had made in the short time we had met but with hopes of meeting soon and more happily we parted. A drive of some two hours through a lovely country teeming still with soldiers, brought us to Zwittau, but here there was no good news. All the carriages, except those taken up for the conveyance of the wounded, had been sent down south to escape the enemy, and the last train and the last of the engines were now panting to be off. The railway officials could do nothing, and with tired horses it was not possible to get on to Brunn, eight German miles, that night. But then, in the nick of time, Professor Dumreicher, the great Vienna surgeon, bore in sight, and, what was more, was in a dilemma from which we could help him. He has organized, a great medical staff for sick and wonded, and he was anxious to go from Zwittau to Leitomischl to consult with the authorities, but he had no carriage, could get none, and there was no way of getting by rail. There was his train of doctors, mates and surgeons, and carriages full of wonded, then bound for Brunn and Vienna. Dr. Dumreicher then procured us places in a third-class carriage in exchange for the loan of a carriage and horses; but if we had known what was about to take place it would have been far better to have stuck to the road, though no post-horses were to be had along its course. To make my story short, I may simply say that no great were the obstructions caused by the congregation of rolling stock on the single line to Brunn, and by the trains of wounded men, that the journey by rail from Zwittau to that place, which is under 40 miles, took no less than from 6 p. m. yesterday till 12 o'clock this day; that no food could be got at the stations, and that, to make matters worse, every moment's delay in getting to the post, was adding to the fever caused by irritation and the dejection of retreat, and the excitement of such an awful battle and the scenes that followed it.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 7, 1866.

As there was one, the only, train leaving Brunn at three o'clock yesterday, I came on by it and arrived here at midnight. The terminus presented a most painful scene. It was thronged with weeping women, agonised parents, and relatives and friends awaiting the arrival of the wounded, and the expression of their faces as they ran looking into the carriages was agonising.—Then when some dear object was recognised with head bound up in discoloured bandages, or was lifted up without a leg or arm, there came a wail of anguish, and each little group surrounded its own and bore him away. Litters and straw beds and couches lined the walls of the station. "Have you had many wounds to-day?" "Many," exclaimed the porter, "why, all Vienna will be unable to hold them soon. There were more than a thousand came in this afternoon, and that's nothing. Vienna though her streets is an early city, but as I drove along there were lights in many a window late as it was, and if one could have looked within he would have no doubt beheld scenes almost as dreadful as those of the battle, and have seen where the soldier saved from the hasty grave on the field of honour was passing away amid breaking hearts that would not be consoled by reflecting that he had died for his country, and that their care and affection had smoothed his pillow and deprived death of his army will be at Olmutz, not at Brunn, and they will be, in all probability, established at that place to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866.

Gen. Benedek has now under his orders at least 150,000 men, not including his cavalry and artillery. Immediately after the fatal 3rd of July it may be doubted whether the gallant but unfortunate leader of the Austrian army could have mustered more than half the number; but the men, spread over a wide extent of country, have rallied to their colours, and a force, to which large increase is daily given by volunteer drafts, and regiments from other quarters, is now assembled to try conclusions with their formidable opponents, if all attempts to effect a peaceful solution of the great quarrel prove unsuccessful. The head-quarters are at Olmutz, where I hope to see them this evening. Gen. Von Benedek is in chief command, but great changes are spoken of in this staff, and in the commanders of the *corps d'armee*, of whom Ramming and Gablenz are alone in high favour. With Count Mensdorff as War Minister, a more direct and able administration of military affairs may be looked for, as no one can be more devoted, strenuous and honest in his labours for the good of the army. There is nothing spoken of but the late great battle, and too many proofs of its terrible consequences are visible on all sides to permit the calamity to occupy a secondary place among the important events which crowd upon us. It is a very extraordinary circumstance that the Austrians, as far as I can judge, believe their left wing only was turned. Of the exact nature of the position in which their left was placed at the close of the engagement I cannot speak, because the woods and villages, as well as the rising grounds toward Nechanitz, prevented my having as clear a view in that direction as I had of the right. But I am quite certain of this—that before I left the tower the Austrian right wing had fallen back toward Koniggratz, and was involved with the reserves in very considerable confusion; that the Prussians, in solid masses, were advancing all along the ridges and over the cornfields from the right; that their artillery had opened a cross-fire on the Austrian batteries from several points; that their battalions were deploying on the ridge near the big tree toward Klum, but below it, and not far from the road, were in square firing on two fronts, as if to check cavalry from above, and that Prussians were firing at them from the slopes above and from the right at the same time, and that the Prussians had certainly got us between them and their centre in advance of Klum. These things were patent to my eyes. Now, if I were asked to account for the presence of the Prussians in Klum itself, I would say that they came from the right and not from the left, and that they got in by the hollow between the first and second line of elevated ground or ridges from the direction of the big tree. Quite sure am I that some half hour before, a line of Prussian skirmishers with dense support had pushed their way in that direction, and that the fire of their skirmishers was so rapid and well sustained that it looked like the heavy, rolling volleys of battalions engaged in heavy file firing. It is true that Prussian infantry also appeared on the left some time afterward, and that they occupied a wood from which they kept up a rolling fire of musketry on the artillery and infantry on the left of Klum; but if Klum were the centre of the position of the Austrians, I would say decidedly that the Austrian right had been pushed back further than their left, and was more in a condition to be turned, and that it was crumbling up under the advance of the Prussians and under their fire. That the battle was lost when I left the tower, and when the state of things was as I tried to describe in my letter written during our retreat I cannot doubt, because the piece of paper which an officer delivered to me at the time, and which I did not immediately attend to, was in these words:—"Come down at once. The headquarters are leaving; some gone. We are right to start at once" And when I was going under the Marieneher Thor the road was already blocked up, and Benedek had, I believe, left the field.—Probably your military correspondent with the Prussian army will clear up the point. There can be no question but that a couple of hours before the time I speak of the Austrians had steadily driven the whole of the Prussian right and centre back a considerable way and were still gaining on them. The first decided retrograde movement of a permanent character which I perceived on the part of the Austrians, was of a later period, and it was on the right, and

not on the left, and still the action was in such a state that Benedek was preparing to order an advance of all his disposable troops, and of his cavalry, to complete the success and turn it to victory. Why Klum was not fiercely attacked again and again, nay, why it was not taken, I cannot understand. The Prussians there ought to have been caught between two fires, the flanks of the left and right of the Austrians, and had the centre behind them, and they had the reserves below and before them if the Austrian accounts are correct. It would not be possible for any large body of the enemy to get unperceived into such a position, no matter how thick the smoke, and a small body ought to have been at once driven out and destroyed by the immense masses of Austrians close at hand. The whole affair is a mystery. It is covered with smoke and fog, and how could the Prussians see to creep into Blum if the Austrians could not see them creeping there? The only explanation is, that there was a great gap left, as there seemed to me to be, between the centre and the right, and the Prussians, pushing along from the big tree in a fold of ground, got in without opposition under the smoke of the burning village, and were soon reinforced. There is a story of an officer seeing them on their way, who wished to report it to some staff dignitary, but in vain, as he was rebuked by an aide-de-camp for his unseemly intrusion. Some day a sifting of evidence among the survivors will enable the historian to decide how the Prussians got into Klum, and there may even be some reason assigned for their not having been driven out of Klum when they got in there, but I fear these reasons cannot be creditable.—To my mind, and let it remembered I have only my eyes to assist me, and have heard little or nothing—the Austrian soldier fought under a physical disadvantage all day. The Prussians were lightly equipped. The prisoners I saw had only their tunics and flat caps, although I saw through the glass some battalions with helmets.—They were in capital fighting trim. The Austrians fought in their long flapping great coat, saturated with rain. They had no heavy knapsacks, canteens, tins, breadbags, and all sorts of impedimenta. Although the Austrian soldier will face any enemy, and die with his face to him, I must say the needle-gun has given him an idea that the Prussians are far better armed, and is therefore superior in the field—in other words, his *morale* has suffered in the late fights. There are, it is said, 45,000 needle-guns in the Austrian arsenals, but the Prussians over that the needle-gun itself is nothing without the ammunition and that the preparation of powder used to explode the cartridge is a secret known only to themselves, for that will keep good any length of time, whereas ordinary fulminating compounds rapidly lose their strength under the influence of time and moisture. That may or may not be true, but it is certain that the fire of this weapon is terrible in its swiftness. In the assault against Klum all the leading officers and men fell as they pushed up the hill. I have been told that a cavalry regiment breaking into a charge at the distance of 600 yards had been so pelted with the hail of these bullets that more than one-third of every squad on in front, horses and men were down before they could deliver a sabrecut; that the second line, tumbling about over the men and horses of the first squadron, were similarly smitten with annihilating fire, and that when the regiment withdrew on the flanks in disorder, the plain over which they had advanced was piled with their corpses.—Gen. Gablenz arrived in Vienna last night, and it is thought by some that he ought to succeed Feldzeugmeister von Benedek, but it is only due to the latter to state that officers and men still cling to him with passionate devotion, and that they still believe in his "to-morrow." "Not yet, my children; wait till to-morrow!" were the words he addressed to his cheering troops as they were advancing to what they thought an assured victory on the afternoon of the 3rd of July. And they will wait still, and trust on, and die, if needs be, though the worst use to be made of a soldier is to kill him uselessly. There is an irresistable sympathy between the soldier and Benedek, and some men would sooner be beaten under those they love than they will under those they hate. So they say it is all the needle-gun that has done it.

At Olmutz there can be no doubt that Feldzeugmeister von Benedek is in a good position, though he cannot save Bohemia—nay, more, it is very doubtful whether he can save Brunn, in Moravia, the Austrian Manchester and people there are who think Vienna is already gone, or that it will go if the Prussians venture to disregard the peremptory order to "halt" which was from Paris. The Prussians have already shown at Iglau, on the Moravian frontier; but their advance to Vienna, with an army still powerful and numerous in the flank and rear, and with three fortresses such as Theresienstadt, Koniggratz, and Josephstadt on their flanks, would be hazardous as a military measure, without reference to political complications. The line of road to Brunn passes through defiles worked out by the river, and present singular advantages to a defensive force, but according to all present indications, the Prussians may have the place if they wish. The garrison of Vienna is being quietly strengthened and the lines at the other side of the Danube are not of a character to be despised by any enemy. We have to learn yet what the Prussians intend doing at Josephstadt and Koniggratz. Although neither Sebastopool, each is capable of standing a siege and it is not to be walked over or passed by with impunity. The Prussians must have suffered very much in the last battle; a heavier or better direct artillery fire than the Austrians maintained for eight hours could not be adduced from the records of any battle, and it is believed here their losses were at least equal to those of the Austrians though I am disposed to believe the headlong courage of many of the regiments of the Kaiser cost them dear indeed. As yet there are no date to go upon concerning the casualities at Koniggratz but the *Wiener Zeitung* of to-day gives a list of officers killed in the affair at Skalitz on the 28th of June, from which the severity of the encounter may be estimated. There were engaged on the day the Fifth and Twenty-forth battalions of Jagers, and the Fifteenth Twenty-first, Thirty second and Seventy-seventh regiments of infantry. The first had three officers killed and we may judge they had at least nine wounded. The Second had one killed and wounded in the same proportion, the Nineteenth had five Captains, four over Lieutenants, seven Lieutenants killed, and probably forty-eight officers wounded; the Twenty-first had four officers killed; the Thirty-second had seven officers killed; the Seventy-seventh had four Captains, five over Lieutenants, and eleven Lieutenants killed, and, if the usual proportion holds, sixty officers wounded. In the fight at Wysokow and Pudol, the Cuirassier regiment, No. 4, (Kaiser Ferdinand,) had Captain Karl von Klenck, Captain Patrick John Murray, Lieutenant Mitter von Pitta badly wounded, in addition to the killed, and so on the sad list runs, though it does not appear that the Eighteenth Jager battalion was destroyed as reported by the Prussians in the night fight at Pudol on the 26th of June.

Bleeding at every pore, stricken to her knees, Austria still holds her sword pointed to the enemy, and gages on the threatening front of his advance with a heroic resolve to die with honour. The appeal of the Emperor to his people will bring forth hecatombs of thousands of recruits. All Hungary, we are told, is rising, and will give many a willing recruit to legions which are preparing to fight for the Emperor.

With reference to a report drawn up by Gen. La Marmora respecting the battle of Custozza, in which it appears to be stated that the Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Corps of the Austrian army were engaged there, permit me to state that not one of these corps was present at Custozza, and for the very good reason that they were each and all with the Northern army on the date of the battle.

Testing the Atlantic Cable.

The *Times* correspondent who accompanies the Atlantic Telegraph expedition says that not a day has passed since the fracture of last year's cable that its insulation has been almost hourly tested at the Irish end. These tests shows its condition up to the broken end, 1,260 miles from shore, to be absolutely perfect. "There is always a certain amount of resistance to an electric current entering a cable, which is called retardation, and is measured by millions of units. A submarine wire of a certain length can therefore always be measured off, so it were, and its insulating and conductive powers ascertained to within a mile of fault by the time the current takes in entering the wire. These tests, as we have said, have been carried on hourly with last year's cable, and the result as to millions of units has corresponded day by day in the most remarkable manner. Of course both its 'conductivity' and resistance have varied as earth currents arose or magnetic storms prevailed, but nine times out of ten the resistance test has been the same, even to a millionth unit, day after day, and these tests are identical with those which would be obtained from a perfect submarine rope 1,260 miles long. The readings of the barometer at the station also afford the most curious data, which until now have been almost entirely overlooked in electrical science as connected with the submarine cables. It is found that exactly in proportion as the barometer rose the resistance of the current increased, and *vice versa*. In plain terms, a low barometer meant a good cable, and a high barometer a bad one. Another curious circumstance which has been noticed, but never carefully recorded till now, is that between 12 and 2 in the day, and only at those hours, the cable is always at its worst."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S TROUBLES.

The Quebec *Gazette* says:—Much has been said of late about the Queen, and strong remarks have been made upon her absence from England at this serious crisis of home and foreign politics. It should, however, be remembered that just now her Majesty has very much to harass her. In this miserable German war she has near relations fighting against each other. On the one side is her brother-in-law, the Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, and a son in-law, the Prince of Prussia. On the other is another son-in-law, Prince Louis of Hesse, and her cousin, the King of Hanover, while her new cousin, Prince Teck, has been summoned to the war before his honeymoon is half spent. To make the situation still more melancholy, her eldest daughter has just lost a child, while that daughter's husband is allowed no time for mourning, but has to take the field; and her second daughter, whose husband is on the other side, has been compelled to send home her children to England for safety, while she herself is about to be confined. Add to this the want of friendliness that exists between the Prince of Wales and his intended brother-in-law, rival of the Princess of Wales's father, and we have a most melancholy complication, such as may well make the Queen feel the loss of a counsellor who could have best advised her.

THE BUCKINGHAM MURDER.—The Ottawa *Citizen* reports the following verdict of the Coroner's in the case of the Buckingham murder:—the inquest on the body of the young girl, found drowned here on the 25th ult., closed on Monday afternoon. The following is a copy of the verdict of the coroner's jury, *unanimously* concurred in by the twenty-two composing it:—"The body on whom this inquest has been holden is that of Agle Marin, sisters of the Rev. Jeremie Babin; that the deceased came to a violent death maliciously and feloniously by drowning in the River des Livres, near the Buckingham Mills, between the two falls, on or about the 12th day of April last; that her brother, the Rev. Jeremie Babin, was the cause of her death, and that a person called by him Moise Ledoux, is an accessory before the fact."

ANOTHER CIVIL WAR.—Fears are entertained by many American citizens that another civil war is impending in the United States. Resolutions with a view of such an event, and for the distribution of arms among the states, have passed the Federal House of Representatives. It is supposed the struggle will be between the President's party, the Democrats, and the Southerners on the one side and the Radical Republicans on the other. We gather this from a letter written by Mr. Raymond, Editor of the New York *Times*, and member of Congress. The state of political matters in the United States is feverish and unhealthy.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

NO LEGISLATIVE ELECTION.—We understand that in view of the early accomplishment of the Confederation Scheme and the adoption of the new constitutions, there will be no election for members of the Legislative Council the coming fall. It is the intention of the Government to introduce a bill, to suspend the law requiring the issue of writs for the election, so that the present members of the Legislative Council, whose term is about to expire, will hold over until the Confederation Scheme shall be adopted and put in operation.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

It is said that the Archbishops and Bishops in England have given their assent to the establishment of a new class of ministrants in the Church of England. They are to be called "Readers," and will be entitled to perform all the duties hitherto belonging to the clergy alone in outlying districts of large parishes, mission churches being provided for them. They are to wear surplices, but not stoles, and are not to be designated "Reverend."

The tariff of the Atlantic telegraph, which is now fully open for public business, is a pound a word, including signature and address.

A fashionable party is now called a 'daughter-cultural show.'

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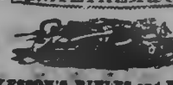

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Sheriff's Sale of Lands—James Hall.
Peterboro Grammar and Union School—John King, A. M.
Sheriff's Sale—James Hall.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1866.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

This great undertaking is at length accomplished—the Atlantic Cable is successfully laid. The two Hemispheres, once requiring months for communication, now only require minutes. This is certainly the great work of the century, fertile of great events as has been the past years of it. Well may it be called the glory of the age, and of the nations that planned and executed it. When we consider the immense capital wasted in the first and second cables, and the amount spent in completing the third, the hopes, fears, patience and energy of the promoters, and the result of the enterprise in bringing together those kindred nations—let us hope by an indissoluble link of amity and good will—do not those men who have brought it to a successful termination deserve the praises of this and future generations.

There is another feature in this great work. It is the work of those two great nations that have given shape to all that is progressive in modern times, and extend civilization wherever they extend their commerce and influence, and also nourish those principles of liberty, justice, truth and progress that are calculated to civilize and render mankind happy. It is the work too of the two great Protestant nations of the age. Southern and Central Europe is crying under the political storms that are agitating those seats of superstition and bigotry, those centres of ignorance and cruelty. The people are longing to be free, and this death struggle will shatter to the foundations thrones and dominions that have barred progress and forbid the liberty of thought and action. They are crumbling to ruin; the mighty are falling; the tyrants tremble, and nations reel to and fro; but they are the nations that enslave men, that will not allow thought to expand and genius to proceed to action. Their reward is destruction, and just as the smoke of their ruin ascends, the English and American people are growing stronger, nobler and more glorious; pushing forward commerce, liberty, enterprise, and the concomitants, freedom of thought and action, until now they can converse with each other, as it were face to face, at the distance of 2,000 miles from each other. This is a work of which both nations may be proud, and a work we trust that may draw them closer together in the future. Why should the one be jealous of the other? Why should our American neighbours be so jealous of the parent whence they sprung, and whose spirit, bravery, enterprise and energy they so manifestly inherit? And why should Britain be jealous of her daughter? Nay, well may she be proud of such an offspring, and long may they be able to unite in extending the blessing of civilization, the gospel and liberty; and the blessing and advantages of science among their own people, and also to the ends of the earth.

WAR NEWS.

Since our last we have received intelligence that after a second struggle the two great powers concerned have agreed to an armistice and that terms of peace are being agreed to. This, however, did not take place until Italy received another severe repulse, losing some of her gunboats, and in some degree affecting the morale of the Italian army, as two successive defeats must have a depressing influence on the army of Victor Immanuel. His great ally in the North is, so far, victorious and may be able to ensure all that Italy asked. Various rumors are afloat of France ceding Venetia for Sardinia and of sending the Pope there for a season. It is fully believed that the old man's influence is over in Italy and that something must be done to afford him an asylum from his own people.

So far Prussia, Austria and Italy have been allowed to have things their own way; no outside influence has been brought to bear either ways. We hardly believe, however, that peace is yet sure, there may be a truce but the end is not yet. They may quarrel over the settlement, let us wait and see.

SPECIAL MEETING.

The County Council will meet in special session this day at 12 o'clock. The business will be at once proceeded with, and finished, it is believed, by Saturday, so as to have a short session. The only business of importance is to provide the money the Council intends voting for the new Drill Shed about to be erected. There may be other business but not of much importance. No special meeting would have been but for the desire on the part of the Warden and other members of the Council to proceed with the shed at once. The shed we expect will be one worthy the Town, and will be useful for other purposes than drilling. Heretofore we never had a proper place for agricultural exhibitions, but this shed which will be about 200 by 85 will be a very suitable place for such exhibitions. This year the exhibition will be at Lakefield from the fact that the necessary accommodations can be more easily obtained there than here, but we trust this will not be so again, and that hereafter the Count, Show will not need to be held out of Town. The building will also be useful for large meetings and other purposes, a thing which was much needed.

A Disgraceful Scene in the Library of Parliament.

M. Gerin Lajoie, Editor of *Le Canadien*, Ottawa, seized the M. E. Dorion, a member of the House, striking him on the face and head several times. After some exposition of parliamentary usage in such cases, the speaker issued a warrant for the arrest of the pugilistic M. Lajoie, when he was arrested in the Reporters gallery. The scene of the altercation is as follows:—

Mr. Holton having arisen to a question of privilege, informed the House that Mr. Eric Dorion had been assaulted in the Library by M. Gerin Lajoie.

Mr. J. H. Cameron and Mr. Morris cited cases showing that the statement of the member assaulted was first taken and on it the Speaker's warrant was issued.

M. Eric Dorion then made the following statement:—"I had occasion, Mr. Speaker, to go to the library about half past ten. I was taking out some books when I was called on by M. Gerin Lajoie, editor of *Le Canada* published in Ottawa. He requested me to take the seat he had just occupied in the corner of the library. I refused to take the seat, but sat down on the stool next to it. He commenced a series of questions about an article which appeared in the *Defricheur*, of which I am proprietor. After a few words of explanation in regard to that article, he became very much excited and used very abusive language towards me. I forget exactly the words, but they were very impertinent and insulting. As I did not wish to carry on a conversation of that description I rose from my seat to leave him alone, whereupon he began an attack upon me by striking me in the face with his closed hand. I protected myself as well as I could. He struck me several times with his closed hand on the face and head until some of the parties in the room took him away to prevent him from doing me any further injury." The statement was received amidst profound silence and was taken down by the clerk.

"SOLD, SOLD AGAIN."

Our readers will remember those oft repeated words of "Cheap John," when he carried on business in this town, and he generally added "and the money paid."—We have no doubt but these addenda may be applied to the *Review*—"Sold sold again and the money paid;" but unfortunately sold to corruption and to do the work of corruptionists. Lately the *Review's* virtual organs have become so discoloured that everything is Brown, and if abuse and misrepresentation would make the paper on which they are written brown, the *Review* would appear on a colored sheet. Happily those things only effect the propagator thereof. We have on more than one occasion exposed the predilections of the Editor of the *Review* for what is *not* true. Not more than a few weeks since we convicted him of asserting a manifest untruth; not satisfied, however, he again awaits us in his favorite terms—"tissue of misrepresentation and untruth." We prefer his slander to his praise; as journalists we do not desire to be found in bad company, and in consequence we steer clear of *Reviewism*, and we hope to continue apart.

Before Parliament assembled, the Press on both sides of politics told us that the great work of the session—which was to be a very short one—would be Confederation; that the House would meet, pass the supplies, name a delegation to proceed to England, and at once try and perfect the Confederation. This we know has not taken place, and already nearly two months are spent in discussing Mr. Galt's tariff, which should have been left for the Confederate Parliament to discuss and settle, as that body will have to do it at any rate.

Our contemporary with his usual honesty, and slander of Mr. Brown, tells us that "If the Canadian delegates are not now ready to proceed to England to conclude the final arrangements for Confederation, it is solely owing to the unprincipled plot concocted by Messrs. Holton and Brown, to embarrass and defeat the Government." There never was a greater falsehood uttered than this one. The universal reason given by government organs—even by the *Leader*, a well informed journal—for the delay, is the absurd one that the Derby government would not have time to attend to such matters just now, and it has been left to the Editor of the *Review* to invent the false and absurd cry of Mr. Brown's opposition, (The Hamilton *Spectator* says "it is the present state of Imperial politics,) as Mr. Brown has all along urged the government to proceed with Confederation, and allow the local parliament to settle local matters, and this we defy our contemporary to contradict unless by asserting falsehoods. The government strenuously refuses to proceed until Mr. Galt's pet tariff scheme be passed, if possible, even though that should delay the whole matter another year. But we find that the Editor of the *Review* draws largely from that lying, sensation sheet, the New York *Herald*, and as a man's character may be known by the company he keeps, in future we may expect to be treated to weekly exhibitions such as the renegades of the *Herald* treat the scum of New York to. May we not say—sold again to the New York *Herald* also. Under the circumstances it would be vain to reason with the *Review* on the matter. His important measures would be found to be simply, extension of railroad charters, which he has sold himself to advocate; or acts to legalize by laws that *he* once declared legal. The Grand Trunk amalgamation would, no doubt, be to him an important act—of more importance than Confederation.

But a word in regard to our alliances.—Sorry would we be to ally ourselves with the New York *Herald-Review* Corruptionists; we claim no friendship, no connexion whatever with these. We are proud to be found on the side of Reform and good government, and we should be doubly proud to be the ally of, or one of five who were able to upset Mr. Galt's reckless currency scheme, thwart his tariff scheme, and thus in some degree aid in saving the country from degradation and ruin. Nor is the *Examiner* a new ally; it is Reform, was and will continue to be, notwithstanding all the slander and disregard of truth of the *Review*.

Lord Monck has been elevated to the Peerage of the United Kingdom, as Baron Monck, and the Legislature very fittingly presented him with an address on the occasion. Few governors of these provinces ever remained so long amongst us without being soundly abused by some party, but so popular is Lord Monck that all parties unite in honoring him, as he well deserves.

Over £50,000 worth of property has been destroyed by fire in Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island.

No More Elections for Legislative Councillors.

Sir N. F. Belleau has introduced a Bill in the Legislative Council to prevent the necessity of having an election for Councillors this fall. As the law stands twelve Councillors would require to be elected this session, and if Confederation should be carried out this year, these Councillors would never sit in Parliament at all, and hence it is urged that their election would be useless. The Councillors of the Confederate Parliament will be appointed from the various Provinces, those elected at the time having the preference, and perhaps it is just as well to keep the number of anticipants as low as possible.

House Burned.

On Wednesday evening, 25th ult., a dwelling house belonging to Mr. Robt. Darling, of Emily, was consumed by fire. The house was occupied at the time by Robert Ivison. Mr. Ivison had been from home during the day, and on his coming home in the evening heard some crackling noise, as if of fire, and tying his horses, burst in the door and found the building on fire. The fire was up stairs, there being no appearance whatever of any below. Mr. Ivison has lost almost everything in the house, as the smoke and flames prevented his saving anything but a bed and one or two trifling articles. He also lost about $80 in money which he had in his coat pocket, hanging up, when he left home. This is supposed to be the cause of the fire. Some one who they have learned that the money was there is believed to have entered and taken it, and then fired the house to baffle search or to hide his nefarious work. The house was insured in the Farmer's Mutual for $250. Mr. Ivison's loss will be little less than $500 we learn.

Sudden Death.

During last week a very sad and sudden bereavement took place in the Township of Smith, in the family of Mr. Silas Pearson. A friend had brought Mr. Pearson a small pig, and it having got out of the enclosure in which it had been placed, Mr. Pearson went to catch it to put it back again, and Mrs. Pearson moved round through a small piece of woods to stop it, if possible. Mr. Pearson, however, caught it and shut it up, leaving Mrs. Pearson in the woods a few yards from where he caught the pig, she not returning for a few minutes they went to look what delayed her, as it was near noon, and not seeing her went down into the woods and said to relate found her extended, almost expiring, she only living a few minutes after they came to her. The cause of her death is supposed to be 'apoplexy;' it might, however, have been sun stroke.

The Fenians.

On Friday last a cry was raised that the Fenians were again landing at Fort Erie. A hasty telegram obtained by the *Leader*, and published, caused a little bustle and a greater desire to hear the news. It turned out to be nothing more than a party of United States Volunteers coming over to escort General Sherman home—or as some would have it—a picnic party. The Reeve of Fort Erie seeing the party, and believing them to be Fenians, at once telegraphed to Toronto, and this gave rise to the whole rumour. The Fenians have something else to do now than trouble us for a while; however, wisdom would say be ready for them if they do return.

More Volunteers.

Three new companies of Volunteers have been formed in this county. One at Norwood—Robert Wigmore, Esq., Captain; J. M. Grover, Lieutenant; W. H. Stephenson, Ensign. One at Hastings—H. Fowlds, jr., Captain; name of Lieutenant we did not learn yet; —— Huston, Ensign. One at Springville—John Dundas, Esq., Captain; Allan Cathcart, Lieutenant; W. McCamus, Ensign. This will make eight companies in this county. Good for Peterborough.

A friend since informs us that Mr. Humphries will be Ensign of the Hastings company.

B. R. Kimball, Esq.,

The numerous friends of Mr. Kimball will learn with pleasure that he is about to commence business at Petrolia. The Petrolia *Valuator* of the 21st ult. says:—

"We learn that Mr. Kimball, lately Superintendent of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Peterborough Railways, has decided upon opening a machine shop here, and the building is already put up on the Fairbank property, across the Creek. This very suitable building has been taken out of the woods and completed in the short space of a week under the superintendence of Mr. Geo. Smart, and Mr. Kimball is expected daily with his machinery.

Book Notices.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S MAGAZINE, for August, is received. It contains some excellent fashion plates, and a great deal of interesting reading matter.

GODEY, for August, is also received. Its contents are varied, and will be favorably received by the ladies, for whom it is intended.

The Cobourg *Sun* says:—It is pleasing, even at this late period of the season, to say, that the American capitalists, who recently visited us, have undertaken, at their own expense, to bring one hundred tons of ore from Marmora to Pittsburg, and thoroughly test it, when, if the result be satisfactory, they will assume the railway stock and go on with the work. Our directors deserve great credit for the patient perseverance they have displayed in this matter, and we have little doubt they will be rewarded by seeing yankee enterprise and capital, putting Cobourg again on the high road to prosperity.

Col. Haultain gave notice of an address that an appropriation be made from the public funds for the purpose of making an allowance to the wives and families of members of the volunteer force when called away from their homes on active service, such allowance to be for wife or parent dependent upon volunteers 10 cents per day, for each child 5 cents ditto,

At a reform demonstration in Hyde Park, 27th ult., 1,500 police and a detachment of Guards protected the park. The gates were closed. The mob broke the iron railing and forced an entrance. The Horse Guards charged, the people, but did not use their swords.

The New York *Herald* says that a discrepancy accounting to some thirty millions of dollars has been discovered in balancing the accounts of Judge Chase while Secretary of the Treasury.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

IT IS NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

The following telegram has been received from Mr. Field:—

The *Great Eastern* arrived at Heart's Content at 8 a. m. July 27. The average speed of the ship from the splice, made until we saw land, was a little less than 5 miles per hour, and the cable was paid out at an average of 5½ miles an hour; total slack less than 12 per cent. The weather has been more unpleasant on the Atlantic than has ever been known at this season of the year. We have had alternate days of rain, sometimes fogs and squalls.

I have requested Mr. Dash, Sec. of the Anglo American Telegraph Co., to send you his diary, which will give you a detailed account of the hopes and fears, ups and downs experienced in laying a cable across the Atlantic. We are in direct communication with Valentia since the splice, on the 13th instant, and have daily received news from Europe which was posted up on the outside of the Telegraph Office for the information of all on board *Great Eastern*, and signalled to the other ships. After taking in coal the Telegraph fleet will sail for the spot where the old cable was lost last year and recover the end and complete a second line between Ireland and Newfoundland, and then the *Medway* will proceed to lay the new cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The cable will be up for business in a few days, and all messages sent to Europe in the order they are received at Heart's Content. I cannot find words sufficient to convey my admiration for the men who have so ably conducted the enterprise.

(Signed) C. W. FIELD.
Heart's Content, July 27.

The London *Times* of 27th says of the Telegraph:—"It is a great work, the glory of the age, the nations, and they who have achieved it deserve to be honored as the benefactors of their race."

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.—The Atlantic Telegraph Cable in this day open for public business.

(Signed), CYRUS W. FIELD.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The following have been fixed as the rates for the Atlantic Telegraph:—From any Telegraph Station in America to any in Great Britain, for 20 words or less, including address of sender and receiver, £20 in gold. Every additional word not exceeding five letters, 20 shilling sterling per word. From same to same in Europe, £21. Every additional word, 21 shillings. From same to same in Africa, Asia, or India, not exceeding 100 letters, £25. Every additional word, 20 shillings. The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five. Each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word. Messages in cipher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

LONDON GREETS NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Mayor Hoffman has received the following despatch:—

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.— to the Mayor of New York:—May commerce flourish, and peace and prosperity unite us.

(Signed,) the MAYOR OF LONDON.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Business messages are being transmitted over the cable to and from Europe. The latest London dates, to private parties in this city, up to this morning, were to yesterday forenoon. Four thousand words were transmitted through the cable in 12 hours on the 28th inst.

ASPY BAY, July 30.—The reply of the President of the U. S. to the message of the Queen of England, was received here at four o'clock on Monday afternoon, 30th, and will be delivered to the Queen probably about two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Greenwich time.

What Others Think of Government Schemes.

The *Trade Review* says of the Tariff and the alterations made that the Finance minister has neglected altogether the commercial interests and its connecting branches, including the maritime interests of the Province, and the West India and other trades. The manufacturers of the country ruined, and the commercial interests neglected; surely such condemnation will open the eyes of all honestly desiring truth.

The Kingston *News* says:—"Nothing has done so much to lower the public estimation of Mr. Galt's ability as the way in which the Tariff has been managed. From the wholesale and directly opposite changes which have been made in the lists, it is evident that no fixed principal had been determined on which could be consistently carried out, and from the contradictions involved in these changes it is equally evident that Mr. Galt as either made a practical confession of *his ignorance* or want of forethought and neglect of careful examination, or else he has given way to the pressure of interested deputations. The Tariff has been a sorry bungle, and the natural effect has been to destroy implicit confidence in a financier possessed of great cleverness, (cunning) but of no fixed principles. Henceforth every new project that Mr. Galt puts forth will not be so readily taken for granted; it must undergo a close public scrutiny before it can be satisfactorily accepted."

The Brockville Recorder, under the Query "Which is right?" says:—"When Mr. Galt proposed to encourage home manufactures by placing a small duty upon the foreign made article, the Tory press sang his praises in loud strains. When by the present Tariff the same man proposed to admit foreign manufactures free, to the ruin of Canadians, the same Tory press still sing in favour of Mr. Galt. Will our neighbor there be enlightened us on the subject. Was he and his friends right in their first ideas of a little protection to Canadian manufactures; or are they right now in taking away all protection, to the ruin of the home maker?"

THE EXPENDITURE.—Galt has forced the House to grant his extravagant demands. Among the items granted are the following: $500,000 for completing the Parliamentary buildings at Ottawa, and $100,000 secret service money. The Ottawa buildings have already cost the enormous sum of $4,250,000. When commenced they were to be completed for $900,000. This is not one fourth the money squandered on these mammoth inconveniences. As to the $100,000 for secret service money, it is of little use keeping detectives in pay, if their warnings and intelligence are to pass unheeded, as they are said to have done at the battle of Erie, John A. M'Donald being on the latest, and consequently unable to attend to business. As one of the members remarked—it might be from this sum M'Dougall intended to raise the funds necessary to start the new paper in opposition to the *Globe*. We have no doubt in the least but that such will be the case, the ministry are mean enough for any piece of rascality. We are, however, astonished that Reformers can sit quietly and acquiesce in the open faced robbery carried on by Galt and his colleagues.—*Exchange.*

A story is told of a man in Indiana who had been in declining health for months, and was much afflicted with ague. He took a heavy dose of quinine, which caused him to vomit violently. In the process of vomiting he expelled from his stomach a live snake eleven inches long and of the thickness of an ordinary pipe stem.

DETAILS

On the Item of $500,000, required for the Public Buildings, at Ottawa, for the year ending 30th June, 1866.

Balances of Awards and expenses of arbitrations on 1st contract Departmental Buildings and claims of Architects		$109,500
Details as follows:—		
Jones, Heycock & Co.. (award)	88,176	
do do (costs)	2,703	
Fuller & Jones (award)	5,054	
do do (costs)	181	
Stent & Laver (award)	6,931	
do do (costs)	206	
Expenses of witnesses, lawyers, printing, &c., approximate	19,840	
Pay of Secretary, cost of stationery, fees of arbitrators, &c., approximate	10,405	
	133,016	
Less—Amount paid on account	23,500	
		109,500
Furniture for the several blocks of buildings		42,000
Finishing main tower of Parliament Buildings, making roads, clearing grounds, superintendence and payment of officers whilst engaged making final estimates		80,000
Finishing main tower		8,500
Grading roads and clearing ground, &c		25,000
Superintendence and payment of officers whilst making final estimates		16,000
Contingencies		9,500
		59,000
Works of protection against fire, gas metres, engine, &c., for water works		18,150
Hose and other works for protection against fire		7,150
Gas metres, outside lamps, &c		4,500
Engine and addition to Engine House for Water Works		6,500
		18,150
For closing up indispensable works and settling final estimate connected with existing contracts		156,350
Approximate amount required for final settlement, not including further expenditure on library at present:—		
Electric bells		1,504
Dormers in wardrobes		7,400
Fitting up wash basins, pendants, brackets, &c		6,027
Post offices, reception rooms, screens in corridors, divisions in galleries, shelving for records and stationery, temporary throne, Speakers' seats, painting, labels for doors and post offices		28,000
Progress estimates and accounts for May		21,500
Final estimates on existing contracts (Parliament, Departmental) heating and ventilating the three blocks	100,000	
Contingencies	2,123	
		156,350
General contingencies on works including provision for pending arbitration on claim for 1st Contract Parliament Buildings		115,000
		$500,000

AMERICAN NEWS.

The *Scottish American* says:—There have been many severe cases of *cholera morbus* reported in New York during the week, but there is scarcely one well authenticated case of Asiatic cholera, as yet reported. The deaths for the week were nearly fourteen hundred, or about three times the average of a healthy season. The excess is mainly due to the heat.

A political convention is about to be held at Philadelphia, of it the same paper says:—In regard to the attitude the South is likely to assume towards the Philadelphia Convention which meets on the 14th of August, we may quote the following item from Charleston:—A large public meeting under the auspices of leading citizen of Charleston was held on the 23rd inst., and delegates chosen to the State Convention which is to select delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. A long preamble indorsing the National Conservative movement as the only hope of the restoration of the Union and of peace, with several resolutions, were carried by acclamation. The first resolution denounces the radical policy as hostile to the Constitution, and tending directly toward anarchy and misrule. The second expresses hearty approval of the wise and statesmanlike vetoes of President Johnson, and his earnest efforts for the speedy restoration of the Union.—The third indorses the call for the Philadelphia National Union Convention. The fourth approves the call of the Governor for a State Convention at Columbia, to select Delegates from South Carolina.

At Washington resolutions were adopted requesting the President to urge on the Canadian authorities, and also on the British Government, the release of the Fenian prisoners recently captured in Canada, and also requesting him to cause the prosecution in instituted in the United States courts against the Fenians to be discontinued.

NEW YORK, July 31st.—Head Centre Stephens has addressed a document to the Fenian brotherhood, in which he says that the Fenians in this country are fright subordinate to the organization in Ireland, and they will do no chief instead of good unless they work solely to give aid to the organization in Ireland. He reiterates the statement that the fight for freedom on Irish soil will come off this very year. He has also addressed a circular to the brotherhood in New Jersey, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and this city to meet him in consultation on the 6th of August.

NEW YORK, July 31.—It is stated that the cholera is assuming an epidemic form in the city to an alarming extent. Sixteen persons died of cholera at the workhouse on Blackwell's Island from the 27th to the 29th of July. There were 13 cases and 4 deaths officially reported. During the past week there were forty-two deaths from cholera.

A shocking affair took place a few days since at Frankford, Ralls Co., Missouri. A young man named Lloyd had been visiting a young lady, a Miss Moss, whose parents opposed his attentions. On the last day he visited the house to arrange with the betrothed for their marriage, a quarrel ensued between him and the girl's parents, and he killed them both with a knife, and then fled, but was pursued and arrested.

In New York, on Saturday, a coal barge was unloading at Spring street, and as the men were at work on one end with the crane, some eight or ten boys at the other formed a file extending from the vessel to some unknown point beneath the pier, and carried on a rapid business, passing from one to the other large lumps of coal to some hidden receptacle. They removed in this way apparently about half as much coal as the men.

The Sandusky (Ohio) Register says the season has been decidedly unfavorable for the grape crop. The early rains, coming when the grapes were in their most tender state, caused blight and mildew to some extent, while the later rains so effected them as to cause many to fall off.

Mr. James Monroe of New Bedford, Mass., the other day received by Express, from New York, sixteen chronometers stolen by Waddell of the pirate Shenandoah from our whale ships.

A Kansas paper says:—"Two men of the horse thieving fraternity danced in the air on Lightning Creek one day last week. They immediately retired to a hole in the ground after their exercise."

A boy at Avoka, Minn., recently filled a musket with sand and gunpowder and fired it over his head. He will never do it again! his head was blown off.

In St. Paul, Minn., 270 new buildings are in process of construction, at an aggregate cost of $750,125

How Insurrections are Put Down in Spain.

The Paris Temps publishes a private letter from Madrid, giving a striking account of the way in which insurrection is put down in Spain. I remember (says the writer) that at one time military executions were of every day occurrence in pain, so that I used to conjugate the verb "fusiller," (to shoot,) as the shortest bulletin of the news from Spain. The tradition seems to be still respected, and the logic of revolutions appears destined to remain eternally the same. At noon, two days back, twenty-one young fellows of the army, engaged in the late insurrection, almost all of handsome appearance were taken out of the prisons, and after being tied together two by two, were placed in carriages with the windows wide open, and escorted by a numerous body of troops to the place of execution, a spot selected in the vacant ground between the Salama on Palace and the Obampa Pipe-on. One of my friends is having five houses built not a hundred yards from the spot. The masonary and scaffolding are in course of erection, and afforded excellent positions for viewing the scene.

There was a preliminary ceremony of military degradation; a regiment was under the flag; then a discourse, which I could not hear, but which lasted two hours, during which time those unfortunate men must have already suffered a thousand deaths. An enormous crowd which had followed the procession

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-2m New York

DARLEY'S
Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It clears from the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part, causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to HURD & Co.,
Malden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
NEWCASTLE, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

Relief in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan"—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a safe and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds. Sore Throat. Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used *is well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the tortuing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HIDE BOUND HORSES.

A horse is said to be hide-bound when his skin will not slip under the pressure of the head, but sticks as if it was glued, which condition is always dependent on a deranged state of the stomach and digestive organs—by correcting which, and giving to them a healthy tone and condition, the disease or complaint will disappear. Experience has proved that the means best adopted to this end is "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine." It has been used in numerous cases with complete success, generally effecting a cure in a few days. It is the best condition medicine known, and may be given with perfect safety at all times, and does not require that the horse be kept from work.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Prof Volpeau's Hair Restorative.
GIVE IT A TRIAL.

It contains no muddy deposit of lead and sulphur. All the ingredients are held in PERFECT SOLUTION, and produce the same effect on the hair as if they had not been dissolved.

BARNES, HENRY & Co., AGENTS,
Montreal, C. E.
19

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of James W. Sheridan, and against the lands and tenements which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Eliza Tanner, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credit which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXT day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said E ward Tanner in the hands of the said Eliza Tanner, to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterboro', being composed of a part of lot No. 7 West of George street and South of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough aforesaid, and butted and bounded and otherwise known as follows:—Commencing upon Aylmer street at a point distant ten feet North from the South-west corner of the said lot, thence North along Aylmer street forty nine feet, thence East parallel with the Northern limit of the said lot to within the distance of ten feet of the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence South parallel with the said Eastern limit forty-nine feet, thence West parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot to the Western limit thereof upon Aylmer street aforesaid with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also, that certain other parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town-hip of Monaghan, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement one half of an acre, be the same more or less, being composed of part of Park lot No 7 in lot No 13 in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Com mencing at a point on the Northerly limits of the said Park lot at the distance of five chains and fifty three links from the North east angle of the said Park lot, thence Southerly in a line parallel with the Eastern limit of the said Park lot two chains and seventy-one links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links, thence Northerly on a line parallel with the Eastern boundary of the said Park lot, to the Northern limit of the said Park lot, thence Easterly along the said Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links to the place of beginning, together with the right of way thereto mentioned in the conveyance thereof from one Frederick William Haultain to the said Edward Tanner, deceased.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 1st, 1866

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be Sold, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the undermentioned James Grieves, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

In the County Court.

THOMAS SHORT, Plaintiff,
vs
JAMES GRIEVES, Defendant.

In the Common Pleas.

JAMES GRIEVES, Plaintiff,
vs.
GEORGE HILLIARD, Defendant.

All those parcels or tracts of land situate in be Townships of Smith and Harvey respectively, viz:—

IN SMITH.—The east half of Village Lot, No. 53, South of Hunter Street, in the village of Bridgenorth, containing one quarter of an acre be the same more or less.

IN HARVEY.—Lot No. 4, in the 15th concession, and the north east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th concession of the Township of Harvey, containing two hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 31st 1866. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Frontenac, and to me directed, at the suit of Jacob Bajus, against the lands and tenements which were of James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, in and to the West half of lot No. 2 in the 5th concession of the Township of Douro.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31, 1866. 31

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st July, 1866.

Bryce, Joseph	Leonard, Miss Catherine
Birney, George	Lillico, Richard
Beaty, Henry	Moher, James
Easeton, Richard	Pallians, Mrs. M.
Byrne, Miss Mary	Meyers, Henry
Brennan, Miss Julia	Maloney, Francis
Bannebery, B.	McNaughton, Miss Ella
Crowley, Patrick Y.	McInnis, John B.
Clary, James	McDonald, James
Cumming, James	McGregor, Mrs., care of Samuel Jackson
Clarke, Miss Anne	McDonald, Alex
Copley, Herbert	McCumber, Sylvester
Cook, Mrs. Sarah	McFaddon, Cyrus
Davey, Thos.	New, Charles
Davey, W. M.	Nickelson, James
Grozell, Peter	O'Keefe, John
Henry, Mrs. John	O'Reell, Christopher
Howard, Joseph	O'Hara, Michael
Hetherington, Steph G.	O'Reilly, Francis
Hunter, Miss Catherine	Russell, Thomas
Huston, Miss Elizabeth	Ryan, Miss Eliza
Hill, Daniel	Ross, C. H.
Irwin, John	Rombough, Wellington
Joyner, Charles	Shurtleff, George
Jacobs, Henry	Sheen, James
Kellatt, John	Sanderson, John (Smith)
Kempt, Widow	Simmons, James
King, P.	Taylor, James
Long, Mrs.	Thomson, Alexander
Lee, Miss Jinnie	Trussel, Peter
Leahy, Patrick & J.	Tighe, Charles
Lougill n, Maggie	Wright, C.
Loucks, N.	Wright, Stuart
Lee ——	
Leonard, Miss Anne	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S J. CARVER P. M.

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No. 155, C.R. will be held

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

At half-past seven o'clock, in the Lodge Room Market Block.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.
CHAS. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Peterborough, August 1st, 1866.

NOTICE!

PETERBOROUGH

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE Peterborough Grammar and Union School will re-open (D.V) on the 13th of August. As the Classes in the different departments will be formed, and promotions made by the Principal, on the day on which the School re-opens, Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to have their children attend on the first day of re-opening as those not being present on that day, can neither be classified nor promoted for a period of three months.

JOHN KING, A. M.,
Rector

Peterboro, August 1st, 1866. 31-3in

NORWOOD

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE above Institution will re-open for the Autumn Term on Monday, the 13th day of August next.

TUITION FREE.

W. E. ROXBURGH,
Sec. G. S. B.

Norwood, July 23, 1866. 30

PETERBOROUGH

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE RECTOR, after the commencement of the Summer Term, will be prepared to receive three or four pupils as boarders, and will exercise a careful supervision over the preparation of their lessons. Terms, $40 per Term, invariably in advance.

Peterboro', July 24, 1866. 30

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Grash Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
DP 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & Co.,
Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Over-strung Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument *warranted FIVE years.* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over eleven thousand piano fortes.* Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $300 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.
DP 30-1yr

A CARD.

MESSRS. P. C Blaicher & Co., having sold out their business to Dr. Bell, beg most respectfully to return their thanks to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon them, and earnestly solicit a continuance of the same to their successor already well known in Peterborough as a gentleman who thoroughly understands the business.

P. C. BLAICHER & Co.

In reference to the above, the subscriber begs respectfully to say, that he will continue to carry on the above business of Druggists and Apothecary in all its branches, keeping always in stock first-class Drugs and Chemicals. Having had several years practical experience he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Remember the old stand, sign of the Mortar, George Street, next door to Millar's Hardware store.

WILLIAM BELL,
Licentiate Apothecary,
of London, England.

Peterboro', July 25, 1866. 30-3in

IN CHANCERY.
Advertisement for Creditors.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Chancery, made in the matter of the estate of John Buck, late of the Township of Anson, in the County of Victoria, Hotel-keeper, deceased, and in a cause—*Peck vs. Buck*—the creditors of John Buck, late of the Township of Anson, in the County of Victoria, Hotel-keeper, who died in or about the month of May, 1865, are, on or before the seventeenth day of August, 1866, to send by post, prepaid, to the Honorable Sidney Smith, of Peterborough, the solicitor of the administrator of the deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order

Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my Chambers, Post Office Block, in the Town of Peterborough, on the Twentieth day of August, 1866, at twelve o'clock, noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this twenty-first day of July, 1866.

(Signed) T. M. FAIRBAIRN.
Master at Peterborough.
30-3in

FOUND!

THE KEY of a Safe. The owner can have it by applying at this office.

Peterboro, July 25th, 1866. 30

WANTED!

A REALLY GOOD SERVANT GIRL can obtain $6 per month by applying at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

WANTED!

BY a respectable young man, a situation in a Grocery or Dry Goods Store, where he may make himself generally useful. The best of references given. Address

E. B.,
Minden P. O.

Minden, Co. Peterboro, July 11, 1866 28-tf

REMOVAL.

DR. KINCAID has removed to Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterborough, July 26th, 1866. 30

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 29

To be Sold!

ABOUT 60,000 good BUILDING BRICK at the Otonabee Brick Works.

For terms apply personally to

STEHHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

July 11, 1866. 28

PETERBOROUGH
PETROLEUM COMP'Y.
Capital, - - $10,000.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Company and others, that at a Meeting of the Directors, held on the Nineteenth day of June last past, Mr. Jos. J. Baguley, of Peterborough, was appointed Secretary to the Company, in the room and stead of Alexander Stewart, Esq., resigned. All communications therefore will have to be hereafter addressed to Mr Baguley, the present Secretary, at his residence, Water Street, opposite the Court House Square.

JAMES HALL,
Pres. P. P. Company

Peterboro', July 10th, 1866. 29-3in

Every Family Should Have One
THIS HOT WEATHER.
REFRIGERATORS

The only place to get a good cheap

REFRIGERATOR
IS AT
LANNIN'S
TIN AND STOVE SHOP,
George Street.

They will recommend themselves. Call and see them.

FARMERS
And Others,

Supplying Cheese Factories with Milk, will get their

CARRYING CANS

Of all sizes, CHEAP, at

LANNIN'S
STOVE and TIN SHOP,
George Street.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

For Sale!

300	half chests	*JAPAN TEAS,*
350	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

350	green cases	*GIN,*
100	red do	*GIN,*
50	Hhd. do	*GIN,*
100	pans.	*HIGHWINES,*
700	cases (best brands)	*BRANDY,*
300	cases	*CLARET,*
75	green seal	*CHAMPAGNE,*
280	cases	*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN,
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, and amendments thereto.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *County of Peterboro'.* }

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

In the matter of CHARLES GRANT, an Insolvent.

On Monday the tenth day of September next the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Peterborough, the fifth day of July, A D., 1866.

CHARLES GRANT,
By T. M. Fairbairn, Attorney, *ad litem.*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *County of Peterborough,* } To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of JOHN REID, *partner in the firm of A. Fowlis & Co., an Insolvent.*

ON Saturday the first day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOHN REID.

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for said Insolvent.

Peterboro', June 25th, 1866.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.

In the matter of Wheeler Cuffe Armstrong, *An Insolvent.*

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } ON SATURDAY the Twenty-First Day of JULY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

(Signed)
WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for said Insolvent.

Peterboro', May 14, 1866. 20-3in

GREAT
CLEARING SALE OF DRY GOODS
For 21 Days.

THOS. FAIRWEATHER & CO.

Beg to announce that they will sell off all their Summer stock of Dry Goods, at cost and under, to make room for the Fall stock.

Now is the time to get a splendid Dress for $1 00, 1.25, $1.75, $2.00.

Shawls for $1 00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, worth double the money.

Prints for 7½d and 9d worth 10½d and 1s.

Factory for 6d, 8d and 9d, worth 9d, 11d and 1s.

Ticking for 1s 3d and 1s 6d, worth 1s 9d and 1s 10½d.

A lot of Mag's Stripe Shirts to be sold for 2s 6d.

Also a lot of splendid Flannel Shirts to be sold for $1 00, worth $2.00.

To those who have not yet bought their Summer Goods, this is a splendid chance to get good bargains for your money.

Come and examine the stock. No fault found if you do not buy.

☞ Observe the address,

T. FAIRWEATHER & CO.,
Hunter street, two doors East of Ormond & Gilmour's.

Peterborough, July 18, 1866. 29

Great Reduction in Cotton Goods!
AT THE
MONTREAL HOUSE!

Just Receiving a large supply of Cotton Goods, at much Lower Prices than they are now selling.

Stock now on hand Reduced to Match the New!

Prints Reduced 2d. per yard.

White Cottons very much Reduced.

Factory Cottons reduced 1d., 1½d., 2d. and 4d. per yard.

Stripe Shirtings, Derrys, Tickings, &c., also very much reduced.

Whole Stock Selling Very Low!

☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. ☜

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, July, 1866.

DECIDED BARGAINS
AT
A. ARMSTRONG'S,
GEORGE STREET,

Who is now offering a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS SUITABLE for the SEASON,
consisting of

Shawls, Dress Goods, Parasols, Printed Muslins, Ginghams, Skirtings, Prints, Cottonades, Drillings, Grey and Bleached Cottons, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also, a Choice Assortment of CLOTHS & TWEEDS.

Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

All of which will be Sold at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST!

Special attention is invited to the stock of Prints, Bleached Cottons, Shirtings and Grey Cottons, all of which are marked much lower than last Fall's prices.

Peterboro, May, 1866 21

FOR SALE!

TWO first class seven year old dark brown GELDINGS, bred by the subscriber. They are quiet to ride and drive, with good action, and are excellent workers. Sold for no fault Apply to

STEPHEN WOOD,
July 11, 1866. (28) Otonabee.

To Let!

FROM the sixth of September next, that GRAIN STORE-HOUSE in Ashburnham, now in the occupation of CAPT. SUTHERLAND.—Also a good DWELLING HOUSE adjoining, with stabling, good well and garden; suitable for parties going into the grain trade this fall.

For terms apply personally to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

July 11, 1866. 28

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,
PETERBOROUGH,
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

Literary Club!

PARTIES having Books belonging to the Peterborough Literary Club, are requested to return them to the Librarian forthwith. The Librarian will be at the Firemen's Hall, on Thursday Evenings, from 8 till 8½ o'clock, for the purpose of receiving books, when members of the club wishing the loan of books can have them by complying with the by-laws.

By order of the President,
WM. CAMERON, Librarian.

Peterboro'. June 27, 1866. 26

Furnished House Wanted.

WANTED TO RENT, a furnished House by the year, for which a reasonable rent will be given, payable quarterly.

Apply at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough. July 4th 1866.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has placed all the notes of hand, book debts and accounts due to the late firm of SCOTT & MCDONALD, in the hands of Messrs. WELLER & HATTON, for collection, with instructions to collect the same forthwith. Parties in debt are requested to call on them and pay up, and thereby save costs.

D. McDONALD, Jr.

Peterboro, July 16, 1866. 29-3

ONTARIO BANK,
PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit

A Savings Bank Department, will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th, 1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,
Manager.

Ontario Bank,
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Dress, Cloak & Mantilla MAKING.

MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has her rooms now one door south of Mr. Stapleton's dwelling, directly opposite the Court House, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Peterborough, June 13, 1866. 24

OLD BRANDIES,

OF THE BEST BRANDS, viz:—Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robin's, Renault & Co.'s.

PORT WINES, for medicinal purposes.

CHAMPAGNES and CLARET, of the best brands.

London and Dublin PORTER, ALES, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
George Street.

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

MONEY to LEND.

MONEY TO LOAN on SECURITY of REAL ESTATE. Apply to

W. C. NICHOLLS,
North Douro, C.W.

30-3m

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Pete.boro, June 20, 1866

HATS! HATS!

A LOT OF NEW SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE HATS just received by

I. ROBINSON & CO.

Peterboro, March 1, 1866. 9

THE BACK LAKES!
NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SEASON.

The Steamer

OGEMAH

Will ply daily during the Summer Season between Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, and Bridgenorth, calling at the intermediate stopping places, as follows:

LEAVING LINDSAY

Every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Bobcaygeon at 10.30 a. m., and at Bridgenorth, in time to connect with the Stage to Peterboro'.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

At 1.30 o'clock p. m., on the arrival of the Stage from Peterboro', connecting with the Train from Port Hope at 12.30 o'clock.

The Ogemah will reach Bobcaygeon at 3.30 o'clock p. m., arriving at Lindsay at 6.30 o'clock p. m., of the same day.

STAGES

Will be in readiness at Bridgenorth and at the Peterboro' Railway Station to convey Passengers, Luggage and Freight to and from Mud or Chemong Lake.

Passengers for Fenelon Fall's will be landed at Sturgeon point from whence they will be conveyed on Board Capt. Crandell's Steamer to Fenelon Falls.

☞ The Boat and Stages running in connection with it, will start precisely on time.

June 13th, 1866. 24-tf

CALL AND EXAMINE
The Splendid Stock of
Harness & Saddles
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,
WHIPS,
Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit, AT

T. DONNELLY'S,
(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

☞ Collars Warranted. ☜

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

HAMS!
Sugar Cured.
OATMEAL!
Allandale Mills
CORN MEAL!
GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.
FLOUR!
Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Woods & Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.
Ottawa, 8th June, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of Timber Berths, in the surveyed Townships of Oakley and Hindon, in the territory of Huron and Superior and Peninsula of Canada West, will be held at the Crown Timber Office, Toronto, on the FOURTH day of OCTOBER next.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st. The berths at their estimated area, more or less, to be put up at Public Auction, at such Bonus, in addition to the ordinary ground rent, as may be determined by the Department of Crown Lands.

The berths to be adjudged to the party bidding the highest amount of Bonus.

The Bonus and first season's rent to be paid immediately after the Berth is adjudged in each case.

2nd. Parties to whom berths are adjudged, to be at the expense of running the lines, when found necessary, in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Department of Crown Lands.

3rd. Licenses to issue to the successful competitors, within one month from the day of sale.

4th. In all other respects, the Berths to be subject to the general Timber Regulations, now in force, or which may hereafter be in force.

The Berths to be offered for sale can be ascertained on and after the ELEVENTH inst., at the Crown Timber Office, Toronto, and at this Department.

A. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Crown Lands

27-2in

FURS! FURS! FURS!

THE subscriber returns thanks to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received, and would beg to inform them that he has sold out his stock in hats and cloth caps, which will enable him to pay closer attention to the FUR TRADE. As the Dressing of Skins fills up a portion of the Summer season, the shop will be closed up during the months of June, July and August.

Parties wishing to have their FURS SAVED will please leave them at the store, or at the subscriber's residence—London street, No. 4.

The highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

WM. LECH.

Peterborough, April 10, 1866 15

CRAYON DRAWING
AND
Wax Fruit and Flowers.
MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs Caisse, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

PROF. L. W. SHATTUCK

RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he has commenced and will continue to give private instructions in the art of

SELF-DEFENCE,
and the
GYMNASTIC CLUB EXERCISE,

At his Academy, Hopkin's Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Gentlemen taught privately, at all hours of the above days.

Peterboro, May 16, 1866. 20

NEW TEAS,
By Golding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL

GROVESTEEN & CO.
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Bass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 20 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted* in every *particular.*

The "Groveteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

PIANO-FORTES.
DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old harp form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Dumas is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm Mason,
Herman W

Poetry.

EXPOSTULATION.

Ye friends of moderation,
Who think a reformation,
Or moral renovation,
Would benefit our nation.
Who deem intoxication,
With all its dissipation,
In every rank and station,
The cause of degradation:
Of which your observation,
Gives daily demonstration.
Who see the ruination,
Distress and desolation,
The open violation
Of moral obligation;
The wretched hesitation,
Without accommodation,
Or any regulation,
For common contestation:
A sense of deprivation,
Unequalled in creation.
The frequent desecration,
Of Sabbath ordination,
The crime and depredation
Defying legislation;
The awful profanation,
Of common conversation;
The mental aberration
And dire infatuation,
With every end gradation,
To maniac desperation.
Ye who, with consternation,
Behold this devastation,
And utter condemnation
Of all inebriation;
Why sanction its duration,
Or show disapprobation
Of any combination
For its extermination?
We deem a declaration
That offers no temptation
By any palliation
Of this abomination;
The only safe foundation
For total extirpation,
And under this persuasion,
Hold no communication,
With non .e emanation,
Of brewer's fermentation,
Or poisonous preparation
Of spirit distillation,
Or any vain libation
Producing stimulation.
To this determination
We call consideration,
And without hesitation
Invite co operation,
Not doubting imitation
Will raise your estimation,
And by continuation
Afford you consolation;
That in participation
With this association,
You may, by mediation,
Insure the preservation
Of a future generation
From all contamination;
And may each indication
Of such regeneration,
Be the theme of exultation
Till its FINAL CONSUMMATION.

Varieties.

A gentleman was once dining with a friend, when a most dreadful storm arose. In hope of abatement, the entertainment was prolonged to the latest possible hour; but at length it was over, and the storm showed no signs of ceasing, but, on the contrary, grew worse and worse. The host insisted upon his guest's acceptance of the impossibility of reaching his home that night.

The guest complied, but in a few minutes was missed from the parlor. In half an hour he reappeared drenched with rain.

"Where in heaven's name have you been?" asked the host, viewing the singular looking object, which looked like a dog about the paws, and a weeping willow about the head.

"I have been home to tell my wife not to sit up for me, as it was such a bad night I should have to remain here all night," said he quietly.

Mr. Aytoun, the laird of Kinaldie, was particularly indifferent respecting his attire, but was noted for his powers both of compliment and banter. Walking one fine morning on the *Scores* promenade at St. Andrews, he met a lady acquaintance whom he saluted with his usual courtesy. "Good morning madam; how well you are looking to-day!" "I'm sorry I can't return the compliment," responded the lady, adverting to the plainess of the laird's apparel. "Pob," said Mr. Aytoun, "you might have had as I did."

A TWO-EDGED JOKE.—Mr. Lowe, in 1859 laughed at the Derbyite Government—not at their aversion to Reform, but at the enthusiasm of their conversion. "Sheridan, when he saw a Highlander in a very large pair of trousers (said Mr. Rowe), remarked that converts were always enthusiasts." Mr. Lowe has himself since become a convert, though against Reform. "Was there ever a Highlander made his appearance," asked the sarcastic Bernal Osborne, "in so big a pair of breeches as the right hon. member for Calne?"

A YOUNG WAG.—A sleepy little fellow, when seated by the fireside the other evening in a cottage near Coaltown of Balgonie, attracted the attention of the auld folks by exclaiming, with much apparent earnestness, "Mither, I say, mither! my father's a dog. "Whist! Johnny, whist!" responded his mother. "Do ye give it up slyly mate-stopped Johnny. "He has been bearking a day" (barking wood). Johnny was pronounced too clever, and was put to bed.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—An exchange paper among other suggestions which will enable a person to avoid the cholera, says:—"Endeavor, if possible, to keep a clean conscience and two or three clean shirts. Rise with the lark, but avoid larks in the evening. Be above ground in all your dwellings and above board in all your dealings. Love your neighbor as yourself, but don't have too many in the same house with you.

Quibble, reading that 'it has been decided in the Court Queen's Bench, in Dublin, that a clergyman of the Church of England can legally marry himself,' observed that that might be very well as a measure of economy, but that even in the hardest times he would *rather* marry a woman.

A countryman in Savannah, Ga., observed that a gang of darkies were working on the streets, each wearing a ball and chain, and asked one of them why the ball was chained to his leg? "To keep people from stealing it," said the darkey, "heap of thieves about here, massa."

A country doctor going on foot to visit a patient in a neighboring village, took a gun to amuse himself on the road. A peasant met him, and asked him whither he was going? "To see a patient." "Are you afraid of missing him?" said the inquirer.

Among the advertisements in an English journal appears the following:—"Two sisters want washing," and that "A spinster particularly fond of children wishes for two or three, having none of her own, nor any other employment."

A miserly bailiff in England came into possession of a barouche, and desiring an appropriate 'coat of arms,' adopted one representing a tin plate, over which was placed a fork, signifying 'look over the tin.'

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Port Hope for Lindsay,..5.55 a.m.
" " " ..3.00 p.m.
" Lindsay for Port Hope..9.25 a.m.
" " " ..1.00 p.m.
" Port Hope for Peterboro 9.55 a.m.
" " " 1.00 p.m.
" Peterboro for Port Hope 6.15 a.m.
" " " 3.30 p.m.

ALL TRAINS CROSS AT MILLBROOK.

Passengers can go from Port Hope to Peterborough and Lindsay, or from Port Hope to Lindsay and Peterboro' the same day. Passengers by taking the Mail Train from Lindsay will have 3 hours for business at Peterborough, and return the same day. Peterborough passengers, by taking the mixed train for Lindsay, will have 4 hours for business and return the same day.

Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway Trains. Passengers via New-York Central Railway, and Steamers "Corinthian" and "Rochester," from Charlotte, make direct connection at Port Hope for Peterborough and Lindsay.

A. T. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.

HENRY COVERT,
President.

Peterboro', July 1, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of Walter Patterson, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Moses Minor, an absconding debtor, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to part of Lot No. 11 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Asphodel, being Village Lots No. 10 and 11, North of King street and East of Thomas street, described in Schedule of Village Lots registered as the Town Plot of the Village of Westwood, containing one acre and forty-three feet, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 24, 1866. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of William McLaughlan, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to Lots No. 6 and 7 in the 12th concession, and the West half of Lot No. 7 in the 11th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 17, 1866. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, administratrix, of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, to be administered at the suit of Bernard McManus, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns, to be administered in and to the West half of Lot No. 24, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 3rd, 1866. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of JOHN KENNEDY, Defendant, at the suit of ROBERT NICHOLL, Plaintiff, I have seized and shall offer for sale at Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements viz:—

Lot No. 6, South of Dalhousie Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

Lot No. 6, North of Wolfe Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

The West half of Lot No. 2, North of Murray Street and East of Water Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

And part of Lot No. 3, East of Water Street and South of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, butted and bounded as follows, that is to say:—commencing at the North-East angle of the said lot, thence West along Hunter Street forty feet, thence South eighty feet, thence East forty feet, thence North eighty feet, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 8, 1866. 19

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SEVENTH day of AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

In Chancery.

HONORA WALSH,.....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
REDMOND WALSH,.....*Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No 11 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing 100 Acres, and part of the East half of Lot No. 10 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one acre, and being Village Lots 3 and 4 in the Village of Westwood.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 3, 1866. 13

FANS!

A LARGE assortment of Palm Leaf and Willow Fans—cheap, at

GRAHAM & S TRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June, 1866.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

FOR SALE!

50 ACRES OF LAND, within twenty minutes drive of Peterborough. The South East quarter of Lot 9, 11th Concession of Dover; about 30 acres cleared. Will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises, or to

T. M. FAIRBAIRN.

July 11, 1866. 28-6m

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Terms.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply to W. CLUXTON, or A. MORROW, Esr.

Peterboro', Nov. 6th, 1865. 46

FARM FOR SALE.

AN excellent cleared farm for sale; being North half of Lot 17, 12th Concession of the Township of Cavan; containing 100 acres, about 90 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A good new Frame House with stone cellar, a large Frame Barn, a good Log Stable, and a very good fruit-bearing Orchard on the premises.

For terms and particulars apply to Mr. Geo. Campbell, Millbrook, Cavan; Mr. G. Johnston, Water street, Peterboro; or to the proprietor,

JAMES McGILL,
Belmont.

Belmont, April 11, 1866. 15-3m*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the North East Quarter of Lot No. Thirty, tenth Concession of Otonabee. There are on the premises about Forty Acres cleared, a Log House, Barn and Stable, a good Well, and an Orchard of about One Hundred Trees.

Also, Lot No. 11, South Simcoe and West George streets, in the Town of Peterborough. For terms, &c., apply to

EDWARD JOHNSTON,
Otonabee—Peterborough P. O.

April 18th, 1866. 16-3m

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 13,

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ., Commander, R. N.,

Of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C.W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby give notice, that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers, for adjustment and that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid, and that all Chattels and Assets belonging and owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGETBURNE,
Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C. W., March 21st, 1866. 12

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1866.

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society, OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c, have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 130 King St. East,

TORONTO.

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES!

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

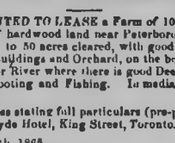
YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis strictures, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 130 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.



GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done at the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 26, 1865. 43

COLONIAL HOUSE.

REMOVAL.

R. JOHNSTON & SON

Have Removed to one of those NEW STORES,

Directly Opposite their old Stand

Where they are receiving and opening up a large and well selected stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS!

Suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade, all of which will be

SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

They beg to call particular attention to their stock of

BLEACHED COTTONS AND SHEETINGS!

Peterboro', April 26, 1866. 17-3m

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SUMMER GOODS

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of RICH and FASHIONABLE GOODS in every department of their business. They are showing great varieties in

Dress Goods, Shawls, Milton & Lustre Cloakings,

PARASOLS, GLOVES, &c. &c.

In the MILLINERY and MANTLE ROOMS will be found an endless variety of

Hats and Bonnets!

MANTLES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Some Handsome FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS will be shown next week

All our goods are marked off at the Lowest Possible Cash Price, and we can guarantee a good article at a REASONABLE PRICE.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Peterborough, April 25th, 1866. 12

NEW SPRING GOODS!

L. LEMAY,

HUNTER STREET,

HAS OPENED, since the 13th of March last, upwards of 30 CASES of

New and Fashionable Dress Goods!

Shawls, Parasols, Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Grey Cotton Drills, Denims, Linen, &c.

The Cloth & Tweed Department

Is one of the Largest and Best, consisting of over fifteen hundred pieces of Silk, (mixed,) Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds; a fine lot of Bannockburn Tweeds of the finest quality.

I beg to call particular attention to my department of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

As I have one of the largest and best stocks on hand.

Complete Suit of fine Tweed, all Wool, from $10.50 to $13.50
Best Silk, (mixed,) and Scotch Tweed, from 13.50 to 20.00
A nice Suit of Union Tweed, well made, - - - - 6.50

A Large Stock of Boy's Clothing,---very Cheap.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AND THE BEST SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1866. 15

F. LEMAY,

Formerly of the firm of Lemay & Turcot,

IS JUST RECEIVING HIS SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Of Spring and Summer

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

He begs to call the special attention of buyers to his

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

To which he has made the addition of several improvements.

All his Clothings are made up in the premises, of the first workmanship, and superintended by a first class Tailor.

Garments made to order at a short notice.

F. LEMAY,

Corner of George and Hunter sts.

Peterborough, March 28th 1865. 13-3m

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

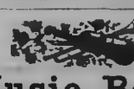
Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 43



Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs A. & S. Horvheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

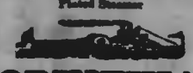
A NUMBER of the latest Novels and Song Books have been received and for sale by GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, May 1st, 1866.

1866. 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer



CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master.

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, on.....5 30
Colborne, every day.....7 00
Cobourg, do 8 10
Port Hope, do 10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 5 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passage at summer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent
Kingston.

April 4, 1866. 16

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

1866. 1866.

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at.....6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " " .....8:00 "
PORT HOPE " " .....9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed..... 6.00 p.m.
Express (night)..... 8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed..... 2.40 p.m.
Express (day)..... 9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.	
Wellington Square	7.	3.42
Bronte		3.57
Oakville	8.26	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.25
Mimico	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.20	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7.45
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2.16	9.05
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.27
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

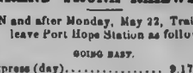
GOING EAST.—At 1.65 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.30 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.25 p. m.

C. VIRBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2 30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

SEA SHELLS.

A VARIETY of ornamental Sea Shells, just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Book Store.

Peterborough, May 1, 1866.

WANTED.

GOOD CLEAN GREY AND WHITE WOOLEN YARN.

L. LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 12th, 1865. 52

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEVINE BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jos' so P—" Exactly P—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "cowby" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" " " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the *Plantation Bitters* have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" " " I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. " " The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

" " " I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. " " " The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

" " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 354 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. NEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment *performs more cures in shorter* time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Dennis Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do.
It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist,

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

Railway. Railway.

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enable to follow it.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;
PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.
CHINA and GLASSWARE;
200 Barrels of HERRING,
100 Bags of SALT,
100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap

Cash Paid for Oats, Peas and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1866. 7

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3, 1865. 18-tf

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

ED. NEELY."

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——a R——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 52 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863. 1

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance to their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE

PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'

Is published at the office of the publisher over Thursday morning,

NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, *first insertion*... 50 c.
Each subsequent insertion.....17
Six to ten lines, first insertion.....60
Each subsequent insertion.....38
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).06
Each subsequent insertion, " 03

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro January, 1865.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1866. No. 32.

The Peterborough Examiner,
A WEEKLY
POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,
AND
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
IS PUBLISHED AT
PETERBOROUGH,
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY
GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing
☞Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.
All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES Office in NICHOLLS & WALTON'S, or at his own residence Saloon Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, PaperHanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 18

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Queen, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞Nicholls & Walton's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.
Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS
Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.
AS. W FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,
HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 16

R. KINCAID, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.
Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 25

E. BENSON, M D.,
GRADUATE of Believue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.
Peterboro', April 16, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, *Agent*. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 3m

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.
Warsaw, C. W. 39

MRS. HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
ATTORNEY, &c.
Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c., &c., &c.
Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

HOME AND COLONIAL
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and Life risks taken on terms equal to the most favorable of other good offices.
Life risks taken with or without average as may be required.
Losses settled promptly and in full.
JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr.,
Agent.
Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1865. 44.

HAMILTON HOUSE
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.
J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,
(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)
Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.
May 16, 1866. 20

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON.
Scott's Building, Maket Block,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr Ellas, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction
The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.
GREGORY & DETCHER
Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

THE
Liverpool and London and Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1863.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1763,	5,000,000
Funds invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:
1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;
20 and 21 Poultry and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;
Corner of Place d' Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,
T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)
H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)
E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)
W. CLUXTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
Dr. BURNHAM,
Medical Referee.
Peterboro'. December, 1865. 52-tf

PICTURES.
A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by
GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

PORT HOPE
LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,
AND
Port Hope and Peterboro Railway
CHANGE OF TIME.
TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Port Hope for Lindsay,	5.45	a.m.
" " "	3.00	p.m.
Lindsay for Port Hope,	9.25	a.m.
" " "	1.00	p.m.
Port Hope for Peterboro	9.55	a.m.
" " "	1.00	p.m.
Peterboro for Port Hope	6.15	a.m.
" " "	3.30	p.m.

ALL TRAINS CROSS AT MILLBROOK.
Passengers can go from Port Hope to Peterborough and Lindsay, or from Port Hope to Lindsay and Peterboro' the same day. Passengers by taking the Mail Train, from Lindsay will have 3 hours for business at Peterborough, and return the same day Peterborough passengers, by taking the mixed train for Lindsay, will have 4 hours for business and return the same day.
Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway Trains. Passengers via New York Central Railway, and Steamers "Corinthian" and "Rochester," from Charlotte, make direct connection at Port Hope for Peterborough and Lindsay.
A. T. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.
HENRY COVERT,
President.
Peterboro', July 1, 1866.

THE BACK LAKES!
NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SEASON.
The Steamer
1866. OGEMAH 1866.
Will ply daily during the Summer Season between Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, and Bridgenorth, calling at the intermediate stopping places, as follows:
LEAVING LINDSAY
Every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Bobcaygeon at 10.30 a. m., and at Bridgenorth, in time to connect with the Stage to Peterboro'.
LEAVING BRIDGENORTH
At 1.30 o'clock p m., on the arrival of the Stage from Peterboro', connecting with the Train from Port Hope at 12.30 o'clock.
The *Ogemah* will reach Bobcaygeon at 3.30 o'clock p. m, arriving at Lindsay at 6.30 o'clock p. m., of the same day.
STAGES
Will be in readiness at Bridgenorth and at the Peterboro' Railway Station to convey Passengers, Luggage and Freight to and from Mud or Chemong Lake.
Passengers for Fenelon Falls will be landed at Sturgeon point from whence they will be conveyed on Board Capt. Crandell's Steamer to Fenelon Falls.
The Boat and Stages running in connection with it, will start precisely on time.
June 13th, 1866. 24-tf

1866. 1866.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer
CORINTHIAN
Chrysler, Master,
WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, on	5 30
Colborne, every day	7 00
Cobourg, do	8 15
Port Hope, do	10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.
The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.
Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 8 o'clock, to connect with steamer
Freights and passages at rummer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to
A. M. BROWN, General Agent
Kingston.
April 4, 1866. 16

Steamboat to Rochester.
DAILY COMMUNICATION.
The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer
ROCHESTER,
CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,
Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)
ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,
LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at	6:30	a.m.
COBOURG " "	8:00	"
PORT HOPE " "	9:30	"

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.
RETURNING,
Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.
Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.
☞During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
Apply to J. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.
Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

Poetry.

For the Examiner.

Who will Show us any Good.

Lines to a Friend.

This is a question asked by all,
The old, the young, the fool, the sage,
In lowly cot, and lordly hall;
'Tis history's text and this page,
The thunders of its echoes fall
In every clime and every age
The fervent groanings of the mind,
For shelter'd footing on the wind.

And has it still been asked in vain?
Is man the child of chance and gloom?
Do woes, like clouds, above him reign,
Dea'ning fr m the cradle to the tomb;
And passion's victim still remain
Without one beam of heaven to illume,
And streak the shades that gather round
The hopes that fade as soon as found?

Ambition leads, with fiery eye,
The hannered host of serried spears;
Though millions weep, and thousands die,
'Tis victory's shout alone he hears,
Leaves cities blazing to the sky,
And steeps the earth with blood and tears;
He wins a world he cannot keep,
And joyless still, sits down to weep.

The statesman climbs the slippery steep,
'Mid withering toil and care for men
Who pay in *malice*. He may reap
An epitaph from history's pen,
Ay, fame may come, but he will sleep,
And will its sounds avail him then?
His smiles are but the tricks of art,
Peace pillows not his aching heart.

Science, awake with sleepless eye,
Has span'd the earth, and measur'd heaven;
Brought bright revealings from the sky,
From stars that frat the roof of even,
And thousands more that wheel on high,
Whose light to earth has ne'er been given;
Our quenchless longings may not pause
On nature's cold material laws.

Oh! who will show us any good,
The question round the world rings;
From court, and hall, and solitude,
Each bites a tinselled broidery flings;
And with *blank* smiles the world is woo,
To fix all hopes on transient things;
The morning's dawn that flets away
The rainbow's hue, the meteor's play.

Why weary thus thy soul with earth—
The theatre of guilt and crime?
Laugh in the madness of thy mirth?
'Tis tinged with death, like all of time;
Seek pleasures of immortal birth,
Rise on the wing of hope sublime,
And seek repose, to suit the soul,
In Him who made and rules the whole.

C. S. D.

Otonabee, *June 27th*, 1866.

Literature.

The Painter of Rotterdam.

BY MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

My father was a trader and distiller at Schiedam, on the Maas. Without being wealthy, we enjoyed the means of procuring every social comfort. We gave and received visits from a few old friends, we went occasionally to the theatre, and my father had his tulip garden and summer house at a little distance from Schiedam, on the banks of the canal which connects the town with the river.

But my father and mother, whose only child I was, cherished one dream of ambition, a which, fortunately, my own tastes led me to participate; they wanted me to *become a painter*. 'Let me but see a picture of Frank Linden in the gallery of Rotterdam,' said my father, 'and I shall die happy.' So, at fourteen years of age I was removed from school and placed in the classes of Messer Kesler, an artist living at Delft. Here I made such progress that by the time I had reached my nineteenth birthday I was transferred to the *atelier* of Hans van Roos, a descendant of the celebrated family of that time. Van Roos was not more than thirty-eight or forty years of age and had already acquired considerable reputation as a painter of portraits and sacred subjects. There was an alter-piece of his in one of our finest churches; his works had occupied the place of honor for the past six years at the annual exhibition; and for portraiture, he numbered among his patrons most of the wealthy merchants and burgomasters of the city. Indeed, there could be no question that my master was rapidly acquiring a fortune commensurate with his popularity.

Still he was not a cheerful man. It was whispered by the pupils that he had met with a disappointment early in life—that he had loved, been accepted, and on the eve of marriage was rejected by the lady for a more wealthy suitor. He came from Friesland, in the north of Holland, when a very young man. He had always been the same gloomy, pallid, labor-loving citizen. He was a rigid Calvinist. He was sparing of domestic expenditure, and liberal to the poor. This every one could tell you and no one knew more.

The number of his pupils was limited to six. He kept us constantly at work, and scarcely permitted us to exchange a word with each other during the day. Standing there among us so silently, with the light pouring down upon his pallid face, and becoming absorbed in the sombre folds of his long black dressing-gown, he looked almost like some stern old portrait himself. To tell the truth we were all somewhat afraid of him. Not that he assumed any undue authority; on the contrary, he was stately, silent, and frigidly polite; but his politeness had in it something oppressive, and we were all happier out of his presence. None of us resided under his roof. I had a second floor in a neighboring street, and two of my fellow students occupied rooms in the same house. We used to meet at night in each other's chambers, and made excursions to the exhibitions and theatres; and sometimes, on a summer's evening, we would hire a pleasure boat and row for a mile or two down the river. We were merry enough then, and not quite so silent, I promise you, as in the gloomy studio of Hans Van Roos.

In the meantime, I was anxious to glean every benefit from my master's instructions. I improved rapidly, and my paintings soon excelled those of the other five. My taste did not incline to the sacred subjects like that of Van Roos, but rather to the familiar, rural style of Berghem and Paul Potter. It was my great delight to wander along the rich pasture lands; to watch an amber sunset, the herds going home to the dairy, the hazy meadmills, and the calm, clear water of the canals scarcely ruffled by the passage of the public *turbaksnegt*. In depicting scenes of this nature—

The slow canal, the yellow-blossomed vale—
The willow tufted bank, the gliding sail—

I was singularly fortunate. My master never praised me by word or look; but when my father came up one day from Rotterdam to visit, he said to him in a tone inaudible to the rest, that 'Master Frank would do credit to the profession;' which so delighted the good distiller that he straightway took me out with him for the day, and, having given me fifteen gold pieces as a testimonial of his satisfaction, took me to dine with his friend the burgomaster, Von Gael. It was an eventful visit for me. On that evening I first fell in love.

Few people, I think, would at that time have denied the personal attractions of Gertrude von Gael; yet I do not know that it was so much her features as her soft voice and gentle, womanly grace that fascinated me. Though so young, she performed the honors of her father's princely table with self-possession and good breeding. In the evening she sang some sweet German songs to her own simple accompaniment. We talked of books and of poetry. I found her well read in English, French, and German literature. We spoke of art; and she discovered both judgment and enthusiasm.

As we took our leave at night, the burgomaster shook me warmly by the hand, and told me to come often. I fancied that Gertrude's blue eyes brightened when he said it and I felt the color rush quickly to my brow as I bowed and thanked him.

'Franz,' said my father, when we were once more in the street, 'how old are you?'

'Just twenty-two, sir,' I replied, rather surprised at the question.

'You will not be dependent on your brush, my boy,' continued my father, as he leaned upon my arm and looked back at the lofty mansion we had just left. 'I have been neither wasteful nor unsuccessful, and it will be my pride to leave you a respectable income at my death.'

I inclined my head in silence, and wondered what would come next.

'Burgomaster von Gael is one of my oldest friends,' said my father.

'I have often heard you speak of him, sir,' I replied.

'And he is rich.'

'So I should suppose.'

'Gertrude will have a fine fortune,' said my father, as if thinking aloud.

I bowed again, but this time rather nervously.

'Marry her, Franz.'

I dropped his arm and started back.

'Sir!' I faltered, 'I—I marry the Fraulein von Gael?'

'And pray, sir, why not?' said my father, curtly, stopping short in his walk and leaning both hands upon the top of his walking stick.

'Why not, sir?' repeated my father, very energetically. 'What could you wish for better? The young lady is handsome, good tempered, educated, rich. Now, Franz, if I thought you had been such a fool as to form any other attachment without—'

'Oh sir, you do me injustice!' I cried. 'But do you think that—that she would have me?'

'Try her, Franz,' said my father, good-humoredly, as he resumed my arm. 'If I am not very much mistaken, the burgomaster would be as well pleased as myself; and as for the Frauilen—women are easily won.'

We had by this time reached the door of the inn where my father was to sleep for the night. As he left me his last words were:

'Try her, Frans—try her.'

From this time I became a frequent visitor at the house of the Burgomaster von Gael. It was a large, old fashioned mansion, built of red brick, and situated upon the famous line of houses known as the Boompjes. In front lay the broad river covered with merchant vessels, from whose masts fluttered the flags of all the trading nations in the world. Tall trees, thick with foliage, lined the quay, and the sunlight flickered through the leaves upon the spacious drawing-rooms of Gertrude's home.

Here, night after night, when the studies of the day were over, I used to sit with her beside the open window, watching the busy crowd beneath, the rippling river, and the rising moon that tipped the masts and city spires with silver. Here we read together from the first pale stars that trembled into light.

It was a happy time. But there came at last a time still happier, when one still evening, as we sat alone, conversing in unfrequent whispers, and listening to the beating of each other's hearts, I told Gertrude that I loved her; and she, in answer, laid her fair head upon my shoulder with a sweet confidence, as if content so to rest forever. Just as my father had predicted, the burgomaster readily sanctioned our betrothal, specifying but one condition, and this was that our marriage should not take place till I had attained my twenty-fifth year. It was a long time to wait; but I should by that time, perhaps, have made a name in my profession. I intended soon to send a picture to the annual exhibition—and who could tell what I might not do in three years, to show Gertrude how dearly I loved her?

And so our happy youth rolled on, and the quaint old dial in the Messer von Gael's garden told the passage of our golden hours. In the meantime I worked sedulously at my picture. I labored upon it all the winter; and when spring time came I sent it in, with no small anxiety as to its probable position upon the walls of the gallery. It was a view in one of the streets of Rotterdam. There were the high, old houses with their gables and carved door-ways, and the red sunset glittering on the panes of the upper windows, the canal flowing down the centre of the street, the white drawbridge, with a barge just passing underneath, the green trees deep in the shadow, and the spire of the church of St. Lawrence rising beyond against the clear, warm sky. When it was finished and about to be sent away, even Hans Van Roos nodded a cold encouragement and said that it deserved a good position. He had himself prepared a painting this year on a more ambitious scale and a larger canvas than usual. It was a sacred subject, and represented the Conversion of St. Paul. His pupils admired it warmly, and none more than myself. We all pronounced it to be his masterpiece, and the artist was evidently of our opinion.

The day of the exhibition came at last. I had scarcely slept the previous night, and the early morning found me with a number of students, waiting impatiently before the yet unopened door. When I arrived it wanted an hour to the time, but half the day seemed to elapse before we heard the heavy bolts give way and the door, and then forced our way through the narrow barriers. I had flown up the staircase, and found myself in the first room before I remembered that I should have purchased a catalogue at the door. I had not patience, however, to go back for it; so I strode round and round the room, looking eagerly for my picture. It was no where to be seen, and I passed on to the next. Here my search was equally unsuccessful.

'It must be in the third room,' I said to myself, 'where all the best works are placed! Well, if it be hung ever so high, or in ever so dark a corner, it is, at all events, an honor to have one's picture in the third room!'

But, though I spoke so bravely, it was with a sinking heart I ventured in. I could not really hope for a good place among the magnates of the art; while in either of the other rooms there had been a possibility that my picture might receive a tolerable position.

The house had formerly been the mansion of a merchant of enormous wealth, who had left it, with his valuable collection of paintings, to the state. The third room had been his reception chamber and the space over the magnificently carved chimney was assigned, as the place of honor, to the best painting. The painter of this picture always received a costly prize for which it was likewise indebted to the magnificence of the founder. To this spot my eyes were naturally turned as I entered the door.—Was I dreaming? I stood still—I turned hot and cold by turns—I ran forward. It was an illusion. There was my picture, my own picture, in its little modest frame, installed in the chief place of the gallery! And there, too, was the official card stuck in the corner, with the words, 'Prize Painting,' printed upon it in shining gold letters. I ran down the staircase and bought a catalogue, that my eyes might be gladdened by the confirmation of this joy; and there, sure enough was printed at the commencement, 'Annual Prize Painting—*View of Rotterdam*, No. 127—Franz Linden.' I could have wept for delight. I was never tired of looking at my picture. I walked from one side to the other, I retreated, I advanced closer to it, I looked at it in every possible light, and forgot all but my happiness.

'A very charming little painting, sir,' said a voice at my elbow.

It was an elderly gentleman, with gold spectacles and an umbrella. I colored up and said falteringly:

'Do you think so?'

'I do sir,' said the old gentleman. 'I am an amateur—I am very fond of pictures. I presume that you are also an admirer of art?'

I bowed.

'Very nice little painting, indeed; very nice,' he continued, as he wiped his glasses and adjusted them with the air of a connoisseur. 'Waters very liquid, colors pure, sky transparent, prospective admirable.—I'll buy it.'

'Will you?' I exclaimed, joyfully. 'Oh, thank you, sir!'

'Oh,' said the old gentleman, turning suddenly upon me and smiling kindly, "so you are the artist, are you? Happy to make your acquaintance, Master Linden. You are a very young man to paint such a picture as that. I congratulate you, sir; and—*I'll buy it.*'

So we exchanged cards, shook hands, and became the best of friends in the world. I was burning with impatience to see Gertrude, and tell her all my good fortune; but my new patron took my arm, and said that he must make the tour of the rooms in my company; so I was forced to comply.

We stopped before a large painting that occupied the next best situation to mine; it was my master's work—the Conversion of St. Paul. While I was telling him of my studies in the atelier of the painter, a man started from before us, and glided away; but not before I had recognized the pale countenance of Van Roos. There was something in the expression of his face that shocked me—something that stopped my breath and made me shudder. What was it? I scarcely knew; but the glare of his dark eyes and the quivering passion of his lip haunted me for the rest of the day, and came back again in my dreams. I said nothing of it to Gertrude that afternoon, but it had effectually sobered my exultation. I dreaded, next day, to return to the studio; I sat, to my surprise, my master received me as he never had received me before. He advanced, and extended his hand to me.

'Welcome, Franz Linden,' he said smiling, 'I am proud to call you my pupil.'

The hand was cold, the voice was harsh, the smile was passionless. My companions crowded round and congratulated me; and in the warm tones of their young, cheerful voices, and the pressure of their friendly hands, I forgot all that had troubled me in the manner of Van Roos.

Not long after this event Gertrude's father desired to have her portrait painted, to console him for her absence, he said, when I should be so wicked as to take her away from him. I recommended my old master, whose tutelage I had recently left; and Van Roos was commanded to fulfil a task that I would gladly have performed had it been in my power to do so. But portraiture was not my line. I could paint a clock, spotted cow, or a drove of sheep, far better than the fair skin and golden curls of my darling Gertrude.

She could not endure the artist from the first. In vain I reasoned with her—all was of no use; and she used to say, at the end of every such conversation, that she wished the portrait was finished, as I that she could no more help disliking him than—than she could help loving me. So our arguments always ended with a kiss.

But this portrait took a long time. Van Roos was in general a rapid painter; yet Gertrude's tiresome progressed at a very slow pace, and like Penelope's web seemed never to be completed. One morning I happened to be in the room—a rare event at that time, for I was hard at work upon my new landscape; and I was struck with the change that had come over my late master. He was no longer the same man. There was a light in his eye and a vibration in his voice that I had never observed before; and when he rose to take leave there was a studied courtesy in his bow and manner that took me quite by surprise.

Still I never suspected the truth, and still the portrait was as far as ever from being finished.

It came out at least, and one morning Hans Van Roos made a formal offer of his hand and heart. Of course it was refused.

'But as kindly as possible, dear Franz,' she said, when she told me in the evening; 'because he is your friend, and because he seemed to feel it so deeply. And—and you don't know how dreadfully white he turned, and how he tried to restrain his tears. I pitied him, Franz—indeed, I was sorry.'

And the gentle creature could scarcely keep from weeping herself as she told me.

I did not see Van Roos for some months after this discourse. At least I met him accidently in front of the St. Sithouse, and to my surprise for the second time in his life he held out his hand.

'A good day to you Messer Linden,' said he, 'I hear that you are on the high road to fame and fortune."

'I have been very prosperous, Messer Van Roos,' I replied, taking the proffered hand. 'But I never forget that I owe my present proficiency to the hours spent in your atelier.'

A peculiar expression flitted over his face.

'If I thought that,' said he, hastily, 'I—I should esteem myself particularly happy.'

There was so odd a difference in the way in which he uttered the beginning and end of his sentences—so much hurry and passion in the first half, such deliberate politeness in the last, that I started and looked him full in the face. He was as smiling and impenetrable as a marble statue.

'I too have been fortunate,' he said, after a moment's pause. 'Have you seen the new church lately built near the east end of the Haring-vliet?'

I replied that I had observed it in passing, but had not been inside.

'I have been intrusted,' he said, 'with the superintendence on the interior decorations. My "Conversation of St. Paul" is purchased for the altar piece, and I am now engaged in painting a series of frescoes upon the ceiling. Will you come in some day and give me your opinion on them?'

I professed myself much flattered, and appointed to visit him in the church on the following morning. He was waiting for me at the door when I arrived, with the heavy keys in his hand. We passed in and he turned the key in the lock.

'I always secure myself against intruders,' he said smiling. 'People will come into the church if I leave the door unfastened, and I do not choose to carry on my art, like a sign-painter, in the presence of every blockhead who chooses to stand and stare at me.'

It was surprising in what a disagreeable manner this man showed his teeth when he smiled.

The church was a handsome building, in the Italian style which imitates the antique, and prefers grace and magnificence to the dignified sanctity of the Gothic order. A row of elegant Corinthian columns supported the roof at each side of the nave; gilding and decorative cornices were lavished in every direction; the gorgeous alter-piece already occupied its appointed station; and a little to the left of the railed space where the communion table was to be placed, a lofty scaffolding was erected, that seemed, from where I stood, almost to come in contact with the roof, and above which I observed the yet unfinished sketch of a masterly fresco. *Three or four more*, already completed, were stationed at regular intervals, and some others were merely outlined in charcoal upon their intended site.

'Will you not come up with me?' asked the painter, when I had expressed my admiration sufficiently; 'or are you afraid of turning giddy,?'

I felt somewhat disinclined to impose this trial on my nerves, but still more disinclined to confess it; so I followed him up from flight to flight of the frail structure, without once daring to look down.

At last we reached the summit; as I had supposed, there was not even room enough for the artist to assume a sitting posture, and he had to paint while lying on his back. I had no fancy to extend myself on this lofty couch; so I only lifted my head above the level of his flooring, looked at the fresco, and descended immediately to the flight below, where I waited till he rejoined me.

'How dangerous it must be,' said I, shuddering, 'to let yourself down from that abominable perch.'

'I used to think so at first,' he replied, 'but now I am quite accustomed to it.—Fancy,' said he, approaching close to the edge of the scaffolding—'fancy falling from here to the church below.'

'Horrible!' cried I.

'I wonder how high it is from the level of the pavement,' continued Van Roos, musingly, 'a hundred and eighty feet, I dare say perhaps two hundred.'

I drew back giddy at the thought.

'No man could survive such a fall,' said the painter, still looking over. 'The thickest skull would be dashed to atoms on the marble down there.'

'Pray, come away,' said I, hastily.—'My head swims at the very idea.'

'Does it?' said he, turning suddenly upon me, with the voice and eye of a fiend—'does it? Fool?' he added, as he seized me round the body in his iron grasp—'fool, to trust yourself here with me—me whom you have wronged, robbed like you have insulted—me whom you have trained in fame and in love. Down, wretch, down! I've vowed to have your blood, and my time has come.'

It sickens me even now to recall that desperate struggle. At the first word I had sprung back and caught at the beam above my head. He strove to tear me from it. He foamed at the mouth; the veins rose like knots upon his forehead; and still—though I felt my wrists crushed and my fingers cruelly lacerated—still I held on with the terrible energy of one who struggled for dear life. It lasted a long time—at least it seemed long to me—and the scaffold rocked beneath our feet. At last I saw his strength failing. Suddenly I loosened my hold and threw my whole weight upon him. He staggered, he shrieked, he fell.

I dropped upon my face in mute horror. An age of silence seemed to elapse, and the cold dews stood upon my brow. Presently I heard a dull sound far below. I crawled to the brink of the scaffolding and looked over. A shapeless mass was lying on the marble pavement, and all around it was red with blood.

I think an hour must have elapsed before I could summon courage to descend.—When at length I reached the level ground, I turned my face from what was so near my feet, and tottered to the door. With trembling hands and misty eyes I unlocked it and rushed into the street.

It was many months before I recovered from the brain fever brought on by that terrible day. My ravings I have been told, were fearful; and had any doubt existed in the minds of men as to which of us two had been the guilty one, those ravings were alone sufficient to establish my innocence. A man in a delirous fever is pretty sure to speak the truth. By the time I was able to leave my chamber, Gertrude also had grown pale and spiritless, and all was like her former self. Rotterdam was insupportable to me. I found myself a hero of romance—a lion—a thing to be stared at wherever I went; all of which only served to shatter my nerves still more. In short, change of air and scene was recommended for us both; so we thought we could not do better than marry and take our wedding tour for the sake of our healths. And I assure you, reader, it did us both a great deal of good.

The Philosophy of Long Life.

But few men die of age. Almost all die of disappointment, pessional, mental, or of bodily toil, or accident. The pessimus kill men sometimes, even suddenly. The common expression', has little exaggeration in it; for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong-bodied men often die young—weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength, and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves; the former do not. As it is with the body, so it is with the mind and temper. The strong are apt to break or, like a candle to 'run;' the weak burn out. The inferior in animals, which live, in general, regular and temperate lives, have generally their prescribed term of years. The horse lives about twenty-five years; the ox fifteen or twenty; the dog ten or twelve; the lion, we are told, about twenty. The duration of life in all these bear a similar proportion to the time the animal takes to grow to its full size. But man, of all the animals, is the one that seldom comes to his average. He ought to live a hundred years, according to this physiological law; but instead of that he scarcely reaches on the average, four times his growing period; the cat six times and the rabbit even eight times the standard of measurement. The reason for all this obvious. Man is not only the most irregular and the most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard-working of all animals.

He is also irritable of animals: and there in reason to believe—though we cannot tell what any animal secretly feels—that, more than any other animal, man cherishes wrath to keep him warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own secret reflections. Besides this, man is the only animal that makes a wide departure from those laws of nature which control life.—He takes to sedentary and healthy-destroying habits, carrying them to the verge of the grave, and clinging to them with a tenacity which yields not even to his better judgement. The lower order of animals never do this. Instinct is their guide, and the superior duration of life they enjoy is proof of the folly of man.

Common place people get through life more easily and more pleasantly than the speculators of any sort. They sail forever on a summer sea, with just enough of the cloud and the breeze to diversify their voyage. They never, to be sure, see the tempest in its power—the lightning more vivid than the day, and the thunder like a voice from heaven, and louder than the cries of Sicilian Etna; but they hear music in the passing breeze, and they bask in the idle sunshine, and they are lulled by the scarcely undulating waters to sleep—and this is quite enough for them. They are not fashioned for the reception of rough impression.

Four fast young men, the sons of gentlemen of wealth were brought before a police magistrate, who inquired what their bad course of life could be ascribed to. Most probably to their *four fathers*.

Why are all games of chess of equal duration?—Because it always takes four knights to play a game.

What kind of born is easiest seen through? Ans.—A greenborn.

Why is a ship-builder like a young duck Ans.—Because he makes for the water.

Upper Canada Separate School Bill.

The following are the provisions of Mr. Bell's Upper Canada Separate School Bill, as given in the *Globe* :—

Section 1. In cities and towns the Municipality shall, if so requested in writing by the chairman of the board of Separate Schools of such city or town, collect annually the Separate School rates and assessments, and for that purpose shall insert the rates of assessments in a separate column of the collector's rolls for such city or town, and the collector shall, from time to time, so soon as such rates and assessments are collected, pay over the same to the Treasurer of the Board of such Separate Schools; but nothing in this clause shall prevent such Separate School Trustees from collecting their own taxes, as by law is now provided, if they desire so to do.

2. Roman Catholic Separate School rates and assessments shall form a lien upon real estate, against which the same shall be assessed, and, in default of the collection of the same by the collector, in the usual way, all arrears unpaid shall be collected by the sale of such lands in the usual way, as directed by law in the cases of unpaid municipal taxes; but this provision shall not apply to any arrears of rates or assessments which may have become due previous to the first day of January last past.

3. Non-resident land-owners, being Roman Catholics, may, in the usual way, become supporters of separate schools, and, in such case, the rates assessed against their lands shall go to the funds of the Separate School in which such lands are situated.

4. The Common School Trustees of any municipality shall alone have the power of levying taxes on the lands and real estate of incorporate companies, but they shall annually pay over to the trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools a proportion of all the taxes levied by them such companies in the same ratio as the Government grant for the same year shall have been divided between them; and the proportion of taxes so levied for the building of school-houses and for the payment of debts, thus paid over to the Roman Catholic trustees aforesaid, shall be set apart by them for the building or the repairing of their own school-houses.

5. The seventeenth section of the said Act 26th Vic., chap. 5—shall be amended by adding thereto the following words:—"Provided always that such rates are levied 6 months from the date of the receipt, by the clerk of the municipality of the notice of the establishment of such Separate School."

6. There shall be established in Upper Canada, in such places as the Governor in Council shall select a Normal School in connection with the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, and a Fund of Upper Canada, bearing the same proportion to the amount annually granted to the Normal School in Toronto, as the Roman Catholic population bears to the Protestant population in Upper Canada, according to the then last census.

7. That all Provincial grants for superior education, comprising Universities, Classical and Industrial Colleges, Grammar Schools and Seminaries, shall be annually divided between the Protestant and Roman Catholic institutions, in proportion to their respective Protestant and Catholic populations.

8. There shall be appointed a Roman Catholic Deputy Superintendent of schools in Upper Canada, whose duty shall be exclusively limited to such schools, and whose salary shall be fixed by the Governor in Council, and shall be paid out of the funds set apart for the support of the Education office, which said Deputy Superintendent shall have the general supervision of the Roman Catholic separate schools of Upper Canada.

9. There shall be appointed by the Governor in Council three additional members of the Council of Public Instruction of Upper Canada, to be chosen from among the Roman Catholic Bishops of Upper Canada, Principals or Professors of the Roman Catholic Colleges and Universities of Upper Canada.

10. Whenever the Catholic members of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, shall be of opinion that the management of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools should be distinct and separate from the common schools, they may make known that opinion under their respective signatures to the Governor, through the Provincial Secretary.

11. Within three months after the receipt of said opinion by the Governor, an order in council shall be passed dividing the management of the schools in Upper Canada, and giving to the Catholic Deputy Superintendent of Education the management of the Separate Schools in the same manner as they now are under the management of the Chief Superintendent of Education.

12. Within the above mentioned three months the said Catholic members shall transmit to the Government the names of three persons qulified to be Deputy Superintendent, and the Deputy Superintendent shall be appointed out of the above 3 persons, and shall have within his jurisdiction powers and duties similar to those given to and imposed upon the Superintendent of Education.

13. From the date of the said order in Council, all the said Catholic members shall cease to be members of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, and the said Catholic members, together with the Roman Catholic Superintendent, shall form for the Separate Schools a Council similar to the Council of Public Instruction, and said Council shall have within its jurisdiction powers and duties similar to those given to and imposed upon the said Council of Public Instruction.

14. From and after the said three months, or so soon after as may be convenient, the Provincial aid shall be annually divided as follows, viz:—The portion appropriate for Common Schools shall be divided in the same manner and according to the same principles as are followed at the present moment, and the balance of said Provincial aid shall be divided between the Roman Catholic and Protestant population according to the then last census; and the expenses of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Educational Departments, respectively, shall be paid out of the corresponding share in said Provincial aid.

15. The seventh section of this Act shall not come into force until that part of the Province of Canada known as Upper Canada, shall become a separate Province and have a separate Government.

16. This Act is a public Act.

This Act has been abandoned.

THE SCHOOL BILL.—The *Herald* says, rumors strong from Ottawa that Mr. Galt only succeeded in getting his promised school bill taken up to the Government by measure by the threat of resignation if that was not done. But it is also said that the concession when made was accompanied by the understanding that the government was to do all it could, without compromising its existence as a Government, or the seats of individual members, to carry an extension of the separate system in Upper Canada.—This explains the introduction of Mr. Bell's bill for that purpose.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Books—Graham & Stratton.
Farm for Sale—W. McKee.
Adjourned Sheriff's Sale of Lands—James Hall.
Cheap Boots and Shoes—Penitentiary Shoe Store.
Great Clearing Out Sale—Montreal House.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1866.

NOW MATTERS GO.

Already we have drawn the attention of our readers to the way matters proceed at the capital, and in our remarks pointed out the indifference of the government to the carrying out of the great object of the present coalition government, namely, Confederation. We are glad to find, however, that the whole course of the government is not likely to be without strong opposition. This government deserves the least now at the hands of the people of any preceeding one. They were allowed to strengthen themselves by a coalition in order to obtain a settlement of the difficulties that so agitated the country and had almost brought matters to a dead-lock; but just as soon as they find themselves strong enough, and the representatives very unwilling to do anything that might endanger Confederation, the government takes advantage of the calm to force upon the country an injurious tariff, and a still more infamous Bank of Issue, which *all unite in declaring* will prove prejudical to trade generally, but especially to the trade of Upper Canada, by curtailing the circulation and crippling trade. This, however, receives strenuous opposition from Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Street, Mr. Hilliard Cameron, Mr. Holton and Mr. Brown, and who oppose it not on political or party views, but because they believe it calculated to injure the country for the especial benefit of one or two banking institutions, and fearing that $30,000 might be made out of some little transaction connected therewith.

Then comes the School Bills. One for Lower Canada, referring chiefly to superior education, and intended it would appear as a bait to Roman Cathdic members, as it be stows almost all the sum granted ($50,000 yearly) on Roman Catholic Institutions, because of the superiority of their numbers, and completely ignores the fact that a very great part of it is raised by Protestant dissentients. To this, however, Protestants would not object if the education provided was secular; but when they consider that their money will be spent in educating young men for the Priesthood, they demur, and ask that every denomination be allowed to educate its own ministry. Besides this, the last Separate School Bill was accepted by Catholics and permitted by Protestants as a *settlement of the Separate School question* and the dispute arising therefrom. Yet in the face of all this, we find them coming forward like the horse-leech, crying give, give; *never satisfied. And hand in hand with* these go J. A and Galt. Anything for office.

In Upper Canada we imagined, vainly, that we would be spared another agitation of this much vexed question. Our hopes are disappointed. Mr. Bell, member for Russell, has introduced an Upper Canada Separate School Bill, as a private Bill we suppose, but with the understanding, no doubt, of Government support, unless that support should endanger their seats. The principle of separate or denominational schools is bad in itself, is calculated to arouse and keep alive bitterness, strife and envyings that tend to no good, but evil. We could bear with these things in others, since of their own choosing, if we would not be called upon to support them with our means. But Mr. Bell is not satisfied to allow Catholics to support their own schools and provide such an education as they wish, but Protestants must pay for that education of whatever character or quality it may be.

Mr. Bell's Bill provides that there shall be established in Upper Canada, in such places as the Governor in Council shall select, a Normal School in connection with the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, and a fund shall be appropriated out of the School Fund of Upper Canada, bearing the same *proportion to the amount annually granted* to the Normal School in Toronto, as the Roman Catholic population bears to the Protestant population in Upper Canada, according to the then last census. That all Provincial grants for superior education, comprising Universities, Classical and Industrial Colleges, Grammar Schools and Seminaries shall be annually divided between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Institutions, in proportion to their respective Protestant and Catholic populations.

Now it is well known that their population is greater compared with Protestants than their property compared with the property of Protestants in Upper Canada. In this Town their population is about one fourth while their property is about one seventh only, and the result of this new act will be that Protestants will have to pay for the superior education of Catholics, even in Upper Canada where Catholics are in the minority and all this to be forced on us by Lower Canada members and government hangers-on. How long will we be forced to endure these things? Who is to blame for them? A truckling, selfish, unprincipled government that is ready to cause us with anything that will keep them in office.

Since writing the above we learn that Mr. Galt has resigned his seat in the ministry. The cause of his resignation is said to be through his colleagues forsaking him in carrying the school bill for Lower Canada. Ministers, however, are more ready to give up a bill or a colleague than their seat. They have agreed, also, to drop Mr. Bell's infamous bill because the majority of Lower Canada members will not carry Mr. Galt's bill, as it may be termed. It appears that Mr. Galt has upon giving guarantees to the minority in Lower Canada that he would bring in a school bill to protect their rights under misinterpretation, and not being able to carry his bill, because of the opposition of catholic members, he resigned.

THE GERMAN WAR.

This great war is reported at an end. The Atlantic cable with London dates of the 4th instant, assures us that preliminaries for a peace are being arranged if they had not already been. The peace conference is to be held at Prague. The preliminaries already agreed upon are:—That Austria is to withdraw from the German Confederation, and lose Venetia and her part of Schleswig Holstein, and also pay $10,000,000 to her adversaries as expenses of the war. The German States north of the Maine are to form a union under the guidance of Prussia, and the States south of the Maine to form an independent union.

These are terms humiliating enough to Austria: she is thus to be reduced to a second or third rate power in Europe, and to lose the glory and prestige of all her former successes and campaigns. Prussia, on the contrary has added to her renown and greatness; she now becomes the ruling power in Germany, or central Europe; and the will of its statesmen the law in those minor states erected into a union under Prussia. What a pity that we cannot yet look to that country unless with the idea of despotism—tyranny. With all this progress the people have not yet freed themselves from despotic sway. Let us hope now that greatness will be the watchword to Prussian freedom, and that no longer will despotism be a stain on the escutcheon of one single nation enjoying the light of the Reformation. Italy also becomes enriched by the reverses of Austria. Venetia will no longer be an unrealized desire on the part of Victor Immanuel. He, by Prussian aid has raised his kingdom to a first rate power. The only object of ambition now, is Rome, and there can be no doubt but that Italian affairs will remain unsettled—Victor Immanuel and Garibaldi unsatisfied, until they possess Rome also, but this will come ere long.

Continued Liberality.

As will be seen in our report of the County Council proceedings, the Hon. Billa Flint again proposes to present each Municipality in the County with the sum of $10, provided each Council will do the same, for the purpose of providing prizes for children attending school in the different Municipalities.

This liberality on the part of the Honorable gentleman deserves the greatest praise, and it is to be hoped that the Reeves will take it hand, and at once get the $10 voted. The amount of useful reading matter thus brought within the reach of the youth of the county will be considerable, and its influence must be felt in after years. An intelligent people must be a progressive people, enlightened and free, as only the ignorant ever can or will be slaves; and no better inheritance can be left to our children than a good education, a well-stored mind and freedom of thought and action directed by wisdom and holy fear. Right willing, therefore, should each Council be to aid in thus diffusing knowledge and the principles of truth through the country; we trust, therefore, that no effort will be lacking this year in having a large number of prizes for each school.

Ashburnham Council has already voted $10 for the purpose.

The Committee of Ladies for the Protestant Home, thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following donations, for the months of June and July last past.

A friend, cold meat and clothes. A friend, 12 articles of new ready-made clothing. A friend, 2 bonnets. Goodwin & Hall, 12 doz. buns and ham. Wm. Foster, Sr., peck of peas. Mrs. Mary Brummell, $1. Mr. Wilson, a piece of soup meat.

Cast-off clothing will be thankfully received by the managers of the Home, as their means of supplying the present inmates are limited.

A new Lodge, known as Haliburton Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 975, has just been established at the Village of Haliburton, in this County. The following are the officers for the current year:—Bro. Jas. R. Erskine, W. Master; Bro. John Lucas, Depy. Master; Bro. Robert Clark, Treasurer; Bro. W. C. Anstin, Secretary; Bro. Wm. Gainforth, Sec. Com. Man.

CHOLERA.—26 cases and 4 deaths in New York, and 8 cases and 1 death in Brooklyn were reported on Monday from Cholera. It seems to be on the increase, yet not extending much into the interior of the country.

The Government propose to compensate the volunteers wounded on the Niagara frontier during the late raid, and to aid the families of those who were killed or have since died.

The *Leader* says, J. A. McDonald has already announced his intention of asking his constituents to send him to the local as well as the general legislature.

John A. McDonald announced in the course of debate on Tuesday, that the House would likely be prorogued on Saturday.

The cholera is on the increase in England and Wales; in some places numerous deaths have occurred.

KNOX CHURCH.—A meeting called for the purpose of moderating a call to a minister, was held in Knox Church, Mitchell, last Monday. The attendance was larger than church meetings generally are; and considering that many from the country were detained haying and harvesting, there were many more than anticipated. The interest thus manifested clearly demonstrates that the members and adherents are at last earnest in their endeavors to have a minister of their own. After the disposal of routine business, it was proposed and unanimously agreed that a call should be moderated to the Rev. Walter M. Roger. The call was then signed by all the members and adherents present, and will be presented at the next meeting of the Stratford Presbytery. A salary of $600 was voted to commence with; but as the church is now within a trifle of being clear of debt, and the congregation large and prosperous, this sum would doubtless be soon increased considerably. Mr. Roger is a young gentleman of brilliant talents and much promise, and should he accept the call, as we sincerely hope he may, we feel sanguine the congregation of Knox Church would spare no pains to make his home in Mitchell comfortable and harmonious.—*Stratford Beacon.*

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Thursday, August 2nd, 1866.

Council met in special session, pursuant to the Warden's notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the erection of a drill shed and other matters.

There were 17 members present—the Warden and Messrs. Grover, Patterson, Pearce, Kidd, McCarthy, Melville, Probert, Lucas, Millar, Dunlop, Dean, Carroll, Gilmour, Peck, Fitzgerald and Scott.

Absent—John Carnegie, Jr., Esq.

The minutes of the last day of the last session were read and approved.

WARDEN'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—It affords me pleasure to be able to state to you that the government is prepared to pay one half the expenses connected with the erection of a drill shed in this place.

I had a personal interview, accompanied by my advisory committee, with Brigade Major Patterson relative to the matter, and it was suggested in the letter of instruction from the government to that gentleman, that one which would cost about $2,000 would be sufficient. The Brigade Major said it would require to be about 65 by 200 feet to afford sufficient room for each man of a battalion while on drill.

The Council of the Town of Peterboro very magnanimously voted the munificent sum of $1000 towards its erection; therefore, my object in calling you together at this time is to afford you the pleasure of doing your part in the matter, by making provisions to carry out your resolution of last session, to the effect that "you would contribute an equal sum with the Town of Peterborough, either with or without government aid, and in the matter of the erection of such a building."

The question of an eligible site for such building with sufficient quantity of grounds attached for out door parade will also require your consideration and adoption.

There may, possibly, be some other matters that will require your attention before you part.

Gentlemen, I regret very much in having felt it to be a duty encumbent on me to call you together so soon after your last session, more especially in this hurried season of the year; but I trust the matter, which you are called together to consider, will be deemed, by you, of sufficient importance to justify me in doing so.

I, therefore, trust you will enter into the consideration of those important matters at once, with the view of being able to return to your homes at the earliest opportunity

(Signed) E. INGRAM.

Moved by Mr. Pearce and seconded by Mr. Patterson,—That Messrs. Grover, Dean, Peck, Scott, Gilmour, Carroll and the mover be a committee on the Warden's address. —*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Carroll and seconded by Mr. Scott,—That this Council hereby pledges itself to save the Municipality of Burleigh from all consequences which may result to that Municipality on account of the collection of the sum of $500 authorized by this Council to be collected therein, on account of the resurvey of certain lands in the Township of Burleigh.

The motion was put and lost; 3 voting for it—Messrs. Scott, Carroll and McCarthy. The other members against it.

Moved by Mr. Scott and seconded by Mr. Pearce,—That in consequence of Mr. Galvin refusing to act in conjunction with the Reeve of Ennismore in expending the moneys granted by this Council to the Township of Ennismore, on boundary lines, that Mr. McCarthy, Reeve of Ennismore, is hereby authorized to expend the same.—*Carried.*

The Council adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Friday, August 3rd, 1866.

The Council met. All the members present.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Grover, and seconded by Mr. Peck,—That the Committee on the Warden's Address be now allowed to report. —*Carried.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE WARDEN'S ADDRESS.

The Committee beg leave to report that they are of opinion that the Warden was fully justified in calling the Council together at this time.

Your Committee recommend that the sum of $1000, or a sum equal to the amount granted by the Town, for the erection of a drill shed in Town be granted by this Council.

Your Committee would recommend that the following members of this Council do act with a Committee from the Town Council, as a Building Committe, viz:—The Warden, Messrs. Gilmour and Carnegie.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) P. M. GROVER,
Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Grover, and seconded by Mr. Pearce,—That the report of the Committee on the Warden's address be adopted by this Council.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Peck, and seconded by Mr. Probert,—That the Warden be and he is hereby authorized to have the bridge across Wilson's creek, on the Bobcaygeon road replanked, and solicit the County of Victoria to pay half the cost of the same; and that this resolution be referred to the Road and Bridge Committee.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Probert, seconded by Mr. Peck.—That the Warden of this County be authorized to correspond with the Warden of the County of Victoria in regard to the delapidated state of the Little Bob bridge, on the Bobcaygeon road, and cause the same to be made safe for public use; and that this resolution be referred to Road and Bridge Committee.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Scott, and seconded by Mr. Pearce,—That the application for a grant for repairing the bridge crossing the Blind Channel, at Burleigh, be referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. McCarthy, and seconded by Mr. Peck,—That the propriety of granting $10 on a certain road in Ennismore be referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Peck, and seconded by Mr. Pearce,—That the thanks of this Council are due, and are hereby tendered to Brigade Major Patterson, for attending this Council and giving such valuable information in regard to the erection of a drill shed.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Grover, and seconded by Mr. Pearce,—That the by-law to provide for the expenditure of a certain sum therein named, to aid in the construction of a drill shed in the Town of Peterborough, be read a first time.—*Carried.*

The by-law was read a second time in committee of the whole, without amendment, Mr. Grover in the chair.

This by-law was passed on Saturday.

The Council adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Saturday, August 4th, 1866.

The Council met. All the members present.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the Committee on Roads and Bridges were allowed to report.

REPORT OF ROAD AND BRIDGE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges beg leave to report that they have had the dangerous state of several bridges in the County under their notice, and recommend that the following repairs be made:—

That the bridge over the Little Bob River be covered with cedar, on condition that the County of Victoria be at one half of the expense, which shall not exceed $120, and that Mr. Probert be Commissioner on behalf of the County.

2nd. That the bridge across Wilsons Creek be repaired, under Mr. Peck, expense not to exceed $10, on the same conditions as above.

3rd. That the bridge across the Blind channel, at Burleigh, be repaired, under the direction of the Reeve of Burleigh, the cost not to exceed $50.

With regard to the application of Mr. McCarthy for aid to repair a road in Ennismore, your Committee cannot recommend any thing for roads at this session.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. PEARCE,
Chairman.

Committee Room,
August 3rd, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Peck, the report was received and adopted.

A by-law to provide a sum of money for the repairs of those bridges named in the report, was carried through its different readings and passed.

The Warden read the following letter from the Hon. Billa Flint:

Ottawa, July 16th, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR,—As it is my intention to give to each Town and Township, as well as to Ashburnham, the sum of ten dollars for prize books, on the condition the same amount is given by each Council, to aid in the matter of distributing prizes to the children of Common Schools of the County over which you preside as Warden, may I ask you to be so kind as to bring the matter under the notice of the Reeves and have them take action in the matter, and I pledge myself that when the amount of ten dollars is ready from any Township Council, I will, upon the Reeve letting me know, remit him at once my ten dollars. I should like if the School Sections could raise an their ten or more, so as to increase the prizes.

Last year I sent each Reeve ten dollars. Some have informed me that the amount has been given to their Council; some have not; and one reports that he sent the money back, which never came to hand. So that this year I have taken the precaution to keep the money till they raise their amount, for as a business man I can always find means for using it to advantage.

I am desirous of carrying out the system. I hope the Reeves will see the necessity of voting out prizes as a small inducement to the children to improve in their Common School studies.

Please answer on receipt and let me know what you think about it.

Yours, &c.,
BILLA FLINT.

To EVANS ISBELL, Esq.,
Warden County Peterboro.

Moved by Mr. Gilmour, seconded by Mr. Carnegie,—That the thanks of this Council are due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Billa Flint, for the renewal of his munificent offer of ten dollars to each Township in the County, to be appropriated to the purchase of books to be distributed as prizes in the several schools of each Township, and that the Clerk be and he is hereby instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to him.—*Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. McCarthy, a by-law to repeal by-law No. 281 was read a first time.

This by-law was lost in committe of the whole.

The Committee on Finance then reported: That they would recommend the sale of the remainder of the debentures issued under the authority of by-law No. 264, and that the Warden be authorised to sell as many of them as he may think best.

And your Committee would further report that it will be advisable to authorise the Warden and Treasurer to raise from the banks such a sum or sums as will be necessary to meet the current expenses of the County until the County rate is collected.

And your Committee would urge upon the Reeves the necessity of having the County rate paid by the first of the year if possible, and impress upon the Collectors the desirability of the course.

Your Committee would further recommend that your Treasurer be authorized to refuse to take more than 25 per cent of the County rate from any Municipality in silver, unless at the usual discount.

Your Committee would recommend the payment of the account of Weller & Hatton, for costs in case of W. A. Scott vs. the County—£28 13s.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. M. GROVER, Chairman.

A by law to authorize the building of a drill shed on that portion of the old burying ground held in trust by the authorities of the County, was read a first time, and afterwards referred to committee of the whole and read without amendment. It was afterwards passed.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. McCarthy,—That the by-law to repeal by law No. 281 be again referred to committee of the whole.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Peck,—That the 19th rule of the Council be temporarily suspended to allow a discussion on the subject of resubmitting a by law to repeal by-law No. 281. This motion was lost by a majority of 8.

Yeas—Messrs. Scott, McCarthy, Carroll and Lucas—4.

Nays—Messrs. Pearce, Peck, Patterson, Melville, Millar, Kidd, Fitzgerald, Gilmour, Grover, Probert, Dean and Dunlop—12

Mr. Dean introduced a by-law to repeal by-law No. 13 of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, for the preservation of public morals.

This by-law was read also a second time in committee of the whole without amendment, and was afterwards passed. It refers to bathing in exposed places, and the new by law provides that persons bathing must be clothed in a bathing dress so as to prevent the indecent exposure of person, &c.

A by-law was also passed to authorize the payment of Messrs. Weller & Hatton's account of $114.60, for costs in case of W. A. Scott against the County. This case being in reference to the re-survey of Harvey.

On motion of Mr. Grover, seconded by Mr. Pearce, the Committee appointed to superintend the erection of a drill shed was appointed.

A Committee was also appointed to erect a flag-staff in front of the Court House, instead of Mr. Sheridan who declined to act as directed at the last meeting of the Council.

The Council adjourned.

ASHBURNHAM COUNCIL.

The Municipal Council of the Village of Ashburnham met on the 6th inst. Present—A. C. Dunlop, Esq., Reeve, and Messrs. Mowry, Clark and Ludgate.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A petition from Lionel York and others, also from Mrs. P. McCabe and others, asking for aid to build side walks. Both were received.

Moved by Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Ludgate,—That in answer to the petitions of Lionel York and Mrs. McCabe, this Council will furnish the plank for said side-walks and crossings, if the petitioners will provide the balance of material necessary and do the work under the directions of the Council.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Mowry,—That the amount of Mr. John Craig's account and others for labour performed on streets and bridges, amounting to the sum of $292.45 be paid.—*Carried.*

A petition from the Board of School Trustees was read, asking the Council to provide the sum of $200 for school purposes for the current year.

Moved by Mr. Ludgate, seconded by Mr. Clark,—That the petition of the Board of School Trustees be received, and that the sum of $200 therein asked for to pay the Teacher's Salary and other expenses be provided as required.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Ludgate, seconded by Mr. Clark,—That to meet the current expenses of the year 1866 the sum of ten cents on the dollar be levied on the Ratable property of the Village, and collected in the usual manner.—*Carried.*

The Reeve having informed the Council that the Hon. Billa Flint had again offered the sum of ten dollars to the Municipality if the Council would grant the same, the sum to be expended in prizes for the children attending the school.

On motion of Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Ludgate, an equivalent sum was granted, and the Clerk was directed to forward the thanks of the Council to the Hon. Mr. Flint for his munificent liberality.

The Council adjourned, to meet the first Monday in September, at 7.30, p.m.

For the Examiner.

A VISIT TO ROCHESTER.

A short time ago I had the opportunity of taking a trip to the City of Rochester with a number of friends. Through the kindness of Mr. Williams, Superintendent of Port Hope and Peterboro Railway, we were allowed to go over the road at one fare. Arriving at Port Hope we were met by the agent of the Steamer *Corinthian*, who did all in his power to entertain the party until the arrival of the boat which made its appearance about 8.30, and at 10 o'clock all were aboard of that magnificent vessel,

THE CORINTHIAN.

This vessel is fitted up in a superb style, and Captain Chrysler is at home on his craft—"he is the man for Galway." Any person going across the lake with him is sure of having all necessary attention paid to him. After a run of about three hours and a half we were landed at Charlotte, where a train is always in waiting for the boats; and in a short time we were in the

CITY OF ROCHESTER.

The traveller who crosses Rochester by the Central Railroad gets a very faint idea of the city, for he sees but little of it, and that by no means the most *attractive part*. To see and appreciate the beauties of this really handsome city, one must drive through its broad, clean, well-paved and shady avenues, stroll through its parks, gaze upon its waterfalls, enter its public and private buildings, visit its churches and schools, go among its flour mills and manufacturing establishments, walk in its nurseries and gardens and then he may, to some extent, realize what an enterprising people can accomplish in half a century, upon a productive soil. Ornamental trees are cultivated with care, and the cultivation of fruit trees in the city is extensive. Here, within five miles of the centre of Rochester, are the great nurseries, consisting of thousands of acres devoted to the culture of fruit and ornamental trees, and millions of *trees are annually sent abroad*. The annual product of these nurseries is valued at over $2,000,000.

The population of the city is about sixty thousand. Here the waters of the Genesee river make their last leap ere they enter Lake Ontario. There are four distinct cataracts within a distance of 2 miles, the total fall being about two hundred and fifty feet, affording great facilities for milling.

The wealth that the citizens have accumulated has not been hoarded, as there are nearly forty miles of improved streets, including many finely paved with stone. There are thirty-five miles of excellent sewerage; nearly two thousand street lamps, a dozen spacious parks, four elegant bridges over the Genesee—including one of cut stone, costing nearly $100,000, upon which are built fine blocks of brick stores; the Court House and City Hall cost $80,000.—There are eighteen public school houses, some of which cost $15,000 each; fifty churches the best of which cost $70,000 The University of Rochester, a popular college, is situated on the eastern part of the city, near the Central Railroad. A line of street railways, twenty miles in length, is in full operation.

At Rochester five sections of the New York Central Railroad converge, viz.: lines to Buffalo, to Niagara Falls, to Syracuse direct, to Syracuse by the way of Auburn, and to Charlotte at the mouth of the Genesee. The New York and Erie Railroad extends from Rochester 19 miles to Avon, there connecting with the Buffalo, N. Y., and E. R. R., giving the city railway connection with Southern New York.

Manufacturing in Rochester is extensive, flour taking the lead. From 600,000 to 1,000,000 bbls. of flour are made annually. Other branches of manufacturing are prosperous.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.

In the south part of Rochester, is an object of local pride, which is visited annually by thousands. The Cemetery contains about one hundred and sixty acres of hill and dale, thickly studded with forest trees, and beautified by the expenditure of many thousands in making winding paths, towering monuments, massive tombs and grassy mounds, pleasing to the eye and becoming the "City of the Dead." We are greatly indebted to Mr. Lewis, who formerly resided in Peterboro, for the courtesy we received at his hands in being shown through the Cemetery and the explanations given of the different avenues therein.

THE ERIE CANAL.

Divides the city near its business centre, and crosses the Genesee by an aqueduct of cut stone which cost the State more than $600,000.

Thus a mere glimpse at the city will show what an enterprising people can do in a comparatively short period, for Rochester is but of a late date. With no greater advantages for manufacturing purposes than Peterborough, she carries on manufacturing for more extensively and the trade of the city is fabulous compared with many places of older dates. The taste of the citizens too in ornamenting the city and private residences is evident every where you proceed. None of that narrow-minded penuriousness that hoards up thousands while living in hovels and surrounded by mud holes and quagmires can be witnessed there. Every man vies with his neighbor in ornamenting his premises, and aldermen and councillors complete the work in beautifying the public places. After enjoying ourselves in seeing the sights about the city and suburbs for a short period, we returned to the shores of our own fair country, where we found everything moving on in the usual, steady, progressive manner and we looked forward to the day when the towns and cities of Canada will be as prosperous, and as progressive as any on the continent, and when Canada will exercise an influence on this continent second only to the United States.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR,—It was indeed with feelings of genuine disgust and sorrow that I read a communication in the *Review* of last week, headed, "Col Haultain's Unpopularity." It was with a feeling of disgust that the good sense and intelligence of the public should be so insulted by the unblushing and despicably mean falsehoods contained in that communication as characteristic of the writer, with a feeling of sorrow that one in our Town could be found so mean, so cowardly contemptible as to disgrace himself and the Volunteer force, with which he is unfortunately connected, by attempting to detract from the character of another by publishing statements so false as only to recoil on himself, and instead of *injuring as intended, only leaves himself in* a position truly pitiable. It is indeed with shame and sorrow we find a Volunteer adopt such a course of action, instead of, in a manly manner, discussing the propriety of, and showing the danger of such a principle of appointment; he must needs become insultingly personal and call into question the character of one in comparison with whom he sinks into insignificence. Were what he stated in his letter only tinged with a shadow of truth, even then his course of action must be condemned; but when we find his whole epistle nothing but one great unblushing falsehood from beginning to end, we can only look upon himself and communication with the indignation and scorn so generally heaped upon him by every respectable person *who has read his letter.*

Let me assure the writer of that letter that he is not unknown; his whole epistle is so like himself—presuming, impertinent and untrue—*the mark of the beast is so vividly evident* that not a doubt is left as to who the author can be. How personal is he in regard to the Colonel? Did we become so to himself what a margin we would have? Has not his arrogant, egotistical and forward demeanor on every occasion made himself so notoriously singular, that even in type he cannot disguise those happy traits of disposition? It is a shame, a disgrace, a pity, that such an one should be permitted to malign the character of any that he may choose to accuse of actions they never performed, or of statements they never made. What a position does he occupy when we tell him that the *Colonel did not resign before the Crimean War.* It was not until 1860 that Col. Haultain sold out, and yet he dares to say, "that the Colonel resigned before the Crimean War." Really, Mr Editor, it is sickening to have to put up with such behavior. How can he expect any one to put himself on the same level with himself, and refuse his glaring and imbecile falsehoods? Why will he disgrace the whole Volunteer force by signing himself as one, and acting in a manner that every Volunteer in this Town is ashamed of? As Volunteers we are keenly sensitive of any slight offered to our officers, or to ourselves, or to any infringement upon their rights or our own. If the Government in making this appointment has not done justice to any officer or officers, we will stand by them as we ever did, and quickly see them righted. But do you think our officers would allow anything personal to come between them and their sense *of duty? No, they are too gentlemanly and* too generous to act in any such manner, consequently when any one pretends to be the mouthpiece he must act in a manner in keeping with such a position. Had the writer of that letter behaved as such, and in a dignified manner criticised and questioned the right of the appointment, showed us where an injustice had been done, or how it was to be remedied, then he would have had our sympathy; but when he utters abusive falsehoods, becomes vulgarly personal, and only gives vent to a petty spite, then he certainly is not acting as a gentleman, or a Volunteer should, and must alone bear the odium that has so justly fallen on him. If he cannot write a letter without telling untruths, or being insultingly impertinent, let him sign his own name or any other but that of a Volunteer, for as Volunteers we would be ashamed to have anything to do with his letter. His statement as to the Colonel's failing to raise *two Volunteer Companies is a falsehood.* The Colonel had as fine a body of men for his Field Battery as could be found—75 men, and we drilled for a long time, but were told the Government could not give us guns, upon this we disbanded. I was a member of that Company, and when "A Volunteer" says Col. Haultain failed in raising that Company, I say it is an untruth, and challenge him to prove his statement to be anything but such. He had as little to do with the wooden gun as "A Volunteer" has in being the mouth-piece of that body. His statement as to the other Company is just as reckless. His construction of the words of the Colonel on the occasion he refers to, is another instance of his sublime stupidity and determination to gratify his hates and spites. A charming instance of his own little nature showing itself. Yet this is the man that would babble about paths of rectitude, conscience, base and sordid motives, &c., &c. It is simply disgusting

I do not write this letter in defence of Col. Haultain or any of his actions, that gentleman is quite capable of doing so himself; I do not say the appointment is a good one or not, but I do write this letter to say that the common rules of decency have been so flagrantly violated that a protest must be at once entered or where would such a state of things end What a state society would be in! our private characters assaulted at any time by any unprincipled person who might choose to concoct a list of falsehoods and publish them at his pleasure.—My advice to "A Volunteer" is to at once apologize, the occasion demands it; he has behaved in a childish, silly manner, written a letter and forgot the principal thing, and that is whether *what he is writing is true or not. Let him re*member how he would like to be attacked in a similar manner, and perhaps he will not be so rabid again. Let him be frank, truthful, and liberal minded, especially when he rushes into print and places himself in the power of the public as criticise I am a Volunteer myself; I may if went to the front, and will always be the first to do so when required. I respect and esteem my officers, no one can be more proud of them than I am, and I would be the last one to suffer an injustice to be committed against any one of them or my comrades in arms, but when I see a Volunteer make such a disgraceful exhibition of himself as the writer of that penurious letter has done, I consider it my duty to say that we are ashamed of such conduct.

We are sorry to see him in such a position; he has only his own vanity, ambition and stupidity to blame for it. I crave your pardon, Mr. Editor for the occupation of so much space.

I am, sir,
Your ob't servant,
ANOTHER VOLUNTEER.

Peterboro', August 7th, 1866.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

A public examination of the children attending the Common School, School Section No. 12, township of Otonabee, was held on Friday, 3rd August, 1866, at 10 a.m.—Generally speaking all the pupils showed signs of improvement in the different branches taught; but the following are the names of pupils most remarkable for proficiency:—

5th Book: A. C. Weir. The rest of this class absent.

4th Book: Ellen Buck, John Laurence, and Christina Graham. The rest of this class absent.

3rd Book: Mary Hare, Grace Dunbar, Philip Whitlow, Ellen Jane McK. Dunbar, James Graham.

2nd Book: Jane Whitlow. The rest of this class absent.

1st Book: John Sarjant, Eda. V. Weir, John Garity, Charles Graham, Eliza Sarjant, Thos. Garity, John Garity, and Geo. H. Dunbar.

Good specimens of penmanship: A. C. Weir, E. J. McK. Dunbar, Mary Hare, Ellen Buck, P. Whitlow.

Geography

REMARKABLE CURES.

TO THE PUBLIC!

I think it but right that I should make known the following facts, with reference to the efficacy of the remedies supplied by Dr. E. Morris, of Peterborough:—Last year a boy of mine took the Scarlet Fever, paralysis followed, and the little fellow lost his speech, being unable to speak for nine months. I had several Doctors attending him but without any beneficial result, and I had almost given up hopes of his recovery. About this time I met Dr. Morris, who furnished me with some medicine which had the effect of restoring the little fellow's speech the day after it was first used, and he is now in excellent health. I have also used Dr. Morris's Dandelion Pills, and found them all he represented them to be. They are a genuine article.

Wm. GARNETT,
Lot 10, 11 Con., Township of Ops.
May 10, 1866. 33

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid.

LEWIS GLOVER.
Peterborough, March 7th, 1865.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

DATE. (Time: 7 a.m.)	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°	Thermometer in the shade	Direction of the Wind	Velocity of the Wind*	Extent of Sky clouded†	Rain in inches
Monday, July 30	29 131	72	N.W	2	2	
Tuesday, " 31	29 282	68	0		1	
Wednes., Aug. 1	29.	69	S.S.W	0	10	.007
Thursday, " 2	29 329	64	W.S.W	0	9	.024
Friday, " 3	29 369	62	N.W	1	1	
Saturday, " 4	29 132	68	N.	2	10	.012

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers, thus: 0 Calm, 5 Moderate Gale; 10 Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers, from 10 to 0; thus: 10 denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 5 that it is half covered; and 0 that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·282, at 7 o'clock a.m., on Tuesday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 28·998, at 1 o'clock p.m., on Wednesday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·1314.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 80, on Tuesday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 48·5 on Tuesday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 66·36.

Warmest day during the week was on Monday, the Mean Temperature being 70·3°.

Coldest day during the week was on Saturday the Mean Temperature being 61·63°.

UNUSUAL PHENOMENA.

Monday—Shooting-star.

Tuesday—Dew; halo around sun.

Wednesday—Frequent Shooting-stars, silent lightning at North West.

Saturday—Shooting-stars; whole amount of rain for week 903 in or nearly an inch in depth.

JOHN KING, A.M.,
Station Observer.
Peterboro, August 6th, 1866.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough, Aug 8, 1866.

Flour ₱ brl	$6	50	@ $7	50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	30	@ 1	40
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	00	@ 1	30
Potatoes	0	35	@ 0	
Barley ₱ bush	0	40	@ 0	50
Peas "	0	45	@ 0	50
Oats "	0	30	@ 0	32
Hay ₱ ton	9	00	@ 10	25
Hides ₱ cwt	5	00	@ 5	25
Sheepskins	1	00	@ 1	50
Wool ₱ lb	0	33	@ 0	34
Beef ₱ cwt	5	00	@ 6	00
Pork ₱ cwt	10	00	@ 11	00
Eggs, per dozen	0	9	@ 0	10
Butter,	0	14	@ 0	17
Cordwood	0	00	@ 2	00
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@ 0	30

RIDE BOUND HORSES.

A horse is said to be hide-bound when his skin will not slip under the pressure of the hand, but sticks as if it was glued, which condition is always dependent on a deranged state of the stomach and digestive organs—by correcting which, and giving to them a healthy tone and condition, the disease or complaint will disappear. Experience has proved that the means best adopted to this end is "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine." It has been used in numerous cases with complete success, generally effecting a cure in a few days. It is the best condition medicine known, and may be given with perfect safety at all times, and does not require that the horse be kept from work.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very *simple remedy* after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

DARLEY'S
Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the constitutional lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hurd & Co.,
Malden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

Prof Volpeau's Hair Restorative.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

It contains no muddy deposit of lead and sulphur. All the ingredients are held in Pharmacy Solution, and produces the same effect on the hair as if they had not been dissolved.

BARNES, HENRY & Co., AGENTS,
Montreal, C. E.
29

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that *marble purity and distingue appearance* we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Ragan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for American, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the tortuing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orderers coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, andeach testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE
OF
Summer Goods,
AT THE
MONTREAL HOUSE!

Now is the time to secure a bargain as room must be made for the Fall Stock.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, August, 1866.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

New Advertisements.

A Farm for Sale

CONSISTING of 100 acres. West half of Lot No. 14, 5th Concession of Township of Smith, situate four miles from the Town of Peterborough. Over 80 acres cleared, a new comfortable dwelling house, a frame barn with other buildings, and a good orchard. Soil first quality. Title indisputable.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

WILLIAM McKER.
Smith, August 8, 1866. 32-tf.
(Review please copy.)

CHEAP
BOOTS & SHOES
AT THE
PENITENTIARY
Shoe Store.

Reduced Prices.

BELOW COST.

For ONE MONTH Only.

Sign of the

"GIANT BOOT."

Peterboro, August 7, 1866. 32-3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the SEVENTH day of AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN CHANCERY.

HONORA WALSH,.....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
REDMOND WALSH,.....*Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 11 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing 100 Acres, and part of the East half of Lot No. 10 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Asphodel, containing one acre, and being Village Lots 3 and 4 in the Village of Westwood.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 2, 1866. 13

THE above sale stands adjourned till TUESDAY, the 14th day of AUGUST, 1866, at the same hour and place.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 7, 1866.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st July, 1866.

Bryce, Joseph	Leonard, Miss Catherine
Birney, George	Lillico, Richard
Beaty, Henry	Moher, James
Bateson, Richard	Maitland, Mrs. M.
Byrne, Miss Mary	Meyers, Henry
Brennan, Miss Julia	Maloney, Francis
Bansbury, B.	McNaughton, Miss Elin.
Crowley, Patrick Y.	McInnis, John B.
Clary, James	McDonald, James
Cumming, James	McGregor, Mrs., care of
Clarke, Miss Anne	Samuel Jackson
Crofey, Herbert	McDonald, Alex.
Cook, Mrs. Sarah	McCumber, Sylvester
Dewey, Thos.	McFaddief, Cyrus
Davey, W. M.	New, Charles
Grosell, Peter	Nickelson, James
Henry, Mrs. John	O'Keefe, John
Howard, Joseph	O'Ryell, Christopher
Hetherington, Steph.	O'Hara, Michael
Hunter, Miss Catherine	O'Kelly, Francis
Huston, Mrs Elizabeth	Russell, Thomas
Hill, Daniel	Ryan, Miss Eliza
Irwin, John	Ross, C. H.
Joyner, Charles	Rombough, Wellington
Jacobs, Henry	Shurtleff, George
Kellett, John	Sheen, James
Kempt, Widow	Sanderson, John (Smith)
King, F.	Simmons, James
Long, Mrs.	Taylor, James
Lee, Miss Jinnie	Thomson, Alexander
Leahy, Patrick & J.	Trussel, Peter
Loughlin, Maggie	Tighe, Charles
Loucks, N.	Wright, C.
Lee ——	Wright, Stuart
Leonard, Miss Anne	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER P. M.

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have received a large addition to their stock of

BOOKS,

Consisting of the followiog:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Sea.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for Lappy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
Two men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Caesar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untitled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy War.
Walker's Man'y Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Bypaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books, used in all the schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets.
Peterboro, August, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ap 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & Co.,
Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit! at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelpeia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years.* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over seven thousand piano fortes.* Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 cheaper than any first class piano forte.

ap 30-1yr

PROF. L. W. SHATTUCK

RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he has commenced and will continue to give private instructions in the art of

SELF-DEFENCE,

and the

GYMNASTIC CLUB EXERCISE,

At his Academy, Hopkin's Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Gentlemen taught privately, at all hours of the above days.

Peterboro, May 16, 1866. 30

WANTED!

A REALLY GOOD SERVANT GIRL can obtain $10 per month by applying at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

WANTED!

BY a respectable young man, a situation in a Grocery or Dry Goods Store, where he may make himself generally useful. The best of references given. Address

E. B.,
Minden P. O.
Minden, Co. Peterboro, July 11, 1866 28-tf

FOUND!

THE KEY of a Safe. The owner can have it by applying at this office.
Peterboro, July 25th, 1866. 30

REMOVAL.

DR. KINCAID has removed to Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.
Peterborough, July 26th, 1866. 30

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.
Peterboro, July 16, 1866. 29

To be Sold!

ABOUT 60,000 good BUILDING BRICK at the Otonabee Brick Works.

For terms apply personally to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.
July 11, 1866. 28

FOR SALE!

TWO first class seven year old dark brown GELDINGS, bred by the subscriber. They are quiet to ride and drive, with good action, and are excellent workers. Sold for no fault. Apply to

STEPHEN WOOD,
July 11, 1866. (28) Otonabee.

NORWOOD
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE above Institution will re-open for the Autumn Term on Monday, the 13th day of August next.

TUITION FREE.

W. E. ROXBURGH,
Sec. G. S. B.
Norwood, July 23, 1866. 30

PETERBOROUGH
GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE RECTOR, after the commencement of the Summer Term, will be prepared to receive three or four pupils as boarders, and will exercise a careful supervision over the preparation of their lessons. Terms, $40 per Term, invariably in advance.

Peterboro', July 24, 1866. 30

NOTICE!

PETERBOROUGH
GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE Peterborough Grammar and Union School will re-open (D.V.) on the 13th of August. As the Classes in the different departments will be formed, and promotions made by the Principal, on the day on which the School re-opens, Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to have their children attend on the first day of re-opening as those not being present on that day, can neither be classified nor promoted for a period of three months.

JOHN KING, A.M.,
Rector.
Peterboro, August 1st, 1866. 31-2in

A CARD.

MESSRS. P. C. Blaicher & Co., having sold out their business to Dr. Bell, beg most respectfully to return their thanks to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon them, and earnestly solicit a continuance of the same to their successor already well known in Peterborough as a gentleman who thoroughly understands the business.

P. C. BLAICHER & Co.

In reference to the above, the subscriber begs respectfully to say, that he will continue to carry on the above business of Druggists and Apothecary in all its branches, keeping always in stock first-class Drugs and Chemicals. Having had several years practical experience he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Remember the old stand, sign of the Mortar, George Street, next door to Millar's Hardware store.

WILLIAM BELL,
Licentiate Apothecary,
of London, England.
Peterboro', July 25, 1866. 30-3in

IN CHANCERY.
Advertisement for Creditors.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Chancery, made in the matter of the estate of John Buck, late of the Township of Anson, in the County of Victoria, Hotel-keeper, deceased, and in a cause—*Peck vs. Buck*—the creditors of John Buck, late of the Township of Anson, in the County of Victoria, Hotel-keeper, who died in or about the month of May, 1865, are, on or before the seventeenth day of of August, 1866, to send by post, prepaid, to the Honorable Sidney Smith, of Peterborough, the solicitor of the administrator of the deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order

Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my Chambers, Post Office Block, in the Town of Peterborough, on the Twentieth day of August, 1866, at twelve o'clock, noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this twenty-first day of July, 1866.

(Signed) T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Master at Peterborough.
30-4in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,
and amendments thereto.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterboro'. } *of the County of Peterborough.*

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

In the matter of CHARLES GRANT, an Insolvent,

On Monday the tenth day of September next the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Peterborough, the fifth day of July, A.D., 1866.

CHARLES GRANT,
By T. M. Fairbairn, Attorney, *ad litem.*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
To Wit: *Peterborough.*

In the matter of JOHN REID, partner in the firm of A. Foulis & Co., an Insolvent.

ON Saturday the first day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOHN REID.

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for said Insolvent.
Peterboro', June 25th, 1866.

THREE
CARD PICTURES
FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.
Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

For Sale!

300 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
350	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

350 green cases *GIN,*
100 red do *GIN,*
50 Hhd. do. *GIN,*
100 puns. *HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands) *BRANDY,*
300 cases *CLARET,*
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN,
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

ONTARIO BANK,
PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,
Manager.
Ontario Bank,
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,
PETERBOROUGH.
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.
Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

Dress, Cloak & Mantilla
MAKING.

MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has her rooms now one door south of Mr. Stapleton's dwelling, directly opposite the Court House, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Peterborough, June 13, 1866. 24

Literary Club!

PARTIES having Books belonging to the Peterborough Literary Club, are requested to return them to the Librarian forthwith. The Librarian will be at the Firemen's Hall, on Thursday Evenings, from 8 till 8½ o'clock, for the purpose of receiving books, when members of the club wishing the loan of books can have them by complying with the by-laws.

By order of the President,
Wm. CAMERON, Librarian.
Peterboro', June 27, 1866. 26

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has placed all the notes of hand, book debts and accounts due to the late firm of SCOTT & McDONALD, in the hands of Messrs. WELLER & HATTON, for collection, with instructions to collect the same forthwith. Parties in debt are requested to call on them and pay up, and thereby save costs.

D. McDONALD, Jr.
Peterboro, July 16, 1866. 29-*

To Let!

FROM the sixth of September next, that GRAIN STORE-HOUSE in Ashburnham, now in the occupation of CAPT. SUTHERLAND.—Also a good DWELLING HOUSE adjoining, with stabling, good well and garden; suitable for parties going into the grain trade this fall.

For terms apply personally to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.
July 11, 1866. 28

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'.
Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

MONEY to LEND.

MONEY TO LOAN on SECURITY of REAL ESTATE. Apply to

W. C. NICHOLLS,
North Douro, C.W.
20-3m

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.
Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro, June 20, 1866

FANS!

A LARGE assortment of Palm Leaf and Willow Fans—cheap, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro, June, 1866.

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,
George street, Peterborough.

R. HAMILTON,

Would now inform his numerous friends and customers that he is receiving

ONE OF THE LARGEST

and best selected stocks of

Sheffield and Heavy

HARDWARE

ever imported into this town.

The whole has been carefully selected by himself, in the best markets, and will be sold at such

LOW PRICES

as to defy competition.

FARMERS & BUILDERS

can be supplied in every article required by them, and they will consult their interests by giving him a call.

☞ *He is also sole agent for the Burglar Detective Pistol.*

Peterboro, June 28, 1866. 27-tf.

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,

WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

☞ Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

HAMS!
Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!
Allandale Mills

CORN MEAL!
GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!
Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

THE subscriber returns thanks to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received, and would beg to inform them that he has sold out his stock in hats and cloth caps, which will enable him to pay closer attention to the FUR TRADE. As the Dressing of Skins fits up a portion of the Summer season, the shop will be closed up during the months of June, July and August.

Parties wishing to have their FURS SAVED will please leave them at the store, or at the subscriber's residence—London street, No. 4.

The highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

WM. LECH.
Peterborough, April 10, 1866 15

CRAYON DRAWING
AND
Wax Fruit and Flowers.

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs Cause, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her *Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's*, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.
Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

THE undersigned will pay the Highest Cash Price for any quantity of Clean Wool, delivered at his grain warehouse in Ashburnham.

D. SUTHERLAND.
June 18, 1866. 24

NEW TEAS.

Ex. Golding Star.

YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Souchong, Coagon, Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and Japan Teas, very cheap.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

A NUMBER of the latest Novels and Song Books have been received and for sale by GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, May 1st, 1866.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WITH THE

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over String Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round

Poetry.

ODE TO THE ORANGE FLAG.

BY R. DOTTRELL.

Air: "Who is the Enemy," &c.—McKay.

Emblem of loyalty! gladly we greet thee;
Flag of our fathers! we hail thee with pride;
Wave in thy glory, the terror of traitors,
Wave in thy beauty, our beacon and guide.
Oh! for the bold-hearts that once proudly bore thee;
The meteor-swords that once flashed at thy wave;
They're gone! but the spirit of Walker and Hamza;
Looks down from thy folds on the loyal and brave.

Chorus: Emblem of Loyalty, &c.

For, on our borders the pirates assemble;
Havoc and slaughter their watchword and cry
Demons of Discord! look Northward and tremble,
Hamza's bold Escign waves proudly on high.
Time-honored Ensign! let Fenians assail thee,
True to their colors, thy thousand's shall stand,
Till Canada, Britain and Erin shall hail thee
The guardian, the glory, the hope of the land.

Chorus: Emblem of Loyalty, &c.

Emblem of Liberty! William bequeathed us
A heritage holy, fair Freedom and thee.
Witness our vows in thy shadow, loved standard,
"Never that birthright surrendered shall be."
Bright as thy record of conquest and glory,
Ours be the care that it brighter shall shine;
Witness our vows to high Heaven before thee,
"Freely we'll die for thee, Flag of the Boyne."

Emblem of Loyalty! gladly we greet the,
Flag of our Fathers, we hail thee with pride,
Wave in thy glory the terror of traitors,
Wave in thy beauty our Season and Guide.

I highly approve of the above, and recommend it to be published.

JONATHAN SHORT, D. D.,
Rector of Port Hope.

Varieties.

Facts Worth Remembering.

"Cosmo," in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*, gives the following facts worth remembering:—

It is worth while for all farmers, everywhere, to remember that thorough culture is better than three mortgages on their farm.

That an offensive war against weeds, is five times less expensive than a defensive one.

That good fences always pay better than lawsuits with neighbors.

That hay is a good deal cheaper made in the summer than purchased in the winter.

That a horse who lays his ears back and looks lightning when any one approaches him, is vicious. Don't buy him.

That scrimping the feed of fatting hogs, is a waste of grain.

That over fed fowls won't lay eggs.

That educating children is money lent at a hundred per cent.

That one evening spent at home in study is more profitable than tea lounging about country taverns.

That cows should always be milked regularly and clean.

That it is the duty of every man to take some good, reliable, entertaining paper, especially your local paper and pay for it promptly—of course.

A worthy householder called upon a seedsman in a neighboring town and complained that the onion seed which he had purchased was worthless, not one of the expected plants having made their appearance above ground. The merchant looked serious, and said, "Are you sure you did not sow them wrong side up."

Love is no necessary to a woman's heart as a fashionable bonnet to her head, indeed, we rather think more so; for nothing less than a large measure of love will content her; whereas the recent fashion has shown that she can be satisfied with a very little bonnet.

A dispute arising relative to the best mode of dressing a *beefsteake*, the controversy was settled by one of the disputants giving Shakespeare as an authority, "If when done 'were well done, then 'twere well it were done quickly."

A Western editor, fresh from the reading of Gray's Elegy, penned the following;

"These hoops are like the poet Gray—
This you at once can see;
For they, as Grey did, show the world
A handsome L E G."

There is a gentleman residing in this city who is unusually scrupulous in regard to having his door-plate polished every morning, being determined to "leave an untarnished name behind him"—when he goes to the countingroom.

An American traveller lately describing a tropical shower, wrote to a friend in the following words: 'The rain-drops were exceedingly large, varying in size from a shilling to eightcenpence.

Hood said that when a young man, he couldn't wink at a girl but that she took it for an offer of marriage. The consequence was that a good many of the girls got hoodwinked.

Englishmen in Canada patriotically avoid placing green spectacles on their noses lest it be constructed into hooting "*the* green above the red."

"Now, papa, what is humbug?"

"It is," replied papa, "when ma pretends to be very fond of me, and puts no buttons on *my* shirt."

After all, there are only two sorts of disease, says a French doctor—one of which you die, and the other of which you don't.

When Haddin's wife kicked him out of bed, says he—"See here now! you'd better not do that again. If you do, it will cause a coolness."

The ladies—May their virtue exceed even the magnitude of their skirts, while their faults are even smaller than their bonnets.

'If,' as the poet says, 'beauty draws us with a single hair,' then what—O! tell us what—must the effect of a modern waterfall.

The Boston Saturday Press says that Gen. Kil-Patrick is the best general to put down the Fenians.

There are a great many laughable things happen upon the old earth, but she always keeps her gravity.

Be true to your friend; never speak of his faults to another to show your own discrimination.

There is no friend to man so true, so kind, so real, and so good as a woman—but then she must be a good one.

Why are umbrellas like pancakes?—Because they are seldom seen after Lent.

The one talent some men have, consists in blowing and swelling, as if they had *cash*.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Frontenac, and to me directed, at the suit of Jacob Bajus, against the lands and tenements which were of James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, to and to the West half of lot No. 2 in the 5th concession of the Township of Douro.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31, 1866. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of Walter Patterson, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Moses Minor, as absconding debtor, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to part of Lot No. 11 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Asphodel, being Village Lots No. 10 and 11, North of King street and East of Thomas street, described in Schedule of Village Lots registered as the Town Plot of the Village of Westwood, containing one acre and forty-three feet, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 24, 1866. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of William McLaughlan, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to Lots No. 6 and 7 in the 13th concession, and the West half of Lot No. 7 in the 14th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 17, 1866. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, at the suit of Jacob Bajus, against the lands and tenements which were of James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, to and to the West half of lot No. 2 in the 5th concession of the Township of Douro.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31, 1866. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of Walter Patterson, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Moses Minor, as absconding debtor, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to part of Lot No. 11 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Asphodel, being Village Lots No. 10 and 11, North of King street and East of Thomas street, described in Schedule of Village Lots registered as the Town Plot of the Village of Westwood, containing one acre and forty-three feet, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 24, 1866. 30

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BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of William McLaughlan, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to Lots No. 6 and 7 in the 13th concession, and the West half of Lot No. 7 in the 14th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 17, 1866. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Prontenac, and to me directed, at the suit of Jacob Bajus, against the lands and tenements which were of James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, to and to the West half of lot No. 2 in the 5th concession of the Township of Douro.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31, 1866. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of JOHN KENNEDY, Defendant, at the suit of ROBERT NICHOLLS, Plaintiff, I have seized and shall offer for sale at Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements viz:—

Lot No. 6, South of Dalhousie Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

Lot No. 6, North of Wolfe Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

The West half of Lot No. 1, North of Murray Street and East of Water Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

And part of Lot No. 2, East of Water Street and South of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, butted and bounded as follows, that is to say:—commencing at the North-East angle of the said lot, thence West along Hunter Street forty feet, thence South eighty feet, thence East forty feet, thence North eighty feet, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 8, 1866. 19

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be Sold, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the undermentioned James Grieves, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

In the County Court.

THOMAS SHORT, Plaintiff,
vs.
JAMES GRIEVES, Defendant.

In the Common Pleas.

JAMES GRIEVES, Plaintiff,
vs.
GEORGE HILLIARD, Defendant.

All those parcels or tracts of land situate in the Townships of Smith and Harvey respectively, viz:—

IN SMITH.—The east half of Village Lot, No. 53, South of Hunter Street, in the village of Bridgenorth, containing one quarter of an acre be the same more or less.

IN HARVEY.—Lot No. 4, in the 15th concession, and the north east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th concession of the Township of Harvey, containing two hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 31st 1866. 31

For Sale, To Let, &c.

FOR SALE!

50 ACRES OF LAND, within twenty minutes drive of Peterborough. The South East quarter of Lot 2, 11th Concession of Douro; about 20 acres cleared. Will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises, or to

T. M. FAIRBAIRN.

July 11, 1866. 28-6in

For Sale.

THE Residence of Dr. Brown, on Water Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS.—One half or a third of the purchase in Cash, the balance in annual instalments.

Can be seen on any day. Apply to W. CLUXTON, or A. MORROW, Esr.

Peterboro', Nov. 9th, 1865. 44

FARM FOR SALE.

AN excellent cleared farm for sale; being North half of Lot 17, 12th Concession of the Township of Cavan; containing 100 acres, about 90 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A good new Frame House with stone cellar, a large Frame Barn, a good Log Stable, and a very good fruit-bearing Orchard on the premises.

For terms and particulars apply to Mr. Geo. Campbell, Millbrook, Cavan; Mr. G. Johnston, Water street, Peterboro; or to the proprietor,

JAMES McGILL,
Belmont.

Belmont, April 11, 1866. 15-3m*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the North East Quarter of Lot No. Thirty, tenth Concession of Otonabee. There are on the premises about Forty Acres cleared, a Log House, Barn and Stable, a good Well, and an Orchard of about One Hundred Trees.

Also, Lot No. 11, South Simcoe and West George streets, in the Town of Peterborough. For terms, &c., apply to

EDWARD JOHNSTON,
Otonabee—Peterborough P. O.

April 10th, 1866. 16-3m

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 13,

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ.,

Commander, R. N.,

Of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C.W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq, deceased, of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby give notice that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers, for adjustment and that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid, and that all Chattels and Assets belonging and owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C. W., March 21st, 1866. 12

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 24th, 1866 6

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 23, 1865. 42

Great Reduction in Cotton Goods!

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

Just Receiving a large supply of Cotton Goods, at much Lower Prices than they are now selling.

Stock now on hand Reduced to Match the New!

Prints Reduced 2d. per yard.

White Cottons very much Reduced.

Factory Cottons reduced 1d., 1½d., 2d. and 4d. per yard.

Stripe Shirtings, Derrys, Tickings, &c., also very much reduced.

Whole Stock Selling Very Low!

☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.☜

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, July, 1866.

DECIDED BARGAINS

AT

A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

Who is now offering a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS SUITABLE for the SEASON,

consisting of

Shawls, Dress Goods, Parasols, Printed Muslins, Ginghams, Skirtings, Prints, Cottonades, Drillings, Grey and Bleached Cottons, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also, a Choice Assortment of CLOTHS & TWEEDS.

Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

All of which will be Sold at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST!

Special attention is invited to the stock of Prints, Bleached Cottons, Shirtings and Grey Cottons, all of which are marked much lower than last Fall's prices.

Peterboro, May, 1866. 31

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF DRY GOODS For 21 Days.

THOS. FAIRWEATHER & CO.

Beg to anoounce that they will sell off all their Summer stock of Dry Goods, at cost and under, to make room for the Fall stock.

Now is the time to get a splendid Dress for $1.00, 1.25, $1.75, $2.00.

Shawls for $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, worth double the money.

Prints for 7½d and 9d, worth 10½d and 1s.

Factory for 6d, 8d and 9d, worth 9d, 11d and 1s.

Tickings for 1s 3d and 1s 4½d, worth 1s 9d and 1s 10½d.

A lot of Men's Stripe Shirts to be sold for 2s 6d.

Also a lot of splendid Flannel Shirts to be sold for $1 00, worth $2.00.

To those who have not yet bought their Summer Goods, this is a splendid chance to get good bargains for your money.

Come and examine the stock. No fault found if you do not buy.

☞ Observe the address,

T. FAIRWEATHER & CO.,
Hunter street, two doors East of Ormond & Gilmour's.

Peterborough, July 18, 1866. 39

NEW SPRING GOODS!

L. LEMAY,

HUNTER STREET,

HAS OPENED, since the 13th of March last, upwards of 30 CASES of

New and Fashionable Dress Goods!

Shawls, Parasols, Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Grey Cotton Drills, Denims, Linen, &c.

The Cloth & Tweed Department

Is one of the Largest and Best, consisting of over fifteen hundred pieces of Silk, (mixed,) Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds; a fine lot of Bannockburn Tweeds of the finest quality.

I beg to call particular attention to my department of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

As I have one of the largest and best stocks on hand.

Complete Suit of fine Tweed, all Wool, from $10.50 to $13.50
Best Silk, (mixed,) and Scotch Tweed, from 13.50 to 20.00
A nice Suit of Union Tweed, well made, - - - - 6.50

A Large Stock of Boy's Clothing,---very Cheap.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AND THE BEST SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1866. 15

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 43

SEA SHELLS.

A VARIETY of ornamental Sea Shells, just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, May 1, 1866.

NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

A NUMBER of the latest Novels and Song Books have been received and for sale by GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, May 1st, 1866.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	6.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	3.40 p.m.
Express (day)	8.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time.

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	2.30
Burlington Junction	"	"
Waterdown	"	"
Wellington Square	"	"
Brants	"	3.45
Oakville	8.30	4.27
Port Credit	8.44	4.35
Rimside	9.00	"
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.20	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.30	7.00
Rimside	1.50	7.20
Port Credit	1.66	8.36
Oakville	2.16	8.56
Brants	2.36	9.17
Wellington Square	2.45	9.27
Waterdown	"	9.47
Burlington Junction	"	"
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.65 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.30 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.30, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VISBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 32

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Room Paper!

WINDOW BLINDS,

DECORATIONS!

Borders, &c.

Graham & Stratton

Have JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers,

10,000 ROLLS

OF ROOM PAPER,

Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, in which will be found

ALBUMS,

Concertinas, Accordeons,

Ladies' Reticules, Companions and Tortoise Shell Cards Cases, Gents and Ladies' Bags, Pearl Stilettoes, Crochet Needles, and Bodkins.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY,

AND

Fancy Goods!

Peterborough, April, 1866.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, and so lasting the fine odor persists, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammations, to perfume clothing, for handkerchiefs, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Burnap Ransom & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jee se P—" Exactly P—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt 'our boy" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or unusually oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins equare and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" " " " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" " " " I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

" " " " I had lost all appetite—was so weak and emcrvated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. " " " The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES REMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

" " " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do.
It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 5 cts per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,

George Street, Peterborough.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1866.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment *performs more cures in shorter* time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

THE EXAMINER

Railway. Railway.

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enable to deliver it.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;

PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.

CHINA and GLASSWARE;

200 Barrels of HERRING,

100 Bags of SALT,

100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap.

Cash Paid for Oats, Peas and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1866. 7

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1866, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3, 1866. 18-tf

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties These Roots, &c., are carefully selected as chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves, M——s H——r
E——s B——k, T—— m R——l.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Felton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1866 1

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

ubscribers who do not give express notice to the cont ary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance to their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'

Is published at the office of the publisher over Thursday morning,

NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per an.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing.....2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion.....50 c.
Each subsequent insertion.....11
Six to ten lines, first insertion.....60
Each subsequent insertion.....20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).06
Each subsequent insertion, " 03

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, January, 1866.

Robert Romaine

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1866. No. 33.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES D. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancy, &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stathem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. Y

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in NICHOLLS & HALL'S, or at his own residence Balsom Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, PaperHanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

ED. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 19, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent*. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Warsaw, C. W. 39

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

HAMILTON HOUSE

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.

J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)

Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.

May 10, 1866. 20

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Ellis, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER.

Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865,	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry, and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d' Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)

H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by GRAHAM & STRATTON, Stationers, Peterboro'.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Port Hope for Lindsay,..5,45 a.m.
" " " ..3,00 p.m.
" Lindsay for Port Hope..9,25 a.m.
" " " ..1,00 p.m.
" Port Hope for Peterboro 9,55 a.m.
" " " 1,00 p.m.
" Peterboro for Port Hope 6,15 a.m.
" " " 3,30 p.m.

ALL TRAINS CROSS AT MILLBROOK.

Passengers can go from Port Hope to Peterborough and Lindsay, or from Port Hope to Lindsay and Peterboro' the same day. Passengers by taking the Mail Train from Lindsay will have 3 hours for business at Peterborough, and return the same day. Peterborough passengers, by taking the mixed train for Lindsay, will have 4 hours for business and return the same day.

Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway Trains. Passengers via New York Central Railway, and Steamers "Corinthian" and "Rochester," from Charlotte, make direct connection at Port Hope for Peterborough and Lindsay.

A. T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

HENRY COVERT, *President.*

Peterboro', July 1, 1866.

THE BACK LAKES!

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SEASON.

The Steamer

1866. 1866.

OGEMAH

Will ply daily during the Summer Season between Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, and Bridgenorth, calling at the intermediate stopping places, as follows:

LEAVING LINDSAY

Every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Bobcaygeon at 10.30 a. m., and at Bridgenorth, in time to connect with the Stage to Peterboro'.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

At 1.30 o'clock p m., on the arrival of the Stage from Peterboro', connecting with the Train from Port Hope at 12.30 o'clock.

The *Ogemah* will reach Bobcaygeon at 3.30 o'clock p. m., arriving at Lindsay at 6.30 o'clock p. m., of the same day.

STAGES

Will be in readiness at Bridgenorth and at the Peterboro' Railway station to convey Passengers, Luggage and Freight to and from Mud or Chemong Lake.

Passengers for Fenelon Falls will be landed at Sturgeon point from whence they will be conveyed on Board Capt. Crandell's Steamer to Fenelon Falls.

☞ The Boat and Stages running in connection with it, will start precisely on time.

June 13th, 1866. 24-tf

1866. 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer

CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master,

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, only..... 5 30
Colborne, every day..... 7 00
Cobourg, do 8 15
Port Hope, do 10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 8 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passages at summer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent Kingston.

April 4, 1866. 16

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at.....6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " " .....8:00 "
PORT HOPE " " .....9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Kreler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

Poetry.

THE VICTIM.

"The end thereof is death."

I saw him at the festal board,
His bearing proud and high,
Health glowed upon his manly cheek,
And pleasure in his eye.
He stood among the revellers,
With one consent their chief,
With wine and song and merriment
Dispelling care and grief.

I saw him in the banquet hall,
His lofty step and air
Wrought dreadful havoc 'mong the hearts
Of maidens young and fair;
Had all who heard his gentle voice
And saw his winning smile,
Knew well that in his open heart
There lurked no secret guile.

And who can know the joy that filled
The widow'd mother's breast,
As on her sleeping son she gazed
While on his couch of rest?
It were no sin to worship him—
The doting parent said—
So like is he to him I loved,
Who now is with the dead.

But O, what changes time doth work
In everything of earth!
We see its wanton ravages
Commencing with our birth;
Death and decay are written
On every human brow,
And those we loved in early youth
O say, where are they now?

Years passed, and with them boyhood too—
Stern manhood came at length,
But he, that noble, high-souled youth,
Had thrown away his strength;
His earthly hopes had perished,
His early friends were gone,
In deep and loathsome drunkenness
His life was passing on.

And where was she who bore him?
That marble slab will tell,
How of a broken heart she died
When he her first-born fell;
The angry winds are sleeping o'er
Her grave below the hill,
Her cottage home is desolate,
All there is hushed and still.

Time rolled along, again I stood
A brother, at his side,
With horrid blasphemy he curs't
Our mother's God, and died!
Would ye not in perdition's gulf
At last be swallowed up,
Beware young man, the tempter's snare—
The REVEL and the CUP.

Literature.

The Last Love Episode in the Life of a Philosopher.

The independence of the United States of America had been conclusively acknowledged and ratified by the Treaty of Peace of September 3rd, 1783; and, under the able direction of Benjamin Franklin, ambassador from the New Republic to the Court of Versailles, the diplomatic and commercial relations of the United States with France had been successfully established by Treaty, in consonance with the views and wishes of Congress.

Philadelphia ardently desired the return of her famed citizen who had displayed so much prudence and skill in effecting the great objects of his mission. He, no less anxious to return to America, never wholly free from the fear that his declining health might detain him in France, perhaps to close his life there, and, withal, that his most ardent prayer was to be spared to end his days in his native land among his fellow citizens, and surrounded by his grandchildren,—he yet seemed to seek a pleasureable excuse for the delay of his departure, under the influence of a sentiment which had less concern in the settlement of such collateral details as yet remained for adjustment, than the American philosopher had, perhaps, deemed possible, or cared even to acknowledge to himself at that period of his life.

During the latter part of his embassy to the French Court, he had taken up his residence at Passy, near Auteuil, in the environs of Paris.

In the latter charming village dwelt the widow of Helvetius. The relict of Helvetius was a most amiable and gifted woman. She reckoned among her friends the most distinguished men of letters of the period, by whom she was never otherwise designated than as "The good lady of Auteuil."

Although she passed that term of female life which had been so arbitrarily assigned as the climacteric to the fascinating powers of the fair sex, the widow of Helvetius was another exception to that questionable rule: and still most fascinating, both by the grace of her manners and the attractions of her person. The gentleness of her disposition, the charming versatility of her intellect, together with the prudent deportment which had distinguished her throughout a life of considerable trial, and had placed her beyond the reach of all reproach, invested her as it were, with an aureole of feminine grace and purity, to which all who came within the atmosphere of her intercourse paid homage of admiration and respect.

Strange as it may at first appear, when the then respective ages of the "good lady of Auteuil" and of Benjamin Franklin are considered, the American philosopher found the charm of her society too irresistible not to make a permanent alliance with her a serious subject of his thoughts; and in so much, at length, that he believed it desirable for his happiness.

On her part, the amiable widow had not the most remote presentiment of such a design; and always received Franklin as a friend who entertained no other sentiments towards her than those he had expressed, and as one in whose near society she would have esteemed herself happy to live.

Between Passy and Auteuil a frequent intercourse of visits had for some time been established. Once in every week Madame Helvetius dined at Franklin's house, in company with the Abbe de Laroche, the physician Cabanis, who resided under her roof and Morellet, another esteemed friend, but less frequent guest. Franklin, on the other hand, dined much more frequently at the house of the charming widow, where he often passed the whole evening, but had never yet paid her a morning visit.

The intercourse with Franklin was most cordial on all sides. The simplicity of his manners, his noble sense of right and duty, which revealed itself in the most trivial things; his affability, the purity of his soul, his cheerfulness, and his delightful power of narration, were inexhaustible themes for admiration to Morellet.

One morning, contrary to his usual custom, Franklin left his apartment at a very early hour, and summoned the young man who officiated as his valet and general servant, by his usual appellative of "Dick! Dick! I am going to Auteuil get thee ready to come with me."

No sooner was Richard called than he made his appearance, and almost in less time than it took his master to communicate his intention, the gold headed cane, hat and gloves of the philosopher were handed to him, and without further delay, master and man were upon their way to Auteuil.—Franklin found Madame Helvetius in her *salle de reception*, which looked out upon the beautiful garden of her house, from which close, and up to the very sill of the window, near which she had been seated, the thick foliage of a lime tree spread its cool and refreshing verdure.

"So early a visitor, my worthy Dr. Franklin!" said the charming hostess, as she rose to receive him. "I hope it may be no unpleasant intelligence that you have to impart to me, and which has set you astir at so unusual an hour?"

"Not in the least, Madame Helvetius," replied Franklin. "I am come thus early to relate to you a circumstance that occurred to me last night."

"Ah! then, my dear friend, how charming it is of you. You are come to relate to me some pleasant little story."

"Well, you shall judge for yourself, dear Madame. You will perhaps recollect our conversation of last evening, and how I endeavored by the most cogent arguments to make you sensible that you ought no longer to lead thus a single life, but should marry again?"

"O heavens! my dear friend, why revert to such a subject! Let us rather speak on some other."

"Is it then possible, Madame Helvetius, that you have not perceived the regret I feel in regard to the strange persistence with which you still persevere in your troth towards your deceased husband, which is not only without any reasonable ground of excuse, but perfectly futile?"

"At another time we will talk of that,—at another time, dear friend!" interposed Madame Helvetius, with a simultaneous motion of her hand towards Franklin's white head, as though she would have smoothed down his gray locks.

"Well," resumed Franklin, "after our conversation of last night, I returned home, went to bed, and dreamed—that I was dead. Shortly I found myself in that paradise where the souls of the departed enjoy imperishable happiness and repose. The gate-keeper of that Eden asked me whether I was desirous to see any of the spirits of the blessed; and I made reply that I much desired to be led where the philosophers were wont to meet. 'There are two,' replied the guardian, 'who much frequent a spot close by. They are most intimate neighbors, and take much pleasure in each other's society.' "Who are they?" said I. "Socrates and Helvetius," was the guardian's reply. "I have an equal esteem for both of them; but lead me first to Helvetius, for though I speak French, I am not a master of the Greek language."—Helvetius received me in the most friendly manner. He questioned me eagerly upon the present state of religious matters in France, and on the political subjects which most engaged the attention of Europe. But I, who had imagined he would have been more anxious to be informed upon matters that concerned him more nearly, and surprised that he made no inquiries about you, interrupted him at length in his interrogatories, and exclaimed, "But, good heaven! have you no desire to know how fares your old faithful friend and partner in life, Madame Helvetius?—she who still loves you with such affectionate constancy? Scarcely an hour since I was in her house at Auteuil, and had the most convicting evidence of the undiminished interest and devotion with which she regards you, and cherishes your memory."

"'Ah!' said he, 'you speak of my former matrimonial felicity. We must learn to forget those things here, if we would be happy. For many years I thought of nothing else, she was constantly before my mind, and even here I felt desolate. But at length I have found a consolation for the loss of her society. I have married another charming woman, and it would have been impossible to find one who resembled more my first wife, than her on whom my choice has fallen. She is not so handsome, it is true, as was my former spouse; but she is gifted with as much feeling and intellect; and loves me tenderly. She has, indeed, no thought but to please me, and to render me happy. Stay awhile with me, and you shall soon behold her."

"'Upon this I resumed: 'I perceive very clearly that your first wife is infinitely more true and constant than you are.—Since your death, she has had several very advantageous offers of marriage, but she refused them all. I will candidly confess to you, that—I loved her myself with the most intense affection; but she remained cold and insensible to all my entreaties, all my arguments; in fact, she refused my hand from love of you!'"

"'I am exceedingly sorry to hear that she was so unreasonable, and pity her inconsiderate willfulness; for she was indeed a most excellent and truly lovable woman.'"

"At these words, Madame Helvetius made her appearance; and in her I recognised—imagine, only, who I saw before me? No other person than Madame Franklin! my old faithful American friend and wife! On the instant I had claim to her as belonging to me—but, in a cold and somewhat repulsive tone, she said: 'For forty years and four months, nearly half a century, I was your wife. Rest satisfied with that. I have formed another alliance, will endure forever.' Deeply chagrined to be rejected in so cold a manner by my departed wife, I immediately resolved to quit such ungraceful spirits. I longed to return to our planet, and behold once more the sun and you! Say shall we not avenge ourselves for such inconstancy?"

But the charming widow of Auteuil was by no means disposed to avenge in such a manner the faithlessness of the spirits which the American philosopher's brain had so vividly impressed upon him in his dream.—Her determination to remain single had long been an unalterable resolve. Had such not been the case, it may be readily believed she would have hesitated before she rejected an offer that conferred with it so much honor, and which, had she accepted, would have bestowed upon her a name equally celebrated in two quarters of the globe.

As they sat opposite to each other at the open window, it was not without a certain degree of emotion that she gazed on the earnest, truthful countenance of him who spoke to her so frankly, and, with a cheerful hopefulness of soul at once so tender, so affectionate! She appreciated at their full value the high esteem, and the sincere friendship, of which he had given her proof so incontestible in the solicitation for her hand. Neither in his manner, nor words had Benjamin Franklin made himself ridiculous. There was nothing of the love-sick dotard in his demeanor. Before her sat a sage, who spoke deeply impressed with the conviction that, in all the circumstances, and in every stage of life, no partner was so desirable and indispensable as a wife who was fitted to embellish our existance, to give two-fold increase to our happiness, to alleviate the cares and sweeten the bitter anxieties which are our inevitable fare, however highly or lowly cast; and, if destined to survive her husband, to make his death-bed one of peaceful resignation.

On the previous evening, Franklin, in discourse with Madame Helvetius had, indeed, purposely adverted to, and eventually dwelt with much earnestness upon the propriety of her entering the marriage state; but in doing so, whether from timidity or forethought, he had expressed his opinion in a general point of view only, without in the least permitting his own personal sentiments towards her to betray themselves.—Nor in truth, during that conversation, whether from less vanity than most of her sex, or a less share of that innate perspicuity in matters of the heart, which most women possess, she had not in the remotest degree detected the deep interest he felt in the counsel he advised her with such tranquil, yet earnest eloquence.

But now the amiable widow's eyes became suffused with tears; she leaned her arm on the window cushion, and buried her face in her hand.

"Come, then," exclaimed Franklin, after a short silence,—"come, then, charming lady of Auteuil, let us both avenge ourselves."

"Wist! listen! my dear friend, listen!" said Madame Helvetious in a low tone, and in an attitude of attention. "Do not speak for I hear voices in discourse close to us."

Both gently rose from their seats, and putting aside as gently the foliage of the lime-tree branch that obstructed somewhat their hearing and view of what was passing in the garden beneath, they beheld there, seated on a stone bench immediately under the window, Franklin's valet, Dick, in close discourse with Annette, the daughter of Madame Helvetius's gardener, a young maiden of seventeen, and a by no means unattractive specimen of those dark eyed daughters of France, frequently to be met with among the peasant girls of the environs of Paris, whose rustic beauty is not a little enhanced by the charm of a costume at once simple and picturesque.

Between the leaves of the lime-tree both Franklin and Madame Helvetius remarked that the heads of the two young people were so closely inclined to each other, that the fair hair of the American almost touched the black braided tresses of the maiden of Auteuil.

"Let me go Monsieur Richard!" said the damsel, the light olive complexion of her sunny cheeks, suffused the while with a richer blush of red. "If Madame knew that you were following me so, she would be sure to discharge me from her service. Let me go, I beseech you. O, I must go! There don't you hear? I think my father called me to water his peas. Yes, and besides, I have not yet made the cheese for Madame, nor yet skimmed the last night's milk."

"You will not understand me, Annette," was Richard's reply to the maiden. "What I say to you, I would as openly say in the presence of Madame Helvetius and Monsieur Franklin. Go call your father, if you will, and I will speak before him."

The young girl inclined her pretty head in silence, and as though her inmost heart responded in sympathy to the frank avowal of the young man's sentiments toward her, the slight motion made by the neat little foot that mechanically rubbed up the gravel path on which it rested, brought her somewhat yet closer to Richard. No further reply from her was needed.

"Well, then," continued the young man, "we will be married. I will open my mind to Monsieur Franklin. He will speak to Madame Helvetius, and then both will arrange matters with your father."

"Are you really in earnest, Richard?—You wish to marry me?"

"In all truth and earnestness I mean it, dear Annette. We will go to America, and you will see that it is the finest country in the whole world. Monsieur Franklin will give us some land, which I will cultivate. We shall be free there, and live content and happy. O my dear Annette! if you but knew my magnificent native land! how gloriously the sun rises above our forests, you would long, as ardently as I do, to be there; and the sooner the better, for I am sure you will learn to love it as I do. Compared to the grandeur of our rivers, your Seine and Rhone are merely insignificant brooklets; and in say one of our lakes you might sink all Paris, and not a vestige of it would be seen. Say but the word Annette, and before Monsieur Franklin leaves the house all may be settled."

"How?" said the maiden; her dark, soft eyes expanding with an expression of astonishment, and her whole countenance breathing as it were, the doubt and curiosity which Richard's description of his native land had awakened in her simple mind; above all, at hearing of lakes in which Paris would disappear, without leaving a trace of it. "Are there, then, such grand and beautiful things in your country?"

"Yes, Annette, indeed, and God knows that I speak the truth."

"And is there then also, a duck-pond like here at Auteuil?"

"What, the duck-pond of Auteuil?—That little pool of water you pass at the entrance to the village—that mere ditch planted round with sickly trees, and full of nothing else but frogs and toads?"

"Yes, yes," resumed the village lass, withdrawing herself gently from Richard's circling arm. "A duck-pond like here in Auteuil?"

"But, Annette! how can you then think of that duck-pond? You surely do not love me; and there is some young man in the village whom you like better than me."

"No, Richard. But the duck-pond of Auteuil is more to my taste than your great lakes in which you seem to have a fancy to put all Paris; and then your rivers, as compared to which the Seine, my loved, beautiful Seine, the river of my native land, is but an insignificant brooklet! Richard, I will be your wife; but you must remain in Auteuil!"

"What, Annette? You would have me leave Monsieur Franklin? Have me abandon forever my native land? That would be as though you would have me desert from the flag of my country? You would surely never require such a sacrifice from me, Annette? Reflect only a little that my country has need of all her citizens, however humble their station. That England which could not crush us out, may again become our enemy. Good heaven! what would Monsieur Franklin say to such a thing, were I to tell him I would not return with him to America? Annette, I love you; I would willingly lay down my life for you, if my country had no call for it. Annette! my beloved Annette! there is yet something greater, something higher than love, than happiness; and that is the duty we owe to the land that gave us birth. But you—you are not so situated. What can withhold you? France has no need of you, a humble maiden. You can leave your native land, and your absence would never be remarked; you, whose name is perhaps not known beyond Auteuil, and who never can render any service to your country.

"You are in error, Richard!" replied the maiden, rising from the seat, and assuming a graceful dignity of attitude that struck Richard with astonishment, as with the spontaneous impulse of all her genial nature, she exclaimed, "I, too, love my country,—our beautiful France! And I will that my children, should it please God that I have any, shall love it to, as I do! Have you never heard in your America, of that maiden of France, the humble village girl of Domremy, who delivered our land, too, from the yoke of those proud English, against whom you have fought? Duty, you say, calls you back to America. My happiness binds me to France. You love your lakes, your rivers, your forests; I love the duck pond of Auteuil, on whose banks I was born. As a child I sported by that pond side; and those sickly trees of which you spoke with such contempt, were witnesses to the pleasure of my youth. Adieu, Monsieur Richard! Fare ye well! I must go and water my father's peas, make the cheese for Madame Helvetius, and skim last night's milk."

With the native grace of her countrywoman, she curtsied slightly and slowly to her dumb-stricken and bewildered American lover; then, turning from the spot in visible emotion, and eyes suffused with irrepressible tears, she hastened to the kitchen garden, where her father had been engaged all the morning with his watering pot.

"My dear friend," said Madame Helvetius to Franklin, "you are a more valuable citizen than Richard; at least you are more useful to and needed by your country than he. Will you, can you resolve to give up your America entirely? Will you end your days in France near the duck-pond of Auteuil, far away from your great rivers, your immense lakes, your sun that rises so glorious, over your virgin forests? I, for my part,—I think like Annette. I prefer the little insignificant duck pond of Auteuil to that new world you have contributed so much to enfranchise. Your narrative of the dream is as charming as it was ingenious, she added, but, my dear friend, what say you to the little narrative we have just heard together?"

Franklin spoke not. After a short pause, in which he seemed to be collecting himself, he raised the hand of the woman he loved to his lips, kissed it with respectful tenderness, and immediately sought the apartment of the physician Cabanis, who was to prescribe for him the regimen he was to follow during the long voyage across the Atlantic, in alleviation of the suffering he always experienced on the passage.

A few days afterwards he embarked with Richard at Havre for America.

Annette left neither the duck-pond of Auteuil nor France. But after the lapse of twelve months she married one of her neighbors, who in 1789, joined the army, and was accompanied by her on the march to the frontiers. Under the Empire, Annette played a brilliant role; and her husband fell gloriously on the field of honor in 1812.

As far as relates to Madame Helvetius, "the good lady of Auteuil," proved herself constant both to her predilection for that quiet village and her resolution to remain a widow. Her house was still the favorite resort of the most distinguished men of the day. Benjamin Franklin had for successors, Turgot, Garat, Destut-Tracy, and Bernardin de Saint Pierre. When Bonaparte, then First Consul, was walking one day with her in her garden, she said to him, "General, you do not know how happy one can live on a small patch of this globe of scarcely three acres!" Those were truthful words from the lips of a woman who had rejected the hand of Benjamin Franklin, and preferred to live and die in modest retirement, in which, sustained throughout by the noble impulses of a kindly heart and gifted intellect, the love of her country was, next to that of God, the constant aspiration of her gentle soul.—*Once a Week.*

General Lee in Civil Life.

A correspondent to the Richmond Times writes as follows,—A visit to Lexington, pleasant on many accounts, is particularly so by reason of the fact that you hear on all sides incidents, anecdotes and personal reminiscences of the two great men whose names are so dear to the South. Every one loves to talk of Lee, and every one has something new to tell about Jackson.

I know not when in all my life, I passed so pleasant an evening as that at Col. Mesie's, where, for hours, the conversation related to his colleague and intimate friend, the leader of the Stonewall brigade. It is surprising what a number of characteristic incidents are remembered by almost every person you meet, and this fact alone is enough to prove that Jackson must have been no ordinary man.

With regard to General Lee, the following question and answers will afford you some idea of his way of life, and of the esteem in which he is held by all classes:—

"Do the college boys like him?"

"Like him? They love him."

"Well, does he like his position as president, or does he merely put up with it in view of something better?"

"Unfortunately he likes it. When the place was first offered him by letter, he then declined it, but after Judge Brockenbrough had visited him and explained to him fully the views and wishes of the faculty, he then accepted, and accepted in good faith, being satisfied that he could discharge the duties of the position, and also be of service to his country."

"Since he came he has been pleased, I suppose?"

"How could it be otherwise? Everybody delighted with him, as he must know that whenever he looks in the face of student, or cadet or citizen; besides he is conscious that he is doing good."

"He lives comfortably?"

"Quite so. He has a comfortable house well furnished, and while his salary is not large his every want is supplied, and often times anticipated."

"How do you mean?"

"Why, every stage that enters the village brings him a parcel or box, sent by express, and these boxes and parcels contain almost every imaginable thing, from books and pictures down to clothing and provisions."

"Where do these boxes come from?"

"From every quarter of the globe, you may say, but chiefly from Baltimore."

"Are the donors known?"

"Not always; indeed I do not think they generally are, but when known the gift is promptly acknowledged. The other day a little girl living some four miles in the country, sent the General a present of some fine apples, and the very next evening to her great joy and the amazement of her parents, General Lee rode up, alighted, entered the house, and returning his thanks, paid his little friend a visit of some length."

"Does he mingle freely with the people, and social?"

"He is not at all unsocial—he is free, yet cautious in conversation; but his visits are chiefly made to ladies."

"I suppose he is greatly annoyed by his visitors?"

"No, you can hardly say that. Sometimes his patience is tried by persons requesting him to sit for his picture or bust, and on one occasion he was heard to declare that he had rather stand the fire of half a dozen of the best marksmen in the army of Northern Virginia than be vexed by the continued solicitations of artists, photographers, and the like.

He was particularly worried a few days ago by an old lady from the South, who had insisted on having a lock of even "three threads" of his hair, which she had promised faithfully to carry to a young female friend in Alabama or Georgia."

"How did he manage to get rid of her, then?"

"After considering the difficulty he persuaded the old lady to take a photograph in place of the lock of hair. She was by no means satisfied, but the General was firm. He is also annoyed by letters on all sorts of subjects. One of these lately received was from an old woman in England who sent him a bull for $4, which a man of his name, Robert E. Lee, had borrowed from her in 1862. As the old lady was evidently in earnest, and the letter genuine, the General very promptly paid the bill."

AMUSEMENTS OF GREAT PERSONAGES.—A paragraph has been going the rounds, to the effect that the Prince Imperial of France, having desired to learn the art and mystery of printing, has had an amateur office fitted up for him, and that a gentleman well acquainted with the said art has been appointed to teach him. Princes must have their pursuits as well as other people, and printing is a very pretty trade provided you have not got to get a living at it. One of the French papers contradicts the report somewhat indignantly, but what is there to be indignant at?—The Duke of Edinburgh, when he was Prince Alfred, had a great fancy for the turning-lathe, and used to make all sorts of fancy articles for his friends. The Queen used to be very fond of photography, and the Princess Royal and Prince Alfred were also very fond of it. The Royal Family possess innumerable photographs of persons and places taken with their own hands.—But the Prince Imperial had an august predecessor in the art of printing in the late Prince Consort, who had a press, founts of type, and the whole paraphernalia of a small printing office; and some of his handiwork still remains in the Royal Family, where all the materials of his amateur workshop continue just as the lamented Prince left them.

"You can't do that again," as the pig said to the boy who cut off his tail.

What Will Become of Them?

[*From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 1st.*]

There is one class of persons, or rather of personages, who will suffer much if the smaller German States are all merged in their larger neighbors. Where are the kings, the queens, the princes, and the princesses of the rest of Europe to find a sufficiency of eligible candidates for their hands as wives and husbands? Already the supply is barely equal to the demand, and with the new fangled notions about our "common flesh and blood," as applied both to princes and working men, it is hard to imagine what will be the consequence of a large diminution in the number of German royalties. At the present time there are hardly any sovereignties in Europe in which a German prince or princess is not either king or queen or father-in-law or mother-in-law or married to the heir-apparent, or heir presumptive to the crown. It has hitherto, indeed, been the mission of Germany to supply Europe with theology, classical dictionaries and royal wives, and what is to happen when a dozen more thrones are abolished it is difficult to see. When the various Coburgs, who judiciously keep up a couple of religions in the various branches of their family, so as to be available both for Catholic and Protestant emergencies, have ceased to be themselves royal, the embarrassment will be really serious. Then, too, for obvious reasons the whole question of the validity of which they call Morganatic marriages must be investigated. If a common understanding as to these legality is not come to between the various governments of Europe at least some definite principle must be recognized among ourselves for future application. Supposing a case were to occur in which the legitimacy, that is, the royal character, of the offspring of a morganatic marriage were recognized in one instance, it would follow that its arbitrary rejection in another instance might lead to apparently bigamous complications of an unpleasant kind. At any rate, it is perfectly clear that the whole question as to the point at which the descendants of a royal ancestry cease to be royal, and therefore assortable as husbands and wives to actual royalty, must be defined.

The Wars of Forty-nine Years in Europe.

A writer in the London *Star* says:—"The following statistics will be read with much interest at this moment:—Between the year 1814 and 1864, 2,782,000 men were killed in battle. Of these 2,148,000 were Europeans, and 144,000 inhabitants of the other countries. Thus, during forty-nine years the average annual number who thus perished amounts to 43,800 men, not including the victims of disease engendered by the consequences of war. The Crimean war (1852-56) was naturally the most destructive, 511,000 men having perished during its course; 176,000 of these died on the field of battle; 336,000 from disease in hospital—256,000 being Russians, 98,000 Turks, 107,000 French, 45,000 English, 2,600 Italians, and 2,500 Greeks. The war in the Caucasus (282960) cost the lives of 330,000; the Agio Indian war (1857-59), 196,000; the Russian and Turkish war (1828-29), 193,000; the Polish insurrection of 1831, 190,000; the civil war in Spain, which raged from 1833 to 1840, 172,000; the war of Greek independence (1821-29), to which Lord Byron fell a victim, 148,000; the various French campaigns in Algeria, from 1830 to 1850, 146,000; the Hungarian revolution 142,000; the Italian war of 1859-60, 129,874, which last number may be thus analyzed—96,874 fell on the field of battle, and 33,000 died of disease; of which 59,664 were Austrians, 30,220 French, 23,600 Italians, 14,010 Neapolitans, and 2,370 Romans.

A curious result may be deduced from the above—namely, that a greater number perished by the disease incident to a camp life than are actually killed by shot and shell or any other engine of destruction. As to the sums of money swallowed up by these wars, it is impossible to arrive at any thing approaching a correct calculation.—The Crimean war cost Russia 2,328 millions of francs (one million of francs is equal to 200,000), France 1,348,000 England, 1,320 millions, Turkey, 1,090,millions Austria for mere demonstrations, 470 millions. Thus in two years and a half, 6,526 millions francs were spent.

The Italian war of 1856 cost France 345 millions, Austria 730 millions, Italy 410 millions. Thus in two months 1,458 millions were swallowed up.

The fortifications at Hurst, near Portsmouth, England, are nearly finished. They are of enormous magnitude and strength. Their total cost will not be less than £20,000,000 sterling! There will be upwards of fifty steel 300 pounder Armstrong guns mounted, between £3,000 and £4,000 each, with a range of about five miles. The sea wall upwards of a quarter of a mile in length, is built of gigantic blocks of granite, ten and twelve tons weight each. Altogether, when finished, it will be the largest artificial fort in the world.

The harvest prospects in Ireland, says a Dublin correspondent, are the very finest. The late rains and the strong sun that followed them, have produced an amazing growth within a short space of time, and all the appearances are presented which bespeak abundant and early crops. There is a large breadth of cereals in Ireland this year, especially of wheat; the flax crop is expected to be very good, and the potatoes is in a highly flourishing condition.

Gen. Woods, in command of the United States troops in Georgia, officially reports a case of lynch law in Wilkinson country, which equals the incredible stories of the old slavery *regime*. A negro, under arrest for murder, was taken from the jail, seized by a mob of two or three hundred persons, and by their unanimous vote was chained to a tree, and after his ears were cut off, was tortured to death by burning. A reliable correspondent says that the colored people were compelled to pile the fagots around the victim; and after he was burnt to death, his body was thrown to the dogs.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.—At the laying of the corner stone of a new Catholic Church in Detroit a few days since, it was stated by the Rev. Mr. Kilroy in his sermon that 80 years ago there were but 60,000 Catholics and 25 priests in the United States, while now there are 4,400,000 members of the Church and 2,500 priests, and that the present Bishop has founded no less than six churches, and has added 40 priests during his ministry.

On Saturday last, eleven messages were forwarded from New York city to Europe via Atlantic Cable. The tariff for these eleven messages was $1,196. Most of the daily papers call for a reform in the management of the cable, particularly in regard to the press despatches, and complain of the excessive charges. No wonder that they complain. Opposition will, however, doubtless, set this right before a long time elapses

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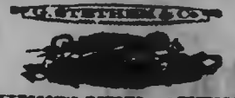

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ENFIELD RIFLES at $10.

Refined Scotch Iron, Horse Nails, &c.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—R. P. Street.

Notice—W. McKelvey.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale—James Hall.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands—James Hall.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1866.

EUROPEAN.

The hopes of peace are day by day becoming darker. The Belligerents are scarcely brought to their right mind. Austria has not yet been humbled enough to give up, nor does Prussia yet feel the burden of supporting her immense armies. Italy, too, has not been awarded that military glory she so much desires, for she desires glory as much as territory. France, however, is the obstacle in the way of peace at present. The Atlantic cable brings us the news that "Napoleon has demanded from Prussia the rectification of the French frontier by its extension to the Rhine as it was marked prior to its disturbance in 1814. The military and naval preparations which are being carried on in France, induce the belief that the Emperor will make war if his demand is not peaceably complied with." That Prussia will accede to these demands is more than can be expected or desired; she has been victorious in her late encounters, she has a powerful and well equipped army in the field, and an ambitious leader in the person of her Prime Minister who will not easily succumb to French influence. There is a movement on foot in Berlin to reconstruct Germany on liberal principles, such as will induce a hearty co-operation of the states that are to be annexed, by guaranteeing to them the constitutional rights of each state, and if this can be successfully accomplished, Prussia will be in a position to offer a bold front to the designs of the French Emperor. Italy is still placing her troops in strong positions, probably to be ready for any emergency, although on these matters, reports are contradictory.

Another Gunpowder Plot.

News by the Atlantic Cable informs us that an attempt was made about the 9th inst. to blow up the two Houses of Parliament, in England. 10 packages of powder were discovered under the buildings, and a partly burned fuse near by; supposed to be another Guy Fawkes attempt.

The Treatment Upper Canada Receives.

In the estimates, the nice little sum of $191,000 is found for the purposes of indemnifying the Eastern Townships, Lower Canada, for certain sums in payment of seigneorial claims. On the item of this $191,000, Hon. Mr. Brown asked explanations. Mr. Galt merely replied that the matter had been fully discussed, and that the auditors had gone into it carefully and had concluded that the claim should be paid with interest since 1859.

Mr. McKenzie asked why this should be paid to those Townships and not to the Municipalities of the West. Mr. Galt replied that reserve money, to the amount of $70,000, that used to be paid to indebted Municipalities had been paid to Upper Canada.

It appears from the debate, that an agreement had been made at the Quebec conference, that the Lower Province would indemnify the Townships after Confederation. There are very large amounts due Upper Canada, $1,400,000, yet not a word about paying this sum, while Lower Canada is to receive $191,000 to pay off her liabilities to the Townships. The matter is not whether this amount is or is not due to the Townships, but whether Lower Canada should or should not pay it herself, it being so agreed at the Quebec Conference. It was also reasonably set forth that if this amount be given to Lower Canada, a proportionate amount should be given to Upper Canada, but not a word is heard about doing this. To give our readers a view of the reasoning set up in favor of this piece of injustice, we copy from a report of the debate:—

Hon. Mr. Galt said it was a debt of Canada until Confederation should be consummated. This had been admitted.

Hon. Mr. Brown said the debt in Upper Canada had stood since 1855, eleven years, and not a sixpence of principal or interest had been paid. This was postponed till after Confederation, while, before we broke up, all that was due to the Township must be paid them. And it was not merely paying them and postponing the amount to Upper Canada—it was making Upper Canada pay more than three-fourths of the amount for the Townships, while her own debt was left to be dealt with in the distribution of accounts under the arrangement of the Confederation scheme.

Mr. Ferguson went on to suggest that if the $191,000 was now to be paid to Lower Canada, something should be paid to Upper Canada also. The two ought to go hand in hand. He hoped the member for South Oxford would prepare a motion, the effect of which would be to do justice to Upper Canada. If that could be agreed to, there could be no objection to granting the $191,000.

Hon. Mr. Brown, after some further explanations of the position of the question, moved that the large sum of $191,000, as seigneorial indemnity to the Townships of Lower Canada, be not concurred in—the payment of said indemnity having been assigned, under the arrangement for the Union of the British North American Provinces, as a liability of the Local Government of Lower Canada.

Hon. Mr. Galt objected that the motion was not in order because it contained what was of the nature of a preamble.

The Speaker ruled that the motion was in order.

Hon. Mr. Galt then argued against the motion on the ground that it alleged that a certain agreement was entered into by the Quebec Conference. The House could not properly recognise such an agreement. It could only recognize what was on the Statute book.

Mr. Gibbs said the case was that of two persons in a partnership about to be dissolved. There was a debt due by the firm to each of the parties; and the manner in which the late Finance Minister desired to deal with the matter was as if one of the partners took the cash assets of the firm to pay his claim, while the other did not get a shilling but was left to take his chance after the affairs of the firm were wound up. (Hear, hear.) He felt bound to vote for the amendment.

Messrs. Macdougall and Dunkin spoke in support of the item.

The House divided on Mr. Brown's amendment. Yeas, 17; nays, 68.

YEAS—Bowman, Brown, Burwell, Gibbs, Jones, (North Leeds,) Mackenzie, Magill, McKellar, Munro, Oliver, Parker, Rymal, Scatcherd, Scoble, Wallbridge, (North Hastings), White, Wells—17.

NAYS—Archambeault, Ault, Bell, Bellerose, Bourassa, Blanchet, Cameron, (Peel,) Carling, Carter, Cartwright Cauchon, Chapais, Cockburn, Cowan, DeBoucherville, Denis, Dickson, Dorion, (Hochelaga,) Duckett, Dufresne, Dunkin, Ferguson, (South Simcoe,) Galt, Geoffrion Harwood Higginson, Holton, Howland, Huot, Jackson, Jones, (South Leeds,) Lafrenboise, Langevin, Le Boutillier, Macdonald, (Attorney-General,) Macdougall, McGiverin, McIntyre, Morris, Morrison, Paquet, Pope, Poulin, Powell, Rankin Raymod, Robitaille, Shanly, Somerville, Stirton, Sylvain, Taschereau, Thompson, Walsh, Wright, (Ottawa)—56.

The item was then passed on a division.

An effort was made to limit the No. of days for carrying on an election from two to one, but by 12 votes of a majority it was agreed to continue the old system of two days polling. Very little can be gained or lost by the retention of this in the statutes.

A bill has been passed that makes Reeves elective by the whole municipality which they are to represent. We do not know that much profit will be reaped from this change in our municipal law. The choice of the Councillors, heretofore, has been reasonably good, and we are not yet able to learn how the people of a whole municipality will be able to make a better decision than was done by the members elect selecting one of those whom the people had already chosen. The nomination of Reeve, if we mistake not, will take place on the last Monday of December in each year. If only one candidate is proposed there will be no election for Reeve; but if two there must be an election of necessity.

The time honored custom of taking a show of hands at nominations for M. P. P's is also done away with as useless, as really it was.

A WISE PRECAUTION.

It is now generally believed that we are to have more Fenian trouble. Those out casts and dregs of creation, but especially of the United States, are not yet satisfied with what they have done, as they are supposed to be meditating another invasion of this Province. In view of this, the government are calling out two or three battalions of volunteers—infantry and cavalry, and regulars, together with a battery of artillery. This force is to be stationed on the Niagara frontier, under canvas, where they will undergo their regular eight days drill, when in due time they will be replaced by others. The *Globe* says:—

"The 10th Royals, and Governor General's Body Guard leave this city on Friday morning, as part of the corps of observation to be thus formed, to be joined by the 13th from Hamilton, with that portion of the regular force ordered into camp. The recent determination of the Militia authorities to place the whole volunteer force under canvas has resulted in the movement taking the form it has; but the concentration on the Niagara frontier is no doubt dictated by prudential motives. The Government have been actively in communication with the Commander of the Forces in making these arrangements, and by the time the volunteers move everything will be in readiness for their reception."

COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER TO CAPTAIN MCNAUGHTON.—A complimentary supper was given last night, in the Firemen's Hall, to Captain McNaughton, on the occasion of his being about to remove to Lindsay. Mr. McNaughton has been Captain of the Fire Company almost ever since he came to Peterboro, and most untiringly did he attend to every thing relating to the affairs of the Company. His skill and energy at fires was acknowledged by all. This parting tribute of respect is most cordially entered into by every member of the Company. We regret that our going to press very early on account of the holiday will not allow us to give particulars this week.

FIRE COMPANY.—At the monthly meeting of Protection Fire Company, held on the 7th instant, it was resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the following gentlemen, for donations to the Company:—A. Williams, Esq., for the sum of $20; S. Dixon, Esq., $10; and Richard Cook, Esq., $5; also that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. E. C. Lane of New York (formerly a member of the Company) for a number of beautiful transparencies presented by him, and that he be made an honorary member of this Company.

CRICKET.—At a match played between Port Hope and Peterborough clubs, we learn that Port Hope was victorious—Port Hope, 199; Peterboro, 64. We trust that Peterboro will bear it with grace and await an opportunity to manfully avenge the defeat.

Because of the Holiday, to-day, and the Printers wishing to enjoy it in common with others, we have been forced to omit some items, and among them the minutes of the Monaghan Council, which we will give next week.

The Fenian prisoners taken in the late raid are likely to be tried at the approaching assizes, as eight men of the 47th have been retained at Toronto to be witnesses against the *raiders*.

Dennis Brennan, lately tried in Port Hope for sympathising with Fenianism, is out on bail, and is again in Peterborough. We don't see that the incarceration has made any change in his outward appearance.

Provincial Agricultural Association.

The annual exhibition of this Association will be held this year at TORONTO, on the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th days of September. The Prize list is extensive, and every arrangement is being made for the convenience of exhibitors and visitors.

Entries for horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry may be made on or before the 18th of August. Grain, field roots and other farm products, agricultural implements, machinery and manufactures generally must be entered previous to or on Saturday, September 1st, three weeks preceding the Show. Horticultural products, ladies' work, the fine arts, &c., may be entered up to Saturday, September 15th, one clear week preceding the Show.

Exhibitors are particularly requested to take notice that it is absolutely requisite that the entries be made at the dates above mentioned, in order to afford sufficient time to examine the entry papers, and to correspond with parties, where necessary, for the correction of errors and omissions.

With a view to economy, instead of a ticket good for the week, members will be furnished with 4 small tickets, which will have to be given up on passing into the grounds; and after these 4 tickets have been used the members will have to purchase, same as non-members. Life members and members of the press will be furnished as heretofore.

PAYING THE PREMIUMS.

The Treasurer will be prepared to commence paying the premiums on Saturday, September 29th, at 9 a. m., and parties who shall have prizes awarded them are particularly requested to apply for them before leaving Toronto, or leave a written order with some person to receive them, stating the articles for which prizes are claimed. Persons entitled to cash premiums must apply for them at the Secretary's office of that department in which they are awarded, who will give orders on the Treasurer for the amount. These orders must be endorsed, as they will be payable to order, not to bearer, and on presentation to the Treasurer, properly endorsed, will be paid either in cash or by cheque on the bank. Orders for premiums not applied for on Saturday as above, will be given by the Secretaries, and the amount forwarded by the Treasurer, on receipt of proper instructions.

Provender for live stock will be provided at cost price.

The first prize tickets will be Red; the second blue; the third Yellow; the fourth White; Extras, Green.

Dead Body Exposed.

We are informed by parties who have been to the back lakes that the body of the unfortunate man, Samway, who got drowned about a week since, is now lying exposed between two rocks or large stones where it had been placed by some one. Our informant tells us that the birds are to be seen by passersby picking the flesh off the body, where it lies exposed. Surely some human being can be found to bury the body, and if no one can be found to undertake it, if we mistake not, it becomes the duty of some Coroner to see that it is buried.

Fatal Accident.

On Thursday last, a farmer named Robert Sanderson, who resided about a mile from Omemee was accidently killed at the Omemee Station. No one saw the accident, but it is supposed that while getting on the train he in some way stumbled and fell across the rail, and the cars passed over his legs. He died a few minutes after, leaving a wife and two children to mourn his untimely end. He was under the influence of liquor at the time. When will men learn wisdom?

"The End thereof is Death."

On Tuesday last, Angus Kennedy, who kept a grocery and liquor store on Hunter Street, passed from this to the spirit world. For some time he has been drinking freely, to such a degree as to bring on *delirium tremens*, and, sad to relate, is reported to have made his departure to the untried abodes of the dead in that awful state. This is another victim taken away. Surely this will prove a warning to some one.

Agricultural.

The Fall Show of the East Durham Agricultural Society, will be held at Millbrook, the second week of October.

The Fall Show of this County will be held at Lakefield, on Thursday the 11th of October.

A correspondent from the back country, in answer to the question, "What's to be done with the Fenian prisoners?" says he would make a railroad across British North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, cutting through the Rocky Mountains, and make the Fenian prisoners perform the labor, that thus their evil might be turned into good, in opening up a fertile country for settlement. He further asks what should be done with a man who, last year on a government road, and while in government pay, said, "To h——l with the Queen?" and answers it much as above. We regret that the communication is not in form to be published.

LONDON SOCIETY and the CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE have been received from Messrs. Chewett & Co., Toronto; they are both popular magazines. This number of the Churchman contains interesting reading matter, both secular and religious. The contents are—"A Holiday sketch," "Ritualism," "The Church and the Wesleyans," "Secular illustrations of Scripture texts," "The Holiday task," "Summer reminiscences of Yorkshire life and manners," "Plain words on Biblical criticism," "Servants *vs.* Mistresses," "A Village sketch," "Our Clerical Club." All the magazines may be obtained from the Messrs. Chewett & Co., or at Graham & Stratton's, Peterborough.

A RUMOUR.—On Monday a rumour was current here, that several thousand rounds of ammunition which had been shipped at Rochester and destined from some place westerly, had been siezed at Port Hope.—Upon enquiry, however, the ammunition was found to be directed to the Captain of a Volunteer Company in Oshawa or Whitby, and of course from our own authorities.

A man, named Alex. McConnel, was hung at Cleveland on the 10th instant, for the murder of Rosa Colvin. After committing the deed he fled to Ottawa, whither he was traced by United States officers. He was extradited, taken to Cleveland, Ohio, tried, found guilty and on the 10th suffered the penalty of his crime.

CHANGES IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Cornwall *Freeholder* says that the Rev. Mr. Davies, lately Principal of the Grammar School, Cornwall, has been appointed to be second master of the Normal School, Toronto; Mr. Sangster taking the place of head master, which place is rendered vacant by Mr. Robertson resigning.

The Anglican Synod has concluded its sittings on Tuesday. During the sitting several very important subjects were under consideration. One of the most important was the matter of the election of a Coadjutor Bishop. One party was desirous of referring the choice to the Bishops of England, while a second thought it best to elect one from among the ministers of the diocese. The first scheme being believed to be illegal, was abandoned, and in view of the second, the 19th day of September is appointed for holding the election. Let us hope that the electors will be guided by wisdom so that they may choose a man in whom they will hereafter have general confidence, and by whose wisdom and prudence the affairs of the Church will be directed so as to fulfil the great end of all such organizations, viz:—The honor of the head of the Church and the good of the members. The diocese of Huron has been most happy in the choice made. The diocese of Ontario not so happy. We trust that the diocese of Toronto may act as wisely as Huron did.

Sabbath School Association of Canada.

A Sabbath School Convention of Ministers, Superintendents, Teachers and Friends of Sabbath Schools will be held in Dr. Wilkes' church, Montreal, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of September, proximo. A very general invitation is extended to the friends of Sabbath Schools.

The several Railway and Steamboat Companies have agreed to convey persons attending the Convention for one fare, with the exception of the Great Western, which charges one quarter fare on return. Delegates will pay their fare to Montreal, and, on leaving, be furnished with certificates which will entitle them to return free.

Delegates and Visitors are requested to give notice of their intended presence at the Convention to Mr. F. E. Grafton, Bookseller, Montreal, that arrangements may be made for their comfort during the Convention.

On arriving in Montreal, they will please go to Zion Church, Dr. Wilkes', where the Local Committee will attend in the basement to give them introductions to friends, who will kindly receive and entertain them during their stay.

A Prize of $20 will be given to the writer of the best Essay, to be read before the Convention, on "The Sabbath School Teacher, his place and power." The Essay not to exceed the size of an ordinary eight page tract, and to become the property of the Association.

It is requested that the Essays be distinguished by suitable mottoes, and that the real names of writers be enclosed separately, in a sealed envelope, to be opened after the decision of the Judges.

The Rev. J. M. Gibson, F. A. Torrance, Esq., and Rev. Jenkins, D. D, have been requested to examine the Essays and award the Prize. The Essays to be sent to the Rev. J. M. Gibson, of Montreal, not later than the 28th of August.

Those who purpose attending are requested also to give the following subjects, proposed for discussion, due consideration:—

1. Teachers' Training and Preparation Class Meetings.
2. The gathering in and retaining of neglected Children.
3. Infant Means of Grace.
4. Libraries.
5. Singing.
6. Retention of Senior Scholars.

Return of Dr. King to Fort Robinson.

On Thursday last, Capt. King, of the Welland Canal Field Battery, returned to his home, from Buffalo, where he has remained ever since he received his wound, during the Fenian raid. His fellow villagers determined to receive him with becoming honors, and, accordingly, he was received amidst the most unbounded enthusiasm.—There was a general holiday in the village; flags, banners and evergreens everywhere abounded, and several arches were erected, on which were mottoes of "Welcome to our brave Captain," "Honor to the Brave," &c. Crowds from Port Dalhousie, St. Catherines and Thorold; also from Port Colborne, Welland and Allenburg several infantry companies and the Captain's own Field Battery were present. Down the river Welland a distance of three miles was placed the steam yacht, *Bennett*; and another boat, the *L. M. C.*, was stationed at the mouth of the river, both to signal to the expectant crowd at Port Robinson on the approach of the yacht, *Wave*, owned by Mr. Kilpatrick, of Chippawa, which was to convey Captain King home. By this boat a deputation from the village, consisting of Dr. Frazer, ex-M. P. P., James Cumming, Esq., Sheriff Hobson, Jas. W. Cowan, Esq., and S. Clarke, Esq., proceeded to Buffalo, where, taking their guest, Professor King and Dr. Minor, his medical attendant, on board, they proceeded to Fort Erie. The Warden of the county was waiting and presented the following welcome on his return to his own county:—

To Captain Richard S. King,
Commanding Welland Field Battery.

The inhabitants of the country of Welland have very great pleasure in being allowed to welcome you on your return home at this the scene of your heroic conduct on the 2nd of June last, in which you and the gallant men of the Welland Canal Field Battery, and the Dunnville Naval Brigade, made yourselves memorable in Canadian history by the daring and heroic stand made by you against the fire of an enemy ten times your number, and we also desire to convey our sincere sympathy for the sufferings of you and the noble and gallant men of your battery and of the Naval Brigade who were with you in that engagement, and earnestly hoping that you will soon be able to recover health.

I am,
EDWARD LEE,
Warden.

Fort Erie, Augt. 9, 1866.

Dr. King made a short reply, confessing that he hardly felt able to express his feelings on such an unusual occasion. When he left home on the morning of the 1st of June last, in command of the Welland Canal Field Battery, his brave companions in arms, to repel the invaders of our common country, he little thought he would be now returning home under the present circumstances. He expressed his gratification at receiving the flattering reception in this village, from the leading men of this county, where they first encountered the enemy. In the present state of his health, he was compelled to be brief. However, he desired, at some future period, to have the pleasure of personally seeing them. He thanked them for their sympathy on this occasion.

Captain Verner, of Clifton, and Dr. Verner then made short addresses, when the party proceeded, touching at Chippewa, where congratulatory sentiments were exchanged. Proceeding up the Welland, at half-past five the battery took up the signal given by the *Bennett*, and fired a salute in honour of the wounded hero, the three yachts shortly afterwards gliding prettily up the river to the Welland Railway dock, where a dense mass of human beings was assembled. A general cheer was given as Dr. King was recognised sitting on deck. The doctor was accompanied by Jas. Cummings, Esq., Chippewa, Dr. Frazer, Sheriff Hobson, James McLoppin, Esq., Prof. King, Captain Verner, S. Clarke, Esq., R. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Mr. Fleet, and Dr. King, jr., while assembled on the dock were Messrs. F. H. Medcalf, Mayor of Toronto, Duncan McFarlane, D. Coleman, and others, of Port Robinson. Being lifted off the boat Dr. King was carefully seated in the carriage of T. C. Street, Esq., M. P. P., in waiting, when he proceeded to address his men, expressing his great pleasure at meeting the old battery which he had until lately commanded. He expressed himself, heart and soul, a Canadian; though not a native of the country, he was attached to it. He said they could have done better than they did but for the way in which they were commanded. Dr. King complained bitterly of the management of the commander; but said he knew they did their best, and that there is not a man among them that would not stand by him. He wanted to take cordwood off the dock and lay it on the boat high enough to shoot from, so as to form a *chevaux-de-frieze*, but did not get permission. He had to see these men cut down and barbarously treated. He did not know where a better fight was made than by the men at Fort Erie. If they looked back to the days of their forefathers, they saw earnestness at Fort Erie equal to theirs. He was an Irishman by birth, but a Canadian by adoption, and we will defend Canada to the last. But said he, I thank the Fenians for this (raising his leg, of which the stump from a little below the knee remained.) He hoped he should have enough or a piece of a leg left to lead them against the Fenians again. After firing his last pistol shot, when his sword was gone and he was wounded, he threw himself into the river to die rather than let the scoundrels catch him.

Rousing cheers, again and again repeated, greeted Dr. King's speech; after which, a procession being formed, the party, headed by the band, proceeded through the village to Dr. King's house. At the house another halt was made, when Dr. King addressed the immense crowd assembled in similar language, saying that he had intended to die before falling into the hands of the Fenians, but by the pleasure of the Almighty he was saved. He again thanked the members of the Welland Canal Field Battery, and said that 68 men engaged 800 of the scoundrels, and were able to shoot down five and wound nine. The material is in Canada to drive these Fenians out of the country if they come again. There is not better material for fighting than the men of Canada.—*Globe.*

Despatches from New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Gen. John H. Gleeson, Capt. Candon and Major Comerford have arrived from Ireland. The two former were released by the government on condition of leaving at once for America. While confined they had a correspondence with Mr. West, U. S. Consul at Dublin, who admitted they were American citizens, but stated that the Lord Lieutenant would deal with them the same as ordinary subjects.

Mr. Crawford comes as an envoy to Mr. Stephens, and says the numerical strength and hopes of the Fenians in Ireland are better now than when Stephens was there; that the people are determined to fight, aid or no aid from America. Their confidence in Stephens is unabated, and that they condemn the conduct of the factions in America.

BRIDGEPORT, Ct. Aug. 10.

The citizens of Bridgeport, Ct., have collected the sum of $3,200 for the Portland sufferers.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10th.—There were 24 deaths from cholera in this city from 6 a. m. yesterday to 6 a.m. to-day.

The steamers Adam and Saratoga were destroyed by fire last night, loss $50,000, about half of which was insured.

By the Atlantic Cable.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The following despatches were received by the associated press last evening:—

"LONDON, Aug. 8.—The relations between the governments of Austria and Italy are assuming a threatening attitude.

"LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—The ship Danube, Capt. Broughton, of Portsmouth, which sailed from Bristol on the 27th ult. for New York, has been burned at sea. All the passengers and crew were saved and brought to this port by the ship Compeer, from Mobile."

It will be remembered that, at the Berlin Assizes last Spring, George Seddons, keeper of the Black Horse Inn, Hamilton, was put upon his trial as an accomplice in the attempted robbery of the Gore Bank in Galt. The evidence against the prisoner at that trial was not strong, and the judge summed up strongly in his favor; but the jury brought in a verdict similar to the Scotch one of "Not proven"—the foreman saying they "had nae doubt of his guilt, but they didna think it was proven." The judge, of course, did not accept this verdict, but directed the jury, if they did not think the crime proven by the evidence, to bring in a verdict of Not Guilty. This, however, the jury did not do, but after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Guilty." Under these circumstances a new trial was granted and the case was brought before the judges at Toronto at a late sitting, who after a thorough sifting of the evidence, sustained the verdict rendered, and ordered that Seddons be brought up for sentence at next court.

SAD CALAMITY.—We have to announce a melancholy occurrence which took place on Tuesday night last in the 3rd concession of Sydenham. From some cause unknown, the barn of Mr. James Murray was consumed by fire. There was at the time, sleeping in the granary, Mr. Murray's four sons, aged respectively 17, 15, 13, and 11 years, one only of whom—the eldest—escaped the devouring flames. He was awakened by some noise, which he at first supposed was his father calling him to work. On musing himself up he heard a crackling noise which he supposed to be hail falling on the roof, and on getting up to look out he saw that the barn was on fire. In the excitement of the moment, instead of returning to see that his three brothers were awakened, ran to alarm his father and the rest of the family, but although he met him a few rods from the barn and returned at once, yet, sad to relate, it was found impossible to reach them.—*Owen Sound Advertiser.*

PRESS ASSOCIATION.—The Annual meeting of the Press Association will be held in Montreal on Wednesday, August 22nd, at 10 o'clock, A. M. After the meeting the party will proceed to Quebec by Steamer or Rail, and thence to the Saugenay. The different railways of the province have agreed to pass all members of the Association over their respective roads. Application for Passes over the Great Western to be made to Wm. Gillespy, Esq., Hamilton; and by other roads to M. Bowell, President, Belleville, or W. T. Cox, Secretary, Goderich.

Some of the Protestant residents at Murray Bay have expressed strong feelings on account of the parish priest forbidding his parishioners to let any building or room, directly for the purpose of Protestant worship. At a meeting of Protestants there it was decided to erect a Church.

By late arrivals from England it is said that there is reason to fear that Cholera had invaded England in earnest. Outbreaks at Liverpool and Southampton had assumed a decided character.

For the Examiner.

THE EDITOR AND THE "DEVIL."

AN INTERVIEW;
OR,
The "Review" and its Contributors.

A POEM.

Black midnight reigned; a starless sky,
All dark and dismal, was on high;
The mustering storm came roaring forth,
With dreadful fury, from the North;
The Ottonabee, swol'n with treble sway,
Held by the town its rapid way;
Its thundering rush upon the breeze,
Seem'd like the sound of distant seas;
Grim ghosts of midnight, whirlwind driven,
Howl'd through the darken'd arch of heaven;
Fleet flash'd the lightning thru' the wold,
And harsh, deep-muttering thunder roll'd.

Such was the night, and such the time,
When lo! a scribbler, all sublime,
Went walking slowly down a street
Where dirt and darkness nightly meet;
He gained the meridian of the place,
The lights went out before his face,
Thus from a corner, dark and drear,
Where oft the drunkard draws his beer,
Bounded the Dv'll, for deeds array'd
Dark as the sternest Stygian shade—
"Stand, ho!" has sable worship cried;
"Stand, ho!" the echoes loud replied;
And thundering pistons of the wind,
With dread, on Nature's back reclin'd,
As the lone street and walls around
Returned the harsh infernal sound.

Like Autumn's last leaf on the spray,
Trembl'd the scribbler's staggering clay;
Back reeling to the wall he went,
And on his damp posteriors leant.
There as he stood, the grim old chiel
Came clattering up with airy heel;
His waist so small, his limbs so handy,
You'd ta'en 'em for a modern dandy,
Or some poor wretch whom stagnant trade
And fortune bad, bad Beshrew made;
Yet who his motion wild and furious,
In whole a figure truly curious.

But when "Great Galt and John A.'s" hind
Beheld his benefactor kind—
A friend of many years acquaintance—
As flies some drunken wight's repentance
Before the glass, so fled the fright
Of our worthy at the welcome sight;
Yet still he kept his resting place,
With solemn, serious, saint-like face.

After such complimenting sweet
As passes oft when kinafolk meet—
While through his ribs the night winds sang—
Thus pour'd the Dell his wild harangue:
("Satan reproving sin.")

"You truckling, low, mean son of earth,
"A baser paper ne'er had birth;
"Your Ottawa patrons, one and all,
"Are creatures merely formed to crawl;
"Unblest with wings to speed their flight
"To patriotism's noble height;
"Or the inspiring flame to feel
"That lights the lamp of common weal;
"Plain want of truth and public spirit
"Passes with them for real merit;
"While the *Review* roars with ceaseless yell—
"'Things as they are—all's well! all's well!!'"

"And were the whole assembled here,
"By Styx and all the gods I'd swear
"Your contributors would bring disgrace
"On any people, town or place;
"Such hath ne'r our world defil'd
"Since first she rods from Chaos wild;
"Unmatched for lies, should search explore
"Earth to her very utmost shore,
"And chief of all, I'll name him here,
"He calls himself 'A Volunteer.'"

The Devil done—stretch'd forth his form—
Died the shrill sound along the storm;
And the Editor, now, as ceas'd the noise,
Re-raised his sweet melodious voice
In praise of him, his stay and joy,
The smart, aspiring lawyer's boy.

Awake, ye sons of song, arise!
Each power invoke in earth and skies;
Tune well your harps—hark! hark! Fame cries,
While hosts appear,
Among them all he'll take the prize,
"A Volunteer."

His name on every sephyr scuds,
'Tis heard in wilds and loneliest woods;
Sweet Otonabee, gentlest of our floods,
Fast onward bear
To tell the ocean's guardian gods
Of "A Volunteer."

Thou moon, meek mistress of the night;
Ye stars that roll in radiance bright;
Ye comets, whose revolving flight
Takes many a year,
Rejoice in our great dazzling light—
Our "Volunteer."

Sound him, thou sea! like thunder roar,
Lift thy deep voice along the shore,
The same let all on earth encore!
And sing ye sphere,
As through realms of space ye soar,
Our "Volunteer."

At birth of this great lawyer lad,
Strange things they say were seen and heard—
The sun rose east, grass deck'd the sward—
In gossip's ear
Doors on the oilless hinges roar'd
Out, "Volunteer."

"Stop!" says the dell; but as he spoke,
Was heard the clarion of a cock;
Spectres and spirits fled amain,
And the Dell the foremost of the train.

"Now, since your goose," said our Editor witty,
"I'll send you per mail the rest of my ditty."

Slow murmuring home went our editor lad,
With grief oppressed, with heart right sad;
"Tell it not in Gath," by G——d
It is a shame,
He'd bring a stain and odium bad
On Volunteers' name.

And as he raised his plaintive wail
The walls gave back the mournful tale.

SCOTIA.

ARRIVAL OF GUNBOATS.—Two of the gunboats recently sent out by the British government, the 'Cherub' and the 'Heron,' reached here during last night, and came to anchor off the city. This morning no little excitement was got up in consequence, and the docks were lined with groups of citizens anxious to get a sight of the welcome visitors. The 'Heron' had all her flags up, and presented a gay appearance. During the morning the 'Cherub' came into Berry's wharf to coal, preparatory to leaving for the upper lakes, and was met at the wharf by a number of people, very few of whom, however—not more than half a dozen—were permitted to go aboard. The flag ship, 'Britomart' met with an accident somewhere about Cornwall and had to be left behind to be towed up. The 'Cherub' is commanded by Captain Huntley; Mr. Love second master. She carries a 110 pounder and 40 pounder Armstrong guns. The 'Heron' is similarly equipped, and is commanded by Captain Stephenson; second master, Mr. Brown. They each have a complement of 46 men. The fourth vessel of the fleet remains at Halifax. The 'Britomart into the harbor shortly after noon. She will go on the ways here for repair.—Her commander is Captain Ellington; second master, Mr. Stevens: and her armament the same as that of the 'Cherub' and 'Heron.' The 'Cherub,' no coaling, will probably leave to-morrow. All these vessels are represented as having made fair and pleasant passages across the Atlantic, experiencing no decidedly rough we

are no places of call, like Malta or Aden, or the Cape, or St. Helena, for nearly 3,000 miles of open and tremendous water. If the trident is to pass from her grasp she might as well loose Portsmouth as lose Halifax—she might as well give up the narrow seas that surround our ancestral Islands as give up the Gulf and river St. Lawrence. To continue an Atlantic power, she must remain to some extent an American power—a British-American power. (Cheers.) Before this day twelve-months, Mr. President, I trust we shall hail, in Ottawa, the first Parliament of an United British American—that we shall see the first chapter of a new volume in the history of the Empire worthily commenced. But that we may see all that we desire in this respect accomplished, let me include as I began by earnestly advising that we proclaim this new Capital, as between races and creeds, and sections, neutral ground; and that we all endeavour, day by day, each in his sphere, to promote a feeling of unity and good will, and a keen sense of having one common country, among all classes of Her Majesty's North American subjects. (Cheers.) Speaking to Irishmen, and Irish Protestants, I will only add to what I have said, which has already detained you too long, what one of our own class has so beautifully written on this subject of social and national union:—

"And so, it were a glorious deed
To shew before mankind—
How every class and every creed,
Could be by love combined—
Could be combined, nor yet forget
The fountain whence they rose,
As, filled by many a rivulet,
The sturdy Shannon flows."

(Prolonged Cheering).

A Passenger to my Heart.—Our telegraphic news, this afternoon, contains the unwelcome announcement that the fatal Asiatic scourge is assuming an epidemic character in New York, and is rapidly extending its ravages. The report of fatal cases in the city adjacent places shows an alarming increase within the previous twenty-four hours, and reports from other points indicate that the cholera has commenced irresistible march to the interior. Past experience has shown that the malady can make little headway inland in this latitude of the continent, until that period of the season when the waters of our lakes and streams have become tepid, and vegetation has reached the point when decomposition commences. The months of August and September are therefore the critical time, when not only cholera but all other disorders peculiar to the heated term, are most aggravated in form. Although indisposed to excite unnecessary alarm, we can hardly hope to escape a visitation of the cholera era many weeks, and in this anticipation it behooves one and all to look well to sanitary precautions, which may have grown slack in fancied security from the delayed incursion of the scourge from the sea board.—*Hamilton Times.*

Billiards, boating and horseracing are among the most popular amusements of Young America. But as our Yankee cousins have sneered at the Provincos, whose native abilities they pretend to consider dwarfed by the want of "nationality" which they boast of, it is not a little singular that a Montreal billiard player beat the billiard champion of the United States a few weeks ago in New York; that a Canadian horse and jockey won the American Derby at Hoboken a few days ago, and on the "Fourth of July," a crew of St. Johns oarsmen carried off the chief laurels of the great anniversary regatta from the most practised and powerful crews of New England, and before hundreds of thousands of disinhabed "solid men of Boston" and their neighbors. Hammill, the American champion rower, was recently beaten most disgracefully by Kelly, the English champion, at Newcastle on Tyne, who headed him at the close of the first race by a quarter of a mile, Hammill giving up in the second; and to cover his defeat a writer in the New York *Herald* now pretends there was foul play. He says that the American champion's boat was so contrived that when he sat on it his weight displayed "an under-water wooden obstruction, which offered direct contrary influence to the boat's motion and added much to the resistance to be overcome by the champion!" A very likely story, seeing that Hammill's boat was made in the States under his own inspection!

The Lot of Bavaria.

As in America, so in Germany, the "reconstruction of the South" will be the most difficult problem after the war is over. The ignoble part of Bavaria in the great drama now being enacted goes far to show that she is incapable of heading a new Southern Confederation. It is a part which more than once in history Bavaria has played with equal vacillation, with equal dishonor, and with equal ill-success.—When Louis XIV. was making war upon Germany at the beginning of the last century, the Elector of Bavaria sided with France, was beaten with France at Blenheim, and soon afterwards experienced the retribution which he richly deserved. The policy of Bavaria was the same during the long conflict between Napoleon and Germany; she was the faithful ally of France during the campaigns which ended at Austerlitz, Jena, and Wagram, and received her reward in large accessions of territory. Nor was it till victory had finally declared against Napoleon at Leipsic that she repented of her error, and strove to atone for it with characteristic baseness. A Bavarian army was then sent to cut off the retreat of the French at Hanau, and the defeat which it sustained is one of the few triumphs which it is impossible for a student of history to grudge Napoleon. Another crisis has arisen in Germany, and Bavaria is again found taking what she believed to be the stronger side, and discovering her mistake too late. No one can blame her for casting her lot with Austria, and declining the overtures made by Prussia; but, having done so, she ought at least to have rendered prompt and loyal assistance to her confederate in the hour of trial.—Had an effective diversion been made by Bavaria, the Hanoverian army, which had already beaten the Prussian force opposed to it, might have escaped. Had their rear been threatened, and their communications endangered, by the march of a Bavarian army towards Saxony, the Prussians would have advanced more cautiously into Bohemia. Bavaria, however, stood on the defensive, and has paid the penalty for it by losing a battle on her own soil at Kissingen. She has since obtained a truce for herself alone, and we are prepared to hear that she has concluded a separate treaty of peace with the conqueror.—Whatever its terms may be, Bavaria will find no sympathy. She has incurred the enmity of Prussia without earning the gratitude of Austria, and when the time comes, if it ever does come, for a ratification of frontiers between France and Germany, she may perhaps learn that an arrangement has been made eminently satisfactory to all parties but herself.—*London Times.*

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

DAYS. (Time 7 a.m.)	Velocity of the Wind.*	Force of the Wind.*	Direction of the Wind.	Extent of Sky Clouded.†	Rain in inches.
Monday, Aug.	6	20	220	N.W.	1	
Tuesday, "	7	20	225	S.W.	1	
Wednesday "	8	20	225	S.	1	
Thursday, "	6	20	225	S.	1	
Friday, "	10	20	245	N.	10	.141
Saturday, "	11	20	281	N.W.	0	

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers, thus: 0. Calm; 5. Moderate Gale; 10. Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers, from 10 to 0, thus: 10. denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 5. that it is half covered; and 0. that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·426, at 9 o'clock p.m., on Saturday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·231, at 7 o'clock a.m., on Thursday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·3337.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 79·5, on Saturday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 47·9, on Saturday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 64·85.

Warmest day during the week was on Wednesday, the Mean Temperature being 66·6°.

Coldest day during the week was on Thursday the Mean Temperature being 62·45°.

UNUSUAL PHENOMENA.

Monday—Constant silent ligntning at East horizon.

Thursday—Strong auroral twilight.

Friday—Faint auroral twilight, frequent falling-stars, two very brilliant.

Saturday—Auroral twilight.

JOHN KING, A.M.,
Station Observer.

Peterboro, August 13th, 1866.

The New York *Herald* of Saturday, in noticing the Trotting Fair to be held in Buffalo says:—"Nearly all the fast trotters in the country are now on their way to Buffalo to contend for the large purses offered by the association having charge of the great horse fair which will take place on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of this month. Dexter, Patchen, jr., General Butler and others are already on the ground, getting ready for action, while Lady Thorne, George Wilkes and Toronto Chief will likely be on their way in a few days. Canada and the West will have their fastest nags on hand, and as the purses are made for all classes and grades of trotters the entries for each will be numerous."

REMARKABLE CURES.

TO THE PUBLIC!

I think it but right that I should make known the following facts, with reference to the efficacy of the remedies supplied by Dr. E. Morris, of Peterborough:—Last year a boy of mine took the Scarlet Fever, paralysis followed, and the little fellow lost his speech, being unable to speak for nine months. I had several Doctors attending him but without any beneficial results, and I had almost given up hopes of his recovery. About this time I met Dr. Morris, who furnished me with some medicine which had the effect of restoring the little fellow's speech the day after it was first used, and he is now in excellent health. I have also used Dr. Morris's Dandelion Pills, and found them all he represented them to be. They are a genuine article.

Wm. GARNETT,
Lot 10, 11 Con., Township of Ops.
May 10, 1866. 32

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.
Peterborough, March 7th, 1865.

BIRTHS.

In Hamilton, on the 7th inst., the wife of Thomas White, Esq., of the *Spectator*, of a daughter.

In Lindsay, on Thursday last, the 2nd of August, the wife of Mr. E. D. Hand, proprietor of the *Advocate*, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In Ottawa, at the residence of the bride's uncle, John Langton, Esq., Auditor General of the Province, James Moore Irwin, Esq., P. L. S., to Annie, eldest daughter of Mossom Boyd, Esq., Bobcaygeon.

DIED.

On the 7th instant, at his residence in the Township of Otonabee, of Pulmonary Consumption John Blezard, Esq., aged 58 years, 5 months and 18 days.

Deceased was a native of Yorkshire, England, and emigrated to Canada when he was eight years old. By great energy, industry and frugality he had became one of the wealthies: men in the Township. His funeral, which took place on the 9th instant, was attended by a large concourse of relatives and acquaintances. He was laid in the Cemetry at Westwood, and there he awaits the general resurrection of the dead.

In Peterboro, on the 11th instant, Jane Gibson, youngest daughter of Mr. Walter Patterson, Jr., aged 1 year and 9 months.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, Aug. 15, 1866.

Flour ₩ brl.	$6 50	@	$7 50
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	1 36	@	1 40
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	1 00	@	1 30
Potatoes	0 35	@	0
Barley ₩ bush.	0 40	@	0 50
Peas "	0 45	@	0 50
Oats "	0 30	@	0 32
Hay ₩ ton	9 00	@	10 25
Hides ₩ cwt	5 00	@	5 25
Sheepskins	1 00	@	1 50
Wool ₩ lb.	0 33	@	0 34
Beef ₩ cwt	5½ 00	@	6½ 00
Pork ₩ cwt	10 00	@	11 00
Eggs, per dozen	0 9	@	0 10
Butter, "	0 16	@	0 17
Cordwood	0 00	@	2 00
Fowl, per pair	0 30	@	0 30

HIDE BOUND HORSES.

A horse is said to be hide-bound when his skin will not slip under the pressure of the head, but sticks as if it was glued, which condition is always dependent on a deranged state of the stomach and digestive organs—by correcting which, and giving to them a healthy tone and condition, the disease or complaint will disappear. Experience has proved that the means best adopted to this end is "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine." It has been used in numerous cases with complete success, generall effecting a cure in a few days. It is the best condition medicine known, and may be given with perfect safety at all times, and does not require that the horse be kept from work.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Prof Volpani's Hair Restorative.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

It contains no muddy deposit of lead and sulphur. All the ingredients are held in Perfect Solution, and produces the same effect on the hair as if they had not been dissolved.

BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents,
Montreal, C. E.
29

DARLEY'S

Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part, causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalising the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hurd & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a safe and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds. Sore Throat. Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.*

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used *is well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly*, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended, may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the tortuing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high *rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should Be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the united Townships of Minden, Dysart, &c., intend at their next meeting, to be held at the house of Mr. Benjamin Sawyers, Minden Village, on Monday, the tenth day of September next, commencing at the hour of ten o'clock, a.m., passing By-laws for establishing the following roads in the Townships of Minden and Dysart.

1st. To establish a road on the Blind line between the 5th and 6th concessions, commencing at the Side line between 20 and 21, and continue on said line to the Side line between Lots No. 25 and 26, in the Township of Minden.

2nd. To establish the road which is at present underbrushed across part of Lot 14th in the 8th concession to the line between the 7th and 8th concession, thence along the concession line to Lot No. 12 running South on the line between 12 and 13, thence across the North end of Lots No. 11 and 12 to the Side line between No's. 10 and 11, in the Township of Dysart.

3rd. To establish the road which is at present chopped out through Lot No. 14 in the 8th concession, leading from the road on the Lake Shore road allowance on Lot No. 15 to the bridge across the narrows, in the Township of Dysart.

WM. McKELVEY,
Township Clerk.

Clerk's Office,
Minden, August 3rd, 1866. 33-6in

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify the public that John Nethercut has ceased to be an Agent of this Company, and that no business done by him after this date will be recognised by the Company—Canada West Farmers' M. & S. Insurance Company.

RICH'D P. STREET.
August 6th, 1866. 32-4in

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queens Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Wallis, John Langton and Robert Dennistoun, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of John Robinson Benson, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot number one East of the Communication Road in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, commencing on the river road at a point seven chains and thirty-two links Northerly from the North East angle of the land conveyed by James Chalmers to Robert Dennistoun, thence Northerly along the said river road six chains thirty-two links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the said Northern limit of the land so conveyed to the said Robert Dennistoun two chains sixty-nine links, thence at right angles Southerly six chains and thirty-two links, thence at right angles Easterly two chains and sixty-nine links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 15, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of JOHN KENNEDY, Defendant, at the suit of ROBERT NICHOLLS, Plaintiff, I have seized and shall offer for sale at Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements viz:—

Lot No. 6, South of Dalhousie Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

Lot No. 6, North of Wolfe Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

The West half of Lot No. 2, North of Murray Street and East of Water Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

And part of Lot No. 3, East of Water Street and South of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, butted and bounded as follows, that is to say:—commencing at the North-East angle of the said lot, thence West along Hunter Street forty feet, thence South eighty feet, thence East forty feet, thence North eighty feet, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 8, 1866. 19

THE above sale stands adjourned till TUESDAY, the 21st day of AUGUST, 1866, at the same hour and place.

JAS. HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 14, 1866.

CHEAP

BOOTS & SHOES

AT THE

PENITENTIARY

Shoe Store.

Reduced Prices.

BELOW COST.

For ONE MONTH Only.

Sign of the

"GIANT BOOT."

Peterboro, August 7, 1866. 32-3

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st July, 1866.

Bryce, Joseph	Leonard, Miss Catherine
Birney, George	Lillico, Richard
Beaty, Henry	Moher, James
Bateson, Richard	Maitland, Mrs. M.
Byrne, Miss Mary	Meyers, Henry
Brannan, Miss Julia	Moloney, Francis
Bansbury, B.	McNaughton, Miss Ella.
Crowley, Patrick Y.	Mclunis, John B.
Clary, James	McDonald, James
Cumming, James	McGregor, Mrs., care of
Clarke, Miss Anne	Samuel Jackson
Croley, Herbert	McDonald, Alex.
Cook, Mrs. Sarah	McComber, Sylvester
Davey, Thos.	McFadden, Cyrus
Davey, W. M.	New, Charles
Grozeil, Peter	Nickelson, James
Henry, Mrs. John	O'Keefe, John
Howard, Joseph	O'Byrll, Christopher
Hetherington, Steph	G O'Hara, Michael
Hunter, Miss Catherine	O'Rielly, Francis
Huston, Miss Elizabeth	Russell, Thomas
Hill, Daniel	Ryan, Miss Eliza
Irwin, John	Ross, C. H.
Joyner, Charles	Rombough, Wellington
Jacobs, Henry	Shurtleff, George
Kellatt, John	Sheen, James
Kempt, Widow	Sanderson, John (Smith)
King, F.	Simmons, James
Long, Mrs.	Taylor, James
Lee, Miss Jinnie	Thomson, Alexander
Leahy, Patrick & J.	Trussel, Peter
Loughlin, Maggie	Tighe, Charles
Loucks, N.	Wright, C.
Lee, —	Wright, Stuart
Leonard, Miss Anne	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER P. M.

For Sale!

300 half chests	*JAPAN TEAS,*
350 do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250 do	*TWANKAYS,*
100 do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100 do	*IMPERIAL,*
250 do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of	*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

350 green cases	*GIN,*
100 red do	*GIN,*
50 Hhd. do	*GIN,*
100 puns.	*HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands)	*BRANDY,*
300 cases	*CLARET,*
75 green seal	*CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases	*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN,
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have received a large addition to their stock of

BOOKS,

Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Perservere and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Seas.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Caesar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untitled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self-made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Bypaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books, used in all the schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets.
Peterboro, August, 1866.

IN CHANCERY.

Advertisement for Creditors.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Chancery, made in the matter of the estate of John Buck, late of the Township of Anson, in the County of Victoria, Hotel-keeper, deceased, and in a cause—*Peck vs. Buck*—the creditors of John Buck, late of the Township of Anson, in the County of Victoria, Hotel-keeper, who died in or about the month of May, 1865, are, on or before the seventeenth day of of August, 1866, to send by post, prepaid, to the Honorable Sidney Smith, of Peterborough, the solicitor of the administrator of the deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order

Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my Chambers, Post Office Block, in the Town of Peterborough, on the Twentieth day of August, 1866, at twelve o'clock, noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this twenty-first day of July, 1866.

(Signed) T. M. FAIRBAIRN.
Master at Peterborough.
30-4in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, and amendments thereto.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *County of Peterboro'.* }

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

In the matter of CHARLES GRANT, an Insolvent,

On Monday the tenth day of September next the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Peterborough, the fifth day of July, A.D., 1866.

CHARLES GRANT,
By T. M. Fairbairn, Attorney, *ad litem.*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
To Wit: } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of JOHN REID, *partner in the firm of A. Fowlis & Co., an Insolvent.*

ON Saturday the first day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOHN REID.

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for said Insolvent.
Peterboro', June 25th, 1866.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

WANTED!

A REALLY GOOD SERVANT GIRL can obtain $6 per month by applying at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 30

WANTED!

BY a respectable young man, a situation in a Grocery or Dry Goods Store, where he may make himself generally useful. The best of references given. Address

H. B.,
Minden P. O.
Minden, Co. Peterboro, July 11, 1866 30-tf

FOUND!

THE KEY of a Safe. The owner can have it by applying at this office.

Peterboro, July 25th, 1866. 30

REMOVAL.

DR. KINCAID has removed to Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterborough, July 26th, 1866. 30

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.
Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 29

To be Sold!

ABOUT 60,000 good BUILDING BRICK at the Otonabee Brick Works.

For terms apply personally to

STEHHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

Juuly 11, 1866. 28

FOR SALE!

TWO first class seven year old dark brown GELDINGS, bred by the subscriber. They are quiet to ride and drive, with good action, and are excellent workers. Sold for no fault. Apply to

STEPHEN WOOD,
July 11, 1866. (28) Otonabee.

PETERBOROUGH

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE RECTOR, after the commencement of the Summer Term, will be prepared to receive three or four pupils as boarders, and will exercise a careful supervision over the preparation of their lessons. Terms, $40 per Term, invariably in advance.

Peterboro', July 24, 1866. 30

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has placed all the notes of hand, book debts and accounts due to the late firm of Scott & McDonald, in the hands of Messrs. Wallan & Hatton, for collection, with instructions to collect the same forthwith. Parties in debt are requested to call on them and pay up, and thereby save costs.

D. McDONALD, Jr.
Peterboro, July 16, 1866. 29-3

Literary Club!

PARTIES having Books belonging to the Peterborough Literary Club, are requested to return them to the Librarian forthwith. The Librarian will be at the Firemen's Hall, on Thursday Evenings, from 8 till 8½ o'clock, for the purpose of receiving books, when members of the club wishing the loan of books can have them by complying with the by-laws.

By order of the President,
Wm. CAMERON, Librarian.
Peterboro'. June 27, 1866. 26

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th, 1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,
Manager.

Ontario Bank,
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'.
Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

MONEY to LEND.

MONEY TO LOAN on SECURITY of REAL ESTATE. Apply to

W. C. NICHOLLS,
20-3m North Douro, C.W.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.
Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

FANS!

A LARGE assortment of Palm Leaf and Willow Fans—cheap, at

GRAHAM & S RATTON'S.
Peterboro, June, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
☞ 30-12in

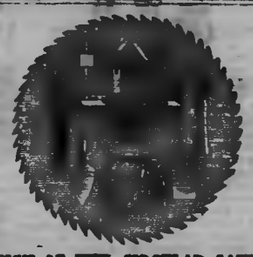
GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelpeia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument *warranted FIVE years.* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of *over thirty-five years*, and is the maker of *four scales thousand piano fortes.* Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

☞ 30-1yr



SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,
George street, Peterborough.

R. HAMILTON,

Would now inform his numerous friends and customers that he is receiving

ONE OF THE LARGEST

and best selected stocks of

Sheffield and Heavy

HARDWARE

ever imported into this town.

The whole has been carefully selected by himself, in the best markets, and will be sold at such

LOW PRICES

as to defy competition.

FARMERS & BUILDERS

can be supplied in every article required by them, and they will consult their interests by giving him a call.

☞ *He is also sole agent for the Burglar Detective Pistol.*

Peterboro, June 28, 1866. 27-tf

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,

WHIPS.

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

☞ Collars Warranted. ☜

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

HAMS!

Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!

Allandale Mills

CORN MEAL!

GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!

Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WH

Poetry.

THE TWO BARRELS.

There's a barrel I have got in a corner so snug,
Well charged with the best of good ale;
With a tankard of that, how the time will slip by,
With a pipe and a song or good tale;
If a friend from just over the way should step in,
He's hailed with a hearty good cheer,
And neither requests as he tastes the contents
Of an Englishman's barrel of beer.

There's a barrel I have, but much stronger than beer,
In the charge which for that I intend;
It hangs by the chimney, in readiness near,
For I mean it my hearth to defend;
If a foe from just over the way should drop in,
We'll meet him with three hearty cheers;
But I think he'll repent when he tastes the Contents,
Of the barrel of stout Volunteers.

And thus double-barrelled, my boys fit us five,
Prepared for our friends or our foes;
The hand that is friendship we readily give,
In all ready at need to give blows;
And whether the spigot or trigger we draw,
Our barrels want fill us I ween
So tankards, and Rifles let's charge hip- hurrah,
For our Freedom, our country and Queen.

Varieties.

WISE COUNSELS.

The subjoined valuable maxims if read carefully may tend to improve the habits of the young particularly :—

Keep good company or none. It is bad company that does the mischief.

Never be idle. If your hands cannot be employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

Speak the truth on all occasions—keep this in mind.

Make few promises. Live up to your engagements.

Keep your own secrets—if you have any, caution should be observed.

When you speak to a person, look him in the face.

Good company and good conversation are the sinews of virtue.

Your character cannot be essentially injured, except by your own acts.

If any man speak evil of you, let your life be such as none will believe him.

Endeavour to live within your income—if possible.

When you retire to bed think over what you have been doing during the day.

Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper.

Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility.

Avoid temptation through fear that you may not withstand it.

Earn your money before you spend any of it.

Never run in debt unless you see a way to get out of it.

Never borrow, if you can possibly avoid it.

Do not marry until you are able to support a wife.

Never speak evil of any one—particularly in their absence.

Be just before you are generous—that is pay your own debts first.

Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy.

Save when you are young to spend when you are old.

Read over the above maxims as often as you possibly can.

A Point of Law.

Not a hundred years ago, on account of political disturbances, certain municipal regulations were made, conducive to the better order of the Bostonians. Among them was an order to 'arrest all negroes found out after dark, without a lantern." Soon after, it happened that an old colored man was found "prowling about in total darkness." The next day the following examination took place :—

"Are you guilty ?"

No, sah! I has de lantern," holding up before the astonished court an old one with neither oil nor candle in it.

He was discharged, and the law amended so as to read—a lantern with a candle.

Old Toby, not long after, was arrested a second time on the same complaint, and he again pleaded not guilty, producing a lantern with a candle. The wick, however, had not been discolored by a flame.

The shrewd darkey was again discharged with a reprimand, and the law was again amended so as to require "a lantern with a lighted candle."

Old Toby never troubled the watch any more. He was heard to say 'Massa got too much light on de subject.

A man most open to conviction—The prisoner at the bar.

Thought is the father of words; but many a great and noble thought dies childless.

The man who was always behind-hand has recently purchased several bottles of ketchup.

A house is no home unless it can contain food and fire for the mind as well as for the body.

'I admire your beautiful 'crops' this year.' As the fox said to the poultry, in the hearing of the farmer

The purest joy that we can experience in one we love, is to see that person a source of happiness to others.

"Mr. Swipes, I've just kicked your son William out of my store." Well, Mr. Swingle, it's the first bill you've footed this many a day."

A man said to some friend that when he married he loved his wife so much he could have eaten her up, and ever since regretted he didn't.

In the little village of Blakeney, in Gloucestershire, are three persons living in three adjoining houses whose names are Steel, Pens, and Holder respectively.

A carpenter was employed by a farmer and rendered the following curious bill :—"To hanging two barn doors and myself seven hours, three shillings and sixpence."

If your neighbors asks the loan of five dollars of you, tell him you were not present but if he passed on to Jones or Smith he will ascertain exactly the whole particulars of the accident.

A gentleman who had been spending the evening with a few friends, looked at his watch just after midnight, said, it is to-morrow morning! I must bid you good-night, gentlemen.

A poor widow was asked how she became so much attached to a certain neighbor, and replied that she was bound to him by several cords of wood which he had cast to her during the hard winter.

A gentleman lying on his death-bed called to his coachman, who had been an old servant; and said: "Ah! Tom I am going a long and unusual journey, worse than ever you drove me." "Oh, dear sir," replied the fellow (he having been an indifferent master), "never let that discourage you, for it is all down hill."

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of James W. Shoultice, and against the lands and tenements which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Ellen Tanner, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Edward Tanner in the hands of the said Ellen Tanner, to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz :—

All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterboro', being composed of a part of lot No. 2 West of George street and South of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough aforesaid, and butted and bounded and otherwise known as follows :—Commencing upon Aylmer street at a point distant ten feet North from the South-west corner of the said lot, thence North along Aylmer street forty nine feet, thence East parallel with the Northern limit of the said lot to within the distance of ten feet of the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence South parallel with the said Eastern limit forty-nine feet, thence West parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot to the Western limit thereof upon Aylmer street aforesaid, with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also, that certain other parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Monaghan, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement one half of an acre, be the same more or less, being composed of part of Park lot No. 6 in lot No. 13 in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say :—Commencing at a point on the Northerly limits of the said Park lot at the distance of five chains and fifty-three links from the North-east angle of the said Park lot, thence Southerly in a line parallel with the Eastern limit of the said Park lot two chains and seventy-one links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links, thence Northerly on a line parallel with the Eastern boundary of the said Park lot, to the Northern limit of the said Park lot, thence Easterly along the said Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links to the place of beginning, together with the right of way thereto mentioned in the conveyance thereof from one Frederick William Haultain to the said Edward Tanner, deceased.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 1st, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Frontenac, and to me directed, at the suit of Jacob Bajus, against the lands and tenements which were of James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, in and to the West half of lot No. 2 in the 5th concession of the Township of Douro.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31, 1866. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of Walter Patterson, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Moses Minor, an absconding debtor, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to part of Lot No. 11 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Asphodel, being Village Lots No. 10 and 11, North of King street and East of Thomas street, described in Schedule of Village Lots registered as the Town Plot of the Village of Westwood, containing one acre and forty-three feet, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 24, 1866. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of William McLaughlan, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to Lots No. 6 and 7 in the 12th concession, and the West half of Lot No. 7 in the 11th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 17, 1866. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, at the suit of James Walsh, deceased, against the lands and tenements which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, administratrix, of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, to be administered at the suit of Bernard McManus, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns, to be administered in and to the West half of Lot No. 24, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 3rd, 1866. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be Sold, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the undermentioned James Grieves, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz :—

In the County Court.

THOMAS SHORT, Plaintiff,
vs.
JAMES GRIEVES, Defendant.

In the Common Pleas.

JAMES GRIEVES, Plaintiff,
vs.
GEORGE HILLIARD, Defendant.

All those parcels or tracts of land situate in the Townships of Smith and Harvey respectively, viz :—

IN SMITH.—The east half of Village Lot, No. 63, South of Hunter Street, in the village of Bridgenorth, containing one quarter of an acre be the same more or less.

IN HARVEY.—Lot No. 4, in the 13th concession, and the north east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th concession of the Township of Harvey, containing two hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 31st 1866. 31

For Sale, To Let, &c.

FOR SALE!

50 ACRES OF LAND, within twenty minutes drive of Peterborough. The South East quarter of Lot 2, 11th Concession of Dummer; about 30 acres cleared. Will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises, or to

F. H. FAIRBAIRN.

July 11, 1866. 28-6m

A Farm for Sale

CONSISTING of 100 acres. West half of Lot No. 14, 5th Concession of Township of Smith, situate four miles from the Town of Peterborough. Over 60 acres cleared, a new comfortable dwelling house, a frame barn with other buildings, and a good orchard. Soil first quality. Title indisputable.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

WILLIAM McKEE.

Smith, August 8, 1866. 32-tf.
(Review please copy.)

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 12, 1866. 4

To Let!

FROM the sixth of September next, that GRAIN STORE-HOUSE in Ashburnham, now in the occupation of Capt. Sutherland.—Also, a good DWELLING HOUSE adjoining, with stabling, good well and garden; suitable for parties going into the grain trade this fall.

For terms apply personally to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

July 11, 1866. 29

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 12,

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ.,

Commander, R. N.,

Of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C. W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby give notice, that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers, for adjustment and that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid, and that all Chattels and Assets belonging and owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C. W., March 21st, 1866. 12

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more that usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

THREE

CARD PICTURES FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 13th, 1865. 37

GRAYON DRAWING AND Wax Fruit and Flowers.

MISS E. WARDELL.

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs Caisse, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

Dress, Cloak & Mantilla MAKING.

MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has her rooms now one door south of Mr. Stapleton's dwelling, directly opposite the Court Room, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Peterboro', June 13, 1866. 24

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF Summer Goods, AT THE *MONTREAL HOUSE!*

Now is the time to secure a bargain as room must be made for the Fall Stock.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, August, 1866.

DECIDED BARGAINS AT A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

Who is now offering a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS SUITABLE for the SEASON,

consisting of

Shawls, Dress Goods, Parasols, Printed Muslins, Ginghams, Skirtings, Prints, Cottonades, Drillings, Grey and Bleached Cottons, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also, a Choice Assortment of CLOTHS & TWEEDS.

Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

All of which will be Sold at a **SMALL ADVANCE ON COST!**

Special attention is invited to the stock of Prints, Bleached Cottons, Shirtings and Grey Cottons, all of which are marked much lower than last Fall's prices.

Peterboro, May, 1866. 21

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF DRY GOODS For 21 Days.

THOS. FAIRWEATHER & CO.

Beg to anoounce that they will sell off all their Summer stock of Dry Goods, at cost and under, to make room for the Fall stock.

Now is the time to get a splendid Dress for $1.00, 1.25, $1.75, $2.00.

Shawls for $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, worth double the money.

Prints for 7½d and 9d, worth 10½d and 1s.

Factory for 6d, 8d and 9d, worth 9d, 11d and 1s.

Ticking for 1s 3d and 1s 4½d, worth 1s 9d and 1s 10½d.

A lot of Men's Stripe Shirts to be sold for 3s 6d.

Also a lot of splendid Flannel Shirts to be sold for $1.00, worth $2.00.

To those who have not yet bought their Summer Goods, this is a splendid chance to get good bargains for your money.

Come and examine the stock. No fault found if you do not buy.

☞ Observe the address,

T. FAIRWEATHER & CO.,

Hunter street, two doors East of Ormond & Gilmour's.

Peterborough, July 19, 1866. 20

NEW SPRING GOODS!

L. LEMAY,

HUNTER STREET,

HAS OPENED, since the 13th of March last, upwards of 30 CASES of

New and Fashionable Dress Goods!

Shawls, Parasols, Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Grey Cotton Drills, Denims, Linen, &c.

The Cloth & Tweed Department

Is one of the Largest and Best, consisting of over fifteen hundred pieces of Silk, (mixed,) Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds; a fine lot of Bannockburn Tweeds of the finest quality.

I beg to call particular attention to my department of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

As I have one of the largest and best stocks on hand.

Complete Suit of fine Tweed, all Wool, from $10.50 to $13.50
Best Silk, (mixed,) and Scotch Tweed, from 13.50 to 20.00
A nice Suit of Union Tweed, well made, - - - - 6.50

A Large Stock of Boy's Clothing,---very Cheap.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AND THE BEST SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1866. 15

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 43

SEA SHELLS.

A VARIETY of ornamental Sea Shells, just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, May 1, 1866.

NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

A NUMBER of the latest Novels and Song Books have been received and for sale by GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, May 1st, 1866.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 28, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows :

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.33 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time. Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	2.35
Burlington Junction	.....	.....
Waterdown	.....	.....
Wellington Square	.....	2.49
Bronte	.....	3.07
Oakville	8.32	4.01
Port Credit	8.46	4.25
Mimico	9.06	.....
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.30	7.45
Mimico	.....	8.10
Port Credit	1.56	8.36
Oakville	2.16	9.06
Bronte	2.36	9.17
Wellington Square	2.49	9.37
Waterdown	.....	9.47
Burlington Junction	.....	.....
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows :—

GOING EAST.—At 1.55, 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.30 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40, 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

ROOM PAPER!

WINDOW BLINDS,

DECORATIONS!

Borders, &c.

Graham & Stratton

Have JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers,

10,000 ROLLS

OF ROOM PAPER,

Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, in which will be found

ALBUMS,

Concertinas, Accordeons,

Ladies' Reticules, Companions and Tortoise Shell Cards Cases, Gents and Ladies' Bags, Pearl Stilettoes, Crochet Needles, and Bodkins.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY,

AND

Fancy Goods!

Peterborough, April, 1866.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to make the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and concert singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Demas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so!"—"Exactly!"—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "cranky" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he looked opposite, was weak, languid or morbidly oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Four persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following :

"• • • • I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"• • • • I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

"• • • • I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. • • • • The Plantation Bitters have put me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

"• • • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman :—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic.'

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SHELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beats, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

Railway. Railway.

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enabled to follow it.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;

PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.

CHINA and GLASSWARE;

200 Barrels of HERRING,

100 Bags of SALT,

100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap.

Cash, Paid for Oats, Peas and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1865. 7

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 2, 1865. 19-tf

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method ed to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Weed.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains :

L——r Leaves.	M——s H——r
H——m B——k.	T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. Genes.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863. 1

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance to their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE

PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'

Is published at the office of the publisher over Thursday morning,

NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per an
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing..... 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion ... 50 c.
Each subsequent insertion.....17
Six to ten lines, first insertion.....60
Each subsequent insertion.....38
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).06
Each subsequent insertion, " 02

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, January, 1865.

Robert Romaine

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866. No. 34.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES D. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. ¶

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in NICHOLLS & HALL'S, or at his own residence Balsom Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND HOUSE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

AS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent*. 20

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and coroner. Water St., opposite the Market Square, Peterboro', C. W. 38

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Warsaw, C. W. 39

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 16

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH.

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

HAMILTON HOUSE

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.

J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)

Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.

May 16, 1866. 20

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Ellis, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER.

Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865,	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry, and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d' Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors.

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)

H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Stationers, Peterboro'.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Port Hope for Lindsay,	..	5.45 a.m.
" " "	..	3.30 p.m.
" Lindsay for Port Hope	..	9.25 a.m.
" " "	..	1.00 p.m.
" Port Hope for Peterboro		9.55 a.m.
" " "		1.00 p.m.
" Peterboro for Port Hope		6.15 a.m.
" " "		3.30 p.m.

ALL TRAINS CROSS AT MILLBROOK.

Passengers can go from Port Hope to Peterborough and Lindsay, or from Port Hope to Lindsay and Peterboro' the same day. Passengers by taking the Mail Train from Lindsay will have 3 hours for business at Peterborough, and return the same day Peterborough passengers, by taking the mixed train for Lindsay, will have 4 hours for business and return the same day.

Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway Trains. Passengers via New York Central Railway, and Steamers "Corinthian" and "Rochester," from Charlotte, make direct connection at Port Hope for Peterborough and Lindsay.

A. T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

HENRY COVERT, *President.*

Peterboro', July 1, 1866.

THE BACK LAKES!

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SEASON.

The Steamer

1866. 1866.

OGEMAH

Will ply daily during the Summer Season between Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, and Bridgenorth, calling at the intermediate stopping places, as follows:

LEAVING LINDSAY

Every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Bobcaygeon at 10.30 a. m., and at Bridgenorth, in time to connect with the Stage to Peterboro'.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

At 1.30 o'clock p. m, on the arrival of the Stage from Peterboro', connecting with the Train from Port Hope at 12.30 o'clock.

The Ogemah will reach Bobcaygeon at 3.30 o'clock p. m., arriving at Lindsay at 6.30 o'clock p. m., of the same day.

STAGES

Will be in readiness at Bridgenorth and at the Peterboro' Railway Station to convey Passengers, Luggage and Freight to and from Mud or Chemong Lake.

Passengers for Fenelon Falls will be landed at Sturgeon point from whence they will be conveyed on Board Capt. Crandell's Steamer to Fenelon Falls.

☞ The Boat and Stages running in connection with it, will start precisely on time.

June 13th, 1866. 24-tf

1866. 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificient New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer

CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master,

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, only	5 30
Colborne, every day	7 00
Cobourg, do	9 15
Port Hope, do	10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 6 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passages at summer rates—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent Kingston

April 4, 1866. 18

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION,

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at	.....	6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " "	.....	8:00 "
PORT HOPE " "	.....	9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the Albercan Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

Poetry.

THE RIVER OF LIFE.

A thousand streams glide o'er the earth,
That rise in mountains gray;
Which swe to clouds and sterge the birth,
Swift speeding on their way.

Through fields of green and flowery meads
The sealing waters rush:
And 'neath the shade within the glade,
Clear fountains freely gush.

The streams unto the ocean glide,
Their watery wealth to pour;
And leaves horse down upon the tide,
Return again no more.

So we, upon the stream of life,
Are swiftly borne along;
Through various scenes of peace and strife
Of sunshine and of song.

Until at last, our bark shall side
Eternity's dark wave,
Whose waters can return no more
The shores of time to save.

Then may we, as we speed away
Upon the silvery stream,
Rare jewels gather while 'tis day,
Nor stop to sleep and dream.

That when we find our journey o'er,
And life no longer ours,
We may rejoice on that bright shore,
Where bloom immortal flowers.

Literature.

THE ARREST.

'Ah! M. Vibert!' exclaimed the porter, as the agent of the secret police returned home. 'There is a letter for you.'

Vibert took the letter. Its printed heading showed that it came from the Commissary of Police of the 1st Ward. It ran as follows:—

'MY DEAR VIBERT.—While you were employed in this office, your attention was called one day during my absence to an escaped convict named Langlade, and to a tall red haired girl known by the nick-name, 'Soleil Couchant.' The Prefecture of Police has requested me to furnish some information about these parties, who were believed to be in England, who are in Paris, but who have heretofore escaped, notwithstanding all the efforts made to arrest them. I know nobody but you who can give information about these two people.—Will you be so good as to call at the Prefecture of Police to-morrow morning and give him all the information you possess?

Your old master,
DORIEUX.'

'I will go to-morrow morning,' said Vibert to himself, as he put the letter in his pocket and went up stairs.

He went the next morning to the Prefecture of Police, and was shown into the office of one of the Superintendents. While he was waiting his turn to speak to the Superintendent, he overheard the following dialogue between the former and an agent of the secret police.

'And so Soleil Couchant has not only been arrested and brought here, but has given important information. Do you believe what she says?'

'Yes, because it is her intrest to speak the truth.'

'And if she is to be credited, Langlade will sleep to-night in the Rue Croix des Petits Champs?'

'She says it is more than probable he will sleep there.'

'Very well, then, nothing can prevent you arresting him to-morrow morning?'

'If I can find men willing to undertake the job?'

'What is to prevent you from finding all the men you want?'

'Langlade's terrible reputation. He has already escaped twice from the hulks at Toulon and Brest. He is a Hercules in size and strength. He never sleeps without loaded pistols by his bedside. The first man who enters his bedchamber is sure to be shot down. My men know all this, and I am afraid they will hesitate.'

'They are cowards, then?' suddenly exclaimed Vibert from his seat.

'The Superintendent of the secret police and the other agent turned round with astonishment to see who spoke.

'Ay, they are cowards!' repeated Vibert. 'Should a police agent draw back from a malefactor? Should a police agent hesitate when he knows he has it in his power to rid society of a desperado covered with crimes?'

'Ah, Vibert!' exclaimed the Superintendent, recognizing his agent.

'I should like to see you do it,' said the other agent.

'Nothing is easier than to gratify your desire. You have but to walk behind me, if I am authorized to arrest Langlade to morrow morning at his lodgings in the Rue Croix des Petits Champs.'

'Are you in earnest?' asked the Superintendent.

'Assuredly I am.'

'But,' exclaimed the other police agent, 'you really don't know what sort of a man this Langlade is.'

'You are mistaken. I had Langlade in my hands when I was Secretary of Commissary of Police in the Rue St. Honore. He dared come one day to ask me to give him a pasport for England. He struck me as a suspicious character. I had him followed and arrested. Since that he has escaped a second time from the hulks whither I sent him.'

'As you are so familiar with him,' said the other agent, 'I am astonished that you are not more afraid of him. Surely you must remember what a giant he is; I never saw a more stalwart man.'

'Perfectly well. I am a dwarf by the side of a great many persons; I am a mere pigmy compared to him.'

'How many men will you require?

'None.'

'Surely you do not pretend to say you mean to arrest him unaided?'

'I certainly do. What use would your men be to me since you yourself say they would be afraid of him? They would only be in the way.'

'Do you want to be killed?'

'That's none of your business. The question is, how shall a difficult task be performed? Everybody declines attempting it. I volunteer to do it.'

'Very well then,' said the Superintendent, once more taking part in the conversation, 'I will give you all the information you may require to enable you to undertake this job,—or rather, go into the next room and tell M. Liveirarie to put you in possession of all he knows, and to let you question Soliel Couchant, if you please.'

At half past five o'clock the next morning, Vibert with a determined step, went up the stairs case of the house in the Rue Croix des Petits Champs where Langlade lodged. After hunting in vain for a bell rope at the door which the porter told him was Langlade's, he boldly rapped.

'Who is there?' cried a voice from the chamber.

'An agent of the secret police who has come to arrest you,' replied Vibert.

'Shut up, you joker! Were you an agent of the secret police, you would not let me know it. They take rather more precautions than that before they wake up this passenger. It is you, Crampin, isn't it?'

'Yes; come, open quick.'

'Egads! old fellow, it is hard to tumble out of bed in such cold weather at this early hour; but for a friend I suppose I must, although I run the risk of catching cold; but I warn you I hop back to bed again!'

The key had scarcely been turned and the bolt had scarcely ceased to grate, when Vibert, who stood near the door, shoved against it with might and main, darted into the chamber, made for the bed, seized the revolver lying on the table near it, and aiming at Langlade,—all which was done as quick as thought,—said, 'if you budge you are a dead man!'

'A thousand thunders!' screamed the escaped convict. 'Hang me if it isn't an agent of the secret police.'

'Didn't I tell you so, you numskull? Come, you are caught. Surrender.'

'Never!' exclaimed Langlade, foaming with rage. 'I'll devour you first, but I have hands strong as any vice blacksmith ever saw and teeth sharp as steel.'

'Pshaw!' quietly replied Vibert, 'you can use neither unless you get me in arm's reach; and you know if you stir so much as a hair's breadth, I'll put a pistol ball through your body.'

The escaped convict stood like a statue, half naked, foaming with rage, but afraid to move a step. They eyed each other for an instant, one ready to leap on the other, the other ready to fire the revolver.

Then Vibert said, in a jeering tone: 'I thought you were going to eat me up.—Have you abandoned that idea? It is a pity; I want to die an original death.

'It must be confessed that you are a bold fellow to dare come in here,' exclaimed Langlade, becoming calmer, and looking in every direction to see if he could not discover some object which would serve him as a good weapon.

'None use! Folks think you much more terrible than you really are. Come now, come, don't be moving about in that way, or I shall be obliged to break one of your legs in order to keep you quiet. What do you want? What are you looking for? Your slippers, eh. Your feet are cold. Here they are. O, I am a good natured fellow, I didn't want you to catch cold.'

Vibert, holding the revolver so as to check any movement of Langlade, picked up with his left hand a pair of shoes which lay at the foot of the bed, and threw them to the escaped convict.

'Thank you,' said Langlade, whose wonted assurance had now completely returned. 'A fellow is more solid on his feet when he has his shoes on.'

'To be sure he is, therefore I gave you yours. Would you like to have your pantaloons, waistcoat, and frock-coat? Don't stand on ceremony with me. I have them within reach.'

'If you will be good enough to give them to me, I shall be very glad to receive them,' replied Langlade, astounded by so much kindness.

Vibert gave him the desired pantaloons, waistcoat, and frockcoat, taking, however, the same precautions he used when he gave him the shoes. While Langlade rapidly dressed himself, Vibert asked: 'If I am not indiscreet, Will you tell me what you intend doing when you are dressed?'

'Really I don't know yet. I have been thinking over the matter, but I cannot come to any decision. I believe I'd leap on you and give you a taste of my strength and teeth but for that confounded revolver, which is a little in my way.'

'Would you like to have the revlver too?'

'I should say I would; but there is no chance of that—'

'Do you think not? That's not so certain. What would you do with it were I to give it to you?'

'Do with it? I'd blow your brains out in a jiffy.'

'Really.'

'Just as certain as you are standing there!'

'At the first shot?'

'At the very first shot, for I would aim at the temple.'

'Very well then, old fellow. Be sure you aim with a steady hand. Here is your revolver.'

Vibert, as he spoak, quitted his seat, went to Langlade, gave him the revolver, turned around and quietly went back to the bed, he sat on it, folded his arms, and said, 'Well, fire!'

The escaped convict was confounded.—He exclaimed, 'I'll be hanged if you belong to the secret police!'

'You thankless dog! I behave my best to you, I treat you like a son, and you are so ungrateful as to refuse to give me my titles!'

'Do you mean to tell me you really are a detective?'

'I am nothing else. What in the world do you think I am? You take me for a peer, eh? I'm not such a fool; time hangs too heavily on their hands. I am a detective. What do you call these things I am drawing from my pocket. Look at them Aren't they handcuffs? They are the only professional objects I brought with me when I came to see you. I left even my sword-cane at home.'

'You are a bold fellow!'

'My dear Langlade, this is the second time you have used that expression. I confess to you I hate repetition.'

'And do you really think I am going to let you handcuff me?'

'You are going to do one of two things: you are going either to kill me or to let me handcuff you. Between you and me, which you choose is a matter of perfect indifference to me,—but choose you shall.'

'Don't you prize your life?'

'If I prized my life, should I have come here to wake you up this morning? Do you prize life?'

'Why, yes; just now I must say I do. I am loved.'

'You are loved! really? Lucky dog!'

'Am I not?' exclaimed Langlade, straightening himself up with a self-satisfied air.

Vibert took out his green eye glasses and eyed the escaped convict from head to foot, then said: 'The truth is, your father and mother did not play the churl with you when they introduced you to life. They gave you good measure. You fill a large space on earth. I can understand how it is women should adore you—they have such wretched taste!'

Then changing his tone suddenly, and turning his back to Langlade, he said: 'It is rather cold here. You forgot to light your fire this morning. Let us be moving. They are waiting for us.

'Where?'

'At jail. I believe you'll be better off there than anywhere else. In the first place, you will get there in time to be examined to-morrow. And rest assured, as you are an old hand, you will be treated with all proper attention. You will not be mixed up with the small fry. You shall have a cell to yourself.'

'Are you making a butt of me?' bawled Langlade.

'Don't scream so loud, man! You will wake up all your neighbors. Recollect it is only six o'clock in the morning.'

'The report of the revolver when I blow out your brains will wake them up still more effectually.'

'Hush! hush! hush! hush! You do nothing but nonsence: execution is not your part!'

Vibert, as he made this remark, fell back and lay stretched at length on Langlade's bed. The escaped convict exasperated be yond all bounds, sprang towards the bed and placed the muzzle of the revolver on Vibert's temple. The detective looked steadily at Langlade. They remained in their respective positions for a minute. Then the escaped convict lowered his eyes, let his revolver fall on the bed, and drew back, exclaiming: 'A thousand thunders! I dare not kill him, after all!'

'Well, after all,' said Vibert, rising from the bed, and adroitly slipping the revolver into his pocket as he rose, 'you will not kill me. I must still live and suffer.'

'Are you unhappy?' asked Langlade, coming up to him.

'Ay, most wretched. So wretched I would gladly change places with you and make you the detective, could I be the escaped convict carried back to the hulks. But I did not come here to confess my griefs to you. Let us be going.'

'Go, if you please. I will not kill you, but here I stay.'

'That is impossible, my dear Langlade. I have pledged my word of honor to bring you to the jail. Now don't put on any airs. You are a good fellow; so am I. Let us come to an understanding at once. Your mistress is a tall, red haired girl, named Stephanie Cornu, and nick-named 'Soleil Couchant.' Isn't she?'

'How in the world did you find that out?'

'My dear boy, we know everything. It is our trade. But if you want to know the full particulars I will tell you, for I can refuse you nothing. It was Soleil Couchant herself who told us where you were to sleep to-night.'

'It is a lie!' bawled Langlade.

'It is every word true. Were it not, I would not amuse myself by giving you useless pain. I respect a man's affections, and hold it cowardice to tell a man his mistress betrays him when she is true. It would be less cruel to plunge a dagger in his heart.

'Ah! indeed it is,' said the escaped convict, while two big tears rolled down his cheeks. Then he fell back on his chair, murmuring to himself: 'That is the reason I have not seen her these two days gone. O, the vile woman! And yet I madly loved her. She was the only thing on earth I did love. He turned towards Vibert, his face bathed in tears, and, stretching out his arms at full length, said: 'I surrender! Here, handcuff me.'

'What sort of a fellow do you take me to be? Do you think I am a man to take advantage of your weakness? Never! When you are calmer we'll talk over matters.'

The giant sat in a corner and sobbed like a child.

Vibert walked up and down the room for a moment or two, then he went up to Langlade, and laying his hand on the convict's shoulder, said, 'Come with me, I will carry you to Soleil Couchant.'

Langlade sprang to his feet and said, 'Do you know where she is?'

'To be sure I do. She was arrested yesterday, and is now in jail. She became frightened; she saw herself mixed up in bad business, imprisoned for the rest of her life, and she gave you up, in order to win the favor of the prison authorities.'

'The vile creature! Do you offer to carry me to her?'

'Right away.'

'But I will kill her if I get near her.'

'That is none of my business. All I have to do is arrest you, and you will be arrested the moment you enter the jail's portal. So, if you have a fancy for killing Soleil Couchant, I do not care a snap of my fingers. One woman more or less in the world is not a matter of much moment.'

'I'm ready; let us be off.'

'Agreed.'

They went down stairs together. Langlade seemed unconscious of everything.—Plunged in his own thoughts, his head drooped upon his breast, he followed Vibert mechanically, just as a dog follows his master. Soleil Couchant had betrayed him! What cared he for aught else? Nevertheless, when they reached the door, the cool morning air for a moment recalled him to himself. He raised his head, looked around, and said to Vibert, 'Where is your carriage?'

'My carriage? I don't keep a carriage.'

'But the carriage with your men?'

'I have no men with me.'

'You don't mean to say you came all alone to arrest me!'

'Why, great heavens, man! how often do you requrire to be told the same thing? Do you think I ought to be accompanied by a squadron of cavalry? My dear boy, I am accustomed to do my business alone. Are you vexed because you don't see at your door three or four detectives, with frock coats buttoned up to their chins, and looking like undertakers? I never go on the street with such fellows. I have too much self respect for that. But if their absence vexes you, I can order them to be sent around.'

'No; it is use'ess'

'Don't use any ceremony with me, my dear fellow. If you desire a first class funeral, say the word; it shall be yours

'Because you promised me I should see her, and I have not seen her yet.'

'She is there, behind that door. They are only waiting for you to be calm to show her in.'

'But she will not enter here. I shall only see her behind that grating. That is not what you promised me.'

'I made you no promise whatever on the subject. I dare you to tell me I promised you should see her at your side.'

'We did not speak of that but—'

'You ought to have spoken of it. You ought to have expressed all your conditions. I could not possibly divine your wishes. I have faithfully kept every one of the promises I made to you. I have had even your handcuffs taken off. If you had not had free use of your hands, you would not have been able to damage the cell, and treat me as cowardly as you have done.'

'Cowardly!'

'Yes, cowardly! I am small, you are tall. I am weak, you are strong. I entered here alone and unarmed, to prevent a sanguinary struggle in which you would most certainly have been vanquished, and you leaped on me like a wild beast. Isn't that cowardly?'

'Will they bring Soleil Couchant here?' a keen Langlade, already a great deal calmer than he had been. 'May I see her without being separated from her by this grating?'

'No. You will see her and talk to her through these iron bars. She made this request.'

'Ah! these iron bars are provided at her request! Why in that!'

'I dare say it is because she is afraid to be near you. Does that astonish you?'

'If she is afraid, it is because she feels guilty.'

'Clear enough; but that's no reason why she should desire to be murdered.'

'But suppose I should promise not to kill her?'

'You cannot make such a promise, and be sure of keeping it. You are too violent. You have not sufficient self-command. A word or gesture is enough to throw you into a frenzy. You even strike those who don't say a word to you, who do nothing to you.'

'Pardon me.'

'O, I forgive you; but it is more than probable that the Superintendent will not forgive you for having disturbed the quiet which reigns here, committed deeds of violence, menaced the agents, called out the guard—'

'What can he do?'

'He can refuse to allow you to see Soleil Couchant, even behind that iron grating.'

'See here,' said Langlade, trying to take Vibert's hand, 'if you persuade the Superintendent to let me see her, I promise to put everything here back in its place, to present excuses to the agents, and to be as calm as I have been furious.'

'Well, I will use my influence with the Superintendent; but, I warn you, the utmost he will grant now will be to allow you to see her behind that grating.'

'That is all I ask! I no longer feel like killing her. My anger has spent itself.'

Vibert quitted the cell. The agents were at the door, and expressed their astonishment at seeing him in such good condition. He said to them he is quiet now. Let him see Soleil Couchant, as if nothing had taken place. The evening he will be sent to another jail, and you will be rid of him.'

While Vibert was speaking, a strange noise was heard in the cell. Vibert returned and summoned the other agents.—Langlade was lying on the floor insensible. The younger agent went for the surgeon, who came in time only to see the escaped convict breathe his last. The emotions of the day had been too much for the giant. His arrest, Soleil Couchant's betrayal, his frenzy at discovering the iron bars and at the sight of Vibert, his fear the Superintendent might refuse to allow him so much as to see Soleil Couchant again, had brought on a fit of apoplexy. It proved fatal before any remedy could be administered.

Fearful Famine in Bengal.

News from Calcutta on the 22nd, from Madras to the 28th, and from Hong Kong to the 13th of June is received. The news from the famine districts in Bengal continues to be very distressing, and was beginning to make itself felt in the streets of Calcutta. The *Hurkuru* states that—"Crowds of sufferers from Cuttack, and from Monghyr, Kishnaghur, and other parts of the Nudda division, where the failure of the crops has deprived them of food, are finding their way into the metropolis, in the hope of obtaining assistance and sustenance, and our streets now present very distressing pictures of suffering humanity.—Fathers and Mothers in a dreadful state of debility are selling their emaciated offspring to passers-by for 3s to 4s each, or are seen searching for a few grains of food among the offal cast out at our doors.—The rind and stones of mangoes are eagerly caught up and sucked, in the vain hope of sustaining life a little longer thereby, and such refuse as a dog would reject is eagerly devoured. Crime has of course increased in consequence of this influx of men driven to desperation by hunger, and there is a melancholy crop of thefts and burglaries.

Remarkable Death and Dream.—On last Friday morning one of the most remarkable and melancholy dispensations of Divine Providence was manifested in this neighborhood which it has ever been our duty to record. Mr. W. T. Sick, who was a farmer near this town, while out quite early in the morning attending to the feeding of some stock during a severe storm, was stricken by lightning, near his stable, and instantly killed. His clothing was stripped from his body in threads, his hat cut in minute pieces, the very soles of his boots torn to atoms. He was not missed by his wife and family until breakfast was prepared, when a little boy was sent out to ask him to his meal. The child saw him but did not recognize his father, so terrible had been the work of the angry element, but breathlessly told his mother that some stranger was dead near the stable.—An examination, however, proved the unfortunate father had been a victim of lightning, and his family are left alone—alone, indeed. He was a gentleman respected and beloved by all his fellow-citizens. A remarkable story is told of his dream a night or two before, in which he related that it appeared he had died, and was summoned before the judgment bar of God, and although he had pleaded hard against the decree, he had been ordered to stand aside.—*Evening (Iowa) Courier.*

Popery.—Reverend Dr. Hodge, in a recent speech, said that the Pope has today more power in New York, where his beck controls the municipal elections, than he has in Rome.

"Her Christian Majesty."—It is estimated that Queen Victoria has 40,000,000 Mohammedan and 150,000,000 heathen subjects.

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Peterboro, August 22, 1866. 34

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

News from Head Quarters—A. Williams.
New Novel—Graham & Stratton.
Fenian Raid—Graham & Stratton.
Sewing Machines—Graham & Stratton.
Hardware—G. Stethem & Co.
Insolvent Act of 1864—W. C. Armstrong.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—James Hall.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

This is a word that has become almost a household one. Every newspaper, every dispatch contains something about them; and almost every house has one in it. They are fathers, brothers, friends, and therefore dear to us. But more than this, they are our temporal defense in the time of invasion, and as such, independent of our relationship, are dear to us. Not a citizen but felt a sense of security during the late Fenian trouble, when he thought of our brave volunteers.—And very many who all along rather looked on the volunteer movement with indifference, when troubles arose, earnestly enquired at the telegraph office for the latest news, and as eagerly "where were our volunteers?"—The fact is the volunteers are a part and parcel of ourselves, and we are part of them. Considerable discussion has arisen out of the movement. Every little village and many towns have had their little troubles. Some about the conduct of the volunteers, others about the conduct of their officers, and some few about appointments, among which we have to be numbered; but in no place do we find a newspaper trying to make political capital ont of these thing, but here—only here. In vain will this be denied. A thousand denials would not cause one man to believe to the contrary. It is much to be regretted that there should be any such attempt, but much is often effected by foul means, and we suppose our contemporary will try any means to accomplish his purpose, if possible.

With the conduct of the volunteers we do not intend to meddle. In our opinion they did what they could, and all that was required of them for the time being, and we have no doubt but that they will be ready to act their part again.

The subject of their pay has also been a subject of consideration, and even in this matter there has been misrepresentation.—The volunteers are not satisfied with the system, nor are all the people, but there is certainly a very wide difference between the discussion of the system, and the force.—The system by which volunteers are called out, drilled, provided for and paid may be very bad; may be injurious to the cherishing and fostering the volunteer principle; and yet the force may be as brave as ever faced an enemy, and as loyal as ever patriots were. This we think prevails to some extent here. The men are brave, loyal and true; but they are not in every case properly treated. Complaints reach us of lack of energy at the heart of the system. The chief man is unfit for his position, does not understand it, and cares more for his toddy than for the volunteers. Now if this be true, it is time some change should be made, so as to remove such men, and not allow them to remain to the danger of the whole force.—For should danger arise, as is likely at present, and the volunteers be called out without preparation, provisions, clothing and ammunition, as has been done heretofore, will not the men be sacrificed by these set of incapables. The wonder is that volunteers do not search into the matter and get it rectified. Get this fountain cleansed.

But the pay. We are not of those who think that the volunteers have been too well paid. Nor do we know any one who does think so. A man who can make a dollar a day at home, deserves a dollar a day when on duty, and if he could earn more at home he deserves more for foregoing it. But the question arises, can the country afford to pay so much? and we unhesitatingly answer no, it can not afford to pay it in money. Then must the volunteers sacrifice health, money and life for a trifle, while others under equal obligations to the state do not and will not? We say it is not fair to ask volunteers to sacrifice more than other citizens. Those who will not volunteer should be forced to pay those who do, else all should be forced to perform military service. But we think there could be a way devised of paying volunteers proper remuneration without burdening the country with heavy taxes. We have hundreds of thousands of acres of wild lands, not paying the country one cent, the giving away of one million of acres of which would never be felt by the country, nor would it cost the country one cent of taxes to give it away. Might not our volunteers, then, get a daily allowance for present necessities in money, and be paid for any extra services, in grants of lands. Some one may say the yearly taxes of such land would be a burden instead of a benefit. It might be in some cases, but this could easily be remedied by making all lands granted for volunteer service *tax free* to volunteers and their families for a number of years, or until settled, allowing a reasonable number of years for opening up those lands for settlement. By a system like this, not only volunteers but their families would be benefited; for if father, brother or son should be cut off, the land would afford a home and a living for those who depended on him, and in time might become valuable. Wild land might appear of little value to some, but we may remark that some of the finest farms in Cavan, Monaghan, Smith and Otonabee were once not considered worth settling, upon and yet within 10 years afterwards, parties who settled on the same farms were living in affluence. This scheme would encourage volunteering, as the prospect of obtaining a good farm for a man's self or his offspring would be an incentive better than any yet offered, for no matter how strongly beats the patriotic throb, the cry of a hungry little one will make the heart beat stronger. This scheme should be urged upon the government, urged upon the country, urged upon our representatives, until it be adopted, or some better scheme advanced. Our volunteers require pay, and this we hold to be an easy way of paying them, and at the same time a way in which the volunteers, as a whole, would willingly acquiesce. At all events it is practicable, and can do no harm to agitate the scheme.

Lands Sold for Taxes.—Land-owners will do well to examine the title deeds of their lands before the 18th September. The Registration Act of 1865 contains a clause in the following terms:—"All deeds for lands sold for taxes or under process of law, before the passing of this Act, shall be registered within one year after the passing of this Act, otherwise the parties respectively claiming under any such sales shall not be deemed to have preserved their priority as against a purchaser in good faith who may have acquired priority of registration."—This Act was assented to on September 18th, 1865—and therefore the time for registration under it expires next month.

The Ottawa *Citizen* says:—A very brisk demand for sawed lumber continues from the United States markets, and it is hurried out wherever an available craft can be found, notwithstanding the duty imposed since the abolition of the reciprocity treaty. There have also been very considerable purchases of square white pine timber by American buyers, over two million feet in rafts, which were taken to the States via Sorel, Chambly and Lake Champlain, at remunerating prices to owners, say 15 to 16 cents per square foot. A heavy demand still continues.

A Glasgow paper is responsible for the following item:—A rumor is circulated in various quarters that Viscount Monck is about to retire from the Governor Generalship of Canada; and that Lord Naas, the present Irish Secretary, is to be elevated to the post. It is also added, that should this arrangement take place, Mr. Gregory, the Adullamite Member for Galway, will be offered the Irish Secretaryship.

The little ship "Red, White and Blue," which sailed from New York on the 9th July, with two men and a dog on board, passed Hastings on her way to London on the 15th inst. All on board were well. The names of the men on board are Capt. Wm. Hudson and his mate, Fitch. Hastings is a small port in the English Channel.

Burglary.—We notice by the Port Hope papers, that the residence of Mr. R. S. Howell, was entered on Thursday night last and a cash box containing $100 stolen. A fine black coat was also taken, but the coat and empty cash box were found on a vacant lot. No clue has as yet been obtained of the guilty parties.

Mexican Affairs.—President Johnston has refused to admit that a certain port is blockaded, which the Mexican Emperor declares under blockade. It is expected that some complication may arise out of this, unless Maximillian allows President Johnson his own way.

Parliament has been prorogued, and Col. Haultain has again returned home. The Governor General intimated in the closing address that the past is in all probability the last session until the confederate parliament assembles.

Mission Intelligence.—At the last synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church, the Rev. N. McKinnon, of Wardsville, was chosen by the synod to go as a missionary to the New Hebrides. His congregation refuses to let him go.

An engine attached to an Express train on the Hudson River road exploded while standing at the Catskill Station, on the morning of the 20th. The engineer and fireman were severly injured, the latter is not expected to survive.

The *Globe* says four failures have occurred in Montreal, arising from a financial pressure, brought on by the stoppage of discounts, in anticipation of the changes to be made by the Government bank scheme.

Murder.—A dreadful murder has been committed in the neighborhood of Guelf.—A man named May murdered his wife, a sickly delicate woman, by inflicting several cuts and stabs; he is in jail for it.

Fire.—A fire took place at the South end of the Town on Monday night last, consuming those old buildings known as Day's Brewery. It is supposed that it was the work of an incendiary.

A great convention is being held in Philadelphia, of delegates from North and South, with a view of complete re-organization, on moderate principles. We doubt whether it will prove successful.

Sixteen cases and seven deaths from Cholera, were reported in New York, August 18, and fifteen cases and seven deaths in Brooklyn.

The total losses at the Jersey city fire are set down at $1,690,000. There were three lives lost.

$120,000 has been sent from New York City in aid of the Portland sufferers.

The following volunteer infantry companies have been gazetted, in this and neighbouring Counties, with their respective Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns:—

Norwood, Peterboro'—Captain, Robert Wigmore; Lieutenant, P. M. Grover, Ensign, W. H. Stevenson.

Hastings, Peterboro'-Captain, Henry Fowlds; Lieutenant, Henry H. Humphries; Ensign, Robert Hulson.

Springville, Peterboro'—Captain, John Douglass; Lieutenant, Allen Cathcart; Ensign, William McManus.

Coldsprings, Northumberland—Captain, Charles Gifford; Lieutenant, James A. Farlay; Ensign, Gideon Page.

Grafton, Northumberland—Captain, Robert Rogers; Lieutenant, R. W. Standly; Ensign, Angus H. Macdonald.

Cartwright, Durham—Captain, James Fluke; Lieutenant, Samuel Braden; Ensign, Thomas Gibson.

Newcastle, Durham—Captain, G. A. Jacobs; Lieutenant, John Robson; Ensign, R. J. Wilkinson.

Omemee, Victoria—Captain, W. H. Gothingham; Lieutenant, John James English; Ensign, Thomas Stephenson.

Hard Up for a Patient.

The editor of the *Review* must be getting hard up for something to keep up life. In his last issue he refers to a few remarks that we placed into the hands of the printer, just as he was making up the form, and in consequence of this were not proof-read. Having nothing else to write about—of course little to do—he must be abusing some one. As for ourselves, we admire his abuse as much as we would his praise. But we get a piece of information of which we have hitherto been ignorant, and that is that the *Review* employs his correspondents to write communications abusing his opponents.—This we infer from the charge he brings against us. We can assure all whom it may concern that we don't solicit slanderous correspondence of any kind. We some times permit communications to appear, but on no account have we ever solicited one. The *Review* judges us by his own conduct. We repudiate such a charge. In future we will be able to tell when the *Review* is hard up, and has to call in aid.

"He that lives in a glass house should not throw stones."

Our contemporary brought us to task for a piece of syntax, which we never proof-read, and in consequence contained a word which under other circumstances would not have appeared. But for the benefit of our noble editor, who wishes to keep us right in our prose, we would inform him that Graham & Stratton keep always on hand several copies of *Lennie*, one of which can be procured for eight or nine cents, and from which he can yet receive some useful instruction. If he will not patronize G. & S., Mr. Menzies or Mr. Poter can supply him.

False syntax, indeed. "On the Chairman's left was his worship Mayor Scott, Jas. Edward-, J. P., and Dr. Kincaid." (*See last Review—report of dinner to Captain Mc. Naughton.*) Oh, Doctor, Doctor! Were you tipsy after the dinner? Did the toddy fly to your head? or were you asleep after your revel, while penning the above *illigant sintince?* And yet forsooth the Dr. has become a teacher. Doctor, dear, be *aisey*: you are an ex-superintendent. Surely, *asthore*, you have been sick. Well, take a dose of R. R. R., it gives relief in ten minutes.

From the *Review* of last week:—"But the discussions which have taken place, tending to elucidate the subject, and the large majorities with which both schemes were carried, as modified by the collected wisdom of the House, gives ample assurance that these measures were in themselves necessary, &c."

Och, murdher Doctor—discussions .... and majorities .... gives! *Arrah Linnie*, where are *ye?* The *mortyal* powers, the Doctor was tipsey when he began to meddle with prose.

Do, Doctor, do get a *Lennie*, and a little common sense to boot, for I have another piece yet for you, and from the last *Review*, too. I didn't go any farther back than last week, Doctor.

Here is another beautiful sentence from the Doctor's pen—"It will also be generally conceded that in justice the gentlemen who successively occupy the position of Mayor, the Council should adopt some uniform rule, &c." (*See Review of last week, too—under 'Mayor's salary.'*) Now will Doctor Murray(?) of the *Review*, parse the above *illigant* morsel from his own *pin*. Do, Doctor, do tell us what the gentlemen who successively occupy the position of Mayor, are to do; as the sentence stands it is nonsense, Doctor Murray(?) indeed it is.

But Doctor Murray, (shades of Murray forgive us for thus profaning your venerable name.) we are not done yet. Here is another piece from the last *Review*, of course from the pen of the Doctor—"The sum thus offered will not be salary for Mayor, it will be payment of a legal gentleman for services rendered, &c." Now, Doctor, in the above, of should be *to*; else it will appear that the Mayor is about to pay for some professional services. Lower down, the Doctor has *converted* Mr. Chambers into two or more, as he speaks of the Mayor's *opponents* expecting a salary. Now, Mr. Chambers is only one man, to all appearance, when we meet him; perhaps the Doctor's eyes are all awry.—Does he mean that all who opposed the present Mayor expected salaries? If he does, it is false, for neither Mr. Chambers nor his friends expected any such thing. Mr. Chambers only expected a salary; but, Doctor, *he is but one.*

Now, Doctor, your two columns last week afford a proof of your ignorance of language, as the whole two first columns prove your ignorance of the elements of grammar. We find the Doctor saying that "during the recent session several acts have been passed, which effect great changes in *existing* municipal, commercial and monetary laws." Now, *existing* laws are those *now* in force, and hence the acts *just become* law are not yet law. Well done Doctor. Farther on, we read that "one of the incidents of the session which was looked forward to with much interest was *the* explanation of the causes which led to Mr. Brown's resignation, &c." Now, Doctor, *the* is definite and points to something definite; but that which was unknown must be indefinite; it should be *an* explanation. One more—"The town were, &c."

So much for Doctor Poole's ability to criticise. A critic should be above blundering, and not one whose *every* line remains a standing proof of the violation of almost every rule of grammar; and worse, a proof of a want of common sense.

Doctor, mind your Ps and Qs. Your own prose needs conversion before being brought to a proper tribunal. If you are about to attempt troubling your neighbours we would advise you to get a new pair of brogues, with the bottoms well paved, for your work will be as difficult as the entrance into paradise. The road before you will be rough; for Doctor, dear, it will take another wash to make *you* perfect. Your prose sometimes requires tonics.

A Note of Warning.—The Hamilton *Spectator* says we have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter received in this city from a Canadian living in Indiana. He says:—

"Speaker Colfax, in his speech here the other day, said that it was the intention of the Government to let the Fenians have their own way next time. They (the Fenians) are more active than ever, and it is fully believed here that this winter will see Canada in their possession. You seem to think in Canada that the trouble is over; far from that, the real danger is now. Fenianism is now become part of the Yankee politics of the day; Democrats and Republicans are loud in their praise of the organization.—Mr. Rymal's speech was a big mistake—our position here was bad before, but it is now worse. The fact is, the Yankees love us, and any trouble the Fenians can give us they would rejoice over it. I have to be very careful what I say and do in regard to politics."

Complimentary Supper to Captain McNaughton of the Fire Company.

On Wednesday evening, 15th instant, the members of Protection Fire Company, as intimated last week, entertained Capt. McNaughton at a splendid festival in the Firemen's Hall. The Hall was most tastefully decorated with red, white and blue, flags, transparent lanterns and mottoes.

J. O'Donnel, Esq., Sec. of the Company, presided, and on his right were the guest of the evening—Capt. McNaughton, the chief and assistant Engineers—Capt. Poole and R. Walton, Esq.; on his left, the Mayor, J. Edwards, Esq., Dr. Kincaid, &c. The Vice Chairs were occupied by J. J. Lundy and J. Kincaid, Esqs. The spread, provided by Mr. Detcher of the Metropolitan, was splendid and abundant, affording ample evidence of his ability as a carterer.

100 of the Firemen and their friends sat down, and, nobly as Firemen generally work, there were evident signs of increased energy and enterprise, while demolishing the stores of fat things. Justice and more than justice being done to the edibles, the Chairman, Mr. O'Donnell, in introducing the first toast remarked, that he regretted some one more capable of filling the honorable position of Chairman had not been selected, but trusted that his desire to do the best he could would be accepted as sufficient. His first duty was an easy and pleasant one. The first toast of the evening was one that unanimously, everywhere, was drunk with enthusiasm, and particularly so on British soil. It needed no introduction, needed no eloquence to induce those present to receive it with cheers, the name, the person, the character was dear to every Briton. He would, therefore, merely ask them to fill up a bumper to toast "Our Queen," which was done right willingly and the toast most enthusiastically received.

Sergt. Johnston, of the Rifles, sung, "The National Anthem."

The Chairman then gave the next toast, which like the first required no speech, and hence he would make none, would just announce it—"The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," all of whom were equally as dear to, and their names as fondly cherished by Canadians as by any British subjects.

Song, "Let us speak of a man as we find him," by Mr. C. Philps.

The next toast, "The Army and Navy of Great Britain, coupling with them the Canadian Volunteers." In reference to this toast, the Chairman remarked, that the Army of Great Britain needed no praise, and that the noble courage and daring of the Navy spoke volumns without words. Both branches of the British service had always been foremost in doing their duty, and well they had done it, and he believed and knew that the Volunteers of Canada were as able and as willing to do their duty when called upon. The Volunteers never have had an opportunity of attesting their valor and loyalty but once, and that lately when called upon to repel the wanton invasion of our soil by lawless Feniane, and right nobly and courageously did the Volunteers then show how boldly they could face a foe. He knew too that, if again called upon they would respond most cordially, and terrible would be the reception the Fenians would receive if they returned. Their coming would be to enter inhospitable graves.

Song by Mr. York—"Red, White and Blue."

There being no representative of either the Army or Navy present, Capt. Poole, of the *Rifles responded*. He remarked that the Army and Navy of Britain required no praise. They had ever done their duty, and ready were they again to do so when their country demanded it. Of the Volunteers he would say, their desire was to imitate that army that had been the praise of the world; and he would say for the Volunteers that they were ready, for their watchword was—"Ready, Aye Ready;" nor would their actions ever throw a stain on their professions, he believed, in time of invasion the Volunteers *would* be ready. (Cheers.)

Lieutenant Burnham, of Ashburnham Infantry company, being loudly called for, in rising said he did not expect to be called on to make a speech, and he felt it particularly uncalled for after the speeches of the Chairman and Capt. Poole, but after the manner the toast had been received, he could not refrain from saying a word or two. He (Mr. Burnham) was proud to be a guest of his brother red coats of the Fire Brigade, they were noble fellows, and although their coats were of a little rougher material than a Volunteer's, yet he well knew that under those coats there were hearts both firm and true, just as loyal and just as brave as the hearts of Volunteers. He thanked them for the kind manner the toast had been received, and sat down amidst deafening cheers.

Sergeant Johnston, of the Rifles, being loudly called for, wondered why they should expect a speech from him; commissioned officers should make the speeches. However, he could speak for the rank and file, and non-commissioned officers. He would not praise the Volunteers too much, as some few thought they had got too much praise already. No doubt they all did not do equally well, as some of them did run away. He would say for them notwithstanding this, that the Volunteers did go to fight and would go again most willingly and do what they could to repel invaders. The mass of Canadians were loyal, and when an opportunity offered itself they would exhibit their loyalty effectively.

The Chairman then gave, "The Governor General." In doing so it was worthy of remark that he was one of the ablest and best Governors that ever governed this Province, as his character, words, deeds and the general esteem in which he is held, both at home and here, fully testify. Few of his predecessors, if any, had remained so long among us at such critical and troublesome times, whose conduct was held to be so blameless or their actions so cordially appreciated, and he knew that this toast would be received as all before it had been, with a right good will. "The Governor General" was then received with perfect bursts of cheers.

Song, "For he is a jolly good fellow," also an Irish song by Sergeant Johnston.

The Chair then, in introducing the toast of the evening, remarked, that the meeting to-night was to do honor to a man whom all the Firemen delighted to honor. Mr. McNaughton had been their Captain ever since the formation of the Company, about four years ago, and right wisely and kindly had he presided over their councils and deliberations during that period. His general kind manner and affability had made him the favorite of all, and sincerely did they regret his departure from among them. Captain McNaughton had invariably been the friend of the Firemen both in prosperity and adversity; to him the Company owed its existence, continuance and present prosperity, and while, being the friend of the Firemen, he had also been the friend of the Town. Mr. McNaughton had last time as well as labor, he had to leave his business, once and again for the interest of the Town and Company, to his own disadvantage, and thus show to-night testified that it had not been forgotten, for on no occasion heretofore had he witnessed such a banquet in honor of any guest. He, however, hoped that Capt. McNaughton would pause before taking his intended step, for he (Mr. O'Donnell) could assure him there was as solid prosperity in Peterborough as in any town he knew of, either in the United States or Canada, as the splendid rows of building would testify. If Mr. McNaughton, however, should go, he hoped he would meet with success in his new sphere. The toast was then given—"Captain McNaughton"—and received with tremendous shouts of applause, almost, as one present remarked, raising the roof of the Hall six inches.

Song by the Glee Club—"The Buccaneers' Bride" which was effectively rendered.

Captain McNaughton then responded, remarking that he hardly knew what to say, as the manner in which the toast had been received took all he had to say from him.—Of the "ups and downs" of the Company it would take almost till morning to speak. He was glad, however, to leave it in a state of proficiency, and in bringing it to that state, he had received the incessant and valuable aid of all the men. He did not think that all had been done that might have been for the Company, yet considerable had been done. A few sometimes thought that they were neglected, yet the Council and people had done a good deal for them. He was proud to belong to the Peterboro Fire Company. He was doubly proud to be their Captain, and always would look back with pleasure to the time he spent with Protection Fire Company. He hoped that the same aid and encouragement would be extended to his successor that had been to him, and that the Company would continue to flourish. He again thanked them for the manner in which his health had been toasted.

J. J. Lundy, 1st Vice Chair, proposed the next toast—"The Mayor and Corporation of the Town of Peterboro." Mr. Lundy did not pretend to make a speech. He was too nervous for that work, but his toast was a standard one, and required no remarks. The Firemen were intimately related to the Town, they were public servants, and depended on the liberality of the Council for sustenance. He was glad to see the Mayor and several Councilors present, as their presence relieved him from speech-making. Mayor Scott would make one that would be acceptable, and *satisfy* for all. *He would merely* introduce the toast, "The Mayor and Corporation."

Song by Mr. Philp—"The old camp ground."

Mayor Scott on rising said, that the Mayor and Corporation labored under great indisposition, being at present suffering from a severe cold, in the person of himself, and he felt sure that ample medical certificates could be obtained to relieve the Mayor and Corporation from a speech. As Mayor, and on behalf of the Corporation, he was pleased to be present as their guest. The Firemen were an honor to the Town, and certainly this meeting was an honor to the Firemen, and he thought they were entitled to an extreme degree of credit from the Council, on whose behalf he thanked them sincerely.

Councillors Doherty, Millar, Wrighton and Hamilton returned thanks for the manner in which the toast had been drunk.

Song by Mr. Winch, "The boy from Limerick."

Mr. Lundy then proposed, "Our Guests." In introducing which, he paid a well-merited tribute to a number of young men, who resided in New York, but some of whom were present. These right loyal young men had not only presented the Volunteers with a gold medal, but one of them, Mr. E. C. Lane, had presented a number of beautiful Chinese lanterns to the Fire Company. He considered them worthy friends and guests of the Firemen, and did, therefore, most gladly propose "Our Guests."

Song by Mr. Mitchell, and responses by Messrs. Glover, Lane, Hopkins, Knap and others.

"Canada our Home" was next given.

Song by Glee Club—"The Maple Leaf."

J. Edwards, Esq., being loudly called for, in rising remarked that almost invariably had he been called upon to respond to this toast, and why, he did not understand, unless it was because he was a very old settler.—He saw what few present had seen—the unbroken forest of Canada. He had spent a short time in New York, and well he remembered how those who were along with him had been taunted with being British, and well, also, did he remember the joy of his father on seeing the British Flag again, on Canadian soil. Canada was the freest country on the Globe. Here we enjoyed all that we could enjoy in the way of liberty. In reference to the banquet, he had not before witnessed anything like it; it was splendid, really an honor to the Firemen and their guest, Captain McNaughton, who fully deserved this and more for his services in connection with the Company. He would also take the opportunity to say a word about the Volunteers. They would soon have something to do, and he hoped they would keep cool, obey orders and keep their powder dry.

The next toast was "Ashburnham," to which Messrs. Calcutt, Burnham and Stratton responded in behalf of the Corporation and Village.

Mr. J. Kincaid then gave "The Mercantile Interests," to which Messrs. Millar, R. Walton, D. McNaughton and L. Glover responded.

"The Bar" was then given by Mr. Calcutt, and responded to by Mayor Scott and J. Burnham, Esq.

Mr. P. Hamilton gave "The Medical Profession," responded to by Drs. Poole and Kincaid.

Mr. Roche gave "The Manufacturing Interests."

Song by Mr. Knapp—"He is quite a disgrace to our School," very humorously rendered, after which Messrs. Calcutt, Doherty and Hamilton responded in behalf of the manufacturing interests.

Mr. J. Lundy then gave "The Press." To which Dr. Poole and Mr. Stratton spoke a few words, returning thanks for the manner in which the toast had been introduced and received.

Capt. McNaughton then gave the second important toast of the evening, "The Ladies," although it was admitted by all that it should have been first on the list.—The bachelors were all slow of speech, of stammering tongues, not because their hearts were not moved at the word, but because they were too full, we suppose. Mr. D. Haggart, however, would not allow the toast to be so poorly responded to, but would on behalf of the Ladies thank them for the manner in which "The Ladies" had been received, which he did in very nice and appropriate terms.

Mr. Edwards regretted that young men could so far forget themselves as to be so slow to respond to this toast. How heartily should they do it, and how readily. He (Mr. E.) regretted he could not sing, but, that others might learn it he would repeat a song which he had learned in his youth, and which, through his kindness, we give below.

When Adam at first was created,
And Lord of the universe crown'd,
His happiness was not completed
Until that an help-mate was found.
He had all things by nature provided,
Which give each content to our lives,
He had fame and horses, for hunting,
Which many love more than their wives.

He had a garden, as planted by nature,
Man cannot outvie in this life;
But yet the all-wise great Creator
Still saw that he wanted a wife.
For a man without a wife is a beggar,
Suppose the whole globe he possessed;
But the man that has got a good wife, Sir,
With more than this world he is blest.

When Adam was laid in his slumbers
He then lost a rib from his side,
And when he awoke he with wonder
Beheld his most beautiful bride;
With rapture he gazed upon her,
His happiness now was complete,
And praised the all-wise great Creator,
Who thus had bestowed him a wife.

She was not taken out of his head, Sir,
To reign or triumph over man;
Nor was she taken out of his feet, Sir,
By man to be trodden upon;
But she was taken out of his side, Sir,
His equal and partner to be,
And as they united together,
The man was the top of the tree.

There were numerous other toasts and speeches, among which was one for the health of Mrs. McNaughton and family, and on whose behalf Mr. McNaughton returned thanks.

During the intervals the Glee Club added much to the pleasures of the evening by their presence and song; and after spending one of the pleasantest nights that has been spent in Peterboro for many years the company dispersed pleased with each other and with everybody, regretting only that the occasion of the meeting was the removal of their Captain from among them; but all earnestly hoping that Mr. McNaughton might be as useful and as successful in Lindsay, whither he is about to remove, as he has been in Peterboro, in which wish we sincerely join.

It was urged, during the meeting, that some tangible expression of the appreciation of Mr. McNaughton's services should be presented to him before his departure, and we trust that the idea will not be lost sight of.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met on Monday evening last. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Messrs. Toole, Wilson, Wrighton, Stevenson, Doherty, Ewing, Millar, Ormond, Hamilton, Chamberlen and Burnham.

The minutes of the last meeting were read over, amended and confirmed.

A report from the Committee on Finance was read and handed in, which was as follows:—

Your Committee on Finance and Assessment beg to recommend the following accounts to be paid:—

Alex. Morrow, night watch	$12 00
Adam Dobbin, carting	5 25
R. Romaine, printing	58 09

A report from the Special Committee, appointed on the 11th July last, in relation to the revision of the By-laws of the Town was submitted, and on the question of its adoption, it was declared lost.

A communication was handed in and read by the Clerk, from Sidney Smith, asking the Council to allow Mr. Covert to remove earth from Hunter and certain other streets east of Water street, for the purpose of grading the intended connection of the Port Hope Railway with the Chemong Lake Railway. The request was complied with, and the Councillors of the East Ward appointed as a Special Committee to see that the work was properly performed on the streets named in the Communication.

On motion the Council went into Committee of the whole on the motion moved by Mr. Millar, at the last meeting of the Council, on the subject of the Mayor's salary, with Mr. Burnham in the chair.

Mr. Millar moved, seconded by Mr. Cox,—That the blank be filled with four hundred dollars.

Mr. Hamilton moved, seconded by Mr. Chamberlen, in amendment,—That the fees of the Police Court be given to the Mayor for the present year, together with the $120 recommended by the Committee for extra services, and that there be no salary.

The amendment was put and lost.

On motion the Committee rose and reported progress, the Council resumed, and on the question of the adoption of the report, it was declared carried on a division.

A By-law for levying and collecting the rates was read a first time.

The Council then adjourned for two weeks.

SMITH COUNCIL.

Smith, 13th August, 1866.

The Council met. All the members present

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A resolution was passed directing the Collector to pay all monies collected by him as a tax on dogs to the Treasurer.

The Reeve was directed to inform the Hon. Billa Flint that the Council had granted the sum of ten dollars, as an equivalent to the same amount offered by him, to purchase prize books, to be distributed amongst the children attending the Common Schools of the Township.

The following By-laws received their several readings and were passed:—

A By-law to provide for the levying and collecting the rate of six and one-half mills on the dollar, for monies to be raised under By-laws of the Council of the County, and one mill on the dollar for Municipal purposes.

A By-law to provide for the levying and collecting the following sums on the several School Sections, therein mentioned, viz.:—on No. 1 $120, No. 2 $170, No. 3 $235, No. 4 $100, No. 5 $175, No. 6 $180, No. 7 $180, No. 8 $140, No. 9 $220 and No. 10 $120.

The Clerk was instructed not to enter the taxes levied previous to 1863 on the N. W. quarter of lot No. 20 in the 9th Concession on the Collectors Roll for the present year, as the patent was only issued for the same on the 18th September, 1865.

London, August 15, noon—It is announced to-day that the plans for the Confederation of the British Provinces of North America have been definitely arranged by the Government.—The statement is also made that the terms for a loan from the Government for the building of an Inter-Colonial Railroad from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to a point of connection with the Canadian Grand Trunk R. R. have been settled.

MONAGHAN TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

Monaghan, August 7, 1866.

The Council met at 10 o'clock. Present—Messrs. Collins, Robson, Dundas and Goodfellow.

The minutes of two previous meetings were read and confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. Dundas, Mr. Robson took the chair.

Communications.

From Robt. Donaldson, Esq., P. L. L. C. Company, on behalf of said Company, that the Council would be pleased to take such steps as might be considered necessary to have the allowance of road between Park Lots from one to seven inclusive in Township, Lot number sixteen of the 12th Concession, as well as Park lots from one to six inclusive in Township, lot number fifteen of said Concession, at present enclosed and in the occupation of Mr. James Trotter Heathorn, of Peterboro; Mrs. Letitia Ware, of North Monaghan; John McGowan, of same place; as it is necessary not only for the company but also for the interest and convenience of the public generally, that the said allowance for road should at once be open for public use.

The Clerk was directed to inform Mr. Donaldson that in consequence of his non-compliance with the Consolidated Statutes of U. C., Chap. 54, sections 333 and 334, the Council was unable to comply with his wishes; but on his doing so, would, at next meeting, pass a By-law opening said allowance of road for public traffic, as it is their expressed determination to open all such road allowances when demanded.

From A. T. Williams, Esq., Supt. of Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Co., requesting information from the Reeve respecting a culvert on the Millbrook branch, in the Township of North Monaghan.

From the Hon Billa Flint, offering the sum of $10 to each Municipality in the County, which advanced the like sum for Prize Books for their respective Townships.

From the County Clerk and Treasurer, showing that the sum of $1064.15 was divided by the County Council of Peterborough to be levied within this Municipality for present year, such gross amount being made of the following items, viz.:—

| | |

Breech Loading Arms—Official Report.

(From the London Shooting Gazette)

The final report of the war-Office committee on Mr. Snider's system for breech loading arms has been published. It bears date 21st June, and gives the results of the various experiments that have been made. Five men were provided with twenty rounds of ammunition, which they placed in their belts as for service. They fired from the shoulder at 200 yards range, first with the muzzle-loading Enfield, and then with converted weapon. The mean result was that in the first case 10 minutes 12 seconds was occupied in the firing, against 5 minutes 28 seconds in the second. The mean deviation was very slightly in favour of the old weapon.—Another experiment was made with a detachment of marines, who were set to rapid file firing. Them men succeeded in making ten shots in less then 3 minutes and three-quarters, and obtaining a figure of accuracy in favor of the new weapon as opposed to the muzzles loader in the ratio of three to two. Two of the converted rifles were afterwards exposed to the weather so as to become seriously rusted. The effect was to spoil the breech-loosing apparatus for the time, but it was quite possible to fire the rifle as a muzzle loader. The new cartridges gave great satisfaction Their metel castings prevents the escape of gas which is common to breech-loading arrangements, and which makes the Prussian needle gun useful only from the hip; while at the same time it prevents damp from entering into and destroying the powder. Ube committee have fired 6,8.8 rounds from the six converted Enfields, and over 2,000 from other rifles. In all these experiments there were only three mis-fires, which were occasioned apparently by want of fulminate in the cap. Before they close their report they suggest the necessity for investigating the requirements of a small bore breech loader of 0.45 calibre or thereabouts, with which additional work may be done at long ranges, and they also say that if the present gauge be continued, it will be well that the weight, quality of iron, thickness of barrel, and twist of rifling should be first of all examined.

The School Question.

Mr. Cauchon, in a letter from Ottawa, to the *Journal de Quebec*, is constrained to admit that the demand for a new separate school bill in Upper Canada, rests on a very slender foundation. He says;—

"At the time when the promise made to the Protestants of Lower Canada to amend the law so as to permit them to organise their schools in the way they desired, and to give them their just part of the public appropriation—there was then no prospect of a deputy superintendent—the Catholics of Upper Canada were told: "*you will retain your separate schools as they are at present.*" The Catholics admit themselves, that if this arrangement were strictly adhered to, they would have nothing to ask. The evil is not yet without a remedy: some slight modifications in the Lower Canada bill would put matters right. In that case, the Upper Canada bill would leave us reason to rest upon."

According to this account, the Upper Canada bill was based on an alteration of the arrangement made when the promise of an amended law for Lower Canada and a guarantee to the minority in each Province were given; this alteration consisting of a proposal to appoint a Protestant deputy superintendent of education. If that provision were struck out, Mr. Cauchon admits, the grounds on which the pretension of the Upper Canada bishops rested would have been cut away. We are glad to find this frank admission made by so eminent a Catholic journalist and public man as Mr. Cauchon.—*Ledger.*

COLLISION.—On Saturday morning last the Steamer Corinthian, while on her way across the lake, from Charlotte to the north shore, came in collision with the Schooner *Wanderer*, from Toronto, bound for Oswego. The knight heads, bow sprit, jib boom, tore boom, and split forsails of the vessel were carried away, while the rail and several stanchions were broken in the collision. The damage done the Corinthian was considerable; though not of a serious nature, as it must have undoubtedly have been but for the watchfulness of the officers and crew. The upper part of her side was broken in three different places, but did not interfere with the regularity of her trips. The carpenters are at work repairing the damage. It would appear that the schooner was without lights.—*Guide.*

LONDON, August 17—Noon.—The final negotiations for the establishment of peace between Prussia and Austria, and between Austria and Italy are in progress, and peace is regarded as certain.

Jules Dudonte, Chancellor of the French Consulate, was murdered in his bed by a Chinese servant, at Honolulu.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

DAYS. (Time: 7 a.m.)	Barometer corrected for Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Air.	Direction and Force of the Wind.	Extent of Sky Clouded.	Rain in inches.
Monday, Aug 13	29.162	62	N.E. 4	10	.206
Tuesday, " 14	29.120	61.8		10	.070
Wednesday " 15	29.257	60.9	N.W 4	10	
Thursday, " 16	29.213	60.9	N 3	0	
Friday, " 17	29.270	61.85	N N.W 1	0	
Saturday, " 18	29.213	61.6		8	

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers, thus: 0. Calm; 3. Moderate breeze; 10. Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers, from 10 to 0: thus: 10. denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 5. that it is half covered, and 0. that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·612, at 7 o'clock a.m., on Thursday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·123, at 9 o'clock a.m., on Monday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·3217.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 74·9, on Friday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 40·0, on Thursday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 61·63.

Warmest day during the week was on Tuesday, the Mean Temperature being 66·13°.

Coldest day during the week was on Thursday the Mean Temperature being 56·85°.

UNUSUAL PHENOMENA.

Thursday—Falling Star.

Saturday—Rained twice, afternoon, quantity registered Monday following.

JOHN KING, A.M.,
Station Observer.

Peterboro, August 20th, 1866.

REMARKABLE CURES.

TO THE PUBLIC!

I think it but right that I should make known the following facts, with reference to the efficacy of the remedies supplied by Dr. E. Morris, of Peterborough:—Last year a boy of mine took the Scarlet Fever, paralysis followed, and the little fellow lost his speech, being unable to speak for nine months. I had several Doctors attending him but without any beneficial results, and I had almost given up hopes of his recovery. About this time I met Dr. Morris, who furnished me with some medicine which had the effect of restoring the little fellow's speech the day after it was first used, and he is now in excellent health. I have also used Dr. Morris's Dandelion Pills, and found them all he represented them to be. They are a genuine article.

Wm GARNETT,
Lot 10, 11 Con, Township of Ops.
May 10, 1866. 33

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865.

DENTISTRY.—Mr. O'DONNELL'S office will be closed till Wednesday, Aug. 29th, at 12 o'clock, noon.

HEALTH & STRENGTH.—To prevent or conquer disease is one of the grandest attainments ever aimed at by man; and Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers will as sure cure coughs, colds, tickling in the throat and pulmonary complaints, as war and pestilence will destroy. Severe colds, if not attended to, sooner or later lead to incurable consumption, and the strength of the strongest often fails if neglected. The readiest and best means known for the cure of these complaints is "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers," which have been thoroughly tried for the last twenty years, and have never been known to fail. Singers and public speakers will also derive great benefit from the use of them. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

CANADIAN INDEBTEDNESS.—The present indebtedness of Canada is between 50 and 60 million dollars, a nice round little sum certainly but she does not owe this without having something to show for it; there is the Welland Canal, the Grand Trunk Railway extending over 700 miles, and last, though not least, is the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," which for the cure of pleurisy, pains in the back and side, sprains, bruises, sudden colds, frost-bites, &c., has no equal. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25 cts. per bottle.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, Aug. 22, 1866.

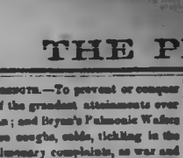
Flour ₱ brl	$6	25	@	$7 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	30	@	1 40
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	00	@	1 30
Potatoes	0	35	@	0
Barley ₱ bush	0	40	@	0 50
Peas "	0	45	@	0 50
Oats "	0	30	@	0 32
Hay ₱ ton	9	00	@	10 25
Hides ₱ cwt	5	00	@	5 25
Sheepskins	1	00	@	1 50
Wool ₱ lb	0	33	@	0 34
Beef ₱ cwt	5½	00	@	6½ 00
Pork ₱ cwt	10	00	@	11 00
Eggs, per dozen	0	9	@	0 10
Butter, "	0	13	@	0 17
Cordwood	0	00	@	2 00
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@	0 30

HIDE BOUND HORSES.

A horse is said to be hide-bound when his skin will not slip under the pressure of the head, but sticks as if it was glued, which condition is always dependent on a deranged state of the stomach and digestive organs—by correcting which, and giving to them a healthy tone and condition, the disease or complaint will disappear. Experience has proved that the means best adopted to this end is "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine." It has been used in numerous cases with complete success, generally effecting a cure in a few days. It is the best condition medicine known, and may be given with perfect safety at all times, and does not require that the horse be kept from work.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurl & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.



Prof Volpani's Hair Restorative.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

It contains no muddy deposit of lead and sulphur. All the ingredients are held in PERFECT SOLUTION, and produce the same effect on the hair as if they had not been dissolved.

BARNES, HENRY & Co., AGENTS,
Montreal, C. E.

29

DARLEY'S

Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hunn & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N.Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

TAKE NO OTHER.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly*, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Ordersare coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *unisersal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should Be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A.W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
To Wit: } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of Wheeler Cuffe Armstrong, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the third day of November next, at twelve o'clock, noon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG.

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for Insolvent.

Peterborough, 22nd Aug. 1866. 34-9in

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds, Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Aug. 22, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of JOHN KENNEDY, Defendant, at the suit of ROBERT NICHOLLS, Plaintiff, I have seized and shall offer for sale by virtue of a writ of Vinditioni Exponas, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements viz:—

Lot No. 6, South of Dalhousie Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

Lot No. 6, North of Wolfe Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

The West half of Lot No. 2, North of Murray Street and East of Water Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

And part of Lot No. 3, East of Water Street and South of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, butted and bounded as follows, that is to say:—commencing at the North-East angle of the said lot, thence West along Hunter Street forty feet, thence South eighty feet, thence East forty feet, thence North eighty feet, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1866. 34

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

NEW NOVEL.

FELIX HOLT, the Radical; by George Eliot. For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

FENIAN RAID.

THE History of the Fenian Raid on Fort Erie, with an account of the BATTLE OF RIDGEWAY, by MAJOR GEO. T. DENNOS, Jr., for sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro', Aug. 1866.

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London: and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

In Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', Aug 20th, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the united Townships of Minden, Dysart, &c., intend at their next meeting, to be held at the house of Mr. Benjamin Sawyers, Minden Village, on Monday, the tenth day of September next, commencing at the hour of ten o'clock, a.m., passing By-laws for establishing the following roads in the Townships of Minden and Dysart.

1st. To establish a road on the Blind Line between the 5th and 6th concessions, commencing at the Side line between 20 and 21, and continue on said line to the Side line between Lots No. 25 and 28, in the Township of Minden.

2nd. To establish the road which is at present underbrushed across part of Lot 14th in the 8th concession to the line between the 7th and 8th concession, thence along the concession line to Lot No. 12 running South on the line between 12 and 13, thence across the North end of Lots No. 11 and 12 to the Side line between Nos. 10 and 11, in the Township of Dysart.

3rd. To establish the road which is at present chopped out through Lot No. 14 in the 8th concession, leading from the road on the Lake Shore road allowance on Lot No. 15 to the bridge across the narrows, in the Township of Dysart.

WM. McKELVEY,
Township Clerk.

Clerk's Office,
Minden, August 3rd, 1866. 33-4in

CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES

AT THE

PENITENTIARY

Shoe Store.

Reduced Prices.

BELOW COST.

For ONE MONTH Only.

Sign of the

"GIANT BOOT."

Peterboro, August 7, 1866. 32-3

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st July, 1866.

Bryce, Joseph	Leonard, Miss Catherine
Birney, George	Lillico, Richard
Beaty, Henry	Mober, James
Bateson, Richard	Maitland, Mrs. M.
Byrne, Miss Mary	Meyers, Henry
Brunnon, Miss Julia	Moloney, Francis
Bambury, B.	McNaughton, Miss Elis.
Crowley, Patrick Y.	Melanis, John B.
Clary, James	McDonald, James
Cumming, James	McGregor, Mrs, care of
Clarke, Miss Anne	Samuel Jackson
Croley, Herbert	McDonald, Alex.
Cook, Mrs. Sarah	MacComber, Sylvester
Davey, Thos.	McFadden, Cyrus
Davey, W. M.	New, Charles
Grozell, Peter	Nickelson, James
Henry, Mrs. John	O'Keefe, John
Howard, Joseph	O'Byell, Christopher
Hetherington, Steph	O'Hara, Michael
Hunter, Miss Catherine	O'Reily, Francis
Huston, Miss Elizabeth	Russell, Thomas
Hill, Daniel	Ryan, Miss Eliza
Irwin, John	Ross, C. H.
Joyner, Charles	Rombough, Wellington
Jacobs, Henry	Shurtleff, George
Kellatt, John	Sheen, James
Kempt, Widow	Sanderson, John (Smith)
King, F.	Simmons, James
Long, Mrs.	Taylor, James
Lee, Miss Jinnie	Thomson, Alexander
Leahy, Patrick & J.	Trussel, Peter
Loughlin, Maggie	Tighe, Charles
Loucks, N.	Wright, C.
Lee, ———	Wright, Stuart
Leonard, Miss Anne	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER P. M.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have received a large addition to their stock of

BOOKS,

Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Seas.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Caesar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untilled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essays.
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Bypaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books, used in all the schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets.

Peterboro, August, 1866.

For Sale!

300 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
350	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

350 green cases		*GIN,*
100 red	do	*GIN,*
50 Hhd.	do	*GIN,*
100 puns.		*HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands)		*BRANDY,*
300 cases		*CLARET,*
75 green seal		*CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases		*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN,
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, and amendments thereto.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
County of Peterboro'. }

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

In the matter of CHARLES GRANT, an Insolvent,

On Monday the tenth day of September next the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act. Dated at Peterborough, the fifth day of July, A.D., 1866.

CHARLES GRANT,
By T. M. Fairtaisn, Attorney, *ad litem.*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
To Wit: } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of JOHN REID, *partner in the firm of A. Fowlis & Co., an Insolvent.*

ON Saturday the first day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOHN REID.

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for said Insolvent.

Peterboro', June 25th, 1866.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, as corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

WANTED!

A REALLY GOOD SERVANT GIRL can obtain $6 per month by applying at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

FOUND!

THE KEY of a Safe. The owner can have it by applying at this office.

Peterboro, July 25th, 1866. 30

REMOVAL.

DR. KINCAID has removed to Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterborough, July 26th, 1866. 30

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 16, 1866. 29

To be Sold!

ABOUT 50,000 good BUILDING BRICK at the Otonabee Brick Works.

For terms apply personally to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

July 11, 1866. 28

FOR SALE!

TWO first class seven year old dark brown GELDINGS, bred by the subscriber. They are quiet to ride and drive, with good action, and are excellent workers. Sold for no fault. Apply to

STEPHEN WOOD,

July 11, 1866. (28) Otonabee.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify the public that John Neitherout has ceased to be an Agent of this Company, and that no business done by him after this date will be recognised by the Company—Canada West Farmers' M. & S. Insurance Company.

RICH'D P. STREET.

August 6th, 1866. 33-4in

PETERBOROUGH

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE RECTOR, after the commencement of the Summer Term, will be prepared to receive three or four pupils as boarders, and will exercise a careful supervision over the preparation of their lessons. Terms, $40 per Term, invariably in advance.

Peterboro', July 24, 1866. 30

Literary Club!

PARTIES having Books belonging to the Peterborough Literary Club, are requested to return them to the Librarian forthwith. The Librarian will be at the Firemen's Hall, on Thursday Evenings, from 8 till 8½ o'clock, for the purpose of receiving books, when members of the club wishing the loan of books can have them by complying with the by-laws.

By order of the President,
Wm. CAMERON, Librarian.

Peterboro', June 27, 1866. 26

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th, 1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,
Manager.

Ontario Bank,
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

MONEY to LEND.

MONEY TO LOAN on SECURITY of REAL ESTATE. Apply to

W. C. NICHOLLS,
North Douro, C.W.

20-3m

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

FANS!

A LARGE assortment of Palm Leaf and Willow Fans—cheap, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June, 1866.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store,

George Street, Peterborough.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. In motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ap 30-13in

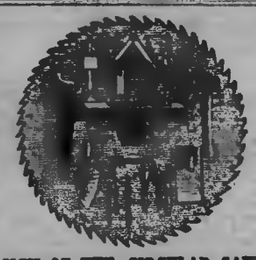
GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. *Every instrument warranted FIVE years.* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over seven thousand piano fortes.* Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

ap 30-1yr



SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

George street, Peterborough.

R. HAMILTON,

Would now inform his numerous friends and customers that he is receiving

ONE OF THE LARGEST

and best selected stocks of

Sheffield and Heavy

HARDWARE

ever imported into this town.

The whole has been carefully selected by himself, in the best markets, and will be sold at such

LOW PRICES

as to defy competition.

FARMERS & BUILDERS

can be supplied in every article required by them, and they will consult their interests by giving him a call.

☞ *He is also sole agent for the Burglar Detective Pistol.*

Peterboro, June 28, 1866. 27-tf.

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,

WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

☞ Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

HAMS!

Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!

Allandale Mills

CORN MEAL!

GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!

Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

THE subscriber returns thanks to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received, and would beg to inform them that he has sold out his stock in hats and cloth caps, which will enable him to pay closer attention to the FUR TRADE. As the Dressing of Skins fills up a portion of the Summer season, the shop will be closed up during the months of June, July and August.

Parties wishing to have their FURS SAVED will please leave them at the store, or at the subscriber's residence—London street, No. 4.

The highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

WM. LECH.

Peterborough, April 10, 1866 15

PROF. L. W. SHATTUCK

RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he has commenced and will continue to give private instructions in the art of

SELF-DEFENCE,

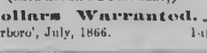
and the

GYMNASTIC CLUB EXERCISE,

At his Academy, Hopkin's Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Gentlemen taught privately, at all hours of the above days.

Peterboro, May 16, 1866. 20



Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterbor

Poetry.

KITTY NEIL.

DENIS FLORENCE M'CARTHY.

Ah, sweet Kitty Neil rise up from your wheel;
Your neat little foot will be tired with spinning:
Come, trip down with me to the sycamore tree,
Half the parish is there and the dance is beginning.

The sun is gone down, but the full harvest moon
Shines sweetly and cool on the dew-whitened valley;
While all the air rings with the soft, loving things,
Each little bird sings in the green shaded alley.

With a blush and a smile, Kitty rose 'tho white
Her eye in the glass, as she bound her hair, glancing,
'Tis so hard to refuse when a young lover sues,
So she couldn't but choose to go off to the dancing.

And now on the green the glad group are seen,
Each gay-hearted lad with the lass of his choosing;
And Pat, without fail, leads out sweet Kitty Neil—
Somehow, when he asked, she ne'er thought of refusing.

Now Felix Magee puts his pipes on his knee,
And with flourish so free, sets each couple in motion,
With a cheer and a bound the lads patter the ground—
And the maids move round just like swans on the ocean.

Cheeks bright as the rose—feet light as the doe's,
Now coyly retiring, now boldly advancing;
Search the world all round, from the sky to the ground—
No such sight will be found as an Irish lass dancing.

Sweet Kate, who could view your eyes of deep blue,
Beaming humidly through their dark lashes so mildly,
Your fair turned arm, heaving breast, rounded form—
Nor feel his heart warm and his pulses throb wildly.

Poor Pat feels his heart, as he gazes, depart,
Subdued by the smart of such painful but sweet love;
The sight leaves his eyes as he cries, with a sigh,
"Dance light, for my heart it lies under your feet, love!"

Varieties.

Maxims for Young Men.

1. The world estimates men by their success in life, and by general consent, success is evidence of superority.

2. Never, under any circumstances, assume a responsibitity you can avoid consistently with your duty to yourself and others.

3. Base all your actions upon a principle of right; preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this never reckon the cost by any means.

4. Remember that self interest is more likely to warp your judgment than all other circumstances combined; therefore look well to your duty when your interest is concerned.

5. Never make money at the expense of your reputation.

6. Be neither lavish nor niggardly; of the two the latter. A mean man is universaly despised, but public favor is a stepping stone to preferment; therefore, the generous feeling should be cultivated.

7. Say but little—thing much and do all you can.

8. Let your expenses be such as to leave a balance in your pocket.

9. Keep clear of the law; for even if you gain your case, you are generally a loser at the end.

10. Avoid borrowing and lending—they are bad habits.

11. Wine drinking and cigars lead to a bad end; they impair the mind and pocket, and lead to a waste of time.

12. Never relate your misfortune, and grieve over what you cannot prevent.

WHICH HALF?

Here is an English story of the times—a bank and panic incident that must not now be lost:—

In the midst of the late excitement, and at the moment when everybody thought all the banks were 'going to the dogs' together, Mr. Jones rushed into the bank of which he was a stock-holder, and thrusting the certificate into the face of the transfer clerk, he said in great haste:—

'Here, please transfer half that to James Smith!'

The clerk looked at it, and then asked him—

'Which half, Mr. Jones?'

'I don't care which half,' replied Jones, puzzled at the inquiry.

'You had better go to the courts; I can't make the transfer without a legal decision. If you really wish to transfer your other half to Mr. Smith, we can't do it here.'

Jones was confounded. He knew that the banks were all in a muddle, but this was too deep for him. He took his certificate from the hand of the smiling clerk, and on looking at it, lo! it was his marriage certificate! Being a printed form, on fine paper, and put away carefully, it was the first thing that Mr. Jones laid hands on when to his secretary for his bank stock script. He went home rejoicing that there had been no transfer made to Mr. Smith, and taking the right papers this time, hastened down town in time to get all straight.

Fanny Fern seems to be thoroughly posted on the man question. She understands what exactly actuates the horrid creatures. She unexed herself long ago, and, of course, can be relied upon when she speaks of the sterner sex. The following is Fanny's last:—

"Shew but a strip of white stocking above your boot, or a bit of embroidered skirt, or balmoral, and you may lead a man by the nose. I have positively seen men standing at the corners eagerly watching, bobbing their heads this way and that, to catch a sight of the gaiter boot as they alighted from the various omnibuses. Not all young men either—but grey headed old codgers, who had grandpa written all over them."

THINGS I LIKE TO SEE.—A working man reading the newspapers; a real lady who can carry a parcel; a father at a place of amusement with his children; a young man with a clear eye, and a frank, virtuous, wholesome face; a shop girl nicely dressed and without sham ornamentation; a man of business going home at night with a bouquet for his wife; a shop-keeper civil to and patient with a poor woman, who, with a baby across her arm, ventures to buy a one cent article; a dress-maker who is scientific enough to perfect "a fit," and yet leave your breathing apparatus in a Christian-working condition, a shop that is not an emporium, a milliner who don't come from Paris; a Jolly domestic who likes "the family;" a bride with her pet house; a young father with his first boy.—*Fanny Fern.*

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of James W. Sheridan, and against the lands and tenements which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Eliza Tanner, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credit which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Edward Tanner in the hands of the said Eliza Tanner, to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterboro', being composed of a part of lot No. 7 West of George street and South of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough aforesaid, and butted and bounded and otherwise known as follows:—Commencing upon Aylmer street at a point distant ten feet North from the South-west corner of the said lot, thence North along Aylmer street forty nine feet, thence East parallel with the Northern limit of the said lot to within the distance of ten feet of the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence South parallel with the said Eastern limit forty-nine feet, thence West parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot to the Western limit thereof upon Aylmer street aforesaid, with the privileges and appertenances thereunto belonging.

Also, that certain other parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Monaghan, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement one half of an acre, be the same more or less, being composed of part of Park lot No. 7 in lot No. 13 in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a point on the *Northerly limits of the said Park lot at the distance* of five chains and fifty-three links from the North-east angle of the said Park lot, thence Southerly in a line parallel with the Eastern limit of the said Park lot two chains and seventy-one links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links, thence Northerly on a line parallel with the Eastern boundary of the said Park lot, to the Northern limit of the said Park lot, thence Easterly along the said Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links to the place of beginning, together with the right of way thereto mentioned in the conveyance thereof from one Frederick William Hamtain to the said Edward Tanner, deceased.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 1st, 1866

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Wallis, John Langton and Robert Dennistoun, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of John Robinson Benson, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot number one East of the Communication Road in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, commencing on the river road at a point seven chains and thirty-two links Northerly from the North East angle of the land conveyed by James Chalmers to Robert Dennistoun, thence Northerly along the said river road six chains thirty-two links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the said Northern limit of the land so conveyed to the said Robert Dennistoun two chains sixty-nine links, thence at right angles Southerly six chains and thirty-two links, thence at right angles Easterly two chains and *sixty-nine links, more or less, to the place of* beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 15, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Frontenac, and to me directed, at the suit of Jacob Bajus, against the lands and tenements which were of James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, in and to the West half of lot No. 2 in the 5th concession of the Township of Douro.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31, 1866. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of Walter Patterson, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Moses Minor, an absconding debtor, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to part of Lot No. 11 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Asphodel, being Village Lots No. 10 and 11, North of King street and East of Thomas street, described in Schedule of Village Lots registered as the Town Plot of the Village of Westwood, containing one acre and forty-three feet, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 24, 1866. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of William McLaughlan, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to Lots No. 6 and 7 in the 12th concession, and the West half of Lot No. 7 in the 11th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 17, 1866. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements, which were of Peter-Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, administratrix, of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, to be administered at the suit of Bernard McManus, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns, to be administered in and to the West half of Lot No. 24, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 3rd, 1866. 27

For Sale, To Let, &c.

FOR SALE!

50 ACRES OF LAND, within twenty minutes drive of Peterborough. The South East quarter of Lot 3, 11th Concession of Dover; about 30 acres cleared. Will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises, or to

T. M. FAIRBAIRN.

July 11, 1866. 28-6in

A Farm for Sale

CONSISTING of 100 acres. West half of Lot No. 14, 5th Concession of Township of Smith, situate four miles from the Town of Peterborough. Over 30 acres cleared, a new comfortable dwelling house, a frame barn with other buildings, and a good orchard. Soil first quality. Title indisputable.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

WILLIAM McKER.

Smith, August 8, 1866. 32-tf.
(Review please copy.)

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

To Let!

FROM the sixth of September next, that GRAIN STORE-HOUSE in Ashburnham, now in the occupation of CAPT. SUTHERLAND.—Also, a good DWELLING HOUSE adjoining, with stabling, good well and garden; suitable for parties going into the grain trade this fall.

For terms apply personally to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

July 11, 1866. 28

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c., apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 12,

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ.,

Commander, R. N.,

Of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C.W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby give notice, that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers, for adjustment and that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid and that all Chattels and Assets belonging and owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C. W., March 21st, 1866. 12

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans or approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more that usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

THREE CARD PICTURES FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

GRAYON DRAWING AND Wax Fruit and Flowers.

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs Caisse, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

GEORGE ALLEN.

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

Dress, Cloak & Mantilla MAKING.

MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has her rooms now one door south of Mr. Stapleton's dwelling, directly opposite the Court House, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Peterborough, June 13, 1866. 24

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF Summer Goods,

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

Now is the time to secure a barga in as room must be made for the Fall Stock.

Peterborough, August, 1866. JAS. W. DUNNET.

DECIDED BARGAINS AT A. ARMSTRONG'S,

GEORGE STREET,

Who is now offering a largq and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS SUITABLE for the SEASON,

consisting of

Shawls, Dress Goods, Parasols, Printed Muslins, Ginghams, Skirtings, Prints, Cottonades, Drillings, Grey and Bleached Cottons, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also, a Choice Assortment of CLOTHS & TWEEDS.

Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting, of superior quality.

All of which will be Sold at a **SMALL ADVANCE ON COST!**

Special attention is invited to the stock of Prints, Bleached Cottons, Shirtings and Grey Cottons, all of which are marked much lower than last Fall's prices.

Peterboro, May, 1866. 21

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF DRY GOODS For 21 Days.

THOS. FAIRWEATHER & CO.

Beg to anoounce that they will sell off all their Summer stock of Dry Goods, at cost and under, to make room for the Fall stock.

Now is the time to get a splendid Dress for $1.00, 1.25, $1.75, $2.00.

Shawls for $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, worth double the money.

Prints for 7½d and 9d, worth 10½d and 1s.

Factory for 6d, 8d and 9d, worth 9d, 11d and 1s.

Ticking for 1s 3d and 1s 4½d, worth 1s 9d and 1s 10½d.

A lot of Men's Stripe Shirts to be sold for 2s 6d.

Also a lot of splendid Flannel Shirts to be sold for $1.00, worth $2.00.

To those who have not yet bought their Summer Goods, this is a splendid chance to get good bargains for your money.

Come and examine the stock. No fault found if you do not buy.

☞ Observe the address,

T. FAIRWEATHER & CO.,
Hunter street, two doors East of Ormond & Gilmour's.

Peterborough, July 18, 1866. 39

NEW SPRING GOODS!

L. LEMAY,

HUNTER STREET,

HAS OPENED, since the 13th of March last, upwards of 30 CASES of

New and Fashionable Dress Goods!

Shawls, Parasols, Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Grey Cotton Drills, Denims, Linen, &c.

The Cloth & Tweed Department

Is one of the Largest and Best, consisting of over fifteen hundred pieces of Silk, (mixed,) Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds; a fine lot of Bannockburn Tweeds of the finest quality.

I beg to call particular attention to my department of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

As I have one of the largest and best stocks on hand.

Complete Suit of fine Tweed, all Wool, from $10.50 to $13.50
Best Silk, (mixed,) and Scotch Tweed, from 13.50 to 20.00
A nice Suit of Union Tweed, well made, - - - - 6.50

A Large Stock of Boy's Clothing,---very Cheap.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AND THE BEST SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1866. 15

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 A. McD. 43

SEA SHELLS.

A VARIETY of ornamental Sea Shells, just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, May 1, 1866.

NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

A NUMBER of the latest Novels and Song Books have been received and for sale by GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, May 1st, 1866.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	7.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time.

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.50
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.	
Wellington Square	7.	3.43
Bronte	8	3.57
Oakville	8.33	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.26
Mimico	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.30	7.45
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.38
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.43	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10 00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.55, 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.30 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Hoffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Room Paper!

WINDOW BLINDS,

DECORATIONS!

Borders, &c.

Graham & Stratton

Have JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers,

10,000 ROLLS

OF ROOM PAPER,

Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, in which will be found

ALBUMS,

Concertinas, Accordeons,

Ladies' Reticules, Companions and Tortoise Shell Cards Cases, Gents and Ladies' Bags, Pearl Stillettoes, Crochet Needles, and Bodkins.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY, AND Fancy Goods!

Peterborough, April, 1866.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DUNAR BARNS & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so!"—"Exactly!"—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "cowboy" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; has as some may, just read the following:

" • • • • I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y.°

" • • • • I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

" • • • • I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. • • • The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEIMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo.°

" • • • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y.°

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 14, 1865.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. REELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beats, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *priests* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, o. a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Duggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

Railway, Railway.

AS the Railway is going to the "North Pole," the subscriber is desirous of selling his Goods, that he may be enabled to follow it.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

GROCERIES

Crockery and Provisions,

SUCH AS

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND SPICE of all kinds;

PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER and CHEESE;

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, and all sizes of WICKS for same.

CHINA and GLASSWARE;

200 Barrels of HERRING,

100 Bags of SALT,

100 Barrels of SALT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD CHEAP!

As the new Town Council have gone in for the Railroad, and we all have to move North.

The Goods must be Sold!

Call and Examine the Goods, as they will be sold very cheap.

Cash Paid for Oats, Peas and Barley.

STORE ON GEORGE STREET.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Feb. 14, 1865. 7

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3, 1865. 19-tf

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected as chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, 'Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

RREEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863. 1

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

ubscribers who do not give express notice to the cont ary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance to their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'

Is published at the office of the publisher every Thursday morning,

NICHOLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	50 c.
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	60
Each subsequent insertion	20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	06
Each subsequent insertion, "	02

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, January, 1865.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866. No. 33.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES D. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office 3rd Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Balsom Grove, Smith. 3

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 30

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, PaperHanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

AS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 16

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO,

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, Agent. 20

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Warsaw, C. W. 39

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

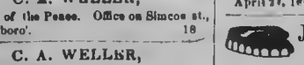
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18



JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH.

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 26

HAMILTON HOUSE

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Third House South N. F. C. R. R. Depot.

J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)

Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.

May 10, 1866. 20

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Ellas, beg to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER.

Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; Amalgamated 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1765,	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d' Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)

H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

Dress, Cloak & Mantilla MAKING.

MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has her rooms now one door south of Mr Stapleton's dwelling, directly opposite the Court House, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Peterborough, June 13, 1866. 24

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Port Hope for Lindsay,..5,45 a.m.
" " " ..3,00 p.m.
" Lindsay for Port Hope..9,25 a.m.
" " " ..1,00 p.m.
" Port Hope for Peterboro 9,55 a.m.
" " " 1.00 p.m.
" Peterboro for Port Hope 6,15 a.m.
" " " 3,30 p.m.

ALL TRAINS CROSS AT MILLBROOK.

Passengers can go from Port Hope to Peterborough and Lindsay, or from Port Hope to Lindsay and Peterboro' the same day. Passengers by taking the Mail Train from Lindsay will have 3 hours for business at Peterborough, and return the same day. Peterborough passengers, by taking the mixed train for Lindsay, will have 4 hours for business and return the same day.

Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway Trains. Passengers via New York Central Railway, and Steamers "Corinthian" and "Rochester," from Charlotte, make direct connection at Port Hope for Peterborough and Lindsay.

A. T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

HENRY COVERT, *President.*

Peterboro', July 1, 1866.

THE BACK LAKES!

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SEASON.

The Steamer

1866. 1866.

OGEMAH

Will ply daily during the Summer Season between Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, and Bridgenorth, calling at the intermediate stopping places, as follows:

LEAVING LINDSAY

Every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Bobcaygeon at 10.30 a. m., and at Bridgenorth, in time to connect with the Stage to Peterboro'.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

At 1.30 o'clock p. m., on the arrival of the Stage from Peterboro', connecting with the Train from Port Hope at 12.30 o'clock.

The *Ogemah* will reach Bobcaygeon at 3.30 o'clock p. m., arriving at Lindsay at 6.30 o'clock p. m., of the same day.

STAGES

Will be in readiness at Bridgenorth and at the Peterboro' Railway Station to convey Passengers, Luggage and Freight to and from Mud or Chemong Lake.

Passengers for Fenelon Falls will be landed at Sturgeon point from whence they will be conveyed on Board Capt. Crandell's Steamer to Fenelon Falls.

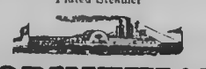
☞ The Boat and Stages running in connection with it, will start precisely on time

June 13th, 1866. 24-tf

1866. 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer



CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master,

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, only	5 30
Colborne, every day	7 00
Cobourg, do	8 15
Port Hope, do	10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 6 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passages at summer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent Kingston.

April 4, 1866. 16

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at.....6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " " .....8:00 "
PORT HOPE " " .....9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

Poetry.

APPEAL TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

BY ANGUS MACKINNON.

Ye guardians of our native home, ye free-born Volunteers,
Stand forth! a traitor 's at our gates, a treatherous foe appears.
Unfold the flag of Liberty—stand firm beneath its dome,
And shout—for Right and Freedom, Victoria and our Home.
Oh, when was free-born Briton yet bound in a tyrant's chain,
The name and thought of Slavery he ever did disdain;
And shall a vile and traitorous band, arch-traitors to our Queen,
Presume to stain with infamy our yet untarnished name?
No! our name shall yet go forth to earth's remotest bounds,
Unwithered by a coward's breath, unscathed by Treason,s hounds.
And generation now unborn will yet extol the pride
That would not let their fathers quake berore a traitor's eye.
March on, true-hearted Volunteers! march on to Victory!
Your "Eastern Princess" smiles benign your loyal hearts to see.
And when you drive the subtle foe back to the dens of vice,
Return to open arms of love, with kindred friends rejoice.
Canadians! oh, remember the future of our land,
When West'rn wilds will own our sway and bloom beneath our hand;
From east to west in unity each willing heart be tied—
Canada's dazzling glory shall bedim her neighbor's eye.
Peace to the ashes of the slain! who freely gave their lives,
A ransom for their country's sake, a willing sacrifice;
Their memories shall never go in oblivion darkness down
Into their graves; and let us hope they've gained immortal crowns.
Ye pillars of the Christian Church, your influence send abroad,
Let prayers for Queen Victoria beseige the Throne of God;
That she whose name is dear to us—whose rule we love to own—
May long and prosp'rous reign in peace o'er Canada our Home.

Ireland, C. W., 1866.

Literature.

Dr. Leask, in the *Rainbow*, for September last, notices a recent publication in England, the manuscript of which was written five years ago, in which Napoleon III is set forth as most seriously scheming the entire conquest of Europe and of the world. The following extract is given as having been one of the utterance of the great adventurer before he came into power:—

NAPOLEON'S THOUGHTS AND PLANS.

But soft. Where is my map, the map of all the world? I conquer one republic, and by that same cry—Liberty—I'll conquer all the governments on earth, at least upon this continent of ours.

Where is the land wherein our principles have not unheeded worked, and are not working. The old monarchic governments are doting; everywhere the peoples, suffering under priestcraft, writhe for liberty.—These governments have allied themselves with priests, they form concordats; but having used the priests, I'll reign supreme without them. Force and success shall sanctify my rule; and as the man of people, I'll strive for universal rule. What country is not weak while I am strong? Prussia has her Poles, her subdivided councils; Austria her Hungarians; Turkey her Greeks, her Egypt; Italy, ah, Italy! imperial Italy, she has her Pope, and all his cardinals, and all the lazy, earth-consuming tribes, which find their haunts mid cells and monasteries.

Is there not here an empire worth my rule? *Imperium in imperio*, is there now mid all these old priest-ridden monarchies. But I will gather to myself, mid all those elements of empire and of sway which shall at last o'er all predominate.

Who knows what may be at some future time? If revolution rises in one place—the very soil we tread on is volcanic—'twill in another; and, of all places chief, in Italy. Ah, then I will protect my friend the Pope: I'll send him troops to hold his capital—but only for himself. But being there at Rome, the seat of empire, there I'll stay. 'Tis easy to find reason when one has power, and if none appear self-evident, why, then, I will create them. Liberty first, non-intervention second, confederacy last, shall be my watch-word and my principles. Having the power, I will but intervene where hitches may occur in carrying out, and only then on colorable pretexts. Evermore still keeping up the cry—non-intervention, liberty of the peoples. Thus I'll form a chain around all else till ready to my hand there shall be formed a vast confederacy, whose links shall be each one a long oppressed nationality, and to them all I'll come their noble, grand deliverer!

'Tis but to lift the finger from the spot and revolution will begin to sound, and then that venerable man the Pope, must be protected still; and so I'll linger on and gain a stealthy growth while other projects ripen to my hand.

But, nought too soon; no—that would peril all. The Emperor, mine uncle, went to say, "wait till the pear is ripe;" and kings shall ripe and ripe, and rot and rot before the rising up of revolution. But when the harvest comes, I'll rule the winds and ride upon the whirlwind, gathering all beneath my potent, earth-compelling rule.

What matters it that I profess to serve the Pope, and cause my officers to seem to serve him too, while all men feel our spreading principles? Their presence is sufficient taking time to pull down all the Papal power and rule. And now, meanwhile, I deal with Austria.

She also holds a stake in Italy by priestcraft and by force; but Piedmont is her natural enemy, and in due time, all other things conspiring, I'll stir up Piedmont—war for an idea; uphold the threatened rights of Northern Italy, and make a vow to free all Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic. All, all Italy, seeking nothing for my self but to be deemed the friend of freedom.

Now Austria is but dull and all effete; her soldiers mere machines; while mine are taught all self-reliance, marching close or loose, fighting in rank or rushing loosely on, and we will beat them, and having done so, then I'll round off France, seize Nice and Savoy, amid clouds of reports, and using universal suffrage. A very easy thing indeed to do, when abstract power is once acquired; beside, that is the source from whence I rose; so all things work consistent as a whole, and to end—my self-aggrandizement.

But all this while it must not be forgot there's England and there's Russia to be met. What would they say to my Italian views? and they are friendly to each other too, and both powerful!

Where can I find some ground of contention to cause a separation and win Russia to my side?

There's the far East, where my great uncle strove to raise an empire! And in Jerusalem—French, English, Russian, Greek, are met, having their holy places. That's the chief spot where opes the door of hope, and there I'll strive for power, and see if Russia cannot be provoked, by my gaining the supremacy over the holy places, to break into a war with Turkey.

Turkey is as a dying man; some must ere long divide his spoil; and Russia has for years been looking towards Constantinople, and will only too readily be moved to quarrel and rush in.

I'll plan it so; for England, I can see, will then come forward, fearing the equilibrium may be disturbed, and this will bring her first to aid the Turk, and then I will come last; and aiding to put down Russia, so aiding Turkey, I will make peace mid all when Russia is in peril; so winning honor, winning Russia too, as far as England is concerned; beside the gain that will accrue from weakening Russia: so that course is fixed.

By peace I'll win my way, by war when absolutely needed, but still more by peace. Suddenly farmed; interrupting all calculations of allies; putting all things into confusion, mystery, uncertainty; all of which, by acting thus when having power, I'll hold the key.

A good idea! to be repeated, too, repeatedly!

This making peace leaves him who makes it at his chosen time still master of the situation. But mind this: still must there be an overwhelming force to give me power even to make peace; so to create that peace, and then to use it.

Nothing like strong battalions, numerous ships, a well provided commissariat; arsenals formed and filled; harbors repaired; new formed; railroads abundant and concentrated; factories of arms widely distributed, the better to escape notice; sailors and soldiers trained and dismissed, but ready for recall; all points of detail thoroughly dwelt on and carried through.—While others sleep, and sleep for long they shall, I'm wide awake, and they shall only rise to see me take the lead.

And now, the better to beguile the time, when all these things are put in ample train, there shall be feasts and balls and festivals, huntings and travels, hospitalities. Friends will I make of other potentates—personal friends as far as possible, and so the less my views will be suspected.

I will not show too bright nor yet too humble, but only as befits a rising man—a man who waits on others in some sort, and rather seeks to please than to govern.

Ah! 'twill be long, eleven years at least, before my greater hopes can draw ahead; but patience and work on. A time will come when all things shall be ripe. Russia allied with me, and England too—oh, how I'll laugh at each within my sleeve! Austria humbled; Spain gained by flatteries and show of power; Sardinia won, perhaps all Italy; Egypt seduced in secret to my views; Hungary ready to burst out in flames; Poland all ripe for insurrection; Algeria and Tunisia gained to me; the slaves of Russia ripening for revolt,—still all shall slumber and shall smoulder on, while to the East I turn my further views, proposing there to raise an empire and restore the Jews, and take at least half Turkey to myself.

For this end embassaries must prepare a cause of interference. The Jesuits will be useful; our Christians must be protected and encouraged, their local quarrels sown to and promoted, kept smouldering, so that at some given time some outbreak may occur to bring down all the fury of the Turk, and then I come as their deliverer.

Thus I'll deliver all, putting them first in tribulation, that I may seem as their deliverer. And then, I'll cause the Jews to be restored. But this, like all my plans, must be most secret; for no one time the Jews shall hail me as Savior—their Messiah!

I said things must be secret—that's my plan. There's nothing spoils a grand conception so much as telling to another; it brings in confusion—spoils the unity; and it is better far to make some petty errors in performance, than by admitting and seeking to dovetail others' views to disturb the regular lines of thought. The mastery of a secret in itself a source of power. Men dread him whom they cannot fathom. And when I have gained power mystery shall aid it. Therefore I'll give no sign one moment sooner than I well can help of what I am about. I'll do the deeds; and facts accomplished can always be borne out, if not justified, where there is power; and if none can arraign me, and I am before them with facts, why then a little extra gaiety, excitement, wonders for nine days, will fill men's minds, and time will cover all.

I'll make things pleasant; that is what men like. All shall be gilded, softened by applause, a speech, profession, compliment; 'twill cost me nothing, and it pleases them, and novelty will still distract the changeful crowd. Well, then, I'll manage above all to be allied with England. She has respect and weight throughout the world; her character will give me weight, and I will use it as long and as far as ever it can be used; and clearly it can be so for some few years, while I am gathering strength. Amid professions of the utmost liberality, I'll gag the press and turn it to my use; and while I will allow no speech against me, I will permit and encourage all that can favor my views, and in due time I'll take a step in policy which never yet was used.

I note that novelties are stunning—causing sensation—are apt to rouse direct immediate counteraction; therefore I'll do what men can scarce expect, and with a seeming openess; I, and not yet I, but writers in my pay (so can I easily deny them,) will put forth future plans beforehand.

Here, well discerned, a pamphleteering system answers my view in two ways. For first, I will abate the edge of novelty, and then I'll gather what men think and say, and through that knowledge I will gain power to amend, and then get forth and act, and men shall surely feel—Why, this is nothing new—we knew it all before!

And so especially I'll win my way, times out of number!

Another plan I have too on my mind.—When actual deeds shall speak to England and alarm her fears, I'll make commercial treaties with her merchants, and she shall think self-interest alone will tie my hands, for well she loveth gain. And with commercial views, old Babylon shall raise, and commerce shall commerce her, olden course upon the great Euphrates; thus I'll creep towards India. Meanwhile for Russia I will lay my bait; she shall go halves at first within the earth; the East I'll proffer to her eager arms, so shall she stand my friend; but once the West is mine, then soon the civilized West shall conquer all the uncivilized East.

And as for English!—ah! last of all the time was come to crush that little isle.

When all the world is nearly in my hands, I'll bring it all to bear against Great Britain. She is all scattered—I concentrated. Everywhere her commerce shall be attacked, her colonies invaded, her seaports stormed. Electric wires shall flash my orders at a given moment, rise in all climes, and crush Great Britain. She shall go down, and I will reign supreme throughout the world. Builder and architect of my own fortune! Happier than Napoleon's son, and greater; greater than he himself. I will transcend his glory. Never name shall be like my name. The image of all glory shall be my image. I, that great reality, like unto God, my power universal—But soft—I dream—I am but captive now!

Well, well, all's one for that. I'll let time shape; and there—an end. Now to my studies!

Thus he sat him down. He knew not it is writ:

"This matter is by a decree of the watchers, and the demand by the word of the holy ones; to the intent that the living may know that the most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will, and setteth up over it the basest of men!"

The Decoy Which Makes Young Men Drunkards.

Go with us to a public house, where a number of young men are assembled. A few among them may be young and timid, they approach the counter, and wine, rum and brandy are called for. One or two may stand back and say, "No, gentlemen, we do not drink any; please excuse us." Immediately the rest turn round and begin to taunt their friends who do refuse to drink, saying they are afraid of getting "tight," of the "old man," and some may whisper audibly, "Well, they are mean fellows—they are afraid they have to spend a cent!" Here you see two very sensitive nerves are touched, courage and cleverness. Their bosoms swell with pride, and rather than bear these flings of their companions, they step up to the counter, and soon join in the revelry. The ice is now broken, the great drama performed. Others follow in natural order, until the individual who refuses to drink at first reels along the public street without shame. Such is the manner in which thousands of our young men are led away by a false ambition, and it seems thousands more will follow in their path unless they learn the meaning of courage.

"Tom—come, now tell us the biggest lie you ever told in all your life, and you shall have a glass of stout?" "A lie! I never told one in all my life." "Draw that stout."

Aunt Betty tells a story about one of her near neighbors, when she lived in the country, who was "meaner than parsley." "Why," she says, "whenever he happened to get hold of a half a dollar he would give it such a squeeze, that the poor eagle would squeel out.

A young ensign of a regiment, residing in a room which was very small, was visited by one of his fashionable friends, who, on taking his leave, said: "Well, Charles, how much longer do you mean to stop in this nut shell?" To which he replied: "Until I become a kernel."

If ever you meet with an accident at table, endeavor to be composed. A gentleman carving a tough goose had the misfortune to send it entirely out of the dish into the lap of a young lady who sat next to him, on which he looked her full in the face and said, with the utmost coolness, "Madam, I will thank you for that goose!"

The Tongue: Its Use and Abuse.

Last week the Music Hall, Nelson Street, Newcastle, was crowded to hear a lecture by the Rev. Peter McKenzie, of Gateshead, the subject of the address being "The Tongue: it use and abuse." Dr. Needham presided. The Rev. Lecturer was received with loud and prolonged cheering. After a few preliminary observations, he proceeded to say that the human body was "fearfully and wonderfully" adopted to its purpose, the eyes for seeing, the ear for hearing, and the tongue for speaking, so that deprived of any of our senses, we should be placed in a very pitiable condition indeed. Speech might be said to be the pump that brought up the water out of the great lake of thought.—When the Lord endowed man with speech at first the angels might look on with astonishment. It was something startling, something unique, something they had never heard before. Angels had heard the birds sing, the dogs bark, the sheep make a noise, but they had neverheard a man speak before. (Hear, hear.) When man spoke eloquence was born. (Hear and applause.) Keener than the daggers's point, sharper than the edge of the sword, louder than the thunder's peal, more impressive than the falls of Niagara, more terrible darkness," soothing as the song of the nightingale—marvellous was the prower of the human tongue. (Hear, hear, and applause.)—That little speaking apparatus, what power there was in it. There were 3,040 different languages on the earth, and if they were to give a little instrument time it would roll about them all and tumble them out to berfection. (Hear, hear.) It could go from fact to faction, from poetry to prose, from long metre to short—(laughter)—and there was no time lost in striking off the steam or in pulling the string.—(Hear, hear.) Having such power and such force in it, it was beyond compare that it should be properly regulated.—(Hear.) The fact of a man having mastered the little number was proof to demonstration that he was perfect. In order to gain that perfection it would require care, caution, and grace. (Hear, hear.) It was said of the English, and he supposed that would include the Scotch—(laughter)—that they were rather meagre in their conversation—that they were not particulary loquacious. (Hear.) They gave out there words as they gave out their hardware, that was for "value received." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) As a rule that was correct, but there were a tremendous lot of exceptions to it (Hear, hear, and much laughter.) There were a great many persons who gave them an ocean of words, without any common sense in it—a bushel of chaff with no grain of sense in it. Good, sound good in such cases. One of the abuses equivocation. Hear, hear.) Young people guard against equivocation—against untruth. The habit blasted the fair blossom of youth and made salvation impossible if they gave way to it. (Hear, hear.) Lies were generally told to cover some fault or mishap. The best way to get up square if they had done wrong was to out with an honest confession. (Hear, hear.) If they told one lie they must patch it with another or it would rain through in the morning. (Hear, hear.) The rev. lecturer impressed upon mothers to be particularly careful what they said to the little ones, and always perform what they promised to them. One evil of the little member, he continued, might be said to be trifling. They had need to make the most of everything when they had opportunities, and not trifle away their time when they met upon weather and the crops and the news of the day. Those subjects were worn threadbare. (Hear, hear.) Swearing was also a tremendous abure of the little member. A man that swore went up to the cannon of Divine law and set fire to the powder. A man that swore exposed his soul to everylasting ruin. Another abuse of the tongue was evil speaking.—"Speak evil of no man" was as clear, as plain, and as positive as the command, "Thou shalt not kill." Evil speaking consisted in dealing with the faults and failings of others. Anther abuse was detractors. By that he meant taking down a peg. Detractors had a sort of catholic hatred to mankind. They were an envious, narrow-minded class. Their feeling might be expressed in the prayer—

"Lord, bless me and my wife,
Our John and his wife;
We four, but no more,
Amen."

(Laughter.) Another evil he had to notice was tale-bearing. The tale-bearer was hell's first man, pernicious letter carrier, the fallen family's newsmonger, hell's gazette. (Hear, hear.)

"Believe not each aspersing word,
As some weak person do,
But still believe the story false
Which ought not to be true."

(Hear, hear, and applause.) Another evil was that of slander. Let them set their hearts against this evil practice. Another evil was that of flattery.

"It is an old maxim of the schools,
That flattery is the food of fools;
But now and then your man of wit
Will condescend to take a bit."

(Laughter.) Flattery was deceitful and dangerous. It was that when flatterers met together the devil went to dinner, as there was no danger of them breaking away. (Laughter.) The flatterer was said to be the beast that bit you when he was smiling. The serpent, it was said licked "his victim all over and then swallowed him." The next time any of them had a dish of flattery let them make their wills, for the next thing they would see would be their boot heels. (Hear, hear, and Laughter.) The next evil was grumbling.—Grumblers were a very numerous society.

If they could muster them and mobilise them they would frighten all the Fenians into fits, and if any were spread and came out again they would be affected by St. Vitus' dance all their lives. (Laughter.) They were generally a nervous class.—They saw storms in the future, lions in the way, and they always saw double. (Hear, hear.) There were to things they should never grumble about. The first, was "Never grumble about what you cannot help;" and the second, "Never grumble about what you can help" (Hear, hear, and laughter.) In order to guard these unruly members let them think before they spoke. (Hear, hear.) As God had given them a soul and an intelligent mind and heart, felt them think, and what they thought and felt in their inner man to be right, give expression to. After giving his hearers some excellent advice, the rev. lecture resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Cordial votes of thanks to the rev. lecturer for his able and interresting address and to the Chairman for presiding, were passed, and concluded the proceedings.

A Startling Denouement.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* writes as follows:

We have had, within a few days, a crime evolved from "polite circles" that has set "society" to investigating the status of its members. During the past winter and this summer a tall fine looking young man, probably thirty years of age, appeared hear and was found to be on the staff of Admiral Farragut, and detailed to the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department. He went to parties, balls, receptions, ect., and Mr. William Ringold Cooper, as he called himself, was soon a great favorite with the ladies, many of whom, of course, adored him. In his visits he became acquainted with the niece of a prominent Government official. She was handsome, talented and wealthy—or at least an heiress. This was just what William Ringold wanted, and he laid seige to her heart, which, after a brief three months, capitulated. On Wednesday morning they were married, and accompanied by a bridal party, took the train for Philadelphia, amid the congratulations of a host of friends.—There was, however, a skeleton at this feast—indeed two of them—in the shape of Chief Wood's detectives, of the Treasury. Some man had personated Paymaster A. R. Allen of the Navy, and by elaborate and correctly executed vouchers, had obtained a draft of $50,000 from the Treasury. The Treasury would the money, and the detectives would the thief. The rest of the story is as brief as the married life. The detectives followed the bridal party to the cars and arrested Cooper in the train—and such a scene! "Oh, it could not be him—he was such a nice man," jabbered the ladies of the party.—"It was an insult and an outrage to arrest him—it was a terrible mistake," said the gentlemen. But it was no mistake, for the unhappy bridegroom handed forth nearly all of the money, and went as meekly as a lamb into the hands of the officers, who put him in jail here. The unhappy bride became prostrated with mortification and shame, and returned with her friends to her family here, saddened but wise in the knowledge that the course of true love don't run smooth even after the knot is tied. As for "good society," it swears high oaths all over town that it never knew the man who even yesterday was flattered and fawned upon! Sweet are the uses of adversity in Washington.

Romantic and Tragic Love Affair.

Some two years ago Henry Fazel, a young German, obtained a situation as porter in the grocery store of Henry Rush.—For a time Fazel was attentive to business, and Mr. Bush promoted him to the position of book keeper, and took him into his family and treated him as a son.

The grocer was the father of a handsome unsophisticated daughter named Minna, at that time not quite sixteen years old. Fazel took advantage of his position and the opportunities afforded him to win the affections of the young girl. He was the first man who had talked of love to Minna, and we are told that the early whisperings of affection are irresistible to young ladies of her age.

As soon as Mr. Bush discovered the intimacy existing between his daughter and Fazel, he expressed his decided disapprobation, and discharged the book-keeper.—Fazel had been too much occupied with thoughts of Minna to pay proper attention to his books, and many errors were discovered.

On being discharged and forbidden the house, Fazel lingered about the neighborhood, and finally obtained a situation as bar-tender in a saloon next door to Bush's grocery. He now had secret meetings with Minna.

On Friday the lovers met somewhere in the city, and passed the greater part of the day together. Before this they had spoken of taking poison and dying together, and at the meeting Minna asked him if he had done what he intended. He replied that he had not, but would do so at night. She assured him that if he took poison that night she would do the same, and they would both die at the same time. She was as good as her word. At three o'clock on Saturday Morning Minna awoke her sister, and told her she had taken arsenic. A physician was sent for, but she was past relief, and died in a short time.

About daylight Fazel was found in Bush's garden, insensible and gasping for breath. He had swallowed a large dose of laudanum, Dr. Bates was sent for and succeeded in saving his life, and he is now locked up in the calaboose on a charge of murder. It is expected to prove that he induced the young girl to commit suicide, and if the necessary evidence can be obtained, he will obtriate his guilt in the penitentiary.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

The following shows how foolish people get sold sometimes in answering advertisements offering to send 'valuable information for twenty five cents.' An honest farmer saw an advertised receipt to prevent wells and cisterns from freezing.

He sent his money and received this as an answer. 'Take in your well or cistern on cold nights and keep it by the fire.'

The Fenian Brotherhood.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

The New York *Herald* of Friday gives the following news about the Fenians in that city:—

"A number of gentlemen presented themselves at the Stephens headquarters, Chatham street, yesterday afternoon, as a deputation from General Sweeny, and requested an interview with James Stephens, who happened to be in at the time. The presence of opponents caused no little excitement among the officers who have recently arrived from Ireland, and all sorts of speculations were indulged in as to the object of their mission. It was soon, however, learned that they had been directed by General Sweeny to wait on the C. O. I. R. for the purpose of obtaining the names of the circles which had ceded from John O'Mahony at the time of the split, and joined with Colonel Roberts, so that he, the General, might use his influence with them to secure their reunion under the guidance of James Stephens for the liberation of Ireland on Irish soil.

"A good deal of loud talk was indulged in during the presence of the deputation, which resulted in Mr. Stephens refusing to have anything whatever to do with General Sweeny or President Roberts. If any faith is to be placed in the avowed object of the deputation, it would appear that General Sweeny has no control over the books and papers of Roberts' headquarters, and has consequently no power of obtaining the names of officers of circles, with whom it was supposed he was constantly in communication.

"Just at this time, when preparations are so actively progressing for a grand movement on Canada, it is difficult to understand what object General Sweeny had in approaching James Stephens: for certain it is that he could never have decided on giving up his darling object of invasion, and positively await a course of events in order to place himself at the head of an army in Ireland. There is something on the tapis at present which can only be understood by further developments.

A Boston correspondent of the *Herald* writes as follows on the 21st;—

"A number of delegates, representing a large body of New England Irishmen, Fenians and others, in obedience to a call assembled in secret council in Mercantile hall in this city last evening, to the number of about one hundred and fifty—nearly all of them military men—for the annexation of Canada and the provinces to the United States.

"It is a significant fact that Colonel A. P. Sinnott, a native of New Brunswick and a prominent agitator of annexation some twenty years ago in that place, besides being a well-known and influential Fenian, was elected president, and Major McNamara, late of the United States army, also a Fenian, military director of the 'Annexation League.'

"The following advertisement which is supposed to emanate from the authorities of this new body, is significant of a 'fighting crisis';—

"'*To the officers of the United States army.*—

"'Officers of adventure and spirit can hear of something to their advantage by calling at office No. 4, 31 Exchange street None may call but officers with an honorable discharge.'

"'We called at the place named above, and there found, as we supposed we should, Col. Sinnott and Major McNamara, the president and military director of the league—the premises above are occupied by them as a law office. We found them rather reticent in regard to the affairs of the organization, Colonel Sinnott saying in reply to the question 'Have you any connection with Mr. Roberts?' 'Decidedly not; that when he issued a proclamation it would be *in his native country* (New Brunswick) as a rebel, and that when the struggle began he would not be found drinking Congress water at St. Albans, or measuring tape in the 'Bowery.' He said, further, that all attempts heretofore to revolutionize Ireland had been disgraced by the miserable mendicancy and money-gathering spirit of the leaders.

"The annexation league desire and will receive no public contributions of money from any source outside itself, whatever, having peculiar resources within themselves to supply this important element.

"A number of military gentlemen were present during our interview. Colonel Sinnott and Major McNamara deny that the course of Andrew Johnson was in any way detrimental to the success of the late frontier attack, but ascribe it to the civil and military incompetency of the leaders. Both of these gentlemen are leading New England Fenians, and were prominent spirits in the late campaign against Canada."

A Man Turned to Stone.—In exhuming the bodies interred in the Potter's field of the new graveyard a short time ago, one of the coffins broke, and revealed to the astonished gaze of the gravediggers the remains of a Federal soldier perfectly petrified, and looking as natural as life. What was further remarkable, he had not been buried upwards of nine months. A new coffin was procured, and this remarkable image of nature's workmanship recommitted to its mother earth in the soldiers burying-ground. Several prominent gentlemen of our city visited the spot at the time, and can testify that the body had turned into solid stone, with all the features as natural as life.—The ground where he was buried is low, and damp most of the year.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Heavy Robbery in New York.—An adroit and successful robbery was recently committed at the Marine Bank, in this city. The property stolen consisted of one hundred and seven thousand dollars in gold, gold certificates and government bonds, and one hundred and eighty thousand dollars in railway securities. The latter cannot be negotiated by the thieves. The numbers of the bonds and securities are printed in our advertising columns. A reward of ten thousand dollars has been offered for their recovery, or a proportionate reward for any part of the "available securities."—*Post.*

A Priest Swindled.—Two Mexican priests, who arrived in this city about the first of the present month, were induced by a stranger to back him in a game of Monte, whereby one of them lost $300. Their room was, meanwhile, broken open, and $1 600 belonging to the other priest were stolen. The swindler has been arrested.

Noted Thief Arrested.—One of the most skilful hotel thieves in the United States, named Billy Jackson, was arrested on Saturday night and arraigned the morning on a charge of stealing $26,000 in money and jewellery at one of the Long Beach hotels a few weeks ago.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

London, Sunday 26th.—British politics present nothing of sufficient interest to telegraph.

Liverpool, Sunday 26.—No steamships have arrived from America since the *Cuba*.

Berlin, Sunday 26.—The King of Prussia has received a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies who presented the address voted by that body. The King made a speech in reply, in which he professed to feel great joy at the favourable attitude of the Legislative body. He said, however, that if another conflict arose with the Deputies on the questions of the budget and the army, or other subjects which are vital to the interests of the State, he would act precisely as he did before. The King added that he thought another conflict was impossible.

London, Aug. 27.—The cholera statistics of London show a decrease in the deaths.

The official provincial correspondent praises the moderation of Napoleon, and credits him with a desire to not disturb friendly relations or interfere in German-Holstein, and asserts that the hopes of a different character emanate from the influence of opposite parties in France. The article adds that Prussia will take steps for the incorporation of the conquered North German States without delay.

The London *Times* editorially says that Napoleon has disappointed the lovers of mischief, and has proved staunch to his principles. Other London journals express satisfaction with his decision.

The Prussian Government intended to announce to Parliament, on the 15th, the annexation of the conquered States, but was prevented by the influence of illustrious persons at Court.

The mission of Gen. Manteuffel to Hamburg was attended with complete success.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the Empress of Mexico is endeavouring to obtain a release from the obligation of paying what is due to France out of the proceeds of the Mexican customs, and should the effort prove ineffectual, she will announce as her *ultimatum*, for her husband's abdication of the Mexican throne.

The *Moniteur* contains intelligence from Tiflis that part of Russian-Daghestan has risen in insurrection. Reinforcements of Russian troops had been sent to the various places where risings took place.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 26.—The United States Embassy met with a hearty reception on the *route* to Moscow, where they were received with distinguished honours, and entertained at a grand banquet. At Novgorod the Embassy also were the recipients of similar attention and honoured with a grand dinner.

The Russian Government has repealed the edict of martial law in the South-western Provinces of the Empire.

Leipsic, Aug. 27.—A large and influential meeting has been held in this city, which declared in favour of a union of the Kingdom of Saxony with Prussia.

Birmingham, Eng. Aug. 27.—The Reform display in this city to-day was grand, and passed off without a riot or disturbance of any kind, which had been to some extent apprehended. Many thousands of people were present. The platform adopted by the immense assemblage is in favour of residential manhood suffrage. John Bright delivered an address this evening in support of the platform.

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

Cholera of a malignant type has made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Guildford, and seven persons are said to have died of it. The first attacked was a man named Sutcliff, residing at Bell Fields, Stoke, who was seized on Friday, the 20th inst., but happily recovered, although now suffering from low fever. In the course of Thursday and Friday last three children died of cholera at Malthouse, Stoke, where there is little or no drainage, and which is about a mile and a half from Guildford. The case of a travelling hawker is also reported from Ripley, about six miles from Guildford—the man, aged 52, being attacked on the 23rd inst., and dying on the 27th. He was buried the same night.—The guardians of the Guildford Union appear to be fully alive to the urgency of the case. They met on Saturday, under the presidency of the Hon. F. Scott, the chairman, and decided on the adoption of necessary measures consequent upon the recent order in Council.

The governors of Guy's Hospital have laid out a ward especially for cholera patients. There are at present 640 patients within the building.

At the Southwark Police Court on Saturday Mr. Burcham stated that he had received many letters from persons complaining of the numerous disgusting nuisances that existed in the district of the court, and they referred more particularly to the bone-boiling houses in Friar Street. Most of these statements he could endorse from his own observation, and he was astonished that at a time when the cholera was so much dreaded in the metropolis, and the weather so hot, no attempt was made to put down these nuisances.

Four more deaths are reported by the Liverpool workhouse authorities up to Saturday afternoon, and five more cases from the town have been admitted. Up to Saturday the total number of deaths had been 46. The dispensaries at the north end of the town are kept open day and night, relays of surgeons being engaged.

We learn from Llanelly that in the course of Wednesday and Thursday there were seven deaths. Other cases occurred on Thursday and Friday, and on Friday night three patients died in the workhouse, where a ward is reserved for poor persons attacked, and there appeared to be no diminution in the number of cases, though nothing like an official return is issued.

Sebastopol Harbour.—The works for freeing the port of Sabastopol of the vessels which were sunk during the Crimean war continue. All the smaller ships, and the upper portion of the larger ones, have been long raised, and the work now consists in removing the lower part of some ten or twelve lines which have become embedded in the sands. The Twelve Apostles, whose preaching was once loud and sonorous, has been rescued piecemeal from the waves, but will never float again as a vessel of the state, as the Russian Government leaves to contractor Tchatnikow all that he fishes from below, on the condition, that the bay shall be clear in five years, two of which have expired.

San Francisco, Aug. 26.—The British ship *Fairlight*, Capt. Bush, from Hong Kong, bound to San Francisco, was wrecked near Island Po Chung Han on June 12th. 143 Chinese passengers, and one European, were drowned. The ship broke up six hours after striking, and nothing was saved. The Government had chartered a steamer to send after the wrecked crew.

The Dundas Murder.—For some days past Dr. McMahon, coroner, and the authorities of Dundas have been busily engaged in investigating the murder of the old man James Chambers, which took place on Wednesday afternoon. The deliberations of the coroner's inquest have not yet been brought to a close, and as yet nothing has come out in evidence to criminate any one, further than of a circumstantial nature, which reflects very suspiciously on Kennedy, whose arrest we have already referred to. We are informed that two witnesses are prepared to testify that prior to the attempts which Kennedy made to drown himself previous to his arrest, he was heard to say, "I've murdered one man and I may as well myself," and his wife, with whom he never lived on the best terms, says that before the murder was discovered, she observed the accused coming from the direction of the house where the tragedy occurred, muttering "Poor Jimmy Chambers." From a conversation which our reporter had with Kennedy, on Saturday evening, he would infer that from the appearance of the man he would not commit the bloody deed while in his sober senses. It is stated, however, that he was laboring under the influence of liquor on the afternoon of the murder; also, that when in that condition he has no control over his passion, in fact is a perfect maniac. The canal is being dragged with a view to the finding of any weapons, garments or other things which would throw any light on the commission of the crime. What renders the murder seventold more strange is the fact that no motive whatever can be addressed for its perpetration. It could not have been for money, as it was well known that the deceased was supported by the corporation for years. Neither could it have been through malice, for it would be impossible for human mind to harbor hatred against a poor helpless blind man 80 years of age, who had been pronounced by the doctor as only able to live a few more days.—*Spectator.*

The Orange Pic-Nic.—The Pic-Nic of the loyal Orangemen on Friday last was most successful. There was a large crowd of well dressed ladies and gentlemen and any quantity of fads and lasses who enjoyed themselves immensely on the green sward and under the shade of the beautiful trees which ornament the lovely spot. All sorts of games were indulged in, sack races, foot ball, foot races, swings, also dancing on the green. One thing struck us as peculiarly gratifying; that so many of our Roman Catholic Citizens should join with their fellow countrymen of the Orange persuasion in the gay festivities of the hour.—Some leading brethren from Port Hope were there, including our friend David Marshall *who did not regret his Peterboro blood and* thunder speech, but thought it more becoming to labuob with the President of the St. Patrick's society. By the war, we believe Mr. Marshall was misrepresented by the *Review*, and did not say the naughty things reported of him.—*Cobourg sun.*

Penny ss. Cent.—The practice of refusing to take pennies at our Post-Office for more than one cent is, we believe, illegal. On reference to Chapter 15, Sec. 9, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, it will be found—we quote the words of the Statute that "the copper coins of the United Kingdom shall, while lawfully current therein, pass current and be a *legal tender* in this Province to the amount of twenty cents or one shilling currency, and no more, in any one payment at the following rates, that is to say: *the copper penny for two cents, and the half penny for one cent*, and any other subdivisions of the said copper penny for proportionate sums." Now, unless our worthy Postmaster can cite a subsequent statute amending this law, the Present practice at the Post-Office of refusing to receive pennies for more than one cent is clearly illegal and should not be tolerated.—*Transcript.*

Fire near Port Hope.—On Monday night, the barn belonging to Mr. William Hales, who lives on the Gravel Road, to the north of the town, was consumed by fire. The contents of the barn were also destroyed, together with a hay-stack adjoining. The crops had not yet been gathered in, or Mr. Hales' loss might have been much more serious. As it is, he loses about $600; and we regret to learn, that he had no insurence. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the smoking of a "tramp" who had made the barn his lodging place. —*Guide.*

Inquest.—An inquest was held by Coroner Maxwell, on Wednesday evening, on the body of a man named Wm. McMullen, a labourer, who suddenly dropped dead that afternoon, near Barrett's Mills. From the evidence adduced, it appears that the unfortunate creature had, for a long time, been leading a very dissipated life, and was under the influence of liquor when his melancholy career was so abruptly ended. A verdict in accordance with these facts was accordingly rendered.—*Guide.*

Give Out.—The *Irish Canadian*, the Canadian organ of the Hibernian or Fenian Brotherhood, has stopped publication. Cause, want of readers, brain, money and credit.

Mr. Robert Johnston, lumber merchant, of Ottawa, was drowned at Three Rivers on Friday last.

Mutiny on the "Danube."—The disturbances (or, more correctly, perhaps, the mutiny) on board the American ship Danube, now lying outward bound at Kingsroad, were renewed yesterday. On Sunday the crew went to their work, and there was no fault to be found with them, but yesterday, after dinner, they refused to obey the orders of the mate. The captain called the ringleader—the same man who was so refractory on the former occasion—aft, and the man told the captain plainly that he did not intend work. Some words ensued, and at length the man became so insolent that the captain, with a view to maintain his authority and to enforce obedience, drew his revolver at him. The crew were then called aft, and they not only refused to work, but declined to go to sea at all, remarking that they were not going to be "driven" as they had been. The captain retorted that they had not been used to "smart" ones, and ordered them upon bread and water. He then left the ship and came to Bristol, where he made an application to the sitting magistrate, but the only satisfaction he could get was a suggestion to put his crew ashore, and ship another lot of men. This course the ramrod intends to pursue. As a proof of the deliberate character of the outbreak, it should be stated that, whilst in the captain's presence, the men remarked that it was better for them to do what they intended to do while in port than after they had set sail. —*Bristol paper.*

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 27.—A notorious character, named Aaron Ward, being closely pursued by the police yesterday, entered a barn a short distance from the city and blew out his brains.

Lord Monck, before settling down at Spencer Wood for the remainder of the season, will proceed to the Saguenay on a fishing excursion.

GEO. STETHEM & Co., are selling

Locks, Latches, Butts and Hinges, Glass, Paints, Oils, Mechanics' Tools, Spades, Shovels, Shoe Findings, Cabinet Hardware, Carriage-makers Hardware, Powder, Shot, Fishing Tackle, Cutlery, Electro-Plated Goods, Rifles, Pistols, Cartridges, Iron, Steel, Chains, Machine Oil, Files, Block Tin, Zinc, Antimony, &c., *at the lowest prices.*

Peterboro, August 22, 1866. 34

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fall Goods—I. Robinson & Co.
Great Cloth House—W. Clarke.
Emergency Meeting—C. Cameron.
Dentistry—D. Pentland.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866.

EUROPEAN.

Peace negotiations are progressing, if not ratified by this. France does not intend pressing her demand for extension of frontier. The Italian army is being reduced. Venetia has been ceded to Italy, and to all appearance matters are being quieted for a time—only for a time, we fear. It is rumored that the Pope is about to cede Rome to Napoleon, and thus create new difficulties in Italy.—Prussia annexes the Provinces gained by her victories, and thus takes the rank of a great power in Europe. Austria intends issuing bonds to the amount of 140 millions of florins, to meet the expense of the war. Spain is beginning to fear for Cuba, and there are strong reasons to believe that France will not do much for Maximillian at present. A rebellion has broken out in Russia, and troops have been sent to quell it. Cholera is doing its work of destruction in England, especially in those places where filth, a crowded population, or bad water exists, and some fears are expressed that its ravages may extend. Very little is heard of Fenianism in Ireland just now. At Limerick, however, lately 10,000 rounds of amunition were found in a cell under the city. The great excitement is chiefly in America, and we trust that even there it will soon die out.—The great cable still continues to supply us with the latest news from London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Italy, Madrid and Russia, reaching us in a few hours, thus in fact bringing the two continents nearer than were France and England a few years ago.

Drunkenness in High Places.

Our readers are aware, no doubt, ere this of the grave charges brought against the Minister of Militia, concerning his unfitness to attend to the duties of his office by reason of his drunkenness, not only by times, but almost continually. We have waited to see what excuse government organs would be able to make for this gross violation of the rules of decency and disregard of the responsibilities of his position. No excuse, however, has been offered, no palliating circumstances set forth. They threaten the *Globe* with exposure, they abuse George Brown, and say it is shameful thus to expose the faults and failings of one with whom he formerly associated as a minister of the crown. There is no denial of the facts, no attempt to conceal. We suppose that they were too public during the last session, and too shameful to even the party to which the Minister of Militia belongs to admit of excuse.

Is it not a disgrace to the Province to have such a man occupying one of the highest offices in our country, an office that requires the time, wisdom and energy of a sober man, especially at the present time? Is it not a disgrace to Ministers to be associated with a man who cannot keep sober even in the House of Assembly? And will not the independent electors of the constituency he represents take *shame, and in future* return a man who can keep sober at least during the sitting of Parliament?

It is a generally received opinion here that the failure to sack the whole Fenian rabble at Fort Erie, is due to the fact that Colonel Peacock and others were carousing at Chippewa, when they should have been leading the men forward to the aid of the Queen's Own &c. And it is not to be wondered at if the Colonel and his suite did get too tipsy to attend to their business when such an example is set by the Minister of Militia. One thing is certain, that one thousand reports to the contrary will not exonerate Peacock from being the cause of the failure at Limeridge, coupled with the unfitness of the Minister of Militia. Whoever was the cause of past failures, it behoves those in authority to do all in their power to prevent failure here after, so that valuable lives may not be sacrificed at the shrine of the incapacity of any one, though he be the Prime Minister. No time should be lost in getting up memorials from all Upper Canada, to the Governor General, for on him, as commander-in-chief, lies the responsibility of the future, so that such changes may be made in the Militia department as will remove those who are unfit for their position from any cause. We talked and made little of the Americans for returning Andy Johnson, because he disgraced his position and country by drunkenness; but Andy Johnson had the good sense to reform his ways, and become a sober man. This is more than we can expect in our case, as it is well known that the habit is of many years standing, but we trust that the people, next election, will have the good sense to allow such a man to stay at home, where he can hide himself and not reveal his weakness, to use a mild term. We turn away disgusted when we see the sot of the street kreeled over to the sun, but how much more disgusting is it too see the highest officers of our Province groping for the light at noonday—men who desire darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil. One thing is certain, this has been long enough borne with, and we trust the expose of the *Globe* will either cause a reformation, or arouse the people to elect such men to stay at home, where they can give full vent to their appetites. The *Globe* deserves great credit for so boldly exposing and denouncing this gross abuse of position, this disregard of character and of responsibility with which are ignored by unfitness for the duties of office.

HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDINGS.

Our government has been acting with a very high hand in Montreal, in interfering with the common course of law and justice, by ordering that a prisoner be given up to a French Detective contrary to the orders of Judge Drummond, who considered the prisoner innocent in the eyes of our law. This is certainly a high handed piece of work, and must tend to lessen respect for law throughout the Province. Certainly this is justice and law with a vengeance, an innocent man given over to his pursuer without enquiry. Can any country boast of such freedom, such *injustice*? What may we expect next? We imagined that all men were considered innocent in the eyes of the law, until proved guilty, and that no power could step in and frustrate the ends of the highest tribunals in the land; it may be according to the custom of Despots, surely not according to British sense of justice. We may consider the Habeas Corpus Act suspended, and the liberty of the subject in danger so long as such things are tolerated.

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Press, like other folk, require a little pleasure now and then, and also a little consultation. For these purposes the Association has been formed and these have been the leading objects of previous meetings. Possessing, in common with others, a desire to get away a day or two from dull care, and to see, and form acquaintances with the members of the fourth estate, we proceeded, on Tuesday last, to Port Hope and took the Grand Trunk for Montreal to join with others in the meeting of the Association. Thanks to the enterprise of the present century and the energy of Young Canada, we were enabled to proceed with the swiftness of the wind, at any rate as swiftly as the iron horse could proceed. On our way we fell in with several of our order, who were directing their course to the same place as ourselves.—Their acquaintance, and good nature to all of kindred spirits as themselves aided materially in making the time appear short and the hours pass off pleasantly until our arrival in the commercial centre of Canada, where the yells of cab drivers from every nation under Heaven, we would almost suppose, had the spasmodic effect of fully arousing any one who, half asleep, dared to leave the car unprotected. All of the Press on the train proceeded to the St. Lawrence Hall, where it was understood arrangements had been made for their accommodation, but lo, to the great annoyance of many, all available apartments had been already taken up, and hence a retrograde movement must be made in search of some other camping ground. Our lot was to proceed in company with a brother to the Montreal House, where, with difficulty, we obtained a resting place for the night, and most attentively and obligingly were we cared for.

One trouble seldom proceeds alone, it is said, and so it was in our case, next morning was gloriously wet, neither sun nor star appearing to afford a ray of hope that we might have a pleasant day, or a sight of the city. What a horrible thing it is to be in a distant city of a wet day. One feels and looks miserable, and truly, so does even the city. We had a beautiful view, however, of the St. Lawrence as it hurried its waters to the mighty ocean, while we listened attentively to the enquiries of a lady, concerning the direction of the cardinal points, which she earnestly desired to learn. Not one of her sex present was able to inform her, which much increased her desire to solve the (to her) difficulty; but when she found herself denied the information, bitterly did she reprove those near her because they could not steer her right, without a compass or pole star, in, to many present, a trackless sea.

The Association assembled at about 11 o'clock and proceeded to business. Nearly one hundred members were present and took part in the business. After the meeting was over, some might be seen in pursuit of business, many took a drive round the mountain, or a parade through the city; everyone bent on seeing as much as possible.

To the great gratification of many of those who never had a sight of royalty, even in the person of a Viceroy, it was announced that Baron Monck would reach the city that evening, on his way to Quebec, and accordingly, at the rumoured hour, the wharf was crowded with soldiers and civilians, the first as a guard of honor, the second as a guard of lookers-on. Here the civil authorities of Montreal presented a complimentary address to his Excellency, to which he made an impromptu reply. Only those who stood very near could hear a word of either. His Excellency is certainly a fine looking gentleman—does not dress so gayly as numerous fops do—his countenance neither betokening over much self will nor yet any indication of being capable of being used as the tool of a party. Immediately after the address, the boat left the wharf, conveying at the same time many of the Press gang along with his Excellency to Quebec. Some, however, and not a few, took the cars, about 10 o'clock, and both parties arrived at the ancient capital almost at the same time.

The situation of Quebec is one of the finest possible, along the sides and summit of a high, rocky cape rising to the height of 350 feet above the river. The mighty St. Lawrence rolling past it on one side, and the St. Charles entering the St. Lawrence on the other side. The cape too is one of the grandest in America, and the citadel that crowns *its summit is certainly impregnable*, and unquestionably is the Gibralter of this continent. The city, especially the lower part thereof, is exceedingly filthy, the stench meeting you in every direction. The streets and many of the houses have been formed without taste, and must be very inconvenient. To an Upper Canadian there can be no more disagreeable place; and, but for its historical association in connexion with British rule in Canada, its fortifications and its position at the entrance to our provinces, this city would sink into insignificance. There can be neither pride nor progress in the citizens. Passing to the Upper Town our ideas of the Quebeckers were not hightened by seeing a dead horse lying in the middle of the street, but after reaching the hotel and partaking of an excellent breakfast, which it required hours to complete, we must confess that our spirits were more cheerful, and our bodies better prepared to proceed to see the sights.

The Citadel, the Plains of Abraham, the Falls of Montmorenci and the Cathedrals were the great places of attraction; the first three places monopolized the attention of almost all.

In our rounds through the citadel we were honored with the presence of a tall, calculating Yankee, who seemed particularly anxious to know all about the strength of the fort—its guns, arsenals, provisions, &c. But our visibility was intensified when our guide was interrogated—"How long would the stores stand provided the whole United States army was sitting around the city besieging it?" To which the brave rifleman answered—"Until relieved by the British army." This stunned Jonathan, and we heard no more questions.

After visiting the falls, the Beauport Asylum, some war vessels and other things new to citizens of the backwoods, the party assembled at the hotel again, for dinner, and to arrange for the journey to the Saguenay. Only about 15 were found disposed to go further, and these remained for that purpose, the others took the evening train homewards bound. The journey home was very pleasant. Editors and printers appeared to be jolly dogs indeed, song and merry chat being the general order on the way. The number, however, was made less at every station, each town and village attracting its own wanderer.

A remarkable feature of the season, in the number of travellers you see—every train is crowded, every cab taken up, the streets thronged later for the case, and when night comes every hotel full. But for the kindness of hotel-keepers many of the members of the Press would have had to look for quarters at very late hours. For quietness and an obliging host, we can recommend Brodie's Hotel, Port Hope, to travellers who desire to remain over night in the City of Bricks.—Our thanks are also due to Mr. Williams, Superintendent of the P. H. L. & B. Railway, for a free ride over the road to the Association and return.

The trip was delightful, the associations pleasant, and many of the acquaintances formed not to be forgotten, and as the Association intends having annual excursions, we trust that they will continue to be pleasant and attractive, and that they will serve to unite the members in harmony and good will. The next excursion is to be to Lake Huron and Saginaw.

Requiring Care.

There is an unfortunate creature, known as Mother Mahony, who goes about the street's while she can walk, but is oftener found lying drunk at some corner, or on the side walk, and certainly, if ever any object required care, she does. She is never sober, lives on whiskey and bread, and lies down wherever night or complete drunkenness overtakes her. But perhaps this is not the worst feature in her case. She is exceedingly foul-mouthed, and when annoyed uses the most polluting language. Her oaths and abusive words draw crowds of children round her, it is to be feared that they will receive no good from hearing her. The authorities, for the sake of the children of the Town, should see to her. It is commonly reported that certain parties have her money and supply her with whiskey for it, or the interest thereof. We do not vouch for this report, but if it is true they should be compelled to keep her off the streets, so that her filthy language and *oaths may not* pollute the youth of the place. Another reason why she should be seen to, is, she will be found dead, ere long, from drunkenness or exposure. We trust that something will be done for her safe keeping; it is a pitiable sight to see an old woman of upwards of 70 years of age lying drunk at the corners of the streets, or perhaps rolled by some official into a yard, and left there for hogs or something else to prey on. She is an old inhabitant of Douro, perhaps that municipality will do something for her, or aid in doing something. It is hard to throw the whole burden of such creatures on the Town.

Harvest.

The greater part of the wheat harvest, in this county is settled and in the barns, and although there has been considerable wet weather, yet the farmers tell us the wheat has been well saved; none of the fall wheat received any injury; the spring wheat also, at least all that was in any way early ripe, is very free from growing. The other grains, peas, &c., may have suffered a little, but not to anyamount. Barns are fuller this year than they have been for many years, and the farmers are expecting a good yield. We hope their expectations will be realized.

Volunteers.

It was rumored that the Rifle Company was to go to the front in a few days, but the call has been remanded, and, in consequence, the Peterboro Rifles will stay at home a few days longer. The reason that the company was asked to go, was, it is said, because of some disagreement about preferments among the officers of Port Hope and Bowmanville Co's; some of the captains refusing to serve under those who had been preferred. During the trouble the Peterboro Rifles were asked would *they* go, when they answered 'ready.' The difficulty has been removed, and, hence, the Peterboro Rifle Company will stay at home a while longer.

Correction.

In copying from an exchange, the officers of the new company now organized at Springville, we inadvertently used John Douglass for John Dundass, Esq. Mr. Dundass is Captain of the Company. We understand that the clothing for the company has been received. The Monaghan Council has granted $125 towards erecting a drill-shed, and C. A. Weller, Esq., has given a site for it at Springville.

Book Notices.

Frank Leslie.—This excellent magazine, for September, has been received. It contains the Fashion plates of the season, and a large quantity of popular reading matter.

Godey, for September, has also been received, and is an excellent number. Both may be obtained at Graham & Stratton's.

Cholera.

New Orleans, August 25.—There were fifteen deaths from cholera.

Cincinatti, August 25.—The number of deaths from cholera reported yesterday was twenty-six.

The Mexican government requires five hundred thousand pistoles monthly for its indispensable expenses, and for some time past it has not been in the receipt of more than *two-fifths of that sum from the* customs. The financial condition of the Mexican government is reduced to the lowest ebb.

It is said that the Hon. J. G. Currie has resigned his position as member for the Niagara Division giving as his reason that having opposed Confederation he could not consent to sit as a member in the Legislative Council of the British American Confederacy and that his retaining his position in the meantime might have the effect of depriving the Division of representative in that body.

Choked Off.

The Editor of the *Review* has received some little benefit from our advice of last week. The medicine acted immediately; the symptoms are not as severe as formerly. There is some hope of recovery, although it cannot be expected to be speedy. Where the disease takes so deep a seat, and the mind becomes so malignantly affected, it requires time to rally, but the symptoms are favorable.

The Editor admits some typographical and other errors. This is more than we expected, but it is good to see the lunatic returning to his right mind. We hope that time and proper treatment will ensure a perfect cure.

As our friend delights in French phrases we will select a *petit morceau* from the very latest edition of the *Review*; one of the other errors:—

"We have received some choice music from Messrs. W. S. Mackie & Son, Rochester, who keeps on hand, &c."

Give the rule, Doctor.

"In Wisconsin the crops are said to be well nigh ruined, and have suffered severely in Minnesota and other States."

An indicative need for an infinitive mood.

"We are sure if representations were made in the proper quarter, that every effort possible would be made to meet the reasonable requests of our citizens, and hope, now that our railway warfare is over, both the Town and the Railway Authorities will be found desirous to advance their mutual interests."

Will the Editor read this above and see what he thinks of its eloquence at distance.

Also the following beautiful clippings:—

"To what baseness is there none will not descend in order to secure place and power."

"From the Americans, it is evident, we have but scant justice to expect, and must be prepared with our own strong arms to provide for our defence."

And from the Americans must be prepared, &c. What a noble idea of the Doctor?

"Thus, should our Province be invaded by lawless and wicked men, we have done our utmost to provide for our defence and every day will find us better prepared to meet them in a proper manner."

We have done our utmost to provide..... and every day will find us better prepared. We would like to know what meaning *utmost* will assume in the above *elegant* sentence. As it stands it makes the Dr. say every day will find us doing more than we can do.—How sensible of the Dr.

"From Mexico, we have a proclamation declaring a blockade of two ports on the Rio Grande, in the hands of the rebels."

Here is another beautiful sentence. That is to say: we have a proclamation in the hands of the rebels. Now Dr. is that one of the *other* errors?

"Since the Pope continues to pay the public debt of the province he has lost, which Victor Emmanuel declined to assume on taking possession of that territory."

So, Dr., Victor Emmanuel declined to assume the provinces when he took possession of them. That, Dr., is the *grammatical* construction.

But we will follow the blundering of the Dr. no farther, just now. We have often smiled at his presumption to criticise, while every article of his own is full of the most glaring errors, both of syntax and common sense. We were all along willing to make allowance for haste in writing newspaper articles, and declined to say a word although more than once attacked. But the Doctor being brought to his *right* mind, and satisfied to let us rest in peace, we have no desire to be over annoying to him. The Doctor will now see that he is not so clever as he is presumptious, and that, were it not for this very presumption, he would be very far back in the race for literary distinction.

We have been personal in this matter because the attack was personal, and a gross violation of the general conduct of journalists. In future he will find that his own conduct and writing will require all his time and attention. But should he become insane again, a few *Examiner* pills will have a soothing effect; they are powerful dissolvents of chronic presumption, or inherent pedantry; they have been tried on Dr. Poole with effect.

A Captain Absquatulated.—The Kingston "British Whig" says:—A Sorrington gentleman, one Mr. Hugh Spring, a captain of Volunteers on recent duty, a man well to do, holding a good county appointment, besides others in his own township, well liked and respected by the community, has absquatulated for parts unknown, a victim to the tender passion. A fair lady, the wife of one of his neighbours, is the partner of his flight, leaving a small family behind her.—What adds to the atrocity of the act is, that he has gone away with $1300, money drawn by him to pay his Company, besides having borrowed from Lieut. Col. Paton $400 in advance of the money's receipt. A most point arises—will the Government be the loser of this money or will the Volunteer's suffer? They served their country and earned their pay, yet the Government paid their Captain the money and the men signed the Pay List. Many of the men have taken out attachments against his property as an absconding debtor.

At Niagara Falls, on Sunday, the horses attached to a carriage, containing a party of three gentlemen, jumped from the roadway down an embankment twelve feet high into the river, just above the bridge leading to Gant Island. It required the utmost exertion of the driver and party, none of whom were injured, to save the team from being swept over the Falls.

Military Movements.—In the place of a Volunteer camp near Prescott, the military authorities have in contemplation the formation of a Flying Column in that vicinity, to consist of a Regiment of the Line, a troop of Cavalry, 4 guns, and three battalions of Volunteers.

William Mullen, while in a state of intoxication on Wednesday last, fell down dead in the street at Port Hope.

The following has been handed us for publication, which we most gladly do, hoping that it will prove a word of warning to Mr. Brown or any other who may dare to violate the law by working on the Sabbath:—

Jimmy Brown, of Park lot No. 4, in the 12th concession of North Monaghan, was caught by a heavy shower on last Sunday afternoon, when drawing in grain from the field, for which we wish to elicit for him the sympathy of the public; but at the same time beg to inform him that not only has he violated the Decalogue, but also "an Act to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day in Upper Canada," thereby rendering himself liable to a fine of $40, together with the costs and charges attending the proceedings and conviction.

It is very rarely indeed that such scenes are enacted in this Township—we hope in *Canada. Once only can we call to recollection*, during a period of fourteen years, when a tavern keeper, of Peterborough, feeling the least incident to non-employment, as the town was then under sharp surveillance by license inspectors, accompanied by his attendant came out to make hay.

It was very properly noticed in the public papers at the time, and up to the present we have not heard of its repetition.

Should this warning not suffice, Mr. Brown and any others guilty of like proceedings may expect the full penalty of the law cited above.—*Com.*

MONAGHAN TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

Monaghan, August 25, 1866.

The Council met at 1 o'clock.

Present—The Reeve and Messrs. Collins, Dundass and Goodfellow.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The petition of Widow Glyn praying for assistance was left before the Council.

A By-law levying seven mills in the dollar for County and one mill in the dollar for Township purposes received its final reading.

A By-law levying the amount received by the School Trustees also received its final readings.

Prior to the passing of a By-law to open up the road allowance asked for by the petition of Robert Donaldson, Esq., named in minutes of last meeting, Mr. Heathers was allowed permission to address the Council. The purport of his remarks was, that the road allowance now claimed was centered as a portion of the Cemetery ground.

On the motion of Mr. Dundass, seconded by Mr. Goodfellow, the sum of $126 was granted to aid in the erecting of a drill shed, at Springville, for the use of the Volunteer Company now formed there. The sum named to be expended under the superintendance of the mover, seconder and the Reeve.

Mr. Robert Romaine's account, amounting to $5.79, was received and an order given on the Treasurer for the amount.

Council adjourned to the 5th day of October at 2 o'clock.

Since writing the above we have been informed by Councillor Dundass that he waited upon C. A. Weller, Esq., informing him that he knew of no suitable place on which the drill shed could be raised except on a portion of his land at Springville; when he at once and with such kindness as very much enhanced the gift, said that he would give whatever quantity of land that was required for the purpose free of cost.—Ohm.

CHANCERY CIRCUIT.

THE HON. THE CHANCELLOR.

Barrie	Monday	10th September.
Owen Sound	Thursday	13th "
Peterborough	Tuesday	18th "
Lindsay	Thursday	20th "
Sarnia	Tuesday	25th "
Sandwich	Thursday	27th "
Chatham	Saturday	29th "
London	Wednesday	3rd October.
Stratford	Monday	8th "
Goderich	Wednesday	10th "
Woodstock	Monday	15th "
Simcoe	Friday	19th "

THE HON. V. C. MOWAT.

Belleville	Friday	19th October.
Kingston	Monday	22nd "
Brockville	Thursday	25th "
Cornwall	Saturday	27th "
Ottawa	Wednesday	31st "
St. Catharines	Tuesday	6th November.
Hamilton	Friday	9th

The Pope and the Emperor Napoleon.

The *Temps* has the following extraordinary story :—

It our information from Rome is correct, the Pope is on the eve of taking, in anticipation of the term fixed by the Convention of September 15, a determination not unnatural, in originality and which, if realized, will certainly provoke long controversies and complications of more than one kind. After having announced his intention to the Catholic world in a solemn encyclical, His Holiness will write, report says, a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, in which he will offer to hand over to him, under the title of a vicariate the States of the Church.

This transfer would comprehend, be it observed, the provinces which Italy has annexed to herself in virtue of Royal decrees, which the Holy See has never recognized, and which the French Government at first disavowed. The motives invoked by Pius IX. to justify this step are said to be the following :—In presence of the dangers incurred by the temporal power, the Holy Father cannot abandon the domain of St. Peter to the covetousness of the revolution; and the Papacy not being itself able to defend the possessions insured to it by the two founders of the Carlovingin dynasty, can only place them in the hands of the heir of the donor, the successor of Pepin-le-Bref, the Catholic Prince *par excellence*, his most Christian Majesty the Sovereign of France The donor would thus resume, under a provisional title and while waiting for days less troubled by impiety, the guardianship of the consecrated provinces; and just as the Pope is the spiritual vicar of Christ, the Emperor Napoleon III. would become the temporal vicar of the Pope. Our readers will readily believe that we give this news under all reserve.

The Intercolonial Railway.

(*From the Times' City Article, Aug.* 15.)

It is understood that an arrangement has been come to between the British Government and the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Commissioners, with the concurrence of the Canadian Government and Legislature, on the details of the Confederation of British North America, and of the Imperial guarantee of the sum required by the Intercolonial Railway.

The primary guarantee is to be given by the Provincial Legislatures in the following proportions :—Five-twelfths by Canada, three and a half twelfths by New Brunswick, and the same proportion by Nova Scotia. Certain securities are to be hypothecated in return for the supplementary Imperial guarantee, which is calculated to enable the colonies to borrow at about 4 per cent. The nature of the country to be traversed is not such as to render the Intercolonial Railway, which will now be commenced immediately, a very tedious affair. It is calculated to bring Quebec within 18 hours of Halifax.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27th.—A train of eight car loads of petroleum on the Erie Railroad was collided with yesterday near Narrowsburg, Jersey. Several cars were smashed, and the petroleum caught fire, and exploded, burning the whole train.

Three dwelling, a waggon shop, a carpenter shop, a hide house, and 50,000 ft of lumber caught fire from the burning oil, and were entirely destroyed.

A Mr. Williams, while while endeavouring to rescue his two children from one of the burning houses, dropped one, and while attempting to rescue it all three were fatally burned. The two children died, and he is not expected to recover.

Mrs. Williams, the wife of the unfortunate man, jumped from the second story window, and immediately gave birth to a child. She is not expected to live.

The conductor of the train was very badly burned.

Loss of property by fire about $80,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—A prize fight occurred at Morris Grove, near Jamaica, Long Island, thday, between Teddy McAuleff and Billy Kelly, for $600. Fifty-five rounds were fought. Lasting one hour and a half. Both parties were severely punished. The affair ended in a fight between the seconds, and the main fight was declared a draw by the referees.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Nelson Little, employed by the Hoboken Ferry Company, was killed in a quarrel with two interant Italian musicians this morning. The Italians were arrested.

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—Taylor, the negro who committed the murder near Lansing last week, was taken from the gaol at Macon, last night, by a mob, and hung on a tree.

FORT MONROE, August 25.—The impression gains ground that Jeff. Davis will be released on a conditional parole on the ground of his continued ill health.

THE "RED, WHITE AND BLUE."—The Atlantic Cable reports the safe arrival of the miniature ship Red, White and Blue on the other side of the ocean, after a passage of thirty seven days. This wonderful passage of the smallest craft that ever crossed the ocean will renew interest in her and her peculiarities. She is built of galvinized sheet iron, with numerous air compartments and indiarubber valves in the bottom, for freeing her of any water that may be shipped She is 2.38-100ths tons burden, and is commanded by John M. Hudson, of the United States Navy, who is accompanied by Captain F. E. Fitch, late of the clipper ship Margaret, and a dog The vessel is furnished with three masts and sixteen sails, in area 65 yards of canvas, her greatest length being 23 feet, by a width of 5½ feet. She is furnished with full equipments, charts compass barometer, and meteorological apparatus, and was stored with 60 days provisions, including 250 gallons of water, 50 cans of desiccated roast beef 30 packages of coffee, 200 pounds of bread, and liquors, preserves, cigars, solids and luxuries in profusion, besides which were 1,700 lbs. of ballast on board The fact that such a pocket edition of a ship has successfully withstood the perils of a voyage which tries the largest and staunchest vessels afloat, will make her a centre of attraction in foreign ports and at the Paris Exposition where she is to be exhibited next year.

THE NEW GUNPOWDER PLOT.—The London *Times* of August 9 has the following account of the discovery of gunpowder in the House of Parliament—the first news of which was received by the cable, but was discredited by some of the city papers :—" At three o'clock on Monday morning a somewhat startling discovery was made by the police on duty at the Houses of Parliament. A brown paper parcel was found, and what is called a slow match attached to it. On examination the parcel was found to contain five pounds of fine gunpowder, done up in nine smaller parcels. A piece of string was tied several times round the parcel and round the match, and it is supposed that the whole was thrown over the wall with the fuse lighted. The string had been itself used as a fuse, and was burnt to the point at the edge of the parcel. The exact spot at which the powder was thrown is about fifteen paces from the Little Abingdon side of the Victoria Tower. At this spot the wall is nine feet high, and it is supposed that the person who committed this foolish and mischivous trick must have stood upon the steps of a public house at the entrance end of the wall. The powder, even if it had exploded, could not have done any harm to the Houses of parliament beyond breaking a few windows."

General Cialdini was on the bell tower of a monastery in the confines in the neighbourhood of Burgoforte, Bohemia, when most unexpectedly a cannonade was opened against him. Having some suspicion that all was not fair, he ordered a minute search of the convent to be made, and in a cellar was discovered a parish priest, who, it appeared, had a subterraneous telegraphic apparatus with which he kept the enemy informed of all that was going on. Being a spy, he was, without any ceremony whatever, killed on the spot by the soldiers.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—Probably no question is less understood between nations than the right of search, there is no general law laid down, and consequently they have to be governed by precedent which happened long ago; this is not the case with the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." Ancient history does not have to be traced to find out whom it has relieved from the portuous pains of rheumatism, sudden colds, sore throat, burns, &c. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25 cts per bottle.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

DAYS. (Time : 7 a.m.)	Barometer Reduced to 32° Fah.	Thermometer Fahrenheit	Direction and Velocity of the Wind*	Quantity of Rain in inches
Monday, Aug. 20	29.169	66.6	N.N.E. 5	0
Tuesday, " 21	29.112	69.3	" 5	0
Wednesday " 22	29.209	62.3	N.E. 3	0
Thursday, " 23	29.166	65.7	S.W. 1	.035
Friday, " 24	29.139	69.3	W. 3	0
Saturday, " 25	29.249	66.3	W. 3	1	.015

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers, thus : 0. Calm; 3. Moderate Gale; 10. Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers from 10 to 0; thus : 10. denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 5. that it is half covered; and 0. that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·242, at 7 o'clock a.m., on Saturday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 28·990, at 7 o'clock, a.m., on Wednesday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·3217.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 71·9, on Tuesday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 57·2, on Thursday.

Warmest day during the week was on Tuesday, the Mean Temperature being 69·6'.

UNUSUAL PHENOMENA.

Rained every day but Monday, only slight shower on Friday; whole depth of rain during week 904, or nearly an inch.

JOHN KING, A.M.,
Station Observer.

Peterboro, August 27th, 1866.

REMARKABLE CURES.

TO THE PUBLIC!

I think it but right that I should make known the following facts, with reference to the efficacy of the remedies supplied by Dr. E. Morris, of Peterborough :—Last year a boy of mine took the Scarlet Fever, paralysis followed, and the little fellow lost his speech, being unable to speak for nine months. I had several Doctors attending him but without any beneficial results, and I had almost given up hopes of his recovery. About this time I met Dr. Morris, who furnished me with some medicine which had the effect of restoring the little fellow's speech the day after it was first used, and he is now in excellent health. I have also used Dr. Morris's Dandelion Pills, and found them all he represented them to be. They are a genuine article.

Wm. GARNETT,
Lot 10, 11 Con, Township of Ops.

May 10, 1866. 32

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865.

Asa Dixon, a well known oyster-man, was yesterday shot by Deputy Sheriff Simonson, while fishing for oysters in Newark Bay, contrary to law. The Sheriff says the Shooting which took place while Dixon was resisting arrest, was accidental.

Twenty years experience in using Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have proved them to be the most effectual remedy for coughs, and irritation of the throat, caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs; public speakeps and singers will find them most beneficial. The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate person, and has caused them to be held in high esteem by all who have used them. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25 cts. per box.

BIRTHS.

At Peterboro, on Monday, 27th inst., the wife of Geo. A. Cox, of a son.

At Peterborough, on Sunday, 25th inst., the wife of John Clifford, of a son.

DIED.

In Smith, on the 26th inst., Jane, young est daughter of Mr. John Livick, Senr., aged 25 years.

At Ashburnham, on the 24th instant, Christina, wife of Mr. Lionel Yorke, aged 21 years and 3 months.

In the Township of Belmont, on the 22nd inst., Mr. James Johnston, aged 55 years.

Deceased was one of the oldest settlers in the Township, having been about 30 years a resident thereof.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, Aug. 29, 1866.

Flour ₱ brl	$6 25	@	$7 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 30	@	1 40
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1 00	@	1 30
Potatoes	0 35	@	0 —
Barley ₱ bush	0 40	@	0 50
Peas "	0 45	@	0 50
Oats "	0 30	@	0 32
Hay ₱ ton	9 00	@	10 25
Hides ₱ cwt	5 00	@	5 25
Sheepskins	1 00	@	1 50
Wool ₱ lb	0 33	@	0 34
Beef ₱ cwt	5 50	@	6 50
Pork ₱ cwt	10 00	@	11 00
Eggs, per dozen	0 9	@	0 10
Butter,	0 17	@	0 18
Cordwood	0 00	@	2 00
Fowl, per pair	0 30	@	0 30

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

HIDE BOUND HORSES.

A horse is said to be hide-bound when his skin will not slip under the pressure of the head, but sticks as if it was glued, which condition is always dependent on a deranged state of the stomach and digestive organs—by correcting which, and giving to them a healthy tone and condition, the disease or complaint will disappear. Experience has proved that the means best adopted to this end is "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine." It has been used in numerous cases with complete success, generall effecting a cure in a few days. It is the best condition medicine known, and may be given with perfect safety at all times, and does not require that the horse be kept from work.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

FALL GOODS

Cloths,
Tweeds,
Flannels,
Prints, Dress Goods,
Cottons,
Hats, Caps,
and other Goods

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,
JUST RECEIVED BY

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, August 30, 1866. 35

GREAT CLOTH HOUSE!

W. CLUXTON,

IS NOW RECEIVING, direct from England, an extensive supply of **Cloths** and **Tailors' Trimmings,** of very superior quality and in great variety.

Also, a large Stock of

Canadian Tweeds and Flannels.

Having devoted care and attention to this branch of the business, he feels confident in his ability to supply a good article and give good value for ready money.

Peterborough, August 29, 1866. 35-4in

DARLEY'S
Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It clears the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to HURD & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
NEWCASTLE, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman :—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beats, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used *is well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

Prof Volpeau's Hair Restorative.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

It contains no muddy deposit of lead and sulphur. All the ingredients are held in PERFECT SOLUTION, and produces the same effect on the hair as if they had not been dissolved.

BARNES, HENRY & Co., AGENTS,
Montreal, C. E.

29

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certai cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pumphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle, con taining Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for C. nada.

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

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Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman. Newcastle, C. W, General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents,

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

New Advertisements.

DENTISTRY!

D. PENTLAND,

DENTIST, begs to inform the public that as he intends to be present at the Sabbath School Convention, next week, in Montreal, his office will be closed from the 3rd to the 10th of September.

Peterborough, August 29th, 1866.

Emergency Meeting!

MASONIC.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF Peterborough Lodge No. 155, C.R. will be held

ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT,

At half-past seven o'clock, in the Lodge Room Market Block.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.

CHAS. CAMERON,
Secretary

Peterborough, August 29, 1866.

NEW NOVEL.

FELIX HOLT, the Radical; by George Eliot. For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro', Aug. 29th, 1866.

FENIAN RAID.

THE History of the Fenian Raid on Fort Erie, with an account of the BATTLE OF RIDGEWAY, by MAJOR GEO. T. DENNIS, JR., for sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro', Aug. 1866.

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S
Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

In Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', Aug 20th, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the united Townships of Minden, Dysart, &c., intend at their next meeting, to be held at the house of Mr. Benjamin Sawyers, Minden Village, on Monday, the tenth day of September next, commencing at the hour of ten o'clock, a.m., passing By-laws for establishing the following roads in the Townships of Minden and Dysart.

1st. To establish a road on the Blind line between the 5th and 6th concessions, commencing at the Side line between 20 and 21, and continue on said line to the Side line between Lots No. 25 and 26, in the Township of Minden.

2nd. To establish the road which is at present underbrushed across part of Lot 14th in the 8th concession to the line between the 7th and 8th concession, thence along the concession line to Lot No. 13 running South on the line between 12 and 13, thence across the North end of Lots No. 11 and 12 to the Side line between No's. 10 and 11, in the Township of Dysart.

3rd. To establish the road which is at present chopped out through Lot No. 14 in the 8th concession, leading from the road on the Lake Shore road allowance on Lot No. 15 to the bridge across the narrows, in the Township of Dysart.

WM. McKELVEY,
Township Clerk.

Clerk's Office,
Minden, August 3rd, 1866. 33-4in

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st July, 1866.

Bryce, Joseph	Leonard, Miss Catherine
Bracy, George	Lillico, Richard
Beaty, Henry	Mober, James
Bateson, Richard	Maitland, Mrs. M.
Byrne, Miss Mary	Meyers, Henry
Brinnen, Miss Julia	Moloney, Francis
Baunsbury, B.	McNaughton, Miss Ella.
Crowley, Patrick Y.	McInnis, John B.
Clary, James	McDonald, James
Cumming, James	McGregor, Mrs., care of Samuel Jackson
Clarke, Miss Anne	McDonald, Alex.
Croley, Herbert	McConnber, Sylvester
Cook, Mrs. Sarah	McFadden, Cyrus
Davey, Thos.	New, Charles
Davey, W. M.	Nickelson, James
Grosell, Peter	O'Keefe, John
Henry, Mrs. John	O'Hara, Michael
Howard, Joseph	O'Reily, Christopher
Hetherington, Steph G	O'Neill, Francis
Hunter, Miss Catherine	Russell, Thomas
Huston, Miss Elizabeth	Ryan, Miss Eliza
Hill, Daniel	Ross, C. H.
Irwin, John	Rombough, Wellington
Joyner, Charles	Shurtleff, George
Jacobs, Henry	Sheen, James
Kellatt, John	Sanderson, John (Smith)
Kempt, Widow	Simmons, James
King, F.	Taylor, James
Long, Mrs.	Thomson, Alexander
Lee, Miss Jinnie	Trussel, Peter
Leahy, Patrick & J.	Tighe, Charles
Loughl n, Maggie	Wright, C.
Loucks, N.	Wright, Stuart
Lee ——	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertisd letters.

S J. CARVER P. M.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, *of the County of*
To Wit: *Peterborough.*

In the matter of Wheeler Cuffe Armstrong, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the third day of November next, at twelve o'clock, noon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG.

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for Insolvent.

Peterborough, 22nd Aug. 1866. 34-9in

PROF. L. W. SHATTUCK

RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he has commenced and will continue to give private instructions in the art of

SELF-DEFENCE,

and the

GYMNASTIC CLUB EXERCISE,

At his Academy, Hopkin's Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Gentlemen taught privately, at all hours of the above days.

Peterboro, May 16, 1866. 20

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c., apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 12,

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have received a large addition to their stock of

BOOKS,

Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Sea.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Caesar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untitled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Bypaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books, used in all the schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets.
Peterboro, August, 1866.

For Sale!

300 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
350	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

350	green cases	*GIN,*
100	red do	*GIN,*
50	Hhd. do	*GIN,*
100	puns.	*HIGHWINES,*
700	cases (best brands)	*BRANDY,*
300	cases	*CLARET,*
75	green seal	*CHAMPAGNE,*
200	cases	*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN,
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, and amendments thereto.

PROVINCE OF CANADA,
County of Peterboro'.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

In the matter of CHARLES GRANT, an Insolvent,

On Monday the tenth day of September next the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Peterborough, the fifth day of July, A D., 1866.

CHARLES GRANT,
By T. M. Fairbairn, Attorney, *ad litem.*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, *of the County of*
To Wit: *Peterborough.*

In the matter of JOHN REID, partner in the firm of A. Fowlis & Co., an Insolvent.

ON Saturday the first day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOHN REID.

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for said Insolvent.

Peterboro', June 25th, 1866.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, as corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

WANTED!

A REALLY GOOD SERVANT GIRL can obtain $6 per month by applying at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 30

FOUND!

THE KEY of a Safe. The owner can have it by applying at this office.

Peterboro, July 25th, 1866. 30

REMOVAL.

DR. KINCAID has removed to Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterborough, July 26th, 1866. 30

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 16, 1866. 30

To be Sold!

ABOUT 60,000 good BUILDING BRICK at the Otonabee Brick Works.

For terms apply personally to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

July 11, 1866. 29

FOR SALE!

TWO first class seven year old dark brown GELDINGS, bred by the subscriber. They are quiet to ride and drive, with good action, and are excellent workers. Sold for no fault. Apply to

STEPHEN WOOD,
July 11, 1866. (28) Otonabee.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify the public that John Neitherout has ceased to be an Agent of this Company, and that no business done by him after this date will be recognised by the Company—Canada West Farmers' M. & S. Insurance Company.

RICH'D P. STREET.

August 6th, 1866. 33-4in

PETERBOROUGH

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE RECTOR, after the commencement of the Summer Term, will be prepared to receive three or four pupils as boarders, and will exercise a careful supervision over the preparation of their lessons. Terms, $40 per Term, invariably in advance.

Peterboro', July 24, 1866. 30

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,
Manager.

Ontario Bank,
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

MONEY to LEND.

MONEY TO LOAN on SECURITY of REAL ESTATE. Apply to

W. C. NICHOLLS,
North Douro, C.W.

20-3m

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

FANS!

A LARGE assortment of Palm Leaf and Willow Fans—cheap, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June, 1866.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store,

George Street, Peterborough.

HAMS!

Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!

Allandale Mills

CORN MEAL!

GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!

Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CAR

A STORY OF POISONING.

(From the London Daily Telegraph.)

A strange and startling story is that which has recently been disclosed by the suicide of a medical man at Brighton; and although its full details may never be ascertained, enough is known for us to class it amongst the most remarkable crimes calendars of the 19th century. When William Palmer, of Rugley, was on his trial for his life, one of the physicians who came forward to defend him was Alfred Wm. Warder. Dr. Warder was a man of some eminence in his profession, and he was especially remarkable for his researches in toxicology and medical jurisprudence. It might surely have been thought that any one who could so well understand the significance of every link in the chain of evidence drawn around Palmer with such fatal sharpness would have been withheld, if not by any higher cause, yet by prudence and fear, from imitating his crimes. To Warder, however, the case seems not to have been a warning, but simply a study. We obtain from charging him with the offence of which he has not been declared guilty by a recognized tribunal; but there is only too much reason to fear that more deaths than one were compassed by his means, although he never stood in any court of justice, except as a witness whose testimony was heard with interest and respect. With the earlier part of his career we are altogether unacquainted; but of late years he is understood to have been in tolerably easy circumstances, nor is it clear that he had any motive to tempt him to crime. In 1863, however, his wife died, under circumstances that are said to have been suspicious; and in the following year he married a young lady whose acquaintance he appears to have formed whilst residing in Paris. Amongst the friends of his second wife, was a Miss Barnwell, a lady belonging to a respectable family in Penzance.—In 1865, only about eight months after her marriage, the second Mrs. Warder expired; and the widower, who had children by his first wife, lost no time in paying his addresses to Miss Barnwell. For reasons of his own he avoided any direct communication with her family; and even when she had accepted him, he desired that their union should be kept secret, at any rate for a time. To this, however, she refused to consent; and, although her friends were naturally not much pleased with a husband who had treated them so cavalierly, the marriage, it is said, was not unhappy.—From a worldly point of view it was sensible and prudent. Dr Warder was only forty-six; his wife was in her thirty-seventh year. The gentleman had sufficient private means to enable him to relinquish his practice; the lady had a substantial marriage portion; nor was there any obvious disparity of taste or temperament between them. A quiet, sensible match, it presented nothing to challenge suspicion or enquiry. To be sure the second Mrs. Warder has not long been dead; but the widower might naturally be anxious to secure another guardian for his children, and his acquaintance with Miss Barnwell was of no recent date or hasty growth. In all her letters after the wedding, she spoke most warmly of his tenderness and affection; and about a couple of months ago, when her sister visited them in London, she appeared to be perfectly happy. She was not over well, it is true, but her health had always been delicate, she grew better during her sister's stay; and they talked cheerfully together of a contemplated visit to Italy, where Dr. Warder's children were residing. As her health, however, did not long continue to improve, and as the state of Italy itself became more disturbed from week to week, the idea was abandoned; and the couple proceeded to Brighton, where Dr. Warder having been already introduced to his wife's sister Julia, would see her sister Jane and her brother Richard, who himself was a surgeon at Brighton, who took apartments in Bedford Square, where Mrs. Warder became seriously ill. Her health fluctuated strangely till the 1st of July when she died.

Suspicious at once arose; her brother declared that he looked upon Warder as a murderer; and Dr. Taffe, who was called in to certify the reason of her death, refused to do so, on the ground that he could see no evidence of any natural cause for it.—An inquest was held on the Wednesday following the Sunday on which she died, and it was adjourned until Friday, the 13th.—Meanwhile suspicions became stronger; the former career of Dr. Warder was made known, and the probility of his guilt was fully canvassed. He felt that the coils were gathering around him, and that he was fairly at bay. As a cool, calm man, he saw but one way of expiation. It was just possible that he was innocent, and he was driven to desperation by the fearful charge which he foresaw would be brought against him; but there is an overwhelming balance of probability in favor of the theory that he was guilty, and was only anxious to escape the ignominy of public execution. Whatever his motive, he soon made up his mind to die, nor does he seem to have ever faltered in his purpose. Quite calmly and collectedly did he set his affairs in order; he wrote to the sister of his first wife, acquainting her with the disposition of his property; and then, on Monday evening, July 9th, having just returned from London, he went to his landlady in Bedford Square, and asking for her account, he left money as a compensation for the trouble to which she had been put. Stealthily quitting the house a little before midnight, he proceeded, carrying only a black bag with him to the Bedford Hotel, where he engaged a bed. At two o'clock on the following afternoon, as he had not risen, the chambermaid was sent to call him. She tapped at his door which was unlocked, and receiving no answer, she entered the room where she found him lying on his bed, his eyes wide open, and with a glistening appearance that made it difficult to believe he was not still alive; he was cold and dead. He had lifted himself during the night with prussic acid.—The inquest on his own body could have no other result than a verdict of *felo de se*; and the inquiry into the death of his wife resulted in a verdict, that she "died from the effects of aconite, administered wilfully and of malice aforethought by her late husband." Buried in unconsecrated ground, Warder has carried his awful secret with him to the grave; whether he was a triple murderer, or guilty only of the death of his last wife, we shall never know. He has passed beyond the reach of human justice, and we are left to wonder that with so many terrible warnings before his eyes—with the fate of Palmer, of Pritchard, of Dove, and others still fresh in his memory—he could venture on a crime so foul. It is idle, when motives of the murdered murderer; but in the catalogue of homicides he will be long remembered as one who, thought he never stood in the felon's dock, was driven by the unseen powers that avenge the innocent to commit self-slaughter, and to seek in a phial of poison his only escape from the hangman's hand.

The Portland *Argus* feelingly observes? 'It is a melancholy fact the assistant editor perished in the recent great fire.—He had long been connected with the *Argus* and was rather a sharp fellow. His name was Sheers.'

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of James W. Sheridan, and against the lands and tenements which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Ellen Tanner, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Edward Tanner in the lands of the said Ellen Tanner, to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterboro', being composed of a part of lot No. 7 West of George street and South of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough aforesaid, and butted and bounded and otherwise known as follows:—Commencing upon Aylmer street at a point distant ten feet North from the South-west corner of the said lot; thence North along Aylmer street forty nine feet, thence East parallel with the Northern limit of the said lot to within the distance of ten feet of the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence South parallel with the said Eastern limit forty-nine feet, thence West parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot to the Western limit thereof upon Aylmer street aforesaid, with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also, that certain other parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Monaghan, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement one half of an acre, be the same more or less, being composed of part of Park lot No. 7 in lot No. 13 in the 12th concession of the Township of Monaghan aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a point on the Northerly limits of the said Park lot at the distance of five chains and fifty-three links from the North-east angle of the said Park lot, thence Southerly in a line parallel with the Eastern limit of the said Park lot two chains and seventy-one links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links, thence Northerly on a line parallel with the Eastern boundary of the said Park lot, to the Northern limit of the said Park lot, thence Easterly along the said Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links to the place of beginning, together with the right of way thereto mentioned in the conveyance thereof from one Frederick William Hamilton to the said Edward Tanner, deceased.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 1st, 1866

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Wallis, John Longton and Robert Donnistoun, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of John Robinson Benson, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot number one, East of the Communication Road in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, commencing on the river road at a point seven chains and thirty-two links Northerly from the North East angle of the land conveyed by James Chalmers to Robert Donnistoun, thence Northerly along the said river road six chains thirty-two links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the said Northern limit of the land so conveyed to the said Robert Donnistoun two chains sixty-nine links, thence at right angles Southerly six chains and thirty-two links, thence at right angles Easterly two chains and sixty-nine links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 15, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Frontenac, and to me directed, at the suit of Jacob Bajus, against the lands and tenements which were of James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, in and to the West half of lot No. 3 in the 5th concession of the Township of Douro.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31, 1866. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of Walter Patterson, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Moses Minor, an absconding debtor, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to part of Lot No. 71 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Asphodel, being Village Lots No. 10 and 11, North of King street and East of Thomas street, described in Schedule of Village Lots registered as the Town Plot of the Village of Westwood, containing one acre and forty-three feet, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 24, 1866. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of William McLaughlan, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to Lots No. 6 and 7 in the 13th concession, and the West half of Lot No. 7 in the 11th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 17, 1866. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, administratrix, of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, to be administered at the suit of Bernard McManus, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns, to be administered in and to the West half of Lot No. 24, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 3rd, 1866. 27

For Sale, To Let, &c.

A Farm for Sale

CONSISTING of 100 acres. West half of Lot No. 14, 9th Concession of Township of Smith, situate four miles from the Town of Peterborough. Sixty-five acres cleared, a new comfortable dwelling house, a frame barn with other buildings, and a good orchard. Soil first quality. Title indisputable.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

WILLIAM McKEE.

Smith, August 6, 1866. 32-tf.
(Review please copy.)

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

To Let!

FROM the sixth of September next, that GRAIN STORE-HOUSE in Ashburnham, now in the occupation of Capt. Sutherland.—Also, a good DWELLING HOUSE adjoining, with stabling, good well and garden; suitable for parties going into the grain trade this fall.

For terms apply personally to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

July 11, 1866. 28

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 13,

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

OF THE LATE

PHILIP JAMES ELMHIRST, ESQ.,
Commander, R. N.,
Of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, C. W.

THE undersigned sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Philip Elmhirst, Esq., deceased, of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, hereby give notice, that I desire all claims against his Estate to be sent, with proper vouchers, for adjustment: and that all debts due his Estate be forthwith paid, and that all Chattels and Assets belonging and owing to his Estate be immediately delivered up to me.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
Sole surviving Executor of the late Philip James Elmhirst, Commander R. N.

Cobourg, C. W., March 21st, 1866. 12

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1866.

CANADA PERMANENT
Building and Savings Society,
OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans or approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c, have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more that usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

THREE CARD PICTURES FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

CRAYON DRAWING AND Wax Fruit and Flowers.

MISS E. WARDELL

WOULD respectfully announce that she is now prepared to give instructions in Crayon Drawing and Wax Fruit and Flowers. Specimens of her drawing can be seen at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. Miss W. would refer to the Bouquet of Flowers shown at the Catholic Bazaar, and won by Mrs Caisse, as a specimen of her flowers.

Terms made known by application at her Rooms, opposite Mr. Stevenson's, on Simcoe Street.

Peterboro', Feb. 21st, 1866. 8

GEORGE ALLEN,
GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

GROVESTEEN & Co.,
Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstrung Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument warranted FIVE years. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of over *seven thousand piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

☞ 30-1yr

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE
OF
Summer Goods,
AT THE
MONTREAL HOUSE!

Now is the time to secure a bargain as room must be made for the Fall Stock.

Peterborough, August, 1866. JAS. W. DUNNET.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF DRY GOODS
For 21 Days.

THOS. FAIRWEATHER & CO.

Beg to anoounce that they will sell off all their Summer stock of Dry Goods, at cost and under, to make room for the Fall stock.

Now is the time to get a splendid Dress for $1.00, 1.25, $1.75, $2.00.

Shawls for $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, worth double the money.

Prints for 7½d and 9d, worth 10½d and 1s.

Factory for 6d, 8d and 9d, worth 9d, 11d and 1s.

Ticking for 1s 3d and 1s 4½d, worth 1s 9d and 1s 10½d.

A lot of Men's Stripe Shirts to be sold for 2s 6d.

Also a lot of splendid Flannel Shirts to be sold for $1 00, worth $2.00.

To those who have not yet bought their Summer Goods, this is a splendid chance to get good bargains for your money.

Come and examine the stock. No fault found if you do not buy.

☞ Observe the address,

T. FAIRWEATHER & CO.,
Hunter street, two doors East of Ormond & Gilmour's.

Peterborough, July 18, 1866. 29

THE LATE FIRE!
REMOVAL.
GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,
A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices. Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1863 42

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

☞ 30-13m

PIANO-FORTES.

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMETS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in TUNE than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong Iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old harp form of 'stringing' by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Barili,
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Charles Fradel.

Mr. SIGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal versimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 13, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supercede the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr. S. B. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus aproximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument then has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 30

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Pete. boro, June 20, 1866.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	5.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.20 p.m.
Express (day)	8.55 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time.

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1866.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
TORONTO LINE.
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
HAMILTON.....depart	A. M. 7.15	P. M. 3.30
Burlington Junction	"	"
Waterdown	"	"
Wellington Square	"	3.55
Bronte	"	4.07
Oakville	6.38	4.27
Port Credit	6.55	4.39
Mimico	7.08	"
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	7.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	P.M. 1.00	P. M. 7.45
Mimico	"	8.10
Port Credit	1.50	8.30
Oakville	2.15	8.55
Bronte	2.30	9 17
Wellington Square	2.47	9.32
Waterdown	"	9.47
Burlington Junction	"	"
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1866.		47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.55, 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.30 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.30, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 33

Norwood and Peterboro'
STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Hoffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Room Paper!
WINDOW BLINDS,
DECORATIONS!
Borders, &c.

Graham & Stratton

Have JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers,

10,000 ROLLS
OF ROOM PAPER,

Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, in which will be found

ALBUMS,
Concertinas, Accordeons,

Ladies' Reticules, Companions and Tortoise Shell Cards Cases, Gents and Ladies' Bags, Pearl Stilettoes, Crochet Needles, and Bodkins.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY,
AND
Fancy Goods!

Peterborough, April, 1866.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, and to bathe the face and forehead, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume sick-chamber, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a passenger quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Dumas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jem' so?"—"Exactly?"—Sober Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "seedy" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

For persons want any better authority? but as some may, just read the following:

" " " " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" " " " I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

" " " " I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. " " " The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, fm. Leeds, Me."

" " " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 154 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred testimonials of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base IMITATORS try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1866.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. SEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harndee's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1866.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

SEA SHELLS.

A VARIETY of ornamental Sea Shells, just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, May 1, 1866.

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
Over 180 King St. East,
TORONTO.
For the cure of
CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES!
And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATE READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, or that produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW RECIPES AND QUEER CURES.—For Syphilis strictures, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 180 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

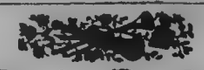
"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1866, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 8, 1866. 19-tf



Music Books.

Instructions for the
DULCIMER AND VIOLIN
For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
December 1, 1864. 6mos.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863. 1

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance to their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers

SEPTEMBER

1866

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866. No. 36.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Handbills, Invitations, Horse Bills, Concert Bills, Posters, Business Cards, Circulars, Funeral Cards, Bill Headings, Show Bills, Programmes, Stage Bills, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

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SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Notaries Public, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancy, &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stothem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in NICHOLLS & HALL'S, or at his own residence Balsom Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, PaperHanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

AS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Warsaw, C. W. 39

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

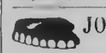
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18



JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH.

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

HAMILTON HOUSE

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.

J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)

Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.

May 16, 1866. 20

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Ellas, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER.

Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; Amalgamated 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865,	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry, and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d' Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)

H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro'. December, 1865. 52-tf

Dress, Cloak & Mantilla MAKING.

MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has her rooms now one door south of Mr. Stapleton's dwelling, directly opposite the Court House, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Peterborough, June 13, 1866. 24

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Port Hope for Lindsay,	..	5.45 a.m.
" " "	..	3.00 p.m.
" Lindsay for Port Hope,	..	9.25 a.m.
" " "	..	1.00 p.m.
" Port Hope for Peterboro		9.55 a.m.
" " "		1.00 p.m.
" Peterboro for Port Hope		6.15 a.m.
" " "		3.30 p.m.

ALL TRAINS CROSS AT MILLBROOK.

Passengers can go from Port Hope to Peterborough and Lindsay, or from Port Hope to Lindsay and Peterboro' the same day. Passengers by taking the Mail Train from Lindsay will have 3 hours for business at Peterborough, and return the same day Peterborough passengers, by taking the mixed train for Lindsay, will have 4 hours for business and return the same day.

Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway Trains. Passengers via New York Central Railway, and Steamers "Corinthian" and "Rochester," from Charlotte, make direct connection at Port Hope for Peterborough and Lindsay.

A. T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

HENRY COVERT, *President.*

Peterboro', July 1, 1866.

THE BACK LAKES!

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SEASON.

The Steamer

1866. 1866.

OGEMAH

Will ply daily during the Summer Season between Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, and Bridgenorth, calling at the intermediate stopping places, as follows:

LEAVING LINDSAY

Every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Bobcaygeon at 10.30 a. m., and at *Bridgenorth*, in time to connect with the Stage to Peterboro'.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

At 1.30 o'clock p. m., on the arrival of the Stage from Peterboro', connecting with the Train from Port Hope at 12.30 o'clock.

The *Ogemah* will reach Bobcaygeon at 3.30 o'clock p. m., arriving at Lindsay at 6.30 o'clock p. m., of the same day.

STAGES

Will be in readiness at Bridgenorth and at the Peterboro' Railway Station to convey Passengers, Luggage and Freight to and from Mud or Chemong Lake.

Passengers for Fenelon Falls will be landed at *Sturgeon point from whence they will be* conveyed on Board Capt. Crandell's Steamer to Fenelon Falls.

☞ The Boat and Stages running in connection with it, will start precisely on time.

June 13th, 1866. 24-tf

1866. 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer

CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master,

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, only		5 30
Colborne, every day		7 00
Cobourg, " do		8 15
Port Hope, do		10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 6 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passages at summer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent Kingston.

April 4, 1866. 16

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at	.....	6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " "	.....	8:00 "
PORT HOPE " "	.....	9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

Poetry.

LIFE'S ANSWER.

I know not if the dark, or bright,
Shall be my lot;
If that wherein my hopes delight
Be best or not.

It may be mine to drag, for years,
Toil's heavy chain;
Or, day and night, my meat be tears
On bed of pain.

Dear faces may surround my hearth
With smiles and glee;
Or I may dwell alone, and mirth
Be strange to me.

My bark is wafted to the strand
By breath divine;
And on the helm there rests a hand
Other than mine.

One, who has known in storms to sail,
I have on board;
Above the ravings of the gale
I hear my Lord.

He holds me when the billows smite,
I shall not fall;
If sharp, 'tis short; if long, 'tis light,—
He tempers all.

Safe to the land—safe to the land—
The end is this;
And then, with HIM, go hand in hand
Far into bliss.

—DEAN OF CANTERBURY *in Macmillan's Magazine.*

Selections.

'A BRIEF NARRATIVE OF FACTS.'

If any of our readers wish to read an interesting book, we commend to their notice the "Brief Narrative of Facts relative to the New Orphan Houses (for 1,150 Children) on Ashley Down, Bristol, and other objects of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution for Home and Abroad," just published by Mr. George Muller. It is, as all who read it will admit, a very extraordinary book, especially as showing how a single person, whose mind is animated with great ideas and characterised by purity, simplicity, and unselfishness, can influence not only the circle of friends in which he lives, but can make his power for good felt at the extreme ends of the earth. George Muller received the first shilling for the establishment of an orphanage on the 7th December in 1835, and on the 11th April, 1836, he opened the house in which he had hired, No. 6, Wilson Street, for the reception of orphans. Since then he has, as most of our readers are aware, built three large orphan houses on Ashley Down, and is now building a fourth house, which is to be followed by a fifth. There are in the institution at the present time 1,150 orphans, and when the two new houses are finished there will be accommodation in the five houses for 2,000 children. And all this has been done, and is being done, without the public having been asked for a single farthing. Without having personally applied to any one, Mr. Muller has received for the orphans nearly a quarter of a million of money, and this vast sum has been contributed for the most part by persons to whom Mr. Muller must necessarily be an entire stranger. Such a fact may well arrest attention. How is it that so many people in all parts of the world have resolved to help on the work in which Mr. Muller is engaged? How is it that the letter-box in Mr. Muller's private dwelling-house in Paul Street has become the receptacle into which all sorts of people drop large and small sums of money and all manner of articles, anonymously? There can be no suspicion of self-glorification in these cases, for Mr. Muller never discloses the names of those who aid him, and consequently those who give must give from a higher motive than those who subscribe to a good work ostentatiously. In the "Brief Narrative of Facts" there are some strange *things recorded in connection with the anon*ymous donors who supply the means which sustain the institution, as the extracts which we give below will show. The "Narrative" is intensely interesting, whether we regard the articles or the sums of money contributed during the year, the places from which these contributions come, the reasons given by the donors for help. Contributions flow in from all parts of the world, and with the "Narrative" before us, we may question whether there is at any time a foreign mail coming to this country which does not contain some donation for the orphans at Ashley Down. We cannot turn over the pages of the "Narrative" without being struck with the variety of sources from which Mr. Muller derives his supplies. During the year the donations have come from all parts of Great Britain, from the East Indies, from Australia, from Natal, from Demerara, from New Zealand, from the United States, from Gibralter, *from Smyrna, in Asia, from the Cape of* Good Hope, and many other out-of-the-way places. The donations vary in amount from a few coppers to a thousand pounds, and many people send articles which are to be sold for the benefit of the institution. A donor at Glasgow sends an Albert guard and a quantity of jewellery; "Mary" sends a gold chain, a silver bracelet, and two silver studs; another donor sends photographic albums; "A Servant of the Lord Jesus" sends two artificial teeth set in gold, and "M. R." sends two sets of artificial teeth. Another person contributes several plated articles and a table cover; another a quantity of silver plate; another sends fans, spectacles, a telescope, a brooch, and a card case; another sends a pair of silk stockings. An anonymous donor leaves at Mr. Muller's house two diamond rings, two gold bracelets, and a quantity of other gold jewellery. Nearly a thousand pounds was realized for articles of this kind during the year. A curious part of the "Narrative" is that which gives the reasons or motives which lead the donors to contribute, and the manner in which they seek to aid the institution. A Devonshire contributor sends £11 9s, with a letter stating that he has resolved to give a tenth of his income, and has committed this resolution to writing "lest he may be tempted to give less than resolved upon." An Oxfordshire donor sends £7 10s instead of insuring a crop of 310 acres against hail. A person at Coventry forwards £4 instead of insuring the doser's life. A Wiltshire shoemaker gives a penny "on every pair of boots above two shillings." From Leicestershire there comes £1, as a thankoffering to the Lord "for mercifully preserving our dear little Rhoda from instant death by a threshing machine." A gentleman in London sends £30 as a thank offering for his wife having been brought "out of the perils of childbirth." A "Poor Working Man" at *Hereford sends 5s as an acknowledgement* of his fat pig having been kept free from disease. A man in Monmouthshire contributes £1 "as a thankoffering for a severe loss of income." A ship owner sends large sums instead of insuring his vessels; another person sends the first fruits of a sewing machine. Several farmers send contributions instead of insuring their cattle from the rinderpest. Some cultivate potatoes and onions for the orphans; and one Scotch gentlemen cultivates ferns, which he sells and sends the produce to Mr. Muller. Others dedicate a brood of chickens, an apple or pear tree, for the benefit of the orphans. A manufacturer gives the vinegar used in the institution, another firm gives the barm for baking, another gives salt, and another the blacking which is used. One donation of 2s was accompanied by the following letter:—"Sir,—On reading of the great work you have undertaken, and the various motives which induced people *to send their contributions* towards maintaining the poor little orphans under your care, I made a vow that every night one who is dearer to me than life (and who has of late indulged in the intoxicating cup) came home sober, I would put by three-pence. Although the vow has been made some time, and strictly kept, the whole does not amount to more than two shillings. Pray for him." "T. H." sends £1,000 as a tribute to the memory of a departed sister. An errand-boy at Weston-super-Mare sends 3s 3d, and somebody at Clevedon realised £40 by the sale of articles on a Christmas tree, and sends the proceeds to Mr. Muller.

One case is mentioned in which Mr. Muller prayed that a particular donor, a gentleman engaged in a large business in London, might be influenced to give further help, and this donor a few days afterwards sent £100, accompanied by a letter, in which he said, "I believe it is through the Lord's *actings on me that I inclose you a* cheque," &c. Another remarkable case is mentioned. On the 4th September last Mr. Muller was staying at Ilfracombe, after his illnes, and was accosted on the Capstone by two strangers, one of whom said he wished to give some money for the orphans. The stranger then continued:—"I live in the neighbourhood of M. I am a business man, and what would be called a hard-working business man. Some time since one of your reports fell into my hands, but —I honestly confess it—I could not believe that you did obtain your funds *simply* in answer to prayer; I questioned the truth of it. However, the thing came up into my mind again and again. While I was thus considering whether God was really with you, and whether you really obtained, simply by faith and in answer to prayer, these large sums of money, I heard of a certain property to be sold, which I thought I should like to buy if it were disposed of reasonably. *I looked it over, and had it valued by* a competent business man, who told me that it was worth so much. I then said to myself, in a kind of sceptical way, I will now see whether God is with Mr. Muller or not. If I get this property for so much (fixing a low price on it), I will give Mr. Muller one hundred pounds. I then instructed a person to bid for me at the auction, where this property was sold, at a place at a distance; but so great was my curiosity to see whether God really would appear for you in this matter, that by the next train I set off to the place where the auction was, that I might obtain as early as possible the information how the matter would end; and I found, to my great surprize, that I had actually obtained this valuable property at the exact low price which I had fixed. I was astonished. But I began now to reflect more on the principles on which you act, and I wondered that, as a Christian, I or any one else could call in question what you *say about answers to prayer*; and the more I consider the matter, and the more I read your Report, the more I see how right and proper it is to come to God for all we need and to trust in Him for everything. The conveyance having been made, and all being now settled about the sale, I felt it right to fulfil my promise; so my friend, whom you saw just now with me, and I set out on a tour into Devonshire, and then, on our way home, called, the day before yesterday, Saturday, at your house; but found you were from home. We stopped yesterday, Sunday, in Bristol, and having there learnt your address, we came on here to Ilfracombe to-day, for I wished to know you personally." The stranger afterwards gave Mr. Muller a donation of £100, and Mr. Muller having remarked to him that he had had an application from his neighbourhood for a form of legacy, by a solicitor for a client of his, whose name was not mentioned, learnt that this same stranger was the individual *who wished to leave him a legacy* of £1,000 for the orphans.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the "Narrative" is that which embraces Mr. Muller's remarks, and discloses his habits of thought and daily life. Here is a passage under January 1;—"The Lord began the New Year with blessings, as His manner is; and, with regard to pecuniary supplies, He was pleased to send in bountifully. Early in the morning, I found in the letter box at my house £40, of which £33 was intended by the kind donor for the support of three orphans for one year, 10s for so me toys for the youngest orphans, £1 10s for the School, Bible, Missionary and Tract Fund, £2 10s for Mr. C., and £2 10s for myself. There was likewise put into the letter-box by a Christian servant of Clifton 10s, and by other three servants of Clifton £1, and £1, and 3s. Immediately afterwards I received 15s and 12s; and a little later £3, put anonymously into the letter-box at my house. In the course of the day came in 78 other donations for the support of the orphans."

Under "April 3" we find the following:—"This day commenced with the receipt of only £26. A large sum to many, but a small sum to us, as our outgoings, on an average, are more than double that sum daily, for the various objects of the institution. However, I thanked the Lord for this and asked Him for more; and my hope was in Him, that he would send us more. Accordingly about 11 o'clock I received £10, and had thus £36. I thanked God for this further donation, and asked for more; about 2 o'clock £14 more came in and I had thus £50 in all. After having thanked the Lord again for this, I received about 3 o'clock £20 more, which increased the sum to £70. I further thanked the Lord, and asked for fresh supplies, when shortly after I received £6, and had thus £76 in all. Yet again I thanked the Lord, and asked for more, when shortly after another £5 was left at my house from H. B., of Clifton, and I had thus £81. I still again thanked the Lord for this £5, and about seven o'clock in the evening I received about £16 more, and had thus altogether about £97. Between seven and eight o'clock, after having still once more thanked the Lord for the last amount, I said to my dear wife, in connection with the Lord's goodness to us during the day, in sending means, that He even now, this evening, could send us yet more than we had had all the day; and about eight o'clok arrived a pen-box, well packed, secured and sealed. When I had opened it, I found that it contained an anonymous donation, from Clifton, of £100 in bank notes, with the words, '£100 for the New Orphan House. Matthew vi., 3.' Thus the day, which began with £26, ended with about £200." There are people, no doubt, who, like the gentleman who followed Mr. *Muller to Ilfracombe, doubt the efficacy* of prayer, but these passages show how thoroughly Mr. Muller himself relies on his means, and he may well point to those noble houses on Ashley Down as the proof of its efficiency. Mere words will not feed and clothe 1,150 orphans; and Mr. Muller is a poor man, and yet never asks anybody for help. His institutions and his "Brief Narrative of Facts" relating thereto constitute the best practical sermon on Faith that could be preached, and as such it is to be expected that they will attract the attention of all sorts of people, whether they adopt Mr. Muller's views in part, altogether, or not at all. There can be no mistake, however, as to the truly Christian character of the work, or as to its extent. There it is before us, a living reality, and a more noble and philanthropic work it was never the lot of any man to be engaged in.

THE OLD MAN'S STORY.

A THRILLING SKETCH.

I shall never forget the commencement of the temperance reformation. I was a child at the time, of some ten years of age. Our home had every comfort, and my kind parents idolized me, their child. Wine was very often on the table, and both my father and mother gave it to me in the bottom of the morning glass.

On Sunday, at church; a startling announcement was made to our people. I *knew nothing of its purport*, but there was much whispering among the men. The pastor said that on the next evening would be a meeting, and an address upon the evils of intemperance in the use of alcoholic drinks. He expressed himself ignorant of the object of the meeting, and could not say what course it would be best to pursue in the matter.

The subject of the meeting came up at our table after the service, and I questioned my father about it with all the curious eagerness of a child. The whispers and words which had been dropped in my hearing clothed the whole affair with great mystery to me, and I was all eagerness to learned the strange thing. My father merely said it was some scheme to unite the church and state.

The night came, the groups of people gathered on the tavern steps, and I heard the jest and the laugh, and saw drunken men come reeling out of the bar-room.

I urged my father to let me go, but he at first refused. Finally, thinking it would be an innocent gratification of my curiousity, he put on his hat, and we walked across the green to the church. I well remember how the people appeared as they come in, seeming to wonder what kind of an exhibition was to come off.

In the corner was the tavern-keeper, and around him a number of his friends.—*For an hour the people of the place contin*ued to come in, till there was a fair house-full. All were curiously watching the door, and apparently wondering what would appear next. The pastor stole in and took his seat behind a pillar under the gallery, as if doubtful of the propriety of being in the church at all.

Two men finally came in and went forward to the altar and took their seats. All eyes were fixed upon them and a general stillness prevailed throughout the house.

The men were unlike in appearance, one *being short, thick-set in his build*, and the other tall and well formed. The younger had the manner and dress of a clergyman, a full, round face, and a quiet, good-natured look as he leisurely looked around over the audience.

But my childish interest was all in the old man. His broad deep chest and unusual height looked giant like as he strode slowly up the side. His hair was white, his brow deep, seamed with furrows, and, around his handsome mouth, lines of calm and touching sadness. His eyes were black and restless, and kindled as the tavern-keeper uttered a low jest aloud. His lips were compressed, and a crimson flush went and came over his pale cheek. One arm was off above the elbow, and there was a wide scar over his right eye.

The younger finally rose and stated the object of the meeting, and asked if there was a clergyman present to open it with prayer. Our pastor kept his seat, and the speaker himself made a short address, at the conclusion calling on any one to make remarks. The pastor arose, under the gallery, and attacked the position of the speaker, using the arguments which I have often heard used since, and concluded by denouncing those engaged in the new movement as meddlesome fanatics who wished to break up the time-honored usages of good society, and injure the business of respectable people. At the conclusion of his remarks, the tavern-keeper and his friends got up a cheer, and the current of feeling was evidently against the strangers and their plan.

While the pastor was speaking, the old man had fixed his dark eyes upon him and leaned forward to catch every word.

As the pastor took his seat, the old man arose, his tall form towering in its symmetry, and his chest swelling as he inhaled his breath through his thin dilated nostrils. To me, at that time, there was something awe-inspiring and grand in the appearance of the old man, as he stood, with his full eye upon the audience, his teeth shut hard, and a silence like that of death throughout the church.

He beat his gaze upon the tavern-keeper, and that peculiar eye lingered and kindled for a moment. The scar grew red upon his forehead, and beneath his heavy brows his eyes glistened and glowed like a serpent's. The tavern-keeper quailed before that searching glance, and I felt a relief when the old man withdrew his gaze. For a moment more he seemed lost in thought, and then in low and tremulous tonee commenced.

There was a depth in that voice, a thrilling sweetness and pathos which riveted every heart in the church before the first period had been rounded. My father's attention had become fixed upon the eye of the speaker with an interest I had never before seen him exhibit. I can but briefly *remember* the substance of what the old man said, though the scene is as vivid before me as any that I ever witnessed.

'My friends! I am a stranger in your village, and I trust I may call you friends. A new star has risen, and there is a hope in the dark night which hangs like a pall of gloom over our country.'

With a thrilling depth of voice, the speaker continued, 'O! God, thou who lookest with compassion upon the most erring of earth's frail children, I thank thee that a brazen serpent has been lifted up upon which the drunkards can look and be healed—that a beacon has burst out upon the darkness that surrounded him, which shall guide back to honour and heaven the bruised and weary wanderer.'

It is strange what power there is in some voices. The speaker's voice was low and measured, but a tear trembled in every tone, and before I knew why, a tear dropped on my hand. The old man brushed *one from his own eye, and continued*;

'Men and Christians, you have just heard that I am a vagrant and a fanatic.—I am not. Ah, God, knows my own heart; I came here just to do good. Here me and be just.

'I am an old man standing alone at the end of life's journey. There is a deep sorrow in my heart and tears in my eyes. I have journeyed over a beaconless ocean, and all life's bright hopes have been wrecked. I am without friends, home or kindred on earth, and look with longing to the rest of the night of death. Without friends, kindred or home! I was not once so!'

No one could withstand the touching pathos of the old man. I noticed a tear trembling on the lid of my father's eye, and I no more felt ashamed of my own.

'No, my friends, it was felt so once.—Away over the dark waves which have wrecked my hoper, there is the blessed light of happiness and home. I reach again *convulsively for the shrines of the* household idols that once were mine! now mine no more!'

The old man seemed looking away through vacancy upon some bright vision, his lips apart and his fingers extended. I involuntarily turned in the direction where it was pointed, dreading to see some shadow invoked by its magic moving.

'I once had a mother. With her old heart, crushed with sorrows, she went down to the grave. I once had a wife—a fair, angel-hearted creature as ever smiled in *an earthly home. Her eye was as mild as* a summer sky, and her heart as faithful and true as ever guarded and cherished a husband's love. Her blue eye grew dim as the floods of sorrow washed away its brightness, and the living heart I wrung till every fibre was broken. I once had a noble, a brave and beautiful boy; but he was driven out from the ruins of his home, and my old heart yearns to know if he yet lives. I *once had a babe, a sweet, tender blossom*; but these hands destroyed it, and it lives with one who loveth children.

'Do not be startled, my friends—I am not a murderer in the common acceptation of the term. Yet there is a light in my evening sky. A spirit mother rejoices over the return of her prodigal son. The wife smiles upon him who again turns back to virtue and honor. The Angel child visits me at nightfall, and I feel the hallowing touch of a tiny palm upon my feverish cheek. My brave boy, if he yet lives, *would forgive the sorrowing old man for* the treatment which drove him into the world, and the blow that maimed him for life. God forgive me for the ruin which I have brought upon me and mine.'

He again wiped a tear from his eye.—My father watched him with a strange intensity, and a countenance pale and excited by some strong emotion.

'I was once a fanatic, and madly followed the malign light *which led me to ruin*. I was a fanatic when I sacrificed my wife, children, happiness and home to the accursed demon of the bowl. I once adored the gentle being whom I injured so deeply.

'I was a drunkard. From respects bility and affluence, I plunged into degradation and poverty. I left her alone amid the wreck of her home of idols, and rioted at the tavern. She never complained, yet she and the children went hungry for bread.

'One New Year's night, I returned late to the hut where charity had given us a *roof*. She was yet up, and shivering over the coals. I demanded food, but she burst into tears and told me there was none. I fiercely ordered her to get some. She turned her eyes sadly upon me, the tears falling fast over her pale cheeks.

'At this moment the child in the cradle awoke and sent up a famished wail, starting the despairing mother like a serpent's sting.

'We have no food, James—have had none for two days. I have nothing for the babe. My once kind husband, must we starve?

'That sad, pleading face, and those streaming eyes, and the feeble wail of the child, maddened me, and I—yes, I—struck her a fierce blow in the face, and she fell forward upon the hearth. The furies of hell boiled in my bosom, and with deep intensity I felt that I had committed a wrong. I had never struck Mary before, but now some terrible impulse bore me on, and I *did in my drunken state*, and clenched both hands in her hair.

'God of mercy, James!' exclaimed my wife as she looked up in my fiendish countenance, 'you will not kill us; you will not harm Willie,' and she sprang to the cradle and grasped him in her embrace. I caught her again by the hair and dragged her to the door, and, as I lifted the latch, the wind burst in with a cloud of snow. With a yell of a fiend, I still dragged her on, and hurled her out in the darkness and the storm. With a wild ha! ha! I closed the door and turned the button, her pleading moans mingling with the blast and the sharp cry of her babe. But my work was not complete. I turned to the little bed where lay my elder son, and I snatched him from his slumbers, and, against his half-awakened struggles, opened the door and threw him out. In an agony of fear he called me by a name I was no longer able to bear, and locked his little fingers in my side-pocket. I could not wrench that *frenzied* grasp away, and with the coolness of a devil, as I was, shut the door upon the arm, and with my knife severed the wrist!'

The speaker ceased a moment and buried his face in his hands, as if to shut out some fearful dream, and his deep chest heaved like a storm-swept sea. My father had arisen from his seat, and was leaning forward, his countenance bloodless, and the large drops standing out on his brow.—Chills crept back to my young heart, and I wished I was at home. The old man looked up, and I have never since seen such mental agony depicted on a human face as there was on his.

'It was morning when I awoke, and the storm had ceased, but the cold was intense. I first secured a drink of water, and then I looked in the accustomed place for Mary. As I missed her, for the first time a shadowy sense of some horrible nightmare began to draw upon my wandering mind. I thought I had *dreamed a fearful dream*, but involuntarily opened the outside door with a shuddering dread. As the door opened the snow burst in, followed by a ball of something across the threshold, scattering the cold snow and striking the floor with a sharp, hard sound. My blood shot like red hot arrows through my veins, and I rubbed my eyes to shut out the sight. It was—it—O God, how terrible!—it was *my own injured Mary and her babe frozen* to ice! The ever true mother had bowed herself over the child to shield it, and had wrapped all her own clothes around it, leaving her own person stark and bare to the storm. She had placed her own hair over the face of the child, and the sleet had frozen to the white cheek. The frost was white in his its half-open eye and upon its tiny finger. I know not what became of my brave boy.

Again the old man bowed his head and wept, and all that were in the house wept *with him*. My father sobbed like a child. In tones of low and heart-broken pathos, the old man concluded:

'I was arrested, and for long months I raved in delirium. I awoke and was sentenced to prison for ten years; but no tortures could have been endured equal to those within my bosom. Oh, God, no! I am not a fanatic. I wish to injure no one. But while I live, let me strive to warn others not to enter the path which has been so dark and fearful a one to me. I would see my angel wife and children beyond the vale of tears.'

The old man sat down, but a spell as deep and strange as that wrought by some wizard's breath rested upon the audience. Hearts could have been heard in their beating, and tears to fall. The old man then asked the people to sign the pledge. My father leaped from his seat and snatched it eagerly. I had followed him, and as he hesitated a moment with the pen in the *ink, a tear fell upon the old man's paper.*

'Sign it—sign it, young man. Angels would sign it. I would write my name there ten thousand times if it would bring back my loved and lost one.'

My father wrote '*Mortimer Hudson.*'

The old man looked, wiped his tearful eyes, and looked again, his countenance alternately flushed with red and a deathlike paleness.

'*It is*—no *it* cannon be, yet how strange,' muttered the old man. 'Pardon me, sir,' but that in the name of *my* own brave boy.'

My father trembled, and held up his left arm from which the hand had been severed.

They looked for a moment in each other's eyes, both reeled and gasped—

'My own injured boy!'

'My father!'

They fell upon each other's necks till it seemed that their souls would grow and mingle into one. There was a weeping in that church, and I turned bewildered upon *the streaming faces around me.*

'Let me thank God for this great blessing, which was gladdened my guilt burdened soul,' exclaimed the old man, and kneeling down, poured out in one of the most melting prayers I ever heard. The spell was then broken, and all eagerly signed the pledge, slowly going to their home, as loth to leave the spot.

That old man is dead, but the lesson he taught *his grandchild on the knee, as his* evening sun went down without a cloud, will never be forgotten His fanaticism has lost none of its fire in my manhood's heart.

THE CABLE—MORALLY.

In a late issue we had something to say about the Cable "Commercially;" now we must have a word or two about it "Morally." What! Can the Cable be in any way considered as a moral agent? We think it can. Not that the mere fact that we can send a message from England to Canada in the twinkling of an eye will make men better, or elevate the moral tone of society. The Cable will not be a moral agent in that sense,—it will not cause a love of morality, but it will *restrain* men from violating its precepts. To come right to the point, it increases the machinery by means of which criminals can be brought to justice. To commit a crime in France or England and escape to America, or *vice versa*, will hereafter be almost an impossibility. Not a few crimes have in days gone by been committed on both sides of the Atlantic, which would never have taken place but for the belief of the perpetrator or perpetrators that, by taking the fast-sailing steamers, they would be in a foreign land b fore tidings of their guilt could overtake them. Many a time have the Cunard vessels carried over criminals to America safely, no word of their crime being h ard until all traces of them had disappeared. This was a favourite mode of escape for Bank defaulters, Railway embezzlers, and wealthy criminals generally.—The lower orders of the genus rascal were generally forced to take passage in cheaper, and consequently slower vessels, and of late years were frequently arrested before they could land from the vessels in which they had sailed. This was the case with Muller, who committed the famous railway murder in London. But the completion of the Atlantic Cable cuts off all chance of any of them escaping. One hour after they set sail, the particulars of their crime and a description of their appearance may be in America, and when the vessel arrives, the criminal is sure to be nabbed. In fact, for that matter, officers of justice might board the vessel at Halifax or Father Point, and sail with their victim into port. In decreasing the chance of escape—in making crime more certain of punishment, there can be no doubt that the Cable will prevent many a crime from being committed, and prove, to no inconsiderable extent, a terror to evil doers.—*Exchange.*

Audacious Robbery in Brooklyn.

A most audacious robbery was committed at the jewelry store of Mr. W. M. K. Tice, corner of Fulton and Johnson streets, last evening, which, for boldness, surpasses anything of the kind that has ever taken place in this city. It appears that about eight o'clock, shortly before the time of closing, a light waggon drawn by a sprightly horse, drove up Fulleton street, and, turning the corner of Johnson street, halted immediately in front of one of the large windows, through which all that is doing within can be seen from without. The cases containing the most valuable articles in the store were on the counter infront of the window. The vehicle containing two men—one rather large and stout, the other tall and slim. The latter jumped out and entered the store. Accosting Mr. Tomas Tice, he started that he desired to purchase a diamone ring, and a box containing the most valuable was placed before him.—After scrutinizing the lot, and being convinced, doubtless, that it was the real article, he took a handkerchief from his pocket, and holding it at two corners, with both hands, put it to his face, as if to wipe off the perspiration. Suddenly he clapped the handkerchief over the box, and taking it up, ran out of the store. Before the astonished attendants knew what to do, or which way to turn, the fellow had jumped into the back part of the vehicle, and the heavy man—(his confederate)—having the lines in one hand, and a whip in the other, urged the horse onward. They proceeded down John street at a rapid rate, and crossing into Tillery, drove to park avenue at full speed. Reaching the corner of Vanderbilt avenue, they jumped out and at their meeting a man and a boy, they took their hats from their heads, and threw their own (straw) hats into the street. They then ran toward Flushing avenue, and that was the last seen of them. The police being informed, promptly pursued the thieves, but without success. They found the horse and waggon, however, and took them in charge. A diamond cluster ring was picked up in the body of the waggon. Roundsman Rings, of the Forty-first Police Precinct, found another cluster ring in Johnson street, opposite Mr. Tice's store, and a clerk found still another. The box stolen contained 24 diamond cluster rings, in all valued at $7,000. The operation in the store was so sudden that not one of the clerks can give an intelligible description of the appearance of the thieves, or the style or colour of the clothes in which they were dressed. They are, doubtless, adepts at the business, and had fully matured their plans before putting them into execution.—*N. Y. World.*

Capture of a Liverpool Murderer in America.

About three or four years ago a most brutal murder was committed in Richmond-row, Liverpool, and notwithstanding all the endeavors of the Liverpool police to apprehend the murderer, he managed to elude their vigilance until within the last few weeks, when he was captured in America. The facts relative to the murder are these:—A tin-plate worker, named Reed, together with his wife and son, resided in Richmond-row a street leading off Scotlandroad, Liverpool. They carried on the manufacture of tin utensils, and apparently earned a comfortable living, though there were frequent bickerings in the family, consequent on Reed's irregularities. One night, about 11 o'clock, in the autumn of 1862, Reed went home, and finding his wife was at a neighbor's house, went for her. In the course of a few minutes she returned, and as far as can at present be known, nothing more was heard of her until some neighbors, a few hours afterwards, found her lying in a dying state, with a deep and fatal wound in her left breast. From what few signs she made before she died, it seemed that her husband was the murderer, and this suspicion was strengthened by the finding of a knife, belonging to him, covered with blood, down a cellar-grating close to the cellar. A few days ago the detective officials at Liverpool received intelligence that Reed had been arrested at New York. No time was lost in sending for him, and on the 1st inst., Detective Marsden, of Liverpool police force, sailed for New York in the Etna, to bring the prisoner to England.

Not long ago the Pope was asked by an eminent English ecclesiastic what he thought of the aspect of affairs. His Holiness replied prophetically. For the Papacy things looked very bad, but they would be worse before the end of the year. With 1867, however, better days would dawn, and the year would see the Papal power fully restored.—Towards the close of it, His Holiness added, he should cry with Simeon "Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace," and rest from all his sorrows and his trials. We shall see.

Details of the Escape of the Fenian Prisoners.

[From the "Ottawa Citizen."]

Cornwall, September 3rd.

The Fenian prisoners, Murphy and five of his companions, broke gaol and made their escape some time before daylight this morning. They raised a plank of the floor in one of the passages, and dug their way out beneath the gaol wall. The process must have been going on at night, no doubt, for some time. This hole as now seen, is a nicely rounded one, about four feet in depth on each side and four feet in length under the wall. They are supposed to have taken advantage of a severe thunderstorm which lasted for a couple of hours after midnight. The beat of one of the sentries was within a few feet of the spot where they broke ground in coming out, but it is thought that the sentry must have been in his box taking shelter from the rain, a circumstance which was doubtless anticipated. This escape is felt here to be a humiliating matter.

The gaol has been condemned for its insecurity by the Inspectors, yet the feeling can't be restrained, that there has been a great laxity of diligence on the part of the gaol officers.

The Fenian prisoners remaining are: C. Kelly and Hartnell; they gave the alarm about five a. m. They say they knew nothing of the gaol breaking and escape of their fellow prisoners until they missed them in awaking.

There will be an early investigation into the subject.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

They made their escape by taking up a board from the floor and breaking up the wall They then dug a hole towards the surface, inclining it outwards. When they got near the surface, they left it so, waiting for a favorable night to make their exit.—Saturday night being dark and very stormy, they opened their hole and made their escape. They got across the river at Hogansburg, where they slept at Boncker's Hotel, breakfasted there Sunday morning, and described the manner in which they had effected their escape. They said they had the hole ready about a month waiting for a suitable night—Saturday suiting them they commenced about 8.30 p. m., this way;—When the sentry in making his beat turned to go to the further end of it, which was at some distance from the hole, one of them would start run through the hall in the public (Registry, &c.,) office building.—About fifteen feet from thence the hall leads into Pit street. The others would listen for the returning sentry, and when he turned to go back another would start, and so they all escaped but three, who kept making some noise, dancing, singing, &c., to allay suspicion. These did not incline to leave.

They say they met several persons on their way to the river, where they broke open a boat house, took the boat and a coat that was lying in it, and reaching Hogansburg about three in the morning.—Murphy changed a hundred dollar bill in that place. Some of them were armed with revolvers and also appeared in the morning with a good outfit, though they left Cornwall poorly clad. Murphy left directions for returning the boat and coat to the owner. They left Hogansburg about noon on Sunday, going towards the railway.—The three who remained behind are Keys, Kelly and Hartnell.

More Artillery for Canada.

The London *Times* of the 23rd says:—"In addition to the 12 batteries of Royal Artillery announced in the *Times* of Tuesday as being ordered by the War Department for immediate transportation to Canada, the authorities of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich have received instructions to prepare for dispatch to the same destination, a large number of 20 pounder, 12-pounder, and 9 pounder guns, together with 40,000 rounds of prepared cartridges, ammunition, shot and shell, to be shipped at the earliest possible date, and for which tonnage has been engaged by the Admiralty."

The *Times* of the date stated says: "General Peel and Lord Longford, Secretaries of State for the War Department, attended by Lieut.-Col. Milward, Asst.-Director of Ordnance, yesterday made their first official inspection of the departments of Woolwich Arsenal. Having paid a visit of ceremony at the Royal Artillery Barracks, to Major-Gen. E. C. Warde, C. B., commanding the district, they went down to the Arsenal, at 2 o'clock, and entered the office of the Ordnance Select Committee, where they were joined by Col. Boxer and Col. Clark, Superintendents of the Royal Laboratory and the Carriage Departments. They proceeded thence to an inspection of the new machinery room fitted up for the manufacture of the wrought iron gun carriages recently introduced. The departments throughout the arsenal are now engaged in preparing for shipment 12 complete batteries of field guns of the Royal Artillery, and their equipment, for transport to Canada. The General having informed himself of their readiness for shipment by the end of the present month, then examined some of the new gun carriages and slides intended for the 'Zealous' and 'Bellerophon.'"

A morning contemporary says:—

"Some doubt has arisen as to whether these twelve batteries were intended to be horsed and manned before being despatched to Canada. If we understand the matter rightly they will not be, as they are Armstrong guns and equipments for the use of the volunteer Field Batteries throughout the Province who are now armed with smooth bore 6 and 12 pdrs. of the 1812 but new and far more formidable arms now are at last on the way. They are also over and above the three batteries which sailed on Saturday for Quebec, manned and ready for service the moment they land. It will therefore de seen that the reinforcement in artillery is remarkably large, and altogether may be taken at 130 to 150 guns of the best and latest pattern. The Imperial Government is at last working with commendable energy to place the country in a proper state of defence."

DISFRANCHISED.—The Guelph *Mercury* says that while the Bill for the distribution of seats before the House the lately incorporated village of Orangeville was left out of the list altogether. In the absence, through sickness, of D. Parker, Mr. Stirton called the attention of the Attorney General West to the omission, and urged its being annexed to the Central Riding of the County, or to the new Riding of Cardwell.—But strange to say, the Attorney General being "hichow-do," the Bill was pushed through without any notice being taken of Orangeville, and so far as the next Parliamentary election is concerned it is disfranchished. No redress can now be had till the first session of the new Parliament.

The Attorney General West is a great man in the eyes of some, while in the eyes of all sensible folks he is a great humbug. He is made more of than his conduct deserves. But for the old fogyism of Kingston, which is as musty as the ideas of the Hon. Mr. M'Donald would be left at home to the care of friends.—*Recorder.*

JOLLY DOG
MINSTRELS.

THEIR BILL NOT PAID.

To the Public, the Jolly Dogs, and all whom it may concern.

A Club got up in Town and consisting of

FRED. BURNHAM,
A. C. GILBERT,
F. H. KNAPP,
G. LEONARD,
C. COULTER,
W. KANE,
L. CAISSE,
T. MOLONEY,
W. MOLONEY,
A. T. HEATHFIELD,

During last winter, went to Lindsay and Omemee, and held "Jolly Dog" Concerts. They also gave two Concerts in town.

MASTER F. BURNHAM received the money, and was, virtually, Treasurer.

The following is a STATEMENT of MONEYS RECEIVED, which he acknowledged before witnesses:

Cash from J. O'Donnell, received at Door in Peterboro,..... $66 00
" L. Caisse, for tickets sold,. 4 75
" G. Leonard, at Omemee,. 4 67
" G. Crunn, tickets,..... 2 00
" C. Coulter, " 1 25
" W. Kane, " 1 50
" J. Detcher, " 2 25
" A. McDonald, " 0 75
$83 17

This is offset by

Paid G. Crunn,.....$10 50
" R. Romaine,..... 10 50
" Mr. Phips,..... 11 00
" Nicholson & Boswell..... 7 50
" Hall,..... 12 00
" Extras,..... 15 00
$66 50

Balance in F. BURNHAM'S hand by this account,.....$16 67

The above items were set down from his own words.

BILL UNPAID

Printing account,.....$24 80

Of this account, MASTER FRED. BURNHAM says HE will pay only $8.00, but he has not done it yet, although his account shows him $16.67 on hand.

Now, Jolly Dogs they must be (?) Young Gentlemen (?) who will not pay their accounts. Young Gentlemen (?) who refuse, with $16.67 on hand, (apparently by their own admission, taking their own figures,) to pay their printing account, unless they get an acquittal by paying $8.00 instead of $24.80.

Gentlemen(?) Honest young Gentlemen(?) Honorable young Gentlemen(?) Clever young Gentlemen(?) who will not pay their printing bill

TO THE PUBLIC.

Don't trust those Jolly Dogs; those fine young Gentlemen of Jolly Dogs, although the "gender" might be changed to advantage without diminishing their worth or being a stain on their honor, for of this they possess but little as far as this account is concerned, and yet they are the FINE young Gentlemen of Jolly Dogs. Remember their names:—

☞**FRED. BURNHAM,** Treasurer.
☞**A. C. CILBERT,**
☞**F. H. KNAPP,**
☞**G. LEONARD,**
☞**C. COULTER,**
☞**W. KANE,**
☞**L. CAISSE,**
☞**T. MOLONEY,**
☞**W. MOLONEY,**
☞**A. T. HEATHFIELD,**

Since writing the above, MASTER FRED. BURNHAM has paid $8.00 on the printing account.

A MAN HIS OWN GRANDFATHER.—A European friend of mine related the following story: I married a widow, who had a grown-up daughter. My father visited our house very often, fell in love with my step-daughter, and married her. So my father became my son-in-law, and my step-daughter my mother, because she was my father's wife. Some time afterwards my wife got a son—he was my father's brother-in-law, and my uncle, for he was the brother of my step-mother. My father's wife, i. e. my step-daughter, had also a son, he was of course my brother, and in the meantime my grandchild, for he was the son of my father, and of my daughter. My wife was my grandmother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at the same time. And as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather.—*N. Haven Register.*

WHAT WILL THE LADIES DO?—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in discussing the woman's rights question, makes the following startling revelation:—But it is growing daily more difficult to become a wife, and if we may believe Dr. Farr, to become a mother also. With regard to the first point it is demonstrably impossible for all our women—nay, for more than two thirds, or even more—to marry, because there are many more women than men, and there are many men who cannot, and many who will not, marry, and, as to the second position, Dr. Farr has announced that there are in England and Wales alone more than one million of childless families, while other authorities affirm that our race is so far less prolific than in former times that in one large town two children to each married couple has come to be the average.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

GEO. STETHEM & Co., are selling

Locks, Latches, Butts and Hinges, Glass, Paints, Oils, Mechanics' Tools, Spades, Shovels, Shoe Findings, Cabinet Hardware, Carriage-makers Hardware, Powder, Shot, Fishing Tackle, Cutlery, Electro-Plated Goods, Rifles, Pistols, Cartridges, Iron, Steel, Chains, Machine Oil, Files, Block Tin, Zinc, Antimony, &c., *at the lowest prices.*

Peterboro, August 22, 1866. 34

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Card—James Hamilton.
Dentistry—J. O'Donnell.
Pipes—Graham & Stratton.
Masonic—Charles Cameron.
Seed Wheat for Sale—M. Boyd.
Notice—John Dennis.
House and Lot for Sale—W. Lech.
Notice—W. Darling.
Farm for Sale—Alex. McNeil.
Fall Arrangement—Steamer Ogemah.
News from Head-quarters—A. Williams.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

Mike Murphy and his Fenian Associates Gone.

The intelligence has reached us that Mike Murphy and five of his associates, who were awaiting their trial in Cornwall jail, made their escape on Saturday night last, by excavating under the wall of the jail. He immediately made his way to Yankeedom, whence we hear of the "Head Centre of Canada" on his way to the West.—What a pitiable state of affairs this is. The Cornwall jail has repeatedly been condemned by the Prison Inspectors, as unsafe, and yet in the face of all this, the Government placed 8 of the most blatant Fenian scoundrels that ever disgraced Canada in it instead of sending them to some secure place. There must also have been the most culpable neglect on the part of officials, as well as on the part of the sentinel who, it is said, kept watch. Or to take a different view of it, has the Government desired to be freed from the necessity of employing a hangman to get rid of those rascals, and therefore advised giving them the opportunity of escape? This really appears too like the truth. In Toronto we have a large number of those Fenian murderers who were taken after the Fort Erie raid; the country has been demanding and anxiously awaiting their trial, yet not a word of assurance is given us that they will be brought to trial at all. The blood of our Volunteers is crying to heaven for retribution on their murderers, but not a word about meting it out. Murphy, than whom a greater or more culpable villain never existed, is free. While the whole country is demanding summary vengeance on the traitor, he is allowed to get off. What surety have we that others may not be allowed to escape? Or what is the use of our Volunteers taking prisoners, if they are never to be tried, or to be let off unpunished? Surely the safety of the country, the lives of our citizens, and a wholesome dread among Fenians, demand that those prisoners should be tried and receive the reward of their actions, and that at an early *period.*

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The President of the United States is making a tour through some of the States. Lately he visited the Falls of Niagara. A Ball was got up in his honor, but he failed to grace it with his presence, because of the fatigue of the day previous. Hence the Ball turned out a flat affair. President Johnson, however, managed to receive several Canadian dignitaries on Sunday morning. He also made a speech of an hour's duration, in which he vindicated the position he had taken, at the same time he berated the Republication party. A remark ble shrewd saying of the President of the United States is reported, viz:—To those who accused him of deserting his party, he would say that party was of little moment when the interest of the country was at stake. *Party might go to the devil, or over the Falls.* What a remarkable pretty sentence for a President of the great United States. No wonder that the common politican only uses billingsgate.

W. H. Seward also spoke, and spoke blasphemously. Surely wickedness is rampant in high places, and the new world is fast assuming a leading position in the drama. Drunkenness, profanity and blasphemy rule triumphant in the United Sates and Canada. What a picture these countries must present to civilized nations.

The Old Cable.

The old cable has at length been raised. On Sunday morning last, the cable was grappled and successfully raised, a splice made, and on trial it was found in excellent condition. Communications were at once opened with Valentia, and ere long forwarded to America. By Saturday the two lines are expected to be completed, and then we will have double means of communication with Europe. The two lines will have the effect of making the rates less, and in consequence will increase the quantity of work done. We will be then daily receiving the news that lately required months.

Important Arrests and Trial.

On the sixth of January last, Adams's Express, was robbed between New York and Stamford, some of the robbers escaped to Canada at the time, one or two of them were tried and found guilty, one of these turned States evidence, now that the whole have been arrested. They will likely receive comfortable quarters for the remainder of their lives. From the history of those individuals and the escape of some of them to Canada, we can learn what an advantage it is to us to receive the dregs of their country and their runaway burglars, murderers and robbers.

A PLAIN DUTY.

We may be on the eve of troublesome times, the indications are evidently in that direction. In view of such times we, as a community, have a duty to perform to our country, and collaterally, a duty to the local community in which our lot is cast. We wish not to alarm, but it is the height of folly and madness to shut the eyes to the appearance of danger, and neglect to prepare for it. Every candid and intelligent man, who looks at the state of things now existing upon the other side of the lines, must see that there are many things that indicate imminent danger to us. Mark well the utterance of men in high places. We will not stop now to ask what has brought about the condition of things that undoubtedly now exists. What has debauched the body politics, and made it drunken with frenzy, and dead to all the principles of national morality and virtue? We will not ask whether it is the result of Republicanism, although we might naturally come to that conclusion, from the fact that this result has been reached by a gradual descent. Compare the speech of the President of to-day with the Presidents of the past. Compare the speech of the W. H. Seward of to-day with that of W. H. Seward of ten years ago. Mark well his blasphemous utterance but yesterday at Niagara Falls, to wit, "*That Heaven and earth might pass away, yet the word of Andrew Johnson would be fulfilled.*" Now these things pass unrebuked, yea not only unrebuked but applauded by the people; and we, therefore, judge that as are the politicians so are the people at large. The two great parties are each capable of any infamy, involving those within or without, to attain the supremacy of the one over the other. If this be so, does it require a seer to see the danger that we are in. We doubt not, but that we will be willing to perform our duty as Canadians and Britons in the hour of danger, and that every able bodied man will be ready to go to the front and, if need be, lay down his life in order that one spot in North America may be preserved from such a dominion as reigns beyond our border. But at least a portion of our community have a duty to perform at home, and it were well that we set about preparing to do it effectually. Let us suppose that an invasion takes place, that for a time a lodgement is effected and some parti l success obtained—suppositions painfully possible—we go further and think of the time when all our active men are at the front, having left their wives and little ones behind, and then ask ourselves, and let every one of our readers ask himself this question—*Is it within the range of probability that we should have any internal, active sympathy with the invader from without.* If there be the least danger of this, then those who, from age or other circumstance, may not be called upon to go to the front, should at once see to it, that they organize, so as to be prepared for such an emergency. Let the Mayor take the initiative in this matter by calling a meeting. Such a meeting could get up an organization that would meet the difficulty without any expense to the town. Preparations thus made would give confidence to ourselves and show our volunteers that those who remain at home are ready to do all that they can to protect, if need be, their wives, their little ones and property while they are fighting our battles on the frontier. *Verbum Sat.*

The Fire.

On Sabbath morning, about 9 o'clock, the Foundry and Machine Shop of Mr. Jas. Hamilton, on George street, was consumed by fire. The cause of the fire seems wrapt in mystery. There had been no casting done for more than a week previous to the fire, and the greatest care was taken from time to time. Even on Sabbath about an hour or two previous to the breaking out of the flames, Mr. Hamilton passed through the building previous to preparations for church, and at that time there was not the least appearance of fire. The fire could not have originated from the Furnace, as a piece of plough beam put in on Saturday night remains there yet unburned. Mr. Hamilton's loss cannot be less than $6,000 and it is to be regretted that he had not a cent of insurance on it. Mr. Hamilton, however, is busy cleaning out and preparing for rebuilding immediately, and he hopes to have all ready in a month or so. In the meantime he is prepared to supply ploughs, plough points, and other articles heretofore supplied at his foundry.

Indian Bazaar.

At Rice Lake Indian Village, there will be a Bazaar of Indian work, on the 19th and 20th inst. A great variety of porcupine quill and bead work, fancy and useful baskets, war clubs, bows arrows, &c., will be offered for sale. Refreshments will also be provided for those who desire them. The object of the bazaar is to raise funds to build a new Church, and those who have a desire to aid so good a work cannot find an easier or more commendable way of doing it, as by attending and purchasing they lend a helping hand, at the same time that they encourage industry and a certain degree of self reliance among the inhabitants of the village. We hope the bazaar will be successful.

Temperance Lecture.

On Friday evening, 7th inst., Mr. McMurray, of the Canadian Temperance Alliance, will deliver a lecture in the Wesleyan Sabbath School Room, commencing at 7.30 p. m. We understand that Mr. McMurray is an eloquent speaker and that an able address may be expected. Let all, who can, attend.

St. John's Church.

The services usually held in St. John's Church, will be held in Victoria Hall, next Sunday; also the Sunday School. The church Bell will ring at usual hours.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Graham & Stratton, in another column, announcing a choice selection of Meerchaum Pipes. As they have been appointed sole agents for the sale of Ascher & Co's Pipes, in Peterboro, everything in that line of trade will be warranted genuine.

The Committee of the Protestant Homeleg to thank the following friends for donations during the month of August:—Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Romaine, Mrs. McBurney, Mrs. Patton, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Roche, Mr. W. G. Thompson, Mr. S. White, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Adams, Mr. W. Forster, jr., Capt. Rubidge, Mr. Isaac Robinson, Mr. Erskine.

We learn that next Sabbath evening, in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Rev. Mr. Johnson intends to preach a special sermon upon the present position of Canada, in view of the threatened invasion and the duties of those who undertake to defend their country.

A Cricket match will take place on Saturday next between Peterboro s. Norwood, Hastings and Percy, combined. Wickets to be pitched at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Ashburnham ground.

Painful Bereavement.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the decease of Mr. John M. Roger, son of the Rev. J. M. Roger, of this town. Mr. Roger, had just gone to Montreal, to purchase goods with the intent of commencing business in a few days; while at Montreal, he became dangerously ill, so that his Father was telegraphed for in haste, and he proceeded thence immediately. Deceased continued getting worse until Wednesday night, when he expired. Just as we went to press this morning, a telegram was received announcing his death; and that his remains would arrive here on Friday. The greatest sympathy is expressed for the Rev. gentleman, and family, in their melancholy bereavement.

Steamer Ogemah.

We call the attention of the travelling public to the advertisement of the Steamer *Ogemah* in to-day's issue. She renews her usual trips on the 17th instant, and will continue them regularly, and Captain Wallis will be found as obliging and attentive as ever.

The Friends? (nay the enemies) of the Hon. J. A. McDonald, entertain him to-day, to a grand *Drunk* in the city of Kingston.—Bacchus has, by act of Parliament, been appointed Tutelary Deity of the city. They will have a drunken time o' it. We wonder that Mayor Bredan didn't proclaim a holiday in honor of the Deity. The Brockville Recorder, says:—

After all, John A. Macdonald appears to be less guilty than many of his friends. At the present moment, when the whole country is crying out against Mr. Macdonald's degrading and enfeebling propensity, some of his constituents, headed by the Mayor of the city, who shows little good sense in the matter, steps forward, pats John A. on the back, and, in reality, exclaims—"Never mind these miserable brawlers; as the song says, a lass is good and a glass is good; life is short, we have only one chance in the world; while we are here let us eat, drink and be merry; Come along John take a horn, and damn your enemies; you may get drunk, you may drown your senses, and go gaping round like an imbecile or an idiot, what matters it; go into the liquor, disgrace yourself before your country and the world, yet we will stand at your back till you get back in the face—till your legs become feeble; till every ray of intelligence dies from your quick eye, and only the mumblings of the fool are heard proceeding from your tongue. Go it John, better go to the devil drunk than please the canting moralists who would deprive you of all sensual pleasure.

Drink, John, the glass pass round,
Woe may be in the bowl,
What though the devil in the end
Will calm the Drunkard's soul.

There's fun in wine, when sparkling fire,
It makes the dull feel gay;
Let Fenians come with fife and drum
We'll drink boys while we may."

And so, in the above spirit, Mr. Breden, the Mayor of Kingston, has sent Mr. Macdonald an invitation to the grand drunk. No friend of Mr. Macdonald would thus throw temptation in the unfortunate gentleman's way at the present moment. It is a disgrace to Kingston.

Sabbath Desecration.

We noticed in last week's *Examiner*, a case of Sabbath desecration in the township of N. Monaghan, which your correspondent says is a thing of very rare occurrence. In that municipality, two instances only being referred to during a period of fourteen years. Had he lived in the 8th or 10th concession of Douro, during that time, and used his opticals he would have had no difficulty in making up a long list of such offences, but at the same time it was a source of extreme anguish to many.

Occasional instances have at times occurred, but this year caps the climax. James Boulton, Robert Dixon and Rich. Regan, may be reckoned as the most prominent offenders, but we regret exceedingly at having to add the name of Henry Reid to the number of the delinquents. Indeed we consider him much the worst, as his early training, associations and educational opportunities would certainly have led us to expect very differently. For the last four or five Sabbaths, he might have been observed, sallying forth at early morn—not to any of the places of public worship, to engage in the solemn services of that holy day—but to the harvest field; thus utterly violating both the human and divine law, and at the same time alluring illiterate and indigent persons into his employment by giving them double wages.

Surely, such wanton, deliberate and continuous desecration of the sanctity of the day set apart, and recognized by all christendom, for the worship of the Almighty, calls forth in terms not to be misunderstood, that such chronic desecrators of that sacred day, should have meted out to them their just and well merited deserts and punished in the manner alluded to in your correspondents communication, already referred to—namely, a penalty of $40 and costs.

Few persons like to become informers, or even to hold up the frailties of their fellow-men to public gaze, and neither is generally resorted to till other means have proved abortive, such at least has been the case in this instance. Mr. Reid, has frequently been spoken to, and severely censured for such nefarious conduct.—But, how has he acted when chided? Well in place of feeling ashamed and showing contrition, he had recourse to invective, and quoted Scripture to justain his proceedings. No doubt the readers of the *Examiner*, would like to know the portion he referred to, "Oh, tell it not in not in Gath nor in the streets of Askelon, that he quotes from Math. XII, 1st verse.—"That Jesus went on the Sabbath day through the corn, and his disciples were an hungered and began to pluck the ears of corn and to eat." Evidently hunger was the cause of their doing so, which is not merely implied, but asserted, and on which ground the Savior justifies it by citing the case of David. To what pitiable coverts evil-doers will have resort, and to contortion of holy writ in making the cases at all parallel.

I have no disposition either to moralize, or lengthen this communication, but such gross conduct loudly calls for a public exposure being made, and having now done our duty in this respect, we have to inform the offenders that should a repetition again occur, no further lienency will be extended to them, but a rigorous application of the law enforced.

COM.

The Springville Volunteer Company is no longer a myth, but a reality. After prolonged and irritating disappointments, which would have tried the patience and damped the ardour of any one less patriotic than Capt. Dundass. His services have at length been recognised by the authorities, who have thus added a Company to the service, which in all the great requisites of military life will compare favorably with any we have yet seen, and we doubt not, should occasion require it, they will be found doing their duty.

They had their clothing and arms served out during last week and paraded on Sunday morning in full dress uniform to the evident pleasure of those assembled, and under the command of their respected officers—Messrs Dundass, Cathcart and McCamus—marched to the Presbyterian Church, which was densely filled, when the Rev Mr Blain delivered an earnest and appropriate discourse from Heb. ii. 10, "For it became him for whom are all things and by whom are all things in bringing many sons unto glory, to make the captain of their salvation perfect through sufferings."

The Company will meet for drill on Friday, unless previously ordered otherwise.—*Com.*

Burleigh, &c. Council.

The Municipal Council of the United Townships of Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff, Monmouth, Harcourt and Bruton, met on the 28th inst. All the members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A petition from L. Tallon and others, also from John Finnerty, George Kemp, W. Meyers, and J. Dunlop, asking for aid to open roads on concession lines, were received.

An application was read from the Trustees of School Section No. 3, asking a loan of a sum of money to enable them to pay for building a School House in advance of the taxes to be raised this year.

A communication was read from Chas. Jas. Bloomfield, Esq., Secretary of the Canadian Land and Emigration Company. The Clerk was instructed to write to him.

An application was received from Mr. Dunlop, for the formation of a new School Section north of Chandos.

The Council went into committee to amend By-Law No. 4.

Mr. Castiday in the Chair.

The By-Law was read in committee and reported without amendment.

Moved by Mr. Castiday seconded by Mr. Scott, that the Clerk notify the Pathmasters to cause the Canadian thistles to be cut in their several beats according to the statutes.

Moved by Mr. Sously, seconded by Mr. Castiday that a By-Law, to amend By-Law No. 4, be read a first time.

The attention of the Council having been called to the state of the road on Lot 15, in the 10th concession of Burleigh, it was resolved,—That Mr. Hall, be authorised to take proceedings against the parties causing the damage on that part of the road, and for the abatement of the nuisance, and that the Council will indemnify him for expenses necessarily incurred in the prosecution of the parties.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Castiday, seconded by Mr. Sously, that Mr. Caroll be authorised to receive offers of settlement from parties who have cut timber on the road allowances of this Municipality.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Stone, that By-Law No. 15, amending By-Law No. 4, be read and finally adopted,

Moved by Mr. Castiday, seconded by Mr. Sously, that a By-Law be drawn up to levy and collect the various rates for the general purposes of this Municipality.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Stone, seconded by Mr. Sously, that this Council do now adjourn to Tuesday, the 4th of September, in the forenoon.

EDWARD S. HALL, T. C.

Apsley, Aug, 28, 1866.

Homicide in Montreal.

On Friday morning last Mr. J. G. Burrows of Montrose Terrace Montreal, shot one Felix Prior, a servant of Mr. J. H. Evans, while he, Prior, was endeavoring to get into the dwelling of Mr. Burrows. The following is the principal evidence concerning the matter:—

Dr. Reddy who had examined the body, stated that he had found two wounds.

Mary Ann Tooby, servant with Mr. Burrows, was the principal witness. Her evidence went to show that she heard a noise at her window shortly after going to bed a little after 11 o'clock. She went to sleep and was awoke by some one trying to unhook the wire screen which is attached to the window. She got up and went and awoke Miss Burrows, who thereupon roused her brother. Mr. Burrows went down to the bedroom of the girl; he immediately returned and said there was no one there. While the girl was in Miss Burrows room looking out at a window she saw a man cross the fence in the front of the house and approach her bedroom window. Miss Burrows again told her brother who a second time went down stairs. While the girl was standing looking out at the window she saw the flash of a gun and then saw the deceased give two or three steps towards the gate and fall.

The daily *Review* wisely remarks:—The shooting of Felix Prior, as a suspected burglar, by Mr. J. G. Burrows, was a very unpleasant affair, and has been disposed of by the Coroner's inquest in a very unsatisfactory manner. We are glad to see that the jury were not unanimous in their verdict, as it does not appear to be in accordance with the evidence that has found its way to the public. We sympathize very much with Mr. Burrows in the trying circumstances in which he was placed, and believe that many similarly situated would have been as excited as he evidently was, and would have done as he did. Nevertheless, we think that it was a grave omission to be deplored that he did not give the suspected burglar warning that he intended to shoot if he did not depart. The poor man is dead, and his explanation is forever silenced, but we think it is possible that, as he bore a good character previous to that sad event, that he had no burglarious intent. He may probably have been the bearer of some important message; but, whatever his purpose, he ought to have been afforded time for explanation. The slaying of a man in self defence can only be justified when our life is in danger, and only on such occasions.

HOW MILITIA MATTERS ARE MANAGED.—As an instance of the red tapeism which the Adjutant-General affects, it has been mentioned that a gentleman who has raised a new company of infantry, on writing for a supply of clothing and requisites, was answered by the Adjutant-General that his company could not be accepted until the signatures of each man composing it were sent to Ottawa. In point of fact, the company had been already accepted and its acceptance publicly notified a few weeks previously in the Canada Gazette. As it was in a measure impossible for the officer commanding the company to obtain the signatures immediately, he allowed his answer to go by default, and the mail a few days after brought intimation from a departmental clerk that the necessary supplies would be sent on.—One would suppose that the Adjutant General would take care to make himself acquainted with his own orders that appear in the Gazette, and not expose himself to such ridiculous self contradictions as are involved in the instance we have just related.—*Kingston News.*

SCRATCHED BY A LION.—A young man by the name of Grover, residing upon the mountain was seized with a dangerous degree of curiosity last night, after the conclusion of the performance at the circus, and attempted to gain a view of the interior of a van containing a family of *lions*, through an opening at the bottom of the cage. One of the ferocious brutes not relishing the intrusion upon its domestic privacy, visited the inquisitive youth with a rebuke which might in lion's play have been considered a playful cuff. The young man received a severe gash on one side of the face, nearly penetrating through the cheek, and one eye narrowly escaped dislodgement. The victim bled profusely, and set up a piteous wail, in which he was joined by a female companion, and considerable confusion was occasioned by the incident. The injuries sustained by the youth will probably result in nothing more serious than an ugly scar, which will prove a wholesome warning to unsophisticated persons from his neighborhood in the future against prying into the domestic economy of lion cages.—*Hamilton Times.*

A strange story is given in the London *Globe* of a Belgian named Bernard, who has invented a bullet-proof cloak, and who let himself be fired at with a cavalry carbine loaded in the usual way, with a conical ball, which struck him a little above the waist toward the left side, and fell down flattened. The firing in this way at a man, unless by collusion, is more improbable even than the bullet-proof cloak.

Melancholy Suicide of a Young Girl.

A young girl named Christina Gordon, committed suicide at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Crosby, on Tuesday evening last. An inquest was held on the body on Wednesday by Dr. Howitt, at which the following facts were elicited. It appears that she had been in a very low and desponding condition. It became evident that she was laboring under strong religious impressions. She kept constantly saying she was going to die, and that shortly, and it was of no use getting a doctor. In the early part of the afternoon of Tuesday, she appeared to be more cheerful. She asked her sister in the evening to bring her in a tumbler of water and place it on the window where she could reach it. This was accordingly done. Before Mr. and Mrs. Crosby retired for the night, deceased asked her sister for a drink of water. She drank the greater portion of it, the rest she put down beside her bed. She told Mrs. Crosby to put out the light as she (Mrs. Crosby) would require it before morning. Her sister asked her what she meant, to which she replied, 'You will find out.' Her sister left her for a few moments, and upon returning found that deceased was in a convulsion, her body being quite rigid. She immediately called her husband to come down, as she was afraid her sister was dying. Mr. Crosby upon seeing her condition, hastened for a neighbor. After their return she took another fit. Her appearance presented all the symptoms of poisoning from strychina. They insisted upon sending for a doctor, to which she plead that it was no use, as she would be dead in a few minutes. A third convulsion came on immediately, in which she died after a brief struggle, in a state

Who Owns the Atlantic Cable.

Some little discussion having arisen as to who are the actual owners of the Atlantic Telegraph, we give below a correct list of the proprietors:—

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, London, England, subscribed	£100,000
Daniel Gooch, M. P., England	10,000
Henry F. Bracely, "	10,000
Thomas Brassey, "	10,000
A. B. Campbell, M. P., "	10,000
George Elliott, "	10,000
Richard A. Glaw "	10,000
John Pender, M. P., "	10,000
John Smith, "	10,000
Henry Bewley, "	10,000
Cyrus W. Field, United States	10,000
Thos Bolton & Sons, England	5,000
A friend of D. Gooch, M. P., "	5,000
James Horsfall, "	5,000
J. & E. Wright, "	5,000
John Wilkes & Son, "	2,000
C. M. Sampson, "	2,000
J. Merrices, "	2,000
Ebenezer Pike, "	2,000
Edward Cropper, "	1,000
Joseph Robinson, "	1,000
Making in all,	£230,000

The following names comprise the present board of control:

DIRECTORS.

Francis A. Bevan, Esq., 54 Lombard st., Henry Bewley, Esq., Willow Park, Dublin; Edward Cropper, Esq., Swaylands, Penshurst; Richard Atwood Glass, Esq., Ashurst, Dorking; Daniel Gooch, Esq., M. P., Clewer Park, Windsor; Capt. A. T. Hamilton 12 Bolton Row, Picadilly; J. R. McLean, Esq., C. E., 23 Great George street, Westminister; George Peabody, Esq., 22 Old Broad street; Charles E. Stewart, Esq., 102 Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park W.; Cyrus W. Field, Esq., New York.

BANKERS.

Messrs, Bracely, Bevan, Tritton, Twells & Co., 54 Mombard street, C. E.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Bircham, Dalrymple, Drake and Wark, London; Messrs. Baxter, Rose, Norton & Co., London.

SECRETARY.—J. C. Deane, Esq.

Thus £218,500 out of £230,000 was subscribed by Englishmen, Cyrus W. Field being the only American who subscribed a large amount. That this gentleman has persevered nobly and contributed largely to the success of the enterprise cannot be denied but Messrs Gooch, Glass and Elliot and others are each entitled to equal credit.

The Results of the Last War.

Some time will probably elapse ere an authoritive statement of the recent territorial changes in Europe will be laid before the public, but, in the meantime, the following programme of acquisitions may be taken for granted:—No material deviations seem to have been made to the preliminaries of peace agreed upon at Nikolsburg, and, according to these, Prussia was to have been "indemnified" for her expenses in the war by a money payment of 20,000,000 thalers from Austria, and large slices of territory from Austria's allies, who, as usual in such cases, are the only parties who appear to have materially suffered. Before the war Prussia had an area of 108,771 square miles, and a population of 19,304,843 souls. At its close she absorbs the Kingdom of Hanover, the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the Landgravate of Hesse-Homburg, the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, the Duchies of Nassau, Brunswick, and Saxe and several minor Principalities, amounting to an area of 12,000 square miles, making a total gain of 42,581 square miles, and an additional population of 7,171,680 souls, which, added to her previous extent, gives Prussia an aggregate of 151,354 square miles, and a population of 26,500,008 souls. Prussia, therefore, now ranks as the fifth power in extent and population in Europe, coming immediately after, in this respect, the Kingdom of Great Britain. No power in modern times ever acquired such an enormous extent of country in such a brief period and at so little cost. Napoleon the First, it is true, extended his conquests in a comparatively s ort time, but there the comparison ceases. The gains of the Italians on the other hand may be summed up as follows:—She takes the large and fertile Province of Venetia, and the portion of the Tyrol known as the Province of the Trentino.—These provinces contain an area of about 20,676 svuare miles, and a population of 2?,401,627 souls. To resume, Prussia gains an additional amount of territory almost equal in extent to about the half of Upper Canada, and Italy a slice equivalent to nearly the whole of the Eastern Townships.—*Trade Review.*

THE POPE'S POSITION.—The *Minerve* says:—France has officially notified the Roman government of the cession of Venetia to Italy, and counselled a policy of reconciliation and moderation, there being now no hope of a restoration of the former order of things. The Pope is advised to combine conciliation of national aspirations with the independence of the Holy Seat. The *Monarche* adds:—"There is nothing reassuring in all this, and we believe the temporal power of the Pope was never so much exposed as it is to-day. Peace is signed. Venice belongs to Italy. Victor Emmanuel has an army of 400,000 or 500,000 men. Garibaldi has 100,000 volunteers. There is nothing to show that the inviolability of the pontifical territory is stipulated in the treaty. It Napoleon executes the convention of September, in withdrawing his troops, nothing can hinder the revolutionary avalanche from rolling towards the Vatican."

THIEVING UNDER FALSE COLORS.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, as a little boy was returning from a grocery store in Cheneville street with some purchases he was accosted by a man in policeman's clothes, who said, "Now, I have got you." "You have been throwing stones." The boy was, of course, taken aback at finding himself, as he supposed, in a policeman's hands. A companion, aged nine, immediately called the boy's uncle; but when he came in sight, the men—of whom there were four—immediately bolted and were pursued till within the immediate neighborhood of the Theatre, and were lost. We have no doubt a sharp look out will be kept for this new dodge.—*Gazette.*

A DUEL ON A LARGE SCALE.—A letter from Baden contains the following, which illustrates the state of feeling in the lesser German States:—Forty students arrived at the Castle of Durbach, near Offenburg, from Friburg, accompanied by a surgeon. They were armed with rapiers, and retired into the interior of a forest, where they selected a suitable spot for fighting duels on a large scale, 20 to 20. They fought a long time, inflicting wounds on each other in the face and arms. One is said to have had his life endangered. What was the origin of this battle? Politics. Twenty were for Austria and twenty for Prussia.

There is no reason to doubt that Murphy and his gang were thorough Fenians. They were arrested while on their way to join in the attack on Campo Bello. Murphy is a daring fellow, well acquainted with Canada, and able to help the raiders in many ways. Yet a Government journal seems rather to rejoice than grieve over their escape. Why were they arrested if it was desirable to drive them from the Province? They were going away when they were seized at Cornwall. The *Spectator* is evidently trying to find an excuse for a disgraceful occurrence, and makes a bungle of it.—*Globe.*

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE OF DISCOUNT.—The Bank of England last week reduced the rate of discount to seven per cent. To English ideas, this is still an abnormally high rate, and calculated to check business. We presume it will be lowered gradually, as complete confidence is restored, governed somewhat by the quantity of bullion that may flow into the bank vaults.

The Toronto *Leader* reports the sudden death of a barrister of that city, named Geo. James, son of Mr. G. D. James. It appears that the deceased had been subject to epileptic fits for several years, and frequently had them when alone.

The London *Engineer* reports that Mr. Jos. Saider, the inventor of the system of converting Enfields adopted by the government, is suffering from paralysis of the brain said to have been greatly accelerated by the worry and anxieties caused by his uncertain and harrassing relation with government boards.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

DAYS. (Time: 7 a.m.)	Barometer corrected & reduced to 32° Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Direction and Velocity of the Wind.	Extent of Sky Clouded.†	Rain in inches.
Monday, Aug 27	29 128	66	S.	10	.297
Tuesday, "	29 29	71	0	3	.031
Wednesday "	29 29	72	0	7	
Thursday, "	29 29	75	N.W. 2	6	.026
Friday, "	29 29	68		10	
Saturday, Sep. 1	29 29	67	E. 1	8	.009

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers, thus: 0. Calm, 5. Moderate Gale; 10. Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers from 10 to 0; thus: 10. denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 5. that it is half covered, and 0. that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·281, at 7 o'clock a m, on Friday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·047, at 9 o'clock, p m, on Saturday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·1915.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 79·4, on Saturday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 46· on Monday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 63·138.

Warmest day during the week was on Saturday, the Mean Temperature being 67·6.

Coldest day during the week was on Thursday the Mean Temperature being 60·83.

UNUSUAL PHENOMENA.

Tuesday—Silent lightning at North West horizon, at 8.16, p.m.

Thursday—Auroral twilight.

Friday—Fog in the morning, faint auroral twilight in the evening about 8.16, p.m.

Saturday—Thunder about 1 o'clock, with rain, but no lightning; very vivid lightning in the evening from every quarter out west.

JOHN KING, A. M.,
Station Observer.

Peterboro, September 3rd, 1866.

REMARKABLE CURES.

TO THE PUBLIC!

I think it but right that I should make known the following facts, with reference to the efficacy of the remedies supplied by Dr. E. Morris, of Peterborough:—Last year a boy of mine took the Scarlet Fever, paralysis followed, and the little fellow lost his speech, being unable to speak for nine months. I had several Doctors attending him but without any beneficial results, and I had almost given up hopes of his recovery. About this time I met Dr. Morris, who furnished me with some medicine which had the effect of restoring the little fellow's speech the day after it was first used, and he is now in excellent health. I have also used Dr. Morris's Dandelion Pills, and found them all he represented them to be. They are a genuine article.

Wm. GARNETT,
Lot 10, 11 Con, Township of Ops.

May 10, 1866. 32

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865.

Twenty years experience in using Bryan's Pulmonic wafers have proved them to be the most effectual remedies for coughs, and irritations of the throat, caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs; public speakers and singers will find them most beneficial.—The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients render Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, or Cough and Voice Lozengers, a safe remedy for the most delicate person, and has caused them to be held in high esteem by all who have used them. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25 cts. per box.

LOT'S WIFE FOUND.—Lieutenant Lynch in his voyage to the Dead Sea found a huge pillar of Salt on the shore, and the Arabs informed him that it was Lot's Wife; for our part we are much inclined to doubt it, though we have no hesitation in saying that the best thing to cure colds, sore throat, rheumatism, neuralgia, bowel complaints, &c., is the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," to be had of all Medicine Dealers for 25 cts. per bottle. Try one!

BIRTHS.

At Bobcaygeon, on the 3rd instant, the wife of James Dykes, Esq., Merchant, of a daughter.

DIED.

At Monaghan, on Saturday, 25th August, at the residence of George Young, Sen., Sidney Freeman, aged 13 years.

[At Montreal, on 5th instant, Mr. John M. Roger, eldest son of the Rev. J. M. Roger, Cornlach, Peterborough, aged 28 years and 7 months.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, September 6, 1866.

Flour ₱ brl	$6	25	@	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	30	@	1 40
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	00	@	1 30
Potatoes	0	35	@	0
Barley ₱ bush	0	40	@	0 50
Peas "	0	45	@	0 56
Oats "	0	30	@	0 32
Hay ₱ ton	9	00	@	10 25
Hides ₱ cwt	5	00	@	5 25
Sheepskins	1	00	@	1 50
Wool ₱ lb	0	33	@	0 34
Beef ₱ cwt	5	50	@	6 50
Pork ₱ cwt	10	00	@	11 00
Eggs, per dozen	0	9	@	0 10
Butter,	0	17	@	0 18
Cordwood	0	00	@	2 00
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@	0 30

Prof Volpani's Hair Restorative.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

It contains no muddy deposit of lead and sulphur. All the ingredients are held in PERFECT SOLUTION, and produces the same effect on the hair as if they had not been dissolved.

BARNES, HENRY & Co., AGENTS,
Montreal, C. E.

29

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

DARLEY'S

Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to HURD & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
NEWCASTLE, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan"—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W, General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, releaving thousands from pains in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds. Sore Throat. Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.*

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used *is well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high *rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should Be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

The Steamer

1866. 1866.

OGEMAH.

ON MONDAY, the 17th inst., the Steamer *Ogemah*, will resume her old route for the remainder of the season.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock, for Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay.

LEAVING LINDSAY

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock a. m., on arrival of train from Port Hope, for Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth.

Stages leave McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro, at 8 30 a. m.

Peterboro, 5th Sept., 1866. 36

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

FALL GOODS

Cloths,
Tweeds,
Flannels,
Prints, Dress Goods,
Cottons,
Hats, Caps,
and other Goods

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,

JUST RECEIVED BY

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, August 30, 1866. 35

GREAT CLOTH HOUSE!

W. CLUXTON,

IS NOW RECEIVING, direct from England, an extensive supply of **Cloths** and **Tailors' Trimmings,** of very superior quality and in great variety.

Also, a large Stock of

Canadian Tweeds and Flannels.

Having devoted care and attention to this branch of the business, he feels confident in his ability to supply a good article and give good value for ready money.

Peterborough, August 29, 1866. 35-4in

DENTISTRY!

MR. O'DONNELL'S Dental Rooms will be closed until Monday, the 17th inst.

Peterboro', Sept. 5, 1866.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by Napoleon Dufoy, corner of Water and London Streets.

TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY

Apply to WM LECH,
London Street.

Peterboro August 31st, 1866 36-tf

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No 155, C. R. will be held

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

At half-past seven o'clock, in the Lodge Room Market Block.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.

CHAS. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Peterborough, September 5, 1866.

CARD.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the Firemen, citizens and numerous friends who labored so devotedly at the late fire, on Sunday morning, to save his property.

He would also inclimate that he hopes to have the whole in full operation again in about a month. In the meantime, having saved a LARGE STOCK OF STEEL PLOUGS, &c., he can supply his customers as usual. A continuation of patronage is respectively solicited.

Farmers can still be supplied with every article usually supplied at his Foundary.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Peterboro', September 3rd, 1866.

Desirable Farm

FOR SALE.

MR. ALEXANDER McNEIL has received instructions to sell by Auction, at BLAKELY'S Hotel, Lakefield, North Douro,

On THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11th next,

AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.,

That Farm, W. ½ of Lot 14, 7th concession, and E. part 14, 8th concession of Douro, containing 120 acres, of which about 80 acres are cleared. The Farm is distant 9 miles from the County Town of Peterborough, and 1 mile from the Village of Lakefield.

A commodious and well finished Dwelling House, pleasantly situated on the river Otonabee; a barn 50 ft. by 30, a stable for four horses, driving house, hay loft, cattle, wagon, and wood sheds, work shop, and other conveniences, an orchard and garden.

The soil is of excellent quality and capable of producing any kind of crop. Several hundred yards of draining have been completed.

There is no encumbrance upon the property, and part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a period of years at a moderate rate of interest.

Enquiry may be made, on the premises, of Mr. BAGNELL, the owner, of ROBERT DENNISON, Esq., Solicitor, and Mr. MCNEIL, Auctioneer, Peterborough.

North Douro, Sept. 5, 1866. 36-3in-alt.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

Seed Wheat For Sale!

A Superior quality of White Soules; also a fine White Wheat, lately introduced into the country, and known as Thomas's Superior. The latter has produced the astonishing yield of forty bushels to the acre. This wheat has been grown on new land in the Township of Verulam, and can be had from

M. BOYD,
Bobcaygeon.

September 5, 1866. 36-2in

Pipes! Pipes!!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE been appointed Sole Agents in Peterborough for the sale of

ASCHER & CO'S

PURE MEERGHAUM PIPES,

And have now on hand an assortment which for quality and price, defies competition

CIGAR-HOLDERS—Fancy and plain, from 30 cents and upwards.

These goods are all manufactured by the above company at their manufactory in England, and are all warranted.

A large assortment of Brier Root Pipes in a short time.

Peterboro', September, 1866.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbidden to trust any person on my account, without my written order.

JOHN DENNIS,
Pump Manufacturer,
Newmarket.

Peterboro', Sept. 5, 1866.

I also wish to state to those parties who have given notes for pumps, from the Peterboro Pump Factory, that all such notes must be paid to me or the money mailed to the Newmarket P. O., not later than one month *after due*, or they will be placed in court for collection.—Persons not knowing the amount of their notes or when due, can write to me at Newmarket and I will give the required information.

J. DENNIS.

Peterboro', September 5, 1866. 36-3in

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Dummer, at the next meeting, to be held at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the THIRD day of NOVEMBER next, commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., intend passing a By-law for establishing the following road in the Township of Dummer, viz:—

Commencing on the Boundary Line between Methuen and Dummer 11 chains from the S. E. angle of lot No. 29 on the 12th concession of Dummer; then N. 57° W. 16 chains 75 links, N. 55° W. 11 chains, N. 82° W. 12 chains, N. 45° W. 10 chains, N. 52° W. 7 chains 25 links, N. 74° W. 8 chains to the 11th concession line, and 15 chains 70 links north of the post between lots No. 30 & 31; then S. 87° W. 7 chains 50 links, S. 49° 30' W. 2 chains, S. 65° W. 4 chains 50 links, S. 63° 30' W. 3 chains N. 82° W. 5 chains, N. 56° W. 8 chains, N. 84° W. 15 chains; then due W. 7 chains, N. 76° W. 15 chains, S. 81° W. 8 chains 50 links to the 10th concession line, and 6 chains S. of the post between lots No. 30 & 31; then on same course 12 chains 50 links, N 62° W. 4 chains 50 links, No. 87° W. 4 chains, S. 77° W. 6 chains 50 links, S. 64° 30' W. 5 chains, S 85° W. 12 chains 50 links, S. 53° W. 15 chains, S. 75° 30' W. 7 chains to the 9th concession line, then S. 76° 30' W. across the 9th concession to the post between lots No. 30 & 31 on the west side of said concession, said road to be 66 feet wide.

W. DARLING, Clerk.

Dummer, Aug. 27 1866. 36-4 in.

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have received a large addition to their stock of

BOOKS,

Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Sea.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Caesar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untilled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England,
Macaulay's Essay's,
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trerylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Bypaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books, used in all the schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets.
Peterboro, August, 1866.

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

In Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling, gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

REMOVAL.

DR. KINCAID has removed to Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterborough, July 26th, 1866. 30

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 16, 1866. 32

To be Sold!

ABOUT 60,000 good BUILDING BRICK at the Otonabee Brick Works.

For terms apply personally to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

July 11, 1866. 32

FOR SALE!

TWO first class seven year old dark brown GELDINGS, bred by the subscriber. They are quiet to ride and drive, with good action, and are excellent workers. Sold for no fault. Apply to

STEPHEN WOOD,
July 11, 1866. (36) Otonabee.

PETERBOROUGH

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE RECTOR, after the commencement of the Summer Term, will be prepared to receive three or four pupils as boarders, and will exercise a careful supervision over the preparation of their lessons. Terms, $40 per Term, invariably in advance.

Peterboro', July 24, 1866. 30

DENTISTRY!

D. PENTLAND,

DENTIST, begs to inform the public that as he intends to be present at the Sabbath School Convention, next week, in Montreal, his office will be closed from the 3rd to the 10th of September.

Peterborough, August 29th, 1866.

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

MONEY to LEND.

MONEY TO LOAN on SECURITY of REAL ESTATE. Apply to

W. C. NICHOLLS,
20-3m North Douro, C.W.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, and amendments thereto.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterboro'. } *of the County of*
Peterborough.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

In the matter of CHARLES GRANT, an Insolvent,

On Monday the tenth day of September next the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act. Dated at Peterborough, the fifth day of July, A D., 1866.

CHARLES GRANT,
By T. M. Fairtal n, Attorney, *ad litem.*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
To Wit: } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of Wheeler Cuffe Armstrong, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the third day of November next, at twelve o'clock, noon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG.

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for Insolvent.

Peterborough, 22nd Aug. 1866. 34-9in

HAMS!

Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!

Allandale Mills

CORN MEAL!

GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!

Extra and Superfine.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

THE subscriber returns thanks to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received, and would beg to inform them that he has sold out his stock in hats and cloth caps, which will enable him to pay closer attention to the FUR TRADE. As the Dressing of Skins fills up a portion of the Summer season, the shop will be closed up during the months of June, July and August.

Parties wishing to have their FURS SAVED will please leave them at the store, or at the subscriber's residence—London street, No. 4.

The highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

WM. LECH.

Peterborough, April 10, 1866 15

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the united Townships of Minden, Dysart, &c., intend at their next meeting, to be held at the house of Mr. Benjamin Sawyers, Minden Village, on Monday, the tenth day of September next, commencing at the hour of ten o'clock, a m, passing By-laws for establishing the following roads in the Townships of Minden and Dysart.

1st. To establish a road on the Blind line between the 5th and 6th concessions, commencing at the Side line between 20 and 21, and continue on said line to the Side line between Lots No. 25 and 26, in the Township of Minden.

2nd To establish the road which is at present underbrushed across part of Lot 14th in the 8th concession to the line between the 7th and 8th concession, thence along the concession line to Lot No. 12 running South on the line between 12 and 13, thence across the North end of Lots No. 11 and 12 to the Side line between No's. 10 and 11, in the Township of Dysart.

3rd. To establish the road which is at present chopped out through Lot No. 14 in the 8th concession, leading from the road on the Lake Shore road allowance on Lot No. 15 to the bridge across the narrows, in the Township of Dysart.

WM. McKELVEY,
Township Clerk.

Clerk's Office,
Minden, August 3rd, 1866. 33-4in

CHEAP

BOOTS & SHOES

AT THE

PENITENTIARY

Shoe Store.

Reduced Prices.

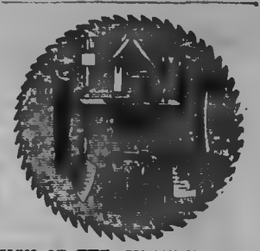
BELOW COST.

For ONE MONTH Only.

Sign of the

"GIANT BOOT."

Peterboro, August 7, 1866. 32-3



SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

George street, Peterborough.

R. HAMILTON,

Would now inform his numerous friends and customers that he is receiving

ONE OF THE LARGEST

and best selected stocks of

Sheffield and Heavy

HARDWARE

ever imported into this town.

The whole has been carefully selected by himself, in the best markets, and will be sold at such

LOW PRICES

as to defy competition.

FARMERS & BUILDERS

can be supplied in every article required by them, and they will consult their interests by giving him a call.

☞ *He is also sole agent for the Burglar Detective Pistol.*

Peterboro, June 28, 1866. 27-tf.

For S

Poetry.

Success of the Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND TO AMERICA.

The cord is safely tied, my child,
That binds thy shore to mine—
Accept in love the hand that's stretched
In love across the brine.
A giant stride the world has made,
If we can but agree,
To let our kindred hearts respond
By lightning through the sea.

AMERICA TO ENGLAND.

Thy hand we take, thy love return,
The joy that fills thy breast,
Glows in each Anglo-Saxon heart
Throughout the mighty West.
Cursed be the traitor that would strive
To disunite again,
The chain that binds the mother to
Her child across the main.

Varieties.

Caught in her own Trap.

Dora and I had been silent about fifteen minutes,—an unusual occurrence for us,—when she suddenly broke out in one of her gayest, sweetest peals of laughter. The cars were going at the rate of forty miles an hour, but Dora's laugh rang out above all their noise and confusion.

'What is it, Dora?' I said half piqued that she had not at first told me what pleased her and laughed afterwards.

'Nothing, Neil; only I was just thinking of something funny. Do you see that gentleman just in front of us, with the beautiful black whiskers and dreamy brown eyes? Well, he's been watching you for the last half hour or more, looking as if he should love to take a bit of the red roses on your cheeks. Don't blush, but he's in love with you, I'll bet my gold thimble on it. I was just thinking of some of the stories I have read about young ladies mistaking handsome young men for their brothers, &c., and thought what fun it would be if you could only manage to mistake that gentleman for your brother Fred..

I was ready for fun in a moment.

'Tell you what I'll do,' said I. 'You know that I haven't seen Fred since I went to school, three years ago; and of course he's changed a great deal since then. Well if that literary gentleman with brown eyes (he is handsome, isn't he, Dora?) should get out at our station, I'll wait till he gets mixed up with the crowd, see him suddenly as for the first time, rush up to him in a flutter of delight, call him brother Fred, and give him such a kissing as he hasn't had since he saw his sweetheart last.'

'Yes, I would, if I were you, said Dora sarcastically. 'You daren't, you know.'

'Don't I dare, though! Wait and you will see.'

And so she dropped back into the cushion in silence until the train stopped at our station.

Dora gave me a wicked look, and whispered that she knew that my courage would fail me, for the gentleman was really going to get off.

I was not to be triumphed over, thought I; and so, as we stepped out on the platform. I saw the literary gentleman standing amidst the cord, and with a little bound, threw myself in his arms, and kissed him full in the mouth, hysterically saying:—

'Fred, my dear brother, how be you do—are you quite well?'

I caught a glimpse of Dora—she was in danger of going into convulsions. I was ex, acting to hear the stranger say confusedly that there was some mistake; but to my surprise he gave me a hearty embrace, and kissed me two or three times, said that he was well—that I had grown a great deal, and inquired for Dora—who all this time, was exciting the sympathies of the crowd, as they supposed she was insane, judged from her frantic laughter.

'Father and mother are expecting you and Dora, and are so impatient they can scarcely wait to see you. I was afraid you would not know me, but I am really glad that my image had been transured up so carefully.

I was bewildered without measure. It really was Fred, then, and I had not known him. I felt slightly ridiculous, and while introducing Dora to my brother, whispered to her to keep quite in reference to my intended trick. I was to much confused to think of inquiring how he came to be in the cars without seeing me; so we all went to the carriage which was waiting for us, and rapidly drove to our home.

I had never known Fred to be so affectionate. He held my hands in his own all the time, and kissed me at unecessary intervals; but to tell the truth, I had never loved him so well before—never thought him half so handsome.

We reached the gate. Mother kissed me and cried over me all at once: father repeated it; and finally [a frank, hearty voice broke out with:—

'Hallo sis! ain't you going to notice your scapegrace of a brother?'

And to my astonishment a handsome fellow I had not yet seen, gave a genuine hug, and a kiss, that you could have heard across the yard.

'There is some mistake,' I murmured,—'are you my brother Fred? I thought that gentleman was,' pointing to the gentleman I had embraced at the depot.

'Why, sis, are you going crazy? Of course I'm your brother, and that fellow there is my college chum, Archie Winter, who went half way up the line to meet you. What are you blushing at, Neil? I didn't have time to go, and I let him take your picture with him, so that he would be sure and know you. He's been playing some of his mad pranks; and passing himself off for me I'll warrant.'

I looked at Archie Winters beseechingly, as they were all going into the house, I whispered to him;—

'For pity's sake do not speak of that misfortune. How could it have happened?'

'I overheard you in the cars, and will promise to keep your secret only on one condition.'

He whispered something to me that made my face flush scarlet; but I was at his mercy, and said I would think of it—and I was Mrs. Winter in less than two months.

'Mrs. Brown, they say your husband follows very crooked ways,' 'Well, Mrs Smith that is not strange, for when he was a boy he got so much in the habit of chasing snakes, that he never could get over it.'

An old bachelor having been laughed at by a bevy of pretty girls, told them that they were small potatoes. 'We may be small potatoes,' replied one of the maidens, 'But we are sweet ones.

Don't carry your handkerchief in your breast pocket. If you do—you take a wiper in your bosom.

The man who confines himself to the drink best for him is *well* supplied.

A drunken Dachman by the name of Cain staggering through the streets one day, was asked if he was the man that slew his brother? No, said he, I *was* the one that got slewed.'

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of James W. Sherwin, and against the lands and tenements which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Eliza Tanner, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credit which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Edward Tanner in the hands of the said Eliza Tanner, to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Peterbonough, in the County of Peterboro', being composed of a part of lot No. 1 West of George street and South of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough aforesaid, and butted and bounded and otherwise known as follows:—Commencing upon Aylmer street at a point distant ten feet North from the South-west corner of the said lot, thence North along Aylmer street forty nine feet, thence East parallel with the Northern limit of the said lot to within the distance of ten feet of the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence South parallel with the said Eastern limit forty-nine feet, thence West parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot to the Western limit thereof upon Aylmer street aforesaid, with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also, that certain other parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Monaghan, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement one half of an acre, be the same more or less, being composed of part of Park lot No. 9 in lot No. 13 in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan aforesaid, said more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a point on the Northerly limits of the said Park lot at the distance of five chains and fifty-three links from the North-east angle of the said Park lot, thence Southerly in a line parallel with the Eastern limit of the said Park lot two chains and seventy-one links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links, thence Northerly on a line parallel with the Eastern boundary of the said Park lot, to the Northern limit of the said Park lot, thence Easterly along the said Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links to the place of beginning, together with the right of way thereto mentioned in the conveyance thereof from one Frederick William Hautain to the said Edward Tanner, deceased.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 1st, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queens Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Wallis, John Langton and Robert Dennistoun, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of John Robinson Benson, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot number one East of the Communication Road in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, commencing on the river road at a point seven chains and thirty-two links Northerly from the North East angle of the land conveyed by James Chalmers to Robert Dennistoun, thence Northerly along the said river road six chains thirty-two links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the said Northern limit of the land so conveyed to the said Robert Dennistoun two chains sixty-nine links, thence at right angles Southerly six chains and thirty-two links, thence at right angles Easterly two chains and sixty-nine links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 15, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Frontenac, and to me directed, at the suit of Jacob Bajus, against the lands and tenements which were of James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, in and to the West half of lot No. 2 in the 5th concession of the Township of Douro.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31, 1866. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of Walter Patterson, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Moses Minor, an absconding debtor, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to part of Lot No. 11 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Asphodel, being Village Lots No. 10 and 11, North of King street and East of Thomas street, described in Schedule of Village Lots registered as the Town Plot of the Village of Westwood, containing one acre and forty-three feet, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 24, 1866. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of William McLaughlan, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to Lots No. 6 and 7 in the 13th concession, and the West half of Lot No. 7 in the 11th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 17, 1866. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, administratrix, of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, to be administered at the suit of Bernard McManus, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Julia Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns, to be administered in and to the West half of Lot No. 24, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 3rd, 1866. 27

For Sale, To Let, &c.

A Farm for Sale

CONSISTING of 100 acres. West half of Lot No. 14, 5th Concession of Township of Smith, situate four miles from the Town of Peterborough. Over 60 acres cleared, a new comfortable dwelling house, a frame barn with other buildings, and a good orchard. Soil first quality. Title indisputable.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

WILLIAM McKEE.
Smith, August 9, 1866. 32-tf.
(Review please copy.)

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.
Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

To Let!

FROM the sixth of September next, that GRAIN STORE-HOUSE in Ashburnham, now in the occupation of CAPT. SUTHERLAND.—Also, a good DWELLING HOUSE adjoining, with stabling, good well and garden; suitable for parties going into the grain trade this fall.

For terms apply personally to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.
July 11, 1866. 28

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c., apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.
Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 13,

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises, WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

☞ Collars Warranted. ☜

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society, OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans or approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more that usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

THREE

CARD PICTURES FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

GEORGE ALLEN, GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelpeia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument *warranted FIVE years*. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over seven thousand piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $300 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

☞ 30-1yr

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF Summer Goods,

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

Now is the time to secure a bargain as room must be made for the Fall Stock.

Peterborough, August, 1866. JAS. W. DUNNET.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF DRY GOODS For 21 Days.

THOS. FAIRWEATHER & CO.

Beg to anoounce that they will sell off all their Summer stock of Dry Goods, at cost and under, to make room for the Fall stock.

Now is the time to get a splendid Dress for $1.00, 1.25, $1.75, $2.00.

Shawls for $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, worth double the money.

Prints for 7½d and 9d, worth 10½d and 1s.

Factory for 6d, 8d and 9d, worth 9d, 11d and 1s.

Ticking for 1s 3d and 1s 4½d, worth 1s 9d and 1s 10½d.

A lot of Men's Stripe Shirts to be sold for 2s 6d.

Also a lot of splendid Flannel Shirts to be sold for $1 00, worth $2.00.

To those who have not yet bought their Summer Goods, this is a splendid chance to get good bargains for your money.

Come and examine the stock. No fault found if you do not buy.

☞ Observe the address,

T. FAIRWEATHER & CO.,
Hunter street, two doors East of Ormond & Gilmour's.

Peterborough, July 18, 1866. 29

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N.B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 42

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

☞ 30-13in

PIANO-FORTES.

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMETS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old harp form of stringing' by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over Strung Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson, L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek, S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfield, Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt, A. Barili
Francis H. Brown, M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry. Charles Fradel.

Mr. SIGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal versimilitude, that crowning excelence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and briliency throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supersceed the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr. S. B. Driggs, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection* in *the instrument there has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with price. 20

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 20, 1866.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.00 p.m.
Express (day)	9.58 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time.

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.30
Burlington Junction	.....	.....
Waterdown	7.	.....
Wellington Square	7.	3.53
Brantc	8	4.07
Oakville	8.30	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.35
Mimico	9.06	.....
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.20	4.50

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.30	7.45
Mimico	.....	8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Brantc	2.36	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown	.....	9.47
Burlington Junction	.....	.....
HAMILTON.....a	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.55, 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6 35 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7 25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

G. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Room Paper!

WINDOW BLINDS,

DECORATIONS!

Borders, &c.

Graham & Stratton

Have JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers,

10,000 ROLLS

OF ROOM PAPER,

Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, in which will be found

ALBUMS,

Concertinas, Accordeons,

Ladies' Reticules, Companions and Tortoise Shell Cards Cases, Gents and Ladies' Bags, Pearl Stilettoes, Crochet Needles, and Bodkins.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY, AND Fancy Goods!

Peterborough, April, 1866.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for handkerchs, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jee' no?"—"Exactly?"—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "out-ley" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

For persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

"• • • I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"• • • I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

"• • • I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. • • • The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

"• • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 354 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO, New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried ——'s Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic.'

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Marsden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. REELY."

Glucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beats, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, o. a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro...

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 130 King St. East,

TORONTO,

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES!

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW RELIEVED AND QUICK CURE.—For Syphilis strictures, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 130 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten o. m.

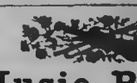
"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3, 1865. 19-tf



Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 31, 1866.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method ad to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

RREEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head,

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
December 1, 1864. 6mos.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£1,000,000STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863. 1

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

ubscribers who do not give express notice to the cont ary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance to their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'

Is published at the office of the publisher over Thursday morning,

NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing..... 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion ... 50 c.
Each subsequent insertion.....13
Six to ten lines, first insertion.....60
Each subsequent

Robert Ramsbo

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866. No. 37.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
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Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 16

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 20

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetheon & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Office in Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Balsam Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Soapmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLER. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 49

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 18

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS

Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

GEO. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 19

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Fellows Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Waterloo House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, Agent. 20

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Warehouse, C. W. 39

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED THE PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH.

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. Armstrong, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

HAMILTON HOUSE

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.

J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)

Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.

May 16, 1866. 20

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Ellas, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER.

Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1863.

Capital,.....$10,000,000
Invested Funds,..... 16,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1765... 5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,..... 250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry, and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)

H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 53-tf

Dress, Cloak & Mantilla

MAKING.

MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has her rooms now one door south of Mr. Stapleton's dwelling, directly opposite the Court House, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Peterborough, June 19, 1866. 24

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Port Hope for *Lindsay*,..5.45 a.m.
" " " ...3.00 p.m.
" Lindsay for Port Hope..9.25 a.m.
" " " ..1.00 p.m.
" Port Hope for Peterboro 9.55 a.m.
" " " 1.00 p.m.
" Peterboro for Port Hope 6.15 a.m.
" " " 2.30 p.m.

ALL TRAINS CROSS AT MILLBROOK.

Passengers can go from Port Hope to Peterborough and Lindsay, or from Port Hope to Lindsay and Peterboro' the same day. Passengers by taking the Mail Train from Lindsay will have 3 hours for business at Peterborough, and return the same day. Peterborough passengers, by taking the mixed train for Lindsay, will have 4 hours for business and return the same day.

Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway Trains. Passengers via New York Central Railway, and Steamers "Corinthian" and "Rochester," from Charlotte, make direct connection at Port Hope for Peterborough and Lindsay.

A. T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

HENRY COVERT, *President.*

Peterboro', July 1, 1866.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

The Steamer

1866. 1866.

OGEMAH.

ON MONDAY, the 17th inst., the Steamer *Ogemah*, will resume her old route for the remainder of the season.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock, for Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay.

LEAVING LINDSAY

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock a. m., on arrival of train from Port Hope, for Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth.

Stages leave McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro, at 8 30 a. m.

Peterboro, 5th Sept., 1866. 36

1866. 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer

CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master,

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every *Morning*, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, only..... 5 30
Colborne, every day..... 7 00
Cobourg, do 8 15
Port Hope, do 10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 5 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passages at summer rates.—*For further information* apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent Kingston.

April 4, 1866. 16

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at.....6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " " .....8:00 "
PORT HOPE " " .....9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Kenier, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.55 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.30, 6.30 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 2.40 5.30, 7.35, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VISSCHER, General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1866. 20

Poetry.

THE TWO AUTUMNS.

BY CHARLES ARNOLD.

The tall tree waves o'er lovely graves,
The golden sun-shine feeds the meadows,
And in the leaves, the willow-trees,
That guard the tomb of Moses,
Were to and fro, with flickering shadows.

And here I sit, while bright birds flit
Among the quivering boughs above me,
And more sorely [illegible]
Beneath the vines and willows weary,—
On that fair maiden's memory drooping.

O'er fields empurpled the poppy shone,
The earliest rose hardly perished,
When she confessed that in her breast
Young Love was throned, a royal guest,—
My image there alone she cherished.

O happy hour, when from her bower,
With clambering grape vines close entangled,
We saw the moon of leaf, June,
Rise calmly o'er the wide lagoon,
And climb the sky with bright stars spangled.

Her little hand, which scarcely spanned
With timid clasp my first three fingers,
Her lip, her cheek, which love might mock;
Her voice—but, ah! mere words are weak
To plant the joys where memory lingers!

The Summer past, and Autumn's blast
Swept bleakly cold across the heather;
The bright leaves browned, neath skies that frowned,
Then whirled in circles to the ground,
And strewed the paths we trod together.

O heavy grief! with Autumn's leaf
They told me that her days were numbered;
She passed away, her mortal clay
In death's pale beauty silent lay,
As calm as if she only slumbered.

I sit among the graves o'erhung
With many a slender threaded willow:
The churchyard mould seems now less cold
Since, deep beneath, those locks of gold
Have found a soft and dreamless pillow.

About the tombs the laurel blooms,
I hear the bees above it humming,
The sapphyre sigh in floating by;
They bring the scent of ripening rye,
And tell another Autumn coming.

Far down upon the horizon
A purple haze is softly falling,
The fading rose of Summer goes,
And distant bells of day's repose,
Unto my inner ear are calling.

Ah, dreamily they say to me
That those, who here are called to sever,
Are elsewhere blessed with peace and rest,
And I, unto this lonely breast
Shall clasp my Elsie forever.

Selections.

THE BOW WINDOW.

AN ENGLISH TALE.

There is something so English, so redolent of home, of flowers in large antique stands, about a bow window, that we are always pleased when we catch a glimpse of one, even if it be when but forming the front of an inn. It gives a picturesque look, too, to a home that is quite refreshing to gaze on, and when journeying in foreign lands, fond recollections of dear England come flooding o'er us, if we happen in some out of the way village, on such a memory of the land whence we came. I have not from whence from my country seen such a thing for some few years; but there is one fresh in my memory, with its green short Venetian blinds, its large chintz curtains, its comfortable view up and down the terrace where we lived, to say nothing of its associations in connection with my childhood. But it is not of this bow window that I would speak, it is of one connected with the fortune of my friend Maria "alter-or and which had considerable influence on her happiness.

Maria Walker was usually allowed to be the beauty of one of the small towns *round London* in the direction of Greenwich, of which ancient place she was a native. Her father had originally practiced as a physician in that place, but circumstances had caused his removal to another locality, which promised more profitable returns. The house they occupied was an ancient, red brick mansion, in the centre of the town, with a large bow window always celebrated for its geraniums, myrtles, and roses that, with a couple of small orange trees, were the admiration of the neighborhood. Not that Thomas Walker, Esq., had any horticultural tastes—on the contrary, he was very severe on our sex for devoting their minds to such trifles as music, flowers and fancy work; but then blue-eyed Maria Walker differed from him in opinion, and plainly told him so, many, part girl, as even I thought her, though several years my senior. Not that she neglected any more serious duties for those lighter amusements; the poor patients of her father ever found in her a friend. Mr. Walker strongly objected to giving anything away; it was a bad example, he said, and people never valued what they got for nothing; but many was the box of pills, or vial of medicine which Maria smuggled under her father's nose, to the poor people who could not afford to pay; of course he knew nothing about it, good easy man, though it would have puzzled a philosopher to have told how the girl could have prepared them. She was an active member, too, of a charitable coal club, made flannel for the poor, and even distributed tracts upon occasions. When this was done, then she would turn to her pleasures, which were her little world. She was twenty, and I not sixteen at the time of which I speak, but yet we were the best friends in the world. I used to go and sit in the bow window and while she would play the piano for hours together, I had some fancy work on my lap; but my chief amusement was to watch the passers-by. I don't think I am changed by half a dozen more years of experience, for I still like a lively street, and dislike nothing more than a look out upon a square French court in the great city of Paris, where houses are more like prisons than pleasant residences. But to return to my bow window.

In front of the house of the Walkers, had been a few years before an open space, but which now, thanks to the rapid march of improvement, was being changed into a row of very good houses. There were a dozen of them, and they were dignified with the name of Bonnybump Terrace. They were, about the time I speak of, all to let. The last finishing touch had been put to them, the rolling had been painted, the rubbish all removed, and they wanted nothing save furniture and human beings, to make them assume a civilized and respectable appearance. I called one morning on Miss Maria Walker; her father was out; she still was playing the piano till she saw me, so we sat down on the bow window and talked.

'So the houses are letting?' said I, 'who took an interest in the terrace which I had seen grow under my eye.'

'Two are let,' replied she, 'and both to private families, papa is pleased; he looks upon these twelve houses as twelve new patients.'

'But said I, laughing, 'have you not read the advertisement; healthy and airy situations, rising neighborhood, and yet only one medical man.'

'Oh! yes,' smiled Maria, 'but sickness, I am sorry to say, is very apt to run about at some time or other, even in airy situations.'

'But, Maria, you are mistaken, there are three houses let,' said I suddenly, 'the bill is taken down opposite; it has been let since yesterday.'

'Oh, yes, I recollect a very nice young man driving up here yesterday, and looking over the house for an hour; I suppose he has taken it.'

'A nice young man,' said I, 'that is very interesting—I suppose a young couple just married.'

'Very likely, replied Maria Walker, laughing; but whether at the fast of making up my mind to its being an interesting case of matrimony or what else, I know not.'

It was a week before I saw Maria again, and when I did, she caught me by the hand, drew me rapidly to the window, and with a most tragic expression, pointed to the house over the way. I looked. What was my astonishment when, on the door in large letters I read these words: Mr. Edward Radstock, M. D.

'A rival,' cried I, clapping my hands, thoughtless girl that I was; another lord of Montague and Capulet. Maria, could not a Romeo and Juliet be found to terminate it?'

'Don't laugh,' replied Maria, gravely; 'papa is quite ill with vexation; imagine in a small town like this, two doctors! it is all the fault of that advertisement. Some scheming young man has seen it, and finding no hope of practice elsewhere has come here. I suppose that he is as poor as a rat.'

At this instant the sound of horses' footsteps was heard, and then three vans full of furniture appeared in sight. They were coming our way. We looked seriously to see before which house they stopped. I must confess that what Maria said interested me in the young doctor, and I really hoped this was all for him. Maria said nothing but with a frown on her brow, she waited the progress of events. As I expected, the vans stopped before the young doctor's house, and in a few minutes the men began to unload. My friend turned pale as she saw that the vehicles were filled with elegant furniture.

'The wretch has got a young wife, too,' she exclaimed as a piano and harp came to view, and then she added, 'this will never do; they must be put down at once; they are strangers in the neighborhood, we are all well known. Sit down at the desk my dear girl and help me to make out a list of all the persons we can invite to a ball and an evening party. I look upon them as impertinent interlopers, and they must be crushed.'

I laughingly acquiesced, and aided by her, soon wrote out a list of invitations to be given.

'But now,' said Miss Walker, after a few moments' reflection, 'one name more must be added; they must be invited.'

'What name is that?'

'Mr. and Mrs. Radstock,' replied Maria, triumphantly, while I could scarcely speak from astonishment.

The rest of my narrative I collected from the lips of my friend a little more than a year later.

The ball took place to the admiration of all C——. It was a splendid affair; a select band came down from London, in which two foreigners, with dreadfully uncophonia names, played upon two unknown instruments and deafened nearly every sensitive person in the room, and would have driven everybody away had they not been removed into the drawing-room balcony; then there was a noble Italian, reduced to a tenor singer, who astonished the company equally by the number of strange songs that he sang and the number of ices and jellies that he ate; then there were one or two literary men, who wrote anonymously, but might have been celebrated, only they scorned to put their names forward among the common herd already known to the public; then there was a young poet, too, who thought Alfred Tennyson infinitely superior to Shakespeare, and by the air with which he read a poem, seemed to insinuate that he himself was greater than either; and there was a funny gentleman, who could imitate Henry Russel, John Parry, Beckstone, who gave a negro recitation, which might have been Chinese poetry for all the company understood it. In fact it was the greatest affair of the kind which C—— had seen for many a long day. Mr. and Miss Radstock came, and were received with cold politeness by both father and daughter. The young man was good looking, with an intelligent eye, a pleasing address, and some of that portness of manner which usually belongs to those who have just thrown off the medical student to become the doctor. Miss Radstock, his sister, who kept house for him until he found a wife, was a charming girl of about twenty. She smiled at the manner of both Mr. and Miss Walker, but said nothing. Young Radstock's only revenge for the lady of the house's coldness and stateliness of tone was adding her to dance at the first opportunity, which courtesy was returned, for his face was pleasing and his manner so courteous that my friend Maria could not but feel pleased, when she wanted to be irate, distant and haughty.

They danced together several times, and to the astonishment of many friends of the young lady, and of myself in particular, they went down to supper the best friends in the world, laughing and looking like old acquaintances.

Next day, however, she resumed her original coldness when the brother and sister called to pay their respects. She was simply polite, and no more, and after two or three words they retired, Emily Radstock becoming as stiff and formal as her new acquaintance. From that day Maria became very miserable. She was not avaricious, and did not fear her father losing his practice from pecuniary motives, but it was pride that influenced her. Her father has for some years monopolized the parish, as his predecessor had for forty years before him, and now behold a young unfledged physician setting up exactly opposite, and threatening to divide, in time, the business of the town, was dreadful. The physician of the town sounded better, too, than one of the doctors, and altogether it was a most unpleasant affair.

Maria's place was now always at the bow window. She had no amusement but to watch the opposite house, to see if patients came, or if Edward Radstock made any attempt to call about and introduce himself. But for some time she had the satisfaction of remarking that not a soul called at the house, save the butcher, the baker, and other contributors to the interior comfort of man, and Maria began to hope that Edward Radstock would totally fail in his endeavors to introduce himself. She remarked, however, that the young man took it very quietly; he sat by his sister's side as she played the piano, or with a book or a cigar at the open window, or took Emily a drive in his gig; always, when he remarked Maria at the open window, bowing with provoking courtesy, nothing daunted by her coldness of manner, or her pretence of not noticing his politeness.

One day Mr. Walker was out; he had been called to a distance to see a patient, who was very dangerously ill, when Maria sat at the bow window looking up the street. Suddenly she saw a boy running down on their side of the way; she knew him by his bright buttons, light jacket and gold lace. It was the page of the Perkinses, a family with a host of little children, who, from constant colds, indigestions, and fits of illness, caused by two great a liking for the pleasures of the table, which a fond mother had not the heart to restrain, were continually on Mr. Walker's book.

The boy rang violently at the bell, and Maria opened the parlor door and listened.

'Is Mr. Walker at home?' said the boy, scarcely able to speak for want of breath.

'No,' replied the maid who had opened the door.

'He will be at home directly,' said Maria, advancing.

'Oh! but Missus can't wait; there's little Peter been and swallowed a marble, and baby's took with fits.'

And away rushed the boy across the road to the hated rival's house.

Maria retreated into her room and sank down upon the sofa. The enemy had gained an entrance into the camp it was quite clear. In a moment more she arose, just in time to see Mr. Edward Radstock hurrying down the street beside the little page, without waiting to order his gig. This was a severe blow to the doctor's daughter. The Perkinses were a leading family in the town, and one to whom her father was called almost daily. They had a large circle of acquaintances; and if young Radstock became their medical adviser, others would surely follow. In about an hour the young man returned, and joined his sister in the drawing room, as if nothing had happened. This was more provoking than his success. If he had assumed an air of bustle and importance, and had hurried up to inform his sister, with an air of joy and triumph, of what passed, she might have been tempted to pity him; but he did everything in such a quiet and gentlemanly way that she felt considerable alarm for the future.

Maria was not in the habit of spending most of her evenings at home, rather being generally out, and that large house in consequence lonely. The town of C—— was famous for its tea and whist parties; and though Maria was not of an age to play whist, except to please others, she sometimes condescended to do so. One evening she was invited to the house of Mrs. Barton, who announced her intention of receiving company every Thursday. She went and found the circle very pleasant and agreeable, but horror of horrors! there was Mr. Radstock and his sister Emily; and worse than that, when a lady present volunteered to play a quadrille, and the ladies accepted eagerly, up he came of all others to invite her to dance! Mrs. Barton the instant before had asked her to play at whist to oblige three regular players, who could not find a fourth.

'I am afraid,' she said quietly, but in rather distant tones, 'I am engaged'—the young man looked surprised, even hurt, for no gentleman had spoken to her since she had entered the room—'to make a fourth at the whist table but—'

'Oh, go and dance, Miss Walker,' exclaimed Mrs. Barton. 'I did not know dancing was going to begin when I asked you to make up the rubber.'

Maria offered her hand to the young man and walked away to the dance room. Despite herself, that evening she was very much pleased with him. He was very well informed, had travelled, was full of taste and feeling, and conversed with animation and originality; he sought every opportunity of addressing her, and found those opportunities without difficulty. For several Thursdays the same thing occurred. The young man began to find a little practice. He was popular wherever he went; and when he was called in, was quite sure of keeping up the connection. He was asked out to the principal parties in town; and had not Miss Walker been very much liked would have proved a serious rival.

One morning the father and daughter were at breakfast. Maria, who began to like her bow window better than ever, sat near it to sweet the fragrance of the flowers. When the young doctor came out, she always returned his bow, and a young lady opposite destroyed in confidence in her dressmaker, that she had overpaid her bond to him once. However this may be, Maria sat at the bow window pouring out tea to her father in a very abstracted mood. Mr. Walker had been called out at an early hour, and returned late. He was not in the best of humors, having waited for hours beyond his time for tea.

'I shall die in the workhouse,' said he, as he buttered his toast, with an irritability of manner quite alarming. 'This Radstock is getting all the practice. I heard of two new patients yesterday.'

'Oh, papa,' replied Maria, gently, 'I don't think he has got a dozen altogether.'

'A dozen; but that's a dozen lost to me, Miss. It's a proof that people think me old—worn out—useless.'

'Nonsense, papa; C——'s increasing in population every day, and for every one he gets you get two.'

'My dear,' replied Mr. Walker, with considerable animation, 'I think you are beginning to side with my rival.'

A loud knocking came this instant to the door, and the man servant immediately afterwards announced 'Dr. Radstock.'

Mr. Walker had no time to make any remark, ere the young man entered the room, bowing politely to the old gentleman and his daughter, both looked confused and red the father much surprised. He was in elegant morning costume, and looked both handsome and happy—the old doctor thought triumphant.'

'Pardon me,' said he, 'for disturbing you at this this early hour; but your numerous calls take you so much out that one must take you when he can find you. My errand will doubtless surprise you, but I am very frank and open. My object in visiting you is to obtain permission to pay my addresses to your daughter.

'To do what, sir?' thundered the old doctor in a towering passion. 'Are you not satisfied in trying to take from me my practice, but you must ask from me my child? I tell you, sir, nothing on earth would make me consent to your marriage with my daughter.'

'But, sir,' said Edward Radstock, turning to Maria, 'I have your daughter's permission to make this request. I told her my intentions last night, and she authorized me to say that she approved of them.'

'Maria!' exclaimed the father almost choking with rage, 'is this true?'

'My dear papa, I am in no hurry to get married; but if I did, I must say that I should never think of marrying any one but Edward Radstock. I will not get married against your will, but I will never marry any one else; nothing will make me.'

'Ungrateful girl,' muttered Mr. Walker, and the next minute he sank back into his chair in a fit of apoplexy.

'Open the window, raise the blinds,' said the youngman, preparing with promptitude and earnestness to make the necessary remedies. 'Be not alarmed, it is not a dangerous attack.'

Maria quietly obeyed her lover, quite aware of the necessity of self possession and presence of mind in a case like the present. In half an hour Mr. Walker was lying in a large, airy bed-room, and the young man had left at the request of Maria to attend a patient of her father's. It was late at night before Edward was able to take a moment's rest. With his own patients and those of his rival, he was overwhelmed with business. But at eleven o'clock he approached the bedside of the father of Maria, who with her dear Emily, sat by watching.

'He sleeps soundly,' said Maria in a low tone, as Edward entered.

'Yes, and is doing well,' replied Radstock, 'I will answer for his being up and stirring to-morrow if he desires it.'

'But it will be better for him to rest some days,' said Maria.

'But my dear Miss Walker,' continued the young doctor, 'what will his patients do?'

'You can attend to them as you have to-day,' replied Maria.

'My dear Miss Walker, you, who know me, could trust me with your father's patients; you know that when he was able to go about, I would hand them all back to him without hesitation. But you must be aware that for your father to discover me attending to his patients would retard his recovery. If I do as you ask me, I must retire from C—— immediately on his convalescence.'

'No, sir, said Dr. Walker, in a faint voice. 'I shall not be about for a month; after making me take to my bed, the least you might do is to attend to my patients.'

'If you wish it, sir—'

'I insist upon it; and to prevent any opposition, you can say we are going into partnership.'

'But—' said Edward,

'If you want my daughter,' continued Dr. Walker, gruffly, 'you must do as I tell you. If you wish to be my son-in-law, you must be my partner—work like a horse, slave day and night, while I smoke my pipe and drink my grog.'

'My dear sir,' exclaimed the young man, 'you overwhelm me.'

'Dear papa,' said Maria.

'Yes, dear papa!' muttered old Walker. 'Pretty girl you are. Give a party to crush the interloper; faint when he gets his first patient; watch him from your bow window like a cat watches a mouse, and then—marry him.'

'But, my dear papa, is not this the surest way to destroy the opposition?' said happy Maria.

'Yes; because we cannot crush him, we take him as a prisoner,' grumbled old Walker; 'never heard of such a thing. Nice thing it is to have children who take part with your enemies.'

Nobody made any reply; and after little more attempts at fault finding, the old doctor fell asleep.

About six months later, after a journey to Scotland, which made me lose sight of Maria, I drove up the streets of C——, and eager to see the dear girl, never stopped until I was in her arms.

'How you have grown,' said she with a sweet and happy smile.

'Grown, indeed! Do you take me for a child?' cried I, laughing. 'And you, how well and pleased you look! Always at the bow window, too. I saw you as I came up.'

'I am very seldom there now,' she said, with a strange smile.

'Why?'

'Because I live over the way;' she said still smiling.

'Yes my dear girl. Alas for the instability of human things, Maria Walker is now Mrs. Radstock.'

I could not help it. I laughed heartily. I was very glad. I had been interested in the young man, and the denouement was delightful.

The firm of Walker & Radstock prospered remarkably without rivalry, despite a great increase in the neighborhood, but the experience of the old man, and the perseverance of the young man, frightened away all opposition. They proved satisfactorily that in union is strength. Young Radstock was a very good husband. He told me privately that he had fallen in love with Maria the very day he saw her; and every time I hear from them I am told of a fresh accession to the number of faces that stare across for grandpapa, who generally, when about to pay them a visit, shows himself first at the bow window.

A DESPERATE WOMAN.

The fury of a Betrayed Woman — Thirty-two Young Men Ruined.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

Mr. Gould, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Prison Association, relates the story of a fallen woman whom he encountered in one of the penitentiary hospitals, which casts a terrible light upon the tendency of licentiousness to produce crime, and we reproduce it in the hope that it may meet the eye of some of the young men who are so blatant in their braggadocio about victories over the virtuous life of the weaker sex.—The woman referred to had been of exquisite beauty and elegant culture. Her father failed in business, and gave up everything to his creditors. She was reduced to the necessity of learning the trade of a dressmaker to earn her daily bread. She became a proficient in the business, and her taste and skill commanded liberal wages, which enabled her to provide an ample wardrobe for herself. She had been intensely devoted to the glitter and gayety of fashionable life—and hope, which "springs eternal in the human breast," whispered that a fortunate marriage might yet restore her to the charmed circles, whose delights she had once tasted, and which she longed to re-enter. She used every effort by the charms of person, dress, voice and manners, to attract the notice and win the love of eligible young men. At length she thought she had succeeded in her object; but the young man whose affections she dreamed that she had won, proved to be a cold-hearted villian, who was in pursuit only of amusement and gratification for the passing hour. One evening he invited her to ride. Driving into the country, he alighted at a house of refreshment in the neighborhood of the city. He offered her a glass of wine, which she drank. The liquor had been drugged. A profound stupor ensued, and she awoke the following morning to find herself ruined. With returning consciousness, the whole magnitude of the injury burst upon her. She instantly resolved upon revenge, and the plan for its accomplishment flashed upon her mind with the suddenness and rapidity of lightening. She betrayed no emotion; she uttered no reproaches. She treated what had happened as a harmless jest, and blandly invited a continuance of the intimacy. The young man exulted in the ease and completeness of his victory; from that moment she became the evil genius of his life. Professing the tenderest and most unselfish affection she drew money from him continually, with which she hired sharpers to furnish him with provocatives to drinking, gambling and all the forms of vice and debauchery. At every rally of his better nature, by a skilful alternation of persuasion, banter and menace, she choked the rising impulse of virtue, chained him to the car of dissipation, and confirmed him in his career of vice.—Full well did she know whither all this would lead him; nor was she disappointed in her malignant expectation. Drunkenness clouded his understanding; debauchery ruined his health, and gambling reduced him to poverty. Not until this point, the goal of all her prayers and efforts had been reached, when poverty and disease had done their work, and he was unable to procure a wretched bed or a scanty meal, except through her charity, did she wreak upon him the full measure of her vengeance.—Then it was her daily delight to visit him, to load him with reproaches, and to reveal to him in bitter exultation, the whole scheme so cunningly devised and so steadily pursued, by which she had wrought his ruin. And when the closing scene drew near, she sat by his bedside and mingled her execrations with the shrieks exorted by his dying agonies. Nor was her vengeance even yet satisfied. Her warfare was against the whole sex, whom she regarded as accursed; and her insatiate revenge cried out for still other victims. Whenever she could fasten her fangs on a young man of genteel family—one of the sort who boasted of easy made victories over female chastity, and whose unclouded prospects foretokened a brilliant career—she never relaxed her hold. She studied, with a keenness sharpened by experience, every point in his character, his tastes, his passions, his hopes, his fears—whatever attracted and whatever repelled him; and then, with an almost unerring sagacity, adopting the means to the end, she seldom failed in her demoniac purpose. She claimed, in this manner, to have hunted down thirty-two young gentlemen, involving them in disgrace, crime and ruin. Some of them had ended their days in prison, and others, hopelessly fallen, were on the road to the drunkard's

ead the felon's grave. When asked whether all her sisters in infamy felt the same hatred to mankind, she replied that she thought the feeling to be general, if not universal, among them, adding that when a woman had once fallen, she desired to revenge herself, not only on her seducer, but on all his sex; that no game was followed with greater relish than that of involving all who came within their toils in crime and its consequent punishment; that most of them could number at least two or three victims whom they had ruined, and that many of these victims went to the length of the awful consolation of crime.

The Fenian "Congress" at Troy.

A lively time is anticipated when the recent raid of Gen. O'Neil comes up for discussion. Everyone is blaming everyone else for its failure. O'Neil will present a report of the whole affair, and 'will, no doubt, place the blame on the shoulders of McMahon, who failed to keep their promises of sending him reinforcements and ammunition after he had entered the Province. He has not the smallness to attribute his want of success to the right quarter, namely, the vigorous resistance of the people of Canada.

The grand object of the meeting, however, is to decide upon the next move against Canada. Gen. Sweeney, it is said, has prepared an elaborate report of his plan of operations, which will be submitted to the meeting. What the details of this plan are it is of course, impossible as yet to say, as even the Fenians themselves are in ignorance of them. They will creep out, no doubt, before long, as most of the Fenian secrets do. Whatever this plan may be it must be prepared for, and on the most extensive scale too. Sweeny is determined that it will be no mere *fiasco* as the former was, provided his presence and generalship can make it successful. Everything is being staked upon the result. With it the Fenian movement must stand or fall. They have had so many delays, failures and disturbances among themselves, that the rank and file are growing disheartened and giving the whole thing up. Considerable dissatisfaction exists, and loud complaints are heard from all parts of the country, at the action of the leaders in so delaying the grand march upon the British Provinces.—In order to satisfy his grumbling followers and to satisfy himself also, Sweeny has announced that the attempt to capture Canada will be made as soon as possible after the plan of campaign is agreed upon by the Congress. He also says that if the next attempt does not succeed, he will abandon it forever. For that reason he asks the brotherhood to give him all the aid they can in the way of men, money and munitions of war. No mere raid will do. It must be as powerful and extensive a move as they can make, thereby trying to the utmost the strength of the brotherhood as well as of the Canadians. If that move, he says, be successful, all will be well; if not, he will resign his position and have nothing more to do with Fenianism.

It will be well for the Canadian authorities to remember this fact. The next attempt to wrest the Province from them is to be the last, whether it succeed or fail. Let them prepare for it at once, and they cannot be too well prepared. We have been accustomed to laugh at the threats of those infatuated men, but when next they go to Canada there will be no room for laughter. They must be beaten back at the first onset; they must not gain the smallest foothold in the country, for so sure as they do, thousands of desperate men who hang around all the large cities in this country, will flock around their standard in the hope of plunder and help them to fight their battles. The thing must be nipped in the bud—troops ought to be stationed at all important points ready for action at a moment's notice. It is only by pursuing such a policy that the country can be considered safe until such times as the projected attempt is made.

The despatch of troops from England to Canada is not at all pleasing to the Fenians. They and many Americans also entertain the idea that England has grown tired of Canada, and will take no part in defending it. Her action in sending reinforcements to the Province will go far to remove such an impression, and will have its effects upon Fenian confidence.

The news of the escape of Murphy and his companions from Cornwall gaol, occasioned much rejoicing among the brotherhood. The patriotic Michael is expected here before the meeting adjourns. There will be a grand pow-wow when he arrives. —*Globe Correspondence.*

Interview with a Fenian Gen.

A correstondent, who has written us a long letter containing an account of the late excursion to New York, concludes with the following:—

We left off at the State House, and after leaving the interesting building, we proceeded about half a mile through several street, and observing a new church in course of erection, we proceed inwards, and going forward, observed standing near the pulpit, a middle-sized, smart-looking individual, with moustache *a la* Louis Napoleon. He was in his shirt-sleeves, apparently "boss," for he was giving orders. Your corre-pondent accosted this gentleman, who proved to be an exceeding civil fellow; he was the contractor for the church—a very neat building, capable of seating 1,500 people. He quickly noticed that we were not Americans by our dress and conversation, whereupon he ventured, "Englishmen, I supposed?" We replied that we hailed from the "happy land" of Canada, and were denizens of despotic Britain. "Ah!" said he, "we were recently giving you chaps a little fun." We informed him that Canada didn't care about such fun, but she was ready to hold her own at all hazards. At this the individual informed us that he had been a Brigadier General in the American army, and now held the same rank in the Irish army of Liberation. At the "front" he was in command of 4000 men, only one regiment of which had come from Albany, but he was now proud to say that his own town could furnish an entire Fenian bridgade, now that a blow had been struck. The General did not seem to have a very clear idea as to the benefit that would accrue to the "auld heart" by the capture of Canada, but said that he had always felt a strong desire to see British and American soldiers pitted together; that of the five or six hundred men at the front, from Albany, there were not less than fifty that had seen less than three years service.

On our asking him if he thought our country would be put to any more trouble, he replied—"Yes, by —— unless the country becomes annexed, there will be any amount of trouble, and we are all ready for it to a man."

The conversation of General Hefferman led us to believe that, after all, the Fenian business had little to do with Ireland—that in short, it is but a similar filibustering scheme to the Walker-Nicaragua one, and, as good Canadians, we also with it a similar though much more speedy end.

The General waxed very eloquently in his denunciation of what he termed the "Christian" conduct of the crowd in your city, calling out to the prisoners as they passed through the streets, "hang them," "quarter them," &c. We reminded him that these expressions had been made use of towards rebel prisoners in their recoil of his own city. The "corn" was acknowledged, but the "general row a great difference between "honorable Fenians" and "armed rebels." After receiving from him the donation to the Cathedral, we bade him adieu, promising each other a mutually hot reception should we meet on monarchic soil.—*Montreal Transcript.*

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The President of the United States, the first General of the Army, the first Admiral of the Navy, and many thousands of their fellow-citizens, will assemble to-day on the beautiful shores of Lake Michigan to do honor to the late Stephen A. Douglas. It is not often that statesmen find their eulogists among men of their own generation. The men who stand around the grave of Douglas were his companions.—They knew him well. In the course of nature he should still be with them—for Douglas Died comparatively young, in the very talness of his life. In fact, the orator who will to-day discuss his career is almost old enough to have been his father.

It is forty-two years since Douglas, a poor wayfaring Yankee boy, went to seek for his fortune in the State which afterward honored him as one of her most eminent citizens. He wandered early from his Green Mountain home, with nothing but a plain New-England education, and a determination to rise. Tired of cabinet-making and teaching, he engaged in what we called "studying law." The fame of Jackson filled the land, and the smart Yankee, not oppressed with scruples, saw that the sign in Tennessee was the star of conquest.—His great rival, Lincoln, was keeping a post-office, fresh from the glories of the Black Hawk war. Andrew Johnson was Mayor of a little mountain town in Tennessee; Jefferson Davis, a lieutenant of dragoons, was chasing the Indians; Seward was grieving over his defeat as Governor; Breckinride was studying the orations of Cicero against Catiline at a Kentucky college; Chase was endeavouring to gain a law practice in Cincinnati; Sumner was entering the Boston bar; Broderick was cutting stone; Grant was a schoolboy in his teens; Farragut was watching the honor of his flag on the torrid coasts of Brazil; and the orator of to-day, tired of war and law, and entering politics and become the New York Secretary of States Unlike many of these men, Lincoln especially, Douglas blossomed early. He belonged to that hardy breed of men who smit any toil and every latitude. Torrid or frigid, sunshine or snow, the life in him was enduring. He believed in the rowdy virtue of American politics, and had much of the rowdy in his nature. He managed his debates nearly much as Mr. Heenan manages his prize-fights, and conquered by sheer thumping.—The records of our Senate shew no debates more brutal, and yet more powerful, than those of Douglas, especially upon the Nebraska bill; and it was during this debate that he showed the amazing power which made his personal influence while he lived greater than that of any American statesman.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Tone of the United States Press.

We have shown Brownlow met his match; how politicians across the borders handle each other without gloves; and now we propose to give a specimen or two of the tone of the United States press. The New York *Tribune*, a mild disciple of the Reverend Beecher, speaks of Mr. Weed as the "infamous old villain," and so on. The Gold Hill *News* holds forth thus:—

The 'Orn of the 'Ution was 'Eard on the 'Ill.—Yes, verily, Gold Hill; for our ice cream man was tooting his horn to-day, very much to the delight of the youngsters and all others desiring refreshments in his line. The donkey that takes the cart of this man around, has ears as prominent as the "local" of the Virginia *Union*.

And to which the Virginia City *Union* responds:

The long-legged, slab-sided, knock-kneed goggle-eyed old saphead who continues to do up the locals for the *News*, in the above item calls us a parody on a mule. Now we don't know him much, but a "local" who will steals three pages of passengers every day, won t do To bankers, merchants, &c., we give notice that the aforesaid "local" visits this city at times; to look out for little things. A number of robberies have occurred in Gold Canon lately, and if the officers would investigate the matter, that "local" would think of travelling to other parts.

Parson Brownlow has a son who has succeeded him in the editorial management of the Knoxville *Whig*, and who is quite worthy of his father. He thus editorially speaks of one of his cotemporaries:

This old whisky-rotted, broken-down political hack, has been for several months blackguarding and abusing the senior editor of the Knoxville *Whig*, through a dirty little daily, conducted by an insolent swindler, and a degraded rebel sympathizer—used as a tool by a den of cowardly conspirators.

One radical editor calls another a ninecompoop, and the latter responds with "no antiquated invalid with a wooden leg and a weakness for gin and water."

English Claims Against America.

A Washington despatch to the New York *Post*, says that the Imperial Government have lately been making some heavy claims against the United States for losses sustained by English subjects resident in the South during the late war, and for seizures improperly and illegally made by Federal officials. In order to offset these claims, Mr. Seward, for several days prior to his departure for Chicago with President Johnson, was engaged in preparing a State paper, in which it is said that he reviewed, with greater vigor and determination than ever, the claims of American citizens against Great Britain, for losses inflicted by British-built cruisers sailing under the Confederate flag. Mr. Seward has not the slightest idea that these claims will be paid, but thinks that they maybe accepted as an offset to those made by Great Britain, and that while he will gain some credit from his countryman for having displayed considerable force and courage, there is every certainty of an amicable acjustment of the differences existing between the two countries.

WINE MADE IN CANADA.—"The Canada Vine Growers, Association," having obtained a special charter during the late Session, is now prosecuting the business of wine making in good earnest. Already the Association owns a Vineyard at Cook-ville, west of Toronto, worth $50,000. The capital stock of the Association is double that amount. Mr. Arnold, of this city, acts as agent for the exhibit, and will be happy to afford every information respecting it, and exhibit samples of the wine.—*Ottawa post.*

BUFFALO IN DANGER.

A Plot to Destroy the Elevator in that city.

[illegible]

DROWNED.

A gentleman named J. M. Rattle, a Deputy Assistant Commissary General, was accidentally drowned in Port Hope Harbor on Monday evening last. The deceased was a passenger on board the steamer "Kingston," and had in his possession a ticket from Toronto to Montreal. On reaching this port, it was discovered that the boat was on fire, but the passengers were not made aware of the fact until the harbor was reached, when a general panic ensued. The deceased was standing upon the wharf with other passengers, looking up at the fire on the upper deck, when it is supposed he missed his footing, and fell into the water between the boat and the wharf. He must have either been stunned, or lost all self-possession when he fell into the water, as he was seen by several persons, who state that he did not seem able to make any exertions to save himself. An attempt was made to rescue him, but ere any effectual means were obtained, the unfortunate man sank beneath the surface of the water. On his person was found his card, some letters and memorandums, and about fifty dollars in money. Mr. Coroner Maxwell was notified and an inquest was held on view of the body when a verdict was rendered of "accidental death," in addition to which was added the following presentment:—

"The Jury present, and would recommend to the Harbor Commissioners the propriety of hanging a number of Life Preservers in an exposed position on the wharf; and they think it would be the means of saving many lives."

(Signed,)
RICHARD O'NEILL,
Foreman.

The Chatham *Planet* says that on Sunday last some young lads went out through the bush on the Pepper farm, near the "Green Mountain House," each having a revolver or other fire-arms. Their principal object was squirel shooting, one of which was soon observed running up a tree, whereupon one of the lads named Wallace Pettingale followed it with his revolver, but the squirrel sprang to another tree.—The lads below then induced one of their number of the name of Morrison to ascend the second tree, and all commenced firing indiscriminately at the poor animal, wherever he could be seen, Pettingale also doing so, without a knowledge of Morrison being in the other tree, and the consequence was, that Morrison received a ball through the heart, and fell from the tree, calling out "I am shot," and immediately expired.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA.—The Rev. Wm. White, formerly of Richmond, has been inducted by the Presbytery of Perth into the pastoral charge of the Church of Kitley.——The Rev. A. Mackid, of Goderich, was recently waited on by a number of the members of his congregation, who presented him with a purse containing $129, and a kind and feeling address, on the occasion of his retiring from the active duties of the ministry, as a token of their esteem and regard.——On a recent occasion, the members of St. Andrew's Church, Melborne, C. E., presented their minister, the Rev. T. G. Smith, with a purse containing $65.——Official notice of a legacy of $2,000 to Queen's College, by the late George Michie, Esq., merchant, Toronto, has been received from the executors of that gentleman's will. The amount bequeathed will be a most seasonable and material help to the funds of the college, which, as the last report of the trustees to the Synod regretfully certifies, are barely sufficient to maintain existing efficiency, to say nothing about undertaking urgent improvements.

TERRIBLE RAILWY ACCIDENT.—A shocking accid nt occurred on the New York Central Railway, six miles east of Rochester, about five o'clock Wednesday evening. Several persons were killed outright and many others injured. The steamboat express train which left Albany that morning, was thrown from the track by a switch carelessly left open. The train was running fast and on a curve.—The engineer gave the signal to brake and jumped from his engine. The locomotive plunged into the sand and turned over.—The three coaches next to the baggage car, ran together in the form of a telescope and were left lying in a heap with the baggage cars The loss of life and injury to passengers generally, was confined to these three cars. Five persons were instantly killed and forty-six persons injured, some of whom cannot recover. Among the names of the wounded we only notice one from Canada, viz: John Reevy, London, C. W., ribs broken.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

In five weeks, the cholera carried off 5,000 persons in St. Petersburg; and of those attacked only one out of three escaped

The Ottawa *Citizen* says the Canadian Government is buying rifles, known as Peabody's repeating gun, in the United States; agents having been sent to purchase all that can be obtained.

G. STETHEM & Co.,

Dealers in Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Carriage-makers Goods, Bells, Axles, Butts and Hinges, Glass, Paints, Oils, Mechanics' Tools, Spades, Shovels, Shoe Findings, Cabinet Hardware, Carriage-makers Hardware, Powder, Shot, Fishing Tackle, Cutlery, Electro-Plated Goods, Rifles, Pistols, Dashfringes, Iron, Steel, Chains, Machine Oil, Files, Block Tin, Zinc, Antimony, &c., at the lowest prices.

Peterboro, August 22, 1866. 34

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Firm for Sale—G. S. Gets.
Watch Found—George Tanner.
Notice to School Teachers—R. B. Reged.
Surgeon, Grandergast and the Rock Minstrels—Friday and Saturday.
Montreal House—J. W. Dunnett.
List of Letters—C. J. Carver.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866.

OUR DEFENCE.

There is no question of greater importance to us at the present moment than this one—What are the means of our defence? Threatened by hands of lawless ruffians and renegades, the dregs of the great army of the United States, and these aided and abetted by the citizens of the United States, generally, there is danger of these threats being carried into effect, with what result it is not for us, just now, to state. This one thing is certain, only from the United States can we be attacked or our soil invaded by any power, no matter how great. It is evident, too, that from the United States we may expect very little justice, where self interest is at stake, as the speeches of her statesmen and politicians, the buncombe in Congress and the late acts of her citizens at Buffalo fully attest. The question, therefore, forces itself on us, what are the means of our defence, if unlawfully attacked by the United States, for these raids can be taken in no other light than as acts of the people of the United States. We are not of those who think we cannot defend ourselves, and that, therefore, we should succumb at once and get annexed. Annexationists are scarce just now. Our dangers but attach us more devotedly to the mother country, and tend only to draw out our affections towards our beloved Queen; and when we look across the borders and witness the demagogueism, and paltry, mean, filthy ways the great people of the great United States have of doing their business, when we witness the price at which their boasted liberty is bought and sold, our own country, our government with all its faults become dearer to us, and our liberty enhanced by the comparison. The question—what are our means of defence? however still forces itself on us. To ourselves, evidently, we must look for immediate defence. It is true that Britain's last man and shilling are pledged for our defence. The whole power of the empire is at our back. But the empire is at a distance of 2000 miles from us, and, as time is necessary to bring troops here, we might suffer more or less loss, ere they could arrive, unless we be ready to manfully and successfully defend ourselves. To our volunteers, therefore, we look for immediate defence. Seeing it is so, it is plainly the duty of the government, and of the people to put the volunteer force in the most efficient condition, to encourage them in every lawful way, to hold out strong inducements so that the force may be kept up and strengthened from time to time, that when troubles come we may have a sufficient force ready.

At the time of our late trouble, it is well known that the force was not in an efficient state, owing to bad management and perhaps some defects in the militia law. Both these have been felt and pointed out, so that if they remain the blame must be the government's, and directly laid at the door of the Minister of Militia, or Militia authorities.—We find even yet there is not sufficient camp fittings, that the men have not yet the most approved arms of defence and that proper means of drill are left unattended to, till newspaper reporters force the matter on the attention of those who should be foremost in having all things ready.

During the last raid there was no commissariat. The men were actually allowed to go without food until they could endure no longer, and when they were fainting by the way there was no means of supplying them with food, so badly was everything managed. The artillery was also badly equipped and few in number; and no cavalry. Under such circumstances is it not a miracle that the Fenian brigands did not gain a foothold, and cause greater trouble, and greater loss of life. Even yet we find that the means of perfecting the drill of the force is very inadequate. Just *eight* days camp drill allowed, and this is thought sufficient to train men for duties that the army of the United States required nearly two years to learn. Surely our military authorities will have received a lesson from the defeats of the Northern army during the first 2 years of the rebellion, so that, if we be called on to suffer, and our soil invaded, we may be saved from like defeats and consequent reproaches. Our volunteers are willing to do their part without a word of complaint; let the authorities do their part.

Reports reach us daily of the certainty of another Fenian raid, and that ere long. The greatest activity prevails among the Brotherhood; Americans also express their opinions sympathy with the wretches. Most exciting speeches are being made by both Fenian leaders and native Americans political demagogues, everything is done and said that is supposed capable of deepening their hatred of England and everything British; and unless fear or cowardice has wide effect on the Brotherhood, we may expect another plundering and murdering expedition. President Johnson in his late speech at Niagara did not use the name of Fenian, and, hence, we cannot draw any conclusion as to what part he is likely to take in the event of another raid. It is evident from all the signs of the times, that on ourselves depends our defence, and to ourselves concerned the responsibility of the look for protection. In view of these things, should we not be preparing for any emergency that may arise? Drill associations should be organized, men should be trained and armed, and every probability provided against.

[illegible]

and thus be ready for whatever may come to pass. The sooner this is done the better, delays are dangerous. If the services of home guards be never needed no harm can accrue from their being trained and organized; and as the doing so would cost the Town nothing but the effort, the question now is—are we ready for the work? Perhaps Ashburnham would do something first. It has always taken the lead, let it do so again.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

Several strangers from the United States have made their appearance amongst us within a few days. On Tuesday no less than 15 or 20 came by the train, but very soon left by the last train. We do not pretend to say they are Fenians, or Fenian sympathisers; but one thing is certain, they deserve to be watched. At a time when Roberts and O'Neil are making their threats that ere three weeks Canada will be in the hands of the Fenians, and the prisoners released, it is the duty of every citizen to keep a sharp eye on every suspicious looking character. We may also remark that more are reported coming. This may be a mere idle report, but even if so, there can be no harm in looking out for stragglers. It is also reported that words of sympathy with Fenianism has been heard on the streets. It is manifestly wrong to put forth these reports unless they are true, and the man or men who say they heard them, and do not report them to the proper authorities, is as culpable as they who give expression to their sympathy. It is a mock delicacy, that prevents men giving information of these things, at a time like this, when there does appear good reason to expect another raid, and one on a more extended scale than the last.

If our country is being filled with these renegades from the other side, with the intention of acting in concert with the raiders, as soon as an attack be made, we put the question to those whose duty it is to consider and see to those things: ought not we to be organizing to meet them if necessity offers itself? Drill Associations should at once be organized. Home guards, enrolled, armed, drilled and ready, that in the event of our volunteers being all called away, we shall have a little army at home, for the defence of our families and property.

We say too that no time should be lost; let meetings be called at once, they will cost nothing but an hour's time. The matter can then be discussed and arranged, and the sooner the better. If the services of such guards or association be not required, all the better, yet the probabilities are that they may be. However, a sense of security, will be given through the presence of an organized, an equipped and trained body of men, in the absence of our volunteers. Who will take the lead now? The Sheriff? the Mayor? Col. Haultain? some one should do it.

THE JOLLY DOGS AGAIN!

Our readers will forgive us for trespassing on their patience, concerning the above clubs but our interest now, (and ere long the public interest, might demand if not exposed) demands all we have done. But a word or two in reference to F. E. Burnham's letter and lame excuse for not paying his accounts. He admits what he denies. He says he was not Treasurer, yet he received the money and paid accounts, was not that being *virtually Treasurer?* He also admits that he *"proceeded to correct* the account presented to him, which account was made out by *one of the Jolly dogs* and showed $20 60 to F. E. Burnham's hands. He corrected it, however, and his own admission and his account, thus corrected, showed him $16 67 in hand, when he saw that, *and not till then*, did he say he had no money on hand, but never yet did he assert that he had no money *belonging* to the "Jolly Dogs."

By a "Bill," which he furnished W. Kane, which bill is in F. E. Burnham's own hand writing, he shows that all he paid was $61 50, while he admits having received $85 00 Therefore, he must have on hand $23 50 or else he must have spent it himself, as all the "Jolly Dogs" deny that he paid any more accounts than appeared in the Examiner, last week. Besides, G. Leonard, and W. Kane, went to him several times to get the account settled, and he would not do it.—They called several meetings, but he never attended one. They told him they believed he had money enough to pay the accounts, and they also demanded a statement, and the statement given, is the one published, showing him in possession of $16 67. The other account given in an evil moment shows him in possession of $4 15 more from other sources. Making the nice little sum of $20 82 appear to be in his hands.

Another thing, several of the others, viz, Kane, Leonard, and Moloney proposed, was that Burnham to render an account as near as he could, and they would pay the balance required. His only answer was, first, he would pay $4 15; after he corrected his accounts, he would then pay $5 and still receive $6 67, or $12 82, of the money of the club. When threatened that he would get sued. His answer was, "Sue, and be'd——; he was a *minor.*" We have taken this method of warning the public, concerning the youth. Kane, Leonard and Moloney, always appeared ready and willing to do every thing reasonable to settle and pay. But Master Burnham, would generously pay $5, and keep $12 82—what a generous Treasurer!

He now, by his own accounts, stands convicted of embezzling $20 82 of other parties money. Unless he can clear the matter up, and pay the debt, there is no other conclusion for any sane man to arrive at. What a spectacle for our young men to gaze on.—We told him we would let the public know these things, but he remarked there were other papers in town. But until he pays the account, his letter in the "other paper" is one of the strongest proofs of his guilt.—Our advice to him is,—"be honest," don't begin your career by cheating the printer out of $16 80, for the public will find you out, and if you continue you will not be a great honor to the legal profession to which you aspire; and be truthful, don't claim kindred by your words, with the father of deceit.—The reason why we blame Master Burnham so, is because he ordered almost all of the work, and like Judas, carried the bag. With all his faults, we hope his end may not be like that of Judas. A character is worth more than thirty pieces of silver, in your case there are not thirty pieces of silver.

Another account furnished from his own pen:—

Received at door	$45 65
Paid	61 50
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] of $3 50 in his favor. Showing $25 17 on hand, less $8 paid since, still $17 17 really on hand, or spent by him, by his own showing.

What a spectacle! we have exposed him to the public, we will next time try whether his plea of being a minor be a legal one, unless honesty prevails, and is the meantime we get our own.

Accidents.

John Gibney, brother to Mr. Shaw, of Buckhorn, met with a serious accident on Saturday night last. While he was letting down a sluice gate in the mill, it came in contact with [illegible] which flew up and struck Mr. G. on the lower jaw, tearing away a large portion of the jaw. Dr. Hurnell was [illegible] and found the wound, taking out three pieces of bone. It is hoped, however, that he will be able to use it as well as ever in a short time.

Lately, while Mr. James Mann, of Smith, was greasing his thrashing machine, his hand in some way got caught and was so severely bruised that Dr. Burnham found it necessary to take off the four fingers by the middle joints. We are glad to learn that Mr. Mann gets along as well as could be expected, and that he will be able to use the hand as soon as it gets well.

Temperance.

We understand that the lecture given by Mr. McMurrry, on Friday evening last, was well received. Mr. McMurray, is highly spoken of by every one who heard him, we are are informed that he consented to return and favor us with two more lectures on the evenings of the *first* and *second* of October. One lecture to be in the Wesleyan Sunday School room, and the other in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, if available.—We hope that our readers will bear the date in memory, and attend. We feel confident that they will not have to regret doing so.

Volunteers who fell at Ridgeway.

We have been requested to state that subscriptions, to raise a monument to the memory of those noble fellows who fell at Ridgeway, are being taken at the Bank of Montreal here. And, as the Manager, Mr. Richardson, desires to forward what may be subscribed in Peterborough, at as early a date as possible, he earnestly desires those who feel inclined to give a dollar for that purpose, to call and do it immediately.

INQUEST.—Dr. Poole held an inquest yesterday evening, over the dead body of one Edward English, an unfortunate wanderer, who fell dead in Ashburnham. The verdict, we understand, was, "Died from natural causes, accelerated by intemperance, and want." The unfortunate creature was given to intemperance, and also occasional, if not entire aberrancy of mind.

County Court and Court of Quarter Session.

The Court opened on Tuesday. His Honor, Judge Boucher, presiding. P. Pearce, Esq., and W. H. Moore, Esq., Associate Justices of Peace.

GRAND JURY:—James Russel, foreman; John Allen, jr., Geo. Brownlee, Josiah Blewitt, Malcolm Bell, Richard Borrowman, Thomas Best, James Burgess, Peter Buchannan, Thos. Casement, John Cameron, Peter McNeil, Thomas McMurray, Wm. Patterson, John Dalgey, Henry Patterson, James Cutler, Henry Bell, Michael Switzer, John Stewart and Daniel Wigmore.

The grand jury brought in true bills in the following cases:—

The Queen *vs.* Alex. Morrison, *et. al.*, riot.
The Queen *vs.* Scott, *et. al.*, riot.
The Queen *vs.* Morrison, *et. al.*, assault.

A true bill was also found against Thos. Hill, John Hill and Robert Hill for assault on George Clysdale and Samuel Clysdale on the 25th of June last, in Asphodel.

The first case was Lipsitt *vs.* Seines, and occupied the whole of Tuesday. The jury being permitted, after agreement, to return a verdict under seal. Verdict for Seines.—C. A. Weller for pltff., S. Smith for deft.

WEDNESDAY.

Immediately after receiving the verdict in re. Lipsitt *vs.* Seines, Thomas Hill, John Hill and Robert Hill were called to answer to the charge of assaulting, cutting and maiming George Clysdale and Samuel Clysdale, of Asphodel, on the 25th of June last. C. A. Weller for the crown, S. Smith for the prisoners. Mr. Smith, on behalf of the prisoners, filed an affidavit that Mary Ann Hill, a material witness in the case, could not be present on account of injuries received by being thrown from a waggon. The case was delayed until a doctor could be sent to find out the truth of the affidavit in her case, and Dr. McNabb was sent for that purpose.

The second case was Hinds *vs.* Toronto *vs.* Keenan. Weller for pltff., Dennistoun for deft. Verdict for deft.

This was a case brought to recover the discount of a note made by Geo. Kempt, Lindsay, and endorsed by Mr. Keenan, which note had been renewed in 1864, but the discount being in some way charged to Mr Kempt. He failing to pay it, the bank sought to recover it from Mr. Keenan.—Council for Mr. Keenan argued that as the bank had charged it to Mr. Kempt, the endorser was free.

Nicol *vs.* Nicol. Verdict for pltff., $200.

The next case was that of the Queen *vs.* Walter McGregor against several young men who tarred and feathered McGregor on the 13th April last. Not decided on our going to press.

The Back Country.

A resident of Anstruther writes us:—

We have a new Wesleyan Methodist Church built in Anstruther; it is a little frame building, 20 by 24 feet. We had preaching in it last Sunday, the 19th inst., by Mr. John Robinson; he had 40 of a congregation. We have one acre of land attached to it for a graveyard. It is the first church on the Burleigh Road, it is 23 miles back from Burleigh Bridge. We feel to return our sincere thanks to the friends in Peterboro and Lakefield for their kind subscriptions to our church in Anstruther. We have commenced a Sunday school in our church. We have a house for a day school built half a mile from the church and we expect to have a teacher in it very soon.

We never had as good spring wheat as we have here this year: there is neither rust, smut nor weevil in it: and our fall wheat has been very good too, with very few exceptions. We had a very heavy frost on the nights of the 15th and 16th instant, which killed the corn and beans, and blackened the potatoes in many places. We have fine crops of oats, and our green crop is reviving somewhat after the frost. We have also a very good crop of hay this year.

A SETTLER.

May the people of this enterprising little neighborhood continue to progress and prosper.—Ed. Ex.

THE JOLLY DOGS.

[illegible] the Editor of [illegible] Examiner:

[illegible] 4 Row [illegible] ebullitions of your [illegible] evening the [illegible] in your [illegible] you, having [illegible] do so? and yet [illegible] to pay your. [illegible] ther, however, parties, am impli[illegible] in the matter, [illegible] am innocent on me in [illegible] aware in connection with the same, and then it will be seen on whom the odium and blame should rest.

It must be understood that there were never any officers appointed by the troupe, but as Messrs. A. G. Gilbert, and F. E. Burnham, were the parties through whom under the troupe was formed, they were looked on as business managers, and they who ordered the printing, [illegible] generally. Mr. Burnham received the tickets signed them and kept them for distribution, and consequently was the only one connected with the troupe who could possibly give any statement of what had been done with them.

Alderman Cogerts here, the door-keeper paid over the money received at the door to Mr. Burnham, who undertook the whole management of [illegible] days after the concerts here, we were surprised to hear that instead of there being a clear balance of $25 or $30, which was the least we anticipated, [illegible] there were found $5 50 in the hands of our *pro tem.* Treasurer, and Messrs. Graham & Stratton's bill of $34 50 was yet unpaid, hence, there appeared a deficiency. At the time Mr. Burnham, stated he had but $13 50 on hand, he said that he had not received payment for the tickets which were sold, so that after paying all the debts excepting Messrs Graham & Stratton there was a balance of $13 50 out of the money received at the door. On account of the balance being so much smaller than the members of the troupe expected there was a general feeling of dissatisfaction among them, but they presumed that there would be sufficient collected for those tickets which had been sold by parties outside, to more than cover the amount due to Messrs Graham & Stratton, and so matters were allowed to remain quiet for some time.

Some time after, Mr. Graham asked we for payment of his bill, and we referred him to Mr. Burnham, from whom he could not get a satisfactory answer. Mr. Burnham, denied having any money on hand, and said that Mr. W. Maloney, and I had received a portion of the money, which was not the case, as it was known that only Mr. Burnham, received the money belonging to the troupe here, when I spoke of this to Mr. B., he denied having said anything of the kind—but he denies also having any funds on hand, or of having admitted the $12 50 referred to above. It was then suggested that a meeting should be called and Mr. Burnham to hand in a statement, of this meeting he was notified, but did not attend and although several meetings were called for the express purpose of receiving his statement in order that should there really be a deficiency, the amount might be subscribed among the members, but it appears that on these occasions he suddenly took his memory so far as those meetings were concerned, for he never attended, and although repeatedly asked to give in a full statement he never did so, and as he would not do so, we endeavored to find out what disposition he had received for tickets, a memoranda of which was given to me, a copy of which I subjoin:—

L. Unisse	$4 75
J. Deicher	1 50
A [illegible]	75
T Maloney	1 50
W. Kane	1 50
C Coulter	1 25
G. Crone	2 00
Which makes	$13 25

To which add $4 67, which I handed to him at Omemee, to pay Mr. McGregor, for driving us there, but which he never paid to us and add $12 50 the amount he admitted having left from funds received at the door making in all $30 42 which should be accounted for by him. But yet he would not pay Messrs Graham & Stratton's bill which amounted to only $24 80, nor would he even admit of having any balance over but still he would not give in a full statement.

Of the above sum paid for tickets, Mr. Burnham, I believe denies the principal portion but of course, those parties are ready to prove as to the amount paid.

From the above statement the public, will see on whom the blame should rest. Messrs Graham & Stratton are well aware that some of the troupe exerted themselves to their utmost to have the bill paid, but were unwilling to pay the same when they thought that *pay less.* We never had received funds enough to discharge that debt.

Mr. Burnham, in his letter to the *Review*, last week, seeks to shirk the blame by wrongfully endeavoring to throw it on the shoulders of the rest of the troupe. His assertion that he never admitted having any balance on hand, is rather inconsistent with the statement made to us. How he could have imagined that we were to subscribe towards paying a debt when we believed him to have funds on hand to pay the same, is more than I can imagine. No doubt we did tell him that if he would give a full statement, and if there were a deficiency thereon, we would then subscribe towards paying Messrs Graham & Stratton's bill, but not otherwise.

Trusting that this statement will satisfy you and the public that some of us are willing to pay our debts, and apologizing for occupying so much of your space,

I am, respectfully yours,
GEORGE T. LEONARD.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR:—Under date of September 8th, you give place to a communication, in which your informant accuses myself and some others of working on the Sabbath. I would not take the trouble to notice the matter was it not that he states several falsehoods, and exaggerates all [illegible] In the first place, in accusing me of [illegible] forty [illegible] of [illegible] morning to work in the harvest field, thereby implying that I made such a common practice, which is false. That I did on three occasions during a wet harvest, which has [illegible] three weeks, go out on the Sabbath to draw in grain from impending rain is true, grain that I had used every possible exertion to get into the barn the week previous.

He next accuses me of inducing illiterate, and indigent persons, to join me in (as he calls it,) desecration of the Sabbath day, by the offer of double wages, which is also false. Those persons whom he calls illiterate and indigent, *volunteered* from kindness to help save a field of grain, that otherwise would have been lost, and I would not take one cent for their assistance on Sunday.

He likewise said that I had been often expostulated with and censured for such nefarious conduct, but instead of showing contrition quoted Scripture in justification; had your informant the manhood to do so in person, instead of through your columns, I might have cited (for his special benefit) the instance of the Pharisee and Publican, and that by removing the beam from his own eye, he would better see the mote in mine.

I would be sorry, Mr. Editor, by word or act, to show disrespect to the Sabbath, and, therefore, I think there are few and exceptional cases where working on that day would be justifiable, among those few is drawing in, on the Sabbath of a wet harvest, grain—the produce of a year's labor—that one wet day might very seriously injure, if not totally destroy. However, if the law thinks different, I and others must bow in submission with the best grace we can.

HENRY REID.

DUMMER, Sept. 10, 1866.

MILITIA APPOINTMENTS.—There has been a great deal said lately about the inefficiency of the Militia; and we are quite sure the public will be taken entirely by surprise when we inform them that the vacancy in the Adjutant-General's Department, *vice* Brown deceased, is actually filled by Capt. Carter, the hero of the St. Armand Rebellion. It is not, perhaps, for non-military critics like ourselves to say how far Captain Carter was blameworthy in the sudden change of base, which has become celebrated chiefly as being the only movement of the campaign which seem to be made for purely strategical purposes. But one thing is certain, though the retreat were the most brilliant operation of the war, it is no conceived of by the public that the appointment of the commander on the occasion will be a very heavy blow to such confidence as is still felt in the military management of our Provincial Authorities. The Government can not afford to follow Col. Brown by Capt. Carter, especially at the cost of passing over a gentleman so well known for his probity, services, and zeal as Brigade-Major Macpherson. —*Herald.*

[The appointments of an individual who is liable to "fits" in the most trying emergency to such a responsible position is not merely a blunder, it is a crime against the public safety, and shakes all confidence in the administration of our military affairs.—ED. WIT.]

THE KINGSTON BANQUET.

The Ottawa *Citizen* says the banquet to J. A. was "a great success, a brilliant success, indeed." We hope the *Citizen* was not in the same state J. A. sometimes falls into. We expect, as far as drinking is concerned, that the banquet was a brilliant success; J. A. is noted for being clever at that sort of work.

The Ottawa *Post* says:—"Judging from the reports in our city morning contemporaries, we must confess that the Kingston Banquet was not as brilliant a gathering as we were led to expect. The list of provincial or local [illegible] was great. The Worship the Mayor could not preside, in consequence of indisposition, but in his stead Mr. Thos. [illegible] was supported by the guest of the occasion, the Atty.-General West, and the Hon. Messrs. W. P. Howland, T. D. McGee, A. Campbell, J. Cockburn, G. S. Cartier, and Ferguson Blair, ministers. The Rev. J. Girling, J.C. Street, A. [illegible], and Wm. Ferguson, Esquires, M.P.P.'s, were also present, with a number of gentlemen occupying official positions in and about Kingston. About 150 in all.

"In response [illegible

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

DAYS.	Velocity of the Wind*	Extent of Sky Clouded†	Direction of the Wind	Rain in Inches	Remarks
Monday, Sep.	2	10	S.W.	.10	.250
Tuesday, "	4	10	"	0	
Wednesday "	6	10	"	0	.045
Thursday, "	0	10	"	0	
Friday, "	7	10	N.W.	.10	.090
Saturday, "	2	10	N.W.	.10	.020

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers, viz: 1 is Calm; 5 Moderate Gale; 10. Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers, from 10 to 0; that is 10 denotes that the sky is covered with clouds, 5, that it is half covered, and 0, that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·333, at 9 o'clock p.m., on Monday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·057, at 7 o'clock, a.m., on Saturday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·1970.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 76·0, on Tuesday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 46·2 on Thursday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 60·17.

Warmest days during the week was on Monday and Tuesday, the Mean Temperature being 63·65.

Coldest day during the week was on Saturday, the Mean Temperature being 55·1.

CRUCIAL PHENOMENA.

Meteor Sighted on Monday and Thursday.

Whole amount of rain for week 1.177 inches.

JOHN KING, A.M.,
Station Observer.

Peterboro, September 10th, 1866.

REMARKABLE CURES.

TO THE PUBLIC!

I think it but right that I should make known the following facts, with reference to the efficacy of the remedies supplied by Dr. E. Morris, of Peterborough:—Last year a boy of mine took the Scarlet Fever, paralysis followed, and the little fellow lost his speech, being unable to speak for nine months. I had several Doctors attending him, but without any beneficial results, and I had almost given up hopes of his recovery. About this time I met Dr. Morris, who furnished me with some medicine which had the effect of restoring the little fellow's speech the day after it was first used, and he is now in excellent health. I have also used Dr. Morris's Dandelion Pills, and found them all he represented them to be. They are a genuine article.

Wm. GARNETT,
Lot 10, 11 Con, Township of Ops.
May 10, 1866. 31

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed witho t assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's *Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done* him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.
Peterborough, March 7th, 1865.

HEALTH IS STRENGTH.—To prevent or conquer disease is one of the grandest attainments ever aimed at by man; and Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers will as sure cure coughs, colds, tickling in the throat and pulmonary complaints, as war and pestilence will destroy. Severe colds if not attended to sooner or later lead to incurable consumption, and the strength of the strongest soon fails if neglected. The readiest and best means known for the cure of the complaints is "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers," which have been thoroughly tried for the last twenty years, and have never known to fail. Singers and public speakers will derive great benefit from the use of them. Sold by all Medicine Dealers, at 25 cents per box.

The Mints of the United States have coined since they commenced operation (some seventy years,) the large amount of Eight hundred Million dollars, about one-fifth of the whole metallic currency of the world, of which amount $500,000,000, has been derived from their own mines; we are not without mines, but while we feel that they will not produce so much gold, we have the pleasure of knowing there is a sovereign remedy in the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" for sudden colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, tooth-ache, &c. Sold by all Medicine Dealers, at 25 cents per bottle.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough, September 12, 1866.

Flour ₱ brl	$6	25	@	$7 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	25	@	1 30
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	00	@	1 20
Potatoes	0	35	@	0
Barley ₱ bush	0	40	@	0 50
Peas "	0	45	@	0 50
Oats "	0	20	@	0 32
Hay ₱ ton	9	00	@	10 25
Hides ₱ cwt	5	00	@	5 25
Sheepskins	1	00	@	1 50
Wool ₱ lb	0	33	@	0 34
Beef ₱ cwt	5	50	@	6 50
Pork ₱ cwt	10	00	@	11 00
Eggs, per dozen	0	9	@	0 10
Butter, "	0	17	@	0 18
Cordwood	0	06	@	2 00
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@	0 30

DARLEY'S
Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and *all diseases which* affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part, causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalising the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hurd & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

A BEAUTIFUL HORSE.

There is nothing that can contribute so much to render the horse beautiful and elegant to improve his condition and make him all that is desirable as "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine;" it has been used by many persons who own valuable carriage and other horses with decided success, and so well pleased are they with it that they always keep it on hand in case of emergency; it may be given at all times with perfect safety.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

Prof Velpani's Hair Restorative.
Contains no sediment.
Prof. Velpani's Hair Restorative
Will prevent hair from falling off.
PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Cleanses the scalp and prevents headache.
PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Does not stain the skin.
PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Restores hair to its youthful condition.
PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Makes the hair soft, glossy and beautiful.
PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Is clear, translucent and fragrant.
PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Will not tarnish linen or jewelry.
PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
May be used at any time without injury.
PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Is sold every where.
BARNES, HENRY & Co., AGENTS,
Montreal, C. E.
37

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W, General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, *and all the painful diseases occasioned by a* disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers.

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used *is well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the tortuning pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Ordersare coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should Be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE Board of School Trustees for the Village of Ashburnham, will receive applications until the 3rd day of October next, for a MALE TEACHER to take charge of the Common School in the said Village, for the year 1867, and also a Female assistant Teacher.

R. D. ROGERS,
Secretary.
Ashburnham, Sep. 6th, 1866. 37-3in

WATCH FOUND!

A SILVER WATCH was found in the Town of Peterborough, on Monday, the 3rd inst. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, by applying to

GEORGE TANNER,
Hunter street.
Peterboro', Sept. 10, 1866. 37-3in

Immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just received and ready for inspection, at the
Montreal House.

Great Bargains to be had at the
Montreal House.

A great variety of Dress Goods—in Lustres, Poplinettes, Winceys, Plaids, &c. &c.
Please call and see them.

Cobourgs, French Merinoes and Plain Winceys—good and cheap, at the Montreal House.

PRINTS—a large assortment, from 6½d per yard, at the Montreal House.

Good GREY COTTON from 5d per yard upwards, very heavy from 7½d to 10d.

In WHITE COTTONS the very best value for the money can be had at the Montreal House. On hand at a great variety of prices.

STRIPE SHIRTINGS as low as 7½d per yard; Derrys, in brown and blue; Towellings of every description, to be had at the Montreal House.

Call and see our heavy Tickings, at 1s per yard.

Very heavy BAGGINGS; Striped under TICKINGS, very low; Ready-made BAGS at the Montreal House.

BLANKETS—a very large assortment, from 6s 3d to $9.00 per pair. HORSE BLANKETS very low indeed.

FLANNELS of every description, in Home-made, Fancy Shirting and Plain colors, at the Montreal House.

SKIRTINGS and BALMORAL SKIRTS, very cheap at the Montreal House.

HOOP SKIRTS—Just received two cases consisting of Children's, Misses' and Ladies', at very low prices.

Please call and inspect our VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT of Fall and Winter Shawls, in newest styles, all splendid value.

MANTLES and MANTLE CLOTHS, at the Montreal House.

Three or four cases of Fancy Articles, such as Ribbons, Collars, Ties, Beltings, Buckles, Buttons, Nets, Veils, &c., now opened out at the Montreal House.

A very heavy stock of CLOTHS, in Silk Mixtures, Doeskins, Scotch Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds, Satinets, &c., for sale at very reasonable prices, at the Montreal House.

Just received, a very large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING of best quality, and to be sold lower than any where else, at the Montreal House.

Clothing made to order, in first class style, by an experienced Tailor, at the Montreal House.

N. B.—On the first of next month the subscriber intends moving into his new premises, next door to the old stand.

Peterborough, September, 1866.

JAMES W. DUNNET.

VICTORIA HALL
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
Friday & Saturday, Sept. 14 & 15,
THE GREAT CONFEDERATION
Of Distinguished Ethiopian Artists.

BURGESS,
Prendergast & La Rue's
MINSTRELS!

D. C. LA RUE, ... Manager.
FRANK BOWLES, ... Leader of Brass Band.

Universally admitted and undeniably
Champion Troupe of America!
and the Autocrats of all Minstrelsy.

The most remarkable combination of Instrumental, Vocal, Comic and Terpsichorean Talent ever confederated in one organization.

Immense constellation of
BRILLIANT STARS!
Under the personal supervision of the great est of all living Ethiopian Comedians,
COOL BURGESS!

Admission 25 cts. Reserved Seats 50 cts
Doors open at 7. To Commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ BURGESS & LA RUE'S MINSTRELS will perform in Toronto, Provincial Fair Week, at Drill Shed, King Street, near the Rosin House, opposite the Royal Lyceum.

R. THOMSON, Agent.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st August, 1866.

Arnold, J.	Hardie, ——
Archer, Thomas	Howden, George
Adamson, John	Herrick, Mrs. Lyndid
Archibald, A.	Holcomb, Philip
Burtos, David	Hoya, Michael
Barkley, Margaret	Ilard, Walter
Bulmer, Edwin	Irwin, Jo n
Ball, Joseph	Johnston, Mrs. M. A.
Crowley, Patrick C.	Johnston, James
Cooney, Johnston	Kennedy, Sarah Jane
Cook, Martin R.	Lawrence, Robert
Crowley, Patrick	Logan, Patrick
Crowley, David	Mcleary, Ellen
Clark, Abm.	Mosher, Edmund, Jr.
Coulton, Matilda	McKember, James
Devine, Miss J. M. G.	Nunen, Ellen
Dickinson, George	Nolan, Laughlan
Dennison, Laura	Not, John
Davison, John	Northey, John
Davidson, Samuel	Oak-, Rose Ann
Drain, Hugh	Quin, William
Dunwoodie, John	Rickey, George
Elliot, John	Rahalty, John
Kagan, James	Stewart, Mrs. Maggie
Ford, William	Sherar, Mrs. Catharine
Farrell, William J.	Sheehan, Patrick
Fitzgerald, James	Swinton, James
Foster, Lorenzo	Shields, Edward
Fitzpatrick, Patrick	Sherer, Peter
Fitzgerald, W. (Otonabee)	Shaw, H.
	Stewart, C. (Monaghan)
Gallavan, Lizzie	Smith, Mrs. Helen
Graham, Mrs. Ann	Tursel, Pier
Grant, Robert	Taylor, Thomas
Goodman, John	Usaher, John
Galvin, G. I.	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER P. M.

Farm For Sale.

THE West half of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd concession of Smith; nearly all cleared, with Dwelling House, Barns, &c.

This property, which is situated on the main road to Omemee, distant only six miles from Peterborough, is well worthy the attention of any one desirous of obtaining a good Farm, &c.

For particulars apply to Mrs. Corawith, on the premises, or to the undersigned at his office, telegraph building.

G. F. ORDE.
Peterboro', Sept. 11, 1866. 37-3in

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the *most important kind*, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of
GROCERIES
Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of
GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

FALL GOODS

Cloths,
Tweeds,
Flannels,
Prints, Dress Goods,
Cottons,
Hats, Caps,
and other Goods
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,
JUST RECEIVED BY
I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, August 30, 1866. 35

GREAT CLOTH HOUSE!

W. CLUXTON,

IS NOW RECEIVING, direct from England, an extensive supply of **Cloths** and **Tailors' Trimmings,** of very superior quality and in great variety.

Also, a large Stock of
Canadian Tweeds and Flannels.

Having devoted care and attention to this branch of the business, he feels confident in his ability to supply a good article and give good value for ready money.

Peterborough, August 29, 1866. 35-4in

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Have received a large addition to their stock of
BOOKS,
Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Sea.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Cæsar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untitled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
"Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Bypaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books, used in all the schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS
In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets.
Peterboro, August, 1866.

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of
C. IRWIN & CO'S
Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the
Best Shuttle Sewing Machines
In Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling, gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.
Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it, with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
A. P. REDMOND, M.

DENTISTRY!

MR. O'CONNELL'S Dental Rooms will be closed until Monday, the 17th inst.
Peterboro', Sept. 6, 1866.

REMOVAL.

DR. KINCAID has removed to Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.
Peterborough, July 26th, 1866. 30

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.
Peterboro, July 16, 1866. 29

PETERBOROUGH
GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE RECTOR, after the commencement of the Summer Term, will be prepared to receive three or four pupils as boarders, and will exercise a careful supervision over the preparation of their lessons. Terms, $40 per term, invariably in advance.

Peterboro', July 24, 1866. 30

MONEY to LEND.

MONEY TO LOAN on SECURITY of REAL ESTATE. Apply to

W. C. NICHOLLS,
30-3m North Dewro, C.W.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.
Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

Seed Wheat For Sale!

A Superior quality of White Scotes; also a fine White Wheat, lately introduced into the country, and known as Thomas's Superior. The latter has produced the astonishing yield of forty bushels to the acre. This wheat has been grown on new land in the Township of Verulam, and can be had from

M. BOYD,
Bobcaygeon.
September 5, 1866. 36-3in

CARD.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the Firemen, citizens and numerous friends who labored so devotedly at the late fire, on Sunday morning, to save his property.

He would also intimate that he hopes to have the whole in full operation again in about a month. In the meantime, having saved a LARGE STOCK OF STEEL PLOUGS, &c., he can supply his customers as usual. A continuation of patronage is respectively solicited.

Farmers can still be supplied with every article usually supplied at his Foundary.

JAMES HAMILTON.
Peterboro', September 3rd, 1866.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbidden to trust any person on my account, without my written order.

JOHN DENNIS,
Pump Manufacturer,
Newmarket.
Peterboro', Sept. 5, 1866.

I also wish to state to those parties who have given notes for pumps, from the Peterboro Pump Factory, that all such notes must be paid to me or the money mailed to the Newmarket P. O., not later than one month *after date*, or *they will be placed in court for collection.*—Persons not knowing the amount of their notes or when due, can write to me at Newmarket and I will give the required information.

J. DENNIS.
Peterboro', September 5, 1866. 36-3in*

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Dummer, at the next meeting, to be held at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the THIRD day of NOVEMBER next, commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., intend passing a By-law for establishing the following road in the Township of Dummer, viz:—

Commencing on the Boundary Line between Methuen and Dummer 11 chains from the S. E. angle of lot No. 29 on the 12th concession of Dummer; then N. 57° W. 10 chains 75 links, N. 65° W. 11 chains, N. 53° W. 12 chains, N. 45° W. 10 chains, N. 52° W. 7 chains 25 links, N. 74° W. 8 chains to the 11th concession line, and 15 chains 70 links north of the post between lots No. 30 & 31; then S. 87° W. 7 chains 50 links, S. 49° 30' W. 2 chains, S. 66° W. 4 chains 50 links, S. 83° 30' W. 3 chains N. 82° W. 5 chains, N. 56° W. 8 chains, N. 84° W. 15 chains; then due W. 7 chains, N. 76° W. 15 chains, S. 81° W. 8 chains 50 links to to the 10th concession line, and 6 chains S. of the post between lots No. 30 & 31; then on same course 13 chains 50 links, N. 62° W. 4 chains 50 links, No. 87° W. 4 chains, S. 77° W. 6 chains 50 links, S. 56° 30' W. 5 chains, S. 85° W. 12 chains 50 links, S. 53° W. 15 chains, S. 76° 30' W. 7 chains to the 9th concession line, then S. 76° 30' W. across the 9th concession to the post between lots No. 30 & 31 on the west side of said concession, said road to be 66 feet wide.

W. DARLING, Clerk.
Dummer, Aug. 27 1866. 36-4 in.

HAMS!
Sugar Cured.
OATMEAL!
Allandale Mills
CORN MEAL!
GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.
FLOUR!
Extra and Superfine.
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Pipes! Pipes!!

GRAHAM & STRATTON
HAVE been appointed Sole Agents in Peterborough for the sale of
ASCHER & CO'S
PURE MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

And have now on hand an assortment which for quality and price, defies competition

CIGAR-HOLDERS—Fancy and plain, from 10 cents and upwards.

These goods are all manufactured by the above company at their manufactory in England, and are all warranted.

A large assortment of Brier Root Pipes in a short time.

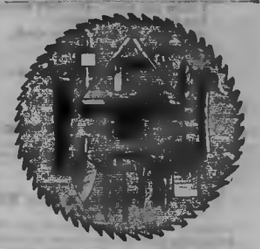
Peterboro', September, 1866.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterboro', April, 1866.

CHEAP
BOOTS & SHOES
AT THE
PENITENTIARY
Shoe Store.
Reduced Prices.
BELOW COST.
For ONE MONTH Only.
Sign of the
"GIANT BOOT."
Peterboro, August 7, 1866. 32-3



SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,
George street, Peterborough.

R. HAMILTON,

Would now inform his numerous friends and customers that he is receiving
ONE OF THE LARGEST
and best selected stocks of
Sheffield and Heavy
HARDWARE
ever imported into this town.

The whole has been carefully selected by himself, is the best markets, and will be sold at such
LOW PRICES
as to defy competition.
FARMERS & BUILDERS
can be supplied in every article required by them, and they will consult their interests by giving him a call.

☞ *He is also sole agent for the Burglar Detective Patch.*

Peterboro, June 28, 1866. 23-tf.

For Sale!

300	half chests	*JAPAN TEAS,*
350	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

also,

250	green cases	*GIN,*
100	red do	*GIN,*
50	Hhd. do	*GIN,*
100	puns.	*HIGHWINES,*
700	cases (best brands)	*BRANDY,*
300	cases	*CLARET,*
75	green seal	*CHAMPAGNE,*
200	cases	*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN,
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.
Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

ONTARIO BANK,
PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,
will be open on and
AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,
1866. Interest at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,
Manager.
Ontario Bank,
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
To Wit: } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of Wheeler Cuffe Armstrong, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the third day of November next, at twelve o'clock, noon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG.
W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for Insolvent.
Peterborough, 22nd Aug. 1866. 34-9in

FENIAN RAID.

THE History of the Fenian Raid on Fort Erie, with an account of the BATTLE OF RIDGEWAY, by Major Gen. T. Dennis, Jr., for sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro', Aug. 1866.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.
Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

NEW NOVEL.

FELIX HOLT, the Radical; by George Eliot. For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

WANTED!

A REALLY GOOD SERVANT GIRL can obtain $6 per month by applying at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

The Fickleness of a Loving Girl in a pet

Well, let him go, and let him stay,
I do not mean to die;
I guess he'll find that I can live
Without him, if I try;
He thought to frighten me with frowns,
So terrible and black:
He'll stay away a thousand years
Before I ask him back.

He said that I had acted wrong—
And foolishly beside;
I won't forget him after that,—
I wouldn't if I died:
If I was wrong, what right had he
To be so cross with me;
I know I'm not an Angel quite—
I don't pretend to be.

He had another sweetheart once,—
And now when we fall out,
He always says she was not cross,
And that she did not pout;
It is enough to vex a saint—
It's more than I can bear—
I wish that girl of his was ——
Well, I don't care where!

He thinks that she was pretty, too—
Was beautiful as good;
I wonder if she'd get him back
Again, now, if she could:
I know she would, and there she is,—
She lives almost in sight;
And, now, it's after nine o'clock,
Perhaps he's there to-night.

I'd almost write to him to come—
But then I've said I won't—
I do not care so much, but she
Shan't have him, if I don't;
Besides, I know that I was wrong,
And he was in the right;
I guess I'll tell him so, and then ——
I wish he'd come to-night.

Recipe for Choosing a Good Wife.

As much of beauty as preserves affection,
Of modest diffidence as claims protection;
A docile mind subservient to correction,
A temper led by reason and reflection,
And every passion kept in due subjection;
Just faults enough to keep her from perfection;
Mind this, my friend, and then make your selection.

HINTS FOR PREACHERS.

Dr. Emmons, on being asked what was the best system of rhetoric for a clergyman, replied:—

"These two rules make the best system: First have something to say; second, say it. To a young preacher he said, never try to do what you know you cannot do; never try to be what you know you cannot be; but try to preach better and better every Sabbath, which you can do. Moreover, let your eloquence flow from your heart to your hands, and never attempt to force it the other way.

To another he said: In writing sermons, always have a plan, and let every sentence help to accomplish that plan. Let your sermons and prayers have a beginning, middle and end. Keep your best and most important thought until the last. The close of the sermon should be like the approach of a ship to the wharf with all the sails standing.

First, address the understanding; secondly, the conscience; thirdly the passions of your hearers. And take care, in delivery, to stand behind, and no before, your subject."

Courage in Everyday Life.

Have the courage to do without that which you do not need, however much your eyes may covet it.

Have the courage to show your respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears; and your contempt for dishonest duplicity by whomever exhibited.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes until you can pay for new ones.

Have the courage to obey your Maker, at the risk of being ridiculed by man.

Have the courage to prefer comfort and propriety to fashion in all things.

Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorance rather than to seek credit for knowledge under false pretences.

Have the courage to provide entertainment for your friends within your means—not beyond.

Have the courage to take a good paper, and pay for it annually in advance.

6. STOP THAT BOY.—A cigar in his mouth, a swagger in his walk, impudence in his face, a care-for-nothing in his manner. Judge from his demeanor, he is older than his father, wiser than his teacher, more honored than the President of the Board of Trustees for the town, higher than the Governor. Stop him; he is to fast; he can't see himself as others see him; he don't know his speed. Stop him, ere tobacco ruins his nerves; ere pride ruins his character, ere the loafer masters the man, ere good ambition and manly strength give way to low pursuits and brutish aims.—Stop such boys. They are legion, they are the shame of families, the disgrace of their town, the sad and solemn reproach of themselves.

A celebrated barrister retired from practice, was one day asked his sincere opinion of the law. Why, the fact is, rejoined he, If any man were to claim the coat upon my back, and threatened my refusal with a lawsuit, he should certainly have it, least in defending my coat, I should lose my waistcoat also.

AN AFFAIR OF LETTERS.—An ingenious person has discovered that the three most forcible letters in our alphabet are N R G; that the two which contain nothing are M T; that four express great corpulence. O B C T; that two are in a decline, D K; that four exalted station, X L N C, and three excite our tears, yet when pronounced together are necessary to a good understanding—L E G.

"Mr. Ponce, don't you think marriage is a means of grace?" said Mrs. Ponce, with an air of triumph. "Well yes," growled out old Ponce; "I should suppose anything can be called a means of grace that brings down pride and leads to repentance."

You labor over much on composition, doctor, said a clergyman to an eminent divine. I write a sermon in three hours and make nothing of it. So your congregation say, quietly quoth the doctor.

Peter says it is folly to tell a man that he must not enlarge his debts when the poor fellow is doing all he can to contract them.

'Do you see that fellow lounging there' doing nothing?' said Cousin to Jenks the other day. 'How does he live? by his wits? Oh, no, he's a cannibal?' 'A cannibal?' 'Yes, a cannibal—he lives on other people?'

'William,' said a teacher to on of his pupils, 'Can you tell me why the sun rises in the east?' 'Don't know sir' replied William cept it be that east makes every thing rise.

Some cases to rest upon the assumption that, if they cheat a poor fellow out of his farm, he has no ground for complaint.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of James W. Sheridan, and against the lands and tenements which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Elias Tanner, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Edward Tanner in the hands of the said Elias Tanner, to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterboro', being composed of a part of lot No. 7 West of George street and South of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough aforesaid, and butted and bounded and otherwise known as follows:—Commencing upon Aylmer street at a point distant ten feet North from the South-west corner of the said lot, thence North along Aylmer street forty nine feet, thence East parallel with the Northern limit of the said lot to within the distance of ten feet of the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence South parallel with the said Eastern limit forty-nine feet, thence West parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot to the Western limit thereof upon Aylmer street aforesaid, with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also, that certain other parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Monaghan, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement one half of an acre, be the same more or less, being composed of part of Park lot No. 7 in lot No. 13 in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a point on the Northerly limits of the said Park lot at the distance of five chains and fifty three links from the North-east angle of the said Park lot, thence Southerly in a line parallel with the Eastern limit of the said Park lot two chains and seventy-one links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links, thence Northerly on a line parallel with the Eastern boundary of the said Park lot, to the Northern limit of the said Park lot, thence Easterly along the said Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links to the place of beginning, together with the right of way thereto mentioned in the conveyance thereof from one Frederick William Hamtain to the said Edward Tanner, deceased.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 1st, 1866

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queens Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Wallis, John Langton and Robert Dennistoun, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of John Robinson Benson, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot number one, East of the Communication Road in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, commencing on the river road at a point seven chains and thirty-two links Northerly from the North East angle of the land conveyed by James Chalmers to Robert Dennistoun, thence Northerly along the said river road six chains thirty-two links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the said Northern limit of the land so conveyed to the said Robert Dennistoun two chains sixty-nine links, thence at right angles Southerly six chains and thirty-two links, thence at right angles Easterly two chains and sixty-nine links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 15, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Frontenac, and to me directed, at the suit of Jacob Bajus, against the lands and tenements which were of James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, in and to the West half of lot No. 3 in the 5th concession of the Township of Douro.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31, 1866. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of Walter Patterson, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Moses Minor, an absconding debtor, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to part of Lot No. 11 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Asphodel, being Village Lots No. 10 and 11, North of King street and East of Thomas street, described in Schedule of Village Lots registered as the Town Plot of the Village of Westwood, containing one acre and forty-three feet, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 24, 1866. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of William McLaughlan, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to Lots No. 8 and 9 in the 12th concession, and the West half of Lot No. 9 in the 11th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 15, 1866. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, administratrix, of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, to be administered at the suit of Bernard McManus, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns, to be administered in and to the West half of Lot No. 24, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 3rd, 1866. 27

For Sale, To Let, &c.

A Farm for Sale

CONSISTING of 100 acres. West half of Lot No. 14, 5th Concession of Township of Smith, about four miles from the Town of Peterborough. Over 60 acres cleared, a new comfortable dwelling house, a frame barn with other buildings, and a good orchard. Soil first quality. Title indisputable.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

WILLIAM McKEE.

Smith, August 6, 1866. 32-tf.
(Review please copy.)

STORE HOUSE FOR SA L.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Store House, on corner of Simcoe and Bethune streets, on the railroad track.

TERMS CASH.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 17, 1866. 4

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by Napoleon Darby, corner of Water and London Streets.

TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY.

Apply to WM. LECH,
London Street.

Peterboro August 21st, 1866 34-tf

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 12,

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,

WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

☞ Collars Warranted. ☜

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1866.

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

THREE CARD PICTURES FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1865. 37

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit! at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument warranted *FIVE years*. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of over *seven thousand piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $300 cheaper than any first class piano forte.

☞ 30-1yr

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE

OF

Summer Goods,

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

Now is the time to secure a bargain as room must be made for the Fall Stock.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, August, 1866.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF DRY GOODS

For 21 Days.

THOS. FAIRWEATHER & CO.

Beg to anoounce that they will sell off all their Summer stock of Dry Goods, at cost and under, to make room for the Fall stock.

Now is the time to get a splendid Dress for $1.00, 1.25, $1.75, $2.00.

Shawls for $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, worth double the money.

Prints for 7½d and 9d, worth 10½d and 1s.

Factory for 6d, 8d and 9d, worth 9d, 11d and 1s.

Ticking for 1s 3d and 1s 4½d, worth 1s 9d and 1s 10½d.

A lot of Men's Stripe Shirts to be sold for 2s 6d.

Also a lot of splendid Flannel Shirts to be sold for $1.00, worth $2.00.

To those who have not yet bought their Summer Goods, this is a splendid chance to get good bargains for your money.

Come and examine the stock. No fault found if you do not buy.

☞ Observe the address,

T. FAIRWEATHER & CO.,

Hunter street, two doors East of Ormond & Gilmour's.

Peterborough, July 19, 1866. 29

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices. Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 42

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered feasible in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

☞ 30-13in

PIANO-FORTES.

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly scientific principle. That have greater strength, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is dispensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong iron frame, which is separate and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old heavy form of stringing, by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time The Over String Bass, of which Mr Driggs is the inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson,	L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek,	S. Thalberg,
Theodore Kiefield,	Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt,	A. Rerili
Francis H. Brown,	M. Strackosch,
Wm. Henry Fry.	Charles Fradel.

Mr. SIGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-fortes and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principle, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness.

Wm. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards the structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal versimilitude, that crowning excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinon, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of Driggs Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The N. Y. *Times*, July 13, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smoothe delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano Forte and they must speedily supersead the old styles.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined and tested the Piano-Fortes invented and patented by Mr. S. B. DRIGGS, I am of the opinion that the tone resulting from his improvements, as exhibited in the instruments under examination, in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best Grand Piano-Fortes, and *excells* them in pure, musical and *actual* tone, power thus approximating closer to what I consider *perfection in the instrument than has yet been achieved by any other system of manufacture.*

Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

SOLE AGENTS
WM. HALL & SON,
543 Broadway,
New York.

Before purchasing, send for a descriptive catalogue, with wrice. 30

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 20, 1866.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 28, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	5.45 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.00 p.m.
Express (day)	9.55 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time.

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 23, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

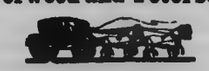
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.30
Burlington Junction	"	"
Waterdown	"	"
Wellington Square	"	3.45
Bronte	"	3.57
Oakville	8.30	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.25
Mimico	9.05	"
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.30	7.45
Mimico	"	8.10
Port Credit	1.56	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.30	9.17
Wellington Square	2.45	9.37
Waterdown	"	9.47
Burlington Junction	"	"
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1865. 34

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

ROOM PAPER!

WINDOW BLINDS,

DECORATIONS!

Borders, &c.

Graham & Stratton

Have JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers,

10,000 ROLLS

OF ROOM PAPER,

Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, in which will be found

ALBUMS,

Concertinas, Accordeons,

Ladies' Reticules, Companions and Tortoise Shell Cards Cases, Gents and Ladies' Bags, Pearl Stillettoes, Crochet Needles, and Bodkins.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY,

AND

Fancy Goods!

Peterborough, A——, 1866.

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (Limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A rather delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for handkerchiefs, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jas' so P——" Russell P——Salem Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "cursory" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" " " " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" " " " I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

" " " " I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. " " " The Plantation Bitters have put me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

" " " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

O. C. MOORE, 354 Broadway, N. Y."

MRS. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celecrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. REELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beats, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and distingue appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "LYON'S" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro.

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 120 King St. East,

TORONTO,

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATE READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURE.—For Syphilitic stricture, nocturnal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 120 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 2, 1866. 19-tf

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Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected as chemically compounded by such a method ad to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores gray hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:
L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.
The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

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December 1, 1864. 6mos.

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Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1862.

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Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance to their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE
PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'

Is published at the office of the publisher over Thursday morning,

NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion ... 50 c.
Each subsequent insertion 13
Six to ten lines, first insertion 63
Each subsequent insertion 30
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line) .. 06
Each subsequent insertion, " 03

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

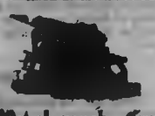
GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, January, 1865.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866. No. 38.



The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND [illegible] NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

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Concert Bills, Programmes,
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with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing ☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

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SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancy &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Balsom Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
Office and Store, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.
Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS
Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.
AS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,
HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

R. KINCAID, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.
Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.
Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.
Warsaw, C. W. 39

MRS HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
ATTORNEY, &c.
Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c., &c., &c.
Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,
PETERBOROUGH.
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.
THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.
Good stabling and sheds attached.
A steady hostler always in attendance.
J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.
Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

HAMILTON HOUSE
ROCHESTER, N.Y.
Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.
J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,
(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)
Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.
May 16, 1866. 20

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON.
Scott's Building, Market Block,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Elliss, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.
The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.
GREGORY & DETCHER.
Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

THE
Liverpool and London and Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Instituted 1803 & 1836; Amalgamated 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1765,	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:
1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;
20 and 21 Poultry, and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;
Corner of Place d' Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,
T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)
H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)
E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)
W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.
Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.
Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

Dress, Cloak & Mantilla
MAKING.
MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has her rooms now one door south of Mr. Stapleton's dwelling, directly opposite the Court House, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Peterborough, June 13, 1866. 24

PORT HOPE
LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,
AND
Port Hope and Peterboro Railway
CHANGE OF TIME.
TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Port Hope for Lindsay,	5,45 a.m.
" " "	3,00 p.m.
" Lindsay for Port Hope	9.25 a.m.
" " "	1,00 p.m.
" Port Hope for Peterboro	9,55 a.m.
" " "	1.00 p.m.
" Peterboro for Port Hope	6,15 a.m.
" " "	3,30 p.m.

ALL TRAINS CROSS AT MILLBROOK.
Passengers can go from Port Hope to Peterborough and Lindsay, or from Port Hope to Lindsay and Peterboro' the same day. Passengers by taking the Mail Train from Lindsay will have 3 hours for business at Peterborough, and return the same day. Peterborough passengers, by taking the mixed train for Lindsay, will have 4 hours for business and return the same day.
Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway Trains. Passengers via New York Central Railway, and Steamers "Corinthian" and "Rochester," from Charlotte, make direct connection at Port Hope for Peterborough and Lindsay.
A. T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*
HENRY COVERT, *President.*
Peterboro', July 1, 1866.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
The Steamer
1866. OGEMAH. 1866.
ON MONDAY, the 17th inst., the Steamer *Ogemah*, will resume her old route for the remainder of the season.
LEAVING BRIDGENORTH
Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock, for Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay.
LEAVING LINDSAY
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock a. m., on arrival of train from Port Hope, for Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth.
Stages leave McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro, at 8.30 a. m.
Peterboro, 5th Sept., 1866. 36

1866. 1866.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer
CORINTHIAN
Chrysler, Master.
WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—
Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, only..... 5 30
Colborne, every day..... 7 00
Cobourg, do 8 15
Port Hope, do 10 00
On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.
The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.
Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 6 o'clock, to connect with steamer.
Freights and passages at summer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to
A. M. BROWN, General Agent
Kingston.
April 4, 1866. 16

Steamboat to Rochester.
DAILY COMMUNICATION.
The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer
ROCHESTER,
CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,
Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)
ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,
LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at	6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " "	8:00 "
PORT HOPE " "	9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.
RETURNING,
Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.
Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.
☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
Apply to J. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cleghorn, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.
Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

New York Central Railroad.
ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—
GOING EAST.—At 1.45 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6.36 and 9.00 p. m.
GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.30, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.
C. VIRBARD,
General Superintendent.
Rochester, May, 1865. 12

Poetry.

THE CHEERFUL HEART.

What though the world to us its joys
And riches to impart,
They are but blessings thrown away,
Without a cheerful heart;
For happiness does not consist
In what the world calls wealth;
But in the soul which ne'er complains,
In sickness or in health.

Thank God that scattered here and there
Upon this dreary earth,
Are those within whose hearts are found
The attributes of worth,
Good, gentle kind and noble souls,
Who like the moonlight fair,
Shed forth their holy brilliancy
On all things—everywhere.

Oh! cultivate a cheerful heart,
While on this earth of ours;
Why should we tread on thorny ground
When life is full of flowers:
Why shroud our souls in sombre clouds
Of pain, and woe, and sadness,
When nature teaches every one
To sport in glee and gladness?

Selections.

A LEGEND OF PROVENCE.

I am yet king! exclaimed Francis the first, vaulting into his saddle after the disastrous battle of Pavia had consigned him to a year's captivity, whose last month had more gall than honey, with the dowager Queen of Portugal, sister to his imperial and imperious captor—Charles Vth. From the leer to the Rhone whispers had crept forth that he had returned a crest-fallen man, who, after chafing his proud spirit in bondage, had no means of breaking his chains but by accepting a bride for whom he had small regard.

However this may have been, he rode through Provence, where his subjects received him with every demonstration of joy, although as he approached their gray old towns, he thought their giant gates looked down upon him with derision. He was wont to rally, and set spurs to his steed, and leave his retinue far behind; but on one occasion, the townsmen, who had timely apprisal of his route, met him outside their walls, he could no less than rein up, and bow from his stirrups, which he courteously did, to the admiration of all who beheld him; for he who could wrestle with Henry the Eighth and throw him in lusty falls, was no more deficient in grace than strength. They besought him to honor their tilt-yard with his presence, where in festivity of mimic fight, they might celebrate his enfranchisement from the prison of Madrid.

By our faith, good leigeman, quoth his Majesty, we have had such hard knocks on the battle field, that we are none in love of the shadows of tourney. And he waved his hand by way of adieu, when his horse started at an old Castilelan whose hair was silver white, and beside him stood his daughter.

Never had Francis seen beauty so rare, and modest withal. She bore a massive salver on which lay a bunch of rusted keys and with downcast looks she said:

My lord will please accept the keys of the brave old town, and she held them towards him with such gracefulness, that in amazement he stooped from his saddle, stroked her dark tresses with his hand and inquired who she was.

My name, my lord, is Ellen, and this is my father, Peter Ingevere.

And your age, sweet damsel? asked the King.

Sixteen last Candlemas, rejoined the little maid.

By this time the sun was on the wane, and Peter, who was governor, besought him to sojourn for the night, and he would soon have fifty good cooks to celebrate this great feast.

To this Francis, who nothing more desired than an invitation, consented; and accompanied Ellen to her father's house, where some time after a band of trained violists arrived to commemorate with songs this happy visit.

Ellen entertained the King with artless talk so interspersed with sense, that her conquest over her suitor became complete. And when placed by her side at dinner, he forgot venison and pastry, and peakers of wine! for though so many other ladies shared the honor of his presence, to none were his attentions so refinedly pointed as to the daughter of his venerable host. Perhaps some envied her the distinction, of which she appeared unconscious, and some of them were surprised to see her go from the hall, observing as she passed that this was a feint to draw the King more in her toils.

Ellen merely said she had arrangements to make for to-morrow.

And why not for to-night, cousin? asked the King, who, when the wine-bowls had passed round more than once, had followed her from the table and discovered her reading in a little oratory alone.

And why not to-night fair Ellen? suavely withdrawing the book from her hand. She did not reply while she tossed over the illuminated leaves, where pictured saints seemed to frown upon him chidingly. The silence evidently disconcerted him, but he evaded his chagrin in smiles.

What's a charmed portal my lord? said she interrupting him, and drawing back at the same time.

We swear by thy mild blue eyes that none whom Francis ever loved shall be so beloved as Ellen, said he.

My lord, said she, I've heard of holy books bursting their clasps when perjured mouths came nigh. Beware of robbing my poor eyes of modesty their only claspings towards me. I warn you to never practise falsehood.

By our knighthood, we shall be true to thee girl till our heart had no throb for any living creature.

Will you love me till my hair becomes gray?

Eschantress we shall love thee wert thou a withered crone, from which hideousness itself might recoil, cried he so affectionately that she paused.

And for what am I so vastly inestimable? said she hesitatingly. It cannot be my manes—a few chips of the shears, and farewell my pride in ringlets to the winds. It may not be my brow, for care shall soon furrow it, and blanch my cheek which now seems blooming. Core, too, shall more peak my chin, and shrivel, if I have any, to most perishable.

Lady, we love thee more for thy good sense than for thy beauty, said he, and stepping closer to her his spur struck the door, which closed with a spring. He rubbed his hands together and expressed delight at an incident which created to her a considerable trepidation, that soon subsided into a calm.

I was childish enough to be alarmed; but I have nothing to fear from a true knight. His christian Majesty would not oppress the meanest of his subjects, or betray confidence where he is an honored guest, observed she drawing a chair before her, and leaning in an easy posture over its tall, carved back.

Not for a diadem would we harm thee, dearest, said he. Yet, by our sword we would sooner forfeit every acre of Navarre, and leave Italy the brightest jewel in our rival's crown than forego thy love. Thou must be ours; and the enraptured monarch disengaged her from the bulwark, and embraced her ere she could extricate herself from his arms.

Hist! heard no noise? breathed she softly, and she held her finger towards the door. He heard none, nor had she; and she twined her small fingers round her wrist.—In two hours hence it shall be midnight.—Meet me here when the town clock chimes. Pray, my Liege, till then retire, said she, and she opened the door.

Dost mock us, Ellen? Say wilt thou keep thy promise?

Assuredly my lord does not doubt me when I say yes? Yes, I shall meet your Majesty. See, the revellers from the hall seek you as one lost. Join them, and remember the appointed hour.

Francis retired abashed, when with gentle force he had been expelled, from the oratory. Ellen quietly resumed her devotions for the night.

Tranquilly she arose, and her manner betrayed neither excitement nor emotion, though from repeated efforts she made to trim the chamber lamp, and furtive glances cast often at a mirror, doll must one be who could not distinguish that she was ill at ease. She paced round the apartment which was small and meanly furnished, its only ornaments being pictures of embroidery on Scripture subjects. In one part were suspended loose sheets of vellum, parts of a missal for festival purposes, and in another seemed a perch to have been erected upon which perched a hawk, but so in the shade it was difficult to determine whether it was part of the ravelled tapestry or the real bird itself.

At length she sat on a low stool and encompassed her knees between her hands rocking to and fro as if engaged in unravelling some painful train of reflections.

If inward beauty can be no wise retained except by outward injury, better the body now scath than the soul be defiled, said she reviewing herself in the grotesque mirror which a pensive expression which soon cleared into cheerfulness.

Now, Vanity aside, continued she. Nell did you ever think you were so pretty as to make the conquest of a king? Never, Nell, never! Nell must be lovely to have accomplished that. La, what a toyshop of charms are temptingly piled in yonder glass, and she shook the oil so that wavy light fell on the mirror. Blue eyes and black hair are peculiarities not often found together. Yet here I have them in Milesian perfection, albeit the average spirit of my eyes in half merriment, half melancholy. And cheeks are here, that though they may not shame the rose, they never know the blush of counterfeit. Teeth, likewise, which though passing white, any elephant-hunter would at one glance discover were no ivory; and lips which a truer wooer than my lord Francis told Ellen were gushing ripe, any wild bird would know at first pecking were not worth sweet strawberries. Well, and I was thinking it's a pity all the toyshop should be in an hour or two as sad to look upon as a sepulchre.

She called her maid, and bade her bring a chafing-dish, heaped with live charcoal and sulphur in bar, which done the maid retired and Ellen sat alone once more.

Suspending the basin of a spirit lamp over the dish, she dropped in the sulphur, and as it fused into liquid a yellow flame flickered up, and a dull halo was cast around the chamber. She shook out her hair from the golden pins that bound it, as if she intended to rebrush it again. Redressing her tresses never had more; for dressing her tresses never had more; for with a pair of scissors she clipped round till her head was negress bare, but not half so picturesque, for it had no curls!

Smearing her forehead and cheek with oil the sulphuric vapor arose in poisonous influence as she leaned over the fatal dish. Her eyelashes were the first sacrifices to the fume; and the pained eyeballs rolled in the sockets as if they were driven inward by gusts of fire. The fairness of her forehead at first became a dark olive hue, and assuming a charred blackness, the skin burst over the quivering veins. Her cheeks soon was bereaved of all blush and beauty, and her lips if they had any similitude of fruit partook less of the rowan than the sloe. She endeavored to allay the pain by averting her head from the vapor; but the evasion only increased her agony, for her neck, upon which drops of the sulphur chrystalized, became acutely sensitive of the weight of a string of pearls. One by one she removed them from the smartened flesh but the clasp behind had sunk so deep that its withdrawal gave her torture intensely severe.

With inconceivable effort she preserved herself from insensibility, and with copious draughts of water allayed the burning fever in her throat. Her voice lost its sweetness, and she expressed her grief in such harshness and monotony that she started from her seat as the clock struck twelve.—As peal after peal swept dismally along she tottered to the door which she opened, and groping her way along the walls, for her eyes were dim, searched for hood and bells which also shook. The perch reeled backwards and forwards, as the hawk on it flapped its wings and screamed so loudly at the sound of its favorite emblems of chase, that the chamber rang with its screams.

The King who had been walking in the corridor approached, hearing in one hand a chamber lamp and in the other a scabbardless sword. Ellen mustered sufficient strength to speak, for obscurely he saw that something was amiss, and he inquired the cause.

I will tell my lord said she, and the screaming hawk possessed at diver shadows as if they were its prey. Alas! there was now occasion to cast down her eyes, for little of their lustre remained.

My lord, had I hearkened to your suit, my father's welcome had been paid with wrong, and your Majesty's chivalry being more eclipsed than my charms could brighten. Happily a brief pain has preserved your honor.

O infatuated, yet noble minded girl, what hast thou done? exclaimed he, putting down the lamp and sword, and covering his face with his hands. Why didst not thou intimate thy heroic resolve, and the possession of worlds would not have made us ruin that loneliness which kingdoms can never repair.

You would have called it mad sick martyrdom, or coquetry run mad, or epithets equally fantastical, said she, pressing her hand to her bosom.

Stay, there is yet hope. The injury thou hast inflicted is not irreparable, cried he, rushing to arouse the household, when she beckoned him back.

I pray your Majesty be calm, said she, the worst is past.

O heavens, how heartless! we seem to be the cause of all this wrack. O Ellen, canst thou forgive thy destroyer?

Indeed I can; far better be thus than be a tarnished thing cast away for maids to loath and men to scorn me. Now the worst they can say of me is that I spoiled myself of a questionable good to escape a dread evil.

And what will they say of me dear Ellen?

That the good King Francis once upon a time meeting a poor plain girl in an obscure town, was so blinded with strange love that she saw no way to restore him to sight but to lose her own.

Gracious and all mysterious God, exclaimed he, appall'ed, thou dost not say thou art blind?

In sooth, such is my fear. Give me your hand, and I'll determine whether there is water in the well-spring of the brain, said she, with touching tenderness; and she shed a tear which he kissed away as he endeavored to examine his palm.

Ellen, Ellen, say thou canst see, and make me happy! exclaimed the agonized monarch, falling on his knees, and resting his head against her breast.

All is dark, my Leige.

All, Ellen?

Yes, my Liege.

O say not so. Say there is yet a little light.

And so there is Lord Francis; a little light that misled me into—?

Love, Ellen?

'Tis so, Lord Francis.

For whom, Ellen? Thou tremblest. I know all.

Then if you do, why do you ask, Lord Francis?

Ellen, thou lovest him who would have been thy base undoer.

'Tis so my Lord.

O, torture, worst of all, and Ellen's blind! and her tears fell plenteously on his upturned face, while he continued to ejaculate.—"And she is blind, O! and who will love her now?

Won't you my dear Lord Francis, love me as though I was a dear sister long since dead?

Dearest sister, I will, said he, kissing her hands fervently. Sister Ellen, I will and never till now knew Francis love so pure, so lasting.

Eh! yon keen crucible hath burned away all drossines, said she, moving her hand over the chafing dish. 'Tis with life, as with this episode of an hour. Nothing in the way of virtue was ever obtained without pain. To horse, Lord Francis, and whenever you pray remember Ellen Ingeverie.

And must we part thus, more dearly loved and doubly fair.

Yes and rejoice that no guilty blush crimson my cheek, nor criminal throb upbraid my heart for beating, replied she, as the hawk uttered such a piercing series of screams, that first her attendant, and then others, and finally retainers and revellers, rushed into or surrounded the room, where they discovered the sovreign surnamed "The restorer of Learning, and the Great," deprived of forethought and firmness of mind.

The most skillful leeches the town or court could afford were summoned; but their aid was only of partial avail. Facial beauty had forever bade farewell to her whose self-control was worthy of the best days of chivalry. Eyebrightness had not, however, departed; and in the gray mist of the morn she saw her lover depart never to return.

In after life he was wont to say, that throughout his glorious career of war and peace he had met only two human beings eminently great—one, the famous Bayard, the poor captain of a few lancers the chevalier sans reproach, from whose sword Francis sought and received knighthood as earth's greatest honour, and the other the humble and lovely Ellen, who had taught him that love without purity is dishonor, and charms without virtue is shame.

At a Sunday School examination the teacher asked a boy whether he could forgive those who wronged him. "Could you forgive a boy, for example, who had insulted or struck you?" said the teacher.

"Y-e-e-s, sir," drawled out the lad very slowly, "I think,—I—could, if he was bigger than I am."

A Chapter of Curious Facts.

A lead wire, the thirteenth of an inch contains 281 pounds.

A tin wire, the thirteenth of an inch contains 391 pounds.

Gun metal is 12 pounds of tin and 100 pounds of copper.

The emerald is ranked among the gems, but is now found only in Peru. It is green, harder than quartz, and always in crystal. Oriental emerald is a green saphire.

The European mountains consist of primitive transition rocks.

The surface of the earth is 196,962,156 square miles; and its solidity is 250,926,935,315 cubic miles.

The sea is to the land, in round millions of square miles, as 160 to 40, or 4 to 1.

The narrowest part of the Atlantic is more than two miles deep. In other parts about one and a half miles.

Rounded pebbles are broken fragments of rocks, rendered smooth by mutual attritions in long time by water and tides

The Amazon falls but a foot in fifty miles, the Rhine one foot in a quarter of a mile; the Loire one foot in a mile and a half.

Ninety species of bones of quadrupeds have been found, which are now unknown.

The waters of the Red Sea appear to be thirty two feet higher than the Mediterranean, and the Gulf of Mexico is twenty-two feet higher than the Pacific.

About thirty fresh water springs are discovered under the sea, on the south of the Persian Gulf.

The Mediterranean makes a tide of only one or two feet.

The Caspian is 300 feet lower than the Euxine.

No certain theory is formed of the cause of earthquakes; but the most general and rational ascribes them to steam and the force of gases form d by water and metalic oxydes.

Count Rumford by boring a cannon within water, so heated it by the friction, that he made it boil, and actually boiled a piece of beef in it.

One gallon of water in steam will raise six gallons from 50 222.

Four pounds of beef loses 1 pound in a boiling, 1 lb, 5 oz. by roasting, and 1 lb 3 oz. by baking. Four pounds of mutton loses 14 oz. by boiling, 1 6 oz. by roasting, and 2 lb 4 oz. by baking.

Lamps were used by the ancients, and candles were an invention of the middle ages. At first of rushes. Ox and sheep tallow is now preferred.

The invisible radiations from heated bodies may be acted upon by refraction like heat, but they do not pass through transparent bodies.

A volume of ice is melted by so much heat as will raise an equal bulk of water 140 degrees.

Animals die if their vital temparature is increased one-twelfth.

The Largest Farm in the World.

(*From the Scientific American.*)

I observed a note in your last issue of an 8,000 acre farm, in Bureau county, Illinois, and Mr. A. S. Alexander's farm in Morgan county, Illinois, both of which will pass for fair-sized Illinois farms. But the farm which is, no doubt, the largest cultivated farm in the world, and, I believe the best, is owned and cultivated by M. L. Sullivan, Esq., formerly from the vicinity of Columbus, Ohio, now of Champaign county, Illinois. He owns and presides over 70,000 acres of the best land on this hemisphere, 23,000 acres of which are under fence, and in actual improvement and cultivation; the balance is used for herding. I will venture the opinion there cannot be found five acres of unserticeable land in Mr. Sullevan's entire 70,000. Its productiveness is unsurpassed. Almost all of Mr. S's farming is conducted by labor-saving machinery, so that it is estimated that throughout, one man will perform the average labour of four or five, as conducted on small farms. He drives his pests by horse power; breaks his ground by Comstock's spades; mows, rakes, loads, unloads and stacks his hay by horse power; cultivate his corn by improved machinery, ditches any low ground by machinery, so that all his labourers can ride and perform tasks as easy as riding in a buggy. I had the pleasure of being present when he harvested a thousand acres of his wheat; this was done with ——'s 'Header's,' about eight or ten men and twenty horses cut and safely stacked away about 200 acres a day, and performed the work better than I ever saw it by the old modes. To give all the improved modes of agriculture would require more space than you would like to spare. Notwithstanding all this labour-saving machinery, Mr. S. employs from one to two hundred labourers, some two hundred horses and mules, and a large herd of working oxen.

FAITHFUL AND WISE.

The following anecdote of Richard Weaver, the well-known evangelist of England, is a striking illustration of what tact and faithfulness can do in winning souls:

In a railway carriage a navvy was swearing terribly. The guard, knowing Richard's habit of speaking to every one, whispered to him, "Better let him alone; he is so violent that he would strike you if his passion were raised."

Richard got close to him and said, "Give me your hand, my friend." He then whispered into his ear, "Why are you calling on my Father?"

"I know nothing of your father," answered the swearer.

"I'll tell you his name and character," said Richard, and then he repeated the text, "God so loved the world," &c., and enlarged upon it.

As if struck by sudden conviction, the man answered, "These were the last words my mother said to me." "Then let us pray," said Richard, "that God may make them then the means of your salvation."—They did so, and Richard, long after met him a changed man.

A Terrible Secret about False Hair.

To Mr. J. S. Mill, member for the borough of Westminister, London, the public is indebted for the information that hair is false, if ladies are not; that it is a matter of large trade, and bought and sold as the "touch," or more commonly speaking, churchyard hair. The dealer draws attention to the fact with pride, that it has not been cut but drawn from nature with the bulb intact. Sometimes this class of hair comes to market with pieces of scalp-skin at the end. How this hair is obtained is a mystery the trade does not care to fathom, but it comes from the dead men and dead women, for hair is almost indestructable.—The beautiful wig of auburn hair now in the British Museum, London, had lain in the tomb of a Theban mummy for upwards of 2,000 years before it found its way to the national collection, yet the hair is as fresh as though it had just come from the hands of the hair-dresser, and the curl is so strong that it cannot be taken out even by the application of heat. Churchyard hair is brought into market by bones as well as foreign collectors. There can be little doubt, that the majority of the long English tresses come from the heads of criminals. If it is necessary, the charming locks of our fair ones should be supplemented from this source, they should at least be informed they are neither obtained without oaths, prayers, and blasphemous imprecations upon the despoilers, which the belles little dream of as these purchased tresses dance pendulous on their Botanic Gardens' neck. Such is the mercantile information which we obtain upon good authority and we are sure that the reflections it suggests will add to the pleasure of the spectator or the pleasure of the wearer, who, *faute de mieux*, or in the absence of equal luxuriance of tresses, has recourse to merchandise.

A CALCULATING WIFE.—A husband, with a matter of fact wife contributes this to the Drawer:—I was riding out the other evening with my wife, who has not a particle of poetry in her composition.—Calling her attention to some clouds, I dilated on their beauty. She looked at them attentively, and I hoped that I was producing an impression. At last she spoke, and I listened. She seemed very thoughtful. "Yes; I'd like a pattern of a new silk dress just like them." I was confounded and silent, while she continued, with a sigh:—"But such a dress would cost all of five dollars a yard, and I don't know but more." I spoke to my horse and trotted on. I feared that the next thing she would ask me for would be money, she is so practical.

A thrifty young man married a rosy young Irish girl, quite to the horror of his mother and sisters, but he stoutly defended himself by the following logic:—"If I marry an American girl, I must have an Irish girl to take care of her and I can't afford to keep both."

The London *Times* thus compares the two guns, the Prussian needle gun and the English Snider Enfield:

"As compared with the Prussian needle-gun the efficiency of the English breech-loader is nearly four times greater in all that relates to accuracy of aim or rapidity of fire, while as regards the safety and ease with which the breech mechanism is worked, it is beyond any degree of comparison. There are eight distinct movements of the breech required to load and fire the needle-gun—there are only four necessary in Mr. Snider's. Seven rounds per minute have been fired from the Prussian gun, and the average is four; while twenty-one rounds per minute have been fired from the English breech-loaders, and the average it is believed, will be ten."

The troops under orders for Canada are armed with this rifle, and 40,000 of the same kind are being prepared for our Volunteers.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

NUMBER OF BOOKS IN THE BIBLE.—How many books are there in the Old Testament? How many in the New?—The following simple rule, if remembered, will always enable any one to answer these questions. *three* is the smallest sacred number. Multiply 3 into itself 3x3=9.—Set this at the right hand of 3 thus, 39.—Thus you have 39 books in the Old Testament. Multiply these two figures together 3x9=27, the number of books in the New Testament.

THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF HARD AND SOFT WATER.—The water with which the city of London is now supplied varies in hardness from 12 to 27 degrees, while that obtained by Glasgow from Loch Katrine is only 8·10ths, or almost absolutely soft. Each degree of hardness destroys 2½ ounces of soap in each 100 gallons of water used for washing. Therefore soft water is commercially of more value than hard water. It is supposed that the saving of soap in Glasgow by the introduction of Loch Katrine water amounts to £40,000 per annum; and could London be supplied with soft water the saving would be £400,000.

CATHOLICISM AND THE NEEDLE-GUN.—A letter from Rome in *L'Opinione Nationale* asserts that the needle-gun was nearly adopted in the Papal army, when a cardinal observed, "as the weapon in question had not been used in any Catholic army, it was not for Rome to show too much eagerness in an invention with which the Lutherans had been inspired by the Prince of Darkness."

GENEROSITY OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—A story is current that as Napoleon III. was this year leaving Vichy, he called for Leon, his old valet, and having a sealed packet to him, said that the parcel contained the title deeds of the chalet and grounds he had just quitted, and which the Emperor had inhabited during his successive visits. "You are landlord now," said his master to Leon; and I hope you will accept me next year as a tenant at the rate of twenty thousand francs rent. I shall pay regularly."

NOTHING TO WEAR.

From the New York Herald.

We publish this morning a most extraordinary document, that will pass into history and be quoted by authors, moralists, satirists, philosophers, reformers and moralizers all over the world. The debasement in question is an authentic schedule of the wardrobe of a young lady in this city in the year of grace. It came into our possession in a perfectly legitimate but very curious manner. The lady in the daughter of a professional gentleman, well known by his extensive advertisements, and her wardrobe was destroyed by a recent fire. Her father had effected an insurance upon this valuable property, however, and applied to the company for the money. The company, professing to be astounded at the amount demanded, resisted the claim, and the case was carried into court. The list of articles consumed or injured is one of the necessary papers in the case, and was drawn up under the direction of the young lady herself.

It is very easy to say that a wardrobe like that enumerated in this schedule is extravagant; but the fact is that the list scarcely gives a full idea of the extravagance of American toilettes. Twenty-one thousand dollars is an immense sum to have invested in clothing; but it must be remembered that the original cost of these articles was much more than twenty-one thousand dollars. Many of the dresses, shawls, bonnets and other portions of the young lady's costumes, had been more or less worn, and the prices affixed only represents their value at the time they were burned, which is all the loser has the right to recover.—For example, "nine pairs of boots and shoes" would be very cheap at $45; a "dust wrapper from Cashmere" could hardly be purchased for $18; "four magnificent opera cloaks" are valued at $175, when one of them would have cost that sum if new; cloth cloaks at $8, $10 and $12 must have been used to be worth only that amount of money. No fashionable milliner could sell "four bonnets, some exceedingly elegant," for $100, but would charge as much as much for one elegant bonnet.—It is evident, then, that to get at the real cost of the wardrobe of a young lady of fashion in this metropolis we must add several thousand dollars to the amount claimed. The articles when first purchased must have cost $30,000 at least.

We learn from this schedule that to make a figure in the fashionable world a young lady requires twenty-six robes of silk and satin, two of velvet, twenty four dresses of poplin, cashmere, grenadine and Swiss and India muslin, with underskirts and bodices of silk; nine jackets to wear over these dresses in the course, seventeen cloaks, mantillas and capes for out-door wear; fifteen muslin skirts, besides the underskirts already enumerated; twenty-one sets of flounces and capes of lace, of all qualities, from Honiton to Maltese; and, in addition to all these, a quantity of worn dresses, cloaks and jackets too numerous to mention and too comparatively insignificant to be estimated. We must take into consideration, however, the fact that the lady was probably not deprived of all her clothing by the fire. The schedule shows what she lost, but we have no means of ascertaining what she saved. Yet it is only by getting at this unknown quantity, that we shall be able to realize the full extent of the young lady's requirements. At present we really feel that she has to publish does her some injustice. Twenty-six silk robes and twenty-four other dresses would not satisfy any but the most reasonable and economical Flora McFlimsey. There are houses in the Fifth avenue that could reveal much more extensive wardrobes.—The jewels and jewelry, too, which cost more heavily than dresses, as many a husband and father knows, are not set down in this list, which must consequently be pronounced inadequate. Still it will serve to convey to the uninitiated and to posterity some conception of the expenses of an American fashionable life.

BAD TREATMENT.

From the Stratford Beacon.

There is no use in disguising the fact that it took a vast amount of persuasion last week to get our Stratford Companies once more on the tramp for frontier service. Now, if we may credit the reports in the daily papers, was this backwardness peculiar to Stratford. The volunteers in other places were quite as reluctant to respond to the call. So unpopular had the idea of going to the front become on the part of our own men, that thought on former occasions the order was received with enthusiasm—even begged as a favor—at the time appointed on Friday morning for the departure of the special train, not more than 20 or 30 of both companies could be got together, and when they left in the afternoon all the drumming up in the interval had failed to bring out more than from sixty or seventy—just enough for one good company. It is notorious that rather than serve again, many of our most industrious young men went off—"deserted" to the United States.

This is not a good story to tell. But why keep back the truth? It is all the talk in our own little community. And it is better to out with it, and endeavor to seek a cause for so extraordinary a state of things, than to try to hush it up and let the evil spread. Why is it that the volunteer service has in so short a time become so unpopular? Is a word, it is bad treatment. The men complain that they are treated more like dogs than persons who willingly leave their comfortable homes in the hour of their country's need. Hardships and privation they expect to bear in time of actual conflict; but they ask, and rightly, too, what is there against volunteering, which should not entitle them, at the hands of a well-to-do Province, to at least as clean and good bedding as a man would give his horse, or to food fit only for the swill tub? Both we are assured, were their portion during their western campaign. Furthermore, they assert, that "shaves" of all kinds were practised upon them by contractors—that they had to pay, out of their slender allowance, for things which they never got, and for damage to barracks which were never sustained.

But there is another cause of dissatisfaction. There is anything but a cordial feeling between the men and their officers.—Rightly or wrongly, the men complained that their officers treat them with the *hauteur* sometimes shown by those in the regular service to soldiers of the line. They say that advantage is taken of their position to heap needless indignity upon them. If this be so, it is no evidence of weak-mindedness. In the volunteer service, Jack, socially speaking, is as good as his master, and often a good deal better. The men in the ranks are entitled to be looked upon by the officers rather as companions to arms than as "common soldiers." It is all nonsense to suppose that there is a want of discipline and a loss of efficiency by any of this conduct. The man's pride will not suffer degradation, and it does not become the officers to submit them to it. The private soldiers are indoctrinated with the idea that it is as honorable to carry a rifle as to wear a sword. It may not be so profitable; but they are willing to forgo the dollars, and it comes doubly hard if they receive instead an extra number of kicks.

We hope these concerned will look to these things, and endeavour to make themselves and the service a little more popular.

Important to Counsellors.

The following case was reported in the *Globe* of Thursday last and affords something useful for councillors:—

'*In Re* Blaikie and the Corporation of the Township of Hamilton—Municipal Law—Councillor's pay.

'Mr. Hector last term to quash a by-law of this township passed on the 8th of January, 1866 by which an allowance of $20 for services as Councillors, and $10 for services in reference to road contracts, was granted to each Councillor for the previous year, on the ground that any such allowances was illegal and beyond the powers of the Council. The rate was enlarged until this Term, when Mr. Christopher Patterson showed cause and contended that, as the Council had the power under the Municipal Act to pass a by-law fixed the rate of pay not exceeding $1.50 for each day's attendance at the sessions Council, the allowance of $20 a year could be sustained, even if that of $10 was illegal.—The Court, however, after argument, quashed the by-law as illegal, with costs, holding that the authority given by the Municipal Act to the Council to pay public money to themselves must be strictly followed, and that they can only pay to themselves compensation at the rate not exceeding $1.50 per day for each day's necessary attendance at the ordinary session of the Council.'

A FAIR IMPOSTOR.—A young woman of pleasing appearance and neatly attired, was given in custody of the police this morning, for protection, she being without friends in the city, and evidently afflicted with some hallucination. About ten days since she visited the Deaf and Dumb Institute, and was temporarily admitted, on the supposition that she was a deaf mute. At this establishment she played her role admirably, conversing in the language of signs with ease and dexterity; but yesterday a clerical gentleman happening to be in the Institute, she thought proper to unbosom herself to him audibly, and forthwith she recovered her power of speech and hearing to a perfect degree, appearing quite jocular over the success of her imposition. The young woman is about nineteen or twenty years of age, and gives evidence of cultivation and refinement. She converses fluently in French or English, and exhibits wonderful shrewdness, declining to give any account of herself and carefully guarding her conversation. In reply to enquiries she answers that she is anxious to see life for a time, when she will return to her home.

The young woman referred to above is supposed to be from the Lower Province, and from what remarks she has carelessly dropped, she is the daughter of a lawyer; her mother is dead, and she has a brother and sister younger than herself.—*Hamilton Times, 13th*

At the Kingston Dinner, Mr. John A. Macdonald took occasion to express his admiration of the American Government, who had acted 'nobly' in quelling the Fenian invasion. He proposed the toast of "Friends on the other side of the lines,' and coupled with it the name of Mr. Hurlburt, of the New York World. The World was at the time of the raid in June na organ of the Fenians, and probably Mr. Hurlburt wrote some of the articles in which the scoundrels were urged on to imbrue their hands in the blood of the best citizens of this Province. Under such circumstances, the compliments paid to him are utterly out of place. We can tell Mr. Hurlburt and his confreres, who are now stimulating the blood-thirsty scoundrels to a fresh attack on Canada, that the people of this country are not in a humor for paying him compliments.—Globe.

Mr. Macdonald could not possibly have known the antecedents of this Mr. Hurlburt, as he would not certainly have sullied his mouth with so utterance of the fellows name. He probably got introduced to Mr. Macdonald at Niagara Falls, and ingratiating himself into his confidence, accompanied him down to Kingston, when Mr. Macdonald thinking him to be a good fellow, made the mistake of coupling his name with the Toast in honor of the United States Government.—*Whig.*

'THE LAND OF LIBERTY.'—A statement appears in the Hamilton *Times* of Tuesday, to the effect that an excursion party from London to Cleveland, by the *City of London*, on Friday last, were insulted and annoyed by a number of Fenians on their arrival at the latter place.

The Fenians showed their good intentions by brandishing loaded revolvers and making loud threats, and on Saturday morning gathered in force. In the afternoon the U. S. Marshall advised the captain to leave the city in order to prevent a disturbance, and this he felt compelled to do notwithstanding that a heavy storm prevailed at the time. We can scarcely bring ourselves to believe that a harmless excursion party, consisting of men, women and children, should be thus compelled to put to sea in a storm. The 'land of liberty' is a free country, with a vengeance, when a band of lawless men can do just as they please.—It speaks very little for the credit of the Americans, and shows the power wielded by the Fenian cut throats.

The Quebec *News* says: "We hear that Mr. Tibbits' steamer *Artic* has been purchased by the Imperial government, to be used as a gunboat on the western lakes. While we regret that we are about to lose the very best boat of her class on our waters, and the only one that we have to depend on for a winter ferry, we cannot but congratulate Mr. Tibbitts, and the tradesmen who built her; for the high opinion entertained of her qualities by the naval authorities. She was inspected on Friday afternoon by the commander of H. M. S. *Aurora*, and by the chief-engineer, sailing-master, and master-carpenter of the same vessel, and thoroughly overhauled. The report is highly favorable to the qualities of the *Artic*. On the trial trip she steamed fifteen knots an hour, which is an excellent average speed for a vessel of her size.—We have not heard the price obtained for her."

The Bill suspending the issue of writs for the approaching Legislative Council elections, to the 7th day of July, 1867, was reserved by His Excellency until Her Majesty's pleasure could be known in the premises. She Secretary of State for the Colonies has informed our government, *via* the Atlantic Cable, that the Royal Sanction will forthwith be given to the measure.

It is stated that Dr. Kirwin, of Quebec, has been commissioned by Lord Monck to purchase a thousand horses in Canada on account of the Imperial Government, for the use of the Hussars and Artillery soon to arrive.

The Miantanomah.

We are gradually beginning to find out the truth with regard to the wonderful American monitor over which the London *Times* went into such ecstacies of wonder and admiration. The fact of her guns having knocked a hole in her turret by their recoil at the first discharge was made public by the Duke of Somerset, and now the *United States Army and Navy Journal* very succinctly lets out another morsel of considerable importance with respect to the Miantanomah. It appears that when she arrived in England and her great success as a seagoing vessel was first announced, the captain and officers omitted to mention that the two large and powerful steamers which accompanied her were employed in towing her nearly the whole distance, and did not cut loose until almost within sight of land! The fact that these American turret vessels are obliged to have one or two wooden ships to take care of them, shows that they are not of much value for any other purpose than coast defences, and the serious terror which some persons in England have manifested relative to the ironclad fleets of other nations seems altogether groundless.

FAILURE OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—Rumors have been afloat concerning the Bank of Upper Canada for some days, and brokers have for two days declined to take its bills. They were, however, redeemed at the agency here, and, therefore, we could say nothing concerning it. To-day, we understand, a telegram has been received in town announcing that the head office of the Bank of Upper Canada in Toronto had closed its doors. This bank has long been laboring under difficulties caused chiefly by its connection with the Government of the Province.

While we will be obliged to decline receiving the notes of this Bank, we would at the same time caution our readers not to part with them at a very low rate, as some have already done. The stock was last quoted at 10 per cent., and all that must disappear, as of course it will, before creditors can lose anything. Then, again, stock-holders are liable for double the amount of their stock, which should surely secure all creditors in full.—*Montreal Witness.*

The oldest inhabitant probably does not remember such a long continuance of wet weather in harvest time as we have had this year. There were, it is said, only eleven days in August in which it did not rain, and up to this (13th of September) it may almost be said, "The rain it raineth every day." Scotland has generally been considered to have a very wet climate, but we doubt if it is more so than that of Lower Canada has been for the past six or seven weeks. Great loss must result from these almost continuous rains at this critical season.—*Montreal Witness.*

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—A strange rumor comes from Rome to the effect that a conspiracy to poison the Emperor of the French at Vichy was discovered before he left that place. The poison was to have been administered in a potion which the Emperor was accustomed to drink after his bath. It is asserted that a man named Valentine was to have carried this design into effect, but when it was discovered through a warning letter sent by one of the conspirators in Rome to the Emperor, Valentine committed suicide.

THE NEW INVASION OF CANADA.—The plan of the new invasion is to sail from the American shores of Lake Huron, land somewhere on the Georgian Bay, and thence march to the rear of Toronto, while an insurrection in Toronto and other co-operative movements are made along the frontier. The time fixed for the expected demonstration is between the 20th and 25th inst, about which time a provincial exhibition is to be held in Toronto, the attendance at which will crowd the avenues of travel and the city, rendering strangers less noticeable.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CONFEDERATION.—The London *Morning Post* in its city article says the British Government have not only agreed to an Imperial guarantee for the £4,400,000 loan required for the British North American Confederation, but have also consented to guarantee a further sum for the purchase by Canada of the Hudson Bay territory, which it is considered should be included in the confederation.

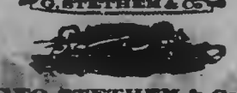
There are a number of rather suspicious looking visitors in Montreal, not at all like the usual run of American travellers.—What their object is, we know not, but the police have doubtless an eye on them.—*Montreal Witness 15th.*

FRENCH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—We understand that this institution has been affiliated with the University of Victoria College, Coburg, which gives it all the advantages enjoyed by the other medical schools.—*Daily Review.*

An English Lord, sitting in the telegraph office in London, had his cigar lit by an electric spark from the Lord's Content Newfoundland. It cost him two hundred guineas.

DREADFUL SUFFERING AT SEA.—A private letter from Mr. Henry Furgason, published in the *Stamford* (Connecticut) *Advocate*, gives an account of the remarkable sufferings of the crew of the clipper ship Horset, bound from New York to Sanfrancisco. On the 3d of May the vessel crossed the equator, and was within three days sail of San Francisco, when some varnish ignited in an open lamp, and in a few minutes. There was no chance of saving her, and the crew, numbering 31, manned three boats, and put in provisions for ten or twelve days. They continued together from the 3d till the 19th of the month, and finding it impossible to tow their boats any longer, they seperated, and the boat which Mr. Furguson was in headed for Clarion Island, latitude 18 12 north, longitude 114, but trade winds, instead of coming from the east, came from the north, accompanied with such a sea that it would have been suicide to beat against it. On the 30th they gave up looking for this island, and changed their course for the westward, looking for a cluster of islands which was laid down as "doubtful." By this time their provisions had nearly given out, and they were obliged to depend considerably on such fish and birds as they could catch. After spending nearly a week in looking for these islands without success, they shaped their course for Hawaii, a distance of nearly a thousand miles, with little more than a knuckle of ham and one can of "soup and bouille."—During the last four days their sufferings were very great, and during that time they had nothing but two gills of water, and such nourishment as they could extract from greasy rags and boot leather. On Friday, June 13th, after 41 days exposure to a tropical sun, storm and starvation, they saw land, and in the afternoon landed at a little settlement of natives at Laupahoehoe, in the island of Hawaii. At the time they landed, the crew, 14 in number, were very weak, and could hardly move, but they were met with kind attention, and were fast regaining strength.

Eight cases of cholera, two of which were fatal, were reported in New York on the 17th instant.



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Peterboro, August 23, 1866. 34

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—W. Claxton.
Wheat—W. Claxton.
Glasgow Warehouse—John Erskine.
A Card—John Baker, Sr.
Notice—W. H. Scarburgh.
Peterboro Literary Club—J. O'Donnell.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866.

HOME GUARDS.

We are pleased to see that our worthy Sheriff has taken the matter of Home Guards in hands, and has got a huge array of names to his list to form themselves into a body of Home Guards for the protection of property, &c., in case our Volunteers should be called away on duty. A meeting was held on Monday evening and officers appointed, so as to have some kind of organization. Col. Haultain was chosen Captain, A. Smith, Esq., Bank of Toronto, Lieutenant, and Jas. Dixon, Esq., Ensign. The officers agreed to find out the most convenient method of obtaining arms and of getting acknowledged by the government so as to be able to drill and of thus forming a permanent association for drill and home defence. The men have agreed to meet twice a week for drill as soon as acknowledged. It is needless to remark, that until acknowledged by the government, nothing but the most pressing necessity and danger should induce us to run in the face of law and order. We trust, however, that there will be no delay on the part of the government in placing us in a position to defend our homes and families, and this the sooner since it will cost the country very little. This, too, is a successful way of training men for emergencies; *all* who join this Home Guard association may not wish to be called away from home, nay, many of them might be useless in a campaign, yet these may be very useful in the association to keep it together, and also to encourage the matter. Some, however, and not a few perhaps, would willingly go to the front if their services should be required, and certainly this would be a cheap way of getting such men drilled and ready for the field. These things should weigh with the government in obtaining acknowledgment of such an association—the name is of small moment—and also in affording encouragement by way of supplying us with arms for training purposes. If the government will not supply arms, let them permit the men to supply themselves, and we believe, this many would do at once if allowed to do so. We trust by next week to be able to chronicle the agreeable intelligence that this commendable spirit of our citizens has met with a suitable response.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE COUNTY Agricultural Show will be held at Lakefield, on the 11th October.

THE DUMMER & DOURO Agricultural Exhibition will be held at the Village of Warsaw, on the 16th October.

THE OTONABEE Show will be held on the 20th Octo'er, at the Village of Keene.

THE EAST DURHAM Agricultural Show will be held at Millbrook during the second week of October. It will, therefore, be the same week as our County show. It is difficult to avoid this clashing; nevertheless, it is a pity that it does take place, as, Millbrook being so near, if proper arrangements had been made, no doubt, many of our farmers would have gone down, if for no other purpose than to compare notes with the farmers, &c., of East Durham.

THE SOUTH MONAGHAN Show will be held at Bloomfield, on the 15th October; and, as this is a prosperous little Township, a good exhibition may be expected. There is another thing in relation to this Township; it is to be attached to the west part of this County, for representative purposes, and this would be a favorable opportunity for our farmers to get acquainted with each other, now they could, in the most friendly manner, talk of the noble and peaceful avocation of tilling the ground, and thus be preparing to discuss in a friendly manner the great political questions that have arisen or may yet arise, when the time for such discussion shall come.

School Examinations and Pic-Nics.

Through the united liberality of the Hon. Billa Flint, and the councils of North Monaghan and Smith, aided by the government, prizes to the amount of $40, for each township have been provided, and there will be competitive examinations for the prizes on the following days: In North Monaghan, on the 4th of October, and in Smith, on the 5th of October. In connection with each examination and distribution of prizes, we believe it is the intention of parents of the children in each township respectively, to have a pic-nic, the same day as the examination. The pic-nic in Smith, will be held at Bridgenorth, and the friends in the immediate neighborhood will be expected to do their part in providing seats, swings, &c.

The North Monaghan pic-nic, will be at the Cherry Orchard, about a mile and a half from the town. We may state here the reasons for selecting this place. 1st, It is a very suitable place. 2nd, the friends of Ed. ucation in the immediate neighborhood agree to erect seats, provide fire, water, kettles, swings, &c., and 3rd, the people in the northern sections say that in view of the fact that the eastern section is not so well supplied with means of conveyance as the other sections, they wish to bring the pic-nic as near that section, as possible. These reasons we hope will prove satisfactory to all for the present. If there should be another pic-nic next year, it can be held nearer the centre, or more southward, to suit the southern section.

Failure of the Bank of Upper Canada.

On Tuesday, the above Bank suspended payment, in consequence of the other provincial Banks refusing to take the Bank of Upper Canada bills. Some of the banks the *Leader* says, would have aided the failing bank, but on learning that all the agencies of the Bank of Montreal, had received orders not to take the bills, all the banks thereupon refused them.

The following statement the *Leader* sets forth as an approximate statement of the affairs of the bank at the present time:—

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$ 750,000
Balances due on current accounts	200,000
Deposits on interest	350,000
Due the Government	1,300,000
Total	$2,650,000

ASSETS.

Specie	$ 100,000
Real Estate	1,050,000
Government Debentures	196,000
Notes Discounted	2,450,000
Mortgage, &c.	80,000
Total	$4,456,000

For the sake of contrast we give the statement furnished to the government in July last. The public should be in possession of the August statement by this time were it not for the unaccountable delay in publishing the returns. The July statement is as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$ 969,056
Deposits not bearing interest	677,102
" bearing interest	1,809,748
Balances due to other banks	359,770
Total	$3,736,676

ASSETS.

Specie	$ 367,044
Real Estate	1,232,268
Notes or bills of other banks	84,152
Balance due from other banks	22,969
Discounts	2,631,196
Other debts not included under the foregoing heads	894,295
Total	$5,736,676

Since the date of this statement both assets and liabilities have been reduced but the relative position is much the same as will appear on comparison.

It is hoped, however, that all the creditors of the Bank will be paid in full. Shareholders, it is believed, will be the only serious losers.

The failure of this Bank, however, will not effect any of the other Banks. Parties holding Bank of Upper Canada notes need not be much alarmed, as they will in all probability be worth the face of them yet.

FENIANISM.

There are no new revelations concerning the great humbug Fenanism. Threats, of course, are still being made, preparations are still going on, but nothing very definite is yet being done by them. The wholesome dread that they have of meeting red coats may deter them from their threatened invasion this fall. The gun-boats that are placed on our waters will aid materially in keeping up that dread. As soon as the fall elections are over American sympathy will in some degree be withdrawn, and there will be a cooling of their ardor for a while. Their money must by this time be scarce hence the probability is that there will be no attack. It is well, however, to be ready for whatever may come. There can be no doubt but that the American people are siding and abetting their designs, with the intent of bringing about annexation, but in this, they will find themselves mistaken. We know too much of our American neighbors to seek an alliance with them just now.

School Pic-nic in Otonabee.

Through the liberality of the Trustees of School Section, No. 10, Otonabee, a large number of prizes was given to the most advanced and industrious pupils of the school, in said section. The distribution of prizes took place on the forenoon of Tuesday last. In the afternoon the children of this School and the pupils of School Section, No. 16 united and had an excellent pic-nic. We had the pleasure of being present in the afternoon and of enjoying the rich treat provided, in the various exercises of the children of the two schools, and the good things provided by the ladies of that locality. The pic-nic was held in a very nice piece of woods belonging to Mr. Richard Stewart. A substantial platform was erected for the children to stand on, of these there were about 60 present, besides a large number of parents and friends, and the trustees. Under the direction of the teachers, Miss Susanna Dowling and Miss Maria Dowling, the children sung several pieces, the singing was principally by the girls. But the following boys, viz:—Masters G. H. Savigny, C. Matchet, George Hayter, W. Hales, James Fannon, John Fannon and Richard Stewart recited some pieces in a very clear, distinct and intelligent manner, for boys of their age.

After these exercises all present sat down to a most sumptuous preparation of every imaginable good thing, and to these ample justice was done indeed. Swinging, running, laughing and sports of various kinds succeeded until approaching night warned all to retire. The whole affair passed off in the most agreeable manner. Teachers, children, parents and spectators appeared delighted with the first school pic-nic in that part; and from its successful beginning and ending we may almost predict that it will not be their last. The singing of the girls (can the boys not sing?) and the recitations of the boys, together with the pleasant associations formed on such occasions are worth being cultivated and encouraged.

Church Opening.

A new Presbyterian Church in North Smith, in connexion with the labors of the Rev. Mr. Thom, of Lakefield, will be opened for Divine Service on Sunday next. The Rev. John Smith of Bowmanville will preach at 10 30, a.m.; the Rev. James Thom, at 2.30, p.m.; and the Rev. John Gilmour, at 6.30. A soiree will be held in the Church on Monday, tea will be at 3 o'clock, after which it is expected that the Revs. J. Smith, J. Gilmour, J. H. Thom, W. Sheridan, W. Blain and Jas. Thom will deliver addresses. From the array of talent thus set forth, a good time may be expected. We trust that many will avail themselves of the opportunity and attend the meetings. The cause, too, is a good one, and one in which the whole neighborhood should unite. It is needless for us to say, that among the speakers, are some of the best in the Province.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A murder is supposed to have taken place at Caughnawaga, and the murderer is believed to have burned the body of his victim in a lime-kiln. The supposed murderer is named Wilson, and was son-in-law to the man whom he is accused of killing. Wilson is now in jail in Montreal, awaiting his trial.

Leader Correspondence.

A most outrageous correspondence appeared in the Leader of Tuesday, last, anent the subject of electing a coadjutor Bishop, the writer compared this whole to a horse race, and went so far as to name the candidates as "Bishop of Brantford's wh. m.," "Cobourg Lass," another "Pontiac Mare," "The Badger," &c. It is a matter of surprise that so respectable a journal would allow such a scurrilous thing to appear in it. Religious denominations have a perfect right to select their officers in whatever way seems best to each denomination; but more especially have Episcopalians that right, without being lampooned, because of the respectibility of that body, and because of the decent and orderly manner in which it has generally conducted its business, and no doubt will conduct the present election of Bishop. We understand that the candidates are, Dr. Bethune, Cobourg; Dr. Grassett, Dr. Fuller and Provost Whittaker, Toronto.

We were unable, up to going to press to obtain a copy of the last cases of the late court sittings. We can inform our readers, however, that in the Walker McGregor tarring and feathering case all the accused were acquitted. Let us hope that the trouble they have been put to, to defend themselves, will have a salutary effect in the County, and prevent any violation of law in the same way again. No matter how any man may outrage the common decencies of society, no set of men have a right to take the punishment of crime into their own hands. There is one thing that will be satisfactory for the Jurors who acquitted the accused to know that is is generally believed that all the accused were innocent, and that the perpetrators really came from a distance for the purpose. For the honor of the County it would be well if no such case should again trouble our courts, and that no cause for "tarring and feathering" should ever again present itself.

The case of Hills, for cutting and maiming Clydesles was postponed to the assizes.

The Weather.

The weather here has been exceedingly unpropitious for the last two weeks; almost every day has had its showers, and on several days there have been complete down-pourings. The great weight of the crops, however, is safely stored away—except some oats and peas. Through Ops and Mariposa we learn that there are large quantites of both wheat and oats out yet. The weather, also, has prevented the getting in of the fall wheat as early as usual. In other parts, but especially in Lower Canada, the wet is doing much harm, causing some of the crops to rot in the ground.

ARSON.

On Saturday morning last, Henry James Inisworth, was charged before A. C. Dunlop, Esq., of Ashburnham, with setting fire to the house of Mr. Gregor McGregor, on the night of the 14th inst. Inisworth had threatened to destroy the property, and was found in the yard just before, and also at the commencement of the fire. The fire, however, was fortunately put out without much damage. Inisworth was sent up for trial at next court, and the prosecutors bound over to attend against him.

Notice.

Attention is called to Mr. Claxton's large stock of handsome Kidderminster and Brussels Carpets, which he is selling at very moderate prices.

A FEARFUL DISASTER AT JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—As the President passed through that place the people were assembled to greet him and his party. The crowd in their eagerness had gathered on a bridge that stretched across the canal along side of the railway. Just as the cheers were echoing far and near the bridge gave way, when hundreds of men, women and children were precipitated to the bottom of the canal, which contained about 15 feet of water. 8 persons were killed and 30 wounded, but strange, although many children were in the arms of mothers and others not one child was hurt. The scene is said to have been heart rending when the dead and wounded were being taken out of the canal.

JOLLY DOGS.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR:—F. E. Burnham, in last week's *Review*, asserted that there was a balance from the Lindsay Concert still remaining in my hands. Instead of such being the case there was a balance overpaid and in order to settle the matter, a meeting of the "Jolly Dogs," was called on Monday evening last, but as F. E. Burnham, had not been notified, (Mr. Gilbert, who called the meeting having been unable to see him) it was suggested after the proceedings were concluded, that the meeting be adjourned till the next night, and that Mr. Burnham be notified and requested to attend the same, which was done. The result of such meetings will be seen from the following extracts, from the minutes of said meetings given by the Secretary thereof:—

A meeting of the Jolly Dogs, was held on Monday evening the 17th inst. Mr. A. G. Gilbert in the chair.

Mr. Leonard, handed in a statement of receipts and expenditures connected with the Lindsay Concert, showing a balance overpaid of $1 40 "which was received as satisfactory and correct."

W. KANE, *Secretary.*

At the adjourned meeting, held on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., all members present except Mr. Buller, "the minutes of the original meeting were read, and received, and confirmed." All present being satisfied with Mr. Leonard's statement.

W. KANE, *Secretary,*

All the members, even Mr. Burnham, were perfectly satisfied with the statement.

Yours, &c.

G. T. LEONARD.

THE DEBT OF NATIONS.

The following is said to be the debt of the principal nations and the amount per head of each nation:—

	Year.	Total Debt.	Per Head of Population.
U'd Kingdom	1865	£808,289,206	£27 16 0
U. States	"	526,873,546	17 15 5
France	1864	539,988,925	14 7 2
Russia	1861	263,809,544	3 11 1
Austria	1864	247,094,474	6 14 16
Italy	"	176,225,039	7 19 5
Spain	1865	163,937,471	10 4 6
Holland	1864	84,802,423	23 1 4
Turkey	"	49,560,000	1 5 0
Prussia	"	41,651,707	2 3 4
Portugal	"	41,651,440	9 11 6
Belgium	"	25,344,916	5 6 0
Brazil	1861	23,923,716	2 5 9
Denmark	1863	16,776,150	4 8 0
Greece	"	10,707,564	9 15 3
Peru	"	6,257,648	2 4 10
Chili	"	2,933,405	1 15 0

Arrival of the Moravian.

FASTNET POINT, Sept. 16.—The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool on the 6th, passed this point to-day.

200 troops are on board, detachments from different regiments, but chiefly the Royal Artillery.

Cholera is prevalent in Italy. Large numbers of deaths have occurred at Naples, Genoa and other towns.

Various diplomatic changes are considered imminent in Paris. The dismissal of Drouyn De L'Heys was subject of much comment and it was believed it would conduce to the preservation of peace.

We clip the following in reference to the Princess Royal from an English paper:—History abounds in facts illustrative of the influence which a mother exercises over the future of her children;—every line in the following extracts in bold outline the parental care and training of our beloved Queen, and as we read of the Princess Royal's works of mercy, we cannot help exclaiming 'How like her Royal Mother!'—"The Prussian *Monitour* says:—The Princess Royal, whose physical and moral state has imperatively demanded, since the death of her son, Prince Seigismund, an absolute repose of some weeks and the more so that she is still performing the duties of a mother towards her newly-born infant—will leave the residence at Herrinhorst, according to present arrangements, in the first day of August. The Princess, who, at Heringsdorf, has evinced the liveliest interest in the care of the wounded, has caused several apartments of her palace to be arranged for the reception of disabled officers. After a short stay at Berlin, which will be devoted to a visit to the hospitals and to conferences with the members of the charitable societies, Her Royal Highness will proceed to Silesia, to occupy herself with the general direction of the hospitals of that province, placed under the command of her august husband.'"

The Democratic party have chosen their candidates for State offices at the approaching fall elections. Among the offices to be filled is that of State Prison Inspector, and one Frank B. Gallagher, of Buffalo has been put in nomination for the office. The reasons for his selection are not attempted to be concealed. The *World* which in view of the exigencies of party has returned after a long silence, to its championship of Fenianism, thus alludes to the matter: "The nomination of Frank B. Gallagher, of Buffalo, for State Prison Inspector, is a fitting "exhibition to those ardent and indomitable friends of free government and sound "Democratic principles, our Irish fellow-citizens. The Convention den ied to put upon the ticket the man who would be most acceptable to the Irish voters of the State, "and it was no hasard of mistake in taking "the gentleman who presided over the Fenian "Convention in Troy. A man who has received this recent mark of honor and confidence from his compatriots, is a candidate "whom they will be proud and zealous to elect." Thus both parties vie with each other in their efforts to secure the Fenian vote, and thus the beauties of republican institutions are exemplified by the fact that professional murderers and robbers have become masters of the situation.

TRIAL OF BREECH-LOADERS.—Yesterday afternoon, 17th inst., a couple of gentlemen representing the Windsor (Vermont) Manufacturing Company, who have been in town for some days with several descriptions of repeating arms and breech loaders, to which they are recommending the attention of our Government, invited the Hon. Mr. Macdougall and several other gentlemen to a trial of the rifles near Mr. Gilmour's residence. The converted Enfield, patented by Mr. E. G. Lamson, one of the above Company, seemed to give most complete satisfaction to all present. We do not know what action the Government will take in this matter, but it is probable, after the trial of yesterday, that the proposal of the Company to furnish the arm will receive favorable consideration.—*Citizen.*

A MEASURE OF PRECAUTION.—The Cobourg *Sun* says:—"On Friday last a telegram was sent from the Militia department to the different battalion head-quarters, ordering that a guard should be placed over the armories each evening to protect them from the supposed designs of marauding Fenians. Our Mayor and Brigade-Major having each received one of these telegrams they promptly acted upon them, and a guard was accordingly stationed at Victoria Hall on Friday night, and every night since. The Home Guard's are also on duty every night.

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.—On Friday evening the storm worked serious damage all along the line of the Provincial Telegraph Company, in a number of places uprooting the posts, and playing other strange freaks. In the office of the Company in Toronto, the lightning having struck the wire tore one of instruments from the Operator's table, while the batteries were being disconnected, scattering it in pieces through the room.

We find the following in the *Oshawa Vindicator*:—"On Monday afternoon, the 3rd inst., the father of Dr. Millary, of Uxbridge, who is a very old man, left Uxbridge for Victoria corners, a village about six and a half miles distant. He arrived here safely, and left, it is supposed, to return to Uxbridge but did not get there. Up to the time of writing, notwithstanding the strictest search has been made, nothing has been heard of him. It is feared that he has fallen into some pond or river and b en drowned."

The Port Perry *Standard* says:—We regret having to announce the early demise of our respected townsman, Mr. Thomas Shaw, late of the firm of Shaw and Gordon. The deceased was a promising young man, very highly respected, and his death is mourned by the whole community. The clothes which were to adorn his person on the event of his nuptials, now form his shroud, and are worn by him to the tomb. Truly "in the midst of life we are in death."

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The steamer Palmyra, from Liverpool on the 4th inst., and Queenstown on the 5th inst., brings the following items of news:

The *Daily Telegraph* says the last advices from Canada are the reverse from discouraging, and that the object of the home government dispatching small reinforcements is to meet the admirable spirit of the colonists with corresponding promptitude and energy, and render the defence of the whole frontier, ashore and afloat, thoroughly effective.

The *Sunday Gazette* says that when the additional reinforcements reach Canada, the British army in that quarter will amount to 16,000 men.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 17.—About three o'clock this morning, an intoxicated man by the name of Fallon murdered his wife. She was asleep when he entered the house and he awoke her. High words followed, when he seized an axe near by and struck her with it, instantly killing her. He has been arrested.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16th.—The billiard tournament terminated last night. Plunkett won the billiard table, McCarthy, the silver plate; Trawley, the watch and chain; and Dion, first prize, champion cue.

SWINE IN ATTICS.—Not long ago, both in Edinburgh and Glasgow, such discoveries were made as that of swine being reared in the garrets of houses, eight and—particularly in regard to the former city—ten storeys high. It was found that, in some instances, swine, which had been taken there when they were young pigs, and, of course, easily transportable, had become so big, unwieldly, and heavy, that they had to be slaughtered in these elevated situations, so as to be removable piecemeal. Since that period a more vigorous police system has led to such outrages against the sanitary weal of the inhabitants being abolished, although there is still much to be done in the same way.—*The Beggar's Benison.*

The subscriptions to erect a Roman Catholic Cathedral in London to the memory of Cardinal Wiseman, amounts near

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

DATE. (Week Ending)							
Monday, Sep.	10	55	67	56		4	0.0
Tuesday, "	11	55	72	58	N.E.	2	10	.104
Wednesday "	12	59	70	62	S.W.	4	9	.282
Thursday, "	13	58	68	62		W.	6	1	
Friday, "	14	59	69	54				10	.008
Saturday, "	15	50	67	50	N.W.		0	0	

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers, thus: 0, Calm; 5, Moderate Gale; 10, Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers, from 10 to 0; thus: 10, denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 5, that it is half covered; and 0, that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·506, at 9 o'clock p.m., on Saturday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·797, at 7 o'clock, a.m., on Wednesday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·1066.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 69·7, on Monday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 36·5 on Saturday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 53·60.

Warmest day during the week was on Wednesday, the Mean Temperature being 62·35'.

Coldest day during the week was on Saturday the Mean Temperature being 43·36'.

UNUSUAL PHENOMENA.

Wednesday—Aurora.
Friday and Saturday—Hoar Frost,
Friday—Thunder Storm.
Heavy storm of rain Friday night.
Whole amount of rain for week 1.316.

IVAN O'SHEINE,
Station Observer.

Peterboro, September 17th, 1866.

REMARKABLE CURES.

TO THE PUBLIC!

I think it but right that I should make known the following facts, with reference to the efficacy of the remedies supplied by Dr. E. Morris, of Peterborough:—Last year a boy of mine took the Scarlet Fever, paralysis followed, and the little fellow lost his speech, being unable to speak for nine months. I had several Doctors attending him but without any beneficial results, and I had almost given up hopes of his recovery. About this time I met Dr. Morris, who furnished me with some medicine which had the effect of restoring the little fellow's speech the day after it was first used, and he is now in excellent health. I have also used Dr. Morris's Dandelion Pills, and found them all he represented them to be. They are a genuine article.

WM. GARNETT,
Lot 10, 11 Con., Township of Ops.

May 10, 1865. 32

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough, September 19, 1866.

Flour ₱ brl	$6	25	@	$7	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	25	@	1	30
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	00	@	1	25
Potatoes	0	35	@	0	
Barley ₱ bush	0	40	@	0	50
Peas "	0	45	@	0	50
Oats "	0	30	@	0	32
Hay ₱ ton	9	00	@	10	25
Hides ₱ cwt	5	00	@	5	25
Sheepskins	0	50	@	0	75
Wool ₱ lb	0	33	@	0	34
Beef ₱ cwt	5	50	@	6	50
Pork ₱ cwt	10	00	@	11	00
Eggs, per dozen	0	9	@	0	10
Butter,	0	15	@	0	16
Cordwood	0	00	@	2	00
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@	0	30

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Conlter.—In Keene by A. Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

DARLEY'S

Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving it the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hurd & Co.,
Malden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Conlter.—In Keene by A Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE.

There is nothing that can contribute so much to render the house beautiful and elegant to improve his condition and make him all that is desirable as "Gray's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine;" it has been used by many persons who own valuable carriage and other horses with decided success, and so well pleased are they with it that they always keep it on hand in case of emergency; it may be given at all times with perfect safety.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 37

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

Prof Volpani's Hair Restorative.
Contains no sediment.

Prof. Volpani's Hair Restorative
Will prevent hair from falling off.

PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Cleanses the scalp and prevents headache.

PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Does not stain the skin.

PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Restores hair to its youthful condition.

PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Makes the hair soft, glossy and beautiful.

PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Is clear, translucent and fragrant.

PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Will not tarnish linen or jewelry.

PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
May be used at any time without injury.

PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Is sold every where.
BARNES, HENRY & Co., AGENTS,
Montreal, C. E.

37

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had been before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Conlter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.*

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used *is well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the tortuing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should Be addressed to
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Conlter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

Peterborough Literary Club.

A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Peterborough Literary Club, will be held in the Firemen's Hall, this (THURSDAY) evening, at eight o'clock.

By order of the President.

J. O'DONNELL, Sec. P.L.C.

Peterboro, Sept. 20, 1866

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC!

THIS is to certify that I have been effectually cured of a cancer in the nose, of two years standing, by Dr. BURGMAN, of this town, for which I tender him my heart-felt thanks

JOHN BAKER, Sr

Peterboro', Sept. 17, 1866. 36-3in

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Monday, December 17, '66,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. H. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Sept. 10th, 1866. 35-tf

WHEAT.

THE highest price for Wheat, Barley and Pease, delivered at the Peterboro' Railway Station.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, September 20, 1866. 36-3in

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is buying Grain at all Stations on the Port Hope & Lindsay Railway, for which the HIGHEST prices will be given by careful Agents.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, September 20, 1866. 36-3in

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

NOW RECEIVED!

A large assortment of

FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

COTTONS,
TWEEDS,
COBURGS,
WINCEYS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
MANTLE CLOTHS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS, SHAWLS,
WOOLEN SCARFS,
ALSO, &c. &c.

Fancy Knitting Wools, Berlin Wools, Stamped Work, Beads, and a variety of Fancy Goods.

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterborough, September 20, 1866. 33

FENIAN RAID.

THE History of the Fenian Raid on Fort Erie, with an account of the BATTLE OF RIDGEWAY, by Major Gen. T. Dyer, Jr., for sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro', Aug. 1866.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with the addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 28, 1866

NEW NOVEL.

FELIX HOLT, the Radical—by George Eliot. For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

Immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just received and ready for inspection, at the **Montreal House.**

Great Bargains to be had at the **Montreal House.**

A great variety of Dress Goods—in Lustres, Poplinettes, Winceys, Plaids, &c. &c. Please call and see them.

Cobourgs, French Merinoes and Plain Winceys—good and cheap, at the Montreal House.

PRINTS—a large assortment, from 6½d per yard, at the **Montreal House.**

Good GREY COTTON from 5d per yard upwards, very heavy from 7½d to 10d.

In WHITE COTTONS the very best value for the money can be had at the Montreal House. On hand at a great variety of prices.

STRIPE SHIRTINGS as low as 7½d per yard; Derrys, in brown and blue; Towellings of every description, to be had at the Montreal House.

Call and see our heavy Tickings, at 1s per yard.

Very heavy BAGGINGS; Striped under TICKINGS, very low; Ready-made BAGS at the **Montreal House.**

BLANKETS—a very large assortment, from 6s 3d to $9.00 per pair. HORSE BLANKETS very low indeed.

FLANNELS of every description, in Home-made, Fancy Shirting and Plain colors, at the **Montreal House.**

SKIRTINGS and BALMORAL SKIRTS, very cheap at the Montreal House.

HOOP SKIRTS—Just received two cases consisting of Children's, Misses' and Ladies', at very low prices.

Please call and inspect our VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT of Fall and Winter Shawls, in newest styles, all splendid value.

MANTLES and MANTLE CLOTHS, at the Montreal House.

Three or four cases of Fancy Articles, such as Ribbons, Collars, Ties, Beltings, Buckles, Buttons, Nets, Veils, &c., now opened out at the Montreal House.

A very heavy stock of CLOTHS, in Silk Mixtures, Doeskins, Scotch Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds, Satinets, &c., for sale at very reasonable prices, at the Montreal House.

Just received, a very large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING of best quality, and to be sold lower than any where else, at the Montreal House.

Clothing made to order, in first class style, by an experienced Tailor, at the Montreal House.

N. B.—On the first of next month the subscriber intends moving into his new premises, next door to the old stand.

JAMES W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, September, 1866. 37

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have received a large addition to their stock of

BOOKS,

Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
As Beautiful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Sea.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Cæsar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untitled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Bypaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND!

All the National School Books, used in all the schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets. Peterboro, August, 1866.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st August, 1866.

Arnold, J.	Hardin, —
Archer, Thomas	Hawkins, George
Adamson, John	Hamlet, Mrs. Ephraim
Archibald, A.	Halcomb, Philip
Barker, David	Hayes, Christ
Buckley, Margaret	Hurd, Walter
Bohmer, Edwin	Irwin, Jo n
Ball, Joseph	Johnston, Mrs. H. A.
Crowley, Patrick G.	Johnston, James
Cooney, Johnston	Kennedy, Sarah Jane
Cook, Martin E.	Lawrence, Robert
Crowley, Patrick	Logan, Patrick
Crowley, David	Mahoney, Ellen
Clark, Alex.	Mayher, Edmond, Jr.
Cambron, Matilda	McKenzie, James
Davies, Rev J. M. G.	Nevens, Ellen
Dickinson, George	Nolan, Langhlan
Donelson, Lewis	Nut, John
Davison, John	Northey, John
Davidson, Samuel	Oaks, Miss Ann
Dunn, Hugh	Quin, William
Dunwoodie, John	Rickey, George
Elliot, John	Rickely, John
Eagan, James	Stewart, Mrs. Margie
Ford, William	Sharpe, Rev. Catherine
Farrell, William J.	Sheehan, Patrick
Fitzgerald, ———	Scriston, James
Foster, Lewis	Shields, Edward
Fitzpatrick, Patrick	Shaver, Peter
Fitzgerald, W. (Otonabee)	Shaw, E.
Gallavan, Linda	Stewart, C. (Monaghan)
Graham, Mrs. Ann	Smith, Mrs. Helen
Grant, Robert	Tassel, Peter
Goodman, John	Taylor, Thomas
Galvin, G. L.	Usher, John

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER P. M.

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather Work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for beamning, felling, gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', Aug 20th, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ur 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit! at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument *warranted FIVE years.* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over twelve thousand piano fortes.* Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $300 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

ap 30-1yr

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Sleeplessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

WANTED!

A REALLY GOOD SERVANT GIRL can obtain $6 per month by applying at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

WATCH FOUND!

A SILVER WATCH was found in the Town of Peterborough, on Monday, the 3rd inst. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, by applying to

GEORGE TANNER,
Hunter street.

Peterboro', Sept. 19, 1866. 37-3in

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE Board of School Trustees for the Village of Ashburnham, will receive applications until the 3rd day of October next, for a MALE TEACHER to take charge of the Common School in the said Village, for the year 1867, and also a Female assistant Teacher.

R. D. ROGERS,
Secretary.

Ashburnham, Sep. 8th, 1866. 37-3in

REMOVAL.

DR. KINCAID has removed to Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterborough, July 20th, 1866. 30

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 19, 1866. 30

MONEY to LEND.

MONEY TO LOAN on SECURITY of REAL ESTATE. Apply to

W. C. NICHOLLS,
North Deane, G.W.

30-3m

Royal Canadian Bank,

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbidden to trust any person on my account, without my written order.

JOHN DENNIS,
Pump Manufacturer,
Newmarket.

Peterboro', Sept. 5, 1866.

I also wish to state to those parties who have given notes for pumps, from the Peterboro Pump Factory, that all such notes must be paid to me or the money mailed to the Newmarket P. O., not later than one month *after due*, or they will be placed in court for collection.—Persons not knowing the amount of their notes or when due, can write to me at Newmarket and I will give the required information.

J. DENNIS.

Peterboro', September 5, 1866. 36-3in*

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Dummer, at the next meeting, to be held at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the THIRD day of NOVEMBER next, commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., intend passing a By-law for establishing the following road in the Township of Dummer, viz:—

Commencing on the Boundary Line between Methuen and Dummer 11 chains from the S. E. angle of lot No. 29 on the 12th concession of Dummer; then N. 47° W. 10 chains 75 links, N. 56° W. 11 chains, N. 82° W. 13 chains, N. 45° W. 10 chains, N. 53° W. 7 chains 25 links, N. 74° W. 8 chains to the 11th concession line, and 15 chains 70 links north of the post between lots No. 30 & 31; then S. 87° W. 7 chains 50 links, S. 40° 30' W. 8 chains, S. 66° W. 4 chains 50 links, S. 53° 30' W. 8 chains N. 83° W. 5 chains, N. 56° W. 8 chains, N. 64° W. 15 chains; then due W. 7 chains, N. 76° W. 15 chains, S. 81° W. 8 chains 50 links to to the 10th concession line, and 6 chains S. of the post between lots No. 30 & 31; then on same course 13 chains 50 links, N. 82° W. 4 chains 50 links, No. 87° W. 4 chains, S. 77° W. 6 chains 50 links, S. 66° 30' W. 5 chains, S. 86° W. 12 chains 50 links, S. 53° W. 15 chains, S. 76° 30' W. 7 chains to the 9th concession line, then S. 76° 30' W. across the 9th concession to the post between lots No. 30 & 31 on the west side of said concession, said road to be 66 feet wide.

W. DARLING, Clerk.

Dummer, Aug. 27 1866. 36-4 in.

Pipes! Pipes!!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE been appointed Sole Agents in Peterborough for the sale of

ASCHER & CO'S PURE MEERSHAUM PIPES,

And have now on hand an assortment which for quality and price, defies competion

CIGAR-HOLDERS—Fancy and plain, from 20 cents and upwards.

These goods are all manufactured by the above company at their manufactory in England, and are all warranted.

A large assortment of Brier Root Pipes in a short time.

Peterboro', September, 1866.

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th, 1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,
Manager.

Ontario Bank,
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro.

NEW OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

George street, Peterborough.

R. HAMILTON,

Would now inform his numerous friends and customers that he is receiving

ONE OF THE LARGEST

and best selected stocks of

Sheffield and Heavy

HARDWARE

ever imported into this town.

The whole has been carefully selected by himself, in the best markets, and will be sold at such

LOW PRICES

as to defy competition.

FARMERS & BUILDERS

can be supplied in every article required by them, and they will consult their interests by giving him a call.

☞ *He is also sole agent for the Burglar Detective Pistol.*

Peterboro, June 28, 1866. 27-tf.

For Sale!

300 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
250	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
200	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, WINE, &c.*

ALSO,

250	green cases	*GIN,*
100	red do	*GIN,*
50	Hhd. do	*GIN,*
100	pans.	*HIGHWINES,*
700	cases (best brands)	*BRANDY,*
300	cases	*CLARET,*
75	green seal	*CHAMPAGNE,*
200	cases	*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN,
533 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 2, 1866. 29

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of *Mr. J. H. Grovesteen*, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

HAMS!

Sugar Cured.

OATMEAL!

Allandale Mills

CORN MEAL!

GUARANTEED FRESH GROUND.

FLOUR!

Extra and Superfine,

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres, of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good Barn House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Duck shooting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

Poetry.

MY WEDDING BOOK.

Jessie, Jessie, give it back to me;
I wish you would not look
Inside, unless you want to see
My penciled compliment?

You'll find a blot on every page,
For now the maiden's coyness;
I know 'tis shameful, at my age—
I tried to ink them out.

There's something wrong in every line;
For hope I could not tell
If 'twas another friend than mine
That those strange letters spell.

Do not the heads, and ends and grief,
I truly think that closing leaf
Were written thus the first.

Jessie,
Read it to me, my boy,
Aloud! Father, God bless you!
Two clustered stars in from his look—
Is that writ fair and clean?

If there are blots and crooked lines
Across those pages white,
Where his other self inscribed divines
'Twill be a hateful sight.

When you are writing every day,
Upon this other page;
How little blemish be to-day,
The best you can write with age.

O, write your very best, my boy,
Ask God to guide your hand,
And every leaf will bring you joy,
When you before Him stand,

"I NEVER."

Children, are you acquainted with a family by the name of ——? Well I don't think I will write their real name, for they might not like it, but I will call it Never!—a family by the name of Never. Perhaps you are not; so I will tell you a little about some of its members; and then I want you to go right to work and find out who they are and where they live. There are a great many in the family; and they are quite a wonderful sort of people too: I think it will be worth your while to hunt them up, and see what they are doing in this great busy world of ours.

First, there is Annie (this is not the real name, you know; I leave that for you to find out): she certainly has a wonderful pair of eyes, for such a little girl. One day she comes running in and exclaims, "Oh, mother! I never was so frightened in my life! such a snake! why I never saw such a big one!"

"Where?" asks her mother, smiling quietly.

"Oh, down by the brook!"—and Annie soon has the whole troop of brothers and sisters following the steps of the hired man, who is going to kill the terrible snake.—They do not seem to see it in the same light that Annie did however: for Henry exclaims indignantly, "Pooh! that's half as big as the one we saw by the school house last week."

"Now Ann, what a little goose!" chimes in Theo.

"Why, Miss Annie, that's no snake at all!" says the man, laughing heartily.

Annie herself begins to think the size of the snake has decreased some; and leads the way home. Half way there, she suddenly scrambles up the roadside bank, calling out. "Oh, Sade, look what buttercups! I never saw such big ones!" Having gathered some and carried them home, they are found to be not quite as large as some she had picked the day before. Some thing curious about Annie's eyes, certainly!

"I never saw anything so funny in my life!" she says, relating as occurrence; when, if she stops to think, she will remember that she has seen things quite as funny and which have made her laugh a great deal more.

"I never saw such a crowd!"

"Nonsense, Annie! remember the day of the procession."

"Oh, well!" The day of that crowd has gone by; and Annie's eyes are constantly seeing new wonders.

Edgar's ears are quite as wonderful as his sisters eyes. It is really very strange how many new and marvellous things he hears daily. "Those plaguey youngsters! how can a body study! I never heard such a noise as they make!" It was the neighbor's children prattling under the window; and Edgar hears a great more noise every day in his play-ground at school.

"I never heard anything so splendid!"

"What was it, my son?"

"Alice More a singing."

"Does she sing as well as her teacher?"

"Why, mother!"

"Then you *have* heard something as splendid, after all." Was it the fault of Edgar's ears?

"Pshaw! I never did hear anybody talk so long!" A gentleman had been talking with his father for above ten minutes, and Edgar was impatient for his tea.

"I never heard the wind blow as it did last night! why, I was afraid the house would come down!" Nobody else appeared to have such a fear; and they all thought the wind had blown quite as hard before.

Theodore's eyes and ears seemed to be generally right, but he was often troubled with very strange feelings. Sometimes you might hear him saying, with a doleful face, "Oh, mother, is'nt dinner ready? I never was so hungry in my life! Never! and Theodore says this so often, that it is really quite curious to see what a great degree of hunger he can endure.

Another time he will say, "Well, there! I never was so tired! never!" and sinks into the nearest chair, with a long sigh. But just as we begin to pity him, and propose that he should go lie down and rest, a whistle from outside arouses him:—"There's Ned Warren!" and the poor feet that were "never so tired" before, get down stairs in a very spry manner. Again, some evening, Theo will exclaim, pushing his books from him, "Now, I can't study! there's no use in trying: I never had such a headache in my life!" Mother looks compassionate, and asks, "Have you had it all day?"

"No ma'am; it's just begun; but, oh dear, I never felt such a pain before!"

He is excused from his studies, and sent to bed; and presently, mother following with cool refreshing, finds him just going into a quiet sleep: and Theo has had headaches which have kept him awake! Lottie is generally in some trouble of her own; so that she doesn't have much sympathy to spare for brother Theo's bad feelings.

"Now, just see there! I never fixed my flower bed yet, but what some cat or dog had to go and tear it up!"

Lottie had made flower beds a great many times, and the cats had only scratched it once before.

"I never did choose a rice seat, Ed, but what you would go in it first?" Poor persecuted Lottie!

"I know I had a new copy book in my desk, but to get a blot on the first page!"—Her last one had not any blots all the way through; but I suppose Lottie's memory is bad.

"I never had a dress made by Miss Smith yet, but it was half a yard too long!"

I really believe, children, that you will find Miss Lottie easier than the others in the family; for she has an inch a hundred foes nearly all the time. Do not hesitate, Lottie, I advise; it will be well to be in such constant trouble!

Now I leave you to begin your search after the members of this curious family.—When you have found them out, ask them what is their mission in the world; and if it is a wise and honorable and useful one, you may make them your friends; but if you find that they are a set of foolish, untaught, shiftless people, who do no manner of good in the world, I advise you to "cut their acquaintance" immediately.—*N. Y. Observer.*

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queens Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James W. Sheridan, a.c. against the lands and tenements which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Eliza Tanner, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credit which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death in he administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Edward Tanner, to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterboro', being composed of a part of lot No. 7 West of George street and South of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough aforesaid, and butted and bounded and otherwise known as follows:—Commencing upon Aylmer street at a point distant ten feet North from the South-west corner of the said lot, thence North along Aylmer street forty-nine feet, thence East parallel with the Northern limit of the said lot to within the distance of ten feet of the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence South parallel with the said Eastern limit forty-nine feet, thence West parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot to the Western limit thereof upon Aylmer street aforesaid with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also, that certain other parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Monaghan, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement one half of an acre, be the same more or less, being composed of part of Park lot No. 7 in lot No. 13 in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a point on the Northerly limits of the said Park lot at the distance of five chains and fifty-three links from the North-east angle of the said Park lot, thence Southerly in a line parallel with the Eastern limit of the said Park lot two chains and seventy-one links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links, thence Northerly on a line parallel with the Eastern boundary of the said Park lot, to the Northern limit of the said Park lot, thence Easterly along the said Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links to the place of beginning, together with the right of way thereto mentioned in the conveyance thereof from one Frederick William Hamblin to the said Edward Tanner, deceased.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 1st, 1866

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queens Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Wallis, John Langton and Robert Dennistoun, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of John Robinson Benson, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot number one East of the Communication Road in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, commencing on the river road at a point seven chains and thirty-two links Northerly from the North East angle of the land conveyed by James Chalmers to Robert Deanistoun, thence Northerly along the said river road six chains thirty-two links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the said Northern limit of the land so conveyed to the said Robert Deanistoun two chains sixty-nine links, thence at right angles Southerly six chains and thirty-two links, thence at right angles Easterly two chains and sixty-nine links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 15, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of Walter Patterson, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Moses Minor, an absconding debtor, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to part of Lot No. 11 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Asphodel, being Village Lots No. 10 and 11, North of King street and East of Thomas street, described in Schedule of Village Lots registered as the Town Plot of the Village of Westwood, containing one acre and forty-three feet, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 24, 1866. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of William McLaughlan, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to Lots No. 6 and 7 in the 13th concession, and the West half of Lot No. 7 in the 11th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 17, 1866. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements, which were of Peter-Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, administratrix, &c., all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, to be administered at the suit of Bernard McManus, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns, to be administered in and to the West half of Lot No. 24, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 3rd, 1866 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, at the suit of James Chalmers, against the lands and tenements of Robert Deanistoun, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Robert Deanistoun, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, and being composed of the North East half of Lot number one in the 6th concession of Smith aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 1st, 1866. 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Hall, against the lands and tenements of Thomas Hall, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Hall, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Monaghan, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres be the same more or less, being composed of part of Park lot No. 7 in lot No. 13 in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a point on the Northerly limits of the said Park lot at the distance of five chains and fifty-three links from the North-east angle of the said Park lot, thence Southerly in a line parallel with the Eastern limit of the said Park lot two chains and seventy-one links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links, thence Northerly on a line parallel with the Eastern boundary of the said Park lot, to the Northern limit of the said Park lot, thence Easterly along the said Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links to the place of beginning, together with the right of way thereto mentioned in the conveyance thereof from one Frederick William Hamblin to the said Edward Tanner, deceased.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 1st, 1866

SHERIFFS SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of James W. Sheridan, a.c against the lands and tenements which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Eliza Tanner, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credit which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death in he administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Edward Tanner, to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterboro', being composed of a part of lot No. 7 West of George street and South of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough aforesaid, and butted and bounded and otherwise known as follows:—Commencing upon Aylmer street at a point distant ten feet North from the South-west corner of the said lot, thence North along Aylmer street forty-nine feet, thence East parallel with the Northern limit of the said lot to within the distance of ten feet of the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence South parallel with the said Eastern limit forty-nine feet, thence West parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot to the Western limit thereof upon Aylmer street aforesaid with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also, that certain other parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Monaghan, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement one half of an acre, be the same more or less, being composed of part of Park lot No. 7 in lot No. 13 in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a point on the Northerly limits of the said Park lot at the distance of five chains and fifty-three links from the North-east angle of the said Park lot, thence Southerly in a line parallel with the Eastern limit of the said Park lot two chains and seventy-one links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links, thence Northerly on a line parallel with the Eastern boundary of the said Park lot, to the Northern limit of the said Park lot, thence Easterly along the said Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links to the place of beginning, together with the right of way thereto mentioned in the conveyance thereof from one Frederick William Hamblin to the said Edward Tanner, deceased.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 1st, 1866

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of William McLaughlan, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to Lots No. 6 and 7 in the 13th concession, and the West half of Lot No. 7 in the 11th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 17, 1866. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements, which were of Peter-Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, administratrix, &c., all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, to be administered at the suit of Bernard McManus, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns, to be administered in and to the West half of Lot No. 24, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 3rd, 1866 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, at the suit of James Chalmers, against the lands and tenements of Robert Deanistoun, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Robert Deanistoun, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, and being composed of the North East half of Lot number one in the 6th concession of Smith aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 1st, 1866. 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Hall, against the lands and tenements of Thomas Hall, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Hall, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, at the suit of Walter Patterson, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Moses Minor, an absconding debtor, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to part of Lot No. 11 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Asphodel, being Village Lots No. 10 and 11, North of King street and East of Thomas street, described in Schedule of Village Lots registered as the Town Plot of the Village of Westwood, containing one acre and forty-three feet, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 24, 1866. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of William McLaughlan, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to Lots No. 6 and 7 in the 13th concession, and the West half of Lot No. 7 in the 11th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 17, 1866. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements, which were of Peter-Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, administratrix, &c., all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, to be administered at the suit of Bernard McManus, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns, to be administered in and to the West half of Lot No. 24, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 3rd, 1866 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, at the suit of James Chalmers, against the lands and tenements of Robert Deanistoun, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Robert Deanistoun, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, and being composed of the North East half of Lot number one in the 6th concession of Smith aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 1st, 1866. 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Hall, against the lands and tenements of Thomas Hall, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Hall, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

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The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
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Posters. Stage Bills,
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with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter Street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in NICHOLLS & HALL'S, or at his own residence Balsam Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 10

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, PaperHanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits. Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

AS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO,

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Warsaw, C. W. 39

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH.

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

HAMILTON HOUSE

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.

J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)

Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.

May 16, 1866. 20

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Rilas, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER.

Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865...	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry, and 26 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)

H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 53-tf

Dress, Cloak & Mantilla

MAKING.

MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has her rooms now one door south of Mr. Stapleton's dwelling, directly opposite the Court House, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Peterborough, June 13, 1866. 24

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Port Hope for Lindsay,	..	5.45 a.m.
" " "	..	3.00 p.m.
" Lindsay for Port Hope..		9.25 a.m.
" " "	..	1.00 p.m.
" Port Hope for Peterboro		9.55 a.m.
" " "		1.00 p.m.
" Peterboro for Port Hope		6.15 a.m.
" " "		3.30 p.m.

ALL TRAINS CROSS AT MILLBROOK.

Passengers can go from Port Hope to Peterborough and Lindsay, or from Port Hope to Lindsay and Peterboro' the same day. Passengers by taking the Mail Train from Lindsay will have 3 hours for business at Peterborough, and return the same day Peterborough passengers, by taking the mixed train for Lindsay, will have 4 hours for business and return the same day.

Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway Trains. Passengers via New York Central Railway, and Steamers "Corinthian" and "Rochester," from Charlotte, make direct connection at Port Hope for Peterborough and Lindsay.

A. T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

HENRY COVERT, *President.*

Peterboro', July 1, 1866.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

The Steamer

1866. 1866.

OGEMAH.

ON MONDAY, the 17th inst., the Steamer *Ogemah*, will resume her old route for the remainder of the season.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock, for Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay.

LEAVING LINDSAY

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock a. m, on arrival of train from Port Hope, for Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth.

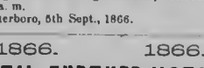
Stages leave McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro, at 8.30 a. m.

Peterboro, 5th Sept., 1866. 36

1866. 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer



CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master,

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, only..... 5 30
Colborne, every day..... 7 00
Cobourg, do 8 15
Port Hope, do 10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 6 o'clock, to connect with steamer. Freights and passages at summer rates—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent Kingston.

April 4, 1866. 16

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at	.....	6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " "	.....	8:00 "
PORT HOPE " "	.....	9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the Americana Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

New York Central Railroad.

ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows:—

GOING EAST.—At 1.55, 5.20, 7.35, 9.30 and 10.35 A. M, and 1.00, 3.50, 6.35 and 9.00 p. m.

GOING WEST.—At 3.40, 5.20, 7.25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.

C. VIEBARD, General Superintendent.

Rochester, May, 1865. 22

Poetry.

GERMS OF GREATNESS.

BY ELIZA COOK.

How many a mighty mind is shut
Within a fameless germ;
The huge oak lies in the acorn nut,
And the richest regal robes are cut
From the web of a dunlop worm.

The river rolls with its fleet of ships
On its full and swelling tide,
But its far off fountain creeps and drips
From a chinklet's bank and mossy lips
That a pebble and dock-leaf hide.

The thoughtless word from a jesting breath
May fall on the listning ear,
And draw the soul from its rusty sheath
To work and win the rarest wreath
That mortal brow can wear.

Yon tiny bud is holding fast
Gay Flora's fairest gem,
Let the sunlight stay and the shower go past,
And then wee, green bud shall at last;
—The pride of her diadem.

The sower casts in the early year
The grains of barley corn,
And barns and barrels of goodly cheer—
Of Winters bread and nu-brown beer—
From the infant seed is born.

The Poetlehant may be a thing
Of lightsome tone and word,
But a living sound may dwell in the string,
That shall waken and warm as its echoes fling,
Till unto'd hearts are stirred.

Look well, look close, look deep, look long,
On the changes ruling earth,
And ye'll find God's rarest bold'st throng
Of mortal giants—strange and strong—
Arise from noteless birth.

Fate drives a poor and slender peg
But a crown may hang thereby;
We may kill an eagle when crushing an egg,
And the shilling the starving boy may beg
May be stamped with Fortune's die.

'Tis well to train our searching eyes
To wonder, not to mock;
For the nameless seed may win the prize,
The "wee" child grow to giant size,
And the atom found a rock.

Selections.

The Battle of Garscube.

A STORY OF THE LAST CENTURY.

Pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem. —PLAUTUS.

The sun had not long poured its enlivening beams upon the spires and streets of Glasgow, when the loud knock of Ritchie Falconer, the barber, made me start from the blankets, and throw myself into my dressing-gown. In those halcyon days every nose in the western metropolis of Scotland, from the Lord Provost's to that of Bell Gordie, * was daily or hebdomadally in the hands of the barber. Silver-tempered razors, almond shaving soap, and patent strops, were in the womb of futurity; and however urgent the necessity might be of ridding oneself of what has since become so fashionable, a man would as soon have tried to amputate his own limb as have attempted to draw a razor athwart his own face. The *friseurs* of that period, although they could not boast of the elegant scratch-wigs which cover the phrenological developments of our modern *perruquiers*, had bumps upon their frontal *sinuses* which indicated something more than a mere acquaintanceship with bears' grease and honey-water. They were generally fellows of wit and observation, had received what was called a *grammar scho'l* education, and mindful of their former corporation connection with the men of the scalpel and lancet, conceived it becoming to sport as much of the Latin which reeror Farr had whipped into them as could easily be squeezed into their morning colloquies. A Glasgow strap of the last century prated more about the virtue of Militades than Maccassar, and ingratiating himself with his customers rather by the starch of his cravat or the sabre cut of his whiskers. Besides all this, everything transacted in the city was as well known to him as the prying and hawk-eyed editors—alas, long defunct—of the *Journal* and *Mercury*. He knew the peculiarities of every establishement, from that of the *blue and white cheek* CORK (*Anglice* shell manufacturer) to those of the *tobacco* aristocracies, and was as intimately with the past removes at a bailie's dinner, as the projected changes at the city council board. In short, he was little less entertaining than the Spanish Asmodeus, and often not less anxiously looked for by his morning customers in Glasgow, than was the little tell-tale devil by Don Cleophas Perez Zambullo, in Mad id.

But *tempora mutantur et nos mutamur all ills*. The use of the barber's basin seems almost a fation. The perambulatory race of straps is extinct—the morning tale of the suds is no more, and but one or two septuagenarians, who still retain the cut and curl of the last century, stalk about as the sad remembrancers of that eventful period.

'Good morning, sir,' said Ritchie, with a smilling countenance, as he opened my chamber-door; 'had a good night's rest, I hope?' 'Pretty well,' said I, seating myself in my shaving chair. '*Gaudeo te valere*,' added the barber, 'as I always say to Professor Richardson when I'm gaun to curl his *caput*. But alas, there's anithing sterin' in the col'ega at the present time—they're a' awa, frae the worst to the beggist o' them, takin their *otium cum dignitate*; even John M'Lachlan *Bidellus*, honest man, is awa to Gourock. He gaed aff yesterday in the fly-boat, † and his wife, on account o' the high wind, is between the de'il and the deep sea o' anxiety to hear o' his arrival.'

'You must have been quite a sinecure, Falconer,' muttered I, through the thick lather that encompassed my mouth.

'Sinecure!' exclaimed Cock, 'and the deacons-chusing my sune? I hae just been up wi' Deacon Lawbroad, the tailor, wha threeps he maun be shaved six times a week at this time, instead o' twice, and my certie it is nae sinecure to rane his bread. O'd his face takes mair time to clear than half-a-dozen—but nae wonner, sooner or later that and mak it tender.'

'But I thought the deacon had turned over a new leaf in the prospect of obtaining a magisterial chair.'

'A chain! *O tempora! O mores!*'—cried the barber, sneer ogly, while he followed it with a *whew-w-w*—like that of my uncle Toby, "set him up, indeed! my mang, they'll be ill aff when they tak the tailor to the council chaumer. It does na doe for would-be bailies to be drinking *pap*-in at the *Black Boy* till twa in the morning, and clashing an clavering wi' Peggy Beully. No, no, we maun hae doucer pows than the deacen's to bow in the Wynd kirk frae the front o' the haft!—Doctor Porteous, honest man, could na thole to see nae mony marks of the speerit staring him in the face ilka Sunday! But warl-a-wat there's nae saying what'll be bailies now-a-days. *Audaces fortuna juvat, timidosque repellit.*'

'Why, Ritchie,' said I, "it would not at all astonish me, ere many years, to see you yourself following the town officers, and wondered at as one of the wise men of the west."

'Why, sir, *at pulchrum est digito monstari et dicerri hic est*,' said the barber, evidently delighted with the idea, 'after that thoughtless, freckless, senseless cool, Macsapless, ane need na lose a' heart.—Well, but he's a fine hau' for the provost. I'm sure he'll vote through thick and thin wi' him and boo like ony *white-bunnet* at an auction. O'd, the folk say he coft his cock'd hat frae Miller and Ewing twa years since syne, and what is mair likely, he slept wi' his chain the first night after he got it. But what does ye think the twa faced body mured in the council the ither day? why, nacthing less than what was proposed in Provost Cheek's time, him, ye ken, wha lived in the lan just abooo the flesh market—nacthing less than that the city barbers should na be allood to shave their customers on Sunday. Foul fa' the silly loon!—Had he as muckele brains in his pow as powther on his shouthers, he might hae seen the folly o' his hypocrisy. I easily wunner the provost, wha is a sensib e man, would listen to sic a paumering hypocritical body. But it's only anither proof to me, that when the unco guid get into power, they're aye scalding their tongues in ither folks' kale. The bailie has lang sat under Mr. Balfour, honest man, and the outer kirk folk, ye ken, a' think themsells far greater saunts than their neebours.'

'And what are we to do on Sunday, Falconer; the council cannot lay an embargo on one's beard growing?'

'*Verbum Sapienti!*' replied Ritchie, taking me by the nose for the finishing touch of his razing operation. 'The trade have agreed to cause their apprentices to parade the streets on that morning in white hose, and you have only to raise the window, haud up your wee finger, and my sang! your chin will sune be as smooth as it is noo, Sunday tho' it be. Are decent Christian folks, do you think, to gang like heathenish Sews at the nod o' a Glasgow trades-bailie? O'd, I ken a *black-a vicod* chield that maun be shaved twice a day when he wants to be particular. Do you think it is affording a' 'prai e and protection to those who'd do well' to keep mei frae hearing the word on account o' a lang beard? But let the deacon sleep—*Anoto quæramus vera ludo*. I've something mair extraordinar to tell you, but in the meantime I must get the curling tongs heated before throwing a little moost (powder) into your hair.'

On the barber's return with the heated tongs, I immediately begged him to say what he had to communicate.

'O'd, sir, the news is nane o' the best.—Do ye ken there's an unco sough aboot rioting and rebellion?' said Dick in a canting and *fishing* tone of voice.

'Rioting and rebellion! Pooh, pooh.—That must be all fudge. Meal is abundant and cheap at present, wages are high, and trade is brisk; the Scottish convention has been dissolved, the secret societies have given up their sittings, and the real friends of the people are determined to resist the French revolutionary principles. But who are they that are to occasion the dread riot or rebellion, as you call it?'

'I danna ken,' said Ritchie, sarcastically, 'whether it will be by the freens o' the people, or the foes o' the king; but if it happens, it will be by a set o' folk that are no ower weel pleased wi' the goverament, and really I'm no muckle astonished at their displeasure. O'd, there's no many decent weel-doing men, that would like to be shot at against their will for a pun' shilling a day.'

'Oh, I understand you,' said I; 'you have heard it hinted that there may be some further disturbances consequent on the extension of the militia act to Scotland?'

'You have hit it,' said the barber. 'Do you ken, as I was coming here this morning, I heard a clashing and clavering almaist as nosy as what goes on at the Washing-house in the Green; something serious o' the kind is expected to happen in the neighbourhood.'

'Why, Falconer, I am exceedingly sorry to hear any rumour of that kind, for, to tel you the truth, this militia measure is not at all popular, and what is worse, it has been deemed by many altogether contrary to the strict letter of the articles of Union. On this account it has been made a handle of by demagogues, and I am really alarmed lest the people, goaded on by which they will ultimately become the unfortunate sufferers.'

'*Recte Domine!*' cried Ritchie' covering my head and face with powder. 'They has been egged on to do nae already, and what was the upshot?—broken heads and cauld wames? Oh, it was a sad affair that at Tranent. What a black burning shame that nae mooey innocent folk should be slain and slaughtered—God forbid we should ever hae sic like doins here! I hope the folk will take tent; and if decent lads maun leave their wives and bairns, against their will, in defence o, their kintra, let the kintra pay them better, and look kindlier after their nain' families. Had the folk hereabouts mair to say in the makin o' their laws than they hae, I jalouse they would na get sic scrimps justice. But *vox populi quæ pauco loquitur*; I'm maybe speakin treason and ye ken I would na like to gang o'er the great *deil* (ma) like Tam Muir and the like o' them. We maun keep out o' the clutch o' auld Bruxy* as lang as we can. My mang! He's a kittle freen to foregather wi' anywhere, but I can tell you, I would rather meet wi' him in the heart o' a change house, than at the *bar*. But I maun be gone. Forget what I hae been clyping about politics, but dinna forget to hauud up your wee finger on Sunday at the windaw to the first pair o' white hose you see when you want a shave.'

So saying, while gathering up his various implements of trade, and offering me, as usual, a *vale Domine*, off flew Ritchie Falconer to Adonise and amuse some other customer.

Arraying myself in my morning suit, I sallied forth to take my usual walk to the *Pointhouse*. The banks of the Clyde, at that period, were not, as they are now, studded with cotton-mills, weaving-factories, print-fields, and dye-works. The verdant turf was only trodden by a few idle stragglers, while the water was unruffled for hours save by the saloon fishing-boats, which paddled from Finnieston to Govan. No steam-boat, crowded with fashionables, and pouring out its volumes of heavy smoke had yet disturbed the river's general placidity. No ship was seen looming in the distance; a ponderous gabert, a herring-wherry, and a Gourock fly-boat, were all the Clyde then bore on her bosom, and these were like angel's visits—few and far between.' †

While enjoying the beauties of the scenery, my thoughts involuntarily turned on the riots apprehended by Ritchie Falconer, and on the probability that the volunteers, to which I had a pride in belonging, would be called out to quell them. The melancholy affair at Tranent constantly obtruded itself on my recollection, and I could not help beseeching Heaven to forfend what might force me, in my military capacity, to fire on, perhaps, the most thoughtless and guiltless of my countrymen. On returning to the city, I inquired anxiously about the rumour communicated by the barber, and found that it had already got general wind. In the coffee-room, too, after breakfast, I discovered it to be the only topic which occupied the various knots of gossips that encircled the tables. Hearing nothing, however, but conjecture, the matter was immediately forgotten amid the bustle of business, until I was stopped in the street a little after two o'clock by a friend, who, with a face as long as a yard-stick, communicated the fact that a serious disturbance had that day taken place in the parish of New Kilpatrick, and that the rioters, when the messenger had left the place, were threatening to set fire to the house of Lord President Campbell, at Garscube, his lordship having incurred the displeasure of the populace for carrying the militia act into operation, in his capacity of Deputy Lieutenant of the county. While busily conversing upon the subject, and discussing the means that would be resorted to for preventing such outrages, the sound of distant drums and fifes was heard advancing from the west to the east end of the city, and, on listening, I immediately recognized the well-known *assembly* rattle of the Royal Glasgow Volunteers. I took instant leave of my friend, and hurried home to don my regimentals and to attend the summons.

On entering the house I found my worthy old servant in a fearful quandary. She had heard the news of the riot, coloured with a thousand fancied terrors, and the result in her eyes appeared to assume a magnitude little short of a rebellion, as frightful as the one she had some faint recollection of in her girlhood. 'Hech, sirs! hech, sirs!' sighed Girzy, wringing her hands, as she saw me buckling on my bayonet and cartouch-box, and examining the flint of my musket—'that I should leeve to see anither bluidy tuilzie among freens and brithers, and that these een should again look on folk feeching wi' their ain kith and kin, and murdering ain anither for the sake o' mere *neerdoweels*. Peden's Prophecy I'm thinking will come to pass sooner than sinners jalouse, when a man will travel a simmer's day up the strath o' Clyde, and neither see a tum reeking nor hear a cock craw! Oh master, ye had better stay at hame, and say ye're no that weel. Heaven will forgie ye for sic a sma' lie. There will nae doubt be plenty there without you. Wha wad like to lae innocent bluid on their head? Wash your hands, oh, wash your hands o't! Think o' the thoughtless souls at Tranent that were sent without a moment's warning to their lang hame, and their dreed account. How many cheerless cots and mourning hearts that woeful day occasioned! Were it a wheen o' thae cruel-hearted French clanjamphry, that had landed to destroy us, I would na care to see you saw nookit; but to gang out that way to kill your ain countrymen—oh it's a black burning shame. Dinna gang, sir—tak my advice, and dinna gang the length o' your tae!'

Seeing Girzy's anxiety, and knowing the deep interest she took in my welfare, I thought it my duty to calm her by saying, that the rebellion she believed to have broken out at Garscube was nothing but a squabble between a few farm-servants and the legal authorities, and that the mere appearance of the volunteers on the ground would restore all things to their wonted quiet. 'Weel, weel!' replied Girzy, in a sceptical tone, 'I wish it may be sae. He that wul to Cupar maun to Cupar. But oh, sir, tak care o' yourself, and if the babbie should turn out to be mair than you jalouse, just dae as I would dae—e'en leave it to be nettled by them that are paid for being shot at. Tak tent to yoursel, and oh be shure no to turn the point o' your gun against wives and bairns!' Talking in this anxious strain, and following me to the door she pulled an old shoe off her foot, and threw it down the stair after me, as she said, 'for guid luck!'

On arriving at George's Square, which was the place of rendezvous, I found an unusually large assembly of the corps, all of whom were in high spirits and eager for the fray. On falling in and counting the files there appeared to be the full complement. Three hundred bayonets were in fact present, and it is perhaps not too much to say, that there was no member of the corps who would have hesitated to beard the tasteless wight, who denied this regiment to be the handsomest in his Majesty's service.—Whether that opinion was founded in justice, or was the result of mere self-complacency, it is not for me to determine; but it is certain that this corps of gentlemen, at least, proved a constant theme of admiration to all the sighing spinsters around the city tea-tables, and, what was far better for its deathless fame, it attracted the notice of the Glasgow Homer, better known under the every-day cognomen of *Blin' Alick*, who, in his peripatetic wanderings, blazoned far and wide the gallant character of the corps in the following graphic lines:—

"We are gentlemen of honor,
And we do receive no pay;
Colonel Corbet's our commander,
And with him we'll fight our way!"

And so they seemed determined to do on this memorable occasion, for no sooner had the gallant colonel told us that we were that day assembled to support the king and the glorious constitution, and that every man was expected to do so with his life, than the whole regiment simultaneously doffed their caps, and gave a loud huzza of approbat on. The colonel was a man in whose military tactics every member of the corps placed implicit confidence. He was none of your pot-bellied, sun-shune, feather bed soldiers. He was a tall, slender, wiry figure, with an eye that would not have winked in front of a battery, and a heart that would have bounded to have led on a forlorn hope. On observing the peculiar manner which he had of turning out his toes, one might have supposed this officer a complete military Martinet; but the idea was immediately dispelled when he proceeded to mount his Bucephalus. Unlike many volunteer commanders, he had smelt gunpowder when it was seasoned with a goodly peppering of bullets, and in his youth had crossed blades with the determined foes of his country.—He was present in the bloody conflict that took place in the market-place of St. Hilier's, on the 6th of January, 1781, and had, on that occasion, gazed upon the dying features of the gallant Major Pierson. The colonel could also boast, in the highest degree, of what was esteemed absolutely necessary to one's *gentility* in those days of Spenceau principles,—the character of being a thorough-paced Tory, and a sworn foe to demagogues and democrats.—With many useful and amiable qualities of head and heart, which it is here unnecessary to enumerate, this gallant officer had one foible, and it was one which, whenever military movements were occupying his thoughts, or were the topic of conversation, he displayed. Proud, as well he might be, of his share in the achievement in Jersey, he had acquired the habit of prefacing every opinion on military tactics, and every project of military operation, with a full and particular account of the whole transactions of the eventful day at St. Hillier's, and which at length became to his friends and the corps, about as well known and as tiresome, as the story of the royal *dejeuner* at the castle of Tillietudlem. Upon the present occasion, this *Lady-Margaret Bellenden* peculiarity displayed itself strongly, for no sooner were the cartouch-boxes observed to be fulfilled with ammunition, than the colonel, after telling us that we were about to march to Garscube, and warning us when there to be steady and cool, involuntarily stumbled upon Jersey.

"Gentlemen," said he, "well do I recollect when on the morning of the 6th of January, 1781, the drum summoned us to arms, and when ——" The Major well knowing the colonel's foible, aware also that there was no time for the accustomed *yarn* of half an hour, no sooner heard the famous 6th of January uttered than, in open defiance of all military rule, he instantly rode up and intimated that all was in readiness for the regiment to proceed. The thread of the colonel's discourse being broken, the battle of St. Hiller's was forgotten, and instant preparations were made for the battle of Garscube. The volunteers being then successively ordered to "prime and load, fix bayonets, shoulder arms, and by sections on the left backwards wheel," the word "march" was given, and off we paced boldly to beard the foe, followed by a crowd of idle urchins, whose reiterated shouts rendered the field-officers' heeds more restive than their horsemanship warranted to be either safe for themselves or seemly for the character of the corps.

* The well-known bellman of Glasgow, almost as celebrated as Dugald Graham, the author of the "Metrical History of the Rebellion," who was one of his predecessors in that noisy office.

† Before the invention of steam-boats, this was the only conveyance by water to the villages on the Frith of Clyde. The voyage to Gourock, which in those times frequently extended to two day, is now performed regularly in less than two hours.

* In the beautiful engraving of Heath, from a picture by Copley, the colonel of the Glasgow volunteers occupies a conspicuous situation. He is there represented with a drawn sword in his hand gazing on the face of the dying soldier.

(To be continued.)

OUR LIFE.—There is but one breath of air and a beat of the heart betwixt this world and the next. And the brief interval of painful and awful suspense, while we feel that death is present with us, and that we are powerless, and the last pulsation here is but the prelude of endless life hereafter; we feel in the midst of the stunning calamity about to befall us, the earth has no compensating good to mitigate the severity of the loss. There is no grief without some beneficient provision to soften its intenseness. When the good and lovely die the memory of their deeds, like the moonbeams on the stormy sea, light our sad and darkened hearts, and lend to the sorrounding gloom a beauty so sad, so sweet, that we would not, if we could, dispel the darkness that environs it.

*The Lord Justice Clerk of the period, remarkable for the vehemence of his politics.

† As a proof of the altered use of the river Clyde, it may be stated that, while at the period of our story the river revenue then did not exceed a few hundred pounds, the present revenue is upwards of thirty-six thousand per annum.

CURIOUS LAW SUIT.

COST OF SPARKING—A SINGULAR OUT-OUT ACCOUNT.

There came off to-day before Police Justice Hubbard, in this city, a singular law suit growing out of the following particulars: Charles Morland and Robert Undine, two young men about twenty-five years of age, have for some months been courting a young lady. The men grew jealous of each other, and each strove to win the girl to consent to a marriage.—But she could not decide which to have.—Sunday night of last week, the two men were sitting on the porch talking with the girl, when a dispute arose between them which was the shortest route to North La Crosse—Morland saying by the depot, Undine claiming by the waggon road.—They referred the matter to the girl, who laughingly replied that the best way to decide was to walk there and back, each by his route when they could decide which was the quickest, and as there was but little difference in the distance she could know which was the smartest man. And she playfully added, "Go, noble knights, and he who first returns shall claim my hand in marriage!"

Each man started, Morland disappearing around the corner by the depot route, Undine around the other corner, by the wagon road. When Undine returned after a forty minute walk on a hot night, he was made still hotter by seeing Morland coolly sitting on the porch, where he had been for thirty-five minutes he only stepped around the corner, and returned, preferring sitting with the young lady to walking three miles over railroad ties. After some hard words Undine told the girl to go to—a hotter place than La Crosse, and left the house.—He brought suit against the girl to recover pay for the following bill of goods, which he had presented her while sparking her.—We copy the bill from the court records:

One gold ring	$ 5 00
One fancy fan	3 00
One fancy pair white kids	2 00
One box confectionary	3 00
Total	$13 00

On the trial, Hon. Angus Cameron, appeared for the prosecution, and Brick Pomeroy, by particular request, for the defence, under whose instructions the young lady presented a bill as follows:

To Kerosene oil 7 months	$ 3 00
To rent of parlor for sparking	10 00
To confectionary eaten by plaintiff	00
Total	$13 75

After a rather amusing trial, during which the plaintiff admitted that he ate some of the confectionery he brought the girl, the court gave a verdict of *twenty-five cents* and costs against the plaintiff!—His Honor, Mayor Levy, Judge Flint, Gen. Washburn, ex mayor Lloyd, and several of our prominent business men were in attendance out of curiosity, and were summoned as witnesses on the part of the defence, as to cost of kerosene, worth of room for sparking purposes, etc., etc.! The cost of suit amounted to $13 624.—*La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat.*

A FENIAN SHOT.

Early on Monday morning the town of Berlin was thrown into a state of excitement by the occurrence we are about to relate:—Between two and three o'clock in the morning a lady named Mrs. Jackson, wife of H. F. J. Jackson, Esq., whose residence is near the railway station, was aroused by what seemed to be a noise in the lower part of the house. She awoke her husband, but he thought she must have been mistaken. However, they listened attentively for a few minutes, when the noise renewed itself distinctly, evidently proceeding from some intruder in the house. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson then rose, and the former secured his revolver, intending to go in search of him, but Mrs. Jackson insisted upon attending her husband in the perilous enterprise. They then went, Mrs. Jackson carrying the light and proceeded down stairs, when, on reaching the foot, they encountered a man. Mr. Jackson fired and the robber did the same, the ball of the latter whizzing close to Mr. Jackson's head, while the ball from his pistol also failed to reach the desired mark. Quick as thought he then let the revolver round, and firing, he placed a ball in the man, who at once fell at his feet with a groan. All this time Mrs. Jackson had retained her firmness and had now the satisfaction of seeing the would-be robber lying wounded and helpless.—Assistance was soon obtained, when it was found that the ball had entered the upper part of the man's bowel's and come out through the rib in the rear. On being taken to jail, he said that his name was Connor, and declared himself to be a Fenian! The wound is a very serious one, and is thought will lead to a fatal termination. The people of Berl

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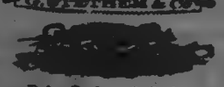

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Peterboro', Sept. 26, 1866. 39-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The Head-centre—T. Lannie
Peterboro' Turf Club—Fall Meeting.
Otis, &c.—O. Stethem & Co.
Notice—W. McKelvey.
Notice—W. Darling.
Three Card Pictures for $1 00—Mr. Ewing.
Adjourned Sessions—C. A. Weller.
Journeymen Wanted—R. Patterson.
Straw and Felt Work—Mrs. Galt.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1866.

FENIANISM.

The Attorney-General has addressed an official circular to officers of the Peace throughout the country, directing them to keep a close watch on supposed or suspected Fenians, or strangers who may come amongst us from the other side of the line. It is not enough merely to have a law by which disaffected parties can be arrested; the officers whose duty it is to carry out the law, in such times as these should not be so crippled and confined by orders from the Government, that they feel it useless to move in the matter. This is the position all parties felt themselves in ever since the passing of the present act, and this is the case in a great degree, even since the issue of the late circular. They feel that if arrests are made that the matter would just end there, or perhaps after confining one, two or more, ther would be some way brought about for their escape. Now it is better that the law remain a dead letter, by allowing everyone to pursue his own course, than to take up parties and let them go unpunished. We are sure that the Government might have left the matter with the people; there is no appearance of undue rashness on the part of any one towards his neighbors, nor is there anything to fear from that direction. On the contrary, there is a great deal of mutual forbearance among all classes of citizens, strangers are allowed to pass to and fro without molestation, so long as they attend to their own business; and this will continue unless troubles arise, when, in all probability, strangers would be viewed with a little more suspicion than at present. But even though there were dangers of some one suffering without offence, yet it would be better that one or two should suffer than that the whole community should be forced to suffer for want of proper precaution or timely punishment being meted out to those scoundrels who might come amongst us as spies. We think, however, that Feinanism will soon play itself out. The promoters of it are poor, worthless beings, without money or character. It depends, for the sinews of success, upon poor hired boys and girls who have enough to do to support themselves.—These can barely afford an odd half-dollar, now and then,—a sum very inanfficient to carry on a war with the greatest power of the earth. These hired girls will soon give up paying to the funds, and then the O'Mahoneys, the O'Neils and the Roberts will have nought wherewith to make their poor dupes drunk and very soon the whole must come to an end. We have only to wait a few months and the evil will cure itself.

Our American neighbors are likely to have another war very soon—another great Rebellion. The signs of the times point in that direction just now. Republicanism and Democracy are likely to culminate in open war. Ere long the Republic may have something else to do than secretly aid a set of out-throats. The South is quiet, but not settled. The North is goading them on to something perhaps, worse than the last rebellion, for this time there will be open enemies in the North, who would as soon be subject to southern chivalry, as to Republican misrule. Let us wait awhile and we will find that the system the great Republic is pursuing in fitting out marauding expedition to annoy quiet neighbors may produce a wholesome dread in their own minds. During the St. Albans raid sensation, the acts of a few men produced the most wild terror in the minds of the Americans from Maine to Michigan, and this even when our volunteers were guarding the frontiers, but then amongst a great people everything must be great; a half dozen misguided men could throw the Republic into *great* consternation. The politicians of the United States would be better employed in endeavoring to settle home difficulties, than in annoying their neighbors.

THE COADJUTOR BISHOP.

As announced last week, the election of Bishop came off on Thursday and Friday. On Thursday nothing satisfactory could be arrived at. The friends of the different Candidates appearing determined to support their man to the last. There appeared to be three parties in the contest—the High, the Low and the Moderate—Provost Whittaker and Archdeacon Bethune representing the High Church party, Dr. Fuller, the Moderate party, and Rev. Mr. Grassett, the Low Church party. The great contest for the first day was between Provost Whittaker and Dr. Fuller, the Archdeacon and Mr. Grassett coming third.

Friday evening, however, after eight successive attempts to elect one of the Candidates, and failing as many times, Provost Whittaker retired, when the friends of the Provost united with the friends of the Archdeacon and elected him, but not until the Synod had well nigh separated without electing any one. The Archdeacon is said to be a moderate man, not likely to render himself unpopular by forcing any set of views upon the people. He is also a Canadian by birth and will in all probability succeed as well as any one that could have been chosen. At present the newly elected Bishop is 66 years of age, and according to the common course of events, cannot occupy the high position for very many years. Cobourg however has reason to feel proud that she has furnished the Church with one of its highest dignitaries.

Mr. Buchanan, the Chief Emigration Agent has been favored with a communication from some anonymous correspondent, of which the following is a transcript:—

Canada, 1866.

Sir,—I have to inform you, as Chief Immigration Agent, that no matter what inducements may appear in the Gu lse journals, or may be held by you or any other agent, to make unhappy exiles and remain in Canada, I, for one, will and shall oppose the steppage of any Irish emigrant in this country, every one of whom shall and will go to the United States, and there be banded and united to take revenge on the English tyrant, if it was in twenty or forty years to come. Revenge we must and shall have upon the base and bloody tyrant, and as far as in my power nothing will be left undone, by publishing in the Irish local newspapers, announcing Canada as not a fit place for any one, but to take the United States in preference.

England's exiles will and shall have revenge. Oh! may God send the day soon. Every sound and down-trodden Irish heart will soon raise the cry, *liberty or death.*

A MAN AT THE HELM.

I will denounce Canada in the worst light I can, and prevent any of my countrymen coming to it—but for one purpose alone.

A. M. at H.

The writer of the above letter is presumed to be an Irish Canadian. We trust, however, for the good name of all Irish Canadians, that the presumption is false, for we cannot believe that any man could be found so full of hatred to any power, or be carried so far as to wilfully injure those whom he wishes to benefit. There is no country under the sun, where Irishmen have such liberties and privileges as in Canada. No one interferes with them in matters of faith or conscience. They enjoy all the rights and privileges of other subjects of Her Majesty. There is no Know-nothing Club, nor any other Club, that seeks to deny them one privilege that any other citizen enjoys. They can obtain and enjoy a comfortable home, none daring to molest them therein; and a greater number of them have already realized this in Canada, than in any other country in proportion to their numbers. Hence, the man who would do aught to prevent their settling in Canada, would be their greatest enemy. Such men ought to remember that it is only a few years since they were discussing the wisdom of leaving the United States entirely with the intention of settling in Canada.—Neither country has changed one iota since. Canada is as friendly to Irishmen, and the United States as much opposed as then, and we wonder that Irishmen do not see this, and avoid being a cats-paw for Yankee Know-nothing demagogues, who would rob them of every liberty, and almost of life itself to attain their most selfish ends; get the Irish to fight their battles, do their dirty work of annoying Canada, and when the work is done sink them lower than the negro, as at present there is a movement to give the negro the right of franchise, while no such movement is on foot for the Irish. What a laughing stock they make themselves, by allowing themselves to be the dupes of Yankee politicians, who buy and sell them as they require their aid at the polls. Canadian Irishmen must know this, and ought to seek to relieve their countrymen in the United States, from the bondage of being mere tools.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

This exhibition is being held this week in Toronto. The weather has not been very favorable, Tuesday being *rather* wet for comfort outside. From the Toronto dailies we learn that there are a great many entries; the total number, however, has not been yet given. The show of wheat is not so good as that of late years.

The only exhibitor from this part on the list is P. J. Ayres, who exhibits a model for adjusting water wheels. By means of a winch the wheel is stopped when necessary, and can be raised out of the water in winter. Mr. Ayres also shows an improved Tire-setting machine, which is said to be very useful for blacksmiths.

Volunteers.

Our volunteers leave on Saturday for the camp at Thorold, to undergo their eight days drill. This has been looked for weekly for some time, and should cause no alarm. Up to the date of going to press, we hear no fresh news of Fenians. They either fear to make an attack, or are concealing their intentions until a favorable opportunity offers. So long, however, as our volunteers are on the frontier, there need not be much uneasiness. The Leader thinks that if they intend another attack, it will be before the fall elections, hence, will be soon. There is no appearance of any intentions of attack at present.

Lectures.

Mr. McMurray, of the Temperance Alliance, will deliver two lectures here next week, one on Monday evening in the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School Room, the other on Tuesday evening, the place of which will be announced on Monday evening. Mr. McMurray is highly spoken of every where he lectures; we advise all to go and hear him.

New Music.

Messrs A. & S. Nordheimer, have just published a new piece of Music, called the "Volunteers farewell." It is considered a beautiful song, and is likely to ensure a large sale. It can be had at Graham & Stratton's, Peterborough.

Literary Club.

We are requested to state that a meeting of the Board of Directors, of the Peterborough Literary Club, will be held in the Firemen's Hall, this evening, at 8 o'clock.—A full attendance is particularly requested.

The cheese manufactured at the Ingersoll Cheese Factory, for the provincial Exhibition of this year, is composed of the milk of seven thousand cows—that is one milking of that number; is six feet eight inches in diameter; upwards of three feet thick; and weighs seven thousand pounds! The big cheese shown at the Exhibition of last year weighed only four thousand pounds; so that the cheese of this year is nearly twice as large.

SKEDDADLED.—Mr. Cordier, of the *Saturday Reader* and *International Journal* has left Montreal for the Land of Liberty, leaving his creditors to console themselves over the loss of $60,000. Mr. Cordier was also a partner in the *Trade Review*, but sold out and thereby made considerable. He was preparing to publish, when he found it most convenient to leave. He is supposed to have lost money by speculating in gold.

The Hon. W. P. Howland has been gazetted as Minister of Finance, the duties of which office he has continued to discharge since the resignation of Hon. A. T. Galt.

The Sabbath.

We publish a reply to-day to a letter that appeared in our columns about two weeks since. This we wish to be the last, on this subject. We regret that there should be any cause for these anxious or murmuring remarks among those who should be on better terms. If, however, the law has been violated, it should be vindicated before some magistrate which would certainly be the way to make it respected. There can be no excuse for violating the Sabbath by drawing in grain or any other labor, except works of necessity and mercy. Still we think there are other violations of the sacredness of the Lord's day, as heinous as drawing in grain, or even ploughing. To borrow articles of husbandry on Sunday for use on Monday or through the week, to ask hands to a threshing, to make arrangements for secular business, to go a visiting, and that perhaps several miles, when there is neither sickness nor necessity, and when, perhaps, the team has to be used for the purpose; nay, and all of these, besides many more very common transactions, appear to be a violation of that sacred day, and it can only be because these are common, and drawing in grain or hay, uncommon, that the one act is considered more heinous than the other. The command is:—"Remember the Sabbath day to *keep it Holy*; six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work, &c. And we cannot see where the liberty is granted to the contrary. There are too many who think only of the outward act, forgetful of the state of the inner man; too many who like the gaid sakd minister of whom we have read somewhere, who riding along the way to church on Sunday morning with a neighbor, took a fancy to his neighbor's animal, when he opened a colloquy in this wise:

Minister—That's a fine horse ye rile.

Neighbor—He is indeed, sir.

Minister—If it wasn't Sunday, I'd be asking the price of him.

Neighbor—If it wasn't Sunday I'd tell ye it was twenty pounds.

Minister—If it wasn't Sunday I'd tell ye that I'd give it for him.

Ministers, of course, are made say and do strange things; but we hope whether the good old minister broke the Sabbath or not as insinuated that the moral will not go unheeded.

Missionary.

We have been requested to state that there will be a meeting of the Indian Missionary Society, on the 27th inst., (this evening,) in the Victoria Hall, at 7:30. The mission is in connection with the Church of England. Two Indian Chiefs will be present, viz: Pudwaiganeene and Mighekwongi Ojibwas. There will, we expect, be addresses by several Rev'd gentlemen, and also by the chiefs. The meeting in Toronto, was a successful one. We hope the one in Peterborough will be also. There will be a collection in aid of the mission.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for October, is received, and is an interesting number. The beautiful steel plate and the Fashion plates will be duly appreciated by those for whom they are intended. The reading matter is in the usual style of the Lady's Book. This excellent Fashion Book is only $3 00 a year.

The *Gazette* contains an Order-in-Council from England, requiring every passenger ship, after the 20th August, carrying more than fifty passengers, to have on board a duly-qualified medical practitioner, in consequence of the prevalence of cholera.

Pocket picking seems to be as common as usual at the Toronto Provincial Exhibition, all warning to the contrary. Frontier papers still announce the regular arrival of suspicious looking characters from the other side. We hope they will be well watched.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—By the last mail the unwelcome news has been received of the death of the sister of His Excellency. He, in consequence will not attend the Provincial Exhibition as anticipated.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

Mr. Reid has replied to my statements in the *Examiner* of the 6th inst, under the above heading, and rarely indeed have I noticed a lower tone of morality than pervades the entire communication; but for the present I forbear further criticism.

Had I went in person to remonstrate with Mr. Reid on the impropriety of his conduct, it appears I would have fared even worse than those who did go; for again strongly fortified with Scripture, he would have made the attack, not satisfying himself, however, with the parable of the *Pharisee* and the *Publican*, he would also have hurled at me that of the *beam* and the *mote*, repeated for the ten thousandth time to any one who chides immorality. Mr. Reid denies having *paid* any money for the labor he obtained on the Sabbaths. Let him have the benefit of the denial in view of the difficulty of proving bargains made under such circumstances, but of this I am assured—that he offered one man $2.00 per day, and those who did work were, during the evenings, sumptuously regaled at the tavern, where regular jollifications ensued.

Mr. Reid does not deny that he was expostulated with for his conduct, that he replied by invective, that he quoted Scripture to sustain himself, *but he also admits that he drew in grain for three Sabbaths*, to which might have been added at least another Sabbath stooking a large field of wheat, and to which may be added still another Sabbath making hay, in all of which he not only does not see any error, but for the first time that I am aware of in the history of the Province, has the audacity—if not to justify—at least to palliate the act, or rather series of acts, through the columns of a respectable and widely circulated newspaper.

Yet, notwithstanding all this, Mr. Reid in conclusion has the boldness to assert that he would be sorry (?) by word or act to show disrespect to the Sabbath. *O tempora, O mores!* Surely more unblushing effrontery was never uttered and cannot fail to bring the odium so deservedly merited.

I now leave the readers of the *Examiner* to judge on whose side rests the falsehoods and exaggeration of facts so vauntingly referred to by Mr. Reid.

Remaining, Mr. Editor,
Yours truly.
COM.

THE GUARDS COMING OUT.—The *United Service Gazett* says:—H. M. S. Tamar will be employed in the conveyance of the 53rd Regiment, and H. M. S. Orontes will take the 61st Regiment to Canada. Both are vessels of good speed. A strong force of artillery will be despatched immediately, and it is in contemplation to send two battalions of Guards also from London. A large quantity of munitions of war, about 1500 tons, are being prepared for immediate despatch. With a force like this, in additional to the battalions at present stationed in North America, and the many regiments of militia, a good account will, doubtless be given of any Fenians who may make their appearance in Canada.

Canadian Usury in support of Italian Oppression.

The Montreal *Witness* says:—

We have received a copy of a circular issued in French by the Catholic Bishop of Montreal, which is being sent to leading men amongst the faithful of the Diocese of Montreal:—

"BISHOP'S PALACE, Sept. 16, 1866.

"In the desire of favoring the Montreal Loan, the subscription to which opens on the 1st of October next, I have had the thought of calling together a meeting of the Catholics of this city, and even the country, for Monday the 24th inst., at eight o'clock in the evening, in the Academical Hall of the St. Mary's College. Ever reckoning on your devotedness to the Holy See, I invite you to assist at this meeting in order to encourage, by your presence, a work which of itself draws universal sympathy, and lends a new lustre to the Catholicism of our religious country; for the cause of the Pope is our cause, and his wants are ours.

"I am very cordially, Sir,

"Your very humble and obed't serv't,

"† Ig. Bi. of Montreal."

The *Witness* further remarks:—

In addition to this circular for the select few, a pastoral letter for the people is published in the French papers, in which Monseigneur urges them to attend, descants on the holiness of this succor intended for the Holy Father, and states that several leading gentlemen will address the people in both languages, and that the pupils of the college will also perform some of their best musical pieces on the occasion. Altogether it is evident that the Bishop displays great zeal in this affair, and is very anxious lest the impression be produced in Rome that he has not brought the generosity of his diocese up to the mark. Of course we cannot indorse the subject, and that on many accounts. We will content ourselves with presenting to Catholics two insuperable objections to the Bishop's appeal.

The Potifical loan is a sanction of usury, and its indorsement by Monseigneur an act of inconsistency,—a contradiction of all that the Canadian Bishops and clergy have written and preached on the honest rate of interest and against usurers. The orthodox six per cent. is now dropped, and the rate of a little over seven and a half adopted; this being held out as a special inducement to the people, and particularly to poor mechanics. The doctrine has hitherto been held, and even boldly advocated in the halls of legislation by the friends of the clergy, that it was unfair, wrong and contemptible, to take advantage of your brother's necessity by loaning him money at a higher rate than six per cent. It is but recently, and, as was alleged by the Catholic press under Protestant influence that the severe prohibitory laws in this respect have been relaxed. And now, that the Holy Father is hard up, his devout children in Canada will lend him money only at a usurious rate! Is this Catholic principle and devotedness to the Vicar of God?

But this is not all. The Pope, before he can obtain the money, must submit to a shave on the part of his Canadian children of no less than 34 per cent. The obligation for $100, and to be paid hereafter in full by the Holy Father, is issued at $66. This large share, added to the high interest, renders the operation usurious to a certain degree seldom attempted by our worst usurers in Canada. These shaves cannot compare in magnitude with that about to be forced on the Pope by some of his Canadian children. If a usurer in the rural parts charged 12 or 15 per cent. for his money, the rate was deemed atrocious, the man hard-hearted, and his sin great. But a shave of 34 per cent! And such a transaction is urged upon the people by Monsigneur and by all the Catholic clergy! If, after this, the people in the rural parts are worse ground down than ever by usurers, they will know to whom to trace the responsibility of the mischief done them. Usurers will talk boldly, and with a clear conscience. They will tell the poor French farmer, that since it was right for an infallible Pope to submit to a discount of 34 per cent. they show great favor by exacting a shave of only 15 or 20 per cent. from a man of less credit, and that this is within the limits endorsed by the clergy.

We have only one remark more to make about this loan. What does the Pope want the money for? In order to sustain an army arrayed in behalf of despotism against Italian liberty. This Canadian money is required to pay foreign mercenaries to crush a Catholic people, who, left to themselves, would no more submit to the to the political government of the priests than French Canadians would. If the usurious principle of the loan is extremely objectionable,—at least in a religious and Catholic point of view,—its object is a great deal worse. It is unfair, unjust, inexpressibly mean, not to say criminal, for a free people to aid by their money the crushing of the liberties of another nation. Those who do it must expect to lose all claim to sympathy if they ever complain of the unjust treatment to their own nationality. Since French Canadian Catholics contended for their own national right, and watch jealously every shadow of an infringement of it, let them also respect the rights of the Italian nationality, and refrain from sending money to Rome in order to crush Romans.

The ecclesiastical brokers who recommend this Pontifical loan, tempt the people by the prospect of large profits. A better advice can be given to them even on the score of a selfish, personal interest. Do not loan your money to the Pope, for you are sure to lose it. The temporal power is tottering; the Catholic powers are gradually withdrawing their support; the foreign legions at Rome will before long either vanish or be driven from the land, and this with the applause of the Catholic nations of Europe. The Pope is not likely ever to be in a position to repay your money, and when he is bankrupt there is no court on earth before which you can sue him to recover what you have lost through the allurements of unhallowed gain.

BOUND FOR LONDON.—At three o'clock yesterday afternoon 27 men of H. Battery, 4th Brigade, arrived here on the express train on the Great Western Railway, bound for London, to join the Battery already stationed in that place. Lieut. Alleyne was in command. The men appeared in excellent spirits and quite delighted with Canada, so far. Sergeant Butworth, of the Toronto Field Battery accompanied them to their destination. A number of the men of other Batteries were also on board the same vessel, the Moravian, which brought them out from the old country.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH FORCES.—When the reinforcements now embarking reach Canada we shall have quite a respectable army in our North American provinces. There are now two brigades of artillery and fifteen battalions of infantry, of which letter eleven are in Canada, two in Nova Scotia, and two in New Brunswick. An additional force of artillery, a regiment of cavalry and three more battalions of infantry will have been landed by the end of the month, when the total of the regular forces will not be less than about 16,000 of all arms.—*Sunday Gazette.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We deeply regret to record the occurrence of another sad accident resulting from carelessness by parties near machinery. Mr. Montgomery, a farmer in Alnwick, had a threshing machine at work on Thursday last, the 20th instant A Mrs. Graham was seeking some straw for the purpose of plaiting, and came near the machine. A sheaf was thrown towards her and fell near the tumbling shaft. On stooping forward to pick it up, her clothes accidently came in contact with the revolving shaft, and before the machine could be stopped she received such injuries as to cause death.—*Cobourg Sun.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A correspondent informs us that on Saturday, the 1st of September, while a party of men were engaged in raising a barn in the Township of Montegle, a log which had been raised up to the corner of the building slipped and carried down with it a German named Batts. His body was so severely bruised that death ensued about six hours after. Deceased leaves two orphan children totally unprovided for.—*Belleville Paper.*

THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

From the Trade Review.

We regret to announce the failure of the Bank of Upper Canada. This bank has gradually been losing public confidence for a long time; the stringency of the money market brought matters to a crisis; a run was open it by bill-holders encouraged; and after payment on Saturday till 3 o'clock on the 16th instant, the bank at Toronto and its branches closed the doors. The Directors have not yet issued any statement but the bank will undoubtedly go into liquidation. In the difficulties experienced by the institution the past three years it must have lost much of its valuable business connection. In consequence of severe losses the shares were reduced, a few years ago, from $50 to $30; and during the last session of Parliament power was obtained to further cut them down to $20. For two years no dividend has been paid, and the value of the stock in the market for some time has not exceeded $3 per share.

The depositors and holders of its notes will probably be paid nearly in full, and ought at present, we think, to obtain 75 to 80c. on the dollar, as present value.

The condition of the bank, as set forth in the statement to the Provincial Auditor, 31st July, 1866, is as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

Promissory Notes in circulation	$ 868,686
Balances due other Banks	309,770
Cash deposits not bearing interest	677,162
Cash deposits bearing interest	1,800,748
	$3,735,676

ASSETS.

Coin and Bullion	$ 367,044
Landed and other property	1,633,958
Government Securities	164,126
From Notes or Bills of other Banks	84,153
Balances due from other Banks	27,809
Notes and Bills discounted	2,831,216
Other debts due to the Bank	894,220
	$5,736,670

When we add to these assets the paid-up capital of the bank, $1,937,287, and take into account the double liability of the stockholders to other creditors, the note-holders and other creditors of the bank will perceive that they have a large margin over one hundred per cent of the liabilities.

The bank finds the severe pressure in the money market which for some time has existed in a serious degree. From the 1st of last August its circulation was reduced $150,000; its deposits were reduced over half a million, and its coin from $367,044 to about $1c0,000. The bank, feeling its dangerous condition, made known its situation, and applied to the Government, last week for assistance. The Government advanced it $50,000. Its manager (Mr. Cassels) asked $50,000 more; but the bank not receiving this latter amount, and the run upon it still continuing, the doors were closed.

This bank is one of oldest in Upper Canada, and for nearly twenty-five years has been a leading institution. Its failure is an unfortunate circumstance in many respects, and will no doubt produce some inconvenience and embarrassment.

A cotemporary very truly remarks that its greatest misfortune originated in its departure from the regular and legitimate banking, discount and exchange business, to loan money on inconvertible real estate,—wild lands which afforded about as good security for present realization as Arctic ice, and village lots where villages have never grown. Its present Directors have struggled with great perseverance to overcome this mistake, and had it not been for the removal of the Government deposits three years ago, they might possibly have succeeded.—Since that period the bank has had to pass an ordeal of uncommon severity, which would have crushed it sooner had it not retained a remarkable share of popular affection. It was *par excellence*, the people's and farmer's bank in the Western Province, and people clung to it even in the hardest times. This is fully exemplified in the large amount due the depositors, and the unhesitating manner in which its notes passed current until within a few days. The Grand Trunk Railway followed the example of the Government some months ago, and removed its account from the Bank of Upper Canada to the Bank of Montreal, we believe. The Great Western Railway also removed its account a very short time ago—so late, we believe, as last week—going back to the Commercial Bank, with which it has so long been at war, but is now again at peace The removal of these three—by far its largest accounts—has, of course, had a good deal to do with the present crush. We believe the Bank of Upper Canada is the first chartered bank which has failed in the Province.

We have just received the Toronto *Globe* of the 19th instant, and find in it the following remarks:—

"Let it be clearly understood that not one shilling of loan can possibly result to the public from the stoppage of the Bank of Upper Canada. The stockholders may lose part of their capital, possibly the whole of it, but the bill-holders and depositors must be paid every penny that is due them. The assets of the bank are amply sufficient to pay all its creditors; and even were it not so, the stockholders are a large and wealthy body, and they are personally responsible for the debts of the bank to double the amount of stock they hold.

"Let not, then, any holder of Upper Canada Bank bills, or any depositor, sacrifice his debt under the influence of panic. The worst that can happen to him is to be kept out of his money for a time. The whole amount of notes in circulation is about $750,000; the deposits of individuals made up nearly the same amount; and the debt due the Government is about $1,200,000. The whole liabilities of the bank are under three millions of dollars. To meet this, there is specie, $100,000; Government debentures, $200,000; Postal and Municipal debentures, $400,000; Bills Receivable, $500,000, and Real Estate, $1,750,000. No doubt it will take a considerable time to realize these assets; but in the meantime the promissory notes held by the bank will be maturing, the bills of the bank must be taken in payment of these notes, and thus the bank note circulation will be very soon absorbed."

For the information of Bill-holders we give the following from the *Globe* of yesterday:—

"The question of *time* is a much more serious one. Three eminent Council have, it is alleged, joined in the opinion that until the assets of the Bank have been exhausted, the stockholders cannot be called on to pay any money under the double liability provision. Now, that is a most important point, for it is very obvious that years cannot elapse, in any case, before the vast landed estate can be sold, and the Bills Receivable realised. If this opinion holds good, the Bill-holders and Depositors must look to being paid by instalments, as the assets are realized, probably extending over some years.

To such of the Bill-holders and Depositors as do not wish to wait the realization of the assets, there is the option of selling their claims now at their market value. Notes and cheques of the Bank are received in payment of promissory notes held by the Bank—and a portion of them will no doubt be absorbed in this way. It is impossible to determine at what rate it would be expedient to sell now rather than hold until the Estate is realised. Each holder must determine that for himself. The rates up to this time have varied from twenty-five to fifty per cent discount—and they will do doubt continue to rise and fall according to the proportion of buyers and sellers in the market."

THE DEBT OF THE UPPER CANADA BANK TO THE GOVERNMENT.—There is considerable discussion as to the position of this debt. It amounts to about $1,200,000, some of the instalments due under the settlement made at the withdrawal of the account having been allowed to go into default. The effect of the default was to make the whole debt immediately exigible, and we hardly think the government was justified, under the circumstances, in not making a prompt demand.—The question now, however, for the creditors and stockholders of the Bank, as well as for the public at large, is what the government will do with respect to this claim.—The Crown has a prior claim to all other creditors, which it can enforce summarily by means of a writ of extent, and it would seem that though late, prompt measures ought even now to be taken to protect the Treasury. Should that, however, be done, it is evident that it will sweep away a large part of the assets most immediately available for liquidation.—*Herald.*

Lately Major General Meade of the United States army, visited Kingston with three or four other United States officers. A number of the citizens were introduced to the General. Colonel Gibbon, C. B., of the royal artillery, the commandant at Kingston, called upon General Meade and offered the gallant officer and his party the use of the gunboat Heron to convey them to Ogdensburgh to which place they were going. The General accepted the offer, and when the party left, salutes were fired in their honor.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Canada has many institutions of which we have reason to feel proud. Much could be said in praise of our Political, Scholastic, and Religious institutions. These are all creditable to us as a people, but there is some which has proved more serviceable than

OUR DOMESTIC MARTS.

These number eighteen, and they had a paid-up capital of $20,744,167 at the close of the year. Their average liabilities during 1865 was $21,876,213, to pay which they possessed assets to no less than $26,394,783. The public could want no better guarantee of the soundness of these institutions than the above figures exhibit. Their "average assets" were made up as follows:

Notes and Bills discounted	$44,152,063 85
Coin and Bullion	6,866,979 54
Government Securities	6,486,917 49
Landed and other Property	2,986,922 96
Balances from other Banks	2,349,494 44
Other debts due	2,367,575 96
Notes or Bills of other Banks	1,541,191 78
Total assets	$26,394,765 12

Next month (October) the largest expansion of our bank circulation generally takes place. Last year it reached no less than $14,186,813. This arose mainly from the large crops which required to be moved to the American market before the Reciprocity Treaty closed. The average circulation during the twelve months was only $9,818,953, which shows there was an expansion during October last of nearly $4,300,000. That there will be as great an expansion this season is, we think, rather doubtful

THE STRAINS ON SUBSCRIBERS

which took place throughout Canada last year were 1,463, which is a smaller number than during either of the two preceding years. The number of Coroner's inquests held was 1,430; on 24 of the bodies found, it was not deemed necessary to make an investigation. The verdicts given in the two sections of the Province were as follows:—

	Upper.	Lower.
Found dead—cause not stated	57	27
Suicide	40	16
Murder, Manslaughter, Infanticide	55	18
Drowned	105	264
Natural Causes	159	906
Intemperance, (accidents, &c., from)	38	17
Burned or Scalded	9	14
Froze—"died of exposure"	22	10
Killed on Railways	45	8
Killed by Horses and Carriages	25	5
Other Accidental Deaths	97	100
Total	602	795

This is a melancholy array, and we fear that intemperance has had far more to do in the work than appears by the above. It is painful to think how many strange deaths are directly attributable to the intoxicating cup. The cost of these inquests to the country was nearly $10,000, the exact amounts being $10,961 for Coroner's fees and expenses, and $3,652 for Constables' services.—*Trade Review.*

THE FENIANS AND THE FALL ELECTIONS.—If the Fenians attempt another raid on Canada, it will be before the fall elections take place. By making it at that time they will expect to paralyze the action of the Federal Executive; the calculations being that the Government will not venture to encounter their hostility just on the eve of a party contest. The Canada expedition, if there is to be one, is the time a scheme of the leaders for selling the Irish vote to the highest bidder. To get the price up to the highest point—to make both parties compete for this vote—it may be necessary to try another raid on Canada. This is the philosophy of the whole affair; but it is not the less mischievous and troublesome, for the time being, on that account. But an organization used for such purposes does not promise a very tenacious vitality. Fenianism, in the States, ought to give up the ghost after the fall elections. Its purpose will then and there have been accomplished. The Irish vote will have been sold, and the leaders will make merry on the money.—*Leader.*

TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.—The Great Western Railway Depot in this city, yesterday afternoon, presented quite a military appearance. About twelve o'clock the steamer Passport arrived from Montreal, having on board fifty soldiers a draft of the 60th Rifles who landed in Quebec on Tuesday, per steamship Moravian, from Winchester, England. They were under command of Lieut. Butler, and embarked on the three o'clock train, *en route* for London, C. W., to join their regiment, stationed in that city. They were accompanied by Surgeon W. Binden, of the 25th King's Own Borderers, of Montreal, who had the medical charge of the entire troops on board the Passport, many of whom were for Kingston, Toronto, and other places along the route.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

DAYS. (Time: 7 a.m.)	Barometer corrected for Fhd. Temperature of Air.	Direction and Velocity of the Wind.	Extent of Sky clouded.	Rain in inches.
Monday, Sep. 17	29 178 60.0	W. N. W. 4	1†	.1.865
Tuesday, " 18	29 368 45.9	" 10	10	.0.127
Wednesday " 19	29 241 45.7	N. E. 8	10	
Thursday, " 20	29 322 44.	N. N. E. 8	9	.152
Friday, " 21	29 020 45.8	W. 2	10	.3.635
Saturday, " 22	29 340 46.7		0	

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers, thus: 0. Calm; 8. Moderate Gale; 10. Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers, from 10 to 0: thus: 10. denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 5. that it is half covered; and 0. that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·531, at 9 o'clock p.m., on Saturday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 28·025, at 7 o'clock, a.m., on Friday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·27005.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 62·3, on Monday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 3.06 on Sunday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 48·727.

Warmest day during the week was on Monday, the Mean Temperature being 57·46'.

Coldest day during the week was on Saturday the Mean Temperature being 43·13'.

UNUSUAL PHENOMENA.

Sunday, Thursday and Saturday—Hoar Frost—Ice on Saturday morning.

Whole amount of rain during week, 3.064 inches.

IVAN O'BEIRNE,
Station Observer.

Peterboro, September 24th, 1866.

Is health worth having? If it is, protect it—it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throat, coughs, spitting of blood and pulmonary complaints generally, which if not checked immediately lead to serious consequences. The question arises—which is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryans Pulmonic wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores generally throughout the Province at 25cts. per box.

THE RAT HOLE FLEET.—The Yankees have send some 20 vessels loaded with stone at the mouth of Charleston Harbour, which will doubtless prevent any vessels drawing over a few feet of water, entering that port for all the time to come, this must prove a serious loss to the property owners there, but it will not at all interfere with the supplies of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" for the cure of rheumatism, Tic doloureux, neuralgia, toothache, and all complaints of that nature. Sold by Druggists everywhere, price 25cts. per bottle.

There has been a grasshopper plague in Kansas, which hid the sun and stopped the railroad cars.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Thursday Afternoon, September 26, 1866.

Flour ₱ bbl	0	25	0	27 6
Wheat ₱ Fall	1	25	0	1 27½
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	00	0	1 25
Potatoes	0	35	0	0 —
Barley ₱ bush	0	00	0	0 00
Peas "	0	45	0	0 00
Oats "	0	23	0	0 20
Hay ₱ ton	0	50	0	10 10
Hides ₱ cwt	5	00	0	5 25
Sheepskins	0	00	0	0 75
Wool ₱ lb	0	23	0	0 24
Beef ₱ cwt	5	50	0	6 00
Pork ₱ cwt	10	00	0	11 00
Eggs, per dozen	0	9	0	0 10
Butter	0	14	0	0 16
Cordwood	0	00	0	0 00
Fowl, per pair	0	20	0	0 30

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

REMARKABLE CURES.

TO THE PUBLIC!

I think it but right that I should make known the following facts, with re

THE RETURN OF CONVICTIONS

MADE BY HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

WITHIN THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH,

FROM THE

June Sessions, 1866, to the September Sessions, 1866.

PROSECUTOR.	DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	CONVICTING JUSTICE.	AMOUNT OF FINE.	TIME WHEN PAID, OR TO BE PAID.	TO WHOM PAID OVER BY SAID JUSTICE.	REMARKS.
Robinson Rutherford	Mrs. Stanotte	Selling Liquor without License	June 7	W. H. Scott, Mayor	$20 00	Forthwith		Not paid yet.
William Arnot	C. Lenn	Drunk and disorderly	" 18	do	8 00	do		Committed.
do	Jo. Bois	do do	" 18	do	8 00	do		do
Henry Williams	Maria Smith	Assault	" 18	do	50	do		Not paid yet.
William Arnot	John Cameron	Drunk and Disorderly	" 20	do	2 00			Committed.
William Stanotte	Louis Prentis	Assault	" 25	do	12 00	do	Town Treasurer	
William Arnot	James Freeman	Drunk and Disorderly	" 26	do	2 00	do	do	
Catherine Stanotte	Louis Prentis	Assault	" 26	do	15 00	do	do	Paid part.
do	do		" 26	do	12 00		do	Paid part.
John Howden	Edward English	Drunk and Disorderly	" 30	do	2 00	do		Committed.
Mrs. Sorain	John Pratt	Malicious injury to property	July 6	do	2 00	do	Town Treasurer	
Jas. McCormick	Louis Meyette	Assault	" 10	do	5 00	do	do	
Margaret McEvelsh	Mary Nix	do	" 11	James Edwards	5 00	do		Committed.
Henderson Nesbitt	William Tatton	do	" 13	W. H. Scott	5 00	do	Town Treasurer	
do	William Pratt	do	" 13	do	5 00	do	do	
do	John Pratt	do	" 13	do	5 00	do		Cleared out.
Richard Purser	John Howden	do	" 14	do	5 00	do		Not paid yet.
Mary Stalker	Edward Morris	Non-payment of Wages	" 18	do	1 50	do	Complainant	
Helm and Brothers	David Dewart	Leaving Employment	" 25	James Edwards	15 00	do		Committed.
William Arnot	Stafford McCombe	Drunk and Disorderly	Aug. 3	do	2 00	do	Town Treasurer	Paid part.
do	Philip D. Harty	do do	" 8	W. H. Scott	1 00	Two Weeks		Not paid yet.
Robinson Rutherford	Adam Dobbin	Breach of By-Law	" 9	do	50	Forthwith	Town Treasurer	
Joseph Walton	Frederick Nolan	Leaving Employment	" 14	do	4 00		do	
John Sullivan	George Tenner	Trespass	" 18	do	4 00	Four Days		Not paid yet.
Robinson Rutherford	Benjamin Grech	Breach of By-Law	" 20	do	50	do		do
James Campbell	do	Assault	" 23	do	2 00	do		do
Benjamin Grech	James Campbell	do	" 23	do	2 00	do	Town Treasurer	
George Johnson	William McDonald	Selling Liquor without License	Sept. 1	do	25 00	do	do	
William Arnot	Hugh Fisher	Furious Driving	" 6	James Edwards	1 00	Forthwith		Not paid yet.
George Deacon	George Seargent	Assault	July 19	A. C. Dunlop	1 00	do	Treas't of Ashb'm	
James McKibbin	Thomas Brunwell	Leaving Employment	" 25	A. S. Fraser	10	do	County Treasurer	
Municipality of Asphodel	Thomas D. Healy	Selling Liquor on Sunday	June 23	T. Coughlan	10 00	In 15 days		Not paid yet.
G. W. Ramsay	John Hilton	Trotting over Hastings Bridge	Aug. 4	do	1 00	Forthwith	Treas' of Asphodel	
Hugh Boyd	Charles Healy	Assault and Battery	" 9	do	5 00	In 8 days	do	
William Cotterall	James Dressing	do do	" 18	do	1 00	Forthwith	do	Not paid.
Municipality of Asphodel	George Wells	Drunk and Disorderly on Sunday	" 20	do	5 00	do		Committed to Gaol.
R. Hallpenny	E. Mitchell	Assault	" 11	S. S. Peck	1 00			Not paid yet.
A. State	do	Trespass	" 11	do	20			do
Municipality of Smith	Joseph Larue	Non-performance of Statute labor	July 21	M. S. Dean	2 00	Immediate	Treasurer of Smith	
Charles Taylor	Barrage Merriam	Assault	" 9	James Millar	2 00	July 23d	Treas. of Otonabee	
John Brown	George Lockie	Refusing to perform work	Aug. 11	Jas. Edwards and J. W. Gilmour	1 00	One Week	County Treasurer	
do	William Bell	do do do	" 11	do	1 00	do	do	
do	Samuel McKnight	do do do	" 11	do	1 00	do	do	

I hereby certify the above to be a correct list of the Convictions, filed in my office, by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Peterborough, from the June Sessions, 1866, to the September Sessions, 1866.

Peterborough, September 25th, 1866.

C. A. WELLER,
Clerk of the Peace.

Good Cook Stoves | THE | With All Complete

For HEAD-CENTRE $12.

FOR

STOVES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

(CANADIAN,)

IS AT

LANNIN'S TIN AND STOVE SHOP,

George street, nearly opposite T. Mension' Book Store,

Where everyone who wishes to get good bargains will please give him a call, and satisfy themselves.

"THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE,"

"THE OTTAWA" AND "NOVELTY,"

Always on hand—Call and see them.

OLD STOVES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

LANNIN Continues to pay the highest price in Cash, as usual, for any quantity of SHEEP and CALF SKINS, delivered at his Shop.

THOMAS LANNIN.

Peterboro, September 26, 1866. 39

PETERBOROUGH TURF CLUB!

FALL MEETING!

To be held on the New Course.

On Wednesday and Thursday, 3rd & 4th October.

FIRST DAY:

$20 PURSE—Open to all horses owned in this County; Mile heats, three in five. Catch weights.

$100 PURSE—Open to all horses; Mile heats, three in five. Handicap weights.

$30 PURSE—For all Trotting and Racking horses that never beat 2.45; Mile heats, three in five; to harness.

SECOND DAY:

$40 PURSE—Open to all horses except the winner of the $100 Purse; Mile heats, three in five. T. C. W.

$100 PURSE—Open to all Trotting horses; Mile heats, three in five; to harness.

$25 PURSE—Open to all beaten horses; Mile heats, three in five. T. C. W.

SILVER CUP—For hack horses; Half-mile heats, three in five. Catch weights.

Each Days Races to Commence at One O'Clock.

RULES AND REGULATIONS:

1.—The horses to make a field, not less than two to start.
2.—Entrance and Membership 10 per cent. on each purse.
3.—The Races to be run according to the Rules of the Club.
4.—All entries to be made with the SECRETARY, at Calese's Hotel, before nine o'clock the night previous to each day's races.
5.—All riders to dress in Jockey style, or not allowed to ride.
6.—Every person entering a horse will give his Name and Colors.
7.—Judges decision to be final.
8.—Province-bred horses allowed seven pounds.
9.—Horses may enter at the post by paying double entry.

☞ Entrance to all parts of the ground 25 cents, and horses free.

C. STAPLETON, President. H. CALCUTT, Secretary.

Peterboro', September 20, 1866.

FALL GOODS

Cloths,
Tweeds,
Flannels,
Prints, Dress Goods,
Cottons,
Hats, Caps,
and other Goods

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,

JUST RECEIVED BY

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, August 30, 1866. 35

WATCH FOUND!

A SILVER WATCH was found in the Town of Peterborough, on Monday, the 3rd inst. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, by applying to

GEORGE TANNER,
Hunter street.

Peterboro', Sept. 10, 1866. 37-3in

FENIAN RAID.

THE History of the Fenian Raid on Fort Erie, with an account of the BATTLE OF RIDGEWAY, by MAJOR GEN. T. DENNISON, Jr. for sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro', Aug. 1866.

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,

WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

☞ Collars Warranted. ☜

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Monday, December 17, '66,

AT THE O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Sept. 10th, 1866. 38-tf

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC!

THIS is to certify that I have been effectually cured of a cancer in the nose, of two years standing, by Dr. BUSHNAN, of this town, for which I tender him my heart-felt thanks.

JOHN BAKER, Sr.

Peterboro', Sept. 17, 1866. 38-3in

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

REMOVAL.

DR. KINCAID has removed to Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterborough, July 26th, 1866. 30

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 30

MONEY to LEND.

MONEY TO LOAN on SECURITY of REAL ESTATE. Apply to

W. C. NICHOLLS,
North Douro, C.W.

20-3m

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

NOW RECEIVED!

A large assortment of

FALL and WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

COTTONS,
TWEEDS,
COBURGS,
WINCEYS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
MANTLE CLOTHS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS, SHAWLS,
WOOLEN SCARFS,

ALSO, &c. &c.

Fancy Knitting Wools, Berlin Wools, Stamped Work, Beads, and a variety of Fancy Goods.

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterborough, September 20, 1866. 38

WHEAT.

THE highest price for Wheat, Barley and Pease, delivered at the Peterboro' Railway Station.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, September 20, 1866. 38-3in

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is buying Grain at all Stations on the Port Hope & Lindsay Railway, for which the HIGHEST prices will be given by careful Agents.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, September 20, 1866. 38-3in

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

Peterboro, October 16, 1865 A. McD. 43

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 22nd August, 1866.

Arnold, J.	Hamlin, ——
Archer, Thomas	Hamilton, George
Adamson, John	Herrick, Mrs. Lydell
Archibald, A.	Holcomb, Philip
Bunker, David	Hoyt, Michael
Buckley, Margaret	Heard, Walter
Bulmer, Edwin	Irwin, Jo n
Ball, Joseph	Johnston, Mrs. M. A.
Crowley, Patrick C.	Johnston, James
Cooney, Johnston	Kennedy, Sarah Jane
Cant, Martin E.	Lawrence, Robert
Crowley, Patrick	Logan, Patrick
Crowley, David	Mahony, Ellen
Clark, Alex.	Morgan, Edmund, Jr.
Coulton, Matilda	McKibbon, James
Devine, Miss J. M. G.	Nunes, Ellen
Dickinson, George	Nolan, Laughlin
Donaldson, Laura	Nut, John
Davison, John	Northey, John
Davidson, Samuel	Oaks, Miss Ann
Drain, Hugh	Quin, William
Dunwoodie, John	Rickey, George
Elliot, John	Rahally, John
Eagan, James	Stewart, Mrs. Margie
Ford, William	Sherar, Mrs. Catharine
Farrell, William J.	Sheehan, Patrick
Fitzgerald, James	Swinton, James
Foster, Lorenzo	Shields, Edward
Fitzpatrick, Patrick	Sherry, Peter
Fitzgerald, W. (Otonabee)	Shaw, H.
	Stewart, C. (Monaghan)
Gallavan, Lizzie	Smith, Mrs. Helen
Graham, Mrs. Ann	Turrel, Peter
Grant, Robert	Taylor, Thomas
Goodman, John	Umber, John
Galvin, G. I.	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER P. M.

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, cording, gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

☞ 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelpeia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years*. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over twelve thousand piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell three instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

☞ 30-1yr

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuses the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

NEW NOVEL.

FELIX HOLT, the Radical; by GEORGE ELIOT. For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have received a large addition to their stock of

BOOKS,

Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Sea.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Megrimes own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Cæsar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untitled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Bypaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Hemans's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books, used in all the schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets.
Peterboro, August, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Dummer, at the next meeting, to be held at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the THIRD day of NOVEMBER next, commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., intend passing a By-law for establishing the following road in the Township of Dummer, viz:—

Commencing on the Boundary Line between Methuen and Dummer 11 chains from the S. E. angle of lot No. 29 on the 13th concession of Dummer; thence N. 87° W. 10 chains 75 links, N. 55° W. 11 chains, N. 62° W. 13 chains, N. 45° W. 10 chains, N. 52° W. 7 chains 35 links, N. 74° W. 8 chains to the 11th concession line, and 15 chains 70 links north of the post between lots No. 30 & 31; thence S. 87° W. 7 chains 50 links, S. 40° 30' W. 2 chains, S. 66° W. 4 chains 50 links, S. 63° 30' W. 3 chains N. 82° W. 5 chains, N. 56° W. 8 chains, N. 84° W. 15 chains; thence due W. 7 chains, N. 76° W. 15 chains, S. 81° W. 8 chains 50 links to to the 10th concession line, and 6 chains S. of the post between lots No. 30 & 31; then on same course 13 chains 50 links, N 62° W. 4 chains 50 links, No. 87° W. 4 chains, S. 77° W. 6 chains 50 links, S. 56° 30' W. 5 chains, S. 35° W. 12 chains 50 links, S. 53° W. 15 chains, S. 76° 30' W. 7 chains to the 9th concession line, then S. 76° 30' W. across the 9th concession to the post between lots No. 30 & 31 on the west side of said concession, said road to be 66 feet wide.

W. DARLING, Clerk.

Dummer, Aug. 27 1866. 36-4 in.

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,
Manager.

Ontario Bank,
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

George street, Peterborough.

R. HAMILTON,

Would now inform his numerous friends and customers that he is receiving

ONE OF THE LARGEST

and best selected stocks of

Sheffield and Heavy

HARDWARE

ever imported into this town.

The whole has been carefully selected by himself, in the best markets, and will be sold at such

LOW PRICES

as to defy competition.

FARMERS & BUILDERS

can be supplied in every article required by them, and they will consult their interests by giving him a call.

☞ *He is also sole agent for the Burglar Detective Pistol.*

Peterboro, June 26, 1866. 27-tf.

For Sale!

300 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
250	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

250	green cases	*GIN,*
100	red do	*GIN,*
50	Hhd. do	*GIN,*
100	pens.	*HIGHWINES,*
700	cases (best brands)	*BRANDY,*
300	cases	*CLERET,*
75	green seal	*CHAMPAGNE,*
200	cases	*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN,
[illegible] St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

GROVESTEEN & CO.

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

Pipes! Pipes!!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE been appointed Sole Agents in Peterborough for the sale of

ASCHER & CO'S

PURE MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

And have now on hand an assortment which for quality and price, defies competition.

CIGAR-HOLDERS—Fancy and plain, from 50 cents and upwards.

These goods are all manufactured by the above company at their manufactory in England, and are all warranted.

A large assortment of Brier Root Pipes in a short time.

Peterboro', September, 1866.

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 20, 1866.

Links in the Chain.

The blast that drove the storm cloud over the heaven-shook the oak, and the acorn cup loosened from its fruit, fell on the pathway.

The cloud burst, and the rain drop filled the acorn cup.

A robin wearied by the sultry heat of an autumn day, and troubled by the fury of the storm, dropped on the path, when all was calm, and drank of the rain drop.

Refreshed and gladdened, he flew to his accustomed place in the ivy that overhung the poet's window, and there he thrilled his sweetest, happiest song.

The poet heard, and rising from his reverie, wrote a sheaf of grateful rejoicing.

The sheaf went forth into the great world, and entered its heart stirring accents by the touch of sickness.

There the sorrowful were comforted, the sick were cheered.

Many voices praised the poet. He said—'the sheaf was inspired by the robin's song—it is sweet.'

'I could not have sung so sweetly had I not been refreshed by the rain drop,' said the robin.

'I should have sunk in the earth had not the acorn cup been there to receive me,' said the rain drop.

'I had not been there to receive you, but for the angry blast,' said the acorn cup.

And so they that were comforted praised the blast; but the blast replied—

'Praise Him at whose word the stormy wind ariseth, and who from darkness can also bring light, making His mercies oftentimes to pass through unexpected channels, and bringing, in due time, by His own way, the grateful sheaf from the angry storm cloud.'

The Proof of Love.

The King of Armenia not fulfilling his engagement, Cyrus entered the country, and having taken him and all his family prisoners, ordered them instantly before him when the following conversation took place:—

'Armenius,' said he, 'you are free; for you are now sensible of your error. And what will you give me if I restore your wife to you?'

'All that I am able.'

'What if I restore your children?'

'All that I am able.'

'And you, Tigranes,' said he turning to the son, 'what would you do to save your wife from servitude?'

Now, Tigranes was but lately married, and had great love for his wife. 'Cyrus,' he replied, 'to save her from servitude, I would willingly lay down my own life.'

'Let each have his own again,' said Cyrus—and when he departed, one spoke of his clemency, another of his valor, another of his beauty and the graces of his person; upon which Tigranes asked his wife if she thought him handsome.

'Really,' said she, 'I did not look at him.'

'At whom, then, did you look?'

'At him who offered to lay down his life for me.'

Greater love as no man than this—that he should lay down his life for his friends. Tigranes was willing to die for his wife; but while we were yet enemies, Christ died for us. How far this love all earthly love excels!

Religious Orders.

According to a Roman Catholic journal published in Mayence, there are at present 310,000 monks and nuns connected with that Church, distributed as follows:—Monks, 50,000 Franciscans, 16,000 School Brethren, 8,000 Jesuits, 6,000 Congregations of Attendants on the Sick, 5,000 Benedictines, 1,000 Dominicans 4,000 Augustines, 4,000 Carmelites, 4,000 Cistercians and Trappists, 2,000 Regulated Choir-Masters 2,000 Lazarists, 2,000 Antonians, 2,000 Antonians, 2,000 Trinists, 1,500 Redemptorists, 1,000 Brazilians, 1,000 Theatines, 1,000 Eremite Congregations; all the rest number 1,000 with the exception of the institutions of secular priests with monastic arrangements, which comprise about 3,000 members. To these last belong the German Order priests, the Mary Priests or Marists, the Oetorians, and the Sulpicians. The female orders comprise about 190,000, of which 162,000 are in Europe alone. In France, 10,000; in Italy, 30,000; in Belgium, 10,000; in Germany, 8,000; in Spain 7,000; in England, 4,000; in Switzerland, 1,340; in Poland and Hungary respectively, 1,000; in America, 20,000; Asia, 4,000; and in Africa and Australia, 1,000. They are divided into the following orders:—Sisters of Mercy (Vincentian), 28,000; Franciscan Sisters, 22,000; School Sisters, 20,000; Sisters du Sacre Cœur, 10,000; Joseph Sisters, 8,000; Sisters of our Dear Lady, 8,000; of Notre Dame, 7,000; Ursulines, 7,000; Sisters of the Holy Cross, 6,000; Carlo Borromeo Sisters of Mercy, 5,000, Dominicans, 4,000; Carmelites, 3,000; Augustines, 3,200; Daughters of Wisdom, 2,500; Cistercians, 2,000 others, 2,000. Then some other institutions, such as the Beguines in Belgium, the Poor Servant-maids of Christ in Germany, the Daughters of the Holy Spirit, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, the Dames of Mercy, in France and England, the Sisters of Nazareth in France, America and Nazareth itself, which comprise together about 44,000 members.

WEALTH OF THE ANCIENTS.—Crœsus possessed, in landed property, a fortune equal to £1,700,000, besides money, slaves, and furniture, amounting to an equal sum. He used to say that a citizen who had not sufficient to support an army or a legion did not deserve the title of a rich man.—The philosopher Seneca had a fortune of £3,500,000. Tiberius at his death left £19,624,000, which Caligula spent in twelve months. Vespasian, in ascending the throne, estimated all the expenses of the State at £35,000,000. The debts of Milo amounted to £680,000. Cæsar, before he entered upon any office, owed the sum of £2,500,000. He had purchased the friendship of Curio for £500, and that of Lucius Paulus for £300,000. At the time of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, Antony was in debt to the amount of £3,000,000; he owed the sum on the Ides of March, and it was paid by the Kalends of April. He spent £147,000,000. Appius spent in debauchery £500,000, and finding, on examination, of his affairs, that he had only £80,000, poisoned himself because he considered that sum insufficient for his maintenance. Cæsar gave Servilia, the mother of Brutus, a pearl of the value of £10,000. Cleopatra, at an entertainment she gave to Antony dissolved in some vinegar a pearl worth £80—not several hundred pounds, as is commonly stated—and he swallowed it.

At the celebration of a marriage, where there were a large number of young ladies present, the minister said, "those wishing to be joined in the holy bonds of matrimony, will please stand up," and nearly all the young ladies arose!

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of James W. Sheridan, and against the lands and tenements which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Ellen Tanner, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Edward Tanner in the lands of the said Ellen Tanner, to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterboro', being composed of a part of lot No. 7 West of George street and South of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough aforesaid, and butted and bounded and otherwise known as follows:—Commencing upon Aylmer street at a point distant ten feet North from the South-west corner of the said lot, thence North along Aylmer street thirty-six feet, thence East parallel with the Northern limit of the said lot to within the distance of ten feet of the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence South parallel with the said Eastern limit forty-nine feet, thence West parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot to the Western limit the set upon Aylmer street aforesaid, with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also, that certain other parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Monaghan, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement one half of an acre, be the same more or less, being composed of part of Park lot No. 7 in lot No. 13 in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a point on the Northerly limits of the said Park lot, at the distance of five chains and fifty three links from the North-east angle of the said Park lot, thence Southerly in a line parallel with the Eastern limit of the said Park lot two chains and seventy-one links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the Northern limit of the said Park lot, to the Northern limit of the said Park lot, thence Easterly along the said Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links to the place of beginning, together with the right of way thereto mentioned in the conveyance thereof from one Frederick William Hamblin to the said Edward Tanner, deceased.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 1st, 1866

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queens Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Wallis, John Longe and Robert Dennistoun, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of John Robinson Benson, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon all the right, title and interests of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot number one East of the Communication Road in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, commencing on the river road at a point seven chains and thirty-two links Northerly from the North East angle of the land conveyed by James Chalmers to Robert Dennistoun, thence Northerly along the said river road six chains thirty-two links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the said Northern limit of the land so conveyed to the said Robert Dennistoun two chains sixty-nine links, thence at right angles Southerly two chains and sixty-nine links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 15, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of *Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas*, and to me directed, re the suit of Walter Patterson, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Moses Minor, an absconding debtor, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to part of Lot No. 11 in the 1st concession of the Township of Asphodel, being Village Lots No. 10 and 11 south of King street and East of Thomas street, described in Schedule to Village Lots registered as the Town Plot of the Village of Westwood, containing one acre and forty-three feet, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 24, 1866. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of William McLaughlan, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said James Foley, deceased, at the time of his death, in and to the West half of lot No. 2 in the 9th concession of the Township of Dover.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31, 1866. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of James Wallis, John Longe and Robert Dennistoun, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of John Robinson Benson, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon all the right, title and interests of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterboro', being composed of a part of lot No. 7 West of George street and South of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough aforesaid, and butted and bounded and otherwise known as follows:—Commencing upon Aylmer street at a point distant ten feet North from the South-west corner of the said lot, thence North along Aylmer street thirty-six feet, thence East parallel with the Northern limit of the said lot to within the distance of ten feet of the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence South parallel with the said Eastern limit forty-nine feet, thence West parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot to the Western limit the set upon Aylmer street aforesaid, with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also, that certain other parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Monaghan, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement one half of an acre, be the same more or less, being composed of part of Park lot No. 7 in lot No. 13 in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a point on the Northerly limits of the said Park lot, at the distance of five chains and fifty three links from the North-east angle of the said Park lot, thence Southerly in a line parallel with the Eastern limit of the said Park lot two chains and seventy-one links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the Northern limit of the said Park lot, to the Northern limit of the said Park lot, thence Easterly along the said Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links to the place of beginning, together with the right of way thereto mentioned in the conveyance thereof from one Frederick William Hamblin to the said Edward Tanner, deceased.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 1st, 1866

Immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just received and ready for inspection, at the **Montreal House.**

Great Bargains to be had at the **Montreal House.**

A great variety of Dress Goods—in Lustres, Poplinettes, Winceys, Plaids, &c. &c. Please call and see them.

Cobourgs, French Merinoes and Plain Winceys—good and cheap, at the Montreal House.

PRINTS—a large assortment, from 6½d per yard, at the Montreal House.

Good GREY COTTON from 5d per yard upwards, very heavy from 7½d to 10d.

In WHITE COTTONS the very best value for the money can be had at the Montreal House. On hand at a great variety of prices.

STRIPE SHIRTINGS as low as 7½d per yard; Derrys, in brown and blue; Towellings of every description, to be had at the Montreal House.

Call and see our heavy Tickings, at 1s per yard.

Very heavy BAGGINGS; Striped under TICKINGS, very low; Ready-made BAGS at the Montreal House.

BLANKETS—a very large assortment, from 6s 3d to $9.00 per pair. HORSE BLANKETS very low indeed.

FLANNELS of every description, in Home-made, Fancy Shirting and Plain colors, at the Montreal House.

SKIRTINGS and BALMORAL SKIRTS, very cheap at the Montreal House.

HOOP SKIRTS—Just received two cases consisting of Children's, Misses' and Ladies', at very low prices.

Please call and inspect our VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT of Fall and Winter Shawls, in newest styles, all splendid value.

MANTLES and MANTLE CLOTHS, at the Montreal House.

Three or four cases of Fancy Articles, such as Ribbons, Collars, Ties, Beltings, Buckles, Buttons, Nets, Veils, &c., now opened out at the Montreal House.

A very heavy stock of CLOTHS, in Silk Mixtures, Doeskins, Scotch Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds, Satinets, &c., for sale at very reasonable prices, at the Montreal House.

Just received, a very large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING of best quality, and to be sold lower than any where else, at the Montreal House.

Clothing made to order, in first class style, by an experienced Tailor, at the Montreal House.

N. B.—On the first of next month the subscriber intends moving into his new premises, next door to the old stand.

Peterborough, September, 1866. **JAMES W. DUNNET.** 37

For Sale, To Let, &c.

Desirable Farm FOR SALE.

MR. ALEXANDER McNEIL has received *Instructions to sell by Auction*, at BLAKELY'S HOTEL, Lakefield, North Douro,

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11th next, AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.,

That Farm, W. ½ of Lot 14, 7th concession, and E. part 14, 8th concession of Douro, containing 120 acres, of which about 80 acres are cleared. The Farm is distant 9 miles from the County Town of Peterborough, and 1 mile from the Village of Lakefield.

A commodious and well finished Dwelling House, pleasantly situated on the river Otonabee; a barn 50 ft. by 30, a stable for four horses, driving house, hay loft, cattle, wagon, and wood sheds, work shop, and other conveniences, an orchard and garden.

The soil is of excellent quality and capable of producing any kind of crop. Several hundred yards of draining have been completed.

There is no encumbrance upon the property, and part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a period of years at a moderate rate of interest.

Enquiry may be made, on the premises, of Mr. BADGER, the owner, of ROBERT DENNISTOUN, Esq., Solicitor, and Mr. MCNEIL, Auctioneer, Peterborough.

North Douro, Sept. 5, 1866. 36-3in-alt.

A Farm for Sale

CONSISTING of 100 acres. West half of Lot No. 14, 5th Concession of Township of Smith, situate four miles from the Town of Peterborough. Over 80 acres cleared, a new comfortable dwelling house, a frame barn with other buildings, and a good orchard. Soil first quality. Title indisputable.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

WILLIAM McKEE.

Smith, August 8, 1866. 32-tf.

Farm For Sale.

THE West half of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd concession of Smith; nearly all cleared, with Dwelling House, Barns, &c.

This property, which is situated on the main road to Omemee, distant only six miles from Peterborough, is well worthy the attention of any one desirous of obtaining a good Farm, &c.

For particulars apply to Mrs. Corswith, on the premises, or to the undersigned at his office, telegraph building.

G. F. ORDE.

Peterboro', Sept. 11, 1866. 37-3in

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by Napoleon Dufoy, corner of Water and London Streets.

TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY.

Apply to Wm. LECH, London Street.

Peterboro August 21st, 1866 36-tf

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE, Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 12,

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society, OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans or approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 20th, 1866 6

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF DRY GOODS For 21 Days.

THOS. FAIRWEATHER & CO.

Beg to announce that they will sell off all their Summer stock of Dry Goods, at cost and under, to make room for the Fall stock.

Now is the time to get a splendid Dress for $1.00, 1.25, $1.75, $2.00.

Shawls for $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, worth double the money.

Prints for 7½d and 9d, worth 10½d and 1s.

Factory for 6d, 8d and 9d, worth 9d, 11d and 1s.

Ticking for 1s 3d and 1s 4½d, worth 1s 9d and 1s 10½d.

A lot of Men's Stripe Shirts to be sold for 2s 6d.

Also a lot of splendid Flannel Shirts to be sold for $1 00, worth $2.00.

To those who have not yet bought their Summer Goods, this is a splendid chance to get good bargains for your money.

Come and examine the stock. No fault found if you do not buy.

☞ Observe the address,

T. FAIRWEATHER & CO.,

Hunter street, two doors East of Ormond & Gilmour's.

Peterborough, July 18, 1866. 29

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of Wheeler Cuffe Armstrong, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the third day of November next, at twelve o'clock, noon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG.

W. H. SCOTT, Solicitor for Insolvent.

Peterborough, 22nd Aug. 1866. 34-9in

CARD.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the Firemen, citizens and numerous friends who labored so devotedly at the late fire, on Sunday morning, to save his property.

He would also intimate that he hopes to have the whole in full operation again in about a month. In the meantime, having saved a LARGE STOCK OF STEEL PLOUGHS, &c., he can supply his customers as usual. A continuation of patronage is respectively solicited.

Farmers can still be supplied with every article usually supplied at his Foundary.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Peterboro', September 3rd, 1866.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 21, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	5.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.43 p.m.
Express (day)	9.33 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time. Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1866.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	a. m.	p. m.
HAMILTON.....Depart	7.15	3.50
Burlington Junction	.....	.....
Waterdown	.....	.....
Wellington Square	7.	3.59
Bronte	"	4.27
Oakville	8.28	4.37
Port Credit	8.45	4.53
Meadow	9.02	.....
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	p.m.	p. m.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.30	7.45
Mimico	.....	8.10
Port Credit	1.58	8.38
Oakville	2.15	8.55
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown	.....	9.47
Burlington Junction	.....	.....
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

Norwood and Peterboro' STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 1.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

THE EXAMINER Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

ROOM PAPER!

WINDOW BLINDS,

DECORATIONS!

Borders, &c.

Graham & Stratton

Have JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers,

10,000 ROLLS

OF ROOM PAPER,

Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, in which will be found

ALBUMS,

Concertinas, Accordeons,

Ladies' Reticules, Companions and Tortoise Shell Cards Cases, Gents and Ladies' Bags, Pearl Stilettoes, Crochet Needles, and Bodkins.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY, AND Fancy Goods!

Peterborough, April, 1866.

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET, Valuator at Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April, 1866, 17-tf

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to imbibe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jo! or I"—" Exactly I"—Helen Edwards said; they were there "every time." If he felt "low-key" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

For permanent cures any better authority; but as seems easy, just read the following:

* * * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y.

* * * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

* * * I had lost all appetite—was so weak and emaciated I could barely walk, and had a perfect dread of society. * * The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo.

* * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 284 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. O. M. DRYDE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as when people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have stood the test of years in every town, village, parish and climate, among civilized nations. Base imitators who counterfeit our name and style as they do all successful articles, cannot be safe for a poor one, they find some sensible, discriminating people who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., *New York City.*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Spavin of my drivers cable, contracted while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on men and beats, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Featherstone Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top. An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and distingue appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreit's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful *hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents* and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "LYON'S" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by GRAHAM & STRATTON, Stationers, Peterboro'.

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 120 King St. East,

TORONTO

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES

And all Female Complaints.

UNDER HEATH'S HEAD.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces nervousness, debility, you can rely on our Specifics, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW ERUPTIONS AND QUEER COMPLAINTS.—For Syphilitic eruptions, scaldhead, weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those deadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces nervousness, debility, rendering marriage improper, and in the old destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and unparalled practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 120 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the *Senior Board of Instruction* for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten o'clock, a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have passed the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,

J. HOWARDS, *Secretary.*

Peterborough, May 3, 1866. 19-tf

Music Books.

Instructions for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——e H——r
E——n B——k. T——n R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE* Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance to their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE

PETERBOROUGH EXAMINER!

Is published at the office of the publisher every Thursday morning,

NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	50 c.
Each subsequent insertion	17
Six to ten lines, first insertion	60
Each subsequent insertion	30
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	06
Each subsequent insertion, "	03

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.*

A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, January, 1865.

OCTOBER

1866

Robert Ramsay

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1866. No. 40.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing Inks, lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in NICHOLLS & HALL'S, or at his own residence Balsom Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.
Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS
Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.
AS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,
HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

R. KINCAID, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.
Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M D.,
GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.
Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.
Warsaw, C. W. 39

MRS. HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
ATTORNEY, &c.
Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c., &c., &c.
Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,
PETERBOROUGH.
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.
THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.
Good stabling and sheds attached.
A steady hostler always in attendance.
J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.
Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

HAMILTON HOUSE
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.
J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,
(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)
Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.
May 16, 1866. 20

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON.
Scott's Building, Market Block,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Elias, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.
The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.
GREGORY & DETCHER.
Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

THE
Liverpool and London and Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1765,	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:
1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;
20 and 21 Poultry, and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;
Corner of Place d' Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,
T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)
H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)
E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)
W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.
Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.
Peterboro'. December, 1865. 52-tf

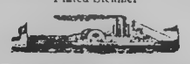
Dress, Cloak & Mantilla
MAKING.
MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has her rooms now one door south of Mr. Stapleton's dwelling, directly opposite the Court House, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Peterborough, June 13, 1866. 24

PORT HOPE
LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,
AND
Port Hope and Peterboro Railway
CHANGE OF TIME.
TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Port Hope for Lindsay,	..	5,45 a.m.
" " "	..	3.00 p.m.
" Lindsay for Port Hope	..	9 25 a.m.
" " "	..	1,00 p.m.
" Port Hope for Peterboro		9,55 a.m.
" " "		1 00 p.m.
" Peterboro for Port Hope		6.15 a.m.
" " "		3,30 p.m.

ALL TRAINS CROSS AT MILLBROOK.
Passengers can go from Port Hope to Peterborough and Lindsay, or from Port Hope to Lindsay and Peterboro' the same day. Passengers by taking the Mail Train from Lindsay will have 3 hours for business at Peterborough, and return the same day Peterborough passengers, by taking the mixed train for Lindsay, will have 4 hours for business and return the same day.
Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway Trains. Passengers via New York Central Railway, and Steamers "Corinthian" and "Rochester," from Charlotte, make direct connection at Port Hope for Peterborough and Lindsay.
A. T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*
HENRY COVERT, *President.*
Peterboro', July 1, 1866.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
The Steamer
1866. 1866.
OGEMAH.
ON MONDAY, the 17th inst, the Steamer *Ogemah*, will resume her old route for the remainder of the season.
LEAVING BRIDGENORTH
Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock, for Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay.
LEAVING LINDSAY
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock a. m., on arrival of train from Port Hope, for Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth.
Stages leave McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro, at 8 30 a. m.
Peterboro, 5th Sept., 1866. 36

1866. 1866.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer

CORINTHIAN
Chrysler, Master,
WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, on'y	5 30
Colborne, every day	7 00
Cobourg, do	8 15
Port Hope, do	10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.
The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.
Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 8 o'clock, to connect with steamer
Freights and passages at summer rates—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to
A. M. BROWN, General Agent Kingston.
April 4, 1866. 16

Steamboat to Rochester.
DAILY COMMUNICATION.
The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer
ROCHESTER,
CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,
Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)
ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,
LEAVING
COLBORNE every morning at.....6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " " .....8:00 "
PORT HOPE " " .....9:30 "
Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.
RETURNING,
Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.
Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.
During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
Apply to J. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.
Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

New York Central Railroad.
ON and after the 1st instant, and until further notice Trains will leave Rochester as follows—
GOING EAST.—At 1.45, 5 30, 7.35, 9.50 and 10.35 A. M., and 1.00, 3.50, 6 30 and 9.00 p. m.
GOING WEST.—At 3.40 5.20, 7 25, 10.40 a. m., 12 m., and 6.15, and 9.35 p. m.
C. VIEBARD,
General Superintendent.
Rochester, May, 1866. 23

Poetry.

There is no Death.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in heaven's jewelled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summers showers,
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear,
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! the leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away—
They only wait, through wintry hours,
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread,
He bears our best loved things, away,
And then we call them 'dead.'

He leaves our hearts all desolate—
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice, whose joyous tones
Made glad this scene of sin and strife,
Sings now in everlasting song
Amid the tree of life.

And where he sees a smile too bright,
Or hears too pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light—
To dwell in Paradise.

Selections.

The Battle of Garscube.

A STORY OF THE LAST CENTURY.

(*Concluded.*)

The day was one of those more in unison with the climate of Italy than that of Scotland. There was not a single cloud in the visible horizon, nor a breath of wind to temper the rays of a scorching sun.—The soldiers, unaccustomed to the tight lacing of their scarlet jackets, and laden with heavy muskets and well-filled cartouch-boxes, had not proceeded far on their march before every individual felt himself in an unusually "melting mood;" and when at length the corps approached the spot which was to prove the field of its fame, every mouth was as parched as though it had been subjected to the sirocco of the Arabian desert, while every eye looked more eagerly for an engagement with a tavern or a rivulet than with a rebel or rioter. On approaching the bridge of Garscube, the colonel halted the regiment, and sent forward a detachment to reconnoitre. The light company to which I belonged, having been selected for this important duty, we immediately hurried on at double quick; and, in due conformity with the established rules of military tactics, took possession, though without opposition, of the bridge, as the key to a position on the right bank of the Kelvin. When the regiment had reached the *tete du pont*, the colonel looked on every hand for the enemy, but lo! not even the ghost of a rioter came within the range of his visional organs. A few idle women chattered in knots, and criticised with apparent delight our dusty and broiling condition, while a band of boys, seemingly just relieved from the ferula of the schoolmaster, hailed us with the reiterated and elegant salutation of "*The brosey weavers.*"*

If what was to be done appeared an enigma to the corporal as well as the colonel, what *ought* to be done was to all abundantly evident. The hour, the walk and the heat of the day, all conspired in making a powerful appeal to the mind and the materialism of every volunteer. Exhausted nature loudly implored the assistance of the commissariat, while the incipient idea of laying the country under a general contribution flitted simultaneously athwart every brain, and demanded immediate realization. Whether the conception of this foraging foray was or was not strictly in accordance with the colonel's conduct at St. Hillier's, it is not necessary to inquire; but no sooner had we grounded arms at the bridge of Garscube, than a council of war was summoned to consider of ulterior proceedings, and particularly of the best means of defeating the annoying attacks of General *Hunger*, and combating the no less terific onsets of his fearful auxiliary, *Thirst*. The result of a conference was a resolution, carried *nem. con.*, that while a small party should be left to keep the rallying position of the bridge, the remainder of the corps should be permitted to ferret out for themselves what was individually requisite. Three hundred soldiers, with stomachs like those of the cormorant, and throats as dry as a potsherd, would have required a land more celebrated for milk and honey than that around Garscube. As it was, however, each individual seemed determined to cater for himself; and no sooner was the order given for a general forage, than off flew the whole volunteers like locusts over the face of the country.—To sack a dairy and ransack a hen-roost became immediately the general occupation. At least a dozen of red coats were seen *inlisting* themselves on every farm-house, draining their churns, and *stowing away* their cheese and *bannocks*; while the few public houses scattered along the road-side were relieved on that memorable day of all their stale beer, sour porter, and *humphed* ham. Never had there been seen in the parish so urgent a demand for everything in the shape of meat or drink, nor more handsome payment known for what could be obtained; for though the volunteers bore bayonets, they likewise carried purses; and to their honor be it recorded, they testified an universal desire to make the people feel that they owed their entertainment to their silver, and not to their steel.

The foraging party to which I belonged consisted of two beside myself. One of these was an individual whose round rosy cheeks bore indubitable tokens of having

* Brosey weavers, in derision, they might be called; but most of them had both in their pockets and on their bones the wherewithals that showed significantly how well they were enabled at all times to march gallantly to the tune of *Brose and Butter*.

takes regular toll of everything that had passed through his mouth; while the other had jaws so lank and skinny, that they might have served for a lantern. The former, hating an unconquerable propensity for breaking the third commandment, was an honest-hearted Christian, and an universal favorite; while the latter was a French *emigre*, with all the *politesse* and prejudices of the ancient *regime*. Besides being a Frenchman, my foraging companion also played the *French-horn*; on account of which accomplishment he had been admitted into the *band*. Having remarked some blue smoke curling through a thicket of trees, and judging wisely that a snug cottage would be there embosomed, we made a steeple chase for the spot, and soon found ourselves in the audience chamber of a bustling matron, actually engaged in freeing a large churn of its butter.

'Gude save us, gudewife,' exclaimed my punchy friend as we entered the apartment; 'I fin' we're just come in the nick o' time! Lord, woman, gie us a waught o' that sour milk as fast as you like, for we're a' on the point of choking. What a deevel of a bet day this has been for marching!'

'What brocht ye sae far frae hame on sic a day?' said the matron jestingly; 'and whan you left it what obleeged ye to bear sic a burden? We kintra folk are no sa taen up wi' sodgering—we would rather bide at hame and mind our wark. You're no come, I hope, to countenance thae dules that would tak our gudemen awa frae their hames, against their ain will and the will o' th' Almighty—that would mak our children fatherless and ourselves widows. It's a bonny like story, indeed; tak my word for it, nae gude can come o' this militia trade. Its quite contrar baith to the law and the gospel. If you're come to talk to the gudeman about that matter, I maun tell you he's nae at hame, nor winna be; so ye'll just tak your drap drink and gang your ways.'

'*Pardonnez-moi, madame*,' whispered my companion, *Monsieur Collon*, advancing towards the alarmed matron, kneeling down and kissing her hand; '*vous vous trompez assurement*; you mak von grand mistake, madam. By gar, ve no come to dis house not like de *voleurs* to rob you of anything, far less of *Monsieur votre mari. Oh mon Dieu! de tout, de tout.* We no want your husband at all *Ah, comme vous etes jolie, aimable! quels beaux yeux! By gar*——'

'Tuts, man, gie up and dinna be fasbous,' interrupted the matron. 'Are ye daft or ghaikit? What in't ye're haverin about? I dinna understau' thae blethers at a'.—See and lay your lugs in that bicker. You look as tho' you were nea that ow'rften at hame at meal time; and since ye tell me that ye ha naithin to say to the gudeman, I maun e'en try to bring you something better, as I jalouse your walk will hae gien ye a drouth like the packman's.'

Having offered our best thanks for the dame's kindness, she placed before us a large *kebbock*, a basketfull of oaten cakes, and a bottle of mountain dew, to which my jolly companion and I paid our instant obeisance. The 'gudewife' seeing the Frenchman rather bashful and backward in partaking of the feast, turned towards him and said, 'Come, come, Maister Scantocreesh, just fa' tae, like your friend there, and dinna let your modesty wrang ye.'

'*Ah Madame, vous me flattez trop*,' said the musician. 'By gar, you do me infinite honour. This bottermilk'—taking a draught—'is beautiful—*superbe magnifique*—pretty well! Dis is your *vin du pays, n'est-ce pas?* Permit that I drink your got-o-hel!'

'Tuts, man, what are you gab-gabbling at!' said the matron, 'tak your pick and your drap, and keep your palavers for them that understan' them.'

Monsieur Collon immediately drew in a chair and commenced operations; and, in the true spirit of Dugald Dalgetty, tucked in what might at least serve him for the next twenty-four hours. Thinking that the repast on the musician's part merited a digester, I pointed to the bottle and suggested to him the propriety of taking some of the stomach-soothing elixir.

'*Pardonnez-moi monsieur*,' said the Frenchman, shrugging his shoulders. 'Dat *blue ruin*, as de Englishman call it, do always put my whole head *tonjours* into one flame. I vill rader take von oder drop of the Scottish *vin du pays*; so saying he approached the churn, which at that moment was standing at about an angle of seventy-five degrees, for the more effectually freeing it of its contents.

'What,' said my rosy cheeked companion, 'more of that stuff yet? Lord save us! That's awful!'

'*Ne derangez-vous pas*—I love dis ver much, and vil now tak von oder gran drink of it,' putting his head into the churn. The gude wife, seeing the Frenchman's powdered wig and jaundiced visage within the precincts of what she, of all things, considered as sacred to cleanliness, and hearing him lapping the buttermilk, ran towards him exclaiming, 'De'il's in the worriecow, is he gaun to pollute my bail kirn o' milk wi' his ill-faured greasy gab and moosty pash!' while she accompanied the exclamation with a smart blow on the musician's back. Monsieur Collon, eager at the draught, and about precisely poised on the churn, no sooner received the blow, than it threw him off his balance, and to the utter dismay of all present, he was instantly seen to pop head foremost into the gaping vessel. The Frenchman's heels were of course the next moment kicking in the air, while a loud gurgling noise issued from the churn that demanded instant attention. In the twinkling of an eye I dashed forward, seized the struggling musician by the limbs, and with one effort extricated the poor fellow from his wooden surtout. But what words can describe, or what pencil delineate, the absurd and ridiculous appearance of the half-drowned horn-blower! Gasping for breath and struggling for vision, he stood before us in all the insignia of this new order of the *Bath*, with a countenance whose yellow wrinkles poured down streams of buttermilk, while adown his long queue a torrent rushed from the well-soaked fountain of his wig. The matron was in the deepest distress for having been the innocent cause of such a mishap to the poor Frenchman; and to an infinity of apologies added every exertion in her power to restore his garb and his temper to their former propriety.

While Monsieur Collon was busily making up matters with the matron and her mirror, the roll of a distant drum awakened our attention, and warned us of the necessity of an immediate retreat. Having each pulled a piece from our purse, we pressed it on the gudewife; but it was not till we qualified the gift by telling her to lay it out on something for her daughter, that she would consent to touch our silver.

On regaining the bridge, we learnt that the troop of Glasgow volunteer cavalry had, previous to our arrival, dispersed the whole pitchfork beliggerent band of malcontents, who, after burning the parish records of Kilpatrick, had taken up a position on a neighboring hill. There being no further danger apprehended, the idea—a fearful one to those accustomed to feather-beds—of our corps bivouacking that night on the lawn of Garscube was abandoned. The colonel, after a lengthy tarangue, in which he declared that the regiment under his command had that day done immortal honour to itself, and, as usual, mixed up the sermon with what he had himself accomplished on the 6th of January, 1781, at last gave the welcome word of "Right about, face," and off marched the volunteers at a smart pace for the city.

As we trudged along the road, more occupied with the freaks of the foray than the freaks of our progress, a furious-looking dog was seen to rush down from a farm standing a little off the road, whose appearance gave strong and determined symptoms of combativeness. On observing it approaching, I instantly halted, and called out to my punchy foraging companion, 'Huzza! G——; there's an enemy at last for you—will you meet him?' '*By gom!* that's an awfu' ill-faured neebour,' said my friend; 'shall it be blood?' And, without wasting a reply, up went the musket to his shoulder—off went the shot; but, alas! on came the mastiff. The danger was imminent; the dog looked as bold as a lion. 'Charge bayonets!' cried I;—'*a la victoire!*' blew M. Collon; and in a moment the supposed disseminator of hydrophobia received such a tickling of the steel as sent him to the right-about in a twinkling. My portly friend, however, was not to be satisfied with merely *flanking* the enemy. He had determined that no quarter should be given, and bent on signalizing himself, he made another fearful thrust at the retreating foe. Happily for the dog, but most unfortunately for the volunteer, the lunge missed its object, the steel pierced the earth, and over went my friend headforemost into the ditch, at the expense too, of his bayonet, which snapt asunder under the force and pressure of seventeen stone!

After this tulzie with the mastiff, nothing remarkable happened till we arrived within a mile of Glasgow. Here, however, a scene occurred that is yet fresh in my recollection, while it still occasions considerable merriment among the small knot of septuagenarians that gazed upon it then.—The rear-guard having telegraphed the approach of cavalry, the colonel instantly threw the battalion into a position to receive them, and sent out a few skirmishers to reconnoitre. On these falling back with the intelligence that the commander of the advancing corps (which was the Glasgow light horse) had given the countersign and parole, the colonel wheeled us into line, and when the dragoons were in the act of passing, ordered a general salute. The glittering of the fire-locks and the noise of the music created, as might be supposed, a very considerable confusion among individuals who were almost as ignorant of a *cover* as a campaign—a confusion which the captain, from having his charger burthened with a prisoner, who most *unmilitarily* occupied the front of the saddle, felt some difficulty to calm. But if the majority of this troop of classeurs felt rather uneasy in their saddles on this saluting occasion, there was one in particular in the rear whose position and countenance betokened anything but security and self-possession.—The *gulloway* which this awkward wight bestrode being as fiery as the proboscis of her rider, no sooner fixed her eye on so many new faces than she showed an evident disposition to dissolve immediately her present copartnery. The perilous prancings and curious curvettings that succeeded having attracted attention, what was the astonishment of all to find that the light dragoon was no other than the would-be *Bailie Lawbroad*, whose picture the barber had drawn so graphically in the morning. It was now evident that the poor deacon's desire for notoriety had led him a rather dangerous dance, since it was plain to all that his seat would not long remain either a secure or a sinecure. Guiltless alike of all the rules of Gamboda and of Pembroke, the tailor soon lost command of his steed, while the *persuaders*, from the early habit which the wearer had acquired of drawing up his legs when in danger, having been brought to bear rather unceremoniously on the flanks of the mare, made her an unceremoniously throw up her heels, and eject the dragoon from her saddle. The animal, finding the rider embracing her rather too kindly round the neck, and feeling the usual *restrainers* dangling about her ears, set off at full gallop, and it was now a hundred guineas to a goose that the cheesier would, ere a few minutes, be gazetted a *field officer*. To the *fore-pads*, as the volunteers were opprobriously designated by their brethren on horseback, the appearance of a trooper charging in the manner of the deacon was anything but gall and wormwood; and no sooner did the corps recognize the copper nose of the snip in a John Gilpin attitude, than they in defiance of all order, simultaneously roared out, 'There goes the tailor riding to Brentford!' The loud shout followed by a louder bang of the bass drum having put more metal into the *gulloway's* heels, she soon shot ahead of the troop, and having shyed and flung up her heels, at an abrupt turn of the road, off went the tailor over the hedge into a corn field, and on went the mare over the toll-bar to the corn chest, which she soon reached, to the utter consternation of the snip's anxious consort who awaited his arrival.

The deacon, though a little alarmed, was far more comfortable than he had been for many minutes before, on finding himself, like Commodore Trunnion, thus safely riding at anchor. The colonel, fearing, however, that some medical assistance might be requisite, and recollecting that the troop boasted only a farrier, instantly despatched his orderly for the volunteer surgeon, who rode in the rear of the corps. This son of Esculapius, though at the head of his profession, was a gentleman of a most somnolent disposition, and what is more singular, his steed partook of the poppy-juice qualities of his master. Yet there was this happy peculiarity about the horse and the rider, that both were never found in the arms of Morpheus together. On this occasion the surgeon having no gun-shot wounds to attend to, had given way to his usual propensity at leaving Garscube, while his horse continued so sharply awake, as to have carried his master through the whole manoeuvres which the regiment had performed on the march. The surgeon being roused from his snooze by the orderly, instantly galloped off to the assistance of the trooper, who had, however, previous to his reaching the ground, got fairly on his legs, and was taking considerable credit for throwing himself off so neatly. After putting a finger to the tailor's pulse, and passing his hand over his limbs, the doctor declared him free from blemish, and that there was no necessity for prescribing any other medicine than a walk to the city. Both having, then, taken their position in the rear of the regiment, it proceeded onward, and soon found itself within the precincts of Glasgow.

On entering the city the band immediately struck up "Caller Herring," the sound of which made every window fly open, and suggested to every cook the necessity of making instant preparation for the approach of her hungry master. Fearing, however, that the instructive melody might not altogether tell on the deaf ears of my old handmaid, Girzy, my fat friend, who had agreed to take a stouk with me, no sooner saw the housekeeper at the window than he bawled out at the top of his voice, "Girzy, my lass, you may put on the *taties noo!*" Scarcely had the pleasing sound reached the ears of old Girzy than I was accosted by the well-known *Gaudeo to valere* of Ritchie Falconer, who after sarcastically exclaiming '*Fortuna favet fortibus*,' breathlessly inquired what had befallen his customer the deacon, and told us of the consternation of his wife. The story of the tailor's mishap satisfied the barber, while the appearance of Lawbroad himself quieted the prognostications of his anxious helpmate.

The corps, on reaching its usual place of rendezvous, was immediately dispersed, while the soldiers hurried home to calm the fears of their wives, mothers and sisters.—In the evening the club-rooms of the city rang with unusual mirth and jollity. Each roo' echoed back the scenes of the day and of the foray, but among them all none occasioned more fun and laughter than the tale of the churn and the *promotion* of the tailor.

Thus began and thus ended the ever-memorable day of the Battle of Garscube—a day unstained with blood, unsurpassed by heat, alike famous for its foray and for the capture of one prisoner—a day, in short which proved the brightest gem in the garland of Glasgow volunteer glory, and has afforded as noble a theme of conversation to the pig-tailed soldiers of the Scottish western metropolis as that of St. Hillier's did to their gallant commander.

The Glasgow corps of volunteers, which so eminently distinguished itself on that eventful occasion, scarcely survived the close of the century that gave it birth, while the generality of the happy faces that grinned with delight at the lugubrious plight of Deacon Lawbroad, have now, as Hamlet says, "a few left to mock their grinning;" and had I not, perhaps, been reminded the other day of the immortal action of this gallant corps, by perusing the equally deathless deed of its bounty, on the wall of the Royal Infirmary Hall,* I might possibly have never dreamt of becoming the humble annalist of its military glory.

* They gave the whole of the regimental stock-purse amounting to £1,200, to that valuable institution.

KISSING A BACHELOR.—A correspondent relates the following incident:—"We have a friend—a bachelor friend—very fond of the society of the ladies, but extremely modest and diffident withal. A few evenings since he went to make a call upon an acquaintance who had recently taken to himself a wife, young and beautiful, and, as a matter of course, overflowing with affection for her husband. Now this lovely wife of a week, like all other wives, could scarcely survive the brief absence of her husband for the discharge of his business, and always upon his return met him upon the threshold, and smothered him with kisses. It so happened, when our friend called, that the husband was absent, but was momentarily expected by the fond and anxious wife. She heard his footfall upon the step, and, supposing it to be her husband, rushed forth to meet him; and he has scarcely put his hand upon the bell-pull before the door flew open, and his neck was encircled by a pair of white arms, and burning kisses fell thick and fast upon his lips and cheeks—while a full and throbbing breast was strained to his. Here was a trying situation for a diffident man, and our friend came near to fainting on the spot; but, fortunately, the lady discovered her mistake in season to prevent such a melancholy event, and he escaped more dead than alive. The last we saw of him, he was leaning against a tree, fanning himself with his sombero, in order to recover strength to regain his lodgings.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

A Persian philosopher being asked by what method he had acquired so much knowledge, replied, "By not being prevented by shame from asking questions respecting things of which I was ignorant."

A Memorable Month to Europe.

Peter Hayne, the London correspondent of the *Watchman and Reflector*, makes the following statement respecting the changes witnessed in Europe during the month of July:—

The July of 1866 will rank among the notable months of world history. It came in with the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph; and the Europe on which the sun of the [illegible] rose from that on which the sun of the first evening went down. On the first of July Napoleon III. was unquestionably the foremost man in Europe. He believed himself to be, and others believed him to be, the arbitrator in her disputes, the umpire against whose decisions none of her potentates would dare appeal. On the last of July Napoleon III. was by universal consent, the second man in Europe, eclipsed, thwarted, outmanœuvered by a Prussian minister, who, a few years ago, had been known only as the fanatically vehement and eccentrically absurd advocate of re-actionary notions in the Prussian Parliament. On the first of July, though already the swiftly advancing army of Prussia, converging from many points towards the great battle-field of Sadowa, had attracted the attention and won the respect of the European public, the general feeling throughout Germany was one of exasperation on account of Prussian arrogance and resolution to defy Prussian aggression. On the last of July a revolution had taken place in the thoughts of men throughout all the German countries. Bismark is no longer looked upon as an oppressor and a robber, but as the representative man of the German race, sympathizer with its deepest wants, the conquerer whose victories can be formidable only to the enemies of Germany, and must be for the honor and protection of all the children of Fatherland. On the first of July the German Confederation, the ultimate form of that old Roman and German Empire which for a thousand years imposed upon the imagination of mankind, was still in existence; on the last of July it had been swept from the face of the earth, its elements had been thrown into new combinations, and the very possibility of its resuscitation had apparently been annihilated. On the first of July that power which, in the modern system of European affairs, has been the main support of Popery,—that power to which, as he feels his temporal sovereignty slipping from his grasp, the Pope has looked wistfully and not without hope, as a refuge both from Italy and Prussia,—was in command of an army which though checked, had not been conquered, and which was still believed by many to be capable of trampling down the squadrons of Prussia, and of dictating conditions of peace in the streets of Berlin. On the last of July Austria had been vanquished and humiliated, forced to relinquish her place among the powers of Germany, compelled to give up Venetia, driven back, with all she represents of obstruction and sacerdotalism, into the east of Europe, so that free course may be left for the onward march of civilization in the west.

OIL VS. INSECTS.

Many years ago we were interested in some experiments made by some medical students on the destruction of insect life by oil. The slightest drop of sweet oil, put on the back of a hornet, beetle, bee, or similar thing, caused its instant destruction. We are told that the breathing pores are closed by the oil,—and life was literally smothered out. In after life, greasy water was always a favorite mode with us of destroying insects,—and we have repeatedly urged it upon the readers of this journal.—Yet we are astonished to find how little the hint has been acted upon. Almost every day we meet people who ask *how* to destroy this insect or that,—and our drawer is filled with similar inquiries; and to all the idea of grease or oil seems as new a one as if we had kept the matter a most profound secret.

Of the millions of people in the United States, how few are there who would not "give anything," as they say, to know how to keep away the cabbag-fly from their seed-beds,—yet about a tablespoonful of coal oil put in a common garden-pot of water, sprinkled over the seed bed, when the little jumping beetle is noticed as having appeared, will instantly destroy the whole brood.

A correspondent of this journal recently gave us an article on the virtues of coal oil as killing scale insects. We have repeated the experiment on some Daphnes with entire success.

In short we have no doubt that coal oil, well diluted with water, is death to all kinds of insects, and there is no reason why it should not be in as general use as tobacco is for killing aphides; it is more valuable in fact, because it can be applied in so many cases where smoke can not.

One great point in favor of coal oil is that it acts as a manure to vegetation, while dealing out death to insects. We have seen in cabbage beds nearly destroyed by the cabbage fly, the whole crop of beetles destroyed almost instantaneously, while in a few days afterwards the plants, as if by magic, would cover the bed with luxuriant leaves.

We do not believe that the undiluted oil would prove injurious to the leaves, but such extravagance is unnecessary, as the small quantity we have given is effectual.

No doubt the egg plant fly, and all insects that can be reached by the oil, can be destroyed.

We may add that any oil is as good as coal oil,—but that, being likely to be more easily obtained when wanted, is recommended, also care must be used to keep the water in the pot stirred when used, so that a portion of the oil gets out as the water runs,—otherwise the oil floating on the top of the water will stay there till all the water goes out, and only the oil be left for the last. For this reason, a syringe, in many cases, will be preferable to the water-pot re the oil and water will have a better chance of getting out.—*Gardeners' Monthly.*

The Mexican Finances.

There are circumstances under which communities may submit for a time without murmurs, but those conditions are not to be found in the case of governments originating in the schemes of alien speculators, political or pecuniary. The gentlemen who bought up the claims of Jecker at a liberal discount are not the parties to cling to the "country of their choice" at the sacrifice of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors. The political philosopher who has undertaken a conquest to enable the Latin race to make more money than the Teutonic, will hardly persevere when every soldier he sends forth is found to destroy more wealth than a whole commune can produce. On the question of the Mexican Empire, therefore, he may claim to speak by the card who speaks by the figures.

Before the expedition was undertaken the annual expenditures of the French government were about $300,000 000. In 1852 they reached $442,500,000; in 1863 $538,400,000; and in 1864, $534,000,000. The difference for three years is $152,400,000, while another $150,000,000 has been borrowed by Maximilian in France on the guarantee of his Imperial brother. American finances might bear such a strain without danger; Napoleon is compelled to look more closely to his safety rate.

The convention with France, adopted on the eve of Maximilian's accession, exacted from the latter an indemnity of one thousand francs per annum for every French soldier in the country, the number of which Napoleon was at liberty to reduce to 25,000 at once, and then to withdraw at any time, binding himself only to leave the foreign legion of 8,000 troops in Mexico for three years to come.

With these "guarantees" the archduke took charge of the independence of a country which had just extinguished the last dollar of its domestic debts by the sale of the ecclesiastical domains, and which acknowledged a debt to Spanish, English and French subjects (including $1,984,000 to the Swiss Jean B. Jecker) of $81,632,560, bearing an interest of $2,760 020 per annum, including which its yearly expenses amounted to $11,078,438. For this country he has "adjusted" the Jecker claim at $5,000,000, and has contracted, all in all, an additional burden of $190,103,040, bearing $10,236,182 interest.

While the salary of Juarez was $30,000, the civil list of Maximilian, paid monthly is $1,500,000 per annum, including which the total expenditures have risen to $49,929,336 a year. Of the first eighty millions of additional debt, the bonds of which were issued at 63, and have since sunk to 46, so much was absorbed in advance reservations, differences, brokers' commissions, payments to the French army and navy, and foreign interest, that but $8,000,000 ever reached the country.—*The Nation.*

An Attrocious Attempt to Assassinate a Young Lady.

(*From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Sept.* 10.)

A very mysterious and fiendish assault was made upon a young lady in this city at the home of her parents, a well-known and esteemed family, on Friday night. Her parents had gone out to spend the evening leaving their daughter, a young miss, scarcely sixteen years old, with an old trusty colored servant to keep her company. The young lady seated herself in the parlor, reading, and after a while fell asleep. The old woman was in the next room, which communicated tho' a folding door which was open, and she also fell asleep. The young lady thinks she may have slept a half-hour, when she was awoke by a severe blow on her left breast. She shrieked for help, which awoke the old woman, and brought the neighbors to her relief, when she found her dress cut and the blood flowing from a wound just below the region of the heart. Medical assistance was called, and it was found that she had been stabbed by a sharp instrument, the blade penetrated a little more than a half-inch, and inflicting an ugly but not dangerous wound.

When she awoke, her sight and the glare of the light prevented her from seeing her assailant, and no clue was left as to how the fiendish perpetrator of the act entered the house or escaped. The front door was fastened with a night latch, and the back door, leading into the yard, was open. It is altogether one of the most singular and fiendish attempts at murder that we have ever heard of.

We forbear any allusion to the surmises as to who the author of the outrage can be, as they are at least very vague and unsatisfactory. The young lady has no knowledge of having given offence to any being on earth, and it is not likely that the author of the deed will ever be discovered.

A Fatal Quarrel about a Bust of Ristori.

A dreadful tragedy occurred in Elm street, New York, on Saturday, the particulars of which are as follows:

With little or no provocation an Italian named Urania deliberately shot his employer, Funari, causing his death soon after, and then blew out his own brains, surviving the self-inflicted wound but a few seconds. The affair creates much excitement. Evidence before the coroner's jury shows Urania has been in the employ of Funari on and off for eight years—his special business being an artist. Funari wanted a bust of Ristori, telling Urania he wanted it as soon as possible, and if it sold well it would be good for them both.

Urania commenced Monday or Tuesday, and worked on it up to last night. Urania did not progress as rapidly as Funari thought he ought, and when he came this morning they had a dispute, resulting in Funari threatening to break it, as it would be no use to him if not soon finished.—Urania replied, "You will?" at the same time putting his hand in his pocket and pulling out a pistol, when Funari made a grab for him. They fell together, the pistol going off at the same time.—After that they fell down the stairs.—Urania got up and ran away. When he got to the corner of Grand and Crosby, streets, seeing so many after him, he drew his pistol and shot himself in the head.—The deceased has been in the habit of carrying a pistol and knife. He had not been thought sane at all times. He has lost a good deal of property lately, which occasioned his state of mind. The jury gave a verdict of suicide.

FAMINE IN BRITISH INDIA.—A dispatch from Calcutta, dated August 3rd, gives intelligence of a terrible famine which is raging in the districts of Orissa and Midnapore.—3,000 deaths reported from starvation in one week, and during the six weeks previous the average number of deaths from the same causes is stated to have been 2,500. It is said to be owing to the decrease in the demand for brass, gold, and silver work, and the failure of the salt manufacturers. 75,000 persons are supported entirely and fed daily by public charity; but a correspondent states that no diminution in the weekly mortality has taken place, and that gross mismanagement has been displayed throughout by the officials of the famine-stricken districts.

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GEO. STETHEM & Co.

Peterboro', Sept. 26, 1866. 39-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In Chancery—T. M. Fairbairn.
Notice—W. C. Nicholls.
Farm for Sale—Johnston Cooney.
Masonic—Chas. Cameron.
Notice—Thomas Blezard, Sr.
Farm for Sale—Mrs. Shea.
Removal—Thos. Fairweather & Co.
New Watch and Jewelry Store—J. Clarke.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1866.

HOME GUARDS.

The Independent Company of Peterboro has been gazetted. Their Captain, Col. Haultain, is also in communication with the government in reference to obtaining arms and clothing. The object is to find what efficient arm can be most easily obtained, and where it can be got, also in reference to some kind of uniform. Each member will be expected to purchase his own gun and clothing and, in consequence, these things will be private property. There must, however, be some kind of order and system about the management of the company; the drill requires to be regularly and punctually attended to, if the Independents wish to compare favorably with the Volunteer Companies. Individuals joining should also understand that they require to give three months notice before withdrawing; and there should be some understanding about the arms, if another wishes to purchase with the intent of joining the independents. Hence there should be rules and regulations; but this will, no doubt, be attended to as soon as other preliminaries are settled. Drill now is the general order; Tuesday and Friday evenings are, at present, appointed for that purpose, at 8.15 punctually, and it would be well if our civilian soldiers would remember the word punctual. It would save each man a half-hour's time twice a week. The exercise is pleasant and healthful; every able-bodied man, yea every man not already a Volunteer should join the Company and make it a strong one. This now lies with the people, the government has done its part.

Silver Nuisance.

We have been requested to state that there will be a meeting of merchants and others, on Friday evening, at 7.30 p. m., in the Council Chamber, to take steps to abate the abominable nuisance of taking silver at anything but its real value. For some time this silver question has been agitated in the towns and cities, and an effort was made here to bring the silver to its proper value, but it failed because of a few holding out.—We hope that this time those who have taken the matter in hand will be more successful. Every merchant and dealer in town should attend the meeting on Friday evening and unite most heartily in the work. The evil has been borne long enough, and the cure of it can effect no one disadvantageously. The proposal is to take silver at 4 per cent. discount, just as the banks do. That will make the quarter-dollar worth about 1s 2½d, and there will be no injustice when it is both received and paid at that rate.—For some time there has been a regular speculation in silver. Parties have gone or sent to Montreal and other places, and bought it; on every $1,000 a discount of $10 was obtained, and lately 5 per cent. These then paid the silver in small sums at par.—Thus in large transactions of $10,000 the speculator clears $100 to $500, while those in small business have to take it at par, and in banking it, loose as much as the others gain. It is now proposed to make silver, like bills, pass for its value, both in receipts and payments. The farmer, the trader, the broker, and dealers of all kinds would then receive the quarter-dollar at 1s 2½d., and would be allowed the same for it. There would be perfect justice in the transaction: the trader would not be the loser, as he very often is now, and no one but the unjust speculator would forego anything. By all means let there be a full meeting. The whole thing is founded on justice, and surely justice, simple justice, will prevail. Other towns are moving in the matter.

SCHOOL PIC-NIC IN OTONABEE

A union Sabbath and day school pic-nic came off at a place called Campbelltown, in Otonabee, on Friday last. About seventy children sat down to the first table, and about twice as many full grown children, so to speak, afterward. The place was the most delightful that could have been chosen. It consisted of a beautiful spot, on the banks of the Otonabee, nicely interspersed with small pines, so that a natural covering of branches defended all from the effects of the sun, whose genial rays, for almost the first time in several days, made themselves felt. Mr. White, teacher of the children in both Sabbath and day schools, assisted by the presence and liberality of the people of the neighbourhood, certainly succeeded in affording a pleasant evening to all who attended. All present appeared to enjoy themselves very well at the tables, as the demolition of good things testified, parties feeling that the fair cooks had provided liberally for that purpose. After eating and swinging to full contentment, the children assembled under some over-hanging branches and sung several very appropriate pieces in a very happy manner. Between the pieces, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Wesleyan Minister of Keene, Rev. Mr. Cantlon, of Peterboro, and Local Superintendent of Otonabee, and Mr. Stratton, of Peterboro, offered a few remarks on the advantages Canadian children now enjoy, and what would be expected of them, in consequence, in the future; also referring to the duties of parents and teachers in reference to preparing the Canadian youth for the extended field of usefulness that presents itself to young Canadians. Dr. Macrea, of Keene was also present but had to leave a little earlier than the people desired. A most pleasant evening was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem, when all dispersed pleased with the weather, for it was fine; with the cooking, for it was excellent; with the singing, for it was melodious; and, we hope, with everything else. And if Mr. White should get up another pic-nic he will, no doubt, find numerous assistants.

Coal Oil.

For some time our coal oil men have been resting on their oars, the drill having stuck, last fall, in the bore, the directors stood quiet also. A meeting, however, was held on Tuesday evening to take into consideration what should be done, and as some representation had been made that Lakefield Oil Company would in all probability unite with the Peterboro Company for the purpose of more fully and satisfactorily testing the existence of oil in this locality, a deputation was appointed to wait on the directors of the Lakefield Company and ascertain what could be done in the matter. As soon as this is understood there will be a meeting of shareholders to carry out some scheme for the completion of the intended work of testing the existence of coal oil here. Both Companies are in a favorable position; the Lakefield Company has money on hand, the Peterboro Company has all the necessary implements for boring and pumping, and only owes about $20 or $30, to meet which there is stock uncollected to the amount of $700. We understand that Mr. Kimball, formerly of the P. H. Railway, offers to sink at the rate of $2.40 or $2.50 per foot, and find everything; but nothing will be done until it is seen what Lakefield Company will do in the matter.

Church Opening.

A friend from North Smith informs us that the meetings in connection with the opening of the Presbyterian Church in North Smith were very successful, notwithstanding the uncertain state of the weather at the time, which hindered many from attending. The meetings realized nearly $100. This sum is to be applied to pay off a small debt, part of the cost of erection. It is gratifying to learn that the remaining debt is very trifling, and no doubt will soon be paid off. This Church is a new station in connection with the labours of the Rev. Mr. Thom, of Lakefield, who now labours there. It is a healthy sign to find the work extending.

Missionary.

On Thursday evening last, as announced, the Rev. Messrs. Sims and Chance, accompanied by two Indian Chiefs from Manitoulin Island, held a missionary meeting in the Victoria Hall. Rev. Mr. Beck occupied the chair. The speeches were very interesting indeed, and instructive. Messrs. Sims and Chance assert that their labours extend over 250 miles of territory, and that they are the only protestant missionaries for over 1000 miles of the west. We had intended to give the speeches in full, but space forbids it. The audience was very small on the occasion, a sign of a not very missionary spirit in the people.

The Lectures.

Mr. McMurray, of the United Canadian Alliance has delivered two lectures here this week—one in the Wesleyan Sabbath School Room, and one in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church. The lecturer understands the subjects of temperance and intemperance well, and treated them in a masterly manner. Both lectures were eloquent and entertaining, and well repaid those who heard them for their time in attending. The attendance on Tuesday evening was small, which is to be regretted. There were several other meetings the same evening and this accounts for it.

Personal.

The members of the Volunteer Company in Norwood, and the citizens of that enterprizing little village intend entertaining T. M. Grover, Esq., Lieutenant of the Company, at a dinner, on Monday evening next; and the Company intend presenting him with a sword the same evening, in appreciation of his services as drill instructor.

Peterboro Literary Club.

The first meeting of the Season will be held in the firemen's Hall, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Subject for debate—"Is Ambition a Vice or a Virtue." Members of the Club only admitted.

Ashburnham.

There was no meeting of this Council on Monday evening. Only the Reeve present.

Town Council.

There was no meeting of this Council on Monday. Cause; no quorum.

The Committe of the Protestant Home beg to thank the following friends for contributions, during the past month:—Captain Rutbridge, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Romaine, Mrs. R. Hamilton, Mrs. W. Hamilton, Mr. Giles, Mr. Chambers, Mrs. Haultain.

In the far West, 150 whites have been killed by the Indians on the Big Horn River.

Fall Meeting of Peterboro Turf Club.

The first days' races commenced on Wednesday, 3rd October, at the course. The day was cool but fine; the ground was in good order, considering the immense amount of rain which has fallen during the last month. But a small number of spectators were present considering the length of time the races were published, the reason of this is in part accounted for by the long spell of wet weather, which has left farmers behind in their operations; and also on account of five companies of volunteers having gone from this county to the front last Saturday.

1st. RACE, PURSE OF $25.

L. McGreggor. *Minie Gray*, 1, 1, 1.
C. Leary, *Clip*, 3, 3, out.
J. Simpson, Maggie Simpson, 2, 2, 2.
H. Morgan, *Fly*, 4, 4, out.
Time, 1.58, 1.57, 2.00.

This race was well contested by Minie Gray and Maggie Simpson, but was won by the former in three straight heats. Clip and Fly were withdrawn on the last heat.

2ND. RACE, PURSE OF $100.

This race did not come off, owing to objections made by the backers of the Cumberland Maid as to weight.

3RD.—TROTTING-RACE, PURSE OF $30.

J. Hughston, *Miller's Maid*, 4, 3, 4.
A. Morton, *John Moore*, 1, 1, 1.
J. Jaynes, *Racker*, 3, 2, 3.
H. Morgan, *Jennie Lind*, 2, 4, 2.
Time, 2.53, 2.52, 2.51.

This closed the first day's proceedings.

SECOND DAY.

The first race advertized for to-day did not come off; but one horse entered and was afterwards withdrawn.

The next was for a purse of $100 for trotting horses. The following horses were entered:—

Mr. Gilbert, *Harry Doyle*, 1, 1.
J. Jaynes, *Fenian*, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1.
A. Morton, *John Moore*, 3, 3, 1, 2.
Time, 2.45, 2.45, 2.59, 2.56.

Between the 2nd and 3rd heats a race against time was got up, Jack the Barber and Maggie Simpson running; the time made was 1.52. It was well contested by Maggie, but was won by Jack.

At the third heat several false starts were made, but at last they got off, Harry Doyle leading, closely followed by Fenian, John Moore behind considerably. This was a closely contested heat, both horses breaking more than once. It was decided by the Judges, on account of foul play on the part of the driver of Harry Doyle, the heat should be given to Fenian. The owner of Harry Doyle, not agreeing with the decision of the Judges, withdrew the horse, and the balance of the race was run by Fenian and John Moore.

The next race was for a purse of $16; entries added.

Maggie Simpson, 1, 1.
Fly, 2, 2.
Unknown Maid, 3, 3.
Time, 2.03, 2.00

$25 PURSE, TROTTERS AND RACKERS.

Gushaw, *Racker*, 1, 2, 1, 2.
J. Jaynes, *Lady Florence*, 3, 3, out.
H. Morgan, *Jennie Lind*, 4, 4, 3, out.
J. Huston *Miller's Maid*, 2, 2, 1, 1.
Time, 2.59, 2.58, 3.00, and 2.57.

The two horses having 2 heats each the other heat will be run to-morrow. There will be three other races to come off to-morrow also.

CAMP THOROLD.

(*From our own special Correspondent.*)

On Saturday last, the Peterborough Battalion left Port Hope, on board the steamer *Rochester*, for Port Dalhousie. We were joined by Col. Williams, of Port Hope, Capt. Williams' Infantry Company, and the Brass Band from Port, who are under Prof. Chalaupka, Sergt. Major of the Cobourg Band. Brigade Major Patterson was also present and distributed the ammunition to the men on their arrival by train from Peterborough, and accompanied them to the boat. A large number of spectators was present to see the Volunteers off, and gave several cheers as the vessel moved away, the band playing "The Girl I left behind me."

The weather was all that could be desired, hence the lake was very smooth and pleasant, affording the Volunteers a fine view of the country as they passed along. When about half way up the lake a heavy fog set in, which shut the land out from view altogether, and it was not seen again until we came within a short distance of Port Dalhousie. On the way up, because of the fog, the whistle of the boat had to be kept sounding most of the time, as the danger of running against other vessels was great.

On board I noticed that Major Poole had with him the fine horse that had been presented to him by the inhabitants of Peterboro, on Friday.

When the dinner hour arrived all were eager to obtain a place at the table; no doubt from the early hour that the Volunteers had to leave home their appetites were sharpened for the good things provided by the obliging captain; but the tables not being very large it took a long time to get all served; by three o'clock, however, about 300 men had taken dinner.

At five o'clock the steamer arrived at Port Dalhousie, where a train of cars was in waiting, a welcome sight to the Volunteers, as every one expected to have to walk to the camp, a distance of nine miles, which would not be a very pleasant undertaking to perform after dark. After some little delay in getting the horses, ammunition, &c. on board the train started and in the course of half an hour we arrived at the Thorold station, which is a distance of one mile and a half from the camp. We then got into line and after a little marching and countermarching, started for the camp. The night being very dark and from what we had heard of the road, we expected to have a rough time in reaching the camp; but the fine weather lately has had the effect of making the roads very good. As we neared the camp grounds the roads began to get rather bad, as there was a great deal of mud and very tough at that. In a short time we came to our tents which are situated on the side of a large field and owing to our being the last battalion that came in we got a very good position. The next thing was to arrange the tents and receive bed clothes which were handed out in a very short time. After getting supper we turned in and went to the land of dreams, with a picket on duty outside our tent, every half hour calling out at the top of his voice, "No. 4 and all right."

Early on Sunday morning the bugle called the whole camp to their feet; breakfast over, church parade was sounded when the whole camp assembled on a large green, where they listened to a very fine sermon delivered by an Episcopal clergyman. Subject—the two besetting sins of a British soldier: namely, Drunkenness and Swearing. If the sermon does any good to the soldiers there will be little drinking and less swearing. The Band of the 16th performed the part of a choir; the sermon over, the men were dismissed and spent the day in a very becoming manner.

Monday morning at half-past six every one was on his feet; and, before breakfast, had two hours hard drill. The drill was thoroughly efficient, and whatever it may have been during the late stormy weather, no one can now complain of it.

Seldom have a pleasanter lot of officers appeared in Camp. The most friendly feeling everywhere prevails and from the Colonel and Major, to the youngest subaltern all seem idolized by the force. The officers of the Artillery mess are most hospital, and their camp is well worth a visit. Their horses, to the number of 80, are in splendid order; among their number we saw an old stager "Johnie Russ"—a very old horse captured from the Russians during the Crimean War. We wish some of your readers were present to see some of the tents at this moment, and to hear Captain B. detailing some of his experiences, which are only equaled, but not surpassed, by the doctor's description of the Volunteers at target practice.

The Volunteers have a very soldierly appearance, though it is not difficult to see a considerable difference between their appearance whilst on drill and that of the Regular soldier; their performances with the musket and bayonet are certainly grand. The men when off drill enjoy themselves exceedingly, though some of them must be pretty tired. The officers, too, appear to enjoy themselves immensely. Dr. Dewar, of Port Hope, does all he can to keep them, not only in good health but in excellent spirits.

Two or three Companies are daily called out for ball practice, and if the vivid descriptions of our *jovial* doctor, who is in attendance be true, some ludicrous scenes take place. If the twisting and trimming the firing party are subjected to by the instructor, are not very conducive to correct firing, they have the advantage at least of knocking the men considerably about. There are three drills daily, each of two hours duration.

In the camp, besides the Peterboro battalion, is the Simcoe battalion.

BARNIE RIFLE.

THE FENIANS.

The Montreal Review cautions its readers against giving undue credence to the many rumours that are daily circulated in reference to the Fenians. Of course no one can say that the misguided men who compose the rank and file of the Fenian organization will not attempt an invasion of our soil, yet it is very doubtful that they will, and for the following reasons:—1. Stephens, the great Head Centre, is opposed to the invasion of Canada, and has denounced such an attempt in the strongest terms. 2. Sweeny, who was the prime mover in the attack upon our Province, has been removed from the position which he held at the time of the late raid, and although he still retains a number of followers, his power to do harm is not such as it was in June. 3. The Fenian exchequer is almost exhausted, and the brethren do not appear to be contributing so liberally as heretofore. 4. There is every reason to believe that the President of the United States will, should another raid be made, enforce the neutrality laws of his country. Other and perhaps more cogent reasons might be adduced why we should incline to the opinion that no invasion will be attempted; nevertheless, it would be folly on our part not to be prepared for the worst, and then the worst can never happen.

EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.—The part in public which Mr. Eyre, the ex-Governor of Jamaica, has consented to play excites a good deal of comment in England, and that pretty much of an unfavorable character too. The *European Times* has the following observation:—"The dinner to Mr. ex-Governor Eyre, took place at Southampton on the 21st. There were 120 gentlemen present, and four noblemen—the Earls of Harwickie, Shrewsbury, and Cardigan, and Lord Royston and one baronet, Sir W. Bram; but it is a little remarkable that every member in the House of Commons absented himself, a significant fact, which shows that those who belong to that assembly felt unwilling to risk their popularity by giving their countenance to an ex-official, who, whether rightly or wrongly, labours at the present moment under a considerable share of obloquy. Indeed, the unpopularity of Mr. Eyre was made manifest in Southampton during the progress of the entertainment, for on leaving it he was hissed by the surrounding multitude, and a counter demonstration took place, attended by great numbers, at which speeches were strongly condemnatory of the policy which he had pursued in Jamaica. A riot was apprehended, but happily the peace of the town was not disturbed. The task of proposing the health of Mr. Eyre devolved on the Earl of Hardwicke, who did not shrink from warmly defending the conduct of his *protege*, which a peer could do without loss of *prestige*, but a member of the other house dare not. Lord Hardwicke's great and distinguished man' made a very modest justificatory reply, which few will feel disposed to criticise ungenerously."

A London paper gives the following changes in the House of Lords:—Nineteen peers have died. They are the Marquises Camden, 67; Lansdowne, 50; Earl Gainsborough, 84; Kinnoul, 81; Bathurst, 76; Lanesborough, 74; Rosslyn, 64; Chesterfield, 61; Limerick, 53; Donoughmore, 43; Beauchamp, 37; Harrington, 21; Viscount Clifden, 41; Barons Glenelg, 83; Monteagle, 76; Clinton, 74; Bayning, 69; Vernon, 62; Rivers, 56. Two peerages have become extinct, the baronies of Bayning and Glenelg; while the successor to the titles of Montcagle, Clifden, Donoughmore, and Rivers, are minors. In addition to these it may be mentioned that the Duke of Hamilton has attained his majority, and that the Marquis of Ormonde has taken the oaths and his seat. Fourteen peers have been created, viz:—The Duke of Edinburgh, Viscount Halifax, Barons Barrogil, Clermont, Hartismere, Hylton, Kenry, Lytton, Meledyth, Monck, Northbrook, Penrhyn, Strathnairn, and Romilly. Two barons of the United Kingdom, Lord Dartrey and Lord Wodehouse, have been promoted to a higher order in the peerage. The former now sits as Earl of Dartrey and the latter as Earl of Kimberley.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.—It is apprehended that in the matter of these trials the astute counsel for the defence will take exception to the venue being laid in the United counties of York and Peel, when the offences were committed in the county of Welland. This is the point we understand, that the Fenian prisoners are relying on for an acquittal.—And if the venue be laid either in the United Counties or in the city of Toronto, the indictments, as a matter of course, cannot hold water and must fall to the ground. To obviate this legal embarrassment a special session to the Court of Queen's Bench may be held, which has plenary jurisdiction over the whole Province. Let the venue in each indictment then be laid for the Province of Canada, and all difficulties will be overcome, and the miscreants will meet with their merited punishment.—*Leader.*

A correspondent writing from Newbury says that within the last two days a couple of individuals have been observed wandering about the neighbourhood—one soliciting charity, the other peddling nostrums—but who appeared more anxious to ascertain the lay of the country towards the St. Clair River and from thence along the Canadian frontier to Sandwich, than in prosecuting their respective callings. Our correspondent asks: Would it not be well for the rural districts, whose duty it would be, to look after such characters at the present time.—*London Advertiser.*

MOB LAW.—A portion of the citizens of Quebec feeling aggrieved at an old wooden fence being permitted to remain on Durham Terrace, repaired thither a. midnight on Saturday, and tore it down. It was afterwards thrown over the Terrace, and smashed to pieces on the rocks below. The citizens claim the land as public property, and resisted the obstruction.

The Comte de Chambord, the Duchess of Parma, the Duchess of Berry, and the Duke of Modena are quietly moving off from Venice, as they are resolved not to live under the rule of Victor Emmanuel.

It is estimated that it will take eight hundred million feet of lumber to rebuild the burnt district in Portland—or about the entire product of Maine for two years.

At Vienna, the cost of the war, including the losses undergone by the neutral countries and the indemnities to be paid, is estimated at £40,000,000.

Gen. Dix has been appointed envoy-extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States to France.

Garibaldi is about to hold a grand review of the Italian Volunteers in the plain of Montechiari.

General Mouravieff has been found dead in his bed; cause, fit of apoplexy.

The advertising privilege of the Paris Exhibition has been sold for $250,000.

New Municipal Act.

Through the kindness of Col. Haultain, we have received a copy of the late Municipal Act, and we lay before our readers those sections which refer to the changes that take effect immediately. We have given the words of the Act, so that our readers may fully understand the very wording of the parts thereof. The sections omitted are of no great importance to the general readers.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MAYORS, &c.

70. The persons qualified to be elected Mayors, Aldermen, Reeves, Deputy Reeves and Councillors, or Police Trustees, are such residents of the Municipality within which, or within two miles of which, the Municipality or Police Village is situate, as are not disqualified under this Act, and have, at the time of the election, in their own right or in the right of their wives, as proprietors or tenants, a legal or equitable freehold or leasehold, rated in their own names on the last revised Assessment Roll of such Municipality or Police Village to at least the value following:

In Townships—Freehold to four hundred dollars, or leasehold to eight hundred dollars;

In Police Villages—Freehold or leasehold to four hundred dollars;

In Incorporated Villages—Freehold to six hundred dollars, or leasehold to twelve hundred dollars;

In Towns—Freehold to eight hundred dollars, or leasehold to sixteen hundred dollars;

And in Cities—for Mayor and Aldermen—Freehold to four thousand dollars, or leasehold to eight thousand dollars.

And so in the same proportions in all Municipalities and Police Villages in case the property is partly freehold and partly leasehold.

The term "Leasehold" in this section shall not include a term less than a tenancy for a year, or from year to year.

And the qualification of all persons, where a qualification is required under this Act, may be of an estate either legal or equitable.

71. In case of a new Township erected by proclamation for which there has been no Assessment Roll, every person who at the time of the first election has such an interest in real property and to such an amount as hereinbefore mentioned, shall be deemed to be possessed of a sufficient property qualification.

72. In case in a Municipality there are not at least two persons qualified to be elected for each seat in the Council, no qualification beyond the qualification of an elector shall be necessary in the persons to be elected.

ELECTORS.

73. The electors of every Municipality for which there is an Assessment Roll, and the electors of every Police Village, shall be the male freeholders thereof, whether resident or not, and such of the householders thereof as have been resident therein for one month next before the election, who are natural-born or naturalized subjects of Her Majesty, and of the full age of twenty-one years, and who were severally but not jointly rated on the then last revised Assessment Rolls, for real property in the Municipality or Police Village, held in their own right or that of their wives as proprietors or tenants, and who had paid all Municipal taxes due by them on or before the sixteenth day of December next preceding the election; and such rating shall be absolute and final, and not be questioned either by any Returning Officer, or on any application to set aside any election under this or any other Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada.

76. In Cities, Towns, Townships and Incorporated Villages, such real property, whether freehold or leasehold, or partly each, must have been so rated as of at least the actual value following:—

In Cities—Six hundred dollars.
In Towns—Four hundred dollars.
In Incorporated Villages—Three hundred dollars.
In Townships—One hundred dollars.
In Police Villages—One hundred dollars.

77.—At the first election for a newly erected Municipality for which there is no separate Assessment Roll, every resident male inhabitant though not previously assessed, shall be entitled to vote if he possesses the other qualifications above mentioned, and has at the time of the election sufficient property to have entitled him to vote if he had been rated for such property, and every person so claiming to vote shall name the property on which he votes, and the Returning Officer at the request of any candidate or voter shall note the property in his Poll Book opposite the voter's name.

78. In Towns and Cities, every elector may vote in each Ward in which he has been rated for the necessary property qualification.

In Townships and Incorporated Villages divided into electoral divisions, no elector shall vote in more than one electoral division.

79. In case both the owner and occupant of any real property are rated severally but not jointly therefor, both shall be deemed rated within this Act.

80. When any real property is owned or occupied jointly by two or more persons, and is rated severally but not jointly at an amount sufficient to give a qualification to each, then each shall be deemed rated within this Act, otherwise none of them shall be deemed so rated.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

81. Every male person entered on the then last revised Assessment Roll for every City, Town, Village and Township, as the owner or occupant of real property of the actual value: in Cities, of six hundred dollars; in Towns of four hundred dollars; in Incorporated Villages, of three hundred dollars; and in Townships, of two hundred dollars, shall be entitled to vote at all Parliamentary elections, subject to the provisions of the Act chapter six of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, except sub-sections numbered 1 and 2 of section four of the said Act, which are hereby repealed, in so far as they relate to Upper Canada.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

82. No election of Township Councillors shall be held within any City, Town, or Incorporated Village, nor shall any election for a Municipality or any Ward thereof be held in a tavern or house of public entertainment licensed to sell spirituous liquors.

85. The Council of every City, Town and Village Municipality (including a Village newly erected into a Town newly erected into a City) shall, from time to time, by By-law, appoint the place or places for holding the next ensuing Municipal election, otherwise the election shall be held at the place or places at which the last election for the Municipality or Wards or Electoral Divisions was held.

87. The electors of every City shall elect three Alderman for every Ward, in the first Monday in January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, one of whom shall retire annually, in rotation, and on the first Monday of January in each year thereafter, shall elect one Alderman for each Ward, in the room of the retiring member, unless chosen by acclamation on the day of nomination.

88. In Incorporated Towns having five Wards there shall be two Councillors elected for each Ward, on the first Monday in January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, one of whom shall retire annually, in rotation; and on the first Monday in January in each year thereafter, there shall be three Councillors elected for each Ward, on the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, one of whom shall retire annually in rotation, and on the first Monday in January in each year thereafter the e shall be one Councillor elected for each Ward in all Towns.

89. The electors of every Township and Incorporated Village Municipality shall elect annually, on the first Monday in January, the members of the Council of the said Municipality, and on the second Monday in January the elector of every Police Village shall annually elect the Police Trustees of the Village, and the persons so elected shall hold office until their successors are elected or appointed and sworn into office and the new Council or Police Trustees is or are organized.

90. At the first meeting of the Council of every City and Town, elected after the passing of this Act, it shall be determined by ballot, under the direction of the Clerk, which of the members shall retire in the first, second and third year respectively, and the term of office of each Councillor or Alderman shall cease, according to the result of such ballot.

92. In case of the separation of a Union of Townships, the existing division into Wards, if any, shall cease, as if the same had been duly abolished By-law, and the elections of Councillors shall be by general vote until the Township or Townships are divided into electoral divisions under the provisions of this Act.

93. The election in Townships and Incorporated Villages of Reeves, Deputy Reeves, and Councillors, shall be by general vote, and shall be held at the place or places where the last meeting of the Council was held, or in such other place or places where the last meeting of the Council was held, or in such other place or places as may be from time to time fixed by By-law.

96. In the case of a Municipality in which the election is not to be by Wards or electoral divisions, the Clerk shall be the Returning Officer at all elections after the first.

PROCEEDINGS AT ELECTIONS.

100. A meeting of the electors shall take place for the nomination of candidates for the offices of Reeve, Deputy Reeves, Councillors and Police Trustees, in Townships, Incorporated Villages Police Villages, at noon on last Monday but one in December annually, at such place therein as shall from time to time by fixed by By-law;

The Clerk (or in his absence a Chairman to be chosen) shall preside at such meeting, of which he shall give at least six days' notice;

If only the necessary number of candidates to fill the vacant offices shall be proposed and seconded, the Clerk or Chairman shall adjourn the proceedings until the first Monday in January, when a poll or polls shall be opened in each Electoral Division or of the Municipality be not divided into Electoral Divisions, then at such place as the Council shall by By-law determine, for the election, at nine of the clock in the morning and shall continue open until five of the clock in the afternoon, and no longer;

The Clerk or Chairman of the meeting shall, on the day following that of the nomination, post up in the office of the Municipality, the names of the persons proposed for the respective offices, and the Clerk shall provide the Returning Officer in case of Electoral Divisions, with a certified list of the names of such candidates, specifying the offices for which they are respectively candidates;

The Clerk shall, before the poll is opened, deliver to the Returning Officer for every Electoral Division, or Police Village, a list of the names, arranged alphabetically, of all male freeholders and householders rated upon the then last revised Assessment Roll for real property, lying in that Electoral Division or Village, to the amount required to qualify them to vote at such election, and shall attest the said list by his solemn declaration;

In Townships Incorporated Villages and Police Villages, every Returning Officer shall, on the day after the close of the poll, return the Poll-Book to the Township Clerk, verified under oath before the said Clerk or any Justice of the Peace for the County or Union of Counties in which the said Township, Incorporated or Police Village may lie, as to the due and correct taking of the votes;

The Clerk of the Township, Incorporated Village or Police Village, (or person so appointed Chairman, as aforesaid,) shall add up the votes set down for each candidate in the respective Poll-Books, and ascertain the aggregate number of votes, and shall, at the Town Hall, or other place at which the nomination was held, at noon of the day following the return of the Poll-Book, publicly declare the Reeves and Councillors, or Reeve, Deputy Reeve and Councillors, as the case may be, who have been elected;

In case two or more candidates have an equal number of votes, the said Clerk, whether otherwise qualified or not, shall give a casting vote or one or more of such candidates, so as to decide the election and except in such case the Clerk shall not vote at any such election.

PROCEEDINGS AT ELECTIONS OF ALDERMEN IN CITIES AND COUNCILLORS IN TOWN.

101. The proceedings of such elections shall be as follows:—

A meeting of the electors shall take place for the nomination of candidates for the offices of Aldermen in Cities, and of Councillors in Towns, at noon, on the last Monday but one in December, annually, in each Ward or Electoral Division thereof, at such places therein as shall from time to time be fixed by By-law of the said City or Town Councils;

The Returning Officer for each Ward or Electoral Division in Cities and Towns, or in his absence the Chairman to be chose by the meeting, shall preside, and the Returning Officer shall give at least six days' notice of such meeting;

If only the necessary number of candidates to fill the vacant offices shall be proposed and seconded, the Returning Officer or Chairman shall after the lapse of one hour, declare such candidates duly elected;

If more than the necessary number of candidates be proposed, and a poll is demanded by any candidate or elector, the Returning Officer or Chairman shall keep the poll open for the full time required by law for taking the votes, though there may be no contest for the other offices for which he holds the election.

113. Every Returning Officer shall enter in his Poll-Book, in separate columns, the names of the candidates for the office of Mayor, Reeve or Deputy Reeve, and of Councillor in Towns, and shall, in the column in which is entered the name of a candidate for Mayor, Reeve, Deputy Reeve or Councillor, voted for by any voter, set the number "1" opposite the voter's name.

114. Every Returning Officer shall, on the day after the close of the poll, return the Poll-Book to the City or Town Clerk, verified by his solemn declaration.

115. The Town clerk shall add up the number of votes set down for each candidate for Mayor, Reeve and Deputy Reeve *(as the case may be)* in the respective Poll-Books so returned, and ascertain the aggregate number of such votes, and in case a poll has been taken and the Poll-Books have been returned for every Ward or Electoral Division, the Clerk shall, at the Town Hall, at noon of the day following the return of the Poll-Books, declare elected the candidate or candidates having the largest number of votes polled.

116. In case two or more candidates for Mayor, *Reeve or De

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-2m New York

REMARKABLE CURES.

TO THE PUBLIC!

I think it but right that I should make known the following facts, with reference to the efficacy of the remedies supplied by Dr. E. Morris, of Peterborough:—Last year a boy of mine took the Scarlet Fever, paralysis followed, and the little fellow lost his speech, being unable to speak for nine months. I had several Doctors attending him but without any beneficial results, and I had almost given up hopes of his recovery. About this time I met Dr. Morris, who furnished me with some medicine which had the effect of restoring the little fellow's speech the day after it was first used, and he is now in excellent health. I have also used Dr. Morris's Dandelion Pills, and found them all he represented them to be. They are a genuine article.

Wm. GARNETT,
, Lot 10, 11 Con, Township of Ops.
May 10, 1866. 32

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.
Peterborough, March 7th, 1865.

A BEAUTIFUL HORSE.

There is nothing that can contribute so much to render the horse beautiful and elegant to improve his condition and make him all that is desirable as "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine;" it has been used by many persons who own valuable carriage and other horses with decided success, and so well pleased are they with it that they always keep it on hand in case of emergency; it may be given at all times with perfect safety.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 37

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness *Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption*, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—*Spurious kinds are offered for sale.* Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W, General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds. Sore Throat. Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly*, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orderers coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, endorsh testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate relief* All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

1866. { REMOVAL. {1866.

THOS. FAIRWEATHER & CO.

ANNOUNCE to their numerous friends and patrons, that they have REMOVED their place of business to the New and Commodious Store in **Dixon's Block,**

North-West Corner of GEORGE and SIMCOE Sts,

WHERE THEY WILL DISPLAY

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the public.

Peterborough, October 4, 1866. 40-tf

Prof Velpeau's Hair Restorative.
Contains no sediment.

Prof. Velpeau's Hair Restorative
Will prevent hair from falling off.

PROF VELPEAU'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Cleanses the scalp and prevents headache.

PROF. VELPEAU'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Does not stain the skin.

PROF. VELPEAU'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Restores hair to its youthful condition.

PROF. VELPEAU'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Makes the hair soft, glossy and beautiful.

PROF. VELPEAU'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Is clear, transluscent and fragrant.

PROF. VELPEAU'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Will not tarnish linen or jewelry.

PROF. VELPEAU'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
May be used at any time without injury.

PROF. VELPEAU'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Is sold every where.
BARNES, HENRY & Co., AGENTS,
Montreal, C. E.
37

DARLEY'S

Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of *Heaves, Coughs*, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to HURD & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
NEWCASTLE, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

W. C. NICHOLLS

IS appointed Agent for the Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada, in place of Mr James Gardener, resigned.—Office over McKellar & Cameron's Store, Peterborough.

Peterboro', October 2nd, 1866. 40-3in

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No. 155, C. R. will be held

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

At half-past seven o'clock, in the Lodge Room Market Block.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.
CHAS. CAMERON,
Secretary.
Peterborough, October 4, 1866.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late John Blezard, of the Township of Otonabee, are requested to pay the same to the Executors. If not so paid within a reasonable time, all such debts will be placed in court for collection.

Persons who have claims against the above named Estate are solicited to make them known to the Executors.

THOMAS BLEZARD, Sr.,
A. B. KIDD,
DAVID MOORE, } Executors.
Otonabee, October 4th, 1866.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that excellent farm, Lot No. 21, in the 9th concession of Otonabee, consisting of 100 acres. There are 90 acres cleared in a good state of cultivation. The remainder consists of maple and beach land. There are 9 acres of Fall Wheat sowed at present and looking well, and will go with the place. Good cedar log house; good barns and stables; and the Farm is well watered. It is situated about six miles from Peterborough, and same from Keene.

For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

JOHNSTON COONEY.
Otonabee, October 1st, 1866. 40-3mos.

FARM FOR SALE.

200 Acres of Land—150 cleared. Log house, barn, stable and sheds on the premises. Well watered. Apply on the premises, to MRS. SHEA,
Lot 28, 10th con. Smith.
Smith, October 1st, 1866. 40-tin*

New Watch and Jewelry Store!

JOHN CLARKE,

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, Jeweler, &c., and for many years of the firm of BROWN & CLARKE, Peterboro, would respectfully intimate to his former customers, and the public generally, that he has resumed business in the above line, in SCOTT'S BLOCK, three doors from Graham & Stratton's, corner of Simcoe street, and nearly opposite Nicholls & Hall's store, where he intends to carry on business as formerly in all its branches; and would respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the jobbing department. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the best possible manner, and satisfaction given in all cases. Also a general assortment of Jewelry, Clocks, Watches and Fancy Goods, which will be sold at a small advance on cost.

J. CLARKE,
Watch Maker,
Simcoe street.
Peterboro', October 4, 1866. 40

IN CHANCERY!

BETWEEN

WALTER PATERSON,
Plaintiff,
AND
JAMES JEFFREY, the younger, and SARAH ANN JEFFREY, (by bill,) and WILLIAM JEFFREY, made a party in the Master's Office,
Defendants.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in pursuance of a decree and final order for sale made by the Court of Chancery for Upper Canada in this cause, bearing date respectively the third day of February, 1866, and the nineteenth day of September, 1866, and with the approbation of THOMAS MACCULLOCH FAIRBAIRN, Esquire, the Master of this honorable Court at Peterborough, on

Saturday, 27th October, Instant,

At twelve of the clock, noon, at the Chambers of the said Master, on Water street, in the Town of Peterborough, by the said Master or his Clerk,

CERTAIN FREEHOLD PREMISES,

Being Lot number thirteen, North of Dalhousie street and West of George street, in the said Town of Peterborough, containing by admeasurement one-half of an acre, more or less, in one lot. On the lot, which is well fenced, is a Rough-cast Cottage, nearly new.

The purchaser shall, at the time of sale, pay down a deposit in the proportion of £10 in every £100 of his purchase money to the Vendor or his Solicitor, and shall pay the remainder of his purchase money (with interest thereon from the day of sale) on the *twenty-seventh* day of November next. In other respects the conditions of sale are the standing conditions of sale of the said Court of Chancery.

The conditions of sale and further particulars may be obtained at the Chambers of the said Master at Peterborough, and at the office of D. W. DUMBLE, Esquire, at Peterborough.

Dated at Peterborough, this 1st day of October, 1866.

T. M FAIRBAIRN,
Master at Peterborough
D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor for Plaintiff. 40

Journeymen Wanted.

TWO OR THREE GOOD BOOTMAKERS will find steady employment and good wages by applying immediately to the subscriber.

R. PATTERSON.
Peterboro, Sept. 26th, 1866. 39-3in

STRAW & FELT WORK.

MRS. GALT begs to announce that she has opened rooms opposite J. Z. Roger's Store, Ashburnham, where she is prepared to do all kinds of Straw and Felt dressing in a satisfactory manner, and she respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Ashburnham, Sept. 26th, 1866. 39-3in.*

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.
Peterboro', Sept. 26th, 1866. 39

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Monday, December 17, '66,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,
WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.
Norwood, Sept. 10th, 1866. 38-tf

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Dummer, at the next meeting, to be held at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the THIRD day of NOVEMBER next, commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., intends passing a By-law for stopping up and selling that part of the Concession Line South of Richie's Bridge, and opposite Lots number three on the fourth and fifth Concessions of the Township of Dummer, except that portion of it opposite an established road.

W. DARLING, *Clerk.*
Dummer, Sept. 11th, 1866. 39-tin

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the United Townships of Minden, Dysart, &c., intend at their next meeting, to be held at Mr. Sawyers, Minden Village, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of OCTOBER next, passing a By-law, for the purpose of establishing the following road: Commencing at the north end of the Bridge at the mill, on lot No. 3 *in the 3rd concession*, in the township of Minden, crossing Nos. 3, 4 & 5 until it strikes the side line between Nos. 5 & 6, from thence to the concession line between Nos. 4 & 5 in accordance with a survey made by Messrs MaDougal and Baker.

Wm. McKELVEY. *Clerk.*
Minden, Sept. 12, 1866. 39-6in

REMOVAL.

DR. KINCAID has removed to Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterborough, July 26th, 1866. 30

NEW NOVEL.

FELIX HOLT, the Radical; by GEORGE ELIOT. For sale by

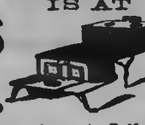
GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro', Aug. 26th, 1866.

Good Cook Stoves For THE HEAD-CENTRE With All Complete $12.00

FOR

STOVES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

IS AT

LANNIN'S  **CANADIAN**

TIN AND

Stove Shop.

George street, nearly opposite T. Menzies' Book Store,

Where everyone who wishes to get good bargains will please give him a call, and satisfy themselves.

"THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE,"

"THE OTTAWA" AND "NOVELTY,"

Always on hand—Call and see them.

OLD STOVES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

LANNIN Continues to pay the highest price in Cash, as usual, for any quantity of SHEEP and CALF SKINS, delivered at his Shop.

The best quality of **COAL OIL** always on hand, Wholesale, by the Barrel or Gallon.

CHEAPEST IN TOWN.

THOMAS LANNIN.
Peterboro, September 26, 1866. 39

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

NOW RECEIVED!

A large assortment of

FALL and WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

COTTONS,
TWEEDS,
COBURGS,
WINCEYS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
MANTLE CLOTHS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS, SHAWLS,
WOOLEN SCARFS,
ALSO, &c. &c.

Fancy Knitting Wools, Berlin Wools, Stamped Work, Beads, and a variety of Fancy Goods.

JOHN ERSKINE.
Peterborough, September 20, 1866. 38

WHEAT.

THE highest price for Wheat, Barley and Pease, delivered at the Peterboro' Railway Station.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, September 20, 1866. 38-3in

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is buying Grain at all Stations on the Port Hope & Lindsay Railway, for which the HIGHEST prices will be given by careful Agents.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, September 20, 1866. 38-3in

FALL GOODS

Cloths,
Tweeds,
Flannels,
Prints, Dress Goods,
Cottons,
Hats, Caps,
and other Goods

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,

JUST RECEIVED BY

I. ROBINSON & Co.
Peterborough, August 30, 1866. 35

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.
Peterboro, October 16, 1864. 43

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,

WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

☞ Collars Warranted. ☜

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

In Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling, gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.
Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 *Broadway, New York.*

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. *Its motion being all positive*, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ap 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years.* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over twelve thousand piano fortes.* Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these instruments from $100 to $300 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte
ap 30-1yr

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse *the Urinary or Sexual Organs.*

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis
of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut these out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.
Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have received a large addition to their stock of

BOOKS,

Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Sea.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Caesar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untilled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Bypaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Hemans's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books, used in all the schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets.
Peterboro, August, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Dummer, at the next meeting, to be held at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the THIRD day of NOVEMBER next, commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., intend passing a By-law for establishing the following road in the Township of Dummer, viz:—

Commencing on the Boundary Line between Methuen and Dummer 11 chains from the S. E. angle of lot No. 29 on the 12th concession of *Dummer*; then N. 57° W. 10 chains 7 links, N. 55° W. 11 chains, N. 82° W. 12 chains, N. 45° W. 10 chains, N. 52° W. 7 chains 25 links, N. 74° W. 8 chains to the 11th concession line, and 15 chains 70 links north of the post between lots No. 30 & 31; then S. 87° W. 7 chains 50 links, S. 49° 30' W. 2 chains, S. 86° W. 4 chains 50 links, S. 62° 30' W. 3 chains N. 82° W. 5 chains, N. 56° W. 6 chains, N. 84° W. 15 chains; then due W. 7 chains, N. 76° W. 15 chains, S. 81° W. 8 chains 50 links to to the 10th concession line, and 6 chains S. of the post between lots No. 30 & 31; then on same course 13 chains 50 links, N. 82° W. 4 chains 50 links, No. 87° W. 4 chains, S. 77° W. 6 chains 50 links, S. 56° 30' W. 5 chains, S. 85° W. 12 chains 50 links, S. 53° W. 15 chains, S. 76° 30' W. 7 chains to the 9th concession line, then S. 76° 30' W. across the 9th concession to the post between lots No 30 & 31 on the west side of said concession, said road to be 66 feet wide.

W DARLING, Clerk.
Dummer, Aug. 27 1866. 36-4 in.

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,
Manager.
Ontario Bank,
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 15, 1865. 43

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterboro', April, 1865.

For Sale!

300 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
250	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

350 green cases		*GIN,*
100 red	do	*GIN,*
50 Hhd.	do	*GIN,*
100 pens.		*HIGH WINES,*
700 cases (best brands)		*BRANDY,*
300 cases		*CLARET,*
75 gross qrsl		*CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases		*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.
Montreal, July 9, 1866. 39

GROVESTEEN & CO.

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 20 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still *more perfect Piano Forte*, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 38-1 yr.

Pipes! Pipes!!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE been appointed Sole Agents in Peterborough for the sale of

ASCHER & CO'S

PURE MEERGHAUM PIPES,

And have now on hand an assortment which for quality and price, defies competion.

CIGAR-HOLDERS—Fancy and plain, from 20 cents and upwards.

These goods are all manufactured by the above company at their manufactory in England, and are all warranted.

A large assortment of Brier Root Pipes in a short time.

Peterboro', September, 1866.

Farm Wanted.

WANTED TO LEASE a Farm of 100 acres of hardwood land near Peterboro', with from 10 to 50 acres cleared, with good warm House, Buildings and Orchard, on the border of a Lake or River where there is good Deer hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Immediate possession.

Address stating full particulars (pre-paid) to J. S., Clyde Hotel, King Street, Toronto.

May 6th, 1865.

FENIAN RAID.

THE History of the Fenian Raid on Fort Erie, with an account of the BATTLE OF RIDGEWAY, by MAJOR GEO. T. DENISON, Jr. for sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro', Aug. 1866.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro, June 20, 1866.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC!

THIS is to certify that I have been effectually cured of a cancer in the nose, of two years standing, by DR. BOERHAM, of this town, for which I tender him my heart-felt thanks.

JOHN BAKER, Sr.
Peterboro', Sept. 17, 1866. 26-3in

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. EWEN, Manager.
Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 29

Swearing Alone.

A gentleman once heard a laboring man swearing dreadfully in the presence of companions. He told him it was a cowardly thing to swear in company with others, when he dared not do it by himself. The man said he was not afraid to swear at any place. The following conversation between them took place:—

'I'll give you ten dollars,' said the gentleman, 'if you will go to the village grave yard at twelve o'clock to-night, and swear the oaths you have uttered here, when you are alone with God.

'Agreed,' said the man, 'it's an easy way of earning ten dollars.'

'Well, you come to me to-morrow and say you have done it, and the money will be yours.'

The time passed on; midnight came.—The man went to the graveyard. It was a night of pitchy darkness.

As he entered the graveyard not a sound was heard; all was still as death. Then the gentleman's words, 'alone with God,' came over him with wonderful power. The very thought of the wickedness of what he had been doing, and what he had come to do darted across his mind like a flash of lightning. He trembled at his folly.—Afraid to take another step, he fell upon his knees, and instead of the dreadful oaths he came to utter, he asked forgiveness for the wicked act!'

The next day he went to the gentleman and thanked him for what he had done, and said he had resolved not to swear another oath as long as he lived.

Couldn't get his Baggage.

A contemporary states that a gentleman who holds a responsible position under the Government, concluded to change his place of lodgings. He sent one of the waiters of the hotel where he had selected apartments after his baggage. Meeting the waiter he said:—

'Well, John, did you bring my baggage down?'

'No, sar,' blandly responded the sable gentleman.

'Why, what is the reason?'

'Case, sar, the gentleman in the office say you did not pay your bill.'

'Not paid my bill? Why that's very singular; he knew me very well when he kept the Girard House in Philadelphia.',

'Well, mebbee,' rejoined John, 'dat was the reason he wouldn't gib me de baggage.'

The bill was paid and the gentleman took his departure.

WIFE.—There is no combination of letters in the English language which excites more pleasing and interesting associations than the word wife. It presents to the mind's eye a cheerful companion, a disinterested adviser, a nurse in sickness, a comforter in misfortune, and an ever affectionate companion. It conjures up the image of a lovely woman, who cheerfully undertakes to contribute to your happiness, to partake with you the cup of weal or woe, which destiny may offer. The word wife is synonymous with the greatest blessing, and we pity the unfortunate wight who is compelled, by fate's severe decree, to trudge along through life's dull pilgrimage without one.

Some young men marry dimples; some noses; the contest, however, generally lies between the eyes and hair. The mouth too is occasionally married; the chin not so often. Poor partners, these, you will own. But young men do marry all these, and many other bits and scraps of a wife, instead of the true thing. Such as the marriage is such is the after-life. He that would have a wife must marry a woman. If he can meet with one of equal social position, like education, similar disposition, kindred sympathies, and habits congenial to his own, let him marry. But let him beware of marrying a curl, or a voice, however melodious. Young ladies do also make queer matches, and unite themselves to whiskers.

YIELD A LITTLE.—It is better to yield a little than quarrel a great deal. The habit of standing up, as people call it, for their little rights, is one of the most disagreeable and undignified in the world.—Life is too short for the perpetual bickerings which attend such a disposition; and, unless a very momentous affair indeed, where other people's claims and interests are involved, we question if it is not wiser, happier, and more prudent to yield somewhat of our precious rights than squabble to maintain them. The wisdom is first pure then peaceable, then gentle.

THE STOLEN APPLE.—A prisoner, who was sentenced to be transported for housebreaking, was spoken to by a friend, relative to his first theft. 'The poor fellow pointed to the mark of a severe scar on his left hand and said. 'That was done, sir, when I was a boy. I fell from an apple tree into which I had climbed for the purpose of stealing an apple. An apple was my first theft.' So beware, young reader, of the first step in an evil course.

WHAT YOU CAN NEVER CATCH.—Boys and girls, what is it that you can never catch, though you chase after it as on the wings of the wind? You can never catch the word that has once gone out of your lips. Once spoken, it is out of your reach; do your best, you can never recall it. Therefore, take care what you say. Never speak an unkind word, an impure word a lying word, a profane word.

An associate judge in one of our country courts, in speaking of the important and honorable office he had held for several years, said the presiding judge never consulted with him except on one question, and that was after listening to three or four windy pleas of an hour's length each, when he turned and whispered, "Isn't this bench made of hardwood?" I told him I thought it was!

"Can you see anything in my eye—it feels very sore?" asked a lazy good-for-nothing student of Oliver Wendell Holmes. "I can see a very bad pupil," was the reply of the Professor, who never likes to be funny when he has his professional garments on.

Mrs. Loode, of Chicago, took arsenic and died the day after her wedding from grief at her husband's expressing his regret at having married her.

A rich and beautiful young lady in Brooklyn, N. Y., devoted herself to nursing the cholera patients there, and recently died a victim to the disease.

The reason why people know not their duty on great occasions, is that they will not take the trouble of doing their duty on little occasions.

A man in Randolf, Ill., was fined $42 for pretending to be an unmarried man and so gaining a damsel's affections.

Fusion sisterhoods, says a writer are much nicer things than brotherhoods, and far better armed for conquest.

One hundred and sixty different kinds of riches are now on trial in the French camp at Chalons.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of James W. Sheerdan, and against the lands and tenements which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Eliza Tanner, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credit which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Edward Tanner in the hands of the said Eliza Tanner, to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterboro', being composed of a part of lot No. 7 West of George street and South of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough aforesaid, and butted and bounded and otherwise known as follows:—Commencing upon Aylmer street at a point distant ten feet North from the South-west corner of the said lot, thence North along Aylmer street forty nine feet, thence East parallel with the Northern limit of the said lot to within the distance of ten feet of the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence South parallel with the said Eastern limit forty-nine feet, thence West parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot to the Western limit thereof upon Aylmer street aforesaid. with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also, that certain other parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Monaghan, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement one half of an acre, be the same more or less, being composed of part of Park lot No. 7 in lot No. 13 in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a point on the Northerly limits of the said Park lot at the distance of five chains and fifty three links from the North east angle of the said Park lot, thence Southerly in a line parallel with the Eastern limit of the said Park lot two chains and seventy-one links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links, thence Northerly on a line parallel with the Eastern boundary of the said Park lot, to the Northern limit of the said Park lot, thence Easterly along the said Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links to the place of be ginning, together with the right of way thereto mentioned in the conveyance thereof from one Frederick William Hautain to the said Edward Tanner, deceased.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 1st, 1866

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queens Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Wallis, John Langton and Robert Dennistoun, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of John Robinson Benson, *Defendant*, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot number one East of the Communication Road in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, commencing on the river road at a point seven chains and thirty-two links Northerly from the North East angle of the land conveyed by James Chalmers to Robert Dennistoun, thence Northerly along the said river road six chains thirty-two links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the said Northern limit of the land so conveyed to the said Robert Dennistoun two chains sixty-nine links, thence at right angles Southerly six chains and thirty-two links, thence at right angles Easterly two chains and sixty-nine links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 15, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of Walter Patterson, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Moses Minor, an absconding debtor, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to part of Lot No. 11 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Asphodel, being Village Lots No. 10 and 11, North of King street and East of Thomas street, described in Schedule of Village Lots registered as the Town Plot of the Village of Westwood, containing one acre and forty-three feet, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 24, 1866. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of William McLaughlan, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to Lots No 6 and 7 in the 12th concession, and the West half of Lot No. 7 in the 11th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 17, 1866. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Julia Burns, administratrix, of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Peter Burns, deceased, to be administered at the suit of Bernard McManus, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Burns, in the hands of the said Julia Burns, to be administered in and to the West half of Lot No. 24, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 3rd, 1866. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Frontenac, and to me directed, at the suit of Jacob Bajus, against the lands and tenements which were of James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, in and to the West half of lot No. 2 in the 5th concession of the Township of Dysart.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31, 1866. 31

Immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just received and ready for inspection, at the **Montreal House.**

Great Bargains to be had at the **Montreal House.**

A great variety of Dress Goods—in Lustres, Poplinettes, Winceys, Plaids, &c. &c. Please call and see them.

Cobourgs, French Merinoes and Plain Winceys—good and cheap, at the Montreal House.

PRINTS—a large assortment, from 6½d per yard, at the **Montreal House.**

Good GREY COTTON from 5d per yard upwards, very heavy from 7½d to 10d.

In WHITE COTTONS the very best value for the money can be had at the Montreal House. On hand at a great variety of prices.

STRIPE SHIRTINGS as low as 7½d per yard; Derrys, in brown and blue; Towellings of every description, to be had at the Montreal House.

Call and see our heavy Tickings, at 1s per yard.

Very heavy BAGGINGS; Striped under TICKINGS, very low; Ready-made BAGS at the **Montreal House.**

BLANKETS—a very large assortment, from 6s 3d to $9.00 per pair. HORSE BLANKETS very low indeed.

FLANNELS of every description, in Home-made, Fancy Shirting and Plain colors, at the **Montreal House.**

SKIRTINGS and BALMORAL SKIRTS, very cheap at the Montreal House.

HOOP SKIRTS—Just received two cases consisting of Children's, Misses' and Ladies', at very low prices.

Please call and inspect our VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT of Fall and Winter Shawls, in newest styles, all splendid value.

MANTLES and MANTLE CLOTHS, at the Montreal House.

Three or four cases of Fancy Articles, such as Ribbons, Collars, Ties, Beltings, Buckles, Buttons, Nets, Veils, &c., now opened out at the Montreal House.

A very heavy stock of CLOTHS, in Silk Mixtures, Doeskins, Scotch Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds, Satinets, &c., for sale at very reasonable prices, at the Montreal House.

Just received, a very large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING of best quality, and to be sold lower than any where else, at the Montreal House.

Clothing made to order, in first class style, by an experienced Tailor, at the Montreal House.

N. B.—*On the first of next month the subscriber intends moving into his new premises, next door to the old stand.*

JAMES W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, September, 1866. 37

For Sale, To Let, &c.

Desirable Farm FOR SALE.

MR. ALEXANDER McNEIL has received instructions to sell by Auction, at BLAKELY'S HOTEL, Lakefield, North Douro,

On THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11th next,

AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.,

That Farm, W. ½ of Lot 14, 7th concession, and E. part 14, 8th concession of Douro, containing 120 acres, of which about 80 acres are cleared. The Farm is distant 9 miles from the County Town of Peterborough, and 1 mile from the Village of Lakefield.

A commodious and well finished Dwelling House, pleasantly situated on the river Otonabee; a barn 50 ft. by 30, a stable for four horses, driving house, hay loft, cattle, wagon, and wood sheds, work shop, and other conveniences, an orchard and garden.

The soil is of excellent quality and capable of producing any kind of crop. Several hundred yards of draining have been completed.

There is no encumbrance upon the property, and part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a period of years at a moderate rate of interest.

Enquiry may be made, on the premises, of Mr. BROWN, the owner, of ROBERT DENNISTOUN, Esq., Solicitor, and Mr. MCNEIL, Auctioneer, Peterborough.

North Douro, Sept. 5, 1866. 36-3in-alt.

A Farm for Sale

CONSISTING of 100 acres. West half of Lot No. 14, 5th Concession of Township of Smith, situate four miles from the Town of Peterborough. Over 80 acres cleared, a new comfortable dwelling house, a frame barn with other buildings, and a good orchard. Soil first quality. Title indisputable.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the *premises*.

WILLIAM McKEE.

Smith, August 8, 1866. 32-tf.

Farm For Sale.

THE West half of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd concession of Smith; nearly all cleared, with Dwelling House, Barns, &c.

This property, which is situated on the main road to Ormemee, distant only six miles from Peterborough, is well worthy the attention of any one desirous of obtaining a good Farm, &c.

For particulars apply to Mrs. Cornwith, on the premises, or to the undersigned at his office, telegraph building.

G. F ORDE.

Peterboro', Sept. 11, 1866. 37-3in

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by Napoleon Dufoy, corner of Water and Lond n Streets.

TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY.

Apply to WM. LECH, London Street.

Peterboro August 31st, 1866 36-tf

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c., apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 13,

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society, OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans or approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF DRY GOODS For 21 Days.

THOS. FAIRWEATHER & CO.

Beg to anoounce that they will sell off all their Summer stock of Dry Goods, at cost and under, to make room for the Fall stock.

Now is the time to get a splendid Dress for $1.00, 1.25, $1.75, $2.00.

Shawls for $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, worth double the money.

Prints for 7½d and 9d, worth 10½d and 1s.

Factory for 6d, 8d and 9d, worth 9d, 11d and 1s.

Ticking for 1s 3d and 1s 4½d, worth 1s 9d and 1s 10½d.

A lot of Men's Stripe Shirts to be sold for 2s 6d.

Also a lot of splendid Flannel Shirts to be sold for $1 00, worth $2.00.

To those who have not yet bought their Summer Goods, this is a splendid chance to get good bargains for your money.

Come and examine the stock. No fault found if you do not buy.

☞ Observe the address,

T. FAIRWEATHER & CO.,
Hunter street, two doors East of Ormond & Gilmour's.

Peterborough, July 18, 1866 29

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of Wheeler Cuffe Armstrong, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the third day of November next, at twelve o'clock, noon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG.

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for Insolvent.

Peterborough, 22nd Aug. 1866. 34-9in

CARD.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the Firemen, citizens and numerous friends who labored so devotedly at the late fire, on Sunday morning, to save his property.

He would also intimate that he hopes to have the whole in full operation again in about a month. In the meantime, having saved a LARGE STOCK OF STEEL PLOUGHS, &c., he can supply his customers as usual. A continuation of patronage is respectively solicited.

Farmers can still be supplied with every article usually supplied at his Foundary.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Peterboro', September 3rd, 1866.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 21, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time. Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.35
Burlington Junction	.....	.....
Waterdown	7.	.....
Wellington Square	7.	3.43
Bronte	.....	3.57
Oakville	8.25	4.07
Port Credit	8.43	4.25
Mimico	8.58	.....
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.25	4.50

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7.45
Mimico	.....	8.10
Port Credit	1.56	8.36
Oakville	2.15	9.06
Bronte	2.36	9.17
Wellington Square	2.45	9.27
Waterdown	.....	9.47
Burlington Junction	.....	.....
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

Norwood and Peterboro' STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

THE EXAMINER Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

ROOM PAPER!

WINDOW BLINDS,

DECORATIONS!

Borders, &c.

Graham & Stratton

Have JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers,

10,000 ROLLS

OF ROOM PAPER,

Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, in which will be found

ALBUMS,

Concertinas, Accordeons,

Ladies' Reticules, Companions and Tortoise Shell Cards Cases, Gents and Ladies' Bags, Pearl Stilettoes, Crochet Needles, and Bodkins.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY,

AND

Fancy Goods!

Peterborough, April, 1866.

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

AQUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jee' so?"—"Exactly?"—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "cowley" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" " " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" " " I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

" " " I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. " " The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

" " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a *hundred reams of such certificates*, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO, New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. BEKLY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor *over twenty years*. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HEIMSTREET, *Chemist.*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a handy and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

DR. T. C. CULVER'S

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 120 King St. East,

TORONTO.

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis stricture, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 120 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3, 1865. 19-tf

Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE Growth, Beauty and Preservation OF THE HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method ad to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head,

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE* **Insurance Company.**

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance to their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'

Is published at the office of the publisher over Thursday morning,

NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion ... 50 c.
Each subsequent insertion.....13
Six to ten lines, first insertion.....60
Each subsequent insertion.....30
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).02
Each subsequent insertion, " 02

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, January, 1865.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1866. No. 41.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stothem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in NICHOLLS & FALL'S, or at his own residence Balsom Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 36

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

A. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 35

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

CABINET-MAKING.

POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Warsaw, C. W. 39

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge. 26

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

HAMILTON HOUSE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.

J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)

Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.

May 16, 1866. 20

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Elias, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER

Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865,	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry and 18 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors.

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)

H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro'. December, 1865. 52-tf

Dress, Cloak & Mantilla

MAKING.

MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has her rooms now one door south of Mr. Stapleton's dwelling, directly opposite the Court House, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Peterborough, June 13, 1866. 34

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Port Hope for Lindsay, . . 5.45 a.m.
" " " . . 3.00 p.m.
" Lindsay for Port Hope . . 9.25 a.m.
" " " . . 1.00 p.m.
" Port Hope for Peterboro 9.55 a.m.
" " " 1.00 p.m.
" Peterboro for Port Hope 6.15 a.m.
" " " 3.30 p.m.

ALL TRAINS CROSS AT MILLBROOK.

Passengers can go from Port Hope to Peterborough and Lindsay, or from Port Hope to Lindsay and Peterboro' the same day. Passengers by taking the Mail Train from Lindsay will have 3 hours for business at Peterborough, and return the same day Peterborough passengers, by taking the mixed train for Lindsay, will have 4 hours for business and return the same day.

Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway Trains. Passengers via New York Central Railway, and Steamers "Corinthian" and "Rochester," from Charlotte, make direct connection at Port Hope for Peterborough and Lindsay.

A. T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

HENRY COVERT, *President.*

Peterboro', July 1, 1866.

FALL ARRANEMENT.

The Steamer

1866. 1866.

OGEMAH.

ON MONDAY, the 11th inst., the Steamer *Ogemah*, will resume her old route for the remainder of the season.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock, for Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay.

LEAVING LINDSAY

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock a. m., on arrival of train from Port Hope, for Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth.

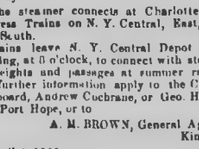
Stages leave McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro, at 8.30 a. m.

Peterboro, 5th Sept., 1866. 36

1866. 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer



CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master,

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, on 5 30
Colborne, every day 7 00
Cobourg, do 8 15
Port Hope, do 10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 6 o'clock, to connect with steamer

Freights and passages at summer rates—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent Kingston.

April 4, 1866. 16

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at . . . . . 6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " " . . . . . 8:00 "
PORT HOPE " " . . . . . 9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

Poetry.

A SONG OF PROVERBS.

AIR—"Pack about the Jorum."

In ancient days, tradition says,
When few could teach, and fewer preach,
And books were not thus printed—
What wise men thought, by prudence taught;
They pithily expounded;
And proverbs sage, from age to age
In every mouth abounded.

O blessing on the men of yore,
Who wisdom thus augmented,
And left a store of easy lore
For human use invented.

Two of a trade, 'twas early said,
Do very ill agree, sir;
A beggar baits at rich man's gates
A beggar's face to see, sir,
Yet trades there are, though rather rare,
Where men are not so jealous;
Two lawyers know the coal to blow,
Just like a pair of bellows.

Birds of a feather flock together,
Like fain with like would dwell, sir,
Yet things un like the fancy strike,
And answer pretty well, sir,
You know Jack Sprat, he eat no fat,
His wife could eat no lean, sir;
So 'twixt the two, with small ado,
They licked the platter clean, sir.

The man who would Charybdis shun,
Must take a cautious movement,
Or else he'll into Scylla run—
Which would be no improvement.
The fish that left the frying pan,
On feeling that desire, sir,
Made little by their change of plan,
When floundering in the fire, sir.

A man of sense, from a glass house,
Will not be throwing stones, sir,
A mountain may bring forth a mouse,
With many throes and groans, sir.
A friend in need's a friend indeed,
And prize I as such should be, sir,
But summer friends, when summer ends,
Are off, and o'er the sea, sir.

Sour grapes, we cry, of things too high,
Which gives our pride relief, sir;
Between two stools the bones of fools,
Are apt to come to grief, sir;
Truth, some folks tell, lies in a well,
Though why, I ne'er could see, sir;
But some opine 'tis found in wine,
Which better pleases me, sir.

Your toil and pain will all be vain,
To try to milk the bull, sir;
If forth you jog to shear the hog,
You'll get more ery than wool, sir;
'Twould task your hand to row the sand,
Or shave a chin that's bare, sir;
You cannot strip a highland hip
Of what it does not wear, sir.

Selections.

A Horrible Joke at College

Harry Shirley, the captain of the St. Valence's College boat, Cambridge, was dreadfully annoyed when, owing to the unexplained absence of Manton, his stroke-oar the Trinity men deprived him of his honors. All the under-graduates at the boating supper inveighed in bitter terms against Manton—Shirley, however, was the most generous of them all. It was determined to pay 'off' Manton.

'Screw him in,' said one.

'Break his windows,' said a thick voice.

'No, no!' said Shirley. 'Not that.' He saw they were resolved upon doing something, and as he could not prevent their carrying out their plan of punishing their late stroke, he strove to change their direction and modify the action of their schemes.

'If you must have a joke, let it be a harmless one. Remember the last boating-supper and the broken windows.'

'Confound the windows!' said Blackford.

'Screw the beggar in, and we'll take care he shall not get out in a hurry to-morrow.'

'Is old Fernley in bed?' asked one.

'Yes, his light has been out for some time.'

'Let us go to work then,' said several voices.

'Mind he does not serve you as Blackford did,' said Shirley, 'and throw his coals down on your heads.'

'We'll take care of that.'

We quitted the supper-room, and descended quietly into the court. The moon was shining brilliantly, and the old ivy covered buildings looked still and peaceful beneath its rays. There was an old legend attaching to the tower-staircase, up which Manton slept. And as I stood in the angle of the court, gazing upon the gloomy side containing his windows, which were lighted up the moonbeams, I thought if the hard-working under-graduate who was said to have hanged himself from one of those very windows, in bitter despair at his future in the tripos on the previous day. As I stood thus musing, and only half listening to the conversation, of my companions, an idea suddenly struck me, and hardly thinking what I was saying, I called out to Blackford—

'Hang him in effigy!'

'Bravo!' said he, instantly catching up my words. 'Hang him in effigy! A capital idea! By Jove it will look quite ghastly in the moonlight, and when the bed-makers come in the morning, they will think it is the ghost of the tower-staircase.'

I felt immediately sorry for what I had said. It was uttered on the spur of the moment, and before I had reflected on what I was about. But there was no drawing back now; everybody eagerly seized the idea, and Blackford determined that it should be carried into execution.

Harry Shirley cast a reproachful glance at me. 'You should not have suggested that,' said he.

'I am sorry for it, Shirley. Upon my word, I don't know what made me do so, but I spoke almost thoughtlessly; I don't quite like it.'

'I shall stop to see that no injury is done to Manton; I could not trust them in their present mood; they are all rather flushed, and there is no knowing what they will do with Blackford to lead them.'

Supposing as far as possible all noise, we mounted the staircase to Manton's rooms. Our task was rendered somewhat more easy from the fact that the door was not 'spotted,' so that we entered without risk of waking him.

'Let us see if the fellow is in bed,' said Blackford. And he was about to open the bedroom door, when Shirley darted forward and, just peeping in, instantly closed the door again, and so prevented any one from going in. He at once put the first screw in, and then Blackford and Walton drove each another, and so the door was made fast. It was utterly impossible that he should not rouse us in our further task—We then set about the more important part of the work of this night of revelry and riot. Manton was safely screwed into his bedroom, after several weak and unavailing remonstrances on his part, and was thereby effectually prevented from interfering with our plans. Blackford now enthusiastically took up the suggestion which, in a moment of thoughtless impulse, I had made. He determined that the idea should be carried into execution, and becoming more excited, by the part of the joke which had already been played, persistently urged us to complete our purpose. But the men apparently required little of this exhortation, for they were as eager as he to hang our renegade stroke in effigy, and they all immediately called upon me to further the design which I had suggested.

'Come!' said Blackford addressing himself somewhat roughly to me, 'now let us carry out your part of the programme.—Hang the fellow in effigy! By Jove! it will be grand fun. It will look like the ghost of the haunted tower.'

I did not like the way in which he spoke. There was something repugnant to my feelings in mention of the fate of poor H—— and I thought we had done enough.—In fact I heartily repented of my suggestion. The eye of Harry Shirley was continually and reproachfully fixed upon me, but he did not anticipate that any positive harm could come from our joke, and therefore to a certain extent, he gave is assent to it. Table-cloths sheets, dusters, papers and in fact everything upon which we could lay our hands upon, and carefully thrust into Manton's flannel trousers: a bolster was then taken from the sofa, and being welled to a convenient size by the application of a sufficient number of sheets and table-cloths, was invested in his boating jersey; a pair of socks properly stuffed, with his rowing shoes on them, were fastened where the feet should be; and then the top of the bolster, being drawn tight by means of a piece of cord, was surmounted by a rowing cap; and in a few moments a perfect effigy of the invader of the St. Valenceboat was swinging from the window in the haunted tower; and then, when we were all leaving the room to screw up the outer door, Manton, in a somewhat louder tone of voice, said.—

'Blackford! Blackford! do open the door!'

But it was worse than useless to appeal to men in such a frame of mind: and we descended the staircase somewhat more quickly than we had gone up, and then slowly and gradually dispersed to our several rooms, utterly regardless of Manton's objections, to being screwed in.

I got but little sleep that night. Why I felt that vague and restless uneasiness I cannot exactly say, but certain it is that for more than an hour I lay awake thinking on the night's work and the part which I had played in it. However, weariness at length got the better of the indefinite anxiety that oppressed me, and sleep came to my rescue when I was almost despairing of rest; and though I slept but a short time, I awoke in the morning considerably refreshed by the brief interval of repose that I had enjoyed.

The recollection of the joke of the previous night immediately returned to me, and I was eager to know how far the bed-makers had been affected by the sight that must have met them on entering the college gates. However, my suspense on that score was but short-lived, for Mrs. Brown rushed breathless into my keeping-room, and commenced a vigorous attack on my bedroom door.

'Sir! sir!' she called out in excited tones.

I feigned drowsiness, and answered in a voice that seemed to rebuke her for waking me—

'Yes! what is the matter Mrs. Brown?'

'Oh, sir! what did you gentlemen do last night? Oh dear! oh dear!

And then she stopped, and it seemed as if she were crying.

I could scarcely keep from laughing; she evidently heard that I was treating it as a joke, but I said—

'Why, what is the matter, Mrs. Brown? What have you called me so early for?'

'Oh, sir, it is dreadful, and the tower-case too!'

'What is dreadful?'

'Oh! Mr. Manton has hanged himself.'

'Nonsensense!' I said calmly.

'I wish it was nonsense. It is dreadful!'

'Mr. Manton has not hanged himself.—What rubbish are you talking about?'

'Oh! come and see for yourself. And then her emotion seemed to overcome her, for I could hear her sobbing and crying bitterly.

There was something in her manner, in spite of my laughter, that impressed me; and I hastily dressed myself, and, leaving Mrs. Brown sobbing in my room, I went down into the court. A group of undergraduates was collected under Manton's window, and from the window was still swinging a figure. But—a shudder instantly passed through my whole frame as I looked—the figure was dressed, not in boating uniform, but in ordinary costume. There was no cap on the head; the hair was blowing about loosely in the wind on the ground, close to where I was standing, was the effigy that we had suspended on the previous night. What did it mean?—What could it mean? The first man I saw was Blackford; I seized him by the arm.

'Blackford!' I said, in hoarse tones, 'what is the meaning of this?'

He turned quickly upon me,

'You should know as well as Wilford,' he answered, in a voice that I scarcely recognized as belonging to him, 'perhaps better.'

I felt stung to the quick, I made no reply.

'Manton has hanged himself.'

I believe that I knew perfectly well before he spoke the real state of the case, but I felt as if I wanted some one to tell me plainly.

It was but too true; there was Manton hanging from the window from which we had hanged him in effigy after the supper.

Blackford and I exchanged glances. I shall never forget the look of utter dismay upon his face, and I am sure it was fully reflected in mine. All the men who had been sharers in the screwing-in were gathered in that group, and each man's face betrayed the bitter thoughts that were harassing his mind. Fernley, the tutor, was there too, with a severe and stern countenance. Presently we roused ourselves from our apathy, and slowly and solemnly mounted the tower-staircase. Of course the door was screwed. Fernley turned around gravely upon us.

'Gentlemen,' he said, 'I shall require some explanation. Last night you had your boating-supper. Was it not so, Mr. Wilford?' he said, turning upon me.

I muttered an indistinctive affirmative, and then the screws were drawn, and we went into the inner room. The bedroom door was still screwed. This seemed for a moment a mystery. But on entering this room everything was explained. Manton had got out of the window and gone along the parapet to the spot where the effigy had been suspended, and after cutting down the figure had hanged himself in its place.

It would be utterly impossible to describe the feelings that rushed through the mind on this discovery, and my conscience smote me bitterly when I reflected that I had been the one who had suggested the mock hanging, which had been carried out.

Some vague idea of the responsibility involved by the result of our practical joke passed through my mind, and before I had time for much reflection on the matter I felt the grip of the officers of the law upon my arm, to arrest me on the charge of the murder. With a shriek I awoke, and found Shirley standing by my bedside, shaking me.

'What are you going to wake?' he said.

'I thought I should never rouse you.'

'Thank God, it is only a dream,' I said.

'What do you mean? Get up. Fernley want- you about the Manton business.

'Where is Manton?' I asked.

'In his room. He has been suffering from heart disease for the last two days; that was why he would not row; but he would not tell me. He is rather nervous about it as the doctor thinks its a bad case.

But I could not shake off the impression made upon me by my dream for some time, and the censure that I received from Fernley seemed nothing as compared with the relief experienced, that the result of the practical joke was but what might have been expected.

However, the whole thing taught me a lesson; and being gated for a week for my share in the work, I became more shy of practical jokes.

When Manton's reason for not rowing became known in the college, the men repented of their harsh remarks about his conduct, though it would have been much better for him to have given his reason at the time. He has lived to conquer the disease; but the doctor has often declared that had he, in his dangerous condition, rowed the last night of the races, result must have been fatal.

Be Honest.—An Incident at a Recent Fire.

A few days after one of the large fires, which have been so frequent in our land during the past few months, a gentleman who had kept a hat store, which had been burned, was accosted in the street by a boy, who said—"Mr. H.——, I have got a whole armful of hats that belong to you. I carried them home the day of the fire so that no one should steal them. If you would tell me where to bring them I will go right home and get them."

The gentleman appointed a place, and the boy ran away towards his home.

Soon he appeared with his hats, and sure enough, he had all that his two arms could hold.

When he had laid them down, the gentleman began to try first one then another on his head. When he found one that fitted him he said, "There my little man, that is yours."

He was a poor boy, and a nice new hat that was just a fit was a greater treat to him than to many boys.

When the little fellow fully realized that the hat was his own he began to caper about and cried, "See, see, I've got a new hat, and I didn't steal it either. I know another boy that has got an armful of hats, and I won't think he means to bring them back at all."

The boy that wears that hat can hold his head up straight, and look every one in the face, because he is an honest boy.

But O that other boy! there must be a hard spot somewhere in his heart, that must feel very heavy when he thinks of those hats. Man may not know, but *God sees*; and when he looks down on that heart he sees thief written there.

My little readers, which boy will you be like? Remember "Thou God seest me," and do not let him ever see thief written on your heart.

TO PRESERVE POTATOES.—The potato crop is too valuable this season to be lost by rot if it can be saved. A correspondent of the *Scientific American*, says he has tried the following plan for keeping potatoes for four years, and not lost a bushel in that time after they were harvested, though they were half diseased when taken out of the ground:—"Dust over the floor of the bin with lime, and put in about six or seven inches deep of potatoes, and dust with lime as before. Put in six or seven inches more of potatoes, and lime again; repeat the operation till all are stored in that way.—One bushel of lime will do forty bushels of potatoes, though more will not hurt them, the lime rather improving the flavour than otherwise."

Life Too Short for Strife.

Charles Dickens relates the following of Douglas Jerrold:—

"Of his generosity I had a proof within these two or three years, which it saddens me to think of now. There had been estrangement between us—not on any personal subject, and not involving angry words and a good many months had passed without my ever seeing him in the streets, when it fell out that we dined, each with his own separate party, in the Stranger's Room of the Club. Our chairs were almost back to back, and I took mine after he was seated and at dinner, (I am sorry to remember) and did not look that way. Before we had sat long, he openly wheeled his chair round, stretched out both hands in an engaging manner, and said aloud, with a bright and loving face, that I can see as I write to you: 'Let us be friends, again. A life is not long enough for this.'"

Jerrold was not a Christian, but his conduct in this case was worthy of the Christian character. On a dying bed, how insignificant will appear many things about which we contend in bitterness and wrath. Life is too short, inevitable sorrows so many, its responsibilities so vast and solemn, that there is indeed no time to spare in abusing and maligning one another. Let not the sun go down on your wrath. Never close your eyes to sleep with a heart angry towards your brother and fellow sufferer. See him and be reconciled to him if you can. If you cannot see him, write to him. If he is a true man and a Christian, he will listen. If he is not, you will have done right, and your soul will be bright with the sunshine of Heaven.

A Few Facts About London.

The population of London is now something considerably over three millions, and it is computed that before the close of the present century it will increase to 4,000,000.

Annually 5,000 houses are in course of erect on for upwards of 40 000 new comers.

The continuous line of buildings stretching from Holloway to Camberwell is twelve miles long.

London has 11,000 distinct streets, squares, avenues, crescents, terraces, places, rows, lanes, courts, alleys, mews and yards.

London contains 1,900 miles of gas pipes, with a capital of nearly £4,500,000 spent in the preparation of gas.

The cost of gas lighting is half a million. It has 360 000 lights; and 13,000,000 cubic feet of gas are burned every night.

Last year along those streets the enormous quantity of upwards of 800,000,000 gallons of water rushed for the supply of the inhabitants, being nearly double what it was in 1845.

To accommodate the crowd, 125,000 vehicles pass through the thoroughfares in the course of twelve hours; 3,000 cabs, 1,000 omnibuses, 10,000 private job carriages and carts, ply daily in the streets; 3,000 conveyances enter the metropolis daily from the surrounding country.

A Boat's Crew Eaten by Cannibals.

The Union Company's Cape Royal Mail Steamship *Norseman*, which arrived at Plymouth, England, on the 15th of August, with the Cape mail, has news of a frightful tragedy recently perpetrated in New Caledonia in the Pacific, employed as a French convict establishment. His Imperial French Majesty's war steamer *Fulton*, that put into Algoa Bay on June 27th, and left on July 6th for Brest, reported that while she had been cruising round New Caledonia, a boat was despatched into one of the rivers out of sight of the ship for some purpose, and not returning, much anxiety was felt respecting it. The steamer then went up the river in search, and upon a small island discovered remains, which left no possibility of doubt that the unfortunate seamen had been captured, and then killed and eaten by the natives. The *Fulton* then proceeded further inland, and some natives who were taken admitted that the conjectures of the ship's crew were correct; that they had come suddenly upon the boat's crew, taken them to an island, killed them there by splitting their skulls with axes, and had then cooked and eaten them. The officers and crew of the ship, highly exasperated at these horrible details, proceeded to take summary vengance upon the savages, and killed every one they came in contact with, and set fire to their villages. In addition to those who were burned, no less than one hundred and fifty were either shot or bayoneted.

A CURIOUS PLATE.

There is a curious plate in the South Kensington Museum which deserves some attention from the strange circumstances which took it there. Mrs. Hall, the owner of the plate possessed two precisely alike. One got broken, beyond repairing; but liking the *rococca* pattern of the china, she thought she would try and have it matched, and accordingly went to her chinaman for that purpose. This honest tradesman told her it could not be matched, nor could another be made like it, but if she wished to sell it he would give her £5 for it.—Before Mrs. Hall recovered her surprise from this offer, a stranger who had entered the shop and examined the plate offered her £10 for it. On her declining to sell it he doubled the amount, and finally made it £25. Naturally interested now, Mrs. Hall refused to sell it any price, but took it to a connoisseur in curiosities who offered her £ 00 on the spot. She still resists; and determined to ascertain the real value of it if possible, takes it to the South Kensington Museum. There she hears that her little china plate, for, which she always felt an instinctive love even in its unknown retreat, was priceless. "You may set any price you choose upon it," the Secretary said, "and it will be given to you. We cannot afford to give you half its value, but we should be happy to purchase it at £250." Mrs. Hall left the plate with him to be exhibited. She still retains possession. But there it is for all to see.

The Polar Sea.

In modern times geographers have discussed with great ardor the question of the existence of an open northern polar sea.—In regard to this matter the opinions of the members of the Swedish exploring expedition, which recently visited Spitzbergen, are worthy of note. They pronounce against the theory of an open sea, and give in learned reasons their reasons. They declare that all the fishermen and hunters of Spitzbergen declare the polar sea is covered with ice and utterly inaccessible to ships. Several Swedish voyagers have ascended peaks in the extreme north without being able to see anything but one long stretch of ice. The report of the expedition says:—"We ourselves saw from the summit of the White Mountain, in the rear of the Wyde-Jan-Water, — a peak three thousand feet in height,—on the 22nd of August 1863, nothing but ice between Giles Land and Spitzbergen. Some ship which attempted the same year to sail around North-west Land were entangled in the ice, and their crews were obliged to desert them. Before the vessels were deserted an attempt was made to penetrate to the North, in order to return in that direction to Amsterdam Island, but without success. Impenetrable fields of ice were found in every direction. Large sums of money have been offered to the whalers to induce them to go beyond the points which hitherto formed the limit of human observation. They are a race which does not shrink from danger, but none of them have ever been able to win the offered prizes. All the sea captains who visit the coast of Spitzbergen, are unanimous in the belief that not far to the North, a region of unbroken ice begins and continues till it reaches the northern coasts of North America on the other side of the Pole." For these and other weighty reasons the Swedish investigators believe that the whole polar basin is covered with ice. Some of the German naturalists, however, cling to the idea of an open polar sea;—an idea which our own Kane supported to the day of his death.—*Am. Paper.*

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

The following beautiful tribute to woman was written several years ago. It occurs in a tale of touching interest, entitled "The Broken Heart,"—its author, Dr. F. J. Straton:—

'Oh, the priceless value of the love of a PURE woman! *Gold cannot purchase a gem so precious!* Titles and honors confer upon the heart no such serene happiness. In our darkest moments, when disappointment and ingratitude, with corroding care, gather thick around, and even the gaunt form of poverty menaces with his skeleton fingers it gleams around the soul with an angel's smile. Time cannot mar its brilliancy; distance will not strengthen its influence; bolts and bars cannot limit its progress; it follows the prisoner into his dark cell, and sweetens the hard morsel that appeased his hunger, and in the silence of midnight it plays around his heart, and in his dreams he folds to his bosom the form of her who loses on still, though the world has turned coldly from him. The couch made by the hand of the loved one is soft to the weary sufferer and the potion administered by the same hand, loses half its bitterness. The pillow carefully adjusted by her brings repose to the fevered brain, and her words of kind encouragement revive the sinking spirit. It would seem that God, compassionating woman's first great frailty, had planted this jewel in her breast, whose heavenlike influence should cast into forgetfulness man's remembrance of the Fall, by building up in his heart another Eden, where perennial flowers forever bloom and crystal waters gush from exhaustless fountains.

The Scot at Home and Abroad.

One of the most conspicuous features of the Scot at home as distinct from the Scot abroad is the absurdly undue prominence which ecclesiastical matters occupy in his life. Abroad, the Scot takes these things as easily as his neighbors. He may have been a Presbyterian in his native country, if only from a kindly feeling of association with his progenitors. He knows that his grandfather was baptized in the parlor with an extemporary prayer, being held by his dad over the family punch bowl. He knows that his great-grandfather was laid in the bleak Scottish churchyard with a silence as dead as that of the grave itself; with no rites except a prayer (also extemporary) in the dining room—and a consumption of six dozen of the best claret at the funeral feast, or "dredgie." He knows, too, if he is a man of sense, that there was much more feeling and meaning in all this simplicity than a hasty tinker might fancy; and he pardons a somewhat rough style of praying and preaching for the sake of its influence on the humble part of the congregation. But once out of his own country, he finds his Presbyterianism sit lightly upon him. In London for instance, Presbyterianism has no influence commensurate with that of the masses of Scotsmen here.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

HOW TO SPOIL A GIRL.—Tell her she is a lady, and must not run, and make her a sun-bonnet a yard deep, to keep her from tanning. Do not let her play with her boy cousins "they are so rude." Tell her not to speak loud, it is so masculine; and that loud laughing is quite ungenteel. Teach her music, but never mind her spelling,—Give her ear-rings at six years of age.—Teach her to set her cap for the beaux at eleven. And after your piano-taking, if she does not grow up a simpering, unreflecting nobody, that cannot answer a love-letter without some smart old aunt to help her, she is past all remedy.

"Married couples resemble a pair of scissors," said Sidney Smith, "so joined that they cannot be separated, often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing any one who comes between them."

Stores for Canada.

The hired steam transport Thames, belonging to the British and Colonial Steamship Company, laden with a heavy cargo of war stores and passengers for Quebec and Montreal, under orders to sail from Woolwich Arsenal pier, as stated in *The Times* yesterday, was detained until this morning, on account of an additional amount of ammunition to be shipped at Gravesend, and an enlargement of her magazine having been found necessary for that purpose. Her boiler fires were consequently banked up last night, and the ship was ordered to be detained at Woolwich until this morning, to sail by the five o'clock tide, when she will ship at Gravesend about 100 tons of ammunition, and sail direct for Canada.—The Thames sailed from Woolwich last year, on the 29th of October, with a somewhat similar freight, and reached her destination after a passage of less than 14 days. The sister ship, St. Lawerence, in embarking in the Victoria dock a cargo of stores for the same destination, and under orders to sail on the 19th of October next.—Through the medium of the hydraulic cranes and the other facilities afforded at the Tipper in Woolwich Arsenal, the cargo of the Thames was hoisted on board and carefully stowed in the hold at the rate of nearly 400 tons per day. The hydraulic lifting apparatus is now in course of being fitted with auxiliary cylinders, so as to stop, without risk of danger, the heavy guns about to be issued for the fleet—namely, the new class 12½-ton gun shipped only by means hitherto of the shears in the lower part of the Arsenal.—*London times*, Sept. 2.

THE EUROPEAN CROPS.

Our advices from Europe with regard to the condition of the crops are quite unfavorable. In nearly every part of the Continent, and also in England and Ireland, general complaint is heard, and fears are entertained that much suffering will ensue among the poorer classes. The effect of this failure will be felt in our country. It will cause a heavy foreign demand for our breadstuffs, and an increase in prices here will naturally follow. We are hopeful that the crops will turn out better than is anticipated, as was the case with our own crops this year; but the present prospect is certainly discouraging:—An account says:

"In nearly all parts of Europe the Summer weather has been unusually damp and cold, and the crops are for the most part below an average. In France the grain crops is estimated at from a quarter to one third deficient. In Italy the prospects are no more favorable. Throughout all southern Europe the vines have suffered much, and the approaching vintage will be unusually short. In Germany the war and wet weather have greatly diminished the crops of grain. The only countries that seem exempt from the general visitation are Russia and Spain. The growing crops of England and Ireland have been seriously injured by heavy rains. To add to all this gloomy prospect, it appears that the potato rot has again appeared in Ireland, under the most threatening symptoms."—*Whig.*

An Ecclesiastical Council.—A plenary council of the archbishops, bishops and other dignitaries of the Roman catholic church in the United States is now being held at Baltimore. It met first on Sunday morning, the occasion being made one for the display of all that gorgeous and imposing ceremonial which distinguishes the Roman church. There was a procession from the residence of the archbishop of Baltimore to the cathedral, in which seven archbishops, thirty-eight bishops, one hundred and twenty-two priests, heads of orders and doctors of divinity, seventy-four ecclesiastics, four monks, and three mitred abbots took part. The streets through which the procession passed were densely crowded with people, as was also the cathedral, where high mass was performed with great pomp.

Announcements in the Official Gazette.—A regulation appears in Saturday's Canada Gazette for the establishment of claims to pensioners, or gratuity, arising out of the death or wounds of Volunteer officers or men, or on disability from illness contracted while on actual service. The claims are to be divided into three classes—namely, on the part of relatives of volunteers who may have been killed in action or died of wounds or disease contracted on actual services; second, on the part of volunteers who incapacitated, by wounds or disease from following their former trade or profession; third, volunteers partially incapacitated from wounds or disease received on actual service.

Alleged finding of relics.—We learn from a French paper that the shroud in which Joseph of Arimathea wrapped the body of Christ has been discovered in the Church of Cadouin, diocese of Perigueux, in France. Mgr. Dabert, the Bishop of the diocese, has addressed to his clergy and to the faithful a pastoral letter, in which he gives his proofs of the authenticity of the shroud, which, he says, was captured by the French at the time of the crusades, and has since performed a great many miracles. On the 5th Sept. the relic was to be transferred to a new magnificent shrine. Truly, if there is not much faith in France, there is at least much credulity.—*Montreal Witness.*

Fenian Designs.—The *Minerve* states that one of our citizens received yesterday a letter from Troy which announces that the Fenians, having given up the plan of a formal invasion, propose to spread in the leading cities of Canada and set them on fire. They are especially incensed against Montreal, and speak of blowing up the reservoir, setting the city on fire at several points at the same time, and during the confusion plundering. Supposing these designs to be really intended, they are quite insane, and can be easily prevented by a little vigilance on the part of the police.

An Attempt to Assassinate the President.—Gen. Grant expresses the opinion that there was a deliberate purpose to assassinate the President at Indianapolis. The *Herald* of that city says:—Gen. Grant said that the first shot fired came from the second story window on the opposite side of the street; that the ball struck one of the Chinese lanterns suspended from the window of the President's room, and, entering the room, passed within three feet of his own head. He expresses the opinion that it was a deliberate attempt to assassinate Mr. Johnson.

Missionary Ship.—A vessel called the *Morning Star* was launched at Boston on Saturday, which cost $20,000, and was paid for entirely from the contributions of Sunday school children in about two thousand Sunday schools in different parts of the world. This vessel is to be fitted out by the Missionary Board at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Island, and is to be engaged wholly in missionary work.

Money makes the Mare go.—This is an old and true saying, and it is equally true that the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" will make all pains go from the body, and cures Bowel complaints, Tooth Ache, Head Ache, Sprains, Bruises, &c., sooner than anything else discovered. Price 25 cents a Bottle.

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Varnishes, Japans, White Lead, Colors, Linseed Oil, Turpentines, Locks, Latches and Builders' Hardware, Iron, Steel, Chains, Anvils, Bellows and Vices,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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Peterboro', Sept. 26, 1866. 39 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Rare Chance for Bakers and Confectioners—John Cooney.
Farm for Sale—J. Shaughnessy.
Pastry and Confectionery—Goodwin & Son.
London Assurance Corporation—W. Clurton.
Woods and Forests—A. Campbell.
Tick Destroyer—Hugh Miller & Co.
New Goods—Graham & Stratten.
Description of Roads—Township of Harvey.
Farm for Sale—A. McNeil.
Tenders wanted—J. Z. Rogers.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1866.

The Examinations.

The Examination for the prizes obtained through the liberality of the Hon. Billa Flint, came off in Monaghan on Thursday last. The schools were all well represented, and the parents came out also to see how the little ones would do. The reading was very good, and the answering in all the classes, creditable. These examinations keep the teachers awake.

The Extmination came off on the following day in Smith. Eight of the ten schools were represented; Nos. 4, 6 and 7 largely; Nos. 2, 3, 5, 8 and 9, only by a few pupils. The different schools carried off prizes, so that no one was in the shade. The people of Smith took a lively interest in the whole proceedings. The number of pupils competing was greater than we had expected, and the answering was reasonably good. If these examinations be kept up, and made a little stricter each year a marked improvement would soon be evident. We do not intend to particularize, when all did so well. But we may tell Smith, that the reading was best in Monaghan, and arithmetic best in Smith. The pupils in Smith, however, were larger than those in Monaghan. We make these remarks to stimulate, not to create jealousy, and we trust that all honest rivalry will be maintained with good will. The teachers at both examinations behaved most honorably and becomingly, not one interfering unduly; only one teacher, (and he was was an outsider) seemed not to know his place.

At the close of the proceedings in Smith, it was moved by M. S. Dean, Esq., Reeve of Smith, and seconded by I. Garbut, Esq.,—"That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Hon. Billa Flint for the amount of ten dollars given by him for purchasing prizes for the schools in Smith;" which was carried unanimously.

Personal.

It is with pleasure that we record the fact that at the matriculant examinations at Toronto University, held on the 20th of September, Master Burrit Edwards obtained *first Honors* in Mathematics and French, he also stood first in classics and English; not having read the additional books required for honors in classics, he could not compete for honors in these, but he ranks highest amongst the non-honor candidates in classics. Master William Coulter and Frederick Clurton also matriculated very creditably in medicine. By the alteration lately made by the medical Council in the curriculum of studies for matriculants in medicine, they were unable to read the additional books required for honors in medicine, still their names rank high in the class of medical matriculants. These add three more to the names of successful pupils from our Grammar School.

Church Opening at Lakefield.

The Episcopal church, of which the Rev. V. Clementi is Incumbent, will be opened on Tuesday next. The newly elected Co-adjutor Bishop will be the preacher on the occasion. A collection will be taken up after the Services.

Quick Work.

The other day Mr. Samuel Peeples, of Asphodel, raised 60 bushels of potatoes in 53 hours. The potatoes belonged to Mr Wright, Principal Norwood Grammar School. Beat this, who can.

Professor Holmes

Begs to intimate to his numerous customers that, on account of ill health, he has been unable to attend to business for the last few days. He hopes, however, to be able to resume business in a day or two.

The Manvers Fall Show, will be held this year at the Village of Bethany, on Tuesday, October 16th. The Bills are out: and it is expected a good display will be made.

Cattle Drowned.—On Saturday evening, while a large drove of cattle, intended for the supply of the military authorities at Quebec, was driven on board the Grand Trunk Ferry, at the depot Levis, a stampede ensued among them, and some eighteen or twenty of the animals went over the wharf and were drowned.

There is a good deal of food for the thoughtful mind in the following extract from an American paper:

Mortality Amongst Federal and Confederate Prisoners.—In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, says the Washington *Union* of Tuesday, calling upon the Secretary of War for the number of prisoners of either side held, and that died during the war, he makes the following report: Number of the Union prisoners South, 261,000; number of Confederate prisoners North, 200,000; number of Union prisoners died, 22,576; number of Confederate prisoners died, 26,535. Out of 261,000 Union prisoners 22,500 died. The Union prisoners exceeded the Confederate prisoners 61,000; yet the deaths of the Union prisoners fell below those of Confederate prisoners six thousand. The Yankee prisoners died out of every twenty-three in Southern pens. Two Confederate prisoners died out of every fifteen in Northern pens

Dinner and Sword Presentation to Lieut. Grover, of the Norwood Volunteer Company.

On Monday evening, as we previously announced, the Norwood Volunteer Company entertained T. M. Grover, Esq., Lieutenant of the Company, at a sumptuous repast.—The spread was arrayed in the Norwood Town Hall. P. Pearce, Esq., Reeve of Belmont, occupied the Chair, and the Vice Chairs were filled by P. M. Grover, Reeve of Asphodel; A. Kidd, Reeve of Dummer; and Joseph Pearce, Esq. On the right of the Chairman sat Captain Tice, of the Campbellford Volunteers; and Lieut Grover. On the left, Dr. Rutherfurd, of Dundas; and Mr. Patterson, Deputy Reeve of Asphodel. We also noticed Doctors Ford and Scott, of Norwood; Dr. Fife, of Hastings; Capt. Robt. Wigmore, and about 70 other gentlemen present.

Presentation.

Immediately after supplying the inner man with the substantial things provided, the Volunteers stood in File while Col. Sergt. Riggs Presented the following address, accompanied by the Sword:—

Lieutenant Grover,—The energetic and successful manner in which you have acted in organizing and instructing the men of this Company in their discipline and duties as soldiers, fully entitle you to the high esteem in which you are held by all of us.

When it came to our knowledge that you were about to leave us to attend to your collegiate duties, a desire was at once manifested that you should not depart from amongst us without taking with you a token of our esteem and friendship. We all feel that we are about to lose the service of a most valuable Officer. I therefore in the name of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the company, ask you to accept this sword accompanied with our hearts felt wishes that you may live long to wear it, to your own honour and the glory of our Queen and country.

To which Lieut. Grover replied:—

Colour Sergt. Riggs, Non-Commissioned officers and men of the Norwood Volunteer Company,—It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude that I receive such a mark of your kind regard as I take it of you for a few months, and I cannot but feel that the success which has attended the practice of the company in military exercise is due not more to my instructions than to your attention and intelligence; and I can assure you I feel as much pleasure in teaching those willing to learn as you experience in advancing to the higher branches of military instruction, and I though I hope and trust our country may never require us to take the field in her defence, I shall endeavour to keep this sword ready when wanted.

After the presentation, the Chairman remarked that although he occupied the very honorable position of Chairman of so respectable an assemblage, yet he felt the awkwardness of his position. He expected that the Reeve of Asphodel would have occupied the Chair, but delicacy forbade it, as the honored guest of the evening was so near a relative to that gentleman. He (Mr. Pearce) felt honored in being present at the banquet, and being a modest man, this might be considered enough for him to say; but as the oldest resident of Norwood and vicinity, he could scarcely refrain from saying a few words more. He had long acted as the agent of the gentleman, Mr. Keeler, who once owned all the land on which the flourishing village of Norwood now stands, and having come into that locality about thirty years ago, he had seen the growth as well as the difficulties of the settlement. He was proud, however, to be present to do honor to a direct descendant of Mr. Keeler, a gentleman who cared much for the well-being of every one who settled on his land. Mr. Keeler not only brought in settlers, but fed them when they were in, as many could not easily provide food thirty years ago. He (Mr. Pearce) had also been intimately acquainted with P. M. Grover, Esq., and his family, and he felt to-night that this tribute to a member of Mr. Grover's family, and direct descendant of Mr. Keeler, was a well merited one. But the guest of the evening was more than a mere descendant of worthy ancestors; he had proved himself also a hero; he had faced the foe at Lime Ridge; he had dared to enter the battle field, and had shown himself *ready* to lay down his life in defence of his Queen and Country. With such men as Lieut Grover we, as Canadians, had nothing to fear. We need not fear the Fenians, for our Volunteers had made them afraid; nor need we fear the American power, for even they would dare to arouse the ire of our Volunteers, aided by the regular soldiers of Great Britain. Lieut. Grover had said he would keep his sword *ready* when wanted, of which we feel no doubts. The past warrants us to believe the best for the future. Mr. Pearce then remarked that the Government had made the liberal offer of $250 towards building a drill shed in Norwood, and he hoped that Asphodel, Dummer and Belmont would come forward and assist, so that ere long Norwood might also boast of a place to drill her Volunteers in. Norwood had progressed rapidly, and he hoped, you knew it would continue to do so. It was now the chief village in the East Riding of the County, and he trusted that no effort would be spared to make it a suitable place for everything connected with the Riding.

Mr. Pearce then gave "The Queen" which was received with tremendous cheers.

Dr. Rutherford, of Dundas, then sung "Here's a health to the Queen, God bless her," joined in by all.

The next toast was "The Governor General and Members of the Government."

Song—"For they are jolly good fellows."

Next came "The Army and Navy," followed by "The Red, White and Blue" by Dr. Ford,

Capt. Tice, of Campbellford, responded in behalf of the army, remarking that he had been 20 years a captain in Her Majesty's service, five of which years he had been Captain of a Volunteer Company. He (Capt. Tice) felt great pleasure in being present, and he would avail himself of offering a word of advice to the Volunteers. Before resigning, the law required six months' notice, such a law should never have been made, and he trusted that no Volunteer would ever avail himself of it. When they donned the Red Coat it was to fight for their Queen and Country, and both deserved their best efforts, and he trusted they would never take it off. The Red Coat was an honor to its wearer, and every volunteer should be like the ladies, ever fond of Red Coats.—They should be slow to take offence, and quick to forgive one; by so doing, many difficulties are removed and harmony and happiness maintained. In reference to Lieut. Grover, he (Captain Tice) felt it a favor to be present at this banquet to his honor; and he knew that as he was at Ridgeway, so would he ever be,—Aye ready to do his duty.

The chairman then gave: "Our Guest"—Lieut. Grover.

Lieut. Grover rose, amidst prolonged cheering, and said, he thanked them most heartily for the manner in which his name had been received, and hoped that his simply thanking them, would be taken for a speech. His friends, he knew, would feel his position, a mere stripling, and not expect too much from him to-night. In regard to what he had done, it was merely a duty.—He loved his drill and loved to instruct others as far as his abilities would permit him; the men also appeared to like the drill, and hence the easy work he had had. When he returned from Toronto, where he had received his instruction, he did not think of raising a company. His Captain and he had raised one, but not without difficulties, and he hoped that the men would stick together. Although about to leave them they would receive another drill instructor, and would no doubt continue to improve as they had all along. The erection of a drill shed would also be an advantage to them in rainy and stormy weather, and he trusted it would not be lost sight of. He, however, did not think that the Volunteers' services would be required for a long time, yet, nevertheless, it was best to be ready; but if the company should be called out it would not be long till he (Lieut. Grover) would be with it, and try to do what he could for his country, side by side with the Volunteers of Norwood. As he hoped to see them again he would not detain them longer; he thanked them heartily for the honor conferred on him, and sat down amidst great cheering.

"The Volunteers of Canada" was then given.

Dr. Rutherford, of Dundas, responded.—The Doctor is one of those fine jovial fellows whose very presence seems to have the effect of cheering up every one around him. He remarked that it required the eloquence of a Cicero to do justice to this toast, nor even then would justice be done. All praise was due the Volunteers. To Canada they were what the soldiers and wooden walls of old England were to that sea girt isle. They were our defence, and nobly had they shown themselves able and willing. He would remark that in Dundas a company had been raised in 24 hours. A young lawyer mounted the rostrum when danger appeared to threaten, and obtained the requisite number in a few hours. Those brave fellows had gone to the front, to Thorold and wherever ordered, and never yet had a word of complaint been raised concerning them, never had one of them been drunk, nor yet disorderly. Our Volunteers were an honor to our country and would be to any country. The doctor was highly applauded throughout.

"Canada, our Home," was next on the list. In giving which, Mr. Peafce remarked, that although cold, it was dear to us, and prized by the United States, as their desire, have it annexed showed, and as the return of all who left us testified.

P. M. Grover, Esq., responded, saying that as a native Canadian, it gav him pleasure to speak it, and as the oldest Canadian in the house he could boast that we had the finest country in the world; all true Canadians loved their country and their Queen; not a man in Canada was found bold enough to make a speech in favor of the Fenians, or traitor, or to speak in favor of annexation. We enjoyed such liberty as only Britons enjoy, and privileges only possessed by Canadians. We were a free people, in a free country, rich in fertility and produce; all we wanted was to work and we would reap the reward, and there was no one to rob us of our possessions unless out-throat Fenians; but if ever they return they will come to grief; the people are now ready for them, and he trusted that they would always be ready.

Robert Morrison, Esq., also spoke to this toast, in the most perfect burst of native eloquence, and, although, assuring his audience that half of his pulmonary organs was gone, he made himself heard and delighted the whole house. He was particularly pleased to be present, to be honored in being a guest. He was delighted to do honor to the noble hero of Ridgeway. This battle at Ridgeway had been lightly spoken of, but to do so was a token of ignorance of its magnitude and results. Many deeds of daring had been performed by British soldiers—Wellington had led them victorious through the peninsula. At Bourossa a few Englishmen hurled back the columns of the enemy, and maintained the honor of the soldier and of the nation. But this was nothing to the daring at Lime Ridge, when a few school boys faced the veterans of the great rebellion and drove them from our country in two or three hours. Let the Fenians remember, if the children did so well, what would the fathers do?

A. Kidd, Reeve of Dummer, also replied, in which he referred to the difficulties of early settlement; but now we had homes and we would, as we had ever done, defend them again at all who dare assail us. In '37 all the men of Dummer had gone, but one old man, who was left to cut wood for the wives and little ones. This they would do again, if required.

"Our Municipal Institutions" was ably spoken to by Mr. Patterson, Deputy Reeve of Asphodel. After giving his meed of praise to the loyalty of all Canadians, he upheld the action of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the eastern section of the county in the local and also in the county council, referred to the fact that they were placed on all important committees, had something to do in all the business of the county, and labored to get things done in a satisfactory and just manner, as did all the members of the County Council. He hoped they would get a drill shed at Norwood; true, he was not a Volunteer, but he was glad he had a son who was, and he hoped he would be worthy of the training he had received in loyalty to the crown of Great Britain and the liberty of all men. Being pleased with everything he saw he hoped all would be pleased to allow him to sit down.

Dr. Rutherford remarked on being called, that he was not a Canadian, and doubted whether any present could tell what countryman he was, born in Alexanderia, of Scotch and Irish parents he hardly knew what he was, but he loved Canada, British freedom, and hoped to enjoy it for life.

Drs. Ford, Scott and Fyfe all spoke to the toast. We regret that space forbids giving their speeches in extenso. They all liked Canada, their country, their homes, and would do what they could to defend them.

Dr. Rutherford sung "Dr. Brown."

"The Mercantile Interests" was responded to by Messrs. Roxburgh, Buck, Reynolds, Cannoo and Smith. The intervals were occupied by songs from Corporal Morrison and Mr. Jas. Nicoll,

"The Press" was next given, and was responded to by Mr. Stratton of the *Examiner*.

"Our School System," by Mr. Wright, Principal of the Norwood Grammar School.

"The Agricultural Interests" was ably responded to by Wm. Sargent, Esq., of Seymour, and we regret that this speech cannot find a place; it certainly was full of wit.

Then came a number of impromptu toasts and Volunteer songs, occupying the night till almost light, when, after singing "God Save the Queen," led by Dr. Rutherford, all dispersed. The evening was really a pleasant one, one that will not soon be forgotten in Norwood or by those who were present.

Asphodel, Belmont and Dummer Fall Show.

The Annual Exhibition of the above Society was held at the Village of Norwood, on Tuesday last. The number of entries was 418, but in the hurry of making entries several farmers and others who exhibited two or more articles of the same sort, received but one ticket for the whole. Had tickets been given for each article or animal exhibited, and also a separate entry made, the number would have been nearly 450. The ladies work, domestic manufactures, dairy and farm produce, &c., were arranged in the Town Hall, which was very small for the occasion; but, as Norwood is about to have a Drill Shed, there will be better accommodations for such exhibitions in future.

The show of horses was reasonably good; not, however, up to our expectations, considering the advanced state of some of the townships in the east of the county.

The show of cattle was not large, and there which animals not of a superior quality.—This, however, can be accounted for from the fact that the American buyers have drained at section of the county of all the cattle they could induce the owners to part with. Mr. James McFee, of Dummer, took the first prize for aged bull, and it will be seen that Messrs. Dinsdale and Clysdale carried of the other prizes. Some of the Judges informed us that there is a marked improvement in the young stock during the last year or two, hence, another year may entirely change the record under this head.

In dairy and farm produce there was not very great competition, only a few entries in any of the articles.

There were but two tubs and about four crocks of butter to be seen, and, in consequence, it might be unfair to pass judgment on the butter makers of the eastern section of the county from the quantity and samples shown. There were, however, a few nice lots; the parcel obtaining the first prize, in the opinion of others as well as the Judges, really deserved it.

The grain shown was very good, but there were very few competitors.

The entries in garden and field roots were not numerous, but those shown were good, especially turnips and carrots.

Sheep were better represented than the horses or cattle. Messrs. A. R. Kidd, Jas. McFee, F. Bird-all and others exhibited some good animals, principally of the Leicester breed.

In farming implements, it might be said, there was no competition. We only saw three ploughs on the ground. Two of these were exhibited by Joseph Pearce, Esq., of Norwood. One was a wooden plough, and one had an iron beam. These were the favorites with the Judges and Farmers present; and Mr. Pearce, who has a foundry and machine shop in the Village of Norwood, will, no doubt, find a ready sale for them. Mr. A. R. Kidd, of Dummer, exhibited an iron plough that has been imported from England. It was certainly a neat looking article, it had wheels and register for regulating depth of soil and breath of furrow, and Mr. Kidd assured us that it is a superior plough. Yet, as few of those present had seen it work, and, therefore, could not judge for themselves, they feared its quality in stony soil. It obtained a prize, however.

The ladies' work was all fancy, very little, if any, plain needle work was to be seen.—The fancy work, we were assured by a gentleman from Western Canada, would compare favorably with anything shown in the cities. The worsted work, raised work, netting, tatting, knitting, cone work, feather, hair, seed, wreaths, &c., &c., manifest the interest the ladies take in these things. But not a plain shirt, dress, or other article of permanent utility was to be seen. Yet we cannot persuade ourselves but that the fingers that formed the fancy work of such excellence, could do neat, plain stitching.—Will the ladies forgive us for intimating that while husbands require shirts they also require some one who can make them. The ladies' department was more extensively represented than any other single division.

The concourse of people was immense; between 300 and 400 tickets were sold, and the rush to the interior of the Hall, after admittance was granted, was enough to try the muscle of the throng.

The Fall Cattle Fair took place the same day, and several cattle were disposed of.—The usual business in horse flesh was apparent, very few good horses, however, changed hands.

About 2 o'clock the volunteers made their appearance on the ground, and certainly they are fine looking fellows; a credit to Norwood and the Surrounding Country.

The day was very fine until evening, when a heavy shower, accompanied by thunder and lightning, induced all who could, to provide shelter from the storm.

Immediately after completing the examination of articles about 40 sat down to an excellent dinner prepared by "mine host" Johnston where all right heartily discussed the viands in noble style.

The storm and consequent hurry prevented the prize list being read. The following is the list compiled with great care from the various reports of the Judges:—

Horses.

Stallion: 1st John Clysdale, 2nd Robert Johnston.

Team of Horses in Harness and Wagon: 1st Robert Fyfe, 2nd John W. Fyfe, 3rd John Crawford.

Team of Carriage Horses in Harness and Carriage: 1st Hiram Reynolds, 2nd Alex. Esson.

Brood Mare and Foal: 1st Walter Scott, Jr., 2nd Francis Birdsall, 3rd John Powell.

Two year old Colt or Filly, 1st Donald Cameron, 2nd James Dinsdale, 3rd Hugh Scott.

One year old Colt or Filly: 1st Daniel Buck, 2nd John Crawford, 3rd Hugh Christie.

Single Horse in Harness and Buggy: 1st John Finlay, 2nd Wm. Sherwood, 3rd Jas. McFee.

Cattle.

Aged Bull: 1st James McFee, 2nd James Dinsdale, 3rd James Clysdale.

Bull Calf: 1st Robert Parker, 2nd Donald Cameron, 3rd do.

Milch Cow: 1st Daniel Buck, 2nd James Greenbanks, 3rd Robert Parker.

Two year old Heifer: 1st Wm. Elliott, 2nd Francis Birdsall, 3rd Daniel Buck.

One year old Heifer: 1st Daniel Buck, 2nd Wm. Elliott, 3rd L. Lewis.

Heifer Calf: 1st Alex. Esson, 2nd Donald Cameron, 3rd Wm. Elliott.

Fat Ox, Cow, Heifer or Steer: Fat Cow, 1st James Greenbanks.

Sheep.

Aged Ram: 1st James McFee, 2nd Phil. Fitzpatrick, 3rd Francis Birdsall.

Ram Lamb: 1st A. R. Kidd, 2nd Walter Scott, 3rd L. Lewis.

Ewe and her Lamb: 1st L. Lewis, 2nd A. R. Kidd, 3rd L. Lewis.

Aged Ewes: 1st A. R. Kidd, 2nd do, 3rd L. Lewis.

Two Shearling Ewes: 1st James McFee, 2nd L. Lewis, 3rd do.

Two Ewe Lambs: 1st A. R. Kidd, 2nd Walter Scott, jr., 3rd L. Lewis.

Two Fat Sheep: 1st A. R. Kidd, 2nd W. Elliott, 3rd L. Lewis.

Swine.

Aged Boar: 1st James Clysdale.

Aged Sow: 1st Philip Fitzpatrick.

Boar under 9 months: 1st Wal. Scott Jr. 2nd James Burgess.

Sow under 9 months; 1st John R. Calder, 2nd George Barr, 3rd L. Lewis.

Working Oxen.

Yoke of Oxen: 1st W. Elliott.

Steers 4 years and under in Yoke: 1st L. Lewis, 2nd W. Elliott.

Dairy and farm produce.

6 lbs. Honey: 1st J. L. Williamson.

Cake of Maple Sugar, 6lbs. or over: 1st A. R. Kidd, 2nd Porter Preston, 3rd John Clysdale.

Kit Butter, 25 lbs. or over: 1st Joseph Jewry, 2nd Wm. Elliott, 3rd John Boland, Jr.

Cheese, 12 lbs. or over: 1st Donald Cameron, 2nd James M. Fee.

2 bushels Fall Wheat: 1st Charles Buck 2nd Philip Fitzpatrick, 3rd Jno. W. Fyfe.

Spring Wheat: 1st Charles Buck, 2nd Alexander Esson, 3rd John W. Fyfe.

Peas: 1st Frank Birdsall, 2nd Charles Buck, 3rd Alex. Esson.

White Oats: 1st F. Birdsall, 2nd James McFee, 3rd J. W. Fyfe.

Black Oats: 1st Donald Cameron, 2nd A. R. Kidd.

Barley: 1st Charles Buck, 2nd Donald Cameron, 3rd Daniel Buck.

1 Dozen Ears Corn: J. L. Williamson, 2nd Stephen Nelson, 3rd Jos. Doupe.

Garden Carrots: 1st Jas. C. Brown.

Parsnips: 1st Ham Elliott, 2nd P. M. Grover.

Beets: 1st P. M. Grover, 2nd Jas. Greenbanks.

One bushel Cup Potatoes: 1st———, 2 nd Daniel Buck, 3rd Charles Buck.

Other Varieties: 1st A. R. Kidd, 2nd J. C. Brown, 3rd R. Spencer.

Collection of Potatoes: 1st Ham. Elliott, 2nd Alex. Esson, 3rd Hiram Reynolds.

One bushel Field Carrots: 1st Jas. Stevenson, 2nd Ham. Elliott. 3rd Robert Harrison.

One bushel Swedish Turnips: 1st Robert Harrison, 2nd Daniel Buck, 3rd Stephen Nelson.

Other Kinds: 1st Frank Birdsall 2nd A. Esson, 3rd P. M. Grover.

Mangolds: 1st Frank Birdsall, 2nd Jas. Greenbanks.

Timothy Seed, half bushel: 1st Charles Buck, 2nd Philip Fitzpatrick.

Flax Seed, 1 peck: 1st Frank. Birdsall, 2nd Philip Fitzpatrick.

White Beans, 1 peck: 1st Charlotte Sherwood, 2nd Phil. Fitzpatrick, 3rd Charles Buck.

Red onions, 1 peck: 1st Hugh Christie, 2nd John Richardson, 3rd James McFee.

White Onions, 1 peck: 1st James Doupe, 2nd Phil. Fitzpatrick, 3rd John Crawford.

Six Varieties Apples: 1st Frank. Birdsall

Sample of Tobacco, native growth: 1st Hiram Reynolds, 2nd R. Spencer.

Four heads Cabbage: 1st Robt. Harrison 2nd J. C. Brown, 3rd Daniel Buck.

Three heads Cauliflowers: 1st J. C. Brown, 2nd W. E. Roxburgh.

Two Squashes: 1st W. E Roxburgh, 2nd W. C. Brown, 3rd W. Burgess.

Two Pumpkins: 1st Hugh Christie, 2nd W. Elliott, 3rd Robert Parker.

Tomatoes: 1st W. E. Roxburgh, 2nd J. C. Brown.

Hops, 2 lbs. or more: 1st W. Sherwood, 2nd P. M. Grover.

Poultry.

Best pair of Geese: 1st James Dinsdale, 2nd W. Elliott, 3rd R. Spencer.

Turkeys: 1st W. Elliott, 2nd H. Elliott.

Ducks: 1st Philip Fitzpatrick, 2nd W. Elliott.

Large Fowls: 1st R. Spencer, 2nd Ham. Elliott, 3rd R. Spencer.

Fancy Fowls: 1st W. E. Roxburgh, 2nd W. E. Roxburgh, 3rd Mrs. W. M. Elliott.

Farming Implements.

Wooden Plough: 1st J. B. Pearce.

Iron Plough: 1st A. R. Kidd.

One-horse Carriage or Buggy: 1st John Finlay, 2nd W. Sherwood, 3rd Jas. McFee.

Domestic Manufactures.

10 yards White Woolen Flannel: 1st S. Preston.

10 yards Cotton and Wooden Flannel: 1st Martha Hamilton, 2nd J. McFee.

Colored Fancy Flannel: 1st R. Parker.

Fulled Cloth: 1st Donald Cameron, 2nd Samuel Preston.

Satinet: 1st H. Elliott.

Woolen Blankets: 1st Phil. Fitzpatrick.

Cotton Coverlid: 1st J. H. Preston, 2nd Mrs. H. Elliott.

Patch-work Quilt: 1st Mrs. R. Spencer.

Six Skeins Stocking Yarn: 1st Porter Preston, 2nd P. Fitzpatrick.

Three Pairs Woolen Stockings: 1st Porter Preston.

Socks: 1st Annie Fitzpatrick, 2nd Mrs. J. Doupe.

Pair of Gloves: 1st Mrs. H. Elliott, 2nd Mrs. Porter Preston.

Mitts: 1st Mrs. H. Elliott, 2nd Mrs. John Preston.

Two Straw Hats: 1st Mr. James Doupe.

Three Loaves of Bread: 1st A. R. Kidd, 2nd Mrs. H. Elliott.

Ladies work, etc.

Specimen Worsted Work: 1st Mrs. R. Spencer, 2nd do.

Raised Work: 1st Mrs. Spencer, 2nd Charlotte Sherwood.

Braid Work: 1st Mrs. B. Fyfe, 2nd Mrs. Wm. Nicoll.

Crochet Work: 1st Eliza Fitzpatrick, 2nd Mrs. R. Spencer.

Fancy Netting: 1st Mrs. R. Spencer.

Embroidery; 1st Miss McNeilly, 2nd Ann Jane Elliott.

Tatting: 1st Miss Hamilton, 2nd Mrs. Butterfield.

Nancy Knitting: 1st Miss. R. Spencer, 2nd Charlotte Sherwood.

Plain Needle Work: none entered.

Leather Work: 1st Martha Hamilton.

Cane Work: 1st Mrs. R. Spencer, 2nd do.

Hair Work: 1st Mrs. Spencer.

Fancy Patchwork, other than Quilt: 1st Mrs. Butterfield.

Knitted Woolen Hood: 1st Ann Jane Elliott.

Feather Work: 1st Jane Johnston, 2nd Charlotte Sherwood.

Children's work, under 12 years of age.

Hemmed Handkerchief: 1st Louisa Nicol, 2nd Mary McFee

There were several specimens of the ore of lead, and one of bitumen exhibited; these were all dug out of the Townships of Belmont or Methuen, and judging from weight they were evidently rich specimens, and afford ample proof of the mineral wealth of that section of country.

Plowing Match.

The Otonabee Ploughing Match came off on the farm of Thos. Blizard, on Saturday last. A considerable number of plows was on the ground; after drawing tickets each man and boy went to work. The day was fine, and the work of all was very creditable, although some had the advantage of better plows than others. The Judges after a careful inspection awarded the prizes as follows:—

Men's Class.

1st David Henderson, 2nd Robert Renwick, 3rd James Cameron, 4th Francis Elmhirst, 5th Joseph Taylor.

Boy's Class.

1st Thomas Stewart, 2nd John Cameron, 3rd Richard Elmhirst, 4th Thomas Miller.

After all was done the plowmen and Judges sat down to an excellent dinner prepared by Mrs. Thomas Blizard, after which each one went to his respective home.—*Com.*

BIRTHS.

At Peterborough, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Alford Hall, Deputy Sheriff, of a son.

DIED.

Suddenly, at the Manse, Eldon, in the 63rd year of his age, and 23rd of his ministry, the Rev. John McMurchie, Minister of the Presbyterian Church there. The deceased was greatly beloved by his large congregation, and deeply respected by an extensive circle of friends both in Upper and Lower Canada.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough, October 10, 1866.

Flour ₱ brl	$7 00	@	$7 50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 45	@	1 55
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1 35	@	1 45
Potatoes	0 20	@	0 25
Barley ₱ bush	0 40	@	0 50
Peas "	0 40	@	0 50
Oats "	0 20	@	0 25
Hay ₱ ton	10 00	@	12 00
Hides ₱ cwt	5 50	@	6 00
Sheepskins	0 50	@	0 90
Wool ₱ lb	0 30	@	0 32
Beef ₱ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
Pork ₱ cwt	6 00	@	7 00
Eggs, per dozen	0 09	@	0 10
Butter,	0 15	@	0 16
Cordwood	0 00	@	0 00
Fowl, per pair	0 20	@	0 30

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1866.

The favorable change in the weather has caused a dullness in all departments of trade.

Barley continues to pour into our market in large quantities, but owing to the unfavourable news received from Oswego of the decline in that market on account of the large receipts, buyers would not pay within five or seven cents of yesterday's prices. The receipts of wheat by cars are very considerable; very little is, however, at present offering on Change the grain being all stored for shipment. The flour market is rather lower; a sale of No. 1 superfine having been made to-day at $7 00. Provisions are moving off slowly at rates current last week.

Corn Exchange Report.

Flour—Receipts 934 bbls; market dull and unsettled. Sales 400 bbls No 1 superfine on p.t. for future delivery; 100 bbls No. 1 at $7; Extra offering at $7 50, without buyers

Wheat—Receipts, 5,092 bushels. Sales 350 bushels Fall at $1 44; 350 bushels do at $1 44. Spring wheat off

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heariness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman. Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, releaving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds. Sore Throat. Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used *is well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects*.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy*.

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in assuding the tortuing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in releasing *Bowel Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. *Unbelievers coming in from Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, andeach testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief Medicine dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle*.

All orders should Be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY WANTED, at the *Examiner* Office, to learn the printing business.

Peterborough, Oct. 11, 1866.

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY — Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C. W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

MILLER'S
INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,
FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,

October 10, 1866. Toronto.

NEW GOODS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of **FANCY GOODS**, which will be sold at low prices. Their stock consists of

Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Dressing Cases,
Bottle Cases,
Watch-stands,
Money Boxes,
Album Companions,
Stand Glasses,
Combs—a large variety,
Whisker, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Cribbage and Backgammon Boards,
Ladies' Work-box and Writing-desk combined.
Ladies' Satchels from 35 cents up.
A Good Album for 50 cents.

BOOKS and Stationery.

G. & S. have, as usual, a large supply of all kinds of School and Miscellaneous Books.—Stationery of every description, in Foolscap, Letter, Note and Fancy.

Ink Bottles—a large variety.

Pipes! Pipes!!

They have also received a large assortment of BRIAR-ROOT PIPES, which they are selling at bargains.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES also on hand.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Market Block.

Peterboro', Oct. 1866.

Township of Harvey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Harvey intend at its next sitting, on the THIRTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER to pass a by-law for the purpose of legalizing the following roads, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD Continued through Lot eight in the thirteenth concession of the Township of Harvey.

COMMENCING at the centre of the 13th concession, at a point where a post has been planted on the side line between Lots eight and nine; thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes east thirty-one chains fourteen links, to the shore of Sandy Lake. The said road to be sixty-six feet wide, and the blazed or described line to be the centre of the road.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD around the foot of Sandy Lake.

COMMENCING at the north-east angle of Lot No seven in the twelfth concession of the Township of Harvey; thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes, west nineteen chains forty-one links; thence south eight degrees thirty minutes east nine chains sixty-seven links; thence south twenty-eight degrees thirty minutes, west seven chains forty-eight links; thence south ten degrees, west one chain ninety-five links; thence south three degrees thirty minutes, west four chains sixty-seven links; thence south twenty-eight degrees, west two chains twenty-six links; thence south eighty-seven degrees, west four chains eighty-four links; thence south sixty-four degrees, west two chains fifteen links; thence north seventy-four degrees thirty minutes, west four chains nineteen links; thence north seventy-one degrees thirty minutes, west thirteen chains fifty-six links; thence south thirty-one degrees, west twenty-eight chains twenty-four links thence south seventy-five degrees, west six chains fifty-six links; thence south eighty-seven degrees thirty minutes, west three chains seventy-four links; thence north eighty-four degrees thirty minutes, west seven chains fourteen links; thence north forty-eight degrees fifteen minutes, west two chains sixty-three links; thence north twenty four degrees thirty minutes, west fifty-nine chains forty-nine links, to a post planted on the continuation of the road through Lot 41 in the thirteenth concession of the Township of Harvey, and closing at a point three chains twenty-five links from the centre of the aforesaid concession. The said road to be sixty-six feet in width, and the blazed or described line to be the north side of the road

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD in the 12th concession of the Township of Harvey.

COMMENCING at the south-east angle of Lot five in the twelfth concession of the Township of Harvey; thence south seventy-six degrees thirty minutes, west thirty-three chains forty-four links to the centre of the concession be the same more or less. The said road to be forty feet wide, and the blazed or described line to be the centre of the road.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD from Lot 16 in the ninth concession of Harvey to Nogie's Creek.

COMMENCING at a point on the Government Road on Lot 16, 9th concession of Harvey and distant 12 on the south-west angle of said Lot 33 chains and bearing north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes east; thence south eighty degrees, west thirty-three chains thirty-two links; thence north thirteen degrees thirty minutes, west five chains eighty-eight links; thence north eighty-five degrees, west thirteen chains twenty-eight links; thence south forty-nine degrees, west three chains forty-three links; thence north eighty degrees, west three chains eighty links; thence north sixty-nine degrees, west two chains forty-six links; thence north seventy-four degrees, west twelve chains sixty links; thence north eighty-four degrees thirty minutes, west four chains sixteen links; thence south seventy-five degrees, west six chains seventy-three links; thence north eighty-nine degrees, west thirteen chains twenty-three links, thence south thirty-nine degrees, west twenty-three chains thirty-five links; thence south seventy-nine degrees thirty minutes, west four chains thirty-six links; thence south thirty-two degrees thirty minutes, west two chains fifteen links; thence south twenty-five degrees, west one chain eighty-eight links; thence south eighty-seven degrees, east two chains sixty-four links, thence south thirty-eight degrees west one chain twenty four link; thence south seventy-three degrees, west three chains fourteen links; thence south sixty four degrees thirty minutes, west eight chains twenty-nine links; thence north nine degrees, west three chains seventeen links; thence north nine degrees thirty minutes, east four chains fourteen links; thence north thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, east two chains sixty-eight links; thence north sixty-one degrees thirty minutes, west four chains ninety links; thence south sixty degrees, west seven chains forty links; thence north seventy-five degrees thirty minutes, west twelve chains thirteen links; thence south forty-eight degrees, west six chains sixty-four links; thence south seventy-two degrees, west five chains eighty-three links; thence south eighty degrees, west one chain eighty-eight links; thence south eight degrees, east two chains sixty-four links; thence south twenty-nine degrees, west five chains forty-six links; thence south sixty-four degrees, west one chain twenty four link; thence south seventy-three degrees, west three chains fourteen links; thence south sixty four degrees thirty minutes, west eight chains twenty-nine links; thence north eighty-four degrees thirty minutes, west seven chains fourteen links; thence north forty-eight degrees fifteen minutes, west two chains sixty-three links; thence north twenty four degrees thirty minutes, west fifty-nine chains forty-nine links, to a post planted on the continuation of the road through Lot 41 in the thirteenth concession of the Township of Harvey, and closing at a point three chains twenty-five links from the centre of the aforesaid concession. The said road to be sixty-six feet in width, and the blazed or described line to be the north side of the road

TENDERS WANTED.

FOR BUILDING A DRILL-SHED, in the Village of Ashburnham, to be 45 by 80 feet on the ground, and 12 feet high at the sides; the roof to be strongly made and well boarded and shingled, and the sides to be boarded and battened Tenders will be received until the 1st day of November next, and further information may be had by applying to the subscriber.

J. Z. ROGERS,
Capt. Ashburnham Volunteers.

Ashburnham, October 10, 1866. 41

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale part of broken lot 25, in the 14th concession of Otonabee, containing 50 acres, with a good strip house and reda-log barn, stable and other buildings, well fenced with cedar rails, and fronting on the Otonabee river, 2 miles from Peterboro.

The above farm would be exchanged for 100 acres in any of the neighboring townships.

J. SHAUGHNESSY.

Otonabee, Oct. 9, 1866. 41

A Rare Chance for
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

THE Subscriber being desirous to retire from the Bakery and Confectionery business, offers for sale his whole stock, consisting of Confectionery, Shop Furniture, Baking Implements, and good will of the business, which is second to none in Peterboro'. The Shop has been occupied for three years as a Confectionery establishment

A liberal discount allowed to a cash purchaser.

If not sold by the 10th of November, the whole will be disposed of by Public Auction in lots to suit purchasers.

JOHN COONEY.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41

Splendid Farm!

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

I HAVE received instructions from the Executors of the estate of the late WILLIAM GOODFELLOW, to sell, on the premises, by Public Auction,

On Wednesday, 24th of October, 1866.

That splendid Farm, West half Lot No 3, 6th Concession of South Monaghan, containing 100 acres, more or less, 70 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the remaining 30 acres is covered with good hardwood. There are two good Frame Barns, Dwelling House, and a thrifty young Orchard on the premises

Terms:—£300 of the purchase money will be required down, the balance in four or five annual instalments with interest.

☞ Sale at one o'clock, p. m.

REV WM ELAIN,
ARCHD GOODFELLOW, } Executors.
ANDREW GOODFELLOW,

A McNEIL, Auctioneer

South Monaghan, October 10, 1866. 41-2

LONDON
Assurance Corporation.

No. 7 Royal Exchange, Cornhill, No. 7 Pall Mall, London.

JOHN ALEX. MANKEY, Esq.,
Governor.

BONAMY DOBREE, Jr., Esq.,
Sub-Governor.

PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.,
Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS:—Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq., Richard Daggadly, Esq., Henry Bonham Ker, Esq., James Blyth, Esq., Edward Budd, Esq., Edward Burmester, Esq., Charles Crawley, Esq. Sir Fred. Currie, Bart., S. G. Dalgety, Esq. John Entwisle, Esq. Robt Gillespie, Jr., Esq., Harry George Gordon, Esq., Edwin Gower, Esq., A. C. Guthrie, Esq., Leonard Heath, Esq., Charles Lyall, Esq., John Ord, Esq., Captain H. W. Pelly, R.N., David Powell, Esq., Alexander Trotter, Esq., Wm. Bryce Watson, Esq., Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned is now prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES against LOSS BY FIRE, on the most favorable terms

All losses satisfactorily established, paid without reference to the Board in London.

W. CLAXTON,
Agent for Peterboro

Head Agency Office, 61 St. Francois Xavier street Montreal.

October 10th, 1866. 41

WOODS AND FORESTS

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Ottawa, 28th September 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of Timber Berths, in the surveyed townships of Minden and Stanhope, and of scattered lots in some other townships in the Ontario territory will be held at Cairns's Hotel, Peterborough, on the SEVENTH day of NOVEMBER next.

CONDITIONS OF SALES.

First. The berths at their estimated area, more or less, to be put up at Public Auction, at a Bonus in addition to the ordinary ground rent, of Four Dollars the square mile, for the berths in Minden and Stanhope, and of Two dollars the square mile for scattered lots in other townships

The berths to be adjudged to the party bidding the highest amount of Bonus

The Bonus and first season's rent to be paid immediately after the Berth is adjudged in each case.

Second. Parties to whom berths are adjudged, to be at the expense of running the lines when found necessary, in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Department of Crown Lands

Third. Licenses to issue to the successful competitors, within one month from the day of sale

Fourth. In all other respects, the Berths to be subject to the general Timber Regulations, now in force, or which may hereafter be in force.

The Berths to be offered for sale can be ascertained on and after the FIFTH proximo, at the Crown Timber Office, Belleville, and at this Department.

A CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late John Blezard, of the Township of Otonabee, are requested to pay the same to the Executors. If not so paid within a reasonable time, all such debts will be placed in court for collection

Persons who have claims against the above named Estate are solicited to make them known to the Executors

THOMAS BLEZARD, Sr
A B KIDD,
DAVID MOORE, } Executors.

Otonabee, October 4th, 1866.

NOTICE.

W. C. NICHOLLS

IS appointed Agent for the Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada, in place of Mr James Gardener, resigned.—Office over McKellar & Cameron's Store, Peterborough

Peterboro', October 2nd, 1866. 40-3in

CARD.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the Firemen, citizens and numerous friends who labored so devotedly at the late fire, on Sunday morning, to save his property.

He would also intimate that he hopes to have the whole in full operation again in about a month. In the meantime, having saved a LARGE STOCK OF STEEL PLOUGHS, &c., he can supply his customers as usual. A continuation of patronage is respectively solicited.

Farmers can still be supplied with every article usually supplied at his Foundary.

JAMES HAMILTON

Peterboro', September 3rd, 1866.

New Watch and Jewelry Store!

JOHN CLARKE,

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, Jeweler, &c., and for many years of the firm of BROWN & CLARKE, Peterboro, would respectfully intimate to his former customers, and the public generally, that he has resumed business in the above line, in SCOTT'S BLOCK, three doors from Graham & Stratton's, corner of Simcoe street, and nearly opposite Nicholls & Hall's store, where he intends to carry on business as formerly in all its branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

N B.—Particular attention paid to the Jobbing department. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the best possible manner, and satisfaction given in all cases. Also a general assortment of Jewelry, Clocks, Watches and Fancy Goods, which will be sold at a small advance on cost.

J. CLARKE,
Watch Maker,
Simcoe street.

Peterboro', October 4, 1866. 40

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Monday, December 17, '66,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Sept. 10th, 1866. 38-tf

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Dummer, at the next meeting, to be held at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the THIRD day of NOVEMBER next, commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., intends passing a By-law for stopping up and selling that part of the Concession Line South of Richie's Bridge, and opposite Lots number three on the fourth and fifth Concessions of the Township of Dummer, except that portion of it opposite an established road.

W. DARLING, *Clerk.*

Dummer, Sept. 11th, 1866. 39-4in

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the United Townships of Minden, Dysart, &c., intend at their next meeting, to be held at Mr Sawyers, Minden Village, on MONDAY, the TWENTY NINTH day of OCTOBER next, passing a By-law, for the purpose of establishing the following road: Commencing at the north end of the Bridge at the mill, on lot No. 3 in the 3rd concession, in the township of Minden, crossing Nos. 3, 4 & 5 until it strikes the side line between Nos 5 & 6, from thence to the concession line between Nos. 4 & 5 in accordance with a survey made by Messrs McDougal and Baker.

Wm. McKELVEY, *Clerk.*

Minden, Sept. 12, 1866. 39-4in

IN CHANCERY!

BETWEEN

WALTER PATERSON,
Plaintiff,

AND

JAMES JEFFREY, the younger, and SARAH ANN JEFFREY, (by bill,) and WILLIAM JEFFREY, made a party in the Master's Office,

Defendants.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in pursuance of a decree and final order for sale made by the Court of Chancery for Upper Canada in this cause, bearing date respectively the third day of February, 1866, and the nineteenth day of September 1866, and with the approbation of THOMAS MACAULAY FAIRBAIRN, Esquire, the Master of this honorable Court at Peterborough, on

Saturday, 27th October, Instant,

At twelve of the clock, noon, at the Chambers of the said Master, on Water street, in the Town of Peterborough, by the said Master or his Clerk,

CERTAIN FREEHOLD PREMISES,

Being Lot number thirteen, North of Dalhousie street and West of George street, in the said Town of Peterborough, containing by admeasurement one-half of an acre, more or less, in one lot. On the lot, which is well fenced, is a Rough cast Cottage, nearly new.

The purchaser shall, at the time of sale, pay down a deposit in the proportion of £10 in every £100 of his purchase money to the Vendor or his Solicitor, and shall pay the remainder of his *purchase money* (with interest thereon from the day of sale) on the twenty-seventh day of November next. In other respects the conditions of sale are the standing conditions of sale of the said Court of Chancery.

The conditions of sale and further particulars may be obtained at the Chambers of the said Master at Peterborough, and at the office of D. W. DUMBLE Esquire, at Peterborough.

Dated at Peterborough, this 1st day of October, 1866.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Master at Peterborough

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor for Plaint ff. 40

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that excellent farm, Lot No. 21, in the 9th concession of Otonabee, consisting of 100 acres. There are 90 acres cleared in a good state of cultivation. The remainder consists of maple and beech land There are 9 acres of Fall Wheat sowed at present and looking well, and will go with the place. Good cedar log house: good barns and stables; and the Farm is well watered. It is situated about six miles from Peterborough, and same from Keene.

For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

JOHNSTON COONEY.

Otonabee, October 1st, 1866. 40-3mos.

FARM FOR SALE.

200 Acres of Land—150 cleared. Log house, barn, stable and sheds on the premises. Well watered. Apply on the premises, to MRS. SHEA,
Lot 28, 10th con. Smith.

Smith, October 1st, 1866. 40-3in*

Journeymen Wanted.

TWO OR THREE GOOD BOOTMAKERS will find steady employment and good wages by applying immediately to the subscriber.

R. PATTERSON.

Peterboro, Sept. 26th, 1866. 38-3in

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

1866. { REMOVAL. { 1866.

THOS. FAIRWEATHER & CO.

ANNOUNCE to their numerous friends and patrons, that they have REMOVED their place of business to the New and Commodious Store in **Dixon's Block,**

North-West Corner of GEORGE and SIMCOE Sts,

WHERE THEY WILL DISPLAY

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the public.

Peterborough, October 4, 1866. 40-tf

Good Cook Stoves ☞For THE HEAD-CENTRE With All Complete $12.☜ FOR

STOVES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

IS AT

LANNIN'S CANADIAN TIN AND Stove Shop.

George street, nearly opposite T. Menzies' Book Store,

Where everyone who wishes to get good bargains will please give him a call, and satisfy themselves.

"THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE,"
"THE OTTAWA" AND "NOVELTY,"

Always on hand—Call and see them.

OLD STOVES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

LANNIN Continues to pay the highest price in Cash, as usual, for any quantity of SHEEP and CALF SKINS, delivered at his Shop.

The best quality of Wholesale, by the **COAL OIL** always on hand, Barrel or Gallon.

CHEAPEST IN TOWN.

THOMAS LANNIN.

Peterboro, September 26, 1866. 39

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

NOW RECEIVED!

A large assortment of

FALL and WINTER
DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

COTTONS,
TWEEDS,
COBURGS,
WINCEYS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
MANTLE CLOTHS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS, SHAWLS,
WOOLEN SCARFS,

ALSO, &c. &c.

Fancy Knitting Wools, Berlin Wools, Stamped Work, Beads, and a variety of Fancy Goods.

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterborough, September 20, 1866. 38

THREE

CARD PICTURES
FOR $1.
$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 26th, 1866. 39

STRAW & FELT WORK.

MRS. GALT begs to announce that she has opened rooms opposite J. Z. Rogers's Store, Ashburnham, where she is prepared to do all kinds of Straw and Felt dressing in a satisfactory manner, and she respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Ashburnham, Sept. 26th, 1866. 39-3in*

REMOVAL.

DR. KINCAID has removed to Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterborough, July 26th, 1866. 30

NEW NOVEL.

FELIX HOLT, the Radical; by GEORGE ELIOT. For sale by GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years*. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-two years, and is the maker of *over seven thousand piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing *enable us to sell these Instruments from* $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

☞ 30-1yr

Sewing Machines!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S
Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

In Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the *first class manufacturers* in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers or light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 *Broadway, New York.*

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ap 30-13in

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have received a large addition to their stock of

BOOKS,

Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Preserve and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Sea.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men of the Bible.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Taylor's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Caesar.
The Buccaneers.
Our United Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essays.
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Epaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books, used in all the schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets.

Peterboro, August, 1866.

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th, 1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,
Manager.

Ontario Bank,
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Dummer, at the next meeting, to be held at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the THIRD day of NOVEMBER next, commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., intend passing a By-law for establishing the following road in the Township of Dummer, viz:—

Commencing on the Boundary Line between Methuen and Dummer 11 chains from the S. E. angle of lot No. 20 on the 12th concession of Dummer; then N 57° W. 10 chains 7 links, N. 55° W. 11 chains, N. 82° W. 12 chains, N. 45° W. 10 chains, N. 52° W. 7 chains 25 links, N. 74° W. 8 chains to the 11th concession line, and 15 chains 70 links north of the post between lots No. 20 & 21; then S. 87° W. 7 chains 50 links, S. 49° 30' W. 2 chains, S. 66° W. 4 chains 50 links, S. 63° 30' W. 8 chains N. 82° W. 5 chains, N. 56° W. 6 chains, N. 84° W. 15 chains; then due W. 7 chains, N. 70° W. 15 chains, S. 81° W. 8 chains 50 links to the 10th concession line, and 6 chains S. of the post between lots No. 20 & 21; then on same course 13 chains 50 links, N. 87° W. 4 chains 50 links, No. 87° W. 4 chains, S. 77° W. 6 chains 50 links, S. 56° 30' W. 5 chains, S. 85° W. 12 chains 50 links, S. 53° W. 15 chains, S. 76° 30' W. 7 chains to the 9th concession line, then S. 76° 30' W. across the 9th concession to the post between lots No 30 & 31 on the west side of said concession, said road to be 66 feet wide.

W DARLING, Clerk.

Dummer, Aug. 27 1866. 36-4 in.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Northeimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,

WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,

AT

T. DONNELLY'S.

(LATE RUPKINS & DONNELLY,)

☞Collars Warranted.☜

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

For Sale!

300 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
350	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH,* &c.

AT 30,

350 green cases *GIN,*
100 red do *GIN,*
50 Hhd. do *GIN,*
100 pns. *HIGH WINES,*
700 cases (best brands) *BRANDY,*
300 cases *CLARET,*
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St., Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brace,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS, by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 20, 1866

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC!

THIS is to certify that I have been effectually cured of a career in the nose, of two years standing, by Dr BERNHAM, of this town, for which I tender him my heart-felt thanks

JOHN BAKER, Sr.

Peterboro', Sept. 17, 1866. 38-3in

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 22nd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 29

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of Wheeler Cuffe Armstrong, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the third day of November next, at twelve o'clock, noon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG.

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for Insolvent.

Peterborough 22nd Aug 1866 36-3in

A FORTUNATE KISS.

The following pretty little story is narrated by Frederika Bremer, who vouches for its truthfulness:

In the University of Upsala, in Sweden lived a young student, a noble youth, with great love for studies, but without means for pursuing them. He was poor, without connections. Still he studied, living in great poverty, but keeping a cheerful heart, and trying to look at the future which looked so grim to him, his good humor and excellent qualities made him be cared by his comrades. One day he was standing at the square with some of them, prattling away an hour of leisure, when the attention of the young men became arrested by a young and elegant lady, who, by the side of an elder one, was slowly walking over the place. It was the daughter of the Governor of Upsala, living in this city, and the lady was her governess. She was generally known for her goodness and gentleness of character, and looked at with admiration by all the students. As the young men stood gazing at her as she passed, like a graceful vision, one of them suddenly exclaimed.

"Well, it would be worth something to have a kiss from such a mouth."

The poor student, the hero of our story, who looked on that pure angelic face, exclaimed, as if by inspiration:—

"Well, I think I could have it."

"Well!" cried his friends in a chorus, "are you crazy? Do you know her?"

"Not at all," he answered, "but I think she would kiss me if I asked her."

"What, in this place, and before all our eyes?"

"Yes."

"Freely?"

"Yes, freely."

"Well, if she would give you a kiss in that manner, I will give you a thousand dollars!" exclaimed one of the party.

"And I, and I," exclaimed three or four others, for it happened that several rich men were in a group and the bets ran high as so improbable an event. The challenge was made and received in less time than we have taken to tell it to the public.

Our hero (my authority tells not whether he was plain or handsome; I have my peculiar reason for believing that he was rather plain, but singularly good looking at the same time) immediately walked up to the young lady and said:—

"Mine fraulien, my fortune is now in your hands."

She looked at him in astonishment, but arrested her steps. He proceeded to state his name and condition, his aspiration, and related simply what had just now occurred between him and his comrades.

The young lady listened attentively, and at his ceasing to speak, she said, blushingly, but with great sweetness:—

"If by so little a thing so much good can be effected, it would be foolish of me to refuse your request," and publicly, in the open square, she kissed him.

Next day the student was sent for by the Governor. He wanted to see the man who dared to seek a kiss from his daughter in that way, and whom she consented to kiss.

He received him with a scrutinising bow, but after an hour's conversation was so pleased with him that he ordered him to dine at his table during his studies at Upsala.

Our young friend pursued his studies in such a manner that it soon made him regarded as the most promising student in the University.

Three years were now passed since the first kiss, when the young man was allowed to give a second kiss to the daughter of the Governor as his wife.

He became, later, one the most noted scholars in Sweden, and was much respected for his character. His works will endure while time lasts among the works of science; and from this happy union sprang a family well known in Sweden at the present time, whose wealth and high position in society are regarded as trifles in comparison with its goodness and love.

STAGE NONSENSE.

We were speaking to a friend the other day, respecting the merits of a "celebrated tragedian," when he had occasion to comment on the rant of the stage—the loud mouthing, the outrageous gestures, the furious rolling of the eye, the stride, swords that rattle in the hilt, and all the "pomp and circumstances" of the modern drama.

Fancy this style carried into real life.—On being introduced to a lady you would say, throwing yourself into a splendid attitude:

"Most gracious madame, on my knees I greet you," impressively placing your right hand upon your heart.

To a creditor who would not pay: "Fraudulent knave! payest thou me not? By yonder sun that blazes in the zenith, thee will I sue, and thou shalt see thy impious name flaming the streets on posters huge."

At dinner:—"Now, by me soul, and all my highest hopes, those beans are royal. Were I Jupiter, beans should grace each kingly banquet. What ho! waiter, bring hither more beans!"

To your wife: "Madam, beware thou dost excite me not; else being too hot with wrath I do myself some harm. A needle—a button on that shirt—and see it instantly performed. Do it! Nor leave the task to me."

To your butcher: "Thou ensanguined destroyer of bovines, send me some mutton and some beef; and mark you let it be tenderer than love and sweeter than the bee's rare burden. I would dine to-day."

To a friend: "Excuse a rash intrusion on your grace, but hast thou in thy box a portion of that plant ranked by the botanist among the *genus nicotiana*?" Or, "Most noble friend wilt thou partake with me some strong libation? Thou lookest dull to-day; 'twill cheer thy aching heart."

Reply: "Oh, noble soul! alas, not all the wine of Bacchanalian revels could ease the sorrow here—here! here! (Left arm struck several times.) Oh, whata fool and arrant knave am I, the very sport of fortune."

This is scarcely more ridiculous than three quarters of the stage nonsense.

A Persian merchant complaining heavily of some unjust sentence, was told by the judge to go to the cadi. "Bet the cadi is your uncle," urged the plaintiff. "Then you can go to the Grand Vicar." "But his secretary is your cousin." "Then you may go to the Sultan." But his favorite sultana is your niece." "Well, then, go to the devil!" "Ah that is a still closer family connexion," said the merchant, as he left the court.

A Missouri paper announced a short time ago that "the wife crop in Gasconade county yielded 15,000 gallons." The next week the editor came out with an erratum —"for *wife* read *wine*."

Prentice says of an editor who "smelled a rat" that if he did, and the rat smelled him, the rat had the worst of it.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of James W. Sheridan, as a against the lands and tenements which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Eliza Tanner, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credit which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Edward Tanner in the hands of the said Eliza Tanner, to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterboro', being composed of a part of lot No. 7 West of George street and South of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough aforesaid, and butted and bounded and otherwise known as follows:—Commencing upon Aylmer street at a point distant ten feet North from the South-west corner of the said lot, thence North along Aylmer street forty nine feet, thence East parallel with the Northern limit of the said lot to within the distance of ten feet of the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence South parallel with the said Eastern limit forty-nine feet, thence West parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot to the Western limit thereof upon Aylmer street aforesaid with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also, that certain other parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Monaghan, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement one half of an acre, be the same more or less, being composed of part of Park lot No. 7 in lot No. 13 in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a point on the Northerly limits of the said Park lot at the distance of five chains and fifty three links from the North-east angle of the said Park lot, thence Southerly in a line parallel with the Eastern limit of the said Park lot two chains and seventy-one links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links, thence Northerly on a line parallel with the Eastern boundary of the said Park lot, to the Northern limit of the said Park lot, thence Easterly along the said Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links to the place of beginning, together with the right of way thereto mentioned in the conveyance thereof from one Frederick William Hautain to the said Edward Tanner, deceased.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 1st, 1866

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queens Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Wallis, John Langton and Robert Dennistoun, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of John Robinson Benson, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot number one East of the Communication Road in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, commencing on the river road at a point seven chains and thirty-two links Northerly from the North East angle of the land conveyed by James Chalmers to Robert Dennistoun, thence Northerly along the said river road six chains thirty-two links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the said Northern limit of the land so conveyed to the said Robert Dennistoun two chains sixty-nine links, thence at right angles Southerly six chains and thirty-two links, thence at right angles Easterly two chains and sixty-nine links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 15, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of Walter Patterson, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Moses Minor, an absconding debtor, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to part of Lot No. 11 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Asphodel, being Village Lots No. 10 and 11, North of King street and East of Thomas street, described in Schedule of Village Lots registered as the Town Plot of the Village of Westwood, containing one acre and forty-three feet, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 24, 1866. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of William McLaughlan, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to Lots No. 6 and 7 in the 12th concession, and the West half of Lot No. 7 in the 11th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 17, 1866. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, at the suit of James Wallis, John Langton and Robert Dennistoun, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of John Robinson Benson, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot number one East of the Communication Road in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, commencing on the river road at a point seven chains and thirty-two links Northerly from the North East angle of the land conveyed by James Chalmers to Robert Dennistoun, thence Northerly along the said river road six chains thirty-two links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the said Northern limit of the land so conveyed to the said Robert Dennistoun two chains sixty-nine links, thence at right angles Southerly six chains and thirty-two links, thence at right angles Easterly two chains and sixty-nine links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 15, 1866.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
testlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis
of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

Immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just received and ready for inspection, at the **Montreal House.**

Great Bargains to be had at the **Montreal House.**

A great variety of Dress Goods—in Lustres, Poplinettes, Winceys, Plaids, &c. &c. Please call and see them.

Cobourgs, French Merinoes and Plain Winceys—good and cheap, at the Montreal House.

PRINTS—a large assortment, from 6½d per yard, at the **Montreal House.**

Good GREY COTTON from 5d per yard upwards, very heavy from 7½d to 10d.

In WHITE COTTONS the very best value for the money can be had at the Montreal House. On hand at a great variety of prices.

STRIPE SHIRTINGS as low as 7½d per yard; Derrys, in brown and blue; Towellings of every description, to be had at the Montreal House.

Call and see our heavy Tickings, at 1s per yard.

Very heavy BAGGINGS; Striped under TICKINGS, very low; Ready-made BAGS at the **Montreal House.**

BLANKETS—a very large assortment, from 6s 3d to $9.00 per pair. HORSE BLANKETS very low indeed.

FLANNELS of every description, in Home-made, Fancy Shirting and Plain colors, at the **Montreal House.**

SKIRTINGS and BALMORAL SKIRTS, very cheap at the Montreal House.

HOOP SKIRTS—Just received two cases consisting of Children's, Misses' and Ladies', at very low prices.

Please call and inspect our VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT of Fall and Winter Shawls, in newest styles, all splendid value.

MANTLES and MANTLE CLOTHS, at the Montreal House.

Three or four cases of Fancy Articles, such as Ribbons, Collars, Ties, Beltings, Buckles, Buttons, Nets, Veils, &c., now opened out at the Montreal House.

A very heavy stock of CLOTHS, in Silk Mixtures, Doeskins, Scotch Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds, Satinets, &c., for sale at very reasonable prices, at the Montreal House.

Just received, a very large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING of best quality, and to be sold lower than any where else, at the Montreal House.

Clothing made to order, in first class style, by an experienced Tailor, at the Montreal House.

N. B.—On the first of next month the subscriber intends moving into his new premises, next door to the old stand.

JAMES W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, September, 1866. 37

For Sale, To Let, &c.

Desirable Farm FOR SALE.

MR. ALEXANDER McNEIL has received instructions to sell by Auction, at BLAKELY'S HOTEL, Lakefield, North Douro,

On THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11th next,

AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.,

That Farm, W. ½ of Lot 14, 7th concession, and E. part 14, 8th concession of Douro, containing 120 acres, of which about 80 acres are cleared. The Farm is distant 9 miles from the County Town of Peterborough, and 1 mile from the Village of Lakefield.

A commodious and well finished Dwelling House, pleasantly situated on the river Otonabee; a barn 50 ft by 30, a stable for four horses, driving house, hay loft, cattle, wagon, and wood sheds, work shop, and other conveniences, an orchard and garden.

The soil is of excellent quality and capable of producing any kind of crop. Several hundred yards of draining have been completed.

There is no encumbrance upon the property, and part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a period of years at a moderate rate of interest.

Enquiry may be made, on the premises, of MR. BROWN, the owner, of ROBERT DENNISTOUN, Esq., Solicitor, and MR. MCNEIL, Auctioneer, Peterborough.

North Douro, Sept. 5, 1866. 36-3in-alt.

A Farm for Sale

CONSISTING of 100 acres. West half of Lot No. 14, 5th Concession of Township of Smith, situate four miles from the Town of Peterborough. Over 80 acres cleared, a new comfortable dwelling house, a frame barn with other buildings, and a good orchard. Soil first quality. Title indisputable.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

WILLIAM McKEE.

Smith, August 8, 1866. 32-tf.

Farm For Sale.

THE West half of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd concession of Smith; nearly all cleared, with Dwelling House, Barns, &c.

This property, which is situated on the main road to Omemee, distant only six miles from Peterborough, is well worthy the attention of any one desirous of obtaining a good Farm, &c.

For particulars apply to Mrs. Cornwith, on the premises, or to the undersigned at his office, telegraph building.

G. F ORDE.

Peterboro', Sept. 11, 1866. 37-3in

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by Napoleon Dufoy, corner of Water and Londn Streets.

TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY

Apply to WM. LECH,
London Street.

Peterboro August 31st, 1866 36-tf

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 12,

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

FALL GOODS

Cloths,
Tweeds,
Flannels,
Prints, Dress Goods,
Cottons,
Hats, Caps,
and other Goods

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,

JUST RECEIVED BY

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, August 30, 1866. 35

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1866. 42

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.00 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.10	2.35
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.	
Wellington Square	7.	3.02
Bronte		3.27
Oakville	8.30	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.35
Streetsville	9.05	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.30	7.45
Streetsville		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.36	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.27
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

Norwood and Peterboro' STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1865. 34

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

ROOM PAPER!

WINDOW BLINDS,

DECORATIONS!

Borders, &c.

Graham & Stratton

Have JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers,

10,000 ROLLS

OF ROOM PAPER,

Which will be Sold at a very Small Profit

They have also received a large addition to their present stock, in which will be found

ALBUMS,

Concertinas, Accordeons,

Ladies' Reticules, Companions and Tortoise Shell Cards Cases, Gents and Ladies' Bags, Pearl Stilettoes, Crochet Needles, and Bodkins.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY,

AND

Fancy Goods!

Peterborough, April, 1866.

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
Valuator at Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jeff" to P—"Exactly P—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "owley" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or manfully oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins again, sure and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

"* * * I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. * * * The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

MRS. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SHEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c, where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bott'e. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 120 King St. East,

TORONTO,

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis in its forms, constitutional weakness, pains in the joints, all crises of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 120 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3, 1865. 19-tf

Music Books.

Instructions for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties These Roots, &c., are carefully selected as chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head,

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves.	M——s H——r
E——m B——k.	T—m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1862.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance to their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE

PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'

Is published at the office of the publisher every Thursday morning,

NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	50 c.
Each subsequent insertion	13
Six to ten lines, first insertion	60
Each subsequent insertion	20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	05
Each subsequent insertion, "	02

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, January, 1865.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1866. No. 42.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18.

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancy &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 30

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Balsam Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 17, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

AS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO,

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent*. 20

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c. Warsaw, C. W. 39

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the Review; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH.

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

HAMILTON HOUSE

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.

J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)

Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.

May 16, 1866. 20

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Ellas, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER.

Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1863,	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	750,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors.

T. S. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)

H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. MURNAH, Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 51-f

Dress, Cloak & Mantilla

MAKING.

MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has for rooms now one door south of Mr. Stapleton's dwelling, directly opposite the Court House, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Peterborough, June 13, 1866. 24

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANCE OF TIME.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Port Hope for Lindsay,..5,45 a.m.
" " " ..3.00 p.m.
" Lindsay for Port Hope..9 25 a.m.
" " " ..1.00 p.m.
" Port Hope for Peterboro 9.55 a.m.
" " " 1.00 p.m.
" Peterboro for Port Hope 6,15 a.m.
" " " 3,30 p.m.

ALL TRAINS CROSS AT MILLBROOK.

Passengers can go from Port Hope to Peterborough and Lindsay, or from Port Hope to Lindsay and Peterboro' the same day. Passengers by taking the Mail Train from Lindsay will have 3 hours for business at Peterborough, and return the same day. Peterborough passengers, by taking the mixed train for Lindsay, will have 4 hours for business and return the same day.

Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway Trains. Passengers via New York Central Railway, and Steamers "Corinthian" and "Rochester," from Charlotte, make direct connection at Port Hope for Peterborough and Lindsay.

A. T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

HENRY COVERT, *President.*

Peterboro', July 1, 1866.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

The Steamer

1866. 1866.

OGEMAH.

ON MONDAY, the 17th inst., the Steamer *Ogemah*, will resume her old route for the remainder of the season.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock, for Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay.

LEAVING LINDSAY

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock a. m., on arrival of train from Port Hope, for Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth.

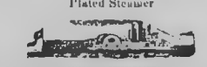
Stages leave McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro, at 8.30 a. m.

Peterboro, 5th Sept., 1866. 36

1866. 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer



CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master,

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, only	5 30
Colborne, every day	7 00
Cobourg, do	8 15
Port Hope, do	10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 8 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passages at summer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent Kingston

April 4, 1866. 16

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866.

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at	5.30 a.m.
COBOURG " "	8.00 "
PORT HOPE " "	9.30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866,

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have received a large addition to their stock of

BOOKS,

Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Sea.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Caesar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untitled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Epaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books, used in all the schools.

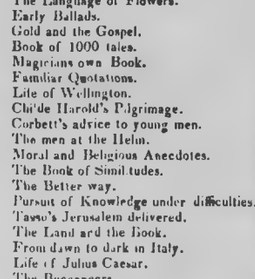
Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets. Peterboro, August, 1866.

SEWING MACHINES!



GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1866.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

In Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling, gathering, tucking, cording, ruffing, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Agents.

Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

Poetry.

AUTUMN DAYS.

BY ALICE CARY.

Now time has brought the season round
Of russet morns and eves,
Of stubble, stead of flowery ground,
Of frosts and fading leaves.

But though the days come up so late
And walk in shadows drear,
I watch and watch, and watch and wait,
To greet them yea! by year.

For well I love the wind that shakes
The fading branches bare,
And love the thistle down that makes
The dasies of the air.

And love to hear the schoolboy's call,
While raves he at his will,
And love to hear the ripe nuts fall
When all beside is still.

I love to see the birds take flight,
As silently they rise,
And wheel and turn from left to right,
Like armies in the skies.

I love to see the maples high
To crimson colors run,
And love to see the flocks that lie
So lazy in the sun.

I love the quiet of the air
That charms the wood and world,
And makes the landscape everywhere,
So pleasant to behold.

But more than any pleasant sight
The outward world can show,
I love at coming on of night
To see the hearth-fire glow;

And love to see the circle there—
The child with rosy face,
The sturdy boys, the girls so fair
And full of gentle grace;

The mother in the chimney nook,
Her work upon her knees,
The father, with his pipe or book,
And in his chair of ease.

For still when autumn's chilly airs
Begin to blast and blight
The fields and flowers, the household gains
The vanished warmth and light.

Selections.

REMEMBER.

1st.—That before food can be of any benefit to the body, it must be dissolved in the stomach, so that it can be absorbed into the blood in a liquid state, and be thus carried to the parts of the body needing to be nourished or strengthened, or renewed by it.—Remember.

2nd.—That the human stomach is not like the gizzard of a fowl—a hard, tough membrane filled with gravel stones, to break or grind up the food—but that it is a soft bag, so to speak, which merely holds the food and shakes it about, so that the gastric juice can better dissolve and work into a liquid state; therefore—Remember.

3rd.—That nothing should go into the stomach which has not been first masticated (chewed) very fine, or cut or mashed line before it is taken into the mouth, so it can be easily dissolved. Lumps of potatoe, and of fruit not well ripened and mellow, pieces of meat as large as chesnuts, lumps of dough or new bread, small fruits with skin unbroken, etc.—anything that will be slowly dissolved—causes an uneasy feeling and often irritates and inflames the stomach itself. Further, if they are not dissolved, these things pass down through the whole twenty-five feet or more of the alimentary canal, causing pain, colic, diarrhœa, and often dysentery.—Remember.

4th.—That the saliva of the mouth mixed with the food, greatly aids the dissolving or digestion of the food in the stomach, and that even soft food should be chewed or worked over in the mouth, until well mixed with saliva.—Remember.

5th.—That children cannot appreciate the importance of masticating food, and that great care should be taken, either to see that they masticate it well, or that it be so thoroughly prepared for them that it cannot pass into the stomach in an undigestible form. Proper care in this single thing would save the lives of half the children that now die young, and a very large proportion of all "pains under the apron," the diarrhœas, and bowel complaints that children, and grown people as well, suffer.—Remember.

6th.—That, as all food after going into the stomach must either be properly digested, or produce injurious results, it is the height of folly, to crowd down into the stomach two or three quarts of food and drink, and expect that organ to work it up readily. Suppose for every article you eat at a meal, you put or imagine you put, precisely a similar amount into a dish—the meat, bread, potatoes, vegetables, tea, coffee or water, and the pie or pudding—what a mixture you would have both in kind and bulk; yet that is what is given to the stomach to dissolve or try to dissolve.—Remember,

7th.—That the stomach keeps at work while it has any undissolved food in it, and if you lunch or piece between meals you give that organ no time to rest, and it will in time be weakened if it does not give out.—Remember.

8th.—That sleep is far more quiet and refreshing, if the stomach sleeps with the rest of the body, and that it is better to eat nothing that cannot be digested before retiring to rest. Children, who retire early, or ought to, should have only light suppers of simple, digestible food.

LUCK AND LABOR.—Luck is ever waiting for something to turn up.

Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something.

Luck lies in bed, and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy.

Labor turns out at six o'clock, and with busy pen or ringing hammer, lays the foundation of a competence.

Luck relies on chances.

Labor, on character.

Luck slips downward to indulgence.

Labor strides upward, and to independence.

Death Scenes of Remarkable Persons.

Mary, Scotland's great beauty, met the "gloomy king" with a degree of resolution not to be expected from her misfortunes, so numerous were they—deserted by every friend, except her faithful little dog. Sir Thomas More remarked to the executioner, by whose hands he was about to perish, that the scaffold was extremely weak: "I pray you see me up safe," said he; "and for my coming down let me shift for myself." Chaucer breathed his last when composing a ballad; his last production is called "A ballad made by Geoffrey Chaucer on his deathbed, lying in great pain." "I could wish this tragic scene was over," said Quin, the actor; "but to go through it with becoming dignity." Petrarch was found dead in his library leaning on a book. Rousseau, when dying, ordered his attendants to remove him, and place him before the window, that he might look upon his garden, and gladden his eyes with the sight of nature; how ardent an admirer he was of nature is most poetically told in Zimmerman's "Solitude." Pope tells us he found Godfrey Kneller (when visited him a few days prior to his bed) sitting up forming the plans for the erection of his own monument; his vanity was conspicuous even in death. Warren has observed that Chesterfield's good breeding only left him with death: "Give Drysdale a chair," said he to his valet, when that person was announced. Bayle, when dying, pointed to where his proof-sheet was deposited. Clarendon's pen dropped from his head when seized with palsy which put an end to his existence. Bede died in the act of dictating. Boscommon, when expiring, quotted from his own translation of the "Dies Irae." Haller, feeling his pulse, said "The artery ceases to beat," and immediately died. When the priest, whom Alfieri had been prevailed on to see, came, he requested him to call to-morrow.—'Death, I trust, will tarry four-and-twenty hours." Nelson's last words were, "Tell Collingwood to bring the fleet to an anchor." —*Illuminated Magazine.*

LOVERS IN A FIX.

Night before last, as the moon rose over the hill and treetop, gilding the spires of our beautiful city with her silvery rays, there might have been seen upon the roof of an Egyptain cottage, which is flat and covered with pure white gravel and pith, a couple of lovers seated, enjoying the beauty of the scene.

The sun during the day had been very warm, and thus they met to spend the fading hours of twilight, enjoying the pleasant breeze that floated up from the magnolia garden beneath, and interchanging their soul-longings and warm affections. Near each other the lovers sat—with one arm he encircled the waist of the beautiful creature at his side, and all passed quietly and lovingly until the bell tolled the midnight hour.

The tolling of the bell reminded them that "tired nature's sweet restorer" was requisite for lovers as well as others. Still seated near each other, the plighted vows were again and again exchanged, and sealed with kisses, like "linked sweetness long drawn out."

At length, after many vain attempts to sever these pleasant pleasures, the transported lovers found that they were bound to each other by more sticking bonds than lover's vows. The hot sun had melted the pitch, and after sitting so long, and the night having cooled the resinous matter, they found they were both "stuck fast." The young gentleman first attempted to disengage himself, but found like Aunt Jemima's plaster, "the more you try to pull it off the more it sticks the faster." The young lady then attempted to get up, which she did, minus the skirt of her dress, and all her underclothes as far as the "litters." In this plight she tried to relieve her disconsolate partner, but it was of no use—he couldn't come. After some parley, he came to the conclusion that he could manage it by slipping out of his pants. Accordingly he asked of his companion if she could lend him a pair of pants until he could go home.—She thought her pa's would do if they were not too long. With this information he slipped off his boots, and loosening his suspenders, drew himself out of his pants as easily as possible, and the disconsolate couple took themselves down stairs in a very blushing manner, and looking very much like our first parents when they discovered that they were human. A pair of pa's pants were procured as quickly as possible, and run into pretty suddenly and the Adonis decamped with his pants rolled up about six inches. The joke was too good to keep; by little and little it leaked out until the truth had to come to exculpate the happy innocents.—*Memphis Appeal.*

A (W)HOLE SHIRT.—An Irish barrister, when he first took up his abode in Liverpool, was troubled with "never a brass farthing," and he "onst upon a time" described his poverty as follows: "When I first came to Liverpool I was in perfect rags; the smallest hole in my shirt was the one I stuck my head through; and I had to have that, my only shirt, washed by the dozen, for it was in twelve pieces."

"What is the future state?" said a clergyman to a sprightly little girl. "Illinois, Sir."

"No, no," said the clergyman. "I mean what is the real future condition of men and women?" "Why," replied she, after some hesitation, "I suppose they are to be married."

HOW THEY DO IN MAINE.—Quaker young ladies in the Maine Law State, it is said, still continues to kiss the lips of the young temperence men to see if they have been tampering with liquor.

An old woman lately fell off a house in Limerick. On being taken up she applied her hand to her pocket, with the romantic observation, "Musha, I wonder is me pipe broke!"

There is frequently more pleasure in giving a thing than receiving it. This applies more especially to medicine, advice and kicks.

HINTS FOR OCTOBER.

Perhaps there is no more important thing for a farmer to think of at this time, after he has harvested his crops for the most part, and begins to see his way clear through his fall work, than his

BUILDINGS.—A little labor upon them now will tell. A board here and a nail there, and a few shingles newly set, will save many dollars' worth of loss or expense later in the season, when storms and winds do their work, and rain and snow penetrate. Warm close stables, with good ventilation, should be looked to. Make sheds to shelter manure if it is thrown out of barn windows and doors. No matter how good the barn-yard, the manure is a great deal better under cover. Even the hog yard ought to be thus covered, though there should be space for the sun to shine in, and make a warm place during a good part of the day. Painting may be done in October to excellent advantage. Take time after a rain when surfaces are clean and when there will be no dust flying. And in connection with putting the buildings in order for winter above ground, do not forget the.

CELLARS.—Both house cellars and root cellars should be cleaned out, and well limed. If there is time, put in grouted cement bottoms, proof against rats and mice and water. Cement the walls also, first chinking them up, that is, filling in between the stones with smaller ones. A good cellar is not only acomfort, but if frost proof and rat proof, a great economy. Make cellars frost proof by banking up outside against the walls, if they are exposed, and by double doors and windows.

LIVE STOCK at this season require the careful attention of the farmer, for it is now that the question of profits is really settled. The weather is not severe, yet bracing enough to give animals an appetite. There is an abundance to eat, and it is not difficult to get stock in good condition.—The careful husbandman will husband those things which will keep best, and feed out those which are of a perishable nature.—Soft corn, nubbins, grown grain, green pumpkins, and the fruits of the orchard, which are liable to decay, may be fed to cattle, or cooked for swine, and help to get them in first-rate order for winter, before the grass fails, and while it begins to afford not quite as good food as desirable. It is ruinous policy to neglect

CALVES AND COLTS at any time, but especially give them a good start, and let them face the winter with a coat of fat on their ribs, and if they look better than your neighbour's, you will be very apt to keep them growing by grooming them now and then, and providing at least warm sheds for them.

Cows ought to be yarded at night at all seasons, but at no time is it more important than now. The nights are long, the cows need some extra feed, which is best given in racks or troughs, or in the proper stalls, and the verdure they crop consists largely of old leaves, which are full of inorganic or ash constituents, hence their dung is of more value than usual. Keep up the flow of milk by feeding pumpkins (without the seeds,) roots, soft corn, etc. Practice the same course of feeding for

BEEVES, for they lay on flesh very fast now, and will do as well on grass and the articles mentioned in liberal quantity, as on much richer food later in the winter. Leave only the finishing to be done by and by, and secure the foundation of fat in this month and next. With

HOGS the case is different. They should be putting on fat now for good, and have all they can eat of thoroughly cooked rich food. Keep them clean giving them warm nests and plenty of litter. Most farmers lose half the hog manure—the most valuable of all made on the farm except that of fowls. Hogs thrive so much better for being clean that it pays to wash them. A watering-can, aquarius, or springe will make short work of it. Clean the troughs daily; have separate troughs for water and feed, and let there be a full supply of water at all times. A *little* salt in the food is good, perhaps essential. Let hogs have ashes and charcoal. They even like to root among coal ashes; and superphosphate and ashes, Mr. Harris says, they eat with avidity. Should any scour, give powdered chalk mixed in their feed.

SHEEP.—For butchers' early lambs (March) use if possible South Down, Leicester or Cotswold rams this month. The better the sire, the better the stock. Yard the sheep on frosty nights, as grass fails give extra feed. Those intended for fattening during the winter should have a little grain while still on grass; they will fatten much quicker for it when shut up for feeding—and will gain more this month than at any other period. Check scours by isolating those ailing, and feeding milk porridge made with fine wheaten flour.

Parlour Amusements.

THE MAGIC STICK.—To do this trick properly you need a pearl handled knife and a stout hardwood stick, about two inches in length. Sharpen the two ends of the stick and then try to crush it endways between your hands, or by sitting upon it. This, to your astonishment you will find it impossible to do.

THE FLYING HEN.—Select a large, well fed hen—the color is immaterial, though black is the best—and place her in a sitting position on some smooth surface. Then cover her place a pasteboard box, eighteen by twenty inches. Pound smartly upon the top of the box with a bone handled knife for three minutes, and then suddenly raise it, when the hen will suddenly fly away. This trick can be performed by any person of average intelligence, who gives his whole mind to it.

THE NAIL TRICK.—Take two large wrought iron nails, and wire them together in the form of a cross. It will then be found impossible to swallow them. There is no deception about this trick.

These are only a few of the tricks in his repertoire, but they will suffice for the present. They are calculated not only to amuse, but to inculcate a love of science among the young.

HOUSE PLANTS.

In spite of the many practical duties in the way of complete success, those who really love in-door gardening will contrive to have some growing things around them. Beginners in this work desire nothing so much as good advice; and we now propose to offer a little. First, then, in regard to air. So long as we warmed our houses by fire-places or open wood stoves, and did not make our rooms air-tight, it was comparatively easy to raise house plants; but with air-tight coal-stoves and furnaces, and with hot, unventilated rooms, it is very difficult. Some measures must be taken to counteract this excessive dryness of air. One method is to keep a pan of water in the hot-air chamber of the furnace; another to keep such a vessel on the stove in the apartment devoted to plants. And these pans of water should be so placed that they will evaporate several quarts per day. In addition to this some persons adopt the following plan: Let the table for plants be as wide as the window sill. Around the edge of this table fasted cleats about three inches wide, making a sort of sink or basin. Cover the whole of the wood-work with two coats of paint. Put into this basin two inches of sand, and cover the sand with one inch of fresh green moss. Set the pots on the top of this moss, slightly imbedded in it. Any one can see that this will serve to diffuse moisture through the atmosphere, for the moss and sand will be saturated as often as the plants are watered. This is only one method for securing a healthy state of the air; let others be tried, which are practicable, for this is a very important matter. Of course, the room should be ventilated as often as possible, without injury to the plants from frost.

Secondly, as to soil. Different plants require different kinds of soil, for their highest health and vigor, but for the majority, the following answers as excellent purpose: A compost made of sand, leaf-mold, old manure, and earth from an old pasture, in equal parts, well mixed.

Then a few words to watering, temperature, etc. It is a good rule only to give water when the ground is dry, and then to give it thoroughly, so that it will run through the ball of earth. No universal rule can be given, however. The African Lily, for example, needs water to saturation, while the Cactus family need's but little. Watch the foliage and never allow it to flag. Examine the soil, and never allow it to become dry. Experience will teach one when to water, by noting the sound of the pot when rapped with the knuckles, or by its weight when lifting it. Of course, the leaves should be sprinkled as well as the soil.

There is ordinarily more danger to our plants from heat than cold. As a general rule, 60° to 70° by day, and 45° to 50° by night, is high enough. The exceptions to this must be learned by experience.

A Young Lady's Reasons for not Dancing.

1. Dancing would lead me into crowded rooms and late hours, which are injurious to health and usefulness.

2. Dancing would lead me into close contact with very promiscuous company, and "evil communications corrupt good manners."

3. Dancing would require me to use and permit freedom with the other sex, which I believe to be wrong.

4. My parents and friends would be anxious about me if I were out late, keeping company with they knew not whom.

5. Ministers and good people in general disapprove of dancing, and I think it is not safe to set myself against them; if a thing be even doubtful, I wish to be on the safe side.

6. Dancing has a bad name, and I mean to study things that are pure, lovely, and of good report.

7. Dancing is generally accompanied with drinking, and I see drinking produces a great deal of evil.

8. Dancing unfits the mind for serious reflection and prayer, and I mean to do nothing that will enstrange me from my God and Saviour.

There are plenty of graceful exercises and cheerful amusements, which have none of the objections connected with them that lie against dancing.—*American paper.*

A clerk in a mercantile establishment writes to a friend: "I have a nice time of it now-a-days—very little work to do—our firm don't advertise,

A friend of ours was congratulating himself upon having recently taken a pleasant trip. Upon enquiry, we found that he had tripped and fell into a young lady's lap.

Somebody having said to Jerrold, "I have just had some calf's-tail soup," the wit replied, "Well, estremes do meet sometimes."

The anti-spiritualists deride the idea that a chair can move, and tip, and dance, but we have been at many a public meeting where the chair made a speech.

A young man advertised for a wife, and received eight hundred answers from husbands saying he could have theirs. This shows the value of advertising.

A Quaker once hearing a person tell how much he felt for another who was suffering and needed assistance, drily asked him "Friend hast thou felt in thy pocket for him?"

HOT FIRE ON A COLD DAY.—Sir Walter Scott tells a story of a Scotch minister, who, on an icy winter Sabbath, threatened his congregation with everlasting torments in thick-ribbed ice. Being taxed with the heretical tendencies of such a version, the crafty Scot replied, "I'd no try to scare sinners this could day by making 'em think of a hot fire!"

FASHIONABLE TALK.—"Mary, relieve that burning luminary of the superincumbent dress that bears upon it."—"Ma'am" said Mary, confused as to what her mistress could mean. "Take," said the lady, "from that luminous body its superincumbent weight of consumed carbon."—"Ma'am," repeated Mary. "Snuff that candle, you fool!" exclaimed the lady.

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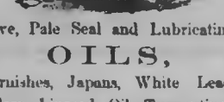

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Peterboro', Sept. 26, 1866. 39-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Fall Importations—W. G. Thomson & Co.
Money to Lend—John Burnham.
To Lumbermen—C. J. Bloomfield.
Teacher Wanted—No. 10, Otonabee.
Removal—Montreal House.
Additional Fall Importations—J. Robinson & Co.
Fall Importations—F. Lemay.
Lamps—A. Williams.
Notice—Mr. Kennedy.
Extensive Sale—A. McNeil.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1866.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

For some time the people of the United States have had their own share of trouble; but not satisfied with this, they did all they could to embroil Canadians with Americans, by urging on the Fenians to annoy and plunder us. This game, however, is played out, and the F. B's. are turning their attention to Mexico. Poor down-trodden Ireland is to be left out in the cold a few years longer, until Mexican affairs be settled. What patriots these Irish and Yankee Fenians must be—what a love of country they manifest? Perfidious Britain may still rule the Irish serf with a rod of iron. The American demagogue has not yet beholed poor Pat even enough. The last movement of the Brotherhood demonstrates that the whole Fenian fizzle was the work of designing Americans, rather than Irish patriots. Our cousins wanted Canada; Canadians did not care, however, to cast their lot with such people. The Americans then thought we would be frightened into annexation; but no, Canadians wish to remain attached to the British crown. Now that none of these ruses will have the effect, they turn their attention to another quarter; Mexico must be freed.—The cause of all this appears to be this: They fear another civil war, and they are using the precautionary measures of sending off the unsettled portion of their citizens, so as to distract their attention from the internal weakness and disordered body politic of the Union.

The opinion prevails that ere long the United States will be called upon to endure the evils of another civil war. We trust they may be able to avert it, and that they will succeed in restoring the Union in an amicable and peaceable manner. But from the present excited state of political parties, it is feared that the country is likely to suffer.

The New York *Evening Post* says:—"The great mass of our population, excited almost to the same degree as when the rebel guns bombarded Fort Sumpter, will listen to no project of reconstruction short of the acceptance of the amendments to the Constitution"—the Congressional policy. The *Times* of the same city says:—"The same feeling prevailed six years ago. Few then attached importance to the threats of the fire-eaters or realized the crisis which was imminent. So it is to-day. The explosive force of the elements which are at work is underestimated. The possibility of collision, of conflict, of civil war, is not acknowledged. The causes which operate in that direction are passed over as of no immediate importance, and the influences that are most like ly to bring it about are persistently disregarded."

These indications of trouble are perceived by the people, but so far are unheeded. After the fall elections the excitement may abate, and the demands of the parties become less exacting, when they may return to their right minds. All lovers of order and good government would deplore another bloody and suicidal struggle, which would retard the prosperity of the country and disarrange its whole trade relations for many years to come. We trust that reason will ere long assume control of their affairs and put an end to their hostility towards each other.

THE OLD "ALABAMA."

By latest news we are informed that several persons interested in the settlement of the Alabama claims have called on President Johnston and urged him to make demands for immediate settlement of the claims, or otherwise the United States will seize Canada and hold it as security for the payment of them. It is also said that the President is about to concede to the demands, and that a large army will be sent forward to the Canadian frontier at once. This is, no doubt, manufactured to some extent.—The President will not unnecessarily provoke a war with Great Britain just now. Canadians may feel easy on this score at present, notwithstanding the utterly demoralized state of the great body of the American people. They are too deep in debt.

Great Fire in Quebec.

A fire occurred in Quebec on Sunday morning last, which raged for 13 hours, consuming 2 500 houses and about $3,000,000 worth of property, and left 18,000 persons homeless; several lives were also lost.—This is no doubt the greatest fire that has occurred for many years, and the amount of suffering that it entails on those who have been thus left without houses and in many instances without property or means can hardly be estimated. Subscriptions have already been opened, for the sufferers, in Montreal; other cities will no doubt follow; notwithstanding all this much suffering must ensue during the approaching winter. The fire originated in the premises of one Trudel, a grocer, where rowdies were accustomed to meet to carouse and play cards, at which they had been engaged to 4 o'clock on Sunday morning when the fire was discovered. The scene during Sunday must have been dreadful, as during 13 hours every effort proved unavailing to stop the devouring element—it only ceased when it had nothing to feed on. What a conclusion to the wicked revelry of those curses of towns and cities, those gamblers; and what a warning is this to other places to put down those low dens of infamy where the dregs of society are allowed to congregate at unlawful and unhallowed hours.

Proposed Freight Tariff of the P. H., L. & B. Railway.

By report of last meeting of Town Council it will be seen that there is a movement on foot to have the old rate of Freight changed. This, we understand, has been asked for by the merchants of Peterboro, as Mr. Stevenson explained in the Council room. From what we can learn the old rates were the 'same on every kind and quality of goods, viz: 15 cents per cwt. Some of the merchants feel this rate unjust and unequal, as the merchant who brings a cwt. of silks or costly articles over the road will pay no more freight per cwt. than the merchant who brings a cwt. of iron, or any other goods of even less value. These have asked the Company to revise the tariff, and the Directors have sent in a proposed revised rate, and ask the Council to sanction it. This appears necessary from the conditions of agreement entered into at first between the Town and Railway authorities. The company now proposes to divide goods into classes and charge according to the class. Below will be found a copy of proposed Tariff.

We, with our limited knowledge of Railway accounts and freights, cannot even form an opinion on the subject. The great considerations however are: will it be just to all the merchants? This we suppose they considered before they asked for the change. Will it increase or decrease the earnings of the road? This the Directors considered no doubt before they arranged it. And next: will it effect the Lease or agreement between the Town and the Railroad authorities? This the Council should now consider.

CLASSIFICATION OF FREIGHT.

FIRST CLASS—25 CENTS PER 100 LBS.—Acids, Bonnets, Baskets, Bandboxes, Bottles—glass, Books, Batting, Brushes, Boots and Shoes, Buffalo Robes, Cabinet Ware, Cigars, Clocks, Clothing, Crockery and China Ware, Carpetting, Corks, Drugs, Dry Goods, Eggs, Furs, Feathers Fish—fresh, Hats, Hair, Hops, Hides—dry and loose, Hogs in carcase, Lamps, Looking-glasses, Liquor in boxes and barrels, Luggage—trunks, &c, Musical Instruments, Meat—fresh, Marble at owner's risk, Oysters, Oranges and Lemons, Pictures and Picture Frames, Plate, Felts, Poultry, Pipes for smoking, Silks, Straw Goods, Sewing Machines, Stationery, Saddlery, Shrubs and Plants—light, Stove Pipes, Turpentine, Toys, Tombstones, Varnish, Window Blinds, Wooden Ware, Wheels for waggons, Wool.

SECOND CLASS—15 CENTS PER 100 LBS.—Apples in boxes and barrels, Butter, Blacking, Bag—new, Buggies—1, 00 lbs. each, Candles, Coffee, Chickory, Cheese, Copperas, Canvass, Dye Woods, Drugs in casks, Earthenware, Fellies, Felt, Flax, General Groceries, Glass—cut and or, Glue and Glue Pieces, Hides—green, Hoofs and Horns, Leather, Logwood, Lard, Matts and Matting, Meal—corn, &c Oils—coal—coal, &c., Oakum, Paper and Paper hangings, Retorts, Rags, Skins—sheep, &c., Seeds—grass, &c., Scythes and Sickles, Spades and Shovels, Tallow, Tobacco, Trees and Shrubs—heavy, Wool pelts, Waggons—1,500 lbs each.

THIRD CLASS—10 CENTS PER 100 lbs.—Axes, Anchors, Anvils, Bells, Canada Plates, Coke, Copper, Fish in barrels, Fish—dried, Grindstones, Grease, Hardware, Iron of all kinds, Iron—pig and scrap, Iron—cables, Iron—safes Lime, Lead—red and white, Window Glass, Millstones, Machinery, Molasses, Nails—cut, &c., Pitch, Putty, Paints, Ropes, Rosin, Stoves and Stove Castings, Rails, Soda Ash, Spikes, Steel, Sugar, Tin Plates, Zinc Ingots, Potash—$1.00 per barrel to Port Hope.

SPECIAL CLASS—*As per agreement, loading and unloading done by owners.*—Bark, Bricks, Clay, Firewood, Hoop and Hoop Poles, Posts, Pickets, Sand, Slate, Stone, Saw Logs.

SPECIAL RATES.

Peterborough to Port Hope, Millbrook and Fraserville, respectively.

Grain of all kinds, 60 lbs. to the bushel—Less than car load, per bushel: 5c, 4c, 3c. Car loads of 300 bushel, per bushel: 4c, 3c, 2½c.

Lumber, 7500 feet to the car load, per 1000 feet: $1.50, $1.00 80c.

Flour in car loads, per bbl.*: $15.00, $10.00, $7.00.

Live stock in car loads, per car: $15.00, $10.00, $7.00.

Shingles in car loads, per 1000: 25c, 15c, 10c.

Port Hope to Peterborough, Fraserville and Millbrook, respectively.

Salt and Plaster in car loads, per barrel: 20c, 25c, 18c.

Pork in car loads, per barrel: 30c, 25c, 22c.

Empties of all kinds, per 100 lbs.: 10c, 10c, 8c.

Whiskey, Ale, Beer, Cider and Vinegar, per gallon: 1c, 1c, 1c.

Coal per ton in car loads, less than car loads, 3rd class rates: $1 50, $1.50, $1.50.

*This we think is intended per car, barrel being an error in copying.

Child Burned to Death.

During last week, Mrs. James Armstrong, in the front of the township of Cavan, left two children alone in the house for a few minutes, to attend to something in the field. On her return she heard some moans and on search, found the largest one with its clothes on fire and itself badly burned. The clothing was extinguished as soon as possible, but we learn that the child did not survive the effects. It is believed that the child's clothing took fire while it was endeavouring to light some straw and shavings in the stove so as to make a fire.

Fire in Ottawa.

On Saturday morning last a destructive fire broke out in Ottawa, which continued for 3 hours; twenty buildings were consumed and twenty-five families were left houseless. The total loss is estimated at about $30.000. Very few of the parties were insured. It is supposed to have originated from sparks from a Chimney.

Insurance.

We would direct the attention of any of our readers who desire to insure their property or lives, to the advertisement of Mr. Cluxton, in another column. Mr. Cluxton represents some of the best Companies in England and Canada, and will no doubt transact all his business in a satisfactory manner.

Literary Club.

This evening there will be Readings and Recitations by different members of the Club. Also a debate—Subject, "Is universal suffrage desirable." Leaders, Messrs. John Burnham and J. A. Hall. Open to the public, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Potatoe Rot.

Accounts reach us from all quarters of the evil effect of the wet weather on the potatoe crop. Not a great deal over one half of the crop is likely to be saved in this part, but more especially where they have been grown on heavy clay soil.

The electioneering movements in the various parts of England are reported to be looking towards a possible dissolution of Parliament next spring.

COUNTY FALL SHOW.

We are forced to omit any remarks on the above Show from want of space.—In our desire to give the prize lists of this Show and also of the Dummer and Douro Show, we find our remarks and other reading matter necessarily crowded out. The County Show did not come up to our anticipations, however; but this is in some degree accounted for from its being held so far back. The arrangements and accommodations were satisfactory, but the Town evidently is the most suitable place for such exhibitions. We hope next year to have suitable accommodations; the new Drill Shed will be ready by that, although at present we do not hear much stir about it.

The following is the prize list for the County Show:—

HORSES.

JUDGES.—Alex. Calder, J. Carnegie, Sen'r.

Brood Mare and Foal: 1st John Garbutt; 2nd. E. Mann; 3rd John Douglass.

Two year old Colt: 1st John Garbutt; 2nd Geo. Scott; 3rd do.

One year old Colt: 1st John Douglass; 2nd Sam. Wallace; 3rd Gerald Fitzgerald.

Pair Carriage Horses: 1st Wm. McKee; 2nd John Garbutt; 3rd Sam. Wallace.

Single Carriage Horse: 1st G. Fitzgerald; 2nd I. Garbutt; 3rd Wm. McKee.

Saddle Horse: 1st I. Garbutt; 2nd John Robinson; 3rd James Davidson.

Pair of Farm Horses: 1st Alex. Fife; 2nd Wm. Preston; 3rd Jos. Walton.

CATTLE.—DURHAMS.

Cow, (in milk or in calf.): 1st, 2nd and 3rd, John Walton.

Two year old Heifer: 1st Henry Collins.

One year old Heifer: 1st John Walton; 2nd H. Collins; 3rd John Walton.

Bull, aged: 1st John Walton; 2nd Henry Collins.

Bull, yearling: 1st A. Hall.

Bull Calf: 1st John Walton.

Heifer Calf: 1st Henry Collins; 2nd John Walton.

DEVONS.

Devon Bull, aged: 1st Jos. Walton.

Cow: 1st Jos. Walton.

GALLOWAYS.

Bull, aged: 1st James McFee.

GRADES.

Cow, (in milk or in calf): 1st, 2nd and 3rd, John Walton.

Two year old Heifer: 1st Jos. Walton, 2nd Adam Hall; 3rd W. S. Northy.

One year old Heifer: 1st Henry Collins; 2nd Wm. Gill; 3rd Isaac Garbutt.

Heifer Calf: 1st Henry Collins; 2nd John Fairburn.

Bull, aged: 1st James Elliott; 2nd John Fairburn.

Bull, yearling: 1st Henry Collins; 2nd Geo. Johnston.

Bull Calf: 1st John Garbutt; 2nd Henry Collins.

Yoke of Working Oxen: 1st Wm. Northy; 2nd Wm. Simpson; 3rd Lewis Davis.

Fat Ox, Cow &c: 1st and 2nd Lewis Davis; 3rd A. Hall.

SHEEP.

Ram, aged: 1st Jas. T. McFee; 2nd Adam Hall; 3rd David Curtis.

Ram, shearling: 1st H. Collins; 2nd R. Tull.; 3rd A. Hall.

Tup Lamb: 1st Wm. Gill; 2nd H. Collins; 3rd Wm. Gill.

Two aged Ewes and Lambs: 1st and 2nd, Wm. Gill; 3rd I. Watson.

Two shearling Ewes: 1st Wm. Gill; 2nd Aaron Mann; 3rd I. Watson.

Two Ewe Lambs: 1st Wm. Gill; 2nd Aaron Mann; 3rd Wm. Gill.

SOUTH DOWNS.

Ram, aged: 1st M. Walton; 2nd Jos Walton.

Two Ewes and Lambs: 1st M. Walton; 2nd Jos. Walton.

Two shearling Ewes: 1st Jos. Walton; 2nd M. Walton.

Two Ewe Lambs: 1st Jos. Walton; 2nd M. Walton.

SWINE.—(LARGE BREED.)

Brood Sow that has had pigs: 1st I. Garbutt.

Boar, aged: 1st John Mather.

Sow, 9 months or under: 1st H. Collins; 2nd Rob't. Tully.

Boar, do: 1st H. Collins; 2nd Rob't. Tully.

SMALL BREED.

Brood Sow that has had pigs: 1st Jos. Walton; 2nd John C. Robinson.

Boar, aged: 1st Jos. Walton; 2nd George Webber.

Sow, 9 months or under: 1st W. Gill; 2nd Jos. Walton.

Boar, do: 1st Jos. Walton; 2nd Wm. Gill.

POULTRY.

Pair of Geese: 1st and 2nd H. Collins.

Pair of Tukeys: 1st H. Collinst.

Ducks: 1st and 2nd Henry Collins.

Large Fowls: 1st H. Collins.

Fancy Fowls: 1st H. Davidson.

Collection of Poultry: 1st I. Garbutt.

Common Fowls: 1st M. Walton.

DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Firkin of Butter: 1st Aaron Mann; 2nd Wm. Trenaum; 3rd I. Garbutt.

Table Butter: 1st John Robinson; 2nd Jas. McKibbon; 3rd Hugh Davidson.

Two Cheeses: 1st Samuel Manning; 2nd I. Garbutt; 3rd John Walton.

Three loaves of Home made Bread: 1st Geo. Fitzgerald; 2nd John Robinson; 3rd John B. Fowler.

Two bush. Fall Wheat: 1st Wm. Graham; 2nd Mrs. Stubbs; 3rd Adam Hall.

Two bush. Spring Wheat: 1st Mrs. Stubbs; 2nd Wm. Graham; 3rd John Robinson.

Two bush. Peas, (Large field): 1st John C. Robinson; 2nd H. Collins.

Do. Small field: 1st John C. Robinson; Wm. C. Nicholls.

Do. Oats, black: 1st John C. Robinson; 2nd I. Watson.

Do. do., white: 1st Jas. T. Fife; 2nd I. Garbutt.

Do. Barley: 1st L. Davis; 2nd Jas. Elliott.

Rye: 2nd I. Garbutt.

One bush. white Beans: 1st John Thomas; 2nd Wm. Fitzgerald.

Two bush. Corn in the ear: 1st James Edwards; 2nd H. Collins.

One bush. Potatoes: 1st John Thomas; 2nd Rob't. Strickland.

Collection of Potatoes; 1st John C. Robinson.

One bush. Swede Turnips: 1st I. Watson; 2nd I. Garbutt.

Field Carrots: 1st John C. Robinson; 2nd James Edwards.

Timothy Seed: 2nd Rob't. Tully.

Flax Seed: 1st H. Collins.

Six lbs. Honey: 1st Rob't Tully.

FRUIT AND GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Twelve Winter Apples: 1st Geo. Fitzgerald; 2nd John Robinson.

Twelve Table Apples: 2nd John B. Fowler.

Variety Apples: 1st John B. Fowler; 2nd Rob't Strickland.

Grapes: 1st John Robinson.

Dozen Beets: 1st Wm. Gill; 2nd H. Davidson.

Parsnips: 1st George Fitzgerald

Four heads of Cabbage: 1st John Thomas; 2nd John Robinson.

Two squashes: 1st Geo. Fitzgerald; 2nd Mrs. Stubbs.

Peck Onions: 1st and 2nd Robert Tully.

Pumpkins: 1st Jas. Edwards; 2nd John C. Robinson.

Variety of Garden Vegetables: 1st I. Watson.

Mangolds: Wm. Gill, recommended.

IMPLEMENTS.

Judges—E. Mann, James Mann.

Wooden Plough: John White.

Pair of Harrows: George Shields.

Farm Waggon: George Shields.

Two Horse Carriage, open: Jas. McWilliams.

One Horse covered do: John Doherty.

One Horse open do; John Doherty.

Straw Cutter: John White.

Churn: Robert Renfrew.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Ten Yards Cloth: 1st Samuel Manning, 2nd Thomas E. Bell.

Do Flannel: 1st W. J. McKibbon, 2nd Hugh Davidson.

Do Woolen Plaid: 1st James McKibbon, 2nd Thomas E. Bell.

Patch Work Quilt: 1st Agnes Bissett, 2nd Maggie Bird, 3rd Mrs. John Bird.

Stocking Yarn: 1st Matt. Walton, 2nd Mrs. John Garbutt, 3rd Alex. Preston.

Woolen Stockings: 1st Jane Swinton, 2nd Mrs. John Bird.

Do Socks: 1st Jane Swinton, 2nd Mrs. Matt. Walton, 3rd W. J. McKibbon.

Do Mittens: 1st Jane Swinton, 2nd Jas. McKibbon, 3rd Mrs. Wm. J. McKibbon.

Do Gloves: 1st Jane Swinton.

Two Straw Hats: 1st Mrs. Hugh Davidson, 2nd Jane Swinton.

LADIES' WORK, FINE ASTS, &c.

Specimen Worsted Work: 1st Miss Benson, 2nd Mary Bird.

Do Raised Do: 1st Agnes Bissett, 2nd Miss Sullivan.

Do Braided Do: 1st Mary Jane Davidson, 2nd Mrs. Wm. Walton.

Do Crotchet Do: 1st M. J. Gillespie, 2nd Mrs. V. M. Clementi.

Do Tawe Do: 1st Mrs. Wm. Walton.

Do Tape Trimming, 1st Mrs. John Sherin, 2nd Mary Ann Nichol.

Do Fancy Netting: 1st———, 2nd Maggie Bird.

Do Fancy Knitting: 1st Miss Ferguson, 2nd Mrs. Wm. Walton.

Do Tatting: 1st———, 2nd Isabella Davidson.

Do Muslin Work: 1st Miss John Hall, 2nd Rebecca Byrne.

Do Rice Do: 1st Hannah Walton.

Do Wax Flowers and Fruit: 1st Hannah Walton, 2nd Mrs. John Sherin.

Do Paper Flowers: Hannah Walton.

Do Chair Work: 1st Hannah Walton, 2nd Mary Ann Nichols.

Do Coue Do: 1st Miss Benson, 2nd Agnes Bissett.

Do Bead Do: 1st Mrs. Wm. Walton, 2nd Miss Benson.

Do Fancy Patch Work: Mrs. Helm.

Do Silk Patch Work: Mrs Helm.

Do Gentleman's Shirt: 1st Miss Crawford, 2nd Mrs. Jos. Walton, Sr.

Do Needle Work other than above: Hannah Walton.

Do Worsted Hood: Mrs. George Barlee.

Do Do Jacket: Miss C. Ferguson.

Do Hearth Rug: Agnes Bissett.

Do Woolen Shirt, Knitted, Home-made 1st Mrs. John Bird.

Do Painting in Water Colors: 1st Ed. Beatty, 2nd Rev. V. Clementi, B. A.

Do Drawing in Bravons: Miss Benson.

Canary Birds: 1st Rev. V. Clementi, B.A. 2nd John C. Sherin

Collection Dried Plants: Mrs. Traill.

Do Canadian Entomology: Rev. V. Clementi, B. A.

Minerals: Robert A. Strickland.

CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS.

Hemmed Pocket Hdk: 1st Laura Beatty, 2nd Alice Fitzgibbon.

Plain Needle Work: Florence Helm.

Pair Socks Knitted: 1st Elizabeth McKibbon, 2nd Alice McKibbon.

RECOMMENDED BY JUDGES.

Fern Work—Mrs. Leigh.

Fancy Cushion—Mrs. Clementi.

Farmer's Wreath—Mrs. Robt. McKibbon.

Tape Collar: Miss McCracken

Straw Hat: Miss Grant

RECOMMENDED BY THE JUDGES

Buck: Wheat F T Lunsden

Citron: Thomas Ritchie

Cauliflower: Geo Garlick

Flax Seed: Robt Lukey

Speckled Beans: T Choat

Chickens: T Choat

Heifer: Sidney Payne

Grade Galway Bull: Simeon Hamblin

Boar under 9 months: C Watley

Sow do: F T Lunsden

East Durham and Cavan Show.

On Thursday and Friday last the united Agricultural Exhibition of East Durham and Township of Cavan was held at the Village of Millbrook. The weather, which was really delightful, assisted materially in collecting a large number of visitors from the neighboring villages and surrounding country, as well as from Peterboro, Port Hope, Cobourg, &c. This Village is well adapted for these exhibitions, being situated in the centre of one of the finest agricultural portions of Canada, and surrounded by an industrious, intelligent and wealthy community, who live in magnificent dwellings, drive splendid carriages and live in "luxurious ease." The exhibition was highly creditable and in every way worthy of the farmer and the soil. One thing we could not help remarking, and that is the difference in attendance at those shows now, and a few years ago, which shows the increased interest taken in them by the public generally. The first day was confined principally to making entries and arranging the articles in the Drill Shed. The second day was the principal day, a large display of cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, agricultural implements and the different cereals was made, also a heavy waggon and light buggy made in Port Hope, which was universally acknowledged to be as nicely got up as those imported from the States. There was an excellent display of horses, all of the classes being well represented: the driving square, used to exhibit to the judges their action and proportions, was continually crowded by admiring spectators. The most attractive part of the exhibition was in the Drill Shed; we do not intend to particularize, because it is out of our power, but will mention a few of the articles which took our attention. On entering the building the first was a few sets of heavy and carriage harness, manufactured by Mr. E. Kells, of Millbrook, they were finished in a superior style to what is generally shewn at ordinary exhibitions and would compare favorably with what is manufactured for the Provincial exhibitions. The next was a good display of vegetables, consisting of cabbage of different kinds, cauliflower, beets, turnips, celery, &c. The fine arts collection was really a credit to a much larger place and consisted of oil paintings, crayon and pencil drawings, engravings and a good collection of photographs, by the local artist, a case of drugs and medicines belonging to Mr. Turner, specimens of fancy printing and book binding from Port Hope also formed a prominent part. Two tables in the centre of the room contained ladies' work in great quantities, such as needle work, netting, knitting, fancy embroidery, quilts, sofa cushions, chairs, ottomans, wax work flowers, &c., for which prizes were taken by the Misses Thexton, Maharry, Armstrong, Dawson, of Cavan, and Miss Black, of Port Hope. We are sorry not to be able to give the names of all the ladies who took prizes, and would gladly have done it if we had been in receipt of the necessary information. The first evening the proceedings were enlivened by the presence of the Millbrook band, who performed some choice and excellent music; a Glee Club also attracted considerable attention by their singing, accompanied on the melodeon. A bazaar and refreshment room provided by the ladies of the English Church, and situated nearly opposite the hall, appeared to be well patronized and was a great convenience to strangers, especially ladies, as it was utterly impossible to get any refreshments at a hotel, so great was the crowd. This place was under the management of the ladies of the congregation and for the purpose of raising money to finish the church. In church matters, as well as in every good thing, the ladies exhibit a great deal of zeal, and we are glad to hear that on this occasion their undertaking was of a profitable nature.

The two days ended without an accident of any kind, or any displayes of the manly art. The business portion appeared particularly pleased with the days, as they were kept busy and received a good deal of money for their trouble. On the last day between four and five in the afternoon, large crowds could be seen wending their way homeward, filling every road leading from the village and at dark scarcely any trace of the day's bustle and confusion was left, hardly anything could be heard but the village bell tolling the hour of six, and at midnight the whole place was wrapped in slumber, peace and perfect security.

DUMMER AND DOURO SHOW.

The Annual Exhibition of the Dummer and Douro Agricultural Society was held at Warsaw, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. The following is the Prize List:—

HORSES.

Mare and Foal: 1st John Sullivan; 2nd G. Carlow; 3rd David Kelly.

Two year old Colt: 1st Ed Payton; 2nd D Leahey.

One year old Colt: 1st S Lukey; 2nd Geo Carlow.

CATTLE.

Thoroughbred Bull: 1st Jas McFee; 2nd Dennis Leahy; 3rd Thos Choat.

Do Cow: 1st Thos Choat; 2nd D Leahy.

Grade Bull: 1st Jas Clysdale; 2nd James Smith.

Do Cow: 1st Thos Russell; 2nd D Kelly.

Do Two year old Heifer: 1st Bryan Helps.

Do One year old Heifer: 1st Thos Russell.

Yoke of Oxen: 1st Robert Lukey; 2nd S Payne.

SHEEP.

Ram: 1st Jas McFee; 2nd P Fitzpatrick.

Shearling Ram: 1st Sidney Payne.

Ram Lamb: 1st A R Kidd; 2nd W White.

Two Aged Ewes: 1st Hugh McFee; 2nd A R Kidd.

Two Shearling Ewes: 1st Jas McFee; 2nd Lewis Lewis.

Two Ewe Lambs: 1st A R Kidd; 2nd Jacob White.

PIGS.

Boar: 1st James Clysdale.

Sow: 1st T G Choat; 2nd Robt Lukey.

Boar under 9 months: 1st Wm White.

Sow, do: 1st Thos Ritchie.

POULTRY.

Pair Common Fowls: 1st Wm Kidd.

Do Geese: 1st Wm Kidd.

Do Turkeys: 1st A R Kidd.

Do Ducks: 1st Philip Fitzpatrick.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter: 1st Wm White; 2nd F T Lunsden; 3rd A R Kidd.

Cheese: 1st Geo Tinsdale.

GRAIN.

Fall Wheat: 1st Wm McIntosh; 2nd J Sullivan.

Spring Wheat: 1st Dennis Leahy; 2nd P Fitzpatrick.

Peas: 1st Wm McCracken; 2nd Thomas Sullivan.

Oats: 1st Jas McFee; 2nd John Crowley.

Barley: 1st Jas McFee; 2nd W McIntosh.

Timothy Seed: 1st Philip Fitzpatrick; 2nd Richard Wilson.

Corn: 1st John Crowley; 2nd Geo Payne.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

New Variety Potatoes: 1st A R Kidd; 2nd T Ritchie; 3rd E Bates.

Potatoes: 1st T Ritchie; 2nd A R Kidd; 3rd Sidney Payne.

Swede Turnips: Charles Watley.

White do: Wm McCracken.

Beets: John Crowley.

Field Carrots: Simeon Hamblin.

Parsnips: Edward Payton.

Tomatoes: Thomas Choat.

Cabbage: Wm Kidd

Onions: 1st Thomas Geo Choat; 2nd Thos Pitchie.

White Beans: Philip Fitzpatrick.

Squash: Thos Hawthorn.

Pumpkins: Thos Geo Choat.

APPLES HONEY AND MAPLE SUGAR.

Lot of Apples: Wm White.

Peck do: 1st E Payton; 2nd T Hawthorne; 3rd Wm McIntosh.

Maple Sugar: 1st A R Kidd; 2nd William Thompson.

Hney: George Garlick.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENMS AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Wagon: Thomas Choat.

Buggy: Alex Kennedy.

Panel Door: T G Choat.

Cabnit Work: T G Choat.

Full Cloth: 1st Wm Moon; 2nd Simeon Hamblin.

Flannel: Bryan Helps.

Plaid: 1st Philip Fitzpatrick; Simeon Hamblin.

Blankets: Philip Fitzpatrick.

Woolen Socks: Annie Fitzpatrick

Do Mitts: Miss Sullivan

Stocking Yarn: Mrs Bates

LADIES' WORK.

Crotchet Work: Ellen Fitzpatrick

Fancy Knitting: Maria Harding

Do Netting: Miss Grieg

Quilt: Mrs Dain

Tatting: Miss Grieg

Cone Work: Miss Sullivan

Raised Woolen Work: Miss Sullivan

Pair Bracelets: Miss Dewart

Fancy Card Work: Mrs Wm White

The Committee of the Protestant Home beg to thank the Protection Fire Company No. 1, of Peterboro, for their very handsome donation of Twenty Dollars, received on the 17th instant.

Colonial and Continental Church Society—A public meeting, in aid of the Mission to the French speaking population in Lower Canada, will be held in the Victoria Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 23rd inst., at half past seven o'clock, when addresses will be delivered by several gentlemen, members of the Deputation from Montreal.

RIFLE MATCH.

Thursday, the first day of November next, at ten o'clock, a.m., at the rifle range, Peterborough, has been the time and place appointed to shoot for the Medal presented by Canadians residing at New York to the Volunteer Companies of Peterborough, Ashburnham and Lakefield. The Medal is to be retained by the winner thereof for one year, and the Volunteer winning the Medal for three years in succession to be entitled to retain the same absolutely. In order to make the match more interesting an endeavour will be made to procure other prizes to be awarded to the competitors upon the same occasion, of which due notice will be given.

W. H. SCOTT,
Mayor.

The following communication from Mr. Reid we received about a week since, but mislaid it some way for a day or two until too late for last week's issue. Although we intimated our intention to publish no more on the matter, we will insert this one in order that both parties may have an equal chance of being heard on the subject:—

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR,—I find in your issue of September 27th, another communication from the same party on Sabbath desecration, which is so unmistakably of a bitter and personal character, that I think it beneath me to take any further notice of it, than to state that all he asserts other than I have already given through your columns is wilfully false. I had hoped that having published an anonymous communication condemning my conduct, and my reply stating facts, you would have deemed it right to exclude any further such scurrilous articles from your paper.—Requesting, Mr. Editor, insertion of these few lines, and assuring you I shall not be induced by any number of falsehoods from such a source to trouble you any further, I subscribe myself

HENRY REID.

Douro, October 2nd, 1866.

The Pope—Remarkable Statement.

[*From the Cor.* (*Sept. 15*) *Pall-Mall Gazette.*]

According to the present temper of the Vatican, the departure of the Holy Father is more probable than his continuance at Rome in the event of the French withdrawing in December. It is persistently said that the will either go to Malta or to England. There is a talk of the approaching arrival of Mr. Gladstone, and it is thought that this statesman's visit to Rome is not without relation to the Pope's departure. The British Government is credited with encouraging the Holy Father in his resistance to the counsels of France, and with promising his assistance—assertions which, I need not say, are wholly devoid of foundation. Indeed, I have reason to believe that Mr. Odo Russel has distinctly told Cardinal Antonelli that England will not meddle in the Roman question.—While preparing for the eventuality of flight, the Pope is also contemplating the possibility of his being detained a captive at Rome, and, as a precaution has drawn up a secret bull, delegating his full powers to a cardinal, whom certain reasons prevent my naming at present. Directly the Holy Father is taken captive, or deprived of his 'apostolic' liberty, the said cardinal will repair to Vienna or London, and there publish the bull, which is now in his possession. In this document Pius IX. names him as his alter ego ad tempus, vicar of the Universal Church—that is Pope ad interim. All Catholic bishops, all priests, and all the faithful are, during the captivity of the Sovereign Pontiff to address themselves to this organ of the Pope reduced to silence, and who will be the interpreter of Peter in bonds, Petrus in vinculis. The revolutionists would thus hold the Pope in their own hands rather as an old man week and dumb, than as a hostage; the Papacy would save its independence, and be personally represented by the Cardinal Vicar Apostolic oracle of the Church and the Catholic world until the revocation of his power. Such is the provision made against the determination of the Roman Secret Committee to oppose the departure of the Pope by every means in their power. This Committee which is very powerful and possesses great resources, does not confine its action to Rome, but has just sent out a crowd of Romans to Venice, to secure, by their participation in the universal vote, the union of Venetia with the kingdom of Italy. The other day 1,500 persons started at once for Venice by the Ancona Railway. The Liberal party are in great fear that Venetia will not pronounce in favor of autonomy.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The latest intelligence from Mexico is to the effect that the Emperor Maximilian has sought and obtained the support of the Church party, in that unfortunate country, as a means of strengthening his somewhat uncertain and precarious position. As the price of their adherence he has been compelled, as the dispatch says, "virtually to turn over the power into their hands," and to reorganize his ministry—the newly appointed members of his cabinet belonging to the Church party. This step, while it has gained him the support of the Church, appears to have shaken public confidence in his government to a me extent.

It will be remembered that when Maximilian first ascended the throne he made great professions of liberalism, and took measures to restrict the power of the priests and Bishops in consequence the Church, fearful of losing the position and influence she had previously enjoyed in Mexico, refused him their countenance. Now, however, the difficulties of his situation have compelled him to recede from the ground he formerly took, and to effect an arrangement by which the priests will again be placed in power, and direct the measures of the Government. Already we hear that they are using their influence to destroy the liberty of the press. There is evidently little hope for the regeneration of Mexico under the present regime.—*Ex.*

At a banquet in honour of the Cable layers, a message was read from the Queen, conferring knighthood upon Capt. Anderson, Prof. Thomson, Messrs. Glass and Canning, and a baronetcy upon Mr. Sampson and Mr. Gooch. The Queen says that her reason for not conferring a distinguishing mark of her favour upon Mr. Cyrus W. Field, is an apprehension that it might encroach on the province of his own Government.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, October 15th, 1866.

The Council met. His Worship the Mayor presiding.

Present—Messrs. Chamberlen, Toole, Ormond, Stevenson, Doherty, Ewing, Miller, Cox, Hamilton.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Petitions were read from John Gamble, asking remission of taxes for a dog. From Widow Hurley, praying for a remission of her taxes. From James Howson and Peter Hamilton, asking for a reduction of taxes, owing to property assessed to them respectively, having been destroyed by fire. They were all referred to the Court of Revision. Accounts from Jos. Lundy, for work, $5.00. From B. Green, for work, $14.934. For several men's work, $21.86. All were referred to the Committee on Streets and Bridges.

Mr. Ormond, Chairman of the Finance Committee, read a report which was adopted recommending the account of John English, for $33.70, to be paid.

Mr. Hamilton, Chairman of the Fire Committe, read a report, recommending the payment of $30, for repairs done to Fire Engine, as per order of Council.

The Mayor submitted a revised or proposed tariff of freights on the Railroad, from the Lessee of the Road. After some discussion it was decided that the Mayor should take advice as to the legality of the Council approving or in any way sanctioning the said tariff.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, a By-law was introduced and read a first time, to approve the proposed revised tariff of the Railway.

The Council adjourned for one week.

It is stated that the recent wet weather in England has destroyed a tenth part of the whole wheat crop.

Speculation still continues as to the *personnel* of the Delegation to England. The *Ottawa Post* has the following on the subject:—"We believe we may safely announce that the Delegates from Canada will sail on the *Chiene* on the 7th of next month. We may also state that the Hon. J. A. Macdonald and the Hon. Wm. McDougall will represent Upper, and the Hon. Mr Cartier and the Hon. Mr. Langevin, or the Hon. Mr. Chapais, Lower Canada. It is possible that the Hon. Mr. Howland may make a fifth member of the Delegation:—These arrangements, however, are still open to revision.

The inundations in France were subsiding. Great damage has been done by the floods. The Emperor had headed a subscription with 100,000 francs.

THE RECIPROCITY TRE

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unrivalled in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

Money to Lend!

AT EIGHT PER CENT, on improved farm property.

JOHN BURNHAM,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', October 16, 1866. 42

TEACHER WANTED!

A FEMALE SCHOOL TEACHER wanted for School Section No. 10, Otonabee, to commence in January next. A first-class certificate is required.

Wm. HANBIDGE, R. STEWART, D. McCANNON, } Trustees.

Otonabee, October 13, 1866, 42

TO LUMBERMEN.

LUMBERMEN are cautioned against purchasing timber of the settlers in Dysart, without satisfying themselves of their title thereto, as the timber is in most instances still the property of *The Canadian Land and Emigration Company*.

Information may be obtained from the Secretary.

CHAS. JAS. BLOMFIELD,
Toronto

Or from the Agent at Haliburton.

Toronto, October 16, 1866. 42-2 n

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

NOTICE.

MR. KENNEDY,

The Scottish Vocalist,

Will give Two of his Entertainments in Peterborough,

AT THE VICTORIA HALL,

On Wednesday and Thursday,

24th and 25th Instant.

ADMISSION 50 and 25 CENTS.

Peterborough, October 18, 1866.

Extensive Sale

OF WELL BRED

DAIRY CATTLE,

&c. &c. &c.

I HAVE received instructions from JAS. WALLIS, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, at Medina Farm, North Monaghan, two miles from Peterborough,

On Wednesday, 31st October,

The following Stock:

18 Ayrshire and Devon Cows, all with calf by a thorough bred Durham Bull.
40 Leicester Ewes.
1 Leicester Ram.
6 Ram Lambs
1 Span of Working Horses, &c. &c.

☞ Terms and time of sale made known in next week's issue.

A. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

South Monaghan, Oct. 18, 1866. 42-td

LONDON

FIRE and LIFE

Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER

1720.

No. 7 Royal Exchange, Cornhill, No. 7 Pall Mall, London.

JOHN ALEX. HANKEY, Esq., Governor.
BONAMY DOBREE, Jr., Esq., Sub-Governor.
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq., Deputy-Governor.

Directors:—Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. Jno Alves Arbuthnot, Esq., Richard Baggallay, Esq., Henry Benham Bax, Esq., J mes Blyth, Esq., Edward Budd, Esq., Edward Burmester, Esq., Charles Crawley, Esq., Sir Fred Currie, Bart, F. G. Dalgety, Esq., John Entwisle, Esq., Rcht. Gillespie, Jr., Esq., Harry George Gordon, Esq., Edwin Gower, Esq., A. C. Guthrie, Esq., Louis Huth, Esq., Charles Lyall, Esq., John Old, Esq. Captain R. W. Pelly, . . N., David Powell, Esq., Alexander Trotter, Esq., Wm. Bryce Watson, Esq., Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned is now prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES against LOSS BY FIRE, on the most favorable terms.

All losses satisfactorily established, paid without reference to the Board in London.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro

Head Agency Office, 61 St. Francois Xavier street Montreal.

October 10th, 1866. 41

TENDERS WANTED.

FOR BULDING A DRILL-SHED, in the Village of Ashburnham, to be 45 by 80 feet on the ground, and 12 feet high at the sides; the roof to be strongly made and well boarded and shingled, and the sides to be boarded and battened. Tenders will be received until the 1st day of November next, and further information may be had by applying to the subscriber.

J. Z. ROGERS,
Capt. Ashburnham Volunteers.

Ashburnham, October 10, 1866. 41

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,

FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,
Toronto.

Octob r 10, 1866.

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—*Fruit of every description in season.*

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C.W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

1866 } NEW FALL IMPORTATIONS! { 1866

W. G. THOMSON & Co.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the FALL and WINTER TRADE.

These goods have all been bought on the best terms, from the

FIRST HOUSES in GREAT BRITAIN,

And for STYLE, QUALITY and CHEAPNESS cannot be surpassed in Canada.

We would direct SPECIAL ATTENTION to our large variety of

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

In all the FASHIONABLE FABRICS.

Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect our

MILLINERY AND MANTLE SHOW-ROOMS,

Which are now open with a great display of RICH and FASHIONABLE Goods, in

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS, MANTLES, JACKETS,

PLUSH and VELVET HATS, CAPS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

N. B.—The price of these goods will be found much lower than is generally charged.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,
George Street.

Peterborough, October 18, 1866.

MONTREAL HOUSE.

REMOVAL!

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has now removed to his new and commodious premises, immediately adjoining his old stand, where he is preparing to give better bargains than ever.

JUST READ THIS!

FACTORY COTTONS—from 5d per yard; best from 7½d to 10d.
WHITE COTTONS—from 6d per yard; very good from 8d to 11d.
BLANKETS—from 4s 6d; better at almost every price.
PRINTS—at 6d per yard; good at 10d and 10½d.
DRESS LUSTRES and CHECK WINCEYS—as low as 7½d, 9d & 10½d
PLAIN WINCEYS—as low as 8½d; good from 1s to 1s 3d and 1s 6d.
COBURGS and FRENCH MERINOES—cheap and good.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS—from 6d per yard; very best at 1s 1½d.
TICKINGS—at 11d, 1s and 1s 1d.
UNDER-TICKINGS and BAGGINGS—1¼ y'd wide, at 10d per yard.
FLANNELS—of all kinds; good home-made grey at 2s 6d per yard.
CLOTHS—of all kinds. Best Grey Cloth at 2s 6d per yard.
FINE CLOTHS—of every description—CHEAP.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, GOOD AND CHEAP!

Come and examine it.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER,

By a first class Tailor, at one day's notice. Warranted to fit and give thorough satisfaction.

Don't forget to give us a call; for we know that we can please you in price and quality. Remember the

MONTREAL HOUSE.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, October 18, 1866. 42

ADDITIONAL

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

WE beg respectfully to call the attention of our customers and the public generally, to the large additions we have just made to our FALL STOCK, namely,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Cloths,
Casimeres,
Tweeds,

Silk Mixed Coatings and Over Coatings,

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HOSIERY, CARPETS, DAMASKS, TICKS, &C.

MARSEILES QUILTS.

TABLE LINEN in GREAT VARIETY, and VERY CHEAP.

Prints, Cottons, Dress Goods, Shawls, &c.

Under Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention is called to

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Of our business, which is conducted by a man of undoubted ability and long experience, where all orders are executed with neatness and dispatch, and at prices which cannot but give satisfaction to the closest purchasers.

☞ **EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED TO FIT!** ☜

We also keep on hand

A Good Stock of Staple Groceries.

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, October 18, 1866. 42

FALL IMPORTATIONS

I BEG respectfully to call the attention of my customers and the public generally, to the large addition I have just made to my Fall Stock.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

Almonte Tweeds,

OVER COATINGS,

Flannels, Blankets, Prints, Cottons, Dress Goods, &c. &c.

Particular attention is called to the

TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

Which is now complete. ☞ Every garment warranted to fit.

FULLED CLOTHS and FLANNELS, of my own make, always on hand.

F. LEMAY,

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

Township of Harvey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Harvey intend at its next sitting, on the THIRTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER to pass a By-law for the purpose of legalizing the following roads, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD Continued through Lot eight in the thirteenth concession of the Township of Harvey.

COMMENCING at the centre of the 13th concession, at a point where a post has been planted on the side line between Lots eight and nine; thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes, east thirty-one chains fourteen links, to the shore of Sandy Lake. The said road to be sixty-six feet wide, and the blazed or described line to be the centre of the road.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD around the foot of Sandy Lake.

COMMENCING at the north-east angle of Lot No seven in the twelfth concession of the Township of Harvey; thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes, west nineteen chains forty-one links; thence south eight degrees thirty minutes, east nine chains sixty-seven links; thence south twenty-eight degrees thirty minutes, west seven chains forty-eight links; thence south ten degrees, west one chain ninety-five links; thence south three degrees thirty minutes, west four chains sixty-seven links; thence south twenty-eight degrees west two chains twenty-six links; thence south eighty-seven degrees, west four chains eighty-four links; thence south sixty-four degrees, west two chains fifteen links; thence north seventy-four degrees thirty minutes, west four chains nineteen links; thence seventy-one degrees thirty minutes, west thirteen chains fifty-six links; thence south thirty-one degrees, west twenty-eight chains twenty-four links; thence south seventy-five degrees, west six chains fifty-six links; thence south eighty-seven degrees thirty minutes, west three chains fifty-six links; thence north seventy-four degrees thirty minutes, west one chain fifty-five links; thence north forty-six degrees, west three chains sixty-three links; thence north twenty four degrees thirty minutes, west fifty-nine chains forty-nine links, to a post planted on the concession of the road through Lot 21, in the thirteenth concession of the Township of Harvey, and closing at a point three chains twenty-five links from the centre of the aforesaid concession. The said road to be sixty-six feet in width, and the blazed or described line to be the north side of the road

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD in the 12th concession of the Township of Harvey.

COMMENCING at the south-east angle of Lot five in the twelfth concession of the Township of Harvey; thence south seventy-six degrees thirty minutes, west thirty-three chains forty-four links to the centre of the concession be the same more or less. The said road to be forty feet wide, and the blazed or described line to be the centre of the road.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD from Lot 16 in the ninth concession of Harvey to Nogie's Creek.

COMMENCING at a point on the Government Road on Lot 16, 9th concession of Harvey, and distant from the south-west angle of said Lot 33 chains and being north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes east; thence south eighty degrees, west thirty-three chains thirty-two links; thence north thirteen degrees thirty minutes, west five chains eighty-eight links; thence north eighty-five degrees, west thirteen chains twenty-eight links; thence south forty-nine degrees, west three chains thirty-three links; thence north eighty degrees, west three chains eighty links; thence north sixty-nine degrees, west two chains forty-six links; thence north eighty-four degrees thirty minutes, west four chains sixteen links; thence north seventy-five degrees, west six chains seventy-three links; thence north eighty-nine degrees, west thirteen chains twenty-three links; thence north thirty-nine degrees, west thirty-seven chains twenty-three links; thence north two degrees thirty minutes, west eight chains thirteen links; thence north forty degrees, west twenty-three chains thirty-five links; thence south seventy-nine degrees thirty minutes, west four chains thirty-six links; thence south sixty-two degrees thirty minutes, west two chains eighteen links; thence south twenty-five degrees, west one chain eighty-eight links; thence south eight degrees, east two chains sixty-four links; thence south thirty-eight degrees, west one chain twenty four links; thence south seventy-three degrees, west three chains fourteen links; thence south sixty four degrees thirty minutes, west eight chains twenty-nine links; thence south forty-four degrees, west six chains fifty-seven links; thence south thirteen degrees thirty minutes, west five chains twenty-six links; thence south eighteen degrees, west four chains seventy-three links; thence south twenty degrees, west three chains fifty-five links; thence south three degrees thirty minutes, west twelve chains thirteen links; thence south forty-eight degrees, west six chains fifty-four links; thence south seventy-two degrees, west five chains eighty-four links; thence south forty degrees, west nine chains eighty

Artemus Ward at Birmingham.

A[illegible] I am getting [illegible] me [illegible] to admit the fact. A man is a ass who disputes it. That's all that ails him. I know there is sum people who cum over here and snap and snarl bout the sun and that; I know one man who says it is a shame and a disgrace that St. Paul's Church isn't a older edifice; he said I should be years and even ages older than it is; but I decline to hold myself responsible for the conduck of this idyit simply because he's my countryman. I s'pose every civilized land is endowed with its full share of gibberin idyits, and it can't be helpt—leastways I can't think of any affectooal plan of helpin' it. I'm a little sorry you've got politics over her, but I shall not distuss 'em with nobody. Tear me to pieces with wild omnibus horses, and I won't distuss 'em. I've cuffed 'em at home, thank you. I was at Birmingham t'other night, and went to the great meetin for a few minits. I hadn't been in the hall long when a stern-lookin' artizan said to me, "You ar from Wales?" No! I told him I didn't think I was. A bidgris thot flashed over me, and I said, "Has my clothis a Welchy appearance?" "Not by no means," he answered, and then he said, "and what is your opinyin of the present crisis?" "I don't zackly know. Have you got it very bad?" He replied. "Sir, it is sweepin' over England like the Cymoon of the Desert!" "Well," I said, 'let it sweep!" He ceased me by the arm and said, "Let us glance at histry. It is now some two thousand years——" "Is it, indeed?" I replied. "Listin!" he fiercely cried, "it is only a little over two thousand years since——" 'Oh, brother!" I remarkt, "let us go out and get some beer." "No, sir. I want no gross and sensual beer, I'll not move from this spot, till I can vote.—Who ar you?" I handed him my card, which, in addition to name, contains an elabrit description of my show. "Now, sir," I proudly said, "you know me!" "I solumnly swear," he sternly replied, "that I never heard of you, or your show, in my life!" "And this man," I cried bitterly, "cails himself a intelligent man, and thinks he otter be allowed to vote. What a hollor mockery!" I'se no objection to ev'ry entelligent man, votin if he wants to. It's a pleasant amoosement, no doubt; but there is those whose ignrance is so dense and loathsom that they shouldn't be trusted with a ballit any more'n one is my trained serpunts should be trusted with a child to play with. I went to the station with a view to returnin' to town on the cars.—"This way, sir," said the guard; "here you are," and he pinted to a first-class carriage, the sole okepant of which was a raythur preposses'n female of about 30 summers. "No, thank you." I earnestly replied, "I prefer to walk."—*Punch.*

AT THE CIRCUS.

BY KORN COBB, JUN.

Went to the circus last night, Mr. Editor. Before going inside took a stroll about the grounds to see a little of human nature. Met a gentleman in slouched hat, who asked me to drink. Drank. Gentleman in slouched hat offered to bet me two dollars that I couldn't name a card out of three he had in his hand. Took the bet. Gentleman in slouch took the money. Took himself off. Took me in—I think. Met another party in light summer suit, who wanted to borrow two dollars and a half until he heard from home. Was very sorry. Couldn't accommodate him. Thought probably the police magistrate might. Asked him if his mamma was aware of his absence. Advised him to hear from home soon as possible. Went into the show. Took a seat in the pit. Always go into the pit. Cheaper, besides allowing greater freedom of expression. Stood up to have a good view. Party behind said, "Sit down." Told party to be hanged. Party wouldn't be hanged. Gave me a punch in the ribs. Smashed my hat down over my eyes. Turned a back somersault, and landed between a fat woman and a gentleman from Africa. Fat woman had a baby, and had been eating onions for tea. Gentleman from Africa was perspiring profusely. Situation very nice. Baby wanted to stick its fingers in my eyes, and insisted on calling me daddy. Fat woman gave her umbrella to hold. Asked me to take charge of her reticule. Invited me to kiss the baby.—Gave the youngster a good ely pinch. Youngster set up a howl. Band played. Show commenced. Enter Knights and Knightesses on horseback. Horses dance a quadrille. Right and left; balance four; ladies' chain; promenade all. Exit all. Enter clown. Audience laugh. Clown says something vulgar. Audience clap their hands. Says something yet more vulgar still. Audience cheer. Very funny. Champion jumper comes in. Jumps over twenty horses. Jumps over fifty horses. Jumps over a hundred horses. Jumps over two hundred horses, and turns over sixteen times, and drinks a glass of whiskey and water before touching ground. Turns a handspring through the roof, and comes in at the door. Jumps over three hundred horses and retires. Enter man without bones. Puts his head under his arm, and he feet into his waistcoat pocket. Balances himself on which about like a wheel of fortune. Cuts off his head and swallows it. Swallows the rest of his body and disappears. Trained horse comes in. Stands on his head and dances Juba. Takes a cigar out of his waistcoat pocket and lights it. Asks conundrums. Asks the clown to drink. Sings a comic song and turns a somersault. Trained mule comes in. Gives a temperance lecture. Quotes the *Globe*. Goes in for Confederation and no Fenians. Plays 'Old Dog Trey' on the fiddle, and retires. Band plays 'National Anthem,' and every one goes home.—*London Free Press.*

"Tell the truth and shame the devil." I know lots ov people who can shame the devil easy enuff, but the t'other thing bothers 'em.—*Josh Billings.*

If you wish to get rich get married.—When was ever honey made with one bee in the hive?

There are two things destined to be eternally lost—our umbrella and the man who stole it.

Why do the birds feel depressed early in a Summer morning? Because their little bills are all over dew.

THE FEAST OF IMAGINATION.—When your stomach is empty, and your pocket cries, to sit down and read a cookery-book.

A church clerk in England locked the doors on a wedding party until the money was collected for his fee.

A Lawyer's position is doubly perilous, because he often has other people's 'deeds' to account for as well as his own.

"You seem to walk more erect than usual, my friend." "Yes, I have been straightened by circumstances."

When is a blow from a lady welcome? When she strikes you agreeably

---

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of James W. Sheridan, and against the lands and tenements which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Eliza Tanner, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credit which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, a on, all the right, title and interest of the said E ward Tanner in the hands of the said Eliza Tanner, to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterboro', being composed of a part of lot No. 7 West of George street and South of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough aforesaid, and butted and bounded and otherwise known as follows:—Commencing upon Aylmer street at a point distant ten feet North from the South-west corner of the said lot, thence North along Aylmer street forty nine feet, thence East parallel with the Northern limit of the said lot to within the distance of ten feet of the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence South parallel with the said Eastern limit forty-nine feet, thence West parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot to the Western limit thereof upon Aylmer street aforesaid with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also, that certain other parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Monaghan, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement one half of an acre, be the same more or less, being composed of part of Park lot No. 7 in lot No. 13 in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a point on the Northerly limits of the said Park lot at the distance of five chains and fifty three links from the North-east angle of the said Park lot, thence Southerly in a line parallel with the Eastern limit of the said Park lot two chains and seventy-one links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links, thence Northerly on a line parallel with the Eastern boundary of the said Park lot, to the Northern limit of the said Park lot, thence Easterly along the said Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links to the place of beginning, together with the right of way thereto mentioned in the conveyance thereof from one Frederick William Hautaiu to the said Edward Tanner, deceased.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 1st, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queens Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Wallis, John Langton and Robert Dennistoun, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of John Robinson Benson, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot number one East of the Communication Road in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, commencing on the river road at a point seven chains and thirty-two links Northerly from the North East angle of the land conveyed by James Chalmers to Robert Dennistoun, thence Northerly along the said river road six chains thirty-two links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the said Northern limit of the land so conveyed to the said Robert Dennistoun two chains sixty-nine links, thence at right angles Southerly six chains and thirty-two links, thence at right angles Easterly two chains and sixty-nine links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 15, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of Walter Patterson, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Moses Minor, an absconding debtor, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the County Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to part of Lot No. 11 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Asphodel, being Village Lots No. 10 and 11, North of King street and East of Thomas street, described in Schedule of Village Lots registered as the Town Plot of the Village of Westwood, containing one acre and forty-three feet, be the same more or less

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 24, 1866. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of Admira Grover Foley, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of William McLaughlan, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to Lots No 6 and 7 in the 12th concession, and the West half of Lot No. 7 in the 11th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 17, 1866. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Frontenac, and to me directed, at the suit of Jacob Hajus, against the lands and tenements which were of James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, in and to the West half of lot No. 2 in the 5th concession of the Township of Douro.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31, 1866. 31

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuses of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis
of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED

Immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just received and ready for inspection, at the

Montreal House.

Great Bargains to be had at the **Montreal House.**

A great variety of Dress Goods—in Lustres, Poplinettes, Winceys, Plaids, &c. &c.
Please call and see them.

Cobourgs, French Merinoes and Plain Winceys—good and cheap, at the Montreal House.

PRINTS—a large assortment, from 6½d per yard, at the **Montreal House.**

Good GREY COTTON from 5d per yard upwards, very heavy from 7½d to 10d.

In WHITE COTTONS the very best value for the money can be had at the Montreal House. On hand at a great variety of prices.

STRIPE SHIRTINGS as low as 7½d per yard; Derrys, in brown and blue; Towellings of every description, to be had at the Montreal House.

Call and see our heavy Tickings, at 1s per yard.

Very heavy BAGGINGS; Striped under TICKINGS, very low; Ready-made BAGS at the **Montreal House.**

BLANKETS—a very large assortment, from 6s 3d to $9.00 per pair. HORSE BLANKETS very low indeed.

FLANNELS of every description, in Home-made, Fancy Shirting and Plain colors, at the **Montreal House.**

SKIRTINGS and BALMORAL SKIRTS, very cheap at the Montreal House.

HOOP SKIRTS—Just received two cases consisting of Children's, Misses' and Ladies', at very low prices.

Please call and inspect our VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT of Fall and Winter Shawls, in newest styles, all splendid value.

MANTLES and MANTLE CLOTHS, at the Montreal House.

Three or four cases of Fancy Articles, such as Ribbons, Collars, Ties, Beltings, Buckles, Buttons, Nets, Veils, &c., now opened out at the Montreal House

A very heavy stock of CLOTHS, in Silk Mixtures, Doeskins, Scotch Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds, Satinets, &c., for sale at very reasonable prices, at the Montreal House.

Just received, a very large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING of best quality, and to be sold lower than any where else, at the Montreal House.

Clothing made to order, in first class style, by an experienced Tailor, at the Montreal House.

N. B.—On the first of next month the subscriber intends moving into his new premises, next door to the old stand.

JAMES W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, September, 1866. 37

For Sale, To Let, &c.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that excellent farm, Lot No. 21, in the 9th concession of Otonabee, consisting of 100 acres. There are 90 acres cleared in a good state of cultivation. The remainder consists of maple and beach land. There are 9 acres of Fall Wheat sowed at present and looking well, and will go with the place. Good cedar log house; good barns and stables, and the Farm is well watered. It is situated about six miles from Peterborough, and same from Keene.

For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

JOHNSTON COONEY.

Otonabee, October 1st, 1866. 40-3mos.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale part of broken lot 25, in the 14th concession of Otonabee, containing 50 acres, with a good strip house and cedar-log barn, stable and other buildings, well fenced with cedar rails, and fronting on the Otonabee river, 2 miles from Peterboro.

The above farm would be exchanged for 100 acres in any of the neighboring townships.

J. SHAUGHNESSY.

Otonabee, Oct. 9, 1866. 41

A Farm for Sale

CONSISTING of 100 acres. West half of Lot No. 14, 5th Concession of Township of Smith, situate four miles from the Town of Peterborough. Over 80 acres cleared, a new comfortable dwelling house, a frame barn with other buildings, and a good orchard. Soil first quality. Title indisputible.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

WILLIAM McKEE.

Smith, August 8, 1866. 32-tf.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by Napoleon Dufoy, corner of Water and London Streets.

TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY.

Apply to Wm LECH,
London Street.

Peterboro August 31st, 1866 36-tf

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Groan. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 12,

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of Wheeler Cuffe Armstrong, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the third day of November next, at twelve o'clock, noon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG.

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for Insolvent.

Peterborough, 22nd Aug 1866. 34-9in

FALL GOODS

Cloths,
Tweeds,
Flannels,
Prints, Dress Goods,
Cottons,
Hats, Caps,
and other Goods

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,

JUST RECEIVED BY

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, August 30, 1866. 35

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street, where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1866 43

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	2.17 a.m.
Mixed	2 40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

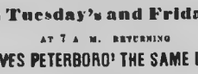
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed. A. M.	Express. P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.35
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown		
Wellington Square	7.	3 42
Bronte	8	3.57
Oakville	8.26	4 07
Port Credit	8.46	4.26
Mimico	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c, TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express. P.M.	Mixed P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 20	7 45
Mimico		8 10
Port Credit	1 58	8 36
Oakville	2 15	8 56
Bronte	2 36	9 17
Wellington Square	2 49	9 37
Waterdown		9 47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10 00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor

Norwood, August 10, 1866. 34

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10 h, 1866. 28-1 yr.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so!"—"Exactly!"—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "owly" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

"• • • I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"• • • I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

"• • • I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. • • • The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

"• • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1865.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic.'

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beats, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do.
It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its utmost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic,* and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro.

DR. T. C. CULVER'S

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 120 King St. East,

TORONTO,

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURE.—For Syphilis stricture, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, disease of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 120 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral characters."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,

I. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3, 1865. 19-tf

Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s F——e
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

& WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1866

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

ubscribers who do not give express notice to the cont ary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance to their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE

PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'

Is published at the office of the publisher over Thursday morning,

NICHOLL'S & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion ... 50 c.
Each subsequent insertion 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion 60
Each subsequent insertion 20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line) 06
Each subsequent insertion, " 02

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM, } J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro January, 1865.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1866. No. 43.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Heading, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in NICHOLLS & HALL'S, or at his own residence Balsam Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, PaperHanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro'. C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Ontario, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

AS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.

Warsaw, C. W. 39

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

ATTORNEY, &c.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., *free of charge.* 26

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

HAMILTON HOUSE

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.

J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)

Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.

May 16, 1866. 20

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr Ellas, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER

Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836, Amalgamated 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1765...	5,000,000
Funds invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry, and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d' Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)

H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro'. December, 1865. 52-tf

Dress, Cloak & Mantilla MAKING.

MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has her rooms now one door south of Mr. Stapleton's dwelling, directly opposite the Court House, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Peterborough, June 13, 1866. 24

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Port Hope for Lindsay,	5.45 a.m.
" " "	3.00 p.m.
" Lindsay for Port Hope	9.25 a.m.
" " "	1.00 p.m.
" Port Hope for Peterboro	9.55 a.m.
" " "	1.00 p.m.
" Peterboro for Port Hope	6.15 a.m.
" " "	3.30 p.m.

ALL TRAINS CROSS AT MILLBROOK.

Passengers can go from Port Hope to Peterborough and Lindsay, or from Port Hope to Lindsay and Peterboro' the same day. Passengers by taking the Mail Train from Lindsay will have 3 hours for business at Peterborough, and return the same day. Peterborough passengers, by taking the mixed train for *Lindsay*, will have 4 hours for business and return the same day.

Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway Trains. Passengers via New York Central Railway, and Steamers "Corinthian" and "Rochester," from Charlotte, make direct connection at Port Hope for Peterborough and Lindsay.

A. T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

HENRY COVERT, *President.*

Peterboro', July 1, 1866.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

The Steamer

1866. 1866.

OGEMAH.

ON MONDAY, the 17th inst., the Steamer *Ogemah*, will resume her old route for the remainder of the season.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock, for Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay.

LEAVING LINDSAY

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock a. m., on arrival of train from Port Hope, for Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth.

Stages leave McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro, at 8.30 a. m.

Peterboro, 5th Sept., 1866. 36

1866. 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer

CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master,

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, only	5 30
Colborne, every day	7 00
Cobourg, do	8 15
Port Hope, do	10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 6 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passages at summer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent Kingston.

April 4, 1866. 16

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at	6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " "	8:00 "
PORT HOPE " "	9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

The Loss of the "Evening Star."

Full Particulars of the Disaster.

SCENES ON THE SINKING SHIP.

The particulars of the loss of the steamship Evening Star have been received in New York by the Vergo, which brought the surviving officers and crew of the ill-fated vessel to that city.

OUTWARD BOUND.

On the evening of September 29th the steamer Evening Star left her dock in New York bound for New Orleans. She had on board 172 cabin passengers and nearly as many more in the steerage. It was a fine clear afternoon, and the vessel steamed down the Bay the upper deck was crowded with passengers admiring the scenery, waving adieus to their friends and taking a last parting look upon the land which so few of them were destined to see again. There was on board a large company of French actors and actresses, who were going to begin a theatrical engagement in New Orleans. They soon became acquainted with their fellow-voyagers and it was impossible to resist their vivacity and contagious loveliness, which were rendered more amusing by the difficulty they had to express themselves in English. There were also on board *ninety-three unfortunate women* destined for a life of shame in New Orleans, the celebrated Flora Burdell alias Coun*ingham, among the number.* Some of these women expressed great delight in the scenery which they thus saw for the first *time* as they sailed below the Narrows, and saw the shores of Staten Island and New Jersey on the one hand, and Long Island on the other, gradually fade as the sunlight died away. They said they had never been out of New York in their lives before, and if they had known what a beautiful scene the harbor afforded they would have made the trip many times before this one when they were leaving it for good. They talked a good deal of a good-bye banquet that had been given them by their *friends* the night before, and several of them were laughing and crying by turns at having to go away from New York. Whenever any one of them would begin to chide and cheer them, and they said they were glad they were going to a climate where it was warm all the year round, for they hated cold weather so. One poor creature seemed to be much troubled, and appeared either to have an apprehension or a presentment of what danger was ahead, for she said she didn't believe that they would ever get through the voyage safe. When she first came to New York she went to see a woman who told fortunes up in Sixth avenue, and she told her never to go to sea, because if she did it would be the death of h-r, and she had dreamt of that very woman the night before. This superstition made all her acquaintances laugh very heartily, and they began to run the girl on her fears, saying that when she got to New Orleans she would snap her fingers at such nonsense and be better pleased than at that dreary, muddy old New York.

A little after six o'clock on the evening of the 29th, the bar was reached and the pilot shipped, a number of the passengers sending back letters by *him* to their friends in the city announcing their safe arrival at this stage of the journey.

The wind was *now* blowing fresh from the eastward, making the vessel roll quite heavily, and driving the larger portion of the passengers below.

So passed away the first night of that brief voyage, the end of which was death!

THE DAYS BEFORE THE LAST.

During the night of Saturday the sea was very rough, and the crowded cabins presented few instances of sleepfullness, and many of rolling sickness and misery.

On the morning of Sunday, however, the roughness of the sea materially moderated. The sun shone quite brightly, progress became smoother, and most of the tormented ones had got over their sickness, nausea, and consequent *despondency*. The day passed in comparative comfort. It was quite cool, however, and shawls and great coats were brought into appreciated requisition. The passengers had by this time, by general option, filed off into separate sets, and were becoming acquainted with that informality which a common situation and a mutual wish to occupy time pleasantly, effected. The dramatic troupe gathered on the upper deck and amused themselves with songs, repartee, and conversation in their own language. They brought out one or two of their own orchestra, and had a dance and one or two mimic rehersals.—The females, whose habits and character and wishes led them no more to desire to mingle with the general passengers than did they attempt or desire to mix with them, got together and talked away the morning in reference to acquaintances left behind, the novelty and vastness of the scene before them, while others brought up opera glasses and *peered over the expanse*, fancying they could descry sails here and there, and laughing at the attempts. After noon a large number brought out cards and arranged games, while reading, sleeping, promenading, smoking, and with improvised other occupations, that could kill time, exhausted the day until bed time. The ship in the meanwhile kept on rather more steadily, it was thought, than the night before, but really barely more so, as those on board were only getting more used to the motion, the sea being yet quite heavy, and so continuing during the night.

On Monday morning, however, there was a decided improvement in the weather. The roughness of the wind was lessening very sensibly. The *Evening Star* ceased the pitching to a considerable degree, which had been a discomfort to all, and an apprehension to many during the prior time. Between 7 and 8 o'clock the few that were stirring among the passengers saw the light station off Cape Hatteras just abeam. The tidings brought many on board hastily, and glasses were levelled to try and make out the *object beyond.*—Much gratification was felt that that proverbially dangerous point had been rounded and no more danger was apprehended. By noon a brilliant scene met the eye. The sea shone on the waves brightly and greetingly. The wind toned down to a freshening breeze. The ship spread sail, as well as sailed along." Everything appeared clean, cheerful and taut. Officers and passengers mingled in frequent conversation. The air was brightened here and there with shoals of dolphins that rose over the waves, pursued by their flying finny enemies. There was less exclusiveness noticeable among the passengers. At sunset the atmospherical indications were favorable, and so continued throughout the evening, all retiring in the hope that many miles would be accomplished before the dawn. Towards morning, however, it was evident that the wind and swell of the sea had increased considerably, the vessel lurching so violently at times as to cause a great deal of anxiety. Throughout Tuesday the 2nd of October, the wind continued very stiff and sharp from east to southeast, and through the day constantly increased.—From the apprehensive appearance and incessant consultation of the officers and from the tremendous working of the crew

A FEELING OF ALARM

began to spread among the passengers,—Families gathered in seperate groups, and *clung in agony of terror to each other.*—Trunks were ransacked. Whatever was most prized or needed was hastily put together. Some tried to pray. Many of the men showed less courage than the women. They became some frantic, some maudlin. Here and there were brave hearts and cool heads that would go out and assist if they could, and would send back the most assuring messages possible. Others were belting gold around their waists, which proved only a quicker weighting toward the depths of the sea. Now and then a cross sea would come which would veer the vessel round and round, she the while sideways on her beam ends.—Ere long window after window would be broken in by the waves. The occupants of the cabin would become drenched through and through; cold, wet, hopeless, hungry, in darkness, *beyond the dim flicker* of the occasional covered lanterns here and there carried, the confusion was indiscribable, the agony *terrific, the fright terrible.* Everyone questioned him or her next what he or she thought. Strangers became *friends and colaborers from the supreme* necessity of peril. Women fell down in hysterics, children, too young to appreciate the position, scrambled in the darkness after their parents, and cried frantically.—Here and there could be found some, sublimely forgetful of self, trying to sustain and encourage. Sounds of remembered prayer or scripture came now and then, barely distinguishable among the noise of motion, calling cursing and crying. The actresses were completely helpless. *Their* despondency, their fright, their agony were terrible. They wrung their hands, called on each other for the assistance and information which all were too scared and too ignorant to give. English prayers, German petitions, *French exclamations* intermingled in a heterogenous vocal varaty! Some counted their beeds, some their *money. To increase* the horor quite a number drowned their conception of the scene in liquor, and drunken men and women, too, sang uproariously through the fearful surroundings.

THE VESSEL SPRINGS A LEAK.

At 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the dreadful news came: "A leak is sprung; there is great water in the hold." So great had been the former fright that this worst confirmation of the extremest fears did not seem to add to the terror, but was received at first with a sort of blank dismay that had no words.

A NEW HORROR.

At a quarter before four in the morning, while the *Evening Star* was in the surging trough, and swept by a tremendous cross sea, an *appalling crash* was heard above, evidently a new horror happened. It appeared that the main smoke-stack had been carried away. The water now rushed in gigantic volumes across and across the decks and from end to end. The fires in the large engineroom were put out. The firemen were sent rushing on deck to escape, for a brief while, the deluge that hungered to swallow them up. The donkey engines were then the sole dependence to keep the swinging, leaking, helpless mass in motion The sea had meanwhile swept into splinters the wheel-houses, leaving only the "A" braces and gunwales. At 4.15 a. m. the last hope of keeping the vessel under conrol was given up. The water at this point rushed in and *extinguished* even the fires in the donkey engineerooms, and wheelless, rudderless, mastless, engineless, fireless, the *Evening Star* lay torn and seamed in the tremendous hurricane, with more than three hundred souls on board looking death *in the eye.*

ALL HANDS TO THE PUMPS.

At five o'clock the captain told the passengers all that could be done had been done, and all hands to the pumps. Heretofore the steam from the donkey engines had been urning the pumps vigorously but ineffectualy. Now hands must work to prolong the last and least chance of life.—At it the went with a will, served by the energy of despair. Then all hands not at the pumps went to bailing out. So soon as something to do was presented, a better spirit wasobtained. Sex vied with sex in labor. Women, men and children worked with a strogth which was the more sad in the thought that certain death made all labor useless. That they did not know.—While there was something to do, or life to work for, there was hope. The noble conduct of all parties detailed. That of the women whose antecedents would have suggested otherwise, but over whose fate the noble close of their life will cause regret and sorrows to be cast, not second to what as showered upon others better behaved or better circumstanced than they, was beoic in the extremes, and the charity that is kind will cover the multitude of their remembered faults, in the recall of their courage, their self-sacrifice and their martyrdom of exertion. During this ineffectual attempt to bail out, the remorseless waves swept thousands into eternity as their black and angry volumes spread over the decks in search of victims. There deaths but briefly anticipated the runs that awaited nearly all.

LOWERING THE BOATS.

The ship was now lying in the trough of the sea, with the sea making a clean break over her. The unfastening of the boats from their stays was a difficult process, and much valuable time was consumed in the operation. When finally they were undone the most difficult thing was then to be done. At each attempt to let them go the sea would heave them up against the side of the vessel; they were lowered into the sea, but were immediately capsized. All hopes for safety were then abandoned.—Out of the eight metallic life boats not one remained. There were endeavors to recover them, which proved unavailing.—Some jumped into the sea, as if seeking their own destructrion; others fore wildly about the ship, but the majority remained collected and in full posession of their faculties.

THE END.

As no boat could live in such a sea and all efforts to recover the boats had been abandoned, each one devoted himself to a few last duties. At about 6 a. m., the ship gave a heavy lurch—always the precursor of the going down—and settled fast. Another lurch and she sank to rise no more. All around are seen human beings struggling in the water in vain attempts to keep afloat. A large number were sucked in with the ship. A few succeeded on getting on the hurricane deck which detatched itself, while others got on spars and logs. The sea soon became covered with floating logs, which justifies the inference that the vessel in *sinking broke up. For miles around* these floating logs were to be seen To some they were a means of salvation, while to others *their destruction* by being dashed against them and killed,

IN THE BOATS.

After some hours the remaining survivors are contained in two life-boats. One is filled by men, with only one woman in it, who is stated to have been very beautiful, and is supposed to have belonged to the French opera troupe. In the other boat the men and women were about equally divided. The women were almost entirely naked having thrown off their clothing for the purpose of lightening themselves. The first boat contained the purser and chief engineer, amongst others. The sea was terrible high, and the boats were continually capsizing, each time losing some of their human freight. One boat made a sail of four life-preservers, having lost it own.—The second boat contained the captain, third mate and others. This boat was also continually upsetting, the fourth time losing the captain who was struck on the head with a piece of floating timber and killed. The boat carried its own sail.—They were now about 246 miles northeast of Matanilla reef, and 180 miles from land. A compass had been kept on board each boat, which enabled them to steer straight for land.

THE RESCUE.

The morning after the wreck, the boat with the purser, and nine others met the boat containg the third mate and others.—They travelled in company through the day. At night they parted, and on the next morning the boat with the purser and chief engineer came in with the *Norwegian bark Fleetwing*, from Belize, Honduras, Southampton. They were taken on board and kindly treated, being fed and clothed, after having been for two days and two nights in the boat without sustenance of any kind. They were suffering intensely. The chief engineer had been struck by a log; the purser had also been injured by a piece of drift-wood, which disabled his arm, and the others were all suffering from some manner of external injury. They remained a day and a night on the *Fleetwing*, when at 2 o'clock p. m. on the 5th inst., the schooner *S. J. Waring*, Capt. Frank Smith, from New York for Apalachicola, was spoken, and the sufferers were taken on board, where again they were treated with *uniform kindness.* The *Waring* made direct for Savannah, having herself been injured in the same gale which wrecked the *Evening Star.* On Oct. 8 they were once more rejoiced with the glad sight of land. The second boat, after fifteen capsizings, arrived at Fernandina on Sunday morning, the 7th inst., with six persons and two dead bodies, which they had been too weak to throw overboard. When they arrived they were in a bad condition, having had the skin completely peeled off their naked bodies by the burning sun and salt water.

Thus only *sixteen persons* appear to have been saved out of over 350. The end of the *Evening Star* will long be remembered as one of the *most fearful* ocean tragedies that ever occurred, and will carry misery and mourning to thousands of hearts.

THE QUEBEC FIRE.

(From the Quebec Chronicle.)

Like many other *memorable calamities* of the sort, the fire of yesterday originated in the criminal carelessness attendant upon the prolongation of orgies of carousing and drunkenness, far into the night. It broke out in a house in St. Joseph street, immediately facing the western angle of the Jacques Cartier Market Hall, the upper flat of which was occupied by the proprietor, a man named Letarte, and the lower flat by one Trudel, who used it as a sort of half-grocery, half-groggery, where members of the low characters, who abound in the neighborhood, were in the habit of resorting at night for the purpose of drinking and card-playing. On Saturday night in particular, we are informed, a number of them had congregated there, and, notwithstanding the strict regulation for the closing of such places at midnight, Trudel, it is said, allowed them to continue their carouse far into the Sabbath morning. There is but little doubt, therefore, that the awful calamity, which we to-day chronicle, owed its origin to drunken carelessness, as when first observed, between half-past four and five o'clock yesterday morning, the flames were bursting out over the door of Trudel's shop or bar-room in the lower flat. They were first discovered by the police, who at once raised the alarm, and their numbers being soon augmented by a few persons, who chanced to be passing on their way to church for their morning devotions, the door was burst in, and an attempt made to stifle the fire, but it proved ineffectual, as the opening of the door only served to give vent to the flames, and before a few minutes had elapsed, the whole interior of the house, which was a wooden one, was in a blaze—the inmates having only time to save themselves.

THE ALARM.

The necessity of a proper system of fire alarm was never more forcibly demonstrated than in the slowness with which intelligence of the fire reached the quarters, which it was of the greatest importance it should have attained immediately on its discovery, and in the tardy manner in which it spread in the neighborhood. At first, except in the immediate vicinity of the *burning* building, the fact seemed unknown to any but the few already mentioned, and this state of things continued for almost half an hour. At length, the Fire Brigade, under command of their Chief, Mr. Ferguson, arrived on the ground, and set to work at once to endeavor to check the flames, and the alarm was gradually communicated to the neighboring districts, which soon poured out their terrified inhabitants to the scene—the crowd continuing to increase at every moment.

PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

By this time, the fire had made rapid headway, having communicated to the adjoining house on the Westerly side, and was burning with great fury, helped on by a north-easterly gale blowing at the time, and the total absence of water. The Police and Fire Brigade had laid down several reels of hose, on their arrival, but as usual the water was not to be had. For fully an hour it did not come, and by that time the fire, driven before the heavy wind that prevailed, had spread to the wooden outhouses and buildings in rear of Trudel's and the adjoining house, and was moving with lightning rapidity in a south-westerly direction across St. Roch's—building after building of the numerous small wooden structures in that quarter catching and still further propogating the fire; while showers of burning cinders, shot up from them, fell on all sides on the shingled roofs, all around, and at every moment increased the number of flaming buildings. It had also communicated in a northerly direction to the houses on the opposite side of St. Joseph street, fronting Trudel's, and was rapidly working its way, following the street on that side towards the almost vacant district, laid waste by the disastrous fire in the same quarter last year, and laterally towards the river side, leaping actually from house to house, and spreading terror and dismay *everywhere on its path.* When the water did arrive at last, the flames had obtained too strong a headway in every quarter to save any of the buildings already attacked, and the attention of the Fire Brigade and of their assistants, the *Sapeurs* and the other fire companies, was turned to the prevention of the further spread, if possible, of the devouring element, by pulling down some houses ahead of the fire, and drenching others with water. In rear of the Jacques Cartier Hall, their praise-worthy efforts in this way were effectually frustrated for a time by the acts of some unknown ruffians, who deliberately cut the hose with axes, their intention being, doubtless, to hinder as far as possible any attempt to check the progress of the fire, in order to give themselves ample opportunity to rob and plunder. It is a pity that they were not caught; the *Penitentiary for life would* be scarcely an adequate punishment for them, it seems to us. But to return to the fire. Increasing in volume and density at every step, and impelled by the wind which seemed at every moment to gather new strength and blow in fitful gusts, whirling the burning debris on all sides, and driving clouds of ardent cinders before it, to fall further off, and augment the continually widening mass of flame; it continued to rapidly advance to the southwest, the inflammable material which it everywhere met in the small wooden houses in that quarter, the numerous outhouses, stables and wood piles adding fuel to it at every step, until it cut diagonally through St. Roch's, debauching upon St. *Valier street* at its intersection with Caron street, about half-past nine o'clock. On the other side, towards the river, it had worked its way with equal rapidity, as far as St. Anselme street, laterally, and as far as King street, sweeping *everything before it over the* burned district of last year, on which several new and substantial brick houses had been erected, and upon which in front of the Congregation Church a large quantity of firewood was also piled,—the only building remaining untouched in this quarter being the church itself, which for over two hours stood in the greatest danger, being surrounded on all sides by the flaming houses, but escaped as if by a miracle.—Several times its strong stone walls were actually steaming with the intense heat, but fortunately, as the buildings around gradually burnt out, the danger disappeared to a great extent. The new houses on the old burned district already referred to, resisted for a long time, but they had at last also to yield to the extraordinary fury of the fire.

ARRIVAL OF THE MILITARY.

About half-past nine o'clock, a valuable reinforcement to the Fire Brigade and their assistants arrived on the ground, in the persons of a detachment of Royal Artillery, under command of Lieut.-Col. McCrae, Major S. Leslie, Captain Gabbett, Captain Knox, and Lieutenants Ormsby, Bradley, Dethie, and Irvine, and Adjutant Stannus; and two companies of the Rifle Brigade, under command of Lieut.-Col. Warren, Adjutant Sir A. Palmer, and Lieut. Johnson, despatched to the scene of the disaster, by order of Commandant, Lord Alexander Russell, at the request of His Worship the Mayor, who had been on the ground from a very early hour. They were shortly afterwards joined by a considerable detachment of seamen from the *Aurora*, under command of Lieut. Douglas, and it is hardly necessary for us to say how nobly the gallant fellows went to work to pull down several houses with the view of making a gap to stop the progress of the fire. The Artillery brought a quantity of powder with them for the same purpose, and an attempt was made to check the flames, at the request of the Mayor, by blowing up in the direction of Caron street at different times during the morning some eight or ten houses, but it proved equally ineffectual with the other attempts made with the same view. By eleven o'clock, the fire had traversed Caron street, and was raging violently in the district beyond that thoroughfare, sweeping in one continuous sheet of flame from the General Hospital on the water side, to St. Vallier street on the other. It had also crossed St. Vallier street, and was gaining swiftly towards the cliff, following the West side of Caron street, and pleasing, *seething and roaring before the wind*, into the densely packed mass of houses that spread from the street in question through St. Sauveur and Boissearville to the swamp known as the *Bas Bijou.* By this time, so extensive was the conflagration, and so *utterly* inadequate were the means of checking it in any way, that all hopes of doing so were almost completely abandoned—it being believed that nothing could stop the fire in the direction of St. Sauveur and Boissearville, until it burned itself out by reaching the open country. In fact, it was impossible for any one to stand for a moment within fifty yards of the flames, not to speak of working in the midst of the fire in the narrow streets of St. Sauveur, where the devouring element *actually flew from* house to house of the almost numberless small wooden buildings in that quarter, roaring and crackling, *its fiery tongues* over-leaping the streets, and literally bounding on the devoted houses like wild beasts on their prey. For sometime, several large houses along the south-side of St. Vallier street, offered a stout resistance to the flames, but they were *overcome* in the end, and soon wrapped in the general sweep of destruction. The fire had now eaten into the heart almost of St. Sauveur, ravaging it from the cliff down to St. Vallier street, which it swept along on both sides, to the St. Sauveur Church. For a considerable time, the church withstood the attacks of the fiery element, but like the rest it was forced at last also to succumb, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts made to save it. The fine new Presbytery of the Rev. Oblat Fathers, and Friars' School house and the Nunnery building next followed, and the flames continued to spread in the direction of Boissearville, without the slightest abatement. On the other side of St. Vallier street, the fire after crossing Caron street directed its desolating course in a westerly direction, sweeping the whole space, comprised between the *General* Hospital and St. Vallier street, to almost within a stone's throw of the toll-bar, where it again traversed St. Vallier street, heading the fire around the St. Sauveur Church and sweeping off everything before it towards the *Bijou.* About noon, there was a slight lull in the gale, and the wind shifted round to the south west, bringing the fire back in the direction of *Crown street*, where it debouched between Prince Edward and Smith streets, in the immediate vicinity of the Marine Hospital, for the safety of which fears were entertained, burning some six or seven houses facing on Crown Street.—About three o'clock the conflagration had gained its heights, and at that time, the whole district, from Crown street—the latter not included, however, with the exception of the six or seven houses already mentioned, and a small angle untouched from Telair street to Vallier street, as far as its intersection with Caron street, down to the water's edge on the North side, and to St. Vallier street on the other, as far as the Bijou swamp and the toll-bar to the West—a distance across of about a mile and a half was one complete mass of roaring flame, presenting one of the most desolating and awfully sublime spectacles we have ever witnessed. About four o'clock the wind again fortunately shifted back to the *North East, driving the fire back from* Crown Street over the burned district once more, where the damage was already done, and by six o'clock it had completely burned itself, having reached the open country below the toll-bar on the North side of St. *Vallier street*, and the Bijou swamp on the other beyond Boissearville and St. Sauveur—an area of about a mile and a half square—the only buildings remained untouched in the whole of this large space being the Congregation Church in St. Roch's, the General Hospital, two or three small, isolated houses on the North side of St. Vallier street, some two or three in the immediate vicinity of the toll-bar, McCallum's Distillery, near Sauvageau's Hill, which latter was only saved by the almost superhuman exertions of the military, and some eight or ten small dwellings under the cliff at *Boissearville.*

EXTENT OF THE DISASTER.

An idea of the extent of this dreadful conflagration may be formed when we state, that standing on the brow of the cliff, at Mount pleasant, the spectator can see nothing as far as the eye can reach in the valley below but a dense forest of chimneys, extending from the open country beyond Boissearville, into the very heart of St. Roch's, from the cliff on one side to the St. Charles on the other. In fact, it may virtually be said one half of St. Roch's, and the whole of St. Sauveur, Boissearville, and its extension, comprising three projected streets, the property of the Hotel Dieu, have been completely laid waste.—

A moderate computation places the number of houses destroyed at about 2,500, and the total loss in real estate and household property burned or damaged, at between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000. The number of persons rendered homeless is generally estimated as over 18,000 persons.

APPEARANCE OF THE SCENE.

No description of ours can give any adequate idea of the awful spectacle presented by the conflagration during its various stages. Viewed from the brow of the cliff, the inter valley beneath bore the appearance of a seething cauldron from the surface of which rose dense clouds of blinding smoke, with clouds of flying *debris* floating away before the wind towards the blue vault above, where they hung over the doomed district like a funeral pall, the somberness of which was only relieved at intervals by the occasional bursting through of the glare of the flames, shooting up their forked and lissing tongues towards the heavens, and falling back as suddenly. It was only after nightfall, however, that the full extent of the desolating scene could be properly taken in. As far as the eye could reach on all sides, the whole valley beneath seemed perfectly littered with fire. The remains of stores and workshops, and thousands of happy though lowly homes; while some of the larger buildings, as the Church of St. Sauveur, the Presbytery, the Nunnery and Frair's School, stood out in bolder relief, with the lurid light of the smouldering flames, still glaring through their empty windows, and giving them a weird and ghastly appearance. On the spectacle was one of the most melancholy we have ever contemplated, and such, as we trust, we shall never see again.

Centenary of Methodism.

The beginning of Methodism in the New World dates back to the year 1766. In that year the first Methodist sermon in America was preached in the city of New York, by Philip Embury, a local preacher, to a congregation of five persons. For a time he preached in his own house, but the number of his hearers so increased that a larger place had to be provided, and in 1768 a chapel was built, and dedicated to the worship of God. Two years later, at the request of the Society in New York, Mr. Wesley sent out two missionaries—Richard Boardman and Joseph Gilmoor—who extended their labors to Philadelphia and other places. Other evangelists soon followed, some were raised up in the country, and the doctrine and usages of Methodism spread rapidly on every side. A few years after the war of Independence the Societies were, by Mr. Wesley's advice and direction, erected into a separate organization under the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To trace the onward progress of the denomination from that period would far exceed our limits; suffice it to say that in the space of one hundred years Methodism in the United States has outstripped all competition, and becomes the predominating religious faith of the nation; while in Canada it stands second to none in point of numbers, intelligence and influence. The following statistics taken from Dr. Steven's centenary volume, will convey some idea of the growth and present position of the church:

"Embury's little congregation of five persons, in his own house, has multiplied to thousands of societies, from the northernmost settlements of Canada, to the Gulf of Mexico, from Nova Scotia to California. The first small conference of 1773, with its ten preachers and its 1160 reported members, has multiplied to 60 conferences, 6,821 itinerant, 8,205 local preachers and 928 320 members in the Methodist Episcopal Church alone, exclusive of the Southern, the Canadian and union branches, all the offspring of the church founded in 1766 and especially organized in 1784.

It has property in churches and parsonages amounting to about $27,000,000.

It has 25 colleges and theological schools with property amounting to $3,055,000, 158 instructors, and 5,345 students; and 77 academies, with 556 instructors and 17,762 students, making a body of 714 instructors, and an army of 23,106 students.

Its church property, (churches, parsonages and colleges, aside from 77 academies and book concern,) amounts to $30,055,000.

Its book concern has a capital of $837,000; 500 publishing agents, editors, clerks and operators, with some 30 cylinder power presses in constant operation, about 2,000 different books in its catalogue, besides tracts, &c.; 14 periodicals, with an aggregate circulation of more than a million copies per month.

Its Sunday School union comprises 13,400 schools; more than 15,000 instructors; nearly 918,000 pupils; 2,500,000 library books. It issues nearly 2,500 publications besides a monthly circulation of nearly 300,000 numbers for its periodicals.

Its missionary society has 1,059 circuits and stations; 1,128 paid labourers and communicants.

The Methodist Episcopal Church south has published no statistics since the rebellion broke out; it has doubtless suffered much by the war, but it reported the last year before the rebellion, nearly 700,000 church members, nearly 2'600 itinerant and 5,000 local preachers. It had 12 periodicals publications, 12 colleges, and 77 academies, with 8,000 students. Its missionary society sustained, at home and abroad, about 360 missionaries and 8 manual labor schools, with nearly 500 pupils.

According to these figures, the two great episcopal divisions of the denomination have had at their latest reports, 1 628 320 members; 9,421 travelling, and 13 205 local preachers; with 119 colleges and academies; and 31,106 students.

The Canada Wesleyan Church was not only founded by, but for many years belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and now reports more than 56,000 members, 500 itinerant preachers, and 720 Sunday Schools, with about 45,000 pupils, a university, a female college, and a book concern with its weekly periodical.

Another branch of Canadian Methodism, the "Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada," equally the child of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, reports three annual conferences, 2 bishops, 216 travelling and 224 local preachers, and 20,000 members; a seminary and female college, and a weekly newspaper.

The Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connection Church reports 90 travelling and 147 local preachers and 3,650 communicants. It sustains a weekly paper and a theological school.

The other Methodist bodies in the United States, are the Methodist Protestant Church, the American Wesleyan Methodists, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and some three or four smaller sects; their aggregate membership amounts to about 260,000, their preachers to 3,423.

Adding the travelling preachers to the membership, there are now in the United States about 1,901,164 Methodists communicants. Adding three non-communicant members of its congregation for each communicant, it has under its influence 7,604,656 souls, between one-fifth and one-fourth of the whole national population.

Aggregately there are now in the United States and Canada, as the result of the Methodism of 1766, 1, 72.770 church members, 13,650 travelling preachers, 15,000 local preachers, nearly 200 colleges and academies, and more than 30 periodicals, publications, 1,986,620 communicants, including preachers, and nearly 8,000,000 people."

The funds raised in connection with the Centenary Services in Canada are to be appropriated, we understand, as follows:—$6.000 to the Educational fund of the Irish Conference. This will be a deserved return for the reinforcements which the Methodist Church in Canada has received from Ireland, both in members and ministers. The balance of the amounts raised will be divided equally between the Superannuated Ministers' Fund and the funds for the theological training of candidates for the ministry.

Consecration of a Church Bell.

Yesterday one of nine bells to be erected in the tower of St. Michael's cathedral in this city was consecrated by his Lordship Bishop Lynch; and as the event was of considerable importance to the Roman Catholic body, a larger number of persons of that denominations, as well as many Protestants, attended. The ceremony took place about one o'clock, after the celebration of pontifical mass, by the Bishop of Hamilton. The bell, which is a fine tenor weighing about 4,000 lbs., was swung over a platform in the palace garden, the admission to which was obtained by ticket. It was cast by the Messrs. Meneeley, of Troy, N. Y. There are eight crosses on it and under the crosses are the following inscription in Latin: '1st. I praise God.' '2nd. Holy Mary, pray for us.' '3rd. Saint Joseph in the hour of death, pray for us.' '4th. Saint Michael and Holy Angel Guardians, come to defend us.' '5th. Come let us worship.' '6th. I honor the baptized.' '7th. I mourn for the dead.'—'8th. John Joseph Lynch, Bishop of Toronto, wishes to all peace.' The Bishops attended by the clergy, proceeded from the church to where the bell was placed and recited the 50th, 56th, 66th, 69th, 85th and 129th Psalms. His Lordship then proceeded to bless the salt and water with which the bell was to be washed, and offered appropriate prayers. The salt and water being mixed the Bishop wiped the cross with a linen cloth and intoned an anthem; after which he put into the thurible, thyme, frankincense and myrrh, and placing the sacred vessel under the bell that it might receive the odor, censed and rested the 50th, 56th, 66th, 69th, 85th and 129th Psalms. His Lordship then proceeded to bless the salt and water with which the bell was to be washed, and offered appropriate prayers. The salt and water being mixed the Bishop wiped the cross with a linen cloth and intoned an anthem; after which he put into the thurible, thyme, frankincense and myrrh, and placing the sacred vessel under the bell that it might receive the odor, censed and rested it to the service of the church, and at the same time bestowed on it the name of "The voice of the Archangel Michael."—The anthem was then intoned—*Deus in Sancta via tua*, An appropriate prayer was then offered, at the conclusion of which the deacon sang the gospel according to St. Luke, 10th chapter, the assemblage then dispersed. The Cathedral choir with the band of the 17th Regt., which kindly volunteered to attend, performed Mozart's 12th mass and Vicar General Walsh preached a learned discourse previous to the ceremony of consecration. The sponsors of the bell, whose office is to see that it is to be rung only for religious purposes, were Major Calhurst, of the 17th Regt., and his cousin, Miss Latouche, (the latter by proxy) Vicar General Macdonald of Kingston, the first Roman Catholic pastor of Toronto, who officiated here nearly fifty years ago—together with the younger branches of the respectable Catholic and old families of Toronto. It may here be stated that during the past two years the Rev. Mr. Lamot collected the handsome sum of $16,000 in the city and diocese toward the erection of the spire and purchase of the chime of bells which is to placed in the tower during the ensuing year. The Protestant community subscribed very liberally toward the *commendable object*, many of them having given as much as $100 each.—*Leader.*

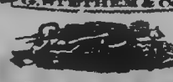
The Atlantic Cable.

There have been several festive gatherings in Britain in honor of Captain Anderson, of the "Great Estern," and the other parties most prominently connected with the Atlantic Cable. Several are to be knighted, and two are to be made baronets. It is fitting that such a great enterprise should be thus distinguished, and that the arts of peace should have their honors as well as the arts of war. At one of the banquets a speaker said he hoped Captain Anderson and the "Great Eastern" would be permanently employed in laying ocean cables, and that the next one would be from England to Alexandria. The Atlantic Telegraph Company regret deeply the unsatisfactory nature of the connection upon Newfoundland, and between that Island and the United States, but for which they would reduce the rate of messages one-half at once. They expect, however, to do so soon. They are going to issue the balance of their stock,—about eight hundred thousand pounds sterling—and apply to Parliament for power to increase the capital from two to five millions. "The earnings, so far, have been at the rate of £960 per working day. The largest sum taken in one day was £2,008, and the two most profitable messages were the King of Poussia's speech, and the account of the prize fight between Mace and Goss,—both telegraphed to the American Press. The two cables, it was anticipated, would be more than equal to all the business that could come to them for some years. The estimate was that they could transmit five words a minute, whereas they actually transmitted fifteen and sometimes twenty words a minute. The insulation of the original cable was found at present more complete than that of the new cable. In the recent experiment, in which the two cables were joined and the electric spark produced by a piece of zinc and a piece of copper placed in a silver thimble, signals were passed through the entire coil of three thousand seven hundred miles in a second."

SAD REFLECTION.—A few days since one Thomas Wells, a solicitor by profession, but now poverty stricken and paralytic, was taken before the Lord Mayor, London, charged with the legal offence of being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. This is the person—a lawyer by profession, a gentleman in reality—who brought an action against Lord Palmerston in the Divorce Court not very long ago, and was practically laughed out of court. Since then he had been going down hill faster and faster, and is now one of the most pitiable of miserable creatures—an habitually drunken paralytic, creeping about the street of London as well as disease will allow him. He was fined 5s. but having no money, of course, was sent to prison for three days.—*English paper.*

A LITTLE GIRL FOR SALE.—It is stated in the *Mineryo* that an old Scotchman of the name of Jos. Limbater, lately arrived from Quebec, has been arrested because offering for sale at the Bonsecours Market a little girl six years old. He said that she was his grandchild through his son, that he wanted to get rid of her in order to proceed to the to the States, and he offered her for $100 cash.

G. STETHEM & Co.



Olive, Pale Seal and Lubricating

OILS,

Varnishes, Japans, White Lead, Colors, Linseed Oil, Turpentines, Locks, Latches and Builders' Hardware, Iron, Steel, Chains, Anvils, Bellows and Vices,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

Peterboro', Sept. 26, 1866. 39tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important Notice to the Public—F. & L. Lemay.
Belt Buckles—Graham & Stratton.
$50 Reward—John Mather.
Notice—W. Mc Hall.
Cancers Cured—Dr. Wood.
Farm for Sale or to Let—Robert Weir, jr.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—James Hall.
A Rare Chance for Grain Merchants and Millers—Thomas Beavis.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1866.

LAST EFFORT.

The greatest effort is being made to raise the drooping fortune of the head of the ministry. Ever since the *Globe* came nobly out and exposed the failing of the minister of militia, thus opening the eyes of the people to the madness of sending men to parliament who unfit themselves for public duty, and the double madness of the Royal Representative in choosing such an one to fill a high office in the ministry, the honor of the Tory leader has been declining. One dinner was got up to bolster up the declining fortunes of the party. An attempt was also made to get up one in Dundas; this failed. Now they have changed their centre and are trying to raise the wind in Hamilton. At one time we hear it is about to take place, and that ministers have accepted the invitation to be present; at another time rumour has it, it is to be abandoned. Why all this fuss about ministers? Is it because the people of Upper Canada desire to honor the leaders of the present ministry? Not a bit of it. But the office seekers and partizans who hope to reap some reward in the way of a snug situation under the government, are making a dying struggle to obtain these things before confederation is completed; forever after they will have very little chance.

Upper Canada once left to herself will never tolerate such conduct as has been borne with under the present system. The present Ministers retain office through Lower Canada votes, and as soon as they are gone down goes the whole fabric of corruption.—This vote has been dearly bought hitherto. It has been purchased by corruption and an entire disregard of principle. Many have been the exposures of the truculence to Lower Canada, and of the disregard of character and principle in pondering to the Priest party. Their schools and colleges have been supported by Upper Canada funds. Their public works have been constructed at our expense; and even up to this very year (so late as June, '66) $30,000 have been supplied to the funds for superior education in Lower Canada, and this contrary to statute. These illegal advances, it is said, amount to $110,000 in three years, and it is to continue these things, if possible, that these dinners are got up. Surely the people of Upper Canada are about as easily gulled as any people under the sun, if they countenance those men who have been cursing the country for so many years. We may, however, congratulate ourselves that this reign of misgovernment is near its end. A few months will give the affairs of the province into our own hands, and we trust that we will be prepared for the work of reform that is so much needed and has been so loudly called for, namely, to reform the Legislature, and then we may expect reform in other things.

Mr. Kennedy's Concert.

This gentleman, so renowned for his beautiful rendering of his national airs, the songs of Scotia, gave his first entertainment here yesterday evening, in the Victoria Hall.—The Hall was well filled with an appreciating audience, who were perfectly enraptured with the glowing melody of the songs, and delighted with the accompaniments on the Piano by Miss Kennedy,—Mr. Kennedy's daughter—a little girl not much over 12 years of age. Mr. Kennedy possesses a good deal of humour, has a very pleasing voice which he command with perfect ease, and setting off, as he does, his songs with dramatic action, he causes them to be fully appreciated by the audience. We cannot refer at length to the different pieces sung during the evening. We must content ourselves with advising all who can to go and hear him to-night, and we have no doubt but that they will be pleased, even though inclined to be fastidious.

Sabbath Desecration.

We have another letter on Sabbath desecration, in which the writer reiterates all his former charges of Sabbath breaking, and adds some additional ones of falsehood, &c. We must adhere to our determination not to admit anything more on that subject. We trust that both parties will feel that they have had a hearing. What they have written throws all the light required on the subject to understand it. Highly as we respect both parties we must decline any more discussion as it would end in no good to either of them. We hope what has been said will induce respect for the Sabbath Day, and will not destroy good will toward each other.

A Dastardly Act.

During the day of the Otonabee Agricultural Show, some vile wretch administered poison to the prize boar, belonging to Mr. John Mather. The villain who did such an act deserves retribution of the most severe kind, and it is to be hoped that he will be found out and dragged to justice. Mr. Mather offers a reward of fifty dollars for the conviction of the culprit. The Township should do something to aid in discovering the wretch who did the cowardly act. Such a person but requires provocation and opportunity to take the life of his fellow.

Accident, almost serious.

As two sons of Mr. Goodwin, confectioner of this place were out practising with pistols, Mr. R. M. Goodwin, the Junior partner of Messrs. Goodwin & Son, was about to shoot and had his pistol ready when his attention was called by his brother to something behind them, he carelessly dropped his hand, his finger on the trigger, to look round, when the pistol went off, sending the ball through his foot. We are glad to learn that the hurt is not likely to be serious. This affords another proof of the great need there is for care in handling fire arms. They are not to be played with foolishly.

Ready-made Clothing.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of F. & L. Lemay announcing a change in their business next spring. They are now selling off their large stocks of Clothing, &c., at their respective stores fifteen per cent below cost. Any person desirous of purchasing a good coat at a cheap price ought to give them a call.

Canadian Blondin.

Mr. A. Jenkins intends feasting the eyes of the lovers of fun in this vicinity by performing some rope ascension, on Saturday at one o'clock. He promises to perform several feats of walking, standing on his head, etc., etc., on the main rope, and also on other ropes connected with the main rope.

Sale of Well Bred Dairy Cattle.

We invite the attention of our readers to the sale of Cattle, &c., on Wednesday next, at Merino Farm, North Monaghan, where a large number of well bred Cows, Sheep, and one span of Horses will be offered for sale. For terms and particulars see advertisement.

Great Horse Show.

Parties interested in the improvement of that useful animal, the horse, are about to have a Show, on the 1st and 2nd days of November, when 14 prizes will be offered for competition in style and speed. See large bills.

We did not intend giving the names of those who obtained prizes at the late examinations in Monaghan and Smith, yet at the request of several parties we give them this week although it is late.

MONAGHAN.

Spelling in Second Book.—A. M. Poulson, 1st; A. J. Thompson, 2nd; Master Sproule, 3rd.

Reading in Third Book.—Mary McCamus 1st; Alice Carver 2nd; Ed. Spilsbury 3rd.

Spelling in Third Book.—Mary Wright 1st; Silena Long 2nd; Ed. Spilsbury 3rd.

Reading in Fourth Book.—Jas. Thompson 1st; E. Wilson 2nd; Maggie Laing 3rd.

Mental Arithmetic.—Maggie Walton 1st; James Thompson 2nd; James Braley 3rd.

Geography.—Hannah Goodfellow 1st; Annie Tully 2nd; Wm. Leary 3rd.

English Grammar.—James Braley 1st; Maggie Laing 2nd; Annie Tully 3rd.

SMITH.

Spelling, Junior Classes.—James Clarkson, 1st; T. H. Chowan, 2nd; R. E. McKee, 3rd

Reading, 3rd Book.—Agnes Wallace, 1st; Wm. Manning, 2nd; E. A. Milburne, 3rd.

Spelling, 3rd Book.—H. Rosborough, 1st; M. J. Quinn, 2nd; M. J. Robinson, 3rd.

Reading, 4th Book.—Is. Duff, 1st; A. Ray, 2nd; S. A. Graham, 3rd.

Spelling, 4th Book.—Sarah J. Graham, 1st; Charles Moore, 2nd; Eliz. Young, 3rd.

Arithmetic.—A. Ray, 1st; Henry Cullen, 2nd; Charles Moore, 3rd.

Geography.—Sarah J. Graham, 1st; Maggie Wallace, 2nd; Edward Sanderson, 3rd.

Grammar.—Charles Moore, 1st; Frances Holland, 2nd; Eliz. Young, 3rd.

THE CRAFTSMAN.—This the title of a new monthly periodical in the int rest of Freemasonry, published by T. & R. White, of Hamilton. The *Craftsman* is neatly printed in new type, obtained for that purpose expressly, we are informed. They intended to issue it monthly, and containing as it does, ten pages of reading matter principally on subjects relating to the order, it will no doubt be well patronized by the Fraternity. We wish the *Craftsman* a long and successful life.

THE VALUE OF PROTECTION.—Some American manufacturing companies are now clearing 100 to 133½ per cent. profits on their outlayed capital. Thus a few companies are being enriched while the mass of the people are getting fleeced. And yet the people are willing to continue this state of things. At present the prices of many articles of import are doubled by high tariff.

SUICIDE IN CHICAGO.—A young woman from Hamilton, Canada West, lately visited Chicago and booked herself Miss Miller. In about an hour after she called for a glass of lemonade and went to her room, took morphia, and thus killed herself. Cause—deserted and forsaken by her seducer.

FLOGGING.—The Grand Jury for Toronto Assizes has recommended to the Court the advisability of introducing flogging in certain cases, and recommends that parliament be petitioned to that effect. The matter is to be brought before the Legislature next session.

An American, lately visiting the Falls, got swindled out of a few dollars and afterwards was abused by the party. The matter has been referred to the United States Government, and will be laid before our Government, perhaps, before settled. It appears that the Falls are noted for such outrages.

INFANTICIDE IN PARIS.—It is said that of 20,000 infants given out to nurses yearly from this city, not over 5,000 ever return; over 15,000 perish annually from bad treatment. Since 1846 it is estimated that 300,000 have perished from this cause alone.

The City of Montreal contributed $30,000 to the Pope's funds. The *Witness* pertinently remarks that this with Peters Pence amounts to $62,000 annually, and calls on the Catholic population to do as much for the Quebec sufferers.

Late European papers inform us that the Empress of Mexico has lost her reason. The first symptoms of this being manifested while at Rome, the Holy Father having refused to endorse all Maximilians doings in religious matters.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN PARIS.—People are now living in Paris, who can remember well when no such thing as a Protestant church was to be found in that great city. Now there are thirty-seven churches, chapels, and places of Protestant worship there.

Otonabee Agricultural Show.

The Otonabee Agricultural exhibition was held at Keene on the 20th inst. The number of articles shown were not numerous but were of excellent quality. Cattle, grain and roots were considered good. Ladies' Work and Fine Arts deservedly ranked high. There were evident insinuations made that Otonabee could do better. Perhaps the dark cloudy morning interfered with the attendance and consequent number of entries.

PRIZE LIST.—HORSES.

Span of Farm Horses in Harness: 1st R. Nelson, 2nd James Miller, Esq., 3rd D. Cameron.
Brood Mare with her Foal: 1st John Miller, Esq., 2nd David Brodie, 3rd G. Wood.
Two year old Colt, Gelding or Filly: 1st Gavin Shearer, 2nd Donald Cameron, 3rd John Taylor.
One year old Colt, Gelding or Filly: 1st G. Shearer, 2nd David Henderson, jr., 3rd Robert Weir.

CATTLE.

Aged Bull: 1st Peter McNeil, 2nd Andrew Nelson, Esq., 3rd Thomas Blizard.
Two year old Bull: 1st Francis Elmhirst, 2nd Silvester Fife, 3rd John Mather.
Bull Calf: 2nd Peter McNeil, 3rd Alexander Esson.
Milch Cow: 1st Thomas Blizard, 2nd John Mather, 3rd Silvester Fife.
Two year old Heifer: 1st Silvester Fife, 2nd Peter McNeil.
One year old Heifer: 1st James Gallon, 2nd Peter McNeil, 3rd John Taylor.
Heifer Calf: 1st John Mather: 2nd Alexander Esson, 3rd John Taylor.
Yoke of Oxen: 1st Andrew Nelson, 2nd A. Turner, 3rd James Miller.

SHEEP.

Aged Ram: 1st Simon Johnston, 2nd John Taylor.
Shearing Ram: 1st James Miller, 2nd John Dinsdale, 3rd James Stewart.
Tup Lamb: 2nd John Dinsdale, 3rd John Taylor.
Two Aged Ewes with their Lambs: 1st G. Wood, 2nd Malcolm Campbell
Two Ewe Lambs: 1st John Taylor.

PIGS.

Boar not over nine months: 1st John Mather.
Sow not over nine months; 1st J. Mather, 2nd Thomas Blizard.
Boar of any age: 1st John Mather.

GRAIN.

Two bushels of Winter Wheat: 1st William Blizard, 2nd William Redpath, Sr., 3rd James Miller.
Two bushels of Spring Wheat: 1st Alexander Esson.
Two bushels of Small White Field Peas: 1st Alexander Esson, 2nd Silvester Fife, 3rd Alexander Gillespie.
Two bushels of Oats: 1st William Blizard, 2nd John Miller, 3rd James Stewart.
Two bushels of Barley: 1st Malcolm Campbell, 2nd Donald Cameron, 3rd Alexander Esson.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Firkin of Butter, not less than 50 lbs.: 1st James Lang, 2nd George Read.
12 lbs. of Butter, in rolls for table use: 1st John Dinsdale, 2nd James Stewart, 3rd Andrew Nelson.
Cheese, not less than 10 lbs.: 1st Donald Cameron, 2nd James Lang, 3rd Mrs. W. Stark.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

One bushel of Potatoes: 1st Thomas Blizard, 2nd Alexander Gillespie.
Two bushel Swedish Turnips: 1st Donald Cameron, 2nd William Blizard.
One bushel Onions: 1st Thomas Blizard, 2nd Dr. McCrea.
Twelve Beets: 1st Dr. McCrea, 2nd James Millar.
Twelve Parsnips: 2nd George Read.
Four Cabbages: 1st Peter McNeil, 2nd Jas. Millar.
Best Variety of Vegetables: 1st Dr. McCrea
Sixteen Winter Apples of four varieties: 1st John Taylor, 2nd Thomas Blizard.
Sixteen Varieties of Apples, not less than 4 each: 1st Thomas Blizard.
Four lbs. of Grapes: 1st William Lang, Esq.
Two loaves of Bread: 1st Peter McNeil, 2nd James Stewart.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Ten yards of Fulled Cloth, home made: 1st James Lang, 2nd Donald Cameron.
Pair of Woolen Blankets, home made: 1st James Lang.
Patch Work Quilt: 1st Mrs. John Mather, 2nd Miss Elizabeth Drummond.
Six skeins of Stocking Yarn: 1st Miss Sarah Lang.
Two pair of Socks: 1st Miss Mary A. Lang

LADIES' WORK.

Worsted Work: 1st Miss Agnes E. Read, 2nd Miss Elizabeth Blizard.
Raised Work: 1st Miss Elizabeth Blizard, 2nd Miss Sarah Lang.
Braided Work: 1st Mrs. McCrea, 2nd Miss Mary Weir.
Crochet Work: 1st Miss Mary Drummond, 2nd Miss Sarah Lang.
Fancy Knitting: 1st Miss Elizabeth Drummond, 2nd Mrs. McCrea.
Netting: 1st Miss Margaret Gallon, 2nd Mrs. John Mather.
Plain Needle Work: 1st Miss Mary Weir.
Paper Flowers: 1st Miss Mary A. Lang.
Hair Work: 1st Miss Margaret Lang, 2nd Miss Mary A. Lang.
Bone Work: 1st Miss Elizabeth Blizard, 2nd Miss Annah J. Read.
Fancy Patch Work: 1st Miss Sarah Lang, 2nd Miss Margaret Lang.

RECOMMENDED BY THE JUDGES.

Corn and Carrots—Mr. Mather.
Mangold Wortzels—Mr. Reid.
Squash—Mr. McNeil.
Churn driven by a dog—Dr. McCrea.
Judges of Stock—Messrs. Hall of Smith, Collins and Leitch of Monaghan.
Judges of Grain, Roots and V. and D. M.—Messrs. Grover and Roxburgh of Norwood, and W. Lang, Esq., of Otonabee.
Judges of Ladies Work—Mrs. Hasting of Port Hope, Mrs. Humber, Miss Nelson and Mrs. Reid of Otonabee.

THE EUPHRATES DRYING UP.—Students of prophecy for two hundred years back have recorded their conviction that the temporal power of the Pope was to be overthrown in 1866, and that the Turkish Empire, the "eleventh" head of the Mahomedan imposture, would, about the same time, suffer a doom figuratively represented by the phrase, "the drying-up of the Euphrates." It is somewhat remarkable in this connection that the temporal power of the Roman pontiff should be in such a very precarious state at the present time, and equally remarkable that rebellion should be spreading among the Greek subjects of the Porte, and Russia preparing to aid them. The "sick man" appears to be worse than ever. The Euphrates is probably drying up.—*Witness.*

MONAGHAN TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

Monaghan, October 5, 1866.

The Council met at 2 o'clock.

Present—The Reeve and Councillors Robson, Collins, Dundass and Goodfellow.

Minutes of last meeting read and sustained.

Moved by Mr. Collins, seconded by Mr. Robson,—That the motion passed at the last meeting of the Council, granting $125 to assist in building a Drill Shed at Springville, be now rescinded.—*Carried.*

Orders were given on the Treasurer in favour of John Wilson for $3.00—for repairs of Town Hall and shed, and to John Haggart for $2.00—for a bridge on his beat.

Richard Lund was authorised to procure plank for repairing the bridges on his beat, and to forward an account of same to the Council.

In consequence of the change in the law relating to Municipal Elections, the Council considered it better in a small Township like Monaghan, as well as to avoid unnecessary expenses, that the poll should be held at one place, and accordingly passed a By-law naming the Town Hall for that purpose.—Com.

Lakefield Anglican Church.

BUILDING FUND.

Amount previously advertised,	$2770 38
Beatty, Mr. E., additional,	100 00
Collection at Opening,	63 00
Strickland, Miss A., England,	7 26
Smith, Mrs. C. S., Eng., additional,	5 67
McKibbon, Mr. S.,	5 00
Watson, Mr. I.,	5 00
Young, Mr. P.,	5 00
Everard, Miss, England,	4 86
Gill, Mr. W., additional,	3 50
Hamilton, Mr. Robert, additional,	3 00
Warren, Mr. F., England,	2 50
Barlee, Mr. F., card,	2 12½
Yarker, Mr.,	2 00
Clementi, Mrs., additional,	2 00
Green, Mr. T.,	2 00
Brown, Mr. P.,	1 50
Newlands, Mr. J.,	1 25

VINCENT CLEMENTI,
Treas. & Sec.

Handsome Work of Art.

(*From the Cobourg Sentinal.*)

Our townsman, Mr. C. H. Stewart, marble cutter, has just finished a very handsome Monument to be placed over the remains of the late W. S. Conger, Esq., late M.P.P. for Peterborough. It is a die and spiral monument with urn on top, is eleven feet six inches high, highly polished and finished. On one side of the pedestal the Conger coat of arms is inscribed, beneath which is the inscription—"William Seymour Conger, died July 27th, A.D. 1864, in the 60th year of his age." On the other side is inscribed the following which speaks for itself:—"In memory of W. S. Conger, Esquire, M. P. P. for the County of Peterborough, who, during his life time, filled the offices of Sheriff of the County, Warden of the County Council, and Mayor of the Town of Peterborough.—This Monument is erected by public subscription, in testimony of his continued and disinterested efforts to advance the interest of the County of Peterborough."

The whole Monument rests on a massive granite base, and is made of the best No. 1 white marble. It does great credit to the skill and ability of Mr. Stewart as a first class artisan; and also reflects the greatest credit upon the people of Peterborough, at whose expense this splendid token of their esteem for the deceased gentleman has been erected. It is a tribute of respect, and a well deserved Memorial to a good, kind and faithful public servant, and such we know Mr. Conger to have been to the people of Peterborough. Mr. Stewart has taken it out to Peterboro' to raise it on its destined final resting place.

A meeting of the subscribers will be held at Caisse's Hotel, on Saturday afternoon, next, at 3 o'clock.

Interesting Law Case.

The St. Catherines *Journal* reports the following case, which was tried at the Assizes there:—

MILLS VS. THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—Trover.—The plaintiff in this case was a Mr. Samuel G. Mills, who recently purchased Mr. Shickluna's farm, near Niagara. It seems that on the 8th of June last he brought a note for $6,000 to the Bank Agency here to be discounted, when the Manager, Mr. Barwick, told him it would be necessary to get an endorser. Mills obtained the name of J. G. Currie to his note, and left it at the Bank, the Manager informing him that he had received instructions from Toronto to discount no notes, but that he would write to the head office at Toronto and endeavor to get the note discounted. On the 16th or 18th of June Mr. Mills called, and was informed that no answer had been returned. On the 19th Mr. Barwick received the note from Toronto, and at once wrote to Mr. Mills at Niagara, enclosing the note. Mr. Mills alleged that he had never received the letter or note, and Mr. Griffin, Post office Inspector, was unable to trace the letter. The plaintiff contended that he should have either received the note or the money, and the fact of sending the note by mail without instructions from him, was a conversion.—The defendants contended that they had received no value and could obtain no benefit from the retention of the note, that the mailing of the note was not a conversion, and that if it was lost by that means there was no cause for action. Verdict by consent for plaintiff, the Court to draw inferences from the facts, with leave for defendants to move.

Breakers Ahead.

From the Brockville Recorder.

At an agricultural meeting held at Bell's Corner's, near Ottawa, two members of the Government were present. One of these, in alluding to the skedaddle of the Governor General from Ottawa, endeavored to reassure the people of the capital and their neighbors of Carlton that there was no excuse for the idea that Ottawa was being deserted by the government, and that everything would yet be serene. That there is a wide spread spirit of dissatisfaction among the Government employees is certain, and that this spirit will yet work harm to Ottawa is just as sure. We give the following letter from a correspondent (one out of several) to show the position of matters at the seat of government, and the gross neglect of their duties by the heads of departments:—

Ottawa, Oct. 10, 1866.

MY DEAR WELLS.—It is time a new *regime* was introduced. It is almost impossible to get business done with the departments, owing to the absence of the ministers, and parties having good claims financially against the government are bluffed off. The city hall has been into McDougall's house for taxes due a few days ago. Ottawa is a hard, expensive place to live in, and unless the government moves off we shall be ruined. The government officials complain of not being able to make both ends meet, and this month the city taxes having to be paid, (and no small sums either), the hardships is extreme. One dollar and three cents in the pound, and income tax, is no joke.

Pray that we may all be delivered from our troubles and difficulties.

A telegram from New York announces that the Fenien preparations for the invasion of Ireland are in a forward state, and that a mass meeting will take place at James' Wood on the 28th inst.,—"the last to be held by James Stephens until the war commences." It is kind in the Feniens to give the British Government such precise information as to the date when they may be expected.

The Fenian Prisoners.

Upon the opening of the Court of Assize for the United Counties of York and Peel, Saturday, Mr. Justice John Wilson presiding, seven Fenian prisoners against whom the grand jury found true bills on Friday, were brought up and arraigned.

Benjamin Parry, a mere youth, was the first arraigned, and when the indictment was read to him he pleaded not guilty.

His Lordship—(addressing the prisoner)—how old are you?

The prisoner—I was sixteen last March.

His Lordship—addressing Mr. Thurston, the American Consul. Do you know anything of the prisoner?

Mr. Thurston—I have made enquiry about the young man and received instructions from the American government to employ counsel for such of the prisoners as are American citizens.

The following prisoners were then separately arraigned and pleaded not guilty; and stated that they would be ready for trial next Wednesday week:—John Smith; Patrick McGrath, Thomas Maxwell; John Quinn, Tim. Kelly and James McDonagh.

The prisoners were then removed and conveyed to jail. They were well dressed and presented a clean and healthy appearance, but were considerably chop-fallen on account of the awkward position in which they were placed.

QUEBEC STILL IN DANGER.—It is stated, we know not with what truth, that threats have been made to the effect that attempts will be made to burn down the remainder of the city. Let the statement be what it may, there can be no doubt that attempts of the sort have been made within the last few nights, having that object in view. On Monday night two houses, one in St. George's street, St. John Suburbs, and the other not far from the same locality, were discovered to be on fire, leaving no doubt, from the manner in which the fir in both instances were discovered, that it was the work of incendiaries. It was also rumored that an attempt had been made to fire the Grey Nunnery Church, outside of St. John's Gate—in the same connection, an evening contemporary says: "In view of three rumored attempts to fire this ward (Palais) last night, and still more attempts being apprehended, the citizens are organizing patrols for night duty. The other wards also intend to follow suit." Citizens should be on their guard, and we trust the police will also give their strictest attention to the matter.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

English Crops and Prices of Grain.

The effect of the continuous rains in England during the time the crops were being harvested, has been very serious. It is estimated that one-tenth of the entire wheat crop has been lost. The full wing is the opinion of one who, from previous experience, was well qualified to judge:—

"I consider that the grain over half of the kingdom has been exposed to be heavy rain of the last month, and according to the best evidence I have been able with much diligence to obtain, and from extended and close personal observation in various counties, I think on fifth of the crop is exposed, has been rendered useless for human food. If I am right in this *data*, it follows that one-tenth of the wheat crop over the entire kingdom has been lost. Barley and oats have suffered much in color and in quantity, and have been and are stacked in every soft condition, but owing to the cold nights and high winds actual sprouting is not so general as might have been, from so much rain, expected."

Last year, wheat was largely imported into England from Russia, Prussia and France—this year, the chief supplies must be drawn from Russia, as the crops in both other countries mentioned are known to be deficient. Now the causes that have placed Russia in the position of chief supplier of breadstuffs to England and millions, were no in existence last year, and it is not likely that any very great increase will have taken place in the surplus which they can obtain from that quarter. If one it is probable that prices will rise, as they have already commenced to do, until wheat and flour can be exported as a profit from this side of the Atlantic. As far as we can learn, there will not be, either here or in the United States, a very large quantity of wheat in excess of the requirment of the increasing population of this Continent, and it is therefore unlikely that shipments of grain will be made to England as a sacrifice.—Of Indian corn, the crop in the United States is very large, and but for the great expense incurred in bringing it to market, would exercise considerable influence in keeping down the price of wheat and flour; but taking everything into consideration, we think the probabilities are in favor of higher prices for breadstuff than rule at present even here, and ready markets to absorb all our surplus. For coarse grains there appears to be also a fair demand, but the causes that operate with regard to this class of productions are less easily estimated, and predictions by even those best informed should be received with great caution.—*

REMARKABLE CURES.

TO THE PUBLIC!

I think it but right that I should make known the following facts, with reference to the efficacy of the remedies supplied by Dr. H. Morris, of Peterborough:—Last year a boy of mine took the Scarlet Fever, paralysis followed, and the little fellow lost his speech, being unable to speak for nine months. I had several Doctors attending him but without any beneficial results, and I had almost given up hopes of his recovery. About this time I met Dr. Morris, who furnished me with some medicine which had the effect of restoring the little fellow's speech the day after it was first used, and he is now in excellent health. I have also used Dr. Morris's Dandelion Pills, and found them all he represented them to be. They are a genuine article.

Wm. GARNETT,
Lot 10, 11 Con., Township of Ops.
May 10, 1866. 33

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.
Peterborough, March 7th, 1865.

PROF. VELPEAU'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE,

Renews the Growth of the Hair.
Restores Hair to its Original Color.
Removes Dandruff.
Prevents Hair from falling off.
Contains nothing injurious.
Does not stain or discolor clothing.
Contains no muddy deposit.
Is perfectly transparent.
Combines the properties of a Dressing.
Does not spoil the finest fabric.
Is beautifully perfumed.
Is entirely free from all sediment.
Requires no other Dressing.
Keeps the Hair moist and glossy.
Positively keeps the Hair from falling off.

Sold by all Druggists and Country Dealers.
Price, $1.00.

J. BRIGGS & Co., Proprietors,
Montreal, C. E.
BARNES, HENRY & Co., AGENTS.
42

DARLEY'S
Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hunn & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
TORONTO, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a safe and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers.

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the tortuing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orderers coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *unisersal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

We, the undersigned, having entered into an agreement for the
ESTABLISHMENT NEXT SPRING
OF A LARGE
IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE
AND
CLOTHING MANUFACTORY,

On a far more extensive scale than we have ever carried on before in this town,

Beg to inform our Customers and all Cash Buyers, that
ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER
We will commence to sell, in each of our respective stores,
Our Entire Stock of
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
At a Reduction of
FIFTEEN PER CENT UNDER OUR PRESENT PRICES!

This will be an opportunity not to be forgotten.

Our present Stock, in each Store, is over $12,000; part of Ready-made Clothing, of the best Cloths and Trimmings, and well made; and every article of this must be sold without reserve before opening the new establishment, which will be entirely on a new style.

For ten years we have been established in Peterborough, during which time we never had the opportunity of offering such GREAT BARGAINS as we do now; so that those who want Ready-Made Clothing, such as Over Coats, Pants and Vests will do well to call before buying elsewhere.

Remember our Stores,

F. LEMAY,
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.
L. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, next door to McKellar & Cameron's.

Peterborough, October 24th, 1866. 43

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Peterboro', Oct. 24, 1866.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or let the North half of lot 24, in the 11th concession of the Township of Otonabee containing 100 acres, and within 3 miles of the Town of Peterborough R. L. R.

There are on the premises a good frame house, frame barn, sheds and stable; also, a young orchard.

☞ Terms easy.

ROBERT WEIR, JR.
Otonabee, Oct. 19th, 1866. 43-2in *

A RARE CHANCE
FOR
Grain Merchants and Millers.

THE Subscriber offers to sell or lease for a term of years, a portion of that valuable Corner Lot, bounded by the Railroad on the West, and Simcoe street on the North.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS BEAVIS.
Peterboro', Oct. 19th, 1866. 43.

$50 REWARD.

WHEREAS, on Saturday last, at the Otonabee Agricultural Society Show, held at the Village of Keene, the subscriber had at said Show his valuable pig, (aged boar, the same to which the first prize was awarded at the Peterborough County Show this fall,) and during the day some malicious person or persons administered poison to him causing his death. Therefore, the above reward of $50 will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this dastardly act.

JOHN MATHER.
Otonabee, October 23rd, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Municipality of Smith and Harvey, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, having on the 4th day of December, 1865, passed a By-law to repeal a By-law adopted by the duly qualified Municipal Electors of said Municipality, under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors and the issuing of licenses therefor within said Municipality.

Notice is hereby given that on the SIXTEENTH day of NOVEMBER, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, at Edward Sukarna's boarding house, at Buckhorn, Harvey, a meeting of the Municipal Electors of said Municipality will be held, for the taking of a Poll to decide whether or not the repealing By-law is approved by such electors.

Wm. Mc HALL,
Township Clerk.
Buckhorn, October 19, 1866. 43-4in.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of William McLaughlan, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to Lots No 6 and 7 in the 12th concession, and the West half of Lot No 7 in the 11th concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, Oct. 24, 1866. 43

DR. WOOD,
Proprietor of the
OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,
Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and
WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866. 43-1y

Extensive Sale
OF WELL BRED
DAIRY CATTLE,
&c. &c. &c.

I HAVE received instructions from JAS. WALLIS, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, at Mount Farm, North Monaghan, two miles from Peterborough,

On Wednesday, 31st October,

The following Stock:

18 Ayreshire and Devon Cows, all with calf by a Thorough bred Durham Bull.
40 Leicester Ewes.
1 Leicester Ram.
8 Ram Lambs
1 Span of Working Horses, &c. &c.

ALSO,

1 Reaping Machine,
Three or Four Acres of Swedish Turnips and Carrots, in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS:—All sums of $20 and under, cash; over that amount credit until the 1st day of February, 1867, by furnishing approved joint notes.

☞ Sale at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. McNEIL, Auctioneer
North Monaghan, Oct. 18, 1866. 42-td

Money to Lend!

AT EIGHT PER CENT, on unproved farm property.

JOHN BURNHAM,
Solicitor.
Peterboro', October 16, 1866. 42

TEACHER WANTED!

A FEMALE SCHOOL TEACHER wanted for School Section No. 10, Otonabee, to commence in January next. A first-class certificate is required.

Wm. HANBIDGE,
R. STEWART,
D. McCANNON,
Trustees.
Otonabee, October 13, 1866. 42

TO LUMBERMEN.

LUMBERMEN are cautioned against purchasing timber of the settlers in Dysart, without satisfying themselves of their title thereto, as the timber is in most instances still the property of *The Canadian Land and Emigration Company.*

Information may be obtained from the Secretary.

CHAS. JAS. BLOMFIELD,
Toronto.

Or from the Agent at Haliburton.
Toronto, October 16, 1866. 42-2 n

LONDON
FIRE and LIFE
Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER
1720.

No. 7 Royal Exchange, Cornhill, No. 7 Pall Mall, London.

JOHN ALEX. BANKEY, Esq., Governor.
BONAMY DOBREE, Jr., Esq., Sub-Governor.
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq., Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS:—Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. Jno. Alves Arbuthnot, Esq., Richard Baggallay, Esq., Henry Bonham Bax, Esq., James Blyth, Esq., Edward Budd, Esq., Edward Burmester, Esq., Charles Crawley, Esq., Sir Fred. Currie, Bart., F. H. Dalgety, Esq., John Entwisle, Esq., Robt. Gillespie, Jr., Esq., Harry George Gordon, Esq., Edwin Gower, Esq., A. C. Guthrie, Esq., Louis Huth, Esq., Charles Lyall, Esq., John Ord, Esq., Captain R. W. Pelly, R. N., David Powell, Esq., Alexander Trotter, Esq., Wm. Bryce Watson, Esq., Leatock Peach Wilson, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned is now prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES against LOSS BY FIRE, on the most favorable terms

All losses satisfactorily established, paid without reference to the Board in London.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro.

Head Agency Office, 61 St. Francois Xavier street Montreal.
October 10th, 1866. 41

TENDERS WANTED.

FOR BULDING A DRIL-SHED, in the Village of Ashburnham, to be 45 by 80 feet on the ground, and 12 feet high at the sides; the roof to be strongly made and well boarded and shingled, and the sides to be boarded and battened. Tenders will be received until the 1st day of November next, and further information may be had by applying to the subscriber.

J. Z. ROGERS,
Capt. Ashburnham Volunteers
Ashburnham, October 10, 1866. 41

NEW
1866 } FALL IMPORTATIONS! { 1866

W. G. THOMSON & Co.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the FALL and WINTER TRADE.

These goods have all been bought on the best terms, from the
FIRST HOUSES in GREAT BRITAIN,
And for STYLE, QUALITY and CHEAPNESS cannot be surpassed in Canada.

We would direct SPECIAL ATTENTION to our large variety of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
In all the FASHIONABLE FABRICS.

Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect our
MILLINERY AND MANTLE SHOW-ROOMS,
Which are now open with a great display of RICH and FASHIONABLE Goods, in

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS, MANTLES, JACKETS,
PLUSH and VELVET HATS, CAPS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

N. B.—The price of these goods will be found much lower than is generally charged.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,
Peterborough, October 18, 1866. **George Street.**

MONTREAL HOUSE.

REMOVAL!

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has now removed to his new and commodious premises, immediately adjoining his old stand, where he is preparing to give better bargains than ever.

JUST READ THIS!

FACTORY COTTONS—from 5d per yard; best from 7½d to 10d.
WHITE COTTONS—from 6d per yard; very good from 8d to 11d.
BLANKETS—from 4s 6d; better at almost every price.
PRINTS—at 6d per yard; good at 10d and 10½d.
DRESS LUSTRES and CHECK WINCEYS—as low as 7½d, 9d & 10½d.
PLAIN WINCEYS—as low as 8½d; good from 1s to 1s 3d and 1s 6d.
COBURGS and FRENCH MERINOES—cheap and good.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS—from 6d per yard; very best at 1s 1½d.
TICKINGS—at 11d, 1s and 1s 1d.
UNDER-TICKINGS and BAGGINGS—1¼ y'd wide, at 10d per yard.
FLANNELS—of all kinds; good home-made grey at 2s 6d per yard.
CLOTHS—of all kinds. Best Grey Cloth at 3s 6d per yard.
FINE CLOTHS—of every description—CHEAP.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, GOOD AND CHEAP!
Come and examine it.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER,
By a first class Tailor, at one day's notice. Warranted to fit and give thorough satisfaction.

Don't forget to give us a call; for we know that we can please you in price and quality. Remember the

MONTREAL HOUSE.
JAS. W. DUNNET.
Peterborough, October 18, 1866. 42

ADDITIONAL
FALL IMPORTATIONS.

WE beg respectfully to call the attention of our customers and the public generally, to the large additions we have just made to our FALL STOCK, namely,

A GREAT VARIETY OF
Cloths,
Casimeres,
Tweeds,
Silk Mixed Coatings
and Over Coatings,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HOSIERY,
CARPETS, DAMASKS, TICKS, &C.
MARSEILES QUILTS.
TABLE LINEN in GREAT VARIETY, and VERY CHEAP.
Prints, Cottons, Dress Goods, Shawls, &c.
Under Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes,
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention is called to
THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT
Of our business, which is conducted by a man of undoubted ability and long experience, where all orders are executed with neatness and dispatch, and at prices which cannot but give satisfaction to the closest purchasers.

☞ **EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED TO FIT!** ☜
We also keep on hand
A Good Stock of Staple Groceries.
I. ROBINSON & Co.
Peterborough, October 18, 1866. 42

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF
Coal Oil Lamps
Just received at
A. WILLIAMS.
Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

MILLER'S
INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,
FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,
Octob r 10, 1866. Toronto.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY WANTED, at the *Examiner* Office, to learn the printing business.
Peterborough, Oct. 11, 1866.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.
Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 29

NOTICE.
W. C. NICHOLLS

IS appointed Agent for the Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada, in place of Mr James Gardener, resigned.—Office over McKellar & Cameron's Store, Peterborough.

Peterboro', October 2nd, 1866. 40-3in

SABBATH SCHOOLS.
Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

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Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

Township of Harvey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Harvey intend at its next sitting, on the THIRTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER to pass a By-law for the purpose of legalizing the following roads, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD Continued through Lot eight in the thirteenth concession of the Township of Harvey.

COMMENCING at the centre of the 13th concession, at a point where a post has been planted on the side line between Lots eight and nine; thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes, east thirty-one chains fourteen links, to the shore of Sandy Lake. The said road to be sixty-six feet wide, and the blazed or described line to be the centre of the road.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD around the foot of Sandy Lake.

COMMENCING at the north-east angle of Lot No seven in the twelfth concession of the Township of Harvey; thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes, west nineteen chains forty-one links; thence south eight degrees thirty minutes, east nine chains sixty-seven links; thence south twenty-eight degrees thirty minutes, west seven chains forty-eight links; thence south ten degrees, west one chain ninety-five links; thence south three degrees thirty minutes, west four chains sixty-seven links; thence south twenty-eight degrees, west two chains twenty-six links; thence south eighty-seven degrees, west four chains eighty-four links; thence south sixty-four degrees, west two chains fifteen links; thence north seventy-four degrees thirty minutes, west four chains nineteen links; thence seventy-one degrees thirty minutes, west thirteen chains fifty-six links; thence south seventy-nine degrees, west four chains forty-one links; thence south forty-four degrees, west six chains; thence south fifty degrees, west eleven chains fifty-seven links; thence south thirteen degrees thirty minutes, west five chains twenty-six links; thence south thirty-four degrees, west eight chains forty-one links, thence south forty degrees, west nine chains eighty links; thence south eighteen degrees, west four chains seventy-three links; thence north forty-eight degrees thirty minutes, west seven chains fifty links; thence north three degrees thirty minutes, west eleven chains fifty eight links; thence south sixty-four degrees, west nine chains ninety links; thence north forty-four degrees, west two chains forty-five links; thence north forty-six degrees thirty minutes, west seven chains fifty-four links; thence north forty-three degrees, west one chain forty-four links; thence north forty-six degrees thirty minutes, west two chains ninety links; thence north seventy

NEW BOOKS!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have received a large addition to their stock of

BOOKS,

Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Sea.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Cæsar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untitled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Bypaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books, used in all the schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets.
Peterboro, August, 1866.

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

In Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling, gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 26th, 1866. 39

NEW NOVEL.

FELIX HOLT, the Radical; by George Eliot. For sale by

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

In the Court of Pleas, issued Court of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of James W. Sherrilas, and against the lands and tenements which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Eliza Tanner, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credit which were of Edward Tanner, deceased, at the time of his death to be administered, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Edward Tanner in the hands of the said Eliza Tanner, to be administered, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterboro', being composed of a part of lot No. 7 West of George street and South of Simcoe street, in the Town of Peterborough aforesaid, and butted and bounded and otherwise known as follows:—Commencing upon Aylmer street at a point distant ten feet North from the South-west corner of the said lot, thence North along Aylmer street forty-nine feet, thence East parallel with the Northern limit of the said lot to within the distance of ten feet of the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence South parallel with the said Eastern limit forty-nine feet, thence West parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot to the Western limit thereof upon Aylmer street aforesaid with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also, that certain other parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Monaghan, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement one half of an acre, be the same more or less, being composed of part of Park lot No. 7 in lot No. 13 in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a point on the Northerly limits of the said Park lot at the distance of five chains and fifty three links from the North-east angle of the said Park lot, thence Southerly in a line parallel with the Eastern limit of the said Park lot two chains and seventy-one links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links, thence Northerly on a line parallel with the Eastern boundary of the said Park lot, to the Northern limit of the said Park lot, thence Easterly along the said Northern limit of the said Park lot one chain and eighty-two links to the place of beginning, together with the right of way thereto mentioned in the conveyance thereof from one Frederick William Hautain to the said Edward Tanner, deceased.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 1st, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queens Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Wallis, John Longton and Robert Dennistoun, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of John Robinson Benson, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot number one East of the Communication Road in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, commencing on the river road at a point seven chains and thirty-two links Northerly from the North East angle of the land conveyed by James Chalmers to Robert Dennistoun, thence Northerly along the said river road six chains thirty-two links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the said Northern limit of the land so conveyed to the said Robert Dennistoun two chains sixty-nine links, thence at right angles Southerly six chains and thirty-two links, thence at right angles Easterly two chains and sixty-nine links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 15, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, at the suit of Walter Patterson, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Moses Minor, an absconding debtor, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on TUESDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to part of Lot No. 11 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Asphodel, being Village Lots No. 10 and 11, North of King street and East of Thomas street, described in Schedule of Village Lots registered as the Town Plot of the Village of Westwood, containing one acre and forty-three feet, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 24, 1866. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Frontenac, and to me directed, at the suit of Jacob Bajus, against the lands and tenements which were of James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said James Walsh, deceased, at the time of his death, in and to the West half of lot No. 2 in the 5th concession of the Township of Douro.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31, 1866. 31

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years*. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over seven thousand piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $300 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

☞ 30-1yr

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuses of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure its genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that excellent farm, Lot No. 21, in the 9th concession of Otonabee, consisting of 100 acres. There are 60 acres cleared in a good state of cultivation. The remainder consists of maple and beech land. There are 9 acres of Fall Wheat sowed at present and looking well, and will go with the place. Good cedar log house; good barns and stables; and the Farm is well watered. It is situated about six miles from Peterborough, and name from Keene.

For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

JOHNSTON COOMBY.

Otonabee, October 1st, 1866. 40-3mos.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale part of broken lot 25, in the 14th concession of Otonabee, containing 50 acres, with a good strip house and cedar-log barn, stable and other buildings; well fenced with cedar rails, and fronting on the Otonabee river, 2 miles from Peterboro.

The above farm would be exchanged for 100 acres in any of the neighboring townships.

J. SHAUGHNESSY.

Otonabee, Oct. 9, 1866. 41

A Farm for Sale

CONSISTING of 100 acres. West half of Lot No. 14, 5th Concession of Township of Smith, situate four miles from the Town of Peterborough. Over 60 acres cleared, a new comfortable dwelling house, a frame barn with other buildings, and a good orchard. Soil first quality. Title indisputable.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

WILLIAM McKEE.

Smith, August 8, 1866. 32-tf.

Huse and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by Napoleon Dufoy, corner of Water and London Streets.

TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY.

Apply to WM LECH,
London Street.

Peterboro August 31st, 1866 36-tf

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble, Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 12,

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans or approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c, have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more that usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of Wheeler Cuffe Armstrong, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the third day of November next, at twelve o'clock, noon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

WHEELER CUFFE ARMSTRONG.

W. H. SCOTT,
Solicitor for Insolvent.

Peterborough, 22nd Aug. 1866. 34-9in

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,

WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

For Sale!

300 half chests	*JAPAN TEAS,*
350 do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250 do	*TWANKAYS,*
100 do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100 do	*IMPERIAL,*
250 do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of	*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

350 green cases	*GIN,*
100 red do	*GIN,*
50 Hhd. do	*GIN,*
100 puns.	*HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands)	*BRANDY,*
300 cases	*CLERET,*
75 green seal	*CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases	*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

☞ 30-13in

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

1866. { REMOVAL. {1866.

THOS. FAIRWEATHER & CO.

ANNOUNCE to their numerous friends and patrons, that they have REMOVED their place of business to the New and Commodious Store in **Dixon's Block,**

North-West Corner of GEORGE and SIMCOE Sts,

WHERE THEY WILL DISPLAY

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the public.

Peterborough, October 4, 1866. 40-tf

Good Cook Stoves For THE HEAD-CENTRE With All Complete $12.

FOR

STOVES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

IS AT

LANNIN'S CANADIAN TIN AND Stove Shop.

George street, nearly opposite T. Menzies' Book Store,

Where everyone who wishes to get good bargains will please give him a call, and satisfy themselves.

"THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE,"

"THE OTTAWA" AND "NOVELTY,"

Always on hand—Call and see them.

OLD STOVES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

LANNIN Continues to pay the highest price in Cash, as usual, for any quantity of SHEEP and CALF SKINS, delivered at his Shop.

The best quality of **COAL OIL** always on hand, Wholesale, by the Barrel or Gallon.

CHEAPEST IN TOWN.

THOMAS LANNIN.

Peterboro, September 26, 1866. 39

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

NOW RECEIVED!

A large assortment of

FALL and WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

COTTONS,
TWEEDS,
COBURGS,
WINCEYS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
MANTLE CLOTHS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS, SHAWLS,
WOOLEN SCARFS,

ALSO, &c. &c.

Fancy Knitting Wools, Berlin Wools, Stamped Work, Beads, and a variety of Fancy Goods.

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterborough, September 20, 1866. 38

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices.

Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1866 42

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866, 36

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.43 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

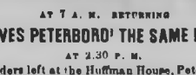
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
HAMILTON.....depart.	A. M. 7.15	P. M. 3.26
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.	
Wellington Square	7.	3.43
Bronte		3.57
Oakville	8.39	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.26
Mimico	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	4.50

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart.	1.30	7.45
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.00
Bronte	2.36	9.17
Wellington Square	2.43	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Groversteen, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

AQUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jee se P—" Exactly P—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "owley" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" • • • I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" • • • I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

" • • • I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. • • • The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEIMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

" • • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 354 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. BEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beats, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do.
It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c, where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 120 King St. East,

TORONTO.

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES

And all Female Complaints.

UNPOR UNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

New Remedies and Quick Cures.—For Syphilis stricture, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 120 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

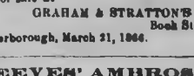
"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3, 1866. 19-tf



Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected as chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——n B——k. T——n R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1866.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance to their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE

PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'

Is published at the office of the publisher over Thursday morning,

NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion .... 50 c.
Each subsequent insertion 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion 60
Each subsequent insertion 20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line) .05
Each subsequent insertion, " 02

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

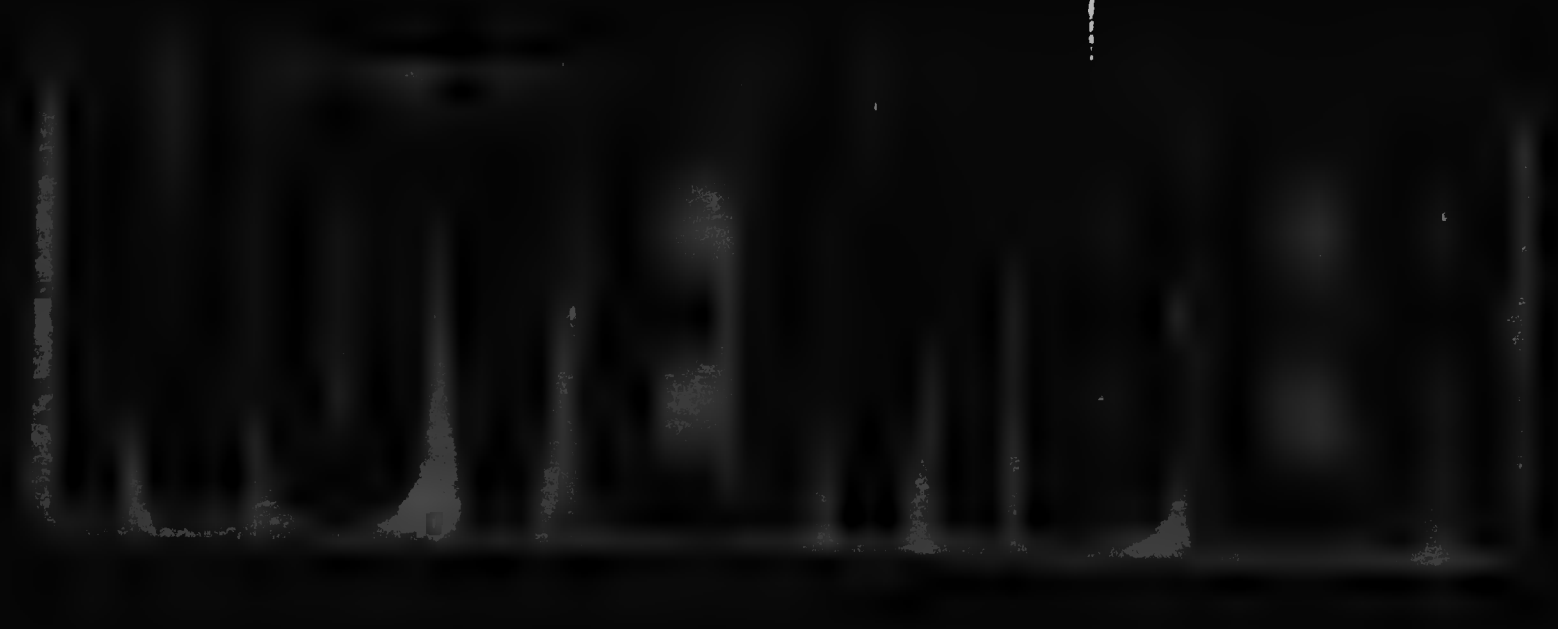
A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, January, 1865.



1866

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1866. No. 45.

Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in NICHOLLS & HALL'S, or at his own residence Balsom Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Ke , Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & HASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.
Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS
Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.
GEO. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,
HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.
Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.
Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.
Warsaw, C. W. 39

MRS. HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

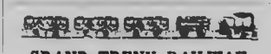
MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
ATTORNEY, &c.
Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c., &c., &c.
Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*. H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.
Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C. W.
Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

Traveling Directory.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

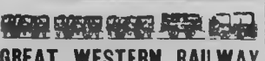
GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.
Port Hope May 22, 1865.



GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3 25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7	
Wellington Square	7.	3.43
Bronte		3.57
Oakville	8.36	4 07
Port Credit	8.45	4.25
Mimico	9 06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 20	7 45
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.56	8.36
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

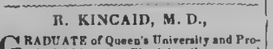
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 18, 1863. 34

Traveling Directory.



PORT HOPE
LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,
AND
Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Port Hope for Lindsay...5.45 a.m.
" " " ...3.00 p.m.
" Lindsay for Port Hope..9.25 a.m.
" " " ..1.00 p.m.
" Port Hope for Peterboro 9.55 a.m.
" " " 1.00 p.m.
" Peterboro for Port Hope 6.15 a.m.
" " " 3.30 p.m.

ALL TRAINS CROSS AT MILLBROOK.

Passengers can go from Port Hope to Peterborough and Lindsay, or from Port Hope to Lindsay and Peterboro' the same day. Passengers by taking the Mail Train from Lindsay will have 3 hours for business at Peterborough, and return the same day. Peterborough passengers, by taking the mixed train for Lindsay, will have 4 hours for business and return the same day.

Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway Trains. Passengers via New York Central Railway, and Steamers "Corinthian" and "Rochester," from Charlotte, make direct connection at Port Hope for Peterborough and Lindsay.

A. T. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.

HENRY COVERT,
President.
Peterboro', July 1, 1866.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

The Steamer

1866. 1866.

OGEMAH.

ON MONDAY, the 1 th inst., the Steamer *Ogemah*, will resume her old route for the remainder of the season.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock, for Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay.

LEAVING LINDSAY

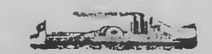
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock a. m., on arrival of train from Port Hope, for Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth.

Stages leave McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro, at 8.30 a. m.
Peterboro, 5th Sept., 1866. 36

1866. 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer



CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master.

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, on y..... 5 30
Colborne, every day..... 7 00
Cobourg, do 8 15
Port Hope, do 10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 8 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passages at summer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent
Kingston
April 4, 1866. 16

Steamboat to Rochester.

DAILY COMMUNICATION.

The Staunch Upper Cabin Steamer

ROCHESTER,

CAPTAIN J. DAINTRY,

Will commence her regular trips (weather permitting)

ON THE 16th APRIL, 1866,

LEAVING

COLBORNE every morning at.....6:30 a.m.
COBOURG " " .....8:00 "
PORT HOPE " " .....9:30 "

Direct for CHARLOTTE, connecting there with the Afternoon Train for Rochester, and with the New York Central Railroad, for all points in the United States, also with the American Line of Steamers going East and West on the South Shore of Lake Ontario.

RETURNING,

Will leave CHARLOTTE every night at 11 o'clock, direct for COLBORNE, COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Passengers by Railway from the East, West and North can take the boat at Port Hope.

☞ During the past winter the *ROCHESTER* has been much improved by a new UPPER SALOON, also a new boiler of increased power, and larger wheels, adding much to the speed and comfort of the boat.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to J. Keeler, Colborne; Charles Elliot, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope, or to the Captain on Board.

Cobourg, April, 1866. 15

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.
Wm. OGILVY, Agent.
Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

Hotels, &c.

HAMILTON HOUSE
ROCHESTER, N.Y.
Third House South N. Y. C. R. R. Depot.

J. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor,
(LATE OF WESTERN HOTEL.)

Bar supplied with choice Wines & Liquors.
May 16, 1866. 20

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,
PETERBOROUGH.
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.
Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON.
Scott's Building, Market Block,
PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr Ellas, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER
Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

to their stock of

BOOKS.

Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Seas.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Caesar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untilled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevlyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Bypaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books, used in all the schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets.
Peterboro, August, 1866.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by
GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

Poetry.

COMING HOME.

They are coming, happy children,
School is out, and they're at play—
Coming through the lane and orchard,
Surely not the nearest way.

Rosy cheeks and eyes that sparkle,
Laugh that's ringing loud and free;
Constant din of childish prattle,
Not a heart but's filled with glee.

Roaming here and there 'mid flowers,
Playing drive, or take a ride,
Counting o'er the fountain frollics,
Source alike of joy and pride.

Naught care they for wealth or fashion,
Bonnets swinging in the hand;
Fairy locks are freely waving,
Round the brows so deeply tanned.

Little hats are clutched half brimless,
Butterflies must now take care;
Earnestly each youthful sportsman
Longs to take them in his snare.

Tiny feet are spreading homeward,
By the brook and 'long the hill,
Pausing at each downy bird's nest,
And the rocks beside the mill.

Merry shouts and songs and laughter,
Fall united on the ear;
Sweet enough to rouse the languid,
And the drooping spirit cheer.

Life to them is sport and pastime,
Earth a paradise of flowers;
And they revel 'mid its beauties,
Dreaming not of wintry hours.

Tell them not of their delusion,
Nor recite some woeful tale;
Better list to their rejoicings,
Than to bear them sigh and wail.

Literature.

The Lamplighter's Story.

BY THE EDITOR.

'If you talk of Murphy and Francis Moore, gentlemen,' said the lamplighter who was in the chair, 'I mean to say that neither of 'em ever had any more to do with the stars than Tom Grig had.'

'And what had *he* to do with 'em?'—asked the lamplighter who officiated as vice.

'Nothing at all,' replied the other; 'just exactly nothing at all.'

'Do you mean to say you don't believe in Murphy, then?' demanded the lamplighter who had opened the discussion.

'I mean to say that I believe in Tom Grig,' replied the chairman. 'Whether I believe in Murphy, or not, is a matter between me and my conscience; and whether Murphy believes in himself or not, is a matter between him and *his* conscience.—Gentlemen, I drink your healths.'

The lamplighter who did the company this honour, was seated in the chimney corner of a certain tavern, which has been, time out of mind, the Lamplighter's House of Call. He sat in the midst of a circle of *lamplighters*, and was *the cacique*, or chief of the tribe.

If any of you readers have had the good fortune to behold a lamplighter's funeral, they will not be surprised to learn that lamplighters are strange and primitive people; that they rigidly adhere to old ceremonies and customs which have been handed down among them from father to son since the first public lamp was lighted out of doors; that they intermarry, and betroth their children in infancy; that they enter into no plots or conspiracies (for whoever heard of a traitorous lamplighter?); that they commit no crimes against the laws of their country (there being no instance of a murderous or burglarious lamplighter); that they are, in short, notwithstanding their apparently volatile and restless character, a highly moral and reflective people: having among themselves as many traditional observances as the Jew, and being, as a body, if not as old as the hills, at least as old as the streets. It is an article of their creed that the first faint glimmering of true civilization shone in the first street light maintained at the public expense.—They trace their existance and high position in the public esteem, in a direct line to the heathen mythology; and hold that the history of Prometheus himself is but a pleasant fable, whereof the true hero is a lamplighter.

'Gentlemen,' said the lamplighter in the chair, 'I drink your health.'

'And perhaps, sir,' said the vice, holding up his glass, and rising a little way off his seat and sitting down again, in token that he recognised and returned the compliment, 'perhaps you will add to that condescension by telling us who Tom Grig was, and how he came to be connected in your mind with Francis Moore, Physician.'

'Hear, hear, hear!' cried the lamplighters generally.

'Tom Grig, gentlemen,' said the chairman, 'was one of us; and it happened to him as it don't often happen to a public character in our line, that he had his whatyou-may-call-it cast.'

'His head?' said the vice.

'No,' replied the chairman, 'not his head.'

'His face, perhaps?' said the vice. 'No, not his face.' 'His legs?' 'No, not his legs.' Nor yet his arms, nor his hands, nor his feet, nor his chest—all of which were severally suggested.

'His nativity, perhaps?'

'That's it,' said the chairman, awakening from his thoughtful attitude at the suggestion. 'His nativity. That's what Tom had cast, gentlemen.'

'In plaster?' asked the vice.

'I don't rightly know how it's done,' returned the chairman, 'but I suppose it was.'

And there he stopped as if that were all he had to say; whereupon there arose a murmur among the company, which at length resolved itself into a request, conveyed through the vice, that he would go on. This being exactly what the chairman wanted, he mused for a little time, performed that agreeable ceremony which is popularly termed wetting one's whistle, and went on thus:

'Tom Grig, gentlemen, was, as I have said, one of us; and I may go farther, and say he was an ornament to us, and such a one as only the good old times of oil and cotton could have produced. Tom's family, gentlemen, were all lamplighters.'

'Not the ladies, I hope?' asked the vice.

'They had talent enough for it, sir,' rejoined the chairman, 'and would been but for the prejudices of society. Let women have their rights, sir, and the females of Tom's family would have been every one of 'em in office. But that emancipation hasn't come yet, and hadn't then, and consequently they confined themselves to the bosoms of their families, cooked the dinners, mended the clothes, minded the children, comforted their husbands, and attended to the housekeeping generally. It's a hard thing upon the women, gentlemen, that they are limited to such a sphere of action as this; very hard.

'I happen to know all about Tom, gentlemen, from the circumstances of his uncle by the mother's side having been my particular friend. His (that's Tom's uncle's) fate was a melancholy one. Gas was the death of him. When it was first talked of, he laughed. He wasn't angry; he laughed at the credulity of human nature. 'They might as well talk,' he says, 'of laying on an everlasting succession of glow-worms;' and then he laughed again, partly at his joke, and partly at poor humanity.

'In course of time, however, the thing got ground, the experiment was made, and they lighted up Pall Mall. Tom's uncle went to see it. I've heard that he fell off his ladder fourteen times that night from weakness, and that he would certainly have gone on falling till he killed himself, if his last tumble hadn't been into a wheelbarrow which was going his way, and humanely took him home. 'I foresee in this,' says Tom's uncle, faintly, and taking to his bed as he spoke—'I foresee, in this,' he says, 'the breaking up of our profession. There's no more going the rounds to trim by daylight, no more dribbling down of the oil on the hats and bonnets of ladies and gentlemen when one feels in spirits. Any low fellow can light a gas-lamp. And it's all up.' In this state of mind, he petitioned the government for—I want a word again, gentlemen—what do you call that which they give people when it's found out, at last, that they've never been of any use, and have been paid too much for doing nothing?'

'Compensation?' suggested the vice.

'That's it,' said the chairman. 'Compensation. They didn't give it him though, and then he got very fond of his country all at once, and went about saying that gas was a death-blow to his native land, and that it was a plot of the radicals to ruin the country, and destroy the oil and cotton trade for ever, and that the whales would go and kill themselves privately, out of sheer spite and vexation at not being caught.—At last he got right down cracked; called his tobacco-pipe a gas-pipe; thought his tears were lamp-oil; and went on with all manner of nonsense of that sort, till one night he hung himself on a lamp-iron in Saint Martin's Lane, and there was an end of *him*.

'Tom loved him, gentlemen, but he survived it. He shed a tear over his grave, got very drunk, spoke a funeral oration that night in the watch-house, and was fined five shillings for it in the morning. Some men are none the worse for this sort of thing. Tom was one of 'em. He went that very afternoon on a new beat: as clear in his head and as free from fever as Father Mathew himself.

'Tom's new beat, gentlemen, was—I can't exactly say where, for that he'd never tell; but I know it was in a quite part of town, where the were some queer old houses. I have always had it in my head that it must have been somewhere near Canonbury Tower in Islington, but that's a matter of opinion. Wherever it was, he went upon it, with a bran new ladder, a white hat, a brown Holland jacket and trowsers, a blue-neck-kerchief, and a spring of full-double wall-flower in his button-hole. Tom was always genteel in his appearance, and I have neard from the best judges that if he had left his ladder at home that afternoon, you might have took him for a lord.

'He was always merry, was Tom, and such a singer, that if there was any encouragement for native talent, he'd have been at the opera. He was on his ladder, lighting his first lamp, and singing to himself in a manner more easily to be conceived than described, when he hears the clock strike five, and suddenly sees an old gentleman with a telescope in his hand, throw up a window and look at him very hard.

'Tom didn't know what could be passing in the old gentleman's mind. He thought it likely enough that he might be saying within himself, 'Here's a new lamplighter—a good-looking young fellow—shall I stand something to drink?' Thinking this possible, he keeps quite still, pretending to be very particular about the wick, and looks at the old gentleman sideways, seeming to take no notice of him.

'Gentlemen, he was one of the strangest and most mysterious looking files that ever Tom clapped his eyes on. He was dressed all slovenly and untidy, in a great gown, of a kind of bed-furniture pattern, with a cap of the same on his head; and a long old *flapped waistcoat; with no braces, no* strings, very few buttons—in short, with hardly any of those artificial contrivances that hold society together. Tom knew by these signs, and by his not being shaved, and by his not being over clean, and by a sort of wisdom not quite awake, in his face, that he was a scientific old gentleman. He often told me that if he could have conceived the possibility of the whole Royal Society being boiled down into one man, he should have said the old gentleman's body was that Body.

'The old gentleman claps the telescope to his eye, looks all round, sees nobody else in sight, stares at Tom again, and cries out very loud: 'Hal-loa!'

''Hollos, sir,' says Tom from the ladder; 'and hollos again, if you come to that.'

''Here's an extraordinary fulfilment,' says the old gentleman, 'of a prediction of the planets.'

''Is there?' says Tom, 'I'm very glad to hear it.'

''Young man,' says the old gentleman, 'you don't know me.'

''Sir,' says Tom, 'I have not that honour; but I shall be happy to drink your health, notwithstanding.'

''I read,' cries the old gentleman, without taking any notice of this politeness on Tom's part—'I read what's going to happen in the stars.'

'Tom thanked him for the information, and begged to know if anything particular was going to happen in the stars, in the course of a week or so, but the old gentleman, correcting him, explained that he read in the stars what was going to happen on dry land, and that he was acquainted with all the celestial bodies.

''I hope they're all well, sir, says Tom,—'everybody.'

''Hush!' cries the old gentleman. 'I have consulted the Book of Fate with rare and wonderful success. I am versed in the great sciences of astrology and astronomy. In my house here, I have every description of apparatus for observing the course and motion of the planets. Six months ago, I derived from this source the knowledge that precisely as the clock struck five this afternoon, a stranger would present himself—the destined husband of my young and lovely niece—in reality of illustrious and high descent, but whose birth would be enveloped in uncertainty and mystery. Don't tell me yours isn't,' says the old gentleman, who was in such a hurry to speak that he couldn't get the words out fast enough, 'for I know better.'

'Gentlemen, Tom was so astonished when he heard him say this, that he could hardly keep his footing on the ladder, and found it necessary to hold on by the lamp-post. There *was* a mystery about his birth. His mother had always admitted it. Tom had never known who was his father, and some people went so far as to say that even *she* was in doubt.

'While he was in this state of amazement, the old gentleman leaves the window, bursts out of the house-door, shakes the ladder, and Tom, like a ripe pumpkin, comes sliding down into his arms.

''Let me embrace you,' he says, folding his arms about him, and nearly lighting up his old bed-furniture gown at Tom's link. 'You're a man of noble aspect.—Everything combines to prove the accuracy of my observations. You have had mysterious promptings within you,' he says; 'I know you had whisperings of greatness, eh?' he says.

''I think I have,' says Tom.—Tom was one of those who can persuade themselves to anything they like.—'I have often thought I wasn't the small beer I was taken for.'

''You were right,' cries the old gentleman, hugging him again. 'Come in. My niece awaits us.'

''Is the young lady tolerably good-looking, sir?' says Tom, hanging fire rather, as he thought of her playing the piano, and knowing French, and being up to all manner of accomplishments.

''She's beautiful!' cries the old gentleman, who was in such a terrible hustle that he was all in a perspiration. 'She has a graceful carriage, an exquisite shape, a sweet voice, a countenance beaming with animation and expression; and the eye,' he says, rubbing his hands, 'of a startled fawn.'

'Tom supposed this might mean, what was called among his circle of acquaintance, 'a game eye;' and with a view to this defect inquired whether the young lady had any cash.

''She has five thousand pounds,' cries the old gentleman, 'But what of that? A word in your ear. I'm in search of the philosopher's stone. I have very nearly found it—not quite. It turns everything into gold; that's its property.'

'Tom naturally thought it must have a deal of property; and said that when the old gentleman did get it, he hoped he'd be careful to keep it in the family.

''Certainly,' he says, 'of course. Five thousand pounds! What's five thousand pounds to us? What's five million? he says. What's five thousand million?—Money will be nothing to us. We shall never be able to spend it fast enough.'

''We'll try what we can do, sir,' says Tom.

''We will,' says the old gentleman.—'Your name?'

'Grigs' says Tom.

'The old gentleman embraced him again, very tight; and without speaking another word, dragged him into the house in such an excited manner, that it was as much as Tom could do to take his link and ladder with him, and put them down in the passage.

'Gentlemen, if Tom hadn't been always remarkable for his love of truth, I think you would still have believed him when he said all this was like a dream. There is no better way for a man to find out whether he really is asleep or awake, than calling for something to eat. If he is in a dream, gentlemen, he'll find something wanting in the flavour, depend upon it.

'Tom explained his doubts to the old gentleman, and said that if there was any cold meat in the house, it would ease his mind very much to test himself at once.—The old gentleman ordered up venison pie, a small ham, and a bottle of very old Madeira. At the first mouthful of pie, and the first glass of wine, Tom smacks his lips and cries out, 'I'm awake—wide awake;' and to prove that he was so, gentlemen, he made an end of 'em both.

'When Tom had finished his meal (which he never spoke of afterwards without tears in his eyes), the old gentleman hugs him again, and says, 'Noble stranger! let us visit my young and lovely niece.' Tom, who was a little elevated with the wine, replies, 'The noble stranger is agreeable!' At which words the old gentleman took him by the hand, and led him to the parlour; crying, as he opened the door, 'Here is Mr. Grig, the favorite of the planets!'

'I will not attempt a description of female beauty, gentlemen, for every one of us has a model of his own that suits his own taste best. In this parlour that I'm speaking of, there were two young ladies; and if every gentleman present will imagine two models of his own in their places, and will be kind enough to polish 'em up to the very highest pitch of perfection, he will then have a faint conception of their uncommon radiance.

'Besides these two young ladies, there was their waiting-woman, that under any other circumstances Tom would have looked upon as a Venus; and besides her, there was a tall, thin, dismal-faced young gentleman, half man and half boy, dressed in a childish suit of clothes, very much too short in the legs and arms, and looking, according to Tom's comparison, like one of the wax juveniles from a tailor's door, grown up and run to seed. Now this youngster stamped his foot upon the ground and looked very fierce at Tom, and Tom looked very fierce at him—for to tell the truth, gentlemen, Tom more than half suspected that when they entered the room he was kissing one of the young ladies; and, for anything Tom knew, you observe, it might be his young lady—which was not pleasant.

''Sir,' says Tom, 'before we proceed any further, will you have the goodness to inform me who this young Salamander'—Tom called him that for aggravation, you perceive, gentlemen—'who this young Salamander may be?'

''That, Mr. Grig,' says the old gentleman, 'is my little boy. He was christened Galileo Isaac Newton Flamstead. Don't mind him. He's a mere child.'

'A very fine child, too,' says Tom—still aggravating, you'll observe—'of his age, and as good as fine, I have no doubt. How do you do, my man?' with which kind and patronising expressions, Tom reached up to pat him on the head, and quoted two lines about little boys, from Doctor Watt's Hymns, which he had learnt at a Sunday School.

'It was very easy to see, gentlemen, by this youngster's frowning, and by the waiting-maid's tossing her head and turning up her nose, and by the young ladies turning their backs and talking together at the other end of the room, that nobody but the old gentleman took very kindly to the noble stranger. Indeed, Tom plainly heard the waiting-woman say of her master, that so far from being able to read the stars as he pretended, she didn't believe he knew his letters in 'em, or, at best, that he had got no further than words in one syllable; but Tom, not minding this (for he was in spirits after the Madeira), looks with an agreeable air towards the young ladies, and, turning his head to both, says to the old gentleman, 'Which is which?'

''This,' says the old gentleman, leading out the handsomest, if one of 'em could possibly be said to be handsomer than the other—'this is my neice, Miss Fanny Barker.'

''If you'll permit me, miss,' says Tom, 'being a noble stranger, and a favourite of the planets, I will conduct myself as such.' With these words, he kisses the young lady in a very affable way, turns to the old gentleman, slaps him on the back, and says, 'When's it to come off, my buck?'

'The young lady colored so deep, and her lip trembled so much, gentlemen, that Tom really thought she was going to cry. But she kept her feelings down, and, turning to the old gentleman, says, 'Dear uncle, though you have the absolute disposal of my hand and fortune, and though you mean well in disposing of 'em thus, I ask you whether you don't think this is a mistake? Don't you think, dear uncle,' she says, 'that the stars must be in error? Is it not possible that the comet may have put 'em out?'

'The stars,' says the old gentleman, 'couldn't make a mistake if they tried.—Emma,' he says to the other young lady.

'Yes, papa,' says she.

'The same day that makes your cousin Mrs. Grig, will unite you to the gifted Mooney. No remonstrance—no tears. Now, Mr. Grig, let me conduct you to that hallowed ground, that philosophical retreat, where my friend and partner, the gifted Mooney of whom I have just now spoken, is even now pursuing those discoveries which shall enrich us with the precious metal, and makes us masters of the world. Come, Mr. Grig,' he says.

'With all my heart, sir,' replies Tom; 'and luck to the gifted Mooney say I—not so much on his account as for our worthy selves!' With this sentiment, Tom kissed his hand to the ladies again, and followed him out; having the gratification to perceive, as he looked back, that they were all hanging on by the arms and legs of Galileo Isaac Newton Flamstead, to prevent him from following the noble stranger, and tearing him to pieces.

'Gentlemen, Tom's father-in-law that was to be, took him by the hand, and having lighted a little lamp, led him across a paved court-yard at the back of the house, into a very large, dark, gloomy room; filled with all manner of bottles, globes, books, telescopes, crocodiles, alligators, and other scientific instruments of every kind. In the centre of this room was a stove or furnace, with what Tom called a pot, but which in my opinion was a crucible, in full boil. In one corner was a sort of ladder leading through the roof; and up this ladder the old gentleman pointed, as he said in a whisper:

''The observatory. Mr. Mooney is even now watching for the precise time at which we are to come into all the riches of the earth. It will be necessary for he and I, alone in that silent place, to cast your nativity before the hour arrives. Put the day and minute of your birth on this piece of paper, and leave the rest to me.'

''You don't mean to say,' says Tom, going as he was told and giving him back the paper, 'that I am to wait here long, do you? It's a precious dismal place.'

''Hush!' says the old gentleman, 'it's hallowed ground. Farewell!'

'Stop a minute,' says Tom, 'what a hurry you're in. What's in that large bottle yonder?'

''It's a child with three heads,' says the old gentleman; 'and everything else in proportion.'

(To be continued.)

History of Sewing Machines.

There are two great classes of inventions those of one being the bold conception of a single mind, while those of the other are the product of a long series of suggestions by different intellects. The Sewing Machine belongs to the latter class. A few years ago, nothing could have appeared more impossible than to sew by machinery, and it has been most truthfully said, that the invention of the Sewing Machine marks one of the most important eras in the history of the world, and indeed, when considered in the light of the influence it has upon the social well-being of the masses, it would be difficult to conceive of an invention of more importance. Although for more than twenty years past, the best inventive talent of the age has been constantly devoted to the subject, and many important improvements have been made, the history of invention, as it relates to Sewing Machines, is properly divided by but seven principal epochs. The first is the creation of Howe, made in 1846, which consisted in the combination in one *Machine, of an eye pointed needle* and shuttle, and was the foundation of all Sewing Machines. The next is that of Bachelder in 1849, which, after Howe's, is the most important. Notwithstanding that Howe made the combination of a needle and shuttle, his original machine was so defective in other respects as to be of but little practical utility, although it has since been improved. Bachelder's invention consisted in the use of a bed piece or table, so arranged as to support the cloth in a level or horizontal position; a perpendicular acting needle; a pressure pad or spring bearing on the upper side of the cloth and a continuous discharging feed, or mechanism which operated continuously to feed the cloth along one stitch at a time, so as to sew curved or straight seams of any required length without being obliged to remove the cloth from the machine. When the fact is taken into consideration, that prior to Bachelder's invention, the cloth in all Sewing Machines had to be attached or basted to a plate or bar, and suspended in a *perpendicular* position on the *side* of the main bar, the needle being so arranged as to work *horizontally or sideways* and that the cloth could be fed along only the plate to which it was attached without cutting the thread and taking it out of the machine, the vast importance of his invention will be understood and appreciated. In fact, Bachelder made the first Sewing Machine proper, according to the modern signification of the term. The next most important improvement is that of Wilson, (of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company,) in 1850, by which the feed mechanism of the earlier machines are so improved as to render them applicable to a greater range of work, and in many respects his invention when taken in connection with these made, may be considered of equal value with any which preceded it. The next was that of Grover & Baker in 1851, who invented, among other valuable improvements, an entirely new stitch, now the distinguished feature of the Grover & Baker machine; the next was that of Singer, also in 1851, who invented the system of tension used to control the needle threads, also many other important improvements, and laid the foundation of the Singer machine. Howe, Bachelder, Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer, produced most of the elementary principles. The state of the art of Sewing by machinery, as presented after the invention of Singer, was as follows: The fundamental principles had been discovered, the foundation been laid, and sewing by machinery had become an established fact, but the machines themselves were a mass of intricate and costly mechanism, being altogether too complicated to be understood by persons of ordinary mechanical abilities, whilst the prices at which they were sold placed them entirely beyond the reach of all those who stood most in need of the benefits to be derived from their use.

The sixth improvement is that by Irwin & Co., in 1863, which consists of inventing the most simple machine capable of doing all varieties of work in a substantial manner. This machine is now, perhaps, the most popular medium priced Sewing Machine in use. It is manufactured in Canada.

The next and last of the seven most important improvements in Sewing Machines is now universally acknowledged to be the "*Common Sense Family Sewing Machine*," which consists in inventing and producing the first and only *cheap* machine capable of doing the same work of the high priced ones. For three years the best inventive talent in America was brought to bear on this one object, the result being a Sewing Machine, which for novelty, simplicity, reliability, and durability can never be surpassed, if it is ever equalled. The *importance of the invention* which should first give the world such a machine as the "Common Sense," had long been acknowledged, and hence this improvement is very justly considered of equal importance with any ever made. The introduction of the "Common Sense Family Sewing Machine" dates a new era in the Sewing Machine World.—*American Paper.*

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

On Thursday afternoon, a young lad son of Mr. Henry, a farmer living on the Lake Shore Road, near Miners station on the Great Western Railway, while passing through the woods south of the railway track discovered the body of a man in an advanced state of decomposition, lying on the ground, in a hollow underneath some trees. The recent rains had left a pool of water a few inches deep on the ground at the spot, and in this water the head lay partially immersed, and the body leaned partially to one side. The feet were outstretched but somewhat higher than the other extremity of the body, while one eye protruded, and the face presented a blood like redness, that gave the appearance of foul play. No marks of violence on the surface of the body, and the inhabitants of the vicinity, supposing that the body was that of some one who had strayed or lost his way, showed but little further interest in the matter. No money was found on the person of deceased—three railway tickets and an account being all of which he appeared to be possessed. The printing on the tickets was almost obliterated; but as far as could be judged by the few remaining letters, were marked "Peterborough." The account was also marked Peterborough, and appears to have been for a pair of boots, probably those on him when found as they were nearly new. The third ticket was more distinct and leads to some definite idea as to the time the body had lain there. It was marked "Oshawa and return,' and was dated Wednesday, the 26th Sept. In appearance the body is that of a man 27 years of age, dressed in a neat suit, and otherwise presenting a respectable appearance. The place where it was found was about 100 ft from a road leading from the station to the lake, and some further distance from the main road which adds one to the many mysteries surrounding the body. An inquest was held by Mr. Fisher, Coroner, yesterday, but as far as we could learn nothing satisfactory could be elicited.—*Globe.*

Tae Delay of the Canadian Delegates.

The London *Times* has an article on Lord Carnarvon's speech. Referring to the reasons assigned by his lordship for the continued absence of the delegates, the *Times* remarks:—

"Lord Carnarvon says that their absence is unintentional, and that they have been delayed by serious events that have occurred in their own country. This is profoundly true. Perhaps, however, his Lordship meant it to be inferred that they were kept at home by the monster Fenian apparition; and for aught we know this may be a reasonable explanation of their conduct. But it is well that the public should know that *the equilibrium* of the Canadian Cabinet has been affected by other circumstances besides those connected with the insane plottings of Stephens and Mahoney. The brain must be clear to be fit for business, and ardent spirits are not a beverage in which even Canadian statesmen can with prudence indulge to excess. The truth is that the present administration of that great Province has been suffering for want of a prohibitory liquor law. A very grave statement has been made authoritatively in the organ of the Hon. Geo. Brown; it has been repeated in every influential journal in the colony; and to this hour it remains uncontradicted. It is that more than one leading member of the Government is habitually addicted to intemperate habits, and (to give a special and notable example) the chief of one important department was hopelessly befuddled during the late Fenian invasion; the consequence being that official documents of the most pressing character lay for days, of not for weeks, unopened on his table. This is not a mere party scandal. It is a charge which has been openly preferred and has never been met. We sincerely hope that the Canadian delegates will come soon, and that they will appear in a sober frame of mind and body. We make these remarks in no unfriendly spirit towards the Canadians. The truth is, that the retention of such men in power is one of the anomalies incident to the union of Upper and Lower Canada, by which the growth of wealth, of education, and of population in one Province, is neutralized by the absolute equality of representation in the other. Confederation is as essential to the regeneration of Canada as it is to the political life and the material development of the whole country; and the only way to get rid of adventurers and topers—men who, when a crisis arrives, are found maundering over a brandy bottle—is to consolidate the now disunited colonies of B N America into one State, and to elevate their people into the dignity of a nation."

TURNED GREEN!

There are few residents of Cobourg to whom Mr. D. C. Feely is unknown, and there are no doubt, many, who while he was here, had an opportunity of hearing him give expression to most loyal sentiments—with a mental reservation, it may be. Some months ago he became a resident of Rochester, and whether his real sentiments have changed we know not, but we hear of him now in this wise:

FENIAN MEETING.—The gathering in Corinthian Hall last evening, numbered five or six hundred persons, and was very enthusiastic in behalf of the Irish cause.—Owing to the non-arrival of Senator Morrison, the time until half-past 9 o'clock was occupied with speeches from Senator J. C. O'Brien, C. C. Davidson, Esq., D. C. Freely, Esq., and Mr. Joseph Sholtz, all of whom made interesting remarks.—*Rochester Democrat.*

"When you are in Rome, do as the Romans do." When here Dennis was one of the volunteers who went to defend the country against the Fenians, now he is on the other side of the line, he makes interesting speeches to them, and no doubt invests the pay he received from the Canadian Government in Fenian bonds. If there are any of his former acquaintances here who expected anything different from him, they will probably change their minds now.—*Cobourg Star.*

THE R. C. BISHOPS AND THE FENIANS.—A correspondent of the Montreal *Minerve* writes that, after the R. C. plenary council in Baltimore broke up, a number of the bishops proceeded to Washington and call it together on President Johnson. *The interview was private*, but it is believed that amongst other recommendations the bishops requested the President not to mislead the Fenians, and exercise their evil passions by an indulgence out of season. They told him that if he would only let them understand positively that no invasion of Canada will be tolerated or connived at, the brotherhood will soon collapse, and that, in return, the Catholic party will do all in their power to sustain the Presidential policy.—*Leader.*

ARITHMETICAL FEATS.—The Cobourg *Sun* says:—Mr E. Rothwell, of Hope, can give the square of any number consisting of 4 places mentally and numbers of 6, 8 or 10 places by being followed to write two or three figures of the produce as found.

He can take any number of 9's from six upwards and placing any six digits to the right, write down the square without going through the ordinary process of multiplication.

He also took 847544 and gave as its square 718027441764, writing four figures of the product at once.

We believe that Mr. R. intends giving exhibitions in the different towns and cities, and as an example of mental power we think it well worth seeing and examining.

THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—The *Trade Review* says:" We are informed that, as soon as the Bank of Upper Canada stopped payment, Mr. Thomas Galt, as agent for Messrs. Gzowski, Mills & Co., registered a mortgage in every county of Upper Canada against the lands of the Bank. To arrange with these gentlemen in reference to this mortgage, and the affairs of the Bank generally, is the reason of Mr. Cassels and Mr. Street's going to England. Mr. Cassels said to be sanguine that there will be a dividend of at least 25 cents in the $1 on the stock, after paying off all liabilities. We shall soon see.

NEARLY A FATAL ACCIDENT.—William Hartley, son of Mr. Charles Hartley, met with a serious accident on Monday morning, while in the saw mill of Wm. Cottingham, Esq., the men were hauling up some logs from the pond with the Bull Wheel, when Hartley was caught with the chain and his arm and side severely bruised the mill was stopped in time to save his life.—*Victoria Warder.*

Since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty the quantity of flour and grain offering for the lower provinces has been so great that an extra steamer lately put on, proves insufficient to serve the trade.

At the Woodstock Assizes a Mrs. Wright obtained a verdict against a Mr. Skinner for $2,000 for breach of promise. Mrs. Wright was right this time.

C. STETHEM & Co.

Steel Squares, Spear & Jackson's and Sorby's Saws, Mink, Otter & Beaver Traps, Superior Broad Axes, Warranted Cross Cut Saws, Cattle Ties, Chalk Lines, Powder, Shot, Cartridges, Dawson's Planes, Sleigh Shoe Steel, Carriage Bolts & Machine Oils received.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

Peterboro, Oct. 23, 1866. 44-tf

BURRELL'S SUPERIOR Warranted AXES, for Lumbermen.

GEO. STETHEM & Co,

Sign of the Cross Cut Saw, George Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.—G. A. Cox.
Found—Gold Tooth-pick and Key.
Can Vegetables—G. Crown.
Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Co.
Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon—R. Brown.
New Grocery—Wm. Donnelly.
St. Andrew's Society—Chas. Cameron.
Prospectus of Montreal Witness.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1866.

FENIAN TRIALS.

Lumsden, the Episcopal clergyman, was tried on Saturday. The trial caused a great deal of excitement from the fact of his being a clergyman and a citizen of the United States, and also, until very lately, had charge of a very influential congregation in New York State. Unfortunately for the man he has become addicted to strong drink, and it has gained the mastery over him.—He has been forced to give up the Ministry because of it, and from the evidence, has taken to taverns and grog shops instead of preaching. He is said to be a tall handsome man and well educated. He appeared to engage in prayer on taking his place in the court: his wife was present during the trial, and is mentioned as an accomplished lady. She appeared deeply affected during the proceedings, but her features were now and then lighted by the hopes of her husband getting acquitted. Several clergymen of the Episcopal Church of both Canada and the United States, were present.

The evidence of the witnesses as a whole, went to show that the prisoner had been in Canada the day previous to the Fenian raid, his resort being to taverns and Billiard-rooms; that he was apparently under the influence of liquor nearly all the time, and that his expressions were not always favorable to the Fenians. He sometimes urged the people to rise and drive the Feniane off, saying that even the women would fight. Sometimes, however, he appeared to be on friendly terms with the Fenians, and to discourse with them as one having some influence, although not so much as Father McMahon. He represented that he came over to attend to the spiritual wants of the wounded; and when asked how he could do that, they being almost, if not all Catholics, he replied by approaching them as a Catholic priest.

It would appear too that the prisoner was not very careful to escape, as he had time and opportunity to escape, and did not embrace them. The whole evidently proving the opinion that he was under the influence of intoxicating liquors of some sort. He is also represented as endeavoring to favour the Canadians who had property taken from them by the raiders, although his manner of carrying out his favor may appear very eccentric. It is also shown, in evidence that his remarks in Buffalo immediately before the raid did not favor Fenianism, but on the contrary, were opposed to it. All the circumstances combined tended to satisfy the jury that he was not there as a Fenian, but as a poor soul—carried away with the excitement of strong drink and the movement of the rabble around him.

The Jury evidently took this view of his case and acquitted him. Had it been shown that he came over with them, and aided them in any way, or that he joined them after they came over, and his counsel or advice in spiritual matters encouraged them in their deeds of rapine and murder, he would have deserved a different sentence; as it was, a different verdict could not have been given. It is to be hoped, however, that this little episode in his wild career may prove of salutary effect, and be the means of bringing him to his right mind, let us hope of causing him to become a sober man, and thus regain the position he has lost through strong drink.

Lumsden is said to be a Scotchman by birth, and to have been a very worthy and influential minister until he gave himself up to strong drink.

FENIAN VAPOR.

Roberts and some others are continuing their silly threats of invading Canada if the condemned Fenians be hung, and sometimes they go so far as to say hang or no hang Canada must suffer. What silly nonsense. Talk is cheap and hence the reason we hear of so many great speeches. But they have no money. Their object is to induce the deluded creatures who sympathize with them to send in some of the *needful*. Without this they can do but little, and with it they can live at ease. We need hardly fear any trouble this season; the Canadian winter is too cold for naked rowdies to live long in. They must get clothing before they venture across the border, and thus they will not be able to obtain unless by honest industry. Canadians can afford to read their bosh and rest in peace for the winter at least, unless very near the lines. The Government will, we trust, in the meantime, keep a few volunteers ready for any plundering expedition that needy Fenians might attempt.

The *Leader* says that the Commercial, Royal Canadian, Ontario and British North American Banks, have completed arrangements with the Bank of Montreal to hold a portion of their Reserve in Legal Tenders; and that two other institutions are also negotiating in reference to the same subject.

Suicide.

Mr. Samuel Duff, of the Township of Smith, committed suicide on Monday night last, by cutting his throat with a knife. He had, our informant says, been under the influence of whiskey in the evening of Monday, and on his way home from Lakefield called at a house on the way side. The kind people offered him tea and desired to put him to bed, but, we understand, that he refused. They then placed him on a lounge and covered him comfortably. In the morning he was not there, but, on their going to the door, they found him lying dead with his throat cut and the knife in his hand. There were 17 cuts in his throat. What a sad end? and what a warning to others? Deceased always appeared to be a civil inoffensive man. He was considerably advanced in life. He leaves a large and respectable family. It is thought that he felt over keenly the position in which he was through drink, and in consequence committed the rash deed.

The Late Col. Wigmore.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the decease of one of the old settlers of the Township of Dummer, Robert Wigmore, Esq. Mr. Wigore settled in Dummer in 1831, and consequently saw the County in its rough as well as in its more improved state. During the early part of his days he took a very active part in Militia matters, and was until the time of his decease Lieut. Col. of the 3rd battalion of the Sedentary Militia of this County and also Capt. of the Norwood Volunteer Company, which he lately raised and organized. He was highly respected by all classes of the community among which he resided. His remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of acquaintances, and were interred with military honors, on the 5th instant.

Correction.

In publishing the names of those who obtained prizes at the late examination in Monaghan, we omitted the names of the successful ones in reading in the 4th class, and gave those in spelling instead. The following is the true order:—

Reading—Maggie Walten, 1st; Maggie Laing, 2nd; Elizabeth Wilson, 3rd.

Spelling—Jas. Thompson, 1st; Elizabeth Wilson, 2nd; Maggie Laing, 3rd.

Hair Dressing.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. R. Brown, announcing that he has opened a first class Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro. We notice in the Dundas *Banner* that he was presented with a complimentary address on his leaving that town, signed by the Mayor and a number of other citizens, and at the same time they invited him to return to Dundas again if he should not prosper where he was going.

New Grocery.

We invite the attention of our readers to the new Grocery Store of Mr. W. Donnelly, George Street. Mr. Donnelly has a new stock complete, and promises to sell good goods cheap. Give him a call. See advertisement.

Confectionery.

We invite the attention of our readers generally, and country store-keepers in particular, to the advertisement of D. Lemay, which will be found in another column.

Board of Trustees.

There was no meeting of the Board on Tuesday for want of a quorum. Members present—Col. Haultain and Messrs. Coulter, Cluxton, Gilmour, Cameron and Stevenson. Absent—Messrs. Lundy, Dumble, Helm and Drs. Poole, McLean and Burnham.

The Court of Assize.

This Court is now in session, and from the time taken up with the few cases that have come off, we may safely conclude that it will occupy the whole week.

The Band of Hope, in connection with Friendship Temple, No. 146, held their second Social Tea, *Thursday the 1st inst.* Although the evening was stormy the Hall was well filled, and those who on the storm kept away lost quite a treat. Mr. Robertson presided, and Mr. Crawford engaged in prayer. The evening was a very pleasant one indeed. Miss Parnell presided at the Harmonium on the occasion. There were also several recitations by members of the Temple.—Parents and others present expressed their appreciation of Mr. Roberts on and Miss Parnell's labors by a vote of thanks, and many were the wishes expressed that they would favor them with another entertainment ere long.—[Com.

We would call the attention of Farmers and others to the communication of Colonel Haultain, M.P.P., in another column. The views set forth therein deserve the consideration of many Farmers, and of a great many besides farmers, as there is another class of citizens that forget the uncertainty of their income, and live as if it was sure to be regular, independent of sickness or other fluctuations of business. It would be well, therefore, if the labouring class and mechanics would remember the principle of laying by a little against a day of trouble, and a very safe place to lay by in is the Bank.

Mr. Bright has visited Dublin where a grand banquet was given him which was a great success. Mr. Bright made a speech urging the application of proper remedies for the removal of Irish grievances.

ASHBURNHAM COUNCIL.

The Council of the Village of Ashburnham met on Monday evening, 5th inst.

Present—The Reeve, and Messrs. Clarke and Ludgate.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Ludgate, several accounts and claims, amounting to $117.62, were ordered to be paid.

On motion of Mr. Ludgate, seconded by Mr. Clark, the Reeve was directed to have a constable appointed who would act as village constable. The Reeve to make such arrangements as he thought proper in the matter.

Captain J. Z. Rogers, having applied for aid towards erecting a Drill Shed in the village, it was understood that if the shed should be built on public property the Council would grant about $150, if on private property, not so much—amount not named.

Annual Election of the Officers of Protection Fire Company, No. 1.

On Tuesday evening the annual election of the Fire Company came off, when the following officers were chosen:—

Captain, J. O'Donnell.
1st Lieutenant, John Robertson.
2nd Lieutenant, John Kincaid.
Secretary, Richard Hall.
Treasurer, John J. Lundy.
1st Branchman, C. Robinson.
2nd Branchman, Geo. Stevenson.
3rd Branchman, Alex. Erskine.
Axemen, A. Comstock and A. Gillespie.
Captain of Hose, John Gibbs.
Lieutenant of Hose, Geo. Mitchell.
Engineer, James Eggish.

After the election of officers the Company treated their officers and friends to a sumptuous lunch in the Firemen's Hall. Capt. J. O'Donnell presided, and on his right were Mr. D. McNaughton, ex captain, Captain J. Z. Rogers and H. Lawson, Esq.; on his left, The Mayor, Jas. Edwards, Esq. and Dr. Kincaid. The Vice chairs were occupied by Lieutenants Kincaid and Robertson.

When lunch was over Capt. O'Donnell, on behalf of the Company, presented Mr. D. McNaughton with a beautiful and costly gold chain and locket, as a mark of their esteem for him as late Captain, and as a token of appreciation of his labours in connection with the Company.

The locket bears the following inscription.

PRESENTED TO
CAPTAIN D. McNAUGHTON
BY
The Officers and Men of Protection Fire Company.
Peterboro, C. W., Nov. 6th, 1866.

Captain O'Donnell also read the following address:—

To Captain McNaughton.

SIR,—The members of Protection Fire Company, No. 1, of Peterboro being desirous of expressing in some tangible manner their appreciation of your services as presiding officer and commander for the last four years; also their high esteem for you as a citizen and gentleman, beg leave to present you with this watch chain and locket.

By this slight token you will see the company are not unmindful of your valuable assistance in its organization, your diligence in promoting its interests, and your care and attention to the wants of the members, to which is justly attributed its efficiency at the present time.

When it is taken into consideration the trouble of organization four years ago, and the very little assistance or encouragement given by the public generally, they may well congratulate you on the result of your labours.

The members regret your departion from amongst us as well as your retirement from the position you have filled so long—equally for the benefit of the Town and the welfare of the company. They, however, hope that your removal will be beneficial to yourself and useful to the citizens of the Town of your adoption.

I have the honour to remain on behalf of the members,

J. O'DONNELL,
Captain elect.

To which Mr. McMaughton replied:

To Captain J. O'Donnell,

And Brother Firemen, (a title by which I hope you will always allow me to call you,) I can assure you that I cannot find words to express my gratitude for this mark of your approbation. In attempting to perform my duty whilst connected with you as a fireman and an officer, I have satisfied you, I am sufficiently rewarded; but you have in the kindness and esteem shown to me by this magnificent gift so overwhelmed me with praise that I feel I can never repay you. I accept, Mr. O'Donnell, with feelings of the deepest gratitude, the beautiful and valuable testimonial with which, on behalf of the Protection Fire Company, you have just done me the honor to present me. It affords me no ordinary pleasure to be assured that this presentation is the result of personal esteem felt for me by you. That you have deemed me worthy of such an expression of approbation is a remembrance which, through all the possible changes and vicissitudes of my future life, I shall unceasingly cherish.

I cannot conclude, brother firemen, without expressing my sincere approval of the orderly deportment which at all times you have exhibited, and I trust that the same courtesy and attention which my instructions have uniformly received at your hands will be extended in a like degree to my successor.

D. McNAUGHTON.

Then came the toasts.

"The Queen."

Song—God save the Queen, by Sergt. W. Johnston.

"Prince and Princess of Wales."

Song — Red, White and Blue, by Mr. Mitchel.

"Health of the Governor General of Canada."

An Irish song by Sergt. Johnston.

"The Army, Navy and Volunteers."

Responded to by Capt. J. Z. Rogers, of Ashburnham Infantry Company.

The Vice chair gave the next toast, "The Mayor and Corporation of the Town of Peterborough."

The Mayor responded in one of his usual pleasant and eloquent speeches.

Mr. Edwards being called on desired leave sit down until members of the council be heard.

Councillor Doherty thanked the Firemen for their kindness in inviting him to be present, and joined heartily in the honors done to Captain McNaughton.

Councillor Hamilton also thanked them for the manner the toast had been received remarking that the boy-council had managed the affairs of the Town in an economical and just way and he hoped to the general satisfaction.

Mr. Edwards also responded, praising the present Council for good intentions, business capacity and economy generally.

The Vice chair next gave "The Health of the Guests."

H. Lawson, Esq., responded, referring to the part he had taken to get the Firemen's Hall erected, even when almost alone in the old Council, now he was glad to be present with them in the Hall, and thanked them for the invitation and the toast.

P. Pearce, Esq., next responded in a humorous speech, referring to the energy and activity required to keep up a fire brigade, and the necessity to aid the Firemen in their onerous duties. He also thought the Council should make a liberal offering to Capt. McNaughton.

Dr. Kincaid felt the great pleasure of being present, as he always felt happy in being with the Firemen, and hoped that the token of respect offered to Captain McNaughton may yet be repaid by the Captain, who he hoped would make a fortune where he was going and would then offer the Town something. The Firemen were noble fellows, second to none in any town in America, and deserved praise for their noble and generous conduct.

J. J. Lundy, Esq., proposed "The Corporation of Ashburnham," who had kindly presented the Firemen with something tangible for every visit made to the village to aid in extinguishing the devouring elements.

Capt. Rogers responded.

"The Press and Ladies" came in for a share of the Firemen's attention.

Capt. Rogers and J. J. Lundy returned thanks on behalf of the Ladies.

Mr. Edwards also remarked, the young men should not be slow to respond to this toast as no man would be anything without the Ladies. He hoped, therefore, that every one of those present would see that it was not good for man to be alone, and that each young man would try and find a helpmate.

After remembering "Our Host," "Capt. O'Donnell" and some other things the company broke up after spending one of those pleasant evenings spent only with the Firemen.

PETERBOROUGH ASSIZES.

This Court opened on Tuesday. His Honor Judge Morrison, presiding. Besides the Lawyers of the County, there were several eminent gentlemen from Toronto, etc.

The following is the list of Grand Jurors: P. M. Grover, Esq., Foreman; I. Garbutt, W. Armstrong, Wm. Burgess, J. Stevenson, Jas. Cameron, R. D. Ewing, Wm. Eastland, Geo. Fitzgerald, J. W. Gilmour, W. Hall, Wm. Martin, J. Ormond, Wm. Ogilvy, Jos. Reid, Andrew Tully, John Walten, Robert Brown, Angus Williams, Esqrs.

The Judge, in addressing the Grand Jury, remarked that the criminal calendar was small; there being but three cases on it; one charged with the murder of an infant, another for the crime of arson, and one for assault. The learned Judge referred at some length to the crime of murder and the circumstances under which it might take place, showing that to constitute murder there must be the proof of malicious intentions. He also remarked that arson was a very heinous crime in the eyes of the law, and under aggravated circumstances was a felony of the worst kind, remarking also that drunkenness was no palliation of the offence. The third case would not come before the Grand Jury as it had been before the last.

The first case was that of Moore *vs.* Swinton. This was a case of seduction, in which the plaintiff, Mrs. Moore, brought a suit for loss of wages, and expenses during the time of the pregnancy of her daughter by said Swinton, and also during the time of her confinement. There was no defence to this case, hence the Judge charged the Jury to bring in a verdict of damages as in their judgment they might think proper; he at the same time remarking that the Jury could bring in heavy damages, as the girl was the daughter of a widow, and was seduced under promises of marriage. *S. Smith for plaintiff. The Jury returned* a verdict for plaintiff, $100.

The second case was Broad *vs.* Grant. An action brought to recover damages for timber cut on plaintiff's farm by defendant Grant, who had it rented. Verdict for plaintiff, $150. Weller for plaintiff; Fairburn for defendant.

Bank of Toronto *vs.* McNaughton. An action to recover amount of promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $412.69. Weller for plaintiff; no defence.

Bank of Toronto *vs.* Perry, *et al.* Same as previous case. Verdict for plaintiff, $634.58. Weller for plaintiff; no defence.

The Queen *vs.* H. J. Insworth, arson.—This was a case that took place in Ashburnham in September last, when the prisoner, Insworth was charged with setting fire to the dwelling house of Mrs. Gregor McGregor. This was proved to the satisfaction of the Jury and they brought in a verdict of *guilty*.

The Judge asked the prisoner had he any cause why sentence of court should not be passed. He said he had not. The Judge then said that he held in his hand a paper from the Warden of the penitentiary of his only having left that institution in August last. The prisoner denied ever being there. The Judge remarked his appearance, name and trade too clearly, proved him to be the man. Prisoner still denied ever being there and called God to witness that he never had been there. The Judge then said that he would not then pass sentence, but would give him time to try to prove he was not the man meant in the Warden's certificate. The prisoner was then removed and the Court adjourned till nine o'clock on Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY.

Stabler *vs.* Leinster. This was a case to try the right to a piece of land fenced in by Leinster but claimed by Stabler. It would appear that the moving of the fence because of surveys was the cause of the land being in dispute, and hence the cause of this action. It occupied almost the whole of Wednesday. Verdict for plaintiff, $25. Smith and H. Cameron for plaintiff; Weller and Patterson for defendant.

The Grand Jury brought in true bills against James Golborne, Thomas Giles and Henry Giles, for obstructing highway.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR,—Will you allow me, through your columns to call attention to the *Savings Bank* lately established here in connection with the Ontario Bank.

I am fully persuaded that such institutions are calculated to be of great benefit to any community, and especially to one composed so largely of men whose means come to them at uncertain times, and in uncertain amounts. I have before this, urged upon the government to establish Post Office Savings Banks, as in Britain, but owing to the expected political changes, there has been an unwillingness for some time past, to inaugurate anything new.

The Credit system may have been of service in earlier times, but certainly in the older settled districts, such a system is now not only unnecessary but highly detrimental. It is destructive to habits of prudence and self-denial. It induces extravagance and oftentimes needless expenditure, and instead of living upon actual receipts, too many are dependent upon proceeds as uncertain as the weather.

Let the farmers of the country get into the habit of living each year upon the receipts of the past, and systematically deposit their receipts at the counter of the Savings Bank, and we should have a sensible diminution in the number of real estate encumbrances.

I would earnestly recommend these few remarks to their intelligent attention.

Yours,
FRED. W. HAULTAIN.

Peterboro', 3rd Nov., 1866.

CANDIA.—Contradictory reports reach us from time to time from Candia. At one time we hear of the Turks being defeated and again of the Candians. Last report says that the Turks claim great victories of the Christians in Candia. In a hard fought battle near Oresa the Cretans lost 700 men, the Turkish loss was also very heavy.—Three thousand Cretans who had sought a hiding place in a cave were drowned by the tide rising and submerging them. The Turks are said to be regaining their authority.

The Shooting Match.

A shooting match for sundry prizes, open to all the Peterboro', Ashburnham and Lakefield Volunteers, came off at the range of the Peterboro' Rifles on Monday last. The following were the prizes for competition on the occasion:—

1st.—A gold medal, presented by Canadians from Peterborough, resident in New York.
2nd.—A revolver, presented by W. H. Scott, Esq., M. P. for Peterboro'.
3rd.—A silver cake basket; value $10.
4th.—A mahogany writing desk; value $8.
5th.—A silver butter cooler; value $6.
6th.—A silver cup, presented by Mr. J. R. Ormond, Jeweller; value $5.
7th.—A gold breast pin; value $4.
8th.—A meerchaum pipe; value $3.
9th.—A powder flask and shot bag, presented by Capt. J. Z. Rogers; value $2.
10th.—An Album; $1.50.

The ranges were at two, three or four hundred yards, four shots at each,—the pull of the trigger to be not less than six pounds. Hits and points were counted as follows:—Bull's eye 4, centre 3, outer 2. Forty-six competitors were present, of coarse in uniform, and firing was conducted in regular and systematic order. The following were the successful competitors, with the total score made at the several ranges:—

No. 1 Infantry Company—Capt. Kennedy

Names	200 yards	300 yds	400 yds	Total	Prize
Ensign Kennedy	9	4	11	24	7th
Private W. Stevens	13	4	13	30	1st
" W. Scollie	13	8	8	29	2d
" J. Alexander	10	10	5	25	5th

No. 2 Infantry Coy—Capt. Smith.

Lieut. Green	10	10	8	28	3rd
Corporal Hutton	9	6	12	27	4th
Sergeant Stoddard	10	4	9	23	8th
Private Wright	8	5	10	23	9th

Lakefield Infantry Coy—Capt. Leigh.

Private Gordon	14	4	6	24	6th

Peterboro Rifles—Capt. Poole.

Corporal English	8	9	5	22	10th

During the match the following ties occurred, rendering an additional shot necessary, which were decided as follows: Ensign Kennedy 6, Private Gordon 2, Sergt. E. Green 0, Private John Staples 2, private T. Rutherford 0, Corporal English 3.

Of the next best scores to those wining prizes, we mention the following, omitting all below 12, or one point for each shot fired:—Sergeant Bell made 12 points, J. Madden 13, J. Patterson 14, J. Fox 14, Corporal Bell and Private Anderson 15 each. Lieut. Kennedy 16, Sergeant John Green, corporal McIntyre and R. Pandish each made 17: Sergeant Kennedy 18, Buglar E. Green, Sergeant McComb and Corporal Irwin each made 20 points; while Captain Kennedy, Captain Poole, Corporal Armstrong and G. H. May each scored 21—this, as will be seen above, being the next below the number of points made by the winner of the 10th prize.

Lieut. Col. Patterson, Brigade Major, was present throughout the day, and delivered the prizes to the successful competitors, making some very appropriate remarks.—The day was fine, though cold, and everything passed off agreeably, shooting having commenced at 11 o'clock and ended about 4 p. m.

Maryland in Trouble.

Lately there has been some trouble between the State authorities of Maryland and the commissioners. The Governor dismissed the old ones and appointed new ones.—For a time there was every appearance of a conflict between the people and the Governor; in the meantime an appeal to arms was expected. The Governor, however, remained firm, and the consequence is, that the people are about to cave in without martial law. The effects of the civil war are not yet over, nor is it likely to be for some time. The South and their sympathisers are not likely to give way easily to every opposing force. If the State vessel be not well and wisely steered another conflict may ensue. How much wiser if the American people would turn their attention to bringing about an agreeable union of their own contending parties than trying, as they are, to injure peaceable neighbors.

The following is our latest news in reference to the state of things in Maryland:—

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Much solicitude prevails here concerning the trouble in Baltimore. It is reported that troops were sent to that neighborhood to be ready in case of any emergency. If there is any hostile demonstration by the citizens the United States authorities will interfere and declare the city under martial law.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—There now seems strong probability that the United States Circuit Court will be held on the fourth Monday this month in Richmond.

The Republican union meeting this afternoon was one of the most excited and turbulent political gatherings ever held in this city. Gen. Butler attempted to speak, and after vainly endeavoring to make himself heard above the yells and hisses of the crowd, was compelled to leave the front of the stand amid the jeers and cheers of the audience. Horace Greeley followed. During his remarks he was frequently cheered.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—At half-past one o'clock a few regular police appeared in the vestibule of the Court House, and commenced ejecting the sheriff's posse, who were crowding up the stairway from the south entrance to the sheriff's office above. A scuffle ensued and there was considerable confusion and much threatening language. Presently the new commissioners were seen approaching the north entrance of the building. They had scarcely entered when Marshal Carmichael appeared at the head of a large body of police, and in a few minutes cleared the Sheriff's men out of the building. No one was seriously injured.

LATER.

Messrs. Valiant and Young have been arrested and committed to jail, having refused to give the required bail.

It is not true that Gen Canby intends declaring martial law. It is thought that Valiant and Young will be liberated on a writ of *habeas corpus*, which will bring the whole question before the courts. Sheriff Thompson was committed to jail for contempt of court in default of $25,000 bail for having disregarded the order of the judge forbidding him to swear in his posse to aid and support the claims of Messrs. Valiant and Young. Some excitement and riotous demonstrations occurred in the neighborhood of the newspaper offices, but the police ended the matter by arresting the parties. It is believed the affair will now pass off without any serious breach of the peace.

At six, p.m. the city is perfectly quiet. The excitement has greatly subsided, and good order prevails. There is no ground for apprehending trouble.

It is said that priest McMahon will apply for a new trial.

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat and all Bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all Medicine Dealers, at 25 cts per box.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—It cannot be denied that things have looked rather squally lately, though we believe that England intends to remain perfectly neutral in the matter; should war, however, break out between them, we hope for humanity sake that the armies will be well supplied with the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," the best thing in the world for sudden colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, burns, &c.—25 cents per Bottle. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

BIRTHS.

At Peterborough, on the 31st inst., the wife of Mr. James McCombe, of a son.

DIED

At his residence, in the Township of Dummer, on the 3rd instant, Robert Wigmore, Esq., in the 58th year of his age.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

NEW GROCERY!

The subscriber informs the public that he has commenced business on George Street,

IN THE SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. JOHNSTON & SON,

Where he will keep constantly on hand, and which he will sell for READY PAY ONLY, at as low prices as any house in town, a

First Class Stock of Family Groceries,

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos, Spices, Fruits, &c., Patent Pails, Tubs, Wash-boards, &c, and everything usually kept in such establishments.

Having had several years experience in some of the best houses in the trade, both in Canada and the United States, he trusts, by strict attention to business and keeping only the best articles in stock, to merit a share of the public patronage.

WM. DONNELLY.

Peterborough, November 7, 1866. 45-tf.

SOMEBODY SAYS

"There is something peculiarly attractive in a horse. His intelligent eye and ear, his lofty carriage, his free and graceful motion, his vast strength, his obedient temper, and his docile, enable use, all endear him to us. We love to look at his fine proportions, and take in the inspiration of his energy and power," but it is only when the horse is properly cared for—when he is free from disease or unsoundness of any kind that he will exhibit these points of attraction, and without which he is of but little value. A package of "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine," should be in possession of every man who owns a horse, to be used in case of emergency. Don't fail to get it.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 37

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a safe and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N B $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kennt and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

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New Advertisements.

FOUND!

On Monday, the 5th inst. in the Village of Ashburnham, a gold TOOTH-PICK and KEY. The owner, by applying at Graham & Stratton's Book Store, and proving property, paying expenses of advertisement, can have the same.

Peterboro', Nov. 8th, 1866.

St. Andrew's Society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the St. Andrew's Society, for the ELECTION of OFFICERS and other business, will be held at the AMERICAN HOTEL

On WEDNESDAY, 14th Instant,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, P. M.

A large attendance is respectfully requested.

CHAS. CAMERON, Secretary.
JAMES HALL, President.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866.

Epicures, Look Here!

AMERICAN

CAN VEGETABLES,

CORN, PEAS,

ASPARAGRASS & TOMATOES,

AT THE

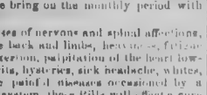
Terrapin Restaurant.

PRICE, - - - - - 50 CENTS PER CAN.
(Two pound Cans.)

G. CRONN.

Peterboro, Nov. 7th 1866. 45

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.



Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

MORAVIAN, Nov. 10th; DAMASCUS, Nov 17th; also the ST ANDREW for Glasgow, on or about Nov 24th.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $74 to $83. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.
Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

CANADA WEST FARMERS'

Mutual & Stock Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President.
THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
R. P. STREET, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. A. COOLEY, Fire & Agency Inspector.

LOCAL HONORARY DIRECTORS:

Hon. A. A. Burnham, Cobourg; R. H. Foril, Esq., Omemee; Robert Wadsell, Esq., South Monaghan; John Walton, Esq., Peterboro'.

THIS Company confines its risks solely to Farm Property, Country Churches, School Houses and Private Houses entirely isolated.

It has been fifteen years in existence and has about 12,000 policies in force. Its rates are as low as is consistent with the safety of policy holders.

R. W. ERRETT, Peterboro'
Agent for the County of Victoria, West part of Peterboro, East Riding of Durham and Township of South Monaghan

J. M. MIGHT, Millbrook
Agent for the County of Northumberland and East part of the County of Peterboro.

Hamilton, Nov. 6th, 1866. 43,

Shaving & Hair Dressing

SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

PROSPECTUS

OF

'MONTREAL WITNESS'

FOR 1867.

Daily Witness ....$3 per an.
Montreal Witness (Semi-weekly) ....$2 per an.
Weekly Witness..... ....$1 per an.
Canadian Messenger..... .....25c per an.

All strictly in advance, and the papers stop unless subscription be renewed.

On the 31st December, 1866, the *Montreal Witness* will have completed its twenty-first year, a period sufficient to render its character and objects generally known.

The *Witness* is devoted to the best interests of the people of Canada, temporal and eternal. It fearlessly grapples with oppression, infidelity, intemperance, Sabbath-breaking, and public evils of every kind. It is connected with no party or denomination, and consequently has no support except from the public, on whom alone it relies. Its correspondents are probably the cheapest papers on this Continent; and, though the circulation they have obtained is large, we think it might be, and hope it will be, much larger throughout the Province. To this end we rely on the kind aid of the friends of evangelical religion and wholesome literature everywhere, who, we hope, will help us in the future, as many of them have done in the past.

Canada is passing through a crisis in its history; the United States are still convulsed with the struggle for justice and equal rights; the map of Europe is undergoing great changes; Italy is claiming Rome, and Russia again menaces Turkey;—in a word, the times are full of interest, and the *Witness* gives special attention to the news of the day. It has also an agricultural department for Commercial Intelligence and Prices Current, &c., &c., upon which great care is bestowed.

The *Messenger* is devoted exclusively to Temperance, Education, Agriculture, Science, Art, &c., and consequently goes free through the Post-office.

Any Minister, Post-master, or School-teacher sending for eight subscribers to any edition, will be entitled to a gratis copy. For a mixed club, amounting to *eight dollars*, a copy of the *Weekly* or four copies of the *Messenger* will be sent gratis.

Subscriptions may commence at any time; and as the best season of the year for obtaining new subscribers is probably just after harvest, we hope ere long to have many lists sent in.

All orders, advertisements, and communications to be addressed (post-paid) to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

☞ To all newspapers publishing the above prospectus for a few times we will send the *Daily Witness* free for one year.

Marked papers containing the prospectus should be addressed to the Publishing Clerk, *Witness* Office, Montreal, C. E.

NOW IN PRESS.

A SKETCH

OF

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT

AND

SUBSEQUENT PROGRESS,

OF THE

Town of Peterborough,

AND OF

EACH TOWNSHIP

IN

The County of Peterborough,

By THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

The above will be issued in pamphlet form about the middle of December next.

It is expected to form an interesting and useful memorial of the chief events in the history of the Town and County to the present time.

☞ Will be for sale at the Book Stores.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

☞ A reduction made to canvassers.

"Every Man should have a Copy."

October 25th, 1866. 44 tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he will keep for the service of sows this season, the young Boar that took the first prize at the County Show. The said Boar is nothing related to any of his former stock, and he purchased him this spring from Mr John Mather of Otonabee. The sire of this pig took the first prize at the County Show in 1865, being then 7 months old, and also the first prize this year as an aged boar, at 18 months old.

Terms of service $1.00, to be paid at the time of service.

HENRY COLLINS.

North Monaghan, Nov. 1, 1866. 44-3in*

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 43

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 20, 1866

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY WANTED, at the *Examiner* Office, to learn the printing business.

Peterborough, Oct. 11, 1866.

DAVID LEMAY,

Wholesale and Retail

CONFECTIONER,

Manufacturer of

Steam Refined Confectionery,

Lozenges, Gum-Drops, French Bon-Bons.

BRIDES' CAKES MADE TO ORDER.

Tea Cakes, Biscuits and Pastry.

Fresh OYSTERS received daily.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LUNCH.

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS!

I would respectfully inform Country Store Keepers that I am manufacturing extensively, and can offer them articles in my line as low as any first class house in Toronto or Montreal.

Please give a call. All orders promptly attended to.

D. LEMAY.

Peterborough, November 1st, 1866. 44-3m

ADDITIONAL

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

WE beg respectfully to call the attention of our customers and the public generally, to the large additions we have just made to our FALL STOCK, namely,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Cloths,

Casimeres,

Tweeds,

Silk Mixed Coatings

and Over Coatings,

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HOSIERY,

CARPETS, DAMASKS, TICKS, &C.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

TABLE LINEN in GREAT VARIETY, and VERY CHEAP.

Prints, Cottons, Dress Goods, Shawls, &c.

Under Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention is called to

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Of our business, which is conducted by a man of undoubted ability and long experience, where all orders are executed with neatness and dispatch, and at prices which cannot but give satisfaction to the closest purchasers.

☞ **EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED TO FIT!** ☜

We also keep on hand

A Good Stock of Staple Groceries.

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, October 18, 1866. 42

MONTREAL HOUSE.

REMOVAL!

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has now removed to his new and commodious premises, immediately adjoining his old stand, where he is preparing to give better bargains than ever.

JUST READ THIS!

FACTORY COTTONS—from 5d per yard; best from 7½d to 10d.
WHITE COTTONS—from 6d per yard; very good from 8d to 11d.
BLANKETS—from 4s 6d; better at almost every price.
PRINTS—at 6d per yard; good at 10d and 12½d.
DRESS LUSTRES and CHECK WINCEYS—as low as 7½d, 9d & 10½d
PLAIN WINCEYS—as low as 8½d; good from 1s to 1s 3d and 1s 6d.
COBURGS and FRENCH MERINOES—cheap and good.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS—from 6d per yard; very best at 1s 1½d.
TICKINGS—at 11d, 1s and 1s 1d.
UNDER-TICKINGS and BAGGINGS—1¼ yd wide, at 10d per yard.
FLANNELS—of all kinds; good home-made grey at 2s 6d per yard.
CLOTHS—of all kinds. Best Grey Cloth at 2s 6d per yard.
FINE CLOTHS—of every description—CHEAP.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, GOOD AND CHEAP!

Come and examine it.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER,

By a first class Tailor, at one day's notice. Warranted to fit and give thorough satisfaction.

Don't forget to give us a call; for we know that we can please you in price and quality. Remember the

MONTREAL HOUSE.

Peterborough, October 18, 1866. **JAS. W. DUNNET.** 42

NEW

1866 **FALL IMPORTATIONS!** 1866

W. G. THOMSON & Co.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the FALL and WINTER TRADE.

These goods have all been bought on the best terms, from the

FIRST HOUSES in GREAT BRITAIN,

And for STYLE, QUALITY and CHEAPNESS cannot be surpassed in Canada.

We would direct SPECIAL ATTENTION to our large variety of

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

In all the FASHIONABLE FABRICS.

Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect our

MILLINERY AND MANTLE SHOW-ROOMS,

Which are now open with a great display of RICH and FASHIONABLE Goods, in

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS, MANTLES, JACKETS,

PLUSH and VELVET HATS, CAPS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

N. B.—The price of these goods will be found much lower than is generally charged.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,

Peterborough, October 18, 1866. George Street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

We, the undersigned, having entered into an agreement for the

ESTABLISHMENT NEXT SPRING

OF A LARGE

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE

AND

CLOTHING MANUFACTORY,

On a far more extensive scale than we have ever carried on before in this town,

Beg to inform our Customers and all Cash Buyers, that

ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER

We will commence to sell, in each of our respective stores,

Our Entire Stock of

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

At a Reduction of

FIFTEEN PER CENT UNDER OUR PRESENT PRICES!

This will be an opportunity not to be forgotten.

Our present Stock, in each Store, is over $12,000; part of Ready made Clothing, of the best Cloths and Trimmings, and well made; and every article of this must be sold without reserve before opening the new establishment, which will be entirely on a new style.

For ten years we have been established in Peterborough, during which time we never had the opportunity of offering such GREAT BARGAINS as we do now; so that those who want Ready-Made Clothing, such as Over Coats, Pants and Vests will do well to call before buying elsewhere.

Remember our Stores,

F. LEMAY,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

L. LEMAY,

Hunter Street, next door to McKellar & Cameron's.

Peterborough, October 24th, 1866. 43

SIGN OF THE

CIRCULAR SAW

THE undersigned would beg to call the attention of his numerous friends and the public to his Stock of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

Which is now complete.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Peterborough, Nov. 1st, 1866. 44

For Sale!

300 half chests *JAPAN TEAS,*
350 do *YOUNG HYSON,*
200 do *TWANKAYS,*
100 do *GUNPOWDER,*
100 do *IMPERIAL,*
250 do *TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of *GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*
ALSO,
350 green cases *GIN,*
100 red do *GIN,*
50 Hhd. do *GIN,*
100 pns. *HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands) *BRANDY,*
300 cases *CLARET,*
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES.*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all excepting the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St., Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria Street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is once arrested, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and every thing to lose by delay. What is a mere pimple or blemish on the breast, neck, cheek or cheek bone, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866. 43 1y

PUMPS! PUMPS! PUMPS!

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of TAYLOR & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

(Signed,) GEORGE TAYLOR.
(Signed,) WILLIAM KINGDON.

With reference to the above, the undersigned begs to inform the public that the business will hereafter be carried on at the old stand. All debts due by the late firm will be paid by him. With thanks for past patronage, the undersigned asks a continuance of support.

WILLIAM KINGDON.

Peterboro', Oct. 23, 1866. 44-3in

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

TEACHER WANTED!

A FEMALE SCHOOL TEACHER wanted for School Section No. 10, Otonabee, to commence in January next. A first-class certificate is required.

Wm HANEDIGE,
R. STEWART,
D. M'CANNON, } Trustees.

Otonabee, October 12, 1866. 42

$50 REWARD.

WHEREAS, on Saturday last, at the Otonabee Agricultural Society Show, held at the Village of Keene, the subscriber had at said Show his valuable pig, (aged boar, the same to which the first prize was awarded at the Peterborough County Show this fall,) and during to-day some malicious person or persons administered poison to him causing his death. Therefore, the above reward of $50 will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this dastardly act.

JOHN MATHER.

Otonabee, October 23rd, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Municipality of Smith and Harvey, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, having on the 4th day of December, 1865, passed a By-law to repeal a By-law adopted by the duly qualified Municipal Electors of said Municipality, under authority and for enforcement of the Provisions of Act of 1864, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors and the issuing of licences therefor within said Municipality.

Notice is hereby given that on the SIXTEENTH day of NOVEMBER, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, at Edward Shearer's shooting house, at Buckhorn, Harvey a meeting of the Municipal electors of said Municipality will be held, for the taking of a Poll to decide whether or not the repealing By-law is approved by such electors

Wm. Mc HALL,
Township Clerk.

Buckhorn, October 15, 1866. 43 4in.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late John Bizard, of the Township of Otonabee, are requested to pay the same to the Executors. If not so paid we will in a reasonable time, all such debts will be placed in court for collection.

Persons who have claims against the above named Estate are solicited to make them known to the Executors.

THOMAS BLEZARD, Sr.,
A. B. KIDD,
DAVID M'GEE, } executors.

Otonabee, October 4th, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Monday, December 17, '66,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates, are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH.
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Sept. 10th, 1866. 38-tf

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3, 1865. 19-tf

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,

FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,

Octob r 10, 1866. Toronto.

Dress, Cloak & Mantilla

MAKING.

MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has her rooms now one door south of Mr. Stapleton's dwelling, directly opposite the Court House, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Peterborough, June 13, 1866. 34

Township of Harvey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Harvey intend at its next sitting, on the THIRTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER to pass a By-law for the purpose of legalizing the following roads, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD Continued through Lot eight in the thirteenth concession of the Township of Harvey.

COMMENCING at the centre of the 13th concession, at a point where a post has been planted on the side line between Lots eight and nine; thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes, east thirty-one chains fourteen links, to the shore of Sandy Lake. The said road to be sixty-six feet wide, and the blazed or described line to be the centre of the road.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD around the foot of Sandy Lake.

COMMENCING at the north-east angle of Lot No seven in the twelfth concession of the Township of Harvey; thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes, west nineteen chains forty-one links; thence south eight degrees thirty minutes, east nine chains sixty-seven links; thence south twenty-eight degrees thirty minutes, west seven chains forty-eight links; thence south ten degrees, west one chain ninety-five links; thence south three degrees thirty minutes, west four chains sixty-seven links; thence south twenty-eight degrees, west two chains sixteen links; thence north seventy-four degrees thirty minutes, west nineteen links; thence north seventy-one degrees thirty minutes, west thirteen chains fifty-six links; thence south thirty-one degrees, west twenty-eight chains twenty-four links, thence south seventy-five degrees, west six chains fifty-six links; thence south eighty-seven degrees thirty minutes, west three chains seventy-eight links; thence north eighty-four degrees thirty minutes, west seven chains fourteen links; thence north forty-eight degrees fifteen minutes, west two chains sixty-three links; thence north twenty-four degrees thirty minutes, west fifty-nine chains forty-nine links, to a post planted on the continuation of the road through Lot eight in the thirteenth concession of the Township of Harvey, and closing at a point three chains twenty-five links from the centre of the aforesaid concession. The said road to be sixty-six feet in width, and the blazed or described line to be the north side of the road.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD in the 12th concession of the Township of Harvey.

COMMENCING at the south-east angle of Lot five in the twelfth concession of the Township of Harvey; thence south seventy-six degrees thirty minutes, west thirty-three chains forty-four links to the centre of the concession, be the same more or less. The said road to be forty feet wide, and the blazed or described line to be the centre of the road.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD from Lot 16 in the ninth concession of Harvey to Nogie's Creek.

COMMENCING at a point on the Government Road on Lot 16, 9th concession of Harvey, and distant from the south-west angle of said lot 33 chains and bearing north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes east; thence south eight degrees, west thirty-three chains thirty-two links; thence north thirteen degrees thirty minutes, west five chains eighty-eight links; thence north eighty-five degrees, west thirteen chains thirty-nine links; thence south seventy-nine degrees, west three chains thirty-three links; thence north eighty degrees, west three chains eighty links; thence north sixty-nine degrees, west two chains forty-six links; thence south eighty-four degrees thirty minutes, west four chains sixteen links; thence north seventy-two degrees, west six chains seventy-three links; thence north eighty-nine degrees, west thirteen chains twenty-three links; thence north thirty-nine degrees, west thirty-seven chains twenty-three links, thence north two degrees thirty minutes, west eight chains thirteen links; thence north forty degrees, west twenty-three chains thirty-five links; thence south seventy-nine degrees thirty minutes, west four chains thirty-six links; thence south sixty-two degrees thirty minutes, west two chains eighteen links; thence south twenty-five degrees, west one chain eighty-eight links; thence south eight degrees, east two chains sixty-four links; thence south thirty-eight degrees, west one chain twenty four links; thence south seventy-three degrees, west three chains fifty-six links; thence south sixty four degrees thirty minutes, west eight chains twenty-nine links; thence south forty-four degrees, west six chains; thence south fifty degrees, west eleven chains fifty-seven links; thence south thirteen degrees thirty minutes, west two chains twenty-six links; thence south thirty-four degrees, west eight chains forty-one links; thence south forty degrees, west nine chains eighty links; thence south eighteen degrees, west four chains seventy-three links; thence south twenty degrees, east three chains fifty links; thence south three degrees thirty minutes, west eleven chains forty eight links; thence south sixty-four degrees, west eighteen chains ninety-six links; thence south twenty-nine degrees, west five chains forty-five links; thence south three degrees, west five chains forty-six links; thence south sixteen degrees, west six chains fifty-six links; thence south three degrees thirty minutes, west two chains ninety links; thence north twenty-five degrees thirty minutes, west four chains twenty-eight degrees, west three chains thirty-three links; thence north sixty-eight degrees thirty minutes, west two chains eighty-five links; thence north forty-one degrees thirty minutes, west six chains thirty links; thence north seventy-eight degrees thirty minutes, west one chain fifty-five links; thence north forty-six degrees, west three chains sixty-eight links; thence north thirty-three degrees thirty minutes, west six chains thirty-four links; thence north sixty-two degrees thirty minutes, west eight chains forty-two links; thence north twenty-six degrees, west two chains sixty-three links; thence north forty-seven degrees thirty minutes, west two chains fifty-five links; thence north eighty-nine degrees, west three chains ninety-eight links; thence north seventy degrees, west twenty chains thirteen links; thence north twenty-five degrees thirty minutes, west eighteen chains ninety-six links; thence south twenty-nine degrees, west five chains forty-six links; thence south three degrees, west five chains forty-six links; thence south sixteen degrees, west six chains fifty-six links; thence south three degrees thirty minutes, west two chains ninety links; thence south twenty five degrees thirty minutes, west seven chains and seven links; thence north fifty-five degrees, west four chains twenty-five links; thence south sixty-eight degrees thirty minutes, west two chains eighty-three links; thence south eighty-eight degrees thirty minutes, west six chains thirty links; thence north seventy-eight degrees, west twenty-one chains forty-four links; thence north sixty-eight degrees, west twenty-two chains three links; thence north eighty-nine degrees, west thirty-one chains fifty-three links; thence north thirty-nine degrees, west thirty-seven chains twenty-three links, thence north two degrees thirty minutes, west eight chains thirteen links; thence north forty degrees, west twenty-three chains thirty-five links; thence south seventy-nine degrees thirty minutes, west four chains thirty-six links; thence south sixty-two degrees thirty minutes, west two chains eighteen links; thence south twenty-five degrees, west one chain eighty-eight links; thence south eight degrees, east two chains sixty-four links; thence south thirty-eight degrees, west one chain twenty four links; thence south seventy-three degrees, west three chains fifty-six links; thence south sixty four degrees thirty minutes, west eight chains twenty-nine links; thence south forty-four degrees, west six chains; thence south fifty degrees, west eleven chains fifty-seven links; thence south thirteen degrees thirty minutes, west two chains twenty-six links; thence south thirty-four degrees, west eight chains forty-one links; thence south forty degrees, west nine chains eighty links; thence south eighteen degrees, west four chains seventy-three links; thence south twenty degrees, east three chains fifty links; thence south three degrees thirty minutes, west eleven chains forty eight links; thence south sixty-four degrees, west eighteen chains ninety-six links; thence south twenty-nine degrees, west five chains forty-five

Should Every Man be a Soldier

We have always leant to the peace principles of the Quakers, or rather of the Christian religion, and believe that the world will come to them at the Millennium, if not sooner; but, really it appears as if they were at a great discount just now. The report recently came from the usually well informed Parisian correspondent of the New York *Times* that Louis Napoleon could only keep France quiet concerning the Rhine boundary by an understanding that he is to make a demand for it after the World's Exhibition next spring, by which time his army will be all armed with improved breech-loading rifles, and when, if Prussia does not yield to the claim of France, there will be a terrible war on a gigantic scale. To meet this expected exigency, Prussia is quietly adding enough to her army to bring it up to 800,000 effective men, and Bismarck is making efforts to satisfy and unite all classes of the German people. Of course the recent additions of territory to Prussia will give her much more material than she had before; and as her system is to make every man a soldier, she can probably rely on the tenth part of her population in an emergency.—The population, under is control, reckoned at near thirty millions, which would give three millions of fighting men. In France only a percentage of the young men are called out by the conscription; and, consequently, though her population is thirty-six millions, she might not have so large a disposable army, at all events at first. At present, however, the subject to which we wish to direct attention, and which is forcing itself on Britain and other countries, is the true policy of States with regard to military matters, and whether or not the Prussian plan should be adopted. That plan, as we understand it is, that every young man when he attains the age of twenty, if not prevented by physical incapacity, enters the army for nominally three years, but in ordinary times really only for six months. He, in that time, learns to be a thorough soldier, and he ever after knows his officers, his regiment, and his company, and can at any moment take his place in it. In order to keep up the knowledge obtained in these six months' training, he turns out for a number of days annually, and, consequently, is always ready for action. A system of this kind has very great advantages 1st. It makes a country exceedingly strong; and, 2nd, prevents the possibility of any great tyranny on the part of the Government. It has, probably, another advantage also not less important. It makes all the youth of a country comrades in arms and accustoms them to healthy, vigorous, out-door exercise.

Prussia is the most remarkable country in the world for attention to education, but the time may come when even the Prussian system may be improved on. Were all children sent from 2 to 5 to cheerful, healthy infant-schools, applied with handsome pictures, fine gardens, and every convenience for childish sports; and thereafter passed through primary schools, common schools, and grammar schools,—having plenty of play at all,—they would be ready to go to trades at twelve to fourteen, with strong healthy bodies, cultivated moral natures, and intelligent minds. While such as were intended for professions could go to college, and there learn not only all ordinary branches, give special attention to such special courses as were necessary for their future profession, but military exercises also. This course, taking it very leisurely,—for forcing its destructive of both mind and body,—would be well through by twenty, when the youths would all enter the army for six months, in order to become trained soldiers, and then after that go to their profession for which they had been prepared.—*Montreal Witness.*

ITALIAN MARRIAGE BROKERS.—In Genoa there are regular marriage brokers, who have pocket-books filled with the names of the marriageable girls of the different classes, with notes of their figures, personal attractions, fortunes, and other circumstances. These brokers go about endeavoring to arrange connections in the same off-hand, mercantile manner which they would bring to bear upon a merchadise; and when they succeeded, they get a commission of two or three per cent. upon the portion, with such extras or bonuses as may be voluntarily bestowed by the party. Marriage at Genoa is thus oftentimes simply a matter of business calculations, generally settled by the parents or relations, who often draw up the contract before the parties have seen one another; and it is only when everything else is arranged, and a few days previous to the marriage ceremony, that the future husband is introduced to his intended partner for life. Should he find fault with her manners or appearance, he may annul the contract, on condition of defraying the brokerage, and any other expenses incurred.

NOT DEEP ENOUGH FOR PRAYER.—A good story was told us a day or two ago of two raftsmen whose raft caught on a rock in a rapids somewhere up the Ottawa. In an instant it was pitching and writhing as if suddenly dropped into Charybdis, while the waves broke over her with a tremendous uproar, and expecting instant death, one of the raftsmen dropped on his knees and commenced praying with a vim equal to the emergency. Happening to open his eyes a moment he observed his companion, a Hibernian, not engaged in prayer, but pushing a pole in the water at the side of the raft. "Vat's dat you do Micheal?" asik he, "sy not pray! we soon be lost." "Be aisy," said the other, as he coolly continued to punch with his pole "be aisy now, what's the use of prayin' when a fellow can tech bottom with a pole!" Mike is a pretty good specimen of a large class of Christians, who prefer to omit prayer so long as they can "tech bottom."

WHAT IT COSTS.—The cost of sending a delegraph despatch to Europe is illustrated in a short story told of an ambitious young man from the country, who, on a recent visit to Boston, was anxious to send a despatch over the Atlantic cable—just for the fun of the thing. Gathering up all his loose change, he entered the Boston office and expressed his wish. Having written his message and handed it in, he laid his cash on the counter, exclaiming, "How far will this money pay for?" Quickly running over the money, the operator replied, "About an inch." The youth departed a sadder and a wiser man.

HEAVE YO!—A country boy, who had read of sailors heaving up anchors, wanted to know if it was sea sickness that made them do it.

It is stated that a man in Indiana obtained a divorce from his wife because she went skating against his wishes. He concluded to "let her slide."

"Pa, I know why the old-fashioned pistol of your'n that grandpa fit with in the old revolution is called a horse pistol." "Why, my son?" "Because it kicks so."

An advertisement of cheap shoes in a country paper has the following *nota bene*: "N. B. Ladies wishing those cheap shoes will do well to call soon, as they won't last long."

INSURANCE.

LONDON

FIRE and LIFE

Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER

1720.

No. 7 Royal Exchange, Cornhill, No. 7 Pall Mall, London.

JOHN ALEX. HANKEY, Esq., Governor.

BONAMY DOBREE, Jr., Esq., Sub-Governor.

PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq., Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS:—Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. Jno. Alves Arbuthnot, Esq., Richard Baggallay, Esq., Henry Bonham Bts, Esq., J mes Blyth, Esq., Edward Budd, Esq., Edward Burmester, Esq., Charles Crawley, Esq., Sir Fred. Currie, Bart., P. G. Dalgety, Esq., John Entwisle, Esq., Robt. Gillespie, Jr., Esq., Harry George Gordon, Esq., Edwin Gower, Esq., A. C. Guthrie, Esq., Louis Huth, Esq., Charles Lyall, Esq., John Ord, Esq., Captain R. W. Pelly, R. N., David Powell, Esq., Alexander Trotter, Esq., Wm. Bryce Watson, Esq., Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned is now prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES against LOSS BY FIRE, on the most favorable terms.

All losses satisfactorily established, paid without reference to the Board in London.

W. CLUXTON, Agent for Peterboro.

Head Agency Office, 61 St. Francois Xavier street Montreal.

October 10th, 1866. 41

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865...	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:

1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;

20 and 21 Poultry and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;

Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors.

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)

D. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM, Medical Referee.

Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863.

London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL,—FIRE, £500,000. LIFE, £500,000.

Canada Branch,—Montreal.

DIRECTORS;

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Chairman.

JOHN REDPATH, B. H. LEMOINE, and A. M. DELISLE, Esqrs.

SIMPSON & BETHUNE, General Agents.

This Office is prepared to accept Risks in both Branches at as low rates as other first class offices. All losses adjusted in Canada and paid promptly.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterboro'.

44-tf.

MONEY TO LOAN

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET, Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 29

For Sale, To Let, &c.

A RARE CHANCE

FOR

Grain Merchants and Millers.

THE Subscriber offers to sell or lease for a term of years, a portion of that valuable Corner Lot, bounded by the Railroad on the West, and Simcoe street on the North.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS BEAVIS

Peterboro', Oct. 19th, 1866. 43.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that excellent farm, Lot No. 21, in the 9th concession of Otonabee, containing 100 acres. There are 90 acres cleared in a good state of cultivation. The remainder consists of maple and beach land. There are 9 acres of Fall Wheat sowed at present and looking well, and will go with the place. Good cedar log house; good barns and stables; and the Farm is well watered. It is situated about six miles from Peterborough, and same from Keene.

For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

JOHNSTON COONEY.

Otonabee, October 1st, 1866. 40-3mos.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale part of broken lot 25, in the 14th concession of Otonabee, containing 50 acres, with a good strip house and cedar log barn, stable and other buildings; well fenced with cedar rails, and fronting on the Otonabee river, 2 miles from Peterboro.

The above farm would be exchanged for 100 acres in any of the neighboring townships.

J. SHAUGHNESSY.

Otonabee, Oct. 9, 1866. 41

Farm for Sale!

In the Township of Mariposa, County of Victoria, consisting of 100 acres—50 acres cleared. Good buildings &c. Three miles from Manilla.

Address pre-paid,

JOHN G. JOHNSTON.

45.3mos. Peterboro'.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by Napoleon Dufoy, corner of Water and London Streets.

TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY

Apply to Wm. LECH, London Street.

Peterboro August 31st, 1866 36-tf

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE, Solicitor.

Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 12,

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

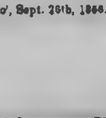
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.



CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,

WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

GEORGE ALLEN.

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired. Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 26th, 1866. 39

1866. REMOVAL. 1866.

THOS. FAIRWEATHER & CO.

ANNOUNCE to their numerous friends and patrons, that they have REMOVED their place of business to the New and Commodious Store in **Dixon's Block,**

North-West Corner of GEORGE and SIMCOE Sts,

WHERE THEY WILL DISPLAY

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the public.

Peterborough, October 4, 1866. 40-tf

Good Cook Stoves For THE HEAD-CENTRE With All Complete $12.

FOR

STOVES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

IS AT

LANNIN'S CANADIAN TIN AND Stove Shop.

George street, nearly opposite T. Menzies' Book Store,

Where everyone who wishes to get good bargains will please give him a call, and satisfy themselves.

"THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE,"

"THE OTTAWA" AND "NOVELTY,"

Always on hand—Call and see them.

OLD STOVES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

LANNIN Continues to pay the highest price in Cash, as usual, for any quantity of SHEEP and CALF SKINS, delivered at his Shop.

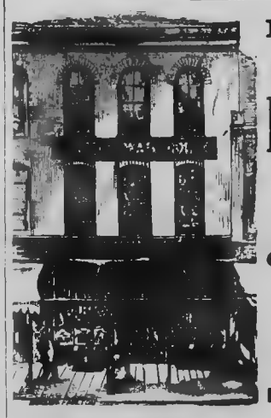
The best quality of **COAL OIL** always on hand, Wholesale, by the Barrel or Gallon.

CHEAPEST IN TOWN.

THOMAS LANNIN.

Peterboro, September 26, 1866. 39

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE!



NOW RECEIVED!

A large assortment of

FALL and WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

COTTONS,

TWEEDS,

COBURGS,

WINCEYS,

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

MANTLE CLOTHS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

BLANKETS, SHAWLS,

WOOLEN SCARFS,

ALSO, &c. &c.

Fancy Knitting Wools, Berlin Wools, Stamped Work, Beads, and a variety of Fancy Goods.

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterborough, September 20, 1866. 38

THE LATE FIRE!

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

A. McDONALD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he will now be found in the SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY L. GLOVER, Esq., next door to Wm. Eastland's Dry Goods Store, George street; where, with increased facilities and an enlarged Stock, he will offer inducements to Cash Purchasers, second to none in the trade.

Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants will consult their own interests by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Provisions of every description kept constantly on hand, at the LOWEST Prices. Highest Prices in Cash paid for Country Produce.

A. McDONALD.

N. B.—All parties indebted to him, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

A. McD.

Peterboro, October 16, 1866. 42

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866, 36

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Agents.

Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

ap 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for Ace successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument *warranted FIVE years.* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over seven thousand piano fortes.* Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

ap 30-1yr

Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so!"—"Exactly!"—Solon Shingle said, they were there "every time." If he felt "owly" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

"* * * I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. * * * The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 364 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT, Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beats, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., *Wholesale Agents, N. Y.*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do.
It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

F. THOKAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous *dyes* are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original hair Coloring and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for indigestion, Nausea, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c, when a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bott'e. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Peterboro', Oct. 24, 1866.

DARLEY'S

Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hurd & Co., Maiden Lane, New York,

SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,

NEWCASTLE, C. W.,

Proprietors for the Canadas.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

TAKE NO OTHER.

CURES GUARANTEED

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 139 King St. East,

TORONTO.

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW RAPID AND QUICK CURE.—For Syphilis stricture, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 139 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, 'Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Always all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

RREEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head,

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores gray hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

I——r Leaves. M——s H——r

E——n B——k T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

ubscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

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If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE

PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'

Is published at the office of the publisher every Thursday morning,

NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion ...	50 c.
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion.....	60
Each subsequent insertion	20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).	08
Each subsequent insertion, "	02

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro January, 1865.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1866. No. 46.

The Peterborough Examiner,
A WEEKLY
POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
IS PUBLISHED AT
PETERBOROUGH,
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY
GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Heads, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. ☞Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in NICHOLLS & HALL'S, or at his own residence Balsam Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits
Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS
Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.
AS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,
HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.
Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M D.,
GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough
Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

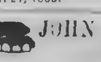
CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c.
Warsaw, C. W. 39

MRS. HUGH WILSON,
Milliner,
STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
ATTORNEY, &c.
Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c., &c., &c.
Office—Chambers' Block, Hunter Street,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18



JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq. Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro' and over one hundred others.
☞Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge 26

GOODWIN & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season
Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C W.
Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

Royal Canadian Bank.
FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.
Wm. OGILVY, Agent.
Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

Hotels, &c.

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,
PETERBOROUGH
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.
THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.
Good stabling and sheds attached.
A steady hostler always in attendance.
J SIMPSON, Proprietor.
Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON.
Scott's Building, Market Block,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Ellis, begs to info m the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction
The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the **Restaurant** with all the Luxuries of the Season.
GREGORY & DETCHER
Peterboro', April 4, 1866 14

Traveling Directory.

1866. 1866.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer

CORINTHIAN
Chrysler, Master,
WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—
Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, only..... 5 30
Colborne, every day..... 7 00
Cobourg, do 8 15
Port Hope, do 10 00
On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.
The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.
Trains leave N Y Central Depot every evening, at 6 o'clock, to connect with steamer.
Freights and passages at summer rates—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to
A. M. BROWN, General Agent
Kingston.
April 4, 1866. 18

Traveling Directory.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
The Steamer
1866. 1866.
OGEMAH.
ON MONDAY, the 1 th inst., the Steamer *Ogemah*, will resume her old route for the remainder of the season.
LEAVING BRIDGENORTH
Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock, for Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay.
LEAVING LINDSAY
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock a. m., on arrival of train from Port Hope, for Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth.
Stages leave McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro, at 8 30 a. m.
Peterboro, 5th Sept., 1866. 36

PORT HOPE
LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,
AND
Port Hope and Peterboro Railway
CHANCE OF TIME.
TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
Leave Port Hope for Lindsay...5.45 a.m
" " " ...3.00 p.m
" Lindsay for Port Hope..9.25 a.m.
" " " ..1.00 p.m.
" Port Hope for Peterboro 9.55 a.m
" " " 1.00 p.m
" Peterboro for Port Hope 6.15 a.m.
" " " 3.30 p.m.
ALL TRAINS CROSS AT MILLBROOK
Passengers can go from Port Hope to Peterborough and Lindsay, or from Port Hope to Lindsay and Peterboro' the same day. Passengers by taking the Mail Train from Lindsay will have 3 hours for business at Peterborough, and return the same day Peterboro gh passengers, by taking the mixed train for Lindsay, will have 4 hours for business and return the same day.
Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway Trains. Passengers via New York Central Railway, and Steamers "Corinthian" and "Rochester." from Charlotte, make direct connection at Port Hope for Peterborough and Lindsay.
A. T. WILLIAMS
Superintendent.
HENRY COVERT,
President.
Peterboro', July 1, 1866.

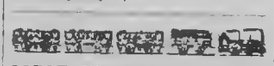
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:
GOING EAST.

Express (day).....	9 17 a m.
Mixed.....	6 00 p.m.
Express (night).....	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a m.
Mixed.....	2 40 p.m.
Express (day)	9 53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time
Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.
Port Hope May 22, 1865.



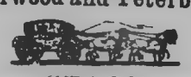
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
TORONTO LINE.
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3 25
Burlington Junction.....		
Waterdown.....	7.	
Wellington Square.....	7.	3 42
Bronte.....		3 57
Oakville.....	8.38	4 07
Port Credit.....	8.45	4.25
Mimico.....	9 06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive.	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 30	7 45
Mimico.....		8 10
Port Credit.....	1.58	8.35
Oakville.....	2 15	9 06
Bronte.....	2 36	9 17
Wellington Square.....	2.43	9 37
Waterdown.....		9 47
Burlington Junction.....		
HAMILTON.....	3.00	10 00
Hamilton, 1863.		47

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE.
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's.
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,
AT 2.30 P. M.
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.
J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.
Norwood, August 13, 1863. 34

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Have received a large addition to their stock of
BOOKS.
Consisting of the following:
The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Sea.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From down to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Caesar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untitled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Epaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "
ALSO ON HAND:
All the National School Books, used in all the schools.
Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS
In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.
Corner of George and Simcoe streets.
Peterboro, August, 1866.

NEW GOODS,

GRAHAM & STRATTON
HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, which will be sold at low prices. Their stock consists of
Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Dressing Cases,
Bottle Cases,
Watch-stands,
Money Boxes,
Album Companions,
Stand Glasses,
Combs—a large variety,
Whisker, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Cribbage and Backgammon Boards,
Ladies' Work-box and Writing-desk combined.
Ladies' Satchels from 35 cents up.
A Good Albnm for 50 cents.

BOOKS and Stationery.
G. & S. have, as usual, a large supply of all kinds of School and Miscellaneous Boooks.—Stationery of every description, in Foolscap, Letter, Note and Fancy.
Ink Bottles—a large variety.

Pipes! Pipes!!
They have also received a large assortment of BRIAR-ROOT PIPES, which they are selling at bargains.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES also on hand.
GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Market Block.
Peterboro', Oct. 1866.

Poetry.

TIME.

Time—what is it, gently stealing,
Gently moving from the main?
'Tis a ripple in its rising,
Soon to ebb away again.
Time—'tis something ever moving,
Wildly whirling on its way;
Staying never—ever onward,
'Tis the passing of a day.

Time—a river in its flowing,
Downward rushing to the sea;
Till the angel's trumpet sounding,
Tells that time no more shall be,
Lost amid the deep below,
Ye existing but to know it
Is eternity to know.

Time—a fragment, rent and riven,
On the everlasting main;
Fleeing, fleeting, onward driven;
To its continent again.
'Mid the contest of th' Eternal,
This parenthesis it scan,
Into read within its limits
All the history of man.

Time—a season ever ranging;
'Tis a stage a varied play;
Man the actor, ever changing,
Ne'er continues in one stay.
Time the first-born of creation,
First to live and last to die,
'Twixt its first and last pulsation,
Time transacts her mystery.

Time—a treasure rich and costly,
Now entrusted to thy care;
Now to use it, or abuse it—
'Tis a priceless thing and rare.
Shall we not, then, learn to cherish
This provision that is made?
Seasons pass, and moments perish,
And to our account are laid.

Literature.

The Lamplighter's Story.

(From the "Picnic Papers.")

(Concluded.)

'Why don't you throw him away?' says Tom. 'What do you keep such unpleasant things here for?'

'Throw him away!' cries the old gentleman. 'We use him constantly in astrology. He's a charm.'

'I shouldn't have thought it,' says Tom, from his appearance. *Must* you go. I say?'

'The old gentleman makes him no answer, but climbs up the ladder in a greater bustle than ever. Tom looked after his legs till there was nothing of him left, and then sat down to wait; feeling (so he used to say) as comfortable as if he was going to be made a free-mason, and they were heating the pokers.

"Tom waited so long gentlemen, that he began to think it must be getting on for midnight at least, and felt more dismal and lonely than ever he had done in all his life. He tried every means of whiling away the time, but it never had seemed to move so slow. First, he took a nearer view of the child with three heads, and thought what a comfort it must have been to its parents. Then he looked up a long telescope which was pointed out of the window, but saw nothing particular in consequence of the stopper being at the other end. Then he came to a skeleton in a glass case, labelled "Skeleton of a Gentleman—Prepared by Mr. Mooney,"—which made him hope that Mr. Mooney might not be in the habit o preparing gentlemen that way without their own consent. A hundred times at least he looked into the pot where they were boiling the philosopher's stone down to the proper consistency, and wondered whether it was nearly done. 'When it is,' thinks Tom, 'I'll send out for sixpenn'orth of sprats, and turn 'em into gold fish for a first experiment. Besides which, he made up his mind, gentleman, to have a country house and a park; and to plant a bit of it with a double row of gas lamps a mile long, and go out every night with a French polished mahogany ladder, and two servants in livery behind him, to light 'em for his own pleasure.

"At length and at last, the old gentleman's legs appeared upon the steps leading through the roof, and he came slowly down: bringing along with him the gifted Mooney. This Mooney, gentlemen, was even more scientific in appearance than his friend; and had, as Tom often declared upon his word and honour, the dirtiest face we can possibly know of, in this imperfect state of existence.

Gentlemen, you are all aware that if a scientific man isn't absent in his mind, he's of no good at all. Mr. Mooney was so absent, that when the old gentleman said to him, 'shake hands with Mr. Grig,' he put out his leg. 'Here's a mind, Mr. Grig,' cries the old gentleman in a rapture. 'Here's philosophy! Here's rumination! Don't disturb him,' he says, 'for this is amazing!'

Tom had no wish to disturb him, having *nothing particular to say*; but he was so uncommonly amazing, that the old gentleman got impatient, and determined to give him an electric shock to bring him to—'for you must know, Mr. Grig,' he says, 'that we always keep a strong charged battery, ready for that purpose.' These means being resorted to, gentlemen, the gifted Mooney revived with a loud roar, and he no sooner came to himself, than both he and the old gentleman looked at Tom with compassion, and shed tears abundantly.

'My dear friend,' says the old gentleman to the Gifted, 'prepare him.'

'I say,' cries Tom, falling back, 'none of that you know. No preparing by Mr. Mooney, if you please.'

'Alas!' replies the old gentleman, 'you don't understand us. My friend informs him of his fate. I can't.

The Gifted mustered up his voice, after many efforts, and informed Tom that his nativity had been carefully cast, and he would expire at exactly thirty-five minutes, twenty-seven seconds, and five-sixths of a second past nine o'clock, a. m., on that day two months.

Gentlemen, I leave you to judge what were Tom's feelings at this announcement, on the eve of matrimony and endless riches. 'I think,' he says in a trembling way, 'there must be a mistake in the working of that sum. Will you do me the favour to cast it up again?'

'There is no mistake,' replies the old gentleman,' 'it is confirmed by Francis Moore, Physician. Here is the prediction for to-morrow two months.' And he showed him the page, where sure enough were these words:—'The decease of a great person may be looked for, about this time.'

'Which,' says the old gentleman, 'is clearly you, Mr. Grig.'

'Too clearly,' cries Tom, sinking into a chair, and giving one hand to the old gentleman, and one to the gifted. 'The orb of day has set on Thomas Grig for ever!'

'At this affecting remark the Gifted shed tears again, and the other two mingled their tears with his, in a kind—if I may use the expression—of Mooney and Co's entire. But the old gentleman recovering first, observed that this was only a reason for hastening the marriage, in order that Tom's distinguished race might be transmitted to posterity; and requesting the Gifted to console Mr. Grig during his temporary absence, he withdrew to settle the preliminaries with his niece immediately.

'And now, gentlemen, a very extraordinary and remarkable occurrence took place; for, as Tom sat in a melancholy way in one chair, and the Gifted sat in a melancholy way in another, a couple of doors were thrown violently open, the two young ladies rushed in, and one knelt down in a loving attitude at Tom's feet, and the other at the Gifted's. So far, perhaps, as Tom was concerned—as he used to say—you will say there was nothing strange in this; but you will be of a different opinion when you understand that Tom's young lady was kneeling to the Gifted, and the Gifted's young lady was kneeling to Tom.

'Hallo!' stop a minute!' cries Tom; 'there's a mistake. I need condoling with by sympathising woman, under my afflicting circumstances; but we're out in the figure. Change partners, Mooney.'

'Monster!' cries Tom's young lady, clinging to the Gifted.

'Miss!' says Tom. Is *that* your manners?'

'I abjure thee!' cries Tom's young lady, 'I renounce thee. I never will be thine. Thou,' she says to the Gifted, 'art the object of my first and all engrossing passion. Would I had never perceived my love; but, driven to despair, I now shake off the woman and avow it. Oh, cruel, cruel man!' With which reproach she laid her head upon the Gifted's breast, and put her arms about him in the tenderest manner possible, gentlemen.

'And I,' says the other young lady, in a sort of ecstasy, that made Tom sta t,—'I hereby abjure my chosen husband too. Hear me, Gobbin!'—this was to the Gifted—'Hear me! I hold thee in the deepest detestation. The maddening interview of this one night has filled my soul with love—but not for thee. It is for thee, for thee young man,' she cries to Tom. 'As Monk Lewis finely observes, Thomas, Thomas, I am thine, Thomas, Thomas, thou art mine: thine for ever, mine for ever!' With which words, she became very tender likewise.

'Tom and the Gifted, gentlemen, as you may believe, looked at each other in a very awkward manner, and with thoughts not at all complimentary to the two young ladies. As to the Gifted, I have heard Tom say often, that he was certain he was in a fit, and had it inwardly. 'Speak to me! oh, speak to me!' cries Tom's young lady to the Gifted.

'I don't want to speak to anybody,' he says, finding his voice at last, and trying to push her away. 'I think I had better go Pin—I'm frightened,' he says, looking about as if he had lost something.

'Not one look of love!' she cries.—'Hear me, while I declare—'

'I don't know how to look a look of love,' he says all in a maze. 'Don't declare anything. I don't want to hear anybody.'

'That's right!' cries the old gentleman, (*who it seems had been listening*). 'That's right! Don't hear her. Emma shall marry you to-morrow, my friend, whether she likes it or not, and *she* shall marry Mr. Grig.'

'Gentlemen, these words were no sooner out of his mouth than Galileo Isaac Newton Flamstead (who it seems had been listening too) darts in, and spinning round and round, like a young giant's top, cries, 'Let her. Let her. I'm fierce; I'm furious. I give her leave. I'll never marry anybody after this—never. It isn't safe. She is the falsest of the false,' he cries, tearing his hair and gnashing his teeth; 'and I'll live and die a bachelor!'

'The little boy,' observed the Gifted, gravely, 'albeit of tender years, has spoken wisdom. I have been led to the contemplation of womankind, and will not adventure on the troubled waters of matrimony.'

'What!' says the old gentleman, 'not marry my daughter! Won't you, Mooney? Not if I make her? Won't you? Won't you?

'No,' says Mooney, 'I won't. And if anybody asks me any more, I'll run away, and never come back again.'

'Mr. Grig,' says the old gentleman, 'the stars must be obeyed. You have not changed your mind because of a little girlish folly—eh, Mr. Grig?'

'Tom, gentlemen, had had his eyes about him, and was pretty sure that all this was a device and trick of the waiting-maid, to put him off his inclination. He had seen her hiding and skipping about the two doors, and had observed that a very little whispering from her pacified the Salamander directly.

'So,' thinks Tom, 'this is a plot—but it won't fit.'

'Eh, Mr. Grig?' says the old gentleman.

'Why, sir,' says Tom, pointing to the crucible, 'if the soup's nearly ready—'

'Another hour beholds the consummation of our labours,' returned the old gentleman.

'Very good,' says Tom, with a mournful air. 'It's only for two months, but I may as well be the richest man in the world even for that time. I'm not particular. I'll take her, sir. I'll take her.'

'The old gentleman was in a rapture to find Tom still in the same mind, and drawing the young lady towards him by little and little, was joining their hands by main force, when all of a sudden, gentlemen, the crucible blows up with a great crash; everybody screams; the room is filled with smoke; and Tom, not knowing what may happen next, throws himself into a Fancy attitude, and says, 'Come on, if you're a man!' without addressing himself to anybody in particular.

'The labours of fifteen years!' says the old gentleman, clasping his hands and looking down upon he Gifted, who was saving the pieces, 'are destroyed in an instant!'—And I am told gentlemen, by the by, that this same philosopher's stone would have been discovered a hundred times at least, to speak within bounds, if it wasn't for the one unfortunate circumstance that the apparatus always blows up, when it's on the very point of succeeding.

'Tom turns pale when he hears the old gentleman expressing himself in this unpleasant effect, and stammers out that if it's quite agreeable to all parties, he would like to know exactly what has happened, and what change has really taken place in the prospects of that company.

'We have failed for the present, Mr. Grig,' says the old gentleman, wiping his forehead, 'and I regret it the more, because I have invested my neice's five thousand pounds in this glorious speculation. But don't be cast down,' he says, anxiously—'in another fourteen years, Mr. Grig—'

'Oh!' cries Tom, letting the young lady's hand fall. 'Were the stars very positive about this union, sir?'

'They were,' says the old gentlemen.

'I'm sorry to hear it,' Tom makes answer, 'for it's no go, sir.'

'No what?' cries the old gentleman.

'Go, sir,' says Tom, fiercely, 'I forbid the banns.' And with these words—which are the very words he used—he sat himself down in a chair, and, laying his head upon he table, thought with a secret grief what was to come to pass on that day two months.

'Tom always said, gentlemen, that that waiting-maid was the artfullest minx he had ever seen; and he left it in writing in this country when he went to colonise abroad, that he was certain in his own mind she and *the Salamander had* blown up the philosopher's stone on purpose, and to cut him out of his property. I believe Tom was in the right, gentlemen; but whether or no, she comes forward at this point, and says, 'May I speak, sir?' and the old gentleman answering, 'Yes, you may,' she goes on to say that 'the stars are no doubt quite right in every respect, but Tom is not the man.' And she says, 'Don't you remember, sir, that when the clock struck five this afternoon, you gave Master Galileo a rap on the head with your telescope, and told him to get out of the way?' 'Yes, I do,' says the old gentleman. 'Then,' says the waiting-maid, 'I say he's the man, and the prophecy is fulfilled.' The old gentleman staggers at this, as if somebody had hit him a blow on the chest, and cries, 'Ha! why, he's a boy!' Upon that, gentlemen, the Salamander cries out that he'll be twenty-one next Lady-day; and complains that his father has always been so busy with the surround which the earth revolves, that he has never taken any notice of the son that revolves round him; and that he hasn't had a new suit of clothes since he was fourteen; and that he wasn't even taken out of nankeen frocks and trowsers till he was quite unpleasant in 'em; and touches on a good many more family matters to the same purpose. To make a long story short, gentlemen, they all talk together, and cry together, and remind the old gentleman that as to the noble family, his own grandfather would have been Lord Mayor if he hadn't died at a dinner the year before; and they show him by all kinds of arguments that if the cousins are married, the prediction comes true every way. At last, the old gentleman, being quite convinced, gives in; and joins their hands; and leaves his daughter to marry anybody she likes; and they are all well pleased; and the Gifted as well as any of them.

'In the middle of this little family party, gentlemen, sits Tom all the while, as miserable as you like. But when everything else is arranged, the old gentleman's daughter says, that their strange conduct was a little device of the waiting-maid's to disgust the lovers he had chosen for 'em, and will he forgive her? and if he will, perhaps he might even find her a husband—and when she says that, she looks uncommon hard at Tom. Then the waiting-maid says that, oh dear! she couldn't bear Mr. Grig should think she wanted him to marry her; and that she had even gone so far as to refuse the last lamplighter, who was now a literary character (having set up as a bill-sticker;) and that she hoped Mr. Grig would not suppose she was on her last legs by any means, for the baker was very strong in his attentions at that moment, and as to the butcher, he was frantic. And I don't know how much more she might have said, gentlemen (*for, as you know, that kind of young women are rare ones to talk,*) if the old gentleman hadn't cut in suddenly, and asked Tom if he'd have her, with ten pounds to recompense him for his loss of time and disappointment, and as a kind of brute to keep the story secret.

'It don't much matter, sir,' says Tom, 'I ain't long for this world. Eight weeks of marriage, especially with this young woman, might reconcile me to my fate. I think,' he says, 'I could go off easy, after that.' With which he embraces her with a very dismal face, and groans in a way that might move a heart of stone—even of philosopher's stone.

'Egad,' says the old gentleman, 'that reminds me—this bustle put it out of my head—there was a figure wrong. He'll live to a green old age—eighty-seven at least!'

'How much, sir?' cries Tom.

'Eighty-seven!' says the old gentleman.

Without another word, Tom flings himself on the old gentleman's neck; throws up his hat; cuts a caper; defies the waiting-maid; and refers her to the butcher.

'You won't marry her?' says the old gentleman, angrily.

'A nice life after it!' says Tom. 'I'd sooner marry a mermaid, with a small-tooth comb and looking-glass.'

'Then take the consequences,' says the other.

'With those words—I beg your kind attention here, gentlemen, for it's worth your notice—the old gentleman w[illegible] the fore-finger of his right hand in some [illegible] liquor from the crucible that was spi[illegible] the floor, and drew a small triangle on Tom's forehead. The room swam before his eyes, and he found himself in the watch-house.'

'Found himself *where?*' cried the vice, on behalf of the company generally.

'In the watch-house,' said the chairman. 'It was late at night, and he found himself in the very watch-house from which he had been let out that morning.'

'Did he go home?' asked the vice.

'The watch-house people rather objected to that,' said the chairman; 'so he stopped there that night, and went before the magistrate in the morning. 'Why, you're here again, are you?' says the magistrate, adding insult to injury; 'we'll trouble you for five shillings more, if you can conveniently spare the money.' Tom told him he had been enchanted, but it was of no use. He told the contractors the same, but they wouldn't believe him. It was very hard upon him, gentlemen, as he often said, for was it likely he'd go and invent such a tale? They shook their heads and told him he'd say anything but his prayers—as indeed he would; there's no doubt about that. It was the only imputation on his moral character that ever I heard of.'

Importance of Presence of Mind in a Family.

1. If a man faints, place him flat on his back, and let him alone.

2. If any poison is swallowed, drink instantly half a glass of cool water with a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred into it; this vomits as soon as it reaches the stomach, but for fear some of the poison remains, swallow the white of one or two raw eggs, or drink a cup of hot coffee. The two being antidotes for a greater number of poisons than any dozen other articles known, with the advantage of their always being on hand; if not, a pint of sweet oil, or lamp oil, or 'drippings,' or melted butter, or lard, are good substitutes, especially if they vomit quickly.

3. The best thing to stop the bleeding of a moderate cut instantly, is to cover it over profusely with cobweb, or flour and salt, half and half.

4. If the blood comes from a wound by jets or spirts, be spry, or the person will die *in a few minutes*, because an artery is severed; tie a handkerchief loosely around, near the part between the wound and the heart; put a stick between the handkerchief and the skin and twist it around until the blood ceases to flow; keep it *there until the doctor comes*; if in a position where the handkerchief cannot be used press the thumb on a spot near the wound, between the wound and the heart; increase the pressure until the bleeding ceases, but do not lessen the pressure for an instant until the physician arrives so as to glue up the wound by the coagulation or cooling of the hardening blood.

5. If the baby is tired, rest; if the brain is tired, sleep.

6. The three best medicines in the world are warmth, abstinence and repose.

A WORD TO APPRENTICES.—Apprenticeship is the most important stage of life through which a mechanic is called to pass; it is emphatically the spring season of his days; the time when he is to reap in after years. If he spare no labor in its proper culture, he is sure of obtaining an abundant harvest; but, if, in the culture of the mental soil, he follow the example of many in tilling the earth, and carelessly and negligently dues his work, like them he will find the seeding time past, and his ground bringing forth only weeds and briars. Let the young apprentice bear in mind, when he commences learning any business, that all hopes of success in the future are doomed to fade away like the *morning mist*, unless he improves the golden season. Let him bear in mind that he can become master of his business only through the closest application, and the most persevering industry; and that unless he does master it, he may bid farewell to all visions of future prospect and success. The apprentice is the foundation of the great mechanical edifice, and surely if the foundation of a structure be not firm, the structure itself crumbles and falls to the earth. Then young friends, persevere, be studious and attentive; study well all the branches of your business, both practical and theoretical—and you will not fail, when your time shall come to take an active part in life, to be of use, not only in your own particular business, but in society.

THOUGHTS FOR YOUNG MEN.—Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have no magical power to make scholars. In all circumstances, as much is under God, the master of his own fortune, to be is the former of his own mind. The Creator has so constituted the human intellect, that it can grow only by its own action, and by its own action it most certainly and necessarily grows. Every man must, therefore, in an important sense, educate himself. His books and teachers are but helps; the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in case of emergency, all his mental power to vigorous exercise to effect his proposed object. It is not the man who has seen the most, or has read most, who can do this; such a one is in danger of being borne down, like a beast of burden, by an over-loaded mass of other men's thoughts. Nor is it the man that can boast merely of native vigor and capacity. The greatest of all the warriors that *went to the siege of Troy, had not* the pre-eminence because nature had given him strength and he carried the largest bow, but because self discipline taught him how to bend it.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

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The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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C. A. WELLER,

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Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

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Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

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GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

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PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

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SIMPSON'S HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH.

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J SIMPSON, Proprietor.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Elias, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & PETCHER

Peterboro', April 4, 1866 14

Traveling Directory.

1866. 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer

CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master.

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, only..... 5 30

Colborne, every day..... 7 00

Cobourg, do 8 15

Port Hope, do 10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 5 o'clock, to connect with steamer.

Freights and passages at summer rates.—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent Kingston.

April 4, 1866. 18

Traveling Directory.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

The Steamer

1866. 1866.

OGEMAH.

ON MONDAY, the 1 th inst., the Steamer *Ogemah*, will resume her old route for the remainder of the season.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock, for Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay.

LEAVING LINDSAY

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock a. m., on arrival of train from Port Hope, for Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth.

Stages leave McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro, at 8 30 a. m.

Peterboro, 5th Sept., 1866. 36

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANCE OF TIME.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Port Hope for Lindsay... 5.45 a.m

" " " ..3.00 p.m

" Lindsay for Port Hope.. 9.25 a.m.

" " " ..1.00 p.m.

" Port Hope for Peterboro 9.55 a.m

" " " 1.00 p.m

" Peterboro for Port Hope 6.15 a.m.

" " " 3.30 p.m.

ALL TRAINS CROSS AT MILLBROOK.

Passengers can go from Port Hope to Peterborough and Lindsay, or from Port Hope to Lindsay and Peterboro' the same day. Passengers by taking the Mail Train from Lindsay will have 3 hours for business at Peterborough, and return the same day. Peterboro gh passengers, by taking the mixed tram for Lindsay, will have 4 hours for business and return the same day.

Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway Trains. Passengers on New York Central Railway, and Steamer "Corinthian" and "Rochester," from Charlotte, make direct connection at Port Hope for Peterborough and Lindsay.

A. T. WILLIAMS *Superintendent.*

HENRY COVERT, *President.*

Peterboro', July 1, 1866.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

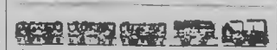
Express (day)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	6 00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.



GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

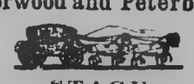
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7.	
Wellington Square	7.	3.42
Bronte		3.57
Oakville	8.38	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.25
Mimico	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.30	7.45
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.58	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.06
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.43	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON.....	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. PUNCTUALLY

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1869. 34

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have received a large addition to their stock of

BOOKS.

Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Sea.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Caesar.
The Buccaneers.
Our United Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Epathis of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books, used in all the schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets.

Peterboro, August, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, which will be sold at low prices. Their stock consists of

Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Dressing Cases,
Bottle Cases,
Watch-stands,
Money Boxes,
Album Companions,
Stand Glasses,
Combs—a large variety,
Whisker, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Cribbage and Backgammon Boards,
Ladies' Work-box and Writing-desk combined.
Ladies' Satchels from 35 cents up.
A Good Album for 50 cents.

BOOKS and Stationery.

G. & S. have, as usual, a large supply of all kinds of School and Miscellaneous Boooks.—Stationery of every description, in Foolscap, Letter, Note and Fancy.

Ink Bottles—a large variety.

Pipes! Pipes!!

They have also received a large assortment of BRIAR-ROOT PIPES, which they are selling at bargains.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES also on hand.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Market Block.

Peterboro', Oct. 1866

Poetry.

TIME.

Time—what is it, gently stealing,
Gently moving from the main?
'Tis a ripple is its rising,
Soon to ebb away again.
Time—'tis something ever moving,
Wildly whirling on its way;
Staying never—ever onward,
'Tis the passing of a day.

Time—a river in its flowing,
Downward rushing to the sea;
Till the angel's trumpet sounding,
Tells that time no more shall be,
Lost amid the deep below,
Ye existing but to know it
Is eternity to know.

Time—a fragment, rent and riven,
On the everlasting main,
Fleeting, fleeting, onward driven;
To its continent again.
'Mid the context of th' Eternal,
This parenthesis it scan,
Is it read within its limits
All the history of man.

Time—a season ever ranging;
'Tis a stage a varied play;
Man the actor, ever changing,
Ne'er continues in one stay.
Time the first-born of creation,
First to live and last to die,
'Twixt its first and last pulsation,
Time transacts her mystery.

Time—a treasure rich and costly,
Now entrusted to thy care;
Now to use it, or abuse it—
'Tis a priceless thing and rare,
Shall we not, then, learn to cherish
This provision that is made?
Seasons pass, and moments perish,
And to our account are laid.

Literature.

The Lamplighter's Story.

(From the "Picnic Papers.")

(*Concluded*)

'Why don't you throw him away?' says Tom. 'What do you keep such unpleasant thing s here for?'

'Throw him away!' cries the old gentleman. 'We use him constantly in astrology. He's a charm.'

'I shouldn't have thought it,' says Tom, 'from his appearance. *Must* you go, I say?'

'The old gentleman makes him no answer, but climbs up the ladder in a greater bustle than ever. Tom looked after his legs till there was nothing of him left, and then sat down to wait; feeling (so he used to say) as comfortable as if he was going to be made a free-mason, and they were beating the pokers.

"Tom waited so long gentlemen, that he began to think it must be getting on for midnight at least, and felt more dismal and lonely than ever he had done in all his life. He tried every means of whiling away the time, but it never had seemed to move so slow. First, he took a nearer view of the child with three heads, and thought what a comfort it must have been to his parents. Then he looked up a long telescope which was pointed out of the window, but saw nothing particular in consequence of the stopper being at the other end. Then he came to a skeleton in a glass case, labelled "Skeleton of a Gentleman—Prepared by Mr. Mooney,"—which made him hope that Mr. Mooney might not be in the habit o preparing gentlemen that way without their own consent. A hundred times at least he looked into the pot where they were boiling the philosopher's stone down to the proper consistency, and wondered whether it was nearly done. 'When it is,' thinks Tom, 'I'll send out for sixpenn'orth of sprats, and turn 'em into gold fish for a first experiment. Besides which, he made up his mind, gentleman, to have a country house and a park; and to plant a bit of it with a double row of gas lamps a mile long, and go out every night with a French-polished mahogany ladder, and two servants in livery behind him, to light 'em for his own pleasure.

"At length and at last, the old gentleman's legs appeared upon the steps leading through the roof, and he came slowly down: bringing along with him the gifted Mooney. This Mooney, gentlemen, was even more scientific in appearance than his friend; and had, as Tom often declared upon his word and honour, the dirtiest face we can possibly know of, in this imperfect state of existence.

Gentlemen, you are all aware that if a scientific man isn't absent in his mind, he's of no good at all. Mr. Mooney was so absent, that when the old gentleman said to him, 'shake hands with Mr. Grig,' he put out his leg. 'Here's a mind, Mr. Grig,' cries the old gentleman in a rapture. 'Here's philosophy! Here's ruminiation! Don't disturb him,' he says, 'for this is amazing!'

Tom had no wish to disturb him, as in nothing particular to say; but he was so uncommonly amazing, that the old gentleman got impatient, and determined to give him an electric shock to bring him to—'for you must know, Mr. Grig,' he says, 'that we always keep a strong charged battery, ready for that purpose.' These means being resorted to, gentlemen, the gifted Mooney revived with a loud roar, and he no sooner came to himself, than both he and the old gentleman looked at Tom with compassion, and shed tears abundantly.

'My dear friend,' says the old gentleman to the Gifted, 'prepare him.'

'I say,' cries Tom, falling back, 'none of that you know. No preparing by Mr. Mooney, if you please.'

'Alas!' replies the old gentleman, 'you don't understand us. My friend informs him of his fate. I can't.

The Gifted mustered up his voice, after many efforts, and informed Tom that his nativity had been carefully cast, and he would expire at exactly thirty-five minutes, twenty-seven seconds, and five-sixths of a second past nine o'clock, a. m., on that day two months.

Gentlemen, I leave you to judge what were Tom's feelings at the announcement, on the eve of matrimony and endless riches. 'I think,' he says in a trembling way, 'there must be a mistake in the working of that sum. Will you do me the favour to cast it up again?'

'There is no mistake,' replies the old gentleman, 'it is confirmed by Francis Moore, Physician. Here is the prediction for to-morrow two months.' And he showed him the page, where sure enough were these words—'The decease of a great person may be looked for, about this time.'

'Which,' says the old gentleman, 'is clearly you, Mr. Grig.'

'Too clearly,' cries Tom, sinking into a chair, and giving one hand to the old gentleman, and one to the gifted. 'The orb of day has set on Thomas Grig for ever!'

'At this affecting remark the Gifted shed tears again, and the other two mingled their tears with his, in a kind—if I may use the expression—of Mooney and Co's entire. But the old gentleman recovering first, observed that this was only a reason for hastening the marriage, in order that Tom's distinguished race might be transmitted to posterity; and requesting the Gifted to console Mr. Grig during his temporary absence, he withdrew to settle the preliminaries with his niece immediately.

'And now, gentlemen, a very extraordinary and remarkable occurrence took place; for, as Tom sat in a melancholy way in one chair, and the Gifted sat in a melancholy way in another, a couple of doors were thrown violently open, the two young ladies rushed in, and one knelt down in a loving attitude at Tom's feet, and the other at the Gifted's. So far, perhaps, as Tom was concerned—as he used to say—you will say there was nothing strange in this; but you will be of a different opinion when you understand that Tom's young lady was kneeling to the Gifted, and the Gifted's young lady was kneeling to Tom.

'Hallos! stop a minute!' cries Tom; 'there's a mistake. I need condoling with by sympathising woman, under my afflicting circumstances; but we're out in the figure. Change partners, Mooney.'

'Monster!' cries Tom's young lady, clinging to the Gifted.

'Miss!' says Tom. *Is that* your manners?'

'I abjure thee!' cries Tom's young lady, 'I renounce thee. I never will be thine. Thou,' she says to the Gifted, 'art the object of my first and all engrossing passion. Wrapt in thy sublime visions, thou hast not perceived my love; but, driven to despair, I now shake off the woman and avow it. Oh, cruel, cruel man!' With which reproach she laid her head upon the Gifted's breast, and put her arms about him in the tenderest manner possible, gentlemen.

'And I,' says the other young lady, in a sort of ecstasy, that made Tom sta t,—'I neverbe abjure my chosen husband too. Hear me, Goblin!'—this was to the Gifted—'Hear me! I hold thee in the deepest detestation. The maddening interview of this one night has filled my soul with love—but not for thee. It is for thee, for thee young man,' she cries to Tom. 'As Monk Lewis finely observes, Thomas, Thomas, I am thine, Thomas, Thomas, thou art mine: thine for ever, mine for ever!' With which words, she became very tender likewise.

'Tom and the Gifted, gentlemen, as you may believe, looked at each other in a very awkward manner, and with thoughts not at all complimentary to the two young ladies. As to the Gifted, I have heard Tom say often, that he was certain he was in a fit, and had it inwardly. 'Speak to me! oh, speak to me!' cries Tom's young lady to the Gifted.

'I don't want to speak to anybody,' he says, finding his voice at last, and trying to push her away. 'I think I had better go I'm—I'm frightened,' he says, looking about as if he had lost something.

'Not one look of love!' she cries.—'Hear me, while I declare—'

'I don't know how to look a look of love,' he says all in amaze. 'Don't declare anything. I don't want to hear anybody.'

'That's right!' cries the old gentleman, (who it seems had been listening). 'That's right! Don't hear her. Emma shall marry you to-morrow, my friend, whether she likes it or not, and *she* shall marry Mr. Grig.'

'Gentlemen, these words were no sooner out of his mouth than Galileo Isaac Newton Flamstead (who it seems had been listening too) darts in, and spinning round and round, like a young giant's top, cries, 'Let her. Let her. I'm fierce; I'm furious I give her leave. I'll never marry anybody after this—never. It isn't safe. She is the falsest of the false,' he cries, tearing his hair and gnashing his teeth; 'and I'll live and die a bachelor!'

'The little boy,' observed the Gifted, gravely, 'albeit of tender years, has spoken wisdom. I have been led to t e contemplation of womankind, and will not adventure on the troubled waters of matrimony.'

'What!' says the old gentleman, 'not marry my daughter! Won't you, Mooney? Not if I make her? Won't you? Won't you?

'No,' says Mooney, 'I won't. And if anybody asks me any more, I'll run away, and never come back again.'

'Mr. Grig,' says the old gentleman, 'the stars must be obeyed. You have not changed your mind because of a little girlish folly—h, Mr. Grig?'

'Tom, gentlemen, had had his eyes about him, and was pretty sure that all this was a device and trick of the waiting-maid, to put him off his inclination. He had seen her biding and skipping about the two doors, and had observed that a very little whispering from her pacified the Salamander directly.

'So,' thinks Tom, 'this is a plot—but it won't fit.'

'Eh, Mr. Grig?' says the old gentleman.

'Why, sir,' says Tom, pointing to the crucible, 'if the soup's nearly ready—'

'Another hour beholds the consummation of our labours,' returned the old gentleman.

'Very good,' says Tom, with a mournful air. 'It's only for two months, but I may as well be the richest man in the world for that time. I'm not particular. I'll take her, sir. I'll take her,'

'The old gentleman was in a rapture to find Tom still in the same mind, and drawing the young lady towards him by little and little, was joining their hands by main force, when all of a sudden, gentlemen, the crucible blew up with a great crash; everybody screams; the room is filled with smoke; and Tom, not knowing what may happen next, throws himself into a Fancy attitude, and says, 'Come on, if you're a man!' without addressing himself to anybody in particular.

'The labours of fifteen years!' says the old gentleman, clasping his hands and looking down upon the Gifted, who was saving the pieces, 'are destroyed in an instant!'—And I am told gentlemen, by the by, that this same philosopher's stone would have been discovered a hundred times at least, to speak within bounds, if it wasn't for the one unfortunate circumstance that the apparatus always blows up, when it's on the very point of succeeding.

'Tom turns pale when he hears the old gentleman expressing himself to this unpleasant effect, and stammers out that if it's quite agreeable to all parties, he would like to know exactly what has happened, and what change has really taken place in the prospects of that company.

'We have failed for the present, Mr Grig,' says the old gentleman, wiping his forehead, 'and I regret it the more, because I have invested my neice's five thousand pounds in this glorious speculation. But don't be cast down,' he says, anxiously—'in another fourteen years, Mr. Grig—'

'Oh!' cries Tom, letting the young lady's hand fall. 'Were the stars very positive about this union, sir?'

'They were,' says the old gentleman.

'I'm sorry to hear it,' Tom makes answer, 'for it's no go, sir.'

'No what?' cries the old gentleman.

'Go, sir,' says Tom, fiercely, 'I forbid the banns.' And with these words—which are the very words he used—he sat himself down in a chair, and, laying his head upon he table, thought with a secret grief what was to come to pass on that day two months.

'Tom always said, gentlemen, that that waiting-maid was the artfullest minx he had ever seen; and he left it in writing in this country when he went to colonise abroad, that he was certain in his own mind she and the Salamander had blown up the philosopher's stone on purpose, and to cut him out of his property. I believe Tom was in the right, gentlemen; but whether or no, she comes forward at this point, and says, 'May I speak, sir?' and the old gentleman answering, 'Yes, you may,' she goes on to say that 'the stars are no doubt quite right in every respect, but Tom is not the man.' And she says, 'Don't you remember, sir, that when the clock struck five this afternoon, you gave Master Galileo a rap on the head with your telescope, and told him to get out of the way?' 'Yes, I do,' says the old gentleman. 'Then,' says the waiting-maid, 'I say he's the man, and the prophecy is fulfilled.' The old gentleman staggers at this, as if somebody had hit him a blow on the chest, and cries, 'He! why, he's a boy!' Upon that, gentlemen, the Salamander cries out that he'll be twenty-one next Lady-day; and complains that his father has always been so busy with the sun round which the earth revolves, that he has never taken any notice of the son that revolves round him; and that he hasn't had a new suit of clothes since he was fourteen; and that he wasn't even taken out of nankeen frocks and trowsers till he was quite unpleasant in 'em; and touches on a good many more family matters to the same purpose. To make a long story short, gentlemen, they all talk together, and cry together, and remind the old gentleman that as to the noble family, his own grandfather would have been Lord Mayor if he hadn't died at a dinner the year before; and they show him by all kinds of arguments that if the cousins are married, the prediction comes true every way. At last, the old gentleman, being quite convinced, gives in; and joins their hands; and leaves his daughter to marry anybody she likes; and they are all well pleased; and the Gifted as well as any of them.

'In the middle of this little family party, gentlemen, sits Tom all the while, as miserable as you like. But when everything else is arranged, the old gentleman's daughter says, that their strange conduct was a little device of the waiting-maid's to disgust the lovers he had chosen for 'em, and will he forgive her? and if he will, perhaps he might even find her a husband—and when she says that, she looks uncommon hard at Tom. Then the waiting-maid says that, oh dear! she couldn't bear Mr. Grig should think she wanted him to marry her; and that she had even gone so far as to refuse the last lamplighter, who was now a literary character (having set up as a bill-sticker;) and that she hoped Mr. Grig would not suppose she was on her last legs by any means, for the baker was very strong in his attentions at that moment, and as to the butcher, he was frantic. And I don't know how much more she might have said, gentlemen (for, as you know, this kind of young women are rare ones to talk,) if the old gentleman hadn't cut in suddenly, and asked Tom if he'd have her, with ten pounds to recompense him for his loss of time and disappointment, and as a kind of bribe to keep the story secret.

'It don't much matter, sir,' says Tom, 'I ain't long for this world. Eight weeks of marriage, especially with this young woman, might reconcile me to my fate. I think,' he says, 'I could go off easy, after that.' With which he embraces her with a very dismal face, and groans in a way that might move a heart of stone—even of philosopher's stone.

'Egad,' says the old gentleman, 'that reminds me—this bustle put it out of my head—there was a figure wrong. He'll live to a green old age—eighty-seven at least!'

'How much, sir?' cries Tom.

'Eighty-seven!' says the old gentleman.

Without another word, Tom flings himself on the old gentleman's neck; throws up his hat; cuts a caper; defies the waiting-maid; and refers her to the butcher.

'"You won't marry her!" says the old gentleman, angrily.

'"A thousand lives after it!" says Tom. "I'd sooner marry a mermaid, with a small-tooth comb and looking-glass."

'"Then take the consequences," says the other.

'With those words—I beg your kind attention here, gentlemen, for it's worth your notice—the old gentleman with the fore-finger of his right hand in some liquor from the crucible that was spilt on the floor, and drew a small triangle on Tom's forehead. The room swam before his eyes, and he found himself in the watch-house.'

'Found himself *where?*' cried the vice, on behalf of the company generally.

'In the watch-house,' said the chairman.

'It was late at night, and he found himself in the very watch-house from which he had been let out that morning.'

'Did he go home?' asked the vice.

'The watch-house people rather objected to that,' said the chairman; 'so he stopped there that night, and went before the magistrate in the morning. 'Why, you're here again, are you?' says the magistrate, adding insult to injury; 'we'll trouble you for five shillings more, if you can conveniently spare the money.' Tom told him he had been enchanted, but it was of no use. He told the contractors the same, but they wouldn't believe him. It was very hard upon him, gentlemen, as he often said, for was it likely he'd go and invent such a tale? They shook their heads and told him he'd say anything but his prayers—as indeed he would; there's no doubt about that. It was the only imputation on his moral character that ever I heard of.'

Importance of Presence of Mind in a Family.

1. If a man faints, place him flat on his back, and let him alone.

2. If any poison is swallowed, drink instantly half a glass of cool water with a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred into it; this vomits as soon as it reaches the stomach, but for fear some of the poison remains, swallow the white of one or two raw eggs, or drink a cup of hot coffee. The two being antidotes for a greater number of poisons than any dozen other articles known, with the advantage of their always being on hand; if not, a pint of sweet oil, or lard oil, or 'drippings,' or melted butter, or lard, are good substitutes, especially if they vomit quickly.

3. The best thing to stop the bleeding of a moderate cut instantly, is to cover it over profusely with cobweb, or flour and salt, half and half.

4. If the blood comes from a wound by jets or spirts, be spry, or the person will die in a few minutes, because an artery is severed; tie a handkerchief loosely around, near the part between the wound and the heart; put a stick betwe n the handkerchief and the skin and twist it around until the blood ceases to flow; keep it there until the doctor comes; if in a position where the handkerchief cannot be used press the thumb on a spot near the wound, between the wound and the heart; increase the pressure until the bleeding ceases, but do not lessen the pressure for an instant until the physician arrives so as to glue up the wound by the coagulation or cooling of the hardening blood.

5. If the body is tired, rest; if the brain is tired, sleep.

6. The three best medicines in the world are warmth, abstinence and repose.

A WORD TO APPRENTICES.—Apprenticeship is the most important stage of life through which a mechanic is called to pass; it is emphatically the spring season of his days; the time when he is to reap in after years. If he spare no labor in its proper culture, he is sure of obtaining an abundant harvest; but, if, in the culture of the mental soil, he follow the example of many in tilling the earth, and carelessly and negligently does his work, like them he will find the seeding time past, and his ground bringing forth only weeds and briars. Let the young apprentice bear in mind, when he commences learning any business, that all hopes of success in the future are doomed to fade away like the morning mist, unless he improves the golden season. Let him bear in mind that he can become master of his business only through the closest application, and the most persevering industry; and that unless he does master it, he may bid farewell to all visions of future prospect and success. The apprentice is the foundation of the great mechanical edifice, and surely if the foundation of a structure be not firm, the structure itself crumbles and falls to the earth. Then young friends, persevere, be studious and attentive; study well all the branches of your business, both practical and theoretical—and you will not fail, when your time shall come to take an active part in life, to be of use, not only in your own particular business, but in society.

THOUGHTS FOR YOUNG MEN.—Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have no magical power to make scholars. In all circumstances, as made under God, the master of his own fortune, so he it the former of his own mind. The Creator has so constituted the human intellect, that it can grow only by its own action, and by its own action of most certainly and necessarily grows. Every man must, therefore, in an important sense, educate himself. His books and teachers are but helps; the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in case of emergency, all his mental power in vigorous exercise to effect his proposed object. It is not the man who has seen the most, or has read most, who can do this; such a one is in danger of being borne down, like a beast of burden, by an over-loaded mass of other men's thoughts. Nor is it the man that can boast merely of native vigor and capacity. The greatest of all the warriors that went to the siege of Troy, had not the pre-eminence because nature had given him strength and he carried the largest bow, but because self discipline taught him how to bend it.

Remarkable Oratorical Feat.

The papers on the Pacific coast are commenting upon an extraordinary exhibition of oratory and endurance that has lately been made in the Vancouver Island Legislature. The feat was performed by Mr. Leonard McClure of talking seventeen hours without pausing or sitting down.—The *Examiner* says of this effort:

"It may easily be supposed that Mr. McClure's speech could not have been a masterpiece of oratory, nor is it likely that his inducement was greater than that which moved Edward Burke when, at the trial of Warren Hastings, after pouring out for fourteen hours a torrent of impassioned eloquence, the majestic mind collapsed under the forces of physical fatigue, and he fell fainting in the arms of Sheridan. But we know of no instance of stubborn tenacity equal to that of Mr. McClure's and the cause was one which should make him famous in the annals of the British colonies.

"A year ago a large quantity of land in the above Victoria was seized by the government for arrears of taxes, and was by it held on the understanding, expressed and published, that the owners could have and repossess their lots by paying the taxes due within a twelvemonth after their seizure. But it became known a few days before the expiration of the allotted term that a plot was on foot, to be matched by the government and backed by a venal majority in the House of Assembly, to pass a bill authorizing the executive to repudiate its contracts with the land owners, refusing to accept payment of arrears, and seizing upon and retaining permanently the disputed lots. Two men in the House opposed the measure. Their names were Amos de Colmes and Leonard McClure. They knew that they had nothing to hope from their compeers or from the government, and they prepared themselves accordingly. The House had made up its mind, with these two exceptions, to rush through this obnoxious bill on the day before the twelvemonth expired.

"There was but one way to prevent this, and it was adopted resolutely. On the House being opened, Mr. McClure rose to his feet, the time being noon, and kept the floor until five o'clock next morning. For seventeen hours he continued to speak, while every effort was made by the purchased majority to put him down and tire him out. With a merciless unanimity they refused to allow him to lean against the table, to put a foot upon a chair for a moment to relieve himself from the wearisomeness of his position by resting his hand upon anything, or to speak, in short, in any other than a rigidly exact and unsupported attitude. During the whole of the time they relieved each other at intervals, going out and procuring refreshments as they needed, and always leaving a quorum in the House. When McClure sank exhausted in his seat, as the light of another morning was stealing into the windows of the Assembly House, De, Comos rose and for the remaining seven hours of the twenty-four talked against time. On rising, amid the groans and hisses of the disgusted and exhausted majority, he exclaimed with more force than refinement, that it was useless for honorable members to evince their malice in that manner, for he had got up with the determination to talk, if necessary, until the angel Gabriel sounded the last trumpet."

Heroic powers of endurance were not quite so severely tested, but the end was achieved, and when the clock struck twelve the worn and wearied champions of honesty looked round with unspeakable exultation upon the blank faces of a bought and beaten Assembly."

The Position of the Education Question.

The education question is in a strange state at present. One ministerial paper says the interests of the Protestant minority, which were betrayed here, will be secured by the arrangements made in England by Mr. Galt. Another says that all the terms are arranged, and that Mr. Galt had the drawing of them up. Another (the *Mirror*) says that nothing of the kind has taken place, and that Mr. Cartier's pledge to protect Protestant interests will be redeemed without aid from Mr. Galt,—not in the way indicated, but in some other way not explained; and, furthermore, that he will at the same time attend to the interests of the Roman Catholic minority of Upper Canada, thus rendering Mr. McGee's volunteer protectorship over these interests quite superfluous.

The Upper Canada organs of the Government say that no interference in England with their school laws will be tolerated,—a fact which renders the *True Witness* dubious as to Mr. Cartier's ability to protect the Romanists of Western Canada. Besides Mr. Cartier pledged himself to permit no change in the terms of Confederation.

The fact is, we believe, that little weight can be attached to the promises either of Mr. Cartier or Mr. Galt on this subject, as both of them may at any time be checkmated or dismissed by the priest power, which in this country stands behind all politics and all political leaders. And even though pledges were obtained from the hierarchy itself, they would, as Dr. Ryerson has testified, be quite unreliable. Our opinion is, that Protestants here have dallied with political Delilahs of the Galt stamp till those they have trusted are ready to exclaim, "The Philistines be upon thee!" and to send us to grind in whatever prison house the hierarchy may appoint. There is only one danger in all this, namely, that as in Samson's case, the house may come down about the ears of all concerned.—*Montreal Witness.*

Rumored Fenian Expedition.

The New York *Tribune* of Saturday says it is understood that Stephens has left America—his friends suppose, with the intention of beginning the revolution in Ireland he has so often promised would take place before the end of the year. The *Tribune* says it is difficult to see what hope Mr. Stephens can have of success. We learn from the Chicago *Republican* that orders have been received by all the Fenian officers in the west who owe allegiance to Stephens, directing them to leave for New York without delay and be prepared to cross the ocean. It is said that a detachment of these men will take passage in Cunard steamers and when out in wide ocean seize upon the vessels. It is also expected to ship what will be called boxes of machinery on board these steamers, which, when the ship is captured and cut at sea will prove to be fire-arms, cannon, &c. It is almost to be hoped that these ruffians will make an attempt of this kind and add piracy to their other crimes. They will then most assuredly obtain their deserts in the shape of a halter.

Le Canada, of Ottawa, says a despatch has been received, announcing the assent by Her Majesty to the Bill of last session, for delaying the Legislative Council elections, which should have come off this fall.

Steel Squares, Spear & Jackson's and Borby's Saws, Mink, Otter & Beaver Traps, Superior Broad Axes, Warranted Cross Cut Saws, Cattle Ties, Chalk Lines, Powder, Shot, Cartridges, Dawson's Planes, Sleigh Shoe Steel, Carriage Bolts, Machine Oils, Warranted Chopping Axes, Sawing Machine Saws, Glass from 7 by 9 to 50 by 60, Patent hammered and other Horse Nails, Superior Rasps, Bake Kettles and Pots for Lumbermen, superior White Lead, all sizes of Iron and Cast Steel, 500 dozen Knives and Forks, received.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

Peterboro,' Nov. 14, 1866. 46-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Township of Harvey—W. McC. Hall.
Lost—C. Crozier.
Caution—Edward Page.
Glasgow Warehouse—John Erskine.
Hardware—G. Stethem & Co.
Pork, &c.—John Carnegie, jr.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1866.

MUNICIPAL.

Some time ago we gave a reprint of the principal portions of the new law, as affecting our municipal institutions, and as the time is near when some of the provisions of the law will have to be carried out in the election of Reeves, we would again call the attention of our readers to those portions:—

A meeting of the electors shall take place for the *nomination* of candidates for the offices of Reeves and Deputy Reeves, Councillors and Police Trustees in Townships, Incorporated Villages and Police Villages at *noon*, on the last Monday but one in December, annually, at such place therein as shall be fixed by By-law.

The Clerk must give *six* days notice of such meeting, and shall be chairman during proceedings.

If only the requisite number of candidates be proposed and seconded, after one hour the Clerk *shall* declare such candidates duly elected; if more than the necessary number be proposed, and a poll be demanded by a candidate or elector, the meeting shall be adjourned till the first Monday in January, when a poll shall be opened at 9 o'clock in the morning and kept open till *five*, p. m., and no longer. There will, therefore, be but one day of polling, so that all who desire to exercise that right must make an effort to do it on the first Monday in January.

The Clerk or Chairman must post up, on the day following the nomination, in the Clerk's office, the names of candidates, and also provide certified voter's lists for each Returning Officer in the municipality, and provide them poll books.

The qualification of Candidates, in Townships, is $400 freehold, or $800 leasehold; in incorporated villages, freehold $600, or leasehold $1200; in Towns, freehold $800, or leasehold $1600.

No person can vote who had not paid his taxes before the 16th day of December next preceding the election.

From the law it would appear that voters must have paid their taxes before voting, but the candidate's not having done so will be no obstacle in the way of his election.

In *Towns* and *Cities* every elector may vote in each ward.

In Townships and Villages divided into electoral divisions, no elector shall vote in more divisions than one.

The qualification of a voter for municipal purposes is in Towns, the actual value of $400 in real property whether freehold or leasehold or partly both; in villages, $300; in Townships, $100.

For Parliamentary elections: in Towns, $400; in Villages, $300; in Townships, $200.

The Delegation to England.

Messrs. McDonald, Cartier, McDougall, Howland, Galt and McGee are to form the delegation to England to watch one another. What a pitiable spectacle they present to the world; Galt going to watch McGee and he in turn going to watch Galt. They cannot trust educational matters in the hands of the other four. Mr. Cartier cannot be believed by Mr. Galt and Mr. Galt cannot be trusted by Mr. McGee. How will they work together? Might it not be truly remarked to them, "See that ye fall not out by the way."

If the Imperial Parliament does not put a check-mate on them, such a combination of incongruities must prove a failure.

It is announced that a document is to be published as soon as the delegates leave, setting forth the course to be pursued by them in London. The *Globe* justly remarks:—"The cool impudence of this is its most striking characteristic. That is to say, these delegates having concocted a scheme whereby the terms of the Quebec resolutions and the decision of the Canadian Parliament are to be set at naught—they will graciously permit the people to learn the nature of this scheme to deprive them of their rights by-and-bye when the delegates are fairly on their way to carry out their plot. So long as they are within reach of popular indignation and popular remonstrance, Ministers are careful to conceal the plot. But once out of hearing, they will allow the scheme to be made public—allow the country to know the precise way in which the outrage is to be effected—in the hope, perhaps, that public indignation will have subsided before they return. If they have any such hope, they will find themselves grievously mistaken."

MEXICO.

Matters look very dark in this benighted place. Maximilian has, it is said, resigned his charge into the hands of a French General, named Baizaine, and is on his way to Europe. All his expectations unrealized and frustrated. The country still unsettled and without much hope of quiet. There are prospects of an election for president, and all the tumult consequent upon such a state, in a country where everything is completely unhinged. The American eye is directed towards the country with an idea to annexation, no doubt, and it may be that this will be attempted by force. There may be a struggle with the United States also, before they give themselves over to their rule.—They are very unsettled at present indeed.

Another Waterloo Hero Gone to His Rest.

It becomes our painful duty to record the decease of one of our most respected citizens, Andrew James Fraser, Esq., better known as Captain Fraser. Mr. Fraser was born in Roxboroughshire, Scotland, in the year 1796 and consequently at the time of his decease was in the 71st year of his age. At the age of 15 years he entered the British army and served in the 42nd Highlanders, as Lieutenant, in which Regiment both his father and grand-father had served. He was present with his regiment at all the great battles during the Peninsular war, which crowned the Duke of Wellington's campaign with success. He bore a distinguished share in the several battles of Salamanca, Orthese, at Burgos, at Vittoria, Nive Nivelle, Pyrenees, Toulouse, Quarire Bras and Waterloo, and his regiment in defending the villages of Santa Monline, and Quaire Bras, lost their Colonel—Macard, and was reduced to less than one-tenth of its original number. Mr. Frazer received medals for Vittoria and Waterloo. He was with the allies during the occupation of Paris, after which he retired on half-pay. Afterwards he served in South America, but on leaving the service this time he came to Canada, and on his passage got wrecked off Cape Race. He afterwards settled in Vernlam, whence he removed to this town, where he has resided for upwards of 20 years.

During our Canadian troubles he served in the Canadian Sedentary Militia, in which he was Captain. For many years he has acted as magistrate, in which office he was amiable and obliging, often endeavoring to get disagreements settled without costs to the parties. Mr. Frazer was in his usual health on Saturday, but took ill of English cholera on Sunday evening, by which disease he was carried off on Tuesday, expiring about 2 o'clock, p. m. He was highly respected by every class of our citizens. His remains will be interred today at 2.30, p. m.

He leaves a disconsolate wife to mourn her loss to whom he had been married upwards of forty years.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the St Andrew's Society, held at the American Hotel, on Wednesday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

W. A. Scott, Esq., *President.*
D. Sutherland, Esq., 1st *Vice-President.*
Alex. Graham, Esq., 2nd *Vice-President.*
James Jack, Esq., 3rd *Vice-President.*
Alex. Smith, Esq., *Treasurer.*
Revds. J. M. Roger and J. Gilmour, *Chaplains.*
Drs. Harvey and McNabb, *Physicians.*
Chas. Cameron, *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE FOR TOWN.—James Hall, Jas. Campbell, Robt. Romaine, M. Miller, John Thomson, R. D. Ewing, John Moffatt, John Carnegie, jr., John Erskine, L. McGreggor, John Wilvie, R. Taylor, Esq'rs.

COMMITTEE FOR COUNTY.—George Tully, Monaghan; R. Laing, do.; Thos. Telford, Ennismore; M. Sanderson, Smith; T. Tully, do.; Robt. Brodie, Douro; Jas. Miller, Otonabee; Wm. Laing, do.; W. E. Rexburgh, Asphodel; H. M. Fowlds, do.; W. Woods, Harvey; Alex. Esplin, Dummer; John Ludgate, Ashburnham.

A vote of thanks was tendered to James Hall, Esq., Past-president, and D. McDonald, Esq., Treasurer, for the manner in which they had discharged the duties of their offices.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Monday evening next, to take into consideration the propriety of celebrating St. Andrew's Day in a proper manner.

French Canadian Missionary Society.

A public meeting will be held, on behalf of the above society, at the Canada Presbyterian Church, on Friday, 16th November, 1866, at 7.30, p. m., when the objects and plans of the society will be fully explained, and several addresses delivered. A Collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of said society. All interested in the Evangelisation of the French Canadians, are earnestly invited to attend.

Personal.

We learn, with much pleasure, that Mr. W. M. Roger, son of the Rev. J. M. Roger of this Town, has received and accepted a call to the church at Perth, and will be inducted on the 25th instant. We further learn that this is one of the best congregations outside of the large cities. Mr Roger is a young man, full of promise, and likely to be useful in the ministry to which he is devoting himself. He carries with him the best wishes and prayers of an extensive acquaintance for his future success.

Fenian Trials.

On Saturday last, Wm. Hayden was placed in the dock and tried for being with the Fenians at Fort Erie. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.—The prisoner seemed perfectly regardless of the consequences of his position.

On Monday, William Duggan was tried and acquitted. The prisoner, who is about 40 years of age, has a wife who was in Court during the trial with a young baby in her arms. She no doubt felt the position in which her husband was placed, and rejoiced on his being discharged.

Labrador.

It is said that owing to the failure of certain Fisheries in Labrador many of the inhabitants who depended on that branch of industry for a living have come to want, and are in a starving condition. The prospects, it is said, are too fearful to contemplate. Many families have only one or two barrels of flour for their winter supply, which is considered not enough to last till winter.—Exertions are being made to obtain supplies for the sufferers. Government has granted the steamer Napoleon for the transportation of such supplies to the place.

By a letter from a gentleman at Fenelon Falls, we learn that Mrs. Howie, of the Township of Summerville committed suicide on Wednesday morning last, by shooting herself. It is believed that she was laboring under a fit of insanity at the time, as she has had to be confined on that account heretofore.

The Committee of the Protestant Home acknowledge with thanks the donation of $19.75 from the gentlemen of the Grand Jury on the occasion of their visiting the Home, on Wednesday, the eighth of November, 1866.

We are requested to state that the Rev. Wm. Williams, new connexion minister of Caramville, will lecture on Temperance this evening in the Good Templars' Hall, Scott's Block. Chair to be taken at half past seven.

ASSIZES.

THURSDAY.

The case of the Queen *vs.* Thomas Hill, John [illegible] Robert Hall, the father and two [illegible] called, and the prisoner placed in the dock. Neither of the two other sons was present, being in appreciable, but the younger one, Robert Hill, does not bear the impress of a vicious tendency, or disposition. The charges were, that they did beat, cut and wound one Samuel Clysdale, with intent to wound, to maim, and to do grievous bodily harm to him. Mr. Weller prosecuted and S. Smith and J. Duggan defended. From the evidence given it appeared that John Hill and a son of Mr. Clysdale's had been at variance the day of the assault and had had some disagreement, and that afterwards about dark of same day, the two Hills had gone to Clysdale's house, and by some means had entered Mr. Clysdale who is an old man, to get out to see what it was. On his finding who were there he offered to shake hands with John Hill, when immediately Hill struck him with a scythe on the shoulder, but the stroke glided down his arm. John Hill then made a dash at George Clysdale, and in wrestling to get the scythe George Clysdale received some severe cuts on his hand. During this time Robert Hill inflicted seven cuts of a scythe on the head of old Mr. Clysdale, three of which left indentations in the skull, also some cuts on the left arm when have left it powerless, the old man having to carry it in a sling, although this took place on the 28th of June last.

Samuel Clysdale, examined.—Knows the prisoners, they live in 8th concession and on lot 20, Asphodel. He (Clysdale) lives on lot 19 in the same concession. Saw prisoner on 28th June last, about 10 o'clock; heard a voice to yard barn-yard; was in act of going to bed at time; wife of witness was in bed; witness was partly undressed; went out to see what it was. Saw two men at gate, without coats; recognised John Hill and Robert Hill, and asked them what was up? Received an angry reply. Witness reached to shake hands with John Hill; told him to go home and he would make all right in the morning. Witness feared nothing at this time. Immediately, however, he got a stroke of the scythe; by dodging, it came on his shoulder. John Hill then plunged at George Clysdale, son of witness, who had come out by this time, and Robert Hill made a dash at witness; struck him with a scythe also; stunned him, and cut him on head and arm in several places. A cut on the elbow left his arm useless. George Clysdale almost lost his life from the blows and cuts given by John Hill.

To Judge—Saw the scythes; both had scythes, but one got his away with him.—Believe they had logs on to protect their hands.

To S. Smith—There was no spite between the families on part of witness. Never had a quarrel with them. Lent them anything they asked, and had always lived as good neighbours.

Cross examined—Answered as above.—Gate was not far from house. The whole took place inside of a few minutes. George had nothing in his hand, to best of his knowledge. Daughter of witness was present, he believed, part of time. Did not hear her say to George Clysdale not to kill Johnny Hill, but to let him up. Suppose George defended himself. Saw Robert strike George while he was down, and while John Hill was striking him also. Heard Robert Hill say he could whip George Clysdale or any of the family. Saw the old man, Thos. Hill, that night. He fired a shot after the fight. The contents of gun fell round the people at the door.

To Mr. Weller—Hills were in limits of the gate. Heard the old man's voice, and then heard shot.

Geo. Clysdale, examined.—His evidence corroborated the evidence of his father in every particular. Witness showed his hands where they had been cut in holding the scythe to save himself. The scythe was also shown, and had a lug on one end to protect the hands of holder, and showed signs of a fierce contest by being bent up. Witness put John Hill down in self-defence; did not strike. Saw Hill strike Samuel Clysdale. Took one scythe from the Hills; the one produced in court is it.

Sarah Ann Clysdale, daughter of first witness, examined. Evidence same as two former.

John Morrow, Jr., sworn. To Mr. Weller; Recollected the night of the disturbance at Clysdale's. Saw prisoners about 9 o'clock that evening. Believed the quarrel was about ten o'clock. Spoke to them as they proceeded towards Norwood. John Hill had two scythes at time; asked them where they were going; unders ood them to be looking for George Clysdale, to beat him.

To S. Smith.—They were about a half a mile from their own house; the boys on foot; the old man on horse-back. Did not see George Clysdale that night.

John Buck, examined. Recollected the night of disturbance at Clysdales. Saw John and Robert Hill on road near dusk; near Mr. Armstrong's. John was making a noize; asked what was the matter: John said he would kill Clysdales. Calling one of them some hard names. Hill was sober at the time, at least he appeared to be.

To Mr. Duggan.—Could not say positively that he was sober.

John McMillan, sworn. Recollected the night of disturbance. Saw all the prisoners that evening. Saw them about ten o'clock. Heard a noise at Clysdale's; was at Hill's house at the time, sitting on a log, when noise was heard. Old Mr. Hill took off his coat, and called for a gun. Did not remember what he said, except that he thought it was a fight. Did not remember hearing Hill say who he thought were fighting.—Prisoner Thomas Hill, called for gun twice: on getting it ran towards Clysdale's. Witness followed part of way, but fearing to get into a "scrape," stopped. Heard a shot. Waited to Hill's came up after the fight; asked them what was up, understood there was a fight; heard the old man say he had let "pelt" at the villians—meaning a shot.

To Mr. Smith—This was about 10 o'clock. Met him about half way between his own house and Clysdales. The sons were with him and the wife was behind following. Did not see John Hill after the fight, but had seen him before it. Did not know that he was cut.

William Nichol, sworn. Remember the night of the fight. Saw the Hills before it, about dark; they were talking about old stories. Both John and Robert were present. Witness was at Mr. Hill's that night. On hearing the noise, the old man took off his coat and called for the gun. Witness told him not to go. John McMillan went part of the way but turned. Witness and McMillan sat down by the way-side, but fearing that if seen that they might be considered listening and get shot, they got up. Heard old man tell McMillan he had let "pelt" at the villains. Saw John Hill, did not see the old man. Heard him. This was about half way to Clysdale's.

James Hennessy, sworn.—Corroborated former witnesses.

Dr. Ford, of Norwood, sworn. Recollected attending to the Clysdale's.—They came for him about ten o'clock.—Found old Mr. Clysdale contused on left side of the head. Might have been done with a scythe, but thinks it was done with a stone. There was also incised wounds on left forearm and scratches. Has recovered from wounds of head, but will never get over the cuts in the arm. The cut was 3¼ inches long by 1 inch deep. Had seven cuts in head—laying it open to the skull; three of these left indentions in the skull.

To Mr Duggan.—The wounds, if properly cared for, would not cause death.

Robert Armstrong, examined. Saw Hills and George Clysdale at his "bee." Saw them in the evening; they left about dark. Saw Robert Hill about 9 o'clock, when he asked if George Clysdale was at his (Armstrong's) place; did not tell what he wanted. Did not say he was looking for Clysdale.

Mrs. Hill being called for defence would not be allowed to give evidence for her sons, for fear she might say something about her husband, for whom she could not be a witness.

Here Mr. Duggan remarked, that as far as Thomas Hill was concerned there was no case against him, and asked his Lordship to dismiss him or to give directions to that effect. Mr. Weller, for the crown, addressed the jury. Mr. Duggan objected. Objection overruled. Mr. Weller, however, only summed up the evidence, leaving it to the jury to give a decision.

Mr. Duggan addressed the jury on behalf of prisoners, asking them after due consideration to acquit Thomas Hill and to bring in a verdict of common assault against John and Robert.

The judge charged in favour of acquitting the old man, but thought the other case was more aggravated. He summed up the evidence and then left the matter to the jury. They acquitted the old man, who shortly after appeared in Court; and found the two younger Hills guilty.

Strickland vs. Nicholls and Hall.—This was a case in which Messrs. Strickland had agreed to take out saw logs of a certain quality and size for Messrs. Nicholls & Hall at one dollar a standard.

The plaintiffs set forth that they took out 1,300 standards, or 1,800 logs, according to their own culler's report, and that Messrs. Nicholls & Hall had paid considerable on them, $1,114.74.

Messrs. Nicholls & Hall set forth that when they sent a culler, he found only 1,746 logs—some having got out of the boom, and that these mounted only to 1,092 standards of good logs, but that there were some small logs and culls for which they were willing to allow half price, and on this showing, claimed having paid all but about $4.

The Jury gave a verdict for plaintiff for 1,300, standard. The money paid on logs was admitted, bal. to be paid. Smith for plaintiff; Dennistoun for defendant.

Griffith vs. Hall.—This was an action for malicious arrest.

Judge declined to hear it, because there was a demurrer on record.

Richardson vs. Canada West Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.—Fairbairn & Patterson for plaintiff; Smith & H. Cameron for defendants. This was a case in which Wm. Wood, the real plaintiff, sought to recover the amount of a policy which had been transferred to him on purchasing some property which afterwards was burnt. The property was in the Township of Harvey. Richardson being the or ginal owner, and in whose name the action had to be brought. This case was tried before and went against the Company. The Company then set up the plea that it was fired by the plaintiff and asked for a verdict on this account. James Wood (brother to Wm. Wood) and his wife testified to William being at their place that evening at 7 o'clock, and again on his way home from Buckhorn, at half past 8 to 9 o'clock. Another witness testified to having seen him near Buckhorn on his way home about 8 o'clock, and several witnesses testified that he was at home at 9.30. The fire was seen about this time, and parties who were stopping at his place for the night were out looking to see what it was when he came home from his brothers. The night was dark. Mr. Wood and several others started for the fire; when they got the length the dwelling was too far gone and the barn was in flames. Some, as is usual at fires, commenced pulling the end out of the barn to save the rest of the building. Some advised throwing clay or manure on the flames, and of course with many men there were many minds. Mr. Wood sent for pails but when they came they were useless. Mr. Wood, to some of the witnesses, appeared to act very coolly, as they wondered why he did not pull the end out of the barn, &c., and in consequence blamed *him* for the deed. Others thought that from the first he appeared cool, too much so for the occasion, and some of the witnesses evidently had some old spite. None of them testified to his having been near the place, not even on the lot, not with in a quarter of a mile of it; but he was sworn to have been at his brother's place at 7, at Buckhorn near 8, and at his brothers at 8.30, shortly after at home at 9. But because he did not do every thing that every one advised the verdict was given against him. This case occupied over a day of the court.

Thompson vs. Bennett.—This was a case in which defendant, Bennett, had rented a property from one Joseph Thompson, who held a deed, in trust, of the property for the infant child of one Vanston, who had been married to a daughter of John Thompson, but who separated for some cause, Vanston giving a deed in trust for the benefit of his own child. John Thompson, for neglect of duty in regard to the property, had been sued for the rents not collected, and judgement obtained against him: he then applied to Bennet for the rent. Bennett set forth that he had a lease from Joseph Thompson. At the same time, Vanstone's solicitor notified Bennet not to pay rent to any one but him, and thus, pestered on every side, he knew not what to do, but said he would pay the rent to the lawful claimant when determined.—At this period John Thompson sues for the rent for five years. Bennet shows a lease from Joseph Thompson, at $36 for first year, $40 for second year, and $50 yearly until the child should come to age. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff for $50 a year for the five years.

Knapp vs. Graham et al.—This is a case in which the pit sought to recover damages for numbering him with the Jolly Dogs, as a party who would not pay their just accounts, while they had spent the money which they had obtained at certain nigger concerts, which they held in Lindsay, Omemee and in Peterborough, celebrating for them, but because they did not prove he was an initiated member. Knapp got $40 damages.

Dunford vs. Wilson.—This was an action of trespass, for cutting logs on Dunford's property in the Township of Dummer. Weller for plaintiff, George Dunsford for defendant. Verdict for defendant.

The Court broke up at 5 o'clock on Saturday, leaving about one half of the cases unheard.

Grammar and Unio. School Board.

There was a meeting of the Board on Tuesday evening. Present—the chairman, Col. Haultain and Messrs. Gilmour, Conter, Stevenson, Lundy, Cameron, Dumble, Helm and Dr. Poole. Absent—Mr. Clinton and Dr. McCrea.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. Griffin, teacher, tendering his resignation and wishing to be released at the end of the year, for the purpose of attending college. His resignation was accepted and the Secretary directed to advertise for a teacher to take his place.

A petition from all the teachers was received, asking for monthly payments instead of quarterly ones, as heretofore. After some discussion it was agreed to lay the matter over to next meeting of the Board, in order to give time for consideration, and to see what extra expenditure it would entail.

The Report of the visiting committee for past month was read and received. Also one from the committee on property, which was also received.

Some discussion arose over the petition of the teachers and also over the reports, which was not of such importance as to report it.

The Board adjourned to next regular night of meeting.

TOWN COUNCIL.

November 12th, 1866.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—The Mayor and Messrs. Burnham, Ormond, Stevenson, Doherty, Millar, Cox and Chamberlain.

A Communication from J. Riely informing the Council that the Corporation of the City of Hamilton has an excellent fire engine and a hook and ladder carriage for sale, cheap.

Petitions were read from S. J. Carver asking for a reduction of his income tax; from Mrs. Haultain, praying that the taxes on the Protestant Home be remitted; from Mrs. Primo and Mrs. Holmes, asking for a remission of taxes, these were referred to the court of Revision.

Mr. Ormond informed the Council that Mr. Sheridan was present and he wished to bring before the Council the state of the Otonabee bridge. On motion both Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Clark were heard on the matter of the bridge.

Mr. Burnham introduced a By-law for authorizing the Mayor to subscribe 10 shares of $10 each in the Bridge Company at Wallace's Point, which was read a third time.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, the Council adjourned for 2 weeks.

A New Religious Paper is Cobourg.—We have been favored with a number of the *Observer*, a paper commencing its career in Cobourg, under the auspices, we believe, of the Bible Christian denomination. It is a nice little sheet, and contains a fair share of reading matter, both religious and secular. It is neatly printed, at the *Star* office, and begins life with strong hopes and fair promises of success. We wish it may succeed. The people of our sister town and vicinity, cannot lack for reading matter and news: there are now five papers published there.

To the Editor of the Peterboro Examiner.

Sir,—Since writing the letter that appeared in your issue of last week, relative to the importance of Savings Banks, and the existence of one in connection wit the Branch of the Ontario Bank in this town, I have been informed by the manager of the Toronto Bank, that he has, during the past two years, carried on by special deposits, a system practically the same as that of the Savings Bank, so that small deposits may be made and withdrawn at the pleasure of the depositor, and interest at 4 per cent allowed, as in the Savings Bank alluded to.

As to the advantages offered respectively by the two systems, I leave depositors themselves to ascertain. My object has been to raise my voice against an overdone credit system, and to draw attention to institutions of acknowledged advantage to the great majority of every community.

Yours,
FRED. W. HAULTAIN.

Peterboro, 13th Nov., 1866.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

Sir,—It is our painful duty to communicate the sad intelligence of one of the most appalling occurrences that has ever disturbed the rural monotony in this locality. On Wednesday last the family of Mr. Howie, of Somerville, was thrown into the deepest as well as the most unexpected grief, by Mrs. Howie committing suicide. The details are as follows:—Early in the morning Mr. Howie and his two sons went to attend to some out door duties. Three younger members of the family were in bed. Meanwhile Mrs. Howie, who appeared as well as usual, was preparing breakfast. In a few minutes the father and sons were summoned into the house by the report of a gun; when one of the latter who was chopping wood at the door, arrived his mother was breathing her last, having shot herself with a gun loaded with buck shot that hung on the wall. The contents of the gun entered the abdomen. She expired almost instantaneously without a groan or sigh.

The occurrence caused the greatest consternation among the sympathising neighbors and acquaintances in whose estimation both Mr. and Mrs. Howie stood very high—the latter being revered, by everybody who knew her, as an humble and blameless christian, indeed, she was pre-eminent for piety and kind deeds—a Dorcas—among her neighbors. Though she had recovered from a paroxysm of insanity five or six months ago, still, it is believed that she committed the fatal deed during a temporary alteration of intellect.

VIATOR.

Fenelon Falls, Nov. 7th, 1866.

Lakefield English Church Bazaar.

The Ladies of Lakefield purpose holding a Bazaar in the course of the ensuing summer, with the object of paying a portion of the debt ($1000) incurred by the building of their new Church. They give publicity thus early of their intention as the Bazaar ground is, as they believe, at present unoccupied, and they entertain the hope of enlisting the sympathy and the co-operation of their neighbours in the good work they have in hand. They had intended having recourse to a similar appeal on the purses of their friends during the *present* year, but several other Church Bazaars having been advertised to take place in Peterboro, they thought it only seemly as well as prudent to give way to the County Town, to do what in them lay to assist at those demonstrations, and to defer their own appeal—an appeal they now confidently expect will not be made in vain.

Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the Ladies of the congregation.

COM.

The Sectarian School Question.

In a matter of such great importance, and where the worst use may be made of popular misconceptions, is it not desirable that the people of Canada should have information more definite than those unauthorized and conflicting statements? It would be well if the Ministry, by some official memorandum, public speech, or authorized statement, would make public fully the true state of the case. If these suspicions of undue interference with the school matters are unfounded, as we now feel confident they are they should be speedily dispelled, to the end that the public may repose the necessary confidence in the Administration. A timely announcement of the ministerial policy would perhaps save some people the expense and trouble of going to England as a private deputation to secure the conservation of our school system in which they feel so warm an interest; and it would besides allay an excitement which is being daily stimulated by the organs of the opposition.—*Kingston News.*

A Sad Tale.—Last Monday night, at a late hour, a sick boy named Kelley arrived at the G. T. Station here, by train from the east, having been dismissed from the Hospital at Kingston as incurable, and sent home without any one to care for him on the way. The watchman of the night was unable to get him in for the night at any place, the public houses being all closed; but kindly remained with him in the waiting room at the G. T. Station till daylight, when medical aid was procured. It was, however, too late to be of any service; he died about an hour after. As deceased was on his way to Peterborough when death overtook him, a message was despatched to that town, announcing his death and making inquiries as to his relatives. The reply was to the effect that his mother was in jail, and had no funds on hand, on receipt of which the body was interred at the expense of the Benevolent Society. The conduct of the authorities of the Kingston Hospital in this matter is inexplicable. To send away a sick boy, apparently about fourteen years old, who was at the time suffering from disease so far advanced as to be pronounced incurable—to send him on a journey like that—was inhuman and unnatural, and those who did it are deserving of the severest censure.—*Port Hope Guide.*

A long article in the *Courier de St Hyacinthe*, describes the remarkable liberality and self-denial of Widow Blais, of the parish of St. Pierre Rivière du Sud, who erected a convent for the nuns of the "Precious Blood," at St. Hyacinthe.—She had before given most of her property to a religious institution, but having four thousand dollars left, she devoted it to the object above-mentioned, and only sought a small chamber in the convent in which to finish her days. She died, however, at her home on the 9th ult., and there was a great funeral service on the 27th, over her heart, which was sent to the convent of St. Hyacinthe.

The Cattle plague in Britain has come to an end after destroying upwards of two hundred thousand animals,—the aggregate value of which must have been, we suppose, considerably upwards of a million sterling. It is estimated that about five per cent of the cattle of England perished in this dreadful murrain. No cause or clue could be discovered for this disease, which was very unequal and irregular in its visitations to various parts of the country. Ireland suffered very little.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

DAYS. (Time: 7 a.m.)	Barometer corrected for Temperature of Air.	Direction and force of the Wind.	Extent of Sky obscured.	Rain in inches.
Monday, Nov 5	29.832	24.	NE.	1	6	
Tuesday, " 6	29.904	27			0	
Wednesday " 7	29.671	26	2		8	
Thursday, " 8	29.498	29	8		3	
Friday, " 9	29.340	34	7		1	
Saturday, " 10	29.866	33	8		9	

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately, by numbers from 0 Calm, 5 Moderate brisk, 10 Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers from 0 Clear, 10 the sky entirely covered with clouds, 5 that it is half covered, and 0 that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29.983 at 8.40 o'clock, p.m., on Monday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29.265, at 9 o'clock, p.m., on Friday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29.5206.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 56.7 on Friday

Lowest Temperature during the week was 20.4 on Tuesday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 36.96

Warmest day during the week was on Friday, the Mean Temperature being 46.36.

Coldest day during the week was on Monday, the Mean Temperature being 27.7.

UNUSUAL PHENOMENA.

Tuesday—Auroral twilight.

Wednesday—Silent lightning at 9, p.m.

Friday—Several brilliant falling stars about 11, p.m.

IVAN O'BEIRNE,
Station Observer.

Peterboro, November 12, 1866.

The following speaks very highly for the Electro-carbonized pens:—

We take much pleasure in recommending Mr C. Bernard's Pens as the best we have used, being far more durable and easier in their action than the ordinary steel pens.

Montreal, October 31, 1866.

(Signed), H. Cotte, Cashier, La Banque Jacques Cartier.
(Signed), H. Starkee, Manager, Ontario Bank.
(Signed), Wm. Sachs, Cashier, Molsons Bank
(Signed), Jackson Rae, Cashier, Merchants' Bank.
(Signed), E. J. Barbeau, Actuary, M. C. D. Saving Bank
(Signed) R. J. Dallas, Manager, Bank of Toronto.

Bryan's Warsaw.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat and all Bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all Medicine Dealers, at 25 cts per box.

MARRIED.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Peterboro, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. J. H. Johnson, M. A., Mr. David Arnott, to Miss Isabella McElwaine, both of this town.

By the same, at the same place, on the 7th inst., Mr. Robert Weenett, of Peterboro, to Miss Hannah Payne, of North Monaghan.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE!

NOW RECEIVED:

Another supply of

WINCEYS,

Very good value at the various prices. Also,

Rob Roy and Shepherd Check

SHAWLS,

Wool Hoods, Sontags, &c.

TO ARRIVE:

1 case HOOP SKIRTS, latest styles and of extra heavy steel, will be found good and cheap.

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterborough, November 14, 1866. 46-3in

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

We, the undersigned, having entered into an agreement for the

ESTABLISHMENT NEXT SPRING

OF A LARGE

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE

AND

CLOTHING MANUFACTORY,

On a far more extensive scale than we have ever carried on before in this town,

Beg to inform our Customers and all Cash Buyers, that

ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER

We will commence to sell, in each of our respective stores,

Our Entire Stock of

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

At a Reduction of

FIFTEEN PER CENT UNDER OUR PRESENT PRICES!

This will be an opportunity not to be forgotten.

Our present Stock, in each Store, is over $12,000; part of Ready made Clothing, of the best Cloths and Trimmings, and well made: and every article of this must be sold without reserve before opening the new establishment, which will be entirely on a new style.

For ten years we have been established in Peterborough, during which time we never had the opportunity of offering such GREAT BARGAINS as we do now; so that those who want Ready-Made Clothing, such as Over Coats, Pants and Vests will do well to call before buying elsewhere.

Remember our Stores,

F. LEMAY,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

L. LEMAY,

Hunter Street, next door to McKeller & Cameron's.

Peterborough, October 24th, 1866. 43

REMARKABLE CURES.

TO THE PUBLIC!

I think it but right that I should make known the following facts, with reference to the efficacy of the remedies supplied by Dr. E. Morris, of Peterborough. Last year a boy of mine took the Scarlet Fever, and followed, and the little fellow lost his reason, being unable to speak for nine months. I had several Doctors attending him but without any beneficial results, and I had almost given up hopes of his recovery. About this time I met Dr. Morris, who furnished me with some medicine which had the effect of restoring the little fellow's speech the day after it was first used, and he is now in excellent health. I have also used Dr Morris's Dandelion Pills, and found them all he represented them to be. They are a genuine article.

Wm. GARNETT,
Lot 10, 11 Con, Township of Ops.

May 10, 1866. 32

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865.

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used *is well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

SOMEBODY SAYS

"There is something peculiarly attractive in a horse. His intelligent eye and ear, his lofty carriage, his free and graceful motion, his vast strength, his obedient temper, and his inoffensive use, all endear him to us. We love to look at his fine proportions, and take in the inspiration of his energy and power, but it is only when the horse is properly cared for—when he is free from disease or unsoundness of any kind that he will exhibit these points of attraction, and without which he is of but little value. A package of "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine," should be in possession of every man who owns a horse, to be used in case of emergency. Don't fail to get it.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 37

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan"—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOE MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to give anything to my wife, Mary Ann Page, on my account, as I will not be accountable therefor, she having left my bed and board without any just cause.

EDWARD PAGE.

Smith, Nov. 10th, 1866. 46-3in*

LOST!

ON Saturday last, in Peterboro', or vicinity, a Pocket-Book containing receipts and papers, also three notes of hand made by John Kennedy in favor of Christian Crozier, past due. The public are forbid taking the said notes as the maker has been notified. Any person returning the book and papers, or leaving them at Mr Lundy's store, or at the *Examiner* Office, will be rewarded.

CHRISTIAN CROZIER.

Otonabee, Nov. 12, 1866. 46-3in*

FOR SALE.

A few barrels of Mess and Prime Mess Pork.

Fresh ground Buck Wheat Flour.

Corn Meal.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr.,

Simcoe Street.

Peterboro, Nov. 14, 1866. 46

Township of Harvey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Harvey intend at its next sitting, on the EIGHTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, to pass a By-law for the purpose of legalizing the following roads, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD between the centre of the 13th Concession and the south-west angle of Lot No. 9 in the 14th Concession.

COMMENCING at the centre of the thirteenth concession, at a point where a post has been planted on the side line between lots eight and nine; thence south 78 degrees 30 minutes, west thirty-four chains sixty-six links to the post between eight and nine; thence south 76 degrees 30 seconds, west 30 chains 10 links; thence north 13 degrees 30 seconds, west 9 chains 29 links; thence south 76 degrees 30 seconds, west 30 chains 10 links, to the south west angle of lot number nine in the fourteenth concession, the blazed and described line to be the centre of the road and the said road to be 66 feet in width.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD Continued through Lot eight in the thirteenth concession of the Township of Harvey.

COMMENCING at the centre of the 13th concession, at a point where a post has been planted on the side line between Lots eight and nine; thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes east thirty-one chains fourteen links, to the shore of Sandy Lake. The said road to be sixty-six feet wide, and the blazed or described line to be the centre of the road.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD around the foot of Sandy Lake.

COMMENCING at the north-east angle of Lot No seven in the twelfth concession of the Township of Harvey; thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes, west nineteen chains forty-one links; thence south eight degrees thirty minutes, east nine chains sixty-seven links; thence south twenty-eight degrees thirty minutes, west seven chains forty-eight links; thence south ten degrees, west one chain ninety-five links; thence south three degrees thirty minutes, west four chains sixty-seven links; thence south twenty-eight degrees, west two chains twenty-six links; thence south eighty-seven degrees, west four chains eighty-four links; thence south sixty-four degrees, west two chains fifteen links; thence north seventy-four degrees thirty minutes, west four chains nineteen links; thence seventy-one degrees thirty minutes, west thirteen chains fifty-six links; thence south thirty-one degrees, west twenty-eight chains twenty-four links; thence south seventy-five degrees, west 2 chains fifty-six links; thence south eighty-seven degrees thirty minutes, west three chains seventy-eight links; thence north eighty-four degrees thirty minutes, west seven chains fourteen links; thence north forty-eight degrees fifteen minutes, west two chains sixty-three links; thence north twenty four degrees thirty minutes, west fifty-nine chains forty-nine links, to a point planted on the continuation of the road through Lot eight in the thirteenth concession of the Township of Harvey, and closing at a point three chains twenty-five links from the centre of the said concession. The said road to be sixty-six feet in width, and the blazed or described line to be the north side of the road

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD in the 12th concession of the Township of Harvey.

COMMENCING at the south-east angle of Lot five in the twelfth concession of the Township of Harvey; thence south seventy-six degrees thirty minutes, west thirty-three chains forty-four links to the centre of the concession be the same more or less. The said road to be forty feet wide, and the blazed or described line to be the centre of the road.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD from Lot 16 in the ninth concession of Harvey to Nogie's Creek.

COMMENCING at a point on the Government Road on Lot 16, 9th concession of Harvey, and distant from the south-west angle of said Lot 33 chains and bearing north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes east; thence south, eighty degrees, west thirty-three chains thirty-two links; thence north thirteen degrees thirty minutes, west five chains eighty-eight links; thence north eighty-five degrees, west thirteen chains twenty-eight links; thence south forty-nine degrees, west three chains thirty-three links; thence north eighty degrees, west three chains eighty links; thence north sixty-nine degrees, west two chains forty-six links; thence north eighty-four degrees thirty minutes, west four chains sixteen links; thence north seventy-five degrees, west six chains seventy-three links; thence north eighty-nine degrees, west thirteen chains twenty-three links; thence north two degrees thirty minutes, west eight chains thirteen links; thence north forty degrees, west twenty-three chains thirty-five links; thence south seventy-nine degrees thirty minutes, west four chains thirty-six links; thence south sixty-two degrees, west one chain eighty-eight links; thence south eighty degrees, east two chains sixty-four links; thence south thirty-eight degrees, west one chain twenty-four links; thence south seventy degrees, west three chains fourteen links; thence south sixty four degrees thirty minutes, west eight chains twenty-nine links; thence south forty-four degrees, west six chains; thence south fifty degrees, west eleven chains fifty-seven links; thence south thirteen degrees thirty minutes, west five chains twenty-six links; thence south thirty-four degrees, west eight chains forty-one links; thence south forty degrees, west nine chains eighty links; thence south eighty degrees, west four chains seventy-three links; thence south twenty degrees, east three chains fifty links; thence south three degrees thirty minutes, west six chains forty-six links; thence south eighty-seven degrees, west twenty-two chains ninety-five links; thence north forty degrees, west twenty-two chains seventy-five links; thence north sixty-six degrees, west twenty-two chains forty-four links; thence south eighty-one degrees thirty minutes, west eleven chains fifty links; thence south forty-three degrees, west twenty-three chains fifty-five links; thence north eighty-eight degrees, west fifteen chains thirteen links; thence north forty four degrees, west twenty-two chains seventy-five links; thence north sixty-six degrees, west twenty-one chains forty-five links; thence south eighty-one degrees thirty minutes, west two chains fifty links; thence south eighty-eight degrees thirty minutes, west two chains fifty links; connecting with a road on Lot twenty-two, sixteenth concession of Harvey, as surveyed by Mr. Irvine, P. L. S.

WM. McC. HALL, Clerk.

Harvey, November 13th, 1866. 46

PROSPECTUS OF 'MONTREAL WITNESS' FOR 1867.

Daily Witness.....$3 per an.
Montreal Witness (Semi weekly)....$1 per an.
Weekly Witness.....$1 per an.
Canadian Messenger.....25c per cb.
All strictly in advance, and the papers stop unless subscription be renewed.

On the 31st December, 1866, the *Montreal Witness* will have completed its twenty-first year, a period sufficient to render its character and objects generally known.

The *Witness* is devoted to the best interests of the people of Canada, temporal and eternal. It fearlessly grapples with oppression, infidelity, Intemperance, Sabbath-breaking, and public evils of every kind. It is connected with no party or denomination, and consequently has no support except from the public, on whom alone it relies. Its various editions are probably the cheapest papers on this Continent; and, though the circulation they have obtained is large, we think it might be, and hope it will be, much larger throughout the Provinces. To this end we rely on the kind aid of the friends of evangelical religion and wholesome literature everywhere, who, we hope, will help us in the future, as many of them have done in the past.

Canada is passing through a crisis in its history; the United States are still convulsed with the struggle for justice and equal rights; the map of Europe is undergoing great changes; Italy is claiming Rome, and Russia again menaces Turkey;—in a word, the times are full of interest, and the *Witness* gives special attention to the news of the day. It has also an extensive department for Commercial Intelligence and Prices Current, &c., &c., upon which great care is bestowed.

The *Messenger* is devoted exclusively to Temperance, Education, Agriculture, Science, Art, &c., and consequently goes free through the Post-office.

Any Minister, Post-master, or School-teacher remitting for eight subscribers to any edition, will be entitled to a gratis copy. For a mixed list, amounting to *eight dollars*, a copy of the *Weekly* or four copies of the *Messenger* will be sent gratis.

Subscriptions may commence at any time; and as the best season of the year for obtaining new subscribers is probably just after harvest, we hope we long to have many lists sent in.

All orders, advertisements, and communications to be addressed (post-paid) to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

☞ To all newspapers publishing the above prospectus for a few times we will send the *Daily Witness* free for one year.

Marked papers containing the prospectus should be addressed to the Publishing Clerk, *Witness* Office, Montreal, C. E.

NOW IN PRESS.

A SKETCH

OF

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT

AND

SUBSEQUENT PROGRESS,

OF THE

Town of Peterborough,

AND OF

EACH TOWNSHIP

IN

The County of Peterborough,

BY THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

The above will be issued in pamphlet form about the middle of December next.

It is expected to form an interesting and useful memorial of the chief events in the history of the Town and County to the present time.

☞ Will be for sale at the Book Stores.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

☞ A reduction made to canvassers.

"*Every Man should have a Copy.*"

October 25th, 1866. 44-tf.

New Watch and Jewelry Store.

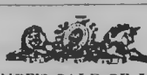
JOHN CLARKE,

PRACTICAL Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweler, &c., and for many years of the firm of Brown & Clarke, Peterboro, would respectfully intimate to his former customers, and the public generally, that he has resumed business in the above line, in Scott's Block, three doors from Graham & Stratton's, corner of Simcoe street, and nearly opposite Nicholls & Hall's store, where he intends to carry on business as formerly in all its branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the Jobbing department. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the best possible manner, and satisfaction given in all cases. Also a general assortment of Jewelry, Clocks, Watches and Fancy Goods, which will be sold at a small advance on cost.

J. CLARKE,
Watch Maker,
Simcoe street.

Peterboro', October 4, 1866. 40



SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queens Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Wallis, John Langton and Robert Dennistoun, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of John Robinson Benson, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot number one East of the Communication Road in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, commencing on the river road at a point seven chains and thirty-two links Northerly from the North East angle of the land conveyed by James Chalmers to Robert Dennistoun, thence Northerly along the said river road six chains thirty-two links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the said Northern limit of the land so conveyed to the said Robert Dennistoun two chains sixty-nine links, thence at right angles Southerly six chains and thirty-two links, thence at right angles Easterly two chains and sixty-nine links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 15, 1866.

NEW GROCERY!

The subscriber informs the public that he has commenced business on George Street,

IN THE SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. JOHNSTON & SON,

Where he will keep constantly on hand, and which he will sell for READY PAY ONLY, at as low prices as any house in town, a

First Class Stock of Family Groceries,

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos, Spices, Fruits, &c., Patent Pails, Tubs, Wash-boards, &c, and everything usually kept in such establishments.

Having had several years experience in some of the best houses in the trade, both in Canada and the United States, he trusts, by strict attention to business and keeping only the best articles in stock, to merit a share of the public patronage.

WM. DONNELLY.

Peterborough, November 7, 1866. 45-tf.

ADDITIONAL FALL IMPORTATIONS.

WE beg respectfully to call the attention of our customers and the public generally, to the large additions we have just made to our FALL STOCK, namely,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Cloths, Casimeres, Tweeds,

Silk Mixed Coatings and Over Coatings,

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HOSIERY, CARPETS, DAMASKS, TICKS, &C.

MARSEILES QUILTS.

TABLE LINEN in GREAT VARIETY, and VERY CHEAP.

Prints, Cottons, Dress Goods, Shawls, &c.

Under Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention is called to

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Of our business, which is conducted by a man of undoubted ability and long experience, where all orders are executed with neatness and dispatch, and at prices which cannot but give satisfaction to the closest purchasers.

☞ **EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED TO FIT!** ☜

We also keep on hand

A Good Stock of Staple Groceries.

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, October 18, 1866. 42

MONTREAL HOUSE.

REMOVAL!

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has now removed to his new and commodious premises, immediately adjoining his old stand, where he is preparing to give better bargains than ever.

JUST READ THIS!

FACTORY COTTONS—from 5d per yard; best from 7½d to 10d.
WHITE COTTONS—from 6d per yard; very good from 8d to 11d.
BLANKETS—from 4s 6d; better at almost every price.
PRINTS—at 6d per yard; good at 10d and 10½d.
DRESS LUSTRES and CHECK WINCEYS—as low as 7½d, 9d & 10½d.
PLAIN WINCEYS—as low as 8½d; good from 1s to 1s 3d and 1s 6d.
COBURGS and FRENCH MERINOES—cheap and good.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS—from 6d per yard; very best at 1s 1½d.
TICKINGS—at 11d, 1s and 1s 1d.
UNDER-TICKINGS and BAGGINGS—1¼ yd wide, at 10d per yard.
FLANNELS—of all kinds; good home-made grey at 2s 6d per yard.
CLOTHS—of all kinds. Best Grey Cloth at 3s 6d per yard.
FINE CLOTHS—of every description—CHEAP.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, GOOD AND CHEAP!

Come and examine it.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER,

By a first class Tailor, at one day's notice. Warranted to fit and give thorough satisfaction.

Don't forget to give us a call; for we know that we can please you in price and quality. Remember the

MONTREAL HOUSE.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, October 18, 1866. 42

1866 NEW 1866

FALL IMPORTATIONS!

W. G. THOMSON & Co.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the FALL and WINTER TRADE.

These goods have all been bought on the best terms, from the

FIRST HOUSES in GREAT BRITAIN,

And for STYLE, QUALITY and CHEAPNESS cannot be surpassed in Canada.

We would direct SPECIAL ATTENTION to our large variety of

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

In all the FASHIONABLE FABRICS.

Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect our

MILLINERY AND MANTLE SHOW-ROOMS,

Which are now open with a great display of RICH and FASHIONABLE Goods, in

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS, MANTLES, JACKETS,

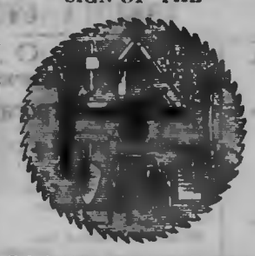
PLUSH and VELVET HATS, CAPS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

N. B.—The price of these goods will be found much lower than is generally charged.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,

Peterborough, October 18, 1866. **George Street.**

SIGN OF THE



CIRCULAR SAW

THE undersigned would beg to call the attention of his numerous friends and the public to his Stock of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

Which is now complete.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Peterborough, Nov. 1st, 1866. 44

For Sale!

300 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
350	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

350 green cases *GIN,*
100 red do *GIN,*
50 Hhd. do *GIN,*
100 puns. *HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands) *BRANDY,*
300 cases *CLARET,*
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St., Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866. 43-1y

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

MORAVIAN, Nov. 10th; DAMASCUS, Nov. 17th; also the ST. ANDREW for Glasgow, on or about Nov 24th

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $78 to $88. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.
Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

PUMPS! PUMPS! PUMPS!

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of TAYLOR & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

(Signed,) GEORGE TAYLOR.
(Signed,) WILLIAM KINGDON.

With reference to the above, the undersigned begs to inform the public that the business will hereafter be carried on at the old stand. All debts due by the late firm will be paid by him. With thanks for past patronage, the undersigned asks a continuance of support.

WILLIAM KINGDON

Peterboro', Oct. 23, 1866. 44-3in

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th, 1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,
Manager

Ontario Bank,
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTONS
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

Epicures, Look Here!

AMERICAN

CAN VEGETABLES,

CORN, PEAS,

ASPARAGRASS & TOMATOES,

AT THE

Terrapin Restaurant.

PRICE, - - - - - 50 CENTS PER C'N.

(Two pound Cans.)

G. CRONY.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866.

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN.

BEGS to intimate to the Inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

$50 REWARD.

WHEREAS, on Saturday last, at the Township also Agricultural Society Show, held at the Village of Keene, the subscriber had at said Show his valuable pig, (aged boar, the same to which the first prize was awarded at the Peterborough County Show this fall,) and during the day some malicious person or persons administered poison to him causing his death. Therefore, the above reward of $50 will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this dastardly act.

JOHN MATHER.

Otonabee, October 23rd, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Municipality of Smith and Harvey, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, having on the 4th day of December, 1865 passed a By-law to repeal a By-law adopted by the duly qualified Municipal Electors of said Municipality, under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors and the issuing of licences therefor within said Municipality.

Notice is hereby given that on the SIXTEENTH day of NOVEMBER, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, at EDWARD SHEARER'S boarding house, at Buckhorn, Harvey, a meeting of the Municipal Electors of said Municipality will be held, for the taking of a Poll to decide whether or not the repealing By-law is approved by such electors.

WM. Mc HALL,
Township Clerk.

Buckhorn, October 19, 1866. 43-4in.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late John Blezard, of the Township of Otonabee, are requested to pay the same to the Executors. If not so paid within a reasonable time, all such debts will be placed in court for collection.

Persons who have claims against the above named Estate are solicited to make them known to the Executors.

THOMAS BLEZARD, Sr.,
A. B. KIDD,
DAVID MOORE,
} Executors.

Otonabee, October 4th, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Monday, December 17, '66,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Sept. 10th, 1866. 38-tf

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3, 1865. 19-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he will keep for the service of sows this season, the young Boar that took the first prize at the County Show. The said Boar is nothing related to any of his former stock, as he purchased him this spring from Mr John Mather of Otonabee. The sire of this pig took the first prize at the County Show of 1865, being then 7 months old, and also the first prize this year as an aged boar, at 19 months old.

Terms of service $1.00, to be paid at the time of service.

HENRY COLLINS.

North Monaghan, Nov. 1, 1866. 44-3in*

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 22rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 20

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER, FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,
Toronto.

Octob r 10, 1866.

Dress, Cloak & Mantilla MAKING.

MISS O'NEIL, respectfully would inform the public that she has her rooms now one door south of Mr. Stapleton's dwelling, exactly opposite the Court House, where she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above line, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Peterborough, June 13, 1866. 24

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'

Peterboro, June 20, 1866

FOUND!

On Monday, the 5th inst., in the Village of Ashburnham, a gold TOOTH PICK and Key. The owner, by applying at Graham & Stratton's Book Store, and proving property, paying expenses of advertisement, can have the same.

Peterboro', Nov 6th, 1866.

Poetry.

HALLOWE'EN PRIZE POEM.

BY TERRIS WALKER.

[The following poem took the prize at the Hallowe'en celebration in Montreal.]

Anither year has ta'en its flight,—
Ithin gone the gatn o' 't:—
Since last we met to haud the nicht
Within a festive ha':
An Ilka spot is bleak and bare
That late was robi'd in green,
For blightin' frost, an' snell cauld winds
Aye ensue wi' Hallowe'en.

We'll no repine, tho' summer's fled,
An' lood the tempests blaw;
For ither joys aye tak' the place,
O' them that wear awa'
A great assemblage I behold,
Tho' like o't seldom seen;
For Caledonia's sons are met
To haud their Hallowe'en.

An' on wi' rapid glance I scan
Ilk face within my ken,
Be it auld or young, I'm proud to say,—
These are my countrymen!
An' there ye are a stalwart band,
Aye resolute—serene,
Whether ye're makin' siller, or
Ye're haudin' Hallowe'en.

An' see it is, the wide warl' o'er,
On fair or barren spot;
Frae Tropic tries to Arctic shore,
Ye'll fin' the canny Scot;
An' poets o' honor weel he fills,—
Leal subject o' his Queen;
For loyalty an' honesty
Claim kin wi' Hallowe'en.

Oh! Scotia dear, my native land!
Where'er thy bairns may be,
Glo, joy or sorrow is their lot,
Their hearts aye warm to thee!
Land o' wild glens an' heather braes,
Whar' killed clans ha'e been;
Land o' romance an' droll auld freits
That mak' a Hallowe'en.

Where lassies lift the legend o'
Ilk castle stern an' grey;
Whar' warrior knichts lang laid at rest
Wou'd leddies fair and gay,
Whar' monie a dale an' lanely mair
Has been a battle scene;—
Ale are the aft-tauld stories o'
The land o' Hallowe'en.

An' Canada, we lo'e ye tha'
Traditions auld as these
Ne'er tint wi' varied hues your scenes,
As autumn tints your trees.
Your plains are broad, your forests deep
An' happy hames they've gi'en
To monie a hardy pioneer,
Wha there hauds Hallowe'en.

Nae "Wizard of the North" has yet
Among your sons been found
To tread awhile your rugged paths—
Then leave them class'c ground;
Nae "Ploughman Bard" has o'er your lakes
Thrown Fancy's magic sheen,—
Auld Superstition shakes her head
To view our Hallowe'en.

She boasts few records o' the past,—
Few deeds o' warlike fame;
But Canada's the land o' Hope,
She yet will win a name;
An' when her days o' grandeur come,
(Hy us they'll no be seen,)
We trust their bairns will no'er forget
To haud their Hallowe'en.

An' Canada, ye ken fu' weel,
Ye're but a thriving wean,
Haud by your mither's helpin' han'
Till ye can gang alane
O' annexation let them speak,
We'll pray—God save the Queen!
An' still aye "Rule the Roast" our motto
An' haud our Hallowe'en.

An' now anither link is forg'd
That binds us to our hame;
Th' Atlantic Cable's tethered fast,—
Despite the stormy main;
An' like day the news is flashed
Th' Auld and New warl's atween
It micht hae let us ken gin frien's
Are haudin' Hallowe'en.

"This Warl's a stage," Will Shakespeare says,
Play weel your pairts—ye can;
May noble deed aft win this praise,
'Twas by a Scottishman!
We may forget the bu'niest face,
Tho' it smiled on us yestreen
But we'll ne'er forget our native land
Nor dear Auld Hallowe'en

WHAT THEY EAT AT XENIA.—The "Eat Contributor" gives the following experience of endeavoring to get dinner at Xenia on the Little Miami Railroad:—

'Twenty minutes for dinner,' shouted the brakeman as we approached X-nia.

Arrived there I entered the dining-room and enquired of a waiter,

'What had you for dinner?'

'Twenty minutes,' was the hurried reply.

I told him I would try half a dozen minutes raw, on the half-shell, just to see how they went. Told him to make a minute of it on his books. He scratched his head trying to comprehend the order, but finally gave it up and waited on some one else.

I approached a man who stood near the door with a roll of money in his hand.

'What do you have for dinner?'

'Half a dollar,' says he.

I told him that I would take half a dollar well done. I asked him if he couldn't send me in addition, a boiled pocket-book stuffed with greenbacks, and some seven-thirties, garnished with postage stamps and ten cent script. Also, a Confederate bond, done brown, with lettuce alone (let us alone.) I would like to wash my dinner down with National Bank Notes, on 'draft.'

He said they were out of everything but the bank notes, and he then ordered a waiter to go to the bank and 'draw' some. —*Ex.*

A BROKEN NECK NOT NECESSARILY FATAL.—A young girl in Greenock, England, recently fell a distance of eighteen feet and thoroughly dislocated her neck.—A surgeon was called, who pulled gradually and strongly on her head until the parts suddenly came to their natural position, and after a minute or two, regular breathing was established. The child is now as well as ever. We understand that a similar case occurred in New York a few years ago, the operation being performed a few days after the accident occurred.

THE COLENSO CONTROVERSY IN NATAL.—From the Cape newspapers by the last mail we learn that Dean Green had returned to Natal from Cape Town. Two series of services continue to be held in the cathedral, and Bishop Colenso is said to be systematically developing his theological views in the sermons which he is regularly preaching. The Colonial Secretary has formally stated in the Legislative Council that the government had received no instructions from England to recognize Bishop Colenso. The Bishop of Cape Town is reported to be making every preparation to resist a lawsuit which has been brought against him, calling on him to show cause why the title-deeds of the cathedral should not be made over to Dr. Colenso.

'My friend,' said a doctor to his Irish patient, 'be composed; we must all die once.' 'An' it's that vexes me,' replied Pat. 'If it wor more than one' sure I'd be aisy enough.'

'Sam, why am members of parliament like de fishes?' 'I don't meddle wid de subjeet, Pomp.' 'Why don't ye see, nigger, because dey am so fond of de bate.

The lot of man is to labor. There cannot be any good gained, or any advantage kept, without a perpetual struggle and toil.

INSURANCE.

LONDON
FIRE and LIFE
Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER
1720.
No. 7 Royal Exchange, Cornhill, No. 7 Pall Mall, London.

JOHN ALEX. SANKEY, Esq., Governor.
BONAMY DOBREE, Jr., Esq., Sub-Governor.
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq., Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS:—Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. Jno. Alex. Arbuthnot, Esq., Richard Baggallay, Esq., Henry Bonham Bax, Esq., J. mes Blyth, Esq., Edward Bodd, Esq., Edward Burmester, Esq., Charles Crawley, Esq Sir Fred. Currie, Bart., F. G. Dalgety, Esq., John Entwisle, Esq., Robt. Gillespie, Jr., Esq., Harry George Gordon, Esq., Edwin Gower, Esq., A. C. Guthrie, Esq., Louis Huth, Esq., Charles Lyall, Esq., John Ord, Esq., Captain R. W. Pelly, R. N., David Powell, Esq., Alexander Trotter, Esq., Wm. Bryce Watson, Esq., Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned is now prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES against LOSS BY FIRE, on the most favorable terms.

All losses satisfactorily established, paid without reference to the Board in London.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro

Head Agency Office, 61 St. Francois Xavier street Montreal.
October 10th, 1866. 41

THE
Liverpool and London and Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836, *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865,	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:
1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;
20 and 21 Poultry and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;
Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal.)
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)
H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)
E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM,
Medical Referee.
Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863.

CANADA WEST FARMERS'
Mutual & Stock Insurance Co.
HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President.
THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
R. P. STREET, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. A. COOLEY, Fire & Agency Inspector.

LOCAL HONORARY DIRECTORS:
Hon. A. A. Burnham, Cobourg; R. H. Ford, Esq., Omemee; Robert Waddell, Esq., South Monaghan; John Walton, Esq., Peterboro'.

THIS Company confines its risks solely to Farm Property, Country Churches, School Houses and Private Houses entirely isolated.

It has been fifteen years in existence and has about 12,000 policies in force. Its rates are as low as is consistent with the safety of policy holders.

R. W. ERRETT, Peterboro',
Agent for the County of Victoria, West part of Peterboro, East Riding of Durham and Township of South Monaghan
J. M. MIGHT, Millbrook,
Agent for the County of Northumberland and East part of the County of Peterboro.
Hamilton, Nov. 6th, 1866. 45

London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL—FIRE, £5,000,000. LIFE, £500,000.

Canada Branch,—Montreal.

DIRECTORS;
WILLIAM WORKMAN, Chairman.
JOHN REDPATH, B. H. LEMOINE, and A. M. DELISLE, Esq'rs.
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
General Agents.

This Office is prepared to accept Risks in both Branches at as low rates as other first class offices. All losses adjusted in Canada and paid promptly.

R. W. ERRETT,
44-tf. Agent at Peterboro'.

MONEY TO LOAN
CANADA PERMANENT
Building and Savings Society,
OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.
Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.
January 24th, 1866 6

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'
Peterboro'. April. 1866. 17-tf

For Sale, To Let, &c.

A RARE CHANCE
FOR
Grain Merchants and Millers.

THE Subscriber offers to sell or lease for a term of years, a portion of that valuable Corner Lot, bounded by the Railroad on the West, and running street on the North.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS BEAVIS
Peterboro', Oct 19th, 1866. 43.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that excellent farm, Lot No. 21, in the 9th concession of Otonabee, consisting of 100 acres. There are 50 acres cleared in a good state of cultivation. The remainder consists of maple and beech land. There are 9 acres of Fall Wheat sowed at present and looking well, and will go with the place. Good cedar log house; good barns and stables; and the Farm is well watered. It is situated about six miles from Peterborough, and same from Keene.

For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

JOHNSTON COONEY.
Otonabee, October 1st, 1866. 40-3mos.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale part of broken lot 35, in the 14th concession of Otonabee containing 50 acres, with a good strip boned and cedar-log barn, stable and other buildings; well fenced with cedar rails, and fronting on the Otonabee river, 2 miles from Peterboro.

The above farm would be exchanged for 100 acres in any of the neighboring townships.

J. SHAUGHNESSY.
Otonabee, Oct. 9, 1866. 41

Farm for Sale!

In the Township of Mariposa, County of Victoria, consisting of 100 acres—50 acres cleared. Good buildings &c. Three miles from Manilla.

Address pre paid,

JOHN G. JOHNSTON.
46-3mos. Peterboro'.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by Napoleon Dufoy, corner of Water and London streets.

TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY
Apply to Wm. LEECH,
London Street.
Peterboro August 31st, 1866 36-tf

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For part culars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.
Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 11,

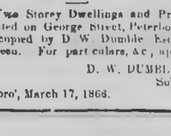
THE EXAMINER
Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS
AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

CALL AND EXAMINE
The Splendid Stock of
Harness & Saddles
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,
WHIPS,
Curry Combs and Brushes!
Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,
AT
T. DONNELLY'S,
(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)
Collars Warranted.
Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf



GEORGE ALLEN,
GUN & WHITE-SMITH,
Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.
Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.
Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

THREE
CARD PICTURES
FOR $1.
$2.50 per dozen.
AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.
Peterboro', Sept. 26th, 1866. 38

DAVID LEMAY,
Wholesale and Retail
CONFECTIONER,
Manufacturer of
Steam Refined Confectionery,
Lozenges, Gum-Drops, French Bon-Bons.
BRIDES' CAKES MADE TO ORDER.
Tea Cakes, Biscuits and Pastry.
Fresh OYSTERS received daily.
PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LUNCH.

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS!
I would respectfully inform Country Store Keepers that I am manufacturing extensively, and can offer them articles in my line as low as any first class house in Toronto or Montreal.
Please give a call. All orders promptly attended to.
D. LEMAY.
Peterborough, November 1st, 1866. 44-3m

1866. { REMOVAL. { 1866.
THOS. FAIRWEATHER & CO.
ANNOUNCE to their numerous friends and patrons, that they have REMOVED their place of business to the New and Commodious Store in **Dixon's Block,**
North-West Corner of GEORGE and SIMCOE Sts,
WHERE THEY WILL DISPLAY
AN UNUSUALLY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of the public.
Peterborough, October 1, 1866. 40-tf

Good Cook Stoves For THE HEAD-CENTRE With All Complete $12.
FOR
STOVES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
IS AT
LANNIN'S TIN Stove CANADIAN AND Shop.

George street, nearly opposite T. Menzies' Book Store,
Where everyone who wishes to get good bargains will please give him a call, and satisfy themselves.
"THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE,"
"THE OTTAWA" AND "NOVELTY,"
Always on hand—Call and see them.
OLD STOVES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

LANNIN Continues to pay the highest price in Cash, as usual, for any quantity of SHEEP and CALF SKINS, delivered at his Shop.
The best quality of **COAL OIL** always on hand, Wholesale, by the Barrel or Gallon.
CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
THOMAS LANNIN.
Peterboro, September 26, 1866. 39

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE!

NOW RECEIVED!
A large assortment of
FALL and WINTER
DRY GOODS,
Consisting of
COTTONS,
TWEEDS,
COBURGS,
WINCEYS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
MANTLE CLOTHS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS, SHAWLS,
WOOLEN SCARFS,
ALSO, &c. &c.
Fancy Knitting Wools, Berlin Wools, Stamped Work, Beads, and a variety of Fancy Goods.
JOHN ERSKINE.
Peterborough, September 20, 1866. 38

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of
GROCERIES
Ever offered in this Market, consisting of
Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of
GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,
Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro'. September 6th. 1866. 36

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of
C. IRWIN & CO'S
Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the
Best Shuttle Sewing Machines
in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desiring of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, filling, as well as for plain stitching.

Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.
Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.
Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ap 46-13in

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED
By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.
July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,
Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Over-strung Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years.* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. G. OVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over twelve thousand piano fortes.* Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.
ap 46-1yr

Music Books.
Instructors for the
DULCIMER AND VIOLIN
For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Music! Music!
GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.
A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterboro', April, 1866.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.
A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Dumas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents,

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so?"—"Exactly?"—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "ow'ley" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters, if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" * * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" * * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

" * * * I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. * * * The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.
JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

" * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They set like a charm.
C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such testimonies, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some au pair from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

D. H. DEAKE & CO., New York City
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!
Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment—it soon effected a permanent cure."
J. B. DOWNING.
Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."
J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for Americus, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain on my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.
ED. SEELY."
Gloucester, Mass., Aug 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and painters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts per bottle.
W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads. This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do—it is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the carload, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All incontinencies dyes are composed of lunar caustic, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original hair Coloring and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

BELT BUCKLES!
JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Peterboro', Oct. 24, 1866.

DARLEY'S
Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the diseased vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, rendering the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hurd & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETOR FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NORTHRO & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Boulter.—in Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELVBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN and U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse the Urinary or Sexual Organs.
General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.
To insure the genuine, end this out.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
Over 139 King St. East,
TORONTO,
For the cure of
CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES
And all Female Complaints.
UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty th usand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis stricture, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 139 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.
REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.
REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.
REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.
REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.
REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:
L——— Leaves. M——s E——r
K——m B——k. T——m R——t.
The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.
REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.
For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.
Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
December 1, 1864. 6mos

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the Publish r may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE
PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'
Is published at the office of the publisher every Thursday morning,
NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance	$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing	2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	50 c.
Each subsequent insertion	1
Six to ten lines, first insertion	60
Each subsequent insertion	20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	08
Each subsequent insertion, "	02

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.
S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.
GRAHAM & STRATTON
Peterboro January, 1866.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1866. No. 47.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing of Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and carefully attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in Nicholls & Dallas, or at his own residence Balsam Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Ops, Ottonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c. George Street, Peterborough 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issurer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

AS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

THOS. G. CHOATE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c., &c. Warsaw, C. W. 39

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

Mr. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery,

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge. 26

COODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C. W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

Hotels, &c.

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH.

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. Armstrong, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J SIMPSON, Proprietor

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Elias, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DEICHER.

Peterboro', April 4, 1866 14

Traveling Directory.

1866. 1866.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Magnificent New Upper Cabin, Steel Plated Steamer

CORINTHIAN

Chrysler, Master.

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTE EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted)—*RETURNING*, leaves North Shore Ports every Morning, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Brighton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, on	5 30
Colborne, every day	7 00
Cobourg, do	8 15
Port Hope, do	10 00

On arrival of Trains East and West on G. T. Railway.

The steamer connects at Charlotte with Express Trains on N. Y. Central, East, West and South.

Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot every evening, at 8 o'clock, *to connect with steamer.*

Freights and passages at summer rates—For further information apply to the Captain on board, Andrew Cochrane, or Geo. Henderson, Port Hope, or to

A. M. BROWN, General Agent Kingston.

April 4, 1866 16

Traveling Directory.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

The Steamer

1866. 1866.

OGEMAH.

ON MONDAY, the 15th inst., the Steamer *Ogemah*, will resume her old route for the remainder of the season.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock, for Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay.

LEAVING LINDSAY

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock a. m., on arrival of train from Port Hope, for Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth.

Stages leave McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro, at 8 30 a. m.

Peterboro, 5th Sept., 1866. 36

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANCE OF TIME.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Port Hope for Lindsay	5,45 a.m
" " "	3,00 p.m.
" Lindsay for Port Hope	9 25 a.m.
" " "	1,00 p.m.
" Port Hope for Peterboro	9 55 a.m.
" " "	1 00 p.m.
" Peterboro for Port Hope	6 15 a.m.
" " "	3,30 p.m.

ALL TRAINS CROSS AT MILLBROOK.

Passengers can go from Port Hope to Peterborough and Lindsay, or from Port Hope to Lindsay and Peterboro' the same day. Passengers by taking the Mail Train from Lindsay will have 3 hours for business at Peterborough, and return the same day Peterboro'gh passengers, by taking the mixed train for Lindsay, will have 4 hours for business and return the same day.

Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway Trains. Passengers via New York Central Railway and Steamers "Corinthian" and "Rochester," from Charlotte, make direct connection at Port Hope for Peterborough and Lindsay.

A. T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

HENRY COVERT, *President.*

Peterboro', July 1, 1866.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3 25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7	
Wellington Square	7	3 42
Bronte		3 57
Oakville	8 38	4 07
Port Credit	8 15	4 25
Mimico	8 06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9 30	5 00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1 30	7 45
Mimico		8 10
Port Credit	1 55	8 38
Oakville	2 15	9 08
Bronte	2 28	9 17
Wellington Square	2 42	9 27
Waterdown		9 47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10 00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have received a large addition to their stock of

BOOKS.

Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Sea.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Chi de Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Caesar.
The Buccaneers.
One Hundred Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare.
Self-made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy Wars.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Epochs of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the Shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books, used in all the Schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets. Peterboro, August, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, which will be sold at low prices. Their stock consists of

Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Dressing Cases,
Bottle Cases,
Watch-stands,
Money Boxes,
Album Companions,
Stand Glasses,
Combs—a large variety,
Whisker, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Cribbage and Backgammon Boards,
Ladies' Work-box and Writing-desk combined.
Ladies' Satchels from 35 cents up.
A Good Album for 50 cents.

BOOKS and Stationery.

G. & S. have, as usual, a large supply of all kinds of School and Miscellaneous Boooks.—Stationery of every description, in Foolscap, Letter, Note and Fancy.

Ink Bottles—a large variety.

Pipes! Pipes!!

They have also received a large assortment of BRIAR-ROOT PIPES, which they are selling at bargains.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES also on hand.

GRAHAM & STRATTON. Market Block.

Peterboro', Oct. 1866.

Poetry.

PET NAMES.

When daytime cares and toils are past,
And busy feet have ceased to roam,
And once again we meet at last
Around the dear old hearth at home;
We throw aside all forms and shame
For merry chats and fireside games,
And drop the 'Misters' and the 'Ma'ams'
For our familiar household names.

Here are no cold contemptuous eyes,
No social mask is needed here,
Where heart meets heart without disguise
And all are welcome all are dear:
One name, one home, one love tie sweet,
One faith below, one Heaven above us;
What mutual rapture thus to meet
With those we love, and those who love us!

'Adolphus,' with his whiskers fine,
Moustache, and other harmless folly
Now quite forgets to bounce and shine;
Add settles down to homely 'Dilly,'
Instead of grand 'Miss Charlotte,' lo!
Sweet 'Lotty' sits behind the hob,
And 'Flora' is transferred to 'Flo,'
And 'Robert' shortened into 'Bob.'

Oft in our inmost hearts is nurst
Some pet name, lawfully conferr'd,
That lisp'd by baby's lips at first
Has grown into a 'household word:'
A word that heard in after years—
Long years of loneliness and pain—
Calls up long buried joys and tears,
And bring the old home back again.

Lov'd names! we hold them very dear—
The tender violet of life's flowers—
So little to a stranger ear,
So very very dear to ours,
For are they not our very own,
To share our joys, or griefs, or blames,
Those few loved ones who still are known
By old familiar household names?

Miscellaneous.

THE FOUR HENRYS.

The following strange tale, translated from the French, contains the account of rather a singular rencontre of four individuals, who made themselves prominent in France during the middle end of the sixteenth century, and is as follows.

One stormy evening, as the rain fell in *torrents*, an *old woman*, who lived in a miserable hut in the forest of St. Germain, and who passed in the surrounding country for a kind of witch, heard a loud knocking at her door. She opened it, and a young man on horseback presented himself and craved *hospitality*.

By the dull light of a lamp which she held in her hand, she perceived him to be a young nobleman. He appeared to be quite young, and his dress denoted rank.—The old woman lighted a fire, and inquired of *him whether* he was hungry and desired food. The appetite of a youth of sixteen is like his heart at the same age, craving and not difficult to please, and he immediately accepted the offer. A morsel of cheese and a loaf of black bread from the *cupboard* was all that the old dame could produce.

I have nothing more, she said to the young nobleman; this is all that your grinding tithes and taxes leave a poor creature to offer a traveller; the peasants too, in this country, call me a witch and sorceress, and make that excuse to their conscience for stealing from me the little that my poor old field produces.

Ma foi! said the young man; if ever I become King of France, I will suppress the taxes and teach the people better.

God grant it! replied the old woman.

At these words the gentleman drew to the table to commence his repast; but at the same moment a fresh knock at the door arrested him.

The old woman opened it, and perceived another horseman drenched with rain who also begged for shelter. The same hospitality was instantly granted him, and on the stranger's entrance, she perceived that the man was young, and judged from his appearance, of noble descent.

What! is it you, Henry? cried one.

Yes, Henry, replied the other. Both were named Henry.

The old woman discovered from their conversation that they were members of a large hunting party, conducted by King Charles the IX, which had been dispersed by the storm.

Mother, said the second comer, have you nothing better to offer us?

Nothing, replied she.

Then, said he we will go shares.

The first Henry demurred, but glancing at the resolute eye and strong frame of the second Henry, said, in somewhat chagrined tone:—

Agreed; we shall share equally.

He dared not express his secret motive, but he feared, if not sharing equally, his companion would appropriate the whole.—They accordingly sat down on either side of the table, and one had already begun to cut the bread, when a third knock was heard at the door. The meeting was singular. It was again a youth, a nobleman and a Henry. The old woman looked at them with astonishment.

The first comer wished to hide the bread and cheese. The second replaced them on the table and laid his sword by their side. The third Henry smiled.

You do not wish, then, that I should share your supper? said he. Well! I can't wait; I have a strong stomach.

The supper, said the second, belongs to a who knows best how to defend it!

The third became red with anger, and said haughtily:—

Perhaps it belongs to him who knows best how to fight for it.

These words were scarcely uttered when the first Henry drew his poignard, the two others their swords. As they were just beginning the affray they were startled by a fourth knock at the cabin door, a fourth young man, a fourth nobleman, a fourth Henry, was introduced. At the sight of the drawn sword he produced his own, and attaching himself to the weakest party, he joined in the combat.

The old woman terified, hid herself, and the weapons struck everything within their reach. The lamp fell down and was extinguished, but they continued to fight in the darkness. The noise of the swords lasted some time, but gradually became less, and at length ceased altogether. The old woman ventured to issue from her hiding place and, rekindling the lamp, she perceived the four young men stretched on the ground, each having a slight wound. She examined them carefully, and found that fatigue, rather than loss of blood had over-come them.

They rose from the ground one after the other, and ashamed of what had transpired in the heat of their passion, they began laughing and exclaimed:—

Come, let us now sup together without any more fighting.

But when they came to look for their *supper they found it on the ground*, all trodden under foot and stained with blood. Meagre as it was they regretted it. In addition to this the cabin was destroyed, and the old witch, seated in a corner, fixed her pale, red eyes on the four young men.

Why dost thou stare on us thus? said the first Henry, who was troubled at her gaze.

I am reading the fates written on your forehead, replied she.

The second Henry commanded her to *disclose* them, and *the two others* laughingly acquiesced. The old woman replied:—

As you have all four met in this cabin so shall you all meet in a like destiny. As you have trampled under foot and stained with blood the bread offered you by hospitality, so will you trample under foot and stain with blood the power you might naturally share. As you have devastated and impoverished this cottage, so will you devastate and lay waste France. As you have all four been wounded in the darkness so will you all four perish by treason and a violent death.

The four young noblemen could not refrain from laughing at the old woman's prediction.

These four noblemen were the heroes of the Digne—two as its leaders, and two as its enemies.

Henry of Conde, poisoned by his wife at Saint Jean d'Angely.

Henry of Guise, assassinated at Blois by the Forty-five.

Henry of Valois, assassinated by Jacques Clement, at Saint Cloud.

Henry of Bourbon, assassinated at Paris by Ravaillac.

THE MODERN BABYLON.

[From the Richmond Examiner, October 20.]

If the city of New York were to be taken down to-day by an earthquake, and only Niblo's Theatre left standing, the survivors of the calamity would flock to see the "Black Crook" to-morrow night as if nothing had happened. The great metropolis may not deserve the title bestowed upon it, "The World of New York," but, at any rate, the *demimonde* inhabits there, and virtue is esteemed an entirely provincial quality. In point of fact, New York has broken loose from every precedent of the social system—and moves on in a sphere of her own, and to the music of quite original celestial harmonies. In this sense, the great city is unquestionably a "world."

Everything in New York is done "on a margin," and he (or she) is the most successful metropolitan who can "operate" most extensively on least capital. Thus the daily newspapers are conducted in the sphere of rumor upon the most surprisingly small margin of truth; the preachers traverse the broad realms of society and politics upon the meagrest imaginable plank of gospel; fair women sport the fullest toilette of fashion over scarcely a shift of virtue; and the only undoubted capitalist in the place is the devil, who seems to own stock in its every institution and to have a bill of sale of the community generally.

If worthy John Bunyan could come to life again, and survive the steerage of an emigrant ship and the perils of the "runners" who infest Castle Garden, he would assuredly, after having seen New York, tear out one chapter from the narrative of his great pilgrimage, and give us another picture of "Vanity Fair." Dante, were he living, would add a Wall St "corner" to the other exquisite tortures of *malebolge*; and Jonah, sent against such a place, would not seek to hide in a whale's belly, because he would see that his utmost prophecy would never be heeded.

That New York patronizes the arts is a fixed fact. Upon every corner you may see the hand-bill of a "grand gift concert;" Ristori fails, and Jefferson, but the "Black Crook" succeeds; Barnum's Museum opens every day at 5 a. m.; *Harper's Magazine* is sold by the hundred thousand; and Bierstadt's pictures have made his fortune.

That New York is a fountain of taste is beyond question. She has a great park without trees; and a Fifth avenue without *pavement*; a Mayor *without authority*; pretty women without grace, who wear splendid toilettes without paying for them; handsome men without honesty; and—a Bennett, and a Beecher, a Greeley—and a Seventh Regiment.

Paris, to be sure, has her Quartier Breda and her Rue Notre Dame du Lorettes, but she has also her Faubourg de St. Germain, and her Rue de Rivoli; London is able to offset St. Giles with St. James; and even Vienna does not open her court to questionable virtue, but in New York, *nous avons changé tout cela* they say; "Miss" Lucretia Borgia is an honored guest at all the hotels, and "Madame" Elebe's palace in Fifth Avenue is next door to Madame Brude's "institute for young ladies." If Madame Bebe felt like it, she could rent the best pew in Plymouth or Grace Church without exciting popular indignation, and Miss Lucretia could visit in "society" just as she has her box at the opera and ticket to the "Seventh's" ball.

In other words, society is totally, infamously, beyond conception, corrupt in New York, and if this corruption be, as they tell us it is, the legitimate offspring of sudden riches, may God continue to us our present poverty.

THE JEWS.

Rev. Charles Kingsly, in a lecture on science, thus speaks of the scientific spirit of "the old Jews:"—

First, the old Jews. I speak of them, be it remembered, exclusively from an historical and not a religious point of view.

These people, at a very remote epoch, emerged from a country highly civilized, but sunk in the superstitions of nature worship. They invaded and mingled with tribes whose superstitions were even more debased, *silly and foul than those of the Egyptians* from whom they escaped. Their own masses were for centuries given up to nature worship. Now among those Jews arose men—a very few—sages—prophets,—call them what you will, the men were inspired heroes and philosophers,—*who* assumed toward nature an attitude utterly different from the rest of their countrymen and the rest of the then world; who denounced superstition and the dread of nature as the parent of all manner of vice and misery; who *for themselves said boldly* that they discerned in the universe an order, a unity, a permanence of law, which give them courage instead of fear. They found delight and not dread in the thought that the universe obeyed a law which could not be broken; *that all things continued to that* day according to a certain ordinance. They took a view of nature totally new in that age; healthy, human, cheerful, loving, trustful, and yet reverent—identical with that which happily is beginning to prevail in our own day.

They defied those very volcanic and meteoric phenomena of their land, to which their countrymen were slaying their own children in the clefts of the rocks, and (like Theophrastus's superstitious man) pouring their drink-offerings on the smooth stones of the valley; and declared that for their part they would not fear though the earth was moved, and though the hills were carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters raged and swelled, and the mountains shook at the tempest.

The fact is indisputable. And you must pardon me if I express my belief that these men, if they had felt it their business to found a school of inductive physical science, would, owing to that temper of mind, have achieved a very signal success. I ground my opinion on the remarkable, but equally indisputable fact, that no nation has ever succeeded in perpetuating a school of inductive physical science, save those whose minds have been saturated with this same view of nature, when they have (as an historic fact) slowly but thoroughly learnt from the writings of these Jewish sages.

RUSSIA PREPARING FOR WAR.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows:—

"While a great crisis is drawing on in the South, symptoms of as serious a nature are noticeable in the North and East. It is now pretty clear why Russia has suddenly countermanded the departure of her troops from Poland. Not only her press has assumed a menacing tone towards Austria on account of the avowed intention of the latter to Polonize the Ruthenian (or more correctly the Russiania) peasantry of Eastern Galicia, but the language employed by the Russian papers is furious, has been heard also in the council-hall of the Czar, and found a ready echo in the more moderate but no less significant utterances of his diplomatists both at Vienna and St. Petersburg. The effect of this undisguised hostility upon the minds of Austrian statesmen has been strong enough to cause them to apprehend something more than words, being contemplated by the Russian government.

"I believe I am correct in saying that the expediency of occupying Galicia with some considerable force has been already discussed by the ministers of Francis Joseph.

"*Berlin politicians on their part*, closely watching the seething cauldron of Oriental affairs, and observing a new phenomenon, the visible eagerness of the Czar to make the Russian grievances a cause of quarrel, cannot help speculating upon his ultimate *intentions. Is it not possible*, they ask, that the Czar dreading a European attack in case of his interfering with Turkey, should be preparing to forestall the blow? Does he, perhaps, think of attacking Austria, who would be one of his worst antagonists *in such a melee*, and disabling her single handed before the more comprehensive conflict begins? Is he only wanting to strike until the apprehensions undoubtedly awakened in his breast have been confirmed by unequivocal signs of coming *trouble? Or does he, in reality, not mean* to fight, but only wish to prevent the formation of a *ligne* he fears by showing himself up and doing? Such are the considerations current in political circles in this capital. People, you see, are apt to ascribe a good deal of pluck and *initiative* to the Russian Government, and their conjectures are naturally strengthened by the fact that Austria, were she now taken by surprise, alone, and so soon after her recent defeat, might find it no easy matter to hold her ground. Yet it is undeniable that the deep designs attributed to Russia, if they really exist, would not be without some legitimate cause."

I do not want any of that kind of respect for the clergyman that will check a man from swearing in his presence: "Ah, I beg pardon; I see there is a minister present. Never beg my pardon for swearing. If you don't care about offending God, you need not trouble yourself about offending me. Oh, this miserable, mean kind of respect that is felt for the mere formalities and decencies of religion, when Jesus Christ is turned out of doors!—*E. H. Chapin.*

A four year old went to church one Sunday, and when he got home his grandmother asked him what the minister said.—"Don't know," said he, "he didn't speak to me." A good many older people might answer in the same way.

A STORY FOR CHILDREN.

Several years ago there were two little boys in the eastern part of Connecticut, by the names of Samuel and Tomas, but commonly called Sammy and Tommy. The former was about eight, and the latter six years old, when their father purchased some land about two miles from his house, taking a straight course through a large piece of woods; but to go around on the road it would be much further.

Having men to work on the new land, the distance was to great for them to come home to dine; so he had the boys' mother one morning to get her dinner early that day, put it in a tin kettle with the dishes, and he would wait for it, and have them boys go with him and learn the way through the woods, so that they could thereafter carry out the dinner to those men. The dinner being prepared they took it and started on, noticing various objects by the way, until they came to the woods where there was a very large rock, under which the goats that lived in the woods sheltered themselves in stormy weather. When they came in sight of the rock the boys exclaimed, "O, father, we never saw such a rock before!" and the father said, "Well my boys, do you think you will know that rock when you see it again?"

"Yes, sir," said the boys; and the father said, "This rock we call the 'goat rock,' and this wood the goat-rock wood; now when you return, if you come by this rock you know that you are right, and this will be half way home."

So they went on, noticing other objects by the way, till they arrived were the men were at work. They sat down and ate their dinner, put the dishes in the tin kettle, which the boys took, and started alone for home, watching their way carefully. They came safely to the rock; and, remembering what their father said, 'This will be half-way home,' they apprehended no danger in travelling the other half way; so they stopped and played around the rock for some time, and then started for home, but took a wrong direction; and, after travelling quite a distance, to their great surprise they found themselves at the goat rock. Then after much sober thought and consultation, they started again for home, but took another wrong direction, and travelled till the afternoon was nearly spent, when to their astonishment they were at the goat rock, and a heavy thunder-cloud was rising, which terrified the boys exceedingly, they being afraid of thunder when away from their mother.

Tommy said, "Let us go this way, Sammy."

"No," said the latter, "for if we start again the third time, we may never find the way back, even to the goat rock. What shall we do?"

Tommy was speechless; and after some little reflection, Sammy said, "Now, Tommy, we know that father prays to God; he asks God to do much for him; let us ask God to show us out of the woods."

"So let's," said Tommy.

They knelt right down together, and Sammy did the talking, about in these words: "O Lord, we have got lost in these woods, and can't find the way out; and there is no man here to tell us the right way; now father prays to you every day; he asks you to get many things for him; and we are his boys; won't you be so good as to show us the way out of the wood?"

They rose from their knees and went directly out on the clearing, in sight of home.

Tommy was very glad; and when on the point of reaching the house, Sammy said, "Now, Tommy, the Lord has showed us the right way and we ought to thank him for it." "So we had," said Tommy! *and Sammy the best he could, did thank* the Lord for being so good to them. Then at twilight they returned to their home safe and well, but very tired. — *Christian Teacher.*

THE GLORY OF A GOOD LAUGH.—After all, what a capital, kindly, honest, jolly, glorious thing a good laugh is? What a tonic! What an exerciser of evil spirits! What a digester! What a febrifuge! Better than a walk before breakfast or a nap before dinner. How it shuts the mouth of malice and opens the brow of kindness.—Whether it discovers the gums of age or infancy, the grinders of folly or the perils of beauty; whether it racks the sides or deforms the countenance of vulgarity, or dimples the visage or moistens the eye of refinement—in all its phases, and all faces, contorting, relaxing, overwhelming, convulsing, throwing the human countenance into something approximate to Billy Button's transformation, under every circumstance and *everywhere*, a laugh is a glorious thing. Like a "thing of beauty," it is a joy forever. There is no remorse in it. It leaves no sting—except in the sides, and that goes off. Even a single unparticipated laugh is a great affair to witness. But it is seldom single. It is more infectious than the scarlet fever. You cannot gravely contemplate a laugh. If there is one laughter and one witness, there are forthwith two laughters and so on. What confusion is propagated like sound! What a thing it is when it becames epidemic.

DON'T STAND STILL.—If you do, you will be run over. Motion, action, progress—these are the words which do fill the vaults of heaven with their stirring demands and make humanity's heart pulsate with a stronger bound. Advance, or stand aside; do not block up the way and hinder the career of others; there is too much to do now to allow of inaction anywhere or in any one. There is something for all to do; the world is becoming more and more known; wider in magnitude; closer in interest; more loving and eventful than of old. Not in deeds of daring, nor in the ensanguined field, not in chains and terrors, not in blood, and tears, and gloom, but in the leaping, vivifying, exhilarating impulses of a better birth of the soul. Reader, are you doing your part in this work?

Autographs of Seward sell in Paris for 10 f., of Jeff. Davis for 15f. and of McLellan for 20f.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

(From the Ottawa Citizen.)

Writing on the School question, and the rumors respecting the mission of Messrs. Galt and McGee, the Kingston *News* says: "In a matter of such great importance, and where the worst we may be made of popular misconceptions, is it not desirable that the people of Canada should have information more definite than those unauthorized and conflicting statements? It would be well if the Ministry, by some official memorandum, public speech, or authorized statement, would make public fully the true state of the case. If these suspicions of undue interference with the school matter are unfounded, as we now feel confident they are they should be speedily dissipated, to the end that the public may repose the necessary confidence in the Administration. A timely announcement of the Ministerial policy would perhaps save some people the expense and trouble of going to England as a private deputation to secure the conservation of our school system, in which they feel so warm an interest; and it would bootless allay an excitement which is being daily stimulated by the organs of the Opposition." As if in response to the appeal made by the *News*, the following was telegraphed as a general press despatch from Kingston: "It is understood here that a declaration will be made public after the departure of the Ministerial delegation, announcing the course to be pursued by them in London, stating fully the proposed plan of appeal from the Local to the Central Legislature." From the fact that the Minister of Militia was in Kingston just previous to the despatch of the above telegrams it looks very much like as if the telegraphist had been officially inspired, and indeed it is fair to presume that the *News* was used as a kind of stalking-horse to prepare the public for the announcement made over the telegraph line. However, whether or not the telegram contained fictitious information, or the *News* had any inkling of its publication, it appears that the public have just cause to surmise that some scheme is on foot to change the arrangements agreed upon respecting the school matters of Upper Canada. We have nothing to say about the way in which Ministers intend to publish their "document" but one thing is certain, that the people will be apt to say that they feared to face the popular indignation which will be raised in Upper Canada. As to the dream or itself or the plan of Ministers, we of course prefer to wait before venturing the expressions of an opinion upon its merits. We can, however, foresee, that any plan which Ministers may lay upon to place the Central Parliament the power of legislation in Upper Canada school matters will receive the uncompromising hostility of the great majority in this Province. And it is quite natural that this should be expected to be the feeling of the people. One of the strongest recommendations possessed by the scheme of Confederation as agreed upon at the Quebec Conference, is that feature which leaves educational matters to each Local Legislature. But for this provision we very much doubt whether the Coalition Ministry would have been formed; at any rate but for it we feel certain that Mr. Brown and those who usually acted with him, would never have consented to drop the political principles which he and they had contended for years to co-operate with the Conservative party.

Whatever opinion may be entertained of Mr. Brown, whether we consider him as an influential statesman, or a man of extreme sectional views and prejudices it is quite certain that to him is due a very large degree of credit for abandoning the urgent and, perhaps, intemperate advocacy of sectional questions, and identifying himself with a party to which he had long been bitterly opposed. So much has been conceded to him over and over again, both in Parliament and outside. We presume that there is hardly two opinions in the country as to the credit due Mr. Brown for the liberal spirit he manifested at the time of the political crisis which led to the formation of the present Ministry. We know that the satisfaction appeared to be very general at the time, and our contemporaries, with very few exceptions, saw in the act of Coalition an agreement which would completely put an end to the sectional differences which had racked the Province for a generation. Lower Canada denunciation, as it has been termed, lay at the root of the sectional differences. It was hoped, and believed, and both hope and belief were reasonable, that a Federation of the Provinces would put an end to this so-called domination by giving to each Local Legislature certain powers of Government, but more particularly in respect to matters relating to Education. So prominent was this considered that it was deemed politic not to reserve any rights in the premises to the general Government.—There could be no mistake as to the feeling of the House at the time of the introduction of Mr. Bell's bill last Session. It was quite clear that the House was not prepared to take up the question of Upper Canada School measure. Whether it would have been wiser to settle the matter for ever as it now the question. It is sufficient to know that the people's representatives looked upon the matter as a closed question. It is generally supposed that dissatisfaction among those who rejected Mr. Bell's bill, were Hons. Messrs. Howland and McDougall. Now, however, if current rumours are to be relied upon, these Ministers have consented to an arrangement for the introduction of a clause into the Federal Constitution which will empower the general Parliament to legislate upon school matters. Of course it is not to be presumed that these eminent statesmen would lend themselves to a scheme which must be unpopular without deliberately counting the costs. They must have foreseen that by departing from the original understanding with Mr. Brown, with Parliament and out in the country, they would take upon themselves a very heavy responsibility; they must have known that any attempt to invest the general Parliament with power to legislate upon school matters would necessarily re-open those sectional differences which were supposed to be for ever banished. Whether they have thus taken a forecast of the consequences or not, we have no doubt whatever but that any attempt to give the Central Parliament power to legislate on school questions, will have a tendency to mar the harmony which was expected to follow Confederation.—We still hope that no such attempt will be made.

The St. Catherines *Journal* says:—"Quite an event occurred at Clinton on Friday night, which may well be styled an epoch in the history of the Great Western Railroad, to wit: The first appearance of the blue line of cars destined to run without change from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. The cerulean vehicle was transported through Canada from Detroit on a flat, the third rail in course of completion for this purpose not being quite ready. On the sides of the car are painted all the principal stopping places on the route, in conspicuous white letters. A keeper from the West accompanies the car to its destination, Worcester, Mass.

"Beast" Butler in New York.

"Beast Butler attempted to address a political meeting in New York last week, but was prevented a hearing by the infuriated crowd, which hooted and groaned at him, and was partly utterly anxious to know what had become of the "spoons." In his rage the "Beast" grunched his teeth and growled at the people in the following delicate style:—

"Why, you poor fools, I have faced your superiors in Baltimore, and New Orleans; I have hung your betters, and if you do not behave yourselves, I shall get the chance to do the same with you; I have seen a great many more than you, with arms in their hands, and yet not flinched. Do you suppose I shall flinch from onion-stinking breath? A man who can stand gunpowder can stand garlic. Do you think that you are equal to the negro?—Oh, no; the negro is as immeasurably your superior as heaven is above hell, where you will go to. I do not certainly respect you, and you may be quite sure I do not fear you, Men of Five Points! Bullies of the barnby house! thieves of the lobby! and burglar of the Tombs! I simply declare here, as the voice of this nation that you are not fit for the exercise of the elective franchise, and in no better way than this could you demonstrate the fact."

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.—A party of Ex American gentlemen, having with them 14 good rifles and 10 hounds, arrived here by the five o'clock train last evening, intending to proceed to Ehrose to kill deer for shipment to the New York markets. A correspondent gives us these facts, and asks, "Is it just that these gentlemen should be allowed this liberty? If they came simply for pleasure no objection could be taken to their killing as much of our game as they thought proper; but when they intend wholesale slaughter for speculative purposes I think something should be done to prevent them." Our correspondent is right, but in the absence of any law applying to such a matter, we do not think they can be prevented doing what they intend.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

THE FENIAN LAUNDEN.—Rev. D. F. Lounsden, the unfortunate clergyman, who inadvertently got into bad company at Fort Erie, about the 2nd of June last, passed down from Toronto yesterday by the Great Western Railway, bound for the nearest crossing. The reverend gentleman briefly alighted at this station, and supplied his spiritual yearning by hastily precipitating a "whiskey straight" through his clerical choker. Previous to his departure from Toronto, Rev. Mr. Lounsden was presented with a purse of $35 by Canadian gentlemen, to facilitate his journey homeward. It is to be hoped that the pious ministrations will be devoted to more promising fields in the future.—*Hamilton Times.*

The prospects of a new bank about to be started under the name of "The Waterloo County Bank," has been issued. The head office will be in Galt, C. W., and the proposed capital will be $2 000,000, in 80 000 shares of $25 each. A charter is to be applied for at the next session, and the bank is to go into operation as soon as $100,000 shall have been subscribed, and $400,000 paid in. The prospectus, amongst other things, states that interest will be allowed on current accounts.—Several of the leading manufacturers and wealthy gentlemen of Galt and vicinity are prime movers in the matter, and it is probable it will be brought to a successful issue.—*Ex.*

THEY FEAL!—Despite the anticipations and confident statements of learned local *seasons* and amateur star-gazers that Sir John Dorsel and other eminent astronomers were all wrong in fixing the date of the meteoric shower for the 14th inst., the meteors have fallen and the predictions of the latter are proved to have been correct in our telegraphic despatch from New York it will be seen that the *Herald* has a telegram from Greenwich Observatory, England, detailing a shower of meteors seen on the morning of the 14th, which are described to be of great beauty and brilliancy. Five thousand were counted in one hour and nearly twelve thousand fell in all.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS AT MONTREAL.—The Chief Justices of the Queen's Bench and of the Superior Courts in Lower Canada had transmitted to them yesterday from Ottawa certified copies of an order of the Executive Council setting forth that the trial of the Fenian prisoners now confined at Montreal, would take place at Bedford, in the District of Missisquoi, whither they will be removed at once.—The Judges will themselves decide upon the day of trial.

A map has just been published by the Italian Government showing the degree of public instruction in each province by colors. The teaching of the people is more and more imperfect as you descend to the south; the part the most advanced is Turin where, on a population of 1,000, there are only 489 persons unable to read and write; in Lower Calabria the proportion is the highest, being 927; in Sicily and Sardinia it exceeds 900, and at Florence is 757.

There are now building in England or under orders to be built, twenty-six non-armor plated vessel of war. The estimated expenditure on those vessels from April 1 last to March 31 next, is £2 0 0,032.—From the return moved for by Lord Clifden to iron-plated ships afloat, and four building. The floating batteries are the Erebus, Terror, Thunderbolt, and Thunder.

It is said that the Government of England and France have offered to that of Chili their mediatorial services for settling the difficulty with Spain; the belligerent parties, however, retaining entire liberty to accept or not the propositions made by the mediators. Chili, in her turn, has offered to mediate in the war, on the River Plate. The people in the Argentine Republic are getting tired of the war, and petitions for the conclusion of peace were receiving numerous signatures in Buenos Ayres.

Several parties living in the vicinity of Fort Erie, who were witnesses for the prosecution of the Fenian prisoners, at Toronto, recently received threatening letters from the Buffalo Fenians.

Mr. Thos. P. Jones, Jr., of New York State, has been appointed U. S. Consular agent at Port Hope.

On the 16th instant, an accident occurred on the Grand Trunk at Breslau. The express train ran off the track, and an express messenger named C. D Wicks was killed. Seven passengers were wounded, and a brakesman seriously hurt. Six cars rolled over the embankment. The cause of the accident was a broken rail.

G. STETHEM & Co.

Steel Squares, Spear & Jackson's and Sorby's Saws, Mink, Otter & Beaver Traps, Superior Broad Axes, Warranted Cross Cut Saws, Cattle Ties, Chalk Lines, Powder, Shot, Cartridges, Dawson's Planes, Sleigh Shoe Steel, Carriage Bolts, Machine Oils, Warranted Chopping Axes, Sawing Machine Saws, Glass from 7 by 9 to 50 by 60, Patent hammered and other Horse Nails, Superior Rasps, Bake Kettles and Pots for Lumbermen, superior White Lead, all sizes of Iron and Cast Steel, 500 dozen Knives and Forks, received.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

Peterboro,' Nov. 14, 1866. 6-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wesleyan Cemetery—R. Rutherford.
Godey's Lady's Book for 1867.
Blacksmith Wanted—A. Clark.
A Servant Girl Wanted—Graham & Stratton.
Solicitor in Chancery—T. M Fairbairn.
$18,000 to Invest—G. F. Orde.
Sale of Household Furniture—A. McNeil.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—James Hall.
Boarding—Mrs. Blackstock.
Last Notice—D. W. Dumble.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1866.

MUNICIPAL CHANGES.

In last week's issue we brought to the recollection of our readers a portion of the new Municipal Act, especially that referring to the election of Reeves and Deputy Reeves. The time is not far distant, when the people will be called upon to select their Reeves and Councillors for the ensuing year. We have our doubts of the advantages to be reaped from the new law by the changes in this respect, and we confess our unwillingness to be continually dabbling in changes unless where an evil of some consequence or an injustice is strongly felt, and a known remedy applied. The method of appointing Reeves and Deputy Reeves under the old law worked very well, and our County Councils were generally composed of good men; indeed we think it would be difficult to find better men for the positions they occupied.

We do not mean to say, however, that under the new state of things good men can not or will not be elected; on the contrary, we have confidence that the good sense of the people will prevail, and that the future Councils of this County will bear no unfavorable comparison with those of the past But there is danger in the introduction of new things that the people go to far in changing, and in doing so select too many new men, and perhaps men who never troubled themselves about the matter before. Such a course is not always wise, while a change of Councillors is sometimes imperatively demanded, to do so for the mere love of it, is very often, if not always, injurious. The best men should be selected and when possible the old men: they understand the work to be done. They have learned the way of doing it and have become acquainted with the laws and forms required in the transaction of business, and from long acquaintance with details can more easily detect errors than men who did not pay much attention to the matter. It is, therefore, a matter for serious consideration how far change will work for the advantage of the people as a whole. No corner should be so selfish as to expect all legislation to be for the particular advantage of that particular spot.

In the selection of Reeves and Deputy Reeves, the choice should be more because of fitness or ability to discharge the duties of the office than mere local, personal, or selfish considerations. The welfare of the whole county or township—justice to every portion of the township, should be the guiding star, rather than any desire to put in a man who might promise to favor some particular spot. The men who promise much very often perform little, and we feel assured that he who promises too much from one corner of the township to the injury or neglect of the rest of the house party, may not only find himself unable to fulfil his promises but the people may find the same man already to resist on the side of injustice, if over self aggrandizement should lead to it The man only who promises to act in justice and equity to every inhabitant, deserves to be elected. But the man who has been tried, proved and found worthy, let no love of change induce the people to reject. Political or religious prejudice should also be discarded, and all national prejudices, for these things blind the eyes of the wise and pervert the judgement of the unwary. A single eye to the fitness and integrity of the man should be the only aim of every elector, and guided by these there need be no fear for our municipal institutions in the future.

In our report of the Assizes we omitted the case of Scratch vs. Jackson, an action brought to recover dower. The Demandant was formerly a Mrs. Jackson, but her husband dying she married a Mr. Scratch, and he also is dead. The property for which she claims dower was once the property of her first husband. He at one time exchanged it, with his father we believe, on very advantageous terms, for another farm. The present owner, Mr. Jackson, against whom the action was brought, and who obtained from his father, has improved the farm very much, making it very valuable as compared with the state in which he received it, and now, his sister-in-law comes on and obtains her dower, and damages for detention amounting to $188

Crawford vs. Bell. Ejectment on a mortgage. Verdict by consent, 1s.

Horan vs. Leahy. An action against the Collector of Dours for selling goods of plaintiff for taxes not properly assessed against his goods. Referred to W. H. Weller.

On the 16th inst., all the buildings of the Grand Trunk Railway at Point Edwards, near Sarnia, were destroyed by fire. Loss, about $200,000.

THE ABUSE OF CONFIDENCE.

Again and again we have pointed out the abuse of power, and the reckless indifference of the present leaders of the Ministry. Every newspaper teems with complaints of the unfitness of those in whose hands are the destinies of British America, especially of the unfitness of those Canadian delegates who have abused the trust confided to them, and regardless of the present or the future appear determined to leave their mark on our future—even though that be the mark of the "beast," and as equally determined to render themselves notorious, even though forever after the execration of Canadians should rest upon them.

When the Hon. George Brown, at the urgent request of his friends, and of the now despised Ministers, entered into a coalition it was with the understanding that all things would remain as they were then, until Confederation should be settled. And Mr. Brown believing that their promises were in good faith, consented to go in, in order to get rid of the unhappy sectional difficulties that had arisen. But no sooner has he entered than the campaign commences to obtain, if possible, a house that would enable them to break faith with him in order to gratify their ambition and lust for power which was then passing out of their hands. They soon threw off all restraint until he was compelled to resign his seat in the cabinet. And now, contrary to the almost unanimous wish of Upper Canadians, they appoint themselves delegates to England to complete that which they could not introduce without his aid, and they who secured their seats through his influence, go to England, but not a word about Mr. Brown going.

In another column is a communication to the London *Evening Advertiser*, which we recommend to the attention of Reform party, especially the suggestion to invite Mr. Brown to go to England. We fully agree with the writer that he is no office-seeker. His unbending decision of character and high purpose are well known. Upper Canada can trust him, and the people will then have an advocate on whom they can rely.

MADOC GOLD MINES.

Several of our townsmen have caught the gold fever, and have left for the gold regions, in the neighborhood of Madoc, for the purpose of seeing for themselves. From reports, there remains little doubt, but that gold in some quantities has been discovered. Mr. H. Rogers has shewn us some specimens that he said he picked up himself, and which he considers rich in the precious metal.—The matter will soon be tested, however, and both the quality and quantity of the ore settled. Already there are numerous prospectors at work, both American and others.—Several thousands have visited the place and excitement is high just now; but a little *time* will quiet the matter. The owners of the land, if prospecting continues in the neighborhood, will, in all probability, make as much gold as the diggers.

The following items have been sent to us by a gentleman who has been there, and we in turn leave them before our readers:

The discovery of this precious metal and the unerring indications of its existence in large quantities in the vicinity of Madoc, have opened an extensive field for the enterprise of our people Our own community has been affected by the epidemic, and a company organized, under the auspices of Messrs. Palmer, Crean, and Gregory, of this Town, and Mr. Smith, of the United States, for the purpose of commencing operations at an early day. Mr. Gregory, who has just returned from this new El Dorado, has brought with him a specimen of gold, for which he paid $5, and has left it for exhibition at the Book Store of Messrs. Graham & Stratton. In quality, experienced miners and competent judges, have declared the samples already produced, to be more valuable than similar ores produced in California, and in appearance the ore is more striking, being of a peculiarly yellowish and glittering hue. Mr. D. R. Pedell, a relative of our townsman, Mr. P. Huffman, who has had considerable experience in mining in the California gold regions, states that in a double handful of dust, which he had taken in an excavation, he realized about half an ounce of pure metal, which he estimated to be worth about $9. Another gentleman offered the sum of $2,000 for the privilege of working with a horse. Messrs. Palmer & Co. have purchased a tract of 400 acres, about nine miles from Madoc, and will commence operations next week.

The general features and formation of the country and the character of the soil give abundant evidence of mineral deposits.—These gentlemen will cheerfully give whatever information they possess on the subject if required.

Literary Club.

The following subject will be discussed this evening, viz.:—"Would it be advantageous to the country if the Government gave the Crown Lands to settlers free,"—Leaders, Messrs. Haggart and J. A. Hall. Several Members of the Club will also give readings and recitations. Public night,—doors open at half-past seven. The boys that distinguished themselves on previous evenings by interrupting the speakers and readers and annoyed the visitors, will not be admitted on any consideration. The Club expect at least ordinary courtesy from persons after admitting them free to their meetings.

On Wednesday next, 28th instant, the Members of the Club will give an entertainment consisting of readings and recitations from different authors, and vocal and instrumental music, in the Victoria Hall. The proceeds to be devoted to the library fund.

Master at Chancery.

From a notice in to-day's issue, we find that T. M. Fairbairn, Esq., has resigned the Mastership at Peterboro, and we understand is succeeded by W. H. Weller, Esq. of Cobourg, who will hereafter fulfil the duties of both offices. Mr. Fairbairn, we are informed, resigns in order to resume his practice as Solicitor in the Court, and having spent a large part of his pupilage in the Chancery office of the Messrs. Blake, Toronto, as their managing student, has enjoyed rare facilities for becoming acquainted with the details of the Court of Chancery, and will, therefore, be able to resume his practice with the confidence of commanding a liberal share of the business for this part of the Court.

Extensive Sale.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the Extensive Sale of Household Furniture of the late Capt. Frazer. It will take place on Friday, commencing at ten o'clock, a. m. See advertisement; also, large bills.

St. Andrew's Church, Peterboro'.

On Tuesday evening the Rev. Mr. McDonnell was inducted pastor of St. Andrew's Church here. The Church was on the occasion well filled in every available spot, and the services were instructive and appropriate. Mr. McDonnell is quite a young man, and the Church is very unanimous in the choice.

Got His Reward.

We learn that Ten Johnston, one of the *worthies* to whom we referred during last winter, as something in the way of pickpockets and horse thieves, has come to grief. He is also the party, or one of them, who took Mr. Finley's horses. He has been tried at Brantford for horse stealing, &c., and convicted and sentenced to 15 years in the Provincial Penitentiary. He escaped justice for a season, but, at length, has received his reward.

John and Robert Hall, who were found guilty at the last assizes here of cutting and maiming Samuel Clyshlie, of Asphodel, have been safely lodged in the Provincial Penitentiary. Isbworth, also, who was convicted of setting fire to the dwelling of Mrs. Gregor McGregor, Ashburnham, accompanied them. He, however, was forced to acknowledge his former confinement when confronted with the keeper, notwithstanding his openly calling God to witness to the contrary while in Court.

Our contemporary, the *Review*, took the trouble of reporting F. H Knapp's trial at the late Assizes, and inadvertently or otherwise has put words in the mouth of some of the witnesses. He makes one of them, at least swear that which he did not. Having been engaged otherwise during the past week, we have been compelled to let it go with this passing notice. We will refer to this trial next week.

Godey's Lady's Book.

This Fashion Book, for December, has been received. The contents are:—

"The Christmas Doll," a beautiful engraving.

A handsome Steel plate Title page, consisting of five tableaux. The centre tableau in this plate truthfully pictures the scene in many a nursery chamber on Christmas morning.

"Sleighing by Moonlight." A tinted plate.

Colored Fashion-plate, containing six figures. Morning dress, Evening dress. Dinner-dress, Dress for a Wedding Reception, etc.

"Temptation." A picture for the juveniles.

In the wood cut Fashions, containing the latest Paris dates, will be found a "Morning dress;" "Winter Suits for Children;" "The Titania Indoor Jacket," front and back view; two "Fashionable Jackets;" "Pension Sack;" "Zouave Jacket;" "Black Cloth Sack;" "Street Wrap for a Little Boy;" "Opera Bonnet," "Cap," etc.

The Work Department contains the following articles of work for the ladies:—Winter Boot in Knitting; Cigar case Embroidered upon Kid; Bead Trimming; Boy's Gaiter; Daisy Pattern for a Crochet Counterpane; Open knitting for Opera Hoods; Novel Pattern in Embroidery for a Pocket-Book, etc., etc.; Knitted Muffatee; Braided Slipper; Alphabet for Bead or Worsted work; Embroidery and Braiding Patterns.

Eight engravings of Hats and Furs, contributed by J. R. Terry, 409 Broadway, New York.

The Literary Department of this month is made up of such writers as Virginia Townsend, Marion Harland, Mrs. Rowe, S. Annie Frost, and other old favorites.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR,—In your issue of the 8th instant I observe a letter over the signature of Col. Boultain, calling attention to the Savings Bank established here by the Ontario Bank. From another letter from the Colonel which appeared on the 15th inst., I infer that a remonstrance had been put in to a Bank Manager, who affirms that he has offered for two years past to the public all the advantages of a Savings Bank. The statement I am afraid has not been well considered or preadventure the Banker needs sight. Let us examine into this matter: Before me is a Bank book issued by the Savings Bank, the first page is printed and sets forth the conditions on which deposits are received From these I find, first—that all sums above four dollars bear interest at the rate of four per cent per annum. Second—that a depositor can at any time make an addition to his balance, and all sums bear interest from the day they are deposited. Third—any depositor can draw all or any portion of his deposit at any time without notice. Fourth—there is no stipulation that the money shall remain for any given time, consequently the depositor gets interest from the day he puts his money in until the day he takes it out without any deduction whatever. Fifth—All accrued interest on the 31st of Dec. in each year is passed to credit of each depositor, and becomes part of the interest bearing capital. These I find are the conditions on which Savings Banks receive deposits. I now turn to the Deposit Receipt System, and find that to draw interest your money must remain three months, and at the end of that time, fifteen days interest is deducted. Any candid man who will compare the two must see that to a depositor the Savings Bank system offers the greatest advantages.

Yours, &c.,
X.

Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1866.

THE BOY KELLEY.—With reference to the case of the boy Kelley, who died at the station here recently while on his way from Kingston to Peterboro', we deem it but justice to give place to the representations of the authorities of the Hospital at Kingston. It will be remembered that we censured them for allowing the boy to leave the institution and start on such a long journey while yet dangerously ill. But it would appear that he insisted on leaving for home, notwithstanding the opposition of the doctor and the other authorities of the hospital, and the intention not being a public one, but one of religious charity, they had not the power to forcibly detain him. This being the case, the affair assumes a very different phase, and the parties interested are relieved of an imputation that was naturally enough cast upon them by the people here: The affair, upon its face, bore a very unfavorable appearance, as told at first: but now the other side of the story is before us, we take great pleasure in setting the matter right.—*Port Hope Guide.*

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT.—There is scarcely anything of importance to report this week from the gold diggings. Richardson's mine is still closed, and will probably not be reopened for a week or two. Meanwhile, however, "prospecting" has commenced in other localities and a large number of persons experienced in gold mining are at work in different parts of the back country.—Their explorations are by no means confined to Madoc, but Elzevir, Marmora, Hungerford and Tudor are included in the supposed gold region. That gold has been found in other places besides the Richardson farm, Madoc, is we believe beyond question. A very good specimen was shown us yesterday that came from Hungerford, and we have no reason to doubt that gold has been found in other places in Madoc.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

(From a correspondent of the London *Advertiser*.)

SIR,—The eyes of the people of Canada and of the Maritime Provinces are now turned towards England, where the Imperial sanction must be given to Confederation to ensure its accomplishment. Thither members of the Cabinet from both sections of the Province are now hastening. Attracted, I address, therefore by their deep interest in the school question, it will be observed that the Superintendents of Education for both sections of the Province have also taken their departure. But while so many public men of British America are to be present in London in order to exert influence on the British Cabinet and Parliament in favor of Confederation, and to resist the machinations of those who are labouring to defeat it, I think I but re-echo the sentiments of the people of Canada West, when I say that their interests require the presence of the Hon. Geo Brown also in London. It strikes me as a most ungraceful act, on the part of the Cabinet, that they have not requested Mr. Brown to go. As the prime mover in bringing about Confederation it would have been but an act of courtesy had he been so requested. It seems to me, however, that the Liberal members of the Cabinet, who seem so eager to go themselves, and who have so ably filled their places through the cold courtesy taken by Mr. Brown in going into the Coalition to accomplish constitutional changes, ought to have demanded that this respect should have been made to Mr. Brown. This is certain, that the people of Western Canada will not feel satisfied unless Mr. Brown does go. There are curious rumours afloat about all sorts of promise changes in the guarantees to be given the Catholics of Upper Canada on the school question. I hold that the interests of Upper Canada demand that Mr. Brown should be there. If the jealousy of his late colleagues, and the neglect of those who so feebly represent Reform interests in the Cabinet, have prevented Mr. Brown from being attached to the delegation, I think it would now be a most judicious step for the Reform party, speaking *en masse*, to request Mr. Brown to go to England. A miserable jealousy in the coalition Cabinet prevented Mr. Brown from being named as one of the delegation to Washington last winter. People will recollect his firm attitude in defence of Canadian commercial interests then.

No British Canadian can be sent to England more powerful in Imperial political circles than Mr. Brown. His absence will be noted. If he were sent by the Reform party it would be a just rebuke to the Coalition. I am, yours truly,

H. J. HUBERTUS.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

In the storm on Saturday or Sunday nights last, considerable damage was done the shipping interests at this port. The new piers being unfinished and only reaching up to the water's edge, several vessels in the darkness and the storm, failed to make the mouth of the harbor, but struck the, to them, invisible pier, with more or less disastrous results to themselves.—The *Captain of Brighton*, having cleared from Cobourg for Oswego, with lumber, was compelled by stress of weather to make for Port Hope, but failed to make the harbor, striking one of the piers, and was driven ashore a short distance west of the new harbor where she remained till the next day, when the storm continuing she went to pieces. She was a very old vessel and uninsured. The *Helen*, of Kingston

{ Jobs St., Cloth'orkwell, London, July 17, 1866.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Commercial public of Canada and the British Provinces that he has at length succeeded, after yea s of experiment and research, in making a METAL PEN entirely impervious to rust from the acids contained in inks (especially as when used with Arnold's writing fluid), which for elasticity and smoothness of action over the poorest paper, stands unequalled — Being Electro-Carbonized, they will outlast six or eight ordinary Pens, and are guaranteed not to cut through the thinnest foreign letter paper. The manufacturer feels confident that where the Electro-Carbonized Pens have been tried they will supersede all other makes, and respectfully solicits a trial of them.

C BARNARD.

The ELECTRO-CARBONIZED PENS are used by the following Merchants and Bankers in New York in preference, in many instances, to Gold Pens:—

Jay, Cook & Co.	Messrs Cammann & Co.
Fourth National Bank.	Bank of the Republic.
Ward, Campbell & Co.	Messrs Dabney & Morgan
Jas. Patrick & Co	Messrs Jeffrey & Co.
Metropolitan Bank.	Denmstoun & Co
E G & C G. Ward.	Central National Bank
Brown Bros	Bunge, Borlare & Co.
L. E. Ansinck & Co.	Messrs. Schell & Co.

Auditor's Dept. Custom House, &c. &c.

November 13, 1866. 46.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
6-3m New York

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unrivalled in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despair d. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan" Spurious kinds are offered for sale Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y

For sale by Northrop & Lyman Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm Coulter:—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C W, Dec 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy is for the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a safe and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N B $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

Sold in Peterboro' by, Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell and Campbell McNeil & Co., C Britton, Lindsay, and all other Medicine dealers

☟ ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely noted, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in soothing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Endorsers coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate relief* All Medicine dealers keep it Obtain a circular and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE!

NOW RECEIVED:

Another supply of

WINCEYS,

Very good value at the various prices. Also,

Rob Roy and Shepherd Check

SHAWLS,

Wool Hoods, Sontags, &c.

TO ARRIVE:

1 case HOOP SKIRTS, latest styles and of extra heavy steel, will be found good and cheap.

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterborough, November 14, 1866. 46-3in

REMARKABLE CURES.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Fellow Men! right soon I the 31 mark known the following facts, with reference to the efficacy of the remedies supplied by Dr. E. Morris, of Peterborough:—Last year a boy of mine took the Scarlet Fever, paralysis followed, and the little fellow lost his speech, being unable to speak for nine months. I had several Doctors attending him but without any beneficial results, and I had almost given up hopes of his recovery. About this time I met Dr Morris, who furnished me with some medicine which had the effect of restoring the little fellow's speech the day after it was first used, and he is now in excellent health I have also used Dr. Morris's Dandelion Pills, and found them all he represented them to be. They are a genuine article.

Wm GARNETT,
Lot 10, 11 Con, Township of Ops.
May 10, 1866. 31

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who resided in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I brought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I ough for a bottle more I am happy to inform the public that she is now perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and a friend of mine who was the sufferer has been induced to use Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865

New Advertisements.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY.

G F GORE.

Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1866. 47-6in

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Has resumed his practice as
SOLICIT IN CHANCERY.
Peterborough, Nov 20th. 47.

WANTED!

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH, one who can do good country work, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to

A CLARK,
Lakevale.
Smithtown, Nov. 20th, 1866. 47-3in*

SERVANT GIRL, WANTED.

Apply at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Peterboro', Nov. 21st, 1866. Book Store.

BOARDING.

MRS. BLACKSTOCK can accommodate two or three gentlemen with BOARD
Four doors south of the Bank of Montreal
Peterborough, Nov 21st, 1866. 47-tf.

Wesleyan Cemetery.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery will be held next WEDNESDAY evening, 28th instant, in the Wesleyan School Room, at half past eight o'clock, p m

By order
R. RUTHERFORD, Secretary.
Peterborough, Nov. 21, 1866.

LAST NOTICE!

ALL DEBTS due to the Estate of the late JOHN MIGHT in respect of the saddlery business stock and good will for him by Mr. Waddell, in Peterborough, must be paid before the 15th of December next; after that date accounts will be put in suit.

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.
Peterborough, November 21, 1866. 47

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland & Durham, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Wellington, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of William Gilmore and James Gilmore, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of FEBRUARY, 18 7, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Gilmore in and to Lot No 37 in Concession A of the Township of Galway.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff
Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, November 21, 1866. 47

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!
&c., &c., &c.,

I HAVE received instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late

CAPTAIN FRASER,

To sell by Public Auction, at the residence,

On Friday, the 23rd November, 1866,

All the Household Furniture,

Consisting of Sofas, Lounges, Bureaus, Centre Dining and Common Tables, Sewing, Bedroom and other Stands, Cabinet and other Carpets, Bedsteads, Mattresses and Bedding, Glass ware, China and Crockery, Parlor, Dining and Cooking Stoves with pipes; Books and Pictures, Kitchen Utensils with a large lot of other articles.

Sale to commence at TEN o'clock, a. m., precisely.

TERMS,—CASH.

A. McNEIL, Auctioneer.
Peterborough, Nov. 23th, 1866. 47-3in

Township of Harvey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Harvey is read at its next sitting, on the EIGHTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER next to pass a by-law for the purpose of legalizing the following roads, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD between the centre of the 13th Concession and the south-west angle of Lot No. 9 in the 14th Concession.

COMMENCING at the centre of the thirteenth concession, at a point where a post has been planted on the side line between lots eight and nine; thence south 76 degrees 30 minutes, west thirty-four chains sixty six links to the post between eight and nine; thence south 76 degrees 30 seconds, west 11 30 chains 10 links; thence south 13 degrees 30 seconds, west 9 ch 1 s 29 links, thence south 76 degrees 30 seconds, west 23 ch-ins 10 links, to the south west angle of lot number nine in the fourteenth concession, the blazed and described line to be the centre of the road and the said road to be 66 feet in width.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD Continued through Lot eight in the thirteenth concession of the Township of Harvey.

COMMENCING at the centre of the 13th concession, at a point where a post has been planted on the side line between Lots eight and nine; thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes east thirty-one chains fourteen links to the shore of Sandy Lake. The said road to be sixty-six feet wide, and the blazed or described line to be the centre of the road.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD around the foot of Sandy Lake.

COMMENCING at the north-east angle of Lot No seven in the twelfth concession of the Township of Harvey; thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes west nineteen chains forty-one links; thence south eight degrees thirty minutes, east nine chains sixty-seven links; thence south twenty-eight degrees thirty minutes, west seven chains forty-eight links; thence south twenty-eight degrees, west two chains sixty-seven links; thence south twenty-eight degrees, west one chain ninety-seven links; thence south three degrees thirty minutes, west four chains forty-eight links; thence south sixty-four degrees, west eighteen chains ninety-six links; thence south twenty-nine degrees, west five chains seventy-five links; thence south three degrees, west five chains forty-five links; thence north forty-six degrees, west one chain fifty-five links; thence north forty-six degrees, west two chains seventy-six links; thence north forty-four degrees, west three chains sixty-eight links; thence north forty-four degrees, west one chain fifty-five links; thence south forty-four degrees, west two chains seventy-six links; thence north forty-six

HIGHLANDES' LETTER POSTING.

Queer scenes are to be seen at the Post-office at Wick, especially on Saturday evenings, when hundreds of letters are posted by the Highland fishermen. When the penny-postage was first established, our then worthy postmaster, Mr. Crai , had many a hard night's work among the Highlanders, who illustrated their prigging character by endeavoring to beat down the postage to a half-penny, alleging that the letter was a little one, and that the Highland post-master never charged more than a half-penny. From the out stations beyond the daily delivery they would come, and while one would ask if there was a letter for him, he would answer to the interrogatory as to his name, "Och, ye'll see it on the back of the letter," and on the name being at last communicated, and the information given that there was no letter for him, Donald often put the poser, "Do you think she will be the morn?" Donald has learned by experience, however; but at present it generally requires four Highlanders to complete the *modus operandi* of posting a letter. One brings it to the office, wrapped up in a piece of paper, a second precedes him and buys a stamp; handing the stamp to a third, he, after various licks and manipulations, gets her Majesty's head affixed to the letter; and the fourth after looking into the slit with considerable suspicion, cautiously lets it drop, and he whose four finish the performance by peeping down the slit to see that all is well with their missive. This may be seen almost daily, and especially on Saturday evenings.

The Ex-King of Naples.

A communication from Rome published in the official journal of Florence lately, announced that Francis II. intended shortly to quit the Pontifical States and embark at Civita Vecchia on board a vessel placed at his orders by the Spanish Government. He is also said to have already pronounced the dissolution of that somewhat fantastical ministry which he had allowed to remain in attendance on him at the Palazzo Farnese; and the motive of these extreme measures is said to be the violent chagrin which he felt at the defeat of Austria, and the recognition by that Power of the kingdom of Italy. The *Debats* notices these rumors and adds:—Some persons go even so far as to speak of the abdication of this prince in favor of Victor Emmanuel; but it is unnecessary to make any remark on the improbability of such a step. As to the departure of the ex-king, everything on the contrary seems to render it likely. The falling due of the convention of September, makes it more and more difficult for Francis II., to remain at Rome; and, on the other hand, the surrender of Venetia by Austria naturally deals the final blow to the hopes of restoration which he may have entertained. The treaty of peace just signed by Austria has dissipated many illusions.

RAILWAYS AND THE HOLY LAND.

The directors of the Smyrna Aidin railway have had surveys made for great extensions of their system. Smyrna will continue to be the chief station, and a new line, if executed, will pass to the north round the head of the gulf. It will then take an easterly course in the direction of Sardis and Philadelphia, but stops short of those once renowned cities, upon the ruined portals of which, in common with those of the other "seven churches in Asia," "Ichabod" may be written. The railway, on the other hand, strikes southward in the direction of Ephesus, will be reached by a branch line. The projected main-trunk takes an easterly course from Aidin, to which it has already been opened. In its route it will touch at, or pass by, Antioch, in Pisidia, Laodicea, Colossæ, and Hierapolis. Pergamos and Thyatira are to the north of the northern extension. The company is at present in an impecunious condition, and the extensive works are postponed for an indefinite time. The revenue is expected to be derived from the carriage of cotton, wool, and other produce of the country, and from passenger traffic.

FATTENING STOCK.—Stock, says the *Rural World*, will fatten better in the dark than in the light,—better in the fall (on account of the longer nights) than in the summer. With less food more weight can be secured in the dark than in the light. Experiments have sufficiently demonstrated this. The pig-pen should be dark; we have often seen it made so with the most effect in favor of the fattening of stock. It is known that light toughens the tissue. For a work-horse, the sun is excellent; for the working man the same; but not for the accumulation of fat. Yet how few people take advantage of these things.

THE PRINTERS OF ITALY.—A typographical festival is to take place at Milan, in honor of the memory of Panfilo Castaldi, who invented moveable type. The intention of Castaldi will be immortalized by a monument, the work of a Milanese sculptor, Giuseppe Corti. An Italian paper says: "We have reason to believe that the printers of all the Italian cities will be represented at this festival, which is to do homage to one of the glories of Italy.

THE POTATO ROT.—A Utica correspondent of the Albany *Cultivator* says that, while nearly all the old sorts of potatoes, and most of the imported, in that district are badly diseased—the New Harrison, Early Goodrich and Gleason have passed the ordeal almost unscathed. Out of about 16,000 seedings, originated and tested by Mr. Goodrich, for a term of years he succeeded in raising three or four kinds that seldom show the least trace of disease.

DON'T DO IT.—A horticultural committee at Warsaw, Ill., recommended the destruction of the following birds:—Cedar bird, Baltimore Oriole, blue jay, brown trush, robin, red bird, red-headed woodpecker, and sapsucker. They don't destroy insects enough to compensate for the fruit they consume. We differ with that committee. It is known that the young of some of these birds eat more than their weight of insects per day.

APPLE BORERS.—All who have young trees should look out at this time, for the borer, which nestles in the bark just above the ground. It does not like the pointed application of a sharp instrument, which should be carefully used in destroying them. Do not delay the operation.

The mills are now busy making molasses from the Connecticut sorghum crop. It is of an excellent quality and sells for $1.50 per gallon.

A house negroes are constantly being arrested for outrages of a most bloody character.

"Idolatry in New York city" was the subject of a discourse on last Sabbath by Rev. Dr. Snyder.

INSURANCE.

LONDON
FIRE and LIFE
Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER
1720.

No. 7 Royal Exchange, Cornhill, No. 7 Pall Mall, London.

JOHN ALEX. BANKEY, Esq., Governor.
BONAMY DOBREE, Jr., Esq., Sub-Governor.
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq., Deputy-Governor.

Directors:—Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. Jno. Alex Arbuthnot, Esq. Richard Caggallay, Esq. Henry Bonham Ex. Esq., James Blyth, Esq., Edward Budd, Esq., Edward Burmester, Esq., Charles Crawley, Esq. Sir Fred. Currie, Bart., F. G. Dalgety, Esq., John Entwisle, Esq., Robt. Gillespie, Jr., Esq., Harry George Gordon, Esq., Edwin Gower, Esq., A. C. Guthrie, Esq., Louis Huth, Esq., Charles Ivatt, Esq., John Ord, Esq., Cornelius R. W. Pelly, Esq., David Powell, Esq., Alexander Tweedie, Esq., Wm. Bryce Watson, Esq., Lesbrok Peach Wilson, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned is now prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES against LOSS BY FIRE, on the most favorable terms.

All losses satisfactorily established, paid without reference to the Board in London.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro.

Head Agency Office, 81 St. Francois Xavier street Montreal.

October 10th, 1866. 41

THE
Liverpool and London and Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836, *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1705,	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:
1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;
20 and 21 Poultry and 29 Regent Street, LONDON;
Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank)
H STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank)
E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM,
Medical Referee.
Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863.

CANADA WEST FARMERS'
Mutual & Stock Insurance Co.
HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President.
THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
R. P. STREET, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. A. COOLEY, Fire & Agency Inspector.

LOCAL HONORARY DIRECTORS:

Hon. A. A. Burnham, Cobourg; R. H. Ford, Esq., Otonabee; Robert Wardell, Esq., South Monaghan; John Watson, Esq., Peterboro'.

THIS Company confines its risks solely to Farm Property, Country Churches, School Houses and Private Houses entirely isolated.

It has been fifteen years in existence and has about 12,000 policies in force. Its rates are as low as is consistent with the safety of policy holders.

R. W. SCOTT, Peterboro', Agent for the County of Victoria, West part of Peterboro, East Bishop of Durham and township of South Monaghan

J. M. WIGHT, Millbrook, Agent for the County of Northumberland and East part of the County of Peterboro.

Hamilton, Nov. 6th, 1866. 45

London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL—FIRE £5,000,000. LIFE £500,000.

Canada Branch,—Montreal.

DIRECTORS;
WILLIAM WORKMAN, Chairman.
JOHN REDPATH, E. H. LEMOINE, and A. M. DELISLE, Esquires.
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
General Agents.

This Office is prepared to accept Risks in both Branches at as low rates as other first class offices. All losses adjusted in Canada and paid promptly.

R. W. ERRETT,
Agent at Peterboro'.
44-tf.

MONEY TO LOAN

CANADA PERMANENT
Building and Savings Society,
OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.
January 20th, 1866 6

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'
Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

For Sale, To Let, &c.

A RARE CHANCE
FOR
Grain Merchants and Millers.

THE Subscriber offers to sell or lease for a term of years, a portion of that valuable Corner Lot, bounded by the Railroad on the West, and Simcoe street on the North.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS BEAVIS
Peterboro', Oct. 19 h. 1865. 43.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that excellent farm, Lot No. 21, in the 9th concession of Otonabee, containing of 100 acres. There are 90 acres cleared in a good state of cultivation. The remainder consists of maple and beech land. There are 9 acres of Fall Wheat sowed at present and to keep well, and will go with the place. Good cedar log house; good barns and stables; and the Farm is well watered. It is situated about six miles from Peterborough, and some from Keene.

For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

JOHNSTON COONEY.
Otonabee, October 1st, 1866. 40-3mos.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale part of broken lot 25, in the 14th concession of Otonabee, containing 50 acres, with a good frame house and cedar log barn, stable and other buildings, well fenced with cedar rails, and fronting on the Otonabee river, 2 miles from Peterboro.

The above farm would be exchanged for 100 acres in any of the neighboring townships.

J. SHAUGHNESSY.
Otonabee, Oct. 9, 1866. 41

Farm for Sale!

In the Township of Mariposa, County of Victoria, consisting of 100 acres—50 acres cleared. Good buildings &c. Three miles from Manilla.

Address pre-paid.

JOHN G. JOHNSTON.
15.3mos. Peterboro'.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by Napoleon Dubuy, corner of Water and London Streets.

TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY
Apply to Wm. GEGH,
London Street.
Peterboro August 31st, 1866 36tf

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.
Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 12,

THE EXAMINER
Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS
AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

CALL AND EXAMINE
The Splendid Stock of
Harness & Saddles
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,
WHIPS,
Curry Combs and Brushes!
Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,
AT
T. DONNELLY'S,
(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)
Collars Warranted.
Peterboro', July, 1866. 1tf

GEORGE ALLEN,
GUN & WHITE-SMITH,
Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.
Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

THREE
CARD PICTURES
FOR $1.
$2.50 per dozen.
AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.
Peterboro', Sept. 20th, 1866. 39

MONTREAL HOUSE.

REMOVAL!

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has now removed to his new and commodious premises, immediately adjoining his old stand, where he is preparing to give better bargains than ever.

JUST READ THIS!

FACTORY COTTONS—from 5d per yard; best from 7½d to 10d.
WHITE COTTONS—from 6d per yard; very good from 8d to 11d.
BLANKETS—from 4s 6d; better at almost every price.
PRINTS—at 6d per yard; good at 10d and 10½d.
DRESS LUSTRES and CHECK WINCEYS—as low as 7½d, 9d & 10½d.
PLAIN WINCEYS—as low as 8½d; good from 1s to 1s 3d and 1s 6d.
COBURGS and FRENCH MERINOES—cheap and good.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS—from 6d per yard; very best at 1s 1½d.
TICKINGS—at 11d, 1s and 1s 1d.
UNDER-TICKINGS and BAGGINGS—1¼ y'd wide, at 10d per yard.
FLANNELS—of all kinds; good home-made grey at 2s 6d per yard.
CLOTHS—of all kinds. Best Grey Cloth at 3s 6d per yard.
FINE CLOTHS—of every description—CHEAP.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, GOOD AND CHEAP!
Come and examine it.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER,
By a first class Tailor, at one day's notice. Warranted to fit and give thorough satisfaction.

Don't forget to give us a call; for we know that we can please you in price and quality. Remember the
MONTREAL HOUSE.
JAS. W. DUNNET.
Peterborough, October 18, 1866. 42

DAVID LEMAY,
Wholesale and Retail
CONFECTIONER,
Manufacturer of
Steam Refined Confectionery,
Lozenges, Gum-Drops, French Bon-Bons.
BRIDES' CAKES MADE TO ORDER.
Tea Cakes, Biscuits and Pastry.

Fresh OYSTERS received daily.
PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LUNCH.

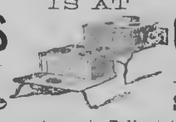
TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS!

I would respectfully inform Country Store Keepers that I am manufacturing extensively, and can offer them articles in my line as low as any first class house in Toronto or Montreal.

Please give a call. All orders promptly attended to.

D. LEMAY.
Peterborough, November 1st, 1865. 44-3in

Good Cook Stoves **For** THE HEAD-CENTRE With All Complete **$12.00** FOR
STOVES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
IS AT
LANNIN'S TIN AND **CANADIAN** Stove Shop.



George street, nearly opposite T. Menzies' Book Store,

Where everyone who wishes to get good bargains will please give him a call, and satisfy themselves.

"THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE,"
"THE OTTAWA" AND "NOVELTY,"
Always on hand—Call and see them.

OLD STOVES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

LANNIN Continues to pay the highest price in Cash, as usual, for any quantity of SHEEP and CALF SKINS, delivered at his Shop.

The best quality of **COAL OIL** always on hand, Wholesale, by the CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
THOMAS LANNIN.
Peterboro, September 26, 1866. 39

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,
Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', September 8th, 1866. 36

Epicures, Look Here!

AMERICAN
CAN VEGETABLES,
CORN, PEAS,
ASPARAGRASS & TOMATOES,
AT THE
Terrapin Restaurant.
PRICE, - - - - - 50 CENTS PER CAN.
(Two pound Cans)
G. CRONN.
Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro, June 20, 1866

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.
Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 29

SEWING MACHINES!

CRAHAM & STRATTON
Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S
Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the best class manufacturers in the United States; they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling, gathering, tucking, corduing, ruffling, braiding, binding, fulling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.
Peterboro', Aug. 20 h, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 615 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It has been rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine. Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Shoe and Boot Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignment made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ap 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED
By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, on a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

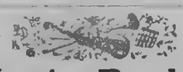
No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.
July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,
Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Over-strung Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument warranted *FIVE years*. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of over *seven thousand piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte. ap 30-1yr



Music Books.

Instructors for the
DULCIMER AND VIOLIN
For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterboro', April, 1866.

AQUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents,

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so!"—"Exactly!"—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "owler" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or in any way oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" • • • I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life."
REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" • • • I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. • • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me."
REV. C. S. MILLWOOD New York City.

" • • • I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. • • • The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.
JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

" • • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.
C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." She have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some au port from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."
J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."
J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for Adams, Wells, Fargo's and Barnden's Express

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.
ED. SEELY."

Glastenbury, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and painters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the senate, and to the lady belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics it contains no mineral poisons to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 75 cts per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy. It prevents hair turning gray and falling off. It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads. This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store in it does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All inconsistencies dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Chronic Nausea, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Peterboro', Oct. 24, 1866.

DARLEY'S
Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part, causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hurd & Co.,
Malden Lane, New York.
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Niagara-st., C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Keunt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Which has received the endorsement of the most
PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.
Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuses of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.
General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart
And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.
To insure the genuine, call this out.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
Over 139 King St. East,
TORONTO.
For the cure of
CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES
And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW DISCOVERIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis at fictures, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 139 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.
REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.
REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.
REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.
REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.
REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:
L——— Leaves. H——— H——r
F——— n H——k. T——— m R——t.
The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.
REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.
For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.
Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
December 1, 1864. 6mos

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance to their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE
PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'
Is published at the office of the publisher every Thursday morning,
NICHOLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....	$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing	2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	50 c.
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion.....	60
Each subsequent insertion	20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).	08
Each subsequent insertion, "	02

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the Examiner, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro January, 1865.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1866. No. 48.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Consert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancy &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stothem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Balsam Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., &c, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Shelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 18

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALER in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Ontario, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

JAS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 15

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

MRS. HUGH WILSON,

Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

Has resumed his practice as

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Peterborough, Nov. '66. 47.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c. &c. &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall George street, Peterboro', C W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,

Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing

SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

Hotels, &c.

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH.

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

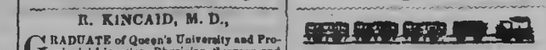
THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Elias, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER.

Peterboro', April 6, 1866 14

Traveling Directory.



PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Port Hope for Lindsay,..5.45 a.m.
" " " ..3.00 p.m.
" Lindsay for Port Hope..9.25 a.m.
" " " ..1.00 p.m.
" Port Hope for Peterboro 9.55 a.m.
" " " 1.00 p.m.
" Peterboro for Port Hope 6.15 a.m.
" " " 3.30 p.m.

ALL TRAINS CROSS AT MILLBROOK.

Passengers can go from Port Hope to Peterborough and Lindsay, or from Port Hope to Lindsay and Peterboro' the same day. Passengers by taking the Mail Train from Lindsay will have 3 hours for business at Peterborough, and return the same day. Peterborough passengers, by taking the mixed train for Lindsay, will have 4 hours for business and return the same day.

Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway Trains. Passengers via New York Central Railway, and Steamers "Countess" and "Rochester," from Charlotte, make direct connection at Port Hope for Peterborough and Lindsay.

A. T. WILLIAMS.
Superintendent.

HENRY COVERT,
President.

Peterboro', July 1, 1866.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed ..... 6.00 p.m.
Express (night)..... 8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night) ..... 9.17 a.m.
Mixed..... 2.40 p.m.
Express (day) ..... 9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

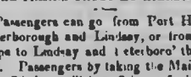
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction.....		
Waterdown.....	7.	
Wellington Square.....	7.	3.42
Bronte.....		3.57
Oakville.....	8.25	4.07
Port Credit.....	8.45	4.25
Mimico.....	9.05	4.45
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7.45
Mimico.....		8.10
Port Credit.....	1.56	8.35
Oakville.....	2.15	9.05
Bronte.....	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square.....	2.42	9.37
Waterdown.....		9.47
Burlington Junction.....		
HAMILTON.....	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

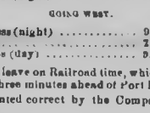
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.



Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $76 to $88. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.
Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have received a large addition to their stock of

BOOKS.

Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Sea.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Caesar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untilled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Byeaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books, used in all the schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets, Peterboro, August, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, which will be sold at low prices. Their stock consists of

Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Dressing Cases,
Bottle Cases,
Watch-stands,
Money Boxes,
Album Companions,
Stand Glasses,
Combs—a large variety,
Whisker, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Cribbage and Backgammon Boards,
Ladies' Work-box and Writing-desk combined.
Ladies' Satchels from 35 cents up.
A Good Album for 50 cents.

BOOKS and Stationery.

G. & S. have, as usual, a large supply of all kinds of School and Miscellaneous Books.—Stationery of every description, in Foolscap, Letter, Note and Fancy.

Ink Bottles—a large variety.

Pipes! Pipes!!

They have also received a large assortment of BRIAR-ROOT PIPES, which they are selling at bargains.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES also on hand.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Market Block.

Peterboro', Oct. 1866,

Poetry.

VIA VITÆ.

Link ye to me my auld gudeman,
And dinna hurrying gang,
Ye're nae doot tired as weel as I;
But we'll win hame ere lang.
The swaws o' eild are on our pows,
And hard we find the grun';
But we are in the hithe, gudeman,
And caresna for the wun'.

'Tired morn, gudewife, when we set out,
Baith laughing brisk and gay;
Sometimes we ran sometimes we gaed,
Whiles deckled on the way.
Our limbs are no ase souple noo,
We e'en maun creep's we may;
We've loupit mosey a barn gudewife
And breistit mony a brae.

And strappin' lads I wat, gudeman,
And mony a sonsy quean,
We've left upon the road behind,
And never mair hae seen.
For some have wandered aff the way,
And gane they kenna where;
And some have stachered into holes,
Or ta'en to bogs to lair.

Like mony mair were we, gudewife,
We didna hain our strength;
But ca'd the road frae side to side,
Nor counted on its length.
Fell tired grew I gin afternoon
Wi' you lang dreary howe,
And thankfu' was I when I faud
The sma'est wee bit knowe,

Troth, lang has been the road, gudeman,
Sair saddled have we been;
But we've had sunny glints, I wat—
Viewed mony a gowden scene.
And tho' we've had our share o' weel,
And lowdered deep in glaur,
We're seen as foul feet as our aith—
And scores a haunfle waur.

Aweel, my ain gudewife, this read,
Had it no been for you—
Whase hopin' word aye heesed my heart—
I ne'er had warsled thro'.
But now we're near the journey's end,
The night begins to fa',
The starns are gatherin' i' the lift—
We'se eithly stoit awa'.

Link close to me, my ain gudeman;
I whiles might tak' the woe,
And fash ye wi' my tapitum tigs—
Aut only for a wee.
Now that's a' ower, and we'll jog on
The gither a' the same,
And lang afore the dawn o' day
We'll baith get rest at hame.

Miscellaneous.

THE POISONED POWDER.

There are various traditions as to the origin of the Golden Lily upon the shield of France. Among these is the following incident, said to have occurred in the latter part of the eleventh century, during the reign of Philip Augustus.

The Prince was only fifteen when he ascended the throne; but the strong hand with which he seized the reins of Government, awing the turbulent nobles, and protecting the common people against their aggressors, soon convinced them that he was not to be despised for his youth.

Though by this course he greatly endeared himself to the mass of his subjects, his life was more than once threatened, and even attempted; but these plots invariably originated among the haughty nobles, when restive under the restraints imposed upon them by the King's strong arm, and his just and kindly heart.

In the summer of the eleventh year of his reign, weary of the cares of state, Philip retired, with his court, to his royal residence at Chaumont, which was a favorite resort to him.

Among his train was Geoffrey, Count de Neville, the natural son of Louis VII, the King's half brother. He was a mild and inoffensive man, apparently well contented with the title and estate conferred by the late King upon his mother, and which he had inherited upon her death. but, unfortunately, he had married a haughty, ambitious woman, who was but ill-inclined to forego her claims to royalty.

At the death of Louis she openly asserted that there had been a secret marriage between him and the late Countess de Neville, and upon the head of her son should rest the crown of France, he being the eldest born, and urged her husband to assert his claims. But this the Count refused to do, being ill-fitted by nature to act a part requiring more than the usual energy and ability, besides entertaining too strong an affection for the young King, who had treated him with unusual kindness, to seek to deprive him of his rightful inheritance.

If Philip heard of the pretensions which the Countess set forth, he manifested no outward token of displeasure or distrust.—On the contrary, he gave his brother many evidences of regard, appointing him to honorary offices near his person, although he took care that they conferred but little power.

This was a new source of grievance to the haughty Countess, who never released the idea of becoming a Queen, and had fondly imagined that, on account of Philip's youth, his brother would obtain such a strong ascendancy over his mind as would make him king in reality, if not in name.

This disappointment was felt with increased bitterness when she became the mother of a son in whom she centred all her ambitious hopes, and all the love she was capable of feeling for any one.

Unlike our modern fine ladies, the dames of high degree of that remote period were early risers; and the Countess de Neville often took rides on horseback before the dew was off the grass, unattended except by her groom, who kept a respectable distance, just near enough to be within call, should his lady require assistance.

One morning she paused in front of a little cottage, situated in a perfect wilderness of bloom. As an involuntary ejaculation of surprise and admiration escaped her lips, a pretty, intelligent looking girl raised her bright eyes from the rosebush she was pruning.

'I have some handsomer within, arranged in boquets,' she said, smiling, 'if madame would like to examine them.'

Throwing the reins of her horse to her attendant, the Countess alighted, much to the surprise of the scritor, who had never known her haughty mistress to be guilty of so much condescension before.

As the Countess entered the little, low, room, the pretty flower girl displayed her beautiful collection of boquets with pardonable pride.

'All or any of them are at your service with the exception of this,' she said, pointing to one composed of golden lilies and white Roses, and relieved by a few leaves of green; 'it is for the King.'

'And so King Philip loves the flowers, pretty maiden?'

'Yes, madame; I have orders to bring them to the palace daily. The golden lily is his favorite flower, and there are only those in bloom to day.'

'I will take this,' said the Countess, selecting one of the boquets, and taking from her purse a gold piece of more than double the value. 'But first bring me a cool draught of water from the spring, yonder.'

With a light step the young girl took a pitcher and passed to the spring, which was but a short distance from the door. As she glided by the window, on returning, she glanced in and saw, much to her surprise, her visitor bending over the stand of flowers, and apparently sprinkling something from her hand upon these that she had laid aside for the King. When she took it away, her eye caught a gleam of small golden glash, such as the ladies of that period used for their cosmetics and perfumers. But when she entered the room, she found her in the same position in which she had left her.

She could not forbear an exclamation of surprise, as she observed how deadly pale was her countenance.

'Tis but the odor of the flowers,' said the Countess, as, drawing her robes around her, she turned towards the door.

'Take my advice, my good girl; place the stand nearer the window, and be not much over them; their perfume is quite too strong for so small a room.'

There was something about these words carelessly spoken though they were, that deepened the undefined suspicions in the young girl's heart; and, following her suggestion, she placed the stand of flowers directly in front of the window. Then, by a close examination of the boquet destined for the king, she detected the presence of a fine white powder, so impalpable to the eye upon the lilies, whose peculiar shape, by exposing the leaves to the full rays of the sun, as well as their vivid coloring, threw it into strong relief; and as she bent over them the faint but penetrating ordor that arose, made her so giddy that she would have fallen, had it not been for the tall and shapely youth who had just entered, and whose livery showed him to be in the service of the king.

It was her lover, Francois, King Philip's body servant, and who, passing by the house, called to have a chat with his betrothed.

'How now, Marie?' he said, looking into her face. 'What has frightened the rose from her cheek, and given you such a strange look?'

The honest hearted fellow was sincerely attached to his royal master, and he listened gravely to Marie's account of the strange conduct of her visitor, and the suspicious to which it gave rise.

'It has a bad look,' he said thoughtfully; 'though I believe there is nothing in it. By good luck, I have orders to attend His Majesty in his private apartments an hour hence. I will put him on guard; then sure no harm can come of it.'

Somewhat to the surprise of Francois the king manifested no disquietude at this disclosure, though the grave look and attentive manner with which he listened, showed that he considered it of no light import. He bade him charge Marie to tell no one what she had discovered, but to come to the palace with her flowers an hour earlier than was her wont, by no means forgetting her golden lilies.

King Philip sat in his audience hall, surrounded by his retinue. A number of the royal family stood near him—among them the Count de Neville, his wife, and the little son, a sweet boy of three, whose winning and sprightly ways made him a favorite with the king.

'And please your Majesty, Marie, the flower girl is waiting without,' said one of the guard.

'Admit her,' said the king.

Marie had never seen King Philip in his robes of state, and the royal pomp that surrounded him impressed her with a feeling of awe as she entered. But this was quickly dissipated by the King's gracious manner as he bade her approach.

'I see you have not forgotten my favorite flower,' he said, taking the basket from her hand.

'Just admire these queenly lilies, fair Countess, and inhale the fragrance of the roses.'

'But why do you start and turn pale, he added, to, with an involuntary shudder she drew back from the flowers he would have placed in her hand.

'I—I crave your Majesty's pardon,' she stammered; 'but the odor of the rose affects me thus.'

The king's eyes followed the Countess, as she retreated to the window, at the farther end of the hall, under the pretext of obtaining air. He then fixed them searchingly on the face of her husband, whose mind seemed to be entirely occupied by the laughing boy he held in his arms.

Attracted by the bright color of the lilies, the child stretched out its hand for them. A sudden thought struck the king as he observed this.

'See how eagerly Louis is regarding them!' he said, turning to the Count. 'Let him have them.'

With a fond smile the father took the flowers and held them before the boy, who, catching them with both his dimpled hands, raised them with a gleeful shout to his lips.

Instantly a deadly pallor overspread his face, and, with a faint gasp, he fell dead in his father's arms.

The Countess had kept a furtive watch on the king's movements from her retreat, and, forgetting everything in her terror, sprang forward to arrest her husband's arm.

'Monster!' she exclaimed, glaring upon him like a tigress robbed of her young, 'you have destroyed your child!'

'And you,' said Philip, pointing significantly to the flowers, still clasped in the child's rigid fingers, 'you would have murdered your king!'

'Is that the woman that called at your cottage this morning,' he inquired, turning to Marie.

'The same, your Majesty.'

As soon as the Count comprehended the full meaning of these words, he cast a look of horror and detestation upon his wife, then, taking his dead boy, he laid him on the pile of cushions at the king's feet.

'I can lay before you no stronger proof sire,' he faltered, 'that I was ignorant of this plot against your life.'

As Philip looked upon the still, sweet features of the child, and then upon his father, his eyes softened.

'You are right. God knows I would fain have spared your loyalty such a severe test.'

'I wish you all to bear witness,' he said, addressing those around him, 'that I fully exonerate Count de Neville from all complicity with his wife in this attempt upon the life of your king.'

'As to you,' he added, turning to the guilty woman, 'I give you twenty days to leave the kingdom. If, after that time, you are found in my domains, you shall suffer the penalty of your crime.'

King Philip did not forget the debt of gratitude he owed to Marie and his faithful attendant. He was present at the marriage, which occurred a few days after, bestowing a dowery on the bride, and other marks of favor; and ever afterwards, in commemoration of his Providential deliverance, he bore upon his shield the 'Golden Lily.'

The Noble Earl and the Honest Farmer.

A farmer once called on the late Earl Fitzwilliam to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood, where his lordship's hounds had, during the winter, frequently met to hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so cut up and destroyed that in some parts he could not hope for any produce. "Well, my friend," said his lordship, "I am aware that we have done considerable injury; and if you can produce an estimate of the loss you have sustained I will repay you." The farmer replied that, anticipating his lordship's consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage, and they thought, as the crop seemed quite destroyed, fifty pounds would not more than repay him. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the Harvest, however, approached, the wheat grew and in some parts of the field which were most trampled the corn was strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his lordship, and, being introduced, said, "I am come, my lord, respecting the field of wheat adjoining such a wood." His lordship immediately recollected the circumstance. "Well, my friend, did I not allow you sufficient to remunerate you for your loss?" Yes, my lord, I find that I have sustained no loss at all, for where the horses had most cut up the land the crop is the most promising; and I have, therefore, brought the fifty pounds back again."—"Ah!" exclaimed the venerable earl, "this is what I like; this is as it should be between man and man." He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family—how many children he had, &c. His lordship then went into another room, and, returning, presented the farmer with a cheque for one hundred pounds, saying. "Take care of this, and when your eldest son is of age present it to him, and tell him the occasion that produced it." We know not which to admire the more, the benevolence or the wisdom displayed by this illustrious man; for, while doing a noble act of generosity, he was handing down a lesson of integrity to another generation.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.—In Ireland, the Roman Catholics constitute four-fifths of the population; in British America two-fifths; in the United States, one-tenth; in Russia, in Europe, one-ninth; in Prussia and other German States, one-third in Holland, one-third. In Great Britain (exclusive of Ireland), they are one and a half millions out of twenty-three millions; in France, thirty-five out of thirty-seven; in Austria, twenty-seven out of thirty-five; in Switzerland, one out of two and a half; in Italy, twenty-one out of twenty-two. Of the thirty millions of Mexico, Central America, and South America, nearly all are Roman Catholics. The same is true of Portugal with its four millions, Spain with its sixteen and a half millions, and Belgium with its four and a half millions. In Norway, Sweden, and denmark, there are but six thousand Roman Catholics among a population of eight millions. The entire Catholic population of the globe is about one-hundred and eighty-five millions; the entire Protestant population, about ninety-five millions.

CUTE BUSINESS.—It is announced in England that an extensive business is carried on there in hunting up portraits for Americans, in order to make galleries of ancestors. An American agent recently in London explained that his business was to collect ancestors, and that he had been quite successful, having picked up many good portraits, and that "with proper alteration to costume and age, and some little heraldic additions, he had matched suitable husbands and wives for two or three generations, and had exported several very well assorted families, when, being provided with full credentials, were most filially adopted, and that he was continuing in highly remunerative researches."

"Will you take the life of Sherman, ma'am, said a Boston bookseller to Mrs. Partington, as she eyed the contents of his shelves." "Land o' Goshen, no!" replied the old lady; "Why should I? The General never molested me."

Antiquity of the Apple.

Mrs. Hayte Bernald, author of "Old Common Fruit," a descriptive account of the fruits ordinarily cultivated or commonly in England, brings a careful study of antiquarian lore to the discussion of her subject. The following is a pleasant story about apples:—

"As the tree grows wild throughout almost the whole of Britain, and as the name, apple (in Celtic *Abbal*) is considered by the best authorities to be derived from the pure Celtic ball signifying a round body, it is more probable that it is indigenous to this country than that it was introduced, as some have thought by the Romans.—From time immemorial it has been the badge of the Highland clan Lamont, and in the earliest times a branch of apple was the mark of distinction on the Welsh bards who most excelled in ministrelsy.

In Saxon times we find William of Malesbury distinguishing that it was under a wild apple-tree that King Edgar once, in the year 973, lay down to sleep, which would seem to imply the existence of a domesticated kind also, and after the conquest traces of its culture soon appear, for a bull of Pope Alexander, bearing the date 1173, confirms to the monastery of Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, their claims on the town of Twining, with all its lands and orchards. In the course of time varieties were probably introduced from Normandy and other parts of the Continent though little information on the subject is to be gathered from early writers on fruit cultivation; but the oldest existing variety on record in England is that which Philips apostrophizes as

"The fair Pear-maine,
Tempered, like comeliest nymph, with white and red,"

a tenure in the country of Norfolk dated A. D. 1200, having been held by the yearly payments of two hundred Pear meines and four hogsheads of Pear meine cyder. The derivation of this name, according to Hogg, is similar to that of Charlemagne (sometimes written Charlemaine), meaning, therefore 'Pyrus magna,' or the great pear apple, the shape bearing some resemblance to that of a pear. By the time of Henry III., Worcester had become famous for its fruit trees, and cider orchards in Herefordshire date from the days of Henry VIII; when also as Fuller informs us, one Leonard Maschal brought 'pippins' from over sea, and planted them at Plumstane in Sussex; while so important had their culture become, that in the thirty-seventh year of the same king the barking of apple trees was declared to be felony.

"It was not, however, till the time of Charles I. that orcharding, as it was called, became general throughout this country, and the 17th century may be looked on as the Golden Age of apples. Evelyn published an appendix to his Sylva, under the title of "Pomona," which did much to bring the subject under public attention; and by the exertions of the first Lord Scudamore, Herefordshire in particular became as it had been expressed, "one entire orchard."—This gentleman, being in the company of the Duke of Buckingham when he was assassinated by Felton, received such a shock from witnessing this catastrophe, that he retired into private life and devoted all his energies to the culture of fruit. That kind to which he gave most attention was a variety believed to have originated during the seventeenth century, and which was at first called the "Scudamore Crab," but afterwards the "Redstreak." It was Evelyn's favorite also; and, indeed, so much was said and written about it during that century that a modern author, leaving out of view evidently the fatal gift of Paris and all that grew therefrom, ventures the bold remark concerning it that "perhaps there is no apple which at any period created such a sensation." Philips, of Splendid Shilling celebrity, who wrote an entire poem in Virgilian measure upon Cyder, which had also the honor of being translated into Italian, in this very apotheosis of apples thus exalts the idol of the day:—

"Let every tree in every garden own
The Redstreak as supreme, whose pulpous fruit
With gold irradiated and vermillion shines,
Tempting, not fatal, as the birth of that
Primeval interdicted plant that won
Fond Eve in Ladies haste to taste and die.
This, of more bounteous influence, inspires
Poetic raptures, and the lowly muse
Climbs to loftier strains: even I perceive
Her sacred virtue. Lest the numbers flow
Easy, whilst cheered with her nectarious juice:
Hers and my country's praises I exalt."

"Alas for the power of fashion even in the matter of apples! The Redstreak is now held but in slight esteem.

MUSIC AT HOME.—Every woman who has an appetite for music or for singing, should bless God for the gift and cultivate it with diligence—not that she may dazzle strangers, or win applause from a crowd, but that she may bring gladness to her own fireside. The influence of music in strengthening the affections is far from being perceived by many of its admirers; a sweet melody binds all hearts together, as it were with a golden chord; it makes that pulses beat in unison, and the heart thrill with sympathy. But the music of the fireside must be simple and unpretending; it does not require brilliancy of execution, but tenderness of feeling—a merry tune for the young—a more subdued strain for the aged, but none of the noisy clap-trap which is so popular in public. It is a mistake to suppose that to enjoy music requires great cultivation. The degree of enjoyment will, of course, vary with our power of appreciation, but like all other great influences, it is able to attach even the ignorant. And this is what the sports taught when they made Orpheus and his brethren the civilizers of the earth.

EXCUSES.—What frivolous excuses are heard from men from whom better things might be expected for not attending church on the Lord's day, not laboring in the Sabbath-school, not taking a religious paper, not reading the Scriptures, and for the neglect of sundry other duties calculated to elevate a man in the scale of moral and christian excellence.

Disgraceful Scenes in a Church.

The Bridgewater (England) *Mercury* recounts the particulars of a disgraceful scene which occurred one Sunday in October in Northmoor Green Church. Mr. Hunt commenced the morning service some time after eleven o'clock, and proceeded for some time in the ordinary way, when it was suddenly interrupted by a great commotion being observed near the door, immediately followed by a loud burst of laughter and a stamping of feet, the evident intention being to create as much noise as possible. The cause of this tumult was the entry into the Church of two women and four men, attired in what they designated their 'restaurats.' These consisted for the most part of several pieces of paper, either pinned or sewn together, in the form of a cloak, and intended to represent a cape (similar to that worn by Mr. Hunt in his 'high celebrations').—The paper was of various colors, and consisted of strips of paper-hangings. On the back in the gayest colors, were pieces of paper arranged in the form of a large cross. Pieces of large placards, printed on different colored paper, pages of illustrated periodicals, &c., fastened together, helped to complete the costume. One man wore a high 'cardinals hat,' made of yellow paper; another had strips of colored paper attached to his cap, in imitation of a peacock, and were in front an immense placard, "Scottish Life Insurance,' while behind was another large placard, 'Sanger's Celebrated Hippodrome.'

The two women are named Ellen Sweet and Ann Bird, and the four men were Holt, Tothill, John How, Edward Kitch and Parsons. Immediately after the entrance of these persons there was a large accession to the congregation of the people who had followed in 'the procession.' There was a complete interruption to the service, and Mr. Hunt called a constable to seat himself beside the pulpit. On leaving the pulpit, Mr. Hunt proceeded to the vestry, where he attired himself in his Popish habiliments, and again came forth, preceded by his server, who bowed low in front of the altar table each time he passed it. The boy, having lit the candles Mr. Hunt knelt down, when there immediately ensued a loud noise caused by scuffling and stamping of feet, and coughing with some laughter. Incense was next burnt, and directly this was commenced the uproar became very great. Some put on their hats. The bulk of the members of the congregation, no longer content with stamping their feet began to hiss and hoot and got excited.—Cries were also raised of 'Put it away!' 'Go to Rome!' In concluding the service, and before partaking of the 'consecrated elements,' Mr. Hunt lifted the vessel with both hands over his head, upon which some hissing took place. Himself and his server were the only communicants. Most of the congregation, after leaving the church, remained outside, and waited for some time before Mr. Hunt appeared, when he was saluted with cries of 'Go to Rome!' 'How many stamps have'ee had sent to 'ee?' &c. Mr. Hunt was escorted from the spot by three constables.

MORE GOLD FOUND.

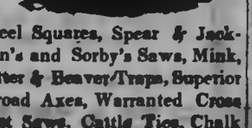
The Press need no longer hesitate about announcing an important discovery of Gold in the County of Hastings, for there is no uncertainty as to the fact. So many reported discoveries of this kind turn out to be *canards*, or at least of little importance either to the Province at large or the locality more particularly interested, that it is prudent not to be over-credulous. But the visit and report of Mr. Vennor, of Sir William Longan's Staff, proves that exceedingly rich deposits of Gold have been found in this instance, and if the seams or crevices in which they have been found turn out to be extensive, the discovery will have a most important influence upon the public prosperity. The Township of Madoc is the immediate theatre of discovery, and it would appear that the precious metal was first found by parties who were searching for copper. It is well known that this district is rich in minerals, both Iron and Copper ore being obtainable; no traces of Gold, however, were found until recently. The prospectors first came upon it in a crevice between two rocky hills. One authority describes the "pocket" or crevice to be seven feet wide and seventeen feet deep. It is filled with soft black earth and coarse sand, in which the Gold is found.—Of the richness of these deposits, the statement of Mr. Vennor is as follows and may be relied upon as correct:—

"We found that the metal was chiefly enclosed in soft black coaly earth, mixed largely with a coarse sand or fine gravel—at the same time, more or less was found intermingled with a ferruginous earth, also filling the same crevice with the former.—Samples of the earth have been procured, which yielded nearly one ounce of fine gold, to one pint by measure of the earthy gravel; and again, twice the quantity of earth has only yielded half the above quantity of metal."

In point of richness the above brings Australia and California to mind, but it is to be feared that the vein will not prove extensive, or that the degree of richness will be greatly less than the above. The opinion of the Geologists seems to be that the crevice found will prove simply an accidental "pocket" no traces of Gold having been found by them in the surrounding rocks. Several of the local journals, however, think otherwise. The editor of the Bellville *Chronicle* states that he has seen specimens from three different places, which averaged from eight to ten penny-weights to the ounce of dirt; there were taken from a sort of dark brown earthy stone, which closely resembles burnt or rotten quartz. From the circumstances that the Gold is found in this kind of stone, the theory of the Geologists that the Gold has been washed in by "infiltation," is disputed.

Whether the "Mines" (if we call them such) prove extensive or not, it is certain that they are causing considerable excitement in North Hastings and the adjoining districts. The village of Madoc has been quithronged of late with visits from speculators, miners and others, among whom the inevitable yankee is not the least conspicuous. It is reported that a farmer by the name of Richardson, who lives five miles North of Madoc, and on whose farm Gold has been discovered, has sold 22 acres of land to a Boston Company for $40,000 in American gold. This report can be relied upon as correct, and further sales and purchases of land in the vicinity are understood to have taken place. It is too late this Fall to make a thorough test of this and other claims, but in the Spring there is every reason to believe the work be gone into energetically. Should the present expectations entertained in Madoc be then realized, there will no doubt be a great rush for the "diggings," and the country suffer an attack of Gold "fever" such as we have not previously experienced.

The probability is, however, that extravagant expectations will remain unrealized. Gold in seldom found in such quantities as will pay to procure it, except by the aid of machinery. This is the position of affairs now on the Chemahore and its tributaries, and it is doubtful if the Madoc discoveries will prove more valuable than the former. There ought to be no undue speculation or excitement. A short time will prove the extent and value of the Gold-bearing earth or quartz, and until then the less money risked the better.—*Trade Review.*



Steel Squares, Spear & Jackson's and Sorby's Saws, Mink, Otter & Beaver Traps, Superior Broad Axes, Warranted Cross Cut Saws, Cattle Ties, Chalk Lines, Powder, Shot, Cartridges, Dawson's Planes, Sleigh Shoe Steel, Carriage Bolts, Machine Oils, Warranted Chopping Axes, Sawing Machine Saws, Glass from 7 by 9 to 50 by 60, Patent hammered and other Horse Nails, Superior Rasps, Bake Kettles and Pots for Lumbermen, superior White Lead, all sizes of Iron and Cast Steel, 500 dozen Knives and Forks, received.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

Peterboro', Nov. 14, 1866. 46-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Taxes—D. Carlile.
New Commission Store—R. A. McNabb.
Notice—Walter Sheridan.
Singing School—J. Miller.
Blythe Mills—J. Carnegie jr.
P. H. L. & B. Railway—Change of Time.
Sealed Tenders—J. Carnegie, jr.
Strayed—a year old colt.
Look, Read and Learn—E. H. Parker.
Astonishing—W. Sterne.
Wanted—R. Renfrew.
Gold—T. Lansie.
Coal Oil—Ormond & Gilmour.
To Teachers—J. Edwards.
Grey Cotton—W. Clutton.
Feathers—Jacques & Hay.
Dentistry—D. Pentland.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1866.

MR. McGEE AND HIS SAYINGS.

A gentleman in Montreal writes to the *Globe* that he attended a Concert at which the Hon. T. D. McGee was a speaker, and that Mr. McGee in his speech said things most unworthy of a minister of the Crown. The following are the words of the letter in so far as the charge against Mr. McGeee is concerned:—

"Speaking of the State trials at present going on, he said that some of his countrymen were found guilty and sentenced to death; that there was not one present felt the pressure of that sentence more than he did; that actually his blood ran cold in his veins on hearing that the blood of his countrymen was to be poured out on a Canadian scaffold. He also stated that he had documents upon documents in his possession to prove that there were among us men who deserved to be in company with those men already doomed, but he kept it secret, and stood between them and the justice of the law; and wound up by saying he should not have spoken thus."

These are strong expressions to be used by a Canadian Minister, and take what view we may, unless the matter can be cleared and a different meaning drawn from those words than they now convey, Mr. McGee places himself in a very strange position indeed. Can it be possible that Mr. McGee is a Fenian sympathiser, that secretly but really he was aiding and abetting those cut-throats that have been convicted of an attempt to subvert the government of the country of which he is a sworn Minister, and that while he is pretending to discountenance all such cowardly and murderous designs as the Fenians had in view, he is attending meetings and in some state or other fanning flames of disloyalty. He, one would think, suffered enough through the follies of his youth.—Even the strongest feelings for his countrymen, accompanied by ever so strong a desire to save them from an ignominous death, should not get the better of his judgment so as to induce him to say one word that could be construed into sympathy for them, and if he uttered these words attributed to him, he should be called upon at once to resign his place, not only as a member of the Crown, but as a member of Parliament. Some journals insinuate that his tongue was under certain influences of which he, in company with some other Ministers, has been accused and convicted by public opinion. This, however, is a very poor excuse for a gentleman in his position, and what a humiliating position it is for a Minister of the Crown to be incapable of selecting words of soberness and loyalty. Mr. McGee has telegraphed to the Globe, saying that the very opposite of his remarks had been reported. This, however, is not at all likely; indeed it is more likely that he does not know what he did say. It is much to be regretted that Mr. McGee should so mar his usefulness and destroy himself by any word or deed that could be construed into sympathy with Fenians, as that is tantamount to being one with them.

LOWER CANADA.

The Protestant Teacher's Association of Lower Canada are about to send a petition to the Queen asking certain privileges in connexion with the Educational system of Lower Canada. Privileges, they say, similar to those enjoyed by their brethren in Upper Canada. And among those things that the Imperial Parliament will insert some clause in the Confederation scheme that will guarantee them all they require. They have sent Mrt Galt to look after their interests in England, and Bishop Heran is gone to look after the matter for the Roman Catholics. What a humiliating position our Ministers have placed themselves in, by promising guarantees, and changes that were contrary to the compact agreed upon at the Quebec conference, and which are opposed to progress and liberal principles, Lower Canada bound the chain of a Separate School system on us by sending men to represent her who voted for everything a certain party asked for, and surely they will be as safe after Confederation as they have been before it. We trust that nothing will be admitted into the terms of Confederation that will prevent each local government of, dealing with every question that shall affect their locality for which it is to legislate; and it is to be regretted that the Association should attempt to introduce anything that will, if admitted, mar the harmony of the Confederate Assembly.

GOLD! GOLD!!

During part of last week the excitement here, concerning the great gold discovery, ran high. Several had been down to see for themselves and felt convinced that gold had been discovered and that it existed in paying quantities. Part of the earth in which it was said to exist was also brought and exhibited here. Some pretended to be certain that fortunes could easily be made, and they were preparing to go and make one if possible. From all we can gather from newspaper reports and other sources, gold has been discovered in some quantity, or a great deception is being practised. None of those reports inform us very exactly of the richness of the mines from actual observation. All our information is second-hand even to the narrator, for every now and again *it is said*, appears to be the foundation of their reports.

Another fact worth knowing is, that geologists doubt the existence of gold in large quantities at Madoc, and one, the correspondent of the *Globe* informs us, went so far as to say that no gold could exist in such a formation. This may or may not be true. One thing is certain—that extensive operations cannot be carried on during the winter. The only thing that can be done is to secure claims and make preparations for work as early in spring as the opening of the season will permit. In the meantime it is wisdom to wait patiently the developements that may take place. If gold be found in paying quantities it will give an impetus to the trade of that part of the county in which it shall be discovered, no doubt; and it may extend itself even unto us, for our own county contains many indications of precious metals. Sheriff Hall showed us a piece of quartz brought from the Town-ship of Burleigh, that to a novice, at least, appears to contain something very like gold; and Mr. Probert, Reeve of Galway, informs us that abundance of such earth as was brought from Madoc could be dug up in the rear of this county. We do not say these are sure indications of the existence of gold in our county, yet who knows but that the indications are as good as those in Hastings. If prospecting be carried on to any extent around Madoc it will extend to our county very soon and if gold be not the result, perhaps something as remunerative may be, for gold mines are not always the most remunerative. Let our readers, however, be not led away too far with the reports of "Old Miners" or their expectations.' We have known some "Old Miners" who were always at the "Heap" these several years, but somehow have not got their hand in yet—still "sanguine," yet never realising. He that maketh haste to be rich falleth into divers temptations.

FENIANS IN IRELAND.

Late Telegrams bring the intelligence of some serious outbreak in the distracted country. Stephens' promises that a blow would be struck in Ireland before 1867 may be realised. But as all telegraphic news comes through the American hands before reaching us, we cannot yet tell what the rumour may turn out to be. The following are the latest telegrams up to our going to press:—

LONDON, Nov. 27, noon.—The Fenians trouble in Ireland have assumed considerable proportions, and there is no doubt that a serious outbreak has occurred.

Two Regiments of the national troops were urgently ordered to Ireland yesterday, and transports were being prepared all last night at Portsmouth.

A large detachment of marines were also sent over to Queenstown on the war steamer *Plymouth*.

A gunboat at Chatham has been ordered to sail for Queenstown immediately.

Much alarm is felt at Cork and throughout Ireland generally.

The London *Times*, this morning, believes that the chief organizer, Stephen's, will soon arrive on the scene, if he has not arrived already.

The *Globe* editorially thinks that a more serious trouble with the United States is really at the bottom of the Fenian outbreak.

Execution of James Mack.

James Mack, who was found guilty of the murder of Corporal Alfred Smith, of Field Battery Royal Artillery, was executed, in Montreal, on the 23rd instant. The crime was one of the most brutal and revolting imaginable. It was witnessed by Edward Joyce, who was cleaning acontrements in the same room, and was perpetrated between 5 and 6 o'clock, on the evening of the 2nd of July last. It appears that Mack and the deceased were in the same room, and that Mack put some question to Smith about what shoeing-smith was on duty, when the deceased arose and went to the window to speak to the smith, and while at the window Mack approached him from behind and drew a razor across his throat. The unfortunate man expired about five minutes afterwards. Mack was about 25 years of age, and had not been entirely without religious training, as he is said to have attended religious services with his father sometimes. Mack was a Roman Catholic, although his father was a Protestant—the son adopted the religious views of his mother. Father Villeneuve attended him during his last hours. A great crowd of the worst characters of the city witnessed the execution.

SYNOD OF ONTARIO.—In the Anglican Synod on Thursday last, a very spirited discussion took place on a motion of Mr. Patton, against "ritualistic" movements in England and Canada. It continued during the whole of Thursday and the greater part of Friday. Several of the clergy and bishop appearing to favor the new movement, while not a few opposed them. Mr. Patton's motion was amended so as to read, "That the Synod of this diocese desires emphatically to disclaim any sympathy with all extreme and unauthorised ritualism in England and Canada." Strange to say that at Kingston, as at Toronto lately, the people appear to oppose the great body of the ministers in their endeavors to introduce those forms and dresses complained of. The report in both the *Globe* and *Leader* of Monday and Tuesday is well worth reading.

A rumour was afloat in Montreal on Friday that Mr. McGee had resigned his position in the Cabinet because of his not being chosen to go to England as one of the delegation, as some would say. According to another report, because he had been snubbed for his rash words at Toronto, lately. The report, however, turns out not true.

A REAL "MINE" OF WEALTH.

While many are wasting their time and means in wild speculation or burying themselves about those things that are, to say the most of them, uncertain, too often they forget or neglect spheres of trade and commerce, that would open up unbounded mines of wealth, and instead of an uncertain, would yield a certain profit. The richest countries in the world are not those that produce the most gold or precious metals, as the history of the world most clearly attests. Mexico and Peru are far behind in civilization, security of person and property, and genuine wealth, those countries that were blessed with a fruitful soil and means of extensive commerce. In taking possession of the New World, the Spaniards and Portugese occupied the rich portions of the continent, where gold and silver abounded, while the French and English settled on the portions that were best fitted for agriculture, manufacturing, and commerce: and what is the result? While Mexico is almost in the pagan darkness and idolatory that they found it, and Peru very little better; the United States and British North America have kept pace with the civilization and progress of the old world, almost rivaling the foremost of the nations in learning, inventions and commerce; and now the United States claim rank with the most advanced nations of the earth, while the British North American provinces are assuming, by confederation, at least a second place among the nations.—Those countries, therefore, that produce most gold, are not the richest, on the contrary, they are the poorest, the people discontented, and in them there is the least security of person and property.—The British empire is the wealthiest in the world, and that not because of her gold mines, but because of her wealth accumulated through her manufactures and her extensive commerce. Her coal and her iron are sources of greater wealth to her, than would be the mines of Mexico or Peru.—Even those colonists of Spain and Portugal that settled in places suited to agriculture and commerce, are now in advance of those that coveted the gold-bearing mountains.

In British North America we possess all the sources of wealth and greatness that the parent empire does. We have iron and coal in abundance; we have an unrivalled water machinery for manufacturing and commercial purposes; and we possess a fertile soil that yields all the necessaries of life, capable of supplying a teeming population; our extensive timber fields are unequalled by any country in the world; our fisheries and the produce of our farms are mines of wealth surpassing the gold mines of California or British Columbia, and if we should add to these, manufacturing and a foreign trade, we would soon stand side by side with the great nations of the earth. All that is required to this end is to direct our trade and capital in a some what different direction from the present channels. Since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States the attention of our statesmen and merchants has been directed to other fields of enterprize. They have been looking to the West Indies and Brazil, and there unbounded fields for trade open up to there view. All those immense tracts of country require our production, and we would be benefited by receiving the products of those countries. Heretofore the trade of those places, as far as we are concerned, has been carried on through the United States, American traders reaping the profits, of course.

But late investigations go to show that all that is wanted to bring the profits to Canadian merchants is a little Canadian enterprise in that direction. Brazil, in particular, presents an extensive field for such enterprise, an extensive trade, a large population, and in reasonable proximity to us—halfway, so to speak, to all the trade of the Pacific and Indian oceans; it is a most advantageous country to open up a trade with. In size it is as large as three-fourths of Europe, larger than China and Hindostan together, larger than the United States by 134,152 sqr. miles, and only 266,000 square miles less than British America. It contains 10,045,000 of a population and has an annual trade of over $126,000,000. It possesses a coast line of nearly 3,000 miles, and an internal steam navigation of nearly 2,430 miles on the Amazon alone. Its productions are also various and valuable. They include all tropical vegetables and fruit, many kinds of furniture and dye woods, medicinal drugs, gold, diamonds, &c., &c. The principal

EXPORTS

Are rum, cotton, sugar, hair, manilla, cocoa, coffee, hides, diamonds, tobacco, india rubber, rosewood, tea, &c., &c., and in 1863–4 this trade amounted to $64,735,350.

THE IMPORTS

Of 1863–4 were oil, fish, spirituous liquors, boots and shoes, meats, coals, hats, hides, drugs, flour, hardware, iron, earthen and glassware, machinery, butter, manufactures of cotton, woolen, linen, silks, &c., bullion, gold and silver ware, paper, powder, clothes, salt, wine, &c., amounting to $61,522,937, and of this the small sum of $791,090 appears to have been from the British North American colonies; while with the United States it was over $17,000,000.

To shew that the difficulties of opening up such a trade are not so insurmountable as many would be ready to imagine, we can give an example of what has been done in that way. Our enterprising townsman, D. Sutherland, Esq., shipped to Rio Janeiro this season some Canadian flour, and from a letter which he received in relation thereto, we find that the flour was considered equal to what is known as the best Philadelphia brand, and was worth 23 milreis per bbl., or about $12 65. The cost of the flour here was $6.50, freight to Montreal, 40c., thence to Rio Janeiro, $1.40, commission for selling, insurance, duty, &c., about $1.07; total cost at Rio Janeiro, $9.37, showing a net profit of $3.28, certainly a nice little sum it would be on an extensive transaction.

In the same letter, Mr. Sutherland is advised to commence a direct trade at once, and strong inducement (certain hopes of success) are held out to him.

In reference to this proposed trade, a letter appeared in the *Anglo-Brazilian Times*, a paper published in Rio Janeiro, which we give in another column and which deserves a perusal, as it shows that a beginning has been made, and a successful one, nor need there be any doubtful speculations about it. In regard to the flour trade, our commissioners remark, that the greatest care should be taken to send none but the best quality.—The consumers are the wealthy classes of the population, and while they are fastidious in their tastes, they are always ready to pay high prices for a really superior article, and none but flour prepared with great care and from selected dry or kiln dried wheat, such as will stand the moist heat of the tropics without deterioration should be shipped.—The Government of Brazil are very anxious to induce immigration to that country, and to this end are in communication with Mr. Sutherland. Liberal grants of land are offered to settlers—as much as 160 acres to each one at a cost of from 44 to 96 cents, according to location, &c. Time will be given to pay it, if required. In reference to this emigration scheme the *Brazilian Times*, in an address to the clergy of Ireland, says:

"Many applications have been made to me by landed proprietors in this country for the introduction of Irish farm-laborers to work upon their estates, I take the present means of asking the benevolent clergy of Ireland, and others interested in promoting the welfare of that class of labourers, to inform me whether families and single men of sober and steady habits will avail themselves of an opportunity to come to this country upon their passages being advanced to them, the cost, which may be about £13, to be deducted by instalments from the wages they will receive after arrival, which wages would be about £3 a month, with keep, for able-bodied men, others receiving a proportionate amount according to their ability.

The passage occupies about 30 days in the screw steam ra from Liverpool, by which vessels they probably would be brought.

The climate of Brazil is a healthy one for men not addicted to the abuse of ardent spirits and it is much more agreeable than that of the United States, the heat of summer never reaching the extremes so frequent there, and the winters, in like manner, having in this portion of the Empire much resemblance to an Irish summer, though somewhat warmer to the north and cooler in the south and interior, where frosts occasionally occur.

Land is very cheap either to rent, lease or buy, and if after gaining experience and saving money the emigrants desire to settle upon land of their own they will find it cheaper to effect, and their industry more productive of reward, than in the United States, while at the same time they can effect it without the necessity of withdrawing to any great distance inland to procure it, government land being still abundant within 200 and even fifty miles of the sea.

The State Religion of this country is Roman Catholic but all others are fully tolerated. If a sufficient number be settled in any locality it is the usual course of the Brazilian government to provide for them at its cost a clergyman of their communion and country.

The laws protecting person and property are equitable, and the government is stable and strong. Two years' residence entitles the emigrant to become naturalized and have a vote. When naturalized he continues exempt from conscription for the army, but is liable to do service within the bounds of the municipality (county) wherein he resides.

In Brazil the Irish emigrant will find kindness shown to him on every side, just as in his native land, and will experience nothing of the unconcealed contempt which the native American is apt to show "raw" Irishmen, until five years' residence has entitled them to vote.

Correction.

In our remarks on the Municipal Act we passed over in some way the 427th section which is as follows:—"This act shall take effect on the first day of January next, (A. D. 1867,) save and except so much thereof as relates to the nominating of candidates for municipal offices, and the passing of By-laws for dividing a municipality or any wards thereof, into electoral divisions, and appointing Returning officers therefor, which shall come into effect on the first day of November next. And also so much thereof as relates to the qualification of electors and candidates, which shall not take effect till the 1st of September, 1867."

St. Andrew's Dinner.

We are requested to state, by the Secretary of the St. Andrew's Society, that their usual annual dinner will be held this year in the Huffman House, on the 30th instant, St. Andrew's Day. We trust that every son of Scotia who can spare the time will make it his business to be present, and invite his friends.

Literary Club.

The Members are requested to meet punctually this evening, at eight o'clock, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. The Directors are particularly requested to be present.

County Council.

There will be a special meeting of the County Council on Monday. The dilapidated state of the bridges over the Otonabee leading to Towu and other important business render a meeting necessary.

We are requested to intimate to Teachers and others who intend coming before the Board for examination, at the approaching meeting in December, that the examination of candidates for *first* and *second* class certificates will continue two days.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION ON ST. CLAIR.—On the evening of the 23rd inst., the steamer *Milwaukee* ran into the propeller *Lac La Belle* cutting her almost in two, and crushing her timbers like so much paper. The propeller reeled slightly, speedily filled and sank in about five minutes. Two lives were lost—the engineer and the waiter. The vessel was valued at $120,000, and was insured for $80,000.

BREECH-LOADERS.—Some quantity of Enfield Rifles altered to breech-loaders have arrived and will be destributed soon according to reports. The whole force of the country will, no doubt, be armed with those improved weapons very soon. The next time the Fenians come they will catch it.

A dastardly attempt was made on Saturday night to throw the down train off the track, near Prescott. A tie was laid across the track but fortunately was discovered in time to prevent any catastrophe.

CANDIA.—There has been a renewal of fighting in Candia. It is said that the Turks have been badly beaten, no less than 8,000 having been killed and 2,000 taken prisoners.

It is reported that the Empress Eugenie and her son will spend Christmas at Rome.

THE "LAST APPEAL."—The Fenians have been making "last appeals" for some time past. Another was issued in New York on Thursday, addressed to "men of Irish birth and all lovers of republican institutions everywhere." The burden of this "appeal" is, of course, the necessity of more money being supplied in order that war be carried on in Ireland, and it is promised again that hostilities will be commenced before the close of the year. The appellants declare that the success or failure of the struggle will depend in a great measure on the contributions made by the Irish in America, and they state that a committee which has been appointed, will shortly call upon all those from whom assistance is expected. Thus the dupes are to be made to bleed once more—on this occasion for the benefit of Stephens and the leaders of his faction who are in the ring along with him. If they endeavor to keep faith with their misguided followers, which few sensible people expect them to do, they will have an opportunity probably of making another "last appeal" with a rope around their necks.—*Leader.*

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR,—The following is a list of the Duke of Wellington's European victories, which you may insert to bring to recollection the noble deeds of the British army:—

Roleia, August 17, 1808.
Vimiera, August 21
Corunna, January 16, 1809
Oporto, May 12
Talavera, July 27.
Busaco, September 27, 1810.
Catalbra, October 7.
Barossa, March 5, 1811.
Puente d' Onor, May 3.
Almeida, May 11.
Albuera, May 16.
Arroyo del Molino, October 28.
Ciudad Rodrigo, January 19 1812.
Badajos, April 6.
Madrid, May 14.
Almarez, May 18.
Salamanca, July 22.
Castalla, May 12, 1813.
Vittoria, June 21.
Pyrenees, July 25, 26, 27 and 28.
St. Sebastian, September 9.
Bidasoa, October 9.
Pamplona, October 31.
Nivre, December 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.
Orthes, February 27, 1814.
Toulouse, April 10
Quatre Bras, June 16, 1815.
Waterloo, June 18.

LOSS AT WATERLOO

Total of the British, Dutch and Prussian loss from the commencement of hostilities, June 15, 1815, to the close, June 26, 1815:—British, 11,716; Dutch, 4,136; Prussian, 33,120; total, 48,972.

The loss of the British and Hanoverrans in killed and wounded was acknowledged to be more than 12,000 men, but the official accounts seldom confine the actual loss, which, in the present instance, cannot be estimated at a smaller number than 20,000. *The Prussians did not arrive till the affair was nearly decided*, but the opposition they experienced, though short, was obstinate, and many were killed in the pursuit.

The last great effort of Bonaparte, notwithstanding the perseverance with which he had renewed his attacks on the British position, and the vast number of his best cavalry and infantry who fell in the struggle, he had still in reserve 15,000 men of his own guard, who, remaining on the ridge of La Belle Alliance, or behind it, had scarcely drawn a trigger during the action. But, about seven o'clock at night their Emperor determined to devote this proved and faithful reserve at his last stake, to one of those desperate games in which he had been frequently successful. His previous conduct had despirited the utmost resolution, wisdom, and intrepidity.

At the present moment he left the most distant point of observation which he had for some time occupied on the heights in the rear, and descending from the hill, placed himself in the rear of the line, fronting Mount St. John, and within about a quarter of a mile of the British line. Here he caused his guards to defile before him, and acquainted them that the English cavalry and infantry were entirely destroyed, and to carry their position they had only to sustain with bravery a heavy fire of their artillery. He concluded by pointing to the causeway and exclaiming, "This, gentlemen, is the road to Brussels." They answered him with a shout of enthusiasm, and the cry of "The Emperor for ever!" was distinctly heard as far as the British lines.

The allies imagined that Napoleon was about to attack them in person, and far from being intimidated, rejoiced that they would have an opportunity of shewing him of what the soldiers of Wellington were capable. The emperor, however, remained secure under the rising bank and his brave and devoted troops under the command of Ney, and ascended the eminence They marched on with a firm and steady step, and in dead silence. The fate of the battle—the fate of Europe—depended upon them. The fire of the allies abated, and with indescribable feelings of anxiety awe and admiration they contemplated the approach of the chosen troops of France, the battalions who were the terror of Europe and who had never yet been vanquished. But the pause was only momentary. Every cannon seemed to open at once on the foe, and swept whole ranks away; as the front ranks fell others, in an instant rushed forward to fill up the chasms, and with stern and unbroken front, the imperial guard continued to advance. Some Brunswickers first attempted to oppose them, but after an ineffectual resistance they were defeated with immense slaughter. The French penetrated within their lines. It seemed impossible for the duke to rally a sufficient force to arrest their progress. They carried everything before them, and once more, in this strange and eventful battle, the victory was Napoleon's. In a hollow of the ground immediately in front of the French and protected from the fire of their artillery lay a regiment of the British guards. The Duke of Wellington was close behind them. He had placed himself on a ridge, and declared that he would not move from it. This was sufficient to render a troops invincible. They would now, as *Soult* had justly declared, rather have suffered themselves to be cut in pieces than have exposed their beloved commander to peril. The redoubted imperial guards still advanced, they approached within a hundred yards, when the duke suddenly exclaimed, "Up Guards and at them." The unexpected apparition of this fine body of men startled the French battalions and they suddenly paused, but immediately recovering themselves, they advanced more rapidly. At a given signal, their artillery filed off to the right and left; they approached within twenty yards of their opponents, and were in the act of dashing upon them with the bayonet when a volley was poured upon them by the British, which staggered them and literally knocked them back with its shock. A second volley threw them into greater confusion, and ere they had time to deploy or to manœuvre, the British cheered and rushed upon them. They waited not to receive the attack, but suddenly turning fled in disorder. Napoleon saw the whole from the hollow in which he was concealed. He wished to rally the fugitives and lead them on to one effort more; but Bertrand and Drouet threw themselves before him, and representing how much the safety of France and the army depended on his life, besought him to forbear. Napoleon suffered himself to be persuaded and seeing that all was lost, hurried from that part of the field.—COM.

British N. America and Brazil.

To the Editor of the Anglo-Brazilian Times.

Sir, I would beg to draw the attention of the merchants of this city to a new source of trade which I believe is soon to be opened with Brazil in general, and with this commercial emporium—our city—in particular

You are no doubt aware that the British North American provinces are now united under one government with the city of Ottawa as their Capital. In consequence of this union they become the third country of commercial importance upon this continent.

For the last ten or twelve years the British American Provinces had a commercial treaty with the United States, which treaty expired on the 17th of last March. Under this arrangement referred to the colonists herefore have received through the United States mostly all their necessary wants, required from tropical climates, on such favorable terms that they did not think of looking elsewhere for their Coffee, Sugar, Rum, Rice, Tobacco, Spices, Drug and Dye Stuffs, etc., etc. This state of matters is now however entirely changed, owing partly to the abrogation of the referred to treaty, and in particular to the enormous war taxes the American government has found it necessary to levy upon almost every article of commerce. The consequence of this is—that the colonists have found it for their advantage to open up a direct trade with the countries producing the commodities I have mentioned and I am glad to notice that their attention has been drawn towards this country among others, for such supplies.

The British Provinces of North America possess within themselves many products which we could take in exchange for ours. For example we require their Codfish, Flour, Pine lumber, Kerosene oil, Hams, Butter, Cheese and various other articles, a demand for which the opening of a direct trade would undoubtedly create.

The writer of this has just received a consignment of Canadian flour from Peterboro in Upper Canada the same being forwarded merely as an experiment in order to test the quality of the article in our market. The flour has been duly inspected, and is rated in grade equal to the best brands that come from Philadelphia and will yield the shipper a handsome profit.

It is to be hoped that before another year passes we shall have our produce finding its way up the St. Lawrence supplying the requirements of the vast regions of inhabited territory which that mighty river drains. Fortunately the united provinces are already provided with an efficient mercantile marine of their own on purpose to undertake this new source of commerce.

Yours, etc.,

MERCATOR.

Rio de Janeiro, October 4th, 1866.

12,000 Fenian "Avengers" Ready.

The New York Evening *Express*, of the 16th inst., says:—The most active preparations are now being made at the Roberts' head-quarters for a grand movement against Canada. During the last fortnight some of the military officers of the organization have held consultations as to the martial programme to be adopted when the Fenian forces move from their respective States across the frontier. The result of their deliberations is at present a profound secret, but Gens. O'Neil, Spear and Roberts frankly avow that the new movement means work against the British authorities in Canada. It is said that the discipline of the next army of invasion will be far superior and more effective than that of which the detachment at Limestone Ridge was the advance guard. Twelve thousand men have already been enrolled under the title of "Fenian Avengers," who have pledged themselves to be ready at any moment to prevent the execution of Lynch and the other prisoners. These have been divided into regiments and brigades, and when all the men deemed necessary shall have taken this pledge operations will commence.

EXODUS OF ITALIAN MONKS AND NUNS.—The following intelligence from the Tyrol is published in the Augsburg *Gazette*:—"The number of monks and nuns who, quitting anti-monastic Italy, are arriving here to take shelter under the shadow of the Concordat, is so enormous that the convents are literally overflowing, and, to make matters worse, we understand that these *debris* of the religious societies of Italy, blown hither by the storm of revolution, think of settling in our country. At Trent and its neighborhood six large houses are marked out as destined to receive the members of the various Italian orders. At Botzen the Jesuits from Padua have brought an extensive property, where they intend to found a college and an institution for their pupils. Lastly, a Freachman, Count de Breda, Grand Inspector of the Jesuits, has purchased for a sum of 140,050fr., at Dorubirn, in the Vorarlberg, a property which he has placed at the disposition of the Italian sons of Loyola."

The new Drill shed which was being constructed in Dundas, was blown down by the wind on Friday afternoon. There were twelve arches, seventy feet in height, all raised, and these not being properly stayed gave way, precipitating the whole to the ground, and breaking them into pieces. Four men were severly injured, but none it is believed fatally. The men were on the top at the time the building fell.

EARTHQUAKE.—On Sunday morning last the shock of an earthquake was felt in Quebec. The *Gazette* says:—In the Lower Town and at the extremity of St. John Suburbs, it is described as having produced a thudding sound, causing the windows to rattle; and in our printing office the effect was quite distinct, causing the building perceptibly to vibrate. It was some three or four years since the last visitation of the kind.

A JUVENILE MURDERER.—On Sunday afternoon, a boy about fourteen years old shot another boy about the same age, through the heart, for knocking off his hat, in Cincinnatti, Ohio.

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat and all Bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical Sold by all Medicine Dealers, at 25 cts per box

INTERESTING TO VOLUNTEERS.—An important article in the outfit of a soldier is a good Medicine in a convenient form, and the 'Canadian Pain Destroyer' is just the article, it cures wounds bruises, and frost-bites, and is the best Medicine that can be used for diarrhoea, and summer complaints generally, and is a sure cure for rheumatism, and that class of complaints brought on by exposure or fatigue, price 25 cts per bottle, to be had of all Medicine Dealers,

DIED

At Peterborough, on the 29th instant, Mrs. Dowling, relict of the late Joseph Dowling, Esq. of Clark's Mills, Camden East, C. W., aged 59 years.

The funeral will leave the family residence, Water street, opposite the Market, at 10 o'clock, a.m., on Saturday. Place of interment—Methodist Cemetery. Friends and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

DAYS. (Time: 7 a.m.)	Barometer corrected for Temperature of Air.	Direction and Velocity of the Wind.*	Extent of Sky Clouded.†	Rain in inches.
Monday, Nov 19	29.115	41	S	10.	.079
Tuesday, "	30	26.784	45	T	S. 3	10.	.149
Wednesday "	21	29.076	29	S	N.W. 4	10.	.022
Thursday, "	22	30.127	24	S	N. 1	10
Friday, "	23	29.960	30.	N	3	1
Saturday, "	24	29.201	34.	N	W. 1	8

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers, thus: 0. Calm; 5. Moderate Gale; 10. Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers, from 10 to 0, thus: 10. denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 5. that it is half covered; and 0. that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·324, at 9 o'clock, p.m, on Friday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 28·738, at 1 o'clock, a.m., on Tuesday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·0981.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 46·5 on Monday and Tuesday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 18. on Friday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 31·95.

Warmest day during the week was on Monday, the Mean Temperature being 42.8.

Coldest day during the week was on Friday the Mean Temperature being 25.36.

IVAN O'KEIRNE,
*Station

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1865.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested this article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it, with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED BOOKER.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

To all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects*.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Unbecame coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Bristoe, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 48

TO TEACHERS.

THE Senior Board of Instruction for Peterboro' will meet for the examination of Teachers on THURSDAY December 6th

The examination will continue during TWO DAYS.

By order,
J. EDWARDS.

Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1866. 48-1in.

FEATHERS!
Feathers!! Feathers!!

THE subscribers will pay 45 cents per pound for good live geese feathers delivered at their Warerooms, Toronto.

JACQUES & HAY.

Toronto, Nov. 27, 1866. 48-10in.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the COUNTY COUNCIL will assemble at the Council Chamber, Peterborough, at 12 o'clock, noon,

On Monday the 3rd day of December,

next, to consider matters of grave importance to the interests of the County.

[Signed] WALTER SHERIDAN,
County Clerk.

Peterboro', Nov. 27, 1866. 48-1in

COAL OIL!

MESSRS. ORMOND & GILMOUR will sell FIVE GALLONS of the best COAL OIL, including tin can, for One Dollar and Ninety Cents.

Peterboro, Nov. 29, 1866. 48

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,
AND
Port Hope and Peterboro Railway
CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and and after Monday, December 3rd, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

Leave Port Hope for Lindsay.. 8.00 p.m.
" Lindsay for Port Hope..10.00 a.m.
" Port Hope for Peterboro 10.30 a.m.
" Peterboro for Port Hope. 3.30 p.m.

A. T. WILLIAMS.
Superintendent.

November 29, 1866.

FOR SALE.

DUNDAS MILLS

GREY COTTON,

Superior in quality, will wash white in two washings.

This Cotton is manufactured in Canada, and can be had cheap

At W. CLUXTON'S.

Peterborough, November 27, 1866. 48-4

GOLD.

£20,000 OF EARTH PER DAY taken from the MADOC Gold Mines, but

LANNIN'S
CANADIAN
Stove and Tin Shop
IS A REALITY.

☞ Remember the place, nearly opposite Menzie's Book Store, (in that OLD STONE Building,) where you can get STOVES and everything in his line so cheap that if you do not find gold you can save it.

The best ROCK OIL always on hand, very cheap.

Cash for Sheep-skins.

THOS. LANNIN.

Peterborough, Nov 26, 1866. 48-6in

Blythe Mills.
FLOUR AND FEED
STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him in future to DELIVER PROMPTLY, any where within the Corporation, or Ashburnham, all orders with which he may be intrusted

☞ A supply of *Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Grahame Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Shorts, Pollards, Screenings, Peas and Oats*, constantly on hand.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Simcoe Street,
Peterboro, November 26, 1866. 48

WANTED.

500 Cords Oak, Ash and Elm,

SHAVE AND HEADING BOLTS,

Delivered at the Cooperage, Blythe Mills

ALSO--50 Cords of Black Ash,

(FOR HOOPS.)

R. RENFREW.

Peterboro', Nov. 26, 1866. 48

Review please copy.

SEALED TENDERS

WILL be received by the undersigned up to the

15th Day of December next.

accompanied by the names of two good and sufficient sureties, for the erection of a

DRILL SHED

in the Town of Peterborough. Contractors to furnish all material, and the work to be completed on or before the

15th DAY OF JUNE, 1867,

under a penalty of $20 per week, until finished after that date.

Seventy-five per cent. will be paid on material delivered and work performed as the building progresses, on the certificate of the Inspector.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

May be seen at the Mayor's Office.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr.,
Secretary.

Peterboro', Nov. 18, 1866. 48

TAXES!

THE undersigned having demanded the Taxes from all the Ratepayers, and a goodly number having not yet settled the amount due by them, he hereby gives Notice that he will be found at the TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE from

The THIRD to the TENTH
DAYS OF
DECEMBER,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m and 3 p.m for the purpose of receiving the same, and all persons neglecting to pay their Taxes between the periods aforesaid, will have themselves only to blame if costs are incurred.

☞ Positively no exceptions made, but delinquents will all be served alike.

DAVID CARLILE,
Collector, Town of Peterborough.

Peterborough, Nov. 26, 1866. 48

Singing School.

Mr. JAMES MILLER

BEGS most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro', that he will open a Class for instruction in

Sacred Music,

in the TEMPLAR'S HALL, cott's Building, on MONDAY Evening, 3rd Dec., at 8 o'clock.

TERMS:

Gentlemen, for Term of 13 Lessons, - - $1.00.
Ladies, do do 50c.

Those desirous of joining will please attend on first or second evenings, as after that the Class will be closed.

Peteborough Nov. 28, 1866. 48.

NEW
COMMISSION STORE!
No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of *Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.*,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE.

Peterboro', Nov. 15th, 1866. 48-tf

STRAYED!

A YEAR OLD COLT came into the premises of Mrs Ware at the Little Lake about a month ago The owner is requested to come and pay expenses and take it away.

Peterboro', Nov. 22, 1866. 48

BOARDING.

MRS. BLACKSTOCK can accommodate two or three gentlemen with BOARD.

Four doors South of the Bank of Montreal.

Peterborough, Nov. 21st, 1866. 47-tf

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed affected some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in th annels of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1. For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

ASTONISHING!
ASTOUNDING!!
CONFOUNDING!!!
BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF
CONSUMPTION
BY THE
GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY
IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq., Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through my whole system; at night I took a tablespoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Reeve
48 I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY.

G. F. & F. E.

Peterboro', Nov. 29th, 1866. 47-6in.

LAST NOTICE!

ALL DEBTS due to the Estate of the late JOHN MIGHT, in respect of the Saddlery business ately conducted for him by Mr. Waddell, in Peterborough, must be paid before the 15th of December next; after that date accounts will be put in suit.

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterborough, November 21, 1866. 47

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 29

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to give anything to my wife, Mary Ann Page, on my account, as I will not be accountable therefor, she having left my bed and board without any just cause.

EDWARD PAGE.

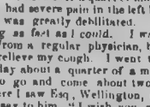
Smith, Nov. 10th, 1866. 46 3in*

LOST!

ON Saturday last, in Peterboro', or vicinity, a Pocket-Book containing receipts and papers, also three notes of hand made by John Kennedy in favor of Christian Crozier, past due. The public are forbid taking the said notes as the maker has been notified. Any person returning the book and papers, or leaving them at Mr. Landy's store, or at the *Examiner* Office, will be rewarded.

CHRISTIAN CROZIER.

Otonabee, Nov. 13, 1866. 46-3in*



New Watch and Jewelry Store.
JOHN CLARKE,

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, Jeweler, &c., and for many years of the firm of BROWN & CLARKE, Peterboro, would respectfully intimate to his former customers, and the public generally, that he has resumed business in the above line, in SCOTT'S BLOCK, three doors from Graham & Stratton's, corner of Simcoe street, and nearly opposite Nicholls & Hall's store, where he intends to carry on business as formerly in all its branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the Jobbing department. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the best possible manner, and satisfaction given in all cases. Also a general assortment of Jewelry, Clocks, Watches and Fancy Goods, which will be sold at a small advance on cost.

J. CLARKE,
Watch Maker,
Simcoe street.

Peterboro', October 4, 1866. 40

Township of Harvey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Harvey intend at its next sitting, on the EIGHTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER to pass a by-law for the purpose of legalising the following roads, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD between the centre of the 13th Concession and the south-west angle of Lot No. 9 in the 14th Concession.

COMMENCING at the centre of the thirteenth concession, at a point where a post has been planted on the side line between lots eight and nine; thence south 76 degrees 30 minutes, west thirty-four chains sixty-six links to the post between eight and nine; thence south 76 degrees 30 seconds, west 20 chains 10 links; thence north 13 degrees 30 seconds, west 9 chains 20 links; thence south 76 degrees 30 seconds, west 20 chains 10 links to the south west angle of lot number nine in the fourteenth concession, the blazed and described line to be the centre of the road and the said road to be 66 feet in width.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD Continued through Lot eight in the thirteenth concession of the Township of Harvey.

COMMENCING at the centre of the 12th concession, at a point where a post has been planted on the side line between Lots eight and nine; thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes east thirty-one chains fourteen links, to the shore of Sandy Lake. The said road to be sixty-six feet wide, and the blazed or described line to be the centre of the road.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD around the foot of Sandy Lake.

COMMENCING at the north-east angle of Lot No seven in the twelfth concession of the Township of Harvey; thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes, west nineteen chains forty-one links; thence south eight degrees thirty minutes, east nine chains sixty-seven links; thence south twenty-eight degrees thirty minutes, west seven chains forty-eight links; thence south ten degrees, west one chain ninety-five links; thence south three degrees thirty minutes, west four chains sixty-seven links; thence south twenty-eight degrees, west two chains twenty-six links; thence south eighty-seven degrees, west four chains eighty-four links; thence south forty-eight degrees, west two chains fifteen links; thence north seventy-four degrees thirty minutes, west four chains nineteen links; thence seventy-one degrees thirty minutes, west thirteen chains fifty-six links; thence south thirty-one degrees, west twenty-eight chains twenty-four links, thence south seventy-five degrees, west six chains fifty-six links; thence south eighty-seven degrees thirty minutes, west three chains seventy-eight links; thence north eighty-four degrees thirty minutes, west seven chains fourteen links; thence north forty-eight degrees fifteen minutes, west two chains sixty-three links; thence north twenty four degrees thirty minutes, west fifty-nine chains forty-nine links, to a post planted on the continuation of the road through Lot six in the thirteenth concession of the Township of Harvey, and closing at a point three chains twenty-five links from the centre of the aforesaid concession. The said road to be sixty-six feet in width, and the blazed or described line to be the north side of the road.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD in the 12th concession of the Township of Harvey.

COMMENCING at the south-east angle of Lot five in the twelfth concession of the Township of Harvey; thence south seventy-six degrees thirty minutes, west thirty-three chains forty-four links to the centre of the concession, be the same more or less. The said road to be forty feet wide, and the blazed or described line to be the centre of the road.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD from Lot 16 in the ninth concession of Harvey to Nogie's Creek.

COMMENCING at a point on the Government Road on Lot 16, 9th concession of Harvey and distant from the south-west angle of said Lot 33 chains and bearing north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes east; thence south eighty degrees, west thirty-three chains thirty-two links; thence north thirteen degrees thirty minutes, west five chains eighty-eight links; thence north eighty-five degrees, west thirteen chains twenty-eight links; thence south forty-nine degrees, west three chains thirty-three links; thence north eighty degrees, west three chains eighty links; thence north sixty-nine degrees, west two chains forty-six links; thence north eighty-four degrees thirty minutes, west four chains sixteen links; thence north seventy-five degrees, west six chains twenty-three links; thence south twenty-one degrees thirty minutes, west four chains eighty-eight links; thence south eighty-five degrees, west three chains thirty minutes, west seven chains forty-eight links; thence south ten degrees, west one chain ninety-five links; thence south three degrees thirty minutes, west four chains sixty-seven links; thence south twenty-eight degrees, west two chains twenty-six links; thence south seventy-four degrees thirty minutes, west four chains eighty-four links; thence south forty-eight degrees, west two chains fifteen links; thence north seventy-four degrees thirty minutes, west four chains nineteen links; thence seventy-one degrees thirty minutes, west thirteen chains fifty-six links; thence south thirty-one degrees, west twenty-eight chains twenty-four links, thence south seventy-five degrees, west six chains fifty-six links; thence south eighty-seven degrees thirty minutes, west three chains seventy-eight links; thence north eighty-four degrees thirty minutes, west seven chains fourteen links; thence north forty-eight degrees fifteen minutes, west two chains sixty-three links; thence north twenty four degrees thirty minutes, west fifty-nine chains forty-nine links, to a post planted on the continuation of the road through Lot six in the thirteenth concession of the Township of Harvey, and closing at a point three chains twenty-five links from the centre of the aforesaid concession. The said road to be sixty-six feet in width, and the blazed or described line to be the north side of the road.

WM. McC. HALL, Clerk.

Harvey, November 12th, 1866. 46

PROSPECTUS
OF
'MONTREAL WITNESS'
FOR 1867.

Daily Witness.....$3 per an.
Montreal Witness (Semi-weekly).....$2 per an.
Weekly Witness.....$1 per an.
Canadian Messenger.....25c per an.

All strictly in advance, and the papers stop unless subscriptions be renewed.

On the 31st December, 1866, the *Montreal Witness* will have completed its twenty-first year, a period sufficient to render its character and objects generally known.

The *Witness* is devoted to the best interests of the people of Canada, temporal and eternal. *It fearlessly grapples with* pauperism, infidelity, Intemperance, Sabbath-breaking, and public evils of every kind. It is connected with no party or denomination, and consequently has no support except from the public, on whom alone it relies. Its various editions are probably the cheapest papers on this Continent; and, though the circulation they have obtained is large, we think it might be, and hope it will be, much larger throughout the Provinces. To this end we rely on the kind aid of the friends of evangelical religion and wholesome literature everywhere, who, we hope, will help us in the future, as many of them have done in the past.

Canada is passing through a crisis in its history; the United States are still convulsed with the struggle for justice and equal rights; the map of Europe is undergoing great changes; Italy is claiming Rome, and Russia again menaces Turkey;—in a word, the times are full of interest, and the *Witness* gives special attention to the news of the day. It has also an extensive department for Commercial Intelligence and Prices Current, &c., &c., upon which great care is bestowed.

The *Messenger* is devoted exclusively to Temperance, Education, Agriculture, Science, Art, &c., and consequently goes free through the Post-office.

Any Minister, Post-master, or School-teacher remitting for eight subscribers to any edition, will be entitled to a gratis copy. For a mixed list, amounting to *eight dollars*, a copy of the *Weekly* or four copies of the *Messenger* will be sent gratis.

Subscriptions may commence at any time; and as the best season of the year for obtaining new subscribers is probably just after harvest, we hope ere long to have many lists sent in.

All orders, advertisements, and communications to be addressed (post-paid) to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

☞ To all newspapers publishing the above prospectus for a few times we will send the *Daily Witness* free for one year.

Marked papers containing the prospectus should be addressed to the Publishing Clerk, *Witness* Office, Montreal, C. E.

NOW IN PRESS.

A SKETCH
OF
THE EARLY SETTLEMENT
AND
SUBSEQUENT PROGRESS,
OF THE
Town of Peterborough,
AND OF
EACH TOWNSHIP
IN
The County of Peterborough,

By THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

The above will be issued in pamphlet form about the middle of December next.

It is expected to form an interesting and useful memorial of the chief events in the history of the Town and County to the present time.

☞ Will be for sale at the Book Stores.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

☞ A reduction made to canvassers.

"*Every Man should have a Copy.*"

October 25th, 1866. 44-tf.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1867.

The Fashion Magazine of the World.

LITERATURE, Fine Arts, and Fashions. The most magnificent Steel engravings Double Fashion-Plates. Wood engravings on every subject that can interest ladies. Crochet knitting, Netting, Embroidery, Articles for the Toilet, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Every thing, in fact, to make a complete LADY'S BOOK.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE FOR 37 YEARS.

No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it.

GODEY'S RECEIPTS

For every department of a household. These alone are worth the price of the Book.

MODEL COTTAGES (no other Magazine gives them), with diagrams.

DRAWING LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG Another specialty with Godey.

ORIGINAL MUSIC, worth $3 a year.—Other Magazines publish old worn-out music; but the subscribers to Godey get it before the music stores.

GARDENING FOR LADIES. Another peculiarity with Godey.

Fashions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, the millionaire merchants, appear in Godey, the only Magazine that has them.

Ladies' Bonnets. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the Lady's Book enables every lady to be her own bonnet maker.

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

writes for Godey each month, and for no other magazine. A new novel by her will be published in 1867. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.

TERMS OF
Godey's Lady's Book for 1867.

(*From which there can be no Deviation.*)

The Following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1867:—

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 00
Three copies, one year	7 00
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 50

☞ All additions to clubs at club rates.

☞ Club subscribers will be sent to any post-office where the subscriber may reside.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year, on receipt of $4 50.

☞ We have no club with any other magazine or newspaper.

☞ *The money must all be sent at one time for any of the Clubs.*

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for each subscriber.

Address,
L. A. GODEY.
N. E. Corner Sixth and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE!

Peterborough, November 14, 1866.

NOW RECEIVED:

Another supply of

WINCEYS,

Very good value at the various prices. Also,

Rob Roy and Shepherd Check

SHAWLS,

Wool Hoods, Sontags, &c.

TO ARRIVE:

1 case HOOP SKIRTS, latest styles and of extra heavy steel, will be found good and cheap.

JOHN ERSKINE.

44-3in

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

We, the undersigned, having entered into an agreement for the

ESTABLISHMENT NEXT SPRING
OF A LARGE
IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE
AND
CLOTHING MANUFACTORY,

On a far more extensive scale than we have ever carried on before in this town,

Beg to inform our Customers and all Cash Buyers, that

ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER

We will commence to sell, in each of our respective stores,

Our Entire Stock of
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
At a Reduction of
FIFTEEN PER CENT UNDER OUR PRESENT PRICES!

This will be an opportunity not to be forgotten.

Our present Stock, in each Store, is over $12,000; part of Ready-made Clothing, of the best Cloths and Trimmings, and well made; and every article of this must be sold without reserve before opening the new establishment, which will be entirely on a new style.

☞ For ten years we have been established in Peterborough, during which time we never had the opportunity of offering such GREAT BARGAINS as we do now; so that those who want Ready-Made Clothing, such as Over Coats, Pants and Vests will do well to call before buying elsewhere.

Remember our Stores,

F. LEMAY,
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.
L. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, next door to McKeller & Cameron's.

Peterborough, October 24th, 1866. 43

1866 NEW FALL IMPORTATIONS! 1866

W. G. THOMSON & Co.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the FALL and WINTER TRADE.

These goods have all been bought on the best terms, from the

FIRST HOUSES in GREAT BRITAIN,

And for STYLE, QUALITY and CHEAPNESS cannot be surpassed in Canada.

We would direct SPECIAL ATTENTION to our large variety of

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

In all the FASHIONABLE FABRICS.

Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect our

MILLINERY AND MANTLE SHOW-ROOMS,

Which are now open with a great display of RICH and FASHIONABLE Goods, in

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS, MANTLES, JACKETS,
PLUSH and VELVET HATS, CAPS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

N. B.—The price of these goods will be found much lower than is generally charged.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,
George Street.

Peterborough, October 18, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Monday, December 17, '66,

AT THE O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates, are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,
WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

Norwood, Sept. 10th, 1866. 32-tf

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1866, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, May 3, 1865. 18-tf

SIGN OF THE

CIRCULAR SAW

THE undersigned would beg to call the attention of his numerous friends and the public to his Stock of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

Which is now complete.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Peterborough, Nov. 1st, 1866. 44

For Sale!

300 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
250	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCOS,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH,* &c.

ALSO,

350 green cases		*GIN,*
100 red	do	*GIN,*
50 Hhd.	do	*GIN,*
100 pens.		*HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands)		*BRANDY,*
300 cases		*CLARET,*
75 green seal		*CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases		*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 30

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866. 43-1y

MILLER'S
INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,
FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,
October 10, 1866. Toronto.

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro', June 20, 1866.

WANTED!

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH, one who can do good country work, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to

A. CLARK,
Lakevale.

Smithtown, Nov. 20th, 1866. 47-1in*

SERVANT GIRL, WANTED.

Apply at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Peterboro', Nov. 21st, 1866. Book Store.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queens Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Wallis, John Langton and Robert Dennistoun, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of John Robinson Benson, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot number one East of the Communication Road in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, commencing on the river road at a point seven chains and thirty-two links Northerly from the North East angle of the land conveyed by James Chalmers to Robert Dennistoun, thence Northerly along the said river road six chains thirty-two links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the said Northern limit of the land so conveyed to the said Robert Dennistoun two chains sixty-nine links, thence at right angles Southerly six chains and thirty-two links, thence at right angles Easterly two chains and sixty-nine links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 16, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland & Durham, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas McCutcheon, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of William Gilmore and James Gilmore Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of FEBRUARY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Gilmore in and to Lot No. 37 in Concession A. of the Township of Galway.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, November 21, 1866. 47

Epicures, Look Here!

AMERICAN
CAN VEGETABLES,
CORN, PEAS,
ASPARAGRASS & TOMATOES,
AT THE
Terrapin Restaurant.

PRICE, - - - - - 50 CENTS PER CAN.
(Two pound Cans.)

G. CRONN.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF
Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 43

SABBATH SCHOOLS.
Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

Poetry.

OUR DUTY TO THE POOR.

Cold winter is coming,
The north wind is blowing
In pitiful strains o'er the moor;
While the storm powers are raging,
And many lives perishing,
Around the low huts of the poor.

Oh! think how they shiver
As hail, storms and rain
Is heard by the tender in ear;
And moaning and wailing,
And sighing and pain,
Is heard by the child-loving ear.

Then let us be kind,
And share with the lowly
Whatever we have to bestow;
And thankful with blest of
All Heavenly gifts us
For calling our hearts to know.

In country and city,
To treat them with pity,
And comfort to each one secure;
Yet doing it not spending,
But simply lending
To God—who is God of the poor.

'Tis a duty we know,
And a duty we owe,
Some part of their sorrows to cure;
Let us then stand united,
And more uninvited
To feed and to shelter the poor.

Let us fight for them nightly
The bright fire brightly,
Till spring shall return with the sun;
To drive off their sadness
And fill them with gladness
Till then let our duty be done.

Varieties.

KANSAS.

A clerical correspondent of the Toledo *Blade* sums up some of the "institutions" of Kansas as follows:

"But I must conclude by simply indicating a few topics upon which I have much to say. The grapes of Kansas—the woods are full. This will be one of the finest wine States in the Union. The fish of Kansas—the rivers abound in several choice kinds. One was caught in the Republican a few days ago that weighed one hundred and twenty pounds, ten pounds heavier than the wife of the writer. The prairie fires of Kansas—they are now raging in all directions, travelling at times faster than any race-horse, leaping rivers, overtaking deer, wolves, turkeys, and prairie chickens, and roasting them alive. The wolves of Kansas—one came a few days ago to within one hundred feet of our house and attempted to help himself to fresh beef. The prairie chickens of Kansas—they are a nuisance. They are plenty, but very shy and smart. They always manage to keep out of my reach except when I am going to or returning from church on Sabbath. Then they are painfully tame."

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE PAINTER.—The following amusing anecdote is now for the first time recorded of the great "F.M." and our countryman, Sir William Allan. Sir Wm. Allen, having finished "The Battle of Waterloo," called for the money, per appointment, at Apsley House. He was ushered into the study where the duke proceeded at once to the business in hand, the simple process of payment—a process, however, much more compound than the painter had anticipated. Taking up a roll of notes, the duke unrolled and began to put them down in his deliberate and emphatic manner, calling out the amount as he did so, "one hundred pounds," "two hundred pounds." This was slow work; and Allan was overpowered with the idea that the mightiest one in earth, whose minutes had outweighed cartloads of Koh-i-noors in value, should be thus occupied. He blurted out, in his Scotch confused manner, that he was really very sorry his grace should take all this trouble—a cheque would do. The duke went on, "five hundred pounds," "six hundred pounds." Allan, thinking he hadn't been heard, raised his voice louder and louder at each hundred, exclaiming a cheque would do, a cheque would do:—"Eleven hundred pounds"—"A cheque will do!" "Twelve hundred pounds"—"A cheque, your grace, really a cheque will do!" *Grace*—"No, a cheque won't do! do you suppose I am going to let my bankers know I have been such a——fool as to pay $1,200 for a picture? Why, they'd think me mad! Sir William Allan, I wish you good morning." Exit Allan, unconscious whether it was head or heels foremost, and conscious only that he had the money.

JOSH BILLINGS ON MOSQUITOES.—We are told that there want anything made in vain; this is sum so but I have thought the time spent in manufakturing muskeetoze must have been wasted if the muskeetoze want. How they were put together I never could tell; and there is one commershall peculiarity about the muskeeter trade, and that is the supply always exceeds the demand, and yet the produkshun is not diminished, I kant understand this no how. They are born of poor but industrious parinks, and are brought up with great care under the auspices of our first families. They have some impudence, and don't hesitate to stick their best friends with a bad bill. They have also consummit luxtrade. I have known a single muskeeter to fite a man and his wife all nite long and draw the first blood. It is very easy to kill muskeetoze when you kan. But in striking them you are very apt to hit the place where they recently was. They are cheerful little critters singing as they toil.

"I once," said a Yankee mountebank "met a man who made nerve and bone all healing salve. He was an enterprising kind of fellow, so he thought he would experiment a little with it. He first cut off the dog's tail, and applied some to the stump. A new tail grew on immediately. He then, applied some to the place of the tail which he cut off, and a new dog grew out. He did not know which dog was which."

Some ladies were talking about the size and style of clothing to be forwarded to a fair. One said:—"Now I think we ought to make a pretty lot of baby clothes, for you know there is no danger of their getting out of use."

GOOD ADVICE.—A young preacher having tried to preach a sermon from the text, "Remember Lot's wife," and made a failure, a venerable doctor remarked that he "had be ter, thereafter, let other people's wives alone."

A foreign newspaper, in giving an account of Toulouse, remarks. It is a large town containing upwards of sixty thousand inhabitants, *built entirely of brick.*

BENEVOLENCE.—A very benevolent old lady has taken the idea into her head of knitting a pair of hose for a fire-engine.

Puns are, like false money, only passed current with those who have no means of detection.

We may always joke when we please, if we are always careful to please when we joke.

INSURANCE.

LONDON
FIRE and LIFE
Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER
1720.
No. 7 Royal Exchange, Cornhill, No. 7 Pall Mall, London.

JOHN ALEX. MANKEY, Esq., Governor.
BONAMY DOBREE, Jr., Esq., Sub-Governor.
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq., Deputy-Governor.

Directors:—Nathaniel Alexander, Esq., Jno. Alves Arbuthnot, Esq., Richard Baggallay, Esq., Henry Bonham Bax, Esq., James Blyth, Esq., Edward Budd, Esq., Edward Burmester, Esq., Charles Crawley, Esq., Sir Fred. Currie, Bart., F. G. Dalgety, Esq., John Entwisle, Esq., Robt. Gillespie, Jr., Esq., Harry George Gordon, Esq., Edwin Gower, Esq., A. C. Guthrie, Esq., Louis Hoth, Esq., Charles Lyall, Esq., John Ord, Esq., Captain R. W. Petly, R. N., David Powell, Esq., Alexander Trotter, Esq., Wm. Bryce Watson, Esq., Leatock Peach Wilson, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned is now prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES against LOSS BY FIRE, on the most favorable terms.

All losses satisfactorily established, paid without reference to the Board in London.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro.

Head Agency Office, 61 St. Francois Xavier street Montreal.
October 10th, 1866. 41

THE
Liverpool and London and Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital, ... $10,000,000
Invested Funds, ... 15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1865.. 5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada, ... 250,000

HEAD OFFICES:
1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;
20 and 21 Poultry, and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;
Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal.)
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)
H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)
E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM,
Medical Referee.
Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.
WM CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.
LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863.

CANADA WEST FARMERS'
Mutual & Stock Insurance Co.
HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President.
THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
R. P. STREET, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. A. COOLEY, Fire & Agency Inspector.

LOCAL HONORARY DIRECTORS:

Hon. A. A. Burnham, Cobourg; R. H. Ford, Esq., Omemee; Robert Waddell, Esq., South Monaghan; John Walton, Esq., Peterboro'.

THIS Company confines its risks solely to Farm Property, Country Churches, School Houses and Private Houses entirely isolated.

It has been fifteen years in existence and has about 12,000 policies in force. Its rates are as low as is consistent with the safety of policy holders.

R. W. ERRETT, Peterboro',
Agent for the County of Victoria, West part of Peterboro, East Riding of Durham and Township of South Monaghan.

J. M. MIGHT, Millbrook,
East part of the County of Peterboro.
Hamilton, Nov. 6th, 1860. 45.

London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.—FIRE, £5,000,000. LIFE, £500,000.

Canada Branch,—Montreal.

DIRECTORS;
WILLIAM WORKMAN, Chairman.
JOHN REDPATH, B. H. LEMOINE, and A. M. DELISLE, Esqrs.
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
General Agents.

This Office is prepared to accept Risks in both Branches at as low rates as other first class offices. All losses adjusted in Canada and paid promptly.

R. W. ERRETT,
44-tf. Agent at Peterboro'.

MONEY TO LOAN
CANADA PERMANENT
Building and Savings Society,
OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.
Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.
January 26th, 1866 6

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES COMPANY, (Limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
Solicitor-at-Peterboro'
Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf.

For Sale, To Let, &c.

A RARE CHANCE
FOR
Grain Merchants and Millers.

THE Subscriber offers to sell on lease for a term of years, a portion of that valuable Corner Lot, bounded by the Railroad on the West, and Simcoe street on the North.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS REAVIS.
Peterboro', Oct. 18th, 1866. 43.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that excellent farm, Lot No. 21, in the 9th concession of Otonabee, consisting of 100 acres. There are 80 acres cleared in a good state of cultivation. The remainder consists of maple and beech land. There are 9 acres of Fall Wheat sowed as present and looking well, and will go with the place. Good cedar log house; good barn and stables; and the Farm is well watered. It is situated about six miles from Peterborough, and seven from Keene.

For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

JOHNSTON COONEY.
Otonabee, October 1st, 1866. 40-3mos.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale part of broken lot 25, in the 14th concession of Otonabee, containing 50 acres, with a good strip house and cedar log barn, stable and other buildings; well fenced with cedar rails, and fronting on the Otonabee river, 2 miles from Peterboro.

The above farm would be exchanged for 100 acres in any of the neighboring townships.

J. SHAUGHNESSY.
Otonabee, Oct. 9, 1866. 41

Farm for Sale!

In the Township of Mariposa, County of Victoria, consisting of 100 acres—50 acres cleared. Good buildings &c. Three miles from Manilla.

Address pre-paid.

JOHN G. JOHNSTON.
45.3mos. Peterboro'.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by Napoleon Dufoy, corner of Water and London streets.

TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY
Apply to WM. LECH,
London Street.
Peterboro August 31st, 1866 36-tf

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.
Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 12,

THE EXAMINER
Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS
AND DISPATCH.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

CALL AND EXAMINE
The Splendid Stock of
Harness & Saddles
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,
WHIPS,
Curry Combs and Brushes!
Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,
AT
T. DONNELLY'S,
(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)
Collars Warranted.
Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

GEORGE ALLEN,
GUN & WHITE-SMITH,
Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.
Peterboro, October 25, 1866. 43

THREE
CARD PICTURES
FOR $1.
$2.50 per dozen.
AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.
Peterboro', Sept. 26th, 1866. 39

ADDITIONAL
FALL IMPORTATIONS.

WE beg respectfully to call the attention of our customers and the public generally, to the large additions we have just made to our FALL STOCK, namely,

A GREAT VARIETY OF
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Tweeds,
Silk Mixed Coatings
and Over Coatings,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HOSIERY,
CARPETS, DAMASKS, TICKS, &C.
MARSEILLES QUILTS.
TABLE LINEN in GREAT VARIETY, and VERY CHEAP.
Prints, Cottons, Dress Goods, Shawls, &c.
Under Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes,
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention is called to
THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT
Of our business, which is conducted by a man of undoubted ability and long experience, where all orders are executed with neatness and dispatch, and at prices which cannot but give satisfaction to the closest purchasers.

EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED TO FIT!
We also keep on hand
A Good Stock of Staple Groceries.
I. ROBINSON & Co.
Peterborough, October 18, 1866. 42

MONTREAL HOUSE.
REMOVAL!

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has now removed to his new and commodious premises, immediately adjoining his old stand, where he is preparing to give better bargains than ever.

JUST READ THIS!

FACTORY COTTONS—from 5d per yard; best from 7½d to 10d.
WHITE COTTONS—from 6d per yard; very good from 8d to 11d.
BLANKETS—from 4s 6d; better at almost every price.
PRINTS—at 6d per yard; good at 10d and 10½d.
DRESS LUSTRES and CHECK WINCEYS—as low as 7½d, 9d & 10½d.
PLAIN WINCEYS—as low as 8½d; good from 1s to 1s 3d and 1s 6d.
COBURGS and FRENCH MERINOES—cheap and good.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS—from 6d per yard; very best at 1s 1½d.
TICKINGS—at 11d, 1s and 1s 1d.
UNDER-TICKINGS and BAGGINGS—1¼ y'd wide, at 10d per yard.
FLANNELS—of all kinds; good home-made grey at 2s 6d per yard.
CLOTHS—of all kinds. Best Grey Cloth at 3s 6d per yard.
FINE CLOTHS—of every description—CHEAP.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, GOOD AND CHEAP!
Come and examine it.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER,
By a first class Tailor, at one day's notice. Warranted to fit and give thorough satisfaction.

Don't forget to give us a call; for we know that we can please you in price and quality. Remember the
MONTREAL HOUSE.
Orders respectfully solicited.
JAS. W. DUNNET.
Peterborough, October 18, 1866. 42

DAVID LEMAY,
Wholesale and Retail
CONFECTIONER,
Manufacturer of
Steam Refined Confectionery,
Lozenges, Gum-Drops, French Bon-Bons.
BRIDES' CAKES MADE TO ORDER.
Tea Cakes, Biscuits and Pastry.
Fresh OYSTERS received daily.
PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LUNCH.

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS!

I would respectfully inform Country Store Keepers that I am manufacturing extensively, and can offer them articles in my line as low as any first class house in Toronto or Montreal.

Please give a call. All orders promptly attended to.

D. LEMAY.
Peterborough, November 1st, 1866. 44-3m

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of
GROCERIES
Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of
GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,
Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

Sewing Machines!

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of
C. IRWIN & CO'S
Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the
Best Shuttle Sewing Machines
in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling, gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.
Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.
Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ap 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE
7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED
By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements
French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

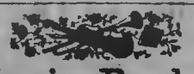
No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.
July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,
Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years.* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over twelve thousand piano fortes.* Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these instruments from $100 to $300 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.
ap 30-1yr



Music Books.

Instructors for the
DULCIMER AND VIOLIN
For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterboro', April, 1866.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for handkerchs, &c. It is manufactured from the rich deodorous Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Demas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so?"—"Exactly?"—Solon Shingle said; they weep there[?] every time." If he felt 'owley' in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or unusually oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins again and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" " I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me
REV. C. A. HILLWOUR, New York City.

" " I had lost all appetite—was so weak and emaciated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. " " The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.
JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

" " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.
C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."
J. L. DOWNING.
Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."
J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for Adams, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.
ED. SEELY."
Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do.
It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor every twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro', Oct. 24, 1866.

DARLEY'S
Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hurd & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
NEWCASTLE, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kemps, and Wm. Comber.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell Maskell & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Which has received the endorsements of the most
PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN and U.S.
Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuses the Urinary or Sexual Organs.
General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confirmed Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis
of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart
And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.
To ensure the genuine, cut this out.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
Over 130 King St. East,
TORONTO,
For the cure of
CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES
And all Female Complaints.
UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis stictures, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 130 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. These Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:
L——r leaves. M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.
The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Felton Street, New York.
December 1, 1864. 6mos.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS,

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE
PETERBOROUGH EXAMINER
Is published at the office of the publisher every Thursday morning,
NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
If paid strictly in advance..... $1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2.00

Rates of Advertising.
Six Lines, and under, first insertion.... 50 c.
Each subsequent insertion..... 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion..... 60
Each subsequent insertion..... 25
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line) 06
Each subsequent insertion, " 03

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Peterboro, January, 1865.

[illegible]

1866

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866. No. 49.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stathem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES Office in Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Balsam Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Ke , Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY Hardware, Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COX, DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16 PETERBOROUGH,

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, PaperHanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 18

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Roots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand. Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

AS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker, George Street, Peterboro.

MRS. HUGH WILSON, Milliner,

STILL continues business one door East of the Free Church. 45

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery,

Peterborough, C. W

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

Has resumed his practice as

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Peterborough, Nov. '66. 47.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m. *free of charge.* 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department, will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th, 1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager

Ontario Bank, Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

Hotels, &c.

SIMPSON'S HOTEL, PETERBOROUGH.

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

MAPLE LEAF SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Elles, beg to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER.

Peterboro', April 4, 1866 14

Traveling Directory.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	6.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.43 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	9.17 a.m.
Mixed	2.40 p.m.
Express (day)	9.53 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed. A. M.	Express. P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart	7.15	3.25
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown	7	
Wellington Square	7.	3.49
Bronte		3.57
Oakville	8.35	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.25
Mimico	9.06	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express. P.M.	Mixed A. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7.45
Mimico	1.44	8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.36
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.29	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.27
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON.....arr.	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

Norwood and Peterboro' STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $76 to $88. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent. Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866. 43-1y

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,

FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co., Proprietors, Toronto.

October 10, 1866.

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 20, 1866.

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have received a large addition to their stock of

BOOKS.

Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Seas.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Caesar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untilled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Byaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books, used in all the schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets. Peterboro, August, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, which will be sold at low prices. Their stock consists of

Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Dressing Cases,
Bottle Cases,
Watch-stands,
Money Boxes,
Album Companions,
Stand Glasses,
Combs—a large variety,
Whisker, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Cribbage and Backgammon Boards,
Ladies' Work-box and Writing-desk combined.
Ladies' Satchels from 35 cents up.
A Good Album for 50 cents.

BOOKS and Stationery.

G. & S. have, as usual, a large supply of all kinds of School and Miscellaneous Boooks.—Stationery of every description, in Foolscap, Letter, Note and Fancy.

Ink Bottles—a large variety.

Pipes! Pipes!!

They have also received a large assortment of BRIAR-ROOT PIPES, which they are selling at bargains.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES also on hand.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Market Block.

Peterboro', Oct. 1866.

Poetry.

RELIQUÆ.

A wild, wet night! The driving sleet
Blurs all the lamps along the quay;
The windows shake! the busy street
Is yet alive with hurrying feet.
The wind raves from the sea.

So let it rave! my lamp burns bright;
My long day's work is almost done;
I'll attain out each sound and sight—
Of all the nights in the year, to-night
I choose to be alone.

Alone, with doors and windows fast,
Before my open desk I stand.
Alas! can twelve long months be past,
My hidden, hidden wealth, since last
I held thee in my hand?

So there it lies! From year to year
I see the ribbon change; the page
Turn yellower; and the very tear
That blots the writing disappear
And fade away with age!

Mine eyes grow dim when they behold
The precious trifles hoarded there—
A ring of battered Indian gold;
A withered harebell, and a fold
Of sunny chestnut hair.

Not all the riches of the earth,
Not all the treasures of the sea,
Could by these house-gods from my hearth;
And yet the secret of their worth
Must live and die with me.

Miscellaneous.

THE SPOILED CHILD.

There never was a better woman than Mrs. Hillgrove, never one who strove to do her duty to her neighbor, to be charitable to the poor, and to forgive her enemies, more steadily and truly. A religious woman, too, observant of all outward forms of Christianity, and taking to heart its precepts, with the hope that at the last Heaven would be merciful to her and take her home to rest.

She had had trouble. What widow has not? But, perhaps, her greatest trouble came before widowhood, for Henry Hillgrove had not been too kind or too constant to his pretty wife. Whatever his peccadilloes may have been, however, she hid them from the world, and loved and mourned him truly; and the greatest joy of her life was the fact that little Harry, her only child, was so like his father. Like him he was indeed. He had the same curly golden hair, the same rich colour, and, alas! the same disposition—not one drop of his mother, meek and quiet spirit had he in his veins: his blood ran red and hot, and fast, as his father's had before him.

So, as the child grew, the animal life manifested itself more strongly every hour. Not a tree upon the pretty place his mother owned but he had been at the top of, before he was ten years old. Climbing and swimming, and throwing stones, and riding the pony, and meddling with everything which had sharp points or jagged edges, and seeking those spots where there was most danger of falling down or of being crushed by something, young Harry kept his mother in a state of such anxiety from morn until night, as a hen who has hatched a brood of ducks, and sees them taking to the pond, alone can appreciate. Yet with the fear mingled a sort of admiration of his daring and the ever recurring thought, 'Just like his father.'

The mothers of good and the mothers of bad boys have this to bear the world over, and discretion comes with years. But, perhaps, in the matter of disobedience and in petty thefts which Dinah, the maid-of-all-work alluded to as 'snooping,' Master Harry never had his equal. Vainly were preserves and pickles locked up and padlocked. Somehow the boy obtained his fill of sweets and sours as well. As for commands, they might as well have been uttered to the whirlwind for all he heeded them.

A sound whipping, some systematic punishment, even a determined reproof from his mother, might have checked him at first; but these things Mrs. Hillgrove never dreamt of. She had taught him it was wrong to steal or disobey parents. He knew the ten commandments by heart, and was quite as well aware of the wrong doing as Black Dinah. But the quite teachings which would have availed in many cases was useless in his. So Harry stole, and lied, and disobeyed orders, and pretty Mrs. Hillgrove said to herself, 'After all the orders were for his own good, and the things he had taken were mine and so his own; and as for falsehoods, children always tell those, I'm afraid,' and then with a faint hope of overcoming the evil, humored him more and more and more; and all in vain, for the child took by stealth what he might have had for the asking, and tried to hide the theft, and did as he chose, in defiance of all rules.

Yet, he was so handsome, so merry, so fond of lying with his curly head in his mother's lap, so full of bright fancies, and such a genius, that others besides Mrs. Hillgrove felt sure the boy would make a fine man after all, and set his faults aside as childish pranks soon to be forgotten.

All said and hoped this but Dinah. She umongst her pots and pans in the kitchen, muttered often and often.

'Spare de rod and spile do chile. Dat young un needs a trouncing—he'd get it too if he was mine.'

And poor black Dinah, ignorant as she was, for once knew better than her mistress, who, with all her high principles and true christianity, had soon chow gone astray in this one case, and letting the reins slip, spoiled her dearest upon earth by an excess of kindness.

She found this out during the first of his school years. She had educated him herself until his fourteenth birthday, and sent him from her with many sighs and tears.

The proof of his wrong doing came first in a long bill from a confectioner, run up without an idea of settlement, under a false name. And at last, in the theft of a gold watch from a fellow pupil.

The mother had at first indignantly repudiated there accusations, but they were brought home too painfully for even her mind to entertain a doubt of their truth.

She settled with the confectioner with streaming eyes, and that individual promised to say nothing about the matter. But the master of the school was less lenient, and Master Harry was dismissed with a stern reprimand.

'You have proved yourself a thief and a liar. Your example might ruin my other boys; and you seem too hardened to repent.'

And so Mrs. Hillgrove's idol returned to her in disgrace. Then the mother endeavored to begin a reformation. It was too late. Past the whipping age—past the time when the mother's grief or anger would have melted away to tears. Young Hopeful grew indignant, and declared that he 'couldn't stand this preaching, and that he would run away to sea, or hang himself.'

At that mamma grew frightened, and begged him not to be desperate, 'for of course, my love, some other boy led you into it. You never, never would have done so of your own accord.'

And Master Harry, who had never thought of this excuse before, caught at it, and with an elbow at his eye, to hide, not tears, but the want of them blubbered.

'Of course, ma. Tom Brown put me up to it. He's enough to ruin any boy, ma.'

'I know it,' said Mrs. Hillgrove, 'and to think of the injustice they're done my child. That Tom Brown has never heard a word about it, of course; and so noble of you not to expose him—just like your poor father.'

And Harry was petted, and coaxed, and made much of as a martyr to his own noble spirit and a victim of tyranny.

At his other schools, Harry (more prudent than of yore), avoided detection. But, at home Dinah's old annoyance of snooping had changed to the habit of pocketing small change, odd dollars, money in any change, from pennies up, when his bountiful supply of pocket-money ran short. It was Harry's whim to be king amongst the boys, and a nail change in plenty ensures that object. Harry could always hire a boat, treat a dozen fellows to tarts or cream, bribe everybody bribable to secrecy, and make school a glorious place; and with the applause of his million, it mattered little to the lad that his mother wept; that she pinched herself, and wore the same bonnet and shawl for years, while he glittered in jewelry, wore dainty kids and the finest garments, and petty theft.

Poor Mrs. Hillgrove began to know this, and her cheeks grew thin, and her hair gray wonderfully fast. The boy was taller than she was by this time, and yet the baby vices were only strengthened.

She had but one hope, however, and that was that college life would save him. She had some dreams of hard, serious study, of days passed with good and learned men, in worthy occupation. Nothing knew she of college pranks and dissipation; and so, putting forth every effort, she sent her boy to college.

In a year he was expelled; but not before he had learned one thing, and that was how to drink. He came home an accomplished tippler.

So, after this, poor Mrs. Hillgrove passed wretched evenings waiting for her son's returning step; and more wretched nights after she had led him to his chamber, and watched that he did not set the curtains on fire, or break his neck in taking off his boots. And glad she was when one day Master Harry, of his own accord, declared his intention of turning over a new leaf, and being steady. He had a chance of going into business, and meant to make his fortune.

'And we'll live in style, mother,' said Harry; 'and you shall have such jolly silk dresses and capes, like Squire Gordon's wife. The mercantile life for me. I'll be a merchant prince before I die!' and the youth and his mother laughed together, for she felt young again in her new founded hopes.

It really seemed, for a good while, as though Harry had turned over a new leaf. When he came up from the city on Saturday night he was always sober, and certainly made money—a surprising quantity for a clerk, had his mother but known it. Other people said so; other people hinted strange things; eyes were watching him; feet tracking him; lips whispering,

'He was never honest when a boy.'

At last the crisis came. One night the mother waited for her boy in vain. Many fears possessed her. The greatest that he might have been led to drink again. So tearful and anxious she sat, watching the dark garden until the Sabbath dawn had nearly come. Then in the gray cold light, something crouching, and shivering, and pallid, crept in at the gate; and she knew, ere he opened the door, that something horrible had happened. He came in, and crouched down by the stove in the dining-room, with his eyes starting from their sockets, and his hands trembling.

'Get me something to eat, mother,' he said; 'and give me what money you can spare, and my linen. I must be off before daylight. I'm not safe, perhaps, even now.'

'Safe from what, my son,' sobbed the mother.

But Harry only answered:

'You'll know soon enough. I'm in trouble. Get me off; it's all you can do.'

'Have you killed any one?' moaned the mother; and Harry answered,

'I wish I had!'

Cold and faint she packed up the little portmanteau, and unlocked the drawer of the cabinet where she kept such money as she drew monthly from the bank, and sat watching her boy eat ravenously the food she set before him.

Not a question did she ask, but I think she guessed the truth; for when she caught him in her arms at parting she sobbed.

And he said not a word, but slunk away along the country road, like any thief.

When the long Sabbath had passed, and Monday came there came two bull-necked, red-faced men, who sought for Harry, and who told his mother the truth.

He had robbed his employer, steadily and artfully; taking small sums at first, and large ones as he grew bolder, until the use he made of his money brought detection upon him.

Oh, the tale she heard of gambling dens, and evil associates, and wine bibbers. At last she folded her hands, as in prayer, and besought them not to tell more, for the love of Heaven!

She told them—for she could not lie—that he had been home. More she could not tell them. They left her on his scent, and three hours after the wretched mother was on her way to New York.

There, seeking out the employer whom her son had robbed, she fell at his feet, and asked him to name the sum he had lost, to let her pay if she could do so, and to keep the deed a secret.

The merchant pondered.

'The wretch should be made an example of,' he said. Then casting a glance at the grey head and wrinkled face, his heart smote him, for they recalled those of his own mother.

'It is for your sake,' he said. 'You look as though your heart was broken already.'

So Mrs. Hillgrove went home, sold her little house and land, paid over to the merchant the sum he had been despoiled of, and hid herself in a far-off village, where in her old age, she toiled for her daily bread for the first time in her life. What money she had left, and very, very little it was, she kept lest Harry should come to her and need it.

But he never came. She sought for him, and prayed for his return year in and year out. Of her little earnings she hoarded pence and shillings for him, and lived on the sparest food. And never was did penance for a fault within the convent cells more rigidly than she for that one fault—the spoiling of her child.

So the years rolled on. In the little village where she lived no one knew her, and being known to have a little money, and live so sparely, she came to be called a miser. Wondrous stories were told of bags of gold hidden in her little hut, and many a time the school-children hooted 'miser' and 'witch' after her along the streets. For she who had been so pretty once was beggard and wrinkled now, and wore gowns and bonnets out of fashion, and had learned a habit of talking to herself, which made her seem uncanny.

Sometimes at eighty, when her faculties into the past, people would hear her sitting by the wayside with her knitting, murmuring:

'It's his mother's fault, sir; she spoiled him. 'Spare the rod and spoil the child, is from Scripture. Not Harry, sir, but his mother is to blame,' and then boys would laugh more, and their elders shake their head and wonder if the poor old soul had not had trouble.

At last the story of hidden money brought the old woman's hut under he eyes of evil men and one night she awakened to hear a noise at her door.

At first she thought it was a dog scratching. Then that some supernatural agency produced the sound. At last she became convinced that some one was sawing away the lock.

An awful terror came over her. She lost all her power to move.

Lying still and watching the door, she saw it open soon, and a man crept in—a man with crape over his face and a pistol in his hand. He went to all the drawers and cupboards. He searched the chimney, and at last came to the bed, and looked down at her white face and staring eyes.

'Don't make a noise if you want to live, old woman,' he said; 'but fork over your money. We know it's hid here. Where is it?'

In reply she took from under her pillow a little ragged purse. The robber flung it in her face.

'That won't serve me,' he said with an oath, 'we want your hidden treasure—your bags of gold and silver. Where are they?'

'I have none,' she said. 'How should I come by them?'

The robber, enraged, clutched her by the throat, and put his pistol to her temples.

'I give you until I count ten to tell the truth old woman,' he said, 'After that I'll blow your brains out! One, two, three—.

He counted on steadily, and the old woman listened. When he had come to five, she said once more, 'I have no money in the house,'' and he cried, 'You lie!—Come, you have five more chances!'

Then giving up all hope, she folded her hands and prayed. 'Forgive him; perhaps his mother spoiled him, as I did Harry.'

She closed her eyes, then expecting to receive her death blow, but suddenly the fierce grasp relaxed, and she heard a groan and opening her eyes saw the man groveling on the floor—groveling and moaning, and tearing his black hair. The mask of crape was off, and she saw his face and knew it. It was her son's!

'Harry,' she said, and the man answered, 'Mother, mother, is it you?' and shrunk away.

But she crept towards him, she knelt beside him, and sobbed and sobbed as she might over a dying baby.

'He never knew it was I,' she moaned, 'never!' and the man answered, 'O, mother I thought you died years ago!'

Then in a little while she grew still, and sat with her hands on his head, and those hands felt cold, and her face was strangely rigid. They frightened her wretched son.

'Mother,' he cried, 'speak to me!' and she answered, 'God bless you! I'm going fast, and I shall tell them it was all my fault!' and the next moment fell forward in his arms stone dead.

The next morning the neighbors found her lying in her bed, her eyes closed and her arms folded on her bosom; and in the woods hard by, swinging from the branch of an oak, the body of a middle aged man, who had there hung himself. Some in the place identified him as a noted burglar, who had for years gone by the name of 'Black Hal,' but in his pocket was found an old memorandum book, on the fly-leaf of which was written the name of 'Harry Hillgrove.'

A Novel Candidate for Parliament.

A correspondent writing from Dublin says: "Mr. Fawcett, the member for Brighton, is a blind man, the first person laboring under such an affliction that ever was elected to the House of Commons.—But if one of the candidates now up for Wexford County should be elected, a greater novelty would be introduced into the House. Arthur Kavanagh, Esq., whose address to the electors has been published, is but the head and trunk of a man, and was born in that condition. He has but two small stumps where the arms should be, and the same as regards the lower limbs. If elected, he should be borne into the House in men's arms, or in a mash ne of some sort, and taken to and fro at each division! He is a highly educated man, and the possessor of a large property, and is, moreover, a famous sportsman. Strapped into a kind of bowl on his horse's back, he rides like a very fiend after the hounds. He is also a great yachtsman, and a couple of years ago he published a handsome volume, giving an account of his voyage to Albania in his vessel the *Eva*, so called after the wife of the Anglo-Norman chief Strongbow, the daughter of Dermot McMurrough, King of Leinster, from her Mr. Kavanagh is lineally descended. This King Dermot has an evil notoriety in Irish history, as it was he who first invited and brought over the English to that country. He sought their aid to enable him to resist the forces brought against him by Roderick O'Connor, King of Ireland, and the Prince of Breffay, whose wife either eloped with Dermot or fled to his protection from her husband. It was on this incident that Moore founded his song of 'The valley lay smiling before me,' in which occur the well-known lines,

"On our side is virtue and Erin,
On theirs is the Saxon and guilt."

Mr. Cavenagh has in his possession a valuable portion of the estates of his ancestors in Carlow and Wexford. He is not a blind man, but he has no popularity to speak of, and I doubt very much that he will obtain the seat in Parliament which he covets."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

The Imperial State Crown of Queen Bridge, in the year 1848, with jewels taken from old crowns, and others furnished by command of Her Majesty. It consists of diamond, pearls, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds set in silver and gold; it has a crimson velvet cap, with ermine border, and is lined with white silk. Its gross weight is 39 oz. 5 dwts. troy. The lower part of the band, above the ermine border, consists of a row of 129 pearls, between which, in front of the crown, is a sapphire, (partly drilled) purchased for the crown by King George the IV. At the back is a sapphire of smaller size, and six other sapphires, (three on each side,) between which are eight emeralds. Above and below the seven sapphires are fourteen diamonds, and around the eight emeralds 128 diamonds. Between the emeralds and sapphires are 15 trefoil ornaments, containing 160 diamonds. Above the band are eight sapphires surmounted by 8 diamonds, between which are 8 festoons, consisting of 148 diamonds. In front of the crown, and in the centre of a diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby, said to have been given to Edward the Black Prince, by Don Pedro, King of Castile, after the battle of Najera, A. D., 1367. It was worn in the helmet of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, A. D. 1415. It is pierced quite through, after the Eastern custom, the upper part of the piercing being filled up with a small ruby. Around this ruby, to form the cross, are 75 brilliant diamonds. Three other Maltese crosses, forming the two sides and back of the crown, have emerald centres, and containing respectively 124 and 130 brilliant diamonds. Between the 4 Maltese crosses are 4 ornaments in the form of a French fleur-de-lis, with 4 rubies in the centre, and surrounded by rose diamonds containing respectively 85, 86 and 57 rose diamonds. From the Maltese crosses issue 4 imperial arches composed of oak leaves and acorns, the leaves containing 728 rose, table and brilliant diamonds; 32 pearls, forming the acorns, set in caps containing 54 rose diamonds and 1 table diamond. The total number of diamonds in the arches and acorns, is 108 brilliants, 116 table, and 559 rose diamonds. From the upper part of the arches are suspended 4 large pendant pear-shaped pearls, with rose diamond caps, containing 12 rose diamonds, and stems containing 24 very small diamonds. Above the arch stands the mound, containing in the lower hemisphere 305 brilliants, and in the upper 244 brilliants; the zone and arch being composed of 33 rose diamonds. The cross on the summit has a rose-cut sapphire in the centre, surrounded by 4 large brilliants and 108 smaller brilliants. Summary of jewels comprised in the crown: 1 large ruby, irregularly polished; 1 large broad spread sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop shaped pearls, 273 pearls.

Seeing a wretched looking lad on the plains near the Humboldt desert, nursing a starving baby, a traveller asked him what the matter was. "Well, now," responded the youth, "I guess I'm kinder streakt.—Ole dad's drunk; ole woman's got the hysterics, brother Jim be playing poker with two gamblers; sister Sall's down thar a courtin' of an entire stranger; this yere baby's got the diaree the wust sort; the team's clean gu' out; the wagon's broke down; its twenty miles to the next water—I don't care a d——n if I never see Californey."

Clergymen and others of the Evangelical Denominations in Illinois have been signing a call for a *State Prayer Meeting*, to assemble at Springville. The object is to pray for an out-pouring of the Holy Spirit.

Steel Squares, Spear & Jackson's and Sorby's Saws, Mink, Otter & Beaver Traps, Superior Broad Axes, Warranted Cross Cut Saws, Cattle Ties, Chalk Lines, Powder, Shot, Cartridges, Dawson's Planes, Sleigh Shoe Steel, Carriage Bolts, Machine Oils, Warranted Chopping Axes, Sawing Machine Saws, Glass from 7 by 9 to 50 by 60, Patent hammered and other Horse Nails, Superior Rasps, Bake Kettles and Pots for Lumbermen, superior White Lead, all sizes of Iron and Cast Steel, 500 dozen Knives and Forks, received.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

Peterboro,' Nov. 14, 1866. 46-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Masonic—Chas. Cameron.
Teacher wanted—Thos. Jackson.
P. H. L. & B. Railway—A. T. Williams.
Insolvent Act of 1864.—Francis Peck.
Cabinet maker, &c.—John Brown.
Two Servant Girls Wanted—Graham & Stratton.
Money to Lend—T. M. Fairbairn.
Country Merchants—A. Hall.
Peterborough Grammar & Union School—John King.
Diaries for 1867.—Graham & Stratton.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—James Hall.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

COUNTY COUNCIL MATTERS.

In a short notice last week we informed our readers that a meeting of the County Council would take place this week. Accordingly the Council is now in session, and in another column will be found the Warden's address, which fully explains the cause of their coming together at this late period. One of the causes we find is the quashing of a certain By-law of the Council.

From what we can learn, this By-law was passed for the purpose of levying the cost of the re-survey of certain lands in the Township of Harvey, the Government having paid the cost of re-survey of the unsold lands. The objections to the By-law are: 1st. It is urged that the resurvey was never sought for by interested parties. Colonel Haultain, it appears was petitioned by some parties to ask the government to have the Township resurveyed. He laid the petition before the government, when immediately the government refused, saying that action should be first taken by the County Council "upon petition of the parties to be effected thereby;" and that the Municipal Council of the Township to be re-surveyed should first be petitioned, or by at least one half their number. This, it is set forth, was not petitioned for by proprietors at all, and there are no papers to show to the contrary, although Col. Haultain acted on some petition. This he has written to obtain, if possible. The 2nd objection is, that the County Council did not provide for the cost of the re-survey before the work was begun, the County Council, however, did pay the portion due by said county, but the plea is, the sum was not provided for before the work was begun. It is not set forth that the work was unnecessary. "The only plea being informality," and on this the By-law of the Council was quashed.

Another plea is:—That the Township Council should first petition the County Council before the latter body should act. It is not set forth that the work was unnecessary, on the contrary, it is acknowledged as being necessary, as the old survey had been destroyed by fires, &c. "Informality" is the only objection set forth here.

The councils of the United Townships of Smith and Harvey had, in the meantime, collected about $1,100 of the amount levied for the payment of the re-survey, and at present there is a suit pending against the municipality of Smith to make their treasurer pay over to the County the sum collected from Harvey. This case is not argued.

The Township of Burleigh was also re-surveyed and the matter was conducted much as the Harvey affair. That Municipality, however, has taken no action in the matter, nor has the Council done anything to levy the cost of re-survey. In the meantime any lands in arrears for taxes, against which any part of the cost of re-survey was charged, has been withdrawn from sale at present until the whole matter shall be properly arranged and settled.

Private parties have brought an action to quash the Burleigh By-law. We further learn that one reason of the illegality of the By-law for Harvey is, that in framing it, strict adherence to the words of the statute was not observed. For instance; the By-law authorizes the levying of a certain rate against the lands patented in the Township of Harvey. The court says it should have read against the "Proprietors," &c. What a nice distinction indeed? Yet such are the quibles on which the By-law has been quashed.

MUNICIPAL.

The day for nominating candidates for the offices of Mayors, Reeves, Deputy Reeves and Councillors for the ensuing year will be Monday, 24th instant. Already we hear of several gentlemen in the various Municipalities being in the field.

In Town rumors say, Mayor Scott and Mr. Chambers are expected to test their respective popularity again.

In Monaghan the present Reeve, J. W. Gilmour, will be opposed, we hear, by Geo. Young, Esq.

In Smith M. S. Dean and J. Walton, Esqs., will be candidates for Reeves, and George Fitzgerald and I. Garbutt, Esqs., for Deputy Reeves. This last, in reference to Deputy Reeves, is not yet certain.

In Ennismore Mr. McCarthy will also be a candidate to be re-elected as Reeve—we do not hear of any opposition to him.

In Otonabee the present Reeve, Mr. Ingram, and Mr. Wm. Laing are to be candidates for Reeves; and Jas. Millar and John Millar, Esqs., for Deputy Reeves; this, however, is doubtful we think. Besides the old councillors we hear of some new candidates.

In Asphodel, P. M. Grover and Timothy Coughlin are talked of for Reeves. R. Birdsall was spoken of as a probable candidate; rumor says he will not come forward.

In Dummer, Mr. Chent and Mr. Crow are in the field for Reeves; Mr. Kidd also may yet be.

In Galway, Mr. Probert and Mr. Harkness are spoken of as candidates.

In Minden, Mr. Peck will be a candidate; no opposition yet heard of here.

In Stanhope, Mr. Melville is likely to be chosen.

Harvey and Burleigh will likely return the old men.

In Ashburnham all is quiet yet. The old Reeve will be a candidate by the choice of the people, no doubt. We have not heard of any opposition yet.

Mr. Lucas will be a candidate for Reeve for Dysart.

In Belmont and Methuen, P. Pearce and a Mr. Wilde are talked of; Mr. Wilde is a perfect stranger to us. Mr. Pearce is likely to be chosen.

The nomination day may change the list a little, but this is as we hear just now.

CONVERSAZIONE.

The founders and promoters of the Peterboro' Literary Club may justly feel proud of the result of their labours in organizing such a valuable institution in the Town. The entertainment on Wednesday evening bore ample testimony to the value of such organizations, from the fact that not one of the readers ever appeared in that capacity until after the formation of the club. The programme was rendered with exceeding good taste, and a great deal of ability was displayed by each person in his part. Mr. Mayor Scott, Vice-President, in the absence of Mr. Sheriff Hall, President, commenced the evening's proceedings by delivering a short but appropriate address, shewing the object of the club, the progress made by the members and impressing on the public their duty in fostering and encouraging such an institution; he gave the firemen of the Town the credit of organization, but after knocking at the door, himself and others not firemen, were admitted, when a conference for the purpose of confederation was held, which if not of as an extensive a nature as the one at Quebec a few years ago, nevertheless resulted in important advantages to those concerned. The readings were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music by Amateures of the Town. Mr. Heathfield presided at the Piano with his usual brilliancy; the instrumental part of the entertainment was particularly refreshing. The attendance, considering the state of the weather, was very good.

We understand the Directors of the Club have arranged to give five *Reunions* during the winter, one in each month; the tickets for the course to be fifty cents. A number of Amatures, Ladies and Gentlemen, have volunteered their services to perform, so we may look forward to an unusual "flow of soul" this winter. The Club intend hiring a Piano for the purpose and keep it in the Firemen's Hall. We have no doubt every person will purchase a ticket and attend the *Reunions*, and assist the Club in their endeavors to cater to the pleasure, enjoyment and edification of the public. We wish the Club every success in their new undertaking and recommend renewed activity on the part of our citizens.

Cowardly.

We learn that on Friday night last some cowardly villians entered the printing office of the Cobourg *Sentinel*, and, taking the *forms* that were ready for printing the next issue of that paper, dashed them into pie, injuring the type and other material very much. Such an act of vandalism deserves the severest punishment of the law, and it is hoped that the vile wretches will be found out and punished. The cause alleged by a contemporary is an article on Fenianism which appeared in that paper, which article was rampant with Fenianism. The Editor, however, disclaims all connection with the production, stating that it was inserted in his absence. What has a Fenian article to do with house-breaking and destruction of property? If the Editor of the *Sentinel* is suspected of being a Fenian take him up and try him according to law, but let not our province be disgraced by such an outrage against law and order as has taken place in our sister Town.

Temperance Lecture and Tea Meeting.

We have been requested to announce that Unity Lodge, No. 370, British American Order of Good Templars, will give a *Tea* and Social Entertainment in their lodge room, on Friday (to morrow) evening. The Rev. J. A. Gundy will deliver a lecture on the occasion. Mr. Gundy is very favorably spoken of as a lecturer; all, therefore, who can, should try and hear him. There will be both vocal and instrumental music during the evening. Tea will be served at 7 o'clock. A very pleasant evening may be anticipated. Let there be a full house. For particulars see circulars.

Bible Society.

The quarterly committee meeting of the Peterborough Branch Bible Society will be held in the Secretary's office, on Monday, 10th December, 1866, at 3 o'clock, p. m.—The members of the committee are earnestly requested to attend, as matters of importance will be brought before the meeting.

Literary Club.

This evening there will be a public debate. Subject—"Are the mental capacities of the sexes equal." Leaders—Messrs. J. A. Hall and Gilbert. There will also be readings by different members of the Club. Doors open at the usual hour, 7½ p. m.

RAIN, RAIN, MUD.—During Monday night and Tuesday we had a continuous fall of rain. The consequence is that mud was the order of the day, and plenty of it. Yesterday was dry above and mud below.

POSTMASTER IN PORT HOPE.—They are having quite a lively time in Port Hope in their efforts to get a Postmaster in the room of Mr. Smart, deceased. R. W. Smart, son of the late Postmaster, is acting Postmaster, *pro. tem.* John Smart, of the Bank of Upper Canada, W. Garnett, Esq., and W. H. Hagermen, Esq., are spoken of. Until the Postmaster General returns, they may rest quite easy about it. In the meantime, we learn that petitions are being got up in favor of the acting Postmaster.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

December 30th, the anniversary of Scotia's patron Saint, was duly honored by a number of "brither Scots," by their usual annual dinner and patriotic speeches. The "spread" was got up by "mine host" of the Huffman House, and did credit to the catering skill of the proprietor. About 50 sat down to the good things provided. The President occupied the chair, and on his left were the Rev. Mr. Beck and A. H. Campbell, Esq.; on his right, the Mayor Dr. Burnham, and R. Dennistoun, Esq. Capt. Sutherland occupied the Vice-chair.

After the Rev. Mr. Beck had returned thanks, the demolition of the "wee bit dainties" was commenced with richt guid will, and well was this part of the programme carried out.

The President having called the assembly to order, Chas. Cameron, Esq., gave a verbal Report of the state of the Society. The report showed that the Society had money on hand amounting to about $40. This was in the Bank of Toronto, at interest.—Mr. Cameron also remarked that although the Society had not been very active during the last year, yet they had been able to grant assistance to all who applied for aid, with one exception, and this individual was considered unworthy of assistance. He was glad also to intimate that very few Scotchmen required aid. The Society, however, he remarked, was not limited in its operation to needy Scotchmen. They were ready and willing to grant to the needy of other nations, of these few, if any, had applied, if they had, the Society would not have to send the needy empty away.—He concluded by saying that the late Treasurer, D. McDonald, Jr., had handed over the books to his successor, Mr. A. Smith, and he now had the money in his keeping, and he knew it would be safe. He (Mr. C.) hoped that the sum would be increased by many dollars, by every one coming forward and giving his subscription. It was surely worth a dollar to be called a Scotchman. He also read a letter from Col. Haultain, stating that illness prevented his being present, which otherwise he would most gladly have been.

The President on rising said, that they had met on St. Andrew's day, and to Scotchmen it was a privileged day. On it they met to bring to remembrance their dear old homes and to recount the noble deeds of the noble sons of Scotia. In doing so they meant no insult to other nations but just claimed to speak their own praises on this day. He had a toast to propose which he knew would be received enthusiastically by every one present. It needed no speech to introduce it; he had merely to announce it.

"The Queen." It was received with all the honors.

"The Prince and Princess of Wales" was next given.

"The Army and Navy" followed.

Mr. Dennistoun returned thanks for the Army. In doing so he felt much honored, and no Briton could have any difficulty in doing so, as every one could speak of the noble and daring deeds of the British army. He (Mr. Dennistoun) had held a commission in the sedentary militia, but on their deeds he would be silent, nor need he recount the deeds of the army in the past. It was enough to say that we felt secure in the army coming to our country in the present time of threats, and he knew we would not be deceived in [illegible] (Applause.)

Captain Sutherland, on being called on to respond for the navy, remarked that he thought some other gentlemen would have been called on who would do the navy more justice than he could. It was enough, however, to say that the navy was still the strength of the Empire. Brother Jonathan, it was true, had towed a huge iron-clad to England, and almost, according to reports, frightened John Bull. Yet at her best she could only make six miles an hour, while England's iron clads could make fourteen knots and stand any sea. The great work of laying the cable was a proof that England was still mistress of the sea. (Applause.) It was something for Scotchmen to know that the Captain of the *Great Eastern* was a Scotchman, (Applause) and this added another great One to the long list of eminent Scotchmen.

"The Governor General" was next given and received with a good will.

Song—"For He is a Jolly Good Fellow." Also an Irish song by Mr. G. Leonard.

"The Day and a' wha honor it," was the next given.

Song—"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," —by Mr. Millar.

A. H. Campbell being loudly called for, on rising, said: He did not know how he could speak to it, as it was a subject that contained so much, and almost brought up every noble deed of Scotia. Scotchmen had few holidays: New Year's day was to them a gala day, but St. Andrew's especially was a day dear to them. It brought to the recollection of those on foreign soil

"The land of brown heath and shaggy wood,"

This day brought to their recollection the noble deeds, in camp and field, of the heroes of Scotland, and the endearment of home, so as almost to make them regret that they ever left it. No country, perhaps, for its population, had sent forth so many cadets for name and fame as Scotland, into foreign lands, and many of them had realized their utmost hopes. This day reminded them that some one might need a helping hand, and he hoped that if any one should be in need that he would soon feel that he was among brithers who were willing to give a little to aid him. Scotchmen formed an influential band in Canada, and as every Scotchman was loyal by nature, he knew they would be ready to defend their Queen, their homes, their hearts, and thus be worthy of being ranked among those noble sons who honor the day.

Mr. Telford then read his annual address which we give in another column.

"Our Sister Societies," was next given.

Rev. Mr. Beck responded, remarking that no man could deny them the honor of the day, and he could join heartily in the sentiment that Scotland had sent more men to the fields of honor, literature and commerce than any people of the same population.—He thanked them, as the descendant of an Englishman, for the remembrance of St. George's Society.

"Canada, our home," was next given, and replied to by Mr. Dennistoun. He (Mr. Dennistoun) gladly responded, for although from the Land O' Cakes, he had made Canada his adopted home. He was proud of being a Scotchman, but this might be said being proud of small mercies. He was proud of being born under the flag that braved a thousand years. It was an honor to be a Scott as well as to be a Briton, but it was also an honor to be a Canadian. Canadians had done their duty, and by Confederation were preparing to do their duty better. He was proud, therefore, not of being an Englishman only, not of being a Scotchman only, but of being a Canadian.

"The Mayor and Corporation" being given, the Mayor and Councillors Ewing and Millar responded.

"Our Sister Municipality—Ashburnham" was responded to by Capt. Sutherland.

"Our Guests" by Messrs. Hatton, Eastwood, Hamilton and Strickland.

The Vice chair then gave "Our Agricultural Interests," "Our Mechanical Interests," "Our Commercial Interests," "Banking Interests," "Lumbering Interests," which were all duly honored and numerous thanks returned.

The "Heroes of Scotland" was spoken to by Mr. Campbell. The "Bard of Scotland" by Messrs. Telford and Ewing. "The Bar" by Mr. Hatton. "The Press" by the proprietors of the *Examiner*. "Our Wives and Sweethearts" by a host of married men and bachelors.

Mr. Hatton then proposed "The Health of W. A. Scott, Esq., the President of the Society," which was received with all the honors.

Mr. Scott replied in a short appropriate speech.

Mr. Eastwood gave "The St. Andrew's Society," when after singing "Auld Lang Syne" the company dispersed, all agreed that they had spent one of the pleasantest nights yet spent at an annual dinner of any sort here. Not the least source of pleasure being, that the favorite beverage of the evening was pure *water* from the fountain.

The Canada Farmer.

List for 1867 now open at Graham & Stratton's.

The Prospectus for 1867 is now before us; and the volume for next year promises to more than equal its predecessors. This very excellent paper should be in every farmer's house. And now that the time for storing the mind with useful information, during the long evenings of the winter months, is come, all who do not already take the *Farmer* should subscribe for it at once. It contains stores of knowledge on almost every subject connected with agriculture, and also many useful hints on various other topics that repay four-fold the few cents paid for it and cannot be obtained elsewhere at four times the cost.

A list for 1867 is now open at Graham & Stratton's Book Store. They will supply it for the year 1867 at the lowest possible price, and they invite the attention of intending subscribers at once, so as to have the list completed before Christmas, that they may be enabled to commence the new volume with the new year.

The "Globe" for 1867.

The publisher of this very superior paper has now issued the prospectus for 1867. It needs no comment from us. Our readers are all aware of the merits of the *Globe*, and of the able manner in which it is conducted. Thorough reform, and a bold advocate of the rights of the people, it deserves popular support. The publisher being the acknowledged leader of a great political party, and having opportunities of obtaining information on all subjects connected with politics, such as few others possess, subscribers to the *Globe* may rely on obtaining the earliest and most reliable news on political subjects; and the extensive circulation of the paper enables him to lay the news of *all nations* before his readers, regularly. Now is the time to subscribe for the ensuing year. Every one subscribing now will get the same to the end of this year also.

The "Montreal Witness."

This is one of the best family newspapers published in America. It contains, regularly, a large amount of general news, from all countries and on various subjects, besides several columns of well selected matter for family reading. A tone of morality pervades the whole paper, so that it may be placed in the hands of any one. It certainly deserves a place in every house.

New Publications.

We have just received from Messrs. Chewett & Co., Toronto, a copy of the Canadian Almanac for 1867. It contains much useful information, as the Canadian Almanac has always done since first published. It has also a neat Map of the proposed Confederate Provinces of British North America. The Almanac for 1867 is a good one. It can be had direct from the publisher, Toronto, or from Graham & Stratton, Peterboro,

Tracts which purport to be copies of a letter from the Saviour, are being hawked about in the north of France. They enjoin the people to frequent the sacraments with assiduity, to keep holy the Sabbath, and to do good works.

The Committee of the Protestant Home beg to thank the undermentioned friends for contributions during the months of October and November:—Mrs. Gilmour, Apples and Cabbages; Mrs Hamilton, Bacon, Knitting and Sewing needles; Mrs. Haultain, a parcel of clothing; Master F. W. Haultain, a large Plum loaf; Messrs. Boyd & Wilson, Excellent soup meat; Mr. White, of Monaghan, Quarter of Mutton; Mrs. Hall, Clothing.

News by Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 3 (evening)—John Bright was present at the great reform demonstration which took place in London. There were 25,000 people in the procession in spite of a heavy rain, only a portion of whom could enter the grounds where the meeting was held. Resolutions were passed amid great enthusiasm. At the conclusion the people dispersed peaceably. Mr. Bright will address an immense audience to-night.

The Fenian senator, Meany, who was arrested this morning was taken to Dublin.—No evidence of treason was found upon him.

It is said that the United States authorities in Italy had telegraphed to Malta to arrest John H. Surratt, one of the Lincoln assassins. On the steamer touching there the attempt failed, but they expect to effect the arrest when the steamer reaches Alexandria.

London, Dec. 4th, (noon)—The police justices of Cork have sent telegraphic despatches to the authorities here asking for more troops to preserve the peace of that city.

The enrollment of loyal Irish in Ireland has been ordered by the government. The government is determined to crush out the rebellion the moment it breaks out.

LONDON, Dec. 4, (noon).—Accounts have been received of the failure of Messrs. Foost & Son, of Manchester. Their business was an immense one and it is reported that their liabilities are heavy.

ROME, Dec. 4, (noon).—The evacuation of this city by the French troops has commenced.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The Swiss assembly has opened. In view of the state of affairs in Europe, the president urged an immediate arming.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Monday Dec. 3rd, 1866.

Present—The Warden, and Messrs. Miller, Pearce, Grover, Patterson, Kidd, Carnegie, Gilmour, McCarthy, Dean, Fitzgerald, Dunlop, Probert, Melville, Peck.

Absent—Messrs. Scott and Lucas.

WARDEN'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—I deemed it necessary, after having consulted with various members of the Council relating to some matters of importance that have transpired since you last met, to call you together to dispose of them so as to leave as little trouble as possible to your successors.

I have been served with a Rule *Nisi*, calling upon me to show cause why, a By-law passed by you in June last, directing that a certain sum of money be levied on the proprietors of Lands in the Township of Burleigh, should not be quashed.—I placed the matter in the hands of the County Solicitor, subject to your direction.

The sheriff's sale of lands for arrears of taxes takes place on the 4th inst., and, I trust, you will reconsider the difficulties that have resulted and are likely to result from the resurvey of the Townships of Harvey and Burleigh, calmly and dispassionately, and arrive, if possible, at some amicable arrangement in the matter.

Mr. Sheridan, in carrying out your instructions relative to the screwing up and examination of the Peterboro' Bridge, found that the timbers or corbels on which the Bridge rested, and also the stringers, in connection therewith, were rotten, so much so, that it would have been unwise to have postponed its repairs any longer.

I was notified by Elias Burnham, Esq., (as a ratepayer of the county) of the unsafe condition of the bridge at the Locks, and that the corporation of the county would be held liable for the damage, if the Bridge should be allowed to tumble down. Immediately I had notices put up to apprize the public that the bridge was unsafe. Mr. Clark, who is now employed on the Peterboro' Bridge, has examined it, and says that the piers in the river will have to be re-built from the water, besides other repairs. It will, therefore, be necessary for you to make provisions to meet the expense that will be incurred in repairing those bridges as soon as possible, as they are of the greatest importance to the travelling community.

I was under the necessity of going as far north on the Bobcaygeon Road as the Peterson line, accompanied by the Warden of Victoria, and J. Graham, Esq., Government Land Agent at Bobcaygeon, to examine said road and procure the right-of-way round certain hills north of Minden village. All the correspondence I have had in the matter and the expenses incurred, will be laid before you in due time. Permit me to say here that those deviations both north and south of Minden village have made a vast improvement to the road, and are well worth all they have cost; and I may further be permitted to say that I never travelled over such a long continuation of so good a road through a new country, there being about 40 miles from Bobcaygeon to the Junction, over which any person can drive with comfort and safety. Mr. Graham, who superintended the work, deserves great credit for the manner in which he has had it done, and for the interest he has taken in assisting to procure the right of way at those deviations, and at the least possible expense to the county.

It would be well for you to reconsider your action of last session, relating to the building of a Drill Shed in the Town of Peterboro, as it appears that the government will now give only *one thousand* dollars towards its erection. Therefore, you will be under the necessity I think (if the building goes on) either to make provisions, in conjunction with the Town, for all the cost or expense attending its erection, less the afore-said one thousand dollars; or otherwise memorialise the government to carry out the proposition made to you through the Brigade Major in July last.

There may be some other matters that [illegible] and I trust that what I have now laid before you will receive that careful and earnest consideration by you, that their nature and importance require.

(Signed) E. INGRAM,
Warden.

Peterborough, December 3rd, 1866.

The minutes of the previous session were then read and confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Peck, seconded by Mr. Pearce, the Warden's Address was received and referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Grover, Dean, Pearce, Dunlop, Carrol, Kidd and the mover.

The Treasurer, Mr. Sheridan, submitted the following Report:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Warden and Members of Municipal Council of the County of Peterboro';

GENTLEMEN,—I beg most respectfully to inform you, that subsequent to the June Session of the Council, I could not find an experienced carpenter to undertake the examination and repairs of the Peterborough Bridge in this Town. The Volunteer excitement was an additional reason for the delay.

In August I wrote to Campbellford for Mr. Clark, an experienced bridge-builder. My letter did not reach him for some time, with a view of making a thorough examination of the Bridge. A temporary scow was erected, Mr. Clark having brought some experienced hands with him, it was found that the six corbels on the cut stone piers were all rotten; as also the ends of the long joists projecting outwards from the same. As soon as the discovery was made, I attended the next meeting of the Town Council, and represented the whole matter with a view to their co-operation in the great expense which must necessarily attend the repairs of the Bridge. The heavy rains, the high floods, and the short days, all contributing to increase the expense, which up to the First of December, amounted to $424 12.

In the interim of the Council, the Warden instructed me to sell three debentures, the proceeds of which amounted to $960 each—say $2,880.00, which is carried out in my book to the credit of cash.

I submit herewith 7 debentures which are inoperative, and request that some action be taken by the Council at this time relative to said debentures.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed] WALTER SHERIDAN.

On motion of Mr. Peck, seconded by Mr. Pearce, the report of the Treasurer was received and referred to the several committees to which the several parts of it related.

The Committee on the Warden's Address reported—That they had taken the second clause of the Warden's Address into consideration, and would recommend that the Treasurer of the Council withdraw the lands from sale in the Township of Harvey, until this Council receive legal advice as to whether those lands can be legally sold for the whole amount of taxes which has been charged against said lands.

The Committe asked leave to sit again.

The report was adopted.

Mr. McCarroll moved, seconded by Mr. McCarthy, that the County Solicitor be requested to state whether or not he ever gave advice as to the power of the County Council to pass a By-Law for the re-survey of Harvey.

Mr. Weller, being present, was heard on the matter, and on motion of Mr. Carnegie a vote of thanks was tendered him.

On motion of Mr. Grover, seconded by Mr. Gilmour, a By-law was introduced for the purpose of withdrawing the lands in the township of Harvey, for sale for a arrears of taxes, out of the hands of the Sheriff, for the present, until it could be determined how to proceed legally to collect the cost of the re-survey. The cause of this withdrawal was the illegality of the By-law authorizing the levying of said cost of survey.

The Bylaw went through its different readings and was passed, signed and sealed.

A motion of Mr. Dean, seconded by Mr. McCarthy, to refund the township of Smith the sum of $156.40 being the cost incurred in defending suits under the By-law for the resurvey at Harvey, was referred to committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Dean, seconded by Mr. Pearce, the report of Committee was read, and on motion of the same, received and adopted.

TUESDAY.

Council met. 16 present—Messrs. Lucas and Scott absent.

The minutes of previous day were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Dean, seconded by Mr. Peck, a report of committee on the Warden's address was read and on another motion, by the same, adopted.

In the report of Committee they approved of the calling of this meeting of the Council, as matters of great importance had transpired since last meeting of Council. They also recommended that the County Solicitor be instructed to defend the suit brought to quash the Burleigh By-law, so as to test its legality. They further expressed their satisfaction that the bridge was being repaired, and they trusted that the Committee on Roads and Bridges would also consider the state of the bridge at the Locks so as to have it made safe for the present, and properly repaired in the spring.

In reference to the Bobcaygeon Road, the Committee expressed their pleasure that the road was in so satisfactory a condition.

On the clause in reference to the Drill Shed in Town, the Committee would not recommend any alteration in the amount voted at last meeting of the Council.

On motion of Mr. Peck, seconded by Mr. Melville, the propriety of erecting a lock-up at Minden village and another at Apsley was referred to a special Committee.

A motion of Mr. Dulop to send one Margaret Bell, a prisoner in the jail, to Magdalen Asylum so as to endeavor reform her was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Gilmour, Carnegie and Dean.

On motion of Mr. Carrol, the Warden was directed to solicit Col. Haultain, M. P. P., to come before the Council and give what information he could in reference to the resurvey of Harvey and Burleigh.

The Council adjourned till 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY.

Council met.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported, recommending that the Warden and Mr. Sheridan be authorized to have the Bridges repaired. The Bridge below the Town to be so repaired as to afford a passage for the winter, and that in spring it be properly fixed. They also recommended that they call on the Town Council for a just proportion of the cost of repairs. They further recommended a grant of $22.82½ for repairing the Little Bob Bridge.

Mr. Peck moved seconded by Mr. Pearce that Mr. Melville, commissioner to expend $30 on the boundary between Minden and Stanhope, be allowed to expend the same in erecting bridges at Buck's and Ferguson's [illegible] was carried.

Col. Haultain was heard in reference to the re-survey of Harvey, concerning which, he remarked that, although he could not remember all about the petitions, he knew that there certainly was one from certain parties in Harvey, concerning the re-survey of Burleigh, he had no distinct recollection, but felt certain that there was a petition in reference to it also. His remarks were considered very satisfactory, and a vote of thanks tendered him for his kindness in appearing before the Council and affording explanation.

On motion of Mr. Dean, E. Burnham, Esq., was heard in reference to the county taking stock to aid in erecting a bridge accross the Otonabee River at Wallace's Point (Hale's Mills).

The Warden made some explanation in reference to the proposed bridge, and left it with the Council to take what action they thought wise in the matter.

Mr. Scott asked if the Council intended to collect the legal part of the taxes against non-resident lands, so as to enable Harvey to get their portion to expend in improvements at an early date.

The Warden remarked that the question could not be answered, as he did not know what motion might be brought before the Council.

Mr. Scott then moved that the Treasurer take proper steps to have said lands advertised and sold for the taxes (less the 5 cents per acre for re-survey) so as to enable the Municipality of Harvey to obtain its portion before the 1st of August, 1867.—*Carried.*

The Committee on Lock-up houses for the Back Country then reported, recommending a grant for the erection of Lock-up houses at said places, provided Town Halls be also built. The buildings for said Lock-up houses to be under said Halls and constructed of stone, and not to exceed 16 by 22 feet.

The Council adjourned till 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

MONAGHAN TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

Monaghan, November 5, 1866.

A special meeting of the Council was held at 3 o'clock, p. m.

All the members present.

A By-law was passed dividing the Township into two electoral divisions for ensuing township election.

Division No. 1 to consist of Wards No. 1 and 2, election to be held at No. 2 school house; Mr. I. Campbell, Returning Officer. No. 2 Division to consist of Wards No. 3, 4, and 5, election to be held at the Town Hall; Township Clerk, Returning Officer.

The following accounts of sheep killed by dogs was read and laid before the Council:—Jas. Smith per Jas. Wallis, Esq., $16.50; Rich. Lund, $10.00; James Brown, $24.25. Ordered to be laid over till next meeting of the Council, on the 28th prox.—COM.

THUM THUMB ECLIPSED.—We read there has been a race between the New York Showmen to obtain possession of one George Washington Nutt, who is said to be several inches shorter than General Tom Thumb, and that P. T Barnum has succeeded in getting him for three years for $30,000, board and expenses. Is it not a great thing to be a small man! and is it not equally as great to have a Medicine that can be depended upon for curing colds, rheumatism, burns, bruises, summer complaints, cholic, &c., if so get at once a supply of the 'Canadian Pain Destroyer,' at the nearest Medicine dealers for 25 cts.

LINES

FOR THE

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

PETERBOROUGH.

A'm glad an' fain a'm noo ma lane,
St. Andr w's Day has cam'd again,
Auld Scotia lies ayont the main,—
Fae, far, away;
But we, her sons, seals a' richt fain
To Land this day.

A' ken there's some that's gathered here,
Wha never mair agaid bosom, dear,
Nor sanctified her air as halloms clear
On summer morn;
The heather or the scented brier,
Or blossomed thorn.

Nor pu'ed the primrose fra the brass,
Where cawslips grows an' wish deer grass,
Or plucked the red haws or black sloes,
Wee fae the braes;
Waden the burn for bale lang days
'Gainst faither's wishes

There's fhces here, an' no a few,
In Scotia their first breath they drew,
Aft hae they trod her mountains dew,
Wi' their bare feet;
The hallsome fair that filled their mow,
Wes parritch sweet.

Few dainty bites was tasted there,
Knauch to eat—but nane to spare,
To mak' ends meet they aye tak care—
Forgotten never;
To gie their sons a wee bit lair,
To mak' them clever.

Yer faither's kent few hale days,
Yer mither's mended yer bit claes,
Just decent—but na daft displays,
O, fulish pride.
A thing oure prevalent noo-a-days,
The warld wide.

There's ne'er a nuik, a' carens where,
Whar white feet trod though o'er sa rare,
The rich an' vardant, bleak or bare,
A' carens whither;
Ye'll find a canna Scotchman there,
If there's anither.

There's manna a ane has flown their way
To this far distant Canada,
They meet upon St. Andrew's Day,
To haud a caucus;
An' talk o' Scotia far away,
Taste cake an' Baggis.

This wee bit Toun its share I as got—
O' them that claims the name o' Scot,
Can it be true—hae they forgot
Auld Scotia dear;
They winna meet wi' brithe Scot,
Just ance a year.

Sons o' auld Scotia! lagg na mair,
Join brither Scots na ranks compare,
Let needy Scots your bounties share,
Whatever your lot;
A country's pride to love and care,
For Brither Scot.

Auld Scotia she is nane to blame,
For a' the misery, crime or shame,
Proud Aristocracie's dreaded name,
To crush the poor;
Auld Scotia will maintain her fame,
While time endure.

Bards sang her praises,—her sons drew steel
To guard her name an honor weel
She spurned the tyrants despot heal,
Land ever free;
Long may the name o' Scotia leal
Be dear to thee.

Aye, dear to thee we' twafauld ties,
Can Scot his birth-place e'er dispise,
The dust o' your St. Andrew lies
In our auld hame;
In distant lands societies rise,
Bearin' his name.

Three thousand miles fra Scotia dear,
Ye hae that guid society here,
Heapin' pair Scots when they appear
In dep distress;
Ye meet thegither anes a year—
For friendliness.

Come Scots an' gie yer helpin hand,
In this our new adopted land,
Let rich an' puir, thegither stand,
Wi' richt guid will;
Tu mak' this guid Society stand,
A blessin still.

May yonr Society hae success,
For Scotia a' wad ask na less,
Ye needna yer bit lunge oppress,
Far less drap tears;
Let lika ane his mind express,
Wi' hearty cheers.

WILLIAM TELFORD.

Smith, Nov. 30th, 1866.

TOO MUCH GOVERNMENT.—Canada should surely be a well governed country. We have, in the first place, our own government, with its double Premier, and its double majority, on which it is not necessary to dilate. Then we have the British Government, which naturally and properly takes a parental interest in our affairs.—Thirdly, we have the Pope, who exercises considerably more dominion over us than the Queen deciding upon Confederation, education, &c., &c., and who raises loans among us when he wants money, a thing the Queen has not yet attempted. In the fourth place, the Irish Republic, whose head-quarters it is hard to locate, is issuing its mandates to be obeyed by us under penalties of unheard of punishments. And, lastly, Mr. Seward is taking a fatherly care of us, and telling us to be good boys, and mind what we are about, lest he will have to take care for us, we may be in danger of forming too high an opinion of our own importance. We had almost forgot, that in addition to all these governments we are promised another in the shape of a Federal Government.—*Witness.*

THE GOLD REGION.—Large numbers of persons from a distance continue to visit the Madoc gold region, and prospecting goes on as lively as ever. The purchaser of the Richardson mine was here last week and brought with him a gentleman of extensive experience in the gold regions of Colorado and California, who expressed himself well satisfied with the 'show,' and it is understood that they will return in a few days to pay over the purchase money and commence working the mine. Nothing positive has been received with regard to other mines, but rumors are very prevalent as to the discovery of the precious metal in other sections of the back country.—*Intelligencer.*

CLERICAL DEPOSITION.—The Rev. Henery Charles Eogre Costelle, late assistant minister at the Cathedral Church in Kingston, has been deposed from his office by the Bishop for having committed adultery. The sentence is irrevocable.

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, in so it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat and all Bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all Medicine Dealers, at 25 cts per box.

The following speaks very highly for the Electro-carbonized pens:—

We take much pleasure in recommending Mr. C. Barnard's Pens as the best we have used, being far more durable and easier in their action than the ordinary steel pens.

Montreal, October 31, 1866.

(Signed), H. Coffin, Cashier, La Banque Jacques Cartier.
(Signed), H. Starke, Manager, Ontario Bank.
(Signed), Wm. Shoss, Cashier, Molsons Bank.
(Signed), Jackson Rae, Cashier, Merchants' Bank.
(Signed), E. J. Barbeau, Actuary, M. C. D. Saving Bank
(Signed) R. J. Dallas, Manager, Bank of Toronto.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

DAYS. (Hours: 7 a.m.)	Barometer Reduced to 32° Fahr.	Thermometer Fahr.	Direction of the Wind	Velocity of the Wind*	Extent of Sky Clouded†	Rain in inches
Monday, Nov	29 29 295	34	S.W.	1	10	
Tuesday, "	29 29 605	36			10	
Wednesday "	29 29 130	40			10	.127
Thursday, "	29 29 920	44	N	1	10	.414
Friday, "	29 29 595	37	W	1	10	.060

NOT QUITE SO.

"It is among the most savage and debased tribes only that the condition and comfort of the horse have been neglected;" but we believe there are many in civilized countries who are guilty of the same neglect, and will out the excuse of the former, here all may avail themselves of the use of an article which has done no more than any thing else heretofore known to improve the condition and relieve the suffering of the horse. Those who will not use it will be the losers, their horses the sufferers, to avoid both use "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine," and you will be satisfied with the result.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 47

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (*free of charge*,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

Is your Hair falling off?
Use Valpani's Hair Restorative.
Is your Hair turning grey?
Use Valpani's Hair Restorative.
Are you getting bald?
Use Valpani's Hair Restorative.
Are you troubled with Dandruff?
Use Valpani's Hair Restorative.
Do you want beautiful silken tresses?
Use Valpani's Hair Restorative.
Do you want a beautiful air Dressing?
Use Valpani's Hair Restorative.
Have you an itching scalp?
Use Valpani's Hair Restorative.
Are you subject to Headache?
Use Valpani's Hair Restorative,
JOHNSON BRIGGS & Co.,
Montreal, Proprietors,
BARNES, HENRY & Co., AGENTS.
47

JOHN ST., CLERKENWELL, LONDON, JULY 17, 1866.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Commercial public of Canada and the British Provinces that he has at length succeeded, after years of experiment and research, in making a METAL PEN entirely impervious to rust from the acids contained in inks (especially so when used with Arnold's writing fluid), which for elasticity and smoothness of action over the poorest paper, stands unequalled — Being Electro-Carbonized, they will outlast six or eight ordinary Pens, and are guaranteed not to cut through the thinnest foreign letter paper. The manufacturer feels confident that where the Electro-Carbonized Pens have been tried they will supersede all other makes, and respectfully solicits a trial of them.

(Signed) J. BARNARD.

The ELECTRO-CARBONIZED PENS are used by the following Merchants and Bankers in New York in preference, in many instances, to Gold Pens:—

Jay, Cook & Co.	Messrs Cammann & Co.
Fourth National Bank.	Bank of the Republic
Ward, Campbell & Co.	Messrs Dabney & Morgan
Jas. Patrick & Co.	Messrs Jeffrey & Co.
Metropolitan Bank.	Dennistoun & Co
E. G. & C. G. Ward.	Central National Bank
Brown Bros.	Bonge, Burlage & Co.
L. R. Amsinck & Co.	Messrs. Schell & Co.

Auditor's Dept. Custom House, &c. &c.
November 13, 1866. 46

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan"—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

New Advertisements.

TWO SERTANT GIRLS WANTED.

Apply at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Peterboro', Dec. 6th, 1866. Book Store.

Money to Lend.

THE Subscriber will entertain good applications for sums of $200 and upwards, at 9 per cent. on farm property, in the County of Peterborough.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN.
Peterboro', December 5, 1866. 49-3in

Diaries for 1867

Just Received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro, December 5, 1866.

PETERBOROUGH

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE half-yearly Public Examination of the pupils of the Peterborough Grammar and Union School, will commence (D.V.) on MONDAY, the 17th instant. The Examinations of the Pupils in their respective departments will take place on the following days, viz:

Monday 17th.—Grammar School.

From 9 o'clock till 1.

Fifth Department, (Boys)—Mr. Shurtleff, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p. m., till 4½ o'clock

Tuesday 18th.—Fifth Department.

(Girls)—Miss Kyle, Teacher.—from 10 o'clock, a.m., till 2 o'clock.

Wednesday 19th.—Fourth Department

(Boys)—Mr. Griffin, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a.m., till 12 o'clock Fourth Department, (Girls)—Miss Beattie, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p.m., till 4½ o'clock.

Thursday 20th.—Third Department.

(Boys)—Mr. Milne, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a.m., till 12 o'clock. Third Department, (Girls)—Miss Borrowman, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p.m., till 4 o'clock.

Friday 21st,—Primary Department.

(Boys and Girls,)—Mrs. Flavelle, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a.m., till 12 o'clock. North end School,—Boys and Girls,)—Miss Rutherford, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p.m., till 4 o'clock.

The Parents and Guardians of the pupils, and all who take an interest in the cause of Education, are particularly requested to attend the Examinations.

JOHN KING, M. A.,
Rector.
Peterboro', December 5, 1866. 49

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No 155, C.R. will be held

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

At half-past seven o'clock, in the Lodge Room Market Block.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.
CHAS. CAMERON,
Secretary.
Peterborough, December 6, 1866. 49

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

AND OTHERS, doing business in Peterboro, will find it to their advantage to call at the

NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE,

Next door to Nicholls & Halls, where great inducements are offered to Cash Buyers, as the advertiser manufactures himself.

Lunch at all hours.

Wedding Cakes of every description, quality and style of workmanship.

A. HALL,
Late of the firm of Goodwin & Hall.
Peterboro, Dec 5, 1866. 49

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
To Wit: } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of FRANCIS PECK, an Insolvent.

ON the SIXTEENTH DAY of FEBRUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Otonden, in the County of Peterborough, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1866.

FRANCIS PECK,
by D. W. DUMBLE,
His Attorney *ad litem*.
49-9in.

JOHN BROWN,

Cabinet Maker,

UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER, &c &c.

COFFINS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Funerals attended with Hearse.

Opposite the American Hotel, George Street, Peterborough.

SOFAS,	MATTRESS
Book Cases,	OF
SIDE BOARDS,	Hair, Corn Husk,
BUREAUS,	COTTON,
EASY CHAIRS,	Sea Weed and Straw.
DINING and PARLOR	LOOKING GLASSES,
CHAIRS,	GILT MOULDINGS
WHAT-NOTS,	PICTURES,
TABLES,	Picture Frames,
&c. &c.	&c. &c.

Peterborough, December 5, 1866. 49-3m

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queens Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Wallis, John Livingston and Robert Dennistoun, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of John Robinson Benson, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale by vitue a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of DECEMBER, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interests of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of Lot number one East of the Communication Road in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Canada, commencing on the river road at a point seven chains and thirty-two links Northerly from the North East angle of the land conveyed by James Chalmers to Robert Dennistoun, thence Northerly along the said river road six chains thirty-two links, thence Westerly on a line parallel with the said Northern limit of the land so conveyed to the said Robert Dennistoun two chains sixty-nine links, thence at right angles Southerly six chains and thirty-two links, thence at right angles Easterly two chains and sixty-nine links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', December 4, 1866.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, December 3rd, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	10.00a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	3.00p.m.
Kelley's	10.25	Quay's	3.29
Omemee,	10.47	Perrytown	3.34
Lytle's,	11.10	Campbell's	3.40
Bridgenorth	12.10	Summit	4.00
Manvers,	11.30	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr. Millbrook	12.00	Dep. Millbrook	4.40
Dep.	12.10 p.m.	Manvers	5.08
Summit,	12.35	Brunswick	5.15
Campbell's	12.55	Lytle's,	5.25
Perrytown	1.00	Omemee,	5.45
Quay's,	1.12	Kelly's	6.08
Arr. Port Hope	1.35	Arr Lindsay,	6.20

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	3.30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.30a.m.
Frazer's	3.55	Quay's	10.53
Arr. Millbrook	4.20	Perrytown	11.05
Dep.	4.30	Campbell's	11.10
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.30
Campbell's	5.10	Arr. Millbrook	11.55
Perrytown	5.16	Dep	12.00 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Fraser's	12.25 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	12.50

A. T. WILLIAMS.
Superintendent.
November 20, 1866. 49

Teacher Wanted

FOR School Section, No. 10, Emily, with Second Class Certificate. Address,
THOS. JACKSON,
or
W. BURNS,
Omemee.
Emily, December 4th, 1866. 49-2in*

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 48

FEATHERS!

Feathers!! Feathers!!

THE subscribers will pay 45 cents per pound for good live geese feathers delivered at their Warerooms, Toronto.

JACQUES & HAY.
Toronto, Nov. 27, 1866. 48-10in.

COAL OIL!

MESSRS. ORMOND & GILMOUR will sell FIVE GALLONS of the best COAL OIL, including tin can, for One Dollar and Ninety Cents.

Peterboro, Nov. 29, 1866. 48

WANTED.

500 Cords Oak, Ash and Elm,

SHAVE AND HEADING BOLTS,

Delivered at the Cooperage, Blythe Mills.

ALSO--50 Cords of Black Ash,

(FOR HOOPS.)

R. RENFREW.
Peterboro', Nov. 26, 1866. 48.

SEALED TENDERS

WILL be received by the undersigned up to the

15th Day of December next.

accompanied by the names of two good and sufficient sureties, for the erection of a

DRILL SHED

in the Town of Peterborough. Contractors to furnish all material, and the work to be completed on or before the

15th DAY OF JUNE, 1867,

under a penalty of $40 per week, until finished after that date.

Seventy-five per cent. will be paid on material delivered and work performed as the building progresses, on the certificate of the inspector.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

May be seen at the Mayor's Office.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr.,
Secretary.
Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1866. 48

TAXES!

THE undersigned having demanded the Taxes from all the Ratepayers, and a goodly number having not yet settled the amount due by them, he hereby gives Notice that he will be found at the TOWN CLERKS OFFICE from

The THIRD to the TENTH

DAYS OF

DECEMBER,

Between the hours of two o'clock a.m. and 3 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the same, and all persons neglecting to pay their Taxes between the periods aforesaid, will have themselves only to blame if costs are incurred.

☞ Positively no exceptions made, but delinquents will all be served alike.

DAVID CARLILE,
Collector, Town of Peterborough.
Peterborough, Nov. 26, 1866. 48

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE,
Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'
Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

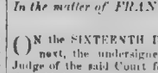
$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY.

G. F. O'R. E.
Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1866. 47-6in.

LAST NOTICE!

ALL DEBTS due to the Estate of the late JOHN WIGHT, in respect of the Saddlery business lately conducted for him by Mr Waddell, in Peterborough, must be paid before the 15th of December next; after that date accounts will be put in suit.

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.
Peterborough, November 21, 1866. 47



SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland & Durham, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas McCutcheon, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of William Gilmore and James Gilmore Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of FEBRUARY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Gilmore in and to Lot No. 37 in Concession A. of the Township of Galway.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, November 21, 1866. 47

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

Township of Harvey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Harvey intend at its next sitting, on the EIGHTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER to pass a By-law for the purpose of legalizing the following roads, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD between the centre of the 13th Concession and the south-west angle of Lot No. 9 in the 14th Concession.

COMMENCING at the centre of the thirteenth concession, at a point where a post has been planted on the side line between lots eight and nine; thence south 76 degrees 30 minutes, west thirty-four chains sixty-six links to the post between eight and nine; thence south 76 degrees 30 seconds, west 30 chains 10 links; thence north 13 degrees 30 seconds, west 9 chains 29 links; thence south 76 degrees 30 seconds, west 30 chains 10 links, to the south west angle of lot number nine in the fourteenth concession, the blazed and described line to be the centre of the road and the said road to be 66 feet in width.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD Continued through Lot eight in the thirteenth concession of the Township of Harvey.

COMMENCING at the centre of the 13th concession, at a point where a post has been planted on the side line between Lots eight and nine; thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes, east thirty-one chains fourteen links, to the shore of Sandy Lake. The said road to be sixty-six feet wide, and the blazed or described line to be the centre of the road.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD around the foot of Sandy Lake.

COMMENCING at the north-east angle of Lot No seven in the twelfth concession of the Township of Harvey; thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes, west nineteen chains forty-one links; thence south eight degrees thirty minutes, east nine chains sixty-seven links; thence south twenty-eight degrees thirty minutes, west seven chains forty-eight links; thence south ten degrees, west one chain ninety-five links; thence south three degrees thirty minutes, west four chains sixty-seven links; thence south twenty-eight degrees, west two chains twenty-six links; thence south eighty-seven degrees, west four chains eighty-four links; thence south sixty-four degrees, west two chains fifteen links; thence north seventy-four degrees thirty minutes, west four chains nineteen links; thence seventy-one degrees thirty minutes, west thirteen chains fifty-six links; thence south thirty-one degrees, west seven chains forty-eight links; thence south seventy-five degrees, west seven chains fifty-six links; thence south eighty-seven degrees, west three chains seventy-eight links; thence north eighty-four degrees thirty minutes, west seven chains fourteen links; thence north forty-eight degrees fifteen minutes, west two chains thirty-three links; thence north twenty four degrees thirty minutes, west fifty-nine chains forty-nine links, to a post planted on the continuation of the road through Lot eight in the thirteenth concession of the Township of Harvey, and closing at a point three chains twenty-five links from the centre of the aforesaid concession. The said road to be sixty-six feet in width, and the blazed or described line to be the north side of the road

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD in the 12th concession of the Township of Harvey.

COMMENCING at the south-east angle of Lot five in the twelfth concession of the Township of Harvey; thence south seventy-six degrees thirty minutes, west thirty-three chains forty-four links to the centre of the concession, be the same more or less. The said road to be forty feet wide, and the blazed or described line to be the centre of the road.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD from Lot 16 in the ninth concession of Harvey to Nogie's Creek.

COMMENCING at a point on the Government Road on Lot 16, 9th concession of Harvey, and distant from the south-west angle of said Lot 33 chains and bearing north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes east; thence south eighty degrees, west thirty-three chains thirty-two links; thence north thirteen degrees thirty minutes, west five chains eighty-eight links; thence north eighty-five degrees, west thirteen chains twenty-eight links; thence south forty-nine degrees, west three chains thirty-three links; thence north eighty degrees, west three chains eighty links; thence north sixty-nine degrees, west three chains thirty-three links; thence north thirty-nine degrees, west thirty-seven chains twenty-three links; thence north two degrees thirty minutes, west eight chains thirteen links; thence north forty degrees, west twenty-three chains thirty-five links; thence south seventy-nine degrees thirty minutes, west four chains thirty-six links; thence south sixty-two degrees thirty minutes, west two chains eighteen links; thence south twenty-five degrees, west five chains eighty-eight links; thence south eighty degrees, east two chains sixty-four links; thence south thirty-eight degrees, west one chain twenty four links; thence south seventy-three degrees, west three chains fourteen links, thence south sixty four degrees thirty minutes, west eight chains twenty-nine links; thence south forty-four degrees, west six chains; thence south fifty degrees, west eleven chains fifty-seven links; thence south thirteen degrees thirty minutes, west five chains twenty-six links; thence south thirty-four degrees, west eight chains forty-one links; thence south forty degrees, west nine chains eighty links; thence south eighteen degrees, west four chains seventy-three links, thence south ten degrees, east three chains fifty links; thence south eighty degrees, west eight chains thirty links; thence north eighty-six degrees, west three chains sixty-seven links; thence north forty-four degrees, west twenty-two chains seventy-five links; thence north sixty-six degrees, west twenty-two chains forty-six links; thence south eighty-one degrees thirty minutes, west eleven chains fifty links; thence north seventy-five degrees, west eight chains thirty links; thence south eighty-nine degrees, west three chains sixty seven links; thence north forty-three degrees thirty minutes, west two chains fifty links; thence south eighty-eight degrees thirty minutes, west two chains fifty links; connecting with a road on Lot twenty-two, sixteenth concession of Harvey, as surveyed by Mr. Irvine, P. L. S.

WM. McC. HALL, Clerk.
Harvey, November 13th, 18 6. 46

PROSPECTUS OF 'MONTREAL WITNESS' FOR 1867.

Daily Witness	$3 per an.
Montreal Witness (Semi-weekly)	$4 per an.
Weekly Witness	$1 per an.
Canadian Messenger	25c per an.

All strictly in advance, and the papers stop unless subscription be renewed.

On the 31st December, 1866, the *Montreal Witness* will have completed its twenty-first year, a period sufficient to render its character and objects generally known.

The *Witness* is devoted to the best interests of the people of Canada, temporal and eternal. It fearlessly grapples with oppression, infidelity, Intemperance, Sabbath-breaking, and public evils of every kind. It is connected with no party or denomination, and consequently has no support except from the public, on whom alone it relies. Its various editions are probably the cheapest papers on this Continent; and, though the circulation they have obtained is large, we think it might be, and hope it will be, much larger throughout the Provinces. To this end we rely on the kind aid of the friends of evangelical religion and wholesome literature everywhere, who, we hope, will help us in the future, as many of them have done in the past.

Canada is passing through a crisis in its history; the United States are still convulsed with the struggle for justice and equal rights; the map of Europe is undergoing great changes; Italy is claiming Rome, and Russia again menaces Turkey;—in a word, the times are full of interest, and the *Witness* gives special attention to the news of the day. It has also an extensive department for Commercial Intelligence and Prices Current, &c., &c., upon which great care is bestowed.

The *Messenger* is devoted exclusively to Temperance, Education, Agriculture, Science, Art, &c., and consequently goes free through the Post-office.

Any Minister, Post-master, or School-teacher remitting for *eight* subscribers to any edition, will be entitled to a gratis copy. For a mixed list, amounting to *eight dollars*, a copy of the *Weekly* or four copies of the *Messenger* will be sent gratis.

Subscriptions may commence at any time; and as the best season of the year for obtaining new subscribers is probably just after harvest, we hope ere long to have many lists sent in.

All orders, advertisements, and communications to be addressed (post-paid) to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

☞ To all newspapers publishing the above prospectus as for a few times we will send the *Daily Witness* free for one year.

Marked papers containing the prospectus should be addressed to the Publishing Clerk, *Witness* Office, Montreal, C. E.

NOW IN PRESS.

A SKETCH

OF

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT

AND

SUBSEQUENT PROGRESS,

OF THE

Town of Peterborough,

AND OF

EACH TOWNSHIP

IN

The County of Peterborough,

BY THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

The above will be issued in pamphlet form about the middle of December next.

It is expected to form an interesting and useful memorial of the chief events in the history of the Town and County to the present time.

☞ Will be for sale at the Book Stores.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

☞ A reduction made to canvassers.

"Every Man should have a Copy."
October 25th, 1866. 44-tf.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1867.

The Fashion Magazine of the World.

LITERATURE, Fine Arts, and Fashions. The most magnificent Steel engravings. Double Fashion-Plates. Wood-engravings on every subject that can interest ladies. Crochet knitting, Netting, Embroidery, Articles for the Toilet, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything, in fact, to make a complete LADY'S BOOK.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE FOR 37 YEARS.

No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it.

GODEY'S RECEIPTS

For every department of a household. These alone are worth the price of the Book.

MODEL COTTAGES (no other Magazine gives them), with diagrams.

DRAWING LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG Another specialty with Godey.

ORIGINAL MUSIC, worth $3 a year.—Other Magazines publish old worn-out music; but the subscribers to Godey get it before the music stores.

GARDENING FOR LADIES. Another peculiarity with Godey.

Fashions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, the millionaire merchants, appear in Godey, the only Magazine that has them.

Ladies' Bonnets. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the Lady's Book enables every lady to be her own bonnet maker.

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

writes for Godey each month, and for no other magazine. A new novel by her will be published in 1867. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.

TERMS OF

Godey's Lady's Book for 1867.

(From which there can be no Deviation.)

The Following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1867:—

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 50
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club making twelve copies	27 50

☞ All additions to clubs at club rates.

☞ Club subscribers will be sent to any post-office where the subscriber may reside.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year, on receipt of $4 50.

☞ We have no club with any other monthly or newspaper.

☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the Clubs.

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for each subscriber.

Address
L. A. GODEY.
N. E. Corner Sixth and Chestnut Streets
PHILADELPHIA.
47

FOR SALE.

DUNDAS MILLS

GREY COTTON,

Superior in quality, will wash white in two washings.

This Cotton is manufactured in Canada, and can be had cheap

At W. CLUXTON'S.

Peterborough, November 21, 1866. 48-4

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

We, the undersigned, having entered into an agreement for the

ESTABLISHMENT NEXT SPRING

OF A LARGE

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE

AND

CLOTHING MANUFACTORY,

On a far more extensive scale than we have ever carried on before in this town,

Beg to inform our Customers and all Cash Buyers, that

ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER

We will commence to sell, in each of our respective stores,

Our Entire Stock of

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

At a Reduction of

FIFTEEN PER CENT UNDER OUR PRESENT PRICES!

This will be an opportunity not to be forgotten.

Our present Stock, in each Store, is over $12,000; part of Ready-made Clothing, of the best Cloths and Trimmings, and well made; and every article of this must be sold without reserve before opening the new establishment, which will be entirely on a new style.

☞ For ten years we have been established in Peterborough, during which time we never had the opportunity of offering such GREAT BARGAINS as we do now; so that those who want Ready-Made Clothing, such as Over Coats, Pants and Vests will do well to call before buying elsewhere

Remember our Stores,

F. LEMAY,
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

L. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, next door to McKeller & Cameron's.

Peterborough, October 24th, 1866. 43

1866 NEW FALL IMPORTATIONS! 1866

W. G. THOMSON & Co.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the FALL and WINTER TRADE.

These goods have all been bought on the best terms, from the

FIRST HOUSES in GREAT BRITAIN,

And for STYLE, QUALITY and CHEAPNESS cannot be surpassed in Canada.

We would direct SPECIAL ATTENTION to our large variety of

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

In all the FASHIONABLE FABRICS.

Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect our

MILLINERY AND MANTLE SHOW-ROOMS,

Which are now open with a great display of RICH and FASHIONABLE Goods, in

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,
MANTLES, JACKETS,
PLUSH and VELVET HATS,
CAPS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

N. B.—The price of these goods will be found much lower than is generally charged.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,
George Street.
Peterborough, October 18, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Monday, December 17, '66,

AT THE O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,
WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.
Norwood, Sept. 10th, 1866. 38-tf

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Union School House, at Ten a. m.

"Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character."

All Certificates issued by the Board prior to May, 1865, are required to be renewed at the December meeting.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, May 3, 1865. 19-tf

Singing School.

MR. JAMES MILLER

BEGS most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro', that he will open a Class for Instruction in

Sacred Music,

in the TEMPLAR'S HALL, Scott's Building, on MONDAY Evening, 3rd Dec., at 8 o'clock.

TERMS:

Gentlemen, for Term of 12 Lessons, - - $1 00.
Ladies, do do 50c.

Those desirous of joining will please attend on first or second evenings, as after that the Class will be closed.

Peterborough Nov. 28, 1866. 48.

Blythe Mills.

FLOUR AND FEED

STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him to future to DELIVER PROMPTLY, any where within the Corporation, or Asphodel, all orders with which he may be intrusted.

☞ A supply of *Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Grahams Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Crushed Wheat, Shorts, Pollards, Screenings, Peas and Oats*, constantly on hand.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Simcoe Street,
Peterboro, November 26, 1866. 48

GOLD.

£20,000 OF EARTH PER DAY taken from the MADOC Gold Mines, but

LANNIN'S

CANADIAN

Stove and Tin Shop

IS A REALITY.

☞ Remember the place, nearly opposite Menzie's Book Store, (in that OLD STONE Building,) where you can get STOVES and everything in his line so cheap that if you do not find gold you can save it.

The best ROCK OIL always on hand, very cheap.

Cash for Sheep-skins.

THOS. LANNIN.
Peterborough, Nov. 28, 1866. 48-6in

New Watch and Jewelry Store.

JOHN CLARKE,

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, Jeweler, &c., and for many years of the firm of BROWN & CLARKE, Peterboro, would respectfully intimate to his former customers, and the public generally, that he has resumed business in the above line, in SCOTT'S BLOCK, three doors from Graham & Stratton's, corner of Simcoe street, and nearly opposite Nicholls & Hall's store, where he intends to carry on business as formerly in all its branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the Jobbing department. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the best possible manner, and satisfaction given in all cases. Also a general assortment of Jewelry, Clocks, Watches and Fancy Goods, which will be sold at a small advance on cost.

J. CLARKE,
Watch Maker,
Simcoe street.
Peterboro', October 4, 1866. 40

ASTONISHING!

ASTOUNDING!!

CONFOUNDING!!!

BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq. Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through my whole system; at night I took a tablespoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I feel hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Resve.
48 I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed effected some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in the annals of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1. For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.
Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 22nd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUN

Poetry.

OUR CHILD.

Who was it added to the store
Of happiness replete before,
That we might love God more and more?
Our child.

When widow's lonely fane was mocked,
Who was it each hard questions asked,
As all our fund of knowledge tasted?
Our child.

Who was it made us strive to teach
The greatest truths in simplest speech,
That they the infant mind might reach?
Our child.

Who is it whose sweet smiles oft cheer
Our troubled hearts when doubt and fear
Make life's bright path look dark and drear
Our child.

When health shall fail, and strength decay,
Who then our sinking frame shall stay;
And wipe the dews of death away?
Our child.

O God, our Father, hear our prayer;—
All need Thy love and watchful care;
O safely through life's trials bear
Our child.

Then gayest her in love; may she
Give her young heart, in love to Thee;
And find how sweet it is to be
Thy child.

—*The British Workwoman.*

THE SNOW STORM.

FOR THE YOUNG.

It was a dark December night, wild and stormy. Ever since mid-day the snow had fallen with unwearying perseverance, and now lay deep on the ground. I had been detained at my office later than usual, and had to cross a dreary moor for some two miles to reach my home. I confess I felt chilled at the prospect of such a walk in such a storm; but wrapping my plaid around me, and staff in hand, I set forward, thinking of the bright little home I should soon reach, and the dear ones who were waiting my return with a loving welcome. Soon I left the busy town with its many lights behind me, and stepped out into the dismal moor. The snow lay much deeper here on the untrodden footpath, and seemed to fall more heavily than before—so thick and blinding, that I found myself straying from the proper roadway, and with difficulty retraced my steps; the cold felt keener also, and a sharp east wind had risen. At times I grew almost breathless with the struggle, and had to pause for gathering strength ere I faced the storm once more. At length I rejoiced to see the guiding-post, which was placed where three roads met and against which I was thankful to lean for a few seconds, until I had recovered breath. I was just on the point of starting off afresh, when a faint sound of a human voice caught my ear. Startled, I listened, but all was still. I shaded my eye with my hand, and stared anxiously into the surrounding darkness; but nought could I discern beyond a wilderness of snow, and I was just concluding my imagination had deceived me, when again the same murmur came floating through the air.

Feeling that, with the guide-post so near, I could scarcely lose my way, I hastened forward in the direction of the sound, and soon distinctly heard a child's voice repeating the Lord's prayer. It had a strange effect in such a storm at such a place, and my heart beat high when the gentle "Amen" was said.

I called out, "Whose voice is that?" but there was no reply. I called again more loudly than before, and then the timid answer came, "Johnnie's," and a few steps brought me to a boy some eight years old, standing shivering in the snow.

"My poor little man," I said, "are you all alone?"

"No," he replied, "Nelly is here, but she grew so cold and tired I could not get her on, and now she is fast asleep. I felt sleepy, too, but thought I would say my prayers first;" and as I stooped down to the bundle of snow he had indicated as being "Nelly," he whispered softly, "Has Jesus sent you?"

"Surely he has," I answered, "had you not said your prayers, Johnnie, you might both have perished. But how came you here, my boy?"

"We went into town this morning to see grandma—it was snowing then," he said innocently, "when we left home."

"And where is your home?" I asked, "and who is your father?"

"Farmer Rutland," he replied; "we live at High Farm."

"High Farm" happened to lie on the road to my own house, so I told Johnnie we would all go home together. He rejoiced when he heard my name, and remarked to himself, "How well it was I said my prayers!"

I found Nelly indeed half asleep, wrapped in a heavy cape, which the devoted little fellow had divested himself of in his endeavor to keep her warm. Nor could I induce him to put it on until he saw me raise Nelly tenderly in my arms, and wrapping her in my great plaid, gathered her close to my bosom, prepared to carry her.

"Now, Johnnie," I said, "you keep hold of the skirt of my coat, and we shall soon be at High Farm."

The cold seemed to have become more intense, the falling snow more dense than ever. Manfully the little fellow kept up to my side, though the snow by this time reached above his knees. I tried to cheer him as we trudged along, but I felt the drag upon my coat becoming greater, and it was evident his strength and heart were failing him—then a suppressed sob broke from him, and he clung more closely to me as I bent down trying to soothe and comfort him.

"You are a brave little man," I said, "we will soon reach the farm now; think of the bright fire there, the nice warm milk and bread, and mother's loving kiss all waiting for you"

"I cannot walk further," he sobbed.—"Oh, take Nelly home, but let me lie down here. I will say my prayers again, and perhaps Jesus will send some one else to help me."

"No, no," I answered cheerily; "I cannot leave you behind, Johnnie; you must just make a horse of me, and mount my back. There you are now, hold me fast round the neck, and whip hard to make me go better." And again I started forward, endeavoring to keep him awake with questions and little sallies; but I felt the additional burden in such a storm was becoming beyond my already exhausted strength, when suddenly a wavering speck of light shot out of the darkness, then vanished, then appeared once more, becoming nearer and brighter. I hallooed loudly, and my shout was answered, and Johnnie called out in a faint and glad voice, "Oh, that's father!" And happily so it was; the poor farmer becoming alarmed at the lengthened absence of his children, had started with his two men and a lantern in search of them, and great tears of thankfulness fell from his eyes when he beheld his loved ones. Johnnie was at once taken into his loving arms, and a quarter of an hour's walk brought us to the farm, where the anxious mother received us. Nelly was soon aroused by the warmth and light of the great fire, little or none the worse for the night's adventure, but poor Johnnie was badly frost-bitten, and it was long before he recovered.

Deep was the gratitude of the honest couple for the aid I had afforded their beloved children, who, doubtless, overpowered with sleep, would have been hidden in the snow ere their father had reached them and must inevitably have perished, but for the prayer which Johnnie's trusting, simple heart had prompted, and had been the means, with God's blessing, of my saving them.

INSURANCE.

LONDON
FIRE and LIFE
Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER
1720.

No. 7 Royal Exchange, Cornhill, No. 7 Pall Mall, London.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned is now prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES against LOSS BY FIRE, on the most favorable terms

All losses satisfactorily established, paid without reference to the Board in London.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro.

Head Agency Office, 61 St. Francois Xavier street Montreal.
October 10th, 1866. 41

THE
Liverpool and London and Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1765,..	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:
1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;
20 and 21 Poultry, and 28 Regent Street, LONDON;
Corner of Place d' Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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W. CLUXTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM,
Medical Referee.
Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.
Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863.

CANADA WEST FARMERS'
Mutual & Stock Insurance Co.
HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President.
THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
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LOCAL HONORARY DIRECTORS:
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THIS Company confines its risks solely to Farm Property, Country Churches, School Houses and Private Houses entirely isolated.

It has been fifteen years in existence and has about 12,000 policies in force. Its rates are as low as is consistent with the safety of policy holders.

R. W. ERRETT, Peterboro',
Agent for the County of Victoria, West part of Peterboro, East Riding of Durham and Township of South Monaghan.

J. M. MIGHT, Millbrook,
Agent for the County of Northumberland and East part of the County of Peterboro.
Hamilton, Nov. 6th, 1866. 45.

London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL—FIRE, £5,000,000. LIFE, £500,000.

Canada Branch,—Montreal.

DIRECTORS;
WILLIAM WORKMAN, Chairman.
JOHN REDPATH, B. H. LEMOINE, and A. M. DELISLE, Esq'rs.
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
General Agents.

This Office is prepared to accept Risks in both Branches at as low rates as other first class offices. All losses adjusted in Canada and paid promptly.

R. W. ERRETT,
44-tf. Agent at Peterboro'.

Epicures, Look Here!
AMERICAN
CAN VEGETABLES,
CORN, PEAS,
ASPARAGRASS & TOMATOES,
AT THE
Terrapin Restaurant.
PRICE, - - - - - 50 CENTS PER CAN.
(Two pound Cans.)
G. CRONN.
Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45

For Sale, To Let, &c.

A RARE CHANCE
FOR
Grain Merchants and Millers.

THE Subscriber offers to sell or lease for a term of years, a portion of that valuable Corner Lot, bounded by the Railroad on the West, and Simcoe street on the North.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS BEATIE.
Peterboro', Oct. 19th, 1866. 43.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that excellent farm, Lot No. 21, in the 9th concession of Otonabee, containing of 100 acres. There are 60 acres cleared in a good state of cultivation. The remainder consists of maple and beach land. There are 9 acres of Fall Wheat sowed at present and looking well, and will go with the place. Good cedar log house; good barns and stables; and the Farm is well watered. It is situated about six miles from Peterborough, and same from Keene.

For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

JOHNSTON COONEY.
Otonabee, October 1st, 1866. 40-3mos.

Farm for Sale!

In the Township of Mariposa, County of Victoria, consisting of 100 acres—50 acres cleared. Good buildings &c. Three miles from Manilla.

Address pre-paid,
JOHN G. JOHNSTON.
45.3mos. Peterboro'.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by Napoleon Dufoy, corner of Water and London Streets.

TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY
Apply to WM. LECH,
London Street
Peterboro August 31st, 1866 36-tf

For Sale or to Rent!

THE Two Storey Dwellings and Premises situated on George Street, Peterborough, lately occupied by D. W. Dumble Esq., and H. W. Green. For particulars, &c, apply to

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.
Peterboro', March 17, 1866. 12,

THE EXAMINER
Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS
AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

CALL AND EXAMINE
The Splendid Stock of
Harness & Saddles
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,
WHIPS,
Curry Combs and Brushes!
Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,
AT
T. DONNELLY'S,
(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)
Collars Warranted.
Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

GEORGE ALLEN,
GUN & WHITE-SMITH,
Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.
Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

THREE
CARD PICTURES
FOR $1.
$2.50 per dozen.
AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.
Peterboro', Sept. 26th, 1866. 39

LAMPS.
A CHOICE LOT OF
Coal Oil Lamps
Just received at
A. WILLIAMS.
Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

ADDITIONAL
FALL IMPORTATIONS.

WE beg respectfully to call the attention of our customers and the public generally, to the large additions we have just made to our FALL STOCK, namely,

A GREAT VARIETY OF
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Tweeds,
Silk Mixed Coatings
and Over Coatings,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HOSIERY,
CARPETS, DAMASKS, TICKS, &C.
MARSEILLES QUILTS.
TABLE LINEN in GREAT VARIETY, and VERY CHEAP.
Prints, Cottons, Dress Goods, Shawls, &c.
Under Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes,
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention is called to
THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT
Of our business, which is conducted by a man of undoubted ability and long experience.. where all orders are executed with neatness and dispatch, and at prices which cannot but give satisfaction to the closest purchasers.

EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED TO FIT!
We also keep on hand
A Good Stock of Staple Groceries.
I. ROBINSON & Co.
Peterborough, October 18, 1866. 42

MONTREAL HOUSE.
REMOVAL!

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has now removed to his new and commodious premises, immediately adjoining his old stand, where he is preparing to give better bargains than ever.

JUST READ THIS!

FACTORY COTTONS—from 5d per yard; best from 7½d to 10d.
WHITE COTTONS—from 6d per yard; very good from 8d to 11d.
BLANKETS—from 4s 6d; better at almost every price.
PRINTS—at 6d per yard; good at 10d and 10½d.
DRESS LUSTRES and CHECK WINCEYS—as low as 7½d, 9d & 10½d.
PLAIN WINCEYS—as low as 8½d; good from 1s to 1s 3d and 1s 6d.
COBURGS and FRENCH MERINOES—cheap and good.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS—from 6d per yard; very best at 1s 1½d.
TICKINGS—at 11d, 1s and 1s 1d.
UNDER-TICKINGS and BAGGINGS—1¼ y'd wide, at 10d per yard.
FLANNELS—of all kinds; good home-made grey at 2s 6d per yard.
CLOTHS—of all kinds. Best Grey Cloth at 3s 6d per yard.
FINE CLOTHS—of every description—CHEAP.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, GOOD AND CHEAP!
Come and examine it.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER,
By a first class Tailor, at one day's notice. Warranted to fit and give thorough satisfaction.

Don't forget to give us a call; for we know that we can please you in price and quality. Remember the
MONTREAL HOUSE.
JAS. W. DUNNET.
Peterborough, October 18, 1866. 42

DAVID LEMAY,
Wholesale and Retail
CONFECTIONER,
Manufacturer of
Steam Refined Confectionery,
Lozenges, Gum-Drops, French Bon-Bons.
BRIDES' CAKES MADE TO ORDER.
Tea Cakes, Biscuits and Pastry.
Fresh OYSTERS received daily.
PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LUNCH.

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS!

I would respectfully inform Country Store Keepers that I am manufacturing extensively, and can offer them articles in my line as low as any first class house in Toronto or Montreal.

Please give a call. All orders promptly attended to.

D. LEMAY.
Peterborough, November 1st, 1866. 44-3m

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of
GROCERIES
Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of
GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,
Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', September 6th, 1866, 36

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of
C. IRWIN & CO'S
Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the
Best Shuttle Sewing Machines
in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling, gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.
Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.
Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ap 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 Broadway,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE
7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED
By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.
July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,
Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument *warranted FIVE years.* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over twelve thousand piano fortes.* Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.
ap 30-1yr

Music Books.
Instructo for the
DULCIMER AND VIOLIN
For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterboro', April, 1866.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents,

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jem so P—" Exactly P—Spleen Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "owley" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

"• • • I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"• • • I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

"• • • I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. • • • The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

"• • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1866.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c, where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro', Oct. 24, 1866.

DARLEY'S
Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that nourition which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the diseased vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hurd & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kompf, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Which has received the endorsement of the most
PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.
Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Mysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis
of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, end this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
Over 120 King St. East,
TORONTO,
For the cure of
CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES
And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

New Remedies and Quick Cures.—For Syphilis stictures, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 120 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties These Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:
L——r Leaves. M——a H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.
The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
December 1, 1864. 6mos

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

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THE
PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'
Is published at the office of the publisher every Thursday morning,
NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.
Six Lines, and under, first insertion ... 50 c.
Each subsequent insertion.....1'
Six to ten lines, first insertion.....60
Each subsequent insertion.....20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).05
Each subsequent insertion, " 02

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Peterboro, January, 1866.

Robert Romaine

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1866. No. 50.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

JAMES P. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES Office in NICHOLLS & HALL'S, or at his own residence Balsam Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

ALEX. MCNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Insurer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

AR. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

Business Directory.

E. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street., Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', Interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 30

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street Peterboro.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

Has resumed his practice as

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Peterborough, Nov. '66. 47.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

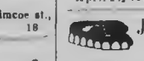
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c. &c. &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18



JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Treatment for those not able to pay, daily from 8 to 10 a. m. free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C. W.

Peterboro', October 10 1866. 41-1y.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY.

G. F. OR E.

Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1866. 47-6in

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

WM. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

Hotels, &c.

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH.

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J. SIMPSON, Proprietor

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

MAPLE LEAF SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

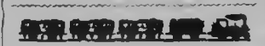
THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Elias, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER.

Peterboro', April 4, 1866 14

Traveling Directory.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.30 a.m.
Mixed	9.20 p.m.
Express (night)	7.00 p.m.

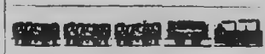
GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 a.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 23, 1865.



GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed	Express.
	A. M	P. M
HAMILTON ..... depart	7.15	3.35
Burlington Junction	7.	
Waterdown	7.	
Wellington Square	7.	3.47
Brantford		4.27
Oakville	8.35	4.57
Port Credit	8.45	5.28
Streetsville	9.04	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	6.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.30	7.45
Milton		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.38
Oakville	2.16	9.0
Brantford	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.45	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON ..... arrive	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1865.		47

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $76 to $86. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.

Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and in more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866. 45 1y

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,

FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,

Proprietors,

Octob r 10, 1866. Toronto.

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 20, 1866.

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have received a large addition to their stock of

BOOKS.

Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Unerring Life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Sea.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Small tudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Caesar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untitled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevelyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Byaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books, used in all the schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets.

Peterboro, August, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, which will be sold at low prices. Their stock consists of

Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Dressing Cases,
Bottle Cases,
Watch-stands,
Money Boxes,
Album Companions,
Stand Glasses,
Combs—a large variety,
Whisker, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Cribbage and Backgammon Boards,
Ladies' Work-box and Writing-desk combined.
Ladies' Satchels from 35 cents up.
A Good Album for 50 cents.

BOOKS and Stationery.

G. & S. have, as usual, a large supply of all kinds of School and Miscellaneous Books.—Stationery of every description, in Foolscap, Letter, Note and Fancy.

Ink Bottles—a large variety.

Pipes! Pipes!!

They have also received a large assortment of BRIAR-ROOT PIPES, which they are selling at bargains.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES also on hand.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Market Block.

Peterboro', Oct. 1866.

Poetry.

A CRIMEAN EPISODE.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

"Give us a song" the soldiers cried
Their outward trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camp ollied
Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan, in silent scoff,
Lay dim and threatening under.
And the tawny mound of the Malakoff
No longer belched its thunder.

"Give us a song," the guardsmen say,
We storm the fort to morrow;
Sing while we may another day
Will bring enough of sorrow.

They lay along the batteries side,
Below the smoking cannon;
Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love, and not of fame,
Forgot was Britain's glory—
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang Annie Laurie!

Voice after voice caught up the song,
Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem, rich and strong,
Their battle-ere confessing

Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sunset embers,
And the Crimean valleys learned
How English love remembers.

And once again the fires of hell
Rained on the Russian quarters
With scream of shot and burst of shell
And bellowing of the mortars!

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim,
For a singer dumb and gory,
And English Mary mourns for him
Who sang of Annie Laurie!

Ah! soldiers, in your honored rest,
Your love and glory bearing;
The bravest are the loveliest,
The loving are the daring.

Miscellaneous.

Bonald M'Grie and his Indigo.

A TALE OF OLD ABERDEEN.

In matters of business, if you can help it, as far as possible never commit yourself by speaking first, and on no account commit yourself by speaking hastily. If these propositions can be tolerated by the reader, let him read on, and know that the hero of this little, moral sketch was a douce and canny Scot, a small tradesman well-known in Aberdeen forty years ago. He was a chapman in promiscuous line. In fact—why should we attempt to disguise the truth? he kept what in London would be called a chandler's shop.

He condescended, merely for the convenience of his immediate neighbors, to sell candles as low as a farthing apiece indeed, he would, for the nonce, furnish light so attenuated that you might purchase two for a farthing, and yet he had small deer in his emporium more attenuated still. He also sold dying materials, among which I might have classed his small ale, and he had *cum-lus virtutes* to set off against a half-penny's worth of salt, barilla against two sheets of parliament cake for a bawbee, and indigo by the pound against snuff by the half ounce.

Indeed our trustworthy friend, Donald M'Grie, had no small pride in his shop; and the street in which he lived in the gude auld town of Aberdeen, had just so much pride in Donald. Really Donald was a safe chiel; he kept his accounts accurately, both with God and man, for he was as punctual at kirk as in his payments, and, as he allowed no long scores with his neighbors, he took care never to run in debt by crimes of omission, which trust be some day settled before a tribunal so awful.

Having thus sufficiently described Donald's circumstance, we must now proceed to narrate the first grand step that he made towards acquiring the splendid fortune that he so well deserved and lived so long to enjoy.

He was out of indigo—*that is to say* all the indigo that he lately had, had gone out from his warehouse by dribblets. Thereupon he writes a letter to a house in London, a drysalter's in the most extensive line of business, ordering 'Forty-one pons weight of indigo' stating at the same time that if there was not a vessel, they must '*get ane.*' Such were the exact words he used.

Now, at the time this occurred, communication between Aberdeen and London was rare, and at farthest, four times in the year was the utmost extent that Donald M'Grie and his wholesale dealers addressed each other. There were no telegraph lines by which Donald could have instantaneous commencication with the world over; nor, for the matter, of that, fast steam packets traversing the sea, nor railways the land; nothing but those slow-sailing packets which took time, and plenty of it, to make their trips from port to port, or the equally slow stage-coaches. As I have said, four times in the year was the extent of the communication between Aberdeen and London. *Remembering this fact* he proceed. The dealers were very much surprised at the extent of the order received from Donald. The reader will not wonder at it when he is informed that they could never suppose for a moment that a vessel could be ordered on purpose to carry forty-one pounds of indigo, so, after much scrutiny of the very hieroglyphical marks of M'Grie all the heads of the firm took it firmly into their said heads that their correspondent had fairly written for forty-one tons.

They knew very little of the man, and of the nature and extent of his business; all, however, that they did know was most satisfactory; they had done business with him for nearly twenty years, and had, during all that time, been extremely well pleased with the punctuality of his payments, added to which they had heard that he was wealthy. Upon all these grounds, they, without hesitation, executed the order; but, as they had not anything like the quantity on hand, they were themselves forced to become purchasers, in order to fulfil the commission. *Having collected the quantity* that they had supposed that Donald had specified, they shipped it for Aberdeen, sending with it an envoice, and also a bill of lading by post.

When M'Grie received this precious bill of lading, his astonishment was at once ludicrous and stupendous. At length, in order to give himself a little mental relief, he determined to set it down as a hoax, for, said he, 'What on earth can the people of London mean by sending me forty-one tons of indigo?' It was more than sufficient, with the then consumption, to supply Aberdeen for a gude Scotch generation—twenty one years. However, his prudence still prevailed over every other operation of his mind.

Like a canny Scot, he kept his perplexity to himself, for nothing was farther from his thoughts than to run hither and thither with his mouth open, and the letter in his hand, in order to tell his tale of wonder, and excite the stupid exclamations of his neighbors. Notwithstanding this stoical conduct, he could not so far command his deportment, but that those about him remarked a definite, though a mysterious change in his whole man. He was nearly silent; but the activity of his feet made up for the idleness of his tongue. He was fidgetty, repeatedly leaving his shop without any conceivable reason, and returning hastily to it on the same rational grounds. For once in *his life*, his neighbors thought that wily Donald did not very well know what he was about.

In the midst of this agitation, time and tide, which wait for no man, brought the vessel that bore the indigo to Aberdeen. It would seem that, in order to quicken Mr. Donald's apprehension, she had an extraordinary quick passage. No sooner was she moored, than the captain hastened to find the merchant to whom this large and valuable cargo was consigned. Having gone previously to the merchants, he, by nice gradations, at length arrived at the shop of the actual consignee, honest Donald M'Grie. Indeed, the skipper was as much astonished at the minuteness of the warehouse, which had it contained nothing else, would not have held the one-fifth of the consignment.

After the first few introductory sentences, that made each aware of what was their mutual business, the captain became convinced that all was right, from the quiet conduct of Donald, betrayed neither emotion nor surprise, though at the *same time* his heart was melting within him, as melts an exposed rushlight on a sunshiny summer's day.'

'And sae, sir, ye'll be sure ye' a brought the tottle of forty-one tons, A lugeous quantity, eh, sir? And did ye ever any one mon hae sae mickle before?'

'Never, Mr. M'Grie, never. Why, sir, do you know that the difficulty of getting all the indigo together had an effect on the market. It was full three farthings the pound dearer on Change the very day I left London.'

'O, ay-*purely*. It was—was it? Now I'll just put ane case—not that it is o' the slightest consequence, but merely tosatisfy my conjecture—supposing, mon, ye had all this indigo, what would you just do wi' it?'

'Why,' said the skipper, 'I should not have bought it unless I wanted it; and if I had wanted it I should have known what to do with it. That is, M'Grie, precisely your case.'

'Ah, well, my mon, but you're an unco' cannie chiel. Do you ken whether his precious majesty, may God bless him, ain't goan to make the volunteer ladies wear *blue regimentals*—*blue is a pure standing color.*'

'Why, I don't know, but some report of that sort may be stirring, for what with your large demand, and other matters, indigo is certainly getting up. But my time is precious. Here's your bill of lading, so just sign my papers—ah, all right—when and where shall I discharge the cargo?'

'Don't fash yourself, there'na nae hurry. I'll just speak to two or three of my worshipfu' correspondents, and let you know on the morrow, or aiblins the next day after. I may hae to send to Edinbro' anent the matter.'

'Ah, yes, I understand, a joint consignment. It won't prove a bad speculation, I'm thinking. Good morning, Mr. M'Grie.'

So away trudged the skipper, leaving the owner of much indigo in a state of doleful perplexity, such as ought not to befall any honest man. All that night he kept exclaiming, 'Gude Lord, gude Lord, what shall I do with all this indigo? Na, na, Donald will not commit himself. But it's a mickle heap!'

Very early was Donald abroad the next morning inquiring of every body all the possible uses to which indigo could be put. He got but very little satisfaction on this point. He began himself to look dark blue. He had almost resolved upon a journey to London, awful as it appeared to him, to have this mistake explained, but he still resolved to wait a little, and to do nothing in a hurry.

The next thing that happened to Donald, with his forty-one tons of dye, was his sad *reflections when an old woman came* and bought of him one farthing's worth of stone blue.

'Had ye na better try indigo, my gude frein?' says Donald to the old washerwoman.

'And what think ye, gudie mon McGirie, I'll be doing with indigo in the suds? Out awa, mon, but yer gafling a puir old body.' So off the old lady trudged with a damaged temper.

'Had I sold a farthing's worth o' this domned indigo, 'twould have been a beginning. Had the auld washer bodies had taken to it! and every little helps.'

About this time, the skipper who had brought the indigo was just passing the principal inn of Aberdeen, he observed a postchaise and four, with the horses all foam, stop with a most imposing jerk at the door, managing and confidential clerk of Hubbens, Hotbins and Robbing, the eminent drysalters. The clerk almost flew into the arms of the skipper, and with breathless eagerness asked him if he had *delivered the indigo to McGirie?*

'No; it is still in the vessel, but he has the manifest and the bill of sale.'

'Then the property is now vested in him?'

'As securely as the hair upon your head *is your own property.* He seems cautious even for a Scotchman.'

'Is he in a large line of business?'

'I can't really say that. We should call his place of trade nothing better than a chandler's shop in London. But they manage things in another way here.'

'What can he possibly want with all this indigo? He has actually drained the market, and we have just received advices that all the crops of indigo have failed in the West Indies. There is also a large demand for it from government, and it is now actually worth its weight in gold.'

'*You don't say so. Why*, he was saying something like it. No doubt but that some West Indiaman has brought the news here of the failure of the crops. Besides, he talked largely about his correspondents.'

'And I am losing all this precious time! Where does he live? I know nothing about the place.'

'I will go with you, if you choose. I should like to see how the douce Scot manages it.'

'No good, captain. Just show me the door. If I prosper you will just have to take the stuff back to London.'

'So I thought. But mind your bearings and distances with M'Grie. He is an overcautious tradesman.'

It had been a dull morning with Donald. He had sold a little snuff and a little sand, a little cheese, and a half-score of ballads for a half-penny, but not a particle of indigo, or no more stone or powdered blue. He was never known to give such short weight. He had wrangled awfully with his few customers, and was, altogether, in a very nasty humor.

'I would just gie twa punds Scotch to get out of *this scrape, and some odd silver over*;' and as he thus exclaimed aloud he struck the pound of butter that he was making up with his wooden paddles, a blow so spiteful, that it resounded like the report of a pistol.

At this moment the clerk entered. He paused for a space just within its threshold, scornfully surveyed the shop and its contents, looked with an air that was not far short of contempt on his proprietor, and immediately settled in his mind his plan of action. He was something of the *petit maitre*, so he placed his white cambric handkerchief before his nose and mouth and then jerked it away exclaiming, 'Faugh!' taking from his waistcoat pocket a smelling bottle, which like Shakespeare's pophyry,

"Ever and anon he gave it to his nose,
And took't away again."

But it was Donald who'

"Being angry when it next came there,
Took it in snuff."

'What would ye please to buy, honest man?' said Donald pettishly.

'*Buy, my good fellow, buy!* Does any one ever buy anything here? You will pardon me but the stench is intolerable.'

'Ye fause young callant! Here ne nae thing but wholesome smells, such as sic pair thread paper bodies as your gainsell might grow sleek upon. An' ye no like the odor, healthfu' as it be, twist round yer ugly snout, and there lies the doorway. So tramp, ye neer-do-well.'

'Pard on me. I am sure, sir, I did not *come to quarrel with you, but merely to* rectify a mistake. I believe I am speaking to Mr. M'Grie—Mr. Donald M'Grie?'

'Ye don't lee, *nae*,' said Donald; very moodily.'

'I wish to release you from a great deal of uneasiness, in making right this little mistake of yours.'

'And pray where may ye be from?'

'London, Mr. M'Grie, the centre of the arts, the seat of sovereignty—the emporium of the world—but that is nothing here nor there—I come from London, Mr. M'Grie.'

'*And how long might ye a' made this* long journey? Aiblins by the slow waggon?'

'It is you that are slow, my good sir,' said the clerk, flourishing his handkerchief tastefully. 'Chaise and four—spanking along—astonished the natives—never lost a moment, I assure you.'

'Ye'll be making a long stay, nae doubt, in bonny Aberdeen?'

'Not a minute after I've rectified this little mistake. Southward ho! That's the word!'

'So,' thought Donald, 'this spruce young chap is come, I'm sure about the indigo *doubtless?*' said Donald after a pause, and very deliberately.

'Yes. My principals feel sure that you have made a trifling mistake in the amount of your order; so, to relieve your anxiety, they have sent me down to you to say that they are willing to take the indigo back, and release you from your bargain, provided that you will pay the freight—and a very generous offer it is, I can tell you.'

'I am sure that I am over obliged to the gude gentlemen. But pray, sir, who may be yer sinsel? A modest young man, nae doubt, but humble—yer preferment's to all to come. One would just like to know whom one is treating wi'—some junior clerk, or perhaps one of the warehousemen?—surely ye no be ane of the porters?'

Very indignant indeed was the fop at these degrading conjectures. With much hauteur he exclaimed, 'I must acquaint you that I am the confidential principal and *managing director of the firm's vast mercantile operations*; that I am a near relation of Mr. Hubbens, the head of the firm; and that I have full power and authority to do just what I please in this, as in every other transaction. My name, sir, is Daniel Hubbens, at your service. What do you say to my offer?'

'I should like to glance at your authority—no offence.'

Mr. Daniel Hubbens was offended, but finding the Scotchman firm, he was obliged to give him the necessary vouchers that he was empowered to treat with him for a resale of *the merchandise*. The examination of this document still further opened the eyes of McGirie to the value of his late purchase, and he finally became more dou ged and consequential.

Mr. Hobbens, perceiving the turn affairs were likely to take, and that he had a difficult task to perform, at once altered the loftiness of his manner, and said,

'Well, well my dear *sir*, the fact is you have long bought from us. I wish now to see if we, our very respectable firm, cannot purchase from you. So come down to my inn, and we'll talk the matter over a bottle of the best you can call for.'

'Oh! there's nae occasion; just say a' here.'

'No, no, my dear sir; come with me you must. I am very tired, and the best supper that Aberdeen can produce is providing for us two.'

'See ye are prepared for me. I understand. Ye would nae ta'en all this troublous wark for little. I'll awa wit *you, my* man.'

And awa they both went; in the short journey to the inn *Donald*, cogitating on the utmost he should ask for the re-sale of the indigo, and the managing clerk endeavoring to divert his thoughts from the value of the goods in his possession.

The supper and its accessories were the best that ever fell to the lot of Donald to share; but he was prudent, and the clerk gained no advantage through the means of his lavish expenditure of choice wines, so, after many flourishes, and much circulation, he was forced to put the plain question to his guest, 'What will you take to pass your cargo of indigo back to our firm?'

'Troth, Mr. Hubbens, I'm at a loss a bit. What will ye gie, truly?'

'Why, Mr. McGrie, the fact is, we have received a very unexpected order for the article, and our people have empowered me to come to Aberdeen and offer you a thousand pounds to return the cargo just as you got it. There is a glorious chance for you! A thousand pounds! Don't you feel yourself in heaven.'

'No, no; I'm better advised than that *comes to. I didna buy the mickle lot* but upon sound calculations. I have friens, sir, friens who have the first intelligence.'

It is as I suspected, though the clerk has had the first news of the general failure of the crops.

'I'll tell you what it is, Mr M'Grie—it is a bold step, but I'll take it upon myself to double the offer. Two thousand, sir, two thousand! Hey?'

'Indeed, no, my mon. I can make mair o't than that.'

'Weel, I must let you keep it,' said the youngster, with an air of well-affected *indifference*.

'Weel, weel, young sir, hear's to yer verra gude health, young sir, and a pleasant journey back.'

'Thank you, sir. May the indigo prosper with you!'

They drank two glasses of wine each in silence. The mortification of Hubbens could not be concealed, whilst M'Grie's visage represented content carved out in stone.

After a *considerable* pause, the clerk lost his temper entirely—his patience had long gone before it—and he resumed the attack upon the *imperturable* Donald. At length the would-be purchaser, not at all liking the prospect and the shame of an unsuccessful journey back to his principals, in a fit of desperation pulled out his private instructions, and said, 'Here, read that, obstinate man of iron that you are. Just so far am I permitted to go and no farther.'

M'Grie read very deliberately that his host was empowered to offer him the freight both ways and four thousand pounds.

'*It is driving me hard*,' said Donald; 'but as you are an unco' amiable young man, and as' to fash you with your employers, gude men, I'll just consent. And to show ye that I can be liberal too, why, when ye hae settled the reckoning, I'll stand a pint o' Glenlivet atween the the twa of us.'

After this, the transaction was immediately wound up, and the money paid down.

Donald M'Grie took this accession of fortune coolly and temperately. He reflected that men make a thousand unlucky for one lucky mistake, and that cargoes of indigo don't always quadruple themselves in price when bought by misadventure. Reflecting upon all this, he resolved at this the proper season, to retire from business. So he made over his stock in trade and his house to his nephew—'*for a consideration*' of course—and bon bi the lands of C—— C——, which at this moment are worth five times the money paid for them.

We have made out our case, and that by the means of no fiction. It well exemplifies our moral, 'In matters of moment, never speak first and never speak hastily.' In the lives of the most unfortunate among us, many lucky opportunities occur. It is neither the learned nor the clever who know best how to seize them, and to turn them to the best advantage. This faculty belongs to the prudent. Had Donald M'Grie spoken first, and spoken the wish of his heart, he would have said, 'Pray take fifty pounds, and me release from my bargain.' He held his tongue until it was a proper time to speak, and thus realized a handsome independence for himself and his children.

SIZE OF THE ARK.

Infidels have objected to the size of the ark,—have asserted that it is quite absurd to suppose that ever there could be a vessel constructed large enough to hold all the creatures which must have been placed in it, with sufficient food, *it may be*, from six to twelve months,—water for the fish corn for the four-footed animals, seed for the *birds*, and *so on. Now we will take the* dimensions of the ark from the record of Moses, and calculate them on the lowest possible scale.

There are two definitions given to a cubit; the lowest is eighteen inches. We will take it only at the lowest. Moses states that the ark was three hundred cubits long; this would make it 5 feet in length and fifty feet long, or about. The St. Paul's Cathedral is forty cubits; we breadth it twenty-five feet in breath,—then have to be thirty-eight cubits high, He ark was forty feet in height. Tonnage of the ark, according to the computa-

tion of modern steamers, must have been thirty-two hundred tons. The largest English ship, of a size altogether unmanageable by those who have never seen it, is two thousand five hundred tons burden; so that the ark must have been equal to seventeen of these ships of war, and if armed as such ships are, it would have contained beyond 13,000 men, and provisions for them for eighteen months. Buffon has asserted that all four footed animals may be reduced to two hundred and fifty pairs, and the bird to a still smaller number. On calculation, however, we find that the ark would have had more than five times the necessary number of creatures, and more than five times the required quantity of food to maintain them for twelve months.—*Israelite.*

FENIAN PARADE AT BUFFALO.

CAPTURE OF THE ARMS CAPTURED BY THE 'MICHIGAN.'

(From the *Buffalo Courier, Dec. 5th.*)

Yesterday afternoon was the time appointed for a grand parade of the Fenian Brotherhood of Buffalo, and the occasion was the reception of the arms, accoutrements, &c., captured from Gen. O'Neil's party, on their return from the invasion of Canada in June last, by the United States steamer 'Michigan.' Notwithstanding the inclement weather and the cold drizzling rain that fell, a large crowd, composed of citizens of all nationalities, commenced ascending about half-past 12 o'clock in front of the Fenian Head-quarters, No. 41 Pearl street, and by half-past one o'clock, the hour appointed for the procession to move, several thousand people thronged the street to witness the forming of the line and to welcome back to the Irish army.

Had the weather been favorable the demonstration would have been one of the very largest ever made in Buffalo. The public impression, however, that the parade would be postponed to a more favorable day, caused many of the Brotherhood to remain at home. The knowledge that the 'Michigan' was under sailing orders to leave on Erie, Pa., at which point she could not permit of delay, and the pressing cause, such as public address, was dispensed with.

At the hour agreed upon, the line of march was formed on Pearl Street. The military companies were fully represented and equipped with the most improved guns, &c., and being principally composed of men, who had seen service in the battle-field, and being well drilled and disciplined, attracted marked attention by their soldier-like appearance.

Col. Bailey the commanding officer, was mounted, and his staff were a cavalry escort, with green and gold bullion epaulettes, and mounted with a white heron plume.

As the procession moved along the route, the streets were crowded with lookers on, many of whom catching the spirit of the day themselves, and being charmed with the Irish music as played by the band, followed the procession through mud and rain from the corner of Main to Black Rock Dam.

On arriving opposite the point where the 'Michigan' was lying, the possession was handed over to Niagara street, and the Express Company moved to the dock to receive the arms, a bond that the arms should be used on no other occasion having been signed the previous day by P. C. Darling and John Magnire.

CAPTURE OF THE ARMS.

Messrs. P. O'Day and P. B. Gallagher visited the 'Michigan' and presented Capt. Bryson with the following order from Gen. Attorney Stanger, directed the transfer of the arms:—

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1866.

Capt. A. Bryson, U. S. Steamer 'Michigan':

Sir,—Please to deliver to P. O'Day, of Buffalo, the articles above named; being the arms &c., now in your possession, and lately taken from the Fenians, so called.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) G. S. MANGER,
U. S. Attorney
for Northern District, N. Y.

Fifty-one Arms, &c.—4 Spencer rifles, 7.2 muskets (rifles), 246 musket bayonets, 187 cartridge (musket) boxes, 189 bayonet scabbards, 111 waist belts, 9 shoulder belts, 21 swords, 24 sabbards, 34 revolvers, 2-2 revolver cases, 1 Fenian flag, 2 standard staves, 1 standard head and sling, 1 lot of cartridges.

Upon Mr. P. O'Day signing the following receipt which was attached to the above order, a gun of the 'Michigan's' crew was immediately set to work to pass the property from the "black hole." And a line formed by which it was passed ashore:—

Received the above from Captain A. Bryson, commanding U. S. Steamer 'Michigan'

(Signed) P. O'DAY.

The property thus delivered up consisted all that was taken from General O'Neil's party when captured, save the trophies in the shape of muskets and a stand of colors captured from the British troops at Fort Erie by the inhabitants of which, or whether they ever came on board of the 'Michigan,' Captain Bryson seemed to have no knowledge.

When the last of the property had been turned over, Mr. O'Day proposed three cheers for Uncle Sam, the officers of the 'Michigan' and the Irish Republic, which were heartily responded to by the crowd on the dock and the crew of the 'Michigan,' who seemed to be delighted to be rid of the property in their charge, and glad that it was about to be returned to its rightful owners.

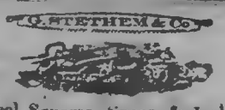
When the arms, &c., had been placed on the waggons they were driven to the Pearl street headquarters, and halted, and were then opened, drums, arms presented, and the whole cheers.

Order was then given to march, and the procession returned in the same order to the auction room of Morris Vaughan, Esq., corner of Exchange and Washington streets, where, it is said, they will be disposed of at public auction to the highest bidder, thus relieving the boodsman of all responsibility for their future use.

The captured flag returned to the brotherhood, yesterday, was the beautiful banner presented, some time since, by the Fenian sisterhood at Buffalo, and in the return procession, was borne by John Smith, the standard bearer who carried it triumphantly through the fight at Ridgeway and the skirmish at Fort Erie.

Amongst those present to witness the delivery of the arms was a large delegation of representative men of the Brotherhood from Rochester, who, we understand, were handsomely entertained while here, and returned to their homes by the late train. It was late when the procession returned to the head-quarters on Pearl street. After being dismissed, they separated in squads to their respective homes, the most perfect order being maintained throughout; thus preserving the excellent reputation earned by the Fenians in this city during the excited times of the Canadian invasion last June.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.



Steel Squares, Spear & Jackson's and Sorby's Saws, Mink, Otter & Beaver Traps, Superior Broad Axes, Warranted Cross Cut Saws, Cattle Ties, Chalk Lines, Powder, Shot, Cartridges, Dawson's Planes, Sleigh Shoe Steel, Carriage Bolts, Machine Oils, Warranted Chopping Axes, Sawing Machine Saws, Glass from 7 by 9 to 50 by 60, Patent hammered and other Horse Nails, Superior Rasps, Bake Kettles and Pots for Lumbermen, superior White Lead, all sizes of Iron and Cast Steel, 500 dozen Knives and Forks, received.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

Peterboro', Nov. 14, 1866. 4-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dentistry—J. O'Donnell.
Strayed—Jeremiah Coughlin.
Lakefield Petroleum Co.—R. Casement.
Splendid Farm for Sale—A. McNeil.
Notice—James Beatty.
Skaters and Pedestrians—Graham & Strathan.
Just Received—Montreal House.
Selling at Bargains—Graham & Stratton.
Millinery, Cloaks, &c.—W. Clinton.
Coal Oil—Ormond & Gilmour.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1866.

Houses of Industry and Refuge for the County.

It has long been felt that something ought to be done to relieve the country from the burden of supporting parties that are well able to support themselves, and although we do not exactly see the good that will be accomplished by all the changes that have been made in the new Municipal Act, yet we think that the clause that makes it the duty of County Councils under certain conditions, to establish Houses of Refuge and Industrial Farms, is one that will work much good if properly carried out. The Act says:—Section

413. The Council of every County, City or Town separated from a County may acquire or retain in landed property Farm Buildings, Farm, and chattels not exceeding two years after the passing of the Act, establish a House of Industry and a House of Refuge, and provide by By-law for the erection and repair thereof, and for the appointment, payment and duties of inspectors, keepers, matrons and other servants for the superintendence, care and management of such Houses of Industry or Refuge, and in like manner make rules and regulations (not repugnant to law) for the government of the same; provided always, that any two or more united Counties, or any two or more contiguous Counties, having each a population of not more than twenty thousand inhabitants, may agree to have only one House of Industry for such united or contiguous Counties, but whenever such united Counties become separate Municipalities, or the population in any separate County shall exceed twenty thousand inhabitants, then, and in each of such cases, such County shall establish a House of Industry and Refuge within its own limits, and maintain and keep up the same in the manner herein provided.

411. Any two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or of the inspector appointed as aforesaid, may, by writing under their hands and seals, commit to the House of Industry or of Refuge, to be employed and governed according to the rules, regulations and orders of the House:

First.—All poor and indigent persons who are incapable of supporting themselves;

Second.—All persons without means of maintaining two or more and able of body to work and who refuse or neglect to do so;

Third.—All persons leading a loose, dissolute, or vagrant life, and exercising no ordinary calling, or lawful business sufficient to gain or procure an honest living;

Fourth.—And all such as spend their time and property in public houses, to the neglect of any lawful calling;

Fifth.—And thirdly.

415. Every person committed to the House of Industry or of Refuge, if fit and able, shall be kept diligently employed at labor during the continuance thereof, and may be kept in close confinement, and if he or she refuse to work or labor as may be required, or is stubborn, disobedient or disorderly, such person could be punished according to the rules and regulations of the House of Industry or of Refuge in that behalf.

416. The Inspector shall keep an account of the charges of erecting, keeping, upholding and maintaining the House of Industry and Refuge, and of all materials found and furnished therefor, together with the names of the persons received into the House, as well as of those discharged therefrom, and also of the earnings, and such account shall be rendered to the County Council every year, or oftener, when required by a By-law of the Council, and a copy thereof shall be presented to each branch of the Legislature.

417. The Council of every City and Town may respectively pass By-laws:

First.—For erecting and establishing with in the City or Town, or on such Industrial Farm, or on any ground held by the Corporation for public exhibitions, a Work House or House of Correction, and for regulating the government thereof;

Second.—For committing and sending, with or without hard labour, to the Work-House or House of Correction, or to the Industrial Farm, by the Mayor, Recorder, Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace for the City or Town respectively, such description of per sons as may by the Council be deemed and by By-law be declared expedient, and such farm or ground held as aforesaid, shall, for the purposes in this sub-section mentioned, be deemed to be within the City or Town and the jurisdiction thereof.

From the above sections and subsections it will be seen that the duty is imperative, and that within two years from the passing of this act. We may expect, therefore, that our next Council will have the work to inaugurate, and perhaps complete the requirements of the act. This we hold will be a boon to the community by relieving them of the burden of supporting many that really require support, but who confine themselves to one locality thereby putting the whole burden on a few of the more charitable.

But the parts that we admire most, are sub-sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, under section 414. There are many who are capable of maintaining themselves but who refuse to do so; they are too lazy. These will then be compelled to earn their own living as they should, by the sweat of their brow. And the lewd, dissolute, and vagrant will be provided for.

In the County Council at its late session, the subject of erecting a partly reformed penitentiate to Magdalen Asylum, a plan designed for such characters, was discussed, and the councillor who brought the matter up in the council deserves the praises of all right thinging people for his efforts in behalf of fallen, and degraded humanity; and to the credit of the whole, there was a desire expressed by every member to do something for the unfortunate woman, but the Council could not see their way clear in the matter. Under the new law, those unfortunate creatures will be taken up and cared for. *And all such as spend their time and property in public houses,* to the neglect of any lawful calling. What a boon to those poor souls who have no power to keep out of harms way? the strong wall will compel them.

Every person committed to such House of industry will be *kept diligently employed* at hair, etc. This we feel, is a step in the right direction. Heretofore they have been committed to jail, and *scraped*, washed and cleaned, fed and provided for at the public expense. We will then find that there will be fewer cases of "gone up for 21 days." We trust that County and Town Councils will see to it and carry out this part of the act, if no other parts should ever be attended to.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

The Senior Board of Instruction for the County held the semi-annual examination of Teachers, during last Thursday and Friday. There were about fifty teachers or aspirants, present. The Board proceeded very carefully, but found, that if very strict, they would have to cut off not a few, who have been engaged in teaching during several years. Not willing to do this at once, they thought it best to grant certificates for short periods with a view to stimulate teachers to self-improvement. The Secretary was instructed to inform the least worthy recipients of certificates where they failed in their examination, and this also with a view to stir them up. The Board acted leniently this time being the first effort to raise the standard of qualification in this county, and they trust that their successors will continue the good work.

Disappointed aspirants will feel aggrieved no doubt, but the interests of the rising generation must be of greater importance in the eyes of the Board than that of any individual teacher. Raising the standard, however, will, in the end, benefit teachers, as it will be the means of removing unworthy members out of the profession, and thereby induce a greater respect for those that are properly qualified.

TO TEACHERS.

We would also take this opportunity of advising Teachers to form Township Associations, and also a County Association, for the Teachers' special benefit. We have long appreciated the wisdom of having such associations, and never were we more convinced of their utility and of the necessity for them, than at present. And we hope yet to see a law that will compel Teachers to spend one day every month for the purpose of mutual improvement. We drive no hesitation in saying that nothing but laziness or a sense of unfitness to take part in the proceedings prevents teachers from coming forward at once and establishing an association in this county; and more than once have we heard this remarked. Superintendents of Schools should insist that an association be formed in every township, and teachers who do not attend, and fail at meetings of the Board, should be compelled to bear the consequence of their indifference.

RELIGIOUS.

The Committee of the Branch of the Bible Society held a meeting in the Secretary's office, on Monday last. Col. Haultain, convener of a sub-committee to take into consideration the wisdom of employing a Collector for the County, made a report in which we learned that the Committee had had Mr. Samson in the field for about three and a half months, during which period he had visited almost every part of the County. He sold number of copies of the Scriptures—Bibles, Testaments—and gave away. He also sold some tracts and religious books. He was received kindly by all to whom he went, and treated hospitably. The subject of employing a French and English speaking Collector for the winter months was discussed and the matter left in the hands of the resident clergy, Col. Haultain and A. H. Campbell, Esq., who literally offered to pay one half the expense of the agent, if the funds should be needed. Mr. Campbell is to write, so as to obtain a suitable person to go the Shanties. Mr. Samson's report of his labours was read and considered very satisfactory, and there was some talking of reappointing him to visit the English-speaking settlement on the Burleigh Road, but this may depend on Mr. Campbell's success in obtaining an agent who can speak French.

The Secretary and Mr. W. Hall were appointed to arrange for meetings to be held at the same places as last year, so as to stir up the people to give more liberally to this great and good object—the distribution of the Word of Life.

The anniversary meeting will be held this year in St. Andrew's (Presbyterian) church. The time, of course, is not yet known.

That Ten Dollars and the Defaulting Municipality.

Our readers will remember that in our report of the June session of the County Council, we referred to a letter from the Hon. Billa Flint, to the Warden, relating to ten dollars that had been sent to one of the municipalities of this county, but which had never been accounted for. The defaulting municipality turns out to be the Township of Burleigh. Mr. Flint, in a letter which accompanies the ten dollars this year, says: "In reference to ten dollars *sent last year* for the same purpose, I sent it to the Reeve of the Township, who, after some months elapsed, in answer to my enquiry stated, 'that as there were no schools in the Township he had returned the money by mail.' I know onething, I never received the ten dollars by mail or otherwise; and its loss caused me to adopt the principe not to remit any further only as first appropriated by the Council and properly authenticated by the Reeve or Clerk. I have the party's letter, which if I could lay my hands on, I could quote the exact words and give his name, &c., &c." It appears, therefore, that the money has been lost in passing through the post offices between Burleigh and Belleville.

There was a fearful gale on the Lakes on Saturday last. We have not heard of much damage, but this may be owing to the fact that vessels are nearly all laid up for the season.

The Lecture on Tuesday Evening.

The lecture on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, under the auspices of the Literary Club, was one of the best we have heard in Peterboro. The hall was not as well filled as we would have wished to see it; but the audience was an appreciative one. The Rev. Lecturer had for his subject, "The Signs of the Times," in a very able and eloquent manner. His diction is easy and chaste, his command of language unbounded, and during the lecture there were several thrills of eloquence rarely surpassed by any speaker. After the lecture Col. Haultain proposed, Mr. J. A. Hall seconded, a vote of thanks to the Rev. Gentleman, which was unanimously and enthusiastically accorded. The Club deserve great praise for obtaining the services of Mr. Cartwright, and we trust that they will be fortunate enough to get him to come and give us another lecture during the winter. But is it not too bad that they have to pay out of their own pockets over $6.00. Surely the citizens will not allow the club thus to suffer. Since writing the above we have received a communication, which we publish elsewhere, on the subject.

THE BRIDGE.

On Sabbath evening about six o'clock, several of the bents that have been erected under the bridge, for the purpose of getting the bridge repaired, were swept away. Gentlemen and ladies who were on the bridge at the time got a little scared, and one individual ran for his life fearing a watery bed was about to be his doom. The cause of it was the giving away of part of a new wing-dam lately erected by Mr. Rogers, the new work not having been filled with stone at the time. Had the whole bents been removed the entire bridge would, without doubt, have fallen, as no part of the bridge is at present resting on anything like solid work. The water in the River has not been known to be so high for many years. It would be wisdom to construct booms that would cause all floating logs, &c., to go down channel if for that purpose. If the bridge should get into the river it would be a serious matter; so long as the frame under it remains, it is safe, but a quantity of driftwood might sweep all away.

FENIANISM IN IRELAND.

Fenians in Ireland are active, but the constabulary are also alive. Seizure of arms have been made at Cork, Limerick and other places. There is an universal stir at all places where a landing might possibly be effected. At Belfast arms have been seized while being hauled from a vessel in a box, as if glassware. No outbreak has taken place, and every precaution is being taken to crush a first uprising. It will be a foolish and a fatal act for all who attempt to overthrow the established authority. The loyal party are armed and ready for any emergency.

NEW BOOK.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND SUBSEQUENT PROGRESS OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY, BY DR. PARKS.

We are informed that there are 111 pages of the above work printed. The author is bringing it out at the rate of about 24 pages per week. It will, therefore, be completed in about two weeks. The work will contain a great deal about the early settlement of the County; and, being published at home, and by a citizen, it deserves a liberal encouragement.

Burglary.

Last week, during the absence from town of R. W. Erret, Esq., Insurance Agent, some scoundrel entered his office and took all the books and papers connected with several insurances offices therefrom, and also some writing paper. No traces can be discovered of their whereabouts. It is now believed that they are consumed by fire or otherwise rendered useless. This act is the more outrage as the books can be of no use to any person but the owner, and nothing but the most wanton villainy could have actuated the perpetrator. The constables are on the look out, and if the wretch or wretches be found, we trust they will receive their reward.

Books and Stationery.

Graham & Stratton are selling their extensive stock of Books, Stationery, Fancy articles, Combs, Brushes, Toys, Room Paper, &c., &c., at very low prices, which they will continue to do till after the New Year. Purchasers will obtain goods at their own prices. A call will satisfy that they are selling very low.

We would bring to remembrance the examination in the Grammar and Union School, during the ensuing week. All friends of education should attend: no parent can be excused for non-attendance.—The teachers expect parents to attend, so do the children; and their expectation should not be disappointed.

Hustlers. Mr. McGee and Mr. Erwin have run foul of each other. Mr. McGee attacked Mr. Brown personally, because he would not give up the name of his correspondent. The *Globe* enumerates Mr. McGee's weak points. The Minister of Agriculture would have shown more wisdom by being silent.

CAPTURE OF SURRATT.—Surratt, the person who, it was said, murdered President Lincoln, has been discovered, serving in the Papal Zouaves. The whole proceeding relative to his discovery and complicity with the crime is in the hands of the Washington authorities.

TEA MEETING.—The friends of the Bible Christian denomination here intend having a Public *Tea*, on the evening of the 24th instant. It will be in the vestry of the church, at 6 o'clock p. m. After the Tea there will be music and speeches. We advise our readers to remember the evening.

A most damaging letter against Stephens, the Fenian, has appeared in the N.Y. *Times*. The writer, who held a very high position in the Fenian organization, calls Stephens everything but an honest man. By this letter it appears that Stephens has received $363,000 for which he rendered no account.

A shed belonging to Mr James Chambers, and just beside the dwelling of Mr. Green, was set fire to a night or two since. A horse blanket, saturated with coal oil, had been employed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—The steam-ship Queen, which sailed to-day, had some 340 passengers, mostly males and supposed to be Fenians.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Thursday Dec. 6th, 1866.

Council met. 15 present; 3 absent.

Moved by Mr. Carnegie, seconded by Mr. Grover,—That the petition of the Fire Company for the annual allowance of $2, be now granted, and the money paid on production of the necessary certificates to the Treasurer. The Council adjourned for two weeks.

Ashburnham Council.

The Council of the Village of Ashburnham met on Monday evening.

Present—The Reeve and Messrs. Clark and Sutherland.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A few small accounts were ordered to be paid.

The propriety of granting a small amount towards the erection of the drill shed in Ashburnham was discussed but nothing definite done more than what had been done at the previous meeting of the Council.

A few dog cases were disposed of.

The collector was directed to allow John Maniece and Hugh Fisher the amount of their poll tax, they having, also, to pay taxes on real estate.

Council of Burleigh, &c.

A meeting of the Council of the United Townships of Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff, Monmouth, Harcourt & Bruton held this 5th day of November, 1866.

Present—John Carroll, Reeve, D. B. Castiday, Caleb Lousley, Patrick Scott.

A communication was read from the Commissioner of Crown Lands with regard to the suit brought against A. H Campbell & Co., for cutting timber on the road allowance of this Municipality.

A communication was read from C. Perry Esq., offering to purchase the timber on the concession lines, and on the road allowance road Eel's Lake.

Moved by Mr. Lousley, seconded by Mr. Castiday,—That the Clerk be instructed to write to the Commissioner of Crown Lands and explain that the suit pending against Messrs. A. H. Campbell & Co., is not alone for the timber cut on the road allowances in the Township of Burleigh, but for timber cut on the road allowances in the Township of Anstruther and Chandos as well, and also explain that the timber cut on the road allowances in the Township of Burleigh was not cut in ignorance of the new survey, as Messrs Campbell & Co., were well aware of such survey having been made and that both they and their workmen knew that they were trespassing on the the road all was cut and that it was the intention of the Council to prosecute for such trespass.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Lousley, - That the communication of C. Perry Esq., be referred to the Reeve to be dealt with in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting of Council, and that he be also authorized to deal with all other applications that that have been made for the purchase of timber and to execute agreements for the sale of same on behalf of the Municipality.

Moved by Mr. Castiday, seconded by Mr. Lousley,—That the Reeve be instructed to pay Mr. L. Tallon his commission out of the money paid to Messrs Weller & Hatton for the timber cut on the road allowances of the Municipality and also to pay such expenses as have been incurred in connection with the suit against Messrs A. H. Campbell & Co., and to deposit the balance of such money in the hands of the Treasurer, and that the Reeve place in the hands of the Clerk a statement of the above disbursements.

Moved by Mr. Lousley, seconded by Mr. Scott,—That a By-law be passed appointing a place to hold the next election of this Municipality.

Moved by Mr. Castiday, seconded by Mr. Scott,—That a By-law appointing the place to hold the next Municipal election be now read a first time and that the Council go into committee on the second reading.

Mr. Castiday in the chair.

By-law read in committee, and reported without amendment.

Moved by Mr Castiday, seconded by Mr. Tousley,—That providing a sufficient amount of money shall be paid into this Municipality on or before the 1st of January, 1867, being the proceeds of the sale of non-resident lands and timber cut on the lines of the Municipality that the Reeve be and is hereby authorized to pay to the four School Corporations in this Municipality, the sum of $100 each, the said several sums of $100, to be expended in the erection of School Houses, or where School Houses have already been erected for the maintenance of the Schools in the said several School sections.

Moved by Mr. Lousley, seconded by Mr Castiday,—That the By-law appointing the place to hold the next Municipal election be now read a third time and finally passed, and the seal attached.

Moved by Mr. Castiday, seconded by Mr Scott—That M O'Brien be paid the sum of three dollars for work done on the road.

E. S. HALL, T. C.

The following letter which we have received from Mr Sheriff Hall shows, that he and all on the train on which he was narrowly escaped with whole bones. The conductor of the freight train into which they ran must have been highly culpable in not making signals both ways, so as to arrest other trains. What a fearful thing it is to be at the mercy of such men. We feel persuaded, that if the accident was made known at headquarters, an enquiry would be instituted:—

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—On Friday the 30th Nov., about 10 p. m., as we were driving along on the Grand Trunk at the rate of 15 or 20 miles an hour, we were brought to a stand still in a moment, most of the passengers thrown from their seats, all hurt more or less but none seriously, in the car in which I was. In the night car, however, some were badly injured; some bruised severely. One poor old Irishman protesting he was "kilt entirely," but on examining we found a rather severe cut on the shins but otherwise he was all sound. The night being very dark and stormy we had some difficulty in finding out the cause of our delay; but after groping my way to where the engine should have been, I found it was completely demolished, having run into the rear of a freight train, smashing up the mail car and setting it on fire and it was then blazing furiously, but after a little put out, as fortunately there was an abundant supply of water in the ditches. We found the road completely choked up with the debris and by chance of getting on ex-pilot by walking some 2 or 3 miles to Island Pond, and that over a very dangerous part of the road. But there was no alternative except remain in the cars all night at the risk of being again run into by the next train, then about due. We concluded it best to try the walk and after a good deal of trouble managed to get to the hotel about one o'clock, very thankful to find ourselves with sound bones if not with whole skins. From this we got on by another train in the morning, and reached this place in good time after all.

What we have to complain of is the gross and unpardonable carelessness in giving no, not one of an obstruction on the road, either by telegraph or signal, until we collided. It is almost a miracle that a passenger train should be stopped at such a speed as we were going at, without several being killed. How the engine-driver escaped is wonderful, as the locomotive was completely buried under the wreck of the demolished freight cars. The trucks of the freight car were thrown off the track some ten or twelve feet and on the a pretty tight bank; and several of the other cars thrown off the track, and still very little injury done to our train.

Portland, 3rd Dec., 1866.

To the Editor of the Peterboro Examiner.

SIR,—I was one of the very small audience that attended the lecture given by the Rev. Mr. Cartwright here, on Tuesday night, under the auspices of the Literary Club; and I must say that I was surprised in several ways. I was surprised to hear such an eloquent and interesting lecture, for exceeding all idea I had of the Reverend lecturer's power, and I was also surprised at the paucity of attendance which was really disgraceful in a place like this. When efforts are made by a Club, like the Literary, to furnish amusement and instruction to the people of the town, the least they might do in return, is to prevent the Club from suffering pecuniary loss as has been the case in the present instance. People may say that they did not know who the lecturer was and consequently did not go; but in answer to this I may say, that they might rest assured that the Club would not bring a person to lecture unless they were certain of his abilities. It is the duty of the people of the town to encourage by all means in their power so deserving an institution as the Literary Club. I hope the Club will not be discouraged by this their first attempt in bringing foreign lecturers here, and that they will try it once again; and if such a small audience greets the lecturer, he may justly go away thinking that Peterborough is either too well informed on all subjects to be further enlightened, or that it is the most unintellectual place he ever was in.

Yours, &c.,

X.

Rev. Mr. Lumsden in Buffalo.

The Rev. Mr. Lumsden, recently tried in Toronto for being a Fenian raider, and acquitted without very solid grounds for acquital, has been lecturing in Buffalo on his recent experience among Fenians and in the Toronto gaol. The Buffalo *Express* says he did not compliment the Queen's Own very highly. He expressed surprise at the influence Gen. O'Neil held over the Fenians. At Port Colborne, a Canadian placed a pistol at the Rev. he'd sword by Mr. Lumsden, but an officer of the Queen's Own he says, interfered and preserved that portion of his sacred person from being fatally injured. He says the people of Fort Erie consist chiefly of gamblers and blacklegs. At Brantford, it was all the guard could do to prevent him from being torn to pieces by the mob, so indignant were they to find a Scotch clergyman among the Fenians.

He bestowed a high eulogium on the Sheriff of Toronto, and the governor of the gaol, who are "bricks." He next advocated the use of tobacco, on account of its soothing influence. His wife having visited him in jail, he pointed out the advantages he possessed over priest McMahan, who had no wife. Mr. C. Cameron and Mr. Thurston were highly complimented, but the two witnesses, Duggan and Lewis, were pronounced to be perjured villians. He complained that the Protestant clergy of Toronto paid no attention to him, while the Catholic priests of that city attended faithfully to the Catholic Fenians. He was entertained in the house of the lady visitors to the prison, but not to take Judge Wilson As to Ireland, he thought she should have the same rights in the British Empire as Scotland. He spoke for an hour and a half, and was at times applauded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The following note on the subject of the Fenian prisoners was received from the English minister by Secretary Seward:—

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 26th ult., relating to the sentence of death passed on J. Lynch and J. McMahon, in Canada, and stating that the views entertained by the Government of the United States in the various considerations of law, policy, and humanity, which might be expected to arise in the course of the trials of the individuals concerned in the raid committed on Canada last spring, immediately on receipt of that note, I transmitted a copy of it to Her Majesty's Government, and await their instructions before entering at length upon the several weighty subjects contained in it.

The course pursued by the Canadian Government in bringing the cases before the regular tribunals of justice, thus giving to the prisoner the full protection which the law affords to the accused, and the readiness shown by them to communicate all such documents to the Consul of the United States as may throw light on the justice of the sentence and the Regularity of the proceedings will, I trust, satisfy the Government of the United States, that while unduly exercising the Majesty of the law, the authorities do not conduct the prosecution in any vindictive or harsh spirit. I am, moreover, authorized to state that the whole question of the disposal of such of the prisoners as may be convicted has been referred for decision to Her Majesty's Government, who will certainly be animated with the desire so to deal with it, that peace and harmony between populations living in such immediate proximity, and separated by a long frontier so easily traversed. I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, your most obedient and humble servant,

FREDERICK BRUCE.

To the Hon. W. H. SEWARD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The leading members of the Fenian Senate held an important meeting here yesterday. It is not known what business was transacted, but enough has transpired to know that the leaders favor an immediate movement on Canada.

THE MARINE GOLD REGIONS.—The parties who have bought the Richardson mine, are coming along with the wherewithal to complete the purchase. A gentleman who has just returned from the gold regions, says that he has taken gold from two different places between the "Richardson Mine." One of these places was in quartz sand, taken from the bed of the Moira River, where it runs through that Township. This is reliable, and settles the question of the occurrence of gold in quantities in Madoc. Messrs. Henry and John Cook, of Lots 18 and 20, in the 3d Concession, have sold the mineral right of the farm to a Canadian Company, composed of Mr. James Sutliff, Ontario Co., William Cotterell, Peterboro Co., Richard Graham, Peterboro Co., and William McConnell, of Cobourg, for the the sum of $30,000 to be paid on or before the 1st of February next.—*Intelligencer.*

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, is see it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced on the authority of those who've lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat and all Bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all Medicine Dealers, at 25 cts per box.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

DAYS. (Time: 7 a.m.)	Mean Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Temperature of Air.	Direction and Force of the Wind.	Degree of Humidity of the Air.	Rain in inches.
Monday, Dec.	29 4.89	39 6		4	
Tuesday, "	4.79	39 3	S.S. 2	10	1.000
Wednesday, "	5.79	36 21	W. 3	1	.110
Thursday, "	6.70	30 21		10	.100
Friday, "	7.96	34 6	W. 4	3	
Saturday, "	8.56	42 2	S.S. 1	10	.027

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is not, at present, accurately ascertained in numbers; but the Letters S. W. N. E. &c. denote the direction of the wind, and the Words Light, Fresh, Strong, Hurricane, &c. indicate its force.

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers from 10 to 0: thus, 10 denotes that the sky is covered with clouds, 5 that it is half covered, and 0 that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·569, at 7 o'clock, a.m., on Thursday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 28·508, at 7 o'clock, p.m., on Saturday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·1641.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 51° on Saturday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 19.4 on Monday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 37·7.

Warmest day during the week was on Saturday, the Mean Temperature being 44.82.

Coldest day during the week was on Thursday the Mean Temperature being 33.73.

UNUSUAL PHENOMENA.

Sunday—Aurora.

Tuesday—8.58, p.m., sudden storm of wind.

Saturday—12.32, p.m., sudden storm with wind shift S. E. to S. W.

IVAN O'BRIRNE,
Meteor Observer

Peterboro, December 10, 1866.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough, December 12, 1866

Flour ₱ bbl	$3 00	@	$8	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 80	@	1	65
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1 35	@	1	40
Potatoes	0 20	@	0	25
Barley ₱ bush	0 35	@	0	45
Peas "	0 50	@	0	60
Oats "	0 20	@	0	25
Hay ₱ ton	10 00	@	12	00
Hides ₱ cwt	5 50	@	6	25
Sheepskins	0 80	@	0	90
Wool ₱ lb	0 30	@	0	32
Beef ₱ cwt	4 50	@	6	00
Pork ₱ cwt	5 00	@	6	00
Eggs, per dozen	0 12½	@	0	15
Butter,	0 17½	@	0	14
Cordwood	2 00	@	2	50
Fowl, per pair	0 30	@	0	36
Geese	0 25	@	0	40

JOHN ST., CLERKENWELL, LONDON,
JULY 17, 1866.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Commercial public of Canada and the British Provinces that he has at length succeeded, after years of experiment and research, in making a METAL PEN entirely impervious to rust from the acids contained in inks; especially when used with Arnold's Inks (Fluid), which for elasticity and smoothness of action over the poorest paper, stands unequalled.—Being Electro-Carbonized, they will outlast six or eight ordinary Pens, and are guaranteed not to cut through the thinnest foreign letter paper. The manufacturer feels confident that where the Electro-Carbonized Pens have been tried they will supersede all other makes and respectfully solicits a trial of them.

C. BARNARD.

The ELECTRO-CARBONIZED PENS are used be the following Merchants and Bankers in New York in preference, in many instances, to Gold Pens:—

Jno. Clark & Co.	Messrs Cammann & Co.
Fourth National Bank.	Bank of the Republic.
Ward, Campbell & Co.	Messrs Dabney & Morgan.
Jos. Patrick & Co.	Messrs Jaffrey & Co.
Metropolitan Fire	Dennistoun & Co.
E. G. & G. H. Ward.	Central National Bank.
Brown Bros	Bunge, Burlage & Co.
L. E. Amsinck & Co.	Messrs Schell & Co.

Auditor's Dept. Custom House, &c. &c.
November 18, 1866. 4m

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, releasing thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Destroyer* has been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended, may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in soothing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Ordersare coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NOT QUITE SO.

"It is among the most savage and debased tribes only that the condition and comfort of the horse have been neglected;" but we believe there are many in civilized countries who are guilty of the same neglect, and will cut the exquisite of the former, here all may avail themselves of the use of an article which has done more than any thing else heretofore known to improve the condition and relieve the suffering of the horse. Those who will not use it will be the losers, their horses the sufferers, to avoid both use "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine," and you will be satisfied with the result.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 47

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

Is your Hair falling off?
Use Velpeau's Hair Restorative.
Is your Hair turning grey?
Use Velpeau's Hair Restorative.
Are you getting bald?
Use Velpeau's Hair Restorative.
Are you troubled with Dandruff?
Use Velpeau's Hair Restorative.
Do you want beautiful Silken tresses?
Use Velpeau's Hair Restorative.
Do you want a beautiful Hair Dressing?
Use Velpeau's Hair Restorative.
Have you an itching scalp?
Use Velpeau's Hair Restorative.
Are you subject to Headache?
Use Velpeau's Hair Restorative,
JOHNSON BRIGGS & Co.,
Montreal, Proprietors,
BARNES, HENRY & Co., AGENTS. 47

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Prescott, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.
Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen;

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assent [illegible] the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterborough by Osmond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Goulter—in Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada

New Advertisements.

DENTISTRY.

MR. O'DONNELL'S OFFICE will be closed until TUESDAY, December 18th.

Strayed.

FROM the subscriber's premises, a two year old STEER, (coming three), in June last. He had a white face, neck red, sides white with large red spots. The letters J and C were branded in both horns. Any person giving information as to her whereabouts at Phelan's Hotel, or to the subscriber will be suitably rewarded.

JEREMIAH COUGHLAN.
Dourn, Nov. 20th, 1866, 50-4in-p.

SKATERS AND
PEDESTRIANS!

A LARGE LOT OF
WALKING STICKS,
At 123 Cents each,
At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may be lawfully transacted, will be at the Company's Office, Cobourg, on WEDNESDAY, the SEVENTH day of JANUARY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, m.

JAMES BEATTY,
President.

Cobourg, Dec. 11th, 1866. 5-3in.

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and
COAL OIL LAMPS
In great variety, for sale by
ORMOND & GILMOUR.
Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866. 50

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.

I HAVE received instructions from Mr. JOSEPH SEDGWICK, to sell by Public Auction, on

Wednesday, the 26th December, 1866,

on the premises East half of Lot No. 27 in the 10th con. of Otonabee containing by actual survey ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES, (but will be sold for one hundred acres, more or less,) about one Hundred Acres of which are cleared, and well fenced with cedar rails and in a good state of cultivation. The Land is of superior quality well adapted to raising Fall Wheat; and it is situated within three miles of Peterboro', one of the best Market Towns in Canada West. There is a brick-cedar Log House and Kitchen, lathed and plastered inside, a good frame Barn, Stable and Driving House, a young Orchard, and a good well of Water on the premises.

TERMS:—Two Hundred Pounds of the purchase money to be paid down, the balance in equal annual instalments, with interest.

Sale at ONE o'clock, p. m.

A. McNEIL, Auctioneer.
Otonabee, Dec. 12, 1866 50-3in

LAKEFIELD
(NORTH DOURO)
Petroleum Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that subscribers for stock in this Company, who have not on or before the

FIRST day of JANUARY, 1867,

have paid up the FIFTY PER CENT. required on each share subscribed for, and the interest due thereon, will without further notice, be sued therefor in accordance with a resolution of the Directors passed this 7th day of December, 1866.

(By order)
ROBT. CASEMENT,
Secretary.
50-3in.

Just Received!

A large assortment of

GREY COTTONS,

WHITE COTTONS,

CLOTHS,

FLANNELS,

Do Home-made,

STRIPE SHIRTINGS,

PRINTS,

WINCEYS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

BELT-BUCKLES,

&c., &c., &c.,

To be sold at unusually LOW PRICES,

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

Peterborough, Dec. 12, 1866.

Money to Lend.

THE Subscriber will entertain good applications for sums of $200 and upwards, at 9 per cent, on farm property, in the County of Peterborough.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN.
Peterboro', December 5, 1866. 49-3in

Diaries for 1867

Just Received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro, December 5, 1866.

MILLINERY, CLOAKS

&c. &c. &c.

The subscriber has now in stock, and is daily making up, a choice supply of

LADIES' BONNETS, HATS & CAPS,

In rich and new material.

Also, Ladies' CLOAKS and JACKETS, in new goods; together with French Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, &c.

W. CLUXTON

Peterborough, December 12, 1866. 50-3in

SELLING at BARGAINS

Until after the New Year.

Country Merchants, Teachers and Parents will find us well stocked with

School Books and School Stationery.

Country Merchants supplied at Montreal Publishers' prices.

Our facilities for obtaining Stock and arrangements with leading School Book Publishers, enable us to give the very best terms to *Cash Buyers*.

Holiday Presents!

We are buying largely, and making extensive arrangements for the coming Holiday Trade. We purpose having the finest display of

Holiday Gift Books, Standard Works, Juveniles,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,

Ever brought into this market.

Give us a call. Prices to suit purchasers.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, December, 1866.

FOR SALE.

DUNDAS MILLS

GREY COTTON,

Superior in quality, will wash white in two washings.

This Cotton is manufactured in Canada, and can be had cheap

AT W. CLUXTON'S.

Peterborough, November 21, 1866. 48-4

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

We, the undersigned, having entered into an agreement for the

ESTABLISHMENT NEXT SPRING
OF A LARGE
IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE
AND
CLOTHING MANUFACTORY,

On a far more extensive scale than we have ever carried on before in this town,

Beg to inform our Customers and all Cash Buyers, that

ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER

We will commence to sell, in each of our respective stores,

Our Entire Stock of
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
At a Reduction of
FIFTEEN PER CENT UNDER OUR PRESENT PRICES!

This will be an opportunity not to be forgotten.

Our present Stock, in each Store, is over $12,000; part of Ready made Clothing, of the best Cloths and Trimmings, and well made; and every article of this must be sold without reserve before opening the new establishment, which will be entirely on a new style.

For ten years we have been established in Peterborough, during which time we never had the opportunity of offering such GREAT BARGAINS as we do now; so that those who want Ready-Made Clothing, such as Over Coats, Pants and Vests will do well to call before buying elsewhere

Remember our Stores,

F. LEMAY,
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.
L. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, next door to McKeller & Cameron's.

Peterborough, October 24th, 1866. 43

1866 NEW FALL IMPORTATIONS! 1866

W. G. THOMSON & Co.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the FALL and WINTER TRADE.

These goods have all been bought on the best terms, from the

FIRST HOUSES in GREAT BRITAIN,

And for STYLE, QUALITY and CHEAPNESS cannot be surpassed in Canada.

We would direct SPECIAL ATTENTION to our large variety of

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

In all the FASHIONABLE FABRICS.

Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect our

MILLINERY AND MANTLE SHOW-ROOMS,

Which are now open with a great display of RICH and FASHIONABLE Goods, in

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS, MANTLES, JACKETS,
PLUSH and VELVET HATS, CAPS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

N. B.—The price of these goods will be found much lower than is generally charged.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,
Peterborough, October 18, 1866. George Street.

PETERBOROUGH
GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE half-yearly Public Examination of the pupils of the Peterborough Grammar and Union Schools will commence (D.V.) on MONDAY, the 17th instant. The Examinations of the Pupils in their respective departments will take place on the following days, viz.

Monday 17th.—Grammar School.

From 9 o'clock till 1.

Fifth Department, (Boys)—Mr. Shurtliff, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p. m., till 4½ o'clock

Tuesday 18th.—Fifth Department.

(Girls)—Miss Kyle, Teacher—from 10 o'clock, a.m., till 2 o'clock.

Wednesday 19th.—Fourth Department

(Boys)—Mr Griffin, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a.m., till 12 o'clock Fourth Department, (Girls)—Miss Beattie, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p.m., till 4½ o'clock.

Thursday 20th.—Third Department.

(Boys)—Mr. Milne, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a.m., till 12 o'clock. Third Department, (Girls)—Miss Borrowman, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p.m., till 4 o'clock.

Friday 21st,—Primary Department.

(Boys and Girls.)—Mrs. Harelle, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a.m., till 12 o'clock. North and School,—Boys and Girls)—Miss Rotherford, Teacher, from 1 o'clock, p.m., till 4 o'clock.

The Parents and Guardians of the pupils, and all who take an interest in the cause of Education, are particularly requested to attend the Examinations.

JOHN KING, M.A.,
Rector.

Peterboro', December 5, 1866. 49

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Monday, December 17, '66,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A.M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,
WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.
Norwood, Sept. 10th, 1866. 38-tf

Teacher Wanted

FOR School Section, No. 10, Emily, with Second Class Certificate. Address,

THOS. JACKSON,
or W. BURNS,
Omemee.
Emily, December 4th, 1866 49-3in*

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfect safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 48

FEATHERS!

Feathers!! Feathers!!

THE subscribers will pay 45 cents per pound for good live geese feathers delivered at their Warerooms, Toronto.

JAS. QUES & HAY.
Toronto, Nov. 27, 1866. 48-10in

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

SEALED TENDERS

WILL be received by the undersigned up to the

15th Day of December next.

accompanied by the names of two good and sufficient sureties, for the erection of a

DRILL SHED

in the Town of Peterborough. Contractors to furnish and material, and the work to be completed on or before the

15th DAY OF JUNE, 1867,

under a penalty of $20 per week, until finished after that date.

Seventy-five per cent. will be paid on material delivered and work performed as the building progresses, on the certificate of the Inspector.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

May be seen at the Mayor's Office.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr.,
Secretary.
Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1866. 48

NEW
COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Millers Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE.
Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'
Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

LAST NOTICE!

ALL DEBTS due to the Estate of the late JOHN MIGHT in respect of the Saddlery business story conducted for him by Mr. Waddell, in Peterborough, must be paid before the 15th of December next; after that date accounts will be put in suit.

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.
Peterborough, November 21, 1866. 47

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

TWO SERVANT GIRLS
WANTED.

Apply at
GRAHAM & STRATTONS
Peterboro', Dec. 6th, 1866. Book Store.

Township of Harvey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Harvey intend at its next sitting, on the EIGHTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER to pass a By-law for the purpose of legalizing the following roads, viz.:—

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD between the centre of the 13th Concession and the south-west angle of Lot No. 9 in the 14th Concession.

COMMENCING at the centre of the thirteenth concession, at a point where a post has been planted on the side line between lots eight and nine; thence south 75 degrees 30 minutes, west thirty-four chains sixty-six links to the post between eight and nine, thence south 76 degrees 30 seconds, west 30 chains 14 links, thence north 13 degrees 30 seconds, west 9 chains 25 links; thence south 76 degrees 30 seconds, west 30 chains 10 links, to the south west angle of lot number nine in the fourteenth concession, the blazed and described line to be the centre of the road and the said road to be 66 feet in width.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD Continued through Lot eight in the thirteenth concession of the Township of Harvey.

COMMENCING at the centre of the 13th concession, at a point where a post has been planted on the side line between lots eight and nine, thence north seventy-seven degrees thirty minutes east thirty-one chains forty-six links, to the shore of Sandy Lake. The said road to be sixty-six feet wide, and the blazed or described line to be the centre of the road.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD around the foot of Sandy Lake.

COMMENCING at the northeast angle of Lot No. seven in the twelfth concession of the Township of Harvey; thence north seventy-seven degrees thirty minutes, west nineteen chains forty-seven links; thence south eight degrees thirty minutes, west fifteen chains forty-six links; thence south eight degrees thirty minutes, west four chains sixty-seven links; thence south twenty-eight degrees, west seven chains fifty links; thence south seven degrees, west six chains fifty-six links; thence south three degrees, west five chains forty-six links; thence south twenty-one degrees, west two chains twenty-six links; thence south seven degrees, west four chains fifty-six links; thence south eighty-seven degrees, west one chain twenty-four links; thence south eight degrees, west two chains twenty-six links; thence south eighty-seven degrees, west four chains eighty-four links; thence south sixty-four degrees, west two chains twenty-six links; thence south eight degrees, west one chain twenty-four links; thence south seven degrees, west three chains fourteen links; thence south sixty-four degrees thirty minutes, west eight chains twenty-nine links; thence south five degrees, west six chains forty-three links; thence south eighty-six degrees, west eleven chains fifty-seven links; thence south thirteen degrees thirty minutes, west five chains twenty-six links; thence south thirty-four degrees, west eight chains forty-five links; thence south sixty-two degrees, west nine chains eighty links; thence south nine degrees, east seven chains ninety-four links; thence south forty-three degrees, west five chains fifty-five links; thence south forty-two degrees, west four chains forty-four links; thence north eighty-eight degrees, west sixteen chains thirteen links; thence north forty-four degrees, west seven chains sixty-five links; thence north five degrees, west twenty-two chains thirty links; thence north eighty-nine degrees, west three chains sixty-six links; thence north three degrees thirty minutes, west two chains sixty-six links; thence north eighteen degrees, west three chains sixty-seven links; thence north three degrees thirty minutes, west two chains thirty links; thence north sixty-nine degrees thirty minutes, west two chains fifty links; thence north twenty-four degrees thirty minutes, west two chains fifty links; thence north thirty-two degrees, west two chains fifty links; thence north twenty-two degrees, west two chains fifty links; thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes, west one chain fifty links; thence north forty-six degrees, west one chain

Blythe Mills.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him in future to DELIVER PROMPTLY, any where within the Corporation, or Ashburnham, all orders with which he may be intrusted

☞A supply of *Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Grahams Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Shorts, Pollards, Screenings, Peas and Oats*, constantly on hand.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Simcoe Street,
Peterboro, November 26, 1866. 48

GOLD.

£20,000 OF EARTH PER DAY taken from the MADOC Gold Mines, but

LANNIN'S CANADIAN Stove and Tin Shop

IS A REALITY.

☞ Remember the place, nearly opposite Mossie's Book Store, (in that OLD STONE Building,) where you can get STOVES and everything in his line so cheap that if you do not find gold you can save it.

The best ROCK OIL always on hand, very cheap.

Cash for Sheep-skins.

THOS. LANNIN.

Peterborough, Nov. 28, 1866. 48-6in

New Watch and Jewelry Store.

JOHN CLARKE,

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, Jeweler, &c., and for many years of the firm of BROWN & CLARKE, Peterboro, would respectfully intimate to his former customers, and the public generally, that he has resumed business in the above line, in SCOTT'S BLOCK, three doors from Graham & Stratton's, corner of Simcoe street, and nearly opposite Nicholls & Hall's store, where he intends to carry on business as formerly in all its branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the jobbing department. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the best possible manner, and satisfaction given in all cases. Also a general assortment of Jewelry, Clocks, Watches and Fancy Goods, which will be sold at a *small* advance on cost.

J. CLARKE,
Watch Maker,
Simcoe street.
Peterboro', October 4, 1866. 40

ASTONISHING!

ASTOUNDING!!

CONFOUNDING!!!

BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONESS REMEDY IN CANADA.

MESSRS. V. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued shaking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq. Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through my whole system; at night I took a tablespoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Recve.
I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.
48

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be applied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed affected some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in the annels of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.
Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.
Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 29

BOARDING.

MRS. BLACKSTOCK can accommodate two or three gentlemen with BOARD. Four doors South of the Bank of Montreal.
Peterborough, Nov. 21st, 1866. 47-t

INSURANCE.

LONDON FIRE and LIFE Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1720.

No. 7 Royal Exchange, Cornhill, No. 7 Pall Mall, London.

JOHN ALEX. BANKES, Esq., Governor.
BONAMY DOBREE, Jr., Esq., Sub-Governor.
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq., Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS:—*Nathaniel Alexander, Esq., Jno. Alves Arbuthnot, Esq., Richard Baggallay, Esq., Henry Bonham Bax, Esq., James Blyth, Esq., Edward Budd, Esq., Edward Burmester, Esq., Charles Crawley, Esq., Sir Fred. Currie, Bart., F. G. Dalgety, Esq., John Entwisle, Esq., Robt. Gillespie, Jr., Esq., Harry George Gordon, Esq., Edwin Gower, Esq., A. C. Guthrie, Esq., Louis Huth, Esq., Charles Lyall, Esq., John Ord, Esq., Captain R. W. Petly, R. N., David Powell, Esq., Alexander Trotter, Esq., Wm. Bryce Watson, Esq., Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.*

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned is now prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES against LOSS BY FIRE, on the most favorable terms.

All losses *satisfactorily* established, paid without reference to the Board in London.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro.

Head Agency Office, 61 St. Francois Xavier street Montreal.
October 10th, 1866. 41

THE Liverpool and London and Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1803 & 1836; *Amalgamated* 1862.

Capital,	$10,000,000
Invested Funds,	15,000,000
Estimated Annual Revenue, 1765,	5,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada,	250,000

HEAD OFFICES:
1 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL;
20 and 21 Poultry and 26 Regent Street, LONDON;
Corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Canada Board of Directors,

T. E. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal)
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)
H. STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)
E. H. KING, Esq., (Gen. Manager Bank Montreal.)

W. CLUXTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

Dr. BURNHAM,
Medical Referee.
Peterboro', December, 1865. 52-tf

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE* Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£4,000,000STG.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863,

CANADA WEST FARMERS'

Mutual & Stock Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President.
THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
R. P. STREET, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. A. COOLEY, Fire & Agency Inspector.

LOCAL HONORARY DIRECTORS:

Hon. A. A. Burnham, Cobourg; R. H. Ford, Esq., Omemee; Robert Waddell, Esq., South Monaghan; John Walton, Esq., Peterboro'.

THIS Company confines its risks solely to Farm Property, Country Churches, School Houses and Private Houses entirely isolated.

It has been fifteen years in existence and has about 12,000 policies in force. Its rates are as low as is consistent with the safety of policy holders.

R. W. ERRETT, Peterboro',
Agent for the County of Victoria, West par of Peterboro, East Riding of Durham and Township of South Monaghan

J. M. MIGHT, Millbrook,
Agent for the County of Northumberland and East part of the County of Peterboro.

Hamilton, Nov 6th, 1866. 45.

London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL—FIRE, £5,000,000. LIFE, £500,000.

Canada Branch,—Montreal.

DIRECTORS;
WILLIAM WORKMAN, Chairman.
JOHN REDPATH, B. H. LEMOINE, and A. M. DELISLE, Esq'rs.
SIMPSON & BETHUNE, General Agents.

This Office is prepared to accept Risks in both Branches at as low rates as other first class offices. All losses adjusted in Canada and paid promptly.

R. W. ERRETT,
44-tf. Agent at Peterboro'.

Epicures, Look Here!

AMERICAN

CAN VEGETABLES,
CORN, PEAS,
ASPARAGRASS & TOMATOES,
AT THE

Terrapin Restaurant.

PRICE, - - - - - 50 CENTS PER CAN.
(Two pound Cans.)

G. CRONN.
Peterboro', Nov. 7th 1866. 45

WANTED.

500 Cords Oak, Ash and Elm,

SHAVE AND HEADING BOLTS,
Delivered at the Cooperage, Blythe Mills.

ALSO—50 Cords of Black Ash,
(FOR SPOONS.)

R. RENFREW.
Peterboro', Nov. 26, 1866. 48

For Sale, To Let, &c.

A RARE CHANCE
FOR

Grain Merchants and Millers.

THE Subscriber offers to sell or lease for a term of years, a portion of that valuable Corner Lot, bounded by the Railroad on the West, and Simcoe street on the North.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS BEAVIS.
Peterboro', Oct. 19th, 1866. 43.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that excellent farm, Lot No. 21, in the 9th concession of Otonabee, consisting of 100 acres. There are 90 acres cleared in a good state of cultivation. The remainder consists of maple and beach land. There are 9 acres of Fall Wheat sowed at present and looking well, and will go with the place. Good cedar log house; good barns and stables; and the Farm is well watered. It is situated about six miles from Peterborough, and same from Keene.

For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

JOHNSTON COONEY.
Otonabee, October 1st, 1866. 4c-3mos.

Farm for Sale!

In the Township of Mariposa, County of Victoria, consisting of 100 acres—50 acres cleared. Good buildings &c. Three miles from Manilla.

Address pre-paid,
JOHN G. JOHNSTON.
45.3mos. Peterboro'.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by Napoleon Dufoy, corner of Water and London Streets.

TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY
Apply to WM. LECH,
London Street.
Peterboro August 31st, 1866 36-tf

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

CALL AND EXAMINE
The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

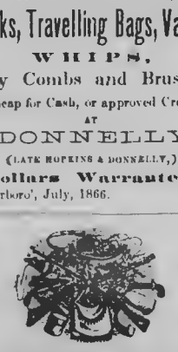
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,
WHIPS,
Curry Combs and Brushes!
Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,
AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

☞ **Collars Warranted.** ☜
Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf



GEORGE LLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

THREE

CARD PICTURES FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.
Peterboro', Sept. 26th, 1866. 39

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at
A. WILLIAMS.
Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

ADDITIONAL FALL IMPORTATIONS.

WE beg respectfully to call the attention of our customers and the public generally, to the large additions we have just made to our FALL STOCK, namely,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Cloths,
Casimeres,
Tweeds,
Silk Mixed Coatings
and Over Coatings,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HOSIERY,
CARPETS, DAMASKS, TICKS, &C.
MARSEILES QUILTS.

TABLE LINEN in GREAT VARIETY, and VERY CHEAP.

Prints, Cottons, Dress Goods, Shawls, &c.

Under Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention is called to

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Of our business, which is conducted by a man of undoubted ability and long experience, where all orders are executed with neatness and dispatch, and at prices which cannot but give satisfaction to the closest purchasers.

☞ **EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED TO FIT!** ☜

We also keep on hand

A Good Stock of Staple Groceries.

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, October 18, 1866. 43

MONTREAL HOUSE.

REMOVAL!

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has now removed to his new and commodious premises, immediately adjoining his old stand, where he is preparing to give better bargains than ever.

JUST READ THIS!

FACTORY COTTONS—from 5d per yard; best from 7½d to 10d.
WHITE COTTONS—from 6d per yard; very good from 8d to 11d.
BLANKETS—from 4s 6d; better at almost every price.
PRINTS—at 6d per yard; good at 10d and 10½d.
DRESS LUSTRES and CHECK WINCEYS—as low as 7½d, 9d & 10½d.
PLAIN WINCEYS—as low as 8½d; good from 1s to 1s 3d and 1s 6d.
COBURGS and FRENCH MERINOES—cheap and good.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS—from 6d per yard; very best at 1s 1½d.
TICKINGS—at 11d, 1s and 1s 1d.
UNDER-TICKINGS and BAGGINGS—1¼ y'd wide, at 10d per yard.
FLANNELS—of all kinds; good home-made grey at 2s 6d per yard.
CLOTHS—of all kinds. Best Grey Cloth at 3s 6d per yard.
FINE CLOTHS—of every description—CHEAP.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, GOOD AND CHEAP!

Come and examine it.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER,

By a first class Tailor, at one day's notice. Warranted to fit and give thorough satisfaction.

Don't forget to give us a call; for we know that we can please you in price and quality. Remember the

MONTREAL HOUSE.

Peterborough, October 18, 1866 JAS. W. DUNNET. 42

DAVID LEMAY,

Wholesale and Retail

CONFECTIONER,

Manufacturer of

Steam Refined Confectionery,
Lozenges, Gum-Drops, French Bon-Bons.
BRIDES' CAKES MADE TO ORDER.
Tea Cakes, Biscuits and Pastry.

Fresh OYSTERS received daily.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LUNCH.

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS!

I would respectfully inform Country Store Keepers that I am manufacturing extensively, and can offer them articles in my line as low as any first class house in Toronto or Montreal.

Please give a call. All orders promptly attended to.

D. LEMAY.

Peterborough, November 1st, 1866. 44-3m

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—*dried and pickled* of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

In Canada, as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.
Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. *It is thus rendered noiseless* in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ap 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WITH THE

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.
July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

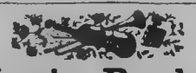
GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years.* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over twelve thousand piano fortes.* Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

HP 30-1yr



Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterboro', April, 1866.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jest so!"—"Exactly!"—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "lowly" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins more and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" " " " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" " " " I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

" " " " I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. " " The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

" " " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.
Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Barnden's Express

"The sprain in my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do
It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. *All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic,* and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro', Oct. 24, 1866.

DARLEY'S
Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that mucorium which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part, causing the mucous membrane to recover its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, poisoning the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hurd & Co.,
Bolton Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Niagara, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Bristoe, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Which has received the endorsement of the most
PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuses of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confusion of Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
Over 139 King St. East,
TORONTO,
For the cure of
CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES
And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATE READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis stricture, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 139 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties These Roots, &c., are carefully selected as chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head,

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:
L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
December 1, 1864. 6mos

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE
PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'

Is published at the office of the publisher every Thursday morning,

NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion .... 50 c.
Each subsequent insertion.....1!
Six to ten lines, first insertion.....60
Each subsequent insertion.....20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).00
Each subsequent insertion, " 02

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, in the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro', January 1, 1866.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XI. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1866. No. 52.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in NICHOLLS & HALL'S, or at his own residence Balsom Grove, Smith. 3

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Ke , Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Puffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Fancy Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan. OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'. Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Corner, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALER in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Leather constantly on hand. Mott's old stand, Simcoe street,

STABLES,

[illegible] Insurer Marriage [illegible] Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c. Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLAN,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, &c. Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough. ALEX. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. CLIVE BOLAN.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Jefferson Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 19, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker, George Street, Peterboro.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

Has resumed his practice as

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Peterborough, Nov. '66. 47.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth [illegible] daily from 9 to 10 a. m. Free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro'. C. W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY.

G. F. ORDE.

Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1866. 47-6in.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department, will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th, 1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager

Ontario Bank, Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

Hotels, &c.

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH.

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has *completely* refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

Peterboro', July 11, 1866. J. SIMPSON, Proprietor. 28

MAPLE LEAF SALOON,

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Elias, beg to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and a Luncheon Restaurant with the Season.

GREGG & PETCH.

Peterboro', April 6, 1866. 14

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, December 3rd, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	10.00 a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	3.00 p m
Kelley's	10.25	Quay's	3 39
Omemee,	10.47	Perrytown	3 34
Lytle's,	11.10	Campbellst	3.40
Brunswick	12.10	Summit	4.00
Manvers,	11 30	Arr. Millbrook	4.15
Arr. Millbrook	12.00	Dep	4 40
Dep	12.10 p.m.	Manvers	5 08
Summit,	12.35	Brunswick	5.18
Campbell's	12 55	Lytle's,	5.25
Perrytown	1.00	Omemee,	5.45
Quay's,	1.12	Kelly's	6.00
Arr. Port Hope	1 35	Arr. Lindsay,	6.20

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	3.30 p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.30 a.m.
Fraserville	3.55	Quay's	10.53
Arr. Millbrook	4.20	Perrytown	11.05
Dept	4.30	Campbell's	11.10
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.30
Campbell's	5.10	Arr. Millbrook	11.55
Perrytown	5.14	Dep	12.05 P.M.
Quay's,	5.28	Fraserville	12.25 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	12 50

A. T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

November 28, 1866. 49

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 30 a.m.
Mixed	9.20 p.m.
Express (night)	7.00 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 a.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 p.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 23, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed. A. M.	Express. P. M.
HAMILTON.....depart.	7.15	3.35
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown		
Wellington Square	7.	3.42
Bronte	7.	3.57
Oakville	8.28	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.26
Mimico	9.05	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9.30	5.00

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express. P.M.	Mixed A. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7.45
Mimico		8.10
Port Credit	1.55	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9.05
Bronte	2.26	9.17
Wellington Square	2.42	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

Norwood and Peterboro' STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 10, 1863. 34

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $76 to $80. STEERAGE $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent. Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 20, 1866.

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have received a large addition to their stock of

BOOKS.

Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Sea.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Caesar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untitled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Hoser.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Bypaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books, used in all the schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets Peterboro, August, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, which will be sold at low prices. Their stock consists of

Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Dressing Cases,
Bottle Cases,
Match-stands,
Money Boxes,
Album Companions,
Stand Glasses,
Combs—a large variety,
Whisker, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Cribbage and Backgammon Boards,
Ladies' Work-box and Writing-desk combined.
Ladies' Satchels from 35 cents up.
A Good Album for 50 cents.

BOOKS and Stationery.

G. & S. have, as usual, a large supply of all kinds of School and Miscellaneous Books.—Stationery of every description, in Foolscap, Letter, Note and Fancy.

Ink Bottles—a large variety.

Pipes! Pipes!!

They have also received a large assortment of BRIAR-ROOT PIPES, which they are selling at bargains.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES also on hand.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Market Block.

Peterboro', Oct. 1866.

Poetry.

THE COMING OF WINTER.

He comes! the Winter comes!
I hear his footsteps through the nights!
I hear his vanguard on the heights
March thro' the place with muffled drums!

His naked feet are on the wood;
The grass blades stiffen in his path,
No tear for child of earth he hath!
No pity for the tender seed!

The hare cubs shudder at his breath!
A moment by the stream he stays—
Its melody is mute! A glaze
Creeps o'er its dimples, as of death!

From fettered stream and blackened moor
The city walls he silent nears;
The mansions of the rich he fears!
He storms the cabins of the poor!

The curtained couch, the glowing hearth,
The frost rimmed greyboard's power defy!
He curses as he harries by
And strikes the beggar dead, to earth!

For every gleaming hall he spares,
A hundred heartless hovels hold
Hearts pulseless, crisp with ice and cold,
Watched by a hundred grim despairs!

Here is your mission! Ye who feed
Your lavish fires! Not after
But at your doors your heathen are!
God's Poor—your creditors! Take heed!

The path is long to Pagan shores!
Their skies are sunny—God o'er all!
The Winter's deadly harvests fall
Around you! Deal your master's stores!

Miscellaneous.

KATE GOWER.

'My darling Kate, do not look so sad; after all, I have no doubt you will be very happy, and a fortnight or three weeks after you are married I shall hear you say there was never in the world half so nice a man or good a husband as George Melville!'

'Oh, Emily, Emily, I cannot think so, the very sound of his name makes me shudder!' was the passionate reply to Miss Woodford's words of encouragement; and the speaker buried her face in the bosom of her friend, and burst into tears.

'My dear girl, this will never do; it is not now too late, if you repent your determination, to break off your engagement with Mr. Melville. Do you regret what you have done?'

'I should do it again under the same circumstances,' answered Kate Gower, after a moments pause.

'And you would be right. Indeed, Kate, continued Miss Woodford, 'we have advised you for the best. Love is not necessary for happiness; and the calm regard and friendship you feel for Mr. Melville, (for you have only fancied you dislike him since he has appeared in the character of a suitor, while before you were really attached to him), will prove a far more durable means of happiness, than that passionate affection which girls fancy a necessary feeling towards their future husband. Yes, my dear girl, I am quite sure you will never repent it if you marry him.'

'But you know—you know I love another,' murmured Kate, in a voice almost inaudible through her tears.

'You believe, you fancy you do; but how do you know he cares for you?—You are throwing away, are wasting your affections on one unworthy of them,' said Emily Woodford. 'If he loved you, do you suppose he would have allowed so long a time to elapse without seeing you, and seeking some explanation? Instead of which he seems to have purposely avoided you; does such conduct betoken love?'

Miss Woodford paused, and Kate hid her face for a moment in the cushion of the sofa and then gasped out, almost writhing with anguish.

'Oh, Emily, you are too, too cruel!'

'I seem so, dearest; but ask yourself seriously if I am not right. Think of your mother, Kate; of your brothers and sisters, poor children! whose fate depends so much on your conduct—remember—'

'I know all—I think of it all—I remember *all*,' interrupted the unhappy girl; 'if I did not, think you I *could* consent to become the wife of one I detest? Do you think if my mother, my gentle, suffering, idolized mother, had not with tears in her eyes implored me to accept Melville's hand, and had not even owned she believed it would prolong her life were I to do so, think you I ever, ever could have so degraded myself as to bind myself to one man, when my every pulse is throbbing with wild, passionate love for another? Could I,' continued Kate, with increasing vehemence—'could I, when the images of my mother and her little children were conjured up before my eyes, in poverty and dependence—could I refuse to assist them, to render them happy, to give them a home, when it was in my power to do so—could I, Emily? Alas! alas! no. But I deserve it all,' she passionately exclaimed; 'I deserve it all! Oh, I am rightly punished! I was proud, I was wayward, I wanted to bring *him* to my feet; I wanted to show it was a favour to be loved by me; and he, too, was proud, and left me, and we have never met since! Oh, Emily, Emily, God help me!' and Kate ceased speaking, exhausted by the violence of her emotions, and began hurriedly to pace the little drawing-room. Miss Woodford was thoroughly perplexed; she knew not what to say to her friend, whose unusual excitement almost terrified her. It was too late, she reflected, to break off her engagement; besides the thought of Kate's invalid mother flashed across her mind, and she knew such a sudden disappointment would most likely be a death-blow; but yet, surely it was not right that Kate Gower should be allowed to contract a marriage evidently so abhorrent to her feelings. Poor Emily! she was sadly puzzled; and as she thought of her own happy engagement and handsome lover she sighed deeply. She could not, however, decide on any plan of conduct, and resolved, at last, to let matters take their own course. It was a pensiveness she bitterly repented when it was too late.

Mrs. Gower was the widow of a major in the army, who had died, leaving her with four children and heavy debts, two years before the opening of this narrative. It was a hard struggle for five human creatures, of refined states and habits, to live upon the scanty pittance allowed them by government; so no wonder that when George Melville, young, rich, and good-looking, fell in love with and proposed to her eldest and favorite daughter, Kate, the widow, unaware of her previous attachment, urged and entreated her to accept his proffered hand. We have seen from the conversation recorded above, that Kate, moved by the tears of a mother she dearly loved, and aware of the immense advantage that would accrue to her family by her marriage (for Mr. Melville had promised to provide them with a home), consented, and a few days only were now wanting to that fixed for the wedding.

Alas for a woman who marries a man she cannot love! and doubly alas for her whose affections are already bestowed on another. Oh, mothers loving and kind, and unselfish and affectionate though ye be, beware lest for the fancied advantage of your children you sacrifice their every chance of happiness. The husband may be kind, and generous, and loving, and constant; but if the wife love him not, how, *how* can she be happy? And it is on her whole life that the deep gloom of despair will be cast; not for days, nor weeks, nor months, nor even *years*, but for ever—for her whole life, with no hope for relief but in the grave; and her one despairing cry will be ever ascending to heaven—'Let me die, Lord! let me die! I only ask for death!' Poor and one, God help thee!

* * * * *

Kate Gower's wedding-day had arrived and never had she looked more beautiful.—A strange light burnt in her dark brilliant eyes, and a bright flush on her cheek deceived the numerous spectators into a belief that she was marvellously happy. Mrs. Gower's heart dilated with joy as she gazed on her lovely daughter, who, with the bridal wreath on her brow, and the lace veil falling on the ground around her, knelt at the altar, and pronounced her marriage vow, to 'love, honour, and obey' her husband. What mockery! what hallowness! Poor, unhappy Kate! But so well did she sustain the part she had imposed on herself, that not even her bridesmaid, Emily Woodford, for less did her happy mother, suspect for one moment the sacrifice she was making. She was so perfectly calm, even smiling, that Emily believed her quite reconciled to her fate; and many would have laughed at the idea of its being otherwise. What! with a two-thousand-pounding, fine-tempered husband, not happy? Why, what would the girl have?—aye, what indeed?

* * * * *

Four months had passed away since Kate Gower had become Kate Melville, and still her husband loved her with almost the passionate ardor of his first devotion. True, the thought sometimes flashed across his mind that the feeling was not reciprocal, that Kate even shrank from his caresses; but he soon persuaded himself that to a natural quietness of manner was to be attributed her apparent coldness; and fortunately he had never known her otherwise, for their acquaintance had commenced but a few months after her father's death, when the irreparable loss of a kind and indulgent parent had subdued, for the time, every trace of her natural gaiety and sparkling spirits, so marvel, as it ripened, and as the prospect of becoming the wife of one she could not love, stood ever before her—so marvel that they did not return, and that to Melville she had even appeared both undemonstrative and reserved. We will not stay to tell how different she had been, when overflowing with the happiness of loving and being beloved; every flower in the field, every star in the sky, every section in the day, had been a source of heartfelt joy, and pure, simple mirth.

Vivian Howick and Kate had met in Malta, while her father's regiment was stationed there, and soon congeniality of tastes and similarity of feelings had taught the young people first friendship, then love. The day before that on which Vivian had decided to ask Major Gower's approbation of their engagement, a foolish misunderstanding arose between the lovers, and Kate, indignant at being for once suspected of levity, exclaimed, in answer to some gentle reproach from Vivian: "Mr. Howick, you are assuming a husband's authority a little too soon; I have no wish to lose my liberty at sixteen, and if you cannot trust me, if you have no faith in me let us part—it will be better—let us part!" Before she could retract her words she was alone; Vivian had sprung up, passed through the open French window, and was gone. Poor Kate! she had never seen him since; and yet almost before the words had passed her lips she bitterly repented them. A few days after, she heard that Mr. Howick had left for England, and soon her father's regiment was also summoned there, previous to embarking for India. Major Gower died a fortnight after their arrival in London; and since then Kate had never even heard the name of Vivian Howick mentioned. How often it hung upon her lips, and how often it brought a passionate flood of agonizing tears to her eyes, we care not now to tell; there are some feelings in a woman's heart that should be secret even to sympathy.—Vivian Howick stayed but a few weeks in England, when having obtained an appointment as secretary to the ——— embassy, he set out for ——— * * * *

'Kate, dearest, it is ten o'clock; had you not better begin to dress?'

'Certainly, if you wish it;' and Melville was left alone in the large dining-room of his mansion in Grosvenor Square. Half an hour had passed when Kate rejoined her husband. She was looking very lovely, and he could not resist pressing her to his heart, as he murmured some lover-like compliment on her surpassing beauty; and then, for the first time, he marked her expression of shrinking scorn, as even the faint color that usually tinged her cheek fled from her face, and a feeling of distrust and disappointment, almost of anger rose in his heart. He instantly withdrew his arm, and opening the door of the apartment, motioned her forward. In another moment they were in the carriage, on the way to Lady ——'s.

A murmur of admiration arose from the group hanging about the entrance of the ball-room as Kate entered it, leaning on the arm of her husband; and in truth she was looking gloriously beautiful; a smile had rarely dwelt on her face since her marriage, but her classical beauty had perhaps rather gained than lost by its additional severity; and the pure simplicity of her white dress, and the large lilies in her dark hair, were well chosen to show off to the most remarkable advantage the singular beauty of her face and form. But Melville, usually so proud of the admiration she excited, was this evening gloomy and irritable; and though he authoritively insisted on her dancing, he watched her throughout with an earnest attention, which too plainly showed how the trust he had felt in her had vanished from his heart.

'What do you think of Miss D'Arcy; it is her first appearance this season!' said Lord Fitz Mordant to Kate, during the pauses of a quadrille.

'Which do you mean—where is she?' inquired Kate.

'That girl in blue, sitting near the door—there now she is standing up—do you see? Is she not pretty! But, good heavens! Mrs. Melville, what is the matter?' exclaimed Fitz Mordant, as Kate's eye, following his directions, glanced first at Miss D'Arcy, and then rested on an elegant man, leaning against the wall near her. 'Are you ill?' continued he; 'allow me to find you a seat, and ice?' and the good-natured young man, really alarmed by her fearful paleness and convulsive respiration, elbowed his way through the crowd, and refusing a thousand offers of assistance, conducted her into the conservatory, where Kate, sinking into a chair, and striving vainly to thank him, at last motioned him away. With true delicacy of feeling, the young viscount obeyed the gesture and left her alone.

With her two hands pressed against her throbbing forehead, Kate tried to calm herself; but the task was impossible, and she fell back powerless and almost senseless in her chair. It was, indeed, Vivian Howick, she had seen—Vivian, whom she still loved wildly, devotedly, and now, God help her! *criminally*.

And the sound of music in the ball-room came faintly on her ear; and oh, how it jarred on her strained feelings! Poor, poor Kate.

Many minutes passed thus, and Kate was still leaning back in her chair, her face hidden in her hands, when a footstep close to her made her glance up. In another moment, acting on a passionate impulse, she flung herself towards Vivian, who was passing before her, and with a low cry burst into tears.

'Kate! Kate!' and he guided her to a sofa, where she sat sobbing as if her heart would break, and he bending down to her, with an expression of love and pity, and stern heart-rending grief.

'Oh, Vivian! Vivian! do speak to me, do have mercy on me, do forgive me!—Oh, Vivian!'

'Kate,' he whispered, 'I forgive all; but, oh, you have broken two hearts, you have shattered all the happiness of two existences. God help us, Kate!'

'But why, why did you never seek me since? why never even come near me?' asked Kate amid her tears.

'I have only just returned from abroad, where I went a month after I parted with you—you remember *when*?'

'Vivian, have pity!'

At this moment a figure stood suddenly before them, and Kate was roused to a full sense of her error by seeing her husband with flashing eyes, gazing upon her.

'Mercy, mercy,' she gasped out; and at the same moment, seeing Melville's hand raised, preparatory to striking Howick, she threw herself forward, and the blow fell on her shoulder.

"Coward," exclaimed Vivian, as he sprang up; and almost before the words had passed his lips, Melville was laid prostrate on the ground, a crimson stream flowing from his head, which had come in contact with the sharp corner of a marble consol. The conservatory was soon filled with an inquiring crowd, for the noise of his fall, and Kate's piercing shriek as she fell back on the sofa, had penetrated even to the ball-room. A pretended accident accounted for the affair; and on Melville corroborating the story when he recovered, Vivian was permitted to leave unmolested, and Kate was placed apparently lifeless in the carriage by her husband, who threw himself beside her, as in a faint voice he peremptorily gave the word of command, Home.

A hostile meeting was the consequence, and next morning Vivian was waited upon by a certain ferocious-looking gentleman, answering to the cognomen of Captain Lutestring, who "exceedingly regretted being obliged to call relative to certain matters connected with his respected friend, Mr. Melville." All arrangements were speedily made—the meeting took place, and when Kate partially recovered from a long and dangerous illness, it was only to learn that her husband had slain one whom she had worshipped in her girlhood with an almost idolatrous passion, and whom she still loved but too well!

We dare not dwell on the scenes that followed; the grave soon gave rest to the tried and erring spirit, her fate a warning and a lesson.

Melville lived many years of a sad and sorrowing life; he was almost as much sinned against as sinning; and God grant that his one crime may be atoned for by his grief and remorse.

Emily Woodford had married a few weeks after Kate, and but one shadow was thrown on her life of sunshine—that was the consciousness, that had she possessed sufficient moral courage to interpose, when she saw how hateful her marriage was to Kate, two lives would have been saved to happiness and peace! It was a gloomy reflection, and often did her tears bitterly fall over the grave of her early friends.—Our tale points its own moral—may it be a profitable warning.

THE BLIGHTED LIFE.

About fifteen years since, James Baynard and I graduated at the same university. He was my superior in everything but Latin. The plain and orators of Greece and Rome were his favorite companions.—Often have we walked under the shadows of ancient colleges and tall embowering trees, contrasting the breadth and depth of our acquirements and speculations on the future. Often have I stood to enthusiastically listen to him picturing in glowing colors the [illegible] that [illegible] his after-life. He could scarcely have been said to have lived in the present. He was either brooding over the treasures of the past, or soaring on the wings of imagination into the untrodden future. Time passed on, and I had not seen my friend for several years. I had occasionally heard of him, but the intelligence was far from an encouraging character.

One beautiful star-lit evening, while crossing London-bridge, a man with stooping mien, his hat over his eyes, and his dirty, torn coat, buttoned around him, asked me for some coppers. I thought I remembered the voice, I looked at the man, and started back, and stood for a moment speechless, as if I had encountered a ghost. I was almost certain that the wretched being who stood before me was the one whom I once rejoiced to call my friend, and of whose success in life I had once such high expectations. I dared not for a short time speak to him and call him by his name, fearing that he would answer and confirm my suspicions. But I did so, and his answer sent a cold thrill through my frame. It was *he*, or what was left of him. He was no other than a mean-looking, soul-broken, drunkard. I no sooner told him my name, than he looked still more ghastly, and appeared for a moment as if annihilation would be a comfort to him. As we both partially collected ourselves, he tried to shew me by saying, 'I beg pardon sir, I took you for some one else!' That did not satisfy me. I followed him and compelled him to share a part of my purse.—He took it tremblingly, and said, 'I am a miserable, guilty, lost man.' My heart was so full, that I could only take his address, and tell him that I would call on him. I went on my way in deep, deep sorrow. I had seen the friend of my earlier years, one in whom I had reposed much confidence—one from whose lips I had caught many an inspiration, and one who had in my [illegible] [illegible] my mind and coloured my destiny. Here was I in affluent circumstances, and with bright prospects. But what was *he*? A fallen man, an outcast, a victim to strong drink. What advantage to him was the classic page; what was all his learning, his ardent hopes, his warm aspirations now? What were Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, Homer, Virgil, Tacitus, Thucydides, Cicero, and Horace now! He could not be worse off if Greece and Rome never existed. What was the greatness and glory of his own country to him? Art, science, philosophy, history, poetry, truth, man, God, and eternity were forgotten.—The stars may shine on in their deep mysterious beauty; the earth, the heavens, and millions of human souls might await to contribute to his happiness, and impress him with the loftiness of his nature, and the vastness of his destiny. But no, there he was, a crushed mutilated being. After a few minutes' reflection, I resolved to write to him that very night, and tell him that I would call and see him the next day. I wrote the letter and posted it. The following day, at the appointed time, I called at the place where I was directed, and made inquiries for a person named James Baynard. "O, sir," was the reply, "he left this morning, not to return again; and he left a letter for a gentleman, a Mr. Hall, whom he said would call for it." I asked for the letter, and it was delivered to me. It was as follows:—

During the last few years I have suffered many pangs. My life, almost from the time you and I parted at Oxford, has been a checquered, unenviable, and ignoble one. I will not tear your heart by relating it; I can only say I am an irrecoverably lost man. I am careless, hopeless, and reckless. I have forsaken my friends, and they have forsaken me. But all my misfortunes and sins have not annihilated every particle of humanity and pride in my bosom. I have just sufficient left to dread the meeting of your glance, and encountering your conversation. I therefore only hope that we may never meet again on earth. I go I know not whither, and I care not whither. Meeting you has caused a momentary resurrection of my earlier joys, loves, hopes, and dreamings; but such remembrances only revive to harrow my soul. The more I think of what I have been, the more do I curse the present and dread the future. O that I was never born! Gin has been my chief enemy. May good have mercy on one who has now no mercy on himself.

Farewell,

JAMES BAYNARD.

S. HALL, Esq.

The reading of this letter made me shudder with sorrow and dread. What could I do? I knew not where to go to find the one I wanted, so that I might relieve him. Perhaps he would die of want; perhaps he would commit some crime, and get imprisoned, transported, or executed. These and similar thoughts rushed through my mind. I resolved to do my best to find him, and, if possible, reclaim him. I have from that time to the present searched and inquired after him in vain. May Providence put him once more in my way, so that I may be his benefactor.

A GOOD lady, who had two children sick with measles, wrote to a friend for the best remedy. The friend had just received a note from another lady, inquiring the way to make pickles. In the confusion, the lady who inquired about the pickles, received the remedy for the measles, and the anxious mother of the sick children with horror read the following:—"Gould those three or four children in very hot vinegar and sprinkle them with salt, and in a very few days they will be cured."

Dennis Court of Enquiry.

...rt of enquiry appointed to re-
...port ...nis' conduct at Fort Erie, have
...at last ... their labors, and the report
...is now ... the public.

The c... arrived at ere such as
were expe... those who were acquaint-
ed with the ... r in which the proceed-
ings were c... d, and the men who
composed the C...

The Court was ...inted to inquire into
Col. Dennis' conduct ...t when it assembl-
ed they required C... King and McCal-
lum to head in ch... against him, thus
placing them in the p... of prosecutors,
and when the inquiry ... ing on, mem-
bers of the Court would ... find out the
evidence that a witness w... ly to give
before his examination, and ... of those
...ere not examined before the Court.
...they found that the e... was
likely to be unfavorable to him.

Those who were acquainted with these
facts, and they are notorious in the neigh-
borhood, will not be surprised that the
Court acquitted Col. Dennis of all the
several counts of the indictment ...
against him.

The evidence is not yet published, but
when it is we are certain the country will
be surprised at the finding of the Court on
the evidence produced. It will be seen
whether the evidence was not sufficient to
convict him on more than one of the charges
made against him. It is not at all surpris-
ing that the finding was dissented from by
the President, Col. Dennison, and that the
Commander-in-Chief does not approve of
the finding of the Court.

The most serious charge that was made
against Col. Dennis, and the one that he is
pronounced guilty of, by the Commander-
in-Chief, in that he, "after having received
information that a large and overwhelming
force of the enemy was within a very short
distance, and after himself seeing the force
approaching, recklessly and uselessly landed
five officers and 98 men of the Welland
Canal Field Battery and Dunnville Naval
Brigade from the steamer Robb, marched
them along an exposed road and posted them
in a most dangerous position, where they
were exposed to a front and flanking fire
from the enemy—which course on his part
resulted in disaster to his command—in the
serious wounding and maiming of some of
them for life—of an officer and five men,
and the capture by the enemy of four officers
and 32 men of that command."

Cols. Shanly and Fairbanks pronounce
him not guilty of this as well as all the other
charges made against him, but Col. Dennis-
on and the Commander-in-Chief consider it
fully proven. It was this action of Dennis
that was most condemned by the public—in
fact, all the others re-ulted from it. If he
had allowed the men to remain on the Robb,
as he was advised to do by Capts. King
and McCallum, none of the other disasters
could have happened to his command.

The Commander-in-Chief finds fault with
Capt. King for interfering with Major Wal-
lace in procuring evidence for Col Dennis.
We suppose that no inquiry has been made
into the conduct of Capt. King in this mat-
ter, and that the Commander-in-Chief is
acting upon the statement of Major Wal-
lace, without giving Capt. King an oppor-
tunity to defend himself. We would like
to know what Major Wallace had to do
with the inquiry. He resides at Whitby,
and could not know anything about the
matter personally, as he was not forward
till after the Fort Erie affair was over, as
Col. Dennis is Brigade Major of the
division in which Major Wallace holds his
command, and is therefore in a position to
greatly influence ... witnesses in favor
of Col. Dennis. ... ...ys ... the
extraordinary interest which Wallace
took in the inquiry; for his coming all the
way from Whitby, and using every means
in his power to obtain evidence favorable
to Col. Dennis.

The Court of Inquiry have given their
verdict, and the Commander-in-Chief has
given his remarks thereon, but there is a
higher power than either that will pronounce
an opinion upon the matter. The people
of Canada have yet to speak, and they will
do so. Every one was willing to allow the
decision in Col. Booker's case to pass, on
account of the peculiar circumstances in
which he was placed, but the public are
not inclined to be so lenient with Col.
Dennis. The brave Capt. King and his
men were placed in a position of great dan-
ger, contrary to the advice of their own of-
ficers, and some of them have been maimed
for life by the incapacity of Col. Dennis.—
No matter what influence Col. Dennis may
bring to bear in his favor, the people of
Canada will not be satisfied to allow him
to go unpunished. Col. Dennis must not
be allowed the opportunity of placing men
in such a position again; and such officers
as Capt. King and McCallum, who did
their duty nobly on that occasion, will be
commended for bringing Col. Dennis for-
ward to answer the charges made, and for
producing evidence to prove these charges.
—*St. Catherines Post.*

Aid to the Sufferers—Extraordinary Developments.

(From the Quebec Daily News.)

Already the magnificent sum of $276,-
000 has been received and acknowledged
by the Quebec Conflagration Relief Com-
mittee. This is about $38 per head of the
whole number of sufferers, from the aged
and invalided to the infant on the breast,
or, averaging the number of families at five
each, about $190 for the relief of each
family, and is in addition to the immense
quantity of clothing and other necessaries
sent to assist them over a hard Canadian
winter. Will any one dare to tell us that
the assertion we have already made, that this sum is adequate and more than adequate
for all purposes of relief, is untrue, and that
in raising our pen to caution the benevolent
at a distance from being further imposed
on, we were guilty of uncharitableness to-
wards those whom a great and sudden ca-
lamity had rendered helplessly destitute?—
We know that if this sum had been distri-
buted as it was received, or even the half
of it, the duties of the Relief Committee
would have come to a close before this, and
we would not have heard the faintest mur-
mur of distress from the burnt district, not
even that which presented itself in other
years in the same quarter, when no such
calamity had befallen it. Of the $276,-
000 received, the Relief Committee has
distributed about $60,000, leaving four-
fifths of the amount collected yet in the
hands of the Treasurer. Two-thirds of the
recipients have received all that they are
to receive, and in doling them out their last
pittance of $2 per head, they were distinct-
ly informed of this fact, so that we may
fairly conclude that there are not at present
over 2,000 persons on the relief-roll; and
if the balance of the donations be distribut-
ed equally among them, which we very
much doubt, they will each be entitled to
the handsome *douceur* of $100 each, or
about $500 per family. The distribution
of the clothing and other comforts is about
on a par with the money relief afforded
the sufferers. We know that immense
quantities of clothing have come [illegible]
for the manufacturing towns of [illegible]
Hull. The less than 3,000 [illegible]
passenger car.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

From the report of Mr. Welle, Secreta-
ry of the United States Navy, presented
to Congress with the President's message
we learn that there was now on the Ameri-
can service 279 vessels carrying 2,351 guns
—a much smaller force than is generally
supposed. Of all these vessels, 54, carry-
ing 167 guns are iron clad—that is sea-go-
ing "monitors" and boat-pleased for river
service; 2 are old sailing vessels; 81, car-
rying 749 guns are wooden vessels, either
laid up, in course of repair, or offered for
sale; 7, with 40 guns, are iron-clads not
yet completed; and 19, with 368 guns, are
steam vessels not completed; of the whole
force, 69 vessels, carrying 695 guns, are
on squadron service on the Atlantic and Pa-
cific coasts, in the Mediterranean and in
the Chinese and Japan waters; 9, carrying
43 guns, are on special service; and 27,
carrying 252 guns, are on duty at various
stations in the United States—making a
total of 115 vessels, carrying 1,027 guns,
now in commission. The total number of
seamen in the service is 13,600. The
Secretary calls of the existing iron-clads
as admirably adapted for harbour defence
and even for sea-service should it be nec-
essary to employ them; but in anticipation
of war with a maritime power, he strongly
urges the construction of larger vessels,
which may be propelled by sail as well as
steam, in order to carry on an offensive as
well as defensive war. He also recom-
mends the construction of more dry-docks,
pointing out that one port in England had
more accommodation of this kind than all
the ports in the United States put together.
Several other propositions are made for in-
creasing and strengthening the navy with a
view to being prepared for any contingen-
cy that may arise involving hostilities with
any European power.—*Leader.*

AN ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.—Information
has been communicated to the Kingston
police by an American gentleman, to the
effect that on Tuesday evening, between
three and four o'clock, a most diabolical
outrage was perpetrated on the person of
Captain Murdock, residing on his farm on
Grindstone Island, opposite Gananoque, but
in the State of New York. It appears that
at this hour Captain Murdock and his wife
went to the stable to feed the cattle for the
night. Mrs. Murdock having milked the
cows, left her husband, when two men with
their coats turned inside out, and their faces
masked leaped from the hayloft, seized
Captain Murdock, beat him until he was
insensible, tied his hands up to the haymack,
and resorted to a horrible mutilation of the
genitals. Captain Murdock's brother lives
on the same island, and hearing of the out-
rage, he and his wife went to the injured
man's residence, and Mr. Murdock went
for a doctor. Returning to his house next
morning he found the premises had been
entered and his furniture and household ef-
fects thrown into confusion. A light had
been seen in the house in the night time,
and it is thought that the ransacking was
done by the same persons who had com-
mitted the more horrible deed of assault
and mutilation. The American who bro't
the news here assigns no cause for the out-
rage, but says Cap. Murdock is a man who
had lived peaceably with his neighbor and
is much respected. It is to be hoped that
if the miscreants have escaped to Canada,
the information in the hands of the police
will lead to their arrest.

Since the foregoing was placed in type,
we learn from the Kingston News of Mon-
day last, that the parties suspected of hav-
ing committed the atrocious outrage on the
person of Cap. Murdock on Grindstone Is-
land two brothers named Bullock, one of
whom was the second mate of the vessel
which Cap Murdock sails, and was dis-
charged, and living in Canada. One of
them has been taken, the other has escaped.

FENIANISM IN GLASGOW.—The state-
ment which appeared in the *Sunday Gaz-
ette* that the Government in consequence
of information received as to the state of
feeling among the Irish population in Liver-
pool and Glasgow, had resolved to strength-
en the garrisons in these cities with an
additional regiment each, has created some
surprise in Glasgow where the Irish, though
numerous enough, were not supposed to be
in any unusual state of agitation. The
Government, in fact, if it knows anything
about the existence of Fenian sympathies in
that city, is better informed than the local
authorities, who are quite unaware of any-
thing in the conduct of the Irish population
to warrant the strengthening of the garrison
by an additional regiment. In a city where
there are somewhere about 60,000 Irish
there are, of course, many Fibanmmen, but
they are now neither more nor less loyal
than they have always been, and they give
little trouble to the police. All that the
Glasgow authorities have done in connec-
tion with the Fenian movement is the appoint-
ment of a detective specially to keep a look
out for Stephens, who, it will be remembered,
in escaping from Ireland, reached London
viâ Ardrossan and Glasgow. There is a
considerable traffic between some of the
ports in the west of Scotland and France
and Ireland, and there is a possibility that
Stephens, instead of reaching Ireland, if
such be his intention, by the more common
routes, may choose one more roundabout
and less exposed to watchful eyes, such as
is presented by the west of Scotland.

THE COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAIL-
WAY.—We offer our sincerest congratula-
tions to the active men in the movement to
resuscitate our Railway, and to our readers
generally both in town and country.—
Cobourg seems destined, at last, to take a
start in the race for superiority, with her
sister towns, and this time, we think, with
the best chance of winning. The smelting
of the marmora Iron Ore took place about
ten days ago in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,
and was pronounced by the scientific men
who witnessed it, a perfect success. Mr.
J. H. Dumble was telegraphed for and
went to New York, and the report now is,
that the money for the road will be sent
forward at once. While exulting in our
own good luck we may be permitted to re-
joice in the good fortune of our neighbors.
Mr. Covert, it is reported, has sold out for
a handsome sum to responsible parties, and
has thus in the very nick of time, got rid
of the Elephant. It now remains to be
seen whether our Company or the Port
Hope concern has the greater pluck and
the larger purse.—*Sentinel.*

Artemus Ward says—"We have a
passion for oratory in America—political
oratory chiefly. Our political orators never
lose a chance to "express their views,"
They will do it. You cannot stop them.
There was an execution in Ohio one day,
and the sheriff before passing the rope round
the murderer's neck, asked him if he had any
remarks to make. "If he hasn't," said a
well known local orator, pushing his way
rapidly through the dense crowd to the
gallows—"if our illustrated fellow citizen
don't feel inclined to make a spe ch, and is
in no hurry, I should like to avail myself of
the present occasion to make some remarks
on the necessity of a new protective tariff."

CLIFTON, Dec. 21st.—A Mr. Henry, cattle
dealer, was robbed in a sleeping car between
Ontario and the Bridge, this a.m., of his
pocket book, containing $13,000 in green-
backs, and 3,000 in Canada bills. The
pocket book containing papers of value was
subsequently picked up on the floor of the
passenger car.

G. STETHEM & Co's

CAM & SONS'

ROCKER SKATES

Received.

G. STETHEM & Co.,

Importers of Hardware, Iron Steel, &c.,

Sign of the Cross-cut Saw, George st.

Peterborough, Dec. 19, 1866. 51.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Peterborough Protestant Home—Balance Sheet.

St. John's Day—Chas. Cameron.

Masonic—J. O'Donnell.

Dissolution of Partnership—John & Thos. Douglas.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1866.

SLOW TO ACT.

Our Council has been very slow to act in some matters that relate materially to the welfare of the town. The bridge, as is well known, was almost falling before anything was done, and, strange to say, the County Council was the first to move in the matter.

The Town Council could not but have been more or less aware of the state of the bridge, but their unwillingness to lay out the money of the people in repairing the bridge, caused them to let it pass unheeded until the County took it up. If the County had neglected the matter till it had become like the bridge at the locks, and had to be nailed up to prevent loss of life, how would people have gained access from the east. The only possible way would have been by employing a scow of some sort, or by going round by Campbell & Huston's mills. And how would such a state of things act on the trade of the town? Not very advantageously we can surmise. It is true that one citizen did call the attention of the Warden to the state of the bridge at the Locks, but why was the Town Council indifferent to it?

When the County Treasurer appeared before the Council and called their attention to the bridge and the cost of repairing it, nothing was done to have the work proceeded with. In fact there was a rumour afloat that the Town Council intended repudiating having anything to do with the bridge or its repairs. Now, it is well known that the better the means of approach to the Town, the more will come to do business with us, and it must be a short-sighted policy that neglects the improving, and exceeding of means of access to the market of the County. The Council, however, has been brought to its senses in some degree. The County Council has ordered the work of repairing the bridge to cease until the Town Council shall appropriate a proportionate sum of money to defray the expenses of such repairs. This we must say, we expected for some time, and our wonder was that they did not do it sooner.

At last the Council has appointed a special Committee, to whom is referred the communication of the Warden on the matter, and we trust that that Committee will see that something is done to have the matter set at rest, and that will enable the repairs to go on to completion. We suppose the Council has been actuated by a desire to save money, but it is possible to be penny-wise and pound-foolish, for it is easier to pay a shilling when business is healthy than to pay a sixpence when it is dull. Some may say, the people must come here to do their business, any way, for this is the market for the County. True, it is *now* the principal market, but it does not follow that it will continue to be so unless we do something both to keep the trade and also to increase it; and we hope that the next Council will look outside of the Town and do something to induce people to come here. Nothing has been done to draw the trade of the back country here. The people north of the lakes complain that so little is done to ensure the transit of goods and passengers to and from Peterboro'. The boat, it is true serves in summer as far as the lakes are concerned; but nothing is done to ensure a regular communication in the winter, or even to the lake in summer.—These things should be considered by the Council; and we hope the new members will not be slow to act in the matter.

Then there is the eastern trade. What have we done to bring the trade of the east to us? Simply nothing! At the last session of the County Council, P. Pearce, Esq., got a grant of $400 to open up a road from Norwood through Belmont and Methuen to the Burleigh road, on condition that the Municipalities through which the road is to pass, shall open it up. Here then is a step in the right direction, for Norwood. This road will open up communications with the new settlements as they are formed, and by directing the trade to Norwood, ensure the trade of those settlements to it, almost to all time to come; and this the astute representatives from the extreme east saw clearly. But where will Norwood get its supplies?—What effort is being made to bring the trade of that rising village here? The road thither is kept instead of being one of the best in the County, is nearly neglected, or left to pathmasters, and Township councils to see after; while the road from Norwood to Colborne is a first rate gravelled road; and hence, we find that the people of the east go to Colborne instead of coming here, although the distance is about 10 miles greater. Timely attention to this might ensure the traffic to Peterboro', while Norwood might supply the country in the rear of itself. We can supply Norwood, and that as advantageously, and more so, than any other place can do, and while we supplied the merchants of Norwood, and they supplied the back country, we would be receiving the benefit of the entire trade. These things should not be lost sight of by the Town Council, and they know very well that good roads has much to do with the directing of traffic. The Town Council hardly ever troubles itself about these matters. Not one of its members ever manifests the least interest in any of the meetings of the County Council, far less do they manifest even a willingness to meet them in a spirit of improvement. More could be obtained for our advantage, were it sought for. Mutual cooperation instead of opposition, would benefit both.

We trust, therefore, that in future, the Town Council, will meet the County Council in a spirit of mutual concession and agreement, and that they will go with the County Council in carrying on every reasonable enterprise of building up roads, bridges, and other means of ensuring the trade of the surrounding country. A few dollars spent in this way will repay one hundred fold.

It is much to be regretted that the Town was ever separated from the County. We believe that the growth and prosperity of the two would have been greater had they remained together, than it has been since the separation. Now, however, any cause for separation is removed by the new act, as by it all property shall be assessed at is actual cash value, instead of rack-rent as heretofore, and if the Town assessors value the Town property too high, they will be to blame, and not the statute. We hope, therefore, to see some steps taken at an early day, to have the Town and County reunited, that thereby the work of progress may be better be carried on. An effort was made to get a clause inserted in the late Municipal act, to enable Town and Counties to unite if they so desire it. But unfortunately, the framers thereof, did not insert anything to that effect. Our only other remedy, is to petition Parliament for a special act for that purpose, and we trust that ere long something will be done towards this end. All causes for arbitration would then be at an end, and the cost thereof—all our great interests would then become as it were the interest of one individual, and if the County Council should continue to extend its accustomed enterprise in improving our County when backed by the Town, we would soon see the altered appearance of things in general.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

It is very gratifying to learn that the people of this county are not indifferent to their interests in Municipal matters. In all the townships heard from, there is a deep interest felt in the choice of Reeves and Deputy Reeves. This is just as it should be. The Reeves and Deputy Reeves constitute our County Council, and it controls a great share of the Government assessment, &c., of even the Townships. It is therefore wise to send none but the best men to represent the people in the County Council. Inasmuch, however, as there has been considerable talk about the action of that body, in reference to Harvey and Burleigh, we may be permitted to offer a few remarks on these matters.

The County Council has been blamed for their action in the matter of the re-survey of Harvey and Burleigh. But after calm and careful consideration of the whole affair, all honest men will acquit that body of any blame. The people of the Municipalities of Harvey and Burleigh petitioned the Government to have the Townships re-surveyed, and this was absolutely needed, as all traces of the original survey had been obliterated by fires, lumbering operations, &c. The Government informed the County Council that after a memorial should be sent in, they were willing to order the re-survey, and also pay the expenses of surveying the unpatented lands in the Townships. The County Council complied, and on behalf of the petitioners memorialized the Government, and in due time the survey was completed and the Government paid their share of the costs of such survey. Thus far the Government is as much to blame as the County Council; yet the Government never considered the work illegal, or, most assuredly, they would not have paid the costs of the survey. The County Council, in good faith, paid the part due for the patented lands, and proceeded according to law to levy and collect the same against those lands, as directed by the statute, and several hundred dollars of the cost has been collected and paid to the Treasurer of Smith and Harvey. This money, any one would say, should be paid to the Treasurer of the County, but as the courts have decided otherwise it will be paid to the Treasurer of Harvey, which will be downright injustice to the County as the County has already paid the cost of re-survey.

That this re-survey was a necessity, even the opponents of the by-law admit; they only set up the plea of *informality*—a very poor plea indeed.

In the second case, the By-law is held as illegal on the ground that the statute never contemplated the re-survey of a *whole* township—only a *part* of it. As much as to say, that if the Township of Harvey consisted of 12 concessions, there is no law to order the re-survey of the whole 12; but if it consisted of 13 concessions, then the government could order the re-survey of 12 or any part short of 13, that is to say, of even 12½ concessions, something that perhaps the framers of the act never once thought of; yet such is the whim of the Courts on the matter.

But another view of the case arises. The plan of the re-survey of Burleigh is not according to the plan of the original survey. Perhaps if the whole township no two lots of the new survey agree with those of the old survey, and now since the By-law is quashed or is illegal as the quashing will make it, the old survey must be the legal one, while almost all the lands sold in Harvey have been sold under the new survey; hence is about to be a source of great trouble and endless lawsuits, unless the government, at the next session do consider the matter and pass a special act to make the last survey legal. This is now a matter of necessity on the part of the government, and cannot be delayed, as if it be done, no one in Burleigh knows to whose lot he is living, or is improving.

But how comes the government in contact with the court? The government ordered the re survey of the whole township, yet the court says the act never contemplated any such thing. In the meantime no blame can be attached to the members of the council, as they acted under advice of the government, who ordered it, and also paid their share of the costs. One remarkable feature in these cases is, that of those men (32 in number) who petitioned for the re-survey, the names of more than one are also engaging in endeavouring to have the By-law quashed. We learn from good authority, that a copy of the original petition which is deposited in the Crown Lands Department, is now in possession of a gentleman who can furnish it when required. This removes all blame from the council, as it proves clearly that that body acted on this petition, and if they acted wrong, so did the Crown Lands Department. The fact is, the decision of the court is puerile, notwithstanding all the learning of lawyers, and we feel certain that if they acted thus childishly in every matter it would soon be that Parliament would even have to establish forms for By-laws, to prevent their being quashed. In this case, Parliament will have to pass an act to legalize the whole proceedings, in which case the cost of re-surveys will still come against the lands effected by such survey. The sooner this shall be done the better, as no toll then is the matter likely to be allowed to rest.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

MAYOR.

At ten o'clock a few people assembled at the Council Chambers to see what was likely to transpire. Up to a few minutes to eleven o'clock, rumors had it, that Capt. Kennedy was about to come out. At ten o'clock, D. G. Hatton, Esq., proposed, and Councillor Millar seconded, that W. H. Scott, Esq., present Mayor, be Mayor for the ensuing year. There being no one else proposed, at the expiration of an hour the Town Clerk declared Mr. Scott duly elected.

Mr. Hatton, in proposing Mr. Scott, remarked that he took great pleasure in doing so, as he (Mr. Scott) had shown himself well qualified for the position, and his affable and agreeable manner in conducting business connected with his office, had justly made him popular, as also the satisfactory manner in which the business was done, showed him to be a fit and proper person for Mayor.—After the declaration, Mr. Scott, being called for, thanked those present for the honor they thus conferred on him. He felt it an honor to be re-elected without opposition. It was gratifying to know that his labours had proved satisfactory. He had endeavored to perform the duties of Mayor faithfully, and he was pleased to know that there were no serious complaints. He also remarked that he would continue to discharge those duties to the best of his abilities, and if his labors should not prove satisfactory, it would not be a fault of *will*, but of judgment.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The candidates in the North Ward are Messrs. Toole, Jas. H. Dixon, D. W. Dumble and Mr. Wrighton. Mr. Toole is a well tried Councillor, Mr. Dumble would make an active and intelligent Councillor, and so would Mr. Dixon and Mr. Wrighton, who will be returned remains to be seen.

In the Centre Ward, Messrs. Stevenson, Doherty, and R. D. Ewing—old Councillors and Mr. Walter Paterson, A. W. Kenpt and T. White—new candidates, are proposed. But it may be that some of these will retire. Mr. Ewing has been tried and proved faithful, Mr. Paterson would also make a good Councillor; Mr. Kempt, we are persuaded, does not desire municipal honors; he has assured us that he will not stand.—Mr. Stevenson is sure to be elected.

In the East Ward, Messrs. Clinton, S. Dixon, Wm. Kennedy, and Mr. Ewing. As Mr. Ewing is nominated in two wards he may retire from the contest in one, which one we cannot yet say.

South Ward, Elias Burnham, E. Chamberlain, A. Graham, T. Leonard, and T. Beavis. Mr. Chamberlain is also proposed as Reeve for Monaghan.

ASHBURNHAM.

On Monday, the 24th inst., the free and independent electors of this village met at the Town Hall, and nominated their Reeve and Councillors for the ensuing year. There appears to be complete satisfaction with the old Councillors; there was no opposition to them. Three of the citizens met, and constituting, as they really appeared to be, all who were desirous of having a Council for 1867, proposed A. C. Dunlop, Esq., for Reeve; and Messrs. D. Sutherland, P. H. Clark, J. Lodgate and Henry Bennett, Esqs., as Councillors, and there being no opposition after waiting one hour, the Clerk declared them duly elected. It must be gratifying to those gentlemen who serve in the capacity of Councillors for the present year, to know that the people are so well satisfied with their labours, that they are willing to place the entire affairs of the village into their hands; yet, the continuance of such indifference is not desirable. It may do very well while honest men are managing the business, but the people should be watchful lest a *dis*honest Council should get into power.

DOURO.

For Reeveship:—John Carnegie, George Clark, James Hogan.

For Councillors:—Jas. Hogan, John Allen, Wm. Reid, Robt. Casement, Jos. Fitzgerald, John Walch, Wm. Moher, George Young, Wm. Gill.

In Douro, the polling comes off at one place, and as the time is limited to one day, we doubt whether all the voters can have an opportunity of recording their votes, and unless that is afforded to every man, or at least time to do so, the election can easily be upset. The Council should have passed a By-law to divide the township into wards so as to allow every man the opportunity of voting.

OTONABEE.

The candidates for Reeve in Otonabee, are:—E. Ingram, Esq., present Reeve; Wm. Lang, Esq.

Deputy Reeve:—James Millar, John Millar.

For Councillors:—Christopher Huston, Robert Matchett, Richard Reid, John Armstrong, 12th Con., Andrew Nelson, Wm. Larmouth, Wm. Comrie, Jas. Girvin.

It is useless to speculate on the chances of the candidates: after the election we can do it with more certainty. It is a sign of health to find so many desiring to watch over the public weal. We hope that those who succeed will be as efficient as their predecessors.

MONAGHAN.

For Reeve;—J. W. Gilmour, Geo. Young and E. Chamberlen, Esqs.

For Councillors:—Messrs. Collins, Harper, John Tully, Wm. Robson, Geo. Hovey, John Dendass and Robert Laing.

SMITH.

For Reeve—John Walton and M. S. Dean, Esqs.

For Deputy Reeve:—Isaac Garbutt, Esq. No opposition.

For Councillors:—John Galvin, George Fitzgerald, Michael Sanderson, Jas. Mann, Jesse Fitzgerald, Jos. Blewitt, George Paul and — Stothart.

Holiday Teas.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Wm. Somerville of the LONG ARM CHOP Tea Ware House, for some excellent Teas, sent us for Christmas. We can recommend our readers to go to Mr. Donnelly, and if he gives them Tea of the same quality as that he sent our humble selves, they will not feel disappointed.

Literary Club.

This evening there will be a private debate. The subject to be chosen by the Chairman, and all members allowed to take part in it.

Profane Swearing.

It is impossible to hear the length to which profane swearing is indulged in the present state of civilization. You cannot turn a corner of the street, or traverse any of the streets (not to speak of the low places where swearing is carried on as a trade) without being pained with hearing the most profane oaths and coarse expressions. Even men? (can they be men?) give vent to their feelings, in oaths of the most revolting, and heinous sort. Now it is too bad that any man should so forget himself as to pollute the air, with words that are scarcely heard in the regions of the lost.

Many of our readers, have, no doubt, been grieved to hear the oaths of those creatures, who cannot speak but with oaths; Boys follow the footsteps of their fathers, and swear like them, but, if possible, in more fiendish words: and Ashburnham is no exception to the general state of things. On Saturday night, while returning home, the very shingles of the houses were reechoing with the most horrible oaths. Every name that is dear to man was being used in profanity.—On directing our steps towards the scene, we found they were proceeding from two or three boys, who were (as they said, for play) and were thus amusing themselves by profaning the sacred name of the Most High.—And this was not far from the store of Mr. J. Z. Rogers, and right opposite the door of Mr. Ainslie. We trust that Mr. Ainslie will take these *hopefuls* under his immediate care, and try what effect a night in the lock-up would have upon them. It is fearful to have the small children polluted by such wretches. As these youthful malefactors, have to be tried before *two* J. P's., instead of one, and as there is only one acting magistrate in the village, it would not be amiss, if the worthy Representative of the County would get another magistrate appointed for Ashburnham, as we are informed that this would enable these young roudies to receive at once, and more readily, the reward of their shameful practice.

The anniversary of the Sabbath School of St. John's Church was held in the Town Hall on Monday evening last. The room was beautifully and tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens and appropriate mottoes and designs, the whole of which reflected a great deal of credit on the teachers of the School, who, we understand, were a committee for that purpose.

About half-past six the children sat down to a splendid tea provided by the teachers and their friends, which they discussed only in that way that those little people thoroughly appreciate.

The chair was occupied by Rev. Mr. Beck. We noticed on the platform Mr. J. W. Dunnet, Superintendant, and Mr. Campbell of Ashburnham. A good deal of amusement and instructive information was afforded the audience, adult as well as juvenile, by the display of a magic lantern by Mr. Campbell. Many of the scenes were interesting, especially those showing the ice-bound regions of Greenland. The singing by the juvenile choir, under the instruction of Miss Rogers of Ashburnham, is really deserving of more than a passing notice. Rarely, if ever, will you see the same number of young voices perform each their part as well as was done by them on this occasion, which shews that they have paid a great deal of attention to their instructor. Mr. Dunnet, on behalf of the Ladies of the congregation, presented the Sexton with a well filled purse of money as a token of their appreciation of his attention to his duties. The evening's entertainment was brought to a close by the choir singing the national anthem. The trouble taken by the teachers in decorating the room for the pleasure and comfort of the children and furnishing the tea, shews the affection and good will entertained for them, which we trust will be appreciated, and that Christmas Eve, 1866, will ever be remembered with kindness and gratitude and with the hopes that their instructors may enjoy many happy returns of the season. We beg leave to join with them on this occasion in presenting them with the compliments of the season.

Died, at Port Hope, on Friday last, the 21st inst., the Rev. JOHN EDWARDS, brother of our townsman Mr. James Edwards. We learn that he left Montreal the evening before, on the Grand Trunk Cars, intending to spend Christmas with his brother. The cars were three hours behind time, and while walking with a friend, towards a friend's house in Port Hope, he sunk down [illegible] became unconscious. He was conveyed to a Hotel, and a Doctor sent for, but all [illegible] unless that is afforded to every man, or at least time to do so, the election can easily be upset. The Council should have passed a By-law to divide the township into wards so as to allow every man the opportunity of voting.

OTONABEE.

The candidates for Reeve in Otonabee, are:—E. Ingram, Esq., present Reeve; Wm. Lang, Esq.

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Literary Club.

This evening there will be a private debate. The subject to be chosen by the Chairman, and all members allowed to take part in it.

Soiree.

We would call the attention of our readers to the annual Soiree of the Monaghan Intellectual Improvement Society, on New Year's day, at the Town Hall, North Monaghan. Tea will be served at 5 o'clock, p. m., after which will follow speeches, &c. Let as many as can avail themselves of the opportunity, attend on the occasion.

Railroad Rumors.

It is said that the Port Hope, L. & B. Railway has changed hands, and that the purchasers are, Messrs. Gzowski, McPherson & Brown. For the truth of the report we dare not vouch, still we are inclined to think that we may rely on it as correct.

Bible Christian Tea.

The Tea Meeting on Monday evening was a success, considering the unfavorable state of the weather. A goodly number took tea and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

Sudden Death.

We are informed that a man, named A[illegible] McG[illegible] fell dead on the side w[illegible] on Christmas [illegible]

Correction.

The Un[illegible] School will re-open on Mon[illegible] day the 7th [illegible] January, instead of on the 8th announced.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met on Monday evening. There were 9 members present.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication from the Warden of the County was received, relative to the request of the Bridge, asking the Town Council to put the Treasurer in a position to pay a just proportion of the expenses. This was referred to a special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Chamberlen, Doherty, and Wilson, with a request to report at next meeting of the Council.

A communication was received from W. Dennistoun, Esq., informing the Mayor of Council that in his opinion the award lately made between the Town and County could be reduced on application.

Also a communication from Thomas D'Arcy Oroley, relative to a mistake on London street. Another from Richard Hall, Sec'y of the Fire Company, relative to uniform and requesting an answer.

There were a few applications for remittance of taxes.

Mr. Clinton was heard in reference to being over-assessed on personal property. Taxes were reduced to an amount equal to what they would be on $6,000.

Accounts amounting to $119.86 were recommended to be paid.

A By-law was introduced to provide for the measurement of wood and the weighing of straw. The By-law was afterwards passed.

Mr. Henthorn was allowed a remittance of $8.00 in taxes on the store occupied by Mr. Sutherland, being the difference between taxes on real value and personal.

The collector was instructed to receive $9.60 from Mrs. Tanner, in lieu of taxes on her property that had been assessed to Alexander Stewart.

The Council adjourned for 3 weeks.

MONAGHAN.

A meeting of the Electors of this Municipality, was held at the Town Hall, on Monday Dec. 24th, at noon, when the following nominations were made:—

Reeve—Messrs. Chamberlain, Gilmour, and Young.

Councillor—Messrs. Laing, Robson, Hovey, Dundass, Harper, John Tully, and Collins.

Mr. Gilmour addressed the meeting at some length explanatory of County Council matters, which seemed satisfactory. He wished to be judged by his past conduct, hoped the election would be amicably conducted, that no unpleasant feelings would arise during the contest, and assured them that if returned he best attention would be at the service of the Municipality.

Messrs. Young, Robson, Dundass, and Harper, severally expressed themselves to the effect that if returned they would act similarly.

Mr. John Tully charged the council with little or no acts, considered that they met much more frequently than was required, showed how much the taxes had risen of late years, contrasted the late with former councils which gave their services gratis, considering the hopes sufficient remuneration, which he was still willing to do if elected, and concluded by charging the Councillors who brought forward the motion for the drill shed with abominable conduct.

Councillor Dundass took the matter to himself, and replied very warmly, stating that instead of feeling that his conduct was such as had been stated, he rather felt proud to have his name mentioned in connection with so laudable an object; namely, that of procuring a suitable place for the defenders of our country to drill in; and in his opinion, any person speaking as Mr. Tully did, was fitter company for the Robert's Fenian faction, than that of the Council Room, or of loyal Canadians.

Mr. Collins, in consequence of being the last nominated, considered himself a kind of a whip-per-in; he spoke most favorably of Mr. Chamberlain's ability for the discharge of the important, and now onerous office of Reeve, but was of the opinion that if elected Councillor for the town of Peterboro', as was currently reported, would be so, it would disqualify him for being Reeve of Monaghan, as late proceedings in the Town Council showed most unmistakably that the interests of the places clash too much to expect that any individual could discharge both offices to the satisfaction of those concerned.—Respecting himself, he had now served six years in the Council; a longer period he believed than that of any other, thought that he had spent his time badly, if he had not gained some knowledge of Municipal matters; although differing from Mr. Dundass respecting the Drill shed, believe in the sincerity and purity of his motives, noticed the unanimity of feeling which existed in the present Council to render justice to all parts of the township which he hoped would always be the case, and thanked them for the heartfelt confidence reposed in him, which he hoped had not been violated. If returned again he would continue to act in the same manner as heretofore.

A poll being demanded, the Chairman announced that by a By-Law of the Municipality the township had been divided into two Electoral Divisions. Wards number one and two voting at the School House No. 2 Sec., and Wards No. three, four and five, at the Town Hall; proceedings to commence on the first Monday in January, at 9 o'clock, and continue to 5 o'clock p. m.

COM.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR:—In your last impression you state that I shall "deliver a *Lecture*" in St. John's Church, Peterborough, on St John the Evangelist's day; and, in the the "Review" of the the following day, it is called a "Masonic Lecture."

To prevent any disappointment or misunderstanding I beg to say that I was requested by the Freemasons of Peterboro' to "deliver a *Sermon* to the Fraternity," a request I promised to comply with. So that the address will be a *Sermon* and not a *Lecture*. Had I been desired to give a Lecture on Masonry to the Lodge I should have been equally ready to do so and shall be to preach a Sermon.

Permit me to take this opportunity of announcing that a collection will be made on the above-named occasion in behalf of the Lakefield Church Building Fund; and as the collection has never been made in the Church in Peterboro' for any purpose connected with my Parish, I trust that I shall not be deemed too importunate in having applied to the Rector for his assent, as assent he was kind enough at once to accord. The proceeds will be handed to the Ladies of my Congregation for the purchase of materials for our forthcoming Bazaar.

JANUARY

1867

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

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The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

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Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES Office in Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Balsam Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Ke , Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 15

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

Office and Store, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issurer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scow's Buildings, Peterborough.

AS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

Has resumed his practice as

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Peterborough, Nov. '66. 47.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 13

JOHN O'DONNELL,

DENTIST.

Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth fitted for those not able to pay.

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY—Fruits of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C W.

Peterboro', October 10 1866. 41-1y.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY.

G F COX.

Peterboro', Nov 20th, 1866. 47-tf

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts

Wm. OGILVY, Agent

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 29

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th, 1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

Hotels, &c.

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH.

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. Armstrong, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 38

MAPLE LEAF SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Elliss, begs to info m the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER.

Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, December 3rd, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep Lindsay,	10.00a.m.	Dep Port Hope	3.00p m
Kelly's,	10 25	Quay's	3 29
Omemee,	10.47	Perrytown	3 [illegible]
Lytle's,	11.10	Campb [illegible]	3 40
Bruce w'k	12.10	Summit	4 00
Manvers,	11 30	Arr. Millbrook	4 25
Arr Millbrook,	12.00	Dep Millbrook	4 40
Dep Millbrook,	12.10 p.m.	Manvers	5 08
Summit,	12 35	Brucewk	5.15
Campbells	12 55	Lytle's,	5.25
Perryton	1.09	Omemee,	5.47
Quay's,	1.12	Kelly's	6.01
Arr. Port Hope	1.35	Arr. Lindsay,	6.20

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	3.30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.30a.m.
Fraserville	3.55	Quay's	10.53
Arr. Millbrook	4 20	Perrytown	11.05
Dep. Millbrook	4.30	Campbells	11.10
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.30
Campbells	5.10	Arr Millbrook	11.55
Perrytown	5.18	Dep Millbrook	12.30 p.
Quay's,	5 20	Fraserville	2.25 p m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	2 50

A. T. WILLIAMS.

Superintendent.

November 28, 1866. 47

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.30 a.m
Mixed	5.20 p.m.
Express (night)	7.00 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 a m.
Mixed	5.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 p m

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

Port Hope May 22, 1866.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

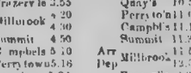
STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed	Express
	A. M.	P. M.
HAMILTON, depart	7.15	2.55
Burlington Junction		
Waterdown		
Wellington Square	7.	3.32
Brants		3.47
Oakville	8.38	4.07
Port Credit	8.45	4.58
Meadow	9.00	
TORONTO, Union Station, Arrive	9.30	5.27

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P.M.	P. M.
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.30	7.15
Meadow		7.40
Port Credit	1.55	8.25
Oakville	2.15	9.06
Brants	2.36	9.17
Wellington Square	2.43	9.37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.08	10.00

Hamilton, 1865. 47

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. S. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 18, 1863. 34

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $76 to $88. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.

Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 20, 1866.

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have received a large addition to their stock of

BOOKS.

Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Eventful tie.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Sea.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Root of Sinn[illegible] tudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit o Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Caesar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untitled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Ruth's Sermons lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevelyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Epaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Po, e's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books used in all the schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly duced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe sts.

Peterboro, August, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, which will be sold at low prices. The stock consists of

Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Dressing Cas[illegible]
Bottle Cases,
Watch-stands,
Money Box
Album Companions,
Stand Glass
Combs—a large variety,
Whisker, Tooth, Nail, Cloth a[illegible]
Hair Brushes,
Cribbage and Backgammon Boar[illegible]
Ladies' Work-box and Writing-de[illegible]
combined.
Ladies' Satchels from 35 cents t[illegible]
A Good Album for 50 cents.

BOOKS and Stationery

G. & S. have, as usual, a large supply of kinds of School and Miscellaneous Books Stationery of every description, in Foolscap Letter, Note and Fancy.

Ink Bottles—a large variety.

Pipes! Pipes

They have also received a large assortment of BRIAR-ROOT PIPES, which they are selling at bargains.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES also on hand.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro', Oct. 1866.

Poetry.

KNOWLEDGE.

BY MRS. ABDY.

"Where is the wise? where is the scribe? where is the disputer of the world? Hath not God made foolish the wisdom of this world?"—1. Cor. 1. 20.

Knowledge! thou idol that in youth I sought,
Yielding my spirit to thy potent spell,
Giving to thee my bloom of heart and thought,
And loving thee, not wisely but too well;
All were my vows and faith repaid by thee—
A bane, a bitter bane, thou wert to me.

Hope I not woo'd thee by the waning light,
Climbing with patient pain thy ruined way;
Yet when I breathless gain'd the wish'd for height,
Behold uprising Hills my toil repay?
Fainting I paus'd—repress'd the burning tear—
Then rush'd unquailing on my new career.

And how in sickness would I wail and grieve,
To think thy gifts could profit not the dead?
I dwelt in all the treasures I must leave,
On language unbridled, books unread,
Couriers unrisked, arts unattained,
Problems unsolved, and sciences ungain'd.

But God has tow'rds my heart with holier feelings;
Knowledge! I love thee with a chasten'd love,
And hold the proudest wealth of my revealings,
Poor to that sacred wisdom from above,
Which tells the humble sinner how to win,
Peace, pardon and redemption for his sin.

Nor need we towering intellect to learn
The lessons taught in Revelation's page:
The simple peasant can those truths discern
As clearly as the poet or the sage;
God to no lettered band confines his call—
His mercy and his grace extends to all.

And when death comes upon his awful mission,
We need not our such knowledge to forego;
Since we shall regain heaven th full fruition
Of our humbly cherished hopes below,
Faith on the "things unseen" reposes here,
And greets their glories in a happier sphere.

Knowledge! at length I view thee as thou art—
Religion's handmaid; I can still allow
Thy power to charm and dazzle but my heart
Rests firmly on the Rock of Ages now;
Nor puts proud scientific lore to scan,
Content to know that Jesus died for man.

Miscellaneous.

THE POOR PRINTER,

OR THE BROKER'S DAUGHTERS.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

CHAPTER I.

'I should like to know the name of that handsome young fellow who accompanied you to church last Sunday,' remarked Clara Mullins to her amiable and beautiful cousin, Maria Sedgeland.

'That's a pretty question to ask. Do you imagine I am so simple as to tell all I know in the age of secret societies? The next thing you will want an introduction; by-and-by you will set your cap, and who knows but you may steal away my gallant beau and then leave me alone in the glory of single blessedness?'

'Now, Maria, stop poking fun at me, and let's know the name of that nice young man.'

'Well, Clara, if it will afford you so much gratification to ascertain his name, I will not be so cruel as to withhold it; here is its end.'

'George Raymond. What a pretty combination of names. George is the Greek word for farmer, and Raymond signifies sunlight on the mountains.'

'So you admire the name, and think he who wears it is personally handsome.'

'Yes, Maria, I think he is a perfect model of a man. How neatly and yet how plainly he dresses. What a fine figure, broad forehead, and beautiful eyes he has. Is he a lawyer, or doctor, or professor, or merchant, or student? What is he?'

'He is a printer.'

'A publisher, you mean.'

'No, he picks up types in a newspaper office.'

'O, now I understand; you intend to say that he is the editor and proprietor of a newspaper.'

'No, my dear cousin, he is a journeyman printer.'

'You don't say he is nothing but a journeyman.'

'He is a poor man who works for a livelihood.'

'How could you consent to let him sit in our pew, and beau you home from church? I would not permit a mechanic to touch my arm with a pair of tongs. I think you ought to be ashamed of such vulgar society. I shall inform ma this very day, and so long as you remain under t is roof I am quite sure she will not allow that plebeian printer to pay any attention to you.'

'I declare,' observed Maria, pleasantly, 'you have won me a Cauddle lecture. If that distinguished foreigner, who fell in love with you at the museum, and who has been so assiduous in his attentions ever since he obtained an introduction, could have heard you, I have no doubt he would highly commend you for looking down on what he calls common herd.'

'I wish you to understand that Mr. Fitzgammon is a real gentleman by birth and he has the advantages of an ample fortune and a refined education' continued Clara.

'I am heartily sorry, my dear cousin, that you encourage the addresses of such a fop. I am sure he does not display much good breeding, and as for his education he seldom speaks without murdering his mother tongue. For my part I should prefer the society of one who works for a living provided he is honest, virtuous, sober and intelligent. I have been acquainted with Mr. Raymond ever since he was a child—indeed, we were schoolmates. I know his parents, and although they are poor, they are quite respectable, and have given George a good common edu ation, and he is now occupying his leisure hours in acquiring a knowledge of the languages. Even you admire his personal attraction, and all who are acquainted with him unhesitatingly acknowledge that his intellectual endowments are far superior to his physical beauty.'

'I am much obliged to you for that sermon, Miss Maria Sedgeland; it does not require the assistance of a microscope or a spy glass to discover you state of feeling in regard to this vexed question. The truth is, you are envious or jealous, because I have made an impression on the heart of dear Mr. Fitzgammon, while you can only pick up letters in a printing office. Ma will put a stop to your courtship, and if you were at the altar, pa would rise and forbid the banns.'

The next morning, immediately after breakfast, Maria was requested to go into her aunt's room. She had been seated but a few seconds, when the aristocratic old lady came into the apartment, and observed.

'I have been informed that, without my knowledge or consent, you have accepted the attentions of a young man employed in a printing office.'

'Why, aunt,' remarked Maria, blushing to her temples, 'Mr. Ra mond came from my native town, and we have been acquainted with each other ever since we were children. He is a respectable young man, and a welcome guest in some of the best circles of society.'

'Well, Miss, I shall put an immediate stop to such interviews as you have had with him. You shall not go with him to the theatre, nor drink wine with him at parties.'

'He never goes to the theatre, and he never drinks wine. He belongs to a division of the sons of temperance.'

'So he is a cold water rat, is he? Now I hate him more than I did before; and if he ever comes to my house, I will drive him away with a broomstick.'

CHAPTER II.

'John,' said Mrs Mullins to her servant man, 'take this *billet-doux* to the hotel where Mr. Fitzgammon boards, and give it to him yourself, with my compliments.'

It was past nine o'clock, and yet Mr. Fitzgammon was still in the embrace of Morpheus. The waiter, however, glided to awaken the sleeper, and feed him, so that the dining-room might be got in readiness for the next meal, awoke him at once.

He usually spent an hour at his toilette, washing his hands, powdering his face, unpapering his curls, lacing his stays, etc.—Whilst he was dressing and decorating his person, John commenced conversation with an intelligent waiter, who was an old chum of his.

'I guess means is again to have a party to night, and this note is to ax the gentleman you have just called to attend.'

'You do not call him a gentleman, I hope. He is as cross as a bear with a sore head, and is more trouble at the table than any other six boarders in the house. He smells of the soup until his mo stache dips into it, and then pronounces it meat for pigs; he says the beefsteak is tough as leather—the butter stinks as Sampson—and the pies and puddings not to be compared to such luxuries in London. We have to be as careful in feeding him as though he were a wild beast, guarding his teeth on the keeper of the menagerie.'

'Why don't you talk, Bob. Miss Clara takes quite a shine to him, and she would have thrown a kettle of hot water on you, if she had heard what you said just now. I wouldn't wonder if they got married before long. She says he is the son of a lord.'

'Son of the devil, more likely.'

'Well, if they should pair off, after billing and cooing a while, I hope he will make Miss Clara stand round, for she has a horrid temper, and Miss Sedgeland has to put up with her ill-humour. She is half the time scolding her, because a working man went with her to meeting on Sunday.'

'Are the old folks rich?'

'They are well to do in the world, but they need not turn up their noses at poor folks, for I remember the time when old Mullins couldn't cut such a swath as he does now. He used to keep a barber's shop, and had some idea of taking my father into partnership with him; but father refused to have anything to do with the old skinflint. He held on to every sixpence until it squeezed, and soon saved change enough to commence brokering on a small scale. Folks used to laugh, and say that one pole would answer for both branches of business. Now he uses soft soap, and shaves notes, and is ashamed of the more honest and honourable calling of shaving faces. I wish the old man would try his hand on the face of the dandy who is after his daughter.'

'Yes, John, I think he could improve his looks; but then, if a man makes a beast of himself, I can see no earthly nor heavenly reason why he should not look the one. I believe this stranger, who palms himself off as a distinguished foreigner, is an impudent imposter, without either wit, money, or morality; and I should be sorry to have him marry your young mistress.'

'John, you talk like a book.'

'Well John, I read books, and study human nature; and if I am not vastly mistaken, the ill-looking, ill-natured, and ignorant fop of whom we have been speaking is a vile fellow, and ought to be exposed. I think it would be a good idea to get Mr. Raymond to publish him.'

'Do you mean Raymond the printer?'

'Yes.'

'He is the very man who went to church with the graceful and lovely Miss Sedgeland last Sunday, and means has vowed he shall never darken her doors again.'

'What an old goose she must be. Mr. Raymond is loved and respected by all who know him. Several of our oldest, most wealthy, and influential citizens have clubbed and raised funds enough to buy a press and types, and have engaged him to edit a newspaper they design to publish. He is the famous author of the thrilling sketches published over the initials of G. R.'

'Miss Clara says she wouldn't touch him with a pair of tongs and that he is a low fellow, fit only to go with the vulgar people.'

'Pshaw! that's all moonshine. The time may come when she will be glad to be in his company. There is an accomplished and pretty young lady boarding here who gave the mitten to Mr. Fitzgammon, but she would be delighted to have Mr. Raymond accept her hand, her heart, and her fortune.'

CHAPTER III.

As John summed, that very evening there was a grand soiree at the house owned and occupied by the haughty, homely Mrs. and the hard-fisted, dignified Mr. Mullins.

At an early hour the washed, combed, brushed, curled, dressed, perfumed, and decorated Mr. Fitzgammon might have been seen ascending a flight of granite steps, and, after spelling out the name engraved upon the silver door-plate, pulling the bell with such violence that the lap-dog howled with the ear-ache, and the servants started with alarm, and the busy old minister wondered what on earth was the matter.

He was escorted into a pleasant room, which was handsomely furnished with the most fashionable furniture. After being introduced to the company present, he made a low bow, tried to smile, scraped his feet upon the carpet, and then awkwardly tumbled like a bale of dry goods upon the sofa; after which he looked up with an air of wonderous wisdom and great importance, which seemed to say, what think you of this imported specimen of gentility.

He really was a remarkable looking object. His coarse hair was oiled, curled and scented. He stared at every person in the room through his quizzing-glass.—His wore on his unintellectual face moustaches, imperial and goatee, and looked like an ass that had swallowed a horse and left the tale sticking out of its mouth. His red, carrot fingers were hooped with huge rings, and a brooch large enough for a looking-glass stuck upon his ruffled shirt bosom.

Most persons could have seen at a glance that he was one of those nondescript creatures, who know but little of themselves externally, except what they learn from the looking-glass, and who know nothing of themselves internally except what they feel from the liquor-glass. The following conversation between the parties will afford a view of the mental calibre of the distinguished gentleman.

'It is a beautiful evening, sir,' remarked one of the company.

'Very foine.'

'How do you like our climate, sir?'

'It's very foine.'

'What do you think of American scenery?'

'It is very foine.'

'You have seen the Falls of Niagara, I am told. What do you think of that sublime and beautiful water wonder?'

'It is very foine.'

'I think I saw you at the meeting which was recently addressed by the Hon. Daniel Wesster: what did you think of his eloquent and magnificent speech?'

'It was very foine.'

'How do you feel, sir, when excited by the thrilling, electrifying eloquence of our Demosthenes?'

'Very foine.'

'The sensation must be akin to that occasioned by the trumpeting of the storm when the winds and the waves do battle.—What are your sensations during a storm at sea?'

'I am sick at the stomach, at such times; but when we have a smooth sea and fair wind I feel very foine.'

The conversation was just then interrupted by the appearance of Mrs. Mullins and her daughter. They were richly dressed and gaudily bejewelled, and Clara, notwithstanding the unmistakable lines which ill-temper had traced upon her countenance, was beautiful to look upon. The moment they entered the room Mr. Fitzgammon arose from his seat—and squeezed the hand of Miss Clara, and told her she looked very fine. In the course of the evening, he ventured to say to her that she was a charming girl, fit to be the wife of a lord, and that he meant all he said, upon honour.

Maria was present at the party, and her aunt avoided herself of an early opportunity to ask her how she would like the attention of such a man as Mr. Fitzgammon.

'Best at a distance,' said she. 'I could not endure such a band-box dandy, whose head is as empty as his hat.'

'You rude thing, how dare you speak so disparagingly of my company in my own house!'

'Why, aunt, he has been winking at me and staring at me most impertinently thro' his quizzing-glass. He is not a gentleman, and ought to be requested to leave the house. If he does not leave, with your permission, I will retire to my room.'

I suppose you are anxious to see the journeyman printer, but if he dares to show his face within the reach of a poker, I will drive him into the street. I have a will and a way to punish upstarts who do not know their own place, and have no regard for the higher orders of society.'

At a late hour that night, or rather at an early hour the next morning, the party broke up; but the unfortunate Mr. Fitzgammon had partaken too freely of wine, and some John was nominated and appointed a committee of one to lead the eminent stranger to his lodgings.

The next day it was rumored in different parts of the city, that a lord, duke, knight, baronet, or earl, or something else had fallen in love with Miss Mullins the broker's daughter. Maria received a severe Cauddeling from her aunt, and dittо from her cousin, because she spoke so contemptously of Mr. Fitzgammon.

Miss Mullins' jealously induced her to believe it several young ladies were not only smitten, but dead in love, with the golden calf she worshipped, and in order to make sure of the idol of her affection, she and her parents went to work in good earnest to bring about a match and have the parties united in matrimony.

The landlord to whom Mr. Fitzgammon was indebted for board and borrowed money did not press his claims for fear he might lose a customer.

In a short time arrangements were made for the wedding. Milliners, tailors, shoemakers, and confectioners were busily at work. The day was selected, the guests were invited, and all the interested parties were on the tip-toe of anticipation, when an event occurred which is related in the following chapter.

CHAPTER IV.

'Well, did you see this new paper?'

'Yes, I saw it, but you know as well as I do, that I have no time to read newspapers. Clara is to be married next Monday and I shall have to be as busy as a dressmaker, or cut a sorry figure at the wedding.'

'But there is a lot pointing to a paragraph about Mr. Fitzgammon the distinguished foreigner.'

'Do read it, pa,' said Clara, smilingly.

'I know he would make a noise in the world. A man of his rank in society, having such a princely fortune, and a variety of accomplishments, such fascinating manners, and such superb talents, cannot fail to make a great sensation among a people competent to appreciate his genius. Let us hear it, pa.'

'We have received the London Times.'

'Hear this, ma, the news is from England. Now I suppose my curious, jealous aunt of a cousin, who told me she believed somebody was an imposter, will see her mistake.'

'Do let me read without further interruption, if you please.'

'We received by last night's mail a copy of the London Times, which contained the following startling and unexpected announcement:—'John Gammon, who was a groom in the service of William Fitz, Esq., has robbed his master of considerable jewellry and clothing, and it is supposed has sailed for America. He is about thirty years of age, of medium size, has dark eyes, and coarse, curly hair, and a scar on his left cheek, which he received from a watchman who arrested him in the act of whipping his wife. One hundred pounds shall be given to the person who will secure the thief.' Early the morning one of our efficient police officers read the announcement, and at once put the Fitz and the Gammon together, went to the hotel, where he found a sleeping beauty with a scar on his left cheek, and the name of Fitz on some silver spoons in the trunk.—He awoke and arrested Mr. Gammon, *alias* Fitzgammon, and escorted him to jail.'

Clara fainted when she heard the sad tidings, and after she came to her senses, she exclaimed:

'O, me! O, pa! what shall I do? My dresses are made, our friends are invited, everybody will laugh at me! I wish I could be shot up as a nunnery!'

'What a villian he must be,' said Mr. Mullins. 'He has a wife now living. He has been stealing spoons. I shouldn't wonder if he stole that silver cup of the mantel piece, for I noticed it the day after he first called here. I hope the authorities will hang him by the neck until he is choked to death.'

'Mr. Mullins, who is the editor of that paper?'

'Mr. George Raymond.'

'I wonder if that is the young man who gallanted Maria to meeting that Sunday?'

'I suppose it is,' said Mr. Mullins.

'Well, go and ask him concerning the particulars of this singular, and most unhappy affair.'

Mr. Mullins went to the office and inquired if Mr. Raymond was in.

'No sir,' was the answer; he has gone to the State House. He has recently been elected to the Senate, and consequently spends much of his time in the Senate-chamber.'

Is this Mr. Raymond the young man who used to work in the brick block across the way?'

'Yes sir.'

'When he returns, give my compliments to him, and say that my name is Mullins, and that all the members of my family would be happy to see him.'

Mr. Mullins returned and informed the family that the journey man printer had become, not only an editor, but also a prominent member of the Senate, and that the reporters acting Mr. Fitzgammon was, alas, too true.

The intelligence spread like wild fire through the city, and afforded a rich feast for tale-bearers, and scandal-mongers; and those who carry devil's mail-bag from door to door had their hands, hearts, and mouths full for a fortnight.

The Hon. Mr. Raymond,—the low-born journeyman—the plebeian printer, who belonged to the vulgar herd,—called frequently to see the charming and beautiful Maria Sedgeland, and although Clara set her cap for him, and tried all the skill of an experienced coquette, she failed to win the heart of the printer, who became the happy husband of Maria Sedgland. Clara improved in wisdom as she increased in years, and finally became the contented wife of a worthy and respectable man who worked as pressman in Mr. Raymond's office.

SACRIFICE OF TWO HUNDRED MEN IN DAHOMEY.—A letter from Lagos, on the coast of Africa, says: "The frigate Venobie carrying the flag of Rear Admiral Vincount Fleuriot de Langle commanding the French naval squadron on the Western coast of Africa, has just visited St. Paul de Loando, the chief place of the Portuguese establishment of Southern Guinea. The admiral was well received by the the Governor and the authorities of the country.—He reports that French commerce has been sensibly increased at this point during the last three years. On leaving St. Paul the Zenobie visited Mossamedes and Elephant's Bay, which serves as training ground for the ships on this station. The day after the arrival of the frigate at Lagos an English schooner brought news from Dahomey. The King was preparing to go to war with the Ashantees, and, to propitiate fortune, had ordered two hundred men to be sacrificed to the Genii. This is the third time within a year that he has indulged in this horrible barbarity."

'John, in my coffee last [illegible] moon—no spit in him and [illegible]

Why is a rider in a [illegible] a certain room in a [illegible]

The Roman Catholic Priests and Father Chiniquy.

From the Kankakee Journal.

For ten years past, Father Chiniquy has been prosecuting a work among the French Protestants of Illinois, which begins to tell seriously on the future of the Church of Rome in our midst. The priests of Rome bear a public testimony to the extraordinary success of the reformed priest. In turn they have attacked him in every way, from the day he left them. In turn they have dragged him before our civil courts more than twenty five times, where he successfully defended himself against the serious charges they brought against him. They confess to day that they have only failed to crush him, but they tell us and the whole world that Father Chiniquy is stronger than ever, and that he is more than ever successful in his work of converting the Roman Catholics from their chimera to take the Bible as the only lamp to their feet and the only light to their souls.

After having failed to destroy Father Chiniquy by the numberless and costly trials to which they have subjected him, they now hope to demolish him by means of a monster lottery under the name of a concert.

We do not object to Roman Catholics fighting their battles fairly against their formidable adversary, but we object to their coming to us Protestants, and asking our money under false pretences. For it is a fact that many Protestants have kindly given their names and promised their money for the concert of Mr. Lemoine, who, if we are not mistaken, would have refused both if they had fairly been told that the object of that concert was to paralyse Father Chiniquy. We live in a free country; the Roman Catholics are allowed, as well as the Protestants, to worship God according to their conscience, but the Protestants are glad to see the work of Father Chiniquy. It has done that which we are so proud our fathers have done for themselves and for us; they left what we believe to be the errors of Rome to follow the simple and pure word of God. As Protestants we confess that the letter of the priests of Rome is the best compliment that Father Chiniquy could receive. From the very lips of the priests of Rome we hear of the extraordinary efforts of the Reformer of Kankakee to educate his people and his admirable success in converting his fellow-country men.

As Protestants must we not congratulate Mr. Chiniquy? Must we not unite to cheer him up, instead of paralyzing him.

A late number of *La Minerva* of Montreal, contained an appeal to the Catholics of Canada, signed by several bishops and priests. After stating that the French Canadian Catholics of Kankakee, Illinois, are "*in a score of an critical position*, and in great danger of losing their faith," and that the bark of St. Peter is, in that locality, so tossed about that it seems ready to be submerged, the appeal goes on to say:—

"The persecutions and the religious troubles that we have experienced in Illinois through the apostasy of the unhappy Father Chiniquy, and the noble devotion of the Canadian priests, are things too well known to you for us to go into superfluous particulars.

"It is enough that we should lay before you the actual situation, and the unfortunate consequences to which the new and strange persecutions of this apostate have carried, and are still carrying us. Our fears have been realized, and fully justify the appeal we now place before you.

"For ten years past this wretch, after having soiled and dragged in the dust the livery of the Lord, is still infuriated for the destruction of our Catholic institutions," &c., &c.

A Clerical Plot Preparing in Rome.

The Roman correspondent of the *Debats* writes as follows:—"While conciliatory ideas seem to prevail in high quarters at Rome, a busy and implacable faction, which claims to dictate laws to the church, and to trace the conduct which its august head should follow, is more than ever striving to get him to quit Italy and thereby render all possible any reconciliation with a government which it regards revolutionary. The Pope declared in his allocution of October 29 that he would leave Rome if necessary, that is to say, if he was forced. The object, therefore, is to get up a popular movement against the government so as to influence the action of the Pope. For this purpose elements of disorder have been assembled in the city. The brigand chiefs of Southern Italy and Sicily have been collected and concealed in convents where their fanaticism is excited by priests. The national committee, which has its eye on these plans, has shown that the bread and meat supplied to the convents by the butchers and bakers is three or four times more than the usual quantity. Depots of concealed arms have also been discovered, and all the powder in the shops of the vendors of that article has been sold in one day. It is to be hoped that these guilty designs, which would of course be attributed to the Italian Government, will fail. It will be sufficient to appeal to the patriotism and moderation of the Roman people, and this is what the committee is doing."

The Edinburgh correspondent of the Filfshire *Advertiser* is responsible for the following: An elopement has taken in one of our first families, of the oldest son with his father's cook. The young gentleman had been reared with the greatest care, having only returned from Eton last year with high academic honours, and was destined by his father as the husband of a young and beautiful heiress. The bride elect is a buxom brunette, is by some years older than the bridegroom, and has been in the family for a considerable period. On Saturday last no appearance of the cook at her post or of the young gentleman at breakfast table inspired ominous surmises and suspicious remarks, which ultimately resolved into the truth, the chamber maid confessing that "they were away to get married in Aberdeen." The telegrap and all other means were resorted to stop the fugitives, the father taking the earliest train to Aberdeen. After searching in company with a detective every place where they were likely to be found, it was discovered that they had departed for Montrose, whether the "furious parent" followed, but only to find them inseparably united and sweetly slumbering in each other's arms.—So enraged was the old gentleman that, forgetting all delicacy, he dragged the bride from the embraces of the bridegroom, and, in a torrent of abusive language, was about to eject her from the bedroom, when all the spirit of cookie's sex arising, she collared her *quondam* master and hurled him headlong from the apartment, to the considerable injury of his clother and person. The runaway son then endeavoured to explain, and pacify his insulted parent; while the lady, not exactly relishing her peculiar position, saw the useage she had received *sans ceremonie* seized her husband, and, entwining him almost *ad nauseam* back to the bedroom, locked the door and left the old gentleman to collect his scattered senses and arrange his disordered attire.—The young gentleman is entitled to considerable property in his own right.

The following very naively expressed confessions are made by the Boston *Traveller*:—

"The Provincial papers express the opinion that our Government, when it decided to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty, made a great mistake, and for once we think they are not far from right. The Canadians and the other Provincials further east had been so strong in their sympathy for the rebels, and so bitter in their hostility toward the North, that it was thought best to punish them, and in selecting the means for accomplishing that but little enquiry was made as to the probable effect upon ourselves. We have prevented them from obtaining many articles manufactured here as cheaply as before, but by so doing we have to some extent decreased the number of customers for our wares. The Government now gets a small revenue from the importation of articles heretofore free, and the Provincials get lower prices for their wood and coal, their potatoes and fish, their lumber, their beef and their wheat, but at the same time the price of these articles to our consumers has been largely increased. Our unneighborly neighbors have been punished but it has been partly at our own expense. They grumble under the infliction, and we cannot blame them. While the war lasted we were willing to suffer, if by so doing we had our revenge upon our foes, but it is a question whether we can afford to continue longer the present state of affairs. They desire a renewal of reciprocal trade, and say so; we need it, but have hesitated to admit it. It is now about time to study how to benefit ourselves, rather than the best method of spiting those who have despitefully used us, and we hope soon to see negotiations looking toward the restoration of the old business relations between the two countries."

The Montreal *True Witness*, the Roman Catholic organ of the Seminary of Montreal, rightly appreciates the significance of the Ritualistic movement in the Church of England, and with his views upon it we heartily agree. He says the Ritualists have adopted the "exterior rites and ceremonies with which the (Roman) Catholic Church most appropriately celebrates her Eucharistic sacrifice-rites and ceremonies which are, however, idle and void of sense in the communion service of the Church of England. Many persons of the ritualistic clergy, and even of their congregations may accept the Anti-Protestant doctrines, which these rights and ceremonies signify and preach to the unlearned; but that they are repugnant not only to all that is Protestant within the establishment, and to the general tone of the Prayer Book and its Rubrics no impartial judge will attempt to deny. For be it understood that the extreme Ritualists, not only use the rites, ceremonies and dresses of the (Roman) Catholic Church, but they hold up, or propound, the consecrated elements to the worship of their people; thus, by implication, doing one of two things. Either they tempt or provoke their several congregations to worship that which they themselves hold to be as much bread and wine after consecration as before—which is undoubtedly idolatry; or they believe, and try to teach, that the consecrated elements are no longer creatures, but God himself, which is manifestly repugnant to any interpretation, however forced, that can be put upon the 29th of the Anglican's 39 articles."

COLONIAL BISHOPS.

We find the following in an English journal:—

"The Earl of Carnarvon has taken a step which marks a highly important change in the position of the colonial churches in communion with the Church of England. In consequence of recent decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Crown has for some time past ceased to issue patents for the appointment of Bishops in colonies having independent Legislatures.—Lord Carnarvon has consulted the law officers of the Crown upon another important point, and they have advised him that "a mandate from the Crown is not necessary to enable colonial Bishops to perform the right of consecration." This decision has been called forth by the recent election of Archdeacon Bethune to be Coadjutor Bishop of Toronto, by a Synod of that diocese. The consecration of the new Bishop will now take place by the authority of the Metropolitan of Canada, given under his seal, and without any intervention of the civil power. We congratulate Lord Carnarvon on having advanced the liberty of the colonial churches another stage."

The Colonial Secretary has taken exactly the right *ground, and deserves great credit* therefor. This action is consistent with the legal position of the Anglican Church in Canada, and we in y add consistent with the true interests of that church.—*Globe.*

DENTAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA WEST.—A Convention of Dentists was held at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on the 3rd inst.—B. W. Day, M.D., of Kingston, occupied the chair, and Dr. J. S. Scott, of Cobourg, was appointed Secretary. It was moved by Dr. J. S. Scott, and seconded by Dr. Chittenden. That we proceed to the organization of a Dental Association for Canada West. Drs. F. G. Callender, Chittenden, H. S. Wood, and J. O'Donnell, of Peterborough, were appointed a committee to draft a constitution. The committee reported a draft of the constitution, which was adopted. The following officers were then elected:—B. W. Day, M. D., Kingston, President; Dr. C. S. Chittenden, Hamilton, 1st Vice-President; Dr. H. S Wood, Picton, 2nd do.; Dr. F. G. Callender, Cobourg, Treasurer; Dr. J. S. Scott, do., Recording Secretary; Dr. J. O'Donnell, Peterborough, Corresponding do.; Dr. D. A. Bogart, Hamilton, Librarian. The following committee were appointed on by laws:—Drs. Callender, Bogart, Snider of Toronto, and Lelonde of Brockville. On motion of Dr. Bogart, seconded by Dr. Callender, the following were appointed a committee to draft a bill of incorporation to be submitted to Parliament at its next session: The President and Vice Presidents, the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries. The meeting then adjourned until the first Tuesday in July next, at Cobourg—this to be the semi-annual session—the first annual session to be held at Hamilton on the third Tuesday in January next.

THE MOST MARITIME COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.—One of our Nova Scotia exchanges state that shipbuilding has not produced very favourable results this year, and that, nevertheless, the shipping interests of the Province have not been seriously injured, inasmuch as Nova Scotia owns and sails nearly all the craft she builds. It then goes on to say, and we have good reason to believe with truth:—

"Hence, ships sailing from ports of registry in this Province are to be found seeking freight in all parts of the world, and their sails may be said to whiten every sea. These adventurous keels are in nearly every case owned by a number of proprietors, and as no person can by any possibility reside more than twenty-five miles from the water in this Province, it is nothing more than natural that all classes are interested in shipping. As a people, we are either maritime farmers or agricultural sailors; men, women and children, indiscriminately, own shares in ships, or are otherwise interested in shipping, and hence Nova Scotia occupies the ground position of being the most maritime country in the world, in proportion to population. This distinction applies to the manning of Provincial vessels as well, for to a very considerable extent they are both officered and manned by native born seamen."

G. STETHEM & Co.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS Table, Pocket, Butcher and Hunting Knives; Wade & Butcher's and Rodger's Razors; Cartridges for Wesson's, Ballard's, Spencer's, Henry's, and the Warner's Snider Rifles; also for the best makes of Breech-loading and for Colt's Revolvers; Crucibles; Axes; Augurs; Chains; Mechanics' Tools; Cam & Son's Skates; Machine Saws; best Horse Nails and Rasps; Sleigh Shoe and all kinds of Steel; Bed Fastenings; Carriage Bolts; Walnut Stain and Varnishes; Sash; Nail Rods; Anvils, Vices, Stocks and Dies, &c., received

G. STETHEM & Co.,
Sign of the Crescent Saw, George st.
Peterboro, January 10, 1867. 2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Giving up Business—L. Lemay.
Notice—R. Walton.
To all Whom it may Concern—C. J. Blomfield.
Tenders Wanted—J. H. Dumble.
Masonic—J. O'Donnell.
List of Letters—S. J. Carver.
Lakefield Petroleum Co.—R. Casement.
Dentistry.—J. O'Donnell.
County Council—W. Sheridan.
Buffalo Skins and Home Made Flannels—I. Robinson & Co.
Hardware—G. Stethem & Co.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—Jas. Hall.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1867.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PETERBOROUGH.

EAST WARD—Messrs. W. Cluxton, S. Dixon and Wm. Kennedy.

NORTH WARD—Messrs. W. Toole, Jas. H. Dixon and W. H. Wrighton.

CENTRE WARD—Messrs. J. Stevenson, W. Paterson and J. Doherty.

SOUTH WARD—Messrs. E. Burnham, E. Chamberlen and T. Leonard.

ASHBURNHAM.

A. C. Dunlop, Reeve.
Messrs. D. Sutherland, J. Ludgate, P. H. Clark and H. Bennett, Councillors.

SMITH.

John Walton, Reeve.
Isaac Garbutt, Deputy Reeve.
Messrs. M. Sanderson, G. Fitzgerald and W. Blewitt, Councillors.

OTONABEE.

William Laing, Reeve.
James Millar, Deputy Reeve.
Messrs. A. Nelson, Larmouth and Howson, Councillors.

HARVEY.

W. A. Scott, Reeve.
Messrs. W. H. Hall, W. Weir, J. Finley and W. Vendors, *Councillors.*

MONAGHAN.

George Young, Reeve.
Messrs. Robson, Laing, Hovey and Harper, Councillors.

DUMMER.

T. G. Choat, Reeve.
Messrs. Morrison, Rose, Spence and Carveth, Councillors.

BURLEIGH &c.

The Election of Reeve and Councillors for the Municipality of the United Townships of Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff, Monmouth, Harcourt and Bruton has resulted in the election of

Mr. Carroll, Reeve.
Messrs. Cassady, Lousley, Stone and Scott, Councillors.

BELMONT.

P. Pearce, Esq., Reeve, not a single vote having been polled against him.
Messrs. Weld, A. W. Dafoe, Young and Preston, Councillors.

It must be pleasing to Mr. Pearce to be elected, not without opposition, but without a vote having been *polled against him*: and this in the face of the fact that there was a large vote polled.

Belmont could not send a man that would be able to do as much for them as Mr. Pearce can do.

CAVAN.

John Swain, Reeve.
Wm. Sowden, Deputy Reeve.
Messrs. R. Howden, W. Hunter and A. Webster, Councillors.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

NORTH WARD—A. Graham, Esq.
CENTRE WARD—Thos. White, Esq.
SOUTH WARD—W. Coulter, Esq.

EAST WARD, the only one in which there was a contest, was between W. Lundy, an old Trustee, and Capt. Kennedy. Mr. Lundy gained the day by a majority of 28.

ASHBURNHAM.—H. Bennett was re-elected. Mr. Rogers refused to allow himself to be re-elected, and in consequence Philip Sargent was chosen in his place.

A New Idea.

The Townships of Asphodel, through the action of its Clerk, was almost being left without a council. He took the Anomalous course of declaring the five first nominated on the 24th ult., elected. This is now considered illegal, and to remedy it, the people have a Meeting to nominate other candidates, and we are informed that they intend holding an election on Friday (*to morrow*) to determine on whom the choice of the people will fall, and the old Council has agreed to appoint the five successful men. It is a new idea, nevertheless it is equivalent to an election, as far as choice of men is concerned, and the appointment of these men by the old council will make them a legal body. Would it not be better for the Clerk to study the act a little more carefully.

Early Settlement, &c., of the Town and County.

We learn that the printing of this work will be completed during the present week; so that its issue may be expected immediately. The greater part of it has been submitted to Col. Haultain, M.P.P., for the county, W. H. Scott, Esq., Mayor of the Town, Jas. Edwards, Walter Sheridan, E. Burnham, Esquires, and other gentlemen, from whom the most flattering commendations of the work have been received by the author. From the numerous enquiries of persons desirous to purchase, it is evident that the whole edition will be rapidly sold. *Orders to all cases must be accompanied by the cash.*

The Prisoners Committed in 1866.

Below will be found a summary of the Report concerning the Jail for the past year. There were 68 committments.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF CRIME.

Drunk and Disorderly	24
Assault	11
Larceny	10
Leaving Employment	7
Vagrant and Insane	1
Vagrant and Drunk	1
Insane for safe keeping	4
Non-payment of fines	1
Obtaining goods under false pretences	1
Default of Bail and keep peace	2
Murder	1
Committed for Examination	4
Arson	1
Total	68

RESIDENCES.

Peterborough	39
Otonabee	1
Smith	3
Monaghan	4
Norwood	1
Douro	3
Hastings	2
Cobourg	1
Galway	1
Asphodel	3
Ashburnham	2
Quebec	3
Belleville	1
Total	68

OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

Males	41
Females	21

UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

Males	00
Females	00

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.

Committed once	52
One committed	2
" "	5
" "	9

COUNTRY OF PRISONERS.

Canada	20
England	8
Ireland	33
Scotland	4
United States	3

RELIGION OF PRISONERS.

Roman Catholic	29
Church of England	22
Church of Scotland	4
Other Presbyterians	3
Methodists	10

MARRIED.

Males	16
Females	6

UNMARRIED.

Males	27
Females	19

Temperate	21
Intemperate	44
Who could neither read nor write	30

BURLEIGH.

Mr. Fitzgerald favors us with another letter anent the survey of Burleigh, and we insert it with pleasure. We are perfectly willing that he should "hold by the opinions" before expressed, and we can assure him so do we hold the opinions before set forth in our reply. Mr. F. cares neither for law nor logic; we think so too. He admits that the effect of an act of parliament *will be to confirm the recent survey*; we think it will be to confirm, not annul. He anticipates action on the matter: we advised action; but his anticipation and letters admit a necessity for action; that is what we advised, so as to settle the whole question, and the sooner this action be taken the better. We never condemned the re-survey, nor did we intimate any intention to say a word against it, but on the contrary, we wish it established. *It is not now the established survey.* We trust that the new County Council will at once set to work to get it established. Our desire is to quiet the people's minds and prevent litigation and local trouble. But we would remind Mr. Fitzgerald that his opinions, although of value to himself, will be considered of either of value or not according to the views others take of the matter. To us they are of little importance in this case.

The Re-union.

This entertainment on Thursday evening last, under the auspices of the Literary Club, was a great success. The Hall was overcrowded, which made it uncomfortable for many who were forced to stand during the whole proceeding, but even this was *encouragement to go on.* The programme was well arranged, and all those who took part in the music, recitations, songs and readings, deserve the thanks of the Club and of the audience for their kindness in affording so pleasant an entertainment—Where all did so well it would be invidious to particularize, but we may be allowed to remark that we hope the club will be able to procure the services of Mr. Heathfield for a few more of the promised re-unions, and also of those Ladies who delighted the audience with the melody of their charming voices in songs and choses on Thursday evening last. We censure, frain from mentioning the reading of Poe's "Engene Aram" by Mr. Wright, of Toronto. This piece was well rendered, and caused many to hope that Mr. Wright might able to favour the Club with another reading during these re-unions. Miss Rogers sang several songs in her usual faultless style. The Hall is not well suited for sing, yet Miss Roger's vocal powers did appear taxed in the least, she certainly sing harmingly. The Duett "Moonlight Bay and Flowers," by Miss Rogers and Mr. Bush, was fully appreciated as testified by the applause of the audience, and the instrumental music was all that could be need or expected from amateurs. The Club was fortunate in obtaining the co-operation of the performers. The "Irish Physician" by Mr. Haggart convulsed all. We would like to hear some readings from good authors, and we hope the managers will make arrangements for one or two such readings during the winter.

Literary Club

A Meeting of the Directors of Literary Club will be held at the Firemen Hall, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested. There will be debate by Members of the Club afterwards. Subject to be chosen by the Chairman. Members only admitted.

We have been requested to state the examination for promotion to the Grammar School Department will take place on day next, and all who desire to enter the Grammar School are requested to present. No promotion can take place after the summer vacation,

Explanation.

We have received a complimentary note from Mr. W. H. Wrighton, which we will give a place *verbatim et literatim*. It is as follows:—

Mr. Stretton

Sir

I called into your shop to see you respecting a few statements you made at the poll in the North Ward the day of the election. I demand from you an explanation of your conduct there; you stated publicly that I was the meanest man in Town & you wondered that the electors of the North Ward would elect such a mean man, a man who would be guilty of doing what I had *done*. you stated that I had *gone to the entrance, and* because I could not get in without paying I had raised a disturbance and went in with force rather than pay the admittance, I beg to contradict this statement, it is a base falsehood and I am prepared to prove it *such* and the man who said it spoke what was not *true*. Mr Mitchell called into my shop, and said he was going to the concert, I said I would go with him if he would *wait*, he did so and we went together with Mr Chambers. Mr Mitchell said to me that I did not require to pay anything at the *door* as I was a fireman I said I was going to pay he said no it was all *right*, under the impression that it was all right I *went* in nobody prevented nor did any person ask me for the entrance fee Mr Chambers did *likewise*. the next morning I was informed that there was something said about the matter I immediately afterwards met Mr. Cameron and told him I would pay the admittance which I have *done* as I had been misled in the matter and was willing to rectify it if possible, what more could I do what more could any man do these facts are true and I am prepared *to prove them* therefore I say you have done me every injustice; & I demand and explanation of your conduct

Yours
W. H. Wrighton

Jany 1867

Our only explanation is, that we do wonder that the electors of the North Ward would return Mr. Wrighton in preference to a man of the standing of D. W. Dumble, Esq., and we have no hesitation in saying that the Ward has disgraced itself.

We never said Mr. Wrighton was the "meanest man in Town;" but we did say, and we do now say, that it was a "mean act" for a councillor of the Town of Peterboro' to be guilty of. We did not say that Mr. Wrighton raised a disturbance, but that he *rushed* in without paying, and would have raised a disturbance only that those at the door allowed it to pass off; and the fact that Mr. Wrighton got *ashamed of himself* next day, and paid the "York shilling," shows that it is no wonder others also were ashamed of this rowdy act of a City Father.

We have no other explanation to offer; our mind is not changed an iota, and we only regret that the people of the North Ward did not know this noble act *in time*. as we feel assured that if they had, their good sense would have elected the man to stay at home.

We may add that Mr. Dumble did not canvass—indeed did not go to the polling place, as he was from home during the polling day, otherwise we would not have had Mr. Wrighton in the Council during 1867. We trust that his shame will not forsake him for a year, and that no other act of his will bring scandal on our city fathers.

Board of Trustees.

There was a special meeting of the Board on Tuesday evening. Present—The Chairman, Col. Haultain, and Messrs. Cluxton, Lundy, Stevenson, Dumble, Helm, Coulter, and Cameron.

A report from the Principal and one from the Local Superintendent, were received, and at the request of the Board, Mr. Cluxton was requested to communicate with the Teacher to whom the reports referred.

Some accounts were presented and referred, but we could not hear to whom. Some other matters were about to be introduced, but the meeting being for a special purpose, they were deferred to the next general meeting.

Furious Driving.

On Thursday evening last while Mr. Robert Erskine, a frail old man, of Ashburnham, was going home from Town, he was run over by one Edward Hendron, of Dummer, we believe, and severely hurt. The tongue of the sleigh struck him in the back and knocked him down, when the horses and sleigh ran completely over him, breaking his right arm above the wrist, and tearing the flesh and sinews off his hand. He is also severely bruised in the body, neck, and head. In fact the wonder is that he escaped with his life. Hendron was drunk at the time, and although he was told he had killed a man, he just drove on. We hope that the friends of Mr Erskine will not allow this to pass unpunished, and that drunken drivers will be taught a lesson. It has become unsafe to go on the streets here until these sots leave for home. If Hendron is made pay for *furious* driving, driving without bells, the Doctor's bill for attending on Mr. Erskine, and also for racing over the Bridge, it will bring him to his right mind.

Accident.

Last week, while a Mr. Sedgwick was crossing one of the back Lakes with a span of horses and horse-power of a Threshing Machine, the ice gave way and almost instantaneously swallowed up the Team and horse-power, Mr. Sedgwick narrowly escaped with his life.

Dangerous.

There are two or three bad holes in the Bridge that require fixing. It would be well if they be repaired before some accident occurs. It is easier to put on two or three planks than pay damages if some animal gets through and breaks a leg. Just as we go to press we find a man repairing the bridge.

Advices from Ireland seem to indicate that all fears of a Fenian rising have almost entirely passed away. So thoroughly were the government officials aware of all the ramifications of the abominable plot that they were able to arrest the heads of the conspiracy just before the time when the rising was to take place, and thus prevented it from culminating. Lord Strathnairne and the Lord Lieutenant have both acted with great vigilance and are entitled to the thanks not only of the government, but of all lovers of peace and order throughout the world. The immense force which the British government had at its disposal has been put to the very best use as a preventative of rebellion.

THE ARMY WORM.—This pest is making sad havoc among the wheat and other crops, in various parts of the country, and we are unable to advise as to the best means of getting rid of them; but for the cure of colds, rheumatism, Burns, Cramps, Pains, Neuralgia, and all pains of the body, the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" is decidedly the best. Sold by all Medicine Dealers, price 25 cts per bottle.

The following address was presented to Mr. W. S. Griffin, late Teacher in the 4th Division of the Union School, on the occasion of his leaving that institution to pursue his studies for the Medical profession. They presented him a valuable book at the same time:

ADDRESS.

Mr. W. S. GRIFFIN,

SIR,—Your Pupils regretting very much that circumstances have made it necessary for you to sever the ties, which for a length of time existed between you and them, have appointed us a committee, to present to you a small token of their appreciation of the kindness and attention you have invariably shown to all under your care, since you entered the Union School as a Teacher.

We acknowledge that our regret arises from selfishness, for in parting with you, we lose a Teacher who has led us imperceptably to ourselves, to love what we before thought irksome, and now, when we were just taking pleasure in our studies under you, we have to separate from you, perhaps never to meet in the same relation

But as it is for your own advancement in after life, you are taking the step which causes our separation, we earnestly wish that you may progress rapidly in your own studies, until you arrive at the highest position in the profession *you have chosen for yourself.*

To aid you a little in that direction, we now present you with this book, and when you open its pages, it may remind you of your Pupils in the Peterborough Union School. And now, dear sir, while saying "farewell" to you, we hope you may have every success wherever you go, or whatever profession you may engage in.

On behalf of the Boys of the Fourth Division

SAMUEL ENGLISH,
WM. J. JOHNSTON,
WM. WHITE,
FREDERICK HAULTAIN,
C. SAWERS,
Committee.

REPLY.

DEAR FELLS,—I beg leave to acknowledge, and accept your kind present, and tender you my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the respect and affection you have shown me in making it.

Our relation of teacher and pupils has now closed, and though I have looked forward to the approach of this time with a certain degree of pleasure, it was not without an admixture of regret, and this token of your esteem and regard for me cannot fail deeply to increase that feeling.

During the time that I held the position of teacher in the Peterborough Union School, I endeavoured to impart useful knowledge, and if at any time I seemed harsh and unkind, it was the deep interest I took in your welfare that prompted me to that course of action.

Though I now leave you I still take a great interest in your welfare, and earnestly hope to see many of you take high positions in our Schools and Colleges.

Once more allow me to thank you for thus kindly remembering me and let me say that while perusing these pages, I shall ever be reminded of the happy hours spent with you in the Peterborough School.

And now farewell, and that success may crown your every endeavor, is the earnest desire of your former teacher.

Signed, W. S. GRIFFIN,
Teacher

MONAGHAN TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

Monaghan, Dec. 28th, 1866.

The Council met at 11 o'clock. Present—the Reeve and Councillors Collins, Robson and Dundas.

The minutes of previous meetings were read and confirmed.

The following accounts of sheep killed were given in: James Wallis, $23.00; Chas. Braely, $7.60.

Orders for salaries and accounts were given and left with the Clerk for distribution.

The Assessor having certified that he made a mistake of $60.00 in transferring Robert Tulley's valuation into the Assessment Roll given into the Council, the Clerk was directed to make the necessary correction in connection therewith.

On the motion of Mr. Collins, seconded by Mr. Robson, the sum of $77.35 was ordered to be paid from the Dog Tax as follows:—James Wallis, $36.10; James Brown, $24.25; Richard Lund, $9.50; and Charles Braely, $7.50. But should the Dog Tax fail to meet the above named sums, then the Treasurer shall be authorized to pay to each party before named in proportion to the amount of Dog Tax collected in the Township.—*Carried.*

The Reeve informed the Council of the union of School Section number four, Monaghan, with number nine, Cavan.

On the motion of Mr. Collins, the Reeve vacated the chair, when the Council unanimously tendered him a vote of thanks for the able and courteous manner in which he had presided over their deliberations during the past year.

The Council adjourned *sine die.*

COM.

The Ninth Annual Soiree of the North Monaghan Intellectual Improvement Society was held at the Town Hall, on New Year's Day, when the place was tastefully decorated for the occasion and presented quite a pleasing appearance.

In the absence of John W. Gilmour, Esq., who was absent from indisposition, Mr. Foster occupied the chair.

The Secretary's report showed some improvement in the affairs of the Society for the past year.

The Rev. Mr. Allen, of Millbrook, addressed the meeting at considerable length. He said he was glad at having another opportunity of renewing his acquaintance with the audience; thought the Society erred in not introducing the female element into their affairs; mentioned the necessity which existed for such Societies and gave advice respecting its future management; took a glance at European and Canadian affairs—especially the Fenian raid; showed that in order to use our privileges aright, we should be educated; that it was a matter of much pleasure that such facilities existed for that object, and concluded an address pregnant with information, amidst the applause of the audience.

Col. Haultain, M. P. P., agreed with all that Mr. Allen had stated; and, in an address of nearly an hour's duration, reviewed some of the more prominent events of the past year, noticing Confederation, contrasting our form of government with that of the United States; showing how much the Society would gain by individual exertion; that all had talents, which might be greatly improved; and that, as far as time would allow him, he would use his best efforts to aid the Society, which he considered deserved encouragement. It *required some exertion* to get there, but he was glad to meet them on such a festive occasion, and hoped the Society would realize the most sanguine expectations of its founders.

The instrumental and vocal music, under the able superintendance of Mr. and Mrs. Parnell, of Peterboro, assisted very much to enliven the entertainment, and for which they were tendered a vote of thanks.

Rev. Mr. Allen was kind enough to consent to give the Inaugral Lecture, on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., at 7 o'clock.

The whole was ably joined with the choir in singing the National Anthem, which concluded the proceedings.—COM.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR,—When last week, I addressed you a few words in exception to some statements made by you in the previous issue of your paper, relative to the re-survey of Burleigh, and the position of the settlers there, I had no thought, as I have not now, of holding any discussion with you—much less, of entering into details respecting the re-survey of that township. For this reason I shall not further refer to the subject here, than simply to state that I hold by the opinions I then expressed—all your law and logic to the contrary notwithstanding. I repeat then, the settlers in the south half of Burleigh may feel at ease regarding their lots, all of which have been legally established. I repeat also, the settlers in the north half of the township have no cause to be troubled about; for the effect of an act of parliament, doubtless will be, not to annul, but to confirm the recent survey. In anticipation of, and in accordance with which I believe all the lots occupied have been selected and improved upon.

As to your allusion to the sayings of certain members of the County Council, I may inform you that, I do not hold myself responsible in any manner or matter to the County Council, or to any member of it; and, without meaning disrespect, I care as little for what members of the County Council say now, as I did for what members of a former County Council said, and tried to do, in the matter of the same survey of Burleigh.

I am, Sir,
Very truly,
JAMES W. FITZGERALD,
Prov. Land Surveyor

Peterboro, 8th Jan'y, 1867.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—As there is a great deal of excitement about gold being found in Madoc, and as in all probability there will be a great rush there in the spring, perhaps a few remarks about the early days of gold mining in California may not be unacceptable to some of your readers.

When gold was first discovered in that country, it caused great excitement; thousands started for the Eldorado. As soon as ships arrived in the Bay of San Francisco, captain, cook and all hands left them to their fate and started for the mines. At first, gold was very easily obtained on the bars and beds of rivers; a tin pan and knife was all that some used—after a while the cradle came in use and then the sluice box. In the early day no one worked for less than an ounce of gold per day; if the claim would not pay that much it was abandoned. I have seen $180 washed out of a single pan of dirt taken from a crevice of a rock. An old man, working by himself, in a short time made $30,000 on the Spanish bar, on the middle fork of the American river. I had only been a few days in the mines, working in partnership with a man from the State of Mississippi, when we found a claim that would pay us about $10 per day, washing our stuff with a cradle; we would not work it, considering it too poor; we sold our claim to another party for a trifle; they cut a ditch and brought in water, and washed the stuff in sluice boxes, and made from $50 to $100 per day to the man—it was a pile claim, but we threw it away not knowing how to work it.—One great reason why so many miners did not make money, was because they wanted to get rich in a hurry, and would not work for reasonable wages but kept running about from place to place prospecting for better claims; it was our own faults if we did not make money in those days in California; in no other country have I ever seen gold so easily obtained. Laborer's wages were from $8 to $10 per day, carpenters and masons an ounce of gold, or $16. Men seemed mad, rushing about from one part of the country to another, as reports came in about new discoveries having been made of some place richer than any that had been found. If money was easily got in those days, many let it go as easily; some miners would lose thousands of dollars at the gambling table in one night. A miner, who had made about $5,000, left the mines with the intention of going home; when he got as far on his way as Sacremento, he went into a gambling saloon, and while there he made up his mind that he would either lose his money or double it, if he lost he would return to the mines, or if he won go home: he lost his all on the turn of a card, and as luck would have it he won and went home like a man.

California at one time was full of the greatest set of scoundrels the world could produce; murders were of every-day occurrence, almost every one went armed with a bowie knife or revolver, in the mines there was no law, but lynch law; to kill a man was not considered a crime, unless robbery was connected with it, but to steal a horse or a mule was punished with death. For this offence ten minutes was all lynch law allowed a man to say his prayers before he was run up to the nearest limb of a tree. No man would take the least insult from another; the knife or pistol generally settled all disputes at once. In one respect peri aps I was of use, it made men cautious how they behaved, and it certainly was a great check on ruffianism. It was astonishing the amount of hardships the miners endured prospecting on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains, crossing deep ravines and mountain ridges, some places to slip a foot was certain death—but the hope of some day realizing our golden dreams upheld us through all. Many a time when I have been tired and weary, when travelling over these dreary wastes, I have been cheered by suddenly coming on some beautiful and rare flower, and such was the exquisite beauty of some of them that the roughest and rudest miner in our company could not help stopping to admire them.

Gold has been found over a vast extent of country On the Pacific coast, from British Columbia in north, to Chili and Peru, in South America. *At short intervals it has been found* over this vast region; in the east it has been discovered in Nova Scotia, and on the river Chaudiere, in Lower Canada, to the west in the Red River settlement; and last of all, near our own doors, in the Township of Madoc.

Well, looking at these facts, what other conclusion can we arrive at but that that gold will be found in many places scattered about over the vast regions of British America; and who can tell but far richer gold fields may yet be discovered than either California or Australia can boast of. Gold mining is a lottery at best, and but few miners become rich; but there is one certainty about it, if rich gold fields are found it will enrich the country. And even mining need not be such a lottery as it has been if the Government would pass good mining laws granting a good sized claim to prospectors of those who discover a new gold field on Crown Lands. Small claims has always been the ruination of miners. In Australia, at first, 8 feet square was the extent of a claim—After a man had worked out his claim he generally spent all he had made before he could find another that would pay. The Government did all they could to keep the miners from becoming rich; they were afraid if they made money they would buy up the land which they wanted to keep for sheep runs, and not for settlers

It is most likely that the quartz reefs will be found to contain the most of the gold that will be found about Madoc, from the appearance of the country. Quartz is admitted on all hands to be the mother of gold, but how it came there no one can tell. Sometimes it is found in the casing of the stone, and frequently in the solid stone: some suppose electricity may have had something to do with it; at all events, it is strange that all the quartz reefs run nearly north and south, no matter what way the other strata of rocks may be. All the gold that is found in hills or in the rivers has originally come out of the rocks and has been washed down by the floods, as the quartz reefs kept mouldering away One of the surest signs of a good quartz reef is to find fine gold thickly scattered over the stones, and quartz of a blueish white or reddish tinge is generally the richest. It is seldom a reef pays for one hundred yards in length, but some pay to a great depth, and they vary in width from an inch to thirty feet. Quartz mining is of all the most expensive and uncertain, but when you do find a good reef the most lasting and remunerative.

Yours, &c.,

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough, January 9, 1867.

Flour ₱ brl	$7	00	@ $8	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	65	@ 1	75
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	40	@ 1	50
Potatoes	0	20	@ 0	25
Barley ₱ bush	0	25	@ 0	45
Peas "	0	50	@ 0	60
Oats "	0	20	@ 0	25
Hay ₱ ton	10	00	@ 12	00
Hides ₱ cwt	5	50	@ 6	25
Sheepskins	0	50	@ 0	90
Wool ₱ lb	0	30	@ 0	32
Beef ₱ cwt	4	50	@ 6	00
Pork ₱ cwt	4	75	@ 6	00
Eggs, per dozen	0	20	@ 0	25
Butter, "	0	12½	@ 0	14
Cordwood	2	00	@ 2	50
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@ 0	30
Geese	0	30	@ 0	45

SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

Is your Hair falling off?
Use Velpeau's Hair Restorative.
Is your Hair turning grey?
Use Velpeau's Hair Restorative.
Are you getting bald?
Use Velpeau's Hair Restorative.
Are you troubled with Dandruff?
Use Velpeau's Hair Restorative.
Do you want beautiful Silken tresses?
Use Velpeau's Hair Restorative.
Do you want a beautiful Hair Dressing?
Use Velpeau's Hair Restorative.
Have you an Itching scalp?
Use Velpeau's Hair Restorative.
Are you subject to Headache?
Use Velpeau's Hair Restorative,
JOHNSON BRIGGS & Co.,
Montreal, Proprietors,
BARNES, HENRY & Co., AGENTS.
47

JOHN ST., CLERKENWELL, LONDON, JULY 17, 1866.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Commercial public of Canada and the British Provinces that he has at length succeeded, after yea s of experiment and research, in making a METAL PEN entirely impervious to rust from the acids contained in Inks (especially so when used with Arnold's writing fluid), which for elasticity and smoothness of action over the poorest paper, stands unequalled — Being Electro-Carbonized, they will outlast six or eight ordinary Pens, and are guaranteed not to cut through the thinnest foreign letter paper. The manufacturer feels confident that where the Electro-Carbonized Pens have been tried they will supersede all other makes, and respectfully solicits a trial of them.

C. BARNARD.

The ELECTRO-CARBONIZED PENS are used by the following Merchants and Bankers in New York in preference, in many instances, to Gold Pens:—

Jay, Cook & Co.	Messrs Cammann & Co.
Fourth National Bank.	Bank of the Republic.
Ward, Campbell & Co.	Messrs Dabney & Morgan
Jas. Patrick & Co.	Messrs Jeffrey & Co.
Metropolitan Bank.	Dennistoun & Co
R G & C. G. Ward.	Central National Bank
Brown Bros	Bunge, Burlage & Co.
L. E. Amalnick & Co.	Messrs. Schell & Co.

Auditor's Dept. Custom House, &c. &c.
November 13, 1866. 46.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for Armies, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SELLY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Dennis Barnes & Co over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.*

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used *is well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical efforts.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

REMARKABLE CURES.

TO THE PUBLIC!

I think it but right that I should make known the following facts, with reference to the efficacy of the remedies supplied by Dr. E. Morris, of Peterborough:—Last year a boy of mine took the Scarlet Fever, paralysis followed, and the little fellow lost his speech, being unable to speak for nine months. I had several Doctors attending him but without any beneficial results, and I had almost given up hopes of his recovery. About this time I met Dr. Morris, who furnished me with some medicine which had the effect of restoring the little fellow's speech the day after it was first used, and he is now in excellent health. I have also used Dr. Morris's Dandelion Pills, and found them all he represented them to be. They are a genuine article.

Wm. GARNETT,
Lot 10, 11 Con, Township of Ops.
May 10, 1866. 32

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865.

The following speaks very highly for the Electro-carbonized pens:—

We take much pleasure in recommending Mr. C. Barnard's Pens as the best we have used, being far more durable and easier in their action than the ordinary steel pens.

Montreal, October 31, 1866.

(Signed),	H. Cotte, Cashier, La Banque Jacques Cartier.
(Signed),	H. Starnes, Manager, Ontario Bank.
(Signed),	Wm. Sache Cashier, Molsons Bank.
(Signed),	Jackson Rae, Cashier, Merchants' Bank.
(Signed),	E. J. Barbeau, Actuary, M. C. D. Saving Bank
(Signed)	R. J. Dallas, Manager, Bank of Toronto.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

NOT QUITE SO.

"It is among the most savage and debased tribes only that the condition and comfort of the horse have been neglected;" but we believe there are many in civilized countries who are guilty of the same neglect, and will not the exercise of the former, here all may avail themselves of the use of an article which has done more than any thing else heretofore known to improve the condition and relieve the suffering of the horse. Those who will not use it will be the losers, their horses the sufferers, to avoid both use "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine," and you will be satisfied with the result.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 47

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan"—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a safe and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE first half yearly meeting of the County Council for 1867, will take place

On TUESDAY, THE 22nd INSTANT,

at 12 o'clock, noon, in the County Council Chamber, Peterborough.

WALTER SHERIDAN,
County Clerk,
Peterboro', Jan. 9th, 1867. 2

LAKEFIELD,

NORTH DOURO,

Petroleum Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders, for the election of Trustees, and for other purposes, will be held in the School house at Lakefield, Douro on SATURDAY the 26th inst., at the hour of two, P. M., pursuant to By-law to that effect.

ROBERT CASEMENT,
North Douro, Jan. 9th 1867. Secretary. 2-2

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of F. W. Hamlate and James Miller, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of Joseph Rowe, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1867 at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant in and to the east half of Lot No. 18 in the 13th concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, January 9th, 1867. 2

DENTISTRY.

J. O'DONNELL, D. S., Peterborough, Member of the Canadian Dental Association Office closed until Tuesday next.

Peterboro, January 10, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Little Lake Cemetery Company will be held at the Council Chamber, Peterborough,

On MONDAY, January 21st, 1867.

At TEN o'clock, A. M.

R. WALTON,
Secretary.
Peterboro', January 8th, 1867. 2-2in

To all whom it may Concern.

MR. CHARLES R. STEWART,

Is no longer the Agent of the "Canadian Land and Emigration Company."

By order of the Board,
C. J. BLOMFIELD.
Secretary.
January 3rd, 1867. 2

MASONIC.

THE Regular Communication of Corinthian Lodge No. 161, C. R. will be held on WEDNESDAY Evening, next at 7½ o'clock, in the Masonic Hall, George Street.

By order of the Worshipful Master.

J. O'DONNELL,
Secretary.
Peterborough, January 9, 1867. 2

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS for the construction of a RAILROAD from the Narrows, on the River Trent, to the Ore Bed, in the Town-ship of Belmont, (ten miles) will be received up to the

TENTH day of FEBRUARY, next.

Work to be completed by the FIRST of JULY, 1867. Names of two sureties for due completion of contract to be submitted with tenders, which must be directed to the Managing Director of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Cobourg.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Office, Cobourg, on and after the First of February, next.

The Company will not bind themselves to receive the lowest or any tender.

J. H. DUMBLE,
Managing Director.
Cobourg, Jan. 8th, 1867. 2

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st August, 1866.

Abram, W. J.	Hamer, Mrs. Mary
Atchison, John	Jeffery, James
Brown, R. H.	Johnson, Miss Ruth
Brodie, David	Johnson, F. G.
Bower, Miss Katy	Lashino, Frances
Bennett, James	Lawience, Mrs. Robt.
Bramwell, John	Lull, Henry James
Bateson, Richard	Middleton, James
Boyd, Robert	Moore, Isaac
Cahill, Mrs Thomas	McKenzie, J. & W.
Connery, Patrick	McFetrish, Timothy W.
Cummiug, Jacob	McG e, John
Coulson, Daniel	McGlean, Miss Jane
Dawson, Patrick	McNabb, Alex.
Deacon, William	McIntosh, James
Dawson, Frederick	McKibbon, Robt.
Deucher, Mrs. Margaret	McDonald, Mrs. M. A.
Driscol, John	McMahon, Mathew
Driscol, Mrs. Daniel	McWilliams, Miss Nancy
Edgar, Thomas	Newman, Mrs. Samuel
Edmison, James H.	O'Connor, Catharine
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Mary	O'Brien, Thomas
Griffith, James H.	Page, Mrs. Henry
Gillispie, R.	Rout, George
Griffith, Miss Mary J.	Royce, Miss Henry
Gault, Mrs Catharine	Ricks, Mrs Jane
Hickey, Henry	Sherwood, Henry
Hill, Eliza Jane	Stewart, Miss Eliza
Hutchinson, Thomas	Smith, Michael
Henning, W.	Trotter, James
Hughes, Thomas	Wuse, Mrs. Elizabeth
Hull, Mrs Mary	Wilson, Alick
Healy, Miss Catharine	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER P. M.

TEACHER WANTED

FOR Union School Section No. 3, Somerville, holding a first or second class Certificate. A male Teacher preferred.

Apply to

RALPH SWITZER,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Kinmount.
Kinmount, Dec. 19, 1866. 51-3in

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Partnership heretofore existing between J. & T. DOUGLAS, was this day dissolved by mutual consent

JOHN DOUGLAS,
THOS. DOUGLAS
Peterboro', Dec 22, 1866. 52-3in.

CLUBS.

THE undersigned having made arrangements with Mr. S. PETER, will supply the WEEKLY GLOBE to the end of the year to all those who received it at his Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro', Dec. 19th, 1866.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

AND OTHERS, doing business in Peterboro, will find it to their advantage to call at the

NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE,

Next door to Nicholls & Halls, where great inducements are offered to Cash Buyers, as the advertiser manufactures himself.

Lunch at all hours.

Wedding Cakes of every description, quality and style of workmanship.

A. HALL,
Late of the firm of Goodwin & Hall.
Peterboro. Dec. 5, 1866. 49

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of FRANCIS PECK, an Insolvent.

ON the SIXTEENTH DAY of FEBRUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Minden, in the County of Peterborough, this 8th day of December, A. D., 1866.

FRANCIS PECK,
by D. W. DUMBLE,
His Attorney *ad litem.*
49-9in.

BUFFALO SKINS and Home-made Flannels,

At I. ROBINSON & Co's.

Peterborough, January 10, 1867. 2

GIVING UP BUSINESS!

LARGE CLEARING OUT SALE

OF

Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing,

At L. LEMAY'S.

HAVING decided to give up business on the FIRST OF MAY next, I beg to call the attention of my numerous customers, and all other CASH BUYERS, to my large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS and CLOTHING

NOW OFFERED

MUCH UNDER THE USUAL PRICES.

A large assortment of Prints, Factory Cottons and Striped Shirtings, very cheap.

All the Clothing has been made within a few months, and is known to be the Best and Cheapest in Town.

As I intend to clear the whole stock before leaving, parties in want of Good and Cheap Goods will do well to remember this Large Sale.

Sales for Cash only.

LOUIS LEMAY,
Hunter Street.
Peterborough, January 9, 1867 2-2m

MILLINERY, CLOAKS

&c. &c. &c.

The subscriber has now in stock, and is daily making up, a choice supply of

LADIES' BONNETS, HATS & CAPS,

In rich and new material.

Also, Ladies' CLOAKS and JACKETS, in new goods; together with French Flowers Ribbons, Feathers, &c.

W. CLUXTON

Peterborough, December 12, 1866. 50-3in

DAVID LEMAY,

Wholesale and Retail

CONFECTIONER,

Manufacturer of

Steam Refined Confectionery,

Lozenges, Gum-Drops, French Bon-Bons.

BRIDES' CAKES MADE TO ORDER

Tea Cakes, Biscuits and Pastry.

Fresh OYSTERS received daily.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LUNCH.

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS!

I would respectfully inform Country Store Keepers that I am manufacturing extensively, and can offer them articles in my line as low as any first class house in Toronto or Montreal.

Please give a call. All orders promptly attended to.

D. LEMAY.

Peterborough, November 1st, 1866. 44-3m

JOHN BROWN,

Cabinet Maker,

UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER,

&c. &c.

COFFINS ALWAYS ON HAND

Funerals attended with Hearse.

Opposite the American Hotel, George Sreet, Peterborough.

SOFAS,	MATTRES
Book Cases,	OF
SIDE BOARDS,	Hair, Corn Hus
BUREAUS,	COTTON,
EASY CHAIRS,	Sea Weed and Straw.
DINING and PARLOR	LOOKING GLASSES
CHAIRS,	GILT MOULDING
WHAT-NOTS,	PICTURES.
TABLES,	Picture Frames,
&c. &c.	&c. &c.

Peterborough, December 5, 1866. 49-3m

For Sale!

300 half chests	*JAPAN TEAS,*
350 do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250 do	*TWANKAYS,*
100 do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100 do	*IMPERIAL,*
250 do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of	*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

350 green cases *GIN,*
100 red do *GIN,*
50 Hhd. do *GIN,*
100 puns. *HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands) *BRANDY,*
300 cases *CLARET,*
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

WANTED.

500 Cords Oak, Ash and Elm,

STAVE AND HEADING BOLTS,

Delivered at the Cooperage, Blythe Mills.

ALSO—50 Cords of Black Ash,

(run roots.)

R. RENFREW.

Peterboro', Nov. 26, 1866. 48

BOARDING.

MRS. BLACKSTOCK can accommodate two or three gentlemen with BOARD. Four doors South of the Bank of Montreal.

Peterborough, Nov. 21st, 1866. 47-tf

Diaries for 1867

Just Received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, December 5, 1866.

Money to Lend.

THE Subscriber will entertain good applications for sums of $200 and upwards, at 9 per cent. on farm property, in the County of Peterborough.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN.
Peterboro', December 5, 1866. 49-3in

Strayed.

FROM the subscriber's premises, a two year old STEER, [coming three], in June last. He had a white face, neck red, sides white with red spots. The letters J and C were branded in both horns. Any person giving information as to her whereabouts at Phelan's Hotel, or to the subscriber will be suitably rewarded.

JEREMIAH COUGHLIN.
Douro, Nov. 20th, 1866, 50-4in-p.

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,

FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,
Octob r 16, 1866. Toronto.

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.
Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866. 50

LAKEFIELD

(NORTH DOURO)

Petroleum Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that subscribers for stock in this Company, who have not on or before the

FIRST day of JANUARY, 1867,

have paid up the FIFTY PER CENT. required on such shares subscribed for, and the interest due thereon, will without further notice, be sued herefor in accordance with a resolution of the Directors passed this 7th day of December, 1866.

(By order)
ROBT. CASEMENT.
50-3in. Secretary.

Just Received!

A large assortment of

GREY COTTONS,

WHITE COTTONS,

CLOTHS,

FLANNELS,

Do Home-made,

STRIPE SHIRTINGS,

PRINTS,

WINCEYS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

BELT-BUCKLES,

&c., &c., &c.,

To be sold at unusually LOW PRICES,

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866

ADJOURNED MEETING.

AN Adjourned Meeting of the SENIOR BOARD OF INSTRUCTION, for the examination of Teachers will be held at Bobcaygeon, on

Friday, the 25th of JANUARY, 1867,

AT NINE O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary
Peterboro', Dec 19th, 1866. 51-3in

CANADA WEST FARMERS'

Mutual & Stock Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President.
THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
R. P. STREET, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. A. COOLEY, Fire & Agency Inspector.

LOCAL HONORARY DIRECTORS:

Hon. A. A. Burnham, Cobourg; R. H. Ford, Esq., Omemee; Robert Waddell, Esq., South Monaghan; John Walton, Esq., Peterboro'.

THIS Company confines its risks solely to Farm Property, Country Churches, School Houses and Private Houses entirely isolated.

It has been fifteen years in existence and has about 12,000 policies in force. Its rates are as low as is consistent with the safety of policy holders.

R. W. ERRETT, Peterboro', Agent for the County of Victoria, West part of Peterboro, East Riding of Durham and Township of South Monaghan

J. M. MIGHT, Millbrook, Agent for the County of Northumb rland and East part of the County of Peterboro.

Hamilton, Nov. 6th, 1866. 45

Epicures, Look Here!

AMERICAN

CAN VEGETABLES,

CORN, PEAS,

SPARAGRASS & TOMATOES,

AT THE

Terrapin Restaurant.

RICE, - - - - 50 CENTS PER CAN.
(Two pound Cans.)

G. CRONN.
Peterboro', Nov 7th 1866. 45

MARTYN'S MILLS.

CAUTION!

I hereby forbid any person or persons giving anything on my account, without my own or my wife's written order.

MARTIN MARTYN.
Peterboro, January 2, 1867. 1-3*

CHRISTMAS

ALE AND BEER!

LEARY is now making, at Boswell's old Brewery, a good article in Ale and

S.—The highest cash price paid for good Barley.

Peterboro', Dec. 19, 1866. 51

HOLY COMMUNION.

JUST RECEIVED, "The Devotions for the Holy Communion," at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterboro', January 2, 1867.

"The Ottawa Citizen,"

Published Daily and Weekly at Ottawa.

I. B. TAYLOR, PROPRIETOR.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1867.

THE "OTTAWA CITIZEN," is the oldest newspaper extant in the Ottawa Valley—in a few weeks it will enter upon the thirteenth year of its existence. The time has therefore arrived when the Proprietor may appropriately offer a few remarks concerning the past and respecting the future. The *Bytown Packet*, the precursor of the *Citizen* was first issued in the year 1845, and was continued until 1851, when its name was changed to the *Ottawa Citizen*. The *Citizen* has, therefore, under the two names, been published continuously for twenty-two years. Until May, 1855, the *Citizen* was issued as a Semi-weekly and Weekly Journal, when a change of proprietorship taking place, its publication as a Daily Newspaper, with a Weekly Edition also was commenced. The connexion formed twenty-two years ago by the *Packet*, with readers and advertisers in all parts of the Ottawa Valley and Central Canada, has been preserved. With the growth and expansion of the population and resources of the Valley, the circulation and influence of the *Citizen* has gradually increased, and now the extent of the issues of both the Daily and Weekly editions in the Metropolis and surrounding districts is such as to give much gratification to the Proprietor, while it affords the amplest of guarantees to advertisers that their notices will be brought fully before the people. The aim of the Proprietor has been to make of the *Citizen*, a reliable and faithful medium of general news, and a trusty advocate of correct political principles. He has spared no reasonable expense to provide for the readers of the *Citizen* the earliest and most reliable intelligence of public events. The Telegraph lines have been unsparingly used to convey an epitome of news from the principle cities in the Province and for the transmission of Reports of important Public Meeting and Demonstrations from the pens of the *Citizen's* own editorial staff. At the time of the Fenian raids in June last, the Proprietor despatched from his own office two special correspondents, to the scene of danger, one East and one West with instructions to spare no expense in the preparation of reliable intelligence; other correspondents, too were engaged at different points; and it may be permitted in him to doubt whether any newspaper in the Province was better prepared to furnish the public with news from the Seat of War. A prominent feature in the *Citizen* is the publication every morning of Midnight Despatches per Atlantic Cable, and of other despatches, by the Montreal Line from all parts of the Provinces, wherever occurrences worthy of note take place. The arrangements of the *Citizen* for the procurement and publication of the Latest Intelligence are such as to place it in the van of Provincial newspapers for enterprise and industry. The Proprietor will aim to maintain the reputation acquired, and will ungrudgingly meet all possible expenditure with that end in view.

Since the formation of the Coalition Ministry, there have been but few party issues in the political world, and the political complexion of even the most extreme of partisan journals has been eclipsed under the influence of the preparatory measures for Confederation. Political leaders have been lost sight of, and the political Lions and Lambs have lain together in the same fold. The year 1867, however, will, no doubt witness a revival of political issues—After the consummation of Confederation, new party lines will be drawn and new and great questions of public policy come before Parliament and the people. To meet these contingencies and issues when they arise, it is the duty of the faithful journalist to make diligent preparation. The aim of the Proprietor of the *Citizen* will be to meet the new state of things with thorough independence of action freedom from party bias. His efforts in the past are a sufficient guarantee, that, in future, no exertion or expense will be spared to make of the *Citizen* a faithful public journal, and a reliable medium for general intelligence.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE DAILY PAPER,—	
Per Week	$0 12½
" Quarter,	2 00
" Half Year,	3 50
" Year,	6 00
" when not paid in advance,	8 00
THE WEEKLY PAPER PER YEAR,—	
Mailed to Subscribers in the country,	
If paid strictly in advance	$1 00
If not paid in advance	1 50
If not paid till the expiration of the year	2 00

PROSPECTUS OF 'MONTREAL WITNESS'

FOR 1867.

Daily Witness	$3 per an.
Montreal Witness (Semi weekly)	$2 per an.
Weekly Witness	$1 per an.
Canadian Messenger	25c per an.

All strictly in advance, and the papers stop unless subscription be renewed.

On the 31st December, 1866, the *Montreal Witness* will have completed its twenty-first year, a period sufficient to render its character and object a generally known.

The *Witness* is devoted to the best interests of the people of Canada, temporal and spiritual. It fearlessly grapples with oppression, infidelity, intemperance, Sabbath-breaking, and public evils of every kind. It is connected with no party or denomination, and consequently has no support except from the public, on whom alone it relies. Its various editions are probably the cheapest papers on this Continent; and, though the circulation they have obtained is large, we think it might be, and hope it will be, much larger throughout the Provinces. To this end we rely on the kind aid of the friends of evangelical religion and wholesome literature everywhere, who, we hope, will help us in the future, as many of them have done in the past.

Canada is passing through a crisis in its history; the United States are still convulsed with the struggle for justice and equal rights; the map of Europe is undergoing great changes; Italy is claiming Rome, and Russia again menaces Turkey;—in a word, the times are full of interest, and the *Witness* gives special attention to the news of the day. It has also an extensive department for Commercial Intelligence and Prices Current, &c., &c., upon which great care is bestowed.

The *Messenger* is devoted exclusively to Temperance, Education, Agriculture, Science, Art, &c., and consequently goes free through the Post-office.

Any Minister, Post-master, or School-teacher sending for *eight* subscribers to any edition, will be entitled to a gratis copy. For a mixed list, amounting to *eight dollars*, a copy of the *Weekly* or four copies of the *Messenger* will be sent gratis.

Subscriptions may commence at any time; and as the best season of the year for obtaining new subscribers is probably just after harvest, we hope ere long to have many lists sent in.

All orders, advertisements and communications to be addressed (post-paid) to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal

☞ To all newspapers publishing the above prospectus for a few times we will send the *Daily Witness* free for one year.

Marked papers containing the prospectus should be addressed to the Publishing Clerk, *Witness* Office, Montreal, C. E.

London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL—FIRE, £5,000,000. LIFE, £500,000.

Canada Branch,—Montreal.

DIRECTORS;

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Chairman.
JOHN REDPATH, B. H. LEMOINE, and A. M. DELISLE, Esq'rs.

SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
General Agents.

This Office is prepared to accept Risks in both Branches at as low rates as other first-class offices. All losses adjusted in Canada and paid promptly.

R. W. ERRETT,
44-tf. Agent at Peterboro'.

SKATERS AND

PEDESTRIANS!

A LARGE LOT OF

WALKING STICKS,

At 13 Cents each,

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

GOLD.

£20,000 OF EARTH PER DAY taken from the MADOC Gold Mines, but

LANNIN'S

CANADIAN

Stove and Tin Shop

IS A REALITY.

☞ Remember the place, nearly opposite Menzie's Book Store, (in that OLD STONE Building,) where you can get STOVES and everything in his line so cheap that if you do not find gold you can save it.

The best ROCK OIL always on hand, very cheap

Cash for Sheepskins.

THOS. LANNIN.
Peterborough, Nov 28, 1866. 48-6in

Blythe Mills.

FLOUR AND FEED

STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him in future to DELIVER PROMPTLY, any where within the Corporation, or Asbburnham, all orders with which he may be intrusted.

☞ A supply of *Flour, Buckwheat Four, Graham Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Shorts, Pollards, Screenings, Peas and Oats*, constantly on hand.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.
Simcoe Street,
Peterboro, November 26, 1866 48

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the Inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of *Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,*

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'
Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

LAST NOTICE!

ALL DEBTS due to the Estate of the late JOHN MIGHT, in respect of the Saddlery business lately conducted for him by Mr Waddell, in Peterborough, must be paid before the 15th of December next; after that date accounts will be put in suit.

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.
Peterborough, November 21, 1866. 47

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 48

FEATHERS!

Feathers!! Feathers!!

THE subscribers will pay 45 cents per pound for good live geese feathers delivered at their Warerooms, Toronto.

JACQUES & HAY
Toronto, Nov 27, 1866. 48-10in.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

TWO SERVANT GIRLS WANTED.

Apply at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Peterboro', Dec. 6th, 1866. Book Store.

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KN

A Farmer killed a sheep, and according to custom, sent his son John to the minister's with a fine shoulder of the mutton as a present. It was rather a long walk and when John arrived at the parson's door he felt a little 'cuckered out.' He pulled the bell—no one appeared. He repeated the summons, with no better success. Then he tried the door, and finding it unfastened, went directly to the kitchen, dumped the meat upon the table, and was passing through the entry on his way out, when, through half-opened door, he perceived the man of God at his table, busily engaged in writing.

Now this John was a nice boy—a good shrewd fellow at a trade, but without culture,—rough as pudding stone, whereas on the contrary, the minister was a gentleman of much refinement—instinctively polite. So when John, his hands rammed into the pockets of a greasy blue frock, a ram-bearer hat cocked rather sharply on his head, while his big round face glowed with the exercise he had undergone, burst upon him, bawling out, 'There's a shoulder o' mutton in yonder for ye—father sent it,' to say the least, a little shocked. Laying down his pen, he said to the boy, who stood staring at him with a pair of blue eyes as large as old fashioned saucers, 'John, you are rather rude; you should cultivate better manners, and be less noisy. Is this the way you generally do your errands? Let me show you how I should present the mutton. Sit here in my chair; I will go and fetch the meat, and you shall hear what I say.' Down sat John in the comfortable chair where, a-reading his cowhide boots out on the carpet, he waited his first lesson on good breeding. Presently he heard a light tap at the door. 'O, don't stand there a knocking,' cried John, 'come in will ye!' The minister entered the room looking as meek as Moses, and holding the mutton in his hand far above the carpet. 'Good morning, sir,' said he, in the blandest voice recognizable, 'a very pleasant morning? How is Mrs —— and the baby, this morning?' John nodded approvingly. 'My father,' continued the parson, 'presents his compliments to you, and begs your acceptance of this shoulder of mutton. My mother desires to be remembered to Mrs —— and yourself, and hopes to have the pleasure of seeing you soon at the farm. Good morning, sir.' With this the parson turned to leave the room, when our hero jumped from his chair and fairly screamed out 'Here, here, stop! stop. Tell your father I'm much obliged to him, and you're a nice little boy—and HERE'S A QUARTER DOLLAR FOR YER.' Will 'Seems' tell us which knew the most, the minister or the boy?—*Boston Statesman.*

An Irish Blower.—A good story is told of a verdant Irishman who was left in charge of the bellows of the organ in one of the churches while the regular was attending to other duties. Before his return 'Gloria in Excelsis' came in the order of the service to be chanted and Pat was desired to blow. The organist ran his fingers over the keys, but all was silent, 'Blow,' whispered he. 'Blow,' said the leader; but still not a puff woke the slumbering harmony. 'Blow, *blast you!*' said the choir; but still the organ was as mute as the harp in 'Tara's halls.' An investigation thereupon took place, and Pat was found with both hands holding on to the handle of the bellows, his mammoth clatmout, with one end stuck in his mouth his eyes and cheeks distended, and the perspiration running down his face, engaged in a vigorous but vain attempt to force his breath into the body of the instrument! The bystander could scarcely restrain their mirth, but Pat was speedily put in the way of it, and found the blowing with his hands when compared with the mouth, was very *purty* exercise.

A Good Moral Character.—In one of our courts one day an Irishman appeared with his papers to become naturalized, and two friends were sworn to answer questions and to vouch for the applicant. One of the vouchers was a red haired child of Erin, and was thus interrogated by the judge:—'How long have you known this man?' 'Known him? All me life, yer honnor, sure we were both raised in Ballyraggin at the same time!' 'Well, how long has he resided in the United States?'—'Ever since he came from the old country, yer honor.' 'How long has that been?' 'Seven long years yer honor.' 'Do you know that he bears a good moral character?' 'To be sure I do; faith he's the boy that can play the fiddle, and he is the prettiest behaved lad at a dance yer honor ever saw.' The court, at this response, could hardly maintain its grave dignity, and turning to the witness with some severity of manner said;—'What do you mean, sir, by moral character?' 'I beg yer honour's pardon; I don't mane the laste harm in the world, only that Terrence, yer honour—' 'Stop sir. What do you understand by a good moral character?' 'What do I understand by a good moral character?' Yes, what do you understand by it?—'O, to be sure, it's goodness itself he is, barrin' the time he tastes the whiskey, for it's going to church he is every Sunday.' The clerk was ordered to make out his papers, and Pat was forthwith Americanized.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A Generous Churchwarden.—An illiterate personage, who always solicited to go round with the hat, but was suspected of sparing his own pocket, overhearing a hint to that effect, made the following speech:—'Other gentlemen puts down what they thinks proper, and so do I. Charity's a private concern, and what I gives is *nothing to nobody.*

At the police court an Irishwoman, charged with an assault upon one of her country women, palliated her conduct by saying that she 'never interfered until she was murdered with a poke.'

Ah, Mr. Simpkins, we have not chairs enough for our company,' said a gay wife to her frugal husband. 'Plenty of chairs, dearky, but a little too much company,' replied Mr. Simpkins, with a knowing wink.

A hog fight in Cincinnati attracted great attention. 'That hog has mettle in him,' said a man, pointing to the winner in the contest. 'Pig metal, I suppose,' suggested a punster.

A debtor's jail, as defined by a musician, is a stone instrument, with additional keys, where a man is sent till he can make a satisfactory overture to his notes.

Why is the last day of February like one of Shakspeare's plays?—Because it is winter's tail.

Why is the great Russian bear like a half-starved fox?—Because he's got Hun(g)ry, and wants Turkey.

Poetical.—That's a pretty thought of Jean Paul's who says: 'The moon is a light-house on the abyss of the other world.'

One of the candidates for a country office is named Bowie. He ought to go in like a knife.

They say an oyster about six feet has been taken at Nahant. Who swallows that.

ASTONISHING!
ASTOUNDING!!
CONFOUNDING!!!
BUT TRUE.
ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF
CONSUMPTION
BY THE
GREAT SHOSHONESS REMEDY
IN CANADA.

Messrs. Y. & C.—Gentlemen:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but he did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq. Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through my whole system; at night I took a abl spoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P. Recve
I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P

48

Look, Read, and Learn,
THAT THE
GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY
Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia,
is now for sale in Canada.

This all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed effected some of the most Marvellous Cures ever recorded in the annals of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Flats, $1. For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Agents for Peterborough:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.

Peterboro' Nov 29th 1866. 43-1y

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1867.
The Fashion Magazine of the World.

Literature, Embellishments and Fashions. The most magnificent Steel engravings. Double Fashion-Plates. Wood engravings on every subject that can interest ladies. Crochet, Knitting, Netting, Embroidery, Articles for the Toilet, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Every thing, in fact, to make a complete Lady's Book.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE FOR 17 YEARS.

No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it.

GODEY'S RECEIPTS

For every department of a household. These alone are worth the price of the Book.

MODEL COTTAGES (no other Magazine gives them), with diagrams.

DRAWING LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG Another specialty with Godey.

ORIGINAL MUSIC, worth $3 a year.—Other Magazines publish old worn-out music; but the subscribers to Godey get it before the music stores.

GARDENING FOR LADIES. Another peculiarity with Godey.

Fashions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, the millionnaire merchants, appear in Godey, the only Magazine that has them.

Ladies' Bonnets. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the Lady's Book enables every lady to be her own bonnet maker.

MARION HARLAND,
Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Miss Sidney," "Sunnyside," and "Moss Side,"

writes for Godey each month, and for no other magazine. A new novel by her will be published in 1867. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.

TERMS OF
Godey's Lady's Book for 1867.
(From which there can be no Deviation.)

The following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1867:

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 50
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club making twelve copies	27 50

☞ All additions to clubs at club rates.

☞ Club subscribers will be sent to any post-office where the subscriber may reside.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year on receipt of $4 50.

☞ We have no club with any other magazine or newspaper.

☞ *The money must all be sent at one time for any of the Clubs.*

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for each subscriber.

Address L. A. GODEY,
N. E. Corner Sixth and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

47

CANADA PERMANENT
Building and Savings Society,
OF TORONTO.

The undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's Block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

For Sale, To Let, &c.

A RARE CHANCE
FOR
Grain Merchants and Millers.

The Subscriber offers to sell or lease for a term of years, a portion of that valuable Corner Lot, bounded by the Railroad on the West, and Simcoe street on the North.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS BEAVIS

Peterboro', Oct. 19th, 1866. 43.

FARM FOR SALE.

For SALE, that excellent farm, Lot No. 21, in the 9th concession of Otonabee, consisting of 100 acres. There are 80 acres cleared in a good state of cultivation. The remainder consists of maple and beech land. There are 9 acres of Fall Wheat sowed at present and looking well, and will go with the place. Good cedar log house; good barn and stables; and the Farm is well watered. It is situated about six miles from Peterborough, and same from Keene.

For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

JOHNSTON COONEY.

Otonabee, October 1st, 1866. 40-3mos.

Farm for Sale!

In the Township of Mariposa, County of Victoria, consisting of 100 acres—50 acres cleared. Good buildings &c. Three miles from Manilla.

Address pre paid,

JOHN G. JOHNSTON,

45-3mos. Peterboro'.

ouse and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by Napoleon Dufoy, corner of Water and London streets.

TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY

Apply to WM. LEECH,
London Street.

Peterboro August 31st, 1866 36-tf

THE EXAMINER
Printing Office.

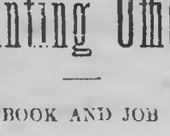
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS
AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

CALL AND EXAMINE
The Splendid Stock of
Harness & Saddles
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,
WHIPS,
Curry Combs and Brushes!
Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,
AT
T. DONNELLY'S,
(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)
Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf



GEORGE ALLEN,
GUN & WHITE-SMITH,
Hunter Street, Peterborough.

Begs to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stovepipe, &c. Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

THREE
CARD PICTURES
FOR $1.
$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 26th, 1866. 39

LAMPS.
A CHOICE LOT OF
Coal Oil Lamps
Just received at
A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

SABBATH SCHOOLS.
Musical Leaves

For the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

We, the undersigned, having entered into an agreement for the
ESTABLISHMENT NEXT SPRING
OF A LARGE
IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE
AND
CLOTHING MANUFACTORY,
On a far more extensive scale than we have ever carried on before in this town,

Beg to inform our Customers and all Cash Buyers, that
ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER
We will commence to sell, in each of our respective stores,
Our Entire Stock of
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
At a Reduction of
FIFTEEN PER CENT UNDER OUR PRESENT PRICES!

This will be an opportunity not to be forgotten.

Our present Stock, in each Store, is over $12,000; part of Ready made Clothing, of the best Cloths and Trimmings, and well made; and every article of this must be sold without reserve before opening the new establishment, which will be entirely on a new style.

For ten years we have been established in Peterborough, during which time we never had the opportunity of offering such GREAT BARGAINS as we do now; so that those who want Ready-Made Clothing, such as Over Coats, Pants and Vests will do well to call before buying elsewhere.

Remember our Stores,

F. LEMAY,
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.
L. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, next door to McKeller & Cameron's.

Peterborough, October 24th, 1866 43

1866 NEW FALL IMPORTATIONS! 1866

W. G. THOMSON & Co.,

Have now received a full assortment of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the FALL and WINTER TRADE.

These goods have all been bought on the best terms, from the
FIRST HOUSES in GREAT BRITAIN,
And for STYLE, QUALITY and CHEAPNESS cannot be surpassed in Canada.

We would direct SPECIAL ATTENTION to our large variety of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
In all the FASHIONABLE FABRICS.

Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect our
MILLINERY AND MANTLE SHOW-ROOMS,
Which are now open with a great display of RICH and FASHIONABLE Goods, in
FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS, MANTLES, JACKETS,
PLUSH and VELVET HATS, CAPS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

N.B.—The price of these goods will be found much lower than is generally charged.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,
Peterborough, October 18, 1866. George Street.

SELLING at BARGAINS
Until after the New Year.

Country Merchants, Teachers and Parents will find us well stocked with
School Books and School Stationery.

Country Merchants supped at Montreal Publishers' prices.

Our facilities for obtaining Stock and arrangements with leading School Book Publishers, enable us to give the very best terms to *Cash Buyers.*

Holiday Presents!

We are buying largely, and making extensive arrangements for the coming Holiday Trade. We purpose having the finest display of
Holiday Gift Books, Standard Works, Juveniles,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
Ever brought into this market.

Give us a call. Prices to suit purchasers.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, December, 1866

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

The undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of
GROCERIES
Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of
GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of
C. IRWIN & CO'S
Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London, and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the
Best Shuttle Sewing Machines
In Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 615 Broadway, New York.

Great IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ne 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & CO.
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 Broadway,
New York

The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
which for
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Groveste en, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDAL

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,
Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

These Pianos received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years.* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over seven thousand piano fortes.* Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

ne 30-1yr

Music Books.

Instructors for the
DULCIMER AND VIOLIN
For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1 00 in large bottles, and by Dumas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so!"—"Exactly!"—Solon Shingle said, they were there "every time." If he felt "ow-leg" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or in any way oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

"* * * I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. * * * The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." "* * * have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some au pair from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1858.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Spavins, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our mules all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Herndon's Express

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using our celebrated Mustang Liniment.

EDWARDS."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and posters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Dennis Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belles? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do
It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is universally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

BELT BUCKLES!

Just Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro', Oct. 26, 1866.

DeRIST'S
Arabian Blood Remedy and Condition Medicine

Is positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Hoarse, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Hoarse clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hurd & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., O Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Which has received the endorsement of the most
PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, read this card.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
Over 139 King St. East,
TORONTO,
For the cure of
CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES
And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

Young men who are troubled with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our Periodical Drops will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain

Nervous Remedies and Quick Cures.—For Syphilis at fetores, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt, is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 139 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

Reeves' Ambrosia is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. These Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

Reeves' Ambrosia — Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains Witch Hazel, —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

Reeves' Ambrosia.—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains:
L——r Leaves M——s H——r
F——m B——k T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1866. 6mos.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE
PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'
Is published at the office of the publisher over
Thursday morning,
NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	50 c.
Each subsequent insertion	1'
Six to ten lines, first insertion	60
Each subsequent insertion	10
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	08
Each subsequent insertion, "	02

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the *day* previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, January, 1868.

Robert Romaine

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1867. No. 3.

The Peterborough Examiner,
A WEEKLY
POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,
AND
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
IS PUBLISHED AT
PETERBOROUGH,
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY
GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

JOHN WALTON,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in NICHOLLS & HALL'S, or at his own residence Balsam Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Ke , Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR.
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.
Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS
Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.
AS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,
HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 19

Business Directory.

B. KINCAID, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.
Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. MENSON, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.
Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
BARRISTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery.
Peterborough, C. W

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Has resumed his practice as
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Peterborough, Nov. '66. 47.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c., &c., &c.
Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene T White, Jr Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 8 to 10 a. m., free of charge 26

GOODWIN & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.
Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C W.
Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY.
O. F. OR E.
Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1866. 47-6in.

Royal Canadian Bank.
FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.
Wm. OGILVY, Agent.
Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,
PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.
OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.
A Savings Bank Department,
will be open on and
AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,
1866. Interest at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.
D. S. EASTWOOD,
Manager
Ontario Bank,
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing
SALOON.
R. BROWN,
BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he, has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.
Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

Hotels, &c.

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,
PETERBOROUGH.
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.
THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. ARMSTRONG, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.
Good stabling and sheds attached.
A steady hostler always in attendance.
J SIMPSON, Proprietor.
Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON.
Scott's Building, Market Block,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Elias, begs to inform the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction
The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.
GREGORY & DETCHER.
Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE
LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,
AND
Port Hope and Peterboro Railway
CHANGE OF TIME.
ON and and after Monday, December 3rd, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL	
Dep. Lindsay,	10.00a.m.	Dep Port Hope	3.00p m
Kelley's,	10 25	Quay's	3 29
Omemee,	10.47	Perrytown	3 34
Lytle's,	11.10	Camph ll	3.40
Brunsw'k	12.10	Summit	4.00
Manvers,	11 30	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr	12.00	Dep	4 40
Dep Millbrook	12 10 p.m.	Manvers	5 08
Summit,	12 39	Brunswick	5.15
Campb'l's	12 55	Lytle's,	5.25
Perryto'n	1 09	Omemee,	5.45
Quay's,	1.12	Kelly's	6.08
Arr. Port Hope	1.35	Arr. Lindsay,	6.20

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	2 30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.30a.m.
Frazer'le	3.55	Quay's	10 53
Arr. Millbrook	4.20	Perryto'n	11 05
Dep	4.30	Campb'l	11.10
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.30
Campbell's	5.10	Arr	11 55
Perrytown	5.18	Dep. Millbrook	12 00 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Fazerville	12.25 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro'	12 50

A. T. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent
November 28, 1866. 49

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
ON and after Monday, May 22, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:
GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 30 a m
Mixed	2 20 p.m.
Express (night)	7.00 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 a m.
Mixed	3.00 p m.
Express (day)	10 30 p m

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time
Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.
Port Hope May 22, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
TORONTO LINE.
HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

STATIONS GOING EAST.	Mixed.	Express.
	A M	P M
HAMILTON depart	7 15	3 25
Burlington Junction	7.	
Waterdown	7.	
Wellington Square	7.	3 42
Bronte		3 57
Oakville	8 38	4 07
Port Credit	8 45	4 25
Mimico	9 05	
TORONTO, Union Station, arrive	9 30	4 50

TORONTO, &c, TO HAMILTON.

STATIONS GOING WEST.	Express.	Mixed
	P M	P M
TORONTO, Union Station, depart	1.20	7 45
Mimico		8 10
Port Credit	1 56	8.35
Oakville	2.15	9 05
Bronte	2 26	9 17
Wellington Square	2 42	9 37
Waterdown		9.47
Burlington Junction		
HAMILTON	3.00	10.00
Hamilton, 1866.		47

Norwood and Peterboro'
STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE.
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's.
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,
AT 3.30 P. M.
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.
J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.
Norwood, August 18, 1863. 34

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.
Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.
Rates of Passage from Peterboro':
CABIN, - - $76 to $86 STEERAGE - $30.
Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.
For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to
GEORGE A. COX, Agent.
Canadian Express Co'y.
Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

Window Blinds.
GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro, June 20, 1866.

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Have received a large addition to their stock of
BOOKS.
Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Sea.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Earls Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Caesar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untitled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England,
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy War.
Wallace's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Byaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:
All the National School Books, used in all the schools.
Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS
In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.
Corner of George and Simcoe streets.
Peterboro, August, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON
HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, which will be sold at low prices. Their stock consists of
Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Dressing Cases,
Bottle Cases,
Watch-stands,
Money Boxes,
Album Companions,
Stand Glasses,
Combs—a large variety,
Whisker, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Cribbage and Backgammon Boards,
Ladies' Work-box and Writing-desk combined,
Ladies' Satchels from 35 cents up.
A Good Album for 50 cents.

BOOKS and Stationery.
G. & S have, as usual, a large supply of all kinds of School and Miscellaneous Books.—Stationery of every description, in Foolscap, Letter Note and Fancy
Ink Bottles—a large variety.

Pipes! Pipes!!
They have also received a large assortment of BRIAR-ROOT PIPES, which they are selling at bargains.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES also on hand.
GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Market Block.
Peterboro', Oct. 1866.

Poetry.

MAY.

Ah! my heart is weary waiting,
Waiting for the May—
Waiting for the pleasant rambles,
Where the fragrant hawthorn brambles,
With the woodbine alternating,
Scent the dew away.
Ah! my heart is weary waiting,
Waiting for the May.

Ah! my heart is sick with longing,
Longing for the May—
Longing to escape from study,
To the young face fair and ruddy,
And the thousand charms belonging
To the summer's day.
Ah! my heart is sick with longing,
Longing for the May.

Ah! my heart is sore with sighing,
Sighing for the May—
Sighing for their sure returning,
When the summer beams are burning,
Hopes and flowers that dead or dying
All the winter lay.
Ah! my heart is sore with sighing,
Sighing for the May.

Ah! my heart is pained with throbbing,
Throbbing for the May—
Throbbing to the sea-side billows,
Or the water-wooing willows;
Where in laughing and in sobbing
Glide the streams away.
Ah! my heart, my heart is throbbing,
Throbbing for the May.

Waiting, sad, dejected, weary,
Waiting for the May
Spring goes by with wasted warnings,
Moon-lit evenings sun-bright mornings;
Summer comes, yet dark and dreary
Life still ebbs away.
Man's ever weary, weary,
Waiting for the May.

Literature.

ALICE DORIEN,
OR THE EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
BY MRS. ABDY.

A small evening party has assembled in the pretty little drawing-room of a Mrs. Hatfield, a widow of a certain age. The locality was in Bloomsbury; consequently the guests were not denizens of what Jean Paul Richter denominates 'the cold Mont Blanc of aristocratic life,' but they were just as heartless and selfish as if they had been born and bred in May Fair. They were talking with great animation.

Alice Dorien and Charles Cranfield were the friends of half the persons in the room, and the intimate acquaintance of the rest. Alice Dorien and Charles Cranfield had been engaged for three months; the wedding day had been fixed; lawyers and milliners had done their best in their behalf, and now—the engagement was suddenly, strangely, inexplicably broken off, and Alice Dorien and Charles Cranfield 'desired to be better strangers!' No wonder, then, that words flowed free and fast; no wonder that the whist-tables were unoccupied, and that the chessmen stood in undisturbed possession of their snug quiet squares. One very deaf old bachelor, indeed sole fly had hold on a pack of cards, and ostentatiously and repeatedly shuffled them; but when he found that no notice was taken of his manœuvre, he resigned himself to the absence of sympathy, drew his chair to the card-table, and speedily became absorbed in the 'pleasing perplexities' of Patience.

Had any ostensible reason been assigned for the quarrel of the lovers—had they differed in opinion about pin-money, pug-dogs, or the Polka, the subject would have gradually worn itself dry, and the four aces would have come in for their customary share of attention; but the mystery was as puzzling to solve as the deepest of conundrums or most contradictory of charades. Alice Dorien and Charles Cranfield were both remarkable for placidity and evenness of temper: they never quarrelled with other people; why, then, did they quarrel with each other?

'It could not be that there was any difficulty about the marriage settlement,' said the lady of the house, seizing upon the most popular cause of broken engagements; 'It was drawn by Mr. M'Tavish, of Chancery Lane and signed and witnessed last Thursday. I had this fact from undoubted authority. Mr. M'Tavish's nephew by marriage is intimate with a gentleman who is paying his addresses to my first cousin.

'What could an engagement possibly go off about, if it did not go off about money matters?' said a wrinkled, eager-looking old man who had been privately sketched by an intimate friend in the character of Arthur Gride in *Nicholas Nickleby!*

'Perhaps it went off about some love dispute,' said a very young girl hesitatingly; 'perhaps Mr. Cranfield was jealous, and thought that Miss Dorien showed some preference for a favoured rival.'

'Why,' said her father, a plan downright-looking man, 'I must say that I never saw anything in Miss Dorien's manner that could excite a lover's jealousy; I think she was a model to all young ladies in the prudence and propriety of her deportment.'

'Did you never, Mr. 'ameson,' said a lady next him, 'hear a song which sets forth how a young lady may contrive to

'Peep through the sticks of her Indian fan,
And flirt on a quiet plan?'

'Well,' said Mrs. Hatfield, 'quiet coquetry is my abhorrence; I like a flirtation I acknowledge, but I like it to be carried on in an honest, open, undisguised way.'

Mrs. Hatfield had propounded such a self-evident fact, that her guest could not do otherwise than express an unqualified assent to it. 'But,' said Miss Jameson, who appeared to take a deep interest in the subject, 'nobody can tell on which side the engagement was broken off. Why do you not speak, Mary Moreton? you are an intimate friend of Alice Dorien's and I dare say can tell us more about the affair than any one else.'

Mary Moreton had not hitherto mingled in the conversation for two reasons—she really liked Alice, and therefore had no pleasure in talking over the details of her desertion; and she had for some time been carrying on a covert attack on the heart of the deaf old bachelor, who was a man of considerable property; she had therefore drawn her chair in loving propinquity to his own, and was watching in apparently deep interest the progress of his first game of Patience. 'I am enabled,' she said, 'to assure you that the fault was entirely on the side of Mr. Cranfield. Alice Dorien has always conducted herself in the most exemplary manner, and she cannot recall to her mind even the shadow of a dispute with her lover. Yesterday morning Mr. Dorien received a short note from Mr Cranfield, saying that he was convinced the dispositions and tastes of Miss Dorien and himself were so dissimilar that nothing but unhappiness could be expected in an union, and that he therefore considered that for the sake of both parties it was better to part for ever.'

And Mary Moreton, having delivered her short speech, turned round to the card-table just in time to condole with the deaf old bachelor on the loss of his game of Patience.

'I never could have supposed such a thing of Cranfield,' said Mr. Jameson. 'I should have imagined him much too well principled to have done anything without a good reason.'

'Perhaps there may have been a good reason for his conduct,' said Mrs. Hatfield. 'I have heard of matches going off because insanity has been discovered in a family. I always thought there was something very particular in Alice Dorien's eyes.'

'Particular brightness and beauty, I allow,' said Mr. Jameson.

'After all,' said the old man who resembled Arthur Gride, 'it appears to me that none of you have hit on the real reason which has caused the marriage to go off.'

'What is it?' exclaimed a general chorus, all evidently hoping that a ray of light was about to penetrate the dim obscurity of Mr. Cranfield's inconstancy.

'The young women of the present day,' said the old miser, 'are noted for their extravagance; many a worthy man has been ruined by the expenditure of his wife. Doubtless, Mr. Cranfield saw evidence of a wasteful disposition in Miss Dorien, and wisely thought that he would escape the danger of peeping through prison bars for the greater part of his natural life.'

A silence ensued; little of kindness or good feeling existed in the party; but even *they* could not find out the remotest cause for accusing Alice Dorien of extravagance. She had been reluctantly, 'that Alice Dorien managed her father's house prudently and economically; I think she understands the value of money.'

'And she dresses with a good deal of taste and very little expense,' added little Miss Jameson.

Mary Moreton, who had just enticed the deaf old bachelor into a game of Piquet, gave brief but decided evidence, between the deals, that Alice Dorien was an excellent accountant and admirable manager: and the miser's conjecture having thus completely fallen to the ground, nobody seemed disposed to hazard a new one and the company soon separated. Some of them dreamed that night about faithless lovers and forsaken maids; the deaf old bachelor dreamed of piques, repiques, and cartrumpets; and Mary Moreton dreamed of playing a long protracted game of Patience, which she won at last, the stake for which she layed being a plain gold ring!

Clever conjectures, like many other things in this world, do not always meet at the time with the appreciation they deserve; everybody had repelled the idea that Cranfield could possibly have broken off his engagement on account of Alice Dorien's extravagance, but yet such was indeed the case; such was the solution of the mystery; such was the 'blue chamber' to which the uninitiated had hitherto been denied a free admission. Cranfield, from a very early period of life, had felt a perfect horror of extravagant women; he was in the law, and his small patrimonial fortune and moderate professional gains only amounted to an income which, prudently managed, would secure every comfort, but which the hand of wastefulness would soon scatter and annihilate.

Usually speaking, men in the middle class of life do not entertain any particular apprehension of extravagant wives, because, in that line of society, extravagance is by no means a common vice, and many a man has passed through life blessed with a mother who pipes herself on the smallness of her weekly bills; a wife who, although, like *Mrs. Gilpin*, 'on pleasure bent,' like her, possesses 'a frugal mind;' and daughters who turn their dresses, revive their ribbons, and walk on foot to little friendly parties; till, satisfied with the prudent management of his own 'womankind,' he quite forgets that there are any families extant where it appears to be the sole part of the wife to squander, and that of the husband to withhold. Such, however, had not been the blissful ignorance of Cranfield; his mother had been a pretty, elegant, sweet tempered girl, who had suffered under the misfortune of being adopted by a rich, fashionable aunt with a large life-income. At the death of her aunt she became the wife of a man of moderate property, quite ignorant of the duties that she was undertaking, quite unconscious of the kind of life on which she was entering; she was thoroughly oblivious of the simplest doctrines of ways and means; in short, she laboured under a kind of monomania which made her believe that an income of eight hundred a year was fully competent to provide carriages, parties, watering-place visits, an elegant house, full of well-trained servants, jewellery, millinery, and various other necessaries of life. She acted on this principle till she drove her husband to the perilous step of selling out part of his capital, a financial operation which she was not in the slightest degree able to comprehend. She died when her son was twenty years of age, her husband soon followed her to the grave, and Cranfield's birthright of eight hundred a year was reduced to less than a fourth of that sum. He had been too fondly attached to his gentle and affectionate mother to deem her a peculiar example of folly and prodigality; he made up his mind that extravagance was the besetting sin of women, and when his legal gains, conjoined with the interest of his little independence, enabled him to begin 'a search for a wife,' he felt that he should be almost as difficult to be suited as Coelebs in a similar quest. When he was introduced to Alice Dorien, he was not only delighted with her accomplishments and amiability, but thoroughly satisfied with the prudence of her character. I have shown that even her particular friends could not utter a depreciating word when her abilities for thrift and management were canvassed in their presence; and Cranfield, who thoroughly agreed with Dr. Fordyce that 'economy in a wife is the surest way to rivet the affections of a husband,' proposed, was accepted, and revelled in happy anticipations of carefully disbursed sovereigns, and regularly receipted *weekly bills*. Alice's little fortune was secured to herself; her modest and tasteful *trousseau* was provided, the pretty presents of her friends and relations were received and admired, and so happy was she that she forgot to lament over one solitary cause of dissatisfaction.

Alice had a distant kinswoman—a rich old lady, who had given her many wax-dolls and picture books in her childhood, and work boxes and annuals in her girlhood, but who had never taken notice of her for the last two years, because Alice had thought proper to refuse a grey-haired, ill-tempered invalid, thrice her own age, who, in consequence of possessing a town and country house and two carriages, had obtained the favor and recommendation of the aforesaid old lady. Alice had written to her, telling her of her intended marriage, and hoping for a kind answer, or perhaps (for human nature will be human nature still) hoping for a present, but neither letter nor present arrived. A week, however, before the day appointed for the wedding, Mrs. Rebecca Dorien, either inspired by benevolence or osteptation (for charity's sake we will hope the former), sent a few lines of congratulation to the bride elect, accompanied by an enclosure of a fifty pound note, requesting that she would expend it in the purchase of any wedding present most agreeable to her own taste. Cranfield anxiously waited to notice how Alice would employ this unexpected donation. Alice had hitherto been an economist; but then her father's income was small and the money allotted for her *trousseau* very moderate; it remained to be seen how she would act when a sum that was entirely placed at her command. I would not have my readers suppose that Cranfield, with all his veneration for pounds, shillings and pence, expected his affianced one to purchase her wedding gift out the savings' bank; but he certainly expected that it would be laid out in something of tangible value, something that might descend to a future generation as a mark of Mrs. Rebecca Dorien's solitary act of generosity to her young kinswoman. Two days elapsed; Alice had mentioned nothing relative to the fifty pounds, and Cranfield at length resolved to inquire whether she had expended it.

'I laid it out this morning,' replied Alice, with more uncertainty and timidity of manner than was usual to her; for, although perfectly modest, she was generally collected and self-possessed.

'And you laid it out in something very elegant and ingenious, I have no doubt,' said Cranfield gallantly.

'In something very elegant and ingenious?' echoed Alice, looking rather embarrassed.

'Ma'! I not hope to have the pleasure of seeing your purchase?' asked her lover.

Alice left the room, and after wearying Cranfield's patience by her protracted stay, she returned, bearing with her a sheet of tissue paper, from whence she drew two of the most exquisitely embroidered cambric handkerchiefs that had ever figured in a cumation shop! The accurately raised satin-stich leaves, the delicate eyelet-holes, the highly-wrought tendrils—all the Moravians themselves were unequal to such an undertaking—it must have been the work of the fairies! So would a lady spectator have said; but men are singularly indifferent to the niceties of satin-stitch and eyelet-holes; and Cranfield, so far from giving way to any raptures on the beauties of these works of art, exclaimed with a look of mingled dismay and derision, 'And do you actually mean to say that you gave a fifty-pound note in exchange for these two pieces of tortured cambric, which would have been dear at as many shillings?'

Alice faltered forth an affirmative, and Cranfield was about keenly to denounce her folly and extravagance, when morning visitors were announced, and the disenchanted lover hastily returned to his apartments, feeling truly grateful that he was the solitary possessor of them. It would have been impossible for Alice to have laid out fifty pounds more to the dissatisfaction of her admirer; he spoke truly and candidly, not under the influence of momentary irritation, when he said that he considered fine needle-work as nothing better than a means of torturing cambric. Then, too, he reflected that the flimsy fabrics, scarcely more substantial than the bank-note which had been exchanged for them, would not long remain even as they were; they would be surrendered to the tender mercies of the laundress, dropped on staircases at crowded parties, and, perhaps, horror of horrors! replaced from his own limited income. Yes, it was clear that extravagance was the natural characteristic of Alice; it had lain dormant for want of circumstances calculated to develope it, but it had now burst forth with additional force from having been so long kept under restraint; doubtless the mornings of Alice's married life would be spent at Howell and James's, and her evenings in the gay scenes where she might exhibit her ruinous purchases.—Cranfield, to do him justice, was benevolent and kind-hearted, and his economical habits had never prevented him from relieving the wants of the poor to the full extent of his means. Had Alice, seduced by an Utopian advertisement, bestowed her fifty pounds on a newly founded charitable asylum; or had she even in the effervescence of her youthful credulity, given it to a begging-letter imposture, Cranfield would have admired her generosity, although he might have wished to have seen it exercised on a smaller scale; but could anything be more utterly, more contemptibly selfish than the purchase she had made? Othello himself was not more berated by the fatal voice of a handkerchief than was Cranfield; his dreams that night constantly depicted to him Alice employed in the act of dissolving pearls in vinegar, and lighting tapers with bank-notes, and in the morning he resolved on sending to Mr. Dorien the letter of which the substance was related by Mary Moreton at Mrs. Hatfield's party.

Mr Dorien, fond of his daughter, and proud of her, lavished divers complimentary epithets on Cranfield, and said that 'his insolent letter was not worth the honour of a reply,' and that 'it would be best to treat him with silent contempt.' Alice Dorien shed *bitter tears* in private, but she had much quiet self control; she exerted herself to seem cheerful and composed before her father and friends, and in a few weeks the sudden and dangerous illness of her kind father gave her a legitimate cause for sorrow, and she felt that it would be *lawful to appear publicly with red eyes* without giving her own little world room to assert that her heart was breaking under the infliction of her willow garland.

Two years had elapsed since these events; Alice Dorien had lost her father after an illness of some months' duration, through which she had attended on him with the most patient and unremitting devotion. After his death, which did not affect her pecuniary resources, she complied with the request of some relatives, that she would take up her abode in the retired and beautiful country village where they resided.

Cranfield still remained unmarried, yet he was very tired of his single blessedness, and had made several ineffectual attempts to fall in love, but none of the objects of his pursuit presented such a combination of attractions as Alice Dorien had done.—Economical house-wives did not touch the piano, accurate accountants did not care for picture galleries, and the students of cookery books were quite at fault in talking of the modern poets and novelists. Accomplished, elegant girls were as plentiful as roses in summer; but although all of them were evidently capable of spending an income, none of them seemed properly versed in the way of economising it. When Cranfield heard of the death of M. Dorien, he fully imagined that Alice, after giving a few months to seclusion, would start upon fashionable, spending the capital of her little fortune in a twelvemonth, and either ensnaring some wealthy dolt at the end of it, or retiring into obscurity, perhaps as the pensioner of the rich spinster whose fifty pound present had developed the latent extravagance of her nature.

About a year and a half after M. Dorien's death, Cranfield met with an old friend of his childhood, whom he had not seen for many years, and who it appeared was residing with his family in the same village as Alice Dorien. Cranfield inquired after her, but merely as he would have done of a common acquaintance, and his friend (an old married man, and therefore an impartial judge) spoke of her in the highest terms; her goodness, steadiness, consistency of character, self-denial, and kindness to the poor rendered her, he said, a pattern to all young women. Cranfield heard this character in silence surprise; such indeed was the Alice Dorien of former days, but the embroidered handkerchiefs—those tremendous, although tiny ensigns of prodigality, seemed perpetually to unfold themselves and wave before his startled sight; true, they appeared to be a solitary instance of extravagance, but then should not this transgression have been followed by repentance? Why had not Alice written to him, confessed her fault, and taken the shame with joy?'

About this time, Cranfield received a letter from a friend of his own age, a young clergyman who had lately become a married man, and was all anxiety to introduce to Cranfield the model of feminine perfection in the person of his wife. 'She had not wealth, or position in society,' he wrote: 'she occupied the station of an humble companion when I first met with her; but my income is sufficient for every moderate comfort of life, and my dear Isabel is a paragon of good management and frugality; come and stay a few days with me, and judge for yourself of the attractions of my pretty vicarage and delightful wife.' Cranfield accepted the invitation; he was desirous of again seeing Darnley, and felt an instinctive persuasion that he should like his chosen Isabel. His expectations were fully realized; Isabel was not only lady-like, sensible, and prudent, but although far inferior to Alice in personal charms, there was something in her manner and deportment which seemed to recall the latter to his mind.

Cranfield, since the adventure of the embroidered handkerchiefs, had felt an increased dislike for the 'busy idleness' of fancy work. Isabel, during the first three days of his visit, was engaged in working for a poor family, and her employment met with his cordial approbation; but the homely garments were at length finished and sent away, and Isabel produced an elegant little work-box, and drew from it a delicately filmy and elaborately ornamented piece of cambric. Cranfield looked at it; the satin-stich leaves and minature eyelet-holes awakened painful associations in his mind. Isabella was working a handkerchief very similar to those purchased by the imprudent Alice.

'Perhaps, Mr. Cranfield,' said Isabel, 'you will think that I am wasting my time in this minute and tedious work (Cranfield allowed her supposition to pass uncontradicted), but to embroider a handkerchief must always be a tempting occupation to me since I connect the idea of it with the most interesting period of my life.'

'How so?' inquired Cranfield listlessly, supposing that Isabel was about to tell him of the brilliant success of some of her exquisite needle-work at a charity bazaar.

(To be continued.)

The population of Chicago is now estimated at 220,000. In the spring of 1831, there were but twelve families residing on the site now occupied by the city.

THE FENIAN FIRE.

The above is no myth, as the so called Greek fire was thought by many to be.—On the contrary, it is highly probable that the Greek fire known to have been used on several occasions in the late American war, and the formidable preparation which has obtained the name of Fenian fire, are of similar composition. It is not unlikely that some rabid American Fenian having ascertained what were the principal ingredients of the Greek fire manufactured this compound and introduced it to his brother Fenians as a fit mode of warfare to be adopted by themselves. It is a solution of phosphorous in bisephide of carbon. The peculiar properties of the former are well known, while those of the latter, as being a comparatively recent chemical preparation, are not generally understood. The bisulphide of carbon is a highly inflamable liquid, colorless and almost transparent, giving off fumes of sulphurous acid when burnt. It volatilizes very rapidly at ordinary temperatures, and when its vapour is mixed with air and a light applied it inflames with a slight explosion. Its vapour is poisonous.—The phosphorus dissolves readily in the bisulphide of carbon at the temperature of the latter is slightly raised. A few weeks ago the Liverpool detectives seized, as they were being removed from a house in that town, three boxes, each containing fifteen jars or cans of phosphorus. In each jar were twenty sticks of phosphorus, each stick being at least 6 inches long and 2 inches in circumference. Several bottles of the compound of phosphorus and bisulphide of carbon have also being seized, as well as some bottles of the latter without the phosphorus dissolved in it. These bottles were all of the same size and shape, were quite full, and held about three pints; had short necks and small mouths, and were made of green glass, probably having been manufactured for the purpose, as their shape was somewhat peculiar. Several experiments have been made at different time to test the properties of the compound. On one occasion one of the bottles was thrown against the centre of a high wall. A loud explosion followed, and the concussion and exposure of the fluid by the bottle breaking were sufficient to ignite its contents and a flaming fluid streamed down the wall, evolving dense fumes of an irritating poisonous nature. A stream of water from the large hose, which had previously been placed in readiness, was immediately directed against it, but some gallons of water had to be poured upon the wall before the flame was extinguished; and even some hours afterwards, when the day was darkening, a glimmering light was observed on the wall where the fluid had been, doubtless giving off by the phosphorus, which had remained adherent, so highly charged with that substance was the fluid. It was further found that the compound ignites most rapidly when used in small quantities, spread over a large surface, and freely exposed to air; therefore, when poured upon cotton, tow, and similar materials, it ignited instantaneously.—*The Lancet.*

IS STEPHENS A HUMBUG.

In our telegraphic news from Ireland we have the interesting announcement that General Millen, President of the Fenian Military Council of Ireland, has been denouncing Chief Organizer Stephens as a 'humbug' and 'rascal.' It seems, therefore that the Fenians in Ireland have even less confidence in Stephens than have those of the United States. In Absolom Stephens own illustration as to whether he is a humbug and a rascal or not. In his speeches here he said, substantially, 'If I do not open the war in Ireland before the close of the present year, call me a humbug and a rascal.' He will be measured here by his own standard. If the telegraph shall bring us the news that Stephens commenced the war business to-day—the last day of the allotted time—the Chief Organizer will receive all due credit for patriotism and honesty. But if the old year should go out without the fulfilment of the promise, of course the appellation of 'humbug and rascal' will be likely to find an object. It has been hinted—more than hinted—that the Chief Organizer is not in Ireland, but that he is in New York under an assumed name, and that he lives in luxurious retirement up town, on the proceeds of his industrious labors for the cause of Irish liberty. It has been reported also—by malicious persons, no doubt—that the Chief Organizer has all along been devoting his time to organizing a nice bank account. Such imputations, however, are the lot of all distinguished patriots. In the time of the American Revolution there were Americans who accused Washington of complicity with the British, and it is not strange that there should now be men who denounce Stephens. All this is wrong. The Fenians should wait until twelve o'clock to-night—the end of the year—and then if Stephens shall have failed to come to the scratch it will be time enough to denounce him as a 'humbug' and a 'rascal.'—*N.Y. Sun.*

A FISH STORY.

About the strangest thing we ever heard of occurred here on last Friday, 2nd inst. Mr. Schoelhurst, a well-known citizen who lives in a small frame house near the depot, went fishing to the light-house dock with a couple of friends. The luck did not seem very good, as but one black bass and a few perch were all that had been captured, and the interest in the sport naturally began to flag. While Mr. Schoelhurst was examining his watch, a very fine one, to which a black ribbon and seal were attached, his line being left carelessly in the water, a sudden heavy jerk that nearly took the fish pole from his hand, so startled him that in trying to grasp it with the other hand, in his excitement he somehow let go of his watch, which struck his knee and bounded into the water, his line (though a very strong one), parted at the same instant with a snap. Regret, though naturally indulged in to some extent, were useless, as the party continued fishing a couple of hours after the accident, and then rowed homeward, with a light string of fish, Mr. Schoelhurst's ill luck having followed him so persistenly that he had actually caught nothing. When nearly back to the starting point they were overtaken by a fishing boat, and being ashamed of exhibiting their "catch" to their friends, as unlucky fishermen always are, they concluded to buy a few fish to add to those honestly caught, agreeing not to tell tales on each other as to the manner they were obtained—Mr. Schoelhurst purchasing an eight pound black bass and three small ones. As he was carrying the fish home he thought he saw something sticking in its gills, which on closer inspection proved to be a fish-hook that very much resembled the one he had lost in the afternoon, and it was with a kind of savage joy that he anticipated eating the prime cause of his ill luck; but strange of all, upon cutting the fish open he found his watch, which had not even stopped ticking.—*Erie (Pa.) Dispatch.*

A fire at Galesburg, Ill., on Sunday, burnt one than a half block of business buildings $50,000.

The Confederation Delegates.

The London Canadian News of Dec. 13 says:—The several delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick appointed to arrange the terms of union of those provinces in one confederation, have organized themselves into a conference. The conference, as we have already stated, is composed of the following gentlemen:—The Hon. Messrs. Macdonald, Cartier Galt, M'Dougall, Howland, and Langevin, from Canada; the Hon. Messrs. Tupper, Henry, Ritchie, M'Cully and Archibald, from Nova Scotia; and the Hon. Messrs. Mitchell, Wilmot, Tilley, Fisher, and Johnston. They commenced their meetings on Tuesday, the 4th inst.; the Hon. John A. Macdonald, of Canada being chairman, and Colonel Hewitt Bernard, the secretary of the conference. The sittings of the delegates take place daily at the Westminster Palace Hotel. We have reason to know that, notwithstanding a few divergent opinions on some of the minor points of detail, the utmost harmony prevails, and there is not now a shadow of doubt that the conference will arrive at a conclusion eminently satisfactory not only to the British North American provinces, but also to the mother country. Confederation may now, in short, be regarded as an infant accomplished.

AMERICA IN MINIATURE.—A great national park is to be established in Washington. A correspondent says that it is proposed to make the park a "working model" of the United States; "to delineate, if not to reproduce in minature, the topography of the continent; to set Huron and Ontario in reduced scale upon a living map some two miles long, not in water colors, but in the element itself; to lead a tiny Mississippi, from its baby nursery in the Rocky Mountains, of real rock, trough a little continent to a small Gulf of Mexico. The St. Lawrence and the Colorado, and all other great rivers are to be represented by mimic streams; and without intending any allusion to the exclusion of the States lately in rebellion, all the States and Territories are to be represented, preserving their relative position and proportion It is proposed that museums shall be erected upon each of these little representative tracts, and that the States and citizens shall be invited to contribute to their cabinets specimens of the natural and artificial productions of the States represented."

FENIANS.—The Stephens branch of the Fenian Brotherhood has had a grand burst-up. The Chief Organizer, who, it seems, has been lurking in New York, while his dupes believed he was on Irish soil, ready to head a glorious campaign against British power, has been denounced by the Fenian rueles as an "exploded humbug," and has retired from the management. A "General" Gleeson has been named as his successor, to endeavour to continue the delusion a little longer, but the shame has been thoroughly exposed, and any further efforts to draw money into the exchequer must more futile. The Fenian circles of the Roberts denomination will be apt now to take a hint from the action of the Stephens circles, and there can be but one result,—the stammering of President Roberts also as an "exploded humbug." Fenianism, both in Ireland and America, is on its last legs, and the world will have a happy riddance, when this monstrous progeny of selfish craft and fanatical gullibility is consigned to its grave.—*Witness.*

MARRIED BY MISTAKE.—It is said that a couple in Detroit, Mich., were married by mistake the other evening. Two couples went to the church, one to get married the other to act as groomsman and bridesmaid. They all stood up before the altar, and the officiating clergyman supposed that both couples were to be married, requested the gentleman to join hands with their respective ladies, which was done, and it a very short space of time the four were made two. The situation being fully realized by the latter couple, they concluded to except what they could not very well help.

The following question is said to have created tremendous excitement before the Hord-crable Debating Institution:—What is the difference between there being conscience enough in all women, and women enough in all conscience? After three weeks' discussion, the president decided there *was* a difference, but wherein it consisted he was quite uncertain.

Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora Railwsy and Mining Company.

The good people of Cobourg are at work again. They have completed arrangements with American capitalists, and are now surveying the new line to Marmora. The following items we copy from the *Sun*:—

We have now much pleasure in stating that a bargain has been made with the American Capitalists. The entire stock of the Marmora company was $600,000. The Pittsburg company have paid the bal. disc. sum of $59,000 in cash and subscribed for $430,000 of stock. Mr. Barstad of Quebec takes $140,000. The Corporation of Cobourg is also relieved from the payment of the $50,000 of debentures deposited a year ago in the Court of Chancery by the town authorities in accordance with the recent act.—The entire value of the road was fixed by one act at one hundred thousand dollars, the whole of which has been assumed by the American Capitalists and will be paid in due course. As a result of these negotiations, the Cobourg and Peterboro Railway Company, and the Marmora Company, have, in accordance with the provisions of a recent act, been amalgamated, and a new company formed, called "The Cobourg Peterborough and Marmora Railway and Mining Company."

When the American Capitalists arrived here on the 28th December last, a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Town Trust was held at which it was agreed to reduce the wharfage on iron ore to ten cents per gross ton of 2240 lbs., and binding their successors in office to keep the rate at the figures for the next seven years. At a subsequent meeting, the time was enlarged to ten years.

The first work to be done consequent on the new arrangement was the survey of the line of railroad to be constructed from the mines to the Trent river at the place known as the Narrows. Messrs. J. H. Dumble, W. Burk, and John Dauntry with an able staff of assistants have already undertaken this work and are now engaged in it.

The company have by act of Parliament authority to run branch lines into the surrounding townships were minerals exist, and it is impossible now to estimate, perhaps to overestimate the amount of trade which may thus be opened up, and for which under the new arrangement, Cobourg will be the natural outlet.

Nothing has been done thus far in connection with the revival of our connection with the town of Peterboro'. That will probably remain in abeyance, but it is hardly possible if complete success attends the other scheme, that an effort will not be made to complete the Bridge over Rice Lake and renew our trade with Keene and Peterboro', although it may be some time before that is accomplished. If the people of Otonabee and Peterboro desire a speedy re-union, they will, we fancy, have to assist themselves to to bring this about.

G. STETHEM & Co.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS Table, Pocket, Butcher and Hunting Knives; Wade & Butcher's and Rodger's Razors; Cartridges for Wesson's, Ballard's, Spencer's, Henry's, and the Warner's Snider Rifles; also for the best makes of Breech-loading and for Colt's Revolvers; Crucibles; Axes; Augurs; Chains; Mechanics' Tools; Cam & Son's Skates; Machine Saws; best Horse Nails and Rasps; Sleigh Shoe and all kinds of Steel; Bed Fastenings; Carriage Bolts; Walnut Stain and Varnishes; Sash; Nail Rods; Anvils, Vices, Stocks and Dies, &c., received

G. STETHEM & Co.,
Sign of the Cross-cut Saw, George st.
Peterboro, January 10, 1867. 2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Winter Operations—W. Clinton.
Importing Dry Goods Store—F. Lemay.
Don't Forget the Montreal House—Jas. W. Dunnet.
The Home Insurance Company—J. A. Hall.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—James Hall.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1867.

FENIANS.

The Fenians that were not tried some time ago are now before the courts.—Those that were heretofore convicted have had their death penalty commuted to confinement for twenty years, and it is altogether likely that will be the fate of the whole. In consequence of this being the generally received opinion, the trials do not create so much interest as they did when McMahon and Lynch were tried. The result of the trials will not be satisfactory to the general community at the present as if those convicted had received their due. Yet, on the whole, after calm and dispassionate consideration in the end the public will be better pleased with the action the Imperial Government has taken than with the shedding of their blood, no matter how guilty they may have been. It has been asserted that if they got off the volunteers would throw down their arms. We don't believe that they will do any such thing. The loyalty and patriotism of our volunteers are not of so whimsical a kind that they will be put off or on for a single action. Besides we do not believe that they are so fond of blood that they would wish to see the blood of so many poor drunken dupes poured out. They no doubt feel that the blood of their brethren in arms was shed at Ridgeway without cause, and that blood still cries for vengeance, but vengeance will be satisfied in the twenty years incarceration of the criminals.

Fenianism is but a thing of a day. It was cruel, insatiable and devilish, in fact of Satan, and must come to nought, and that in amongst themselves; Stephens has sold them. Their hopes are not attainable, their cause is not of God, but of the evil one, their object is not liberty, but oppression, and would, it is believed, end in persecution and massacre. How could such a people prosper? Ere the green flag would float over Ireland one year, the nations would have to interfere for the sake of humanity. Fenianism never will prosper.

Trouble Ahead for the United States.

It does appear difficult to teach our neighbors across the lakes a little reason. So wild are they over their little party squabbles that it is well if they do not induce greater troubles than even the past. Instead of setting to work to heal the breach between the North and South, every year, almost every day, is making it wider. They now appear inclined to impeach President Johnson with a view to deposing him. On January the 8th Mr. Loan, in the House of Representatives, read a speech arraigning the President for acts of his administration, and suggesting that he was privy to the assassination of President Lincoln, and setting forth that the price he was to pay for it, was treachery to the Republic and fidelity to the party of treason. How this may terminate few can tell.

Municipal Elections.

MINDEN.—The poll on the 7th instant, resulted in the election of S. S. Peck, Esq., as Reeve, and Messrs. Baker, MacDougal, J. Sanderson and Mitchell, as Councillors.

SMITH.—Francis Peck, Esq., Reeve, and Messrs. Lott, Otto, Logan and Newell, Councillors.

DYSART.—John Lucas, Esq., Reeve.

STANHOPE.—James Melville, Esq., Reeve, and Messrs. Fitzsimonds, Beattie, Brown and Jones, Councillors.

ASPHODEL.—At the late election held to test the strength of those who aspired to municipal honors, P. M. Grover was elected Reeve by a majority of 17. Walter Scott, jr., was elected Deputy Reeve. The successful aspirants for Councilmen are—J. A. Buck, James Stevenson and John Welsh.—According to agreement, therefore, the old Council has only to appoint these men, which may have been done, for aught we know, ere this.

GALWAY.—The old Council has appointed Mr. Probert, Reeve; and we learn that they also re appointed the old men as Councillors.

There has appeared a letter in the Montreal *Gazette*, over the signature of "A Citizen of Irish origin," which lays the grave charge against the St. Patrick's Society, of Montreal, of being a Fenian society. It appears that at a late concert of this Society, the National Anthem was omitted in the programme, and was only played while the company was retiring, and that several persons hissed during the performance. Several cheers were also given for "Old Ireland," "The Ladies," "The Mayor," &c., but none for "The Queen," or "Governor General." The Hall, also, was decorated with disloyal mottoes. Mr. McGee did not attend it.

Russia and Rome.

The Cabinet of St. Petersburgh has officially announced a rupture with Rome, and declared itself freed from all ecclesiastical conventions, which had hitherto bound it with regard to its Russian Catholic subjects. Those concordats are now announced to be null and void.

Municipal.

The members elect for Councillors for 1867, meet on Monday next at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of organizing, and afterwards they may proceed to any necessary business. At this meeting in towns, the Council has to determine the order of each member's retiring from office, and this is to be by ballot. The clause referring to this is as follows:—"At the first meeting of the Council of every city and town, elected after the passing of this Act, it shall be determined by ballot, under the direction of the Clerk, which of the members shall retire in the first, second and third year, respectively, and the term of office of each Councillor or Alderman shall cease according to the result of such ballot."

Correction.

In giving a report of the prisoners that had been in the Jail for 1866, we made a mistake in taking the entries as referring to 1866 only. It appears that under the heading of "number of times committed," the entries referred to the individual committed, not to time, and hence it should read:—

Number committed 1st time		52
"	2nd "	5
"	3rd "	2
"	4thener "	9

We hopeI to be able to give the whole and daily cost of the Jail for the year 1866, but on application found that those items are not made out.

Dreadful Accident.

A dreadful accident occurred in Cobourg, resulting in the death of Mrs. Cockburn, mother of the Hon. John Cockburn, Solicitor General West. As Mrs. Cockburn was writing a letter and while standing up to fold it, her dress took fire from a grate and before any effectual assistance could be rendered, her body was so badly burned that all hopes of her recovery were abandoned. She lingered in great agony till Tuesday evening about seven o'clock, when death ended her sufferings. Mr. George E. Cassels, her son-in-law, a whose house she was at the time, was so badly burned in trying to extinguish the flames that he is confined to his bed.

Minden.

We are pleased to find that the good people of Minden are still living and able to enjoy the festive seasons as they return. A communication in another column will be read with interest by all by whom the *Examiner* is received, as it shows that the rocks and stones of the back country have not wholly petrified the hearts of the good people of that section. They do not forget the little ones yet. Many joyful seasons may they have.

Insure Your Property.

All parties not feeling secure in reference to the safety of their property would do well to call on Mr. Jas. A. Hall and get it insured. He is agent for some of the best companies. Although to do so will not save it from fire, yet to know that he has something to enable him to rebuild, will quiet his mind in case of fire.

To Township Clerks.

Blank forms of declarations of qualification for sale by Graham & Stratton's Book Store, Peterborough.

Fire.

On Tuesday night a small dwelling occupied by Mr. Barchard, situated a little south of Capt. Rubidge's residence, was consumed by fire; cause, accidental.

Teachers desirous of getting examined, will do well to remember that there will be an adjourned meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction, for this County, at Bobcaygeon, on the 25th inst. In all probability in the School House in the Village, if it can be obtained.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the decease of Col. S. Strickland, another of the old settlers of this part of the County.—Mr. Strickland has been a resident of Canada for 42 years, during the early part of which period he, no doubt, witnessed some of the difficulties of new settlements. He, however, lived long enough to also witness the clearing up and improving of the County, at which he did considerable, and now, the place that was, at the time he settled here, a wilderness is a fruitful field. Mr. Strickland was highly respected by all who knew him, and leaves a large family connection and numerous friends to mourn his decease.

"THE VOLUNTEER'S REVIEW."—We have received the first number of the *Volunteer's Review and Military and Naval Gazette*, a paper published in Ottawa, having for its object a system of naval defence for British America, and to afford through its columns a medium for the discussion of questions of interest to the military force of the Province. It is neatly printed, contains 16 pages of reading matter, and gives evidence of considerable ability. It will, no doubt, be patronized largely by the military force of the country. It has our best wishes for its success.

The Cobourg people are considerably elated on account of their success in obtaining co-operation towards building a branch Railroad in connection with their own road to Marmora. We are also glad that success has crowned their efforts. Cobourg has spent thousands on a road that, at present, pays nothing. We trust that this new enterprise will amply repay their toil and cost. Their energy, enterprise and indomitable perseverance deserve to be repaid by an abundant prosperity for Cobourg.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Province of Canada for the month ended 31st December, 1866.

Revenue:—Customs		$283,519 88
	Excise	138,415 78
	Inl. Stamp Duty	14,156 78
	Post Office	15,131 27
	Crown Lands	200,787 29
	Miscellaneous	146,097 84
	Total	$798,108 84
Expenditure		$461,282 77

Still we may have a deficit at the end of the year; strange things can take place before the end of the fiscal year.

Head Centre Stephens, it is said, has resigned his position, and Gen. Gleeson is appointed in his stead. Stephens is reported to be in New York. One thing is certain, he has not gone to Ireland to commence the war for the liberation of his country. His wife is in Ireland and dresses as fine as any lady, at the expense of poor Irish dupes.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

LINDSAY.—Mr. Lacroix is elected Mayor; Mr. Needler, Reeve; and Mr. Lemon, Deputy Reeve, for 1867.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—The sentence of death against the Fenian prisoners in Toronto has been commuted to 20 years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

The total stock of wheat in store in New York on the 7th inst., is reported as 1,741,629 bushels; of corn, 2,822,307 bushels; oats, 2,451,492 bushels.

The Quebec and Ottawa papers are now discussing the probabilities and improbabilities of making Quebec the seat of Government under Confederation.

The Brockville *Recorder* records three fires in Brockville the first on Saturday night, second Monday morning, and the third on Wednesday morning last.

A cable dispatch of the 7th ult., represents the situation in Spain as serious. The Spanish government was taking great military precautions against a threatened outbreak.

An English letter says:—The Hon. John A. Macdonald has gone over to the Eternal City to spend the holidays. Gossip says the Attorney-General West is fishing for a baronetcy.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—On New Year's eve, a deputation of ladies and gentlemen of Port Hope waited on the Rev. Dr. Short, Rector of that place, with an address and $221.60 as a new year's gift.

LONDON, Jan. 15, evening.—The ice on the lake in Legent Park broke through today while crowded with skaters—over two hundred persons were precipitated into the water, and thirty were drowned.

THE EFFECT OF AN ICE JAM.—A jam of ice in the river at Belleville has so dammed the water in the river that a part of the town is inundated, several cellars well filled, and numerous families forced from the lower to the higher regions of their dwellings.

The Directors of the Ontario Bank have purchased the building lately occupied by the agency of the Bank of Upper Canada, Port Hope, and Mr. John Smart, late agent of the Bank of Upper Canada, has been appointed agent of the new branch.

During the evacuation of Rome by the French soldiers, a correspondent says that several Italian beauties were ready to go with them, and they were permitted to go to the station, where they were placed in a coach by themselves, but just as the train started some hard-hearted official uncoupled the coach and left the dears behind.

At a meeting of some of the leading citizens of the Red River Settlement, held on the 8th December, resolutions were passed in favor of Confederation with the other British North American Provinces, and a committee appointed to draft a memorial for public signature, to be forwarded to the Imperial Government, setting forth their views.

Mr. Kennedy the Scottish Vocalist is doing a great business in New York. A New York paper says:—"Mr. Kennedy gives the last of his present series of delightful entertainments at Steinway Hall this evening.—The crowded and intelligent audiences Mr. Kennedy attracted on previous nights, gave him good and substantial assurance of the high place he has won in the regard of the lovers of Scottish singing in New York.

The *Chronicle* says the negotiations are going on between the Government and the authorities of the Laval University, for the purchase of the University building. The price asked is $800,000. The transaction has given rise to the speculation that the intended purchase is not with a view merely to getting buildings for the Local Government, but that there is an idea of making Quebec, instead of Ottawa, the capital. The *Canadien* discredits the story in the *Chronicle* of the Conservation.

The Auditor-General, Mr. Langton, gives the following statement of Provincial notes, in circulation on Jan. 2d, 1867, and specie held against them at Montreal and Toronto, according to the return of the Commissioners under the Provincial Note Act: Provincial Notes in circulation, payable at Montreal $1,975,307; payable at Toronto, $1,146,693; specie held at Montreal, $438,000; at Toronto, $292,000. Debentures held by the Receiver General under the Provincial note act, three million dollars.

AN ASYLUM FOR THE POPE.—Rumour has it some time ago that the Island of Malta had been offered to the Pope as an asylum, in the event of his Holiness having to leave Rome; some doubted it however. But now, it appears to have had some foundation, as there has been some communication between the French Government and Lord Stanley upon the subject. The French Emperor believes it would be a reproach to Catholic Europe that the Pope should have to obtain an asylum from a Protestant Potentate, and the odium would particularly fall on France as the withdrawal of the French troops would be considered the immediate cause of his flight. It is now rumoured that although the offer is not withdrawn, it is intimated to his Holiness that it is hoped he will not accept of it. The Emperor still claims to be the protector of the Holy Father.

Mr. McGee has a letter in the *Gazette* this morning, in which he states that, having received from the *Globe* the name of its Montreal correspondent, an "Englishman," he is unable to trace him out. The name furnished was that of "James Pearce, 41 Dorchester street west, Montreal." There is no such name in the Directory, and not only so, but, on driving to 41 Dorchester street, he found a little wooden shanty occupied by *Thomas Cross, laborer*. No such person as James Pearce resided there; or was known there, or in the neighborhood. It it turn out that the "Englishman" cannot be found by the *Globe*, any more than by Mr. McGee, the fierce controversey on the subject, which has raged during the past month between the Minister of Agriculture and the late President of the Council, will have been a case of "great cry and little wool." Mr. McGee insists that Mr. Brown, in order to clear himself of complicity in the matter, shall place the original letter of the "Englishman," and that in which he gives a false name and address, into the hands of a Montreal detective.—*Witness, 12th inst.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, Archibald McArthur, of South Bay, Fenelon, got his arm caught in the gearing of a sawing machine, lacerating it in such a manner that on Dr. Martin being called in he considered amputation below the elbow necessary. That gentleman, assisted by Dr. Bonnells successfully performed the operation. The patient is now doing well.—*Victoria Warder.*

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, Jan. 14, 1867.

The Council met agreeable to adjournment.

Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Messrs. Wrighton, Stevenson, Doherty, Ewing, Ormond, Millar, Cox, Hamilton and Chamberlen.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and after some discussion were confirmed.

Petitions were read from Mrs. Doris and Leon Carsse, asking for remission of their taxes; the former as a widow, and the latter as under age.

From Wm. Hogan and Mrs. Cardiff, asking for assistance from the Council. The last petition and that of Mrs. Doris were referred to the Mayor for action; that of Leon Carsse and Mr. Hogan were laid on the table.

Mr. Ormond, as Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Assessment, read and submitted the following as the final report No. 13, of said Committe:—Your Committee on Finance and Assessment in making their thirteenth report for the year 1866, beg to submit the following, not only for the information of the Council but also for the information of the rate-payers generally, a report of the Receipts and Expenditure of the whole year placed under their different heading, as correctly as can be ascertained, which is as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

From Assessment	$13697 73
" Commissioners	4429 15
" Miscellaneous	136 70
" School Government Grant	335 00
" Licenses	1956 00
" Market Fees	342 00
" Police Court	312 91
Total	21209 49

EXPENDITURE.

Paid to County Assessment	1130 00
" Receiver General Loan Fund	4429 15
" Streets and Bridges	1381 28
" Miscellaneous	301 69
" Fire works Queen's Birthday	58 25
" Commissioners	5129 00
" Volunteers	1318 00
" Salaries	1610 00
" Schools	2142 00
" Mr. Edwards as Police Magistrate 8 months	200 00
" Constables, same period	50 50
" Trustees R. C. Schools	157 00
" Printing and Stationery	113 40
" Fire Department	252 00
" Charities	467 75
" Taxes remitted as charities	107 62
Total	19173 48

Your Commitee were anxious that a full statement of receipts and expenditures for the year should be submitted to the Council, from the circumstance that three out of four of the Finance Committee having determined to retire from the Council, they thought it the more requisite that every publicity should be given during their year of office. Your Committee have done all in their power to leave as small a debit as possible to their successors, as circumstances would enable them to do, and they consider that with the money (about $3,000) now in the hands of the Treasurer, the deficiency will be but small.

From the Report of the Auditors, there appears to have been a deficiency at the commencement of the year, of $3,294. Your Committee consider that amount should be reduced $1,500 for the Harvey Road; that sum has not been assessed, consequently remains for their successors to collect, it it should be required.

Your Committee would further state that their are accounts for law expenses for the year, and also two or three other small accounts, which were not brought in and entered in time to be included in this Report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) CHAS. ORMOND,
Chairman.

The Report was received and adopted.

Mr. Chamberlen, as Chairman of the Special Committee, appointed to report upon the Communication of the Warden, in reference to the Bridge across the Otonabee River, read and submitted the following Report, which was received and adopted:—

The Committe to whom was referred the letter from the Warden of the County and the County Clerk, beg leave to report that they have diligently enquired it to the matter recommended by the Road and Bridge Committee, of the County Council, but can not find any document by which they can arrive at the just proportion which the Town should pay for the repairs of the Otonabee ridge. They find that the Government built the bridge, without any cost whatever to the County, with the intention of collecting toll when finished: but, from some cause and upon certain conditions, the Bridge was given to the Council free.

All of which your Committee respectfully submit.

Moved by Mr. Ormond, seconded by Mr. Millar,—That the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Council, by a majority of the members, in reference to abatement of Mr. Chisholm's assessment be hereby rescinded, in accordance with the advice obtained from Mr Dennistoun on the matter.

In amendment it was moved by Mr. Cox, seconded by Mr. Ewing,—That the Council do now adjourn.

The amendment was put and carried and the Council adjourned.

Minden Sunday School Party.

The Church of England Sunday School children, of Minden Village, with minister, teachers and friends met to enjoy mutual pleasure on Wednesday evening, 2nd January. The Rev Fred'k Burt Solomon Eastman, S. S. Peck, H Andrew, Esqrs., and their ladies had made ample arrangements for the gratification of the youthful members of the Church, including a Christmas Tree, bearing from its pending branches many a fruit to please a child's eye and heart. The ladies had also decorated the common schoolroom with evergreens, &c, adding to the delights of the evening. Mr. H Andrew and Mr. E. Peck churchwardens, were both there, with instrumental music to cheer and vary the festive scenes. At 6 o'clock the ball began. The bright-eyed ecstant juveniles were filling their places, friends were busy, as the well-spread lengthening tables testified, Sunday School hymns were sung until the call for tea was heard when 30 children were regaled by the kind preparations of open-hearted friends. "Grace" was sung, and all being well satisfied the little ones took a short recess.—Then, they seated on the one side of the room the adults sat down to be pleased in their turn. Now came the time for mental and vocal exercises wisely, anxious parents and teachers listened now to a tiny one reciting her piece, then to the boy of some 10 summers in his turn.—Mrs Benjamin Eastman rehearsed, famously, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," Mr Peck giving interludes by special request on the violin. A very good "recitative," from which many a good hint could be learned, was spoken and sung, Mr Peck accompanying. The hours of the evening bids well inscribed away, more serious emotions engaged the attention. Mr S Eastman, in a few words addressed the scholars, Mr S. S Peck and Mr H. Andrew also. Then came the demolition of the Christmas Tree—each child, from a teacher's hand, receiving a present from the tree at the call of his name from the clergyman's list. Mr S S Peck now took the chair, and singing was heard from the elder children. Rev. Mr. Burt gave the final address. "Three cheers were given for the Queen," and all were calmed by the singing of the children's evening hymn, Mr H. Andrews leading as the Harmonicon. The parting blessing was given and all prepared for home, nothing having occurred to mar the joys of the evening.

F. B.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I think such despicable and base conduct as is openly, and with the most unblushing effrontery, practised by certain parties in connection with the Museum at Niagara Falls, should be often exposed, that the public may discountenance them. I read you article in last week's paper, copied from the *Globe*, headed another base outrage at the Falls, and am anxious that my additional testimony to the entire truth of this most atrocious system of swindling, by lying, should be made public. My wife and self visited the Falls in March, 1865, and experienced an exactly similar treatment to that which Mr Weir and wife received, and for which there is no redress. I hope the public will take warning and expose such atrocities as much as possible.

I am, sir,
Yours,
EDWARD E CHAMBERLAIN.

Smith, C. W., Jan. 14th, 1867

The Papal Government at Rome, though on its last legs, evinces no abatement of its intolerant, persecuting spirit. A cable telegram from Rome states that an interdict has been laid by the Papal authorities on the continuance of religious services in the Scotch Protestant church in that city. It is said they threaten to put a stop also to the services held in the American chapel. Will the Christian nations of England and America submit to this violation of the religious rights of their citizens?—*Witness.*

Brigham Young has been blowing up two or three of his congregation, for their habit of whining at their lot. He says they expect too much from the saints. For his part, he would sooner pack off all his wives and go to heaven alone, than take such a whining crew with him.

DIED.

At the residence, Lakefield, North Douro, County of Peterboro, on the 14th inst., at the age of 52 years, Samuel Strickland, Esq., formerly of Reydon Hall, Suffolk, England and for 42 years, a resident of Canada.

TORONTO MARKETS.

(*From the Globe.*)

January 15.

FLOUR—Receipts, 783 barrels; market dull. Sales, 100 brls. No. 1 superfine at $6,75; extra held at $8.00; superior extra held at $9, with $8.50 offered.

WHEAT—Receipts, 3,505 bushels; market dull. Sale, 2 cars spring at $1.41 at Brampton; no fall wheat offering.

OATS—Selling at 30c.

BARLEY—No receipts by cars. Sale, 1 car prime at 58c; 300 bushels at 56c. 1,500 are also offering at 54c to those buyers. On the street no high as 56c was paid.

PEAS—No receipts or round lots offering; on the street from 62c to 72c was paid.

DRESSED HOGS—Street price $4.50 to $5 25; round lots unsaleable.

PROVISIONS—Butter, store packed nothing doing; dairy packed 13½c to 14c; large roll in round lots 12c; on the street market 12½c. Eggs, round lots 20c; on the street market 22c. Mess pork firm at from $18 to $18.50; prime mess $15; prime $12 50. Bacon, Cumberland cut 8½c, sides smoked 11½c to 12c; rolls 11½c to 12c; lard, little doing at 11c.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, January 17, 1867

Flour ₱ brl	$7 00	@	$8 00	
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 50	@	1 55	
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1 35	@	1 35	
Potatoes	0 25	@	0 25	
Peas "	0 45	@	0 55	
Oats "	0 22	@	0 25	
Hay ₱ ton	10 00	@	12 00	
Pork ₱ cwt	5 50	@	6 25	
Sheepskins	0 50	@	0 90	
Wool ₱ lb	0 30	@	0 32	
Beef ₱ cwt	4 50	@	6 00	
Pork ₱ cwt	4 75	@	6 00	
Eggs, per doz	0 20	@	0 25	
Butter	0 11	@	0 12½	
Cordwood	1 75	@	2 25	
Fowl, per pair	0 20	@	0 30	
Geese	0 30	@	0 45	

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of C. C.

For the week ending Saturday, Jan. 21st.

DAYS.	Barometer corrected for 32° Fahr.	Temperature of Air	Direction and Velocity of Wind	Inches of Rain	Snow in inches
Monday	29 139 13 4		N.W. 2	10	
Tuesday	29 014	7	N.W. 1	0	
Wednesday	28 978	19 3	N.W. 1	10	
Thursday	28 852	8 4	N.W. 2	10	1 8
Friday	28 8 2	12 4	N.W. 1	10	
Saturday	29 300	8 4	N.W. 2	9	

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers from 0 (Calm) to 5 (Moderate Gale), 10 Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

† The Degree of Sky Cloudiness is expressed by numbers from 10 (0) those to denote that the sky is covered with clouds; 5 that it is half covered, and 0 that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·543 at 9 o'clock, p.m., on Saturday

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 28 75 at 1 o'clock p.m., on Thursday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·0552.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 25·6 on Monday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was −2·5 on Tuesday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 11·13

Warmest day during the week was on Wednesday, the Mean Temperature being 15·46.

Coldest day during the week was on Saturday, the Mean Temperature being 0·1.

IVAN O'BEIRNE,
Station Observer.

Peterboro, January 14th, 1867.

VOLUNTEER DRILL.—Complaints are made that many Company's cannot get their Arms, and are thereby prevented from performing their drill. If it is so its too bad, and all will be seen to by the authorities, in the mean time should any be suffering from rheumatism, pleurisy, pains in the side or back, cholic, or

The following speaks very highly for the Electro-carbonized pens:—

We take much pleasure in recommending Mr. G. B—'s Pens as the best we have used, being far more durable and easier in their action than the ordinary steel pens.

Montreal, October 31, 1866.

(Signed), H. Corse, Cashier, La Banque Jacques Cartier
(Signed), H. Starnes, Manager, Ontario Bank
(Signed), Wm. Sache, Cashier, Molsons Bank
(Signed), Jackson Rae, Cashier, Werdun's Bank.
(Signed), E. J. Barnaby, Actuary, M. C. D. Sering Bank
(Signed) R. J. Dallas, Manager, Bank of Toronto

NOT QUITE SO.

"It is among the most savage and debated truisms only that the soundness and comfort of the horse have been neglected;" but we believe there are many in civilized countries who are guilty of the same neglect, and will not the excuse of the former, here will many avail themselves of the use of an article which has done more than any thing else heretofore known to improve the condition, and relieve the suffering of the horse. Those who will not use it will be the losers, their horses the sufferers, to avoid both use "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine," and you will be satisfied with the result.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 47

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan's"—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N.Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kemp, and Wm. Gualter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, a corroborative of the general approval given to DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Prescott, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,

ALFRED HOOKER.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful sickness occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

New Advertisements.

The Home Insurance Company

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandize and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, at the suit of Peter McCallum and Peter McCallum the younger, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of George G. Boswell, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of APRIL, 18-7 at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of the South half of Lot No. 1, East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, containing by admeasurement seven acres, two rods and twenty-six perches, be the same more or less, and more particularly described as follows that is to say:—Commencing at the Northern limit of South street, in the Town of Peterborough, Eastery nineteen chains three links from the South-West angle of said Lot No. 1, East side of Communication Road aforesaid; thence South seventy-four degrees, West five chains seventy-four links, along the Northern limit of land deeded to one James Harvey; thence South five degrees twenty minutes, West three chains fifty-three links; thence North thirty degrees forty minutes, West seven chains thirty-three links, to the North-East angle of said land deeded to James Harvey; thence North fifty-nine degrees twenty minutes, East eight chains ten links, along the Southern limit of land belonging to Joseph Dixon; thence South sixteen degrees, East twelve chains eighty eight links more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, January 15, 1867. 3

Winter Operations.

WHEAT AND PEASE!

THE subscriber will commence to BUY GRAIN on Saturday next, at Peterborough and other points on the Railway, as usual.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, January 17, 1867. 3

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE

AND

CLOTHING MANUFACTORY.

This establishment will be opened early this Spring.

FRANCIS LEMAY,

Begs to call the attention of his customers and all cash buyers to the fact that he will dispose of the remainder of his stock

AT THE FIRST COST PRICE!

So as to clear off every article in the shop before entering the new one. His stock is well assorted yet, in

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and must be all sold within a few weeks.

☞ Do not forget the shop if you are anxious for a bargain.

F. LEMAY,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

Peterborough, January 16, 1867. 3

DON'T FORGET THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

Where Goods are to be found

CHEAPER

Than anywhere else in Town.

JUST CALL

And ascertain the prices at which Goods are being

SOLD OFF!

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, January 17, 1867. 3

BUFFALO SKINS and Home-made Flannels,

At I. ROBINSON & Co's.

Peterborough, January 10, 1867. 2

GIVING UP BUSINESS!

LARGE CLEARING OUT SALE

OF

Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing,

At L. LEMAY'S.

HAVING decided to give up business on the FIRST OF MAY next, I beg to call the attention of my numerous customers, and all other CASH BUYERS, to my large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS and CLOTHING

NOW OFFERED

MUCH UNDER THE USUAL PRICES.

A large assortment of Prints, Factory Cottons and Striped Shirtings, very cheap.

All the Clothing has been made within a few months, and is known to be the Best and Cheapest in Town.

As I intend to clear the whole stock before leaving, parties in want of Good and Cheap Goods will do well to remember this Large Sale.

Sales for Cash only.

LOUIS LEMAY,
Hunter Street.

Peterborough, January 9, 1867 2-2m

MILLINERY, CLOAKS

&c. &c. &c.

The subscriber has now in stock, and is daily making up, a choice supply of

LADIES' BONNETS, HATS & CAPS,

In rich and new material.

Also, Ladies' CLOAKS and JACKETS, in new goods; together with French Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, &c.

W. CLUXTON

Peterborough, December 12, 1866. 50-3m

DAVID LEMAY,

Wholesale and Retail

CONFECTIONER,

Manufacturer of

Steam Refined Confectionery,

Lozenges, Gum Drops, French Bon-Bons.

BRIDES' CAKES MADE TO ORDER.

Tea Cakes, Biscuits and Pastry.

Fresh OYSTERS received daily.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LUNCH.

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS!

I would respectfully inform Country Store Keepers that I am manufacturing extensively, and can offer them articles in my line as low as any first class house in Toronto or Montreal.

Please give a call. All orders promptly attended to.

D. LEMAY.

Peterborough, November 1st, 1866. 44-3m

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st December, 1866.

Abram, W. J.	Hosmer, Mrs Mary
Atchison, John	Jeffrey, James
Brown, R. H.	Johnson, Miss Sarah
Brodie, David	Johnson, F. G.
Bonner, Miss Katy	Lassalle, Frances
Bennett, James	Le Wgence, Mrs. Robt.
Brunwell, John	Lull, Barry James
Benson, Richard	Middleton, James
Boyle, Robert	Munro, Isaac
Cahill, Mrs Thomas	McKeague, J. A. W.
Connors, Patrick	McFetridge, Timothy W.
Cummings, Jacob	McGee, John
Cashion, Daniel	McGibson, Miss Jane
Dawson, Patrick	McNabb, Alex
Deacon, William	McIntosh, James
Dawson, Fredrick	McKibbon, Robt.
Deacher, Mrs. Margaret	McDonald, Mrs M. A.
Driscol, John	McMahon, Mathew
Driscol, Mrs. Daniel	McWilliams, Miss Nancy
Edgar, Thomas	Newman, Mrs. Samuel
Emerson, James H.	O'Connor, Catharine
Fitzgerald, Miss Mary	O'Brien, Thomas
Griffith, James H.	Page, Mrs. Henry
Gillespie, R.	Root, George
Griffith, Miss Mary J.	Rogue, Miss Henry
Gavitt, Miss Catharine	Ricke, Mrs Jane
Hickey, Henry	Sherwood, Henry
Hill, Eliza Jane	Stewart, Miss Ellen
Hutchinson, Thomas	Smith, Michael
Harding, W.	Trotter, James
Hughes, Timothy	Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth
Hall, Mrs Mary	Watson, Alick
Healy, Miss Catharine	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER P. M.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS for the construction of a RAILROAD from the Narrows, on the River Trent, to the Ore Bed, in the Township of Belmont, [ten miles] will be received up to the

TENTH day of FEBRUARY, next.

Work to be completed by the FIRST of JULY, 1867. Names of two sureties for due completion of contract to be submitted with tenders which must be directed to the Managing Director of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Cobourg.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Office, Cobourg, on and after the First of February next.

The Company will not bind themselves to receive the lowest or any tender.

J. H. DUMBLE,
Managing Director.

Cobourg, Jan 8th, 1867. 2

To all whom it may Concern.

MR. CHARLES R. STEWART,

Is no longer the Agent of the "Canadian Land and Emigration Company."

By order of the Board,
C. J. BLOMFIELD,
Secretary.

January 2nd, 1867 2

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Little Lake Cemetery Company will be held at the Council Chamber, Peterborough,

On MONDAY, January 21st, 1867.

At TEN o'clock, A. M.

R. WALTON,
Secretary.

Peterboro', January 8th, 1867. 2-2in.

NOTICE.

THE first half yearly meeting of the County Council for 1867, will take place

On TUESDAY, THE 22nd INSTANT,

at 12 o'clock, noon, in the County Council Chamber, Peterborough.

WALTER SHERIDAN,
County Clerk.

Peterboro', Jan 9th, 1867. 2

LAKEFIELD,

NORTH DOURO,

Petroleum Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders, for the election of Trustees, and for other purposes, will be held in the School house at Lakefield, Douro on SATURDAY the 26th inst. at the hour of two, P. M., pursuant to By-law to that effect.

ROBERT CASEMENT,
Secretary.

North Douro, Jan. 9th 1867. 2-2

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

AND OTHERS, doing business in Peterboro, will find it to their advantage to call at the

NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE.

Next door to Nicholls & Halls, where great inducements are offered to Cash Buyers, as the advertiser manufactures himself.

Lunch at all hours.

Wedding Cake of every description, quality and style of workmanship.

A. HALL.

Late of the firm of Goodwin & Hall.

Peterboro, Dec. 5, 1866. 49

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of E. W. Bonfield and James Miller, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of Joseph Bowie, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1867 at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant in and to the east half of Lot No. 16 in the 14th concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', January 9th, 1867. 2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of FRANCIS PECK, an Insolvent.

ON the SIXTEENTH DAY of FEBRUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Minden, in the County of Peterborough, this 9th day of December, A. D., 1866.

FRANCIS PECK,
by D. W. DUMBLE,
His Attorney *ad litem.*

49-9in.

TEACHER WANTED

FOR Union School Section No. 3, Somerville, holding a first or second class Certificate. A male Teacher preferred.

Apply to

RALPH SWITZER,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Kinmount.

Kinmount, Dec 19 1866. 51-3in

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Partnership heretofore existing between J. & T. DOUGLAS, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN DOUGLAS,
THOS. DOUGLAS.

Peterboro', Dec 22, 1866. 52-3in.

For Sale!

300 half chests *JAPAN TEAS,*
350 do *YOUNG HYSON,*
150 do *TWANKAYS,*
100 do *GUNPOWDER,*
100 do *IMPERIAL,*
250 do *TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of *GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

360 green cases *GIN,*
100 red do *GIN,*
50 Hhd. do *GIN,*
100 pipes *HIGH WINES,*
700 cases (5 qr. brands) *BRANDY,*
300 cases *CLARET.*
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE.*
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
235 & 237 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 20

CANADA WEST FARMERS'

Mutual & Stock Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President.
THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
R. P. STREET, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. A. COOLEY, Fire & Agency Inspector.

LOCAL HONORARY DIRECTORS:

Hon. A. A. Burnham, Cobourg; R. H. Ford, Esq., Omemee; Robert Wahbell, Esq., Smith Monaghan; John Whitton, Esq., Peterboro'.

THIS Company confines its risks solely to Farm Property, Country Churches, School Houses and Private Houses entirely isolated.

It has been fifteen years in existence and has about 12,000 policies in force. Its rates are as low as is consistent with the safety of policy holders.

R. W. ERRETT, Peterboro', Agent for the County of Victoria, West part of Peterboro, East Riding of Durham and Township of South Monaghan.

J. M. MIGHT, Millbrook,
Agent for the County of Northumberland and East part of the County of Peterboro.

Hamilton, Nov 6th, 1866. 45

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Savings Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for loans on approved real estate, repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 26th, 1866 6

JOHN BROWN,

Cabinet Maker,

UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER,

&c. &c.

COFFINS ALWAYS ON HAND

Funerals attended with Hearse.

Opposite the American Hotel, George Street, Peterborough.

SOFAS,	MATTRESSES
Book Cases,	of
SIDE BOARDS,	Hair, Corn Husk,
BUREAUS,	COTTON,
EASY CHAIRS,	Sea Weed and Straw.
DINING and PARLOR	LOOKING GLASSES,
CHAIRS,	GILT MOULDINGS
WHAT NOTS,	PICTURES,
TABLES,	Picture Frames,
&c. &c.	&c. &c.

Peterborough, December 5, 1866. 49-3m

Epicures, Look Here!

AMERICAN

CAN VEGETABLES,

CORN, PEAS,

ASPARAGRASS & TOMATOES,

AT THE

Terrapin Restaurant.

PRICE, - - - - - 50 CENTS PER CAN.

(Two pound Cans.)

G. CRONN.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th 1866. 45

WANTED.

500 Cords Oak, Ash and Elm,

STAVE AND HEADING BOLTS,

Delivered at the Cooperage, Blythe Mills.

ALSO--50 Cords of Jack Ash,

(FOR HOOPS.)

R. RENFREW.

Peterboro', Nov. 26, 1866. 48

MARTYN'S MILLS.

CAUTION!

I hereby forbid any person or persons getting anything on my account, without my order or my wife's written order.

MARTIN MARTYN.

Peterboro, January 2, 1867. 1-2*

CHRISTMAS

ALE AND BEER!

C. LEARY is now making, at Boswell's old Brewery, a good article in Ale and Beer.

P. S.—highest cash price paid for good bright Barley.

Peterboro', Dec. 18, 1866. 51

HOLY COMMUNION.

JUST RECEIVED, "The Devotions for Holy Communion," at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterboro, January 2, 1867.

BOARDING.

MRS. BLACKSTOCK can accommodate two or three gentlemen with BOARD. Four doors south of the Bank of Montreal.

Peterborough, Nov. 21st, 1866. 47-tf

CLUBS.

THE undersigned having made arrangements with Mr. S. PETER, will supply the WEEKLY GLOBE to the end of the year to all those who received it at his Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro', Dec. 19th, 1866.

Diaries for 1867

Just Received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, December 5, 1866.

Money to Lend.

THE Subscriber will entertain good applications for sums of $500 and upwards, at 9 per cent, on farm property, in the County of Peterborough.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN

Peterboro', December 5, 1866. 49-3in

Strayed.

FROM the subscriber's premises, a two-year old STEER, [coming three], in June last. He had a white face, neck red, and a white with ragged spots. The letters J and C were branded in both horns. Any person giving information as to her whereabouts at Chelsea's Hotel, or to the subscriber will be suitably rewarded.

JEREMIAH COUGHLIN

Dour, Nov 20th, 1866. 5-4in-p

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,

FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,

Octob r 10, 1866. Toronto.

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866. 50

LAKEFIELD

(NORTH DOURO)

Petroleum Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that subscribers for stock in this Company, who have not as yet paid the

FIRST day of JANUARY, 1867,

have paid up the FIFTY PER CENT required on each share subscribed for, and the interest due thereon, will without further notice, be sued here for in accordance with a resolution of the Directors passed this 7th day of December, 1866.

(By order)

ROBT. CASEMENT.
Secretary

50-3in.

Just Received!

A large assortment of

GREY COTTONS,

WHITE COTTONS,

CLOTHS,

FLANNELS,

Do Home-made,

STRIPE SHIRTINGS,

PRINTS,

WINCEYS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

BELT-BUCKLES,

&c., &c., &c.,

To be sold at unusually LOW PRICES,

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

Peterborough, Dec. 12, 1866.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

AN Adjourned Meeting of the SENIOR BOARD OF INSPECTION, for the examination of Teachers will be held at Bobcaygeon, on

Friday, the 25th of JANUARY, 1867,

AT NINE O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary

Peterboro', Dec. 19th, 1866. 51-7in

"The Ottawa Citizen,"

Published Daily and Weekly at Ottawa.

I. B. TAYLOR, PROPRIETOR.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1867.

THE "OTTAWA CITIZEN," is the oldest newspaper extant in the Ottawa Valley—in a few weeks it will enter upon the nineteenth year of its existence. The time has therefore arrived when the Proprietor may appropriately offer a few remarks concerning the past and respecting the future. The *Bytown Packet*, the pre-cursor of the *Citizen* was first issued in the year 1845, and was continued until 1851, when its name was changed to the *Ottawa Citizen*. The *Citizen* has, therefore, under the two names, been published continuously for twenty-two years. Until May, 1855, the *Citizen* was issued as a Semi-weekly and Weekly Journal, when a change of proprietorship taking place, its publication as a Daily Newspaper, with a Weekly Edition also was commenced. The connection formed twenty-two years ago by the *Packet* with readers and advertisers in all parts of the Ottawa Valley and Central Canada, has been preserved. With the growth and expansion of both population and resources of the Valley, the circulation and influence of the *Citizen* has gradually increased, and now to the extent of the issues of both the Daily and Weekly editions in the Metropolis and surrounding districts is such as to give much gratification to the Proprietor, while it affords the amplest of opportunities to advertisers that their notices will be brought fully before the people. The aim of the Proprietor has been to make of the *Citizen*, a reliable and faithful medium of general news, and a steady advocate of correct political principles. He has spared no reasonable expense to provide for the readers of the *Citizen* the earliest and most reliable intelligence of public events. The Telegraph lines have been unsparingly used to convey an epitome of news from the principle cities in the Province and for the transmission of Reports of important Public Meeting and Demonstrations from the pens of the *Citizen's* own editorial staff. At the time of the Fenian raids in June last, the Proprietor despatched from his own office two special correspondents, to the scene of danger, one East and one West with instructions to spare no expense in the preparation of reliable intelligence; other correspondents, too were engaged at different points; and it may be permitted in him to doubt whether any newspaper in the Province was better prepared to furnish the public with news from the Seat of War. A prominent feature in the *Citizen* is the publication every morning of Midnight Despatches per Atlantic Cable, and of other despatches, by the Montreal Line from all parts of the Provinces, wherever occurrences worthy of note take place. The arrangements of the *Citizen* for the procurement and publication of the Latest Intelligence are such as to place it in the van of Provincial newspapers for enterprise and industry. The Proprietor will aim to maintain the reputation acquired, and will unsparingly meet all possible expenditure with that end in view.

Since the information of the Coalition Ministry there have been but few party issues in the political world, and the political complexion of even the most extreme of parties in Canada has been eclipsed under the influence of the preparatory measures for Confederation. Political issues have been lost sight of, and the political Lions and Lambs have lain together to the same fold. The year 1867, however, will, no doubt witness a revival of political issues—After the consummation of Confederation, new party lines will be drawn and new and great questions of public policy come before Parliament and the people. To meet these contingencies and issues when they arise, it is the duty of the faithful journalist to make diligent preparation. The aim of the Proprietor of the *Citizen* will be to meet the new state of things with thorough independence of action freedom from party bias. His efforts in the past are a sufficient guarantee, that, in future, no exertion or expense will be spared to make of the *Citizen* a faithful public journal, and a reliable medium for general intelligence.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE DAILY PAPER,—
Per Week $0 12½
" Quarter, ... 2 00
" Half Year, ... 3 50
" Year, ... 6 00
" " when not paid in advance, $ 00

THE WEEKLY CITIZEN PER YEAR,—
Mailed to Subscribers in the country,
If paid strictly in advance..... $1 00
If not paid in advance 1 50
If not paid till the expiration of the year 2 00

PROSPECTUS

OF

'MONTREAL WITNESS'

FOR 1867.

Daily Witness ..... $3 per an.
Montreal Witness (Semi weekly)..... $2 per an.
Weekly Witness ..... $1 per an.
Canadian Messenger..... 25c per an.

All strictly in advance, and the papers stop unless subscription be renewed.

On the 31st December, 1866, the *Montreal Witness* will have completed its twenty-first year, a period sufficient to render its character and objects generally known.

The *Witness* is devoted in the best interests of the people of Canada, temporal and eternal. It fearlessly grapples with oppression, infidelity, intemperance, Sabbath-breaking, and public evils of every kind. It is connected with no party or denomination, and consequently has no support except from the public, on whom alone it relies. Its numerous editions are probably the cheapest papers on this continent; and, though in the circulation they have obtained is large, we think it might be, and hope it will be, much larger throughout the Provinces. To this end we rely on the kind aid of the friends of evangelical religion and whole some literature everywhere, who, we hope, will help us in the future, as many of them have done in the past.

Canada is passing through a crisis in its history, the United States are still convulsed with the struggle for justice and equal rights; the mass of Europe is undergoing great changes—Italy is claiming home, and Russia, pacific menaces Turkey;—in a word, the times are full of interest, and the *Witness* gives special attention to the news of the day. It has also an extensive department for Commercial Intelligence and Prices Current, &c., &c., upon which great care is bestowed.

The *Messenger* is devoted exclusively to Temperance, Education, Agriculture, Science, Art, &c., and consequently goes free through the Post-office.

Any Minister, Post-master, or School-teacher remitting for eight subscribers to any edition, will be entitled to a gratis copy. For a remittance, amounting to *eight dollars*, a copy of the *Weekly* or four copies of the *Messenger* will be sent gratis.

Subscriptions may commence at any time; and as the best season of the year for obtaining new subscribers is probably just after harvest, we hope everyone to have many lists sent in.

All orders, advertisements, and communications to be addressed (post-paid) to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal

☞ To all newspapers publishing the above prospectus for a few times we will send the *Daily Witness* free for one year.

Marked papers containing the prospectus should be addressed to the Publishing Clerk, *Witness* Office, Montreal, C. E.

London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL—FIRE, £5,000,000. LIFE, £500,000

Canada Branch,—Montreal.

DIRECTORS;

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Chairman.
JOHN REDPATH, B. H. LEMOINE, and A. M. DELISLE, Esq'rs.
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
General Agents.

This Office is prepared to accept Risks in both Branches at as low rates as other first-class offices. All losses adjusted in Canada and paid promptly.

R. W. ERRETT,
Agent at Peterboro'.

44-tf.

SKATERS AND

PEDESTRIANS!

A LARGE LOT OF

WALKING STICKS!

At 12½ Cents each,

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

GOLD.

£20,000 OF EARTH PER DAY taken from the MADOC Gold Mines, but

LANNIN'S

CANADIAN

Stove and Tin Shop

IS A REALITY.

☞ Remember the place, nearly opposite Menzie's Book Store, (in that OLD STONE Building,) where you can get STOVES and everything in his line so cheap that if you do not find gold you can save it.

The best ROCK OIL always on hand, very cheap.

Cash for Sheepskins.

THOS. LANNIN.

Peterborough, Nov. 28, 1866. 48-6in

Blythe Mills.

FLOUR AND FEED

STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him to ATTEND TO DELIVER PROMPTLY any orders that the Customers or Advertisers may favor him with, which he trusts will be duly appreciated.

☞ A supply of *Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Graham Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Shorts, Pollards, Screenings, Peas and Oats*, constantly on hand.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Simcoe Street,
Peterboro, November 26, 1866. 48

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favorable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

LAST NOTICE!

ALL DEBTS due to the Estate of the late JOHN MIGHT, in respect of the Saddlery business lately conducted for him by Mr. Waddell, in Peterborough, must be paid before the 15th of December next, after that date accounts will be put in suit.

D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor.

Peterborough, November 21, 1866. 47

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, L.D.S., begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 48

FEATHERS!

Feathers!! Feathers!!

THE subscribers will pay 6c. cents per pound for clean live geese feathers delivered at their Warerooms, Toronto.

JACQUES & HAY

Toronto, Nov. 27, 1866. 44-10in.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

TWO SERVANT GIRLS WANTED.

Apply at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Peterboro', Dec. 6th, 1866. Book Store

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street, Ottawa, Canada, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, safe and nearly painless method

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay required, until the cure is complete. The instant a cancer is discovered, it should be cured as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is no danger in any case, as everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eyelid or elsewhere, or small wart or a sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No fee required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866. 43-1y

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto, Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland & Durham, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas McCutcheon, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of William Gilmore and James Gilmore, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough on TUESDAY, the 26th day of FEBRUARY, 18-7, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Gilmore in and to Lot No. 27 in Concession A. of the Township of Galway.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, November 21, 1866. 47

"I shall never forget," said a lady one day to me, "my first, and I think I may justly say, my last theft." I entreated her to tell me the circumstances, which she did; and I will try to tell them to you as nearly in her own language as my memory will allow.

When I was between seven and eight years old, I went to a day-school in the neighbourhood; and nearly every morning, on my way there, I used to step in at Mrs. Bennett's, to see her little girl, Lizzie, the dearest little thing that I ever knew, about three years old.

One morning I found Mrs. Bennett making a dress for Lizzie of the most beautiful calico. I thought it the prettiest that I had ever seen. I had read of fairies, princes, and gems, and I thought it must have taken six of each of them to have composed and created such a lovely fabric. I wished I had a piece of it to put in a patch-work quilt which I was making; but did not like to ask for any.

Oh, how pretty it was! The longing grew intense. Mrs. Bennett's back was turned. I picked up a three-cornered piece from the floor, and hid it in my bosom.

In two or three minutes I was on my way to school, every now and then looking at my beautiful calico, and thinking how cleverly I had managed to get it. But all at once it struck me that I had stolen it! and I began to feel unhappy. At school I couldn't attend to my lessons; there seemed to be great lumps in my throat, and the tri-cornered piece of calico in my bosom felt as if it were piercing me with every point.

My teacher asked me if I felt sick. I was going to reply "Yes," but fortunately I thought in time: "No, I will not tell a lie, besides stealing." So I answered that I felt very well.

She very kindly told me to go out in the playground for a little while. Oh, how I wished she had not been so kind. I said to myself, "If she only knew what a wicked girl I am, would she speak to me again?"

I went out, and determined to get rid of the calico; but where was I to put it?—Everybody would be sure to see it. I spied a hole in a post, and thought that that would do for a hiding-place. I squeezed it in, and fancied that I felt happier; but the bright and beautiful colors haunted me yet. The children would see it. I must find some more secure place. I got it again, and tried to chew and swallow it. But it would not do. Oh, how wretched I was beginning to feel!

On my way from school, I had to cross a bridge over a running stream of water, and there I thought I could get rid of it. I threw it over, and watched it slowly floating along. Now it whirled in a little eddy; and now came swimming back again.

Would it never float out of sight? and if it did, where would it go? Wouldn't it be sure to float right in front of some one who would know that it was Mrs. Bennett's calico, and that I had stolen it?

While I leaned over the bridge, and watched it with all the agony of childish remorse, it caught against the root of a bush which grew upon the bank. Yes, there it stuck, where every one would see it. I was sure they couldn't and wouldn't see anything else. I heard wagon-wheels coming—coming toward the bridge.

I felt certain that Mrs Bennett was in that wagon, and all my uncles, and aunts, and playmates, and every one that knew me. They would all see the calico, and know I had been stealing. I climbed over the bridge, at the risk of breaking my neck, crept down the bank, and hid until the wagon had passed.

When all was quiet, I came out of my hiding-place and tried to reach the calico; but my arm was too short. I took of my shoes and stockings. Oh, if any one should see me now! With a desperate effort I reached the calico. But what should I do with it, now I had got it? While putting on my shoes and stockings, I determined what to do. I ran along toward home. I reached Mrs. Bennett's. She was sitting near the open window. I opened the gate, went up to the window, threw in the piece of calico, and was running away, when she called after me:

'Sarah, my dear child, what ails you?" I hardly dared to turn back; but she called again. I went in slowly.

"Why, Sarah, what is the matter with you? you look quite pale. What did you throw the piece of calico in the window for?"

"I stole it," said I, desperately expecting that she would look horrified, and tell me never to come into her house any more; that she couldn't have such a wicked girl play with her dear little Lizzie. She put down her work, laid hold of my hand, drew me toward her, put her arm around me, and said pityingly, "My poor child!"

I had not shed a tear all the day, but my head felt as if it would split, and my throat ached. Those three words opened the flood-gates of my poor little heart. I leaned my head on her bosom, and burst into tears. "Sarah, dear," she said, as she held me close to her, "tell me all about it."

I did tell her, and my heart grew lighter and lighter. When I had finished, she said, "I am sure I need not say a word to add to your sorrow; you have suffered enough to-day, and I don't think you will ever be tempted to be dishonest again.—Take some of these pieces of calico, and put them in your patch-work, and whenever you see them, remember this day.

My children sleep under the quilt now, and it is an unfailing monitor.—*A Mother.*

Never Tell a Lie.

How simply and beautifully has Abd-el Kader, of Ghilon, impressed us with the love of truth, in a story of his childhood! After stating the vision which made him entreat of his mother to go to Bagdad, and devote himself to God, he thus proceeds:

I informed her of what I had seen, and she wept: Then, taking out eighty dinars, she told me, as I had a brother, half of that was all my inheritance; she made me swear, when she gave it to me, never to tell a lie, and afterward bade me farewell, exclaiming, "Go, my son; I consign you to God; we shall not meet until the day of judgment."

I went on well till I came near Hamadai, when our Kafilah was plundered by sixty horsemen. One fellow asked me what I had got.

"Forty dinars," said I, "are sewed under my garments."

The fellow laughed, thinking, no doubt, I was joking with him.

"What have you got?" said another.

I gave him the same answer. When they were dividing the spoil, I was called to an eminence where the chief stood.

"What property have you got, my little fellow?" said he.

"I have told two of your people already," said I. "I have forty dinars sewed in my garments."

He ordered them to be ripped open, and found my money.

"And how came you," said he in surprise, to declare so openly what had been so carefully concealed?"

"Because," I replied, "I will not be false to my mother, to whom I promised I will never tell a lie."

such a sense of duty to thy mother at thy years and I am accessible at any age, of the duty I owe to God? Give me thy hand, innocent boy," he continued, "that I may swear repentance upon it."

He did so. His followers were struck with the scene.

"You have been our leader in guilt," said they to their chief; "be the same in the path of virtue."

And they instantly, at his order, made restitution of the spoil, and vowed repentance on his hand.

ASTONISHING!

ASTOUNDING!!

CONFOUNDING!!!

BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONESS REMEDY

IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats, coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq. Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through my whole system. at night I took a tablespoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Reeve.
I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

48

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed affected some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in the annels of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

FOR 1867.

The Fashion Magazine of the World.

LITERATURE, Fine Arts, and Fashions. The most magnificent Steel engravings Double Fashion-Plates. Wood engravings on every subject that can interest ladies. Crochet knitting, Netting, Embroidery, Articles for the Toilet, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything, in fact, to make a complete Lady's Book.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE FOR 37 YEARS.

No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it.

GODEY'S RECEIPTS

For every department of a household. These alone are worth the price of the Book.

MODEL COTTAGES (no other Magazine gives them), with diagrams.

DRAWING LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG Another specialty with Godey.

ORIGINAL MUSIC, worth $3 a year.—Other Magazines publish old worn-out music; but the subscribers to Godey get it before the music stores.

GARDENING FOR LADIES. Another peculiarity with Godey.

Fashions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, the millionnaire merchants, appear in Godey, the only Magazine that has them.

Ladies' Bonnets. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the Lady's Book enables every lady to be her own bonnet maker.

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

writes for Godey each month, and for no other magazine. A new novel by her will be published in 1867. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.

TERMS OF

Godey's Lady's Book for 1867.

(From which there can be no Deviation.)

The Following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1867:—

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 00
Three copies, one year	7 00
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 00

☞ All additions to clubs at club rates

☞ Club subscribers will be sent to any post-office where the subscriber may reside.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year on receipt of $4 50.

☞ We have no club with any other monthly magazine or newspaper.

☞ *The money must all be sent at one time for any of the Clubs.*

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for each subscriber.

Address L. A. GODEY,
N. E. Corner Sixth and Chestnut Streets
PHILADELPHIA.

47

For Sale, To Let, &c.

A RARE CHANCE

FOR

Grain Merchants and Millers.

THE Subscriber offers to sell or lease for a term of years, a portion of that valuable Corner Lot, bounded by the Railroad on the West, and Simcoe street on the North.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS BEAVIS

Peterboro', Oct. 19th, 1866. 43.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that excellent farm, Lot No. 21, in the 9th concession of Otonabee, consisting of 100 acres. There are 90 acres cleared in a good state of cultivation. The remainder consists of maple and beech land. There are 9 acres of Fall Wheat sowed at present and looking well, and will go with the place. Good cedar log house; good barns and stables; and the Farm is well watered. It is situated about six miles from Peterborough, and same from Keene.

For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

JOHNSTON COONEY.

Otonabee, October 1st, 1866. 46-3mos.

Farm for Sale!

In the Township of Mariposa, County of Victoria, consisting of 100 acres—50 acres cleared. Good buildings &c. Three miles from Manilla.

Address pre-paid.

JOHN G. JOHNSTON.

45-3mos. Peterboro'.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by Napoleon Dufoy, corner of Water and London Streets.

TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY

Apply to WM LECH,
London Street.

Peterboro August 31st, 1866 36-tf

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,

WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

☞ Collars Warranted. ☜

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

THREE

CARD PICTURES

FOR $1.

$2.50 per dozen.

AT MR. EWING'S,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 20th, 1866. 39

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,

George Street, Peterborough.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

We, the undersigned, having entered into an agreement for the

ESTABLISHMENT NEXT SPRING

OF A LARGE

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE

AND

CLOTHING MANUFACTORY,

On a far more extensive scale than we have ever carried on before in this town,

Beg to inform our Customers and all Cash Buyers, that

ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER

We will commence to sell, in each of our respective stores,

Our Entire Stock of

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

At a Reduction of

FIFTEEN PER CENT UNDER OUR PRESENT PRICES!

This will be an opportunity not to be forgotten.

Our present Stock, in each Store, is over $12,000; part of Ready-made Clothing, of the best Cloths and Trimmings, and well made; and every article of this must be sold without reserve before opening the new establishment, which will be entirely on a new style.

☞ For ten years we have been established in Peterborough, during which time we never had the opportunity of offering such GREAT BARGAINS as we do now; so that those who want Ready-Made Clothing, such as Over Coats, Pants and Vests will do well to call before buying elsewhere.

Remember our Stores,

F. LEMAY,
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

L. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, next door to McKellar & Cameron's.

Peterborough, October 24th, 1866. 43

NEW

1866 FALL IMPORTATIONS! 1866

W. G. THOMSON & Co.,

HAVE now received a full assortment of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the FALL and WINTER TRADE.

These goods have all been bought on the best terms, from the

FIRST HOUSES in GREAT BRITAIN,

And for STYLE, QUALITY and CHEAPNESS cannot be surpassed in Canada.

We would direct SPECIAL ATTENTION to our large variety of

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

In all the FASHIONABLE FABRICS.

Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect our

MILLINERY AND MANTLE SHOW-ROOMS,

Which are now open with a great display of RICH and FASHIONABLE Goods, in

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS, MANTLES, JACKETS,

PLUSH and VELVET HATS, CAPS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

N. B.—The price of these goods will be found much lower than is generally charged.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.,
George Street.

Peterborough, October 18, 1866.

SELLING at BARGAINS.

Until after the New Year.

Country Merchants, Teachers and Parents will find us well stocked with

School Books and School Stationery.

Country Merchants supplied at Montreal Publishers' prices.

Our facilities for obtaining Stock and arrangements with leading School Book Publishers, enable us to give the very best terms to *Cash Buyers.*

Holiday Presents!

We are buying largely, and making extensive arrangements for the coming Holiday Trade. We purpose having the finest display of

Holiday Gift Books, Standard Works, Juveniles,

AND FANCY ARTICLES,

Ever brought into this market.

Give us a call. Prices to suit purchasers.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, December, 1866.

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

In Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

☞ 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument *warranted FIVE years.* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over twelve thousand piano fortes.* Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

☞ 30-1yr

Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume sick-bed, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so"—"Exactly I"—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "owley" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or in study oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins equare and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

"• • • • I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"• • • • I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

"• • • • I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. • • • The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

"• • • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union House School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. KELLY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do.
It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are compound of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro' Oct. 20, 1866.

DARLEY'S

Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part, allowing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hurd & Co.,
Malden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
NEWCASTLE, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsements of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

TAKE NO OTHER.

CURES GUARANTEED

DR. T. C. CULVER'S

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 139 King St. East,

TORONTO.

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis stricture, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 139 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

RREEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
R——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take the papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE

PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'

Is published at the office of the publisher every Thursday morning,

NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion.... 50 c.
Each subsequent insertion 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion..... 60
Each subsequent insertion..... 20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).. 08
Each subsequent insertion, " 03

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterboro, January, 1866.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1867. No. 4.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Dance Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 26

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POORE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

Has resumed his practice as

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Peterborough, Nov. '66. 47.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville Dr McCrea, Keene. T White Jr Esq., Editor of the *Review*. H. T. Stebbins, Esq., merchant, Peterboro' and overone hundred others

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 8 to 10 a. m., free of charge 26

COODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY — Fruit of every description in season

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall George street, Peterboro', C W

Peterboro', October 10 1866. 41-1y.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY.

G F O R E,

Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1866. 47-tfn.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department, will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th, 1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

Hotels, &c.

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH.

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W Armstrong, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance

J SIMPSON, Proprietor.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

MAPLE LEAF SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Elias, begs to info m the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the Luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER.

Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 14

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and and after Monday, December 3rd, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	10.00a m.	Dep Port Hope	3.00p m
Kelley's,	10.25	Quay's	3.24
Omemee,	10.47	Perrytown	3.34
Lydie's,	11.10	Camph ll	3.40
Bridgewater	12.10	Summit	4.00
Manvers,	11.30	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr Millbrook	13.00	Dep	4.40
Dep	2.10 p.m.	Manvers	5.08
Summit,	12.35	Bromley	5.15
Campbell's	12.55	Lydie's,	5.25
Perrytown	1.00	Omemee,	5.45
Quay's,	1.12	Kelly's	6.08
Arr. Port Hope	1.35	Arr Lindsay,	6.20

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL	
Dep Peterboro	3.30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.30a.m.
Frazerville	3.55	Quay's	10.53
Arr. Millbrook	4.20	Perrytown	11.05
Dep	4.40	Campbell's	11.10
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.20
Cavendish	5.10	Arr. Millbrook	11.55
Peterstown	5.16	Dep	12.00 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Frazerville	12.25 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr Peterboro	12.50

A. T. WILLIAMS

Superintendent

November 29, 1866. 49

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.30 a m
Mixed	7.00 p m
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p m
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TO [illegible] TO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a m., 3.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

Express at 12.55 p.m

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a m., 9.55 a m and 7.45 p m

Express at 3.45 p.m.

Norwood and Peterboro' STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 1.30 P. M

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,

Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $70 to $88 STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced rates.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.

Canadian Express Co's.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45

JOHN BROWN,

Cabinet Maker,

UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER,

&c. &c.

COFFINS ALWAYS ON HAND

Funerals attended with Hearse.

Opposite the American Hotel, George Street, Peterborough

SOFAS,	MATTRESSES
Book Cases,	OF
SIDE BOARDS,	Hair, Corn Husk,
BUREAUS,	COTTON,
EASY CHAIRS,	Sea Weed and Straw.
DINING and PARLOR	LOOKING GLASSES,
CHAIRS,	GILT MOULDINGS
WHAT-NOTS,	PICTURES.
TABLES,	Picture Frames,
&c &c.	&c. &c.

Peterborough, December 5, 1866. 49-3m

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have received a large addition to their stock of

BOOKS.

Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Sea.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for Happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Alfred's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From down to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Caesar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untitled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Byeaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burns " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books, used in all the schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets.

Peterboro, August, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, which will be sold at low prices. Their stock consists of

Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Dressing Cases,
Bottle Cases,
Watch-stands,
Money Boxes,
Album Companions,
Stand Glasses,
Combs—a large variety,
Whisker, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Cribbage and Backgammon Boards.
Ladies' Work-box and Writing-desk combined.
Ladies' Satchels from 35 cents up.
A Good Album for 50 cents.

BOOKS and Stationery.

G. & S. have, as usual, a large supply of all kinds of School and Miscellaneous Books.—Stationery of every description, in Foolscap, Letter Note and Fancy

Ink Bottles—a large variety.

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 20, 1866.

Poetry.

MUSIC AND MEMORY.

Yes! it was after long long years,
I sought my home of youth;
And almost blinded by my tears,
Found that fair shrine of truth.

I wept o'er all the past—I wept
To think how time had sped,
While my dim soul had idly crept
Like a worm amid the dead.

Now on a weed—now on a flower—
And pausing but to taste
The perfumed poison of each hour,
Amid the wide world's waste.

The memories that thus returned
Soothed not my bursting heart,
For bitter recollections turned
Each to a venomed dart.

And Conscience like a spectre guest,
Darkened the sultry air,
Hiding the shrines of peace and rest
That once I worshipped there.

With shame and sorrow on my brow,
I bowed before my home;
As well, perhaps, my tears might flow
As on a rock the foam!

There was not one to see my grief,
Or my despair to trace;
As with a gesture wild and brief,
I left my dwelling place.

I dared not cross that threshold pure,
Where saint-like feet had trod;
For those who shadowed last that floor,
I knew were with their God.

But, as reluctantly I turned
With lingering steps along,
My startled heart within me burned:
I heard an ancient song—

A wild and mournful strain, once sung
By lips that now were cold;
As in my gushing tears up-sprung
From feelings fount of old.

Each tone that through the twilight came,
Seemed fraught with angel force,
To heal the blistering wounds of shame,
And quench my soul's remorse.

Welcome that sad and plaintive air;
It summoned me from earth,
And promised to my heart's despair
A new and glorious birth.

Literature.

ALICE DORIEN,

OR THE EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.

BY MRS ABDY.

'I feel much inclined to tell you the story, said Isabel, 'for it is a pleasing though a sad one.'

Somewhat released by hearing that it was to be a sad one, Cranfield expressed his thankfulness and Isabel proceeded.

'Family troubles and [illegible] had little interest for a stranger, and I will therefore briefly say that the death of my father left my mother and myself entirely dependent on a small income ceasing with her life, quite insufficient for even the moderate wants of two persons. My mother's health became impaired; she wrote to a [illegible] requesting his assistance; he enclosed her a bank-note of small value, and hinted that it would be desirable if I were to seek for some means of maintaining myself. This I could not persuade myself to think on, when I recollected the rapidly declining health of my dear mother; besides, my accomplishments were on a very moderate scale, and I trembled at the idea of coming into competition with the advertising nonentities of the *Times*. However, even before my uncle's letter arrived, I had thought of a mode by which I might improve our slender finances. I was very skilful in fancy work, I knew that embroidered handkerchiefs were much prized by the belles of fashion, and I resolved to work several, not doubting that I should be able to dispose of them at a high price [illegible] I had scarcely, however, completed my second handkerchief when I was called to the trial of parting from my dear mother. Unwillingly I wrote to my uncle; it was necessary to conciliate his good offices. I was not only penniless but very much in debt. He returned me an answer written in a tolerably kind spirit, and enclosed me a cheque on his banker, which he said would be amply sufficient to pay for funeral expenses and mourning; of other debts he knew that I *could* have none, my mother's annuity and his own recent present having been sufficient to defray all the charges of sickness. He desired that I should arrange all my affairs and come to his house in the country without loss of time, as he foresaw that he might have a speedy opportunity of placing me as a companion with a lady of wealth and respectability. Alas! the cheque that my uncle evidently deemed so liberal, was quite insufficient for the demands caused by long illness; it scarcely defrayed the funeral expenses. My mourning, the [illegible] due to our medical attendant, and the accumulated rent of our small apartments, rose before me in a fearful phalanx. At length I joyfully recollected the handkerchiefs, and took my way to a celebrated warehouse, fully satisfied that I should dispose of them for a large sum. I will not weary you by an account of my disappointment at this and similar establishments; suffice it that I bent my weary steps homewards, still in possession of my handkerchiefs, and with an aching heart and sorrowful countenance. I had nearly reached my own door, when I unexpectedly encountered a favorite schoolfriend, of whom I had lost sight of for several years. Alice Dorien accosted me with the kindest sympathy, my deep mourning had led her to anticipate my loss; she accompanied me home, and I decided to her all my trials and difficulties. She looked at the handkerchiefs, and sat some little time in apparent deliberation. 'Will you trust me with them?' she said at length.—'Perhaps I can secure you a purchaser.' 'Most willingly,' I said, and deposited them in her care. After her departure, my spirits felt a little revived, yet I did not venture to be too sanguine. I imagined that Alice Dorien had probably wealthy friends but he sum which would extricate me from my embarrassments was so considerable that I feared she might not speedily meet with any one disposed to expend so much on articles of mere trifling ornament. The next morning however, my doubts and fears came to an end; dear Alice remitted me a bank-note of fifty pounds as the value of my handkerchiefs!'

'Noble, generous girl!' exclaimed Cranfield, involuntarily.

'After writing to her my earnest thanks,' continued Isabel, 'I defrayed every debt that I owed, and repaired to my uncle's house well dressed, and in possession of a trifle for [illegible] expenses. He received me with kindness and in a few weeks placed me in the situation to which he had alluded in his letter. The lady in question was a maiden lady of his own, and was indeed, as he had represented her to be, wealthy and respectable. I cannot say much more in her favour; however, she did not, like some patronesses, sentence me to solitary confinement while she enjoyed the pleasures of society, but allowed me to mix with her guests. Among them was my beloved Darnley; he sought my heart and gained it, and our marriage was honoured with the full consent of my uncle, coupled with a hint that he did not mean to forget me in his will. My early cares thus merged in my present happiness, can you wonder that I associate familiar and delightful images with the sight of an embroidered cambric handkerchief?'

'And Alice Dorien,' asked Cranfield, 'what do you hear of her present situation?'

'I have never seen her,' replied Isabel, 'since the solitary interview which I have detailed to you, but I have exchanged several letters with her. She, like me, has suffered from the loss of a parent, but she is in easy circumstances, is resident in a beautiful village, and beloved and respected by all who know her. I heard a report that she had been deserted by a contracted lover, who professed to say that her disposition was not congenial with his own; but I own that I am sceptical on this point. I can scarcely believe that any man would be weak and worthless enough to cast such a treasure from him.'

'Do not doubt it longer,' exclaimed Cranfield, in uncontrollable agitation; 'you see before you the false lover of Alice Dorien; and the generous deed to which you have so touchingly referred, was the cause of our separation.'

Darnley, who had entered the room just in time to hear this speech of his friend, stood transfixed with astonishment, and Isabel dropped her needle, and evidently considered that her visitor's senses were disordered. Cranfield was determined to make no half-confidences; rapidly and energetically he poured forth the whole history of his desertion of Alice Dorien. Isabel was deeply affected; she now for the first time became sensible of the extent of her obligation to her generous friend; she had imagined that Alice had successfully disposed of the handkerchiefs to some favored daughter of affluence; she little imagined that Alice, from her [illegible] means, had contributed so munificent a sum; still less did she imagine that the noble girl had paid for them the far more costly price of her prospects of wedded happiness

'You have deeply and bitterly wronged dear Alice Dorien,' Isabel said; 'but take comfort—reparation is in your power.'

'And to promote it,' said Darnley, with a smile, 'I am quite ready to" speed the parting guest." Cranfield, you must seek out the residence of Alice, and make your peace with her; can you not invent an excuse for visiting your friends who live in the same village?'

Cranfield remembered that his friend, in the postscript to a letter which he had received from him on business, had given him a general invitation to his house, which he forthwith resolved to convert into a particular one.

The succeeding evening he arrived, an unexpected guest, at one of the best houses in Alice Dorien's very pretty village; astonished his friend, alarmed his fair wife, electrified the cook, and awakened divers hopes in the minds of the three unmarried daughters of the family. These hopes, however, were very soon annihilated; for on the ensuing morning Cranfield inquired his way to the cottage of Alice, declining all companionship in his visit to her. Alice was sitting in a neat pretty little parlour, full of the tokens of elegant and busy occupation; books work, writing, drawing materials, an open piano—all betokened that if Alice still suffered from the troubles of love, it was not more in idleness. Disappointments of the heart render some people slothful and indolent, but dispose others to increased activity and energy; you may wear your willow, like your rue, 'with a difference.' Alice looked excessively surprised when Cranfield was announced; but in a moment she regained her self-possession, and received him with freezing politeness. Cranfield, however, was not disposed to lose a moment in his vindication of himself; the names of Darnley and Isabel were instantly pronounced, and prepared her for what was to follow.

'And now, dearest Alice,' said Cranfield, after forgiveness had been accorded to him, 'tell me why you did not vindicate yourself from the suspicion of extravagance? Why did you not at once tell me your reason for purchasing the embroidered handkerchiefs which have been the cause of so much disquietude between us?'

'You allowed me no time to do,' replied Alice, with a smile. 'I did not wish to become the immediate chronicler of my own charitable deed; but had we not been suddenly interrupted by visitors, you would probably have uttered some very severe strictures on my prodigality, which I should have been able immediately to refute; you did not however, give me any opportunity of doing so; your letter, rejecting my hand, contained no specific accusation against me; you merely spoke of general incompatibility of habits and tastes; no instance of dissimilarity was particularized; what more, then, could I do than clear your desertion with all the fortitude I could command? It would have been degrading alike to the dignity and delicacy of woman, if I had come forward and requested to be furnished with a categorical list of all my failings and short-comings.

Cranfield agreed to everything she said, and blamed himself so bitterly, and asserted so positively that he was quite unworthy of such a treasure as Alice, that it was really moving to listen to his self-deprecation. This deep humility, however, did not hinder him from urging that Alice would name an early day, from whence the aforesaid undeserved bliss was to date; and Alice, after a little hesitation, complied with his request.

'Well,' said Mrs. Hatfield to Mary Moreton, as they returned from paying a wedding visit to Mr. and Mrs. Cranfield, 'I should like to know by what legerdemain the cards have been shuffled into their proper places again—our friend Alice seems to be as happy and contented a bride as if her engagement with Cranfield had never been broken off.

Mary Moreton, who was not quite so good tempered as she had been two years before, having failed in her attack on the deaf old bachelor, replied in rather a sphenetic tone, 'I am very much surprised at Alice's want of spirit; broken vows may be cemented, like broken china; but it will require a vast amount of care to prevent a second fracture. Then Cranfield has the character of being a good deal too fond of money; the house and appointment assumed all in a very ordinary style, and Alice was a very plainly-attired bride.'

'Expecting the beautiful embroidered handkerchief that she held in her hand,' said Mrs Hatfield, 'did you not remark it, Mary?' I was delighted with the elegance of the work; depend upon it that it was Cranfield's gift to her; she never would have purchased it for herself.'

'That may be the case,' replied Mary; 'when miserly people make gifts, they are always unnecessarily profuse; such a handkerchief appears to me quite out of keeping with the usual style of Alice's requirements.'

The newly-married couple soon after dined with Mrs Hatfield, and Alice bore another handkerchief in her hand, quite as magnificent as the former one. Her friends soon grew tired of admiring the twin-handkerchiefs, and saying that they were much out of place in her modest wardrobe; but she never failed to rejoice that she possessed them. Cranfield was very dull in understanding the mysteries of dress, he constantly confused glace-silk with satin, lace with blonde, and muslin with barege; but 'one particular species of vanity' was always sure to interest—he never omitted to recognise and to welcome his wife's Embroidered Handkerchief!

The Poor Author who Cheated his Appetite.

In Leipsic lived a poor young man who supported himself as best he could by writing for the public press. Sometimes he earned so little that he was almost starving and never did he succeed in getting even a tolerable living. One cold stormy night he sat in his garret writing, rolled up in an old cloak to try to keep some heat in his shivering body. His work had to be sent in early the following morning, when he hoped to be paid for it in time to get some breakfast, and in this hope he wrote on, although neither dinner nor supper had strengthened him.

Presently a pang of hunger shot across his inner man, and caused his pen to rest for a moment.

"Be con ent, stomach," he cried; "let me but finish, and thou shalt have some bread."

Again he wrote on for some time, but another twinge made him suddenly pause

"Good stomach," he said, "be at ease; I shall soon have finished, and then shalt have some juicy beefsteak to recruit the."

With a grimace he took up his pen, and continued his writing until the sharp gnawing of hunger became almost intolerable.

"What," he cried, "canst thou not be quiet, O trouble some stomach? Have I not promised thee that thou shalt be fed? Take comfort, I am nearly at the last page, and after that is written thou shalt have a chicken and tomato sauce."

Again his busy pen flew over the pages until he arrived at the last word, when, flinging it on the table, he made a bound into bed, exclaiming, "Ha, stomach, thou art cheated! Not a bit shalt thou have, thou greedy thing!" and, rolling his cloak about him, he soon forgot his hunger in sleep.

The Hundredth Generation.

—For the benefit of those who discuss the subjects of population, war, pestilence, famine, &c., it may be as well to mention that the number of human beings living at the end of the hundredth generation, commencing with a single pair, doubling at each generation (say in thirty years,) and allowing for each man, woman and child, and average space of four feet in height, and one foot square, would form a vertical column, having for its base the whole surface of the earth and water spread out into a plane, and for its height 3,674 times the sun's distance from the earth! The number of human *strata* thus piled one on the other would amount to $460,790,000,000,000.—[Sir John Herschel.

It is not to be wondered at that authors are sometimes a little irritable. It is not surprising that in their exasperation at the critics, they are sometimes tempted to take a hint from the poet in the Spanish fable, whose manuscripts were devoured by mice, till at length he put some corrosive sublimate into his ink and was never troubled again.

A singular innovation was made at a funeral in Paris the other day. Instead of a laudatory discourse in honor of the individual interred, one of his friends read extracts from a newspaper article in his praise.

THOUGH an honest discharge of one's duty may for the time, offend those it opposes, yet it will at last be justified and admired even by the very men who suffer from it.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

The natural history of the Indian Peninsula, especially of the animal and vegetable world, affords subjects deserving the attention of all educated men who have leisure time upon their hands and opportunities for investigation. There is a vast field of inquiry here open to all. The early history of the human race—of man in pre-historic times—is a subject now exciting considerable interest amongst the scientific world.—India has already made some contributions to the general stock of knowledge on the matter, but a great deal more still remains to be done. If the old belief, that Asia was the cradle of the human race, is true—and there seems to be no good reason for doubting it—then we ought to find some evidence of it in the remains of man's handiwork in the countries adjacent to that of his supposed origin. Now, India is proved to be covered with the burial places of a people who were unknown to the Hindoos, who lived and died probably long before the commencement of Hindoo Chronology. We know that such a race must have existed, because we find their burial grounds scattered over the length and breadth of the land. Their iron spear heads, their hunting knives, and even the ashes of their dead are still recognisable amid the debris of the cairns which have been examined, yet this is about all that we do know of them. As to the time in which they lived all history is silent. Similar remains have been found, in almost every country of the civilised world. It is certain, however, that man existed for some time upon the earth, before he discovered the uses of iron ore.—It has been clearly proved by geologists that the first implements of offence and defence, constructed by man, were of a material which he must have found ready to his hand—hard stone, flint, bone &c.; that after a time, metallic substance, which required only a low heat to melt them were employed in the making of their weapons; this period being represented by what Sir C. Lyell speaks of as the "age of bronze." So that, in fact, the cairns and country, belong to a period much more advanced than that of which we have evidence, of man's existence in other countries. A proof of the antiquity of man in the country, was given some few years ago by Mr. Theobalds, of the Geological Survey, who discovered in India a number of polished stone implements, hatchets, arrow heads, &c., which were supposed to belong to the latter period when men could afford the leisure to smooth and polish the hard substances they employed as weapons. Within the last month or two, an important discovery has been made in our own Presidency, which goes to show that, in these primitive times, the human race had overrun a good part of India. Messrs King and Foote, of the Geological Survey, we understood, have found "stone implements" of a rough and evidently primitive kind, over a wide tract of country. These implements are mostly of the arrow-head pattern, though some are hatchet-shaped, and they are made out of the hardest material this part of the country affords, namely, quartzite. Many of them are so roughly hewn, that unsuspecting observers might very naturally come to the conclusion of Topsy, that they "growed," in the shape and form in which they now appear. These implements have been found not only on the surface and in water channels, but overlain to a considerable depth by soil and gravel. We have reason to believe that a full account of this discovery will shortly appear in one of our local scientific journals. Some persons may be inclined to ask, "Cui bono?" What does this supposed discovery lead to? Does it go to prove that man has lived longer upon the earth than theologians would of? We answer, it proves nothing as to the actual age at which man first appeared. The discovery is important, in that it corroborates the evidence already collected in Europe, that man did, in his earliest history, make weapons of stone, then of bronze, and then of iron. It proves too that the race was widely distributed, even at those remote days, but how many thousands of years have aged since these rude instruments were fashioned by human hands, nobody can tell.

We must wait patiently, and accumulate more facts before we can be in a position to speculate upon this important question.—*Overland Athenæum and Statesman.*

ACTS OF LOVE.—Each one of a thousand acts of love costs very little by itself, and yet when viewed altogether, who can estimate their value? What is it that secures for one the name of a kind neighbor? Not the doing of half a dozen great favors in as many years, but the little every day kindness, neither of which seems of much consequence, considered in itself, but their continual repetition sheds a sunlight over the whole neighborhood. It is so, too, in the family. The child whose good offices are always ready when they are wanted—to run up stairs or down—to get chips, or rock the cradle or to run on an errand and right back—and all with a cheerful face and pleasant temper, has a reward already with such good deeds. If a little girl can take her grandfather on her lap, as he comes home on his, she can get his slippers, or put away his book, or gently comb his thin locks, and who ther she thinks of it or not, those acts of kindness that comes from a loving heart are the sunbeams that lighten up a dark and sad world.

Peter says it is folly to tell a man that he must not *enlarge* his debts when the poor fellow is doing all he can to *contract* them.

A Detroit Judge has decided that babies are not personal property.

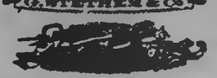
HOW TO BE HAPPY.

O, who so sweetly sleeps or wakes,
Of all the race of men below,
As he who our good paper takes,
Nor lets the printer unpaid go?

An old man with an opulent nose wears spectacles on his own hook.

What fish is the most sensible in winter? A good skate.

G. STETHEM & CO.



JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS Table, Pocket, Butcher and Hunting Knives; Wade & Butcher's and Rodger's Razors; Cartridges for Wesson's, Ballard's, Spencer's, Henry's, and the Warner's Snider Rifles; also for the best makes of Breech-loading and for Colt's Revolvers; Crucibles; Axes; Augurs; Chains; Mechanics' Tools; Cam & Sons Files; Machine Saws; best Horse Nails and Rasps; Sleigh Shoe and all kinds of Steel; Bed Fastenings; Carriage Bolts; Walnut Stain and Varnishes; Sash; Nail Rods; Anvils, Vices, Stocks and Dies, &c., received.

G. STETHEM & Co.,
Sign of the Cross-cut Saw, George st.
Peterboro, January 10, 1867. 2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

General Insurance Agency—G. A. Cox.
Fire, Life, Accidental and Live Stock Insurance Agency—R. W. Errett.
Land Scrip for Sale.—F. W. Hankain.
Female Teacher Wanted—Section No. 1, Dysart.
Tenders Wanted—J. Thomas.
Caution—Daniel Tye.
Every man his own Printer—Adam's Press Co.
Health is Wealth—G.
Wesleyan Missions.
Insolvent Act of 1864—James Hall.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1867.

THE COUNCIL.

The new Council met on Monday according to law, and after making the necessary declarations of qualification and of office, proceeded by ballot to choose the order in which members in each Ward should retire. There is evidently something wrong (altho' not illegal) in the method of procedure in this act of the Council. It is simple to leave the matter to the council to select who shall retire in one, or who in two years, inasmuch as there is too much room for designing, evil-disposed persons to remove from the council any one who may be feared or obnoxious to a particular party. And it is well that it does not continue. The evil can be borne with being of short continuance: it does not occur again, if it did it would be better either to vote in the first place by ballot, or having elected the men, to proceed as in the selection of Jurors. What reasonable right can one member of a council have to say which of his colleagues, elected in the same manner as himself, shall retire first. We cannot understand why such men as Mr. Cluxton should be *voted* out in one year, while others having almost nothing at stake remain in two and three years. Or why should Mr. Toole be voted out in one year: a man who has served long in the Council and always stood at the head of the poll against all comers, while men whose labours for the interest of the Town have been few and far between, are voted to remain in Council two years. But as we have said, the evil is now over, and it is well that there is no provisions for its recurrence.

The new Council is now fairly started, and we trust that their efforts will be to abate as many evils as possible, and to do all in their power to curtail undue expenses, with a due regard to the comfort and well-being of every citizen, and the extension of every lawful means of increasing our business facilities.

The roads to and from the Town are not in as good a state as they should be. Complaints are daily being made of the state of the roads to Warsaw and to Norwood. In fact one of the members of the County Council informs us that after the last session of the Council it was almost impossible to get home. This ought not to be so. The trade of the east should be drawn to Peterborough by building good roads or repairing the ones already travelled. The County would aid in the work if the Town Council would come forward and offer to do its share. But, to the disgrace of the Town Council, it is always last to act; in fact sometimes has to be almost forced to action. We trust that the new Council will be ready to meet the County Council in a spirit of fairness, and show a willingness to settle all differences. The County Council, too, should consult with the Town in matters of mutual interest, so as to avoid any appearance of undue prominence in anything that effects both. The Bridge difficulty is not yet settled. The committee appointed by the Town Council to report on matters relating to the Bridge, it is true, reported. But the report recommends nothing, and might as well never have been written. But as the County Council has appointed a special committee to confer with the Town Council on this matter, this vexed question may soon be set at rest.

It is much to be regretted that the Town is separated from the County. There may have been cause for separation once, but there is no cause why they should remain apart. If we remember aright, when Mr. Fortye was arbitrator on behalf of the Town, he recommended that some action be taken to re-unite them, and the last arbitrator, Mr. Edwards, thinks that it would be better if the Town and County were united. The most superficial observer must see this, and it would be well if some action should be taken at once to get an act for that purpose. An endeavor was made by the Town to have a clause to enable Towns to Counties inserted in the present law. None, however, was inserted; it is desirable therefore, that an act be obtained for the purpose, and the sooner the better.

At present there are jealousies that a union would, in some degree remove, and there is the absence of co-operation that would not exist if they were united.

A member of the County Council informs us that the Government at one time put on Royal Engineers for the purpose of reporting on a military road back from the great lakes, and that those Engineers reported favorably of the route between Peterboro' and Norwood. If this be so, and there is no reason to doubt his statement. Might not the joint memorial, or joint action of the Town and County Councils induce the government to build this, or if not build it entirely, bigher material aid for the purpose, by the County and Town assisting. The trade of the east would thus be secured to Peterboro', and the grain of the eastern part of the county would come here instead of going to Cobourg, there being ten miles distance in our favour.

The mineral production of the east of the county will ere long be a large item. It is remarkable that an object is putting forth treasure to while the people of Peterboro' sit twiddling with folded hands till the marble, iron, gold &c., [illegible] of the north and east, should be brought to our doors either by railroads or by a mineralogical upheaving of the north and east country. The trade of the back country is lost, it goes to Lindsay, because of the impossibility of approach to this town, and yet what is being done? Nothing. We depend on the advantages of our situation, and do little; but ere we are aware, Cobourg on the one side and Lindsay on the other may rob us of our birth-right. We trust that our public men will set to work with a will, and endeavor to prevent the trade of the eastern part of the county and also of the northern part from being diverted from its proper course. Now is the best time. Once diverted it is not so easily brought back.

THE WARDEN.

P. M. GROVER, ESQ., CHOSEN CHAIRMAN ELECT.

From our report of proceedings of County Council in another column, it will be seen that P. M. Grover, Esq., Reeve of Asphodel, has been unanimously chosen Warden for this year. Ever since it was known that Mr. Grover was appointed Reeve of Asphodel for 1867, there appeared a growing desire in the minds of the majority of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves to centre on him as the man, and when they all assembled here on Tuesday doubts were set at rest. Mr. Grover well deserves the honor. He has been long a member of the Council and a working member, understands well Municipal matters, and possesses the confidence of his colleagues largely. It seems to have been the desire of the Reeves to divide the honor; this too is reasonable, as by this manner reasonable expectations may be held of occupying the position, which urges to labor and faithfulness, to the end that an energetic councillor may reap the due reward of his labor. In the present instance there is not a dissenting voice heard, and we trust that every member of the County Council will continue to thus merit the favor of his colleagues, and also the approbation of his constituents.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

Have gone to work with a will. It is true, some time has been taken up with Committees, but this is as necessary as regular meetings—in fact all important business is prepared in Committee.

We expect all the business of the Session will be pushed through as soon as possible.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The time for the annual meeting of the Peterborough Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society is again at hand, and will, we believe, take place sometime about the 14th prox. Meantime the usual yearly appeal for contributions will be made to the friends of the Society. As it is desirable that every information possible respecting the Society should reach those who aid in the work, we copy a short sketch of the Parent Society and its operations:—

The Object of the British & Foreign Bible Society is the circulation of the Bible, without note or comment, amongst all the nations of the earth, in their own language. *Its Constitution* is so framed as to admit of the cordial co-operation of all Christians; and it is heartily supported by the great and good amongst them, from the Queen on the Throne to the humblest subject in her Empire.

The number of Branches in great Britain is about 4,500; in the Colonies about 1,200; of which Upper Canada numbers nearly 400. The Upper Canada Bible Society is the best auxiliary in the British Colonies.

The Number of Versions now circulated by the Parent Society is 213, of which 101 are translations which were never before printed

The Number of Copies of the Scripture circulated by the Parent Society amounts to over 53 millions, in 175 different languages: besides 30 millions more which it had helped to circulate by means of foreign auxiliaries. *The Annual Issue of Scriptures* by the Parent Society is about 2½ millions of copies; and its *Annual Income* is from £170000 to £200,000 sterling.

The Upper Canada Bible Society issues about 50,000 copies of the Scriptures yearly. The Annual Income for all purposes is nearly $30,000. During the thirty-seven years of its operation it has circulated very nearly 3700,000 copies of the Bible and Testament.

Operations of the Upper Canada Bible Society. —There are two Auxiliaries connected with the U. C. Society, viz, the London and the Kingston. The number of Branches throughout the country is nearly 400. In addition to the labours of its Agents and of Colporteurs employed by various Branches, the U. C. Society regularly employ four Colporteurs to labour chiefly in newly settled Townships where no Branches have yet been organized. It also aids in the work of circulating the Scriptures among the Ottawa lumbermen, and in the destitute settlements of the Province.

The Peterborough Branch has distributed by sales and gifts during the past year many copies of the Scriptures, these have been carried into all parts of the county by colportage and otherwise. The colporteur employed by this branch is now on a tour to the back townships, carrying the word of God into the lumber shanties and forest homes of the new settlements north of us.

The Society should be liberally sustained and its collectors should be kindly received, for in their unpleasant, yet voluntary task, they have much to overcome, and deserve the sympathy of all who love the good work. They should never be as they sometimes are, treated as though they solicited the money for their own benefit. Let it be ever remembered that the gift is not to man but to God, who loveth a cheerful giver, and who has said "He who soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully."

Local meetings are to be held this evening in various parts of the county addressed by members and friends of the Society. Let these meetings be well attended, and let the annual meeting, which will this year be held in the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, (Rev. Mr. McDonald's) be a large one. The past year has been full of interest and much valuable information may be expected in the review which will no doubt be given of its suggestive events.

Wesleyan Missions.

We invite attention to the notice, of the Wesleyan Missionary services in another column. They will be on Sunday and Monday, 27th and 28th inst., in the Methodist Church. Several eminent speakers from a distance will take part in those services.—The Rev. Mr. Cochrane will preach on Sunday, both morning and evening, and addresses will be delivered on Monday evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. We hope all who can, will avail themselves of the opportunity to be present.

A communication, relative to Monaghan Literary Society, has been received, but owing to press of matter will not appear till next week.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual and Stock Insurance Company.

We have received from Mr. Street, the Manager of the above, old and well-established institution, a copy of the Report of the fifteenth annual general meeting of the Association, containing a detailed statement of the amount of business done by the Company, the amount of losses, and a great amount of other information useful to the members and the public at large having property to insure.

The number of policies issued last year was 3,821, being a few below the previous year; but the amount of premiums collected thereon was considerably in excess of that year—the amount of cash premiums received for business done during the year being about $25,000.

The losses number 61—three of which, the report states, the Board, for reasons we presume perfectly good, were obliged to reject; 53 of which had been paid prior to the 22nd of November—the day on which the books were closed. The total amount of losses foots up to $14,696.41—being little over half what they amounted to the year before, and being considerable lower than they have been since 1862. 53 claims had been paid prior to 22nd November, amounting to $14,704, and three had been paid between that date and the day of meeting, and payment ordered by the Board of the other two. The total number of policies in force is 14,670, covering $7,705,729.54, averaging $661.17 to each policy. The cash on hand, cash notes, &c., of the Company amount to over $50,000, being equal to three years losses; besides this, there is a balance of premium notes, making the security to policy holders perfectly good.

We also notice, that during the year, the Company have made the appointment of an Inspector of Agencies and Fire. This office has been filled by Mr. W. A. Cooly, a first class practical business man, for several years identified with the Provincial Agricultural Society, as the Manager of the Exhibition Grounds. The selection is a good one, and must be of benefit to the Company.

We notice that important alterations have been made in the By-laws and Rules of the Company, which will, we think, tend to promote the interest of the Company, and put it in a position to compete with any Company in the country. The rates on 1st and 2nd class brick and stone buildings having been reduced to as low a figure as prudence would admit of.

We notice that the active and intelligent agent of the Company here, Mr. R. W. Errett, figures in the list at No. 3, for 403 applications. This is a good year's business, and shows that the right man is in the right place here at all events.

We must now, for this week, let this matter drop and call attention in another issue to the remaining portions of the report, and, in conclusion, express our pleasure at the sound financial condition of this, one of the oldest Farmers Insurance Companies in Canada, and we can advise farmers, who are uninsured to go to Mr. Errett, whose office is in Scott's Block, Simcoe street, and have their property insured.

In last week's *Review*, Mr. Wrighton has gone to some trouble to prove that he is a respectable, honorable gentleman. Does he think any one believes it? If he does, he is mistaken. He does *not deny* that he went in without paying a paltry "yorker," but finding that next morning there was considerable town talk about the matter, he went and paid it. Now, why this talk-about-town, if Mr. Wrighton acted all right? Mr. Wrighton hides behind the plea that he is a fireman. At the time, he was not a fireman in reality. He had been proposed as an honorary member—that was all. The firemen, too, repudiate his act, and in fact any connection with him, being ashamed that any one claiming to be one of them should do as he did. He thinks he has found inconsistency in our remarks before and since the election. We can assure him we are consistent, we always despise meanness, and oppose mean acts, and mean men, when we know them; and our change of mind arises out of our having found out his true character. We are not bound to praise a man longer than his character will warrant us to do. If we speak differently now from what we did a month ago, it is because we think differently. In the fable, the noble lion kept company with the ass only while the donkey had on the lion's skin; as soon as his ears appeared, as he moved, Leo found him out and gave the donkey what he deserved for his presumption. If we appeared to praise Mr. Wrighton, it was before his ears appeared. His abuse we prefer to his praise. We don't court the flattery of rowdies.

Little Lake Cemetery Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Little Lake Cemetery Company, met in the Council Chamber, on Monday last, when the following Directors were elected for the present year:—Messrs. R. Denniston, Sheriff Hall, R. Kingan, T. Fortye W. Cluxton, J. W. Gilmour, W. Eastland, R. D. Rogers and W. Lundy.

The Treasurer presented his report which shows a balance in his hands amounting to $180.05.

The following is the Secretary's Report:—

To the Directors and Stockholders of the Little Lake Cemetery Company.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Secretary begs leave to report that there has been sold during the year, 13 lots, amounting to $136, and 8 single lots at one dollar each.

There are accounts due to the Company for lots sold, which I think can be collected, amounting to $101.40.

Of the number interred during the year in the Little Lake Cemetery, there has been 38 males and 12 females. Of the above number there died under 10 years, 7; between 10 and 20 years, 4; between 20 and 40 years, 14; between 40 and 60 years, 8; between 60 and 80 years, 3; one 86, and one 94.

Their nationalities were—Canadian, 9; English, 4; Irish, 11; Scotch, 2.

19 died in the Town of Peterborough, 4 in Ashburnham, and 17 in the surrounding country.

The diseases of which they died, so far as they are given are as follows:—Consumption, 8; fits, 1; fever, 2; disease of the throat, 3; dropsy, 3; brain fever, 3; inflammation, 2; childbirth, 2; English cholera, 1; croup, 1; accidental, 2, and 12 of which diseases were not given.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. WALTON, Secretary.

Peterboro, January 21, 1867.

Literary Club.

This evening the following subject will be discussed:—"Should any of the Fenians now under sentence of death in Canada be executed?" Leaders, Messrs. Stratton and Fairbairn. Members only admitted.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

January 22nd, 1867.

The following Reeves and Deputy-Reeves, of the respective municipalities of the County, presented themselves and filed their certificates as required by law:—

Asphodel—P. M. Grover, Reeve; Timothy Coughlin, Deputy Reeve.
Belmont and Methuen—Peter Pearce, Reeve.
Dummer—Thos. Geo. Choate, Reeve.
Douro—Geo. Clarke, Reeve.
Otonabee—Wm. Laing, Reeve; Jas. Miller, Deputy Reeve.
Harvey—W. A. Scott, Reeve.
Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos—John Carroll, Reeve.
Ashburnham—A. C. Dunlop, Reeve.
Monaghan—Geo. Young, Reeve.
Smith—John Walton, Reeve; Isaac Garbutt, Deputy Reeve.
Galway—Thos. Probert, Reeve.
Dysart—John Lucas, Reeve.
Stanhope—James Melville, Reeve.
Minden—S. S. Peck, Reeve.
Snowden and Glamorgan—Francis Peck, Reeve.
Ennismore—Daniel Whalen, Reeve, not present.

At 3 o'clock the court called the Council to order for the election of Warden.

It was moved by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Scott,—That P. M. Grover be Warden for the present year.—*Carried.*

Mr. Grover then made and subscribed the declarations of office as Warden, and took his seat.

He then addressed the Council, but we regret that we did not hear it.

The minutes of last day of the last session was then read and confirmed.

On motion of Mr. S. S. Peck, seconded by Mr. Choate, John J. Hall, Esq., was appointed Auditor for 1867. The Warden named Dr. Poole as the other Auditor.

Mr. Pearce addressed the Council on the subject of the state of the Otonabee Bridge, by no means complimenting the Town Council for their action in the matter, and sarcastically adverting to the Report of the Special Committee of the Town Council on the subject of the bridge.

Moved by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Dunlop,—That Messrs. Carroll, S. S. Peck, Laing, Scott, Choate, Dunlop and the mover be a special Committee to fix the standing Committees for the present year.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Peck, seconded by Mr. Lucas,—That Messrs. Pearce, Scott and Laing be a special Committee to confer with the Town Council in regard to the repairs of the Peterboro Bridge, and report at as early a date as possible.—*Carried.*

The Council adjourned to 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY.

Council met about 11 o'clock.

Present—15 members.

Minutes of Tuesday read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, the special Committee appointed to fix standing Committees was allowed to report.

The standing Committees (the first name being Chairman) are:—

COUNTY PROPERTY.—Messrs. Walton, Miller, Scott, Pearce, Choate, F. Peck and Dunlop.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—Messrs. Carroll, Pearce, Choate, Laing, S. S. Peck, Scott, Young, Clark, Coughlin and Probert.

SCHOOLS.—Messrs. Choate, Dunlop, Pearce, S. S. Peck, Carroll, Garbutt, Whalen, Melville and Lang.

FINANCE AND ASSESSMENT.—Messrs. Pearce, Dunlop, S. S. Peck, Laing, Walton, Carroll, Scott, Probert, Clark and Choate.

PETITIONS.—Messrs. Lucas, Garbutt, Melleville, F. Peck, Whalen, Coughlin and Young.

PRINTING.—Messrs. Dunlop, Miller, Walton, Scott, Carroll, S. S. Peck, and Coughlin.

APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE.—Messrs. Laing, Garbutt, Pearce, Choate, S. S. Peck, Carroll, Miller, Scott and Dunlop.

On motion of Mr. Carroll the petition of J. R. Benson, for the office of Inspector of Weights and Measures was referred to the Committee on appointments to office.

The Warden urged *action*, that the business of the session might be got through as early as possible.

Mr. Walton thought it better to adjourn so as to allow Committees to get to work.

Mr. Pearce thought the subject of re-survey, concerning which there was so much talk, should be taken up. He then referred to a motion of the last Council recommending to memorialize government to establish the resurvey, and also to enable the County Council to levy and collect the costs already paid, being almost $3,000.

Mr. Carroll explained that the motion referred to had not been unanimously passed, as he (Mr. C.) had opposed it at the time.

On motion of Mr. Lucas, the Clerk was directed to procure the necessary books and statutes for the new municipalities of Dysart and Stanhope.

The Council adjourned to two o'clock to allow Committees to get to work.

The remaining part of this day was taken up with Committees, until about six o'clock, when the Council reassembled. After which, on a motion of Mr. S. S. Peck, seconded by Mr. Pearce, to have the County Solicitor appear before the Council and give his advice how to proceed so as to reimburse the County for the cost of the re-survey of Harvey and Burleigh, a free discussion took place, in which Messrs. Pearce, Peck, Scott, Walton, Garbutt and Laing took part. We cannot give a report this week, but hope to be able to do so in our next.

North Monaghan Township Council

Monaghan, January 21st, 1867.

The members Elect met on Monday, at noon, when they made and subscribed to the usual qualifications and declarations of office.

A By-law was passed, appointing Robert M. Shaw and John McIntosh, Esqs., Auditors of Township accounts for past year.

Account of sheep killed belonging to the Rev. J. M. Roger and Richard Lund were received and ordered to lie over till the next meeting of the Council.

On the motion of Mr. Robson the Council adjourned to Saturday, the 2nd February, at 10 o'clock, then to meet for the appointment of Township officers and other public business.—*Com.*

Gold in Dysart.

Mr. Lucas, Reeve of Dysart, has shown us a specimen of gold-bearing quartz found in Dysart, that will compare favorably with any brought from Madoc. Several gentlemen, who profess to be judges, declare it to be very rich in the precious metal. We have no doubt but that the back country is just as rich in gold as Madoc, and next season there may be a rush to Dysart from Madoc.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, Jan. 21st., 1867.

The newly elected Mayor and Council met to-day at noon pursuant to the statute in that behalf. Present—His Worship W. H. Sheet, Wrighton, and Messrs. Burnham, Chamberlain, Leonard, Clinton, Kennedy, S. Dickson, Doherty, Patterson, Stevenson, Wrighton and J. H. Dixon.

The Clerk then read the returns of the different Wards.

The members present made and subscribed the necessary qualification of office.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Clerk read the clause of the statute relating to balloting of members to retire, and proceeded to take the ballot, which resulted as follows:

NORTH WARD.

Mr. Toole	retires	1st year.
W. H. Wrighton,	"	2nd "
J. H. Dixon	"	3rd "

SOUTH WARD.

T. Leonard,	retires	1st year.
E. Burnham,	"	2nd "
E. Chamberlain,	"	3rd "

CENTRE WARD.

W. Patterson,	retires	1st year.
J. Doharty,	"	2nd "
J. Stevenson,	"	3rd "

EAST WARD.

Wm. Cluxton,	retires	1st year.
S. Dickson,	"	2nd "
W. N. Kennedy,	"	3rd "

On motion of Mr. Stevenson a By-law was read a first time for appointing auditors for the current year.

On motion of the same, the council went into committee on the second reading of the By-law. Mr. Wrighton in the chair. The blanks were filled with the names of E. Pearce and Charles Cameron, and read a second time without amendment; it was afterwards passed.

Moved by Mr. Chamberlen, seconded by Mr. Burnham,—That the undersigned be a special committee to recommend the standing committees of the council for the present year at the next meeting of the council, viz: Messrs. Burnham, S. Dickson, Stevenson and Wrighton.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson seconded by Mr. Wrighton,—The council adjourned till the evening at half past seven o'clock.

The Council met in the evening pursuant to adjournment.

Present—The Mayor, and Messrs. Chamberlen, Leonard, Kennedy, S. Dickson, Patterson, Doharty, Stevenson, Wrighton and J. H. Dixon.

The minutes of the last meeting were read over and confirmed.

Two petitions were read from widow Riordan and Mrs. Halpin, asking charity from the Council. They were both referred to the Mayor.

The Council then adjourned to next Monday night at half-past seven o'clock.

ASHBURNHAM.

The Councillors for the current year met shortly after 12 o'clock on Monday, and made and subscribed the necessary declarations of qualification and of office. Having done so they proceeded to business and passed two or three minor accounts and claims. They appointed Jonathan Stephenson and H. T. Strickland, Esq's, Auditors.

The Clerk was directed to instruct the Collector to remit Edward Tighe the amount of his statute labor for 1866.

The Council adjourned till the first Monday in February, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Godey's Lady's Book for February.

This is the second number of Volume Seventy four. The illustration are of the very highest order of the art, and the literary matter excellent. The contents:—

A beautiful steel engraving, "The Lost Money." The Fashion-plate contains six finely colored dresses, real fashions. Cupid Sharpening his Arrow, printed in tints.—Valentine's Day, an emblematical wood-cut. The latest Fashions consist of two Promenade Suits; Ristori Jacket, front and back view; New Style of Caps, Night-cap and Invalid's Cap, etc. etc In the Novelties will be found a Hood for a little girl; eight new styles of Dresses; Collar; Night dress; Black Velvit Jacket; Fancy Basque; and the End of a neck-tie. The work Department contains a variety of work that will be appreciated. A Lady's Under Waistcoat, three engravings; a Pair of Crochet Over-Boots for Ladies; Mittens in Berlin wool; Foot-Cushion in Braid-work; Work-Pocket, two handsome engravings; Design for working on Net; Trimming for Under Petticoats, etc.; Antimacassar in Embroidery and Applique over White Net; Letters for Marking; and several handsome Embroidery Patterns, etc. A handsome Country Residence will also be found in this number. In Literary Department Mrs. Harland concludes her first story of the year, "Entirely at Home." In the March number we will give another, and in April we will commence a capital novelette, by the same author, running through several numbers. Read the beautiful story of "Ten Years and Two Hearts," by Belle Butledge; "Ursule Athoy;" and "The Little Strategist."

The London *Railway News and Joint Stock Journal* states that the Canadian Delegates have settled all points at issue with the N. B and N. S. Delegates on the one hand, and with the Imperial government on the other, regarding the Confederation of these Provinces, and that a bill on the accepted basis will be introduced at the opening of next session, to confirm the arrangement.—It also says that the Imperial guarantee of £3,000,000 for the Intercolonial Railway will be increased to £4,000,000 if necessary, and that the line can be completed in two years, to connect the Grand Trunk with Halifax.

Mr. A. Michel, the well known mining engineer attached to the Canada Geological Commission, and on whose statements reliance may be placed, writes that although he was not permitted to make in the Richardson gold mine near Madoc, the works required for a thorough investigation of the discovery, he saw enough and assayed a sufficient quantity of earthy matter and rock to be persuaded of the existence in the Township of Madoc "of an auriferous deposit as extraordinary for its wealth as for the conditions of its existence."

Tenders for the deepening of the Grenville and Carillon canal were opened on the 15th inst. in the Public Works Department, Ottawa. The deepening of the canal is deemed of such importance by lumbermen and saw mill owners on the Ottawa, that they have guaranteed upwards of thirty thousand dollars to the Department of Public Works to enable the work to be commenced at once in anticipation of a grant from Parliament.

Communications.

THE PETERBOROUGH BRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR,—At the first meeting of the County Council on Tuesday last, Mr. Pearce alluded to the apathy shown by the Town Council in reference to its assisting in the repairs required on the bridge across the Otonabee River in the Town. In his usual sledge-hammer style he commented upon the Report submitted by the special Committee of the Town Council, in a way not very complimentary to that body, and after showing the necessity of some action at once to be taken in the matter, moved for a Committee to confer with the Town Council to ascertain what was to be done.

Mr. Carroll referred to a conversation he had heard the night before, in which a City Father had humorously said, "We have our end of the bridge secured, the County now might look after the other end." The circumstance he said reminded him of the story of a man's craft that had a Captain and a Mate, in which the former, jealous of his dignity, would not allow the latter on the quarter deck without a reprimand. When the vessel came to anchor, the Mate said to the Captain, "My end of the vessel is at anchor, where is yours?"

The most casual observer cannot but be struck with the apparent indifference on the part of the Town in regard to a matter which interests them equally with the County, and one will be ready to ask is there not a cause? Yes, Mr. Editor, there is a cause, and it is a pity that the special Committee appointed by the Town Council referred to, did not state this in their Report, I will, with your leave, sir, state a few reasons why there exists the indifference complained of; they are bruited about the Town and they may as well be made public as not. The first intimation that the Town Council had of the state of the bridge was on the 12th of November last, when both Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Clarke were heard on the state of the bridge.

In answer to enquiries, the latter could not state the amount of repairs necessary, the time it would require to make them, nor an approximation of the amount required. From the observations made by members of the Council at the time, Mr. Sheridan must have known that there was an impression that something was wrong, which he should have noticed in his Report to the County Council. The Town Council reasoned in this way, the bridge is in the charge of the County Council, and that body as is usual at the June Session, gave instructions to have the bridge examined and repaired, but left the matter in the hands of the Clerk. The Clerk, in his Report to the Council at its meeting in December, states why it was not done. He says "subsequent to the June Council I could not find an experienced carpenter to undertake the examination and repairs of the Peterborough Bridge in this Town. The Volunteer excitement was an additional reason for the delay. In August I wrote for Mr. Clarke, an experienced bridge builder; my letter did not reach him for some time. With a view of making a thorough examination a temporary scow was erected. Mr. Clarke brought with him a few experienced hands, when it was found that the six corbels on the cut stone piers were all rotten, also the ends of the long joists projecting inwards from the same. As soon as this discovery was made I attended the next meeting of the Town Council and represented the whole matter, with a view of their co-operation, &c."

Then if the Clerk neglects writing to the "experienced carpenter" till August, and that gentleman sees fit to come in November, when the days are short and the weather disagreeable, should it be deemed strange if the Town Council demur [illegible] for these blunders and delays? [illegible] experienced carpenter being found to [illegible] examine ion and repairs of the [illegible] in town the very man who [illegible] the timbers now wanting repairs—[illegible] is that man, and no tradesman in [illegible] given better satisfaction to any [illegible] him. There are others [illegible] make the job if they had the [illegible] are certain reasons [illegible] which are anything [illegible] from a distance [illegible] preferred.

Asked not if I have succeeded in showing the causes of the indifference on the part of the Town in the Bridge affair, but they are, first, that the County has blundered in having the examination and repairs undertaken at so late a period of the year; and secondly, in the manner in which the Council is to pay for these blunders. In fair play the Town should have been consulted in the matter, if it be required to pay. Let the County Council act right in the matter, and my word for it the Town will act *right* on its part.

The question of dignity might appear a frivolous one, but, nevertheless, it is one that enters largely into corporate bodies. No such body allows quietly its prerogative to be infringed upon, at the same time it not unfrequently happens, that this same body will ruthlessly invade the right of another body, simply because the former may esteem itself to be the greater of the two. Such conduct is unworthy of intelligent men, and should be guarded against. Free dignity asserts its own rights, and as readily asserts the rights of others. False dignity claims too much, and yields too little. "Wisdom in this as in all other matters is profitable to direct."

Apologizing for the length of this communication.

I am, sir,
Yours truly,
A RATEPAYER.

January 23rd, 1867.

A DAIRY FOR GALWAY.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Being desirous of advancing the interests of Galway, and also of putting money into the pockets of enterprising men, the writer proposes to raise a company for the purpose of starting a dairy business in the township of Galway. The plan to be adopted, is to purchase 2,000 acres of land in the centre of the Township, Land that cannot be surpassed for diary purposes; to clear 100 acres the first year, crop it and seed it down; and to continue doing so till enough be cleared. The second year to put on 50 cows, 20 ewes, and some good hogs. The butter or cheese of one year would repay the whole investment, while at the same time young stock could be raised and large crops of grain—crops that would far more than repay the cost of clearing, building, &c. By the third year all the outlaid capital would be repaid, and in future, all, over working expenses would be profits which would, without doubt be large. The writer of this is well acquainted with dairy business, and is certain that the rear of this county is well adapted for dairy farming being the same sort of soil as that of Orange County, N. Y., and the dairymen of that county receive the highest prices for butter and dairy produce. The plan would be to apply to the government for land, which I have no doubt would be sold for that purpose at about 20cts. per acre, and twenty shares at $100 each would be sufficient to establish the business.—The Government would be a safe one; the land alone at the expiration of a few years would be worth the cost ay, and more too; so that shareholders would be sure to realize the capital invested and a nice profit. Who will commence the work?

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
THOMAS PROBERT,
Galway, January 21st 1867.

It is rumoured in England that Lord Monck will not return to Canada, and that he will be succeeded by Lord Naas, at present Irish Secretary.

The list of English subscriptions to the Quebec Relief Fund is published, and exhibits a noble generosity to praise which would be an gild refined gold. The sum total of the subscriptions amounted to $131,6667

A nugget of gold, weighing forty ounces, worth about seven Hundred dollars, was found a few weeks since at a depth of 32 feet, on the Delory property in the Chaudiere district; and in the same place was found a few days previously a smaller nugget weighing eight ounces.

The direct trade between this country and France is yearly increasing. The number of vessels entered inwards at the Port of Quebec for 1866 was 23, tonnage 8222, and cleared from Quebec 22 vessels, 8283 tons. In the list of Canadian exports to France are 7 vessels of 2,297 tons, amounting to $131,880.

It is proposed to establish an universal green back currency in the United States, the national Bank notes to be replaced by $300,000,000 legal tenders. The supporters of this scheme claim that by retiring 6 per cent, bonds to that amount, a saving of $18,000,000 per annum to the country would be effected. The immediate effect would probably be an advance in the premium on gold.

Billiards.

On Tuesday evening, the 11th ult., J. W. Crown, of Peterboro, C. W., and W. Phillips, of Bellville, played an exhibition game of 500 points, at the club rooms, Belleville, before a large audience, Crown winning by 217 points, who made runs of 134, 90, 80.

On Thursday, the 14th ult., Crown and Jakes (ex-champion) played an exhibition game of 300 points in the afternoon, at Jakes' Billiard Rooms, Cobourg, which was won by Crown.

The same parties played in the evening a game of 500 points for a stake of ——. This game was closely contested up to the first two hundred, when Jakes took the lead and kept it till the fourth hundred, when the game stood—Crown, 220; Jakes, 401; when Crown, getting the balls together, ran out on 180, and winning by 90 points. Crown's highest runs were 280, 75, 65; Jakes' 90, 75, 64, 56. The attendance was large.

PLAYERS WILL TAKE NOTICE.—After January 1, 1867, the following rule extracted from the "The Game of Billiards, by Michael Phelan," will govern when balls are in contact:—

"When the one-balls is in contact with any other ball, the striker may effect a count either by playing directly upon some ball other than that with which his own is in contact, or by playing first upon the cushion, or by a *masse*. In either of the two last mentioned cases, it is immaterial which ball the one-ball strikes first.

"These stipulations observed, the play can then be pursued entirely as if the balls had not been in contact."

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—Get some Rye, scald it, dry it, and brown it, then mix two parts of it with one of Coffee, and you will have as good a cup of coffee as you ever drank if you are troubled with colds, rheumatism, toothache, nervousness, or any summer complaints try first of all [illegible] of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," you can get it of any Medicine Dealer for 25 cts per bottle.

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affection. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box

BIRTHS.

At North Monaghan, on Monday, the 21st inst., Mrs. George Burney, of a son.

MARRIED.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Peterboro', on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Johnson, M.A., Mr. HENRY MERRIAM, of Otonabee, to Miss MARGARET SMYTH, of South Monaghan.

By the same, at the same place, on the 16th inst., Mr. HENRY HUTCHINSON, of Manvers, to Miss RUTH, eldest daughter of Isaac Milburn, Esq. of Smith.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, January 24, 1867.

Flour ₩ brl	$7	00	@	$8 00
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	1	60	@	1 65
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	1	25	@	1 40
Potatoes	0	25	@	0 25
Peas "	0	50	@	0 55
Oats "	0	22	@	0 25
Hay ₩ ton	10	00	@	12 00
Hides ₩ cwt	5	50	@	6 25
Sheepskins	0	80	@	0 90
Wool ₩ lb	0	30	@	0 32
Beef ₩ cwt	5	00	@	5 50
Pork ₩ cwt	5	00	@	5 50
Eggs, per dozen	0	15	@	0 15
Butter,	0	11	@	0 12½
Cordwood	1	75	@	2 50
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@	0 30
Geese	0	30	@	0 45

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning grey and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, e. a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

For the week ending Saturday, Jan. 21st.

| DAYS. Time: 7 a.m. | Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° | Thermometer in the shade | Direction of the Wind | Velocity of the

The following speaks very highly for the Electro-carbonized pens:—

We take much pleasure in recommending Mr. C. Hasbaan's Pens as the best we have used, being far more durable and easier in action than the ordinary steel pens.

..., October 24, 1866.

Month...	W. Gerrie, Cashier,
	Le Banque Jacques Cartier.
(Signed).	H. Stearns, Manager,
	Ontario Bank.
(Signed).	Sagar, Cashier,
	Molsons Bank.
(Signed),	Wil... Cashier,
	... Bank.
(Signed),	Jacques Ral...,
	Merchants ...
(Signed),	E. J. Barnard, Actuary,
	M. C. D. Saving Bank
(Signed)	R. J. Dallas, Manager,
	Bank of Toronto.

REMARKABLE CURES.

TO THE PUBLIC!

I think it but right that I should make known the following facts, with reference to the efficacy of the remedies supplied by Dr. E. Morris, of Peterborough:—Last year a boy of mine took the Scarlet Fever, paralysis followed, and the little fellow lost his speech, being unable to speak for nine months. I had several Doctors attending him but without any beneficial results, and I had almost given up hopes of his recovery. About this time I met Dr. Morris, who furnished me with some medicine which had the effect of restoring the little fellow's speech the day after it was first used, and he is now in excellent health. I have also used Dr. Morris's Dandelion Pills, and found them all he represented them to be. They are a genuine article.

Wm. GARNETT,
Lot 10, 11 Con., Township of Ops.
May 10, 1866. 32

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed withe t assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he seemed me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.
Peterborough, March 7th, 1865.

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan"—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is conclusive of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Prescott, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

New Advertisements.

Land Scrip for Sale!

APPLICABLE on sales of Government Lands and payment of arrears.

FRED. W. HAULTAIN.
Peterboro', Jan. 20, 1867. 4-3in

CAUTION!

PERSONS trespassing or cutting Timber on the undermentioned Lots, in the Township of Harvey, will be prosecuted for damages:—No. 4, 11th concession; No. A, 13th concession; No. 4, 19th concession; and No 7, 17th concession.

DANIEL TYE.
Wilmot, Jan. 1867. 4-3in*

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

THOSE whose stock of health is moth-eaten by such thieves as Scrofula, Eruptions of the Skin, Consumption, Giddiness of the Head, Fainting, &c., can be supplied with the knowledge that will show those robbers to the door, by applying (post-paid) to

G.
Peterborough P. O.

P. S.—Stale diet for some time past, solid and liquid. G.
Peterboro', Jan. 23, 1867. 4-4in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

ALEXANDER BUNTIN, Plaintiff,
and
JOHN SIM PETER, Defendant.

A writ of attachment has been issued in this cause.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, Jan. 23, 1867. 4

Fire, Life, Accidental, and Live Stock INSURANCE AGENCY.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK, SIMCOE STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited, OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

CA... *Place, London; and 77 King Street, Manchester.*

Chief Offices—7, *Waterloo* ... BRAD... Managing Director—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A. Secretary—Charles Harding... Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

... and Marine Insurance ... An agreement for ... Company. By ... FLUENCE.

GOLDSMITH KERBY, Esq., Managing Director, Albert Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting held on the 19th April, 1866, said—See Post Magazine of 28th April.

HEAD OFFICE, B. N. A.,—ONTARIO HALL, Church Street, Toronto.

This Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PROVINCES, at rates as low as the nature of the risk the real security of the company, and of the insured, will permit

LOSSES promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterborough. | SCOTT & DeGRASSI, Managers, B. N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A COOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. P. STREET, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer

JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough: ROBERT FORD, Esq., Omemee; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg: ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, HONORARY DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept *Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country* Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMP'Y.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,
Manager Canada Branch,—A. R. BETHUNE, Montreal.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y.

HEAD OFFCE AT HAMILTON. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., President. | JOHN FERRIE, Esq., Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE terms and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of other good Companies, and the rates which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

Agent County of Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

N. Y. Accidental Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.

MANAGER CANADA BRANCH,—A. R. RAMSAY, Montreal.

THIS Company is prepared to issue Policies at lower rates than any other Company in Canada.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

Phœnix Life Insurance Company.

ASSETS, $1,200,000. - DIVIDEND, Jan'y, 1866, 50 per cent.

A. R. RAMSAY, MANAGER CANADIAN BRANCH, Montreal.

Will issue policies at lower rates than any Company represented in Town
Agent in Peterborough, - - - - - - - - - - - - R. W. ERRETT.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK.

Peterborough, January 22nd, 1867, 4

General Insurance Agency,

CEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

19 and 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $12,500,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

The success which has attended the Company's operations has been such as fully to realize the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, who have resolved to extend the business more widely, and now offer to the Canadian public PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large Subscribed Capital, and Invested Funds.

Prompt Settlement of Claims—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate *Premiums*—*Perfect Security*—Economy of Management, tending to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.

Claims paid one month after proof of death. And other advantages, which may be seen in the Company's Prospectus.

Chief Office for Canada,—885 and 387, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE,—104 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Directors—Chairman, William Workman, Esq., President City Bank. John Redpath, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal; H. H. Lemoine, Esq., Cashier "La Banque du Peuple; Alexander M. Delisle, Esq. BANKER—The City Bank

☞ Particular attention paid to the Insurance of Dwellings and Household Furniture. Also, to Insuring Farm property for one, two or three years. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions, and at rates lower than most Companies.

Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.

THE Edinburgh Life Assurance Company offer to the public the advantages of a Canadian as well as a British Company. They have invested a large amount of money on securities in this country, and the Toronto Local Board have full power, by an imperial Statute, to take risks, make investments, and settle claims in Canada without reference to the Head Office, Edinburgh Some of the old Policies in the Company, which became claims during the past year, were settled by payment of amounts double of those originally insured, in consequence of the large bonuses that accrued on the Policies.

Every information that intending Assurers may require can be obtained on application to

GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $500,000, with surplus of $200,000.

OLDEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA!!

Up to Sept. 1866, over *seventy thousand* Policies had been issued by the Travellers of Hartford, and upwards of THREE THOUSAND LOSSES PAID

☞ General Accident Policies written by the Company's Agents, without delay. No medical examination required. Life Policies, or combined Life-and Accident Policies are all written at the Home Office.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.

Terms for Assurance business more favorable than those of British or Foreign Offices.

Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, Agent at Peterboro, GEO. A. COX.

Tenders Wanted

TENDERS will be received up to the first of February, 1867, for the erection of a BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE, in School Section No. 9, Smith. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the School House, or at the Teacher's residence, Lakefield.

JOHN THOMAS,
Secretary to Trustees.
Smith, Jan. 19th, 1867. 4

Female Teacher WANTED.

WANTED, for School Section No. 1, Dysart, a Female Teacher, holding a Second class certificate. Duties to commence on the First of February.

Address, (post-paid) to Haliburton P. O., County of Peterborough.

T. GOULD,
JNO. McGUIRE,
P. BORDEN,
} Trustees.

January 14th, 1867. 4-3in.*

WESLEYAN MISSIONS

THE ANNIVERSARY of the Peterboro Branch of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, will be held ... ...

On Sunday and Monday, Jan'y 27th & 28th

Sermons will be preached on Sunday, 27th, at 10½, a.m., and 6½, p.m., by the Rev. GEORGE COCHRANE.

MEETING.

On Monday evening, Addresses are expected from the Revds. George Cochrane, W. S. Griffin, Samuel Wilson, and others.

Chair will be taken at 7, p.m.

A selection of Sacred Music will be given by the Choir during the evening.

A Collection will be taken at the close of each service on behalf of the funds of the Society.

Peterboro, January 23, 1867.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the printing material accompanying it every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c., *sent free to all.*—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., ten cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,
20 Ann St.,
NEW YORK.
January 32rd, 1867. 4-1y.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st December, 1866.

Abram, W. J.	Hamer, Mrs. Mary
Atchison, John	Jeffrey, James
Brown, R. H.	Johnson, Miss Ruth
Brolie, David	Johnson, F. G.
Bower, Miss Katy	Lanahan, Frances
Bennett, James	Lawrence, Mrs. Rob't.
Bromwell, John	Luff, Henry James
Bateson, Richard	Middleton, James
Boyd, Robert	Moore, Isaac
Cahill, Mrs. Thomas	McKenzie, J. & W.
Connery, Patrick	McFetrish, Timothy W.
Cumming, Jacob	McGee, John
Cushion, Daniel	McClean, Miss Jane
Dawson, Patrick	McNabb, Alex.
Deacon, William	McIntosh, James
Dawson, Frederick	McKibbon, Rob't.
Deacher, Mrs. Margaret	McDonald, Mrs. M. A.
Driscol John	McMahon, Mathew
Driscol, Mrs. Daniel	McWilliams, Miss Nancy
Edgar, Thomas	Newman, Mrs. Samuel
Edmison, James H.	O'Connor, Catharine
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Mary	O'Brien, Thomas
Griffith, James H.	Page, Mrs. Henry
Gillispie, R.	Rust, George
Griffith, Miss Mary J.	Rayne, Miss Henry
Gavin, Mrs. Catharine	Ricks, Mrs. Jane
Hicker, Henry	Sherwood, Henry
Hill, Eliza Jane	Stewart, Miss Eliza
Hutchinson, Thomas	Smith, Michael
Henning, W.	Trotter, James
Hughes, Thomas	Wase, Mrs. Elizabeth
Hull, Mrs. Mary	Wilson, Alick
Healy, Miss Catharine	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER P. M.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS for the construction of a RAILROAD from the Narrows, on the River Trent, to the Ore Bed, in the Township of Belmont, [ten miles] will be received up to the

TENTH day of FEBRUARY, next.

Work to be completed by the FIRST of JULY, 1867. Names of two sureties for due completion of contract to be submitted with tenders, which must be directed to the Managing Director of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Cobourg.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Office, Cobourg, on and after the First of *February*, next.

The Company will not bind themselves to receive the lowest or any tender.

J. H. DUMBLE,
Managing Director.
Cobourg, Jan. 8th, 1867. 2

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,

FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,
Toronto.
Octob r 10, 1866.

BOARDING.

MRS. BLACKSTOCK can accommodate two or three gentlemen with BOARD Four doors South of the Bank of Montreal.

Peterborough, Nov. 21st, 1866. 47-tf

CLUBS.

THE undersigned having made arrangements with Mr. J. S. PETER, will supply the WEEKLY GLOBE to the end of the year to all those who received it at his Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro', Dec. 19th, 1866.

Diaries for 1867

Just Received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, December 5, 1866.

Money to Lend.

THE Subscriber will entertain good applications for sums of $200 and upwards, at 9 per cent, on farm property, in the County of Peterborough.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN.
Peterboro', December 5, 1866. 49-3in

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

Winter Operations.

WHEAT AND PEASE!

THE subscriber will commence to BUY GRAIN on Saturday next, at Peterborough and other points on the Railway, as usual.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, January 17, 1867. 3

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE AND CLOTHING MANUFACTORY.

This establishment will be opened early this Spring.

FRANCIS LEMAY,

Begs to call the attention of his customers and all cash buyers to the fact that he will dispose of the remainder of his stock

AT THE FIRST COST PRICE!

So as to clear off every article in the shop before entering the new one. His stock is well assorted yet, in

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and must be all sold within a few weeks.

☞ Do not forget the shop if you are anxious for a bargain.

F. LEMAY,
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.
Peterborough, January 16, 1867. 3

BUFFALO SKINS and Home-made Flannels, At I. ROBINSON & Co's.

Peterborough, January 10, 1867. 2

LAKEFIELD, NORTH DOURO, Petroleum Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders, for the election of Trustees, and for other purposes, will be held in the School house at Lakefield, Douro, on SATURDAY the 26th inst. at the hour of two, P. M., pursuant to By-law to that effect.

ROBERT CASEMENT,
Secretary.
North Douro, Jan. 9th 1867. 2-2

ADJOURNED MEETING.

AN Adjourned Meeting of the SENIOR BOARD OF INSTRUCTION, for the examination of Teachers will be held at Bobcaygeon, on

Friday, the 25th of JANUARY, 1867,

AT NINE O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

By order.

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro', Dec. 19th, 1866. 51-7in

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

AND OTHERS, doing business in Peterboro, will find it to their advantage to call at the

NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE,

Next door to Nicholls & Halls, where great inducements are offered to Cash Buyers, as the advertiser manufactures himself.

Lunch at all hours.

Wedding Cakes of every description, quality and style of workmanship.

A. HALL,
Late of the firm of Goodwin & Hall.
Peterboro, Dec. 5, 1866. 49

The Home Insurance Company

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.
Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 48

Blythe Mills.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him in future to DELIVER PROMPTLY, any where within the Corporation, or Ashburnham, all orders with which he may be intrusted

☞ A supply of *Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Graham Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Shorts, Pollards, Screenings, Peas and Oats*, constantly on hand.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.
Simcoe Street,
Peterboro, November 20, 1866. 48

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of *Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.*

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE
Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

CHRISTMAS

ALE AND BEER!

C. LEARY is now making, at Boswell's old Brewery, a good article in Ale and Beer.

P S.—The highest cash price paid for good bright Barley.

Peterboro', Dec. 19, 1866. 51

For Sale!

300 half chests	*JAPAN TEAS,*
350 do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250 do	*TWANKAYS,*
100 do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100 do	*IMPERIAL,*
250 do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of	*GROCERIES, FISH,* &c.

ALSO,

350 green cases	*GIN,*
100 red do	*GIN,*
50 Hhd. do	*GIN,*
100 puns.	*HIGH WINES,*
700 cases (best brands)	*BRANDY,*
300 cases	*CLARET,*
75 green seal	*CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases	*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

CANADA WEST FARMERS'

Mutual & Stock Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President.
THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
R. P. STREET, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. A. COOLEY, Fire & Agency Inspector.

LOCAL HONORARY DIRECTORS:

Hon. A. A. Burnham, Cobourg; R. H. Ford, Esq., Omemee; Robert Waddell, Esq., South Monaghan; John Walton, Esq., Peterboro'.

THIS Company confines its risks solely to Farm Property, Country Churches, School Houses and Private Houses entirely isolated.

It has been fifteen years in existence and has about 12,000 *policies in force.* Its rates are as low as is consistent with the safety of policy holders.

R. W. ERRETT, Peterboro', Agent for the County of Victoria, West part of Peterboro, East Riding of Durham and Township of South Monaghan.

J. M. MIGHT, Millbrook, Agent for the County of Northumberland and East part of the County of Peterboro.

Hamilton, Nov. 6th, 1866. 45

LAKEFIELD (NORTH DOURO) Petroleum Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that subscribers for stock in this Company, who have not on or before the

FIRST day of JANUARY, 1867,

have paid up the FIFTY PER CENT. required on each share subscribed for, and the interest due thereon, will without further notice, be sued thereon in accordance with a resolution of the Directors passed this 7th day of December, 1866.

(By order)
ROBT. CASEMENT.
Secretary.
50-3in.

WANTED.

500 Cords Oak, Ash and Elm,

STAVE AND HEADING BOLTS,

Delivered at the Cooperage, Blythe Mills.

ALSO--50 Cords of Black Ash,

(FOR HOOPS.)

R. RENFREW.
Peterboro', Nov. 26, 1866. 48

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.
Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866. 50

HOLY COMMUNION.

JUST RECEIVED, "The Devotions for Holy Communion," at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterboro, January 2, 1867.

To all whom it may Concern.

MR. CHARLES R. STEWART,

Is no longer the Agent of the "Canadian Land and Emigration Company."

By order of the Board,
C. J. BLOMFIELD.
Secretary.
January 3rd, 1867. 2

"The Ottawa Citizen,"

Published Daily and Weekly at Ottawa.

I. B. TAYLOR, PROPRIETOR.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1867.

THE "OTTAWA CITIZEN," in the oldest newspaper extant in the Ottawa Valley—in a few weeks it will enter upon the eighteenth year of its existence. The time has therefore arrived when the Proprietor may appropriately offer a few remarks concerning the past and respecting the future. The *Bytown Packet*, the possessor of the *Citizen*, was first issued in the year 1845, and was continued until 1851, when its name was changed to the *Ottawa Citizen*. The *Citizen* has, therefore, under the two names, been published continuously for twenty-two years. Until May, 1865, the *Citizen* was issued as a Semi-weekly and Weekly Journal, when a change of proprietorship taking place, its publication as a Daily Newspaper, with a Weekly Edition also was commenced. The connexion formed twenty-two years ago by the *Packet*, with readers and advertisers in all parts of the Ottawa Valley and Central Canada, has been preserved. With the growth and expansion of the population and resources of the Valley, the circulation and influence of the *Citizen* has gradually increased, and now the extent of the issues of both the Daily and Weekly editions in the Metropolis and surrounding districts is such as to give much gratification to the Proprietor, while it affords the amplest of guarantees to advertisers that their notices will be brought fully before the people. The aim of the Proprietor has been to make of the *Citizen*, a reliable and faithful medium of general news, and a trusty advocate of correct political principles. He has spared no reasonable expense to provide for the readers of the *Citizen* the earliest and most reliable intelligence of public events. The Telegraph lines have been unsparingly used to convey an epitome of news from the principle cities in the Province and for the transmission of Reports of important Public Meeting and Demonstrations from the pens of the *Citizen's* own editorial staff. At the time of the Fenian raids in June last, the Proprietor despatched from his own office two special correspondents, to the scene of danger, one East and one West with instructions to spare no expense in the preparation of reliable intelligence; other correspondents, too were engaged at different points; and it may be permitted in him to doubt whether any newspaper in the Province was better prepared to furnish the public with news from the seat of War. A prominent feature in the *Citizen* is the publication every morning of Midnight Despatches per Atlantic Cable, and of other despatches, by the Montreal Line, from all parts of the Provinces, wherever occurrences worthy of note take place. The arrangements of the *Citizen* for the procurement and publication of the Latest Intelligence are such as to place it in the van of Provincial newspapers for enterprise and industry. The Proprietor will aim to maintain the reputation acquired, and will ungrudgingly meet all possible expenditure with that end in view.

Since the information of the Coalition Ministry, there have been but few party issues in the political world, and the political complexion of even the most extreme of partizan journals has been eclipsed under the influence of the preparatory measures for Confederation. Political *issues* have been lost sight of, and the political Lions and Lambs have lain together in the same fold. The year 1867, however, will, no doubt witness a revival of political issues.—After the consumation of Confederation, new party lines will be drawn and new and great questions of public policy come before Parliament and the people. To meet these contingencies and issues when they arise, it is the duty of the faithful journalist to make diligent preparation. The aim of the Proprietor of the *Citizen* will be to meet the new state of things with thorough independence of action free from party bias. His efforts in the past are a sufficient guarantee, that, in future, no exertion or expense will be spared to make of the *Citizen* a faithful, truthful intelligencer.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE DAILY PAPER,—	
Per Week	$0 12½
" Quarter,	2 00
" Half Year,	3 50
" Year,	6 00
" " when not paid in advance,	8 00
THE WEEKLY PAPER PER YEAR,—	
Mailed to Subscribers in the country, if paid strictly in advance	$1 00
If not paid in advance	1 50
If not paid till the expiration of the year	2 00

PROSPECTUS OF 'MONTREAL WITNESS' FOR 1867.

Daily Witness	$3 per an.
Montreal Witness (Semi-weekly)	$2 per an.
Weekly Witness	$1 per an.
Canadian Messenger	25c per an.

All strictly in advance, and the papers stop unless subscription be renewed.

On the 31st December, 1866, the *Montreal Witness* will have completed its twenty-first year, a period sufficient to render its character and objects generally known.

The *Witness* is devoted to the best interests of the people of Canada, temporal and eternal. It fearlessly grapples with Oppression, Infidelity, Intemperance, Sabbath-breaking, and public evils of every kind. It is connected with no party or denomination, and consequently has no support except from the public, on whom alone it relies. Its various editions are probably the cheapest papers on this Continent; and, though the circulation they have obtained is large, we think it might be, and hope it will be, much larger throughout the Provinces. To this end we rely on the kind aid of the friends of evangelical religion and wholesome literature everywhere, who, we hope, will help us in the future, as many of them have done in the past.

Canada is passing through a crisis in its history; the United States are still convulsed with the struggle for justice and equal rights; the map of Europe is undergoing great changes; *Italy* is claiming Rome, and Russia again menaces Turkey;—in a word, the times are full of interest, and the *Witness* gives special attention to the news of the day. It has also an extensive department for Commercial Intelligence and Prices Current, &c., &c., upon which great care is bestowed.

The *Messenger* is devoted exclusively to Temperance, Education, Agriculture, Science, Art, &c., and consequently goes free through the Post-office.

Any Minister, Post-master, or School-teacher remitting for *eight* subscribers to any edition, will be entitled to a gratis copy. For a mixed list, amounting to *eight dollars*, a copy of the *Weekly* or four copies of the *Messenger* will be sent gratis.

Subscriptions may commence at any time; and as the best season of the year for obtaining new subscribers is probably just after harvest, we hope ere long to have many lists sent in.

All orders, advertisements, and communications to be addressed (post-paid) to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

☞ To all newspapers publishing the above prospectus for a few times we will send the *Daily Witness* free for one year.

Marked papers containing the prospectus should be addressed to the Publishing Clerk, *Witness* Office, Montreal, C. E.

London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.—FIRE, £5,000,000. LIFE, £500,000.

Canada Branch,—Montreal.

DIRECTORS;

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Chairman.
JOHN REDPATH, B. H. LEMOINE, and A. M. DELISLE, Esqrs.
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
General Agents.

This Office is prepared to accept Risks in both Branches at as low rates as other first class offices. All losses adjusted in Canada and paid promptly.

R. W. ERRETT,
44-tf. Agent at Peterboro'.

SKATERS AND PEDESTRIANS!

A LARGE LOT OF

WALKING STICKS,

At 13 Cents each,

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

GOLD.

£20,000 OF EARTH PER DAY taken from the MADOC Gold Mines, but

LANNIN'S CANADIAN Stove and Tin Shop

IS A REALITY.

☞ Remember the place, nearly opposite Mernie's Book Store, (in that OLD STONE Building,) where you can get STOVES and everything in his line so cheap that if you do not find gold you can save it.

The best ROCK OIL always on hand, very cheap.

Cash for Sheepskins.

THOS. LANNIN.
Peterborough, Nov. 28, 1866. 48-6in

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'
Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

FEATHERS!

Feathers!! Feathers!!

THE subscribers will pay 45 cents per pound for good live geese feathers delivered at their Warerooms, Toronto.

JACQUES & HAY.
Toronto, Nov. 27, 1866. 48-10in.

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given in parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866. 43-1y

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd Instant, the SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of ... at the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open at ...

Peterboro, July 18, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, at the suit of Peter McCallum and Peter McCallum, the younger, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of George G. Boswell, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of APRIL, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz.:—

Part of the South half of Lot No. 1, East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, containing by admeasurement seven acres, two rods and twenty-six perches, be the same more or less, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at the Northern limit of Smith street, in the Town of Peterborough, Easterly nineteen chains three links from the South-West angle of said Lot No. 1, East side of Communication Road aforesaid; thence South seventy-four degrees, West five chains seventy-four links, along the Northern limit of land deeded to one James Harvey; thence North fourteen degrees twenty minutes, West three chains fifty-three links; thence North thirty degrees forty minutes, West seven chains thirty-three links, to the North-East angle of said land deeded to James Harvey; thence North fifty-nine degrees twenty minutes, East eight chains ten links, along the Southern limit of land belonging to Joseph Dixon; thence South sixteen degrees, East twelve chains eighty-eight links more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, January 15, 1867. 3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued

Selections.

WHEN AWAKING.

One of the most amusing hits we have seen upon the high prices existing in the United States was made by a Louisville (Ky.) paper the other day. Under the heading "How to go to Europe for nothing," the writer supplies figures to show that a citizen of Louisville can go to Great Britain, buy an outfit of clothing and return, just as cheaply as he can buy the same goods at that place! This remarkable statement is supported by the following list of articles and prices:

	Louisville prices	British prices.
1 Sapphire West of England Much suit	$100 00	£4 10
1 Wearing tweed suit	60 00	3 00
1 Winter overcoat	60 00	3 02
1 Hat, silk	6 00	0 16
1 Pair boots	14 00	1 00
1 Pair gaiterboots	10 00	0 16
1 Dozen French kid gloves	24 00	1 04
1 Dozen socks	6 00	0 02
	$264 00	£13 00

The difference between these two sums is sufficient to pay the fare of a Louisvillian to New York by rail, from there to Liverpool or Glasgow in a steamer's second cabin, and return again to his home! What American after this, will deny himself a trip to Europe next year? Who will refuse to go to the Paris Exhibition when the trip would be cheaper than staying at home? The British clothes being quite as good as the American, the trip would be a clear gain. Verily it is time—Americans can now travel to Europe for nothing!

White House Anecdotes.

Some good stories are told of an Irish man named 'Ned,' for many years door keeper at the White House—

'Ned went with Fillmore to look at a carriage which the necessity of some Southern magnate had thrown upon the market.

'Well, Ned,' said the President, 'and how will it do for the President of the United States to buy a second hand carriage?'

'And sure, yer Excellency, and ye're only a second hand Prisidint, ye know.'

Mr. Fillmore took the joke, but not the carriage. This anecdote was told by Mr. Lincoln, and was called up by the following anecdote—

One dark and rainy evening we had got as far as the door, on our way to General McClellan's headquarters without an umbrella, and Ned was sent back after one. the President telling him whereabouts he might find it.

In a few minutes he came back, announcing a fruitless search, and adding—

'Sure, yer Excellency, and the owner must have come for it.

The President laughed heartily, and Ned found another umbrella.

The Schoolmaster and his Pupils.

'John, where is Africa?'

'On the map, sir.'

'I mean, John, in what continent—the Eastern or Western continent?'

'Well, the land of Africa is in the Eastern continent; but the people, sir, are in the Southern down South.'

'What are its products?' say; it never

'Well, sir—

'How do the African people live?'

'By draw ng'

'By drawing what?'

'Yes, sir; by drawing their breath!'

'Sit down, John.'

'Thomas, what is the equator?'

'Why, sir, it's a horizontal pole running perpendicularly through the imaginations of astronomers and old geographers.'

'William Stiggs, what do we mean by an eclipse?'

'As old race horse, sir.'

'Next scholar. What is an eclipse?'

'An eclipse is a thing as appears when the moon gets on a bust, and runs against the sun; consequently, the sun blacks the moon's face?'

Class is dismissed.

TURKISH PROVERBS.—A small stone often makes a great noise. A foolish friend is, at times, a greater annoyance than a wise enemy. You'll not sweeten your mouth by saying "honey." If a man would live in peace he should be blind, deaf, and dumb. Do good and throw it into the sea, if the fish know it not the Lord will. Who fears God need not fear man. If thy foe be as small as a gnat, fancy him as large as an elephant. They who know most are oftenest cheated. A man who weeps for every one will soon have lost his eye-sight. More is learned from conversation than from book. A friend is of more worth than a thousan. He rides seldom who never rides any but a broken-down horse. Trust in the whiteness of his turban who bought the soap on credit. Death is a black camel that kneels before every man's door.

FREEMASONARY IN THE WORLD.—It is estimated by those who ought to know, that at present, in round numbers, there are about 1,250,000 Free and Accepted Masons scattered upon the face of the globe. Of this number some 150,000 are in England, 100,000 in Scotland, and 50,000 in Ireland. There are about 600,000 on the continent of Europe; 300,000 in the United States; and 50,000 in other parts of the world. In England there are two or three thousand persons initiated every year; and Papal allocutions and feminine denunciations notwithstanding, the Masonic body is said to be everywhere increasing.

ADVICE TO LADY SKATERS.—Here are a few simple directions for lady skaters:—

1. If you wear tilters on the ice, be sure that you are properly adjusted. The spectators along the bank are generally supposed to be critical.

2. Scream prettily in passing an air hole, and give the arm of Charles Augustus a frantic squeeze. It makes him feel his oats—in a protectional way.

3. If your skating partner is eligible, and your foot is pretty, don't hesitate in asking him to adjust your skate straps every five or ten minutes. He will rather like it.

If you allow your cattle to shiver, your fortune will be shivered in consequence; that is, the farmer who leaves his cattle to the wind, will find his profits also given to the winds.

A Parisian hairdresser has constructed a waterfall for gentlemen who have lost their back hair. Bald headed parties may take a little comfort.

An exchange advises gentlemen not to part their hair behind, for "hair parted in that way reveals a soft place in the head."

The great difference between Noah's ark and an ambushup is that one was a very high ark, but the other was a blue-arch.

Dogs are valuable to tanners on account of the quantity of bark they yield.

ASTONISHING!
ASTOUNDING!!
CONFOUNDING!!!
BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF
CONSUMPTION
BY THE
GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY
IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq., Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barber has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through my whole system; at night I took a tablespoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I feel hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.
J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Reeve
48 I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Look, Read, and Learn,
THAT THE
GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY
Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is warranted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say, may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed effected some of the annals of Historical memories recorded in the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.
For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Dymond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.
Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1867.
The Fashion Magazine of the World.

LITERATURE, Fine Arts, and Fashions. The most magnificent Steel engravings Double Fashion-Plates Wood engravings on every subject that can interest ladies Crochet Knitting, Netting, Embroidery, Articles for the Toilet, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything, in fact, to make a complete LADY'S BOOK.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE FOR 37 YEARS.

No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it.

GODEY'S RECEIPTS

For every Department of a household. These alone are worth the price of the Book.

MODEL COTTAGES (no other Magazine gives them), with diagrams.

DRAWING LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG. Another specialty with Godey.

ORIGINAL MUSIC, worth $3 a year.—Other Magazines publish old worn-out music, but the subscribers to Godey get it before the music stores.

GARDENING FOR LADIES. Another peculiarity with Godey.

Fashions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, the millionnaire merchants, appear in Godey, the only Magazine that has them.

Ladies' Bonnets. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the Lady's Book enables every lady to be her own bonnet maker.

MARION HARLAND,
Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

writes for Godey each month, and for no other magazine. A new novel by her will be published in 1867. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.

TERMS OF
Godey's Lady's Book for 1867.
(From which there can be no Deviation.)

The Following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1867:—

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 00
Three copies, one year	7 00
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies	20 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 00

☞ All additions to clubs at club rates.
☞ Club subscribers will be sent to any post-office where the subscriber may reside.
☞ Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year on receipt of $4 50.
☞ We have no club with any other monthly or newspaper.
☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the Clubs.
☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for each subscriber.

Address L. A. GODEY,
S. E. Corner Sixth and Chestnut Streets
48 PHILADELPHIA.

Epicurus, Look Here!
AMERICAN
CAN VEGETABLES,
CORN, PEAS,
ASPARAGRAS & TOMATOES,
AT THE
Terrapin Restaurant.
PRICE, - - - - - 50 CENTS PER CAN.
(Two pound Cans.)
G. CRONN.
Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45

For Sale, To Let, &c.
A RARE CHANCE
FOR
Grain Merchants and Millers.

THE Subscriber offers to sell or lease for a term of years, a portion of that valuable Corner Lot, bounded by the Railroad on the West, and Simcoe street on the North.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS REAVIS
Peterboro', Oct. 19th, 1866. 43.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that excellent farm, Lot No. 21, in the 9th concession of Otonabee, consisting of 100 acres. There are 90 acres cleared in a good state of cultivation. The remainder consists of maple and beech land. There are 9 acres of Fall Wheat sowed at present and looking well, and will go with the place. Good cedar log house; good barns and stables; and the Farm is well watered. It is situated about six miles from Peterborough, and same from Keene.

For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

JOHNSTON COONEY.
Otonabee, October 1st, 1866. 40-3mos.

Farm for Sale!

In the Township of Mariposa, County of Victoria, consisting of 100 acres—50 acres cleared. Good buildings &c. Three miles from Manilla.

Address pre-paid,
JOHN G. JOHNSTON.
45.3mos. Peterboro'.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by Napoleon Dufoy, corner of Water and London streets.

TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY
Apply to WM. LECH,
London Street.
Peterboro August 31st, 1866 36-tf

THE EXAMINER
Printing Office.
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS
AND DISPATCH.
Orders respectfully solicited.
GRAHAM & STRATTON.

CALL AND EXAMINE
The Splendid Stock of
Harness & Saddles
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,
WHIPS,
Curry Combs and Brushes!
Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,
AT
T. DONNELLY'S,
(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)
☞ Collars Warranted. ☜
Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

GEORGE ALLEN,
GUN & WHITE-SMITH,
Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired
☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.
Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

LAMPS.
A CHOICE LOT OF
Coal Oil Lamps
Just received at
A. WILLIAMS.
Peterborough, Oct. 19, 1866. 42

ABBATH SCHOOLS.
Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

CANADA PERMANENT
Building and Savings Society,
OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans on approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable

THOMAS G. HAZLITT.
Office in Di kson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.
January 26th, 1866 6

DON'T FORGET THE
MONTREAL HOUSE!
Where Goods are to be found
CHEAPER
Than anywhere else in Town.
JUST CALL
And ascertain the prices at which Goods are being
SOLD OFF!
JAS. W. DUNNET.
Peterborough, January 17, 1867.

GIVING UP BUSINESS!
LARGE CLEARING OUT SALE
OF
Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing,
At L. LEMAY'S.

HAVING decided to give up business on the FIRST OF MAY next, I beg to call the attention of my numerous customers, and all other CASH BUYERS, to my large and well assorted stock of
DRY GOODS and CLOTHING
NOW OFFERED
MUCH UNDER THE USUAL PRICES.
A large assortment of Prints, Factory Cottons and Striped Shirtings, very cheap.

All the Clothing has been made within a few months, and is known to be the Best and Cheapest in Town.

As I intend to clear the whole stock before leaving, parties in want of Good and Cheap Goods will do well to remember this Large Sale.

Sales for Cash only.

LOUIS LEMAY,
Hunter Street.
Peterborough, January 9, 1867 2-2m

DAVID LEMAY,
Wholesale and Retail
CONFECTIONER,
Manufacturer of
Steam Refined Confectionery,
Lozenges, Gum Drops, French Bon-Bons.
BRIDES' CAKES MADE TO ORDER.
Tea Cakes, Biscuits and Pastry.
Fresh OYSTERS received daily.
PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LUNCH.

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS!

I would respectfully inform Country Store Keepers that I am manufacturing extensively, and can offer them articles in my line as low as any first class house in Toronto or Montreal.

Please give a call. All orders promptly attended to.

D. LEMAY.
Peterborough, November 1st, 1866. 44-3m

SELLING at BARGAINS
Until after the New Year.

Country Merchants, Teachers and Parents will find us well stocked with
School Books and School Stationery.
Country Merchants supplied at Montreal Publishers' prices.

Our facilities for obtaining Stock and arrangements with leading School Book Publishers, enable us to give the very best terms to *Cash Buyers*.

Holiday Presents!

We are buying largely, and making extensive arrangements for the coming Holiday Trade. We purpose having the finest display of
Holiday Gift Books, Standard Works, Juveniles,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
Ever brought into this market.

Give us a call. Prices to suit purchasers.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterborough, December, 1866.

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of
GROCERIES
Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of
GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,
Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Have been appointed Agents for the Sale of the Sewing Machines in the County of Peterborough, for the sale of
C. IRWIN & CO'S
Sewing Machines.
These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal. 1866.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the
Best Shuttle Sewing Machines
in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, tuking gathering, tucking, cording, cutting, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.
Peterboro', Aug. 28th, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.
Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Creek Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
up 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 Broadway,
New York

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale
7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
UNRIVALLED
By any [illegible] offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.
July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,
Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANO received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos combine the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years*. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over seven thousand pianos fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these instruments from $100 to $300 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.
☞ 50-1yr

Music Books.
Instructors for the
DULCIMER AND VIOLIN
For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs A. & S. Northeimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterboro', April, 1866.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A rather delight. Superior to any Cologne, and to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay heat, relieve, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the fresh petals Magnolia, and has obtained a perpetual exhibition-prize-medal. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Dunlap Ramsay & Co., New York, Wholesale agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Just so?"—Exactly?—Spoken through hats; they were there "every time." If he left "early" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he left weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or in any way oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

"* * * I owe much to [illegible] believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Medrid, N. Y."

* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. HILLWOOD, New York City.

* * * I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. * * * The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

* * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

O. C MORRE, 394 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." "I have received over a hundred rouns of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some an part from parties who do not are what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 12, 1866.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for Am rica, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. KELLY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug 1, 1866.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, Every-man and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are out-speed of *inner caustic*, and more or less destroys the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—For Indigestion, Nausea, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro' Oct. 25, 1866.

DARBY'S
Arabian Nerve Remedy and Oxidizing Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Nervous Complaints and Broken Down, and all diseases of the Blood; is also a great Medicine, regenerating, energizing, easy to give, sure to cure, and [illegible] and all cases, and does not prevent the house from [illegible] It all cases the moving from it [illegible] or that never [illegible] number [illegible] Arabian Nerve Remedy, by re-[illegible] difficulty in breathing, and by the use of the Remedy it counts in their natural time, by its use the blood's supplies is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, tottering the skin, and giving to the cheek a fresh and healthy appearance.

D. W. HURD, Proprietor to Hurd & Co., Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
KORTRIGHT & LYMAN,
Kingston, C. W.
Proprietors for the Canadas
FROM WHOM ALL ORDERS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

Sold in Peterborough by Gilmour & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell Moffatt & Co., O Brien, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLDS EXTRACT BUCHU,
Which has received the endorsement of the most
PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN and U.S.
is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuses of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.
General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
Loss of Memory,
General Inability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disinclination to Society
of the Opposite Sex,
Palpitation of the Heart
And, in fact, all the consequents of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.
To ensure the genuine, *cut this out.*
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
Over 120 King St East,
TORONTO.
For the cure of
CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES
And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATE READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

Now its cures AND QUICK CURE.—For Syphilis in fevers, scrofula, cancer, ulcers, pains in the joints, all others of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces unfortunate debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 120 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely gray.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains;
L——r Leaves N——s H——r
E——n B——k. T—— m R——t.
The secret dis. overy which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
December 1, 1866. 6mos

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance to their papers, the Publish r may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take the papers from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE
PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'
is published at the office of the publisher over
Thursday morning,
NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
If paid strictly in advance... $1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.
Six lines, and under, first insertion... 50 c.
Each subsequent insertion ..... 1'
Six to ten lines, first insertion..... 60
Each subsequent insertion..... 20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line). 05
Each subsequent insertion, " 02

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER
S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.
GRAHAM & STRATTON
Peterboro January, 1867.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1867. No. 5.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George-Street, Peterboro.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

Has resumed his practice as

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Peterborough, Nov. '66. 47.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY.

G. F. OR E.

Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1866. 47-bin.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and *three Per Cent on Current Accounts.*

Wm. O'GILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,

Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing

SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

Hotels, &c.

SIMPSON'S HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THE subscriber, having leased the premises lately occupied by W. Ammerman, has completely refitted them for a first class Hotel. The travelling public will find the "Simpson House" comfortable, and being in the centre of the town, easy of access.

Good stabling and sheds attached.

A steady hostler always in attendance.

J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

Peterboro, July 11, 1866. 28

MAPLE LEAF

SALOON.

Scott's Building, Market Block,

PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the Metropolitan Saloon, lately occupied by Mr. Elias, begs to info m the public that they are now fitting it up in a Superior Style, and will endeavor to give all that may favor them with their patronage entire satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars, and the Restaurant with all the luxuries of the Season.

GREGORY & DETCHER.

Peterboro', April 4, 1866. 16

Business Directory.

Business Directory.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. C. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 30

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Balsam Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

Office and House, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1866. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Corner, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALER in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro'. C. W

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

AR. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and and after Monday, December 3rd, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	10.00a.m.	Dep. Prt Hope	3.00p.m
Kelley's.	10.25	Quay's	3 29
Omemee,	10.47	Perrytown	3 34
Lytle's,	11.10	Campb lls	3 40
Brucew'k	12.10	Summit	4 00
Manvers,	11 30	Arr. Millbrook	4 25
Arr. Millbrook	12.00	Dep.	4 40
Dep. Millbrook	12.10 p.m.	Manvers	5 08
Summit,	12 35	Brunsw'k	5 18
Campb'ls	12 55	Lytle's,	5 25
Perryto'n	1.00	Omemee,	5 45
Quay's,	1.12	Kelly's	6.08
Arr. Port Hope	1 35	Arr. Lindsay,	6.20

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	2 30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.30a.m.
Fraserville	3.55	Quay's	10 53
Arr. Millbrook	4.20	Perryto'n	11.05
Dept	4.30	Campbl's	11.10
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.30
Campbels	5.10	Arr. Millbrook	11 55
Perrytown	5.18	Dep. Millbrook	12.00 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Fazerville	12.25 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	12 50

A. T. WILLIANS, *Superintendent.*

November 28, 1866. 49

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 30 a m.
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a m., 3.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

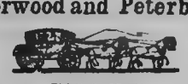
Express at 12 55 p.m

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a m and 7.25 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

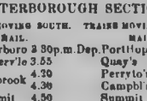
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.



Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $74 to $88. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent,

Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

JOHN BROWN,

Cabinet Maker,

UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER,

&c. &c.

COFFINS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Funerals attended with Hearse.

Opposite the American Hotel, George Street, Peterborough.

SOFAS,	MATTRESSES
Book Cases,	of
SIDE BOARDS,	Hair, Corn Husk,
BUREAUS,	COTTON,
EASY CHAIRS,	Sea Weed and Straw.
DINING and PARLOR	LOOKING GLASSES,
CHAIRS,	GILT MOULDINGS
WHAT-NOTS,	PICTURES,
TABLES,	Picture Frames,
&c. &c.	&c. &c.

Peterborough, December 5, 1866. 49-3m

Literature.

A Tale of the Times of the Martyrs.

BY THE REV. EDWARD IRVING.

There is nothing, my dear friend, for which I envy former times more than this—that their information was conveyed from one to another so much by word of mouth, and so little by written letters and printed books. For though the report might chance to take a fashion and a mould from the character of the reporter, still it was the fashion and the mould of a living, feeling, acting man: a friend, haply a father, haply a venerable ancestor, haply the living chronicler of the country round. The information thus acquired lives embalmed in the most precious associations which bind youth to age—inexperienced, ignorant youth, to wise and narrative old age. And to my heart much exercised in early years with such traditionary memorials of the pious fathers of one brave and religious land, I know not whether it be more pleasant to look back upon the ready good will, the heartfelt gladness, with which the venerable sires and mothers of our dale consented to open the mystery of the past times—the story of ruined halls, the fates of decayed families, the hardships and mortal trials of persecuted saints and martyrs; or to remember the deep hold which their words took, and the awful impression which they made, upon us whom they favored with the tale. Of their many traditions which I have thus received, I select for your use one of the most pious and instructive, as well as the most romantic and poetical; for that, while I prize you as a poet, I esteem you as an upright and worthy *man*. Now I have such a reverence for the traditions of past times, that you may depend upon my faith as a Christian man and a minister, that I have *invented* nothing, and altered nothing in what I am about to relate, whether as to the manner of my receiving the story, or as to the story itself.

A branch of my mother's family, who lived in Nithsdale, and whom you know well as distinguished amongst the clergy of that district for faithfulness, had cultivated the most intimate brotherhood with another family, likewise of the Scottish clergy, who when the father died, betook themselves to Glasgow, where the blessing of God continued to rest upon the widow and fatherless. When about to repair to that city, to serve our distinguished countryman, my dear and honored master, Dr. Chalmers, I received a charge from my mother's aunt, now with the Lord, not to fail to pay my respects to the old lady and her children, of whom I had seen the only daughter, when on a visit to our part of the country. Thus entrusted with the precious charge of an old and faithful family friendship, and with this also for my only introduction, I proceeded to the house of the old lady, and inquired for her daughter. The servant who admitted me, mistaking my inquiry, as it had been for the old lady herself, showed me into a large apartment: and deeming, I suppose, that I was well acquainted with her mistress, she shut the door and went away. When I looked round, expecting some one to come forward and receive me, I saw no one but a venerable old woman, seated at the further end of the room, who neither spoke nor removed from her seat, but sat still, looking at her work, as if the door had not been opened, and no one had entered,—of which, indeed, I afterwards found she was not conscious, from her great infirmity of deafness. I had, therefore, time to observe and contemplate the very picturesque and touching figure which was before me. She sat at her spinning wheel, all dressed in black velvet, with a pure white cap upon her head, an ancient plaited ruff about her neck, and white ruffles round her wrists, from under which appeared her withered hands, busily employed in drawing the thread, which her eyesight was too feeble to discern. For, as I had now drawn near, I observed that her spinning-wheel was of the upright construction, having no heck, but a moveable eye, which was carried along the yarn by a *heart motion*. She afterwards told me that it had been constructed on purpose to accommodate her blindness, under the direction of her son, a gentleman in a high office in London; for she had so much difficulty in reading, and was so dull of hearing, that it was a great relief to her solitude to employ herself with her spinning-wheel, which also preserved her habits of early industry, and made her feel that she was not altogether useless in the world. I felt too much reverence for this venerable relic of a former generation that was now before me, to stand by, curiously perusing, though I was too much impressed immediately to speak; besides, feeling a little embarrassed how I should make my approach to a stranger for whom I *instinctively felt so much* reverence, and with whom I might find it so difficult to communicate. Having approached close up to her person which remained still unmoved, I bent down my head to her ear, and spoke to her in a loud slow voice, telling her not to be alarmed at the sight of a stranger, of whose presence she seemed to be utterly unconscious, for that I was the friend of one near and dear to her. I know not whether it was from her being accustomed to be thus approached and spoken to, in consequence of her infirmity of sight and hearing, but she was less surprised than I had expected, and relieved me from my embarrassment by desiring me to sit down beside her.

So I sat down, and told her of her ancient and true friends, whose remembrance and respects, thus delivered, she seemed highly to prize; and as I touched upon a chord which was very sweet to her memory, she began to talk of her departed husband, and of my departed grand-uncle, who had long been copresbyters and fast brethren, and had together fought the battles of the kirk, against the invasion of moderation and morals. I loved the theme, and love it *still*; and finding what a clear memory and fine feeling of ancient times she was endued withal, I was delighted to follow her narrations, as she ascended from age to age, so far as her memory could reach. When she found that I had so much pleasure in her recollections of former times, she said that she would tell me a story of a still older date, which her father had oft told her, and in which he was not a little concerned. So, pushing her wheel a little way from her, and turning her face round towards me—for hitherto, for the convenience of my speaking into her ear, she had looked towards her wheel—she began, and told me the following history, of which I took a faithful record in my memory, and have oft told it since to pious and well-disposed people, though never, till this hour, have I committed any part of it to paper. I shall not attempt to recall her manner of expression, but simply recall the very remarkable events of Divine Providence which she related to me:—

"*After the restoration of Charles II.*, when the Presbyterian clergy of Scotland were required to conform to the moderate episcopacy which he sought to introduce, the faithful ministers of the kirk were contented, with their wives and children, to forego house and hall, and to tear themselves from their godly people, rather than to suffer the civil power to bring guilt upon its own head, and wrath upon the land, by daring like Uzziah, to enter into the sanctuary of the church, and intermeddle with its government and discipline. But when the civil authorities of the realm, not content with this free-will resignation of all they held of their bounty, would require the ordained ministers of the word to shut their *mouths, and cease from preaching the gospel* of the grace of God to perishing sinners, they preferred to obey God rather than man, and the head of the church, whose vows where upon them, rather than the head of the state, who had ventured to usurp the power of the keys, instead of resting contented with the power of the sword, which by right appertaineth to them. The first who suffered in this contending for Christ's royal office in his house, was James Guthrie, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh. He was the first of that time who was honoured with the *martyr's crown*, and having witnessed his good confession unto the death, his head, according to the barbarous custom of those evil days, was placed upon a *pole over one* of the ports of the city of Edinburgh, called the West Port, which lies immediately under the guns of the castle, and looked towards the south and west,—the quarter of Scotland were the church ever rallied her distressed affairs. And at the same time a proclamation was made at the Cross, and other high places of the city, forbidding any one, under peril of instant destruction from the castle, to remove that head of a rebel and traitor to the king. The body was given to his sorrowful kindred, amongst whom was a youth, his nephew, of great piety and devotedness to the good cause of Christ and his church, of strong, and deep, and tender affection to his uncle, in whose house he had lived, and under whose care he had studied until he was now ripe for the ministerial office, and might ere this have been planted in the vineyard, but for the high and odious hand with which ungodly power and prelatical pride were carrying it in every quarter of poor suffering Scotland. This youth, his heart big with grief to see his uncle's headless trunk, vowed a vow in the presence of God and his conscience, that he would, in spite of wicked *men*, take down *from* the ignominious gate his uncle's reverend head, and bury it beside his body. Full of this purpose, and without communicating it to any one, he went his way, at high noon, and climbed the city wall, and from beneath the guns of the castle, in broad daylight, he took down his uncle's head, wrapped it in a linen napkin, and carried it away with him: whether overawing by his intrepidity the garrison, or by his speed outstripping them, or whether protected by the people, or favoured by the special providence of God, my venerable narrator stayed not to tell; but as he vowed he was honoured to perform, and in the same grave was the martyr's head buried with his body. Soon was it noised abroad what this devoted and fearless youth had done, who, regardless of his life, was disposed to walk abroad and at large as usual, and abide whatever revenge and violence might be permitted to do against him. But his kindred, and the steadfast friends of the distressed church, preserving from this heroic and holy act what such a youth might have to perform, set themselves by all means to conceal him from the public search, which was set on foot, and to save him from the high price which was placed upon his head. Finding this to be almost impossible, in the house of the search which the lord provost, zealous in the cause of prelacy, whereof he was a partizan, had set on foot, they sought to convey him beyond seas. This was not difficult at that time, when Scotland had become too hot for the people of the Lord to abide in, and many of her nobles and gentlemen found it better to leave their lands and habitations, and follow their religion in foreign parts, than, by following it at home, to suffer fines, forfeitures, imprisonment, and death. These noble witnesses by exile, for that cause for which the ministers and the people witnessed by death, were glad to find pious scholars or ministers who would accompany them as chaplains to their households and tutors to their children, and the name of Guthrie had already risen to such distinction in the service of Christ, and of his church, that little difficulty was found in obtaining for the proscribed youth honourable shelter and occupation in a foreign land. "Last here," said the venerable matron, "I should have told you that young Guthrie was knit to Edinburgh by a tie which made it more after his heart to abide in the face of threatening death, than to accept the protection of any noble family, or the shelter of a foreign land. For the providence of God, to give in this youth a notable example of true faith as well as of high devotion, had knit his heart to a maiden of good degree and fervent piety, as the sequel of this sad history will prove, being no other than the only daughter of the lord provost of the city, who with such zeal and bitterness, was seeking her lover's life. To this true love, religion had been the guide and minister, as she was destined to prove the comforter; for the soul of this young maiden had been touched with the grace of God, and, abhorring the legal doctrines of the curates, she cast in her lot with the persecuted saints and in the hiding places from the wrath of man, where they worshipped God, with their lives in their right hand, these two hearts grew together, as it were, under the immediate eye and influence of the Holy Spirit; and now that they were knit together in the bands of faithful love, they were called upon to sacrifice their dearest affections to the will of God. She, knowing her father's zeal and speed to serve the cruel edicts of the reigning powers, was not only content to part with the proscribed youth, but anxious to hasten his escape from the danger to which he was continually exposed, from her father's diligent search; and he, though very loathe to leave his heart's desire under the sole authority of a father who sought his life, and persecuted the saints of God, was fain at length to yield to the remonstrances of all his friends, and become an *exile from his native land*. Yet did these pious lovers not part from each other until they had plighted their mutual troth to be for one another while they were spared upon this earth, and to fulfil that vow by holy wedlock, if Providence should bless them to meet in better days. And so they parted, never to meet again in this world of suffering and sorrow."

"All this passed unknown to her father, and indeed, hardly known to herself; for the events of the uncle's martyrdom, and the nephew's piety and proscription, had awakened in the maiden's heart the knowledge of an affection whose strength she had not dreamed of; and all at once, setting her father, whom, next to God, she honored, in direct hostility to him whom more than all men she loved, there was neither time nor room, nor even possibility, to give head to any other thought than how she might prevent the man whom most she honoured from slaying the man whom most she loved. Fearful predicament for one so young and unconsoelled; but a more fearful predicament was reserved for her.

"She was her father's only child, and he was a widower; so that all his hopes were centered in her alone. Her fear of God made her mind beautiful, and her walk and conversation as becometh godliness. Her father, also, bore himself tenderly towards her predilections for the persecuted preachers, thinking thereby the more easily to win her over to his views, not finding in his heart to exercise harsh authority over such a child. Sore, sore was her heart, as she thought on her exiled lover and her affectionate father, who lay in her heart together, and yet she must not speak their names together; than which there is no trial more severe to a true and tender mind. To sit beside her father, night after night, and not dare mention the name of him over whom she brooded the livelong day, was both a great trial, and seemed likewise to her pure conscience as a great deception. But aye she hoped for better days, and found her refuge in faith and trust upon a good and gracious Providence. But Providence, though good and gracious unto all who put their trust therein, is oft pleased to try the people of the Lord, and make them perfect through sufferings; which truly befel this faithful but much tried lady

"Her father, seeing the hopes of his family centered in his only daughter, naturally longed to see her united to some honorable and worthy man, which, above all things, she feared and sought to prevent, well knowing that the man to whom she had betrothed herself could not be he. Her father's official rank and good estate made her hand to be sought by young men of high family, with whom he would have been glad to see her united, but her own disinclination, to the cause of which we must remain a stranger, continually stood in the way, until, at length, what at first he respected as a woman's right, he came at length to treat as a child's perverseness; and being accustomed to obedience, as the companion and colleague of arbitrary men, leagued in the bad resolution of bowing a nation's will to the service of God he was tender upon the point of his authority, especially over a child whom he had so cherished in his bosom.—At length, when his patience was well nigh worn out, the eldest son of a noble family paid his court to the betrothed maiden, and her father resolved that he should not be gainsaid. When she saw that there was no escape from her father's stern and obstinate purpose, she resolved to lay before him the secret of her heart. Terrible was the struggle, for she dreaded her father's wrath; and yet at times she would hope for a father's kindness. But when he heard that she had given her affections to the man who had defied his authority, and set at nought the proclamation of the state, his wrath knew no bounds. His dignity as chief magistrate, which had been severely by that young man; his religion, which had been contended against by him and his fathers; his prospect of allying his family to the nobles of the land; and, above all, the joy of heart which he had set upon his beautiful, his obedient, and his only child, arose together in his mind, and made him sternly resolve that she should not have for a husband the man of her own choice. It was in vain she pleaded a woman's right to remain unmarried if she pleased. It was *in vain she pleaded a Christian woman's* duty not to violate her faith, nor yet to give her hand to one, while her will remained another's. When she found her father unrelenting, and that he would oblige her, upon her obedience, to marry the man of his choice, she felt that she had a duty to perform like unto him whom he would make her husband. But whether God would, in her case, teach unto all young maidens a lesson how they betrothed themselves without her father's consent, or whether he would show to betrothed maidens an example of true-heartedness and faithfulness to their plighted troth, it was so ordered that this pious and dutiful child should find both a hard-hearted father and a hard-hearted husband, who vainly thought that her after-kindness would atone for their present cruelty. But, alas! it fared to her and them as she had told them beforehand, that they were mingling poison in their cup, and together a father and a husband, compassing her death. Oh, that this tale of sorrow might prevent such deeds of stern authority and unrelenting wilfulness! This young woman, who had borne a lover's peril of death, and a lover's exile from his land, and hidden her sorrows in her breast, without a witness, through the strength of her faith, could not bear the unnatural state in which she now found herself placed, but passed away without an earthly friend,—*Resignation to the will of God*, and a conscience void of offence, bore her spirits up, and supported her constitution for the space of twelve months only, when she died, without a disease, of a blighted and withered heart. Yet, not until she had brought into this world of sorrow an infant daughter, to whom she left this legacy written with dying hand:—"I bequeathed my infant daughter, so long as she is spared to this world, to the care of William Guthrie, if ever he should return to his native land; and I give him a charge before God to bring up my child in the faith of her mother, for which I die a *martyr*, as he lives a banished man."

"This—all this misery, had passed unknown to her faithful lover, who had no means of intercourse with his own land, and least of all with that how even it from which his death-warrant had issued and vigilant search gone out against him. But shortly after these things were consummated, a full opportunity was given to him and every brave-hearted exile, to take share in that great demonstration which was made by William of Orange for the Protestant cause in Britain. Without delay, William Guthrie hastened to Edinburgh, where all the *faithful sufferers* for the truth were now overwhelmed with joy. But, for him, alas! there awaited in that place only sorrow upon sorrow. Sorrow, they say, will in a knight cover the head of youth with the snows of age; sorrow, they say, will at once loose the silver chord of life, and break the golden pitcher at the fountain: and surely hardly less wonderful was the change wrought on William Guthrie's heart, which grew cold to the land of his fathers, and indifferent to the church for which the house of his fathers had suffered so much.

"For in his absence, also, his cousin, or *brother, I wot not which, the persecuted* minister of Fenwick, and author of the "Trial of the Saving Interest in Christ," with other principal works of practical godliness, had been violently ejected from his parish, and died of sorrow for the suffering church. Wherefore the youth said, he would turn his back upon the cruel land for ever, and with his staff go forth and seek more genial heavens. They sought to divert his grief, but it was in vain; they sought to stir him up to exercise his gift and calling of a minister, but it was in vain.—His faculties were all absorbed in the greatness of his grief, and the vigour of his heart was gone. One thing only bound him to that cruel city, the charge he had received of the infant child, whom God spared only for a short season after his arrival, and then removed to himself. Upon this, true to his purpose, he took his staff in his hand and turned his face towards England, which hath often yielded shelter since to many a Scotsman, tossed in his own land with envious and cruel tempests; and by the way he turned into the town of Dumfries, being desirous to take leave of some of his kindred before leaving his native land for ever. His friends soon saw of what disease he was pining, and being men of feeling, they gave themselves to comfort and heal him. *Being also men truly devoted to the church*, they grieved that one who had proved himself so faithful and true, should thus be lost from her service. They meditated, therefore how they might win him back unto God and to his duty, from this selfish grief which had overclouded all his judgement. But wisely hiding their intent, they seemed only to protract his visit by friendly and familiar attention, taking him from place to place, to show him the monuments of those who, in the much persecuted dale of the Nith, had sealed their testimony with their blood; skilfully seeking to awaken the devotion of the martyr, that it might contend with the sorrow of the broken-hearted lover And from day to day, as thus they endeavoured to solace and divert his grief, they would point out to him how, now that the church had gotten rest, she was threatened with a hardly less grievous evil, arising out of the want of well educated and well principled ministers, who had been mostly cut off by martyrdom, imprisonment or exile. And as they spoke to him of these things, they would gently, as he could bear, press upon him their grief and disappointment that he was fitted by his learning and devotedness to be an example and a help to many, should thus surrender himself to unavailing grief, and forsake the church which his fathers had loved unto the death. And being now removed from Edinburgh, the scene of his sufferings, the seat of business and bustle and hard-hearted men, and dwelling amongst the quiet scenes and noble recollections of his country, he felt a calm and repose of soul which made it pleasant to abide amongst his friends.

"Now, in the neighborhood of Dumfries, there is a parish called Irongray, and in the remote parts of this parish is a sequestered hollow amongst the hills, looking to the south and west, whence least danger came, but on every other side surrounded with summits which commanded the whole of Nithsdale, the foot of Annandale, and a great part of Galloway. In this hollow are to be seen at this day, nearly as they were used, tables and seats cut out of stone, at which the persecuted people of the country were wont to assemble from the face of their enemies, and meet their pastors, who came forth from their caves and dens of the earth to administer to them the precious memorials of the dying love of our Lord; for which they are called, to this day, the Communion Tables of Irongray. And as they were filled by one company after another, some were stationed upon the summits round about to keep watch against the approach of their persecutors. To these Communion Tables of Irongray would William Guthrie wander forth and meditate upon the days of old; and then there would come over his heart a questioning of his backwardness and opposition to the work of the Lord, like the voice which spoke to Elias in the cliff of the rock of Sinai, saying, "What dost thou here, Elias?" Now, it so happened at that time, that the faithful people of Irongray were without a pastor, and God was preparing to give them one according to his own mind. Little wist William Guthrie why God permitted that darkness of his glory, and hiding his face, in his soul. Little knew he for what end God had recovered him from Edinburgh, and from Angus, the seat of his fathers, driven him from his station, and tossed him like a ball in a wide country. Little thought he wherefore he was turned aside from his heedless course, and drawn and kept for a season at Dumfries.

"The people of Irongray, as I said, were in the south, like the people of Fenwick in the west, a home and a rallying-place unto the distressed of the Lord; and, if aught under heaven, or in the providence of God, could hallow a spot, which may not be until Jerusalem be rebuilt, and his foot stand upon the Mount of Olives, then would these *communion tables of stone, from which so* many saints—famishing saints—were fed with heavenly food, have hallowed the parish of Irongray. But though there may not be any consecrated places under this dispensation, there is a Providence, be assured, which extendeth itself even to the places where worthy and zealous acts had been done for the testimony of God and of his Christ. And in no way was this faithfulness, unto a well deserving and much enduring parish, shown more, than in that providence which drew this much-retried and faithful youth to their borders. Haply *moved thereto, and guided by the friends of* his youth, who longed for his stay, the heads of the parish came and entreated him to become their pastor, offering him all affection and duty. Whereupon our worthy was much pressed in spirit, and sorely straitened how he should refuse, or how he should accept the entreaties of the people; and then it was that "his heart said, "What are thou, foolish man, who settest thyself up against the providence of God? Hast thou suffered like Job, or like any of the cloud of witnesses? Wilt thou leave that land unto which thou hast *received by commission to preach the* Gospel? What would she then mourneest have advised thee to do in this strait?—How wouldst thou most honour and best please her whom thou believest to be a saint of God? Would it not be in caring for those with whom she preferred to cast in her lot, and unto whose society she bequeathed her child?" And thus, after sore strugglings between the righteousness of duty and the inclination of grief, between the obedience of the Head of the church, and the idolatory of a departed saint, whom he loved as his own soul, he surrendered himself to the call of the heads of the parish, and was ordained over the flock. Yet, so far as nature was concerned there was a blank in his heart which he preferred to remain a blank, rather than seek the fellowship of any other woman. Year passed over year, and found him mourning; for thirty years he continued to deny himself the greatest comfort and joy of human life, though drawn thereto by a true and tender heart; but after this long separation unto the memory of her who had proved herself so faithful unto him, he at length yielded to the affections of the living, and married a wife. Of which marriage,' said the venerable old mother who told me the history, 'I am the fruit."

Such was the history of her father; after hearing which, you may well believe, my dear friend, I was little disposed to listen to anything besides. My desire for traditions was swallowed up in deep sympathy with the wonderful narrative which I had heard; and I felt disposed to withdraw to my own reflections. But the worthy and venerable woman would not suffer me to depart until she had taken me to her own little apartment, and shown me a small picture, but whether of her father or of her husband, who was minister of the neighbouring parish of Kirkmahoe, I cannot now recall to *my remembrance*. She also *showed me* the Bible in which she was wont to read, and told me it had been the Bible of a queen of England. I took my leave; and not many weeks after I followed her body to the grave; so that this story, if it contain any moral instruction, may be said to be expired by the dying lips of one of the mothers of the kirk of Scotland. Farewell my dear friend. May the Lord make us worthy of our sires!

THE SWEARER AND HIS BOY.—A man, in an agricultural district, who was extremely *addicted to profane swearing*, was one day at work with a yoke of oxen near his house. The oxen not working to suit him he began to whip them severely, at the same time uttering blasphemous oaths. The oxen breaking loose from their burden ran to the house, while the owner in a passion pursued after them, and coming up with them at the house, began to whip them again and to swear as before. His little boy, at this time just old enough to talk began to prattle his profane oaths after him. No sooner did the father hear this than his feelings were thus wrought up to a lively sensibility. He paused for a moment, dropped his whip, and sat down and wept bitterly. A flood of keen reflection at once rushed down upon his convicted conscience, which produced such an effect, that he found no rest to his mind day or night until his sins were forgiven, which took place a few weeks afterwards.

Who was Jonah's tutor?—The whale who brought him up.

"What did you give for that horse, neighbour?" "My note."—"Well that was cheap."

The correlative to loving our neighbors as ourselves, is hating ourselves as we hate our neighbors.

No endowments of the mind are a sufficient justification for pride.

I have struck the Lyre, as the chip said when he knocked down a shoemaker.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS Table, Pocket, Butcher and Hunting Knives; Wade & Butcher's and Rodger's Razors; Cartridges for Wesson's, Ballard's, Spencer's, Henry's, and the Warner's Snider Rifles; also for the best makes of Breech-loading and for Colt's Revolvers; Crucibles; Axes; Augurs; Chains; Mechanics' Tools; Cam & Son's Skates; Machine Saws; best Horse Nails and Rasps; Sleigh Shoe and all kinds of Steel; Bed Fastenings; Carriage Bolts; Walnut Stain and Varnishes; Sash; Nail Rods; Anvils, Vices, Stocks and Dies, &c., received

G. STETHEM & Co.,

Sign of the Cross-cut Saw, George st. Peterboro, January 10, 1867. 3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Masonic.—J. I. Davidson.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands.—James Hall.
A New Discovery.—Prof. Morris,

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1867.

THE RE-SURVEY.

We do not intend to take up this subject again, but inasmuch as there was some discussion in the County Council about the matter, it may not be amiss to refer to it. Our own views we have set forth, and these are unchanged. The majority, too, of the members of the County Council believe that something should be done to establish the re-surveys and to reimburse the county treasury for the cost of survey.

Those who oppose action set forth that since the people of these townships did not petition for the resurvey that therefore they should not be forced to pay for it, although it is not denied that the resurvey was needed. It is also set forth that the parties who signed the petitions were not *bona fide* proprietors, only squatters, in many instances, and in other cases individuals whose names had been used without their knowledge, as is alleged in the case of Burleigh. In reference to Harvey that there was a petition is totally denied. This we feel bound to contradict, as we have good reason to believe that there was a petition, but we know the names of a only few who signed it. During last week we were in Harvey, and made some inquiries about this petition, and we were told that a petition had been got up; our informants saying that they themselves as well as others had really signed it.

We further learned that it had been represented to them that the government would order the survey and of course pay the costs. The same parties informed us that certain non-resident proprietors induced the promoters of the petition to undertake getting it up, they being unable to find their lots, which they feared the lumbermen would *strip*. This sets the fact of the existence of a petition at rest. We do not say that the petitioners were all *bona fide* proprietors; nor do we say that the petition originated with the proper persons. This is a matter of dispute. The council, however, we believe, acted in good faith, and therefore cannot be blamed. The costs they have paid, besides a little to the lawyers, and perhaps they have learned a useful lesson. At the late session of the County Council there was an effort made to apply to parliament for an act to enable the council to levy the cost of re-survey, but as it was the very last thing before adjournment it was not satisfactorily arranged. In the meantime the parties should be slow to incur more costs.

Small-Pox.

During a late tour through Enniskore, we were informed that the small-pox had visited several families, and had carried off one victim, Mr. Stoddart. Upon enquiry we learned that Mr. Stoddart had been in the hospital for the purpose of receiving treatment for some old sore, and had just returned, expecting that his sore was healed He, however, brought home the infection of this terrible disease, unknown to him, of course, and in a few days fell a victim to it. M. S. Dean, Esq., who sat up with Stoddart during his illness, not suspecting what was the matter, has also taken the disease, and according to report, is very ill. Mr. Dean's servant girl too has been taken down, and one or more families in the north of Enniskore.

On Monday last a woman from the neighborhood where the disease is spreading, finding her child unwell brought it to town, for the purpose of getting the Rev. Mr. Johnson to baptise it, fearing to allow it to die unsprinkled. So far does superstition still reign. When Mr. Johnson saw the child the pox was all over it, visible to all who saw it; and yet for several hours the mother had sat in one of our principal stores, —people passing in and out, and, as we are informed, children also playing around them. Such conduct cannot be too severely reprobated. Every one knows that this is one of the most contagious of diseases; and not only so, but very fatal, and on various accounts much dreaded, and if parents are so indifferent to the injuries they may inflict, they should be compelled to keep by themselves, and not mingle in thoroughfares with people from all quarters.

Parents too should remember that there are means to alleviate the effects of this disease, and therefore they should not allow their children to be without vaccination, which, while it may not prevent the disease, it will at least, do much to prevent its worst effects. What a pity, too, that parents should endanger the life of their child (and perhaps the lives of others) through a superstitious desire to have a *little water* sprinkled on it, as if any application of water would prepare a soul for Heaven.

Just as we go to press we are informed that one of the assistants in the store has taken what is believed to be small pox. We only hope that it may not be so.

Literary Club.

The evening the following subject will be discussed:—"Should the execution of criminals be in private or public." Leaders—Messrs. Dunnett and Hall. Members only admitted.

The next Session of the course will be given by the Club this night week in the Firemen's Hall. They will be assisted by several Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs. The programme, a copy of which we have seen, is really a good one, and will be out at an early date. We trust these entertainments will be largely patronised; they are of such a nature as to merit the approbation of the community.

Change of County Clerk.

From the minutes of the County Council it will be seen that Mr. Sheridan who has long been Clerk and Treasurer of the County, has resigned the Clerkship. Mr. Sheridan's advanced years and the increasing labors of the office, necessitating him to take this step. Mr. Edgecombe Pearce, who has been assistant to Mr. Sheridan for some time past, has received the Clerkship, and his connection with the business fits him for the position. Mr. Pearce has all along shown himself civil and obliging, which, we have no doubt, he will continue to be, and if at the end of a long career his resignation shall be as much regretted as that of Mr. Sheridan, his predecessor, he will have reason to be satisfied with himself. Those who have to transact business in the office will be glad to learn that Mr. Sheridan will still be found there

Social Tea.

The Members of Alpha Lodge, No. 385, British Order of Good Templars, intend holding a Social Tea, on Friday evening, February 8th, in their Lodge Room, over Mr. M. Moloney's Store. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had from the members.

Loyal Orange Association.

The members of the Peterboro' County Loyal Orange Lodge intend holding their annual meeting for the election of officers for the current year, on Tuesday, the 5th day of February, instant, at one o'clock, p. m., in the Orange Hall, Hopkins' Block, Peterborough.

TRUSTEES.—On Monday evening the ballot to determine who should be Trustees, terminated in the selection of Messrs. Dumble, Graham, Cameron, Claxton, Lundy and Coulter.

Adjourned Meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held at Bobcaygeon on Friday last. There were ten candidates, but only seven certificates granted. The successful ones were:—

SECOND CLASS.—W. S. Knowles, Miss S. Germain, Miss S. D. Johnston, Miss Wilhemina Johnston.

THIRD CLASS.—Miss Eastman, Miss C. Sullivan, Miss J. E. Rothwell

Two were unable to obtain certificates, and one was withheld until an investigation be made of charges that were laid against the character of the applicant. This will take place on Tuesday next.

P. H., L., and B. Railway.

Earnings and expenditures for the year ending 31st December, 1866:—

Freight	$91 161 82	
Passengers.....	16,184 63	
Mails.....	1,604 76	
		$108,951 21
Operation of Road..$26,931 28		
Repairs of Rolling Stock, Track, &c. 27,542 08		
Miscellaneous.....	2,637 07	
		57,110 43
Nett Revenue.....		51,840 78
		$108,951 21

MADOC.—The *Napanee Express* says that government speculators have come in for a share of the land in the Townships around the celebrated Gold-bearing district. Sheriff Powell, late member for Carleton, having a grab of all the Government Land of Madoc, at the up shot price of $2 per acre. The Richardson Mine is in the hands of a company, but they cannot yet work it as it is in chancery. The Lawyers intend having a nugget first.

The *Intelligencer* says that blasts were being put into the rock, which overlaid the crevice or pocket, and after half a dozen had been put in it was found to be excessively rich, yielding $12,000 to the ton, and the dirt yielding $60,000 to the ton. The company now having the matter in hand are Benjamin Lombard, President of the 4th National Bank of Chicago, and Mr. S. C. Hardin of the firm of Cushman, Hardin & Co., of the same city.

THE REV. MR. BABIN, a clergyman of the Church of England, has lately been tried for the horrible crime of the murder of his sister. This sister it appears was a cripple and had been living with him, but it does not appear that she had been ill-treated.—He, however, under the pretence of sending her to a boarding school, gave her in charge of one Leblanc, a vile character, and she was never heard of more, until her body was found in a river not far from Babin's residence. There was no direct evidence against the prisoner, but circumstances were certainly suspicious enough to almost convince a jury of his guilt; the jury, however, took a different view and acquitted him.

HARD UP FOR A CASE.—At the recent election for the Township of Cornwall there were two candidates for the office of Reeve. One of them, Mr. Ranald McDonald, was elected by a majority of about 150 to 200 votes. It was discovered, however, that the successful candidate had, two years ago, entered into a commutation of statute labour with the Council of which he was the head. The work was to be done on a particular section of a road and to be completed within one year, and in consideration he was to be allowed five years' statute labor. This was called a contract and a protest accordingly entered, and the Judge declared the seat vacant.

The Marmora Foundry Company's property has been sold for $30,000 in cash and $170,000 in paid up stock, in the new company formed to carry on the work of taking the ore via Cobourg to Rochester and Peterburgh, and the company invests $600,000 in the enterprise.

Gen. Beauregard has written a letter to the papers explaining the views he expressed during the recent excursion of Congressmen to the South. He is in favor of the people applying themselves earnestly to the work of restoring their former prosperity, and, regarding *secession* and *slavery* as for ever settled, he says he will under no circumstances countenance any effort to revive them.

The London *Free Press* gets off the following:—"The fate of Ottawa seems to be trembling in the balance, if indeed, the fates have not already decided that it is to be speedily shorn of its parvenu glories. It is said from Montreal that a despatch has been received per Atlantic Cable, which states that a majority of the delegates in England have decided to move the seat of government to Quebec. Good bye, Ottawa."

THE HALLIDAY CASE.—The Maitland Distillery Case came up again before the Toronto assizes on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., terminated against Halliday and $47,000 damages. To those who have watched this trial, and read the evidence, the verdict will give satisfaction.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

THURSDAY.

The Council met. All the members were present.

The minutes of yesterday were read and confirmed.

Messrs. Gilmour and Carnegie who had been appointed a committee in connection with the Warden to see after the erection of the Drill Shed, having sent in their resignation,

On motion of Mr. Peck, seconded by Mr. Probert, the resignation was not accepted, but Messrs. Gilmour and Carnegie were requested to act under their original appointment until the Drill Shed be completed.

Moved by Mr. Walton, seconded by Mr. Garbutt,—That whereas the statutes of the last parliament of Canada have made it imperative on County Councils to establish a Board of Refuge within two years after the passing of the said Act—that the matter be referred to the committee on County property.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Peck,—That a By-law to provide for the payment of a reward for the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons stealing any horse or mare in the County of Peterborough, be read a first time.

(This By-law also went through a second reading in committee of the whole, and was finally passed on Friday.)

The committee on the Drill Shed having reported, on motion of Mr. Peck, seconded by Mr. Probert, the report was received and ordered to be filed.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Peck, the account of the expenses of the Peterborough Board of Public Instruction was referred to the Finance Committee.

A By-law fixing the remuneration of members in attendance in the Council, and also mileage to and from said meetings, was read a first time.

The Council went into committee of the whole on this By-law. It was read in committee without amendment. The rate being fixed at $2 per day and four cents milage per mile.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY.

Council met. All the members present. The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Moved by S. S. Peck and seconded by Mr. Pearce,—That the resignation of Walter Sheridan, Esq., as County Clerk, be received.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Pearce and seconded by F. Peck,—That a By-law to provide for the payment of a sum of money, as a reward for the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons stealing any horse or mare within the County of Peterborough, be read a third time and passed.

This by-law provides for paying thirty dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and convict the person or persons who shall be found stealing any horse or mare in the County.

A Report of Committee on County property was read, and on motion of Mr. Walton received and adopted

On motion of Mr. Peck, seconded by Mr. Miller, the Warden and Messrs. Walton and Dunlop were appointed a special Committee to enquire into all matters concerning a House of Refuge, which is to be established in this County, and Committee to report at the June session.

On motion of Mr. Laing, seconded by Mr. Pearce, the report of the Joint Committees of the Town and County, on the state of the Otonabee Bridge, was received, read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Scott, it was agreed to memorialize the Government to grant a sum of money for the purpose of placing the first 15 miles north of Burleigh bridge in a perfect state of repair.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Choate, the Committee on Finance reported.

On motion of Mr. Peck, seconded by Mr. Melville, the By-law to remunerate County Councillor's attendance in Council, the sum being fixed at $2 per day was read.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Peck, the Report of the Finance Committee was referred to a Committee of the whole Council. Mr. Pearce in the chair. Council resumed, chairman reported, report read in Committee with amendment. The amended report was received and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Coughlin, Messrs. Dunlop and Laing were appointed an Advisory Committee to confer with the Warden during the interim of Council Sessions, and also to make arrangements with a Bank, as they may deem for the best interest of the County.

Moved by Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Pearce,—That in view of the incomplete condition of that part of the Burleigh road north of the Bridge, and with the view of affording relief to the young and thriving settlement north of that point, as well as of affording to intending settlers the important facility of a good road, that a grant of $100 be made by this Council for the completion of that part of the Burleigh Road from the Bridge to Hoyet's corner, the Town Council of Peterborough being already pledged to a grant for the same purpose, equal to one *third* of the amount necessary.—*Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Laing, seconded by Mr. Miller, the Report of the Committee on appointments was received and read, but the motion of Mr. Dunlop for its adoption was lost.

It was then moved by Mr. Choate, seconded by Mr. Peck,—That the Report of the Committee on appointments to office be not adopted, but that it be referred to the Committee with instructions to amend it in such a manner as to include the names of the following gentlemen, as Superintendents for their several localities, viz.: Rev. Samuel Wilson for Otonabee, Rev. M. A. Farrar for Asphodel, F. T. Lumsden for Dummer, Rev. D. O'Connell for Douro and Daniel Donohue for Ennismore.

The motion was put and lost also.

Moved by Mr. Laing, seconded by Mr. Millar,—That the Committee on appointments to office be allowed to report the amended report.—*Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the Council went into Committee of the whole on the second reading of the amended report on appointments to office, Mr. Laing in the chair.

Council resumed, chairman reported Report adopted in Committee.

Moved by Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Young,—That the Council of the Town of Peterborough be authorized to appoint a Committee to confer with a Committee of this Council in relation to the improvement of the Burleigh road and that Messrs. Dunlop, Walton, Scott and the mover be appointed on behalf of this Council.—*Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Scott, the Report of Committee appointed to examine the plans and specifications produced by the County engineer was received.

These were merely plans and a report of the engineer in reference to placing a floating bridge across Mud Lake, the cost of which was computed at about $4,000. (See Report.)

On motion of Mr. S. S. Peck, seconded by Mr. Pearce, the Auditor's Report was received and read, and

On motion of Mr. S. S. Peck, seconded by Mr. Young, the Auditors' Report was adopted, and the Clerk instructed to have the statement printed in book form and attached to the printed minutes of last year.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the claims of Messrs. Weller & Hatton, for costs incurred in the matter of the Resurvey of Harvey and Burleigh was referred to the Finance committee.

These claims amount to $407.36.

Moved by Mr. Choate, seconded by Mr. Carroll,—That this council do Memorialize the Governor in Council, setting forth the great injustice to counties from which towns have separated for Municipal purposes, owing to the fact that under the provisions of the Existing statutes the county is obliged to bear the whole expense of producing Registry Office accomodation and the heavy expense of copying all Records now fyled in such Registry Office, a considerable proportion of which accommodation and extra expense is for the Benefit of a Town so situated, but which town bears no portion of the burden of the same, as under existing statutes the arbitration first made is binding in after years notwithstanding that the expense incurred for the joint benefit of the County and Town have equally increased, an ammendment of the 353d Section of the Municipal Act of last Session is therefore urgently needed, in order to a proper adjustment of the burden existing for the joint benefit of the Municipalities so situated.

The Council adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow.

SATURDAY.

The Council met. All the members present.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The Warden read a letter from agent of the Bank of Toronto here offering to accommodate the council on favorable terms.

The Finance Committee made second report.

On motion of Mr. S. S. Peck, the letter of Mr. Smith, agent of the Bank of Toronto, was received and filed.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the second report of the Finance committee was received and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Laing, seconded by Mr. Miller, a By-law to appoint certain county officers was read a first time.

The council went into committee of the whole on the second reading of the By-law. Mr. Scott in the chair. The council resumed. Chairman reported By-law read in committee without amendment.

Moved by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Coughlin, that a memorial to his Excellency the Governor General on the subject of improving the Burleigh Road, be now read a first time.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. *Choate, seconded by Mr.* Pearce, that this council seeing the necessity of a more direct and accessible communication with the back country by way of Mud Lake and Pigeon Creek, appoint Messrs. Scott, S. S. Peck and Dunlop, a committee to confer with the Town of Peterboro' and other municipalities interested: said committee to report to this council at its next session, the assistance the several interested municipalities are willing to give for the purpose of opening up said communication, and to give any other information respecting the same they may deem advisable.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Carroll.—That a By-law to repeal By-law 219 and make provisions instead thereof, be now read a first time.—*Carried.*

The Council went into committee of the whole on the second reading of the By-law. It was read without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Choate, seconded by Mr. Pearce, a By-law to provide for the payment of certain accounts and claims against the County was read a third time.

On motion of Mr. Garbutt, seconded by Mr. Miller, the By-law to appoint certain County officers was read a third time and passed.

These officers are:—

Trustee of Peterborough Grammar School, John Gilmour, Esq.

Trustee of Norwood Grammar School, Rev. M. A. Farrar.

Local Superintendent of Schools, for the Townships of Monaghan, Smith, Otonabee, Douro, Ennismore, Dummer, Harrey, Belmont and Methuen, Jas. Stratton, Esq.

Do for Galway, Snowden, Minden, Stanhope and Dysart, Rev. F. Birt.

Do for Burleigh, Edward Smythe Hall, Esq.

SUB-TREASURERS OF SCHOOL MONEYS.

Asphodel, J. A. Butterfield.
Belmont, Wm. E. Roxburgh.
Smith, C. Burton, Esq.
Monaghan, John Dobbin, Esq.
Douro, John Leahey, Esq.
Dummer, John Rose, Esq.
Ennismore, Francis Moloney, Esq.
Galway, C. Irwin, Esq.
Snowden, John R. Calvert, Esq.
Minden, George Andrews, Esq.
Stanhope, G. J. Rowe, Esq.
Harvey, Wm. McC. Hall, Esq.
Burleigh, P. Lousley, Esq.
Otonabee, George Reid, Esq
Dysart, A. H. Garratt, Esq.
Inspector of Weights and Measures, J. R. Benson, Esq.
County Engineer, Geo. A. Stewart, Esq.
County Clerk, Edgecomb Pearce, Esq.
Auditors, J. J. Hall, Esq., and Dr. Poole.

On motion of Mr. Scott, a By-law to repeal certain By-laws and parts of By-laws, authorizing the levying of a sum of money from the Townships of Harvey and Burleigh for expenses incurred in the re-survey of the same, was read a first time.

A separate By-law to appoint County auditors was now put through the different readings and passed. The auditors are given above.

The By-law to provide for the payment of certain accounts and claims against the County, was now read in committee of the whole, without amendment.

The By-law to repeal the By-law levying the expenses of re-survey of Harvey and Burleigh, was also read a second time in committee of the whole without amendment, and immediately afterwards read a third time and passed.

The By-law to provide for the payment of accounts and claims was also read a third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. Garbutt, seconded by Mr. Walton,—That for the future, no accounts be received after the 3rd day of the session, at ten o'clock, a. m., to enable the Finance Committee to make their report.—*Carried.*

The By-law to repeal By-law No. 219 was now read a third time and passed.

The Committee on printing was now allowed to report. The report was adopted.

Printing, the same as last year.

A By-law to appoint overseers of highways was read a first, second and third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the Council went into committee of the whole on the second reading of the memorial to His Excellency, in reference to the improvement of the Burleigh road. Mr. Pearce in the chair. The Memorial was read without amendment.

Moved by Mr. Laing and seconded by Mr. Miller,—That the Warden of this County give regular notice that the Corporation of the County of Peterborough will, at the next session of Parliament, apply for an Act to levy the sum of——dollars on the ratepayers of the Municipalities of Harvey and Burleigh to indemnify the County of Peterborough for the said sums, paid by the said County, for the re-survey of said Townships of Harvey and Burleigh.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Carroll,—That the motion be not now read, but that it be read this day six months.—*Lost.*

Here there was an adjournment of half an hour to allow the opposers of the motion to prepare what they they thought fit against it. During this time there was a lively discussion, in which several members engaged.—Several warm words were let fly, but nothing to injure the good feelings that characterized the proceedings of the whole session.

On motion of Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. F. Peck, the Council adjourned till June.

The following is a report of the County Engineer, in reference to a bridge across Mud Lake:—

The desirableness of securing the trade and traffic of the country to the north of us, and diverting it into our County Town, has long been admitted, and to ascertain the best mode of accomplishing that end has occupied the attention of our public men for years. Several schemes have from time to time been put forward for the attainment of that object; but the physical difficulties presenting themselves, and the probability of a heavy expenditure of money being necessary to overcome these difficulties, have prevented any of the schemes proposed ever taking a practical shape.

The Bobcaygeon road being the most important of the several roads extending northward into the new settlements in the townships forming the rear of this and the adjoining County of Victoria, is the channel down which it may be expected that the principal part of the produce and traffic of the rear townships will proceed to market. This road has its Southern terminus at the Village of Bobcaygeon. It is only about ten years since it was first located, and has only been rendered a really serviceable road within the last few years.

During the summer months much of the traffic down this road is transferred to the steamers plying on the back lakes east and west of Bobcaygeon, but still a large proportion continues on to its destination by land, notwithstanding the very unfavorable state of the roads.

There can be no doubt about the probability of the greater part, if not the whole, of this traffic finding its way to the Town of Peterboro, were it not for what are generally considered the insuperable difficulties presenting themselves forming a complete barrier to its progress in this direction. The first of these barriers in a downward direction is the Pigeon Creek. Taking its rise in the Township of Manvers, it proceeds in a north easterly direction through the township of Emily and enters Pigeon Lake at its southern extremity. Its channel through the greater part of the latter township occupies low swampy lands, and the erecting of the Buckhorn dam converted the whole valley of the stream into what resembles a long narrow lake from half a mile to two miles in width.

The next difficulty in the way of the traffic proceeding to Peterboro is Chemong or Mud lake. It forms a long bay jutting in from the south western extremity of Buckhorn Lake, and extending in a south-west direction a distance of some twelve or fourteen miles, completely severing the communication of the townships to the north west from the town of Peterboro and cutting us completely off from the advantages we might otherwise derive from a direct communication with the village of Bobcaygeon.

To overcome these difficulties various schemes have been proposed. Bridges of different designs have been suggested, but none containing the vital element of cheapness, they were abandoned, or never favourably entertained.

The late W. S. Conger, who devoted much time and attention to the welfare of our country, applied to me about ten years ago for a design for Chemong lake, which would contain the very essential elements of cheapness and durability. I turned my attention to the subject, and soon after furnished him with a design for what I considered a good and serviceable floating bridge, the cost of which was estimated far below that of any other system.

Since my residence in Peterboro' the matter of this communication has again revived, and at the request of a committee of the County Council appointed last year, to consider the best means of opening it up, I have prepared the accompanying plans of my system of bridging Chemong Lake and Pigeon Creek.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BRIDGE.

The principle of the bridge is so simple and the plans sufficiently in detail as to enable any person to comprehend the object of the design. It is proposed to form longitudinal floats extending the whole length of the bridge from shore to shore of the lake. These floats will be formed of white pine timbers averaging about eighteen inches in diameter, and not less than forty feet long each. Connected at the ends with a two inch elm or oak pin or bolt, extending through the thickness of both timbers and keyed. Five of these longitudinal floats will be provided occupying altogether a space from out to out of twelve feet. Cross floats of about the same thickness will be placed below these longitudinal floats and bolted through both, from above the latter. The upper surface of the floats will be slightly flattened and the inequalities of their surface removed to receive the planking.

The planks will be placed cross-wise on the floats and be pinned or spiked down into the latter. A railing on each side for the safety of passengers will extend the whole length of the bridge.

It is proposed to sink good substantial cribs at the distance of five hundred feet apart, to which the bridge will be attached by chains. These cribs or piers will be placed alternately on either side and at the distance of about eight feet from the bridge. The object being to allow the bridge to have a certain amount of swing or elasticity to prevent any injurious action from the ice. At each of these piers, but on the opposite side of the bridge the platform of the bridge will be widened to twenty feet, to allow teams to pass. A reference to the plans will shew the position and necessity of this arrangement.

Landing stages will be provided at each shore, and a portion of the bridge will be moveable to allow vessels to pass when necessary.

ESTIMATE OF COST.

To enable me to arrive at something of an exact estimate of the cost of constructing this bridge, I made a survey of the shores of Mud Lake and took a line of soundings across to ascertain the depth of water. The shortest distance I found to be three thousand six hundred and twenty feet, and the greatest depth to be seventeen and one-half feet. On this basis the following estimate is made:—

5 longitudinal floats 12 inches diameter 3600 feet long.....	18,000 ft
Extra at passing places 2x12x7'.....	840 ft
Cross floats 12x12x12.....	2,160 ft
Extra at passing places 2x12x7.....	168 ft
Total floating timber, lineal.....	21,168 ft
Piers average 14 feet high.	
14 tiers 56 ft each.....	784 ft
Bottoms and Tops 12x12.....	192 ft
	980 ft
Total 6 piers	5,880 ft
Planking 11x12x3-60.....	37,620 ft B. M.
Extra at passing places.....	4,980 "
	$1,600 "
Handrailing.	
Rail 4x4x7200.....	9,600 ft B. M.
Braces, studs, &c.....	3,400 "
Baseboard.....	7,200 "
	22,200 "
Stone filling 30 cords.	
31,823 lineal feet round timber 5 cts..	$1091 40
5,720 lineal feet flatted and squared 6 cents	916 80
21,360 feet board measure planking at $7 per M.....	641 20
22,200 ft. handrailing at $7 per M....	155 40
2 landing stages.....	160 00
Stone filling	100 00
Spikes	100 00
Bolts, chains, guards, &c.....	100 00
Total for materials, including stone filling.....	$3,664 80
1 Carpenter 180 days at $2 per day..	360 00
4 men 150 " $1 each....	600 00
	$3564 80
Add 10 per cent for superintendence and contingencies.....	356 48
Total cost of Bridge.....	$3921 28

Although each length of fifty feet, if separated from the rest of the bridge, would be capable of bearing ten tons, a load much larger than is ever likely to be placed upon it, still it will be seen from the construction of the bridge, and the mode of arranging and connecting the timbers, that it will be capable of supporting even more than this amount. The whole of the timbers being connected together from end to end of the bridge, a load placed upon any given portion of it cannot sink that portion of it to any extent without drawing on the whole structure to contribute to its support, so that the calculation above given of an isolated portion of the bridge will give a result much below the actual capacity of the bridge.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

GEO. A. STEWART,
County Engineer and Provincial Surveyor.
January, 1867.

TOWN COUNCIL.

There was a special meeting of the Council on Wednesday evening. Present—the Mayor, and Messrs. Chamberlen, Leonard, Stevenson, Claxton, S. Dickson, Patterson, Doherty, Wrighton, and J. H. Dixon.

The Mayor stated that his object in calling the Council together was, that the County Council now in session, had appointed a committee to confer with a committee from the Town Council about the repairs needed on the Otonabee Bridge. It was therefore necessary to appoint a committee to act with a committee of the county in the matter.

On motion of the Mr Stevenson, W. A. Scott, Esq., a member of the County Council, was heard in reference to the object for which the committee had been appointed.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Leonard,—That this Council never expressed unwillingness to do its proper share of the repairs on the Otonabee Bridge when that assistance has been officially asked, but it is the opinion of this Council that if it is asked to assist in such repairs, especially when such repairs involved considerable expense, it should have had something to say in the expenditure of the money either by appointing a proper overseer or otherwise; they also think that the work should not have been undertaken at so late a season.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Stevenson seconded by Mr. Dixon,—That the following members be a special committee to confer with the committee appointed by the County Council with respect to the expenses of the repairs of the Otonabee Bridge, viz: Messrs. Chamberlen, Dixon, and the mover, and that they report to the Council at its next sitting.

The Council adjourned.

MONDAY Evening, 28th Jan. 1867.

The Council again met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—The Mayor and Messrs. Burnham, Chamberlen, Leonard, Kennedy, Patterson, Dickson, Doherty, Stevenson, Wrighton, Toole and Dixon.

The minutes of two last meetings were read and confirmed.

A copy of resolutions passed by the Burleigh Council was read; also, a letter from the Clerk thereof, urging the Town Council to memorialize the government to make a grant to repair the first 15 miles of the Burleigh road. The Clerk, on motion of Mr. Burnham, was instructed to draw up a memorial in accordance with the wish of the Municipality of Burleigh, and when signed by the Mayor and Clerk, to forward the same to the government.

Mr. Stevenson, as chairman Special Committee appointed to strike the Standing Committees for the year, reported as follows:—

FINANCE.—Messrs. Claxton, Chamberlen, Toole and Stevenson.

STREETS AND BRIDGES.—Messrs. Chamberlen, Dickson, Dixon and Doherty.

PRINTING AND PETITIONS.—Messrs. Wrighton, Doherty and Kennedy.

LICENSES.—Messrs. Chamberlen, Dixon, Burnham and Claxton.

COURT OF REVISION.—Messrs. Claxton, Toole, Patterson, Leonard and Dickson.

FIRE.—Messrs. Wrighton, Kennedy, Doherty and Burnham.

CHARITIES.—Messrs. Claxton, Chamberlen, Wrighton and Patterson.

The Report was received and adopted.

Mr. Stevenson, as chairman of the Special Committee appointed to confer with the Committee from the County in reference to the Bridge, reported that the joint Committees had agreed that the Town should pay as its share of the costs of the repairs, in proportion to the amount of its assessment compared with that of the County.

On motion for the adoption of the report, the votes were:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Burnham, Chamberlen, Kennedy, Dixon, Dickson, Doherty, Patterson and Stevenson.

Nays.—Messrs. Toole and Wrighton.

It was, therefore, read and adopted.

Mr. Burnham introduced a By law to authorise the Mayor to subscribe stock in the Wallace Point Road and Bridge Company.

This By-law received the six month's hoist on the motion to read it a second time.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Wrighton,—That the By-law be read a second time this day six month.

The votes were:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Toole, Wrighton, Doherty, Patterson, Dixon and Kennedy.

Nays.—Messrs. Burnham, Leonard, Chamberlen, Dickson and Stevenson.

The amendment was carried by a majority of one.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, Dr. Burnham was re-appointed Grammar School Trustee.

Moved by Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Wrighton,—That a By-law, entitled a By-law authorizing the Mayor to sign the contract for building the drill shed on behalf of the Town, be now read a second time in committee of the whole.

In amendment, moved by Mr. Burnham, seconded by Mr. Chamberlen,—That the By-law be not now read a second time.—The amendment was lost; and the original was then put and declared lost also.

The Council then adjourned to Monday night at half-past seven o'clock.

North Monaghan Intellectual Improvement Society.

The Rev. Mr. Allen, of Millbrook, delivered the Inaugral Lecture on Wednesday evening, 16th inst. Subject—"The Battle of Life," when, on the motion of Mr. Sproule, seconded by Mr. Bennett, George Young, Esq., was called to the chair. The chairman said that he found himself very unexpectedly occupying his present position, but it was with very much pleasure he found that the Rev. Mr. Allen was present to give the first lecture of the season, and from the well known ability which he possessed, he felt quite certain that not one present would be disappointed, Without further detaining the meeting he would at once call on the Rev. gentleman to proceed with his lecture.

Mr. Allen on rising was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. He commenced by stating that the year just ended had been noted for great contests, both in the *Senate* and in the *Field*, indeed few more eventful ones had passed away. It was not, however, his intention to attempt to delineate the bloody battle fields where such frightful carnage had taken place, but rather in accordance with the subject he had chosen, confine himself to this theme,—"The Battle of Life."—a subject fraught with deep interest to every human being, as all had to engage therein. During an address of one hour and fifteen minutes duration, Mr. Allen secured the undivided attention of the audience, and in a clear and forcible manner, abounding in deep research, interspersed with well chosen illustrations brought the subject before the meeting, pointing out the difficulties, sometimes apparently insuperable, which many had endured, but these tended to develope and strengthen resources otherwise unknown. He considered perseverance could scarcely be over estimated, which History, both sacred and profane, amply testified In conclusion Mr. Allen said that we should not engage in the Battle of Life for mere human aggrandisement, nor for earthly possessions, nor for temporal power; if we did so, disappointment must be the result—higher aims than these should influence us. In a most impressive manner and well becoming his sacred avocation, he showed how we should engage in the contest, how it should be carried on, as well as the results to be achieved therefrom, and ended by hoping that all present would run with patience the race that is set before them, looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith."

Mr. W. A. Morrow moved a vote of thanks to the Rev. lecturer for the able, interesting and instructive address that had been delivered, which was seconded by Mr. Wood, and carried amidst much applause.

The proceedings terminated by singing the Doxology.—*Com.*

The following letter has been handed us for publication, for the information of members of the Society to which it refers.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE:
TORONTO, Jan. 23, 1867.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge the due receipt of your letter of 14th inst., in which you request my opinion as to the legality of certain practices of Branch Societies in your county

I am of opinion that the practices you describe are altogether illegal. Amongst the things which may be lawfully done by Societies, you will find in the 48th Section of the Act 29, Victoria Chap 32, "importing or otherwise procuring Seeds, Plants and Animals of new and valuable kinds." Now, clover seed, although valuable, can hardly be considered new, and can hardly, therefore, come within this category, while plaster is a common article of merchandize. There could, perhaps, be no very strong objection to Societies buying clover seed and plaster, in quantity, and retailing it to members at cost price; if the Society lost nothing thereby, as, although the operation would, perhaps, not be quite legal, still good would probably result in the long run. But to receive the amount in advance, and to count it as subscriptions of members, and to make use of it in obtaining an apportionment of the public grant, is quite another matter. If the money so obtained is to be considered a genuine subscription, then it cannot be expended in purchasing clover seed and plaster, and donating the same to members of the Society, because this would be contrary to the legal objects of the Society, and you will find in the same section of the Act to which I have already referred that "The funds of the Societies derived from subscriptions of members, or the public grant, shall not be expended for any object inconsistent with those above mentioned."

The only remedy I can suggest is that the Treasurers of Branch Societies in making their deposits on 1st May, should be required to make a declaration that the amounts they deposit consist only of genuine bona fide subscriptions of members for the current year. If any person has paid in an amount to any Branch Society, with the understanding that he shall receive back the value of the same in clover seed or plaster, such amount cannot be considered as a genuine subscription, but is merely payment in advance for such clover seed or plaster, and cannot, therefore, be returned as a subscription and deposited for the purpose of drawing a proportionate amount of the government grant thereupon.

In the 62nd section of the Act already referred to, Consolidated Statute, you will find the penalty for making any such false return, viz., a forfeit of $40 for every such offence, and liability to all the pains and penalties of perjury.

I am, Sir,
Yours very obediently,
HUGH C. THOMSON,
Sec'y.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Esq.,
Sec'y Co. Peterboro Ag'l Society.

The President and Congress.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

The President's Washington evening organ of yesterday says of the Administration:—

"If necessary, its strong and iron hand will be invoked to stay the course and prevent the consummation of Radical treason. The great oath of the President to protect and defend the Constitution will not be forgotten, and the people who sustain him with their 500,000 majority of the voting population, North and South will not forget him. Events have already brought the Government to the very verge of another revolution. If the Radical majority in Congress pursues its treasonable course much long

SPECULATION IN THE MADOC GOLD LANDS.—The statement is made both at Ottawa and Belleville that all the Crown Lands in the township of Madoc have been bought up by speculators. The keenness thus exhibited by moneyed men may or may not prove of advantage to the country. In most cases the buying up of wild lands by speculators has proved a public evil, and legislation has been attempted to put checks and limitations to speculative purchases. The principle, as it applies to agricultural lands, applies equally to mineral lands. As Sir William Logan long ago pointed out, we want a system which will allow the industrious explorer to reap the advantage of his discoveries, while greedy and obstructive speculators shall be checked. It will be found, perhaps to the public dissatisfaction when too late, that the lands have been sold on a plan that could have been tattered in the interests of the public.—*Kingston News.*

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affection. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box

FENIAN and ENGLAND'S CHAMPION.—We hear that Heenan has again challenged England's Champion for a very heavy sum, but whether will be accepted or not we cannot say, negotiations are still pending, and should it come to a battle, our advice to all parties concerned is to be well supplied with the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," the finest thing for bruises out, it soon cures sprains, and flesh wounds, and relieves pain almost immediately. Price 25 cents per Bottle. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

For the week ending Saturday, Jan. 26th.

DAYS. Time: 7 a.m.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Thermometer in Air.	Direction and Velocity of the Wind.	Extent of Sky obscured. †	Rain in inches.	Snow in inches.
Monday	29 .570	8 2	N.E. 4	10		0.25
Tuesday	29 .577	16 8		10		
Wednesday	29 .570	16 6	N. 2	10		
Thursday	29 .656	16 1	N. 1	10		
Friday	29 .643	19 7	N.E. 1	10		
Saturday	29 .502	29 9	S.W. 2	10		4.01

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers, thus: 0. Calm; 5. Moderate brisk; 10. Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers, from 10 to 0; thus: 10. denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; that it is half covered; and 0. that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·578, at 9 o'clock, p.m., on Thursday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 28·503, at 1 o'clock, p.m., on Saturday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·043in.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 33.4 on Saturday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 6.1 on Monday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 19.74.

Warmest day during the week was on Saturday, the Mean Temperature being 18.03.

Coldest day during the week was on Monday, the Mean Temperature being 13.63.

IVAN O'BEIRNE,
Station Observer.

Peterboro, January 28th, 1867.

DIED.

At Ashburnham, on the 29th inst., Martha M McGrar, aged 21 years.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, January 30, 1867.

Flour ₱ bbl	$7	00	@	28	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	60	@	1	75
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	40	@	1	45
Potatoes	0	25	@	0	40
Peas "	0	55	@	0	65
Oats "	0	22	@	0	25
Hay ₱ ton	10	00	@	12	00
Hides ₱ cwt	5	50	@	6	25
Sheepskins	0	50	@	0	90
Wool ₱ lb	0	30	@	0	32
Beef ₱ cwt	5	00	@	5	50
Pork ₱ cwt	5	00	@	5	50
Eggs, per dozen	0	15	@	0	15
Butter, "	0	11	@	0	12½
Cordwood	1	75	@	2	50
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@	0	30
Geese	0	30	@	0	45

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 4th.
JOHNSON BRIGGS, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I have been informed by Mr. Wilson of Brockville, that you are making a very fine Hair Restorative, (Prof. Velpeau's). I have used one bottle of it, and believe it to be a good article, you may send me one dozen by Express (and collect through them) to this place.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in every part of the Provinces.

BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents,
512 & 513 St. Paul St., Montreal, C. E

EVERY BODY SAYS SO.

That in all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Arab an Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for Coughs, Colds, Thick Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses. As a Condition Medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who owns horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hunt & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 47

1 JOHN ST., CLERKENWELL, LONDON,
JULY 17, 1866.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Commercial public of Canada and the British Provinces that he has at length succeeded, after years of experiment and research, in making a METAL PEN entirely imperious to rust from the acids contained in inks (especially so when used with Arnold's writing fluid), which for elasticity and smoothness of action over the poorest paper, stands unequalled.—Being Electro-Carbonized, they will outlast six or eight ordinary Pens, and are guaranteed not to cut through the thinnest foreign letter paper. The manufacturer feels confident that where the Electro-Carbonized Pens have been tried they will supersede all other makes, and respectfully solicits a trial of them.

C. BARNARD.

The ELECTRO-CARBONIZED PENS are used by the following Merchants and Bankers in New York in preference, in many instances, to Gold Pens:—

Jay, Cook & Co.	Messrs Cammann & Co.
Fourth National Bank.	Bank of the Republic.
Ward, Campbell & Co.	Messrs Dabney & Morgan
Jos. Patrick & Co.	Messrs. Jeffrey & Co.
Metropolitan Bank.	Dennistoun & Co.
E. G. & C. G. Ward.	Central National Bank.
Brown Bros.	Barge, Barlow & Co.
L. E. Amelack & Co.	Messrs. Sebell & Co.

Auditor's Dept. Custom House, &c. &c.
November 13, 1866. 46

Winter Operations.

WHEAT AND PEASE!

THE subscriber will commence to BUY GRAIN on Saturday next, at Peterborough and other points on the Railway, as usual.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, January 17, 1867. 3

BUFFALO SKINS and Home-made Flannels,

At I. ROBINSON & Co's.

Peterborough, January 10, 1867. 2

A New Discovery better than the MADOC GOLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes!

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morris's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, frost-bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all *pains internal and external*. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by E. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 6

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed witho t assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's *Invigorating Fluid*, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who has the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865.

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of *Medicine, and any child will take them.* Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Britton, Lindsey, and all Medicine Dealers.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a Family Medicine, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat. Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are *suffering from any of the complaints* for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in assisting the forming pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should Be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Britton, Lindsey, and all Medicine Dealers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, at the suit of Peter McCallum and Peter McCallum, the younger, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of George G. Boswell, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of *Peterborough, on* TUESDAY, the 7th day of MAY, 1867 at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz.:—

Part of the South half of Lot No. 1, East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, containing by admeasurement seven acres, two rods and twenty-six perches, be the same more or less, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at the Northern limit of Smith street, in the Town of Peterborough, Easterly nineteen chains three links from the South-West angle of said Lot No. 1, East side of Communication Road aforesaid; thence South seventy-four degrees, West five chains seventy-four links, along the Northern limit of Smith Street to the land deeded to one James Harvey; thence North fourteen degrees *twenty minutes*, West three chains fifty-three links; thence North thirty degrees forty minutes, West seven chains thirty-three links, to the North-East angle of said land deeded to James Harvey; thence North fifty-nine degrees twenty minutes, East eight chains ten links, along the Southern limit of land belonging to Joseph Dix on; thence South sixteen degrees, East twelve chains eighty-eight links, more or less, to the *place of beginning.*

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, January 28, 1867. 5

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland & Durham, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas McCutcheon, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of William Gilmore and James Gilmore Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of FEBRUARY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Gilmore in and to Lot No. 37 in Concession A, of the Township of Galway.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, November 21, 1866. 47

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of F. W. Haultain and J. and Miller, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of Joseph Bowie, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of *Peterborough, on* TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1867 at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant in and to the east half of Lot No. 16 in the 13th concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', January 9th, 1867. 2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } *In the County Court*
County of Peterborough, } *of the County of*
To Wit: } *Peterborough.*

In the matter of FRANCIS PECK, an Insolvent.

ON the SIXTEENTH DAY of FEBRUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Minden, in the County of Peterborough, this 8th day of December. A. D., 1866.

FRANCIS PECK,
by D. W. DUMBLE,
His Attorney *Ad litem.*

49-9in.

Land Scrip for Sale!

APPLICABLE on sales of Government Lands and payment of arrears.

FRED. W. HAULTAIN,
Peterboro', Jan. 20, 1867. 4-3in

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

THOSE whose stock of health is moth-eaten by such thieves as Scrofula, Eruptions of the Skin, Consumption, Giddiness of the Head, Fainting, &c., can be supplied with the knowledge that will allow these *robbers* to the door, by applying (post-paid) to

G.
Peterborough P. O.

P. S.—State diet for some time past, solid and liquid. G.

Peterboro', Jan. 23, 1867. 4-4in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

ALEXANDER BUNTIN, *Plaintiff,*
and
JOHN SIM PETER, *Defendant.*

A writ of attachment has been issued in this cause.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, Jan. 22, 1867. 4

HOLY COMMUNION.

JUST RECEIVED, "The Devotions for Holy Communion," at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterboro, January 2, 1867.

FEATHERS! Feathers!! Feathers!!

THE subscribers will pay 45 cents per pound for good live geese feathers delivered at their Warerooms, Toronto.

JACQUES & RAY.

Toronto, Nov. 27, 1866. 48-10in.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 33rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 19, 1866. 39

New Advertisements.

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No. 155, C.R. will be held

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

At half-past seven o'clock, in the Lodge Room, Market Block.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.

J. I. DAVIDSON,
Secretary.

Peterborough, January 31, 1867.

CAUTION!

PERSONS trespassing or cutting Timber on the undersigned Lots, in the Township of Harvey, will be prosecuted for damages:—No. 4, 11th concession; No. A, 15th concession; No. 4, 10th concession; and No. 2, 17th concession.

DANIEL TYE,

Wilmot, Jan. 1867, 4-3in*

Fire, Life, Accidental, and Live Stock INSURANCE AGENCY.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK, SIMCOE STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited, OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Chief Offices—7, Waterloo Place, London; and 77 King Street, Manchester.

CHAIRMAN—J. Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. MANAGING DIRECTOR—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A. SECRETARY—Charles Harding, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

G. GOLDSMITH KERRY, Esq., Managing Director, Albert Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting held on the 19th April, 1866, said—"An agreement for amalgamating had been entered into between that and the "Western Insurance Company. By the amalgamation, they (the Albert) got just what they required—CAPITAL and INFLUENCE. (See Post Magazine of 28th April.

HEAD OFFICE, B. N. A.,—ONTARIO HALL, Church Street, Toronto.

This Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PROVINCES, at rates as low as the nature of the risk the real security of the company, and of the insured, will permit.

LOSSES promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterborough. | SCOTT & DeGRASSI, Managers, B. N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. GOOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. T. STREET, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Omemee; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, HONORARY DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT,

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMP'Y.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT,
Manager Canada Branch,—A. R. BETHUNE, Montreal.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y.

HEAD OFFCE AT HAMILTON. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., President. | JOHN FERRIE, Esq., Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE terms and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of other good Companies, and the rates which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great-Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

Agent County of Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

N. Y. Accidental Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.

MANAGER CANADA BRANCH,—A. R. RAMSAY, Montreal.

THIS Company is prepared to issue Policies at lower rates than any other Company in Canada.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

Phœnix Life Insurance Company.

ASSETS, $1,200,000. - DIVIDEND, Jan'y, 1866, 50 per cent.

A. R. RAMSAY, MANAGER CANADIAN BRANCH, Montreal.

Will issue policies at lower rates than any Company represented in Town

Agent in Peterborough, - - - - - - - - - R. W. ERRETT.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK.

Peterborough, January 22nd, 1867, 4

General Insurance Agency,

GEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

19 and 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $12,500,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

The success which has attended the Company's operations has been such as fully to realise the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, who have resolved to extend the business more widely, and now offer to the Canadian public PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large Subscribed Capital, and Invested Funds.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, tending to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.

Claims paid one month after proof of death. And other advantages, which may be seen in the Company's Prospectus.

Chief Office for Canada,—385 and 387, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE,—104 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

DIRECTORS—Chairman, William Workman, Esq, President City Bank. John Redpath, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal; H H Lemoine, Esq, Cashier "La Banque du Peuple; Alexander M. Delisle, Esq. Baronet.—The City Bank.

☞ Particular attention paid to the Insurance of Dwellings and Household Furniture. Also, to insuring Farm property for one, two or three years. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions, and at rates lower than most Companies.

Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 6d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. S. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.

THE Edinburgh Life Assurance Company offers to the public the advantages of a Canadian as well as a British Company. They have invested a large amount of money on securities in this country, and the Toronto Local Board have full power, by an Imperial Statute, to take risks, make investments, and settle claims in Canada without reference to the Head Office, Edinburgh. Some of the old Policies in the Company, which became claims during the past year, were settled by payment of amounts double of those originally insured, in consequence of the large bonuses that accrued on the Policies.

Every information that intending Assurers may require can be obtained on application to GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $400,000, with surplus of $200,000.

OLDEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA!!

Up to Sept. 1866, over *seventy thousand* Policies had been issued by the Travellers of Hartford, and upwards of THREE THOUSAND LOSSES PAID.

☞ General Accident Policies written by the Company's Agents, without delay. No medical examination required. Life Policies, or combined Life-and Accident Policies, are all written at the Home Office.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.

Terms for Assurance between more favorable than those of British or Foreign Offices.

Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, Agent at Peterboro, GEO. A. COX.

Tenders Wanted

TENDERS will be received up to the first of February, 1867, for the erection of a BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE, in School Section No. 6, Smith. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the School House, or at the Teacher's residence, Lakefield.

JOHN THOMAS,
Secretary to Trustees.

Smith, Jan. 19th, 1867. 4

Female Teacher WANTED.

WANTED, for School Section No. 1, Dysart, a Female Teacher, holding a Second class certificate. Duties to commence on the First of February.

Address, (post-paid) to Haliburton P. O., County of Peterborough.

T. GOULD,
JNO. McGUIRE, } Trustees.
P. BORDEN,

January 14th, 1867. 4-3in.*

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., ten cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,
20 Ann St.,
NEW YORK.

January 32rd, 1867. 4-ty.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st December, 1866.

Abram, W. J.
Atchison, John
Brown, R. H.
Brodie, David
Bower, Miss Katy
Bennett, James
Bromwell, John
Bateson, Richard
Boyd, Robert
Cahill, Mrs. Thomas
Connery, Patrick
Cumming, Jacob
Coulton, Daniel
Dawson, Patrick
Deacon, William
Dawson, Frederick
Deacher, Mrs. Margaret
Driscol John
Drisco', Mrs. Daniel
Edger, Thomas
Edmison, James H.
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Mary
Griffith, James H.
Gillispie, B.
Griffith, Miss Mary J.
Gault, Mrs. Catharine
Hickey, Henry
Hill, Eliza Jane
Hutchinson, Thomas
Heuning, W.
Hughes, Thomas
Hall, Mrs Mary
Healy, Miss Catharine
Hamer, Mrs. Mary
Jeffrey, James
Johnson, Miss Ruth
Johnson, F. G.
Lanshau, Frances
Lawrence, Mrs. Rob't.
Laff, Henry James
Middleton, James
Moore, Isaac
McKenzie, J. & W.
McFetrish, Timothy W.
McGee, John
McClean, Miss Jane
McNabb, Alex.
McIntosh, James
McKibbon, Rob't.
McDonald, Mrs. M. A.
McMahon, Mathew
McWilliams, Miss Nancy
Newman, Mrs. Samuel
O'Connor, Catharine
O'Brien, Thomas
Page, Mrs. Henry
Root, George
Royne, Miss Henry
Ricks, Mrs Jane
Sherwood, Henry
Stewart, Miss Eliza
Smith, Michael
Trotter, James
Wuse, Mrs. Elizabeth
Wilson, Alick

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER P. M.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS for the construction of a RAILROAD from the Narrows, on the River Trent, to the Ore Bed, in the Township of Belmont, (ten miles) will be received up to the

TENTH day of FEBRUARY, next.

Work to be completed by the FIRST of JULY, 1867. Names of two sureties for due completion of contract to be submitted with tenders, which must be directed to the Managing Director of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Cobourg.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Office, Cobourg, on and after the First of February, next.

The Company will not bind themselves to receive the lowest or any tender.

J. H. DUMBLE,
Managing Director.

Cobourg, Jan. 8th, 1867. 3

Blythe Mills.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him in future to DELIVER PROMPTLY, any where within the Corporation, or Ashburnham, all orders with which he may be intrusted

☞ A supply of *Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Grahame Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Shorts, Pollards, Screenings, Peas and Oats*, constantly on hand.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Simcoe Street,
Peterboro, November 26, 1866. 48

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER, FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,
Toronto.

October 10, 1866.

BOARDING.

MRS. BLACKSTOCK can accommodate two or three gentlemen with BOARD. Four doors South of the Bank of Montreal.

Peterborough, Nov. 21st, 1866. 47-tf

CLUBS.

THE undersigned having made arrangements with Mr. J. S. PETER, will supply the WEEKLY GLOBE to the end of the year to all those who received it at his Book Store.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro', Dec. 19th, 1866.

Diaries for 1867

Just Received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, December 5, 1866.

Money to Lend.

THE Subscriber will entertain good applications for sums of $200 and upwards, at 9 per cent, on farm property, in the County of Peterborough.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN.

Peterboro', December 5, 1866. 49-3in

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

GOLD.

£20,000 OF EARTH PER DAY taken from the MADOC Gold Mines, but

LANNIN'S CANADIAN Stove and Tin Shop

IS A REALITY.

☞ Remember the place, nearly opposite Menzie's Book Store, (in that OLD STONE Building,) where you can get STOVES and everything in his line as cheap that if you do not find gold you can save it.

The best ROCK OIL always on hand, very cheap.

Cash for Sheep skins.

THOS. LANNIN.

Peterborough, Nov 28, 1866. 46-6in

For Sale!

300 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
250	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

350	green cases	*GIN,*
100	red do	*GIN,*
50	Hhd. do	*GIN,*
100	pans.	*HIGHWINES,*
700	cases (best brands)	*BRANDY,*
300	cases	*CLARET,*
75	green seal	*CHAMPAGNE,*
200	cases	*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

AND OTHERS, doing business in Peterboro, will find it to their advantage to call at the

NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE,

Next door to Nicholls & Halls, where great inducements are offered to Cash Buyers, as the advertiser manufactures himself.

Lunch at all hours.

Wedding Cakes of every description, quality and style of workmanship.

A. HALL,
Late of the firm of Goodwin & Hall.

Peterboro, Dec. 5, 1866. 49

The Home Insurance Company

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICIT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
General Manager
J. A. HALL,
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITH OUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 48

CHRISTMAS ALE AND BEER!

C. LEARY is now making, at Boswell's old Brewery, a good article in Ale and Beer

P. S.—The highest cash price paid for good bright Barley.

Peterboro', Dec. 19, 1866. 51

WANTED.

500 Cords Oak, Ash and Elm,

STAVE AND HEADING BOLTS,

Delivered at the Cooperage, Blythe Mills.

ALSO—50 Cords of Black Ash, (for hoops.)

R. RENFREW.

Peterboro', Nov. 26, 1866. 48

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866. 50

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

To all whom it may Concern.

MR. CHARLES R. STEWART, is no longer the Agent of the "Canadian Land and Emigration Company."

By order of the Board,

C. J. BLOMFIELD,
Secretary.

January 7th, 1867. 3

"The Ottawa Citizen,"

Published Daily and Weekly at Ottawa.

I. B. TAYLOR, PROPRIETOR.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1867.

THE "OTTAWA CITIZEN," is the oldest newspaper extant in the Ottawa Valley—*In a few weeks it will enter upon the sixteenth year of its existence.* The time has therefore arrived when the Proprietor may appropriately offer a few remarks concerning the past and respecting the future. The *Bytown Packet*, the precursor of the *Citizen*, was first issued in the year 1845, and was continued until 1851, when its name was changed to the *Ottawa Citizen*. The *Citizen* has, therefore, under the two names, been published continuously for twenty-two years. Until May, 1858, the *Citizen* was issued as a Semi-weekly and Weekly Journal, when a change of proprietorship taking place, its publication as a Daily Newspaper, with a Weekly Edition also, was commenced. The connexion formed twenty-two years ago by the *Packet*, with readers and advertisers in all parts of the Ottawa Valley and Central Canada, has been preserved. With the growth and expansion of the population and resources of the Valley, the circulation and influence of the *Citizen* has gradually increased, and now the extent of the issue of both the Daily and Weekly editions in the Metropolis and surrounding districts is such as to give much gratification to the Proprietor, while it affords the amplest of guarantees to advertisers that their not

NEW BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Have received a large addition to their stock of

BOOKS.

Consisting of the following:

The lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's coming home.
Meet for Heaven.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Persevere and Prosper.
An Eventful life.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Seas.
Life in the woods.
Happy Stories for happy hearts.
The Sunday Book of Poetry.
Lectures to young men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Gold and the Gospel.
Book of 1000 tales.
Magicians own Book.
Familiar Quotations.
Life of Wellington.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Corbett's advice to young men.
The men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Book of Similitudes.
The Better way.
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.
The Land and the Book.
From dawn to dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Cæsar.
The Buccaneers.
Our Untitled Nobility.
Joan of Arc.
Works of Shakespeare,
Self made men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Macaulay's Essay's.
Holy War.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's life of Nelson.
Kitto's Scripture lands.
Schoolboy Honor.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Able to save.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Heaven our home.
Life in Heaven.
Bypaths of Biography.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Anecdotes on the shorter Catechism.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works.
Pope's " "

ALSO ON HAND:

All the National School Books, used in all the schools.

Copy Books, Paper, Inks, Pens, Slates and Pencils.

ALBUMS

In an endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

Corner of George and Simcoe streets.
Peterboro, August, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of **FANCY GOODS**, which will be sold at low prices. Their stock consists of

Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Dressing Cases,
Bottle Cases,
Watch-stands,
Money Boxes,
Album Companions,
Stand Glasses,
Combs—a large variety,
Whisker, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Cribbage and Backgammon Boards,
Ladies' Work-box and Writing-desk combined.
Ladies' Satchels from 35 cents up.
A Good Album for 50 cents.

BOOKS and Stationery.

G. & S. have, as usual, a large supply of all kinds of School and Miscellaneous Books.—Stationery of every description, in Foolscap, Letter, Note and Fancy.

Ink Bottles—a large variety.

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured then when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 26, 1866. 43 1y

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 28, 1866.

ASTONISHING!

ASTOUNDING!!

CONFOUNDING!!!

BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq., Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through my whole system; at night I took a tablespoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Reeve.
I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

48

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed affected some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in the annals of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

FOR 1867.

The Fashion Magazine of the World.

LITERATURE, Fine Arts, and Fashions. The most magnificent Steel engravings Double Fashion-Plates Wood engravings on every subject that can interest ladies. Crochet knitting, Netting, Embroidery, Articles for the Toilet, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything, in fact, to make a complete LADY'S BOOK.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE FOR 37 YEARS.

No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it.

GODEY'S RECEIPTS

For every department of a household. These alone are worth the price of the Book.

MODEL COTTAGES (no other Magazine gives them), with diagrams.

DRAWING LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG Another specialty with Godey.

ORIGINAL MUSIC, worth $3 a year.—Other Magazines publish old worn-out music; but the subscribers to Godey get it before the music stores.

GARDENING FOR LADIES. Another peculiarity with Godey.

Fashions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, the millionnaire merchants, appear in Godey, the only Magazine that has them.

Ladies' Bonnets. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the Lady's Book enables every lady to be her own bonnet maker.

MARION HARLAND,
Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

writes for Godey each month, and for no other magazine. A new novel by her will be published in 1867. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.

TERMS OF

Godey's Lady's Book for 1867.

(From which there can be no Deviation.)

The Following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1867:—

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 50
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 50

☞ All additions to clubs at club rates.

☞ Club subscribers will be sent to any post-office where the subscriber may reside.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year on receipt of $4 50.

☞ We have no club with any other monthly magazine or newspaper.

☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the Clubs.

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for each subscriber.

Address
L. A. GODEY,
N. E. Corner Sixth and Chestnut Streets
PHILADELPHIA.

61

Epicures, Look Here!

AMERICAN

CAN VEGETABLES,

CORN, PEAS,

ASPARAGRASS & TOMATOES,

AT THE

Terrapin Restaurant.

PRICE, ... 50 CENTS PER CAN.

(Two pound Cans.)

G. CRONN.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45

For Sale, To Let, &c.

A RARE CHANCE

FOR

Grain Merchants and Millers.

THE Subscriber offers to sell or lease for a term of years, a portion of that valuable Corner Lot, bounded by the Railroad on the West, and Simcoe street on the North.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS BEAVIS

Peterboro', Oct. 10th, 1866. 43.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that excellent farm, Lot No. 21, in the 9th concession of Otonabee, consisting of 100 acres. There are 90 acres cleared in a good state of cultivation. The remainder consists of maple and beech land. There are 9 acres of Fall Wheat sowed at present and looking well, and will go with the place. Good cedar log house; good barns and stables; and the Farm is well watered. It is situated about six miles from Peterborough, and came from Keene.

For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

JOHNSTON COONEY.

Otonabee, October 1st, 1866. 46-3mos.

Farm for Sale!

In the Township of Mariposa, County of Victoria, consisting of 100 acres—50 acres cleared. Good buildings &c. Three miles from Manilla.

Address pre-paid,
JOHN G. JOHNSTON.
Peterboro'.

45.3mos.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by *Napoleon Dubuy*, corner of Water and London Streets.

TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY

Apply to Wm LECH,
London Street.

Peterboro August 31st, 1866 36-tf

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,

WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit, at

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

☞ Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-Smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAM'S.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

CANADA PERMANENT

Building and Saving Society,

OF TORONTO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Appraiser to the above Society, for Peterborough and surrounding country, and is prepared to receive applications for Loans or approved real estate; repayable by half-yearly or yearly instalments, in from two to twelve years, at the choice of the Borrowers.

The Society's terms with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, mode of repayments, &c., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than usually favorable.

THOMAS G. HALLETT.

Office in Dickson's block, George St. Entrance from Hunter St.

January 30th, 1866 6

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE

AND

CLOTHING MANUFACTORY.

This establishment will be opened early this Spring.

FRANCIS LEMAY,

Begs to call the attention of his customers and all cash buyers to the fact that he will dispose of the remainder of his stock

AT THE FIRST COST PRICE!

So as to clear off every article in the shop before entering the new one. His stock is well assorted yet, in

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and must be all sold within a few weeks.

☞ Do not forget the shop if you are anxious for a bargain.

F. LEMAY,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

Peterborough, January 16, 1867. 3

DON'T FORGET THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

Where Goods are to be found

CHEAPER

Than anywhere else in Town.

JUST CALL

And ascertain the prices at which Goods are being

SOLD OFF!

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, January 17, 1867. 3

GIVING UP BUSINESS!

LARGE CLEARING OUT SALE

OF

Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing,

At L. LEMAY'S.

HAVING decided to give up business on the FIRST OF MAY next, I beg to call the attention of my numerous customers, and all other CASH BUYERS, to my large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS and CLOTHING

NOW OFFERED

MUCH UNDER THE USUAL PRICES.

A large assortment of Printś, Factory Cottons and Striped Shirtings, very cheap.

All the Clothing has been made within a few months, and is known to be the Best and Cheapest in Town.

As I intend to clear the whole stock before leaving, parties in want of Good and Cheap Goods will do well to remember this Large Sale.

Sales for Cash only.

LOUIS LEMAY,
Hunter Street.

Peterborough, January 9, 1867 2-2m

DAVID LEMAY,

Wholesale and Retail

CONFECTIONER,

Manufacturer of

Steam Refined Confectionery,

Lozenges, Gum-Drops, French Bon-Bons.

BRIDES' CAKES MADE TO ORDER.

Tea Cakes, Biscuits and Pastry.

Fresh OYSTERS received daily.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LUNCH.

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS!

I would respectfully inform Country Store Keepers that I am manufacturing extensively, and can offer them articles in my line as low as any first class house in Toronto or Montreal.

Please give a call. All orders promptly attended to.

D. LEMAY.

Peterborough, November 15th 1866. 44-3m

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal. 1866.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

In Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

mr 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

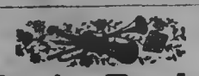
GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Over-truck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years.* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over seven thousand piano fortes.* Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these instruments from $100 to $300 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

mr 30-1yr



Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs A. & S. Mendheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, as perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.50 in large bottles, and by Dunas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jest so!"—"Exactly I"—Sloan Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "out-beat" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or in vitality oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins again re and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" " " " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" " " " I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

" " " " I had lost all appetite—was so weak and emaciated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. " " " The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

" " " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 284 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but as advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. M. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for Ames, Wells, Fargo's and Herndon's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SHELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1863.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in circular engravings, bearing the signatures of C. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 5 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a choice and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro' Oct. 26, 1866.

DARLEY'S

Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, promoting everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the congestible lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to assume its natural condition, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the diseased vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, rendering the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hoag & Co.,
Holden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NORTHEY & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas
FROM TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN and U.S.

is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuses of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, end this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

TAKE NO OTHER.

CURES GUARANTEED

DR. T. C. CULVER'S

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 130 King St. East,

TORONTO.

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATE READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUEER CURES.—For Syphilis, stricture, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 130 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and also which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itchings &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——y Leaves. M——a H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864. 6mos

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office or removing, and leaving it unsalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE

PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'

Is published at the office of the publisher over Thursday morning,

NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing ..... $ 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion ... 50 c.
Each subsequent insertion ..... 1'
Six to ten lines, first insertion.....00
Each subsequent insertion.....20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).00
Each subsequent insertion, " 02

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro January, 1865.

FEBRUARY

1867

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1867. No. 6.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this Office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancy &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stathem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in Nicholls & All's, or at his own residence Balsam Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Ke , Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'.

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

Orders are Brom, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1865. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALER in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER.

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

AS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 26

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Believue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

Has resumed his practice as

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Peterborough, Nov. '66. 47.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C. W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY.

G. F. & O. K.

Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1866. 47-6in.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th, 1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

AND OTHERS, doing business in Peterboro, will find it to their advantage to call at the

NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE,

Next door to Nicholls & Halls, where great inducements are offered to Cash Buyers, as the advertiser manufactures himself.

Lunch at all hours.

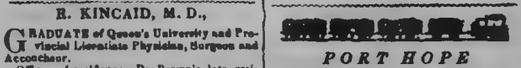
Wedding Cakes of every description, quality and style of workmanship.

A. HALL,

Late of the firm of Goodwin & Hall.

Peterboro, Dec. 5, 1866. 49

Traveling Directory.



PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and and after Monday. December 3rd, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	10.00a.m.	Dep Port Hope	3.00p m
Kelley's.	10.25	Quay's	3 39
Omemee,	10 47	Perrytown	3 54
Lytle's.	11.10	Campb'ls	4 10
Bracsw'k	12.10	Summit	4.60
Manvers,	11 30	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr Millbrook	12.00	Dep Millbrook	4 40
Dep Millbrook	12 10 p.m.	Manvers	5 08
Summit,	12 35	Brunswick	5.15
Campb'ls	12 55	Lytle's,	5 28
Perryto'n	1.00	Omemee,	5 48
Quay's,	1.12	Kelly's	6.08
Arr. Port Hope	1 35	Arr Lindsay,	6.20

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	2 30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.30a.m.
Fraser'le	3.55	Quay's	10.53
Arr Millbrook	4.20	Perryto'n	11 05
Dep	4.30	Campb'ls	11.10
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.30
Campbells	5.10	Arr Millbrook	11.55
Perrytown	5.16	Dep Millbrook	12.00 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Fraser'le	12.25 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	12 50

A. T. WILLIAMS. *Superintendent.*

November 28, 1866. 49

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 30 a.m.
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10 30 p.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 3.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

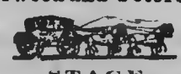
Express at 12 55 p.m

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m. and 7.25 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

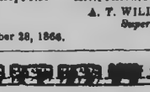
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.



Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $70 to $80. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent. Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

JOHN BROWN,

Cabinet Maker,

UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER,

&c. &c.

COFFINS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Funerals attended with Hearse.

Opposite the American Hotel, George Street, Peterborough.

SOFAS,	MATTRESS
Book Cases,	Hair, Corn Husk,
SIDE BOARDS,	COTTON,
BUREAUS,	Sea Weed and Straw.
EASY CHAIRS,	LOOKING GLASSES,
DINING and PARLOR	GILT MOULDINGS
CHAIRS,	PICTURES.
WHAT-NOTS,	Picture Frames,
TABLES,	&c. &c.
&c. &c.	

Peterborough, December 6, 1866 49-6m

Poetry.

"GO IT ALONE."

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

There's a game much in fashion, I think it is called Euchre,
Though I've never played it for pleasure or lucre,
In which when the cards are in certain conditions,
The players appear to have changed their positions,
And one of them cries in a confident tone—
"I think I might venture to go it alone."

While watching the game, 'twas a whim of the bards,
A moral to draw from the skirmish in cards,
And to fancy he finds in the trivial strife,
Some excellent hints for the battle of life,
Where, whether the prize be a ribbon or throne,
The winner is he who can "go it alone."

When great Galileo proclaimed that the world
In a regular orbit was ceasingly whirled,
And got—not a convert for all of his pains,
But only derision, and prison, and chains—
"It moves for all that" was his answering tone,
For he knew, like the earth, he could "go it alone."

When Kepler, with intellect, piercing afar,
Discovered the laws of each planet and star;
And doctors, who ought to have lauded his name,
Derided his learning and blackened his fame;
"I can wait," he replied, "till the truth you shall own,"
For he felt in his heart he could "go it alone!"

Alas for the player who idly depends,
In the struggle for life up on kindred and friends
Whatever the value of blessings like these,
They can never atone for inglorious ease;
Nor comfort the coward who finds with a groan,
That his crutches have left him to "go it alone."

There is something, no doubt, in the hand you may hold;
Health family, culture, wit beauty and gold,
The unfortunate owner may fairly regard.
As each in his way a most excellent card—
Yet the game may be lost with all these for your own,
Unless you've the courage to "go it alone!"

In battle or business, whatever the game,
In law or in love it is ever the same,
In the struggle for power or scramble for pelf,
Let this be your motto: "Rely on yourself!"
For whether the prize be a ribbon or throne,
The victor is he who can "go it alone!"

Selections.

A PRISONER AMONG CANNIBALS.

Between the Eastern and China Sea is the island of Formoso, which is over two hundred miles in length, and some sixty in breadth. It is at present inhabited by two distinct races—Chinese and Indians—the former occupying the northern and western coast, and the latter the southern and eastern. These two races are separated by a range of mountains running lengthwise of the island, and the two divisions are as different as the people—the lands of the Chinese being low, undulating, and arable, and those of the Indians rugged, mountainous, and in some d gree sterile. The Chinese are diminutive, timid, and industrious; the Indians athletic, fierce, and warlike. The former live by their herds, tillage, and peaceful arts; the latter by robbing, plundering, capturing, and making slaves of their more honest neighbors. A state of constant hostility exists between the two nations. The Indians cross the mountains in formidable bands, swoop down upon the Chinese, pillage and burn their houses, carry off their grain, drive off their herds, and make prisoners of as many men, women, and children as they can lay their hands on. These human captives serve the red men in a double capacity—first as slaves, and secondly as food; for the Indians are cannibals, and often feast on human flesh.

Some years ago, the writer of this statement, being in a merchant vessel, was wrecked on the eastern coast of the island; and four of us, half-drowned and considerably bruised, found ourselves clinging to the rocks and imploring heaven for succor.

As our vessel went to pieces upon a foaming reef, within about a hundred yards of the rocky shore of the island of Formoso, I managed to get hold of a spar, to which I clung with the tenacity of a drowning man. Three others got hold of the same support simultaneously with myself, and for a few minutes we were whirled about with terrible velocity; and then a huge wave suddenly landed us upon a low ledge of rocks, a few feet above the level of the smoking and roaring waters that madly broke against them. Though half-dead from exhaustion, and seriously bruised, yet the hope of life brought every faculty into active play, and in less than a few minutes we were all beyond the danger of being swept back into the boiling surf.

This happened not far from mid-day—the wind blowing a gale, and the rain beating against us in driving sheets. We could only see a short distance out upon the angry sea, though clearly beyond the point where our vessel had gone to pieces. We now and then detected some portions of the wreck whirling about in the surf, but nowhere could we perceive a sign of human life. Of the twenty-two human beings composing the officers and crew of the ill-fated ship, we were all that were now left alive; and as we looked at the frowning rocks above us, the awful destruction below, instead to the wild howling of the storm, and considered our almost helpless condition, on an island said to be inhabited by a fierce race of cannibals, we almost envied those who were sleeping their last sleep. Their earthly troubles at least were over, while the unknown future might hold for us such terrors and sufferings as would make us pay for death as a relief.

But still the proverb, "while there is life there is hope." gave us a little cheer; and thanking heaven for our present preservation, we began to toil up the rocks to see what lay beyond. We were so exhausted and bruised as to make our ascent very slow and painful, and nearly every step was attended with a groan of both mental and physical suffering.

A length we reached the summit of the cliff, and found ourselves on the edge of a heavy wood. We stopped to rest a few minutes, and then pushed forward for about a quarter of a mile, through a thicket of undergrowth. To our surprise we suddenly came in sight of a small, neat village of stone houses, scattered upward along the slope of a neighboring hill from the bed of a romantic valley through which flowed a babbling stream. We could see what looked like gardens, shade-trees, orchards, green lawns, and, far back, fields of pasture and tillage, the whole having the appearance of a high state of civilization. Could this be the abode of savages and cannibals?—No—never—impossible! And we shouted for joy at the thought that Providence had thrown us among a people who would not deny us the rights of hospitality.

As we were about to again set forward, with brighter spirits, a sad event took place among us. One of our companions, who had seemed the most delighted at the discovery of the village, suddenly stopped, sat down, pressed his hands against his breast, and complained of a feeling of suffocation. About the same moment he fell over on his back, and an examination disclosed the startling fact that he was dead. The fatigue and excitement had proved too much for the action of a diseased heart, and he had gone to join the spirits of those who had perished in the deep. As we had no means of burying him, we placed his body upon a high rock, took a few trifling things we found in his pockets, and in a more sad, dejected mood, set forward toward the village, with the expectation of getting assistance from the natives and returning to perform the last and office of humanity. But we never returned. We called him "poor fellow" then—we carried his fate afterward.

As we approached the village, we came upon a few Chinese laborers at work in the storm in an open field. On seeing us they fled with cries of terror; and in a few minutes the whole town was in a state of the wildest alarm—horns blowing, tom-toms beating, and men, women, and children running to and fro in great confusion. We stopped to let the excitement calm down, and were soon cautiously approached by a band of, some twenty-five or thirty athletic warriors, armed with bows and arrows, spears, matchlocks and knives. As they warily drew near us we held up our open hands, and watched them with breathless interest and aching hearts, for we could see they were the dreaded red men of whom we had heard such terrible accounts.

Physically considered, they were not an ill-looking set of men, being of good stature, with well-developed limbs and bodies.—Their skins were a bright copper color, and their hair black and long, sweeping down in large masses around their necks and shoulders. Their features I did not like, the general expression being too fierce and sensual. Their foreheads were narrow, their eyes black and snaky, their cheek-bones high and sharp, their noses large and arched, and their mouths and jaws huge and massive. They wore a sort of turban around the head and a strip of cotton-cloth about the body. These two articles formed their entire costume, and their only ornaments were large rings depending from their ears.

As soon as they had satisfied themselves that we were not armed and hostile, they came up boldly; and one who seemed to be a leader or chief, and whose only distinctive mark was a crimson sash around the waist, made signs to know from whence we came. I replied to him as well as I could; and when I made him understand that we were wrecked, he seemed highly pleased and hurried us off to the village.—There, after undergoing a close and troublesome examination from a crowd of women and children, we were locked up in a small stone house, which had but one apartment, and no outlet save the door.

Here we remained a prey to conjecture, till dark, when the chief and several warriors came in with a torch, and showed us some things that proved they had found the wreck. They then proceeded to strip us, and feel of our limbs and bodies, after the manner of so many butchers examining the animals they intend to slay. We remembered we were among cannibals, trembled with terror, and regretted we had not perished with the vessel.

Both of my companions were larger and stouter than myself, and one was quite fleshy. With him the savages seemed much pleased. They pinched and patted him, and nodded to each other with smiles—while he, poor fellow, with ashen, trembling lips, and eyes half starting from their sockets, looked the horror we all felt, but which no language could speak. Next in their approval was my other companion, but for myself they cared little; and for once in my life I thanked heaven for being small, thin, bony, and muscular. After this examination they went out, carrying all our clothes with them. In the course of an hour they brought us a large dish of boiled rice, and about a gallon of water, and then left us for the night. We had little a, petite for eating, as may readily be believed; and our feverish sleep on the moist, bare ground was filled with the most horrid dreams.

The storm abated about midnight, and the morning broke fair. At daylight six savages came into our prison with ropes, and proceeded to bind our arms behind our backs. They then led us out to a sort of common in the centre of the village, where most of the inhabitants were collected—nearly every Indian, male and female being attended by a Chinese slave of the same sex. In the middle of the area was a circular wall of masonry, about five feet high and sixty in circumference; and around the inner side of this wall was a row of fagots. The largest of my companions was now separated from us, and bound back to back with a Chinaman of nearly his own size; and then, amid cries of terror from the two victims, and shouts of delight from the savage spectators, they were lifted over into an arena, and the fagots set on fire. The spectacle which followed was horrid beyond description; and the shrieks, moans, and groans of the poor fellows, as the flames encompassed and blistered their flesh, and then literally roasted them alive, are ringing in my ears yet.

Being looked back to back, each one, as he retreated from the circular fire, pushed the other nearer to it; and their struggles in this way made a fiendish sport for their tormentors, who almost drowned their screams of agony with yells of laughter. When at last they fell down exhausted, they were left upon the ground to bake till the fire burned out; after which their dead and roasted bodies were removed and eaten, each one cutting off a slice to his or her liking, and devouring it greedily.—When all was over, my companion and myself were taken back to our prison more dead than alive—in fact, wishing ourselves dead.

We were kept shut up there for a week, and then he was taken out and roasted in the same manner, and I was left alone, the last survivor of the ill-fated crew. I starved myself as much as I could, for fear I should get into good condition for their horrid purpose; and after keeping me a week longer, my captors signified that I might take one of the squaws to wife and have my liberty. The female selected for my partner was old and ugly; but the horn of escape made me seem pleased with the revolting alternative, and thus I became a member of the infernal tribe.

For a month I was closely watched and guarded; but I affected to be so well contented with my new life, that by the end of that time their vigilance began to relax; and then I felt almost certain of being able to effect my escape to the other side of the island, and there finding refuge among another race. Meantime I had to be a witness to several other human roastings.

Of the cannibals of Formoso, I have little knowledge beyond those of the village in which I was for three months a prisoner; but from what I saw, I am inclined to believe the whole race are complete savages, without industry or art, and not a whit removed from the barbarism of their ancestors. It is true their houses and lands have a look of civilization; but these they owe to the skill and labor of their captives, whom they employ and destroy as suits their pleasure or caprice. Like the North American Indians, they are fond of athletic sports, and spend much of their time in hunting fishing, fighting, and marauding.—They have war-songs and war-dances, and believe in some sort of religion, which principally consists in propitiating the evil spirit by the most diabolical human sacrifices. Some of the women are rather comely in appearance, but their natures are fierce and intractable, and their moral qualities of the lowest order.

The three months I was compelled to remain with these savages was an age of horror, and did more to break down my constitution than previous years of hardships, exposures, and privations.

At last I managed to escape in the night; and after concealing myself two days in a hollow tree, I pursued my way, with perilous adventure, and reached a large Chinese settlement in an exhausted condition.—Here, at least, I was kindly treated and cared for; and at length succeeded in getting passage to Canton, and thence to my native land. But since my return I feel I am not the same man I was before, and the recollection of the horrid scenes I witnessed often makes me shudder in my waking moments, and shriek out with terror in my sleep.

The Ancient Americans.

From an able article in the *North British Review* based on Dr. Daniel Wilson's "Prehistoric Man," we extract some curious particulars concerning the ancient races inhabiting America:—

THE ANCIENT COPPER MINERS ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—Even so far north as the great lakes traces have been found of the operations of the ancient Americans ten centuries older than the Aztecs on the Mexican plateau. Despite the rapid progress of the Anglo-Saxon population west-wards, the shores of Lake Superior, overspread by the gloom of primeval woods, present much the same aspect as they must have done in the time of Columbus. The southern shore consists of rocky ridges covered with forests, and almost the only invaders of the solitude are the mining companies attracted thither by the unparalleled richness of the copper veins. When these rich veins began to be worked, fifteen years ago, the singular fact was brought to light that the miners had been worked by the natives in a very remote past, long before the ships of Columbus arrived in the western seas. Attention was first directed to the subject by Mr Knapp, the agent of the Minnesota Mining Company. Following up the indications of a continuous depression of the soil, he came at length to a cave a, where he found several porcupines had fixed their quarters for hibernation; but, detecting evidence of artificial excavation, he proceeded to clear out the accumulated soil, and not only exposed to view a vein of copper, but found in the rubbish numerous mauls and hammers of the ancient workmen. Subsequent operations brought to light ancient excavations of great extent, frequently from twenty-five two thirty feet deep, and scattered over an area of many miles. They extend over a tract from 100 to 150 miles in length, along the southern shore of Lake Superior; and similar excavations have also been observed on the north shore. In one of these excavations, in the neighbourhood of Minnesota Mine, a detched mas of native copper—measuring ten feet long, three feet wide, and nearly two feet thick, and weighing upwards of six tons—was found resting on an artificial cradle of black oak. The oaken framework had been partially preserved from decay by being covered by the water with which the trenches had become filled after their abandonment, and showed distinctly the marks of the implement (a narrow axe), with which its legs had been cut. Various implements and tools of copper also lay in the deserted trench, where the huge mass had been separated from its native matrix, and elevated on the oaken frame preparatory to its removal entire. It appeared to have been raised about two feet, and then abandoned, abruptly it would seem, since even the copper tools were found among the soil which had subsequently accumulated over it. All the other trenches, like this one, although in many cases thirty feet deep, had been gradually refilled with soil and decayed vegetable matter accumulated during the long centuries since their desertion; and over all the giants of the forest have grown and withered, and fallen into decay, and been replaced by new growths of woodland. Mr Knapp counted 395 annular rings on a hemlock-tree which grew on one of the mounds of earth thrown out of an ancient mine. And an other observer, Mr. Whittlesey, not only mentions living trees upwards of three hundred years old, now flourishing on the gathered soil of the abandoned trenches, but adds that "on the same spot there are the decayed trunks of a preceding generation or generations of trees that had arrived at maturity and fallen down from old age." Judging from these and other facts, Mr. Whittlesey considers that an interval of twelve hundred years has elapsed since the mines were abandoned; and that five hundred years more must be allowed for the time during which they were occupied and worked. This would carry us back to the second century of the Christian era; at which time, as Dr. Wilson observes, "the ancient Damnonian of Cornwall practised his ingenious industry by means of arts not greatly in advance of the [contemporaneous] miners of Lake Superior" It is worthy of remark that the condition of some of these works, when recently re-opened, indicates unmistakeably that the labors of the ancient mining population on the shores of Lake Superior had come to an abrupt termination. "Whether by some terrible devastating pestilence, like that which nearly exterminated the native population of New England immediately before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, or by the breaking out of war; or, as seems not less probable, of the invasion of the mineral regions by a barbarian race, ignorant of all the arts of the ancient mound-builders of the Mississippi and of the miners of Lake Superior—certain it is that the works have been abandoned, leaving the quarried metals, the laboriously wrought hammers, and the ingenious copper tools, just as if they may have been left when the shadows of the evening told their long-forgotten owners that the labors of the day were at an end, and for which they never returned."

A Question for Anatomists.

A most extraordinary and we believe unparalleled case has been brought to our notice by Dr. Hamilton, R. A. It appears that some time in November, Dr. Hamilton was called in to attend a lad living with his parents on James Street, in this city, and who had been suffering for some time with a sore leg which had been treated for rheumatism. Dr. Hamilton discovered that the leg was swollen, and that there was a lump like an incrustation on the bone, between the knee and ankle. After poulticing the leg, and opening it, there came out a number of small bones, beyond question the ribs and other bones of an animal of considerable size, but what the animal is, or how it got there, is a question that will, we doubt not, give good deal of trouble and research to determine. The bones Dr. Hamilton will be glad to show any professional or other gentleman who will call on him previous to his sending them to the celebrated comparative anatomist, Dr. Brown, of London, England, for his opinion. The fact is scarcely creditable that any animal such as the bones must have belonged to, could have obtained lodgment in the boy's leg. The only explanation is that it has been the growth of some larva deposited there while bathing. We confess ourselves unable to offer any solution or reason for the occurrence, but the facts as we have given them are beyond any question, and are authenticated by dozens of respectable people, who have known the lad for years. The part of the leg from which the bones are discharging is about three or four inches below the knee, on both sides of the tibea, extending downwards to near the middle of the leg, and as there are evidently a great many more bones to come away, it is probable that the deity of the animal may be ascertained; for until the bones of the head and vertebra make their appearance, it is not easy to guess what kind of animal could have bred and came to maturity in such a situation.—Hamilton Spectator.

How a Man Freezes to Death.

M. Pouchet lately read an interesting paper on this subject before the French Academy of Science. The author's inferences are as follows:

1. That the first phenomenon produced by cold is a contraction of the capillary vessels to such an extent that a globule of blood cannot enter; these vessels, therefore, remain completely empty.

2. The second phenomenon is an alteration of the blood globules, which amounts to their complete disorganization.

3 Every animal completely frozen is absolutely dead, and no power can re-animate it.

4 When only a part is frozen, that part is destroyed by gangrene.

5 If the part frozen is not extensive, and only a few disorganized blood globules pass into circulation, the animal may recover.

6 But if, on the contrary, the frozen part is of considerable extent, then the mass of altered globules brought into the circulation when the part is thawed, rapidly kills the animal.

7. For this reason a half-frozen animal may live a long time if moist ured in this condition, since the altered globules do not get into circulation; but if expires rapidly as soon as the frozen part is thawed.

8. In all cases of congelation, death is due to the alteration of the blood globules and not to any effect on the nervous system.

9. It results from these facts that the less rapidly the frozen part is thawed, the more slowly altered globules find their way into the circulation, and the greater the chance of the recovery of the animal.

'You are welcome,' as the empty purse said to the shilling.

THE GREAT DURBAR.

One of the most magnificent assemblages of principalities and powers that ever took place in India, met on the 19th of November at Agra, to do homage to Sir John Lawrence, Viceroy of India, as representative of the Queen of England. At this Durbar there were more native princes than ever attended the Durbars of the Great Mogul, and yet only about the third part of British India was represented. There was, as we have said, a great concourse of native princes (some of whom traced their descent from before the time of Alexander the Great), all decorated in magnificent and varied costumes, and glittering, not only with "barbaric pearl and gold," but with the most magnificent array of diamonds that was, perhaps, ever displayed at any single assembly in the world. These native princes consisted of two, or more properly speaking, three classes. First, the ancient families of the country, who have always, so far as they could, stood aloof from all invading and upstart dynasties, and who had never attended any British Durbar before. These are the chiefs of the Rajpoots and other pure ancient races of India, who have looked down alike on Mogul and English conquerors. The second class were the remaining chieftains of the Mogul empire, dating only some three or four hundred years back; and the third were the upstart Mahrattas and other plundering chieftains, who acquired great power and dominion about a hundred years ago, and who for a long time fiercely disputed the empire of India with England. It is a somewhat singular fact that the British government in India never had any trouble with the first class, and very little with the second. It was only the upstart potentates, who were angry that England could stretch farther and grasp more than themselves, that have seriously opposed British progress and authority.

Among the various ranks and orders composing the great assemblage, all are exceedingly tenacious of their dignity and privileges, and jealous of the slightest infringement of etiquette, it required a ruler as well versed in Indian customs and ideas as Sir John Lawrence to maintain order and good humor. The great point with the representatives of the high old families was to get the Queen's representative to advance, not only to the edge of the carpet on which he stood, but a few inches beyond it, so that they might boast of being more honored than the rest; but he, though he knew exactly to an inch how far to advance to meet each, and came nearest the edge for those highest in authority and antiquity, would not compromise the dignity of the Queen by going in any case an inch beyond. The great difficulty in point of etiquette, however, occurred when the new order of Indian Knighthood was conferred on a select few, and the knights took precedence in the order of their appointment. A high dignitary, who would far outrank another of inferior standing in all other relations, would find himself placed behind that other as a knight of more recent appointments; and it was only after the fullest explanation, that the Prince of Wales himself would take his place below an older knight, that they reluctantly assented to take the places assigned to them.

The excellent Viceroy gave the assembled half-independent sovereigns some very profitable advice, such as that they should travel over India and other countries to endarge their observation and knowledge, instead of shutting themselves up in their castles and devoting their lives to luxury or intrigue, and that they should open up their countries to the civilizing and enriching pursuits of commerce,

Such an assembly as this from all parts of Northern and Central India, under such enlightened and experienced auspices as those of Sir John Lawrence, cannot fail to do much towards the elevation and enlightenment of India.

Keep your temper. The cool hammer moulds and masters red-hot-iron.

The man who fell into error was lifted out by the lever of public opinion.

A fart is the dipper of the public pump, which all may drink of, but none carry away.

The boy who undertook to ride a horse-radish is now practising on a saddle of mutton.

'I can't undertake, wife, to gratify all your whims, it would be as much as my life is worth.' 'Oh, sir, that's nothing.'

Why do young ladies confess that Ritualistic Curates are desirable speculation? Because they are pretty investments.

Teeth are stopped with gold, and tongues may be so, likewise. A man with a rich wife is often silenced by throwing her money in his teeth.

Mr. Dobbs says he has one of the most obedient boys in the world. He tells him to do as he pleases, and he does it without murmuring.

'It is very curious,' said and old gentleman to his friend, 'that a watch should be perfectly dry when it has a running spring inside.'

It may be said of an ugly man, that Nature, when she made him, was so ashamed of her work, that she couldn't even put a good face upon the thing.

It is said that there is a man down east whose foot are so large that he cannot get a glimpse of the ground without throwing a somersault—a feat rather difficult for him to perform.

A sailor being asked how he liked his bride, replied; "Why, d'ye see, I took her to be only half of me, as the parson says, but dash me if she isn't twice as much as I. I'm only a tar, but she is a tartar."

A daughter is almost always right when she endeavors to imitate her mother; but we do not think the mother is equally right when, at a certain period of life, she tries all she can to imitate her daughter.

Frightful Loss of Life in Orissa by the Famine.

The *Times* Calcutta correspondent writes:—"I have been unable to send you, because the Bengal Government still conceals it, as have been done in so many cases, the report of Mr. T. Ravenshaw, Commissioner of Orissa; but those who have seen it—and it must now be in Lord Cranbourne's hands—tell me that a picture more heartrending, facts more hideous, could not be given. That officer, who up to June believed in the mythical stores of grain, cannot be suspected of exaggerating horrors, which to some extent reflect on his own want of foresight, and still more on the apathy of his superiors after he was fairly roused; yet even he estimates the deaths in Orissa alone at from 500,000 to 600,000, and in some places he admits that three fourths of the population have been carried off. Orissa had five millions. Add the *mortality of Midnapore*, which was as severely visited; of Gunjam and Chota Nagpore, which were terribly, yet more mildly dealt with; of Calcutta, whose hospitals still tell so sad a tale; and of the other districts, where the *sequelæ*, at least, of starvation carried off many, and remember that the deaths are still going on at the rate of a hundred a day, and you will agree with the rough estimate generally accepted here that the number of victims will not be under a million. But it is cruel to telegraph to you, as the Bombay people seem to have done, that half the population, or two and a half millions, have been destroyed. The mortality among thirteen millions in the famine of 1860-61 was half a million only, thanks to the energy of Sir Geo. Edmonstone, his Board of Revenue, and, above all Colonel Beard Smith, that noble martyr to duty, a monument to whom Anglo-Indians are about to place in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta. In 1838-9 when as little was done for relief as in 1866, the mortality in the Jumna Doab was 800,000. But the tale of victims in this Orissa visitation mounts higher than even that, as high as the greatest of all recorded famines in India, that of 1770. We may trust Mr. Justice Campbell and his colleagues who form the Commission of Inquiry to tell us the accurate truth, so far as it is *now* possible to collect *data*. They are at work on the records in the Board of Revenue, Calcutta, before proceeding to visit the scene of devastation. Meanwhile all sorts of authorities, official and non-official, have been asked for reports and information; but their statements, and the still more vivid regular *reports of the police*, are studiously kept back from the public. Some of the reports which I have seen, reflect severely on the criminal delay of authorities to raise subscriptions and import rice, and declare that no good will be done till the land tax is made perpetual, irrigation is encouraged, and the *embankments* are cared for, so as to prevent or modify the periodical inundations. This mail, I believe, takes home a despatch from the Government of India on the whole subject to Lord Cranbourne."

RITUALISTIC PRACTICES.—The more advanced section of the Ritualistic party have lately introduced amongst themselves two very decided novelties in the English Church. They are published at Oxford an "Anglican Missal," which contains the order of the Communion Service, without any portion of the Liturgy, and is illuminated as well as divided into parts, in exact imitation of the Roman Catholic Missal.—Nor is this part of the Anglican Prayer-book ever spoken of by Ritualists as other than "the Mass." "I have been to high mass," or "I am going to hear low mass," is now as common a way of speaking amongst the worshipers at St. Mary Magdalene, Munster square; St Alban's, Baldwin's gardens; or St. Matthias, Stoke Newington, as it is with the members of any congregation that is under the jurisdiction of Dr Manning. Another curious fashion some of the Ritualists have adopted is that of speaking to or of the clergymen who adopt these views as "Father John," "Father James" or what ever the reverend clergyman's christian name may be, instead of calling him Mr. Smith, Brown, or Jones. —*Exchange.*

THE ORGAN IN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—At the meeting of the Canada Presbyterian Presbytery of Montreal, held in Cote Street Church on Wednesday and Thursday, the subject of instrumental music was discussed on a question from the Rev. Mr. Cameron, of Lochiel, as to the truth of a report that an organ was used in Knox's Church in this city. This being answered in the affirmative, a good deal of time was taken up by the Court as to how the Presbytery should proceed under the circumstances. It was finally moved that a Committee be appointed to confer with the Session of Knox's Church with the view of having the instrument silenced forthwith and a stop put to such innovations. Nine members voted for the motion, four against, and five declined to vote. It is understood that the matter will be appealed to the Synod.—*Herald.*

HOW TO TEST COAL OIL.—A great deal of risk and danger might be avoided if persons will but examine the coal oil they buy before using it. Several notable results from this neglect, some of which have not been brought to light, have occurred in this city. The following method is said to afford an effectual means of determination whether coal oil is explosive or not: Fill a tumbler three-fourths full of moderate cool water, then pour half a teaspoonful of oil into it; stir them together; then hold a lighted match over the tumbler, and if it takes fire from the vapor, before the flame comes in contact with the oil, then it is dangerous, as good oil will not thus ignite, and indeed, will not burn readily when the flameing match is thrown into it; while that which has been much adulterated with benzine will emit a vapor which is nearly as explosive as gunpowder, and the oil will then burn freely. Kerosene ought always to be tested in this way before using.—*Free Press.*

CRUEL.—A young lad, a street news-boy, was brought to the General Hospital yesterday with both his lips frozen. The poor fellow, it is said, had been sent by a cruel guardian into the street, late in the evening of the previous day, under orders to sell a certain number of the *Evening Journal* before returning home. This he was unable to do, and going home, pleadingly told his cruel monitor of the coldness of the night, and the impossibility of his staying out longer. *The woman without heeding his* appeal again forced him out in the cold and the poor little fellow was obliged to seek shelter in a door step, where he was picked up in the morning with both lips badly frozen They will have to be cut off.—*Globe.*

We see it stated that the British Government has given the 'Cunard' steamship company notice that the contract with them for mail service, which expires with the present year, will not be renewed. The *Liverpool Courier* says the Government seems disposed to adopt the American plan of paying a certain amount per letter to every vessel carrying mails, instead of subsidizing particular lines.—*Witness.*

G. STETHEM & CO.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS' Table, Pocket, Butcher and Hunting Knives; Wade & Butcher's and Rodger's Razors; Cutbridge for Wesson's, Ballard's, Spencer's, Henry's, and the Warner's Snider Rifles; also for the best makes of Breech-loading and for Colt's Revolvers; Crucibles; Axes; Augurs; Chains; Mechanics' Tools; Cam & Son's Skates; Machine Saws; best Horse Nails and Rasps; Sleigh Shoe and all kinds of Steel; Bed Fastenings; Carriage Bolts; Walnut Stain and Varnishes; Sash; Nail Rods; Anvils, Vices, Stocks and Dies, &c., received

G. STETHEM & Co.,
Sign of the Cross-cut Saw, George st.
Peterboro, January 10, 1867. 2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cheap New Grocery and Crockery Store—W. B. Paull.
Sheet Music—Brown & Perkins.
"The Golden Promise"—Brown & Perkins.
Municipal Officer's Ready-reckoner—Graham & Stratton.
Consolidated Statutes Wanted—Graham & Stratton.
To Surveyors, Miners and Others—W. H. Paull.
Valentines—Graham & Stratton.
Concertinas—Graham & Stratton.
Ayer's Cathartic Pills
Pianos—James Sheridan.
List of Letters—S. J. Carver.
Sale of Saw Mills—"The Douro Mills."
Good Investment—Dennistoun & Son.
Removal—Samuel White.
Masonic—J. O'Donnell.
Wanted—D. Sutherland.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1867.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Imperial Parliament opened on the 5th instant, and on the 6th we have the Queen's Speech in our Canadian dailies; thus the Atlantic Cable places us within a few hours travel of the great metropolis of the world; nay, we may say within a few minutes. The speech is an interesting document at present, the time at which it was delivered being a momentous one. It refers to the satisfactory relations existing between Great Britain and the nations of Europe, and the United States, and a hope is expressed that peace may soon be established in Europe.

It also refers to the difficulties ensuing out of the *Alabama* claims, and tells us that a mode has been suggested for their amicable settlement.

We are also informed that an effort to mediate between Spain and the Republics of Peru and Chili has failed, and that, therefore, war still goes on between them.

The old trouble of discontent in the Provinces of the Turkish Empire are hinted at. These troubles will remain till the causes are removed and despotism blotted out of Europe and out of the world.

In reference to Confederation of the Provinces, we are informed that the delegates have agreed on conditions upon which a union may be effected, and a bill will be submitted to Parliament to carry out the intended consolidation of the several Provinces.

The famine in India also receives a share of royal attention, and Fenianism in Ireland, and a recommendation to discontinue the *Habeas Corpus* act in that unfortunate country.

The Cholera, and the Cattle Plague are also referred to.

A Reform Bill is promised and an extension of the Franchise, but to what extent is not mooted. It appears, therefore, that outside pressure has had its effect on the mind of the Government and it may be that even a conservative ministry will yield to the just demands of the people.

Another Reform that is pressing itself on the people of Britain, is something in reference to factories where women and children are largely employed, to alleviate the condition of both.

The health and treatment of seamen are to receive a share of parliamentary attention. In fact the speech is an important one, and it is a pleasure to have to record the fact that more attention is being given to the comfort and well-being of the subjects of the Empire than to the doubtful policy of extending a territory already unwieldy.

Railway arrangements, *management of* the sick and poor, matters of law and justice are promised to be brought before parliament; a very important measure is promised, and that is something to improve the condition of the tenantry of Ireland. The only thing that can be done is to grant them remuneration for improvements, and to remove the appearance of paying to the support of a religion that they perhaps despise. To make the whole contented and happy, the parliament of Britain would require to change their nature and their hearts. This they cannot do. Reforms, however, are needed, and it is to be hoped that much will be done to remove cause of discontent. On the whole the speech is an important one, and if the programme be carried out, the present session of parliament will have a claim to be called a Reform one.

THE CONFEDERATION SCHEME.

It is asserted by some journals that the subject of Confederation is arranged, and that a Bill will be introduced in the Imperial Parliament to give effect to the plan proposed by the Delegates. Certain modifications of the Quebec Scheme are reported, such for instance as the right of appeal by local minorities to the Federal Legislature. The school question is sometimes declared untouched, and again we hear of certain concessions on the matter. Very soon, however, we will be able to give a synopsis of what has been done. We need not expect any over scrupulous attachments to any scheme other than may suit those in power. It is to be feared that the delegates will consult the chances of office more than the will or desires of the people of Canada, especially of the people of Upper Canada. If the party that has so long held the whip over the heads of those in power make demands, even the most unjust, there is no reason to doubt that they will be granted, and we may rest assured that if the delegates have agreed to accept the Quebec scheme in its entirety, it is because there has been no outside pressure exerted. The subject of the right of appeal by minorities being agreed to we need scarcely fear. The Delegates are surely not so foolish as to entertain the idea for a moment. They must be aware that if this should be granted there would be a never ending cause for strife and trouble in the Federal Parliament. The Local Parliaments would settle before a three; their acts would have no weight or stability unless when there was complete unanimity; and if every bill that should be opposed by a minority would have *to be discussed in the Federal Parliament*, it would soon be found the wisest plan to have the matter settled altogether by the Federal Legislature. Such a course as this would frustrate all the advantages hoped to be reaped from Confederation, and would cause one of the surest ways of learning about such a reaction in the minds of right thinking men, that ere long Anti-Confederation would be the cry from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The public mind will soon be enlightened, however, as the Imperial Parliament has met and proceedings will soon reach us. Until we receive a full report of the deliberations of our delegates, we must refrain comment.

A New Governor General.

It is rumored that Lord Monck will not return to Canada as Governor General, nor as Governor General of the Confederate Provinces. The Duke of Edinburgh and Lord Nass are spoken of as probable successors; which of them will be, is not yet known.—Lord Monck, it must be admitted, discharged the duties of his office as satisfactorily at home and in Canada as any of his predecessors, and he showed good judgement in not embroiling himself in any petty or local matter. Those who are very desirous of having a man who would worthily represent the Imperial Parliament in British America, look to the Duke of Edinburgh, a Royal Scion. It is possible that our next Governor General may be the Duke of Edinburgh.

Referring to the report that Lord Nass will probably succeed Lord Monck as Governor General of Canada, the Philadelphia *Press*, which frequently makes intelligent comment upon British and Canadian affairs says:—"Lord Nass, eldest son of the Earl of Mayo, is now forty-five years old, has thrice been Irish Secretary, when Lord Derby was Premier, and is distinguished for his high administrative power. Ireland would lose and Canada would gain by his promotion! He is a nobleman of high culture, has travelled much, and is author of "St. Petersburg and Moscow." We incline to the belief that Lord Monck will continue Governor General of Canada, and as his previous relations with the United States government have been liberal and conciliatory, this may be advantageous in more ways than one.

Anniversary Services and Soiree.

The anniversary services of the Free Presbyterian Church here, will be held on Sabbath 10th inst. The Rev. Dr. Ormiston of Hamilton, will preach, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 6.30 p. m., the Rev. Mr. Johnston, Wesleyan Minister, will preach at 2.30 p.m. The annual Soiree will be held on Monday evening, after which addresses will be delivered by Dr. Ormiston and the resident ministers. These services will be well worth attending. Dr. Ormiston is one of the ablest preachers of Canada, and as a platform speaker, he has scarcely an equal in America. Our readers will do well to keep these days in remembrance: Sabbath first and the following evening in the Free Presbyterian Church.

Warden's Supper.

We omitted in our last issue to give an account of the Warden's Supper which took place the week of the County Council's sitting here. We were unavoidably from town that evening, but we understand a pleasant evening was enjoyed, and with eating, the usual drinking not to excess, and a goodly number of speeches, the whole was very satisfactory, at least to the participants, for probably there may have been some others like ourselves, who would have been better pleased had they been present. Loyal toasts and good speeches were the order of the evening, as far as we can learn.

Bible Society Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Peterboro' Branch of the Upper Canada Bible Society, will be held in St. Andrew's Church, on Thursday evening, the 14th inst., at seven o'clock, p. m. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. Johnson, agent of the Society, and resident Ministers. The society demands the special attention of all lovers of the extension of Bible Truth, and it is hoped that Peterborough will still, as it has long been, be ready to do its share in the good work.

Personal.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. R. H. Dennistoun, son of Robert Dennistoun, Esq., passed a very creditable examination at Osgoode Hall.

Mr. W. H. Moore, jr., has also been admitted after a creditable examination, and without the additional trouble of an oral one, to the profession of Law.

We may mention that Master Dennistoun is another of our young men that has been successfully prepared by Mr. King, the worthy principal of our grammar school.

Almost a Fire.

On Tuesday the "St. Lawrence Hotel," came well nigh being burned down. It appears that some whiskey had been spilled on the floor and some one after lighting his pipe, having thrown the burning match on the floor the spirits ignited and destroyed a considerable part of the Bar. The firemen were promptly in attendance, and by their timely aid saved the premises.

Didn't forget the wives of Volunteers.

The Council of Somerville at its last session, voted the sum of five dollars to the wives of the Volunteers of the Bobcaygeon Company, for the purpose of supplying them with a new (*blue*) dress; so as to unite the loyal colors of "Red, White and Blue" on the clothing of each volunteer and his loyal spouse.

The *Bridge* difficulty is at last settled. The committees agreeing to pay in proportion to the assessed value of the county and town. We trust that the two bodies will not run foul of each other again, but that each will be ready to accord a due respect to the other. The Town had a right to be consulted on a matter that would cost them so large an amount of outlay. Yet we feel certain that no disrespect was intended by the County Council. A little care in future on both sides will do no harm.

NEW PUBLICATION.

A SKETCH OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT AND SUBSEQUENT PROGRESS OF THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, AND EACH TOWNSHIP IN THE COUNTY. By T. W. POOLE, M. D.

The above is the title of a neat little book of 220 pages, which has been laid before us through the kindness of the author, Dr. Poole, of this town. It has been expected for some time, and now that it has made its appearance it fully comes up to our highest expectations.

The first chapters are taken up with a record of the early settlement of the immediate neighbourhood of the Town of Peterborough, and of the prominent individuals who were engaged in the settlement of the district; chapters 3 to 5 contain the principal events in connection with the survey and settlement of the town; chapters 6 and 7 relates the incidents of the Rebellion of '37-8, and consequent Militia organization. The subsequent chapters contain varied information concerning Churches, Postmasters, Reeves, Wardens, Justices of the Peace, Assessors, Collectors, Auditors, Town Clerks, &c., &c. In fact, we wonder how the author has been able to collect so many interesting reminiscences, and so much information in connexion with the early history of our Town and County and of every Township. The style of the work is easy and readable, and the information that may be received will well repay the reader. The price of the work (50 cts.) is very low and cannot be an obstacle to the rapid sale of the book. In fact every one who can afford to spend fifty cents should procure a copy. It is for sale by all the Booksellers in the County, and will be offered for sale by agents.

Board of Trustees.

No meeting on Tuesday evening for want of a quorum. Present—Messrs. Lundy, Cluxton, Cameron, Graham, and Coulter. Absent—Col. Haultain, and Messrs. Stevenson, J. W. Gilmour, D. W. Dumble, Dr. Poole, Dr. McCrea, Dr. Burnham. Complaints were loud and strong about the difficulty of getting a meeting of the Board lately. The absent ones, we suppose, ought to have been present.

Literary Club.

The second Reunion of the series will take place this evening, in the Firemen's Hall. The doors open at half past seven. Chair taken at eight precisely.

The Committee of the Protestant Home acknowledge with thanks the following donations for January: Mr. O'Beirne, cord of wood; Mrs. Hamilton, parcel of clothing; Nicholls & Hall, 6 large loaves, and beef for Barchard and family who had been burned out on the 15th January and received into the Home; Mrs. Fife, Asphodel, 8 lbs. butter; Mrs. Romaine, quarter of mutton; Mr. White, butcher, quarter of mutton; C. Ormond, Esq., quarter of beef.

On Saturday last Lynch, McMahon and their fellow prisoners, who had been under sentence of of death, left Toronto for a residence of 20 years in the Provincial Penitentiary. We learn from the Toronto papers that their removal was without ostentation. They were put on board the Grand Trunk cars, in care of the Deputy Sheriff and nine turnkeys. They all ironed except Father McMahon. Lynch had been deputed to read a document that had been prepared by the prisoners to those who had them in charge, but was unable to read it for shedding tears. Father McMahon is 58 years of age; Lynch, 45; Quinn, 32; Slavin, 31; Wheelan, 36; Scool, 25; Hayden 20; all of Irish birth.

"Resolutions in favor of a more intimate union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been passed by their several legislatures, and delegates duly authorised and representing all classes of colonial party and opinion have concurred in the conditions upon which such an union may be best effected. In accordance with their wishes a bill will be submitted to you which, by the consolidation of colonial interests and resources, will give strength to the sovereign provinces as members of the same Empire and animated by feelings of loyalty to the same Sovereign.

"I have heard with deep sorrow that the calamity of famine pressed heavily on my subjects in some parts of India. Instructions were issued to my Government in that country to make the utmost exertions to allay the distress which prevails during the autumn of last year. The blessing of an abundant harvest has since that time improved the condition of the suffering districts.

"The preserving efforts and unscrupulous assertions of treasonable conspirators have during the last autumn excited the hopes of some disaffected persons in Ireland and the apprehensions of the loyal population; but the firm and temperate exercise of the powers entrusted to the executive and the hostility manifested against the conspiracy by men of all classes and creeds, have greatly tended to restore public confidence and have rendered hopeless any attempt to disturb the general tranquility. I trust that you will consequently be enabled to dispense with the continuance of any exceptional legislation for that part of my dominions.

"I acknowledge with deep thankfulness to Almighty God the great decrease which has taken place in the cholera and in the pest which has attacked our cattle; but the continued prevalence of the latter in some foreign countries, and its occasional reappearance in this, will render necessary some special measure of precaution, and I trust that the visitation of the former will lead to increasep attention to those sanitary measure which experience has show to be the best preventive.

"Estimating as of the highest importance an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water, I have directed the issue of a commission to inquire into the best means of permanently securing such a supply for the metropolis and for the principal towns in the densely peopled district of the kingdom.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service. You will, I am assured, give your ready assent to a moderate expenditure calculated to improve the state of my soldiers and to lay the foundation of an efficient army of reserve.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"Your attention will again be called to the state of the representation of the population in Parliament, and I trust that your deliberations, conducted in a spirit of moderation, and mutual forbearance, may lead to the adoption of measures which, without undue disturbance of the balance of political power, shall freely extend the elective franchise.

"The frequent occurrence of disagreement between the employers of labor and their workmen, causing much private suffering and public loss, and occasionally leading, as is alleged, to acts of outrage and violence, has induced me to issue a commission to inquire into and report upon the organization of Trades' Unions and other societies, whether of workmen or employers, with power to suggest any improvement of the laws for their own benefit. Application will be made to you for the parliamentary powers which will be necessary to make this inquiry effective.

"I have directed bills to be laid before you for the extension to other trades of the beneficial provisions of the factory acts especially reported by the royal commission on the employment of children, and for the better regulation, according to the principle of those acts, of workshops where women and children are largely employed.

"The condition of the mercantile marine has attracted my serious attention. Complaints are made that the supply of seamen is deficient and the provisions for their health and discipline on board ship are imperfect. Measures will be submitted to you with a view to increase the efficiency of this important service.

"I have observed with satisfaction the relaxation recently introduced into the navigation laws of France. I have expressed to the Emperor my readiness to submit to Parliament a proposal for the extinction on equitable terms of the exemption from local charges on shipping which are still enjoyed by a limited number of individuals in British ports, and have in anticipation of this step already admitted British ships to the advantages of the new law. A bill upon this subject will forthwith be laid before you.

"A bill will also be submitted to you for making better provision for the arrangement of the affairs of railway companies which are unable to meet engage. ments.

"Measures will be submitted to you for improving the management of the sick and poor in the metropolis, and for a re distribution of some of the charges for relief therein.

"Your attention will also be called to the amendment of the law of bankruptcy, to the consolidation of the courts of probate and divorce and admiralty, and to the means of disposing with greater dispatch and frequency of the increasing business in the Superior Courts of common law and at the assizes.

"The relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland have engaged my attention, and a bill will be laid before you which, without interfering with the rights of property, will offer direct encouragement to occupiers of land, to improve their holdings and provide a simple mode of obtaining compensation for permanent improvement.

"I commend to your careful consideration these and other measures which will be brought before you; and I pray that your labors may, under the blessing of providence, continue to the prosperity of the country and the happiness of my people."

Opening of the Imperial Parliament.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

LONDON, Feb. 5, (evening.)—The Imperial Parliament was opened to-day by the Queen in person. The following is the speech read from the throne by Her Majesty:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"In again recurring to your advice and assistance I am happy to inform you that my relations with foreign powers are on a friendly and satisfactory footing.

"I hope that the war in which Prussia, Austria and Italy have been engaged may lead to the establishment of a durable peace in Europe.

"I have suggested to the Government of the United States a mode by which the questions pending between the two countries arising out of the civil war may receive an amicable solution and which, if met, as I trust it will be, in a corresponding spirit, will remove all grounds of possible misunderstanding and promote relations of cordial friendship.

"The war between Spain and the republics of Chili and Peru still continues, the good offices of my government, in conjunction with that of the Emperor of the French, having failed to effect a reconciliation. If either by agreement between the parties themselves or by the mediation of any other friendly power, peace should be restored, the objects which I have had in view will be equally attained.

"The discontent prevailing in some of the provinces of the Turkish Empire has broken out in actual insurrection in Crete. In common with my allies, the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Russia, I have abstained from any active interference in these internal disturbances, but joint efforts have been directed to bringing about improved relations between the Porte and its Christian subjects not inconsistent with the Sovereign rights of the Sultan.

"The protracted negotiations which arose out of the acceptance by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, of the governorship of the Danubian principalities have been happily terminated by an arrangement which has been sanctioned by the concurrence of all the powers signatories of the treaty of 1856.

Gordon Bennett, Jr., Offers his Yacht to Prince Alfred.

LONDON, Jan. 28th.—The following correspondence between James Gordon Bennett, Jr., and *His Royal Highness Prince Alfred*, has been permitted to be published as the sentiment expressed in His Highness's letter are of an interesting character and intended to show the feeling of England towards the United States:—

COWES, Dec. 21st.—Your Royal Highness: At Lord Leuner's dinner on Friday last, you were pleased to match your yacht the Viking to sail with the Henrietta around the Isle of Wight next August for a cup worth £100. I could not say so then, because I was bound to make the match proposed; but, in fact, this arrangement will somewhat interfere with the disposition which I had determined to make of my yacht in case she should win the ocean race. I beg that you will accept as a New Year's gift to an English yachtsman, from an American yachtsman, the Henrietta, as she now lies in perfect order off Cowes, and I have instructed Capt. Samuels to hold her subject to your orders. The unbounded hospitality with which the American yachtsmen have been received by *all classes in England*, will always be remembered in the United States with the warmest gratitude, and I sincerely hope that you will not deprive me of the opportunity of acknowledging this most cordial reception by presenting the winning yacht to the representative of English yachtsmen.

I have the honor to remain, &c.,
(Signed) J. G BENNETT, JR

The Duke of Edinburg made the following reply:—

CLARENCE HOUSE, ST. JAMES, Jan 22, 1867.—Dear Mr. Bennett—I find it difficult to express how gratefully I appreciate the kindly feeling which dictated your letter of the 31st ult., as well as the splendid present which you offer to my acceptance, but most of all the delicacy with which you seek to diminish the personal obligation, under which you would lay me, by giving to your generous offer an international character. It is indeed this last consideration only which has led me to hesitate in replying to your letter, for personally it would have been impossible for me to accept so costly a present, but I felt bound fully to consider the question in too light in which you were good enough to place it, and, if on full consideration, I feel compelled to decline your generous offer, I trust that neither you nor your gallant competitors, nor your countrymen at large will believe that the yachtsmen of England less appreciate or less reciprocate the feeling of good-fellowship which prompted the offer. The Henrietta is a vessel which any man may be proud to possess and I trust that she may long continue in the hands in which she has accomplished so triumphant a success. We must do our best to find a rival to her, and in common with all Englishmen, I sincerely hope that such friendly rivalry may be the only description of contest in which our respective may engaged. It has given us great pleasure to offer a cordial reception to you and your companions in England, and I feel assured that if my professional duties and command of one of Her Majesty's ships should ever take me to your shores, I should there meet on the part of my brother seamen with a reception not less hearty than that which we have been happy to afford you here.

Believe me yours sincerely,
(Signed) ALFRED.

Canadian Railway Traffic for 1866.

An Official Statement has just been published showing the earnings of the several Railways of Canada during the year 1866. There are thirteen Railway Companies—two closed and eleven in operation—independent of each other. The joint earnings of the eleven roads in operation were, from Passengers $4,290,776; from Freight $6,221,108; and from Mails and Sundries $457,079.—Total earnings in 1866, $10,968,963, against $10,793,378 in 1865.

The earnings of the several Roads were as follows:—

	MILES.	EARNINGS. 1866.
Grand Trunk,	1,377	$6,639,260
Great Western,	345	3,261,402
Northern,	94	512,872
Brockville & Ottawa,	86	111,096
Port Hope and L. & B.,	64	178,512
Prescott & Ottawa	54	104,420
London & Pt Stanley,	25	33,490
Welland,	25	106,044
Carillon & Grenville	12	9,969
St. Lawrence & Industrie,	12	6,008
Total,	2,094	$10,068,953

It will be seen from these Returns that while the Great Western earned $9,462 per mile during the year, and the Northern $5,426 per mile—the Grand Trunk only earned $4,821 per mile.

A CLERGYMAN CONVICTED.—The Rev. Joel Lindsley, like the Rev. Mr. Rabin, has been on trial charged with murder, but the result has been less fortunate for him than that of the Ardmer trial for the Canadian clergyman. Lindsley, who was tried at Albion, N. Y., was accused of swinging his little son to death, and the jury finding him guilty of manslaughter he was sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison for four years and a half. A thrill of horror went through the court room as the physicians tested as to the condition of the child's body as seen by them after it was laid in the coffin. The witness swore that the boy must have received several hundred blows; that the body was covered with black and blue marks, the skin broken in many places, the nails of the hands and feet torn up at the sides, and even the soles of the feet and the backs of the hands laid bare in places.—Lindsley acknowledged that he had alternately beaten and "reasoned with" the child for two hours, when, observing a change, he laid him on his bed. The poor mother cried out, 'Why, Johnny's dying?' On this the father took him from the bed, and the boy died in his arms.—*Leader.*

CANADIAN GOLD.—We have been shown by Mr. O'Brien, of this town, a beautiful specimen of Madoc Gold, weighing 60 grains, extracted from a small quantity of quartz by Mr. E. Gregory, Druggist, Lindsay. We are also informed that gold has been discovered in the township of Lutterworth, between the Bobcaygeon Road and Gull Lake. Next week we will have something further to say on this subject.—*Lindsay Post.*

The following appears in an Ottawa paper:

"Chatham, Jan, 21st, 1867,

"Hon. T. D. Arcy McGee.

"Dear Sir,—In conversation with two gentlemen on Saturday evening last, Messrs. McIntosh and McDonald, both members of your church, your last letter to 'Brosse' was referred to, and led to the following:

"The person commonly known as 'Terry Flanigan,' now edi ng a Fenian paper in Buffalo, who here last Sunday attending the Catholic Church and acknowledged to two or three of his friends, in the presence of McDonald, that he was the author of the letter to the Globe, signed 'An Englishman.' Thinking that if this were true you would like to know it, I have taken the liberty of communicating the fact.

"Yours truly,
"C. H. ROSS."

From this it appears that "The Englishman" for whose respectability and standing the Toronto Globe "Vouched," in other words pledged the personal honour of Mr. George Brown, turns out to be "Terry Flanigan," the editor of the Buffalo Globe—a regular Fenian newspaper.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC has now arrived and is now ready for delivery, gratis, by the Druggists, to all who call for it. Our readers may be surprised to know that this little pamphlet which has become so much a favorite in our section has quite the largest circulation of any one book in the world, except the Bible.—It is printed in many languages and scattered through many nations as well as supplied to almost the entire population of our own vast domain. Every family should keep it, for it contains information which all are liable to require, when sickness overtakes them and which may prove invaluable from being at hand in season. If you take our advice, you will call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep it.

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affection. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box

If a person faint place him instantly flat on the floor, or bed on his back, and let him lay quietly for ten minutes or so, it is simply a fainting fit, and the blood flowing on a level will speedily equalise itself through the system. If you are troubled with rheumatism, pleurisy, pain in the side or back, cramps in the stomach, burns, frost-bites, &c., procure at once a bottle of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer", which is a certain cure for all such complaints. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

For the week ending Saturday, Jan. 26th.

DAYS. Time: 9 a.m.	Barometer corrected to 32° Fah.	Temperature of Air.	Direction and Velocity* of the Wind	Extent of Sky clouded.†	Rain in inches	Snow in inches
Monday	29.366	17	N.W.	10		
Tuesday	29.180	6	N.W.	8		
Wednes.	29.050	24		10		
Thursday	29.293	19		10		
Friday	29.513	5	W.	6	.063	
Saturday	29.178	10	E.	9		4.0

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers, thus: 0. Calm; 5. Moderate Gale. 10. Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers from 10 to 0, thus: 10. denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 5. that it is half covered; and 0 that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·655, at 7 o'clock, a.m., on Wednesday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 28·907, at 9 o'clock, p.m., on Saturday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·2052.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 37.2 on Friday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was −24.6 on Wednesday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 15.93.

Warmest day during the week was on Friday, the Mean Temperature being 31.13.

Coldest day during the week was on Wednesday, the Mean Temperature being −4.63.

IVAN O'BEIRNE,
Station Observer.

Peterboro, February 4th, 1867.

Toronto Corn Exchange Report.

(From the Leader.)

FEB. 5.

FLOUR—Receipts 207 bbls. market very dull, No. 1 superfine offering at $6.70 to $6.95 with no buyers; extra offering at $7.75 without transactions.

WHEAT—Receipts 1,783 bushels, several large lots of spring offering but buyers hold off for lower prices; sale of 3 cars spring at $1.37 in store; Fall held at $1.78 with buyers at $1,60, on the street spring wheat sold at $1.35 for prime, and Fall at from $1.55 to $1.70.

OATS—Selling at 30 to 31c.

BARLEY—Receipts 451 bshls., prices on the street ranged from 50 to 55c.

PEAS—No receipts by cars, prices on the street ranged from 65 to 68c with 70 to 72c for samples fit for seed.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, February 6, 1867.

Flour ₰ bbl	$7 25	@	$8 00
Wheat ₰ bush. fall	1 60	@	1 70
Spring Wheat ₰ bush	1 35	@	1 45
Potatoes	0 28	@	0 35
Peas "	0 60	@	0 63
Oats "	0 25	@	0 26
Hay ₰ ton	10 00	@	12 00
Hides ₰ cwt	5 50	@	6 25
Sheepskins	0 50	@	0 90
Wool ₰ lb	0 30	@	0 32
Beef ₰ cwt	5 00	@	5 80
Pork ₰ cwt	5 00	@	5 50
Eggs, per dozen	0 15	@	0 15
Butter,	0 11	@	0 12½
Cordwood	1 75	@	2 00
Fowl, per pair	0 20	@	0 30
Geese	0 30	@	0 45

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

LEXINGTON, N. Y., Feb. 4th.
JOHNSON BRIGGS, Esq.,
DEAR SIR,—I have been informed by Mr. Wilson of Smithville, that you are making a very fine Hair Restorative, (Prof. Valpeau's). I have used one bottle of it, and believe it to be a good article, you may send me one down by Express (and collect them) to this place.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers in every part of the Provinces.
BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents,
513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, C. E.

Relief in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS
Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.
Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.
JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.
For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas
Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Great English Remedy.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,
*Prepared from a Prescription of S

{ John St., Clerkenwell, London, July 17, 1866.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Commercial public of Canada and the British Provinces that he has at length succeeded, after years of experiment and research, in making a METAL PEN entirely impervious to rust from the acids contained in inks (especially so when used with Arnold's writing fluid), which for elasticity and smoothness of action over the rougest paper, stands unequalled. — Being Electro-Carbonized, they will outlast six or eight ordinary Pens, and are guaranteed not to cut through the thinnest foreign letter paper. The manufacturer feels confident that where the Electro-Carbonized Pens have been tried they will supersede all other makes, and respectfully solicits a trial of them.

C. BARNARD.

The ELECTRO-CARBONIZED PENS are used by the following Merchants and Bankers in New York in preference, in many instances, to Gold Pens:—

Jay, Cook & Co.	Wessrs. Catmahan & Co.
Fourth National Bank.	Bank of the Republic.
Ward, Campbell & Co.	Messrs Dabney & Morgan
Jos. Patrick & Co.	Messrs. Jeffray & Co.
Metropolitan Bank.	Donnistoun & Co
E. G. & C. G. Ward.	Central National Bank
Brown Bros.	Bangs, Burlage & Co.
L. E. Amsinck & Co.	Messrs. Schell & Co.
Auditor's Dept. Custom House, &c. &c.	

November 12, 1866. 46.

New Advertisements.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

TO be sold, Town Lot No. 19, West of George Street, North of Macdonald Street. For terms and particulars apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON.

Peterboro', February 6th, 1867. 6-3in

MASONIC.

THE Regular Communication of Corinthian Lodge No. 101, C. R., will be held on WEDNESDAY Even'g, next, at 7½ o'clock, in the MASONIC HALL, George Street.

By order of the Worshipful Master.

J. O'DONNELL, *Secretary.*

Peterborough, February 6, 1867. 6

Wanted!

OATS,
PEASE,
Barley,
and Rye,

At Scott's Store-house. The Highest Cash Price paid.

D. SUTHERLAND.

February 7, 1867 6

JAMES SHERIDAN.

HAVING received full certificates from A. & S. Nordheimer to tune and repair Piano Fortes and all other kinds of Musical Instruments, would respectfully inform the citizens of Peterborough that in connection therewith a large and well selected stock of Sheet Music will be kept constantly on hand at Mosier Book Store, where orders will be received for Piano Forte Tuning, Regulating and Repairing.

Pianos for hire. Melodeons and *all kinds of* Musical Instruments supplied to order.

Peterborough, February 8th, 1867. 6

(Review Copy.)

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st January, 1867.

Armstrong, Miss S. J.	Holland, Mary
Black, John	James, Madame
Burrett, James	Keely, Miss Mary
Burk, Sarah	Lose, Joseph
Hall, James	Long, John
Goulton, Miss Mary	Mason, Russell
Goudon, James	Murphy, Timothy
Cubel, Thomas	McDonald, Miss Kitty
Doyle, James	McMahon, Timothy
Easton, W. D.	McCarthy, John
Fitzgibbon, John	McGann, John
Flaherty, James	McWilliams, David
Fitzgerald, William	McPherson, Jane
Galvin, Jno. A.	Parker, Miss Elizabeth
Galvin, Richard	Rose, R. H.
Gray, Richard	Robinson, James
Gilmer, Miss Ellen	Smith, Miss Mary
Grevelle, George	Sedgewick, Joseph
Haselton, George	Stinson, Edward
Hutchinson, James	Schuyville, Miss Mary
Hartny, Miss Mary	Vincent, Mrs. G.
Hall, Richard	Venner, Alfred
Hart, Richard	Wilson, E. (Dromada)
Haw, Sarah	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.

SALE OF SAW MILLS!

AT

PETERBOROUGH,

CANADA WEST.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at "Cæsar's Hotel," in the Town of Peterborough, Canada West, at TWELVE o'clock, noon,

On Thursday, February 28, 1867,

Those very valuable Saw Mills, well known as

"THE DOURO MILLS."

These Mills are situated on the River Otonabee, within two miles of Peterborough, and command the greatest facilities for the manufacture and export of sawed lumber. They contain "An English Gate," "Stock Gang," "Slabber," "Yankee Gang" "Edger and "Butting Saws," complete, and twenty-three acres of land attached, and the pond has facilities for booming and holding five thousand saw logs at a time.

There are on the premises two good Dwelling Houses, Office, Sleeping House for men, Store House, Blacksmith Shop, and Log Stable.

The River Otonabee is a powerful, never failing stream, and as the Mills now stand they are capable of sawing out from fifty to sixty thousand feet of sawed lumber per day; with some of the more modern improvements applied, the quantity could readily be increased to seventy or eighty thousand at much less expense.

The railroad to the timber passes through the mill yard which possesses the best piling ground on the River Otonabee.

The taxes on the whole premises for the years 1865 and 1866 amounted together to $133 only.

Title indisputable.

TERMS OF SALE:—One quarter of the purchase money in cash at time of sale, residue in three equal annual instalments, with interest at seven per cent per annum on the principal sum, to be secured by mortgage on the premises and an insurance against fire for not less than $3000.

Application for further particulars to be made to Messrs. GALT & HENDERSON, Barristers, Toronto, and to ROBIN WAY, Esq., (at the office of Messrs. SHAW & WARD, Peterborough,) who will show the premises.

Toronto, *February* 2nd, 1867. 6-1d

☞ The following papers will please copy and send their accounts to this office:—

Belleville "Intelligencer," two weeks
Montreal "Weekly Herald," till day of sale.
Quebec "Chronicle," till day of sale.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL WHITE

Begs to intimate that he has Removed from his Old Stand to one of those Handsome New Stores in

Dixon's Block,

Next to A. Williams', George Street, where will be found the

Largest & Best Selected Stock

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

IN PETERBOROUGH,

Which will be sold

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

Ladies' Department!

Specially adapted for the Seasons.

Peterboro', February 6th, 1867. 6

To Surveyors, Miners & Others.

THE subscriber begs to say that he has at his Grocery Store Simcoe Street, for sale, a splendid new

Theodolite,
Miner's Dial,
Walking-stick Dial,
Pentegraph Protector,
Parallel Rulers,
Mathematical Instruments,
Assaying Scales,
&c., &c., &c.

☞ *The above will be sold very cheap.* ☜

Wm. H. PAULL.

Peterboro', Jan. 26th, 1867. 6 tf

VALENTINES

Just received, a large assortment of

Valentines, Cards, &c.,

—ALSO,—

ENVELOPES, for the same.

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro', Feb. 4, 1867.

CONCERTINAS!!

A FINE ASSORTMENT AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro', February, 1867.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and *complaining?* Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—*purify the blood,* and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. *A cold settles somewhere* in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. Throw, if not relieved, *react upon themselves* and the surrounding organs, producing general *aggravation, suffering,* and disease. While in the condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and *derangements* of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. *They have cured my little daughter* of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic,

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the princes of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR SIR: Ayer's Pills answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever tried with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contact with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER, Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PEEBLE, *Clerk of Hustings Court.*

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., 5th Feb., 1854.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO HALL, M. D., *Physician to the Marine Hospital.*

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and disorders.* Their sugar-coating *makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use* of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I was called to visit in distress. To regulate the *organs of digestion and* purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the *system and purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Piles, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe emphatically in originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promoters of the natural secretions when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and canal worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PLEASANT HOME, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in abscess rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By perseverring in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *rheumatic gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful disease it produces that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter, in Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

CHEAP NEW GROCERY & CROCKERY STORE,

OPPOSITE MESSRS. NICHOLLS & HALL'S.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he will open a new Store on Simcoe Street, *formerly occupied by Telegraph and Express Office,* on

SATURDAY, the SECOND day of FEBRUARY, 1867,

With a good selection of first-class GROCERIES and CROCKERY, which he will sell as cheap as any house in Town at CASH PRICES. They consist of

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Fruit, Fish, Pork, Soap, Candles, Butter, Salt, Coal Oil, Cigars, Tubs, Pails, Bed Cord, and all kinds of

SPICES, CROCKERY, &c., &c.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

The subscriber hopes by paying particular attention to business and always keeping the very best articles to meet with a share of public support.

WM. H. PAULL.

Peterborough, 26th January, 1867. 6-tf

Winter Operations.

WHEAT AND PEASE!

THE subscriber will commence to BUY GRAIN on Saturday next, at Peterborough and other points on the Railway, as usual.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, January 17, 1867. 3

BUFFALO SKINS and Home-made Falnnels,

At I. ROBINSON & Co's.

Peterborough, January 10, 1867. 2

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS'

READY-RECKONER,

In Dollars and Cents,

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

Book Store.

Peterborough, Feb,, 1867.

CONSOLIDATED STATUTES, WANTED.

ANY *person having one* or two copies of the Consolidated Statutes of CANADA, and also of UPPER CANADA, will find a purchaser by applying to the undersigned, stating price.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Booksellers, &c.
Peterboro' C. W.

Peterboro', February 4th, 1867. 6.

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr PERKINS in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools progress in musical studies, and items of general *interest to composers, leaders,* teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me..	T. E. Perkins....30 cts
The Orphan Wanderer.	T. E. Perkins....30 cts
The Rose Bush.....	T. E. Perkins....30 cts
Fairy of the Willwood.	H. A. Brown....30 cts
Memory, (for Baritone)	H. A. Brown....30 cts

For any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞ Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"*THE GOLDEN PROMISE,*"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Shining Star," "The Psalm King," "The Sacred Lute," &c.

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "*The Golden Promise*" is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers.....	$ 0 30
By the 100, "	25 00
Single copies in board covers, ...	35
By the 100 "	30.00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month.

We publish a new song every month, and *give it away.* Send for a Circular, to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } *In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.*

In the matter of FRANCIS PECK, an Insolvent.

ON the SIXTEENTH DAY of FEBRUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Minden, in the County of Peterborough, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1866.

FRANCIS PECK,
by D. W. DUMBLE,
His Attorney Ad litem.

48-3ia.

Female Teacher WANTED.

WANTED, for School Section No. 1, Dysart; a Female Teacher, holding a Second class certificate. Duties to commence on the First of February.

Address, (post-paid) to Haliburton P. O., County of Peterborough.

T. GOULD,
JNO. McGUIRE,
P. BORDEN, } Trustees.

January 14th, 1867. 4-3in.*

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 19

Diaries for 1867

Just Received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S,

Peterboro, December 5, 1866.

HOLY COMMUNION.

JUST RECEIVED, "The Devotions for Holy Communion," at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterboro, January 2, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, at the suit of Peter McCallum and Peter McCallum, the younger, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of George G. Boswell, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the *7th day of MAY, 1867* at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz.:—

Part of the South half of Lot No. 1, East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, containing by admeasurement seven acres, two rods and *twenty-six perches, be the same more or* less, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at the Northern limit of Smith street, in the Town of Peterborough, Easterly nineteen chains three links from the South-West angle of said Lot No. 1, East side of Communication Road aforesaid; thence South seventy-four degrees, West five chains seventy-four links, along the Northern limit of Smith Street to the land deeded to one James Harvey; thence North fourteen degrees twenty minutes, West three chains fifty-three links; thence North thirty degrees forty minutes, West seven chains thirty-three links, to the *North-East angle of said land deeded to James* Harvey; thence North fifty-nine degrees twenty minutes, East eight chains ten links, along the Southern limit of land belonging to Joseph Dix on; thence South sixteen degrees, East twelve chains eighty-eight links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

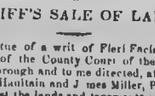
Sheriffs Office,
Peterborough, January 28, 1867. 5

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland & Durham, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas McCutcheon, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of William Gilmore and James Gilmore Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, *on TUESDAY, the 26th day of FEBRUARY,* 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Gilmore in and to Lot No. 37 in Concession A. of the Township of Galway.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, November 21, 1866. 47



SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of F. W. Haultain and James Miller, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of Joseph Bowie, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1867, at 12 o'clock, *noon,* all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant in and to the east half of Lot No. 16 *in the 13th concession of the Township of* Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', January 9th, 1867. 2

Land Scrip for Sale!

APPLICABLE on sales of Government Lands and payment of arrears.

FRED. W. HAULTAIN.

Peterboro', Jan. 20, 1867. 4-3in

CAUTION!

PERSONS trespassing or cutting Timber on the undermentioned Lots, in the Township of Harvey, will be prosecuted for damages:—No. 4, 11th concession; No. A, 15th concession; No. 4, 19th concession; and No 7, 17th concession.

DANIEL TYE.

Wilmot, Jan. 1867, 4-3in*

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS for the construction of a RAILROAD from the Narrows, on the River Trent, to the Ore Bed, in the Township of Belmont, (ten miles) will be received up to the

TENTH day of FEBRUARY, next.

Work to be completed by the FIRST of JULY, 1867. Names of two sureties for due completion of contract to be submitted with tenders, which must be directed to the Managing Director of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, Cobourg.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Office, Cobourg, on and after the First of February, next.

The Company will not bind themselves to receive the lowest or any tender.

J. H. DUMBLE,
Managing Director.

Cobourg, Jan. 8th, 1867. 2

General Insurance Agency,

GEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

19 and 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $12,500,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

The success which has attended the Company's operations has been such as fully to realise the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, who have resolved to extend the business more widely, and now offer to the Canadian public PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large Subscribed Capital, and Invested Funds.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, tending to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.

Claims paid one month after proof of death. And other advantages, which may be seen in the Company's Prospectus.

Chief Office for Canada,—385 and 387, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE,—104 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Directors—Chairman, William Workman, Esq., President City Bank. John Redpath, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal; B. H. Lemoine, Esq., Cashier "La Banque du Peuple"; Alexander M. Delisle, Esq. Bankers—The City Bank.

☞ Particular attention paid to the insurance of Dwellings and Household Furniture. Also, to insuring Farm property for one, two or three years. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions, and at rates lower than most Companies.

Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.

THE Edinburgh Life Assurance Company offer to the public the advantages of a Canadian as well as a British Company. They have invested a large amount of money on securities in this country, and the Toronto Local Board have full power, by an Imperial Statute, to take risks, make investments, and settle claims in Canada without reference to the Head Office, Edinburgh. Some of the old Policies in the Company, which became claims during the past year, were settled by payment of amounts double of those originally insured, in consequence of the large bonuses that accrued on the Policies.

Every information that intending Assurers may require can be obtained on application to GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL, $300,000, with surplus of $200,000.

OLDEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA!!

Up to Sept. 1866, over *seventy thousand* Policies had been issued by the Travellers of Hartford, and upwards of THREE THOUSAND LOSSES PAID.

☞ General Accident Policies written by the Company's Agents, without delay. No medical examination required. Life Policies, or combined Life-and Accident Policies, are all written at the Home Office.

4 Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.

Terms for Assurance business more favorable than those of British or Foreign Offices.

Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, Agent at Peterboro, GEO. A. COX.

Fire, Life, Accidental, and Live Stock INSURANCE AGENCY.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK, SIMCOE STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited,

OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Chief Offices—7, Waterloo Place, London; and 77 King Street, Manchester.

CHAIRMAN—J. Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. MANAGING DIRECTOR—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A. SECRETARY—*Charles Harding,* Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

G. GOLDSMITH KERBY, Esq., Managing Director, Albert Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting held on the 13th April, 1866, said—"An agreement for amalgamating had been entered into between that and the Western Insurance Company. By the amalgamation, they (the Albert) got just what they required—CAPITAL and INFLUENCE."

☞ See Post Magazine of 28th April.

HEAD OFFICE, B. N. A.,—ONTARIO HALL, Church Street, Toronto.

This Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PROVINCES, at rates as low as the nature of the risk the real security of the company, and of the insured, will permit.

LOSSES promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterborough. | SCOTT & DeGRASSI, *Managers,* B. N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. COOLY, Esq., *Inspector.* | R. F. STOCKET, Esq., *Secretary & Treasurer*
JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Omemee; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, HONORARY DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT,

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMP'Y., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT,
Manager Canada Branch,—A. R. BETHUNE, Montreal.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y.

HEAD OFFCE AT HAMILTON. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., President. JOHN FERRIE, Esq., Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE terms and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of other good Companies, and the rates which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

Agent County of Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

N. Y. Accidental Insurance Company.

CAPITAL. - - - - - - $250,000.

MANAGER CANADA BRANCH,—A. R. RAMSAY, Montreal.

THIS Company is prepared to issue Policies at lower rates than any other Company in Canada.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

Phœnix Life Insurance Company.

ASSETS, $1,200,000. - DIVIDEND, Jan'y, 1866, 50 per cent.

A. R. RAMSAY, MANAGER CANADIAN BRANCH, Montreal.

Will issue policies at lower rates than any Company represented in Town

Agent in Peterborough, - - - - - - - - R. W. ERRETT.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK.

Peterborough, January 22nd, 1867. 4

The Home Insurance Company

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,586.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 5

London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL—FIRE, £5,000,000. LIFE, £500,000.

Canada Branch.—Montreal.

DIRECTORS;

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Chairman.
JOHN REDPATH, B. H. LEMOINE, and A. M. DELISLE, Esqrs.
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
General Agents.

This Office is prepared to accept Risks in both Branches at as low rates as other first class offices. All losses adjusted in Canada and paid promptly.

R. W. ERRETT,
44-tf. Agent at Peterboro'.

Blythe Mills.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him in future to DELIVER PROMPTLY, anywhere within the Corporation, or Ashburnham, all orders with which he may be intrusted.

☞ A supply of *Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Graham Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Shorts, Pollards, Screenings, Peas and Oats,* constantly on hand.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Simcoe Street,
Peterboro, November 30, 1866. 46

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the Inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of *Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,*

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

WANTED.

500 Cords Oak, Ash and Elm,

STAVE AND HEADING BOLTS,

Delivered at the Cooperage, Blythe Mills.

ALSO—50 Cords of Black Ash,

(FOR HOOPS.)

R. RENFREW.

Peterboro', Nov. 26, 1866. 48

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866. 50

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (Limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

To all whom it may Concern.

MR. CHARLES R. STEWART,

is no longer the Agent of the "Canadian Land and Emigration Company."

By order of the Board,

C. J. BLOMFIELD,
Secretary.

January 3rd, 1867. 2

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas,* a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 48

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER,

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the *printing material* accompanying it every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., ten cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,
26 Ann St.,
NEW YORK.

January 32rd, 1867. 4-1y.

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 20, 1866

FEATHERS!

Feathers!! Feathers!!

THE subscribers will pay 45 cents per pound for good live geese feathers delivered at their Warerooms, Toronto.

JACQUES & HAY.

Toronto, Nov. 27, 1866. 46-10in.

"The Ottawa Citizen,"

Published Daily and Weekly at Ottawa.

I. B. TAYLOR, PROPRIETOR.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1867.

THE "OTTAWA CITIZEN," in the oldest newspaper extant in the Ottawa Valley—in a few weeks it will enter upon the sixteenth year of its existence. The time has therefore arrived when the Proprietor may appropriately offer a few remarks concerning the past and respecting the future. The *Bytown Packet,* the precursor of the *Citizen,* was first issued in the year 1845, and was continued until 1851; when its name was changed to the Ottawa Citizen. The *Citizen* has, therefore, under the two names, been published continuously for twenty-two years. Until May, 1855, the *Citizen* was issued as a Semi-weekly and Weekly Journal, when a change of proprietorship taking place, its publication as a Daily Newspaper, with a Weekly Edition also was commenced. The connexion formed twenty-two years ago by the *Packet,* with readers and advertisers in all parts of the Ottawa Valley and Central Canada, has been preserved. With the growth and expansion of the population and resources of the Valley, the circulation and influence of the *Citizen* has gradually increased, and now the extent of the issues of both the Daily and Weekly editions in the Metropolis and surrounding districts is such as to give much gratification to the Proprietor, while it affords the amplest of guarantees to advertisers that their notices will be brought fully before the people. The aim of the Proprietor has been to make of the *Citizen,* a reliable and faithful medium of general news, and a trusty advocate of no sect political principles. He has spared no reasonable expense to provide for the readers of the *Citizen* the earliest and most reliable intelligence of public events. The Telegraph lines have been used sparingly used to convey an epitome of news from the principle cities in the Province and for the transmission of Reports of important Public Meeting and Demonstrations from the pens of the *Citizen's* own editorial staff. At the time of the Fenian raids in June last, the Proprietor despatched from his own office two special correspondents, to the scene of danger, one East and one West with instructions to

Poetry.

THE FIDGETY THING.

It's just as you say neighbor Green,
A treasure indeed is my wife;
Such another for bustle and work
I never have found in my life.
But then she keeps every one else
As busy as birds on the wing;
There is never a moment for rest,
She is such a fidgety thing.

She makes the best bread in the town,
Her pies are a perfect delight;
Her coffee a rich golden brown,
Her crullers and puddings just right.
But then, while I eat them, she tells
Of the care and the worry they bring,
Of the mayr-like it ill she endures,
O' she is such a fidgety thing.

My house is neat as a pin—
You should see how the door-handles shine,
And all the soft cushioned chairs
And nicely swept floors are mine.
But then she so frets at the dust,
At a fly, at a straw or a string,
That I stay out of doors all I can,
She is such a fidgety thing!

She doctors the neighbors: O yes!
If a child has the measles or croup,
She is there with saffron and squills,
Her dainty-made gruels and soup.
But then she insists on her right
To physic my blood in the spring,
And she takes the whole charge of my bills,
O, she's such a fidgety thing.

You have read of a spirit so meek,
So meek that it never opposes,
Its own it dares never to seek—
Alas! I am meeker than Moses!
But then I am not recorded
The subordinate music to sing,
I submit to get rid of a row,
She is such a fidgety thing.

It's just as you say neighbor Green,
A treasure to me has been given;
But sometimes I fain would be glad
To lay up my treasure in Heaven.
But then every life has its cross,
Moses' pleasures on earth have their sting,
She's a treasure, I know, neighbor Green,
But she's a fidgety thing.

Selections from Mrs. Candle's Curtain Lectures.

BY DOUGLAS JERROLD.

Mr. Candle has lent an acquaintance the family umbrella.—Mrs. Candle lectures thereon.

"That's the third umbrella gone since Christmas. What were you to do? Why, let him go home in the rain, to be sure.—I'm very certain there was nothing about him that could spoil. Take cold, indeed! He doesn't look like one o' the sort to take cold. Besides, he'd better take cold than take our only umbrella. Do you hear the rain, Mr. Candle? I say, do you hear the rain? And as I am alive, if it isn't Saint Swithin's day! Do you hear it against the windows? Nonsense; you don't impose upon me. You can't be asleep with such a shower as that! Do you hear it, I say? Oh, you *do* hear it! Well, that's a pretty flood, I think, to last for six weeks; and no stirring all the time out of the house. Pooh! don't think me a fool, Mr. Candle. Don't insult me. *If* return the umbrella! Anybody would think you were born yesterday. As if anybody ever *did* return an umbrella! There—do you hear it? Worse and worse! Cats and dogs, and for six weeks—always six weeks. And no umbrella!

"I should like to know how the children are to go to school to-morrow. They shan't go through such weather I'm determined. No: they shall stop at home and never *learn anything*—the blessed creatures!—sooner than go and get wet. And when they grow up, I wonder who they'll have to thank for knowing nothing—who, indeed, but their father? People who can't feel for their children ought never to be fathers.

"But I know why you lent the umbrella. Oh yes; I know very well. I was going out to tea at dear mother's to-morrow,—you knew that; and you did it on purpose. Don't tell me; you hate me to go there, and take every mean advantage to hinder me. But don't you think it, Mr. Candle. No, sir; if it comes down in buckets-full, I'll go all the more. No: and I won't have a cab! Where do think the money's to come from? You've got nice high notions at that club of yours! A cab, indeed! Cost me sixteenpence, at least—sixteenpence, — two-and-eightpence for there and back again! Cabs, indeed! I should like to know who's to pay for 'em; and I'm sure you can't, if you go on as you do; throwing away your property and beggaring your children—buying umbrellas!

"Do you hear the rain, Mr. Candle? I say, do you hear it? But I don't care; I'll go to mother's to-morrow, I will; and what's more, I'll walk every step of the way,—and you know that will give me my death. Don't call me a foolish woman.—You know I can't wear clogs; and, with no umbrella, the wet's sure to give me a cold; it always does. But what do you care for that? Nothing at all. I may be laid up for what you care, as I daresay I shall—and a pretty doctor's bill there'll be. I hope there will! It will teach you to lend your umbrellas again. I shouldn't wonder if I caught my death,—yes; and that's what you lent the umbrella for. Of course!

"Nice clothes I shall get too, tripping through weather like this. My gown and bonnet will be spoilt quite. Needn't I wear 'em then? Indeed, Mr. Candle, I shall wear 'em. No, sir, I'm not going out a dowdy to please you or any one else.—Gracious knows! it isn't often I step over the threshold; indeed I might as well be a slave at once—better I should say. But when I do go out, Mr. Candle, I choose to go as a lady. Oh, that rain—if it isn't enough to break in the windows.

"Ugh! I do look forward with dread for to-morrow. How I am to go to mother's, I'm sure I can't tell. But if I die I'll do it. No, sir, I won't borrow an umbrella. No; and you shan't buy one. Now, Mr Candle, only listen to this, if you bring home another umbrella, I'll throw it in the street. I'll have my own umbrella or none at all.

"Ha! and it was only last week I had a new nozzle put to that umbrella. I'm sure if I'd have known as much as I do now, it might have gone without one for me.—Paying for new noozles, for other people to laugh at you. Oh, it's all very well for you, you can go to sleep. You've no thought of your poor patient wife and your own dear children. You think of nothing but lending umbrellas!

"Men indeed!—Call themselves lords of creation!—Pretty lords! when they can't even take care of an umbrella.

"I know that walk to-morrow will be the death of me. But that's what you want; then you may go to your club, and do as you like; and then nicely my poor dear children will be used—but then, no, then you'll be happy. Oh, don't tell me! I know you will. Else you'd never have lent the umbrella!

"You have to go on Thursday about that summons; and of course you can't go. No, indeed, you don't go without the umbrella. You may lose the debt for what I care; it won't be so much as spoiling your clothes; better lose it; people deserve to lose debts who lend umbrellas!

"And I should like to know how I'm to go to mother's without the umbrella? Oh, don't tell me that I said I *would* go—that's nothing to do with it; nothing at all.—She'll think I'm neglecting her, and the little money we were to have, we shan't have at all—because we've no umbrella.

"The children, too! Dear things!—They'll be sopping wet; for they shan't lose their learning; it's all their father will leave 'em, I'm sure. But they *shall* go to school. Don't tell me I said they shouldn't; you are so aggravating, Candle: you'd spoil the temper of an angel. They *shall* go to school; mark that. And if they get their deaths of cold, it's not my fault—I didn't lend the umbrella."

"Here," says Candle in his M. S., "I fell asleep; and dreamt that the sky was turned into green calico, with whale-bone ribs; that, in fact, the whole world revolved under a tremendous umbrella!"

NEW GOODS.

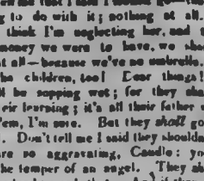
GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, which will be sold at low prices. Their stock consists of

Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Dressing Cases,
Bottle Cases,
Watch-stands,
Money Boxes
Album Companions,
Stand Glasses,
Combs—a large variety,
Whisker, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Cribbage and Backgammon Boards,
Ladies' Work-box and Writing-desk combined.
Ladies' Satchels from 35 cents up.
A Good Album for 50 cents.

BOOKS and Stationery.

G. & S. have, as usual, a large supply of all kinds of School and Miscellaneous Books.—Stationery of every description, in Foolscap, Letter, Note and Fancy.
Ink Bottles—a large variety.



ASTONISHING!
ASTOUNDING!!
CONFOUNDING!!!
BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF
CONSUMPTION
BY THE
GREAT SHOSHONESS REMEDY
IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshoness Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died: I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c, and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq., Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve me cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced, Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through my whole system; at night I took a tablespoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.
J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Reeve
48 I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE
GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY
Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed effected some of the most Marvellous Cures ever recorded in the annels of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Phials, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.
Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

Epicures, Look Here!

AMERICAN
CAN VEGETABLES,
CORN, PEAS,
ASPARAGRASS & TOMATOES,
AT THE
Terrapin Restaurant.

PRICE, - - - - - 50 CENTS PER CAN.
(Two pound Cans.)
G. CRONN.
Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45

For Sale, To Let, &c.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that excellent farm, Lot No. 21, in the 9th concession of Otonabee, consisting of 100 acres. There are 90 acres cleared in a good state of cultivation. The remainder consists of maple and beech land. There are 9 acres of Fall Wheat sowed at present and looking well, and will go with the place. Good cedar log house; good barns and stables; and the Farm is well watered. It is situated about six miles from Peterborough, and same from Keene.

For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

JOHNSTON COONEY.
Otonabee, October 1st, 1866. 40-3mos.

Farm for Sale!

In the Township of Mariposa, County of Victoria, consisting of 100 acres—50 acres cleared. Good buildings &c. Three miles from Manilla.

Address pre-paid,
JOHN G. JOHNSTON.
45.3mos. Peterboro'.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

CALL AND EXAMINE
The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,
WHIPS,
Curry Combs and Brushes!
Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,
AT
T. DONNELLY'S,
(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)
☞Collars Warranted.
Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the
OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,
Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and
WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, *destroying mass of disease.* If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866. 43 1y

For Sale!

300 half chests *JAPAN TEAS,*
350 do *YOUNG HYSON,*
250 do *TWANKAYS,*
100 do *GUNPOWDER,*
100 do *IMPERIAL,*
250 do *TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of *GROCERIES,* *FISH,* &c.
ALSO,
350 green cases *GIN,*
100 red do *GIN,*
50 Hhd. do *GIN,*
100 puns. *HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands) *BRANDY,*
300 cases *CLARET,*
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St., Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.
Montreal, July 9, 1866. 20

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF
Coal Oil Lamps
Just received at
A. WILLIAMS.
Peterborough, Oct. 16, 1866. 42

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by
GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE
AND
CLOTHING MANUFACTORY.

This establishment will be opened early this Spring.

FRANCIS LEMAY,

Begs to call the attention of his customers and all cash buyers to the fact that he will dispose of the remainder of his stock

AT THE FIRST COST PRICE!

So as to clear off every article in the shop before entering the new one. His stock is well assorted yet, in

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and must be all sold within a few weeks.

☞ Do not forget the shop if you are anxious for a bargain.

F. LEMAY,
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.
Peterborough, January 16, 1867. 3

DON'T FORGET THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

Where Goods are to be found

CHEAPER

Than anywhere else in Town.

JUST CALL

And ascertain the prices at which Goods are being

SOLD OFF!

JAS. W. DUNNET.
Peterborough, January 17, 1867. 3

GIVING UP BUSINESS!

LARGE CLEARING OUT SALE
OF
Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing,
At L. LEMAY'S.

HAVING decided to give up business on the FIRST OF MAY next, I beg to call the attention of my numerous customers, and all other CASH BUYERS, to my large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS and CLOTHING
NOW OFFERED
MUCH UNDER THE USUAL PRICES.

A large assortment of Prints, Factory Cottons and Striped Shirtings, very cheap.

All the Clothing has been made within a few months, and is known to be the Best and Cheapest in Town.

As I intend to clear the whole stock before leaving, parties in want of Good and Cheap Goods will do well to remember this Large Sale.

Sales for Cash only.

LOUIS LEMAY,
Hunter Street.
Peterborough, January 9, 1867 2-2m

DAVID LEMAY,

Wholesale and Retail

CONFECTIONER,

Manufacturer of
Steam Refined Confectionery,
Lozenges, Gum-Drops, French Bon-Bons.
BRIDES' CAKES MADE TO ORDER.
Tea Cakes, Biscuits and Pastry.

Fresh OYSTERS received daily.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LUNCH.

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS!

I would respectfully inform Country Store Keepers that I am manufacturing extensively, and can offer them articles in my line as low as any first class house in Toronto or Montreal.

Please give a call. All orders promptly attended to.

D. LEMAY.
Peterborough, November 1st, 1866. 44-3m

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S
Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.
Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ap 30-18in

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 Broadway,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.
July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,
Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years.* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over twelve thousand piano fortes.* Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 cheaper than any first class piano forte.
ap 30-1yr

Music Books.

Instructors for the
DULCIMER AND VIOLIN
For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterboro', April, 1866.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so!"—"Exactly!"—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "overley" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or in easily oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

"• • • I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"• • • I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

"• • • I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. • • • The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEIMWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

"• • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, till I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.
Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for Americus, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SEELY."

Glenwater, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and painters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of *G. W. Westbrook Chemist*, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 5 cts per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until *there is hardly a country store* that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair-Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—For indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c, where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro' Oct. 24, 1866.

DARLEY'S
Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; it may be given, sure to cure, and safe in all cases, and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the diseased vessels to their natural aim; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs are routed, outwardly the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. WISHARD, Successor to Horse & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
TORONTO, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour; A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS in the U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuses of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, *in fact, all* the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
Over 139 King St. East,
TORONTO.
For the cure of
CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES
And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis strictures, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 139 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected as chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel, —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:
Leaves. Leaves.
Extracts. Extracts.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
December 1, 1866. 6mos

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance to their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take the papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE
PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'

Is published at the office of the publisher over Thursday morning,

NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per an.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion ... 50 c.
Each subsequent insertion .....1'
Six to ten lines, first insertion.....60
Each subsequent insertion.....20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).06
Each subsequent insertion, " 02

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro Januray, 1867.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1867. No. 7.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 11th, 1864. 7

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Balsom Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., &c., Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter Street Peterboro', C. W.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

A. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

Business Dir ctory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 26

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

Has resumed his practice as

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Peterborough, Nov. '66. 47.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c. &c. &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted for those notable to pay, daily from 8 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C. W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY.

G. F. O'R E.

Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1866. 47-tfin.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts

WM. OGILVY, Agent

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,

Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865, 43

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

AND OTHERS, doing business in Peterboro, will find it to their advantage to call at the

NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE,

Next door to Nicholls & Halls, where great inducements are offered to Cash Buyers, as the advertiser manufactures himself.

Lunch at all hours.

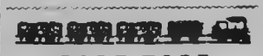
Wedding Cake of every description, quality and style of workmanship.

A. HALL,

Late of the firm of Goodwin & Hall.

Peterboro, Dec. 5, 1866. 42

Traveling Directory.



PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and and after Monday, December 3rd, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	10.00 a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	3.00 p.m
Kelley's.	10.25	Quay's	3 29
Omemee,	10.47	Perrytown	3 34
Lyle's,	11.10	Campb ll's	3 40
Brucaw'k	12.10	Summit	4 00
Manvers,	11 30	Arr.	4 25
Arr. Millbrook	12.00	Dep	4 40
Dep	12.10 p.m.	Manvers	5 08
Summit,	12.35	Brunaw'k	5.15
Campb'l's	12.55	Lyle's	5 25
Perryt'n	1.00	Omemee,	5 48
Quay's,	1.13	Kelley's	6 06
Arr. Port Hope	1.35	Arr Lindsay,	6.20

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	3.30 p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.30 a m
Frazer'le	3.55	Quay's	10.53
Arr	4 20	Perryto'n	11 05
Dep	4 30	Campb'l's	11.10
Summit	4 50	Summit	11.30
Campbell's	5 10	Arr	11 55
Perrytown	5.16	Dep	12.00 M.
Quay's,	5 26	Fazer'le	12.25 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr Peterboro	12 50

A. T. WILLIAMS.

Superintendent

November 28, 1866. 49

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)..... 9 30 a m.
Mixed..... 7.00 p m.
Express (night)..... 9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)..... 10 30 p.m.
Mixed..... 3.00 p.m.
Express (day)..... 10.30 a m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Poole.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a m., 8.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

Express at 12 55 p.m

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9 50 a m and 7.25 p.m.

Express at 5.45 p.m.

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

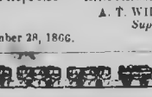
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,

Proprietor.

Norwood, August 10, 1866. 34

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.



Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $76 to $86. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.

Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

JOHN BROWN,

Cabinet Maker,

UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER,

&c. &c.

COFFINS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Funerals attended with Hearse.

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SOFAS,	MATTRESS
Book Cases,	OF
SIDE BOARDS,	Hair, Corn Husk,
BUREAUS,	COTTON,
EASY CHAIRS,	Sea Weed and Straw.
DINING and PARLOR	LOOKING GLASSES,
CHAIRS,	GILT MOULDINGS
WHAT-NOTS,	PICTURES,
TABLES,	Picture Frames,
&c. &c.	&c. &c.

Peterborough, December 5, 1866 49-3m

"The Ottawa Citizen,"

Published Daily and Weekly at Ottawa.

I. B. TAYLOR, PROPRIETOR.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1867.

THE "OTTAWA CITIZEN," is the oldest newspaper extant in the Ottawa Valley—in a few weeks it will enter upon the sixteenth year of its existence. The time has therefore arrived when the Proprietor may appropriately offer a few remarks concerning the past and respecting the future. The *Bytown Packet*, the precursor of the *Citizen*, was first issued in the year 1845, and was continued until 1851; when its name was changed to the *Ottawa Citizen*. The *Citizen* has, therefore, under the two names, been published continuously for twenty-two years. Until May, 1865, the *Citizen* was issued as a Semi-weekly and Weekly Journal, when a change of proprietorship taking place, its publication as a Daily Newspaper, with a Weekly Edition also was commenced. The connexion formed twenty-two years ago by the *Packet*, with readers and advertisers in all parts of the Ottawa Valley and Central Canada, has been preserved. With the growth and expansion of the population and resources of the Valley, the circulation and influence of the *Citizen* has gradually increased, and now the extent of the issues of both the Daily and Weekly editions in the Metropolis and surrounding districts is such as to give much gratification to the Proprietor, while it affords the amplest of guarantees to advertisers that their notices will be brought fully before the people. The aim of the Proprietor has been to make of the *Citizen*, a reliable and faithful medium of general news, and a trusty advocate of correct political principles. He has spared no reasonable expense to provide for the readers of the *Citizen* the earliest and most reliable intelligence of public events. The Telegraph lines have been unsparingly used to convey an epitome of news from the principle cities in the Province and for the transmission of Reports of important Public Meeting and Demonstrations from the pens of the *Citizen's* own editorial staff. At the time of the Fenian raids in June last, the Proprietor despatched from his own office two special correspondents, to the scene of danger, one East and one West with instructions to spare no expense in the preparation of reliable intelligence; other correspondents, too were engaged at different points; and it may be permitted in him to doubt whether any newspaper in the Province was better prepared to furnish the public with news from the Seat of War. A prominent feature in the *Citizen* is the publication every morning of Midnight Despatches per Atlantic Cable, and of other despatches, by the Montreal Line, from all parts of the Provinces, wherever occurrences worthy of note take place. The arrangements of the *Citizen* for the procurement and publication of the Latest Intelligence are such as to place it on the van of Provincial newspapers for enterprise and industry. The Proprietor will aim to maintain the reputation acquired, and will ungrudgingly meet all possible expenditure with that end in view.

Since the information of the Coalition Ministry have been but few party issues in the political world, and the political complexion of even the extreme of partizan journals has been [illegible] under the influence of the preparatory measures for Confederation. Political issues have been lost sight of, and the political Lions and Lambs have lain together in the same fold. The year 1867, however, will, no doubt witness a revival of political issues.—After the consummation of Confederation, new party lines will be drawn and new and great questions of public policy come before Parliament and the people. To meet these contingencies and issues when they arise, it is the duty of the faithful journalist to make diligent preparation. The aim of the Proprietor of the *Citizen* will be to meet the new state of things with thorough independence of action freedom from party bias. His efforts in the past are a sufficient guarantee, that, in future, no exertion or expense will be spared to make of the *Citizen* a faithful public journal, and a reliable medium for general intelligence.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE DAILY PAPER,—

Per Week	$0 12½
" Quarter,	2 00
" Half Year,	3 50
" Year,	6 00
" when not paid in advance,	8 00

THE WEEKLY PAPER PER YEAR,—

Mailed to Subscribers in the country, if paid strictly in advance	$1 00
If not paid in advance	1 50
If not paid till the expiration of the year	2 00

PROSPECTUS

OF

'MONTREAL WITNESS'

FOR 1867.

Daily Witness	$3 per an.
Montreal Witness (Semi weekly)	$2 per an.
Weekly Witness	$1 per an.
Canadian Messenger	25c per an.

All strictly in advance, and the papers stop unless subscription be renewed.

On the 31st December, 1866, the *Montreal Witness* will have completed its twenty-first year, a period sufficient to render its character and objects generally known.

The *Witness* is devoted to the best interests of the people of Canada, temporal and eternal. It fearlessly grapples with oppression, infidelity, intemperance, Sabbath-breaking, and public evils of every kind. It is connected with no party or denomination, and consequently has no support except from the public, on whom alone it relies. Its various editions are probably the cheapest papers on this Continent; and, though the circulation they have obtained is large, we think it might be, and hope it will be, much larger throughout the Provinces. To this end we rely on the kind aid of the friends of evangelical religion and wholesome literature everywhere, who, we hope, will help us in the future, as many of them have done in the past.

Canada is passing through a crisis in its history; the United States are still convulsed with the struggle for justice and equal rights; the map of Europe is undergoing great changes; Italy is claiming Rome, and Russia again menaces Turkey;—in a word, the times are full of interest, and the *Witness* gives special attention to the news of the day. It has also an extensive department for Commercial Intelligence and Prices Current, &c., &c., upon which great care is bestowed.

The *Messenger* is devoted exclusively to Temperance, Education, Agriculture, Science, Art, &c., and consequently goes free through the Post-office.

Any Minister, Post-master, or School-teacher remitting for eight subscribers to any edition, will be entitled to a gratis copy. For a mixed list, amounting to *eight dollars*, a copy of the *Weekly* or four copies of the *Messenger* will be sent gratis.

Subscriptions may commence at any time; and as the best season of the year for obtaining new subscribers is probably just after harvest, we hope ere long to have many lists sent in.

All orders, advertisements, and communications to be addressed (post-paid) to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

To all newspapers publishing the above prospectus for a few times we will send the *Daily Witness* free for one year.

Marked papers containing the prospectus should be addressed to the Publishing Clerk, *Witness* Office, Montreal, C. E.

Poetry.

THE SEA!

'Tis like, so like, that I could weep to gaze
On thy blue depths, though pathless, boundless sea:
And thus recall one eve of golden rays,
I marked in gorgeous splendor sink o'er thee

Youth's buoyant pulse was busy at my heart,
And bright, unreal day dreams flatter'd there;
Visions and hopes, where truth had little part,
All vanished now to viewless fields of air.

Still beautiful—and yet since that far hour
How many an anguished eye hath gazed on thee
In the dread moment of the tempest's power,
When thou art grave to myriads—boundless sea!

And thou hast buried them, and murmured by
As though ten thousand hopes thou hadst not crushed,
As though young spirits, unprepared to die,
Had not in anguish through death's portal rushed!

My grief, alas, I have buried deep as thine!
The furrows on my brow were traced by care:
The world may slight—but why should I repine?
'Tis well her malice looks no deeper there

No—calmly tranquil I survey the past;
The chill dark grave of all that once was dear;
And smile as thou—nor dread the tempest's blast—
That buried wreck has left not nought to fear.

Selections.

THE ANONYMOUS LETTER.

To write an anonymous letter is ungentlemanly: of this there can be no doubt—nay more, it is mean—dastardly—skulking—depraved! But what could I do? Colonel Plinth was about to marry his cook

To write an anonymous letter is degrading, to say the least; it would require the skill of a sophist to render it justifiable—perhaps; and yet when Colonel Plinth was going to marry his cook——

A vixen—a perfect Saracen of a woman behind his back; and he a man of nice honour—who had gained golden laurels at Seringapatam—an aid-de-camp to Sir David Baird—my friend! The intelligence had come like a thunder-bolt.

To write an anonymous letter, except under the most imperative circumstances, is unquestionably atrocious. I felt that, even posted as I was,—with the most benevolent intention,—conscience—*my* conscience as a gentleman and an officer, would hesitate to approve of it. I mused—I determined to weigh the matter well; but the conviction fell upon me like an avalanche that not a moment was to be lost!—Colonel Plinth was on the eve of marrying his cook——

Rebecca Moggs! And he my brother-in-law—the widowed husband of a K.C.B.—a wearer of four medals, two crosses, and the order of the golden fleece—a man who had received the thanks of parliament—the written approbation of my Lord Clive—two freedoms in gold boxes!—a man who, had he nobly fell on the ramparts of Tippoo's capital, would have been taken home in rum, and buried in St. Paul's.

His fragment—his living remains—(for he possessed only one organ of a sort—having lost a leg, an arm, an eye, and an ostrich)—had resolved on what I considered a sort of demi-post-mortem match, with—what?

A blowsy, uncultivated menial, whose only merit consisted in cooking mulligatawny, and rubbing with a soft fat palm the wounded ancle of his partially efficient leg; the illegitimate off-spring of a Sepoy pioneer's trull; a creature whom my lovely and accomplished sister had taken from the breast of her dead mother (the woman—a camp-follower—received an iron ball in her brain from one of Tippoo's guerilla troops in the jungle),—one whom Eradne had brought up with maternal care in her kitchen;—a scullion!—and such a one to be Colonel Plinth's wife—to take the place of Eradne! Good God!

To write an anonymous letter is rather revolting; much may be said against it; it is one's *dernier ressort*; still it has its advantages, and why neglect them? Had Colonel Plinth not been what he was; were he but a casual acquaintance or a mere friend—then indeed——

But he was my brother-in-law, my brother in arms—in a word Colonel Plinth.

Had he been a man who would listen to reason—who was open to conviction—to whom one might venture to speak—why really——

But he was but as curry; yet not deficient in sense; but dreadfully opinionated—tetchy—easily susceptible of feeling himself insulted—careful as to keeping his pistol-case in such a state as to be ready for a moment's notice—a being inflamed in body, soul and complexion, by the spices and sun of the burning East.

To remonstrate with him would have been absurd; he would have cut me down with his crutch;—he had amassed three thousand a-year.

The cook was far from immaculate. A native-servant, whom I discharged in Calcutta for repeatedly staying out at night—but why expose the weak side of humanity? And another young fellow of her acquaintance, whom I pardoned for having robbed me, on condition of his frankly confessing all his misdemeanors. Besides, there was Larry the trumpeter—and one or two more.

Under such circumstances—conscious of his infatuation, I ceased to waver; the end sanctified the means; and I wrote him an anonymous letter.

She, of course, would make a point of having children—and then where were my expectations?

Eradne had never been a mother; the Colonel was the only Plinth in the universe; and, posted as I was—Eradne being the link—I naturally had expectations.

To say nothing of being nine years my senior, he was a wreck—a fiery wreck, full of combustibles, burning gradually to the water's edge.

The sun of his happiness would, as I felt, set for ever, the moment he married such a creature as Moggs—innately vulgar, repulsive, double chinned, tumid, protuberant.

Social festivity was everything to Colonel Plinth; but who would dine with him if his ci-devant cook were to carve?—Eradne's adopted—Larry the trumpeter's love!—I couldn't.

Therefore, under a sense of overwhelming duty to Colonel Plinth, I wrote him an anonymous letter.

Every precaution was taken; the hand was disguised—the paper such as I had never used; and to crown all, I dropped the important document in a distant and very out-of-the-way post-office.

Conscious of perfect security—animated by the cause I had espoused, I played away upon him from my masked battery, with prodigious vehemence. Reserve was out of the question; in an anonymous letter, the writer, of course, speaks out:—this is its greatest advantage. I took a rapid review of his achievements—I recalled the accomplished Eradne to his mind's eye—I contrasted her with his present intended; Larry the trumpeter figured in, and the forcible expression as to Cæsar's wife was not forgotten. I rebuked—I argued—I ridiculed—I scorned—I appealed to his pride—I mentioned his person. I bade him consult a *cheval* glass, and ask himself if the reflection were that of a would be bride-groom. I told him how old he was—what the Indian army would think—in short, the letter carried upon the face of it the perfect conviction of a thirty-two pounder.—Here and there I was literally ferocious.

I dined alone that day, and as taking my wine in the complacent consciousness of having done all in my power, when Colonel Plinth knocked. Of course I knew his knock; it was always violent, but on this occasion rather less so than usual. I felt flurried; as he ascended, my accurate ear detected a strange footstep on the stairs.—Hastily pouring out and gulping down a bumper, I contrived to rally before my friend entered.

Commonly his countenance was turbid—*bilious*, rufous as the red sea in a storm; now it was a sony, pale, implacable; he was evidently *white hot* with wrath. His eye, usually lurid as that of a Cyclops at the forge, was cold, clear, icy; his look froze me; I had seen him thus before, in the breach at Seringapatam.

His salute was alarmingly courteous; he begged leave to introduce a friend—Baron Cahooz, a noble Swede in the Prussian service. Never before had I beheld such a martinet: where could Plinth have picked him up?

The baron, in very good English, expressed his concern at making so valuable an acquaintance as that of Major Morcassin, under such infelicitous circumstances.—Colonel Plinth had been assured: but as I had so long been his most valuable friend—as we had fought and bled on the same fields—as those arms (his right and my left) which had been so often linked together, were mouldering, side by side in the same grave—as I was his brother-in-law, Colonel Plinth would accept of the amplest possible apology;—with any other man than Major Morcassin, Colonel Plinth would have gone to extremities at once

I was petrified during this speech; but at its conclusion some sort of an inquiry staggered from my lips.

Baron Cahooz did not understand.

I declared myself to be in the same predicament; would be be so good as to explain?

In reply, the baron hinted that I must be conscious of having written Colonel Plinth a letter.

Fearing that Plinth's suspicions had been aroused, and that this was a *ruse* to trap me into a confession—remembering my professions—and feeling sure that nothing could by any possibility, be brought home to me, unless I turned traitor to myself—I denied the imputation point blank! Indeed, what else could I do?

Colonel Plinth uttered an exclamation of bitter contempt, and hobbled towards the door.

Baron Cahooz handed me his card:—nothing further could be done: he hoped the friends I might honour on the occasion would see him as early as possible, in order to expedite the necessary arrangements.

I made a last effort. Advancing towards the door, where Plinth stood I begged to protest that I was mystified—that he must be labouring under a mistake.

'A mistake!' shouted he in that tremendous tone, which for a moment had once appalled the tiger-hearted Tippoo—'A mistake, Major Morcassin! There's no mistake, serrah! will you deny your own hand writing?'

So saying, he threw the letter in my face and retired, followed by Cahooz—

In another moment the veil was torn asunder. Having never before attempted an anonymous letter, and acting under the influence of confirmed habit, I concluded the fatal epistle, without disguise, in my customary terms:—'*Yours, ever*, JOHN MORCASSIN.'

NOTE.

The foregoing paper was drawn up and sent to his cousin in Kentucky by Major Morcassin, a few hours after Colonel Plinth and Baron Cahooz had quitted him. On the inside of the envelope appears the following:—'Tis now midnight—Rear Admiral Jenkinson has settled everything with the Baron, to their mutual satisfaction; we are to be on the ground at six o'clock in the morning. If I fall—'

After considerable research, we have discovered two announcements in the public prints which form valuable appendages to Major Morcassin's document. The first extract is from a London paper published in 1819, the second from a Bath paper of two years later date.

NO. I.

'Yesterday at his own residence in Wimpole St. by special license Colonel Plinth, K.C.C., to Rebecca Louisa Moggs, a native of Masulapatam. The gallant colonel went through the ceremony with his only remaining arm in a sling, having a few hours before exchanged shots—both of which took effect—with Major Morcassin.'

NO. II.

'The busy tongue of fame reports that a gallant Major, who served with distinction, and lost an arm, under Sir David Baird in the East Indies, is about to lead to the altar the dashing relict and sole legatee of a brave and affluent brother officer who recently died at Cheltenham. A mutual attachment is supposed to be long in existence, for the bridegroom elect fought a duel on the lady's account with her late husband on the very morning of the marriage. Pecuniary motives may perhaps have influenced the fair one in giving her hand on that occasion to the gallant major's more fortunate rival.

CONCERTS.—Overtures.

As regards overtures, which are often performed for amusement, and as frequently the commencement of concerts, there seems to prevail a great mistake in the judgement and taste displayed in a proper and suitable selection. Dark, heavy, and monotonous pieces are never pleasing. An audience requires something to exhilirate and enliven—to be cheered by the waving of a graceful flame, and not to be aggravated and pained with the dull heat of a comfortless fire. They go to be entertained and pleased, not to be puzzled. Musical pieces of this description may possess great merit in respect to scientific depth and learned knowledge, and might pass and be applauded, too, by a conclave of thoughtful and scrutinizing doctors, appointed to weigh and balance between the rough and rude growl of the de[illegible] double bass, and the weak and [illegible] voice of the timid flute, including [illegible] intermediate rank and file of the de[illegible] march of correct and [illegible] bassoon, [illegible] every step, no doubt, [illegible] in unerring precision with the mathematical tests of the punctilious, but grave and ambiguous author. This may be all very well in its [illegible] meritorious, as far as regards the architectural arrangement of a gloomy and unattractive structure, compiled agreeable to the most rules of form and erudite composition of course. But 'tis a fabric kind of design fit only for the appetite of the melancholy and profound, whom at every mouthful, can distinguish, and perchance be delighted, with the varied ingredients and condiments which go to make up this heavy mass of, to the unlearned and uninitiated, inextricable compound. A blast from the trumpet, or a flash of dark, low, mingled sound, will, on most minds, operate to disturb and depress, rather than cheer and elevate. The mass go to a concert to be made gay, not sad. They go not to learn musical science, but to be charmed with its captivating voice. They cannot appreciate what they do not know, or enjoy what they do not understand. These complex chords may flutter, fan, and, perchance, pain the craving sense, but can never reach to and thrill on the soul; and the complete fulfilment of joy, though aching to its expected measure, is tortured from the disappointment in being less than half filled. A cadence, a run of relieving sounds amidst the prevailing shade operates like bursting of a brilliant star, that divide the sad and solemn gloom of night; or the full moon, with its silver beams, shedding sweet and gilding lustre on the leaves of an intellectual forest.

Let it not, however, be understood, that overtures are condemned, when properly chosen and fitly adapted to circumstances and occasions; on the contrary they are highly proper as appertaining to such purposes and motives as may justly demand them, as they introduce and convey a kind of metaphorical sentiment, to awaken and prepare the expecting sensibilities to the forthcoming entertainment, and in a musical prologue, throws out in a sweet and mystical whisper what is to be produced—whether tragedy, comedy, melo-dramatic, or comic. This is precisely what, in every case, should be adopted. Let the forgoing shadow be a type of what is to come. The tragedy—if it be one—by a slow, solemn, and mournful dirge, calculated to prepare the mind for the exhibition of scenes that will affect and distress the heart, and so on as regards the rest. And therefore it is that a concert should be ushered in by a lively and corresponding message. As the sparkling rays indicate the near approach of the rising sun, so should a concert be seen and felt through the glow of an introduction that will warm, inspire, and give promise of gratification and delight. So much for the propriety, nature, and proper occasion of overtures.

And now, when a duett is to be performed by two instruments—say violin and piano—instead of a selfish desire to *show off*, or any aim of superority, there should be a sort of conventional marriage—a thorough harmonising compact, and though in separate souls, a complete and perfect union; a kind of—if the comparison may be permitted—'She stoops to conquer' throughout should prevail in yielding and blending of sentimental concord and flowing unity. Like a double ching, together, but not confused and altogether; growing and maturing here the same course, and smiling and blooming on the same stem, in congenial and happy agreement, yet distinguishable in beauty and identity. Twin cherubs borne and floating on the same wings a division in union and union in division.—Thus, it is conceived, is the reciprocal and sustaining spirit in which a duett, or any similar piece should, to gratify, be given to an audience. Solos, as much as possible, should be mixed up and seasoned—nay, should spring from some popular theme or air, and not make its forbidden appearance, and pursue its dull way in the dark garb of gloomy erudition, dwelling in and revelling over mystic difficulties with a grim smile of profound science. Some old favorite might most properly form the subject. 'I was by such that the renowned Paganini charmed, delighted, and captivated'—'twas by such that he went beyond and left at an immeasurable distance all his envious and scarling competitors. And not more certainly by the unapproachableness of his execution than by letting it hang and rest on the awakening sweets of old recollections. By throwing out and exhibiting old, once dear, but forgotten friends, taken from oblivion, for which he had ransacked corners and dragged from hidden recesses those whose very sight brought fond remembrances of youthful days and pastimes, which, like a touch on the sensitive harp, thrilled and raised a bliss that long had slumbered in silent repose. He sought an outcast, cleaned, trimmed, warmed—dressed it in gold and arrayed it in diamonds. 'Twas even thus, by giving, in the first instance, what was known, he opened and struck upon all the sensibilities like a charmer. He laid his foundation on affection, and his subject was magic. Starting, then, on this proud position, he entwined both heart and soul, which he carried captive with the power of his unrivalled performance. It was by these means he acquired his fortune and established his imperishable fame. He would allow of no accompaniment, as such, without the purest taste and judgment, the best parts might be marred, if not spoiled as has too often been the case, both at concerts here and elsewhere.

The English Soldier and the Sepoy.

It was my fate, soon after joining my regiment stationed at Burhaspore, to be ordered to attend, as supernumerary officer, several court-martials about to be held in the cantonment. The first was on a soldier of the 17th foot, who had stabbed his serjeant, and fired at his captain, besides committing other crimes, less heinous perhaps in a moral point of view, but almost equally heavy according to martial law. The first charge, however, seemed so grave as to require a signal example.—The man, therefore, had been some twelve months before delivered over to the civil power, who after keeping him during that period, declared their incompetence to try him, and sent him back to his regiment, to be dealt with by a general court-martial.

Before these judges I saw him arraigned and convicted. Every one supposed that he would have been condemned to death; but his long imprisonment, the manner in which he had been sent about from one place to another, weighed in his favor. He was sentenced to receive nine hundred and ninety-nine lashes; and, on his recovery from that punishment, to be sent to a hill fort, to work for five years as a convict.—Far from feeling any horror at this decision, he merely smiled; and, with an impudent sneer, thanked the court for their mild punishment, and left the room, laughing at the tortures they proposed to inflict on him.

I saw this sentence carried into effect.—I saw the man (whose name, as well as I can recollect, was Geary) receive nine hundred lashes without uttering a single groan. At the end of that time the surgeon ordered him to be taken down. He was almost insensible; his back was one mass of congulated blood; every lash had told. The linen he had held in his mouth was bitten through and through; yet not a cry of anguish had escaped him. On some water being given him, he rather revived, and, looking round, fixed his eyes upon his captain, who had reluctantly been his prosecutor. With difficulty pushing off the men who supported him, he shook his clenched fist at that officer, and, with an oath of future vengeance, left the ground, cursing his superiors, and uttering everything insolent which he could bring to mind. What became of him after the completion of his punishment I know not. Thank heaven! I had left India.

A few days subsequently I attended a garrison court-martial held on a wretched sepoy, who had stolen an invalid's dress, from the hospital, when on sentry. The crime was heavy, and so unusual amongst the native army, that the circumstance created much interest amongst us. The native witnesses took their oaths by holding in their right hand a small jar filled with some water of the Ganges, uttering a vow at the same time. Their evidence was clear. The prisoner admitted his guilt; and, as the act was infamous, it was determined that the award should be severe. To my surprise the following morning, when the proceedings were read out at the head of the regiment, I found the only punishment to be inflicted on him was "an ignominious dismissal from the service." His facings were instantly cut off, and he was drummed out of our lines accordingly.—Naturally astonished at the seeming leniency of the sentence, I could not help adverting to it on my return to our messroom, when I was told by an adjutant that the punishment I had just seen was almost equal to the infliction of death. He then explained to me that the man was born, according to his religious case, to be a soldier; as a soldier he must live, as a soldier he must die! Turned out from that profession, his relations and friends must instantly disown him. As a beast of prey, he would be shunned by every good Mussulman and Hindoo. He was cut off for ever from his family and his God, to wander miserably an outcast in this world, without hope of pardon in the next.

A short time after, the body of the unhappy ex-sepoy was found amidst some low jungle, which grew close by his former home, the military lines. He had here crept, and, in sight of his wife and children, without their knowledge, he died of actual misery and starvation.

A man down East has invented a machine to renovate old bachelors. Out of a good aged, fat, greasy old bachelor, he can make quite a decent young

Canada Produce Abroad and Yankee Cunning.

From the Trade Review.

We have often heard it remarked by parties connected with our export trade, that somehow or other, Canadian produce has not been held in that repute abroad which it ought to have enjoyed—that, in many cases, to say that a certain shipment was Canadian, was to effectually kill off the sale at anything like a reasonable price.—That there is considerable truth in this statement, experience has frequently proven, and the question has of late been often propounded: Why does this prejudice exist? Our wheat and flour cannot be excelled—our pork and butter should be as good as that of the United States, and yet they do not stand alike even in the British markets. A well-informed writer attempts to give the cause of this depreciation of our produce abroad, and contends that it has mainly arisen from the tricks of American shippers, who have made it a practice to dub as "Canadian" bad or inferior lots. His own words are as follows:—

"If a quantity of soft only pork, reached Liverpool, it was ticketed 'Canadian.'—Queer lots of flour, unsound in quality and deficient in weight, were sure to be 'Canadian,' and our butter has been quoted, for the same reason, 'from Canadian to cart grease.' The same with petroleum and other products, so that to have a lot of 'Canadian' on hand, no matter of what kind of produce, was as much as to advertise a discount in advance."

We fear there is too much truth in these remarks, and that Canada has frequently been tracked in this way to her serious injury. The fact is indisputable that prior to recent shipments of our flour to the Maritime Provinces, they had a very poor opinion of it. Brother Jonathan previously supplied them, and from the flour they had received from him, under the name of Canadian, it had obtained a very unenviable reputation. Our ally Cousins, very promptly ate our splendid white wheat flour themselves, and gave our Blue-nose friends their inferior grades—the poorest of which being marked as if from us. However this may be, one thing is certain; since we began to ship direct to Halifax and St. John, no little astonishment has been expressed at the excellence of Canadian flour, which is openly stated by many to be the best they have ever obtained. It is gratifying to know that this important staple has won for itself so good a reputation in the provinces, for whatever changes may take place in the run of our trade hereafter, they can no longer be tracked into the belief that Canadian flour is second to any it the world.

Any prejudice which may exist against Canadian produce abroad, will we are sure, ultimately pass away as it has done among our eastern friends. We believe nearly all descriptions of our produce to be quite up to the American standard, and frequently above it, and when our shippers begin to carry on a direct trade with Europe, the brand "Canadian" will soon enhance, not decrease its value. We all know the story of the Quaker who gave the dog the bad name. If that has been done with Canadian produce, as this writer and many others suppose, it is conduct exceedingly reprehensible, and it becomes our duty to counteract it as speedily as possible. The best way to do this, is just to do what has been done in the Maritime Provinces—send our produce to foreign markets direct, and let them judge for themselves. Were this done, we have no fears of the result, or of the success of any future tricks which might be tried.

All to the Cretans.—What Capt. Pym Did.

The Constantinople correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes:—

"England has fairly taken the wind out of the sails of Russia. Russia has promised everything to the Cretans, and done nothing. The Cretans had also hoped that American vessels might, at least, go as far as remove the suffering families from the island; but England, from whom they hoped but little, has quietly taken the initiative, and sent a steamer to remove such famish s as may wish to leave. She went to Selinos, the as yet unravaged part of the island, and took off about 500 of those poor starving women and children. They were taken to Athens. A Turkish cruiser saw the steamer, put chase, and fired in on it; but when the Englishman, finding signals of no avail, beat to quarters, run out his gun, and turned upon his pursuer, the Turk made the best of his way off."

The Syra correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says, of the same affair:—

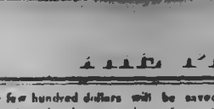
"The event of the day here is the intervention of the English gunboat Assurance, who had the audacity to violate his instruction to preserve the most strict neutrality, and to carry off from the Turkish territory 320 poor, starving men, women, and children. Diplomacy at Athens (and, perhaps, other capitals) stands aghast. Such unprecedented humanity is incredible and inconvenient. The gallant sailor could not endure their misery, and he risked more than ten battles, to save one load at least, for it is said that he will be cashiered. A day he knew beforehand what might come, but is said to have declared that, come what may, he was content, and that his heart justified him if his government did not. Of the 320 souls only 25 were men, and of these only two or three could walk,—one man, crippled by five wounds, had for two weeks only eaten wild salad; all were half-starved, and many had to be carried. Only three able-bodied men were willing to embark, and not one of them actually went. Even women who had no children refused to go, preferring to await the arrival of the combatants. None embarked but these who had children or aged parents to care for, or were themselves sick. Captain Pym would have gladly returned for another load, but his consul, frightened by his last instructions, put a veto on it. The crew of the Assurance, it is said, chafed as if they were ordered out of a battle, at being prevented from returning to Suda for more of the unfortunates.

The Withdrawal of the American Mission from Rome.

The question of withdrawing the United States Legation from Rome again came up in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, and after a long and irrelevant debate finally carried on a division of 51 to 48. The Washington correspondents of the New York papers state that "the debate prove there was an ill-concealed hostility to the Roman Catholic Church prevading the minds of the majority of the House."

The Montreal Daily News adds:—Congress has decided that after the present fiscal year there shall be no American Mission either at Rome or Portugal. We do not know about Portugal, but neither Rome nor the United States will be likely to suffer very severely from decision. Rome will, in all likelihood, continue to get on well in the absence of an American Minister, and the United States will not collapse because it has no representative at Rome.

Some few hundred dollars will be saved, and "nobody hurt" except the unfortunate Consul who has been paid for actively engaging himself in doing nothing.



G. STETHEM & Co.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS' Table, Pocket, Butcher and Hunting Knives; Wade & Butcher's and Rodger's Razors; Cartridges for Wesson's, Ballard's, Spencer's, Henry's, and the Warner's Snider Rifles; also for the best makes of Breech-loading and for Colt's Revolvers; Crucibles; Axes; Augurs; Chains; Mechanics' Tools; Cam & Son's Skates; Machine Saws; best Horse Nails and Rasps; Sleigh Shoe and all kinds of Steel; Bed Fastenings; Carriage Bolts; Walnut Stain and Varnishes; Sash; Nail Rods; Anvils, Vices, Stocks and Dies, &c., received

G. STETHEM & Co.,
Sign of the Cross-cut Saw, George st.
Peterboro, January 10, 1867. 1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Removal—Samuel White.
Cloths and Clothing—I. Robinson & Co.
Cigars—T. J. Winship & Co.
Book—Graham & Stratton.
Apprentice Wanted—Mr. Ewing.
Dentistry—J. O'Donnel.
To Lumbermen and Commission Merchants—Nicholas Grimshawe.
The "Weir Farm" For Sale.
Portraits of Dr. Orr—Orton.
Sheriff's Sale of lands.—James Hall.
Do do do

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In our Country affairs are quiet. The alarm of invasion and the paper reports of Fenians are now scarcely heard of. These victims of Fenian folly have gone to reap the reward of their rash act in our Provincial Penitentiary, where they will be able to acquire a trade that will be of more value to them than the liberty hope for. Their trade will enable them to obtain an honest livelihood in future.

In the United States Fenianism is dead in appearance [illegible] Stephens is deposed and a successor appointed, but it is only to fetch their dupes more and more. The great troubles with our neighbors are protection and impoverishment. Notwithstanding all they have suffered from high tariffs they are still endeavouring to make them higher, and we may be satisfied as every cent put on our stuff goes to the United States will tend to extend our trade to some other and perhaps better channel, so that when they come to their senses again they will find that their loss was our profit.

In England it is believed that a Reform Bill will be brought in during the present Parliament. During the Queen's speech the people cried out, Reform, Reform. Mr. D'Israeli it is said will ask for certain reforms by resolution of the House; but reports are not to be too confidently received. Reform meetings are still being held—a very large one being on the 11th instant, at which there was not the slightest sign of disturbance.

The Turks are said to have gained a signal victory over the Cretans, and 600 volunteers surrendered to the forces of the Porte. The Sultan has also resolved to emancipate the christians from their political disabilities and he has issued a call for assembling a Parliament. We trust this may be true, but it is too much to expect.

In Rome matters are carried on in their old way, to the exclusion of other churches, but this will work its own cure. Kings do not now tremble at the nod of His Holiness, but he does at the nod of kings.

France is quiet and promises to withdraw her troops from Mexico by the 25th of March.

CANADIAN REPUDIATION.

There is a general cry everywhere in the Province on account of the refusal of Postmasters to receive Canadian cents and small silver for postage stamps. The reason assigned for the refusal being that the Bank will not receive it from the Postmasters. Truly this is a nice state of things. Our government blamed a small currency for the colonial Penitentiary, where they will be able to acquire a trade that will be of more value to them than the liberty hope for. Their trade will enable them to obtain an honest livelihood in future.

In another column will be found the melancholy intelligence of the death of George Millburn, son of Thos. T. Millburn, Esq., of Smith while on his way to California. Young Millburn and Geo. Stevenson of this Town, Messrs. M. Caul, Faulkner and four others whose names we have not learned, left here about the 20th of November last for California, tempted, no doubt, by the reports of obtaining gold so easily on that country. The ship on which they embarked from New York was densely crowded, and something about the boiler giving way she was forced to put into Fortress Monroe where they stop ped about a week, when a ship from New York on which were some United States soldiers, called and took them away, leaving them at the Isthmus all well. On leaving the Isthmus, all of those from this part took steerage passages, but finding them crowded, all but Millburn bought second cabin berths. Mr. Millburn choosing to occupy a hammock on deck. The cholera broke out on the vessel among the soldiers, we are informed, but also extended its fatal effects to the passengers. From a letter to Mr. James Stevenson we learn that they had left San Juan on the 5th of January and on the 9th Millburn took unwell, through the night, of what he considered Diarrhœa, and went and raised some of his companions who obtained some brandy and what cordials they could for him, after taking which he expressed himself easier. They then desired him to take them but he would not. On the morning of the 10th he was worse, having been seized with violent vomiting and cramps, but the aid of a doctor having been obtained and some restoratives applied he got some easier again and chatted to those who sat with him, complaining of nothing but weakness and thinking that he would soon be all right again. About three o'clock, however, without speaking a word he turned over toward the bulwarks and expired, having been ill only ten hours. In about half an hour afterwards they committed his remains to the great deep to await the last trumpet.

We sincerely sympathize with his bereaved parents and friends. This is certainly melancholy news for them: the death of a dear son, far from them, and this without the possibility of being able to afford him the least comfort or to soothe his dying pillow, is a severe stroke. No doubt his companions did all in their power, but parents will imagine they could do more. They will also regret his ambition and unexpected death the more, that he had no necessity to leave home, as they had all abundance for him. But God moves in mysterious ways, and this was one of his ways. It is another warning to all to "be ready."

BOBCAYGEON.

FROZEN.—On Sabbath morning last, a man named James Armstrong, of Peterboro, was discovered lying in the woods between Pigeon lake and the Bobcaygeon Road, and about 4 miles South of this Village. He was at once conveyed to the nearest house, where restoratives were at once applied, but to no purpose, as he lingered in an unconscious state till the evening, when he died.

ORANGE SOIREE.—The Soiree of Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 121, was held in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, on Tuesday the 5th inst., W. M., Bro. John McKeeters, in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Wm. Cottingham, Esq., Rev. John Vicars and Rev. Wm. L. Scott. Nearly two hundred persons were present.

GOLD IN HARVEY.—A correspondent says:—We have seen several specimens of very fine gold quartz from this township. There is no doubt but that there will be a rush to this part of our county in the spring.

B. A. O. G. T. Soiree.

We have been requested to state that there will be a County Lodge Meeting of the above Order on the 22nd inst., in the Temperance Hall, Lundy's Block. After the meeting there will be a Temperance Social and Tea. Addresses and music will follow. The speakers announced are the Rev. J. Johnson, M. A., the Rev. J. H. Gundy, P. G. W. C., and others. The Tea will commence at half past six o'clock p.m. Tickets may be obtained from any of the members.

DIED FROM STARVATION.

THREE PEOPLE LIVE ON MICE FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

A melancholy tale is related to us by Mr. P. H. Clark, who has been back to Haliburton, of the sad end of an old hunter, who lived in the Township of McClintock, about 40 miles from Haliburton, and 120 miles from Peterborough. The man's name was Isaac Hunter, and also lived by hunting. It appears from what information Mr. Clark received that Hunter lived about eight miles from any settler; it being his usual custom to move back as settlers moved in. Mr. Hunter, his wife and two children, lived together, but not being very thrifty, he had neglected to lay by provisions against the winter, not even wood, but in a wooly country this appears a little thing. About the 16th of January last, they all betook themselves to the same bed, to keep from freezing, and remained there eleven days without fire. Their food then gave way, when they were forced to take the hair off some deer skins, and then they ate the skins. When the skins were eaten they ate the cords out of a pair of snow shoes. At this stage the old man died, and the others were so far spent that the corpse lay in the same bed with them for three days, they not being able to remove it. They at last made an effort and got it into a corner of the shanty, where some mice came and nibbled the face and eyes. The survivors endeavored to frighten them off, but they became so bold that they would not go away. One of the survivors at length succeeded in killing the mice, and on these mice they lived until in the good order of Providence they were discovered by two brothers named Cole, of Thorburn, who by chance passed that way. One of those men stopped with the unfortunate survivors while the other went to the nearest settlement and brought food, and by kind and careful treatment had them restored to sufficient strength to be removed to a more comfortable place. One of those Coles was Mr. Clark's informant, who asserted that they were perfect skeletons when found. This is a sad tale of backwoods life. But it must be remembered that Hunter had it in his power to procure fire-wood enough to keep the place warm, and we are also informed that he might have had a nice crop of potatoes and corn as he had a small "clearing" but he neglected this, and also to lay by some venison, and the result of his carelessness our readers have above.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The Board met in special session on Tuesday evening.

Present.—Dr. Burnham, Col. Haultain, and Messrs. Coulter, Dumble, Stevenson, Cameron, Lundy, Graham and Clinton.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read the return, from the Town Clerk, of the newly elected Trustees.

The following are the Committees for the year:—

Finance,—Messrs. Coulter, Cameron, and C. I. Haultain.

Property,—Messrs. Cameron, Dumble and Graham.

Appointments,—Col. Haultain, Dr. Burnham, and Messrs. Dumble, Lundy and Coulter.

Free Pupils.—Messrs. Lundy, Graham, and Stevenson.

Visiting Committees,—

Feb'y.—Messrs. Gilmour and Dumble.
March—Col. Haultain and Clinton.
April—Messrs. Stevenson and Lundy.
May—Dr. Burnham and Coulter.
June—Dr McRae and Graham.
July—Dr. Poole and Cameron.
Sept.—Messrs. Gilmour and Dumble.
October—Col. Haultain and Clinton.
Nov.—Messrs. Stevenson and Lundy.
Dec.—Dr. Burnham and Coulter.
Jan.—Dr. Poole and Cameron.

A motion on the re appointment of Mr. O'Bierne, as Secretary, was laid over till next meeting of the Board.

Messrs. Edwards and Stratton were appointed Auditors.

Mr. Stratton was re appointed Local Superintendent.

Mr. McPhail made application for a suitable room in which to teach a class in Phonography. The application was received and a room granted.

Dr. McRae sent his resignation as Trustee. This, we believe, was on account of the distance he is from the Town. The letter was received and the Secretary instructed to notify the Warden of the vacancy.

Mr. Milne, Teacher of the Third Division, tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

The Visiting Committee reported Mrs. Flavelle's room over crowded.

The Committee on appointments were instructed to procure a teacher as an assistant to Mrs. Flavelle.

The Treasurer was instructed to pay the Principal monthly; he was also instructed to give the Principal $6 to procure reward cards for the School.

Several small accounts were referred to the Finance Committee.

CONSISTENCY.

What a rare commodity is this article—consistency. How few of those who wish to be called men possess it; and certainly it appears to be unknown to the Firemen of this Town. Perhaps we should not include the whole Company, but at present we must include the whole or exclude the whole; or is it the Editor of the *Review* that is to blame? We cannot believe that the Editor would be guilty of such meanness as concurring a resolution for the Firemen; but why did he insert it as if he had been present when it was passed.

The resolution was so false and the action so mean that the Secretary would have nothing to do with it; and so the *Review* inserts it without even the addition of "Com." Well, we don't care. About the regrets of John Kincaid, the mover, or the seconder, or any one else, we care just as little. That what we said was unjust, is false. Mr. Wrighton acknowledged his meanness by paying the "yorker" next day. Was that false? If so Mr. Wrighton is the author of the falsehood, not we. That we made an incorrect statement is also false—The Captain of the Fire Company told the Editor of the *Examiner* that Mr. Wrighton was no Fireman at the time he skulked into the Reunion without paying the "yorker" of admittance. Surely the Captain ought to know who are members.

The Committee deputed by the Fire Company to arrange the difficulty arising out of Mr. Wrighton's act, among whom were the Secretary, John Kincaid, Mr. Brown, Gibbs and Geo. Mitchell, asserted that Mr. Wrighton was not a Fireman, and consequently the Club should not lay his (Wrighton's) individual act to the Fire Company. This the Secretary will testify, so will Mr. Brown and others of the Company. Was this repudiating Mr. Wrighton or connection with him? If not, what do words mean? Mitchell only excused Wrighton's act by saying that he (Mitchell) had *led Wrighton to believe* that he was a Fireman at the time, and he regretted what he had done. Is the assertion we made unfounded after all this? Nay, verily, but correct according to their own words and deeds. The words of their Captain, their Secretary, their Committee and private members all testifying to the truth of it, notwithstanding the false assertion made in the resolution by the poor tool who wrote it out and moved it.

Besides the falseness of the resolution there is a breach of faith in the transaction. The committee referred to above, agreed that Mr. Wrighton be left to "fight his own battles," and the Editor of the *Examiner* his, to which the Secretary and Mr. Brown will bear witness; and yet in the face of all this John Kincaid moves the resolution referred to. So then he is the tool of Wrighton to such a degree that he "couldn't help moving it," as he said afterwards, though it was a downright fal-chood, and contrary to agreement, not to interfere. Let him follow on the example of his leader, and he will become an ornament to the Fire Company. We only express our regret that the captain did not see that the company were being made fools of by the action of a few, and that their act was making out his own words false. If he cannot control the rowdy part of the company he should resign; and we cannot see that there is any other course for him now. His words are belied—his authority set at nought, and the whole company belittled by the false assertions set forth in the resolution in the *Review*. We think too, that the Editor of the *Review* should not so far forget himself as to publish a resolution without the name of the captain or secretary attached, by doing so he must certainly know that he becomes the party who inserts it. Under present circumstances we cannot understand why the Editor has gone to the trouble to publish such a resolution, something that he has not done in reference to the Fire Company for years, we believe. As for the petty clique whose words are as little to be depended to as they are themselves, we can afford to despise them, and smile at any falsehoods they can concoct.

COUNTY ORANGE LODGE.

The annual meeting of the County Lodge of the Loyal Orange Association of the County of Peterboro, was held at the Orange Hall, in this town, on Tuesday, the 5th day of February, instant. There was a large number of the brethren from the different parts of the County present; and the affairs of the County Lodge appear, from the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, to be in a flourishing condition. One new Lodge was established at Haliburton, seventy miles north of this place, during the past year; the other Lodges in the County, of which there are nineteen, are progressing, and altogether the affairs of the Institution in this County are in every way satisfactory.

The officers elected for the current year are as follows:—

Bro. D. G. Hatton, Co. Master, re-elected.
" W. H. Stephenson, Deputy Co. Master, re-elected.
" John Smith, Co. Secretary, re-elected.
" John Armstrong, Co. Treasurer, re-elected.
" Rev. D. Cantlon, Co. Chap., re-elected.
" D. Hopkins, Co. Proxy.
" John Kennedy, Co. Director of Ceremonies.
Bros. Benjamin Green and John Kennedy, Co. Auditors.

There were votes of thanks given to the County Secretary and the other County Officers for their efficient services during the past year.

The semi-annual meeting will be held at the Village of Norwood, on Tuesday the 25th [illegible] June next at [illegible] p.m.

THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

From an article in the *Globe* on the organization of the excise department. It appears that there are to be eighteen divisions in Upper Canada, and fifteen in Lower Canada. The Provinces is also to be divided into five inspection districts—being two for Lower Canada and three for Upper Canada. The following is the division of Upper Canada into inspection districts, together with the sub-division into inland revenue divisions:—

LONDON INSPECTION DISTRICT.

Inl. Rev. Div.	*Counties and Cities.*
Windsor	Kent and Essex.
London	Lambton, Middlesex, Elgin & London.
Goderich, ...	Huron, Bruce and Perth.
Paris, ...	Oxford, Brant and Norfolk.
Guelph	Wellington and Waterloo.

TORONTO INSPECTION DISTRICT.

Hamilton, ..	Wentworth, Halton and Hamilton.
St. Catherines	Lincoln, Welland & Haldimand
Algoma	Algoma.
Toronto	Toronto, York, Peel & Ontario
Collingwood .	Simcoe and Grey.
Peterborough	Victoria and Peterborough.
Cobourg, ...	Northumberland & Durham.
Belleville	Hastings and Prince Edward.

Each of these inspection districts will have a district inspector. Each of the eighteen inland revenue divisions will have a collector of inland revenue, and, except in the case of Algoma, one or more deputy collectors, as the case may require. Subordinate to these, again, will be the "excise men," whose especial duty it will be to look after the distilleries, breweries, and tobacco factories. The intention is to have a constant surveillance over the distilleries and a greatly increased attendance at breweries and tobacco factories.

The officers of this department are to be prepared for their work. They will have to undergo examination, before appointment, and the excisemen will be liable to removal from place to place, so as to avoid any collusion with distillers, brewers, &c. They will also receive fixed salaries. The expense of the new scheme will be greater than that of the old, but it is expected that the increase of Revenue will more than meet the extra expenditure. The $47,000 in which Messrs. Maitland & Co., have been mulcted would be sufficient to meet a large share of the proposed outlay. What a pity that they do not close the establishments altogether? To do so would prove a blessing to all concerned.

Lakefield English Church.

On Tuesday evening next, the 19th inst., an entertainment will be given in the School House, at Lakefield, by the members of the Peterborough Literary Club, assisted by some gentlemen of the village, in aid of the fund for the purchase of materials for the Bazaar which will be held, as previously advertised, in the course of the ensuing September. The entertainment will consist of Readings, Recitations and Songs. It is hoped, especially as there will be a Full Moon, that many from Peterboro' and the neighborhood, may be tempted to be present on the occasion, in furtherance of so good an object as the payment of the debt ($1,000) still outstanding against the Church.—[Com.

Removal.

It is with pleasure that we direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. S. White's removal to Dixon's Brick Block, next to A. Williams' store, on George Street. The premises are [illegible] and commodious, and from what we know of Mr. White, we can assure the public that no pains will be spared by him to give satisfaction to all who may honor him with their custom. Special attention is called to the Ladies Department.

Literary Club.

The following subject has been appointed for discussion this evening, viz:—"Is it desirable to lower the franchise in Great Britain to £5," and will be taken part in by the following gentlemen: Affirmative,—Messrs. Connell, W. Cameron, Kennedy and Eastwood. Negative—Messrs. Knapp, Dunnet, and J. A. Hall. Members only admitted.

Temperance.

The tenth anniversary soiree of the Independent Order of Good Templars will be held on Tuesday evening next, in the Temperance Hall, Scott's Block.

The following requisition has been handed us with a request to publish it:—

To E. ARELAND, Esq., Oshawa.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, being anxious to improve the breed of our horses, and from what we know of your horse Kennett, beg to request that you will send him to this neighborhood the ensuing season, feeling confident that by so doing, it will equally benefit you with ourselves:—

Jon. Stephenson.	Andrew Tully,
Mark Bunning.	William King.
James Burney.	John Smith,
George Burney.	J. H. Walton,
James Fowler.	John Dowell.
Richard Lidico.	Robert Dunlop,
George Webber.	Lake Berry.
William McPeters.	Robert Tully,
R. B. Palmer.	George Richey,
W. S. Scott.	Samuel Jackson,
John Darling.	James Falls,
S. Mooney.	Thos. Beatty,
George Young.	William Armstrong,
Daniel Hopkins,	Lewis McGregor,
Joseph Sproule,	Richard Morgan,
Christ. Leary,	Joseph Walton,
C. Stapleton,	W. Armstrong,
E. Burnin,	J. Belcher,
John Kennedy,	William Morton,
Ed. Shaver,	H. Morgan,
George Leppett,	William Blakely,
George Preston,	David Swinton,
Thos. Whale,	Isiah McCall,
H. Billington,	John McCall,
H. Lawson,	John Boyd,
Jas. McWilliams,	Andrew Fowler,
Edmund Chamberlen,	James McCall.
John H. Campbell,	

Peterboro', Feb. 7th, 1867.

DR. BURNS, OF ST. CATHERINES.—The Rev. Dr. Burns, of St. Catherines, has accepted a call from a church in Chicago, and will remove there, with the sanction of the London Presbytery. The salary of the Rev. Dr. Burns is to receive, says the St. Catharines *Evening Journal*, will be $2,500 a year, with the promise of a raise to $3,000 at the end of that period, and a still further increase in future years.

Gordon Bennett's yacht *Henrietta*, the winner of the $20,000 race to England recently, was designed and built by an Englishman named Steers, who learned his business in Plymouth dockyard. So that all the "glory" attached to the United States from the results attained, is that which is due to the growing of the timber of which the vessel was made. The very unkind, but true.

ARCHDEACONS.—The *Globe* says it is generally understood that the Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Guelph, and the Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Toronto, are to be appointed Archdeacons—the former for the western, and the latter for the eastern [illegible]

Miss Christine Kott, aged eighteen years, was brutually murdered at Dayton, Ohio, by some unknown person during the temperance [illegible]

Protestants Forbidden to Worship God in Rome.

(From the New York Observer.)

Our intelligence by letter from Rome confirms the statement received by the Cunard Telegraph, that the Protestant Christians who had in a threatened with the horrors of the Inquisition for having said the temerity to worship God in spirit and in truth, and not according to Roman rites, are now utterly excluded from the walls for all purposes of public or social worship.—The American chapel, which Cardinal Antonelli had said should be attended to next, has been attended to, and American citizens can no longer meet together to pray or praise within the city.

We scarcely know which to wonder at most, the hearty ingratitude of a church which enjoys the great liberty in all Protestant countries, or the infatuated bigotry of a power that seems determined to maintain to the last the genuine spirit of the Inquisition.

We are happy to say that as soon as the facts which we published last week in the letter of the Senior Editor of the *Observer*, and which we forwarded immediately to one of our Representatives in Congress, were laid before that body, as a memorial to the *Diplomatic* appropriation bill was passed suspending the appropriations for a Resident Minister at Rome. To have continued such an Embassy after such an insult offered to the nation, would have been a disgrace to the National Legislature and an additional insult to the people themselves.

How tamely our Ministry at Rome has submitted to what our people will regard simply as an outrage without excuse, we do not yet know, but we fear that he has chosen to pocket the insult offered to the American people. The land seized with becoming dignity he would have removed his own quarters beyond the walls or at least have entered his formal protest against the action of the Roman government, but in either of these things does he appear to have done.

The present character of the American Consul at Rome, to which allusion is made in the letter from one Senior Editor, published below, does not at all relieve the action of the Papal Government from the charge of injected intolerance. The very fact that it represented the subtlest form of Protestantism, that form of which many of its adherents are unwilling to give the name of Protestant, only makes the case the stronger. It shows that nothing but blind and avowed submission to the will of a weak and imperious old man, in all matters of religion, can be allowed. No liberty of conscience, no freedom of worship, can be tolerated. These proceedings on the part of the Pope, will not only stir up the indignation of the Protestant world, and especially of Americans, but they cannot fail to produce a reaction in Roman Catholic countries. Every human heart has a spark of independence within it will protest against such bigotry.

The effect of this action of the Pope is already apparent. It is said to have been provoked by the proclamation of religious liberty by the Italian Government, and it is followed by the announcement that the "Emperor Napoleon will soon issue a decree granting the perpetual right of social and religious meetings." Light seems to be breaking out on every hand, save in that one little city where the pretended successor of St. Peter bear rule. Thank God, his rule is not for long.

Flour in St. John, N. B., on the 26th ult., is reported as follows:—There are no arrivals of flour this week, the demand however still continues very light, and the stock in consequence is but little reduced hence, our market has not changed in a proportionate degree with the advance in the Canadian and American markets, and prices have for some time past, ruled lower relatively, than at any other port on the seaboard. At the quotations we give to-day, the market is firm, with little disposition to push sales. Strong superfine, $8.25 to $8.50; superfine, $7.75 to $8.00; corn meal, $4.50 to $4.75.

In other branches of business there is very little doing, and nothing worthy of notice to report.

The ship "Queen of the Seas," from Foochow, for New York, supposed to be lost on the Pratas Shoals. She had a cargo of upwards of 1,000,000lbs. of Tea. The "Queen of the Seas" was built at St. John, N.B., in 1854, and was 1,388 tons burden. The bark "Julia," from St. John to Liverpool, waterlogged, and abandoned at sea, on the 16th. Crew taken off by the bark "Fleetwing," and landed at Portland on the 23rd inst.

SOUTHERN OPINION OF ANOTHER WAR.—The Macon (Ga.) *Journal*, in noticing a very warlike speech lately made at New Haven before the Connecticut Democratic State Convention by James Brooks of New York, makes the following sensible remarks:—"Rattling may be a very good practice in sociedies a game as is now going on; but we beg leave to suggest that if there is going to be any more fighting on this side of the Potomac, we must turn it over to the Northern brethern exclusively, and be counted out.—There's so many of them, that only a small population were able to take hand in the war of the rebellion; and it is not wonderful, therefore, that they should be spoiling for another opportunity. Not so with the people on this side of the Potomac. Every man who wanted to fight was provided with the fullest opportunity for the gratification of his appetite, and the result is we want no more just now. We had much rather raise corn, meat, and cotton, and do what we can to repair our dilated fortunes, than take a hand in any new revolution."

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—The Montreal papers state that the Rev. Mr. McMahon, confined in the Penitentiary in company with his six compatriots, will enjoy many privileges not usually granted to convicts in that institution, among them anomaly from hard labor, and the use of a private room in lieu of being restricted to an ordinary cell. Such is not the case, however, as the officers of the prison have not yet shown any disposition to relax anything that appertains to its peculiar discipline in regard to any one of the prisoners. With the exception of Mr. McMahon they have all been told off to the workshops, to each being attached to the shop where he is fast learning the trade. McMahon has not yet been told off to any department, but it is likely he will be placed in some easy post, not requiring constant labor, though he will, nevertheless be obliged to conform strictly to all the rules set down for the guidance of the convicts.—*Whig.*

LE SIÈCLE.—The Montreal *Witness* publishes a letter from St. Regis, C. E., dated the 28th, stating that a dreadful ice shove took place there. The writer says:—"I was awakened at half-past four by some one calling, 'Ice come! Ice come!' I jumped out of bed and ran down stairs, when I found myself in water. The noise of crushing ice was like thunder, and rushing water, screams of poor Indians—men, women and children—all in the dark, were frightful. Ice came within a few feet of our house, and as it stands on the highest ground in the village, you can imagine the position of matters. It was a fearful scene. My family got up into a tree, and had to sit there for three hours, the ice being up to the roof of his house.—The priest and many others had nothing to eat for a day. The poor Indians lost their all, and are lying on straw without any covering."

The Mayor of Portsmouth, Mr. Emanuel Emanuel, has invited Lord Monck, Governor of Canada, and now on a temporary visit to England, to a public banquet at Portsmouth, in recognition of his services as Governor of Canada, and especially during the Fenian invasion of the Canadian frontier. His worship has received a letter in reply accepting the invitation. In his reply Lord Monck says:—"I shall be most happy to accept your most hospitable invitation to dinner, and it will be a great gratification to me to find myself once more among my old friends and constituents at Portsmouth. The day of the banquet is left for Lord Monck to name, to suit his convenience during his necessarily limited stay in England. His lordship some years represented Portsmouth in the House of Commons, with the late Lord Northcote, then Sir Francis T. Baring.—*London Times.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—We are sorry to learn that a child of Mr. Start, near Scugog Lake, an interesting little girl, about three years old, by some means got hold of a bottle of Bug Poison that had been in the house for two or three years, and before her parents discovered it she had swallowed at least a tablespoonful. Dr. Martin was called to, but too late to render any material assistance. After [illegible]

VICEROY OF CANADA.

The *Volunteer Review*, in advocating the appointment of Prince Alfred to the Vice-Royalty of British North America, says:—

"Let us have the first line of princes as hereditary viceroys, who will be all our own; and who would be so certain to win the hearts of the loyal inhabitants of the land of forest and lake as the gallant Sailor Prince Alfred! There would be something prophetic in the very name. Britain herself was not greater than British America is now when the ancestor of the Royal House of England, Alfred the Great, shared his scant with the poor swineherd.—Might not an Alfred become the first of a line of British American Kings, whose subjects, a thousand years hence might call him, too, Alfred the Great. Might not the brightest jewel in our good Queen's crown be fairly worn by her gallant sailor son? It would bind us to the head of our father's house with a silken cord of affection that no foe could part asunder, and the young lion of the north, glowing with youth and strength might yet be the strongest ally of the proud king of the sea from which he sprung. And how our hearts would throb with the long future before us, there should be born unto us a Native Prince! Let then, British Americans with one united voice that will not be denied, petition for the *Senior Prince*."

From such a fate may Canada be long spared. To write in the strain assumed by the *Review* is a rant humbug and nonsense. Canada wants no "hereditary viceroys." What Canada wants is men of talent, who will administer the law in accordance with the wishes of the people—We want no hereditary viceroys who claim to be above the people; who would rule regardless of justice or liberty. We do not believe Canada will consent for years attached to the British crown with a hereditary viceroy. To advocate the *Review's* principle is the extreme of foolishness.

With a hereditary viceroy such as George the Fourth, one of the Beast to king men of his age, and also one of the grossest blackguards and libertines of the day, what would Canada do? How long would the bond of union last between the people and such a viceroy? The seeds of profligacy sown in our small community by a viceroy of George's stamp would inaugurate a state of society ruinous to the entire community. With his proggers and ministers, it would be like master like men. Enormous salaries to a crowd of licentious rulers, with pimps spread over the land to seduce virtue and beauty wherever found, would send Canada into the arms of the United States in quick time, though taxation was far in advance of what it is in that country. The *Review* must try some other scheme than that of a hereditary viceroy."—*Brockville Recorder.*

THE FENIAN TRIALS CONCLUDED.—The trials of the Fenian prisoners at Toronto has been brought to a close, and on Wednesday, Mr. Justice Morrison presided at court for the purpose of passing the sentence of death on those convicted. The following prisoners were sentenced to be hanged on the 8th of March: Pat. Norton, W. H. Maxwell, Pat. O'Neil, James Burke, Daniel Quinn, Peter Paul Lindwith, and John Gallagher. The remaining prisoners, as follows, were sentenced to be executed on the 2nd of June: John O'Connor, John Regan, Owen Kennedy, and Bernard Dunn.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC has now arrived and is now ready for delivery, gratis, by the Druggists, to all who call for it. Our readers may be surprised to know that this little pamphlet which has become so much a favorite in our section has quite the largest circulation of any one book in the world, except the Bible—It is printed in many languages and scattered through many nations as well as supplied to almost the entire population of our own vast domain. Every family should keep it, for it contains information which all are liable to require, when sickness overtakes them and which may prove invaluable from being at hand in season. If you take our advice, you will call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep it. 6

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, have it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affection. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

HAPPINESS.—True happiness, in our opinion, consists of the following named articles:—A nice little wife sitting on your knee, her trusty smile filling your mind with happy thoughts, a neat little room tidily furnished, and a bottle of "Canadian Pain Destroyer" in the cupboard ready for instant use, nothing better for sudden colds, sprains burns, and all kinds of aches and pains. Price 25 cents per Bottle. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Toronto Corn Exchange Report.

(From the Leader.)

FEB. 12.

FLOUR.—Receipts 200 bbls., No. 1 superfine offering at $5.65 to $5.75, with sale of 100 bbls very choice at $5.80, 200 bbls. No. 2 held at $5.10; extra $7.75; superfine $5 to $5.25.

WHEAT.—Receipts 1,815 bshls., very little activity in market; Spring held at from $1.39 to $1.42; sale of 1 car at $1.37½ in store; selling on the street at $1.35; Fall wheat nominal.

OATS.—Selling on the street market a 31c.

BARLEY.—Receipts 450 bshls; round lots offering at 58c with 54c bid; street prime 59c.

PEAS.—Receipts 3,0 bshls; sale yesterday after Change 5,000 bshls at 71c in store; to-day 1,000 bshls at 72c in store.

DRESSED HOGS.—$4 50 to $5.00 and

4 Jane St., Commercial Rd., London, July 17, 1866.

THE [illegible] respectfully informs the Commercial public of Canada and the British Provinces that he has at length succeeded, after upwards of experiment and research, in making a METAL PEN entirely impervious to rust from the acids contained in Inks (especially so when used with Arnold's writing fluid), which for elasticity and smoothness of action over the pompous paper, stands unequalled—being Electro-Carbonized, they will outlast six or eight ordinary Pens, and are guaranteed not to cut through the thinnest foreign letter paper. The manufacturer feels confident that where the Electro-Carbonized Pens have been tried they will supersede all other makes, and respectfully solicits a trial of them.

C. BARNARD.

The ELECTRO-CARBONIZED PENS are used by the following Merchants and Bankers in New York in preference, in many instances, to Gold Pens:—

Jay, Cook & Co.	Messrs Cammann & Co
Fourth National Bank.	Bank of the Republic
Ward, Campbell & Co.	Messrs Dabney & Morgan
Jas. Patrick & Co.	Messrs Jeffrey & Co.
Metropolitan Bank.	Dennistoun & Co
B. G. & G. W. Ward.	Central National Bank
Brown Bros.	Bonge, Burlage & Co.
L. E. Amsinck & Co.	Messrs Schell & Co.

Auditor's Dept. Custom House, &c. &c.

November 13, 1866. 46.

A New Discovery better than the MADOC GOLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morris's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, throat bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by C. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and a few of us who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865.

New Advertisements.

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

DEALERS in all kinds of CIGARS, Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

Apprentice Wanted!

SALARY £40 the first year. Apply to Mr. EWING, Photographer.

Peterboro', Feb., 1867. 7 2in.

DENTISTRY.

J. O'DONNELL, D. S., Peterborough, Member of the Upper Canada Dental Association. Office in Peterborough closed until Tuesday next, the 19th inst.

Peterboro, February 13, 1867. 7

REV. DR. ORMISTON.

PORTRAITS of the Rev. Dr. ORMISTON for sale at Mr. Ewing's Gallery, also at the stores of Mr. Menzie, Messrs. Graham & Stratton, Mr. Erasmus Messrs. Jones on & Son, P. Connal, Nicholls & Hall, and W. Thomson

Price 25 cents

Peterborough, 14th February, 1867.

TO LUMBERMEN AND Commission Merchants!

FOR SALE, a New York State BEALER PRESS, for pressing Hay, Hops, Wool, &c. A team of horses and two men will turn out 400 lbs. of Hay in ten minutes. A bale is 24 by 10 inches long, 22 inches wide, and the same in depth. In perfect order and to be sold cheap for cash, or would trade for lumber or cattle.

Address

NICHOLAS GRIMSHAWE.

Cobourg, February 11, 1867. 7-4t

Valuable Farm FOR SALE

In the Township of Otonabee.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

On THURSDAY, 28th February, Inst.,

At noon, at Caisse's Hotel, Peterborough,

The east half of Lots Nos. 22 and 23 in first Concession of Otonabee, known as

"THE WEIR FARM."

There are 160 acres cleared on the lot, and farm buildings; situated about eleven miles from the Town of Peterborough, on the travelled road.

Terms.—One quarter of the purchase money in cash, residue in three equal annual instalments, with seven per cent. interest.

Title indisputable

Toronto, February 12, 1867 7

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed at the suit of Admiral Grover Foley, executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Charles Holcomb, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 21st DAY OF MAY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, in and to Lot No. 11, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, February 12, 1867. 7

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of Admiral Grover Foley executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of John Holcomb Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 21st DAY OF MAY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant in and to Lot No. 12, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, February 12, 1867 7

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL WHITE,

BEGS to intimate that he has REMOVED from his OLD STAND to one of those handsome new stores in

DIXON'S BLOCK, NEXT TO A. WILLIAMS',

GEORGE STREET,

Where will be found the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

IN PETERBOROUGH,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER!

☞CALL AND SEE THEM☜

P. S.—Country Shoemakers will find it to their advantage to call and Examine the stock of LEATHER and FINDINGS, which will be found well assorted.

Peterborough, February, 1867. 7 tf.

A LARGE LOT OF

CLOTHS,

AND

Ready-made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

At I. ROBINSON & Co's.

Peterborough, February 14, 1867. 7

CHEAP NEW

GROCERY & CROCKERY STORE,

OPPOSITE MESSRS. NICHOLLS & HALL'S.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he will open a new Store on Simcoe Street, *formerly occupied by Telegraph and Express Office*, on

SATURDAY, the SECOND day of FEBRUARY, 1867,

With a good selection of first-class GROCERIES and CROCKERY, which he will sell as cheap as any house in Town at CASH PRICES. They consist of

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Fruit, Fish, Pork, Soap, Candles, Butter, Salt, Coal Oil, Cigars, Tubs, Pails, Bed Cord, and all kinds of

SPICES, CROCKERY, &c., &c.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

The subscriber hopes by paying particular attention to business and always keeping the very best articles to meet with a share of public support.

WM. H. PAULL.

Peterborough, 26th January, 1867. 6-6

Winter Operations.

WHEAT AND PEASE!

THE subscriber will commence to BUY GRAIN on Saturday next, at Peterborough and other points on the Railway, as usual.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, January 17, 1867. 3

BOOKS!

The following Books can be had at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store, Peterboro'.

The Lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's Coming Home.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Seas.
Life in the Woods
Letters to a Young Men.
Albert: a Life of Self-help.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads
Book of 1000 Tales.
Magician's Own Book.
Chilve Harold's Pilgrimage
Carpenter's Advice to Young Men.
The Men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Better Way
Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.
From Dawn to Dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Cæsar.
Joan of Arc
Self-made Men.
Mawaday's History of England.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's Life of Nelson.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevelyan.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety
Ways of Pleasantness.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burns " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs Hemans's " "
Pope's " "
Head's Tales, Romances, &c.
Truth and Love.
London Labor and London Poor.
Sacred Poetry of the Bible.
The old Helmet.
Great Men of Great Britain.
Tales for Young and Old.
Anecdotes of the Old Testament.
Past and Recollections.
Our Father who art in Heaven,
The Child's Christmas Gift Book.
How to study the New Testament.
Historical and Literary Celebrities,
General U. S. Grant.
Travels in Africa
Boy's Playbook of Science.
The Golden Ladder.
Capital Tale of Mexico.
Household Stories—A book for boys and girls
Mornings with Jesus—The Gospel series.
Birthday Gift.
Triumphs of Invention and Discovery.
Picture Book of Bible Miracles.
Live and Learn.
Christian Love and Loyalty.
Edgar Clifton, or Wright or Wrong
Adventures of seven four-footed foresters.
Adventures of a Monkey.
The Long Holidays.
The Criminal Prisons of London.
Dictionary of Natural History.
Barrett on the Languages
Songs of Ireland.—By Lover.
Scripture Stories for the Young.
Watt's Divine and Moral Songs
Meridan Euphuism
The Fairy Book.
Nelly Knowlans.
Amwell Stories.
The end of all.
Roses and Thorns.
Endless Biblical Dictionary.

Peterboro', February, 1867

VALENTINES

Just received, a large assortment of

Valentines, Cards, &c.,

—ALSO,—

ENVELOPES, for the same.

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Peterboro', Jan. 1, 1867

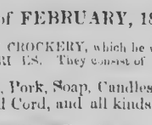
LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 31st January, 1867.

Armstrong, Miss S. J.	Holland, Mary
Black, John	James, Madame
Bowes, James	Keely, Miss Mary
Burk, Sarah	Long, Joseph
Bath, James	Long, John
Cumberland, Miss Mary	Mason, Russell
Condon, James	Murphy, Timothy
Cutel, Thomas	McDonald, Miss Kitty
Doyle, James	McMahon, Timothy
Eason, W. D.	McCarthy, John
Fitzgibbon, John	McGuan, John
Flaherty, James	McWilliams, David
Fitzgerald, William	Nicholson, Jane
Gilson, Jno. A.	Parker, Miss Elizabeth
Galvin, Richard	Ross, R. H.
Gray, Richard	Robinson, James
Gilmer, Miss Ellen	Smith, Miss Mary
Granville, George	Sedgewick, Joseph
Dazelton, George	Simpson, Edward
Hutchinson, James	Sedgewick, Miss Mary
Hatton, Miss Mary	Vincent, Mrs. G.
Haly, Richard	Vennet, Alfred
Hart, Richard	Wilson, E. (Dromanda)
Haw, Sarah	

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.



JAMES SHERIDAN.

HAS NOW received full certificates from A. & S. Nordheimer to tune and repair Piano Fortes and all other kinds of Musical Instruments, would respectfully inform the citizens of Peterborough that in connection therewith a large and well selected stock of Sheet Music will be kept constantly on hand at Vercoe's Book Store, where orders will be received for Piano Forte Tuning, Regulating and Repairing Pianos for hire. Melodeons and all kinds of Musical Instruments supplied to order.

Peterborough, February 6th, 1867. 6

Wanted!

OATS,
PEASE,
Barley,
and Rye,

At Scott's Store-house. The Highest Cash Price paid.

D. SUTHERLAND.

February 7, 1867 6

CONSOLIDATED STATUTES,

WANTED.

ANY person having one or two copies of the Consolidated Statutes of CANADA, and also of UPPER CANADA, will find a purchaser by applying to the undersigned, stating price.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Booksellers, &c
Peterboro' C. W.

Peterboro', February 4th, 1867. 6

GOOD INVESTMENT.

TO be sold, Town Lot No. 19, West of George Street, North of Macdonald Street. For terms and particulars apply to

DENNISTOUN & SON.

Peterboro', February 6th, 1867. 6-3in

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS'

READY-RECKONER,

In Dollars and Cents,

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Peterboro', Jan. 1, 1867

SALE OF

SAW MILLS!

AT

PETERBOROUGH,

CANADA WEST.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at "Caisse's Hotel," in the Town of Peterborough, Canada West, at TWELVE o'clock, noon,

On Thursday, February 28, 1867,

Those very valuable Saw Mills, well known as

"THE DOURO MILLS."

These Mills are situated on the River Otonabee, within two miles of Peterborough, and command the greatest facilities for the manufacture and export of sawed lumber. They contain "An English Gate," "Stock Gang," "Slabber," "Yankee Gang," "Edger and" Butting Saws," complete, and twenty-three acres of land attached, and the pond has facilities for housing and holding five thousand saw logs at a time.

There are on the premises two good Dwelling Houses, Office, Sleeping House for men, Store House, Blacksmith Shop, and Log Stable.

The River Otonabee is a powerful, never failing stream, and as the Mills now stand they are capable of sawing out from fifty to sixty thousand feet of sawed lumber per day; with some of the more modern improvements applied, the quantity could readily be increased to seventy or eighty thousand at much less expense.

The railroad to the timber passes through the mill yard which possesses the best piling ground on the River Otonabee.

The taxes on the whole premises for the years 1865 and 1866 amounted together to $133 only.

Title indisputable.

TERMS OF SALE:—One quarter of the purchase money in cash at time of sale, residue in three equal annual instalments, with interest at seven per cent per annum on the principal sum, to be secured by mortgage on the premises and an insurance against fire for not less than $5000.

Application for further particulars to be made to Messrs GALT & HENDERSON, Barristers, Toronto, and to ROCHE WAY, Esq., (at the office of Messrs. SHAW & WAITE, Peterborough,) who will show the premises.

Toronto, February 2nd, 1867. 6-4d

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OTTAWA, Ind., 5th June, 1860.

J. C. AYER & Co.: Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having suffered from a complaint which I have suffered from in various ways for years. Sometimes it broke out in blotches on my hands and arms; sometimes it formed a sore and ulcerated inside the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and neck with a sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but got nothing to relieve me in any thing. In fact, the disease grew worse. At length I was induced to call on the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative compound. I did know from your circulars that they gave no medicine for nothing, and therefore I sent to Otis and got a bottle of your Sarsaparilla. I took it, and soon found that it did me good. I continued using it, and kept it on till it cured me. I took in all seven bottles, which cleared a large wound over a inch and a half across, and left my blood and system pure and healthy. I am now as well as I ever was in my life, and have been for some years. I attribute my present good health entirely to the use of your Sarsaparilla, and have been a living witness to its virtues for many years. I am well known in this section of country, and many can testify to the truth of what I say. Yours, truly,

ALFRED D. B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Drop-sy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Pekin, N. Y., 12th April, 1858, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of your Sarsaparilla and also a dangerous case of *Sore Eyes* by the influence of the same; also has cured the common *Erysipelas* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Toledo Shaw, of Prospect, Texas, writes: "The celebrated cure by Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I could fill a column with the removal of young girls in whom I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent assistant in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many incipient cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the cervix. The ulcers could rarely be cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Stone, of Newburg, Ala., writes, "A daughter of mine has been one of the females in my family which had debility all the females would complain. I at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured her entirely. Nothing but extirpation could relieve her before. She was afflicted with a tumor of the ovaries. Your Sarsaparilla is the best remedy for ulcerations and female complaints."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS 27th August, 1860.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and attest to the cures of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have used both it and its pills, most of the cases I have met with, and it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of Leucorrhœa, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ring-worm, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, and all diseases of the blood, which it is my province to treat in this locality. Your Sarsaparilla stands foremost in the market. Another has attempted by many worthless imitations to usurp its name and the confidence it has established with the people, but they will soon find that the credit of their medicines will sink, and of course without merit, sustain no support. A woman who had been for a long time afflicted with a disease of the womb, and was suffering from this pain in her bones. They had become so severe as to threaten her destruction, despair of relief, and refusing pain to her, I advised her to take your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks I knew from its formula, which your agent gave me, that it had a specific action upon the womb, and would relieve her pain, which it did in a few days, and in a few weeks restored her to perfect health. Her disease has never returned, and she is well again, and of course without any application to her knee

How False Reports may Originate.

A curious illustration of this is found in an anecdote told in a lecture by Mr. Spurgeon. A minister lived opposite one of the deacons of his church. A report got abroad that the minister had been seen to beat his wife, and the matter was brought before the deacon's meeting. There the minister said he had traced the spreading of the report to the deacon's daughter.—The good man, the deacon, said he would not have spoken, but his daughter's name having been mentioned, he must then state that when he was going to bed on a certain night, he did see (through the window blind of the lighted room) the minister beating his wife, and heard her scream. The minister was non-plussed; but he requested that his wife might be sent for and questioned. When she arrived she explained the whole matter. She said,—"Don't you recollect there was a rat in the room that night, that it got up on my dress, that you got frightened, and took up the poker; that I could not stand still, and ran around the room, you running after me with the poker. This is the explanation of the whole affair." Well, then, the lecturer would remark to his hearers, the next time they heard a story against a good man, let them say at once, "There is a rat at the bottom of it, I know," and that some simple explanation may account for the whole thing.

Advice to Young Ladies.—The Rev. John Dow, an eccentric preacher, is said to have expressed himself once as follows, in the pulpit, with reference to the ladies of his flock.—'The buxom, bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, full-breasted bouncing lass, who can darn a stocking, mend trousers, make her own frocks, command a regiment of pots and kettles, feed the pigs, chop wood, milk cows, wrestle with the boys and be lady withal "in company" is just the sort of girl for me and for any worthy man to marry. But you, ye pining, moping, screwed-up-waisted, putty-faced, consumption-mortgaged, music-murdering, novel-devouring daughters of fashion and idleness, you are no more fit for matrimony than a mullet is to look after a family of fourteen children. The truth is, my dear girls, you want, generally speaking, more liberty and less fashionable restraint; more kitchen and less parlour; more tee exercise and less sofa; more pudding and less piano; more frankness and less mock modesty; more breakfast and less bustle. Loosen yourselves a little, enjoy more liberty and less restraint by fashion; breathe the pure atmosphere of freedom; and become something as lovely and beautiful as the God of nature designed.'

How to Fix the Clock.—The *Country Gentleman* contains the following:—When the clock stops, don't take it to the repair shop till you have tried as follows: Take off the pointers and the face; take off the pendulum and its wire. Run over the ratchet from the *tick* wheel, and the clock will run down with great velocity.—Let it go. The increased speed wears away the gum and dust from the pinions,—the clock cleans itself. If you have any pure sperm oil, put the least bit on the axles. Put the machine together, and nine times in ten it will run just as well as if it had been taken to the shop. In fact this is the way that most clockmen clean clocks. If, instead of a pendulum, the clock has a watch escapement, this latter can be taken out in an instant without taking the works apart, and the result is the same. It takes about twenty minutes to so clean a brass clock and saves a dollar.

Erroneous Ideas.—There appear to be certain writers who systematically inculcate the doctrine that all who possess anything are little better than robbers, and that all who have nothing are oppressed. According to their theories, every man with a decent coat on his back is necessarily a tyrant, and every poor man a suffering saint. In no respect do these writers inculcate the principle which lies at the foundation of man's destiny, that every one of us must in some shape toil for our daily bread. The necessity of self-reliance is never heard from them. Their notion is that every body should have something done for him, as if the mass were not under any obligation to think, but were born into the world to be nursed, coddled, and flattered by the few.

A friend relates the following:—"A young lady having purchased an assortment of music at a music store on returning to her carriage, she recollected a piece she had neglected to buy. "Sir," said she re-entering the store, "there is one thing which I had forgotten, and which I must now request you to give me." "And what is that?" asked the young music seller. "It is, sir, 'One Kind Kiss Before We Part.' She meant the song of that name. The gay youth vaulting instantaneously over the counter, saluted the fair stranger. He lost his heart and his situation."

Cold Feet.—Cold feet are decidedly uncomfortable, and numerous receipts have been given to prevent it. A young lady in town has kindly furnished another, which she has tried and knows to be effective. She says:—"I am troubled with cold feet but I manage to keep them warm by lying in bed every morning until after my mother has built a rousing fire and prepared breakfast. I then get up, place my feet in front of the stove, eat my morning meal, read the news, after warming some flannels, and wrapping them about my "poor feet," return to bed, where I remain until nearly noon. I repeat this every 20 hours, and find it very comfortable. I think I shall survive."

Dr. Franklin recommends a young man in choice of a wife, to select her from a bunch, giving it as his reason, that where there are many daughters, they improve each other, and from emulating acquire more than a single child, spoiled by parental fondness. This is a comfort to people blessed with large families.

"I see the villian in your face," said a Western judge to an Irish prisoner. "May it please your worship," replied Pat, "that must be a personal reflection, sure."

Bettie Holt posts a fellow who married her one day and left the next. He was better at taking Holt than holding on.

Why is a French franc of no value compared with the Canadian dollar? Because it is worth-less.

Matchless misery has been defined as having a cigar, and nothing to light it with.

What is the strongest day in the week? Sunday, because all the rest are week-days.

What is that by losing an eye has nothing left but a nose? A noise.

Somebody says that every cord of wood given to the poor is recorded above.

The woman who neglects her husband's shirt front, is not the wife of his bosom.

NEW GOODS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, which will be sold at low prices. Their stock consists of

Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Dressing Cases,
Bottle Cases,
Watch-stands,
Money Boxes
Album Companions,
Stand Glasses,
Combs—a large variety,
Whisker, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Cribbage and Backgammon Boards,
Ladies' Work-box and Writing-desk combined.
Ladies' Satchels from 35 cents up.
A Good Album for 50 cents.

BOOKS and Stationery.

G. & S. have, as usual, a large supply of all kinds of School and Miscellaneous Books.—Stationery of every description, in Foolscap, Letter, Note and Fancy.
Ink Bottles—a large variety.

ASTONISHING!
ASTOUNDING!!
CONFOUNDING!!!
BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF
CONSUMPTION
BY THE
GREAT SHOSHONESS REMEDY
IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—Gentlemen:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours, had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not seem to relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq. Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through my whole system: at night I took a tablespoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before me at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.
J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Recve.
I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

48

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE
GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY
Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Louis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed affected some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in the annals of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Flats, $1.
For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Agents for Peterborough:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.
Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the Gutter Press and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., ten cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,
26 Ann St.,
NEW YORK.
January 32rd, 1867. 4-1y.

Epicures, Look Here!

AMERICAN
CAN VEGETABLES,
CORN, PEAS,
ASPARAGRASS & TOMATOES,
AT THE
Terrapin Restaurant.
PRICE, - - - - - 50 Cents per Can.
(Two pound Cans.)
G. CROWN.
Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45

For Sale, To Let, &c.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that excellent farm, Lot No. 21, in the 9th concession of Otonabee, consisting of 100 acres. There are 90 acres cleared in a good state of cultivation. The remainder consists of maple and beech land. There are 9 acres of Fall Wheat sowed at present and looking well, and will go with the place. Good cedar log house; good barns and stables; and the Farm is well watered. It is situated about six miles from Peterborough, and same from Keene.

For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

JOHNSTON COONEY.
Otonabee, October 1st, 1866. 40-3mos.

Farm for Sale!

In the Township of Mariposa, County of Victoria, consisting of 100 acres—50 acres cleared. Good buildings &c. Three miles from Manilla.

Address pre-paid,
JOHN G. JOHNSTON.
45-3mos. Peterboro'.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

CALL AND EXAMINE
The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,
WHIPS,
Curry Combs and Brushes!
Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,
AT
T. DONNELLY'S,
(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)
☞ Collars Warranted. ☜
Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the
OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,
Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and
WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and be more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866. 43 1y

For Sale!

300 half chests *JAPAN TEAS,*
350 do *YOUNG HYSON,*
250 do *TWANKAYS,*
100 do *GUNPOWDER,*
100 do *IMPERIAL,*
250 do *TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of *GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*
also,
350 green cases *GIN,*
100 red do *GIN,*
50 blue do *GIN,*
100 pans. *HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands) *BRANDY,*
300 cases *CLARET,*
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.
Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF
Coal Oil Lamps
Just received at
A. WILLIAMS.
Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by
GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE
AND
CLOTHING MANUFACTORY.

This establishment will be opened early this Spring.

FRANCIS LEMAY,

Begs to call the attention of his customers and all cash buyers to the fact that he will dispose of the remainder of his stock

AT THE FIRST COST PRICE!

So as to clear off every article in the shop before entering the new one. His stock is well assorted yet, in

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and must be all sold within a few weeks.

☞ Do not forget the shop if you are anxious for a bargain.

F. LEMAY,
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.
Peterborough, January 16, 1867. 3

DON'T FORGET THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

Where Goods are to be found

CHEAPER

Than anywhere else in Town.

JUST CALL

And ascertain the prices at which Goods are being

SOLD OFF!

JAS. W. DUNNET.
Peterborough, January 17, 1867. 3

GIVING UP BUSINESS!

LARGE CLEARING OUT SALE
OF
Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing,
At L. LEMAY'S.

HAVING decided to give up business on the FIRST OF MAY next, I beg to call the attention of my numerous customers, and all other CASH BUYERS, to my large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS and CLOTHING
NOW OFFERED
MUCH UNDER THE USUAL PRICES.

A large assortment of Prints, Factory Cottons and Striped Shirtings, very cheap.

All the Clothing has been made within a few months, and is known to be the Best and Cheapest in Town.

As I intend to clear the whole stock before leaving, parties in want of Good and Cheap Goods will do well to remember this Large Sale.

Sales for Cash only.

LOUIS LEMAY,
Hunter Street.
Peterborough, January 9, 1867 2-2m

DAVID LEMAY,
Wholesale and Retail
CONFECTIONER,
Manufacturer of
Steam Refined Confectionery,
Lozenges, Gum-Drops, French Bon-Bons.
BRIDES' CAKES MADE TO ORDER.
Tea Cakes, Biscuits and Pastry.

Fresh OYSTERS received daily.
PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LUNCH.

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS!

I would respectfully inform Country Store Keepers that I am manufacturing extensively, and can offer them articles in my line as low as any first class house in Toronto or Montreal.

Please give a call. All orders promptly attended to.

D. LEMAY.
Peterborough, November 1st, 1866. 44-3m

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S
Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

In Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.
Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ly 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 Broadway,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.
July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,
Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!!* Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years.* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over twelve thousand piano fortes.* Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte
ap 30-1yr

Music Books.

Instructors for the
DULCIMER AND VIOLIN
For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterboro', April, 1866.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEALER FARMS & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic.'

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SEELY."

Glu ester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beats, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Dennis Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 75 cts per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are compounded of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original air Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—For Indigestion, Nausea, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bott'e. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro Oct. 24, 1866.

DARLEY'S
Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the comfortable lymph or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part, causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the diseased vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved; all derangements of the digestive organs are corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

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SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
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PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuses of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To assure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
Over 139 King St. East,
TORONTO,
For the cure of
CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES
And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis stricture, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind; the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

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FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. These Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

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REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains
L——r Leaves.
M——a H——r
E——m B——k. T——m H——k.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

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December 1, 1864. 6mos.

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NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro January, 1865.

Peterborough Examiner.

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Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1867. No. 9.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

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EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

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Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
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Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

We keep every variety of Colouring and Bronzing Powders in stock of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

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W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

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BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

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C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro' 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. } JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Crockeryware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Hunter Street, Smith. 7

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c. &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions. &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, gent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walled and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

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WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

AS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

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GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

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BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

Has resumed his practice as

SOLICIT H INCHANCERY.

Peterborough, Nov. '66. 47.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL,

DENTIST.

Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 8 to 10 a. m. free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall George street, Peterboro', C W.

Peterboro', October 10 1866. 41-1y.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY.

G F. O R E.

Peterboro', Nov 20th, 1866. 47-6in.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,
Manager

Ontario Bank,
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing

SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

AND OTHERS, doing business in Peterboro, will find it to their advantage to call at the

NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE,

Next door to Nicholls & Halls, where great inducements are offered to Cash Buyers, as the advertiser manufactures himself.

Lunch at all hours.

Wedding Cakes of every description, quality and style of workmanship.

A. HALL.

Late of the firm of Goodwin & Hall.

Peterboro, Dec. 5, 1866. 49

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and and after Monday, December 3rd, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	10 00a.m.	Dep Port Hope	3.00p m
Kelleg's	10 23	Quay's	3 29
Omemee,	10 47	Perrytown	3.34
Lytle's,	11.10	Campb'lls	3 40
Brunswick	12.10	Summit	4 00
Manvers,	11 30	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr. Millbrook	12.00	Dep	4 40
Dep	12 10 p.m.	Manvers	5 08
Summit,	12 35	Brunswick	5.15
Campb'ls	12 55	Lytle's,	5.25
Perryt'n	1.00	Omemee,	5 45
Quay's,	1.12	Kelly's	6.08
Arr. Port Hope	1 35	Arr Lindsay,	6.20

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro'	3 30p.m.	Dep Port Hope	10.30a.m.
Frazerville	3.55	Quay's	10 53
Arr. Millbrook	4 20	Perrytown	11 05
Dep	4 30	Campb'ls	11.10
Summit	4 50	Summit	11.30
Camp bells	5.10	Arr. Millbrook	11 55
Perrytown	5.15	Dep	12.00 M
Quay's,	5 26	Frazerville	12.25 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.30	Arr Peterboro'	12 50

A. T. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.

November 28, 1866 49

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.30 a.m
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 3.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

Express at 12.55 p.m

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m. and 7.45 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS

AT 2.30 P. M.

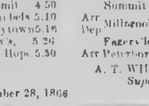
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.



Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $76 to $85 STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.
Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

JOHN BROWN,

Cabinet Maker,

UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER,

&c. &c.

COFFINS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Funerals attended with Hearse.

Opposite the American Hotel, George Street, Peterborough

SOFAS,	MATTRESSES
Book Cases,	OF
SIDE BOARDS,	Hair, Corn Husk,
BUREAUS,	COTTON,
EASY CHAIRS,	Sea Weed and Straw.
DINING and PARLOR	LOOKING GLASSES,
CHAIRS.	GILT MOULDINGS
WHAT-NOTS,	PICTURES.
TABLES,	Picture Frames,
&c. &c.	&c. &c.

Peterborough, December 5, 1866 49-3m

Poetry.

SELF-RELIANCE.

Self-reliance bids defiance
To a thousand petty cares;
Full of glory makes life's story,
And the highest honor wears.
Onward moving, still improving:
Borrowed plumes soon droop and fade.
Few are thriving without striving.
Success comes, through long delayed.

Self-reliant, brave, defiant,
Yet be not too stern of will;
Born of woman, be thou human,
Feel for human nature still.
Gold will sever hearts forever,
Though 'twas given but to bless;
Oh, despise it, do not prize it,
If sweet nature's loved the less.

Self-relying, self-denying,
Thus the cluster minds of old,
Grand and solemn, raised art's column,
Wrought the wonders we behold.
Though but lowly, we may slowly
Rise to eminence and fame;
Match the pages of past ages,
With a great and goodly name.

Selections.

TREVILLION.

'Where are you going to, daughter Alice?' said Mrs. Williams, rising up from her great arm chair, to intercept the passage of the pale but beautiful woman who was rushing from the apartment.

'I must go and seek my boy myself, mother; something fatal must have happened to him; never before was he out so late as this; pray let me go, or my head will grow bad again.'

'Your father, Alice, is out seeking him, and so are your two brothers, and old Jones, what can you do more than they are doing? The boy is gone home with one of his schoolmates to spend the evening with out your leave, and ought to have the stick laid about his back for giving us all this trouble. Daughter, sit down and try to compose yourself. See how calm I am!'

'Edward stay out without permission! Oh! my precious, only boy! perhaps he now lies dead in one of the old gravel-pits! or has fallen into the river; see how dark it is! What a fool I was to consent to his going to school so many miles off, and at this time of the year, too! Indeed, mother, I cannot stay here; I must go somewhere to search for him. Hark! I hear father's voice,'—and a hale, good-looking man entered the apartment.

'Then you have not found my Edward! Oh, father! how could you bear to see my face without him? I shall go distracted,'—and she wanted to force her way out of the room.

'Don't be a fool, Aly,' said her father, throwing himself into his own elbow chair in the opposite corner to where his wife was sitting, 'you make more fuss with that boy of yours than your mother and I have done with a dozen of you—he'll be back again, depend upon it, when he has had his fling out, and I hope you'll punish him for playing truant.'

'Have you been over to the school, father? Have you seen Mr. Owen, the master? Was Edward there in the morning? but time did he leave? Who was in his company?'

'How can your father answer so many questions in a breath,' said Mrs. Williams. 'Do you not see what a heat he has put himself in, with riding all about the country? but you think of nothing but your son—you have no such reason to be *proud* of him neither.'

'Nay wife, you might have spared her *that*, and at such a time too. Don't cry, Aly; you know we love Edward just as well as if he had been born in wedlock; and as for you child, I think the misfortunes and the cruel treatment you have received make you dearer to us than when you were railed," the beauty of the vale of Clwyd.'

'I did not mean to hurt her feelings, said the mother, 'she knows that well enough, but she might have offered to draw you a jug of ale, when she saw how fatigued and hot you were. I cannot do it myself.'

'Forgive me, mother—how could I think of *ale*, when my darling boy may be lost to me for ever? Those dreadful stone quarries! he has to pass close by them. Let me just go as far as them, I can take Winny with me.'

'I tell you, Aly, he is not there. Mr. Owen told me that he came to school as usual, but some misunderstanding had taken place between him and one of the older scholars, he knew not what about, when Edward stood up with a face as red as crimson and declared, 'he never would go to that school again.' Before any one could stop him he was off, and no doubt is concealing himself in one of the pits or quarries here about—he'll soon be tired of that.'

'What could they have quarrelled about?' said Alice, thoughtfully, 'and he is of so sweet a temper, too.'

'But confounded proud, you must own that, Aly; at any rate the boy is safe.'

'What could cause him to act in so decided a manner? 'tis very strange!' and the anxious mother threw her handkerchief over her face and wept.

Edward Williams did not return that night. Alice was in a state of utter distraction, and the grandfather and grandmother now seriously partook of her anxiety. The boy's uncles had both come back without gaining any tidings of him; old Jones, who loved the youth almost as well as did his mother, was not yet returned.—The search was to be resumed immediately after breakfast, when, suddenly, the object of all this trouble, and research, stood before them, pale, it is true, but cool, firm, collected; he threw his fine dark eyes upon the assembled group, paused a moment, as if undetermined how to act, then flung himself into his mother's arms, who, nearly frantic with joy, as she has been before with grief, strained him convulsively to her bosom.

'You have nearly killed your mother, my dear Edward,' at length said Mr Williams, very gravely, 'and none of us are better for this night's work. Give an account of yourself.'

'That can soon be done, my dear grandfather,' said the beautiful boy, with a face now crimsoned over. 'I was insulted at school, and I will not submit to insult; in returning home to—to ask a question of my mother, I passed by the unworked slate quarry, near Llencalas, and I heard a moan proceeding from it.'

'Well, my boy, proceed,' said Mr Williams, mildly.

'I told you, father, that he had not played us truant, said Alice, fondly, 'my Edward has too tender a heart.'

'I contrived to get to the bottom of the quarry,' said the boy, whose age was about fourteen years, 'and I found there a gentleman, who had fallen in, and who had broken his leg—'

'Poor gentleman,' said Mrs Williams, 'Well, Ned, what did you do with him?'

'Why, I could not let him lie there and die, said the boy, 'so I comforted him all I could, and told him I would soon bring him assistance; but first I tied his handkerchief about his leg, and propped it up, and left my jacket under it for a pillow; then I ran over to Llandlas, and got a cart and a couple of men and some ropes to help me, and we drew him out and carried him to the head inn—after that I had to get the surgeon for him, and Mr Davis was not at home, so I ran to Mr Jones, and he soon set the leg, but the gentleman looked very ill, and called me his '*deliverer*,' and begged I would not leave him, so I have been sitting up with him all night, and I have promised to see him again to day. Now, grandfather, do I stand excused?'

'You are a brave fellow, and always was,' said Mr. Williams, laying his hand affectionately on his grandson's shoulder, 'there kiss both your mothers, and come and eat your breakfast. I will ride over myself to the Druid and see the poor gentleman. Come, Edward, seat yourself, and begin.'

'I cannot eat, sir,' replied the boy, turning again deadly pale, 'I want to speak to my mother.'

The countenance of that mother turned unusually pale also, and her lip evidently quivered, as she said, 'but has happened, Edward? Can you speak to me here?'

'No, mother,' said Edward, almost solemnly, 'I wish to speak to you ALONE.'

'Come with me then, to my chamber' said Alice, 'but your grandfather speaks to you.'

'When you have finished this *mighty secret*, master Ned, I suppose you will be ready to accompany me to Llandalas?' inquired Mr Williams.

'In about an hour, grandfather, *I think* I shall be ready,' answered Edward, with a wave of the hand, and a dignity that rather irritated than pleased his grandmother, and his two uncles, who called out with a tone of derision, '*There goes the Emperor of Morocco!*'

The boy heard them, but not a muscle of that beautiful lip was effected by the taunt; only a deeper shade of melancholy passed across his brow, as he led his mother from the room.

'I cannot think what ails the boy,' said Mr. Williams, thoughtfully. 'I trust no one has *put him into the well of Ffynnon Enon*; if so it will cost me a good round sum to take him out again.'

Now, be it known, that this celebrated well, near Llandalas, in North Wales, is believed by the inhabitants round, to possess some mighty power of *witchcraft*, and that the old man or woman (as it would be) who had the charge of it, and was looked upon as its priest or priestess, could by some incantation or other, place the *spirit* of any victim that had displeased them within its waters, whereby he became melancholy, subject to fits, and altogether an altered person. Every one in Denbighshire has heard of the magic well of *Ffynnon-Enon*

'How can Edward be *put into the well?*' argued the grandmother, 'seeing he is such a *favourite* with old Griffiths, the well-keeper?'

'That stands for nothing,' retorted her husband, 'they are a sad set of spiteful capricious creatures, those old wizards: the boy may have offended him, and he looks strangely altered, me thinks.'

On! he has been up all night, and he has had a quarrel with one of his school mates,' said Mrs. Williams; 'I dare say he is going to tell his mother all about it, and she will be sure to take his part; I hope he is not going to vex her, poor thing; she has had trouble enough already.'

'Mother,' said Edward Williams, 'sit down, I want to ask you a question, but you must not *take on*, or feel offended with me. You know I love you more than all the world besides; love and *respect* you—oh, mother!' and he paused, while tears started to his eyes.

'What does this mean, my beloved boy? speak to me as you have ever done, openly, freely—'

'Ah!' sighed the agitated youth, 'but can I speak to you as I have ever done? Can I *respect* you as I have ever done?—*Love* you I shall ever do—*that* nothing can alter.'

'Go on,' said Alice, striving to master her powerful emotion, 'out with it all.'

'I will, mother; nay, I *must*, or I shall be choked. God knows how I have passed the night—the *sword* rings in my ears yet, and was cold upon my heart.'

'What *sword*, my child? what has passed?'

'Mother,' said Edward Williams, fixing his dark mournful eyes upon her, 'young Roberts told me not to give myself such an *air of a gentleman*, for I was nothing but a *bastard!* I called him a *liar* in return. Oh my dear mother, was I right? Is Roberts *indeed* a liar?'

'My own noble boy,' said poor Alice, clasping her son to her bosom, 'thank God! I can look my child in the face and hear him say this without anguish, without shame. Yet thou, dear and wronged one, it is true thou art my child illegitimate.'

'Oh, mother! how can *both* these things be true?'

'Sit down, my child, here, close beside me. Stay, I must fetch the letter; his letter; that of your father, Edward; I have been cheated—deceived—injured; but my own conscience and my God acquit me of all blame. Hear my pitiable story—

'When very young I was considered beautiful. I was called by the name of ———. No matter—it is over. I went to visit a relation higher in life than ourselves; there I saw one still higher, who made honourable love to me he said; obtained my heart, and with the entire consent of my parents we were married by banns in London.'

'My beloved mother,' exclaimed young Edward fervently, 'I could have sworn it was so. *You were then married?*'

'For a brief space, my child, I figured away in high life—had a horse, carriage, servants, every thing. You can remember nothing of all this: for before you were a twelve-month old, I received this letter from the man who was has enough to take advantage of some trifling mistake in the wording of the banns, to desert the woman to whom he had plighted his sacred vows at the altar of his God. Read it, Edward, and judge what must have been my feeling on receiving it.'

'Beloved Alice,

'My father has heard of our connection; he is all resentment, for, alas! you are rich in nothing but virtue and beauty. He has been examining the church-books, and has found out that the name I married you by is not only mis-spelled, but that one of my christian ones is altogether omitted. He has, therefore, severed the *legal* ties that bound us; those of affection can never be divided. Every thing in your present abode is your own, and an annuity of three hundred a-year will be regularly left for you, in quarterly payments, at ———, the bankers. I myself, am obliged to submit to my destiny, for I am wholly dependent on the will of my father, who insists upon my setting off instantly for India. May heaven bless you and my lovely boy At all events I leave you one consolation—*you are innocent.*'

'Villian,' said Edward Williams indignantly; 'what did you reply?'

'Nothing: I packed up my small wardrobe; left all my valuable jewels and trinkets behind me; reserved only gold enough to pay the expenses of my journey; and, after sending the key of the house to *this man's* father, I took you, my only treasure, in my arms, threw myself into a coach—arrived at my good father's house, and, putting the letter into his hands, calmly asked him if I had done right.'

'My noble! my virtuous mother!' cried out Edward in a transport, 'now, indeed, I am proud of you. What said my grandfather?'

'Just what I thought he would,' said Alice, 'my mother rather blamed me for not bringing away the jewels and what money there was in the house; but no—I scorned everything coming from such a source. Of course, I have never received a shilling of the annuity, nor have I ever had a single line from the *Honorable Edward Trevillion.*'

'From who I inquired the boy, starting up and looking with wildness in his mother's face.

'It is a name, my child, to which it seems you have no legal rite, at least to the surname—*Trevillion.*'

'Kiss me, dearest mother, again, again, now, for a time farewell. And he shot like an arrow from the bow.

'My young deliverer, my brave, my excellent boy. What can I do for you?—You have saved my life, be it my duty to take care of yours in future. What is your name, my young hero?' said the gentleman lying at the inn called 'The Druid,' at Llandalas, with the broken leg. 'we will be friends,' he continued, 'tell me your name?'

'*Edward*,' answered the boy, almost sullenly, with a look, which to the sick gentleman seemed inexplicable.

'That is my own,' said the invalid, 'what is your other name?'

'*I have no other*,' cried the boy indignantly.

'How is that?' inquired the gentleman, eyeing him with evident admiration, notwithstanding his cold and constrained air.

'My father robbed me of my name,' retorted the youth, his eye kindling; 'but he could not rob my mother of her honor—that was beyond his power. Pray sir, is not your name Trevillion?'

'It is,' said the recumbent gentlemen; 'how did you learn it, boy?'

'From a voice within me, sir—a voice called *instinct*, which, aided by the initials on your linen, assured me that I stood in the presence of one who, after calling me into being, *bitterly deserted his own offspring and the mother who love me.*'

'Merciful God,' said the stranger, and he fainted upon his pillow.

'Something must have agitated him,' cried the surgeon, soon after entering the room, and seeing Edward tenderly supporting his patient. 'I left him quite cool, and doing well, now he is in a high fever. Has any other person been here?'

'No, sir,' said the nurse, 'I just stepped out of the room to fetch something, as this young master was here who saved his life as one may say, and when I came back I found him thus.

'It is very strange,' said the surgeon. 'I cannot account for it; but he must be bled immediately—his senses are wandering.'

'I have killed my father,' thought Edward to himself; perhaps I ought to have stand till he recovered. But no; he wanted something to rouse him. He had no pity on my mother. Still I trust he will not die. It would have been better, perhaps, if he had perished in the slate-quarry. Yet that would have been very shocking. How ill he looks How wildly he talks. How his head burns. Let me water it with my tears. And he did so; night and day he sat beside him; gave him the medicine from his own hand; listened to his ravings when the hired attendant slept; nor could he be drawn from his bed-side; although his grand-father, who rode over daily to visit the sick gentleman, and offer him such assistance as was in his power, conjured the boy by the love he bore his mother, to relax his attendance on the stranger, seeing that his own health suffered so extremely by such constant watching. Nothing could persuade the boy to leave the stranger's couch.

At length the violence of the fever abated; the bone knit itself together; and the stranger was pronounced convalescent.

Not another word had passed between the father and son on the painful subject that had thrown around such a change in the health of the former. There seemed to be a tacit contest between them never to allude to it more. Mr Trevillion watched the attentions of young Edward with eyes suffused in tears, whilst the boy most carefully concealed, or attempted to do so, his own emotion.

'Edward *Trevillion*, at length murmured out the agitated father, after sending the nurse out of the room, 'does your mother live?' and his lips seemed convulsed; 'I have not dared to ask this question before; even now it seems too much for me.'

'She does,' answered the boy, surprised to hear himself addressed by his father's name, and wondering what was coming next.

'Another question, my beloved, my noble son,' said the stranger; 'is she still unmarried?'

How did the colour mount into that youthful cheek at hearing this. How did his bosom palpitate. He looked indignant, yet feared again to do injury to his new found father.

'You hesitate,' cried Trevillion, 'and all my hopes are over;' and his head fell upon his hand, while a deadly paleness spread itself over his fine countenance

'My mother was married, sir—*once*—*to you*—and is registered in Heaven. She needs no *second* marriage'

'Then, Alice, you are my own,' fervently exclaimed Trevillion. 'That marriage was a legal one. It was my father who wrote that letter; who suppressed all mine to her; who forced me to India, and then informed me my wife had united herself to another. I had lost all trace of her; only known that her relations lived in Wales—North Wales. I have come hither to seek her—to traverse every hill and valley until I could gain some trace of her. But the name of Williams is every where—it has deceived me, baffled me. In pursuit of Alice, my fondly believed wife, and you, my son, I fell by some accident into that quarry. You know the rest. Where shall I find her?'

'I will show you the way,' cried Edward, transported with joy. A post-chaise was instantly procured. All was explained: all was forgiven. Alice had again her carriage and her servants; she had more, she had an affectionate husband, and a son whose qualities as a man, did not disgrace those of a boy.

AWAY.

Away! Away!—And how the strong hearted and strong limbed boy feels it in every nerve and muscle when the hour of his liberty has come, the school door opened, the teacher's authority for the day over, and he can push and rush and run for the sleighing, coasting, snowballing or skating in the merry winter time; or the rough and tumble foot-ball, or manly cricket in the gay days of summer. What a joy careers in brain and body, all thro' him; a great muscular inspiration at the word—away! Or how he calculates, and thinks, and dreams, and wearies for the day when the promise of jaunt or journey is to be fulfilled. The new, the strange, and the far away delight his fancy. His ideal of more happiness is in new places and new faces; and, poor lad, let him have his notion, and rejoice in these hopes in the days of his youth, for soon enough he'll taste a little wormwood in his best cup, and find a thorn in his sweetest rose. Let him alone, to try to find all trouble forgotten when away; and blame him not harshly the while, for he is not indifferent to the pleasures of home tho' for a time he sighs to be away. It is not a wish, really, to part from parents and all the well beloved under the roof tree, but only he would like to get nearer to the unseen, and to enjoy what distance and story lend to his view. Away!—let him have it to joyous glee; let him have it to the very fullest, with a hearty hurrah on the liberty of the present, and the high expectations of delight on flood or field. Let him have it, for soon enough he'll be a bondman to labor, and then, even in his vacation, even in that so called freedom, when the tool is laid aside, or the desk is anvilled, cold carking care will have some business in his beating heart, and be drawing its ploughshare on his brow. Is it no' well to have a true, earnest, generous sympathy with youth, and to have a young green heart even tho' the "almond tree" may flourish on the crown.

How different is the "away" of the emigrant, even though his hopes—and what emigrant has not hope,—gild his yonder land, and cheer him on by the gleaming picture of success. It is something to have both animal and moral courage to take the exodus; and it is fortunate when there is a way as well as a will to follow after the prospective image of gold and silver that invites his devotion, and to make brave for toil or trial—but yet, unless, his soul be selfish and dead, the "away," the hour of the reality that puts his mortal mettle to the test is a cutting sword. He goes in a arch of the better, but he is leaving good behind as well. He is launching his bark, and baptizing it with a tear; and he hopes and prays it may be landed—but it may be stranded,—and the "away" flutters on his lips like an eaglet on the edge of its eyrie, that must, and wants, and fears to, fly.—But far worse, still, is it with the involuntary exile, for his heart must beat like a muffled drum, his sad march to a foreign grave; and as he goes, the Hebrew lamentation may be repeated over him "weep ye not for the dead, neither bemoan him; but, weep ye sore for him that goeth away, for he shall return no more, nor see his native country."

There is the "away," too, of him who goes to that "bourne whence no traveller o'er returns." It is a journey appointed for all to take,—but all do not have the preparatory summons. It is to some the crash and smash of the collision; it is the instantaneous unwarning, tearing, roaring explosion of the ship on the deep sea, without time for the length even of the publican's prayer, and dismounted limbs of men and women, tell of death too truly and too awfully there; or, that corpse have gone down, using a fathom down to ocean's undiscovered burial caves. There is no time given to say, or to bid farewell in such instances; and yet many live and labor, and seek and sin, as if they were to have a tranquil translation, in their own time, to terminate their connection with sublunary things. The "away" of the man of God on his death bed, is the triumphant trumpet note of his soul's jubilee; and save for the friends he holds so dear, he has no ties to unloose; and the mother with her maidens and his, and the son reverently beside the couch of his sire, can bid god speed to his "with a joyful sadness, or a sad joy, like as one leaves to look and linger on that glorious sun that drops behind the sea, so golden and calm, and to leave the night to bring up the rabble, if not the sorrowful procession of its funeral. We take heart of obeer from the sure and certain hope of its resurrection from the other side; and so with friends away up among the majority in the great redeemed and Holy Catholic Church their "away" is certainly their gain; and it is very much to be questioned if it is, all things considered, really our loss, tho' the pious platitudes of weeping comforters must needs almost always have it otherwise.

Away!—and does not the noble race horse, much as he is cared for, love to be unbridled, and uncurried, save by the sun and dews, and rains from heaven; and how he runs and rolls, and eats and sleeps his very full, and is all the better, the stronger and be happier for his summer holidays.—And old Dobbin likes it too, and tries to kick up his old heels in the park, and play the colt again, as he is sent to take a month's recruiting by the green sides of a comfortable watering place. And why not? for certainly many a horse has been more useful to the world than his owner. And Oscar likes to be unchained, and leave the kennel for a time, for ever if he had his own way—and what a time he has of it when there is no collar on his neck, and he can bound and bark, hunt his tail, and chase his shadow; now off in search of fun, and then back as if he would fain jump into his master's arms, and give him a comfortable hug, an amiable kiss of grateful companionship.

Now, there are far worse friends a boy may have, and far worse, and far meaner loves he may cherish, and far worse examples follow than those of a kindly horse; or of a companionable dog, with an eloquence in his wagging tail that has no hypocrisy in its profession of friendship; and who will go with him thro' disasters, poverty, and famine, even till death. That strange man Burns, the poet, somewhere in his letters, says, "that man is the god of the dog, and it would be well if man would serve his God with as unfaltering devotion as the dog does his." Yes, even a dog may teach a Christian a lesson!

As to the "away" business, I am long of coming to it, but then I am at it, too.—Every one has his own kind of preliminaries to a start. Get the portmanteau and the key, and then the packing, to an old travell, is a short work. Now, if I am to do anything in the way of keeping track of myself, the keys and buckles of the diary apparatus must be got hold of, and I must think a little, moralise a little, and even be prosy a little. Why, speaking of horses, even very good ones are stiff and stupid after some hard work, their paces are very short and stumbling, and very unlike making much of a journey, yet it is wonderful how they sometimes warm up, and get over the ground. Yes, both a writer and a critic may learn from a horse. Now, who knows but a brain, that has had little intercourse with an ink-bottle for nearly a year, may get to work again, and an idle pen into motion again, if you will only have patience with me at the outset? I know, without any one telling me, that, one inch away in narrative has not been made; and then, what's the use of all that has been written? Burn it, and seek another beginning, as they say many a minister has done half-adozen times on one text!—No! it's worth something just as a beginning, if nothing more. Of course, I can be told how to do the thing much better. For example, just to have jumped right into the Atlantic, always keeping a good ship between me and the sharks—easier done than keeping clear of the land ones. But, then, I have not done that; and, instead, have taken a roundabout way of finding the beginning for myself.

It is singular how the best laid plans are suddenly shattered; but it is just the old—and the new—truth, that "Man proposes, and God disposes." How busy the head was with things new and old, and a firm resolution for a winter's hard work—no matter what or wherein—when gradually, then suddenly, it demanded a vacation. It said, without mistake, that head work is the hardest work. The man on his muscle cannot understand that, though he can sleep himself all right after fatigue, in twelve hours at most. Well, sickness gave place to inactivity, but that again had to give way to change of scene and climate. But whither? I was fairly the waif of the wind of circumstances, but neither believing in, nor recognizing chance. Chance! how can there be faith in that: where can one find the "faithful and true" in it? I got my ticket as a doomed man gets his sentence, but then resolved to brave it, follow it to its terminus, and look about for new circumstances. It took me to New York.

Shall I try to touch, in light and shade that Gotham? In its position, as a seaport, it is admirable; in its trade, immense; in the taste of its public buildings, miserable; in its finer shops, substantial and costly; in its population, from the extremes of wealth and want, of virtue and vice. As old Rome gathered all the gods of the world within its walls, so New York gathers into it all the villainy of other countries, all the vices and incontinences known on

the earth, and tries to refine them into its ideas of civilization. It is a mighty maelstrom, ever sucking in, and in many instances sucking in to perdition the thousands who give themselves within its reach.—New Orleans, to all the aggravation of its former iniquity would not compare with it. Great is that there are the righteous there, and the resolute for good too, but it seems as if impiety had got such a headway that the pad, it and the paw cannot stem it:—as to the press, it is one of the surest evils, and adds to the current instead of restraining it. The great idea, and practice as well, of social life is bad, and it seems as if it must go on to worse. Even the churches have a stiff formal fashion in many cases; a cold elaboration about the sermons; and a polite respect, a kind of good mannered thing on the part of the audience. Of course there are exceptions, but comparatively few. I pass the political preachers, they call themselves preachers to the times. They want to be the Isaiah and Jeremiah of the christian dispensation, but though they have talent and wit enough, perverted them to the wrong day and place. It is very well, at the moment, to hear Beecher, for instance, but when you reflect, it feels a good deal like Sabbath profanation to be there. However, let New York, with its sorrows and its sins, its ministry and its minstrel-ic, its virtues and its vices, its business and its badness, it hopes and its hazards, pass on in our panorama. Every one in this country is supposed to know it, or at least about it; and only let me warn those who would go there that they will require to have on them a double suit of "the whole armor of God."

Extract of a Letter from the New Canadian Gold Region to the N. Y. "Tribune."

The Hon. Billa Flint, M. L. C. for Quinte Division, which embraces the northern locality, has discovered several apparently rich deposits, and in the faith he possesses has purchased from the Government something like a thousand acres of land, at the advanced figure now demanded. This, added to the several thousands previously owned by him, gives an extensive field for operation in the spring, which, it is understood, he intends to improve.

The Hon. Billa is an important man in this locality. In Elzevir he owns a village in the comprehensive sense that a man may be said to own a house—because he built it, and rules it—pronouncing what may and may not be practised within its limits.—"No spirituous liquors sold here" is one of the important edicts that have gone forth, and hence the thirsty coutiaux to thirst, for not in all the place can spirituous beverages be found. At this village—this model village—this village of Bridgewater, with its thousand inhabitants, the hon. gentleman of temperance and enterprise is now erecting a hotel to accommodate 300 gold-seekers. The work has commenced, and will early in the season be completed.

To the present time the Government has sold wild land at double its former value, viz., $1 per acre, to the extent following:—

Madoc, 4,300 acres, at $2 ...	$ 8,600
Elzevir, 5,500 acres, at $2 ...	11,000
Tudor, 550 acres, at $2	1,100
Marmora, 370 acres, at $2 ...	740
Total	$22,340

And purchases are still being made, faster, it is understood, than patents can be issued for them by the employees of the department. There is plenty of Crown Land unsold in these townships yet, however; enough, perhaps, to keep the clerks busy parchment-writing and record-reading for six months to come.

The Deputy-Commissioner of Crown Lands was here from the seat of government last week. The receipts of cash for lands at his department must have aroused him.

A traveller from one of the eastern townships reports gold found in Loughborough, 50 miles east of this place. He says in localities farmers have built fence with quartz rock, not knowing its character, and that fine specimens of gold are now being found in quarts that hitherto has been considered worthless. My informant being a most trustworthy gentleman, I have no hesitation in repeating his assertion.

An Adventure.

A gorernment employed of Gallic descent, returning from a social party a few nights since, was crossing the Suspension Bridge about midnight, when a man accosted him. The robber [for such he proved to be] was of a most ferocious aspect with long hair, and a fierce shaggy beard and haggard eyes. Presenting a pistol at the head of the unlucky wayfarer, he demanded "your money or your life." The gentleman searched his pocket-book but not a cent did he find therein. "I do not wish to search you," said the confiding bandit, "swear to me by the soul of your grandfather to do that which I direct you to do!" The dark river uttered its ghastly mutterings beneath, and the night wind stirred the long beard and raven locks of the wild-eyed robber. The gay Frenchman began to feel quiet uneasy, and to escape the awkward predicament, took the required oath. "To-morrow," returned the other, "you will return here with a fishing line, attached to the end of fifty dollars, and lower it from this side to the rocks beneath, I will be there to receive the sum. Fail not! Now go!" The affrighted monsieur did not wait a second bidding. Encountering a little further on a friend who was luckily out enjoying a walk in the bright moonlight, he related to him his singular adventure. Determined to get to the bottom of the mystery, the two immediately gave chase in the direction indicated, and overtaking the robber, threw themselves upon him. But the pistol was found to be nothing more than a well used pipe. In the scuffle of poisoning this formidable bandit, the black beard fell to the ground disclosing to the astonished captors, familiar features of a damsel well known to the rakes of the city. She was released on promising never to attempt such a mode of "raising the wind" in future.—*Citizen.*

ACCIDENT TO A SOMNAMBULIST.—A gentleman who is addicted to walking in his sleep, rose about three o'clock yesterday morning while yet asleep, and wrapping a blanket around himself, glided noiselessly towards the stairway. Just as he reached the head of the stairs, an alarm of fire was given directly in front of the house. Waking up with a start, he fell head foremost down the flight of steps, and by reasonable at the bottom. He was picked up, and it was discovered that he was bleeding pretty freely from a wound in the head. Medical assistance was procured, and no further danger is apprehended.—*Citizen.*

The public education in Spain is very backward, as may be imagined from the fact that out of a total of 72,187 municipal councillors, no less than 12,489 are unable to read or write. Among the number are included 423 mayors 933 deputy mayors.

An icicle in Newark fell and smashed a twenty dollar bonnet.

G. STETHEM & CO.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS Table, Pocket, Butcher and Hunting Knives; Wade & Butcher's and Rodger's Razors; Cartridges for Wesson's, Ballard's, Spencer's, Henry's, and the Warner's Snider Rifles; also for the best makes of Breech-loading and for Colt's Revolvers; Crucibles; Axes; Augurs; Chains; Mechanics' Tools; Cam & Son's Skates; Machine Saws; best Horse Nails and Rasps; Sleigh Shoe and all kinds of Steel; Bed Fastenings; Carriage Bolts; Walnut Stain and Varnishes; Sash; Nail Rods; Anvils, Vices, Stocks and Dies, &c., received

G. STETHEM & Co.,
Sign of the Cross-cut Saw, George st.
Peterboro, January 10, 1867. 2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Masonic—J. I. Davidson.
New Store—E. Lawder & Co.
Abstract—Township of Dummer.
Prunes—A. Hall.
Lord Derby—A. B Kidd.
Wanted—A good Tailor.
In Chancery—T. M. Fairbairn.
St. Andrew's Church Bazaar.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1867.

MASONIC LECTURE AND GRAND BANQUET TO THE GRAND MASTER OF CANADA.

On Wednesday, the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of the Masonic Order of Canada, Col. Wilson, of Simcoe, paid a visit to Peterborough, and in the evening delivered a lecture on the subject of Masonry, in the Victoria Hall. The wise precaution of admitting by ticket only was adopted, yet notwithstanding the house was really crowded.

The lecture was eloquent, and eloquently delivered, requiring for that purpose nearly an hour, and was most attentively listened to. It was a careful review of Masonry under its two aspects, that of being "operative" and "speculative," and treated of the order in respect to its antiquity and usefulness, and the teachings (to Masons) of its emblems; pointing out as they did—purity, justice, equality, and the strongest hopes of immortality; the order being founded on Faith in God, Hope in Immortality, and Charity to the Brotherhood. It was to Masons, at least, very entertaining, and although the general audience received neither signs nor passwords, they were equally pleased.

The members of the Fraternity came in a body, preceded by Principal King, who appeared to be Director of Ceremonies on the occasion; he was followed by the Masters, Col. Wilson, G. M., and then the Brethren. As soon as the Most Worshipful G. M. was on the platform, surrounded by Masters and Past Masters, by order of Mr. King, the Brotherhood received their G. M. with three times three. When announced, we expected to hear a perfect outburst, but the Fraternity do that with what we might call signs rather than sounds, and the mode was appreciated by the audience, if not understood.

THE BANQUET.

After the Lecture the members of the order retired in a body, but shortly after assembled at the Huffman House to enjoy a banquet given in honor of the distinguished visitor. The Bill of Fare was interesting and handled in good style. R. Dehnistoun, Esq., W. M. of the Corinthian Lodge, presided, having on his right Col. Wilson, Grand Master, Rev. V. Clementi, Grand Chaplain, Dr. Burnham, W. M. of the Peterborough Lodge, and A. H. Campbell, Esq., a member of the Grand Lodge of England; on his left, the Rev's Mr. Beck and McDonnell, W. Clinton, Esq., and others. About sixty altogether sat down. As soon as the edibles had been freely discussed and thanks returned by the Rev. Mr. McDonnell, toasts and bumpers became the order of the evening.

The usual loyal toasts, "The Queen and the Craft," "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal Family," "Her Majesty's Representative, the Administrator of the Province," were all given by Mr. Dennistoun and received with all the honors, and songs followed by Messrs. Henderson and Davidson.

Mr. Dennistoun then remarked that having drunk the usual loyal toasts they had now come to the toast of the evening. He would not, however, make any lengthened remarks as they desired to hear the honourable guest rather than their own voices. He therefore, would announce the toast, "The Health of the Grand Master of Canada, Col. Wilson." This toast was received with three times three by the brethren; this, in masonic style is not very noisy, but is impressive, and must have been rather impressive on the maternal of which the building is composed, as it trembled during the operation.

Col. Wilson, on rising, thanked them for the manner in which his name had been received and his health drunk. It was no small honor to be thus received, and he regretted that it almost left him speechless. He, however, had occupied much of their time before in his lecture on the "Craft," and would, therefore, be excused from making a long speech just now, and more especially so, as the general order was short speeches and long drinks. He thanked them again for the honor conferred. He would, however, ask the favor of proposing a toast —one that would be received with a good will, he well knew, and that was "The Masters and Past Masters of the order in Peterborough." They had done much to establish the Brotherhood and to keep it active, and he knew their names now would be well received. (Applause.)

The toast was then given and received with Masonic honors, taken from Col. Wilson.

Captain Sutherland returned thanks, remarking that he had just learned that he was the oldest Past Master but one present. He, however, was not accustomed to talk on Masonry; the water was his element, and he would certainly be more at home in responding to the Navy. (Applause.)

Song by Mr. Lawson—"When my old hat was new."

Dr. Burnham, W. M. Peterborough Lodge, was then loudly called for, and on rising said he scarcely knew what to say, as the "old hat" had taken everything out of his head. He had pleasure in responding to the toast; he believed it was well merited, and the tribute paid justly deserved. He (Dr. B.) could say that the Masons of Peterborough had always acted faithfully and honourably towards each other, and he well knew that the two Lodges were in perfect harmony. They were alike interested in all that concerned the order, and also in each others welfare, as what would effect one was felt by all. The members acted in truth towards each other, and all hoped that the lecture of the evening and the example set by Masons would have the effect of adding to their number.

Rev. V. Clementi, Grand Chaplain, also returned thanks, rendering a well deserved tribute of praise to the Past Master, and especially to Capt. Sutherland, who once refused to give up his charter when it was sought to sever connection with the Grand Lodge of England. He (Mr. C.) felt that not at the dinner table but in the pulpit was his proper place as a speaker, for he believed that every man should follow that for which he was educated and he certainly believed that every man should not be a preacher. One true most important duties of every man was loyalty to his country, and he who was loyal and discharged his other duties faithfully did all that could be reasonably required of him. (Applause.)

Mr. King, Most Worshipful Senior W., then in very fitting terms proposed "The Grand Lodge of England."

A. H. Campbell, Esq., responded—doing so most gladly, as a member of that Lodge All masons must look back to that Lodge for their origin, and also as one of the oldest Lodges in the world. He added that masonry was everywhere the same and its principles in every country venerated.

Mr. Campbell had no sooner sat down than he was called on to propose a toast.—Although it was too much to do just after responding to one. He would, however, do so and as they in their Lodges were secluded and their teachings and principles in consequence but very partially known. He knew that the evening's proceedings and banquet would do much to extend those principles. He would make no further remarks, but merely propose "The Guests," coupling with them "The Mayor of Peterborough."

Mayor Scott responded in his usual happy style, referred to the interesting lecture, and thought he had learned something from the clapping of hands, &c., imagining that he could now do it himself if that would make him a Mason. He had been learning all he could, and did really receive instruction from Dr. Burnham's eloquent response, in reference to the duties of the Fraternity towards their Brethren, which he hoped would be of profit to him.

Rev. Mr. Beck followed in a short speech, also the Rev. Mr. McDonnell.

Mr. McDonnell was sorry he did not have the pleasure of hearing the lecture, as he was desirous of learning all he could—as desirous as any of the ladies that had been present, and that was saying much. He had also tried to learn from their acts to-night and he hoped had made some progress. The Craft claimed great antiquity, dating from Solomon's Temple by some, and from John the Baptist by others. One thing he had learned, which if true, was deserving of praise, that in the late rebellion the Masons were said to be the only persons who extended charity to their opponents.

Mr. Clinton also responded.

Mr. King then gave "The Grand Chaplain," referring in fitting terms to the doctrines of immortality and the last do ies to the dying and remarked that no one deserved better to be remembered than he who attended to those last duties.

Rev. Mr. Clementi in a few brief remarks returned thanks for the mention of his name.

"The Ladies" then came from the chair. Responded to by Rev. Mr. McDonnell.

"The Press" also came in for a share of the honors Responded to by Mr. Romaine and Dr. Poole of the *Review* and by our humble selves.

Then the Junior Warden, Mr. C. Cameron, gave the closing toast—"Happy to meet, sorry to part and happy to meet again"—which proved the sign for separation; when, after a very pleasant evening, all separated, after singing "Auld Lang Syne," the general expression of opinion being that a pleasant and instructive hour had been passed.

LECTURE.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, W. M., delivered a very instructive and interesting lecture in the Methodist school room, on Wednesday evening last. Subject—"Man the Architect of his own fortune."

Wm. Clinton, Esq., presided during the lecture, before which he made some remarks in reference to the proposed subject and the truthfulness of it, as verified in the lives of many eminent men, and one referred to was Benjamin Franklin who rose from an obscure station to the highest positions in society.

The Rev. Lecturer being introduced commenced by asking, "what is man?" a question which he remarked was often variously answered. but it had been remarked by a celebrated poet, the proper study of mankind is man; man was the subject of the present lecture, not in a metaphysical sense, but in reference to the fact that he was "the architect of his fortune" in this life at least. He then laid down the principle that, every man possesses in himself the means of shaping his own destiny and position among men, through energy, industry and prudence, to take advantage of the tide in his affairs, which taken at proper times, leads to fortune. He then showed that fortune m ant variously. But the fortune which he would show man was Architect of, was situation in life and the happiness or misery arising therefrom. He dwelt at some length on the purposes, desires, principles and appetites of men and of the ruling causes of their actions, among which were thirst for wealth, love of applause, &c. He dwelt more largely on those principles which should govern all our actions, and keep us under moral control, and nothing was so powerful to this end as religion, and he referred to a saying of Patrick Henry as recorded in his will, viz:—"I have now," said he "disposed of all my property to my children. There is one thing I wish I could give them and that is the christian religion; if they had that they would be abundantly rich, but without it, though they owned the whole world, they would be poor indeed." He closed this most instructive lecture with some wholesome advice in reference to shaping our fortunes: and to seek the *right* and *attainable* only. He referred to the crowded state of the professions of law and medicine, and the results; but quoted the remark of an eminent lawyer, that there "was room up stairs."

The lecture was listened to attentively throughout, and by a large and appreciative audience, and we hope will not fail to be remembered by the young men to whom it appeared especially directed.

The Government mining engineer attached to the staff of Sir William Logan, chief of the geological survey department, having made his official report in reference to the Madoc gold fields, and that report being of the most favorable character, would it not be well for the people of our town to consider what interest they have in the matter. M. Michel remarks in his report that, "the Richardson mine is as remarkable for its richness as it is for the circumstances under which the gold is found." He says further, that in his opinion it is not an exceptional case, and that gold will be found in many other places in the locality. He himself visited a number of lots in Madoc, Elzevir Marmora and Hungerford; from his examination of them he came to the conclusion expressed above. Any person who refle ts for a moment must see that the finding of gold in one isolated pocket, in a region of country having the same geological formation, would be a very much more extraordinary thing, than finding it throughout the whole range. If this be so, we are naturally led to enquire, what is the extent of country embraced in what, for convenience, we will call the Madoc formation, and what general direction does the formation take, Madoc being the starting point It is much to be regretted that Ir William Logan has not given more attention to this part of our country, as if he had we would be in a better position to answer the questions proposed. From the best information that we can obtain, however, we are led to the conclusion that there is to the north and north east of Peterboro a large tract of country presenting the same geological features as the tract in and around Madoc. This statement involves the answer to our second question, viz, the direction of the range, it being north west from Madoc, if our information be correct as to places Peterboro is in an admirable position as a point of departure for the gold fields, and we think that our merchant would do well to take some steps to bring the fact before the public at a distance from us, say in the form of advertisement in New York and Boston in the East and Chicago and St. Louis in the West. We are aware that many wild and improbable stories are told, that men in their heat and desire make statements that are wide from the truth; or to say the least of it, they allow their heat and desire to run away with their judgment and imagination, everything that looks metalic bright and shining may be gold; after the tale has passed through some other hands the may be is dropped, and it really becomes gold. We base our conclusion that the coming spring will witness a very large emigration into our gold fields on these wild rumors, but as we have intimated upon M. Michel's report. Let the fact, then, that Peterboro is the largest town antiguous to the region be made known at the points indicated. Let it be known that it has railroad connection with the outside world; that everything that miners may need in the way of tools, clothing, food, tents, &c., can be had here at as cheap rates, yea much cheaper than in the United States, that any person wanting a good outfit of clothing could come and prospect and thus satisfy himself, purchase his clothing and save enough to pay his expenses should the gold turn out a myth, and we will soon find that this will be the great starting point for the gold regions

Superstition.

In the last issue of the *Review* there is a short paragraph, headed a "Charge Repudiated," in which a Mr. McDonald is said to express a desire to contradict the assertion that his child had the small pox, and the Editor of the *Review* forgets himself therein, and adds a word or two of his own—becomes an advocate for Mr. McDonald so as to get a fling at us. Now, a lecture by the Editor of the *Review*, on superstition, would be entertaining no doubt, instructive we will not add, till we hear. But whenever he announces his intention of delivering one on the subject, we will, if well, go and hear him; if he write an essay thereon we will read it if possible. But we would remind the refuter and the writer of the refutation that there is a character of whom it said, "nor whosoever loveth or maketh a——"

We make this remark because we know that the Editor was fully aware even while penning it, that what was stated was not true. As to following the example of the majority referred to, there is a trite saying that we prefer, viz:—"Go not with the multitude to do evil." Perhaps he prefers company at the risk of travelling the "broad way," and entering at the "wide gate" of destruction, because "many there be that go in thereat." Certainly he must be fond of the doubtful when he willingly publishes a falsehood to gratify any one. We assuredly will travel alone rather than keep his company in that path. Truth may be blamed, but never shamed.

Madoc.

From the Madoc *Mercury* we learn that the gold fever still exists there, and has extended also to the United States. Last week a correspondent of *Harper's Illustrated Weekly* paid a visit to the mining district to learn particulars. The lots where the most active work is going on are, 20 in the 9th con., also 22; lot 20 in the 6th con., 24 in the 4th, 23 in the 6th. About 2000 persons from Prince Edward Co., alone, it is computed, will have visited the place ere the snow goes away. The *Mercury* also says that it is reported that 8000 Chinese may soon be expected from California. Lumber is in great demand at the place. New mining companies are being formed.

Some time ago we referred to an instance of careless driving by which an old man named Robert Erskine was run over, and received severe injuries, consisting of bruises and a broken arm. We are glad to be able to state that he is recovering from the effects of those injuries. The person who caused them has had to pay for his carelessness. He compromized the matter and gave Mr. Erskine $20, besides paying the doctors bill. We learn that his name is Hendrahan and lives in Douro; not Hendrou of Dummer as first reported.

Lecture at Lakefield.

On Tuesday next, the 5th of March, a Lecture will be delivered in the School House, Lakefield, by the Rev. Vincent Clementi, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The proceeds of the Lecture will be devoted to the fund now being raised by the Building Committee of the English Church, for the purpose of paying off a portion of the debt ($1000) still outstanding against the church

New Store.

It will be seen by our advertising columns that E. Lawder & Co. have opened an extensive establishment of ready-made clothing and Dry Goods, in the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Scott & McDonald George Street, where they offer bargains to all who may favour them with their patronage.—They advertise a complete suit as $12, and invite an examination of the stock.

A grand banquet was given at Portsmouth by the Mayor to Lord Monck on the 30th, in special acknowledgment of his services as Governor General of Canada.

The *Leader's* London correspondent says there is a rumour given on something like authority, that a residence is about to be established in Ireland for the Prince of Wales, who will pass a certain portion of the year in that country.

The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* states the project of a Loyal visit to Ireland in the course of the year is still under consideration:—"The Prince of Wales, it is well known, is anxious to have an Irish residence, and to spend at least as much of the year there as the Court ordinarily does at Balmoral or Osborne; and the Princess, who has as yet seen only England and Scotland, is, it is whispered, almost inordinately anxious to see the third of her future kingdoms; and imagines it must be rather like Denmark in its general aspect, which, I dare say about the Giant's Causeway it somewhat is. The interesting condition of her Royal Highness's health at present forbids, of course, any immediate consideration of the project. Then there come the Court duties of the season, the State visit of the Czarewich and his bride to England; but it is expected here, and I believe strongly hoped by the Government, that the Court of the Prince will be established in Ireland for some months of the Autumn."

AN ELOPEMENT CASE.—A minister named Vandenburg, living at Lachute, lately eloped with the sister of the gentleman with whom he boarded, taking, alas, a horse and sleigh which he sold. The girl pretended to be going to Montreal to visit some friends. Vandenburg offered to drive, having some business in the city. There were no suspicions until a neighbor arrived from the city and informed the gentleman that he saw his horse and sleigh at the American Hotel, in the possession of another man. Vandenburg and the young woman, it was discovered, had stopped at the Albion, as Mr. and Mrs. Wood, from Friday to Monday and then set off for the land of free love. The scapegrace, it is said, leaves a wife in a dying state at Cobourg.

"Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine," for March, is now before us. It is a very good number. The plates will be appreciated by the lovers of fashion, and the reading is in the usually attractive style of the Lady's Magazine.

COUNCIL OF SMITH.

SMITH, Feb. 18th, 1867.

The Council met. All the members present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following By-laws received their several readings and were passed.

A By-law to amend By law No. 196 in respect to statute labor to be performed by persons between the age of 21 and 60 years of age and not otherwise assessed, and searching for and taking timber, gravel, stone or other material for making and keeping in repair any road or highway, &c.

A By-law to amend By-law No. 176 in respect to geese and other poultry trespassing upon the property of the neighbors of their owners, &c.

A By-law to appoint Over-seers of Highways, Poundkeepers and Fence Viewers for the present year.

The auditor's report was read and adopted, and the Clerk instructed to have 150 copies printed in sheet form.

A motion was passed directing that the amount to be paid for a certificate to obtain a license to keep a tavern should be the same as in the past year, viz., $20.

Below will be found a short note from the Rev. Mr. Johnson, concerning the case of small pox alluded to by us a few weeks since. We would not have referred to the matter again but for the unblushing untruthfulness of the party who thus seeks to free himself—rather herself—from the charge of indifference to the life of her child, by exposing it to the inclement weather; and, also, of risking the health of others, because of what we justly styled her "superstition," it became a matter of veracity with us, and Mr. Johnson's note will set that to rest:—

MR. STRATTON.

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request, I make a brief statement respecting a case of small pox, which came under my notice.—About four weeks ago, I met upon the sidewalk near the parsonage a woman carrying a child in her arms. She accosted me by inquiring my name, and informing me that she was on her way to my house to get her child baptized. I asked her where she was from? and she replied, "From Emismore." Knowing that there were cases of small pox in that Township, I inquired if her child was well, to which she answered, "Perhaps you would not like to have me take the child into your house, as it is just recovering from the small pox" Upon which she uncovered the child's face and showed me several spots or pustules, which certainly, to an unprofessional eye, had the appearance of the small pox. I am not sure that she mentioned her name, but she informed me that she was the sister of Mrs. —— of Ranksmore, whose husband had died recently of that disease. On my expressing a willingness to call at the hotel where she might be staying and baptise her child, she informed me that she kept her child at Mr. B's store, while her husband was shopping in the Town.

I may add that I learned from a gentleman at Bridgenorth a few days previously, and who had himself taken the small pox at the same house, where I met him while this woman's brother-in law was dying, that the children of this woman were all then sick with the small pox, and either the woman herself or her sister was present and heard the statement without contradicting it.

You are at liberty to publish this statement.

I am, sir,
Yours truly,
J. H. JOHNSON.

Peterboro', February 23rd, 1867.

An Editor on a "Wild Goose Chase."

(For the Examiner.)

DEAR EXAMINER,—Perhaps it will be amusing to your readers to learn that a certain Editor of not 20 miles from Peterborough has lately had what may justly be termed "A Wild Goose Chase." It happened in this wise, one or two of our citizens had been to the back country, and brought some sand containing what bore strong resemblance to the yellow trash, known as "gold." This was subjected to the keen eye of the "keener man," and pronounced "rich," to himself of course, when immediately he and another friend went on a "chase after the Golden Goose. Northward! Northward! Northward! full *forty-eight long weary miles* did they eagerly drive, imagining that every stone in Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos was gold, but to their dismay, horror and dissatisfaction they did not find even a golden "gosling." They retraced their steps, sadder but wiser, declaring the whole a "hoax," and fully convinced "that all is not gold that glitters."

Yours, &c.
GOLD.

Peterboro', Feb. 27th, 1867.

Philadelphia is about to build $1,000,000 worth of new school houses.

THE CONFEDERATION BILL.

The following appeared in the *Globe* of Friday last, anent this question:—

We received last evening from Mr. J. Gordon Brown, who is at present in England, a synopsis of the changes made in the Confederation scheme by the Delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Mr. Brown had not seen Lord Carnarvon's Bill when his despatch was made up, but we have no doubt that the measure will be found to be in harmony with his information.

The name of the new Confederation is to be CANADA! Upper Canada is to be styled the Province of ONTARIO; Lower Canada is to be called QUEBEC; and the other Provinces are to retain their present designations. We fancy this is as good a selection as could have been made.

The general features of the scheme of the Quebec Conference are maintained; but we deeply regret to learn that there have been several very important modifications made in matters of detail

And, *first*, a serious change has been made in the annual grants from the Federal chest for the support of the Local Governments. Under the Quebec scheme it was provided, that each Province embraced in the Union should receive from the Federal treasury an annual grant equal to eighty cents per head of its population, as established by the census of 1861—such old to be in full settlement of all future demands upon the Federal Government for local purposes. The annual burden thus imposed on the Federal chest was as follows:—

Upper Canada, pop.,	1,396,091	$1,116,873
Lower Canada, "	1,111,566	889,253
Nova Scotia, "	330,857	264,686
New Brunswick, "	252,047	201,638
Total annual grant, ...		$2,472,450

These annual grants were not to increase in future years with the increase of population, but to remain permanently at these figures. But this principle, it now appears, has been overthrown by the Delegates so far as regards New Brunswick. That Province is to receive an increased subsidy from time to time, as her population increases, until she has 400,000 people and her grant will amount to $320,000. Then the increase is to stop, and her grant, like that of the other Provinces, is to remain stationery—but at $320,000.

It will be recollected that under the Quebec scheme, New Brunswick had a special advantages over the other Provinces. The 65th resolution declared:—That "the position of New Brunswick being such as to entail large immediate charges upon her local revenues, it is agreed that for the period of ten years from the time when the Union takes effect, an additional allowance of $63,000 per annum shall be made to that Province." Our despatch does not say that this special grant is to remain a part of the scheme, in addition to the new boon conferred on New Brunswick—but we infer that it is; and if so, very great injustice has been done to the other Provinces.

But this is not the worst. It appears that the Delegates have agreed to increase the grants to all the Local Governments; and that not on the just principle of population adopted at Quebec, but in a manner totally irrational and most unjust to Upper Canada! In addition to the eighty cents per head distributed as already shown, the Delegates have agreed that the following annual grants shall be paid permanently from the Federal chest:—

To Upper Canada	$50,000
To Lower Canada	70,000
To Nova Scotia	60,000
To New Brunswick	50,000
Total additional grants	$265,000

Had this sum of $260,000 been distributed according to population as determined by the census of 1861, the distribution would have been as follows:—

Upper Canada	$117,449
Lower Canada	93,513
Nova Scotia	27,854
New Brunswick	21,204
Total	$260,000

The whole grant for local purposes under the scheme as amended will now be as follows:—

Upper Canada	$1,196,873
Lower Canada	959,253
Nova Scotia	324,686
New Brunswick	314,638
Total	$2,795,450

These grants, *at the estimated populations of the several provinces on 1st January*, 1867, give the following rates of grant per head:—

	Population.	Per head.
Upper Canada..	1,802,056	60 cents.
Lower Canada..	1,288,880	74 "
Nova Scotia....	368,781	88 "
New Brunswick.	296,064	110 "

Nothing could be more scandelously unjust to Upper Canada than this, and we are amazed that Mr. Howland could be a party to it.

The *second* departure from the Quebec scheme is, that until Prince Edward Island comes into the Union, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have between them the four seats in the Upper Chamber that the Island was to have had. The distribution will now be as follows:—

	Population.	Members.
Upper Canada	1,802,056	24
Lower Canada	1,288,880	24
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	663,884	24

There is nothing to palliate this change. Under the Quebec scheme, the injustice to Upper Canada was marked enough—but to add to it in this manner was totally indefensible. Why, the three Provinces of Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick united have but 150,689 people more than Upper Canada, and yet they are to have 48 Legislative Councillors and Upper Canada but 24. Every Upper Canada Councillor will thus represent 75,085 people, while the average of all the rest will be but 40,682.—The thing is utterly unfair.

The House of Commons will start with the following distribution of seats and remain so until the Census of 1871, when Upper Canada will get a number of additional seats:—

Upper Canada	82
Lower Canada	65
Nova Scotia	19
New Brunswick	15
Whole House.....	181

The *third* departure from the Quebec scheme is that the Crown is to have power to enlarge the number of Legislative Councillors to a limited extent, when necessary to prevent a dead-lock. This is an unquestionably an improvement upon the original scheme.

The *fourth* departure from the Quebec scheme is the transference of control over the Fisheries and over Penitentiaries from the Local to the General Government.—It is just putting in the wedge of Federal interference in local matters. The most distinct and apart are the duties and functions of the two governments the better.

Last, but very far from least, comes the Sectarian School question. And here, as the wording in not so clear as we could have desired, we give the *ipsissima verba* of our despatch:—

"In reference to the School question, clauses have been introduced, *first*, stating that any privileges granted to Separate Schools in Upper Canada shall also be granted to *Separate Schools in Lower Canada*; and *second*, that all measures about Separate Schools shall be subject to an appeal to the Governor-General in Council."

As to the first of these provisions, it seems very harmless. There is not much danger of an Upper Canada—we beg pardon—Ontario Legislature passing laws for the further extension of sectarianism in the working of our Common School system. The meaning of the second provision is, unfortunately, not clear. The 51st resolution of the Quebec scheme provides that "any Bill passed by a Local Legislature shall be subject to disallowance by the Governor-General within one year after the passing thereof;" and if nothing more is done in the Confederation Bill than to confirm this power of disallowance, and to tasic the precise mode of bringing objections to any Separate School Bill fully under the notice of the Federal Executive, with a view to its disallowance—there can be no possible objection to that. So long as the power of interference of the Federal authorities is merely negative, little harm can result. What was to be feared was the outrageous proposal to clothe the Federal Parliament with the right to legislate in school matters in direct defiance of the Local Legislature

These we understand to be the whole of the departures made from the original Quebec scheme. Some of them are quite unreasonable and exceedingly unjust; and we can hardly understand how the representatives of Upper Canada have consented to them. There may possibly be yet an opportunity of amending some of them. When we have the Bill at full length, we we will be in a better position to survey the whole question. But, meantime, we have no hesitation in stating our opinion, that if the whole tale has been told in our despatch —if there are no other changes to be heard of—the Bill, with all its defects, will be an immense boon to the people of Upper Canada and we will heartily rejoice when it receives the royal sanction.

CABLE ITEMS.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The session of the first Parliament of the North German States was formally opened yesterday. The King of Prussia, the members of the Royal Family, and Herr Von Bismarck were present. The King in his speech from the throne said, he was encreased as no German Prince had been for ages. All hopes for the future welfare of the nation now rested on an accomplished fact of a united Germany. He recommended the Parliament to form a new constitutional union, which would be defensive in its character, and give unity, liberty and power to the fatherland.

FLORENCE, Feb. 24.—A telegram, from Naples, reports that a magazine of gunpowder exploded at Posilippe, near that city, and a number of lives were lost.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Despatches have been received here which state that all the non-German members in the Austrian Diet have united.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—The Government of Spain will immediately form a Board of Public Works for Cuba.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25, noon.—The *Arabian* from Liverpool, for Savannah, was lost on Tucker Rock, off the coast of Ireland, yesterday. No particulars have been received.

LONDON, Feb. 25, midnight.—In accordance with the programme announced by the Government on the 11th inst., resolutions on Reform were introduced in the House of Commons this evening. M. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, opened the debate on the part of the Government. He proposed four new franchises and the change of some borough seats.

Mr. Bright followed and made a strong speech in opposition to the scheme of the Derby Administration.

A despatch from Tientsin, China, reports that the Tycoon of Japan had been shot.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.—The *Minerve* returns to this subject, and reaffirms the statement that hereafter the management of all the Catholic Schools in British North America, is to be by law taken out of the hands of the existing lay corporations, and placed in the hands of the Roman Catholic Bishops. There may be a great deal said on the merits of that change in itself; but what an insight does it furnish as to the nature and consequences of the mode in which the Confederation scheme has been worked, when the people of these Provinces, who are said to enjoy self-government, and to have asked for the enactment of this plan, hear of one of the most important clauses of it for the first time from a Catholic journal published in Cincinnati. We venture to say that this clause could be carried in none of our existing British North American Legislatures, and, after Confederation, could be carried in only one of the new legislatures which will be established by that measure, and yet it is to be made law for us in England, on the solicitation of Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax, almost before any in these self-governing colonies had even heard of it, had not an organ of an ecclesiastical body in a foreign country permitted to exercise its gratification at the concession which that body had obtained. *The Globe pr fesses to doubt this intelligence*; but there is no reason that we can see to doubt it, and we already perceive indications of its convic ion of the fact in the toning down of its utterances upon the subject, preparatory to accepting it with all the rest of those unconstitutional proceedings against which it has so long professed to struggle, but to which it is now exerting itself to give effect.—*Herald.*

A TENDER HEARTED BUTCHER.—The Toronto *Evening Telegraph* is responsible for the following curious story:—A few days ago a respectably dressed woman entered a butcher's shop on Queen street, and ordered some meat. The butch r pretended to cut off the piece she desired, and while doing so noticed her pick up three or four pounds of sausages and hide them under her cloak.—She was a regular customer of the butcher, and occupies a good position in society.—So thoroughly surprised and pained was he at the theft, that the knife he was using dropped from his hand, and he fell to the floor, while a stream of blood ran from his mouth. Medical attendance was immediately procured, and it was found that a blood vessel had burst, and that the man was in a very precarious condition. We are pleased to state, however, that he is now recovering. The woman who, by her thieving propensity, so nearly caused the man's death, left the shop in dismay. It is to be hoped that this will cure her of her kleptomania.

The Quebec *Mercury* laments over the failure of justice at the recent criminal term in that city. "A woman murderer of the most brutal character, and who fully qualified himself for the gallows, escaped with a conviction nor manslaughter only. In another case a citizen crippled for life by an assailant who had fired upon him three times, had the satisfaction of seeing the acquittal of the defendant on evidence which nobody seemed to have believed except the jury, and possibly the judge, a comparative stranger to the district, and to all the parties who testified in the case, and the class of persons to whom they belong. In another case of a most atrocious character the accused were discharged from the absence of witness whom the country does not chose to lodge and board until the trial of the cases they are bound over in."

ILLness OF MR. T. C. STREET.—The St. Catharines *Journal* of Tuesday evening says:—"We are sorry to learn that Mr. Thomas C. Street, M. P. P., for Welland, is suffering from illness. His nervous system has been somewhat unstrung by the suspension of the Bank of Upper Canada, while the heavy losses he has sustained have produced most serious effects. Not only is his nervous system unstrung, but his eyes

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so!"—"Exactly!"—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt 'cowley' in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he looked appetite, was weak, languid or unusually oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" " " " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" " " " I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

" " " " I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. " " " The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

" " " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

O. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some au port from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Vegetan Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,

Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SELLY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any other ever discovered. Families, livery-men and painters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Baines & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, o. a family that does not use it.

R. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c, where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

EVERY BODY SAYS SO

That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Arab an Heave Remedy" is sure for anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for Coughs, Colds, Thick Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses. As a Condition Medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand

Remember the name, and see that the signatures of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 47

BRYAN'S WAHOO.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affection. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25 cts. per box

New Advertisements.

WANTED!

A *GOOD TAILOR*. *Apply at the Examiner* Book Store.

Peterboro', February 27, 1867. 9-1in.

PRUNES! PRUNES!!

A FINE SAMPLE just received and for sale Cheap, at the Confectionery Store, Simcoe Street.

A. HALL.

Peterboro', Feb. 28, 1867. 9-1in*

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No. 155, C.R. will be held

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

At half-past seven o'clock, in the Lodge Room, Market Block.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.

J. I. DAVIDSON,
Secretary.

Peterborough, February 28, 1867.

LORD DERBY

Need not be expected in Peterborough just yet, but

A. B. KIDD

HAS opened a COMMISSION AGENCY in Peterborough, whereby any person may send to wholesale houses of Montreal for goods of all kinds. Orders sent about the 20th of every month.

He is also selling Teas from 2s 10d, Coffee at 1s 6d, Raisins at 6½d, Currants at 4d, Grey Cottons from 5d, White Cottons from 7½d.

Office adjoining Thompson's Photograph Gallery, up stairs, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's.

Peterboro', February 28, 1867. 6-tf.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the estate of Robert Scott, late of the Township of Dummer, in the County of Peterborough, deceased.

ROBERT HUTCHINGTON and CHARLES STEPHENSON, *Plaintiffs.*

AGAINST

WILLIAM H. STEPHENSON, *Defendant.*

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Chancery made in the matter of the estate of Robert Scott, late of the Township of Dummer, in the County of Peterborough, deceased, the creditors of the said Robert Scott, who died in or about the month of January, 1864, are, on or before the TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF MARCH, 1867, to send by post, prepaid, to Robert Dennistoun, of the Town of Peterborough, Esquire, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my chambers, at the Town of Peterborough, on the TWELFTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D., 1867, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1867.

W. H. WELLER,
Master at Peterborough.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Pliff's. Solicitor. 9-3in

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

BAZAAR!

A BAZAAR in connection with the above Church, will be held in the TOWN HALL, Peterborough,

On Wednesday and Thursday,

13th and 14th MARCH next,

When a Large Collection of USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL WORK will be offered for sale.

Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the following Ladies:—

Mrs. Dennistoun, Mrs. Nicholls,
Mrs. Kempt, Mrs. Lundy,
Mrs. Romaine.

The Refreshment Table

Will be under the superintendence of MISS NICHOLLS and MISS DUGAN, to whom contributions of refreshments may be sent.

☞ DINNER served from ONE to FOUR o'clock, p. m.

Doors open at TWELVE o'clock Noon.

ADMISSION 12½ CENTS.

Peterboro', February 28, 1867. 9

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, with the Sum assured; if after 20 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths: after 31, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary*, MONTREAL.

W. CLUXTON, *Agent*, Peterborough

February 20, 1867. 8

MORTGAGES

PARTIES having a few first-class Mortgages of not less than $400, or more than $2,000 to *dispose of, will find* an opportunity of doing so, on application to the undersigned.

G. F. ORDE.

Peterboro', February 20, 1867. 8

CONSOLIDATED STATUTES,

WANTED.

ANY person having one or two copies of the Consolidated Statutes of CANADA, and also of UPPER CANADA, will find a purchaser by applying to the undersigned, stating price.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Booksellers, &c.
Peterboro' C. W.

Peterboro', February 4th, 1867. 6.

TENDERS WANTED

FOR THE BUILDING OF SCOWS at Keene. All the material to be furnished by the subscribers.

Specifications can be seen at Captain Sutherland's office, Ashburnham, or with the subscribers, at Keene.

GUNN & POE.

Keene, February 20th, 1867. 6-tf

ABSTRACT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of JOHN ROSE, Esq., Township Treasurer, in account with the Corporation of the Township of Dummer, for the year 1866.

DR.			CR.	
Jan'y 1	To Balance from 1865	$48 40½	Road Expenditure	$981 97
May 10	" Gordiscber's Licenses	20 00	Salaries and Allowances	463 33
June 2	" Non-Resident Taxes	471 31	Miscellaneous	166 57½
"	" Per. on Co. Money	30 84	Printing	21 53
"	" Two Wolf Certificates	12 00	Wolves Scalps	12 00
July 16	" Clergy Reserve Fund	142 80	Surveying	45 00
Sept 19	" J. Wason's Shop License,	30 00	Charity	8 00
Oct'r 8	" Balance Non-Res. Taxes,	568 95	Sheep Killing by Dogs	4 80
Nov. 19	" Back Taxes from 1861	2 40	County and Debenture Rates	1220 76
Dec. 31	" Received on Collector's Roll	2931 79	School Trustees' Orders	1620 79½
			County Assessment	300 00
			Stationery and Postage	2 82
			Balance on hand	324 41½
		$4158 49½		$4158 49½

Audited and Certified correct,

JAMES MACKIE,
JAMES MORRISON, } Auditors.

Treasurer's Office, 4th February, 1867.

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!

NEW IMPORTING STORE.

E. LAWDER & CO.

HAVE just opened out a large and varied Stock of NEW DRY GOODS, NEW READY-MADE CLOTHING, NEW BOOTS and SHOES, which they will sell at nearly half the regular Town Prices.

A BANKRUPT STOCK OF $30,000,

Will be offered in connection with our regular Stock, bought at 11s 3d in the £.

WE CAN AND WILL OFFER BARGAINS.

CLOSE CASH BUYERS LOOK IN,

As we will clear out many lines of

WINTER CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, AND CLOTHS

At a fearful reduction, to make room for our new SPRING STOCK, now on route from England, bought for Cash to form the Manufactures.

This is no humbug selling off, but real bona fide sale, and great bargains will be offered.

☞ Remember the Store, in Scott & McDonald's Old Stand, Scott's Buildings, No. 2 Market Block, George Street, Peterborough.

E. LAWDER & Co.

Peterborough, February 27th, 1867. 9-4in

THE MARKET TEA AND GENERAL

GROCERY & CROCKERY STORE,

WM. H. PAULL,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity that he has just opened a general TEA and GROCERY Establishment,

ON SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO',

Formerly the Telegraph and Express Office, where there will always be kept the very best Groceries of every description, and sold at the lowest price possible for CASH. They consist of

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Cigars, Fruit, Fish, Pork, Coal Oil, Soap, Candles, Butter, Salt, Tubs, Pails, Bed Cord, and all kinds of

SPICES, CROCKERY, &c., &c.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

W. H. P. hopes by paying particular attention to business and always keeping the very best articles to meet with a share of public support. He also respectfully begs to say that he will open a REFRESHMENT ROOM behind the Store, where he will supply a first-class DINNER or TEA at the lowest reasonable charge.

☞ Please remember the sign of the MARKET TEA AND GROCERY STORE, next from the Market House and Simcoe Street. Should be happy to receive a call to examine the quality of the Goods and Prices.

Peterborough, 20th February, 1867. 8-tf.

A LARGE LOT OF

CLOTHS,

AND

Ready-made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

At I. ROBINSON & Co's.

Peterborough, February 14, 1867. 7

Winter Operations.

WHEAT AND PEASE!

THE subscriber will commence to BUY GRAIN on Saturday next, at Peterborough and other points on the Railway, as usual.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, January 17, 1867. 3

Wanted!

OATS,
PEASE,
Barley,
and Rye,

At Scott's Store-house. The Highest Cash Price paid.

D. SUTHERLAND.

February 7, 1867. 6

TO LUMBERMEN AND Commission Merchants!

FOR SALE, a New York State BEALER PRESS, for pressing Hay, Hops, Wool, &c. A team of horses and two men will turn out 400 lbs. of Hay in ten minutes. A bale is 3 feet 10 inches long, 22 inches wide, and the same in depth. In perfect order and to be sold cheap for cash, or would trade for lumber or cattle. Address

NICHOLAS GRIMSHAWE.

Cobourg, February 11, 1867. 7-4t

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY

OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 19th, 1867. 8

Peterboro' Gymnasium.

GENTLEMEN desiring to become members of the GYMNASIUM CLUB are informed that Tickets of Membership may be procured from Mr George Stethem, at the Hardware Store of Messrs. G. Stethem & Co.

☞ SINGLE TICKETS $5.00 per year in advance. FAMILY TICKET $8.00. Gentlemen residing in the Country may procure Tickets at $3.00 each. These Fees include Tuition Fee and all expenses.

R. A. MORROW, Sec'y.

February 14th, 1867. 6

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Dalton Holcomb, Defendant, and a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of John Holcomb Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY OF MAY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, and each and every of them, in and to Lot No. 11, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, February 20, 1867. 8

The Home Insurance Company

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
General Manager
For Canada.

J. A. HALL,
Agent for Peterboro.
Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

MUSIC!

THE following pieces of Music can be had at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store, Peterborough.

The Child's Prayer.
The Bay of Biscay O,—with variations,
Sleep on my Darling.
Evening Rambles Waltz.
The Waters Waltzes.
Adele Waltzes.
The Midnight Galop.
The Plantation Galop.
Peek Wadjee Galop.
The Shooting Star Galop.
The Prince Imperial Quadrille.
When George the Third was King.
The Gypsy Polka.
Polka Mazurka.
Quadrille—The Jolly Beggars.
The Marmoring Pool.
Delta Phi Galop.
Masonic Festival March.
The Water-witch Quickstep.
Auld Lang Syne, with variations.
Ariel Redowa.
Canadian Winter Galop.
Peggy's Own, or the Low Back Car Quickstep
Air from Zampa, with variations.
Apple Blossom Galop.
The Welcome Galop.
Ballet d' Hiver.
The Gulf March.
Continental Grand March
The Bird of Beauty, Galop.
Pouvenier d'outre Mer Valse.
Wakes lower Waltzes.
The Graces Quickstep.
Three o'clock Galop.
The Pylades Galop.
Royal Canadian Galop.
The Stamp Galop.
Ionian March
Ocosisco Band March.
Alma Galop.
The Party Galop.
Maryland Quadrille.
Will you love me then as now, Quickstep.
Song—Through the Jessamine.
Do —If I were a bird.
Do —Rose at the Window.
Do —Canadian War Anthem.
Do —Eleen's Prayer.
Do —She sang among the Flowers.
Do —The Ploughboy.
Do —Pining for the Old Fireside.
Do —The Charming young Widow I met on the Train.
Do —Joyous Life.
Do —Green grows the Willow.
Do —Sic ad Love.
Do —Come home Father.
Do —Minnie May.
Do —Father don't drink any now.
Do —Five o'clock in the morning.
Do —Little Clara Lee.
Do —Hazel eyed Nannie.
Do —I would like to Change my name.
Do —I waited till the Twilight.
Do —Meet me in the Shady Dell.

BOOKS!

The following Books can be had at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store, Peterboro'.

The Lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's Coming Home.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Seas.
Life in the Woods.
Lectures to Young Men.
Allen's Life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ba[illegible]
Book of 1000 Tales.
Magicians Own Book.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Cornett's Advice to Young Men.
The Man at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Better Way.
Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.
From Dan to Beersheba.
Life of Julius Cæsar.
Joan of Arc.
Self-made Men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's Life of Nelson.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety
Ways of Pleasantness.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Long ellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs Heman's " "
Pope's " "
Hood's Tale's, Romances, &c.
Truth and Love.
London Labor and London Poor.
Poe's and Poetry of the Bible.
The old Helmet.
Great Men of Great Britain.
Tales for Young and Old.
Anecdotes of the Old Testament.
Pastoral Recollections.
Our Father who art in Heaven,
The Child's Colored Gift Book.
How to study the New Testament.
Historical and Literary Celebrities,
General U. S. Grant.
Travels in Africa.
Boys Play-book of Science.
The Golden Ladder.
Costal Tale of Mexico.
Household Stories—A book for boys and girls
Mornings with Mamma—The Gospel series.
Birthday Gift.
Triumphs of Invention and Discovery.
Picture Book of Bible Miracles.
Live and Learn.
Christian Love and Loyalty.
Edgar Clifton, or Wright or Wrong
Adventures of seven four-footed foresters.
Adventures of a Monkey.
The Long Holidays.
The Criminal Prisons of London.
Dictionary of Natural History.
Barrett on the Languages.
Songs of Ireland,—By Lover.
Scripture Stories for the Young.
Watt's Divine and Moral Songs
Merchant Enterprise.
The Fairy Book.
Nelly Knowlans.
Aimwell Stories.
The end of all.
Roses and Thorns.
Eadies Biblical Dictionary.

Peterboro', February, 1867.

JAMES SHERIDAN.

HAVING received full certificates from A. & S. Nordheimer to tune and repair Piano Fortes and all other kinds of Musical Instrumen's, would respectfully inform the citizens of Peterborough, that in connection therewith a large and well selected stock of Sheet Music will be kept constantly on hand at Menzies' Book Store, where orders will be received for Piano Forte Tuning, Regulating and Repairing.

Pianos for hire. Melodeons and all kinds of Musical Instruments supplied to order.

Peterborough, February 6th, 1867. 6

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction of the County of Peterboro', for the examination of Teachers, will be held in the

UNION SCHOOL HOUSE,

in the Town of Peterborough, on

THURSDAY, 6th DAY OF JUNE,

Commencing at 10 a. m.

All Certificates issued by this Board during 1865, are required to be renewed at the above meeting.

N. B.—No Teacher is eligible to be examined unless he produces satisfactory testimonials of moral character.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Feb. 17, 1867. 6

General Insurance Agency,

CEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

19 and 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $12,500,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

The success which has attended the Company's operations has been such as fully to realize the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, who have resolved to extend the business more widely, and now offer to the Canadian public PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large Subscribed Capital, and Invested Funds.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, tending to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.

Claims paid one month after proof of death. And other advantages, which may be seen in the Company's Prospectus.

Chief Office for Canada,—385 and 387, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*

FREDK COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE,—164 St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal.

Directors—Chairman, William Workman, Esq., President City Bank. John Redpath, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal; B. H. Lemoine, Esq., Cashier "La Banque du Peuple; Alexander M. Delisle, Esq. BANKERS.—The City Bank.

☞ Particular attention paid to the Insurance of Dwellings and Household Furniture. Also to Insuring Farm property for one, two or three years. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions, and at rates lower than most Companies.

Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.

THE Edinburgh Life Assurance Company offer to the public the advantages of a Canadian as well as a British Company. They have invested a large amount of money on securities in this country, and the Toronto Local Board have full power, by an Imperial Statute, to take risks, make investments, and settle claims in Canada without reference to the Head Office, Edinburgh. Some of the old Policies in the Company, which became claims during the past year, were settled by payment of amounts double of those originally insured, in consequence of the large bonuses that accrued on the Policies.

Every information that intending Assurers may require can be obtained on application to GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $600,000, with surplus of $200,000.

OLDEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA!!

Up to Sept 1866, over *seventy thousand* Policies had been issued by the Travellers of Hartford, and upwards of THREE THOUSAND LOSSES PAID.

☞ General Accident Policies written by the Company's Agents, without delay. No medical examination required. Life Policies or combined Life-and Accident Policies, are all written at the Home Office.

4 Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.

Terms for Assurance business more favorable than those of British or Foreign Offices.

Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, Agent at Peterboro, GEO. A. COX

Fire, Life, Accidental, and Live Stock

INSURANCE AGENCY.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK, SIMCOE STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited,

OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE,

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Chief Offices—7, Waterloo Place, London; and 77 King Street, Manchester.

CHAIRMAN—J. Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. MANAGING DIRECTOR—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A. SECRETARY—Charles Harding, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

G. GOLDSMITH KERBY, Esq., Managing Director, Albert Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting held on the 19th April, 1866, said—" An agreement for amalgamating had been entered into between that and the Western Insurance Company. By the amalgamation, they (the Albert) got just what they required—CAPITAL and INFLUENCE. ☞ See Post Magazine of 28th April.

HEAD OFFICE, B. N. A.,—ONTARIO HALL, Church Street, Toronto.

This Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PROVINCES, at rates as low as the nature of the risk the real security of the company, and of the insured, will permit

LOSSES promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterborough. | SCOTT & DeGRASSI, Managers, B. N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A COOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. P. STREET, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Omemee; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, HONORARY DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMP'Y.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y.

HEAD OFFCE AT HAMILTON. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq, President. | JOHN FERRIE, Esq, Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE terms and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of other good Companies, and the rates which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

Agent County of Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

N. Y. Accidental Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.

MANAGER CANADA BRANCH,—A. R. BETHUNE, Montreal.

THIS Company is prepared to issue Policies at lower rates than any other Company in Canada.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

Phœnix Life Insurance Company.

ASSETS, $1,200,000. - DIVIDEND, Jan'y, 1866, 50 per cent.

A. R. BETHUNE, MANAGER CANADIAN BRANCH, Montreal.

Will issue policies at lower rates than any Company represented in Town

Agent in Peterborough, - - - - - - - - R. W. ERRETT.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK.

Peterborough, January 22nd, 1867, 4

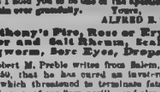
SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, to the suit of Peter McCallum and Peter McCallum, the younger, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of George G. Boswell, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of MAY, 1867 at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz.:—

Part of the South half of Lot No. 1, East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, containing by admeasurement seven acres, two roods and twenty-six perches, be the same more or less, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at the Northern limit of Smith street, in the Town of Peterborough, Easterly nineteen chains three links from the South-West angle of said Lot No. 1, East side of Communication Road aforesaid; thence North seventy-four degrees, West five chains seventy-four links, along the Northern limit of Smith Street to the land deeded to one James Harvey; thence North fourteen degrees twenty minutes, West three chains fifty-three links; thence North thirty degrees forty minutes, West seven chains thirty-three links, to the North-East angle of said land deeded to James Harvey; thence North fifty-nine degrees twenty minutes, East eight chains ten links, along the Southern limit of land belonging to Joseph Dix on; thence South sixteen degrees, East twelve chains eighty-eight links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, January 20, 1867. 8



SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of F. W. Hamilton and J. mes Miller, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of Joseph Bowie, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant in and to the east half of Lot No. 14 in the 13th concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', January 9th, 1867. 3

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:

Scrofulous Affections of the Glands, commonly called Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, and all Skin Diseases.

GALENA, Ind., 8th June, 1866.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel in my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous taint in my blood, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it breaks out in ulcers on my neck and arms; sometimes it turns in my throat, and distresses me for days. For years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and got physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was reduced to read in the Gospel Messenger that your had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful per a month, and used almost three bottles. Sore and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I can say when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully Yours,

ALFRED R. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1866, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Erysipelas* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Lebanon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A daughter-in-law from one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, but at length been completely cured by your Extract of

NEW GOODS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, which will be sold at low prices. Their stock consists of

Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Dressing Cases,
Bottle Cases,
Watch-stands,
Money Boxes
Album Companions,
Stand Glasses,
Combs—a large variety,
Whisker, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Cribbage and Backgammon Boards,
Ladies' Work-box and Writing-desk combined.
Ladies' Satchels from 35 cents up.
A Good Album for 50 cents.

BOOKS and Stationery,

G. & S. have, as usual, a large supply of all kinds of School and Miscellaneous Boooks.—Stationery of every description, in Foolscap, Letter, Note and Fancy.
Ink Bottles—a large variety.

Music Books.

Instructors for the
DULCIMER AND VIOLIN
For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

SKATERS AND
PEDESTRIANS!
A LARGE LOT OF
WALKING STICKS,
At 12½ Cents each,
At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.
Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.
A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterboro', April, 1866.

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro, June 20, 1866

Diaries for 1867

Just Received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro, December 5, 1866.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS'
READY-RECKONER,
In Dollars and Cents.
At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Book Store.
Peterborough, Feb., 1867.

HOLY COMMUNION.

JUST RECEIVED, "The Devotions for Holy Communion," at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterboro, January 2, 1867.

CONCERTINAS!!

A FINE ASSORTMENT AT
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro', February, 1867.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by
GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL—FIRE, £5,000,000. LIFE, £500,000.

Canada Branch,—Montreal.

DIRECTORS;
WILLIAM WORKMAN, Chairman.
JOHN REDPATH, B. H. LEMOINE, and A. M. DELISLE, Esqrs.
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
General Agents.

This Office is prepared to accept Risks in both Departments at as low rates as other first class offices. All losses adjusted in Canada and paid promptly.
R. W. ERRETT,
44-tf. Agent at Peterboro'.

DENTISTRY!
Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.
Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 48

REV. DR. ORMISTON.

PORTRAITS of the Rev. Dr. Ormiston for sale at Mr. Rwrse's Gallery, also at the stores of Mr. Beadle, Messrs Graham & Stratton, Mr. Erskine Messrs. Johnson & Son, P Connal, Nicholls & Hall, and W. Thomson
Price 25 cents.
Peterborough, 14th February, 1867.

BOARDING.

MRS. BLACKSTOCK can accommodate two or three gentlemen with BOARD.
Four doors South of the Bank of Montreal
Peterborough, Nov. 21st, 1866. 47-tf

THE EXAMINER
Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS
AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

CALL AND EXAMINE
The Splendid Stock of
Harness & Saddles
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,
WHIPS,
Curry Combs and Brushes!
Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,
AT
T. DONNELLY'S,
(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)
☞**Collars Warranted.**☜
Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

Blythe Mills.
FLOUR AND FEED
STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him in future to DELIVER PROMPTLY, any where within the Corporation, or Ashburnham, all orders with which he may be intrusted

☞A supply of *Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Grahame Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Shorts, Pollards, Screenings, Peas and Oats*, constantly on hand.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.
Simcoe Street,
Peterboro, November 26, 1866. 48

NEW
COMMISSION STORE!
No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.
He will also keep on hand the best brands of *Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.*
SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE
Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

Epicures, Look Here!

AMERICAN
CAN VEGETABLES,
CORN, PEAS,
ASPARAGRASS & TOMATOES,
AT THE
Terrapin Restaurant.
PRICE, - - - - - 50 CENTS PER CAN.
(Two pound Cans.)
G. CRONN.
Peterboro', Nov. 7th 1866. 45

COAL OIL!
Of the Best quality, and
COAL OIL LAMPS
In great variety, for sale by
ORMOND & GILMOUR.
Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866. 50

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to
R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'
Peterboro', April. 1866. 17-tf

LAMPS.
A CHOICE LOT OF
Coal Oil Lamps
Just received at
A. WILLIAMS.
Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

MILLER'S
INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,
FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.
HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,
October 10, 1866. Toronto.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.
ALEX. SMITH, Manager.
Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 29

-REMOVAL.-

SAMUEL WHITE,

BEGS to intimate that he has REMOVED from his OLD STAND to one of those handsome new stores in
DIXON'S BLOCK, NEXT TO A. WILLIAMS',
GEORGE STREET,
Where will be found the largest and best selected stock of
BOOTS and SHOES,
IN PETERBOROUGH,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER!
☞CALL AND SEE THEM.☜

P. S.—Country Shoemakers will find it to their advantage to call and Examine the stock of LEATHER and FINDINGS, which will be found well assorted.
Peterborough, February, 1867. 7 tf.

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE
AND
CLOTHING MANUFACTORY.
This establishment will be opened early this Spring.

FRANCIS LEMAY,

Begs to call the attention of his customers and all cash buyers to the fact that he will dispose of the remainder of his stock
AT THE FIRST COST PRICE!
So as to clear off every article in the shop before entering the new one. His stock is well assorted yet, in
DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,
and must be all sold within a few weeks.
☞ Do not forget the shop if you are anxious for a bargain.

F. LEMAY,
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.
Peterborough, January 16, 1867. 3

DON'T FORGET THE
MONTREAL HOUSE!
Where Goods are to be found
CHEAPER
Than anywhere else in Town.

JUST CALL
And ascertain the prices at which Goods are being
SOLD OFF!
JAS. W. DUNNET.
Peterborough, January 17, 1867. 3

GIVING UP BUSINESS!
LARGE CLEARING OUT SALE
OF
Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing,
At L. LEMAY'S.

HAVING decided to give up business on the FIRST OF MAY next, I beg to call the attention of my numerous customers, and all other CASH BUYERS, to my large and well assorted stock of
DRY GOODS and CLOTHING
NOW OFFERED
MUCH UNDER THE USUAL PRICES.
A large assortment of Prints, Factory Cottons and Striped Shirtings, very cheap.

All the Clothing has been made within a few months, and is known to be the Best and Cheapest in Town.

As I intend to clear the whole stock before leaving, parties in want of Good and Cheap Goods will do well to remember this Large Sale.

Sales for Cash only.

LOUIS LEMAY,
Hunter Street.
Peterborough, January 9, 1867 2-2m

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of
GROCERIES
Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of
GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,
Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of
C. IRWIN & CO'S
Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London: and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the
Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada: as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.
Peterboro', Aug. 20th, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 *Broadway, New York.*

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
nr 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 Broadway,
New York

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York: and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.
July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,
Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit! at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal at the American Institute for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!* Our Pianos con ain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Over-struck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument *warranted FIVE years*. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over ten thousand piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte
nr 30-13in

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., ten cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,
26 Ann St.,
NEW YORK.
January 23rd, 1867. 4-1y.

For Sale!

300	half chests	*JAPAN TEAS,*
350	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

350 green cases *GIN,*
100 red do *GIN,*
50 Hhl. do *GIN,*
100 pns. *HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands) *BRANDY,*
300 cases *CLARET,*
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.
Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

BROWN & PERKINS,
PUBLISHERS OF
SHEET MUSIC,
AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr. PERKINS in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools, progress in musical studies, and items of general interest to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY.

Will Be True to Me . . T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts
The Orphan Wanderer T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts
The Rose Bush . . . . . T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts
Fairy of the Wildwood. H. A. Brown . . . 30 cts
Memory, (for Baritone) H. A. Brown . . . 30 cts

Four of any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St, New York City

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,
"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"
BY T. E. PERKINS.
Author of "The Sunday School Bouquet," "The New Shining Star," "The Pearl of Song," "The Sacred Lute," &c

WE will send a specimen copy, post paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. *"The Golden Promise"* is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers. . . . $ 0 30
By the 100, " 25 00
Single copies in board covers, ... 35
By the 100 " 30 00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month

We publish a new song every month, and *give it away.* Send for a Circular to
BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y

A New Discovery better than the
MADOC COLD.
Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morris's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, frost bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.
Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed with out assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,
LEWIS GLOVER.
Peterborough, March 7th, 1865

Look, Read, and Learn,
THAT THE
GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY
Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Louis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has in deed affected some of the most Marvellous Cures ever recorded in the annels of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Preparative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the great est boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada
Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,
Proprietor of the
OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,
Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!
By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and
WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is removed, it should be cured, as it will soon heal and is more speedily cured the when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by de ay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of dis ase. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.
October 25, 1866. 43 1y

AYER'S
CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? Then symptoms are often the precursors of serious illness. Some fit of sickness is coupling upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and expel out the diseased humors—purify the blood, and let the fluid move on unobstructed in health's channels. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. Then, if not relieved, it must upon its neighbors and the surrounding organs, producing general congestion, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1866.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.
ADA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.
From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of *disease.*

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.
From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR SIR, AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say *all that we are in the habit of curing with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1866.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.
Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Chief of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.
From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1866.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so inveterate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALEX'R HALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.
From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best agents I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.
From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in ministrations. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Piles, etc.
From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* Members of our fraternity have found them an efficacious aid here, they should join us in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the precursor of others that are worse. I believe no *liver* complaints to the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills taken at the proper time, are excellent promoters of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach and expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1854.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has wrought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains*, which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effect was like instantaneous. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1853.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands is dangerous in a public pill. Even the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

ASTONISHING!
ASTOUNDING!!
CONFOUNDING!!!
BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF
CONSUMPTION
BY THE
GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY
IN CANADA.

MESSRS Y & C—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say—I feel pleasure in let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died. I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to it, and came about two hours. When there I saw Esq., Wellington, and inquired to see to him. "I wish you could give me something to relieve me enough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced. Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through me whole system at night I took a 2d spoonful, and rested well in the night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.
J. R. YOUNG, J. P., Reeve.
I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.
48

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro' Oct. 24, 1866.

DARLEY'S
Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the diseased lungs to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hunt & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
NEWCASTLE, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Which has received the endorsement of the most
PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.
Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse the Urinary or Sexual Organs.
General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart.
And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.
To insure the genuine, cut this out.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
Over 130 King St. East,
TORONTO,
For the cure of
CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES
And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty th usand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis strictures, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 130 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties These Roots, &c., are carefully selected as chemically compounded by such a method ad to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head,

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:
L——r Leaves M——s H——r
F——m B——k T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
December 1, 1864 6mos

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5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE
PETERBOROUGH EXAMINER
Is published at the office of the publisher over Thursday morning,
NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance. . . . $1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion . . . 50 c.
Each subsequent insertion 12½
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Each subsequent insertion 20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line) . 06
Each subsequent insertion, " " 03

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER

S. S PECK Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.
GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterboro, January, 1866.

MARCH

1867

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1867. No. 10.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Law forms blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—George Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (62) D. G. HATTON

C. A. WELLER

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 16

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY. Office on Simcoe st. 16

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES S. DENNISTOUN

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES Office in NICHOLLS & HALL'S, or at his own residence Balsom Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c, &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paper-Hanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walter and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

AR. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 19

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery,

Peterborough, C. W

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

Has resumed his practice as

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Peterborough, Nov. '66. 47.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr Esq., Editor of the *Review*: H. T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others. ☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay. daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge 36

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY — Fruit of every description in season

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall George street, Peterboro', C W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY

APPLY TO GEO. FORBES.

Peterboro', Nov 20th, 1866. 47-3in

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts

Wm. OGILVY, Agent

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager

Ontario Bank,

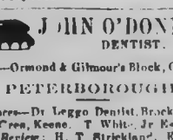
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45



GEORGE ALLEN.

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

AND OTHERS, doing business in Peterboro, will find it to their advantage to call at the

NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE,

Next door to Nicholls & Halls, where great inducements are offered to Cash Buyers, as the advertiser manufactures himself.

Lunch at all hours.

Wedding Cakes of every description, quality and style of workmanship.

A. HALL.

Late of the firm of Goodwin & Hall.

Peterboro. Dec. 5, 1866. 49

The following Report we have copied from a Glasgow paper, at the request of a number of our readers. We wish, however, to be understood as dissenting from the spirit of the Report, generally. It may be considered witty, but it certainly is too partial and touches the religious feeling of a large class of Her Majesty's subjects, too tenderly:—

Extraordinary Intelligence.

Intercepted Report of the Opening of the Infernal Parliament for 1867.

Intelligence has reached its from an unexpected quarter. The circumstances, which will have interest for the curious, are these:—On the night of the 4th, the s s Flying Dutchman (Capt. McGammon) cast anchor in the latitude of 51° 30' north, and in longitude 3° 0' west, to fish for trilobites. On getting under weigh again, early in the morning, it was found that the anchor had brought up with it a cable of very singular appearance. It seemed to be gelatinous in its substance and semi-transparent, and altogether so like a long thin snake, that some of the sailors, who were possessed by the superstitions of their class, declared that it must be the tail of the great sea serpent and were anxious to have it dropped again into the water. Captain McGammon's curiosity, however, having been excited he had several fathom of the cable drawn on board and examined, and on finding that were strand of wire in the middle, he immediately sent below for Sir William Thomson, who was fortunately on board with his instruments, making experiments on the conductivity of salt water. Sir William immediately pronounced it to be an electric cable, but of a construction altogether different either from the Atlantic cable, or any of those laid across the Channel. He accordingly "tapped" the wires and applied his pocket instrument. It was some time, however, before any signals came; but by and by they began to come, and with astonishing rapidity. At first they were entirely unintelligible, but by a careful notation and comparison of the various signals, Sir William was enabled, in less than an hour, to decipher their meaning, and found (with what feelings may be better imagined than described) that the messages were coming from the Lower Regions. So far as intelligible they were all taken down in the order of transmission; but many of them are of so personal and startling a character that they will not, in the meantime, be made public. One important piece of intelligence received amongst the rest was that the Parliament of Hell had been opened that night—that the Houses were still sitting—that a great debate on the policy of the Infernal Government was in progress in the Lower House, between the party of the Old Serpent and the party of the Roaring Lion—and that full details would be sent on in the course of a few hours. Sir William at once communicated this to Captain McGammon, and prevailed upon him to drop anchor again and keep the ship stationary till this report should be intercepted. At half-past six A. M. the report began to come, and was completed by ten o'clock, shortly after which the cable was dropt into the sea. It has been deemed necessary in the meantime, to suppress a few passages in the Devil's speech, but otherwise we give the despatch exactly as received. The report is as follows:—

INTERCEPTED REPORT.

The Imperial Parliament of Tartarus has been opened this year by his Satanic Majesty in person. In honour of the event, there was a magnificent display of fireworks, for which these regions have always been justly celebrated. The Parliament doors were thrown open at midnight, and from that time there were constant arrivals of Princes and Powers of Darkness. The House was soon crowded to suffocation, and was insufferably hot on account of the heat from the subjacent fires. It is said that Maurice & Co.'s patent *L'Extincteur* is to be tried upon them soon; but metaphysical contrivances have hitherto been found not to work in so high a temperature.

With the exception of the front seats, most of the benches were occupied by ladies of infernal rank, conspicuous amongst whom there was the Scarlet Woman (who is still an exile from her throne in England) also the Inventor of Crinoline, and several distinguished advocates of woman's rights The side galleries were occupied for the most part by blue devils and foreign ambassadors, though there was a good sprinkling of railway speculators, apocalyptic frogs, speculative stock-brokers, iron riggers, men of fashion, publicans, and other sinners.

The Beast, with the number XXX beautifully branded on his forehead, apparently with hot irons, took his seat on the front Ministerial bench. He was followed by Belial, Bacchus, the Earl of Hypocrisy, Lord Mawworm, his Highness the Golden Calf, and other magnates. Precisely at one o'clock, the Usher of the Black Rod summoned Lord Chancellor Avarice to attend his Majesty. There was a hoarse blare of trumpets outside, and in a minutes after his Sable Majesty, preceded by Moloch, who bore the sword of State, entered the House, the assembly rising to receive him. The King wore round his head a huge snake, the glittering folds of which contrasted finely with the dark and scowling visage beneath. It is believed that this head-dress was adopted on the present occasion in honour of the Old Serpent whose foreign policy of Styx has yielded such astonishing results. As soon as his Majesty had taken his seat upon the black throne the Commons were summoned to attend and there was immediately a rush of imps, demons, and bob-goblins of all kinds, to the bar.

The following is the text of

THE DEVIL'S SPEECH.

Princes and Powers of Darkness,—It is with much satisfaction that I again have recourse to your assistance and advice.—In regard to domestic affairs it is my purpose, as usual to say as little as possible.—The reports of the Immigration Committee make it manifest that the prosperity of the Empire, and especially of the Immigration department, is apt to suffer materially from reports being made public in regard to the working of our domestic institutions. Suffice it to say, in regard to the volumes of smoke which have hitherto rendered it impossible for us altogether to conceal from the world the nature of our operations, that the Consumption of Smoke Act recently passed has had a good effect, and has been happily and unexpectedly aided in its operation in the upper world by various ingenious contrivances for referring the smoke to other and natural causes. The consequence is, that vast numbers of people there have already been persuaded that there is no Hell at all. Much, however, remains to be done, and measures are being taken to get the Act more energetically worked, and to impress those who are in charge of the furnaces with the extreme importance of preventing any flame, smoke, sulphurous smell, or other indication of their work from finding its way into the upper air.—Further details connected with our internal administration will be laid before the House in Secret Committee.

Passing to colonial and foreign affairs, I rejoice to see that in almost every part of the world my interests continue to prosper. We have had within the last few years a magnificent return of wars, murders, rebellions, brutalities and gigantic swindles. It is gratifying to observe that the most precious of these contribution have been furnished by Christian nations.

In Europe, I observe with profound regret that the Conservative and Roman Powers are on the wane; and that the Roman Pontiff has been almost entirely stripped of his temporal power. For that Sovereign personally I have no particular regard, but his temporal power has always been a rich source of tyranny, persecution and religious hate, and the entertainment he has furnished us with in the comic almanacs which he has published under the title of Encyclical Letters, entitle him in present circumstances to our commiseration.

In England a most suspicious movement is in progress in the Established Church, having for its object the discontinuance of the business of saving souls, and the conversion of the Church into a large establishment for the exhibition of dolls and other fancy goods, and for the performance of symbolical gymnastics. Should this desirable consummation be attained, it is thought that the penny theatres may be discontinued, and that the subsidies which our Government has hitherto granted to these excellent institutions may advantageously be transferred to the English Church.

In Ireland matters are in a very gratifying condition. The Protestant Establishment, at the origination of which I had myself the honor of presiding, is yielding an unusual crop of discontent and mutterings of armed rebellion. It has already done immense service in the way of converting Romanism into Rebellion, Protestantism into Orangeism, and religion generally into a system of mutual execration and hatred; and there is every reason to hope that, as long as that establishment is continued, Protestantism will be impotent, Popery exasperated, and the misery of Ireland secure.

In Scotland, I observe with annoyance that things are still in a backward state.—Several goods trains have been set agoing on Sunday, and some fruit and confection shops are opening on that day in the large cities; but my agents throughout that country continue to meet with the most aggravating opposition. Happily the reports received from Sir John Barleycorn, my special plenipotentiary in Scotland, continue to be tolerably satisfactory. My plenipotentiary still finds himself in a condition to baffle all schemes for the elevation of the masses. His magnificent agency for the transference of human souls to the Pit has been spread like a network over the land, and is under the protection of the Legislature. In the city of Glasgow alone he has more than 1700 such agencies in full operation, most of them with branch lines from his uncle's Golden-Ball estates, falling into the Reckless Junction. The traffic along this line is immense—ardent spirits going up, human spirits coming down and no return tickets granted. The shares on this railway continue to sell at an immense premium.

More energetic steps for the promotion of Vice and Infidelity in Scotland are still called for; and I trust the measures that are to be laid before you relative to Scotland will receive your most careful attention. In the meantime, my Government is doing everything in its power to retard social and political reforms and to keep alive sectarian squabbles and dissensions in the Churches.

As soon as the Speech was over the Commons retired, and his Majesty left the House accompanied by a large number of illustrious fiends, and escorted by a troop of the Black Guards. The *cortege* at once proceeded to the railway station, where his Majesty attired himself in broadcloth and a novel hat before taking the special train which was in waiting to convey him to England, where he purposes, during the present crisis, to conduct his affairs in person.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their Lordships resumed at four o'clock, when the Lord Chancellor took the chair.

Lord Sneer-at-the-Bible took the oaths and his seat on being created a Peer of the United Kingdom of Earth and Hell. Lord Flowin Cooks-the-Books and Lord Holy Poker also took their oaths and their seats in the Upper House. The Earl of Ironriggs took the oaths and his seat as a Representative Peer for St. Mungo. Lord-Lieutenant Brandered took his seat as a Representative Peer for Jamaica, but the taking of the oaths was dispensed with in his case, as he had taken a sufficiency of them already.

The Royal Speech was then read, and Lord Scoffer moved the Address in reply. It was seconded by the Marquis of Wylie, who congratulated the Infernal Powers on the vigilance and activity of the present Government, and on the gratifying success which was attending its new policy of sectarianism, by which its ends in Christian countries were being achieved by cunning and fraud, instead of open force. It was impossible to dissociate this remarkable success from the admirable diplomacy of the Old Serpent—(hear, hear)—the illustrious statesman who now occupies the position of First Minister of the Crown.

Lord Cholera Morbus, who presented a ghastly appearance, and whose filthy integuments hung loosely round his shrunken body and limbs, said he could see no reason for joining in these congratulations. He had just returned from Britain—if, indeed, he had not rather been bundled out of that country neck and crop—in time to be present at the opening of Parliament; and wherever the evidence of the vigilance and success of the present Infernal Government was to be found, it had certainly not come in his way. He wanted to know what the Government had been about that they had permitted such progress to be made by the enemy in the way of sanitary improvement. It was infamous. What with cleansing, draining, ventilating, fresh water supply, city improvement scheme and the like, that country would not be fit to live in, by and by, for any respectable pestilence or epidemic. Was this the sort of success the Noble Lord was on the other side of the House were felicitating themselves upon? ("Hear, hear," from the Earl of Dirt.) He (Lord Cholera Morbus) remembered the time when, in his periodic visitations to Britain, he used to find everything prepared for him, and could take up his quarters in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, or where he pleased, and hold high carnival with Death, and slaughter his hecatombs day after day. What was the state of things now? He saw on the cross bench a Noble Friend (Lord Stink of Clyde), whose guest he had often been in Scotland, and who, he was happy to see, was still strong and in a flourishing condition. The presence of his Noble Friend suggested the city of Glasgow, which, at any rate, furnished one of the most prominent examples of the mischievous changes to which he (Cholera Morbus) had referred. He had visited Glasgow in the fall of last year, expecting to find his old quarters in the Lower parts of the city, as also in Bridgeton, Calton, and Gorbals, open to him, and everything ready for operations on a great scale.—Instead of that, he found the whole city cleaned; the lanes, rennels, and closets whitewashed; almost every house proof against him; and scarcely a gutter left in the Goose-dubs for him to lie down in. He found that the whole city had been divided into districts, and every church had got its own district to attend to, and had appointed sanitary inspectors and visitors, who went about and saw that every place was kept clean, and the houses thoroughly aired.—He had alsoked about day after day looking for an asphit or any dirty hole or corner to hide in; but these people were always poking about, and gave him no chance. If he crept into a sink he was turned out; if he tried the ashpit he was driven away with chloride of lime. Everywhere he was insulted, knocked about the head with besoms and brooms, slushed with carbonic acid, and turned about his business. In despair, he had crept away to the house of one Mrs M'Larty, where he had always found a home and good feeding before; but Mrs M'Larty had got the closet whitewashed and her house cleaned; and no sooner did she show his face than she seized him, thrust his head into the jawbox, and spouted Loch Katrine water in his face, till he was only too glad to escape with his life. And all this in a city where, only a few years ago, the people had turned white with terror at his approach, and he had swept them down by the hundred. Was this, he asked again, the sort of success that the Noble Lords on the other side of the House were felicitating themselves upon?

Lord Canning said there was no one in that House who did not deplore the sanitary measures which had been adopted and carried out with such unexpected promptitude by the enemy. But it was a mistake to suppose that the Infernal Government was responsible for this. Every possible effort had been made to prevent those measures from being looked upon by the people as necessary or practical; and, even when they had been adopted, every effort had been made to prevent their being carried out. Laziness, Slovenliness, Recklessness, Insolence, False Notions of Independence, and numerous other agents and friends of the Devil's Government, had done their best to thwart and discourage the Sanitary Committees and stir up the people against them. These efforts had not been very successful as long as Cholera Morbus was known to be in the country; but they were not to be relied, and it was hoped that by and by people would fall back into their old habits, in which case Cholera Morbus and his Epidemic relatives would have an opportunity of falling upon the people unawares and avenging himself for his present humiliation and defeat. (Hear, hear.)—The Old Serpent had not retired from the field; he knew what he was about; he was only biding his time.

After some remarks from Lord Siren, the amendment was withdrawn, and the Address in reply to the Royal Speech was agreed to. Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House resumed at four.

In the absence of the Speaker (caused by a sudden attack of spontaneous combustion), his place was occupied by the deputy the venerable Nick. There was a large turn-out of members, especially on the Ministerial benches, where Mr. Mawworm Mephistophiles, Mr. Almighty dollar Mr. Sharen-crown, Mr. Cant, Mr. Crawley, Lord Perjury and Lord Backbite re-appeared in their usual places. The Opposition was represented by Sir Lord Blasphemy, Mr. Barefaced Liar, Mr. Lusty and Lord Whiskey.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice of a bill to open negotiations for purchasing the Pontiff and transferring him to England.

Various other notices having been given, his Satanic Majesty's Speech was read from the chair.

Lord Crafty moved the Address in reply. It was seconded by Mr. Glozier, who descanted at great length on the success which was attending the policy of circumvention introduced by the Old Serpent.—The new application of that subtle policy in the very heart of Christendom, and to Christian Churches and Christian people, soaking the life out of them, and giving rise to jealousies and sectarian feuds, had marked a new and promising era in the body and limbs, said he could see no reason for joining in these congratulations. He had just returned from Britain—if, indeed, he had not rather been bundled out of that country neck and crop—in time to be present at the opening of Parliament; and wherever the evidence of the vigilance and success of the present Infernal Government was to be found, it had certainly not come in his way. He wanted to know what the Government had been about that they had permitted such progress to be made by the enemy in the way of sanitary improvement. It was infamous. What with cleansing, draining, ventilating, fresh water supply, city improvement scheme and the like, that country would not be fit to live in, by and by, for any respectable pestilence or epidemic. Was this the sort of success the Noble Lords on the other side of the House were felicitating themselves upon? ("Hear, hear," from the Earl of Dirt.) He (Lord Cholera Morbus) remembered the time when, in his periodic visitations to Britain, he used to find everything prepared for him, and could take up his quarters in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, or where he pleased, and hold high carnival with Death, and slaughter his hecatombs day after day. What was the state of things now? He saw on the cross bench a Noble Friend (Lord Stink of Clyde), whose guest he had often been in Scotland, and who, he was happy to see, was still strong and in a flourishing condition. The presence of his Noble Friend suggested the city of Glasgow, which, at any rate, furnished one of the most prominent examples of the mischievous changes to which he (Cholera Morbus) had referred. He had visited Glasgow in the fall of last year, expecting to find his old quarters in the Lower parts of the city, as also in Bridgeton, Calton, and Gorbals, open to him, and everything ready for operations on a great scale.—Instead of that, he found the whole city cleaned; the lanes, rennels, and closets whitewashed; almost every house proof against him; and scarcely a gutter left in the Goose-dubs for him to lie down in. He found that the whole city had been divided into districts, and every church had got its own district to attend to, and had appointed sanitary inspectors and visitors, who went about and saw that every place was kept clean, and the houses thoroughly aired.—He had also ked about day after day looking for an ashp

put that question to the illustrious Fiend (the Roaring Lion) on the other side of the House. Was it by telling the people that the love of money was the root of all evil? (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Was it by saying to them, "How hardly shall a rich man enter into the kingdom of Heaven?" Was that the way to which he had made it the fashion for men to sell their souls for money? On the contrary, it was by making men fancy that wealth meant happiness, and that they could make sure of getting into Heaven by putting gold into the church plate and leaving a few thousand pounds to the Church when they died. Then thousands and tens of thousands of men were brought within reach of the Devil by guile, who would have fled at the very first if they had a clue to whose den they were being enticed. (Hear, hear, and cries of "That's so!") Look, now, at the service that was being rendered to their cause by parties in the Christian Church. Look at the work of the Rationalists on the one hand and the Ritualists on the other:—Look at the bidding that had been going on about Sabbath observance in Scotland, and the service that was being done to infernal interests both by the ultra-Sabbatarians on the one hand, and by the ultra-Latitudinarians on the other. The one party was doing service to the Devil by trying to make the Sabbath a day of austerity, gloom, and hypocrisy; the other party was doing still better service by trying to make it a day of license and sport. It was admitted on both sides of the House that all those parties were helping to further the Devil's interests. But was it supposed by a single fiend in that House that any of these parties imagined they were doing so? (Hear, hear.) They knew, on the contrary, that the whole of them imagined they were fighting in the service of Truth.—When his illustrious friend, the Roaring Lion, was misleading the people of the Church of England in his character of Rum priest, why had he found it necessary to put on a sanctimonious face and conceal his tail so carefully under his ecclesiastical millinery? Was it not because the people, if they had caught a glimpse of his tail and discovered who it was that they were following, would have run from him in terror? (Hear, hear.) Did the illustrious leader of the Opposition really think that his victims in the Church would have continued to follow him as they had done, if he had shaken off his disguise and let them hear his roar? And yet, what was it that the armed men called upon the House to do? To recognise publicly their indebtedness to parties who never meant to serve the Devil at, and who in the services they actually rendered, thought all the time they were serving the truth! What would be the effect of such recognition? (Hear, hear.) What would be the effect of sending the Venerable Nick to the Rev. Dr. Pusey to thank him for his services in leading the his party back into idolatry, and offering him in recognition of his services the mark of the Beast? What would be the effect of publicly recognizing the unintended services of Renan and Dr. Colenso? He would like to see the fiend who would undertake to go to Professor Gibson, of Glasgow, with the Devil's compliments, to tell him how much we were all indebted to him for stirring up so much bitterness and strife in this case of Walter C. Smith's, and for forcing the Free Church into so embarrassing a position—(hear, hear)—and, in the meantime, to offer him the medal of the Roaring Lion, or the insignia of Auld Clootie, and express our hope that he would keep pegging away.—He would like to see the fiend who would venture to do that. All those who were exciting bitterness and dissension in the Church—all those who were shaking people's faith in the Bible, or leading them back into Ritualist and Romish idolatry, would recoil from their work if they saw whither it tended; they were persevering with it under the delusion that they were extending for truth; and, therefore, to retain their services that delusion must be perpetuated and strengthened, (Cheers.)—That was the principle on which the present Government was acting, and its success had already been beyond anticipation. But the Honourable Friends on the other side of the House not only wanted the recognition of unconscious friends, they wanted open and undisguised war with the enemy. Now, what had been the effect of such policy in past times? Look at the persecution of the Covenanters in Scotland. It was deservedly diabolical work at the time, but it had only buried Presbyterianism deeper than ever into the heart of the people.—See, on the other hand, what valuable triumphs were resulting both in that country and in England from the present policy of sapping and mining, and setting Christians by the ears. The Churches were already everywhere in a state of disquietude and agitation; loose and sceptical views rapidly spreading;—(hear, hear)—the Church and the world were getting mixed up together, the trumpets were giving all sorts of uncertain and queer sounds, and the confusion of tongues was coming back. (Cheers, cries of "That's so," and laughter.) The churches were all being agitated by internal feuds. In England, Ritualism was pulling one way and Rationalism another, giving hope that the Church would split, and one part fall back into Scylla and the other into Charybdis. The Scottish Establishment was gifted with an annual colic of Dr Robt. Lee and his innovations; the Free Church was distracted over the case of Walter C. Smith, the U. P. Church was labouring under a chronic apprehension of organs; and the Reformed Presbyterian Church had already burst asunder in the middle. Such was the result of the present policy of the Government in the very Churches which had only been unified and roused to more determined resistance by the policy of open war and persecution. (Hear, hear.) But let it not be supposed that he (the Old Serpent) overlooked the value of that policy in its own place. On the contrary, it was the very mode of action for which the present policy of the Government was busy preparing the way. (Hear, hear.) There was a time for uncovering the enemy's works, and there was a time for explosion—(hear, hear)—that time was coming. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Mr (the Old Serpent) was not mistaken in his view of the present state of things in England, that day was not far distant. In the meantime, till the moment for throwing off their disguise had come, it was the interest of every loyal fiend to give his utmost aid to the Government in preparing for this diabolical consummation.

The Old Serpent resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged applause. The House then divided, when there voted—

For the amendment.....	8
Against.....	140
Majority against.....	132

The amendment was accordingly rejected, and the Address in reply to his Majesty's Speech agreed to.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

At the close of the debate the House resolved itself into a Secret Committee of Inquiry.

Mr. Mumbo-Jumbo wished to know what steps were being taken by Government for preventing the spread of Christian Missions.

Mr. Wide-Awake said that his Majesty's Government were quite alive to the dangerous character of these enterprises, and were aware that if every Christian who found himself amongst the heathen was true to his profession and lived a Christian life the consequences would be most disastrous to the interests of the Devil. But, fortunately, Christian people thought that the whole work of conquest belonged to the Missionary, and that if he lived like a Christian they might live as they liked. Besides, mission enterprises were conducted on a scale of ludicrous minuteness. If any foreign State—Oude or New Zealand, or Texas or Mexico, or Schleswig-Holstein—had to be wrested from its temporal prince, thousands of men and millions of money, with warships, guns, and all appearances, were ready at a moment's notice; but when some country or continent was to be wrested from Satan and the Legions of Hell a divinity student or one of the harmless individuals who go in Scotland under the appellation of "stickit ministers" was sent out to try and do it—(derisive laughter)—and money enough even for his subsistence could only be extracted from the pockets of Christian people by piteous appeals made to them periodically for the purpose. These appeals had often to be addressed to Mr. Mammon and other agents of his Satanic Majesty.—(Laughter.) It seemed to be thought that Heathendom could be bought from the Devil with money that was his own already. (Renewed laughter.) The Government was of opinion that the checkmating of these amusing little sparts of Christian enterprise might be left with perfect safety to Christian countries themselves. It was found that for every missionary they sent out to convert the heathen, they sent out a score or two of white scoundrels to cheat and abuse them. Grog-sellers, with logwood rum bottles, were generally on the field as soon as the missionary, and always did more to make the people worse than the missionary could do to make them better.

Mr. Rowdy wished to know if it was true that the Fashionable Boulevards by the side of the Road to Destruction were being widened and beautified at immense cost by the Government, to please a set of fastidious people who were coming down, but did not like to be jostled on the common road, or were afraid of getting their feet wet and catching cold. He looked on such a proceeding as a sheer waste of money. These people, with their silks and satins, and jewellery and lavender kids, and all the rest of it, would have very little choice of company when they got to their destination, and they might as well consort with dirty sinners on the road as afterwards.—As for their feet, they would get them dried soon enough here, and have any cold they might catch on the way taken effectually out of them. This toadying to fashionable sinners was sickening.

Mr. Devil-in-Pluh would remind the Honourable Member that the toadying which was so offensive to him would cease as soon as these people were got inside the iron gates. (Hear, hear.) There was no toadying after that. But if there were people in the world—as there were thousands of them everywhere—who might be shocked and turn back if they found themselves at once side by side with common blackguards and scrumpets but who could be lured down to destruction by pandering to their gentility, why should they run the risk of losing so much human prey? (Hear, hear.) In a matter like this, he thought no expense should be spared to ensure success. (Hear, hear.) The more roads they opened, and the finer they made them, the more victims they would lure into their toils.—And really it did not matter in the end which road they took, if they could only be kept from going in at the narrow gate that led away to Life.

In reply to a question put as to the action taken by Government in the matter of church organs,

The Foreign Secretary stated that every effort was being made by his Majesty's agents in Scotland to prevent that question from being settled either one way or the other. The mere question of whether a congregation had or had not an organ to direct the singing was one of supreme indifference. But great service had been done to the cause of Dissension and Hatred by raising petty questions like this, and stimulating Christians to quarrel and fight over them. It turned their attention away from vital religion; and the energies that might otherwise be devoted to Christian work were happily spent in struggling about some trivial matter that left people no better than it found them. It was hoped that this organ question, trivial as it might seem might, by dexterous management, be made the occasion for splitting one of the great Presbyterian Churches into two. [Laughter and cheers.] He was perfectly serious. The case stood thus:—The United Presbyterian Church was negotiating for union with the Free Church.—Now, the U. P. Churches in England wanted the organ, and found they could not get on without it, while the Free Church stood against it the very mention of it. The consequence was that the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland was distracted what to do; whether to permit the organ, and so raise up a bar to union with the Free Church, or forbid the organ, and compel the churches in England to leave her.—His Majesty's Government was doing what it can to get her induced to choose his latter alternative, for it was believed that if her English congregations were once cut off they would come more than they were at present under the influence that Satan had at work in England; while, at same time, the cause of contention would still be left in the Church in Scotland to bear the same fruit of bitterness and division there. If the organ was made a matter of indifference, like choirs and postures, and congregations were allowed to have it or not as they pleased, it was feared that strife would soon be at an end, but this unanimable termination of the dispute his Majesty's Government will do its best to avert.

Mr. Ghould wished to know how far the policy pursued in Scotland, of making worldly people rich, and getting the people to keep their ministers in a state of poverty, was strengthening the case of Infidelity, and helping to ensure its victory in the coming struggle.

The Foreign Secretary was glad to say that the policy referred to by the Honourable Member was working admirably. It caused the clergy to be distractedly pecuniary difficulties; it diminished their usefulness; it broke them down before their time; it deterred young men of rank and talent from adopting that profession; and it lowered the status and was paralysing the influence of the Church. Unfortunately, it was in the power of the Church to alter this state of things at any moment, and a present there was a great deal of talk about doing it; but the Devil was on his way to Scotland, and would if possible prevent it. Fortunately, the people were stingy in religious matters, especially the rich people. A man who called himself a Christian would sooner give £20 extra to secure a handsome horse or a more stylish coachman than he would to secure a better minister; and he and his wife would spend more for one dinner or dancing party than they would give from one year's end to another for the support and spread of the Christian faith they professed, but for lack of, which they would, he hoped, find themselves in an unexpected place at last.—[Hear, hear, and a voice—"We'll give them a hot welcome;" followed by Satanic laughter.] This state of things should be encouraged. [Hear, hear.] The great aim of the Devil's Government at the present time was by every means in his power, to draw talent and wealth and rank and fashion into worldly and unchristian channels; to make the Church as poor and weak and degraded as possible; and to undermine the most heavenly system, and all other bulwarks of religion; and when this had been silently accomplished, then would come the day.—[Hear, hear, and loud cheers, in which the conclusion of the sentence was lost.] They knew what he meant: the day for the Roaring Lion and his friends would have come at last. [Cheers.]

The House then adjourned.

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JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS Table, Pocket, Butcher and Hunting Knives; Wade & Butcher's and Rodger's Razors; Cartridges for Wesson's, Ballard's, Spencer's, Henry's, and the Warner's Snider Rifles; also for the best makes of Breech-loading and for Colt's Revolvers; Crucibles; Axes; Augurs; Chains; Mechanics' Tools; Cam & Son's Skates; Machine Saws; best Horse Nails and Rasps; Sleigh Shoe and all kinds of Steel; Bed Fastenings; Carriage Bolts; Walnut Stain and Varnishes; Sash; Nail Rods; Anvils, Vices, Stocks and Dies, &c., received

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Sign of the Cross-cut Saw, George st.
Peterboro, January 10, 1867. 2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Receipts and Expenditures—Township of Otonabee.
Municipal Officers' Ready Reckoner—Graham & Stratton.
Sewing Machines—Graham & Stratton.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1867.

CONFEDERATION.

A Bill for the union of the Provinces has at last been published. It occupies a large space in the dailies. Yet we may naturally expect that this bill will undergo some changes ere it becomes law. It is hinted that several changes *have* been made. It is very little use now to talk about what is right or wrong in it: all that appears useful is to lay before our readers its contents, but this would require more space than we can spare. The name of the new Confederation is to be the "Dominion of Canada." Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are to be united at once and arrangements are made for the introduction of the other Provinces in the union as soon as those Provinces shall so desire it. The new Dominion shall be divided into 4 Provinces—Ontario (U. C.), Quebec (L. C.), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Executive is still to remain in the hands of the Queen. Ottawa is to be the capital until otherwise directed by the Queen. The Parliament is to consist of a Senate (Upper House) and House of Commons. The Senate is to be appointed by the Governor General; their number not to exceed (at any time) 78.

The House of Commons is to consist of 181. For Ontario 82, Quebec 65, Nova Scotia 19, and New Brunswick 15.

In regard to our own County we find that it is divided, not only to send members to the Local Parliament, but also to the Confederate Parliament. The division of the County for this purpose has been given before and need not now be repeated. The new Dominion of Canada is to be liable for the debts of each Province existing at the union. Ontario and Quebec shall be liable to Canada for the amount their debt exceeds $62,500,000, and are to pay 6 per cent. per annum for the excess. Nova Scotia, in the same way, with her excess over $8,000,000. New Brunswick with her excess over $7,000,000. And in case their debts do not amount to these sums respectively, then five per cent. is to be allowed for the amount it may be less.

In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Education, subject and according to the following Provisions:—

1. Nothing in any such Law shall prejudicially affect any Right or Privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which any Class of Persons have by Law in the Province at the Union:

2. All the Powers, Privileges, and Duties at the Union by Law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the Separate Schools and School Trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic Subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended to the Dissentient Schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic Subjects in Quebec:

3. Where in any Province a System of Separate or Dissentient Schools exists by Law at the Union or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an Appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or Decision of any Provincial Authority affecting any Right or Privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic Minority of the Queen's Subjects in relation to Education:

4. In any such Provincial Law as from Time to Time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section is not made, or in case any Decision of the Governor General in Council on any Appeal under the Section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial Authority in that Behalf, then and in every such Case, and as far only as the Circumstances of each Case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial Laws for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section and of any Decision of the Governor General in Council under this Section.

From the wording of the Bill, it would appear that South Monaghan is joined to this County for municipal as well as for election purposes. The wording of the bill, as we find it, is:—

"The County of Peterborough to be divided into two Ridings to be called respectively East and West Ridings. The West Riding to consist of South Monaghan (*taken from the County of Northumberland*) North Monaghan, Smith and Ennismore and the Town of Peterborough."

And, indeed the propriety of the measure will be admitted at once. South Monaghan lies more contiguous to us than to Northumberland, and the inhabitants of that Township, already, do a large share of their trade here. All that is wanted to ensure more of that trade (if not the whole) is to open up proper means of communication, and when they find good roads, an extensive and favorable market for all they have to sell or require to purchase, they will find it to their interest to draw closer to us than heretofore. A movement has been made to open up communication with part of Monaghan by means of a bridge at Hales' saw mill. This should be encouraged and the roads leading thereto, as well as to the other bridge improved, and then we might rest assured of receiving the trade of that flourishing township.

NEW STEAMER.

On Wednesday we had the pleasure of witnessing the launch of the new Steamer which has been built this winter at Buckhorn for Messrs. Tate & Hall. She is to take the place of the old "Victoria," which has been running on the back lakes for the past eleven years, and was built by Messrs. Craigie & Stephenson of Ashburnham, for the late A. Sawers, Esq., who ran her for a few years and sold her to the Messrs. Church, who ran her in opposition to the Ogemah. She then fell into the hands of Messrs. Tate & Hall, who have used her since in towing their lumber from the mill at Buckhorn to Lindsay. This new vessel is to take her place. She is very strongly built and capable of doing a great deal of work besides carrying passengers; an improvement on the old one is intended in the way of having a cabin on deck instead of below deck. The boiler has been refitted with new plates and is now capable of carrying over 125 pounds of steam.

At three o'clock word was sent round the village, and the inhabitants with their friends began to flock down to the yard where the vessel was to be launched. We observed a great many people from Peterboro, Lindsay and Bobcaygeon, who had came to enjoy the sight of the first launch of a vessel at Buckhorn. When the word was given to knock the braces away to let her free, a great many ladies and gentlemen got on board to enjoy the first sail on the new boat. When everything was clear and she began to move, Mrs. Rose, wife of the Captain who has had command of the old boat for a number of years, came forward and broke a bottle of wine on her bow, christening her "Victoria." A finer sight could not have been seen than that of the new boat gliding off the runways into the water. As she touched the water a flag was run up on the flag staff, with the name of "Victoria" on it. The river above the dam is quite clear of ice, so that there was no interruption, and it must be a great satisfaction to all concerned to see everything pass off so satisfactorily.

Before the launch took place, a shooting-match was got up at a range of three hundred yards, which was well contested by a number of crack marksmen.

In the evening a ball was held in a large building, where every one who wished to trip the fantastic toe could do so. Thus ended the day's proceedings of the first launch of a steamer at Buckhorn, and we hope that the business will so increase that there may soon be occasion for another.

Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees met on Wednesday evening.

Present—The Chairman, Col. Haultain, Cluxton, Coulter, Stevenson, Dumble and Cameron. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read a communication from Mr. McFaul, teacher of the 4th division, asking that he be allowed time to perfect his plans for the erection of his literary structures. The Board received the letter and ordered it to be laid on the table.

The next thing before the Board was some business that had been laid over at last meeting, in reference to reducing the salary of the Secretary. Mr. Cluxton who had moved for the reduction, asked leave to withdraw the resolution and explained his reasons for doing so. The request was granted.

The Chairman of the Committee on Appointments remarked that a meeting of the Committee had been called, but no one attended, and, therefore, his report was merely his own.

After some discussion the matter of appointing an assistant for the primary department was referred to the Committee on Appointments, with power to fill the place with out reporting to the Board.

The Committee on Property was directed to have some changes made in the water closets.

A Report of the Principal was received and adopted.

The Board adjourned.

Fatal Accident.

At Mr. Nelson's shanty, in Harvey, on Friday last, a man named John Buckley was killed whilst helping to unload some logs. Mr. Buckley who was a resident of Douro, had gone to the shanty the day before, and had, as we were informed, just brought his first load unto the ice and went to help another teamster to unload. In doing so a log rolled back on him, and passing over the unfortunate man injured his skull to such a degree that he died in two hours. He was being brought to Lakefield but died on the way; a coroner's inquest was held on the body. He was a single man and resided, we understand, not far from Lakefield.

Literary Re-Union.

The third Re-union given by the Literary Club will be held this evening in the Good Templar's Hall, Scott's Block. The cause of holding this one in the Templar's Hall is the want of room in the Firemen's Hall. The programme presents the usual attractions and we hope to see the Hall well filled. The Club deserve the encouragement of the public for the successful efforts to afford amusement.

In the *Leader's* correspondence of yesterday, it is said that the Hon. Mr. McDonald, of Kingston, was married on the 16th ult., to a Miss Bernard. The ceremony was performed by the Metropolitan of Canada, all the Delegates and their families being present. The four Bridesmaids were dressed in white silk with white grenadine peplums, and trimmed with blue silk. Two with rose bonnets to match the trimming and white tulle bells falling over the back. The bride was in white satin with tulle bell and orange blossom wreath.

The *Perth Courier* believes that the Hon. Mr. McDougal will not run unopposed in North Lanark. Dr. McNarin Shaw is spoken of as the Reform candidate. Mr. Caldwell will also run in the same interest.

ITALY.

From a letter in the New York *Observer* from its senior editor now in Florence in reference to the manners and moral of the people of Italy, but especially Florence, we extract a few remarks. *First*, in reference to the King himself. It is said, "Perhaps the name of the King, Victor Emanuel, the best of all names for a sovereign, has given the impression that he is a good King, one of the best of men, and especially raised up of God at this time to lead the Italians to unity, greatness and religious liberty. Well, he is not a *good man*, as the good people of our country estimate goodness, and if he is a *good King* he is one more illustration of the fact that a man may be a good soldier, statesman or prince and yet be a *bad man*." " " "He is widely regarded as half inclined to Protestantism and one of the most hopeful champions in the great battles against the Pope. These impressions are erroneous. Victor Emanuel is a loyal son of the Church of Rome, and has no more idea of encouraging Protestantism or of fighting Popery than than he has of mending his life and putting away the sins that make him an offence even here in Florence. " " " It has been supposed, and so far as the course of Europe are concerned, it is supposed with truth, that there is a great change for the better during the present century.—Certainly the externals are better. Even the court of France maintains a decent show of propriety, and the sad stories that are told in private may be set down for scandal, or believed according to the taste and credulity of the hearer, but there is no concealment about the matter in Italy. Indeed its remarkable moral atmosphere surprises quite as much as the peculiarities of the climate. Unless all history is false, the celibacy of the Clergy has worked a fearful deprivation of morals in the country. No licentiousness this side of Turkey or Utah has exceeded that of some of the Holy Fathers of the Church—even in the Pontifical chambers, and this has gone such lengths, and has so permeated the moral sentiment of the people, that the idea of virtue has no existence whatever in the domestic creed of Italy.—The King sets an example that is in the last degree disgusting. His amours are so notorious that they are the town-talk, and his behaviour is the subject of frequent censure. And these things are condemned not by his enemies merely, but by foreigners, and by those few of the native population who have a sense of the fitness of things in the life of their ruler. They have believed themselves taught by example that these sins are among the most menial and easily forgiven—if they require any forgiveness at all. It is positively surprising to observe the coolness with which the matter is spoken of by the devout sons of the Church, of whom you would expect better things. But is only to be accounted for by the peculiar light in which the sin is regarded—even by the teachers of religion—in this seat of the Church."

And then follows a description of the morals of the upper classes of society that is really disgusting beyond all our ideas of character or chastity. But the writer declares that in all these things a want of *charity* is a greater sin than a want of *chastity*. The great mass is so corrupt and corrupting, that it is said that the whole community is given to sensual indulgence. The writer concludes thus:—"It must be enough to say that from the King of Italy, through the nobility to the people, the weakness of morals and manners are abhorrent to our ideas of right, and are fatal to the moral elevation of the Italians. It must be observed also that vice is not estimated here as it is in countries where the Protestant religion has given tone to public sentiment. Hence we may not hope to see any very marked improvement in social morals here, until celibacy, venal indulgences, penance, and human absolutions are swept out of the Church, and the commandments of God take the place of the traditions and inventions of men."

"Church Union."—We have received a copy of a new periodical with the above title, published in New York, and having for its objects—"An open communion, the recognition of an Evangelical Ministry by the interchange of pulpits, and thus to make visible the unity of the Church." The paper is neatly printed and contains a great deal of reading matter. The unity of Christian people is much needed, yet many will have their own ideas of the best way to bring that oneness about. The desire is no doubt commendable, but the work will be difficult.

Shooting Affray at Smith's Falls.—On the 28th ult., a dispute arose between two brothers, Captain Chambers and Dr. Chambers, concerning the keys of the store, when the captain called his Brother a liar, where upon the latter drew his revolver and shot the captain through the breast inflicting what is believed to be a fatal wound. The doctor has been arrested. Dr. Chambers is father to the member for Brockville.

From the *Aurora Banner* we learn that Reform meetings have been held in Whitchurch, Aurora and King, and delegates and committees appointed.

Queensland.—To encourage the settlement of farm lands in the colony, an Act has been passed by the Queenland Legislature enabling persons to lease from 30 to 2,560 acres on the following terms: Any of the country lands, which are frequently being put up to auction, beyond the distance of two miles from the boundary of any town or village, at an upset price of 20s an acre, if not sold at the auction or by selection within 30 days after being offered at auction, will be leased to the first applicant at an annual rental 2s 6d an acre, paid in cash, or emigrants' land orders, the eight payment to secure the full purchase of the land, after which a deed, or grant in fee simple, will be issued by the Government. This is specially intended, and will no doubt have the effect of encouraging the settlement of sheep farmers with limited means, as well as of agriculturists on the extensive and fertile lands throughout the colony. The extent of the new colony of Queenland is nearly twelve times that of England and Wales.—*Australian paper.*

The Madoc Gold Mines.—C. P. Aylsworth, Esq., P. L. S., just arrived from Madoc, informs us that there is great activity amongst the gold seekers there. Large grounds are constantly going and coming from the mines, and there is every prospect of a stirring time when Spring opens. A large crushing machine is being manufactured in Brown's foundry, Belleville, for the owners of the Richardson mine, and will be put in operation as soon as circumstances will permit. A town site has been laid out and lots are being sold at enormous prices. A large number of buildings are being put up for the accomodation of miners, and no less than six hotels have been erected since the gold excitement commenced.—*Citizen.*

Extensive coal beds have been discovered in British India. It is believed that this will lead much to the civilizing of the natives.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, March 4th, 1867.

The Council met on Monday evening. Present—the Mayor and Messrs. Chamberlain, Leonard, Stevenson, Doherty, Kennedy, Wrighton, Patterson, Dixon and Toole.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Communications were read from Mr. Caisse, requesting payment of a balance of his account which had been disallowed by the Finance Committee of last year, and setting forth that if not paid he should take steps to collect it.

From Mrs. Haultain, Secretary to the Protestant Home, asking the Council for a grant similar to that of last year.

Also from Widow Hurley, asking for assistance.

The Communication of Mr. Caisse was referred to the Finance Committee; the other two were referred to the Committee on Charities.

An account from R. Dennistoun, Esq., for law expenses, $2.00; and from H. Crone, for carting, $1.10, were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Wrighton, Chairman of the Fire Committee, read and submitted a Report which was received and adopted.

The Council adjourned for a week.

ASHBURNHAM COUNCIL.

The Council of Ashburnham met on Monday evening. Present—the Reeve and Messrs. Sutherland, Ledgate and Bennett.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Several petitions were presented for Tavern License and on motion, R. Morgan, Esq. re Reynolds and W. Swanston were recommended to receive the necessary certificates, on complying with the By-laws of the Village and the statutes. Thomas Armstrong and Jos. Roberts, a shop license, the rate for the same to be $45.

Several accounts for lumber for sidewalks were ordered to be paid.

The Council adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening next.

For the Examiner.

British American Order of Good Templars.

Pursuant to notice, a County Grand Lodge meeting was held in the Hall of Unity Lodge, No 370, Peterborough, on Friday the 22nd day of February, 1867, at which five lodges, strongly represented by delegates and representatives, assembled at 2 o'clock, p. m.

The meeting was called to order by the Provincial Deputy, after which the Rev. Bro. J. R Gundy invoked a Divine blessing on all present and for the extention of moral principles throughout the world.

After receiving the credentials and reports of the several lodges, the election of officers was declared in order. The following shows the result, viz:—

Bro. the Rev. J. R Gundy, Co Grand Chief, Omemee; Bro. Capt. John Kennedy, Co. Grand Councillor, Peterboro; Sister Elisa J. Kennedy, Co. Grand Vice, Peterboro; Bro. the Rev. W. L. Scott, Co. Grand Chaplain, Omemee; Bro James A. Barchard, Co. Grand Secretary, Peterboro; Bro. George Bind, Co. Grand Treasurer, Omemee; Bro. James Saulter, Co. Grand Marshal, Lakefield; Sister Lucinda Kennedy, Co. Grand D. Marshal, Peterboro; Bro. Henry Grandy, Co. Grand Inner Guard, Cavanville; Bro. William Carter, Co. Grand Outer Guard, Lakefield.

After which, the officers elect were installed for the current year.

Several important resolutions were then read and adopted, principally in the action taken by this County Grand Lodge, for the extension of the principles of temperance in these Counties, and for the higher attainments and development of the fundamental principles of our order.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again in the Town of Peterborough on the last Wednesday in June next, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

SOCIAL AND TEA MEETING.

A little after seven o'clock, the Templars Hall was filled with the good friends of temperance, who had met to greet each other upon the great temperance platform.

After tea had been served, the chairman called the meeting to order. An impressive prayer was offered by the Rev J. H. Johnson, M. A., Wesleyan Minister, Peterboro, who was also then introduced to the meeting. He made a most eloquent and impressive address—dwelling forcefully upon the duty of the church, in relation to the temperance movement. The address was listened to with marked attention.

The Rev. W. L. Scott, Wesleyan Minister, Omemee, was next introduced to meeting. His address was also an impressive one. Those present must have felt the force of his arguments in his advocacy of this great and noble cause, and its claims on christians, yea, on all mankind.

The Rev. J. R Gundy, C. G. C., was the last speaker introduced to the meeting, and was received with applause. He, also, dwelt upon the duty of the church in this matter, especially, the claims of every christian minister, to advocate and exert his influence on the side of morality as well as the christian religion. The appeal was a most searching one, to ministers and people, and it is hoped may have its influence on the minds of many that were present.

After singing the National Anthem, and the benediction pronounced, the meeting dispersed well pleased with the evening's exercises.

JAMES A. BARCHARD,
County Secretary.

The Millbrook *Messenger* says that Mrs. Clark, aged 65, of the 7th concession of Cavan, committed suicide on the morning of Sunday last. It appears she has been laboring under a depression of spirits, for some time past, owing to religious views, and, on Sunday evening, the family of her son, Mr James Clark, with whom she resided, attended a lecture, somewhere near Springville; on returning home, late at night, the deceased retired to bed. The next seen of her, was about nine o'clock on Sunday morning, when she was discovered in the wood shed, hanging up by the neck, and had been dead for some hours. Deceased was much respected, amongst her neighbours.

The Paris Exhibition.—A correspondent of the Montreal *Witness* after relating a joke at the expense of Dr. Tache, one of the commissioners to the exhibition, passes the following suggestive remarks about Dr Tache's colleagues: The Hon. T. D. McGee has also gone over, but not to represent mechanics. Mr. Joseph H. Dale goes with him; we all know what particular duty falls to him. Why, sir, in Paris persons of intemperate habits are locked down upon in pretty much the same light as we should look upon the most miserable vagrant.

Good Times.—A contemporary, the *Cobourg Sentinel*, observes that Rev. Mr. McMahon is keeping the library of the Provincial Penitentiary and Col. Patrick Rose Lynch has the interesting duty of packing shoes in that celebrated institution.—*Sun.*

Rev. Mr. Muir.—We learn that the Rev. Mr. Muir, Pastor of St. Andrew's Church in this town, has accepted a call to Galt, and that he is to be inducted into his new field of labor on the 28th instant.—*Victoria Warder.*

THE IMMIGRATION OF 1866.

(*From the Canada Emigration Gazette.*)

During the season of 1866 the total number of emigrants landed at Quebec, via the St. Lawrence, was 28,648, against 21,358 in 1865; showing an increase of 7,293 souls,—viz., 4 in the number of cabin and 7,289 in the steerage passengers.

Distinguishing the countries from whence they came, the following remarks appear:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
From England.....	1,340	6,895	7,235
" Ireland.....	183	2,017	2,230
" Scotland.....	164	2,058	2,222
" Germany.....	...	3,330	3,330
" Norway and Sweden.....	...	13,506	13,506
" Other Countries.....	...	125	125
	1,544	27,924	28,648

11,630 came by steamers and 17,009 by sailing vessels. Of the former, 6,853 embarked at Liverpool, 2,214 at Londonderry, 1,213 at Glasgow, and 259 at London.

Their nationalities were:—

English.....	3,380
Irish.....	3,422
Scotch.....	2,074
Germans and Prussians.....	4,0 3
Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes.....	14,968
Other countries.....	791
	28,648

And the trades and callings of the steerage male adults emigration are stated to have been as follows:—

Farmers.....	[illegible]
Labourers.....	3,888
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c.....	3,201
Professional men.....	138
Servants (male).....	4
Clerks, traders, &c.....	283
	13,010

The season's emigration may be said to have been of a remarkably healthy character.

Amongst the emigrants from the United Kingdom, but 8 deaths occurred at sea; while the mortality on board the ships from foreign ports bears a smaller percentage than ordinarily.

The very large emigration observable from Norway is attributable to the growing preference entertained by the Norwegians for the St. Lawrence route, as a highway to their settlements in the Western States.—The attention of our government has been aroused to the importance of securing to this country a portion of this valuable immigration; and measures, having for their object the establishment of a Scandinavian settlement within the province, where every facility and inducement will be held out to the foreign settler, are, it is anticipated, shortly to be carried into effect.

The Cookery of all Nations at the Paris Exposition.

Every nation is to have its restaurant, with cooks in native costume. Six Chinese damsels are already on their way with their chopsticks and tea urns. Six Japanese will stand beside them. More difficult it will be to arrange a snow-drift for the Laplander, with room for his sledge, but the reindeer and his master will certainly be there.—Ovens are to be constructed for roast beef and plum-puddings, and Johnny-cakes are to be given *piping hot* from the pan. Still we fear they will not be good, for Europe does not produce good Indian meal, and that which crosses the sea has never more the genuine flavor of that which is eaten on American soil. It gathers a dampness on the voyage from which nothing can purify it. Russians from the Steppes are constructing a cabin like those which shelter them from the "frozen north;" the Russians are weaving a tent of purple and gold; the Turk is erecting a mosque, the Chinaman a pagoda, and the Hottentot a hut, in which we are to see how families live in these several habitations. There are to be miniature forests, parks with deer, prairies with herds, and mountains with their untamed tenants, lakes, rivers, and cataracts, and all these features have begun to assume form and comeliness. Half the space in the great building is already occupied and the French department is nearly complete. England, Norway, Sweden and Russia have sent nearly their quota and the wonderous machines and "cunning inventions," which are to represent America are beginning to be adjusted to their places.

The utility of such an exhibition could doubtless be far greater than it is, but the benefits of those which have had place have been visible or there would have been no more. In this, all who exhibit, have more regard to the good of a great number than has been the case at any of the others. In the Old World, every where, we see comfort and luxury enjoyed by the few, and the many left to poverty and suffering, because what they lack is too expensive for their means. This is beginning to be understood, and, as a consequence of what they saw at the Crystal Palace, the continental manufacturers are preparing "things of beauty" in humbler forms and in diminutive proportions.

Our French neighbors, the Rouges, are already beginning to take the alarm about the expense of Confederation, on which one of their organs says:—"With Royalty will come a court, nobility, titles, decorations, orders, the pleasures and privileges of majesty, a pension list, &c., &c. " " "

The representative of the Queen, whilst called Governor-General, is to have $50,000 a year for ruling 3,750,000 people, while the President of the United States has only $25,000 for governing 35,000,000; and the Governor of the State of New York, with almost the same population as the Confederate provinces, has only $4,000; that is to say, the embryo viceroy is to have twelve and a half times as much for the same service as the Governor of New York." So says the *Pays.*

The sons of Garibaldi have gone to Canada to help the Candians against the Turks.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

For the week ending Saturday, March 2nd.

DAYS. Time: 7 a.m.	Barometer corrected to 32° Fah. Inches.	Temperature in the Shade.	Direction and Velocity of the Wind.*	Extent of Sky clouded.†	Rain in inches.	Snow in inches.
Monday	29.512	1 2		6	.107	66.
Tuesday	29 410	11 3		10		13
Wednes.	29 97	16 9		8		
Thursday	29 420	17 9		1		
Friday	29 164	28 9	E 2	10	360	
Saturday	28 624	21 0	S W 1	9	1	

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers, thus: 0. Calm; 3. Moderate Gale; 10 Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers from 10 to 0: thus: 10. denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 5. that it is half covered, and 0. that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·690, at 1 o'clock, p m, on Wednesday

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 28·611, at 9 o'clock, p.m., on Friday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·2934.

THERMOMETER.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Spraine, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for Ames, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your colorated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug 1, 1865

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

EVERY BODY SAYS SO.

That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and *they* are only *it* to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for Coughs, Colds, Thick Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses. As a Condition Medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 47

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL
FROM
J. E. GUILBAULT.

MONTREAL, Jan. 20th, 1866.

MR JOHNSON BRIGGS,
Sir,

I have used your Prof. Velpeau's Hair Restorative, having been troubled with an itching scalp and loss of hair.

A few Applications of the Restorer entirely cured me, and stopped the Hair from falling off.

My family have also used it with satisfaction, and I give it the preference over any other article I have ever used as a Cosmetic or Hair Restorer.

Yours truly,
J. E. GUILBAULT,
Proprietor Zoological Garden and Museum.

8

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat. Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used *is well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly*, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Ordersare coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, andeach testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* itgives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it, and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should Be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—in Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS'

READY-RECKONER,

In Dollars and Cents,

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 6th, 1867.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 28th February, 1867.

Austin, R. F.	Johnson, Isabella
Armstrong, Mary A.	Keating, Wm
Beattie, Hiram	Lochhead, Alex.
Burns, Patrick	Lockie, Peter
Campbell, A. H.	Lawrence, Mrs R.
Cullen, Simon	Lutes, S.
Callihan, Miss Mary	Moher, James
Clark, O. S.	Montgomery
Cluney, Mrs Julia	Miller, Francis
Cummings, Dan.	Macdonald, Rolland
Curran, Kilen	McKellar, Malcolm
Dansey, Edward	McIntosh, John
Duncan, Rev. P.	McBurnie, Miss Elina A.
Down, James	McFadden, Cyrus
Davidson, Sam'l	McSygne, James
Edmison, Mrs. Jane	Mckenzie, Charlotte
Edmony, Miss Mary	Mcinenly, Thomas
Feely, Thomas	McLoughlin, Miss Anna
Fargy, William	McGee, Miss Martha
Ford, Mrs. John	O'Sullivan, John
Griffin, Richard	Pope, John
Gaddy, Alex.	Read, Alexander
Goomly	Read, Russell H.
Hayes, James	Smith, Clement
Hannah, John	Sherwood, J. W.
Huston, James	Wood, James
Haggart, Alex.	Watt, Adam

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

S. J. CARVER, P. M.

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

In Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', March 6th, 1867.

PRUNES! PRUNES!!

A FINE SAMPLE just received and for sale Cheap, at the Confectionery Store, Simcoe Street.

A. HALL.

Peterboro', Feb. 28, 1867. 9-1in*

CONCERTINAS!!

A FINE ASSORTMENT AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro', February, 1867.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF

TOWNSHIP of OTONABEE,

FOR 1866.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Balance on hand from 1866 account	$ 92 91	Township Officers and Municipal Expenses	$ 323 71
Received from Collector of 1866	4101 00	For School purposes	3472 50
do from Fines	7 30	" Road purposes	615 47
do for Roads sold	21 00	" Charities	236 94
do for Licenses	220 00	" County Rates	3483 14
do for per centage on Co. Rates	61 07	" Taxes refunded	32 64
do from Co. Treasurer on non-resident lands taxes	350 53	" Sheep killed by dogs	6 50
do for Timber sold on Road allowances	9 00	Balance to credit of 1867	1320 16
do Legislative School Grant	472 00		
do from Clergy Reserve fund	332 50		
do from Collector of 1866	2013 00		
	$7092 11		$7092 11

GEORGE EVANS,
JAMES ANDERSON, } Auditors.

Otonabee, March 5, 1867.

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!

NEW IMPORTING STORE.

E. LAWDER & CO.

HAVE just opened out a large and varied Stock of NEW DRY GOODS, NEW READY-MADE CLOTHING, NEW BOOTS and SHOES, which they will sell at nearly half the regular Town Prices.

A BANKRUPT STOCK OF $30,000,

Will be offered in connection with our regular Stock, bought at 11s 3d in the £.

WE CAN AND WILL OFFER BARGAINS.

CLOSE CASH BUYERS LOOK IN,

As we will clear out many lines of

WINTER CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, AND CLOTHS

At a fearful reduction, to make room for our new SPRING STOCK, now on route from England, bought for Cash to form the Manufactures.

This is no humbug selling off, but real bona fide sale, and great bargains will be offered.

☞ Remember the Store, in Scott & McDonald's Old Stand, Scott's Buildings, No. 2 Market Block, George Street, Peterborough.

E. LAWDER & Co.

Peterborough, February 27th, 1867. 9-4in

A LARGE LOT OF

CLOTHS,

AND

Ready-made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

At I. ROBINSON & Co's.

Peterborough, February 14, 1867. 7

Winter Operations.

WHEAT AND PEASE!

THE subscriber will commence to BUY GRAIN on Saturday next, at Peterborough and other points on the Railway, as usual.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, January 17, 1867. 3

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

BAZAAR!

A BAZAAR in connection with the above Church, will be held in the TOWN HALL, Peterborough,

On Wednesday and Thursday,

13th and 14th MARCH next,

When a Large Collection of USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL WORK will be offered for sale

Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the following Ladies:—

Mrs. Dennistoun, Mrs. Nicholls,
Mrs. Kempt, Mrs. Lundy,
Mrs. Romaine.

The Refreshment Table

Will be under the superintendence of MISS NICHOLLS and MISS DUGAN, to whom contributions of refreshments may be sent.

☞ DINNER served from ONE TO FOUR o'clock, p. m.

Doors open at TWELVE o'clock Noon.

ADMISSION 12½ CENTS.

Peterboro', February 28, 1867. 9

Wanted!

OATS,
PEASE,
Barley,
and Rye,

At Scott's Store-house. The Highest Cash Price paid.

D. SUTHERLAND.

February 7, 1867 6

CONSOLIDATED STATUTES,

WANTED.

ANY person having one or two copies of the Consolidated Statutes of CANADA, and also of UPPER CANADA, will find a purchaser by applying to the undersigned, stating price.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Booksellers, &c.
Peterboro' C. W.

Peterboro', February 4th, 1867. 6.

TENDERS WANTED

FOR THE BUILDING OF SCOWS at Keene. All the material to be furnished by the subscribers.

Specifications can be seen at Captain Sutherland's office, Ashburnham, or with the subscribers, at Keene.

GUNN & POE.

Keene, February 20th, 1867. 8-tf

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

MORTGAGES

PARTIES having a few first-class Mortgages of not less than $400, or more than $2,000 to dispose of, will find an opportunity of doing so, on application to the undersigned.

G. F. ORDE

Peterboro', February 28, 1867. 8

HOLY COMMUNION.

JUST RECEIVED, "The Devotions for Holy Communion," at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterboro, January 2, 1867.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

The Liverpool & London & Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - -	$15 000,000
Invested in Canada, - -	$250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24 70 per year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, *with* the Sum assured; if after 20 years, one-half are returned: after 30 years, three-fourths; after 51, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary*, MONTREAL.

W. CLUXTON, *Agent*, Peterborough

February 20, 1867. 8

The Home Insurance Company

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICIT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY

OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 10th, 1867. 8

LORD DERBY

Need not be expected in Peterborough just yet, but

A. B. KIDD

HAS opened a COMMISSION AGENCY in Peterborough, whereby any person may send to wholesale houses of Montreal for goods of all kinds. Orders sent about the 20th of every month.

He is also selling Teas from 2s 10d, Coffee at 1s 8d, Raisins at 6½d, Currents at 4d, Grey Cottons from 5d, White Cottons from 7½d.

Office adjoining Thompson's Photograph Gallery, up stairs, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's.

Peterboro', February 28, 1867. 6-tf.

Peterboro' Gymnasium.

GENTLEMEN desiring to become members of the GYMNASIUM CLUB are informed that Tickets of Membership may be procured from Mr George Stethem, at the Hardware Store of Messrs. G. Stethem & Co.

☞ SINGLE TICKETS $5.00 per year in advance. FAMILY TICKET $8.00. Gentlemen residing in the Country may procure Tickets at $3.00 each. These Fees include Tuition Fee and all expenses.

R. A. MORROW, Sec'y.

February 14th, 1867. 8

MUSIC!

THE following pieces of Music can be had at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store, Peterborough,

The Child's Prayer.
The Bay of Biscay O,—with variations.
Sleep on my Darling.
Evening Reminiscences Waltz.
The Maniacs Waltzes.
Adele Waltzes.
The Midnight Galop.
The Plantation Galop.
Puck Wedding Galop.
The Shooting Star Galop.
The Prince Imperial Quadrille.
When George the Third was King.
The Gypsy Polka.
Polka Mazurka.
Quadrille—The Jolly Beggars.
The Mesmering Pool.
Bella Fhi Galop.
Masonic Festival March.
The Water-witch Quickstep.
Auld Lang Syne, with variations.
Ariel Redowa.
Canadian Winter Galop.
Peggy's Gem, or the Low Back Car Quickstep
Ale from Zampa, with variations.
Apple Blossom Gallop.
The Welcome Galop.
Ballet d' Hiver.
The Gulf March.
Continental Grand March.
The Bird of Beauty, Galop.
Souvenir d'ecure Her Valse.
Waltz lower Waltzes.
The Graces Quickstep,
Three o'clock Galop.
The Fylades' Galop.
Royal Canadian Galop.
The Stamp Galop.
Ionian March
Canadian Band March.
Alnet Galop.
The Party Galop.
Maryland Quadrille.
Will you love me then as now, Quickstep.
Song—Through the Jessamine.
Do —If I were a bird.
Do —Rose at the Window.
Do —Canadian War Anthem.
Do —Eleen's Prayer.
Do —She sang among the Flowers.
Do —The Ploughboy.
Do —Pining for the Old Fireside.
Do —The Charming young Widow I met on the Train.
Do —Joyous Life.
Do —Green grows the Willow.
Do —Sea and Love.
Do —Come home Father.
Do —Minnie May.
Do —Father don't drink any now.
Do —Five o'clock in the morning.
Do —Little Clara Lee.
Do —Hazel eyed Nannie.
Do —I would like to Change my name.
Do —I waited till the Twilight.
Do —Meet me in the Shady Dell.

BOOKS!

The following Books can be had at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store, Peterboro'.

The Lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's Coming Home.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Seas.
Life in the Woods
Lectures to Young Men.
Allen's Life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads
Book of 1000 Tales.
Magicians Own Book.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Cornett's Advice to Young Men.
The Men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Better Way
Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.
From Dawn to Dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Cæsar.
Joan of Arc
Self-made Men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's Life of Nelson.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevelyan.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer,
Personal Piety
Ways of Pleasantness.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs Heman's " "
Pope's " "
Hood's Tale's, Romances, &c.
Truth and Love.
London Labor and London Poor.
Pros and Poetry of the Bible.
The old Helmet.
Great Men of Great Britain.
Tales for Young and Old.
Anecdotes of the Old Testament.
Pastoral Recollections.
Our Father who art in Heaven,
The Child a Colored Gift Book.
How to study the New Testament.
Historical and Literary Celebrities,
General U. S. Grant.
Travels in Africa.
Boys Play-book of Science.
The Golden Ladder.
Costal Tale of Mexico.
Household Stories—A book for boys and girls
Mornings with Mamma—The Gospel series.
Birthday Gift.
Triumphs of Invention and Discovery.
Picture Book of Bible Miracles.
Live and Learn.
Christian Love and Loyalty.
Edgar Clifton, or Wright or Wrong
Adventures of seven four-looted foresters.
Adventures of a Monkey.
The Long Holidays.
The Criminal Prisons of London.
Dictionary of Natural History.
Barrett on the Languages.
Songs of Ireland,—By Lover.
Scripture Stories for the Young.
Watt's Divine and Moral Songs
Merchant Enterprises.
The Fairy Book.
Nelly Knowlton.
Aimwell Stories.
The end of all.
Roses and Thorns.
Eadies Biblical Dictionary.

Peterboro', February, 1867.

JAMES SHERIDAN.

HAVING received full certificates from A. & S. Nordheimer to tune and repair Piano Fortes and all other kinds of Musical Instrumen's, would respectfully inform the citizens of Peterborough, that in connection therewith a large and well selected stock of Sheet Music will be kept constantly on hand at Mennies' Book Store, where orders will be received for Piano Forte Tuning, Regulating and Repairing.

Pianos for hire. Melodeons and all kinds of Musical Instruments supplied to order.

Peterborough, February 6th, 1867. 6

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction of the County of Peterboro', for the examination of Teachers, will be held in the

UNION SCHOOL HOUSE,

In the Town of Peterborough, on

THURSDAY, 6th DAY OF JUNE,

Commencing at 10 a. m.

All Certificates issued by this Board during 1865, are required to be renewed at the above meeting.

N. B.—No Teacher is eligible to be examined unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of moral character.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Feb. 17, 1867. 6

Fire, Life, Accidental, and Live Stock

INSURANCE AGENCY.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK, SIMCOE STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited,

OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Chief Offices—7, Waterloo Place, London; and 71 King Street, Manchester.

CHAIRMAN—J. Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. MANAGING DIRECTOR—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A. SECRETARY—Charles Harding, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

G. GOLDSMITH KERRY, Esq., Managing Director, Albert Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting held on the 19th April, 1866, said—"An agreement for amalgamating had been entered into between that and the Western Insurance Company. By the amalgamation, they (the Albert) got just what they required—CAPITAL and INFLUENCE. ☞See Post Magazine of 28th April.

HEAD OFFICE, B. N. A.,—ONTARIO HALL, Church Street, Toronto.

This Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PROVINCES, at rates as low as the nature of the risk the real security of the company, and of the insured, will permit

LOSSES promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterborough. | SCOTT & DeGRASSI, Managers, B. N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. COOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. P. STREET, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Omemee: Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, HONORARY DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMP'Y.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y.

HEAD OFFCE AT HAMILTON. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq, President. | JOHN FERRIE, Esq., Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE terms and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of other good Companies, and the rates which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

Agent County of Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

N. Y. Accidental Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $250,000.

MANAGER CANADA BRANCH,—A. R. BETHUNE, Montreal.

THIS Company is prepared to issue Policies at lower rates than any other Company in Canada.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

Phœnix Life Insurance Company.

ASSETS, $1,200,000. - DIVIDEND, Jan'y, 1866, 50 per cent.

A. R. BETHUNE, MANAGER CANADIAN BRANCH, Montreal.

Will issue policies at lower rates than any Company represented in Town

Agent in Peterborough, - - - - - - - - - R. W. ERRETT.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK.

Peterborough, January 22nd, 1867, 4

General Insurance Agency,

GEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

19 and 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $12,500,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

The success which has attended the Company's operations has been such as fully to realize the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, who have resolved to extend the business more widely, and now offer to the Canadian public PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large Subscribed Capital, and Invested Funds.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, tending to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.

Claims paid one month after proof of death. And other advantages, which may be seen in the Company's Prospectus.

Chief Office for Canada,—385 and 387, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FREDK COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE,—104 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

DIRECTORS—Chairman, William Workman, Esq., President City Bank. John Redpath, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal; B. H. Lemoine, Esq., Cashier "La Banque du Peuple; Alexander M. Delisle, Esq. BANKERS.—The City Bank

☞ Particular attention paid to the Insurance of Dwellings and Household Furniture. Also, to insuring Farm property for one, two or three years. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions, and at rates lower than most Companies.

Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 21 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.

THE Edinburgh Life Assurance Company offer to the public the advantages of a Canadian as well as a British Company. They have invested a large amount of money on securities in this country, and the Toronto Local Board have full power, by an Imperial Statute, to take risks, make investments, and settle claims in Canada without reference to the Head Office, Edinburgh. Some of the old Policies in the Company, which became claims during the past year, were settled by payment of amounts double of those originally insured, in consequence of the large bonuses that accrued on the Policies.

Every information that intending Assurers may require can be obtained on application to

GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $500,000, with surplus of $200,000

OLDEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA!!

Up to Sept. 1866, over *seventy thousand* Policies had been issued by the Travellers of Hartford, and upwards of THREE THOUSAND LOSSES PAID.

☞ General Accident Policies written by the Company's Agents, without delay. No medical examination required. Life Policies or combined Life-and Accident Policies, are all written at the Home Office.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500 000.
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.

Terms for Assurance business more favorable than those of British or Foreign Offices.

Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, Agent at Peterboro, GEO. A. COX.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the estate of Robert Scott, late of the Township of Dummer, in the County of Peterborough, deceased.

ROBERT ROBINSON and CHARLES STEPHENSON, *Plaintiffs.*

AGAINST

WILLIAM H. STEPHENSON, *Defendant.*

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Chancery made in the matter of the Estate of Robert Scott, late of the Township of Dummer, in the County of Peterborough, deceased, the creditors of the said Robert Scott, who died on or about the month of January, 1864, are, on or before the TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF MARCH, 1867, to send by post, prepaid, to Robert Dennistoun, of the Town of Peterborough, Esquire, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my chambers, at the Town of Peterborough, on the TWELFTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1867, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1867.

W. H. WALLBR,
Master of Peterborough.

T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Plff's. Solicitor. 9-6in

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, at the suit of Peter McCallum and Peter McCallum, the younger, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of George G. Boswell, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of MAY, 1867 at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz.:—

Part of the South half of Lot No. 1, East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, containing by admeasurement seven acres, two rods and twenty-six perches, be the same more or less, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at the Northern limit of Smith street, in the Town of Peterborough, Easterly nineteen chains three links from the South-West angle of said Lot No. 1, East side of Communication Road aforesaid; thence South seventy-four degrees, West five chains seventy-four links, along the Northern limit of Smith Street to the land deeded to one James Harvey; thence North fourteen degrees twenty minutes, West three chains fifty-three links; thence North thirty degrees forty minutes, West seven chains thirty-three links, to the North-East angle of said land deeded to James Harvey; thence North fifty-nine degrees twenty minutes, East eight chains ten links, along the Southern limit of land belonging to Joseph Dix on; thence South sixteen degrees, East twelve chains eighty-eight links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, January 28, 1867. 5

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of F. W. Haultain and James Miller, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of Joseph Bowie, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant in and to the east half of Lot No. 16 in the 13th concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', January 9th, 1867. 2

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Justus Holcomb, Defendant, and a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of John Holcomb Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 28th DAY OF MAY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, and each and every of them, in and to Lot No. 11, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, February 20, 1867. 8

SKATERS AND PEDESTRIANS!

A LARGE LOT OF

WALKING STICKS,

At 12½ Cents each,

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 20, 1866

Diaries for 1867

Just Received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, December 5, 1866.

TO LUMBERMEN

AND

Commission Merchants!

FOR SALE, a New York State BEALER PRESS, for pressing Hay, Hops, Wool, &c. A team of horses and two men will turn out 400 lbs. of hay in ten minutes. A bale is 3 feet 10 inches long, 32 inches wide, and the same in depth. In perfect order and to be sold cheap for cash, or would trade for lumber or cattle.

Address

NICHOLAS GRIMSHAWE.

Cobourg, February 11, 1867, 7-4t

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON, AND Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and and after Monday, December 3rd, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	10.05a.m.	Dep. P'rt Hope	3.05p m
Kelly's	10.26	Quay's	3 30
Omemee,	10.47	Perrytown	3.34
Lyle's,	11.10	Campb'lls	4.00
Brunsw'k	12.10	Summit	4.00
Manvers,	11.20	Arr.	4.25
Arr. Millbrook	12.00	Dep. Millbrook	4 40
Dep Millbrook	12.10 p.m.	Manvers	5 00
Summit,	12.25	Brunswick	5.15
Campb'lls	12 55	Lyle's,	5.35
Perryt'n's	1.00	Omemee,	5.45
Quay's,	1.12	Kelly's	6.00
Arr. Port Hope	1.25	Arr. Lindsay,	6.20

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	8.30p.m.	Dep. P'rt Hope	10.30a.m.
Fraser's	8.55	Quay's	10.53
Arr.	4.20	Perryto'n	11.05
Dep. Millbrook	4.30	Campbl's	11.10
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.30
Campbells	5.10	Arr. Millbrook	11.55
Perrytown's	5.16	Dep	12.00 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Fraser's	12.25 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	12 50

A. T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

November 29, 1866. 49

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.20 a.m.
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.30 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time.

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 9.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m. Express at 12.55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m. and 7.35 p.m. Express at 2.45 p.m.

Norwood and Peterboro' STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $78 to $86. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent. Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

JOHN BROWN, Cabinet Maker, UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER, &c. &c.

COFFINS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Funerals attended with Hearse.

Opposite the American Hotel, George Street, Peterborough.

SOFAS,	MATTRESS OF
Book Cases,	Hair, Corn Husk,
SIDE BOARDS,	COTTON,
BUREAUS,	Sea Weed and Straw.
EASY CHAIRS,	LOOKING GLASSES,
DINING and PARLOR CHAIRS,	GILT MOULDINGS
WHAT-NOTS,	PICTURES,
TABLES,	Picture Frames,
&c. &c.	&c. &c.

Peterborough, December 5, 1866 49-3m

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. FENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 48

REV. DR. ORMISTON.

PORTRAITS of the Rev. Dr. ORMISTON for sale at Mr. Forbes's Gallery, also at the stores of Mr. Reuse, Messrs Graham & Stratton, Mr. Krahns, Messrs. Johnson & Son, P. Connal, Nicholls & Hall, and W. Thomson

Price 25 cents.

Peterborough, 14th February, 1867.

BOARDING.

MRS. BLACKSTOCK can accommodate two or three gentlemen with BOARD Four doors South of the Bank of Montreal.

Peterborough, Nov. 21st, 1866. 47-tf

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises, WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit, AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

Blythe Mills.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him in future to DELIVER PROMPTLY, anywhere within the Corporation, or Ashburnham, all orders with which he may be intrusted

A supply of *Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Grahame Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Shorts, Pollards, Screenings, Peas and Oats*, constantly on hand.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Simcoe Street, Peterboro, November 26, 1866. 48

NEW COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the Inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL—FIRE, £5,000,000. LIFE, £500,000.

Canada Branch,—Montreal.

DIRECTORS;

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Chairman.
JOHN REDPATH, B. H. LEMOINE, and A. M. DELISLE, Esq'rs.

SIMPSON & BETHUNE, General Agents.

This Office is prepared to accept Risks in both Branches at as low rates as other first class offices. All losses adjusted in Canada and paid promptly.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterboro'.

44-tf.

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec 12, 1866. 50

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET, Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER, FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co., Proprietors, Toronto.

October 10, 1866.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 16, 1866. 29

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL WHITE,

BEGS to intimate that he has REMOVED from his OLD STAND to one of those handsome new stores in

DIXON'S BLOCK, NEXT TO A. WILLIAMS', GEORGE STREET,

Where will be found the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

IN PETERBOROUGH,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER!

CALL AND SEE THEM.

P. S.—Country Shoemakers will find it to their advantage to call and Examine the stock of LEATHER and FINDINGS, which will be found well assorted.

Peterborough, February, 1867. 7f.

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE AND CLOTHING MANUFACTORY.

This establishment will be opened early this Spring.

FRANCIS LEMAY,

Begs to call the attention of his customers and all cash buyers to the fact that he will dispose of the remainder of his stock

AT THE FIRST COST PRICE!

So as to clear off every article in the shop before entering the new one. His stock is well assorted yet, in

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and must be all sold within a few weeks.

Do not forget the shop if you are anxious for a bargain.

F. LEMAY,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

Peterboroogh, January 16, 1867. 3

DON'T FORGET THE MONTREAL HOUSE!

Where Goods are to be found

CHEAPER

Than anywhere else in Town.

JUST CALL

And ascertain the prices at which Goods are being

SOLD OFF!

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, January 17, 1867. 3

GIVING UP BUSINESS!

LARGE CLEARING OUT SALE OF Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing, At L. LEMAY'S.

HAVING decided to give up business on the FIRST OF MAY next, I beg to call the attention of my numerous customers, and all other CASH BUYERS, to my large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS and CLOTHING NOW OFFERED

MUCH UNDER THE USUAL PRICES.

A large assortment of Prints, Factory Cottons and Striped Shirtings, very cheap.

All the Clothing has been made within a few months, and is known to be the Best and Cheapest in Town.

As I intend to clear the whole stock before leaving, parties in want of Good and Cheap Goods will do well to remember this Large Sale.

Sales for Cash only.

LOUIS LEMAY, Hunter Street.

Peterborough, January 9, 1867 2-2m

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 2f

NEW GOODS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, which will be sold at low prices. Their stock consists of

Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Dressing Cases,
Bottle Cases,
Watch-stands,
Money Boxes
Album Companions,
Stand Glasses,
Combs—a large variety,
Whisker, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Cribbage and Backgammon Boards,
Ladies' Work-box and Writing-desk combined.
Ladies' Satchels from 35 cents up.
A Good Album for 50 cents.

BOOKS and Stationery.

G. & S. have, as usual, a large supply of all kinds of School and Miscellaneous Books.—Stationery of every description, in Foolscap, Letter, Note and Fancy.

Ink Bottles—a large variety.

Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterborough, March 31, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Grant Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

ap 30-13m

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway, New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE, ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a *strictly cash* system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit! at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument *warranted FIVE years.* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of over *seven thousand piano fortes.* Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

ap 30-1 yr

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., ten cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,

25 Ann St., NEW YORK.

January 22d, 1867 4-1y.

For Sale!

200 half chests	*JAPAN TEAS,*
250 do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250 do	*TWANKAYS,*
300 do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100 do	*IMPERIAL,*
250 do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of	*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

350 green cases	*GIN,*
100 red do	*GIN,*
50 Hhd. do	*GIN,*
100 pens	*HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands)	*BRANDY,*
300 cases	*CLARET,*
75 green seal	*CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases	*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN 535 & 537 St. Paul St., Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr. Perkins in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools progress in musical studies, and items of general interest as to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me	T. E. Perkins ... 30 cts
The Orphan Wanderer	T. E. Perkins ... 30 cts
The Rose Bush	T. E. Perkins ... 30 cts
Fairy of the Willwood	H. A. Brown ... 30 cts
Memory, (for Baritone)	H. A. Brown ... 30 cts

For any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS, 6-1y. 420 Broome St., New York City

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Shining Star," "The Psalm King," "The Sacred Lute." &c

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "*The Golden Promise*" is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers	$ 0 30
By the 100, "	25 00
Single copies in board covers,	35
By the 100 "	30 00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month

We publish a new song every month, and *give it away.* Send for a Circular, to

BROWN & PERKINS, 6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

A New Discovery better than the MADOO COLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morris's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for all and other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, frost bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by E. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who resided in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed affected some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in the annals of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the great est boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H PARKER, Kingston, General Agent for Canada

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or a sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866. 43-1y

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Have you cast off color, with yellow spots or pimples over your face? Is your breath offensive, your tongue coated, your stomach sour, your bowels costive? Are you dull, drowsy, and stupid? Have you no appetite, or a craving for unnatural things? Are you subject to frightful dreams, and do you imagine ghosts? If you have any of these symptoms, you are diseased, and should be cleansed by a cathartic medicine. Ayer's Pills will do it. Nothing else can put out the diseased matter—purify the blood—and set the whole system to rights. Nothing else can so thoroughly expel the humors that breed disease. Nothing else can so completely restore the healthy tone and vigor to the stomach and bowels. While in this condition, you are liable to take Ayer's Pills, and not know directly they relieve the diseased action of the system, and with it the whole feeling of health applies. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the more violent and dangerous diseases. The same purgative effect expels them. Cleansed by these agents from the impurities that depress the energies of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. Even when the disease has fastened so firmly upon the constitution as to be beyond the reach of cure, these Pills will greatly mitigate the sufferings and prolong the distressed life they save.

Endorsements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons

From a Prominent Merchant of St. Louis, Mo., 1866.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the purgative of all that is great in medicines. They have cured me of many a bilious attack, and relieved my children of the worst complaints to which they are liable, with the most pleasant remedy we have ever used, and we know how to value your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA HORSFORD.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their searching qualities surpass any compound I ever employed. They are mild, but very complete and effectual in their action on the bowels, which renders them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR DR. AYER: Everybody around you asked me if I have cured with your Pills. I have them to say of that on your head with a positive confidence. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contact with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pneumonia, Pain in the Side, Lungs, &c.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache and pain in the side by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to relieve them in a few minutes, which they always do at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PRINCE, *Clerk of Hanover Church.*

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Hall, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1866.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease on which I did not readily yield to them. Yesterday yours, ALEX. W. HALL, M. D., *Physician of the Interior Hospital.*

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best cathartics I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhœas. Their purgative qualities make them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in sickness. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Piles, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as effectual as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe sincerely, to originate in the liver, but your Pills relieve that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. R. Sweet, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find you as true types of your pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent preventive of the maternal sorrows when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and bowels. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1866.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

BENETT CHERBOE. Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1865.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT ELIBEL.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

ASTONISHING!

ASTOUNDING!!

CONFOUNDING!!!

BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY IN CANADA.

MESSRS Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours. While there I saw Esq. Wellington, and happened to say to him: "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through my whole system; at night I took a tablespoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and have as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS, Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Recve.
48 I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Peterboro' Oct. 24, 1866.

DARLEY'S Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural tone, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, restoring the silk, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Specmaker to Horse & Co., Maiden Lane, New York,

SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Wholesale Druggists, Toronto, C. W., Proprietors for the Canadas.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS and U.S. Dispensatory, and is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To ensure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

TAKE NO OTHER.

CURES GUARANTEED

DR. T. C. CULVER'S MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 130 King St. East,

TORONTO.

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATE READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, or we are treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain

New Rapidity and Quick Cures.—For Syphilis strictures, seminal weakness, pains in the loins, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and is the ruin of hundreds both body and mind, the treasure we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 130 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE Growth, Beauty and Preservation OF THE HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head,

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——p
E——m B——k. T—— m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 52 Fulton Street, New York.

December 1, 1864 6mos

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance to their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'

Is published at the office of the publisher every Thursday morning,

NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance... $1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

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Each subsequent insertion ..... 1'
Six to ten lines, first insertion 80
Each subsequent insertion 20
Three ten lines, first insertion (per line) 05
Each subsequent insertion, " 03

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Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be

Robert Romaine

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1867. No. 11.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing, ☞Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancy &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

JOHN WALTON,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Balsom Grove, Smith. 4

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c, George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and township of Cavan and South Monaghan.
Orders left at Stone's, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper-hanger, &c. &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits
Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS
Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.
AS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,
HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 19

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.
Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M D.,
GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough
Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
BARRISTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery.
Peterborough, C. W

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Has resumed his practice as
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Peterborough, Nov. '66. 47.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c., &c., &c.
Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville, Dr McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 8 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

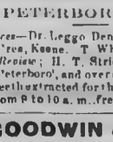
COODWIN & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.
Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C. W.
Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY.
G. F. & O. E.
Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1866. 47-6in.

Royal Canadian Bank.
FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.
Wm. OGILVY, Agent.
Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,
PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.
OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.
A Savings Bank Department, will be open on and
AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th, 1866. Interest at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.
D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager
Ontario Bank,
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.
R. BROWN,
BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe s reet, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.
Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45



GEORGE ALLEN,
GUN & WHITE-SMITH,
Hunter Street, Peterborough,
BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Steelling, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.
☞Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.
Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
AND OTHERS, doing business in Peterboro, will find it to their advantage to call at the
NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE,
Next door to Nicholls & Halls, where great inducements are offered to Cash Buyers, as the advertiser manufactures himself.
Lunch at all hours.
Wedding Cakes of every description, quality and style of workmanship.
A. HALL,
Late of the firm of Goodwin & Hall.
Peterboro, Dec. 5, 1866. 43

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE
LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,
AND
Port Hope and Peterboro Railway
CHANGE OF TIME.
ON and and after Monday, December 3rd, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	10.00a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	3.00p m
Kelley's,	10.25	Quay's	3.29
Omemee,	10.47	Perrytown	3 34
Lyle's,	11.10	Campb'lls	3 40
Brunswick	11.10	Summit	4.00
Manvers,	11 30	Arr	4.25
Arr. Millbrook,	12.00	Dep Millbrook	4 40
Dep Millbrook,	12.10 p.m.	Manvers	5 08
Summit,	12 35	Brunswick	5.15
Campb'lls	12 55	Lyle's,	5 25
Perrytown	1.00	Omemee,	5 45
Quay's,	1.12	Kelly's	6 05
Arr. Port Hope	1 35	Arr Lindsay,	6.20

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	3.30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.30a.m.
Fraserville	3.55	Quay's	10.53
Arr. Millbrook	4.20	Perrytown	11 05
Dep Millbrook	4.30	Campbell	11 10
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.30
Campbells	5.10	Arr	11.55
Perrytown	5.16	Dep Millbrook	12.00 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Fraserville	4.25 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	4 50

A. T. WILLIAMS.
Superintendent.
November 28, 1866. 40

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
TRAINS LEAVE
PORT HOPE STATION
AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

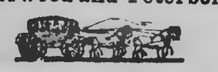
Express (day)	8 30 a.m.
Mixed	7 00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

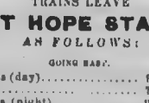
GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time
Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
TORONTO LINE.
TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.
Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 8.50 p.m. and 6.05 p.m.
Express at 12.55 p.m.
HAMILTON, &c, TO TORONTO.
Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m and 7.25 p.m.
Express at 3.45 p.m.

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.
ACCOMMODATION LINE.
LEAVES NORWOOD
On Tuesday's and Friday's.
AT 7 A. M. RETURNING
LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS
AT 2.30 P. M.
Orders left at he Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates
J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.
Norwood, August 10, 1865. 34

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.
Rates of Passage from Peterboro':
CABIN, - - $76 to $86. STEERAGE - $30.
Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.
For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to
GEORGE A. COX, Agent.
Canadian Express Coy.
Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

JOHN BROWN,
Cabinet Maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER,
&c. &c.
COFFINS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Funerals attended with Hearse.
Opposite the American Hotel, George Street, Peterborough.

SOFAS,	MATTRESSES
Book Cases,	OF
SIDE BOARDS,	Hair, Corn Husk,
BUREAUS,	COTTON,
EASY CHAIRS,	Spring Wood and Straw.
DINING and PARLOR	LOOKING GLASSES,
CHAIRS,	GILT MOULDINGS
WHAT-NOTS,	PICTURES.
TABLES,	Picture Frames,
&c. &c.	&c. &c.

Peterborough, December 6, 1865 49-3m

MUSIC!

THE following pieces of Music can be had at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store, Peterborough,

The Child's Prayer.
The Bay of Biscay O,—with variations.
Sleep on my Darling.
Evening Rambles Waltz.
The Flowers Waltzes.
Arbin Waltzes.
The Midnight Galop.
The Plantation Galop.
Puck Wudfics Galop.
The Shooting Star Galop.
The Prince Imperial Quadrille.
When George the Third was King.
The Gypsy Polka.
Polka Mazurka.
Quadrille—The Jolly Beggars.
The Murmering Reel.
Delta Phi Galop.
Masonic Festival March.
The Water-witch Quickstep.
Auld Lang Syne, with variations.
Ariel Redowa.
Canadian Winter Galop.
Peggy's Own, or the Low Back Car Quickstep
Air from Zampa, with variations.
Apple Blossom Galop.
The Welcome Galop.
Ballet d' Hiver.
The Gulf March.
Continental Grand March.
The Bird of Beauty, Galop.
Souvenier d'notre Mer Valse.
Waltz lower Waltzes.
The Graces Quickstep.
Three o'clock Galop.
The Pylades Galop.
Royal Canadian Galop.
The Stamp Galop.
Ionian March.
Canadian Band March.
Alma Galop.
The Party Galop.
Maryland Quadrille.
Will you love me then as now, Quickstep.
Song—Through the Jessamine.
Do —If I were a bird.
Do —Rose at the Window.
Do —Canadian War Anthem.
Do —Eleen's Prayer.
Do —She sang among the Flowers.
Do —The Ploughboy.
Do —Pining for the Old Fireside.
Do —The Charming young Widow I met on the Train.
Do —Joyous Life.
Do —Green grows the Willow.
Do —Sec nd Love.
Do —Come home Father.
Do —Minnie May.
Do —Father don't drink any now.
Do —Five o'clock in the morning.
Do —Little Clara Lee.
Do —Hazel eyed Nannie.
Do —I would like to Change my name.
Do —I waited till the Twilight.
Do —Meet me in the Shady Dell.

BOOKS!

The following Books can be had at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
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The Lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's Coming Home.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Seas.
Life in the Woods.
Lectures to Young Men.
Allen's life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads
Book of 1000 Tales.
Magicians Own Book.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Cornett's Advice to Young Men.
The Men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Better Way.
Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.
From Dawn to Dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Cæsar.
Joan of Arc
Self-made Men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's Life of Nelson.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer,
Personal Piety
Ways of Pleasantness.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs Heman's " "
Pope's " "
Hood's Tales, Romances, &c.
Truth and Love.
London Labor and London Poor.
Toys and Poetry of the Bible.
The old Helmet.
Great Men of Great Britain.
Tales for Young and Old.
Anecdotes of the Old Testament.
Pastoral Recollections.
Our Father who art in Heaven,
The Child's Colored Gift Book.
How to study the New Testament.
Historical and Literary Celebrities,
General U. S. Grant.
Travels in Africa.
Boys Play-book of Sciepce.
The Golden Ladder.
Costal Tale of Mexico.
Household Stories—A book for boys and girls
Mornings with Mamma—The Gospel series.
Sir Isabel Gilt.
Triumphs of Invention and Discovery.
Picture Book of Bible Miracles.
Live and Learn.
Christian Love and Loyalty.
Edgar Clifton, or Wright or Wrong
Adventures of seven four-footed foresters.
Adventures of a Monkey.
The Long Holidays.
The Criminal Prisons of London.
Dictionary of Natural History.
Barrett on the Languages.
Songs of Ireland,—By Lover.
Scripture Stories for the Young.
Watt's Divine and Moral Songs
Merchant Enterprise.
The Fairy Book.
Nelly Knowlans.
Aimwell Stories.
The end of all.
Roses and Thorns.
Eadies Biblical Dictionary.
Peterboro', February, 1867.

HOLY COMMUNION.
JUST RECEIVED, "The Devotions for Holy Communion," at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterboro, January 2, 1867.

PICTURES.
A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by
GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

Poetry.

The Inebriate's Wife to her Husband.

Fur away from Britain's Isle,
Far from my youthful home,
I've roamed to claim thy genial smile,
And cheer thy lonely home.
I've sailed the ocean's vast expanse,
And left endearing, cherished friends,
To tread life's thorny, chequered road,
While I my duties do attend
Where frigid hearts do roam!

Thy words were gentle, sweet,
And given with a smile,
Thy promises were charming, sweet,
On that, my native Isle
I deemed thee true, I deemed that nought
Could turn aside thy love from me,
So genial, so confiding thou,
Did st ever seem to be
When thou wast free from guile.

But, ah! how changed the scene,
The poisonous demon rum,
Hath ruffled the congenial stream
Where love love free did run,
Of we our children all in rags,
With scarcely aught upon their feet;
And listen to their constant cries,
"Mother give me a crust to eat,"
They ask in vain—I've none!

Forsake the deathly cup,
And be thyself again,
Too long the horrid draught thou'st supped—
Ah! must I plead in vain?
Let not their cries be longer heard—
Grant their requests, oh! husband, do;
And love us as in days gone by
When thou wert cheerful, kind and true,
Let me not plead in vain!

Selections.

A Letter from a Washington Ethiopian to his Friend, another Ethiopian, in Greenville, Tennessee.

From the Toledo Blada.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

Dear Samyoosel:—Yoo notis dat I 'dresses yoo by yoor full name, instid ob, 'brevintin it to Sam as I yoost to do.—Dat's cause dis chile is gettin education into him. Edducation, Samyoosel, is the first ting wat we niggahs want. De ballot, Samyoosel, in de hands ob a niggerant man is berry much like loadin a shot gun wid de shot and watten down fo-t. Dar aint no power in it. But it's a big ting. De larnin is de power, de ballot is de waddin and shot, and when de trigger is pulled, dar's a 'nplosion, and sumbody's bit ef it's aimed rite. Darefore dis chile's gone 'n on de larnin. I wrossel wid de spellin book contineyoually. Sumtimes de spellin book gits me down, and sumtimes I git de spellin book down, tho latterly I tink I'se got de upper hand ob it.

Dar's a bully time in Washington now. Washington is de place for niggahs.—Massa Johnson tole us in Nashville dat he was a gwine to be de Moses of de colored Izzelites, and I radder think he was.—He led us into the Red Sea and left us dar, flounderin about like cat fish in de mud. We pulled ourselves out and he started wid us troo de wilderness, same de 'riginal Moses did, and dat he mite imitate de 'xample of de fust Moses, de chile is ob de 'pinion dat he calkerlated to lead us 'bout for jist forty years to a day.

Dar's a strike similarity 'tween de two. De ole Izzelites was assailed wid all sorts ob rubble—so was we. Dey bed serpents to bite 'em—we bed de Copperheads after us. De heathin nations made war on em—was dar any wuss heathens in dem days dan dem at Memphis and Orleans? But Congress took de Moses bizness out ob his hands. Dey hatted de Civil Rites bill for de brazen serpent into our camp, and sich ob us as cood look at it ober de sides ob a gunwunnel muskit, lived. Den again, Congress found for us a short cut out ob de wilderness. Dey went into de woods dursel'as, wid dar axes dey hewed down de ole trees ob superstition, and dey grubbed up de ole stumps ob prejudis, and puttin de ballot into de niggah's hand made de road ober Jordan as easy as a street railroade.

Dar's a difference 'tween Washington now and Washington six week ago—a perceptible difference. Dey had a way ob kickin niggahs, dat was aggrivatin. Ebery accash in de de city had learned de most tenderest spot on de skin, an' brickbats!—Lord bress yoo, Samyoosel, dis chile nebber cood understan befor' why he niggah's skull was so thick. De Lord made it so on purpose, so dat brick-bats wood bounce off ob 'em. Ebery thing is fitted fo' de place it fills. Ef de niggah's skulls was like white men's, dar wouldn't a bin a little niggah in Washington to-day. But dar's a change in de soshel condishes ob tings.—Yesserday dar wuz a member ob de Common Council wat wants to be 'lected again nex March, come into my barber shop, and seg, I to him;—

"Shave, mas'r."

"My der sah," said he ketchin me by the hand an' foldin across my shoulder, "don't call me mas'r no more. Under de sladder ob dat flag," and he pointing to the Capitol, "ebery man is free, and dar ain't no mas'rs."

"When-a when?—scuse when?" sed I 'stonished, for he wuz de most 'feckshunt man I ebber did see scuse de der I wuz married.

"My brudder," sed he, "the Afrikin, ob which race yoor a magnificent specimen, is in a fare way ob workin out his mission. De shackles fall'd off his limbs, and he stans in de lite ob de bressed sun, a man, and a brudder, and a voter. Yoo is my ekal, and—"

"But wat's de matter?" said I, "I remember 'stinctly, only two free seberal weeks ago, yoo kicked me off de sidewalk for askin' yoo for de two las' shaves you owed me for. Wat's sum ober yoo? Am I more a man an' a brudder now dan I wuz den?"

"My friend," sed he, "I hope, I reverently hope, dat you won't 'member dem little spasms agin me. De fack is, I—I nebber yoo bed ambishin into yer, and I wuz feerful, 'deed I wuz, dat you'd rise faster dan wuz for your good. But dat's all stan.—Come."

And dat wuz made me shut up de shop, and we walked out arm-in-arm, and went to de beer shop wid me. On de way we met a pile of Irishmen, and dey wuz 'stonished. "Nigger!" dey yelled—and dey made fo' me, but dey seed I wuz in good company and stopped der hans. We stopped into all de beer-shops and he payed for all de freshments, ebery time touching my glass and drinkin' to de 'petual harmony ob de races, and hopin that so far as de Democracy and de colored men of Washington wuz concerned, de hatchet wuz burried forebber.

"My friend," sed he, in a whisper, "de fac is dat de gubernment ob de city has kum to de 'clusion dat de Irishmen workin on de public works ob de city ain't got de 'pasity in em, and 'spet we shall hab to turn 'em loose. Kin we git, d'yoo spose, two or three hundred culled men to take dere places? and when de 'lection kums ef we've 'lected dar'll be more places for 'em."

It seemed to me jes es though I smelt suffin. Sez I. "My free—for we are frens now, aint we?"

"Kin you doubt it," sed he.

"I nebber take a 'cisive step widdout 'sultin Potifer."

"And who is Potifer," sed he.

"He's a man an a brudder too," sed I. "Now I tell you wot. We'll go back to de shop and 'scourse on dis pint."

He went back wid me, an' I went to Potifer an' told him all 'bout it. We 'cluded we'd see jis how far dis 'ticular man and brudder wud go to get a niggah's vote.

When we 'rived we talked it all ober till half past one, P. M., (dat means in de nite season, member dat,) when dis man and brudder sed it wuz high time for him to go.

"No," sed I, "my frend—for you is my frend, its rainin' out, de streets is dark; stay here, here is my mattrass, it's rudder scarse for three ob us, but dat's better dan goin out. Stay wid us, and we'll talk it ober: dat's a good deal to be sed, ain't dey, Potifer?"

And Potifer said yes, and finally for fear ob 'fendin us, he 'cluded to do it. I bilt up a rousin fire, an dat 'twas hotter dan a groun'-hog's hole, and Potifer who's a larbarin man an' hadn't washed his feet for a week, an 'sides all dat he's counted de hoodest smellin' shade in de city, laid down at de back side ob de single mattrass and de man and brudder sat wants to be aldermans, in de middle, and I on de fore side; and dar we lay and swet and swet till de poor fellah was almost smuddered. When I thot he bed e'nuff ob it I got up.

"Now," sed I, pullin him out. "Git!"

"Wat," sed he, "I—

"Git," sed I. "Dus you tink dis chile a fool; dus you tink dis nigguh don't know p'cisely wat you want an' how you spec to git it. What you doin' hear sleepin wid niggahs in a seven foot squar room, wid a hot fire, and atween em at dat! Dus you tink I don't member de kickin two weeks ago and wonderin you do it to mek it 'swun't dat I got de power ob kickin you next month at the ballot box? 'Pears like its all I can do to keep my hans off ob you now. Pay me dem two shaves and git."

An he did it.

Dis ting ob votin's a big ting. Half de niggahs in de city is liven high at de 'spence ob de hundred or so wat want de offices. I don't smoke nuffin less dan fifteen cent cigars, and I think I'se shaved half de copperheads in de city. Dey go 'bout gettin shaved so long as dar face'll stan it—and I've shuck more wite hans dan Gen. Grant has for a year.

Dis ting ob votin 'mounts to suffin.

I'll write agin in a week, or two weeks, or a fortnit a de furdest.

GABRIEL BONAPARTE JOHNSON.

St. Peter's at Rome.

St. Peter's is the grandest church in the world. It is connected with the Vatican, the central point of that ecclesiastical system which has had a hand in nearly all movements, political and religious, for more than fifteen hundred years. Looking at the building from the square in front, it does not seem to be very large, but entering it, you look along a nave 613 feet, and up to a golden arch 152 feet. You see a row of immense square pillars, and outside of these, two aisles; these, with the nave and pillars, make a width of 198 feet.—This is enough of statistics. Beholding it, you at once feel that it is an immense edifice, but it is not easy to comprehend its magnitude till you stand beneath the great dome and look across the transept, back along the nave and up the great dome—up 403 feet—almost as high again as Bunker Hill monument. The distance is so great that the letters of the inscription at the base of the dome, which seem to be about a foot in length, are in reality six feet long. Beneath the dome is the high altar, over which stands an ugly shaped canopy, made of bronze torn from the ancient Pantheon; it seems to be about thirty feet to its top, but the actual distance is ninety-five. Comprehending these distances, you can then understand that the building is large enough and high enough to take in eight or ten of the largest churches in Boston, steeples and all. I dare say that all the church edifices in Newburyport, or Concord, N. H., or Springfield, might be set down within its walls, and then there would perhaps be room enough for one or two cotton factories! This, I am aware is not approximating very closely to its size, but I intend only to give you a general idea of its magnitude. You behold a marble pavement, curiously wrought, in Mosaic, marble pilasters and columns, statutes of the apostles, effigies of saints, angels, cupids, tombs of old popes—some of whom were great villains—paintings, mosaics, medallions, bronze and gold—gold enough if melted and coined into money, to make every beggar in Rome a wealthy citizen. One hundred thousand dollars on the canopy, or *baldachino*, as it is called, golden lamps, candlesticks, crosses, gold on the tombs of the popes, gold on the walls, on the vaulted roof, up the great dome, on the mitres, crosses, golden cupids, golden palm leaves so lavishly displayed that it would seem that there was no lack of the precious metals in the treasury of the church.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

THEIR SNOBBISHNESS, IGNORANCE AND VULGARITY.

The strictures below by no means apply to all Americans who go abroad, but that they do to a large class of ignorant and pretentious people who spend their money like fools, and become the laughing stock of intelligent foreigners, is, unfortunately, too true. The writer is a lady who has seen much of European life, and gives the results of what she has seen to the Springfield *Republican*:—

BAD ENGLISH AND WORSE BREEDING.

The way our language is mispronounced by even educated Americans, is startling, when one hears it in contrast with the clear, generous enunciation of the English. Not only do we speak through our noses instead of our throats, but the muscles of the throat and lips seem wanting in flexibility. We do not give the delicate shades and dainty inflexions of the language. I thought this came partly from our use of stimulants, tobacco, whisky, &c., which seems to thicken the lips and paralyze the throat and from the neglect to study other languages, and thus acquire practice in modulating the voice.

We met very few educated English persons who did not speak French or Italian, or both, as well as their own language.—Also, we drawl, and are affected in our speech. I met, in Paris, a stranger who introduced himself thus—first gazing at me from head to foot, and speaking through the whole length of her long nose, as if it were a trumpet:—

'So, you're kum Bawston. I have friends there. Do you know my cousins there ——'a! They live in Beacon street. They're one of the fust families in Bawston and they're my own cousins. You kum from Bawston, didn't yer?'

'Yes, but not lately; we have now come from Lucerne.'

'Oh, you don't say? Well, I'm again there soon. What's it like now. Is ter a hansum place around yer know, the lakes, and hills, and all, hansum -scene-ry?'

Before I could answer, her attention was drawn to the remark of an old gentleman beside me, and screaming like a hawk, she attacked him:—

'Well, dawkter, (Dr.) what is the thaiger; any kinder hotels—anythin' fit ter eat? If 'tis Switzerland yer carut live on scenes yer know!'

The doctor appealed to me as a more recent traveller in the mooted region, and I fell into a conversation with him, pitching my voice as nearly as possible to the same height as that of our friend. I supposed him to be as deaf as Beethoven, but after a day or two I found my mistake,

Said at a table d'hote, an aristocratic New Yorker, whom I met in Rome—

'How much have you seen to day—not half as much as I, I'll bet. Come let's compare notes.'

We drove on the Campagne, and stopped at the Colosseum; wasn't that glory enough for one day?

'So you are one of the Roman mad sort, then?'

'No, I ain't; I can't say that I see much in Rome except stone walls. We could build just as good walls at home, only we're something better to do. Why look'er rour railroads! I'm a true American, I believe in progress and in keeping things up trig an' nice.'

'But you do not care for the pictures?' said I.

'So -so, I'd as lieves have one of Church's or Gifford's as any of Raphael's. I'm doing these things so as not to be bored with bragging what I've lost, after I get home; but I make short work of it. Let's see! To day I did the capitol St. Peter's, the Vatican, (it needs ten days to walk through the Vatican) the Forum, the Triumphal Arches, Tarpeian Rock and some churches. To night I'll see the Colosseum illuminated, and I call this a good day's work.'

This man is one of a large class of Americans who travel in Europe.

A beautiful young girl, educated and an aristocratic, vexed by the raillery of a young Italian requaintance, in regard to American manners, exclaimed—

'Our manners er as good as yours, any day, and if yer talk that way when yer go to tar Amerika, I hope some of um 'll duck yer.'

The look of amused and puzzled dismay on the Italian's face was indeed something to remember.

A RHINE INCIDENT.

The day on which war was declared in Europe, we were sailing up the Rhine. It was a beaming morning in spring, and every old tower and ruin had a flag waving from its topmost stone. There were on the boat people of many nations—Dutch, Germans, Austrians, Americans. Among the latter was a young man, with his family, apparently a journeyman mechanic, who had suddenly grown rich. Armed with charts and guide books, he paced up and down the deck, and announced each ruin, as if he was the hired showman of the panorama.

I asked a question of a silent Englishman, and his reply was—

'Indeed I don't know ma'am; I never was here but twice before. Ask that young American, he knows everything.—And the Americans are a very intelligent people, if they were not so vulgar.'

I could not help retorting to the remark he made me of, and said—

'Judge us as we do you, by our best.—If that man had been born in England, would he be the serf of some duke, or travelling on the Rhine with his wife, and instructing you and me?'

'You're right,' said the honest Englishman, 'he would, surely chance in a hundred, be buried in a coal mine, and unable to spell his letters.'

Here the American's voice interrupted us—he was admonishing his wife—'There you set, a crow-shay-ing, and we are goin' past all this new scenery, I never see such thin's as we pass are.

Two young men, evidently from a higher grade of society, but not a whit more intelligence than the journeyman, consulted him in regard to their route, and he good naturedly attended to their difficulty—the three attached themselves to each other for the rest of the voyage. They all dined together, and after their repast the most fine and elegant of the three began to cut out a tooth pick from a bit of wood. This awoke the American instinct of the second, who straightway carved letters on his Alpine stock, when the journeyman armed himself with provision for like amusement, took out his jack knife, and my last and most amusing recollection of the Rhine is of those three Americans seated in a row and all vehemently whittling.

Instead of the worst, we should have the best manner in the world, for, as Americans we are abundantly endowed with that kindness of heart which is the soul of courtesy. A woman who is travelling asks a favor of any American, at home or abroad, is sure of assistance as she is of light when she goes into the sunshine. It is a proverb in Paris,—'If you want a favor, ask an American.' A French lady said to me, while conversing on one occasion—

'If I am caught in rain, I never think of asking a Frenchman, or an Englishman, to call a coach.'

'Why?' I asked.

'O, he would stare, and bow politely, and walk straight past the stand without even thinking of me.

MEAN SNOBBISHNESS.

There are two classes of social offenders among us, those who never have been taught good manners, and those who, instructed in every rule of etiquette, are only willing to wear their manners with their dresses; their instincts are not towards refinement; they are decent in order to enter decent society. At home they yawn, talk slang, swear—yes, I know ladies in Boston, in Beacon street, who swear 'like the French in Flanders,' abuse their dependents, cringe to their superiors, beat down the prices of the poor, while their names shine on subscription lists, and commit many other vulgarities. One of these came to my room last winter, and there confessed—

'I really owe you an apology. Knowing the feelings you have about American manners, it was wrong to leave you so, this evening at *table d'hote*. I saw your look of dismay, and the spirit of mischief took full possession of me.'

I answered gravely that it had seemed to me rather the spirit of vulgarity.

'Ah, do not be savage; forgive me.'

'I am only sorry for you; but I do think you owe an apology to your country.'

'To my country! What have I done?'

'Did you not take an oath before leaving home to uphold America among the nations, and is it not, therefore, perjury to behave in so coarse,—or, if you prefer, uncourteous manner as to disgust them with the Americans, and to strengthen the prejudices of her enemies?'

'Hear her preach! This grows rather amusing. Pray state my sin for this evening.'

'You appeared at the public table in a light party silk, with three black grosgrain spots down the front.'

'It is true, but—'

'Never mind 'buts' till I have finished. You laughed when ——— told how he had blown out one of the lamps before St. Peter's court.'

'True, and I was ashamed of myself the moment after, the miserable rebel! I suppose that was Southern chivalry.'

'You made no reply to the stranger who asked you a civil question.'

'How did I know who he was? I do not associate with the crowd.'

'And finally, for ten minutes you leaned on both elbows, picking your teeth with a pin, while you gazed down the table.'

'I had no toothpick, and my tooth ached badly.'

'Would you do such things at home?'

'Of course not. Do you suppose I don't know better? I am travelling for amusement, and among this throng of common Americans whom we meet it is not worth while to be very exquisite; too much trouble. You cannot appreciate aristocratic mentelbalance because yourself is such an obstinate democrat; but depend upon it I have my admirers, even among those whom I snub.'

What is Gossip?

We are often asked, "What is gossip?" We answer, in a general way that it is talking of persons rather than of things.—Nothing shows the poverty of ideas more than this talking about the affairs of your neighbor. It is not only malicious people who originate scandal; it is narrow-minded people, ignorant people, stupid people. Persons of culture and intelligence are not so hard run for topics of conversation. They can usually find something to say about literature, fashion or society. The moment people begin to talk of their neighbors, of persons rather than of things, they are apt to degenerate into scandal; for where one speaks of the virtues of an acquaintance a dozen expatiate on his or her shortcomings. And this brings us to speak of real culture, or what we consider to be such, at least. A cultivated person, in the highest sense of the term, is not merely one who can talk of books, pictures, and other elevated subjects of human interest. To be thoroughly cultivated, the heart as well as the intellect should be refined and enlarged. Sometimes we see women who, without education, yet having been born amiable, when education has taught to talk of things, not persons.—The perfect woman in this respect, is one who is both amiable and educated. But education does not always elevate people above the regions of gossip. A really bad heart is always malicious. The best advice we can give is the homely old adage, "Mind your own business." Very few of us ever know the whole truth about anything concerning a neighbor, and to speak of his or her conduct, is usually to run the risk

Robert Romaine

Peterborough Examiner.

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DENTIST.

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References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

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Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1866. 47-tfn.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager

Ontario Bank,

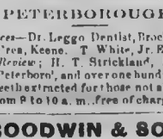
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45



GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

AND OTHERS, doing business in Peterboro, will find it to their advantage to call at the

NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE,

Next door to Nicholls & Hall's, where great inducements are offered to Cash Buyers, as the advertiser manufactures himself.

Lunch at all hours.

Wedding Cakes of every description, quality and style of workmanship.

A. HALL,

Late of the firm of Goodwin & Hall.

Peterboro, Dec. 5, 1866. 47

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House. Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY. Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancy &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in Nicholls & Hall's, or at his own residence Balsam Grove, Smith. 2

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Ke , Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Township of Cavan and South Monaghan.

Office and Store, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c. &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro', C. W

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

ALEX. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, December 3rd, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	10.00 a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	3.00 p m
Kelley's	10.25	Quay's	3 29
Omemee,	10.47	Perrytown	3 34
Lytle's,	11.10	Campb ll's	3 40
Brunsw'k	12.10	Summit	4.00
Manvers,	11 30	Arr.	4.25
Arr. Millbrook	12.00	Dep Millbrook	4 40
Dep	12.10 p.m.	Manvers	5 08
Summit,	12 25	Brunswick	5.15
Campb ll's	12 55	Lytle's,	5 35
Perryt'n	1.00	Omemee,	5 45
Quay's,	1.12	Kelly's	6 03
Arr. Port Hope	1 35	Arr. Lindsay,	6.20

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	2 30 p.m.	Dep. Portllope	10.30a m.
Frazer'le	3.55	Quay's	10.53
Arr. Millbrook	4.20	Perrytown	11 05
Dep.	4.30	Camphll's	11.10
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.30
Campbell's	5.10	Arr	11.55
Perrytown	5.16	Dep Millbrook	12.00 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Frazer'le	12.25 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro'	1 50

A. T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

November 28, 1866. 49

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 30 a.m
Mixed	7 00 p m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 3.50 p.m. and 6.05 p.m.

Express at 12 55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a m and 7.25 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor

Norwood, August 10, 1866. 34

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $76 to $86. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent, Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

JOHN BROWN,

Cabinet Maker,

UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER,

&c. &c.

COFFINS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Funerals attended with Hearse.

Opposite the American Hotel, George Street, Peterborough.

SOFAS, MATTRESSES of Hair, Corn Husk, COTTON, Sea Weed and Straw. LOOKING GLASSES, GILT MOULDINGS PICTURES. Picture Frames, &c. &c.

BOOK CASES, SIDE BOARDS, BUREAUS, EASY CHAIRS, DRESS and PARLOR CHAIRS, WHAT-NOTS, TABLES, &c. &c.

Peterborough, December 6, 1866 49-3m

MUSIC!

THE following pieces of Music can be had at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store, Peterborough,

The Child's Prayer.
The Bay of Biscay O,—with variations.
Sleep on my Darling.
Evening Ramblin Waltz.
The Shannon Waltzes.
Adela Waltzes.
The Midnight Galop.
The Plantation Galop.
Puck Wudjies Galop.
The Shooting Star Galop.
The Prince Imperial Quadrille.
When George the Third was King.
The Gypsy Polka.
Polka Mazurka.
Quadrille—The Jolly Beggars.
The Mesmering Fool.
Delta Phi Galop.
Masonic Festival March.
The Water-witch Quickstep.
Auld Lang Syne, with variations.
Ariel Redowa.
Canadian Winter Galop.
Peggy's Own, or the Low Back Car Quickstep
Air from Zampa, with variations.
Apple Blossom Galop.
The Welcome Galop.
Ballet d'Hiver.
The Golf March.
Continental Grand March.
The Bird of Beauty, Galop.
Souvenier d'entre Mer Valse.
Wallis lower Waltzes.
The Graces Quickstep.
Three o'clock Galop.
The Pyiades Galop.
Royal Canadian Galop.
The Stamp Galop.
Ionian March.
Canadian Band March.
Alma Galop.
The Party Galop.
Maryland Quadrille.
Will you love me then as now, Quickstep.
Song—Through the Jessamine.
Do —If I were a bird.
Do —Rose at the Window.
Do —Canadian War Anthem.
Do —Eleen's Prayer.
Do —She sang among the Flowers.
Do —The Ploughboy.
Do —Pining for the Old Fireside.
Do —The Charming young Widow I met on the Train.
Do —Joyous Life.
Do —Green grows the Willow.
Do —Sec nd Love.
Do —Come home Father.
Do —Minnie May.
Do —Father don't drink any now.
Do —Five o'clock in the morning.
Do —Little Charn Lee.
Do —Hazel eyed Nannie.
Do —I would like to Change my name.
Do —I waited till the Twilight.
Do —Meet me in the Shady Dell.

BOOKS!

The following Books can be had at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store, Peterboro'.

The Lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's Coming Home.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Sea.
Life in the Woods
Lectures to Young Men.
Allen's Life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads
Book of 1000 Tales.
Magellan's Own Book.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Cornett's Advice to Young Men.
The Men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Better Way.
Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.
From Dawn to Dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Cæsar.
Joan of Arc
Self-made Men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's Life of Nelson.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety
Ways of Pleasantness.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byrons " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs Heman's " "
Pope's " "
Hood's Tale's, Romancer, &c.
Truth and Love
London Labor and London Poor.
Pearls and Poetry of the Bible.
The old Helmet.
Great Men of Great Britain.
Tales for Young and Old.
Anecdotes of the Old Testament.
Pastoral Recollections.
Our Father who art in Heaven.
The Childs Colored Gift Book.
How to study the New Testament.
Histories and Literary Celebrities.
General U. S. Grant.
Travels in Africa.
Boys Play-book of Science.
The Golden Ladder.
Costal Tale of Mexico.
Household Stories—A book for boys and girls
Mornings with Mamma—The Gospel series.
Bir holay Gift.
Triumphs of Invention and Discovery.
Picture Book of Bible Miracles.
Live and Learn.
Christian Love and Loyalty.
Edgar Clifton, or Wright or Wrong
Adventures of seven four-footed foresters.
Adventures of a Monkey.
The Long Holidays.
The Criminal Prisons of London.
Dictionary of Natural History.
Barrett on the Languages.
Songs of Ireland.—By Lover.
Scripture Stories for the Young.
Watt's Divine and Moral Songs
Merchant Enterprise.
The Fairy Book.
Nelly Knowlans.
Aldowell Stories.
The end of all.
Roses and Thorns.
Eadies Biblical Dictionary.

Peterboro', February, 1867.

HOLY COMMUNION.

JUST RECEIVED, "The Devotions for Holy Communion," at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store

Peterboro, January 2, 1867.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Stationers, Peterboro'.

Poetry.

The Inebriate's Wife to her Husband.

Far away from Britain's Isle,
Far from my youthful home,
I've roamed to shake thy genial smile,
And cheer thy lonely home.
I've sailed the ocean's vast expanse,
And left endearing, cherished friends,
To tread life's thorny, chequered road,
While I my duties do attend
Where frigid hearts do roam!

Thy words were gentle, mooh,
And given with a smile,
Thy promises were charming, sweet,
On that, my native Isle
I deemed thee true, I deemed that nought
Could turn aside thy love from me,
So genial, so confiding thou,
Did'st ever seem to be
When thou wast free from guile.

But, ah! how changed the scene,
The poisonous demon rum,
Hath ruffled the congenial stream
Where true love free did run,
Oh! see our children all in rags,
With scarcely aught upon their feet;
And listen to their constant cries,
"Mother give me a crust to eat,"
They ask in vain—I've none!

Forsake the deathly cup,
And be thyself again,
Too long the horrid draught thou'st supped—
Ah! must I plead in vain?
Let not their cries be longer heard—
Grant their requests, oh! husband, do;
And love us as in days gone by
When thou wert cheerful, kind and true,
Let me not plead in vain!

Selections.

A Letter from a Washington Ethiopian to his Friend, another Ethiopian, in Greenville, Tennessee.

From the Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

Deer Samyoosel:—Yoo notis dat I 'dresses yoo by yore full name, instid ob, 'brevitatim' it to Sam ez I yoost to do.—Dat's cause dis chile is gettin edication in to him. Eddication, Samyoosel, is the first ting wat we niggahs want. De ballot, Samyoosel, in de hands ob a iggernant man is berry much like loadin a shot gun wid de shot and watten down fust. Dar aint no power in it. But it's a big ting. De larnin in de power, de ballot is de waddin and shot, and when de trigger is pulled, dar's a 'splosion, and sumbody's bit of it's aimed rite. Darefore dis chile's gone in on de larnin. I wrassel wid de spellin book contingoously. Sumtimes de spellin book gits me down, and sumtimes I git de spellin book down, tho latterly I tink I'se got de upper hand ob it.

Dar's a buly time in Washington now. Washington is de place for niggahs.—Massa Johnson tole us in Nashville dat he wuz a gwine to be de Moses of de colored Izzelites, and I rudder think he was.—He led us into the Red Sea and left us dar, flounderin about like cat fish in de mud. We pulled ourselves out and he started wid us troo de wilderness, same de 'riginal Moses did, and dat he mite imitate de 'zample of de fust Moses, dis chile is ob de 'pinion dat he calkerlated to lead us 'bout for jist forty years to a day.

Dar's a strikin similarity 'tween de two. De ole Izzehites wuz assailed wid all sorts ob trubble—so wus we. Dey hed serpents to bite 'em—we hed de Copperheads after us. De heathen nitions made war on em—wus dar any warser heathens in dem days dan dem at Memphis an Orleans? But Congress took de Moses bizness out ob his hands. Dey histed de Civil Rites bill for de brazen serpent into our camp, and sich ob us as cood look at it ober de sites ob a government musket, lived. Den again, Congress found for us a short cut out ob de wilderness. Dey went into de woods darselves, wid dar sarp dey hewed down de ole trees ob superstition and dey grubbed up de ole stumps ob prejuds, and puttin de ballot into de niggah's hand made de road ober Jordan ez easy ez a street ralerode.

Dar's a difference 'tween Washington now and Washington six week ago—a purceptible diffrense. Dey had a way ob kickin niggahs, dat wus aggrivatin. Ebery seceshman in de city hed learned de most tenderest spot on de skin, an' brickbats!—Lord bress yoo, Samyoosel, dis chile nebber cood understan befor' why he niggah's skull was so thick. De Lord made it so on purpose, so dat brick-bats wood bounce off ob 'em. Ebery thing is fitted fo' de place it fills. Ef de niggah's skulls was like white men's, dar woodn't a bin a litin niggah in Washington to-day. But dar's a change in de seshel conshiben ob tings.—Yesserday dar wuz a member ob de Common Council wat wants to be 'lected again nex March, come into my barber shop, and seq I to him;—

"Share, wan'r."

"My ter sah." said he ketchin me by the hand an' fallin across my shoulder, "don't call me mas'r no more. Under de shadder ob dat flag," and he pointing to the Capitol, "ebery man is free, and dar ain't no mas'rs."

"Whars-a when?—sence when?" sed I 'stonished, for he wus de most 'feckshant man I reber did see sence de day I wuz married.

"My brudder," sed he, "the Afrikin, ob which race your a magnificent specimen, is in a fare way ob workin out his mission. De shackles fall's of his limbs, and he stans in de lite ob de brezed sun, a man, and a brudder, and a voter. Yoo is my ideal, and—"

"But wat's de matter?" said I, "I rember 'stinctly, only two free ederal weeks ago, you kicked me off de sidewalk for askin' yoo for de two las' shaves you owed me for. Wat's cum ober yoo? Am I more a man an' a brudder now dan I wuz den?"

"My friend," sed he, "I hope, I correctly hope, dat you won't 'member dem little spasms ag'in me. De fack is, I—I mout yoo hed ambishin into yer, and I wuz feerful, 'deed I wuz, dat you'd rise faster dan wuz for your good. But dat's all ober.—Come."

And dat man made me shut up de shop, and we walked out arm-in-arm, and went to de beer shop wid me. On de way we met a pile of Irishmen, and dey was 'stonished. "Nigger!" dey yelled—and dey made fo' we, but dey seed I wuz in good company and stopped der hans. We stopped into all de beer-shops and he payed for all de freshments, ebery time touching my glass and drinkin' to de 'petual harmony ob de races, and hopin that so far ez de Democrisy and de colored men of Washington was consarned, de hatchet wuz buried forebber.

"My friend," sed he, in a whisper, "de fac is dat de guberniment ob de city hez kum to de 'clusion dat de Irishmen workin on de public works ob de city ain't got de 'pearly in em, and 'spect we shall hab to turn 'em loose. Kin we git, d'yoo spose, two or three hundred culled men to take dere places? and when de 'lection kums on we'se 'lected dar'll be more places for 'em."

It seemed to me jus ez though I smelt suffin. Sez I. "My free—for we are frens now, aint we?"

"Kin you doubt it," sed he.

"I nebber take a 'scisive step widdout 'sultin Potifer."

"And who is Potifer," sed he.

"He's a man an a brudder too," sed I.

"Now I tell you wot. We'll go back to de shop, and 'scourse on du pint."

He went back wid me, an' I went to Potifer an' told him all 'bout it. We 'cluded we'd see jis how far dis 'ticular man and brudder wud go to git a niggah's vote.

When we 'ribed we talked it all ober till half past one, P. M., (dat means in de nite season, member dat,) wh n dis man and brudder sed it wuz high time for him to go.

"No," sed I, "my frend—for you is my frend, its rainin' out, de streets is dark; stay here, here is my mattarass, it's rudder narrar for three ob us, but dat's better dan goin out. Stay wid us, and we'll talk it ober: dar's a good deal to be sed, ain't dey, Potif r?"

And Potifer said yes, and finally for fear ob 'fendin us, he 'cluded to do it. I bilt up a roosin fire, so dat 'twas hotter dan a groun'-hog's hole, and Potifer who's a larbarin man an' hadn't washed his feet for a week, an 'sides all dat he's counted de loudest smellin' shade in de city, laid down at de back side ob de single mattarass and de man and brudder sat wants to be alderman, in de middle, and I on de fore side; and dar we lay and swet and swet til de poor lil-leh was almost smuddered. When I thot he hed e'nuff ob it I got up.

"Now," sed I, pul in him out. "Git!"

"Wat," sed he, "I—

"Git," sed I. "Duz you tink dis chile a fool; duz you tink dis nigguh don't know p'cisely wat you want an' how you spec to git it. What you doin' heah sleepin wid niggahs in a seven foot squar room, wid a hot fire, and stween em at dat! Duz you tink I don't member de kickin two weeks ago and wooden you do it to mix it 'mounzt dat I got de power ob kickin you next month at the ballot box? 'Pears like its all I can do to keep my hans off ob you now. Pay me dem two shaves and git."

An he did it.

Dis ting ob votin's a big ting. Half de niggahs in de city is liven hign at de 'spence ob de imagined or so wat want de offices I don't smoke suffin less dan fifteen cent cigars, and I think I've shaved half de copperheads in de city. Dey go 'bout gettin shaved so long as dar faces'll stan it—and I've struck more wite hans dan Gen. Grant has for a year.

Dis ting ob votin 'mounts to suffin.

I'll write agin in a week, or two weeks, or a fortnit a de furdest.

GABRIEL BONAPARTE JOHNSON.

St. Peter's at Rome.

St. Peter's is the grandest church in the world. Itwas connected with the Vatican, the central point of that ecclesiastical system which has had a hand in nearly all movements, political and religious, for more than fifteen hundred years Looking at the building from the square in front, it does not seem to be very large, but entering it, you look along a nave 613 feet, and up to a golden arch 152 feet. You see a row of immense square pillars, and outside of these, two aisles; these, with the nave and pillars, make a width of 198 feet.—This is enough of statistics. Beholding it, you at once feel that it is an immense edifice, but it is not easy to comprehend its magnitude till you stand beneath the great dome and look across the transept, back along the nave and up the great dome—up 405 feet—almost as high again as Bunker Hill monument. The distance is so great that the letters of the inscription at the base of the dome, which seem to be about a foot in length, are in reality six feet long Beneath the dome is the high altar, over which stands an ugly shaped canopy, made of bronze torn from the ancient Pantheon; it seems to be about thirty feet to its top, but the actual distance is ninety-five. Comprehending these distances, you can then understand that the building is large enough and high enough to take in eight or ten of the largest churches in Boston, steeples and all. I dare say that all the church edifices in Newburyport, or Concord, N. H., or Springfield, might be set down within its walls, and then there would perhaps be room enough for one or two cotton factories! This, I am aware is not appreciating very closely to its size, but I intend only to give you a general idea of its magnitude. You behold a marble pavement, curiously wrought, in Mosaic, marble pilasters and columns, statutes of the apostles, effigies of saints, angels, cupids, tombs of old popes—some of whom were great villains—paintings, mosaics, medallions, bronze and gold—gold enough if melted and coined into money, to make every beggar in Rome a wealthy citizen. One hundred thousand dollars on the canopy, or *Baldachino*, as it is called, golden lamps, candlesticks, arcoses, gold on the tombs of the popes, gold on the walls, on the vaulted roof, up the great dome, on the mitres, crosses, golden cupids, golden palm leaves so lavishly displayed that it would seem that there was no lack of the precious metals in the treasury of the church.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

THEIR SNOBBISHNESS, IGNORANCE AND VULGARITY.

The strictures below by no means apply to all Americans who go abroad, but that they do to a large class of ignorant and pretentious people who spend their money like fools, and become the laughing stock of intelligent foreigners, is, unfortunately, too true. The writer is a lady who has seen much of European life, and gives the results of what she has seen to the Springfield *Republican*:—

BAD ENGLISH AND WORSE BREEDING.

The way our language is mispronounced by even educated Americans, is startling, when one hears it in contrast with the clear, generous enunciation of the English. Not only do we speak through our noses instead of our throats, but the muscles of the throat and lips seem wanting in flexibility. We do not give the delicate shades and dainty inflections of the language. I thought this came partly from our use of stimulants, tobacco, whisky, &c., which seems to thicken the lips and paralyze the throat and from the neglect to study other languages, and thus acquire practice in modulating the voice.

We met very few educated English persons who did not speak French or Italian, or both, as well as their own language.—Also, we heard, and are affected in our speech. I met, in Paris, a stranger who introduced himself thus—first gazing at me from head to foot, and speaking through the whole length of her long nose, as if it were a trumpet:—

'So, you've kum Bawstun. I have friends there. Do you know my cousins there ——'s? They live in Beacon street. They're one of the fust families in Bawstun and they're my own cousins. You kum from Bawstun, didn't yer?'

'Yes, but not lately; we have now come from Lucerne.'

'Oh, you don't say? Well, I'm again there soon. What's it like now. Is ter a hansum place around yer know, the lakes, and hills, and all, hansum scenes?'

Before I could answer, her attention was drawn to the remark of an old gentleman beside me, and screaming like a hawk, she attacked him:—

'Well, dawkter, (Dr.) what is the thaiyer; any kinder hotels—anythin' fit ter rest in? If 'tis Switzerland yue carnt live on scenes yer know?'

The doctor appealed to me as a more recent traveller in the mooted region, and I fell into a conversation with him, pitching my voice as nearly as possible to the same height as that of our friend. I supposed him to be as deaf as Beethoven, but after a day or two I found my mistake,

Sold at a table d'hote, an aristocratic New Yorker, whom I met in Rome—

'How much have you seen to day—not half as much as I, I'll bet. Come let's compare notes.'

We drove to the Campagne, and stopped at the Colosseum; wasn't that glory enough for one day?

'So you are one of the Roman mad sort, then?'

'No, I ain't; I can't say that I see much in Rome except stone walls. We could build just as good walls at home, only we've something better to do. Why look'er your railroads! I'm a true American, I believe in progress and in keeping things up trig and nice.'

'But you do not care for the pictures?' said I.

'So—so, I'd as lieves have one of Church's or Cliff rd's as any of Raphael's. I'm doing these things so as not to be bored with hearing what I've lost, after I get home; but I make short work of it. Let's see! To day I did the capitol St. Peter's, the Vatican, (it needs ten days to walk through the Vatrean) the Forum, the Triumphal Arches, Tarpeian Rock and some churches. To night I'll see the Colosseum illuminated, and I call this a good day's work.'

This man is one of a large class of Americans who travel in Europe.

A beautiful young girl, educated and an aristocratic, vexed by the raillery of a young Italian acquaintance, in regard to American manners, exclaimed—

'Our manners or as good as yours, any day, and if yer talk that way when yer go to ter Ameriker, I hope some of um'll duck yer.'

The look of amused and puzzled dismay on the Italian's face was indeed something to remember.

A RHINE INCIDENT.

The day on which war was declared in Europe, we were sailing up the Rhine. It was a beaming morning in spring, and every old tower and ruin had a flag waving from its topmost stone. There were on the boat people of many nations—Dutch, Germans, Austrians, Americans. Among the latter was a young man, with his family, apparently a journeyman mechanic, who had suddenly grown rich. Armed with charts and guide books, he paced up and down the deck, and announced each ruin, as if he was the hired showman of the panorama.

I asked a question of a stout English woman, and his reply was—

'Indeed I don't know ma'am; I never was here but twice before. Ask that young American, he knows everything.—And the Americans are a very intelligent people, if they were not so vulgar.'

I could not help retorting to the remark he made use of, and said—

'Judge us as we do you by our best.—If that man had been born in England, would he be the serf of some duke, or travelling on the Rhine with his wife, and instructing you and me?'

'You're right,' said the honest Englishman, 'he would, ninety chances in a hundred, be buried in a coal mine, and unable to spell his letters.'

Here the American's voice interrupted us—he was admonishing his wife—'There you set, a crow-shay-ing, and we are goin' past all this nice scenery, I never see such thin's as ma'am's are.

Two young men, evidently from a higher grade of society, but not a shade less ea and less intelligence than the journeyman, consulted him in regard to their route, and he good naturedly attended to the ir difficulties—the three attached themselves to each other for the rest of the voyage. They all dined together, and after their repast the most fine and elegant of the three began to cut out a tooth pick from a bit of wood. This awoke the American instinct of the second, who straightway carved letters on his Alpine stock, when the journeyman armed himself with provision for like amusement, took out his jack knife, and my last and most amusing recollection of the Rhine is of those three Americans seated in a row and all vehemently whittling.

Instead of the worst, we should have the best manner in the world, for, as Americans we are absolutely endowed with that kindness of heart which is the soul of courtesy—a woman who is travelling asks a favor of any American, at home or abroad, is sure of assistance as she is of light when she goes into the sunshine. It is a proverb in Paris,—'If you want a favor, ask an American.' A French lady said to me, while conversing on one occasion—

'If I am caught in rain, I never think of asking a Frenchman, or an Englishman, to call a coach.'

'Why?' I asked.

'O, he would stare, and bow politely, and walk straight past the stand without even thinking of me.

MEAN SNOBBISHNESS.

There are two classes of social offenders among us, those who never have been taught good manners, and those who, instructed in every rule of etiquette, are only willing to wear their manners with their dresses; their instincts are not towards refinement; they are decent in order to enter decent society. At home they yawn, talk slang, swear—yes, I know ladies in Boston, in Beacon street, who swear 'like the French in Flanders,' abuse their dependents, cringe to their superiors, beat down the prices of the poor, while their names shine on subscription lists, and commit many other vulgarities. One of these come to my room last winter, and there confessed—

'I really owe you an apology. Knowing the feelings you have about American manners, it was wrong to leave you so, this evening at *table d'hote*. I saw your look of dismay, and the spirit of mischief took full possession of me.'

I answered generally that it had seemed to me rather the spirit of vulgarity.

'Ah, do not be savage; forgive me.'

'I am only sorry for you; but I do think you owe an apology to your country.'

'To my country! What have I done?'

'Did you not take an oath before leaving home to uphold America among the nations, and is it not, therefore, perjury to behave in so coarse,—or, if you prefer, mischievous manner as to disgust them with America, and to strengthen the prejudices of her enemies?'

'Hear her preach! This grows rather amusing. Pray state my sins for this evening.'

'You appeared at the public table in a light party silk, with three black grease spots down the front.'

'It is true, but—'

'Never mind 'buts' till I have finished. You laughed when ——— told how he had blown out one of the lamps before St. Peter's court.'

'True, and I was ashamed of myself the moment after, the miserable rebel! I suppose that was Southern chivalry.'

'You made no reply to the stranger who asked you a civil question.'

'How did I know who he was? I do not associate with the crowd.'

'And finally, for ten minutes you leaned on both elbows, picking your teeth with a pin, while you gazed down the table.'

'I had no toothpick, and my tooth ached badly.'

'Would you do such things at home?'

'Of course not. Do you suppose I don't know better? I am travelling for amusement, and among this throng of common Americans whom we meet it is not worth while to be very exquisite; too much trouble. You cannot appreciate aristocratic nonchalance because yourself is such an obstinate democrat; but depend upon it I have my admirers, even among those whom I snub.'

What is Gossip?

We are often asked, "What is gossip?" We answer, in a general way that it is talking of persons rather than of things.—Nothing shows the poverty of ideas more than this talking about the affairs of your neighbor. It is not only malicious [people] who originate scandal; it is narrow-minded people, ignorant people, stupid people. Persons of culture and intelligence are not so hard run for topics of conversation. They can usually find something to say about literature, fashion or society. The moment people begin to talk of their neighbors, of persons rather than of things, they are apt to degenerate into scandal; for where one speaks of the virtues of an acquaintance a dozen expatiate on his or her shortcomings. And this brings us to speak of real culture, or what we consider to be such, at least. A cultivated person, in the highest sense of the term, is not merely one who can talk of books, pictures, and other elevated subjects of human interest. To be thoroughly cultivated, the heart as well as the intellect should be refined and enlarged. Sometimes we see women who, without education, yet having been born amiable, when education has taught to talk of things, not persons.—The perfect woman in this respect, is one who is both amiable and educated. But education does not always elevate people above the regions of gossip. A really bad heart is always malicious. The best advice we can give is the homely old adage, "Mind your own business." Very few of us ever know the whole truth about anything concerning a neighbor, and to speak of his or her conduct, is usually to run the risk of being unjust. Much less should we talk of

GOLD ITEMS.

From the Intelligencer.

Mr. Barron.—The Gold news from the North for the past week, so far as I can ascertain, amounts to this:

Robert Harry, Esq., of Elzevir, on lot 5, 3rd Concession, informs me that he has sold the mining right to his land, 200 acres, to Messrs. Stevens & Co., for $25,000, $5000 of which was paid down, the remainder to be paid in 40 days from purchase. I understand Mr. Stevens is connected with an experienced Californian miner, who is on the spot, with men and tools, working with every prospect of success.

James Mairs, Esq., informs me that he has formed a Company of [illegible] including himself, to work on his lot, within half a mile of Bridgewater, on Lot 2, 3rd Concession. This Company also includes a Californian miner, and the parties, from all the indications, feel confident of success. I saw several specimens of the quartz rock, and they are fully equal to the top rock of the famous Richardson Mine.

At present there is nothing doing at Bridgewater in gold mining. We are waiting patiently until the frost leaves the earth in a proper state to work to advantage, in order to work the alluvial deposits, and the quartz until we get a crushing mill erected.

There are other lots not far from Bridgewater upon which quartz has been found, containing a show of gold, and there are plenty of indications coming in from nearly all parts of Elzevir.

I have a piece of black quartz, with gold in it, from Anglesea taken from a lot owned by R. Jones, Esq., of Belleville, and which leads fair to prove to be rich in the "precious metal." I have also a splendid show of gold taken from land in the Township of Belmont.

The lands in Elzevir are selling off fast to parties, and from present appearances, by the 1st of April the whole Township will have been taken up.

From what miners have told me, Elzevir is likely to prove a far richer township than Madoc, and I have no doubt but the rush of fortune hunters will be as great within the next two months.

The large number of places in which gold has been found, and at remote points from the Richardson Mine, gives evidence that the County is rich, and that said mine does not contain all the gold in North Hastings.

Yours, etc.,

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, March 5th, 1867.

A CORRUPT CONGRESS.

Those who have labored under the delusion that the present Congress is a Congress of issues, or a Congress of anything except of gigantic jobs, have only to watch the markets and the disturbed course of business from day to day. All the talk about reconstruction, impeachment, and military government of the Southern States, is only a cover to the Radical riot, now in a general game of grab and jobs. Congress in the face of argument, in the face of all financial history, persists in the insane policy of taxing articles—whiskey, for instance—three or four times the cost of manufacture and the actual value. The manufacturers are the men who favor these extraordinary imposts—the manufacturers who mean to return two gallons or so out of every five those distil; the illicit distillers favor it, for they get full price—the extravagant price Congress gives them—for whiskey on which they intend to pay no tax whatever; and Congress favors it because a more corrupt Congress never sat in Washington.

It is toasted that the passage of a simple resolution against contraction the other day was "worth" a round million in greenbacks to the members who voted for it. A broker in this city has asked from the national banks throughout the country the modest sum of $2000,000 to further their interests in Washington. The lobby is crowded with manufacturers from New England with railroad jobbers and land speculators from the West, who have turned the entrance halls into an exchange where the jobbers stand and coolly calculate the price of that or this Congressman as they would talk about buying an ox or an ass. This open shame is only equalled by the bare-facedness of the actual selling of what is called by courtesy and this congress "legislation." A few days ends the thirty-ninth Congress, and there is a general scramble now to make hay while the sun shines.—*World.*

Murder in Manchester, N. H.—James Mace was murdered on the evening of the 1st March in the drinking-saloon of James Myers in Piscataquog village, Manchester, about a mile from the City Hall. Mace and four others went into the saloon to drink, and soon afterward a dispute occurred about some money. Mace thought he had lost his pocket book in the saloon. Afterward he found he had it. One of the company then proposed to count the money and ascertain if it was all right. A dispute of some kind then arose and a fight ensued, Myers, the saloon keeper, grabbed a stool and struck Mace over the head, knocking him senseless to the floor. The fight then stopped.—Mace was placed on a settee, and one of the party thought a physician had better be called. The others objected, saying that the man would be all right by morning. Finally Mace was left alone in the saloon, and the keeper and the rest of the party went away for the night. This morning Myers and others of the party went to the saloon, and found Mace dead upon the settee. The police were notified, and the City Marshal immediately arrested Myers, who made no resistance.

Victoria College.—It affords us much pleasure to learn that the Royal College of Surgeons, England has recognized the high standard of examination and graduation by the Medical Department of Victoria College, and entered it on the list of affiliated institutions. No higher compliment could be paid to our institution than this recognition by so distinguished an institution as the Royal College of Surgeons, but the compliment is well deserved, as the alumni of the Medical Department of Victoria are proving by their successful practice the efficiency of the instruction they have received.

An affiliation has also recently taken place with the French School of Medicine of Montreal and an application for a like purpose has been received from the French Canadian Institute in the departments of Arts and Law.—*Sun.*

Rochester, Feb. 23., Friday evening two boys named Ellsworth and Wilson, about seventeen years of age, each left their homes in the city, armed with an old musket and single barrelled pistol with the express determination to murder the first man they should meet on the highway. They jumped into a sleigh and shot a man named Keafin in the back of the head with the pistol. The young desperadoes returned home and were arrested. They confessed all, and say before meeting Keafin they jumped into several sleighs, but had no favorable opportunity to shoot.

Kingston, 8th.—Two soldiers belonging to the Royal Artillery deserted last night from Fort Henry, taking their arms and ammunition with them. A little boy about 5 years of age, son of Mr. Philip Ryan, farmer of Wolf Island, was accidently hanged yesterday, while playing with a rope attached to a beam. A batch of prisoners for the Provincial Penitentiary, arrived from Montreal this afternoon.—*Citizen.*

Hon. George Brown.—In a speech at Thornbury, Oxford, Mr. Brown announced his retirement from parliamentary but not from political life. We hope there is some truth in the report that Mr. Brown is to be the first Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

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11-tf. George Street, Peterborough.

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The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1867.

POLITICAL.

A friend from the East Riding sends us word that on last Saturday there was a meeting at Westwood of persons of all shades of politics, and that the names of Col. Hanltain, A. H. Campbell, Esq., and Mr. Standley, were talked of as probable candidates for the House of Commons in the coming election. Also that the friends of Mr. Laing, of Otonabee, were anxious that he should run for the Local Parliament, but that Mr. Laing declines to do so. We have abundance of material in the county; it is true, some of them may require to be *brought* out, but now is the time to determine on whom the choice is to fall.

We have been informed, also, that Peter Pearce, Esq., Ex-Warden of the County, will be solicited to become a candidate; and there was some talk that the late Warden and present Warden would be brought out for the Local Parliament. Of course all these are in the East Riding. But as the above is only in the shape of rumour, we can only give the names, as those from among whom candidates are likely to be chosen.

We forbear to give any opinion until we receive something more tangible than mere report. But these are all from the East.—What is the West doing?

FENIANS.

The Fenian uprising in Ireland commenced and has been quelled since our last issue. The risings of the rebels at the places reported was not so strong as anticipated, and they have been able to effect nothing beyond causing a little stir among the constabulary and soldiers. In almost every instance a few police were a match for the rebel forces. The cautious and reflecting portion of the people refrained from taking any part in the affair; and, hence, the greater part of the work was undertaken by a few American Fenians, who have gone over to agitate. Several of these have suffered and those that are in the hands of the authorities will, at least, undergo a while's penal servitude. The British Government has hitherto been very lenient towards those caught in rebellion and also towards those who invaded our shores. The wisdom of such a policy may reasonably be doubted, as there can be no doubt that an example or two would do much to deter others and put a stop to proceedings. As regards our own country, we may expect more trouble if the least opportunity should offer itself. Our government learned a lesson last year that may be of use in future and we trust, therefore, reasonable arrangements will be made to meet circumstances. It is better to maintain a small force at exposed points, than be forced to call out a large one when an enemy has entered our country.

THE GOLD LANDS.

Since the cry about gold has taken the tangible shape of mining, or rather prospecting the spirit of speculation has also been aroused, and in consequence very many are staking considerable in those rocks and stones that heretofore were considered worthless. In the County of Hastings all available lands are bought up, and where purchases cannot be made, leases are being obtained on such terms as can be procured. In our County two parties are on the look out to obtain land in those places where gold is expected to exist. At present, however, there is not the same amount of speculation here that is in Madoc and vicinity. As soon as the snow removes we expect to hear of great activity in our *near* Townships. Harvey, Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Galway, Snowden, and Dysart will be carefully explored, with a view to finding the precious metal, and we expect to realize our highest present expectation. There can be no doubt that if gold exists in Hastings County it does also in this County. Already Belmont is declared to be rich in one of the precious metals besides the marble, &c., that it contains. It is rumored, however, that all the Government lands in those Townships where gold is supposed to exist have been withdrawn from the market. This we think is right. Just now none but speculators care for investing in those Townships, and not one of them would ever become a settler, so that if disappointed there would be no advantage to the settlements. But independent of this, we hear of considerable purchases having been made in Hastings by *friends* of the government at rates that are far too low if gold should be found. To prevent this, government should withdraw the lands until the real value therefor is known, and then give every one a fair chance; but most certainly it ought not to be put up in large blocks, so that everything may be done in this County decently and in order. There is one thing of which we would remind our readers, that there can be no doubt but that all our back country is just as rich as Madoc or Elzevir, and hence we would advise our

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OUR UNION SCHOOL.

We have been shown a letter from a gentleman of Simcoe, in reference to the opinion of Col. Wilson, L. L. D., who lately lectured here, concerning our Union School, and the letter speaks volumes in praise of the present system of management. Col. Wilson while here visited the Institution and spoke in the most flattering terms of its orderly and well arranged classes. And as soon as he returned home he communicated to his own Board, of which he is the chairman, the efficient state of our School and he has taken steps to introduce the same system, if possible, into the Simcoe School. In consequence, Mr. King, of the Peterborough Grammar and Union Scool, has received a letter, asking for information, from which we have been permitted to take the following extract:—

Simcoe, 7 March, 1867.

Dear Sir,—Col. Wilson, the chairman of our Board of School Trustees, was speaking in very high terms of the school under your charge and of its general management; the Board after hearing his explanation thought it would be advisable to introduce the same system here. I have, therefore, been requested to ask you to be kind enough to send us up your last annual report and a monthly and quarterly report of one of the best divisions in your school, filled up, which will be carefully returned. You will oblige by saying how much per quire we could be furnished with monthly and quarterly blank teacher's reports. I hope you will pardon the trouble given you in answering our queries. You might also state the annual cost of your school, the number of teachers employed, the number of pupils in attendance and any other information you, from your experience, might think of value to us in organizing a school on the same system as followed by you.

Mr. King has great reason to be proud of praise coming from such a quarter and the Board also in having the advantages of his services.

Fires.

On Sabbath morning last, a small house on the river bank was consumed by fire.—We did not learn the loss.

Tuesday even'g between 9 and 10 o'clock, a house just in rear of Mr. Waddell's Saddlery was consumed. The house, at the time, was occupied by a Mrs. Shenette, who, it is reported, allowed other fair ones to remain with her in the house. We also hear a rumor that some one was seen in the rear of the premises just before the alarm was given. The property belonged to Mr. Harper.

Bobcaygeon.

On Friday morning last, the 8th inst., many of the villagers were surprised to see a fine Buck quietly walking between the house of Mr. John Ellis and the stable.—Chase was given and he was nearly caught among the lumber piles. He then passed over the Canal Bridge and along the main street at a nice little canter. He was afterwards seen leisurely walking towards Pigeon Lake, and was secured during the day by one of the villagers.—*Com.*

There will be a meeting of the Literary Club this evening, when the following subject will be discussed:—"Was the impeachment of Warren Hasting's justifiable." Affirmative—Messrs. Eastwood, Bunnett and Cornell. Negative—Messrs. Hall, Mason and Haggart. The debate to be public.—Chair taken at 8 o'clock.

St. Andrew's Church Concert, on Monday evening, we learn, was a great success. All the readings and music were rendered in the most pleasing and artistic manner, and a crowded audience listened attentively and were delighted with the whole proceedings.

It is rumored in Montreal, that judge Caron will be appointed Lieut. Governor for the Province of Quebec.

County Court and Quarter Session.

This Court opened here on Tuesday, His Honor, Judge Boucher, presiding.

Grand Jury.—Andrew Powles, Esq., Foreman, Andrew Duncan, Matthew Boyce, John Coulter, Henry Collins, Wm. Carter, Wm. Curtin, Wm. Foley, Robt. Johnston, John Lamberts, Peter McIntyre, Duncan McFarlane, Wm. Reid, Jas. Sanderson, Jno. Sherin, John Scott, Joseph Walton, John Whibbs and J. L. Williamson, Esqs.

The first case was *Rogers vs. Perry.* Verdict for plf., $114.20.

Toole vs. Huston & Co.—This was an action brought to recover damages for shingle logs said not to have been delivered to plf. by defts. The plf. had purchased in 1862 from 500 to 1500 logs to be taken out of the refuse of those logs where defts. had been lumbering that year. Mr. Toole had selected about 270, but received only about 160, although all he had marked had been driven to the Nassau Mills. On the other hand it was set up that there was no agreement to deliver logs, only to drive them to the mills, which had been done. The Jury gave verdict for plf. for $36.00. Scott, Burnham and Smith for plf.; Cameron, Burnham and Waller for defts.

The Bank of Toronto vs. Lacourse.—Verdict by consent, $320.49. Waller for plf.

WEDNESDAY.

Landy vs. Mullens.—An action to recover the amount of several notes and accounts. Verdict for plf., $185.12.

Buck vs. Sheriff Reynolds of Ontario.—To recover the amount of a judgement that had been placed in his hands but which he failed to make when he could have done so, as was alleged. After the discussions of some points set up by the Learned Council, the case was left with liberty to apply for leave to amend. Scott for plf.; Cameron for deft.

Dickson vs. Toole.—An action to recover rent for a water privilege, &c., occupied by Toole previous to the burning of the building. Denuistoun for plf.; Smith for deft. Verdict for deft.

At the present court there have been few cases comparatively speaking, as will be seen from the Report. And it is satisfactory to learn from the pre-eutment of the Grand Jury that there are very few prisoners in the Jail, and only one against whom there is any charge of a criminal nature. The jail is reported in good order and clean, and we are glad to be able to report that the jailer has so few to attend to.

London, March 11.—Artemus Ward has directed in his will that his property shall go after the death of his mother towards the erection of an asylum for printers.

ASHBURNHAM.

The Council of the Village met on Tuesday evening. All the members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland, Messrs. P. Sargent, Louis Glover and Jonathon Stephenson were appointed Assessors for the current year.

The subject of granting saloon licenses to Mr. Thos. Armstrong was discussed, but it was concluded not to do so.

At the previous meeting Mr. Malcolm McGregor had petitioned for an additional sum for his services as Health Officer for 1866, and a motion to grant the desire of the petition was lost.

The Report of the Auditors was received, and the Abstract ordered to be printed.

A communication was read from Dr. Poole, asking the Council to purchase a number of copies of his "Early Settlement and Present Prosperity of the County," to lay by among the archives of the Council, or to present to the school for competition among the prizes. The communication was received.

The Council adjourned to the first Monday of April, at 7 o'clock, p.m.

The following is a letter forwarded to us by our respected friend and former townsman, Mr. Geo. Stevenson. It deserves a reading and may be of benefit to some one who longs to reave for gold in foriegn lands:

San Francisco, Feb. 9th, 1867.

Dear Sir,—I scarcely know what to write as everything seems to be upside down here; however, I will do my best to give you an account of my voyage, as for business, is that I am not as yet posted. We started on board the steamship *San Francisco* on the 20th of last November, with four hundred passengers and three hundred and fifty soldiers. Oh! what miserable beings they were; what a dirty, ragged appearance, by no means clean or tidy. Why, you would think they had not seen a bit 'o eat for forty days by the way they would devour the soup and hard tack. Two days and we were snugly stowed away out on the foaming billows and the great sea roaring, heaving and flashing its phosphorescent fire on every side of the tossed craft. But my thoughts turned from these sublimities and wandered back to the humble fireside of home and the gentle affections and cosey comforts which nestled about it. Now a break-down, which caused us to turn back and steer for a little sandy Bole, called Fortress Monroe, their to remain until another steam ship should arrive from New York. This fast traveling lasted four days.—At last the steam ship *Santiago De Cuba* arrived, and after removing our baggage and freight we were once more ourselves again. The bell of the steamer clinked an impatient warning; tingle, tingle, whispered the captain's bell from the wheel-house, to which the engine responded with a loud snort, and threw out its gigantic arms in preparatory struggle, provoking the waters into a seething agony of rage. Drinking deeply, sleeping heavily, promenading the deck perpetually, smoking vigorously, observing each other curiously, attempting to read vainly, yawning infinitely and eating voraciously when we could get it; thus we passed 24 days. The steamer in the meantime moved on in her course at the regular jot-trot rate of 240 miles a day, giving us a passing glimpse of the green hills of Cuba and St. Domingo and a glorious vision of the Blue mountains of Jamaica, a hundred miles distant, set in the golden frame of a tropical sunset. Finally on the 25th day of the voyage, stopped her perpetual wheels and cast anchor in the ocean opposite Greytown. Here we lay on board of the ship for ten days, through the mismanagement of the agent sending the ship on the Pacific off with out us, which, I understand, is very often the case. Gladly would we have exchanged the dangerous delights of a tropical summer for the safe, though rude, discomforts of a northern winter. The baggage was hoisted up, lumbering the deck with a miscellaneous heap of trunks, chests and other travelling encumbrances, and bringing together the throng of anxious owners, who hovered watchfully around their property. At last our time came to make a move, so picking up our traps we scrambled down by the side of the ship into a small boat which carried eight at a time. This bore us to the flat boat on the river. All this being done we steamed away through the tropical forest, stopping here and there to feed the engine with wood which lay in piles along the banks; or, perhaps, make some repairs. Often we would lie by the bank for a whole day and night. I saw a great many varieties of yellow flowers growing upon lofty spreading forest trees, some white lilies brought out in bright relief from the thick surface of green which mantled the marshes, and abundant crimson blossomed spikes which protruded from the deep caverns of verdure on either side, like enormous red tongues of tired monsters lolling out and cooling in the fresh air. Now and again we saw an alligator sunning himself by the river's side, parrots and monkeys without number. Still onward we move, arriving across the Nicharagua lake at ten o'clock at night and then a chase up to the settlement, which is called Virgin Bay. There we had to find quarters to stop in until the arrival of the next ship which was expected in the course of a week or ten days, and here sickness commenced, when a great many were taken to their last resting place. Twelve miles more to go and that on mules and a ride it was sure enough. However, here another load of passengers with as many more soldiers from New York overtook us, this making our number up to fourteen hundred—the population of a fair sized county town; but once booked, ticketed, and shipped in one of those floating herring boxes you wont mind it. Tall or short, stout or meagre, you must submit to the inexorable fate of 5x2. "Over the deep, o'er the deep, where the whale, and the shark, and the sword-fish sleep," arriving here on the 18th of January, 1867.

Billiards.—About a fortnight since, Mr. J. W. Crosn, one of the most renowned billiard experts of the Upper Province, lately a resident of Peterboro, but now of Quebec, wrote a formal challenge to Mr. Cyrille Dion, Champion of Canada, offering to play him a game of 1200 points, American four ball game for $500 and the champion cue, provided Mr. Dion would play in Quebec. We have now an intimation through the New York sporting papers that the challenge has been accepted, and that it will come off in May next, during the billiard tournament to be held by Mr. Jos. Dion. One essential condition of the match is that it takes place in Quebec. If it does our citizens will have an opportunity of witnessing a scientific display of the royal game such as has seldom taken place in Canada, or in the united States. Mr. Dion's powers with the cue are well known, but he will find no mean adversary in our champion.—*Quebec News.*

The *Leader* Says.—A special telegram from Clifton says that to-morrow afternoon the sole remaining portion of Table Rock will go blown from its present dangerous position into the river below. About two kegs of powder will be used in the explosion. This will entirely obliterate every trace of that natural curiosity. The work will be done by order of the town council.

Athens, March 10.—A terrible earthquake has taken place in the Island of Mytilene. All the habitants on the Island are in ruins, and thousands of lives have been lost.

Fenian Agitation in Ireland Again Renewed.

London, March 6, evening.—The Fenian agitation in Ireland has been renewed, and is increasing. A meeting of several hundred Irishmen near Dublin has been dispersed by the troops. Telegraph wires have been cut in various parts of the country.

London, March 6, evening.—In the House of Commons, Lord Naas, Chief Secretary of Ireland, stated to-day that the Fenian rising around Dublin was supposed to number from 1,000 to 4,000.

Dublin, March 6.—An attack was made by a body of Fenians upon the Drogheda Barracks yesterday. The attacking party was received with great gallantry by the military and police stationed in the barracks and several volleys were given to the assailants, who retired in confusion, losing a number killed and wounded, whom they took from the field. The repulse was complete. Several of the Government forces were wounded, including three of the police.

Liverpool, March 6.—Despatches have been received by the Government, stating that an attack was made by a small force of Fenians upon Castle Martyr yesterday, but the enemy were repulsed and driven off.—One of the attacking force, said to be an American officer, was shot.

London, March 6.—The Fenians have torn up the rails and blocked up the roads between Cork and Dublin, completely suspending railway travel between those cities.

The Government does not feel any alarm at the aspect of affairs, as very efficient measures have been made and are now making to suppress all at empts at insurrection throughout Ireland.

There have been, as yet, no serious outrages committed by Fenians either upon the persons or property of private subjects—the rebels appearing to be in a quasi state of strict military discipline.

General Massey, a supposed Fenian leader, has been arrested in Limerick.

FURTHER DETAILS.

London, March 7, (evening.)—Despatches received during the day from Dublin and Cork give the following particulars of the last outbreaks in Ireland.

A fight took place on Tuesday night at Tallaght, about 8 miles north-west of Dublin, between the armed police and a large body of the Fenians; one of the latter was killed and five wounded. The police captured eighty prisoners and six loads of ammunition and up to dark to-day over 200 prisoners have been brought into Dublin.—The main body of the Fenians engaged in the fight retreated to the hills south of Dublin, with Lord Strathmarn, the commander of the British forces in Ireland, in vigorous pursuit.

The police-station at Killmallock, nineteen miles south of Limerick, in the province of Munster, was attacked by 200 Fenians, who were repulsed, leaving 3 of their number dead upon the field and losing 14 prisoners.

The barracks of the police at Dromore, county Down, in the North had been fired by an incendiary and totally destroyed.

The manager of the Union Bank and a mounted police messenger had been shot in Dromore.

Reports from Dublin state that the various bands of Fenians appear to be well supplied with arms and they seem to have risen suddenly in all parts of the island.—They attacked the coast guards stationed at Killaligh, in the county of Clare, and took away their arms. They made assaults upon the stations at Carylort in Wicklow county, and upon that at the Holy Cross and supplied themselves with arms at all these places.

The excitement at Tipperary is intense.—General Gleeson is reported to be there.

London, March, 7 (evening)—Lord Derby stated this evening that the railroad trains are again running between Dublin and Cork.

Dublin, March 7th (evening)—Thirteen prisoners in all have been taken at Limerick. All is quite in this city to-day, and reports from Cork, Limerick and Waterford represent that there are no apparent signs of disturbance there.

Dublin, March 8, evening.—A despatch from Waterford reports that the Fenians had appeared in force on Devil's Mountain, in Tipperary county. Troops with artillery had been despatched to dislodge them. The result of the battle is not yet known.

The insurgents muster in strong force particularly in the county of Tipperary.—No bands have yet appeared in Wicklow county, and the town of Wicklow is quite.

Reports from Drogheda state that there has been no further disturbance in that city up to this hour. Twelve of the foremost rebel leaders have been captured.

The Fenians have captured and hold possession of the police barrack at Kilteel in the county of Kildare.

London, March 9.—It is reported from Ireland to-day that tranquility has been restored throughout the Province of Leinster, and that there has been no recent disturbances in the County of Kerry, the scene of the abortive outbreake of last month.

Dublin, March 9.—A despatch from Waterford states that the Galty Mountains, on the borders of Tipperary and Cork Counties, are swarming with Fenians, and it is feared that an attack will be made upon the Town of Tipperary, the inhabitants of which are said to be disaffected and strongly disposed to help them.

London, March 9.—Official despatches received from Ireland say that bands of arms have been discovered and seized by the military, and that this fact seems to confirm the reports that the rising of the Irish had failed to be general.

London, March 9, evening.—Despatches from Dublin state that small bands of Fenians are patrolling the counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick, pressing the people into their ranks, and committing robberies everywhere. The taverns in the city of Cork are to be closed every evening at dark.

James Stephens is reported to be still in Paris.

Dublin, March 10.—The band of Fenians which was previously reported to have taken possession of the barracks at Kilteel, in Kildare, have been dispersed by the troops.

The insurgents made an attack on the barracks at Mount Mellik at the foot of Slievebloom Mountain, and repulsed. Two of the attacking party were shot. The rebels are said to have assembled to the number of three hundred in the neighbourhood of Aberl's Abby, Laix, in Queen's County. Troops have been sent out to disperse them.

Dublin, March 10.—The existence of a Fenian Council, which has been secretly in session in this city, has been discovered, and its members have been arrested by the police. Gen. Burke, one of the Fenian leaders in the South, has been captured at Tipperary.

London, March 11.—All the accounts from the scene of the disturbance in Ireland represent that matters have become quite, and that order reigns there once more.—There have been no fresh conflicts between the armed police and the Fenian bands, who are fleeing to the mountains, and hiding from the pursuit of the military.

The Government is organizing the forces into six flying columns, for pursuit of the scattered bands of Fenians, and active service in case the necessity should arise.

The band of Fenians which was recently encamped on the Galtee mountains has vanished, leaving no trace of their whereabouts.

The Government has offered a reward for the apprehension of Dunne, one of the Fenian leaders.

The Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, Secretary of State for the Home Department, announced in the House of Commons this evening, that the news from Ireland was good. Mr. Walpole also stated that the Government will not proclaim martial law in Ireland, but will try the Fenians by special commission.

London, March 12, noon.—The Fenian bands in Ireland have all been dispersed, and the entire island is tranquil. The authorities, however, have reason to fear another rising, and have taken the necessary measures to frustrate it.

Dublin, March 12, evening.—Arrests of Fenians are being made in all parts of the country, and large quantities of arms have been seized by the police.

A despatch from Cork states that a detachment has been sent in pursuit of a large number of insurgents, who were reported to have gathered in the vicinity of Mallow Junction, an important railway centre in the county of Cork.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

Chicago, March 11.—President Roberts is expected to arrive at midnight, to attend the State Convention of Fenians to be held in this city to-morrow. A large attendance is expected. Seventy-five circles have reported and forwarded their certificates of delegates.

New York, March 12.—Efforts are making in this city by the Fenians to raise money enough to set afloat a fleet of Fenians privateers.

Washington, March 11.—A large meeting of the friends of Ireland took place to-night. Speeches were made by Mr. McMahonhany of the city, Hon. W. E. Robinson, of Brooklyn, and Hon. W. A. Darling, of New York. Their addresses elicited enthusiastic responses. The address issued by the Irishmen of New York, appealing for aid in this hour of Erin's trial, was read by a gentleman of that city, and received with general applause. The meeting unanimously adopted a preamble and resolutions, pledging themselves to sustain by all honorable means, what appears to be a general uprising in Ireland, until the communications should be rendered certain; and calling on the Federal authorities to recognize as belligerents their countrymen now in the field. A band played Irish tunes during the intervals of the proceedings. Gen. Gleason was introduced, not as an orator, but as a fighting man. He said he had drilled some of the men now battling against the oppressor, and seemed to regard the chances of success as more hopeful than the meagre cable telegrams would indicate. Subscriptions of money were then taken up, as affording the best evidence of sympathy for the cause.

Large numbers of Fenians are in Washington urging Congressmen to immediately recognize their rights as belligerents. They will appear before the committee on Foreign Affairs as soon as that committee is organized.

Washington, March 12.—About $1,000 were collected and subscribed for the aid of Ireland as a public meeting held last night.

Atlantic Cable Items.

London, March 6.—The Government has postponed the day fixed for the presentation of its Reform Bill from the 11th to the 18th of March.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company is about to send a committee to America to promote the interests of the enterprise.

In the case of the "United States against Wagner *et al*," the Court has decided that the American Government must appear in court by some person.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope bring the sad intelligence that Dr. Living stone, the celebrated African explorer, has been killed by the Caffre.

London, March 6, evening.—The case of the United States against the ex-Confederate steamer *Alexandria*, has been decided by the Admiralty Court in favor of the American Government.

Advices from Turkey state that the Servian prince has been summoned to Constantinople by the Porte.

Intelligence has been received from Japan that the Tycoon has requested an interview with the ambassadors of the United States and European Powers.

Londonderry, March 6, noon.—The Canadian steamship *Nestorian*, from Portland, Maine, has arrived.

London, March 8, evening.—It is stated that the leading Powers of Europe have united in urging upon the Ottoman Government the immediate enforcement of the Provisions of the treaties of 1856, and the granting of liberal concessions to its Christian subjects.

London, March 9.—Mr. Cyrus W. Field has communicated the purpose on which chiefly he came hither a few weeks ago, by contracting for a submarine cable to be laid from Placentia, Newfoundland, to Sydney, Cape Breton. This enterprise looks to still greater security for regular and prompt transmission of cable news between the United States and the old world.

The reorganization of the Derby Government has been completed. The Duke of Marlborough becomes Lord President of the Privy Council, in place of the Duke of Buckingham, who was appointed Colonial Secretary, and the Duke of Richmond will take the chair at the head of the Board of Trade.

The funeral of Artemus Ward (Charles F. Browne,) took place to-day. The remains were buried in Kensal Green, and were followed to the grave by a great number of literary gentlemen and friends, including many Americans.

Paris, March 10.—The *Monitour* states that by this time all the French troops must have left Mexico, and that the departure of the Emperor Maximilian from Vera Cruz was to have taken place on the 8th of March.

Madrid, March 10.—A royal proclamation announces the termination of martial law in Spain.

Florence, March 10.—An attempt was made to assassinate the King of Italy near Milan, which failed.

London, March 10.—The Princess Alexandra is reported to be very ill this morning.

London, March 11.—A subsidy to the Canadian Railway is to be proposed in Parliament this week.

SPRING CIRCUITS—1867.

MIDLAND—MR. JUSTICE J. WILSON.

Whitby	Monday, 18th	March.
Belleville	" 25th	"
Napanee	Thursday, 2nd	April.
Cobourg	" 9th	"
Peterborough	" 16th	"
Lindsay	Monday, 22nd	"
Picton	Wednesday, 1st	"

CHANCERY SPRING SITTINGS.

THE HON. VICE-CHANCELLOR SPRAGGE.

Guelph	Wednesday,	May 8
Brantford	Tuesday,	" 14
Hamilton	Thursday,	" 16
St. Catherines	Thursday,	" 23
Barrie	Monday,	" 27
Owen Sound	Friday,	" 31
Whitby	Monday,	June 3
Cobourg	Friday,	" 7

A funny story is going round in Paris: A lady in the first society was recently obliged to dismiss her nurse on account of an excess of firemen and private soldiers too often repeated. After choosing as a successor to this criminal a very pretty girl, the lady explained why the first was sent away; enjoined it on the second not to do likewise. She submitted that she shouldn't, "I can endure a great deal," said the lady, "but soldiers about the kitchen I won't endure." After a week or eight days the lady came one morning into the kitchen, opened a cupboard, and discovered a youthful military character. "Oh, ma'm!" cried the girl, frightened "I give you my word I never saw that soldier before in my life—he must have been one of the old ones left over by the other girls."

We have been shown a document signed by the Mayors in office of the cities of the United States and Canada, certifying to the superior excellence of Dr. Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and to the value of all his remedies as articles of great public utility. Such evidence from such high sources bears us out triumphantly in the position we have long maintained with regard to Dost. Ayer's preparations, or more particularly our advertisements of them. We publishers need be more opposed than we are to the promulgation of quackery in any shape, but we knew whom we began, that his remedies were above any suspicion of

EVERY BODY SAYS SO.

That's all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only So, to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Parker's Ambrosia Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for Coughs, Colds, Thick Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses. As a Condition Medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—one need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 47

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian *Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orderers coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, unitedly testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

SABBATH and DAY SCHOOL BELLS, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterborough, March 13, 1867.

GOOD WORDS.—Bound vols. for 1866, received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterborough, March 13, 1867.

DENTISTRY.

J. O'DONNELL, D. S., Peterborough, Member of the Canadian Dental Association Office closed until Tuesday, 19th inst.
Peterboro', March 13, 1867.

NEW DICTIONARIES.

WORCESTER'S Comprehensive and Academic Dictionaries. Also Walker and Webster's English Pronouncing Dictionary, by Dr. Longmore, with key.
At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterboro', March, 1867.

R. S. HOWELL,

FORWARDER,

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,
Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.
11 PORT HOPE.

WANTED!

A FILER, ALSO TWO MEN TO RUN A CIRCULAR SAW, for a Saw Mill on the River Severn, Georgian Bay.
Address, Mr. CHRISTIE,
Box 288, Toronto P. O.
or JOHN ERSKINE,
Glasgow Warehouse,
Peterborough.
Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 11-tf.

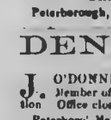
Auction Notice.

THE Sale of Furniture, at the residence of T. B. Clementi, Esq., will take place on THURSDAY, the 21st day of MARCH, 1867, at 11 o'clock.
☞ See Auction Bills.
ALEX. McNEIL,
Auctioneer.
Peterboro', March 13, 1867. 11

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 27 in the 7th concession. Good Buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are nine acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if desired
For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to
GEO. GRAHAM,
Proprietor.
Allandale Mills, March 11, 1867. 11-tf

MASONIC.



THE Regular Communication of Corinthian Lodge No. 101, C. R. will be held on WEDNESDAY Evening next, at 7½ o'clock, in the new Lodge Room, over G. Stethem & Co's Store.
By order of the Worshipful Master.
J. O'DONNELL,
Secretary.
Peterborough, March 13, 1867.

BONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.
PETER. C. W., 1867.
This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the Skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.
FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.
Can be had at A. W. Kempt's, W. Coulter's, Ormond & Gilmour's and W. Bell's Drug Stores.
Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 11-1y.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,
On Thursday, 23rd of May, 1867
AT THE O'CLOCK, A. M.
Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.
Teachers holding third-class certificates, are required to have them renewed annually.
By order,
WM. B. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

THE CORPORATION OF THE

VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM

IN ACCOUNT WITH

Daniel McDonald, Sr., Treasurer.

1866.	CR.		1866.	DR.
Jan'y 1st	By Cash balance on hand per last audit	$250 23	To paid Charities	$45 00
" "	" Taxes	1795 00	" Salaries	250 00
" "	" Fines and Penalties	10 00	" County and Debenture Rate	362 15
" "	" Dir't on Debenture Rate	9 55	" Corporation Debentures	319 20
" "	" Tavern Licences	200 00	" Volunteer Purposes	11 00
" "	" Market Fenles	1 25	" Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks	371 10
" "	" Hon. B Flint, School Purposes	10 00	" Insurance	12 00
" "	" Clergy Reserve Fund	60 80	" Auditors	12 00
			" Selecting Jurors	12 00
			" Printing and Stationery	43 62
			" Planting Trees on Street	14 65
			" Chairs for Council Chamber	9 00
			" Market Weigh Scales	25 52
			" School Purposes	230 00
			" Rents	15 00
			" Sanitary Expenses	1 05
		$2345 83	Balance on hand	$332 85
1867				$2345 83
Jan'y 1st	By Cash on hand	$322 85		

We, the undersigned Auditors for the Municipality of Ashburnham, have examined and compared vouchers with above account and found them correct.
HENRY T. STRICKLAND, } Auditors.
JONATHAN STEVENSON, }
Ashburnham, March 2nd, 1867.

NEW SPRING GOODS

1867. AT THE 1867.

MONTREAL HOUSE!

JUST opened out, a FIRST INSTALMENT of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, at the MONTREAL HOUSE, consisting of

Dress Goods—commencing at 6d per yard.
Prints.
Cottons—cheaper than ever.
Summer Cloths.
Cloakings.
Gloves & Hosiery—an immense assortment.
Hoop Skirts—in newest style; full size from 2s 4½d upwards.
Fancy Goods.

Decided Bargains will be Given!

CALL AND SEE.
Peterborough, March 13, 1867.

THE MARKET TEA AND GENERAL

GROCERY & CROCKERY STORE,

WM. H. PAULL,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity that he has just opened a general TEA and GROCERY Establishment,

ON SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO',

Formerly the Telegraph and Express Office, where there will always be kept the very best Groceries of every description, and sold at the lowest price possible for CASH. They consist of

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Cigars, Fruit, Fish, Pork, Coal Oil, Soap, Candles, Butter, Salt, Tubs, Pails, Bed Cord, and all kinds of

SPICES, CROCKERY, &c., &c.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

W. H. P. hopes by paying particular attention to business and always keeping the very best articles to meet with a share of public support. He also respectfully begs to say that he will open a REFRESHMENT ROOM behind the Store, where he will supply a first class DINNER or TEA at the lowest reasonable charge.

☞ Please remember the sign of the MONTREAL TEA AND GROCERY STORE, seen from the Market House and Simcoe Street. Should be happy to receive a call to examine the quality of the Goods and Prices.
Peterborough, 20th February, 1867. 8-tf.

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!

NEW IMPORTING STORE.

E. LAWDER & CO.

HAVE just opened out a large and varied Stock of NEW DRY GOODS, NEW READY-MADE CLOTHING, NEW BOOTS and SHOES, which they will sell at nearly half the regular Town Prices

A BANKRUPT STOCK OF $30,000,

Will be offered in connection with our regular Stock, bought at 11s 3d in the £.

WE CAN AND WILL OFFER BARGAINS.

CLOSE CASH BUYERS LOOK IN,

As we will clear out many lines of

WINTER CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, AND CLOTHS

At a fearful reduction, to make room for our new SPRING STOCK, now on route from England, bought for Cash to form the Manufactures.
This is no humbug selling off, but real bona fide sale, and great bargains will be offered.
☞ Remember the Store, in Scott & McDonald's Old Stand, Scott's Buildings, No. 2 Market Block, George Street, Peterborough.
E. LAWDER & Co.
Peterborough, February 27th, 1867. 9-4in

A LARGE LOT OF

CLOTHS,

AND

Ready-made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

At I. ROBINSON & Co's.
Peterborough, February 14, 1867.

Winter Operations.

WHEAT AND PEASE!

THE subscriber will commence to BUY GRAIN on Saturday next, at Peterborough and other points on the Railway, as usual.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, January 17, 1867. 3

CONCERTINAS!!

A FINE ASSORTMENT AT
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro', February, 1867.

BOARDING.

MRS. BLACKSTOCK can accommodate two or three gentlemen with BOARD. Four doors South of the Bank of Montreal.
Peterborough, Nov 21st, 1866. 47-tf

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

BAZAAR!

A BAZAAR in connection with the above Church, will be held in the TOWN HALL, Peterborough,

On Wednesday and Thursday,

13th and 14th MARCH next,

When a Large Collection of USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL WORK will be offered for sale
Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the following Ladies:—
Mrs. Dennistoun, Mrs. Nicholls,
Mrs. Kempt, Mrs. Lundy,
Mrs. Rosalind.

The Refreshment Table

Will be under the superintendence of MISS NICHOLLS and MISS DUGAN, to whom contributions of refreshments may be sent.
☞ DINNER served from ONE to FOUR o'clock, p. m.
Doors open at TWELVE o'clock Noon.
ADMISSION 12½ CENTS.
Peterboro', February 28, 1867. 9

SEWING MACHINES!

CRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.
C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

In Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.
These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.
☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.
GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.
Peterboro', March 6th, 1867.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office, up to 28th February, 1867.

Austin, B. F.	Johnson, Isabella
Armstrong, Mary A.	Keating Wm
Brierly, Hiram	Lochhead, Alex.
Burns, Patrick	Lockie, Peter
Campbell, A. H.	Lawrence, Mrs R.
Cullen, Simon	Lutes, N.
Calihan, Miss Mary	Moher, James
Clark, O. S.	Montgomery
Clancy, Mrs. Julia	Miller, Francis
Cummings, Dan.	Macdonald, Holland
Curran Ellen	McKellar, Malcolm
Dansey, Edward	McIntosh, John
Duncan, Rev. P.	McBurnie, Miss Eliza A.
Down, James	McFadden, Cyrus
Davidson, Sam'l	McSygne, James
Edmison, Mrs. Jane	McKenzie Charlotte
Edmont, Miss Mary	McInenly, Thomas
Feely, Thomas	McLoughlin, Miss Anna
Fergy, William	McIlree, Miss Martha
Ford Mrs John	O'Sullivan, John
Griffin, Richard	Poye, John
Gaddy, Alex.	Read, Alexander
Goomby	Read, Russell H.
Hayes, James	Smith, Clement
Hannah, John	Sherwood, J. W.
Huston, James	Wood, James
Haggart, Alex.	Watt, Adam

☞ Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.
S. J. CARVER, P. M.

CONSOLIDATED STATUTES,

WANTED.

ANY person having one or two copies of the Consolidated Statutes of CANADA, and also of UPPER CANADA, will find a purchaser by applying to the undersigned, stating price.
GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Booksellers, &c.
Peterboro' C. W.
Peterboro', February 4th, 1867. 6.

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

MORTGAGES

PARTIES having a few first-class Mortgages of not less than $400, or more than $2,000 to dispose of, will find an opportunity of doing so, on application to the undersigned.
G. F. ORDE.
Peterboro', February 20, 1867. 8

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS'

READY-RECKONER,

In Dollars and Cents,

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Book Store.
Peterborough, March 6th, 1867.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.
In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.
☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.
For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.
N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.
Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

The Liverpool & London & Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $18,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors

A POLICY for $1,000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24 70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, with the Sum assured; if after 10 years, one-half are returned; after 15 years, three-fourths; after 20, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2,000!
☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.
G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary*, MONTREAL.
W. CLUXTON, *Agent*, Peterborough
February 20, 1867. 8

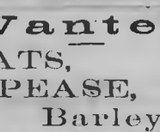
The Home Insurance Company

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Building, Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.
Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.
No Premium Note required.
GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.
Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3



JAMES SHERIDAN.

HAVING received full certificates from A. & S. Nordheimer to tune and repair Piano Fortes and all other kinds of Musical Instruments, would respectfully inform the citizens of Peterborough that in connection therewith a large and well selected stock of Sheet Music will be kept constantly on hand at Wanzles' Book Store, where orders will be received for Piano Forte Tuning, Regulating and Repairing.
Pianos for hire. Melodeons and all kinds of Musical Instruments supplied to order.
Peterborough, February 6th, 1867. 6

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction of the County of Peterboro', for the examination of Teachers, will be held in the

UNION SCHOOL HOUSE,

In the Town of Peterborough, on

THURSDAY, 6th DAY OF JUNE,

Commencing at 10 a. m.
All Certificates issued by this Board during 1865, are required to be renewed at the above meeting.
N. B.—No Teacher is eligible to be examined unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of moral character
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Feb. 17, 1867. 8

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY

OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.
Application to be made to
R. W. ERRETT,
at Peterborough.
Peterboro', February 19th, 1867. 8

LORD DERBY

Need not be expected in Peterborough just yet, but

A. B. KIDD

HAS opened a COMMISSION AGENCY in Peterborough, whereby any person may send to wholesale houses of Montreal for goods of all kinds. Orders sent about the 20th of every month.
He is also selling Teas from 3s 10d, Coffee at 10d, Raisins at 6½d, Currants at 4d, Grey Cottons from 5d, White Cottons from 7½d.
Office adjoining Thompson's Photograph Gallery, up stairs, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's.
Peterboro', February 28, 1867. 6-tf.

Wanted!

OATS,
PEASE,
Barley,
and Rye,

At Scott's Store-house. The Highest Cash Price paid.
D. SUTHERLAND.
February 7, 1867. 6

Peterboro' Gymnasium.

GENTLEMEN desiring to become members of the GYMNASIUM CLUB are informed that Tickets of Membership may be procured from Mr George Stethem, at the Hardware Store of Messrs. G. Stethem & Co.
☞ SINGLE TICKETS $3.00 per year in advance. FAMILY TICKET $8.00. Gentlemen residing in the Country may procure Tickets at $3.00 each. These Fees include Tuition Fee and all expenses.
R. A. MORROW, Sec'y.
February 14th, 1867. 8

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITLOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfect safe remedy.
Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 48

REV. DR. ORMISTON.

PORTRAITS of the Rev. Dr. ORMISTON for sale at Mr. Ewing's Gallery, also at the stores of Mr. McKenzie, Messrs. Graham & Stratton, Mr. Erskine, Messrs. Johnson & Son, P. Cornal, Nicholls & Hall, and W. Thomson
Price 25 cents.
Peterborough, 14th February, 1867.

TENDERS WANTED

FOR THE BUILDING OF SCOWS at Keene. All the material to be furnished by the subscribers
Specifications can be seen at Captain Sutherland's office, Ashburnham, or with the subscribers, at Keene.
GUNN & FOX.
Keene, February 20th, 1867. 8-f

Fire, Life, Accidental, and Live Stock

INSURANCE AGENCY.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK, SIMCOE STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited,

OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL,—One Million Pounds Sterling.

Chief Offices—7, *Waterloo Place, London*; *and 77 King Street, Manchester.*

CHAIRMAN—J. Rushton Gilbert, Esq., M.P. MANAGING DIRECTOR—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A. SECRETARY—Charles Harding, Esq., F.R.G.S. F.S.S.

G. GOLDSMITH KERBY, Esq., Managing Director of Albert Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting held on the 19th April, 1866, said—"An agreement for amalgamating had been entered into between that and the Western Insurance Company. By the amalgamation, they (the Albert) got just what they required—CAPITAL and INFLUENCE." ☞ See Post Magazine of 20th April.
HEAD OFFICE, R. N. A.,—ONTARIO HALL, Church Street, Toronto.
This Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PORTS OF CANADA, at rates as low as the nature of the risk the real security of the company, and of the insured, will permit.
$50 383 promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.
R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterborough. | SCOTT & DeGRASSI, Managers, R. N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. COOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. F. STUART, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Omemee; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, HONORARY DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and insulated Dwellings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.
Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMP'Y.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years.
Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y.

HEAD OFFCE AT HAMILTON. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., President. | JOHN FERRIS, Esq., Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE terms and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of other good Companies, and the rates which are founded on the highest interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.
Agent County of Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

N. Y. Accidental Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.

MANAGER CANADA BRANCH,—A. R. BETHUNE, Montreal.

THIS Company is prepared to issue Policies at lower rates than any other Company in Canada.
Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

Phœnix Life Insurance Company.

ASSETS, $1,200,000. - DIVIDEND, Jan'y, 1866, 50 per cent.

A. R. BETHUNE, MANAGER CANADIAN BRANCH, Montreal.

Will issue policies at lower rates than any Company represented in Town
Agent in Peterborough, - - - - - - - - - R. W. ERRETT.
OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK.
Peterborough, January 22nd, 1867, 4

General Insurance Agency,

CEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

19 and 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - $12,500,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.
The success which has attended the Company's operations has been such as fully to realise the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, who have resolved to extend the business more widely, and now offer to the Canadian public PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large Subscribed Capital, and Invested Funds.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, tending to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.
Claims paid one month after proof of death. And other advantages, which may be seen in the Company's Prospectus.
Chief Office for Canada,—385 and 387, St. Paul Street, Montreal.
MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE,—104 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.
DIRECTORS—Chairman, William Workman, Esq., President City Bank John Redpath, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal; E. H. Lemoine, Esq., Cashier "La Banque du Peuple; Alexander M. Delisle, Esq. BANKERS—The City Bank
☞ Particular attention paid to the Insurance of Dwellings and Household Furniture. Also, to insuring Farm property for one, two or three years. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.
LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions, and at rates lower than most Companies.
Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.
HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.
CANADIAN BOARD—Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq., David Higgins, Secretary.

THE Edinburgh Life Assurance Company offer to the public the advantages of a Canadian as well as a British Company. They have invested a large amount of money on securities in this country, and the Toronto Local Board have full power, by an Imperial Statute, to take risks, make investments, and settle claims in Canada without reference to the Head Office, Edinburgh. Some of the old Policies in the Company, which became claims during the past year, were settled by payment of amounts double of those originally insured, in consequence of the large bonuses that accrued on the Policies.
Every information that intending Assurers may require can be obtained on application to
GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $500,000, with surplus of $200,000.
OLDEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA!!
Up to Sept. 1866, *over seventy thousand* Policies had been issued by the Travellers of Hartford, and upwards of THREE THOUSAND LOSSES PAID.
☞ General Accident Policies written by the Company's Agents, without delay. No medical examination required. Life Policies, or combined Life-and Accident Policies, are all written at the Home Office.
4 Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.
Terms for Assurance business more favorable than those of British or Foreign Offices.
Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, Agent at Peterboro, GEO. A. COX

IN CHANCERY.

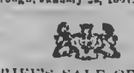
In the matter of the estate of Robert Scott, late of the Township of Dummer, in the County of Peterborough, deceased.

ROBERT SCOTT and others, Plaintiffs.
AGAINST
WILLIAM R. STEPHENSON, Defendant.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Chancery made in the matter of the estate of Robert Scott, late of the Township of Dummer, in the County of Peterborough, deceased, the creditors of the said Robert Scott, who died in or about the month of January, 1864, are, on or before the TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF MARCH, 1867, to send by post, prepaid, to Robert Dennistoun, of the Town of Peterborough, Esquire, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of the accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my chambers, at the Town of Peterborough, on the TWELFTH DAY OF APRIL A. D., 1867, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.
Dated this 9th day of February, 1867.
W. H. WELLER,
Master at Peterborough.
T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Plff's. Solicitor. 9-3in

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, at the suit of Peter McMahon and Peter McMahon, the younger, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of George Boswell, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of MAY, 1867 at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz.:—
Part of the South half of Lot No. 1, East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, containing by admeasurement, more or less, forty acres, more particularly described as follows, that is to say the Commencing at the Northern limit of Smith street, in the Town of Peterborough, Easterly nineteen chains three links from the South-West angle of said Lot No. 1, East side of Communication Road aforesaid; thence North seventy-four degrees, West five chains seventy-four links, along the Northern limit of Smith Street to the land deeded to one James Harvey; thence North fourteen degrees twenty minutes, West three chains fifty-three links; thence North thirty degrees forty minutes West, 80 links more or less to the North-East angle of said land deeded to James Harvey; thence North fifty-nine degrees twenty minutes, East eight chains ten links, along the Southern limit of land belonging to Joseph Dixon, thence South sixteen degrees, East twelve chains eighty eight links more or less, to the place of beginning.
JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriffs Office,
Peterborough, January 28, 1867. 5



SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of F. W. Hamblin and James Miller, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of Joseph Rowan, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1867 at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant in and to the east half of Lot No. 18 in the 13th concession of the Township of Otonabee.
JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', January 9th, 1867. 2

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Baltus Holcomb, Defendant, and a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of John Holcomb Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 26th DAY OF MAY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, and each and every of them, in and to Lot No. 11, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Belmont.
JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, February 20, 1867. 8

SKATERS AND

PEDESTRIANS!

A LARGE LOT OF

WALKING STICKS,

At 12½ Cents each,

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed Agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.
A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterboro', April, 1866.

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro, June 20, 1866

Diaries for 1867

Just Received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, December 5, 1866.

TO LUMBERMEN AND Commission Merchants!

FOR SALE, a New York State BEALER PRESS, for pressing Hay, Hops, Wool, &c. A team of horses and two men will turn out 400 lbs. of Hay in ten minutes. A bale is 2 feet 10 inches long, 22 inches wide, and the same in depth. In perfect order and to be sold cheap for cash, or would trade for lumber or cattle.
Address NICHOLAS GRIMSHAWE.
Cobourg, February 11, 1867. 7-4t

The Model Young Lady.

Her heart is as pure and gentle as her mind is noble and refined. Though sentimental in the truest acceptation of the term she is not morbidly so. Her observations does not border upon levity, her charming candor upon impudence, and though her speech is frank and her manner unrestrained, the boldest are awed by the indescribable dignity which pervades her every look, tone and motion.

She is no votary of Fashion, running wild after the latest mode, and setting her Papa almost frantic by periodical inflictions of milliners' bills, and demands upon "the needful" wherewith to discharge those provoking dues. Her taste in dress, as in all things, is exquisitely simple and elegant. Her toilet is always in perfect keeping with her position in society and her own ideas of fitness and comfort. She does not compress her waist, until her health is completely ruined, in the most fashionable and approved style. She has sufficient courage to wear her boots large enough to allow for the growth of corns, which agreeable excrescences, however, seldom make their appearance upon her feet, preferring to infest the toes of others. Her hair is not purchased at the hair dresser's, and heaped in a huge, unnatural mass at the back of her head, as if she feared that, without this precautionary measure, her head would be blown away, in consequence of the absence of anything weighty about it. She never uses her best dress for the purpose of performing the office of the scavenger's broom on the street-crossings. Finally, she is so unconscious of her merits and so mindful of her defects that I feel convinced that even if she were to read this article she would never recognize in herself the original of "The Model Young Lady."

A Valuable Table.

A box twenty six by fifteen inches square, and eight inches deep, will contain a bushel.

A box twelve by seven and a half inches square, and nine inches deep, will contain half a bushel.

A box eight by eight and one fourth inches square, and eight inches deep, will contain a peck.

A box eight by eight inches square, and four and one eighth inches deep, will contain one gallon.

A box seven by eight inches square, and four and one eight inches deep, will contain half a gallon.

A box four inches square, and four and one fourth inches deep, will contain a quart.

AN ANECDOTE WORTH PRESERVING.—A Paris correspondent guarantees the following:—"A Frenchman, a prisoner in Edinburgh, having managed to escape, took refuge in the powder magazine.—When the authorities wished to seize him, they found him sitting on a barrel with a lighted match, and threatening to blow up the town. The authorities reflected prudently, and the result of their deliberations was, that it would be better to starve the Frenchman out. But they reckoned without their prisoner, who loved good cheer, and was determined to live well. In consequence, he called out that he would blow up the town to pieces if he did not get three meals a day; he would write out the bill of fare. Sawney succumbed, and the demands of the prisoner went on increasing. Sometimes he had a serenade under his window; then a review of the garrison; afterwards a sham fight, in which the troops representing the French beat the Highlanders. At last he exacted that every Sabbath morning, before breakfast, the Lord Provost, in full uniform, should make his appearance, and read him an address. This lasted until the allies entered Paris."

THE DELIGHTS OF A DAILY PAPER.—The editor of the New Albany *Commercial*, apologizing for the slimness of his news columns, which he solemnly lays to the failure of "the gas, the mail, and the telegraph," says:—"A belief has grown up in daily newspaper officers that eternal beatitude awaits the faithful publisher and printer when, having closed his last form, he passes over the dark waters that roll between time and eternity. The belief is founded on the fact that any editor who works faithfully at his profession in this world sees and feels enough of hell to last him for all eternity. We solemnly subscribe to the doctrine. The great law of compensation that pervades all nature sustains it. Cheered and soothed with this faith we plod along, content to bear the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune in certain hope of a final rest in that comfortable country where slow gas factories, lazy mail agents, extortionate telegraph companies, libel suits and Sons of Liberty are unknown.

TELEGRAMS TO THE SUN.—The waves of sound go only 577 yards in a second, while the earth itself goes eighteen and one-third miles, and light ten thousand times faster than that; while electricity (which again is probably another kind of vibration of the solid atoms of bodies, and certainly not a fluid), runs along a wire about half as fast again as light. So, if the earth were a cannon ball, shot at the sun from its present distance, with the velocity it now travels with, and the moment of explosion telegraphed to the sun, they would get the telegram there in about five minutes, and see the earth coming in eight minutes, and would have nearly two months to prepare for the blow, which they would receive about fifteen years before they heard the original explosion. This is merely taking the sun as a target to be shot at, without regard to his power of attracting the earth at the final rate of 390 miles a second.—*Denison's Astronomy Without Mathematics.*

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—While the Woman's Rights Convention was in session at Albany, a horse car was crowded. There entered a severe looking female. An old gent rose to give her a seat. He then asked—

'Be you one of those womanrighters?'

'I be,' replied the society.

'You believe a woman should have all the rights of a man, do you?' he inquired.

'Yes I do,' was the emphatic answer.

'Then,' said the other, 'stand up an enjoy them like a man.' And she had to stand up.

NO MORE LEFT.—'According to Milton, Eve kept silence in Eden to hear her husband talk,' said a gentleman to a lady friend, and then added in a melancholy tone, 'Alas! there have been no Eves since.' 'Because there are no husbands worth listening to,' was the quick retort.

An Irish spirit merchant announces that he has still for sale a small quantity of the whiskey drank by the Prince of Wales, when H. R. H. was at Killarney.

One good turn deserves another, as the Judge said when he discharged the thief who voted for him.

The man is not good enough for any place who thinks no place is good enough for him.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,

WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

Blythe Mills.

FLOUR AND FEED

STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him in future to DELIVER PROMPTLY, any where within the Corporation, or Ashburnham, all orders with which he may be intrusted

☞A supply of *Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Grahame Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Shorts, Pollards, Screenings, Peas and Oats,* constantly on hand.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Simcoe Street,
Peterboro, November 20, 1866. 48

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of *Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,*

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL—FIRE, £5,000,000. LIFE, £500,000.

Canada Branch,—Montreal.

DIRECTORS;

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Chairman.
JOHN REDPATH, R. H. LEMOINE, and A. M. DELISLE, Esq'rs.

SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
General Agents.

This Office is prepared to accept Risks in both Branches at as low rates as other first class offices. All losses adjusted in Canada and paid promptly.

R. W. ERRETT,
44-tf. Agent at Peterboro'.

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866. 50

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,

FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,
Toronto.

Octob r 10, 1866.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 29

—REMOVAL.—

SAMUEL WHITE,

BEGS to intimate that he has REMOVED from his OLD STAND to one of those handsome new stores in

DIXON'S BLOCK, NEXT TO A. WILLIAMS',

GEORGE STREET,

Where will be found the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

IN PETERBOROUGH,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER!

☞CALL AND SEE THEM.☜

P. S.—Country Shoemakers will find it to their advantage to call and Examine the stock of LEATHER and FINDINGS, which will be found well assorted.

Peterborough, February, 1867. 7 tf.

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE

AND

CLOTHING MANUFACTORY.

This establishment will be opened early this Spring.

FRANCIS LEMAY,

Begs to call the attention of his customers and all cash buyers to the fact that he will dispose of the remainder of his stock

AT THE FIRST COST PRICE!

So as to clear off every article in the shop before entering the new one. His stock is well assorted yet, in

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and must be all sold within a few weeks.

☞ Do not forget the shop if you are anxious for a bargain.

F. LEMAY,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

Peterborough, January 16, 1867. 3

DON'T FORGET THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

Where Goods are to be found

CHEAPER

Than anywhere else in Town.

JUST CALL

And ascertain the prices at which Goods are being

SOLD OFF!

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, January 17, 1867. 3

GIVING UP BUSINESS!

LARGE CLEARING OUT SALE

OF

Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing,

At L. LEMAY'S.

HAVING decided to give up business on the FIRST OF MAY next, I beg to call the attention of my numerous customers, and all other CASH BUYERS, to my large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS and CLOTHING

NOW OFFERED

MUCH UNDER THE USUAL PRICES.

A large assortment of Prints, Factory Cottons and Striped Shirtings, very cheap.

All the Clothing has been made within a few months, and is known to be the Best and Cheapest in Town.

As I intend to clear the whole stock before leaving, parties in want of Good and Cheap Goods will do well to remember this Large Sale,

Sales for Cash only.

LOUIS LEMAY,
Hunter Street.

Peterborough, January 9, 1867 2-2m

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough,

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, September 6th, 1866. 36

NEW GOODS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, which will be sold at low prices. Their stock consists of

Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Dressing Cases,
Bottle Cases,
Watch-stands,
Money Boxes
Album Companions,
Stand Glasses,
Combs—a large variety,
Whisker, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Cribbage and Backgammon Boards,
Ladies' Work-box and Writing-desk combined.
Ladies' Satchels from 35 cents up.
A Good Album for 50 cents.

BOOKS and Stationery.

G. & S. have, as usual, a large supply of all kinds of School and Miscellaneous Books.—Stationery of every description, in Foolscap, Letter, Note and Fancy.

Ink Bottles—a large variety.

Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
np 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years.* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over seven thousand piano fortes.* Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte. np 30-1yr

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., ten cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,
26 Ann St.,
NEW YORK.

January 22rd, 1867. 4-1y.

For Sale!

300 half chests *JAPAN TEAS,*
250 do *YOUNG HYSON,*
250 do *SWANKAYS,*
100 do *GUNPOWDER,*
100 do *IMPERIAL,*
250 do *TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of } *GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

350 green cases *GIN,*
100 qrl do *GIN,*
50 Hhd. do *GIN,*
100 pens. *HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brandy) *BRANDY,*
300 cases *CLERET,*
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr PERKINS in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools—progress in musical studies, and items of general interest to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me . . T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts.
The Orphan Wanderer. T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts
The Rose Bush . . . . . T. E. Perkins . . . . 30 cts
Fairy of the Wilwood. H. A. Brown . . . . 30 cts
Memory, (for Baritone). H. A. Brown . . . 30 cts

Four of any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"*THE GOLDEN PROMISE,*"

BY T. E. PERKINS,

Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Shining Star," "The Psalm King," "The Sacred Lute," &c

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "*The Golden Promise*" is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers . . . . . $ 0 20
By the 100, " 25 00
Single copies in board covers, ... 35
By the 100 " 30 00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month

We publish a new song every month, and *give it away.* Send for a Circular, to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

A New Discovery better than the

MADOC GOLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morris's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, frost bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by E. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others. In fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed affected some of the most Marvellous Cures ever recorded in the annals of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, Wilkins Coulter, William Bell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.

Peterboro' Nov. 20th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866. 43-1y

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:—Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rose or Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfiness, and all Skin Diseases.

GUILFORD, Ind., 6th June, 1866.

J. C. AYER & Co.: Gents: I feel in my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it broke out in blotches on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and threatened me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my body and limbs with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was induced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses at a time, and never gave it a fair trial, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 4th July, 1866.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One *bottle cured me in two weeks and restored my general health so much that I am fat today than before I was attacked.* I think its wonderful medicine. S. PUMAM.

John W. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver,* which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver.* My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Clapp, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, *Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.*

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so extensively known to surpass any other for the cure of those distressing complaints that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary diseases, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience to its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the *dreadful* fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the efficacy of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

ASTONISHING!

ASTOUNDING!!

CONFOUNDING!!!

BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONESS REMEDY

IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say—I feel much pleasure in letting you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq. Wellington, and he; perceived to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through my whole system; at night I took a table-spoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before me at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Recve.
48 I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Peterboro' Oct. 21, 1866.

DARLEY'S

Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part restoring the spongy membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hunn & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETOR FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Niagara Falls, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Osmond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

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General Debility,
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Nervousness,
Trembling,
Horror of Disease,
Wakefulness,
Dryness of the Skin,
Pallid Countenance,
Eruptions on the Face,
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Is the great Strengthener.

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Is the great Influence

Peterborough Examiner.

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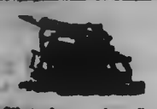

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AND

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Peterboro', Feb 17th, 1864. 7

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Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 26

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GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

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Peterborough, Nov. '66. 47.

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April 27, 1863. 18

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PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 8 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

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Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall George street, Peterboro', C. W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

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Peterboro', Nov 20th, 1866. 47-6in

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FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts

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Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

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PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

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Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

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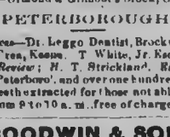
R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45



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Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

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AND OTHERS, doing business in Peterboro, will find it to their advantage to call at the

NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE,

Next door to Nicholls & Halls, where great inducements are offered to Cash Buyers, as the advertiser manufactures himself.

Lunch at all hours.

Wedding Cake of every description, quality and style of workmanship.

A. HALL,

Late of the firm of Goodwin & Hall.

Peterboro, Dec. 5, 1866. 49

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and and after Monday, December 3rd, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	10.00 a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	3.00 p m
Kelley's	10 25	Quay's	3.29
Omemee,	10.47	Perrytown	3.34
Lytle's,	11.10	Campbells	3.40
Brucewith	12.10	Summit	4.00
Manvers,	11.30	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr. Millbrook	12.00	Dep	4.40
Dep	12.10 p.m.	Manvers	5.08
Sommit,	12.35	Brunswick	5.15
Campbells	12 55	Lytle's,	5.25
Perryto'n	1.00	Omemee,	5.45
Quay's,	1.12	Kelly's	6.08
Arr. Port Hope	1.35	Arr. Lindsay,	6.20

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	3.30 p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.30 a.m.
Fraserville	3.55	Quay's	10.53
Arr. Millbrook	4.30	Perryto'n	11.05
Dep. Millbrook	4.30	Campbell's	11.10
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.30
Campbells	5.10	Arr. Millbrook	11.55
Perrytown	5.16	Dep	12.00 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Fraserville	12.25 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro'	12.50

A. F. WILLIAMS,

Superintendent.

November 28, 1866. 49

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.30 a.m
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 2.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m. Express at 12 55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m and 2.25 p.m. Express at 3.45 p.m.

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's,

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON,

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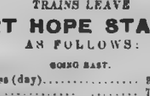
Norwood, August 10, 1863. 34

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.



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Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $78 to $88 STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

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COFFINS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Funerals attended with Hearse.

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SIDE BOARDS,	Hair, Corn Husk,
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WHAT-NOTS,	PICTURES,
TABLES,	Picture Frames,
&c. &c.	&c. &c.

Peterborough, December 5, 1866 49-3m

"ARE YOU A MASON?"

The following lines were written by Rev Mr. Magill, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Peru, Ill., in answer to a question once put to him by a lady, "Are you a mason?" and originally published in the Masonic Review.

REPLY TO THE QUESTION.

I am one of a band
Who will faithfully stand
In the bonds of affection and love;
I have knocked at the door
Once wretched and poor,
And there for admission I stood.

By the help of a friend,
Who assistance did lend,
I succeeded an entrance to gain;
Was received in the West,
By command from the East,
But not without feeling some pain.

Here my conscience was taught
By a moral quite fraught
With sentiments holy and true;
Then onward I traveled
To have it unraveled
What Hiram intended to do.

Very soon to the East
I made known my request,
And "light" by command did attend;
When lo! I perceived,
In due form revealed,
A Master, and Brother, and Friend.

Thus far I have stated,
And simply related,
What happiness when I was made free;
But I've "passed" since then,
And was raised up again
To a sublime and ancient degree.

Thence onward I marched,
That I might be "Arched,"
And bud out those treasures long lost;
When, behold! a bright flame,
From the midst of which came
A voice which my ears did accost.

Through the "vails" I then went,
And succeeded at length
The "Sanctum Sanctorum" to find;
By the "Signet" I gained,
And quickly obtained
Employment which suited my mind.

In the depths I then wrought,
And most carefully sought
For treasure so long hidden there;
And by labor and toil,
I discovered rich spoil,
Which are kept by the Craft with due care.

Having thus far arrived,
I further contrived
Among valiant Knights to appear;
And as Pilgrim and Knight,
I stood ready to fight,
Nor Saracen foe did I fear.

For the widow distressed
There's a chord in my breast;
For the helpless and orphan I feel;
And my sword I could draw
To maintain the pure law
Which the duty of Masons reveal.

Thus have I revealed,
(Yet wisely concealed,)
What the "free and accepted" well know;
I am one of a band
Who will faithfully stand
As a brother wherever I go.

The Magistrate and the Murderer.

It was late one night, in the month of March of the year 18—, that a party was gathered round the fire of the Coach and Horses—a small wayside public-house at one of the cross-roads intersecting Salisbury Plain. The day had been wild and tempestuous; and, after carrying on a long struggle with the rain, the wind had at last succumbed; and the lurid and overcharged sky discharged its wrath in torrents that thundered on the ground like the march of armed men.

'I wonder, neighbour Hardiman,' said a little old man, puffing out a great quantity of smoke (for he had a huge 'brogies' stuck knowingly in the corner of his mouth)—'I wonder, neighbour Hardiman, if this here is anything like the Deluge in Master Noah's time?'

'Shouldn't he surprised if it was the old one come back ag in' answered Master Hardiman; 'or p'raps it's only a twin—they're as like as peas.'

A lau h followed this observation; and it was very evident, from the looks bent on the speaker, that something out of the common way was expected from him when he spoke.

'Well, it's a lucky thing,' replied the first speaker, 'that I have a good big boat on the Kennet. It will hold me and a few friends that I care about, and the rest may be drowned if they choose.'

'That's right, old Morris" said another of the party; 'and if our landlord here will give us a few casks of his ale, I should not at all care to make one of your crew; Master Hardiman would keep us all alive, and cheer the voyage with a song.'

"Ark away?" ark away! I suppose?" said the wit; 'but hafloo, master, the tankard's out, bring us another jug—lay on fresh coals—and a fig, say I, for the wind and rain. Here's the health of Captain Noah, gentlemen!'

While the members of his little senate were thus receiving the laws of Master Hardiman, and doing justice to his toast, a voice was heard without, but still at some distance, as if crying for assistance.

'Coach upset! I'll bet a guinea,' exclaimed Hardiman.

'Likely enough,' replied the old man who had been addressed as Master Morris—'likely enough; I always said how it would be when our waywarden insisted on raising that 'ere back. The passengers are all thrown out on it at this very moment.'

'A regular books for deposits,' said Hardiman; but without showing any intention of going to offer his assistance. 'It is a very dangerous experiment to make a run on the bank.'

The shouts were now heard more distinctly; but they appear to come from an opposite quarter to the high road, and to proceed from the heath beyond the house.

'Come, gentlemen,' said the landlord, 'I really think some of us ought to go out and see what's to be done. Perhaps the poor people are perishing for want of a light; give me the lantern sally, and off I go.'

But the bold example thus set by Boniface had no imitators among the group beside the fire. They looked, indeed, at each other, but 'twas 'blank amazement all.' Uneasy glances were thrown every now and then towards the door, but courage always seemed to fail them to open it.

'Why, for my part,' said Master Morris, who had been silent for some time, 'I don't half like these cries of distress on the plain. It aint many years since some men near Marlborough were lured out by screams just like these, and every soul of them murdered. Some people say as this horrid fellow, Greenacre, that has escaped from the police, was one of the band."

'Greenacre! has he escaped?' inquired several voices. 'Who told you that?'

'Young Sims, the post-boy of the Somerset Arms; he heard it in Devizes.'

'Greenacre escaped!' echoed the party, in various tones, several of which might be detected a slight admixture of alarm.—'How was it?'

'I know nothing else,' replied the old man. 'I wish I did: for Sims says there's a reward of five hundred pounds for his apprehension—it would stock a farm.'

While the party were preparing to sally forth, the door opened, and Master Mitchell, the landlord of the Coach and Horses, walked into the room, accompanied by a stranger, whose dripping condition bore evidence to the pelting of the pitiless storm. He was a tall young man, of four or five-and-twenty; with bright black eyes, shaded by long silken lashes, that gave an appearance of melancholy to his fine features; but a quick glance thrown carelessly round the circle, and a curle of laughter at the corner of the mouth, showed very soon that the melancholy we have noticed could easily be exchanged for a different expression.

'Pray be seated,' said the stranger; 'and, as my friend who has led me here has offered me a change of clothes, I hope to join your circle in few minutes.'

'Much need both of beer and rest, Sir,' replied the landlord; 'but by the time you have put on my toggery you shall have some bacon and eggs and a foaming tankard—then you can either stop here all night, or go on to London by the Tantivy at twelve o'clock.'

The stranger proceeded up-stairs to avail myself of Mitchell's offer, and the party below were earnest in their inquiries as to all he knew of the gentleman.

'All I know,' said the cautious landlord, 'is what he has told me; and as he is soon coming down to join us, perhaps he will be as communicative to you.'

'He's too young, by thirty years at least,' said old Morris, after a thoughtful pause; 'but, in spite of his fine appearance and surtout coat, he may be one of the gang.'

'What are you thinking of?' inquired Hardiman.

'Of Greenacre, to be sure,' responded Morris. 'Twould be a good night's work for all of us if we could get hold of him. Five hundred pounds is too good a thing to be thrown away.'

'Who the dickens talks of throwing it away? Had you not better catch your fish before you think of putting it in the frying-pan?'

'I don't know,' replied Morris, musingly; 'Sims told me 'twas thought he was making for Bristol; now, you know, Salisbury is just about half way; so that——'

'You're sure to catch him just as he passes the door. Does he carry his name written on his back, or how are you to find him out?'

'Dads! that's what I never thought on. Who knows anything about the rascal's looks?'

The amateur constables of the Coach and Horses were nonplussed as to the method of recognising the murderer, even if he came among them; and, as a last hope, they resolved to apply for information to the gentleman upstairs, whose toilet, they supposed, was by this time nearly concluded.

While they are waiting with this intent, we may as well take the opportunity of informing the reader by what means Harry Neville, Esq., of the Inner Temple, found himself in the situation we have described.

The prettiest girl in Bath, all last Winter, was Fanny Dingle. Her smiles were fascinating, and her charms, great as they were, received a considerable augmentation in the eyes of the judicious when it was ascertained that she had thirty thousand pounds at her own disposal, besides great expectations from her father. As to allowing any human being to carry off Miss Dingle, of Dingleton Hall, her father would as soon have thought of allowing any one to cut off his right hand. And the instant, accordingly, that an enamouring youth seemed to be too particular in his attentions, the doors of Mr. Dingle were hermetically sealed against him. Among others, Harry Neville had seen, and, of course, fallen in love with the beautiful Fanny.—After a few weeks' acquaintance, the grey eyes of the father opened to a preternatural width with surprise at the effrontery of such an assault as he was manifestly making on the heart of his daughter, and the existence of exclusion was passed. But, luckily for Harry, he had managed to secure a strong party on his side in the citadel itself, and though he was now banished from the drawing-room in the Crescent, it was impossible for even the power of Mr. Dingle to get him expelled from the city, or prevent him from writing notes, or hinder him from giving them to the abigail of the lovely Fanny, or render it impossible to receive answers by the same channel. All this was beyond his power; but with a blunderus very common on those occasions, the old gentleman thought he had prevented all danger, since he had shut his own eyes to it, and after the steed was stolen, was particularly careful in double-barring the door.

'Fanny Dingle,' he said; 'remember, Madam, whose daughter you are, and behave yourself accordingly. I can't see anything in that young man, Neville; and sooner than marry him I would——"

'You, papa?'

'If I were a woman, I mean. You are now nineteen years old, and have too much sense to disobey my commands. I flatter myself my opinions are of some weight, or I must have made a poor use of my time as chairman of *quarter-sessions*."

Fancy could not exactly see what connexion there could be between a chairmanship of the quarter-sessions and her liking Harry Neville, but she made no reply.

'That's right, child; never answer me, but obey without a murmur. Come, you don't care for this young fellow?'

'Why—no—that is, how should *I* know, papa?'

'Answer me plainly, Miss Dingle; if I were on the bench I can inform you, Madam, you should be differently questioned. But, after all, 'tis quite impossible *you* should care for him, for, upon my honor, *I* don't care for him at all; and I flatter myself my judgment is worth something or I have not had much benefit from twenty five year's practice as an active county magistrate. You are not to think of this Neville any more; be obedient; remember you are my daughter, and forget him!'

'He has not been here for a whole week,' said Miss Dingle.

'No, nor never shall be here again. In another week you shall scarcely remember his name; if you do, you must prepare to go into Wiltshire. Your aunt, Miss Dorothea Dingle, will be happy to receive you at Dewlap Cottage; and you shall rejoin me at Dingleton early in the Spring.'

'Wiltshire! Aunt Dorothy! Oh, papa, you won't send me to that low, dull, horrid quagmire of a place!'

'*I've stated my intentions to you*, Miss Dingle; and if you do not assure me solemnly by this day week that you have forgotten the very name of this Mr. Neville, I will make out your mittimus without fail. I flatter myself my firmness is not the least of my good qualities, or I must have derived little advantage from my experience as a justice of the peace.'

When the week passed away the question was asked, have you or have you not forgotten the existence of Mr Neville? But as poor Fanny had a letter from him at that very moment in the left-hand drawer of her work table, to which she had nearly finished an answer, she could not declare that she had arrived at such a pitch of forgetfulness; but had to confess that she recollected him very well. Whether a little piece of information contained in Harry's letter had any influence in producing this tenacity of memory we cannot pretend to decide; all we can do is to lay the information before our readers, and let them judge for themselves. After a few flourishes, which we believe are always indispensable on such occasions, the letter stated that Harry was well acquainted with the neighborhood of Dewlap Cottage; and that he had a most pressing invitation to spend a month with an old college friend, the rector of a parish about fifteen miles to the South of it. Then followed a few pleasant hints, as to the possibility of a good horse trotting that distance in an hour, and a little more about rapture and gratitude, which is not material to the story. Old Dingle was as positive as the old block heads who indited the laws of the Medes and Persians; and in one hour after the confession of Fanny's continued reminiscence, that young lady was rolling along the Salisbury road in the travelling carriage, and accompanied by nobody but the faithful Jane. This was the end of February; snow was on the ground, and the 'lake of the dismal swamp' would have seemed a paradise upon earth compared to the cold dull, ivy-covered cottage inhabited by her father's sister. Even without the latter incumbrance it would have been wretched enough, but with such a female dragon for her sole companion, the prospect was miserable beyond description. There was but one alleviation to the misery of the prospect, and that was the recollection that Harry Neville's horse could trot fifteen miles in an hour.

What a useful animal a horse is!' she sighed, and threw herself into the corner of the carriage, and sank into a fit of musing that lasted many miles. But useful as a horse might be, Harry very soon persuaded her that a couple of them with a neat postchaise at their heels would be more useful still. When he had succeeded in establishing this fact theoretically, it did not require much time to convince her of the property of having a practical proof of it. And accordingly, on a certain day, at about eight o'clock in the evening, it was resolved to have a chaise stationed at the end of aunt Dorothy's lane, so as to convey the lovers to the house of a relation of Mr Neville, a widow lady, in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, under whose protection Miss Dingle was to remain that night, and the knot to be tied by the rector of —— next morning. But alas! alas! in affairs of the heart it would almost seem as if the better a plan was laid, the more certain it was to fail. Harry Neville at the appointed hour was sitting in melancholy mood, and perishing with cold, in the wretched chaise at the corner of the lane; the rain was pouring as if it were the first time it had ever had a holiday before; mingled with the rain occasionally fell a sharp shower of hail, and the wind in the intervals howled in the most dismal manner imaginable. 'Poor Fanny!' sighed the lover; 'tis impossible she would venture out in a storm like this. Why should not I drive boldly up to the door, murder the plethoric footman, assassinate the lane gardener, and carry off my angel, after tying aunt Dorothy to the sideboard?'

While deeply immersed in these plans and cogitations, steps became distinctly audible along the garden walk; the door was open, but as it was pitch dark, and the noise still at a few yards' distance, Harry could see nothing. He stepped out of the chaise, and going up to the door of the garden, whispered—'Hush, hush! this way, my angel!' He heard no answer, and spread out his arms; 'give me your hand, my darling! The chaise is all ready.'

'Catch him!' cried a voice of thunder, which Harry recognised in a moment for that of old Dingle. 'I know him; 'tis that atrocious housebreaker, Mr. Neville; and Miss Dingle *particeps criminis*—lay hold of him. I will make him pay for this audacious attempt, or all my knowledge of the law of abduction goes for nothing!'

More steps were now heard rushing forward, and Harry felt a hand laid on his shoulder. This in the most appalling of all connexions to a young Templar on bad terms with his tailor; and, in the horror of the moment, the fingers of Mr. Henry Neville formed themselves into a round mass as hard as a cricket-ball, and projected themselves almost involuntarily with the force of a battering-ram into the countenance of the assailant, who professed his gratification at the compliment by a deep grunt and a heavy "squelch" on the wet ground, that sounded like the fall of a sack of peas. In another instant two similar sounds showed the undiminished activity of the aforesaid cricket-ball; and being now satisfied with the execution he had done, the performer of these cupl its hurried forward to the chaise, to make the best of his way out of the scrape he felt he had got into. But his sensations were by no means agreeable when he discovered that his last hope had got into the hands of the Philistines, and that the postillion was in custody. A rescue he perceived was hopeless, and he considered that his best plan would be to cut across the plain into the great Bath and London road, and avail himself of the first coach to proceed to the house of his friend, and explain to her the cause of his disappointment. Tired, miserable, and wet to the skin, he pursued his way amid torrents of rain across the 'starlers wold,' and at last, after many wanderings, found his way, *as we have already related*, to the Coach and Horses, where we left him profiting by the cares of the good Master Mitchell.

'But here comes the gentleman himself,' said Hardiman as Harry Neville walked into the room; 'you can ask him all about it.'

'Let the gentleman eat and drink first,' interposed the landlord; 'you can't expect him to tell you much when he is both dry and hungry.'

'I hope, Sir,' said old Morris, 'you'll take a share of my can, Sir, and give me a little information.'

'With all my heart,' said Harry; 'only let me pay my respects to the eggs and bacon, and, ask me what you like, I'll answer.'

While Morris was arranging how to shape his question so as to get the desired information without putting the stranger on the scent of such a lucrative game as would be the apprehension of the murderer, Mr. Neville played a remarkably good knife and fork, and showed a vehement desire to see the bottom of the huge tankard that showed its pyramid of foam at his right hand.

'You've heard, I dare say, Sir,' said Morris, at length, 'of one Greenacre?'

'The murderer? Oh, yes, I saw him in court.'

'Were you near him, Sir?'

'As close as I am to you.'

'Indeed! Well now, that's delightful. Was he a pleasant-looking man, Sir?'

'Pleasant? Why, he had not the most agreeable prospect before him, certainly; but I should say he was a sort of a——'

'Coach is up at last,' interrupted Hardiman; 'I hear it coming along the long hollow.'

'It can't be the coach yet,' said Mr. Mitchell; 'it won't be up for an hour.—'Tis a post-chaise; I hear only two horses.'

'By-the-bye,' inquired Harry Neville, 'would a carriage from Marnell Down pass this way on its road to Bath?'

'Surely, Sir; it could not get to Bath in any other way. What a night to travel in!'

Further conversation was now put to an end by the pulling up of the chaise at the door; and, in a moment afterwards by the entrance of the post-boy.

'A pot o' beer, if you please; and set John Ostler give my horses a pail. Oh, Sir,' he cried, fixing his eyes on Harry Neville, 'who'd have expected to see you here? What a fine-up!'

'Hush, my good fellow,' said Harry, motioning him to be silent, and going up to him at the other end of the room 'How did you get off?'

'With a kick or two, your honour. I hope you'll consider them.'

'Ay, but the lady? did you see anything of her?'

The postillion made no answer to this, but pointed his thumb over his shoulder, with a knowingl ook to the door.

'What—there—she there! What do you mean?'

'Why, what I tell you; there she is sure enough, and the old gentleman with her, with his eye wrapped up in cloths steeped in vinegar, and a huge patch over his nose to keep one half from parting company with the other.'

'How strange! My good fellow, the five guineas I promise you shall be ten, if you will manage to upset the chaise so as to break the old fellow's neck.'

'And the lady, Sir?'

'No, no, you must do nothing to put her into the slightest danger. What's to be done? Manage to delay here half-an-hour, and you have your full pay to-morrow.'

'*The feat*, Sir? Oh, then, as to that, Brown Moll can cast her shoe; or Bob the Tinker take the staggers—which you please Sir.'

'Do as you like, only don't more for half-an-hour.'

After this colloquy Harry resumed his seat, and Master Morris pursued his examination. Time, however, passed on, and the occupant of the chaise became impatient, and kept calling out continually for the postillion to make haste. That worthy, however, took no notice of his summons, and enjoyed himself very leisurely over his pipe.

'And you saw him face to face, Sir,' continued Morris—'a whole day in court. You're a councillor, perhaps, Sir?'

Harry bowed in acquiescence, not yet perceiving what the old man was driving at.

'Would you just describe him to us, Sir, for you must know some people says he has escaped, and that there's a reward for his apprehension?'

'Escaped, indeed?' said Harry thoughtfully; 'and the reward, gentlemen—what is the reward?'

'Five hundred pounds,' said Hardiman; 'and old Morris here has thoughts of nothing else than how to get a hold of him.'

'Oh, then, I can have no hesitation in describing him to you. In the first place he is very fat, and dresses something like an old clergyman—tight-fitting pantaloons and black coat and waistcoat——'

'Post-boy, post-boy, I say! I'll make you suffer like this, you villain!' the impatient traveller.

'He height is about five feet seven; but the surest way to know him is by a prodigious bandage over his eye, and his perpetual beseechings that he is a country gentleman and a justice of peace.'

'Ha, ha, ha!' said Hardiman; 'he must be an impudent rascal to talk of justice at all; but if he's a justice, it would seem, sir, he's blind, too; and that's the exact way that every justice is painted I have ever seen in the Book of Emblems.'

'Rascal!' repeated the voice from the outside; 'you shall have three months of Brigton for your insolence. I'll come and fetch you myself.'

'The traveller seems impatient,' remarked Harry.

A noise of the letting down of steps was now heard, and the door opened, and Mr. Dingle hurried angrily into the room.

'You insolent scoundrel!' he began, clenching his fist at the philosophical postillion, who continued very deliberately to emit huge wreaths of smoke from each corner of his mouth alternately—'I'll teach you to disobey a magistrate of twenty-five years' standing.'

'Tis he—Greenacre himself,' whispered Harry to the wondering circle, and withdrawing himself into a dark corner of the apartment.

'Now, then, boys, for five hundred pounds,' whispered Morris, arranging himself up for a rush on the murderer; 'let us all help, and divide the spoil. Three of us can manage him, and that will be a good haul for each of us.'

'Wait a while and let us be sure of our man,' hinted Hardiman, dubiously.

'Why, what's the use in waiting—everything is exact; height—dress; and did you hear him talk of being a magistrate at the very first words he spoke?'

In the meantime the postillion's silence added tenfold fury to the traveller's indignation.

'Vagabond! I will get you hanged for this misdemeanour! You have hitherto aided me in my escape——'

'Hear him,' whispered Morris, 'he confesses he has escaped.'

'I should not wonder if that bloodhound of the law were after me at this moment—'

'Hear! hear! shall we rush on him now?' said Morris, drawing near.

'And now that I have got out of his clutches, I wish to keep free from him.'

'Yes, Sir,' said the postillion, 'if you can cure Bob the Tinker, my off-hand horse, of the staggers, there would be some use talking.'

'*Staggers, rascal!* Here, don't *you* see what an eye I've got?'

'Not so bad as the one he gave the poor woman with the Billy-roller,' whispered Hardiman.

But Morris now resolved to make sure of the reward, and touching Mr. Dingle on the shoulder, said, 'Come, come, old man, take it quietly; here we are three of us, and you don't move a peg from this.'

'How, fellows! exclaimed the gentleman in surprise; 'are you robbers or murderers?'

'There's only one murderer here, that I know of,' said old Morris; 'and you know who that is as well as I can tell you. What name do you call yourself, you ruffian?'

'This to me!—ruffian to me!—a gentleman—a magistrate of a quarter of a century!'

'Humbug!' said Hardiman, 'let us have no more talk, but surrender at once; we know who you are.'

'I am John Theodosius Dingle, Esq., of Dingleton Hall. What, then?'

'Why, that you will soon change your name to John Dangle, Esq., of Tyburn Tree—that's all,' said Hardiman. 'What do you say to that, Mr. Greenacre?'

'Greenacre!' exclaimed Mr. Dingle; 'what do you mean?—my name is not Greenacre.'

'Oh! Wiseacre will do as well, and anybody could swear you are that. Are you not ashamed of yourself? Come, off with an to Salisbury Jail.'

'Sir! gentlemen!' exclaimed Mr. Dingle; 'you are on dangerous ground—you shall be prosecuted for an illegal arrest as sure as I am chairman of Quarter Sessions.'

'Off! off into the chaise with him!'

'Gentlemen, there is a lady in the chaise—touch me at your peril.'

'A lady!' whistled Hardiman; 'what a bony-headed wretch!—he will murder her to a certainty and carry her head on his knee. Come, Sir, you don't budge. Mitchell, help us to carry this villain into the carriage, and tell the post-boy to make all speed into Salisburry.'

Saying this, the whole party laid violent hands on Mr. Dingle, and hurried him to the door; but great was the surprise of the zealous performers when they perceived that, in the midst of the squabble, the chaise, the lawyer, and the postillion had all disappeared.

'He is gone before us,' exclaimed Morris, in despair, 'to give information, and claim the reward! As that we can do is to keep the miscreant here till the morning, and then take him on in a cart. But the reward! the reward!—oh, that cunning counsellor! he has got the reward!'

And true enough it was that the counsellor had got the reward; but what the reward consisted in may be seen by quoting a section that appeared in a few days in the *Morning Post*:—

'Married: Harry Neville, Esq., of the Inner Temple, eldest son of General Sir H. Neville, to Fanny, only child of J. T. Dingle, Esq., of Dingleton Hall. The bridegroom owes the consent of Mr. Dingle to his zeal in extricating the old gentleman from an embarrassment into which he was thrown by the mistake of some rustics near Salisbury. We are in possession of all the particulars, but from obvious motives refrain from making them public.'

E. & T. BETHUNE & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

SPIRIT LEVELS, Boaring Machines, Barton's Adzes, Draw Knives and Framing Chisels, Wallace's Planes, Sorby's and Spear and Jackson's Hand Saws, Bench Axes, Washita Oil Stones and Slips. A full assortment of Carriage Bolts, Square and Hexagon Nutts, Manilla Rope from 3 to 4½ inches.

Sign of the CROSS CUT SAW,

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Return of Convictions—C. A. Weller.
Fashion—W. Clinton.
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The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1867.

OUR PRESENT DUTY.

For some time past there has been a calm in things political. Parties by mutual consent agreed to allow time for arrangement, so as to bring about a better and safer state of affairs in which progressiveness and reform would have due prominence. The confederation of our provinces will be a matter of fact in a few days, and in consequence the people will be called upon to select proper men to represent them in the Confederate and Local Legislatures. We cannot but regret that our Delegates have agreed to leave the Upper House to the appointment of the crown. The elective scheme worked well and should have been adopted in the new state of Canada, but we must accept it as it is and try to make the best of it. In regard to the House of Commons, there the people will be represented and ere long we will be called upon to choose those representatives. In the time, therefore, that something was being done to bring out fit and proper persons to represent popular and progressive principles in our Confederation. There are those amongst us in Canada that wish to have party lines effaced and a political union brought about, setting forth this as a panacea for all evil, and imagining that it would introduce a political millennium when all would be peace and prosperity. We hold no such views. Party is as necessary for our political and national safety as police are for the safety and protection of a city, or an army is for the protection of our country and institutions. The Reform party has been submitting to the greatest injustice for the sake of those principles for which they contended. The present government, or rather the majority of them, aided by the Lower Canada members have forced themselves upon the country long enough, and if they are to go into the new Legislatures to carry on their old nefarious system of self-aggrandisement at the expense of the ruin of the country we ill have ourselves to blame for it.

What is to be done? is the query put forth from day to day? The answer is simple. Let Reformers organize. Every Township should have an organization. The work of agitation should be going on. Reform principles should be brought before the people and corruption exposed, and then when the people are aware of the evils that we have to endure they will rise as one man and carry their principles triumphantly at the polls. The "no party" howl is a dangerous one, and it is one that is got up to deceive, for all the while there is the greatest activity among those who use it. But independent of the deception, we hold that political parties are stimulants to political honesty, and a consequence of the watchfulness of parties is the prevention of the corruption of the whole body politic. But the no party cry is got up in consideration of the uncertain tenure of a certain party who have long retained their positions to the great detriment of the country, and Reformers should rise now in the power of their might and see that our national institutions, and in a greater degree our local institutions do not get into the hands of men who have all along disregarded the desire or will of Upper Canada, while the Hierarchy was at their back to support them at elections.

Reformers need not imagine that Confederation will have cured all the evils under which we have been laboring. There will still be work for them to do. Grave questions will still arise, in which they will be interested, and with the wise settlement of which, the welfare of our country is intimately connected. The management of our finances should not fall into the hands of men in whom Reformers have no confidence. The educational affairs of the country should be confided to men who cannot be bought and sold at the beck of those who have long exercised an unhallowed influence in those matters. The amalgamation of the great railroad corporations requires strenuous opposition, and many other things may arise that will require the attention of upright, judicious men. We, therefore, say there never was a time when greater care in the selection of our representatives was needed and hence no one should be absent from his post. This county can send four Reformers, if the electors but bestir themselves.

We regret that we cannot yet say who are likely to become candidates, but we may be able to do so ere long. We have undoubted authority for saying that our present worthy representative has decided not to be one.—We trust that he will be prevailed upon to change his mind, as there does not appear to us the least shadow of a doubt of his being elected over any opponent if he should allow himself to be put in nomination. No Reform candidate is yet named, and not a moment is to be lost. The contest may be sooner than is generally expected. Besides the opponents of Reform are already busy; they neither slumber nor sleep, and their example, in this respect, is worthy of imitation.

Already we hear of Mr. Dennistoun as a probable candidate, and we understand that A. H. Campbell, Esq., has consented to become a candidate in the Conservative interest, in the West Riding, for the House of Commons, and report says for the Local Legislature also. Last week we gave the reports from the East Riding. There however are reports, but there cannot be a long period of suspense. We warn Reformers not to allow themselves to be entrapped, or to make promises until sure of supporting the right men.

IS CANADA LOYAL?

In a recent debate in the Imperial Parliament on the Confederation bill, Mr. Bright urged that the action of the Government appeared to be too hasty, remarking that a petition was then in London, signed by 31,000 of the male population of Nova Scotia, complaining of the hasty proceedings, and asking for delay. This petition was not wholly against the union, but against pressing it through without due consideration.—Mr. Bright also remarked that no one denied that the Canadians who having had a nominated council had changed it for an elective one, had, if they pleased, a right to return to the old system; but no body professed that the people of Canada preferred a nominated council to an elective one. This is the truth. The people of Upper Canada would have given an overwhelming majority for an elective council, and it is very strange that the delegates well know this, yet to gratify their own ends or the vanity of some of the English members, they permitted it to become nominative.

Mr. Bright's prophecy that the nominated Council of 72 to be chosen for life by the Governor-General contained the germ of a malady which would spread, and which would ere long render necessary the alteration of the constitution of the confederation, will no doubt be fulfilled. But the insinuation that the loyalty of the people of Canada depended on the amount received from England was unwarrantable and entirely without foundation. Canadians are warmly attached to Britain and British institution, and despise American instability and selfishness. In fact there could not be a more thoroughly loyal people, and nothing but sheer folly would tempt British statesmen to doubt it or cast the least damper upon it. Whatever may have been the annexation proclivities of Messrs. Galt & Co. some years past, there is not the slightest idea of such a thing now, and probably no change of constitution was ever more heartly entered into by any people than is confederation by Canadians, and chiefly on the grounds that by it they are drawn more closely to England.

FENIANISM.

The rising of the Fenians in Ireland appears to be completely suppressed. Arrests are being made daily. From Cable despatches it appears that Head Centre Dunnovan has been caught in Cork. General Burke and 40 others who were captured have been carried in irons to Clonmel Jail.

In America they are again threatening to invade Canada. Roberts is making speeches, money is asked for, and Ireland is to be the objective point. Canada is also to come in for a share of attention. Captains of companies here have received instructions to keep their men in readiness for a moments notice. This, however, is merely precautionery, for any attempt to invade Canada would be disastrous to the invaders. The country is now prepared for them. The means of getting away is not as good as it was last June, and the ice is not safe, so that we need not be alarmed. It is wisdom, however, to be ready, so that if they come they may receive their desert; and we trust if prisoners be taken, that Canada will be able to teach them a lesson on the good qualities of hemp in the cure of Feninism.

Latest reports from Ireland do not represent the disturbance there as of a very serious nature—Cork, Tipperary, Waterford and Limerick being the scenes of the great excitement. The number of rebels at any one place was not large, and the approach of a few soldiers caused a general stampede among the Fenians. The country is in a very unsettled state, many districts will feel the danger of plunder and the unsafe state of society; but the result of the rebellion will be disastrous to those engaged in it. The country will be ruined. Just now is the season of putting in the crops there; the unsettled state of things will prevent its being done, if not entirely, to a great extent; famine will follow, and ruin. This will be the liberty they will receive. Surely a curse is on the soil.

Union School.

There was to be a special meeting of the Board, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of appointing a teacher to the third division, (boys) in the place of Mr. Milne, who has resigned. There was no quorum, however. In consequence of the pressing urgency to fill the place, the Committee on Appointments recommended that Mr. F. C. Taylor be appointed, and authorized the Secretary to notify him.

Fire.

About 8 o'clock yesterday evening an old house on George street, opposite Boswell's Brewery, was consumed by fire. It was occupied by two families at the time. The building was not worth much. The only loss will be to the poor creatures who have thus been summarily ejected, and perhaps have no place to which they can go.

ASHBURNHAM AHEAD AGAIN.—The Ashburnham drill shed is up, enclosed and has the roof on—in fact will be finished in a short time. It is a fine looking building and will be a credit to the Village, and to Capt. Rogers by whose efforts it was projected and will be completed.

St. Patrick's Day passed off very quietly and so did the day following. There was no procession and no undue stir.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for April, has been received. The following are the contents:—In the Woods, a steel engraving; a Colored Fashion-plate; Colored plate of fancy work; The Hoop Mania, a handsome wood-cut; Spring dresses for ladies and children; The Rivoli Sack, and The Aquasine Mantle; Spring Bonnets and hats, six engravings; Ornamented parasols, three engravings; Walking-dress for a young girl; two new styles of coiffures, one a bridal coiffure; Crochet patterns for covers for dishes; gentleman's braided slipper; smoking chair; netted nightcap; baby's shoe in crochet; pen wiper; spotted crochet; a fancy stitch in crochet; letters for marking; embroidery patterns, etc.; an engraving of a handsome village or suburban residence, with plan.—The literary matter is furnished by such writers as Marion Harland, Mary Janvrin, S. Annie Frost, Florence Hartland, and others.

The Port Hope *Guide* comes to us this week greatly enlarged and improved. The proprietors exhibit a commendable zeal to keep pace with the progressiveness of the age, and now they claim to issue the largest paper published in the County of Durham. The enlargement of their paper is a satisfactory sign of the prosperity and influence of the *Guide*, which we wish will continue.

Curlians.

Last week our Peterborough Curling Club received an invitation from their compeers of Otonabee, to play a friendly game on the ice at Keene. The invitation was accepted and on Tuesday last nine members of our Club went to Keene to enjoy a days sport, in which, we are glad to learn, they were not disappointed. The game commenced at a quarter to two o'clock, and continued until five, when "time" was called. After a due inspection of figures, the Otonabee Club was declared to be the winners, by, however, only three shots. Our Club not having had any practice during the winter, cannot be disappointed at the result, especially when opposed to such veteran curlers as the Otonabee Club is composed of. The day was a very pleasant one and passed off to the perfect satisfaction of all present.—The "creature comforts" for the day was admirably provided by mine host of the American Hotel in Keene, Mr. McLaughlin, and nothing was wanting in his line that any Keene curler could desire.

The Committee of the Protestant Home have to acknowledge the receipt of $13 10, collected in the Methodist church upon the evening of the 17th instant, and of $6.53 from Mrs. Hollaird.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Wednesday, March 13th, 1867.

The Council met in pursuance of an order issued by the Mayor.

Present—His Worship the Mayor and Messrs. Patterson, Clinton, Kennedy, Leonard, Doherty, Toole, Stevenson and J. H. Dixon.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, addressed to Col. Haultain, calling the attention of the Council, through him, to the appropriation made by the Council last year of $1500, for the Harvey Road.

An account from John Kincaid, claiming $30, as Inspector of Buildings for 1866, was referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Clinton, as chairman of the Committee on Charities, recommended payment of the account of Thos. Chambers & Son for bread, amounting to $39.27. The report was received and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Toole, seconded by J. H. Dixon,—That the Printing Committee be authorized to receive tenders for printing for the present year up to noon of the 14th inst., and to dispose of the same as they may deem expedient, in communication with the Clerk.

In amendment it was proposed by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Patterson,—That the tenders for printing be confined to the parties who publish papers.

The amendment was lost and the original put and carried.

Moved by Mr. Clinton, seconded by Mr. Toole,—That the Clerk be authorized to purchase 100 copies of Dr. Poole's History of the Town and County of Peterborough, for distribution under the direction of the Mayor and Council.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Doherty, seconded by Mr. Kennedy,—That the sum of $4 be given to Widow Hurley, she being in great need at present, and the Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay the same.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Doherty,—That Messrs. Stevenson, Clinton and J. H. Dixon, be a Special Committee to dispose of the market tolls for the present year, in accordance with the Market By law.—*Carried.*

The Council adjourned to Monday evening.

Monday, March 18th, 1867.

The Council met. Present—His Worship the Mayor and Messrs. Chamberlen, Kennedy, Stevenson, Doherty, Patterson, Clinton, Dixon, Wrighton and Leonard.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from James Henry, Market Clerk, asking the Council to regulate the measurement of wood and to impose a toll thereon.

An account from Henry Cronn, for drawing wood, amounting to $2.00, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Clinton, as chairman of Committee on Finance, submitted the following report, which was received and adopted:—

The Committee on Finance beg leave to report that they have carefully examined the several items referred to them, and recommend payment of the following accounts, viz:

Henry Cronn and John Martin, $3.02½;
Henry Cronn, $2.00; Robert Dennistoun, Esq., $2.00.

With regard to Mr. Caisse's claim, from the information your Committee have been able to obtain, they see no reason why any change should be made from the decision of the Council and Finance Committee of last year.

Your Committee have been informed that no appointment of a Building Inspector was made last year by the Council and consequently they do not feel warranted in recommending the Council to pay the account submitted to them in favor of Mr. Kincaid.

Before reporting on the application of Mrs. F. W. Haultain, in behalf of the Protestant Home, your Committee would recommend that a statement be made out, of all sums expended both by the Charity Committee and Council, and laid before the Council by the Clerk at its next sitting.

With regard to the letter from the Crown Lands Department, your Committee think that a more satisfactory decision will be arrived at by a full discussion of the matter in the Council, than by a report from your Committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. CLUXTON, Chairman.

The Special Committee appointed to report on the advisability of amalgamating certain offices, submitted a Report which was received and adopted.

The Report recommended that the offices of Collector, Inspector of Houses of Entertainment, Health Inspector, Inspector of Buildings and Overseer of Streets and Bridges, be amalgamated. They also recommend that David Carlyle receive the appointment at $300 a year. They further recommend that the Chief Constable be relieved of the duty of Overseer of Streets and Bridges; and that his salary be $300 a year.

Mr. Stevenson gave notice of a motion to limit the appropriation of the Council for charities, for the present year, to $300.

The Council adjourned for 2 weeks.

Three members of the Derby Government have resigned on account of the Reform Bill. Earl Derby is confident of being able to fill their places, and intends pushing through the bill, although it will be changed a little from the one that has been introduced, and on which the Cabinet was divided in opinion.

First Fruits of Confederation.—The Intercolonial Railway.

It is to cost $20,000,000 and this money has to be raised under the Imperial guarantee. $20,000,000 at 4½ per cent. per an. $900,000
Sinking fund to be provided..... 300,000

$1,200,000

At the tariff on the Intercolonial for years will not pay expenses, it will be necessary to provide an annual which is now under consideration in England, and this subsidy cannot be less than $1,000 per day, making, say..... 300,000

Per annum.....$1,400,000

In the expenditure of the $20,000,000 in the construction of the Intercolonial we shall doubtless have re-enacted the corruption and jobbery that was perpetrated during the early days of the Grand Trunk; hence the flocking to London of those who are most noted for liking to have a share of what is going, some of whom are not likely to come back without their *dinner*.—*Witness.*

(From the Canadien.)

The accidents which happen almost daily on the line of the Grand Trunk begin to frighten the public. It seems as if the lives of travellers were trifled with. The Government always shuts its eyes and dares not act against this powerful Company, which is already sovereign in Canada.

It is known that the Attorney-General is at the same time the solicitor and favorite of the Grand Trunk. It is impossible to serve two masters at the same time. This strange anomaly is the cause that the interests and lives of the people occupy so little of the attention of the Attorney General as those that represent him.

(Here the Canadien gives an account of the inquest on the death of Jean Bte. and the verdict found against Mr. Brydges, and adds:—)

Mr. Brydges left immediately for England, and it is probable that the government will let the affair drop. This is the way that the administration of justice may be expected to go in a country where the Attorney-General is permitted to be the salaried advocate of a company so powerful as the Grand Trunk.

It is thus that human life is trifled with. It is probable that before long we shall hear of some other catastrophe, and that lawyers, representatives of Mr. Cartier, will be sent to elude the law, save the guilty who pay them so well, and leave the dead to be buried without saying anything more about it. What a country! What jurisprudence!

HORRIBLE MURDER IN GARAFRAXA.—We learn the particulars of a shocking occurrence, resulting in the death on Thursday last, of a man Carlton, who lived in the township of Garafraxa, near Arthur. On Wednesday, as came out in evidence at the coroner's inquest, the deceased, John Carlton, had a dispute with his son Richard in reference to a sleigh. Very angry words were passed and the father took a knife from the table and threatened to rip up his son. His wife interfering, he also threatened her. She then went out of the house, but soon after, hearing her husband shouting, returned and found him lying down, and was told that "Dick had kicked him." Dr. Henderson was sent for, and came early on Thursday morning, but was unable to render any assistance. At the inquest he gave it as his opinion that death was the result of kicking received. The son was arrested, and on Saturday morning committed to Guelph jail. An inquest was held on Friday last, at Green's hotel, Arthur, by Dr. Gordon. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased, John Carlton, came to his death by kicks in the abdomen wilfully inflicted by Richard Carlton, his son, on the 27th Feb., 1867."—*Guelph paper.*

TEMPERANCE LECTURE BY HON. M. CAMERON—NEW KIND OF LICENSE LAW.—The Hon. Malcolm Cameron delivered a temperance lecture in this city on Tuesday evening last, and it was largely attended. He said that there is great difference of opinion relative to the license law: the difficulty of conviction under any system that has been tried; the weakness and the unwillingness to inform, and the interest involved by landlords, politicians, and magistrates; and he thought the revenue would be largely increased, and the quantity of liquor consumed less, if his new system were adopted.—His idea is, that if the Legislature were asked to do so, it would abolish all licenses and so free itself from the crime of sustaining inquiry, or of making that lawful, which all feel ruinous and destructive to the country, and then enact that every man who wishes to drink, must procure a license to do so for one year. He trusts that Parliament will be flooded with petitions on this subject, and that it will be the first act of the Federal Legislature.—*Ottawa paper.*

EAST DURHAM.—At last a step has been taken in the right direction. The Reformers of East Durham are alive to the importance of the approaching contest and the principles involved therein, and a determined effort is to be made to bring about a proper understanding amongst the liberals who have in times past fought side by side in this constituency. It is the intention to hold an informal meeting here to-morrow, when the farmers from the different sections of the country are in town, and arrange the preliminaries for the holding of an official meeting in Millbrook, at an early day, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the House of Commons and another for the Local Legislature. This is as it should be. The Reformers of East Durham may be a little slow in entering the field, but they are sure when once aroused.—*Guide.*

The Boston *Traveller* says:—"If we can trust report, the Roberts wing of our Fenians will make another flight Canada-ward. They declare 'they go to stay,' this time—in their graves it will turn out. As the best means of getting rid of a miserable humbug, we could almost wish they would invade Canada again, for we believe the Canadians are prepared to receive them, and would make such examples of them as would put a stop to the foraying business for the next twenty years. It is a disgrace to this country, that it should be the scene of such illegal plottings against the safety of a country with which we are at peace."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Buchanan, of the Bank of Montreal, Port Hope, died very suddenly on Friday evening last. At about four o'clock in the afternoon, while out walking, he complained of being dizzy, and returned to his boarding-house, corner of Cavan and Walton Streets, where he died at about eight o'clock. He had vomited considerable and broken a blood vessel.—Deceased was a stout and apparently very healthy young man, of something like twenty-one years of age, and has resided in town since the opening of the Bank of Montreal Agency last fall.

THE CANDIDATES FOR VICTORIA.—As far as we can learn, at the present time, the candidates spoken of for the North Riding of Victoria are John Cameron, Esq., Joseph Staples, Esq., A. P. Cockburn, Esq., John Morrison, Esq., and Duncan McCrea, Esq., the two former in the Conservative interest. For the South Riding, the gentlemen who are spoken of as probable candidates are J. W. Dunsford, Esq., Hector Cameron, Esq., T. Matchett, Esq., Wm. Cottingham, Esq., and John D. Smith, Esq. Surely the electors will be able to make a good choice.—*Warder.*

The *Mitsrre* says:—"As soon as confederation is established it appears certain that government will give the country a net-work of telegraphic wires running in all directions. As this will not be a speculation, and government will be satisfied if expenses are paid, the tariff will probably be reduced to a cent a word or less. It will be greatly for the advantage of the country to have a telegraph extending everywhere, at a cheap rate."

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

We (London Canadian *News* of the 28th ult.) have been favored with an officially prepared memorandum respecting the financial position and trade of the dominion of Canada, and from which we gather the following interesting figures:

The revenue for the last financial year was as follows, viz:

Canada	$13,627,748
Nova Scotia	1,615,071
New Brunswick	1,213,021
	$15,339,840

Whilst the expenditure for the same period was:

Canada	$11,711,320
Nova Scotia (about)	1,600,000
New Brunswick	1,080,047
	14,391,367
Leaving a surplus of	$948,473

Of this expenditure the militia expenses of last year were:

Canada	$1,638,868
Nova Scotia	136,406
New Brunswick	152,146

Making a total for the whole of these provinces of.....$1,947,476

The public debt of the dominion of Canada will be $77,500,000, made up as follows:

Ontario and Quebec	$42,500,000
Nova Scotia	8,000,000
New Brunswick	7,000,000

The charges on this public debt amount, in round figures, to about $4,356,000, and are apportioned as follows, viz:

Canada	$3,691,412
Nova Scotia	297,580
New Brunswick	349,283

The trade and shipping may be stated as follows:

IMPORTS.

From Great Britain.	Total.
Canada.....$28,984,599	$48,610,477
Nova Scotia..... 6,159,79	14,381,362
New Brunswick..... 2,284,449	7,086,595
$37,383,058	$70,078,734

EXPORTS.

To Great Britain.	Total.
Canada.....$12,786,669	$53,930,780
Nova Scotia..... 1,644,71	8,830,693
New Brunswick..... 2,504,651	5,534,726
$16,145,791	$68,296,208

These figures, both as regards imports and exports, are exclusive of coin and bullion.

The tonnage for the same year was:

ENTERED INWARDS.

	Tons.
Canada	938,948
Nova Scotia	929,949
New Brunswick	807,161
	2676,036

OUTWARDS.

	Tons.
Canada	1,132,286
Nova Scotia	772,017
New Brunswick	1,548,76
	3,640,2?8

Making a total tonnage of..... 5,816,315

The shipping owned by each section of the new dominion is thus stated:

	Tons.
Canada	2,204,29
Nova Scotia	402,409
New Brunswick	396,896
	943,533

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL IN LONDON.—We see by the London *Herald* of the 28th ult. that the Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan was present at the annual meeting of the Anglo Continental Society the previous afternoon. Its objects are to make the principles of the English Church known in the different countries of Europe and throughout the world; to help forward the internal reformation of national churches and other religious communities by spreading information within them rather than by proselyting from them; and the publication in different languages of books and tracts illustrative of the doctrine, discipline, and religious spirit of the English Church and of the character of her Reformation.

Bishop Fulford moved the first resolution, "That schemes of Christian union and comprehension must be presented by English Churchmen in a spirit of loyalty to the Church of England, and that the middle position in Christendom occupied by the Anglican communion appears to point out the work providentially assigned to it in bringing together the whole of the Christian family while still retaining its own standing ground;" and in doing so held that the "middle position" spoken of in the resolution as held by the Church of England placed her in a situation which, if rightly used, might enable her to take action in assisting to diminish the divisions of Christendom.—He was glad that, in the ensuing autumn, there was likely to be a reunion of Anglican bishops from all parts of the world under the headship of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This would be a most important demonstration of a fact that Anglicanism was essentially one, whether as set forth by established or non-established churches, and would display a grand visible evidence of union among the various churches of that communion throughout the world (hear, hear).

PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY.—The Queen held a court at Buckingham Palace on the 27th ult., which, the London papers say, was very brilliantly attended. Her Majesty was attended by several members of the Royal family and many of the great officers of State, and most of the diplomatic corps were also present. The Queen wore a rich black silk dress with a train trimmed with grebe and crape, and a Mary Queen of Scots cap, with a long veil of white crape lisse, the cap ornamented with large diamonds and surmounted by a small coronet of diamonds and sapphires. Her Majesty also wore a diamond necklace and earrings, a brooch composed of a large sapphire set in diamonds, the Riband and the Star of the Order of the Garter, and the Victoria and Albert Order. Among those who were presented to Her Majesty upon this occasion were Mrs. Macdonald, by the Countess of Carnarvon; the Viscount Monck, on being created an English peer, by the Earl of Carnarvon; and Mrs. Charles Tupper, by the Countess of Carnarvon. Among those who had the honor of receiving notifications to attend the court were Viscount and Viscountess Monck and the Hon. Misses Monck, the Hon. J. A. Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald, the Hon. G. E. Cartier, the Hon. C. Tupper and Mrs. Tupper, the Hon. S. L. Tilley and the Hon. A. T. Galt.—*Leader.*

FIRE IN BEAMSVILLE.—FIVE CHILDREN BADLY BURNED.—On the night of the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, the house of Mr. James Wilkins, of Beamsville, was destroyed by fire. No men were about the house, and five of the children of the family were badly burned. Two of them are not expected to live. The fire was caused by a quantity of flax hanging about the stove, and the house was burned to the ground in ten minutes.—It was insured for $500.—*Leader.*

THE REV. DR. LIVINGSTONE.—He was born at Blantyre, upon the banks of the Clyde, near Glasgow, in 1817. As a youth he earned his livelihood in the cotton mills of Blantyre, but by hard labor he was enabled to pursue, during the winter months, his studies at Glasgow. As he grew up, he resolved to devote himself to the life of a missionary, hoping that Africa or China would be the scene of his labours. After studying medicine and theology, he offered his services, in 1838, to the London Missionary Society and was accepted. He reached the shores of Africa in the summer of 1840. For sixteen years (1840–56) he labored at various stations in South Africa. In 1855 the Royal Geographical Society of England conferred upon him the Victoria or Founder's gold medal. In the same year, Dr. Livingstone successfully made a journey across Southern Africa. He visited England in 1856, and met with a magnificent reception. In 1866 he returned to Africa and continued his geographical explorations. His works on his travels in Africa have had an immense sale, and conferred his name to tens of thousands in both hemispheres.

A SALT LAKE TRAGEDY.—More than five years ago, Dr. J. King Robinson was ordained in Salt Lake city as surgeon of (United States) troops stationed there to watch the Mormons, and look after Price's rebel soldiers. Active, clever, preserving, self-reliant, he quickly got into extensive practice outside the army, both among Gentiles and Mormons. Brigham Young touches the laying on of hands for the healing of the sick, but he found that his people had more faith in the doctor. When the troops were disbanded the young surgeon with his young wife determined to remain. His fame had spread throughout Utah, and he was a general favorite. But he never failed to denounce Mormonism and to avow his utter contempt for its leaders. He took charge of a Sunday-school, to which, notwithstanding all threats, Mormon children would go, and would take home the tracts he gave them. He acquired some land containing warm (sulphur) springs, outside the mud wall north of Salt Lake, and was about to build; he has the land recorded in the land office at Washington, as "the town of warm springs." These things could not be tolerated. The result was lately telegraphed. At midnight he was summoned "to attend a sick man;" his wife walked him out to go, but he did not like to refuse. Within 100 feet of his door the man who came for him assassinated him.

We have been shown a document signed by the Mayors in office of the cities of the United States and Canada, certifying to the superior excellence of Dr. Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and to the value of all his remedies as articles of great public utility. Such evidence from such high sources bears us out triumphantly in the position we have long maintained with regard to Doct. Ayer's preparations, or more particularly our advertisements of them. No publishers need be more opposed than we are to the promulgation of quackery in any shape, but we know where we began, that his remedies were above any suspicion of deception—that they were about the best it is possible to produce for the cure of disease, and that they have the confidence of all communities where they are known. Not alone because the Mayors of the whole country believe them useful to their people, but because we know from experience that they are so to ours, do we believe we are rendering a substantial service to our readers in making their virtues known to them.—(*Courier, Princeton, Ky.*

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

For the week ending Saturday, March 16th.

DAYS.	Barometer corrected and reduced to Sea Level.	Thermometer in the Shade.	Direction and force of the Wind.	Extent of Sky clouded.	Rain in inches.	Snow in inches.
Monday	29 395	33 0	N.W. 4	9	.056	.625
Tuesday	29 221	28.	N.E. 1	10		1 5
Wednes.	29 228	33		10		3 0
Thursday	29 379	47	N.W. 2	0		
Friday	29. 014	6 3	S. 1	1		
Saturday	29 209	1 3		10		

The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers from 0 to 6. Calm; 2. Moderate Gale; 10. Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers from 0 to 10; from 1 to 10 denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; & that it is half covered; and 0 that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29-614, at 7 o'clock, a.m., on Friday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29-075, at 2 o'clock, p.m., on Wednesday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29-3589.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 40.6 on Monday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 0.7 on Thursday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 21.38.

Warmest day during the week was on Monday, the Mean Temperature being 32.16.

Coldest day during the week was on Thursday, the Mean Temperature being 10.1.

IVAN O'BEIRNE,
Station Observer.

Peterboro, March 20th, 1867.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday, 10th inst., the wife of Mr. Robert Eastland, North Monaghan, of a son.

DIED.

At Campbellford, on the 15th inst., Michael O'Sullivan, Esq., aged 71 years.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, March 21, 1867.

Flour ₱ bel	$7 80	@	$8 50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 65	@	1 67
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1 45	@	1 50
Potatoes	0 30	@	0 30
Peas "	0 50	@	0 65
Oats "	0 25	@	0 28
Hay ₱ ton	10 00	@	11 00
Hides ₱ cwt	5 50	@	6 25
Sheepskins	0 50	@	0 90
Wool ₱ lb	0 30	@	0 32
Beef ₱ cwt	5 00	@	5 50
Pork ₱ cwt	5 00	@	5 50
Eggs, per dozen	0 9	@	0 10
Butter,	0 12	@	0 15
Cordwood	2 00	@	3 00
Fowl, per pair	0 20	@	0 30
Geese	0 30	@	0 45

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan"—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Bristan, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affection. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL
FROM
J. E. GUILBAULT.

Montreal, Jan. 30th, 1866.

MR JOHNSON BRIGGS,
Sir,

I Have used your Prof. Velpeau's Hair Restorative, having been troubled with an itching scalp and loss of hair.

A few Applications of the Restorer entirely cured me, and stopped the Hair from falling off.

My family have also used it with satisfaction, and I give it the preference over any other article I have ever used as an Cosmetic or Hair Restorer.

Yours truly,
J. E. GUILBAULT,
Proprietor Zoological Garden and Observatory.

8

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents,

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so!"—Exactly!—Solon Shingle said, they were there "every time." If he felt "owly" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or in any way oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" " " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Rachd, N. Y."

" " " I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. " " The Plantation Elixir have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

" " " I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. " " The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

" " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. C. W. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation first sake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to copy our name and style as they cannot reach us on good articles and be sold as here as per cent. but they first some one poor from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamps over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for *America*, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celeb

THE RETURN OF CONVICTIONS

Made by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace

WITHIN THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH,

FROM THE

DECEMBER SESSIONS, 1866, TO THE MARCH SESSIONS, 1867.

PROSECUTOR.	DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	CONVICTING JUSTICE.	AMOUNT OF FINE.	TIME WHEN PAID OR TO BE PAID.	TO WHOM PAID OVER BY SAID JUSTICE	REMARKS.
William Arnot	William Donohue	Drunk and disorderly	December, 1866, 14	J. Edwards	$ 1 50			Committed.
Dezier Lebeouf	Edward Morris	Assault	" 15	do	2 00		Town Treasurer	
Edward Morris	Dezier Lebeouf	do	" 17	do	10		do	
Margaret Buckley	Mrs. Bourne	do	" 24	W. H. Scott	5 00			Not paid.
Oliver Geneva	John McKay	do	" 24	do	2 00		Town Treasurer	
John Thompson	Louis Gagnon	Leaving Employment	" 31	J. Edwards	10 00			Committed.
George Johnson	James Butler	Selling liquor without license	January, 1867, 18	W. H. Scott	10 00		Town Treasurer	
William Arnot	J. Jenkinson	Druuk	" 29	do	2 00			Committed.
Martin Jordan	Francis Grandmettre	Leaving Employment	February 27	do	4 00			do
William Toole	Thomas Jackson	Assault	March 5	do	1 00		Town Treasurer	
Daniel Healy	Joseph Fernier	Leaving Employment	February 20	do	7 25			Committed.
do	William Lablouch	do do	" 20	do	7 00			do
Enoch Mitchell	William Miles	Assault	October, 1866, 20	S. S. Peck	5 00	October 9	Treasurer of Snowden	
Norman Barnhart	Samuel Logan	Leaving Employment	November 19	do	4 00	Dec. 10		
Dennis Houron	Daniel Costello	Assault and Battery	January, 1867, 12	M. S. Dean	5 00	Forthwith		
David Asky	Anthony Cuff	Travelling on Highway	December, 1866, 17	T. Coughlan	1 00	do	Treasurer of Asphodel	
David Law	Samuel Jay	Assault	" 22	J. T. Henthorn	1 00	do	Town Treasurer	
do	do	Non-payment of wages	" 22	do	3 00	do		
Elijah Geegan	Duncan Campbell	do do	" 26	do	40 00	21 days		Not paid yet.
Mary Conroy	Lister Gregory	do do	January, 1867, 15	do	4 00	do		
Isaac Leath	Simon Clancy	Assault	" 19	do	25			Not paid yet.
Maurice Cashman	Lewis Prentiss	do	February 9	do	50			do
James Hodgkinson	Thomas Bradburn	Non-payment of wages	" 18	do	2 25	21 days		
Matthew McMahon	Michael Gorman	do do	" 21	do	3 50	do		
Thomas Parrington	Edward Conroy	do do	March 9	do	10 50			Paid.

I hereby certify the above to be a correct list of the Convictions, filed in my office, by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Peterborough, from the December Sessions, 1866, to the March Sessions, 1867.

Peterborough, March 20th, 1867.

Clerk of the Peace.

FASHION.

SPRING, 1867.

THE subscriber has arranged for weekly shipments by Steamships, from London and Paris, until first of May, of the Latest Fashion of Bonnets and Millinery Goods, and respectfully requests his customers to await arrival of same.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 12

New Hats, Ladies' & Gent's.
New CLOTHS.
New TWEEDS.
New Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths.
New Prints and Dress Goods.

Just received and to be sold very low for cash, by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 12

NEW SPRING GOODS

1867. AT THE 1867.

MONTREAL HOUSE!

JUST opened out, a FIRST INSTALMENT of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, at the MONTREAL HOUSE, consisting of

Dress Goods—commencing at 6d per yard.
Prints.
Cottons—cheaper than ever.
Summer Cloths.
Cloakings.
Gloves & Hosiery—an immense assortment.
Hoop Skirts—in newest style; full size from 2s 4½d upwards.
Fancy Goods.

Decided Bargains will be Given!

CALL AND SEE.

Peterborough, March 13, 1867.

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!

NEW IMPORTING STORE.

E. LAWDER & CO.

HAVE just opened out a large and varied stock of NEW DRY GOODS, NEW READY-MADE CLOTHING, NEW BOOTS and SHOES, which they will sell at nearly half the regular Town Prices.

A BANKRUPT STOCK OF $30,000,

Will be offered in connection with our regular Stock, bought at 11s 3d in the £.

WE CAN AND WILL OFFER BARGAINS.

CLOSE CASH BUYERS LOOK IN,

As we will clear out many lines of

WINTER CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, AND CLOTHS

At a fearful reduction, to make room for our new SPRING STOCK, now on route from England, bought for Cash to form the Manufactures.

This is no humbug selling off, but real bona fide sale, and great bargains will be offered.

☞ Remember the Store, in Scott & McDonald's Old Stand, Scott's Buildings, No. 2 Market Block, George Street, Peterborough.

E. LAWDER & Co.

Peterborough, February 27th, 1867. 9-4in

Auction Notice.

THE Sale of Furniture, at the residence of T. B. Clementi, Esq., will take place on THURSDAY, the 21st day of MARCH, 1867, at 11 o'clock.

☞ See Auction Bills.

ALEX. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

Peterboro', March 13, 1867. 11

R. S. HOWELL,

FORWARDER,

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

PORT HOPE.

11

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction of the County of Peterboro', for the examination of Teachers, will be held in the

UNION SCHOOL HOUSE,

in the Town of Peterborough, on

THURSDAY, 6th DAY OF JUNE.

Commencing at 10 a. m.

All Certificates issued by this Board during 1865, are required to be renewed at the above meeting.

N. B.—No Teacher is eligible to be examined unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of moral character.

By order,

J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Peterborough, Feb. 17, 1867. 8

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Thursday, 23rd of May, 1867

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH, *Secretary to Board.*

Wanted!

OATS,
PEASE,
Barley,
and Rye,

At Scott's Store-house. The Highest Cash Price paid.

D. SUTHERLAND.

February 7, 1867. 6

Peterboro' Gymnasium.

GENTLEMEN desiring to become members of the GYMNASIUM CLUB are informed that Tickets of Membership may be procured from Mr George Stethem, at the Hardware Store of Messrs. G. Stethem & Co.

☞ SINGLE TICKETS $5.00 per year in advance. FAMILY TICKET $8.00. Gentlemen residing in the Country may procure Tickets at $3.00 each. These Fees include Tuition Fee and all expenses.

E. A. MORROW, Sec'y.

February 14th, 1867. 6

CONSOLIDATED STATUTES,

WANTED.

ANY person having one or two copies of the Consolidated Statutes of CANADA, and also of UPPER CANADA, will find a purchaser by applying to the undersigned, stating price.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Booksellers, &c. Peterboro' C. W.

Peterboro', February 4th, 1867. 6

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING 60½ acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 27 in the 7th concession. Good Buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are nine acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if desired

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM, Proprietor.

Allandale Mills, March 11, 1867. 11-3*

WANTED!

A FILER, ALSO TWO MEN TO RUN A CIRCULAR SAW, for a Saw Mill on the River Severn, Georgian Bay.

Address, Mr. CHRISTIE, Box 288, Toronto P. O.

or JOHN ERSKINE, Glasgow Warehouse, Peterborough.

Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 11-tf

REV. DR. ORMISTON.

PORTRAITS of the Rev. Dr. Ormiston for sale at Mr. Ewing's Gallery, also at the stores of Mr. Menzie, Messrs Graham & Stratton, Mr. Erskine, Messrs. John-on & Son, P Conual, Nicholls & Hall, and W. Thomson

Price 25 cents.

Peterborough, 14th February, 1867.

TENDERS WANTED

FOR THE BUILDING OF SCOWS at Keene. All the material to be furnished by the subscribers

Specifications can be seen at Captain Sutherland's office, Ashburnham, or with the subscribers, at Keene.

GUNN & POE.

Keene, February 20th, 1867. 8-tf

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

In Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling, gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Agents.

Peterboro', March 6th, 1867.

TO LUMBERMEN AND Commission Merchants!

FOR SALE, a New York State BEALER PRESS, for pressing Hay, Hops, Wool, &c. A team of horses and two men will turn out 400 lbs. of Hay in ten minutes. A bale is 3 feet 10 inches long, 22 inches wide, and the same in depth. In perfect order and to be sold cheap for cash, or would trade for lumber or cattle. Address

NICHOLAS GRIMSHAWE.

Cobourg, February 11, 1867. 7-4t

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

MORTGAGES

PARTIES having a few first-class Mortgages of not less than $400, or more than $2,000 to dispose of, will find an opportunity of doing so, on application to the undersigned.

G. F. ORDE.

Peterboro', February 20, 1867. 8

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS'

READY-RECKONER,

In Dollars and Cents,

At GRAHAM & STRATTONS.

Book Store.

Peterborough, March 6th, 1867.

SKATERS AND

PEDESTRIANS!

A LARGE LOT OF

WALKING STICKS,

At 13 Cents each,

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Diaries for 1867

Just Received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, December 5, 1866.

CONCERTINAS!!

A FINE ASSORTMENT AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro', February, 1867.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the estate of Robert Scott, late of the Township of Dummer, in the County of Peterborough, deceased.

ROBERT HUTCHERSON and CHARLES STEPHENSON, *Plaintiffs.*

AGAINST

WILLIAM H STEPHENSON, *Defendant.*

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Chancery made in the matter of the estate of Robert Scott, late of the Township of Dummer, in the County of Peterborough, deceased, the creditors of the said Robert Scott, who died in or about the month of January, 1864, are, on or before the TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF MARCH, 1867, to send by post, prepaid, to Robert Dennistoun, of the Town of Peterborough, Esquire, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my Chambers, at the Town of Peterborough, on the TWELFTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D., 1867, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1867.

W. H. WELLER, *Master at Peterborough.*

T. M. FAIRBAIRN, *Plff's. Solicitor.* 9-3in

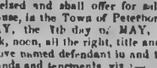
SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, at the suit of Peter McCallum and Peter McCallum, the younger, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of George G. Boswell, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of MAY, 1867 at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of the South half of Lot No. 1, East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, containing by admeasurement seven acres, two rods and twenty-six perches, be the same more or less, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at the Northern limit of Smith street, in the Town of Peterborough, Easterly nineteen chains three links from the South-West angle of said Lot No. 1, East side of Communication Road aforesaid; thence South seventy-four degrees, West five chains seventy-four links, along the Northern limit of Smith Street to the land deeded to one James Harvey; thence North fourteen degrees twenty minutes, West three chains fifty-three links; thence North thirty degrees forty minutes, West seven chains thirty-three links, to the North-East angle of said land deeded to James Harvey; thence North fifty-nine degrees twenty minutes, East eight chains ten links, along the Southern limit of land belonging to Joseph Dix on; thence South sixteen degrees, East twelve chains eighty-eight links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, January 28, 1867. 8



SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of F. W. Haultain and James Miller, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of Joseph Bowie, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1867 at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant in and to the east half of Lot No. 16 in the 13th concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', January 9th, 1867. 2

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Baltus Holcomb, Defendant, and a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of John Holcomb, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 26th DAY OF MAY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, and each and every of them, in and to Lot No. 11, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, February 20, 1867. 8

The Liverpool & London & Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned; such the Sum assured; if after 10 years, one-half are returned; after 15 years, three-fourths; after 21, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary,* MONTREAL.

W. CLUXTON, *Agent,* Peterborough

February 20, 1867. 8

The Home Insurance Company

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandize and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW, General Manager

J. A. HALL, Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

JAMES SHERIDAN.

HAVING received full certificates from A. & S. Northeimer to tune and repair Piano Fortes and all other kinds of Musical Instruments, would respectfully inform the citizens of Peterborough that in connection therewith a large and well selected stock of Sheet Music will be kept constantly on hand at Nesbitt's Book Store, where orders will be received for Piano Forte Tuning, Regulating and Repairing.

Pianos for hire. Melodeons and all kinds of Musical Instruments supplied to order.

Peterborough, February 6th, 1867. 6

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY

OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT, at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 19th, 1867. 6

LORD DERBY

Need not be expected in Peterborough just yet, but

A. B. KIDD

HAS opened a COMMISSION AGENCY in Peterborough, whereby any person may send to wholesale houses of Montreal for goods of all kinds. Orders sent about the 20th of every month.

He is also selling Teas from 2s 10d. Coffee at 1s 6d, Raisins at 6½d, Currants at 4d, Grey Cottons from 5d, White Cottons from 7½d.

Office adjoining Thompson's Photograph Gallery, up stairs, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's.

Peterboro', February 26, 1867. 6-tf.

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas,* a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 48

BOARDING.

MRS. BLACKSTOCK can accommodate two or three gentlemen with BOARD. Four doors South of the Bank of Montreal.

Peterborough, Nov. 21st, 1866. 47-tf

Fire, Life, Accidental, and Live Stock

INSURANCE AGENCY.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK, SIMCOE STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited,

OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Chief Offices—1, Waterloo Place, London; and 77 King Street, Manchester.

CHAIRMAN—J. Tomkinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. Managing Director—Gilbert Scott Beardsley, Esq., M.A. Secretaries—Charles Harding, Esq., F.R.G.S.; F.S.S.

G. GOLDSMITH KERRY, Esq., Managing Director, Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting held on the 19th day of March, 1866, said:—"An agreement for amalgamating had been entered into between that and the Western Insurance Company. By the amalgamation, they (the Atlantic) got just what they required.—CAPITAL and EXPERIENCE. Office Post Magazine of 20th April.

HEAD OFFICE, B. N. A.,—ONTARIO HALL, Church Street, Toronto.

This Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PROVINCES, at rates as low as the nature of the risk, the real security of the company, and of the insured, will permit.

LOSSES promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterborough. | SCOTT & BOSWORTH, Managers, B. N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. COOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. P. STREET, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Cavanoe; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, Executive Directors.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMP'Y.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y.

HEAD OFFCE AT HAMILTON. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., President. | JOHN FERRIE, Esq., Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE terms and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of other good Companies, and the rates which are modified on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

Agent County of Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

N. Y. Accidental Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.

MANAGER CANADA BRANCH,—A. R. BETHUNE, Montreal.

THIS Company is prepared to issue Policies at lower rates than any other Company in Canada.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

Phœnix Life Insurance Company.

ASSETS, $1,200,000. - DIVIDEND, Jan'y, 1866, 50 per cent.

A. R. BETHUNE, MANAGER CANADIAN BRANCH, Montreal.

Will issue policies at lower rates than any Company represented in Town

Agent in Peterborough, - - - - - - - - R. W. ERRETT.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK.

Peterborough, January 22nd, 1867. 4

General Insurance Agency,

CEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

19 and 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $12,500,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

The success which has attended the Company's operations has been such as fully to realise the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, who have resolved to extend the business more widely, and now offer to the Canadian public PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large Subscribed Capital, and Invested Funds.

Prompt Settlement of Claims—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, tended to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.

Claims paid one month after proof of death. And other advantages, which may be seen in the Company's Prospectus.

Chief Office for Canada,—385 and 387, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*

FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE,—104 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

DIRECTORS—Chairman, William Workman, Esq., President City Bank John Redpath, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal; B. H. Lemoine, Esq., Cashier "La Banque du Peuple; Alexander M. Delisle, Esq. BANKERS.—The City Bank

☞ Particular attention paid to the Insurance of Dwellings and Household Furniture. Also, to insuring Farm property for one, two or three years. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions, and at rates lower than most Companies.

Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq., David Higgins, Secretary.

THE Edinburgh Life Assurance Company offer to the public the advantages of a Canadian as well as a British Company. They have invested a large amount of money on securities in this country, and the Toronto Local Board have full power, by an Imperial Statute, to take risks, make investments, and settle claims in Canada without reference to the Head Office, Edinburgh. Some of the old Policies in the Company, which became claims during the past year, were settled by payment of amounts double of those originally insured, in consequence of the large bonuses that accrued on the Policies.

Every information that intending Assurers may require can be obtained on application to

GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $500,000, with surplus of $200,000.

OLDEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA!!

Up to Sept. 1866, over *seventy thousand* Policies had been issued by the Travellers of Hartford, and upwards of THREE THOUSAND LOSSES PAID.

☞ General Accident Policies written by the Company's Agents, without delay. No medical examination required. Life Policies, or combined Life-and Accident Policies, are all written at the Home Office.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.

Terms for Assurance business more favorable than those of British or Foreign Offices.

Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, Agent at Peterboro, GEO. A. COX

MUSIC!

THE following pieces of Music can be had at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store, Peterborough.

The Child's Prayer.
The Bay of Biscay O,—with variations.
Sleep on my Darling.
Evening Rambler Waltz.
The Modern Waltzes.
Adele Waltzes.
The Midnight Galop.
The Plantation Galop.
Fast Woodlee Galop.
The Shooting Star Galop.
The Prince Imperial Quadrille.
When George the Third was King.
The Gypsy Polka.
Bridal Masurka.
Quadrille—The Jolly Beggars.
The Murmuring Rose.
Delta Phi Galop.
Masonic Festival March.
The Water-witch Quickstep.
Auld Lang Syne, with variations.
Ariel Redowa.
Canadian Winter Galop.
Peggy's Own, or the Low Back Car Quickstep
Air from Zampa, with variations.
Apple Blossom Galop.
The Welcome Galop.
Ballet d' Hiver.
The Gulf March.
Continental Grand March.
The Bird of Beauty, Galop.
Souvenier d'outre Mer Valse.
Waltz lower Waltzes.
The Geneva Quickstep.
Three o'clock Galop.
The Pylades Galop.
Royal Canadian Galop.
The Stump Galop.
Ipsian March.
Canadian Band March.
Alma Galop.
The Party Galop.
Maryland Quadrille.
Will you love me then as now, Quickstep.
Song—Through the Jessamine.
Do —If I were a bird.
Do —Rose at the Window.
Do —Canadian War Anthem.
Do —Eleen's Prayer.
Do —She sang among the Flowers.
Do —The Ploughboy.
Do —Pining for the Old Fireside.
Do —The Charming young Widow I met on the Train.
Do —Joyous Life.
Do —Green grows the Willow.
Do —Second Love.
Do —Come home Father.
Do —Minnie May.
Do —Father don't drink any now.
Do —Five o'clock in the morning.
Do —Little Stars Lee.
Do —Hazel eyed Nannie.
Do —I would like to Change my name.
Do —I waited till the Twilight.
Do —Meet me in the Shady Dell.

BOOKS!

The following Books can be had at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store, Peterboro'.

The Lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's Coming Home.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Seas.
Life in the Woods.
Lectures to Young Men.
Allen's Life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads.
Book of 1000 Tales.
Magicians Own Book.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Cornett's Advice to Young Men.
The Men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Better Way.
Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.
From Dawn to Dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Cæsar.
Joan of Arc.
Self-made Men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's Life of Nelson.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs Heman's " "
Pope's " "
Hood's Tale's, Romances, &c.
Truth and Love.
London Labor and London Poor.
Poe's and Poetry of the Bible.
The old Helmet.
Great Men of Great Britain.
Tales for Young and Old.
Anecdotes of the Old Testament.
Pastoral Recollections.
Our Father who art in Heaven.
The Child's Colored Gift Book.
How to study the New Testament.
Historical and Literary Celebrities.
General U. S. Grant.
Travels in Africa.
Boys Play-book of Science.
The Golden Ladder.
Costal Tale of Mexico.
Household Stories—A book for boys and girls
Meanings with Mamma—The Gospel series.
Birth-day Gift.
Triumphs of Invention and Discovery.
Picture Book of Bible Miracles.
Live and Learn.
Christian Love and Loyalty.
Edgar Clifton, or Wright or Wrong
Adventures of seven four-footed foresters.
Adventures of a Monkey.
The Long Holidays.
The Criminal Prisons of London.
Dictionary of Natural History.
Barrett on the Languages.
Songs of Ireland,—By Lover.
Scripture Stories for the Young.
Watt's Divine and Moral Songs
Merchant Enterprize.
The Fairy Book.
Nelly Knowlans.
Almwell Stories.
The end of all.
Roses and Thorns.
Ladies Biblical Dictionary.

Peterboro', February, 1867.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs A. & S. Northeimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 20, 1866

HOLY COMMUNION.

JUST RECEIVED, "The Devotions for Holy Communion," at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterboro, January 2, 1867.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by
GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,
WHIPS,
Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,
AT
T. DONNELLY'S,
(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

☞Collars Warranted.☜

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

Blythe Mills.

FLOUR AND FEED

STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him in future to DELIVER PROMPTLY, any where within the Corporation, or Ashburnham, all orders with which he may be intrusted

☞A supply of *Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Grahame Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Shorts, Pollards, Screenings, Peas and Oats*, constantly on hand.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Simcoe Street,
Peterboro, November 20, 1866. 48

NEW COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL—FIRE, £5,000,000. LIFE, £500,000.

Canada Branch,—Montreal.

DIRECTORS;

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Chairman.
JOHN REDPATH, H. H. LEMOINE, and A. M. DELISLE, Esq'rs.
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
General Agents.

This Office is prepared to accept Risks in both Branches at as low rates as other first class offices. All losses adjusted in Canada and paid promptly.

R. W. ERRETT,
Agent at Peterboro'.

4-tf.

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by
ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866. 50

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at
A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 43

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,

FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,
Toronto.

Octob r 10, 1866.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 29

A LARGE LOT OF

CLOTHS,

AND

Ready-made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

At I. ROBINSON & Co's.

Peterborough, February 21, 1867. 7

Winter Operations.

WHEAT AND PEASE!

THE subscriber will commence to BUY GRAIN on Saturday next, at Peterborough and other points on the Railway, as usual.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, January 17, 1867.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL WHITE,

BEGS to intimate that he has REMOVED from his OLD STAND to one of those handsome new stores in

DIXON'S BLOCK, NEXT TO A. WILLIAMS',

GEORGE STREET,

Where will be found the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

IN PETERBOROUGH,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER!

☞CALL AND SEE THEM.☜

P. S.—Country Shoemakers will find it to their advantage to call and Examine the stock of LEATHER and FINDINGS, which will be found well assorted.

Peterborough, February, 1867. 7-tf.

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE

AND

CLOTHING MANUFACTORY.

This establishment will be opened early this Spring.

FRANCIS LEMAY,

Begs to call the attention of his customers and all cash buyers to the fact that he will dispose of the remainder of his stock

AT THE FIRST COST PRICE!

So as to clear off every article in the shop before entering the new one. His stock is well assorted yet, in

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and must be all sold within a few weeks.

☞ Do not forget the shop if you are anxious for a bargain.

F. LEMAY,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

Peterborough, January 16, 1867. 3

GIVING UP BUSINESS!

LARGE CLEARING OUT SALE

OF

Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing,

At L. LEMAY'S.

HAVING decided to give up business on the FIRST OF MAY next, I beg to call the attention of my numerous customers, and all other CASH BUYERS, to my large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS and CLOTHING

NOW OFFERED

MUCH UNDER THE USUAL PRICES.

A large assortment of Prints, Factory Cottons and Striped Shirtings, very cheap.

All the Clothing has been made within a few months, and is known to be the Best and Cheapest in Town.

As I intend to clear the whole stock before leaving, parties in want of Good and Cheap Goods will do well to remember this Large Sale.

Sales for Cash only.

LOUIS LEMAY,
Hunter Street.

Peterborough, January 9, 1867 2-2m

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

NEW GOODS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, which will be sold at low prices. Their stock consists of

Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Dressing Cases,
Bottle Cases,
Watch-stands,
Money Boxes
Album Companions,
Stand Glasses,
Combs—a large variety,
Whisker, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Cribbage and Backgammon Boards,
Ladies' Work-box and Writing-desk combined.
Ladies' Satchels from 35 cents up.
A Good Album for 50 cents.

BOOKS and Stationery.

G. & S. have, as usual, a large supply of all kinds of School and Miscellaneous Boooks.—Stationery of every description, in Foolscap, Letter, Note and Fancy.

Ink Bottles—a large variety.

Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
mr 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited Instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case. $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years*. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over eleven thousand piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments *from $100 to $200 cheaper than any first class* piano forte.

mr 30-1yr

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., ten cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,
26 Ann St.,
NEW YORK.

January 32rd, 1867. 4-1y.

For Sale!

200	half chests	*JAPAN TEAS,*
250	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, FISH, &c.

ALSO,

250 green cases *GIN,*
100 red do *GIN,*
50 Hhds do *GIN,*
100 pans *HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brandy) *BRANDY,*
300 cases *CLERET,*
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES.*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr. PERKINS in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools—progress in musical studies, and items of general interest to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me.....T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
The Orphan Wanderer.T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
The Rose Bush.....T. E. Perkins....30 cts
Fairy of the Wilwood.H. A. Brown....30 cts
Memory, (for Baritone) H. A. Brown....30 cts

Four of any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Minstrel," "The New Shining Star," "The Pilgrim Wing," "The Sacred Lute," &c.

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "The Golden Promise" is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers.....$ 0 30
By the 100.....25 00
Single copies in board covers,.....35
By the 100 " 30 00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month.

We publish a new song every month, and give it away. Send for a Circular. to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

A New Discovery better than the MADOC COLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morrat's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, fruit bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by E. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 3th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed with out assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed affected some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in the annals of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured the when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or a sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866. 43-1y

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your blood impure? Are you troubled with Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfy, Pustular Eruptions, Sores, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Female Weakness, Sterility, Piles, or any of the diseases which arise from impure blood? Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse the vitiated blood, which will remove all these diseases, and restore the health which they always confer.

Ayer's Pills are the result of many years' patient research and investigation into the nature and cure of the class of complaints they are designed to remedy. While in their composition, and power to cure, they are the most effective purgative that medical skill can devise, they are, at the same time, the mildest and most agreeable to take. Sugar and wine enter into their preparation, but neither of these will preserve them from decomposition. The only preservative they contain is the vitalizing principle which makes the vitalizing principle which makes the virtues of the other ingredients active. Hence they are the best laxative for children, because they are the most thorough, yet the mildest in their operation. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take, and do not gripe or sicken the patient, unless large doses are given than necessary to cure. Explicit directions are given in the American Almanac, which is furnished gratis to all who call for it, for the use of the following complaints, which these Pills speedily cure: Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Itch, Humors, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Scrofula, Scrofulous Complaints, Ulcers, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, Female Complaints, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Uterine Pains, Menstrual Derangements, Incipient Paralysis, Dizziness, Mental Depression, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Headache, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Irritability, Sleeplessness, and all Nervous Complaints. Also, for Worms, they are a safe and certain remedy.

Ayer's Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa*. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and feel them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Piles, &c.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of your patent medicines are as efficacious as I have, they should join me in practicing it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills taken at the proper time, are excellent preventives of the natural sorrow when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1866.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains*, which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By perseverance in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 8 Dec. 1866.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. Those contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

ASTONISHING!

ASTOUNDING!!

CONFOUNDING!!!

BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONESS REMEDY

IN CANADA.

MESSRS Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq., Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; *Dr. Barker has it for sale*, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through my whole system; at night I took a tablespoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was afflicted with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Reeve.
I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

40

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro' Oct. 24, 1866.

DERBY'S

Arabian Known Remedy and Arabian Balm.

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Hoarse, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases of the other Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; in easy to give, sure to cause, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the nervous membranes to reassume its healthy action, thus expanding the air-cells to their full extent, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, restoring the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hurd & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Toronto, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, call this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 130 King St. East,

TORONTO.

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES

And all Female Complaints.

UNPORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURE.—For Syphilis in its terms, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful diseases arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, rendering marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and the most skilful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 130 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from vegetable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA— Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and dozen of Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——a F——r
F——m B——k. T—— m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
December 1, 1864 6mos

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance to their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

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The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, a *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE

PETERBOROUGH 'EXAMINER'

Is published at the office of the publisher over Thursday morning,
NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing.....2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion.....50 c.
Each subsequent insertion.....1'
Six to ten lines, first insertion.....60
Each subsequent insertion.....20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).....06
Each subsequent insertion, " 02

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro, January, 1865.

Robert Romaine

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1867. No. 13.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Handbills, Variations, Horse Bills, Contract Bills, Posters Business Cards, Circulars, Funeral Cards, Bill Headings, Show Bills, Programmes, Stage Bills, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be promptly and carefully attended to.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 26

E. BENSON, M D.,

GRADUATE of Belleview Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, Agent. 26

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery,

Peterborough, C. W

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

Has resumed his practice as

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Peterborough, Nov. '66. 47.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Logge Dentist, Brockville Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.

Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY

APPLY TO

G. F. OR H.

Peterboro', Nov. 29th, 1866. 47-6in.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,

Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing

SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and visitors, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Shooting, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 26, 1866. 39

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

AND OTHERS, doing business in Peterboro, will find it to their advantage to call at the

NEW CONFECTIONARY STORE,

Next door to Nicholls & Hall's, where goods for storekeeping are offered to Cash Buyers, at the advertiser manufactures himself.

Lunch at all hours.

Wedding Cake of every description, quality and style of workmanship.

A. HALL,

Late of the firm of Goodwin & Hall.

Peterboro, Dec. 5, 1866. 49

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, December 3rd, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay	10.00a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	3.00p m
Kelly's	10.25	Quay's	3 29
Omemee	10.47	Perrytown	3 34
Lytle's	11.10	Campb'ls	3 40
Brunsw'k	12.10	Summit	4.06
Manvers	11 30	Arr.	4.25
Arr. Millbrook	12.00	Dep Millbrook	4 40
Dep	2.10 p.m.	Manvers	5 00
Summit	12.30	Brunswick	5.15
Campb'ls	12 55	Lytle's	5 35
Perry'to'n	1.00	Omemee	5 45
Quay's	1.12	Kelly's	6.00
Arr. Port Hope	1.35	Arr Lindsay	6.30

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	3.30p.m.	Dep. Perrit'pe	10.30a.m.
Fraser'e	3.55	Quay's	10.53
Arr. Millbrook	4.20	Perry to'n	11.05
Dep	4.30	Campb'ls	11.10
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.30
Campbells	5.10	Arr Millbrook	11.55
Perrytown	5.16	Dep Millbrook	12.00 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Fraser'le	12.28 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	12.50

A. T. WILLIAMS,

Superintendent.

November 28, 1866. 49

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 30 a.m.
Mixed	7 00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a m

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 3.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

Express at 12 55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m. and 7.45 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. returning

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS

AT 2.30 P. M.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON,

Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $76 to $86 STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.

Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45

JOHN BROWN,

Cabinet Maker,

UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER,

&c. &c.

COFFINS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Funerals attended with Hearse.

Opposite the American Hotel, George Street, Peterborough.

SOFAS, Rook Rests, SIDE BOARDS, RECESS EASY CHAIRS, DINING and PARLOR CHAIRS, WHAT-NOTS, TABLES, &c. &c.

MATTRESS of Hair, Corn Husk, COTTON, Sea Weed and WIRE. LOOKING GLASSES, GILT MOULDINGS PICTURES, Picture Frames, &c. &c.

Peterborough, December 5, 1866 49-6m

MUSIC!

THE following pieces of Music can be had at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store, Peterborough.

The Child's Prayer.
The Bay of Biscay O,—with variations.
I keep on my Darling.
Evening Ramblers Waltz.
The Shepherd Waltzes.
Adele Waltzes.
The Midnight Galop.
The Plantation Galop.
Pack Waddle Galop.
The Shooting Star Galop.
The Prince Imperial Quadrille.
When George the Third was King.
The Gypsy Polka.
Polka Mazurka.
Quadrille—The Jolly Beggars.
The Murmuring Rose.
Delia Polka.
Masonic Festival March.
The Water-witch Quickstep.
Auld Lang Syne, with variations.
Ariel Redowa.
Gloucester Wharf Galop.
Peggy's Town, or the Low Back Car Quickstep
Air from Zampa, with variations.
Apple Blossom Gallop.
The Welcome Galop.
The Ballet of Elves.
The Gulf March.
Continental Grand March.
The Bird of Beauty, Galop.
Souvenir d'Ecosse Mer Valse.
Waltz lower altera.
The Graces Quickstep.
Three o'clock Galop.
The Pyiades Galop.
Royal Canadian Galop.
The Stamp Galop.
Indian Quick March.
Canadian Quick March.
Alma Galop.
The Party Galop.
Maryland Quadrille.
Will you love me then as now, Quickstep.
Song—Through the Jessamine.
Do —If I were a bird.
Do —Rose at the Window.
Do —Canadian War Anthem.
Do —Rose's Prayer.
Do —She sang among the Flowers.
Do —The Ploughboy.
Do —Pining for the Old Fireside.
Do —The Charming young Widow I met on the Train.
Do —Joyous Life.
Do —Green grows the Willow.
Do —True as Love.
Do —Come home Father.
Do —Minnie May.
Do —Father don't drink any more.
Do —Five o'clock in the morning.
Do —Little Ciara Lee.
Do —Hazel eyed Nannie.
Do —I would like to Change my name.
Do —I waited till the Twilight.
Do —Meet me in the Shady Dell.

BOOKS!

The following Books can be had at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store, Peterboro'.

The Lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's Coming Home.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Seas.
Life in the Woods.
Lectures to Young Men.
Allen's Life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads
Book of 1000 Tales.
Magicians own Book.
Child in Harold's Pilgrimage.
Cornett's Advice to Young Men.
The Man at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Better Way.
Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.
From Dawn to Dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Cæsar.
Joan of Arc.
Sabbath-day Men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's Life of Nelson.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs Hemans's " "
Pope's " "
Hood's Tales, Romances, &c.
Truth and Love.
London Labor and London Poor.
Use and Poetry of the Bible.
The old Helmet.
Great Men of Great Britain.
Tales for Young and Old.
Anecdotes of the Old Testament.
Personal Recollections.
Our Father who art in Heaven,
The Child's Ordered Gift Book.
How to study the New Testament.
Historical and Literary Celebrities,
General U. S. Grant.
Travels in Africa.
Boys Play-book of Science.
The Golden Ladder.
Costal Tale of Mexico.
Household Stories—A book for boys and girls
Mornings with Mamma—The Gospel series.
Birthday Gift.
Triumphs of Invention and Discovery.
Picture Book of Bible Miracles.
Live and Learn.
Christian Love and Loyalty.
Edgar Clifton, or Wright or Wrong
Adventures of seven four-footed foresters.
Adventures of a Monkey.
The Long Holidays.
The Criminal Prisons of London.
Dictionary of Natural History.
Barrett on the Languages.
Songs of Ireland,—By Lover.
Scripture Readies for the Young.
Watt's Divine and Moral Songs
Merchant Enterprise.
The Fairy Book.
Nelly Knowlans.
Almwell Stories.
The end of all.
Rome and Thorne.
Endies Biblical Dictionary.

Peterboro', February, 1867.

HOLY COMMUNION.

JUST RECEIVED, "The Devotions for Holy Communion," at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store,

Peterboro, January 2, 1867.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Stationers, Peterboro'.

Poetry.

True Freedom—How to Gain It.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

We want no flag—no flaunting flag
For liberty to fight;
No sanguinary ensanguined gore
To struggle for the right.
Our spears and pens do one prized words
The mind our fighting-plain;
We've won such victories before,
And we will win again.

We have no standards shining of steel,
They make her brightest caste,
The sun is blood that liberty
Inscribes for civil laws;
She wat es them on the people's hearts
In language clear and plain;
True thoughts have moved the world before,
And so they shall again.

We yield to none, in earnest love,
Of Freedom's cause sublime;
We join to cry "Fraternity"
We keep the march of time.
And yet we grasp no pike or spear
Our victories to obtain;
We've won without their aid before,
And so we shall again.

We want no aid of barricade
To show a front of wrong;
We have a citadel of truth
More durable and strong.
Calm words, great thoughts unflinching faith,
Have never striven in vain;
And even our battle many a time,
And so they shall again.

Peace, progress, knowledge brotherhood
The ignorant may sneer,
The bad deny; but we rely
To see their triumph near.
No widow's cry an shall haul our cause,
No blood of brothers slain;
We've won without such aid before,
And so we shall again.

Selections.

Suggestions to Young Teachers.

BY JAMES MONTEITH.

1. To become a successful disciplinarian, vigilance, energy, erection, firmness and mildness are the essential requirements.

2. To a pupil, the Teacher is the example—the pattern he imitates; hence the necessity for continued watchfulness on the part of the teacher. "As is the Teacher, so is the School"—so is the class; therefore, he should, in the presence of his pupil, do nothing that he would not have him imitate. The pupil should not be censured for an offence similar, in whole or in part, to that which he sees committed by the Teacher.

3. The Teacher should first discipline himself; afterward his pupils.

4. Commence with setting an example of punctuality, neatness and good taste in habits and dress—then self control.

5. Let everything on the part of both Teacher and pupil, be done quietly and in order.

6. It is generally admitted, that in whatever a bit a Teacher commences his duties of the day, in the same spirit he will perform and end them; therefore, begin the day in a cheerful and pleasant mood. The exercises of the day will thus be rendered beneficial to the pupil and more agreeable to the Teacher.

7. Order can be better obtained and secured by quiet and coolness on the part of the Teacher, than by impatience or excitement. True order is that which is maintained with the least apparent effort of the Teacher.

8. In discipline, be uniform and consistent; teach by example more than by words.

9. "A silent Teacher makes a silent School"—a silent class.

10. Begin and change exercises in silence and order. It is always better to sacrifice a few moments than good order.

11. Teachers in the same School or Department should evince a feeling of goodwill and confidence toward each other; but they never should, within hearing of a scholar, engage in any discussion or argument; for the pupil is sure to view one as successful, and the other as defeated; hence, his confidence in the ability of the latter is diminished. Neither should light, frivolous conversation of any nature, be indulged in by the Teachers in the presence of the pupil.

12. Study the character, disposition and peculiarities of your pupils; and, to a certain extent, adapt your course of discipline to them. The same result cannot be accomplished from materials of different qualities, and in the same time, and by precisely the same process.

13. In giving orders, signs are generally preferable to words.

14. Speak sufficiently loud for all to hear—no louder. Let the expression be as concise as possible.

15. A low, decided tone of voice accomplishes much more than a loud, blustering one; the former attracts and fixes attention; the latter divides and confuses it.

16. Let every motion of the Teacher, as well as his language and tone of voice, be easy and graceful, free from any rudeness or awkward negligence. Of course, in the grammatical construction of the expression on the part of the Teacher, correctness is of vital importance; otherwise his practice contradicts his theory, and renders his teaching of that branch a burlesque.

17. Respect the feelings of a pupil and he will respect yours.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLASSES IN A SCHOOL.

A Teacher in Missouri writes as follows in regard to the arrangement of classes in his school:—

I give weekly, quarterly and yearly Reports, (I enclose a copy of the weekly and quarterly). I divide the course of study adopted in the Model School, Toronto, into 8 classes or subdivisions, and I generally take a year in putting a class through each subdivision; and, therefore, I call the first subdivision the 1st class or year; the second subdivision, 2nd class or year, &c. I divide the 1st lessons (as adopted in the Model School) into two subdivisions, the second division into two, and the third division into four. Since I can give beautifully executed certificates I would like to adopt the plan of giving a certificate of promotion with honor to pupils who gain ¾ of the Maximum number of Marks for the class or year; a certificate of promotion without honor to the pupil who gain between ½ and ¾ of the maximum number.—I give Discredit Marks for Absence, Late Attendance and Misbehavior; and those pupils who gain ¾ of the maximum number and after deducting all Discredit Marks will still have half the maximum number to be entitled, to the maximum number of Marks, or all the Marks possible in that class, and I would like to give it the name of "Scholarship" instead of "Prize."

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

DEATH OF AN ALLEGED NATURAL DAUGHTER OF KING GEORGE IV., OF ENGLAND.

A few weeks ago there died in our midst a woman of remarkable antecedents, one was whose life and character were marked by some strange incidents and chequered scenes. She affirms that she was born July 1, 1820, and was the daughter of George IV., and that her mother died when she was only two weeks old.

Unconscious of the high position which her reputed father occupied, she was brought up in the family of Lord Pemberton, and when about sixteen years of age married to Frederick Theodore St. Felix, a Frenchman, who received the appointment to a government contractorship in South Africa. In company with her husband, she passed through some adventurous scenes in that colony, and affairs not being propitious, they sailed for New York. Her husband died of cholera after a few hours' illness while near New York. She afterwards came to Lower Canada and married Mr. Charles Peterborough in 1851. Up to about ten years since, the subject of our sketch was unacquainted with the secret of her birth, until revealed to her by Lady Pemberton, since on her deathbed, and who also gave her proofs of her parentage. The result was that the deceased, accordingly to her own statement, had an interview with the Queen, and made known to her the fact that George the IV. was her father. She stated previous to her death that of this interview she was offered a competency if she would resign her claim, but refused to do so. After returning to this country she removed with her husband to Georgian Bay, and remained there until the breaking out of the civil war. While there they accumulated a considerable amount of property, of which they were plundered in turn by the North and South. About two years ago they re-turned to Canada, since which time both had resided in the neighbourhood of Niles town near London. Just previous to the death of deceased, she removed to London, where she died and was interred in the Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery. The day before her decease she wrote her own epitaph, which she desired should be inscribed on her tombstone viz: "Sacred to the memory of Lavinia, Hermenia, Geraldine, Amelia Guelph, born July 1, 1820, daughter of George IV., King of England." The deceased had been a consistent member of the Primitive Methodist Church for a number of years and shortly after her death a funeral sermon was preached in the Primitive Methodist Church, in this city, by the Rev. R. Cade, embracing the above facts. The deceased was a very intelligent and well-learned woman, and while in the States she frequently lectured to large audiences, and contributed to a number of periodicals. During her lifetime she frequently expressed her determination to write her own biography, and it was expected it would have been found among her effects. The manuscript of a religious novel was discovered and a number of other papers, but no trace of the biography. Some papers connected with her origin are in the hands of a lawyer named Hall, in Lower Canada and when examined, may throw considerable light on her past life. That the "first gentleman in Europe" was in no way distinguished for high morality, the records of his time amply convince, and that the mother of the subject of the above sketch may have been seduced from the path of virtue by the princely rouse through a mock marriage, is no wise improbable. One thing is certain, that this woman, whose reliability none of her acquaintances will doubt, persisted through life, and died in the sure conviction that she was the daughter of a king.—*London C. W. Prototype.*

A GENTLEMAN.—Show me the man who can quit the brilliant society of the young to listen to the kindly voice of age—who can hold cheerful converse with one whom years have deprived of its charms—show me the man who is willing to help the deformed who stand in need of help as if the blush of Helen mantled on her cheek—show me the man who would as more look rudely at the poor girl in the village than at the elegant and well dressed lady in the saloon—show me the man who treats protected manhood as he would the heiress, surrounded by the powerful protection of rank, riches, and family—show me the man who would abhor the libertine's gibe, who shows as much sauciness to the tradesman of his mother's sex—who scorns as he would a coward the ridicule of woman's foibles, or the exposer of womanly reputation—show me that man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy, the respect that is due to woman as woman in any condition or class—show me such a man, and you show me a gentleman, nay, you show me better, you shall show me a true Christian.—*Exiles.*

TICKLE HER YOURSELF.—Lord Erskine when at the bar, was retained for a lady named Tickle, against whom an action for libel had been brought. On the trial he commenced his address to the court thus:—"Tickle, my client, the defendant, my lord." The audience, amazed with the oddity of the speech, were almost driven into hysterics by the judge's replying—"Tickle her yourself, Harry; you are as well able to do it as I."

Corn Kobb Tries the Spencer Rifle.

(*From the London Free Press.*)

I flatter myself I know some thing about firearms, re- Editor. I have been familiar with them, men and boy, for over fifty years, and know them all by heart, from a pop-gun to a stocked battery. I never was remarkable for very great precision with the rifle—I believe on one or two memorable occasions I came within a yard and a half of the bull's eye—but with the shot gun I was immense. That was my forte. Anything I had suffered—gun one solely invest your pile on that. I was instant death to all the four-footed animals in the neighborhood. No cats serenaded on my roof—no dogs yelped in my back yard. My fowling piece was as good as a notice to quit, and a good deal better too. Rifles are all very well in their place, but for general purposes give me shot gun. You have the great advantage with that weapon in that, even if you miss the object aimed at, you are almost certain to hit something.—As a case in point, I remember once taking deliberate and deadly aim at a woodpecker but, by some unaccountable accident instead of decently hanging the bird, I peared the whole change into a poor, inoffensive farmer, who was ploughing in a neighboring field, thereby irretrievably damaging his trousers, and making it a matter of astonishment, should he be would be able to secure a rotting posture for six weeks to come. I cite these little incidents of my early days, not for the sake of bragging about them, but merely to show beyond a doubt that I am capable of judging of the good or bad qualities of any new invention to the shape of firearms. The officers of the Seventh Battalion, therefore, knowing that I was well up in such matters, requested me to test the new Spencer Rifle with which their corps has just been supplied, and pass my opinion on it. I have tried it, Mr. Editor, and am satisfied that it is a most remarkable affair altogether. The butt end opens like the lid of a trunk, and into the cavity two discovered you shove four or five handfuls of powder, two or three hundred bullets, and about half a bushel of gun wads. You then close the door, bring the rifle up to your shoulder, shut your eyes, and blaze away like thunder. You can continue doing this as long as your ammunition lasts, or until you get howled over by the enemy. Even then the Spencer proves its superiority over other weapons by loading and firing on its own account, a circumstance which shows the effects of discipline on inanimate nature. In six seconds I put three hundred and fifty bullets into a ten acre field. Just fancy that field full of Fenians. There would have been three hundred and fifty dead patriots—dead as dead could make them, not to mention three hundred and fifty more who would certainly have been frightened to death. Just reckon that up, and see what it amounts to. With six good Spencer Rifles, I could dispose of the whole Fenian Brotherhood—men, women and children—any morning before breakfast.—Let the government see to this, and reward me suitably for my suggestion.

The butt end of this weapon contains all that is necessary for a soldier's kit. One compartment has the full complement of shirts, stockings, etc. Another contains pipes, tobacco and matches, and the third and most important, has an imperial quart of the best rye whiskey, pure and unadulterated, with the duty paid. There is also a musical box so that the soldier by turning a crank can keep up a continual shower of bullets to such martial airs as Rule Britannia, and old Dog Tray. This has a decidedly inspiriting effect on the men, besides saving the expense of a regimental band. The Spencer Rifle is a most economical arm. You win it up once a week like an eight day clock. It costs nothing for running expenses, and consumes its own smoke. For medicine I purpose it's A 1 at Lloyd's. One little pill from it taken properly will cure anything, from a sick headache to the cholera morbus. When hard pressed in a fight you can throw it down and cut your lucky, much the same as you would with a commoner weapon. It is needless for me to enlarge further on the beauties of this piece. Its good qualities must be patent to all, and the government deserve great praise for furnishing our noble volunteers with such a superior arm of defence.

In an English exchange we read the following startling announcement:—"The Countess of Galloway left the pier this evening for Liverpool with 111 cattle, 580 sheep, 70 pigs, 20 carcases, and 556 bags of oats. The Countess has only recently resumed her duties, after having been completely overhauled and renovated in Glasgow. She now looks really very smart." The Countess of Galloway must be an extraordinary specimen of the British nobility. A press who could leave her pier (or peer,) taking with her the above mentioned quantity of sheep, pigs and cattle, must be a remarkably strong bodied, as well as strong minded female, with an eye to the main chance. Further on we read that the "Countess" intends to ply regularly between the two ports.

THE SWEET SMALL COURTESIES.—I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasant to others is to show them attention. The whole world is like the miller at Mansfield, who cared for nobody—no, not he, because nobody cared for him. And the whole world serves you so, if you give him the same cause. Let every one, therefore, see that you do care for them, by showing them the small courtesies in which there is no parade, whose voice is still to please, and which manifests themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little acts of attention, giving others the preference in every little enjoyment at the table, in the field, walking, sitting or standing.

To ridicule old age is to pour cold water in the bed where you may yet sleep.

The only good you will get out of this world is the good you do in it.

Why talk about not sleeping a wink, when people in their sleep never wink?

NEW YORK AND CANADA.

There is no part of the Continent superior to Western Canada as an agricultural country. This is abundantly borne out by statistics. These prove not only our Western lands to be unexcelled in fertility, but that our system of husbandry is of the most satisfactory kind. We have no later Canadian statistics than those of the census of 1860, but even these—and we have made great progress since then—compare favorably with any of the adjoining American States. Take New York the computer. Peel County—regarded as one of the best agricultural districts in the Union, and not regards climate, occupies pretty much the same latitude as the Western Province. Its average agricultural production for the year 1860—the nearest year after ours many values based yet in many particulars on comparatively value the land.—The following are the principal agricultural returns of each country—States of Canada, it should be remembered, being for the year 1861, and those of New York for 1855:—

	C. W.	N. Y.
Population	1,396,091	4,361,254
Acres improved land	6,041,616	14,228,710
Acres unimproved	1,949,136	10,414,536
Cash value of farms	$180,000,000	423,991,331
Value of implements	$ 6,000,000	21,184,378
Acres of fall wheat	1,111,111	2,494,894
Bushels do	14,747,445	8,433,328
Acres spring wheat	1,111,111	164,990
Bushels do	12,000,000	
Acres of barley	111,111	149,036
Bushels do	2,000,000	3,075,170
Acres of rye	111,111	233,119
Bushels do	973,181	2,578,436
Acres peas	600,000	64,491
Bushels do	9,661,000	1,540,817
Acres oats	670,331	1,109,565
Bushels do	24,330,874	19,052,633
Acres corn	79,918	632,385
Bushels do	2,000,000	17,943,898
Acres potatoes	187,200	235,073
Bushels do	15,500,000	23,237,702
Acres turnips	75,000	8,124
Bushel do	18,700,950	1,287,388

The contest between New York State and Canada, as afforded by these statistics, is very favorable to us. With far less population, less improved land, and less value of implements, our farmers turn out far more fall wheat, spring wheat, peas, oats, turnips, &c. Of Indian corn, rye and potatoes, the New Yorkers rather take the lead, and they are also set down as doing so in barley to the above table. But the barley has had an immense increase in Upper Canada since 1851, and we have little doubt that our next census will show that we now raise more barley than New York does. As to quality, it is freely admitted by the Americans themselves that we raise the best barley to be had on the continent. The higher price paid for our barley fully attest this fact.

One of the most gratifying features of the above comparison, is the fact that our lands yield more per acre than those of New York state. Of fall wheat New York sowed within some 25,000 acres of the breadth sown in Canada West, but we reaped over 2,000,000 bushels more than they did. The average quantity of oats raised by us in 1861 was fully more than 31 bushels per acre—but New York only averaged 17 bushels per acre! As will be seen by reference to the table, New York reaped 19,053,198 bushels of oats from 1,109,565 acres sown, whilst our Western farmers, from 678,337 acres, took off no less than 21,220,874 bushels! This fact, of itself, speaks volumes for the fertility of Canadian soil. The small quantity of turnips raised in New York appears singular—our returns being 18,206,950 bushels as against 1,287,388. Taking the returns all in all, they and cause pretty clearly that our farmers have nothing to envy in the Empire State, and that either as regards excellent soil or good farming, we can compare favorably with our neighbors.—*Trade Review.*

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' MOTHER.—"Twelve or fifteen years ago," says ex-Governor Briggs, "I left Washington three or four weeks in the spring. While at home, I possessed myself of the letters of Mr. Adams' mother, and read them with exceeding interest. I remember an expression in one of the letters addressed to her son while yet a boy of twelve years of age in Europe. Said she;

"I would rather see you laid in your grave than you should grow up a profane and graceless boy."

After returning to Washington, I went over and said to Mr. Adams:—

"I have found out who made you."

"What do you mean?" said he.

I replied:

"I have been reading the letters of your mother."

If I had spoken that dear name to some little boy who had been for weeks away from his dear mother, his eyes could not have flashed more brightly, or his face glowed more quickly, than did the eyes and face of that venerable man, when I pronounced the name of his mother. He stood up in his peculiar manner, and emphatically said:—

"Yes, Mr. Briggs, all that is good in me I owe to my mother."

O, what a testimony was that from this venerable man to his mother, who had, in his remembrance, all the stages of his manhood. "All that is good in me I owe to my mother!"

Mothers, think of this when your brighteyed little boy is about. Mothers make the first impression upon their children, and these are last to be effaced."—*Myrtle.*

An amusing incident occurred recently at a Sunday School. The subject was the history of Sampson, and the question, "What foolish thing did Sampson once do?" Expectation was on the tiptoe to ascertain his particular weakness when from a seat came the reply, given with solemn preciseness and irresistible lugubrious accent, "He went down among the Philistines and got a wife."

A man in Brooklyn advertises; "Wanted a boarding-place, where the terms are not moderate and where none of the comforts of a home are guaranteed. A pious family not preferred."

Is Fenianism a Present Danger?

The effect of the recent outrage in Ireland, opinionated and successful though they have been, has been to quicken into a more busy and lively existence the brotherhood who find shelter and encouragement beneath the wing of the "Bird of Freedom." The excessive calm which the air has been full for some time, are gradually becoming more circumstantial in their nature, and very positive statements are made as to the saying, and doings of the group centre; but so far, to the best of our knowledge, and from all the information direct and indirect, which has come to us, the avowedly contemplated attack upon these Provinces will not take place for some time to come. The arrangements are as yet immature; money and men are ably praying for the Fenian treasury is low, and the facilities of the invaders are conspicuously unfurnished and ammunition are not yet provided in sufficient measure, and, in fact, should the attack be made now, it would be a more miserable fiasco than its predecessor of last June. And we have another temporary defence of an almost insurmountable character in the state of the country itself during the spring thaws which have now set in; so that we may, while not suffering ourselves to be lulled into a state of security which would leave us open to surprise, permit ourselves to feel sufficiently secure to go on with our ordinary avocations unroubled by harrassing fears.

That another attempt to invade Canada will be made during the course of the present year is possible, but that it will miserably fail is certain. Whether the attempt be made earlier or later will depend somewhat on Fenian finances, or the ability of Roberts and his colleagues to draw contributions from the already impoverished pockets of their dupes; but as they are doubtless aware of the danger involved in delay, they will endeavour to hurry matters and be prepared to pay us a visit by the end of May or beginning of June. If they mean to come at all, the sooner they make their appearance the better it will be for Canada, in putting an end to a state of suspense that at times becomes positive y painful to very many. "Coming events cast their shadows before," but many times these shadows are exaggerated caricatures of the events they prognosticate, and the actual evil of a Fenian invasion promptly grappled with would soon be overcome, and be found to be much less dreadful in its consequences than uncertainly had portrayed it.

Probably there will be bloodshed, but will not every man, who is a man, be willing to shed his blood in ridding the soil of his country of the lawless wretches who will be found fighting beneath the green standard—fighting emblem of verdancy—of the Irish Republic. Will not every man fight for his country, for his family, for himself, till not a living man of the invading mob be left to tell the tale, and until it has been made plain to all the world that the road to Ireland, *via* Canada, is a long, long journey, and not to be accomplished by any man in his lifetime.

Let our government then be watchful and vigilant; let our military as hordes have their troops, legulars, volunteers and militia, ready to meet the foe at any moment; and then let necessary and unmanly fears be laid aside. Let us make up our minds not to be troubled by every baseless report and lying rumour that comes on the wind, to give no credence to stories fabricated to create a sensation, but to go quickly on until the signs of approaching danger are very much more apparent than they are at, present.—*Trade Review.*

BISHOP LYNCH'S MARRIAGE CARE.—A correspondent of the *Leader* referring to the fact that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto lately married a couple without license or the proclamation of banns, by an alleged power vested in himself, says that she has it also, on undoubted authority, that marriages are of very frequent occurrence in Romish churches throughout Canada West where the banns are only published once, instead of "three times on separate Sundays." This is done by means of a "dispensation," for which a charge is made. The correspondent concludes by pertinently asking if Bishop Lynch can marry without license or banns by virtue of some power inherent in himself, why cannot the Bishops of Toronto, Niagara, Hurun, and Ontario, do the same? And again, if it be legal for the Church of Rome to marry by one calling of banns, "dispensing" with two, why may not other denominations do likewise. The case in question is a grave one, and the questions are pointed and of serious nature. It is not probable that by unauthorized claims of an "inherent power" to override the laws of the land, Roman Catholic Bishops, such as Lynch, have in many cases been consenting parties to unlawful marriages.—*Witness.*

STATE OF EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.—A letter in the *Times* gives the following facts:—The present condition of education in Great Britain may be thus stated:—One-half of the children of the working classes between three and 13 years of age, are under no scholastic education at all; and of the other half it cannot be truely said that under our present system they will ever be half educated. The returns of the Manchester and Salford Education Aid Association have established the fact that, of one hundred and four thousand children between the ages of three and thirteen in those towns last year, there were no fewer than 49,000 children whose names were not even "on the books" of any school. This fearful statement finds an echo in that put forth last year by the London Diocesan Board of Education; viz., that in the Diocese of London additional means of education were wanting for from 155,000 to 200,000 children.

ATTEMPTING SUICIDE AT WINDSOR.—On Wednesday afternoon a colored woman named Maria Johnson, resident in Windsor, attempted to commit suicide by drowning herself, but fortunately her avocation was so expensive as to prevent her completing her design. There was recently been a revival of religion among the colored population of that town, and she became so excited on the subject of religion as to become deranged. She stated to several persons that she intended to die and go to Heaven, and while in a state of derangement the attempted self-destruction. She jumped into the river from the dock at the coal yard, a short distance below the ferry dock. In jumping, her clothes spread out so as to catch a volume of air sufficient to keep her from going to the bottom of the river. She made several attempts to roll over and sink, but found it impossible, and was soon rescued by several men who hastened to her assistance.

A warrant has been issued under the Royal Sign Manual, under which the decoration of the Victoria Cross may be conferred on persons serving in the land forces in any of the colonies. This honour has been hitherto confined to the regular troops, but deeds of gallantry by our militia or volunteers will now gain it to them also.

SPRING MEDICINE.

Sporting Goods, Guns, Rifles, Powder and Shot, always on hand.

Isaac's Pianos, Sorby's and Spear and Jackson's Hand Saws, Beach Axes, Washita Oil Stones and Slips. A full assortment of Carriage Bolts, Square and Hexagon Nutts, Manilla Rope from 3 to 4½ inches.

Sign of the CROSS CUT SAW.

11-tf George Street, Peterborough.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper—Graham & Stratton.
Ayres' Patent Tire Upsetting Machine.
Wall Papers—Graham & Stratton.
Glasgow Warehouse—John Erskine.
Public meeting—Robert Hogan.
Morgans Hotel—R. Morgan.
Agent Wanted—A. B. Kidd.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—James Hall.
Adjourned Sessions—C. A. Weller.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1867.

Col. Haultain has declined to become a candidate at the approaching election.

In our last issue we referred to this subject; but at that time we had not received the information so as to positively declare it. At a meeting of that gentleman's friends, on Saturday last, he made known his intention not to be a candidate in the approaching election. This is to be regretted, for had the Col. allowed himself to be put in nomination, there is not the slightest doubt in our mind but that he could be elected by a large majority. He, however, for reasons, of which he is certainly the best judge, declines, and now it becomes a duty to select another to take his place.

There is little doubt but that the elections will take place about the month of June, as at that time the period of the present parliament will be completed, and in consequence of the shortness of the time there is no time to be lost. Some of our best men decline to undergo the annoyances and cost of an election; they prefer their ease and comfort at home to the bustle of meetings and speeches, and we cannot wonder at their decision.—There is another evil that yet remains, and which few are willing to meet, and that is the cost of an election. It is true that we often hear people say that they do not see why there should be any serious cost, and certainly if society was as it should be, the cost of an election would be a mere trifle.—Heretofore, and even yet, the qualities of a candidate are measured by the length of his purse and his willingness to spend its contents. Even within a few days we have heard it said "He has money and will spend it." Let the electors consider the full meaning of this expression, and see is it calculated to heap any honor on them. Is it not a disgrace to a free, civilized, and we will add a professedly christianized people, to have it said that money is required—for what? To buy and sell the free and independent electors of the freest people under the sun, and yet so it is. We trust, however, that there is honesty and independence enough in this county to contemptuously spurn the man who asks their support because he has money and will spend it. The desire of the people should be to get good men, men of integrity, men to whom they can commit their affairs with confidence, men who desire to aid in establishing the Dominion of Canada on a healthy and solid basis, and men who cannot be bought like sheep in the market. Of this one thing we may feel confident: the man who dares to buy another is salable himself, as few men will spend their money unless under expectation of getting their own with usury. We say to the people, look out among you men of "Honest repute," select and send them, and let it be without cost to those you do send. Then will you find that honest men will come forward, while now they hold back rather than gain their seats by wrong means. We hear it said over and anon—how few men we have in whom we have confidence that are able and willing to come out. But is it not because of this very evil? Electors require to be paid; they must get pay for their team, or time, or influence; otherwise they will do nothing. Just after last election, the current talk was that $200 more would have turned the scale the other way, that in these two hundred dollars would have brought out thirty or forty more voters, thus reckoning at the rate of five to six dollars a head; just the price of a sheep. In a late election in a neighboring county, $50 it was said would have put in a certain candidate. In this case they must have valued their man at a low rate when even $50 could not be raised for him; he must have been miserably poor or the votes must have been almost worthless; whichever way we look at it, it is preposterous, and is a lasting curse and shame. Let the electors choose their candidates and then put them in by every man, of his own free will, going and recording his vote for the right man. Let the man who offers a bribe be exposed and punished, and soon will we find that "honest men" can be easily persuaded to undertake the cost of an election, for their will be almost no cost.

THE SUN BURST.

The name of a flag carried on St. Patrick's Day in Ottawa, is causing a sensation. It is said to be the flag that the Fenians have adopted as their standard, and consequently that it is the emblem of disloyalty and should not be tolerated. A numerously signed petition to the Mayor, requests that steps be taken to discover in whose possession it is to be, if to screen the holders of Fenianism.—Correspondents of the *Citizen* assert that it is the flag of Erin, the Standard of Ireland, and was carried at the battle of Clontarf by the troops of Brian Boru and consequently is not Fenian. The matter in dispute is to be referred to higher quarters. The Mayor of Ottawa is about to ask the government what course to pursue. Erin my country and her flag!

Public Meeting in Otonabee.

We learn that a public meeting will be held at Keene, on the 6th of April, for the purpose of getting an expression of opinion on political matters, in view of the approaching elections.

A MEETING

Of a few friends of Col. Haultain was convened in his office on Saturday last, three o'clock. Mr. Kingan was called to the and Mr. Stratton to act as Secretary.

[illegible] in the [illegible] Meeting [illegible] meeting is [illegible] are being [illegible] convened. In fact [illegible] to engross the attention of public [illegible] generally. Warm contests may be expected in the coming elections, but there can be no fear but that the result will be favorable to liberal and progressive principles. The greatest activity prevails throughout the whole West, and [illegible] [illegible] that will be sent to the Legislature of Ontario and of Canada.

FRANK LESLIE'S [illegible] for April has been received. It is an excellent number; its plates are the latest fashions and will be fully appreciated by lovers of fashion. The reading [illegible] attractive as usual.

MESSRS. GRIT and LANGE-in left England, on their return to Canada, by the Cunard steamer, on the 9th inst.; and Messrs. McDonnell, Rowland, and McDougall were to leave on the 23rd. It is understood that immediately after the passage of the Confederation Bill, it will be sanctioned by Royal Commission.

In the army estimates the sum of £434,604 sterling was taken up for military purposes in Canada and British Columbia; £218,518 for Nova Scotia; £21,044 for Newfoundland; and £167,619 for Bermuda, in all over £1,000,000.

Mr. Jones of North Leeds, is in the field to represent that Riding in the Commons.—A requisition, signed by magistrates and 350 electors, invites Mr. Ogle R. Gowan to become a candidate for the Local Parliament in the same Riding.

EAST DURHAM.—The preliminary meeting of Liberals, announced in our last, was held on Saturday, the 16th instant, and quite a number of farmers and others were in attendance, notwithstanding the shortness of the notice given of the meeting. A general desire was expressed by the gentlemen present in favor of united and concerted action, and after some considerable discussion, the meeting decided to adjourn and call a public meeting on Saturday the 30th instant, when we may expect a large attendance.—*Guide.*

LONDON, March 24.—The Government has published the correspondence between the English and French Cabinets in regard to the illegal extradition from Canada of the French forger Lamirande, and the subsequent demand made by England for his surrender.

DUBLIN, March 24.—The trial of Fenians prisoners will commence April 9th in this city.

QUEENSTOWN, March 24.—The Cunard steamship *Asia*, from Boston on the 12th, touched here this morning, and sailed for Liverpool. The extra Cunard steamship *Aleppo*, from New York, March 13, also arrived to-day, and sailed for Liverpool.

COUNCIL OF BURLEIGH.

The Council of the Municipality of the united Townships of Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff, Monmouth, Harcourt and Bruton met on Friday, 15th Inst.

Present—the Reeve, Messrs. Castiday, Stone and Spott.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from Dr. Poole, requesting the Council to purchase a copie of his copies of "The Early Settlement of the Town and County of Peterborough."

A petition was read from B. Dunn and others, praying for assistance to open the boundary line and concession line, 7 and 8 in Chandos.

Proposed by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Castiday,—That the petition of B. Dunn and others for the improvement of boundary line and concession line, 7 and 8 in Chandos, be deferred to some future meeting.

The Reeve reported the sureties tendered by Mr. P. Lousley as quite satisfactory and bond laid on the table executed by Mr. Lousley and his sureties.

Moved by Mr. Castiday, seconded by Mr. Scott,—That Mr. P. Lousley's bond be accepted, and that Mr. T. Stuart be required to hand over to the said P. Lousley, Treasurer, all moneys, books, letters, vouchers, papers or any other documents held or received by him as Treasurer of this Municipality, and that the Clerk be instructed to write him and enclose a copy of this resolution.

Moved by Mr. Stone, seconded by Mr. Scott,—That an order be issued in favor of Mr. T. Stuart, Treasurer, for the sum of $14.98, balance of salary.

The Clerk reported the receipt of a letter from A. Crooks, Esq, Solicitor to the Canadian Land and Emigration Company, applying for certain information, which letter, on advice of the Reeve, was transmitted to Messrs. Weller & Hatton.

Moved by Mr. Castiday, seconded by Mr. Scott,—That the Clerk be instructed to order one dozen copies of Dr. Poole's history of the Town and County of Peterboro.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Castiday,—That Mr. E. S. Hall be appointed Assessor and Collector for the current year.

Moved by Mr. Stone, seconded by Mr. Castiday,—That the By-law of appointments to office be read a first time.

Moved by Mr. Castiday, seconded by Mr. Stone,—That the Council go into committee on the second reading of the By-law of appointments to office.

Mr. Stone in the chair.

By-law read in Committee and reported without amendment.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Stone,—That the By-law of appointments to office be now read a third time and finally passed and the seal attached.

Moved by Mr. Castiday, seconded by Mr. Stone,—That the By-law forming a new statute labor division in this Municipality be read a first time.

Moved by Mr. Spott, seconded by Mr. Stone,—That the Council go into Committee on the second reading of the By-law forming a new statute labor division in this Municipality.

By-law read in Committee and reported without amendment.

Moved by Mr. Stone, seconded by Mr. Castiday,—That the By-law forming a new statute labor division be read a third time and finally passed and the seal attached.

Moved by Mr. Castiday, seconded by Mr. Stone,—That the Auditors Report be accepted and that the Clerk be instructed to prepare an abstract of same for publication.

Moved by Mr. Stone, seconded by Mr. Scott,—That an order be issued in favor of Mr. T. Stuart, Treasurer, for the sum of $14.98, balance of salary.

Something may soon be done to settle the valuable lands between Canada and the Rocky Mountains, the means of communication would follow when the desire could be effected and the dominion of Canada extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Americans are beginning to open their eyes to the true character of their Fenian subjects. St. Patrick's day in New York has had a happy effect upon their minds, when they had to call out their police in force to keep the patriots in check. We wish them more of it, until the scales fall off entirely. The *Times* says:—

"Not only ought it to be understood that we are not at war with England, and, that being the case, cannot allow armed attacks upon our neighbors by Fenians, but that the American people ought not to be compelled to foot the bill more than once. When the last raid took place it was a dismal failure, but it was expensive to our people, who have burdens enough of their own already.—When Gen. Meade franked home and fed the 'Army of the Irish Republic' last year, he did not suppose that the process was to be repeated every year, or probably he would not have been so generous. The Fenians have no right to cause the expenditure of public money in the way it is spent. Let the farce come to an end, and if a few troublesome spirits choose to foment trouble, let them be notified that we are tired of them ourselves. If America is to be ruled by Fenians let us know it; but so long as America is ruled either by native or adopted Americans, let her not be plagued and plundered by unauthorized and illegal schemes of foreign invasion from our shores or across our borders."

Public Meeting.

We invite the attention of our readers in reference to a meeting on Saturday, the 6th of April, and as it is desirable that there be a large meeting, let the friends be as active as possible in making it known to others. At the last meeting only one gentleman from South Monaghan was present. We trust that this will not be the case on Saturday next. The people there are equally interested with us and should come forward and have a voice in the matter.

A submarine mountain 3000 feet high was discovered while making the soundings between Cuba and Florida for the new cable.

EDWARD S. HALL, T. C.

Terrible Tragedy in Italy.

The London *Times* correspondent, at Naples, writes, Feb. 23rd:—

"One of the saddest disasters we have [illegible] since 1848, when the Duke of Taurisano [illegible] Ferdinand [illegible] numbers of the aristocracy, civil and military, were soon hurrying to the spot. From Mergellina the beautiful district of Posilippo is studded with charming villas.

"The powder magazine was in a deep hollow, underneath the villa, and high above it across the gap is a vineyard.—Barrels before had been carried up there—[illegible] Four of men, two of whom were soldiers, one of the marines, and the other of the Royal Second Regiment; and a woman's head lay covered over in a basket. A man, half frantic, was running about in search of his wife and three children, while a poor woman with an infant at her breast sat weeping for her husband, and rocking herself to and fro. The intensity of unavailing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A rather delight. Superior to eau de Cologne, and is used in the finer and purest, of Ladies' Handkerchiefs, after each and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. Its fragrance is derived from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with astringent and aromatic. It is sold by all druggists, at 25 cts. in large bottles, and by Demas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jas. M——r Esquire, P——ham Village said; they were dying "every time." If he felt "out-lay" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt restless at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if his blood required, was weak, languid or in any way oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins right side down.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" " " " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" " " " I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

" " " " I had lost all appetite—was so weak and emaciated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. " " The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

" " " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 284 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, and school house among civilized nations. Some imitators try to scare us by fear our name and style as theirs are, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over A Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took Mild from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Spavins, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,

Foreman for Ames, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. HEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and painters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and delicate appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor ever twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

New Advertisements.

ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

AN adjourned sitting of Quarter Sessions will be held on THURSDAY, FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1867, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

C. A. WELLER,
Clerk of the Peace.

Peterboro', March 27, 1867.

MORGAN'S HOTEL,

ASHBURNHAM,
Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the travelling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attached, and every other accommodation of a first class hotel.

R. MORGAN.

Ashburnham, March 27, 1867. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed at the suit of Thomas Brewburn, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of David O'Brien and Patrie O'Brien, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of JULY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Lots Nos 8 and 9, west of Rigau Street in the village of Lakefield, comprised of one-third of an acre each; also Lot No. 2, east of George Street and north of Hunter street, in the town of Peterborough.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', March 27, 1867. 13

Public Meeting

IN pursuance of a resolution passed at a preliminary meeting, held on Saturday last, there will be a Public Meeting in Peterborough, on **SATURDAY, the SIXTH day of APRIL,** at the hour of two o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering what is best to be done in view of the approaching election.

All those desirous of seeing Liberal members to represent the West Riding of this County in the Federal and Local Legislatures are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBERT KINGAN,
Chairman.

JAS. STRATTON,
Secretary.

Peterboro, March 27, 1867.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER FOR SALE.

THESE PAPERS are complete and in good order, having been kept clean with the intention of having them bound. They commence November 19, 1859, at the time of John Brown's Raid or Ferry notoriety, and end on April 30th, 1862.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers.

Peterboro', March, 1867.

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE which is required in every house.

Apply at A. B. Knox's Commission Office, Hopkin's Block, Peterborough.

Peterboro', March 27th, 1867. 13-2in

AYRES' PATENT TIRE UPSETTING MACHINE!

THIS MACHINE was awarded an EXTRA PRIZE at the last Provincial Exhibition. It is useful, easily managed and durable. By this Machine the Tire while being upset is held in position by self-acting dogs, which let go as readily as they take hold.

Every Blacksmith, Waggon, or Carriage maker should have one for the following reasons.

1st. One man can upset a tire in one-third of the time it takes two men to cut and weld one.

2nd. By cutting and welding the tire is weakened, whereas by this process it is rendered stronger and more durable than before.

3rd. In setting tires the lap will sometimes slip, or in taking a second heat be reduced and weakened; whereas by simply returning it to the machine it may be upset to the proper size and strength.

4th. Persons wanting work done will go to the shop where this machine is in use, as there the best satisfaction can be given

☞ The Machine is warranted to upset a tire 2½ inches by ¼ inches.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We, the undersigned, have tried one of Ayres' Tire Upsetting Machines, and find it to be very handy and useful, and fully as good as is represented above.

Carriage Makers—Tobias Fitzgerald, John Doherty, Wm Metherall, James McWilliams, John Douglass, Minaker & Thayer, Wm Keighley, Flynn & Redmond, Patrick Galvin, Wm. Yelland.

Blacksmiths—John Moffat, John Kennedy, John English.

These Machines are now manufactured at Peterboro' by Mr. Wm. Hamilton and Mr John Whyte, and at Hamilton by Messrs. John Thomas & Co.

PRICE $15 EACH.

Peterboro', March 20th, 1867. 13-4in

Axe Factory to Let!

IN THE VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM, with Machinery and Tools complete, including Trip Hammer, Grinding and Polishing Machinery, &c.

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, March 20, 1867. 12-4in

NEW DICTIONARIES.

WORCESTER'S Comprehensive and Academic Dictionaries. Also Walker and Webster's English Pronouncing Dictionary, by Dr. Longshore, with key.

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterboro', March, 1867.

R. S. HOWELL,

FORWARDER,

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

11 PORT HOPE.

DONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

PICTON, C W, 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the Skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Kempt's, W. Coulter's, Ormond & Gilmour's and W. Ball's Drug Stores.

Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 11-1y.

SKATERS AND PEDESTRIANS!

A LARGE LOT OF

WALKING STICKS,

At 25 Cents each,

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

MORTGAGES

PARTIES having a few first-class Mortgages of not less than $400, or more than $2,000 to dispose of, will find an opportunity of doing so, on application to the undersigned.

G. F. ORDE.

Peterboro', February 20, 1867. 8

Diaries for 1867

Just Received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, December 6, 1866.

CONCERTINA!

A FINE ASSORTMENT AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro', February, 1867.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS' READY-RECKONER,

In Dollars and Cents.

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 6th, 1867.

GOOD WORDS.—Bound vols. for 1866, received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterborough, March 13, 1867.

SABBATH and DAY SCHOOL BELLS, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterborough, March 13, 1867.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE!

Now Received,

NEW SPRING GOODS,

In Prints, Shirtings, Dress Goods, Bonnet Borders, Ribbons, Trimmings, Braids and Fancy Haberdashery, Hoop Skirts, &c. &c.

In about a week the stock will be found well assorted in all departments.

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterborough, March 27, 1867. 13

WALL PAPERS!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

have just received, direct from the Manufacturer,

10,000 ROLLS OF WALL PAPERS,

Ceiling and Fancy Decorations,

BORDERINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WINDOW BLIND SHADES—a variety.

Peterborough, March, 1867.

FASHION.

SPRING, 1867.

THE subscriber has arranged for weekly shipments by Steamships, from London and Paris, until first of May, of the Latest Fashion of Bonnets and Millinery Goods, and respectfully requests his customers to await arrival of same.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 12

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!

NEW IMPORTING STORE.

E. LAWDER & CO.

HAVE just opened out a large and varied stock of NEW DRY GOODS, NEW READY-MADE CLOTHING, NEW BOOTS and SHOES, which they will sell at nearly half the regular Town Price.

A BANKRUPT STOCK OF $30,000,

Will be offered in connection with our regular Stock, bought at 11s 3d in the £.

WE CAN AND WILL OFFER BARGAINS.

CLOSE CASH BUYERS LOOK IN,

As we will clear out many lines of

WINTER CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, AND CLOTHS

At a fearful reduction, to make room for our new SPRING STOCK, now on route from England, bought for Cash to form the Manufactures.

This is no humbug selling off, but real bona fide sale, and great bargains will be offered.

☞ Remember the Store, in Scott & McDonald's Old Stand, Scott's Buildings, No. 2 Market Block, George Street, Peterborough.

E. LAWDER & Co.

Peterborough, February 27th, 1867. 9-4in

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL WHITE,

BEGS to intimate that he has REMOVED from his OLD STAND to one of those handsome new stores in

DIXON'S BLOCK, NEXT TO A. WILLIAMS',

GEORGE STREET,

Where will be found the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

IN PETERBOROUGH,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER!

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM. ☜

P. S.—Country Shoemakers will find it to their advantage to call and Examine the stock of LEATHER and FINDINGS, which will be found well assorted.

Peterborough, February, 1867. 7 tf.

THE MARKET TEA AND GENERAL

GROCERY & CROCKERY STORE,

WM. H. PAULL,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity that he has just opened a general TEA and GROCERY Establishment,

ON SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO',

Formerly the Telegraph and Express Office, where there will always be kept the very best Groceries of every description, and sold at the lowest price possible for CASH. They consist of

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Cigars, Fruit, Fish, Pork, Coal Oil, Soap, Candles, Butter, Salt, Tubs, Pails, Bed Cord, and all kinds of

SPICES, CROCKERY, &c., &c.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

W. H. P. hopes by paying particular attention to business and always keeping the very best articles to meet with a share of public support. He also respectfully begs to say that he will open a REFRESHMENT ROOM behind the Store, where he will supply a first class DINNER or TEA at the lowest reasonable charge.

☞ Please remember the sign of the MARKET TEA AND GROCERY STORE, seen from the Market House and Simcoe Street. Should be happy to receive a call to examine the quality of the Goods and Prices.

Peterborough, 20th February, 1867. 8-tf.

CONSOLIDATED STATUTES.

WANTED.

ANY person having one or two copies of the Consolidated Statutes of CANADA, and also of UPPER CANADA, will find a purchaser by applying to the undersigned, stating price.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Booksellers, &c.
Peterboro' C. W.

Peterboro', February 4th, 1867. 6

TENDERS WANTED

FOR THE BUILDING OF SCOWS at Keene. All the material to be furnished by the subscribers.

Specifications can be seen at Captain Rutherford's office, Ashburnham, or with the subscribers, at Keene.

GUNN & POE.

Keene, February 20th, 1867. 8-tf

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land in the Township of Douro, No. 27 in the 7th concession. Good buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are nine acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if desired

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM,
Proprietor.

Allandale Mills, March 11, 1867. 11-3*

REV. DR. ORMISTON.

PORTRAITS of the Rev. Dr. Ormiston by Sandby, Mr. Burns's Gallery, also at the studios of Mr. Burnside, Messrs. Graham & Stratton, Mr. Gardiner, Messrs. Jones & Son, E. Conant, Nicholls & Hall, and W. Thomson.

Price 25 cents.

Peterborough, 14th February, 1867.

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Are now appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1866.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling, gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', March 6th, 1867.

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors.

A POLICY for $1,000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24 70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, with the sum assured; at after 10 years, one-half are returned; after 15 years, three-fourths; after 21, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary,* MONTREAL.

W. CLUXTON, *Agent,* Peterborough

February 20, 1867. 8

The Home Insurance Company

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
General Manager.

J. A. HALL,
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

JAMES SHERIDAN.

HAVING received full certificates from A. & S. Nordheimer to tune and repair Piano Fortes and all other kinds of Musical instruments, would respectfully inform the citizens of Peterborough, that in connection therewith a large and well selected stock of Sheet Music will be kept constantly on hand at Menzies' Book Store, where orders will be received for Piano Forte Tuning, Regulating and Repairing.

Pianos for hire. Melodeons and all kinds of Musical Instruments supplied to order.

Peterborough, February 6th, 1867. 6

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 19th, 1867. 8

TO LUMBERMEN AND Commission Merchants!

FOR SALE, a New York State BEALER PRESS, for pressing Hay, Hops, Wool, &c. A team of horses and two men will turn out 400 lbs. of Hay in ten minutes. A bale is 3 feet 10 inches long, 22 inches wide, and the same in depth. In perfect order and to be sold cheap for cash, or would trade for lumber or cattle.

Address
NICHOLAS GRANGEWH.

Cobourg, February 11, 1867. 7-4t

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

---

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 49

BOARDING.

MRS. BLACKSTOCK can accommodate two or three gentlemen with BOARD. Four doors South of the Bank of Montreal.

Peterborough, Nov. 21st, 1866. 47-6*

Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock

INSURANCE AGENCY.

OFFICE—OVER TODD'S BLOCK, SHOP, KING STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited, OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Chief Offices—7, Waterloo Place, London; and 77 King Street, Manchester.

CLAIMS PAYABLE—Thomas Hibbert, Esq., M.P. MANAGING DIRECTOR—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A. SECRETARY—Charles Harding, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

G. GOLDSMITH KERBY, Esq., Managing Director, Albert Fire and Marine Insurance Co., at the annual meeting held on the 19th April, 1866, said—"An agreement for amalgamating had been entered into between that and the Western Insurance Company. By the amalgamation, they (the Albert) got just what they required—CAPITAL and INFLUENCE." See Post Magazine of 28th April.

HEAD OFFICE, R. N. A.—ONTARIO HALL, Church Street, Toronto.

This Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PROVINCES, at rates as low as the nature of the risk, the real security of the company, and of the insured, will permit.

LOSSES promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterborough. | SCOTT & DeGRASSI, Managers, R. N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. COOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. P. STARKEY, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer

JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT PURDY, Esq., Omemee; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, Honorary Directors.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Buildings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. BRRET,

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY. OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, on moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y.

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., President. JOHN FERRIE, Esq., Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE terms and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of other Companies, and the rates which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

Agent County of Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

N. Y. Accidental Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.

MANAGER CANADA BRANCH,—A. R. BETHUNE, Montreal.

THIS Company is prepared to issue Policies at lower rates than any other Company in Canada.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

Phœnix Life Insurance Company.

ASSETS, $1,200,000. - DIVIDEND, Jan'y, 1866, 50 per cent.

A. R. BETHUNE, MANAGER CANADIAN BRANCH, Montreal.

Will issue policies at lower rates than any Company represented in Town

Agent in Peterborough, - - - - - - - - - R. W. ERRETT.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK.

Peterborough, January 22nd, 1867, 4

General Insurance Agency,

GEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

19 and 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $12,500,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

The success which has attended the Company's operations has been such as fully to realise the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, who have resolved to extend the business more widely, and now offer to the Canadian public PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large Subscribed Capital, and Invested Funds.

Prompt Settlement of Claims—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, tending to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.

Claims paid one month after proof of death. And other advantages, which may be seen in the Company's Prospectus.

Chief Office for Canada,—385 and 387, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*

FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE,—104 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Directors—Chairman, William Workman, Esq., President City Bank. John Redpath, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal; S. H. Lonsdale, Esq., Cashier "La Banque du Peuple"; Alexander M. Delisle, Esq. Barrister—The City Bank

☞ Particular attention paid to the Insurance of Dwellings and Household Furniture. Also, to insuring Farm property for one, two or three years. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions, and at rates lower than most Companies.

Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.

THE Edinburgh Life Assurance Company offers to the public the advantages of a Canadian as well as a British Company. They have invested a large amount of money on securities in this country, and the Toronto Local Board have full power, by an Imperial Statute, to take risks, make investments, and settle claims in Canada without reference to the Head Office, Edinburgh. Some of the old Policies in the Company, which became claims during the past year, were settled by payment of amounts double of those originally insured, in consequence of the large bonuses that accrued on the Policies.

Every information that intending Assurers may require can be obtained on application to GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accident causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $500,000, with surplus of $200,000.

OLDEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA!!

Up to Sept. 1866, over seventy Thousand Policies had been issued by the Travellers of Hartford, and upwards of THREE THOUSAND LOSSES PAID.

☞ General Accident Policies written by the Company's Agents, without delay. No medical examination required. Life Policies, or combined Life-and Accident Policies, are all written at the Home Office.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.

Terms for Assurance business more favorable than those of British or Foreign Offices.

Medical Adviser, Dr. ELSCAID. Agent at Peterboro, GEO. A. COX

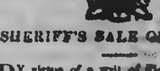
SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, at the suit of Peter McCallum and Peter McCallum, the younger, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of George G. Powell, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of MAY, 1867 at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, and each and every of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of the South half of Lot No. 1, East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, containing by admeasurement seven acres, two roods and twenty-six perches, be the same more or less, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at the Northern limit of Smith street, in the figure of Peterborough, Easterly junction thereof with the Communication Road aforesaid; thence South seventy-four degrees, West five chains seventy-four links along the Northern limit of Smith Street to the land deeded to one James Harvey; thence North fourteen degrees twenty minutes, West three chains fifty-three links; thence North thirty degrees forty minutes, West seven chains thirty-one links, to the North-East angle of said land deeded to James Harvey; thence North fifty-nine degrees twenty minutes, East two chains eighty-four links, along the Southern limit of land belonging to Joseph Dixon; thence South seventy degrees, East twelve chains eighty-eight links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, February 20, 1867. 8



SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed at the suit of F. W. Hamilton and J. Hiles Fiber, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of Joseph Bown, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1867 at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant in and to the east half of Lot No. 14 in the 13th concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', January 9th, 1867. 2

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction of the County of Peterboro', for the examination of Teachers, will be held in the

UNION SCHOOL HOUSE,

in the Town of Peterborough, on

THURSDAY, 6th DAY OF JUNE.

Commencing at 10 a.m.

All Certificates issued by this Board during 1865, are required to be renewed at the above meeting.

N. B.—No Teacher is eligible to be examined unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of moral character.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Feb. 17, 1867. 8

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Thursday, 23rd of May, 1867

AT THE O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

Wanted!

OATS,
PEASE,
Barley,
and Rye,

At Scott's Store-house. The Highest Cash Price paid.

D. SUTHERLAND.

February 7, 1867 6

Peterboro' Gymnasium.

GENTLEMEN desiring to become members of the GYMNASIUM CLUB are informed that Tickets of Membership may be procured from Mr George Stathem, at the Hardware Store of Messrs. G. Stathem & Co.

SINGLE TICKETS $6.00 per year in advance. FAMILY TICKET $8.00. Gentlemen residing in the County may procure Tickets at $3.00 each. These Fees include Tuition Fee and all expenses.

R. A. MORROW, *Sec'y.*

February 14th, 1867. 8

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,

George Street, Peterborough.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand a number of new pieces.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 20, 1866.

Poetry.

WASTED TIME.

Night in the dark and silent night,
When the heavy thought of a misspent year,
Within us all deeds come back to sight,
And good deeds rise with a welcome cheer;
Alone with the company of the past,
That comes with the old year's dying chime,
When all come one shadow dark and vast,
The shadow of wasted time.

The chances of happiness cast away,
The opportunities never caught,
The good resolves of every day
Have died in the impotence of thought.
The place we chose and the backward step
In the rugged path we have striven to climb,
Now they furrow the brow and pale the lip,
When we talk with wasted time.

What are we now? what had we been
Had we hearded time as the miser's gold,
Striving our most to win,
Through the moment's blast and the winter's cold;
Shrinking from naught that the world could do;
Fearing naught but the touch of crime;
Laboring, struggling, all seasons through,
And knowing no wasted time?

The years that pass come not again,
The things that die no life renew;
But rise from the rest of his enslaving chain
A golden truth is glimmering through;
That to him who learns from errors past,
And turns away with strength sublime,
And maketh each year outdo the last,
There is no wasted time.

PAT MALONEY'S CAT.

Pat Maloney, better known by the name of Father Pat, on returning from work one evening was met at the gate by Biddy, his better half, in a state of excitement.

'Pat,' said she, 'there's a strange cat in the ca'vin.'

'Cast her out, then; don't be bothersome about the baste.'

'Faix an' I've been strivin' to do that for the matter of tin minits or more but she is beyant my rache, behind the big red chist in the corner. Will yez be after helpin' me throice her out, Pat?'

'To be sure I will; bad luck to the cowardly sky hoo for me house. Show her to me, Biddy, till I make her the respect that's due to a man in his own house—to be skin' possessions without as much as be yer lave—the thafe o' the world!'

Now Pat had a special antipathy to cats, and never let pass an opportunity to kill one. This he resolved to do in the present case, and instantly formed a plan for the purpose. Perceiving but one way of egress for the animal, he says to Biddy:

'Have yez iver a male-bag in the house, me darlint?'

'Died a cow is there, Pat. Yez took it to the mill wid yez, to bring home chips, this mornin'.'

'Faix, an' I did, and there it is yet, thin. And have ye nothing at all at all in the house that will tie up like a bag, Biddy?'

'I rotha'n' I have, Pat; there's me Sunday petticoat—ye can draw the strings close at the top, an' sure it will be better for not lettin' the cat larin' yez.'

'Biddy, darlint; ye're a jewel; just be after bringing it to me at wance.'

Biddy brought the garment, and sure enough it made a good substitute for a bag. Pat declared at a glance that it was 'illigent.' So, holding it close against the edge of the chest, he took a look behind, and saw a pair of eyes glaring at him.

'An' is it there ye are, ye divil? Be out o' that, now bad luck to yez, ye tharin' vagabone. Be-dad, an' ye must love it all with perfict asin—yerself will bate the pigs intirely. Biddy, have yez any hot water?'

'Sure, I've the full of a tay-kittle all a-bilin', Pat.'

'Be afther castin' the matter of a quart this, behind the chist, and we'll see how the bastes mind the like o' that.'

'Hould close this—here goes the steamin' hot water.'

So saying, dash went the water, and out came the animal into Pat's trap.

'Arrah, be the holy poker, I have 'im now, Biddy,' said Pat. 'Is it ame lives ye hav, to-day? Well, now be aisin pa.don for all the tharin' ye've bin doin' in me house, or it is the nine lives will not save ye.' Biddy, seize hoult o' the poker, and what I shoulder the bag, just whack the brights out of the haythen divil intirely.' Pat threw the bundle over his shoulder, and Biddy struck about three blows to the tune of St. Patrick's day in the morning, when she suddenly stopped.

'What smells so quare, Pat? Sure it's taken me brath away the power of it. O, murther Pat, its the devil ye have in the sack!'

'Bate him, thin—bate the bones off.'

'I'm faintin',' said Biddy; 'cast him off ye, Pat.'

'Och, murther, murther! Biddy Maloney what have ye done? Ye're went and murthered a horrible polecat for a harrumless cane cat!'

'Pat, for the love o' God, if ye're convanient to the door, unlose it, for I'm perisht entirely. O, Biddy Maloney, that iver you should lave auld Ireland, to be smothered an' murthered in this way!'

'Fegs, the little villain bates the mischief himself; he's ruined me breeze, and kilt Biddy, an' put me out o' convanience and mesilf. O, the murtherin' baste!'

By the dint of washing, and scouring and airing, and the burial of Biddy's best petticoat under the ground for a space of time, things were at length set to rights again. But not a little recrimination took place between them on the occasion, and neither ever forgot the expulsion from the cabin of Biddy's strange cat.

A BITER BIT.—About lunch-time one day lately, says an Ayrshire paper, a young gentleman entered the shop of a confectioner, and, standing at the counter, with considerable gusto discovered a pretty large tart. He tendered the good woman in charge a shilling to pay for his repast, which she had to take to a neighbouring shop to obtain change. Left alone with the viands, our friend found his appetite return, and he proceeded to help himself to some small, neat-twisted, and very enticing looking ginger-snaps, which lay "convenient." He had demolished twelve of these each being only a bite, when the shopman returned. The youngster pointed to the ashes by way inquiring what was the damage, and was rather surprised by the exclamation—"Gude save us, ye hae no eaten any o' thae snaps!" Just twal o' them," said the youth; "what for no?" "What for no! because they're medicine for horses; ilka yin's a dose for a mear; it has twa gesins o' jalap an' a grain o' calomel in't; ye're got phesic yince, I'm thinkin'." It was enough. How much he paid, or whether he paid at all, we never heard, and how he spent the afternoon we know not.

SCIENTIFIC SAVAGE.—A philosopher's wife attempted to move him by her tears. "Ah!" said he, "tears! they are useless. I have analyzed them. They contain phosphate of lime, some chlorate of sodium, mucus, and water!"

A country paper begins a forcible appeal to its delinquents with the touching sentence: "We want them or be done."

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,

WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

Blythe Mills.

FLOUR AND FEED

STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him in future to DELIVER PROMPTLY, any where within the Corporation, or Ashburnham, all orders with which he may be intrusted

☞ A supply of *Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Grahame Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Shorts, Pollards, Screenings, Peas and Oats*, constantly on hand.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Simcoe Street,
Peterboro, November 26, 1866. 48

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL—FIRE, £5,000,000. LIFE, £500,000.

Canada Branch,—Montreal.

DIRECTORS;

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Chairman.
JOHN REDPATH, E. H. LEMOINE, and A. M. DELISLE, Esq'rs.

SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
General Agents.

This Office is prepared to accept Risks in both Branches at as low rates as other first-class offices. All losses adjusted in Canada and paid promptly.

R. W. ERRETT,
44-tf. Agent at Peterboro'.

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866. 50

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 12-tf

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,

FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,
Octob r 10, 1866. Toronto.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 16, 1866. 29

New Hats, Ladies' & Gent's.
New CLOTHS.
New TWEEDS.
New Carpets
and Floor Oil Cloths.
New Prints
and Dress Goods.

Just received and to be sold very low for cash, by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 13

NEW SPRING GOODS

1867. AT THE 1867.

MONTREAL HOUSE!

JUST opened out, a FIRST INSTALMENT of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, at the MONTREAL HOUSE, consisting of

Dress Goods—commencing at 6d per yard.
Prints.
Cottons—cheaper than ever.
Summer Cloths.
Cloakings.
Gloves & Hosiery—an immense assortment.
Hoop Skirts—in newest style; full size from 2s 4½d upwards.
Fancy Goods.

Decided Bargains will be Given!

CALL AND SEE.

Peterborough, March 13, 1867.

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE

AND

CLOTHING MANUFACTORY.

This establishment will be opened early this Spring.

FRANCIS LEMAY,

Begs to call the attention of his customers and all cash buyers to the fact that he will dispose of the remainder of his stock

AT THE FIRST COST PRICE!

So as to clear off every article in the shop before entering the new one. His stock is well assorted yet, in

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and must be all sold within a few weeks.

☞ Do not forget the shop if you are anxious for a bargain.

F. LEMAY,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

Peterborough, January 16, 1867. 3

GIVING UP BUSINESS!

LARGE CLEARING OUT SALE

OF

Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing,

At L. LEMAY'S.

HAVING decided to give up business on the FIRST OF MAY next, I beg to call the attention of my numerous customers, and all other CASH BUYERS, to my large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS and CLOTHING

NOW OFFERED

MUCH UNDER THE USUAL PRICES.

A large assortment of Prints, Factory Cottons and Striped Shirtings, very cheap.

All the Clothing has been made within a few months, and is known to be the Best and Cheapest in Town.

As I intend to clear the whole stock before leaving, parties in want of Good and Cheap Goods will do well to remember this Large Sale.

Sales for Cash only.

LOUIS LEMAY,
Hunter Street.

Peterborough, January 9, 1867 2-2m

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

NEW GOODS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, which they will sell at low prices. Their stock consists of

Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Dressing Cases,
Bottle Cases,
Work-stands,
Money Boxes
Album Companions,
Stand Glasses,
Combs—a large variety,
Whitker, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Cribbage and Backgammon Boards,
Ladies' Work-box and Writing-desk combined.
Ladies' Satchels from 25 cents up.
A Good Album for 40 cents.

BOOKS and Stationery.

G. & S. have, as usual, a large supply of all kinds of School and Miscellaneous Books.—Stationery of every description, in Foolscap, Letter Note and Fancy.

Ink Bottles—a large variety.

Music Books,

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine. Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ly 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

7 OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over seven thousand pianos fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 cheaper than any first class piano forte.

ly 30-1yr

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS anyone, printing material actually costing it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all. Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., ten cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,
No. 25 Ann St.,
NEW YORK.

January 23rd, 1867. 6-1y.

For Sale!

300 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
250	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

300	green cases	*GIN,*
100	red do	*GIN,*
50	Hhd. do	*GIN,*
100	pens.	*HIGHWINES,*
700	cases (best brands)	*BRANDY,*
500	cases	*CLARET,*
75	green seal	*CHAMPAGNE,*
200	cases	*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 6, 1866. 29

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of Mr Perkins in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper books of instruction, formation of Musical Schools, progress in musical studies, and items of general interest to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me	T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
The Orphan Wanderer	T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
The Rose Bush	T. E. Perkins....30 cts
Fairy of the Willwood	H. A. Brown....30 cts.
Memory, (for Bar tone)	H. A. Brown....30 cts

Any or all of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞ Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Morning Star," "The Day Dawn," "The Sacred Lute," &c.

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "*The Golden Promise*" is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers	$ 0 30
By the 100, "	25 00
Single copies in board covers	35
By the 100 "	34 00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month

We publish a new song every month, and *give it away*. Send for a Circular to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

A New Discovery better than the MADOC GOLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Moore's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, fever sores, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by S. MILLIKIN, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. *Every one should have a bottle.*

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who resided in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian Dr. Lewis Josephine, of the Shoshonees Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is united, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say, may be applied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has limited affection some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in the annals of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Breathe Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the great est boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Flats, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANC'R INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C. W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, ear-lid or elsewhere, or small wart on a or on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 26, 1866. 2 49-1y

For Sale!

300 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
250	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

300	green cases	*GIN,*
100	red do	*GIN,*
50	Hhd. do	*GIN,*
100	pens.	*HIGHWINES,*
700	cases (best brands)	*BRANDY,*
500	cases	*CLARET,*
75	green seal	*CHAMPAGNE,*
200	cases	*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 6, 1866. 29

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of Mr Perkins in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper books of instruction, formation of Musical Schools, progress in musical studies, and items of general interest to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me	T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
The Orphan Wanderer	T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
The Rose Bush	T. E. Perkins....30 cts
Fairy of the Willwood	H. A. Brown....30 cts.
Memory, (for Bar tone)	H. A. Brown....30 cts

Any or all of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞ Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Morning Star," "The Day Dawn," "The Sacred Lute," &c.

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "*The Golden Promise*" is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers	$ 0 30
By the 100, "	25 00
Single copies in board covers	35
By the 100 "	34 00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month

We publish a new song every month, and *give it away*. Send for a Circular to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

A New Discovery better than the MADOC GOLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Moore's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, fever sores, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by S. MILLIKIN, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. *Every one should have a bottle.*

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who resided in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian Dr. Lewis Josephine, of the Shoshonees Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is united, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say, may be applied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has limited affection some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in the annals of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Breathe Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the great est boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Flats, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANC'R INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C. W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, ear-lid or elsewhere, or small wart on a or on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 26, 1866. 2 49-1y

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD

J. C. Ayer & Co., Chemists, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Sold by Druggists in Peterborough, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

ly 30-1yr

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro' Oct. 24, 1866.

DARLEY'S

Arabian Bitters, Blood and Constitution Regulator.

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Nervous Complaints. Those who have tried it feel, and all others who feel the Want of Strength and Energy as a Constitutional Invigorator, may rest assured of the fact; it is easy to take, it gives the system new life, and gives to the blood those healing properties which are so much required in all cases of Debility.

It obviates the necessity of using any other medicine, as it is a perfect substitute for all other remedies in the market. It is a sure cure for that nervous weakness which is the result of indiscretion, and which renders marriage impossible, and is the cause of much misery in the married state. It gives strength to the whole system, and is the only remedy that will cure Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Hysterics, Irritability, Paleness, Female Weakness, Involuntary Discharges, Spermatic Weakness, Impotency, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and all diseases requiring a Tonic.

D. W. DARLEY, Proprietor in Europe & Co., Malden Lane, New York, Sole Proprietors for the United States.

NORTHEY & LYMAN,
Agents for C. W.
Proprietors for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter; in Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell Bethell & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS and U.S.

is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuses of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
Universal Irritability,
Confusion and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Mental Energy,
Loss of Appetite,
Rheumatism,
Low Fevers,
Diseases from the use of Mercury,
Blotches on the Face,
Pimples on the Face,
Pains in the Back,
&c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS and U.S.

is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuses of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
Universal Irritability,
Confusion and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Mental Energy,
Loss of Appetite,
Rheumatism,
Low Fevers,
Diseases from the use of Mercury,
Blotches on the Face,
Pimples on the Face,
Pains in the Back,
&c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

UNFORTUNATE READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a too habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly discharges in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis at leisure, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 136 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medicinal properties. These Roots, &c., are carefully selected as chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their most medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Burdock Root Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Witch Hazel. Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and ulcers on Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—a very desirable to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely gray.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives vigour to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains:

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 82 Fulton Street, New York.
December 1, 1866 6mos

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the Publish r may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud.

THE

PETERBOROUGH EXAMINER

Is published at the office of the publisher over the Post Office, every

Thursday morning,

NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per ann.
If not paid within 6 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines and under, first insertion.....10 cts.
Each subsequent insertion.....2½ "
Ten lines, first insertion (per line).....2½ "
Each subsequent insertion.....1 "

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER

S. B. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Quil River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterboro' January, 1866.

APRIL

1867

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1867. No. 14.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

JOHN WALTON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Office in NICHOLLS & HALL'S, or at his own residence Balsom Grove, Smith. 3

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND BOOKS, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Petersboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, PaperHanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce George Street, Peterborough. 18

EDMUND B. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALER in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

LIVERY STABLES,

WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street Peterboro'. C. W

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS (Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

JAS. W. FITZGERALD. EDMD. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery,

Peterborough, C. W

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

Has resumed his practice as

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Peterborough, Nov. '66. 47.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall George street, Peterboro', C W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY.

G. F. OR E.

Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1866. 47-6in.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,
Manager

Ontario Bank,

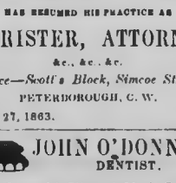
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45



GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

Shop and residences adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

AND OTHERS, doing business in Peterboro, will find it to their advantage to call at the

NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE,

Next door to Nicholls & Halls, where great inducements are offered to Cash Buyers, as the advertiser manufactures himself.

Lunch at all hours.

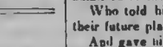
Wedding Cakes of every description, quality and style of workmanship.

A. HALL,

Late of the firm of Goodwin & Hall.

Peterboro, Dec. 5, 1866. 49

Traveling Directory.



PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and and after Monday, December 3rd, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	10.00a.m.	Dep. P'rt Hope	3.00p m
Kelley's.	10 25	Quay's	3 29
Omemee,	10.47	Perrytown	3 34
Lytle's,	11.10	Campb'ls	3 40
Brucswk	12.10	Summit	4.00
Manvers,	11 30	Arr.	4.25
Arr. Millbrook	12.00	Dep Millbrook	4 40
Dep	12.10 p.m.	Manvers	5 08
Summit,	12 35	Brunswick	5.15
Campb'ls	12 55	Lytle's,	5 25
Perryto'n	1.00	Omemee,	5 45
Quay's,	1.12	Kelly's	6.08
Arr. Port Hope	1 35	Arr. Lindsay,	6.20

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	3 30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10 30a.m.
Fraserville	3.55	Quay's	10.53
Arr. Millbrook	4 20	Perryto'n	11.05
Dep Millbrook	4 30	Campb'l's	11.10
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.30
Campbels	5.10	Arr Millbrook	11.55
Perrytown	5.18	Dep	12.00 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Fraserville	12.25 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	12 50

A. T. WILLIAMS.
Superintendent.

November 28, 1866. 49

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)..... 9.30 a.m.
Mixed..... 7.00 p.m.
Express (night)..... 9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night) ..... 10.30 p.m.
Mixed..... 3.00 p.m.
Express (day) ..... 10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 3.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

Express at 12 55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m. and 7 25 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

LEAVES NORWOOD

On Tuesday's and Friday's.

AT 7 A. M. RETURNING

LEAVES PETERBORO' THE SAME DAYS,

AT 2.30 P. M.

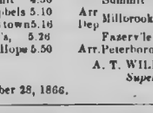
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or the International Hotel, Norwood; will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Norwood, August 19, 1863. 34

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.



Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $76 to $88. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent,
Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

JOHN BROWN,

Cabinet Maker,

UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER,

&c. &c.

COFFINS ALWAYS ON HAND.

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Peterborough, December 5, 1866 49-3m

MUSIC!

THE following pieces of Music can be had at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

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The Child's Prayer.
The Bay of Biscay O,—with variations.
Sleep on my Darling.
Evening Rambles Waltz.
The Skaters Waltzes.
Adele Waltzes.
The Midnight Galop.
The Plantation Galop.
Puck Wudjies Galop.
The Shooting Star Galop.
The Prince Imperial Quadrille.
When George the Third was King.
The Gygel Polka.
Polka Mazurka.
Quadrille—The Jolly Beggers.
The Murmering Peel.
Delta Phi Galop.
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Auld Lang Syne, with variations.
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Canadian Winter Galop
Peggy's Own, or the Low Back Car Quickstep
Air from Zampa, with variations.
Apple Blossom Galop.
The Welcome Galop.
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The Gulf March.
Continental Grand March.
The Bird of Beauty, Galop.
Souvenier d'outre Mer Valse.
Waltz Flower Waltzes.
The Graces Quickstep.
Three o'clock Galop.
The Pylades Galop.
Royal Canadian Galop.
The Stamp Galop.
Ionian March
Canadian Band March.
Alma Galop.
The Party Galop.
Maryland Quadrille.
Will you love me then as now, Quickstep.
Song—Through the Jessamine.
Do —If I were a bird.
Do —Rose at the Window.
Do —Canadian War Anthem.
Do —Eleen's Prayer.
Do —She sang among the Flowers.
Do —The Ploughboy
Do —Pining for the Old Fireside.
Do —The Charming young Widow I met on the Train.
Do —Joyous Life.
Do —Green grows the Willow.
Do —Sec nd Love.
Do —Come home Father.
Do —Minnie May.
Do —Father don't drink any now.
Do —Five o'clock in the morning.
Do —Little Clara Lee.
Do —Hazel eyed Nannie.
Do —I would like to Change my name.
Do —I waited till the Twilight.
Do —Meet me in the Shady Dell.

BOOKS!

The following Books can be had at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store, Peterboro'.

The Lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's Coming Home.
Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Seas.
Life in the Woods.
Lectures to Young Men.
Allen's Life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads
Book of 1000 Tales.
Magicians Own Book.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Cornett's Advice to Young Men.
The Men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Better Way.
Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.
From Dawn to Dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Cæsar.
Joan of Arc
Self-made Men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's Life of Nelson.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer.
Personal Piety.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burn's " "
Longfellow's " "
Byron's " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs Heman's " "
Pope's " "
Hood's Tales, Romances, &c.
Truth and Love.
London Labor and London Poor.
Poe's and Poetry of the Bible.
The old Helmet.
Great Men of Great Britain.
Tales for Young and Old.
Anecdotes of the Old Testament.
Pastoral Recollections.
Our Father who art in Heaven,
The Child's Colored Gift Book.
How to study the New Testament.
Historical and Literary Celebrities,
General U. S. Grant.
Travels in Africa.
Boys Play-book of Science.
The Golden Ladder.
Costal Tale of Mexico.
Household Stories—A book for boys and girls
Mornings with Mamma—The Gospel series.
Birth-day Gift.
Triumphs of Invention and Discovery.
Picture Book of Bible Miracles.
Live and Learn.
Christian Love and Loyalty.
Edgar Clifton, or Wright or Wrong
Adventures of seven four-footed foresters.
Advantures of a Monkey.
The Long Holidays.
The Criminal Prisons of London.
Dictionary of Natural History.
Barrett on the Languages.
Songs of Ireland,—By Lover.
Scripture Stories for the Young.
Watt's Divine and Moral Songs
Merchant Enterprise.
The Fairy Book.
Nelly Knowlans.
Aimwell Stories.
The end of all.
Roses and Thorns.
Eadies Biblical Dictionary.

Peterboro', February, 1867.

HOLY COMMUNION.

JUST RECEIVED, "The Devotions for Holy Communion," at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

Peterboro, January 2, 1867.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

Poetry.

MY JEWELS.

Long ago I gathered riches,
Stored them up with careful hand,
Gathered bright and golden riches,
Wove them in a jewelled band.

There was Trust, all pure and pearly,
Bound with sprays of golden love,
Love, that ever late and early,
Gleaned its brightness from above.

There was Hope, a diamond vieing,
With the rainbow's arch of light,
In its hues all changing, flying,
Gleaming still with radiance bright.

There was Truth, a gem of beauty,
Gem so rare, 'twere worth a throne,
Braided round with sprays of duty,
Sprays which brighten as they're known.

There was Patience, pearl combining,
Light and beauty 'bove all prai e,
With the wreath of prayer entwining,
Flashing out with golden rays.

These with other jewels sparkling,
Twined I once with skillful hand,
E'er the waves of life rolled darkling,
Wove them close in youth's bright band.

But the band then strong and golden,
Now is worn and wasted all,
And the treasures gleaned of olden,
Wear a dark and shadowy pall.

Once I gave to other keeping,
Sunny Hope with Love and Trust,
But while I was heedless sleeping,
They were trampled in the dust.

Then the waves all deep and darkling,
Swept their billows o'er my hand,
And the jewels once so sparkling,
Were in ruins round me spread.

Long I strove with bitter weeping,
Madly wild to stem the tide,
While the mold was slowly creeping,
O'er the jewels scattered wide.

Now the light is slowly breaking,
And the darkness drifts away,
While my soul to life awaking,
Gathers up each golden ray.

Gathers up the jewels pearly,
From the muddied waves of time,
Seeking late, and seeking early,
All the gems that may be mine.

Stores them up in mansions holy,
Where no blight can ever come,
Where the pure in heart, though lowly
Find an everlasting home.

Selections.

THE FENIANS.

THEIR MOVEMENTS AND INTENTIONS.

(From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.)

We detailed a squad of our pearl-handled reporters the other day for special duty.

Their instructions were to look after the Fenians and the Fenian movements generally.

And to give the result of their investigations, with such facts as they might be able to collect, without regard to expense or authenticity.

How they acquitted themselves, let the public, who pays its money and takes its paper, decide

We carefully compiled the various accounts submitted, erasing such statements and speculations as might appear contradictory or inconsistent.

The grand combined total figured up somewhere about as follows:—

The Fenian movement from head centre to circumference, may be considered as played.

Though the wildest excitement still prevail in this and other localities, and active preparations are making for the coming campaign.

Which is supposed to be coming faster and faster every day.

At the present time the leaders are reported to be comin' through the old rye.

The number of troops already enrolled and uniformed is estimated to be about three million.

Or thereabouts.

Each of whom is to have a farm when Canada is gobbled.

Every man, on joining the organization, swears—

(In fact they all swear more or less.)

—That he will remember the glories of Brian the Brave, and strike wherever he sees a hat—

—That he will also strike for his home on the first convenient opportunity.

—That he will have his rights, forcibly if he can, peaceably if he must—

—That he believes St. Patrick to have been a better man than ever the Fourth of July was—

—That "God Save the Queen" can't hold a candle to "Garry Owen," nor "Rule Britannia" to the "Shan Van Vocht."—

—That the "Harp that once through Tara's Halls" lays clear over the "Harp of a thousand strings"—

—And that he will deliver Ireland or die, or perish in the attempt.

The men are all armed with repeating shamrocks, and breech-loading shillelahs.

The latter are of an improved pattern, and warranted never to miss fire.

The uniform to be worn consists principally of pants and trowsers

The coats are of a green color.

While the trowsers, by way of contrast, are much the same.

The stripes and trimmings being of green

Each Fenian, when fully equipped, will carry, in addition to the other traps, a saddle and bridle.

To supply the Canadians, who are understood to be short of these articles.

The various Fenian regiments in this city meet for drill fourteen nights in the week.

One of our reporters accepted an invitation to visit the head-quarters a few nights since.

He was in company with General O'Neil, President Roberts, and Mr. O'Day, whose christian name, as we have had occasion to state heretofore, is Patrick, not Prep.

Our reporter, though not of Irish belief himself, has a friend who has a cousin from the county Down.

Therefore he was regarded as sound, and admitted to the confidence of the leaders.

Who told him everything in relation to their future plans.

And gave him a programme.

Of course he is not at liberty to disclose anything calculated to injure the cause.

And is therefore only able to give a few unimportant facts.

The great flank movement upon the kingdom of Canada will take place early some fine morning.

The army of invasion will be concentrated on Bird Island pier the night previous.

And will be conveyed over the river by the steamers *Michigan Commodore Perry* and *Fessenden*.

Which have been chartered for the purpose.

These vessels will also be on hand with open scows, to receive the Feunians on their return.

The artillery, which will be spiked to prevent accidents, will be dismounted and floated across.

On reaching the other side forty rounds of pamphlets on the sufferings of Ireland will be issued to the troops.

Together with one day's rations of cold Queen's Own and mountain dew.

They will then move for the interior.

The horses for the cavalry being kindly loaned for the occasion by the inhabitants.

Who will appear against the Fenians when put upon trial.

After blowing up the Welland canal, in retaliation for the seven hundred years of wrong inflicted upon their ancestors, they will march upon Suspension Bridge.

Having captured and paroled the bridge the next thing will be something else.

And then, in succession, Toronto, Hamilton, Quebec and Montreal will rapidly fall.

So will Niagara Falls.

In the battles which are to take place, no quarter to be shown.

As no one of the men is expected to have one about him.

The captured cities will be garrisoned, and guards placed around the banks.

To prevent the soldiers from taking the bills to light their pipes with.

President Roberts will be detailed to act as controller of currency.

And it is pretty generally conceded that he can control currency, if anybody can.

It would be mighty hard currency to control, if he couldn't.

On reaching Kingston, the army under Gen. John O'Neil will be welcomed by Father McMahon and Col. Lynch.

Who will sing—

"In the prison cell we sat,
Thinking, Johnny dear, of you."

To which Gen. O'Neil will respond by tendering them the freedom of the city.

And agreeing to take charge of their interests in the paddling business.

After blowing all the smaller cities and towns into smithereens, preparations will be made for paying a visit to Ottawa, the capital.

This will be a capital idea.

After the place has capitulated, General O'Neil will occupy the Parliament buildings as his headquarters.

And proceed to establish a new government—which will be known as the United States of Ireland.

With new scenery and music.

No constitution will be adopted.

Thus, it is right will effectually euchre all attempts at amendment.

And thus enable the republic to avoid the rock upon which America split.

A law will be immediately enacted forbidding the circulation of anything except the counterfeit postal currency.

Which will be furnished from this side, and be recognized as a legal tender.

Every man will be appointed to a fat office, and his salary will be paid in advance.

Neither Thad. Stevens, Sumner nor General Butler, will be allowed to enter the country.

Consequently the government will never be broken up, nor the silver-ware be found missing.

And all the people will spend their lives in peace and die happily.

CHURCH AMUSEMENTS.

Some body Somewhere has said that he is a benefactor of the human race who causes *two* blades of grass to grow where only one grew before. On the same principle it may be alleged, with equal propriety, that the Christian philosopher who lately discovered that every Christian possesses an *amusement faculty*, hitherto dormant and undeveloped, and lying intent through the past ages, most surely deserves the title of a benefactor of the *genus homo* and which patent fact, will, as a mark of everlasting gratitude, oblige the apostate Church to place his name in the highest niche, of the calendar of saints. It is said that the principle of every new discovery is as old as the everlasting hills, and that every new development, which men call rare and marvelous, is only the sudden and accidental unfolding of a continuous series of principles in the programme of nature Is not, therefore, the grand discovery and the beautiful unfolding of the amusement faculty, (A link in an infinite series) an analogous case? We most ardently think so. Wonder how the ancient Christians got along without a knowledge of the use of this divine amusement organ.

The amusements of the Apostles and of the primitive disciples of Christ were somewhat singular and unique. The contrast between them and now is sublimely horrifying. In that reconte and obscure age of the world, the people of God we suppose, because they had nothing else to do, put in their pastime, and recreated their wasted energies by wrestling with wild beasts, looking into lions' mouths and fighting in the gladiorial ring. As a gymnastic performance, some preferred thirty-nine lashes on the bare back; some preferred for the variety, to be pelted with stones, and to be beaten with rods; as a climax on double-refined agony, a particular few handkerched after being sawn in sunder; some thought it was very funny to have their feet put in stock and in some dark prison having nothing else to do but sing songs all day and all night. Some had a taste for being shipwrecked; some loved the pearls of the sea; some made choice pearls of by land; some spent their precious time among robbers (We suppose playing "games of skill;") as a kind of *saintly masquerade*, and for the benefit of some orphan asylum, some wandered about in sheep-skins and goat-skins;" only pastors, who were dejected with the *ennui*, and who were subject to fits of *hypochondriasis*, being released from their heavy charges, spent their vacations "wandering in deserts, and in mountains, and in dens, and in caves of the earth." (These latter diversions were doubtless geological, and ornithological, and etumological explorations.)

But now all this is changed! The other day I picked up the *St. Paul's Daily Gazette* published by the authority of the Episcopalean Church of this city, in which were advertised the programmes of a lady's festival, which was to continue four days, the ostensible object of which was to raise money to build a rectory for the Pastor of St. Paul's church to live in. Here is one of the evening amusements:—

THE AMUSEMENTS.

This evening will be unique and somewhat varied; first on the carpet will be the Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, conducted by Mr.——assisted by Miss——and Keating's Orchestra Band. Miss——, of Chicago, the most celebrated singer in the West, will take part in the concert.—It will be a rich treat that our citizens should take the advantage of. A beautiful and well conducted Fish pond has been arranged in the hall, in which the Isaac Waltons of our city will have the pleasure of trying their luck in angling for Gudgeons, Sucklebacks, Polgee, Suckers, Huddock and Halibut. A very nice Wheelbarrow-duck is built in the corner of the room, in which the "What is it?" is kept, and any one desiring a change of programme can be accommodated on short notice. The intervals can be filled up with Oysters, Coffees, Ice Cream and Hot Tea. If any member of the human family can not enjoy that entertainment, he deserves to have his "cabbbage probe smitter pack."

If the object is good, of course the end sought after *justifies* the means. So pronounces an apostate church. Behold the announcements of a noble trio, who no doubt continually walk in the fear of God:

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—— would respectfully solicit the votes of his friends, as he has secured a beautiful twist in the corner of his face and in consequence he thinks he will be successful at the polls. Yours till death.

—— presents his compliments, and his Phisamahogany to his friends, satisfied that on close inspection he will be the successful competitor.

Miss —— presents her claims for the scissors as she has purchased a splendid Waterfall, Tilters, Heaver, &c., &c., and is satisfied that she will lead in the race, and bear off the honors.

MANY FRIENDS.

Are these Christians or infidels? fools or wise men? saints or sinners? which? Is all this foolery transacted in the name of Jesus Christ, or in the name of a carnalized institution? Is this the climax of purity and Godliness or the vain "superfluity of naughtiness?" We must be pardoned for subjoining a few more illustrations of the scientiousness of the present age:—

"The amusements this evening will be, first, a beautiful tableau entitled, "Evening song to the Virgin." It has been gotten up with great care and will be splendid by gas-light. Two Charades will be presented, and the audience invited to put on their thinking caps. A pantomime of "The Ghost of Pea Nut Stand," and accompanying song by —— will be placed on the boards, and any person not a believe in spiritual rappings had better be on hand, and see the Ghost, a terrible "bone and sinner feller," with a glass eye. If any accident should happen at the sight, Dr.——, (late News Dealer) will be on hand with Wheeler's celebrated "Wonder of the World, for which he is now sole agent.

"A Veto" establishing a Post Office in the Hall; has just been received from Andy Johnson, and the only Valentines delivered in the city, will be from this office. I saw a beautiful lot of Hearts, Arrow Heads, Cupid Heels, Love-knots and Button-holes, ready for transmission by way of the Mails; look out for the bell when the post office rings.

"Two charades, entitled the Car-Pet and the Cat-Ass-Trophe, disturbed the equilibrum of the house. But the Ghost of the Pea-nut stand, when it came in and disturbed the refreshing slumbers of its mistress, and compelled her precipitate retreat, by its weird and faltering movement would have been very refreshing to any spiritual medium of the land. The song accompanying it, and that of Pat Malloy, as sung by ——, were well rendered.

"The Grand Fue de Joi will come off at dinner to-morrow. It will be the last reception of the Ladies of St. Paul's.—Extra efforts are being made to make that dinner the cap-stone of the whole reception. Stews and Fries, Bakes and Boils, that would make a French cook faint away for sheer envy, will be prepared and grace the tables. Several distinguished visitors from abroad will be present.

"The post-office had its attractions.—Valentines were as plenty as vermin in a City Hotel. Jerusha Slumpkin and her devoted Jonathan did the honors. We noticed the gentlemanly conductor, with the auburn locks, of Uncle Sam's P.O., watching them, and hereafter he will adopt the peculiar style in his department.

We introduce these copious extracts to show the tendency of things in nearly all the orthodox churches. From one pulpit all. Is it so that Orthodoxy has sold its birth-right for a mess of pottage? Is it so, then, that unsanctified and ungodly men and women, if they do not settle the *doctrines* of the church, at least control the finances of the same, and in a large measure dictates the politics to be pursued by every secularized church.

Another orthodox church started up a Sunday School festival, and run it three or four nights. Among the tableaux was one illustrating the Lord's prayer; one of the characters, a little girl, representing the *Lamb of God*. Another church advertises, on flaming posters, as a grand inducement to patronize the concern, that a "*Grand Prize Masquerade*" will go off. One church festival wound up the other night with a great ball, gray-haired church members taking part. And another "evangelical church" has employed a band of German infidel singers to give tone and prestige to their holy apostolic tiltings and tumblings. *And so it goes. If all this is not idolatry and image worship, it is something much more offensive and criminal.* In this respect, are Protestants a whit better than Roman Catholics, whom they despise? Is it any wonder you hear every day from scoffers on the corners of the streets such shameful epithets as "*Religion is played out.*" Does the hope of the world's salvation rest on the teaching and examples of modern orthodoxy? What do these few churches of ours, who have lately slipped off into this shameful abasement, and who boast (or did once) the apostolic pattern, think of themselves when they look into this mirror of a gross, and groveling, and demoralized church? Is it not a strange coincidence, that in the ratio that the Disciples of Christ *cease* as to the sectarian world around them, they gradually assimilate to their plans and practices? Will they still advocate games of skill, and play chess and checkers and backgammon, and pander to the vitiated tastes of a Godless and Christless world, in order to raise money *to meet their bills due the Lord?* Sectarianism is doomed—nothing but the Bible, and the Christ the Bible, reveals can save the people.

R.

Spring Fashions—Styles of Dresses, Hoops, &c.

In some articles of dress the change, since a year ago, is quite marked. The tilting hoops, which were adopted by the majority, have been banished from fashionable society, and they are at last voted a relic of bad taste, and an unbecoming style. The "tilters" have been followed by a much smaller hoop, and, when proportioned to the figure, the new ones are far more graceful, both for in-door and out-door wear.

The gored dress, so long in fashion, will be the prevailing style for the coming season. It is made plain at the top—or with plaits at the back, according to taste—For the house the skirt is very wide at the bottom, with a long train. For receptions this skirt is very suitable.

In street dresses there is a decided and apparently very popular change. The short dresses, with petticoat to match, are a great improvement upon the looped up dresses, with trains which would sometimes escape from the best of loopers to sweep the streets. These short dresses require a saque or jacket to be worn with them, and are generally made *en suite*. Shawls cannot be worn with them; they have too heavy a look, and are not graceful with the new short dresses.

The coat sleeve is still to some extent a favorite, but gradually the flowing sleeve is gaining popularity, and no doubt will have many admirers before the summer is over. Some of the designs for the sleeves are very pretty and novel. One is a half flowing sleeve over a coat sleeve, or a coat sleeve open on the outside and lined, with the loose-flowing sleeve falling gracefully over the elbow.

There are several different styles of the pelisse basque, each having something in its favor. A short, loose saque, a trifle shorter at the sides than the back and front, and beautifully trimmed, is very attractive.

The short dresses for the streets are made plain at the top, or with plaits at the back, both of which are fashionable. The skirt is usually cut with points around the bottom, and is worn over a plaited petticoat of the same material; but the petticoat is now often made plain, and when trimmed with graduated bands of velvet is very pretty, and many prefer it to the plaited. Everything in the way of dress is elaborately trimmed.

The spring styles in bonnets have not yet been brought out, except at the opening of the importers, when the milliners gathered up all the novelties and ordered them home immediately, where they will be hidden until the general opening day.—Some change has taken place in shapes, but it is not so great as many predicted in early winter. When the small bonnets of the past year made their appearance, the universal belief was that they would not be worn more than a season. But they have survived the winter, and the ladies declare they are almost as much in love with them as ever, especially when they remember "coal-scuttle" or "sky-scraper," or the Quaker-like bonnet that hides the little "face divine." The fact that large bonnets would conceal much beautiful hair, natural or artificial, that now adorns the heads of the ladies, will effectually keep them at their distance.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

If anything in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man fails to think less of himself after it than before. It degrades him in the eyes of others, and, what is worse, blunts his sensibilities on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more peaceably and quietly we get on the better for our neighbours. In nine cases out of ten the course is, if a man cheats you, cease to deal with him, if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so that no one will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you the wisest way is to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

Many young men would pay very little regard to the church bells but for the thought of the church belles.

"All is not Gold that Glitters!"

The Western section of Canada had, during the past two years, its oil speculation and excitement. During the period that the "fever" lasted, some money was made by lucky speculators, and a great deal lost by those not so lucky. Taking the whole community, it is doubtful whether more harm or good was done.

The same spirit of speculation and excitement seems likely to be manifested as soon as spring opens, at a point further East—the Madoc gold diggings. Where gold exists, a "fever" is easily produced. And that there is gold to be found in Madoc and in some of the adjoining townships, admits of no doubt. Property is changing hands there at high prices. The amount obtained for the Richardson and other farms, upon which it is known the precious metal is obtainable, has already induced speculation, and fabulous accounts of the extent and richness of the gold deposits are in circulation. Both Tide, Madoc, and adjoining places, are filled with visitors, all with "an eye" for a profitable speculation. The great desire of all is for the disappearance of the snow and the opening of spring, so that mining operations may be begun in earnest.

The state of matters bids fair to result in—*a gold mania*. We, therefore, feel it to be our duty to warn those of an excitable nature to "keep cool." "All is not gold that glitters!" Our El Dorado may outstrip the "diggins'" of California and Australia. But that important point requires yet to be proved, and in the absence of proof, it is wise to conclude that reports are exaggerated. Whilst there is no uncertainty as to the presence of gold in the neighborhood of Madoc, it is very doubtful if it exists in sufficient quantities to pay individual miners. The probability is, that large companies and extensive machinery will be required to render mining a paying operation. In the case of the Richardson mine, possibly we may have an exception. But judging from geological reports, and the statements of perfectly disinterested persons, we incline to the belief that fortunes are not going to be made by individuals working separately.

Until the extent of the deposits of the precious metal is known, parties should operate cautiously. Speculation is dangerous. It may make a fortune for the few, but ruin the many. This is not a good state of affairs for the country as a whole. It is astonishing how gullible some people are when hopes of making a fortune in a day are dangled before their eyes! Any way—every way—is liked by some better than by patient, plodding industry. These individuals should remember how much has been lost in wild oil ventures, before falling victims to the gold "fever" with which we are threatened. Paying fabulous prices for lands which may or may not have gold upon them—but which certainly have abundance of swamp—is a dangerous operation. Those who have cut their eye teeth in the way of speculation, will be very careful how they invest therein.

We do not wish to be understood as opposing the efforts of enterprising men to develop the Madoc gold region. Far from it. Those efforts are worthy of admiration, and should be held up as an example to others. But we do protest against raising anything like a gold mania, with its reckless speculations inflation, excitement, demoralisation and losses. There is no necessity for this. Up to the present time at least, there is nothing to warrant it. That gold has been found, is a fact at once undeniable and gratifying; but what quantity exists, or if mining will pay, has yet to be determined.

Under these circumstances, the public should take matters quietly. If the deposits prove to be more extensive than anticipated, there will be plenty of time for legitimate speculation and enterprise. If not, thousands will continue to have full pockets which a "fever" might have emptied.

Canadian and Halifax Trade.

The following extract from a letter of one of the leading merchants of Halifax to a Montreal correspondent, is of great interest to all engaged in the trade with the Lower Provinces. The writer, after stating that a large increase of business may be expected under the improved arrangements already made, goes on to say:

"I notice that there are several projects under discussion in Canada for opening up a regular trade through the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This is all well, and the more the better. But perhaps most people are not aware that for our supplies for fishermen and traders, east and west, we must have them here in April or the beginning of May, before the Gulf is opened and free from ice. Again, for the winter supplies—these are not required till November and December, after the Gulf is closed, or insurance so high, and steams so uncertain as to render that route impracticable. There are then only a few months in the summer, in which *flour* particularly, is not extensively wanted and therefore the route *via* Portland, must be the principal avenue for your exports to the Maritime Provinces, until the Intercolonial Railway is completed. In all my business experience, I have never witnessed such a complete revolution in the trade—particularly as regards flour and other breadstuffs, leather, &c. We do not now think of importing a single barrel of American flour. The article from Canada is better in quality and cheaper in price, and it will come entirely from Canada in future, or until the American change their Tariff. We require in Nova Scotia every year about 370,000 barrels of flour and 100,000 of corn meal. This is no small item to be completely changed in favor of Canada; and the Americans already begin to feel it very sensibly. I congratulate you and all our friends on the complete success of Confederation, the result of which I feel satisfied will exceed our most sanguine expectations."

THE FATE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Sir Roderick Murchison entertains serious doubts as to the veracity of the Johanna men who brought the story of Livingstone's massacre to the vice-consul at Zanzibar. In a letter to a daughter of Dr. L., the learned says:—"The more I reflect on the story told us by the Johanna, the more I doubt its veracity. It seems very probable that they ran away by concert among each other, and left your father with the Indian hawker and another or two, and then cooked up the story they have told. If it were true that they really buried him, they would, I think, have brought away some relic to prove the truth of their tale. I shall, therefore, cling to the hope until Dr. Kirk clears up the matter."

Kennedy recently arrested on suspicion of being a Fenian spy, has been released from gaol. The account he gave of himself was tolerably straightforward, and was in the main borne out by corroborative evidence. The petition signed by the jury who tried his case was produced, and the map found on his person was accounted for, by stating that it was to guide him to the residence of the parties whose signatures he required. Cobourg.

C. STETHEM & CO'Y

HAVE RECEIVED

SPIRIT LEVELS, Boring Machines, Barton's Adzes, Draw Knives and Framing Chisels, Wallace's Planes, Sorby's and Spear and Jackson's Hand Saws, Bench Axes, Washita Oil Stones and Slips. A full assortment of Carriage Bolts, Square and Hexagon Nutts, Manilla Rope from 2 to 4½ inches.

Sign of the CROSS CUT SAW,

11-tf George Street, Peterborough.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spring—Francis Lemay.
Removed—Louis Lemay.
Durham Bull—Henry Collins.
Matron Wanted—Protestant Home.
Abstract—Township of Burleigh, &c.
Sewing Machines—William Malcom.
Melodeons and Cabinet Organs—A. B. Kidd.
Commercial Bank of Canada—W. F. Harper
Norwood and Peterborough Stage—J. A. Johnson.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1867.

THE NO PARTY CRY.

The Tories, of Upper Canada at least, are doing their utmost to instil into the public mind the idea of "no party." We are again told that there are no principles now at stake no controversy on which to form parties.—"No guiding principle" that is sufficient to cause division into parties. We are told that the new government will consist of men from every one of the provinces; and that these men will come together without any principles? they tell us, and consequently the people should be without principles of course. Such an idea is absurd in the extreme.

Mr. Howe, for one, will come to the Confederate Parliament a bitter opponitionist, opposed to Confederation and ready to advocate annexation in preference to it. Now here will be a man with some principle.—J. A. McDonald, expects to be in the new Parliament, and will any one tell us that John A. will be there without principles? Surely they must believe that their leader is gone daft, since he wedded, if they believe the doctrines they set forth. Will J. A. McDonald's right hand forget its cunning? Not a bit of it. Mr. Galt will be a member also. Now are we insane enough to imagine that Mr. Galt will give up his old finance schemes, his treasury notes, his provincial debenture scheme by which the Bank of Montreal is already said to be reaping a rich harvest.—If any one imagines so, he will find himself disappointed. Will Lower Canada cease to cry give! give! give! or the Hierarchy cease to dabble in politics? Who ever imagines they will? Not even the "no party" men. They know full well that those men and parties will cease to exist ere they give up the "hope of their game." And these men have had their satellites in Upper Canada. Men who sold themselves to do the bidding of Messrs. McDonald, Galt, Cartier & Co. Yes, and some that are ready to do it again if required.

Is there no need for party? no need for reform? The "no party" men, however, are busy, they are leaving no stone unturned to insure return of their old confederates. Daily we hear of Conservative conventions and Conservative candidates, and the Conservative party; and that is all right, but it is wrong to say a word to Reformers. Was there ever such silly twaddle uttered by the most silly lunatic? "No party," while sea and land is encompassed to return tories.—We trust that those noble patriots who have long fought for Upper Canada's rights, and who were opposed to Lower Canada domination, priestly influence and corruption will remember that the cry is only to deceive. It is the cry of "peace, peace," when there is no peace; but, on the contrary, open war. Never was there a time when reform was more needed; never was there a time that required Reformers to be so united as the present. The acts that shall be passed during the first session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada will have their effect for weal or for woe on our future; and, hence, the necessity that good and true men be sent to see after those matters, men in whom Reformers have confidence, men who will do justice to Upper Canada without doing injustice to any other Province, men above the suspicion of being venal. And from among whom can the people of this County choose their men better than from among Reformers. We are told that the great question is whether the candidate is qualified for the position and likely to serve the public interest. This will be admitted, but we have no confidence that the principles set forth will ever be carried out by the party who seek to lull to rest, or to draw away to their side by the cry of "no party." Whenever we see the advocates of the policy of forgetting old party lines choosing a candidate who was known to be a Reformer heretofore, then, and not till then will we believe that they mean what they say. The Coalition Government agreed to allow old feuds and parties to cease until Confederation should be carried, but the first election after the agreement found the Tories as determined to return Tory candidates as ever they had been before it. And during the approaching elections we will find them trying the same game, and we warn the electors not to allow themselves to be entrapped in the snare set so cunningly for them.

CONFEDERATION.

On Friday this famous bill became law, and from henceforth the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are to form one dominion. There is no doubt but that all British North America will yet become one, and be under one government

CESSION OF RUSSIAN AMERICA TO THE UNITED STATES.—Late telegraph reports state that Russia has ceded to the United States a portion of Territory lying north of British Columbia along the pacific coast.—The price is $7,000,000. It is not worth one half of the money, unless to gratify the Yankee love of territory. The New York papers say they thus shut out British America from the pacific ocean; they must have forgotten that Russia still owns British Columbia and Vancouver Island!

SUICIDE.

One of those unfortunate outcasts of society, who live by prostitution and in degredation and misery, put an end to her miserable existence, on Thursday last, by taking Laudanum. Her name was Eliza McKnight and had been brought here from Trenton, last fall, by a man named Wm. McCoy.—McCoy had left her in town during the winter while he was at the shanties; during this time, at least, she abandoned herself to vice; and on McCoy's return he kicked and cleaned her through jealously as it would appear from the evidence at the inquest, and she then becoming weary of existence determined to become her own murderer. After being abused by McCoy on Wednesday last and previous days, and after lying behind a fence all Wednesday night, on Thursday morning she enterred Mrs. Shinette's, a house of unenviable notoriety, and got one James Wright to bring her ten cent's worth of laudanum, and in the presence of all there (three or four) poured it into a glass along with some beer and drank it remarking that she did it to kill herself, for "she might as well be dead as alive." Medical aid of course was obtained, but the poison had taken such effect that aid was of no avail. An inquest was held by Dr. Poole, Coroner, and a verdict given to the effect that her death was caused by laudanum taken voluntarily with intent to take away her life. Thus has passed away another immortal spirit, unprepared too; no doubt of it. She appeared to be about 20 years of age.

And Mrs. Shinette is still allowed to ply her work of destruction and pollution, misery and death, by keeping her house a rendezvous for such characters and their accomplices in guilt. What a pity some philanthropic gentleman or lady of influence could not get a peep at the state of this Mrs. Shinette's dwelling on the day of the inquest.—If the town council but saw the dead and the dying, the drunkard and the drunkenness that was apparent all round. If the citizens did but see the work of ruin that is permitted in their midst, surely they would rise as one man and force something to be done to rid their skirts of the blood of the dead and the dying. Mrs. Shinette has repeatedly been in the police court, and fined too, but no fine has been collected, nor has she been put to jail according to law. The plea set up is, "If you put her to jail the town must support her family," and it is successful in her case. She is not sent to jail but is allowed to return to her trade in the destruction of men and women's souls. Is it not horrible to think of it. For the sake of a few paltry shillings, or rather for fear of spending a few shillings, seduction, prostitution, ruin, death and hell are permitted to go on in their work and the agents to go unpunished and all this in the very centre of christian churches that are crowning almost every knowle round the town. A part of the town is a perfect Sodom of one half we hear is true, and nothing is done to remedy the evil. It is called a giant evil, an evil that *can't* be got rid of; now, if they would say *won't*, it would be nearer the truth. There is a groggery on Charlotte street of which sickening stories of vice and pollution are told, and yet nothing is done to break it up. Of this and other houses the chief constable is perfectly aware, and yet nothing is done to remove the evil. Parties owning houses rent them to doubtful characters, nay more than doubtful characters.—Would it not be a blessing if our citizens would at once unite with the county and build a house of refuge for those creatures that cannot take care of themselves, and there provide a way for them to earn their bread in a decent and harmless manner, away from the influence of those *dirty curs* who go about seducing and polluting society, and then leave the victims to starve or destroy themselves.

Is it possible that there are not christians enough in Peterboro to volunteer to carry on a war until something be done to remedy this crying evil? Some one will say it is but *one* that has perished, but let that man think that it was *one soul*. How many more are on the way to ruin few can tell. We can tell that nothing is being done here to save them; yet how many of them would join in saying,

Oh! pass not, pass not heedless by,
Perhaps thou canst redeem
The breaking heart from misery:—

There is need for something to be done, and the sooner the better.

Meeting of Norwood Board.

We would call the attention of Teachers and others interested, to the change of time for the meeting of the above Board. The Secretary has been forced to change the day of meeting to the 30th of May, instead of the 23rd, as at first advertised. When we recommended the 23rd we had lost sight of the 24th being a holiday, and in consequence of which the change is now made, to give all an opportunity of celebrating the birth of our beloved Queen Victoria.

We, in some way omitted, last week, to mention the destruction by fire of Mr. Brownscombe's pottery. The entire building and works in which Mr. Brownscombe carried on his extensive business was consumed, together with wood, stock, patterns, and other material to a large amount. Mr. Brownscombe's loss must be very great, as he was insured only to the amount of $600. But for the exertion of the Fire Company and others, more damage would have been done, as Mr. Brownscombe's dwelling and stable and other houses in the vicinity were in imminent danger for a time. The cause of the fire is unknown, as the place where it was first seen had not been in use that day. We are glad to learn that Mr. B. intends rebuilding immediately. We trust his energy and industry will be better repaid in future.

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Mr. T. White, jr., has been nominated by a convention of delegates, as a candidate for South Wentworth, in the Legislature of Ontario.

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A Row.

Yesterday in our streets were scenes that would disgrace any community. Fighting, swearing, yelling and the usual number of lookers-on, aiders and abettors made the town hideous. Two or three were taken up, and one of those who could boast of outswearing even the arch-fiend himself, was taken up and for the offence fined one dollar. Really the Mayor should take pity on the general public and make an example of those vagabonds who so pollute the very air by their profanity. The idea of one dollar of a fine for such an offence is too lenient. If such men were made suffer according to the utmost rigor of the law, our ears would not be so often pained with oaths and obscenity that are heard every day; even boys vie with each other in vice and profanity.

The punishment was too light, as was evident from their after conduct. These same scoundrels afterwards proceeded to Ashburnham and there had a pitched fight, one Wm. Montgomery acting as a common seconder to afford what they call fair play. After a few strokes Mr. Ainslie took the combatants, when Montgomery interfered and abused Mr. Ainslie severely, taking advantage of his position in trying to keep the two prisoners. All this was caused by whiskey; under its influence men become brutes and worry and devour each other like dogs.

Literary Club.

This Club will give another of their Reunions this evening. The programme is an interesting one. The readers and performers we feel confident will be able to sustain their parts with credit. The evening's amusement will equal any of those heretofore, and a full house should reward their efforts to amuse, please and in-truct.

PRESENTATION.—We learn from the Lindsay papers that Mr. G. L. Fisk, long and favorably known as conductor on the Port Hope and Lindsay Road, was presented with a very handsome testimonial in the shape of a "service of plate" and an address from the merchants of Lindsay, on the occasion of his departure for the United States.

The employees of the Road at Port Hope also presented Mr. Fisk with an address, accompanied by a beautiful watch and chain. In both cases Mr. Fisk replied in very suitable terms. He is to be succeeded by Mr. Bradley, who is also well known on the line, and whose services will no doubt be faithful to his employers and courteous to the travelling public.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At Gananoque, on the 13th ult., while a young man named John Mitchel was lifting some water from a stream under a circular saw in his father's mill, his cap in some way caught on the saw, when he jerked his head as if to save it, but, unfortunately, the saw caught his head and took a piece out of the top of the head and penetrated to the brain. He lived in a semi-conscious state for a week, dying on the 21st of March. What a necessity for carefulness on the part of those who are around machinery in which circulars are used.

The Peterboro' Home committee beg to thank the following friends for donations in February and March:—Cakes and bread from the Presbyterian and Baptist church tea meetings; a cord of wood from Mr. Thos. Porter, of Douro; a box of herrings and some bacon from Mrs. Robert Hamilton; butter from Mrs. Fife, of Otonabee; a piece of Bacon and a pair of stockings from a friend; three loaves of bread from a friend; bread, cakes, meat, &c., from the St. Andrews' church Bazaar.

From a discussion anent railway matters in the Cobourg papers, we learn that hands are at work taking up the rails on the railroad north of Rice Lake. This is a very strange way to make a connection with Peterboro. Perhaps the idea is now dropped. It looks like it, since the company is removing the rails.

The venerable Lord Brougham, in a telegram from Cairo, France, to Mr. Gladstone, strongly urges that "Household Suffrage" be conceded to the enfranchised classes. He also says that the whole Liberal party, in 1829, were favorable to that form of settlement, but it was overlooked in the reform bill of '32. He thinks that if bribers as well as bribed were sent to the treadmill nobody would venture into the bribing business.

It is said to be the intention of Lord Derby to recommend for one of the higher grades of the order of the Bath, Mr. Macdonald, on whom, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, his lords' ip conferred the degree of D. C. L. during Mr. Mcdonaldis visit to England."

The London *Canadian News* copies the above extract, and adds, "We understand it is the intention of the noble Earl to beatow a like honor on Mr. Cartier."

The Paris Exhibition will have a host of royal visitors. The King and Queen of Portugal, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Humbert of Italy, Prince Oscar of Sweden, the Prince of Orange, the brother of the Tycoon of Japan, the Viceroy of Egypt, and the King of Sweden, are all expected to be present.

The Greenock (Scotland) Young Men's Protestant Association are trying to aid Father Chiniquy. They have copied, from the Montreal *Witness*, a considerable portion of his letter of December last, and circulated it widely as a tract, and are making collections on his behalf.

The *Times* notices the healthful example set by Lord Fitzwilliam, who with his family has gone to reside upon his Irish estate; and it is thought that this departure will be followed by those of some other large Irish proprietors who habitually reside in England and France.

The New Brunswick Government is negotiating for the establishment of a line of steamers between that Province and Montreal and the West.

Ex-Governor Eyre has been tried and acquitted. His character has not been freed from the accusation of blood-thirstiness however.

The English newspaper, *John Bull*, warns its friends in the country to prepare for a general election at any moment.

Jefferson Davis, it was asserted, was to be released in a few days; now, it is said he will be tried in May.

The Steamer *Corinthian* made her first trip on Saturday last, and returned to Port Hope the same day.

Verulam Township Council.

This Council met at Bobcaygeon on Monday last. W. B. Read, Esq., Reeve, in the chair, and Chas. Fairbairn, John Bredin, P. H. Murdoch and John Junkin, Councillors, present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Murdoch moved, seconded by Mr. Bredin,—That south half of Lot No. 7 in the 8th concession be withdrawn from School Section No. 9, and attached to School Section No. 1, and that the proper notices be given by the Clerk of the Council, that a By law will be passed to that effect at the next meeting of the Council.

It was moved in amendment by Mr. Fairbairn and seconded by Mr. Junkin,—That said lot remain as it is in S. S. No. 9.

Yeas—Bredin, Murdoch and the Reeve.
Nays—Fairbairn and Junkin.

The original motion was carried.

Moved by Mr. Murdoch and seconded by Mr. Bredin,—That Lot No. 10 in the 10th concession be withdrawn from S. S. No. 9, and attached to S. S. No. 6, and that the proper notices be given by the Clerk, that a By-law will be passed to that effect at the next meeting of the Council.

In amendment it was moved by Mr. Fairbairn and seconded by Mr. Junkin,—That said lot remain as at present,

The original motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Murdoch and seconded by Mr. Fairbairn, the sum of $49.11 was made as an abatement for taxes due by Jas. Cunningham, for the years 1861-2-3-4, on east half of lot 16 in the 3rd concession of Verulam.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Fairbairn and seconded by Mr. Murdoch,—That Mr. Kennedy be instructed to put in a culvert across William sarcel, opposite his premises, and that his statute labor for the next three years be allowed him as payment in lieu thereof.—*Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Fairbairn, the sum of $5 was granted to E. Bottum to assist him in building a sidewalk from the Bridge south to John Ellis' house.

On motion of Mr. Murdoch, the Auditors Report was received and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Fairbairn and seconded by Mr. Junkin,—That the printing for the present year be given to the Victoria *Warder*.

In amendment, it was moved by Mr. Bredin and seconded by Mr. Murdoch,—That the printing be let by tender, and that the Clerk receive tenders therefor from the Lindsay offices, and the lowest to receive the printing.

After a good deal of discussion on the subject, and on account of Mr. Cooper of the *Warder* having done the printing in a satisfactory manner and at a saving of about thirty-five dollars to the Township for the last year, the amendment was withdrawn and the printing ordered to be done at the *Warder* office for the present year.

Several accounts, amounting to $88.73, were passed and ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Bredin and seconded by Mr. Murdoch,—That whereas the law requires the Treasurer to make a return to the County Treasurer of all rates unpaid on the Collector's Roll, on or before the 7th day of April, that the Clerk be and is hereby instructed to call upon the Collector for the Roll.—*Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Fairbairn, William Hamilton was appointed to collect the unpaid taxes of 1866.

The Council then adjourned to be called together by the Reeve.

MADOC.

(*From the Toronto Telegraph.*)

We have just had an interview with a gentleman who returned on Saturday from our now celebrated Canadian gold fields.—He says the country is still covered with snow, in many parts to a depth of several feet, and the present thaw has so softened this that the country is in a very unpleasant state. On the low lands the snow has not yet melted, and those who dig through the crust in their search after the precious metal, find an immediate and plentiful supply of water. Of course, under such circumstances, no operations can be commenced, save the sinking of shafts on the high lands, a process savouring far too much of a close union between labour and capital to be agreeable to those whose romantic ideas of the gold region are associated with "nuggets" requiring only transportation to the nearest bank of deposit.

As we have said, no true and exact test of the value of low lands or "placer digging" can be made under such circumstances, for it is well known to all miners, who have had experience in other gold fields, that the deposits of gold are almost invariably found on the "bed rock." But, as was observed by a most sagacious miner of many years practical experience, "a speck of gold discovered in the present bed of any creek may safely be considered to denote a valuable deposit lower down."

We learn that the promoters of the "Madoc Gold Mining Company of Toronto" have subjected their flat land to thorough test: Men appointed for the purpose, and under the direction and supervision of the manager, waded along the Richardson Creek, where it winds through the property of this company, and scooping up sufficient sand and gravel at various points, washed out three pans. The result was all that could be desired, for in the language of miners, there were more than one hundred colours of gold. We have seen the specimens produced in this crude manner, and do not wonder that the "experienced sage" of Madoc, were startled into a new outbreak of excitement when the fact became known.

This discovery must be most satisfactory to the company, as it gives them positive proof that their lands contain deposits of the precious metal, not only in paying, but apparently in large quantities.

There is an immense rush of strangers to the mines at present, and it will no doubt increase as the spring advances. In the vicinity of the Richardson mine, where only one building stood last fall, there are now nearly one hundred, and others are being built. The town thus quickly formed, is called "El Dorado," and is divided into upper and lower town. Stores, taverns, and workshops are being opened, and the town at present contains hotel accommodation, such as it is, for nearly one thousand persons, and several hundred are there each night.

R. W. Errett is agent for the company in Peterborough.

An American gentleman over 80 years of age, alluding to the present treatment of the South, says: "Was there ever a people on earth so humbly, debasely submissive as are the Americans at this moment? I have lived under the rule of Napoleon the Great, under the Bourbons in Spain, under various governments in Italy, Naples, Florence, Turin, and the Pope, and even under the Moslem in Africa, and in none of them did I ever see the tyranny, over free thought and free speech, exercised as it is at this moment in these United States. It makes my old blood tingle to my very finger ends.—But the American people, like whipped spaniels, bow down and submit, and the whole of the Radical press support, and even applaud it."

It is announced that King George, of Greece, is about to marry a niece of Queen Vic

A terrible storm has occurred in the Black Sea, in which a number of vessels and lives have been lost.

The disturbances in Ireland do not seem to have affected the festivities in Dublin, which have been unusually gay and abundant this season under the viceroyalty of Lord Abercorn. Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince of Wales will not visit the Island, however, this summer, as at first intended, in consequence of the Fenian outbreak.

The following from a contemporary is worth reading:—

SIR,—In looking over my old papers I found the following copy of an Act introduced into Parliament, which, if it became the law and has not been repealed, is of vital importance to young ladies of the present day, as fashion runs to such an unreasonable extent:

"An Act was introduced into the English Parliament in 1770. 'That all women of whatever age, rank, profession, or degree, whether virgins, maids, or widows, that shall, from and after such Act, impose upon, seduce, and betray into matrimony any of his Majesty's male subjects by the scents, paints, cosmetic washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high heeled shoes, or bolstered hips, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witch-craft and like misdemeanors, and that the marriage upon conviction, shall stand null and void."

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
AN ADVOCATE OF THE LAWS THAT EXIST.
Derby, March 4th, 1867.

THE RAT HOLE FLEET.—The Yankees have sunk some 20 vessels loaded with stone at the mouth of Charleston Harbour, which will doubtless prevent any vessels drawing over a few feet of water, entering that port for all times to come, this must prove a serious loss to the property owners there, but it will not at all interfere with the supply of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" for the cure of rheumatism, Tiedoloureux, neuralgia, toothache, and all complaints of that nature. Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere, price 25 cents per bottle.

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affection One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 24cts. per box

BIRTHS.

On the 29th March, the wife of Mr. John Carnegie, of a son.

DIED.

In Cavan, on the 31st ult., David Sharp, sr., Esq., aged 78 years.

On the 2nd instant, James William youngest son of Mr. John Carnegie, aged 1 days.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough April 3, 1867.			
Flour ₱ brl	$7 75	@	$8 50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 65	@	1 67
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1 45	@	1 50
Potatoes	0 30	@	0 30
Peas "	0 50	@	0 65
Oats "	0 25	@	0 28
Hay ₱ ton	10 00	@	12 00
Hides ₱ cwt	5 50	@	6 25
Sheepskins	0 50	@	0 90
Wool ₱ lb	0 30	@	0 32
Beef ₱ cwt	6 50	@	7 50
Pork ₱ cwt	5 00	@	5 50
Eggs, per dozen	0 9	@	0 10
Butter,	0 12	@	0 15
Cordwood	2 00	@	3 00
Fowl, per pair	0 20	@	0 30
Geese	0 30	@	0 45

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

For the week ending Saturday, March 30th.

DAYS. Time: 7 a.m.	Barometer corrected for Temp. & Alt.	Temperature of Air	Direction and Velocity of the Wind.	Extent of Sky clouded.	Rain in inches.	Snow in inches.
Monday	29 276	32.5	W.	10	129	498
Tuesday	29 455	17 6	N.E.	1		
Wednes.	29 178	23	N.E.	2	10	3.2
Thursday	29 048	30.5	N.W.	1		
Friday	29 060	21.	N.W	4	0	
Saturday	28 879	31.	W.	8	8	

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers, thus: 0 Calm, 5 Moderate brisk, 10 Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers from 10 to 0, thus: 10, denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 5, that it is half covered; and 0 that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·655 at 7 o'clock, a.m., on Tuesday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 28·882, at 1 o'clock, p.m., on Saturday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·1716.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 44.8 on Saturday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 14 9 on Tuesday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 29.38.

Warmest day during the week was on Saturday, the Mean Temperature being 38.4.

Coldest day during the week was on Tuesday, the Mean Temperature being 24 93.

IVAN O'KEIRNE,
Station Observer.

Peterboro, March 30th, 1867.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure for* Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required is careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bott'e. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

REMOVED.

FOR ONE MONTH!

TO THE

Corner Store of George and Hunter Streets.

TREMENDOUS RUN FOR CHEAP GOODS!

Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods,

SOLD AT

NEARLY HALF LESS THAN THEIR VALUE.

LOUIS LEMAY,
Hunter Street.

Peterborough, April 2nd, 1867. 14-tf

ABSTRACT

Of Account between the Municipality of the United Townships of Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff, Monmouth, Harcourt and Bruton, and the Treasurer, for the year 1866.

DR.	$ ct.	CR.	$ ct
Feb. 7, To balance on hand from 65	162 10	Feb 14 By paid County rate	106 42
14, " per cent on County rate	2 65	21 " error in assessment	5 00
21, " Cash from Roll of 1865, per J. Mitchell	38 30	" S. S. No. 1 Burleigh	150 00
Mar. 28 " Cash from Tavern Licenses	60 00	" Union S. S. No. 1, Anstruther	100 00
June 1 " " W. Sheridan	510 67	" Printing and Stationery	25 10
1867.		" Councillors fees and officers salaries	148 28
Jan. 9 Roll 1866	12 30	" Opening Concession line 10 & 11, Chandos	50 00
To balance	14 98	" do 13 & 14, do	69 20
		" Road line between Methuen and Chandos	124 00
		" Repairing Burleigh road	9 00
		" Survey	14 80
January 1, 1867	$801 00		$801 00

We, the undersigned Auditors for the Municipality of the United Townships of Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff, Monmouth, Harcourt and Bruton, have examined and compared vouchers with the above account, and found them correct.

(Signed) LAWRENCE TALLON, JOSEPH DUNLOP, } Auditors.

March 15, 1867. 14-1in

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE!

Now Received,

NEW SPRING GOODS,

In Prints, Shirtings, Dress Goods, Bonnet Borders, Ribbons, Trimmings, Braids and Fancy Haberdashery, Hoop Skirts, &c. &c.

In about a week the stock will be found well assorted in all departments

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterborough, March 27, 1867. 13

ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

AN adjourned sitting of Quarter Sessions will be held on THURSDAY, FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1867, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

C. A. WELLER,
Clerk of the Peace.

Peterboro', March 27, 1867.

MORGAN'S HOTEL,

ASHBURNHAM,

Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the traveling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attached, and every other accommodation of a first class hotel.

R. MORGAN.

Ashburnham, March 27, 1867. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, and to me directed at the suit of Thomas Bradburn, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of David O'Brien and Patric O'Brien, Defendants, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of JULY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Lots Nos 8 and 9, west of Rigon Street in the village of Lakefield, composed of one-third of an acre each; also Lot No. 5, west of George Street and South of Hunter Street, in the town of Peterborough.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', March 27, 1867. 13

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS'

READY-RECKONER,

In Dollars and Cents,

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Book Store,

Peterborough, March 6th, 1867.

Diaries for 1867

Just Received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, December 5, 1866.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the celebrated Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. I. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. KELLY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beats, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate imitation. *Look closely!*

For Saratoga Spring Water sold by all Dr[illegible]

Public Meeting

IN pursuance of a resolution passed at a preliminary meeting, held on Saturday last, there will be a Public Meeting in Peterborough, on **SATURDAY, the SIXTH day of APRIL**, at the hour of two o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering what is best to be done in view of the approaching election.

All those desirous of sending Liberal members to represent the West Riding of this County in the Federal and Local Legislatures are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBERT KINGAN, Chairman.
JAS. STRATTON, Secretary.

Peterboro, March 27, 1867.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER FOR SALE.

THESE PAPERS are complete and in good order, having been kept clean with the intention of having them bound. They commence November 19, 1859, at the time of John Brown's Harper Ferry notoriety, and end on April 25th, 1863.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers.

Peterboro' March, 1867.

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE which is required in every house.

Apply at A. B. Kent's Commission Office, Hopkins' Block, Peterborough.

Peterboro', March 27th, 1867. 13-2in

AYRES' PATENT TIRE UPSETTING MACHINE!

THIS MACHINE was awarded an EXTRA PRIZE at the last Provincial Exhibition. It is useful, easily managed and durable. By this Machine the Tire while being upset is held in position by self-acting dogs, which let go as readily as they take hold.

Every Blacksmith, Wagon, or Carriage maker should have one for the following reasons.

1st. One man can upset a tire in one-third of the time it takes two men to cut and weld one.

2nd. By cutting and welding the tire is weakened, whereas by this process it is rendered stronger and more durable than before.

3rd. In set ling tires the lap will sometimes slip, or in taking a second heat be reduced and weakened; whereas by simply returning it to the machine it may be upset to the proper size and strength.

4th. Persons wanting work done will go to the shop where this machine is in use, as there the best satisfaction can be given.

☞ The Machine is warranted to upset a tire 2½ inches by ¼ inches.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We, the undersigned, have tried one of Ayres' Tire Upsetting Machines, and find it to be very handy and useful, and fully as good as is represented above.

Carriage Makers—Tobias Fitzgerald, John Doherty, Wm Metherall, James McWilliams, John Douglass, Minaker & Thayer, Wm English, Flynn & Redmond, Patrick Galvin, Wm Yelland.

Blacksmiths—John Moffat, John Kennedy, John English.

These Machines are now manufactured at Peterboro' by Mr. Wm. Hamilton and Mr John Whyte and at Hamilton by Messrs. John Thomas & Co.

PRICE $15 EACH.

Peterboro', March 20th, 1867. 13-4in

CONCERTINAS!!

A FINE ASSORTMENT AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro', February, 1867.

GOOD WORDS. [illegible]

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

1867. SPRING SPRING. 1867

OPENING of a LARGE

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE

AND

CLOTHING MANUFACTORY!

Having made extensive alterations in the **Store lately occupied by L. LEMAY**, on Hunter Street, I beg to inform my customers and the public, that I have ☞ **REMOVED INTO THESE PREMISES,** ☜ and that I am now receiving a large portion of my SPRING IMPORTATIONS, and will *receive weekly this Summer the most Fashionable Goods.* As all my goods have been and are to be selected with much care, and bought at the most advantageous terms, I feel confident to be able to sell Goods at such *LOW PRICES* as will command a steadily increased patronage. The stock contains a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,

Of the Newest Style and Colors,

SHAWLS, MANTLES AND CLOTH MANTLES,

The Newest Styles in Skirts, Parasols, Gloves, Ladies' Collars & Ties, Trimmings, &c.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT!

This department is one of the largest and best, and at **prices that will defy any competition.**

Black Cloths, Cassimeres, English Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds,

And all sorts of Cloths for Clothing; this stock amounts to over Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Will be under the able superintendence of Mr. JAMES MENZIES, a first class cutter, and an old resident of Peterborough. This department will always be

SUPPLIED WITH ONE OF THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

to be had in any city in Canada. Being anxious to increase to a much larger extent this branch of my business, buyers will get the most ample satisfaction in purchasing from me, because nothing but the best material and workmanship are employed. All customers' work will be made on the shortest notice and a good fit guaranteed, at the lowest prices possible.

BOYS' CLOTHING,--A Large Stock at very Low Prices.

All Work Made on the Premises.

F. LEMAY,

Peterborough, April, 1867. (14-tf.) Hunter Street, Sign of the Lion.

JAMES SHERIDAN.

HAVING received full certificates from A. & S. Nordheimer to tune and repair Piano Fortes and all other kinds of Musical Instruments, would respectfully inform the citizens of Peterborough that in connection therewith a large and well selected stock of Sheet Music will be kept constantly on hand at Venzies' Book Store, where orders will be received for Piano Forte Tuning, Regulating and Repairing Pianos for hire. Melodeons and all kinds of Musical Instruments supplied to order.

Peterborough, February 6th, 1867. 6

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY

OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 19th, 1867. 8

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITH OUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 48

CONSOLIDATED STATUTES, WANTED.

ANY person having one or two copies of the Consolidated Statutes of CANADA, and also of those CANADA, will find a purchaser by applying to the undersigned, stating price.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Booksellers, &c.
Peterboro' C. W.

Peterboro', February 4th, 1867. 6.

TENDERS WANTED

FOR THE BUILDING OF SCOWS at Keene. All the material to be furnished by the subscribers.

Specifications can be seen at Captain Sutherland's office, Ashburnham, or with the subscribers, at Keene.

GUNN & POE.

Keene, February 20th, 1867. 8-tf

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING 60½ acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 27 in the 7th concession. Good Buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are nine acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if desired.

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM,
Proprietor.

Allandale Mills, March 11, 1867 11-3*

REV. DR. ORMISTON.

PORTRAITS of the Rev. Dr. Ormiston for sale at Mr. Ewing's Gallery, also at the stores of Mr. Menzie, Messrs. Graham & Stratton, Mr. Erskine, Messrs. Johnson & Son, P. Counsil, Nicholls & Hall, and W. Thompson.

Price 25 cents.

Peterborough, 14th February, 1867.

Axe Factory to Let!

IN THE VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM, with Machinery and Tools complete, including Trip Hammer, Grinding and Polishing Machinery, &c.

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, March 20, 1867. 12-4in

NEW DICTIONARIES.

WORCESTER'S Comprehensive and Academic Dictionaries. Also Walker and Webster's English Pronouncing Dictionary, by the Lowest price [illegible]

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London, and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States; they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling, gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', March 6th, 1867.

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors.

A POLICY for $1,000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System, costs at age 30, $24 70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, with the Sum assured; if after 20 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths; after 51, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2,000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary*, MONTREAL.

W. CLUXTON, *Agent*, Peterborough

February 20, 1867. 8

The Home Insurance Company

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Building, Merchandize and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
General Manager
For Canada.

J. A. HALL, *Agent for Peterboro.*

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

SABBATH SCHOOL BELLS, [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction of the County of Peterboro', for the examination of Teachers, will be held in the

UNION SCHOOL HOUSE,

in the Town of Peterborough, on

THURSDAY, 6th DAY OF JUNE,

Commencing at 10 a. m.

All Certificates issued by this Board during 1865, are required to be renewed at the above meeting.

N. B.—No Teacher is eligible to be examined unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of moral character.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Feb. 17, 1867. 8

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Thursday, 30th of May, 1867

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

Wanted!

OATS,
PEASE,
Barley,
and Rye,

At Scott's Store-house. The Highest Cash Price paid.

D. SUTHERLAND.

February 7, 1867 6

Peterboro' Gymnasium.

GENTLEMEN desiring to become members of the GYMNASIUM CLUB are informed that Tickets of Membership may be procured from Mr George Stethem, at the Hardware Store of Messrs. G. Stethem & Co.

☞ SINGLE TICKETS $5.00 per year in advance. FAMILY TICKET $8.00. Gentlemen residing in the Country may procure Tickets at $3.00 each. These Fees include Tuition Fee and all expenses.

R. A. MORROW, Sec'y.

February 14th, 1867. 8

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

Music! Music!

GRAHAM & STRATTON have been appointed agents for Sheet Music, by Messrs A. & S. Nordheimer. They have now on hand *a number of new pieces.*

A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', April, 1866.

Window Blinds.

GREEN Paper for Window Blinds, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, June 20, 1866

R. S. HOWELL,

FORWARDER,

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

11 PORT HOPE.

MORTGAGES

PARTIES having a few first-class Mortgages of not less than $400, or more than $[illegible] to dispose of, can hear of an opportunity of [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, at the suit of Peter McCallum and Peter McCallum, the younger, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of George G. Boswell, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of MAY, 1867 at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of the South half of Lot No. 1, East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, containing by admeasurement seven acres, two rods and twenty-six perches, be the same more or less, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at the Northern limit of Smith street, in the Town of Peterborough, Eastery nineteen chains three links from the South-West angle of said Lot No. 1, East side of Communication Road aforesaid; thence South seventy-four degrees, West five chains seventy-four links, along the Northern limit of Smith Street to the land deeded to one James Harvey; thence North fourteen degrees twenty minutes, West three chains fifty-three links; thence North thirty degrees forty minutes, West seven chains thirty-three links, to the North-East angle of said land deeded to James Harvey; thence North fifty-nine degrees twenty minutes, East eight chains ten links, along the Southern limit of land belonging to Joseph Dixon; thence South sixteen degrees, East twelve chains eighty eight links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, January 28, 1867. 5

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Belitus Holcomb, Defendant, and a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of John Holcomb, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 28th DAY OF MAY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, and each and every of them, in and to Lot No. 11, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, February 20, 1867. 8

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of F. W. Houltain and James Miller, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of Joseph Bowie, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1867 at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant in and to the east half of Lot No. 16 in the 13th concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', January 9th, 1867. 2

DONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

Picton, C. W., 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the Skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Kempt's, W. Coulter's, Ormond & Gilmour's and W. Bell's Drug Stores.

Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 11 1y.

SKATERS AND PEDESTRIANS!

A LARGE LOT OF

WALKING STICKS,

FASHION.

SPRING, 1867.

THE subscriber has arranged for weekly shipments by Steamships, from London and Paris, until first of May, of the Latest Fashion of Bonnets and Millinery Goods, and respectfully requests his customers to await arrival of same.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 13

New Hats, Ladies' & Gent's.
New CLOTHS.
New TWEEDS.
New Carpets
and Floor Oil Cloths.
New Prints
and Dress Goods.

Just received and to be sold very low for cash, by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 13

WALL PAPERS!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

have just received, direct from the Manufacturer,

10,000 ROLLS OF WALL PAPERS,

Ceiling and Fancy Decorations,

BORDERINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WINDOW BLIND SHADES—a variety.

Peterborough, March, 1867.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL WHITE,

BEGS to intimate that he has REMOVED from his OLD STAND to one of those handsome new stores in

DIXON'S BLOCK, NEXT TO A. WILLIAMS',

GEORGE STREET,

Where will be found the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

IN PETERBOROUGH,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER!

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM ☜

P. S.—Country Shoemakers will find it to their advantage to call and Examine the stock of LEATHER and FINDINGS, which will be found well assorted.

Peterborough, February, 1867. 7 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS

1867. AT THE 1867.

MONTREAL HOUSE!

JUST opened out, a FIRST INSTALMENT of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, at the MONTREAL HOUSE consisting of

Dress Goods—commencing at 6d per yard.

Prints.

Cottons—cheaper than ever.

Summer Cloths.

Cloakings.

Gloves & Hosiery—an immense assortment.

Hoop Skirts—in newest style; full size from 2s 4½d upwards.

Fancy Goods.

Decided Bargains will be Given!

CALL AND SEE.

Peterborough, March 13, 1867.

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street [illegible]

AN ASTONISHED LADY.

An old lady whose home is in the country, and who hadn't been in Cincinnati for several years, came in yesterday to do some trading, her principal business being one of the few eventful incidents in her life, the purchase of a new bonnet. She hadn't had a new bonnet since she was in Cincinnati the last time, and that was seven years ago, nor had she seen any of the new fangled contrivances—"a trifle a light as air"—which the women wear now-a-days in the place of bonnets. As a new bonnet was the engrossing theme in her mind on entering the city, of course she was on the alert at once to see what the fashion was. Imagine her consternation, then, in standing on Fourth street, watching the people as they passed by. For a time she was perfectly speechless, and then she was observed to throw up her hands, and exclaim:—

"For the land sakes! are the wimmun all crazy, gaddin' through the streets with nothin' on their blessed heads? What's become of all their bunnets?"

She went into a millinery store, and accosted a 'gentlemanly and obliging' young lady in attendance:

"You see I come the hull way from Clermount county to buy a bunnit. I've worn this one goin' eight years. It's a little out of fashion, I reckon, and I want ere that is right in style. I don't know what the wimmin was wearin', so I stood out here a blessed hour to see 'em pass and I hope never to see my old man again if I saw one with a bunnit on during the hull time! Some had a doll's handkercher laid on the top of the head; others had what looked for all the world like oyster patties trimmed with blowed glass, and I declare to goodness if one woman, with a big ruttabaga turnip on the back of her head, in a fly net, wore any covering 'cept a galler circus ticket tied on with a string!"

When informed that the styles she had seen were the latest thing in the bonnet line, the old lady's astonishment increased, and she was thoroughly bewildered by the time she had examined each of the varieties embraced in the milliner's collection, particularly when she learned the accompanying prices. She looked at her old bonnet, which had been preserved so carefully during the changing fashions of seven years, and compared it with the fashions of to-day, when the old lady fairly wept. She declared it was enough to drive one crazy to see such vanities as the women are running to now-a-day.—"Twan't so when I was a gal," said she. "Wimmen were bunnits in them days that covered their heads and tied 'em under their chin instead of fash'n 'em to the back hair." She left in great disgust, and said she would go right back to Clairmount and wear her old bonnet till milliners got to making bonnets again.

Proverbs by Josh Billings.

Say "How are you?" to everybody.

It costs more to borrow than to buy.

Don't take anybody's advice except your own.

Marry young, and, if circumstances requires it, often.

Be charitable—three cent pieces were made on purpose.

Keep both eyes open, but don't say mor'n half you see.

It is dreadful easy to be a phool—a man kin be one and not no it.

If you can git fine clothes and educashun too, git the clothes fust.

If a man flatters you, you kan kalkulate he is either a rong or a fule.

I would say to all young men, "Go in," and to all old fellers, "Get out."

If you want to git a sure crop, and a big yeild for the seed, sow wild oats.

Cultivate modesty but mind and have a good stock of impudence on hand.

If you itch for fame, go inter a graveyard and scratch yourself agin a tume stone.

Don't swop with your relashuns, unless you can afford to give them the big end ov the trade.

Real happiness don't consist so much in what a man don't har, as it does in what he don't want.

Don't mortify the flesh too much; it wasn't the sores on Lassrus that sent him up to heaven.

When a feller gits a goin down hill it seems as the everything had been greased for the occashun.

If thar was nothing but trooth in this world a pin'el would stand just as good a chance as a wize man.

"Large bodies move slo," this ere proverb don't apply to lies, for the bigger the ar, the faster the go.

Yung man be more anxious about the pedigree yur'e going to leave, than you are about the one somebody left you.

As good a way to get rich as any, is to run in debt two hundred thousand dollars, and then go to work to pay off your debts.

A man runnin for offis puts me in mind of a dog that's lost—he smells ov everybody he meets, and wags himself all over.

Fillosophers tell us that the world revolves on its axis, and Josh Billings tells us that full half the folks on arth think they are the axis.

Most of the advice we receive from others is not so much an evidence of officeshun for us, as it is an evidence of affeckshun for themselves.

N. B.—These ere proverbs have stood a thousand years and hain't gin out yet.

A GEN ROUS DONATION.—We notice in the published minutes of the Beckwith Township Council that the handsome sum of *two dollars* has been set apart by that body for the purpose of Prize Books for the Schools of the Township, and that the Rev. Mr. Preston and Robert Bell, Esq., have been appointed a Committee to expend the same. The generosity of the Council in appropriating so large a sum for educational purposes, is deserving of great praise; and we are sure that the Committee have good reason to feel proud of the confidence reposed in their integrity and judgement in being entrusted with such a vast an aunt of money. It is not every day in the year that a Master of Arts and an ex member of Parliament, are honored by so learned a body as the Beckwith Council with the expenditure of *two dollars* for the promotion of education in a single Township. There are only fourteen schools in Beckwith, and the eightpence farthing that falls to the lot of each of them out of this appropriation cannot fail to have a vast effect in stimulating competitor amongst the scholars. We expect to see several University Professors coming from Beckwith before long.—*Perth Courier.*

'I cannot bear children,' said Mrs. Prim disdainfully. Mrs. Partington, looking over her spectacles mildly replied. 'Perhaps if you could you would like them better.'

A lover wrote thus to his sweetheart: 'Delectable darling, you are so dulcet that bone, must blush in your presence, and green peace stand appalled.'

General Insurance Agency,

CEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

19 and 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $12,500,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

The success which has attended the Company's operations has been such as fully to realize the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, who have resolved to extend the business more widely, and now offer to the Canadian public PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large Subscribed Capital, and Invested Funds.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, tending to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.

Claims paid one month after proof of death. And other advantages, which may be seen in the Company's Prospectus.

Chief Office for Canada,—385 and 387, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE,—104 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

DIRECTORS—Chairman, William Workman, Esq., President City Bank. John Redpath, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal; B. H. Lemoine, Esq., Cashier "La Banque du Peuple; Alexander M. Delisle, Esq. BANKERS—The City Bank

☞ Particular attention paid to the Insurance of Dwellings and Household Furniture. Also, to Insuring Farm property for one, two or three years. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions, and at rates lower than most Companies.

Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq., David Higgins, Secretary.

THE Edinburgh Life Assurance Company offer to the public the advantages of a Canadian as well as a British Company. They have invested a large amount of money on securities in this country, and the Toronto Local Board have full power, by an Imperial Statute, to take risks, make investments, and settle claims in Canada without reference to the Head Office, Edinburgh. Some of the old Policies in the Company, which became claims during the past year, were settled by payment of amounts double of those originally insured, in consequence of the large bonuses that accrued on the Policies.

Every information that intending Assurers may require can be obtained on application to GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $200,000, with surplus of $200,000.

OLDEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA!!

Up to 1st April, 1866, over *seventy thousand* Policies had been issued by the Travellers of Hartford, and upwards of THREE THOUSAND LOSSES PAID.

☞ General Accident Policies written by the Company's Agents, without delay. No medical examination required. Life Policies, or combined Life-and Accident Policies are all written at the Home Office.

4 Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500 000.
Annual Income, - 160.000.....Claims Paid, - 400 000.

Terms for Assurance business more favorable than those of British or Foreign Offices.

Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, Agent at Peterboro, GEO. A. COX

Fire, Life, Accidental, and Live Stock INSURANCE AGENCY.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK, SIMCOE STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited, OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Chief Offices—7, Waterloo Place, London; and 77 King Street, Manchester.

CHAIRMAN—J. Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M. P. MANAGING DIRECTOR—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A. SECRETARY—Charles Harding, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

G. GOLDSMITH KERBY, Esq., Managing Director, Albert Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting held on the 19th April, 1866, said:—"An agreement for amalgamating had been entered into between that and the Western Insurance Company. By the amalgamation, they (the Albert) got just what they required—CAPITAL and INFLUENCE. ☞ See Post Magazine of 28th April

HEAD OFFICE, B. N. A.,—ONTARIO HALL, Church Street, Toronto.

This Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PROVINCES, at rates as low as the nature of the risk the real secur ty of the company, and of the insured, will permit

LOSSES promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterborough. SCOTT & DEGRASSI, Managers, B. N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. COOLY, Esq., Inspector. R. F. STREET, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Omemee; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, HONORARY DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMP'Y.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y.

HEAD OFFCE AT HAMILTON. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., President. JOHN FERRIE, Esq., Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE terms and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of other good Companies, and the rates which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

Agent County of Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

N. Y. Accidental Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $250,000.

MANAGER CANADA BRANCH,—A. R. BETHUNE, Montreal.

THIS Company is prepared to issue Policies at lower rates than any other Company in Canada.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

Phœnix Life Insurance Company.

ASSETS, $1,200,000. - DIVIDEND, Jan'y, 1866, 50 per cent,

A. R. BETHUNE, MANAGER CANADIAN BRANCH, Montreal.

Will issue policies at lower rates than any Company represented in Town
Agent in Peterborough, - - - - - - - - - - R. W. ERRETT.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK.

Peterborough, January 22nd, 1867. 4

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,

WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

☞ Collars Warranted. ☜

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

Blythe Mills.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him in future to DELIVER PROMPTLY, any where within the Corporation, or Ashburnham all orders with which he may be intrusted

☞ A supply of *Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Grahame Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Shorts, Pollards, Screenings, Peas and Oats,* constantly on hand.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Simcoe Street,
Peterboro, November 26, 1866. 48

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

STOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL—FIRE, £5,000,000. LIFE, £500,000

Canada Branch,—Montreal.

DIRECTORS;

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Chairman.
JOHN REDPATH, B. H. LEMOINE, and A. M. DELISLE, Esqrs.
SIMPSON & BETHUNE, General Agents.

This Office is prepared to accept Risks in both Branches at as low rates as other first class offices. All losses adjusted in Canada and paid promptly.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterboro'.

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866. 50

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER, FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co., Proprietors,
Octob r 10, 1866. Toronto.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 29

NEW GOODS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

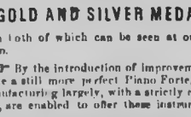
HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, which will be sold at low prices. Their stock consists of

Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Dressing Cases,
Bottle Cases,
Watch-stands,
Money Boxes
Album Companions,
Stand Glasses,
Combs—a large variety,
Whisker, Tooth, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Cribbage and Backgammon Boards,
Ladies' Work-box and Writing-desk combined.
Ladies' Satchels from 35 cents up.
A Good Album for 50 cents.

BOOKS and Stationery.

G. & S. have, as usual, a large supply of all kinds of School and Miscellaneous Books.—Stationery of every description, in Foolscap, Letter, Note and Fancy.

Ink Bottles—a large variety.



Music Books.

Instructors for the

DULCIMER AND VIOLIN

For sale at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterborough, March 21, 1866.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ng 30-12m

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway,

New York

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Over-strung Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years.* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over eleven thousand piano fortes.* Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

☞ 30-1yr

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., ten cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,
26 Ann St.,
NEW YORK.

January 23rd, 1867. 4-1y.

For Sale!

300 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
350	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

350	green cases	*GIN,*
100	red do	*GIN,*
50	Hhd. do	*GIN,*
100	puns.	*HIGHWINES,*
700	cases (best brands)	*BRANDY,*
300	cases	*CLARET,*
75	green seal	*CHAMPAGNE,*
200	cases	*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr. PERKINS in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, form ation of Musical Schools - progress in musical studies, and items of general inter st to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me ... T. E. Perkins ... 30 cts.
The Orphan Wanderer. T. E. Perkins ... 30 cts.
The Rose Bush ..... T. E. Perkins ... 30 cts.
Fairy of the Wildwood. H. A. Brown.... 30 cts.
Memory, (for Baritone) H. A. Brown.... 30 cts

For any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞ Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"

BY T. E. PERKINS,

Author of "The Sunday School Banner." "The New Shining Star." "The Psalm King." "The Sacred Lute," &c

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "*The Golden Promise*" is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers.....	$ 0 30
By the 100, "	25 00
Single copies in board covers, ...	35
By the 100 "	30.00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month.

We publish a new song every month, and give it away. Send for a Circular. to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

A New Discovery better than the MADOC GOLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morris's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, frost bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by E. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed with out assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed affected some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in the annels of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Plats, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neak, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete

October 25, 1866. 43-1y

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and you looking for comfortable? These symptoms come often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is coming upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—the cause of the illness, and let the kindly forces on earth, directed by Heaven, restore the blessing of health again. They promote the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the elaborations which make disease. A cold neither comes here in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. Thus, if not relieved, fixed upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangement, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous disorganents. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstruction and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who learn the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1866.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of viru ent sores upon her hands and feet that had pronced incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR SIR, AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say *all that on one tried such a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PARSONS, Pa., May 1, 1865.

DR. J. C. AYER, Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PEARLE, *Clerk of Shawnee Clarion.*

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

We only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1866.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., *Physician of the Marine Hospital.*

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, Worms.

From Dr. J. S. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. K. Mines, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. Hundreds of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe sedentariness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretions when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and *small intestines.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PETLEY HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1866.

HONORED SIR: I should be unresistful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

PRIVATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 8 Dec. 1855.

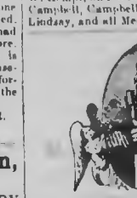
DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me five years. VINCENT SIDDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands in disguise, as a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.



ASTONISHING!

ASTOUNDING!!

CONFOUNDING!!!

BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONESS REMEDY IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN.—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and often has death Prontinued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq., Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through my whole system: at night I took a tablespoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was afflicted with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Reeve.
I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

45

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro, Oct. 24, 1866.

DARLEY'S

Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It advances the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the diseased vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. BURD, Secretary to Horse & Co., Maiden Lane, New York,

SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Navga ble, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Robert Romaine

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1867. No. 15.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

BANK OF TORONTO,

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A SMITH, *Agent.* 20

MR. T. M FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Front of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C.W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY.

G. F. OR W.

Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1866. 47-6in.

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

R. S. HOWELL,

FORWARDER,

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

11 PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th, 1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager

Ontario Bank.

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28 tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a *FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING* SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

GEORGE ALLEN.

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

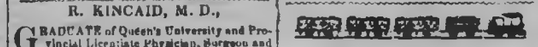
CONCERTINAS ! !

A FINE ASSORTMENT AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro' February, 1867.

Traveling Directory.



PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANCE OF TIME.

ON and and after Monday, December 3rd, 1866 Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	10.00 a.m.	Dep Prt Hope	3.00 p m
Kelley's	10.25	Quay's	3.29
Omemee,	10.47	Perrytown	3.54
Lytle's,	11.10	Camplb ll	4.10
Bruce's	12.10	Summit	4.00
Manvers,	11.30	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr. Millbrook	12.00	Dep Millbrook	4.40
Dep	12.10 p.m.	Manvers	5.08
Summit,	12.35	Brunswick's	5.15
Campbell's	12.55	Lytle's,	5.25
Perrytown's	1.00	Omemee,	5.45
Quay's,	1.12	Kelly's	6.03
Arr. Port Hope	1.35	Arr Lindsay,	6.20

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro'	3.30 p.m.	Dep. Portdope	10.30a.m.
Fraserville	3.55	Quay's	10.53
Arr. Millbrook	4.20	Perrytown	11.05
Dep	4.30	Campbell's	11.10
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.30
Campbell's	5.10	Arr Millbrook	11.55
Perrytown's	5.16	Dep Millbrook	12.00 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Fraserville	12.25 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro'	12.50

A. T. WILLIAMS

Superintendent.

November 28, 1866. 49

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.30 a.m
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.40 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 3.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

Express at 12.55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

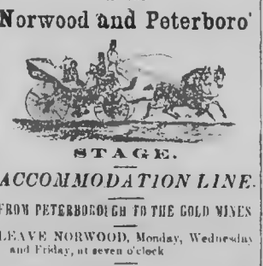
Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m. and 7.45 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME

IN THE

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ore Beds.

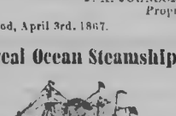
Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON, *Proprietor*

Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 14

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.



Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $76 to $88. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent,

Canadian Express Coy.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY

OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,

at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 19th, 1867. 8

MUSIC !

THE following pieces of Music can be had at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store, Peterborough,

The Child's Prayer.
The Bay of Biscay O,—with variations,
Sleep on my Darling.
Evening Rambles Waltz.
The Skaters Waltzes.
Adele Waltzes.
The Midnight Galop.
The Plantation Galop.
Puck Wodjica Galop.
The Shooting Star Galop.
The Prince Imperial Quadrille.
When George the Third was King.
The Gypes Polka.
Polka Mazurka.
Quadrille—The Jolly Beggars.
The Murmuring Reel.
Delia's Pet Galop.
Masonic Festival March.
The Water-witch Quickstep.
Auld Lang Syne, with variations.
Ariel Redowa.
Canadian Winter Galop
Peggy's Own, or the Low Back Car Quickstep
Air from Zampa, with variations.
Apple Blossom Galop.
The Welcome Galop.
Ballet d' Hiver.
The Gulf March.
Continental Grand March.
The Bird of Beauty, Galop.
Souvenir d'outre Mer Valse.
Waltz Lower Waltzes.
The Graces Quickstep.
Three o'clock Galop.
The Pylades Galop.
Royal Canadian Galop.
The Stamp Galop.
Ionian March
Canadian Band March.
Alma Galop.
The Party Galop.
Maryland Quadrille.
Will you love me then as now, Quickstep.
Song—Through the Jessamine.
Do —If I were a bird.
Do —Rose at the Window.
Do —Canadian War Anthem.
Do —Elvira's Prayer.
Do —She sang among the Flowers.
Do —*The Ploughboy.*
Do —Pining for the Old Fireside.
Do —The Charming young Widow I met on the Train
Do —Joyous Life.
Do —Green grows the Willow.
Do —See and Love
Do —Come home Father.
Do —Minnie May.
Do —Father don't drink any now.
Do —Five o'clock in the morning.
Do —Little Clara Lee.
Do —Hazel eyed Nannie.
Do —I would like to Change my name.
Do —I waited till the Twilight.
Do —Meet me in the Shady Dell.

BOOKS!

The following Books can be had at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store, Peterboro'.

The Lives of the Patriarchs.
Father's Coming Home.
Popular preachers of the Ancient Church.
Wanderings over Bible Land and Seas.
Life in the Woods.
Lectures to Young Men.
Allen's Life of Nelson.
The Language of Flowers.
Early Ballads
Book of 1000 Tales.
Magicians Own Book.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Cornett's Advice to Young Men.
The Men at the Helm.
Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
The Better Way.
Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties.
Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.
From Dawn to Dark in Italy.
Life of Julius Cæsar.
Joan of Arc
Self-made Men.
Macaulay's History of England.
Walker's Manly Exercises.
Southey's Life of Nelson.
Life in a Whaler.
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan.
The Throne of Grace.
Aids to Prayer,
Personal Piety.
Ways of Pleasantness.
Moore's Poetical Works.
Percy's " "
Burns' " "
Longfellow's " "
Byrons " "
Campbell's " "
Scott's " "
Tennyson's " "
Mrs Heman's " "
Pope's " "
Hood's Tales, Romances, &c.,
Truth and Love.
London Labor and London Poor.
Sacred Poetry of the Bible.
The old Helmet.
Great Men of Great Britain.
Tales for Young and Old
Anecdotes of the Old Testament.
Pastoral Recollections.
Our Father who art in Heaven,
The Child's Colored Gift Book.
How to study the New Testament.
Dubrica and Literary Celebrities,
General U. S. Grant.
Travels in Africa.
Boys Play-book of Science.
The Golden Ladder.
Crystal Isle of Mexico.
Household Stories—A book for boys and girls
Mornings with Mamma—The Gospel series.
Birth-day Gift.
Triumphs of Invention and Discovery.
Picture Book of Bible Miracles.
Live and Learn.
Christian Love and Loyalty.
Edgar Clifton, or Wright or Wrong
Adventures of seven four-footed foresters.
Adventures of a Monkey.
The Long Holidays.
The Criminal Prisons of London.
Dictionary of Natural History.
Barrett on the Language.
Songs of Ireland,—By Lover.
Scripture Stories for the Young.
Watt's Divine and Moral Songs
Merchant Enterprise.
The Fairy Book.
Nelly Knowlans.
Aimwell Stories.
The end of all.
Roses and Thorns.
Endless Biblical Dictionary.

Peterboro', February, 1867.

HOLY COMMUNION.

JUST RECEIVED, "The Devotions for Holy Communion," at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Book Store.

Peterboro, January 2, 1867.

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Stationers, Peterboro'.

Poetry.

SYMPATHY.

Ros xii, 15.

"And is there aught my daughters dear,"
Asked a young, pious mother;
"That you have gone at school to-day,
Which happy made another?"

Blushing, they bowed their faces bright,
When a innocence was seated;
Nor did they speak until at length
The question was repeated.

Then little Eva said, "Mamma,
To-day, Maria Lester,
When we were spelling gained the head,
I smiled on her and kissed her."

A tear-drop stood in Clara's eye,
She said, "You know dear mother,
My classmate—darling Abby Lane
Has lost her baby brother.

What anguish did she feel mamma,
I often heard her sighing,
The tear drops down her cheeks would steal,
Her eyes were red with crying.

And O, I felt so sad for her!
She seemed so broken hearted:
I dropped my books and stole to her,
And words of cheer imparted.

She smiled and wiped away her tears,
Nor wept for her dear brother,
But called me good, I know not why,
For that was all I dear mother."

"Come to my arms blessed ones,"
Exclaimed that gladdened mother;
"It is the will of Christ our Lord,
To feel with one another."

L. LOUISA L.

Selections.

A Leaf from Life's Day-Book.

(An American Recollection.)

BY MEETA M. DUNCAN.

"Truth is stranger than fiction"

About nine o'clock on the morning of the nineteenth of July, 1830, a group, consisting of some six or eight gentlemen, stood upon the deck of the safety barge, *Lady Clinton*, lying in the North River, at New York. A quick observer, even though out of ear-shot, would have pronounced them Frenchmen, by their volubility, eagerness, and violence of gesticulation. This description, however, does not apply to *one member of the party*, a gentleman past the middle period of life, who stood, as it were among, but not of them and in whose attitude and bearing there was a something which vaguely accounted to be beholder for the marked deference and respect which was evident in the manner of those around him. His countenance was grave and thoughtful, and the faint smile which broke at rare intervals over his features was one almost of painfulness—such smiles as breathe from lips that never laugh, and are common to those to whom the moral earthquakes of the world have been familiar. He talked but little, and what he said was uttered in a quiet, undemonstrative manner. All listened respectfully as he spoke; but when he ceased, the conversation flowed on with its former animation. This person was but little above the middle height, stoutly built though by no means bulky. His countenance, full of dignified repose, was expressive of mildness and benevolence. His complexion was a clear, healthy brown, and the full outline of his belly former face was exhibited by the entire absence of all shirt-collar. A square and massive chin, mouth beautifully chiselled, and displaying, small pearl-like teeth, grey eyes, a well-proportioned, straight nose, and a broad, expansive forehead, but partially shaded by soft, dark hair which, slightly sprinkled with grey, grew thin upon the temples, and *fell pointed down the middle* of the brow—presented a countenance which, independently of all association, would have been considered remarkable.—To complete the portrait, we may add, feet small and well shaped, and hands, though embrowned by exposure, symmetrical as the finished work of the sculptor, the round and taping fingers of which might have well called forth the envy of a woman.

It was early, and there was still some time before the departure of the boat.—The group which we have described still stood conversing, when they were interrupted by the approach of *an old man*, accompanied by two children, a boy and girl, of some twelve and fourteen years of age.—This man, spare and remarkably tall, though somewhat bent by age and toil, possessed that martial look and bearing which it is impossible to mistake. Careworn and weather beaten as he was, he had evidently seen better days. As he reached the group he drew himself up, and making the military salute apologised for intruding, adding that he was a Frenchman, and hearing his own language spoken, had taken the liberty to address them and beg for some information. He said that he had lost his wife, and knew not how he should recover her. They had just arrived in America, he added, and had *intended* setting off the day before for Bordentown, in New Jersey, when, through ignorance of the language, they had placed their luggage on board the wrong boat, and while his wife was endeavouring to have it removed on shore again, the boat pushed off and carried her he knew not where. He had now come down among the steamboats, he said, to see if he could obtain any information about her, and would be grateful if any of the gentlemen would tell him whether they had seen a little Frenchwoman 'so high'—marking her height with his hand—or if they would tell him how to proceed to recover her.

The gentleman whom we have described *turned to the old man*, and inquired why, at his age, he had left his own country to seek a home in a strange land, and among a people of whose language and customs he was entirely ignorant?

The old man replied that he had been a French soldier, and that, since the abdication of his emperor he had known nothing but persecution, ill-treatment, and misery. Driven from the service, his pension as a soldier of the Legion of Honor withheld, his cap, cloak and uniform taken from him; he had even been obliged, to secure his cap-plate, a brass eagle, his cross of the Legion of Honor and some of his accoutrements, to bury them secretly.

To the next question—'Why he was going to Bordentown?'—he replied, that he had been informed that King Joseph, the brother of Napoleon, resided there; that he owned large tracts of land in the United States, and gave portions of it freely to destitute soldiers who had served the emperor; and that he was proceeding to Bordentown *to apply to the prince*, when the mistake occurred which deprived him of his wife.

'But how,' replied the gentleman, 'can you, who appear old and broken in constitution, expect to find a support in the forests of America? These tracts that you speak of are new and heavily timbered; you cannot, at your age, clear land and begin life anew?'

The old man replied, that, though broken down in body, he was stout of heart, and would make an effort to succeed; that anything would be better than the life he had led and the treatment he had received in his own country, where he had been obliged to earn, laboriously, a miserable subsistence *in a saw-mill, deprived of all consideration*, and treated with contumely.

The next question was as to his rank and position in the French service.

'Sir,' replied the old man, elevating his tall form, his eye lighting up, and the expression of pride and enthusiasm in his countenance painfully at variance with his broken and ill worn appearance, "I am a *grenadier of the Old Guard!* I was one of the "six hundred" who followed the Emperor Napoleon to Elba, and returned with him in the *Inconstant*. I stood by his side at Fontainbleau, and witnessed that scene which made children of grey-haired men—I mingled my tears with theirs! I followed him in his march of triumph to Paris—*lived to see him a captive*, and a Bourbon upon the throne! What is France to me now? Crushed, persecuted, and heart-broken! It availed me nothing," continued the old man with tremulous energy, after a pause full of emotion, 'that I had fought at Wagram and at Austerlitz; and had trod the frozen plains of Russia! True, I had served my country, but it was in following the voice which led all France to glory! I was faithful to him, and that they could not forgive!'

The old man removed his cap, and taking from it his eagle, the cross of the Legion of Honor, and the papers proving his identity, he handed them to one of the gentlemen.

It must not be supposed that the recital of his sorrows and misfortunes by the old man had been listened to without emotion. There was a truthfulness, a natural dignity and pride about the old grenadier, that carried conviction and deep sympathy with it, and each listner felt from the first moment that he was all that he represented himself to be. A few more questions were asked, and satisfactorily answered by the old man, when the gentleman whom we have described informed him that he would not find the Count de Survilliers at Bordentown at present; that he was travelling, and would *not return to his residence for some weeks.*

Distressed and deeply disappointed, this intelligence appeared to overwhelm the old man. He paused an instant in painful reflection, and then said that he knew not what he should do, reduced as he was to his last dollar, friendless in a strange land, and with his wife torn from him.

'Remain here for a moment,' said the gentleman, after a short silence; 'I will aid you;' and moving aside, spoke for some minutes with a member of the party, in a low voice, who immediately proceeded to the captain's office, where he remained some time. When he returned he held in his hand a letter with a small roll of bank notes, which, in obedience to a sign from *the gentleman*, he handed to the old grenadier, directing him to remain in New York until the following day, by which time the steamboat agent would see that *his wife* was restored to him. After which he counselled him to proceed with the money now placed in hands, according to his original intention, to Bordentown, and present himself at Point Breeze, the residence of the Count Survilliers, to whose agent there the letter was addressed. On so doing, he further informed him he would be immediately placed in suitable lodgings, with an allowance monthly till the return of the count, when he would be comfortably provided for, for the remainder of his life.

The old man gazed at the letter and the money *with a bewildered expression*, his countenance worked with emotion, while his eye, glancing rapidly over the group, fixed itself upon the face of the principal person of the party, with a wistful inquiring look.

The appeal was irresistible, and was answered by the gentleman who had given him the letter, who, in a low voice, motioning with his hand towards the gentleman'—

'This is *Monsieur le Comte!*' 'This is Prince Joseph you have been relating your history!'

With an inarticulate cry of joy the old man sprung forward, and flinging himself upon his knees before the count, he seized his hand and covered it with kisses. Tears deluged his rugged cheeks, loud sobs burst from his full heart, while, in a shocking voice, he exclaimed—*'Mon Prince! mon Prince!'*

It was a moment of deep feeling; and so sudden, so startling had the old grenadier's action been, that it was some moments before the count could collect himself and raise him from his kneeling posture, while in all that group of strong men there was not a dry eye. *Even he* who shared the blood of a hero, and had passed through scenes that wring the sternest hearts turned aside to conceal the emotion which he could not resist.

The children of the grenadier, who had stood a little apart during all the scenes, surprised at his agitation and at the posture which he had assumed, drew near him in childish amazement, and began to question him. The old man turned to them abruptly, and with the dignity of an Indian chief, waved his hand and said, sternly, *'Tais toi. C'est le Roi!'* Silence.—'I'm the king!'

On the following day, having been rejoined by his wife, who returned in the first boat from Albany, to which place she had been carried, he set off for Bordentown, delivered his letter to the Count's agent, and was immediately accommodated in comfortable lodgings. On the return of the Count, in a few weeks, from his estates at Black River, in New York, which he was on his way to visit when encountered by the grenadier, he provided him with a dwelling upon his place, with a little plot of ground to cultivate for a garden, and allowed him a *monthly pension*; his duty, a merely nominal one, being to take charge of some of the gravel walks, and keep them free from grass and weeds. The children were also given some trifling employment, while the 'little wife' kindly received and entertained by the numerous families and followers on the place, soon threw aside her homely peasant's dress, and sailed about with her little round figure in gay gowns and finery, such as in her native land she had never dreamed of possessing. Careful and thrifty, however, in the midst of her prosperity, she did not hesitate even at a merrymaking, given by one of the count's people, to pull up the skirt of her clean white dress, least her entertainer's chairs should soil it.

In the winter of 1833, during the first visit made by the count to England, the poor old grenadier sunk under the accumulated weight of years and hardships.—His latter days, through the kindness of his benefactor, were passed in contentment and ease, and his last moments were accompanied by all that could solace a death-bed. As life ebbed away his mind wandered, and the low mutterings of delirium betrayed that his thoughts had reverted to the past. 'Vive l'Empereur!—'En avant, grenadiers!'—with other similar expressions, constantly escaped him, 'denoting,' as Scott has so beautifully said of his dying chief, 'that his thoughts were full among the current of a heavy fight!

The grenadier was decently interred in the burial-ground at Bordentown, and on the return of the Count to the United States in the autumn of 1834 finding that the widow was desirous of returning to her native land, he sent her, with her children to France, and allowed her a pension which he continued till his death in 1844.

Joseph Buonaparte returned to Europe, finally, in 1839, leaving a vacuum in a wide circle of friends which it was impossible to refill, and profound sorrow in the hearts which loved and honoured him; while by a numerous class whom his bounty and liberality provided for, his departure was deeply lamented. A large income was expended by him yearly, at his estate which flowed through a thousand channels, to the enrichment of the neighbourhood. Numerous labourers and artisans were in his constant employ, and the requirements of the different members of an establishment so extensive gave encouragement to trade.—The poor and needy of all nations were succoured by him. All Frenchmen found to him a friend, always substantial assistance in their various necessities, and often a home and a support, like the old grenadier. His residence was a place of pilgrimage to the elevated and distinguished of every land. *In his home*, adorned by the choicest specimens of the sculptor and painter, he dispensed an elegant and liberal hospitality, though always the chief object of interest himself from his instructive conversation, benignant manners, and through the strange charm which (in his extraordinary) resemblance to his illustrious brother threw around him. It may be safely said, that during a residence of nearly twenty years in this country, he made countless friends and not one enemy.

Those who had the good fortune to live near the Count Survilliers, who beheld him in his home, who daily observed the evidences of his benevolence, and witnessed the kindness of a nature which sympathised *with the most lowly, and never thought of* self when it could minister, even in the most trifling matter, to the happiness of others, will not be required to be reminded of what they once enjoyed; but in our wide land there are many who are scarcely aware that this distinguished individual lived so long among us. To these the anecdote here related may prove interesting. It is recorded without embellishment, as one of those little incidents of romance that so often occur in real life, and can be attested by numbers now on the spot, who knew the story, and well remember the 'old grenadier.'

The residence of Joseph Buonaparte in the United States must form a portion of *history*; and *when that history comes to be* written, and we see the occupant of two thrones, the active participator in some of the most extraordinary events that ever befell mankind, the friend and cherished brother of the greatest genius of this, or perhaps any age, retiring into the modest privacy of an American farmer's life, cultivating the simple pleasures of country pursuits, and spending the evening of a life of strange vicissitudes in the dignified retirement of a philosopher and a philanthropist, shall we not feel a pleasure in dwelling upon this page, and feel proud that, to his *dying day*, he never named America but with strong affection, and a high tribute to the worth of the people who had received *him*, an exile, with a cordial welcome, and afforded him for years a safe and honorable asylum?

But little more than a year since the name of Buonaparte had ceased to stir the minds of men save in the echoes of the past. The survivors of that name had fallen back into the ranks, bidding fair to pass down the stream of time, with others less marked, into the ocean of oblivion. Within this short period, however, Europe has been again shaken by another French Revolution, and a new Buonaparte occupies the scene—Louis Napoleon has been elected President of the French people! How far France may have reason to rejoice that she has thus elevated him, time must prove. One evidence of genius he has, undoubtedly exhibited. *He has had the sagacity to take* his 'tide at the flood,' and it has led on to fortune; though none can doubt who sees that tide had its rise, nor fail to trace its source to the mouldering ashes beneath the 'dome of the *Invalides*.'

The newly awakened interest in his family which Louis Napoleon's elevation has aroused, renders everything connected with the name a subject of curiosity, and it is from this conviction that the foregoing anecdote has been penned, though we cannot but believe that an incident so deeply touching to all who witnessed it, must in the simple recital, retain its power over the feelings in some degree.

With this explanation to the reader, and the renewed assurance that ours is a 'true story,' we leave him as we began, reiterating, 'Truth is stranger than fiction.'

An Extract from Senator Yates' Eloquent Temperance Speech.

There is another reason why I feel permitted to refer to myself, and that is because, while I have considered that I was only a moderate drinker, it has been published all over the land that I was a drunkard.

Fellow-citizens, there was some truth in this, and there was a vast deal of error in it, too. I was addicted to drink occasionally as a stimulous, as I supposed, to strengthen my nerves (laughter), and as a heightener of social joys. But, Mr. Chairman, differently from other men, I had a most unfortunate difficulty with myself, and that was, I had a *wonderful* faculty, whenever I drank, of letting everybody know it. (Laughter.) My sprees were not frequent but they were long and loud. (Laughter.) The grand prairies of Illinois did not furnish area enough for one of my forward movements. (Laughter.) That was not only the case, but whatever I have done for the last seventeen years,—whether I lied to make a speech to a political meeting; whether I spoke against the Nebraska bill upon the floor of the House; whether, as Governor, I wrote a message, or published a proclamation, or prorogued a secession Legislature (great applause), the universal charge of the Opposition was, that all these acts were done under the influence of whiskey. (Laughter.) Now, fellow-citizens, I have concluded to put a stop to this matter. The editors and reporters of newspapers are an honorable class of gentlemen whom I respect; but, I want those libelious scribblers who have made so many misrepresentations as to my course of conduct to understand that from this time henceforward their vocation in that respect is gone (laughter and applause), and they may now publish their libels until the hand that writes them shall fall withered and palsied; but I never intend that they shall have any license or authority to publish me as a drunkard again, even if I have to abstain, as I will abstain, from the mildest glass of claret that even the fair *hand of the fairest lady in this land should* present to me. (Applause)

There is the evil in the thing; this misrepresentation. Why, sir, after I had made those speeches, some sharp article of abuse would be published in the same paper, and some "Friendly Indian" of mine—(laughter)—would mark around it with black lines and send it to me for my Christian contemplation and supreme delight. (Laughter.) I will stop it. I have promised that proud Commonwealth which for twenty-five consecutive years has honored me with her public positions, in the Legislature, as Governor, as member of both Houses of Congress; I have promised all who love me; and I have promised Katie and the children—(loud applause)—that I will never touch, taste, or handle the unclean thing—(applause)—and, by the blessing of God and my own unfaltering purpose, I intend to fight it out on this line to the last day in the evening of my life. (Applause.) If all you, gentlemen, would do the same thing you would lose nothing in mind, body or estate. (Applause.)

The reformed drunkard accomplishes a more heroic achievement than did the Spartan band at Thermopylæ, because he conquers himself. That man is only great who seeks *right and truth and justice, and* adheres to them with strong, vigorous and perpetual purpose.

As to the effects upon the nation, Mr. Jefferson said, many years ago, that

"That habit of using alcoholic liquors by men in office has created more injury to the public service, and given more trouble to me, than any other circumstance which has occurred in the internal concerns of the country during my Administration. If I had to commence my Administration again, with the knowledge I have from experience derived, the first question I would ask from a candidate for public favor would be, is he addicted to the use of ardent spirits."

The man who is to legislate for a great country, to help to make laws and constitutions involving the destinies of millions of human beings, ought to be a man of reflection, moral principle, integrity, and, above all, a sober man. (Applause.) Go into your legislative halls, State and National, and behold the drunkard staggering to his seat or sleeping at his post, and ask yourself the question whether he is not more fit to be called a monument of his country's shame than the representative of free men. Would it not be most fearful to contemplate that ill-fated epoch in the history of our country when the demon of intemperance shall come into our legislative halls without shame, remorse or rebuke; when he shall sit upon juries, upon the bench, *and drunkenness run riot among the people?* Who will then protect the ship of State upon this maddening tide; who will steer her in her onward course amid the dashing below; who will spread her starry flag to the free, fresh, wild winds of heaven?

If you would be known and not know, vegetate in a village; if you would know and not be known, live in a city.

What is contentment? To sit in the house and see other people stuck in the mud. In other words, to be a little better off than our neighbors.

G. STEPHEN & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

SPIRIT LEVELS, Boring Machines, Barton's Adzes, Draw Knives and Framing Chisels, Wallace's Planes, Sorby's and Spear and Jackson's Hand Saws, Bench Axes, Washita Oil Stones and Slips. A full assortment of Carriage Bolts, Square and Hexagon Nutts, Manilla Rope from 2 to 4½ inches.

Sign of the CROSS CUT SAW,

11-tf George Street, Peterborough.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spring Goods—W. Clarton.
Show Rooms—W. Clarton.
Carpet Warehouse—W. Clarton.
Hoi for the Gold Diggings—Thomas Eastland.
Dentistry—J. O'Donnell.
Female Teacher Wanted—Lakefield School.
Machinery—Miss M. R. Lamy.
Notice—William Wood.
To Hunters, Trappers and Miners.—William Eastland.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1867.

THE KEENE MEETING.

On Saturday, a large and influential meeting of the electors of Otonabee was held in the Village of Keene, presided over by Wm. Lang, Esq., Reeve of that Township. The meeting had been called by men of different parties; we noticed that both parties were represented. Matters went on swimmingly till it came to the matter of calling meetings in the different municipalities, when the staunch Reformers of Otonabee refused to unite with their old enemies, to even have the *appearance* of selecting one of them.—Who knows who the coming man is to be, and wisely, therefore, the Reformers of Otonabee as a party refused to pledge themselves to support any but Reformers.

It is all fudge to talk about no party, no principles and all the other nonsense that accompanies the "no party" cry. There have been parties and there will be, and woe worth the day to Canada when wholesome party opposition ceases. The curse of these Provinces for several years has been misgovernment, corruption, extravagance and wrecklessnes. One party has favored this extravagance and corruption, and the other has opposed. Now, what a spectacle it would be to see a coalition of principles such that nature would shudder at, and all to suit the whims of those who fear the loss of their grab. We have had a coalition of the two parties in the government of Canada already. Do Reformers wish to see it continued? Do they wish to see our local affairs in the hands of men in whom they have no confidence? nor can they have any. Do Reformers wish to have a continuance of railroad jobbery and card shuffling, such as has disgraced the country for the last ten years? or do they wish to leave the affairs of the country to men without any principles, but the love of gain? *Reformers have fought many* a hard battle for their rights and the rights of the people. Are they now ready to leave the working out of *those principles* in the hands of those who have all along opposed them, and who are still opposed to progress, satisfied only with the fogyism of the dark ages? Are they willing to endorse all the corruption and misgovernment of McDonald Cartier government, by sending an enemy to their principles to represent them? surely not. Let them rather stand side by side and manfully endeavor to send one of their own number, and if they cannot do so they will have the satisfaction of having done what they could to imprint the principles of justice and equity on the first page of the new constitution. Let them not be traitors to those principles at at any rate.

The no party men would fain make us believe that their desire is to get the best men. But in what instance have *they* gone out of their party to choose a man? Who is the man they would put forth now? They do not tell us, and if they did we would find him to be one of their party They are very generous when they get all the men. They bring to their aid the present coalition as the result of the union of parties, but there is no analogy. The coalition was formed expressly to bring about Confederation, and for no other purpose. All other things were to remain in abeyance until that would be accomplished, when parties were to resume what ever course each desired. Messrs. McDonald & Co. violated this contract and did all in their power to carry their party schemes by the aid of votes that would not have been given to them but for fear of retarding or overthrowing the great end of the coalition, namely, Confederation, and just as sure as a coalition of principles is attained, the same party will prove traitorous.—We are also told that to maintain our name implies war; if it does, it is only war against corruption and misrule, and not against just and honest measures. *Reformers* do not go to fight, but to watch. A sentinel is as needful as an army, and knowing from the past history of the country there is necessity for honest sentinels. Reformers should not allow this *fiend* of the "no party" to lull them to *sleep*. List to the cunningly set phrase, "Our Conservative friends in the East and West Ridings number among their ranks a fair show it not a large proportion of the really available men in the County," &c. A very modest way of saying where the men, let us unite to send them. If Reformers cannot send their own men, why of course let the Conservatives send some of their *available* men, but let them do it themselves, let us have no *compromise* whatever, but rather consider him an enemy who proposes it. On the principles proposed by the "no party" men, there never can be a union, even for a single election. Who would agree to support any man that might be brought out? not one in his senses.

A Proclamation appears in Saturday's *Gazette* further proroguing Parliament from the 6th of April to the 16th of May. It is not said that it is then to meet "for the despatch of business"—the phrase always adopted when the Legislature is actually summoned to meet.

The *Times* says Lord Monck will resume his duties as Govern r General of Canada, and return to this country early in June.

THE MEETING ON SATURDAY.

We were unavoidedly called away from Town, and in consequently had to leave the minutes of the previous meeting unattended to.

We regret that the Saturday meeting was so spent in speeches and irrelevant matter. The object of the meeting was to decide whether it was best to nominate candidates at once, or recommend meetings to appoint delegates who should nominate candidates. As it is, it appears to have been the wish of the meeting to have delegates do the work of nominating candidates. We trust, therefore, that the leading Reformers in the Municipalities will go to work and appoint their delegates, so that some definite purpose can be pursued at once. Let the true men of Smith take the lead. Hold a meeting in each School Section and appoint one delegate for each section. Let North and South Monaghan do likewise, and as soon as this is done a convention can be convened and the intention of the Reform party made known.—There is material enough among them to afford representatives, and we consider that they will be culpable if they allow their enemies to continue their work of misgovernment to which they have accustomed themselves. In all other undertakings, industry and perseverance ensures success, and we know no reason why they should not in this matter also, and taking the last election return as the basis of probability, we consider that success will be sure to crown a united effort. We have no sympathy with amalgamation of parties. It is sure to be fraught with evil consequences, and he, most assuredly, is an enemy (perhaps unwillingly) of Reform, who would recommend such a thing. Let Reformers not compromise their principles by aiding to return the implacable enemies of Reform, rather let them stand aloof, and if misgovernment must be, let them do nothing to bring it about.

Personal.

We learn with pleasure that at the annual examination of the medical departments of Victoria College, just brought to a close after a week's duration, Mr. George Burnham, of Asburnham, and Mr. John Ray, of Smith, graduated successfully, both standing deservedly high. Mr. Burnham had graduated before at Bellevue, U. S.

Literary Club.

This evening the following subject will be discussed:—"Should the Province of Ontario have a Legislative Council," and taken part in by the following gentemen:—Affirmative—Messrs. Eastwood, Ewing, J. A. Hall and J. Burnham. Negative—Messrs. W. H. Scott, Haggart, Mason and Cornell.

To Correspondents.

It has been so often remarked, that correspondents should always give their names that we thought that it di l not again need to be mentioned. Yet still we receive notices of births, marriages and other matter, without any names attached. We wish, therefore, to state that all who desire the publication of any notice must invariable give their names, otherwise it will receive no attention whatever. The name is always in confidence if so desired.

Reunion.

The fourth reunion of the Literary Club took place on Thursday evening last, and was in every respect the best entertainment of the kind we have had this season. Notwithstanding the rain, the hall was well filled, and those who ventured out were amply repaid.

The musical part of the entertainment was particularly good; the song "Will ye no come back again," by Mrs. J. A. Hall, and the duett by the Misses Parnell being rapturously encored. The glee "Here in cool grot and mossy cell" was well rendered and elicited hearty applause, as did also the trio by Mrs. Hall, Miss Parnell and Mr. Leonard, and the flute duett by Messrs. Sheridan and Kennedy, accompanied by Mr. Heathfield on the piano.

The reading was decidedly the best we have heard in Peterborough. Mr. Hall read the "Pied Piper of Hamelin," and was followed by Mr. Mason, who recited "Bingen on the Rhine" in a very pleasing manner, while Messrs. Haggart and Burnham well supplied the humorous part of the entertainment; "Sam Weller's valentine," from the "Pickwick Papers," being particularly well given by the latter gentleman.

We may add that as a result of these very popular reunions the Club have made an addition to their library of a large number of handsome and readable volumes, and that they intend making a further addition at the close of the season, in May.—Com.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Town Council met on Monday Evening.

In the absence of his worship the Mayor, Mr. Chamberlen was called to the chair.

The members present—Messrs. Burnham, Paterson, Chamberlen, J. H. Dixon, Stevenson Wrighton, Clarton and Dickson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Communications were read, from Thomas Chambers, requesting the Council to open a water channel for a creek in front of his property on McDonald street: from Jas. McFadden, asking to be appointed a constable; from Richard Hall, asking the $50 granted last year to the Fire men.

A petition from widow Halpin, askin for assistance to leave town was read and referred to the charity committee. Also, from Proprietors and Tenants residing in the block between Murray and Brock street and east of George street, asking to extend the provisions of By-law No. 165 to that block.

A By-law for uniting several offices in one person, to define the duties thereof, and for other purposes was read a first time and afterwards was passed.

A By-law was also passed extending the provisions of By-law No. 165.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Burnham,—That the auditors be requested to send in to the Council their reports before the 16th instant.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Wrighton—That the petition of James McFadden be granted, and that the Mayor be requested to administer the necessary oath. The appointment to continue during the pleasure of the Council.—*Carried.*

The Treasurer was instructed to pay to the Secretary of the Fire Company the Sum of fifty dollars, being the amount granted to them for the 24th of May last.

In reference to the application of Mrs Haultain, Secretary of the Protestant Home, the treasurer was authorized to pay for this purpose the sum of one hundred dollars.

The Council adjourned for two weeks.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Thos. Eastland, Mr. E. intends selling out his large establishment of horses, stage waggons, carriages, buggies, &c., &c., a splendid opportunity to obtain such articles. The sale will take place on the fair d y, the 4th of June next.

The Meeting in the Town Hall.

On Saturday, according to previous announcement, a meeting of Reformers was held in the Town Hall, to take into consideration the course to adopt in view of the approaching elections. The Town and Township of Smith and Monaghan were represented, but very few from South Monaghan; but this could be easily accounted for on account of the impassable state of the roads, rendering travel impossible.

Mr. I. Garbutt was called to the chair.

Mr. D. W. Dumble expressed a desire that Col. Haultain should give his view as to the best course for the meeting to pursue to advance Reform interest in the riding.

Col. Haultain remarked that as a previous meeting he had given his views at some length on the state of public affairs, and the duty of all who desired their country's prosperity; and did not now wish to repeat those things, as a number of those present had been present at the former meeting. He was sure that all felt that the present position of the country was important and required the best efforts all could make to promote its well-being in the future. This was to be attained by sending fit and proper men to represent us, men guided by patriotism and integrity, men who were above suspicion, who would go to the House of Commons or to the Legislature to represent this constituency above all selfish purposes in doing so. He thought each gentleman present was as well qualified as he to state the best steps to take to select such men; for, whatever were his own opinions he would put them forward with all deference to the opinion of others. The future of the country was unknown; new political alliances were about to spring up; men, hitherto strangers, would be called to the general assembly; and new principles and a new policy in some degree would have to be considered. At such meetings in the past there were certain questions before the County on which there had been differences of opinion, but at the present time we could not tell what would be the principles before the country. Hitherto we had been guided in a great measure by men's opinions, by the views they professed to adhere to, but at the present they could not expect very distinct and absolute utterances on all points, because we could not know all the questions that might arise; hence a wise discretion should be left to candidates on some questions. There were, however, some things they should require their representatives to give distinct utterance. There was Mr. Gait's Financial Scheme—a scheme which, if carried out, would unwisely place too much p wer in the hands of the ministry. The subject of amalgamation of railways was also fraught with great danger to the country. It was belittled by some men; but these men were either interested or strangely blind to what had happened in the past. His votes in parliament would testify how seriously he viewed those amalgamation ideas, as he considered them fraught with the greatest dangers to the country. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt that in the future efforts would be made to get the Grand Trunk railroad connected with the Intercolonial railroad, and the Grand Trunk would use its utmost to secure possession of the railroads, so as to gain more power; but when we knew the number employed on the road, and who could not give an independent vote, we might appreciate the danger of an increase of its power; for, if increased to the length sought, it would endanger the liberties of the government and the country.—The question of Separate Schools was another of those questions which required a distinct and certain sound. Catholics would attempt to obtain the complete control of their Separate Schools. On this question no doubt should exist, whatever other latitude should be given to representatives.—Hence men of ability and integrity should be appointed, as great temptations would be in the way of those in power, hence the necessity for them to guard against the introduction of evil. In local matters there was the settlement of our country and the lumbering interests, which he thought had been underrated. He had never failed to rate that interest highly, although accused of not doing so. He only wished to see a wise legislation on the subject. And another question likely to arise was the "Mineral Interests," and if they proved productive we should guard the interest, although so recently brought to light. The Reform party he thought had reason to be satisfied with the position attained in the past. They had obtained what they long fought for—the just and reasonable representation of the united provinces, and he wished to pay a tribute due to one of the most disinterested men in the country, namely, to the Hon. George Brown, (applause), as it was mainly through his unflinching perseverance that Western Canada had received her rights in regard to the representation, and no one could regret more than he, that Mr. Brown had retired from political life, for he (Col. Haultain) would like to see him have a voice, and a very large voice in the future government of the country, and he only hoped that we could find men that would worthily follow his noble example. He concluded by thanking the Reform party for the confidence they had reposed in him, a thing of which he was proud, and of which any man might be proud.

D. W. Dumble, as a Reformer, having always a Reformer, and its interest at heart, believed that distinct utterance and active exertion were needed, although there was uncertainty in the future; yet thought that as men were in the past they would be in the future, and held, therefore, that we should look to that party for a representative Reformers had worked for what was good and just, and won much that they fought for. They failed to get all they fought for, yet by agitating they received a portion. He considered J. A. McDonald and others of his stamp as unworthy of confidence as was his party, and hoped that they would not be allowed to carry this County now, for if Reformers fought manfully they could not do it. Let a Reformer be chosen, a man of no uncertain sound, and let there be earnest and vigorous action to ensure his return.

Mr. King was in favor of selecting a candidate in the county, a yeoman, whose interests were identical with the interest of the County. He had always been opposed to Confederation, and he was opposed to the senate being nominated and not elected.

It was then moved by Mr. Dumble, seconded by Mr. Fowler,—That Township meetings be held to elect delegates to nominate candidates.—*Carried.*

It was moved by Mr. Fairbairn, seconded by Mr. Alex. Graham,—That Col. Haultain, Messrs. John Walton, R. Kingan, Robert Nicholls, Isaac Garbutt, D. W. Dumble, John King, John Fowler, Wm. Tully, Jas. Stratton, John Hall, J. W. Gilmour, Jas. Jack, Jas. Mann, H. Collins, Jos. Walton, Adam Hall, Wm. Graham, Jas. Edwards, John Beckell, Wm. Hall, Jas. Davidson, William Tully, T. M. Fairbairn, be a Committee to carry out the resolution previously carried.

John Walton, Esq., said it was all important that we should choose a person fit to represent them, a man of good common sense, a man of integrity, a man whom they knew would do what was right, and it was important that he be elected, and if they intended to do so, effort must be made. It could not be done without it. If they expected to put their man in, they must work.

The meeting then broke up.

THE MEETING AT KEENE.

On Saturday the electors of Otonabee held a meeting at Keene for the purpose of obtaining an expression of opinion on political matters.

The requisition to the Reeve to call the meeting was signed by men of different shades of politics, and accordingly parties were represented at the meeting. At about one o'clock the meeting was called to order.

On motion of Mr. T. Buck, Wm. Lang, Esq., Reeve, took the chair, and Wm. Reid, Esq., was called to act as Secretary.

Mr. Lang briefly returned thanks for the honor, and proceeded at once to business which he mentioned was to get an expression of public opinion on political matters. He (Mr. Lang) did not know whether it would be best to proceed to nominate candidates or merely to appoint delegates to do so at some future time. He thought it would be best to hold meetings in all the Townships in the Riding, and at those meetings let delegates be appointed who could meet at some central place, and there appoint candidates.

Mr. Learmouth thought it would not be proper to propose candidates at this meeting, inasmuch as the other Municipalities had not been consulted. He would advise meetings and the appointing of delegates, and he thought that steps might be taken to that effect just now, and if the meeting thought well of the proposition of Mr. Lang, he (Mr. Learmouth) would now propose something to that effect. He, however, hardly knew how to proceed, but had been thinking that one delegate for every 100 voters in a Municipality would be enough, but a difficulty would arise in regard to the number of voters, and to avoid that he afterwards thought it would be better to have *three* delegates for every Reeve and Deputy Reeve sent to the County Council. This could give Otonabee six delegates, Asphodel six and the other Municipalities *three* each, and could have no very strong objections to it.

Mr. Geo. Reid agreed with Mr. Learmouth in the main, but thought that *one* delegate for every 100 voters would be the best and fairest, as the number of voters could easily be obtained by applying at Mr. Weller's office.

A voice, what had been done at the Westwood meeting.

Mr. Lang remarked, very little; there was considerable talk, and the names of 15 to 18 candidates mentioned, but nothing in particular done, as none of those present would agree to accept a nomination.

Mr. Learmouth then proposed, seconded by Mr. Geo. Reid,—That the different municipalites in the riding be requested to hold meetings, for the purpose of choosing delegates, who could meet at some central place and nominate candidates to represent the riding in the Federal and Local Parliament.—*Carried.*

It was also moved by Mr. Learmouth, seconded by Mr. Patterson,—That each municipality be requested to send three delegates for each Reeve and Deputy Reeve sent by such municipality to the County Council.—*Carried.*

Considerable discussion arose on the place for the meeting of delegates. Some contending for Lakefield, some for Ashburnham, one or two for Westwood and some for a School House near the boundaries of Douro, Otonabee and Asphodel. It was finally agreed that Ashburnham would suit the back townships the best, as they would almost all have to come by Peterboro, to get to Lakefield, or any of the places mentioned.

On motion of Mr. Learmouth, seconded by Dr. McKae, it was agreed that delegates meet at Ashburnham, on the FIRST day of May, at the Town Hall for the purpose of selecting candidates.—*Carried.*

But now came a turning point in the aspect of the meeting.

Mr Learmouth asked, how would the municipalities receive notice?

Mr. Reid—Write to the Reeves.

Mr. Learmouth—Is this meeting a Reform meeting or not?

The Chairman explained that it was called at the request of men of different shades of politics, and, in consequence, was not a party meeting.

Mr. Learmouth—Then I must stop, (laughter), for he (Mr. L.) could not and would not write to men who had supported the corruption of J. A. McDonald's government, and who would no doubt do so still. He (Mr. L.) had been opposed to the policy of J. A and of the Tories for the last 20 years, and most certainly he was not now going to endorse those things by calling on the Tories to unite to send men to the approaching parliaments.

Mr. Buck came to the meeting irrespective of party, to give his support to a good man, wherever he came from, and he was ready to support the chairman if he would come out, although a grit. He (Mr. Buck) had always been a conservative, and was still one, and, if the meeting was a Reform one, he would withdraw.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Learmouth—Are you not ready to support honest men. Mr Learmouth replied he was ready to support honest men, but he was not ready to support men who had uniformly worked against Reform principles. Some persons and newspapers were crying "no party," but such a thing was impossible, there were parties, and there would be, and it would be an evil day for the country when parties ceased to be.—(Several voices, hear, hear.)

Mr. Eason thought "party" was necessary for the good of the country.

Mr. James Anderson remarked that in all constitutional governments their were parties and he had no doubt but there would be parties under our new constitution, indeed, there were likely to be three parties. He (Mr. Anderson) was a Reformer and would be until death. He d sired no new name. The Tories desired to change their name.—They had often done so, and desired to wait for a favorable opportunity to do so again. Their names had never had a nice odor, but he hoped their new one would. J. A. McDonald he would not support, George Brown he had supported and a good friend to Upper Canada he had been, and the Reformers of Otonabee could not stultify themselves by calling on the Tories to unite with them in choosing representatives.

Mr. Patterson was sorry to hear the party cry raised. He was a true Conservative, he had always voted for honest, if true men, Tory or Reformer; and would do so again either in the council or the parliament.—Both parties needed watching, as he feared there were black sheep on both sides.

Mr. Anderson would be sorry to offend any one. Socially and morally, there were Conservatives in Otonabee who stood deservedly high; and he was a Reformer and thought that meeting was a Reform meeting, and asked for a few minutes to prepare resolutions to that effect. A few minutes were granted, when a number of friends went out and prepared two resolutions; after which Mr. Anderson returned and moved the following, seconded by Mr. Learmouth:—

Resolved,—That in view of the very peculiar position of political matters at the present crisis of our country's history, we feel it to be our duty, as belonging to that great party which has uniformly supported progressive measures, and has steadily advocated those principles of reform which are considered essential to good government, and to the proper development of our resources, and which tend to the social, moral and material improvement of our country, to recommend the selection only of those men for our representatives, who have steadily supported reform principles, and who will pledge themselves to support the same principles in future.

It was then moved by Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Eason, and resolved,—That the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the leading Reformers of the other municipalities of this riding, in order that they may hold meetings for the purpose of choosing delegates to select candidates to represent us in the Federal and Local Parliaments.

Mr. Reid begged to be relieved from being secretary as he would not write to Reformers; it would not look well for a Conservative to write to Reformers.

It was agreed that Mr. Reid act for the day and that Mr. James Anderson be Secretary to communicate as above and for other *matters.*

Mr. Campbell moved that the word "party" be taken out and "body" inserted instead. This was lost and the original motion carried.

On motion of Mr. Learmouth, the meeting proceeded to select delegates for Otonabee, when Messrs. James Anderson, Wm. Learmouth, Wm. Armstrong, Mal. Campbell, Jas. Miller, and Wm. Lang were chosen.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, it was agreed to request all the delegates to vote in convention openly, not by ballott, as such voting was cowardly.

And a further motion was carried to select only from the Reform party.

The meeting then broke up.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR,—On Saturday there seemed to be quite a misunderstanding at the meeting as to its object Some contending that it was called to select persons who should be authorized to call public meeting in the townships or elector 1 divisions for the purpose of choosing delegates to meet and nominate candidates for Parliament. Others, that the meeting was called to decide whether it should proceed and nominate candidates, or appoint places for holding meetings in the several townships—This misunderstanding could not be corrected as neither the chairman nor the Secretary who was at the former meeting was present It was at length decided to proceed to choose persons to organize meetings, and a committee was named for this purpose

It seems to me strange that when we have no candidates in the field on the reform interest for nomination, the Townships should be requested to appoint delegates for a convention to name them. If we had as they have in many places several aspirants to the Parliament honours, it might be well enough to hold such a convention, and for it to decide who should be the candidates; but in our case it is very different, and the action taken on Saturday appears to me merely putting off what will have to be decided sooner or later, and which is, shall the reformers in the west riding of this county select representatives of their own to represent them? And if so, who are those to be? Have we the men or can we obtain them, or shall we look el ewhere? There and similar questions I suppose were to have been discussed on Saturday, and so I think in a great measure our meeting was a failure, as such questions were not even mooted. It would be a great pity if the reformers are not represented in the coming elections. If we cannot obtain those we would like, cannot we unite upon some that we can obtain. The proper place to have discussed these matters was the public meeting, which has passed, and with it I fear the opportunity of the concenience of the party. If I am mistaken I shall be glad, meantime.

I am Sir,
Yours tr dly
AN ELECTOR.

Gold Intelligence.

That gold has been found in what is called "placer diggings," has been pretty well established. Michel found particles of gold in the alluvial, and the public has been anxiously waiting for the opening up of Spring so that the creeks and marshes in the vicinity of the quartz ledges could be examined. Rumors of finding gold in the earth at Eldorado, and in creeks and marches in different parts of the gold bearing region, have been current for some time, but with one or two exceptions we have not been able to get these reports verified. Mr George Neilson informed us last week that gold had been found in a creek, on the farm of Mr. John Cook, Madoc. In company with Mr. Cook, Mr Neilson took some dirt out of the creek, and after washing it found several particles of gold Several parties had previously got gold from the same creek, and on Monday of last week, a gentleman of large experience in Caribou, examined the creek, and from one or two pans of dirt produced a good show of gold; his opinion was that the "indications" there were exceedingly promising.

The Madoc *Mercury* says that Mr. J. B. Cox of Huntingdon exhibited a rock in the village a small nugget of gold which has been obtained from his claim on lot 16 in the sixth Concession of Madoc. An agent of the "Madoc Gold Mining Company of Toronto," was here one day this week, and stated that the Company would soon have one hundred men at work on their claims, which are in the vicinity of the Richardson Mine.—*Intelligence.*

More Cattle Wanted.—The quantity of Live Stock taken from Canada into the United States during 1865, and the early part of 1866, was very large. Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs—all were in request. Not content with what Canadian drovers did, numerous Americans came over into the Province and bought largely in every section of the Western peninsula. For some time, however, this trade fell off. Everything became quiet in the Drowing line. Stock was scarce, prices high, and the inevitable Yankee ceased to find it profitable, and so stopped his visits. We have just learned from Upper Canada, however, that signs are manifest that this traffic is about to begin again. A number of Americans dealers lately arriving in one of the best farming sections, and were buying almost everything in the shape of Milch Cows upon which they could lay their hands. These were wanted mainly for the Dairies of New York State where, it would appear, Canadian Cows are highly esteemed. The buyers seemed to have plenty of gold, but from the scarcity of Stock, purchases were not made so rapidly as in former times. We are glad to find that Brother Jonathan likes Canadian Stock,—but when he finds it necessary to come over here—gold in hand—to make purchases, who pays the duty?—*Trade Review.*

A Fenian Organ in Toronto.

"Ireland still lives! The spirit of her nationality is still abroad. The unquenchable undying love of her children has been disembodied forth amid the beautiful glens and grand old mountain of Emery, and the remembrances of the mighty vales have been heard along the fertile slopes of Cork, Limerick, Clare, Tipperary, Waterford and Wicklow, till their echoes have been whispered into the most remotest recesses of the Island. The country is bristling with bayonets; but this time the Irish share the shoon of the treacherous metal, and wield a weapon native to the soil Not all on the side of the foreigner are the panoply and cannery of war, the deep mouthed cannon and the flashing sabre; the heady ammunition and the tanned citizen now cling to their shoulders the marring rifle; and invite to deadly conflict the ancient and implacable foe. The war for Irish independence has fairly begun; fiercely shall it be waged till victory crowns the efforts of the brave and true to our race or utter defeat abroad the last hopes of a national struggle e nacrated in blood of martyrs, and holy as ever invoked the blessing of the God of battles.

"The torch of insurrection which blazed on the hills of Kerry on the 14th of February, had in a brief space after a rising in that county," gradually tailed down to the pale flame of a rush light, by the end of the week it flickered its last gleam, and then it was hoped that the noxious element should never be relighted.—Indeed, the world was positively assured by the resident "gentry" and the British Government that the Fenian rebellion had been "stamped out" to perfection, and that no further trouble need be apprehended in Kerry, nor in any other section of the "Kingdom of Ireland."

"But the 'gentry' and the government rock oozed without their nest—altogether miscalculated the distance, and fell far short of their leap. The revolutionists followed the Kerry rising, were doubtless, unselected and very distressing to the nerves of the shoneens, who lately crowded the Killarney Railway Hotel and their collateral tribes far and near. They were electrified, if not petrified, by the rumbling of the Fenian volcano, which was heard at Dublin on the 4th instant, and quickly spread dismay amid the sacred circles of the nobility, as well as the vice-regal board of His Excellency, the Lord of Abercorn. The bears of the merciful landlords once more sank at the mere mention of the Fenian insurrection, and their cheecks grew pallid at the gloomy prospect before them. Their ill-gotten gains trembled in the balance, and they feared the wrath to come. Who shall say they have not cause to dread the vengeance of a people despoiled through their treachery and grasping avarice, of their inheritance for ages?"

The foregoing is a portion of an article taken from an editorial in the *Irish Canadian*, published at Toronto. We make the extract in order to show what rabid Fenians we have in our midst, and also what license our government allows to such people. We do not believe in fire-reaching upon the liberty of the press until its utterings become dangerous to the peace and safety of society. Such incendiary productions as the above are dangerous in more ways than one. They encourage the band of cut-throats and pirates on the other side of the line to carry out their threat of invasion, and thus give aid and comfort to our enemies. Fenians abroad will certainly think that their friends are both strong and numerous enough in Canada to intimidate our government, or such a press as the *Irish Canadian* would not be allowed to exist We call the attention of our government to the fact that there is a Fenian organ in Toronto, the supporters of which went looking not a quite as much as many of the suspicious characters the authorities have put under arrest.—*Hastings Chronicle.*

For some months past we have not seen a copy of the *Irish Canadian*; but the above extract shows that is still pursuing an inflammatory, disloyal course. There are persons

W. CLUXTON'S

SPRING STOCK!

OF STAPLE AND RICH AND CHOICE

FANCY DRY GOODS

Is now complete, and to which he respectfully invites attention.

☞ Goods will be sold CHEAP.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 11, 1867. 15-3in

W. CLUXTON'S

SHOW ROOMS

Under the superintendence of MISS SEMPLE, a first class Milliner, from the City of Montreal,

ARE NOW OPEN.

The display of FASHIONABLE BONNETS, CAPS, beautiful MILLINERY GOODS and other novelties, is worthy the attention of the public.

Peterborough, April 11, 1867. 15-3in.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber has now in stock a large assortment of Kidderminster, Tapestry and other Carpets, from the best makers; Colored Lambskin and Brush Mats, Hassocks, Satchels, Wool and Union Stair Carpets, Stair Linen, &c.

Having completed a favorable arrangement for a continuous supply of these goods, he is in a position to offer inducements to purchasers.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 11, 1867. 15

TO HUNTERS, TRAPPERS & MINERS

FOR SALE, Gold Miners' and Hunters' Tents, Camping Blankets, Misquito Bars, Breech-Loading Shot Guns, Hunting Axes, Knives, Powder and Shot; Beaver, Otter, Fisher and Mink Traps; Fishing Lines, &c, &c.

CASH PAID FOR SHIPPING FURS.

No. 1, Burnham's Block, near Caisse's Hotel.

WILLIAM EASTLAND.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1867. 15-6in

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagarty's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. *Any Druggists will order it* for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

New Advertisements.

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT for the Lakefield School. Address, North Douro Post Office

WM C. NICHOLLS,
J. C. SHEARER,
B. L. WAIT,
} Trustees.

Lakefield, April 8th, 1867.

DENTISTRY.

J. O'DONNELL, D. S., Peterborough, Member of the Canadian Dental Association. Office in Peterboro' closed till Tuesday, April 16th, 1867.

Peterboro', April 11, 1867.

MILLINERY.

MISS M. R. LUNY begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and surrounding country, that she is prepared to do all kinds of Straw and Felt Millinery to order at her residence, corner of Rubidge and Dalhousie streets.

Peterboro', April 10th, 1867. 15*

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision on the assessment Roll, for the Municipality of North Monaghan, will meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m.

WILLIAM WOOD, Clerk.

Monaghan, April 9th 1867. 15-3in

HO! FOR THE GOLD DIGGINGS

Important to Stage Proprietors AND OTHERS.

GREAT SALE OF

Horses, Stage Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, &c. &c.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at his LIVERY STABLES, Peterboro,

ON THE 4th OF JUNE NEXT,

FAIR DAY,

His entire stock of Horses, Carriages, Stage Wagons, Omnibusses, Buggies, Harness, &c

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums under $100, three months, and all above that amount, six months credit, by furnishing approved joint notes.

A favorable opportunity will thus be offered to persons desirous of securing good Stage Carriages, for the conveyance of passengers to and from our new gold fields.

THOMAS EASTLAND.

Peterboro', April 9th, 1867. 15

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM MALCOM,

CLOCK MAKER,

A FEW second hand **Sewing Machines**. They are by the best makers and warranted in good working order. They can be seen working at his Clock and Sewing Machine work-shop, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Ashery.

Entrance to the work-shop opposite the Bible Christian Church.

Peterboro', April 3rd, 1867. 14

Axe Factory to Let!

IN THE VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM, with Machinery and Tools complete, including Trip Hammer, Grinding and Polishing Machinery, &c.

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, March 20, 1867. 13-4in

NEW DICTIONARIES.

WORCESTER'S Comprehensive and Academic Dictionaries. Also Walker and Webster's English Pronouncing Dictionary, by Dr. Longmore, with key.

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterboro', March, 1867.

WANTED!

FOR the Peterborough Protestant Home, a respectable middle aged person as Matron. Applications to be made either in person or by letter to the President.

April 3rd, 1867.

Peterboro' Gymnasium.

GENTLEMEN desiring to become members of the GYMNASIUM CLUB are informed that Tickets of Membership may be procured from Mr. George Stellbam, at the Hardware Store of Messrs. O. Stellbam & Co.

☞SINGLE TICKETS $5.00 per year in advance. FAMILY TICKET $8.00. Gentlemen residing in the Country may procure Tickets at $3.00 each. These Fees include Tuition Fee and all expenses.

R. A. MORROW, Sec'y.

February 14th, 1867 8

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS'

READY-RECKONER,

In Dollars and Cents,

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Book Store.

Peterborough, March 6th, 1867.

DONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

PICTON, C. W., 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the Skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Kempt's, W. Coulter's, Ormond & Gilcour's and W. Bell's Drug Stores.

Peterboro', March 14, 1867 11-1y

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store,

George Street, Peterborough.

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro' Oct. 26, 1866,

1867. SPRING SPRING. 1867

OPENING of a LARGE

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE

AND

CLOTHING MANUFACTORY!

Having made extensive alterations in the **Store lately occupied by L. LEMAY,** on Hunter Street, I beg to inform my customers and the public, that I have ☞ **REMOVED INTO THESE PREMISES,** ☜ and that I am now receiving a large portion of my SPRING IMPORTATIONS, and will *receive weekly this Summer the most Fashionable Goods.* As all my goods have been and are to be selected with much care, and bought at the most advantageous terms, I feel confident to be able to sell Goods at such *LOW PRICES* as will command a steadily increased patronage. The stock contains a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,

Of the Newest Style and Colors,

SHAWLS, MANTLES AND CLOTH MANTLES,

The Newest Styles in Skirts, Parasols, Gloves, Ladies' Collars & Ties, Trimmings, &c.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT!

This department is one of the largest and best, and at **prices that will defy any competition.**

Black Cloths, Cassimeres, English Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds,

And all sorts of Cloths for Clothing; this stock amounts to over Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Will be under the able superintendence of Mr. JAMES MENZIES, a first class cutter, and an old resident of Peterborough. This department will always be

SUPPLIED WITH ONE OF THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

to be had in any city in Canada. Being anxious to increase to a much larger extent this branch of my business, buyers will get the most ample satisfaction in purchasing from me, because nothing but the best material and workmanship are employed. All customers' work will be made on the shortest notice and a good fit guaranteed, at the lowest prices possible.

BOYS' CLOTHING,—A Large Stock at very Low Prices.

All Work Made on the Premises.

F. LEMAY,

Hunter Street, Sign of the Lion.

Peterborough, April, 1867. (*44f.*)

REMOVED.

FOR ONE MONTH!

TO THE

Corner Store of George and Hunter Streets.

TREMENDOUS RUN FOR CHEAP GOODS!

Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods,

SOLD AT

NEARLY HALF LESS THAN THEIR VALUE.

LOUIS LEMAY,

Hunter Street.

Peterborough, April 2nd, 1867. 14 tf

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE!

Now Received,

NEW SPRING GOODS,

In Prints, Shirtings, Dress Goods, Bonnet Borders, Ribbons, Trimmings, Braids and Fancy Haberdashery, Hoop Skirts, &c. &c.

In about a week the stock will be found well assorted in all departments

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterborough, March 27, 1867. 13

JAMES SHERIDAN.

HAVING received full certificates from A. & S. Nordheimer to tune and repair Piano Fortes and all other kinds of Musical Instruments, would respectfully inform the citizens of Peterborough that in connection therewith a large and well selected stock of Sheet Music will be kept constantly on hand at Nordheimer Book Store, where orders will be received for Piano Forte Tuning, Regulating and repairing Pianos for hire. Melodeons and all kinds of Musical Instruments supplied to order.

Peterborough, February 6th, 1867. 6

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro' November 28, 1866. 48

TENDERS WANTED

FOR THE BUILDING OF SCOWS at Keene. All the material to be furnished by the subscribers.

Specifications can be seen at Captain Sutherland's office, Ashburnham, or with the subscribers, at Keene.

GUNN & POE.

Keene, February 20th, 1867. 8-tf

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 27 in the 7th concession. Good Buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are nine acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if desired.

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM, Proprietor.

Allandale Mills, March 11, 1867 11-3*

Melodeons and Cabinet Organs

AT A. B. KIDD'S Commission Office, Hopkins' Block, Peterborough.

April 6th, 1867, 14

AYRES' PATENT

TIRE UPSETTING MACHINE!

THIS MACHINE was awarded an EXTRA PRIZE at the last Provincial Exhibition. It is useful, easily managed and durable. By this Machine the Tire while being upset is held in position by self acting dogs, which let go as readily as they take hold.

Every Blacksmith, Wagon, or Carriage maker should have one for the following reasons.

1st. One man can upset a tire in one-third of the time it takes two men to cut and weld one.

2nd. By cutting and welding the tire is weakened, whereas by this process it is rendered stronger and more durable than before.

3rd. In setting tires the lap will *sometimes* slip, or in taking a second heat be reduced and weakened, whereas by simply returning it to the machine it may be upset to the proper size and strength.

4th. Persons wanting work done will go to the shop where this machine is in use, as there the best satisfaction can be given

☞ The Machine is warranted to upset a tire 2½ inches by ¼ inches.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We, the undersigned, have tried one of Ayres' Tire Upsetting Machines, and find it to be very handy and useful, and fully as good as is represented above.

Carriage Makers—Tobias Fitzgerald, John Doharty, Wm. Metherall, James McWilliams, John Douglass, Minaker & Thayer, Wm. English, Flynn & Redmond, Patrick Galvin, Wm. Yelland.

Blacksmiths—John Moffat, John Kennedy, John English.

These Machines are now manufactured at Peterboro' by Mr. Wm. Hamilton and Mr John Whyte, and at Hamilton by Messrs. John Thomas & Co.

PRICE $15 EACH.

Peterboro', March 20th, 1867. 13-4in

DURHAM BULL.

THE Subscriber will (for this season) keep at his stable, North Monaghan, that thoroughbred Bull "THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND," for the service of cows.

TERMS:—Thoroughbred Cows, $4.00; Grade Cows, $2.00; Common Cows, $1.00; to be paid at time of service.

ALSO,

Three fine young Bulls for sale.

HENRY COLLINS.

North Monaghan, April 1st, 1867.

N. B.—Any one desirous of seeing the pedigree of the "Duke" can do so by applying to the owner, or at this office. 14-4in.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction of the County of Peterboro', for the examination of Teachers, will be held in the

UNION SCHOOL HOUSE,

in the Town of Peterborough, on

THURSDAY, 6th DAY OF JUNE.

Commencing at 10 a. m.

All Certificates issued by this Board during 1865, are required to be renewed at the above meeting.

N. B.—No Teacher is eligible to be examined unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of moral character.

By order,

J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Peterborough, Feb. 17, 1867. 8

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Thursday, 30th of May, 1867

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH, *Secretary to Board.*

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, *one-fourth of the Premiums* are returned, *with* the Sum assured; if after 20 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths; after 51, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary,* MONTREAL.

W. CLUXTON, *Agent,* Peterborough

February 20, 1867. 8

The Home Insurance Company

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW, General Manager for Peterboro. For Canada.

J. A. HALL, Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

Wanted!

OATS,
PEASE,
Barley,
and Rye,

At Scott's Store-house. The Highest Cash Price paid.

D. SUTHERLAND.

February 7, 1867 6

MORTGAGES

PARTIES having a few first-class Mortgages of not less than $400, or more than $2,000 to dispose of, will find an opportunity of doing so, on application to the undersigned.

G. F. ORDE.

Peterboro', February 20, 1867. 8

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, at the suit of Peter McCallum and Peter McCallum, the younger, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of George G. Boswell, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of MAY, 1867 at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz.:—

Part of the South half of Lot No. 1, East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, containing by admeasurement seven acres, two rods and twenty-six perches, be the same more or less, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at the Northern limit of Smith street, in the Town of Peterborough, Easterly nineteen chains three links from the South-West angle of said Lot No. 1, East side of Communication Road aforesaid; thence South seventy-four degrees, West five chains seventy-four links, along the Northern limit of Smith Street to the land deeded to one James Harvey; thence North fourteen degrees twenty minutes, West three chains fifty-three links; thence North thirty degrees forty minutes, West seven chains thirty-three links, to the North-East angle of said land deeded to James Harvey; thence North fifty-nine degrees twenty minutes, East eight chains ten links, along the Southern limit of land belonging to Joseph Dix on; thence South sixteen degrees, East twelve chains eighty-eight links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, January 28, 1867. 5

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Belitus Holcomb, Defendant, and a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against *the lands and tenements of* John Holcomb, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY OF MAY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant in and each and every of them, in and to Lot No. 11, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, February 20, 1867. 8

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed, at the suit of F. W. Haultain and James Miller, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of Joseph Bowie, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH DAY of APRIL, 1867 at 12 o'clock, noon, all *the right*, title and interest of the above named Defendant in and to the east half of Lot No. 16 in the 13th concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', January 9th, 1867. 2

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER FOR SALE.

THESE PAPERS are complete and in good order, having been kept clean with the intention of having them bound. They commence November 19, 1859, at the time of John Brown's Harper Ferry notoriety, and end on April 25th, 1863.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Stationers.

Peterboro' March, 1867.

MORGAN'S HOTEL,

ASHBURNHAM,

Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the travelling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attached, and every other accommodation of a first class hotel.

R. MORGAN.

Ashburnham, March 27, 1867. 13

FASHION.

SPRING, 1867.

THE subscriber has arranged for weekly shipments by Steamships, from London and Paris, until first of May, of the Latest Fashion of Bonnets and Millinery Goods, and respectfully requests his customers to await arrival of same.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 13

New Hats, Ladies' & Gent's.
New CLOTHS.
New TWEEDS.
New Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths.
New Prints and Dress Goods.

Just received and to be sold very low for cash, by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 13

WALL PAPERS!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

have just received, direct from the Manufacturer,

10,000 ROLLS OF

WALL PAPERS,

Ceiling and Fancy Decorations,

BORDERINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WINDOW BLIND SHADES—a variety.

Peterborough, March, 1867.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL WHITE,

BEGS to intimate that he has REMOVED from his OLD STAND to one of those handsome new stores in

DIXON'S BLOCK, NEXT TO A. WILLIAMS',

GEORGE STREET,

Where will be found the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

IN PETERBOROUGH,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER!

☞CALL AND SEE THEM.☜

P. S.—Country Shoemakers will find it to their advantage to call and Examine the stock of LEATHER and FINDINGS, which will be found well assorted.

Peterborough, February, 1867. 7 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS

1867. AT THE 1867.

MONTREAL HOUSE!

JUST opened out, a FIRST INSTALMENT of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, at the MONTREAL HOUSE consisting of

Dress Goods—commencing at 6d per yard.
Prints.
Cottons—cheaper than ever.
Summer Cloths.
Cloakings.
Gloves & Hosiery—an immense assortment.
Hoop Skirts—in newest style; full size from 2s 4½d upwards.
Fancy Goods.

Decided Bargains will be Given!

CALL AND SEE.

Peterborough, March 13, 1867.

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

Miscellaneous.

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—A naval officer being at sea in a dreadful storm, his lady was sitting in the cabin near him, and filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his composure and serenity, that she cried out.

"My dear, are you not afraid? How is it possible you can be so calm in such a dreadful storm?"

He rose from his chair lashed to the deck and supporting himself by a pillar of the bed place, drew his sword and pointed it to the breast of his wife, exclaiming,

"Are you not afraid?"

She instantly answered, "No."

"Why?" said the officer.

"Because, rejoined the lady, "I know the sword is in the hands of my husband, and he loves me me to well to hurt me."

"Then," said he, "remember I know in whom I believe, and that He holds the winds in His fist, and the waters in the hollow of his hand."

It is not the will of God to give us more troubles than will bring us to live by faith simply on him; he loves us too well to give us a moment of uneasiness.

A TRUE STORY.—A little Irish girl, thirteen years of age, without father and mother, ignorant of even her alphabet, lately came to live with us. Knowing she had been receiving very good wages we asked her, rather reproachfully, why her wardrobe was so miserably poor and scanty—cleanly and in good order as it was—she having the bare necessity of clothing. 'Ma'am,' said she, and her bright, honest eyes, filled with tears, 'my mother did not always do right. She owed a woman eight dollars for board. My wages have been saved to pay that debt, for it was an honest one. Until I had paid it, I felt I had no right to buy a single article of clothing I could do without.' 'Is it all paid Mary?' 'Yes, and now I can spend the wages you pay me on myself.' Generous and brave girl, she has her patent of nobility from God, and it was ever from among the poor and lowly, Christ chose those who should bear his cross here, and reign with him hereafter.

L. S. D. & SCRUPLES OF CONSCIENCE.—A person who gave evidence before the Gloucester Election Commission said, Beaumont (an elector) was away, but his wife took him into a room, declaring that she would "tell him all about it." She then said, "You yellows are a shabby lot. Our principles are yellow, but you are too crabby about your money. If you had given us anything likely we would have voted for you." She said the "blues" had been, and counted down £36 on the table for her husband's vote. He said at first it was against his conscience; but she replied, "Never mind your conscience; put that into your pocket, and see whether you like that or your conscience best.

FASHIONABLE LADY DESCRIBED GEOMETRICALLY.—(Seen from behind.) Consul, base equal to seventeenths the axis—four voluted zones, equi-distant on the planes of the sides—A cone truncated one module from the theoretical apex, with a warped surface placed diagonally upon the parabola of truncation intersected by the quadrant of a sphere, and it again by irregular polygonal planes of half the diameter of the sphere, sloping downwards in the angle of the cosine of the longitude of the figure

A QUAINT REMARK.—It was told of an old Miss Johnstone, of Hawkhill, that, when dying, a tremendous storm of rain and thunder came on, so as to shake the house. In the same quaint, eccentric spirit, and with no thought of profane or light allusions, she locked up, and listening to the storm, quietly remarked, in reference to her departure, "Ech, Sirs, what a nicht for me to be fleeing thro' the air!"—*Dean Ramsay's Reminiscences.*

"Mary, do you remember the text this morning?" "No, papa, I never can remember the text, I've such a bad memory." "Mary," said her mother, "did you notice Sarah Brown?" "Oh, yes. What a fright! She had on her last year's bonnet, done up, a pea-green silk, a black lace mantilla, brown gaiters, an imitation Hamilton collar, a lava bracelet, her old ear-drops, and such a fan! —oh, my! oh, my!" "Well, my dear, your memory is improving."

"Your father," said a young Wykehamist to his companion, "has only sent two pounds, you say? Well, he must be a mighty stingy man." "I don't know about that; two pounds is not so bad." "Whenever my father sends he never thinks of offering me less than five." "Indeed! And how oftensloes he send?" "Ahem! It's a long time since."

BORING FOR WATER.—An enraged gentleman addressing from his chamber window a youth who had been serenading his daughter half-an-hour, said: "You are a great bore, and I think you mean to keep on boring until you get water," adding, "there it is," emptying a pitcherful upon his head.

A picture in a late number of Punch represents a fashionable young couple, the husband searching vigorously in his waistcoat pocket. The wife inquires, "Have you lost your watch, love?" and he replies: "No, dear, 'twas a new bonnet I had for you somewhere."

To resuscitate a drowned Englishman, place a piece of roast beef under his nose; an Irishman, a gill of poteen; a Frenchman a pinch of snuff; a Spaniard, some fresh blood; an old maid, an offer of marriage; a Yankee, attempt to pick his dockets.

The *Charivari* gives a sketch of a Zouave taking leave of his friends of the camp; he tells them that he is going home to get married; to which a classic replies, "Ah, you are tired of peace already, are you; and going to war on your own account?"

There is something rich in the American's reply to the European traveller, when he asked him if he had crossed the Alps? 'Well now you call my attention to the fact, I guess I did pass over some risin' ground.'

To an indigent person who was perpetually boasting of his ancestry, an industrious, successful tradesman, of humble origin, observed, 'You, my friend, are proud of your descent; I am proud of my ascent.'

"This snow storm the boys regard as a joke," said one to D. S., during the late storm. "Yes," repied the Doctor, "and it is a joke, that any one can see the drift of!"

Paddy, where's the whiskey I gave you to clean the windows with? 'Och, master I just drank it, and I thought if I breathed on the glass it would be all the same!'

DOGS AND PUPPIES.—Keep your dog away from me, said a dandy to a butcher boy. Confound the dog, he is always snarling at puppies said the boy.

Brown, the other day, while looking at the skeleton of a donkey, made a natural quotation! Ah,' said he, 'we are fearfully and wonderfully made!'

General Insurance Agency,

CEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

19 and 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $12,500,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

The success which has attended the Company's operations has been such as fully to realize the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, who have resolved to extend the business more widely, and now offer to the Canadian public PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large Subscribed Capital, and Invested Funds.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, tended to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent of profits are divisible.

Claims paid one month after proof of death. And other advantages, which may be seen in the Company's Prospectus.

Chief Office for Canada,—385 and 387, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE,—104 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

DIRECTORS—Chairman, William Workman, Esq., President City Bank John Redpath, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal, B. H. Lemoine, Esq., Cashier "La Banque du Peuple; Alexander M. Delisle, Esq. Barrister,—The City Bank

☞ Particular attention paid to the Insurance of Dwellings and Household Furniture. Also, to insuring Farm property for one, two or three years. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions, and at rates lower than most Companies.

Inspector of Agencies, GEO. . HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.

THE Edinburgh Life Assurance Company offer to the public the advantages of a Canadian as well as a British Company. They have invested a large amount of money on securities in this country, and the Toronto Local Board have full power, by an Imperial Statute, to take risks, make investments, and settle claims in Canada without reference to the Head Office, Edinburgh. Some of the old Policies in the Company, which became claims during the past year, were settled by payment of amounts double of those originally insured, in consequence of the large bonuses that accrued on the Policies.

Every information that intending Assurers may require can be obtained on application to GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL, $500,000, with surplus of $200,000.

OLDEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA!!

Up to 1st, 1866, over *seventy thousand* Policies had been issued by the Travellers of Hartford, and upwards of THREE THOUSAND LOSSES PAID.

☞ General Accident Policies written by the Company's Agents, without delay. No medical examination required. Life Policies, or combined Life-and Accident Policies are all written at the Home Office.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.

Terms for Assurance business more favorable than those of British or Foreign Offices.

Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, Agent at Peterboro, GEO. A. COX

Fire, Life, Accidental, and Live Stock INSURANCE AGENCY.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK, SIMCOE STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited,

OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Chief Offices—7, Waterloo Place, London; and 77 King Street, Manchester.

CHAIRMAN—J. Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. MANAGING DIRECTOR—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A. SECRETARY—Charles Harding, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

GOLDSMITH KERBY, Esq., Managing Director, Albert Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting held on the 19th April, 1866, said—"An agreement for amalgamating had been entered into between that and the Western Insurance Company. By the amalgamation, they (the Albert) got just what they required—CAPITAL and INFLUENCE."—See Post Magazine of 28th April.

HEAD OFFICE, B. N. A.,—ONTARIO HALL, Church Street, Toronto.

This Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PROVINCES, at rates as low as the nature of the risk the real security of the company, and of the insured, will permit

LOSSES promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.

R. W. EGGETT, Agent at Peterborough. | SCOTT & DeGRASSI, Managers, B. N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. COOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. P. STREET, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Omemee; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, HONORARY DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT,

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMP'Y.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y.

HEAD OFFCE AT HAMILTON. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., President, JOHN FERRIE, Esq., Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE terms and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of other good Companies, and the rates which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

Agent County of Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

N. Y. Accidental Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $250,000.

MANAGER CANADA BRANCH,—A. R. BETHUNE, Montreal

THIS Company is prepared to issue Policies at lower rates than any other Company in Canada.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

Phœnix Life Insurance Company.

ASSETS, $1,200,000. - DIVIDEND, Jan'y, 1866, 50 per cent.

A. R. BETHUNE, MANAGER CANADIAN BRANCH, Montreal.

Will issue policies at lower rates than any Company represented in Town

Agent in Peterborough, - - - - - - - - - - R. W. ERRETT.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK.

Peterborough, January 22nd, 1867. 4

THE EXAMINER

Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,

WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

☞ Collars Warranted. ☜

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

Blythe Mills.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him to deliver PEDIGREE PROMPTLY, anywhere within the Corporation, or Ashburnham all orders with which he may be intrusted

☞ A supply of *Flour, Buckwheat Flour Grahame Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Shorts, Pollards, Screenings, Peas and Oats* constantly on hand.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Simcoe Street,
Peterboro, November 26, 1866. 48

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER the "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL—FIRE, £5,000,000. LIFE, £500,000

Canada Branch,—Montreal.

DIRECTORS;

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Chairman.
JOHN REDPATH, B. H. LEMOINE, and A. M. DELISLE, Esq'rs.
SIMPSON & BETHUNE, General Agents.

This Office is prepared to accept Risks in both Branches at as low rates as other first class offices. All losses adjusted in Canada and paid promptly.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterboro'.

44 tf.

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866. 50

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,

FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,
Toronto.

Octob r 10, 1866.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 29

SEWING MACHINES!

CRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

In Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Agents.

Peterboro', March 6th, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ly 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & CO., PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway,

New York

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WITH THE

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully near united in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS." Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Over-strung Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years.* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over seven thousand piano fortes.* Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

ly 30-1yr

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., ten cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,

20 Ann St., NEW YORK.

January 32rd, 1867. 4-1y.

SABBATH and DAY SCHOOL BELLS, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterborough, March 13, 1867.

For Sale!

300 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
350	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

350 green cases *GIN,*
100 red do *GIN,*
50 Hhd. do *GIN.*
100 pns. *HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands) *BRANDY,*
300 cases *CLARET.*
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES.*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr. PERKINS in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, form ation of Musical Schools progress in musical studies, and items of general interest to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me.. T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
The Orphan Wanderer. T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
The Rose Bush..... T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
Fairy of the Wildwood. H. A. Brown....35 cts.
Memory, (for Baritone) H. A. Brown....50 cts.

Four of any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞ Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Shining Star," "The Public Song," "The Sacred Lute." &c

WE will send a specimen copy, post paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. *"The Golden Promise"* is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers.....$ 0.30
By the 100, " 25 00
Single copies in board covers, ... 35
By the 100 " 30.00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month.

We publish a new song every month, and *give it away.* Send for a Circular, to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

A New Discovery better than the MADOC GOLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of Morris's *Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, frost bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by E. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed affected some of the most Marvellous Cures ever recorded in the annels of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renowned celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Invigorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C. W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured then when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866. 43-1y

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofulous and Constitutional Blood Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Scrofulous Humors, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Itch, Scaly Skin, Rose or Erysipelatous Eruptions, Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses, Uterine Diseases, Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Gout, Debility, and all Complaints arising from Impure Blood.

Dr. J. C. AYER & Co.—Gentlemen: Having labored a long time with a scrofulous humor, which finally settled in my hands and arms, sometimes it turned inward and tightened me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and completely scalped me over with running sores, which time and the best medical skill could do nothing to cure. I tried many remedies and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disease grew worse. At length I was recommended to send to the Vermont Mineralogist that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla). I did so from your representation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month and used about three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours,

ALEX. D. B. KELLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous *Mil yeast Boy* sores by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Scrofula* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Reuben Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Goitre—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ohio, writes, "A daughter of mine was troubled with a running sore on her face, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he abided the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking one remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

New Orleans, 27th August, 1859.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have used it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease.* One of my patients had syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by mercurial symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had extended to a considerable portion of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach the brain and kill him. But it yielded to the administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, but of course without some considerable portion of his face. A woman who had been treated for a disease somewhat similar, was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so much affected that one of the shin bones of her leg also suffered exfoliation, prior to her going under my care. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its effects, which we ourselves gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy, and I consider it a truly remarkable result with it have not anticipated me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LABIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Broken Constitutions, &c.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful disease, *Rheumatism* for a long time which baffled the skill of physicians and struck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle proved not in fact work it, and I am better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. ORAM.

Jules V. Gilchrist of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *enlargement of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing and every thing failed to relieve me, and I have been a broken down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver.* My beloved pastor the Rev. Dr. Eppy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla because he said he knew you, and was sure that you made no worthless preparations. To the blessing I then received from it I have to attribute my present health, and I am happy to say that I am now a man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy. But our space here will not admit them. Some of these may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many wonderful cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disease which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of the dreadful lung complaints that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtue that it did have when making those cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

ASTONISHING!

ASTOUNDING!!

CONFOUNDING!!!

BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONESS REMEDY

IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—Gentlemen:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats, congh nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c.; and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not relieve me since my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq. Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve me cough." He said "There is the finest medicine in the dy just introduced; Dr. Parker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through my whole system: at night I took a table spoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the lung, &c., gradually left me, and I am healthy and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as healthy and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was afflicted with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before me at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Recve.
48 I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Peterboro' Oct. 24, 2866.

DARLEY'S

Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased parts, causing

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1867. No. 16.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

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with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others ☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY—Fruit of every description in season

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY.

G. F. OR E.

Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1866. 47-6m

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

R. S. HOWELL,

FORWARDER,

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

11 PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th, 1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 6th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired ☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

CONCERTINAS ! !

A FINE ASSORTMENT AT

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro', February, 1867

PICTURES.

A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Booksellers, Peterboro'.

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and and after Monday, December 3rd, 1866 Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	10.00a.m.	Dep Port Hope	3.00p.m
Kelley's,	10.25	Quay's	3.29
Omemee,	10.47	Perrytown	3.34
Lytle's,	11.10	Campb lls	3.40
Brunswick	12.10	Summit	4.00
Manvers,	11.30	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr. Millbrook	12.00	Dep	4.40
Dep	2.10 p.m.	Manvers	5.08
Summit,	12.38	Brunswick	5.15
Campbell's	12.55	Lytle's,	5.25
Perrytown	1.00	Omemee,	5.45
Quay's,	1.12	Kelley's	6.08
Arr Port Hope	1.85	Arr Lindsay,	6.20

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	3.30p.m.	Dep Port Hope	10.30a.m
Fraserville	3.55	Quay's	10.53
Arr Millbrook	4.20	Perrytown	11.05
Dep	4.30	Campbells	11.10
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.30
Campbells	5.10	Arr Millbrook	11.55
Perrytown	5.18	Dep	12.00 M.
Quay's,	5.34	Fraserville	12.25 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr Peterboro	12.50

A. T. WILLIAMS *Superintendent*

November 28, 1866. 49

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.30 a.m
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 3.00 p.m. and 6.05 p.m.

Express at 12.55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m and 7.45 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME

IN THE

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ore Beds.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor

Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 14

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

Cabin, - - $74 to $86 Steerage - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.

Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY

OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT, at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 19th, 1867. 8

CALL AND EXAMINE

The Splendid Stock of

Harness & Saddles

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises,

WHIPS,

Curry Combs and Brushes!

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit,

AT

T. DONNELLY'S,

(LATE HOPKINS & DONNELLY,)

O'Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', July, 1866. 1-tf

Blythe Mills.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him in future to DELIVER PROMPTLY, any where within the Corporation, or Ashburnham, all orders with which he may be intrusted

☞ A supply of *Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Graham Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Shorts, Pollards, Screenings, Peas and Oats*, constantly on hand.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Simcoe Street,

Peterboro, November 26, 1866. 48

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of *Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.*

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL—FIRE, £5,000,000. LIFE, £500,000.

Canada Branch,—Montreal.

DIRECTORS;

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Chairman.
JOHN REDPATH, B. H. LEMOINE, and
A. M. DELISLE, Esq'rs.
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
General Agents.

This Office is prepared to accept Risks in both Branches at as low rates as other first class offices. All losses adjusted in Canada and paid promptly.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterboro'.

44-tf.

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866. 50

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY; (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT, Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS'

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,

FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co., Proprietors,

Octobr 10, 1866. Toronto.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 16, 1866. 29

HOLY COMMUNION.

JUST RECEIVED, "The Devotions for Holy Communion," at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterboro, January 3, 1867.

Poetry.

THE PATH.

The pilgrim treads a checkered way,
Through earth to the eternal dawning,
Not all one night, or all one day,
But now a night, and now a morning.

The sun, the shade,—the rise, the fall,—
Grief has its ebbing and its flowing,
Joy has its sunny mountain height,
And peace is ever coming—going.

If tears are meat and drink to-day,
Or sorrow like a tempest rages,
To-morrow God the rough wind stays
And plants him on the Rock of Ages.

One long, sweet day of perfect joy,
Might keep the heart from heaven;
One long, dark night of weary grief,
Might crush the spirit, were it given.

And so the mingled light and shade,
The checkered path of night and morning;
Is traced by the All-loving hand
Through earth to the Eternal dawning.

Selections.

A Fashionable Church in New York.

We enter an edifice, upon the interior of which the upholsterer and the cabinet maker have exhausted the resources of their trades. The word 'subdued' describes the effect at which those artists have aimed The woods employed are costly and rich but usually of a sombre hue, and, though elaborately carved, are frequently unpolished. The light which comes through the stained windows, or through the small diamond panes, is of that description which Mr Verplanck, in an unfortunate moment, styled 'dim religious.' Every part of the floor is thickly carpeted. The pews differ little from sofas, except in being more comfortable, and the cushions for the feet or knees are as soft as hair and cloth can make them. It is a fashion, at present, to put the organ out of sight, and to have a clock so unobstructive as not to be observed.—Galleries are now viewed with an ordinarily eye by the projectors of churches, and they are going out of use. Everything in the way of conspicuous lighting apparatus, such as gorgeous and dazzling chandeliers of fifteen years ago, and the translucent globes of later date, is discharged, and an attempt is sometimes made to hide the vulgar fact that the church is ever open in the evening. In a word, the design of the fashionable church builders of the present moment is to produce a richly furnished, quietly adorned, dimly illuminated, ecclesiastical parlor, in which a few hundred ladies and gentlemen, attired in kindred taste, may sit perfectly at their ease, and see no object not in harmony with the scene around them.

It is Sunday morning, and the doors of the beautiful drawing room are thrown open, ladies dressed in subdued magnificence glide in, along with some who have not been able to leave at home the shower articles of their wardrobe. Black silk, black velvet black laces, relieved by imitations of brighter colors, and by gleams of half-hidden jewellery, are the materials most employed Gentlemen in uniform of black cloth and white linen, announce their coming by the creaking of their boots, quenched in the padded carpeting. It cannot be said of those churches, as Mr. Carlyle remarked of certain London ones, that a pistol could be fired into a wood worship across the church without much danger of hitting a Christian. The attendance is not generally very large; but as the audience is evidently distributed over the whole surface, it looks larger than it is.

The congregation is assembled. The low mumble of the organ ceases. A female voice rises melodiously above the rustle of dry-goods and the whispers of those who wear them. So sweet and powerful is it, that a stranger might almost suppose it borrowed from the choir of heaven; but the inhabitants of the town recognise it as one that they have often heard at concerts or at the opera; and they listen critically, as to a professional performance, which it is. It is well that highly artificial singing prevents the hearer from catching the words of the song; for it would have rather an odd effect to hear rendered, in the modern Italian style, such plain, straight-forward words as these:

"Can sinners hope for heaven,
Who love this world so well?
Or dream of future happiness
While on the road to hell?"

The performance, however, is so exquisite that we do not think of these things, but listen in rapture to the voice alone.—When the lady has finished her stanza, a noble baritone, also recognized as professional, takes up the strain, and performs a stanza solo, at the conclusion of which four voices, in enchanting accord, breathe out a third. It is evident that the 'first talent that money can command' has been 'engaged' for the entertainment of the congregation; and we are not surprised when the information is proudly conveyed that the music costs one hundred and twenty dollars per Sunday.

When this fine prelude is ended, the minister's part begins, and unless he is a man of extraordinary learning and talents, every one present is conscious of a kind of lapse in the tone of the occasion. Genius composed the music; the 'first talent' executed it; the performance has thrilled the soul, and exalted expectation; but the voice now heard may be ordinary, and the words uttered may be homely, and even common. No one unaccustomed to the place can help feeling a certain incongruity between the language heard and the scene witnessed. Everything we see is modern; the words we hear are ancient. The preacher speaks of 'humble believers,' and we look around and ask, where are they? Are these costly and elegant persons humble believers? Far be it from us to intimate that they are not; we are speaking only of their appearance, and its effect upon a casual beholder. The clergyman reads,

"Come, let us join in sweet accord,"

and straightway four bored performers execute a piece of difficult music, to an audience sitting passive. He discourses upon the pleasures of the world, as being at war with the interests of the soul; and, while a severe sentence to this effect is coming from the lips, down the aisle marches the sexton, showing some stranger to a seat, who is a professional member of the revels. He expresses, perchance, a fervent desire that the heathen may be converted to christianity, and no earthly emotion saying, 'does he mean *this* sort of thing?' When we pronounce the word christianity, it calls up recollections and associations that we do not exactly harmonize with the scene around us. We think rather of the fishermen of Palestine, the lonely missionary of the hunted fugitives of Italy and Scotland; we think it is something lowly, and suited to the lowly—a refuge for the forsaken and the defeated, not the luxury of the rich, and the ornament of the strong. It may be an infirmity of our mind; but we experience a certain difficulty in realizing that the sumptuous and costly apparatus around us has anything in common with what we have been accustomed to think of as Christianity

Extract from John Wesley's Journal.

WHAT MR. WESLEY DID WRITE.

Monday, Feb. 23, 1776.—I went on to Birmingham. I was surprised to hear that a good deal of Plating was used there—But, upon enquiry, I found it was not the *true plat ina*; an original metal, between Gold and Silver (being in weight nearer to gold, even as 18 to 19), but a mere compound of brass and spelter.

Monday March 26, 1787.—I spent an agreeable hour with the Select Society, at Birmingham. Most of them still enjoy the pure love of God, and the rest are earnestly panting after it.

Friday, Feb. 19, 1790.—Went on to Birmingham, which I think is thrice as large as when I saw it fifty years ago. The behavior of the rich and poor is such as does honor to their profession—so decent, so serious, so devout, from the beginning to the end.

WHAT MR. WESLEY WOULD WRITE NOW

August 20, 1866.—It is nearly eighty years since I was in Birmingham. The Society hath much increased. There are many preaching houses, some of them large The town, I think, is thrice as great as when I saw it seventy years ago. Alas! that it grows not in grace in the same measure.

August 22.—The state of our Society distresses me. The preachers call themselves Reverend, and lord it over God's heritage. The people have become worldly. You cannot now tell a Methodist from one of the unconverted, neither by dress nor by soberness of manner. Nor are the poor regarded. I went to the preaching house in Cherry Street, where I met the Society a hundred years ago. It is larger and finer, and there was a fine congregation. Silks, laces, and feathers abounding. The simplicity of our earlier brethren wholly gone. I asked for a seat. Being unknown and seemingly poor, they thrust me into a dark corner, where it was hard to hear and see. But it was as well; that I could hear and see gave me no comfort. Still it was painful to have to make this entry in my Journal: "The Methodists have forgotten the founder of their Society."

September 10.—Come back to Birmingham meaning to call upon the senior preacher, and desire him to bring the Society together to meet me. Going through the principal street which is new since I visited the town, crowds of people were entering a fine large building, some of them were those I had seen at the meeting house in Cherry street. Concluding, from this, that it was a religious service, I would have entered with them; but one at the door put forth his hand, asking me for a shilling.—Then followed a little talk:

J. W.—Do you charge for entrance to the worship of God?

THE MAN—Nay; but this is not worship.

J. W.—Those were Methodists whom I saw go in.

THE MAN—True; but nevertheless this is not worship. It is a Bazaar.

J. W.—What is a Bazaar!

THE MAN.—A fancy fair, where young maidens offer goods for sale; and young men, enticed by the smiles of the maidens, come and buy them.

J. W.—The maidens or the goods?

THE MAN.—Both!

J. W.—Do the maidens take the money for a marriage portion?

THE MAN.—(*Smiling gently.*)—No, the money is to build a Chapel.

J. W.—A Methodist Chapel?

THE MAN—Yes, a Wesleyan Methodist.

J. W.—Do you know who I am?

THE MAN.—A stranger; or you would not be surprised at a Wesleyan Bazaar.

J. W.—I am John Wesley!

THE MAN.—Ah! that quite accounts for your wants of acquaintance with the manners and customes of the Wesleyan Methodists.

He again put forth his hand for the shilling, which I gave him, and went in. It was a spacious well-proportioned room—the Town Hall, I learned—filled with gay and worldly company. In a gallery was a company of musicians, dressed like soldiers, playing secular music. Around the walls were counters, behind which stood women—some of them quite middle aged, others young—these were tempting the spectators to buy their wares; tempting them with worldly blandishments, ogling, alluring entreaties Other women roved about the place, assailing whomsoever they met, and forcing upon them articles which appeared to be worthless, at a cost which I set down as exorbitant. Others, again, conducted a lottery, in which prizes were distributed to those who gained the highest numbers.—And all this dissipation was sanctioned by the presence and encouragement of persons who seemed to be preachers of the Gospel!

I groaned in spirit. Was this the enjoyment of the pure love of God, as recorded in my journals nearly eighty years ago? Were these giddy trifles passing after holiness? Was this the decent, serious, and fervent behavior which characterized the Birmingham Methodists seventy years ago?

A sober looking man fell in to talk with me. Are these people really Methodists? I inquired of him. He answered, yes—truly. Methodists. "And" I asked "have they made this a matter of prayer?" He left me; saying something as he went about "the spread of modern ideas!"—Truly, the fitly entry in my journal was right. The Methodists of Birmingham profess to have the fine gold of religion; and this not the true Platina, but a mere compound of brass and spelter; brass predominating. Sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. So I shook off the dust from my feet and left them!—*From the Birmingham Town Crier.*

THANKFULNESS.

A little girl did not want to pray when she retired to rest. I do not like to tell you her true name, so I will call her Helen.

'Have you nothing to thank God for?' asked her mother.

'No,' said Helen, 'you and papa give me everything.'

'Not for your pleasant house?' asked mother.

'It is my papa's house; *he* lets me live in it.'

'Where did the wood and stone come from to build it?' asked her mother.

'From trees and quarries,' answered Helen, 'and they were found in the earth and grew in big forests.'

'Who made the stone in the quarries,' asked her mother, 'and who planted the big forests? Who gave rain to water them? who gave the sun to warm them? who did not allow the winter to kill them, or the lightning to blast them? Who kept them growing from little trees to trees big enough to build houses with? Not papa, not man;—it was God.'

Helen looked her mother in the eye, and then said, 'Papa *bought* nails to put in the wood.'

'What are nails made of?' asked mother.

'Iron,' answered Helen, 'and men dig iron out of the ground.'

'Who put iron in the ground, and kept it there safe till the men wanted it?' asked mother. 'It was God.'

'We got *this carpet* from carpet men,' said Helen, drawing her small fat foot across it.

'Where did the carpet men get the wool to make it from?' asked mother.

'From farmers,' answered Helen.

'And where did the farmers get it?'

'From sheep and lambs' backs,' said the little girl.

'And clothed the lambs in dresses good enough for us? for your dress, I see, is made of lambs' wool. The belt thing we can get in their cast-off dresses. Where did the lambs get such good stuff?'

'God gave it to them I suppose,' said the little girl.

'It is *you* that gives me bread, mamma,' said she quickly.

'But,' said her mother, 'the flour we got from the shop, and the shopman bought it from the miller, and the miller took the wheat from the farmer, and the farmer had it from the ground, and the ground grew it all itself.'

'No,' cried Helen, emphatically, '*God* grew it. The sun, and the rain, and the wind, and the air are *his*, and he sent them to the cornfield. The earth is his too. And so God does everything; doesn't he, mamma?'

'Yes,' said mother; 'God is the origin of *every* good and perfect gift which we enjoy.'

The little girl looked serious. She looked thinking. 'Then, mamma,' she said at last, 'I can't make a prayer long enough to thank God for everything.'

'And have you nothing to ask his *forgiveness* for?' asked the little girl's mother.

'Yes,' she said in a low tone, 'for not feeling grateful and trying to put him out of my thoughts.' The child fell on her knees, and never after that did she refuse to pray. She became indeed a child of prayer, for she tried to find God in everything, and she who finds God in everything will find a plenty to thank him for.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

The influence of pure-minded women is almost boundless Let them exercise a little thought in this matter, let them be guided by common sense, let them give no occasion them-selves, and let them, with that majesty which feminine virtue possesses, indignantly frown down, even by social ostracism, others who give occasion to men to be less pure-minded and pure-lived than they ought to be. A great responsibility rests on married women, especially mothers. *They* know what their thoughtless daughters, in their innocence, do not know; and they should see to it that their daughters are modest in dress as well as in action.

It is not to be denied that early marriage is a great safeguard to both men and women. But how, especially in that "good society" which, from the ease and luxury abounding in it, produces simultaneously to vice on the part of men, is it possible for men to marry early? Extravagance and love of display, a desire on the part of both young men and young women starting in life to maintain the same state their parents live in, the costliness of female attire in the present day, etc.,—all operate as so many insuperable hindrances to early marriage; and for the men at any rate, the natural results follow. They too often gratify themselves illicitly, and society suffers proportionably; especially as, while a fallen woman is ostracized promptly, the fast men are rather popular than otherwise. If they were ostracized in like manner, as they ought to be, the evil would be greatly checked. One of the chief glories of Victoria's reign is that the English court has been rendered comparatively pure. This is due exclusively to her personal influence. *All* Christian women can exercise a like influence within a smaller sphere; and the cumulative influence of Christian women in society would produce greater because more general results.—*New York Nation.*

Artemus Ward and Mr. Howe.

The following letter by the late 'Artemus Ward' relative to Mr. Howe and Confederation, is, we think, one of the best of his 'unfortunate' productions. Besides the eccentricity of the orthography, there is a current of deep sarcastic humour prevading it that is quite irresistible:—

'In do time I arrove in London, and proceeded 4th with to that truly great show of deceased wild beests of Prey, the Menagerie. * * * Bimeby, I shant I saw in the distance an old friend, who hastily run to my show in the States. 'You,' sez I, 'those unsely form, those vores, those reverrible bed of hare, 'tis he—'tis Josef How.' He was gazin admirely at a figger called the Chameleon, a critter that frekently changes its colors accordin to circumstances. He didn't see me till I slapt him on the back and sed 'how air you old hoss.' He held out his hand and sed, 'I'm glad to see you Mr. Ward on British sile, how's Mrs. Ward and the orfspring.' I sed they ware well. 'How's things at Halifack's,' he sed, 'I see by the papers that you called there.' Sez I, 'I should like to discurse with you a few chapters on that topick.' Puttin my arm in his'n we sot down under the shadder of the allegayter for some tawk. Sez I, 'Mr. Howe I feel you air goin kerslap in literatoor and general paytritism. How d'ye find it answer as fur as ye've got?' 'Middlin,' sed he, 'sum times rayther mixed.—Publick men is unchily abused, an I believe.'

'Well,' sez I, 'I see them edditers air down onto hard on you about turnin tales on Confederashun.' 'It's almost a pity Mr. How you should have bin so strong on the other side. It's kinder sukered to hop over so fast, and give cause for tawk.—You know that old Rummin Cesar was particklar about his wife, if not about himself, and would hav her above suspishen.—I have a versatile way statoot that with paints and sich I hav fixed up and showed as Wm. Penn, Lewis Napoleyon, Daniel Boone, Constant Coonbus Pilot, and Quinas Iskariot. But that's business, and people know nothing about it. It gives room for imagination. Sum foolishly object to sich fixins in polleyticks, when they no it's the same figger.' 'Mr. Ward,' sed he, 'you air in the show bizness.' 'Goin on 25 years,' sez I. 'Well,' sed he, 'how wood you like if after grandm the organ outside and hollerin yer-self hoarse invitin people in, some ornery chap should shuv you onto 1 side, take the money at the door and commense showin off yer figgers and beast of Pray? Sez I, 'I wood have in their beds pretty slack.' 'Jes so,' said he, 'I'le let them fellers who has put on my shoes no who's the owner. They hav grabd my darlin skeem, but I'le soon fix it for them, and let them no who's Gorner in Nova Scotay. My pamfilt will send them Kanady fellers orf the trail and make them feel persters.' Sez I, pokin him in the ribs, 'you've bin to Washington lately, Mr. How.' He larfed quite pleasant and winked. 'Yis,' sed he, 'I never new you air such a mighty pretty gal I lied to Washington. The Britishers may as well shut up and hand over Kanady in payminf of the Alabama skount.' 'Jes so, sez I, 'you dooly appreshiate the bagle. He has taken an emetic lately, but his stummick will soon be all right, and his old trick of peckin at crowns will set in. He won't stand 'standing menaces, as yu remark—his dander will rize. You may reckin on the grit tood of the Amerikins If you keep the Kolonies separate. And I must say your pamflet is just the thing for gettin up a famerly quarril. Let it be sarkelated disregardless of expense. Why you may run for Congress or the Presidency and many other groveries Yet. 'Don't speak so lowd, Mr. Ward,' he sed, with a virtoos smile on his benevolent kountenance.

'Don't forget,' 'to send a copy of your pamflet to the Mooseum, and let it be kept in the buzzum of the Chameleon.' He looked at me kinder doubtful but I started into the throne of the alligator calmly—'Adoo,' sez I, 'my honnerrible friend.'—(This was sed sarkastiful.) 'Be virtuous and you'll be happy. You air settin up rather too steep in attempting to reorganize the British Empire. I tried to reorganize Betsy Jane and gave it up. I'm a you may get on with J. Bull, but yer game is up. Geo. Washington was a patriot, but not exactly in your style. He didn't slop over. He didn't holler for revolushun, and then back out because he couldn't get all the spiles. But we don't look out for Angels like George in these case. Adoo, my virtuous friend. Don't try sittin on 2 stools—its risky. Patriots of yer style air numerous in Washington and competishun's grate. Cum to think on it, you mite due better at Halifacks. Adoo.

ARTEMUS.

N. B.—My pirtit nashun is that Josef is busted up (so to speak) politically.

ADVICE TO A BAIDE.—I beg to remind my new daughter that the husband has a thousand elements of disturbance in his daily avocation to which the wife is an utter stranger; and it will be her privilige and her title to the respect of all whose respect is worth having, to make his own fireside the most attractive place in the universe for the calm, repose of a wearied body or excited mind. The minor comforts, which are the most valuable, because the most constantly in requisition, will depend more upon her looks, her manner and the evidences of her forethought, than upon all the other occurences of life.—*William Wirt.*

WORTH REMEMBERING.—If you want to keep poor, buy two glasses of ale every day at five cents each, amounting in one year to $36 50; smoke three cigars, one after each meal, coasting up in the course of a year $54 75; keep a big dog which will consume in a year at least $12 worth of provisions; altogether the amounts to the snug sum of $106 75—sufficient to buy two barrels of flour, two tons of coal, a barrel of sugar, and a sack of coffee, besides a frock for the baby, and half a dozen pairs of shoes—more or less. Just think of it.

GOLD MINING INTELLIGENCE.

In bestowing the name of Eldorado upon the village which he laid out upon his farm, Mr. Mann appears to have been, unconsciously, a prophet for it turns out to be a veritable golden ground. The rumor that gold had actually been discovered in the centre of the village, which reached *Madoc* on Monday, created quite as much excitement as the news did that gold had been found in paying quantities at the Richardson Mine.—There was, of course, a certain amount of incredulity which attaches to a report which is felt to be "too good to be true," besides which, Monday was the "first of April," on which occasion it is quite legitimate, according to custom, to make any manner of "fools," by tales, no matter how much fool, provided they are not altogether impossible. We confess also, to sharing in the incredulity, for another reason, namely, that while passing through Eldorado recently, and hurrying to overtake some one already, we noticed two men at work almost on the very spot also e the new discovery has been made, one of whom called out that he had just found, and held up something a small shinny from the ground. We considered it at the moment as an attempted "fetch upon travellers," in which opinion we were confirmed by hearing no more about it at that time. Now, however, we are inclined to think that there is something in it, as we first felt with regard to the reality of the discovery by gentlemen who can be relied upon. We have been furnished with some particulars about it by Mr. John H Moore, whose word is sufficient guarantee with all who know him. It appears that while Mr. Jas. Acker, a carpenter, was digging a hole for the corner post of a house now being erected on lot No. 7, in the village of Eldorado, he handed out some of the earth to Mr. Moore, the owner of the lot, who washed it, but on a cursory examination did not find any signs of gold, and was going to throw the dirt away. He, however, said it occurred to him it was afterwards further washed by Mrs. Moore, who, on examining the residue with a magnifying glass, found some particles of gold. Mr. Moore informs us that he himself counted nearly forty specks of the precious metal in a small quantity of the washed earth spread out roughly on a shingle. This discovery, of course, created great excitement in the village and neighborhood, and, on the following day, Tuesday, Messrs A. Moore and Acker obtained the assistance of a California miner to prospect further, and together they found gold again in four different places.—From three pans of earth on Mr. Acker's lot they obtained eighteen particles of gold, one of them large enough to be estimated to be worth fifteen cents. As there will naturally be some doubts of the authenticity of this discovery, we may further state that Mr. J. N. Moore says that a dozen responsible persons are willing to make an affidavit that the gold was really found in the manner and in the locality above mentioned. The importance of this discovery can be easily understood, if not precisely estimated, as tending to show that gold may not only be found in the rocky hills but in the low lands of this locality as well. The disappearance of the snow will doubtless very soon lead to a good deal of prospecting in similar places. Since the above was written, Mr. John N. Moore has sent us word that he has found gold by the *edge of a swale* at the foot of a large hill, on the east half of 15 in the 6th concession of Madoc. He obtained about thirty "shows" of leaf gold.—*Madoc Mercury.*

The rush to the gold regions still continues. Every day during this week the stages from Belleville to Madoc have been crowded with passengers, and many, unable to obtain stage accommodation, strap their packs to their backs and tramp it through. On Wednesday not less than one hundred strangers arrived in Madoc Village, a large number of whom started at once for Eldorado, which is now the principal point of attraction. Our correspondent in another column speaks pretty positively of gold having been found in the creek and soil in the vicinity of the Richardson mine, and from what we have learned from different persons—whose statements we consider reliable—there seems scarcely any doubt that gold has been found in the soil at Eldorado and at Cook's place, and found in quantities which promise exceedingly well.

Major R. M. Norman, of Millbridge, in Tudor, has forwarded us a fine piece of gold in quartz, and also a specimen of the rock from whic it was taken. It came from lot number 10 in the 7th Concession of Tudor.

We are also informed by the proprietor, Mr. John Kehoe, that gold has been found on lot number 1 in the 3rd Concession of Elzivir, within eighteen inches of the surface.

Very little has been doing for some time past in the mines which have been opened, in consequence of the large quantity of surface water flowing into them. It will probably be two or three weeks before blasting will be resumed.

We understand that the Hon. Billa Flint intends commencing operations at his mines in the vicinity of Ridgewater within a week or two.—*Intelligencer.*

The Intercolonial Railway.

In the House of Commons, on March 28, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Adderly moved the following resolution:—"That the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury be authorized to guarantee interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent per annum on any sum not exceeding £3,000,000 sterling, to be raised by loans by the Government of Canada for the construction of a railway between Quebec and Halifax." Personally, he was not at all in favor of guaranteeing loans to the colonies, and he hoped that this would be the last of them. There were, however, special circumstances connected with this undertaking which had been talked about for many years, and many proposals had at different times been made with respect to it, but it had now become an essential condition in the Confederation of the British American Provinces. There was not the slightest chance of any demand being made upon this country, which, however, would be largely benefitted by the facilities that it would afford for the conveyance of troops and the defence of the Colonies, with which the communication would be kept open during all the year, thus allowing a considerable reduction in the force now maintained in North America. He showed that the revenue of the Colonies was amply sufficient to maintain the charge, and they only desired the guarantee to enable them to raise the money on more favorable terms for an undertaking which was to a great extent an Imperial concern, and absolutely essential for the future progress and development of the Colonies.

Mr. Aytoun opposed the resolution, protesting against any burden being thrown upon the taxpayers of this country for such a purpose.—He complained that no information or estimates of the cost of the proposed railway had been given, and contended that the money would be wasted for the defence of Canada, which, if attacked by the United States, was in his opinion indefensible.

Mr. T. Cave also opposed the resolution, contending that the loan would be a gigantic case of fraud—worse than any that had taken place in connection with American railways.

Mr. Gladstone would not dispute the experience of the honorable members. This case was, however, very different. The line would be construc ed by the responsible Government of the Colonies, and they must place some reliance in free government. The guarantee would not depend on the commercial success of the line, but on the credit and revenue of the colonial Governments. He supported the resolution, pointing out that no liability was likely to be thrown on this country, that the railway would be a valuable means of defence, and an important part of the great work of Confederation, for which the present Government was much responsible as the present Government. It would not only develop the material resources of the colonies, but also their sense of self-responsibility, and rescue the country from the false position in which it was placed by the present system of colonial defence. He pointed out the loyalty of the British Americans. The only source of danger to them arose from their connection with England, and he expressed a hope that the House would deal with them in a spirit of equity and liberality.

Mr. Lowe strongly opposed the resolution—He contended that, as a means of defence, the railway would be useless. In the event of a war, the Americans would at once seize it, and in that case it would be a source of great danger. The people in the North American Colonies were man for man better off than the people of England, and he protested against the poorer being asked to assist the richer, and objected to the assumption of any responsibility on behalf of the defence of Canada against the United States. The idea of doing so successfully was chimerical, and the Americans would naturally believe that we were setting up a rival and a competitor against them.

After some remarks from Mr. Watkin in favour of the motion, the Committee divided. For the resolution, 247; against, 87; majority for, 160. The resolution was then agreed to, and ordered to be read to the House.

A member of a fashionable church in New York electrified a music seller some time since by inquiring for "Solomon's Song," saying his minister had spoken of it as a production of great merit, and that he wanted his daughter to sing it.

IMPORTERS OF

HEAVY & SHELF HARDWARE,

HAVE RECEIVED

Pitch, Oakum, Ship Chandlers; Framing Squares, Chisels, Adzes and Slicks; Page's Lace Leather; Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, &c.; White Lead, Zinc White, Paints; Rubber Packing; Washers from ¼ to 1 inch; Drill Steel; Powder, Fuse; Miner's Picks; Wesson's Pistols and Rifles, Cartridges for all approved Pistols and Rifles; Weighing Scales.

Sign of the CROSS CUT SAW,

Next to T. Donnelly's Saddlery Store, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro, April 11th, 1867. 16

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—Wm. McKelvey.
Court of Revision—S. S. Peck.
Dr. F. Dellenbaugh.
Public Notice—J. Edwards.
Court of Revision—George Read.
Easter Beef—C. Boyd.
Peterborough Grammar and Union School—John King.
Look out for the Giant T.
Novels and Song Books—Graham & Stratton
Polly Hopkins Again.
Great Attraction—Prof. M. McMillan.
Easter Beef—George Webber.
Immense Stock of Goods—Jas. W. Donnet.
Hardware—G. Stethem & Co.
Sign of the Golden Collar—T. Donnelly.
Music—Miss McCarroll.
Court of Revision—John Sharpe.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1867.

BURLEIGH.

This is a subject to which we have drawn the attention of our readers heretofore. We also thought that the County Council at its last session would have taken the matter up and try to bring it before the government—The facts are these: One Birdsall made an original survey of Burleigh. The posts and marks got defaced, so that the lots could not be traced. In 1863 or 64, persons professing to be proprietors of lands in Burleigh petitioned to have the Township resurveyed; and, at the request of the County Council, a resurvey was ordered. Mr. Fitzgerald, P. L. S., resurveyed the whole Township according to instructions and a tracing furnished him by the Crown Lands Department.—These instructions directed that north of 15, of the original survey, he surveyed on a different plan than the original, so that now the lines of the north part are perpendicular to the lines of the south part.

In the case of Scott and Harvey vs Peterborough, against a resurvey of Harvey, the court held that the resurvey of Harvey was illegal; and, in consequence, no charges could be levied in lieu of such resurvey, the government having no power to order a resurvey of a whole township; and, now, in the case of Burleigh, Judge Wilson has ruled, and no lawyer dissented from it, that the resurvey of Burleigh is also illegal; moreover, Judge Wilson rules that the government cannot order the resurvey, of even a part of a township, on a plan different from the original survey. They may order the re-survey of any part according to the original plan, but not on a different plan.

This is just what we asserted after the Harvey case, but we were told then that Mr. Fitzgerald's survey was right; Judge Wilson now says Mr. Fitzgerald's survey is illegal, and could not be ordered even by the Crown Land's Department, it being contrary to law.

The effect of this foolish re-survey is to make a settler be on two or three lots instead of one as he imagined he was, for the lots really run parallel to the concession lines of the original survey, instead of being perpendicular thereto as they ought to be.

There is now no course open for the people of Burleigh but to petition the government to pass an act to establish Mr. Fitzgerald's survey, and as we said before, the sooner this is done the better; and the government will see the necessity of doing so at once. They must make their own illegal acts right. Until this is done there is no knowing on whose lot the settler is, for while he buys by Mr. Fitzgerald's survey, Birdsall's survey is the only legal one. We do not attach any blame to Mr. Fitzgerald; we believe he acted according to his instruction. The whole is now wrong, however, and the Township and County Councils ought to unite to get the affair put to rights.

Political.

There is nothing very new on this subject. Mr. Perry, Mr. Carnegie and others are said to be coming out in the West Riding, and an endless number are spoken of for the East. All spoken of will not run. We trust that the electors will choose honest men and induce them to come out. Office seekers are not the right men, or any who would fear would have personal or class interests in view. There is time to select, and we trust it will be wisely done.

Justice Wilson, who presided at the present assizes is the Judge who presided during the trial of the Fenians in Toronto. He exhibits a decision of character rarely shown by any of the Judges, confines the Lawyers to the matter in dispute, gives his rulings unhesitatingly, and allows no Lawyers to object if they wish to do so. He shows a clear judgement, terse in his language, and whatever faults he may possess he is not slow in pushing through the business. His address to the Jurors, too, will be admitted by all to be pointed and fair. He is a great improvement on the one who presided at the previous assizes.

France and Prussia.—There was some fear of a misunderstanding between these two countries, but although both are arming quietly, it is hoped that peace will prevail. Luxemburgh, the place in dispute, is to be declared neutral territory.

Mr. Tilley is reported to have said that the elections will not take place till August; that would be harvest time, and would certainly not be a proper time. June is the best part of the summer for them.

We kept back this issue a few hours in order to be able to give as full a report as possible of the court now sitting.

SPRING ASSIZES.

The Spring Assizes opened here on Tuesday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Johnson.

Grand Jury.—Evan Langton, Esq., Foreman; David Cowley, Calvin Clarke, Edward Chamberlain, Duncan Drummond, Henry Ferguson, Thomas Pile, William Hudson, Andrew Jackson, John Langford, Benj. Lairy, Dennis Leahy, David Wilson, Jas. Michael O'Reilly, Edward Patterson, Charles Pery, John Preston, Cornelius C. Sullivan, William Tully, W. E. Young, Esqs.

We regret that we did not hear the address to the jury, but we have been informed that it was very concise and appropriate.

The first case was that of *McGregor vs. Calcutt.* This was an action to right to a portion of land claimed by Mr. McGregor as part of a lot purchased by him from the Rev. Mr. Burnham, but on which Mr. Calcutt had erected a building, imagining also that he had bought that portion of ground. The ground in dispute is of no value almost, the only thing being to establish to whom it belonged. The jury had to be dismissed for the night, and on Wednesday gave the verdict for plf., McGregor, and $1.00 damages. Smith for plf., Weller and Cameron for deft.

The next case was that of *Patterson vs. Larmour.* The plf., Patterson, had leased a portion of the church lot, on which he erected a building; but, it would appear, afterwards left it vacant. Mr. Larmour obtained possession of the building and improved and also payed Mr. Beck, the Rector, the ground rent for several years.

Patterson now returns and claims the property by right of his lease. The Court held that the lease was valid and directed a verdict to be given for the plf., Patterson.—Weller for plf., Smith for deft.

The next case was *Burleigh vs. Hales.*—This was a case brought to recover damages for timber cut on the allowance of a road in the Township of Burleigh, Anstruther, &c., especially in Burleigh, by the defendant Hales who had been lumbering for A. H. Campbell & Co.

Our readers will remember that this Municipality was re-surveyed about the year 1864 by Mr. Fitzgerald of this Town. He, of course, acted according to instruction and traced the south part of Burleigh according to original survey and plan—the north part he surveyed on a different plan from the original. The counsel for the defendants set forth that the Municipality had no property in road allowance, it being vested in the Crown, except to preserve or sell the trees on such roads, and even to enable them to do so, must pass a By-law for the purpose. They also put in the plea that inasmuch as the re-survey of the Township of Burleigh was made on a plan different from the original survey, they could not tell where the road allowance was, for the original survey was the only legal one, and referred to the case of Scott and Harvey vs. Peterborough, where the courts had decided that the Crown could not order a re-survey of the whole of a Township, having no power to do so.—Considerable argument was produced to establish the different views, but the Judge ruled "that inasmuch as the government had made an original survey and had adopted it by granting patents for lots described by such survey, they had no power to change the plan of that original survey, and hence the re-survey is illegal as far as relates to the northern division of Burleigh." There were, however, trees cut in the south of Burleigh by the same parties, and on this the plfs received a verdict and $3 damages for 14 trees proved to be cut on the lines in the south part. There were several other cases of trespass for cutting timber, but they being also in some way connected with the same parties, the plfs. took a non-suit in reference to the north part of Burleigh. Dumble, Smith and Patterson for plfs., Weller, H Cameron, and Galt for defts.

WEDNESDAY.

Molson vrs. Bradburn.—This case was brought by Molson of Montreal, through Mr. Cluxton, his agent, to recover damages for the non-delivery of 1000 bushels of wheat agreed to be delivered by Mr. Bradburn, but which the plaintiff declare was not. The counsel for defendent set up that there was a second agreement in writing, this writting could not be produced and in consequence, there was a non-suit.

The grand jury found a true bill in the case of Edmund Harvey, who has been in jail some time for the murder of Mansfield, back in Galway. The prisoner being placed in the dock the counsel put in affidavits of his inability to procure certain material witnesses, and in consequence the prisoner was taken back to his cell to remain till the fall assizes. If he is innocent it is a pity to have him return to the jail for so long a period; if guilty, it is adding to his punishment, but it will afford him time for serious reflection.

Hopkins vs. The Provincial Assurance Company.—This was a case brought to recover the amount of a policy of insurance on a store owned by Hopkins, but occupied by Denis Brennan and others when consumed. The case turned on this point: the answer to question—"State whether owner, lessee or mortgagee?" The answer given was "owner." Mr. Hopkins, however, was only lessee, as he paid ground rent to Mrs. Dixon, but he was really owner of the building; but, being lessee of the ground, the Judge directed a verdict for the Company.

This is really unjust, although law. The Company takes the premium for several years, and when asked to pay for the loss when burned, hides behind the subterfuge that a wrong answer had been given, although the Court admitted that he thought that the agent, Walton, made the entry and knew all about the affair. And the Judge justly remarked that the whole system was wrong, as the system of paying a commission on premiums was an inducement to agents to make false statements, in order to get their commission; and, afterward, the matter caused trouble to all concerned. This Company, however, has been several times in Court here—a fact that does not speak well for its willingness to pay its losses, although it willingly receives premiums.

THURSDAY.

Campbell vs. Peter, or really *Bustin & Co. vs. Tanner.*—This was an action brought to recover about $800 for goods sold by Mr. Tanner but which he obtained under a chattel mortgage from John S. Peter. The plaintiff set forth that such mortgage was taken while Mr. Tanner knew that Peter was insolvent at the time. The defendant submitted that there was no case inasmuch as it was not shown that the debts were refused or neglected to be paid, and that Tanner did not know at the time that Peter was insolvent. Verdict for plfs.

Miller vs. Mell or Lynch.—Verdict for plaintiff.

PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Jury of our Lady the Queen present,—That they have inspected the jail and yards attached thereto, and find them in excellent order so far as cleanliness and comfort is concerned. The jail has been recently painted and it appears that every attention is taken in its management. It speaks well for the safe keeping of the prisoners, but for their health and classification, much more indeed has been had for their health and comfort, and with no work of any consequence for them to do, that we appears to be—to some of them at least—more of a pleasure than a punishment, to be confined therein; consequently, the ends of justice are to a certain extent defeated, and the penalty inflicted on the honest and industrious inhabitants of the County, who are mainly for their support. In order to remove this evil, it is the opinion of the Grand Jury that some work, should be provided for them to do, if for no other purpose than to keep them employed, believing that it would have a salutary effect on some of them, and have a tendency to lessen crime, knowing that there are many of those characters on whom the greater punishment could be inflicted, while in jail, than to make them work.

The Grand Jurors further present that there are two females of unsound mind confined in the Gaol at present, and have been there for some time past. One of them, the Gaol Surgeon says, is almost, if not quite, so that said theasure incurable and should, therefore, be sent to some asylum provided for that class of people. The other he thinks could be cured if she could be placed in an asylum where her case would get that care and attention that it requires. The Sheriff says that he has written a number of times to see if he could get them into either of the asylums in the province, but the answer has been invariably, no room. This, it appears, is not as it should be, but that sufficient accommodation should be provided for these unfortunate individuals within the province, wherein they could be kept with the view of curing them if possible, as such can hardly be effected in the common Jail. Trusting that the proper authorities will take these matters into their serious consideration, with the view of dealing with them as they may deem the nature and importance required.

E. INGRAM,
Foreman.

Peterboro', April 18th, 1867.

The Judge in relieving the Jury, remarked that he was pleased to learn the state of the jail. It was just what he expected, knowing that the jail was built on modern improvement. In reference to work for the prisoners, he wondered that something had not been done to provide work for them, for it would be better to make them turn a grinding-stone even though it did not pay. But he thought that the County might keep them breaking stones, even if the work cost full value, as it would improve the roads very soon. And to the end that something may be done he would direct that a copy be placed in the hands of the Warden. In reference to the asylum, he would have the matter brought before the Government. He was pleased to find so little crime in the County. The great weight of crime did not belong to the County in which it was tried. Very little crime belongs to the rural districts, as crime is perpetrated by persons who ensually belong to the district. The rural districts had, therefore, very little crime of their own, but they had to pay for its punishment; the price they paid for the immunity from crime.

A Melancholy Death.

A poor man named McGee who lives in the neighborhood of where Mansfield was killed, back of Bolgaygeon, left home on Monday to be present as a witness on the trial of Harvey who is now in Jail. Being poor he and his wife were forced to walk the whole way. On Tuesday she got a severe wetting and afterwards was taken up and brought a few miles in a waggon. After walking it appears that in the waggon she took unwell, and had to be taken into a house on the way, where she remained till Wednesday morning when she died. She leaves seven children to mourn their loss. The husband appeared quite distracted.—When a poor woman is brought to court a conveyance should be allowed. It is hard to force a delicate woman 40 miles from her home, and then because she is unable to procure a conveyance be compelled to walk the whole way in such weather as was on Tuesday.

The Crops.

The fall wheat never looked better in this part. There is very little killed, and during the last two days of fine growing weather some fields are quite green.

A Novel Address.—The *Ladies* of Colborne have addressed the ratepayers of the Village on the propriety of giving a willing vote to sanction a By-law for the levying of money to erect a drill shed in the village. It bears the signatures of 148 ladies. The Council of Colborne should lay the original safely away. It is an unanswerable argument for the loyalty of Canadians. When the mothers and daughters of Canada are petitioning for drill sheds for the Volunteers, could the fathers and sons be anything but loyal. The ladies of Colborne deserve the greatest praise; and the young ladies should not be forgotten by the brave Volunteers!

Beef.—Mr. James Davidson, first concession of Smith, brought into Market a fine animal, on Tuesday last. Mr. C. Boyd was the purchaser, at $85. Mr. Boyd will, in consequence, be able to supply his customers with some excellent Easter Beef. We see from the advertisements of Mr. Webber and Mr. Hopkins, that they are also providing some excellent Easter Beef. Some excellent meat, therefore, may be obtained at the stalls of those caterers for the public appetite.

The Grand Trunk Robberies at Port Hope.—Some of the parties engaged in the robberies have been sentenced to penitentiary for several years. Allen, who was tried for rape, was also found guilty and sentenced to be hung, but will, no doubt, go to penitentiary instead. Allen was also found guilty of being a party in the robberies. Croker, who received the goods, goes down for 5 years.

A valuable horse, belonging to Mr. M. Boyd, Bobcaygeon, was drowned on Friday last, whilst crossing the foe to the Shaw River Mills; the man that accompanied the horse had a very narrow escape, as he broke through several times trying to save the horse.

The health of the Princess Alexandra is said to be improving; for a time it was considered dangerous, but it is now hoped that danger is past.

A commission of Portuguese Generals is at this moment engaged in the examination of the defensive works of Lisbon, with the object of forming a complete plan of fortifications for that city.

Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, who served in the Confederate cavalry, is said to be engaged in writing a history of the American war.

RITUALISM.

(*From the New Brunswick Church Witness.*)

An extract taken from "Mackenzie's Guide to the Churches of London and its Suburbs," which appears in the *Encyclopedias* of the dead language, [illegible] information which is worthy of [illegible] by our laymen in the Colonies. It appears from this extract that the symptoms of the Ritualistic disease are that Indirection in some of the churches instituted in an area of twelve miles around the General Post-office:—

Ritualistic Vestments	used by	13
Incense	do	6
Colored Stoles	do	2
Full Choral Services	do	21
Service partly Choral	do	68
Surpliced Choirs	do	84
Exclusively Gregorian Music	do	20
Holy-day Services	do	168
Daily Services	do	90
Free seats and weekly Offertory in place of pew-rents,	Philpot's Clerkenwell.	1

Now, looking at this statement, the point that claims attention is, that these several inscriptions, widely as they differ from each other, and harmless or even praise-worthy, as in some instances they may seem to be, are all and singular part and parcel of one compact system, carefully planned and agreed upon, many years since, by the Romanizing party in Oxford, with a view to undermine and change the character of our truly Protestant Church.—They were not to be introduced all at once.—That would have startled the slumbering Laity. But they were to be carefully distributed and gradually introduced in the Mother Church and in the Colonies, here a little and there a little, so as to familiarize the minds of the Laity to them by degrees, but, with ultimate design, when the proper time came, of introducing them all.

The Russian Treaty.

The agony is over—the Senate has ratified the treaty for the purchase of Russian America. Our neighbors have been greatly excited over this matter. Anxious on the one hand to cause a sensation or do something which would have the appearance of "hemming in British America," and on the other to escape a bargain in which the Muscovite had a decided advantage, they have, during the past fortnight, been alternately hotel soly between deep grumbling and [illegible] paregoric. The treaty being ratified, their perplexity should now be great.

One despatch states that only two senators were opposed to the course while another says there were seven. The point is immaterial, however. All that now remains to be done is to get the House of Representatives to vote the $7,000,000. To us the cession of Russian America to the United States is a matter of perfect indifference, and practically will remain so for ever. If our neighbors are satisfied, no one can possibly have reason to complain, for the frozen region can never be utilized—it will stand at all—to the detriment of our country. But we now much doubt whether, on reflection, they do not think they have paid too dearly for their sensation.—*Globe.*

Education in England.—The London *Spectator* tells the following:—"The other day an excellent clergyman had all his farmers to dinner, wishing to ascertain their views on the education of agricultural laborers. Many of the farmers were much above the average British farmer, men of some feeling and even education. The clergyman asked them, "Well, now, ought the children of your laborers to go to school; and, if so, what do you think they ought to learn?" The farmers all thought the children ought to go to school; they "saw no harm in that." "Should they learn reading?" "Yes, reading, but not more than is necessary to read their Bible"—thus much in complete ear to the clergyman, "not more," in order that the school might be cheap, and not bear heavily on the parents. "Well—and writing?" "Oh! well, yes, just enough writing to sign their names," (not enough to open any other field of labor to them.) "Well—and arithmetic?" Emphatically "No!" from all the farmers, "No use at all in arithmetic." Arithmetic might throw an unpleasant light on the rate of wages, and, besides, it is a wonderful sharpener of childish faculties."

Prussian Anticipations of War.—The Prussian army anticipate a war with France, and rely—too confidently perhaps—on an easy victory. Great war preparations are being made at Mayence, the fortification of which are being extended and repaired, while the arsenal is being filled with stores.—Loans of needle guns and ammunition are being made to the troops at Baden. In France I can detect no corresponding activity. It is true that the manufacture of the Chassepot rifle and its cartridge is being carried on on a formidable scale, but it will be several months before 200,000 men can be armed with them and trained to their use. On the other hand, it must be kept in mind that the French army is of an essentially "mobile" character, and that by means of the railways which connect Lille, Paris, Lyons, Metz, Nancy, and Strasburg, it would be easy for France to concentrate—say in this very Duchy of Luxemburgh or in the valley of the Nahe (the river which runs into the Rhine at Bingen)—a force so overwhelming as to neutralize the superior armament of the Prussians. In the present state of public opinion we must also take notice that such a move would be far from unpopular. But, in spite of all this, I must again record my deliberate opinion that the Emperor does not mean to go to war—as yet, and that if war does take place Belgium is more likely to be the "objective" than the frontier of the Rhine.—*Paris (March 25) Correspondence of the London Herald.*

Montreal, April 6.—Colonel Browne was to-day acquitted and discharged. The defence set up several pretensions, but the ground of acquittal seemed to be that there was no felonious intent, that he merely drew on account at the bank intending to replace the money by remittances expected from England which he was in the habit of receiving.

The discharge of Lieut.-Col. Browne by a verdict of acquittal amid applause in court, and a complimentary declaration from the Bench, reminds us of some acquittals of ladies who had murdered their paramours in the States. It would really appear to be a popular and honorable thing for an officer high in rank and the confidence of his superiors to abuse that rank and confidence by embezzling, if not stealing, the funds entrusted to him for the payment of the men under his command. Had the Colonel been an ordinary foreman in a workshop, who had run off with the money given him to pay the men, the verdict and sentence would probably have been very different.—*Witness.*

The Ottawa *Citizen* says a case of Bigamy occurred in that city. A young man, son of a respectable farmer in the neighboring county, was sent by his father with a horse and sleigh to Ottawa to purchase a load of flour. He did so, but in the evening met with a charming damsel in some part of Lower Town, with whom he became desperately enamored. He proposed an elopement; she accepted it, and the young man pawning his horse, sleigh and load of flour for $15, got married to his *inamorata*, and the two left the city by the next train. The young man was married twice before, and has now three living wives. He has not yet returned to redeem the horse and sleigh load of flour, and though the police have been enquiring anxiously after them no trace has yet been discovered of the fugitives.

100 Negroes Drowned.—The town of DeSota, opposite Vicksburg, was suddenly inundated a few days since, and from eighty to one hundred negroes were drowned. The people of Vicksburg used strenuous efforts to relieve the poor creatures, but could only reach such as had obtained temporary places of safety. The town was exclusively occupied by negroes.

There is a strong feeling of distrust among business men on the other side of the Atlantic. Fears are entertained of a European war to be opened by Louis Napoleon. Britain has several ships of war to Cadiz, to enforce an indemnity from the Spanish Government for the seizure of the 'Tornado.'

The Hon. John Rose is believed to be a passenger by the "Great Eastern," now some fourteen days out. Mr. Cyrus Field, who has completed a mastiff, it is said, for a new cable from Placentia across the Atlantic, is also a passenger.

NORTH VICTORIA.

A correspondent sends us an account of a meeting which was held at the village of Kirkfield, in the south-east corner of the township of Eldon. Two candidates on both sides were proposed as follows:—

House of Commons—Mr. John Morrison, Reformer; Mr. John Cameron, Conservative.

Legislature of Ontario—Mr. Alexander P. Cockburn, Reformer; Mr. Jos. Staples, Conservative.

"The meeting was addressed by the several candidates; by Mr. D. McRae, ex Warden of Victoria; Dr. Clarge, of Woodville; Mr. Alex. Dennistown, of Bexley; Mr. Fell, of Summerville; Mr. Lockhart, Fenlon; and by several others. The Riding was pretty well represented from all the townships. On a show of hands being taken the result plainly showed that Mr. John Cameron may stay at house, as the vote was at least four to one in favour of Mr. Morrison. Those back townships were always supposed to be with Mr. Cameron, as he stated himself that they were conceived by him: but things have changed. Mr. Cockburn had a majority of three to one.—The place chosen was within a few miles of Mr. Stables' door, so that if he could have a majority any where it should have been at that meeting."—*Globe.*

Bowmanville, April 8.—The large three-story brick building, occupied as a factory by the Bowmanville Furniture Manufacturing Company, with its entire contents, including machinery, workmen's tools, unfinished furniture, &c., together with the finishing and upholstering shop, paint shop, drying and store rooms, and a great quantity of valuable lumber, were destroyed by fire, on Saturday night last. The office and principal ware-room with their contents were saved. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is very heavy; partially insured. This is the most disastrous fire that ever occurred in this town, and by it about one hundred and thirty persons are thrown out of employment. It is presumed they intend to re-build it.

The mounted police at Bellville are reported to be a very efficient body of men.—The troop consists of 25 men, a sergeant-major, sergeant and corporal. The uniform is blue, with gold buttons and facings. The pay of the sergeant-major (corporal Foxton, late of the Kingston police), is $3 25 per day; of the sergeant $2 75; of the corporal $2 50, and of the privates $2 25 per day, with forage for the horses. The troop has left Belleville for their new barracks at Madoc, which has been built specially for their accomodation, with stables attached.

For Madoc.—Messrs. Cameron & Coulson, the well-known stage-owners of the County of Grey, left Toronto on Friday last, taking with them thirteen horses, a new stage-coach specially made for them in Albany, and five supernumeraries, with the object of establishing a stage-line between Belleville and Madoc. The coach is calculated to carry between twenty and thirty people, and its superior strength and durability render it calculated to travel on the roughest road.

Corinthian.—The Steamer *Corinthian*, after having repaired her rudder, lately broken, resumed her trips and continued them until Friday morning, when as she was coming from Cobourg, her rudder was unshipped and she allowed to drift almost helplessly. Fortunately, the tug *Annie Reid* was soon at hand, and towed her into port, where she remains. She will have to go on the dry dock before she will be able to resume her trips; this will take her some little time.

Princess of Wales.—The Cable brings us the sad news that "the Princess of Wales is at the point of death." As the tendency or caution is to represent mildly the illness of persons of her rank, it is to be feared that this announcement indicates a shock from which recovery is considered utterly hopeless. The many amiable qualities of the Princess had so endeared her to British subjects that the news of her death would cause profound regret throughout the vast Empire which expected to see her one day Queen Consort.—*Globe.*

The British have an equal right with the Russians to hunt, trade, and fish over the territory ceded to the United States, and will also have rights equal to the latter, should it be purchased by the Americans.

The Mints of the United States have coined since they commenced operations (some seventy years,) the large amount of eight hundred Million dollars, about one-fifth of the whole metallic currency of the world, of which amount $500,000,000 has been derived from their own mines; we are not without mines, but while we feel that they will not produce so much gold, we have the pleasure of knowing there is a sovereign remedy in the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" for sudden colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, tooth-ache, &c sold by all Medicine Dealers, at 25cts per bottle.

Bryan's Wafers.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affection. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

BIRTHS.

At Smith, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Joseph Walton, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Sheriff's Corners, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Paterson, Mr. John Bell, to Miss Margaret Hodge, both of Bobcaygeon.

At the Wesleyan parsonage, Peterboro', on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Johnson, M.A., Mr. John McNaughton, to Miss Ann Kingdom, both of Peterborough.

By the same, at the same place, on the 11th inst., Mr William W. Malburn, to Miss Louisa A. Sooble, both of the Township of Smith.

By the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. William S. Taylor, of Lansing, Michigan, U. S., to Miss Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander McNeil of Peterborough.

DIED.

At Smith, on the 16th inst., Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr. Joseph Walton.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of Mr. John Morrison, Bobcaygeon, Jane, wife of Mr. Samuel Wiley, aged 36 years.

At Peterborough, on the 17th inst., Gardner McCamus, infant son of J. J. Hall, aged 17 months.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough April 17, 1867.

Flour ₩ brl	$8	00	@ $9	00
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	1	80	@ 1	90
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	1	70	@ 1	80
Potatoes	0	45	@ 0	50
Peas "	0	50	@ 0	65
Oats "	0	27	@ 0	30
Hay ₩ ton	12	00	@ 15	00
Hides ₩ cwt	6	00	@ 6	50
Sheepskins	0	80	@ 0	90
Wool ₩ lb	0	30	@ 0	32
Beef ₩ cwt	6	50	@ 7	50
Pork ₩ cwt	5	00	@ 5	50
Eggs, per dozen	0	10	@ 0	11
Butter	0	12	@ 0	15
Cordwood	2	00	@ 3	00
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@ 0	30
Geese	0	30	@ 0	45

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving effectually from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its *wonderful success* in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for those complaints. Ordersare coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once using it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., O. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS

Now ready for inspecton at

THE MONTREAL HOUSE!

The Whole Stock must be Sold off IMMEDIATELY.

PRINTS. THE prettiest assortment in town, beginning at 6d per yard. A splendid lot of best washing Lilacs, Browns and Light Colors at 7½d per yard.

FACTORY COTTONS. AS USUAL, Cheapest in Town. Prices 4½d, 5d and 6d per yard; very heavy at 7½d, 8½d, &c.

DRESS GOODS. A VERY LARGE and CHOICE assortment in newest colors and patterns at every price. ☞Ask to see our New Dresses at 6½d, 7½d, 10d and 1s per yard.

Ladies' Hats & Bonnets. IN more than 20 different styles.—Prices unusually low. ☞ Ask for our cheap lot of Hats at 1s to 1s 10½d.

HOOP SKIRTS. EXTREMELY LOW in PRICE. Don't fail to come and purchase.

PARASOLS. A VERY LARGE LOT—bought under price, and to be sold at a very small advance on cost.

HOSIERY. A VERY FULL ASSORTMENT of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's. Ladies' as low as 6d per pair.

GLOVES FOR THE MILLION, in Thread, Silk, Kid, &c., &c., GAUNTLET and others.

TRIMMED HATS. A VERY PRETTY assortment, in the NEWEST STYLES, just opening out.

BELTINGS. BLACK, COLORED, Moire and Fancy. BUCKLES—Steel, Plated, Jet and Fancy in Rosette style.

DRESS BUTTONS ANY QUANTITY and EVERY STYLE.

LADIES' COLLARS AND CUFFS. HAIR NETS, LADIES' TIES, VEILS—All of every description.—Call and See them.

CLOAKS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT TO open out.

CLOAKINGS. SPOTTED, MARLED, STRIPED and PLAIN, in All-Wools, Meltons, Grenadines and Water-proofs.

CARPETS. TAPESTRY, ALL-WOOL, Union, Felt and Hemp.

Muslin Curtains A VERY LARGE assortment in Pairs and Pieces.

Table Covers. OIL-CLOTH, Brown and White Linen, Damask and Cloth.

SHAWLS. FROM FIVE SHILLINGS UPWARDS.

COUNTERPANES A LARGE ASSORTMENT—White and Colored.

DAMASK CURTAINS. SELLING OFF LOW.

LADIES' FANCY SKIRTS, Corsets, &c.

HAT AND BONNET ORNAMENTS IN STRAW, JET, CRYSTAL, &c., &c.

White Cottons. STRIPE SHIRTINGS, DERRYS, FANCY SHIRTINGS.

CLOTHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

A Very Large Assortment.

CALL AND SEE HOW LOW OUR PRICES ARE.

OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is under the charge of Mr. E. BAKEWELL, a first class cutter, highly recommended by one of the best establishments in Montreal. Give him a trial.

OUR OLD STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING selling off at cost price, to make way for new.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, April, 1867. 16

TO HUNTERS, TRAPPERS & MINERS

FOR SALE, Gold Miners' and Hunters' Tents, Camping Blankets, Mosquito Bars, Breech-Loading Shot Guns, Hunting Axes, Knives, Powder and Shot; Beaver, Otter, Fisher and Mink Traps; Trolling Lines, &c., &c.

CASH PAID FOR SHIPPING FURS.

No. 1, Burnham's Block, near Caisse's Hotel.

WILLIAM EASTLAND.

Peterborough, April 16th, 1867. 15-6in

W. CLUXTON'S

SPRING STOCK!

OF STAPLE AND RICH AND CHOICE

FANCY DRY GOODS

Is now complete, and to which he respectfully invites attention.

☞ Goods will be sold CHEAP.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 11, 1867. 15-3in

W. CLUXTON'S

SHOW ROOMS

Under the superintendence of MISS SEMPLE, a first class Milliner, from the City of Montreal,

ARE NOW OPEN.

The display of FASHIONABLE BONNETS, CAPS, beautiful MILLINERY GOODS and other novelties, is worthy the attention of the public.

Peterborough, April 11, 1867. 15-3in.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber has now in stock a large assortment of Kidderminster, Tapestry and other Carpets, from the best makers; Colored Lambskin and Brush Mats, Hassocks, Satchels, Wool and Union Stair Carpets, Stair Linen, &c.

Having completed a favorable arrangement for a continuous supply of these goods, he is in a position to offer inducements to purchasers.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 11, 1867. 15

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL WHITE,

BEGS to intimate that he has REMOVED from his OLD STAND to one of those handsome new stores in

DIXON'S BLOCK, NEXT TO A. WILLIAMS',

GEORGE STREET,

Where will be found the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

IN PETERBOROUGH,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER!

☞CALL AND SEE THEM.☜

P. S.—Country Shoemakers will find it to their advantage to call and Examine the stock of LEATHER and FINDINGS, which will be found well assorted.

Peterborough, February, 1867. 7 tf.

NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON have received a large lot of NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

Peterborough, April 17, 1867.

DR. F. DELLENBAUGH,

GERMAN PHYSICIAN,

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,

WILL be in the following places in the month of APRIL, 1867:—

LINDSAY, Fournier's Hotel.....April 13th.
MILLBROOK, Sloan's Hotel,..... " 15th
PETERBORO',.....Caisse's Hotel, April 16th, 17th and 18th
PERCY, Percy House,....April 19th and 20th,

Where he can be consulted on all forms of Lingering Diseases.

☞CONSULTATION FREE.

April, 1867. 16.

PETERBOROUGH

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE SPRING TERM of the Peterboro' Grammar and Union School will re-open after the Easter recess, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant

Intending pupils are particularly requested to be present on that day in their respective departments

JOHN KING, A. M., Rector.

Peterborough, April 17, 1867. 16-in

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GIANT

T

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT for the Lakefield School. Address, North Douro Post Office.

WM. C. NICHOLLS,
J. C. SPEARER,
R. I. WAIT, } Trustees.

Lakefield, April 8th, 1867. 9

MILLINERY.

MISS M. R. LUNY begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and surrounding country, that she is prepared to do all kinds of Straw and Felt Millinery to order at her residence, corner of Rubidge and Dalhousie streets.

Peterboro', April 10th, 1867. 15*

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision on the assessment Roll, for the Municipality of North Monaghan, will meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m.

WILLIAM WOOD, Clerk.

Monaghan, April 9th 1867. 15-3in

Axe Factory to Let!

IN THE VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM, with Machinery and Tools complete, including Trip Hammer, Grinding and Polishing Machinery, &c.

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, March 20, 1867. 12-4in

NEW DICTIONARIES.

WORCESTER'S Comprehensive and Academic Dictionaries. Also Walker and Webster's English Pronouncing Dictionary, by Dr. Longmore, with key.

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

Peterboro', March, 1867.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Musical Leaves

FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store, George Street, Peterborough.

REMOVED.

FOR ONE MONTH!

TO THE

Corner Store of George and Hunter Streets.

TREMENDOUS RUN FOR CHEAP GOODS!

Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods,

SOLD AT

NEARLY HALF LESS THAN THEIR VALUE.

LOUIS LEMAY,

Hunter Street.

Peterborough, April 2nd, 1867. 14tf

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE!

Now Received,

NEW SPRING GOODS,

In Prints, Shirtings, Dress Goods, Bonnet Borders, Ribbons, Trimmings, Braids and Fancy Haberdashery, Hoop Skirts, &c. &c.

In about a week the stock will be found well assorted in all departments

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterborough, March 27, 1867. 13

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 48

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING 60¾ acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 27 in the 7th concession. Good Buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are nine acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if desired

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM, Proprietor.

Allandale Mills, March 18, 1867 11-3*

Melodeons and Cabinet Organs

AT A. B. KIDD'S Commission Office, Hopkins' Block, Peterborough.

April 4th, 1867. 14

Wanted!

OATS,

PEASE,

Barley,

and Rye,

At Scott's Store-house. The Highest Cash Price paid.

D. SUTHERLAND.

February 7, 1867 6

MORTGAGES

PARTIES having a few first-class Mortgages of not less than $400, or more than $2,000 to dispose of, will find an opportunity of doing so, on application to the undersigned.

G. F. ORDE

Peterboro', February 20, 1867. 8

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS'

READY-RECKONER,

In Dollars and Cents,

At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterborough, March 6th, 1867. Book Store.

AYRES' PATENT

TIRE UPSETTING MCHAINE!

THIS MACHINE was awarded an EXTRA PRIZE at the last Provincial Exhibition. It is useful, easily managed and durable. By this Machine the Tire while being upset is held in position by self-acting dogs, which let go as readily as they take hold.

Every Blacksmith, Wagon, or Carriage maker should have one for the following reasons.

1st. One man can upset a tire in one-third of the time it takes two men to cut and weld one.

2nd. By cutting and welding the tire is weakened, whereas by this process it is rendered stronger and more durable than before.

3rd. In setting tires the lap will sometimes slip, or in taking a second heat be reduced and weakened: whereas by simply returning it to the machine it may be upset to the proper size and strength.

4th. Persons wanting work done will go to the shop where this machine is in use, as there the best satisfaction can be given

☞ The Machine is warranted to upset a tire 2½ inches by ¼ inches.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We, the undersigned, have tried one of Ayres' Tire Upsetting Machines, and find it to be very handy and useful, and fully as good as is represented above.

Carriage Makers—Tobias Fitzgerald, John Doherty, Wm. Metherall, James McWilliams, John Douglass, Minaker & Thayer, Wm. English, Flynn & Bodes and, Patrick Galvin, Wm. Yelland.

Blacksmiths—John Moffat, John Kennedy, John English.

These Machines are now manufactured at Peterboro' by Mr. Wm. Hamilton and Mr John Whyte, and at Hamilton by Messrs. John Thomas & Co.

PRICE $15 EACH.

Peterboro', March 20th, 1867. 13-4in

DURHAM BULL.

THE Subscriber will (for this season) keep at his stable, North Monaghan, that thoroughbred Bull "THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND," for the service of cows

TERMS:—Thorough-bred Cows, $4.00; Grade Cows, $2.00; Common Cows, $1.00; to be paid at time of service.

ALSO,

Three fine young Bulls for sale.

HENRY COLLINS.

North Monaghan, April 1st, 1867.

N. B.—Any one desirous of seeing the pedigree of the "Duke" can do so by applying to the owner, or at this office. 14-4in.

HO! FOR THE GOLD DIGGINGS

Important to Stage Proprietors

AND OTHERS.

GREAT SALE OF

Horses, Stage Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, &c. &c.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at his LIVERY STABLES, Peterboro,

ON THE 4th OF JUNE NEXT, FAIR DAY,

His entire stock of Horses, Carriages, Stage Wagons, Omnibusses, Buggies, Harness, &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums under $100, three months, and all above that amount, six months credit, by furnishing approved joint notes.

A favorable opportunity will thus be offered to persons desirous of procuring good Stage Carriages, for the conveyance of passengers to and from our new gold fields.

THOMAS EASTLAND.

Peterboro', April 9th, 1867. 15

WANTED!

FOR the Peterborough Protestant Home, a respectable middle aged person as Matron. Applications to be made either in person or by letter to the President.

April 3rd, 1867.

DONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Fetons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

PICTON, C W., 1867

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the Skin, as I have seen it cured in all cases.

FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Kempt's, W. Coulter's, Ormond & Gilmour's and W. Bell's Drug Stores.

Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 11-1y.

Peterboro' Gymnasium.

GENTLEMEN desiring to become members of the GYMNASIUM CLUB are informed that Tickets of Membership may be procured from Mr George Stetheu, at the Hardware Store of Messrs. G Stethem & Co.

☞SINGLE TICKETS $5.00 per year in advance. FAMILY TICKET $8.00. Gentlemen residing in the Country may procure Tickets at $3.00 each. These Fees include Tuition Fee and all expenses.

R. A. MORROW, Sec'y.

February 14th, 1867. 8

FOR SALE

BY

WILLIAM MALCOM,

CLOCK MAKER,

A FEW second hand Sewing Machines. They are by the best makers and warranted in good working order. They can be seen working at his Clock and Sewing Machine work-shop, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Ashery.

Entrance to the work-shop opposite the Bible Christian Church.

Peterboro', April 3rd, 1867. 14

1867. SPRING SPRING. 1867

OPENING of a LARGE

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE

AND

CLOTHING MANUFACTORY!

Having made extensive alterations in the Store lately occupied by L. LEMAY, on Hunter Street, I beg to inform my customers and the public, that I have ☞REMOVED INTO THESE PREMISES,☜ and that I am now receiving a large portion of my SPRING IMPORTATIONS, and will *receive weekly this Summer the most Fashionable Goods.* As all my goods have been and are to be selected with much care, and bought at the most advantageous terms, I feel confident to be able to sell Goods at such *LOW PRICES* as will command a steadily increased patronage. The stock contains a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,

Of the Newest Style and Colors,

SHAWLS, MANTLES AND CLOTH MANTLES,

The Newest Styles in Skirts, Parasols, Gloves, Ladies' Collars & Ties, Trimmings, &c.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT!

This department is one of the largest and best, and at prices that will defy any competition.

Black Cloths, Cassimeres, English Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds,

And all sorts of Cloths for Clothing; this stock amounts to over Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Will be under the able superintendence of Mr. JAMES MENZIES, a first class cutter, and an old resident of Peterborough. This department will always be

SUPPLIED WITH ONE OF THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

to be had in any city in Canada. Being anxious to increase to a much larger extent this branch of my business, buyers will get the most ample satisfaction in purchasing from me, because nothing but the best material and workmanship are employed. All customers' work will be made on the shortest notice and a good fit guaranteed, at the lowest prices possible.

BOYS' CLOTHING,--A Large Stock at very Low Prices.

All Work Made on the Premises.

F. LEMAY,

Hunter Street, Sign of the Lion.

Peterborough, April, 1867. (14-tf.)

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, at the suit of Peter McCollum and Peter McCallum, the younger, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of George O. Boswell, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of MAY, 1867 at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of the South half of Lot No. 1, East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, containing by admeasurement seven acres, two roods and twenty-six perches, be the same more or less, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at the Northern limit of Smith street, in the Town of Peterborough, Easterly nineteen chains three links from the South-West angle of said Lot No. 1, East side of Communication Road aforesaid; thence South seventy-four degrees, West five chains seventy-four links, along the Northern limit of Smith Street to the land deeded to one James Harvey; thence North fourteen degrees seventy minutes, West three chains fifty-three links; thence North thirty degrees forty minutes, West seven chains thirty-three links, to the North-East angle of said land deeded to James Harvey; thence North fifty-nine degrees twenty minutes, East eight chains ten links, along the Southern limit of land belonging to Joseph Dix on; thence South sixteen degrees, East twelve chains eighty-eight links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, January 28, 1867. 5

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Baltus Holcomb, Defendant, and a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of John Holcomb, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 28th DAY OF MAY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, and each and every of them, in and to Lot No. 11, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, February 20, 1867. 9

The Liverpool & London & Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $280,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, with the Sum assured; if after 20 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths; after 31, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary.* MONTREAL.

W. CLUXTON, *Agent,* Peterborough.

February 20, 1867. 8

The Home Insurance Company

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW, General Manager

J. A. HALL, Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Thursday, 30th of May, 1867

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH, Secretary to Board.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction of the County of Peterboro', for the examination of Teachers, will be held in the

UNION SCHOOL HOUSE,

in the Town of Peterborough, on

THURSDAY, 6th DAY OF JUNE.

Commencing at 10 a. m.

All Certificates issued by this Board during 1865, are required to be renewed at the above meeting.

N. B.—No Teacher is eligible to be examined unless he produces satisfactory testimonials of moral character.

By order,

J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Peterborough, Feb. 17, 1867. 8

FRANK LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED PAPER

FOR SALE.

THESE PAPERS are complete and in good order, having been kept clean with the intention of having them bound. They commence November 10, 1859, at the time of John Brown's Harper Ferry notoriety, and end on April 25th, 1863.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Stationers.

Peterboro', March, 1867.

MORGAN'S HOTEL,

ASHBURNHAM,

Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is thoroughly situated to suit the traveling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attached, and every other accommodation of a first class hotel.

R. MORGAN.

Ashburnham, March 27, 1867. 13

Poetry.

THE BOY AND ELEPHANT.

By John G. Saxe.

The following has a moral, which requires but little thought to discover:

In eastern state of Hindostan,
To learning much inclined,
Who went to see the elephant,
(Though all of them were blind,)
That each by observation
Might satisfy his mind.

The first approached the Elephant,
And happening to fall
Against his broad and sturdy side,
At once began to bawl:
"Oh bless me!—but the Elephant
Is very like a wall!"

The second, feeling of the tusk,
Cried, "Ho! what have we here
So very round and smooth and sharp?
To me 'tis mighty clear,
This wonder of an Elephant
Is very like a spear!"

The third approached the animal,
And, happening to take
The squirming trunk within his hands,
Thus boldly up and spake:
"I see," quoth he, "the Elephant
Is very like a snake!"

The fourth reached out his eager hand,
And felt about the knee;
"What most this wonderous beast is like
Is mighty plain," quoth he,
"'Tis clear enough the Elephant
Is very like a tree!"

The fifth who chanced to touch the ear,
Said, "E'en the blindest man
Can tell what this resemblies most;
Deny the fact who can,
This marvel of an Elephant
Is very like a fan!"

The sixth no sooner had begun
About the beast to grope,
Than, seizing on the swinging tail
That fell within his scope,
"I see," quoth he! "the Elephant
Is very like a rope!"

And so these men of Hindoostan
Disputed loud and long,
Each in his own opinion
Exceeding stiff and strong,
Though each was partly in the right,
And partly in the wrong.

Varieties.

A Doctor as is a Doctor.

A self-sufficient butabug, who took up the position of a physician, and pretended to a knowledge of the art, was once called to visit a man who was afflicted with apoplexy. Bolus gazed long, and had felt his pulse, and finally gave vent to the following sublime opinion:—

"I think he's a gone feller. Very doubtful case."

"No, no!" exclaimed the sorrowful wife; "do not say that."

"Yes," returned Bolus, lifting up his hat and eyes heavenward at the same time,—"yes, I do say so; there aint no hope—not the least mite. He has got an attack of mibil fit in his lost frontis."

"Where?" cried the wife, apparently much alarmed.

"In his lost frontis; and he can't be cured without some trouble and a great deal of pains. You see the whole planetary system is deranged. Fustly, his roxnopuli is pressing on his advalorum; secondly, his cutaneous cutaneous has swelled considerably—if not more; thirdly and lastly, his ribs are in a concussed state, and he hain't got any *money*,—and consequently he is bound to die!

Articles Wanted.

The *Rural South ener* hits off the fashionable airs of the present day in the following style:—

Wanted—An intended bride who is willing to commence housekeeping in the same style in which her parents began.

Twenty fashionable young ladies who dare to be seen wielding a dust brush, or darning their brothers stockings, if a gentleman should happen to make an early morning call.

Ten independent young ladies of "good families," who dare to wear their last winter's bonnets to church on a fine Sunday.

Fourteen young ladies, "who are anybody," who dare to be seen in the street, wearing shoes with soles thick enough to keep their feet warm.

Fifty young ladies of sufficient age "to go in company," who dare confess that they have ever made a loaf of bread or a pudding of any kind.

THE DRUNKARD'S Will.—I leave to society a ruined character, a wretched example, and a memory that will soon rot. I leave to my parents during the rest of their lives as much sorrow as humanity in a feeable and declining state can sustain. I leave to my brothers and sisters as much mortification and injury as I could bring on them. I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life of wretchedness and shame, to weep over my premature death. I give and bequeath to each of my children, poverty, ignorance, and low character. I leave the warning of my career to all who are using the drinks which have ruined me.

A tardy school boy, whose mother had refused him a note of excuse to the teacher, applied to a waggish young man to furnish him such a document as should ward off the dreaded punishment. The young man complied with the request, but as the boy could not read writing, worded the note in such a way as to deire the teacher to administer to the boy a sound flogging. The teacher was somewhat suspicious on receipt of the note, but as the boy stoutly averred that his mother wrote it, the teacher administered the correction in such a vigorous manner as to astonish the recipient.

LOST AND FOUND.—Some two years ago, a woman at East Lulworth lost her wedding ring whilst engaged in her domestic duties. A few days ago she was pelling potatoes, and, on dividing a sort of double potato, she found, in the inside of the potato the lost wedding ring, which she was able to indentify. The potatoes were grown in a field some half-a-mile from the cottage, where it is supposed the ring had been carried in the manure, and the potatoe had grown through it.

A certain Mr. Collin once being blessed by the birth of a son, a friend offered one hundred dollars for the privilege of naming him. The offer was, however, declined, when it was proposed to abridge the child Mahogany.

A Western orator, getting warmed with his subject, exclaimed, 'There is not a man, woman or child in the house who has arrived at the age of fifty years, but has felt this truth thundering through their minds for centuries.'

'How changeable the wind is,' said our village clerk. 'It is the most changeablest thing I ever did see. When I went up Yonge street it was blowin' in my face—and when I turned to go down, don't you think it was blowin' on my back?'

General Insurance Agency,

GEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

19 and 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $12,500,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

The success which has attended the Company's operations has been such as fully to realize the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, who have resolved to extend the business more widely, and now offer to the Canadian public PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large subscribed Capital, and Invested Funds.

Fire Offices of China.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate premiums—ample Security—Economy of Management, tended to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.

Claims paid one month after proof of death. And other advantages, which may be seen in the Company's Prospectus.

Chief Office for Canada,—385 and 387, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

BORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FREDK COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LITTINGTON, F. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE,—104 St Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Directors—Chairman, William Workman, Esq., President City Bank. John Redpath, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal; E H Lemoine, Esq., Cashier "La Banque du Peuple; Alexander M. Delisle, Esq. Barrist.—The City Bank

☞ Particular attention paid to the Insurance of Dwellings and Household Furniture. Also, to insuring Farm property for one, two or three years. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions, and at rates lower than most Companies.

Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.

THE Edinburgh Life Assurance Company offer to the public the advantages of a Canadian as well as a British Company. They have invested a large amount of money on securities in this country, and the Toronto Local Board have full power, by an Imperial Statute, to take risks, make investments, and settle claims in Canada without reference to the Head Office, Edinburgh. Some of the old Policies in the Company, which became claims during the past year, were settled by payment of amounts double of those originally insured, in consequence of the large bonuses that accrued on the Policies.

Every information that intending Assurers may require can be obtained on application to
GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $500,000, with surplus of $200,000.

OLDEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA!!

Up to Sept. 1866, over *seventy thousand* Policies had been issued by the Travellers of Hartford, and upwards of THREE THOUSAND LOSSES PAID.

☞ General Accident Policies written by the Company's Agents, without delay. No medical examination required. Life Policies, or combined Life-and Accident Policies are all written at the Home Office.

4 Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.

Terms for Assurance business more favorable than those of British or Foreign Offices.

Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, Agent at Peterboro, GEO. A. COX

Fire, Life, Accidental, and Live Stock INSURANCE AGENCY.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK, SIMCOE STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited,

OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Chief Offices—7, Waterloo Place, London; and 77 King Street, Manchester.

CHAIRMAN—J. Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. MANAGING DIRECTOR—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A SECRETARY—Charles Harding, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

GOLDSMITH KERBY, Esq., Managing Director, Albert Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting held on the 19th April, 1866, said—" An agreement for amalgamating had been entered into between that and the Western Insurance Company. By the amalgamation, they (the Albert) got just what they required—CAPITAL and INFLUENCE. ☞See Post Magazine of 28th April.

HEAD OFFICE, B. N. A.—ONTARIO HALL, Church Street, Toronto.

This Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PROVINCES, at rates as low as the nature of the risk the real security of the company, and of the insured, will permit

GLOBE SES promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterborough. | SCOTT & DeGRASSI, Managers, B. N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON,

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A COOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. P. STREET, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Omemee; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, HONORARY DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPY.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPY.

HEAD OFFCE AT HAMILTON, CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., President. JOHN PERRIE, Esq., Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE terms and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of other good Companies, and the rates which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

Agent County of Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT,

N. Y. Accidental Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $250,000.

MANAGER CANADA BRANCH,—A. R. BETHUNE, Montreal.

THIS Company is prepared to issue Policies at lower rates than any other Company in Canada.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

Phœnix Life Insurance Company.

ASSETS, $1,200,000. - DIVIDEND, Jan'y, 1866, 50 per cent.

A. R. BETHUNE, MANAGER CANADIAN BRANCH, Montreal.

Will issue policies at lower rates than any Company represented in Town

Agent in Peterborough, - - - - - - - R. W. ERRETT.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK.

Peterborough, January 12nd, 1867.

New Hats, Ladies' & Gent's.
New CLOTHS.
New TWEEDS.
New Carpets
and Floor Oil Cloths.
New Prints
and Dress Goods.

Just received and to be sold very low for cash, by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 12

WALL PAPERS!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

have just received, direct from the Maufacturer,

10,000 ROLLS OF

WALL PAPERS,

Ceiling and Fancy Decorations,

BORDERINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WINDOW BLIND SHADES—a variety.

Peterborough, March, 1867.

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

SEWING MACHINES!

CRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal. 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, corduing, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', March 6th, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is three rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
up 30-13in

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument *warranted FIVE years*. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over seven thousand piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell them as Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

up 30-17

For Sale!

300 half chests *JAPAN TEAS*,
250 do *YOUNG HYSON*,
250 do *TWANKAYS*,
100 do *GUNPOWDER*,
100 do *IMPERIAL*,
250 do *TOBACCO*,
And a general assortment of *GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

250 green cases *GIN*,
100 red do *GIN*,
50 Hhd. do *GIN*,
100 pnns. *HIGHWINES*,
700 cases (best brands) *BRANDY*,
300 cases *CLARET*,
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE*,
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES*,

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PRELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St., Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr PERKINS in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools, progress in musical studies, and items of general interest to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and disratch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me.....T. E Perkins....30 cts.
The Orphan Wanderer. T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
The Rose Bush.....T. E. Perkins....30 cts
Fairy of the Willwood. H A Brown....30 cts.
Memory, (for Baritone) H A. Brown....30 cts

Four or any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞ Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Shining Star," "The Psalm King," "The Sacred Lute," &c

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "*The Golden Promise*" is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers.....$ 0 30
By the 100, " 25 00
Single copies in board covers, ...35
By the 100 " 30 00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month

We publish a new song every month, and *give it away*. Send for a Circular to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

A New Discovery better than the MADOC GOLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morris's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, frost bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by L. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed with t assistance f om others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1866

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed affected some of the most Marvellous Cures ever recorded in the annels of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former virtues and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured the when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete

October 25, 1866. 43 1y

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

After one trial, thinking men will find these Pills the most reliable purgative that can be used in the family, and those who once try them will always continue to employ them when in need of a cathartic. There is not a remedy known to the medical profession, with which we are acquainted, so universally relied on by physicians. Those who have made the public aware of the virtues of their own private formulæ, have, sooner or later, been compelled to resort to the use of the pills of which we speak, and thus virtually proclaim them the best. Many apothecaries, who value their reputation, will not put up any other pills than these, when asked for a cathartic, and country merchants, who have once introduced them, find no others will take their place. Containing neither calomel nor any other mineral, these pills may be taken with perfect safety by any one. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and renders them innocent of harm to the most delicate child. Being purely vegetable, they operate with the certainty of a natural agent, to expel the impurities of the body, and to restore its disordered functions to healthful activity. They stimulate the assimilative powers into vigorous action, and cause the food we eat to nourish the system. In short, they are the active principle of life itself, and will overcome disease, if cold stillen preservation in the body, and obstruction be not of long standing. Thanks to the advanced position of medical science, and the corresponding extension of our knowledge of the human system, these pills are now introduced to the public, and are daily working wonderful cures of the various diseases which make mankind miserable. Ayer's Pills, and Ayer's Pills alone, are required to purge away the impurities of the blood, and to stimulate the vital organs into healthful action, whenever the system needs the influence of a medicine. Nothing can be more simple than the remedy, and nothing more certain in its effects. Purge out the foul humors—purify the blood, and the health must follow. Let the fountains be thus opened, and the streams will run pure. Let the vital organs be thus stimulated, and the health will be restored. Let the diseased be thus purified, and the sick will become well. Such are the effects of these pills, when they are judiciously employed, and such the reasons why they should be employed, by all who are afflicted with disease. A cold stillen preservation in the body, and obstruction be not of long standing, will generally result from derangement of the natural organs, and the corresponding remedy is Ayer's Pills, and this fact distinctly they restore the natural action of the system, and when in the incipient feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in the special and common complaints, is also equally true of the more dreaded and fatal diseases. Ayer's Pills have performed cures which astonish the world. Many of the most dangerous diseases incident to the human frame are the result of derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by these remedies. Those who know the virtues of Ayer's Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Prosperity Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1866.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the purgative of all that is good in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of a disease more than her friends and that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After one child was cured, the also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORRISON.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. S. Chesterfield, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and efficacious in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Hugel, Baltimore.

DEAR DR. AYER: I cannot sufficiently praise your excellent Pills. I have cured with your Pills better than in any other way ever tried such a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Hill, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1866.

SIR: I have found your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALEX. H. BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. S. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their admirable effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious derangements and disorders*. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. F. Hume, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HUMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the foundations of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Piles, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Mohawk, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness*. If others of our fraternity have found them as effectual as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the pro-cursor of others that are worse. I believe *worthless* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural operation* when wholly or partially suppressed, as I also very efficient to *cleanse the stomach and expel worms*. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PETERS' HOUSE, Savannah, Ga. Jan. 6, 1858.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains*, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SERGT. CHARMER, Fallon Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1858.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SIBELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A W Kempt, and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

ASTONISHING! ASTOUNDING!! CONFOUNDING!!! BUT TRUE,

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours. While there I saw Esq., Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through my whole system: at night I took a table spoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Reeve
48 I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

Peterboro' Oct. 24, 1866.

BRANDRETH'S

Antidote Remedy this Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Fevers, Coughs, Colds and Influenza, and all diseases which affect the Vital Organs, and also Condition Medicine, purifying everything of the kind; is ready to give, there is peace, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It enhances the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the combustible lymph or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus expelling the superfluity of the blood, and restoring the divided vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, restoring the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to HURD & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

FORTHRO & LYMAN,
NEWCASTLE, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN and U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability,
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Mercurial Disease,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 130 King St. East,

TORONTO.

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW RESIDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis stricture, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 130 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Contains:
L——r Leaves. M——a H——r
F——m R——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA.—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
December 1, 1864 6mos

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Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

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If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1867. No. 17.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

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EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

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All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.
C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER
CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.
Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Benham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.
Peterboro', Feb. 11th, 1864. 7

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Surrogate Clerk, &c., &c., Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR.
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Gardeners, Dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Dyes, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
Opposite Allin Brown, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.
Nov. 21, 1861. 46

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 18

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
DEALER in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

JAMES McLEAN,
INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits
Queen, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER.
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS
Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.
J. W. FITZGERALD. EDW. CURTIS BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,
HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

BANK OF TORONTO.
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A SMITH, Agent. 20

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE
LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,
AND
Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, December 3rd, 1866 Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	10.00a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	3.00p m
Kelley's,	10.25	Quay's	3 29
Timemee,	10.47	Perrytown	3 34
Lytle's,	11.10	Campb ll	3 40
Bruce wk	12.10	Summit	4.00
Manvers,	11 30	Arr. Millbrook	4 25
Arr. Millbrook	12.00	Dep	4 40
Dep	12.10 p.m.	Manvers	5 08
Summit,	12.35	Brunswick	5.15
Campbells	12 55	Lytles,	5 25
Perrytown	1 00	Timemee,	5 45
Quay's,	1 12	Kelly's	6.06
Arr. Port Hope	1.35	Arr Lindsay,	6.20

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	2 30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.30a.m.
Fraserville	3.55	Quay's	10.53
Arr Millbrook	4.20	Perrytown	11 05
Dep	4.30	Campbells	11.10
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.30
Campbells	5.10	Arr Millbrook	11.55
Perrytown	5.16	Dep Millbrook	12.00 M.
Quay's,	5 26	Fraserville	12.25 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	12 50

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.
November 28, 1866. 49

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE
PORT HOPE STATION
AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.30 a.m
Mixed	1.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time
Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.
Accommodation trains leave Young street Station at 7.00 a.m., 3.00 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.
Express at 12.55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.
Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m. and 7.25 p.m.
Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME
IN THE
Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.
FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening.

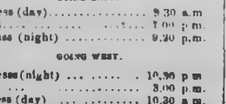
LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ore Beds.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates
J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor
Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 14

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.



Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':
CABIN, - - $14 to $36. STEERAGE - $30.
Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.
For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to
GEORGE A. COX, Agent.
Canadian Express Co'y.
Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY
OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.
Application to be made to
R. W. ERRETT, at Peterborough.
Peterboro', February 19th, 1867.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M.D.,
GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.
Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 25

E. BENSON, M.D.,
GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough
Peterboro', April 19, 1866.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
BARRISTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery,
Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,
&c., &c., &c.
Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr Legge Dentist, Brockville Dr McCrea, Keene. T White Jr Esq., Editor of the Review; H T Strickland Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a.m., free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season
Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall George street, Peterboro', C W.
Peterboro', October 10 1866. 41-1y.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY.
G F O R E.
Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1866. 47-6in.

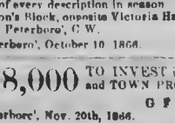
T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,
Dealers in all kinds of
CIGARS,
Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail. George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

R. S. HOWELL,
FORWARDER,
Commission Merchant,
AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,
Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.
11 PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.
FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.
Wm. OGILVY, Agent.
Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,
PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.
OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.
A Savings Bank Department,
will be open on and
AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th, 1866. Interest at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.
D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager
Ontario Bank,
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 26-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.
R. BROWN,
BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.
Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45



GEORGE ALLEN,
GUN & WHITE-SMITH,
Hunter Street, Peterborough,
BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.
Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.
Peterboro, October 25, 1866. 43

CONCERTINAS!!
A FINE ASSORTMENT AT
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro', February, 1867.

PICTURES.
A NUMBER of beautiful Pictures have been received from New York by
GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers, Peterboro'.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN COLLAR.

T. DONNELLY
Desires to inform his numerous friends and customers that he has
REMOVED
HIS SADDLERY
To Dixon's Block, next door to G. Stetham & Co's Hardware store, George Street,
Where everything in his line will be kept for sale on the most reasonable terms.
Collars Warranted.
Peterboro', April, 1867. 17

Blythe Mills.
FLOUR AND FEED
STORE.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him in future to DELIVER PROMPTLY, any where within the Corporation or Ashburnham, all orders with which he may be intrusted
A supply of Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Graham Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Shorts, Pollards, Screenings, Peas and Oats, constantly on hand.
J. CARNEGIE, Jr.
Simcoe Street,
Peterboro, November 26, 1866. 48

NEW
COMMISSION STORE!
No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.
R. A. McNABB,
WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.
He will also keep on hand the best brand of
Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,
SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE
Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

COAL OIL!
Of the Best quality, and
COAL OIL LAMPS
In great variety, for sale by
ORMOND & GILMOUR.
Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866. 50

MONEY TO LOAN
THE COLONIAL SECURITIES COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to
R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'
Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

LAMPS.
A CHOICE LOT OF
Coal Oil Lamps
Just received at
A. WILLIAMS.
Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

MILLER'S
INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,
FOR SHEEP.
DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.
HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,
October 10, 1866. Toronto.

NOTICE.
ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.
ALEX. SMITH, Manager.
Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 29

HOLY COMMUNION.
JUST RECEIVED, "The Devotions for Holy Communion," at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterboro, January 2, 1867.

NEW DICTIONARIES.
WORCESTER'S Comprehensive and Academic Dictionaries. Also Walker and Webster's English Pronouncing Dictionary, by Dr. Longmore, with key.
At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.
Peterboro', March, 1867.

ABBATH SCHOOLS,
Musical Leaves
FOR the use of SABBATH SCHOOLS, with an addition of 100 POPULAR HYMNS by Phillips, have been received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,
George Street, Peterborough.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS'
READY-RECKONER,
In Dollars and Cents,
At GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Book Store.
Peterborough, March 8th, 1867.

Poetry.

THE PROVERBS REVERSED,

OR CHARITY PROVED NOT DESTINED TO REMAIN ALWAYS AT HOME.

Charity suffereth long and is kind—envieth not, vaunteth not itself; is not puffed up, &c.—*Holy Writ.*

If charity begin at hame,
'Tis only in some cases;
In several instances I'll name
It has a host of phases.

When self is in the balance laid,
'Tis sure to turn the beam,
Of charity it then is said,
She first begins at hame;
By rhyme and reason this I'll prove,
The charity of self,
And not that charity which loves
Our neighbor as ourself.

Where charity begins at hame,
In thought, in word, in deed,
We from our eye balls pluck the beam,
And human nature tread;
Now will we turn to scan the mote
That dims a neighbor's eye:
This is the means at hame (I wot)
To deal out charity.

Yet are we often doom'd to hear,
Unmerciful, unkind,
Calumniators most severe,
Debased their precious mind.
Men's vices they will magnify,
Their virtues all pass o'er,
And, like unto the common fly,
Will stick upon the sore.

When charity is in the bill,
We have no wish to ken
Our neighbour's actions, good or ill—
We've plenty of our ain;
But those that, loudest in the sound,
Are deepest in the dye,
There's no such elocution found
With honest charity.

Both sects and factions oft pervert
The meaning of the word,
And all who from their faith depart
Are errant and absurb;
Mole-hills are mountains most replete,
Raised by the rabble route;
Or, like a snow-ball through the street,
By children rolled about.

And this is charity they deem—
To cause men to refrain,
Their tattle oftentimes a whim,
A creature of their brain;
Does charity act such a part?
To all alike she's kind—
Has no suspicion in her breast,
Or guile within her mind.

Benevolence has often bound
The wounded when they bleed,
And were it not the trumpets sound,
True charity in deed;
But when it's echoed by the way,
'Tis all an empty name,
A shadow in the solar ray—
A bell upon the stream.

But charity was ne'er designed
To be confined at hame,
Her mission is to light the blind
As wide's the solar beam,
To herald forth salvation's plan,
And teach a guilty world,
That mercy has to fallen men
Her Bethat flag unfurled.

Hail Heaven-born virtue, pure and just,
Unspotted charity!
How often is the name traduced
By base hypocrisy!
Till man for fellow men shall feel,
And justice poise the beam,
'Tis only turning fortune's wheel
Such charity to name.

Thomas Mathers.

Miscellaneous.

THE SNOWING-UP OF STRATH LOGAS.

Jolly old Simon Kirton! thou art the very high priest of Hymen. There is something sofely persuasive to matrimony in thy contented, comfortable appearance; and thy, loose,—why though it is situated in the farthest past of Inverness-shire, it is as fertile in connubial joys as if it were placed upon Gretna Green. Single blessedness is a term unknown in thy vocabulary; Heaven itself would be a miserable place for thee, for *there* there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage.

Half the country was invited to a grand dinner and ball at Simon's house in January 1812. All the young ladies had looked forward to it in joyous anticipation and hope, and all the young gentlemen with considerable expectation—and fear. Everything was to be on the grandest scale; the dinner in the ancient hall, with the two family pipers discoursing sweet music between the courses, and the ball in the splendid new drawing-room, with a capital band from the country town. The duke was to be there with all the nobility, rank, and fashion of the district;—and, in short, such a splendid entertainment had never been given at Strath Logas in the memory of man. The editor of the country paper had a description of it in types a month before, and the millners far and near never said their prayers without a devout supplication for the health of Mr. Kirton. All this time that worthy gentleman was by no means idle. The drawing-room was dismantled of its furniture, and the floors industriously chalked over with innumerable groups of flowers. The larder was stocked as if for a siege; the domestics drilled into a knowledge of their respective duties; and every preparation completed in the most irreprehensible style. I question whether Gunter ever dreamt of such a supper as was laid out in the dining-room—profusion in all its forms, and fish of every kind. It would have victualled a seventy-four to China.

The day came at last, a fine sharp clear day as ever gave a bluish tinge to the countenance, or brought tears to beauty's eye. There had been a great fall of snow a few days before, but the weather seemed now settled into a firm enduring frost. The laird had not received a single apology, and waited in the hall along with his lady to receive his guests as they arrived.—'My dear, is na that a carriage coming up the Brow-fit-knowe? Auld Laddy Clavers, I declare! She'll be going to dress here, and the three girls.—Annie's turned religious; so I'm thinking she's owre auld to be married.—It's a pity the monsters so coming; his wife's just dead—but Jeanne'll be looking out for somebody.—We maun put her next to young Gerflesh.—We maun put her next to young Gerflesh.—Elizabeth's a thocht owre young; she can stay at the side-table with Tommy Maxwell—he's just a bobbletochey—it wud be a very good match in time.' In this way as each party made its appearance, the laird arranged in a moment the order in which every individual was to be placed at table; and even before dinner he had the satisfaction of seeing his guests breathing off into the quiet *tete-a tetes*, which the noise and occupation of a general company render sweet and seclude as a meeting 'by moonlight alone.' While his eye wandered round the various duos pleasantly engaged, it rested on the figure of a very beautiful girl whom he had not previously remarked. She sat apart from all the rest, and was amusing herself with looking at the pictures suspended round the room—a parently unconscious of the presence of so many strangers. She seemed in deep thought; but as she gazed on the representation of a battle-piece, her face changed its expression from the calmness of apathy to the most vivid enthusiasm.

'Mercy on us a'!' whispered the laird to his wife, 'what's she mean? that beautiful young lassie in the white goon? an' no a young bachelor within a mile o' her—Deil ane o' them deserves sneh an angel.'

'It's a Miss Mowbray,' was the reply; 'she came with Mrs. Carmichael—a great heiress, they say—it's the first time she was ever in Scotland.'

'Aha! say ye sae?—Then we'll see if we canna keep her amang us noo that she is come. Angus M'Leod—na, he'll no do—he's a gude enough lad, but he's ne bonny; Charlie Fletcher, he wad do well enough, but I'm thi king he'll do better for Bell Johnson. Od, donner'd auld man, not to think o' him before! Charlie Melville's the man—the landes neist, bravest, cleverest chield she could hae; and if she's gotten the sill-r, so much the better for Charlie—they'll be a bonny couple.'

And in an instant the laird laid his hand on the shoulder of a young man, who was engaged with a knot of gentlemen, discussing some recent news from the Peninsula, and dragging him away, said, 'For shame, Charlie, for shame! Did you no see that sweet, modest lassie s' by herse'f? Gang up till her this minute—bide by her as lang as ye can—she's well worth a' the attention ye can pay her.—Miss Mowbray,' he continued, 'I am sorrow my friend Mrs Carmichael has left ye see much to yourse'—but here's Charlie, or, rather, I should say, Mr Charles, or, rather, I should say, Lieutenant Charles Melville, that will be happy to supply her place. He'll tak' ye into ye'r dinner, and dance wi' ye at the ball.'

'All in the place of Mrs Carmichael, sir?' replied the young lady, with an arch look.

'Weel said, my dear, weel said—but I naun leave yonger folks to answer ye. I've seen the time I wanna hae been very blate to gie ye sic answer that wud hae stoppit your "wee bit mou," nae sweet and bonny.' Saying these words, and whispering to his young friend, 'Stick till her, Charlie,' he bustled off, 'on hospitable thoughts intent,' to another part of the room.

After this introduction, the young people soon entered into conversation; and, greatly to the laird's satisfaction, the young soldier conducted Miss Mowbray into the hall, sat next her all the time of dinner, and seemed as delighted with his companion as the most match-making lady or gentleman could desire. The lady on the other hand, seemed in high spirits, and laughed at the remarks of her neighbour with the highest appearance of enjoyment.

'How long have you been with Mrs. Carmichael?'

'I came the day before yesterday.'

'Rather a savage sort of a country, I'm afraid you find this, after the polished scenes of your own land.'

'Do you mean the country,' replied the lady, 'or the inhabitants. They are not nearly such savages as I expected; some of them seem half-civilised.'

'It is only your good-nature that makes you thinks so. When you know us better you will alter your opinion.'

'Nay, now, don't be angry, or talk, as all other Scotch people do about your national virtues. I know you are a very wonderful people—your men all heroes, your peasants philosophers, and women angels; but, seriously, I was very much disappointed to find you so much like other people.'

'Why, what did you expect? Did you think we were men whose heads grew beneath our shoulders?'

'No—I did not expect that; but I expected to find everything different from what I had been accustomed to. Now, the company here are dressed just like a party in England, and behave in the same manner. Even the language is intelligible at times; though the laird, I must say, would require an interpreter.'

'Ah! the jolly old laird—his face is a sort of polyglot ictionary—it is the expression for good humor, kindness and hospitality in all langua es.'

'And who is that at his right hand?'

'What? the henchman? That's Rory McTaggart—he was piper for twenty years in the 73rd, and killed three men with his own hand at Vimeira.'

'And is that the reason he is called the henchman?'

'Yes, henchman means, "The piper with the bloody hand, the slaughterer of three.'

'What a comprehensive word! It is almost equal to the laird's breath.'

But here the laird broke in upon their conversation. 'Miss Mowbray, diana be frightened at a' the daft things the wild scoger is saying to you. The.. he added, in a lower tone, 'Charlie wad settle doon into a douce, quiet, steady married man, for a' he taunwee. It would be a pity if a Frenchman's gun should spoil his beauty, poor fellow.'

The young lady bowed, without comprehending a syllable of the speech of the

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country-house—where you likely to be soon ordered abroad?' she said.

'We expect the route for Spain every day, and then hame for a passage to Westminster Abbey.'

'Ah! war is a fine game when it is played at a distance. Why can't kings settle their disputes without having recourse to the sword?'

'I regret I am unable to answer your question, but I think it must be out of a kind regard to the interests of younger brothers. A war is a capital provision for poor devils like myself, who are by no means to no estate but that excessively large one, which the catechism calls the "estate of sin and misery." But come, I see from your face you are very romantic, and are going to say something sentimental—luckily his grace is proposing a removal into the ball room; may I beg the honor of your hand?'

'Ahm, lad!' cried the laird, who had heard the last sentence, 'are ye at that work already—asking a lady's hand on sae short an acquaintance. Bot folk canna do it owre sune.'

The bustle caused by the secession of those who preferred Terpsichore to Bacchus, luckily prevented Miss Mowbray's hearing the lairds observation, and in a few minutes she found herself entering with heart and soul into the full enjoyment of a country dance.

Marriages, they say, are made in heaven. Charles Melville devoutly wished the laird's efforts might be successful, and that one could be made on earth. She was, indeed, as the laird expressed it, 'a bonny crater to look at.' I never could describe a beauty in my life—so loveliness of the English heiress much be left to the imagination. At all events she was 'the bright consummate flower of the whole wreath' which was then gathered together at Strath Logas; and even Lady Clavers said—'That Miss Mowbray's very weell put on indeed, for sae young a lassie. Her hair's something like our Anne's—only I think Annie's has a wee richer o' the golden.'

'Lord save us a'!' whispered the laird; 'poor Annie's hair's as red as a carrot.'

'An' dinna ye think her rosee,' said her ladship—'dinna ye think her voice is something like our Jeannie's—only may be no see rich in the tone.'

'Feth, ma'am,' said the laird, 'I maun wait till I hear Miss Mowbray speak the Gaelic, for really it soft o' beautiful English she speaks gies her a great advantage.'

'As ye say, Mr. Kirton,' continued her ladyship, who, like all great talkers, never attended to what anyone said but herself, 'Jeanne has a great advantage owre her—but she's weel enough, for a' that.'

In the meantime the young lady, who was the subject of this conversation troubled herself very little as to what Lady Clavers said or thought on the occasion. I shall not on any account say that she was in love, for I highly disapprove of such a speedy surrender to Dan Cupid in the softer sex; but at all events she was highly delighted with the novelty of the scene, and evidently pleased with her partner. No scruple of the same kind restrains me from mentioning the state of Charles Melville's heart. He was as deeply in love as ever was the hero of a romance; and in the pauses of the dance, indulged in various reveries about love in a cottage, and a number of other absurd notices, which are quite common, I believe, on such occasions. He never designed to think on so contemptible an object as a butcher's bill, or how incontinent it would be to maintain a wife and four or five angels of either sex, on ninety pounds a year; but at the same time I must do him the justice to state, that, although he was a Scotchman, the fact of Miss Mowbray's being an heiress never entered into his contemplation—and if I may mention my own opinion, I really believe he would have been a better pleased if she had been as portionless as himself.—But time and tide wear through the roughest day; no wonder then, they were very happily through the happiest evening he had ever spent. The duke and the more distant visitors had taken their leave: 'the mirth and fun grew fast and furious' among the younger and better acquainted parties who were left; but greatly to the mortification of the young soldier, his partner was called away at the end of a dance, just when he had been anticipating a delightful *tete-a-tete* while the next was forming.—With his heart nearly bursting with admiration and regret, he wrapt her in her cloaks and shawls, and in silent dejection, with only a warm pressure of the hand, which he was enchanted to find returned, he handed her into Mrs. Carmichael's old-fashioned open car, though the night was dark and stormy—and after listening to the last sound of the wheels as they were lost among the snow, he slowly turned, and re-entered the ball-room. Their absence, to all appearance, had not been noticed by a single eye—a thing at which he, as a lover under such circumstances is bound to be, was greatly suprised. 'Blockheads!' he said, 'they would not see the darkness if the sun was extinguished at mid-day.'—And he fell into the train of reflection, which, from the expression of his countenance, did not seem to be of a very exhilarating nature. In about twenty minutes, however, after his return, he was aroused by the henchman, whom he had spoken of at dinner, who beckoned him from the hall.

'The bonny crater—the bonny crater!' he began—'an' sic a nicht to gang hame in!—the stars a' put out, the snaw beginnin' to drift and a spate in the Logas! Noo, if auld Andrew Strachan, the Laddy Carmichael's coachman, drooted auld beast, tries the ford—oh, the lassie, the bonny bit lassie'll be lost!—an' I'll never hae the heart to spend the crown piece she slippit into my hand just 'afore the dancin'.'

But what more the worthy henchman might have said must remain a mystery to all succeeding time; for, long before he had come to the episode of the crown, Charles had rushed helter-skelter into the open air, and dashed forward at the top of his speed to overtake the car in time to warn them from the ford. But the snow had already formed itself into enormous wreaths, which, besides impeding his progress, interfered greatly with his breathings of localities; and he perceived his exertions any more in despair they hope. He shouted, in the expectation of his voice being heard, but he heard no reply. He plunged down to see the tracks of the wheel, but the snow fell so fast, and drifted at the same time, that it was quite undistinguishable, even if the darkness had not been so deep. However, onward he pressed towards the ford, and shouted louder and louder as he approached it. The roaring of the stream, now swollen to a prodigious height, drowned his cries, and his eyes in vain searched for the object of his pursuit; far and near, up and down, he directed his gaze, and in a transport of joy at the hope which their presence presented, that they had gone round by the bridge, and were saved, he was turning away to return home, when he thought he heard, in a bend of the river, a little way down, a faint scream above the roaring of the torrent. Quick as lightning he rushed towards the spot, and hallooed as loud as he could. The shriek was distinctly repeated, and a great way out in the water, he saw some some substance of considerable size. He shouted again and a voice replied to him from the river. In an instant he had plunged into the stream, and, though it was rushing with the greatest impetuosity, it was luckily not so deep as to prevent his wading. And after considerable toil, for the water was above his breast, he succeeded in reaching the object he had descried from the bank. It was, indeed, Mrs. Carmichael's car, and to it he had the inexpressible delight of finding the two ladies, terrified, indeed, with their appalling situation, but luckily in full possession of their presence of mind.

In a few hurried words he desired them to trust entirely to him, and begging the elder lady to remain quiet in the car, he lifted the younger in his arms,—but in the most earnest language she implored him to save her companion first, as she had such confidence in herself that she was certain she could remain in the car till he had effected his return. Pressing her to his heart in admiration of such magnanimity, he laid her gently back, and lifting Mrs. Carmichael from her seat, he pushed desperately for the shore. The water even in this short time had perceptibly risen, and on reaching the bank, and depositing his burden in safety, he rushed once more through the torrent, fearful lest a moment's delay should make it impracticable to reach the car.—The light carriage was now rocking from the impetuous attacks of the stream, and at the moment when the fainting girl was lifted up, a rush of greater force taking it, now unbalanced by any weight, forced it on its side, and rolled it off into the great body of the river. It had been carried about fifty yards below the ford, without, however, being owe turned, and had luckily become entangled with the trunk of a tree; the horse, after severe struggles, had been drowned, and his inanimate weight had helped to delay the progress of the carriage. The coachman was nowhere to be found. Meanwhile the three, once more upon land, pursued their path back to Strath Logas. Long and toilsome was the road, but cheered to the young soldier by the happy consciousness he had saved 'his heart's idol' from death. Tired and non ly worn out with the harrassing nature of their journey and of their feelings, they at length reached the hospitable mansion they had so lately quitted. The music was still sounding, the lights still burning brightly,—but when old Simon Kirton saw the party enter his hall, no words can do justice to the horror of his expression. The ladies were consigned to the attention of his wife. He himself took especial care of the hero of the story; and after having heard the whole adventure, when the soldier refreshed, and in a suit of the laird's apparel, was entering the dancing-room, he slapt him on the shoulder and said, 'Deil a doubt o't noo. If ye're no laird of the bonny English acres, and guideman o' the bonny English ledily, I're nae skeel in spaem'; that's a'.

The adventure quickly spread, and people were sent off in all directions with lights, to discover, if possible, the body of the unfortunate Andrew Strachan. After searching for a long time, our friend, the henchman, thought he heard a voice close beside him on the bank. He held down his lantern, and sure enough, there he saw the object of their pursuit lying with his head at the very edge of the water, and his body on the land! The water from time to time, burst over his face, and it was only on those occasions that an almost articulate grunt showed that the comatose disciple of John Barleycorn was yet alive. The henchman summoned his companions, and on attentively listening to the groans, as they considered them, of the dying man, they distinctly heard him, as he attempted to spit out the water which broke in tiny waves over his mouth, exclaiming, 'Faugh faugh! I doot ye're changin' the liquor—a wee drap mair whiskey, and a sma' spoonful o' sugar.' The nodding charioteer had been ejected from his seat on the first impetus of the 'spate,' and been safely floated to land, without perceiving any remarkable change of situation. It is needless to say he was considerably surprised to discover where he was, on being roused by the henchman's party. 'It is my belief,' said Jock Stewart, the piper, as they helped him on his way, 'the drunckeu body thocht he was tipplin' a' the time in the butler's ha.' It wad be a gude deed to let the daidlin baxrell follow his hat and wig; and I'm thinkin' by this time they'll be deen about Fort George.'

(To be continued.)

'Ahem! so here I am between two tailors,' said a deadly at a public table, where a couple of young tailors were seated, who had just begun business. 'Very true,' said one of them: 'we are but new beginners, and can only afford to keep one goose between us!'

AN EXCUSE.—"Good blood will show itself," as the old lady said when she contemplated the redness of her nose.

Why is a four-quart jug like a lady's side-saddle? Because it holds a gall-on.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

As the season for butter and cheese making is near at hand, we take the opportunity to call the attention of the farming community to the importance of that entering more largely into the production of these articles. The evils attending the continuous growth of wheat and other grain, have been frequently adverted to. In consequence of doing this, much of the best farming lands have greatly deteriorated in richness, and a decline in the annual yield has resulted. The best remedy for this state of matters is a change in farming; in other words for farmers to enter into dairy-farming, and discontinue turning all their energies to wheat farming as many of them are done in the past.

Of late years Great Britain has bought considerable quantities of our butter. During the last twelve years we exported butter to the value of $11,714,264. This sum appears large, but is nothing like the quantity which this country ought to be able to export. Of the amount stated, Great Britain took a large share. During the last four and a half years of the time mentioned, the shipments to Britain and the United States were respectively as follows:—

Sold to Great Britain	$3,816,263
Sold to United States.....	1,130,307

Britain took more by $1,685,661

If our farmers entered more largely into butter making, and made it good, no fears need be entertained with regard to securing a market therefor. Great Britain and the Maritime Provinces could buy all we would want to sell, and thus we would be able to render ourselves less dependent on American markets. Taking the collateral advantage arising from improvement in the lots in late consideration, butter making affords the farmers good returns.

We are glad to be able to say that Canada is now entering into the manufacture of cheese in good earnest. One would suppose that a greater anomaly than an agricultural country like Canada buying cheese, could hardly exist, and yet up till very recently we bought largely from our Yankee neighbours. During the twelve years ending in July, 1865, we purchased from them close on $1,000,000 worth. This was very absurd when we could make cheese just as good and just as cheap ourselves. However, we are glad to know that a remedy is being rapidly applied, and that cheese factories are going up all over the country—the farmers of Ontario and Quebec vieing with each other in this respect. Some of the establishments started a few years ago have paid well, and in localities where there is plenty of fodder for cattle the business can be entered into with every certainty of success, if properly conducted. Several factories recently put up, are only waiting for spring to commence operations, whilst others are about to be erected in various localities.

The success of cheese factories in New York removes any doubts as to their paying those who enter into the business here. That state is nearly full of factories, and they are very generally successful. The general opinion there is, that cheese making pays better than wheat growing, and even than butter making. Our own cheese makers give the same report, and wherever enterprising men start such establishments, the farming community should afford them every encouragement. Any farmer who has good pasture land may rest assured that, if judiciously managed, dairy farming will afford handsome profits.

Canada should not only have to purchase any cheese abroad, but be a large exporter of that article, which is always in good demand in the markets of the world. Our exports of butter ought also to be increased. To effect this, an improved mode of making butter is greatly needed in some sections. It does not rank so high in quality as our cheese does, and does not consequently command that price which it ought. One of the main causes of this is, that the maker of butter is regarded as a secondary consideration by the great bulk of farmers. When so much attention is bestowed upon it as on raising grain, there will be no cause to complain of quality and we may expect our reports of it to augment rapidly.—*Trade Review.*

The Fate of Dr. Livingstone.

The *Times of India* of the 15th of March states that the intelligence received from Zanzibar now leaves no doubt of the death of Dr Livingstone. The statement of an Arab, named Moosa, one of the heroic traveller's most trusty followers, who, with a few others of the expedition, returned to the East African Coast in December, confirm the news that their leader was murdered. It would appear that Dr. Livingstone had crossed Lake Nyassa about the middle of September last, and had advanced a few stages beyond its western shores, when he encountered a horde of savages of the Mafite tribe. He was marching, as usual, ahead of his party, having nine or ten attendants, principally boys from Nassick immediately behind him. The savages ran amok to have at once upon them without any provocation, and with very little warning. Dr. Livingstone's men fired and before the smoke of their muskets had cleared away their leader had fallen beneath the smoke of a battle-axe, and his men speedily shared the same fate. Moosa, who witnessed the encounter and the death of his master from behind a neighbouring tree, immediately retreated, and, meeting the rest of the party, they fled into a deep forest, and eventually made their way back to Lake Nyassa, whence they returned to the coast with a caravan. When the news of Dr. Livingstone's and death reached Zanzibar, the Englishand other European consuls lowered their flags, an example which was by all the ships in the harbour, as well as by the Sultan. It may worth while to remark that Dr Livingstone himself had a strong presentiment that he would never return from the expenditure which has terminated thus disastrously; and this presentiment he frequently expressed to the officers of Her Majesty's ship *Penguin*, who were the last Europeans he saw before starting for the interior.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SPAIN.—The origin of the difficulty was the seizure by the Spanish Admiral, in August of last year, of British vessel, the "Tornado," which had cleared at Malesia for South America. The pretext under which the seizure was made was that the vessel was carrying munitions of war to the South American Republics, which Spain at that time was endeavoring to vanquish. After the captain and crew of fifty men had been kept in prison for several months, the Spanish authorities released the prisoners, with the exception of the captain and five seamen, who were detained to give evidence respecting the alleged illegal character of the "Tornado's" cargo. The English government very natural protested against the seizure of the vessel, and demanded the release and liberation of the captain and men. Spain hesitated to comply with these demands, and finally concluded to send the case before a prize court for decision. The disposal of the matter was not satisfactory to England, and so a British fleet has been sent to Cadiz to demand satisfaction for what is regarded as a gross insult to the rights of British citizens and seamen. The latest cable despatch in regard to the matter states that Spain is disposed to make no concessions, but after having been beaten by some of the small South American republics, she will hardly think of risking a contest with the power of England. —*Am. Paper.*

A LOVE STORY.—When Maximilian Bazaine, the city of Mexico with the French army, his nephew, Lieutenant Adolphe Bazaine, was about to be married to a beautiful Mexican senorita. In the hurry of their departure however, it was not found convenient to celebrate the nuptials. It was therefore arranged that the young lady should follow her lover to Orizaba. Meanwhile the Liberals closed in upon the retiring French troops, and occupied the whole country, stopping the mails and travel. This was a sad state of things, but nothing is impossible to a true lover. Armed with a passport which stated the object of his retrograde journey, the young lieutenant started out along for the city of Mexico, passed through the Liberal army and numerous bands of bandiitti, which chivalrously opened right and left to let him pass, and bore off his bride safely to France.

THE NEW MILITARY LAW OF FRANCE.—The contingent annually voted is 100,000 men. The active service is five years; in the reserve, three years. But owing to many practical deductions not necessary to specify, eight successive contingents would give in round numbers about 700,000 men. From these might be taken 150,000, representing garrisons in Algeria and elsewhere, and various home corps, which would leave as an effective field force, "which will, if necessary," as Gen. Trochu says, "pass the frontier," an army of 550,000 men. That is to say, France can throw into the field five armies of more than one hundred thousand men each.

War has broken out among the savages at New Calabar, on the west coast of Africa; the victorious tribe eating the prisoners they have taken.

The destitution of the people of South Carolina is very great, and many cases of starvation have occurred.

IMPORTERS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

HAVE RECEIVED

Pitch, Oakum, Ship Varnish; Fanning Squares, Chisels, Adzes and Hooks; Page's Lace Leather; Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, &c.; Rubber Packing; Washers from ¼ to 1 inch; Drill Steel; Powder, Fuse; Miner's Picks; Wesson's Pistols and Rifles, Cartridges for all approved Pistols and Rifles; Weighing Scales.

Sign of the CROSS CUT SAW,

Next to T. Donnelly's Saddlery Store, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro, April 17th, 1867. 16

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pork—W. Clanton.
Notice—Walter Sheridan.
Court of Revision—Smith.
Flax growing—H. Calcutt.
Court of Revision—A. Hearnshaw.
House and Lot for Sale—R. Graham.
Spring Importations—W. G. Thompson & Co.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1867.

A FALSE THEORY.

A certain class of political would-be patriots are making frantic efforts to lecture the electors of this country into the erroneous and dangerous—and ideal—idea of the continuation of the present conglomeration of opposites, called the coalition. They ask the electors to continue a monstrosity for the mere sake, it must be, of glutting themselves on the crumbs that may fall in their way. There can be no union of principles in the present coalition, nor was it ever intended that there should be. The coalition was for the express purpose of getting confederation, for, as the two parties were, business was at a dead lock. The no party trick-sters now would wish to make another worse than "double shuffle" affair of the coalition.—Driven to the last extremity, their only hope of gain is to raise the cry of no party, and thus by putting Reformers off their guard, gain by cunning what they could not otherwise obtain. The whole cry is got up merely to deceive, so as, if possible, to draw away some from the Reform ranks to support a corruptionist. The past history of the two parties shows that they are as wide apart in their views, ends and aims, as the poles.—The Tory party having no distinct principles but love of office and unjust gain, while Reformers have been contending for their rights and the rights of the whole people. All along the Tories have opposed the popular demands until they became so strong that they could not longer be denied without danger, and then they reluctantly granted what was reasonably sought for. Lately the only politics they have had is John A. McDonald and opposition to George Brown. The Tory press teems with abuse of George Brown, as the great bug-bear in their way to supreme control, and try to forget or keep in the back ground that all governments are conducted on principles, that on these principles party issues are formed, and that all Geo. Brown or the Reformers of Upper Canada ask, is to have the government of the Dominion of Canada conducted on principles that will accord with the wishes of the people of Canada. This no party cry is a plain acknowledgement that the Conservatives are not prepared to undertake the government of Canada alone. It is an acknowledgement that their acts in the past and the expressed wish of the people of Upper Canada have been at contrary to each other, that without the aid of Reformers they cannot hope to retain the sweets of office very long, and hence the death struggle to keep the no party issue before the country. Coalition has long since been a nauseous drag in the political regime of Canada; and the sooner we get rid of it, the sooner will we return to a healthy state. We are told that we will have "enough to do in working out the destiny of the country" without debating over and constantly recurring to the quarrels of the past. But who caused the quarrels of the past? Was it not the very no party men of the present who stooped to every trick and shuffle to retain office, and who are just as ready now as in the days of the "double shuffle" to do anything that will retain office and emolument. They will violate promises as they have done in the present coalition; they will ally themselves with any party that will support them, and they will buy that support at the price of principle and with the public money recklessly squandered to gain votes for self aggrandizement; and they have the hardihood to ask Reformers to unite with them to continue this. Will the honest, hard-working yeomen and mechanics of our County allow such men to retain office, that they may have a few years longer in which to suck out the life's blood of our country? Will those men of our country who have long manfully contended for the rights of the people, now join with those who would unscrupulously wrest from them every thing for which they have contended until obtained.

Why did reformers seek confederation? was it not to get free from the trammels of a party who sold themselves body and soul to Lower Canada, to the detriment of Upper Canada? Was it not that Upper Canada might be freed from misrule, and be allowed to manage her own affairs in peace? This is what reformers sought, and now that the opportunity offers itself, a class of cunning, designing politicians asks reformers to forego the right and place them in power; place the men in power who have abused and are ready to trample on everything that may stand in their way to retention of that power. To the honest yeoman of the County we say: Whom are you asked to support? Whom do the no party men place before you for your support at the coming election. These they carefully withhold until they get you pledged to union, and then you will find them at work to bring out *their* most extreme party men.

Reformers, in seeking to be fully represented in the Legislatures of the Confederation, do not by any means say that they are going to bring up the old party lines. Representation by population has been obtained; they will not have that to bring up.—The management of our own affairs is secured in the new constitution, that will not need to be again discussed, it is settled; and all the other questions of the past that have been settled, for which ref rence had to contend, will not require to be again made an distinctly party issues. But the mode of carrying on the business of the country not yet settled, and what we ask now is, will the provinces to be governed on progressive and reform principles or according to the lazy scheme of corruption and venality that has prevailed during the regimen and of J. A. and Cartier? But the "no party" press would stamp all as traitors who express a desire to see the new order of things get a fair trial on straightforward principles. They would stamp reformers as enemies of the country, because they now lift a warning voice to prevent the resurrence of the same that has resulted in much heart-burnings and grevious delays in the Legislation of the country. But we trust that the honest farmers and mechanics of this County will not prove recreant to their principles, but choose men, good and true men in whom they can confide, and men who will be just as willing as the no party men to give our new constitution a fair trial, men just as loyal but with less noise than the no party men.

PUNISH CRIME.

There are some things in the presentments of the Grand Jury at the late assizes that deserve a few remarks. The jail, of course, is, as usual, neat and orderly and the prisoners few. This, in fact, is the case generally in this County; the people are a law abiding people, and crime does not reach that pitch that it does in some of the frontier counties where approach to the United States is easier and chance of escape greater, and where a greater number of strugglers from the cities and large towns pass through.—But even with us a few find their way into the jail, for longer or shorter terms as the case may be, and the general complaint is, that they have to be supported, while they have nothing to do in return. In fact, going to jail for 20 or 30 days is now no punishment, but, on the contrary, a privilege. Parties covered with filth and dirt are put into our jail very often to get cleaned. They roll in the mud and filth of the lanes and alleys in drunkenness and debaucheries till they come in contact with the constable and are brought before the mayor, when they are fined in small sums and in default of payment go to jail for 20 days. The first thing to be done on their arrival is to scrape and clean them, get them cleared of dirt and very often of loathsome disease, and by the time the 20 days are up, they are let out to return to their haunts and villainies. It is no punishment to go to jail, in fact it is a privilege to get committed, if only to get a watch; and the remarks of the grand jury that they should be compelled to do something in the way of punishment, deserve immediate attention on the part of our Legislatures.—Those who are put in for crime should be compelled to work, if as Judge Wilson said, it should be only turning a grinding stone or breaking stones, if the cost of the labour should be even more than it would by other means. At present we are offering a bonus for crime, instead of endeavoring to prevent or punish it, and we trust that our County Council will take the suggestion of the Grand Jury, and have something done in the way of devising means of punishment for those who are compelled to take up their lodging in the County boarding house.

A TYPO GONE.

It becomes our painful duty to record the decease of one of our brethren, Mr. HENRY R. NORTON, Jr., (son of Mr. Norton, late Jailor here,) at the early age of 33 years.—Mr. Norton was first apprenticed to the printing business in Cobourg, and afterwards moved to Hamilton when the *Provincialist* was taken there by its proprietor. He afterwards worked in several of the offices of the leading papers of the United States and Canada, and was a member of the Syracuse Typographical Union. He lately returned to his home in a delicate state of health, but even since that has done some little in this office and also in the *Review* office. His earthly remains were accompanied to their last resting place on Monday last, by a number of his brethren in the profession and by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances. Genial, good natured and social, he was a favorite among his associates and respected by his employers. May his ashes rest in peace.

Literary Club.

In consequence of the last Reunion being held on the first Thursday in April, the annual meeting was postponed until the subsequent Thursday evening, when the following gentlemen were elected officers for the current year, viz:—

James Hall, Esq., President.
W. H. Scott, Esq., 1st Vice do.
John Burnham, Esq., 2nd Vice do.
D. J. Eastwood, Esq., 3rd Vice do.
Mr. James A. Hall, Treasurer.
Mr. J. O'Donnell, Secretary.
Mr. Walter Beall, Asst. do. and Collector.
Mr. William Cameron, Librarian.
DIRECTORS.—Messrs. D. Haggart, J. Z. Rogers, H. T. Strickland, Cornell, Dunner and Mason.

The following subject will be discussed this evening, viz:—"Would it be expedient to alter the jury law so as to make the verdict of three-fourths binding," and will be taken part in by the following gentlemen: Affirmitive—Messrs. Eastwood, Ewing, J. A. Hall and Cornell. Negative—Messrs. J. Burnham, W. H. Scott, Beall and Knapp.

The *Review* is excited to an extraordinary degree over a report that it furnished its readers of a meeting of Reformers held here about two weeks since, and glories over the so literary correct report that he is almost lost in ecstacies. The *Globe* and our humble selves, however, did not come up to the standard of the *Review*, although he was allowed to rest himself standing during the whole proceedings. It is truly amusing to read so much egotism. Not long since we were treated to a lengthened essay on egotism and vanity, and we then thought that the *Review* would not be guilty of that for which he wantonly abused his neighbours; but he does not see himself as others see him. Perhaps we may venture, humbly venture, to assert that the synopsis of proceedings furnished by us was more literally correct than that of the *Review* with all its boasting, although we were not present, while the Editor of the *Review* was present. We do not pretend to have given a full report, and we know from good authority that the egotistic gentleman did not give a full one; and we are further informed, that his report is not even in the order of delivery at all; and yet he tells us that his report merited commendation. He also lectures George Brown for not giving a full report. Why did he not do it, since he was present; or why does he not tell the truth and say that a full report of the meeting could be one of the question, and that space could not be given to it, and and also that even he put in those parts that suited his own ends? His fulsome praise of self is amusing indeed.

THE ASSIZES.

(CONTINUED.)

Miller vs. Hall, or really Ball.—The verdict for the plaintiff we merely announced in our last issue. This was an action brought by Mitchell Miller against Sheriff Hall to recover the amount of an execution that had been placed in his hands for collection. Mr. Hall who disputed by Mr. Miller to seize a pair of timbers then in the Little Lake; This Mr. Hall did; but a pretended owner claimed the timber, and, under this claim, sold or took the timber, but indemnified the Sheriff for permitting them, by placing money in the bank for that purpose, and hence, now, instead of Hall were the bona fide defendants. The verdict was given for $680.00.

The Queen vs. J. A. Burtch.—This was an action against the defendant for cutting timber in Dummer, on a lot belonging to J. D. Armour, with intent to move away. Action, now, for cutting timber with intent to move away may be made criminal or civil; and the fine, if criminal, is $100 or six months in jail, or both, at the discretion of the court. The defence was that Mr. Buck's lumbering business being conducted by his father, he was to a great degree, if not entirely, ignorant of the cutting of the timber on Armour's lot, the west half of 17 in the 8th concession of Dummer, and that they believed that the east half of the lot was in their limits, and merely accidentally passed their own lines. It was shown, however, at the trial that the east half of said lot belonged to Mr. Leilyard, Toronto, and that by returning timber as cut on it, it saved crown dues. It was also shewn that Mr. Buck had made several offers to Mr. Armour for the timber as soon as he found his men had been cutting on the lot, none of which was accepted; but Mr. Armour choose rather to bring a criminal action against Buck. The verdict was against the defendant for cutting with intent to move away. On Friday the verdict was given in and the Judge passed sentence. He remarked that being convicted, it remained for him to pass the sentence of the court. He would not send him to jail, as he might, for he would be sorry to stamp him with an act that might injure him materially. He advised him to be guided by higher rules than mere gain; to do to his neighbor as he would wish have done to him, and to respect the rights of his neighbor just as he would his own. He also remarked that he appeared to be brought into his present position through the acts of his father, who professed to be guided by higher rules than most men profess, remarking at the same time that professions and actions sometimes materially differed. Inasmuch as he was an enterprising young man, with more than a common share of intelligence, he hoped that his intelligence would be turned to proper account, and advised that if a legitimate business will not pay to give it up and give his attention to something else, as nothing but an honestly obtained gain tended to make men happy, but on the contrary rendered them miserable. He then imposed a fine of $100, none of which went to the prosecutor. H. Cameron and J. H. Cameron for pft.; Galt and Patterson for deft.—Mr. Weller being Mr. Buck's legal adviser and also crown attorney left the case wholly with his learned friends.

But how does Mr. Buck's case differ from hundreds of cases that have occurred heretofore in this county? Other lumberers as well as Mr. Buck have gone unto lots that were not their own, and took the timber off the lots too, and took it away and sold it, and pocketed the money, and yet they were not considered criminals by either judge or jury, or the people; yet to us there does not appear to be any difference. Private parties lose their timber every year, and it is to be feared that the government is not paid all the dues that should be paid, and yet the men who do this are not stamped according to this. The fact is, heretofore it has been lightly thought of; the only care being to get the timber, and too often this was the work of jobbers who could not be made pay. But it becomes criminal now, and public opinion may view it in future in a different light from the past. To us, however, Mr. Buck appears no worse than others who have done just what he did, but who have escaped prosecution.

FRIDAY.

Hayes vs. Soucie.—This was another timber case. It appeared that Hayes and Soucie had been bargaining for the timber, and that Soucie's men went on to cut down the timber. Hayes forbade them, but still they cut the timber and took it away (at least 9 pieces) and put it on the ice. Here a dispute arose between the parties about the number of pieces, Hayes claiming 11 pieces and Soucie accounting for only 9 pieces, but Hayes agreed to settle if Soucie would allow for the 11 pieces, and both being obstinate, the result was a Queen's Bench case, the cost of which will far exceed the cost of the whole timber in dispute. Verdict for plt., and $1 per tree, and $13 damages.

Griffith vs. Hall.—This was a case for false imprisonment and arose in this way: Griffith lived in a house belonging to Sheriff Hall for about 15 months and kept a saloon. He did not pay the rent, and the Sheriff took out a writ on the plea of Griffith's being about to leave the Country, and put him in bail two days, when he was let out on bail. An action followed in the County Court, and the Sheriff failed to obtain a verdict for $100 or over, the least sum for which a person can be arrested and confined in jail. The verdict of the County Court was only for $56. Griffith then enters an action against the Sheriff for imprisonment without just cause. Weller and Patterson for plt.; Dennistoun and Galt for deft. The warrant which had been issued to seize the goods of Griffith was proved to be for $125 or upwards by Jas. McWilliams. John Leake gave evidence that Griffith had told him that he was paying $120 a year of rent. Francis Erskine gave evidence that Griffith was engaged with him for a job on the railroad, and John Bird that he had rented a house from him, Bird, and had paid him a quarter's rent in advance at the time he was put in jail.—Several other witnesses were called, but the evidence were not much to the point. The Jury retired for the night, but were directed as soon as they would agree, to commit their verdict to writing and deliver it to the constable, when they might be relieved.

SATURDAY.

This morning the jury on the Griffith and Hall case gave in their verdict for defts. In the course of the trial, Patterson, for plff., submitted that inasmuch as a former jury had decided that Griffith owed the Sheriff only $56, that that sum must be taken as the amount due. The Judge over-ruled this, but gave leave to move for a new trial.

The last case was *Municipality of Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos vs. Mooney or A. H. Campbell & Co.*—This was also an action for cutting trees on the allowance for road in the municipality. The defts. allowed a verdict, the damages to be determined by Mr. De Nissons as sole arbitrator, so that this case did not come before the court at all.

The business of the court was got through in good time and from the decided stand that Judge Wilson took on some points, there having doubtful points or cases of participation, did not care to have them come before him. We are persuaded that if we had a few more such men in his position, there would be fewer cases in our courts, as few would be willing to have his scathing remarks levelled at them.

HAD HE POWER TO DO IT?—The death of the wife of Duncan McGee who was coming to count, but died on the way, not a word or two. The man who went to serve the summons on Mrs. Paul Patterson as a witness, instead of doing so, blotted or smoked out the words "Mrs. Paul Patterson" and substituted for it Mrs. McGee, and served Mrs. McGee. What right had he to do so? His act in this case is the cause of the death of the woman, and yet he is not brought to account for it. It a constable takes upon him to put out one name and substitute another for it without any authority but his own, and can thus bring any person he may choose 40 or 50 miles to court, to what may such abuses tend? One thing is certain, Mrs. McGee (on her ignorance of law) is imposed on and induced to leave her home on a long journey for which she was totally unprepared and unable to perform, and she died on the way, and this, in our opinion, was brought about by the act of an incapable petty constable or one serving in that capacity.

Flax Growing.

We would call the attention of our readers to Mr. Calcutt's advertisement in another column. Mr. C. has done much to encourage the growth of flax round here, and from the array of names and the profits of those who have tried it, others in the trial would have nothing to regret. It is sure to pay all who give it a fair trial, and on the plan Mr. Calcutt proposes, there can be no hindrance. He provides the seed and waits for a return until the farmer brings him the new straw. We certainly think we are giving a wise advice when we say, give the flax crop a fair trial.

A murder case in Montreal occupied the court Wednesday and Thursday, and was not finished. The prisoner is accused, and likely to be found guilty, of killing his father-in-law and then burning his body in a lime kiln, out of which bones, buttons and other things recognized as belonging to the murdered man were taken. The buttons were identified by his wife, who is a squaw.

On the opening of the Court on Tuesday morning the jury man who was taken sick on Saturday, failed to come into the box. Mr. Trenholm declared that he (the jury-man) was now so seriously indisposed that it would be three weeks before he could possibly be able to sit further upon the present trial. In consequence of this the Court ordered the jury to be discharged. A fresh jury were then sworn, and the trial was begun anew.—*Witness.*

LESLIE'S LADY'S MAGAZINE for May is received and contains, as usual, some excellent fashion plates, which the ladies only know how to appreciate. The reading matter is of the usual style, and will no doubt find many readers.

Some of the citizens of Ottawa have formed themselves into a Baker's Association, owing to the high price of bread at the present bakeries. This new association guarantees bread at $1 80 to $1.90 per dozen, while at the old establishments it is now $2.30 per dozen. The shares in the association are $5 each. Companies of this sort have been organized in other places and are said to have paid well, besides making the price of bread less also.

The Belleville *Intelligencer* says, that attempts were made during last week to rob one or two shops in that town. Burglars have also attempted to rob the safe in the office of Messrs. Robertson & Stewart. The house of Mr. Hambly, a saloon keeper, was also entered, but little was obtained by the burglars. Two of the mounted police were suspected, and one of them named Thomas Johnson has confessed his guilt.

The Montreal Banks have been victimized to the amount of about $30,000 by a counterfeiter, who passed spurious sovereigns and half-sovereigns. The party is arrested, and is named McDonald. His counterfeiting apparatus was discovered also, and large quantities of gold coins. It is believed that about $30,000 have been passed on the different Banks in Montreal.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.—These two powers are watching each other with a somewhat jealous eye. From all appearances there may be an out-break between them before many days. Napoleon may march an army into the disputed territory and induce a collision between his and Prussian forces which are in the vicinity, and if he does, Europe will once more be in commotion.

ASHBURNHAM.

The Council of the Village of Ashburnham met on Monday evening.

All the members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed

A By-law was passed empowering the Reeve to make a deed of the site of the drill shed to the government.

The collector returned the Roll for 1866, and was allowed statements by order of Council, $13.96, and there was $47.12 where nothing could be found to destrain.

The Court of Revision was appointed to be held on Monday, the 13th May.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, an order was given to the collector for the amount of his salary for 1866, $50. Also to the Treasurer for his salary, $40. Ten dollars were granted to the Protestant Home, to aid in maintaining any person that may be therein from the Village.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland, seconded by Mr. Calcutt, the sum of $20 was granted to the Peterboro Fire Company, as a token of appreciation of their services in aiding to extinguish any fires that have occurred in the Village.

The Council intend passing a By-law at next meeting to provide for the impounding of hogs that may be found running at large in the Village, and to fix the remuneration for doing the same, and to provide for the collection of fines imposed on persons for allowing their hogs to run at large.

Mr. Thomas Armstrong was appointed pound-keeper for the current year.

The Council adjourned till the first Monday in May, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

GOLD.—The news during the week from the gold mines has not been of a very exciting character, spring operations not having yet commenced to any extent. Since last, Dr. Rathburn, of Toronto, has purchased on behalf of himself, Jas. Spence, Esq., of Toronto, and other gentlemen, 25 acres of land from Mr. Moore, one of the Rochester Mine. They also own other lands in Wilbur and Elmsley. Their private report, we believe, favoring a favorable result, and yet the last. The gentlemen wish their lands are private reader them valuable, gold having already been found on the Moore lot.

The Hon. Billa Flint showed us a good sample of gold, taken from a lot owned by Mr. Robert Nelson, in the 2nd concession of Elzevir.

The excitement is beginning to extend further south, and the people of Hungerford begin to believe they are favored as well as the more northerly portion of the County. Mr. Henry Fenn assures us he has experienced "indications" on his lot No. 4, in the 4th concession of Hungerford, and exhibited good specimens of quartz in proof.

The King-ton *Daily News* records the following mean Yankee trick:—A widow living on Division street in that city, who keeps cows and makes a living by selling milk, had a good price offered her a few days since, for one of the animals by a Yankee peddler. The cow was sold and the price was paid in "shinplasters" supposed to contain silver, but which were not opened. On the following day the woman put one of the packages in her pocket and came down town to purchase some articles from a person to whom she was indebted, saying at the same time, "you had better count the money." On the package being opened it was found to contain exactly $5 in fifty cent pieces, the remainder of the space being made up of coppers, so leaving not as to give them the ready discovery. The woman hurried home and examined the remaining cartridges, but found them correct. She was not in time however to recover the five dollars out of which she had been swindled. This little piece of Yankee trickery should put people on their guard in their dealings with strangers from the land of wooden nut megs and basswood hams.

The energetic protest of Count Bismarck against the military preparations being made by the French has had no visible effect, except, perhaps, to redouble the vigor shown by France. The cable despatches may at an early day inform us that France has completed the sum of its offence to Prussia by marching a strong corps of observation on the Luxemburg frontier.—Such a movement by France would be tantamount to a declaration of hostilities, and as Prussia has already a strong force in the Duchy, it is not improbable that a collision would immediately take place. Napoleon will, we have no doubt, pursue a cautious policy, but Bismarck is evidently in no humor to brook anything in the shape of a menace from Napoleon, and hence it is, that the danger of hostilities are imminent.

The *Minerve* states that the delegates of the Provinces recently in London, are to form the future Privy Council of the Confederation, and they have already come to an understanding among themselves upon many points of organization and patronage. It was this council, our contemporary says, which offered a ministerial portfolio to Lieutenant-Governor Mr. Cartier, which shows an amiable disposition to make things agreeable to each other.—*Witness.*

A document is being extensively signed by the members of both Houses of the British Parliament to obtain, if possible, the creation of the Red River Settlement into a Crown colony, with a Governor and Council. It has a population of 12,000 persons, who are now dependent upon the tender mercies of the Hudson Bay Company.

The Ottawa *Citizen* says that incendiary fires are of such frequent occurrence in that city, that fear of fire, like a night mare, rests on the city. Several fires have occurred lately, during which the inmates had barely time to escape alive, and in one case on Friday morning last, a human being was consumed.

An attempt was made to break the jail at Sandwich about a week since. Two of the prisoners knocked down the jailor and turnkey, and, but for an individual who heard cries for help and said he would shoot the prisoners if they did not desist, they might have got away.

PRINCE MIMSOTATOC.—The heir of the Temporal Throne of Japan is now at Paris at the great exhibition. He is fifteen years of age and is attended by a suite of 30 persons. He is going to remain five years in France to complete his studies and learn the French language.

Lieut. Col. Sir Henry Havelock, son of the distinguished East Indian General, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster General in Canada, succeeding Colonel Wolseley, whose term of service has expired. —*Exchange.*

The "Great Eastern carried home only 191 passengers on her first trip, and it is estimated that the deficiency on this first voyage will be from $80,000 to $100,000.

The strike in the Lehigh coal region has terminated, the men acceding to the reduction of wages. In some of the Schuylkill collieries the miners are again at work.

The people of Halifax are making arrangements for holding an exhibition of the industrial products, manufactures, and articles of commerce of Nova Scotia.

300 emigrants sailed from New Orleans for Brazil on the 16th instant.

BIRTHS.

At Cobourg, on Tuesday last, 16th April, the wife of H. Haigh, B.A., Editor and proprietor of the *Cobourg World*, of a son.

At Peterboro, on the 23rd inst., Mrs. Alex. Graham, of a son.

DIED.

At Peterborough, on Tuesday the 16th instant, at the residence of Ivan O'Beirne, Esq., Ellen Margaret Reid, beloved daughter of the late Robert Reid, Esq., of Douro.

At Peterboro, on the 22nd inst., Precilla Sargent, wife of Mr. James Pengelly, aged 33 years.

At Peterborough, on the 21st inst., Henry R. Norton, jr., Printer, aged 33 years.

At Cavan, on the 13th April, much and deservedly regretted, Ann, wife of John Swain, Esq., Reeve of Township of Cavan, aged 66 years.

At Millbrook, on the 15th April, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. Martha Hutton, aged 78 years.

At Cavan, on the 2nd instant, Mrs. Rutherford, widow of the late Joseph Rutherford, after a severe illness, in the 55th year of her age.

At Elgin, Scotland, on 15th March, William Grant, Esq., Accountant, deeply regretted.

At the Haughs of Elchies, on the 13th ult., John McConnachie, Esq., Druggist, Lossiemouth, Scotland, deeply regretted.

BATEMAN'S WAFERS.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affection. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

OUTRAGE ON THE TRACK.—A recent attempt was made in Cincinnati to rob the General of his jewels, of which he has a large and costly collection, the burglars broke into the dressing room as stated to where he was performing, and discovered everything they could lay their hands on, and among the trifles stolen was a lot of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," with which the General had supplied himself in the case of coughs, colds, pains in the stomach, diarrhœa and cholera. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25 cts per bottle.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, April 24, 1867.

Flour ₩ brl.....	$5	00	@	$5	00
Wheat ₩ bush. fall.....	1	00	@	1	00
Spring ₩ bush.	0	00	@	0	00
Potatoes	0	45	@	0	50
Peas	0	00	@	0	00
Oats "	0	37	@	0	38
Hay ₩ ton.....	12	00	@	15	00
Straw ₩ cwt	0	00	@	0	00
Shoepskins.....	0	50	@	0	50
Wool ₩ lb.....	0	25	@	0	25
Beef ₩ cwt.....	5	00	@	7	50
Pork ₩ cwt.....	5	00	@	5	50
Eggs, per dozen.....	0	7	@	0	10
Butter,.....	0	12	@	0	15
Cordwood.....	2	00	@	3	00
Pearl, per pair.....	0	20	@	0	20
Geese.....	0	35	@	0	45

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

For the week ending Saturday, April 20th.

DAYS. Time: 7 a.m.	Barometer corrected for Temperature & Alt.	Temperature of Air.	Direction and Velocity of the Wind.	Extent of Sky Clouded.	Rain or melted Snow.	Ozone in inches.
Monday	29.166	44		10		
Tuesday	29.010	49		10	.244	
Wednes.	29.150	38	N.W. 1	1		
Thurs.	29.511	35	N. 4	0		
Friday	29.425	37		3		
Saturday	29.044	41		10	.291	

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers thus: 0. Calm. 5. Moderate Gale. 10. Very heavy Hurricane. &c.

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers from 10 to 0: thus 10 signifies that the sky is covered with cloude. 5, that it is half covered, and 0, that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29.575, at 1 o'clock, p.m., on Thursday

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 28.877, at 9 o'clock p.m., on Saturday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29.20316.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 61.8, on Saturday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 27, on Friday

The Mean Temperature for the week was 47.086

Warmest day during the week was on Monday, the Mean Temperature being 52.

Coldest day during the week was on Thursday, the Mean Temperature being 41.43.

UNUSUAL PHENOMENA.

Monday—Atmosphere hazy and full of smoke, at 7 a.m.; smoke resting on the ground.

Tuesday—Murky fog and smoke lying on surface of ground, at 7 a.m. Chirruping of frogs first heard.

Thursday—Hale round Moon.

Saturday—Thunder and Lightning in the forenoon; perfect rain-bow at 4.30, p.m.

IVAN O'BEIRNE,
Station Observer.

Peterboro, April 20th, 1867.

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Though they have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kenn

FLAX GROWING.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

If any Farmer wishes to try an acre or five of Flax, I will furnish them with seed, and wait for the price of it until the delivery of the Flax. As I have established a flax-raising Mill amongst you, I think it is the duty of every Farmer to try an acre, if not more, of Flax, for a few years, so as to give it a fair trial. That it is the best spring crop I will leave them to prove themselves, and will give you the names of a few Farmers who grew it last year to their entire satisfaction:—

R. Brown, Esq., Douro, 2½ acres, 7 tons 600 lbs.....$102 70
R. Reid, Esq., Dverо, 2 acres, 5½ tons, 22 50
C. Crowley, Esq., Douro, 1 acre, 3 tons 1120 lbs..... 49 00
J. Walton, Esq., Smith, 2½ acres, 7½ tons..... 105 00
A. Moore, Esq., Smith, 2 acres, 7½ tons, 110 50
A. Watt, Esq., Smith, 1 of an acre, 3 tons 764 lbs..... 43 32
T. Telly, Esq., Smith, 1 acre, 3 tons.... 36 00
Mess. Walton, Esq., Smith, 3 acres, 6 tons 800 lbs..... 81 00
A. Bradbury, Esq., Smith, 1 bushel, 2 tons 320 lbs..... 29 20
J. Hogan, Esq., Douro, 1 bushel, 3 tons 200 lbs..... 40 20
O. McKeon, Esq., Otonabee, 2 bushels, 4 tons 1020 lbs..... 62 52

These are a great many more I could give you the names of, but as these gentlemen are the most prominently known I refer to them only. In every other place in Canada where there has been a Scutching Mill established, the Farmers have come forward and willingly bound themselves to raise from 300 to 500 tons for five years. If the crop will not pay, why do farmers in other places bind themselves to grow it? There was as high as one thousand tons grown in and about Streetsville last year. Let every farmer try an acre or two, until he sees his land how suitable it will be for growing it. I have given you references from all the townships around here; you see they have all done equally well. Another great advantage to some of the Farmers would be the early market they could make, for it is only necessary after pulling the flax to allow it to dry sufficiently before selling it, when they can realize money to assist them in harvesting their other crops.

For further particulars see circulars.

H. CALCUTT.

Peterborough, April 24th, 1867. 17

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN—The gentleman who borrowed the BELMONT MAP from my office, will please return the same without further delay and oblige

WALTER SHERIDAN,
County Treasurer.

Peterboro', April 23, 1867. 17-tf
(*Review Copy.*)

COURT OF REVISION.

ASHBURNHAM.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Village of Ashburnham for the current year, will hold its first sitting on

Monday, the 13th day of May,

AT THE HOUR OF TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.,

in the TOWN HALL, of which all interested persons will please take notice.

J. STRATTON,
Village Clerk.

Ashburnham, April 22nd, 1867. 17

NOTICE!

Is hereby given that the

COURT OF REVISION

FOR THE

TOWNSHIP OF SMITH,

Will hold its first sitting for the current year at the Town Hall, Bridgenorth, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of

Friday, the 10th of May next.

CHRISTOPHER BURTON,
Township Clerk.

Smith, April 20th, 1867. 17-2in

THE COURT OF REVISION

For finally revising and correcting the Assessment Roll of the

TOWNSHIP OF ASPHODEL

Will be held at the Town Hall, Norwood, on

Saturday, 25th day of May, 1867,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Persons interested will please take notice.

JOHN SHARPE,
Township Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Hastings, April 16th, 1867. 16

Public Notice!

The Court of Revision

For the Municipality of the

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH,

Will be held on

WEDNESDAY, the 1st of MAY,

In the Council Chamber at 9 o'clock, a. m.

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterboro', April 15, 1867. 16

THE FIRST SITTING OF THE

COURT OF REVISION

FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF

OTONABEE

WILL BE

On Monday, the 20th of May,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.,

In the Council Room in the Village of Keene.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, April 16, 1867. 16

NOTICE.

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Municipal Council of the TOWNSHIP OF MINDEN, will hold the Court of Revision at the house of Mr. BENJAMIN SAWERS, Minden Village,

On MONDAY, 13th MAY, 1867,

commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m.

WM. McKELVEY, Clerk.

Clerk's Office,
Minden, April 8th, 1867. 16-4in

COURT OF REVISION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipal Corporation of the United Townships of

SNOWDEN AND GLAMORGAN,

will meet at School House Section No. 5, Snowden,

On SATURDAY, 4th MAY, 1867,

commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.

S. S. PEOK,
Township Clerk.

16-4in.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Respectfully announce that they have now received their

Full Stock of Spring Importations,

WHICH WILL BE FOUND

WELL ASSORTED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

OUR SHOW ROOMS

Are now open and laid out with a

Rich Display of New and Fashionable Goods,

IN

Paris and London Millinery Bonnets,

MANTLES, JACKETS,

Straw Bonnets and Hats, Flowers, Feathers,

&c. &c. &c.

An inspection is invited.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

PORK.

FOR SALE, 65 barre's Heavy Prime Mess Pork, packed in Millbrook.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber has now in stock a large assortment of Kidderminster, Tapestry and other Carpets, from the best makers; Colored Lambskin and Brush Mats, Hassocks, Satchels, Wool and Union Stair Carpets, Stair Linen, &c.

Having completed a favorable arrangement for a continuous supply of these goods, he is in a position to offer inducements to purchasers.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 11, 1867. 15

TO HUNTERS, TRAPPERS & MINERS

FOR SALE, Gold Miners' and Hunters' Tents, Camping Blankets, Mosquito Bars, Breech-Loading Shot Guns, Hunting Axes, Knives, Powder and Shot; Beaver, Otter, Fisher and Mink Traps; Trolling Lines, &c., &c.

CASH PAID FOR SHIPPING FURS.

No. 1, Burnham's Block, near Caisse's Hotel.

WILLIAM EASTLAND.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1867. 15-6in

REMOVED.

FOR ONE MONTH!

TO THE

Corner Store of George and Hunter Streets.

TREMENDOUS RUN FOR CHEAP GOODS!

Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods,

SOLD AT

NEARLY HALF LESS THAN THEIR VALUE.

LOUIS LEMAY,
Hunter Street.

Peterborough, April 2nd, 1867. 14tf

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL WHITE,

BEGS to intimate that he has REMOVED from his OLD STAND to one of those handsome new stores in

DIXON'S BLOCK, NEXT TO A. WILLIAMS',

GEORGE STREET,

Where will be found the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

IN PETERBOROUGH,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER!

CALL AND SEE THEM.

P. S.—Country Shoemakers will find it to their advantage to call and Examine the stock of LEATHER and FINDINGS, which will be found well assorted.

Peterborough, February, 1867. 7tf.

MISS M'CARROLL,
(Formerly of Toronto)

WILL receive a limited number of Pupils, for instruction in Music on Piano or Melodeon, at her Rooms, opposite the Roman Catholic School House, Rubidge street, Peterborough.

References—W. Cluxton, Esq.

Peterborough, April 16th, 1867. 16-4in

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT for the Lakefield School. Address, North Douro Post Office.

WM. C. NICHOLLS,
J. C. SHEAKER,
B. L. WAIT,
} Trustees.

Lakefield, April 8th, 1867.

NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON have received a large lot of NOVELS AND SONG BOOKS.

Peterborough, April 17, 1867,

GREAT ATTRACTION!

PROF. W. McMILLEN'S

SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON is now fitted up in first class style, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who may favor him with a call. There are two chairs with first class workmen, and in a few days the third chair with a good workman will be added to the staff. All work done with neatness and dispatch.

You are invited to call and judge for yourselves and remember that this is the place every thing in the Hair's line of business is executed with neatness and dispatch.

Come one, come all, both great and small.

N.B.—A clean towel to every person.

Curling executed in all its branches.

Hunter Street, next to Ulin's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 18th 1867. 16

Melodeons and Cabinet Organs

AT A. B. KIDD'S Commission Office, Hopkins' Block, Peterborough.

April 4th, 1867. 14

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS

Now ready for inspecton at

THE MONTREAL HOUSE

The Whole Stock must be Sold off IMMEDIATELY.

PRINTS. THE prettiest assortment in town, ranging at 5d per yard. A splendid lot of best washing Lilacs, Browns and Light Colors at 7½d per yard.

FACTORY COTTONS. AS USUAL, Cheapest in Town. Prices 4½d, 5d and 6d per yard; very heavy at 7½d, 8½d, &c.

DRESS GOODS. A VERY LARGE and CHOICE assortment in newest colors and patterns at every price. Ask to see our New Dresses at 6½d, 7½d, 10d and 1s per yard.

Ladies' Hats & Bonnets. IN more than 20 different styles—Prices unusually low. Ask for our cheap lot of Hats at 1s to 1s 10½d.

HOOP SKIRT EXTREMELY LOW in PRI... Don't fail to come and purchas...

PARASOLS. A VERY LARGE LOT—bought under price, and to be sold at a very small advance on cost.

HOSIERY. A VERY FULL ASSORTMENT of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's. Ladies' as low as 6d per pair.

GLOVES FOR THE MILLION, in Thread, Silk, Kid, &c., &c., GAUNTLET and others.

TRIMMED HATS. A VERY PRETTY assortment, in the NEWEST STYLES, just opening out.

BELTINGS. BLACK, COLORED, Moire and Fancy. BUCKLES—Steel, Plated, Jet and Fancy in Rosette style.

DRESS BUTTONS ANY QUANTITY and EVERY STYLE.

LADIES' COLLARS AND CUFFS. HAIR NETS, LADIES' TIES, VEILS—All of every description.—Call and See them.

CLOAKS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT TO open out.

CLOAKINGS. SPOTTED, MARLED, STRIP... and PLAIN, in All-Wools, Mo... Grenadines and Water proofs.

CARPETS. TAPESTRY, ALL-WOOL, Union, Felt and Hemp.

Muslin Curtains A VERY LARGE assortment in Pairs and Pieces.

Table Covers. OIL-CLOTH, Brown and White Linen, Damask and Cloth.

SHAWLS. FROM FIVE SHILLINGS UPWARDS.

COUNTERPANES A LARGE ASSORTMENT—White and Colored.

DAMASK CURTAINS. SELLING OFF LOW.

LADIES' FANCY SKIRTS, Corsets, &c.

HAT AND BONNET ORNAMENTS IN STRAW, JET, CRYSTAL, &c., &c.

White Cottons. STRIPE SHIRTINGS, Dem... FANCY SHIRTINGS.

CLOTHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

A Very Large Assortment.

CALL AND SEE HOW LOW OUR PRICES ARE.

OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is under the charge of Mr. E. BAKEWELL, a first class cutter, highly recommended by one of the best establishments in Montreal. Give him a trial.

OUR OLD STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING selling off at cost price, to make way for new.

Peterborough, April, 1867. 16

JAS. W. DUNNET.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GIANT

T

DURHAM BULL.

THE Subscriber will (for this season) keep at his stable, North Monaghan, that thoroughbred Bull "THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND," for the service of cows

TERMS:—Thoroughbred Cows, $4.00; Grade Cows, $2.00; Common Cows, $1.00; to be paid at time of service.

ALSO,

Three fine young Bulls for sale.

HENRY GOLLINS.

North Monaghan, April 1st, 1867.

N. B.—Any one desirous of seeing the pedigree of the "Duke" can do so by applying to the owner, or at this office. 14-4in.

Wanted!

OATS,
PEASE,
Barley,
and Rye,

At Scott's Store-house. The Highest Cash Price paid.

D. SUTHERLAND.

February 7, 1867 6

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 27 in the 7th concession. Good Buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are nine acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if desired.

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM,
Proprietor.

Allandale Mills, March 11, 1867 11-3*13-tf

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 2e, 1866. 48

MILLINERY.

MISS M. R. LUNY begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and surrounding country, that she is prepared to do all kinds of Straw and Felt Millinery to order at her residence, corner of Rubidge and Dalhousie streets.

Peterboro', April 10th, 1867. 15*

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision on the assessment Roll, for the Municipality of North Monaghan, will meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m.

WILLIAM WOOD,
Clerk.

Monaghan, April 9th 1867. 15-3in

Axe Factory to Let!

IN THE VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM, with Machinery and Tools complete, including Trip Hammer, Grinding and Polishing Machinery, &c.

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, March 20, 1867. 12-4in

MORTGAGES

PARTIES having a few first-class Mortgages of not less than $400, or more than $3,000 to dispose of, will find an opportunity of doing so, on application to the undersigned.

G. F. ORDE.

Peterboro', February 20, 1867. 9

HO! FOR THE GOLD DIGGINGS

Important to Stage Proprietors AND OTHERS.

GREAT SALE OF

Horses, Stage Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, &c. &c.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at his LIVERY STABLES, Peterboro,

ON THE 4th OF JUNE NEXT,

FAIR DAY,

His entire stock of Horses, Carriages, Stage Wagons, Omnibusses, Buggies, Harness, &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums under $100, three months, and all above that amount, six months credit, by furnishing approved joint notes.

A favorable opportunity will thus be offered to persons desirous of securing good Stage Carriages, for the conveyance of passengers to and from our new gold fields.

THOMAS EASTLAND.

Peterboro', April 9th, 1867. 15

WANTED!

FOR the Peterborough Protestant Home, a respectable middle aged person as Matron. Applications to be made either in person or by letter to the President.

April 3rd, 1867.

DONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

Picton, C W., 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the Skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Kempt's, W. Coulter's, Ormon & Gilcour's and W. Bell's Drug Stores.

Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 11-1y.

Peterboro' Gymnasium.

GENTLEMEN desiring to become members of the GYMNASIUM CLUB are informed that Tickets of Membership may be procured from Mr. George Stethem, at the Hardware Store of Messrs. G. Stethem & Co.

SINGLE TICKETS $5.00 per year in advance. FAMILY TICKET $8.00. Gentlemen residing in the Country may procure Tickets at $3.00 each. These Fees include Tuition Fee and all expenses.

R. A. MORROW, Sec'y.

February 14th, 1867. 8

FOR SALE

BY

WILLIAM MALCOM,

CLOCK MAKER.

A FEW second hand **Sewing Machines.** They are by the best makers and warranted in good working order. They can be seen working at his Clock and Sewing Machine work-shop, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Ashery.

Entrance to the work-shop opposite the Bible Christian Church.

Peterboro', April 3rd, 1867. 14

W. CLUXTON'S

SPRING STOCK!

OF STAPLE AND RICH AND CHOICE

FANCY DRY GOODS

Is now complete, and to which he respectfully invites attention.

Goods will be sold CHEAP.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 11, 1867. 15-3in

W. CLUXTON'S

SHOW ROOMS

Under the superintendence of Miss SEMPLE, a first class Milliner, from the City of Montreal,

ARE NOW OPEN.

The display of FASHIONABLE BONNETS, CAPS, beautiful MILLINERY GOODS and other novelties, is worthy the attention of the public.

Peterborough, April 11, 1867. 15-3in.

1867. SPRING. SPRING. 1867

OPENING of a LARGE

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE

AND

CLOTHING MANUFACTORY!

Having made extensive alterations in the **Store lately occupied by L. LEMAY,** on Hunter Street, I beg to inform my customers and the public, that I have **REMOVED INTO THESE PREMISES,** and that I am now receiving a large portion of my SPRING IMPORTATIONS, and will *receive weekly this Summer the most Fashionable Goods.* As all my goods have been and are to be selected with much care, and bought at the most advantageous terms, I feel confident to be able to sell Goods at such *LOW PRICES* as will command a steadily increased patronage. The stock contains a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,

Of the Newest Style and Colors,

SHAWLS, MANTLES AND CLOTH MANTLES,

The Newest Styles in Skirts, Parasols, Gloves, Ladies' Collars & Ties, Trimmings, &c.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT:

This department is one of the largest and best, and at prices that will defy any competition.

Black Cloths, Cassimeres, English Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds,

And all sorts of Cloths for Clothing; this stock amounts to over Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Will be under the able superintendence of Mr. JAMES MENZIES, a first class cutter, and an old resident of Peterborough. This department will always be

SUPPLIED WITH ONE OF THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

to be had in any city in Canada. Being anxious to increase to a much larger extent this branch of my business, buyers will get the most ample satisfaction in purchasing from me, because nothing but the best material and workmanship are employed. All customers' work will be made on the shortest notice and a good fit guaranteed, at the lowest prices possible.

BOYS' CLOTHING,—A Large Stock at very Low Prices.

All Work Made on the Premises.

F. LEMAY,

Hunter Street, Sign of the Lion.

Peterborough, April, 1867. (16-tf.)

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, at the suit of Peter McCallum and Peter McCallum, the younger, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of George G Boswell, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of MAY, 1867 at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz :—

Part of the North half of Lot No. 1, East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, containing by admeasurement seven acres, two rods and twenty-six perches, be the same more or less, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say :—Commencing at the Northern limit of Smith street, in the Town of Peterborough, Easterly nineteen chains three links from the South-West angle of said Lot No. 1, East side of Communication Road aforesaid; thence South seventy-four degrees, West five chains seventy-four links, along the Northern limit of Smith Street to the land deeded to one James Harvey; thence North fourteen degrees twenty minutes, West three chains fifty-three links; thence North thirty degrees forty minutes, West seven chains thirty-three links, to the North-East angle of said land deeded to James Harvey; thence North fifty-nine degrees twenty minutes, East eight chains ten links, along the Southern limit of land belonging to Joseph Dixon; thence South sixteen degrees, East twelve chains eighty-eight links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, January 28, 1867. 5

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Belfus Holcomb, Defendant, and a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of John Holcomb Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 28th DAY OF MAY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, and each and every of them, in and to Lot No. 11, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, February 20, 1867. 8

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $15 000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24 70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, *with* the Sum assured; if after 20 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths; after 51, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary,*
MONTREAL.
W. CLUXTON, *Agent,*
Peterborough
February 20, 1867. 8

The Home Insurance Company

OF
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.
Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Thursday, 30th of May, 1867

AT THE O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,
WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction of the County of Peterboro', for the examination of Teachers, will be held in the

UNION SCHOOL HOUSE,

in the Town of Peterborough, on

THURSDAY, 6th DAY OF JUNE,

Commencing at 10 a. m.

All Certificates issued by this Board during 1866, are required to be renewed at the above meeting.

N. B.—No Teacher is eligible to be examined unless he produces satisfactory testimonials of moral character.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Feb. 17, 1867. 8

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER FOR SALE.

THESE PAPERS are complete and in good order, having been kept clean with the intention of having them bound. They commence November 19, 1859, at the time of John Brown's Harper Ferry notoriety, and end on April 25th, 1863.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Stationers.
Peterboro' March, 1867.

MORGAN'S HOTEL,

ASHBURNHAM,
Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the travelling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attached, and every other accommodation of a first class hotel.

R. MORGAN.
Ashburnham, March 27, 1867. 13

General Insurance Agency,

CEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

19 and 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $12,500,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

The success which has attended the Company's operations has been such as fully to realize the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, who have resolved to extend the business more widely, and now offer to the Canadian public PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large Subscribed Capital, and Invested Funds.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—perfect Security—Economy of Management, tending to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent of profits are divisible.

Claims paid one month after proof of death. And other advantages, which may be seen in the Company's Prospectus.

Chief Office for Canada,—385 and 387, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE,—104 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Directors—Chairman, William Workman, Esq, President City Bank John Redpath, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal; B H Lemoine, Esq, Cashier "La Banque du Peuple; Alexander W. Delisle, Esq. Bankers.—The City Bank

☞ Particular attention paid to the Insurance of Dwellings and Household Furniture. Also, to Insuring Farm property for one, two or three years. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions, and at rates lower than most Companies.

Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.

THE Edinburgh Life Assurance Company offer to the public the advantages of a Canadian as well as a British Company. They have invested a large amount of money on securities in this country, and the Toronto Local Board have full power, by an Imperial Statute, to take risks, make investments, and settle claims in Canada without reference to the Head Office. Edinburgh Home of the old Policies in the Company, which became claims during the past year, were settled by payment of amounts double of those originally insured, in consequence of the large bonusses that accrued on the Policies.

Every information that intending Assurers may require can be obtained on application to
GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $500,000, with surplus of $200,000.

OLDEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA!!

Up to Sept. 1866, over *seventy thousand* Policies had been issued by the Travellers of Hartford, and upwards of THREE THOUSAND LOSSES PAID.

☞ General Accident Policies written by the Company's Agents, without delay. No medical examination required. Life Policies, or combined Life-and-Accident Policies are all written at the Home Office.

4 Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.

Terms for Assurance business more favorable than those of British or Foreign Offices.

Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, Agent at Peterboro, GEO. A. COX

Fire, Life, Accidental, and Live Stock INSURANCE AGENCY.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK, SIMCOE STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited,

OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Chief Offices—7, Waterloo Place, London; and 77 King Street, Manchester.

CHAIRMAN—J. Tomlinson Hilbert, Esq., M.P. MANAGING DIRECTOR—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A. SECRETARY—Charles Harding, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

G. GOLDSMITH KERBY, Esq., Managing Director, Albert Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting held on the 19th April, 1866, said—"An agreement for amalgamating had been entered into between that and the Western Insurance Company. By the amalgamation, they (the Albert) got just what they required—CAPITAL and INFLUENCE. ☞ See Post Magazine of 28th April.

HEAD OFFICE, B. N. A.,—ONTARIO HALL, Church Street, Toronto.

This Company Insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PROVINCES, at rates as low as the nature of the risk the real security of the company, and of the insured, will permit

LOSSES promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterborough. | SCOTT & DaGRASSI, Managers, B N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. COOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. P. STARKET, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Omemee; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, HONORARY DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMP'Y.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y.

HEAD OFFCE AT HAMILTON. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., President. JOHN FERRIE, Esq., Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE terms and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of other good Companies, and the rates which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

Agent County of Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

N. Y. Accidental Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.

MANAGER CANADA BRANCH,—A. R. BETHUNE, Montreal.

THIS Company is prepared to issue Policies at lower rates than any other Company in Canada.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

Phœnix Life Insurance Company.

ASSETS, $1,200,000. - DIVIDEND, Jan'y, 1866, 50 per cent.

A. R. BETHUNE, MANAGER CANADIAN BRANCH, Montreal.

Will issue policies at lower rates than any Company represented in Town

Agent in Peterborough, - - - - - - - R. W. ERRETT.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK,

Peterborough, January 23rd, 1867. 4

New Hats, Ladies' & Gent's.
New CLOTHS.
New TWEEDS.
New Carpets
and Floor Oil Cloths.
New Prints
and Dress Goods.

Just received and to be sold very low for cash, by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 12

WALL PAPERS!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

have just received, direct from the Manufacturer,

10,000 ROLLS OF

WALL PAPERS,

Ceiling and Fancy Decorations,

BORDERINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WINDOW BLIND SHADES—a variety.

Peterborough, March, 1867.

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

In Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, corading, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.
Peterboro', March 6th, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ap 30-13m

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal at the American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument warranted *FIVE years*. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of over *ewelve thousand piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

☞ 30-1yr

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c, sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., ten cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,
26 Ann St.,
NEW YORK.
January 23rd, 1867. 4-1y.

SABBATH and DAY SCHOOL BELLS, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterborough, March 13, 1867.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms; Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circular sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

For Sale!

200 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
250	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
200	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

250	gross cases	*GIN,*
100	qrd do	*GIN,*
50	Hhd. do	*GIN,*
100	puns.	*HIGHWINES,*
700	cases (best brands)	*BRANDY,*
300	cases	*CLARET,*
75	gross qrd	*CHAMPAGNE,*
200	cases	*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 39

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr PERKINS in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools progress in musical studies, and items of general interest to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me ... T. E. Perkins ... 30 cts.
The Orphan Wanderer. T. E. Perkins ... 30 cts.
The Rose Bush ..... T. E. Perkins ... 30 cts.
Fairy of the Willwood. H A Brown ... 3 cts.
Memory, (for Baritone) H A Brown .. 30 cts

Four of any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞ Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Shining Star," "The Pulpit King," "The Sacred Lute," &c.

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "*The Golden Promise*" is as follows :—

Single copies in paper covers.....	$ 0 30
By the 100, "	25 00
Single copies in board covers, ...	35
By the 100 "	30.00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month.

We publish a new song every month, and *give it away.* Send for a Circular, to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

A New Discovery better than the MADOC GOLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morris's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, frost bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by E. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from a impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed affected some of the most Marvellous Cures ever recorded in the annels of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Ecsapt, William Coulter, William Sell.

S. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.
Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by de ay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866. 43-1y

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints, which are daily performing, before the eyes of the public, cures as wonderful as any recorded in the annals of medicine. Such cures point unerringly to the fact that this Sarsaparilla has virtues unknown to any other remedy. Invalids should not trifle with sores, pimples, blotches, boils, tumors, tetter, salt rheum, ringworm, scurvy, erysipelas, itch, scaly or rough skin, and internal corruptions, but without unnecessary delay get this remedy, and cast out the evils that are preying upon their vitals. Scrofula, the most malignant and deadly of all the diseases that afflict humanity, has baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FERAN.

Jules V. Gotchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Happ, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirras, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections both have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

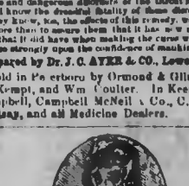
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need say no more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cure which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Ecsapt, and Wm Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.



ASTONISHING!

ASTOUNDING!!

CONFOUNDING!!!

BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq. Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said, "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a table spoonful at once which I felt through my whole system; at night I took a table spoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I am hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I can now take it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was afflicted with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before me at Brighton, C. W., this 28th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Recvr
I. W. WELLINGTON, J. P.

BELT BUCKLES!

JUST Received, the latest styles in Belt Buckles, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.
Peterboro' Oct. 25, 1866.

DARBY'S Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; to keep in grass, once in coat, and coat in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air cells the unhealthy deposit or that secretion which in Heaves and Coughs causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the digestive tract causing the excreta membranes to remove by natural channels, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and removing the diseased vessels to their natural state; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, increase the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and healthy appearance.

D. W. BURD, Receiver in Rome & Co.,
Shelter Lake, New York.

SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR UNITED STATES.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Buffalo, N. Y., C. W.
Proprietors for the Canadas

FROM TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Ecsapt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS in the U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
Over 139 King St. East,
TORONTO
For the cure of
CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES
And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis at its worst, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 139 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE

Growth, Beauty and Preservation

OF THE

HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel. —Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

RREEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
B——m B——k. T—— m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
December 5, 1866. 6mos

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance to their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office or removing, and leaving it unsalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE PETERBOROUGH EXAMINER

Is published at the office of the publisher every Thursday morning,

NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per annum
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing $2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion ... 50 cts.
Each subsequent insertion 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion 75
Each subsequent insertion 20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)..05
Each subsequent insertion, " ..02

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER

S. S. PECK, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the Examiner, for the neighborhood of Gull River.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Peterborough Examiner.

MICROFILMED BY
MICROFILMING SERVICES
2215 QUEEN ST. EAST
TORONTO, CANADA

START
OF
REEL

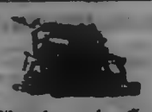
MAY

1867

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1867. No. 18.



The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Cheque Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, London, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office three doors North of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterboro'

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery,

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Legge Dentist, Brockville
Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall George street, Peterboro', C. W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY.

G. F. OR E.

Peterboro', Nov 20th, 1866. 47-tf

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail. George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

R. S. HOWELL,

FORWARDER,

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

11 PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,

Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

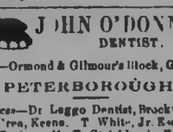
Shaving & Hair Dressing

SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45



GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

Wanted!

OATS,

PEASE,

Barley,

and Rye,

At Scott's Store-house. The Highest Cash Price paid.

D. SUTHERLAND.

February 7, 1867. 6

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and and after Monday, December 3rd, 1866 Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	10.00a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	3.00p.m
Kelley's,	10.25	Quay's	3 29
Omemee,	10.47	Perrytown	3 34
Lyle's,	11.10	Campb lls	3 40
Bruns'k	12.10	Summit	4.00
Manvers,	11 30	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr. Millbrook	12.00	Dep	4 40
Dep	12.10 p.m.	Manvers	5 08
Summit,	12 35	Brunswick	5.15
Campb'lls	12 55	Lyle's,	5 25
Perrytown	1 00	Omemee,	5 45
Quay's,	1 12	Kelly's	6.00
Arr. Port Hope	1 35	Arr Lindsay,	6.20

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	3.30p.m.	Dep. Portlope	10.30a.m.
Fraser's	3.55	Quay's	10.53
Arr. Millbrook	4.20	Perrytown	11 05
Dep	4 30	Campb'lls	11.10
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.30
Campbells	5.10	Arr Millbrook	11.55
Perrytown	5.16	Dep	12.00 M.
Quay's,	5.36	Fraser's	12.23 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	12 50

A. T. WILLIAMS

Superintendent

November 28, 1866. 49

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.30 a.m
Mixed	1.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.20 p.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 3.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

Express at 12.55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m and 7.25 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME

IN THE

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES.

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2 30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening.

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ore Beds.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

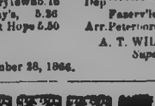
Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON,

Proprietor

Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 14

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.



Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $78 to $88 STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.

Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY

OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,

at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 15th, 1867.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN COLLAR.

T. DONNELLY

Desires to inform his numerous friends and customers that he has

REMOVED

HIS SADDLERY

To Dixon's Block, next door to G. Stetham & Co's Hardware store, George Street,

Where everything in his line will be kept for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', April, 1867. 17

Blythe Mills.

FLOUR AND FEED

STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him in future to DELIVER PROMPTLY, any where within the Corporation, or Ashburnham, all orders with which he may be intrusted

A supply of *Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Grahame Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Shorts, Pollards, Screenings, Peas and Oats*, constantly on hand.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Simcoe Street,

Peterboro, November 26, 1866. 48

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866. 50

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,

Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS

Peterborough, Oct. 19, 1866. 42

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,

FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,

Proprietors,

October 10, 1866. Toronto.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 19, 1866. 39

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos combine the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstrung Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern improvements Every instrument warranted *FIVE years* Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over seven thousand piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 cheaper than any first class piano forte. ap 30-1yr

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 21 in the 7th concession. Good Buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are nine acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if desired.

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM,

Proprietor.

Allandale Mills, March 11, 1867 21-tf12-tf

Poetry

THE PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA.

When Moses' rod,
By the power of God,
Tore from its depths th' affrighted wave,
Did your courage sink
As ye reached the brink
Of the sand that covered the seaman's grave?

What wonders met
Your eyes, all wet
With tears the coral branches weep?
Or rapt in thought,
Did ye remember
But the crystal walls of the stricken deep?

Yet turn an eye
To the rampart high
Of your straight and deep untrodden lane,
For flowers are there
Of a kind so rare,
That ye never shall see their like again.

There are lofty trees
That the wooing breeze
Of heaven has never kissed before,
Whose every nest
Is a home of rest
For beings your eyes shall meet no more.

O hurl a dart
To the beating heart
Of the serpent gliding swift away,
Ere worth a world
To watch, unfurled,
Those shining folds in the light of day.

O grasp, O grasp
With a miser's clasp,
The nameless things that round you lie;
Bring up, bring up
Th' enamelled cup
Of coral of deepest scarlet dye!

But vain for speech
To strive to reach
The hearts of men so drowned in awe;
Enough for them
To touch the hem
Of the ocean's skirts as his feet withdraw.

When his rocky bed
Shall again be spread
To mortal view, a stranger sight
Shall fill our eyes
Than the changing dyes
Of the creeping thing or the coral bright.

When there shall be
No covering sea,
This ground shall shake from coast to coast,
And a rising hand
Shall heave the sand,
And follow the tread of a mightier host.

Each hand a blade
Shall grasp o'erlaid
With leaves and flowers of the ocean's giving,
Through the calm and strife
Of a world's long life—
Like death in the clasp of the fondly living.

And ah! when we
Shall cross the sea,
Our promised land of rest to find,
There is a path
From Pharaoh's wrath
For us who leave our bonds behind.

The Son of God,
With outstretched rod,
Again commands the waves to sever,
And every sin,
As it followeth in,
Is lost in that tideless deep for ever.

Miscellaneous.

THE SNOWING-UP OF STRATH LUGAS.

Concluded.

The weather was becoming so stormy, and the snow so deep, that it was impossible for any one to leave the house that night. The hospitable laird immediately set about making accomodation for so large a party, and by a little management he contrived to render every body comfortable. The fiddlers were lodged in the barn, the ladies settled by the half-dozen in a room, and a supply of cloaks was collected for the gentlemen in the hall. Where people are willing to be pleased, it is astonishing how easy they find it. Laughter long and loud resounded through all the apartments, and morn began to stand up on the misty mountain-tops, ere sleep and silence took possession of the mansion.—Next day the storm still continued. The prospect, as far as the eye could reach, was a dreary waste of snow; and it was soon perceived, by those who were skilful in such matters, that the whole party were fairly snowed up, and how long their imprisonment might last no one could tell.—It was amazing with what equanimity the inteligence was listened to; one or two young ladies, who had been particularly pleased with their partners, went so far as to say it was delightful.

The elders of the party bore it with great good humour, on being assured from the state of the larder there was no danger of a famine; and, above all, the laird himself, who had some private schemes of his own to serve, was elevated into the seventh heaven by the embargo laid on his guests.

'If this bides three days there'll be a dizzen couple before Leddy-day. It's no possible for a lad and a lass to be snawit up thegether three days without melting—but we'll see the night how we're to be managed. Ha—onybody seen Mrs. Carmichael and Miss Mowbray this morning?'

But before this question could be answered the ladies entered the room. They were both pale from their last night's adventure; but while the elder lady was shaking hands with her friends, and receiving their congratulations, the eyes of her young companion wandered searchingly round the apartment till they fell on Charles Melville, immediately a flush came over her cheeks, which before was deadly pale, and she darted forward and held out her hand.—He rushed and caught it, and even in presence of all that company, could scarcely resist the inclination to put it to his lips.

'Thanks! thanks!' was all she said, and even in saying these short words her voice trembled, and a tear came to her eye.—But when she saw that all looks were fixed on her, she blushed more deeply than ever, and retired to the side of Mrs. Carmichael. This scene passed by no means unobserved by the laird.

'Stupid whalp!' he said, 'what for did he no lean her, an' it were just to gi her cheeks an excuse for greetin' see reg'?—Od, if I had saved her frae drownin, I wadna hae been sae nice,—that's to say, my dear,' he added to his wife, who was standing near, 'if I hadna a wife o' my ain.'

The storm had lasted for five days. How the plans of the laird, with regard to the matrimonial comforth of his guests prospered, I have no intention of detailing. I believe, however, he was right in his predictions, and the minister was presented with eight several sets of teethings within three months. Many a spinster at this moment looks back with regret to her absence from the snow-party of Strath Lugas, and dates all her misfortunes from that unhappy circumstance. On the fourth morning of the imprisonment the laird was presented with a letter from Charles Melville. In it he informed him that he dared not be absent longer in case of his regiment being ordered abroad, and that he had taken the chance and had set off on his homeward way in spite of the snow. It ended with thanks for all his kindness, and an affectionate farewell. When this was announced to the party, they expressed great regret at his absence; it seemed to surprise them all. Mrs. Carmichael was full of wonder on the occasion; but Miss Mowbray seemed totally unmoved at his departure. She was duller in spirits than before, and refused to dance; but in other respects the witch was as uproarious, and the dancing as joyous as ever—and in a day the snow was sufficiently cleared away—the party by different conveyances broke up—and the laird was left alone, after a week of constant enjoyment.

Four years after the events I have related, a young man presented himself for the first time in the pump-room at Bath. The gossips of that busy city formed many conjectures as to who and what he could be—some thought him a foreigner, some a man of consequence incog.; but all agreed that he was a soldier and an invalid. He seemed to be about six-and-twenty, and was evidently a perfect stranger. After he had stayed in the room and listened for a short time to the music, he went out into the street, and just as he made his exit by one door, the sexton of the old building who congregate under the orchestra were called into activity by the entrance through the other of a young lady leaning on the arm of an old one. Even so simple an incident as this, is sufficient in a place like Bath to give rise to various rumors and conjectures. She was tall, fair and very beautiful, but she also seemed in bad health, and to be perfectly unknown. Such an event had not occurred at the pump-room for ages before. Even the master of the ceremonies was at fault. As near as he could guess, to the best of his conjecture, he believed he had never seen either the gentleman or the lady.'

Idle surmises of all kinds were going their rounds in this manner, the gentleman pursued his walk up Milsom Street. His pace was slow and his strength did not seem equal even to so gentle an exertion. He leant for support upon his walking-stick, and heard, mingled with many coughs, a voice which he well knew, saying 'Charlie! Charlie Melville, I say! put, ye loul's backie—ugh, ugh!—are a damned conveyance for a Highland gentleman. Ah, Charlie, lad,' said our old acquaintance, the laird, who had now got up to where his friend was standing, 'sad times for baith o' us.—Here am I scant up here wi' a cough, and shake a kurk, ugh, ugh. An' the gout in baith my feet—to be hurled about in a chair that gangs upon wheels—ugh, ugh, by a lazy English vagabond that winna understand a word I say till him. An' you! and here the old man looked up in the young soldier's face—Oh, Charlie, Charlie is this what the wars hae brocht ye to? —ugh, ugh. Yer verra mither wadna ken ye—but come awa, come awa to my lodgings in Pulteney Street, and tell us a' about what ye've been doin'—ugh, ugh—my fit, my fit! na' awa ye scrow-do-weel; turn about an' be hanged till ye—do ye no ken the road to Pulteney Street yet? Come awa, Charlie man, dinna hurry.' And thus mingling his commands to his charioman with complaints of the gout and conversation to his friend, the laird led the way to his lodgings.

Charlie's story was soon told. He had shared in all the dangers and triumphs of the last three years of the war. He had been severely wounded at Waterloo, and had come to Bath with a debilitated frame and a major's commission. But though he spoke of past transactions as gaily as he could, the quick eyes of the laird perceived that there was some 'secret sorrow which weighed down his spirits. 'An' did ye meet with nae love adventure in your travels? for ye maunna tell me a bit wound in the shoulder would make ye sae downhearted as ye are. Is there nae Spanish or Flemish lassie that gies ye a sair heart? Tell it a' to me, an' if I can be of ony use in bringin' it about, ye may depend I'll do all in my power to help ye.'

'No,' replied Charlie, smiling at the continued match-making propensities of his friend; 'I shall scarcely require your services on that score. I never saw French woman or Spaniard that cost me a single sigh.' And here, as if by the force of the word itself, the young man sighed.

'Weel, it maun be some English or Scotch lassie then; for it's easy to be seen that somebody costs ye a sigh. I aince thought ye were in a fair way o' winnin' you bonny creature ye saved frae the spate o' the Lugas—but ye gaed awa' in such a hurry the pleat hadna time to tak' root.'

'She was too rich for the poor penniless subaltern to look to,' replied the young man, a deep glow seeming over his face.

'Havers! havers! She was far given a' her heart ye micht for a feat o' dry ground. An' so ye cam her, ye had the best right to wear her. And I'm muckle mistake if the lassie didna think nae harsh.'

'Miss Mowbray must have overrated my services; but at all events I had no right to take advantage of that fortunate accident to better my fortunes by presuming on her feelings of gratitude to the preserver.'

'What for no? what for no?' cried the laird, 'you should have married her on the spot. There were aught couples sprang from the same meeting—ye should have made the match, and then ye wadna hae had a ball put through your shoother, nor

ever moved frae the braw bonnes o' Surrey. Od, I wish it had been me that took her out o' the water; that is, if I had been as young as you, and Providence had afflicted me with the loss o' Mrs Kirton.'

'If I had been on a level with her as to fortune——'

'Weel, but noo your brither's dead, ye're heir o' the auld house, an' ye're a major—wha's to forbid the bans noo?'

I have never heard of Miss Mowbray from that hour to this; in all probabilities she is married to some lucky fellow——'

'She wasna married when I saw Mrs Carmichael four months since, she was in what ladies call delicate health though; she has aye been melancholy since the loss o' the water business. Mrs. Carmichael thought ye were a great fool for running awa.'

'Mrs. Carmichael is very kind.'

'Deed is she,' replied the laird, 'as kind-hearted a woman as ever lived. She's may be a thocht owre auld, or I didna doubt she wad be very happy to marry ye herself.'

'I hope her gratitude would not carry her to such an alarming length,' said Charles laughing. 'It would make the young men rather tender of saving ladies' lives.'

'If I knew whar she was just noo, I would soon put everything to rights. It's no owre late yet, though ye maun get fatter before the marriage—ye wad be nae like a skeleton than a bridegroom. But save us! what's the matter wi' ye? are ye no' weel?—headache—gout—what is't, man?—confound my legs, I canna stir.—Sit doons and rest ye.'

But Charles, with his eyes intently fixed on some object in the street, gazed as if some horrible apparition had met his sight. Alternately flushed and pale, he continued as if entranced and then deeply sighing, he sank senseless on the floor.

'Rory, Rory!' screamed the laird—'ugh, ugh! oh! that I could get at the bell!—Cheer up, Charlie Fire! fire!—ugh, ugh, the lad will be dead before a soul comes near him!—Rory, Rory!'—And luckily the ancient henchman, Rory M'Taggart, made his appearance in time to save his master from choking through mingled fear and surprise. Charles was soon recovered, and, when left again alone with the laird, he said, 'As I hope to live, I saw her from this very window just as we were speaking of her. Even her face I saw! oh, changed and pale! But her walk—no *two* can have such a graceful carriage.'

'Seen who?' said the laird. 'Mrs. Carmichael? for it was her we were speakin' o'—aye, she's nae changed; and her walk is weel like it; only I thocht she was a wee stiffer frae the rheumatism last year. But whar is she?'

'It was Miss Mowbray I saw. She went into the house opposite.'

'What! the house wi' the brass knocker, green door—the veranda with the flowerpots, and twa dead geraniums?'

'Yes.'

'Then, just ring the bell, and tell that English creatur to pu' me in the wee whirligig across the street—'

'I spoke to, my dear laird! recollect your gout—'

'Deil hae the gout and the cough too!'

And away, in spite of all objections and remonstrances, went the laird to pay his visit. Now, if anyone should doubt as to the success of his negotiations, I—the writer of this story—Charles Melville, late major of the —th regiment, will be happy to convince him of it, if he will drop in on me any day at Mowbray-hall, by my own evidence, and also that of my happy and till beautiful Madeline, though she is the mother of three rosy children, who are at this moment making such an intolerable noise, that I cannot understand a sentence I am writing. (I may just mention, that the laird attended the wedding and that his cough entirely left him. He does not suffer an attack of the gout more than once a year. He has adopted my second boy, and every autumn we spend three months with him at Strath Lugas. Oh! that all the chambers were as innocent and disinterested as jolly old Simon Kirton!

The Meerschaum Pipe.

The Fat Contributor who recently made a lamenting raid through Michigan contributes the following on Meerschaum:—

Meerschaum pipes are all made from the foam of the sea. There is no question about it, but, then, there is a great difference in foam. It isn't always a good day for the sea to foam when the pipe-makers go down to the beach to make the pipes, and buyers foam about it, but it can't be helped. It seems singular that anybody should want foam at the mouth, but there are numbers who do, it seems; paying heavily for the adjunct of, madness, and getting madder as they doubt the genuineness of the foam.

There is very little made on meerschaum pipes. It is expensive going to the seaside to get the foam, and it takes a great deal of it to make a pipe. One hundred and twenty-six gallons make a pipe—so if you know how much foam one gallon will make, you can estimate the amount you will require for your meerschaum.

The wooden stems to the meerschaum pipes are not made from the waste foam so many suppose, neither are the cases found floating around on the foamy waste, already spun. The lining can to be put in afterward.

The cost of meerschaum pipes range anywhere from what you can buy one for to any sum you are a mind to pay. As a general rule, the more you pay for one the more money you have squandered, and the least possible sum that you can get one for the better you are satisfied afterward. We have had a great many of them, but the one we were the most contented with, all things considered, was the one that was given us. It wasn't very good foam either, but we never uttered a complaint. We wouldn't look a soft pipe in the mouth, and it was in the mouth the most of the time.

When the meerschaum pipe remains white it is not surrounded with a hundredth part of the respect that it commands when it is colored, which isn't very different from the estim in certain philanthropists put upon objects of human charity, when appealed to their behalf. It is a long and arduous process, coloring a meerschaum and it requires a heap of perseverance to accomplish it. The perseverance of some people runs only in that direction. We have known men who were discouraged at the slightest obstacle in ordinary affairs exhibit the greatest persistency in the.

We once knew a man to struggle for years to color a particularly obstinate meerschaum pipe. He smoked incessantly. He tried all the different kinds of tobacco, put a "bottom" in it, boiled it in tobacco juice but all to no avail. It wouldn't color. He grew morose and sour, shut himself up by himself and ate and smoked and smoked, and ate and smoked, muttering savagely from between his clenched teeth—"Color! I say, D—n ye, I'll color ye!" He gave up all business, and devoted himself wholly to smoking, determined, as he said, to color that pipe or die in the attempt. One day he fainted to make his appearance at breakfast. His room was opened and there he sat in his chair, dead, the fatal meerschaum clenched tightly between his teeth. The meerschaum was as white as when it first emerged, Venus-like, from the foam of the sea, but the man was turned a rich, dark brown. The meerschaum had colored him!

WOMEN.

One would imagine in Paris that women had only just been created, so incessantly the Parisian mind busies itself with their description and analysis and classification. Balzac writes chapters and Michelet books about them, whose influence crosses the Channel and unhappily inspires Charles Reade; Labouyaie lectures about their history, and the reporters at the opening day of the Chamber of Deputies find no topic so important as the description of their dresses. Following the general fashion, a Parisian journal propounded, as an intellectual exercise for its subscribers, the invention of a suitable definition for "the sex," and received an enormous quantity of answers. I select some of them:—

"A woman is a necessity, which Providence has converted into an enjoyment."

"Definition geometrical—Woman is a polygon, for she has many sides, good and bad."

"It is a being who has not the soul in the body, but the body in the soul."

"A woman is a being capable of experiencing sensations, but sentiments never."

"At distance, a rose without a thorn; approached, a thorn without a rose."

"Woman fill up the intervals in conversation and in life like the down placed in glass boxes; we reckon the down nothing, yet everything would break to piece with out it."

"The woman of the world is she women who knows how to be distinguished with a toilet of two louis, and simple with a thousand crowns."

"The women of the world is she who is enough so never to be obliged to announce to what circles she moves."

"It is she who feels at home wherever she finds herself."

The Virtue of Intemperance.

Magistrates with Mules' ears, hearken to the words of Henry Brougham, delivered at the meeting of the Social Science Congress:—"One sees with astonishment and indignation, in cases before Magistrates in the country, intoxication urged in extenuation of offences, wherein it is a gross aggravation. No Magistrate ought to suffer one such word to be uttered before him on the part of the accused.—Any Magistrate is bound to stop the party or his advocate the instant he begins on this, and to tell him that if intoxicated he must suffer a punishment more severe, and the Magistrate is further bound to take it in enjoining the circumstances of the case. It is untenable that a most wholesome effect could be produced by the general impression being made that drunkenness, though by law it may not be liable to punishment, except by small pecuniary penalty, yet makes offences to which it has given rise more severely punishable."—Bravo, Henry Brougham! These words of you a shout be inscribed in every country justice room and common session chamber. First impose a fine for drunkenness, and then an aggravated penalty for the offence which has been aggravated by the drunkenness which led to it. Temperance is a virtue; but in the eyes of purblind Magistrates there is a virtue in intemperance, and they foolishly regard it as extenuating crime. If drunkenness be viewed as an extenuating circumstance, there is a direct encouragement for criminals to drink. A man who wants to thrash his wife may first get tipsy at a pothouse, and then beat her to a jelly and feel sure of a light punishment because of the excuse that he was influenced by drink. Thus, from the sword of justice he is shielded by the beer-pot. But Lord Brougham is surely right, drunkenness should be treated as aggravating crime. Men never ought to run the risk of getting tipsy, if they lose all self-control and act either like maniacs or criminals when drunk. Drunkenness is an offence, and legally indictable; and if one offence is held to extenuate another, we may hear, perhaps of murder being pleaded in excuse of forgery or theft.—*Punch.*

HOW TO EDUCATE.—Education is not the putting a sharp weapon into a man's hand, but training him to employ for good purposes whatever weapon may come to his way. Let the schoolmaster, when he is abroad, step into the messengers, and borrow thence the leading principles of his art. We know better how to educate a lion than how to educate a man. Education is to *train a child out of bad habits into good*: and reading or writing are useful or hurtful just as they aid, or hinder, the accomplishment of this end.—*Rev. W. Arnot.*

Collard says his estate lies in a ring fence—and points to his girl's left hand.

The European War Cloud.

The cable despatches, (says the Boston *Journal*) in regard to the difficulties between France and Prussia indicate that a peaceful settlement will scarcely be possible. Both parties are reported to be quietly and vigorously preparing for a contest with arms, and if the war comes, as now seems likely, it will be entered into with a spirit by the people of both nations. The Prussian soldiers are proud of their nation, and doubly proud of the distinction they gained in the memorable campaign with Austria, and they will bring to any contest on which they may embark the confidence of the advantages of the best of weapons, and the prestige of brilliant success. The Frenchmen, too, are proud of France, and fiercely jealous for her national honor, and they will be animated in their efforts to conquer their rivals by the memory of all the brilliant campaigns which have been conducted in the past by men who fought for France and Napoleon, for national honor and personal glory.

The possession of Luxemburg is a small matter for France and Prussia to quarrel about, and the real question to be decided by a war between these powers is not to which nation Luxemburg is to belong, but to which nation shall belong the leadership of Europe. France cannot bear to have the position awarded to Prussia, and Prussia is of the opinion that her brilliant success in vanquishing Austria entitles her to the decisive vote in all matters of European politics. A war between these two nations, headed by Napoleon and Bismarck will be an interesting spectacle for the world. Both these leaders are rare men, possessing wonderful diplomatic skill and strategic power, and a contest between them, backed by the mighty resources of their respective nations, will be a contest indeed. The resources of modern scientific invention will be made use of to the fullest possible extent in preparing the engines of war, and it is appalling to think of the loss of life that will result from such a war as France and Prussia will fight if they fight at all.—The great Exposition will be thrown completely into the back ground by such a war, and all the interests of peace will be ruthlessly sacrificed to the god of war.

The struggle may yet be avoided, for Napoleon will not be precipitated into a war if he can possibly avoid it, until the Exposition—one of the daring projects of his life—shall be fully over. But he will not gracefully bear crowding, not even by Prussia and during the Exposition, and Bismarck will find, if he undertakes a campaign against France, that the contest will be very different from the one he waged with Austria. Whoever shall finally gain the victory will have fully earned it, for it will only be the result of the most persistent fighting.

The London Times of the 9th says it is a fact that "throughout the whole of the Crimean conflict Consols were never so low as in the few preceding weeks, and the same experience was repeated in a still more remarkable degree in connection with the war between France and Italy and Austria." It adds:

"People now see that they have relied solely on the idea that the Great Exhibition would compel a temporary observance of peace, and have not duly estimated the rapid march of events which has forced the Emperor Napoleon to action. The meagre formalities that attended the inauguration of the Exhibition, and a number of kindred indications are recalled at the present moment as facts that might have served for premonitions, and little surprise would be occasioned should it be proposed to postpone the anticipated gathering till next year. All persons seem confident that if a blow is to be struck it will be struck without delay, and that, consequently, the suspense will not be prolonged beyond the present month. The chief strength of France for immediate superiority lies apparently in her iron-clad fleet for the blockade of every German port, and hence, as Germany makes about one-tenth of the total exports of British produce and manufactures, the excitement and anxiety are intense in all commercial circles."

France appears to be in a decidedly unquiet condition. The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes:

"I scarcely remember any period, since the President's election in 1848, though many important events have occurred since then, when more uneasiness, disquiet and overrating discouragement prevailed among all classes of society than at this moment, and all this aggravated by the persistent silence of the Government on the questions which agitate the public mind. There is a sense of disappointment, and something more, even among those who were accustomed to place unbounded confidence in the ability of their rulers."

The same correspondent subsequently says: "The truth is, that people believe France to be drifting into war with Prussia."

In the French Legislative body, on the 8th, the Marquis de Moustier, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, thus explained the Luxemburg question:

"The Government, guided by the interests of France, which require the preservation of peace, has brought to the consideration of this question thoughts only of conciliation and peace. Nor was it the French Government that raised the discussion of the question. The unsettled situation of Luxembourg and Limburg gave rise to diplomatic communications between France and Holland, but these communications had no official character when the Dutch Cabinet consulted Prussia, and when the latter replied by appealing to the treaty of 1839. The French Government had always considered this question from three points of view—namely, as connected with the free consent of Holland, the loyal examination of the treaties by the Great Powers,—and the consultation of the wishes of the inhabitants by means of universal suffrage. The French Government is disposed to examine the question in concert with the Great Powers, and believes, therefore, that peace cannot be disturbed."

The latest news assures us that France and Prussia are not to have war. An amicable settlement is arranged and a conference is to be held in London this month to settle the matter.

The Chicago Tribune says: It is to be hoped that the mileage system will be changed before the Human possessions of North America become a part of the United States. The Mileage drawn by a Delegate in Congress from Washington Territory is about $11,000 for each session. The Delegates from the Territory of New Archangel would be entitled to $30,000, which, added to his salary, would make his compensation equal to that of the President of the United States. This would make politics lively among the Esquimaux.

La France, of Paris, April 14 says it knows from private sources that the differences between England and Spain was in a fair way of settlement.

The Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena of England) was confined of a Prince in England on the 14th instant.

There are he actually count 44,218 exhibitors at the Paris Exposition, of which one quarter are French, 3,000 Russ, Bab, and less than 1,000 Americans.

A. WEBSTER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

HAVE RECEIVED

Pitch, Oakum, Ship Varnish; Framing Squares, Chisels, Adzes and Slicks; Page's Lace Leather; Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, &c.; White Lead, Zinc White, Paints; Rubber Packing; Washers from ¼ to 1 inch; Drill Steel; Powder, Fuse; Miner's Picks; Wesson's Pistols and Rifles, Cartridges for all approved Pistols and Rifles; Weighing Scales.

Sign of the CROSS CUT SAW,

Next to T. Donnelly's Saddlery Store, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro, April 17th, 1867. 16

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Notice—J. Edwards.
$25 Reward—W. H. Scott.
Furniture—A. McNeil.
Farms for Sale—Thomas Bradburn.
Money to Lend—James Connors.
Court of Revision—R. H. McGill.
Masonic—J. I. Davidson.
Teacher Wanted—James Stratton.
Reform Convention—Jas. Millar.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1867.

THE FIRE.

We take this first opportunity to return our thanks to the firemen and citizens who aided in endeavoring to save our property on Sunday morning, for they deserve our thanks none the less, even though the property is destroyed, every effort was made to save it.

We also take this opportunity of informing our customers that the daily papers and periodicals will still be supplied by us, and will be found in the same block, one door east of the old stand. We hope to be able to re-open in a short time. Our printing establishment is not at all interfered with; all our printing business will go on as usual, and we will be thankful to the public for a continuance of their patronage in this line. Orders for books or periodicals will still be promptly attended to.

FIRE.

On Sabbath morning between four and five o'clock, fire was discovered in the basement of the store occupied by Graham & Stratton as a Bookstore. The individual who discovered it gave the alarm, but, not knowing where the fire bell was, did not ring it until some one put his head through a window in a different store and told him where to go so as to ring the bell. In a very short time the fire company were on the ground, and well and truly did they labor to confine the raging element, and if possible save the property. At five o'clock the Book Store was a complete blaze, no one could enter it, the owners made several attempts to get in but could not remain in. The firemen still continued to pour water on the building, but in spite of them the flames got into the second and even into the top storeys, as if bent on demolishing the whole block. The firemen, however, labored energetically and at length succeeded in subduing the flames, but not until the whole of Graham & Stratton's stock of books and stationery was destroyed, and the building well gutted. Mr. Pentland's Dentistry Rooms were also consumed and almost all in them. The Good Templar's Hall in the upper flat was much damaged; some of the benches were burned through the centre where they stood, the chairs also and other things. Sidney Smith's Law Office was in some danger for a while, but received no hurt more than the breaking of a few lights of glass. Mr. Clark's, Jeweler and Watchmaker, establishment was also injured by water and by removing the things, but the fire did not get into it. Lawder & Co's Dry Goods Store was supposed for a time to be in danger and the goods were all removed to the opposite side of the street, but the fire did not enter that part of the building, being confined by the energy and skill of the fire company to the part of the building in which it originated. The loss is heavy for the time the fire was in operation.

Graham & Stratton's loss is over $6,500. Mr. D. Pentland lost nearly all his instruments, carpets, fixings and some pianos and some melodeons, probably about $1,000.—Messrs. Lawder & Co., damages to the amount of $300 to $400; and the building which is owned by W. A. Scott, Esq., was damaged to the amount of $1,200 to $1,500 at the least, in our opinion.

Since writing the above, Messrs. Rowe, Kincaid and J. Robertson have estimated the cost of repairing the building, and they fix the damages to it at $1,050 to $1,000.

Graham & Stratton are the heaviest losers, their stock being an entire loss, worth about $4,500, insured for $2,000 in the Lancashire. W. A. Scott's loss in the building is fully covered in the Royal. Lawder & Co. are also fully covered in the Commercial, and Mr. Clarke, Jeweler is fully covered in the same company. The total loss will not be short of $6 500. The whole was no doubt the work of an incendiary.

On the same night the windows of the Commercial Bank were broken with stones, some of the stones that were thrown through them weighing from 6 to 7 pounds, and the windows of the Dentistry rooms of J. O'Donnell, Esq., in Ormond & Gilmour's block, were broken with stones. The fact is, it appears that Saturday night was one of complete rowdyism and drunkenness. From one to four o'clock parties were heard in different parts of the business part of the town passing to and fro, and most undoubtedly scoundrels who were about at those hours could not be about good. All decent people get to rest early on Saturday night, and we must infer that men who are up to daylight without business should be looked after as suspicious. But it is not us and thing that there are parties amongst us who would be guilty of such outrageous villiany, for he would who dreams property would take our lives if an opportunity offered with the hopes of escape, and how does the incendiary know but that he will burn up some one. In the same block there were several persons safe enough, and had the wind been unfavorable or the engine gone wrong, no one can even imagine what the consequences might have been; as it was the block was in danger of complete destruction. Fortunately, however, it was saved, but the cruel wretch who lit the torch little cared.

The Council, at its sitting on Monday, directed the Mayor to offer a reward of $25 for the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who broke the windows, but they could not make up their minds if the occasion of the fire. This, to us, appears strange, indeed; can the bribing of a few dollars be compared than doing the town? Who knows where the next fire may take place? Found perhaps they will take up to the reality when close to their own doors. An investigation should be held, and every effort made to drag the culprit to judgment and punishment if he can be found out. But even should an inquest fail to find the guilty party out, it would have the effect of deterring others from engaging in an act that the Town Council shows a determination to ferret out. We happen to be the sufferers now; who will be the next time, the wisest among us cannot tell; but a thorough investigation would act as a wholesome check.

Reform Convention.

Owing to the incessant falling of rain yesterday and the consequent impassable state of the roads, the number of Delegates that met at Ashburnham was very small, and they concluded to adjourn the meeting. Jas. Miller, Esq., was called to the chair, and Jas. Stratton, of the *Examiner*, requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting being thus organized, the following resolutions were put and carried.

"Moved by Mr. Lindgate, seconded by Mr. James Anderson,—That in consequence of to-day and yesterday being exceedingly wet and disagreeable weather, thereby preventing many delegates from being present, owing to the almost impassable state of our roads; therefore, be it resolved, that this Convention of Reform Delegates do adjourn until Tuesday, the 4th day of June, prox.—the day on which our County June Fair will be held—and then to meet in the Council Hall in Ashburnham, at the hour of one o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating Reform candidates for our House of Commons and the Legislature of Ontario, for the Eastern Division of the County of Peterboro."

Council Hall,
Ashburnham, 1st May, 1867.

"Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Miller.—That public notice of this adjourned meeting be given in the Peterboro *Examiner* until the day of such meeting.—*Carried.*"

The Fire Company.

The greatest praise is due to the Fire Company for the exertion at the late fire, on Sunday morning. Every man seemed to vie with his fellow in trying to do most, and it is satisfactory to know that their efforts were successful as far as saving the building with very little damage, considering the whole matter. Our goods it was impossible to save, as the fire was too far advanced when discovered. The following resolution of the Town Council has been handed to us for publication, which we most willingly insert, for assuredly the thanks of the Council and of the citizens, and especially of interested parties are well merited, and Mr. Clanton, at the Council, paid a high eulogium to the skill and energy of the Fire Company on Sunday morning.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
Peterborough, 30th April, 1867.

DEAR SIR,—Below please find a copy of a resolution which was unanimously passed by the Town Council at its last meeting on the 29th inst.

I am, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Esq.,
Captain,
No. 1 Fire Company, Peterborough.

"Moved by Mr. Clanton, seconded by Mr. Kennedy,—That the thanks of this Council are justly due and are hereby tendered to the Peterboro Fire Company for their great and successful exertions in extinguishing the fire in Mr. Scott's buildings on Sunday morning, thereby saving the entire Market Block and a large amount of valuable property from destruction.—*Carried.*"

Postponed.

The Concert of the British American Order of Good Templars, which was to have taken place last Monday evening, has been unavoidably postponed. The public may expect a rich entertainment, as we are informed that the programme is an excellent one, and due notice will be given when the Concert will come off.

Meat! Meat!

In order to correct a false impression that has got abroad, we have been requested to state that George Webber is still in his old stall in the Market House, and there he is prepared to supply his customers with some of the best meat the County can produce.

Literary Club.

We have been requested to state that the Reunion of the Literary Club will be held this evening over the Royal Canadian Bank, in consequence of the destruction of the Temperance Hall by the late fire.

The Hamilton *Times* says that several pioneer prospectors, who have returned home from the Madoc Gold Regions, are agreed that the whole is a humbug; that there will soon be a collapse, and that the golden hopes held out will soon pass away.

Dr. Chambers, who recently shot his brother at Perth, has been acquitted. The jury did not even bring in a verdict of common assault. The Judge merely remarked that the Doctor had been too rash.

We see it intimated that a testimonial is to be presented to J. A. McDonald, on his return from Europe, as a recognition of his important services to the country. What next?

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met on Monday, 27th ult.

Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Messrs Clanton, Dickson, Leonard, Stevenson, Doherty and Dixon.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication from S. Boswell, Steward of the General Hospital, to the Treasurer was read, asking that the Council would be pleased to pay a bill incurred for one Grant who owed some $41; also asking for 90 cents for one Dobson in 1865.

The Treasurer informed the Council that he had replied to the foregoing, stating that no such person as Grant had been rent by the Town Council, and that he had forwarded the 90 cents owed for Dobson.

A communication was read from Messrs. Fitzgerald & Bolger, asking assistance from the Council toward lithographing their map of the Town and Ashburnham, adding that as the Council last year did not give a decided answer, they hoped the present Council would give a decided answer. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Auditors report was submitted, and also referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Clanton, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported, recommending the payment of the following accounts:—Mr. Myers, for repairing Fire Engine, $33.25 approved; accounts for Charities, $9.80; John Kilmurry, account, $2.50. The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Clanton, seconded by Mr. Kennedy,—That the Mayor was authorized to offer a reward of $25 for such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who broke the windows of Messrs. Ormond & Gilmour or the Commercial Bank windows, on Sunday morning last.

Moved by Mr. Clanton, seconded by Mr. Kennedy,—That the thanks of this Council are justly due and are hereby tendered to the Peterborough Fire Company for their great and successful exertions in extinguishing the fire in Mr. Scott's block on Sunday morning, thereby saving the entire block and a large amount of valuable property from destruction.—*Carried.*

Mr. Clanton, in moving the resolutions, passed the highest encomiums on the efforts and skill of the Fire Company, and certainly they deserve it.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Doherty,—That the Boards of the Treasurer be referred to the Finance Committee for examination.—*Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, seconded by J. H. Dixon, the Clerk was instructed to ascertain by letter if any of the cities of Montreal, Toronto or Hamilton have on hand a first class Fire Engine and Hose which they would dispose of, and to find the lowest price, the maker's name and how long in use.—*Carried.*

Mr. Stevenson here referred to the late fire and the unsafe state of property, being at the mercy of men who would do anything, as the man who would set fire to a house would kill a man if opportunity offered. He also remarked that he thought an inquest should be held on the late fire, so as if possible to find out the guilty party.

Mr. Stevenson introduced a By-law to provide for the seizing and forfeiture of light bread. It was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Clanton, a revolver was directed to be procured for the constable and also a duplicate key for the Lock-up.

Mr. Henthorn was refunded $8.00 which he had paid on the stock of a tenant who had removed without paying his taxes for 1866.

Mr. Clanton produced some old debentures that had been deposited in the Commercial Bank and had been handed to him, and he suggested that they should be destroyed.—They consisted of 10 for $2,000 each and 4 for $1,000 each. The matter was laid over until examined further.

Mr. Stevenson also introduced a By-law to extend the provisions of By-law No. 165 to Lots No. 3, North of Simcoe and to 3, South of Hunter street and West of George street.

The Council adjourned for two weeks.

Too Much Character.

On Thursday last the celebrated F. H. Knapp served us with a writ for damages to the amount of $2,000, for what we were unable to opine. We turned over in our mind for what, and yet could not tell. For six months we have not allowed his name or fame to appear in our columns, and if we have the good fortune to control these columns for sixty years it will not appear except, as now, in explanation of our position. As we have said, we wondered what our sin had been. How? When? Where did we cross his path? And yet we could not call to memory. Our suspense remained until outsiders informed us that it was a new case of defamation of character. Now we ask our readers to judge when we have defamed his character? By what word or deed have we sought to injure him? And we positively assert, in no way whatever have we done so, or sought to do so. We never thought worth our while to even comment on his former attempt to injure us. The present case arises in this way we are told: We published a few thoughts in our last issue in reference to the death of an unfortunate woman, Mrs. McGee, who died on the way to court, as a witness in the case of Edwin Harvey, a prisoner now in jail for the murder of Manson, in Galway. In our remarks we concluded, and justly too, in our opinion, that the journey in inclement weather was the cause of her death, and we censured the constable for putting her name on the subpœna in order to bring her, while another woman was allowed to remain at home; we also questioned the power of a constable to make the change. Of these things, Mr. McGee, the husband of the deceased is our informant.—He told us the whole matter, and in confirmation of his statements left the summons with us. We asked him who the constable was, but he remarked that he did not know his name nor anything about him save this, and that he served his wife with the paper. These things were told us with tears streaming and voice faltering in piteous lamentations for his seven motherless children. Of the cruelty of the case we have not yet changed our mind. The result of it is too well known to require any comment. To us it made no difference who did it. The constable, we think, had no power to do so; if he had, then he is not to blame; he was only discharging a duty. But if a constable has the power to do so, we think it is a great pity that such power should be committed to him. The court has the power to command the presence of any person, but the court is more likely to act properly than any individual who may be on one side of a case. To us it made no difference who did the act, whether F. H. Knapp, Sidney Smith, or any other man in town. By that act Mrs. McGee was brought from her home; she was unprepared for the journey; she had no means to hire a conveyance; the inclement weather and fatigue over-powered the woman, and she positively died within one mile of the town. Scarcely had Priest Kelly time to administer to her the last consolations of religion before she expired, and her seven motherless children are left to bewail their loss. If the court compelled her, it should have provided for her conveyance, as her position; if a lawyer had the power to compel her, he should also be compelled to enable her to come by paying her; and if the man who served her with the summons had power to do so, he should have had the means to enable her to attend without risk of losing her life. Now what is wrong here? We charge no man with a wilful act of wrong doing; we did not say that there was any intention of wrong. But the consequence of the act, right or wrong, is too well known, and neither judge, jury, lawyer, constable or any other man shall prevent us from censuring the act that was the cause of such results, by whomsoever committed. We emphatically deny any personal object, or any desire or expectation to defame the character of Knapp, (if he was the person who served the summons on Mrs. McGee,) or any other individual, and more especially so in this case, as Mr. McGee did not know the name of the man who served the papers upon his wife. Had we known who did it we should have given the name in full, even had it been F. H. Knapp's master. We are no respecter of persons, and we trust that the day is not yet come when the press shall be gagged at the nod or beck of a man who may chance to get law for nothing, unless when the costs can be made off one who is above sycophancy, and who detests corruption, cruelty, injustice or injury, even under the cloak of law or lawyers, and we only pity the lawyer who is so hard up for a case that he will issue a writ before the pretended cause of action is entirely printed, for the last copy of the paper was not finished when we were served. The fact is it is downright persecution on the part of a man who has had a great deal his own way and cannot brook opposition, a man who will not stop at anything to crush any one who is independent enough to think for himself, and for the manliness not to sell himself to a ruption, or to be silent when the weak are made to suffer.

The Peterborough Connection.

We have clipped the following from the Cobourg *Sun*, but under present circumstances might not inability to understand the meaning thereof. If the mills are about to be removed it is a token of abandonment of the land, and consequently there can be little fear that money will be added just now to either repair it or build a bridge, of course we do not know what is being done in our sister town but we do know that nothing is being done here:—

The removal of the rails from that portion of the Cobourg and Peterborough railway to the eastward of Rice Lake, which is now going on, was somewhat of a shock to many of the people of this town, who regarded it as an indication that we were in danger of losing forever a trade from which we had reaped great advantages in the past, and yet augurising great hopes for the future. It is, however, now generally conceded that the Marmora connection will probably be of far greater advantage to us than even the Peterborough trade, and in the acquisition of this our citizens have much cause to congratulate themselves, for our present position is a great contrast to the doubt, uncertainty, and utter ruin which started us in the face a few short months ago.

But though the re-establishment of railway connection with Peterborough is yet a matter of some uncertainty, yet it has not been entirely relinquished or lost sight of. True, the estimated expenditure for the repairs of the bridge and railway is very large, being not less than $200,000, yet our people do hope that even this amount may be raised before many years. One thing is certain. It is not more for the interests of Cobourg to undertake the work than it is for the people of Peterborough. They interested themselves in the Millbrook branch scheme, partly for the reason that they wanted—to use a homely phrase—two strings to their bow. They have now only one string, and that is being drawn quite as tight we believe, as ever the Cobourg string was, and it is quite as much their interest now to assist in repairing the railway to Cobourg, as it was formerly to construct the Millbrook branch.

But if it is the interest of Peterborough to secure this, it is manifestly to the interest of Keene, and the other villages and townships along the route, to do the same.

At all events, we protest against any grants from the people of Cobourg, in favour of the repair of the road, until those equally interested with ourselves evince a disposition to do something. We have another good railway scheme on hand, quite as beneficial, and we think a great deal more so, than the Peterborough connection, and without disparaging the latter, we have done without it for some time, and must not squander any large amount of our available resources, until at least, we receive assistance from others who have as much interest in it as ourselves.

Explosion of Four Tons of Powder on an English Railway Train.

The last mail from England brings us the details of the severe explosion of gunpowder which occurred on the London and North-western Railway, just before midnight on February 20th. It happened at Clifton, near Penrith; and, from the accounts, it appears that, as a freight train was passing Clifton, the axle of one of the cars broke. After proceeding a short distance, the car ran off the rails, and then general confusion ensued; other cars, including one which contained about four tons of powder, ran off, and the train was speedily brought to stand still.—The gunpowder car, along with another containing salt was slewed upon the other track, and thus the whole of the track was entirely blocked up. Not long after the accident happened, a freight train came up, and the confusion was so great that sufficient means were not taken to check it, and in a few minutes the engine came into collision with the gunpowder car. Either this concussion which ensued, or the sparks emitted from the engines, produced one of the most terrific disasters ever witnessed on a railway, for the moment after the engine struck the car, the powder it contained exploded with fearful force. The entire four tons of gunpowder blew up in one vast cloud of smoke and flame, the latter illuminating the entire district, and the explosion seemed to shake it fairly to its centre. The earth quivered as if in the throes of an earthquake, and the shock terrified people for miles around. Cars and goods of all sorts were whirled about in every direction, and a scene of destruction seldom, if ever, witnessed on a railway was presented. The driver and stoker of the engine which ran into the powder car were instantly killed. Goods contained in both cars were set on fire, as were also some of the cars, and they continued to burn for hours. The shock of the explosion was heard for sixteen or twenty miles, and the windows of the houses for three or four miles distant were shaken, and in some instances broken. About six hours and a half elapsed before the road was cleared.

GREAT FLOOD AND LOSS OF LIFE IN IRELAND.—The floods have done a great deal of damage in the neighborhood of the various streams which take their rise in the mountains of Wicklow. The quick thaw, together with the great rain, caused streams to become immense rivers in the course of a few hours, sweeping away everything that lay in their course. Near the village of Rathdrum, county Wicklow, a poor man with his wife and four children were found dead beneath the ruins of their cabin on Saturday morning. A great many sheep and cattle were destroyed, farmsteads flooded, corn and hay swept away, and in several cases the very soil of ploughed fields—some of which were sown—was swept away. The oldest inhabitant of the country does not recollect a greater flood.

FENIAN INFORMERS IN IRELAND.—The Government is well provided with evidence for the trials at the Special Commission.—Besides "General Massey" otherwise Patrick Condon, Simon Nevin, one of the thirty-five Fenians arrested in and near Ennis, has turned "stag" on his associates. Another informer accompanied the police when they made the Fenian arrests at Millstreet, in order to identify the parties implicated. Fresh illustrations of the proverbial treachery inseparable from secret societies. Michael McCarthy is the name of another worthy of the "Jimmy O'Brien" stamp, who has volunteered to give the Government every necessary information respecting the attack on the Ballyknockane police barrack by his Fenian associates, on the 6th of March.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—We deeply regret to have to record the occurrence of a melancholy and fatal accident which occured in this town on the afternoon of Tuesday last. A blooming child of some three years of age, the son of James R. Barber, Esq., Railway Superintendent, was playing near the wharf in company with an elder brother. Having become separated, he wandered round alone in the dangerous place, and accidentally fell into the water. The floating body of the child was discovered by some boys who gave the alarm, but when the body was found life was extinct Drs Wade, Beatty and Moore arrived promptly and made repeated efforts to restore animation but without success. The deplorable accident excited the greatest commiseration and elicited the heartfelt sympathies of the whole community in behalf of the bereaved parents and family.—*Sun.*

MADOC GOLD.—Mr. John A. Polkinghorne called yesterday and showed us a specimen of washings from a deposit recently discovered by him in the vicinity of El Dorado, which is very rich in gold. There was about five dollars worth of gold and the result of only half an hour's labor. Messrs. Polkinghorne of Cobourg and Amsterdy of Ottawa have purchased a lot of land situated only 134 chains from the Richardson mine. They have given it to a company to work on shares, and a California miner has taken a contract to sink a shaft to the depth of 40 feet. He has already sunk to the depth of seven feet, and feels highly elated with the indications. Mr. Polkinghorne has several rich specimens which he will be glad to show to any parties who may call at the store of R Polkinghorne & Sbs, King Street.—*Cobourg Sun.*

EAST DURHAM.—The movement in behalf of a convention in East Durham appears to have been effectually squelched by the cold water thrown upon it by the reformers of Cavan. It now seems probable that John S. Smith, Esq., M. P. P., will be a candidate for the House of Commons and Mr. Arthur Williams for the Local House. Mr. Williams has for some years acted with the Reform party, but will doubtless receive considerable countenance from the Conservatives. It is possible there may be no opposition to these two gentlemen, as we hear that Mr. Barron is in no position to make a contest and Mr. Quinlan is too patriotic to let personal feelings make a division in the Reform vote. His day is coming, however.—*Sun.*

Ever since the Crimean war the Imperial Government has been carrying on a law-suit against certain Yankee swindlers, who undertook to manufacture a number of muskets but who, on receiving a large sum of money on account, immediately "re-pocketed," and retired from business as millionaires. The case has at length been decided, and, as might be expected, in favor of the swindlers. Col. Rowan, a distinguished officer, who has been for so long a time an exile from his home and friends, having been compelled to remain in New York to watch the case for the British Government, can now return to England, home and duty.—*Spectator.*

AUTHENTIC AT LAST.—A letter received from the Hon John A. Macdonald by the Nova Scotian, which sailed on the 4th inst., says that he would leave England by the Cunard Steamer Cuba on the 13th inst., which vessel should now be due at Halifax. As the honorable gentleman will be with us in a day or two, it behooves us not to lose any further time, but get up a Public Reception at once. Let Messrs. Ferguson, O'Reily and G. Brown lay hold of the matter and it be done.—*Whig.*

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The tonnage duty of the Great Eastern on entering the port of New York, amounted to $6,045.60, which with the addition of the harbor master's, health officer's and pilot's fees, and charges on stamps permits, &c., being altogether only the expenses on entering the port, will foot $7,000. She departed on Thursday for France, carrying one hundred and ninety one passengers, paying $100 each, which amounts to $19,100.

Consul Godey has received a letter from Gen. Corona with reference to operations in Rio Bock' place at Quereiare on the 16th ult. It states that the Liberals made a reconnoissance in force, which brought on an engagement that lasted eight hours, and resulted in driving the Imperialists from some of their positions. The Liberals engaged numbered 26,000, and the Imperialists 10,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The report that the forces of Maximilian had succeeded in relieving from Queretare without being obliged to give battle, and the rumours that a portion of the Liberal army had been defeated, and that the Liberals were suffering from lack of supplies, are contradicted by advices received here direct from the scene of war in Mexico.

An *Exchange* says that the Hon. Mr. Justice Monk was received into the R. C. Church on Monday last. He made his public profession in the Church of the Gesee, the bishop presiding at the ceremony, and canon Falvre acting as god-father. The whole family of the judge has been re-baptised.

Dr. Guthrie, the eminent Scotch Divine, Editor of the *Sunday Magazine*, and founder of the Edinburgh ragged schools, was expected out by the 'Scotia' on a visit to the United States and Canada. At the very last moment he had to abandon his intention.

THREE RIVERS, April 22.—The lake ice moved last night, but is again stationery, the water still rising. The piers and wharves are nearly covered. The lower portion of the town is completely inundated. The poor people are moving into town.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—Advices from Matamoras to the 13th inst., report that the Liberals had captured Puebla, and Maximilian had offered to surrender, but his overtures were rejected, the Liberals refusing to grant the terms demanded.

A Toronto Telegram reports that Mr. Cumberland, of the Northern Railroad, will succeed Mr. Brydges as managing director of the Grand Trunk.

MONEY MAKES THE MARE GO.—This is an old and true saying, and it is equally true that the 'Canadian Pain Destroyer' will make all pains go from the body, and cure Bowel complaints, Tooth Ache, Head Ache, Sprains, Bruises, &c., sooner than anything else discovered. Price 25 cents a Bottle.

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affection. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at Lindsay, the wife of John Sawers, Esq., of a daughter.

DIED.

At Otonabee, on the 24th ult., R. Powell, Esq., aged 103 years.

At Chelsance, Iroquis County, Ill., U. S., on the 22nd ult., John T. Millburn, one of the first settlers in the County of Peterboro', aged 81 years.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough, May 2, 1867.

Flour ₱ brl	$8 50	@	$9 00
Wheat ₱ bush, fall	1 90	@	2 00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1 70	@	1 80
Potatoes	0 35	@	0 45
Peas "	0 50	@	0 68
Oats "	0 27	@	0 30
Hay ₱ ton	12 00	@	15 00
Hides ₱ cwt	6 00	@	6 50
Sheepskins	0 50	@	0 90
Wool ₱ lb	0 30	@	0 32
Beef ₱ cwt	6 50	@	7 50
Pork ₱ cwt	5 00	@	5 50
Eggs, per dozen	0 8	@	0 9
Butter, "	0 12	@	0 15
Cordwood	2 00	@	3 00
Fowl, per pair	0 25	@	0 30
Geese	0 30	@	0 45

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

For the week ending Saturday, April 27th.

DAYS.	Barometer at 9 a.m.	Temperature of Air.	Direction and force of the Wind.	Quantity of Rain in inches.	Remarks.	Snow in inches.
Time: 7 a.m.						
Monday	29 .660	33.8	N.E. 1	10	.023	
Tuesday	29 .267	39.4	N.W. 2	10		
Wednes.	29 .497	51.9		10		
Thursday	29 .451	51.1		10		1.0
Friday	29 .305	45.4		8.1		
Saturday	29 .045	31.7	W. 6	8.1		

"The Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers, thus: 0. Calm; 3. Moderate Gale; 10. Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

"The Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers, from 10 to 0: thus: 10. denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 5. that it is half covered; and 0. that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·497, at 7 o'clock, a.m., on Wednesday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·784, at 7 o'clock, p.m., on Monday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·2652.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 60.2 on Friday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 25.1 on Thursday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 37.64.

Warmest day during the week was on Friday, the Mean Temperature being 50.76.

Coldest day during the week was on Saturday, the Mean Temperature being 32.2.

WM. O'BRIEN,
Station Observer.

Peterboro, April 27th, 1867.

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a Family Medicine, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used in small labor, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the Directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, thoroughly and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended, may depend upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

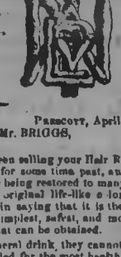
The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the agonizing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for those complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and such testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kennt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.



Pamcort, April 1st, 1865.
Mr. BRIGGS,
Sir,

I have been selling your Hair Restorer (Prof. Velpeau's) for some time past, and have heard of the hair being restored to many bald heads, and to its original life-like color. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best eulogy, being the simplest, safest, and most efficacious aperient that can be obtained.

As a general drink, they cannot be too much recommended, for the most healthy may receive some benefit from their use. In summer they *Cool and Cleanse the Blood, remove all Febrile Symptoms and Dissipate the Lassitude generally felt in times of excessive heat.*

Certificates from the highest medical authorities, and from hundreds of persons who have Restorative ever offered to the public.

GEO. BIRKS,
Druggist,
JOHNSON BRIGGS & Co., Proprietors.
HARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents,
513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, C. E.
13

"Jee! so I"—"Exactly I"—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "owley" in the morning, he took Plantation

FURNITURE.

I HAVE received instructions from Mr. Lewis Lahay, to sell by Public Auction at his residence, Brock street, adjoining the residence of Robert Hamilton, Esq., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of MAY, 1867, the whole of his Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Dining Room, Bed Room and Kitchen Furniture. Also, one Singer Sewing Machine (cost $60); Stoves, Stove Pipes, &c., &c.

Sale at 11 o'clock, a. m. Terms Cash.

A. McNEIL,
Auctioneer.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1867. 18

$25 REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil disposed person or persons did, on the evening of the 27th or morning of the 28th instant, willfully break and damage the windows of the buildings of Messrs Ormond & Gilmour and of the Commercial Bank in the Town of Peterborough and the Council of the Town of Peterborough have resolved to offer a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders.

A reward of $25 will therefore be given by the Municipal Council of the Town of Peterborough for such information as will lead to and secure the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons by whom such damage or any portion thereof was committed.

W. H. SCOTT, Mayor.

Dated at Peterborough, this 30th day of April, 1867. 18

FLAX GROWING.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

If any Farmer wishes to try an acre or two of Flax, I will furnish them with seed, and wait for the price of it until the delivery of the Flax. As I have established a Scutching Mill amongst you, I think it is the duty of every Farmer to try an acre, if not more, of Flax, for a few years, so as to give it a fair trial. That it is the best spring crop I will leave facts to prove themselves, and will give you the names of a few Farmers who grew it last year to their entire satisfaction:—

R. Brown, Esq., Douro, 2½ acres, 7 tons 600 lbs. $102 76
H. Reid, Esq., Douro, 2 acres, 5½ tons, 77 00
G. Crowley, Esq., Douro, 1 acre, 3 tons 1120 lbs. 45 91
J. Walton, Esq., Smith, 2½ acres, 7½ tons, ... 105 00
A. Scott, Esq., Smith, 7 acres, 5½ tons, 110 50
A. Hall, Esq., Smith, ¾ of an acre, 3 tons 754 lbs. 47 27
T. Tully, Esq., Smith, 1 acre, 3 tons... 36 00
Matt. Walton, Esq., Smith, 2 acres, 6 tons 500 lbs. 81 60
A. Rosebury, Esq., Smith, 1 bushel, 2 tons 530 lbs. 39 20
J. Hogan, Esq., Douro, 1 bushel, 3 tons 600 lbs. 46 40
G. McKeon, Esq., Otonabee, 2 bushels, 4 tons 1620 lbs. 62 58

There are a great many more I could give you the names of, but as these gentlemen are the most prominently known I refer to them only. In every other place in Canada where there has been a Scutching Mill established, the Farmers have come forward and willingly bought themselves to raise from 200 to 300 tons for five years. If the crop will not pay, why do farmers in other places bind themselves to grow it? There was as high as one thousand tons grown in and about Streetsville last year. Let every farmer try an acre or two, until he tests his land how suitable it will be for growing it. I have given you references from all the townships around here; you see they have all done equally well. Another great advantage to some of the Farmers would be the early market they could make, for it is only necessary after pulling the flax to allow it to dry sufficiently before selling it, when they can realize money to assist them in harvesting their other crops.

For further particulars see circulars.

H CALCUTT.

Peterborough, April 24th, 1867. 17

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN.—The gentleman who borrowed the BELMONT MAP from my office, will please return the same without further delay and oblige

WALTER SHERIDAN,
County Treasurer.

Peterboro', April 23, 1867. 17-4f

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

NO. 1, East of Stewart and North of Elizabeth street, Ashburnham. House and out buildings in good repair.

For terms, apply to PETER CONNAL, Peterboro, or to the proprietor.

ROBERT GRAHAM,
Lakefield.

April 24th, 1867. 17-6in

COURT OF REVISION. ASHBURNHAM.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Village of Ashburnham for the current year, will hold its first sitting on

Monday, the 13th day of May,

AT THE HOUR OF TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.,

In the TOWN HALL, of which all interested persons will please take notice.

J. STRATTON,
Village Clerk.

Ashburnham, April 22nd, 1867. 17

THE FIRST SITTING OF THE

COURT OF REVISION

FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF

OTONABEE

WILL BE

On Monday, the 20th of May,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.,

In the Council Room, in the Village of Keene.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, April 16, 1867. 16

NOTICE. COURT OF REVISION.

THE Municipal Council of the TOWNSHIP OF MINDEN, will hold the Court of Revision at the house of MR. BENJAMIN SAWYER, Minden Village,

On MONDAY, 13th MAY, 1867,

commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m.

WM. McKELVEY, Clerk.

Clerk's Office,
Minden, April 8th, 1867. 16-4in.

COURT OF REVISION,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipal Corporation of the United Townships of

SNOWDEN AND GLAMORGAN,

will meet at School House Section No. 5, Snowden,

On SATURDAY, 4th MAY, 1867,

commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.

S. S. PECK,
Township Clerk.

16-4in.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following lands:

E ½	Lot 4 and part S in	12th	Concession of	Monaghan	120 acres,	90	cleared.
N ½	7	12	do	do	100	60	do
S W ¼	8	12	do	do	50	50	do
Pt S ½	6	12	do	do	30	30	do
W ½	6	13	do	do	100	85	do
S ½	2	10	do	do	100	90	do
Pt	1	8	do	do	75	60	do
Park Lot 14 in Lot 14 in		11	do	do	9	9	do
E ½	21	10	do	Smith	100	90	do
Pt S ½	3 West Concession Road			do	20	20	do
Pt N ½	3 East	do		do	10	10	do
E ½	6 in 14th	Concession of		Cavan	100	80	do
S ½	3	10	do	do	100	85	do
E ½	16	9	do	Cartwright	100	50	do
W ½	31	5	do	Otonabee	100	85	do
W ½	19	12	do	do	100	90	do
S E ¼	4	8	do	Douro	50	50	do
E ½	22	4	do	do	100	100	do
Pt N E ¼	25	4	do	do	30	30	do
S ½	15	2	do	do	100		
N ½	7	9	do	Ennismore	100	100	do
Pt S E ¼	4	4	do	do	50	35	do
Blm lots	6 & 7	2	do	do	100	40	do
S E ¼	5	9	do	do	50	25	do
N ½	4	4	do	do	100	60	do
	21	13	do	Harvey	200		
E ½	10	15	do	do	100		
	5	19	do	do	100		
W ½	7	9	do	Verulam	90		
S W ¼	22	14	do	Emily	50	40	do
W ½	20	9	do	Ops	100	35	do
	8	8	do	Dummer	200		
E ½	1	4	do	do	100	80	do
S ½	15	2	do	do	100		
Pt W ½	19	6	do	do	20		
	22	5	do	Belmont	200	Gold Lands	
	31	3	do	do	190		

IN TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lot No. 9 West of George and North of Charlotte streets, ¼ acre with brick warehouse.
W ½ No. 3 West of George and North of Simcoe streets, ¼ acre with three brick stores thereon.
S ½ No. 1 West of George and South of London streets, ¼ acre with small store thereon.
All my interest in and to Lot 21 West of George and South of Murray streets.
Lot No. 8 and 9 West of George and North of Edinburgh streets, 1 acre, small cottage thereon.
Lot No. 6 West of George and North of Antrim streets, ¼ acre.
Part Lot 7 West of George and North of Wolf streets, 25 feet by 196 feet.
Lots No. 14 and 15 (Block G.) three houses erected thereon.

☞ The whole of the above Lands will be sold cheap, and liberal time given for the payment thereof, any from one to 10 years.

THOMAS BRADBURN.

Peterborough, May 2, 1867. 18.

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Respectfully announce that they have now received their

Full Stock of Spring Importations,

WHICH WILL BE FOUND

WELL ASSORTED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

OUR SHOW ROOMS

Are now open and laid out with a

Rich Display of New and Fashionable Goods,

IN

Paris and London Millinery Bonnets,

MANTLES, JACKETS,

Straw Bonnets and Hats, Flowers, Feathers,

&c. &c. &c.

An inspection is invited.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

PORK.

FOR SALE, 65 barrels Heavy Prime Mess Pork, packed in Millbrook.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber has now in stock a large assortment of Kidderminster, Tapestry and other Carpets, from the best makers; Colored Lambskin and Brush Mats, Hassocks, Satchels, Wool and Union Stair Carpets, Stair Linen, &c.

Having completed a favorable arrangement for a continuous supply of these goods, he is in a position to offer inducements to purchasers.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 11, 1867. 15

REMOVED.

FOR ONE MONTH!

TO THE

Corner Store of George and Hunter Streets.

TREMENDOUS RUN FOR CHEAP GOODS!

Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods,

SOLD AT

NEARLY HALF LESS THAN THEIR VALUE.

LOUIS LEMAY,
Hunter Street.

Peterborough, April 2nd, 1867. 14-tf

NOTICE!

Is hereby given that the

COURT OF REVISION

FOR THE

TOWNSHIP OF SMITH,

Will hold its first sitting for the current year at the Town Hall, Bridgenorth, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of

Friday, the 10th of May next.

CHRISTOPHER BURTON,
Township Clerk.

Smith, April 20th, 1867. 17-2in

THE COURT OF REVISION

For finally revising and correcting the Assessment Roll of the

TOWNSHIP OF ASPHODEL

Will be held at the TOWN HALL, Norwood, on

Saturday, 25th day of May, 1867,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Persons interested will please take notice.

JOHN SHARPE,
Township Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Hastings, April 16th, 1867. 16

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS

Now ready for inspecton at

THE MONTREAL HOUSE!

The Whole Stock must be Sold off IMMEDIATELY.

PRINTS. THE prettiest assortment in town, beginning at 6d per yard. A splendid lot of best washing Lilacs, Browns and Light Colors at 7½ per yard.

FACTORY COTTONS. AS USUAL, Cheapest in Town. Prices 4½d, 5d and 6d per yard; very heavy at 7½d, 8½d, &c.

DRESS GOODS. A VERY LARGE and CHOICE assortment in newest colors and patterns at every price. ☞ Ask to see our New Dresses at 6½d, 7½d, 10d and 1s per yard.

Ladies' Hats & Bonnets. IN more than 20 different styles.—Prices unusually low. ☞ Ask for our cheap lot of Hats at 1s to 1s 10½d.

HOOP SKIRTS. EXTREMELY LOW in PRICE. Don't fail to come and purchase.

PARASOLS. A VERY LARGE LOT—bought under price, and to be sold at a very small advance on cost.

HOSIERY. A VERY FULL ASSORTMENT of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's. Ladies' as low as 6d per pair.

GLOVES FOR THE MILLION, in Thread, Silk, Kid, &c., &c., GAUNTLET and others.

TRIMMED HATS. A VERY PRETTY assortment, in the NEWEST STYLES, just opening out.

BELTINGS. BLACK, COLORED, Moire and Fancy. BUCKLES—Steel, Plated, Jet and Fancy in Rosette style.

DRESS BUTTONS ANY QUANTITY and EVERY STYLE.

LADIES' COLLARS AND CUFFS. HAIR NETS, LADIES' TIES, VEILS—All of every description.—Call and See them.

CLOAKS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT TO open out.

CLOAKINGS. SPOTTED, MARLED, STRIPED and PLAIN, in All-Wools, Meltons, Grenadines and Water proofs.

CARPETS. TAPESTRY, ALL-WOOL, Union, Felt and Hemp.

Muslin Curtains A VERY LARGE assortment in Pairs and Pieces.

Table Covers. OIL-CLOTH, Brown and White Linen, Damask and Cloth.

SHAWLS. FROM FIVE SHILLINGS UPWARDS.

COUNTERPANES A LARGE ASSORTMENT—White and Colored.

DAMASK CURTAINS. SELLING OFF LOW.

LADIES' FANCY SKIRTS, Corsets, &c.

HAT AND BONNET ORNAMENTS IN STRAW, JET, CRYSTAL, &c., &c.

White Cottons. STRIPE SHIRTINGS, DERBYS, FANCY SHIRTINGS.

CLOTHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

A Very Large Assortment.

CALL AND SEE HOW LOW OUR PRICES ARE.

OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is under the charge of Mr. E. BAKEWELL, a first class cutter, highly recommended by one of the best establishments in Montreal. Give him a trial.

OUR OLD STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING selling off at cost price, to make way for new.

Peterborough, April, 1867 16

JAS. W. DUNNET.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

PROF. W. McMILLEN'S SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON is now fitted up in first class style, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who may favor him with a call. There are two chairs with first class workmen, and in a few days the third chair with a good workman will be added to the staff. All work done with dearness and dispatch.

You are invited to call and judge for yourselves and remember that this is the place every thing in the Prof's line of business is executed with neatness and dispatch.

Come one, come all, both great and small.

N B—A clean towel to every person.

Curling executed in all its branches.

Hunter Street, next to Vin's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 18th 1867. 16

DONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

Peters. C W., 1866.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the Skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Kempt's, W. Coulter's, Ormond & Gilmour's and W. Bell's Drug Stores.

Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 11-1y.

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform his public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 48

MILLINERY.

MISS M. R. LUNY begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and surrounding country, that she is prepared to do all kinds of Straw and Felt Millinery to order at her residence, corner of Rubidge and Dalhousie streets.

Peterboro', April 10th, 1867. 15*

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision on the assessment Roll, for the Municipality of North Monaghan, will meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m.

WILLIAM WOOD,
Clerk.

Monaghan, April 9th 1867. 15-3in

MISS M'CARROLL,

(*Formerly of Toronto.*)

WILL receive a limited number of Pupils, for instruction in Music on Piano or Melodeon, at her Rooms, opposite the Roman Catholic School House, Rubidge street, Peterborough.

References—W. Cluxton, Esq., Peterborough, April 16th, 1867. 16-4in

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT for the Lakefield School. Address, North Douro Post Office.

WM. C. NICHOLLS,
J. C. BEARER,
B. L. WAIT,
} Trustees.

Lakefield, April 8th, 1867.

MORTGAGES

PARTIES having a few first-class Mortgages of not less than $400, or more than $2,000 to dispose of, will find an opportunity of doing so, on application to the undersigned.

G. F. ORDE.

Peterboro', February 20, 1867. 8

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it, with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

HO! FOR THE GOLD DIGGINGS

Important to Stage Proprietors AND OTHERS.

GREAT SALE OF

Horses, Stage Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, &c. &c.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at his LIVERY STABLES, Peterboro,

ON THE 4th OF JUNE NEXT,

FAIR DAY

His entire stock of Horses, Carriages, Stage Wagons, Omnibusses, Buggies, Harness, &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums under $100, three months, and all above that amount, six months credit, by furnishing approved joint notes.

A favorable opportunity will thus be offered to persons desirous of securing good Stage Carriages, for the conveyance of passengers to and from our new gold fields.

THOMAS EASTLAND.

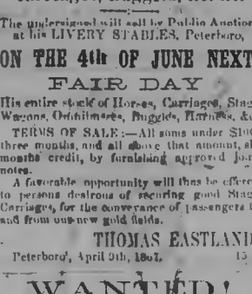
Peterboro', April 9th, 1867. 15

WANTED!

FOR the Peterboro' Protestant Home, a respectable middle-aged person as Matron. Applications to be made either in person or by letter to the President.

April 3rd, 1867.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GIANT



FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM MALCOM,

CLOCK MAKER,

A FEW second hand Sewing Machines. They are by the best makers and are undergoing great working order. They can be seen working at his Clock and Sewing Machine work-shop, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Gallery.

Entrance to the work-shop opposite the Bible Christian Church.

Peterboro', April 3rd, 1867. 14

Axe Factory to Let!

IN THE VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM, with Machinery and Tools complete, including Trip Hammer, Grinding and Polishing Machinery, &c.

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, March 20, 1867. 12-4in

W. CLUXTON'S SPRING STOCK!

OF STAPLE AND RICH AND CHOICE

FANCY DRY GOODS

Is now complete, and to which he respectfully invites attention.

☞ Goods will be sold CHEAP.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 11, 1867. 15-3in

W. CLUXTON'S SHOW ROOMS

Under the superintendence of Miss SEMPLE, a first class Milliner, from the City of Montreal,

ARE NOW OPEN.

The display of FASHIONABLE BONNETS, CAPS, beautiful MILLINERY GOODS and other novelties, is worthy the attention of the public.

Peterborough, April 11, 1867. 15-3in.

1867. SPRING. SPRING. 1867

OPENING of a LARGE

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE AND CLOTHING MANUFACTORY!

Having made extensive alterations in the Store lately occupied by L. LEMAY, on Hunter Street, I beg to inform my customers and the public, that I have ☞ REMOVED INTO THESE PREMISES, ☜ and that I am now receiving a large portion of my SPRING IMPORTATIONS, and will *receive weekly this Summer the most Fashionable Goods.* As all my goods have been and are to be selected with much care, and bought at the most advantageous terms, I feel confident to be able to sell Goods at such *LOW PRICES* as will command a steadily increased patronage. The stock contains a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,

Of the Newest Style and Colors,

SHAWLS, MANTLES AND CLOTH MANTLES,

The Newest Styles in Skirts, Parasols, Gloves, Ladies' Collars & Ties, Trimmings, &c.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT!

This department is one of the largest and best, and at prices that will defy any competition.

Black Cloths, Cassimeres, English Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds,

And all sorts of Cloths for Clothing; this stock amounts to over Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Will be under the able superintendence of Mr. JAMES MENZIES, a first class cutter, and an old resident of Peterborough. This department will always be

SUPPLIED WITH ONE OF THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

to be had in any city in Canada. Being anxious to increase to a much larger extent this branch of my business, buyers will get the most ample satisfaction in purchasing from me, because nothing but the best material and workmanship are employed. All customers' work will be made on the shortest notice and a good fit guaranteed, at the lowest prices possible.

BOYS' CLOTHING,—A Large Stock at very Low Prices.

All Work Made on the Premises.

F. LEMAY,

Peterborough, April, 1867. Hunter Street, sign of the Lion.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, at the suit of Peter McCallum and Peter McCallum, the younger, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of George G Boswell, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of MAY, 1867 at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz :—

Part of the south half of Lot No. 1, East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, containing by admeasurement seven acres, two rods and twenty-six perches, be the same more or less, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at the Northern limit of Smith street, in the Town of Peterborough, Eastery nineteen chains three links from the South-West angle of said Lot No. 1, East side of Communication Road aforesaid; thence South seventy-four degrees, West five chains seventy-one links, along the Northern limit of Smith Street to the land deeded to one James Harvey; thence North fourteen degrees twenty minutes, West three chains fifty-three links; thence North thirty degrees forty minutes, West seven chains thirty-three links, to the North-East angle of said land deeded to James Harvey; thence North fifty-nine degrees twenty minutes, East eight chains ten links, along the Southern limit of land belonging to Joseph Dix on; thence South sixteen degrees, East twelve chains eighty-eight links more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, January 28, 1867. 5

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Baltus Holcomb, Defendant, and a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of John Holcomb, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 28th DAY OF MAY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, and each and every of them, in and to Lot No. 11, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, February 20, 1867. 8

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24 70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, with the Sum assured; if after 20 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths; after 51, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims paid one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary*,
MONTREAL.
W. CLUXTON, *Agent*,
Peterborough
February 20, 1867. 8

The Home Insurance Company

OF
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.
Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Thursday, 30th of May, 1867

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,
WM. K. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction of the County of Peterboro', for the examination of Teachers, will be held in the

UNION SCHOOL HOUSE,

in the Town of Peterborough, on

THURSDAY, 6th DAY OF JUNE,

Commencing at 10 a. m.

All Certificates issued by this Board during 1865, are required to be renewed at the above meeting.

N. B.—No Teacher is eligible to be examined unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of moral character.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Feb. 17, 1867. 8

MORGAN'S HOTEL,

ASHBURNHAM,
Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the traveling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attached; and every other accommodation of a first class hotel.

R. MORGAN.
Ashburnham, March 27, 1867 13

Peterboro' Gymnasium.

GENTLEMEN desiring to become members of the GYMNASIUM CLUB are informed that Tickets of Membership may be procured from Mr. George Siefken, at the Hardware Store of Messrs. G. Stetbens & Co.

☞SINGLE TICKETS $5.00 per year in advance. FAMILY TICKET $8.00 Gentlemen residing in the Country may procure Tickets at $3.00 each. These Fees include Tuition Fee and all expenses.

R. A. NORROW, Sec'y.
February 14th, 1867. 6

General Insurance Agency,

CEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

19 and 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $12,500,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

The success which has attended the Company's operations has been such as fully to realize the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, who have resolved to extend the business more widely, and now offer to the Canadian public PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large Subscribed Capital, and Invested Funds

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, resulted to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent of profits are divisible.

Claims paid one month after proof of death. And other advantages, which may be seen in the Company's Prospectus.

Chief Office for Canada,—885 and 887, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, F. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE,—104 St Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

DIRECTORS—Chairman, William Workman, Esq., President City Bank John Redpath, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal; B H Lemoine, Esq., Cashier "La Banque du Peuple; Alexander M. Delisle, Esq Banker.—The City Bank

☞ Particular attention paid to the Insurance of Dwellings and Household Furniture. Also, to Insuring Farm property for one, two or three years. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions, and at rates lower than most Companies.

Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.

THE Edinburgh Life Assurance Company offer to the public the advantages of a Canadian as well as a British Company. They have invested a large amount of money on securities in this country, and the Toronto Local Board have full power, by an Imperial Statute, to take risks, make investments, and settle claims in Canada without reference to the Head Office Edinburgh Some of the old Policies in the Company, which became claims during the past year, were settled by payment of amounts double of those originally insured, in consequence of the large bonuses that accrued on the Policies.

Every information that intending Assurers may require can be obtained on application to
GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries PAID UP CAPITAL $500,000, with surplus of $200,000.

OLDEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA!!

Up to Sept. 1866, over *seventy thousand* Policies had been issued by the Travellers of Hartford, and upwards of THREE THOUSAND LOSSES PAID.

☞ General Accident Policies written by the Company's Agents, without delay. No medical examination required. Life Policies or combined Life-and Accident Policies are all written at the Home Office.

4 Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid. - 400,000.

Terms for Assurance business more favorable than those of British or Foreign Offices.

Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, Agent at Peterboro, GEO. A. COX

Fire, Life, Accidental, and Live Stock INSURANCE AGENCY.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK, SIMCOE STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited,

OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Chief Offices—7, Waterloo Place, London; and 77 King Street, Manchester.

CHAIRMAN—J. Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. MANAGING DIRECTOR—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A. SECRETARY—Charles Harding, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

G. GOLDSMITH KERBY, Esq., Managing Director, Albert Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting held on the 19th April, 1866, said—"An agreement for amalgamating had been entered into between that and the Western Insurance Company. By the amalgamation, they (the Albert) got just what they required—CAPITAL and INFLUENCE."

☞ See Post Magazine of 28th April.

HEAD OFFICE, B. N. A.,—ONTARIO HALL, Church Street, Toronto.

This Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PROVINCES, at rates as low as the nature of the risk the real security of the company, and of the insured, will permit

LOSSES promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterborough. | SCOTT & DuGRASSI, Managers, B N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A COOLY Esq., Inspector. | R. P. STREET, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq. Omemee; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMP'Y., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y

HEAD OFFCE AT HAMILTON. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., President. JOHN FERRIE, Esq., Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE terms and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of other good Companies, and the rates which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

Agent County of Peterborough. R. W. ERRETT.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK.

Peterborough, January 22nd, 1867. 4

TO HUNTERS, TRAPPERS & MINERS

FOR SALE, Gold Miners' and Hunters' Tents, Camping Blankets, Mosquito Bars, Breech-Loading Shot Guns, Hunting Axes, Knives, Powder and Shot; Beaver, Otter, Fisher and Mink Traps; Trolling Lines, &c., &c.

CASH PAID FOR SHIPPING FURS.

No. 1, Burnham's Block, near Caisse's Hotel.

WILLIAM EASTLAND.

Peterborough, April 16th, 1867. 15-6in

New Hats, Ladies' & Gent's.
New CLOTHS.
New TWEEDS.
New Carpets
and Floor Oil Cloths.
New Prints
and Dress Goods.

Just received and to be sold very low for cash, by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 12

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL WHITE,

BEGS to intimate that he has REMOVED from his OLD STAND to one of those handsome new stores in

DIXON'S BLOCK, NEXT TO A. WILLIAMS',

GEORGE STREET,

Where will be found the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

IN PETERBOROUGH,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER!

☞CALL AND SEE THEM.☜

P. S.—Country Shoemakers will find it to their advantage to call and Examine the stock of LEATHER and FINDINGS, which will be found well assorted.

Peterborough, February, 1867. 7 tf.

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, *for the sale of*

C. IRWIN & CO'S Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the *Provincial* Exhibition at Montreal 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, *Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work*, and, to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light as heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, tolling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, &c. as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.
Peterboro', March 6th, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ap 30-13in

DURHAM BULL.

THE Subscriber will (for this season) keep at his stable, North Monaghan, that thoroughbred bull "T. E. DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND," for the service of cows.

TERMS:—Thorough-bred Cows, $4.00; Grade Cows, $2.00; Common Cows, $1.00; to be paid at time of service.

AND

Three fine young Bulls for sale.

HENRY COLLINS.
North Monaghan, April 1st, 1867.

N. B.—Any one desirous of seeing the pedigree of the "Duke" can do so by applying to the owner, or at this office. 14-6in.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway,
New York

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

7 OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

There were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 19th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the GORDON PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full descriptions, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., 25p rents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,
20 Ann St.,
NEW YORK.
January 23rd, 1867. 4-1y.

For Sale!

300 half chests *JAPAN TEAS,*
250 do *YOUNG HYSON,*
250 do *TWANKAYS,*
100 do *GUNPOWDER,*
100 do *IMPERIAL,*
250 do *TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of *GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

250 green cases *GIN,*
100 red do *GIN,*
50 Hhd. do *GIN,*
100 pns. *HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands) *BRANDY,*
300 cases *CLARET,*
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr PERKINS in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, can be his to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools progress in musical studies, and items of general interest to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me . . . T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts.
The Orphan Wanderer. T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts.
The Rose Bush . . . T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts.
Fairy of the Wilwood. H. A. Brown . . . 35 cts.
Memory, (for Baritone) H. A. Brown . . . 30 cts

For any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Shining Star," "The Psalm King," "The Sacred Lute," &c

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "The Golden Promise" is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers.....$ 0 30
By the 100, " 25 00
Single copies in board covers, ... 35
By the 100 " 30 00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month

We publish a new song every month, and *give it away.* Send for a Circular to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

A New Discovery better than the MADOC GOLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morrie's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, frost bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, sore back, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by T. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who resid in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humours, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood exceeding the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed affected some of the most Marvellous Cures ever recorded in the annals of Historical Medicine Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy him sity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the great sun soon over laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Flats, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, Wilkan. Coulter, William Bell.

E. H PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada
Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and be more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small tumor or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 26, 1866. 43-1y

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your blood impure? Some one of the numerous ailments to which you are liable is ongoing now, and should be counteracted by a dose or two of the right remedy. That Ayer's Pills are the best cure for the disorders of the stomach and bowels which require a cathartic, is pretty well understood in North America. They stimulate the functions of the body into healthy action, thereby purifying the current in the veins, which nourishes the whole system. Thus the foul corruptions which make disease are carried out of the system, and health restored. Indeed, when we consider how nearly all the diseases to which we are subject originate in the impurities of the blood, and how many of them arise from a disordered stomach, we shall see the importance of keeping the former pure, and the great extent to which health depends upon the proper action of the digestive organs. Derange either of these, and the other will suffer. Few are the diseases that begin in any part of the body which do not affect the stomach before they are through with us. In the vast majority of cases, the health can be restored, and long preserved, by the occasional use of a cathartic medicine, to remove from the system the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. Then, if not relieved, it poisons the whole mass of blood, and deposits the elements of disease in every part of the system. Nature makes an effort to throw off the disease, and we have fever, pain, or inflammation. Help Nature in her struggle, by the timely use of Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the desperate and dangerous distempers. The same corrective effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are equally, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. Nor—when have the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Physicians, far and near, use them in cases of the most formidable character, and know from personal experience what they say when they recommend them to the sick. Many eminent members of the medical profession have voluntarily written us, that they have found Ayer's Pills the most reliable cathartic they could employ in their practice, and that they cure more and worse cases than all other purgatives in the materia medica. Many druggists, who have the best means of knowing, have told us that they sell more of Ayer's Pills than of all other cathartics in the market, and that they are the only pills which do not sometimes fail to give satisfaction. Public confidence in them is unbounded, and they have earned it by their wonderful cures. Almost every community has some of these cures to point to, and every man, woman, and child knows more or less about them. Hence we forbear to publish certificates of their virtues, and only ask a trial of the Pills when you need a cathartic medicine.

From the Proprietor of the Missouri Democrat, St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1866.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the purgative of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulceration of the upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ADA MORRISON.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Ashe and Segal, Bellevue.

DEAR DR. AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all of us over treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on effectual cathartic in my daily contact with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1865.

DR. J. C. AYER, Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PEIRCE, *Clerk of Steamer Clarion.*

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1866.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease to which they did not readily yield to them. Irreparably yours, ALDERT B. SALE, M. D., *Physician of the Marine Hospital.*

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. S. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their bilious effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* This augmenting makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and *purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have* ever known, and I can conscientiously recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Pringle, St. edward, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *such ills.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the promoter of others that are worse. I believe my Sovereign remedy is the liver, but your Pills effect that organ and cure the disease.

From Hon. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills taken at the proper time, are excellent preventives of the natural sorrows when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PLEASANT HOME, Savannah Co., Jan. 6, 1866.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians the disease grew worse and worse until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr Mackenzie, I tried your Pills, their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

RENATE CHAMBERS, Baton Rouge, La., 8 Dec. 1866.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

ASTONISHING!

ASTOUNDING!!

CONFOUNDING!!!

BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption, and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking, just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq. Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through my whole system: at night I took a tablespoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before me at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Reeve.
A. M. WELLINGTON, J. P. 48

Melodeons and Cabinet Organs

AT A. B. KIDD'S Commission Office, Hopkins' Block, Peterborough.

April 4th, 1867. 14

DARLEY'S Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Colds and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; it is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It also cures the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the 0 reulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural one; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, restoring the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek at all shining appearance

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hurd & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Agents for C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS in the U.S.

is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To secure the genuine, read this card.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

TAKE NO OTHER.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1867. No. 19.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery,

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George at

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge 36

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY.

G. F. O'R E.

Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1866. 47-6in.

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

R. S. HOWELL,

FORWARDER,

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

11 PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,
Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing

SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

Wanted!

OATS,

PEASE,

Barley,

and Rye,

At Scott's Store-house. The Highest Cash Price paid.

D. SUTHERLAND.

February 7, 1867. 6

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., &c, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

Orders left at the Post Office, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'. Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

FITZGERALD & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS

Office—Scott's Buildings, Peterborough.

JAS. W. FITZGERALD. THOS. OLIVER BOLGER.

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

BANK OF TORONTO,

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A SMITH, *Agent.* 20

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and and after Monday, December 3rd, 1866 Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	10.00a.m.	Dep Port Hope	3.00p m
Kelley's,	10.23	Quay's	3 23
Omemee,	10.47	Perrytown	3 34
Lydle's,	11.10	Camph lla	3 40
Bracewk	12.10	Sunmit	4.00
Manvers,	11 30	Arr.	4.25
Arr Millbrook	12.50	Dep Millbrook	4 40
Dep	12.10 p.m.	Manvers	5 08
Summit,	12 35	Brunswk	5.15
Camph	12 55	Lydle's,	5 25
Perryto'n	1.00	Omemee,	5 45
Quay's,	1.12	Kelly's	6.08
Arr. Port Hope	1 35	Arr Lindsay,	6.20

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	2 30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.30a.m.
Plaze'lle	3.55	Quay's	10.53
Arr. Millbrook	4.20	Perryto'n	11 05
Dep	4.30	Camph	11.10
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.30
Camphells	5.10	Arr	11.55
Perrytown	5.16	Dep Millbrook	12.00 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Plazeville	12.20 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr Peterboro	12 50

A. T. WILLIAMS
Superintendent.

November 28, 1866. 49

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day).	9.30 a.m
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's Time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 9.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

Express at 12.55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.30 a.m. and 7.25 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME

IN THE

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening.

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ore Beds.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor

Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 14

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $78 to $88. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.
Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY

OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 19th, 1867.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN COLLAR.

T. DONNELLY

Desires to inform his numerous friends and customers that he has

REMOVED

HIS SADDLERY

To Dixon's Block, next door to G. Stetham & Co's Hardware store, George Street,

Where everything in his line will be kept for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', April, 1867. 17

Blythe Mills.

FLOUR AND FEED

STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him in future to DELIVER PROMPTLY, any where within the Corporation, or Ashburnham, all orders with which he may be intrusted

A supply of *Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Graham Flour, Corn Meal Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Shorts, Pollards, Screenings, Peas and Oats*, constantly on hand.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Simcoe Street,
Peterboro, November 26, 1866. 48

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of *Flour, Millie's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.*

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 23th, 1866. 48-tf

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 14, 1866. 50

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS'

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,

FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,
Toronto.

October 10, 1866.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 29

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Over-truck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years*. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over twelve thousand piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

1y 20-1yr

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 27 in the 7th concession. Good Buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are nine acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if desired.

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM,
Proprietor.

Allandale Mills, March 11, 1867 11-3m13-tf

Poetry.

Precept and Practice:—An Athenian Story.

BY LORD MACAULAY.

In Athens ere the sun of fame had set,
Midst pomp and show the gazing crowds were met,
Intent for ever upon something new,
The mimic wonder of the stage to view.

Where the wide-extended circus spreads
Its gathered seats its sea of living heads,
Ranged in close order, rising row on row,
The void arena claims the space below.

The seats were filled; but ere the show began
A stranger entered—'twas an aged man;
A while he sought a place with aspect mild;
The polished young Athenians sat and smiled,
Eyed his confusion with a side-long glance,
But kept their seats nor rose to his advance.

Oh, for a burning blush of deeper hue,
To mark the shame of that self-glorious crew;
How poor the produce of fair learning's tree,
That bears no fruits of sweet humility!
The growth of arts and sciences, how vain
In hearts that feel not for another's pain!

Not so the Spartan youth, whose simple school
Instilled the pith but salutary rule
Of kindness, and whose honest souls preferred
Truth to display,—performance to a word.

These Spartan youths had their appointed place
Apart from Attica's distinguished race,
And rose with one accord, intent to prove
To honor dues their duty and their love;
Nor did a Spartan youth his seat resume
Till the old man found due and fitting room.

Then came the sentence of reproof and praise
Stamped with the sternness of the ancient days.
For, standing full amid the assembled crowd,
The venerable stranger cried aloud:
"The Athenians learn their duty well, but lo
The Spartans practice what the Athenians know."

The words were good, and in a virtuous cause;
Thus justly earned a nation's glad applause;
But we have surer words of precept given
In God's own book, the words that came from heaven;

"Be kind, be courteous, be all honor shown."
"Seek other's welfare rather than thine own."

Selections.

AN INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

The *Phrenological Journal*, in an article on indirect lying and unfairness in business, thus illustrated the danger of being too sharp in a trade:—

Go out into the country, for example, to purchase a superior cow, and call on one of the honest sons of the soil, and it would not be very difficult to find a man who would show himself as cunning and selfish as any trader or manufacturer. Let us illustrate such an interview by a colloquy between a citizen and a farmer; and we beg of the reader to watch the workings of secretiveness to gratify acquisitiveness.

Citizen.—'I am in pursuit of a fine cow; and understanding at the hotel that you kept a large stock of very excellent ones, I have called to look at them, and to see if I could make a purchase to please me. I am not very particular as to price, so I but obtain one of the best.'

Farmer.—'Well, yes, I have a large stock, and they have the reputation of being excellent. They have cost me much care and pains in their selection; but I can't say that I wish to sell any of them. When a man has a good article which he wants to use, it is not well to dispose of it.'

C.—'True; but I would like to look at them.'

F.—'O, certainly; I will show them with pleasure; but, understand, I don't promise to sell one at any price.'

They go to the farm yard, and a little son of the farmer follows to see and hear, and in doing so takes his first lesson in the tricks of trade; for be it remembered that every act of the parent stamps its impress on the young mind, which becomes ineffaceable.

C.—(Scanning a lean, common looking animal, which, by the way, was one of the best milkers in the flock, and low to fleshen her own milk qualities; yet it was in early winter, when those qualities would not be apparent.) 'What is that cow worth?'

F.—'I suppose about twenty-five dollars.'

On an elevated place stands a large, fleshy, noble looking cow, the poorest milker of the whole, and fat because her food went to flesh rather than to milk; she catches the admiring eye of the inexperienced citizen, and he eagerly enquires, 'What will you sell that one for?'

F.—'Oh, don't say anything to me about that cow; she is a very peculiar one; and more than that she belongs to my wife. I told you I did not care to sell any, and this one I should hardly expect to sell at all; besides I should not like to have my wife offended by selling a favorite of hers. John (turning to his boy, who is surprised to see his father hesitate a moment about selling this miserable, vicious, unruly beast, whose small mess of milk is as thin as that sold by Messrs. Croton, Pump & Co., in New York.) John, mother will be in our hair if we sell "old Pail!"

That name strikes the buyer's ear just as it was intended to do, and he presses the farmer for a price.

F.—'I will not say I will sell her at any price, unless my wife will consent. I don't believe in family quarrels.'

The boy John is surprised at his father's reluctance to sell, and entertains not the slightest doubt but that his mother will joyously consent to the sale. The stranger is determined to have a price, and, finally, the obliging farmer says: 'Now mind, I don't agree to sell at any price without my wife's consent, and I will set such a price as will, doubtless, cool your ardor without the necessity of calling my wife. Forty dollars is the price.'

C.—'Suppose we consult the good lady, and see what she will say. If she will consent I will take the animal.'

F.—'I know what she will say, and if you insist upon it, we will refer it to her.'

They proceeded to the house, the farmer *letting the lead to get the first word*; and the boy following, anxious to have his mother assent to the sale and urge the bargain.

F.—'Well, mother, this gentleman is very anxious to buy old "Full Pail," and I told him—'

'Yes,' interrupted the wife in apparent anger, 'and you told him he might have her, I warrant; it is just like you, to sell the best cow we have. Well, do as you like. We might as well give up trying to make butter and cheese altogether.'

With a red face and angry air, she leaves the room, slamming the door after her. 'There,' said the farmer, 'I knew just how it would be.'

John, the honest boy, was astonished. He had heard that cow made the subject of censure for years by all the family; and now, when a double price is offered for her, his father holds back and his mother gets angry. He don't understand it. No, indeed, poor boy, you don't understand it, but you are in a fair way of doing so.—Wait a little, and you will be wise, and know more of the world.

The stranger takes the bait, and counts out the forty dollars, and the farmer apparently draws back from it, saying, 'I don't think I ought to take the money. You had better not take the cow.' (All true, though not intended to be so regarded.)

He takes the money, and the stranger departs with his purchase. The mother returns, smiling like a summer's morning. The father chuckling over his money, says, with an arch wink to his wife, 'I think when he has had that cow half as long as we have, he will be glad to take less than half what he paid for her.'

This unfolds to the boys unsophisticated mind the hypocrisy of the whole transaction, and he shrinks back from his parents as scheming liars. To him it looks like robbery to take twenty-five dollars more or the cow than she was worth; and like lying, thus to deceive the stranger by such back handed means.

He has been whipped for lying, and taught that he must be honest; and he can see no difference between talking a lie and acting it.

Under the influence of filial love he begins to reason, and he is unwilling to condemn his parents to the degredation of liars and robbers.

He reviews the guarded modes of expression by the father and mother. His father did not say it was the best cow in the flock, and told the man he 'had better not take the animal,' that he 'would not sell her unless his mother would consent to it' it was not exactly lying, after all. Besides, his father stood high in society; he was called Colonel and Esquire; had been a representative; was a trustee of the religious society, and a member of the school committee; and everybody looked up to him as a man of honor. His mother, too, was intimate in the family of the minister, and had the best company in town. Therefore they were good people, and their example worthy of imitation. Full of this pleasing unction to his outraged conscience, and possessing withal through he editary transmission a similar tendency to shrewdness and money-loving as that of his parents, he began to meditate a method of profiting by his first lesson of keen business management: 'Why can't I sell that soft, worthless, new knife I bought of the rascally peddler the other day, in the same manner that father sold the cow? Let me see; I have the plan, and I will have the money, and I won't tell a lie either. I can steer clear of that.'

He carefully whets his knife, and then, with a veil of honest looks, proceeds to school. At recess he very carefully draws forth his knife and a stick, and begins whittle. It cuts finely. The boys flock around, eager to see it, and to learn what he paid for it. 'I got it cheap—only twenty-five cents. See it cut.'

'I will give you twenty-five cents,' says one.

'I guess you will,' says John. 'after I have run the risk of getting a bad one, and proved it. See it cut.'

'I'll give you thirty.'

'I'll give you forty,' says another; and here's the money.' Forty being a golden number in the ear of John, he quietly pockets the money just as the school bell rings, and they all go into their books. John rejoices in the success of his experiment, and Charley to anticipate the pleasure his excellent cutting knife will afford him.

As soon as the school is dismissed—while Charley is hunting for a good, hard trick to show the other boys how gloriously it will cut—John makes all haste for home, to announce his success and to show his money. Almost out of breath, he entered the house, exclaiming, 'Father I have sold that pewter laced knife, which I bought of the peddler for twenty-five cents, for forty cents.'

'Ah! have you? But how did you manage? You didn't tell a lie, did you John my? You must never tell a lie you know.'

'Oh, no, sir; I sharpened it very nicely; took a split stick in my pocket, and kept whittling; said nothing, and let them bid.'

'But who bought? and have you got your money?'

'Charles Sumner, who always has money, bought it; and here are the forty cents.'

'That's right; you should never lie, and always get your pay down to prevent after trouble. I say mother Johnney is pretty smart! We must make a merchant of him; eh, what think you?'

'Well, he has done well with the knife, surely, and I always thought he would be somebody, and get rich; besides, Charley is better able to pay a higher price for a poor knife than I boy. Bring the money to me, my son and I will save it for you.'

This was lesson number two; and the boy from his propitious beginning kept practicing, until he was old enough to enter a store as a clerk.

His father kept him short of change for his new situation, and desiring to appear well with his new associates, he began by borrowing small sums from the money drawer designing to pay it out of the first remittance. But the economical father, designing to keep him short to teach him economy, neglected the pecuniary remittance until the boy had secretly borrowed the full amount of what he had received from his father; and he could not pay it back, and finally after some struggles with his defaced conscientiousness, and urged by his necessities, decided not to pay at all.

He went on this way, borrowing and never paying, until he had robbed his master of a large amount, and ended his life a villain.

This parents pocketed a few extra dollars for a cow, by means of a circuitous falsehood; their son moulded the education, and that education shaped his future.

Who will say, 'Go thou and do likewise?'

NASBY.

(*From the Toledo Blade.*)

The Negro Vote—Mr. Nasby in imitation of Wade Hampton.—Trees to conciliate the Africans—The result of the venture.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDERIT X ROADS,
(which is in the State uv Kentucky.)
March 28, 1867.

I hev made many sudden and rather stror'nary changes in politix—some so very sudden that the movement perdoost conjection uv conschence. I rekellect wunst uv advokatin free trade and high protective tariff, all within twelve hours (I made a speech in a agricultooral destrik on Noo York in the afternoon at 10 a. m., and in a manufacturin town in Pennsylvany in the evenin, our platform bein so construkted that both sides cood find a indorsement in it) and hev performed many other feats uv moral gymnastiks; but this last change I hev bin called upon to make is probably the suddenest.

Last week Tooslay, Deekin Pogram, Captain McPelter, and I was engaged in rootin the Corners uv niggers. We had endoored 'em ez long ez we thot possible, and determined on standin it no longer. Selectin three which we wuz satisfied hed too much spellin book into 'em to be enslaved agin, we wuz preparin notises to be served on 'em, ordrin 'em to leave in twenty-four hours, when I reseeved in the northern mail a letter marked 'Free—Alex. W. Bandell, P. M. G.' I knowed it wuz official—to wunst—that blessid signatoor on my commishun, and I've contemplatid it too often to be mistaken in it. It's contents wuz brief, and run thus:

"To all Postmasters in the southern States: The niggers hev votes—conshushen is our best bolt. See to it."

This breef cood not hard to be understood order wuz sealed with the official seal uv the Post-Offis Department, stumpt into puffy mattel uv wax, to-wit: a lost uv bread, under a roll uv butter, with ten hands a grabbin at it. I comprehended the situation at wuns, and set about dom my dooty with both Roman and Spartan firmness.

'Deekin," sez I, trarin up the notises, "these niggers we hev in understood. They are not a inferior race—they are not descendants uv Ham an I Hager—it wasn't Paul's idea in sendin back Onesimus to condemn him to servitood—we have misunderstood the situation, and must make amends. The nigger is devoid uv mind, and is frendly a man and a brother!"

"What?" sed the Deekin, tippin back in amazement.

"Jest wat I say," sez I, "read that," and I flung him the letter.

The upshot uv the conference wich followe I wunz the callin uv a meeting the next nite, at wich all the Ethiopians uv the Corners wuz invited and urged to be present.

The trouble wuz to git the niggers to attend the meetin. The fust one I spoke to fell in my face, and ast me how long it wuz sence I hed helpt bang a couple uv niggers by, say ur fustun off a celebra-tion. Pollock, the Illinois store-keeper got hold uv it, and told Joe Bigler, and Joe swore that if the niggers hedn't enny more sense than we give 'em ere it for by sposin we could bamboozle 'em so cheep, he should go back to the old beleef, to wit: that they wuz only a superior race uv monkeys after all; and by nite every nigger in the vicinity wuz posted thoroughly, and out uv all us we could only git four who would promise to attend, and them the Deekin hed to pay $2 apiece; to give it eclaw I promised one ur em $5 (to be paid at the close uv the meetin) to sit on the stand with me, which, bein a very poor man, and herin a sick wife in a shanty near by, who wuz sufferin for medicine (which he coodent git without money,) he accepted.

At this pint an idee struck me. I remembered Philadelfy, and determined to hev a scene rivalin the Cuban and Orr bizness. "Another thing, Cuff, understand that it's a part uv the bargain that when in my speech I turn to yoo and stomp, yoo must rise and embrace me."

"What?" sez he.

"Fall into my arms, lovin like—you understand—just as tho we wuz long lost brothers?"

"Secu-re me!" sed he. "I'se a mity low nigger, and wants to buy de old woman some quinine, and wood do most anything foah dat, but, golly, dat's too much!"

"Not a cent," sez I sternly, assoomin my most piercinest gaze, "unless this is included!"

"Well," returned he sulkily, "ef I must I speck I must, but golly—"

The nite arrove and the meetin house wuz full. We thot best at holdin it in the chapel uv the College, but give up the idea ez impracticable, ez, owin to the dilly tor nee uv our Northern friends in forwardin sich subscriptions ez they hev raised, we hevent got no further with the bizness than layin the corner-stun. In the front was the four niggers, all in clean shirts, and on the stand wuz me nigger'd and engaged. Over the platform wuz the following mottoes:

"In Yoonion there is strength—For President in 1868, Fernando Wood. For Vice-President, Frederick Dogla."

"In the nigger, strength—In the Caucasian, beauty,—in the mulatter, who is made the noblest uv the human species, both."

In addishun to these we dug up all the old mottoes wich Jefferson writ about yoonivursal liberty and such, wich hednt bin quoted in Kentucky for twenty years, post-

Peterborough Examiner, Thursday, May 9, 1867.

ed up; in brief, had Wendell Phillip's blessid spirit bin a hoverin over that meetin house, it wood hev smiled approvingly.

I spoke to em exkeetly on the poore-versel brotherhood uv mankind, holdin that whatever else could be sed, Adam wuz the father uv all mankind, and that the only difference between a white man and a nigger wuz, the nigger wuz sunburnt. The nigger, I remarkt, wuz undoubtedly, originelly white, but bein, sence his arrival in this country, addicted to agricultooral pursoots, he hed become tanned to a degree wich, tho it marred his physikle beauty, did not interfere with his sterlin goodness uv heart. There hed bin differences between the races—at times there hed bin unpleasantness wich no one regretted more than I. The whites uv the orders hed not a hue but ez considert ez I cood hev wished They hev fought several ur em, and hung many more, and in times past hed held em in slavery and such, but that should not be thot uv at this happy time. It wuz constooshunel to do these things then, and Kentucky wuz eminently a law-abidin State. "Here," sez I, "on this platform, with the flag uv our common country over me, I declare eternal friendship to the colored man, and to seel the declaration I thus embrace—"

The obstinate nigger didnt stir a step.

"Come up and fling your arms around me, yoo black cuss," sed I, in a stage whisper, "C'mon!"

"No yoo don't nuss!" sed the nigger, in a loud voice, wich was audible all over the church, and h'aidin out tu hand. "I can't trust yoo a bressid minit. Gib me the $5 fust. Yoo wuz die child foah dollars now fo' sawin wood fo' yoah post offis, an I ef we's a goine to h b our ties de fus yoone I shel put mine to will be gittin dat money. Pay up fus, and den 'braces afterwar'd. I can't do such a disagreeable ting without de cash in advance."

This rather destroyed the effect. The niggers in front b-st out in a torturing laff, and Pollock and Bigler rolled in convulsions uv laffter, in which half uv our people joined. The audience stood petrified; in the distinct uv embracin, and that cussed nigger standin with his hand extended for the money with the Deekin and Bascom horror struck just behind, formed a tableo which wuz more strikin than pleasant.

The meetin wuz to-wunst adjourned, for it was evident to the dullest comprehension that nothin more coodent be done that nite. Ez yoonsual I failed for want uv capital.—Had I bin present uv the poltry sum uv five dollars how different would hev bin the result! Perchance we may thro that deficiency, Jane Kentucky. It must never occur agin—my salery must be raised. I can't make brik without straw.

Joe Bigler met me next morning and remarkt that he regretted the occurrence, ez he suddenly desired to see the two races a pullin together. "The fault, Perfesser," sed he, "wuz in not managin properly.—The next time yoo want a spectable nigger to sit on the platform with you and the Deekin, or kiss or embrace yoo—git him drunk. He'll do it then, probably—I know he will. Ef he's drunk enough, he'll hurrah for Johnson, and in no possible to get em down to the pint uv votin with yoo. Whew! how whiskey drags a man down. Sees wat it a brought yoo to!" and the inebriin wretch rolled off lafin boisterously. "Git em drunk, Perfesser," he yelled ez long ez he cood see me.

We don't intend to give it up. Bigler's advice wuz given in jest, but, nevertheless, I shel act upon it. Whiskey is wat brings white men to us, and ef a white man can be thus capchured, why not a nigger? The Afrikin hezn't got ez far to fall to git down to our level, and 'till take less to bring him. Bascom ordered five barrels to-day, wich I spose the Administrashen will pay for. We have yet the Noo York Custom House, and more uv the perkisits must be yoosed for politikle purposes.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster), and likewise Professor uv Bibikle Politicks in the Southern Clarskle & Military Institoot.

A YEAR'S WORK OF DRAM SELLING.—Carefully compiled statistics show that sixty-thousand lives are annually destroyed by intemperance in the United States.

One hundred thousand men and women are yearly sent to prison in consequence of strong drink

Twenty thousand children are yearly sent to the poor-house for the same reason.

Three hundred murders are another of the yearly fruits of intemperance.

Four hundred suicides follow these fearful catalogues of miseries.

Two hundred thousand orphans are bequeathed each year to private and public charity.

Two hundred million dollars are yearly expended to produce this shocking amount of crime and misery and as much more is lost from the same cause.—*Young Reaper.*

THE DEVIL AMONG THE TAILORS.—Some time ago, a French teacher resident in Oxford, by the name of Duncan, called at Mr. Wickham, a mercer, who lived opposite University College for a waistcoat piece, but could not recollect the name of the material he wished for. He said that he thought it was de English for de diable. Mr. Wickham mentioned the several names of his infernal highness, such as Old Nick, Beelzebub, &c. 'No, no it was not dat,' was the reply. At length Mr. W. thought of Satan. 'O dat is vat I want,' said Duncan. 'I wants a *sitten vescent*.'

The age of the Puritans was distinguished by *short* speeches in the *senate*, and *long* graces at table. The leading features of the present are *long* speeches and *short* graces.

A living writer observes that, "Gentlemen who are mad about ancient *descent* should adopt the rag shop announcement, "The best price given for old bones."

"Why are you always looking into the glass, ma'ame?" "Sir, the glasses I look into help me to improve my appearance; those you look into degrade yours!"

THE DEFENCE QUESTION.

Following Earl Russell in the late debate in the House of Lords on the question of Canadian defence, H. R. H., the Duke of Cambridge said:—"As the defence of Canada has been much referred to in the course of this discussion, I wish to say a few words. I cannot but rejoice that this measure for a confederation has been brought forward, and that it has been accompanied by a project for a railway which is a military point of view, cannot fail to be of great importance. The retention of Canada without such a railway presents much difficulty. We have seen, in some years the inconvenience which results to the best that during a considerable period of the year we are deprived of any great communication with the upper provinces, as your lordships know, it is only for a portion of the year that the great St. Lawrence can be navigated, and in the winter months the upper provinces are to a great extent, for military purposes, cut off from communication with the mother country. This railway, if completed, will form a connecting link at all periods of the year between the mother country and the North American provinces. On that ground alone I believe it is of imperial interest that this railway should be completed, and if the measure now before your lordships produce the result, I think it would be of signal benefit. (Hear.) My noble friend (Lord Lyveden) has dwelt strongly upon the difficulty of defending the Canadian frontier. But, though that operation may be one of considerable difficulty, it ought not to be treated as impossible. Indeed, I see no reason why, however arduous the task may seem, it may not be accomplished, because in war some of the greatest operations, which appeared to be almost impossible, yet by talent, perseverance, energy and courage have been carried out with entire success. As far as the Imperial Government are concerned, they have already shown their desire to do their part. The defences of Quebec have already been taken in hand, and I do trust that Quebec will soon become a powerful and important fortress. Montreal also requires defence, and I trust that the delay which has taken place in providing for its defence has only been caused by the feeling that the question of confederation ought first to be considered and dealt with. I do hope that, seeing the assent of the mother country to support the object of the confederation, the colonists will now think that the time has come to put their shoulder to the wheel, and do all that in them lies for the protection of their extended frontier. The matter is one which depends in a great measure upon themselves, and I hope that the good feeling shown on our part will encourage them to do that which, as I know, they were certainly at one time disposed to do—to look after the defence of their own territory.—I am entirely of opinion that if the loyalty and devotion which have been hitherto displayed by the colonists should continue to increase, after the confederation is established, as it has increased up to this time Canada will before long, in men and material, be able to defend itself. I mean, of course, that she will do this as far as her power and means go, and not that she will be able to dispense with imperial aid. As to the entire removal of the imperial troops, that is out of the question. My noble friend (Earl Russell) has pointed out that most of our colonies are so situated that they have no frontier to defend. Canada, on the contrary, has a most extended frontier, and it would be an absurdity to leave such a colony wholly denuded of imperial troops, though of course the number of these troops ought to be as much reduced as can safely be done. All that is wanted is an all compact force as a nucleus round which the colonists may rally. It must give the greatest satisfaction to every Englishman to see how anxious the colonists are to maintain their connection with the mother country. Considering the changes which have taken place of late, and the manner in which they have been pressed to separate from this country, I think it redounds greatly to their credit that their loyalty and devotion to the mother country have remained unshaken, or rather, have increased in recent years. I do hope, also, that the noble colonies have so nobly shown in Canada, and the gallantry with which the Militia and Volunteers have come forward on every occasion when their services were needed, will be appreciated here, and that we shall hold out the hand of friendship to the new confederation, which, I believe, will be a great advantage to the colonists, and, I hope, will also add to the security of the empire. I repeat that we must not be led away by the notion that the colony is indefensible. I believe, on the contrary, there will be means to defend it, and I shall rejoice not only at the consideration which this bill is to ratify, but also at the military chain of defence which the bill will complete, and which is so essential to the maintenance of our empire on this large, valuable and important possession." (Cheers.)

French Ideas of a Quadruple Combination Against Prussia.

[*Paris (April 18) Correspondence of the London Times.*]

With reference to that part of my yesterday's letter which spoke of propositions reported to be on foot for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and England, I have to mention another version suggested yesterday, and which seems to be less improbable than the other. It is to the effect that overtures for a quadruple alliance between Holland, Belgium, France and England are going on. The idea is said to have been started not long since by the King of Holland, justly alarmed at the menacing attitude of Prussia, and to be received favorably by France. Commissioners from Holland and Belgium came to Paris, where they were very well received. They then proceeded to London, where, I hear they now are, for the purpose of sounding the English Cabinet on the proposed alliance.

I recollect clearly repeat that I mentioned this fact with the same hesitation as yesterday, though, if correct, it would in some measure account for the less hostile tone of Berlin.—A person of high rank (Prussian) now in Paris, who had an interview with the King on Wednesday last, says that nothing could be more pacific than the language of his Majesty, who expressed himself disposed to do every thing consistent with his honor and that of Prussia to preserve peace. Prussia, the King observed, had too much to do to consolidate her present situation, without getting into a fresh war not commanded by imperious necessity.

THE WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE.—We understand it is through the agency of this marvellous viewing instrument that Dr. Ayer has at length succeeded in finding the exciting cause and determining the character of its effects in this section have abundant evidence in the FEVER AND AGUE which it alone produces when absorbed through the lungs into the blood. It has long been held to be a vapor or something in the vapor of water from decayed and decaying vegetation. Under a great magnifying power, the Doctor has found this vapor to contain distinct organisms living bodies, corresponding precisely with those found in the blood of Ague subjects. They are 13,000 times less than visible to the naked eye, but have distinct character and form. He thinks they are reproductive in decaying matter in the blood, and hence their long continued life or the remote effects of them in the system. He maintains that they resemble in character the other fermentative poisons, or such as the virus of rabies or of a dead body, &c., all of which are known to reproduce themselves with great rapidity like yeast in moistened flour, so that the slightest quantity impregnates the whole mass. Yeast through a powerful magnifier is seen to be a forest of vegetables which grows, blossoms, and goes to seed in a short time. Bloom is not so distinct a vegetable, but has more the appearance of animal life, although its motions cannot be perfectly distinguished. What the Doctor claims to have settled is that it is an organic substance and he has name found and embodied in his "Ague Cure" which will destroy it.—[Leader, St. Louis, Mo.

The *Herald* has a despatch by cable, dated Rio Janiero, April 8th stating that the Emperor of Brazil has issued a decree decreeing all slaves free the mandate to take effect within twenty years, and all children of slaves born hereafter to be free from their birth.

G. STEPHEN & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

HAVE RECEIVED

Pitch, Oakum, Ship Varnish; Framing Squares, Chisels, Adzes and Slicks; Page's Lace Leather; Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, &c.; White Lead, Zinc White, Paints; Rubber Packing; Washers from ¼ to 1 inch; Drill Steel; Powder, Fuse; Miner's Picks; Wesson's Pistols and Rifles, Cartridges for all approved Pistols and Rifles; Weighing Scales.

Sign of the CROSS CUT SAW,

Next to T. Donnelly's Saddlery Store, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro, April 17th, 1867. 16

REFORM CONVENTION.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Convention of Reform Delegates for the East Riding of the County of Peterborough, will be held in the Town Hall, Ashburnham, on the FOURTH DAY OF JUNE, at the hour of one o'clock, p. m.

JAS. MILLAR,
Chairman of Convention.

JAS. STRATTON,
Secretary.

Ashburnham, May 1st, 1867. 18

MR. JOHN BURNHAM having gone to England for a few months, his office will be closed till his return. Persons having business with Mr. Burnham, will please call at the office of GEORGE DUNSFORD, ESQ.

Peterborough, May 6, 1867. 19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction—James Campbell.
Money—J. A. Hall.
Dentistry—J. O'Donnell.
Public Notice—P. M. Grover.
Fire Company Meeting—R. Hall.
Court of Revision—C. Irwin.
Notice—John Burnham.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1867.

POLITICS IN 1867.

If we were to draw conclusions from the editorials that appear in the Conservative press of '67, in reference to the political questions that agitate the new Dominion of Canada, we would be forced to infer that "Cabinet," "No Party," "Mr. Brown," were nightmares hovering round them during their nocturnal slumbers. In fact it would appear that asleep or awake "Coalition," "No Party," "Mr. Brown," seem to haunt them as hobgoblins and bugbears do children. Whenever they depart from these three words, they flounder in gross misstatements or misrepresentations. We need not wonder that Coalition is a favorite word, as common they receive their daily bread; by the no party cry they hope to continue their unjust gains; and Mr. Brown is the fiction in the path. It is melancholy to imagine that men should be so selfish, so regardless of the country's weal and so indifferent to the certain results of the course they pursue, viz: extravagance and misgovernment. The Coalition we are long since sick of. It has been a curse to the country, especially to Upper Canada. To maintain it, almost all sorts of corruption has been practised; monopolies have been granted; our Crown Lands left unsettled, and continual yearly deficits in the budget allowed; to carry elections bribery has been resorted to and men have been bought and sold to gratify the Tory love of power and gain.

As an example: In conversation lately with a gentleman from Northumberland, he informed us that two or three of the electors held in the West Riding of that county had been so conducted that the riding was to a great extent corrupted and rendered morally unfit to exercise the right of franchise.—Under the same corrupt regime in this Electoral Division, we have been informed that thousands of dollars were spent to corrupt the electors; and the same informant, and a Tory too, added that hundreds were bought and sold at the time for eight, ten and twelve dollars each; and this is the sort of thing they wish to continue. The knaves and fools seem to be the ruling incentive to action.

In vain do they cry "Mr. Brown's inconsistency." What have Reformers to do with his inconsistency? which, by the way, we are not prepared to admit. Reformers ask to have the laws of the country commenced and carried on on principles of rectitude, and justice to all; they wish to have the management of their own local affairs; they wish to get rid of mal-administration, extravagance and class legislation; and we are far mistaken if the honest yeomen of Upper Canada do not say at the coming election, we will have these things. The clap-trap of personal abuse of Mr. Brown should not lead any away from the ranks. Let every Reformer be found at his post and the day will be ours.

ENCOMPASSING SEA AND LAND.

The Tory press is encompassing sea and land to make proselytes to their new "No Party cry." They jump at every straw to save themselves from loss of power and patronage. Truth too has forsaken them in their earnest efforts to prolong the reign of corruption and maladministration. It is astonishing how expert they are at their nefarious work; but then they have long accustomed themselves to that sort of thing. In their prosperity they cast off all fear, and hesitate not a moment to swallow a camel.

Last week we were treated to a sweet morsel in reference to the Ashburnham meeting: a miserable failure, of course.—But then who said so? We really can but pity the man who is so lost to facts and truth as so to concert and misrepresent the whole affair. The whole article in last week's *Review* savours somewhat of corruption, let us hope not of the heart but merely attributable to the school in which the training was received.

The facts are plainly these: the day appointed for the Convention was an even down-pour of rain from before day-light until 4 o'clock p. m. of the day. No man but the most insane would leave his home on such a day to go a distance for any cause save on business of life or death necessity. Even the delegates for Ashburnham did not go down to the Hall although the distance was but a few yards, well knowing that no one could attend on such a day. Now where was the miserable failure? Not in reform or Reformers, but in the weather. And as well might the Editor of the *Review* charge Providence with a failure in the weather, as charge a "failure" against Reformers on that day.

A few friends seeing however, that there was no provision made for calling a meeting on a more propitious day, met together at a late hour and passed a resolution to have a meeting on the 4th of June, next.

Now must not the Tories be hard up for subject when they resort to such means to bolster up a cry of "miserable failure." What a pity that the "No Party" cry should require more than the truth to help it along. This, however, is only in keeping with the action of the Tory press of all Canada. Let us be satisfied for a little: it is the death pang of the party, and we hope our fair Dominion will never again suffer from such misgovernment as that party has inflicted upon the *Province* of Canada.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Under the above head it appears to be our duty to make a few remarks. There is one thing more common than to hear of delays and trouble in the settlement of claims for loss by fire, and sometimes this is not to be wondered at. Of late Upper Canada has become notorious for fires, and very often there does appear a necessity for delay, in order to leave time for ferreting out any little clue that may lead to the discovery of the cause of the fire. In the case of the late fire here, there did not appear the least desire on the part of the companies concerned or their agents, to cause any undue delay. The unfortunate fire took place in Sunday morning. On Monday, Mr. Cox, agent for several of the companies, telegraphed to each, of the occurrence. In the case of the Commercial Union, Mr. Cox was instructed, one hour afterward, to settle the claims, which he did with all promptness; and, accordingly, on Tuesday, Messrs. Lawder & Co. and Mr. Clarke were enabled to commence business again. This was certainly satisfactory to the insured at least. In our case, with the Lancashire Insurance Company, there was equal promptness. On Monday, Mr. Cox telegraphed, and on that evening sent particulars; when he was instructed to have a statement of loss forwarded. On Saturday following, the statement was sent by the hands of Mr. Oliver, Fire Inspector of the Royal, but it could not be received by the company until Monday, on which day Mr. Cox received a telegram that it was satisfactory, and to draw on demand for the amount. This was also very prompt attention to business on the part of both agent and company; and, on Tuesday, we received our claim in full. Rarely have losses been so quickly adjusted—all in about a week. Mr. Scott's claims for damages to the building is not yet settled; but it is not the fault of the company. The agent would have willingly settled the matter, and the company also; and they, in order to its adjustment, directed that carpenters do estimate the value of the damages. But their valuation did not satisfy Mr. Scott. He thought it would require about $2,000 to refit the whole, but the carpenters estimated the whole at $1,050 to $1,090. They then agreed to put on other three men, and they put the damage down at $1,200. The trouble is not, therefore, with the company, but the difficulty of difference of opinion about the cost of the damages. So far, all the companies showed an immediate willingness to adjust all damages, at once, to the amount of insurance.

There is a little scruple in the minds of a number of persons concerning insuring to what is called the full amount. Few companies will insure to the full amount; they wish to have a little at the owner's risk, and this is not unreasonable; but a severe lesson has taught us the wisdom of being insured, and that for more than a small part. Every one whose property is at the mercy of unmitigated scoundrels, should insure to the full amount if possible; and there can be nothing wrong in doing so. The false fear of being accused of putting the coal to the goods should not deter a wise man from using every lawful precaution of protecting himself against loss by fire, when it is in his power; and it is better to pay a few dollars extra yearly, than to run the risk of losing all or nearly all in hour; and from the very satisfactory manner in which Mr. Cox managed our business, and the prompt manner in which our insurance has been adjusted, we think that the Lancashire Insurance Company is a safe Company to do business with.

English journals generally refuse to regard Mr. Gladstone's letter as a virtual resignation of the leadership of the Liberal party.

A monster Reform demonstration took place at Birmingham on the 22nd ult. From 50,000 to 100,000 people participated. John Bright made a speech and denounced the Government Reform Bill as a measure tending rather to restrain than to extend the franchise, and said the Liberal party was now helpless to improve a radically bad bill. He condemned the conduct of the liberal members who had been driven by, and voted with, the government and called upon the Liberal party to rally round Gladstone, whom he warmly eulogized. A resolution denouncing the government was carried.

The following day a similar demonstration was held in Leeds.

The *Globe* of the 6th says:—We beg to call the attention of the profession and others interested to the change made in the time for holding the Chancery sittings at Peterborough and Lindsay. The Court will sit at Peterborough on the 23rd, and at Lindsay on the 30th instant, instead of the days form erly mentioned for the sittings.

Belleville has now a daily paper. We have received a number of it and it bears a very respectable appearance, giving the latest news, despatches and items of importance. It is issued from the *Intelligencer* office. We trust that the proprietor will meet that support that the enterprise deserves.

Wet weather has been almost the order of the day for the past week. So much rain must necessarily keep farmers back in their spring work. Things, however, look better for a day or two past.

The Delegates have returned from England.

REUNION.

The fifth Reunion of the Peterboro Literary Club, and the last of the series, took place on Thursday evening last, and was in every respect a great success. Notwithstanding the counter attraction of the Negro Minstrels, the Hall was filled with a large and appreciative audience, who, to judge from the frequent and hearty applause, had no reason to regret their choice of amusement.

The musical part of the entertainment was even better than at the previous reunion, the performers having evidently taken great pains to get up their parts in the glees and choruses, which were excellently rendered. The splendid chorus "The March of the Men of Harlech" quite taking the house by storm and being enthusiastically encored.

The Misses Parnell sang with much taste the duet "Let music and song," which was well received. Miss Mira Parnell, who possesses an exceedingly rich contralto voice, sang "The haunted stream" and received a hearty encore. The beautiful duett, "The child's first grief," was sung with much feeling by Mrs. J. A. Hall and Miss Rush, and deservedly encored; while Miss Rogers added to the evening's amusement by singing "Five o'clock in the morning" and as an encore, "Won't you tell me why, Robin?" The exquisite little song, "Silver Chimes," was well sung by Mrs. J. A. Hall who also took the leading part on the glees and choruses.

We must not omit to mention the beautiful piano duett by Mrs. Roche and Mr. Heathfield, from the opera of Concrentola, which was heartily applauded.

The literary part of the entertainment was not, we thought, as good as at the last reunion, though perhaps the superior excellence of the music detracted from the effect of the readings. Mr. Haggart, however, in his "Irish Letter" was happy, as usual, and brought down the house. Mr. O'Donnell's "Iron Chest" scene was well received.

At the close of the performance a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assisted the Club in their efforts to amuse, and to Mr Heathfield, to whose exertions much of the excellence of the performance was owing.

Protection Fire Company.

A meeting of Protection Fire Company, No. 1, was held in the Firemen's Hall, on Tuesday evening, 7th May, 1867, being regular monthly meeting. Capt. J. O'Donnell in the chair. After the regular business had been transacted, the following resolutions were adopted.

Moved by A. Comstock, seconded by T. D. M. Croley,—That Capt. J. O'Donnell, Capt. Gibbs, of the Hose, and the Secretary be a committee to make arrangements with the Volunteer and Playings' committees for the celebration of the Queen's Birthday, and also to provide a Band for the occasion.—*Carried.*

Moved by A. Comstock, seconded by Lieut. J. Robertson.—That this company turn out twice on the 24th, in the forenoon, and also in the evening in a torch-light procession.—*Carried.*

Moved by A. Comstock, seconded by J. Irwin,—That the following members be a committee to make arrangements for the annual dinner on the 24th; J. Roche, C. Henderson, J. Gibb, J. Bruce, J. Robertson, G. Robinson and Geo. Mitchell.—*Carried.*

Moved by T. D. M. Croley, seconded by A. Comstock,—That the thanks of this company are due, and hereby tendered to Mr. Wm. Waddell for a donation of ten dollars, given by him for services at the fire in Scott's Block, on Sunday morning, April 28th, 1867.—*Carried.*

Moved by J. Gibbs, seconded by P. Hamilton,—That this company tender their sincere thanks to the Municipality of Ashburnham for the sum of twenty dollars, voted by them to this company for their services at fires in the Village of Ashburnham.—*Carried.*

SCHOOL BOARD.

The Board of School Trustees met in the Board Room on Tuesday evening last.

Members present.—W. Clinton, James Steven on, J. W. Gilmour, C. Cameron, W. Lundy, Alex. Graham, D. W. Dumble, and W. Coulter.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Several communications were read. The monthly report showing the attendance of scholars at school, was also read.

A report from the Visiting Committee recommending blinds to be put on the windows in Mr. Kyle's Room, was read and adopted.

A resolution was passed stating that no scholar should be expelled from school by any Teacher, until a meeting of teachers had taken place to take into consideration the charge against the scholar.

The Property Committee was authorized to have trees planted on the south side of the School Grounds.

The Board then adjourned.

ASHBURNHAM.

The Board of School Trustees met on Tuesday last. Present—Messrs. McDonald, Dunlop, Bennett, Sargent and Ingram.

The Secretary informed the Board that several applications of Teachers had been received.

The Chairman remarked that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the propriety of engaging Mr. John Wood as Teacher. Mr. Wood he remarked, had applied to him and wished to receive such assurances as would enable him to give his present Trustees reasonable notice.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, seconded by Mr. Ingram,—Mr. Wood's application was received, and the Secretary instructed to inform him accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Dunlop, seconded by Mr. Bennett,—The Secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. Wood's present Trustees. The Board adjourned.

Literary Club.

The following subject will be discussed this evening: "Was the character of Oliver Cromwell worthy of admiration?" The sides will be taken by the following gentlemen: Affirmative—Messrs. J. A. Hall, Mason and Eastwood. Negative—Messrs. Ewing, Cornell and Scott.

Sale of Furniture.

We invite the attention of our readers to the sale of Furniture on the 15th inst., at Mrs. Blackstock's residence, Water St., just east of the Market. The articles are numerous and costly. They can be seen on the day previous to the sale from 10 to 11 a. m.

Cavan Spring Show.

The following horses took prizes at the above show this year:

DRAUGHT HORSES.—James Sloan's "Magnumbonum," first prize; E. F. Sutton's "Stranger," second; G. Seaney's "Young Lion," third. Seven entries.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—J. Scott's "Favorite," first prize; John Barnett's "Sir Charles," second; John Craig's "Young Perfection Messenger," third. Four entries.

BLOOD HORSES.—E. Arkland's "Kennett," first prize. Two entries.

Military.

The Peterborough Battalion is at last gazetted, and is number 57. E. Poole, Esq., is to be Lieut.-Colonel, and Captain Kennedy and Leigh, Majors.

Bankrupt Sale.

The attentions of those who require books, stationery, &c., are invited to the sale of the bankrupt stock of J. S. Peter.—See advertisement in another column.

ERRATUM.—In our report of the minutes of the last Council meeting we led our readers to infer that the $8 refunded to Mr. Henthorn was the taxes on the stock of a tenant. This, it appears, is not so. It was for the time the store was vacant, during which time Mr. H. paid taxes on the rental instead of on the value by assessment as would be the case when the store is not rented.

FRANK LESLIE'S BOY'S AND GIRL'S WEEKLY.—This is the title of a very neat little periodical that comes to us weekly. It is neatly illustrated; contains amusing and instructive reading, wit and humour. It is well worth perusal. It can be had at Graham & Stratton's.

The Coburg and Marmora Railway and Mining Company are offering $1.25 per day for labourers to work at the ore beds, and on the Marmora Branch Railway.

North Monaghan Court of Revision.

MONAGHAN, April 27th, 1867.

The members of the Council met at 9 o'clock, a. m., as a Court of Revision on the Assessment Roll. The Reeve in the chair.

APPEALS.

From James Edwards, Esq., and Mr. W. Wood, for over assessment on real property, or out of proportion to others. From W. J. McCullogh for being over assessed with a dog.

Mr. Edwards not appearing, no change was made; Mr. Wood was reduced $50; and, as Mr. McCullogh proved that he had no dog since last Fall, he was reduced accordingly.

Messrs. Wm. McClain and A. Goodfellow having made purchases of portions of land in the Municipality since the Assessor went round, applied to have their names placed on the Roll for said property, which was granted.

When reading over the Assessment Roll, it was noticed that 15 cattle, 28 sheep, 8 hogs and 7 horses were assessed to Mr. Fowler, and still no personal property was charged against him. The Assessor was interrogated on the matter, and in reply said, "That Mr. Fowler distinctly and emphatically stated that his debts were more than the value of his personal property, which was the reason why no entry was made." The court was not unanimous in receiving the statement, but as an investigation would cause the expense of an additional meeting, the subject was allowed to drop.

On the motion of Mr. Polson, the Roll was finally passed and the Clerk directed to attach the proper certificate thereto.

After half an hour's recess for dinner the Council met at 3 o'clock for the discharge of the usual township business. All the members present. The Reeve in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Col. Haultain, M. P. P., as a ratepayer of the Township, calling the attention of the Reeve and Council to the sad condition of Nancy Bell, caused by the late accident, stating what he had done for her himself, which was dictated by the common claims of humanity; urged upon the Council to adopt such measures as would secure to an unfortunate fellow-creature all the support and attention that we could wish for ourselves, were we placed in similar circumstances; and hoped that none would be found offering opposition to the course that is alone consistent with our duty as men and christians.

From the Rev. J. M. Poger, informing the Council that it was not his intention to apply for compensation for his sheep which were destroyed by dogs—the claim having been sent in without his knowledge.

From Thos. W. Poole, Esq., M. D., soliciting the Council to purchase a number of copies of "The Early Settlement of the County and Town of Peterborough.

From Mr. Dobbin, that the Council would allow him and Thos. Birney to perform their statute labor on their old beat as formerly.

PETITIONS.

From John Whitfield, showing that although living a number of years on Lot No. 8 in the 9th concession, he had yet no road without trespassing upon his neighbors, and most respectfully called upon the Council to grant, at least, the same as last year to aid in opening up the concession and quarter line. Granted $8.00.

From Chas. Spilsbury and seven others, for more statute labor to be expended on the quarter line between lots six and seven in the 11th concession.

SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS.

Matthew Walton, $14 50; Uriah Payne, $6.35.

BY-LAWS,

Appointing Path Masters and defining Road Beats, Fence Viewers and Pound Keepers, defining the sum to be paid for statute labor, prohibiting compensation for sheep killed or injured whilst running at large in opposition to the By-laws of the Municipality, and appointing Mr. George Campbell Inspector of Taverns in place of Mr. Sproul, who refused to act, received their several readings and were finally passed.

Mr Laing informed the Council that Widow Bell had consented to take charge of Nancy Bell, and had already provided a room for that purpose. The terms were considered very moderate, with which the Council complied.

The Reeve informed the Council that Mr. Dennistoun has the Deed ready for the all wances of road in Mr. Wallis's property on the south end of lot No. 10 in the 13th concession of Monaghan.

On the motion of Mr. Laing the Council authorized the Reeve to draw the sum of $133 from the Township Treasurer, being the amount required for that purpose.

On the motion of Mr. Robson, the Clerk was requested to write to the President of the Monaghan Gravel Road Company, directing his attention to the state in which the Road is at present, with the hope that some repairs may be made thereon.

The Clerk was directed to request the Collector to furnish two sureties—freeholders—to the amount of $3,000, and lay the same before the Council at its next meeting for approval.

An order on the Treasurer for $34 00 was given in favor of John B. Campbell, for services as Assessor for present year.

The Council adjourned to the first Monday in August, at ten o'clock, a. m.—Carried.

A RAID.—Great excitement has been caused by a report that a party of 120 men had made a raid on the Richardson mines, &c., &c. The mounted police were hurried to the scene, &c., &c. It appears that certain parties had resolved to inspect the mine with the view of determining as to the truthfulness of certain reports re-specting its richness, &c. Application was made to the person in charge, and it was refused. After some altercation it was agreed that two gentlemen, Messrs. McGregor and McQuarrie, should inspect the mine. These gentlemen after going into the mine, and washing a quantity of the earth, reported that they had obtained from a crevice, by means of a shovel, about a wine glass full of earth, which contained from 50 to 75 cents worth of gold. Then, from a bucket, containing some quartz which had been previously taken out of the shaft, they washed some three pints about $12 or $14 worth of gold. Mr. Hardin almost pointed out some rock, observing there is a "color here," and Mr. McGregor noticing a seam in the rock which looked promising, the piece was broken, and a part of it, about an inch and a half long, to a quarter of an inch thick, was found to have gold entirely through it. The examination of the mine lasted half an hour, and on the reappearance of the selected inspectors, Mr. McQuarrie mounted a stump, and reported that the "Richardson mine was the richest he had ever seen. Three cheers were then given for Captain Cameron, three for Mr. Hardin, and three for the Queen, after which the assemblage quietly separated.—*Ex.*

GOLD FROM THE RICHARDSON MINE.—In confirmation of the report that a large quantity of gold-dust had been taken from the Richardson mine, and removed from the county, we may state that ye terday a telegram was received by James Glass, Esq., from Brighton, stating that four barrels of gold-dust and quartz, from Madoc, were shipped yesterday morning by the *Corinthian*, for Rochester. The telegram stated that Mr. Anstee had it in charge, and that he had driven all night, in order to reach Brighton in time for the steamer. It is all together likely we shall have something interesting about the disposition of this valuable shipment before forty-eight hours.—*Intelligence.*

A LONG MARCH.—The Royal Artillery which arrived in Canada at the time of the "Trent affair," are about to leave this city. The whole of G. Battery (Col. Hoste's) are to be concentrated at Point Levi by the 10th of next month, ready to march for St. Johns, New Brunswick, a distance of over 500 miles, through a dreary wooded country.—It will be recollected that the same battery traversed the same line of country in sleighs, but for a march this is the longest one that has ever been attempted here in time of peace. The remainder of the artillery leave in June for the Lower Provinces.—*Daily Telegraph.*

The Daily *Telegraph* says:—"We understand that Mr. T. H. Ball, in compliance with a numerously signed requisition, has consented to stand for the constituency as a candidate for the Legislature of Ontario.—Mr. Ball comes forward in the Reform interest; he is a barrister of standing in the city and a graduate, and member of the Senate, of the University. We think the electors of the West Riding would find in him, an able energetic representative."

SHIPMENT OF CATTLE.—Belville *Intelligence* says that large number of milch cows are now being purchased in this vicinity for the American dairies. Three day the steamer *Rochester* took from this port about 100, and another drove was shipped per *Bay of Quinte* on Friday morning. Purchasers say they pay from $25 to $30 each.

The *Globe* says that the Post Office Department have dismissed two employees named Wilson and Bernard, who attended the Post Office on the G. T. R., between Montreal and Toronto, because of the loss of money letters. No trace of the letters can be found and no satisfactory account of them.

TRADE WITH NEWFOUNDLAND.—The St. John (Newfoundland) *Telegraph* says:—"Trade is opening between Canada and Newfoundland. Canada flour up to this date has been unknown in the Island Colony, the market being supplied exclusively from the States. This summer will witness a revolution. The Hon. Ambrose Shea, an influential St. John's merchant, the leader of the Government, visited Montreal a few weeks ago, and purchased 8,000 barrels, making a saving of several thousand dollars by the operation. The quantity will be forwarded in the opening of navigation in the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence. The probability is that no more flour will be bought in the States, especially with a line of steamers running between Canadian and Newfoundland ports. This deliberation is being supplied."

The New Brunswick papers publish the following as the list of Senators for that Province:—Hons. John Ferguson, Peter Mitchell, Francis Rice, David Wark, E. B. Chandler, A. E. Botsford, W. H. Odell, William Todd, R. D. Wilmot or C. Connell, John Robertson, R. L. Hazen, W. H. Steeves. The St. John's *Globe* says that among these there are three North Shore men, two Westmoreland men, whose interests in a great measure would be with the North Shore, one Albert County man, two only from St. John, three residing on the River St. John and one in Charlotte County. The *Telegraph* says the list is not altogether correct.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.—At last there seems to be a prospect that the late President of the Southern Confederacy will be released from the suspense in which he has been kept. A writ of *Habeas Corpus* has been issued from the district Court of Virginia, and it is said that the General commanding at Fortress Monroe has been ordered by the Government to obey the writ. There is reason to suppose that the Government will be glad to have him thus taken off its hands, and given over to the courts. His counsel are very anxious to secure his release on bail, though it is doubtful whether they will effect it. Judge Underwood, before whom he will be brought, is believed to hold that treason is not a bailable offence. If Davis is once surrendered to the United States marshal, the military control over him will be at an end, and the courts will then have to decide his fate. It is feared that the trial will be deferred, even if he comes within the jurisdiction of the courts, but the delay in that case cannot be very great. Augustus Schell and Horace Greeley will be tendered as bail in the sum of $100,000, in case bail will be accepted at all.—*Globe.*

HARD ON THE PRESIDENT.—The N. Y. Sunday *Mercury* has the following:—"Our Washington correspondent informs us that the President is about to pay a visit to Raleigh, N. C., and that on the way he will probably address the people. We sincerely trust he will do nothing of the kind. Let him pay baseball, or euchre, or dance a polka on the tight rope, or say his prayers, by way of variety; but let him not make speeches. Let his aspirations take any shape but that. Raleigh is a terrible place for bad whiskey, which kills further than a needle-gun, and if under its influence, the President should begin speechifying, as he did last year, he would give Radicalism a new lease of its life. We hope, therefore, he will eschew eloquence and Bourbon plain and go in for silence and light potations."

A Washington dispatch says that it is asserted on the very highest authority that the Government has offered to release Jeff Davis on parole, but he has positively declined to accept his freedom unless the same is given unconditionally.

Prince Kung, the actual ruler of China, refused to allow the English there to build a railroad. His reasons in opposition were that the prejudices of the people were very strong; the country of Confucius differed from the wild, semi-barbarous, and primitive regions of Europe, whose inhabitants were comparatively of recent origin, whereas the Flowery Kingdom was under elaborate culture, and the occupations of the inhabitants were peculiar.

The following is an extract from the speech of the Hon. Mr. Tupper, in the Parliament of Nova Scotia:—"The honorable gentleman has taunted me with having made use of the Queen's name, and he and his friends had stated in a state paper which they sent to the Colonial office that his measure had been carried by abuse of our Sovereign's name. The reference was clearly within the constitution and such as is made within the Parliament of England. From the lips of our Royal Sovereign I have heard the warmest approval of union. The province I represented had the great honor and distinction of my receiving Her Majesty's command to wait upon her at Buckingham palace, and upon that occasion Her Majesty congratulated me upon the success which had attended our efforts; and when I expressed the gratification with which her loyal subjects would learn the deep interest she had evinced in this measure, she replied: 'All take the deepest interest in it, for I believe it will make them great and prosperous.' (Cheers.)"

THE FENIAN INFORMERS FROM AMERICA.—In the list of witnesses to be produced against the Fenian prisoners in Ireland are Patrick Condon, otherwise called Godfrey Massey, formerly a colonel in the Confederate army; John Joseph Corydon, formerly a lieutenant in the United States army; and John Devany, formerly a clerk in a mercantile establishment in New York.

Dr. Cumming has published in London another prophetic book, called *The Last War*, in which he says that the Jews are to be converted as a nation, and the Papacy is to be extinguished, between the autumnal equinox of 1867 and the same period of 1868.

Representations in favour of peace had been communicated almost simultaneously from England, Russia and Austria to the Prussian Government.

On Easter Sunday the Pope bestowed his usual benediction on the city and the world, from the Vatican, in the presence of a great concourse.

The *Times* says: Mr. Gladstone cannot resign. He owes it to the Liberal party to remain its leader.

The *Bourse Gazette* of St. Petersburg says there is an alliance between Russia, Prussia and Italy.

Berlin advices deny that Prussia made any warlike preparations whatever.

A movement against army reorganization in France continued.

IS IT OR IS IT NOT TO BE.—We say it is, and must be considered the most wonderful Medicine ever discovered for the radical cure of all rheumatic complaints, coughs, colds, sprains, bruises, &c. We speak of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer;" it not only removes all pain instantly, but effects permanent cures. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affection. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

BIRTHS.

At North Monaghan, on the 21st ult., the wife of Mr. Luke Berry, of a son.

DIED.

At Smith, on Friday last the 3rd instant, Margaret McGregor, wife of Walter McGregor, aged 53 years.

At Smith, on Sunday the 5th instant, Walter McGregor, aged 64 years.

Suddenly, in Lindsay, on Saturday, the 4th inst., Martin Dunsford, Esq., aged 40 years.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, May 9, 1867.

Flour ₱ brl	$9	00	@	$10	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	80	@	2	00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	70	@	1	80
Potatoes	0	35	@	0	50
Peas "	0	55	@	0	65
Oats "	0	27	@	0	30
Hay ₱ ton	12	00	@	15	00
Hides ₱ cwt	5	00	@	6	50
Sheep-skins	0	50	@	0	90
Wool ₱ lb	0	30	@	0	32
Beef ₱ cwt	6	50	@	7	50
Pork ₱ cwt	5	00	@	5	50
Eggs, per dozen	0	8	@	0	9
Butter, "	0	12	@	0	15
Cordwood	2	00	@	3	00
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@	0	30
Geese	0	30	@	0	45

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

For the week ending Saturday, May 4th.

DAYS. Time: 7 a.m.	Barometer corrected for Temperature of Air	Direction and Velocity of the Wind	Extent of Sky Clouded	Rain in inches	Snow in inches
Monday	29.225	60	S.E. 1	7	
Tuesday	29.081	47	4	10	122
Wednes.	28.896	42	7	10	630
Thursday	29.107	52	N.W. 2	0	0
Friday	29.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, heaviness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

It is a well attested fact, confirmed by the experience of thousands, that "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine" for horses is superior to anything of the kind now or ever known. We know that it has been used in many cases where the horse has been considered almost worthless, with the most satisfactory result, the horse having been restored to perfect soundness or so much benefitted that the complaint could scarcely be observed. Many such horses have afterwards been sold for from $50 to $100 more than they would have previously brought, and were well worth the difference; let all interested consider this.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 16

CARDS.

GEO. A. COX,
Agent Commercial Union Assurance Co'y.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your cheque for $400; and you will please accept our thanks for the prompt and business-like manner in which you have settled and paid our loss arising out of the fire on the morning of the 28th ult.

Yours truly,
E. LAWDER & Co

GEO. A. COX,
Agent Lancashire Insurance Company.

DEAR SIR,

We are in receipt of your cheque for $2,000 being payment in full of our insurance for loss sustained by fire on the 28th ult., and you will please convey to the Company our entire satisfaction of the prompt and honorable manner in which our claim has been settled and paid.

Yours truly,
GRAHAM & STRATTON.

GEO. A. COX,
Agent Lancashire Insurance Company.

DEAR SIR,

Please accept my thanks for the prompt and liberal settlement of my claim for loss and damage arising out of the fire on the morning of the 28th ult.

Yours truly,
JOHN CLARKE.

New Advertisements.

MONEY! MONEY!

MONEY TO LEND, at eight per cent, in sums to suit borrowers.

Apply to J. A. HALL,
At the Court House.

Peterboro', May 8th, 1867. 19

DENTSITRY.

J. O'DONNELL, D. S., Peterborough, Member of the Canadian Dental Association. Office in Peterboro' closed till Tuesday, May 14th, 1867.

At Gibson's Hotel, Millbrook, from the 9th to the 13th, inclusive.

Peterboro', May 8, 1867.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of Protection Fire Company No. 1, will be held on

Tuesday Evening next,

in the FIREMEN'S HALL, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested.

RICHARD HALL,
Secretary.

Peterboro', May 8th, 1867. 19

Public Notice!

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an act to confirm the Re-survey of the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough, made by Provincial Land Surveyor T. B. Clementi, and the Re-survey of the Township of Burleigh in the same County, made by Provincial Land Surveyor James W. Fitzgerald; and to provide for the levying and collection of the moneys expended by the Corporation of the County of Peterborough in connection with such Re-surveys

Dated at Peterborough, this 7th May, A. D., 1867.

P. M. GROVER,
19 *Warden County of Peterborough.*

NOTICE.

The Court of Revision,

On the Assessment Roll for the Municipality of

GALWAY AND CAVANDISH,

Will meet at Union School Room No. 2, Galway, on

SATURDAY, the 11th Inst.,

At the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

C. IRWIN,
Township Clerk.

Galway, May 1st, 1867. 19

WILL BE SOLD BY

AUCTION!

WITHOUT RESERVE,

THE BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

JOHN SIM PETER,

Consisting of a large quantity of Stationery, Books, and effects, at McNutt's Auction Room, in the Town of Peterborough, on

TUESDAY, THE 21st INSTANT.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

The stock consists of many packages and reams of Letter Paper, Note Paper, Mourning Note Paper, and Fancy Note Paper. Also, Foolscap and Blotting Paper, Envelopes, Cards, Memorandum Books, Drawing Books, also an excellent collection of School Books and other Books, including Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books, together with many other articles too numerous to mention, consituting the stock of a Book-seller and Stationer, and worthy the attention of the trade and others.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Assignee.

Peterboro', May 8th, 1867. 19-2in

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following lands:

TOWNSHIP OF MONAGHAN.

E ½ Lot	4 and part 5 in		12th	Concession	120	acres, 90	cleared.
N ½	7		12	do	100	60	do
S W ¼	8		12	do	50	50	do
Pt S ½	6		12	do	30	30	do
W ½	6		13	do	100	95	do
S ½	2		10	do	100	90	do
Pt	1		8	do	75	50	do
Park Lot 14 in		Lot 14 in	11	do	9	9	do

TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

E ½	21		10th	Concession	100	90	do
Pt S ½	3	West	Communication	Road	20	20	do
Pt N ½	3	East	do	do	10	10	do

TOWNSHIP OF CAVAN.

E ½	5 in	14th	Concession		100	80	do
S ½	3	10	do		100	85	do

TOWNSHIP OF CARTWRIGHT.

E ½	16		9th	Concession,	100	50	do

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE.

W ½	31		5th	Concession	100	85	do.
W ½	19	12	do		100	90	do

TOWNSHIP OF DOURO.

S E ¼	4		8th	Concession	50	20	do
E ½	22	4	do		100	100	do
Pt N E ¼	25	4	do		30	30	do
S ½	15	2	do		100		

TOWNSHIP OF ENNISMORE.

N ½	7		9th	Concession	100	100	do
Pt S E ¼		4	do		50	35	do
Blk lots 6 & 7		2	do		100	40	do
S E ¼	5	9	do		50	25	do
N ½	4	4	do		100	60	do

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY.

	21		13th	Concession	200		
E ½	10	15	do		100		
	5	19	do		100		

TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

W ½	7		9th	Concession	90		

TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.

S W ¼	22		14th	Concession	50	40	do

TOWNSHIP OF OPS.

W ½	20		9th	Concession	100	35	do

TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER.

	8		8th	Concession	200		
E ½	1	4	do		100	80	do
S ½	15	2	do		100		
Pt W ¼	19	6	do		20		

TOWNSHIP OF BELMONT.

22	5th	Concession	200	Gold Lands
31	3	do	190	

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lot No. 9 West of George and North of Charlotte streets, ¼ acre with brick warehouse.
W ½ No. 2 West of George and North of Simcoe streets, ¼ acre with three brick stores thereon.
S ½ No. 1 West of George and South of London streets, ¼ acre with small store thereon.
All my interest in and to Lot 31 West of George and South of Murray streets.
Lot No. 8 and 9 West of George and North of Edinburgh streets, 1 acre, small cottage thereon.
Lot No. 6 West of George and North of Antrim streets, ¼ acre.
Part Lot 7 West of George and North of Wolf streets, 25 feet by 196 feet.
Lots No. 14 and 15 (Block G.) three houses erected thereon.

☞ The whole of the above Lands will be sold cheap, and liberal time given for the payment thereof, say from one to 10 years.

THOMAS BRADBURN.

Peterborough, May 2, 1867. 18

PORK.

FOR SALE, 65 barrels Heavy Prime Mess Pork, packed in Millbrook.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Knapp, and Wm. Cantlier.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Brierton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision for the United Townships of

BELMONT AND METHUEN,

Will be held at Garrison's School House,

ON SATURDAY, 18th of MAY Next

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Persons interested will please take notice.

R. H. McGILL,
Township Clerk

Belmont, April 26, 1867. 18

Public Notice!

An Adjourned Meeting of

The Court of Revision

For this Municipality, will be held on

FRIDAY, the 10th day of MAY,

In the Council Chamber at 10 o'clock, a.m.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk,
Peterborough.

Peterboro', May 2, 1867. 18

COURT OF REVISION.

ASHBURNHAM.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Village of Ashburnham for the current year, will hold its first sitting on

Monday, the 13th day of May,

AT THE HOUR OF TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.,

In the TOWN HALL, of which all interested persons will please take notice.

J STRATTON,
Village Clerk.

Ashburnham, April 22nd, 1867. 17

THE FIRST SITTING OF THE

COURT OF REVISION

FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF

OTONABEE

WILL BE

On Monday, the 20th of May,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.,

In the Council Room, in the Village of Keene.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, April 16, 1867. 16

NOTICE.

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Municipal Council of the TOWNSHIP OF MINDEN, will hold the Court of Revision at the house of Mr. BENJAMIN SAWYER, Minden Village,

On MONDAY, 13th MAY, 1867,

commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m.

WM. McKELVEY, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Minden, April 6th, 1867. 16-4in.

NOTICE!

Is hereby given that the

COURT OF REVISION

FOR THE

TOWNSHIP OF SMITH,

Will hold its first sitting for the current year at the Town Hall, Bridgenorth, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of

Friday, the 10th of May next.

CHRISTOPHER BURTON,
Township Clerk.

Smith, April 20th, 1867. 17-2in

THE COURT OF REVISION

For finally revising and correcting the Assessment Roll of the

TOWNSHIP OF ASPHODEL

Will be held at the TOWN HALL, Norwood, on

Saturday, 25th day of May, 1867,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

Persons interested will please take notice.

JOHN SHARPE,
Township Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Hastings. April 16th, 1867. 16

$25 REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil disposed person or persons did, on the evening of the 27th or morning of the 28th instant, wilfully break and damage the windows of the buildings of Messrs Ormond & Gilmour and of the Commercial Bank in the Town of Peterborough, and the Council of the Town of Peterborough have resolved to offer a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders.

A reward of $25 will therefore be given by the Municipal Council of the Town of Peterborough for such information as will lead to and secure the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons by whom such damage or any portion thereof was committed.

W. H. SCOTT, Mayor.

Dated at Peterborough, this 30th day of April, 1867. 18

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

NO. 1, East of Stewart and North of Elizabeth street, Ashburnham. House and out buildings in good repair.

For terms, apply to PETER CONNAL, Peterboro, or to the proprietor,

ROBERT GRAHAM,
Lakefield.

April 24th, 1867. 17-6in

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN.—The gentleman who borrowed the BELMONT MAP from my office, will please return the same without further delay and oblige

WALTER SHERIDAN,
County Treasurer.

Peterboro', April 23, 1867. 17-tf

MONEY TO LEND!

IN sums not less than three hundred dollars, for good security.

Apply at JAMES CONNORS' Office, Hunter Street.

Peterboro, April 30, 1867. 18-4in

God save the Queen and the Grand Trunk Railway.

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 48

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS

Now ready for inspection at

THE MONTREAL HOUSE!

The Whole Stock must be Sold off IMMEDIATELY.

PRINTS. THE prettiest assortment in town, beginning at 6d per yard. A splendid lot of best washing Lilacs, Browns and Light Colors at 7½d per yard.

FACTORY COTTONS. AS USUAL, Cheapest in Town. Prices 4½d, 5d and 6d per yard; very heavy at 7½d, 8½d, &c.

DRESS GOODS. A VERY LARGE and CHOICE assortment in newest colors and patterns at every price. ☞ Ask to see our New Dresses at 6½d, 7½d, 10d and 1s per yard.

Ladies' Hats & Bonnets. IN more than 20 different styles.—Prices unusually low. ☞ Ask for our cheap lot of Hats at 1s to 1s 10½d.

HOOP SKIRTS. EXTREMELY LOW in PRICE. Don't fail to come and purchase.

PARASOLS. A VERY LARGE LOT—bought under price, and to be sold at a very small advance on cost.

HOSIERY. A VERY FULL ASSORTMENT of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's. Ladies' as low as 6d per pair.

GLOVES FOR THE MILLION, in Thread, Silk, Kid, &c., &c., GAUNTLET, and others.

TRIMMED HATS. A VERY PRETTY assortment, in the NEWEST STYLES, just opening out.

BELTINGS. BLACK, COLORED, Moire and Fancy. BUCKLES—Steel, Plated, Jet and Fancy in Rosette style.

DRESS BUTTONS LADIES' COLLARS AND CUFFS. ANY QUANTITY and EVERY STYLE.

HAIR NETS, LADIES' TIES, VEILS—All of every description.—Call and See them.

CLOAKS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT TO open out.

CLOAKINGS. SPOTTED, MARLED, STRIPED and PLAIN, in All-Wools, Meltons, Grenadines and Water proofs.

CARPETS. TAPESTRY, ALL-WOOL, Union, Felt and Hemp.

Muslin Curtains A VERY LARGE assortment in Pairs and Pieces.

Table Covers. OIL-CLOTH, Brown and White Linen, Damask and Cloth.

SHAWLS. FROM FIVE SHILLINGS UPWARDS.

COUNTERPANES A LARGE ASSORTMENT—White and Colored.

DAMASK CURTAINS. SELLING OFF LOW.

LADIES' FANCY SKIRTS, Corsets, &c.

HAT AND BONNET ORNAMENTS IN STRAW, JET, CRYSTAL, &c., &c.

White Cottons. STRIPE SHIRTINGS, Derrys, FANCY SHIRTINGS.

CLOTHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

A Very Large Assortment.

CALL AND SEE HOW LOW OUR PRICES ARE.

OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is under the charge of Mr. E. BAKEWELL, a first class cutter, highly recommended by one of the best establishments in Montreal. Give him a trial.

OUR OLD STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING selling off at cost price, to make way for new.

Peterborough, April, 1867. 16

JAS. W. DUNNET.

FLAX GROWING.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

If any Farmer wishes to try an acre or two of Flax, I will furnish them with seed, and wait for the price of it until the delivery of the Flax. As I have established a Scutching Mill amongst you, I think it is the duty of every Farmer to try an acre, if not more, of Flax, for a few years, so as to give it a fair trial. That it is the best spring crop I will leave facts to prove themselves, and will give you the names of a few Farmers who grew it last year to their entire satisfaction:—

R. Brown, Esq., Douro, 2½ acres, 1 tons 680 lbs	$102	70
H. Reid, Esq., Douro, 2 acres, 5½ tons,	77	00
G. Geagley, Esq., Douro, 1 acre, 3 tons 1130 lbs	49	91
J. Walton, Esq., Smith, 2½ Acres, 7½ tons	105	00
A. Scott, Esq., Smith, 2 acres, 5½ tons, 110	50	
A. Hall, Esq., Smith, ¾ of an acre, 3 tons 754 lbs	47	27
T. Tully, Esq., Smith, 1 acre, 2 tons	36	00
Matt. Walton, Esq., Smith, 2 acres, 6 tons 540 lbs	81	00
A. Rosebury, Esq., Smith, 1 bushel, 2 tons 530 lbs	29	50
J. Hogan, Esq., Douro, 1 bushel, 3 tons 600 lbs	46	40
G. McKeon, Esq., Otonabee, 2 bushels, 4 tons 1620 lbs	62	53

There are a great many more I could give you the names of, but as these gentlemen are the most prominently known I refer to them only. In every other place in Canada where there has been a Scutching Mill established, the Farmers have come forward and willingly bound themselves to raise from 400 to 500 tons for five years. If the crop will not pay, why do farmers in other places bind themselves to grow it? There was as high as one thousand tons grown in and about Streetsville last year. Let every farmer try an acre or two, until he tests his land how suitable it will be for growing it. I have given you references from all the townships around here; you see they have all done equally well. Another great advantage to some of the Farmers would be the early market they could make, for it is only necessary after pulling the flax to allow it to dry sufficiently before selling it, when they can realise money to assist them in harvesting their other crops.

For further particulars see circulars.

H. CALCUTT.

Peterborough, April 24th, 1867. 17

GREAT ATTRACTION!

PROF. W. McMILLEN'S

SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON is now fitted up in first class style, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who may favor him with a call. There are two chairs with first class workmen, and in a few days the third chair with a good workman is will be added to the staff. All work done with neatness and dispatch.

You are invited to call and judge for yourselves and remember that this is the place every thing in the Profession is executed with neatness and dispatch.

Come one, come all, both great and small.

N B—A clean towel to every person.

Curling executed in all its branches.

Hunter Street, next to Vin's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 18th 1867. 16

MISS M'CARROLL,

(Formerly of Toronto.)

WILL receive a limited number of Pupils, for instruction in Music on Piano or Melodeon, at her Rooms, opposite the Roman Catholic School House, Rubidge street, Peterborough.

References—W. Cluxton, Esq, Peterborough, April 16th, 1867. 16-4in

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT for the Lakefield School. Address, North Douro Post Office.

WM. C. NICHOLLS,
J. C. SHEARER,
R. L. WAIT,
} Trustees.

Lakefield, April 8th, 1867.

MORTGAGES

PARTIES having a few first-class Mortgages of not less than $400, or more than $2,000 to dispose of, will find an opportunity of doing so, on application to the undersigned.

G. F. ORDE.

Peterboro', February 20, 1867. 9

MILLINERY.

MISS M. R. LUNY begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and surrounding country, that she is prepared to do all kinds of Straw and Felt Millinery to order at her residence, corner of Rubidge and Dalhousie streets.

Peterboro', April 10th, 1867. 15

HO! FOR THE GOLD DIGGINGS

Important to Stage Proprietors AND OTHERS.

GREAT SALE OF

Horses, Stage Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, &c. &c.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at his LIVERY STABLES, Peterboro,

ON THE 4th OF JUNE NEXT,

FAIR DAY

His entire stock of Horses, Carriages, Stage Wagons, Omnibusses, Buggies, Harness, &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums under $100, three months, and all above that amount, six months credit, by furnishing approved joint notes.

A favorable opportunity will thus be offered to persons desirous of securing good Stage Carriages, for the conveyance of passengers to and from our new gold fields.

THOMAS EASTLAND.

Peterboro', April 9th, 1867. 15

WANTED!

FOR the Peterborough Protestant Home, a respectable middle aged person as Matron. Applications to be made either in person or by letter to the President.

April 3rd, 1867.

LOOK OUT FOR THE

GIANT

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM MALCOM,

CLOCK MAKER.

A FEW second hand Sewing Machines. They are by the best makers and warranted in good working order. They can be seen working at his Clock and Sewing Machine work-shop, opposite Mr. Braddeld's Ashery.

Entrance to the work-shop opposite the Bible Christian Church.

Peterboro', April 3rd, 1867. 14

Axe Factory to Let!

IN THE VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM, with Machinery and Tools complete, including Trip Hammer, Grinding and Polishing Machinery, &c.

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, March 20, 1867. 12-4in

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Respectfully announce that they have now received their

Full Stock of Spring Importations,

WHICH WILL BE FOUND

WELL ASSORTED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

OUR SHOW ROOMS

Are now open and laid out with a

Rich Display of New and Fashionable Goods,

IN

Paris and London Millinery Bonnets,

MANTLES, JACKETS,

Straw Bonnets and Hats, Flowers, Feathers

&c. &c. &c.

An inspection is invited.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

1867. SPRING. SPRING. 1867

OPENING of a LARGE

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE

AND

CLOTHING MANUFACTORY!

Having made extensive alterations in the **Store lately occupied by L. LEMAY,** on Hunter Street, I beg to inform my customers and the public, that I have (☞ **REMOVED INTO THESE PREMISES,** ☜) and that I am now receiving a large portion of my SPRING IMPORTATIONS, and will *receive weekly this Summer the most Fashionable Goods.* As all my goods have been and are to be selected with much care, and bought at the most advantageous terms, I feel confident to be able to sell Goods at such *LOW PRICES* as will command a steadily increased patronage. The stock contains a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,

Of the Newest Style and Colors,

SHAWLS, MANTLES AND CLOTH MANTLES,

The Newest Styles in Skirts, Parasols, Gloves, Ladies' Collars & Ties, Trimmings, &c.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT!

This department is one of the largest and best, and at **prices that will defy any competition.**

Black Cloths, Cassimeres, English Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds,

And all sorts of Cloths for Clothing; this stock amounts to over Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Will be under the able superintendence of Mr. JAMES MENZIES, a first class cutter, and an old resident of Peterborough. This department will always be

SUPPLIED WITH ONE OF THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

to be had in any city in Canada. Being anxious to increase to a much larger extent this branch of my business, buyers will get the most ample satisfaction in purchasing from me, because nothing but the best material and workmanship are employed. All customers' work will be made on the shortest notice and a good fit guaranteed, at the lowest prices possible.

BOYS' CLOTHING,—A Large Stock at very Low Prices.

All Work Made on the Premises.

F. LEMAY,

Peterborough, April, 1867. (14-tf.) Hunter Street, Sign of the Lion.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Baltus Holcomb, Defendant, and a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of John Holcomb, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUE DAY, the 28th DAY OF MAY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, and each and every of them, in and to Lot No. 11, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, February 20, 1867. 8

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $15 000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors.

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, *with* the Sum assured; if after 10 years, one-half are returned; after 20 years, three-fourths; after 31, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary*,
MONTREAL.
W. CLUXTON, *Agent*,
Peterborough

February 20, 1867. 8

The Home Insurance Company

OF
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Thursday, 30th of May, 1867

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,
WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction of the County of Peterboro', for the examination of Teachers, will be held

16 the
UNION SCHOOL HOUSE,
in the Town of Peterborough, on
THURSDAY, 6th DAY OF JUNE,
Commencing at 10 a. m.

All Certificates issued by this Board during 1865, are required to be renewed at the above meeting.

N. B.—No Teacher is eligible to be examined unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of moral character.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Feb. 17, 1867. 6

MORGAN'S HOTEL,

ASHBURNHAM,
Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the traveling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attached, and every other accommodation of a first class hotel.

R. MORGAN.

Ashburnham, March 27, 1867 13

Peterboro' Gymnasium.

GENTLEMEN desiring to become members of the GYMNASIUM CLUB are informed that Tickets of Membership may be procured from Mr. George Stethem, at the Hardware Store of Messrs. G. Stethem & Co.

☞ SINGLE TICKETS $5.00 per year in advance. FAMILY TICKET $8.00. Gentlemen residing in the Country may procure Tickets at $3.00 each. These Fees include Tuition Fee and all expenses.

R. A. MORROW, Secy.

February 14th, 1867. 8

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOCKER.

DONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

PICTON, C W., 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the Skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Kempt's, W. Coulter's, Ormond & Gilmour's and W. Bell's Drug Stores.

Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 11-1y.

General Insurance Agency,

CEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

19 and 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - $12,500,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

The success which has attended the Company's operations has been such as fully to realize the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, who have resolved to extend the business more widely, and now offer to the Canadian public PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large Subscribed Capital, and Invested Funds.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, tending to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent of profits are divisible.

Claims paid one month after proof of death. And other advantages, which may be seen in the Company's Prospectus.

Chief Office for Canada,—385 and 387, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FREDK COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE,—104 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Directors—Chairman, William Workman, Esq., President City Bank John Redpath, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal; B H Lemoine, Esq., Cashier "La Banque du Peuple; Alexander M. Delisle, Esq Bankers—The City Bank

☞ Particular attention paid to the Insurance of Dwellings and Household Furniture. Also, to Insuring Farm property for one, two or three years. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions, and at rates lower than most Companies.

Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.

THE Edinburgh Life Assurance Company offer to the public the advantages of a Canadian as well as a British Company. They have invested a large amount of money on securities in this country, and the Toronto Local Board have full power, by an Imperial Statute, to take risks, make investments, and settle claims in Canada without reference to the Head Office, Edinburgh Some of the old Policies in the Company, which became claims during the past year, were settled by payment of amounts double of those originally insured, in consequence of the large bonuses that accrued on the Policies.

Every information that intending Assurers may require can be obtained on application to
GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000, with surplus of $200,000.

OLDEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA!!

Up to 1st Sept. 1866, over *seventy thousand* Policies had been issued by the Travellers of Hartford, and upwards of THREE THOUSAND LOSSES PAID.

☞ General Accident Policies written by the Company's Agents, without delay. No medical examination required. Life Policies, or combined Life and Accident Policies, are all written at the Home Office.

4 Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4 500 000.
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400 000.

Terms for Assurance business more favorable than those of British or Foreign Offices.

Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, Agent at Peterboro, GEO. A. COX

Fire, Life, Accidental, and Live Stock INSURANCE AGENCY.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK, SIMCOE STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited,

OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Chief Offices—7, Waterloo Place, London; and 77 King Street, Manchester.

CHAIRMAN—J. Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. MANAGING DIRECTOR—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A. SECRETARY—Charles Harding, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

G. GOLDSMITH KERBY, Esq., Managing Director, Albert Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting held on the 19th April, 1866, said—" An agreement for amalgamating had been entered into between that and the Western Insurance Company By the amalgamation, they (the Albert) got just what they required—CAPITAL and INFLUENCE. ☞ See Post Magazine of 28th April.

HEAD OFFICE, B. N. A.,—ONTARIO HALL, Church Street, Toronto.

This Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PROVINCES, at rates as low as the nature of the risk the real security of the company, and of the insured, will permit

LOSSES promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterborough. | SCOTT & DE GRASSI, Managers, B. N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A COOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. P. STREET, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Omemee; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, HONORARY DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMP'Y.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y

HEAD OFFCE AT HAMILTON. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., President. | JOHN FERRIE, Esq., Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE terms and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of other good Companies, and the rates which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

Agent County of Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK.

Peterborough, January 22nd, 1867, 4

TO HUNTERS, TRAPPERS & MINERS

FOR SALE, Gold Miners' and Hunters' Tents, Camping Blankets, Mosquito Bars, Breech-Loading Shot Guns, Hunting Axes, Knives, Powder and Shot; Beaver, Otter, Fisher and Mink Traps; Trolling Lines, &c., &c.

CASH PAID FOR SHIPPING FURS.

No. 1, Burnham's Block, near Caisse's Hotel.

WILLIAM EASTLAND.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1867. 15-6in

New Hats, Ladies' & Gent's.
New CLOTHS.
New TWEEDS.
New Carpets
and Floor Oil Cloths.
New Prints
and Dress Goods.

Just received and to be sold very low for cash, by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 12

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL WHITE,

BEGS to intimate that he has REMOVED from his OLD STAND to one of those handsome new stores in

DIXON'S BLOCK, NEXT TO A. WILLIAMS',

GEORGE STREET,

Where will be found the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

IN PETERBOROUGH,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER!

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM. ☜

P. S.—Country Shoemakers will find it to their advantage to call and Examine the stock of LEATHER and FINDINGS, which will be found well assorted.

Peterborough, February, 1867. 7 tf.

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', March 6th, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ap 30-13in

DURHAM BULL.

THE Subscriber will (for this season) keep at his stable, North Monaghan, that thoroughbred Bull "THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND," for the service of cows.

TERMS:—Thorough-bred Cows, $4.00; Grade Cows, $2.00; Common Cows, $1.00; to be paid at time of service.

ALSO,

Three fine young Bulls for sale.

HENRY COLLINS.

North Monaghan, April 1st, 1867.

N. B.—Any one desirous of seeing the pedigree of the "Duke" can do so by applying to the owner, or at this office. 14-4in.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

SEVEN OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case. $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., ten cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,
26 Ann St.,
NEW YORK.

January 22nd, 1867. 4-1y.

For Sale!

300 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
350	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

350 green case		*GIN,*
100 red	do	*GIN,*
50 Hhd.	do	*GIN,*
100 puns.		*HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands)		*BRANDY,*
300 cases		*CLARET,*
75 green seal		*CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases		*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 39

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr PERKINS in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools progress in musical studies, and items of general interest to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me . . T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts.
The Orphan Wanderer. T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts.
The Rose Bush . . . . T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts.
Fairy of the Wilwood. H. A. Brown . . . 30 cts.
Memory, (for Bar tone) H. A. Brown . . . 30 cts.

Four of any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞ Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Shining Star," "The Psalm King," "The Sacred Lute," &c

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "*The Golden Promise*" is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers.....$ 0 30
By the 100, " 25 00
Single copies in board covers, ... 35
By the 100 " 30.00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month.

We publish a new song every month, and *give it away.* Send for a Circular. to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

A New Discovery better than the MADOC GOLD.

Nothing for a Cold—Relief in Ten Minutes.

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morris's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, it at burns, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains internal and externals. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle Retail and wholesale only by E. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed with out assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed affected some of the most Marvellous Cures ever recorded in the annals of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will eat less and is more speedily cured the when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete. 5

October 26, 1866. 43-1y

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1866.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it formed inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore. Shock was patented and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the matter grew worse. At length I was recommended to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the agents of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1866, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he has cured the common *Ringworm* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Reuben Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many intractable cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward B. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes: "A dangerous ulcerous tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 20th August, 1866.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and resort to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease.* One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 4th July, 1866.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver.* My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Fogg, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints that it is useless here to publish the evidences of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

ASTONISHING!
ASTOUNDING!!
CONFOUNDING!!!
BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONESS REMEDY IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq., Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you" I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through my whole system; at night I took a tablespoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c, gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint she has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Essex
48 I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Melodeons and Cabinet Organs

AT A. B. KIDD'S Commission Office, Hopkins' Block, Peterborough.

April 4th, 1867. 14

DARLEY'S Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It clears away the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to HURD & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NORTHRO & LYMAN,
NEWCASTLE, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED

DR. T. C. CULVER'S MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Over 139 King St. East,

TORONTO.

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1867. No. 20.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers' blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE [illegible], New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the Review. H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C. W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

$18,000 TO INVEST in FARM and TOWN PROPERTY

G. F. OR K.

Peterboro', Nov 20th, 1866. 47-3in.

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

R. S. HOWELL,

FORWARDER,

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

11 PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department, will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th, 1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough.

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 22, 1865 43

Wanted!

OATS,

PEASE,

Barley,

and Rye,

At Scott's Store-house. The Highest Cash Price paid.

D. SUTHERLAND,

February 7, 1867. 6

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and and after Monday, December 3rd. 1866 Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL	
Dep. Lindsay	10.00a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	3.00p m
Kelley's	10.25	Quay's	3 20
Omemee,	10.47	Perrytown	3 34
Lytle's,	11.10	Campb lls	3 40
Bruce's	12.10	Summit	4.00
Manvers,	11 30	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr.	12.00	Dep	4 40
Dep Millbrook	12 10 p.m.	Manvers	5 08
Summit,	12.35	Brunswick	5.15
Campb'ls	12 56	Lytle's,	5.25
Perry'to'n	1.00	Omemee,	5 45
Quay's,	1 12	Kelly's	6.08
Arr. Port Hope	1 25	Arr Lindsay,	6.20

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	2.30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.30a m
Fraser's	2.55	Quay's	10.58
Arr. Millbrook	4 20	Perrytown	11 05
Dep	4.30	Campb'ls	11.10
Summit	4 50	Summit	11.30
C mpbells	5.10	Arr. Millbrook	11 55
Perrytown	5.16	Dep	12.00 M.
Quays,	5.26	Fraser's	12.25 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	12 50

A. T. WILLIAMS

Superintendent

November 28, 1866. 49

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 30 a m
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c, TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 3.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

Express at 12 55 p.m

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7 10 a.m, 9 50 a m and 7.25 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME

IN THE

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening.

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ore Beds.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor

Norwood, April 3rd. 1867. 14

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $78 to $88. STEERAGE - $50.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.

Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY

OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT, at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 19th, 1867.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN SADDLE.

T. DONNELLY,

Desires to inform his numerous friends and customers that he has

REMOVED

HIS SADDLERY

To Dixon's Block, next door to G. Stetham & Co's Hardware store, George Street,

Where everything in his line will be kept for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', April, 1867. 17

Blythe Mills.

FLOUR AND FEED

STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him in future to DELIVER PROMPTLY, any where within the Corporation, or Ashburnham, all orders with which he may be intrusted

A supply of *Flour, Buckwheat Flour. Grah me Flour. Corn Meal. Oat Meal, Crushed Wheat, Shorts, Pollards, Screenings, Peas and Oats*, constantly on hand.

J. CARNEGIE, Jr.

Simcoe Street,

Peterboro, November 26, 1866. 48

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866. 50

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET, Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April. 1866. 17-tf

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,

FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co., Proprietors, Toronto.

October 10, 1866.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 29

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufactnrers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos con ain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument *warranted FIVE years*. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over seven thousand pianos forte*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

ap 30-1yr

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 27 in the 7th concession. Good Buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are nine acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if desired.

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM, Proprietor.

Ashburnham Mills, March 11, 1867 11-tf

Poetry.

UNKNOWN.

You have marked the lonely river,
On whose waveless bosom lay
Some deep mountain shadow ever,
Darkening o'er the ripples' play;
Did you deem it had no murmur
Of soft music though unheard?
Deep beneath the placid surface
That the waters never stirred?

You have marked the quiet forest,
Where the moonbeams slept by night,
And the elm and drooping willow
Sorrowed in the misty light;
Did you deem those depths so silent,
Held no fount of tender song—
That awoke to hallowed utterance
As the hushed hours swept along?

And the heart hath much of music,
Deep within its chambers lone,
Very pensionate and tender,
Never shaped to human tone;
Deem not that its depths are silent,
Though thou ne'er has stooped to hear;
Haply, even thence, some music
Floats to the All Hearing ear.

Selections.

BENEVOLENCE AND GRATITUDE.

A TRUE STORY.

It was a raw, bleak night; the rain was falling fast, while the wind blew in violent gusts.

A Portsmouth night-coach stopped at the principle inn of the Town to change horses. The cold wearied travellers alighted for a few minutes to enjoy the comfort of the blazing fire, as well as to take refreshments

"Will you give a poor fellow a night's shelter in your hay-loft?" asked a weather beaten sailor, addressing one of the ostlers who was fastening the harness.

"No, not to such as you," answered the man; "you had better make the best of your way off, or you'll get more than you look for, if you prowl about here any longer."

"Perhaps young man," replied the tar, "you may one day be sent adrift upon the world, without a penny to keep your head above water; and as to beauty, I know better than to take what is not my own, if I have not a shoe to my foot."

"I would'nt trust you further than I could see you," said the ostler; "and if you don't be off I'll make you."

Poor Jack was turning away hungry and footsore, when he was tapped on the shoulder by a lad who acted as stable-boy.—"If you were to go down the road to the first little shop you come to," he said, "widow Smith would, I dare say, let you sleep in her woodhouse; she is a good old creature, and is always ready to help any one in distress."

"Thank you, thank you" said the sailor.

These few words caused a revulsion of feeling in the breast of the forlorn stranger; they told him that there still were hearts in which kindness flowed.

Jack Willis, on coming ashore, had been robbed of his little all, a thing of no uncommon occurrence, and he was now compelled to beg his way to London. He deeply felt the rebuffs he frequently met with. The prevalence of imposition frequently renders it hard for those who are really in need to get help for their truthfulness is often questioned.

Jack followed the directions given him; but he found the shop closed. He felt that it was an unreasonable hour; still the favorable account he had received of its owner encouraged him to tap gently at the door. His summons was answered by the worthy dame, who having listened compassionately to his tale of suffering bade him enter and share her frugal meal.

The tar entertained his benevolent hostess with a recital of some of the shipwrecks he had witnessed, and the narrow escapes he had himself. And she promptly directed his mind to the good Providence which had preserved him to the present hour, and the Saviour who had died to redeem him. The repast over, the widow placed some clean dry straw in one corner of a shed attached to her dwelling and, with a thankful heart, the wearied traveller stretched himself upon it, and slept as soundly as if on a bed of down.

Before continuing his journey in the morning, Jack looked in to thank the good woman for the shelter she had given him; he found, however, a warm meal awaiting him. Having partaken of it, and accepted a few cents to help him on his way, he departed with a hearty benediction from his hostess.

Ten years passed, and the little incident here recorded had long escaped the memory of all save one of the parties concerned. Ten years had wrought many changes in the town and most of its inhabitants; but they had glided gently over the head of widow Smith. The only alteration perceptible in her, was, that her hair had become more silvery, and her form was now slightly bent. She still continued her labours of love; and though her means were very limited, she was looked upon as the friend and neighbour of all who were sick, or in want.

One morning a large official-looking letter was put in Mrs. Smith's hand by the man. Its purport was to beg her attendance in London on the following day, when the writer said she would receive gratifying intelligence which it was wished to communicate to herself personly. Much consultation and gossiping ensued. One of her neighbours bought it a box to play the old lady a trick; another said it would be highly important for a woman of her years to take such a journey, especially to trust herself alone in such a wicked place as London; while the third was quite sure that the writer had some evil design. It did appear a formidable undertaking to one who had never strayed ten miles from her native place. The widow's credulity had often been imposed upon, yet she would believe anything but that any one would intentionally deceive or wrong her. She had great confidence, too, in the protecting providence of God, whom she served in humble dependence on grace in Christ, and therefore felt no fear in complying with the request in the letter. Wherefore, notwithstanding the ridicule of some, and the remonstrances of others, the good dame started by the first coach which passed through on the morrow, and reached London in time to meet the appointment.

The address given her was at an inn, and on arriving there she was immediately ushered in to a private apartment, where two respectable looking men were waiting to receive her. The widow's surprise was increased when one of them accosted her with the familiar phrase, "How do you do, mother? Don't you remember me, my worthy?" added he, in answer to her half-frightened inquiring glance. "I am Jack Willis, the sailor you housed and fed ten years ago, when he had neither money nor friends. I am now captain of a merchantman; and this gentleman," turning to his companion, "will, in my name, do the needful to settle an annuity of fifty dollars upon you, as a proof of my gratitude for your kindness, and especially for your good advice, which I hope, by God's mercy, led me to think of Christ, and trust in him for salvation."

The widow, unable to give utterance to the emotion of her swelling heart, burst into tears.

Widow Smith returned to her cottage home, thankful to God for his blessing on her humble efforts to benefit a fellow creature in body and soul, and for his bountiful care for her, and delighted that she now increased means of usefulness; and never after did she listen to a tale of suffering without thinking of poor Jack Willis —*London Tract Magazine.*

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

A railroad car is, above all others, the place to witness "scenes."

Not long since, at a railroad station not one hundred miles from our own place, we were the innocent observers of a little occurrence that impressed us keenly.

As soon as the train had halted by the crowded platform, a young lady of really prepossessing appearance, who evidently is ranged to the "upper circles," sprang lightly and expectantly up the stairs and glided into the car. Having cast her eyes down the row of dozing passengers her countenance lighted up, a half-suppressed exclamation of joy escaped her girlish lips, and the next instant she was standing beside a seat at the fair end of the car, occupied by a gentleman and lady of very respectable and elegant appearance. The gentleman appeared considerably young and somewhat diffident; the apparel of his companion bespoke the bride.

No sooner had the young lady reached the pair than, throwing her white arms about the young man's neck, she imprinted a hasty kiss on his bearded lips and exclaimed:—

"Why, Fred! How do you do? And is this the dear little wife you wrote to me about?"

Right here we plainly discerned a blush mantling the young man's face, mingled with a look of unparalled surprise, and the countenance of his companion betokened a juvenile thunderstorm. But the feminine discoverer, not to be discouraged by any amount of coolness, continued:

"But why don't you get off the train? Don't you know you've got home?"

Young man hesitated—companion fidgeted. Affairs were evidently approaching a grand climateric. Passenger s tittered—reporters took out their note-books. At last the young lady frightened at the attention she had attracted and pained by the indifference of those she had come to greet, burst into tears, and, placing her head on the young man's shoulders, sobbed out:—

"Oh, Fred, what does all this mean?—Have you really forgotten me?"

Young man trembled with emotion—companion began removing her glove all the time looking meaningly at the veil covered head of the fair intruder. Reporters scribbled with commendable desperation—passengers ceased laughing and commenced to sympathize. Just here the terrified young man—almost smothered by the ringlets of the sobbing girl—mustering enough courage to stammer:

"Really, madam you are mistaken in the person. My name isn't Fred—and I live in Chicago."

The sensation produced by this announcement "can be imagined," as the novelists say. Young lady started like one possessed, incredulously scrutinized the features of her "late relative," and, after a word of explanation and apology, bounded girls to the platform, laughing heartily at her blunder and followed by an explosion from the cars within. Young man drew a long breath of relief; companion replaced her glasses and smothered the young thunderstorm; reporters stuck their pencils behind their ears; and we individually settled back in our seats just as the train started, inwardly wishing that we, too, had resembled "Fred."

WHO THEY WERE.—They tell a good story on the early appearance of Dr Bethune in a church then located on the outskirts of the city of Rochester. The edifice was placed in the centre of a large square or park, and it being summer time, the open doors made the green aisle-carpet appear like a continuation of the grassy lawn outside. At least, so the waiter appeared to a half dozen geese, who quickly walked into the church just as the preacher was closing a splendid passage of eloquence, and was quoting the lines—

"Who are these arrayed in white."

A green, half-grown country boy who supposed the question so eloquently propounded required an answer, at once replied in a bashful tone: "Them—them there's geese!" The wings of the young minister were thus abruptly clipped while he was alight, and the ones "arrayed in white," were the only dignified individuals in the audience.

A Singular Cure for Laziness.

A friend, whose name we are not now at liberty to give, but who is well and widely known as a business man of sterling worth, was last year erecting a large building. One day this gentleman noticed that one of the men was continually shirking, seeming only to care to pass away his time and draw his pay.

Calling his foreman who had the hiring as well as the overseeing of the men, our friend asked whether the lazy man had been engaged for the season or only for a short time:—

'For the season,' was the reply, 'but I can discharge him I suppose.'

'Oh, no,' said Mr. M——, 'but I want you to go down to the Village hotel and engage the best room you can find; let the man go there and occupy it; every month send his bill to me and I will pay it.'

The foreman informed the hired man of the instructions given, and he at once went to the owner—

'I understand you are not satisfied with my work,' said he.

'I find no fault with your work,' was the reply, 'but because you don't work.'

'I will leave if you insist on it,' said the man.

'Not at all—I don't turn you away, but I have given orders to have the best room in the hotel put at your service since you want to play the gentleman at my expense, and I promise you I will pay the bill promptly,—but I will not have your bad example among my men.'

The poor fellow, evidently dumbounded at such novel treatment, scarcely knew how to reply, but looked as though he would like to sink into the ground. Then, gathering some courage, he said—

'Are you willing to try me for another week?'

'Certainly,' said Mr. M——, 'I am always willing to help a man who wants to reform.'

The man returned to his work, cured of his laziness, and from that day forth as many industrious hand was to be found on the place.

A NOVEL CURRENCY.

—During the first year of the war, when change was scarce, and some large firms were issuing currency of their own, a farmer went to a store in a neighboring town and bought some goods, and gave the merchant a five dollar bill, of which he wanted seventy-five cents back. The merchant counted out the amount and handed it over to the farmer. He looked at it a moment and inquired: "What's this?"

"It's my currency," said the merchant.

"Well, 'tain't good for nothin' where I live," said the farmer.

"Very well," replied the merchant; keep it until you get a dollar's worth and bring it to my store and I will give a dollar for it.

The farmer pocketed the change and departed.

A few weeks after, he went into the same store and bought goods to the amount of one dollar, and after paying over the identical seventy-five cents, he took out a handful of pumpkin seeds and counted out twenty five of them, and passed them over to the merchant.

"Why," says the merchant, "what's this?"

"Wall," says the farmer, "this is my currency, and when you get a dollar's worth, bring it out to my place and I will give you a dollar for it."

THE SWEARER'S WAGES.—It is very sad to hear men swear. But sadder still to hear boys. There was once a man in a coach who swore very much. Some one of the men in the coach said, at last, "My good sir, you will much please the company, if you only swear in Hebrew!" The man felt at once that he was doing wrong, and ceased to swear altogether.

But I wish to tell you of another case. A young man was using very bad words. A kind, good man came up to him and said:

A.—What wages does Satan allow you for swearing, young man?

B.—What to you mean?

A.—I mean what I say. Do you have high or low wages?

B.—I don't get any wages.

A.—From the manner in which you pour out oaths, your wages must be very high

B—Well, they are not.

A.—So I see, and allow me to tell you, that you work cheap, cheaper than any person I ever heard of. I never knew any one having such miserable wages for so much work.

B—There is something in what you say, and I will—

A.—Yes—yes—there is something—cheap work, cheap work I tell you. Just look—you lay aside the character of a well-bred man and gentleman; you injure the feelings of your best friends, and in fact cause pain to all civil people who hear you swear; you dishonor the name of your Maker; and *all for nothing*. Young man, I tell you, you work cheap indeed.

COULDN'T SELL HIS CORN.—A Connecticut exchange tells the following story of a boy who was sent from Creton, Cranes, to New London, one day last summer, with a bag of green corn to sell. The boy was gone all day and returned with the bag unopened, which he dumped on the floor, saying, "There is your corn, go and sell it yourself, I can't." "Sold any?" "No." said the boy, "I've been all over London with it, and nobody said anything about green corn. Two or three fellows asked me what I'd got in my bag, and I told them 'twas none of their business." The boy reminds me of those a men who are to be found in every community who do not, or will not, recognize the benefits of advertising.

Alexander Dumas, the elder, returning from a day's resort at the country seat of a friend with an empty game bag, was asked, "Well, Dumas, what have you killed?"—"Time," was the quick reply.

Scene at the Capture of Lucknow.

The 53rd Regiment, encouraged by the gallant Lieutenant French, violently smashed through the iron bars of a window, and, with loud screams of victory, died to the tumult, the confusion, and the slaughter.—House calls for help came from this side; loud and frequent orders to go and harvest from the other; scenes, in the most awful words, mingled with imploring voices. A few ran wild through the combatants, to end their misery by death.

Hundreds were deliberately bayoneted, and pitched writhing in the agonies of death, into a reservoir. The appalling sounds of cutting, hacking and stabbing were heard all round the garden, with the dreadful screams of the combatants—

'Cawnpore, boys! Remember our women and children! Mercy! No mercy for you! Miserable creatures! a day of retribution.'

The mass of dark means wedged here, there, backwards and forwards, trampling down the plants that sent forth their fragrance to nostrils choked with blood; many ran in and out of the rooms, pursued by fair fearless and merciless foe.

The scene was animated to the utmost degree, when the effect was increased by a conflagration, from which the mutineers struggled on to our weapons, and were then thrown back upon the raging flames!—Some sought concealment on the roofs and in the towers, where they were ruthlessly followed and shrieked dying to the yard below.

The strife was obstinately maintained at one tower. Officers and men courageously threw themselves against the door to burst it, and were killed; and another and another fell in fruitless efforts to enter. Artillery were brought in, and the awful uproar was made more horrid by its booming, and by the crashing walls, as the balls passed through the room of the desperate defenders.

At last the tumult ceased, and the victors walked triumphantly through the blood of the prostrate foe to count their bodies.—Two thousand of the enemy covered the ground, lapped one on the other—they were either dead or dying. At one spot the corpses above were moved up and down by the suffocating respirations of the living below!

Nor was this fearful spectacle—which seen as it might well be thought, there was no room for aught but horrors—entirely unmitigated by the humorous element. One must not calculate too much, it seems, even in the moment of victory, upon the grateful enthusiasm of a Commander in Chief.

Sir Colin Campbell, mounted on his gray horse, was outside the Secunda Bagh surrounded by his staff, when a Highland officer excited, tattered and blood stained, passed through the gate, and approached the group with a red banner.

'I have killed the last four of the enemy with my own hands, and here, sir, are their colors!' exclaimed the bleeding and agitated Highlander.

'D—the colors, sir! Where is your Regiment? Go back to your Regiment, sir! I thank you, Col. Ewart, for your zeal and gallantry; but go back to the Regiment!'

A STRANGE DUEL.

A laughable incident is mentioned by a correspondent from Havanah. He gives the account as follows:

"An amusing duel took place yesterday about five miles from the city. It originated in a remark made by a man to his friend on seeing a lady coming out of church. The lady was unknown to the person making the remark, but happened to be the other's wife. A slap in the face was the consequence, and a challenge came soon after.

The wife got wind of the affair, and took steps to prevent the dreadful catastrophe. Her first thought was to notify the police, but that might have given her husband the reputation of a coward; and she took a better method by going to the house of the other party, where she met his wife, and a plan was soon concocted, between the feminines.

This morning both husbands got up early—wives ditto. Husbands took carriages; and their wives—one armed with five young children, and the other with three—took the other vehicles in waiting.

When the two duelists arrived at the spot they were somewhat astonished on seeing the other two carriages drive up with their respective passengers, who coolly informed the men that they also had come to fight, so as to make a family quarrel, each at the same time producing an empty purse and a package of baby linen as their arms and munitions of war. The little ones had pop guns and fire-crackers, and so a scene indulged in a cry.

It is useless to add that the blood-thirsty Benedicks made peace on the spot, and returned to Havana, in company with their seconds, to celebrate the affair over a grand dinner.

It is ungenerous to criticise our fashionable young ladies for walking on tip-toe as they do now-a-days. They can't help it. The waterfalls on the top of their heads draw up the back hair so tightly that they can't put their heels down squarely without great pain.

An Irish witness in a court of justice, being asked what kind of "ear-marks" the hog in question had, replied, "He had no particular ear-marks except a very short tail."

Self-denial leads to the most exalted pleasures, and the conquest of evil habits is the most glorious triumph.

Strive to make everybody happy, and you will at least make one so—yourself.

Proud characters love those to whom they do a service.

The multitude of affections enlarges the heart.

Tenderness is the repose of passion.

Never cut what you can untie.

W. STEPHENSON

IMPORTER OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

HAVE RECEIVED

Pitch, Oakum, Ship Varnish; Framing Squares, Chisels, Adzes and Slicks; Page's Lace Leather; Shovel's, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, &c.; White Lead, Zinc White, Paints; Rubber Packing; Washers from ¼ to 1 inch; Drill Steel; Powder, Fuse; Miner's Picks; Wesson's Pistols and Rifles, Cartridges for all approved Pistols and Rifles; Weighing Scales.

Sign of the CROSS CUT SAW,

Next to T. Donnelly's Saddlery Store, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro, April 17th, 1867. 16

REFORM CONVENTION.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the convention of Reform Delegates for the East Riding of the County of Peterborough, will be held in the Town Hall, Ashburnham, on the FOURTH DAY OF JUNE, at the hour of one o'clock, p. m.

JAS. MILLAR,
Chairman of Convention.

JAS. STRATTON,
Secretary.

Ashburnham, May 1st, 1867. 18

MR. JOHN BURNHAM having gone to England for a few months, his office will be closed till his return. Persons having business with Mr. Burnham, will please call at the office of GEORGE DUNSFORD, ESQ.

Peterborough, May 6, 1867. 19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Court of Revision—E. S. Hall.
Notice—Christopher Burton.
Card—L. Lemay.
Removal of the giant T—T. Lannin.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—Jas. Hall.
Protection Fire Company—Richard Hall.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1867.

To our friends who have not remembered us as they ought, we respectively submit that, owing to our late disaster by fire, we require their kind co-operation. Some of them have almost forgotten that newspaper men require money to pay hands, get stock and keep the affair in motion. We trust that they will no longer forget us, but kindly remit arrears in a week or so, if not we will be under the necessity of calling upon them.

QUERY.—What are the Reformers of the West Riding doing? At the meeting held in the Town Hall some time ago, a committee was appointed, but we have not yet heard from them; what are they doing? This committee should have a meeting and arrange to carry out the scheme proposed in the resolution by which they were appointed. The Town is certainly a central place for a meeting, and the sooner it is held and action taken the better. We regret that there was not a convener of the committee named; but we hope that some leading member will take the lead again in order that something may be done. Delays are dangerous.

THE DRILL SHED.

THE GOVERNMENT PLAN A COMPLETE FAILURE.

The County Drill Shed that is being erected here is sickly, in fact not able to keep its feet. The contractor is forced to put props to stay the roof from falling—no less than 25 to 30 of such props are needed. From the first, Mr. Hughes feared the plan would not be the thing; his fears are now verified. The tressel work formed for rafters is not sufficient to support the roof, and the iron bars that are used are not at all strong enough for the stress they have to sustain; some of them we noticed have given way already. Mr. Hughes thinks that if the building had not given way now, it would most assuredly have done so the first high winds that would chance to blow; indeed, this is the opinion of almost all who have seen the slender affair. The mayor, we understand, has written to headquarters to learn what is to be done; in the meantime, the contractor cannot proceed with the work. Let us hope that the building will be so constructed that our brave volunteers will not be in more dread of it than of the Fenians. We may add that several of the new drill sheds of the country have been found wanting, and more than one of them have fallen—at Dundas, for instance. So much for government engineers.

PEACE.

Contrary to general expectations we have received the news that a treaty of peace has been signed. Hence there is to be no war at present between France and Prussia. Most heartily do we wish for peace in our day.—The *Trade Review* remarks that the late European war is the cause of present high prices. This is the end of almost every war. The peaceful, too, suffer with the sons of strife very often.

The Queen's Birthday.

The lovers of tea will obtain the gratifications of their desires by coming to town on the Queen's Birthday. "The Terrible" are making grand preparations for that day. The Firemen also and Volunteers will do their part to make things attractive. We hope they will get a fair day to show off.

ASHBURNHAM.

The Court of Revision for the Village met on Monday, but there was nothing for them to do. Only one case of appeal was heard. This shows the satisfactory manner in which the assessors have done their duty this year. The Council of the Village will meet on the first Monday of June at 7.30. p. m.

Stoves and Tin-ware.

These Lannin has removed to the corner building, lately occupied by F. & L. Lemay, George Street, where he keeps all sorts of stoves, tin ware, &c. Intending purchasers would do well to give him a call. Remember the giant T.

THE JURY SYSTEM.

The following remarks from the London *Free Press*, in reference to the charge made by the Hon. J. S. Macdonald against the Grand Jurors at Cornwall, of being tampered with in reference to an indictment laid before them, are of interest in themselves, as well as in view of certain verdicts which have been rendered in this city:—

"To the public, the action of the Grand Jury was not such as the circumstances of the case demanded. Mr. Macdonald asserted that he was in a position to prove in Court the allegation that he had thought it to be his duty to make, and the only searching and satisfactory method would have been that the proof should have been demanded. As it is, the charge of guilt is disposed of by those implicated saying, "we are not guilty," and thereupon the matter passes away. If such a method was to be adopted in all cases, evil-doers would get the best of it continually. It is no doubt the case that a good deal of dissatisfaction exists in the public mind on the matter of juries. Bad verdicts, inconclusive verdicts, verdicts against law and fact, verdicts intended to shield a favorite or a partizan, are by no means unfrequent. Going to law under the jury system is quite as uncertain in its results as a dip in a "lucky bag," and verdicts given are more frequently the result of accident than of justice. In practice it is very much as follows;—Twelve persons are summoned to give a collective opinion upon certain questions of fact and evidence. These persons are selected promiscuously from the people, without any reference to their qualification to execute the trust reposed in them. Individually, no one might give twopence for their opinion on any matter; but the law invests them collectively with the faculty of disposing of a man's life, liberty, or goods. In ordinary affairs, one would not select a captain for a ship out of a promiscuous crowd, choose a surgeon from a mob of civilians, or entrust the lives of railway passengers to a man who had never stoked a boiler, and knew nothing of the action of a steam-engine. Special knowledge is required in such cases, but in no department of life is an educated judgement so necessary as in the sifting of evidence, unearthing of false testimony, the resistance of specious arguments and appeals to passion or prejudice, and the faculty of arriving at a correct estimate of the merits of a case. That juries do not possess such qualifications is notorious, and nine persons out of ten would prefer to leave their causes in the hands of a judge, or legal commission, than have them dealt with by people who, however estimable, have never been mentally trained to the task of arriving at just conclusions as to fact from circumstantial conflicting evidence and testimony."

What man in this county but can testify to the truthfulness of the above remarks. In several instances the verdicts of Jurors in our own courts have been the subject of gossip for weeks. Verdicts have been given that astonished the whole people who attended during the trial. Men go into the jury box, who mentally are entirely unfit for the responsibility of the position, and too often morally unfit to sit in judgement on any case no matter how trivial. The present jury system has become a mock and a scoff, and the decision of jurors in too many cases is not now considered as having any moral weight. Thinking men must now hear the evidence themselves before they attach any weight to the verdicts of many of our juries. Law, justice or evidence has too often very little effect, if any, in ensuring a verdict; and this even lawyers themselves feel, so much so, that we heard of an eminent lawyer who lately remarked, "That if there was anything of which God knew nothing, it was the verdict of a jury before given in." So grievous and palpable has the evil become, that men begin to wish for the abolishment of the system, and in nine cases out of ten, would consider it a boon to have their cases left in the hands of even an unjust judge, for then justice would sometimes be done; as it is, it is seldom, if ever, done.

The selection of Jurors is placed in the power of the Reeve, Clerk and Assessor of each Municipality; and it would be a blessing to the public who have to do with courts of law, in which trial by jury prevails, if these men would exercise discrimination and carefulness in placing men's names on the jurors' lists. If something is not done to rectify the abuses that prevail in the system, that which was once a blessing will ere long become a curse. Even now neither life, property nor character is respected; prejudice, bribery or incapacity very often causing the most unjust verdicts. The innocent fear the ignorant conclusions of a jury more than they do the evidence of their bitterest enemies.

The London *Free Press* says that "at a meeting of the Board of Trade, on Thursday, the Council recommended their successors in office to press the importance on the Confederate Government of considering, at the earliest possible moment, the condition of the currency, with a view of reducing it to a uniform character for the whole of Canada, and to obtain some stringent and effective means to remove American silver from circulation in the Confederation."—Probably all classes of our people money brokers excepted, who are supposed to be reaping a rich harvest from discount transactions, would consider themselves placed under great obligations, if the Confederate Government would undertake to abate what is in reality a "silver nuisance." A simple Act of Legislation fixing some rate of discount as which American silver should pass current, would probably be the means of driving the large bulk of it from the Provinces. The Act could be made of limited duration, that is, for instance, it could remain in force until American paper currency assumed a par value with gold. We presume there can be no doubt that the Provinces are surfeited with American silver, owing to the depreciated value of the paper currency. The silver has been imported into the country by brokers and others, and has come through ordinary business channels, partly for speculative purposes and partly as payment for farm produce, at par value with gold. It is probable that if an Act were passed of the nature we have alluded to, the silver would gradually find its way back to the United States. And the operation of the Act could be so limited—a comparatively remote day could be fixed when it should go into operation—that serious derangement would not be experienced in the money market. We know that the question of abating the nuisance is surrounded with difficulties, but still there must be some way of getting over such difficulties. At any rate, the matter is one which should seriously engage the attention of the first general government of the new Dominion.

BUY THE TRUTH AND SELL IT NOT.—This is a wise saying, worthy of consideration. Will the individual who entered the building after the late fire, after forcing a door and with the aid of a sperm candle, took a large Family Bible, without money and without price, be so kind as to remember the saying of the author of the New Testament, "Search the Scriptures, &c.," and after reading that passage, "Let him that stole steal no more," read, mark and inwardly digest it. If the conscience then smites the man, so that he be inclined to make reparation, the Bible will be thankfully received by the proper owner thereof. If the man prefers to keep it, we ask him to read it to his family every evening and morning.

The Anniversary Tea of the Wesleyan Methodist Church will come off this evening. Abundance of good things, both for physical and mental food, may be expected.

NORWOOD.

We had the pleasure of a visit, lately, to this neat, thriving, village. The journey thither was nothing to boast of; mud, mud, being the complete order of the day. On our way we noticed many of the fields half covered with pools of water, rendering the work of getting in the grain almost an impossibility. One thing, however, attracted our attention. In the neighborhood of almost every place where the roads were cut up, there was an abundance of stones—sometimes on the wayside and sometimes in the fields—easy of access, and that could be had for the drawing away, enough to fill the mud holes if they were three feet deep. If these stones were drawn in suitable seasons and left on the edge of the roads until about this season of the year and then placed on the bad places, they would require no breaking as they would soon be beat right of; but then they would form a bottom somewhere that would enable the traveller to get along; as it is, it is almost sailing; it is certainly "to the eyes" in mud. The traveller who sees such an abundance of the material necessary to make good roads, but finds that it is not used, only allowed to encumber the farmer's fields, taking up a large portion of, perhaps, the best soil, cannot feel sympathy for their short crops, and far less for them as they plunge through the everlasting mud. Mud all over, we at last arrived at the village and put our wearied nag up at Mr. Johnston's Hotel to rest, and to prepare for a return as soon as our business would permit. We met our esteemed friend, P. Pearce, Esq., who had also come there on the same errand as ourselves, and, in company with him, we paid a visit to the (we may say) new Grammar School Building. To keep pace with the necessities of this growing village, and the educational wants of the surrounding neighborhood, it was found necessary to enlarge the Grammar School accommodations and also that of the Common School. The united Boards, therefore found it necessary to expend about $1,500 in enlarging and improving the school building. The village, therefore, can now boast of as neat a little Grammar and Common School building as any village of like size in the country. The building is of brick, the main portion being two storeys high. The upper floor is used for the primary department of the common school, which is under the management of Mr. Riggs. The under floor is occupied by the senior department of the common school, and it is under the management of Mr. Bell, who has about 27 to 30 pupils in regular attendance. The grammar school department is under the able management of Mr. Wright, whose labours are fully and deservedly appreciated, as will be seen by the unanimity with which the Board agreed to increase his salary.—From the report given in another column it will be seen that the Grammar School has increased during the present year so as to fully warrant the increase granted by the Board. We had not the pleasure of seeing the school in operation, but hope to be able to do so ere long. There is a movement also to improve the grounds and outside appearances; hence, in a short time the villagers will be able to behold with pride, the place where their children are being prepared for the battle of life. Of the churches, we are not inclined to say much, lest we might be considered treading too heavily somewhere, for we saw one of the churches, the top stone to which has not been yet added.

Reform vs. Conservative.

The following we clip from an exchange and give it for the benefit of our readers. It is the voice of a Roman Catholic to his countrymen and deserves their perusal.—They may draw their deductions. The object of the lecturer is to show that the progress of freedom, of political, civil, and constitutional liberty, in the British Possessions of North America, is wholly due to the efforts and influence of the Reform party, and that the Tory or Conservative party, has uniformly endeavored to retard and obstruct that progress. Mr. Fahey thus delineates the distinctive features of the two great parties which have always divided the country, and striven for the mastery in the conduct of public affairs:

"The political history is replete with episodes of interest, the study of which may serve to throw light on the actualities of the present and the probabilities of the future. It is the history of two great political parties, which may, without any very lofty flight of fancy, be compared to two faces formed on either side of the head—the Country. Now, one of these faces has ever been, and ever will be looking eagerly forwards; the other has ever been and ever will be gazing reluctantly backwards. This is no unjust comparison: for the Reform party of Canada is progressive; the one sighs for things that are to be; the other mourns for things that have been; the one is drawn forward by the promises of the future, the other is held back by the precedents of the past. This I consider to be a just though not a comprehensive view of the respective characters of these two parties—the Conservative and the Reform."

Mr. Fahey then gives a graphic review of the history of the two parties for the last thirty years, presenting by no means a very flattering, but a very truthful picture of the doings of Toryism, while he does but justice to the patriotic efforts of the Reformers, both in the old country and the new: "I may as well mention," says the lecture, that Irishmen, as such, have received nothing in the old world or he new, from the Tories but deceit, oppression and abuse. Who aided the Irish Catholics in their efforts to obtain Emancipation?—Reformers. Who opened the doors of the Toronto University to Catholic students?—Reformers. Nor have the Irish Catholics been the only class who have been benefited by the Reformers. Who advocated the rights of the thirteen British Colonies in the British House of Commons?—Reformers. Who struck off the fetters of the thousands of poor blacks whose bodies were scourged and whose souls were degraded on the West India sugar plantations?—Reformers; and who are they that are now forcing a reluctant recognition of the rights of the masses from the old Tory rulers of Great Britain, are they not Reformers? Yes, in a large and in all countries Reformers have been generous in their theories, and honest in their practices. In every constitutional battle that has been fought on British soil in behalf of the rights of the many as opposed to the prerogatives of the few, Reformers have been leaders, standard-bearers, and victors; and though at times they may have differed from one another on points of minor importance; though at times they may have erred in regard to the means employed to accomplish their object, there is, nevertheless, one grand point upon which they have ever been united; one great object which they have never lost sight of; one fundamental principle which they have always maintained, i.e., the expediency and legitimacy of granting civil and religious liberty to all men, of all colors—no matter what country they came from, or what creed they profess."

The late heavy rains have so raised the water in the river St. Francis, L. C. that on Thursday last many of the dwellings in Sherbrooke were flooded. The *Gazette* says the water was two or three feet in the streets from the railway to the Aylmer bridge, and in crossing to the bridge in a boat, it was capsized and four men were tossed into the water. They could swim, however, and were thus saved, but somewhat wet of course. The same paper says the river is higher than it has been since 1857.

ACCIDENT TO THE GRECIAN.

The Grecian, one of the Inland Navigation Company's steamers, struck a rock on Friday last, while shooting the Lachine rapids; she afterwards filled so rapidly that the Captain found it necessary to ground her, which he did by running her on a sand bank. High water, a strong wind, and long upper works, on which the wind had considerable effect, are said to be the cause of the disaster. There were about 40 passengers on board at the time, among whom were our townsmen, John Burnham, J. C. Rogers, Esq'rs., George Burnham, M. D., and Mr. J. J. Hall and Mrs. Hall. The Messrs. Burnham and Hall were on their way to Europe at the time. The whole crew got off safe and well. We sincerely hope that this may be their only mishap and that the future journey may be more pleasant and less exciting than "a ground" on the Canadian waters.

A meeting of the passengers was held on board the steamer "Grecian" afterwards, for the purpose of giving expression to their views concerning the accident.

Captain Cryder, of Gananoque, was chosen chairman, and Mr Freeman Britton, of Gananoque, was appointed secretary.

The Chairman said, in calling the meeting, we do so for the purpose of each giving his own opinion in the matter. He had been steamboating for many years, and this was only the second accident that he had known, possibly, to happen in the Lachine Rapids. He thought the accident was owing to the high water, which obscured the channel marks, and which bore with increased force on the boat at a moment when she was making a short turn in a narrow and confined place. No blame could be attached to the officers, as they had all done their duty, and the passengers might rely on retaining their present comfortable position during the night; and as the purser had gone ashore with intelligence, he hoped all would be safely on shore by 8 o'clock next morning.

Major Mercer, late of the 39th Regiment, said, in rising to second the views of Capt. Cryder, I do so from my heart; for, after thanks to the Almighty for saving us from what appeared to be certain death, I cannot but express the admiration that I felt at the cool and able conduct of our worthy captain and his officers. One word is also due to the passengers; for I can truly say, as far as I could see, none of them lost their presence of mind but my little children.

Remarks of a similar nature were made by Messrs. Cormack, of Montreal; Burnham and Rogers, of Peterboro'; Colquhoun, Metcalf, and others,—and a motion was made to present Capt. Hamilton with some slight testimonial, but the meeting finally decided that the following address would be more appropriate and more acceptable:—

"We, the undersigned, passengers on board the steamer "Grecian," which this day, unfortunately, struck a rock in descending the Lachine Rapids and sunk, being of the opinion that the accident was the result of circumstances beyond control, and that no blame can be attached to the captain, pilot, or other officers, take this opportunity to express our cordial sympathy for Capt. Hamilton, and our admiration of the cool and seaman like manner in which he acted after the boat struck, and finally she was beaching in still water, and everything made safe and comfortable for the night. (Signed,)

Mrs M. Cormack, Mrs Elizabeth Ann Mercer, Myra Greegelade, Mrs. John J Hall, Annie E Ross, Mrs Booker, Mrs. Jigger, Miss Booker, Miss Duff, Mrs M. H. Hespeler, Mrs Smith, Mrs. C. B. Cryder, C. B. Cryder; A. H. H. Mercer, maj r late 39th or Princess Victoria's regiment; Archd. T. Harshard, A. Irvine Ross, John Burnham, J Charles Rogers, M. Colquhoun, John J Hall Mr. Hespeler, M. Cormack, R Owen, Chas. Macara, James Lynch, John Wesley Johnston, Geo. Burnham, M. D., Samuel Carlisle, Albert Jones, Geo. A. Metcalfe, Freeman Britton.

The address was read by the Secretary, and presented by the Chairman to Capt. Hamilton, who, in a few appropriate words, thanked the passengers for their expression of regard, and assured them that every had been, and was being done for their comfort and safety.

A subscription was then taken up for the deck hands, who had been working laboriously to save the freight and baggage, and the passengers disposed of themselves as best they might, and owing to the unwearied exertion of the Captain and others, every one was made comfortable.

The Steward, Mr. J. Moor was very attentive to the passengers, and so ordered his arrangements that all had a good tea and a comfortable place to sleep.

The baggage-master and waiters were also very active and cheerful in attending to the wants of all on board; and, as far as personal comfort was concerned, no one had occasion to regret the delay.

NORWOOD.

The Board of the Grammar and Common School met at Johnson's Hotel on Saturday last.

Present—Messrs. Grover, Pearce, Roxburgh, Dr. Ford, Johnston and Colwell.

Mr. Pearce urged the necessity of repairing the fences in and around the school grounds, and also the fixing of the grounds, and the wisdom of putting a side walk from the door of the school building to the main street.

On motion of Mr. Roxburgh, seconded by Mr. Pearce, the Chairman, Mr. Grover, Dr. Ford and Mr. Colwell were appointed a Committee to get these repairs made.

The Board also had in consideration the propriety of increasing the salary of Mr. Wright, the head master. It appeared from the remarks made that Mr. Wright had had several liberal offers made him to go to other places, but he generously declined them to remain in Norwood. The Board agreed that in view of his efficient, faithful and satisfactory services he deserved an increase of salary. All agreed that it should not be less than $750 per annum for the present year, and hence:—

It was moved by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Johnston,—That Mr. Wright's salary be $750 for the current year.—*Carried.*

This is an advance of $70 on the previous year.

Mr. Wright, during the meeting, gave a verbal report of the attendance of the Grammar School which showed on the Register 41 pupils; 33 of these passed the inspection of Dr. Young. Boys, 23: Girls, 18; and during the year 18 new pupils had entered the Grammar School, 12 coming from the country and 6 from the Common School department. The average of the Grammar School will be about 36.

In the Senior department of the Common School there are 27 under the care of Mr. Bell, and in the Primary department a very large number, the total number on the Roll being 150.

The school is considered in a very healthy and satisfactory state.

The Board of Public Instruction, Eastern Section of this County met at range place immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of Grammar and Union School Board.

Present—Messrs. Grover, Pearce, Roxburgh, J. Stratton, Local Superintendent, and Dr. Ford.

The object of the meeting was to appoint a Committee to draft questions for the approaching examination of teachers.

On motion of Mr. Roxburgh, seconded by Mr. Pearce, the Rev. Mr. Farrar, D. Ford and the Local Superintendent were appointed a Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Dr. Ford, Mr. Stratton was directed to have the questions printed, and also blank forms of applications of candidates.

The Board were also unanimous that in view of the fact that females are being largely employed as teachers, the standard of qualification of female teachers should be the same as that of male teachers of second and third class certificates, respectively, so that they may be qualified to teach all the branches required in the majority of the Common Schools of the County where they may be employed.

The following address has been issued by the friends of Sabbath Schools, to which we invite the attention of our readers. The warmest invitation we believe is extended to Ministers, Sabbath School Teachers, and the friends of Sabbath Schools. The convention, it is hoped, will be instructive and entertaining, and let us hope that it will be begun and ended in such a way as will redound to the interest of the rising generation, and to the extension of the saving principles of the Gospel, as well as to the increase in Sabbath School interest and attendance:—

To Ministers, Sabbath School Superintendents, Teachers and the Friends of Sabbath Schools, in the County of Peterborough and adjacent Townships.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIRS:

At the Sabbath School Conventions held in Kingston, Hamilton and Montreal, it was strongly urged that County Conventions conducted upon the same principles as the Provincial Conventions would greatly promote the Sabbath School enterprize, by affording an opportunity to Teachers and others, who might not be able to attend the latter, to meet together and discuss the various matters of interest connected with their arduous duties in the Sabbath School.

At a meeting of the Sabbath School Superintendents of Peterboro', convened by Col. Haultain, County Secretary to the Sabbath School Association of Canada, it was resolved to hold such a Convention on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th days of June, in the Canada Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Roger's) at 10 a. m., and we cordially and earnestly invite you to meet with us on the occasion.

After the organization of the Convention the following are some of the subjects that will be considered and discussed, and to which, if you purpose attending, we invite your careful attention:

1st. How best to induce Children to attend the Sabbath School who do not?

2nd. How to retain the elder Scholars?

3rd. Is it desirable that Sabbath Schools should have Libraries?

4th. If so, what kind of Books is suitable?

5th. Ought any other than truly converted persons be Sabbath School Teachers?

6th. How may Sabbath Schools be made most interesting to the Scholars?

While all Teachers, Superintendents and Ministers are earnestly invited to attend, and will be considered members of the Convention, it is expected that each School will especially select one or more Delegates to represent them.

Delegates intending to be present will please forward their names to Mr. DAVID HOGG, Peterboro' P. O., on or before the 24th of June, with the enclosed blank statistic sheet properly filled in, for their respective Schools.

Delegates upon arriving in town will please go direct to the Church, where the Local Committee will be in attendance to introduce them to friends, who will kindly receive and entertain them during their stay.

A public Session of the Convention will be held on the evening of the 19th, when short Addresses will be delivered by the Delegates present on the subject of Sabbath Schools.

We need not point out the benefit and value of such conventions to those who have attended them, but to those who never had the privilege, we would earnestly urge and invite them to be present, feeling satisfied that if we come together in the spirit of the Great Teacher, and watching unto prayer, God will make it a time of great refreshing to our souls, and, we trust, of increased benefit to those rising up amongst us.

We are, Reverend and Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
F. W. HAULTAIN,
County Secretary.
R. KINGAN,
Supt. of Presbyterian S. S.
J. EDWARDS,
Supt. Baptist S. S.
T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
Supt. Free S. S.
J. W. DUNNETT,
Supt. Church England S. S.
D. PENTLAND,
Ass't. Supt. Church Scotland S. S.
W. BROWNSCOMBE,
Supt. Bible Christian S. S.
R. RUTHERFORD,
Supt. Wesleyan Methodist S. S.

SMITH COURT OF REVISION.

SMITH, 11th May, 1867.

The Court of Revision for the Township of Smith held its first sitting, for the current year, at the Town Hall Bridgenorth, on the 10th inst.

No complaint was presented against the assessment, consequently, after making some small alterations at the request of certain parties who have made different arrangements since the assessor made his assessment, it was moved by Mr Blewitt and seconded by Mr. Sanderson,—That the assessment roll be now passed by this court and certified by the Clerk: nevertheless, this court is of the opinion that the approximate value of the ratable property made by the assessors of the several municipalities in the County of Peterborough, at the time when the Assessment Act first came into force, and adopted by almost all subsequent assessors, does not approach near enough to the real or actual value thereof, and that such valuation is not only derogatory to the reputation of the County at large, but some assessors feel a delicacy in verifying upon oath the certificate attached to their Rolls, as provided for by Sec 50 of the Assessment Act of Upper Canada.

That this Court is well aware that any enhancement made by the present Assessors would be strenously opposed and objected to by the ratepayers, as it would be the means of increasing the number of days statute labor each has to perform; yet this court is of the opinion that this objection may be obviated by the Council passing a by-law under the provisions of Sec. 84 of the above cited Act to reduce the number of days of such labor.

That this court does therefore deem it expedient that the Assessors of this Municipality be, for the future, recommended to enhance the approximate value of the ratable property therein so as to approach near to the real or actual value of the same; and that the Council do pass a By-law to operate generally and ratably to reduce the number of days statute labor in proportion to such enhancement, and that the Reeves of this Township do, at the next sitting of the Council of the County, earnestly request the Reeves of the different Townships to direct the attention of the several Councils to this subject.

The members then went into Council.

A petition from Thomas Young and 27 others, praying the Council to open a road across Lot No. 6 in the 8th concession was presented and read.

The Reeve was directed to issue his order on the Treasurer for the sum of $21.25 in favor of Al xander Scott, being the amount of damages allowed to him by the Justices of the Peace for sheep killed by dogs.

Aaron Haan was appointed Overseer of highways in lieu of Charles McCall; T. G. Hazlitt in lieu of R. B. Palmer, and Thomas Hall in lieu of Adam Hall.

The Quarterly Report of the Inspector was read and adopted.

Doors of Public Buildings.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Probably it is not generally known that an act was passed at the last session of our legislature, making it obligatory to have the doors of Churches, Theatres, Halls or other buildings used for holding public meetings, to open outside. The object of the act is to facilitate the egress of people in case of alarm from fire or other cause." All such buildings erected after the passing of the act, are to have doors hinged so as to open freely outwards, and all gates or outer fences if not so hinged shall be kept open by proper fastenings, during the time said buildings are publicly used.

The second clause enacts, "Congregations or others owning Churches, and individuals, corporations and companies owning Halls, Theatres or others buildings used for the purpose of holding public meetings, or places of public resort or amusement, shall, within twelve months from the passing of this Act, be required to have the doors of such Churches, Theatres, Halls or other buildings so hinged as to open freely outwards."

Section No. 3 enacts that persons violating the provisions of said Act shall be liable to be fined $50, and a further fine of $5 for every week that the changes are not made.

Section 4 empowers Municipal Corporations in Upper Canada to enact By-laws to regulate the size and number of doors of the enumerated buildings, also the street gates leading thereto, stairs and stair railing, as well as beams and joists and their supports.

Section No. 6 makes it the duty of the High Bailiff, Chief Constable or Chief of Police in cities and towns, to enforce the provisions of the Act, and neglecting to do so, subjects him to a fine of $50.

The Act referred to is 29-30 Vic. Cap. 22.

Yours truly,
E.

THE RETURN.

The delegates have returned from England. They arrived at Prescott on their way to Ottawa last Saturday, reaching Ottawa in the evening. At every station the gentlemen were met by crowds of admirers engaged in the great game of "hunt the slipper," otherwise office-seekers. Few others troubled their heads about either Mr. M'Donald or Mr. M'Dougall. The ministry have had a most splendid trip to England, the Confederation scheme has been passed into law, and now it is time the interests of the country were attended to.

On all hands, it is generally believed that Mr. M'Dougall has decided to stick to John A. M'Donald. This does not in the smallest surprise us; in fact it is the fulfillment of our prediction, made at the time the gentlemen were on the floor of the House of Parliament assuming the responsibility of paying a large sum of money in a questionable matter to the great Fenie chuseiller.—Let Mr. M'Dougall remember the fate of Sydney Smith. We will watch with some interest how the wire pullers of North Lanark will act. The Riding is unmistakably Reform. Will they return a renegade from their ranks? Mr. M'Dougall expects them to do so. In fact we had it in the lips of a Tory member and a Tory editor of a government daily, that Mr. M'Dougall would hereafter go with John A. M'Donald, and would take his constituents with him. At the time we emphatically denied that he would succeed in the treacherous act. Let the people of Lanark look to themselves.—Let them watch the wire pullers.—*Brockville Recorder.*

INCREASE OF INSANITY FROM INTEMPERANCE.—Dr. John E. Tyler, Superintendent of the McLean Insane Asylum, in his annual report, just issued from the press, makes the following painful statement:—"The excessive drinking of wines and ardent spirits has brought insanity upon many persons during the last year. The indulgence seems to be increasing very greatly, and its consequences are indeed alarming. More persons, and chiefly young men, either positively insane or who have been seriously damaged mentally and physically by this cause, have come under our professional observation, or have applied here for advice and relief during the last year, than we can remember before in the same length of time."

A Paris letter says "the Chinese ladies have arrived. We are to have Egyptians and Nubians—at least, so we are assured. The Chinese disembarked at Marseilles, and made their first experience of French life on a drive in a cab. One young celestial is eighteen, and her younger companion sixteen. They cost 6000 francs each. Neither of the young ladies speak French, as they are slaves On arriving at the Customs House the laws were read to them by which they became free on reaching French territory. They understood the purport of this formality, and immediately knelt and kissed their master's hand. They will be seen at their counter at the Exposition when the time for selling cups of tea and dispensing smiles arrive, but till then they are kept under lock and key in some mysterious chateau in the neighbourhood of Paris.

MAIL ROBBERY.—We learn that the mail carrier between Gull River and Bobcaygeon a few days since, abstracted a letter containing one hundred dollars from the bag, and when Mr. Dewe, Post Office Inspector, came to investigate the matter, he found that the clerk in the Post Office, Bobcaygeon, was a defaulter to some extent. We learn that Mr. Boyd will make good the amount lost by the office, and that the clerk is gone to the States. We have not learned the particulars.—*Victoria Warder.*

NEW YORK, 3rd.—Great numbers of refugees are arriving in this city from Ireland. They give very discouraging accounts of the state of the country, and say that the movement in Ireland is entirely given up. It is said that Col. Roberts has made a special call upon the Fenian Brotherhood for aid for the families of the Irish State prisoners.

Two boys sons of Mr. Abraham Clemmer, farmer, of the Township of waterloo, were poisoned in the woods near Breslau, by eating a root which they supposed was the wild garlic a few days ago. Both died within half an hour after eating the poisonous root.

The Ohio legislature has passed a law prohibiting the publication of advertisements of secret drugs and nostrums purporting to be for the exclusive use of women, and also the sale of the same.

A PUNCH OF KEYS.—The key of the palace, lock-key; the key of the stable, lock-key; the key of the convent, mon-key; the key of the kitchen, tur-key; the key of the cellar, whiskey; the key for curing colds, frost-bites, sprains bruises, burns, is the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," at 25 cts per bottle. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affection. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

BIRTHS.

In Lindsay, on Saturday the 11th inst., the wife of John Bertram, Esq., Hardware Merchant, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Peterborough, C.W., on the 8th inst. by the Rev. J. M. Roger, Edmund Mannell, Esq., of the Town of Peterborough, second son of Richard Mannell, Esq., Builder, of Grampound, England, to Miss Ann Stewart, second daughter of Adam Stewart, Esq., Tanstalle, County Monaghan, Ireland.—No Cards.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, May 13, 1867.

Flour ₱ bel	$0	00	@	$10	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	00	@	1	00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	70	@	1	80
Potatoes	0	35	@	0	50
Peas "	0	50	@	0	60
Oats "	0	27	@	0	30
Hay ₱ ton	12	00	@	15	00
Hides ₱ cwt	6	00	@	6	50
Sheepskins	0	80	@	0	90
Wool ₱ lb	0	30	@	0	32
Beef ₱ cwt	6	50	@	7	50
Pork ₱ cwt	5	00	@	5	50
Eggs, per dozen	0	8	@	0	9
Butter,	0	11	@	0	15
Cordwood	2	00	@	3	00
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@	0	30
Geese	0	30	@	0	45

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weekly Report of the Peterboro Grammar School Meteorological Station, in connection with the Educational Department of U. C.

For the week ending Saturday, May 11th.

DAYS. Time: 9 a.m.	Barometer corrected to 32° Fah.	Direction and Velocity* of the Wind	Extent of Sky clouded.†	Rain in inches	Snow in inches
Monday	29.188	48.0		10	204
Tues ay	29.110	41.7		10	
Wednes.	29.036	39.4	N 2	10	
Thursday	29.125	40.7	W. 4	10	.270
Friday	29.265	44	W. 3	6	
Saturday	29.120	40.3	N.W. 1	1	

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers, thus: 0. Calm, 5. Moderate Gale; 10. Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

† The "Extent of Sky Clouded" is expressed by numbers from 10 to 0; thus: 10. denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 5. that it is half covered; and 0. that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric Pressure during the week was 29·246, at 9 o'clock, p.m., on Saturday.

Lowest Barometric Pressure during the week was 28·765, at 7 o'clock, a.m., on Thursday.

The Mean Barometric Pressure for the week was 29·05.07.

THERMOMETER.

Highest Temperature during the week was 60.2 on Monday

Lowest Temperature during the week was 39.3 on Saturday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 45.73.

Warmest day during the week was on Friday, the Mean Temperature being 47.96

Coldest day during the week was on Thursday, the Mean Temperature being 42.96.

IVAN O'BEIRNE,
Station Observer.

Peterboro, May 11th, 1867.

THE HORSE.

"Of the great number of animals under the control of man, the horse is unquestionably the most serviceable;" but is it not strange that so many who own horses, and who are dependent on their labor for a living, should neglect to give them that care and attention which their own interest no less than the safety and comfort of the horse demands. The best medicine for horses is "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine;" of this there can be no doubt—it is safe and easily given.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 20

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents,

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all

New Advertisements.

PROTECTION FIRE COMPANY.

A MEETING of Protection Fire Company will be held on

Tuesday Evening next, 21st inst.,

At eight o'clock, in the Firemen's Hall, when the new uniforms will be given to members. A full attendance is requested.

RICHARD HALL,
Secretary.

Peterboro', May 15, 1867. 20

COURT OF REVISION.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the united Townships of Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff, Monmouth, Harcourt and Bruton, will be held at Mr. Hall's, on TUESDAY the 21st of MAY, at ten o'clock in the forenoon for revising the Assessment Roll, and for general business.

EDWARD S. HALL,
Township Clerk.

Apsley, May 7th, 1867. 20

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Smith intend, at their meeting to be held at the Town Hall, Bridgenorth, on MONDAY, the 17th DAY OF JUNE next, to pass the following By-laws, viz:

A By-law to establish a road in the Township of Smith, commencing on the line between lots 7 and 8 on the 5th concession line, thence northerly in said line 42 chains 85 links, more or less, until it intersects the present travelled road across lot No. 8 in said concession; said road to be forty feet wide and the described line the eastern limits thereof.

A By-law to close up and dispose of so much of the 6th concession line as leads from the line between lots 7 and 8 to Mud Lake.

A By-law to close up and dispose of the original allowance for road between lots 24 and 25, leading from the present travelled road across the north west corner of lot No. 25, in the 13th concession, to Mud Lake.

CHRISTOPHER BURTON,
Clerk.

Smith, 11th May, 1867. 20-4in

REMOVAL

OF THE

GIANT

LANNIN

Cistern Pumps, BATHS of all kinds, Tin, Copper and Japanned Wares. JOBBING of all kinds executed promptly in a workman like manner.

STOVES

Eave Troughs, BEER PUMPS, MILK PANS, Stralter Pails, DAIRY CANS, SHEET ZINC, INGOT TIN. Peddlars Supplies always on hand. Best Coal Oil at 20 cents or 1s. per gallon.

COAL OIL

Stove & Tin Shop,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets, lately occupied by F. & L. Lemay.

THOS. LANNIN.

P. S.—5,000 Calf-skins wanted, for which the highest price in Cash will be given, at the Giant T.

Peterboro', May 15, 1867. 20

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, at the suit of Peter McCallum and Peter McCallum, the younger, Plaintiffs, and against the lands and tenements of George G. Boswell, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale, by virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY the 28th day of MAY, 1867 at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Part of the South half of Lot No. 1, East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, containing by admeasurement seven acres, two rods and twenty-six perches, be the same more or less, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at the Northern limit of Smith street, in the Town of Peterborough, Easterly nineteen chains three links from the South-West angle of said Lot No. 1, East side of Communication Road aforesaid; thence South seventy-four degrees, West five chains seventy-four links, along the Northern limit of Smith Street to the land deeded to one James Harvey; thence North fourteen degrees twenty minutes, West three chains fifty-three links; thence North thirty degrees forty minutes, West seven chains thirty-three links, to the North-East angle of said land deeded to James Harvey; thence North fifty-nine degrees twenty minutes, East eight chains ten links, along the Southern limit of land belonging to Joseph Dixon; thence South, sixteen degrees, East twelve chains eighty-eight links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, May 15, 1867. 20

Public Notice!

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an act to confirm the Re-survey of the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough, made by Provincial Land Surveyor T. B. Clementi, and the Re-survey of the Township of Burleigh in the same County, made by Provincial Land Surveyor James W. Fitzgerald; and to provide for the levying and collection of the moneys expended by the Corporation of the County of Peterborough in connection with such Re-surveys.

Dated at Peterborough, this 7th May, A. D., 1867.

P. M. GROVER,
19 *Warden County of Peterborough.*

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION!

WITHOUT RESERVE,

THE BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

JOHN SIM PETER,

Consisting of a large quantity of Stationery, Books, and effects, at McNeil's Auction Room, in the Town of Peterborough, on

TUESDAY, THE 21st INSTANT.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

The stock consists of many packages and reams of Letter Paper, Note Paper, Mourning Note Paper, and Fancy Note Paper. Also, Foolscap and Blotting Paper, Envelopes, Cards, Memorandum Books, Drawing Books, also an excellent collection of School Books and other Books, including Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books, together with many other articles too numerous to mention, constituting the stock of a Book-seller and Stationer, and worthy the attention of the trade and others.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Assignee.

Peterboro', May 8th, 1867. 19-2in

CARD!

IN giving up business, I beg to offer my best thanks to all my Customers and the Public in general, for the very liberal support I have received during the last ten years in Peterboro' and beg to inform them that I will still hold an interest in my brother's, F. LEMAYS' business, in the Store formerly occupied by me for several years, on Hunter street, next to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron, where buyers will always find one of the

Largest and Cheapest Stocks

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IN PETERBOROUGH.

As I will be always on the look out for Cheap Bargains in Montreal to supply the Peterborough Branch, my brother and I hope to be able to overcome the keenest competition.

L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, May 15, 1867. 20 1in

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following lands:

TOWNSHIP OF MONAGHAN.

E ½	Lot 4	and part 5 in	12th	Concession	120 acres,	90	cleared.
N ½	7		12	do	100	60	do
S W ¼	8		12	do	50	50	do
Pt S ½	6		12	do	30	30	do
W ½	6		13	do	100	85	do
S ½	2		10	do	100	90	do
Pt	1		8	do	75	50	do
Park Lot 14 in Lot 14			1	do	9	9	do

TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

E ½	21		10th	Concession	100	90	do
Pt S ½	3	West	Communication Road		20	20	do
Pt N ½	3	East	do	do	10	10	do

TOWNSHIP OF CAVAN.

E ½	5	in	14th	Concession	100	80	do
S ½	3	10		do	100	85	do

TOWNSHIP OF CARTWRIGHT.

E ½	16		9th	Concession,	100	50	do

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE.

W ½	31		5th	Concession	100	85	do
W ½	19	12		do	100	90	do

TOWNSHIP OF DOURO.

S E ¼	4		8th	Concession	50	50	do
E ½	22	4		do	100	100	do
Pt N E ¼	25	4		do	30	30	do
S ½	15	2		do	100		

TOWNSHIP OF ENNISMORE.

N ½	7		9th	Concession	100	100	do
Pt S E ¼	4			do	50	35	do
Blk lots 6 & 7	2			do	100	40	do
S E ¼	5		9	do	50	25	do
N ½	4		4	do	100	60	do

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY.

	21		13th	Concession	200		
E ½	10		15	do	100		
	5		19	do	100		

TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

W ½	7		9th	Concession	90		

TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.

S W ¼	22		14th	Concession	50	40	do

TOWNSHIP OF OPS.

W ½	20		9th	Concession	100	35	do

TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER.

	8		8th	Concession	200		
E ½	1		4	do	100	80	do
S ½	15		2	do	100		
Pt W ½	19		6	do	20		

TOWNSHIP OF BELMONT.

	22		5th	Concession	200	Gold Lands
	31	3		do	190	

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lot No. 9 West of George and North of Charlotte streets, ¼ acre with brick warehouse.
W ½ No. 2 West of George and North of Simcoe streets, ¼ acre with three brick stores thereon.
S ½ No. 1 West of George and South of London streets, ¼ acre with small store thereon.
All my interest in and to Lot 21 West of George and South of Murray streets.
Lots No. 8 and 9 West of George and North of Edinburgh streets, 1 acre, small cottage thereon.
Lot No. 6 West of George and North of Antrim streets, ¼ acre.
Part Lot 7 West of George and North of Wolf streets, 25 feet by 190 feet.
Lots No. 14 and 15 (Block G.) three houses erected thereon.

☞ The whole of the above Lands will be sold cheap, and liberal time given for the payment thereof, say from one to 10 years.

THOMAS BRADBURN.

Peterborough, May 2, 1867. 18

PORK.

FOR SALE, 65 barrels Heavy Prime Mess Pork, packed in Millbrook.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Gardiner.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision for the United Townships of

BELMONT AND METHUEN,

Will be held at Garrison's School House,

ON SATURDAY, 18th of MAY Next.

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Persons interested will please take notice.

R. H. McGILL,
Township Clerk

Belmont, April 26, 1867. 18

THE FIRST SITTING OF THE COURT OF REVISION

FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF

O'TONABEE

WILL BE

On Monday, the 20th of May,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.,

In the Council Room, in the Village of Keene.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, April 16, 1867. 16

MONEY! MONEY!

MONEY TO LEND, at eight per cent, in sums to suit borrowers.

Apply to J. A. HALL,
At the Court House.

Peterboro', May 8th, 1867. 19

THE COURT OF REVISION

For finally revising and correcting the Assessment Roll of the

TOWNSHIP OF ASPHODEL

Will be held at the Town Hall, Norwood, on

Saturday, 25th day of May, 1867,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Persons interested will please take notice.

JOHN SHARPE,
Township Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Hastings. April 16th, 1867. 16

$25 REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed person or persons did, on the evening of the 27th or morning of the 28th instant, wilfully break and damage the windows of the buildings of Messrs Ormond & Gilmour and of the Commercial Bank in the Town of Peterborough, and the Council of the Town of Peterborough have resolved to offer a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders.

A reward of $25 will therefore be given by the Municipal Council of the Town of Peterborough for such information as will lead to and secure the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons by whom such damage or any portion thereof was committed.

W. H. SCOTT, Mayor.

Dated at Peterborough, this 30th day of April, 1867. 18

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

NO. 1, East of Stewart and North of Elizabeth street, Ashburnham. House and out buildings in good repair.

For terms, apply to PETER CONNAL, Peterboro, or to the proprietor,

ROBERT GRAHAM,
Lakefield.

April 24th, 1867. 17-6in

DENTSITRY.

J. O'DONNELL, D. S., Peterborough, Member of the Canadian Dental Association. Office in Peterboro' closed till Tuesday, May 14th, 1867.

At Sloan's Hotel, Millbrook, from the 9th to the 14th, inclusive.

Peterboro', May 8, 1867.

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS

Now ready for inspection at

THE MONTREAL HOUSE!

The Whole Stock must be Sold off IMMEDIATELY.

PRINTS. THE prettiest assortment in town, beginning at 6d per yard. A splendid lot of best washing Lilacs, Browns and Light Colors at 7½d per yard.

FACTORY COTTONS. AS USUAL, Cheapest in Town. Prices 4½d, 5d and 6d per yard; very heavy at 7½d, 8½d, &c.

DRESS GOODS. A VERY LARGE and CHOICE assortment in newest colors and patterns at every price. ☞ Ask to see our New Dresses at 6½d, 7½d, 10d and 1s per yard.

Ladies' Hats & Bonnets. IN more than 20 different styles.—Prices unusually low. ☞ Ask for our cheap lot of Hats at 1s to 1s 10½d.

HOOP SKIRTS. EXTREMELY LOW in PRICE. Don't fail to come and purchase.

PARASOLS. A VERY LARGE LOT—bought under price, and to be sold at a very small advance on cost.

HOSIERY. A VERY FULL ASSORTMENT of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's. Ladies' as low as 6d per pair.

GLOVES FOR THE MILLION, in Thread, Silk, Kid, &c., &c., GAUNTLET and others.

TRIMMED HATS. A VERY PRETTY assortment, in the NEWEST STYLES, just opening out.

BELTINGS. BLACK, COLORED, Moire and Fancy. BUCKLES—Steel, Plated, Jet and Fancy in Rosette style.

DRESS BUTTONS ANY QUANTITY and EVERY STYLE.

LADIES' COLLARS AND CUFFS. HAIR NETS, LADIES' TIES, VEILS—All of every description.—Call and See them.

CLOAKS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT TO open out.

CLOAKINGS. SPOTTED, MARLED, STRIPED and PLAIN, in All-Wools, Meltons, Grenadines and Water proofs.

CARPETS. TAPESTRY, ALL-WOOL, Union, Felt and Hemp.

Muslin Curtains A VERY LARGE assortment in Pairs and Pieces.

Table Covers. OIL-CLOTH, Brown and White Linen, Damask and Cloth.

SHAWLS. FROM FIVE SHILLINGS UPWARDS.

COUNTERPANES A LARGE ASSORTMENT—White and Colored.

DAMASK CURTAINS. SELLING OFF LOW.

LADIES' FANCY SKIRTS, Corsets, &c.

HAT AND BONNET ORNAMENTS IN STRAW, JET, CRYSTAL, &c., &c.

White Cottons. STRIPE SHIRTINGS, DERRYS, FANCY SHIRTINGS.

CLOTHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

A Very Large Assortment.

CALL AND SEE HOW LOW OUR PRICES ARE.

OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is under the charge of Mr. E. BAKEWELL, a first class cutter, highly recommended by one of the best establishments in Montreal. Give him a trial.

OUR OLD STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING selling off at cost price, to make way for new.

Peterborough, April, 1867. 16

JAS. W. DUNNET.

FLAX GROWING.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

If any Farmer wishes to try an acre or two of Flax, I will furnish them with seed, and wait for the price of it until the delivery of the Flax. As I have established a Scutching Mill amongst you, I think it is the duty of every Farmer to try an acre, if not more, of Flax, for a few years, so as to give it a fair trial. That it is the best spring crop I will leave facts to prove themselves, and will give you the names of a few Farmers who grew it last year to their entire satisfaction:—

R. Brown, Esq., Douro, 2½ acres, 2 tons 680 lbs. $102 70
H. Reid, Esq., Douro, 2 acres, 5½ tons, 1130 lbs. 77 60
C. Crowley, Esq., Douro, 1 acre, 3 tons 1130 lbs. 49 01
J. Walton, Esq., Smith, 2½ acres, 7½ tons, ... 105 00
A. Scott, Esq., Smith, 2 acres, 5½ tons, 110 50
A. Hall, Esq., Smith, ¾ of an acre, 3 tons 754 lbs. 47 27
T. Tully, Esq., Smith, 1 acre, 3 tons 36 00
Matt. Walton, Esq., Smith, 2 acres, 6 tons 560 lbs. 81 60
A. Rosebury, Esq., Smith, 1 bushel, 2 tons 530 lbs. 29 50
J. Hogan, Esq., Douro, 1 bushel, 3 tons 660 lbs. 46 40
G. McKeon, Esq., Otonabee, 2 bushels, 4 tons 1020 lbs. 62 55

There are a great many more I could give you the names of, but as these gentlemen are the most prominently known I refer to them only. In every other place in Canada where there has been a Schutching Mill established, the Farmers have come forward and willingly bound themselves to raise from 200 to 300 tons for five years. If the crop will not pay, why do farmers in other places bind themselves to grow it? There was as high as one thousand tons grown in and about Streetsville last year. Let every farmer try an acre or two, until he tests his land how suitable it will be for growing it. I have given you references from all the townships around here; you see they have all done equally well. Another great advantage to some of the Farmers would be the early market they could make, for it is only necessary after pulling the flax to allow it to dry sufficiently before selling it, when they can realise money to assist them in harvesting their other crops.

For further particulars see circulars.

H. CALCUTT.

Peterborough, April 24th, 1867. 17

GREAT ATTRACTION!

PROF. W. McMILLEN'S SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON is now fitted up in first class style, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who may favor him with a call. There are two chairs with first class workmen, and in a few days a third chair with a good workman will be added to the staff. All work done with neatness and dispatch.

You are invited to call and judge for yourselves and remember that this is the place every thing in the Prof's line of business is executed with neatness and dispatch.

Come one, come all, both great and small.

N.B.—A clean towel to every person.

Curling executed in all its branches.

Hunter Street, next to Cin's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 18th 1867. 16

MISS M'CARROLL,

(Formerly of Toronto.)

WILL receive a limited number of Pupils, for instruction in Music on Piano or Melodeon, at her Rooms, opposite the Roman Catholic School House, Rubidge street, Peterborough.

References—W. Cluxton, Esq, Peterborough, April 16th, 1867. 16-4in

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT for the Lakefield School. Address, North Douro Post Office.

WM. C. NICHOLLS,
J. C. SHEARER,
B. I. WAIT,
} Trustees.

Lakefield, April 8th, 1867.

MORTGAGES

PARTIES having a few first-class Mortgages of not less than $400, or more than $2,000 to dispose of, will find an opportunity of doing so, on application to the undersigned.

G. F. ORDE.

Peterboro', February 20, 1867. 8

MILLINERY.

MISS M. R. LUNY begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and surrounding country, that she is prepared to do all kinds of Straw and Felt Millinery to order at her residence, corner of Rubidge and Dalhousie streets.

Peterboro', April 10th, 1867. 15

HO! FOR THE GOLD DIGGINGS

Important to Stage Proprietors AND OTHERS.

GREAT SALE OF

Horses, Stage Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, &c. &c.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at his LIVERY STABLES, Peterboro,

ON THE 4th OF JUNE NEXT,

FAIR DAY

His entire stock of Horses, Carriages, Stage Wagons, Omnibuses, Buggies, Harness, &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums under $100, three months, and all above that amount, six months credit, by furnishing approved joint notes.

A favorable opportunity will thus be offered to persons desirous of securing good Stage Carriages, for the conveyance of passengers to and from our new gold fields.

THOMAS EASTLAND.

Peterboro', April 9th, 1867. 15

WANTED!

FOR the Peterborough Protestant Home, a respectable middle aged person as Matron. Applications to be made either in person or by letter to the President.

April 3rd, 1867.

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM MALCOM,

CLOCK MAKER,

A FEW second hand **Sewing Machines.** They are by the best makers and warranted in good working order. They can be seen working at his Clock and Sewing Machine work-shop, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Ashery.

Entrance to the work-shop opposite the Bible Christian Church.

Peterboro', April 3rd, 1867. 14

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN.—The gentleman who borrowed the BELMONT MAP from my office, will please return the same without further delay and oblige

WALTER SHERIDAN,
County Treasurer.

Peterboro', April 23, 1867. 17-tf

MONEY TO LEND!

IN sums not less than three hundred dollars, for good security.

Apply at JAMES CONNORS' Office, Hunter Street.

Peterboro, April 30, 1867. 18-4in

God save the Queen and the Grand Trunk Railway.

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 48

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Respectfully announce that they have now received their

Full Stock of Spring Importations,

WHICH WILL BE FOUND

WELL ASSORTED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

OUR SHOW ROOMS

Are now open and laid out with a

Rich Display of New and Fashionable Goods,

IN

Paris and London Millinery Bonnets,

MANTLES, JACKETS,

Straw Bonnets and Hats, Flowers, Feathers

&c. &c. &c.

An inspection is invited.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

1867. SPRING. SPRING. 1867

OPENING of a LARGE

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE

AND

CLOTHING MANUFACTORY!

Having made extensive alterations in the **Store lately occupied by L. LEMAY,** on Hunter Street, I beg to inform my customers and the public, that I have ☞ **REMOVED INTO THESE PREMISES,** ☜ and that I am now receiving a large portion of my SPRING IMPORTATIONS, and will *receive weekly this Summer the most Fashionable Goods.* As all my goods have been and are to be selected with much care, and bought at the most advantageous terms, I feel confident to be able to sell Goods at such *LOW PRICES* as will command a steadily increased patronage. The stock contains a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,

Of the Newest Style and Colors,

SHAWLS, MANTLES AND CLOTH MANTLES,

The Newest Styles in Skirts, Parasols, Gloves, Ladies' Collars & Ties, Trimmings, &c.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT!

This department is one of the largest and best, and at **prices that will defy any competition.**

Black Cloths, Cassimeres, English Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds,

And all sorts of Cloths for Clothing; this stock amounts to over Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Will be under the able superintendence of Mr. JAMES MENZIES, a first class cutter, and an old resident of Peterborough. This department will always be

SUPPLIED WITH ONE OF THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

to be had in any city in Canada. Being anxious to increase to a much larger extent this branch of my business, buyers will get the most ample satisfaction in purchasing from me, because nothing but the best material and workmanship are employed. All customers' work will be made on the shortest notice and a good fit guaranteed, at the lowest prices possible.

BOYS' CLOTHING,—A Large Stock at very Low Prices.

All Work Made on the Premises.

F. LEMAY,

Hunter Street, Sign of the Lion.

Peterborough, April, 1867. (74-tf.)

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed as the sale of Almira Grover Foley, ex-cutrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of John Holcomb, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY OF MAY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, and each and every of them, in and to Lot No. 11, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, February 20, 1867. 8

The Liverpool & London & Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24 70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, *with* the Sum assured; if after 20 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths; after 51, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary.*
MONTREAL.

W. CLUXTON, *Agent,*
Peterborough

February 20, 1867. 8

The Home Insurance Company
OF
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandize and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Thursday, 30th of May, 1867

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,
WM. E. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction of the County of Peterboro', for the examination of Teachers, will be held in the

UNION SCHOOL HOUSE,
in the Town of Peterborough, on

THURSDAY, 6th DAY OF JUNE.

Commencing at 10 a. m.

All Certificates issued by this Board during 1865, are required to be renewed at the above meeting.

N. B.—No Teacher is eligible to be examined unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of moral character.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Feb. 17, 1867. 8

MORGAN'S HOTEL,
ASHBURNHAM,
Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the traveling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attended, and every other accommodation of a first class hotel.

R. MORGAN.

Ashburnham, March 27, 1867 13

Peterboro' Gymnasium.

GENTLEMEN desiring to become members of the GYMNASIUM CLUB are informed that Tickets of Membership may be procured from Mr. George Stothers, at the Hardware Store of Messrs. G. Stothers & Co.

☞SINGLE TICKETS $5.00 per year in advance. FAMILY TICKET $8 00. Gentleman residing in the Country may procure Tickets at $3 00 each. These Fees include Tuition Fee and all expenses.

R. A. MORROW, Sec'y.

February 14th, 1867. 8

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER,

DONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Pelons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

PICTON, C W., 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

FRANCIS DWENE, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Kempt's, W. Coulter's, Gibson & Gilmour's and W. Dell's Drug Stores.

Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 11-1y.

General Insurance Agency,
GEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,
19 and 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $12,500,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

The success which has attended the Company's operations has been such as fully to realize the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, who have resolved to extend the business more widely, and now offer to the Canadian public PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large Subscribed Capital, and Invested Funds

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—perfect Security—Economy of Management, tending to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent of profits are divisible.

Claims paid one month after proof of death. And other advantages, which may be seen in the Company's Prospectus.

Chief Office for Canada,—385 and 387, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

HOLLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FREDK COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.
HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE,—104 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Directors—Chairman, William Workman, Esq., President City Bank John Redpath, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal; S. H. Lemoine, Esq., Cashier "La Banque du Peuple; Alexander M. Delisle, Esq Bankers.—The City Bank

☞ Particular attention paid to the Insurance of Dwellings and Household Furnitures. Also, to Insuring Farm property for one, two or three years. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions, and at rates lower than most Companies.

Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.
FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.

THE Edinburgh Life Assurance Company offer to the public the advantages of a Canadian as well as a British Company. They have invested a large amount of money on securities in this country, and the Toronto Local Board have full power, by an Imperial Statute, to take risks, make investments, and settle claims in Canada without reference to the Head Office, Edinburgh Some of the old Policies in the Company, which became claims during the past year, were settled by payment of amounts double of those originally insured, in consequence of the large bonuses that accrued on the Policies.

Every information that intending Assurers may require can be obtained on application to
GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $500,000, with surplus of $200,000

OLDEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA!!

Up to sept. 1866, over *seventy thousand* Policies had been issued by the Travellers of Hartford, and upwards of THREE THOUSAND LOSSES PAID.

☞General Accident Policies written by the Company's Agents, without delay. No medical examination required. Life Policies, or combined Life and Accident Policies are all written at the Home Office.

4 Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.

Terms for Assurance business more favorable than those of British or Foreign Offices.

Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, Agent at Peterboro, GEO. A. COX

Fire, Life, Accidental, and Live Stock

INSURANCE AGENCY.
OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK, SIMCOE STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited,
OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Chief Offices—7, Waterloo Place, London; and 77 King Street, Manchester.

CHAIRMAN—J. Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M P. MANAGING DIRECTOR—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A. SECRETARY—Charles Harding, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

GOLDSMITH KERBY, Esq., Managing Director, Albert Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting held on the 19th April, 1866, said—"An agreement for amalgamating had been entered into between that and the Western Insurance Company. By the amalgamation, they (the Albert) got just what they required—CAPITAL and INFLUENCE." ☞See Post Magazine of 28th April.

HEAD OFFICE, B. N. A.—ONTARIO HALL Church Street, Toronto.

This Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PROVINCES, at rates as low as the nature of the risk the real security of the company, and of the insured, will permit.

LOSSES promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterborough. SCOTT & DUGRASSI, Managers, B. N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company
HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. COOLY, Esq., Inspector. R. P. ST KET, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT F RD, Esq., Omemee; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, HONORARY DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School-Houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMP'Y.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y
HEAD OFFCE AT HAMILTON. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., President. JOHN FERRIE, Esq., Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE terms and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of other good Companies, and the rates which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

Agent County of Peterborough. R. W. ERRETT.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK.

Peterborough, January 22nd, 1867. 4

TO HUNTERS, TRAPPERS & MINERS

FOR SALE, Gold Miners' and Hunters' Tents, Camping Blankets, Mosquito Bars, Breech-Loading Shot Guns, Hunting Axes, Knives, Powder and Shot; Beaver, Otter, Fisher and Mink Traps; Trolling Lines, &c., &c.

CASH PAID FOR SHIPPING FURS.

No. 1, Burnham's Block, near Caisse's Hotel.

WILLIAM EASTLAND.

Peterborough, April 19th, 1867, 14-6in

New Hats, Ladies' & Gent's.
New CLOTHS.
New TWEEDS.
New Carpets
and Floor Oil Cloths.
New Prints
and Dress Goods.

Just received and to be sold very low for cash, by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 12

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL WHITE,

BEGS to intimate that he has REMOVED from his OLD STAND to one of those handsome new stores in

DIXON'S BLOCK, NEXT TO A. WILLIAMS',
GEORGE STREET,

Where will be found the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,
IN PETERBOROUGH,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER!

☞CALL AND SEE THEM.☜

P. S.—Country Shoemakers will find it to their advantage to call and Examine the stock of LEATHER and FINDINGS, which will be found well assorted.

Peterborough, February, 1867. 7 tf.

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S
Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', March 6th, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ap 30-13in

DURHAM BULL,

THE Subscriber will (for this season) keep at his stable, North Monaghan, that thoroughbred Bull "THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND," for the service of cows.

TERMS:—Thoroughbred Cows, $4 00; Grade Cows, $2 00; Common Cows, $1.00; to be paid at time of service.

ALSO,

Three fine young Bulls for sale.

HENRY COLLINS,
North Monaghan, April 1st, 1867.

N. B.—Any one desirous of seeing the pedigree of the "Duke" can do so by applying to the owner, or at this office. 14-4in

For Sale!

300 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
250	do.	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH,* &c.

ALSO,

350 green cases *GIN,*
100 red do *GIN,*
50 Hhd. do *GIN,*
100 pune. *HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands) *BRANDY,*
300 cases *CLARET,*
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES.*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 39

BROWN & PERKINS,
PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,
AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr. Perkins in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works for instruction, formation of Musical Schools, progress in musical studies, and items of general interest as to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me . . . T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts.
The Orphan Wanderer. T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts.
The Rose Bush . . . . T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts.
Fairy of the Wildwood. H. A. Brown . . . 30 cts.
Memory, (for Baritone) H. A. Brown . . . 30 cts.

Four or any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 430 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Shining Star," "The Psalm King," "The Sacred Lute," &c.

WE will send a specimen copy, post paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. *"The Golden Promise"* is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers.....$ 0 30
By the 100, " 25 00
Single copies in board covers, ... 35
By the 100 " 30.00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month

We publish a new song every month, and *give it away.* Send for a Circular to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 430 Broome St., N. Y.

A New Discovery better than the
MADOC GOLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morris's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any patent Elixir or Linement or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, frost bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by R. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 20th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865

Look, Read, and Learn,
THAT THE
GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY
Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia,
is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Tumors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed effected some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in the annels of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR STEAMBOATS:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,
Proprietor of the
OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,
Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured the sooner of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If squired, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866. 43-1y

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings unmentionable? These symptoms are often the product of worms. Some bile of indigestion is prompting them, and should be counteracted by a timely use of the right remedy. That remedy is Ayer's Pills, which cleanse out the disorganized mass—purify the blood, and let the health move on unobstructed in health. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the contamination which make disease. A cold settling somewhere in the lungs, and obstructs its natural functions. Then, if not relieved, reset upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general oppression, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangement, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they relieve the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the dangerous and dangerous distempers. The same operative effect expels them. Cleansed by timely observance of the derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rarely, and many of them never, cursed by the same means. None who heed the victims of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Correspondent Merchant of St. Louis, Mo. 4, 1866.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of sore-eyes once upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. L. W. Cartwright, Ann Arbour.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr Isaac ed Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR SIR, AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever tried such a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contact with disease, and I believe as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 1, 1865.

DR. J. C. AYER, Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PEARLE,
Chief of Brewster Station.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I accordingly rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb, 1866.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease to continue that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALEX. B. BALL, M. D., *Physician of the Marine Hospital.*

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Owen, of Georgia.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best agents I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhœa. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Piles, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. Members of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the precursor of others that are worse. I believe no ferment originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills taken at the proper time, are excellent preventives of the natural nausea when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1866.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore Dr Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1865.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

ASTONISHING!

ASTOUNDING!!
CONFOUNDING!!!
BUT TRUE,

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION
BY THE
GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY
IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coug ed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq. Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve me cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through my whole system; at night I took a tablespoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Recvs.
I. S. WELLINGTON, J. P.

48

Melodeons and Cabinet Organs

AT A. B. KIDD'S Commission Office, Hopkins' Block, Peterborough.

April 6th, 1867 14

DARLEY'S
Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Colds and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; to keep to give, cure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It clears the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the congealable lymph or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural circulation, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the diseased vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, restoring the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hurd & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
NIAGARA, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused dreams,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis
of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To ensure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED

Dr. T. C. CULVER'S
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
Over 139 King St. East,
TORONTO.
For the cure of
CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES
And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATES READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis at its worst, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 139 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE
Growth, Beauty and Preservation
OF THE
HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medical properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected as chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:

L——r Leaves. M——s H——r
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
December 1, 1864. 6mos

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The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office or removing, and leaving it unpaid for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per ann.
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Rates of Advertising.

Six

Robert Romaine

Peterborough Examiner.

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Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1867, No. 22.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

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All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

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W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

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BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Petrboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

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E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 30

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

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DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

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DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

Offices are Brown, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

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DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

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DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Skin Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

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INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 39

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

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GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, Agent. 39

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

Traveling Directory.

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TRAINS LEAVE

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AS FOLLOWS:

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Express (day)..... 9.30 a.m.
Mixed..... 7.00 p.m.
Express (night)..... 9.30 p.m.

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Express (night)..... 10.30 p.m.
Mixed..... 3.00 p.m.
Express (day)..... 10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time.

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TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

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IN THE

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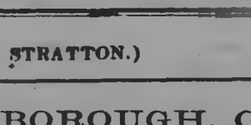


ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES.

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening.

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ore Beds.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor

Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 14

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $76 to $88. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent. Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of A Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent Interest per annum.

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT, at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 19th, 1867.

DONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

PETER. C W., 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the Skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Krempt's, W. Coulter's, Ormond & Gilmour's and W. Bell's Drug Stores.

Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 11-1y.

Public Notice!

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an act to confirm the Re-survey of the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough, made by Provincial Land Surveyor T. B. Clementi, and the Re-survey of the Township of Burleigh in the same County, made by Provincial Land Surveyor James W. Fitzgerald; and to provide for the levying and collection of the moneys expended by the Corporation of the County of Peterborough in connection with such Re-surveys.

Dated at Peterborough, this 7th May, A. D., 1867.

F. H. GROVER, 19 Warden County of Peterborough.

WANTED!

FOR the Peterborough Protestant Home, a respectable middle aged person as Matron. Applications to be made either in person or by letter to the President.

April 2nd, 1867.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Smith intend, at their meeting to be held at the Town Hall, Bridgenorth, on MONDAY, the 17th DAY OF JUNE next, to pass the following By-laws, viz:

A By-law to establish a road in the Township of Smith, commencing on the line between lots 7 and 8 on the 5th concession line, thence northerly in said line 42 chains 85 links, more or less, until it intersects the present travelled road across lot No. 8 in said concession; said road to be forty feet wide and the described line the eastern limits thereof.

A By-law to close up and dispose of so much of the 6th concession line as leads from the line between lots 7 and 8 to Mud Lake.

A By-law to close up and dispose of the original allowance for road between lots 24 and 25, leading from the present travelled road across the north west corner of lot No. 25, in the 13th concession, to Mud Lake.

CHRISTOPHER BURTON, Clerk.

Smith, 11th May, 1867. 20-4in

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN COLLAR.

T. DONNELLY

Desires to inform his numerous friends and customers that he has

REMOVED

HIS SADDLERY

To Dixon's Block, next door to G. Stetham & Co's Hardware store, George Street,

Where everything in his line will be kept for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Collars Warranted. ☜

Peterboro', April, 1867. 17

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of *Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.*

SHOP UNDER the "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866. 50

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET, Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAM'S.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER, FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co., Proprietors, October 10, 1866. Toronto.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 22nd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 16, 1866. 29

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute* for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument warranted *FIVE years*. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over twelve thousand piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte. ☞ 30-1yr

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING 85½ acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 27 in the 7th concession. Good Buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are nine acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if desired.

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM, Proprietor.

Allandale Mills, March 11, 1867 11-3m12-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

GEORGE ALLEN.

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1866. 43

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM MALCOM,

CLOCK MAKER,

A NEW second hand Sewing Machines. They are by the best makers and warranted in good working order. They can be seen working at his Clock and Sewing Machine work-shop, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Armory.

Entrance to the work-shop opposite the Bible Christian Church.

Peterboro', April 2nd, 1867. 14

MORTGAGES

PARTIES having a few first-class Mortgages of not less than $400, or more than $3,000 to dispose of, will find an opportunity of doing so, on application to the undersigned.

G. T. ORDE.

Peterboro', February 20, 1867, 8

Poetry.

A Parish Clerk's Lament.

(From the Liverpool Courier.)

Our parson's took up with the Ritchelist views,
And he's all over changed from his 'at to his shoes;
His coat is so long, and his face is so grave,
And he calls his good crahstick his pastoral stave,
An' his voice has got hollow, and sad-like and mild,
And he'd think he was yielding to sin if he smiled;
They may say what they please, but whatever they says,
I don't like the looks of these Ritchelist ways.

Our parson he once was so hearty and stout,
And knew what the farmers and folk were about;
He'd talk with the men as they work'd in the field,
He knew every acre, and what it would yield;
He'd a famous loud voice, and a kind, merry face,
'Cept when he was scolding a child in disgrace.
Now he walks through the lanes in a sort of a maze,
And that's what has come of his Ritchelist ways.

And the old village church he've a done it up new,
And there's plenty of benches, but never a pew;
And pillards, and bolters, and things queer in spellin'
An' as for the vestry, that's quite past in tellin'.
There used to be two gowns I had in my cares—
A black gown for preaching, a white 'un for prayers;
But now there are twenty, wi' gold all ablaze—
And that's the expense of these Ritchelist ways.

There's flirrips and stoles that is always in wear,
And copes to put on for the Litany prayer;
An' green wi' white edgings for churchings, and listen,
He puts on a purple-and-white-gown to christen;
There's things that hang loose, and things that fit tight,
And he's mighty displeased if I don't bring 'em right;
Oh, it's almost enough a poor body to craze,
The ins and the outs of these Ritchelist ways.

Then there's bowing and scrapings, and turnings and flexions,
It's hard work to mind all the proper directions:
He'll first cheant a sentence, then turn round his stole,
Then west to the east wi' a sort of a roll;
Now he speaks low and loud, now he jabbers so fast,
As if it was something he wished to get past;
At the back of the building they can't hear a phrase,
For they don't speak distinct in these Ritchelist ways.

And the music, it's altered I cant tell you how,
But the old Psalms of David are never sung now;
They've got some new hymns, wi' some very queer words,
And they twitter and pipe like a parcel of birds.
They tell me it's grand, and I shouldn't complain;
But I long for the old Psalms of David again—
Aye for our goodly and Protestant lays,
Not these dreadful quick cheats o' the Ritchelist ways.

I've a-been a parish clerk for nigh thirty years,
But the parson and wardens is getting so queer,
And the work o' my office is getting so great—
What wi' brushin' the vestments and cleanin' the plate—
That I'd almost resolved to resign it, and go;
But my friends they say "don't," and my wife she says "no,"
So I bide in my place, and each Sunday prays,
There may soon be an end o' them Ritchelist ways.

HERBERT HOGGES, Clerk of St. Vitus'.

Selections.

HASBY.

(From the Toledo Blade.)

The Russian Purchase—How it was done—Mr. Nasby really the Originator of the Speculation.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1867.

It's done! Seward did it—him and me! The Amerikin Eagle has cum anew to screem with redoubled energy. Ef the Nusinel bird was a angel, I should remark to it, 'Toon yoor harp anon,' but it aint, and, therefore, sich a rekest wood be ridiculous. This raposily has refrence to the Roosbun purchis.

The idea originotid in this massive intellekt. When I wuz here afore, the Blairs, all of em, wuz a crowdin the sainted Johnson for a nishun; Cowan wantid a nishun, and so did Doolittle, and that day pretty much all ov the delegates to the Cleveland and Philadelphy Conventshuns hed bin there wantin some kind ov a place; wel, they wuzn't perticler. One Gentleman whoos nose (wich trooly blossomed ex the lobster) betokened long service in the party, urged tha he hed bin a delegate to both Conventshuns. 'Thank Heaven!' sed Johnson. 'Wood that both them Conventshuns hed bin made up ov the same men. I wood then her bin bored for places only half ex much ex I am.'

I wuz a-helpin him out in my weak way. When the crowd seattin places become too great for human endoorance, I would say in a modrit tone, 'Let's go out and git sutlers;' and to wunst fully half wood exclaim, 'Thank you I don't bear if I do.' It wuz a great relief to Johnson, but wuz pizen on me. With the most ov em, the anguish, anxiety, and solissitood in the gittin ov offices and free drinks wuz about an ekal thing. The offices they wantid wuz merely the means to that partikler end, and so long ex they wuz gettin the latter without the trouble ov the former, they wuz content. A good countenshun and a copper-lined stomich carried me thro this tryin ordeal until I came across a Boston applicant who in consekrance ov the prohibitory law, had bin for some time on short rashuns, and wuz from sirt. Napoleon had then met his Waterloo, and I succeeded. The man's talent wuz wonderful.

Secretary Seward wuz in trouble about the Blair family pertikerly. He had did his level best for em. He had apinted em to Collektorships and fervin missions, but the crooel Senit, which had no respeck for us took delite in fastening ov em onto us by perpotooally rejecting our. Jest after a long seige by Montgomery and the old man, I injected the purshes ov the Roosbun Territory, to wich not only they coud be sent, but a thousand ov others wich we had on our hands, and the Secretary wuz so pleased at the idea that he wept like a child. Within rigger wonderful in one so old, he set about gittin testimonials ex to the valoo ov the territory, to influooence the Senit in ratifyin the treaty he was agoin to make. And he wrote to a naval officer about it, who answered more promptly than ever knowed a naval officer to do, ex follow:

'It's trooly a splendid country. The trade in the skins ov white bears kin be, ef properly developed, made enormoous.—There is seals there, and walruses so tame that they come up ov their own accord to be ketched.

P. S.—In case the purchis shood be made, a navel stashon will be necessary. May I hope that my long services on the Florida Coast would prove sufficient recommendashon for the command ov the depot? May I?

I bev the honor to be,' &c.

A distinguished Periesser wrote:

'The climate is about the style ov that they hev in Washington. The Gulf Stream sweeps up the coast, causin a decided twist in the isothermal line, wich has too effect ov making it rather sultry than otherwise. Anywheres for six hundred miles back ov the coast, strawberries grow in the open air. I recommend strongly the purchis.

H. S.—In case the purchis is made, a exploria expedishun will be necessary.—May I hope that my scientifick attainments are sufficiently well known to you to recommend me as a proper person to head the expedishun? May I?

I bev the honor to be,' et settry.

The President wasn't favorably inclined. He was full ov the old fogy idea that it wuz rather chilly there than otherwise. He hedn't faith in the isothermal line, and was skeptickl about the Gulf Stream. It wuz bisexperience that the further North you got the addler it was. For instance he remarkt, that while the people was warm toward him in Virginny and Maryland, last fall, they become very cold ex he got North. What the isothermal line and the gulf stream then?

Randall, who will hev his joke, remarkt that the isothermal line twisted. As notist that the people made it ex hot for em ex he wantid it ex far north as Cleveland, to wich Sekretary Welles replied that it only confirmed him in the opinion that, for plain vessels ov war, iron wuz preferable to pine plank ony time.

Seward removed the President's objections to wunst. He read his letters wich set forth the beauties and advantages ov the country twixt over. Here wuz whales, and walruses, and seals, and white bears, and pine-apples, and wheat, and sea lions, and fields ov ice the year round, in a climit ex mild and equable ex the meridian ov Washington. The isothermal line wuz more accommodatin than that in any other part ov the world. It cork-screwed through the territory so ex to grow fine peaches for exportation to the States, and ice to the Sandwich Islands, side by side. He drawd a picter ov the white bear a rushing over the line and disputin himself in fields ov green peas. Imagine, he remarkted, the delikesy ov Polar bear meat fattened on strawberries—think ov the condishun the sea lions must be in with leave their watery lairs to feed on turnips wich grew above the 60th parallel—think ov—

'It won't do,' sed the President.

'Think so,' retortid the Secretary, with a quicknis ov intellek, remarkable, 'think ov gittin rid ov the Blairs forever?'

'Will the Ablishen Senit ratify the treaty?' askt Johnson, eagerly.

'I converst with many on the subjik, and they sed of we cood promise that the Blairs wood accept posishons there, they wood do it cheerfly. For sich a purpose, sed one ov em to em, $7,000,000 is a mere bagatelle.'

'I'll do it,' sed Johnson. 'I agree with the Senators for once. Rather than hev it fail, I'd pay it out ov Mrs. Cobb's share in our joint spekelations. Freedom from the Blair family! Good heving! Kin one man be so blest! Is their sich in store for me?

The Purchis wuz divided up into six territories (for the number ov delegates to our conventshuns wuz large and they all hed to be provided for), which was named, respectively, Johnson, Seward, Cowan, Doolittle, Randall, and Welles. For the one in the extreme North, the furthest off, Frank Blair was appointed governor; for the next, Montgomery, and the next, the old man, and the other three wuz held in reserve for the pure but unfortunate patriots wich might be hereafter rejected for the Austrian mishun. A list was prokoored ov the delegates to our various conventshuns and them as had been martyred by the Senit; their names wuz put into the wheel ex at gift enterprises, and the Judgeships, Marshalships, Clerkships, et settry, was drawd by lot. This idee wuz injected by Postmaster-General Randall, ex bein the easiest way ov doin it. He stated that the appointments from his department had ollus ben made in the manner, ex it saved time in examinin petitions, certifikats ov fitness and such. In this way, about ex near ex I kin estimate, two per cent. ov those chosen possessed at our hands hev bin provided for.

The idee is capable ov unlimited extension. The Administration feelin the relief it has got em, are already negotiatin for the British Province. The territory bin, by makin 'ov em a little smaller, be divided up into, say, forty, which, by makin a few more offices for each, and bein liberal with exploring exploring expeditions and sich, will be sufficient to give places to all who really have claims upon us and who are pushing us.

The President breathes easier, and the Secretary is placed ex a summer mornin.—He hez cut the Gordian knot; he has relieved himself ov the boa constrictor wich was crushin him in its folds. Happiness pervades the White House.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.

(Wich is Postmaster), and likewise, Professor ov Bibliklo Politicks in the Southern Clissikle & Military Institoot.

The Working Children of the East of London.

One of the series of tea-meetings, held for the purpose of gathering together the little match-box makers, and other working children of Bethnal Green and the neighborhood, took place recently at Bedford Hall, Spitalfield, a well-known centre of evangelistic labors.

Three hundred little upturned faces greet us as we enter the room. They are flushed with excitement and the unusual stimulus of a hearty meal, but when we look closely at them the cheeks of many appear thin and even haggard, and the eyes very dim. The poor mothers have evidently sent them out as tidy as they could, but the scanty and worn garments tell a tale of extreme poverty. Let us talk with some of them for tea is nearly over.

Against the wall sits a diminutive old woman of eight years, quiet and and sedate, and a much smaller child is nestling in her bosom, whose sad and pensive face still bears its infantile bloom.

'There's a match-box maker,' says one of the kind ladies who are serving the tea.

'That little one?'

'Yes: ask her.'

So we question the elder of the two, who replies with the utmost promptitude and precision.

'How old is that child?'

'Three years and a half.'

'Does she work at match-box making?'

'Yes, sir.'

'How many hours a day does she work?'

'About five hours, sir?'

'Always?'

'When mother's got twopence she sends her two school.'

'And how long does this other child work?' (A pale little girl of five and a half years.)

'She begins before dinner and works till seven at night.'

'Every day?'

'Yes.'

'How long do you work?'

'From ten in the morning till nine at night.'

'Always?'

'Yes, sir.'

'And how much do you earn?'

'Mother and me three can earn one shilling and threepence a day between us.'

'How much do you generally earn a week?'

'Sometimes 5s. or 4s. 6d.'

'Is that all you have to live on.'

'Mother is allowed 1s. and a shilling's-worth of grocery.

'What do you pay for rent?'

'Two shillings.'

'And you live on the rest?'

'Yes.'

We learn elsewhere that these poor children have a father, but—he is a drunkard.

A burst of singing interrupts us,—

There is a happy land
Far, far away.

That happy land must indeed seem far away from the little children who toil the livelong day to earn a bit of bread; and yet perhaps many of the singers may soon be there.

The hymn over, we make our way to another part of the room, where sits a tiny lad, evidently deformed, and very thin.—There is so little of him that it is difficult to believe that he too works hard for his living, yet such is the fact; he is another match-box maker. A boy who lives with him answers our inquiries. The poor child fell down and broke his back when he was three years old; he is now six. 'How long does he work?' 'From nine till four, or later, every day. He gets tired and goes to sleep,' the boy says; 'he can't work longer.' What a life! Pain and toil ever from babyhood. How sad, how bitter! And yet we seem to hear the words, 'I say unto you that in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my father, who is in heaven.'

Though often here we're weary,
There is a sweet rest above.

Another hymn, and then a friend stands up and talks to the children about the Saviour who loves them, and will take them by-and-by to his own glorious rest.

Again a hymn is sung, and in the midst of it a young girl, perhaps ten or twelve years old, is carried fainting into an adjoining room. As her senses gradually return, she cries out.

'Oh! mother! Mother is starving; oh! mother, mother!

The ladies who stand round her fancy that she is delirious, but when completely restored she tells them that her mother is in a dying state for want of food. A messenger is immediately sent with her, and in a short time returns to tells us that the story was true. The poor mother was found in a sinking condition, and appeared to be in the last stage of consumption; a restorative had been given her and she had somewhat revived. Next day she would be visited again. Such incidents are far from uncommon in the experience of East-end workers.

Meanwhile a friend has adjusted a dissolving-view apparatus, and proceeds to show his pictures, which include a series illustrating the Saviour's life and death. And then, after singing and prayer, the little ones receive each a large piece of cake, and are dismissed to their poor houses.

Every bird pleases us with its lay—especially the lark.

BACHELORS IN DANGER.

A Dr. Stark, of London, has just made known to the public a most important fact, one of vital interest to young men. After patient and conclusive research, the practitioner in question has ascertained that between the ages of twenty years and twenty-five the death rate of bachelors is double that of married men. In other words, out of every hundred bachelors with this, fifty might have avoided such a fate had they but married in time.

Those who escape the deadly perils which beset their earlier years, still find the same fatal proportion against them in the after life. The statistical information produced by Dr. Stark shows beyond a question that between twenty-five and thirty years of age the death rate with bachelors is 13·7 per thousand, whereas during the same period it is only 8·6 among married men. Continuing the comparison, the English doctor proves that between thirty and thirty-five married men leave this pleasant mundane sphere at the rate of nine per thousand, while 14·7 is the figure for the less fortunate bachelors.—Advancing in age the huge difference in favor of the benedicts is lessened of course, but up to the last stages in life the bachelors have the worst of it, as according to the tables of Dr. Stark, the married men go off at the rate of 38·8 per one thousand, and bachelors at 43·3 per one thousand.

Are not these statements startling arguments in favor of wedded bliss, and should not the philanthropic obtain as speedily as possible copies of Dr. Stark's book, and scatter them about the club rooms and other place of rendezvous for the misguided young men who are not aware that in remaining single they are committing partial suicide? Should not the ladies disseminate this useful book of Dr. Stark's.

DAVID'S CHILDREN.

The children of David were far from being examples, or patterns worthy of imitation. One, you are aware, was murdered in cold blood by another, for a deed not to be named. Another son attempted to usurp the throne, and the good king and eminent warrior walked bare-footed and bare-headed, as he fled from his own child; and, though the compassionate feelings of the father prompted him to say, "spare the young man Absalom;" yet Joab, the Napoleon of that day, knew better than to do so; and hence thrust a dart through his body, as he hung by his hair in the tree.

Another son, also, attempted to wrest the sceptre from his feeble hand just before he was to be gathered to his father.

Now, respecting the management of the latter son, there is a little verse thrown in by the sacred historian, which raises the veil, and may show us the whole management of David with his children; as Simon said of the Greeks, from one case we may learn all. Of this second usurper among the sons of David, Adonijah, it is said, "his father had never displeased him at any time by saying, My son, why hast thou done so?"

David did not believe in corporal punishment. So far from it, that he went even in his tenderness beyond good old Eli, whose home was destroyed, though he did reprove his sons,—destroyed because he did not restrain them. But David had never even reproved Adonijah, and we may reasonably infer that he had treated all his other children in the same way. Solomon had seen enough of his own father's family, to lead him to say, "foolishness is bound up in the heart of a child; but the rod of correction will drive it far from him."

CURSING.

The following curse is given in an Irish paper as having been pronounced by the priest on two children of some Roman Catholics who attended the Kiltrilig school, Lahrah, Clare, where the Scriptures were read:—

"I pray God to pour down all vengeance on those who sent their children to Kiltrilig school last week, particularly two.—May the devil be their guide on the right hand and on the left, lying and rising, and, in bed and out of bed, sitting and standing, within and without. May all misfortunes attend their families and their labors; and any person or persons sending their children to this school henceforth, may they be struck blind and deaf, so as never to see any of their children again; and may the children go to the school go wild (mad). May they never leave the world until they become such examples as that the marrow may come through their shinbones. May they be pained both standing and sitting, and may they never leave this world until they be in such a state that the dogs could not bear coming near their carcasses when dead. I pray to God that every child who goes to this school, that for every day he spends in it, his life may be curtailed a twelvemonth, and that he may never enjoy the year of maturity; and that those people who send their children to this school, that their crops and their goods may be taken by the devil; and may all these misfortunes attend any person taking their posterity of God [should be of Antichrist] I pray the Almighty to hear this prayer, and I now strictly command this congregation to kneel down and pray to God to grant my prayer."

In reading these curses we are inclined to ask whether or not Ireland knows that this is the nineteenth century! Or was it ever pronounced!

Archimedes being asked to go and hear a person who imitated the nightingale to perfection, answered "I have heard the nightingale herself."

Why is a lawyer the most ill-used man in our social system? Because, though he may drive his own carriage, he must draw the conveyances of other people.

"I tell you," said a warm friend of a newly elected M. P., to an old, sober publican, "your party may say what they please, but cannot deny that Mr. B—— is a sound man." "That's just what we're afraid on," replied the old publican; "it's our opinion that he's all sound."

The Late Election

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS FOR UPPER CANADA.

Hon. Messrs. John Hamilton, of Kingston, George J. Goodhue, R. Matheson, Geo. S. Boulton, John Ross, Samuel Mills, Benjamin Seymour, Chancellor Perry, W. H. Dickson, James Shaw, A. J. Ferguson Blair, H. B. Ball, Alex. Campbell, T. Bennett, D. Christie, Geo. Alexander, James C. Aikins, David Reesor, E. Leonard, W. McMaster, A. A. Burnham, J. R. Benson, J. Simpson, Robert Read, James Shead, D. L. Macpherson, Alex Vidal, G. Crawford, D nald McDonald, Oliver Blake, Billa Flint, W. McCrae, G W. Allen.

The party complexion of these members the *leader* says should have classified them:

LIBERALS.

Hon. Messrs. James C. Aikins, A. J. Ferguson-Blair, James B. Benson, Thos. Bennett, Oliver Blake, David christie, Billa Flint, George J. Goodhue, Samuel Mills, Elijah Leonard, William McMaster, Donald McDonald David L. Macpherson, Walter Mares, Ebenezer Perry, David Reesor, John Ross, John Simpson, Alexander Vidal.

Against these nineteen Liberals there were fourteen.

CONSERVATIVES.

Hon. Messrs. George Alexander, George W. Allen, George S. Boulton, H B. Ball, Asa A. Burnham, Alexander Campbell, George Crawford, Walter H. Dickson, John Hamilton, Roderick Matheson, Robt. Read, Benjamin Seymour, James Shaw, James Shead.

SENATORS APPOINTED FOR ONTARIO

Hon. Messrs. Hamilton of Kingston, Matheson, Ross, Seymour, Dickson, Shaw, Fergusson-Blair, Campbell, Christie, Aikins, Reesor, Leonard, McMaster, Burnham, Simpson, Shead, Macpherson, Crawford, Macdonald, Blake, Flint, McCrae, Allen.

The following is a list of the

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS OMMITTED.

Hon. Messrs. Goodhue, Boulton, Perry, Ball, Bennett, Alexander, Benson, Read, Vidal.

The Richardson Mine.

The Belleville *chronicle* says.—The Plaintiff's Solicitors in the suit of Carr *et al.* vs. Richardson *et al*, on Wednesday last moved the Court in Toronto to extend the injunction they had obtained at Kingston. During the argument, Mr. Blake, the Counsel for the Defendants, proposed to consent to the motion, on condition that the Belleville compay would pay into Court the purchase money agreed to be paid to the Boston gentlemen, (ex & Johnson, to Richardson and Powell' viz, $35 000. Mr. Dickson, on behalf of the plaintiffs, at once consented to this proposition, and the order for the injunction was allowed to go. It was provided in the same order that the cause should be tried at Cobourg on the 7th of June next, and also that the money should be paid within seven days from date. It was, as we believe, opposed by the Defendants that the Belleville company would not come to time, and to use a vulgar expression, they had the latter "in a tight place." If this was the expectation it was doomed never to be realized, for on Monday within five days after, the money was paid into court in pursuance of the order. This proves that the Belleville company have both the capital and determination to fight their cause to the end. Those who are acquainted with some of the leading gentlemen engaged would never form a contrary opinion.

This should also prove, even to the satisfaction of the Hamilton *Times*, that the people here have confidence in the mine, and that it is not the *bogus* concern which some disappointed speculators have endeavored to make appear; for business men do not, generally, invest so large a sum in an enterprise, unless they have full confidence in the genuineness of its character.

The case, unless otherwise settled, will therefore be tried at Cobourg, when the rights of claimants will be determined.—Until then, the public must have patience and in the mean time they may be rewarded by fresh discoveries of equal importance.

Archbishop Manning has addressed a pastoral letter to the faithful of the diocese of Westminster, upon the Fenian conspiracy and its attempts in Ireland and elsewhere. The past, he says, is past, and cannot be recalled. Spain was once many peoples and dynasties; so was France; so were England, Scotland, and Ireland. These three are now one indivisible realm. The world moves onward, and ever tends to further unity. Hence there arise new powers that must be obeyed, inasmuch as they are the means of order and peace, and ordinances of heaven. Taking the lowest ground, the archbishop compares the British empire to the restless empire of Rome, to which the apostles taught obedience.

FALL GRAIN.—From nearly all parts of the country, the Napanee *Express* states we have very favourable accounts of fall grain. It has come out fresh and green from its winter covering, and gives promise of plenty and to spare.

The Vermont Methodist Conference at its late session, resolved hereafter to admit no one to its membership who uses tobacco in any form.

The *Whig* says:—We are authorized by the Hon. John A. Macdonald, (who leaves town today to attend the Cabinet Council at Montreal) to say that it is not his intention to offer for the Seat for Kingston in the House of Assembly for the Province of Ontario. And this he does for two reasons:—

Firstly, because it has not been decided in Council, whether a Cabinet Minter for the Dominion of Canada should occupy a seat in the Local Legislature of any Province.—And should it be so decided, he flatters himself, and that correctly, that he can at any convenient opportunity, obtain a Seat in it in some other constituency.

Secondly, because, having represented Kingston in the Parliament of Canada for upwards of twenty years, and having engrossed during that long period all its parliamentary honors, he does not choose to stand now in the way of any laudable ambition on the part of other Kingstonians, who may desire to advance themselves, or be advanced by the good will and good wishes of others.

BERLIN, May 21.—A horrible plot has just been discovered in Hanover, having for its chief purpose the assassination of King William and Count Von Bismarck. Several notable personages in this city are involved in the plot. Numerous arrests, both here and in Hanover, have been made of persons believed to be implicated, and it is thought that by these timely precautions the scheme has been frustrated.

FENELON.—Two Frenchmen, in the employment of Messrs. Strickland Brothers, were drowned in Burnt river on the 13th inst. They were taking supplies to a raft, and their boat being too heavily loaded sunk in the stream. One other person who was with them in the boat swam to shore. Their bodies have since been found.

REMOVED TO

BRADY AND SHELP HARDWARE,

HAVE RECEIVED

Pitch, Oakum, Ship Varnish; Framing Squares, Chisels, Adzes and Slicks; Page's Lace Leather; Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, &c.; White Lead, Zinc White, Paints; Rubber Packing; Washers from ¼ to 1 inch; Drill Steel; Powder, Fuse; Miner's Picks; Wesson's Pistols and Rifles, Cartridges for all approved Pistols and Rifles; Weighing Scales.

Sign of the CROSS CUT SAW.

Next to T. Donnelly's Saddlery Store, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro, April 17th, 1867. 16

REFORM CONVENTION.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Convention of Reform Delegates for the East Riding of the County of Peterborough, will be held in the Town Hall, Ashburnham, on the FOURTH DAY OF JUNE, at the hour of one o'clock, p. m.

JAS. MILLAR,
Chairman of Convention.

JAS. STRATTON,
Secretary.

Ashburnham, May 1st, 1867. 18

MR. JOHN BURNHAM having gone to England for a few months, his office will be closed till his return. Persons having business with Mr. Burnham, will please call at the office of GEORGE DUNSFORD, Esq.

Peterborough, May 6, 1867. 19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. H. L. & B. Railway—A. T. Williams.
Daily Line for Rochester—"Corinthian."
Montreal House—J. W. Dunnet.
Postponement—Thos. Eastland.
Are you going to Paris?—T. Donnelly.
Ohio Mess Pork—D. Sutherland.
Notice—E. Pearse.
Postponed Sheriff's Sale—Jas. Hall.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1867.

VASCILLATING POLICY.

Some time ago, we believe in April last, those agents who conduct the works on our colonization roads were directed to make arrangements to go on with the repairs of those roads, also with their extension to some extent. They accordingly set to work and some of them at least have been at considerable expense and trouble. They have also made arrangements with others to board the men, and expense has been incurred in that way also. But just as they were about to commence operations, they receive fresh orders and now nothing is to be done. The roads are to be left as they are—impassable, leaving communication with many of the new settlements altogether impossible. One reason we hear given for this vascillating policy is, it is not necessary to spend all the money voted for that purpose just now. But surely it is necessary when the roads are in such a state that the settlers can neither get out nor in. What the cause of delay or of deferring the work is, few of us can tell, unless it be that to make good roads to the back country would not be for the interest of some one interested. There are $80,000, or thereabouts, set apart for colonization roads in Upper Canada, and not expended yet, and with $80,000 at command, on the 18th of May instant the Crown Land Agents of the back part of this County receive orders to stop work; and this at a time when, we are informed by the mail carriers, it is impossible to travel the Burleigh and other roads of the back country. There is one road, however, if report be true, that is allowed to be gone on with—the Nipissing road—but a gentleman from *Kingston* has the charge of that road. What a glorious thing it is to be on a road that the agent or overseer is a personal friend from Kingston, the settlers there will get roads but other localities may suffer. We have been informed that there is plenty of land fit for settlement on both the Burleigh and Bobcaygeon roads, but the management of the crown lands and the mismanagement of the roads deter intending settlers from going in. The thousands of acres of the back country are left a waste; and, at the same time, some of our young men and emigrants are forced to the far west to look for a home. How long will this be allowed to go on? How long will our wild lands be managed by men who know as little about the state of the country as if they had never been in Canada? for all the information they receive is from parties who have an interest in the lands remaining as they are.

A change in the management of our wild lands is imperatively called for, and we trust that under confederation, when our local affairs will fall into our own hands, that something will be done to rectify the abuses that have prevailed for many years heretofore.

If our wild lands were placed under the control of the County Council and managed by that body, then the voice of the people would be heard and something would be done towards their speedy settlement. The lands are not of as good quality as the old townships; the difficulties of settlers are also very great, and any arrangement that tends to alleviate the evils that present settlers labor under, that will induce a larger colonization of the wild lands, by inducing our young men to go back instead of going west would be hailed as a boon, and we trust that our County and Township Councils will take the matter into their consideration, and prepare to memorialize the new government on the matter. If we had direct control and gave away the wild lands to actual settlers at cost of survey, and expense of making roads, we would soon find the back country in a different state from what it is now.

The Ministers who have returned from England have all had grand receptions in some way. Mr. Galt was entertained at a grand banquet by his constituents. Mr. McDonald and Mr. McGee received flattering addresses. Why should we find fault with their constituents for so honoring them.—We only wish that they have been worthy of all the honor that's heaped upon them.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, a large and respectable assemblage of the citizens and many hundreds of people from the surrounding country found their way, at a very early hour, into town to keep the festal day of our beloved Queen Victoria. Old and young, rich and poor, beautiful, and some of whom this could not be truly said, all classes and conditions of men, women and children, availed themselves of the holiday to visit the town and see the sights. At an early hour, too, the inhabitants had been at work as the loud reports testified, and the waving banners floating from every house top, and pole in the town and outer village attested.

At an early hour, as previously arranged, the loyal Volunteers made their appearance under the command of Lieut.-Col. Poole, assisted by Majors Kennedys and Leigh.—They first mustered at the Market Square, and marching up the street proceeded to the Cricket Ground, Ashburnham, where they went through various evolutions of marching, counter-marching, forming squares, receiving cavalry, and bayonet charge, the last of which manœuvres was most exciting, and attracted the attention in the greatest degree of the thousand spectators. During these feats of the Volunteers, a pedestrian who had imbibed a little more "fire water" than the brain could manage without destroying the mental equilibrium, appeared on the stage, and to the no small amusement of the crowd, appeared determined to take the place of cavalry and charge the volunteers, steel-clad as they were; but Joe, although courageous enough to face the powder, kept away from the steel. The "millingtary" having finished their parade, returned to the Market Square, where they tired a *feu de joie*, after which they dispersed to make way for the "Physique," who were destined to eclipse the volunteers in variety of appearance and strangeness of manners. Their dress, manners, characters and evolutions, were all causes for laughter to the many, and enjoyment to not a few. The commanders of the army of "Terribles" and numerous retinue, contributed as much to the amusement of the day, as did all the other attractions together, and although the mud prevented the foot soldiery of the 'Terribles' from making their appearance, the waggon and cavalry were not far behind the number of last year. The grotesque figures, and the unsightly shapes, that mustered among them, had each its appropriate place and end; and without intending offence to any one, intended to "take off" some of those individuals and deeds that are called "public men and public acts," to which the public claim to have a right to do as they please. The prominent objects of attraction were the "Fenian Exterminator," the "Fire Committee of the Town Council examining a new invention for a fire engine," "The Scammon Coundrels," "The Music," and at the last the "Orator, his spouse and numerous progeny." The grand army traversed all the principal streets of the town, passed over into Ashburnham, and returning, the great "Oh-ration" was delivered on the Market Square. This, however, was only heard by the few who crowded around the car, but perhaps this was so intended; but whatever may have been the intention, it would have added to the pleasure of not a few to hear it, be it sense or nonsense. Immediately after the delivery thereof, the army betook themselves to the bottom of "ye raging Otonalee" whence they came, and the crowds to other amusements for a while.

THE FIREMEN.

The members of Protection Fire Company next made their appearance, and in their new uniform, made a respectable appearance indeed. Owing, however, to the great idleness—mud—they did not carry out all their concerted plans, and this was not to be wondered at, as it was next to impossible to take the streets on foot. With torch-lights they next made their appearance, when they in turn passed along several of the main streets and to Ashburnham, then to the Court House, where they made a grand display of fire-works of various sorts.

One thing tended very much to mar the harmony of the whole day was the incessant confusion and annoyance of fire crackers by the small fry. This abominable nuisance should be put a stop to on such days. It may have been amusement to the small fry to see women and children avoid their puny fire-engines, but it would be no fun to the lady who may have chanced to get her clothes burned or her "duck" of a bonnet spoiled.

The next order of the day, but we might now say the evening, was the Firemen's Supper, which was got up in Cronn's best style. The spread was in the Firemen's Hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with banners, transparencies, pictures, red, white and blue festoons, and numerous other trappings. The chair was occupied by Capt. J. O'Donnell, and on his right were the Mayor, A. C. Dunlop, Esq., Reeve of Ashburnham, and Lieut.-Col. Poole. On his left, D. Sutherland, Esq., and Dr. Kincaid. The Vice-chairs were occupied by J. Kincaid, and J. Robertson, Esqrs. The Cobourg Brass Band occupied the south end of the Hall. About 70 Firemen and guests sat down to the repast. The Bill of Fare speaks for itself and for the catering abilities of Mr. Cronn:

ROASTS.	BOILED.
Beef, Horse Radish.	Ham Mutton.
Turkey, Cranberry Sauce.	Ham.
Goose.	Tongue, Spiced.
Chickens.	Turkey, Oyster Sauce
Lamb, Mint Sauce.	Chicken.
Loin Veal.	Boneless Turkey.

VEGETABLES.

Roced Potatoes.	Mashed Potatoes.
Turnips.	Tomatoes.
Cabbages.	Green Corn.
Parsnips.	Do. Peas.
Carrots.	Onions.

RELISHES.

Cucumber, Lobster Salad, Cellflower, Chicken Salad, Cheese.

PASTRY.	JELLIES.
B. Plum Pudding.	Port Wine Jelly.
Mince Pie.	Orange Jelly.
Apple do.	Blanc Mange.
Lemon do.	Scharlot Russe.
Fruit Cake.	
Pound Cake.	

FRUIT.

Apples, Oranges, Madeira Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Almonds.

After ample justice had been done to the good things, and tumblers had been filled, not all of "strong drink," the Chairman, Capt. O'Donnell, gave the first toast, remarking that it was customary on such occasions as the present celebration for the Firemen to celebrate the event by a Dinner, many such they had had, and he hoped many more they would have, as it was their intention to do so while they existed as a Company. It was the first time for him to preside on the occasion, and he expressed a regret that some one more capable than not in his place, but his best efforts he hoped would be satisfactory, yes, he knew they would be. The first toast he would now propose, perhaps a British subject it called his heart much pleasure to do so—the Queen of Great Britain, she was honored by all who had ever heard of her, as her efforts in the cause of morality, peace and mercy, had travelled farther than she would ever do.—He therefore with the greatest pleasure proposed her health, and he knew it would be received with all honor and enthusiasm. "The Queen—God bless her," was then given and right enthusiastically received.

"The Prince and Princess of Wales and all the Royal Family," was next given, and warmly received. Then followed music by the Band, and song "Red, White and Blue" by Mr. Yorke.

Captain O'Donnell here read a letter of apology for not being present, from James Edwards, Esq.

Then came "The Administrator of the Government." Song—"For he is a jolly good fellow."

"The Army, Navy and Volunteers" then followed, coupled with which was the name of Lieut.-Col. E. Poole.

In proposing the toast, the Chairman remarked that at last the Battalion was gazetted, but now it was No. 57 instead of, as it should be, 27; but it was now done, and honor at last had been paid to Lieut.-Col. Poole.

This toast was also received with all honor. The band then gave something like the "British Grenadiers," and Sergeant Johnson sung "The Brave Volunteers."

Lieut.-Col. Poole responded, remarking that he hoped they did not expect a speech from him, but he could not refrain from thanking them for the honor conferred on him by coupling his name with the army of Great Britain and the volunteers of Canada. He considered it a great honor to be a volunteer, and he trusted, yea, he knew, that as in the past, so in the future, the volunteers would be ready to do their duty. For the navy he would say nothing, as he well knew there was a gentleman present who would respond on their behalf; and therefore he (Col. Poole) would return them sincere thanks for the toast in behalf of the Army, the Volunteers, and himself. And he well knew that if, under the Dominion, they should be called on to protect their homes and institutions, ready they would be; but he trusted that they would long be allowed to live in peace.

Captain Sutherland was then loudly called on to respond for the Navy, and rising, remarked that he thought that was "played out." He was wondering while Col. Poole was speaking who would be called on to speak on behalf of the Navy. But he thought he could lay more claim to the navy than did an American who once was in a similar situation to himself, but could only remember that long ago his father had held some shares in a canal boat. (Laughter.) But he (Capt. S.) could do more than that; he could claim to be of the deep, a child of those isles of which Byron sung:

"And who is he? the blue-eyed northern child
Of lies more known to man but scarce less wild,
The fair-haired offspring of the hebrides,
Where roars the Pentland with its whirling seas;
Rocked in the cradle by the northern wind,
The roar of waves to hear, and in mind
His young eyes opening as on the ocean's foam,
Had from that moment made the deep his home."

Men of those northern isles might not be entirely amphibious, but they were inclined to take the water. Col. Poole had said that the army and volunteers would do their duty, but he could say that so would the navy when required. Britain still ruled the waves, not only in ships on the sea but in making ships; for this she did, for one half the world. Her ships too would still rule the waves, and her flag, as ever, brave the battle and the breeze. (Applause.)

The Vice-chair then gave the "Mayor and Corporation of the Town of Peterboro."

Song by Mr. Henderson, "Lannigan's Ball;" in good Irish style.

The Mayor in a very happy style returned thanks. This he knew was a standing toast of the Firemen, generally finding a place at their banquet. He had spent several very pleasant evenings with the Firemen, but this was one of the best, and hoped that they would go on improving. He thanked them most heartily for the cordial manner in which the toast had been received.

Councillor Doherty, also on behalf of the Council, returned thanks. He wondered that there were not more of the Councillors present, those who had something at stake. For his part he had very little at stake, but he well knew that if he had the Firemen would do all they could for him, if it was in danger. Lately they had shown their indomitable pluck when the Market Block was in danger, and but for them the whole Block would have been consumed.

The next toast, "Our Guests," was responded to by A. C. Dunlop, Esq., who expressed himself highly gratified with the sumptuous manner in which the guests had been entertained, and also for the kind remembrance of them in their toasts, and although the first time he had been present them, hoped it would not be the last.

Then followed a song by Mr. Johnson,—"Paddy, och, tell it again."

Mr. L. Glover, Mr. Clouson, of the Bank of Toronto, Mr. R. Reid, of Bobcaygeon, and Dr. Kincaid, also responded in fitting terms.

"The Municipality of Ashburnham" was next given, and was responded to by the Reeve and Councillor Sutherland.

"The new Dominion of Canada," to which Captain Sutherland made a few appropriate remarks, hoping that as in the past so in the future, under the British flag they citizens of the Dominion would be able to enjoy civil and religious liberty and prosperity.

A. C. Dunlop, Esq., also responded to this toast, but as he was not a politician, was not courting political honors and had not made the subject a matter of much thought, hoped that it would be enough for him to say that he hoped to enjoy ourselves as well under the new regime as under the old.

"The Medical Profession" next came, and Dr. Poole being loudly called for, said that it was a great pleasure to him to be present on the occasion. The firemen were indeed a fine body of men, and their efforts to save the property of the Town deserved the greatest praise; but as short speeches were the order he would not break the order. He, however, sincerely thanked them on behalf of the profession.

Dr. Kincaid was sorry there was no one present more capable to respond than himself. The medical profession in Canada compared favorably with that of any other country, and he was glad to be able to say that young men of ability could rise with the strength of the best Dominion.

"The Press" next followed and was responded to by members of the press present.

"The Ladies," last though not least, was given and thanks returned by Mr. Clouson, who remarked that we could be polite generators without them, for his own part he got along pretty well; Peterboro was a fair place for ladies, although he had seen better and worse.

Mr. Dunlop then gave "Our Hosts" to which Captain O'Donnell responded most freely and eloquently. The band then tried to play "God Save the Queen" when all broke up in good spirits, reminded that one of the Firemen's happiest nights had been spent.

The whole day here was without anything of undue excitement, and left nothing for the police court next morning. We can truly wish many natal days of Victoria may her subjects have to celebrate; she is England's best Queen.

Chancery Sittings.

The hearing of causes in this Court began on Thursday, 23rd inst.

The first matter disposed of was Re Fife, which was an application by petition to have H. Fife declared a lunatic and for the appointment of a committee to manage his affairs. Several witnesses testified as to the alleged lunatic's state of mind, habits, property, &c.; the man himself was also interrogated by the court, the issues leaving no doubt of the truth of the petition, and the Chancellor made an order as prayed for.

Mr. Fairbairn for petitioner.

The next case was that of Grant vs. Broad. This was a suit brought to restrain an action at law in which Broad had recovered a verdict and for the rectification of a lease. The hearing of this case occupied the rest of Thursday, the arguments in which were only concluded at at about 10 o'clock, p. m. Decree in favor of plaintiffs with costs.

Blake, Q. C., and Fairbairn for plaintiffs. Crooks, Q. C., and Weller for defendants.

Dickson vs. Burnham, which was a litigation respecting water rights, went off on preliminary objections, so that the merits of the case are for the present uninvestigated.

Blake, Q. C., and Dennistoun for plf. Crooks, Q. C., and Weller for deft.

Redman vs. Tully and Brownscombe vs. Tully was next disposed of. The questions in these cases arose upon a lease made by deft. Tully to one Redman and wife, in which Redman contended should be promoted to priority over certain mortgages held by Brownscombe, one in his own right and the other for one Metherall. the bill filed by Redman was also to obtain in demnification out of the interest of Tully in the property for the payment of all the mortgages, A Decree was made consolidating the suits, and in favor of Brownscombe as to his mortgages, with relief order in favor of Redman as against W. Tully.

Blake, Q. C., and Fairbairn for Redman Crooks, Q. C., and Burnham for Brownscombe and Metherall. Edmison, solicitor.

Stinson vs. Fitzgerald and Rogerson vs. Fitzgerald were the last cases. Decree for plaintiffs. The question of costs as to the second suit, which it was contended was unnecessary and vexatious, being reserved.

Crooks, Q. C., for plaintiffs. Edmison, solicitor. Blake, Q. C., and Weller for deft.

MEXICO.

Very important news has been received from Mexico. Maximilian has been captured and ordered by Juarez to be shot. For some time the affairs of Mexico have not been very settled Maximilian does not appear to be the man for the position, or there must be but very few who are willing to follow his fortunes. Napoleon did not deal with him as his position required. There is little doubts but that Napoleon promised him more aid than he has really given, and the opposition to his sway has been stronger and more determined than he expected; at any rate he is reported a prisoner and also to be shot, the latter of which we cannot think will ever be carried into effect. Such an act would almost surely arouse the ire of the French Emperor and bring down vengeance on the head of the Mexicans. Let us hope, however, that moderation will prevail and that the unhapp country will soon be restored to peace and contentment.

Our thanks are due to D. Sutherland, Esq., for some flyles of Brazilian papers. In one of these we find it stated that slavery is not abolished in that Empire, as has been stated by many of our contemporaries. The Brazilian *Times* says:—

"The government did not say that, the war at an end it would immediately take measures to extinguish slavery. The document emanating from the secretariat for foreign affairs fully forbids such an expression. What the government did say was, that the emancipation of the slaves in Brazil is a question of *manner* and *opportunity*."

And from the following remarks in the same paper it does not appear that the Brasilians have even a remote idea of emancipating the slaves:—

"As to the manner, however, other and very weighty circumstances could not but be kept in consideration by the Government. Agriculture is our chief industry and now rests on slave labor.

To suppress slavery suddenly, having a view solely to religious, moral and philosophic sentiments, would be to sacrifie private property and the good of the State; as indefinitely postponing the solution of the problem of free labor in the Empire would likewise be to compromise public and private fortunes.

The solution of the problem of free labor in Brazil must be realized by conciliating, as far as possible, the right of property, generated by the laws of the State, with the dictates of Christianity and philosophy, sacrificing neither the first to these last, nor these to the first.

In no grave a matter none other could be the thought of the Government."

EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.—The Anglo-Brazilian *Times* says:—It is evident from all the sources of information at our command that Brazil is looked to generally throughout the Southern States as a haven in which to seek refuge from the storms and difficulties of the political situation and the labor question. The immigration which was calculated at first in hundreds will be thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, particularly if direct steam communication with some Southern port facilitate the exodus. There is plenty of room and opportunity in Brazil for all that come in the shape of bonafide agricultural emigrants, but bounty-jumpers and similar parasites upon the body corporate of government and society have already discovered that their vocation presents here few elements of success. But for the real emigrants most of the difficulties of a foreign land have been removed by the care of government, and the experience acquired by the pioneers of American immigration lies open to them for their guidance and encouragement.

LONDON, May 21.—Earl Derby says officially that the American question will be amicably adjusted. The proposition made sometime since to arbitrate the whole case has been refused.

Livery Stable.

The Auction Sale of Horses and Carriages which was to have taken place on Tuesday next, has been postponed until further notice. Mr. Rowland will still continue the business in the old stand, where horses and carriages can be had at all times.

Pork.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. D. Sutherland, in another column. He has a large quantity of the best Ohio Mess Pork, which he will sell very low for cash.

Statutes of Upper Canada Wanted.

Any one having a copy or two of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, will find a purchaser by applying at the "Examiner" office.

We understand that the Peterboro' Literary Club intend to give, on Thursday, the 6th June, in the Victoria Hall, a reunion for the benefit of the Protestant Home. The programme will be good. The cause is excellent. Let there be a full house.

The Montreal *Witness* says that on the Queen's Birthday a few square feet of Buntin was hoisted, as a treolor, instead of the British flag, and that this has excited comment and enquiry in the city.

For the Peterborough Examiner.

OUR POSITION.

SIR,—The interests of the community are like those of individuals: prosperity is only attained by careful and judicious management.—Carelessness, public extravagance, and want of foresight, and quick and decided effort to make use of opportunity cannot but result in decline of trade. It behooves us at times to examine into our affairs and see what our state is—for what reason it is not as it should be, and how it may be made better.

The trade of Peterborough is of a mixed kind. It has the ordinary business of a county Town in addition to the lumbering business; the latter of which is perhaps the cause of its rapid growth and most active commercial prosperity. Peterborough draws the trade and produce of most all the county of Peterboro', and of parts of Durham and Victoria.

On the north the county is without a boundary; but back of the Township of Ennismore the country is new and only partially settled, and the settlers of the new townships have nearly all moved north during the last five years—since the Government opened up roads and made free grants. The nature of the country is such that it never can be much of an agricultural country; nevertheless, there is much good land, immense forests of pine, minerals of various kinds, together with marble of superior quality. That portion of the country which is unfit for cultivation is well suited for grazing, and the experience of the settlers enables us to say that cattle are easier kept there than in the front townships: The country being rocky and hilly, the grass is out in spring and affords nourishment to the cattle several weeks before there is good grazing at the front. Then again, the winters are free from those terrible perishing winds that come over the western peninsula from Lakes Huron and Superior, and which to man and beast is so trying. The immense quantity of land that cannot be cultivated will always supply grazing for cattle.

The settlers now in the rear of Peterborough are doing well. They are content and happy. The seasons of drought some years ago were trying, but they were then not so able to meet the contingencies of a farmer's life as now.—From Bobcaygeon to Minden Village, a distance of thirty miles, is one continuous settlement, and back of Minden for a distance of twenty miles, settlers are to be found. The back country is rapidly developing. The settlers are for the most part youngersons of Canadians or unfortunate men who in a new settlement aim to make homes for themselves. They accomplish as much in five years as the old country settlers would in ten. The trade with these back townships is growing to be of much importance; most of it finds its way to Lindsay owing to the want of direct communication with Peterborough.

Even Ennismore, which is in the County of Peterboro and comparatively close to the town, trades largely with Lindsay, because isolated from her own county town by three quarters of a mile of water. If Mud Lake was bridged, not only would the settlers of that fine township be much benefitted, but the town would receive what she is by right entitled to—the whole trade of the township. Indeed one cannot help thinking that this county has done but little in the way of road building. Most execrable roads naturally drive people to the nearest shopping place and thus the town suffers.—Besides the ordinary trade to be had from these new townships there is the trade in timber and lumber, which on the back waters is growing to such immense dimensions. This trade also is forced out of its direct and natural route to Lindsay. East of Bobcaygeon twenty million feet of lumber are annually cut; this instead of coming by easy and natural navigation to Mud Lake and via Peterboro to the front is forced through the locks at Bobcaygeon and by a tortuous route up a narrow stream to Lindsay. Four or five miles of railway is all that is wanted to bring this trade and all its concomitants to Peterboro. Almost all lumbering supplies go from Lindsay. Five steamers plying from many points on the back lakes with lumber to that town, naturally create a channel of trade, and, as a consequence, Lindsay gets all the business of the townships adjoining these waters. Any one looking at the map will at once perceive that these lakes form a highway which will speedily induce emigration, capital and enterprise into territory which to the lumberman, farmer or manufacturer offers such splendid inducements. The late discovery of immense beds of pure marble in Little Bull Lake will no doubt inure to the benefit of Lindsay unless some effort is made to divert a trade which scarcely seeks a more natural outlet. The supineness of our people is extraordinary. Nature has done much for Peterboro, she has done little or nothing for herself. In private commercial business she is behind no town in Canada, but her public works are *nil*. Not that we advocate lavish and heedless expenditure, but surely it is no credit to the town that, with the finest water power in the world she permits the neighboring villages to outstrip her in manufacturing. For the want of three miles of rail or tram way, she year after year suffers the nuisance and expense of horse labour to draw 25 million feet of lumber through her streets. With water communication to hundreds of miles of stone line of land, fertile in natural productions of every kind, brought within five miles of the railway terminus, supinely suffers a rival town to rob her of the trade of these waters—itself sufficient to build up a town.

Every man with eagerness strives to build up his own fortune; but with microscopic view he confines his efforts to a field which cannot possibly yield more than a small return, while trade and material sufficient with little effort to force him on to fortune lies untouched within easy reach; to stretch out the hand is to obtain it. How long is Peterboro to count her hundred empty houses? How long will she permit the fruit, ripe and ready to drop into her mouth, to be enjoyed by others.

PROGRESS.

PRESENTATION.

The Ashburnham Volunteers took the opportunity of the 24th to present their former Captain, Major R. D. Rogers, with a beautiful quaich. No one better deserves to be honored by the Volunteers than does Mr. Rogers, and we know personally that no man is more highly esteemed by the men whom he formerly commanded. The following is the

ADDRESS.

"We the non-commissioned officers and Privates of the Ashburnham Volunteer Company, desire to give expression to the feelings of respect and attachment which we entertain for you, which you have so justly earned by your upright and honourable conduct towards us, and your valuable services to your country, by your acceptance of the accompanying sword and belt as a slight token of the esteem in which your efforts in our behalf and in behalf of the Volunteer cause are held. While we regret that you felt it your duty to resign the command of the company, we know well that that step was dictated by no unworthy motive, and from no desire to shirk the responsibilities attached to your position, we have perceived with pleasure that you continue to feel the same interest in our welfare that you ever did, and whould your country at any time again require your services we feel confident that you are as ready to answer to the call of duty as you have shown yourself to be heretofore, at the same time we desire to express our gratitude to Mrs. Rogers and your family, for the kind interest they have always shewn in our welfare. Hoping that a Benign Providence may shower down his blessings on you and your family."

REPLY.

To the non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Ashburnham Volunteer Company:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to return you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the valuable present you have made me, and which I shall keep and value as the token of your friendship and good will towards me. I had contemplated resigning my commission as Captain of the Ashburnham Volunteers for some time before I did so; feeling that having served in the militia for over forty years, and in all capacities from Private to Major, and having borne a part in all the events occurring during that time, and feeling that I was not so capable for active service as I had been, I had a reasonable excuse for retiring; but at the time I did so, I felt great regret in giving up the command of a Company of which I felt justly proud, and who had proved that they were always ready, at any sacrifice, to rally for the defence of our country, and the support of our laws. I also return you thanks on behalf of myself and family, for your expressions of friendship and good will, and assure you that we all feel the same interest in the prosperity and welfare of the Company that we ever did, and that we shall always feel pleased in doing anything in our power to assist the Ashburnham Volunteers in maintaining the character for loyalty, efficiency and good feeling which have always distinguished the Company.

News by Atlantic Cable.

The question whether the death sentences of the Fenian convicts shall be carried out or not, engrosses public attention. The press of England and Ireland, generally, urge that the sentences be commuted to imprisonment for life.

A despatch from Dublin states that the jury has brought in a verdict of guilty against the prisoner O'Brien, but coupled with a recommendation to mercy.

It is said that the American minister, Mr. Adams, will interpose his good offices to save the prisoner McClure from the scaffold.

The government of the United States has offered to sell to the Czar Alexander the famous iron-clad Monitor, the Miantonomah a frigate and two new iron-clad war cruisers. The proposition has been favorably received by the Emperor and his cabinet and is likely to be accepted.

DUBLIN, May 25.—If the Fenian leader Col. Burke and Col. McClure, who pleaded guilty and thus avoided their treason should be hanged pursuant to law, the authorities expect sudden and sharp reprisals on the part of the members of the Fenian organization here. The government is anxiously yet actively preparing the dwelling of the Right Hon. Judge Fitzgerald with those of his associates on the bench at the trial, as well as the houses inhabited by the Right Hon. Attorney-General and the other counsel who prosecuted for the Crown which are even now guarded day and night by a force of armed policemen, who appear in citizens' dress. Col. Burke was sentenced to be hanged on the 29th of May. Mr. Doran's death sentence has been communted; should Burke be executed it is likely that Col. McClure will share the same fate, as he pleaded guilty and now lies condemned to undergo the highest penalty of the law."

LONDON, May 27.—It is authoritively announced that the Government has communted all the capital sentences of the Fenians to imprisonment for life.

The Danish government addressed a circular note to its representatives at the Courts of European Powers, denying the report that the Prussian Cabinet had entered into negotiations with the Cabinet of Copenhagen, with the view of bring about the retrocession of Schleswig to Denmark.

TURIN, May 27.—M. Kossuth has written a letter on the state of the political affairs in Hungary. He condems the course which M. Deak, leader of the popular party has seen fit to adopt in the Hungarian Diet, and his dealings with Austria, and blames him for swerving from the true path which a Hungarian patriot should follow.

In the House of Lords to-night, the Bill continuing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland was passed.

The clauses of the Reform Bill providing for more liberal extension of franchise, and been adopted by the House of Commons.

CORK, May 28.—O'Brien was yesterday declared guilty of high treason, and was today sentenced by the Judge to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. It is supposed the sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life.

TWO QUESTIONS EASILY ANSWERED.—Why should men wear beards? Because they are a great protection to the throat and lungs, and add much to their personal appearance.

Why should we use "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers?" Because when used for coughs, colds, tickling in the throat, Hoarseness, &c., they act like a charm. Minister and lawyers use them, physicians recommend them, and singers and public speakers say they are the very best medicine in existence for the cure of such complaints. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

A WORLD IN TROUBLE.—The world is in trouble, nations are convulsed; thrones are trembling; governments are agitated; people are excited, and the whole social organization of civilization appears to be sensitively influenced by something premonitory of a great change; now for nervousness there is nothing like the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," which also cures rheumatism, neuralgia, the dolourous, cramps and pains in the stomach, &c. Price 25 cents per Bottle, Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

MARRIED.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Peterboro', on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Johnson, M. A., Mr. John Alexander, of North Monaghan, to Miss Margaret Stone, of Perth.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Johnson, M. A.,

Ready-made Clothing! Ready-made Clothing! Ready-made Clothing!

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

Good quality, well made and low prices.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS---In every variety, pretty and cheap,

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

FACTORY COTTONS--The cheapest in town,

At the **MONTREAL HOUSE.**

LADIES' HATS--Selling off under price,

Now is the time to purchase.

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

A very large stock of SUMMER CLOTHS of every description,

From Cheap Cotton Tweeds to the Finest Silk Mixtures.

Silks! Silks! Silks! Silks! Silks!

A very choice assortment, in black and fancy colors,

At the **MONTREAL HOUSE.**

SUMMER PRINTS! SUMMER PRINTS!

Clearing out the stock—now is the time to purchase.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS! PARASOLS! Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

Call and purchase one before they all go.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS in white and fancy Cotton and Flannel, at the **MONTREAL HOUSE.**

LADIES' SUMMER SHAWLS selling out at cost at the Montreal House.

CLOAKS and CLOAKINGS in Meltons, Bareges, &c., &c., - - - at the Montreal House.

A TAILORING DEPARTMENT

In connection with the **MONTREAL HOUSE.**

Under the charge of Mr. **BAKEWELL**, now becoming well known in Peterboro.

Hoop Skirts! Fancy Skirtings! Hoop Skirts! Fancy Skirtings! Hoop Skirts! Fancy Skirtings!

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

Ohio Mess Pork for Sale

LUMBERMEN or others requiring Ohio Mess Pork that will *keep sound through the heat of summer*, can be supplied by

D. SUTHERLAND.

Peterborough, May 29, 1867. 22-4in

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, May 27th, 1867, Trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	9.35a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	3.00p.m.
Kelley's,	9.55	Quay's	3.23
Omemee,	10.20	Perrytown	3.34
Franklin,	10.40	Campb'lls	3.40
Brunsw'k	10.50	Summit	4.00
Bethany,	11.05	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr. Millbrook	11.35	Dep	4.40
Dep	11.45 p.m.	Manters	5.08
Summit,	12.08	Brunswick	5.15
Campb'lls	12.22	Franklin	5.25
Perry'to'n	12.32	Omemee,	5.45
Quay's,	12.45	Kelly's	6.08
Arr. Port Hope	1.10	Arr. Lindsay,	6.30

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Lindsay	12.35p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	5.45a.m.
Kelly's,	1 00	Quay's,	6.10
Omemee,	1.20	Perry'to'n,	6.32
Franklin,	1.48	Campbell's	6.50
Brunsw'k	1.55	Summit,	6.55
Bethany,	2.05	Millbrook,	7.20
Arr. Millbrook	2.35	Bethany,	7.50
Dep.	2.40	Brunsw'k,	7.57
Summit,	3.03	Franklin,	8.05
Arr. Campb'ls,	3.20	Omemee,	8.25
Dep.	3.40	Kelly's,	8.45
Perry'to'n	3.46	Arr. Lindsay,	9.10
Quay's,	3.57		
Arr. Port Hope	4.20		

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro'	3.30p.m.	Dep. Portlitope	10.10a.m.
Fraserville	3.55	Quay's	10.35
Arr. Millbrook	4.30	Perry'to'n	10.45
Dep. Millbrook	4.30	Campb'll's	10.50
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.15
Campbell's	5.10	Arr. Millbrook	11.35
Perrytown	5.16	Dep	11.45
Quay's,	5.28	Fraserville	12.10 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope,	5.50	Arr. Peterboro'	12.35

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Peterboro'	6.30a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10 10a.m.
Fraserville	6 50	Quay's,	10.35
Millbrook,	7.20	Perry'to'n	10 45
Summit,	7.45	Campb'll's	10.50
Campbell's	8.05	Summit,	11.15
Perrytown	8.12	Arr. Millbrook	11.35
Quay's,	8.25	Dep	11.45
Arr. Port Hope,	8.50	Fraserville	12.10
		Arr. Peterboro'	12.35

A. T. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.

May 23, 1867. 22

DAILY LINE

FOR

ROCHESTER!

The Magnificent Steel-Plated Upper-Cabin Steamer

"CORINTHIAN,"

P. G. CHRYSLER, MASTER,

LEAVES North Shore Ports for CHARLOTTE every day, (Sundays excepted). The "Corinthian" calls at Brighton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, leaving at 4 o'clock; calling daily at Colbourne at 5 o'clock, Cobourg at 7, arriving at Port Hope at 8 30, a. m.; and leaves Port Hope for Charlotte at 9.30, a.m. Returning leaves Charlotte for North Shore Ports, daily, at 9.30, p. m. Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by railroad or boat, connect with this Steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive at Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South. Baggage at owner's risk unless booked and paid for.

For further information inquire of the Captain on board, or D. McKenzie, Brighton; J. Kesler, Colbourne; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cockburn, Port Hope.

GEO. HENDERSON,
Agent, Port Hope, C.W.

Port Hope, May 29th, 1867. 22

Special Notices.

MOTHERS READ THIS.

HOLLOWAY'S WORM LOZENGES

ARE A CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for worms in children and adults. As it is a well-known and melancholy fact the one great cause of death among children is from Worms alone, it cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of parents the necessity of closely watching their children. By so doing, and understanding the symptoms and true cause of the disease, thousands of children might be saved from early graves. The following are a few of the very numerous symptoms and diseases which are caused by Worms:—Deranged appetite, emaciated extremities, offensive breath, frequent picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, hardness of the belly, with frequent slimy stools, and sometimes convulsive fits; pain in the head and stomach, unquiet sleep, faintings, trembling coughs, indigestion, low spirits, frightful dreams, and a gradual wasting away of flesh. Holloway's Worm Lozenges are palatable and self-administered to the child—drive out the worms thoroughly without pain and completely cleanse the stomach—thereby doing away with the necessity of administering Castor Oil or other unpleasant cathartics. Each box contain the facsimile. C. W., who are the sole proprietors. Sold by J. Higginbotham and D. Stott, Bowmanville, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.—N. B.—Ask for Holloway's Worm Lozenges, and take no other. 22

PRESCOTT, April 1st, 1865.

Mr. BRIGGS,

Sir,

I have been selling your Hair Restorer (Prof. Velpeau's) for some time past, and have heard of the hair being restored to many bald heads, and to its original life-like color. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best eulogy, being the simplest, safest, and most efficacious aperient that can be obtained.

As a general drink, they cannot be too much recommended, for the most healthy may receive some benefit from their use. In summer they *Cool and Cleanse the Blood, remove all Febrile Symptoms and Dissipate the Lassitude generally felt in times of excessive heat.*

Certificates from the highest medical authorities, and from hundreds of persons who have Restorative ever offered to the public.

GEO. BIRKS,
Druggist.

JOHNSON BRIGGS & Co., Proprietors.
BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents,
513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.
13

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-52m New York

THE HORSE.

"Of the great number of animals under the control of man, the horse is unquestionably the most serviceable;" but is it not strange that so many who own horses and who are dependent on their labor for a living, should neglect to give them that care and attention which their own interest no less than the safety and comfort of the horse demands. The best medicine for horses is "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine;" of this there can be no doubt—it is safe and easily given.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 20

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, releasing thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN.,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 75 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heart burn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bott'e. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad burn in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Q ick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so"—"Exactly"—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "low-ley" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

"• • • I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"• • • I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. • • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

"• • • I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. • • • The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

"• • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some excuse for part from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

MONEY! MONEY!

MONEY TO LEND, at eight per cent, in sums to suit borrowers.

Apply to J. A. HALL,
At the Court House.

Peterboro', May 8th, 1867. 19

MONEY TO LEND!

IN sums not less than three hundred dollars, for good security.

Apply at JAMES CONNORS' Office, Hunter Street.

Peterboro, April 30, 1867. 18-4in

God save the Queen and the Grand Trunk Railway.

MILLINERY.

MISS M. R. LUNY begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and surrounding country, that she is prepared to do all kinds of Straw and Felt Millinery to order at her residence, corner of Rubidge and Dalhousie streets.

Peterboro', April 10th, 1867. 15*

PORK.

FOR SALE, 65 barrels Heavy Prime Mess Pork, packed in Millbrook.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

REMOVAL

OF THE

GIANT

LANNIN

Clothes Pumps, BATHS of all kinds, Tin, Copper and Japanned Ware. JOBBING of all kinds executed promptly in a workman like manner.

STOVES

Eave Troughs, BEER PUMPS, MILK PANS, Strainer Pails, DAIRY CANS, SHEET ZINC, Iron Tin. Pedlars Supplies always on hand. Best Coal Oil at 70 cents or 1s. per gallon.

COAL OIL

Stove & Tin Shop,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets, lately occupied by F. & L. Lemay.

THOS. LANNIN.

P. S.—5,000 Calfskins wanted, for which the highest price in Cash will be given, at the Giant T.

Peterboro', May 16, 1867. 20

$25 REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil disposed person or persons did, on the evening of the 27th or morning of the 28th instant, wilfully break and damage the windows of the buildings of Messrs Ormond & Gilmour and of the Commercial Bank in the Town of Peterborough, and the Council of the Town of Peterborough have resolved to offer a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders.

A reward of $25 will therefore be given by the Municipal Council of the Town of Peterborough for such information as will lead to and secure the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons by whom such damage or any portion thereof was committed.

W. H. SCOTT, Mayor

Dated at Peterborough, this 30th day of April, 1867. 18

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, about the 12th instant, **A CURLY, BLACK DOG,** large size, answering to the name of "Cato."

Any one who may find him, or return him to the subscriber, will receive the above reward.

M. MILLAR,
Hardware Merchant.

Peterboro, May 22, 1867. 21-1in

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

NO. 1, East of Stewart and North of Elizabeth street, Ashburnham. House and out buildings in good repair.

For terms, apply to PETER CONNAL, Peterboro, or to the proprietor,

ROBERT GRAHAM,
Lakefield.

April 24th, 1867. 17-6in

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 48

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following lands:

			TOWNSHIP OF MONAGHAN.				
E ½	Lot 4	and part 5 in	12th Concession	120	cultivated	90	cleared.
N ½	7		12 do	100		80	do
S W ¼	8		12 do	50		30	do
Pt S ½	6		13 do	80		30	do
W ½	6		13 do	100		80	do
S ½	2		19 do	100		80	do
Pt	1		9 do	75		60	do
Path Lot 14 in lot 16 in 17			do	7		7	do
			TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.				
E ½	21		10th Concession	100		80	do
Pt S ½	3	West	Communication Road	20		20	do
Pt N ½	3	East	do do	10		10	do
			TOWNSHIP OF CAVAN.				
E ½	5	in 14th	Concession	100		80	do
S ½	3	16	do	100		85	do
			TOWNSHIP OF CARTWRIGHT.				
S ½	16		9th Concession	100		60	do
			TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE.				
W ½	32		5th Concession	100		35	do
W ½	19	12	do	100		90	do
			TOWNSHIP OF DOURO.				
S E ¼	4		8th Concession	50		35	do
E ½	22	4	do	100		100	do
Pt N E ¼	25	4	do	30		30	do
S ½	15	2	do	100			
			TOWNSHIP OF ENNISMORE.				
N ½	7	9th	Concession	100		100	do
Pt S E ¼	4	4	do	50		35	do
Bkn lots	6 & 7	2	do	120		40	do
S E ¼	5	9	do	50		35	do
N ½	4	4	do	100		80	do
			TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY.				
	27	13th	Concession	200			
E ½	16	15	do	100			
	5	19	do	100			
			TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.				
W ½	7	9th	Concession	90			
			TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.				
S W ¼	22	14th	Concession	50		40	do
			TOWNSHIP OF OPS.				
W ½	20	9th	Concession	100		35	do
			TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER.				
	6	8th	Concession	200			
E ½	1	4	do	100		60	do
S ½	15	2	do	100			
Pt W ¼	19	6	do	20			
			TOWNSHIP OF BELMONT.				
	22	5th	Concession	200	Gold Lands.		
	31	3	do	100			

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lot No. 9 West of George and North of Charlotte streets, ¼ acre with brick warehouse.
W ½ No. 2 West of George and North of Simcoe streets, ½ acre with three brick stores thereon.
S ½ No. 1 West of George and South of London streets, ½ acre with small store thereon.
All my interest in and to Lot 21 West of George and South of Murray streets.
Lot No 8 and 9 West of George and North of Edinburgh streets, 1 acre, small cottage thereon.
Lot No. 6 West of George and North of Antrim streets, ½ acre.
Part Lot 7 West of George and North of Wolf streets, 25 feet by 100 feet.
Lots No. 14 and 15 (Block G.) three houses erected thereon.

☞ The whole of the above Lands will be sold cheap, and liberal time given for the payment thereof, say from one to 10 years.

THOMAS BRADBURN.

Peterborough, May 2, 1867. 18

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Respectfully announce that they have now received their

Full Stock of Spring Importations,

WHICH WILL BE FOUND

WELL ASSORTED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

OUR SHOW ROOMS

Are now open and laid out with a

Rich Display of New and Fashionable Goods,

IN

Paris and London Millinery Bonnets,

MANTLES, JACKETS,

Straw Bonnets and Hats, Flowers, Feathers,

&c. &c. &c.

An inspection is invited.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

1867. SPRING SPRING. 1867

OPENING of a LARGE

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE

AND

CLOTHING MANUFACTORY!

Having made extensive alterations in the **Store lately occupied by L. LEMAY,** on Hunter Street, I beg to inform my customers and the public, that I have ☞ **REMOVED INTO THESE PREMISES,** ☜ and that I am now receiving a large portion of my SPRING IMPORTATIONS, and will *receive weekly this Summer the most Fashionable Goods.* As all my goods have been and are to be selected with much care, and bought at the most advantageous terms, I feel confident to be able to sell Goods at such *LOW PRICES* as will command a steadily increased patronage. The stock contains a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,

Of the Newest Style and Colors,

SHAWLS, MANTLES AND CLOTH MANTLES,

The Newest Styles in Skirts, Parasols, Gloves, Ladies' Collars & Ties, Trimmings, &c.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT!

This department is one of the largest and best, and at prices that will defy any competition.

Black Cloths, Cassimeres, English Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds,

And all sorts of Cloths for Clothing; this stock amounts to over Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Will be under the able superintendence of Mr. JAMES MENZIES, a first class cutter, and an old resident of Peterborough. This department will always be

SUPPLIED WITH ONE OF THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

to be had in any city in Canada. Being anxious to increase to a much larger extent this branch of my business, buyers will get the most ample satisfaction in purchasing from me, because nothing but the best material and workmanship are employed. All customers' work will be made on the shortest notice and a good fit guaranteed, at the lowest prices possible.

BOYS' CLOTHING,--A Large Stock at very Low Prices.

All Work Made on the Premises.

F. LEMAY,

Peterborough, April, 1867. (16tf.) Hunter Street, Sign of the Lion.

FLAX GROWING.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

If any Farmer wishes to try an acre or two of Flax, I will furnish them with seed, and wait for the price of it until the delivery of the Flax. As I have established a Scutching Mill amongst you, I think it is the duty of every Farmer to try an acre, if not more, of Flax, for a few years, so as to give it a fair trial. That it is the best spring crop I will leave facts to prove themselves, and will give you the names of a few Farmers who grew it last year to their entire satisfaction:—

R. Brown, Esq., Deore, 2½ acres, 7 tons 630 lbs.		$102 76
H. Reid, Esq., Deoro, 2 acres, 5½ tons, 1130 lbs.		77 09
C. Crowley, Esq., Deoro, 1 acre, 3 tons 1130 lbs.		49 91
J. Walton, Esq., Smith, 2½ acres, 7½ tons,		105 00
A. Scott, Esq., Smith, 2 acres, 7½ tons,		110 50
A. Hall, Esq., Smith, ¾ of an acre, 3 tons 754 lbs.		47 27
T. Tully, Esq., Smith, 1 acre, 3 tons...		36 00
Matt. Walton, Esq., Smith, 2 acres, 6 tons 540 lbs.		81 60
A. Rosebury, Esq., Smith, 1 bushel, 2 tons 520 lbs.		29 50
J. Hogan, Esq., Deoro, 1 bushel, 2 tons 600 lbs.		46 20
G. McKeon, Esq., Otonabee, 2 bushels, 4 tons 1020 lbs.		62 53

There are a great many more I could give you the names of, but as these gentlemen are the most prominently known I refer to them only. In every other place in Canada where there has been a Schutching Mill established, the Farmers have come forward and willingly bound themselves to raise from 200 to 500 tons for five years. If the crop will not pay, why do farmers in other places bind themselves to grow it? There was as high as one thousand tons grown in and about Streetsville last year. Let every farmer try an acre or two, until he sees his land how suitable it will be for growing it. I have given you references from all the townships around here; you see they have all done equally well. Another great advantage to some of the Farmers would be the ready market they could make, for it is only necessary after pulling the flax to allow it to dry sufficiently before selling it, when they can realize money to assist them in harvesting their other crops.

For further particulars see circulars.

H CALCUTT.

Peterborough, April 24th, 1867. 17

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $2,000,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, *with* the Sum assured; if after 20 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths; after 34, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000.

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary*, MONTREAL.
W. CLUXTON, *Agent*, Peterborough.

February 20, 1867. 8

The Home Insurance Company

OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandize and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction of the County of Peterboro', for the examination of Teachers, will be held in the

UNION SCHOOL HOUSE,

in the Town of Peterborough, on

HURSDAY, 6th DAY OF JUNE,

Commencing at 10 a. m.

All Certificates issued by this Board during 1865, are required to be renewed at the above meeting.

N. B.—No Teacher is eligible to be examined unless he produces satisfactory testimonials of moral character.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Feb. 17, 1867. 8

MORGAN'S HOTEL,

ASHBURNHAM,

Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the travelling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attached, and every other accommodation of a first class hotel.

R. MORGAN.

Ashburnham, March 27, 1867 13

Peterboro' Gymnasium.

GENTLEMEN desiring to become members of the GYMNASIUM CLUB are informed that Tickets of Membership may be procured from Mr. George Stetham, at the Hardware Store of Messrs. G. Stetham & Co.

☞ SINGLE TICKETS $5.00 per year in advance. FAMILY TICKET $8.00. Gentlemen residing in the Country may procure Tickets at $3.00 each. These Fees include Tuition Fee and all expenses.

R. A. MORROW, Sec'y.

February 16th, 1867. 8

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, or an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, it with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article myself and family, in cases of the most caught and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I [illegible] recommend it, with full confidence in its [illegible]

Yours truly,
ALFRED BOOKER.

General Insurance Agency,

CEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

19 and 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $12,500,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

The success which has attended the Company's operations has been such as fully to realize the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, who have resolved to extend the business more widely, and now offer to the Canadian public PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large Subscribed Capital, and Invested Funds.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, combined to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.

Claims paid one month after proof of death. And other advantages, which may be seen in the Company's Prospectus.

Chief Office for Canada,—385 and 387, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, F. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE,—104 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

DIRECTORS—Chairman, William Workman, Esq., President City Bank. John Redpath, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal; S. H. Lemoine, Esq., Cashier "La Banque du Peuple"; Alexander M. Delisle, Esq. BANKERS.—The City Bank.

☞ Particular attention paid to the Insurance of Dwellings and Household Furniture. Also, to insuring Farm property for one, two or three years. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions, and at rates lower than most Companies.

Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.

THE Edinburgh Life Assurance Company offer to the public the advantages of a Canadian as well as a British Company. They have invested a large amount of money on securities in this country, and the Toronto Local Board have full power, by an Imperial Statute, to take risks, make investments, and settle claims in Canada without reference to the Head Office, Edinburgh. Some of the old Policies in the Company, which became claims during the past year, were settled by payment of amounts double of those originally insured, in consequence of the large bonusses that accrued on the Policies.

Every information that intending Assurers may require can be obtained on application to GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL, $500,000, with surplus of $200,000.

OLDEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA!!

Up to Sept. 1866, over *seventy thousand* Policies had been issued by the Travellers of Hartford, and upwards of THREE THOUSAND LOSSES PAID.

☞ General Accident Policies written by the Company's Agents, without delay. No medical examination required. Life Policies, or combined Life-and Accident Policies, are all written at the Home Office.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000?.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.

Terms for Assurance business more favorable than those of British or Foreign Offices.

Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, Agent at Peterboro, GEO. A. COX

Fire, Life, Accidental, and Live Stock INSURANCE AGENCY.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK, SIMCOE STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited,

OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Chief Offices—7, Waterloo Place, London; and 77 King Street, Manchester.

CHAIRMAN—J. Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. MANAGING DIRECTOR—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A. SECRETARY—Charles Harding, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

GOLDSMITH KERBY, Esq., Managing Director, Albert Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting held on the 19th April, 1866, said—"An agreement for amalgamating had been entered into between that and the Western Insurance Company. By the amalgamation, they (the Albert) got just what they required—CAPITAL and INFLUENCE."

☞ See Post Magazine of 28th April.

HEAD OFFICE, B. N. A.,—ONTARIO HALL, Church Street, Toronto.

This Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PROVINCES, at rates as low as the nature of the risk, the real security of the company, and of the insured, will permit

LOSSES promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterborough. | SCOTT & DeGRASSI, Managers, B. N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A COOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. F. STREET, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Omemee; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, HONORARY DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMP'Y., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y

HEAD OFFCE AT HAMILTON. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., President. | JOHN FERRIE, Esq., Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE terms and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of other good Companies, and the rates which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

Agent County of Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK.

Peterborough, January 22nd, 1867, 4

TO HUNTERS, TRAPPERS & MINERS

FOR SALE, Gold Miners' and Hunters' Tents, Camping Blankets, Mosquito Bars, Breech-Loading Shot Guns, Hunting Axes, Knives, Powder and Shot; Beaver, Otter, Fisher and Mink Traps; Trolling Lines, &c., &c.

CASH PAID FOR SHIPPING FURS.

No. 1, Burnham's Block, near Caisse's Hotel.

WILLIAM EASTLAND.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1867. 15-6in

New Hats, Ladies' & Gent's. New CLOTHS. New TWEEDS. New Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths. New Prints and Dress Goods.

Just received and to be sold very low for cash, by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 12

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

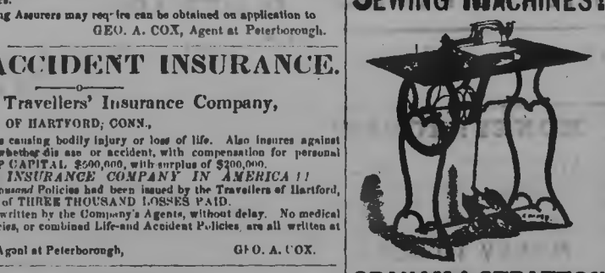
Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

SEWING MACHINES!



GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', March 6th, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
☞ 30-13in

GREAT ATTRACTION!

PROF. W. McMILLEN'S

SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON is now fitted up in first class style, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who may favor him with a call. There are two chairs with first class workmen, and in a few days the third chair with a good workman will be added to the staff. All work done with neatness and dispatch.

You are invited to call and judge for yourselves and remember that this is the place everything in the Pro'n line of business is executed with neatness and dispatch.

Come one, come all, both great and small.

N B—A clean towel to every person.

Curling executed in all its branches.

Hunter Street, next to Ute's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 13th 1867. 16

MISS M'CARROLL,

(Formerly of Toronto,)

WILL receive a limited number of Pupils for instruction in Music on Piano or Melodeon, at her Rooms, opposite the Roman Catholic School House, Rubidge street, Peterborough.

Reference—W. Clarion, Esq.
Peterborough, April 16th, 1867. 16-4in

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT for the Lakefield School.
Address, North Douro Post Office.

WM. C. NICHOLLS,
J. C. SHEARER, } Trustees.
B. I. WAIT,

Lakefield, April 8th, 1867.

MILLINERY.

MISS M. R. LUNY begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and surrounding townships, that she is prepared to do all kinds of Straw and Silk Millinery to order at her residence, corner of Rubidge and Dalhousie streets.

Peterboro', April 16th, 1867. 16

For Sale!

300 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
250	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

350 gruel cases *GIN,*
100 qrd. do *GIN,*
50 Hhd. do *GIN,*
100 puns. *HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (1 doz bottles) *BRANDY,*
300 cases *CLARET,*
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 5, 1866. 29

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr. PERKINS in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools progress in musical studies, and wants of genera' interest to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me..	T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
The Orphan Wanderer.	T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
The Rose Bush.....	T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
Fairy of the Wilwood.	H. A. Brown....30 cts.
Memory, (for Baritone).	H. A. Brown....30 cts.

For any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞ Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Shining Star," "The Psalm King," "The Sacred Lute," &c.

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. *"The Golden Promise"* is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers.....	$ 0.30
By the 100, "	25.00
Single copies in board covers,.....	35
By the 100 "	30.00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month.

We publish a new song every month, and *give it away.* Send for a Circular. to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

GROVESTEEN & CO., PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

SEVEN OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., ten cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,
26 Ann St.,
NEW YORK.

January 32rd, 1867. 4-1y.

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

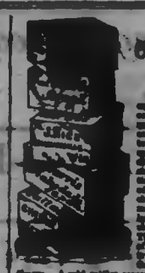
Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN.—The gentleman who borrowed the "BELMONT MAP" from my office, will please return the same without further delay and oblige

WALTER SHERIHAN,
County Treasurer.

Peterboro', April 23, 1867. 17-tf



AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, and your system deranged? Do you require a cathartic medicine to cleanse the stomach, liver, and bowels, purify the blood, and restore energy to the whole system? If you do, the Ayer's Pills are the remedy you need. For many years they have been in constant demand, and have performed many remarkable cures of the various complaints that afflict the human family. They stimulate the digestive organs into healthy action, and thus cause the foul humors to be carried out of the body. In this way a large number of formidable diseases are prevented and cured. Keep this cathartic in your houses. When you feel the first symptoms of headache, indigestion, biliousness, or pain in any part of the body, take a dose of these Pills, and it will set all right. Many times by timely use of these Pills you can save yourself from a severe spell of sickness. Everybody knows when he needs a cathartic, and everybody knows how it acts. Ayer's Pills are not a new and untried medicine, but have been in use for many years. During all this time they have maintained the highest rank among all the remedies known to man. They have won their great reputation by their intrinsic value, and their wonderful cures are the public knowledge in every community. Their sugar coating makes them very pleasant to take, and renders them safe to administer at any age. They contain no calomel or other dangerous drug, and may be taken with perfect safety by any one. As they operate through the blood, they purify that fluid, and thus expel the seeds of disease which may be lurking there. Hence their power to cure scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, ulcers, and other eruptions, which are only the effects of impurity of the blood. Cleanse the blood, and these troubles disappear. Many of the worst diseases which afflict mankind originate in the stomach and bowels, and all are cured by the same remedy—a dose of Ayer's Pills to move the bowels and stimulate the digestive organs. Nothing can be more simple than this mode of treatment, and nothing more certain in its results. Ayer's Pills are sugar coated, so that the most delicate can take them pleasantly, and they are the best medicine in the world for children. Being purely vegetable, they are perfectly safe to take at any time, and in any quantity, without injury. They operate on the internal organs of digestion, assimilation, circulation, secretion, excretion, and absorption, to restore them to healthy action. They are sold by druggists everywhere, and by all dealers in medicine. A valuable pamphlet, containing the certificates of many remarkable cures, and full directions for the guidance of patients in all parts of the country, may be had gratis of your neighbors. Ask for Ayer's Pills and take no other. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

ALSO,

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Restores Gray Hair to its original color, with the freshness and beauty of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness generally cured by its use. Nothing will restore the hair where the roots are entirely destroyed or the glands atrophied, but all the scalp is not yet shining, this preparation will in every case restore the vitality of the roots, and cause a new growth of hair. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from becoming gray, or falling off, and consequently will save the expense of wigs. As a dressing for the hair, it is unequalled. It will keep the head cool and clean, and prevent dandruff. Ladies who desire long tresses, and gentlemen who wish to avoid baldness, should use the Hair Vigor. Those who have used it for the hair, and those who have used it for the whiskers, will find it equally valuable for both purposes. Being entirely free from all gummy or pasty matter, it is the best dressing in the world for the hair, and contains no material injurious to the most delicate fabric. Those who have used other preparations for the hair will find this the most desirable article they ever tried. Those who have not used any will be surprised at the effects produced by a few applications. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

A New Discovery better than the MADOC COLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morris's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, frost-bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains into and and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by E. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed affected some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in the annals of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

B. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866. 43-1y

Melodeons and Cabinet Organs

AT A. B. KIDD'S Commission Office, Hopkins' Block, Peterborough.

April 4th, 1867, 14

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, and your system deranged? Do you require a cathartic medicine to cleanse the stomach, liver, and bowels, purify the blood, and restore energy to the whole system? If you do, the Ayer's Pills are the remedy you need. For many years they have been in constant demand, and have performed many remarkable cures of the various complaints that afflict the human family. They stimulate the digestive organs into healthy action, and thus cause the foul humors to be carried out of the body. In this way a large number of formidable diseases are prevented and cured. Keep this cathartic in your houses. When you feel the first symptoms of headache, indigestion, biliousness, or pain in any part of the body, take a dose of these Pills, and it will set all right. Many times by timely use of these Pills you can save yourself from a severe spell of sickness. Everybody knows when he needs a cathartic, and everybody knows how it acts. Ayer's Pills are not a new and untried medicine, but have been in use for many years. During all this time they have maintained the highest rank among all the remedies known to man. They have won their great reputation by their intrinsic value, and their wonderful cures are the public knowledge in every community. Their sugar coating makes them very pleasant to take, and renders them safe to administer at any age. They contain no calomel or other dangerous drug, and may be taken with perfect safety by any one. As they operate through the blood, they purify that fluid, and thus expel the seeds of disease which may be lurking there. Hence their power to cure scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, ulcers, and other eruptions, which are only the effects of impurity of the blood. Cleanse the blood, and these troubles disappear. Many of the worst diseases which afflict mankind originate in the stomach and bowels, and all are cured by the same remedy—a dose of Ayer's Pills to move the bowels and stimulate the digestive organs. Nothing can be more simple than this mode of treatment, and nothing more certain in its results. Ayer's Pills are sugar coated, so that the most delicate can take them pleasantly, and they are the best medicine in the world for children. Being purely vegetable, they are perfectly safe to take at any time, and in any quantity, without injury. They operate on the internal organs of digestion, assimilation, circulation, secretion, excretion, and absorption, to restore them to healthy action. They are sold by druggists everywhere, and by all dealers in medicine. A valuable pamphlet, containing the certificates of many remarkable cures, and full directions for the guidance of patients in all parts of the country, may be had gratis of your neighbors. Ask for Ayer's Pills and take no other. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Rev. J. C. Gunn, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best specifics I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhœa. Their mild operating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. F. Hines, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit as clergyman. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. F. HINES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the *fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Piles, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Pingree, Hardwick, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe no disease originates in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Hon. R. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I had one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and canal worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PUTNEY HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1866.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report: my case is gone. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1865.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT BOWELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

ASTONISHING!

ASTOUNDING!!

CONFOUNDING!!!

BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & O.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking

JUNE

1867

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1867. No. 23.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets,	Circulars,
Handbills,	Funeral Cards,
Invitations,	Bill Headings,
Horse Bills,	Show Bills,
Concert Bills,	Programmes,
Posters	Stage Bills,
Business Cards,	Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 25

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery,

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1865. 19

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m. free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C W.

Peterboro', October 16, 1866. 41-1y.

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

R. S. ARMOUR.

FORWARDER.

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

11 PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,

Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 23-tf

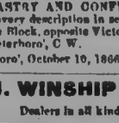
Shaving & Hair Dressing

SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 1, 1866. 45



GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

FOR SALE

BY

WILLIAM MALCOM,

CLOCK MAKER.

A FEW second hand Sewing Machines. They are by the best makers and warranted in good working order. They can be seen working at the Clock and Sewing Machine work-shop, opposite Mr. Bradley's Armory.

Entrance to the work-shop opposite the Bible Christian Church.

Peterboro', April 3rd, 1867. 14

MORTGAGES

PARTIES having a few first-class Mortgages of not less than $400, or more than $2,000 to dispose of, will find an opportunity of doing so, on application to the undersigned.

G. F. ORDE.

Peterboro', February 28, 1867. 9

Traveling Directory.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.30 a.m.
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of *Port Hope time*

Warranted correct by the Company's Time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Longe street Station at 7.00 a m., 3.50 p.m. and 6.35 p.m. Express at 12 58 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.15 a.m., 9.50 a m and 7.25 p.m. Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME

IN THE

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening.

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ore Beds.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON,

Proprietor

Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 14

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $76 to $86. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.

Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY

OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,

at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 19th, 1867.

DONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

PETER, C W., 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the Skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Kempt's, W. Coulter's, Ormond & Gilmour's and W. Bell's Drug Stores.

Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 11-1y.

Public Notice!

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an act to confirm the Re-survey of the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough, made by Provincial Land Surveyor T. S. Clementi, and the Re-survey of the Township of Burleigh in the same County, made by Provincial Land Surveyor James W. Fitzgerald; and to provide for the levying and collection of the moneys expended by the Corporation of the County of Peterborough in connection with such Re-surveys.

Dated at Peterborough, this 7th May, A. D., 1867.

P. M. GROVER,

19 *Warden County of Peterborough.*

WANTED!

FOR the Peterborough Protestant House, a respectable middle aged person as Matron. Applications to be made either in person or by letter to the President.

April 3rd, 1867.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Smith intend, at their meeting to be held at the Town Hall, Bridgenorth, on MONDAY, the 17th DAY OF JUNE next, to pass the following By-laws, viz:

A By-law to establish a road in the Township of Smith, commencing on the line between lots 7 and 8 on the 5th concession line, thence northerly in said line 42 chains 85 links, more or less, until it intersects the present travelled road across lot No. 6 in said concession; said road to be forty feet wide and the described line the eastern limits thereof.

A By-law to close up and dispose of so much of the 4th concession line as leads from the line between lots 7 and 8 to Mud Lake.

A By-law to close up and dispose of the original allowance for road between lots 2 and 25, leading from the present travelled road across the north west corner of lot No. 25, in the 13th concession, to Mud Lake.

CHRISTOPHER BURTON,

Clerk.

Smith, 11th May, 1867. 20-4in

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN COLLAR.

T. DONNELLY

Desires to inform his numerous friends and customers that he has

REMOVED

HIS SADDLERY

To Dixon's Block, next door to G. Stetham & Co's Hardware store, George Street,

Where everything in his line will be kept for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Collars Warranted. ☜

Peterboro', April, 1867. 17

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of *Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c, &c.,*

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 13, 1866. 50

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,

Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAM'S.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 43

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,

FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,

Proprietors,

October 10, 1866. Toronto.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 23rd instant, the Bank of Toronto Branch here will open SILVER ACCOUNTS for the accommodation of their customers.

ALEX. SMITH, Manager.

Peterboro, July 18, 1866. 29

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstrung Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument warranted *FIVE* years. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over seven thousand piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100. to $200 cheaper than any first class piano forte.

☞ 30-1yr

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 27 in the 7th concession. Good Buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are nine acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if desired.

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM,

Proprietor.

Allandale Mills, March 11, 1867 11-3*13-tf

Poetry.

THE SUNSHINE.

Oh! fair is the sunshine
On mountain and lea,
On cornfield and meadow,
On river and tree.
It makes all creation
Rejoice in its smile,
And the husbandman see
The reward of his toil!
But if always 'twere shining,
And day always bright,
Without the repose
And the darkness of night,
It would prove but a curse,
It would madden the brain—
Turn rapture to sorrow,
And pleasure to pain.

But there is a sunshine
That never destroyes,
And does not debilitate
Him who enjoys;
No darkness is needed
To deaden its sheen,
No night is required
From its lustre to screen
Oh, happy! thrice happy!
That sunshine who gain;
It may beam through their life,
And awaken no pain;
For its soft gentle beams
Only pleasure impart—
'Tis the light of pure love
In the depths of the heart.

And there is a sunshine
More beautiful still,
Whose beams with splendor
The universe fill;
On the mind and the soul
Its bright lustre is shed,
Giving sight to the blind,
And new life to the dead.
Through unceasing duration
It at sunshine shall last,
Blessing the future,
Recalling the past.
To impart it the earth
As a creature he trod;
'Tis the light of his glory.
The manifest God.

Selections.

THE LADIES' PEACE.

The beams of the setting sun stole beneath the heavy velvet curtains that partially shaded the barred and grated windows of the apartments occupied by Francis I., of France, during his long and weary imprisonment in the gloomy fortress of the Alcazar at Madrid, and tinged with deceitful brightness the sunken temples of this illustrious captive, as a state of unusual sadness was discernible on his embroidered couch.

Francis had passed away many months since his disastrous overthrow at Pavia, in that restless fever of hope deferred, which maketh the heart sick. One day excited by the deceitful professions of his imperial rival, Charles V., and another, plunged into utter despondency, by the vexatious delays and disappointments to which he was doomed, till the mental travail which he endured, produced bodily illness of an alarming character.

It was at this critical period that his accomplished and amiable sister, the celebrated Marguerite of Valois, the widowed Duchess Alencon, with a degree of generous self-devotion which, even in these days of chivalrous romance, was regarded by the princes of Europe with admiration and surprise, demanded and obtained from the Emperor Charles permission to visit her royal brother in prison.

An indefinite hint of the possibility of such an event as her arrival had been conveyed to Francis; but the more eagerly the presence of this beloved sister was desired by him, the more was he disposed to regard the idea of her coming as an impracticable chimera, which was held out to arouse or allure his drooping spirits by his faithful attendants.

On the present evening he was roused from his feverish languor to a state of intense excitement, by hearing his inexorable jailor, Don Ferdinand Alarcon, summoned by the sentinel who had been parleying with a lady, at the door of the ante-room.

'How now!' cried Don Ferdinand, stepping to the portal.

'It is a lady and her page, who are desirous of an interview with the King of France,' was the reply.

'My duty to the emperor will not permit me to accede to their request,' said Alarcon.

'We bring an order from the emperor,' said the page, presenting a paper to Alarcon.

'This order,' observed Alarcon, after he had carefully perused the pass, 'empowers me to admit the Duchess of Alencon and her attendant into the presence of my illustrious prisoner; but I must first be convinced of the identity of the persons specified. Will you condescend to let me see you without your veil madam?' continued he addressing the lady.

She removed the enveloping screen for a moment, with a look which caused Alarcon to recede three paces backward in surprise, as she significantly observed, 'The emperor's order is not then sufficient warrant for my admission?'

'Pardon me, madam, but you can scarcely expect one, who has the honor to be so well acquainted with your voice and features to mistake you for the sister of the King of France.'

'Have you then the audacity to dispute the written words of your imperial master?' inquired she.

'If there be any little underplot among the ladies,' muttered Alarcon, 'I trust the reckoning will be settled by the parties concerned.'

'I will exonerate you from all blame,' replied the lady, 'except that of disputing the pass of which I am the bearer.'

'Then, madam, I am to announce you, I suppose, as her grace the Duchess of Alencon,' said the alien official, flinging open the jealously guarded door of the inner room.

The sick monarch started from his couch at the sound of that dearly loved name, and extending his arms with passionate emotion, as Alarcon ushered the lady into his chamber, exclaimed.

'I am not then wholly abandoned of heaven. God only knows how I have panted to embrace you, my sweet sister.—What! not a single word, or look, or kiss, to bestow on thy unfortunate brother, Marguerite?'

'I fear I am the cause of disappointment to your majesty,' said the lady, seating herself beside the couch; 'I am not the lady of Alencon, but I come to cheer her with the tidings of her approach. Your royal sister greeteth you lovingly by me, and will be with you the present evening, God and the emperor willing.'

'Blessings on the sweet voice that whispers such joyful news in the sick ear of a woeful captive,' said Francis; 'but I must be permitted to look on the face of my gentle visitor,' pursued he, removing the mantilla in which the lady's face and figure had hitherto been enveloped. The features on which he gazed were unknown, and yet appeared familiar to the royal scrutineer; they were noble, beautiful, and expressive both of dignity and goodness. Her age, which is a difficult point to ascertain in a fine woman, did not appear to exceed two-and-twenty; but the self-possession and easy grace of her manner might have belonged to a more advanced period of life.

'Your name, fair lady?' said the king.

'I am called Mademoiselle de Heilley,' replied the lady, looking down, while a suffusing blush mantled her delicate cheek.

'You are then my subject, my charming friend,' rejoined the king, with great animation, taking her hand.

'Is it your custom, sire, to make so free with the ladies of your court?' asked the lady with a smile.

'I am always proud to offer my homage to beauty,' replied Francis, gallantly raising the hand which he held to his lips.

'Are you quite sure,' pursued he, looking into the lady's eyes, 'that my sister did not make you the bearer of some tender token of her love to me?'

'This ruby heart,' replied the lady, taking the richly-wrought gold chain to which the gem was suspended from her neck.

'I shall wear it for the sake of her from whose lovely hands I received the precious pledge,' exclaimed Francis, bending one knee before his fair visitor. 'Come, invest me with the order of which I perceive you are the grand mistress.'

'What order does your majesty mean?'

'That of St. Cupid,' returned the king.

'Your majesty has, I fear, been long a practised votary of that mischief-loving little traitor,' said the lady, throwing the chain around his neck.

'Blessings on the sweet voice that whispers such joyful news in the sick ear of a woeful captive,' said Francis; 'but I must be permitted to look on the face of my gentle visitor,' pursued he, removing the mantilla in which the lady's face and figure had hitherto been enveloped. The features on which he gazed were unknown, and yet appeared familiar to the royal scrutineer; they were noble, beautiful, and expressive both of dignity and goodness. Her age, which is a difficult point to ascertain in a fine woman, did not appear to exceed two-and-twenty; but the self-possession and easy grace of her manner might have belonged to a more advanced period of life.

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'Your majesty has, I fear, been long a practised votary of that mischief-loving little traitor,' said the lady, throwing the chain around the king, kissing the glittering links of the chain.

'For how long?' asked the lady,

'For ever!'

'Or till you see a fairer face than mine?'

'It is impossible.'

'You are a perilous wooer, sire, and for my own peace, I have resolved never to see you again till you are the husband of the Queen Dowager of Portugal.'

'I will marry her to-morrow, then.'

'Donna Eleanora will have cause to be flattered when she understands the reason of your haste; but are you ready to perform the condition on which your marriage with that lady depends?'

'My fair friend, we will not waste the sweet moments by discussing so painful a subject.'

'Donna Eleanora has said that she would be prouder of being your wife, if you were only a landless knight, than of sharing any other crown in Christendom.'

'And who empowered you to make this communication to me, sweet-heart?' inquired Francis, taking Mademoiselle de Heilley by both hands, and bending a searching scrutiny upon her face. 'Oh! my sister, the Duchess of Alengeon, was it? Mighty fine! I guessed as much when you began to talk of the Austrian; but I am not to be tricked by female *diplomatistes*; I am of full age and understanding to judge for myself, and, therefore, when you next favor me with a visit, my fair plenipotentiary, I hope it will be to make love to me on your own account, in which case I will endeavor to make you a more grateful return than I at present feel disposed to do.'

'It is said that your Majesty's heart is in the possession of the beautiful Françoise de Foix, your own subject.'

'I have had leisure to repent me of the guilt and folly of my conduct in that instance, during my weary hours of sorrowful captivity and sickness,' returned Francis; 'and this broken heart has centred all its affections upon France, and my fair young sons, and that dear sister, who will, perhaps, only arrive to close these eyes in their last repose.' He bowed his face upon the pillow as he spoke, and sobbed with deep and passionate emotion, unrestrained by the presence of a stranger. It was, however, no stranger's voice, but accents that had been sweetly associated with all the best and purest pleasures of his life, from childhood upwards, that now, with tenderest words of comfort, interrupted this pause of agony, while dear familiar arms enfolded his wasted form in the fond embrace of a sister's holy love.

Francis uttered an exclamation of surprise, for the mysterious *avant courier* of his royal sister had disappeared, and Marguerite of Valois herself was hanging over his sick couch, and mingling her tears with his. He tried to welcome her, but could only falter out—

'Marguerite, mine own true-hearted sister!'

'Rouse yourself, my princely eagle!' she replied. 'Your imperial jailer is at hand, and I would not for the honor of Valois that the proud Spaniard should see the victor plumes that soared so triumphantly at Marignan could droop in hopeless despondency under any reverse of fortune.'

'It is the body, not the mind, that hath succumbed,' said Francis, pressing his sister's hand to his throbbing temples.

'Let the etherial and immortal principle then, wrestle with the earthly load that cumbereth and oppresseth its energies,' returned the sister. 'Charles of Spain, alarmed by the account of your indisposition, comes this morning to visit you, and his foot is even now on the threshold.'

'I will defy the cold-blooded foe to his teeth,' exclaimed Francis, starting from his couch.

'Not so, my brother; fight him with his own weapons, diplomatic coolness and reserve.'

It was not in the nature of Francis to follow this prudent counsel, and when his imperial rival, attended by his chancellor, Gattinara, and his own physician, whom he had brought to visit his illustrious captive, entered, he reproachfully addressed him in these words:—

'Your Majesty has then come at last to see your unfortunate prisoner die!'

'Not so, my brother and my friend,' replied Charles, advancing to the foot of the couch; 'but to speak of hope and speedy restoration to health and to liberty. I have also brought an old friend and faithful vassal peer to visit you, who will be only too happy to renew his homage.'

'If your Majesty means my traitor constable, Bourbon, I will not consent to be insulted with his presence. I trust there is none other subject or vassal peer of mine over whom your Majesty possesses the slightest influence,' exclaimed Francis, passionately.

A smile of intelligence was exchanged between the emperor and the Duchess of Alencon at these words. 'Be calm, my brother,' whispered she, laying her hand on his arm; 'no insult is intended.'

At the same moment, on a signal from the emperor, Pepin, the Dauphin's foster-brother, advanced from the ante-room, leading by the collar his royal master's favorite dog, Clovis. Instead of bounding joyfully to greet his captive lord, the sagacious animal, with that mysterious tact which is instinctive to the race, paused, and looking wistfully to the monarch's face, uttered a low piteous note of recognition and sympathy.

'No traitor, in sooth, but the most faithful and devoted of friends art thou, my poor Clovis!' cried Francis; 'but how came he at Madrid?'

'My sister, Donna Eleanora, understanding your majesty was suffering from indisposition, despatched an especial messenger to your royal sister, the Duchess of Alencon, requesting her to make your favorite dog and his little attendant the companions of her journey, and I petitioned my fair and illustrious guest to permit me to have the pleasure of presenting Clovis to your majesty.'

'You had a fairer companion on your journey, than these, my sister,' whispered Francis, as the emperor and his attendants withdrew.

'Whom does my royal brother mean?'

'Your charming attendant, Mademoiselle de Heilley. When shall I see her again?'

The countenance of Marguerite of Valois assumed an expression of uneasiness at these words. 'If I had been aware that any previous acquaintance had existed between yourself and Mademoiselle de Heilly I would have selected some other attendant,' said she.

'My good sister,' replied Francis, 'I never saw your fair *suivante* till this evening, when you obligingly sent her to announce your kind visit.'

'My brother you are dreaming,' said the Duchess; 'Mademoiselle de Heilley has never quitted me for a moment, till I left her in the ante-room just now.'

'You did not then make her the bearer of this jewel,' demanded Francis producing the ruby heart and chain.

'Certainly not. But it is plain that some fairy lady has been your visitor, since the heart and chain are rather of too substantial a nature to be the creations of a feverish delusion. I will, however, summon my lady in waiting, that you may be convinced that you were mistaken with regard to its being Mademoiselle de Heilley.'

When Mademoiselle de Heilley entered, Francis was consulted to acknowledge that she was not the lady who had used her name. He was evidently chagrined at the discovery, complained of fatigue, and permitted the ladies to withdraw.

When the Duchess of Alencon came to visit her royal brother the next day, she was pale and sad, and her countenance bore the traces of mortification.

'The object of my journey to Madrid has been frustrated,' said she. 'Donna Eleanora, your promised bride, has left Madrid, and undertaken a pilgrimage to Guadaloupe, as an excuse to avoid seeing me, or it may be that she has taken umbrage at something you have said of her to your mysterious visitor, who was doubtless some practised syren whom that wily dissembler, Charles of Spain, sent hither to be with you, calculating on the great defect in your moral character.'

'I will stake the fairest province in France that she with whom I discoursed last night was not less climate than beautiful,' exclaimed Francis, 'though with regard to my own conduct, I believe I was foolish enough to make love to her.'

'Oh! doubtless you acted with your usual want of discretion; but upbraidings are unavailing. It is enough that you have mortally offended your affianced bride, and frustrated all my plans for your deliverance.'

'Have you tried all your influence with Bourbon, Marguerite?' asked Francis, eagerly.

'A deadly paleness chased the lively bloom from the cheek and lips of the royal widow, as she replied mournfully:

'Even to the degradation have I stooped for the sake of my king and brother.'

'And—the traitor?'

'Is willing to renounce his treasons, to sue for pardon on his bended knee, to his captive liege lord, and to place his sword, his fortunes, his life, his honour even, at my disposal; but, Francis, he is powerless.—Like yourself, he has been the dupe of Charles of Spain, and has not the means of repairing the mischief he has wrought.'

'Not if I reward him with my pardon, and your hand, Marguerite?'

'The terms on which you would purchase his good offices have been made known to him,' replied she, *mournfully*; 'had they been offered previously to the battle of Pavia, you had seen now on the throne of France, master of the Milanese.'

'Impossible! you are not then a widow, Marguerite, and from the moment that our mother plighted your reluctant hand to Alencon, Bourbon became my deadliest foe.'

'Such, indeed, has been the result of my mother's cruel policy, and your unkind acquiescence in the sacrifice of one who deserved better things at your hands, Francis of Valois. But I spare reproaches; you are reaping the bitter harvest of your own sowing.'

'But my sweet Marguerite, you are now released from your weary bondage to the poltroon Alencon, and are free to wed with the object of your earliest affections, Bourbon.'

'No, Francis; Bourbon cannot now repair the wounds he has inflicted on his country. He has exposed to me, in the bitterness of his vain repentance, the impossibility of his rendering you any assistance. He is neither trusted nor respected by his new allies the foes of France.—Would that he had died in the blood-stained field of Pavia, when his rebellious sword severed the last link which bound him to the heart of Marguerite of Valois!'

'You have, then, told him this?'

'No; he told me that then he read my feelings,—that he was unworthy of me, and being unable to repair his crimes, he dared not sue for reconciliation. We have parted to meet no more on this side of the grave, and all I now live for is my country. I still hope to be the means of restoring to France her king, if he will be true to himself.'

(To be continued.)

CONSCIENTIOUS.

A revolutionary soldier was running for Congress, and his opponent was a young man who had "never been to the wars," and it was the custom of the old Revolutionary to tell of the hardships he had endured. Said he:—

'Fellow citizens, I have fought and bled for my country. I helped to whip the British and the Indians. I have slept on the field of battle with no other covering than the canopy of heaven. I have walked over the frozen ground till every footstep was marked with blood—"

Just at this time one of the sovereigns who had become greatly interested in his tale of sufferings, walked up in front of the speaker, wiped the tears from his eyes with his coat tail, and interrupted him with:—

"Yes, sir." "Did you had fot the Britwhile serving your country, without any liver?"

"I did."

"Did you say your feet kivered the gr und you walked over with blood?"

"Yes," replied the speaker exultingly.

"Well, then," said the tearful sovereign as he gave a sigh of emotion, "I guess I'd vote for t'other fellow, for I'll be blamed if ye ain't done enough for your country."

A LITTLE ROUND TURF.—"Here, Phil, run out this line and make it fast with a round turn to the post of that warehouse in there abreast of us." This was the order from the commander of one of the transports down there at City Point, to a strapping Emerald-Islander, in the blue shirt, broad collar and tarpaulin of the naval persuasion. "Ay, ay, sar-r!" And away went Phil with the end of the end of the warp, and three minutes later he was blazing away at one of the posts with an old axe he'd found lying round loose. "Hallee, there, mate! What in thunder ye doing?" yelled a warehouse clerk. "Going to cut the house down?" "Avast, there, Phil! What the mischief are you up to?" roared the transport captain. "Sure, and its only just bavin' the careens aff I am," Phil shouted back, still lathering away at the big post. "How the divil would I be after takin' a round *turrun* on a *square shtick*?"

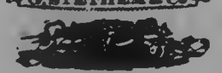
At the Tyrone assizes, Ireland, an action for libel was brought against the *Northern Whig* newspaper. The libel grew out of and election for the historic city of Derry. Judge Keogh, a Roman Catholic, presided, and in charging the jury, he used the following language:—"Mr. M'Causland, in his address, has referred to the city of Derry as one famous for historic deeds in days gone by. I, said the judge, agree with Mr. M'Causland that the deeds done in Derry did materially conduce to secure civil and religious liberty to this land; and I have a high appreciation of the monarch in whose reign these events occurred, and whom Edmund Burke admirably described as 'our glorious deliverer and an enemy of persecution'—and those who think he was other than this know not a thing of his character. In his reign was fully secured the liberty of the subject, tried by jury, and from him we derive the inviolable right of liberty of the press. We are parting with many things now-a-days—whether for better or worse I will not say; but the time may come when we shall have no other safe guard than that which is centered in a free press."

MARRIAGE OF MONKS.—A large number of monks and priests in Italy have taken advantage of the new privileges conferred upon them by the new law for civil marriages, and have rushed into wedlock with unexpected alacrity.—Even the nuns have caught the infection, and the matrimonial mania threatens to complete the abolition of the convents begun by the civil law. Human nature appears to be a good deal stronger than the most rigid of monastic vows.

The cheerful live longest in life, and, after it, in our regards. Cheerfulness is the offshoot of goodness. It is a sanitary principle as well to the body as the mind, and is to both the cause and effect of health.

Leisure is a very pleasant garment, but it is a very bad one for constant wear.

STETHEM & CO



IMPORTERS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

HAVE RECEIVED

Pitch, Oakum, Ship Varnish; Framing Squares, Chisels, Adzes, and Slicks; Page's Lace Leather; Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, &c.; White Lead, Zinc White, Paints; Rubber Packing; Washers from ¼ to 1 inch; Drill Steel; Powder, Fuse; Miner's Picks; Wesson's Pistols and Rifles, Cartridges for all approved Pistols and Rifles; Weighing Scales.

Sign of the CROSS CUT SAW,

Next to F. Donnelly's Saddlery Store, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro, April 17th, 1867. 16

MR. JOHN BURNHAM having gone to England for a few months, his office will be closed till his return. Persons having business with Mr. Burnham, will please call at the office of GEORGE DUNSFORD, ESQ.

Peterborough, May 6, 1867. 19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Notice—George Read.
Teacher Wanted—Wm. Oxley.
Children's Cake, &c.—T. Donnelly.
Masonic—J. O'Donnell.
Masonic.—J. I. Davidson.
Royal Scarlet Chapter—C. in C.
Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association—S. Cornell.
Insolvent Act of 1864—T. Brown.
Accepted Challenge—T. Downing.
Insolvent Act of 1864.—Jas. Hall, Sheriff.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1867.

THE REFORM CONVENTION.

Several of the delegates from different Townships in the East Riding met at Ashburnham, on the 4th inst, and after some deliberation, selected two candidates, one for the Commons of Canada and one for the Legislature of Ontario.

The choice for the Commons fell on Donald Sutherland, Esq., and for the Legislature of Ontario on Thomas George Choate, Esq. The candidates were present at the time and consented in some degree. Mr. Sutherland agreed to the nomination should he not be called away to England, which he feared he would by the first of next month. Of him, however, we may rest almost assured; as yet there is no opponent in the field, nor is it certain that there will be any. The electors of the East desire a local man, and they have good and true men of both parties, and it is pretty unanimously held that it is better a thousand times to have one of our County whom we know, than one whom we don't want, because we know his company. We do not desire a member of the present government, especially from the Crown Lands department, [illegible] and we trust to be able to remove all who aided in that mismanagement. In fact the people are ready to support a local man when an honest man, although as regards party, not all they could desire.—Mr. Sutherland, the nominee of the Convention, is a very strong man; he will receive the almost entire vote of Otonabee, Ashburnham and Dummer, and will receive a large support in Douro, Asphodel, Harvey and the back township, so that in the event of a contest, he is certain of a successful issue.

Mr. Choate, for the Ontario Parliament, is also a strong man. He will be strong in Dummer, Douro, Otonabee and Ashburnham, and will divide Asphodel with any one who may oppose him; the back townships, too, will give him a strong vote; hence, if the canvass is properly conducted, the result is safe. Both the candidates are Reformers in every sense of the term. It is true they may not be ready to follow the leadership of any one man, but one thing is certain, if returned, Reform members will find them at their post at the proper times. Another thing is, that Reformers do not choose them to oppose for opposition's sake, nor are they sent to destroy the new constitution, as the no party men would have it. They will be sent by the Reformers to give the new constitution a fair trial, to use every possible means to establish equality, justice and prosperity under the New Dominion, and to endeavor to give such a death blow to corruption and injustice at first that the country may not read of such misgovernment in the future as they have in the past. The nominees of the Reform Convention are not to be sent to oppose every measure that may come from their opponents. They will go prepared to support every good and wise measure, originate with what party it may. Nor will they go with instructions to get all for Ontario, at the expense of the other provinces, but to seek justice for every province, every people and every creed, as no government can ever remain unless established on principles of justice and equality in every respect. Thus, therefore, while it is true that they will go to obtain, if possible, justice for our own province, they will be ready to extend equal privileges to Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and every other province that may yet unite with them.

The Hon. Geo. Brown has been on a tour west, and at St. Thomas was presented with an address. Mr. Brown also addressed the crowds that were gathered to meet him, nearly 2,000 persons are said to have been present. He spoke four hours, and was vehemently applauded during the delivery.

Rumor has it that Maximilian and his of three above the grade of Lieut. were shot on the 19th ult.; but we are unwilling to accredit it. Civilization would recoil at the idea, and Mexico would be called to an account for such a brutal act.

THE FENIANS.—There have been rumors of another intended raid of the cutthroats, but it is also said on good authority that the American Government is ready to act in concert with ours to put a stop to them as soon as commenced.

BIBLE CONFERENCE.—The Conference of the Bible Christian denomination of Canada is being held this week at Coburg, commencing this morning.

OUR RAILWAY.

About two years ago the subject of railway extension and monopoly received a little of our attention. At that time the then manager of the Millbrook branch and Port Hope road went unwisely raised the tariff, and this not raised a considerable storm and opposition to the Port Hope road. We then remarked that the action of the managers was very unwise, and they were forced to remodel the tariff.

The present managers have now done the same thing as their predecessors, and it is to be feared that it will be found as foolish as ever to do so. Already there is a feeling in the town on the matter, and as a communication in to-day's issue shows, there is likely to be agitation, and how it will end we are not prepared to state; but we are not prepared to put a stop to it, for however the decently expressed views of a correspondent may differ from our own, we must allow him the privilege of being heard on a subject of public interest especially. The extension to Mud Lake is a local affair, and concerns our local interest more than that of any individual, certainly we should do much to insure the northern trade to Peterboro, instead of to our rival, and we trust that the town will see the necessity of taking such action as will secure that object. If the Port Hope company or lessee of the road will build it, all right, if not, let it be built any way. The trade is now lost to us, and it is our interest to recover it if possible, and so company can blame us. As to the Cobourg road we know nothing about it or the intentions of the company, nor do we care for that company in particular. Our great interest is in the branch and its extension so long as it serves our ends, but when it ceases to serve us we are selfish enough to be ready to advocate whatever will be most for the advantage of *Peterborough*. To us it is of no importance which road does our work, only let it be done and at low rates. In an article in the *Trade Review*, we find that there is the intention of extending a Railway from Toronto to Balsam Lake. It is very evident, however, that Peterboro' or Lindsay is the more natural outlet of these waters; and we *trust that something will be done* to insure that which nature intended we should have, namely, the trade of all the back country, as far west as Fenelon Falls. If we had a road to Mud Lake, we might rest assured that our desires would be realized. About $50,000 would build this road, and then establish moderate freight rates, no other road could compete with it. The distance to the front would be lessened thereby and this Town would become the centre of the whole lumber trade of Victoria and Peterborough, and also of all the business of the back country. It is our wisdom to insure this.

Bible Christian Anniversary Services.

Anniversary Services in connection with the Bible Christian Church, will be held on Sunday the 16th and Monday the 17th inst.

Three sermons will be preached on Sunday by ministers from a distance.

On Monday there will be an anniversary tea meeting, good speeches and good music.

On Tuesday evening there will be a temperance meeting in the church, and several addresses by eminent speakers will be delivered on the occasion [illegible]

A Fish Market.

We congratulate the citizens of Peterborough, and the county generally, on the prospect of having a Fish Market established here. It is intended to have the Market constantly supplied with Fish of all kinds, dried, smoked and pickled, and of the very best quality; also, in the winter season, to have codfish, halibut, haddock, herring, &c., &c., on hand, brought directly in a frozen state from the Bay of Fundy. This will be a new feature in our favour, and already shows one of the advantages of Confederation of the Provinces. We understand that Messrs. J. & S. GRIFFIN, of Grand Manan, N. B., and Eastport, Me., are the enterprising originators of this new branch of trade.

A Locomotive in the East.

During a stay of two days at Norwood our ears were greeted daily with the sound of the railway whistle of the Marmora branch railway. The work we were told was progressing rapidly; and swelling hundreds of tons of the ore would be on its way to Cobourg and the United States. They are also about building a line of telegraph, and our enterprising citizens of Norwood are about to try to induce them to extend the line to their neat little village, by offering a bonus of some sort. The railway runs within five miles of the village.

Assurance against Fire.

In another column will be found an advertisement of the Agricultural Assurance Association of London, C.W. The company is said to be in a very prosperous state, having 28,500 policies issued. We have much pleasure also in stating that Mr. S. Cornell, lately of Ashburnham, has been appointed agent for this company at Peterboro. He is long and favorably known in this vicinity, and from his integrity and ability we think the company has made an excellent appointment. We believe we can safely recommend him to the public, feeling satisfied that their business will be safe in his hands.

Presentation.

The Physog Club presented their President and Vice-President, each, a beautiful album, one valued at $15.00, the other $7.00, on Friday evening last. Of course we are not at liberty to use names, but it is enough for the public to know that the Terribles did not forget their commanders. We regret that our not hearing of it until too late, prevents us publishing the addresses and replies.

Personal.

We are particularly requested to state that Dr. R. King will be at his office, Bloomfield, on Thursday the 6th instant. Being unavoidably detained at Hamilton on urgent business, he was unable to be there on Tuesday the 4th instant, according to promise.

Fire.

We regret to learn that the dwelling of Mr. Geo. Stewart, of Otonabee, River Road, was consumed by fire last week. Mrs. Stewart had just gone out on some business to the field, and when she returned it was all in flames. Some little things were saved, but a considerable quantity of clothing and other things were consumed. No insurance.

MEETING AT WARSAW.

In pursuance of a public notice issued by the Reeve of the Township of Dummer, there was a public meeting of those of the rate-payers of that township on Saturday last.

There were about thirty persons present.

On motion of G. Choat, Esq., seconded by A. R. Kidd, Esq., Mr. Robt. Morrison was called to the chair, and Mr. A. Cooke was requested to act as secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, namely, to select proper men to represent the East Riding in the approaching parliament. He regretted that there were not more present, but he supposed that the busy time and the late backward weather prevented a number coming, and he supposed some did not come because they did not receive notice; but notice had been given to a large number. In reference to the subject of the meeting it had been said, What right had Dummer to call a meeting to select candidates? But he would ask, had there not been meetings in Westwood, Keene, and Ashburnham? and why not have a meeting at Warsaw? and it was their duty now to make a selection, if possible.

A. R. Kidd asked in what respect was this nomination to be made.

The Chairman—A nomination of candidates for the Local Legislature and Commons of Canada.

T. G. Choate remarked that as P. Pearce, Esq., was present and was also about to be a candidate, he thought Mr. Pearce should address the meeting.

The Chairman thought that it was usual first to nominate the man and then hear his address.

Mr. Farrier thought that Mr. Pearse should first address the meeting, and then let a committee be appointed to discuss the merits of the proposed political aspirants, and that committee might make a selection.

Mr. Choat had come merely as an elector, but thought that Mr. Pearse should address the meeting that they might hear his political platform, and then might come the nomination.

Mr. Pearse thought that the people should express their views and state what they required, then, if those accorded with the views of the candidate, and he was prepared to carry them out, he might be put in nomination.

Mr. Drain believed it was necessary to have a meeting, if for nothing else than for information. There had been talk about party; cling to party, &c. And he had been a strong party man, nor was he sorry for it. He could not regret a party vote he had ever given, (hear, hear,) but he could not detect the party line now. He was for a man, a local man if possible, and an honest man, and if an honest man could be obtained in the riding he would support him; if there *was not an honest man in the riding* he would support an honest man from without; but he was chiefly in favor of a local man. It might be said that this meeting was not the right place to nominate a candidate; but why should not the Otonabee delegates come here instead of going to Ashburnham. Mr. Miller, of Otonabee, had been making offers to Mr. Choate, and promised a strong support, urging Mr. C. to accept nomination, but Mr. Choat had declined [illegible] and as far east as possible. A stranger he did not want. In fact, he was in favor of a local man.

Mr. Drain moved, seconded by Mr. Kidd, that Mr. Pearse address the meeting.

Mr. Pearse complied, saying it afforded *him much pleasure to do so*, and was glad that it was not the first time he had done so as a public man. He would remark, however that he did not aspire to the higher position. He wished, if brought out, to go for the legislature of Ontario. For thirty-three years he had been among them, and for a long period of that time he had been in public life as a municipal officer, he therefore did not appear as a stranger, as he had served them in various positions, never being out of the Council since the introduction of the present municipal system. He might say that he had not been an ardent politician, but he had been an ardent friend. He never was prepared to go the length party would sometimes go, but he always stuck to the man to whom he promised. Were he really before them as a candidate he might be required to state his views, and as the opportunity offered he would do so in some degree. In the first place, then, he aspired to the local legislature only. He wished to be a representative of the people, and when he thought he was not the people's candidate he would withdraw. He had always been on the side of progression, always voted for progress, and however he might have erred, his intentions and desires were progressive. He thought enough had not been done for this county. It always received a small share in proportion to the amount of revenue it produced from its woods and forests, and he was in favor of using all the revenue in the county. He hoped the old logvism of the past would cease after the first of July, and whoever was chosen would use his influence for the benefit of the county. He well knew the difficulties of the settlers and all their troubles, and if chosen he would advocate the expending of a large share of money in the building of roads for their advantage, and the expenditure of a large share of the wild domain to the building and improvement of good roads through our county. He was sorry to say that the interest of the settler and that of the lumberer clashed very much, indeed the county suffered also, for at present not an acre of land could be purchased from the crown at any price. Now it was well known that our back country was capable of sustaining thousands of a population if they could purchase the lands, and there was land capable of cultivation. As it now is, and has been, the settlers did not enjoy all the rights and privileges they ought to possess, for the complaint now is, that until the lands are fully paid for the lumberer can enter and take off the best of his timber without leave or pay. Under the present license system too thousands of millions of feet of our timber was being lost. The lumberer obtained limits, but he did not know when it would be sold, and in consequence he took the best as soon as possible. The rest was left lying there, and the first fires swept it away in millions of feet. He was therefore in favor of doing something to prevent this by a proper classification of the lands, and would go for prohibiting settlers from lumbering districts, and also lumberers from districts capable of settlement, and such a system would save much of our valuable timber and add to the revenue at the end. He, Mr. P., was also in favor of a homestead exemption law. Here Mr. Pearse went on to state what he would be exempt, and he would not support any man who would not promise to introduce such a law. He was also in favor of building gravel roads for main lines, one to Norwood and Peterborough continued to Marmora, to induce the trade of the mineral region westwards, and from this two branches, one to Keene and Hastings, and one to Warsaw; just wherever the ratepayer would locate them, and he felt sure that if our revenue and the filthy $1500 they send yearly for all the roads in the county were used to build those roads, we would not be as we are every now able to get to market, unless with less than half a load. He knew of course that rate-payers did not like high taxes, but he knew also that it would be better at the end to have one mile of road well made than to spend $1500 yearly and have no roads. Now, as to the party to whom you may entrust these things, their antecedents should be the measure, the criterion, by which you will judge them, and he (Mr. P.) could appeal to the public in that respect; and he thought they should not pledge themselves to support even a local man unless he would advocate these things, and a proper return of those revenues that our county yields. He was also in favor of placing the crown lands under the control of the County Council; at present you may write, write, write,, but to no purpose, for all was shut up as gold lands. He was therefore in favor of changing those for the Land of those lands, and putting in new blood, as it were. Get a new system, and he felt if properly managed ours was a prosperous future. He then remarked if these views were in accordance with theirs, and they thought it well to put him in nomination, he would, if returned, advocate *them to the utmost of his abilities*; but unless brought out by the people he did not wish to be out.

Mr. A. R. Kidd thought Mr. Pearce did not go far enough. He did not tell us whether he was a J. A. McDonald man or a Reformer. For his own part he was not astraddle of the fence—he was a Reformer, and Dummer had long been reform, and he hoped that this meeting would appoint delegates to the Reform Convention.

Mr. Rose referred to the road question, was in favor of the Douro road. He was in favor of Mr. Pearce as a local man, but would not promise unequivocal support if the convention in Ashburnham would give a local man, and a better man.

Mr. Kidd did not understand Mr. Rose. Why go to convention if he bound himself to support Mr. Pearce here?

Mr. Rose remarked that at convention he would support Mr. Pearse if possible, but if a better was found he would support him.

Mr. Kidd was for a local man, but would not promise support to any man now. If Mr. Pearse got nominated by convention he would support him.

Here there were some explanations about Mr. Pearse's past history as a public man. Had supported Dr. Gilchrist, Langton, Conger, and Perry; but he did not ask support unless he was worthy to receive it.

There were some remarks about conventions with closed doors, but nothing to the point in dispute.

After considerable cross-firing and nothing definite likely to come out of it, it was suggested to appoint delegates to convention. The Chairman urged the selection of a man, for although a Reformer, and *that* he well knew since before he was born—laughter—he was now in favor of a local man.

At length it was moved by Mr. Choate, seconded by Mr. Kidd, that this meeting pledges itself to support a local man, *i. e.*, one from the East Riding, and none other—*Carried*.

It was also moved by Mr. Rose, that Messrs. Choate, Kidd and Drain be delegates to the Convention at Ashburnham, and that they strive to appoint a man east of the river, and if so, this meeting pledges themselves to support the man agreed upon—*Carried*.

The meeting then broke up very quietly.

THE ASHBURNHAM CONVENTION.

On Tuesday the Delegates met at the Town Hall in the Village of Ashburnham, to choose reform candidates in the approaching election.

There were delegates there from Otonabee, Douro, Dummer, and Ashburnham. Asphodel did not appoint delegates, but there were individuals present from Asphodel. The back townships could not be expected to send delegates so far at this hurried season of the year, and especially so when it is known that all the spring crops are not yet in the ground.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Jas. Anderson, of Otonabee, to the Chair, and Mr. Jas. Stratton to act as secretary.

Mr. Anderson explained the object of the meeting, namely, to choose good and honest men to represent the riding in the parliament of the new Dominion, and he hoped that some one had come prepared to take that step and nominate men. It was true that there were some who thought that there should be no party issue, no bickering or contention about party lines; still he felt assured that the convention was ready to support honest men. At the same time our eyes could not be shut to the fact that there were parties, had been and would be, and there would be something for the Reform party to do under the confederation. That for which they would have to contend might be different from that for which Reformers fought in the past, just as the demands of reform in England differed from the demand of Reformers in Canada. In England they sought for extension of franchise, in this country for reform in administration, equality and justice, and better management of public affairs. A good deal had been said about coalition, about its continuance, &c. It was well known when the coalition was formed that there was an agreement to have equal representation of parties, and an equal division of power, and that this was to remain until confederation should be completed; but it was just as well known that the Tories did not carry out their agreement; Reformers instead of obtaining a half were forced to accept a fourth part only. Now if the same system is to be pursued in the future, there was little doubt who would receive offices and power. Reformers did not wish the continuance of the reign of McDonald, Cartier & Co., for if they continued in power things would remain as they have been.

Mr. Jas. Miller, of Otonabee, then proposed, seconded by A. R. Kidd, Dummer, That D. Sutherland, Esq., be the Reform Candidate for the commons of Canada.

W. C. Nicholl, Esq., of Dunn, remarked that he was pleased with the nomination; it was a very good one. Mr. Sutherland was a steady returner, though not a violent partizan, for on one occasion he had supported Mr. Cameron, the [illegible] candidate. Mr. Sutherland, the well-known Scotch historian. The deceased was born at Kenley, Dec 29, 1792. After studying at the University of Edinburgh, he was, in 1814, admitted to the Scotch bar. In 1822, he was appointed Deputy Advocate, and in 1834 Sheriff of Lanarkshire, one of the most responsible judicial situation in Scotland. Alison was an ardent adherent of the Tory party, and a strident opponent of the Reform movement; and he, by Sinlatory to a Barometer. The reputation of Alison as a writer rests chiefly on his large work, entitled "History of Europe from 1789 to the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815" (London, 1833-58, 20 vols.; 9th ed., 1853). *This work, though strongly colored by the political views of the author, obtained a large* circulation on account of the fulness and the accuracy of its information of the interesting period of which it treats, and it was translated into nearly all the languages of Europe, and into Arabic. It was followed by a "History of Europe from the Fall of Napoleon to the Accession of Louis Napoleon" (London 1852). Alison also wrote a life of the Duke of Marlborough, several works on Scotch laws, and in defence of a protective system and against free trade.

OUR RAILWAY.—We are pleased to say that the work in connection with the Cobourg and Marmora Railway is rapidly approaching completion. Already the rails on five miles of the track have been laid, leaving only three or four miles to be completed; and of this portion, the greater part is graded. A locomotive has been placed upon the finished portion; and a second one will be taken thither next week. It is fully anticipated that before the end of June the conveyance of iron to our wharves will have been commenced. Three members of the C. P. & V. R. & M. Company, Messrs. Hall, Schoenberger, and Butts, have lately, in company with the Managing Director, spent some days at the mines, and are well satisfied with the quality of the ore already dug out, and the prospect of an exceedingly large yield.—*Cobourg World.*

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affection. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

Examination of School Teachers.

The examination of Teachers for the East Riding of this County took place at Norwood, on Thursday and Friday, the 30th and 31st ult. There were 33 candidates—11 males and 22 females—20 of whom were [illegible]. The following are the successful ones:

FIRST CLASS.

Mr. Thomas J. Bell, Grade C., one year.
" J. S. McGurn, do do
Miss Caroline Donnelly, do do.
" Bridget O'Callaghan, Grade A until recalled.

SECOND CLASS.

Mr. Walter Renwick, Grade B., one year.
" Wm. O'Brien, do do
" Andrew Cooke, do do
" Robert McGill, do do
Miss Mary Houlihan, do do
" Amelia Sargent, do do
" Mary Rae, do do
" Adelaide Garrison, do do
" Johanna Coughlin, Grade C., 1 year.
" Clara J. Waters, do do
" Mary A. Brown, do do
" Maggie Coughlin, do do

THIRD CLASS.

Mr. Eugene McNicholl, for one year.
" James Owens, do
" Robert Watson, for six months.
" Walter Kidd, do
Miss Mary J. Bonar, do
" Annie M. Bayn, do
" Ann McDonnell, do
" Ellen Cumming, do
" Christina Robinson, do
" Sarah Spence, do
" Henrietta Wigmore, do
" Sarah J. Ferguson, do
" Hannah Johnston, do

For the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR,—To be blind to passing events is at times not only criminal but disastrous. As a citizen, I cannot but be aware of what is passing in our midst, and to perceive the cause is to be apprehensive as to the results. The danger which last year we sought to avert seems impending over us. Railway monopoly is working its legitimate results. Instead of keeping the Cobourg Railway open as an inducement for the re-building of the Cobourg Road it was allowed to fall into the hands of those who will not work it. For first, an act was got which rendered the Stock valueless to the holders, and then it was bought at low figures. The moment this end was attained the work on the connection was stopped and the tariff raised. Any one of judgment might from the beginning have known that it was not intended to continue the line to Mud Lake. Already the same waters are tapped at Lindsay. The trade of the Lakes, equal to that of Peterborough was all safe. Why should it be shared with anyone? The interests of the manufacturers are not considered for a moment. In thus acting the Manager of the Port Hope Road did what perhaps any one would do; but whether the interests of an immense trade is to depend on the Shylock proclivities of one Company is a question which we are called upon to determine.

Our largest manufacturers—Campbell & Co. —have already bought the land at Rice Lake on which they are now preparing to build their mill; other millers are preparing to follow. Our Railway policy is driving the manufacturers *to go* for ever and we sink down to the matter and ego business of an ordinary country town. The grass will grow in our streets, half our shops will be empty, and the landlords of the other half will mourn under reduced incomes.

When formerly the Cobourg Road was not in a satisfactory state, the town gave $120,000 to build the Millbrook branch. It was a good investment. What would we be without it?—We are better able to-day to pay the increased taxes than before it. And if by any means we can now increase our population, business and wealth let us by all means do so; since, to meet increased liabilities we could have more than *proportionately increased means.* We must no longer hesitate. The trade of Mud Lake must be secured. It would amply repay us. There is no reason why Lindsay should rob us of the trade of the back country and drain the business from our doors. Only supineness and indifference has permitted it so long; longer to suffer it is to court our own destruction. When the mills are gone, and our trade turned into new channels then it will be too late to make amends. We must secure that trade, now four times as great as the trade of Peterborough was when the Cobourg road was built, or else we must give a bonus to induce the re-construction of the Cobourg Road, and they will soon force their way to compete for the twenty millions of lumber cut on the northern waters.

Something must be done and that at once. Some inducement must be held out to keep the mills here. If one goes they all go; for if the reason is sound for one, it is sound for all. Of this there is no question. The lumber may be driven to Rice Lake in the log cheaper than by rail. The *difference of freight from the mills* is $1.30 per thousand. Thus Campbell & Co. on ten millions would in one year save $13,000. or nearly enough to build their mill.—Nothing but cheap freight from Peterboro' will keep them here.

Let us compute how much money is spent here by the lumber business: Say it costs $8 per thousand feet—we know it sells for $12—$8 per thousand on 30 millions is $240,000. of course the cost of the lumber is mostly spent with us. Can we afford to loose any of this? I leave the matter to the citizens for careful consideration; just reminding them that with an empty town and half our present business, our taxes will be more grevious than they will be while we prosper under a liberal encouragement of commercial enterprise. Let those in whose hands we have placed our affairs see to it that the public interests are looked after, even if their own are less considered.

Yours truly,
PROGRESS.

Peterboro', June 5th, 1867.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Halifax *Citizen* takes rather a gloomy view of the future of Nova Scotia after Confederation. It says:—

"So, from the first of July, as for some time has been supposed, we cease to be Nova Scotians, and become Canadians. Five weeks more, Nova Scotia is to possess a government of her own; five weeks more she is to enjoy these institutions, under which she has grown and prospered for a hundred years; and these the experiment commences, which, the London *Daily News* admits, makes the future of all those Provinces 'dark and doubtful.' Five weeks more of freedom and of peace; and then, Confederation, slavery, discussions, and a future that no man cares too closely to inquire into."

A story is told of a lady in Holyoke, Mass., who obtained a divorce from one husband a on the morning of the 16th inst., married another in the afternoon of the same day, and in the evening presented her new husband with an heir. All parties are doing as well as could be expected. Great country.

Many French families have let their apartments to fashionable visitors and are making money by living in London.

Thirty boys were fined by the Recorder of Montreal for letting off fire-crakers on the 24th.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.

THE LIST OF SENATORS.

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION for uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick into one Dominion under the name of Canada.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament, passed on the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in the thirtieth year of our reign, intituled, "An Act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith," after divers recitals it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to declare by proclamation, that on and after a day therein appointed, not being more than six months after the passing of this Act, the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall form and be one Dominion under the name of Canada, and on and after that day those three Provinces shall form and be one Dominion under that name accordingly: and it is thereby further enacted, that such persons shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen by warrant, under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, thinks fit to approve, and their names shall be inserted in the Queen's proclamation of Union: We, therefore, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and we do ordain, declare, and command that on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall form and be one Dominion, under the name of Canada.

And we do further ordain and declare that the persons whose names are hereto inserted and set forth are the persons of whom we have by warrant under our Royal Sign Manual thought fit so approve as the persons who shall be first summoned to the Senate of Canada:—

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—John Hamilton, Roderick Matheson, John Ross, Samuel Mills, Benjamin Seymour, Walter Hamilton Dickson, James Skaw, Adam Johnston Ferguson-Blair, Alexander Campbell, David Christie, James Cox Aikins, David Reesor Elijah Leonard, William McMaster, Asa Allworth Burnham, John Simpson, James Stead, David Lewis Macpherson, George Crawford, Donald Macdonald, Oliver Blake, Billa Flint, Walter McCrea, and George William Allan.

FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—James Leslie, Asa Belknap Foster, Joseph Noel Bosse, Louis A Olivier, Jacques Olivier Bureau, Charles Malhiot, Louis Renaud, Luc Letellier de St. Just, Pierre Joseph Tessier, Jacherean Duchesnay, Laudre Dumouchel, Louis Lacoste, Joseph F. Armand, Charles Wilson, William Henry Chaffers, Jean Baptiste Guevremont, James Ferrier, Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, Knight; Thomas Ryan, and John Hamill Sanborn.

FOR THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Edward Kenny, Jonathan McCully, Thomas D. Archibald, Robert B. Hickey, John H. Anderson, John Holmes, John W Ritchie, Benjamin Wier, John Locke, Caleb R. Bill, John Bourneot, and William Miller.

FOR THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—Amos Edwin Botsford, Edward Barron Chandler, John Robertson, Robert Leonard Hazen, William Hunter Odell, David Wark, William Henry Steeves, William Todd, John Ferguson, Robert Duncan Wilmot, Abner Reid McClelan, and Peter Mitchell.

Given at our Court at Windsor Castle, this *twenty-second day of May*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the thirtieth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON.—The cable announces the *Death of Sir Archibald Alison*, the well-Known Scotch historian. The deceased was born at Kenley, Dec 29, 1792. After studying at the University of Edinburgh, he was, in 1814, admitted to the Scotch bar. In 1822, he was appointed Deputy Advocate, and in 1834 Sheriff of Lanarkshire, one of the most responsible judicial situation in Scotland. Alison was an ardent adherent of the Tory party, and a strident opponent of the Reform movement; and he, by Sinlatory to a Barometer. The reputation of Alison as a writer rests chiefly on his large work, entitled "History of Europe from 1789 to the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815" (London, 1833-58, 20 vols.; 9th ed., 1853). *This work, though strongly colored by the political views of the author, obtained a large* circulation on account of the fulness and the accuracy of its information of the interesting period of which it treats, and it was translated into nearly all the languages of Europe, and into Arabic. It was followed by a "History of Europe from the Fall of Napoleon to the Accession of Louis Napoleon" (London 1852). Alison also wrote a life of the Duke of Marlborough, several works on Scotch laws, and in defence of a protective system and against free trade.

OUR RAILWAY.—We are pleased to say that the work in connection with the Cobourg and Marmora Railway is rapidly approaching completion. Already the rails on five miles of the track have been laid, leaving only three or four miles to be completed; and of this portion, the greater part is graded. A locomotive has been placed upon the finished portion; and a second one will be taken thither next week. It is fully anticipated that before the end of June the conveyance of iron to our wharves will have been commenced. Three members of the C. P. & V. R. & M. Company, Messrs. Hall, Schoenberger, and Butts, he lately, in company with the Managing Director, spent some days at the mines, and are well satisfied with the quality of the ore already dug out, and the prospect of an exceedingly large yield.—*Cobourg World.*

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affection. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

MARRIED.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Peterboro, on the 1st inst, by the Rev. J. H. Johnson, M. A., Mr. James McIntyre, of Douro, to Miss Elizabeth Traverse, of the Netherbury, Dorset, England.

DIED.

At Peterboro, on the 3rd instant, Elizabeth, daughter of William Johnston, aged 1 year.

At Peterboro', on the 2nd instant, Mary Alice, daughter of Mr. John Doherty, aged 2 years and 1 month.

At South Bay, Prince Edward County, on the 23rd ult., George McKeown, Jr., of Otonabee, County of Peterboro', of Typhus Fever, after an illness of two weeks.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough, June 5, 1867.

Flour ₱ brl	$0	00	@	$10 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	90	@	1 95
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	70	@	1 80
Potatoes	0	25	@	0 40
Peas "	0	60	@	0 65
Oats "	0	17	@	0 20
Hay ₱ ton	5	00	@	6 00
Hides ₱ cwt	6	00	@	6 50
Sheepskins	0	80	@	0 90
Wool ₱ lb	0	30	@	0 32
Beef ₱ cwt	6	00	@	7 50
Pork ₱ cwt	5	00	@	5 50
Eggs, per dozen	0	8	@	0 9
Butter, "	0	10	@	0 12
Cordwood	3	00	@	3 00
Fowl, per pair	0	50	@	0 60
Geese	0	30	@	0 45

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

EDWARD HALL and COMPANY, (Limited) *Plaintiffs.*

AND

GEORGE TANNER, *Defendant.*

A writ of Attachment has issued in this cause.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 31st, 1867. 23-3in

Special Notices.

MOTHERS READ THIS.

HOLLOWAY'S WORM LOZENGES

ARE A CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for worms in children and adults. As it is a well-known and undeniable fact that one great cause of death among children is from Worms alone, it cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of parents the necessity of closely watching their children. By so doing, and administering the symptoms and true cause of the disease, thousands of children might be saved from early graves. The following are a few of the very numerous symptoms and disorders which are caused by Worms:—Deranged appetite, associated extremities, offensive breath, restless picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, hardness of the belly, with frequent pain, and sometimes convulsive fits; pain in the head and stomach, unquiet sleep, faintings, trembling coughs, indigestion, low spirits, fearful dreams, and a gradual wasting away of flesh. Holloway's Worm Lozenges are palatable and self-administered to the child—drive out the worms thoroughly without pain and completely cleanse the stomach—thereby doing away with the necessity of administering Castor Oil or other unpleasant medicine. Each box contains the facsimile, C. W., who are the sole proprietors. Sold by J. Higginbotham and D. Stott, Bowmanville, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.—N. B.—Ask for Holloway's Worm Lozenges, and take no other. 22

PRESCOTT, April 1st, 1865.
Mr. BRIGGS,

SIR,

I have been selling your Hair Restorer (Prof. Vetrani's) for some time past, and have heard of the hair being restored to many bald heads, and to its original life-like color. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best eulogy, being the simplest, safest, and most efficacious aperient that can be obtained.

As a general drink they cannot be too much recommended, for the most healthy may receive some benefit from their use. In summer they *Cool and Cleanse the Blood, remove all Febrile Symptoms and Dissipate the Lassitude generally felt in times of excessive heat.*

Certificates from the highest medical authorities, and from hundreds of persons who have Restorative ever offered to the public.

GEO. BIRKS,
Druggist.

JOHNSON BRIGGS & Co., Proprietors.
BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents,
513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, C. E.
13

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat.. Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used *is well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the disorders for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the tortuting pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for those complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the

Ready-made Clothing! Ready-made Clothing! Ready-made Clothing!

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

Good quality, well made and low prices.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS---In every variety, pretty and cheap,

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

FACTORY COTTONS--The cheapest in town,

At the **MONTREAL HOUSE.**

LADIES' HATS--Selling off under price,

Now is the time to purchase.

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

A very large stock of SUMMER CLOTHS of every description,

From Cheap Cotton Tweeds to the Finest Silk Mixtures.

Silks! Silks! Silks! Silks! Silks!

A very choice assortment, in black and fancy colors,

At the **MONTREAL HOUSE.**

SUMMER PRINTS! SUMMER PRINTS!

Clearing out the stock—now is the time to purchase.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS! PARASOLS! Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

Call and purchase one before they all go.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS in white and fancy Cotton and Flannel, at the **MONTREAL HOUSE.**

LADIES' SUMMER SHAWLS selling out at cost at the Montreal House.

CLOAKS and CLOAKINGS in Meltons, Bareges, &c., &c., - - - at the Montreal House.

A TAILORING DEPARTMENT

In connection with the **MONTREAL HOUSE.**

Under the charge of Mr. **BAKEWELL**, now becoming well known in Peterboro.

Hoop Skirts! Fancy Skirtings! Hoop Skirts! Fancy Skirtings! Hoop Skirts! Fancy Skirtings!

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, May 27th, 1867. Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	9.35 a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	3.00 p.m.
Kelly's,	9.55	Quay's	3 22
Omemee,	10.20	Perry'town	3 40
Franklin,	10.40	Camp'b'll's	3 58
Brunsw'k	10.50	Summit	4 06
Bethany,	11 05	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr. Millbrook	11.25	Dep.	4 40
Dep. Millbrook	11 45 p.m.	Manvers	5 08
Summit,	12 05	Brunswick	5.15
Camp'b'll's	12 22	Franklin	5.25
Perry'to'n	12 37	Omemee,	5 45
Quay's,	12 45	Kelly's	6.08
Arr. Port Hope	1.10	Arr. Lindsay,	6.30

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Lindsay	12.35 p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	5.45 a.m.
Kelly's,	1 00	Quay's,	6.10
Omemee,	1 20	Perryto'n,	6.22
Franklin,	1.45	Campbell's	6.30
Brunsw'k	1.55	Summit,	6.56
Bethany,	2.06	Millbrook,	7.20
Arr. Millbrook	2.30	Bethany,	7.50
Dep. Millbrook	2.40	Brunsw'k,	7.57
Summit,	3 05	Franklin,	8.05
Arr. Camp'b'll's	3.30	Omemee,	8.25
Dep. Camp'b'll's	3.40	Kelly's,	8 45
Perryto'n	3 46	Arr. Lindsay,	9.10
Quay's,	3.57		
Arr. Portllope	4.20		

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	3.30 p.m.	Dep. Portllope	10.10 a.m.
Fraserv'le	3.55	Quay's	10 36
Arr. Millbrook	4.20	Perryto'n	10 45
Dept. Millbrook	4.30	Campbell's	10.50
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.15
Campbell's	5.10	Arr. Millbrook	11 35
Perrytown	5.16	Dep.	11.45 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Fraserv'le	12.10 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5 50	Arr. Peterboro	12 35

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Peterboro'	6 20 a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10 10 a.m.
Fraserville	6 50	Quay's,	10.35
Millbrook,	7.20	Perry'n	10 45
Summit,	7 45	Camp'b'll's	10.50
Campbell's	8.05	Summit,	11 15
Perrytown	8 13	Arr. Millbrook	11 35
Quay's,	8.25	Dep.	11 45
Arr. Port Hope,	8.50	Fraserv'le	12 10
		Arr. Peterboro	12.35

A. T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

May 27, 1867. 22

$25 REWARD.

WHEREAS some ash disposed person or persons did, on the evening of the 27th or morning of the 28th instant, willfully break and damage the windows of the buildings of Messrs Ormond & Gilmour and of the Commercial Bank in the Town of Peterborough, and the Council of the Town of Peterborough have resolved to offer a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders.

A reward of $25 will therefore be given by the Municipal Council of the Town of Peterborough for such information as will lead to and secure the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons by whom such damage or any portion thereof was committed.

W. H. SCOTT, Mayor

Dated at Peterborough, this 30th day of April, 1867. 18

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfect'y safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 48

PORK.

FOR SALE, 65 barrels Heavy Prime Mess Pork, packed in Millbrook.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following lands:

TOWNSHIP OF MONAGHAN.

E ½	Lot	4	and part 5	in	12th Concession	120 acres,	90 cleared.
N ½		7		12	do	100	60 do
S W ¼		8		12	do	50	50 do
Pt S ½		6		13	do	30	30 do
W ½		6		13	do	100	85 do
S ½		9		19	do	100	90 do
Pt		7		8	do	75	50 do
Park Lot 14 in Lot 14 in 11					do	9	9 do

TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

E ½	27		10th Concession	100	90 do
Pt S ½	3	West	Communication Road	20	20 do
Pt N ½	3	East	do do	10	10 do

TOWNSHIP OF CAVAN.

E ½	8	in	14th	Concession	100	80 do
S ½	3	10		do	100	85 do

TOWNSHIP OF CARTWRIGHT.

E ½	16		9th	Concession	100	80 do

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE.

W ½	31		5th	Concession	100	60 do
W ½	19	12		do	100	90 do

TOWNSHIP OF DOURO.

S E ¼	4		8th	Concession	50	50 do
E ½	23		4	do	100	100 do
Pt N E ¼	25		4	do	30	30 do
S ½	15		2	do	100	

TOWNSHIP OF ENNISMORE.

N ½	7		9th	Concession	100	100 do
Pt S E ¼	4		4	do	50	35 do
Bkn lots	6 & 7		2	do	100	40 do
S E ¼	5		9	do	50	25 do
N ½	4		4	do	100	60 do

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY.

	21		13th	Concession	200	
E ½	10	15		do	100	
	5	19		do	100	

TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

W ½	7		9th	Concession	90	

TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.

S W ¼	22		14th	Concession	50	40 do

TOWNSHIP OF OPS.

W ½	20		9th	Concession	100	35 do

TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER.

	8		8th	Concession	200	
E ½	1	4		do	100	80 do
S ½	15	2		do	100	
Pt W ½	19	6		do	20	

TOWNSHIP OF BELMONT.

	23		5th	Concession	200	Gold Lands
	31	3		do	100	

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lot No. 9 West of George and North of Charlotte street, 1 acre with brick residence.
W ½ No. 2 West of George and North of Rogers Alley, 1 acre with three brick stores thereon.
S ½ No. 1 West of George and South of London st reets, ½ acre with small store thereon.
All my interest in and to Lot 21 West of George and North of Hunter street.
Lot No. 8 at d 9 West of George and North of Simcoe street, 1 acre, small cottage thereon.
Lot No. 6 West of George and North of Antrim street, ½ acre.
Part Lot 7 West of George and North of Wolf street, 25 feet by 100 feet.
Lots No. 14 and 15 (Block G.) three houses erected thereon.

☞ The whole of the above Lands will be sold cheap, and liberal time given for the payment thereof, say from one to 10 years.

THOMAS BRADBURN.

Peterborough, May 2, 1867. 18

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Respectfully announce that they have now received their

Full Stock of Spring Importations,

WHICH WILL BE FOUND

WELL ASSORTED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

OUR SHOW ROOMS

Are now open and laid out with a

Rich Display of New and Fashionable Goods,

IN

Paris and London Millinery Bonnets,

MANTLES, JACKETS,

Straw Bonnets and Hats, Flowers, Feathers,

&c. &c. &c.

An inspection is invited.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely *cured in one week*, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. REELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Yes' so?"—"Exactly?"—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt 'owly' in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

"• • • I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"• • • I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. HILLWOOD, New York City.

"• • • • I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. • • • • The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

"• • • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a safe and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, hysterics, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

Your full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, at the Agent.

N. B. $1, and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will secure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association.

HEAD OFFICE AT LONDON, C. W.

CROWELL WILSON, M.P.P., *President.* WM. NILES, *General Agent and Inspector.*
A. MACDONALD and D. C. MACDONALD, *Joint Secretaries.*
PETER PEARCE, Esq., BELMONT. } *Honorary Directors.*
WM. COTTINGHAM, Esq., OMEMEE. }

ACCORDING to statistics laid before Parliament last year, the Agricultural Mutual had within 1,000 of having as many policies in force as all the other Farmers' Mutuals combined. The number of policies at present in force is 28,500, covering property to the amount of $19,-900,000. It still retains the lead of all other insurance offices as regards its moderate rates and general advantages to insurers of *Farm* property.

Agent at Peterborough S. CORNELL,
Residence, George Street 7 doors north of the Wesleyan Church.

May, 1867. 28-24in.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—*is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers* the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (*free of charge,*) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

New Advertisements.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED a TEACHER. Protestant preferred. Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to

WM. GIDLEY
Lutterworth,
Klnmount P. O.

Lutterworth, May 27th, 1867. 23-3in

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No. 155, C.R. will be held

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.

J. J. DAVIDSON,
Secretary.

Peterborough, June 5th 1867.

MASONIC.

THE Regular Communication of Corinthian Lodge No. 101, C. R., will be held on WEDNESDAY Evening, next, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock in the new Lodge Room over Messrs. G. Stetham & Co's Store, George Street.

By order of the Worshipful Master.

J. O'DONNELL,
Secretary.

Peterborough, June 6th, 1867. 23

ROYAL

Scarlet Chapter

A MEETING of the Peterborough Chapter of the Royal Scarlet Order, will be held at the Lodge Room, Peterborough, on the Evening of FRIDAY, the FOURTEENTH of JUNE, instant, at EIGHT o'clock.

(By command of the Worshipful C. in C.)

A meeting of the DISTRICT LODGE of Peterborough District, will be held on the same evening at SEVEN o'clock, at the same place.

(By Order.)

Peterborough, June 6th, 1867. 23-3in.

Accepted Challenge!!

THE undersigned wish to inform E. ARKLAND, owner of "KENNETT," that he is prepared to accept his challenge with "*Sir Tarton,*" *as published in bills, to run this Fall,* either in Peterborough or Whitby, if he will name his time, place, and amount.

T. DOWNING.

Peterborough, June 5th, 1867. 23-1in"

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Children's Cabs, Perambulators,

&c, VERY CHEAP AT

T. DONNELLY'S.

Peterboro', June 5th, 1867. 23-tf

ENGLISH SADDDLES,

SUMMER SHEETS,

FLY NETS,

Carriage, Buggy & Team Harness,

GOOD VALUE AT

T. DONNELLY'S.

Sign of the Golden Collar

Next door to Geo Stetham's Hardware.

GEORGE STREET.

Peterborough, June 5th, 1867. 23.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

WITH AMENDMENTS THERETO.

Province of Canada. } In the County
COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, } Court of the County
To Wit: } ty of Peterborough

In the matter of TEMPLETON BROWN,

An Insolvent.

ON TUESDAY the THIRTEENTH day of AUGUST next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Peterborough, this Third day of June, A. D., 1867.

TEMPLETON BROWN.
By T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
His Attorney *ad litem.*

23-td.

Public Notice!!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee intend on MONDAY the 15th day of JULY next, to pass a By-law to establish and open up a Road laid out across portions of Lots Number Fourteen and Fifteen in the Twelfth Concession of the Township of Otonabee as follows, viz:—

Commencing in the centre of the allowance for Road between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Concessions of the said Township of Otonabee, at a distance southerly of five hundred and forty feet from the line between Lots Fourteen and Fifteen in the said Concession, then north twenty eight and three quarter degrees, east four hundred and seventy feet, then north twenty and a quarter degrees, east four hundred feet, then north eight and one half degrees, west three hundred and three feet, then north seventy and one quarter degrees, west eight hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to the centre of the allowance for road between said concessions. Said Road to be Sixty feet wide, and the above described line the centre.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 29th May, 1867. 23-4in.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough will meet at the Council Chamber, Peterborough, on

Tuesday, the 18th day of June, next,

for the transaction of business. Of which all persons interested will please take notice.

EDG. FRANCIS,
County Clerk.

Peterboro', 29th May, 1867. 22

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Balus Holcomb, Defendant, and a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, *and against the lands and tenements of John* Holcomb Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY OF MAY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, and each and every of them, in and to Lot No. 14, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, February 20, 1867. 8

THE above Sale stands adjourned till TUESDAY, the 25th day of June, 1867, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 28, 1867. 23

DAILY LINE

FOR

ROCHESTER!

The Magnificent Steel-Plated Upper-Cabin Steamer

"CORINTHIAN,"

P. O. CHRYSLER, MASTER,

LEAVES North Shore Ports for CHARLOTTE every day, (Sundays excepted). The "Corinthian" calls at Brighton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, leaving at 4 o'clock; calling daily at Colbourne at 5 o'clock, Cobourg at 7, arriving at Port Hope at 8.30, a. m.; and leaves Port Hope for Charlotte at 9.00, a.m. Returning leaves Charlotte for North Shore Ports, daily, at 9.30, p.m. Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by railroad or boat, connect with this Steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive at Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South. Baggage at owner's risk unless booked and paid for.

For further information inquire of the Captain on board, to D. Richards, Brighton; J. Keeler, Colbourne; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.

GEO. HENDERSON,
Agent, Port Hope, C.W.

Port Hope, May 29th, 1867. 22

REMOVAL

OF THE

GIANT

LANNIN

Cistern Pumps,	STOVES	Eave Troughs,
BATHS of all kinds,		BEER PUMPS,
Tin, Copper and Japanned Wares.		MILK PANS,
JOBBING of all kinds executed promptly in a workman like manner.		Strainer Pails,
		DAIRY CANS,
		SHEET ZINC,
		INGOT TIN.
		Peddlars Supplies always on hand.
		Best Coal Oil at 20 cents or by per gallon.

COAL OIL

Stove & Tin Shop,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets, lately occupied by P. & L. Lamay.

THOS. LANNIN.

P. S.—5,000 Calf-skins wanted, for which the highest price in Cash will be given, at the Giant T.

Peterboro', May 15, 1867. 20

MONEY! MONEY!

MONEY TO LEND, at eight per cent, in sums to suit borrowers.

Apply to J. A. HALL,
At the Court House.

Peterboro', May 8th, 1867. 19

POSTPONEMENT

THE AUCTION SALE of the Livery of Thos. Eastland, is postponed until further notice. The business will be carried on at the old stand, Hunter street, where Good Horses and Carriages can be had at all times as usual.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', May 30, 1867. 22

Ohio Mess Pork for Sale

LUMBERMEN or others requiring Ohio Mess Pork that will *keep sound through the heat of summer*, can be supplied by

D. SUTHERLAND.

Peterborough, May 29, 1867. 22-4in

PORK.

FOR SALE, 65 barrels Heavy Prime Mess Pork, packed in Millbrook.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

1867. SPRING. SPRING. 1867

OPENING of a LARGE

IMPORTING DRY GOODS STORE

AND

CLOTHING MANUFACTORY!

Having made extensive alterations in the **Store lately occupied by L. LEMAY**, on Hunter Street, I beg to inform my customers and the public, that I have ☞ **REMOVED INTO THESE PREMISES,** ☜ and that I am now receiving a large portion of my SPRING IMPORTATIONS, and will *receive weekly this Summer the most Fashionable Goods.* As all my goods have been and are to be selected with much care, and bought at the most advantageous terms, I feel confident to be able to sell Goods at such *LOW PRICES* as will command a steadily increased patronage. The stock contains a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,

Of the Newest Style and Colors,

SHAWLS, MANTLES AND CLOTH MANTLES,

The Newest Styles in Skirts, Parasols, Gloves, Ladies' Collars & Ties, Trimmings, &c.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT!

This department is one of the largest and best, and at prices that will defy any competition.

Black Cloths, Cassimeres, English Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds,

And all sorts of Cloths for Clothing; this stock amounts to over Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Will be under the able superintendence of Mr. JAMES MENZIES, a first class cutter, and an old resident of Peterborough. This department will always be

SUPPLIED WITH ONE OF THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

to be had in any city in Canada. Being anxious to increase to a much larger extent this branch of my business, buyers will get the most ample satisfaction in purchasing from me, because nothing but the best material and workmanship are employed. All customers' work will be made on the shortest notice and a good fit guaranteed, at the lowest prices possible.

BOYS' CLOTHING,—A Large Stock at very Low Prices.

All Work Made on the Premises.

F. LEMAY,

Hunter Street, Sign of the Lion.

Peterborough, April, 1867. (24-tf.)

FLAX GROWING.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

If any Farmer wishes to try an acre or two of Flax, I will furnish them with seed, and wait for the price of it until the delivery of the Flax. As I have established a Scutching Mill amongst you, I think it is the duty of every Farmer to try an acre, if not more, of Flax, for a few years, so as to give it a fair trial That it is the best spring crop I will leave facts to prove themselves, and will give you the names of a few Farmers who grew it last year to their entire satisfaction:—

R. Brown, Esq., Deore, 2½ acres, 7 tons 600 lbs.	$102 76
H. Reid, Esq., Deore, 2 acres, 5½ tons,	77 00
C. Crowley, Esq., Deore, 1 acre, 3 tons 1190 lbs.	49 91
J. Walton, Esq., Smith, 2½ acres, 7½ tons,	105 00
A. Scott, Esq., Smith, 2 acres, 5½ tons,	110 00
A. Hall, Esq., Smith, ½ of an acre, 2 tons 754 lbs.	47 27
T. Tully, Esq., Smith, 1 acre, 3 tons	36 00
Matt. Walton, Esq., Smith, 2 acres, 6 tons 600 lbs.	81 00
A. Rosebery, Esq., Smith, 1 bushel, 2 tons 530 lbs.	29 50
J. Hughes, Esq., Deore, 1 bushel, 3 tons 600 lbs.	44 00
G. McKeon, Esq., Otonabee, 2 bushels, 4 tons 1620 lbs.	62 53

There are a great many more I could give you the names of, but as these gentlemen are the most prominently known I refer to them only. In every other place in Canada where there has been a Scutching Mill established, the Farmers have come forward and willingly bound themselves to raise from 200 to 500 tons for five years. If the crop will not pay, why do farmers in other places bind themselves to grow it? There was as high as one thousand tons grown in and about Streetsville last year. Let every farmer try an acre or two, until he tests his land how suitable it will be for growing it. I have given you references from all the townships around here; you see they have all done equally well Another great advantage to some of the Farmers would be the early market they could make, for it is only necessary after pulling the flax to allow it to dry sufficiently before selling it, when they can realize money to assist them in harvesting their other crops.

For farther particulars see circulars.

H CALCUTT.

Peterborough, April 24th, 1867. 17

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $15 000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $2?0

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 20, $24.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, *with* the Sum assured; if after 20 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths; after 51, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary*, MONTREAL.
W. CLUXTON, *Agent*, Peterborough

February 20, 1867. 6

The Home Insurance Company

OF
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandize and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.

Peterboro', Jan. 14, 1867. 3

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction of the County of Peterboro', for the examination of Teachers, will be held in the

UNION SCHOOL HOUSE,

in the Town of Peterborough, on

THURSDAY, 6th DAY OF JUNE,

Commencing at 10 a. m.

All Certificates issued by this Board during 1867, are required to be renewed at the above meeting.

N. B.—No Teacher is eligible to be examined unless he produces satisfactory testimonials of moral character.

By order.
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Feb. 17, 1867. 8

MORGAN'S HOTEL,

ASHBURNHAM,

Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the traveling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attached, and every other accommodation of a first class hotel.

R. MORGAN.

Ashburnham, March 27, 1867 13

Peterboro' Gymnasium.

GENTLEMEN desiring to become members of the GYMNASIUM CLUB are informed that Tickets of Membership may be procured from Mr. George Stetham, at the Hardware Store of Messrs. G. Stetham & Co.

☞ SINGLE TICKETS $5.00 per year in advance. FAMILY TICKET $8.00. Gentlemen residing in the Country may procure Tickets at $3.00 each. These Fees include Tuition Fee and all expenses.

R. A. MORROW, Sec'y.

Pebruary 14th, 1867. 8

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Prescott, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it, with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

General Insurance Agency,

CEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

19 and 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $12,500,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

The success which has attended the Company's operations has been such as fully to realize the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, who have resolved to extend the business more widely, and now offer to the Canadian public PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large Subscribed Capital, and Invested Funds.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, resulted to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.

Claims paid one month after proof of death. And other advantages, which may be seen in the Company's Prospectus.

Chief Office for Canada,—885 and 887, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, F. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE,—104 St Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Directors—Chairman, William Workman, Esq., President City Bank John Redpath, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal; B H Lemoine, Esq., Cashier "La Banque du Peuple; Alexander W. Delisle, Esq. Banker.—The City Bank

☞ Particular attention paid to the Insurance of Dwellings and Household Furniture. Also, to Insuring Farm property for one, two or three years. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions, and at rates lower than most Companies.

Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.

THE Edinburgh Life Assurance Company offer to the public the advantages of a Canadian as well as a British Company. They have invested a large amount of money on securities in this country, and the Toronto Local Board have full power, by an Imperial Statute, to take risks, make investments, and settle claims in Canada without reference to the Head Office, Edinburgh. Some of the old Policies in the Company, which became claims during the past year, were settled by payment of amounts double of those originally insured, in consequence of the large bonuses that accrued on the Policies.

Every information that intending Assurers may require can be obtained on application to GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $500,000, with surplus of $200,000.

OLDEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA!!

Up to Sept. 1866, over *seventy thousand* Policies had been issued by the Travellers of Hartford, and upwards of THREE THOUSAND LOSSES PAID.

☞ General Accident Policies written by the Company's Agents, without delay. No medical examination required. Life Policies, or combined Life-and Accident Policies are all written at the Home Office.

4 Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.

Terms for Assurance business more favorable than those of British or Foreign Offices.

Medical Advisor, Dr. KINCAID, Agent at Peterboro, GEO. A. COX

Fire, Life, Accidental, and Live Stock INSURANCE AGENCY.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK, SIMCOE STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited,

OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Chief Offices—7, Waterloo Place, London; and 77 King Street, Manchester.

CHAIRMAN—J. Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. MANAGING DIRECTOR—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A. SECRETARY—Charles Harding, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

GOLDSMITH KERBY, Esq., Managing Director, Albert Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting held on the 10th April, 1866, said—"An agreement for amalgamation had been entered into between that and the Western Insurance Company. By the amalgamation, they (the Albert) got just what they required—CAPITAL and INFLUENCE.

☞ See Post Magazine of 28th April.

HEAD OFFICE, B. N. A.,—ONTARIO HALL, Church Street, Toronto.

This Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PROVINCES, at rates as low as the nature of the risk the real security of the company, and of the insured, will permit

LOSSES promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterborough. | SCOTT & DeGRASSI, Managers, B. N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A COOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. C. ST KET, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Omemee; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, HONORARY DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMP'Y.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y

HEAD OFFCE AT HAMILTON. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., President. JOHN FERRIE, Esq., Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE terms and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of other good Companies, and the rates which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

Agent County of Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT,

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK,

Peterborough, January 22nd, 1867, 4

TO HUNTERS, TRAPPERS & MINERS

FOR SALE, Gold Miners' and Hunters' Tents, Camping Blankets, Mosquito Bars, Breech-Loading Shot Guns, Hunting Axes, Knives, Powder and Shot; Beaver, Otter, Fisher and Mink Traps; Trolling Lines, &c., &c.

CASH PAID FOR SHIPPING FURS.

No. 1, Burnham's Block, near Caisse's Hotel.

WILLIAM EASTLAND.

Peterborough, April 16th, 1867. 15-6in

New Hats, Ladies' & Gent's.
New CLOTHS.
New TWEEDS.
New Carpets
and Floor Oil Cloths.
New Prints
and Dress Goods.

Just received and to be sold very low for cash, by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 12

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S
Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling, gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', March 6th, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ap 20-13in

GREAT ATTRACTION!

PROF. W. McMILLEN'S

SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON is now fitted up in first class style, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who may favor him with a call There are two chairs with first class workmen, and in a few days the third chair with a good workman will be added to the staff. All work done with neatness and dispatch.

You are invited to call and judge for yourselves and remember that this is the place every thing in the Perukery line of business is executed with neatness and dispatch.

Come one, come all, both great and small.

N.B—A clean towel to every person.

Curling executed in all its branches.

Hunter Street, next to Cluxton's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 18th 1867. 16

MISS M'CARROLL,

(Formerly of Toronto.)

WILL receive a limited number of Pupils, for instruction in Music on Piano or Melodeon, at her Rooms, opposite the Roman Catholic School House, Rubidge street, Peterborough.

References—W. Cluxton, Esq.
Peterborough, April 16th, 1867. 16-4in

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT for the Lakefield School. Address, North Douro Post Office.

WM. C. NICHOLLS,
J. C. BIDEARER,
E. L. WAIT,
Trustees.

Lakefield, April 8th, 1867.

MILLINERY.

MISS M. E. LUNY begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and surrounding country, that she is prepared to do all kinds of Straw and Felt Millinery to order at her residence, corner of Rubidge and Dalhousie streets.

Peterboro', April 16th, 1867. 16

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 Broadway,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

SEVEN OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrum at being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., to cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,
20 Ann St.,
NEW YORK.

January 23rd, 1867. 4-1y

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan." Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W, General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN.—The gentleman who borrowed the BELMONT MAP from my office, will please return the same without further delay and oblige

WALTER SHERIDAN,
County Treasurer.

Peterboro', April 23, 1867. 17-tf

For Sale!

200 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
250	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

250 gross cases	*GIN,*
100 qrl do	*GIN,*
50 Hhd. do	*GIN,*
100 pcns.	*HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands)	*BRANDY,*
300 cases	*CLARET,*
75 gross qrl	*CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases	*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr. PERKINS in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools—progress in musical studies, and items of general interest to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me	T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
The Orphan Wanderer	T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
The Rose Bush	T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
Fairy of the Wilwood	H. A. Brown....30 cts.
Memory, (for Baritone)	H. A. Brown....30 cts.

Four of any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞ Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Banner." "The New Shining Star." "The Pealm King." "The Sacred Lute." &c

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. *"The Golden Promise"* is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers	$ 0 30
By the 100,	25 00
Single copies in board covers,	35
By the 100 "	30 00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month.

We publish a new song every month, and *give it away.* Send for a Circular. to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

A New Discovery better than the MADOC COLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morrie's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatisms, frost-bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, side, arms, loins, back, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle Retail and wholesale only by T. MORRIS, Peterborough. C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed witho t assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1866

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver. Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed affected some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in the annals of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 46-1y

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C. W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866. 43-1y

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:

Scrofula and all Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Boils, Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Black Spots, Moles, and all Skin Diseases.

Gurney, Ind., 6th June, 1866.

J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I had in my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. I was troubled for years with a humor in my face. It would come and go, sometimes I have to stay in the house for months. The doctors gave me up, and said I could not live. I then got to using your Sarsaparilla. I have used about two and one-half bottles, which has entirely cured me, and I am now a well man. I feel like a new man. At length I was induced to try the Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have used one bottle of it, and I feel as though I had been cured. I would say to all, if you want to be cured, use Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Cherry Pectoral. Don't be induced to use any other, in such cases of a humor, as I was, and I was about three months. Now and healthy skin soon began to form under the crust, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I have not the feelings that I had before I took your medicine. You can well believe that I feel grateful for what you have done for me, and I hold you to be one of the agents of the age, and remain ever gratefully,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 25th April, 1866, that he has cured an incurable case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous case of Erysipelas by large doses of the same, says he owes the common Republic to it eminently.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Reuben Shaw of Prospect, Texas, writes:—"Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured my boy of a Goitre—a disease resulting on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumors, Uterine Ulcerations, Female Debility.

Dr. J. B. S. Claudge, of New York City, writes:—"I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the lymphatic temperament. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Morrow, of Newberry, Ala., writes: "A dangerous cancerous tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physicians seem to nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptoms of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 26th August, 1866.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease.* One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by one of my physicians in his nose, and the mercurial had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disease would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been salivated for the same disease by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its effects, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; correctly, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours,

C. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Impurities, Pustules On, Vo., 6th July, 1866.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in five weeks, and restored my general health in such that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. PRIMROSE.

Jules T. Gerhell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the *Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the *Liver*. By honored pastor, the Rev. Mr. Kopp, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Scirrhus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulcerations, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit of them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It rouses into the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them all who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the public and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has in all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

ASTONISHING!

ASTOUNDING!!

CONFOUNDING!!!

BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONESS REMEDY

IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died. I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Rev. Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Parker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a table spoonful at once, which I felt through my whole system. At night I took a table spoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got nearly into a strong condition after only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Recve.
I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

48

Melodeons and Cabinet Organs

AT A. B. KIDD'S Commission Office, Hopkins' Block, Peterborough.

April 4th, 1867. 14

DARE'S
Arabian Horse Liniment,
Kidderminster and Condition Powders.

I do positively guarantee to any of my patrons that the cure of Spavin, Curbs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and can be used in all cases and at all times, and does not put out the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing organs, by removing from the air-cells the congestion, through or that congestion which in Horses clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the discarded vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, increasing the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hunt & Co.—Maiden Lane, New York,

SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas

PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1867. No. 24.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Colouring and Bronzing. ☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be promptly and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancy &c. Office—over the Rural Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 2

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paper-Hanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALER in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 29

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A SMITH, Agent. 20

E. BENSON, M D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 10, 1866.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 25

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery,

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 8 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 28

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

R. S. HOWELL,

FORWARDER.

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT.

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

11 PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,

Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing

SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1866. 43

FOR SALE

BY

WILLIAM MALCOM,

CLOCK MAKER.

A FEW second hand Sewing Machines. They are by the best makers and warranted in good working order. They can be seen working at his Clock and Sewing Machine work-shop, opposite Mr. Bradfield's Joinery.

Entrance to the work-shop opposite the Bible Christian Church.

Peterboro', April 3rd, 1867. 14

MORTGAGES

PARTIES having a few first-class Mortgages of not less than $400, or more than $2,000 to dispose of, will find an opportunity of doing so, on application to the undersigned.

G. P. ORDE.

Peterboro', February 20, 1867. 9

Traveling Directory.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day) ..... 2.50 a.m.
Mixed ..... 7.00 p.m.
Express (night) ..... 9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night) ..... 10.30 p.m.
Mixed ..... 3.00 p.m.
Express (day) ..... 10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 3.50 p.m. and 6.35 p.m. Express at 12.55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 8.50 a.m and 7.45 p.m. Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME

IN THE

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening.

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ore Beds.

Orders left at he Huffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON,

Proprietor

Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 14

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $76 to $88. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.

Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY

OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,

at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 19th, 1867.

DONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

PETER, C W., 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the Skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Kempt's, W. Coulter's, Ormond & Gilmour's and W. Bell's Drug Stores.

Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 11-1y.

Public Notice!

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an act to confirm the Re-survey of the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough, made by Provincial Land Surveyor T. B. Clementi, and the Re-survey of the Township of Burleigh in the same County, made by Provincial Land Surveyor James W. Fitzgerald; and to provide for the levying and collection of the moneys expended by the Corporation of the County of Peterborough in connection with such Re-surveys.

Dated at Peterborough, this 7th May, A. D., 1867.

P. M. GROVER,

19 *Warden County of Peterborough.*

WANTED!

FOR the Peterborough Protestant Home, a respectable middle aged person as Matron. Applications to be made either in person or by letter to the President.

April 3rd, 1867.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Smith intend, at their meeting to be held at the Town Hall, Bridgenorth, on MONDAY, the 17th DAY OF JUNE next to pass the following By-laws, viz:

By-law to establish a road in the Township of Smith, commencing on the line between lots 7 and 8 on the 5th concession line, thence northerly in said line 42 chains 85 links, more or less, until it intersects the present travelled road across lot No. 9 in said concession; said road to be forty feet wide and the described line the eastern limits thereof.

A By-law to close up and dispose of so much of the 6th concession line as leads from the line between lots 7 and 8 to Mud Lake.

By-law to close up and dispose of the original allowance for road between lots 2 and 25, leading from the present travelled road across the north west corner of lot No. 25, in the 12th concession, to Mud Lake.

CHRISTOPHER BURTON,

Clerk.

Smith, 11th May, 1867. 20-6in

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN COLLAR.

T. DONNELLY

Desires to inform his numerous friends and customers that he has

REMOVED

HIS SADDLERY

To Dixon's Block, next door to G. Stetham & Co's Hardware store, George Street,

Where everything in his line will be kept for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', April, 1867. 17

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 13, 1866. 50

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,

Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,

FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,

Proprietors,

October 10, 1866. Toronto.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal at the American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Over-truck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument *warranted FIVE years*. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. G. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over seven thousand piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

☞ 30-1yr

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 27 in the 7th concession. Good Buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are nine acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if desired

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM,

Proprietor.

Allandale Mills, March 11, 1867 11-3*12-tf

Ohio Mess Pork for Sale

LUMBERMEN or others requiring Ohio Mess Pork that will *keep sound through the heat of summer*, can be supplied by

D. SUTHERLAND.

Peterborough, May 29, 1867. 22-4in

Poetry.

THE DYING MOTHER.

We were weeping round her pillow,
For we knew that she must die;
It was night within our bosoms—
It was night upon the sky!

There were seven of us children,
I the oldest one of all;
So I tried to whisper comfort,
But the blinding tears would fall.

On my knees my little brother,
Leaned his aching brow and wept,
And my sister's long black tresses
O'er my heaving bosom swept.

The shadow of an awful fear
Came o'er me as I trod.—
To lay the burden of our grief
Before the throne of God.

"Oh! be kind to one another,"
Was the mother's pleading prayer;
As her hand fell like a snow flake,
On the baby's golden hair.

Then a glory round her forehead,
Like the glory of a crown;
And in the silent sea of death
The star of life went down.

Her latest breath was borne away
Upon that loving prayer;
And the hand grew heavier—paler,
In the baby's golden hair.

Selections.

THE LADIES' PEACE.

(Concluded.)

The Duchess of Alencon then unfolded to her royal brother a project for his escape from prison, into which Francis eagerly entered.

The plan failed through the treachery of one of his attendants, who, having quarrelled with his colleague, La Rochepot, *who was more fully trusted than himself*, he out of revenge, denounced the plot to the Spanish authorities. Francis was, in consequence, subjected to a more rigorous confinement than before, and the Emperor Charles, understanding the share which the Duchess of Alencon had taken in arranging the matter, took measures for arresting her person as soon as the date of her safe conduct had expired; and Marguerite, while bending all the energies of her ardent character to the great object for which she had entered Spain, the deliverance of her royal brother, had been so insensible to the lapse of time, as to have arrived within two days of the limits of time perused.

She received a hasty warning of the Emperor's design from Bourbon, and having taken a hurried farewell of Francis, and received from his hands an instrument whereby he abdicated the throne of France in favor of his son the dauphin, she left Madrid privately, and travelled with such expedition, that before Charles had received certain intelligence of her flight, she was beyond the reach of his power.

After her departure Francis sunk once more into a listless state of melancholy.—His appetite failed; he refused to take air, exercise, or recreation; sleep forsook his pillow, and a dangerous relapse of fever brought on by agitation and anguish of mind, succeeded. Gattinara, the honest chancellor of the Emperor Charles, to *whom the state of the royal captive was* reported by the physicians, thought proper to announce it to his imperial majesty in the following blunt terms:—

'Will it please your majesty, that the last consolations of the church be administered to the King of France?'

'The last consolations of the church to Francis of Valois!' repeated the emperor in surprise; 'what next will he require?'

'Embalming and interment, if it be your imperial pleasure to grant him the favour of royal exequies,' replied Gattinara.—'The fact is, my lord, you have delayed the fulfilment of your promises so long, that in all probability Francis of Valois will get his release to-night from a higher power than yours, and you will be regarded by Europe in the light of his murderer.'

'Nay, then,' cried the emperor, 'he shall be espoused to our royal sister, Donna Eleanora, *to-morrow*.'

'It is the opinion of six physicians, that Francis of Valois will be wedded to another spouse before morning.'

'In that case no time is to be lost,' cried the emperor, 'or we shall not be able to claim any benefit from the treaty he has signed, not even a dowry for my sister.—Lannoy' pursued he, turning to the viceroy of Naples, with whom he was engaged in a game of chess; 'go to the Queen of Portugal, and tell her to repair, with her ladies to the Alcazar.'

'your majesty forgets that Donna Eleanora is still absent on the pilgrimage which you compelled her to undertake.'

'That is an unlucky circumstance, but not without remedy; the parties must be espoused by proxy.'

'Where shall we find a lady who can prepare herself for so important a ceremony *on so short a notice?*' asked Gattinara, coolly: 'Your majesty's imperial consort, and the ladies of her court, are at Toledo, consequently, you cannot select a noble maiden for the purpose of representing your illustrious sister, without great difficulty and loss of time, to say nothing of the pride and importance of the Spanish nobles in their family arrangements. And this is so extraordinary a business.'

'What is to be done, Lannoy?' said the emperor.

'Something, or nothing, it is plain,' replied the viceroy, with a sarcastic smile: 'And if I did not fear giving offence to her Majesty Donna Eleanora, I would ride off to Madrid, *and receive the nuptial ring* from King Francis in her name.'

'And as her proxy?' asked Gattinara, drily.

'Why not? a proxy only means a representative who expresses the consent of an absent person, which, as we all know Donna Eleanora has no objection to be silenced, I will venture to do with regard to her marriage with Francis of Valois.'

'Ride, then, with all the speed you may, Lannoy, that we may claim a dowry for my sister as his widow,' cried the emperor.

In an incredibly short period after this conversation, the feverish slumbers of the royal captive were interrupted by the entrance of a priest, who, approaching the bed, with his breviary in his hand, asked, 'if his majesty of France was disposed to enter into the holy state?'

'Not much, I confess,' replied Francis; 'however, God's will be done.—Are you about to administer to last sacrament, father?'

'There are others which, in your majesty's case, must precede that consoling ordinance, namely, matrimony and penance; and for the first of these I am come to prepare your majesty.'

'Matrimony!' cried Francis in a feeble voice; 'will you be pleased to produce the bride?'

'Don Ferdinand Alarcon,' said the priest, 'I charge you in the name of the emperor, to introduce the proxy of that illustrious lady, Donna Eleanora, the queen-dowager of Portugal, into this chamber, and to arrange everything for the immediate celebration of her majesty's nuptials with the King of France.'

'How now, Lannoy!' exclaimed Francis, as the viceroy booted and spurred, defiled with dust, and breathless with hard riding, entered the chamber; 'Is it from your hands that I am to have the honour of receiving my Spanish bride?'

'No: it is Alarcon who is to act as the deputy of our imperial lord on this occasion, and I am to have the honour of representing the illustrious bride,' replied Lannoy; 'your majesty will be graciously pleased to excuse my whiskers and spurs I hope.'

'*C'est egal!*' muttered the astonished bride-groom, with an expressive shrug.—The bearded representative of the bride gave an authoritive nod to the priest to commence the espousal rite, and Francis supported in his bed with pillows, allowed his trembling hand to be guided by his page, Pepin, to place the nuptial ring on the huge finger which Lannoy trust forth to receive the symbol of union between the imprisoned monarch of France, and the sister of his imperial master. At the conclusion of this farcical solemnity, Francis fell back on his pillow in a state of exhaustion, so nearly resembling death, that the proxy of his future queen rode back to Toledo, with fiery speed, to announce to Charles V. that the prediction of the physicians would assuredly be verified.

Contrary, however, to their opinions, the crisis of the fever terminated favourably, and Francis, lately, recovered from his perilous sickness. The Emperor Charles paid frequent visits during his convalescence, and the arrangements for his restoration to liberty were soon after completed. Hostages were, however, demanded by the emperor, for the fulfilment of the hard conditions of his release and the payment of his enormous ransom. These hostages were to be either the heirs of twelve of the noblest families in France, or his two sons, the dauphin, and his brother Prince Henri.

Tears rushed to the eyes of the royal victor of Marignan, when the bitter alternative was submitted to his consideration; but he replied without hesitation, 'Move own fair sons must be the victims, then; I cannot ask any of my peers to resign a father's fondest hopes to break my chains.' The young princes were accordingly conducted to the frontier town of Andaye by Marshal Dintre, and on the 18th of March, 1526, the memorable scene of the exchange of these royal children for their father, took place. Francis, guarded by Alarcon, and Lannoy, and fifty horsemen, appeared on one bank at the moment that Marshal Lantre with the dauphin and his brother, reached the other.

A barge had been moored in the mid-stream of the Bidassoa, which formed the *bound of demarcation between the hostile* realms of France and Spain. On the deck of this vessel, the long separated father and his sons met, and exchanged a hasty embrace, as a prelude to a yet longer parting.

'It is not meet that the foes of France should behold me in hour of weakness!' exclaimed Francis, dashing the rebel moisture from his eyes; and straining his children once more passionately to his throbbing breast, he tore himself from their caresses, leaped into the boat which had brought them to the barge, and springing to the shore, mounted his royal charger, which was in waiting for him there, waved his hand, and shouting, 'Once more a king!' rode off at head-long speed, not trusting himself to cast a backward glance towards the Bidassoa, where the boat, containing the precious pledges whom he had given for the fulfilment of the hard conditions of his release, was rapidly gliding towards the fated shores of Spain.

The first use which the enfranchised monarch made of his freedom, was to protest against the whole tenor of the treaty to which he had been induced to affix his signature, while labouring under an excess of feverish excitement; and regardless both of the matrimonial engagements into which he had entered with Donna Eleanora of Austria, and the perilous position in which his children were placed he allied himself with his former enemy, Henry VIII. of England, and took an early opportunity of declaring war against Charles. Three years of harassing campaigns, equally ruinous in their effects to the prosperity of *France and Spain, succeeded*; and during this period the sons of Francis were confided to the custody of Donna Eleanor the affianced bride of their father, and by her they were cherished with not less than maternal tenderness. She superintended their education with the same care which she bestowed on that of her young daughter, the infanta of Portugal, and fully succeeded in winning the affections of the youthful hostages, while she gently, but unwearidly, exerted the influence which her virtues and talents had acquired for her in her own family, in endeavouring to compose the differences between her imperial brother, and her affianced husband.

The destiny of Francis was, from the cradle to the tomb, peculiarly affected by the power of female influence. Left an orphan at the early age of three years, he was educated by his widowed mother, Louise of Savoy, whose ascendency over his affections was at times perniciously enough exercised after he came to the throne; but, on the other hand, the bright genius and energetic spirit of his high-minded and accomplished sister, Marguerite of Valois, which were ever exerted for his good, were productive of the happiest effects, both on his fortunes and on his character. It was from the clear head and brilliant imagination of the amiable princess that the felicitous idea first emanated, of referring the differences between those irreconcilable foes, Charles and Francis, to a female congress, composed of the emperor's aunt, that veteran stateswoman, the Lady Marguerite, regent of the Low Countries, Louise of Savoy, the mother of Francis, Eleanor of Austria, and herself. It was to the mildness, patience, and good feeling, exhibited by these royal *diplomatistes* extraordinary, that the exhausted realms of Austria, France, and Spain, were indebted for that happy termination of their hostilities, which is emphatically styled in history, 'THE LADIES' PEACE.'

It was on the 5th of August, 1529, nearly three years and a half from the day when Francis I. regained his liberty at the price of re-signing his sons into the hands of his his ungenerous rival, that a scene not less interesting than that which we have previously described, took place on the bosom of the watery boundar between France and Spain, where they Constable Montmorenci gave the sealed casse containing the money stipulated for the ransom of Francis and his sons. The illustrious party landed at Bordeaux, and Eleanora, still wearing the dress of a royal widow, entered, with a fluttering heart, the presence of her long wedded, but as yet unknown lord, leading, in either hand, the princely heir of France and his brother, who, but for gentle, but powerful mediation, would, in all probability have been doomed to life-long captivity in a Spanish fortress.

Francis rose from his chair of state, and advanced to pay his first compliments to his Spanish bride rather with the formal courtesy of a royal act of ceremony, than the alacrity of a lover.

'I bring your majesty a dowry more *precious than both the Indies*;' said Donna Eleanora, presenting his two sons to Francis; 'and all I ask of you in return for the three years of maternal care which I have bestowed upon them, is, that you should regard me, not as the sister of your foe, but as the happy instrument of restoring your children to your arms.'

'If that sweet voice do not deceive my ear, I have long regarded you with tenderer feelings still,' exclaiming Francis with sudden animation.

'Come, my fair sister, it is time to elucidate the mystery,' said the Duchess of Alencon, removing the veil which had hitherto enveloped the person of the royal bride, and revealing to the eager gaze of her king and brother, the well-remembered features of the lady who had visited him in the Alcazar; and Francis bending his knee before his blushing consort, exclaimed: 'My wife and my queen, behold how faithfully I have worn my chains!' He opened his embroidered pourpoint as he spoke, and pointed to the glittering links that she had thrown about his neck on the eventful evening when she availed herself of the Duchess of Alencon's pass to obtain an interview with the captive monarch, who had been a suitor to her brother for her hand.

The scheme had been devised between Donna Eleanor and Marguerite of Valois, but the circumstance having been betrayed by Alarcon to the emperor Charles, had exposed the fair Dowager of Portugal to a severe reproach, and to the sentence of a pilgrimage to Gaudaloupe, as a punishment for the bold step she had ventured, and also as prevention to any future meetings between her and her affianced lord. On the following day, the marriage of Francis and Eleanor was celebrated at Bourdeaux with great pomp, and was hailed by the war-worn people of France as the last auspicious seal of 'THE LADIES' PEACE.'

Send your Little Child to Bed Happy.—Whatever cares press, give it a warm good-night kiss as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which fate may have in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds.

Those two celebrated divines and scholars, Drs. South and Sherlock, where once disputing on some religious subject when the latter accused his opponent of using his wit in the controversy. 'Well,' said South 'suppose it had pleased God to give *you* wit, what would you have done?'

A law exists in Germany to prevent drinking on Sunday during divine service. It runs thus: 'Any person drinking in an alehouse during service on Sunday, or other holiday, may legally depart without paying.'

Some beef which was deposited in ice beneath a heap of stones in Spitzbergen, by Capt. Parry, in 1827, was recently discovered, and a portion was cooked and eaten at a supper in Stockholm, after being preserved for forty years.

One of the best of Dean Swift's good things was—when a leg of mutton very much overdone was brought to the table—ringing the bell, and then directing the cook to take it down "and do it less."

"Brown, there is no shame between you and me." "None with you, because you have no sense of shame; and none on my part, because I never do anything to be ashamed of."

Miss Edgeworth speaks somewhere of persons who divide all mankind into knaves and fools, and when they meet with a sensible, honest man, don't know what to do with him.

A bill posted on the walls of a country village announces that "a lecture will be delivered in the open air, and a collection made at the door to defray expenses."

Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church.

MARRIAGE WITH DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

(From the Globe.)

The Synod then took up the appeal of Mr. John Cunningham against a finding of the London Presbytery. The appellant, it appears, had been suspended by the Kirk Session from the privileges of the Church, on account of his having married his deceased wife's sister, that being contrary to the laws of the Church. Mr. Cunningham appealed to the Presbytery, but that body confirmed the decision, hence the present appeal. The Synod called upon the parties to appear at the bar, and first asked the appellant to state the grounds of his appeal.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM admitted that his act was contrary to the doctrine of the Confession of Faith, but, as he believed, not contrary to the teaching of the Bible. On that he took his stand. He did not blame the Session or the Presbytery for their decisions, for they had no option but to follow the teaching of the Confession; but as it was competent for the Synod to deal with the merits of the law itself, he had brought the case to the Synod. He said that whether he was right or wrong, he had acted conscientiously.

The appellant is a respectable looking man and addressed the Synod in a calm and respectful manner.

Rev. Mr. Kemp, on behalf of the Presbytery, said that in confirming the decision of the Session they had simply done their duty. They could not do otherwise without contravening the standards of the Church.

After some further discussion,

Rev. Mr. Ross asked if Mr. Cunningham had consulted any one as to the testimony of Scripture in the matter, and whether it was a minister of the Church that married him.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM answered in the affirmative to both questions.

After some other questions, the parties were removed from the bar.

Rev. Mr. McLAUGHLIN, of Ayr, thought that the Synod had no other conclusion to come to than to confirm the finding the Presbytery in the matter. He moved that the Synod dismiss the appeal and confirm the finding.

Rev. Mr. FERRIE seconded the motion.

Rev. Mr. GREEN had no doubt but that the motion would carry, but he rose to speak because the standards of the Church had been impugned, and it was well that there should be some discussion on the matter. As the appellant had been allowed to quote from the standards of the Church, and speak of them as not in accordance with Scripture, it was only right that few remarks should be made in reply. It might be taken as a principle, that what was wrong in one sex, *as to the degrees of affinity within which it* was lawful to marry, was wrong in the other. If it could be shown that it was wrong for a man to marry his aunt, it followed that it was wrong for a woman to marry her uncle, in the absence of any express statement to the contrary. This was the principle on which the confession proceeded. On the same principle, if it was wrong for a woman to marry her husband's brother, it was wrong for a man to marry his wife's sister. There could be no doubt that the Scriptures laid down that it was wrong for a woman to marry her husband's brother, except in one specified case, which only proved the rule. Certain passages of Scripture bore directly on the point—one or two of which he would mention. In the 18th chapter of Leviticus it was said, "Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy brother's wife, for it is thy brother's nakedness." In the 20th chapter of the same book it was said, "If a man take his brother's wife it is an unclean thing." That could not mean merely while the brother was living, but when dead. And according to the principle that what was wrong in one sex in respect to marriage affinities was wrong in the other, it was wrong for a woman to marry her sister's husband.

Rev. Mr. Stevenson thought it was a dangerous ground to go on to judge entirely according to the Confession of Faith in this matter. The Session would be perfectly in order in doing that—being an inferior Court; but when it came before the Synod, he thought they should discuss not, merely what the Confession of Faith said but what the Scripture taught, since they had supreme power in the matter. They should be prepared, when such cases came before them, not only to say that such was in the Confession, but *to reiterate their* faith in that standard. They did wrong to themselves and to Mr. Cunningham, if they did not say not only that the principle he had violated was the principle they had been guided by, but that it was the principle they were prepared to be guided by now. If he were in the position of Mr. Cunningham, he would think that a grievous wrong was done him if any Church should say not that they condemned him on just grounds, but on grounds on which they were accustomed to proceed. They should say that they believed the Session had given its decision on Scriptural grounds, and was right in depriving the appellant of Church privileges. He moved that the decision of the Synod be postponed till the discussion was had on the overture from the Presbytery of Paris. (Hear, hear, and applause). The speaker went on to contend that because a man differed from them in opinion on some point of belief or practice that was not of itself necessarily good reason for placing them out of their communion. The point might be of such a nature as to make it necessary to do so it might not, but each case should be left for discussion upon its own merits.

Rev. Dr. Ferrie seconded the motion.

Rev. Mr. Burns differed with Mr. Stevenson. He was happy to hear Mr. Stevenson say that they had something more to do than to lay down hard and rugged expressions of law, but maintain and assert their principles. But he could not reconcile that with a proposal to suspend the decision of the Synod on the matter in question. Besides, what were they

voted there to do! To legislate! No, but just to execute law and decide its meaning. If there had been any doubt as to the rule of the Church in the case in question, then there might be reason to suspend the decision of the Synod; but there had been no such doubt expressed. He was not going to object to discussions on matters so vital, providing that they acted on the principle laid down by the Church.—Dr. Burns went on to say that the rule of the Church forbidding a man to marry his wife's sister, was in accordance with the laws of God and man, and was one worthy of God and worthy of the moral support of man. A suspension of decision of the Synod was urged because the future decision on the overture of the Paris Presbytery might enable them to retain the members of the body who had violated the laws of God and of the Church. Once admit the principle which he had advocated and they would strip away everything which guarded marriage. It might be said that it was a very slight matter to make noise about; but he thought it very important, and was sorry to see great lenity of opinion in the Church respecting it, both among the laity and the ministry.—He submitted that the motion of Mr Stevenson was out of order.

Rev. Mr. Ross said that if they agreed with Mr. Stevenson's motion they would lay down a precedent for all future time when important cases came up in which a violation of the laws of the Church had taken place. What would be the result? Would they not then invite breaches of the law? No article of faith would be safe. Even the most vital principles of Christianity might be assailed.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell said that Rev. Mr Stevenson's principle was, when a case of this kind came up, to state Scripture grounds on which their decision was based. If that were acted upon, any member of the Church who chose to call into question any point of belief or practice could raise a discussion and, forsooth, they must go over the whole ground again for the satisfaction of the dissentient.

Rev. Mr. Fernie, the seconder of Mr. Stevenson's amendment, said that he was surprised to hear Dr Burns express the views that he had. When he seconded Mr. Stevenson's motion, he had understood that it proposed to suspend action till the overture from Paris came up and the whole question was discussed, and he certainly thought that Mr. Stevenson was not by any means out of order in asking the Synod to suspend its action till then. He did not advocate the suspension of action from any sympathy with Mr. Cunningham's views, but the action of the Synod would appear a most extraordinary one if it decided against the appellant when a matter was coming on which would bring on a discussion on the question of faith.

Rev. Mr. McTavish would exceedingly deplore the result if the motion of Mr. Stevenson was carried. He held that it was not competent for them to delay action till a positive law of the Church might possibly be revised. It would have, too, an air of vacillation and best nary to do so, and he would beg to remind the Synod that it could not make of itself any alteration in the confession of the Church. It had been decided at any such alteration must be sent down to the Presbyteries before taking effect. They were not acting as legislators but only in a judicial capacity.

Rev. Mr. Tolmie moved the previous question.

Mr. Stevenson's amendment being put, 49 hands were held up for it.

On the motion of McLaughlin being put, a much larger number of hands were held up.

The votes being called for, the main motion was sustained by a majority of 138 to 5.

The parties to the appeal were recalled to the bar, and the moderator announced to them the decision of the Synod, viz that the appeal be dismissed, and the decision of the Session sustained.

Rev. Mr. Palmer said that he had performed the ceremony of marriage between Mr. Cunningham and his bride, not knowing the relationship between the parties. Mr. Cunningham, he believed, had acted conscientiously in the matter, and was strongly attached to the Presbyterian Church. Were they going to send him away from them with an outpouring sin upon his back?

The Moderator said Mr. Palmer was out of order.

OTTAWA, June 6.—An Order-in-Council has been passed, appointing the 1st of July, the day upon which the Queen's Proclamation constituting the Dominion of Canada comes into operation, a national holiday and day of general rejoicing throughout the Royal Dominion. The entire Volunteer force of the four Provinces will assemble in their respective districts, and a Royal salute and *feu de joie* will be fired by them. Each member of the forces turned out will be entitled to a day's pay.

There will be a separate portfolio in the new Privy Council for the Minister of Militia, or Minister of War, or whatever his title may be. He will have charge of the entire Militia and Volunteer force of the Dominion, to be assisted by a Deputy Minister. The Adjutant-General and Deputy Adjutant General will, as at present, be under his control. His Department will be one of the largest under the new form of Government.

Rideau Hall, the residence of Viceroy Dorn Monck, is rapidly approaching completion and will be ready for his Excellency when he returns. An observatory is erected over the tower of the old building. The new conservatory is in excellent order, and the grounds and approaches show that immense labor has been expended. Over four thousand ornamental trees have been planted since last fall.

Arrangements have been made with the British Government to exchange thirty thousand of the arms now in Canada for thirty thousand of Snider's Enfield breech-loading rifles. The former will be called in and the breech-loaders served out to the volunteers throughout the Province, as soon as practicable after their arrival from England. The consignment is expected daily.

It is also stated that an Order-in-Council has been passed, directing the purchase of 500,000 rounds of ammunition for the breech-loading rifles for the use of our volunteers.

IRELAND.—There appears to be danger of another Irish famine, particularly in the western part of the island. A Catholic priest writes that "there is at present a distress of a most alarming nature, and which, if not met at once, and relieved, will place before our eyes some such heart-rending scenes of starvation as we witnessed in the former years of famine." The writer says he has seen numbers of people who have not tasted food for two days.

KNOW WILL YOU SUFFER.—The "Canadian Pain Destroyer" instantly and permanently removes all pain from the system, and is declared by the most excessive known for the cure of rheumatism, pleurisy, neuralgia, the deadness, sciatica, cholic, hernia, frost bites, &c., and of no other remedy that can afford to buy it. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

E. WETHERALD & CO'Y

HAVE RECEIVED

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

Pitch, Oakum, Ship Varnish; Framing Squares, Chisels, Adzes and Slicks; Paige's Lace Leather; Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, &c.; White Lead, Zinc White, Paints; Rubber Packing; Washers from ¼ to 1 inch; Drill Steel; Powder, Fuse; Miner's Picks; Wesson's Pistols and Rifles, Cartridges for all approved Pistols and Rifles; Weighing Scales.

Sign of the CROSS CUT SAW,

Next to T. Donnelly's Saddlery Store, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro, April 17th, 1861. 16

MR. JOHN BURNHAM having gone to England for a few months, his office will be closed till his return. Persons having business with Mr. Burnham, will please call at the office of GEORGE DUNSFORD, ESQ.

Peterborough, May 6, 1861. 19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dentistry—J. O'Donnell.
A Card—John Doherty.
Public Notice—F. Lemay.
General Insurance Agency—G. A. Cox.
Quadruple Combination—G. F. Bailey & Co.
Life and Works of Robert Burns—Graham & Stratton.
Sugar Cured Hams, &c.—Blythe Mills Flour Store
Masonic—Graham & Stratton
The Canadian Conveyancer—J. Riordan.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1861.

Politics are dull just now. The No party men have not yet brought out a No party man, nor are they likely to do so.

After Saturday there will be some action taken towards bringing out a Reform Candidate for the West Riding. One thing is certain that action is required, and we trust that the members of the committee will strain a point to come out. There should be a Reform Association in the County, and Saturday would be a very good day to consider the matter after other business is completed.

In the East Riding matters are about as they were. Mr. Choate has sent in his resignation, saying that he does not wish to be a candidate and giving his reasons for so doing. This will necessitate another meeting of Delegates, which should be attended to immediately. The County Council will sit next week, and the Reeves from the back country will be down, and it would be well to have a meeting while they are down.—Their advice and co-operation would be of value. The election may not be till August, but July and August are busy times to call meetings. It should be done at once.

GRAVEL ROADS.

The subject of comfort has to be lost sight of in almost every new country, to give way to the more imperative demands of necessity. The early settler has to be satisfied with many things that are grievous because unable to remove the burden or procure anything better. One of the great drawbacks of a new country is bad roads, but for a season this has to be borne, until necessities are obtained, then comes the desire for luxuries. There can be no doubts in the mind of any one who travels through this County in spring and fall in regard to the necessity for better roads—to the back country we cannot get during several months of the year, nor can they get out here,—shut out by the narrow waters of Mud Lake and Pigeon Creek, and we might also say impassable roads. The people of Douro are compelled to wade through mud to the horses' bellies every time they come to town. Dummer is as bad, and Otonabee no better. The large and wealthy Township of Asphodel is completely shut in for about three months in the year from the fact that our approaches are complete quagmires during that period. Norwood, War aw, Alnadale and Keene, are left without means of approaching their own county town, while a trifling expense would afford them the luxury of good roads at all seasons of the year. Douro has seen her position and is taking some steps to mend her ways; they are preparing to expend some sixteen thousand dollars on their roads; this if properly laid out should give them at least one good road through the whole Township.—Very little more would extend a good road through Dummer if the people act together. There is an imperative necessity for a gravel road to Norwood, Belmont and Marmora, and something should be done even this year towards that object. Already the Marmora railway is within five miles of Norwood; travellers now see directing their attention that way. Cobourg, and the reshipping of goods only, prevents the trade of the east part of the County going that way instead of coming by Peterborough as usual. Now, if Cobourg but puts forth her efforts and removes the obstacles in but a slight degree, she will snatch from us what we would enjoy if not supine; but let us once get a good gravel road to the east and we are secure. In fact the people require it for their own comfort, and we cannot see how the County Council can refuse it much longer. A leading road to Norwood, with a branch to Keene and a continuation to Hastings, is needed for the comfort of the people in those localities, something which they will not much longer delay themselves. The expense of course is an obstacle, but the expense will be more than counterbalanced by the increased value of property.

Land in Cavan and South Monaghan sells at $40 to $60 per acre if good and in the neighborhood of good roads. Land in Otonabee and *Asphodel* equally as good will not bring much over half that price, and the only assignable cause is, that the first mentioned townships have good roads, while the others have not. But independent of this, the people of this County can now afford themselves a little comfort; they have long enough toiled and suffered in clearing up their farms and improving. Surely they will now bestir themselves and obtain the luxury we may say, but in reality the necessity of good gravel roads.

FIRE.

Tuesday about one o'clock the stable in rear of the Globe Hotel (worse than that) was discovered on fire. The firemen promptly turned out, but the flames were determined to eat it up, and they wisely submitted. It was not worth much. The cinders, however, from it were carried far enough to set fire to Tenny's Livery Stables, but this was discovered and put out without damage. The cinders also fell around Mr. Stevenson's dwelling and stables, but were supposed to have done no harm. At ten o'clock, p. m., fire was discovered in Mr. Stevenson's sheds or stables, and before water could be obtained the whole stables and sheds of Mr. Stevenson and the sheds of Mr. Doherty's waggon shop were wrapt in flames. The engine was got to work as soon as possible but the fire was so great that all that was done had but little other effect than preventing the extensive spread of the flames. Mr. Doherty's dwelling appeared for a while in danger and Mr. Graham's also, but the timely removal of sheds and the application of water saved these. The sheds of the Baptist Church had also to be pulled away to prevent the fire going in that direction. Ryan's tannery too was in considerable danger, but the exertions of the Firemen and citizens succeeded in confining the flames to the sheds and stables in the block where it originated. Fortunately the night was calm; had there been a wind in any direction there would have been an immense loss of property. As it is, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Doherty are the great losers. Mr. Stevenson's loss consists in the destruction of his sheds, stables and fire wood in a great degree. Insured for $400. Mr. Doherty's loss is principally lumber and one shed. Insured for $600. The cinder of this fire extended to Patterson's tannery, and actually burned a hole in the roof, but it was detected and a ladder being obtained was put out easily.

There never was greater evidence of the necessity of another fire engine. Had there been two engines, much that is now lost would have been saved. As it was, while one part was being saved much valuable property was lost in a different place, as it was impossible to be on both sides at the same time. As it is, it is fortunate that a greater loss did not accrue. As is usual at all those fires there were many lookers-on who did nothing, nor would they; it the by-law was enforced in two or three cases there would be fewer idlers or else fewer in the way.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

In our last we referred to the agitation that was at work to bring about an extension of our railway system and increased communication with the North. This agitation has now taken a tangible shape in public meetings, and there is a strong desire towards extending to Mud Lake. There can be no doubt in regard to the wisdom of doing something to secure the trade of the back part of the county, as well as procure the transit of the manufactured lumber by way of Peterborough. Any labour carried on back of this town must procure supplies here provided that this be the base of operations, but if Lindsay become the base, then, of course, from Lindsay the supplies will be drawn.—Hence the wisdom of immediate action.—Transit by Peterborough is at other than by Lindsay; the tow work is with the current and general direction of the prevailing winds.—The advantages, therefore, are all on our side if we only had a road to Mud Lake.—The direction of the trade would also prove the direction of the supplies of all the back country, and hence the wisdom of action.—There are complaints of the tariff as the present road; this the directors should not ignore, for had it not been for these complaints there would have been no movement. *If the cause of complaint remains* it may eventuate in the reconstruction of the Cobourg road, for it drives the business men to seek relief in that way. This the Directors of the Branch to Millbrook should guard against.

The extension to Mud Lake is a different matter; it is needed, no matter what the tariff is, to secure the continuation of prosperity to Peterborough.

As to the means necessary to construct the road, Peterborough should do something to aid the work, the Lumbermen should act liberally, and the Townships on the line of road should do something. The Town should do her part, for it would secure her the back trade; the Lumber Merchant should come forward and do his part, for he would receive a shorter and cheaper route, shorter by 15 to 20 miles, and cheaper 50 to 70 cents per 1,000 feet; and the Farmer, too, is interested, he receives good prices and a ready sale for all he can produce. The Peterboro market is his best market, as is shown by farmers coming from South Monaghan and Cavan who used to deal all in Port Hope. And his property is rendered more valuable by being in the vicinity of a good market.—Something should soon be done, and the first meeting on Wednesday may devise or set on foot some scheme that will secure to the Town and County continued prosperity.

Grammar School.

There has been no meeting of the Grammar and Union School Board on Tuesday, reason—no quorum. There has been no quorum for some time, hence no meeting. Will the absenting ones remember that they are under obligation to be present. There is now important business to be brought before the Board but nothing can be done through the negligence of a few of its members.

We invite the attention of the Committee appointed at the late Reform meeting in Peterboro to the fact that there will be a meeting on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, p. m., over the Post Office.

Sunday School Anniversary.

The Anniversary Services of the Bible Christian Sunday School will be on Sunday and Monday next. See large bills. There will be a Temperance Meeting on Tuesday evening in the Bible Christian Church.

LIFE AND WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS.—In another column will be found the prospectus of a new book with the above title. It is intended to be completed in 17 parts. The first numbers have been received, and judging from the appearance of the number, it will be a very handsome and at the same time very valuable work. Few writers have so won the affections of their countrymen as this sweet Scotish Bard has done, and very few indeed have had the gift of enchanting by their song in the same degree.—Graham & Stratton have been appointed sole agents for this county and are ready to supply the work in monthly parts at the publisher's price—50 cents a number. Every Scot should at once avail himself of the opportunity of supplying himself with a copy of the work.

Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church.

SUGGESTED QUESTION.—During the session of the Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church now being held at Toronto, the despatch question, "may a man marry his deceased wife's sister," was brought up in the case of one Cunningham who had done so, and on account thereof had been suspended by the session; the decision was sustained by the Presbytery and appealed, and hence its discussion in the Synod. Mr. Cunningham admitted the act, and also that it was contrary to the teaching of the confession of faith; but he believed not contrary to the Scripture or teaching of the Bible, but said whether right or wrong he had acted conscientiously. We give a short report from the *Globe* of the discussion in the Synod. This subject is a disputed one, and one not likely to be easily settled in a perfectly satisfactory manner, as some will hold that there is some meaning in the words, "in her life time," right or wrong they may be. The Synod saw no other proper course but to confirm the doctrines taught in the confession of faith, and meet assuredly while they are the teachings of the church, her members should be obedient thereto.

ORGANS IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This subject was also brought up at the Synod. Some time ago an organ was introduced into Knox Church, Montreal, which led to bringing the matter before the Presbytery. The Church refused to receive a committee appointed by the Presbytery.—This body gave a verdict against the organ, and the result was an appeal to the Synod. Several members of the church appeared to advocate the cause of the organ, a few members of the Montreal Presbytery appearing against it. The leading arguments in its favor were: that instrumental music was not forbidden in the Bible; that it helped the worship of God; that the people at large were in favor of it; that at all large gatherings of children it was allowed, and as influence good; that other denominations used instrumental music, and if Presbyterians did not the other denominations would obtain an ascendancy; that there should be more liberty in matters indifferent, and that a unanimous congregation should not be compelled to forego; that without it the young of our congregation were liable to be lost from this cause; it was a guiding power for the whole assembly; it gathered in the unconverted to hear, and they heard the truth at the same time, and hence was a means of attracting sinners to hear the word of God. Arguments against it were: it would cause heart-burnings in the churches; it had no authority in the New Testament; *singing and making melody in your hearts* was the statement of scriptures; there was no such thing in the early church; that the church had no discretionary powers to introduce ceremonies, to do so was superstition or sacrilege; that it was only to feed pride, not for worship; that hankering after instruments indicated a want of spirituality or experimental religion; that while it pleased the ear of some, it grieved the conscience of others.

The organ gained the day, or rather gained a year's trial as on motion of Mr. King, the overture to remove it was not received but sent down to sessions, Presbyteries to report thereon at next Synod. It will eventually gain the day completely, for pride will be gratified even at the expense of religion.

Young Men's Christian Association.

We would invite the attention of our young men to the propriety of forming an association for their own benefit and also for the benefit of others. In almost all the cities there are evidences of this sort, also from a report of one now before us they are the means of much good. Some of the smaller towns, too, have their "Young Men's Christian Association." It would certainly be a great boon to young men if such an undertaking could be successfully worked among us. It would afford a place where an hour could be spent in useful and religious readings, and where young men who will have a place of recreation could spend their leisure hours instead of in some saloon or tavern, or perhaps some place worse—some den of vice. Surely there are young men enough in Peterborough to get up an association here. The work is worth an effort, and if successful would prove a blessing to those already inclined to the ways of truth, as well as to those who might be induced to turn in from frequenting the paths of folly and dissipation.

The New Dominion.

The first of July is to be a holiday. On that day Canada will be the name of the united provinces, and Upper Canada or Canada West will be exchanged to Ontario. Lower Canada or Canada East for Quebec, and British America will assume the form of a nation. If the future is to be more progressive and happy than the past, there is then cause for rejoicing, but if the mismanagement of the past is to continue, our joy will be of short duration. Let us, however, raise no dismal tones or cheerless anticipations yet. It is time enough for trouble when it forces itself upon us. Much of our future weal or woe depends on our exertions; if our new ship be guided wisely, there need be no fear of shipwreck.

An Attempt to Shoot the Czar of Russia.

The Czar has been at the great national exhibition, and while riding with the Emperor of France, some one in the crowd fired at the royal carriage; first it was thought with intent on the life of Napoleon, but latest accounts say the life of the Czar was intended. The following is the telegram on the matter:

NEW YORK, June 8th.—The *Herald's* Paris special says:—The *Moniteur* in its official account of the attempted assassination says:—The ball struck the horse of one of the Imperial grooms who was riding at the door of the carriage. The people in the ground threatened the life of the assassin, and the police intervened. The man says his name is Beregonski, and that he is a native of Volhynia. The *Gazette des Tribunaux* says the ball passed between Napoleon and one of the sons of the Czar of Russia, wounding a lady who was standing opposite to see the cortege pass. The man, immediately on his arrest, said he came from Belgium for the purpose of killing the Czar, and had no accomplices. *La Presse* says:—Letters of congratulation to Napoleon have been extensively signed in the several towns, and it is believed will become general. The Americans will to-morrow present an address to the Czar. In the Corps Legislatif to-day the President made a speech complimenting the attempt at assassination, and expressing his sympathy with the august guests. His sentiments were loudly cheered. The assassin was examined to-day. He spoke with calmness, and gave his history. He is a cooper, an infrequent jerker. He was asked, how could you fire at a sovereign, the guest of France? He replied with tears:—True, I committed a great crime towards France. But you ran the risk of killing Napoleon. To this the prisoner answered, no; a Polish bullet could not go astray; it must go straight, when aimed at the Czar. I wished to relieve the world of the Czar, and the Czar of the remorse which must weight upon him.—The prisoner showed no sorrow for the crime, and expressed regret at his failure. A magnificent ball was given at the Russian embassy the same evening. The Czar, with his sons and the Emperor and Empress of France were present.

RAILWAY MEETING.

On Monday evening there was a large and influential meeting in Caisse's Hotel, to take into consideration the present state of Railway communication with this town.

Col. Hamilton was called to the chair and Robert Ramsay, Esq., to act as secretary.

We were not present at this early part of the meeting, not being aware of it until it was in progress, but learned that

J. Dumble, Esq., of Cobourg, by request, addressed the meeting at some length, merely as an individual, with no authority from Cobourg or the Cobourg Company. He showed that the cost of reconstructing the Cobourg road would be about $200,000, or about $250,000 to continue the road to Mud Lake, which appears to be the intention of the present agitation. He also remarked, that Cobourg was ready to do a share in the work and a good share, if the people of Peterboro came forward and aided, as they should.

D. W. Dumble, Esq., also addressed the meeting at some length on the wisdom of extending the road to Mud Lake, as thereby we would secure the trade of the back country. He remarked that about 36,000,000 feet of lumber were cut on the back waters that would find its way to the front by this road if it were constructed, and it was a matter of no small interest to the town. That if we did not do something, ere long, our town would go back instead of forward, and that the trade that should naturally find its way to Peterboro would go to Lindsay; that if they would allow the lumber merchants to remove their establishments from the town because of insufficient means of getting away their manufactured lumber, or allow them to suffer under present oppressive tariffs, so that they would be compelled to remove, as A. H. Campbell & Co. meditated, they would find their trade gone, their stores empty, their taxes a burden, and few to pay them. He also referred to the fact that the trade of Peterboro was dependent on the lumber trade in no small degree, that the cost of manufacture, at least, amounted to 4 or 500,000 dollars yearly, no small item in the trade of a town.

The following items were also given as the amount likely to pass over this new road, but how finds its way through Lindsay:

Manufactured at Buckhorn,	8,000,000
" Scott's Mills,	6,000,000
" Boyd's, Squaw R.	4,000,000
" " Bobcaygeon,	6,000,000
" Fenelon Falls,	8,000,000
" other Mills,	4,000,000
Total	36,000,000

Ashburnham was called on for an opinion and Councillor Sutherland answered, remarking that he wished to be silent as he might appear an interested party. But he thought that if the town could once afford $140,000 to get an opposition road when the trade was not over one-tenth of what it is now, surely they could now afford to do something to get another road. As to Ashburnham, he was sure she would do her share. It was certain something required to be done. The present railway accommodation was not sufficient, for no matter how willing the company might be to accommodate the traders, they had not rolling stock to do it satisfactorily, as one of our merchants, Mr. Clinton, had assured him (Mr. S.) that he had lost $5,000 in one year from their not being able to accommodate him with an extra train in proper time. He (Mr. S.) knew that something must be done, and he could assure them that Ashburnham would not be behind in doing her part.

Messrs. Dunlop and R. D. Rogers also said that Ashburnham was ready and would no doubt do her share when required. Mr. Rogers remarking that he was willing to do his part to the road.

Mr. M. Miller remarked that the action of the present Lessee compelled them to do something to protect themselves.

It was then moved by Mr. Miller, seconded by Mr. Campbell,—That in the opinion of this meeting the time has come when the interests of this town imperatively demand the reconstruction of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, and that the demands of our trade will justify the Town of Peterboro in advancing pecuniary aid to effect the same.

The chairman expressed desire to hear the view of any one present who might be opposed to the road.

Mr. Renthorn said he was opposed to taxing the people until the old liabilities were paid off. The old railroad had not realized all its promises promised; and, now, when the lessee had us in his power, he was doing what Mr. Fowler had done before him—raising the tariff. He referred to the old process of coming by the Otonabee and wondered why it could not be done now. It was all well for some men to vote to increase our taxes; those men were here to-day but where would they be next year, they would be no where, and he hoped they would hold up their other hand to keep down the taxes that the property owners had to pay. He had stores life, no one in them. (A voice—your tenants have gone to Lindsay.) Cobourg had built gravel roads, plank roads and rail roads, until the grass was growing up to their doors.

R. Hamilton remarked that Mr. Renthorn's stores were the only ones empty in the town, and wondered why his private speculation didn't pay.

The following resolutions were then put and carried:—

Moved by William Eastland, seconded by Robert Hamilton,—That it is desirable that speedy action be taken to bring the matter of aiding in the reconstruction of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway before the people of this town for their consideration, and for that purpose that the Mayor of this town be requested to call a public meeting at an early day.

Moved by William Coulter, seconded by Mr. Menzies,—That increased Railway extension would inure to the benefit of all the adjoining Townships—giving more competition in the market, and cheaper shipment to the front, thus securing to the farmer larger prices for their produce; that as the Townships would thus receive the greatest benefit, they should assist in furthering the work by pecuniary advancement, and that it is desirable to ask the adjoining Municipalities and the Lumbermen to assist in bearing the cost of increased Railway facilities.

Moved by John Carnegie, seconded by Mr. Kempt,—That the following be a Committee to take the conduct of the proposed public meeting, and that they be requested to invite the manufacturers of the County and the officers of the adjoining corporations to attend it:—

W. A. Scott, H. Strickland, Melville Millar, James Campbell, A. W Kempt, W. Coulter, D. W. Dumble, Lieut.-Col. Haultain, G. Stetham, R. Hamilton, J. Carnegie, George Hilliard, George Cox, William Eastland, Chas. Campbell, J. T. Heathorn, and W. Hamilton.

In the meantime, H. T. Strickland directed attention to the fact, that the posts by Peterboro was nearer by 18 miles than by Lindsay; he also remarked that farmers were interested in the roads and thought they should do something to aid the project of work, and thought they should be called on to that effect.

The meeting then broke up. We may add that there appears to be a general sympathy with the movement and a strong desire to do something to retain the trade of the back part of the county. There were about 100 of the leading merchants and property holders present, and the greatest unanimity prevailed.

There will be a public meeting on Wednesday evening next on the subject, in the old Town Hall.

TOWN COUNCIL.

June 10th, 1861.

The Council met. Present—The Mayor, and Messrs. Burnham, Clinton, Chambers, Leonard, Dickson, Patterson, Doherty, Stevenson, Kennedy, and Wrighton.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication was read from Mr. Dumble in reference to the lot of land he purchased at Sheriff's sale in 1862, which was sold illegally, and asking the repayment of the money so paid by him.

The Clerk informed the Council that he had submitted the matter to Mr. Weller, who had sent in his reply in writing, which was read.

The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

A circular from E. Weldon informing the Council that the Brantford Fire Company was about disbanding, and that they had an Engine and Hose Cart to dispose of. The matter was referred to the Fire Committee.

Petitions were read from George Patterson, asking the Council to repeal a fine imposed upon him in the Police Court; from Patrick Haffey and others; Thomas Fortye and Ivan O'Beirne, William Helm and R. Kenyan, asking improvements on Streets, were referred to the Street Inspector.

Moved by Mr. Doherty, seconded by Mr. Stevenson,—That the fine imposed upon George Patterson be remitted.—*Carried.*

Mr. Clinton read the following Report:

The Finance Committee respectfully beg leave to Report,—That they have examined the several accounts submitted, and recommend payment of the following:

Streets and Bridges, by Carlile	$80 03
Geo Stetham & Co., plate, &c.	18 00
John Marshall, work	5 00
Thos. Chambers & Son, charities,	34 03
P. Comel do	20 15

Your Committee recommend that the sum of $100 be granted to Messrs. Biggerald & Bole get towards defraying the expense of Lithographing their map of Peterborough and Ashburnham.

Signed, W. CLUXTON, Chairman.
E. BURNHAM,
JAS. STEVENSON.

They also submitted this Report:

The Finance Committee to whom was referred the Auditor's Report for the past year, have pleasure in saying that they were much struck with the care bestowed in preparing the same, and with the lucid arrangements of the several accounts, which shows in a clear and comprehensive manner the position of the corporation and the Town Commissioners' affairs on the 31st December, 1860.

In the statement of the assets of the Town the Commissioners notice several accounts and balances due to the Town for fines, &c. which are apparently good, and which should have been collected. Your Committee therefore respectfully recommend that the Clerk be instructed to have the same put in shape without delay.

The Committee recommend that the Abstract of the Detailed Statement of the Receipts and Disbursement, for the year ending 31st December, 1860, be printed and distributed for the information of the Taxpayers.

Your Committee recommend that the office of Town Clerk and Treasurer be separated: that the Treasurer's account be kept in a Bank in the name of the Corporation of the Town of Peterborough; and that the Manager of the Bank to which the account is transferred be appointed Town Treasurer; and that such Treasurer enter into the requisite security for that purpose. That the Town Clerk, J. Edwards, Esq., do act as Police Magistrate in addition to his office of Town Clerk, and that his salary for such offices be at the rate of $ per annum, commencing on the first day of July, next.

Your Committee further recommend that the sum of $ be granted to the Mayor as compensation for his services in the Police Court.

Your Committee recommend that no moneys hereafter paid by the Town Treasurer until a warrant has been given by the Chairman of the Finance Committee for the same, and that all cheques or orders on the Treasurer shall state on what account or otherwise the same is payable.

Your Committee recommend lastly, that the duties of the Town Treasurer shall simply be to keep the Cash account, receive deposits, make payments, and render to the Council a monthly statement of his account, made up to the end of each month. That the Clerk shall keep the Non-residents account for Taxes in arrear, sell lands, and attend to correspondence connected with the Treasurer's Office in addition to his other duties as Town Clerk and Police Magistrate, and also render a monthly statement of the Cash and other matters appertaining to these offices to the Council.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. CLUXTON, Chairman.
E. BURNHAM,
JAS. STEVENSON.

Peterboro', 3rd June, 1861.

The Report was received and adopted.

Mr. Burnham introduced a By-law to appoint a Treasurer for the Town of Peterborough, to define his duties, and for other purposes, which upon motion was read a first time.

Accounts from Geo. Stetham.....$22 55
do do Wm. Toole 6 40
do do Walter Sheridan.. 50 00
do do Ge. Johnston..... 1 00

were referred to the Finance Committee.

Moved by Mr. Doherty, seconded by Mr. Stevenson,—That William Tierney do get wholesale license for the remainder of the year by paying the sum of fifty-four dollars.—*Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, Lieut.-Col. Poole was heard in reference to the effort being made to get up a Band, and soliciting assistance.

On motion of Mr. Burnham, the Council adjourned for one week.

Insurance.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. Cox in another column.

The County Council will meet on Tuesday.

Railway Monopoly.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR,—From the report of the large and influential meeting of citizens which was held on Monday evening, in regard to Railway matters, it is quite apparent that this DEAD set desire for a change of some kind, which will relieve us from the present unjust monopoly, and at the same time place up continued communication with the front.

The scheme for railway communication to Chemong Lake is certainly one which must eventually be carried out, if the inhabitants, particularly property owners, of Peterboro, are at all alive to their own interest; however, *that subject* will probably be fully discussed on the approaching general meeting called by the Mayor.

My immediate object in encroaching on your valuable space, is to give one of many illustrations, which can be brought forward to shew that the business men of Peterboro are imposed upon with an exorbitant and unjust tariff.

I have perceived this week 2 car loads of bar iron containing 10 tons each which were loaded at Montreal by the Grand Trunk Railway, and brought to Port Hope for a freight of $3 5 (ample sufficient, you will admit); but when our favorite railway takes hold of those same cars to draw them to Peterboro, one-tenth of the distance, and no loading or handling to perform, I have to "pay the piper" to the tune of $5, or $25 per car. Those same cars are again loaded here and taken to Port Hope with Grain or flour at *a fraction over one half* the rate laid on iron coming in; the justice, or propriety, of which I fail to comprehend.

Last fall, when I was similarly imposed upon, I went to Port Hope for the purpose of asking some abatement or redress from the Worthy Superintendent of the road; but sir, my pain *by that operation was the loss of my passage* to Port Hope and half a day's time thrown away. In this instance, Mr. Clinton, who is a director of the road, I must say, at once admitted that the charges were altogether out of all and kindly offered to intercede for me at Port Hope, but on his return informed me, that he was not successful.

Now, Mr. Editor, the next similar lot of freight which I receive, *I shall have brought from Port Hope with teams over the common road*, as, from a calculation which I have just made, I find I can *save money by it*, and teams could earn $4 00 per day, working at the railway tariff rates. Surely this state of things *ought not* to exist, and if there is any legitimate means of having a change brought about, by all means let us take advantage of it.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would ask you if you can inform the public by what authority the railway company has introduced the new *tariff now in existence, or whether the town has* lost all controlling voice in the matter. I have been inquiring from parties who ought to know, and am informed that the company has neither right nor authority to advance on the old tariff. Can you enlighten us?

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
MELVILLE MILLAR.

Peterboro, June 12, 1861.

The Kingston *Daily News* (Conservative) has the following:

"The *Globe* objects to the proposed demonstration by the Toronto City Council to the Hon John A Macdonald, and in language that is not very *definite* implies that the City Council of King ton paid honours to Mr. Macdonald which it denied to the other delegates to England in this the *Globe* is mistaken. The City Council here very properly refrained from an act which would be construed as a piece of party politics, for it was the proposed address to be given to Toronto is contained. A few members wished to vote an address and have the City Council wait upon Mr Macdonald in a body and they concurred privately with this end in view. The result of their counsels was such that the matter was never mooted in Council. The course was objected to by men of both sides in politics, and a majority was found to agree in the all important point, that it would be well to keep politics and political demonstrations from occupying the attention of the Council. Such a view will of course meet with the approval of the *Globe*; and we have no doubt, when better informed, it will at once withdraw an unfounded assertion cast upon the City Council of Kingston."

We quite understood that the address presented to Mr J ho A. Macdonald by the Mayor of Kingston was not authorized by the City Council; and we did not intend to imply that the demonstration at that city in honour of the Attorney-General was the work of the City Council. We were simply remarking the fact, that while the Tories are professing the no-party doctrine, they have managed, at Kingston, Montre l, Ottawa and Toronto, to offer the honour of public receptions and addresses only to the Tory section of the Cabinet. Macdonald, Mr McGee and Mr. Cartier have been honoured in this way, but "the Reform element" in the delegation of England has been systematically ignored by the Tory manufacturers of complimentary addresses. The Tories are begging most piteously for a coalition, and for the blotting out of party lines, but they will not forget party lines, even in so paltry a manner as that of presenting complimentary addresses to public men. If they cannot hide their party feelings any better than that *before the elections*, how will they treat Reformers *after* the voting is over, and the no-party dodge has served its purpose?—*Globe.*

JEFF. DAVIS.—It is said that the cause of Mr. Davis seeking so much seclusion is owing to the lack of a league having been formed for the purpose of giving him no rest or peace so long as he is on Federal soil; to hunt him to death. The league is called "the Andersonville League," and consists of soldiers who were imprisoned during the war.

BIRTHS.

At Peterborough, on 30th ultimo, the wife of the Rev. J. W. K Beck, of a daughter.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough, June 12, 1861.

Flour ₱ bbl	$4 00	@	$10	00
Wheat ₱ bush, fall	1 00	@	1	05
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1 45	@	1	50
Potatoes	0 35	@	0	40
Peas "	0 50	@	0	65
Oats "	0 32	@	0	40
Hay ₱ ton	12 00	@	15	00
Hides ₱ cwt	6 00	@	6	50
Sheepskins	0 50	@	0	90
Wool ₱ lb	0 30	@	0	32
Beef ₱ cwt	6 50	@	7	50
Pork ₱ cwt	5 00	@	5	50
Eggs, per dozen	0 8	@	0	10
Butter,	0 10	@	0	12
Cordwood	2 00	@	3	00
Fowl, per pair	0 20	@	0	30
Geese	0 30	@	0	45

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
New York

9 3m

HOLLOWAY'S WORM LOZENGES

ARE A CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for worms in children and infants. As it is a well-known and melancholy fact that one great cause of death among children is from Worms alone, it cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of parents the necessity of closely watching their children. By so doing, and understanding the symptoms and true cause of the disease, thousands

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As my business in the Ready-made Clothing has increased much more than I expected, I am obliged to give up the Ladies' Department, so as to have more room for the sale of the Clothing Department, therefore I announce that I will give

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT!

On the purchase of the following Goods, that is to say:

DRESS GOODS!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUCH AS

Delaines, Cobourgs, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins,

BAREGES, RIBBONS,

LACE, GLOVES, PARASOLS,

SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS,

And many other things for Ladies' Wear too numerous to mention.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!

I am forced to give up selling this class of goods, as I am devoting myself entirely to the Ready-made Clothing business. Ladies wishing to get a cheap dress will do well to call and see for themselves. These Goods have been purchased this last spring and are fresh and in the newest styles of fashion.

F. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, Sign of the Lion.

Peterborough, June 10th, '867. 24-tfn

PORK.

FOR SALE, 65 barrels Heavy Prime Mess Pork, packed in Millbrook.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J.W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beasts, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and painters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jest so!"—Exactly!—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "owley" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

"• • • I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"• • • I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

"• • • I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. • • • The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

"• • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. G. MOORE, 234 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." "We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Beware of imitations. Every ingredient must bear name and style as they are, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty. It is cheap. durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes 50 cents and $1 by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a safe and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, hysterics, nervous headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, when the directions in the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

A CARD.

TO the Firemen and friends who laboured so energetically and devotedly to save my property on Tuesday night, and to extinguish the flames, I beg to return my most sincere thanks. Their best efforts were not withheld, as all vied with each other in doing their utmost, and I wish to take this first opportunity of expressing my best thanks for their labors and good will so apparent in their efforts to protect me from loss.

JOHN DOHARTY.

Peterboro', June 12th, 1867. 24

The Canadian Conveyancer!!

A SELECTION of concise Precedents in Conveyancing, carefully revised and adapted to the new Registry Law, containing in addition to the ordinary Conveyancing Forms, many special Forms relating to the procuring and transfer of Patent rights, the acquisition and transfer of Mining rights, &c., &c., with other special Forms now first published—with an introductory Essay on the Law of Property in Ontario, especially valuable to students. The whole forming a compact and convenient collection of Conveyancing Precedents—By J. RORDANS. 2nd edition, revised and enlarged, price $1, full bound. Sent free to any part of Canada on receipt of amount.

J. RORDANS,
Law Bookseller and Stationer, 88 King St
Toronto, May 20, 1867, 24* Toronto.

MASONIC.

THE undersigned have just received a fresh supply of MASTER MASONS' APRONS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, June 11, 1867.

DENTISTRY.

J. O'DONNELL, D. S., Peterborough, Member of the Canadian Dental Association. Office in Peterboro' closed till Tuesday, June 18th, 1867.

Attending orgl, Millbrook, from the 12th to the 17th, inclusive.

Peterboro', June 12, 1867.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

CORN-MEAL,

OAT-MEAL,

AND

RYE FLOUR

for sale at

BLYTHE MILLS

Flour and Feed Store.

Simcoe Street,
June 11th, 1867. 24

LIFE AND WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS,

BY THE

REV. P. HATELY WADDELL,

(Author of the well-known Eulogy on his Genius, and Chairman at the "Cottage" on the Centenary of his Birth).

This addition will be Illustrated with Two Portraits of the Poet; with Frontispiece composed of five Scenes selected from the Works or Land of Burns; and with Twenty-five Pictures from Original Drawings—the whole produced in finest Oil Colours, from Engravings by eminent artists, in the highest style of the art.

The prominent Literary characteristic of this edition will be an entirely New Life of the Poet, in the form of a Spiritual Biography, by the Rev. Editor; with much valuable additional matter relating to Burns—including some hitherto unpublished Fragments of the Poet himself, interesting original Reminiscences of his Life, original Notes critical and historical on his Poems, and an Essay on the Progress and Development of the Scottish Language up till his day.

In the department of Illustration, the distinctive feature of every Picture will be its Originality in Design, and its absolute fidelity to nature in every detail of Scenery. The actual spot referred to with all its surroundings, wherever locality constitutes a portion of the picture, will be scrupulously adhered to—so that readers at a distance, natives of Scotland, may recognise in these some transcript of the soil; and strangers may look with confidence on every Illustration as a reality. In the same department, the Publisher has the highest satisfaction in being able to announce that he is in a position to reproduce an authentic and most wonderful Likeness of Robert Burns—from the Original Minlets of unquestionably, which was painted the year before his death; and of which Burns affirms that it is "the most remarkable likeness of what I am at this moment, that I think ever was taken of any body"—together with a most interesting and beautiful Miniature of his eldest son, painted at the same time as a pendant to the Poet's likeness. These Portraits which have been lost to the world for seventy-one years, are now in possession of the Rev. P. Hately Waddell; and cannot fail, when presented to the world, to evince universal attention. No portrait of the Poet known can compare for a moment, in fidelity or force, with this miniature of Burns.

The work will be completed in Seventeen Monthly Parts, Demy 4 to 48 pages, price Half Dollar each. Printed from new type upon the finest printing paper.

The great care and beauty with which the above work is being got up will make it an ornament most suitable for the drawing-rooms alike of the peer and of the merchant; whilst the mode of publishing and the price charged will bring it fairly within the reach of every tradesman throughout the world.

"Beyond the sea—beyond the sun!
Till then, and then I love thee!"

GRAHAM & STRATTON, sole agent for the County of Peterborough.

GEO. F. BAILEY & CO'S

METROPOLITAN

Quadruple Combination.

Comprising under ONE COLOSSAL CANVAS the varied and comprehensive attraction of

FOUR

COMPLETE EXHIBITIONS!!

WILL EXHIBIT AT

PETERBOROUGH

ON

MONDAY, JUNE 24th, 1867.

FIRST,

G. C. QUICK'S

COLOSSAL HIPPOPOTAMUS!

Recognized and acknowledged by naturalists and Biblical Scholars as being identical with the "Behemoth" of Holy Writ, and of which it is spoken in the Book of Job, 40: 19, and 41: 33—

"He is chief of the ways of God." "Upon Earth there is not his like."

SECOND,

GEO. F. BAILEY & CO'S.

LARGE AND COMPREHENSIVE

MENAGERIE,

Comprising the first, most extensive and varied collection of Living Specimens of Natural History ever exhibited, many of which are the only ones of the species in America.

The following is a partial list of the collection:—

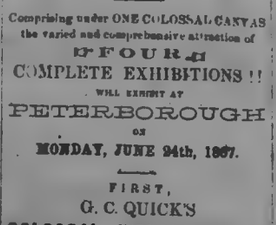
Gigantic Hippopotamus, four performing Elephants, Tartar Yak, Asiatic Tiger, Black Tiger, six Enormous Lions, den of Trained Lions, cage of Leopards, white Bear, Poonah, or Sloth Bear, Kangaroo, Sacred Cattle from India, Egyptian Ichneumon, Crested Cockatoos, Golden Pheasants, Silver Pheasants, South American Powee, Spanish Macaws, African Parrots, Monkeys, Apes, Baboons, and a host of minor animals.

THIRD,

SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S

Performing Elephants!

"ANTONY" and "CLEOPATRA."



The wonders performed by these animals, and the novel and amusing character of their feats, are beyond the power of description. They dance, play the organ, stand erect on their heads, ascend narrow inclined planes, form classic and comical poses on elevated pedestals, and perform a number of other amusing and entertaining feats.

FOURTH.

MELVILLE'S

GREAT AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS!

Forming the following brilliant constellation of foreign and native stars—a grand alliance of talent from the most noted Arenas of both Hemispheres.

JAMES MELVILLE,
The unparalleled Australian Equestrian.

Mme. MELVILLE,
The graceful Australian Equestrienne.

Mrs. SHOWLES,
The great Female Horse Trainer.

J. SHOWLES,
The all-round Rider.

GEO. MELVILLE,
The young Prince of Clown.

FRANK MELVILLE,
The Dashing Juvenile Equestrian.

WM. KINGAID,
The man of a Hundred Summersaults.

SHAPPER & WHITNEY,
The Champions Maitres du Trapeze.

JAMES REYNOLDS,
The most refined as well as humorous Clown in the profession.

LEE POWELL,
The great American Jester, Humorist and Grotesque.

CHAS. ROBINSON,
Equestrian and Gymnast.

Mons. FERRARI,
The Peerless wonder and Anatomical Paradox.

Together with an immense troupe of Tumblers, Acrobats, Vaulters, &c., and a magnificent imported stud of performing horses and ponies, including the

COMIC TRICK MULES,

introduced by Mr. J. SHOWLES.

To these magnificent attractions, has just been added a

Baby Elephant,

AND ITS MOTHER,

Imported this spring direct from Africa. Also

Two Bactrian Camels

AND A

Peruvian Lama.

These marked attractions will be exhibited under one stupendous Pavilion, for the SAME PRICE OF ADMISSION which has heretofore been charged to each one separately—making it the cheapest and best, as well as the most interesting Exhibition extant.

This Magnificent Combination will enter Town about TEN a. m., in a

GRAND PROCESSION,

headed by the immense HIPPOPOTAMUS

DEN and drawn by a

TEAM OF ELEPHANTS,

and accompanied by

Prof. WITHER'S METROPOLITAN OPERA BAND,

DOORS open at 2 and 7 p. m.—Performance to commence a half-hour later.

ADMISSION 50 cents. Children under 12 years, 25 cents.

C. H. FARNSWORTH,
24. Agent.

Ready-made Clothing! Ready-made Clothing! Ready-made Clothing!

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

Good quality, well made and low prices.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS---In every variety, pretty and cheap,

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

FACTORY COTTONS--The cheapest in town,

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES' HATS--Selling off under price,

Now is the time to purchase. At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

A very large stock of SUMMER CLOTHS of every description,

From Cheap Cotton Tweeds to the Finest Silk Mixtures.

Silks! Silks! Silks! Silks! Silks!

A very choice assortment, in black and fancy colors,

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SUMMER PRINTS! SUMMER PRINTS!

Clearing out the stock—now is the time to purchase.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS! PARASOLS! Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

Call and purchase one before they all go.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS in white and fancy Cotton and Flannel, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES' SUMMER SHAWLS selling out at cost at the Montreal House.

CLOAKS and CLOAKINGS in Meltons, Bareges, &c., &c., - - - at the Montreal House.

A TAILORING DEPARTMENT

In connection with the

MONTREAL HOUSE.

Under the charge of Mr. BAKEWELL, now becoming well known in Peterboro.

Hoop Skirts! Fancy Skirtings! Hoop Skirts! Fancy Skirtings! Hoop Skirts! Fancy Skirtings!

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

General Insurance Agency,

GEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

CHIEF OFFICES:
19 AND 20 CORNHILL,
LONDON.

General Agency for Canada:
385 and 387 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,

FOUR AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

Prompt Settlement of Claims—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, combined to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*

FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London,

(*ESTABLISHED* 1803)

CHIEF OFFICES:
1 Old Broad St., and 16 Pall Mall,
LONDON.

General Agency for Canada,
87 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,

£1,965,000, - - - - STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED IN CANADA, $105,000.

Insurances against loss by fire are effected on the most favourable terms; and losses paid without reference to the Board in London. No charge made for policies or endorsements.

RINTOUL BROS., General Agents for Canada.

GEO. A. COX, Agent.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,100,000 STERLING.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions. Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.

GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $500,000, with surplus of $200,000.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

HEAD OFFICE, - - HAMILTON, C. W.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.

Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, GEO. A. COX, Agent.

Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association.

HEAD OFFICE AT LONDON, C. W.

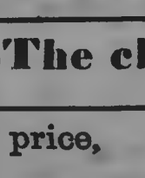
CROWELL, WILSON, M.P.P., *President.* WM. MILES, *General Agent and Inspector.*
A. MACDONALD and D. C. MACDONALD, *Joint Secretaries.*
PETER PEARCE, Esq., BELMONT,
WM. COTTINGHAM, Esq., ORMESBY, } *Honorary Directors,*

ACCORDING to statistics laid before Parliament last year, the Agricultural Mutual had within 1,000 of having as many policies in force as all the other Farmers' Mutuals combined. The number of policies in force is 28,500, covering property to the amount of $19,000,000. It still retains the lead of all other Insurance offices as regards its moderate rates and general advantages to insurers of Farm property.

Agent at Peterborough S. CORNELL,
Residence, George Street 2 doors north of the Wesleyan Church.

May, 1867. 23-36in.

ROYAL



Scarlet Chapter

A MEETING of the Peterborough Chapter of the Royal Scarlet Order, will be held at the Lodge Room, Peterboro', on the Evening of FRIDAY the FOURTEENTH of JUNE, instant, at EIGHT o'clock.

(By command of the Worshipful C. in C.)

A meeting of the DISTRICT LODGE of the Peterborough District, will be held on the same evening at SEVEN o'clock, at the same place.

(By Order.)

Peterborough, June 4th, 1867. 23-2in.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Children's Cabs, Perambulators,

&c., VERY CHEAP AT

T. DONNELLY'S.

Peterboro', June 5th, 1867. 23-tf

ENGLISH SADDDLES,
SUMMER SHEETS,
FLY NETS,

Carriage, Buggy & Team Harness,

GOOD VALUE AT

T. DONNELLY'S.

Sign of the Golden Collar

Next door to Geo. Stetham's Hardware,
GEORGE STREET.

Peterborough, June 5th, 1867. 23.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough will meet at the Council Chamber, Peterborough, on

Tuesday, the 18th day of June, next,

for the transaction of business. Of which all persons interested will please take notice

EDG. PEARSE,
County Clerk.

Peterboro', 29th May, 1867. 24

Accepted Challenge!!

THE Undersigned wish to inform E. ARKLAND, owner of "KENNEY," that he is prepared to accept his challenge with "Sir TATTOX," as published in bills, to run this Fall, either in Peterborough or Whitby, if he will name his time, place, and amount

T. DOWNING.

Peterborough, June 5th, 1867. 23-3in*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

EDWARD MIALL and COMPANY, (Limited) *Plaintiffs.*

AND

GEORGE TANNER; *Defendant.*

A writ of Attachment has issued in this cause.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 31st, 1867. 23-3in

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED a TEACHER. Protestant preferred. Apply if by letter, post-paid, to

WM. GIDLEY
Lutterworth,
Kinmount P. O.

Lutterworth, May 27th, 1867. 23-3in

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and distinguished appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 5 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of Baltus Holcomb, Defendant, and a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements of John Holcomb, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 28th DAY OF MAY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, and each and every of them, in and to Lot No. 11, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, February 20, 1867. 8

THE above Sale stands adjourned till TUESDAY, the 25th day of June, 1867, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 28, 1867. 22

DAILY LINE
FOR
ROCHESTER!

The Magnificent Steel-Plated Upper-Cabin Steamer

"CORINTHIAN,"

P. G. CHRYSLER, MASTER,

LEAVES North Shore Ports for CHARLOTTE every day, (Sundays excepted) The "Corinthian" calls at Brighton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, leaving at 4 o'clock; calling daily at Colborne at 8 o'clock, Cobourg at 7, arriving at Port Hope at 8.50, a. m.; and leaves Port Hope for Charlotte at 9.30, a. m. Returning leaves Charlotte for North Shore Ports, daily, at 9.30, p. m. Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by railroad or boat, connect with this Steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive at Peterboro in time for Express Trains East, West and South. Baggage at owner's risk unless booked and paid for.

For further information inquire of the Captain on board, D. McKenzie, Brighton; J. Keelar, Colborne; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.

GEO. BENDER, ON,
Agent, Port Hope, C.W.

Port Hope, May 29th, 1867. 22

REMOVAL

OF THE

GIANT

LANNIN

Cistern Pumps,
BATHS of all kinds,
Tin, Copper and Japanned Ware,
JOBBING of all kinds executed promptly in a workman like manner.

STOVES

Eave Troughs,
LEER PUMPS,
MILK PANS,
Trader Pails,
DAIRY CANS,
SHEET ZINC,
Iron Tin.
Peddlars Supplies always on hand.
Best Coal Oil at 20 cents or 1s. per gallon.

COAL OIL

Stove & Tin Shop,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets, lately occupied by F. & L. Lemay.

THOS. LANNIN.

P. S.—5,000 Calf-skins wanted, for which the highest price in Cash will be given, at the Giant T.

Peterboro', May 15, 1867. 20

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANCE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, May 27th, 1867, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	9.35 a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	5.00 p.m.
Kelly's,	9.53	Quay's	3.13
Omemee,	10.20	Perrytown	3.34
Franklin	10.40	Campbell's	3.49
Brunswick	10.50	Summit	4.00
Bethany,	11.05	Arr. Millbrook	4.15
Arr. Millbrook	11.35	Dep.	4.40
Dep.	11.45 p.m.	Manvers	5.08
Summit,	12.05	Brunswick	5.15
Campbell's	12.23	Franklin	5.25
Perrytown	12.32	Omemee,	5.45
Quay's,	12.45	Kelly's	6.08
Arr. Port Hope	1.10	Arr. Lindsay,	6.30

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Lindsay	12.35p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	5.45a.m.
Kelly's,	1.00	Quay's,	6.10
Omemee,	1.20	Perrytown,	6.22
Franklin,	1.45	Campbell's	6.30
Brunswick	1.55	Summit,	6.55
Bethany,	2.05	Millbrook,	7.10
Arr. Millbrook	2.35	Bethany,	7.30
Dep.	2.40	Brunswick,	7.57
Summit,	3.05	Franklin,	8.05
Arr. Campbell's	3.30	Omemee,	8.45
Dep.	3.40	Kelly's,	9.45
Perrytown	3.46	Arr. Lindsay,	9.10
Quay's,	3.57		
Arr. Port Hope	4.20		

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	3.30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.10a.m.
Fraserville	3.55	Quay's	10.35
Arr. Millbrook	4.20	Perrytown	10.45
Dep.	4.30	Campbell's	10.50
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.15
Campbell's	5.10	Arr. Millbrook	11.23
Perrytown	5.16	Dep.	11.45 M.
Quay's,	5.28	Fraserville	12.10 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	12.25

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Peterboro'	8.20a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.10a.m.
Fraserville	8.50	Quay's,	10.35
Millbrook	9.20	Perrytown	10.45
Summit,	9.45	Campbell's	10.50
Campbell's	8.05	Summit,	11.15
Perrytown	9.12	Arr. Millbrook	11.23
Quay's,	9.25	Dep.	11.45
Arr. Port Hope,	9.50	Fraserville	12.10 p.m.
		Arr. Peterboro	12.25

A. T. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.

May 27, 1867 24

Public Notice!!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee intend on TUESDAY the 1st day of JULY next, to pass a By-law to establish and open up a Road laid out across Lots Number Fourteen and Fifteen in the Twelfth Concession of the Township of Otonabee as follows, viz:—

Commencing in the centre of the allowance for Road between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Concessions of the said Township of Otonabee, at a distance southerly of five hundred and forty feet from the line between Lots fourteen and fifteen in the said Concession, a north twenty eight and three quarter degrees east four hundred and seventy feet, then north twenty and a quarter degrees, east one hundred feet, then north eight and one quarter degrees, west three hundred and three feet, then north seventy and one quarter degrees west eight hundred and seventy-eight feet more or less, to the centre of the allowance for road between said concessions and to be sixty feet wide, and the above described line the centre.

GEORGE READ
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 28th May, 1867. 24-

INSOLVENT ACT OF 186

WITH AMENDMENTS THERETO.

Province of Canada, } In the Co
County of Peterborough, } Court of Co
To Wit: } Peterborough

In the matter of TEMPLETON BROWN, an Insolvent.

ON TUESDAY the THIRTEENTH day of AUGUST next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said County Court for his discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Peterborough, this Third day of June, A. D., 1867.

TEMPLETON BROWN
By A. M. FAIRBAIRN,
His Attorney ad litem.

23-4d.

Public Notice!!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee intend on TUESDAY the 1st day of JULY next, to pass a By-law to establish and open up a Road laid out across Lots Number Fourteen and Fifteen in the Twelfth Concession of the Township of Otonabee as follows, viz:—

Commencing in the centre of the allowance for Road between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Concessions of the said Township of Otonabee, at a distance southerly of five hundred and forty feet from the line between Lots fourteen and Fifteen in the said Concession, a north twenty eight and three quarter degrees east four hundred and seventy feet, then north twenty and a quarter degrees, east one hundred feet, then north eight and one quarter degrees, west three hundred and three feet, then north seventy and one quarter degrees west eight hundred and seventy-eight feet more or less, to the centre of the allowance for road between said concessions and to be sixty feet wide, and the above described line the centre.

GEORGE READ
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 28th May, 1867. 24-

FLAX GROWING.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

If any Farmer wishes to try an acre or two of Flax, I will furnish them with seed, and wait for the price of it until the delivery of the Flax. As I have established a Scutching Mill amongst you, I think it is the duty of every Farmer to try an acre, if not more, of Flax, for a few years, so as to give it a fair trial. That it is the best spring crop I will leave facts to prove themselves, and will give you the names of a few Farmers who grew it last year to their entire satisfaction:—

R. Brown, Esq., Douro, 2½ acres, 7 tons 680 lbs. $102 76
H. Reid, Esq., Douro, 2 acres, 3½ tons, 77 00
C. Crowley, Esq., Douro, 1 acre, 2 tons 1130 lbs. 40 91
J. Walton, Esq., Smith, 2¾ acres, 7½ tons, ... 105 00
A. Scott, Esq., Smith, 3 acres, 7½ tons, 110 80
A. Hill, Esq., Smith, ¾ of an acre, 2 tons 734 lbs. 47 27
T. Tully, Esq., Smith, 1 acre, 3 tons ... 36 00
Matt. Walton, Esq., Smith, 2 acres, 6 tons 640 lbs 81 60
A. Rosebury, Esq., Smith, 1 bushel, 2 tons 536 lbs. 29 56
J. Hogan, Esq., Douro, 1 bushel, 3 tons 600 lbs. 46 40
G. McKeon, Esq., Otonabee, 2 bushels, 4 tons 1630 lbs. 92 53

There are a great many more I could give you the names of, but as these gentlemen are the most prominently known I refer to them only. In every other place in Canada where there has been a Scutching Mill established, the Farmers have come forward and willingly bound themselves to raise from 300 to 500 tons for five years. If the crop will not pay, why do farmers in other places bind themselves to grow it? There was as high as one thousand tons grown in and about Streetsville last year. Let every farmer try an acre or two, until he tests his land how suitable it will be for growing it. I have given you references from all the townships around here; you see they have all done equally well. Another great advantage to some of the Farmers would be the early market they could make, for it is only necessary after pulling the flax to allow it to dry sufficiently before selling it, when they can realise money to assist them in harvesting their other crops.

For further particulars see circulars.

H. CALCUTT.

Peterborough, April 24th, 1867. 17

The Liverpool & London & Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, with the Sum assured; if after 20 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths; after 51, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary*, MONTREAL.
W. CLUXTON, *Agent*, Peterborough

February 20, 1867. 8

The Home Insurance Company
OF
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings Merchandize and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

MORGAN'S HOTEL,
ASHBURNHAM,
Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the travelling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attached, and every other accommodation of a first class hotel.

R. MORGAN.

Ashburnham, March 27, 1867 13

Peterboro' Gymnasium.

GENTLEMEN desiring to become members of the GYMNASIUM CLUB are informed that Tickets of Membership may be procured from Mr. George Stethem, at the Hardware Store of Messrs. G. Stethem & Co.

☞ SINGLE TICKETS $5.00 per year in advance. FAMILY TICKET $8.00 Gentlemen residing in the Country may procure Tickets at $3.00 each. These Fees include Tuition Fee and all expenses.

R. A. MORROW, Sec'y.

February 14th, 1867. 6

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Prescott, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it, with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

DENTISTRY!
Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 28, 1866. 48

MONEY! MONEY!

MONEY TO LEND, at eight per cent, in sums to suit borrowers.

Apply to J. A. HALL,
At the Court House.

Peterboro', May 8th, 1867. 19

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following lands:

TOWNSHIP OF MONAGHAN.

E ½	Lot 4 and part 5 in 12th Concession			120	acres, 90	cleared.
N ½	7	12	do	100	85	do
S ½	8	12	do	50	30	do
Pt S ½	6	12	do	30	20	do
W ½	6	13	do	100	85	do
S ½	2	10	do	100	90	do
Pt	1	6	do	75	50	do
Park Lot 16 in Lot 16 in 11			do	9	9	do

TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

E ½	21	10th Concession	100	90	do
Pt S ½	3 West	Communication Road	20	20	do
Pt N ½	3 East	do do	10	10	do

TOWNSHIP OF CAVAN.

E ½	5 in 14th	Concession	100	80	do
S ½	3	10 do	100	85	do

TOWNSHIP OF CARTWRIGHT.

E ½	16	9th Concession	100	50	do

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE.

W ½	31	5th Concession	100	85	do
W ½	19	12 do	100	90	do

TOWNSHIP OF DOURO.

S E ½	4	8th Concession	50	50	do
E ½	22	4 do	100	100	do
Pt N E ½	25	6 do	30	30	do
S ½	15	2 do	100		

TOWNSHIP OF ENNISMORE.

N ½	7	9th Concession	100	100	do
Pt S E ¼	4	do	50	35	do
Blk lots 6 & 7	2	do	100	40	do
S E ½	5	9 do	50	25	do
N ½	4	4 do	100	60	do

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY.

	21	13th Concession	200		
E ½	10	15 do	100		
	5	19 do	100		

TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

W ½	7	9th Concession	90		

TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.

S W ½	22	14th Concession	50	40	do

TOWNSHIP OF OPS.

W ½	20	9th Concession	100	35	do

TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER.

	8	8th Concession	200		
E ½	1	4 do	100	80	do
S ½	15	2 do	100		
Pt W ½	19	6 do	20		

TOWNSHIP OF BELMONT.

	22	5th Concession	200	Gold Lands
	31	3 do	190	

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lot No. 9 West of George and North of Charlotte streets, ½ acre with brick warehouse.
W ½ No. 2 West of George and North of Simcoe streets, ½ acre with three brick stores thereon.
S ½ No. 1 West of George and South of London st eets, ½ acre with small store thereon.
All my interest in and to Lot 21 West of George and South of Murray streets.
Lot No 8 and 9 West of George and North of Edinburgh streets, ½ acre, small cottage thereon.
Lot No. 6 West of George and North of Antrim streets, ½ acre.
Part Lot 7 West of George and North of Wolf streets, 25 feet by 186 feet.
Lots No. 14 and 15 (Block G.) three houses erected thereon.

☞ The whole of the above Lands will be sold cheap, and liberal time given for the payment thereof, say from one to 10 years.

THOMAS BRADBURN.

Peterborough, May 2, 1867. 18

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Respectfully announce that they have now received their

Full Stock of Spring Importations,

WHICH WILL BE FOUND

WELL ASSORTED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

OUR SHOW ROOMS

Are now open and laid out with a

Rich Display of New and Fashionable Goods,

IN

Paris and London Millinery Bonnets,

MANTLES, JACKETS,

Straw Bonnets and Hats, Flowers, Feathers,

&c. &c. &c.

An inspection is invited.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

Fire, Life, Accidental, and Live Stock

INSURANCE AGENCY.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK, SIMCOE STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited,
OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Chief Offices—7, *Waterloo Place, London*; *and* 77 *King Street, Manchester.*

CHAIRMAN—J. Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. MANAGING DIRECTOR—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A. SECRETARY—Charles Harding, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

GOLDSMITH KERBY, Esq., Managing Director, Albert Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting held on the 19th April, 1860, said—"An agreement for amalgamating had been entered into between that and the Western Insurance Company. By the amalgamation, they (the Albert) got just what they required—CAPITAL and INFLUENCE." See Post Magazine of 28th April.

HEAD OFFICE, B. N. A.,—ONTARIO HALL, Church Street, Toronto.

This Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PROVINCES, at rates as low as the nature of the risk the real security of the company, and of the insured, will permit

LOSSES promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterborough. | SCOTT & DeGRASSI, Managers, B. N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWET, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A COOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. P. STARKET, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT F. HID, Esq., Omemee; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, DONORARY DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMP'Y.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y

HEAD OFFCE AT HAMILTON. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., President. | JOHN FERRIE, Esq., Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE terms and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of other good Companies, and the rates which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

Agent County of Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK.

Peterborough, January 22nd, 1867.

New Hats, Ladies' & Gent's.
New CLOTHS.
New TWEEDS.
New Carpets
and Floor Oil Cloths.
New Prints
and Dress Goods.

Just received and to be sold very low for cash, by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 12

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866.

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S
Sewing Machine

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', March 6th, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y,

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ap 30-13in

GREAT ATTRACTION!
PROF. W. McMILLEN'S

SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON is now fitted up in first class style, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who may favor him with a call. There are two chairs with first class workmen, and in a few days the third chair with a good workman will be added to the staff. All work done with neatness and dispatch.

You are invited to call and judge for yourselves and remember that this is the place everything in the Profession line of business is executed with neatness and dispatch.

Come one, come all, both great and small.

N.B.—A clean towel to every person.

Curling executed in all its branches.

Hunter Street, next to Gin's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 18th 1867. 16

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT for the Lakefield School. Address, North Douro Post Office.

WM C. NICHOLLS,
J. C. SHEARER,
B. I. WAIT,
Trustees.

Lakefield, April 8th, 1867.

MILLINERY.

MISS M. R. LUNY begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and surrounding country, that she is prepared to do all kinds of Straw and Felt Millinery to order at her residence, corner of Rubidge and Dalhousie streets.

Peterboro', April 10th, 1867. 15

POSTPONEMENT

THE AUCTION SALE of the Livery of Thos. Eastland, is postponed until further notice. The business will be carried on at the old stand, Hunter street, where Good Horses and Carriages can be had at all times as usual.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', May 30, 1867. 22

GROVESTEEN & CO.
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 Broadway,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

SEVEN OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strict by cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheet of type, cuts, &c., ten cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,
20 Ann St.,
NEW YORK.

January 32rd, 1867. 4-1y.

Relief in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN.—The gentleman who borrowed the BELMONT MAP from my office, will please return the same without further delay and oblige

WALTER SHEHIDAN,
County Treasurer.

Peterboro', April 23, 1867. 17-tf

For Sale!

300 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
250	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

350 green cases		*GIN,*
100 red	do	*GIN,*
50 Hhd.	do	*GIN,*
100 pns.		*HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands)		*BRANDY,*
300 cases		*CLARET.*
75 green seal		*CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases		*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing Classes and Teachers to our establishment where books can be obtained on the most favorable terms. PERKINS in The long experience of our Concert Room Musical Conventions, Choirs, etc., to give advice and Sunday School, enables us to and information on all points in other works of interest as to the selection of Musical Schools for instruction, formation of Classes, and items of general press in musical study, readers, teachers and interest to composers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and despatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be sent to No. 1. T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
The Orphan Wanderer. T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
The Queen of Ruth. T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
The Bay of the Wilfrood. H. A. Brown....30 cts.
Farewell, (for Baritone) H. A. Brown....30 cts.

Any or all of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞ Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"*THE GOLDEN PROMISE,*"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Shining Star," "The Pearly King," "The Sacred Lute," &c.

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "*The Golden Promise*" is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers	$ 0 30
By the 100, "	25 00
Single copies in board covers,	35
By the 100 "	30.00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month.

We publish a new song every month, and *give it away.* Send for a Circular, to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

A New Discovery better than the
MADOC GOLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morrie's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniement or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, frost bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains internal and eternal. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by I. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other medicines had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1867.

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEE REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian Chief Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, except the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed effected some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in the annels of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former known and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonee Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonee Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large bottles, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,
Proprietor of the
OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,
Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C. W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866. 42-1y

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, costive, and constipated? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings unpleasantly affected? Then a few doses are often the probable requisite. Almost three-fourths of the sickness in our country arises from disorders of the digestive organs, and should be covered by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors; purify the blood, and set the whole machinery of life in healthy motion. Then will follow the return of health, strength, and cheerfulness, for when the foundation is laid, the superstructure will rise of itself. While in these conditions, no one can expect to escape disease. Let the stomach become deranged, and the liver, bowels, and other organs, participate in the general derangement, and the whole system will be thrown into confusion, and the seeds of disease will be sown broadcast. Many of the diseases that afflict us originate in the stomach. Nearly all of them have their origin in some impurity of the blood, and all of them are greatly influenced by the condition of the digestive organs. Ayer's Pills act directly upon the stomach and bowels, and all other internal organs, purifying the blood, and stimulating the vital functions into healthy action. Hence their power over disease. Nearly every one needs a cathartic occasionally, to relieve the system of the foul accumulations which are the cause of so much sickness, and every one may take these Pills with perfect safety. Their sugar coating makes them easy to take, pleasant, and innocent, but they are powerful to expel disease. They operate upon the digestive apparatus, the blood, and the nervous system, through the same channels, and by the same means that all irritating substances do, and relieve the system of whatever oppresses it. Minute directions are given in the American Almanac, which is furnished gratis to all who call for it, for the following complaints, which these Pills speedily cure:

**Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Foul Stomach, Headache, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Piles, Worms, Ulcers, Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Female Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Dropsical Swellings, Suppressed Menstruation, Irregularities, Retention of Urine, Incipient Consumption, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Drowsiness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Mercurial Diseases, Mercurial Rheumatism, Syphilitic Complaints, Mercurial Affections, Syphilis, Blood Poisoning, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Mouth, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Tumors, Female Weakness, Uterine Affections, Leucorrhœa, Whites, Irregularities, Suppressions, Barrenness, Sterility, Impotency

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1867. No. 25.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (57) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

GODFREY DENNISTOUN. } JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

GEORGE READ.

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

GW. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

Orders left at Dixon and Brown, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'. Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Dixon, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALER in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

JAMES McLEAN.

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits

Ontario, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits,

A. SMITH, Agent. 20

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery,

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Leggo Dentist, Brockville Dr. McCrea, Keene. T Whitt- Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 8 to 10 a. m., free of charge 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C. W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

R. S. HOWELL,

FORWARDER,

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. O'GILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager

Ontario Bank,

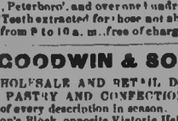
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45



GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1866. 43

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 27 in the 7th concession. Good Buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are nine acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if desired

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM, Proprietor.

Allandale Mills, March 11, 1867 11-3*13-tf

Ohio Mess Pork for Sale

LUMBERMEN or others requiring Ohio Mess Pork that will keep sound through the heat of summer, can be supplied by

D. SUTHERLAND.

Peterborough, May 23, 1867. 23-4in

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, May 27th, 1867, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	9.35a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	3.00p m.
Keller's	9.56	Quay's	3 23
Omemee,	10.26	Perrytown	3.34
Franklin	10.40	Campb'lls	3 40
Brunswick	10.50	Summit	4.00
Bethany,	11 06	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr. Millbrook	11.35	Dep	4 40
Dep	11.45 p.m.	Manvers	5 08
Summit,	12 05	Brunswick	5.15
Campb'lls	12 22	Franklin	5.25
Perrytown	12.32	Omemee,	5.45
Quay's,	12.45	Kelly's	6.00
Arr. Port Hope	1.10	Arr. Lindsay,	6.30

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Lindsay	12.35p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	5.45a.m
Kelly's,	1 00	Quay's,	6.10
Omemee,	1.20	Perrytown,	6.22
Franklin,	1.45	Campbell's	6.30
Brunswick	1.55	Summit,	6.55
Bethany,	2.06	Millbrook,	7.20
Arr. Millbrook	2.35	Bethany,	7.50
Dep.	2.40	Brunswick,	7.57
Summit,	3.06	Franklin,	8.05
Arr	3.30	Omemee,	8.35
Dep	Campb'ls, 3.40	Kelly's,	8.45
	Perryto'n 3 46	Arr. Lindsay,	9.10
	Quay's, 3.57		
Arr. Port Hope	4.20		

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	3 30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.10a.m.
Fraserville	3.55	Quay's	10.35
Arr. Millbrook	4.20	Perrytown	10.45
Dep	4.30	Campbell's	10.50
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.15
Camdiela	5.10	Arr Millbrook	11.35
Perrytown	5.16	Dep Millbrook	11.45 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Fraserville	12.10 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	12 35

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Peterboro'	6 20a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10 10a.m.
Fraserville	6 50	Quay's,	10.35
Millbrook	7.20	Perrytown	10 45
Summit,	7.45	Camdiela	10.50
Campbell's	8.05	Summit,	11 15
Perrytown	8 12	Arr Millbrook	11.35
Quay's,	8.25	Dep Millbrook	11 45
Arr. Port Hope,	8.50	Fraserville	12 10
		Arr Peterboro	12.35

A. T. WILLIAMS

Superintendent.

May 27, 1867. 22

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

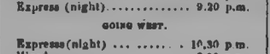
Express (day)	9.30 a.m
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.



GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 3.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

Express at 12.55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m and 7.45 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME

IN THE

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening.

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ore Beds.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor

Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 14

MONEY! MONEY!

MONEY TO LEND, at eight per cent, in sums to suit borrowers.

Apply to J. A. HALL, At the Court House.

Peterboro', May 9th, 1867. 20

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN COLLAR.

T. DONNELLY

Desires to inform his numerous friends and customers that he has

REMOVED

HIS SADDLERY

To Dixon's Block, next door to G. Stetham & Co's Hardware store, George Street,

Where everything in his line will be kept for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Collars Warranted. ☜

Peterboro', April, 1867. 17

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 13, 1866. 50

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET, Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS'.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,

FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co., Proprietors, Toronto.

October 10, 1866.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit! at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstrung Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years*. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over seven thousand piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $300 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

ap 30-1y.

Public Notice!!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee intend on MONDAY the 1th day of JULY next, to pass a By-law to establish and open up a Road laid out across portions of Lots Number Fourteen and Fifteen in the Twelfth Concession of the Township of Otonabee as follows, viz:—

Commencing in the centre of the allowance for Road between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Concessions of the said Township of Otonabee, at a distance southerly of five hundred and forty feet from the line between Lots Fourteen and Fifteen in the said Concession, then north twenty eight and three quarter degrees, east four hundred and seventy feet, then north twenty and a quarter degrees, east four hundred feet, then north eight and one half degrees, west three hundred and three feet, then north seventy and one quarter degrees, west eight hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to the centre of the allowance for road between said concessions said Road to be Sixty feet wide, and the above described line the centre.

GEORGE READ, Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 28th May, 1867. 23-4in.

DUNNALLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

Peterboro, C W., 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Dunnally's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

RANSOM OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had A. W. Errett's, W. Coulter's, Ormond & Gilmour's and W. Bull's Drug Stores.

Peterboro' March 14, 1867. 11-1y.

We shall be Forgotten.

BY TENNYSON

Unwatched the garden bough shall sway,
The tender blossom flutter down;
Unloved the beech will gather brown,
The maple burn itself away.

Unloved, the sunflower, shining fair,
Ay round with flames her disc of seed;
And many a rose-carnation feed
With summer spice the humming air.

Unloved, by many a sandy bar,
The brook shall babble down the plain;
At noon, or when the lesser wain
Is twisted round the polar star.

Uncared for, gird the windy grove,
And flood the haunts of fern and brake,
Or into silver arrows break,
The sailing moon in creek or cove.

Till from the garden and the wild
A fresh association blow;
And year by year the landscape grow
Familiar to the stranger child.

As year by year the labourer tills
His wonted glebe, or lops the glades;
And year by year our memory fades
From all the circle of the hills.

Selections.

GOSSIPING NEIGHBOURS; OR, A MONSTER UNVEILED.

'Poor thing! I do feel for her, though she is a person I never saw: yet her's seems a case of such oppression on the one hand, and such patient suffering on the other, that one cannot but—'

'Oh, I dare say you'll see her in the morning, for she often steals out then when the wretch, I suppose, is in bed.'

'But what could have induced a girl to tie herself to such a man?'

'Well, I don't know; the old story, I suppose—false appearances; for no girl in her senses could have married a man with his habits, if she had known them beforehand. There is sometimes a kind of infatuation about women, I allow, which seems to blind them to the real character of the men they are in love with; but in this case I don't think she could have known how he conducted himself, or she certainly would have no patience with him!'

This little dialogue took place in one of those neat, bright clean-windowed, gauze curtained houses, which form so many pretty districts within a walking distance of the mighty heart of the great metropolis, and between two ladies, the one the mistress of said nice looking cottage villa, and the other her guest, a country matron, who had just arrived on a visit to her town friends, and was object of the communications of both was the occupant of a larger and handsomer villa exactly opposite, but apparently the abode of great wretchedness.

The following morning Mrs Bray and her guest, Mrs. Clayton, were at the window of the parlor, which commanded a full view of the dwelling of the unhappy Mrs. Williams, when the door quietly opened, and was as quietly closed again by the lady herself.

'There she is, poor soul,' cried Mrs. Bray; 'only look how carefully and nervously she draws the gate after her. She seems always afraid that the slightest noise may awake the fellow, who is now, I dare say, sleeping off the effects of last night's dissipation.'

Mrs. Clayton, with all the genial warmth of a true womanly heart, looked over, and followed with her eyes, as far as the street allowed her, this quiet looking, broken spirited wife, investigating the whole figure, from the neatly trimmed straw hat, to the tips of the bright little boots, with a most intense and mysterious sympathy; then fixing her anxious interested gaze on the house opposite, she said,

'And how do they live? How do people under such circumstances pass the day? It is a thing I cannot comprehend; for were Clayton to act in such a way I am sure I couldn't endure it a week.'

'It does seem scarcely intelligible,' answered Mrs. Bray, 'but I'll tell you how they appear to do. She gets up and has her breakfast by herself—for without any wish to pry we can see straight through her house, from front to back. About this time she often comes out. I suppose to pay a visit or two in the neighbourhood, or perhaps to call on her tradespeople; and you will see her, by and by return, looking up, as she approaches, to the bedroom; and if the blind is drawn up she rushes in, thinking, I dare say, to her self 'how angry he will be if he comes down and finds that I am not there to give him his breakfast.' Sometimes he has his breakfast at twelve, at one, at two; and I have seen him sitting down to it when she was having a dinner!'

'And when does he have his dinner?'

'Oh! *his* dinner; I dare say that is a different sort of thing from hers,—poor woman! He dines, I suppose, at a club, or with his boon companions, or anywhere but at home.'

'And when does he come home generally?'

'At all hours. We hear him upon the little gate with his key at three, four, and five in the morning. Indeed our maid-man told Susan that he has seen him sneaking in, pale and haggard, worn out with his horrid vigils, at an hour when decent people are seated at breakfast.'

'I was her if she waits up for him?'

'Oh no, for we see the light of her solitary lamp in her room always as we are going to bed; and you may be sure my heart bleeds for her—poor thing! I don't know, indeed, that I was ever so interested about any stranger as I am about this young creature.'

'Dear dear! it is terrible!' sighed the sympathising Mrs. Clayton. 'But does any one visit them? Have they any friends do you think?'

'I don't think he can have any friends, the heartless fellow; but there are a great many people calling—stylish people, too—in carriages; and there is he, the wretch, often with half-adept look, smiling and bowing the ladies out, as if he were the most exemplary husband in the world.'

'Has she any children? I hope she has, as they would console her in his long absences.'

'No; even that comfort is denied her; she has no one to cheer her; her own thoughts must be her companions at such times.'

My dear Mary, you have made me quite melancholy; let us go out. You know I have much to see, and many people to call upon; so here we are losing the best part of the day in something not much removed from scandal.'

The ladies of course set out; saw all the 'loves of bonnets' in Regent street; all the 'sacrifices' that were being voluntarily offered up in Oxford street; bought a great many things 'less than half the original cost;' made calls; laughed and chattered away a pleasant evening day for the country lady, who, happily for herself, forgot in the bustle the drooping, crestfallen bird who was fretting itself away in its pretty cage in —— Road.

The next day, a friend of Mrs. Clayton's who had been ear when she left her card the day before, called, and after chatting for some time, turned to Mrs. Bray, and complimenting her on the situation of the house.

'I find you are a near neighbour of a dear friend of mine, Mrs. Williams.'

'Mrs. Williams!' exclaimed both her hearers, pale with excitement and curiosity; 'Mrs. Williams, Oh, how very singular that you should know her, poor miserable creature! Oh do tell us about—'

'Poor—miserable? what can you mean? You mistake. *My* Mrs. Williams is the happiest little woman in London!'

'Oh, it cannot be the same,' said Mrs Bray. 'I mean our opposite neighbour in Hawthorn villa; I thought it couldn't be—'

'Hawthorn villa! the very house. You surely cannot have seen her, or her husband, who—'

'Oh the dreadful wretched gambling fellow! interrupted Mrs. Bray; 'I wouldn't know such a man—'

'He!' in her turn interrupted Mrs. Eccles. 'He a gambler! he is the most exemplary young man in London—a pattern of every domestic virtue—kind, gentle, amiable, and passionately fond of his young wife!'

'My dear Mrs. Eccles, how can you say all this of a man whose conduct is the common talk of the neighbourhood; a man lost to every sense of shame, I should suppose; who causes home to his desolate wife at all hours; whose only ostensible means of living is gambling or something equally disreputable; who—'

'You have been most grievously misled,' again interposed Mr. Eccles; 'who can have so grossly slandered my excellent friend Williams! He cannot help his late hours, poor fellow. That may safely be called his misfortune, not his fault,' and the good lady warmed as she spoke, till she had to untie her bonnet and fan her glowing cheek with her handkerchief.

'His misfortune!' murmured Mrs. Bray.

How can that be called a misfortune which a man can help every day he pleases?'

'But he cannot help it, poor soul! He would be so happy to spend his evenings at home with his dear little wife, but you know his business begins when other people's is over.'

'Then what, in heaven's name, is his business?'

'Why, don't you know? He is the *Editor of a Morning Newspaper.*'

A Calculating Bridegroom.

I've known some very mean men in my time. There was Deacon Overreach; cow he was so mean he always carried a tea in his gig box, when he traveled, to pick up the oats his horse wasted in the manger, and lay an egg for his breakfast in the morning. And there was Hugo Hummelman, who made his wife dig potatoes to pay for the marriage license. I must tell you that story of Hugo, for it is not a bad one, and good stories, like potatoes, ain't so plenty as they used to be when I was a boy. Hugo is a neighbor of mine, though considerably older than I be, and a mean neighbor he is, too. Well, when he was going to get married to Gretchen Kalp, he goes down to Parson Rogers, at Digby, to get a license

'Parson,' said he, 'what's the price of a license?'

'Six dollars' said he.

'Six dollars' said Hugo; 'that's a dreadful sight of money! Couldn't you take less?'

'No,' said he, 'that's what they cost me at the secretary's office at Halifax.'

'Well, how much do you ax for publishing in church, then?'

'Nothing,' said the parson.

'Well,' said Hugo, 'that's so cheap I can't expect any change back. I think I'll be published. How long does it take?'

'Three Sundays.'

'Three Sundays,' said Hugo, 'well, that's a long time, too. But three Sundays, only make a fortnight after all; two for the covers and one for the inside ink; and six dollars is a great amount of money for a poor man to throw away.'

So off he went, a jogging toward home, feeling about as mean as a new sheared sheep, when all at once a bright thought came into his head, and back he went as fast as his horse could carry him.

'Parson,' said he, 'I've changed my mind. Here's the six dollars; I'll tie the knot to-night with my tongue that I cannot untie with my teeth.'

'Why, what is natur in the meaning of all that?'

'Why,' said Hugo, 'I've been a 'cypherring' it out in my head, and it's cheaper time publishings after all. You see, sir, it's potato digging' times; if I wait to be called in church, her father will have her work for nothing; and as beside are scarce and wages are big, if I marry her to-night she can begin to dig our own to-morrow, and that will pay for the license, and just seven shillings over; for there ain't a man in all Cincinnati that can dig and carry as many bushels in a day as Gretchen can. And, besides, fresh wives, like fresh servants, work like people at first, but they get mony and lazy after a while.'

Cincinnati as a Sender—Whisky and Water.

A quantity of whisky was destroyed in Cincinnati the other day, by throwing it into Deer Creek, from whence it found its way to the city hydrants. The effect is thus described by the 'Fat contributor.'

The democratic town which has resulted to the community from the mingling of that Deer Creek whisky with the hydrant water is almost beyond calculation. It was not known for some time why a beauty atmosphere seemed to hedge all about.—Men who never drank liquor in their lives, knowingly, went home for several days in succession so bloated that they were hardly to be recognized although they covered their weeping wives as they helped them off to bed—hadn't touched (hic) drop today ma'am—hop'n die'f have. Then walking up in the morning with throbbing temples and bewildered brain they tried in vain to recall any occasion during the previous day, when they had wandered away from the established principles of a lifetime and taken to the heat—what drugs, what charms, what conjurations and what *al magility* ague, had got them on a bust?

One aged and highly respectable citizen who never tasted liquor in his life, and some quantity could belong to a temperance society with impunity, was seen winding his way homeward the other day with his hat jammed down on the back of his head, and his face red-heat and jolly, while he was singing:

'Low'lord, Gin flowin' bowl,
Foo' balls, foo' (big) ball,
Old Uncle Johnny's marshla' house,'

His wife didn't know him at first, as he entered the house, his countenance was so changed, and then the ends of that white cravat which she always tied herself every morning with so much care were flying in the most outlandish manner about his collar; his clothes were disordered and soiled, and that hat! she had never seen such a sight on all her born or married days.

He pulled it off, slung it wildly around his head with a 'whoopee!' and then shied it with scientific exactness upon the bust of Douglass, giving a horribly grotesque leer to the late distinguished statesman as it dropped over his left eye. He offered to bet two dollars and a half that 'He knew who he was and could whip any man who wasn't—then looking round upon his family with a slight gleam of returning reason; he yelled: Oh I am a wreck!' and bursting into tears, besought the eldest girl to bring a gutter for him to wallow in.' He was lugged up stairs to bed, meanly shouting 'gutters for one!'

It unfortunately came out in the papers the next day (it would have appeared before, but the editors, who it is well known imbibe extravagant quantities of water, were incapacitated from work themselves,) that great quantities of whisky had become mingled with the hydraut water. It had floated down Deer Creek from a burning distillery to the river, where the city have the most complete and effective arrangement possible for stopping anything of a damnable order that finds its way down the creek and pumping it into the reservoir.

The excellent old gentleman above alluded to had determined to put an end to his worthless existence, when he came to a full realization of what he had done, but looking over the morning paper to see if it was going to be a very good day for suicides any how, he read about the Deer Creek whisky. That explained the whole business at once and gave him a renewal of life He danced wildly around the room; embraced his family with the most ecstatic joy and invited them to join with him in a glass of water all around.

Since it has become generally known that there is whisky in the hydrant water, there has been a wonderful increase in water drinking. People drink it now who haven't tasted it before in years. They get up in the night to drink it. At bars they call for 'Deercreek straight' The Water Works have been compelled to keep their engines at work pumping night and day to supply the demand. The old play says 'wine works wonder,' but it has recently demonstrated that water works wonders, also. Ask the Water Works if it don't. Men have been caught filling their flasks to take a long journey.

The effect among the female portion of the community was scarcely less terrible than among the men. What do you think of a company of nice old ladies getting hilarious at a tea party—the dear innocent creatures, unconsciously putting themselves outside of a glass of hot whisky in every cup. The hostess glows rubicund, hospitable, and presses her guests to 'try just one more cup,' which they can't refuse, it is such a temptation; where did you get it? Is it Long Arm Chop?

Old Sally remarked that she 'hadn't tasted such (hic) delicious tea'n for—r—y years. Half cup, 'f please.' That an evening were on they had toasts with their tea, and songs keeping time with tea-cups thumpingly on the table. It was a jolly old party. And then when the carriages came to take them home they sent word back to the 'old man' that they won't go home till morn'n;' and finally wound up by smashing all the tea things. Terrible thing, wasn't it? and the dear old creatures not knowing that her ole spon barrels of whiskey had been pumped into the hydrants.

Kitchen girls were great sufferers from the fumes of boiling water. Washerwomen all over the city bending over their wash tubs, which were nothing less than great wooden bowls of hot whisky punch dropped down in a helpless state of intoxication, and had to be put to bed and heavily dosed.

Temperance folks are dismayed. A lodge of these worthy people attempted to hold their regular meeting the other night, not having heard as yet of the Deer creek calamity. The meeting very nearly broke up in a row, each brother clamorously accusing some one else of coming there 'in a state of (hic) 'toxication.' One influential member offered a resolution to 'spel every one of us.'

It was a most unaccountable state of affairs, but they settled it at length by agreeing to forgive each other, if they wouldn't do it again. They instituted a new member, in honour of the occasion. He was finally moved to make a speech.—He said he, 'Gen'lemen, I'm delighted I'm happily disp'sited. Folks said it I 'Jood Sons couldn't have no fun 'S like I. Never enjoyed 'self s' much in my (hic) life.—Gen'lemen'—happiest day I ever experienced. I give a toast—Here's to sol' (hic) wat'r an' death of King Alkali!'

The toast was drunk in goblets of water, standing, except in the case of some who had retired. They then dispersed after singing—

'Col' water, col' water, hol' water for me,
An' wine for ev'rywhere' Dobereinbee.'

The Governments Inspector of Whiskey is about to-day hoisting two-dollars tax on all hydrant water.

How Shall the Ladies Wear their Hair.—

A lady correspondent in an exchange thus briefly discusses the above question:—Something must be done and that quickly or we shall have all our ladyships scudding under bare poles. The mandates of fashion have been over severe for three or four years and now we are paying the penalty of our devotion. Eugenie's hair is getting thin on the top of her head. Well, she has plenty of company in that reflection, if that is any comfort to her. The waterfalls, outreach rats, mice and a thousand other diabolical contrivances of hair dressers, tend to one object—to strain at the roots of the hair by tying and twisting in every possible way. The natural consequence is the downfall of women. What shall we do? Go back to the days of shepherd simplicity and wear our own ringlets over our shoulders.—Alas, for us who have locks like unto the needles of the pine tree, and whose tresses have as much spiral tendency as the most rigid of pokers! Who will come to our relief, for the waterfall oppresseth the brain, and headaches are prevalent among us.—Lest some hair dressers arise who will free us from this bondage, and great will be their reward.

An Inveterate Bad Habit.—

In a certain school in Springfield, Mass., the lady teacher a few days since, had occasion to punish one of the little boys for using profane language. There being a knot-hole in the floor, she conceived the idea to make him think he had to stand near by with a pair of tongs and watch until he caught a rat that should come up from below. Stationing him, she gave him strict injunctions to remain until he accomplished the feat, calculating, of course, after he had stood there a couple of hours, to send him to his seat. Judge of her surprise, when two minutes after he fastened the tongs to a genuine live fellow of the rat kind, with enormous whiskers and tail, and hiding him up, exclaimed, "By—I've caught him.

Before the days of chloroform a quack advertised tooth-drawing without any pain. The patient was placed in a chair, and the instrument applied to his teeth with a wrench, followed by a roar from the unpleasantly surprised sufferer, 'stop,' cried the dentist, 'compose yourself I told you I would give you no pain, but I only just gave you that twinge as a specimen to show you Curtwright's method of operating.' Again the instrument was applied, another tug, another roar. 'Now don't be impatient, that is Dumergo's way; be seated and calm, you will now be sensible of the superiority of my method.' Another tug, another roar. 'Now pray be quite, that is Parkinson's mode, you don't like it and no wonder.' By this time the tooth hung by a thread; and whipping it out, the operator exultingly exclaimed, that's my mode of tooth drawing without pain and you are now enabled to compare it with the operations of Curtwright, Dumergo and Parkinson.'

A school boy 'down east,' who was noted among his play-fellows for his frolics among the girls, was reading aloud in the testament when coming to the phrase, 'making the waste places glad,' he was asked by the pedagogue what it meant.—The young one—scratched his head—but could give no answer, when up jumped a more precocious urchin, and cried out:—'I know what it means, master. It means hugging the gals for Tom Ross is always huggin' 'em around the waste and it makes 'em glad as can be.'

"I stand," said a Fenian orator, "on the board platform of the principals of '98, and palsied be my arm if I forsake 'em!" "You stand on nothing of the kind," interrupted a little shoemaker in the crowd, "you stand in my boots that you never paid me for, and I want the money."

"Does the court understand you to say; Mr. Jones, that you saw the editor of the *Augur of Freedom* intoxicated?" "Not at all sir. I merely said that I had seen him frequently so flurried in his mind that he would undertake to cut out copy with the snuffers—that's all.

"I wonder," said a Scotch maiden, "what my brother John sees in the lasses that he likes them one well. For my part I wad nae gie the company 'o one lad for twenty lasses."

A shrewd and lively young belle was introduced a few evenings ago to a bombastic little youth about as diminutive in his person as a man can well be. After conversing with her for some minutes he turned to leave the room, when as he was on the point of opening the door, the young lady *innocently* observed: 'Pray don't trouble yourself, there is the *keyhole*.

A wealthy butcher was playing the game of *euchre* a few evenings since at the mansion of a city Alderman, when a lady who was betting on the game, leaned over the back of of his chair and innocently asked a friend opposite, 'How are stakes now?' Mr. ——, wholly absorbed in the game, quickly turned with the reply, 'Very cheap rump-steaks are now, madam, but ten cents a pound.'

OPPOSITION STORE

IMPORTERS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

HAVE RECEIVED

Pitch, Oakum, Ship Varnish; Framing Squares, Chisels, Adzes and Slicks; Page's Lace Leather; Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, &c.; White Lead, Zinc White, Paints; Rubber Packing; Washers from ¼ to 1 inch; Drill Steel; Powder, Fuse; Miner's Picks; Wesson's Pistols and Rifles, Cartridges for all approved Pistols and Rifles; Weighing Scales.

Sign of the CROSS CUT SAW,

Next to T. Donnelly's Saddlery Store, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro, April 17th, 1867. 16

MR. JOHN BURNHAM having gone to England for a few months, his office will be closed till his return. Persons having business with Mr. Burnham, will please call at the office of GEORGE DUNSFORD, Esq.

Peterborough, May 6, 1867. 19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rowing Machine.—Samuel Powis.
Township of Harvey.—W. M. Hall.
Notice.—W. Darling.
Celebration of the New Dominion.—Peterboro Turf Club.
Farm for Sale—Thomas Patterson.
Rotary for Sale.—Samuel Jay.
School Examination.—John King, M. A.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1867.

POLITICAL.

We have been requested to state that Jas. Anderson, Esq., of Otonabee, is about to be brought out as a candidate for Legislative honors in the East Riding. A requisition to Mr. Anderson is in circulation for signatures. These is, already, a large number of names attached, and we understand that Mr. Anderson has agreed to the request. We may therefore say that he is in the field. He is an old and tried reformer, will battle for the rights of the people, and deserves their support. As yet there is no opposition to him.

To-day we give the resignation of Mr. T. G. Choate, which led to the requisition to bring out Mr. Anderson.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The County Council met in half-yearly session on Tuesday. Several very important subjects have engaged their attention already, but we are unable to give the whole the week. One of these things is the erection of a House of Refuge. The Committee appointed to report on this has reported, but the report was referred back to them in order to get some definite scheme. The lands proposed and contemplated to be purchased, contain from 14 to 24 acres, and at prices from $90 to $150. The prices are high, and the quantities of land too small. They should not purchase less than fifty acres, as assuredly the land will be all required yet, for industrial purposes, and to afford employment for those who may be sent to it. It will prove a failure in not a few instances, if those sent to it, and who are able to work, are not made work for their living, and we trust that the Council will see to it, that there be abundant provisions made for affording employment for all the inmates.

Gravel Roads too, have engaged the attention of the Council, and a general scheme of gravel roads is to be submitted. One line goes to Mud Lake with a bridge across Mud Lake and a bridge also across Pigeon Creek, and continues to Bobcaygeon, also along the 6th line of Smith. The second goes to Buckhorn by way of Lakefield, with a branch to Burleigh. The third from Ashburnham to Weslaw through Douro, and then by way of Dummer Town Hall to the 5th or 6th concession towards Norwood. The fourth, the now travelled block road to Norwood to extend eastward to the east of Belmont, and also from Norwood to Hastings. The fifth from Ashburnham to Keene, and thence to Hastings. The thing is too grand to expect consummation. The whole must be submitted to the people, if they ratify the action of the Council all will be right. Of course it is proposed to extend the cost over 20 years, which would make the burden comparatively light.

THE TREASURERSHIP.

The City Fathers are at present agitated about certain matters in connection with the Town Treasurership, and according to appearances at last meeting do not appear like ly to agree. The difficulty arises not so much out of appointing a Treasurer as out of the division of labor proposed by the Finance Committee. The offices of Clerk and Treasurer are now held by one individual, and there appears to be a strong desire to separate the offices. The Finance Committee propose appointing a Bank Agent Treasurer, and getting him to have the principal part of the duties performed by the Clerk. The Committee also propose to have the Clerk appointed Police Magistrate, and thus dispense with the services of the Mayor in that way. They also propose to pay the Clerk for his services as Clerk, Magistrate and kind of Sub-treasurer, about $600 a year; the Mayor about $100; the sum to the Treasurer not yet mentioned, but as now talked of, a merely nominal sum. The expenses, however, would still be about $1,000; at present they are about the same amount. The only change would be the division of offices of Clerk and Treasurer; and if this would give satisfaction, it would be as much in the right direction. It is urged against it, that the Treasurer cannot easily appoint the Clerk to do his work, as to do so would be illegal; also, that such Treasurer might not appoint the Clerk of the Council, and, consequently, that affairs might not proceed amicably. This, we confess, there appears to be just reason to fear. But if the Finance Committee obtain a fit and proper Treasurer, who shall bind himself to carry out the proposition of the Committee, the Council should throw no obstacles in the way of a trial of the scheme. The Council, of course, cannot appoint a Police Magistrate; the Governor in Council does this, but it is reasonable to suppose that the position of the Council would be appointed, even appointed he would, as such magistrate, to independent of the Council. For the present, however, they might put some one who would act as Clerk and Police Magistrate; hereafter they might not be so fortunate, and then those would be two separate offices, those of Clerk and Magistrate, instead of one as at present. Perhaps the intelligence of the town requires the change even at the risk of increase of salaries; if so the change should be granted. All that there were crooked misgivings as to the goodness of the Committee in regard to an old and tried servant of the Council, but from the assurances made by the Committee on Monday evening, we should be ready to accept their intentions as declared, and insist on the fulfilment thereof. The Committee too should show that they can obtain a Treasurer who will carry out their intentions in good faith and who will bind himself to that effect. This would remove pre ent objections, and open the way to a settlement of the difficulty.—But the threats to give up any reform they deem really needed because they are met by opposition, is perfectly childish and will only remove a laugh and more determined opposition, which should be met by determination instead of childish temper, I won't do anything. Let some reasonable clue to the settlement of the matter be found and arranged; but if defeated let the best that can be done, be done to carry out the present system. The present agitation will do some good any way, and the proposed plan, if correct, will gain converts to it; if it be not correct, if the present opposition prevents it, all the better.

UNION SCHOOL.

The Board met in special session on Monday evening.

There has been some difficulty to obtain a quorum for some time, and even on Monday there appeared to be some fears of the old cry "no quorum," but the fears were not realized.

A communication was read from Miss Rutherford, teacher of the North West School, asking to be allowed to teach a month during vacation, in order to meet the views of some parents who wish their children to be at school instead of running the streets.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the request was granted.

A communication was received from Miss Kyle, tendering her resignation and wishing to be relieved by the 10th of August—the termination of the present quarter.

This resignation was accepted with regret, owing to the success and faithfulness which had attended Miss Kyle during the five years she has had charge of the department under her management. A complimentary resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Moved by C. Cameron, seconded by J.W. Gilmour,—That this Board accepts, with reluctance, the resignation of Miss Kyle, fully appreciating the able and faithful services she has rendered to the school, and the loss which it sustains by her departure. But while the Board regret their loss, they hope that she may long be spared to use her brilliant talents and amiable disposition in dispersing blessings to those who may be joined to her society.—*Carried unanimously.*

The Board agreed to attend the approaching examination and thus afford what encouragement their presence would afford to those who were laboring for the advancement of the school.

The property committee were directed to have the blackboards repaired, and the young trees lately planted, framed, to protect them.

Minden.

An accident, resulting in sudden death, saddened the hearts of the people in the vicinity of Minden Village, on Friday last, 7th instant. William Taylor, renting and working the saw mill on Gull River, near this village, about noon invited his wife to come to view certain logs as they passed over the rapids towards the mill, and which were to be used by him. Scarcely had they reached the bridge and he commenced to pry the logs up with a pike-pole, than one became fast and required a stronger effort from poor Taylor. From some cause it moved more easily than he expected; he lost his balance, fell backward beneath the boom he had stood upon, was carried under it by the current, and down the rapid, only appearing now and then as the impetuous waters forced him over the rugged rocks that form the river's bed, and so out of all sight and help. To the four or five persons near, the poor fellow seemed to be dashed against logs, &c. for some twenty rods till the foot of the falls was reached, and therefore began a search near in an eddy, but to no avail till Saturday noon, when the body was recovered, bruised terribly. On Sunday the remains were carried to the grave. The Orangemen, marshalled by S. S. Peck, Esq., Reeve of Minden, accompanied and shewed due respect to the departed as a brother. The Rev. Frederick Burt officiated. After the Church of England service at the grave was concluded, the chaplain of the Orangemen performed their accustomed obsequies, then neatly filled in the grave and returned in order to their lodge. A widow, and two sons by a former wife, are left to mourn his untimely end.

Sabbath School Convention.

There has been an interesting Sabbath School Convention, held in the Canada Presbyterian Church during the week.—Owing to the difficulty of attending it and the County Council on the same day, we have been unable to give particulars this week; will next.

A few remarks on a visit to the Marmora Iron Works have also been crowded out.

THE CANADIAN CONVEYANCER.—In another column will be found a notice of a book with the above title. It will be found a very useful book for all classes of business men. For the merchant and trader, the forms will be found such as are every day required. For the farmer, besides the instruction in the preface which will keep him from fatal mistakes, the book contains forms of leases, wills, &c., which in a moment of urgency, will safely answer his purpose and save him from loss and lawyer's fees. To lawyers it is needless to commend the work—the first edition was found in every law office, and the present edition, besides being suited to the times, contains a preface which, to the profession, is worth the whole price of the book. Indeed it is a treasure on the law of real property as it exists in this country, which can be found no where else.

GEO. F. BAILEY'S & Co's Quadruple Combination will exhibit in Peterborough on Monday next. See advertisement.

GREAT RAILROAD MEETING

IN VICTORIA HALL.

Three to Four Hundred Persons Present.

GREAT INTEREST MANIFESTED TOWARDS RETAINING THE LINE TO MUD LAKE.

On Wednesday, at the call of the Mayor, a large and influential meeting was held to discuss our general Railway communication, and the advisability of extending that communication to Mud Lake by way of Lakefield. The meeting was the largest that has been on any public matter for years, and from the interest manifested in the discussion of the present communication, and the apparent desire shown to extend to Mud Lake, it is very evident that the extension at least is always over to come, and that ere long. The meeting was organized by calling the Mayor to preside, and afterwards D. W. Dumble, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary.

Mayor Scott, on taking the chair, said that the meeting had been convened by him, at the request of several citizens, and its object he believed was to discuss railway matters, but he supposed that the committee appointed to arrange for the meeting had done so already, therefore, he would refrain from any discussion of the matter, but leave it for those who had been appointed to speak.

A. H. Campbell, Esq., moved the first resolution.

"That in order to secure for the Town of Peterborough the growing trade of the Back Country, it is essential that Railway communication with Chemong Lake should be opened up."

In moving the resolution Mr. Campbell remarked that he was glad to meet such an assemblage of citizens of Peterboro'. The object of the meeting was a most important one, viz:—the subject of Railway communication and the direction of the current of trade of a country. It had puzzled the heads of the wisest in the old world as well as in the new. One thing was found to be an axiom, that the current of trade always takes the channel that proves most advantageous to trade. The trade of the back country now demanded our attention. Peterborough was favorably situated—on one of the best water privileges in the Province—with stores equal to those of any town in the Province—her merchants honest and honorable—the farmers surrounding active, intelligent and industrious,—and the soil of the country fertile and well cultivated. There was also a fine back country. True, it was once held that there was no back country, but that was found to be false. There were tracts and large tracts of the back country well suited for cultivation and capable of producing abundant returns.—There was also a large water machinery in that back country now shut off from Peterborough, on which an immense carrying trade was now done, and this was capable of being extended. That trade legitimately ours, was taken from us, and proceeded by Lindsay, although that route was 40 miles longer than by Peterborough, and when at Lindsay was then 12 miles further from the front than at Mud Lake. The present direction of this trade retards the growth of manufactures, and will retard it so long as it continues. The building of a road to Chemong Lake would remove the only obstacles and then it must come this way. Nearly 26 millions of feet of lumber are manufactured there every year, at a cost of $240,000, and one a freight of $80,000. It was therefore evident that the expense of manufactures, &c., will be laid out in the line of trade. If that line should be by Lindsay, it will be there; if by Peterborough, no doubt it will be laid out around Peterborough. In the interest of Peterborough, therefore, it gave him much pleasure to move the resolution. It was no new idea; it has been long held as expedient, and the time had come that demanded that it should be carried out, and as the old proverb had it: "the gods help those who help themselves." Peterborough must do something; the people must be ready to put their heads together, and their hands in their pockets too. It would never do to let the trade go away from us—to build up another place. It would never do to build up Lindsay, while Peterborough is pulled down. Lindsay was not a place that attracted any one for the mere love of the place. Peterborough had been built up by the square timber trade, that was dying out, and would soon be replaced, and we should seek to secure the large trade of lumber goods, &c., that will follow. There would be a large trade of goods, as there was a large tract of country fit for settlement; this was the best route for it, and we should seek to secure this new trade as well as endeavor to retain our old one. We should endeavor to leave the country and town better than we find them.

Mr. Clinton was then called on to speak, but refused, reserving the right to speak at any future time during the discussion, if he deemed it advisable.

Mr. Carroll seconded the resolution, and in doing so was glad to learn that there was a back country. It used to be said by lumbermen that there was no such thing. This opinion was exploded, and he was glad to hear out of the mouth of even a lumberman. He (Mr. C.) was also glad to say there was a back country, capable of sustaining thousands of a population. In it there were now over 1000 families, this was equal to at least two Townships, and on this account he was ready to do all he could to advance that back country. To open up communication with the lakes would bring Burleigh nearer by 26 miles, would open up markets for the people back there, and annihilate a distance that was now impassable, and that at moderate expense. The Township, too, contains minerals and other productions very valuable in a commercial point of view.—There are large extents of Lithographic stone in Burleigh, such as was not in the world almost, and enough to supply the world; it would be advantageous to have a road to open this up, which was of inestimable advantage to the County in which it was found. Burleigh had water power too equal to any thing in the world, and nothing could be done to utilize it for want of a road. There could be manufactories in the County but the means of transit was such as prevented them. Believing that by getting a railroad to Mud Lake he would serve his constituents best; he would do all in his power to further the extension to Mud Lake. But Burleigh was not all the back country; there were immense countries east, west, north and south of it, and these were being settled, and the trade of the country must get out. There were large timber districts too, and he had just learned that a firm in Quebec had obtained five townships back there, and they had been in Town enquiring if supplies could not be got in by this route. Now, if this road was built, the supplies must go by it, and this would be a large trade for 20 years; but if not built, the supplies may go by way of Belleville or Lindsay, not by Peterborough as they should do.

E. Pearce, Esq., was called on to support the motion. He thought Peterborough had been remiss in regard to the matter of railways. The eastern shores should have been on the other form, then they would have known that they were interested in supporting railways, but now that their seats were being filled and that they were not prepared to say much. He was glad to feel that there was a division of feeling between the town and country at present. There had been a feeling of antagonism, but now it was to be given through, and it hoped they would work together more amicably in future. The town, once as a disinterested child had withdrawn, but now they would feel so to get back again. There was no doubt that there was unity of interest, and all the town wanted a road, he believed it would benefit the county also. He would have liked to hear what the town proposed and then the county could consider what it would do—now it cannot say—but he believed it would do its part. They had heard of the extensive country in our rear. It was not the lumber interest only that would be benefitted, there would be mutual interests, and he was ready, although from the tar case, to aid the work all in his power, as by doing so he believed he would be increasing the trade of town and county. Just now the Marmora company was working wonders in Belmont, their iron mines were being developed and worked with success, and a railroad constructed and employing more than $8,000 were paid out that month for labor alone. These mines, too, were in Belmont, in this county, and the trade thus commenced would benefit this county.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Col. Haultain then proposed

"That in order to obtain such communication, it is expedient to form, or enter into negociation with the Company for the purpose of purchasing the present Chemong Railway, or failing that, to construct an independent line to some point in Chemong Lake, with power to apply to Parliament for such legislative action as may be necessary."

In doing so he laboured under great disadvantage, not being acquainted with the nature of the general resolutions; but believed that the object was to form a connection with Mud Lake. This he had often over and over again urged, and wondered why we remained inactive, and thus allow the trade of the back country to glide away from us. He did not hesitate to say that we must extend the road, if we did not we must go down and sink into the insignificance of a small country town. He was glad to hear that we have such a country in our rear. We also had mineral wealth there, but what had we done to develope it? Americans spend thousands of dollars to develope and we ourselves never spent $100. We had marble only of the best quality, and this was the cheapest route to get the material out, but the water keeps us away from us; away from Peterborough. We were dreaming over ephemeral prosperity, asleep, and doing nothing. If we continue so our stores will remove from us and prosperity go, and the words will almost be legible on everything—"Away from Peterborough." Present supplies to the back country goe by way of Lindsay. The back people regret it, but cannot avoid it; and if we are to obtain any of that trade we must have communication with the waters. The timid might fear that villages would spring up and take our trade. He (Col. H.) did not fear it; Peterborough had the advantage and would retain it; we had prospered before by the building of roads. The Romans built roads the remains of which are yet to be seen, and but for them what would Rome have been? The people of every country endeavor to have the best means of communication, and they find in this their prosperity; and we must build this road or our trade will be lost. He had done all he could in Parliament to prevent monopoly in Railroads, and had prevented as far as the Chemong road was concerned, and both sides strove hard for the control; but he had done all he could against a monopoly, thinking that we should have a large interest in it. He does not blame Mr. Covert; Mr. Covert does all he can for Peterboro, not to injure himself, and being almost sole owner of the Chemong road, he can afford to keep it unless he get what he may ask, even $100,000; but better to pay that for it than be as we are. Here the speaker referred to the value of Lithographic stone, 10 cents per lb. The United States depended on Germany for this article, and yet we had abundance; she spent $100,000 a year in it, and this we might as well have, if we opened up communication, marble and mineral abounded, and the wisest heads of Peterborough, yes, and Cobourg too, should get to work to devise the best means of developing the whole.

Mr. Hilliard seconded the resolution in a few words; referred to the scheme of opening trade by Port Perry and Whitby, instead of Lindsay, and concluded by advising that something be done to agert it and drive the trade this way. The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

W. A. Scott moved the third resolution:

"That it is the interest of the various Townships and the Municipalities in the County to co operate in this Railway extension, and that the County Council be invited to take stock or give a bonus towards carrying it into operation."

Referring to the fact that £39,000 had been put into the branch unwisely, and that he then advised extension with it instead of doing so. Already there were about 56 millions of feet cut on the back waters, and if there was a railroad it would be 40, for four years to come. He could not help remarking that we had not a manufactory of woollen ware in the County. We had to import our pails, rakes, &c., while we had abundance of material cheap, and plenty of power. Our marble, iron, lead, &c., too, would form a large item of trade, but now there was no communication; and as Mr. Hilliard remarked, they had to look towards Port Perry for an outlet, while they all desired to come by way of Peterboro. If they had kept their money, they would now have it to build the road to Mud Lake

Mr. Fairbairn,—"Yes, but we would have no road now."

Voices everywhere,—"Yes we would."

Mr. Fairbairn—"Would like to ask Mr. Scott what would be the probable revenue of the proposed road?"

Mr. Scott,—"At least the freight of 35,000,000 feet of lumber for six years, and the trade of iron, marble, &c."

W. Hall, Esq., seconded the resolution with much pleasure, but would not trespass on their patience at the late hour.

The Mayor of Cobourg, Dr. Beatty, being present as a deputation from that town, was loudly called for, and on rising, said that he did not come to make any offers about the road to Mud Lake. He was sent to make offers in relation to the reconstruction of the Cobourg and Peterborough road. If this road was reconstructed, their opinion should be, (Mr. D.) the deposit power reserved by Government section. He came to hear what Peterboro' would propose to Cobourg, but had no offer yet, and consequently could state none. The great interest of Cobourg now was the iron, but he desired almost as much to come to Peterboro', and they would like to hear what offer would be made to aid the reconstruction of the road. If they made an offer, then, as Mayor of Cobourg, he would tell them what Cobourg would do. He would tell them that they must reconstruct the Cobourg road or Peterboro' will cause just as Cobourg had done. He admitted that Cobourg was selfish, and he thought they all must be selfish; but although they had granted, Cobourg was ready to do more.

Mr. Donnistown made a volunteer speech, in which he referred to the opposition he had given to putting money in the branch; it was done then to kill the Cobourg road, but in doing so we had lost the back trade. The present movement he could hardly support, as we can not contract a debt. The state of the Chemong road, too, is a legal point of view, was an obstacle in the way that the government would not remove unless Mr. Covert was paid in full. There was no definite proposition; he had some to hear, but had heard nothing definite. He (Mr. D.) had no sympathy with the extravagance of how long would the lumber of back lakes last; the square timber trade was fast dying out, and so would sawn lumber also. The lumber interest was all that would be served; of course they were liberal, honest men and would do their share. He did not fear the rival villages. Rochester did not suffer from Charlotte. But lumber did not do everything; London, C. W., lived and prospered from being in a fine agricultural country, and although the lumber trade removed Peterborough must prosper.

J. Dumble, Esq., of Cobourg, also one of a deputation, addressed the meeting. He said that although he had not heard as much of reconstruction of the Cobourg road as he would have wished, still he had heard much that pleased him. The rival road to Lindsay now carried $35,000 worth of freight while from Peterboro it was only $65,000. He had built and long lusted to obtain the Chemong road. He would now advise them to aid in reconstructing the Cobourg road and then the extension would follow. There were grave difficulties in the way, legal and other difficulties, but a united effort would remove all; Peterboro influence might not effect it, but Cobourg and Peterboro might. As to cost, if $150,000 built the road to Mud Lake, it would be done for less than any similar road in the province. But if built, how run? Port Hope might not do it, and then, how would they do? They would have to expend $100,000 more in rolling stock. He here referred to the Marmora company, their capital and energetic; they were millionaires; but an offer sufficient to induce them must be made, for they were Americans, and their interest was not in Peterboro, perhaps they never heard of such a place. He (Mr. D.) did not come prepared to make any offer for the company, but he believed as a director, he could prevail on the company to do something if a liberal offer were made. $200,000 would be required to rebuild the Cobourg road, and extend it to Mud Lake, and he would tell them what he believed would be accepted—that if Peterboro would give $100,000, $40,000 toward the reconstruction as soon as completed and $60,000 towards the extension to be paid as soon as completed, that if this were made the road would again be at Peterboro before the 15th of May next, and extension would also be made as soon as the legal difficulties are removed. He did not come to ask or beg, but merely as a citizen of Cobourg, but he would like to hear what offer they would make.

A. H. Campbell then moved:

"That it is most desirable that the railway connection between this town and Cobourg should be renewed and kept it in expedient, in consideration of the Cobourg and Marmora Railway Company undertaking to complete the same by the 15th day of May next with a permanent bridge across Rice Lake, to give assistance to that Company to the extent of £10,000, on condition of receiving from the said Company an undertaking to extend the line to Chemong Lake immediately on the necessary legislation being obtained, and an amount of £15,000 in stock in said extension being subscribed by the Municipalities or other parties interested in the County of Peterborough."

He did not wish to support it, but as it did not bind Peterborough to either Port Hope or Cobourg it could do no harm.

Col. Haultain seconded it. He (Col. H.) was obliged to Mr Dumble for the information, and he again reiterated that it would take the wisest head to go to work to ensure what Peterborough now required.

E. Burnham then volunteered a few words. He came to discuss the extension to Mud Lake. He would oppose giving $40,000 to the Cobourg road. Already the Town had lost $80,000 in the Port Hope road, and he would oppose the expenditure of any more. He was opposed to subsidizing Cobourg and then be met by impassible legislation in the Chemong road. Mr. Dumble had sold out his stock in the Chemong road and received his money, and if we went to parliament they would say, pay Covert first for parliament goes on principles of justice. He would like to see the County improve, but he would not give all he had away to improve it. He had now more property than he could pay for but he would do a little, with the hopes of being able yet to pay the whole. He would go for extension but nothing else. He would oppose reconstruction just as he knew how.

Col. Haultain would like a definite proposition how to get the extension. It would cost $250,000; tell us how to get this or how to do it cheaper before he would oppose.

Mr. Burnham had no definite way, but he would not give $40,000 to Cobourg. He would not waste all for nothing. If the town wanted a road to Mud Lake let them have it, but he would oppose giving $100,000 to Cobourg. He was opposed to the scheme.

Col. Haultain, thought Mr. Burnham should submit a way of getting the extension before he would oppose.

Mr. Clinton then spoke. He remarked that he approached the subject with fear. There had been two meetings, and all was arranged; but he feared when he heard Mr. Burnham, one of the largest property holders in town except Mr. Hall, expressed himself opposed to it. The town of Peterboro was as well managed as any town in Canada, and the railway was as well managed. As to himself, he had suffered as much, if not more than any other man in town. He bought grain on six points and therefore required more accommodation than many; but he never received a favor, not one; but had to pay as high as other men. The winds of this disastrous year out of the yard being ruined, and the absence of sufficient rolling stock; had the staff been efficient above there would be no fault. He might be asked why he advocated the Port Hope Road; he would get credit for truthfulness, and he could say that he had to by that road. Mr. Rogers, of Ashburnham, had also been hurt; and he (Mr. C.) received a severe lesson; but still he advocated the road because it had done all it could. In matter of tariff, the Cobourg Co. charged for, when the branch was constructed as 6d. for wharfage; the road now only charge 1 $1.76 and 25 cents of wharfage about Hope. Mr. Covert was also putting in road in proper state of repairs. This reduced $40,000 at Galloway's Bridge, and 1,00 tons of iron was ordered for the road. He would suggest, however, that some offer be made to Mr. Covert, and he was sure it would be met, and $100,000 secured. If the thing was carried now we would regret it, but would not prosper if the gun was not reproduced, but he felt sure that Mr. Covert was as patriotic and would build when he paid for. He (Mr. C.) was authorized to say that if the town would give Mr. Covert $50,000 he would proceed to Mud Lake, and that $50,000 more when the freight to exceed that from Lindsay now.

Mr. Clinton then moved an amendment as follows:

"That in the opinion of this meeting it is inadvisable at the present time, for the corporation of the town of Peterborough to assist to any amount whatever in repairing of the Cobourg and Peterborough railroad, and in the extension thereof to Mud Lake, the town being already much in debt and the taxes as high as the inhabitants can well bear."

Mr. Henthorn seconded it. Mr. Henthorn on rising, was received with groans and hisses. The Mayor, however, soon restored order, when Mr. H. proceeded. For 40 years he had been a resident of the town, and he came to warn them against putting taxes on themselves. Mr. Beatty and Dumble were there to get help to build their road, but if we want a road can we not build it ourselves—they ask $40,000. Now mind you carry home every word I say in your head. Don't vote a dollar; if you do you will ruin yourselves and others. What do the Cobourgers offer? nothing. We never got a dollar from Cobourg, nor never will. Mr Dumble wants $40,000. Do ye think he would then build the road; not a bit of it. The whole pack are nothing but knaves and slaves. They all made themselves rich after the last road, as Geo. Boulton told me. But, mind ye, keep cool; we're no fools; we won't give them a dollar; not one. Col. Haultain opposed his friend, Mr. Burnham, but what offer had been made.

Here the Mayor called Mr. Henthorn to the question.

Mr. Henthorn then resumed and ended by enquiring what Cobourg would do.

Dr. Beatty then, as Mayor, said that he had been empowered to say that Cobourg was ready to give the company $160,000 of preferential stock, worth in each $60,000, towards the reconstruction, if Peterborough did anything liberal.

Mr. Campbell remarked that he ought to open up the back country independent of the lumber trade. Mr. Covert was an honest man, but he would, no doubt, serve himself and his own interest. We must mind our interest, and that is to open up the country. If Mr. Covert's offer is the best we should take it. If not, we should take the best offer from whomsoever it may come.—Mr. Campbell moved to withdraw his motion to allow time for discussion again.

Mr. Clinton would if both motion and amendment should be printed.

Mr. Fairbairn moved adjournment to another meeting. Here confusion got up thro' the efforts of some one to get the adjournment put. But the Mayor put the amendment as they could not agree, and being lost, the motion was declared carried.

Moved by Mr. Dumble, seconded by Mr. Smickland:

"That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the subject matter before this meeting, and to report on the different proposals offered to carry out the Railway extension to Mud Lake, and the most feasible plan affecting the same; and that the following be the Committee:—Messrs. Carnegie, Hilliard, Melville Millar, Jas. Campbell, William Hall, W.H. Scott, A. H. Campbell, H. Strickland, W. A. Scott, James Stevenson, Enos Burnham, Wm. Clinton, Robert Dennistoun, and D. W. Dumble."

The meeting then broke up, being about 12 o'clock.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Council met on Tuesday in half-yearly session. All the members were present.

The minutes of the last day of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Warden addressed the Council as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—This being the most important meeting of the Council of the year, I deem it my duty to call your attention to some of the obligations that will devolve upon us during the session.

Our financial positions is not unfavorable, yet when the report of assets and liabilities is laid before you, it will require your most careful consideration, and provision will have to be made to meet the current liabilities and the growing wants of the country until the taxes are collected. The revision of the assessments of the several municipalities will take up our time, and it is important that a more satisfactory adjustment be arrived at. I am of opinion that the aggregate should be raised at least twenty-five per cent, as the present amount does not show a true statement as to value, and is unfavorable to the county.

The most extraordinary state of our roads, the damage caused by the large quantities of rain that fell during the last fall and spring, and the increased traffic, has rendered them (during the season of mud roads) certainly dangerous and almost impassable. I am of opinion that a different payment will have to be adopted, in order to make our improvements more permanent, thereby saving the outlay of the small sums (though in the aggregate large) that we are making from year to year upon our bad, and lanes and roads used in lieu thereof, for years to come. In connection our present mode of the work of making them pass next will have to be done, and in the meantime we are struggling on over our bad roads, and our money wasted.

With regard to the House of Refuge, &c., the Report of your Committee will be laid before you, and you will be called upon to make provision for its erection, which will be another and additional expenditure.

The planning of the Court House Grounds was undertaken by your Advisory Committee, conjointly with the Town authorities, at the suggestion made by County Property Committee of the late Council. I am happy to say that the work has been satisfactorily completed under the direction of A. C. Dunlop, Esq., who deserves the thanks of the Council for his attention.

Dr. A. McRea has tendered his resignation as Trustee of the Peterboro' Grammar School. You will be required to fill the vacancy.

I received a letter from the Warden of the County of Victoria, calling my attention to the state of Cowans bridge, used on County boundary, which he says is down and impassible. I did not reply, awaiting your instructions, and the meeting of Council being so near at hand.

According to your instructions, I have caused the notice to parliament in respect to the resurvey of the townships of Harvey and Burleigh, to be published according to law.

The bridge between Ashburnham and Peterboro has been satisfactorily rebuilt, a report of the same, &c., will be laid before you.

The bridges over the Otonabee at the Locks and Warsaw Mills are reported in a dangerous state; it will be necessary to take some action in the matter.

The work on the Drill Shed has been suspended in consequence of a defect in the plan of roof, but I am instructed that the Government will take immediate steps to have the defect repaired.

Since the last meeting of Council the Sheriff has been pleased to change the Jailor and Assistant, Mr. Norton having been removed, it will be necessary that you appoint another Care-taker of the Court House and Grounds.

Of course there are many other matters that will come before you, and I feel confident that they will receive that careful consideration that their nature and importance require,

P. M. GROVER,
Warden.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Carroll, Messrs. Walton, Carroll, Choate, F. Peck, Miller, Clark, and the mover were appointed a committee on the Warden's address.

On motion of Mr. Choate, seconded by Mr Pearce, Messrs. Carroll, Pearce, Scott, S. S. Peck, Garbutt, Miller, and the mover were appointed a committee to equalize the Assessment Rolls for the present year.

The committee appointed last session to report on a House of Refuge required to be built, reported,—That they did not think it advisable at present to recommend the erection of a House of Refuge, complete in all respects, such as the Town and County must ultimately have, but they recommend that a building should be commenced, sufficient to the present needs of the Town and County, and that it should be built so that it could be added to when it was found necessary to do so. The committee referred to several sites viz., one the property of C. A. Weller, near the Rev. Mr. Gilmour's; one south of the Town on Town property; one north of the Town, property of Mr. Chalmers; the property of Mrs. Kilpatrick was also referred to, and a site in Douro just north of Ashburnham; but the two to several of these were not satisfactory.

The report also referred to the fact that at present there was no law to enable the Town and County to act conjointly in the matter, and to the necessity for an Act of Parliament to enable the Town to do so.

The Committee further recommend that the County Council advertize for statements of eligible sites and the prices of each.

The report further states that the Committee considers that as soon as the Town can do its part that that part should be one half of the cost of the site and building, and after that a moiety of the yearly expense of the support and maintenance of the establishment.

The prices of sites varied from $150 to $90 per acre.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the Council went into committee of the whole on the report. After some discussion the report was referred to the committee again, with power to add to the number.

A communication from the Warden of Victoria was read, on the state of Cowan's Bridge, and referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the expenses account of the Board of Instruction for the eastern section of the County, was referred to the committee on Finance.

The Reeve of Belmont read a report of the timber sold by him off highways. The report was filed.

The resignation of M. S. Dean and Geo. Fitzgerald, as road commissioners, was received, their report being first read. The report was referred to the Road and Bridge committee.

On motion of Mr. Dunlop, Messrs. Carnegie was heard before the Council in reference to inviting the members of the County Council to the public meeting on Wednesday evening.

A motion of Mr. Pearce to accept the invitation, was carried.

The Reeve of Dummer presented a petition from his Council, requesting the Council to take action to compel Douro to spend a certain sum in opening up the boundary between Douro and Dummer. The petition was received and referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges.

On motion of Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Carroll, a By-law to establish a statute labor division on the boundary between North and South Monaghan, was ordered to be prepared.

The Council adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Council met at 10 o'clock.

The minutes of yesterday were read and signed.

The Warden read a report from the county Engineer on the repairs of the Otonabee bridge, Locks bridge, and Nassau bridge.—The report was received and ordered to be filed.

A By-law to form a statute labour division between South and North Monaghan was then put through two readings.

On motion of Mr. Walton, the Committee on the Warden's address were allowed to report. The report was adopted.

The Council adjourned till 2 o'clock, p.m.

At 2 o'clock the Council met. All the members present.

It was moved by Mr. Walton, seconded by Mr. Carroll,—That Mr. Garbutt's name be added to the Road and Bridge committee.—*Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Scott, the committee appointed to report on the Chemong Lake and Pigeon Creek Bridges were allowed to report.

The Council went into committee of the whole on the second reading of the report. It was read in committee without amendment, and on motion of Mr. Pearce was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Lucas, seconded by Mr. Mellville, a committee of the Warden and Messrs. Scott, Dunlop and Walton was appointed to erect a flag staff at the court house.

Moved by Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Pearce,—That this Council do issue debentures for the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of constructing bridges across Chemong Lake and Pigeon Creek, providing that the Council of the Town of Peterboro will give a satisfactory guarantee for the repayment of one half, to meet payment of Debentures.

Senior Board of Instruction.

The examination of Teachers took place at Peterborough, on the 6th inst. Twenty-five candidates applied, and twenty-three were successful. Their names are:

George Saptle,	1st B.,	2 years.
F. C. Taylor,	1st C.,	1 year.
R. W. Williams,	1st do	do.
A. Haggart,	1st do	do.
John Moore,	1st do	do.
W. J. Smyth,	1st do	do.
Miss A. Bowlby,	1st A,	until cancelled.
Miss M Dowling,	1st A,	do
Miss Mary Ivison,	1st B,	2 years.
I. Campbell,	2nd B,	do.
Miss A. Chambers,	do	2 years.
J. T. White,	2nd C,	1 year.
John McCamus,	do	do.
Miss M. A. Cantlon,	do	do.
Miss Mary Boncher,	do	do.
Miss Jane Forsyth,	do	do.
Miss Deborah Code,	3rd C	6 months.
Miss Margaret Mairs,	3rd C	1 year, limited to a Miss Margt Britton, do. [section.
Miss Lucinda Kennedy,	do.	
Miss Mary Gamble,	do.	
Miss Margaret Wilson,	do	limited to section
Miss Mary Hoote,	do.	

James Stratton, Esq., Secretary of the Reform Convention for the East Riding of the County of Peterborough.

DEAR SIR,

Upon mature consideration, I have determined not to be a candidate at the approaching election.

The reasons which have induced me to take this step are mainly as follows:—I find I cannot possibly devote sufficient time to make that thorough canvass of the Riding always necessary in cases of this kind, and I feel I should be doing the party an injustice were I, without having done so, to allow my name to go to the polls.

There are many in the Reform ranks more advanced in years than I am, and thereby more experienced, men who have spent their life in the service, whose ability far exceeds mine, and who, therefore, have larger claims, than I have, to the honor.

Aside from these considerations the fact that to the sections of the rear townships, whence interests any candidate should have at heart, I am a comparative stranger.

Any one of the foregoing is sufficient to dissuade me from becoming a candidate at this election, but all combined render it prudent that I should not be.

Regretting exceedingly that my indecision has rendered necessary another meeting of the Delegates, I remain, &c.,

THOS. GEO. SNDATE.

Warsaw, June 11th, 1867.

Confederation and the Approaching Election.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Considering the magnitude of the political events now transpiring, one cannot but feel our rise at the indifference of many, perhaps the majority, to a question now subject pregnant with consequences, good or ev

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As my business in the Ready-made Clothing has increased much more than I expected, I am obliged to give up the Ladies' Department, so as to have more room for the sale of the Clothing Department, therefore I announce that I will give

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT!

On the purchase of the following Goods, that is to say:

DRESS GOODS!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUCH AS

Delaines, Cobourgs, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins,

BAREGES, RIBBONS,

LACE, GLOVES, PARASOLS,

SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS,

And many other things for Ladies' Wear too numerous to mention.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!

I am forced to give up selling this class of goods, as I am devoting my self entirely to the Ready-made Clothing business. Ladies wishing to get a cheap dress will do well to call and see for themselves. These Goods have been purchased this last spring, and are fresh and in the newest styles of fashion.

F. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, Sign of the Lion.

Peterborough, June 10th, '1867. 24-3in

PORK.

FOR SALE, 65 barrels Heavy Prime Mess Pork, packed in Millbrook.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"Banks Giauque is recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our man all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. NELLY."

Worcester, Mass., Aug 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of "G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff
It keeps the hair cool, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty. It is cheap. Durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes 50 cents and $1 by all dealers.

C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

New Advertisements.

Bakery for Sale.

THE undersigned is desirous of selling his BAKERY, BAKING UTENSILS, HORSE, BREAD-CART, &c, &c. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms.

SAMUEL JAY.

Peterboro', June 19th, 1867. 25

TOWNSHIP of HARVEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Harvey, intends, at its next sitting, on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of JULY, to pass a By-law to legalize the following Road, viz:—

Commencing at the north end of Hall's Bridge on Lot number nine in the eighth concession of the Township of Harvey, thence south fifty-five degrees, west sixteen chains fifty links, thence north fifty-eight degrees, west twenty-four chains twenty-five links, to its intersection with the Sandy Lake Road, between lots nine and ten in the ninth concession of the Township of Harvey.

W. M. HALL,
Clerk.

June 20th, 1867. 25-4in.

PETERBOROUGH

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE half-yearly Public Examinations of the pupils of the Peterborough Grammar and Union School, will commence (D. V.) on MONDAY, the 24th instant. The Examinations of the Pupils in their respective departments will take place on the following days, viz:

Monday 24th.—Grammar School.
From 9 o'clock till 1.

Fifth Department, (Boys)—Mr. Shurtleff, Teacher,—from 2 o'clock, p. m., till 4½ o'clock.

Tuesday 25th.—Fifth Department.
(Girls)—Miss Kyle, Teacher,—from 10 o'clock, a. m., till 2 o'clock.

Wednesday 26th—Fourth Department
(Boys)—Mr. McPaul, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a. m., till 12 o'clock. Fourth Department, (Girls)—Miss Smith, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p. m., till 4½ o'clock.

Thursday 27th.—Third Department.
(Boys.)—Mr. Taylor, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a. m., till 3 o'clock. Third Department, (Girls)—Miss Stevenson, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p. m., till 4 o'clock.

Friday 28th.—Primary Department.
Boys and Girls.—Mrs. Flavelle, Teacher,—from 9 o'clock, a. m., till 12 o'clock. Mixed School—(Boys and Girls,)—Miss Rutherford, Teacher,—from 1 o'clock, p. m., till 4 o'clock.

The Parents and Guardians of the pupils, and all who may be in any way interested in Education, are particularly requested to attend the Examinations.

JOHN KING, M. A.,
Rector.

Peterboro', June 19th, 1867.

Farm for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm in the Township of Dummer, being north east quarter of lot No. 2, in the 11th concession, and about three miles from Peterboro'. There is upwards of 30 acres cleared and in a reasonable state of cultivation. The balance consists of hardwood land, well wooded. There is a neat Log House, Barn and Stable, &c., on the premises, and a never failing creek runs through the lot.

TERMS.—$900 in cash, balance as may be agreed.

Further information can be received by applying to the proprietor, or at the "Examiner" Office.

THOMAS PATTERSON.

June 20th, 1867. 25

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Dummer, at a meeting to be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 24th day of August next, intends passing a By-law to establish a road in the Township of Dummer:—

Commencing on the west side of the 10th Con. between lots 5 and 6; thence along allowances for road to the centre of Con. — 37 chains more or less, on course of N. 76° 30'; then along said course 9 chains to the east side of the east branch of the Otter; then N. 45°, E. 12 chains 50 links; then N. 30°, E. 5 chains then N. 74° 30', E. 4 chains; then N 68°, E. 10 chains to Con. line between the 10th and 11th Concessions; then N. 45°, E. 4 chains; then N. 57°, E. 17 chains; then N. 45°, E. 20 chains more or less, to allowance for road between the E. ½s of lots 5 and 6; then along centre to post between lots 5 and 6 on the east side, 35 chains more or less. This road to be one chain wide, and the marked line the centre thereof.

W. DARLING,
Township Clerk

Dummer, June 17th, 1867. 25

REAPING MACHINES!

THE NEW YORKER COMBINED

Self-Raking Reaper & Mower.

MANUFACTURED BY

SEYMOUR, MORGAN & ALLEN,
Brockport, N. Y.

PRICE, $150, delivered in Peterboro.

A fair trial given with all Machines before purchase.

MR. GEORGE McKEE, of Smith, purchased one last year, and he is much pleased with it; he says the Self-rake takes off the grain much better than any man can by hand. There is no side drift with the Machine. This Reaper took the first-prize gold medal at the National trial held at Auburn, N. Y., for 1866. Any one wanting a Reaper, please address

SAMUEL FOWLIS,
Agent, Peterborough.

June 20th, 1867. 25

Celebration of our New Dominion

THE SPRING MEETING
OF THE
Peterborough Turf Club
WILL TAKE PLACE
On MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1867,
ON THEIR DRIVING PARK

PREMIUM $25.—Running Race; open to all Horses that never won public money; mile heats, 3 in 5; T. C. W. $20 to the winner, $5 to the second horse.

PETERBORO' DERBY $50.—Open to three year old Colts, Province-bred; mile heats; T. C. W. $40 to the first, $10 to the second. (Entrance free.)

☞ The directions of the Peterborough Turf Club, with the view of encouraging the breeding of good horses, have made this Premium a fixed event, to be run over their Driving Park during the Spring meeting of every year—This Premium will be increased to $100 next spring.

PREMIUM $25.—Open to all Trotters and Hackers kept for general purpose; mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness. $20 to the first horse, $5 to the second.

PREMIUM $100.—Running Race: open to all horses; mile heats 3 in 5; T. C. W. $75 to the first horse, $25 to the second.

PREMIUM $100.—Trotting Race: open to all horses; two mile heats, 3 in 5; in harness. $75 to the first horse, $25 to the second.

SILVER CUP. Running Race: open to all back horses; half mile heats, 2 in 3; catch weights.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Directors find it unsatisfactory to delay the receiving of entries until within a few days of time fixed for the Races, for in many cases there is little or no competition for the prizes, thereby causing disappointment to the public and leading to make these Meetings unpopular; they therefore have fixed the 20th day of June, by which time entries for the Derby, and the two Premiums of $100 must be made to the Secretary, when they will be advertised.

The Races will be conducted according to the Peterborough Turf Club Rules.

Entrance, 10 per cent. subscription, 5 per cent. for each purse.

Every person entering a horse must declare his name and colors; for the Derby his pedigree also.

All riders must appear in Jockey Costume. This rule will be strictly enforced.

Three to enter, two to start.

Decision of Judges to be final.

Two Races to commence at eleven o'clock precisely.

Entries for the small purses to be made at DARLING'S HOTEL before TEN o'clock the day of races,

H. CALCUTT,
Secretary.

Peterborough, June 1st, 1867. 24

GEO. F. BAILEY & CO'S

METROPOLITAN

Quadruple Combination.

Comprising under ONE COLOSSAL CANVAS the varied and comprehensive attraction of

FOUR
COMPLETE EXHIBITIONS!!

WILL EXHIBIT AT

PETERBOROUGH
ON
MONDAY, JUNE 24th, 1867.

FIRST,
G. C. QUICK'S
COLOSSAL HIPPOPOTAMUS!

Recognized and acknowledged by naturalists and Biblical Scholars as being identical with the "Behemoth" of Holy Writ, and of which it is spoken in the Book of Job, 40: 19, and 41: 33—

"He is chief of the ways of God." "Upon Earth there is not his like."

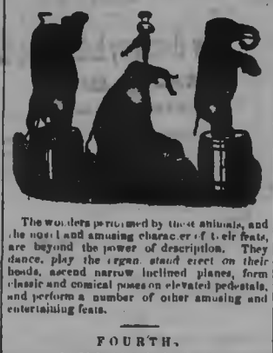
SECOND,
GEO. F. BAILEY & CO'S.
LARGE AND COMPREHENSIVE
MENAGERIE,

Comprising the finest, most expensive and varied collection of Living Specimens of Natural History ever exhibited; many of which are the only ones of the species in America.

The following is a partial list of the collection:—

Gigantic Hippopotamus, four performing Elephants, Tartar Yak, Asiatic Tiger, Black Tiger, six Enormous Lions, den of Trained Lions, cage of Leopards, white Bear, Poonah, or Sloth Bear, Kangaroo, Sacred Cattle from India, Egyptian Ichneumon, Crested Cockatoos, Golden Pheasants, Silver Pheasants, South American Powee, Spanish Macaws, African Parrots, Monkeys, Apes, Baboons, and a host of minor animals.

THIRD,
SANDS, NATHANS & Co's
Performing Elephants!
"ANTONY" and "CLEOPATRA."



The wonders performed by these animals, and the novel and amusing character of their feats, are beyond the power of description. They dance, play the organ, stand erect on their heads, ascend narrow inclined planes, form classic and comical poses on elevated pedestals, and perform a number of other amusing and entertaining feats.

FOURTH,
MELVILLE'S
GREAT AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS!

Forming the following brilliant constellation of foreign and native stars—a grand alliance of talent from the most noted Arenas of both Hemispheres.

JAMES MELVILLE,
The unparalelled Australian Equestrian.

MME. MELVILLE,
The graceful Australian Equestrienne.

Mrs. SHOWLES,
The great Female Horse Trainer.

J. SHOWLES,
The Hippodean Rider.

GEO. MELVILLE,
The young Protean Clown.

FRANK MELVILLE,
The Dashing Juvenile Equistrian,

WM. KINCAID,
The man of a Hundred Summersaults.

SHAPPEE & WHITNEY,
The Champions Maitres du Trapeze.

JAMES REYNOLDS,
The most refined as well as humorous Clown in the profession.

LEE POWELL,
The great American Jester, Humorist and Grotesque

CHAS. ROBINSON,
Equestrian and Gymnast.

Mons. FERRANTI,
The Posture wonder and Anatomical Paradox.

Together with an immense troupe of Tumblers Acrobats, Vaulters, &c, and a magnificent imported stud of performing horses and ponies, including the

COMIC TRICK MULES,
Introduced by Mr. J. SHOWLES.

To these multifarious attractions, has just been added a

Baby Elephant,

AND ITS MOTHER,
Imported this spring direct from Africa. Also
Two Bactrian Camels
AND A
Peruvian Lama.

These varied attractions will be exhibited under one stupendous Pavilion, for the SAME PRICE OF ADMISSION which has heretofore been charged to each one separately—making it the cheapest and best, as well as the most interesting Exhibition extant.

This Multitudinous Combination will enter Town about TEN a. m., in a

GRAND PROCESSION,

headed by the immense HIPPOPOTAMUS

DEN and drawn by a

TEAM OF ELEPHANTS,

and accompanied by

Prof. WITHER'S
METROPOLITAN OPERA BAND.

DOORS open at 2 and 7 p. m.—Performance to commence a half-hour later.

ADMISSION 50 cents. Children under 12 years, 25 cents.

C. B. FARNSWORTH,
Agent.

24.

Ready-made Clothing! Ready-made Clothing! Ready-made Clothing!

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

Good quality, well made and low prices.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS---In every variety, pretty and cheap,

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

FACTORY COTTONS--The cheapest in town,

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES' HATS—Selling off under price,

Now is the time to purchase.

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

A very large stock of SUMMER GOODS of every description,

From Cheap Cotton Tweeds to the Finest Silk Mixtures.

Silks! Silks! Silks! Silks! Silks!

A very choice assortment, in black and fancy colors,

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

SUMMER PRINTS! SUMMER PRINTS!

Clearing out the stock—now is the time to purchase.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS! PARASOLS! Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

Call and purchase one before they all go.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS in white and fancy Cotton and Flannel, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

LADIES' SUMMER SHAWLS selling out at cost at the Montreal House.

CLOAKS and CLOAKINGS in Meltons, Bareges, &c., &c., - - - at the Montreal House.

A TAILORING DEPARTMENT In connection with the MONTREAL HOUSE.

Under the charge of Mr. BAKEWELL, now becoming well known in Peterboro.

Hoop Skirts! Fancy Skirtings! Hoop Skirts! Fancy Skirtings! Hoop Skirts! Fancy Skirtings!

At the MONTREAL HOUSE

General Insurance Agency.

GEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

CHIEF OFFICES:
19 AND 20 CORNHILL,
LONDON.

General Agency for Canada:
385 and 387 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,

FOUR AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, tending to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London,

(*ESTABLISHED* 1803.)

CHIEF OFFICES:
1 Old Broad St., and 16 Pall Mall,
LONDON.

General Agency for Canada,
87 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,

£1,965,000, - - - - STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED IN CANADA, $103,000.

Insurances against loss by fire are effected on the most favourable terms; and losses paid without reference to the Board in London. No charge made for policies or endorsements.

RINTOUL BROS., General Agents for Canada.
GEO. A. COX, Agent.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,100,000 STERLING.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions.
Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.
GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether by sea or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $500,000, with surplus of $200,000.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

HEAD OFFICE, - - HAMILTON, C. W.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.
Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, GEO. A. COX, Agent.

Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association.

HEAD OFFICE AT LONDON, C. W.

CROWELL WILSON, M.P.P., *President.* WM. MILES, *General Agent and Inspector*
A. MACDONALD and D. C. MACDONALD, *Joint Secretaries.*
PETER PEARCE, Esq., BELMONT, WM. COTTINGHAM, Esq., ORMERE, } *Honorary Directors.*

ACCORDING to statistics laid before Parliament last year, the Agricultural Mutual had within 1,000 of having as many policies in force as all the other Farmers' Mutuals combined. The number of policies in force is 32,500, covering property to the amount of $19,500,000. It still retains the lead of all other insurance offices as regards its moderate rates and general advantages to insurers of Farm property.

Agent at Peterborough S. CORNELL.
Residence, George Street 7 doors north of the Wesleyan Church.

May, 1867. 23-3mo.

Children's Cabs, Perambulators,

&c., VERY CHEAP AT

T. DONNELLY'S.

Peterboro', June 6th, 1867. 23-tf

ENGLISH SADDLES,
SUMMER SHEETS,
FLY NETS,
Carriage, Buggy & Team Harness,
GOOD VALUE AT
T. DONNELLY'S.
Sign of the Golden Collar
Next door to Geo. Stothers's Hardware, GEORGE STREET.
Peterborough, June 6th, 1867. 23

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
CORN-MEAL,
OAT-MEAL,
AND
RYE-FLOUR,
for sale at
BLYTHE MILLS
Flour and Feed Store.
Simcoe Street,
June 11th, 1867. 24

The Canadian Conveyancer!!

A SELECTION of concise Precedents in Conveyancing, carefully revised and adapted to the new Registry Law, containing in addition to the ordinary Conveyancing Forms, many special Forms relating to the preparing and issuing of Patent rights, the acquisition and transfer of Mining rights, &c., &c., with other special Forms now first published—with an introductory Essay on the Law of Property in Ontario, especially valuable to Students. The whole forming a compact and convenient collection of Conveyancing Precedents—by J. RORDANS, 2nd edition, revised and enlarged, price $2, full bound. Sent free to any part of Canada on receipt of amount.

J. RORDANS,
Law Bookseller and Stationer, 66 King St. West,
Toronto, May 20, 1867, 24 Toronto.

MASONIC.

THE undersigned have just received a fresh supply of MASTER MASONS' APRONS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, June 11, 1867.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, headache, pain in the side, &c., and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. Sent to any persons writing for it, or any authorized Agent will present, or deliver and take up Pills, by return mail.

Nov. 1867. Lymans, General Agents for Canada.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and forehead, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headaches, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with the fair sex wherever known. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Peterborough and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley, executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and Thomas Hancock, executor of the last will and testament of John Hancock, deceased, Defendant, and a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of Almira Grover Foley executrix of the last will and testament of James Foley, deceased, Plaintiff, and Thomas Hancock, executor of the last will and testament of John Hancock, Defendant, I have seized and shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 28th DAY OF MAY, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, and each and every of them, inland to Lot No. 11, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Belmont.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, February 20, 1867.

THE above Sale stands adjourned till TUESDAY, the 25th day of June, 1867, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', May 28, 1867. 22

DAILY LINE
FOR
ROCHESTER!

The Magnificent Steel-Plated Upper Cabin Steamer

"CORINTHIAN,"

P. Q. CHRYSLER, MASTER,

LEAVES North Shore Ports for CHARLOTTE every day (Sundays excepted). The "Corinthian" calls at Brighton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, leaving at 4 o'clock, passing daily at Cobourg at 5 o'clock, Dunbury at 7, arriving at Port Hope at 8.50, a. m.; and leaves Port Hope for Charlotte at 9.40, a. m. Returning leaves Charlotte for North Shore Ports, daily, at 9.30, p. m. Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by railroad or boat, connect with this Steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive at Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South. Baggage at owner's risk unless booked and paid for.

For further information inquire of the Captain on board, to D. McKenzie, Brighton; J. Keeler, Colbourne; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cockrane, Port Hope.

GEO. HENDERSON,
Agent, Port Hope, C.W.

Port Hope, May 20th, 1867. 22

REMOVAL
OF THE
GIANT LANNIN

Cistern Pumps, BATHS of all Kinds, Tin, Copper and Japanned Ware, JOBBING of all kinds executed promptly in a workmanlike manner.

STOVES

Eave Troughs, LEAD PUMPS, MILK PANS, Strainer Pails, DAIRY CANS, SHEET ZINC, Tinsel Tin, Peddlers Supplies always on hand. Best Coal Oil at 29 cents or 5s. per Gallon.

COAL OIL

Stove & Tin Shop,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets, lately occupied by W. & J. Lapsley.

THOS. LANNIN.

P. S.—5,000 Calfskins wanted, for which the highest price in Cash will be given at the Giant T.

Peterboro', May 13, 1867. 20

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY
OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRATT,
at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 19th, 1867.

Public Notice!

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an act to confirm the Re-survey of the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough, made by Provincial Land Surveyor T. H. Clement, and the Re-survey of the Township of Burleigh in the same County, made by Provincial Land Surveyor James W. Fitzgerald; and to provide for the levying and collection of the moneys expended by the Corporation of the County of Peterborough in connection with such Re-surveys.

Dated at Peterborough, this 7th May, A. D., 1867.

P. M. GROVER,
19 *Warden Comd., of Peterborough.*

LIFE AND WORKS
OF
ROBERT BURNS,

BY THE
REV. D. HATELY WADDELL,
(Founder of the Caledonian Society in Hamilton, and Chairman at the "Centenary on the Centenary of his Birth).

This addition will be illustrated with Two Portraits of the Poet; with Frontispiece composed of five Scenes selected from the Works or Land of Burns; and with Twenty-five Pictures from Original Drawings—the whole produced in Sweet Oil Colours, from Engravings by eminent artists, in the highest style of the art.

The prominent Literary characteristic of this edition will be an entirely New Life of the Poet, in the form of a Spiritual Biography, by the Rev. Editor; with much valuable matter, still under reading the Poet—the Publisher having unpublished Fragments of the Poet himself, interesting original Reminiscences of his Life, original Notes critical and historical on his Poems, and an Essay on the Progress and Development of the Scottish Language up till his day.

In the department of Illustration, the distinctive feature of every Picture will be its originality in Design, and its absolute fidelity to nature in every detail of Scenery. The several spot referred to with all its surroundings, wherever locality constitutes a portion of the picture, will be scrupulously adhered to—so that readers at a distance, natives of Scotland, may recognise in these some treasured of the soil; and strangers may look with confidence on every Illustration as a reality. In the same Department, the Publisher has the highest satisfaction in being able to announce that he is in a position to reproduce an authentic and most wonderful Likeness of Robert Burns—from the Original Miniature unquestionably, which was painted the year before his death; and of whose Burns affirms that it is "the most remarkable likeness of what I am at this moment, that I think ever was taken of any body"—together with a most interesting and beautiful Miniature of his eldest Son, painted at the same time as a pendant to the Poet's likeness. These Portraits, which have been loaned by the young Baronet's family, are now in possession of the Rev. D. Hately Waddell; and cannot fail, when presented to the world, to excite universal admiration. No Portraits of the Poet known can compare for originality, in Sterling of force, with this miniature of Burns.

The work will be completed in Seventy-six Monthly Parts, Demy 4 to 48 pages, price Half a Dollar each. Printed from new type upon the finest printing paper.

The great care and beauty with which the above work is being got up will make it an ornament most suitable for the drawing-room alike of the prince and of the merchant; while the mode of publishing and the price charged will bring it easily within the reach of every tradesman throughout the world.

"Beyond the sea—beyond the sun;
Till then, and then I love thee!"

GRAHAM & STRATTON, sole agent for the County of Peterborough.

Who would not be beautiful? What would not add to their beauty? What gives the marble purity and alabaster appearance to the person? What makes the ladies the envy of all? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagar's Magnolia Balm. It continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Call and see it. It costs but 50 cents per bottle. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, or 3 cts. put in stamps.

W. E. HAGAR, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

FLAX GROWING.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

If any Farmer wishes to try an acre or two of Flax, I will furnish Seed, with seed, and explain the mode of its cultivation and preparation for the Fibre. As I have established a Scutching Mill amongst you, I think it is the duty of every Flax-Grower to encourage me, and I will assure you that it is the best spring crop I will have seed to grow (Thirteen), and will give you the names of a few Farmers who grew it last year in their entire exemption from [illegible]

R. Brown, Esq., Otonabee, 2½ acres, 7 tons $102 50
R. Lush, Esq., Dummer, 2 acres, 5½ cwt., 17 60
O'Connor, Esq., Douro, 1 acre, 3 tons 1120 lbs. 40 32
J. Walton, Esq., Smith, 2½ acres, 7½ tons 105 00
A. [illegible], Esq., Smith, 2 acres, ½ acre, 110 lbs 47 27
T. Tully, Esq., Smith, 1 acre, 3 tons 36 00
Matt. Walton, Esq., Smith, 2 acres, 6 tons 500 lbs. 81 00
A. Mawhinney, Esq., Smith, 1 bushel, 2 tons 1500 lbs. 29 50
[illegible], Esq., Douro, 1 bushel, 3 tons 500 lbs. 65 50
G. McKeon, Esq., Otonabee, 2 bushels, 4 tons 1620 lbs. 63 85

These are a great many more I could give you the names of, but as these gentlemen are the most prominently known I refer to them only. In every other place in Canada where these Mill-owners have already been established, the Farmers have come forward and willingly hired themselves to raise from 200 to 300 acres the first year. If they will not pay, why do farmers in other places hire themselves to grow it? There was as high as one thousand dollars [illegible] last year. I will be happy to try a couple from Smith to find out what land is best suitable it will be for growing it. I have given you references from all the townships around here; you can [illegible] have all done equally well. Another great argument in favor of the Farmers growing it is that they should they could make, for it is only necessary after pulling the flax to allow it to dry sufficiently before selling it, when they can realize money to assist them in harvesting their other crops.

For further particulars see bills.

M. GALOUPE.

Peterborough, April 24th, 1867. 17

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - - $250,000

[illegible] DEPARTMENT.

Buildings insured on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors.

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, with the Sum assured; if after 20 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths; after 51, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

O. F. U. SMITH, Resident Secretary, Montreal.
W. CLEXTON, Agent, Peterborough
February 20, 1867. 6

The Home Insurance Company OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.
Peterboro', Jan. 14, 1867. 3

MORGAN'S HOTEL, ASHBURNHAM,

Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the traveling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attached, and every other accommodation of a first class hotel.

E. MORGAN.

Ashburnham, March 27, 1867 13

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1856.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

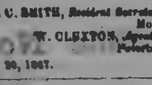
Gentlemen—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, or an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.



Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $74 to $80. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.
Canadian Express Co'y.
Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of Nitrous Oxide Gas, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 29, 1866. 49

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following lands:

TOWNSHIP OF DONAGHAN.

E ½	Lot 4 and part 5 in	12th	Concession	120	cleared.	
N ½	6	12	do	100	75	do
Pt S ½	6	12	do	50	25	do
W ½	6	13	do	100	75	do
S ½	6	13	do	100	75	do
Pt	1	9	do	20	10	do
Part Lot 14 in [illegible]		11	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do

TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

E ½	31	10th	Concession	100	90	do
Pt S ½	3 West	Commencement	Road	20	20	do
Pt N ½	3 East	do	do	10	10	do

TOWNSHIP OF CAVAN.

E ½	5 in	14th	Concession	100	70	do
S ½	27	10	do	100	85	do

TOWNSHIP OF CARTWRIGHT.

E ½	16	9th	Concession	100	60	do

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE.

W ½	31	8th	Concession	100	85	do
W ½	19	12	do	100	90	do

TOWNSHIP OF DOURO.

S E ½	4	8th	Concession	50	50	do
E ½	22	4	do	100	100	do
Pt N E ½	25	4	do	30	30	do
S ½	15	2	do	100		

TOWNSHIP OF ENNISMORE.

N ½	7	9th	Concession	100	100	do
Pt S E ¼	4	do		50	25	do
Rkn lots 6 & 7	2	do		100	40	do
S E ¼	5	8	do	50	25	do
N ½	4	4	do	100	60	do

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY.

	21	13th	Concession	200		
E ½	19	15	do	100		
	8	19	do	100		

TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

W ½	7	9th	Concession	90		

TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.

S W ½	23	14th	Concession	50	40	do

TOWNSHIP OF OPS.

W ½	20	8th	Concession	100	35	do

TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER.

	0	8th	Concession	200		
E ½	1	4	do	100	80	do
S ½	18	8	do	100		
Pt W ½	19	6	do	20		

TOWNSHIP OF BELMONT.

	22	5th	Concession	200	Gold Lands
	31	3	do	100	

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lot No 9 West of George and North of Charlotte streets, ½ acre with brick [illegible].
W ½ No. 4 West of George and North of Simcoe streets, ½ acre with three brick stores thereon.
S ½ No. 1 West of George and South of London st. eets, ½ acre with small store thereon.
All my interest in and to Lot 21 West of George and South of Murray streets.
Lot No. 8 and 9 West of George and North of Edinburgh streets, 5 acre, small cottage thereon.
Lot No. 6 West of George and North of Antrim streets, ½ acre.
Part Lot 7 West of George and North of Wolf streets, 25 feet by 106 feet.
Lots No. 14 and 15 (Block G.) three houses erected thereon.

☞ The whole of the above Lands will be sold cheap, and liberal time given for the payment thereof, say from one to 10 years.

THOMAS BRADBURN.

Peterborough, May 5, 1857. 18

W. G. THOMSON & Co.

Respectfully announce that they have now received their

Full Stock of Spring Importations,

WHICH WILL BE FOUND

WELL ASSORTED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

OUR SHOW ROOMS

Are now open and laid out with a

Rich Display of New and Fashionable Goods,

IN

Paris and London Millinery Bonnets,

MANTLES, JACKETS,

Straw Bonnets and Hats, Flowers, Feathers,

&c. &c. &c.

An inspection is invited.

W. G. THOMSON & CO.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

Fire, Life, Accidental, and Live Stock

INSURANCE AGENCY.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK, SIMCOE STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited, OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Chief Offices—7, Waterloo Place, London; and 77 King Street, Manchester.

CHAIRMAN—J. Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. MANAGING DIRECTOR—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A. SECRETARY—Charles Harding, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

G. GOLDSMITH KERBY, Esq., Managing Director, Albert Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting held on the 19th April, 1866 said "An agreement for amalgamating had been entered into between that and the Western Insurance Company. By the amalgamation, they (the Albert) got just what they required—CAPITAL and INFLUENCE. The Post Magazine of 28th April.

HEAD OFFICE, B. N. A.,—ONTARIO HALL, Church Street, Toronto.

This Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PROVINCES, at rates as low as the nature of the risk the real security of the company), and of the insured, will permit

LOSSES promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterborough. | SCOTT & DEGRASSI, Managers, B. N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

R. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A COOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. F. ST ERRETT, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Omemee; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, HONORARY DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT,

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMP'Y. OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y.

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., President. | JOHN HEWITT, Esq., Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE rates and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of any other Life Company, and the rates which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

Agent County of Peterborough. R. W. ERRETT.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK.

Peterborough, August 16th, 1866.

New Hats, Ladies' & Gent's.
New CLOTHS.
New TWEEDS.
New Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths.
New Prints, and Dress Goods.

Just received and to be sold very low for cash, by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, March 28, 1867. 13

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, viz: Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 34

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers or light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, filling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Agents.

Peterboro', March 6th, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
up 30-13in

GREAT ATTRACTION!

PROF. W. McMILLEN'S

SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON is now fitted up in first class style, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who may favor him with a call. There are two chairs with first class workmen, and in a few days the third chair with a good workman will be added to the staff. All work done with neatness and dispatch.

You are invited to call and judge for yourselves and remember that this is the place everything in the Province in the line of business is executed with neatness and dispatch.

Come one, come all, both great and small.

N.B.—A clean towel to every person.

Curling executed in all its branches.

Hunter Street, next to Ulin's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 18th 1867. 16

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, WITH AMENDMENTS THERETO.

Province of Canada, } In the County
COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, } Court of the Coun-
To Wit; } ty of Peterborough

In the matter of TEMPLETON BROWN, *An Insolvent.*

ON TUESDAY the THIRTEENTH day of AUGUST next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Peterborough, this Third day of June, A. D., 1867.

TEMPLETON BROWN.
By T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
His Attorney ad litem.

23-td.

POSTPONEMENT

THE AUCTION SALE of the Livery of Thos. Eastland, is postponed until further notice. The business will be carried on at the old stand, Hunter street, where Good Horses and Carriages can be had on all times as usual.

THOS. EASTLAND,

Peterboro', May 20, 1867. 22

GROVESTEEN & CO.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 499 Broadway, New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

SEVEN OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE, ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., ten cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,
26 Ann St.,
NEW YORK.

January 31rd, 1867. 4-1y.

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOE MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., G. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,—The gentleman who borrowed the BELMONT MAP from my office, will please return the same without further delay, and oblige

WALTER SHERIDAN,
County Treasurer.

Peterboro', April 22, 1867. 17-tf

For Sale!

300 half chests	*JAPAN TEAS,*	
500 qrs	*YOUNG HYSON,*	
250 do	*TWANKAYS,*	
100 do	*GUNPOWDER,*	
100 do	*IMPERIAL,*	
250 do	*TOBACCO,*	
And General assortment of	*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*	
250 gross cases	*GIN,*	
100 qrl do	*GIN,*	
50 Hhd. do	*GIN,*	
100 pcns.	*HIGHWINES,*	
100 cases (less brandy)	*BRANDY,*	
300 cases	*CLARET,*	
75 gross qrl	*CHAMPAGNE,*	
200 cases	*PORT & SHERRY WINES.*	

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr PERKINS in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools progress in musical studies, and items of general interest to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

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The Rose Bush . . . . . T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts
Fairy of the Wildwood . H. A. Brown . . . 30 cts.
Memory, (for Baritone) . H. A. Brown . . . 30 cts

Four of any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞ Send for a Circular.

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6-1y. 430 Broome St., New York City.

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The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"*THE GOLDEN PROMISE,*"

BY T. E. PERKINS,

Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Shining Star," "The Psalm King," "The Sacred Lute," &c.

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "*The Golden Promise*" is as follows:—

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Sabbath School Music FREE every Month.

We publish a new song every month, and give it away. Send for a Circular. to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 430 Broome St., N. Y.

A New Discovery better than the MADOO GOLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in Ten Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morris's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house with out it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatisms, frost-bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by C. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed with t assistance from others. in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three physicians, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say, may be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has healed affected some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in the annals of Historical Medicine. Both being the case, in addition to its former success and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the great boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.

Peterboro' Nov. 28th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and no pay required of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured then. when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump to the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of flesh. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who can now stand and testify. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866. 43-1y

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:

[illegible]

J. C. AYER & Co., Chemists: I feel it my duty to inform [illegible] that I have been for the last [illegible] years afflicted with a severe humor which [illegible] in the form of [illegible] on my face. [illegible] I tried various remedies and consulted [illegible] physicians, but found no relief. [illegible] I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla. [illegible] I have used [illegible] bottles, which entirely cured me. [illegible] I tried many preparations and remedies, but [illegible] much money thrown away. [illegible] Sarsaparilla, the disease grew worse. At length I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla. [illegible] I had used [illegible] bottles, when the humor was entirely expelled from my system, and I was left entirely well. [illegible] I have not been troubled with the disease for [illegible] years, and I believe it has effected a permanent cure. I will say further, that I have used it in my family for [illegible] years, and find it the best blood purifier we can obtain. I would advise all who are afflicted with humors of any kind to give this medicine a fair trial, and I feel confident they will be rewarded with a speedy and certain cure.

Yours, respectfully,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Ringworms, Sore Eyes, Scrofula

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., May 1st, 1866, that he has cured an inveterate case of Scrofula, which threatened to terminate fatally, the unsightly sores of two [illegible], and also a distressing [illegible] of Erysipelas, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which [illegible] by large doses of the remedy, [illegible] to cause the entire disease to [illegible] by it constantly.

Rheumatism, Gout, or Gouty Humors, Chronic Rheumatism, Sciatica or Scrolled Neuralgia.

Robert Nixon of Prospect, Penna., writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Gout—a bitter enemy of mine, on the sixth, which I had suffered from over two years.

Liver Complaint or Whitens, Ovarian Tumors, Uterine Ulcerations, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. R. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I have used your Sarsaparilla with the greatest of success in curing [illegible] of the Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, and consider it the best alterative and purifier of the blood we possess. I have cured many cases of the worst of Female Complaints by its use, and know of no remedy so certain to restore health and strength to the system."

Mercurial Diseases, Bone Pains, Ulcers.

Edward S. Bonney, of Newburgh, Ohio, writes: "I have used your Sarsaparilla in one of the most severe cases of Mercurial disease that ever afflicted any one, and I do not believe that any other remedy than your Sarsaparilla could have saved my life. It has completely cured me, and restored my health and strength."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

Mary Simmons, Ohio, August, 1866.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and respect to your cures of the disease I have suffered with for years.

I have cured with it, to my knowledge, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its alterative properties of the most searching character. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which your Sarsaparilla has entirely cured at the end of two months. Your Sarsaparilla, shortly before cured him [illegible] two months, [illegible] of my patients by using it. [illegible] Sarsaparilla in his case, and the result was the same. I believe the disorder would soon [illegible] but [illegible] it. But it yields to my knowledge to your Sarsaparilla. [illegible] I believe [illegible] and [illegible] it [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1867. No. 26.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

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All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

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SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st. Peterboro'. 18

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

GEORGE DENNISTOUN. } JAMES S. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 33

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stephen & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 13th, 1864. 7

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Shoulder Braces, Sundries and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

Offices and Store, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 21, 1866. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, PaperHanger, &c. &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Dresser Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

Nicholls's Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

BANK OF TORONTO,

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A SMITH, Agent. 20

E. BENSON, M D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', April 19, 1866.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 26

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1865. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr MacCrea, Kemp. T White, Jr Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall George street, Peterboro', C W.

Peterboro', October 10. 1866. 41-1y.

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c. Wholesale and Retail. George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

R. S. HOWELL,

FORWARDER,

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

11 PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing

SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 27 in the 7th concession. Good Buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are nine acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if desired

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM, Proprietor.

Allandale Mills, March 11, 1867 11-6-12-tf

Ohio Mess Pork for Sale

LUMBERMEN or others requiring Ohio Mess Pork that will keep sound through the heat of summer, can be supplied by

D. SUTHERLAND.

Peterborough, May 29, 1867. 20-6m

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, May 27th, 1867, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	9.35a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	3.00p m.
Kelly's,	9.58	Quay's	3 22
Omemee,	10.20	Perrytown	3 34
Franklin	10.40	Campbells	3 40
Brunswick	10.50	Summit	4.00
Bethany,	11 05	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr Millbrook	11.35	Dep	4 40
Dep	11.45 p.m.	Manters	5 08
Summit,	12 05	Brunswick	5.15
Campbells	12 22	Franklin	5 25
Perrytown	12 32	Omemee,	5.45
Quay's,	12.45	Kelly's	6.00
Arr. Port Hope	1.10	Arr. Lindsay,	6.30

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Lindsay	12.35p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	5 45a.m
Kelly's,	1 00	Quay's,	6.10
Omemee,	1.20	Perrytown,	6.23
Franklin,	1.45	Campbell's	6.30
Brunswick	1.55	Summit,	6.55
Bethany,	2.05	Millbrook,	7.20
Arr. Millbrook	2.35	Bethany,	7.50
Dep.	2.40	Brunswick,	7.57
Summit,	3 05	Franklin,	8 05
Arr	3.30	Omemee,	8.25
Dep	3.40	Kelly's,	8.45
Perrytown	3.46	Arr. Lindsay,	9.10
Quay's,	3.57		
Arr. Portilope	4.20		

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	8.30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.10a.m.
Fraserville	8.55	Quay's	10.35
Arr. Millbrook	9.30	Perrytown	10.45
Dep	9.30	Campbell's	10.50
Summit	9.50	Summit	11.15
Campbells	5.10	Arr	11 35
Perrytown	5.16	Dep Millbrook	11.45 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Fraserville	1.10 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	1 35

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Peterboro'	6.20a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10 10a.m.
Fraserville	6 50	Quay's,	10.35
Millbrook,	7.20	Perry's	10 45
Summit,	7 45	Campbell's	10.50
Campbell's	8.05	Summit,	11 15
Perrytown	8 12	Arr Millbrook	11 35
Quay's,	8.25	Dep	11 45
Arr. Port Hope,	8.50	Fraserville	12 10
		Arr Peterboro	1.35

A. T. WILLIAMS

Superintendent.

May 27, 1867. 22

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.30 a.m.
Mixed	7.00 p m.
Express (night)	9.10 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.50 p.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time.

Guaranteed correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Longe street Station at 7.00 a.m., 9.00 p.m. and 4.35 p.m.

Express at 12 55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 8.50 a.m and 7.26 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME

IN THE

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES.

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening.

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ore beds.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor

Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 14

MONEY! MONEY!

MONEY TO LEND, at eight per cent, in sums to suit borrowers.

Apply to F. A. HALL,

At the Court House.

Peterboro', May 9th, 1867. tf

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN COLLAR.

T. DONNELLY

Desires to inform his Customers, Friends and customers that he has

REMOVED

HIS SADDLERY

To Dixon's Block, next door to G. Stothers & Co's Hardware store, George Street,

Where everything in his line will be kept for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Collars Warranted. ☜

Peterboro', April, 1867. 17

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 29th, 1866. 48-tf

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 13, 1866. 50

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRY,

Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,

FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,

Proprietors,

October 18, 1866. Toronto.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!* Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument warranted *FIVE years*. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over twelve thousand piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these instruments from $100 to $300 cheaper than any first class piano forte.

ap 26-1yr

Public Notice!!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee intend on MONDAY the 1 th day of JULY next, to pass a By-law to establish and open up a Road laid out across portions of Lots Number Fourteen and Fifteen in the Twelfth Concession of the Township of Otonabee as follows, viz:—

Commencing in the centre of the allowance for Road between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Concessions of the said Township of Otonabee, at a distance southerly of five hundred and forty feet from the line between Lots Fourteen and Fifteen in the said Concession, then north twenty eight and three quarter degrees, east four hundred and seventy feet, then north twenty and a quarter degrees, east four hundred feet, then north eight and one half degrees, west three hundred and three feet, then north seventy and one quarter degrees, west eight hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to the centre of the allowance for road between said concessions as Said Road to be sixty feet wide, and the above described line the centre.

GEORGE READ,

Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 28th May, 1867. 22-4in

DONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

Preston, C W., 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any diseases of the skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Reynolds, Druggist, Dundas street, London, and at Donnelly's Saddlery, Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 11-1y.

Poetry.

TO THE WEEMAN.

I wadna hae a lassie wife
For fear she'd scorn, forsooth;
I wadna hae an ugly wife,
To be a mote in Her'ds eh.
I wadna hae a fat wife,
She'd tak' aver muckle skaith to wear;
I wadna hae a lean wife,
To fend her duddies' sheers wad be sair.
Yet handie maids and ugly maids,
And fat maids and lean get mae;
But if there's no' a better kine,
A Bachelor I shall remain.

I wadna hae a paw'd wife,
She'd need aver muckle drogs and scent;
I wadna hae a feeshie wife,
We'd ca'ed to be anatomy.
I wadna hae a lewd wife,
She'd scunner me and a' the folk;
I wadna hae a clean wife,
Because I like to chew and smoke.
Yet proud maids and humble maids,
And foul maids and clean get mae;
But if there's no' a better kine,
A Bachelor I shall remain.

I wadna hae a tall wife,
She'd maybe gie a wheeshing to the;
I wadna hae a little wife,
She could a tie my napkin to me.
I wadna hae an auld wife,
To preach exposance ilka day;
I wadna hae a young wife,
She couldna mak a cup o' tay.
Yet tall maids and little maids,
Auld maids and young get mae;
But if there's no' a better kine,
A Bachelor I shall remain.

I wadna hae a cross wife,
To lecture, scold, and spit at me;
I wadna hae a fanny wife,
To giggle like a fiel at me;
I wadna hae a noisy wife,
I could na hae a minute's rest;
I wadna hae a quiet wife,
I micht na ken if she be dead or mairt;
Yet cross maids and fanny maids,
And noisy maids and quiet get mae;
But if there's no' a better kine,
A Bachelor I shall remain.

I wadna hae a rich wife
To cast her riches up to me;
I wadna hae a poor wife,
I'd hae to deck her up, you see;
I wadna hae a dowie wife
To be complaining a' the time;
I wadna hae a canter wife
To cheat me out o' fat was mine.
Yet rich maids and poor maids
And dowie maids and smart get mae;
But if there's no' a better kine,
A Bachelor I shall remain.

I wadna hae a good wife
Because they're sae fat what they tell;
I wadna hae a bad wife,
Because I'm laith to touch myself;
In short—I wadna hae a wife ava,
If there's no' some better kine;
But I will trudge along alane
And still be "Lord" over woman kind.

WILDROSE.

Brownsburgh, Chatham, April, 1867.

Selections.

Ceremonies on the Death of a Pope.

In the present number of the *North British Review* there is a long article of forty-five pages, with a short title—"Conclaves." This article contains a marvellous amount of information which must have required the most unwearied industry to collect. The writer's style is scarcely equal to his research, and a more brilliant essayist would have made out of the materials here collected an article worthy to be bound up with Macaulay's famous volumes. But, nevertheless, the article as it is, is very readable, and is peculiarly well timed. We extract a few facts new to most of our readers:—

We find it stated that on the death of a Pope one of the officials of the Camera the Camerlengo proceeds to the death chamber and strikes the door with a gilt mallet. On receiving no reply, he enters the room and taps the corpse on the forehead with another mallet of silver, and falling on his knees before the motionless body, proclaims the Pope to be no more. Notice is then given for the great bell to be rung, and this announces to the people that they have lost their sovereign. The machinery of government then comes to a stand-still, and even the law courts suspend their sittings. A meeting of cardinals is held the day after the Pope's death, when his piscatorial ring is broken, and an inventory taken of all his effects. Nine days must elapse between the decease and the assembling of a conclave for the election of a new Pope. Formerly this interval used to be a time of the greatest scandal and disorders. The Italians with that intense love for gambling, which they have always displayed, made the selection of the new Pope the subject of a large amount of betting. Certain streets in Rome become a sort of Tatter-all's, where the odds against the various cardinals were offered and taken, and varied from day to day, until the excitement thus created generally ended in a riot. During this interregnum the funeral takes place. The corpse is splendidly robed in white, and placed within a shroud of purple silk, ornamented with embroidery and gold fringe. In the coffin are laid three bags filled with medals, and a parchment scroll, wherein is the history of the Pope's life. By the ninth day everything must be ready for the conclave. Each cardinal is attended by two conclavists, and besides there are whole hosts of officials. The whole of these from the cardinals down to the sweepers, have to be locked up until the election has been made. Vote by ballot prevails, and the papers are deposited in a chalice. If a majority of two-thirds has not been obtained for any cardinal, a second ballot is taken, and if even a nine result, the voting papers are burnt, and the smoke is eagerly looked for by the populace outside, who, when they see it, know that they are still without a sovereign and the Church without a head. At the third election no cardinal is permitted to vote a second time for the same candidate; and if he still adheres to his first choice he writes on his voting paper *Nemini*, meaning that he votes for nobody. Thus at last a majority must be obtained, and as soon as it is known the new Pope takes his place beneath a canopy, and receives the adoration of the cardinals. Then from the recognised balcony he pronounces his blessing to the crowd below, and in a few days afterwards goes to St Peter's in state, where he is crowned with the tiara, and receives the homage of the clergy and then of the laity. The right of election which is vested in the cardinals is absolutely irrevocable. A cardinal may be excommunicated, and yet retain his vote; he may express blame for the punishments dealt out; but no heresy which he can hold, no crime which he can commit, disqualifies him for the duty of electing a Pope. There are certain sovereigns who put into the right of veto at an election. France, Austria and Spain possess that right indisputably, in the case of Portugal and Naples it has been disputed. Spain exercised the right to veto as lately as 1830, when Cardinal Giustiniani, who had been Nuncio at the Court of Madrid, was excluded, for a reason that was not assigned. As the veto can be exercised only once, it has been no uncommon event for the cardinals who wished to elect one of their number who might possibly have offensive to one of the vetoing Powers, to give as large number of votes for a candidate who they were sure would be vetoed, and having thus got rid of this obstacle they proceeded to elect their favorite without fear of interventions from without. These elections in former ages gave rise to a vast amount of treachery and intrigue. On one occasion a certain person who wished to get a particular cardinal elected went to each of the cardinals separately and suggested that as a certain other cardinal was sure to be elected, they might oblige him elf by giving a complimentary vote for his friend. A large number of the cardinals assented each ignorant that the other had done so, and the man whom nobody really thought of electing, very nearly obtained the necessary majority, and it was only by accident that the trick was discovered in time to frustrate it. There is one point which we think is very little known. The Pope may be a layman, and a lay cardinal was, on one occasion, elected Pope. With regard to the oaths taken by the Popes to maintain their temporal possessions, the reviewer says that it is a purely voluntary oath; it is not the condition upon which he receives the tiara. Therefore, "the constitutions of the Court of Rome is so far from being what is generally supposed, a thing of a strictly limited nature, overweighed with the encumbrance of absolute injunctions, that it will be found when the heart of the system is reached to be actually one of the most elastic in existence. Let only the instincts of the body representative church be alive to a necessity, however new, and the body can at once, without taint of illegal and revolutionary pretentions, recognise the existence of new conditions. There is, in fact, no limitation on the plenary power of the governing body, in spite of the stringent formulism within which, at first sight, it seems to be tightly bound." When the reviewer concludes that, should present political circumstances demand concessions from the Pope, he is perfectly at liberty to make them.

Masonic Influence—Incident of the War.

The following incident is an instance where the Masonic tie of brotherhood proved stronger than the fear of death, and more lasting than the hatred of mortal foes:—

At the second battle of Cold Harbor the repulse of the Federals left the ground in front of the Confederate works strewn with their dead and wounded—these, lying more than a day under the hot July sun, dying with thirst, begged piteously for help, but in vain, as the Federal lines were so close that none could leave the protection of the breast-works without being made the target for their bullets. Some dragged themselves to the ditch and were hoisted over by means of waist belts buckled together and let down to them.

At this time, when to cross the works seemed sudden death, two men came to head-quarters and asked permission to bring in a wounded Federal lying in front. They were referred to the order prohibiting such reckless exposure, and the danger of the attempt pointed out. They answered that the man had shown the Masonic sign of distress, and that, as Masons, they felt bound to attempt to relieve him at any cost. The general (R. F. Hoke,) could not refuse his consent, and at nightfall the two went upon the field, and though exposed to the greatest danger, succeeded in bringing the man safely off.

He proved to be a Lieut.-Col., badly shot in the head; he was carried to a private house, carefully attended by Masons, and eventually recovered from his wounds, at first considered mortal. Then, the Masonic signal feebly raised had found a response from hostile breast, and added one more to the many victories of Love over Death.—*New York Despatch.*

Let Every Man Read This.

As exchanges go we have probably all of us met with instances in which a word heedlessly spoken against the reputation of a female, has been magnified by malicious mouth until the cloud has become dark enough to over-shadow her whole existence. To those who are accustomed, not necessarily from bad motives, but from thoughtlessness, to speak light of females, we recommend these hints as worthy of consideration:—Never use a lady's name in any improper place, or at any improper time, or in mixed company. Never make assertions about her that you think are untrue, or although true she herself would blush to hear. Many a "good and worthy woman's character has been forever ruined and her heart broken by a lie manufactured by a villain, and repeated where it should not have been, and in the presence of those whose little judgment could not deter them from circulating the foul and foolish report. Respect the name of a woman, for your mother and sisters are women; and as you would not have their fair name tarnished, and their lives embittered by shameless being tongue-lashed, heed the ill your own words may bring upon the mother, the sister, or the wife of some fellow-creature.

The Local Legislature.

We observe that in some quarters there is a disposition to underrate the importance of the Local Legislature. It is quite true that the Delegates have somewhat lessened the powers of that body, but still there is a great deal left for it to do, and it will be the more desirable to have good men elected to it. Nearly all the experienced politicians seem likely to be candidates for the House of Commons, and no doubt that body will be a field in which a public man can be of much use to his country—but the effect will be to give us a Local Legislature largely made up of new men. It will be that account, perhaps, be all the easier for a clever man to make his way into that body—and probably the new men, fresh from the people, will be more reasonably disposed than the old politicians. It is a matter of the very greatest importance that the new governments shall start on economically as possible, and the election of new men with economical ideas to the Local Parliament, will not be without its advantages. But a legislature made up in great part of new men, would be liable to make some blunders, unless care is taken to choose men of intelligence and judgement. As the Reform party is certain to control the Local Legislature and to be responsible for its policy, we want to see it as good and useful a body as possible.—The country has been warned, too, by Mr. Hellyard Cameron and other Tories, that an attempt will be made to destroy the Local Governments, and to rob the people of Upper Canada of the control of their local affairs. That Tory game will be most effectually blocked by a few years experience of good Local Legislation.—Once let us get a Legislature of Ontario capable of winning the respect and confidence of the people, Mr. Cameron may give up the hope of destroying the Federal principle in our new constitution. But, on the other hand, a few blunders in the early history of our Local Government might give considerable strength to an agitation such as Mr. Cameron threatens. For that reason, it is of especial importance that we should choose good men to the Local Parliament.

The Legislature of Ontario is likely to contain a good many men well acquainted with the practical working of our municipal institutions, and the experience of these men will probably be made useful at its first session. The Municipal and Assessment Acts of last session, though good bills as they came from the committees, were a good deal injured by tinkering at the close of the session, and will therefore require revision at an early day. In the Canadian Parliament, hitherto, such measures have been passed by men—half of whom had no interest whatever in them—and many of the other half of whom knew little or nothing about municipal affairs.—The Legislature of Ontario will be much more competent to give us good Municipal and Assessment Laws. Among other subjects of importance which will be under the control of the Local Parliament, will be the management of local public works, the management of all the Crown Lands and mines and mining lands in Upper Canada, including those on the North shore of Lakes Huron and Superior; the management of the Common Schools, Grammar Schools, Colleges and Universities, the management of Hospitals, Charities and Asylums, and the administration of justice. These subjects will give ample scope for the talents of our local law-makers, and upon the manner in which they are dealt with, will depend in no small degree the prosperity and progress of the Province.—*Ingersoll Chronicle.*

Twelve Thousand Acres of Roses.

Mr. Blunt, the British vice-consul at Adrianople, in his report to the Foreign-office this year, gives an account of the rose-fields of Adrianople, extending over 12,000 acres, and supplying the most important source of wealth in the district. The season for picking the roses is from the latter part of April to the early part of June; and at sunrise the plains look like a vast garden full of life and fragrance, with hundreds of Bulgarian boys and girls gathering the flowers into baskets and sacks, the air impregnated with the delicious scent, and the scene enlivened by songs, dancing and music.

It is estimated that the rose districts of Adrianople produced, in the season of 1866 about 700,000 measals of otter of roses (the measal being 1¼ drachm,) the price averaging rather more than 3s sterling per measal. If the weather is cool in spring, and there are copious falls of dew and occasional showers, the crops prosper, and an abundant yield of oil is secured. The season in 1866 was so favourable that eight otes of petals (less than 28 lbs.) and in some cases seven otes, yielding a measal of oil. If the weather is very hot and dry, it takes double that quantity of petals. The culture of the rose does not entail much trouble or expense. Land is cheap and moderately taxed. In a favourable season, a donum (40 paces square,) well cultivated, will produce 1,000 okes of petals, or 100 measals of oil valued at 1,500 piastres—management of the land 55; tithe 150; picking, 75; extraction, 200—leaving a net profit of 960 piastres or about £5 per donum, clear of all expenses.

The oil is extracted from the petals by the ordinary process of distillation. The otter is brought as far foreign markets, into which it passes through Constantinople and Smyrna, where it is generally deposited to undergo the process of adulteration with sandalwood and other oils. It is said that in London and Adrianople otter finds a readier sale when it is adulterated than when it is genuine.

The inhabitants of a noted fever and ague district in Illinois are said to turn their "shakes" to some account; they climb into the top of a "shellbark" hickory tree until thirsty or, and by the time the "general earthquake" leaves them there is not a hickory nut left on the tree.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

A Man Saws his Wife and Child to Death and then Kills Himself—His Extraordinary Confession.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 30.

The terrible tragedy that occurred last Thursday, in Perry county, Ind., in which a man beats his wife and child to death with clubs and then shot himself, has seldom been surpassed in dull horror. About five years ago the murderer, Francis J. Smith, of New Albany, purchased and removed to a farm of 320 acres, near Rome, Perry county, Ind. In 1845 he married a refugee from Georgia. In the latter part of the year his wife gave birth to a male child, which almost from its first breath became the victim of its father's vile and cruel nature. On one occasion, after beating his wife, he seized the infant and held it over a blazing fire until its cries of anguish relieved even his closest stony heart. His wife procured a divorce and went to live with a brother in New York. A few months passed and Smith's health began to fail, and fearing that death would overtake him he became much alarmed, and according to a subsequent statement of his wife, wrote to her that if she ever wanted to see him alive to hasten immediately to the place of his confinement. She came, but was met very coldly by Smith, who denied that he had ever written such a letter as "the above mentioned," and expressed the greatest surprise at finding her at the door. She passed from house to house, dragging through a miserable existence, until last Wednesday morning, when she was at the residence of H. Gerrer, not far distant from Rome, contemplating a visit to the Trustee of the township, to obtain shelter for herself and child. Her husband arrived and expressed his desire to accompany her to the trustee's office. She readily accepted his offer, and the two set off on the journey, taking the child with them. A drizzling rain set in, and under pretence of finding shelter under a large tree, standing two or three hundred yards from the roadside, up a deep ravine, Smith invited the mother thither, and after arriving at the designated spot pelted the mother's brains out with large stones, and with each blow on the head of the child killed it.

Many stones were lying near the victims, red with their own blood. Smith took the stones from the dress of the mother, tied her feet closely, and then her hands over her breast, laid the child beside her, covered the two with a light shawl, and then left them. The next day Smith was at his brother's Commodore Smith.—He sat down and wrote a letter, and handed it to his step-in-law, and told her to take it to one of the neighbor's houses and read it. She refused to go, and told him that she had not time. He told her that if she did not go he would have to tell her what was in the letter. He told her that he had killed his wife and child, and that he intended to kill himself, whereupon he seized a loaded gun belonging to his brother, and walked out into the yard and shot himself through the heart. Smith was formerly from New Albany, were some years ago he killed a man, and was cleared on the plea of insanity. In his statement of the manner of the murder, he says:—"Her brother thought me and Mary had better get married again, for he was sure that we were both to blame, (and so we were.) I answered him by telling him the state of my health would not allow me to marry, if I were ever so willing to take her, and I did not expect to live three months. The next thing I heard of them, Mary was at the door. • • • I loved Mary and my boy, therefore I killed them, and such a horrid way to kill any person. Poor Mary, after I had knocked her on the head with a stone, begged me to stop for she would die at that, and she wanted to have some talk with me. I did so. I told her that I did not kill her or the boy through anger, hatred or spite. It drove me mad to see her and the boy kicked about as they had been for the last three months. She says, 'God bless you, Frank; I believe you; let me kiss you,' and I did it—and again before she died. I hope that me and Mary and my boy may be buried near each other. I hope it will be many years hence ever another husband and father will be compelled by such crushing misery to do as I have done."

A KNOTTY RESULT.—The man who depended on the "tie of relationship," to disentangle him from his difficulties, found it but a slender thread—very good to talk about, but of little use—generally leaving people as much used up as ever.

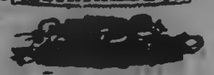
INSINCERITY.—There is but one thing without borrow; sunshine with eternal barrenness, inability to do or be; insincerity, unbelief. He who believes one thing believes only the show of things, is not in relation with nature and fact at all.

A lady in Paris recently gave a concert at her house. "Do you like Rossini?"—said she to one of her guests. "Rossini; indeed I do; he is my favorite composer." "Are you familiar with his 'Barber' (of Seville)?" "Oh, dear no," was the reply; "I always shave myself."

THE REASON WHY.—Sixty years since a West country clergymen, expounding the parable of the supper and the unwilling guests, denounced the excuse of a man "who had married a wife and therefore could not come," as frivolous indeed. "Why, he might have brought her behind him on a pillion."

The danger of Mahomed's overgrown empire was forcibly placed before the monarch by an old woman, who came to demand redress for the death of her son, who, together with a number of merchants, was killed by robbers in the deserts of Nedschoudes. In vain Mahmoud urged the impossibility of sending order in so remote a part of his dominions. "Why, then, do you talk questions," said she, "which you cannot answer, and for the prosecution of which you must answer in the day of judgment?"

GUNTHER & CO.



IMPORTERS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

HAVE RECEIVED

Pitch, Oakum, Whip Varnish; Framing Squares, Chisels, Adzes and Slicks; Page's Lace Leather; Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, &c.; White Lead, Zinc White, Paints; Rubber Packing; Washers from ⅜ to 1 inch; Drill Steel; Powder, Fuse; Miner's Picks; Wesson's Pistols and Rifles, Cartridges for all approved Pistols and Rifles; Weighing Scales.

Sign of the CROSS CUT SAW,

Next to T. Donnelly's Saddlery Store, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro, April 17th, 1867. 16

MR. JOHN BURNHAM having gone to England for a few months, his office will be closed till his return. Persons having business with Mr. Burnham, will please call at the office of GEORGE DUNSFORD, Esq.

Peterborough, May 6, 1867. 19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Back Lakes—"Ogemah".
Taxlevort Act of 1864—R. M. Boucher
Hardware—R. Hamilton.
New Dominion—Graham & Stratton.
Wanted to Rent—T. D. Belfield.
Returns of Convictions—C. A. Weller.
Great Clearing Sale—Montreal House.
Grocery Store—Harbison.
Sheriff's Sale—James Hall.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1867.

POLITICAL.

Something definite has at last been arrived at in reference to the West Riding of this County. Mr. John Walton has consented to be a candidate for the Legislature of Ontario, at the coming election. Mr. W. hails from an old resident of the County, is fast among the first settlers in this county. He is also one of our most successful farmers, and one who has taken a very active part in agricultural societies and municipal matters. He has long been a member of the township council of his own township, and has repeatedly represented it in the County Council; does at the present time. Mr. Walton is also a Reformer of the right stamp, possessing the confidence of his friends to the utmost degree. He also possesses a good judgment, and upright motives. Being a farmer, farmers will find in him a true representative, and we do not fear but that he will receive their almost unanimous support. He has no opponent yet, nor is he likely to have any. A. H. Campbell, Esq., has been spoken of by one or two of his friends, but there is no likelihood of his being fooled by them. Mr. Carnegie has also been spoken of, but almost always in connection with the House of Commons, so that if he comes out, it will be for that house. Mr. Perry has some time since signified his intention of trying his fortune again, but no one knows what his political principles are, and he chooses to leave people in the dark as far as publishing them is concerned. Well, may be he does not believe in political principles. As yet we have not a Reform candidate for the Commons, but a few days may find us in a different position. Our friend the *Review*, the organ of J. A. in Peterborough, says we are hard up for candidates, but we have not yet gone round the streets trying to find one. Several Reformers have been named, it is true, but their own unwillingness, not want of confidence, prevented their coming out. The tories however, have a man in the field, but they seek to disown him, perhaps they are waiting for one more pliable still.

REFORM CONVENTION, TORONTO.

This day one of the greatest Reform gatherings that has ever been in these provinces will be assembled in Toronto. We may safely say that every county in Ontario will be represented, and momentous questions will be discussed. There never was a time when Reformers required greater unanimity of action than now. For there never was such an effort as is being made by the "no-party cry" to put them off their guard. This convention will strengthen the hands of those who have been battling for the principles of Reform, will induce united action at the approaching elections, and will tend to ensure a larger return of true men than would otherwise be likely. It will also define those great principles for which Reformers are contending, and will explain those things against which they must battle until overthrown. The Convention of '59 was a success, all the great principles then demanded have been in some degree conceded, and now it remains to devise means to make those concessions profitable, for the effort is great to destroy the advantage by making the laws a dead letter through the continuation of the coalition. Let every man be at his post, vote only for the right men and all will be well. But if people vote for coalition, corruption, and for men without principles, they will reap their reward.

East Durham.

At the convention in the East Riding of Durham, the delegates were not able to come to any decision in order to bring out candidates for that Riding, and to consequence the meeting was adjourned for two weeks. After the Convention, the *Guide* says it was agreed to bring out R. Wallace, Esq., by requisition, and there was a pretty general agreement to support him. Since that we have heard that Mr. Wallace refuses on the ground of ill-health. In that county the number of aspirants is too large, it appears, and hence the trouble to get an agreement. If the would-be M. P. P's. would wait until solicited to come forward, harmony would soon be restored. Very often those in whom the people have no confidence force themselves out, and then cause trouble to themselves and too often to their party.

Magazines and Periodicals.

After Monday, the *New Dominion* day, all the Magazines and Periodicals can be obtained at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store, two doors north of Coulters Drug Store, and four opposite Geo. Stetham & Co's. Hardware Store, George Street.

BELMONT IRON WORKS.

In a tour through the township of Belmont last week, accompanied by P. Pierce, Esq., Reeve of the township, we happened to pass near the celebrated iron mines, of Belmont notoriety; and the chance of seeing the miners and the mode of working the mines without asking leave. The immense iron machinery for pumping out the water, hoisting the ore, boring, blasting, shoveling, filling and leveling. Huge piles of the ore are ready to be removed as soon as the Marmora railway will get into operation, which will be opened this day. We also passed along the different offices of the Society. Night and day the men are at work on the road, they had only a few rods to grade, and the rails were all laid but about a mile. Mr. Thos. Dennis was just paying the hands, and huge rolls of bills and baskets of silver were heaped round him—that week he had paid nearly $4,000. Dr. Beatty, too, was at the works and paid the men over $4,400 of wages, making nearly $9,000 in cash scattered around the township of Belmont in two days. There is also a little village springing up, named Blair, after the principal director of the Marmora company. There are already 15 houses erected, and 20 more are to be erected soon. There are two stores, one of which is owned by our good friend, Mr. Roulang, of Norwood. There is no tavern, and we were informed that the company will not permit one to be opened on their lands. There is the greatest activity every place we passed, an evident determination to make the whole pay, and abundant rewards there must be eventually. Cobourg will yet have thousands of tons of the ore passing through her to its destination; on perhaps manufactured there. The iron trade of Marmora will surpass many times the former trade of Peterboro, and by that trade prosperity may again return to her, and her energy and pluck yet amply repaid. If ever any people deserve it those of our sister town do. But it is worthy of remark that all the iron is in this county. Belleville people lament over their loss but that they could call the mines theirs is a matter of surprise. The mines are over a mile from any part of the county of Hastings; in fact, they are altogether in the county of Peterboro, and of course belong to us, and the pity is that we did not make an effort to have the road that will remove the ore, pass this way, as it is more naturally its outlet than Belleville. We, however, now with our sister town, Cobourg, the reward of her industry and patience. The praise is hers, let her also have the profits.

Sabbath School County Convention.

The Sabbath School Teacher's Convention which we referred to last week, was held according to announcement on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th inst., in the Rev. Mr. Rogers church. The attendance was not as large as had been anticipated. The Rev. J. Gilmour was appointed Chairman, *pro tem*, for the purpose of organizing, and the Rev. J. Johnson opened the meeting with prayer, after which a Business Committee was appointed, consisting of the following persons:—Rev. J. Roberts, Rev. D. Cantlon, Rev. J. Johnson, R. Kingan, R. Rutherford, J. Edwards, T. M. Fairbairn, T. Donnelly, D. Peatland, W. Cameron and W. J. Mason—five to form a quorum. This Committee prepared the necessary work for the Convention. The Committee recommended the following persons to be the executive officers and committee of the Convention for the ensuing year—five to form a quorum:—Col. Hanltain, President; Rev. J. Roger, Rev. J. Gilmour and Rev. J. Johnson, Vice Presidents; Mr. D. Hogg, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. W. J. Mason, Recording Secretary. Committee—Messrs. R. Kingan, R. Rutherford, J. Edwards, T. M. Fairbairn, D. Peatland, J. W. Dunnett, W. Brownscombe and all Ministers in the County.

We cannot follow the convention through all its various sittings, as we were not present, but have been informed that the various topics for discussion were thoroughly examined and much valuable information and experience in Sabbath School matters laid before the Convention. The committee then laid before the convention the report of the Sabbath Schools in the county that had sent in returns to the Secretary from which we make the following extracts:—

Number of Schools reported,	32
do Teachers	146
do Scholars,	2133
Denominations—	
Bible Christian Schools	4
Canada Presbyterians	6
Baptist	2
Church of Scotland,	1
Wesleyan Methodist	3
Church of England	2
Union,	15

The above does not by any means give the number of Sabbath Schools in the county, many parties to whom circulars had been sent having entirely neglected to report.

On Wednesday evening a large and interesting public meeting of the Convention was held, presided over by Col. Hanltain. The children of the different Schools, under the management of Mr. Millar, sang some beautiful pieces, and five minute speeches were delivered by a number of Ministers and others. The Convention adjourned to meet again D. V., on the 3rd Wednesday of June, 1868, in the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

The Late James Harvey.

The remains of the late James Harvey, so well known in Peterboro, were brought to this place on Monday, and being met at the cars by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances, were conveyed to the Little Lake Cemetery and there interred. The history of Mr. Harvey is too well known to require any remarks from us. By nature he was active and restless, undue excitement always injured him and was the cause of his great trouble. He is now where the weary cease from trouble; let us hope in eternal rest.

Personal.

Robert Nicholls, Esq., left for Europe last week, with intention of remaining some time. The cause of the journey is ill health. Mrs. Nicholls accompanies him. A large number of Mr. Nicholls's friends accompanied him to the train on the occasion of his departure. He left Montreal on Friday evening for Quebec, in order to leave with the first steamer going out. It is expected that if Mr. Nicholls's health improves he will return in about 12 months.

On the 22rd inst., the village of Cayuga, N. Y., was partially consumed by fire. Loss $75,000.

Examinations.

The examinations of the Union School are going on this week. On Monday the Grammar School department was examined and also the fifth division, 1st part. There were very few visitors at either of the days, and especially [illegible] pupils did not make an effort to have the room filled. Parents [illegible] pupils; for [illegible] children who live [illegible] after [illegible] noon were there to see how the pupils did.

At the close of Mr. Shurtleff's examination, the boys of his division presented to [illegible] address, to which Mr. Shurtleff replied. The address and reply are given below:—

GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Peterboro, June 18th, 1867.

MR. SHURTLEFF:

SIR,—As you are about to resign from this school, we (the pupils attending the fifth division) could not permit you to do so without testifying our high appreciation of your qualities as a teacher while you have been amongst us. It is with pleasure we look back, on this the eve of our separation, and call to mind the fact, that you have, while amongst us, always exhibited the most earnest solicitude for our welfare, and that we should advance as rapidly as possible in the several branches we have been studying.—You have always shown the greatest pleasure in explaining any subject brought before you by any one of us; and while we regret your departure from amongst us, we would express our earnest wish for your future success in whatever situation you may be placed. And now, sir, will you kindly accept this trifle as a token of our respect, and be assured that we shall ever harbour the most lively and pleasant recollection of these days spent with you as school.

Presented on behalf of the pupils of the fifth division.

JOHN W. BELL.
HERBERT CROLY.
WM. CANTLON.
JOHN CLARKE.
G. HATTON.

REPLY.

DEAR PUPILS,—I regret very much in some respects, that circumstances have recently occurred (as you are aware) which render it imperative on my part to resign my position in this school. The course which you have pursued, as well as the spirited manner which you have manifested upon this occasion, is worthy of all praise. Your address is couched not in high sounding words, but in simple and affectionate language. I thank you most sincerely for the high compliment paid me as your teacher, and also for your kind wish respecting my future success. I assure you that I am much delighted in being the recipient of this beautiful and valuable present, and shall ever look upon it as a memento of your affection and esteem.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I shall always entertain pleasant feelings concerning my connection with this school, especially when I consider the honor and integrity of the students under my charge. I counsel you to remain steadfast in the path of rectitude, and your rewards, in this world, will be, no doubt, high posts of honor in the new Dominion. Remember that dishonesty and duplicity can never meet with more than a temporary success. Accept my thanks for all favors received at your hands. Good bye.

GEO. SHURTLEFF.

On Tuesday Miss Kyle's room was examined. Several parents and visitors were present, and were to all appearance exceedingly well pleased. Miss Kyle's classes showed careful training, as all the answers were readily given and correctly. At the close of the examination, Miss H. Burnham, on behalf of the pupils, read an address to Miss Kyle, and Miss McFarlane presented her a very handsome dressing-case. The following is the address:—

To Miss M. E Kyle, Teacher in the Senior Department of the Grammar and Union School, Peterboro.

DEAR AND RESPECTED TEACHER,—We, your pupils now attending your classes, having learned that you have concluded to sever your present connections with us as Teacher, and to remove from us, beg to express our affectionate regard for you, on account of your many kind acts, and our appreciation of your earnest endeavours for our advancement in useful learning. We find that those tender ties formed during the five years you have been our Teacher cannot be broken without strong emotions; feelings of affection on account of your many kind acts, and of regret on account of the loss we are about to sustain in your removal; but it affords us pleasure to know that your act is voluntary, and that there is nothing now to mar the harmony and good will that have always existed between us. We beg also to present you this trifling *memento* of our high and deserved esteem towards you, and of our remembrance of your devoted labours for our welfare, and also as a token of our desire to retain a place in your affections; but if ever it should bring to your memory the many acts of carelessness that have caused you trouble, we hope that you will attribute them to the thoughtlessness of youth rather than any desire to annoy.

We now bid you an affectionate farewell as Teacher. Though you are about to remove from us, our best wishes shall be with you, and we sincerely desire that your future may be peaceful, happy and prosperous.

H. BURNHAM.
T. McFARLANE.
L. SUTHERLAND.
B. ORMOND.
M. BOUCHER.
M. EDMUNDS.

Miss Kyle replied extempore in the most appropriate terms, expressing her thanks for such a token of their good will towards her. We regret that we took no notes of it.

Miss Kyle has occupied the position she now resigns for five years, and during that time has proved herself an efficient and energetic teacher, and now leaves with the best wishes of her pupils and all their parents.

Wednesday, Mr. McFall's Department, and also Miss Beatty's were examined. The girls of the fourth division showed themselves in advance of the boys in ready and correct answering, as far as we heard; but inasmuch as we did not hear the whole, it may be unfair to draw any comparison.—Several pupils will be promoted from each of these rooms.

To-day, Mr. Taylor's and Miss Borrowman's divisions will be examined.

Steamer Ogemah.

This steamer is again running daily trips between Lindsay and Bridgenorth.—The steamer leaves McGregors Hotel on the arrival of the train from Port Hope, Capt. Wallis and Mr. Turver, the Purser, will be glad to attend to all shipping and other business connected with the above steamer, and we understand that another steamer will be put on the route in a short time.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

THURSDAY—THIRD DAY.

The Council met. All the members present.

[illegible] Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

[illegible] Petitions were presented from [illegible] Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Carroll and Mr. Pearce.

[illegible] Report was adopted

THE RETURN OF CONVICTIONS

Made by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace

WITHIN THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH,

FROM THE

MARCH SESSIONS, 1867, TO THE JUNE SESSIONS, 1867.

PROSECUTOR.	DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	CONVICTING JUSTICE.	AMOUNT OF FINE.	TIME WHEN PAID OR TO BE PAID.	TO WHOM PAID OVER BY SAID JUSTICE.	REMARKS.
John Patterson	Isaac Neuse,	Assault	March 19	W. H. Scott	$ 2 00	Forthwith	Town Treasurer	
Ivan O'Beirne	Mary Nix	Using abusive & profane language	" 20	"	2 00	do		Committed.
George Mitchell	Moses Donohue	do do	" 27	"	5 00	do	Town Treasurer	
Mrs. Gittens	Mrs. Nolan,	Keeping house of ill-fame	" 27	"	4 00	do		Fine remitted.
William Tille	Tobias Fitzgerald,	Assault	April 1	"	20	do	Town Treasurer	
William Arnot	Xavier Bressau	Drunk and disorderly	" 2	"	2 00		do do	
James Henry,	Thomas Jackson	Breach of Market By-law	" 3	"	20		do do	
Sarah Dunford,	Oliver Provost,	Assault	" 10	James Edwards	3 00		do do	
Mrs. Sovais	Oliver Provost,	Malicious injury to Property	" 10	"	4 00		Complainant	
Ivan O'Beirne,	Thomas Griffith	Keeping house of ill-fame	" 15	"	5 00			Committed.
William Arnot	Thomas Kelly,	Drunk and disorderly	" 22	"	1 00			"
do	John Kelly,	do do	" 23	"	1 00			"
James Freeman	Lewis Prentis	Assault	May 3	W. H. Scott,	12 00		Town Treasurer	
Catherine Robson,	James Butler,	Using grossly insulting language	" 3	"	5 00		do do	
Leon Caisse,	Bridget Milligan,	Refusing to obey Master's orders,	" 4	"	50		do do	
James McFadden	George Jouse	Drunk and disorderly	" 8	"	2 00		do do	
Mrs. Howden	Mrs. Boswell	Assault	" 17	"	50		do do	
Joseph Ryan	George Webber	do	" 17	"	20		do do	
Richard Lund	Robert wilson	Leaving employment	" 21	James Edwards	10 00		do do	
James McFadden	A. Sheppard,	Refusing to work at Engine,	" 23	W. H. Scott,	50		do do	
David Carlile,	John Smith	Assault	" 25	"	8 00		do do	
James McFadden,	Peter Loze	Drunk and causing disturbance	June 3	"	10 00			Committed.
David Carlile,	B. S. Jerome	Selling Liquor without License,	" 5	"	10 00	One week		Not paid yet.
do	Robert Butler	do do	" 5	"	10 00	"		"
do	Albert Hall	do do	" 5	"	10 00		Town Treasurer	
do	George Patterson	do do	" 5	"	10 00	One week		Not paid yet.
do	Mrs. Souvais	do do	" 5	"	10 00	"		"
do	Mrs. Mills	do do	" 5	"	10 00	"		"
Robert Hamilton,	William Baker	Malicious injury to Property,	" 7	"	4 00			Committed.
Michael Galvin,	Denis Slattery	Leaving employment	April 4	James Edwards	10 00	Forthwith		"
Michael Walsh	Pat. Leahy,	Assault and injury to property,	" 4	"	5 00		Compl't. $2, & Co. Treas. $3	
John Alexander	Francis Beavis	Assault	May 21	"	10 00	Four days		Not paid yet.
do	Samuel Purser	do	" 21	"	5 00	Forthwith	County Treasurer	
Alexander Black,	A. A. Burnham,	Non-payment of wages	March 13	James Trotter Henthorn	20 00	21 days	Plaintiff	
William Montgomery	Hughson, Campbell & Co'y.	do do	" 16	" "	31 54	"	do	
Betrice Dertlacs,	McDougall & Ludgate & Co,	do do	" 26	" "	35 50	"	do	
Baptis Donconsoi	do do	do do	" 26	" "	24 20	"	do	
J. H. Marshall,	Robert Kempt	Assault	" 30	" "	50	"		Not paid yet.
Tobias Fitzgerald,	William Murphy	Leaving employment	April 1	" "				went back to work
Eliza Jane Boswell,	John Howden,	Assault	" 16	" "	1 00	21 days		Not yet paid.
Denis Sullivan	Samuel Smith,	Non-payment of wages	" 18	" "	11 00	"		"
John Simpson,	James McQuaugh	Leaving employment	" 21	" "				went back to work
Mary Dowe,	George Elliott	Non-payment of wages,	" 23	" "	50	"		
Robert Wilson,	Richard Lund	do do	" 25	" "	2 50	"		Not yet paid.
Silvester McEmber,	Hughson & Campbell & Co,	do do	June 8	" "	32 00	"		"
James Lynch	John Linn	Larceny	May 28	" "				Committed.
Thomas Ford	P. Davis & T. N. Healy	Dogs killing Sheep	" 22	P. Pearce and W. Wigmore	6 00	Forthwith		
Joseph Sargent	Jesse Gray	Assault	June 5	A. C. Dunlop	5 00	One month		
Jane Robertson	Ann Peck,	Assault and damage to Property	" 3	T. Coughlin,	1 00	Forthwith	Treasurer Asphodel	
Henry Burns	A. Burton	Non-payment of wages	April 22	S. S. Peck	4 50	May 14	Prosecutor	
Thomas Choate	Thomas Laton	Breaking glass-door	May 24	Thos. Geo. Choate	4 00	Forthwith		Committed.
William Moore	John Anderson	Assault,	June 5	John Lucas	2 00	July 1		
James Little	John Carberry	Non-payment of wages	March 27	P. M. Grover	14 75			Not paid yet.
Robert Jackson,	James Griffiths	Assault,	June 10	P. M. Grover & T. Coughlin.	2 00			"
do	S. D. Griffiths	do	" 10	" "	25			"
John McPherson,	Richard Tedford	Running horses on road and running against complainant's carriage	" 10	" "	3 00		Treasurer Asphodel	
do	Richard Ferguson,	do do do	" 11	" "	1 00			

I hereby certify the above to be a correct list of the Convictions, filed at my office, by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Peterborough, from the March Sessions, 1867, to the June Sessions, 1867.

Peterborough, June 11th, 1867.

Clerk of the Peace.

HARBISON

HAS THIS DAY OPENED A

GROCERY STORE

IN CAMPBELL'S OLD STAND,

Henthorn's Block, Hunter Street, Peterborough,

Where families can be supplied with every variety of Groceries,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL.

Peterborough, June 20th, 1867. 26-tf

PORK.

FOR SALE, 65 barrels Heavy Prime Mess Pork, packed in Millbrook.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Dummer, at a meeting to be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 24th day of August next, intends passing a By-law to establish a road in the Township of Dummer:—

Commencing on the west side of the 16th Con. between lots 5 and 6; thence along allowance for road to the centre of Con.—37 chains more or less,—on course of N. 76° 30'; then along said centre 9 chains to the east side of the east branch of the Ouse; then N. 45°, E. 13 chains 50 links; then N. 29°, E. 5 chains; then N. 76° 30', E. 4 chains; then N. 65°, E. 16 chains to Con. line between the 10th and 11th Concessions; then N. 45°, E. 3 chains; then N. 57°, E. 17 chains; then N. 45°, E. 20 chains more or less, to allowance for road between the E. ½ of lots 5 and 6; then along centre to post between lots 5 and 6 on the east side, 55 chains more or less. This road to be one chain wide, and the marked line the centre thereof.

W. DARLING,
Township Clerk.

Dummer, June 17th, 1867. 25

TOWNSHIP of HARVEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Harvey, intends, at its next sitting, on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of JULY, to pass a By-law to legalize the following Road, viz:—

Commencing at the north end of Hall's Bridge on lot number nine in the eighth concession of the Township of Harvey, thence south fifty-five degrees, west sixteen chains fifty links thence north fifty-eight degrees, west twelve chains fifty links, thence north eighty-six degrees, west twenty-nine chains twenty-five links, to its intersections with the Healy Lake Road, between lots nine and ten in the ninth concession of the Township of Harvey.

W. H. HALL,
Clerk.

June 20th, 1867. 25-3in.

REAPING MACHINES!

THE NEW YORKER COMBINED

Self-Raking Reaper & Mower.

MANUFACTURED BY

SEYMOUR, MORGAN & ALLEN,
Brockport, N. Y.

PRICE, $150, delivered in Peterboro.

A fair trial given with all Machines before purchase.

MR. GEORGE McKEE, of Smith, purchased one last year, and he is much pleased with it; he says the Self-rake takes off the grain much better than any man can by hand. There is no side drift wi h the Machine. The Reaper took the first prize gold medal at the National trial held at Auburn, N. Y., for 1866. Any one wanting a Reaper, please address

SAMUEL FOWLIS,
Agent, Peterborough.

June 20th, 1867. 26

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY

OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 19th, 1867.

General Insurance Agency,

GEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

CHIEF OFFICES: 19 AND 20 CORNHILL, LONDON.

General Agency for Canada: 385 and 387 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,

FOUR AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, tendinat to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*

FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London,

(*ESTABLISHED* 1803.)

CHIEF OFFICES: 1 Old Broad St., and 16 Pall Mall, LONDON.

General Agency for Canada, 87 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,

£1,965,000, - - - STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED IN CANADA, $105,000.

Insurance against loss by Fire are effected on the most favourable terms; and losses paid without reference to the Board in London. No charge made for policies or endorsements.

RINTOUL BROS., General Agents for Canada.

GEO. A. COX, Agent.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,100,000 STERLING.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions.

Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $200,000, with surplus of $300,000.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq.; David Riggins, Secretary.

GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

HEAD OFFICE, - - HAMILTON, C. W.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.

Medical Adviser, Dr. KINGAID, GEO. A. COX, Agent.

Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association.

HEAD OFFICE AT LONDON, C. W.

CROWELL WILSON, M.P.P., *President.* WM. NILES, *General Agent and Inspector.*
A. MACDONALD and D. C. MACDONALD, *Joint Secretaries.*
PETER PEARCE, Esq., BELMONT, WM. COTTINGHAM, Esq., OMEMEE, } *Honorary Directors.*

ACCORDING to statistics laid before Parliament last year, the Agricultural Mutual had within 1,000 of having as many policies in force as all the other Farmers' Mutuals combined. The number of policies at present in force is 28,500, covering property to the amount of $19,930,000. It still retains the lead of all other insurance offices as regards its moderate rates and general advantages to insurers of Farm property.

Agent at Peterborough S. CORNELL,
Residence, George Street 7 doors north of the Wesleyan Church.

May, 1867. 22-26in.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS my business in the Ready-made Clothing has increased much more than I expected, I am obliged to give up the Ladies' Department, so as to have more room for the sale of the Clothing Department, therefore I announce that I will give

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT!

On the purchases of the following Goods, that is to say:

DRESS GOODS!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUCH AS

Delaines, Cobourgs, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins,

BAREGES, RIBBONS,

LACE, GLOVES, PARASOLS,

SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS,

And many other things for Ladies' Wear too numerous to mention.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!

I am forced to give up selling this class of goods, as I am devoting myself entirely to the Ready-made Clothing business. Ladies wishing to get a cheap dress will do well to call and see for themselves. These Goods have been purchased this last spring, and are fresh and in the newest styles of fashion.

F. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, Sign of the Lion.

Peterborough, June 19th, 1867. 24-6in

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

ON SATURDAY, the 29th June, the subscriber will commence a great Clearing Out Sale of his entire stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, for one month only.

Parties wishing to supply themselves will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, as goods will be much reduced in price in order to insure their rapid sale.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

FACTORY COTTONS

Reduced to a shade below cost—very heavy being now offered at 7½d per yard, worth 9½d, and the very best offered at 8d, usually sold from 11d to 1s.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

Whole Stock of **GLOVES** offered at Bargains.

First lot at 4d per pair. Second lot at 6d per pair.
Third lot, Kid Gloves, at 2s per pair.
Fourth lot, best Duchess Kids, at 4s 6d and 5s per pair.
Fifth lot, Gentlemen's Gloves, reduced according to quality.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

PRINTS.

One large lot of new pattern light colors, new browns and new lilacs, to be offered at 7½d per yard, fast colors, (lately selling at 9d, 9½d and 10d per yard).

Another lot of latest style French prints to be given at 10d per yard, worth 1s to 1s 1½d.

Last lot, Brilliants and Chints, to be offered at 1s to 1s 0½d, (lately sold at 1s 3d).

Also a lot of remnants cheap.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

LADIES' HATS.

Trimmed and untrimmed. Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, offering at cost price. Why pay a profit other places when they can be got without a profit at the

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

BONNET RIBBONS.

First lot, containing a great many all silk, to be offered at 5½d per yard.
Second lot, new styles, offered at 10d per yard.
Third lot, do do 1s per yard.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

STRIPE SHIRTINGS.

The best soft finish offered at 1s per yard, worth 1s 3d.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

SUMMER SHAWLS

At less than cost.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

DRESS GOODS.

One lot reduced 1½d per yard. Another lot reduced 3d per yard.
Another lot " 4½d " Another lot " 6d "
Last lot, including remnants, at any price.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

PARASOLS

Selling off at cost price.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

SELLING OFF CHEAP.

Belts, Beltings, Hosiery, Ties, Collars, Frillings, Dress Buttons, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞ VEILS at 3½d each.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞ HAIR NETS at 2d each.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞ CHIGNONS at Cost.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

BELT BUCKLES.

Lot No. 1, assorted, at 6½d each. Lot No. 2, assorted, at 10d each.
Lot No. 3, assorted, 1s. 1½d. each. Lot No. 4, assorted, at 1s. 3d.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

MANTLES.

Selling off at Cost

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞ Call early as the Sale will continue ONLY ONE MONTH and the best bargains always go first.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, June 27th, 1867. 26.

☞ Do you want a good summer suit? If so, call at the MONTREAL HOUSE, which is the best place in Town to purchase good Ready-made Clothing at a very low price.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under the supervision of a first class CUTTER. SUITS made to order at the shortest notice.

A large stock of CLOTHS kept constantly on hand which are offering very cheap.

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE ☜

THE MONTREAL HOUSE

FLAX GROWING.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

If any Farmer desires to try an acre or two of Flax, I will furnish them with seed, and wait for the price of it until the delivery of the Flax. As I have established a Spinning Mill amongst you, I think it is for the duty of every Farmer to try an upright net made of flax, for a few years, as the fibre is a silk cloth. That only the best spring crop I will have facts to prove themselves, and will give you the names of a few Farmers who gave it last year to their entire satisfaction:—

R. Brown, Esq., Douro, 2½ acres, 7 tons $160 70
H. Reid, Esq., Douro, 2 acres, 1½ tons, 1,120 lbs. 40 81
C. Crowley, Esq., Douro, 1 acre, 2 tons 1,120 lbs. 40 81
J. Whiten, Esq., Smith, 2½ acres, 7½ tons 145 00
A. Scott, Esq., Smith 2 acres, 7 tons, 110 50
A. Hall, Esq., Smith, ½ of an acre, 2 tons 784 lbs. 47 27
T. Tully, Esq., Smith, 1 acre, 2 tons ... 39 00
Matt. Walton, Esq., Smith, 2 acres, 6 tons 560 lbs. 91 00
A. Rumbery, Esq., Smith, 1 bushel, 2 tons 560 lbs. 39 50
J. Hogan, Esq., Douro, 1 bushel, 2 tons 560 lbs. 46 50
O. McKeon, Esq., Otonabee, 2 bushels, 4 tons 1620 lbs. 92 80

There are a great many more I could give you the names of, but as these gentlemen are the most prominently known I refer to them only. In every other place in Canada where there has been a Scutching Mill established, the Farmers have come forward and willingly bound themselves to raise from 200 to 1000 tons for five years. If the crop will not pay, why do farmers in other places bind themselves to grow it? There was as high as one thousand tons grown in and about Streetsville last year. Let every farmer try an acre or two, until he tests his land how suitable it will be for growing it. I have given you references from all the townships around here; you see they have all done equally well. Another great advantage to some of the Farmers would be the early market they could make, for it is only necessary after pulling the flax to allow it to dry sufficiently before selling it, when they can realize money to assist them in harvesting their other crops.

For further particulars see circulars.

H. CALCUTT.

Peterborough, April 24th, 1867. 17

The Liverpool & London & Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

NO EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from seizure by Creditors.

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, with the Sum assured; if after 10 years, one-half are returned; after 15 years, three-fourths; after 21, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary*, MONTREAL.
W. CLUXTON, *Agent*, Peterborough

February 20, 1867. 8

The Home Insurance Company
OF
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,200,000. ASSETS, $775,866.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Building, Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.

Peterboro', Jan. 24, 1868. 3

MORGAN'S HOTEL,
ASHBURNHAM,
Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the travelling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attached, and every other accommodation of a first class hotel.

R. MORGAN.

Ashburnham, March 27, 1867 13

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Prescott, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, or an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it, with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $70 to $80. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced rates.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.
Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 48

DENTISTRY!
Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfect safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 9th, 1866. 45

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following lands:

TOWNSHIP OF MONAGHAN.

E ½	Lot 4 and part 5 to 12th Concession			120	acres	cleared.
W ½	7	12	do	100	do	do
S ½	8	12	do	50	do	do
Pt S ½	9	12	do	50	do	do
W ½	9	12	do	50	do	do
S ½	3	10	do	50	do	do
Pt.	1	9	do	15	do	do
Park lot 14 in Lot 14 in 11			do	9		do

TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

E ½	21	10th Concession		100	do	do
Pt S ½	3	West Commissioner Road		20	do	do
Pt N ½	3	East	do	10	do	do

TOWNSHIP OF CAVAN.

E ½	5 in 14th	Concession		100	do	do
S ½	3	10	do	100	do	do

TOWNSHIP OF CARTWRIGHT.

E ½	16	9th Concession,		100	do	do

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE.

W ½	31	5th Concession		100	do	do
W ½	19	12	do	100	do	do

TOWNSHIP OF DOURO.

S E ½	4	8th Concession		50	do	do
E ½	26	4	do	100	do	do
Pt N E ½	26	4	do	30	do	do
S ½	15	2	do	100	do	do

TOWNSHIP OF ENNISMORE.

N ½	7	9th	Concession	100	100	do
Pt S E ¼	4	6	do	50	35	do
Blks nos 6 & 7	2		do	100	40	do
S E ½	5	9	do	50	35	do
W ½	4	4	do	100	60	do

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY.

	31	13th	Concession	200		
E ½	10	15	do	100		
	5	19	do	100		

TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

W ½	7	9th	Concession	90		

TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.

S W ½	22	14th	Concession	50	40	do

TOWNSHIP OF OPS.

W ½	20	9th	Concession	100	35	do

TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER.

	8	8th	Concession	200		
E ½	1	4	do	100	80	do
S ½	18	2	do	100		
Pt W ½	19	6	do	20		

TOWNSHIP OF BELMONT.

	22	5th	Concession	200	Gold Lands
	31	3	do	190	

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lot No 9 West of George and North of Charlotte streets, ½ acre with brick warehouse.
W ½ No. 2 West of George and North of Simcoe streets, ½ acre with three brick stores thereon.
S ½ No. 1 West of George and South of London st eets, ½ acre with small store thereon.
All my interest in and to Lot 21 West of George and South of Murray streets.
Lot No 8 and 9 West of George and North of Edinburgh streets, 1 acre, small cottage thereon.
Lot No. 6 West of George and North of Antrim streets, ½ acre.
Part Lot 7 West of George and North of Wolf streets, 25 feet by 190 feet.
Lots No. 14 and 15 (Block G.) three houses erected thereon.

☞ The whole of the above Lands will be sold cheap, and liberal time given for the payment thereof, say from one to 10 years.

THOMAS BRADBURN.

Peterborough, May 3, 1867. 18

Fire, Life, Accidental, and Live Stock
INSURANCE AGENCY.
OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK, SIMCOE STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited,
OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Chief Offices—7, Waterloo Place, London; and 77 King Street, Manchester.

CHAIRMAN—J. Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. MANAGING DIRECTOR—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A. SECRETARY—Charles Harding, Esq., F.S.G.S., F.S.S.

G. GOLDSMITH KERR, Esq., Managing Director, Albert Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting held on the 19th April, 1866 said "An agreement for amalgamating had been entered into between that and the Western Insurance Company By the amalgamation, they (the Albert) got just what they required—CAPITAL and INFLUENCE. Let the Post Magazine of 20th April.

HEAD OFFICE, B. N. A.,—ONTARIO HALL, Church Street, Toronto.

This Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PROVINCES, at rates as low as the nature of the risk the real security of the company, and of the insured will permit.

LOSSES paid promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterborough. | SCOTT & DeGRASSI, Managers, B. N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company
HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

E. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. COOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. P. ST. KEE, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Gunness; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMP'Y.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y.
HEAD OFFCE AT HAMILTON. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., President. | JOHN PERRIE, Esq., Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE terms and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of other good Companies, and the rates which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

Agent County of Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK.

Peterborough, January 22nd, 1867, A

REMOVAL
OF THE
GIANT
TANNIN
STOVES
COAL OIL

Cisterns Pumps, BATHS of all kinds, Tin, Copper and Japanned Ware. JOBBING of all kinds executed promptly in a workmen like manner.

Eave Troughs, BEER PUMPS, MILK PANS, Trainer Pails, DAIRY CANS, SHEET ZINC, Iron Tin. Peddlars Supplies always on hand. Best Coal Oil at 28 cents or 1s. per gallon.

Stove & Tin Shop,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets, lately occupied by F. & L. Lemay.

THOS. LANNIN.

P.S. Rags, for which Cash will be wanted, for which the highest price in Cash will be given at the Giant.

Peterboro', May 11, 1867. 29

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
CORN-MEAL,
OAT-MEAL,
AND
RYE FLOUR
for sale at
BLYTHE MILLS
Flour and Feed Store.

Simcoe Street,
June 11th, 1867. 24

Farm for Sale!

THE undersigned offers for sale that valuable Farm in the Township of Douro, being north east quarter of lot No. 2, in the 11th concession, and about three miles from Peterboro' There is upwards of 30 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The buildings consists of Cartwright land, well wooded There is a good Log House, Barn and Stable, &c., on the premises, and never failing water stream through the lot.

TERMS, which is cash, (unless as may be agreed upon).

Further information can be received by applying to the proprietor, or at the "EXAMINER" Office.

THOMAS PATTERSON.

June 26th, 1867. 26

MASONIC.

THE undersigned have just received a fresh supply of EASTER MASONS' APRONS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, June 11, 1867.

New Hats, Ladies' & Gent's.
New CLOTHS.
New TWEEDS.
New Carpets
and Floor Oil Cloths.
New Prints
and Dress Goods.

Just received and to be sold very low for cash, by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 12

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

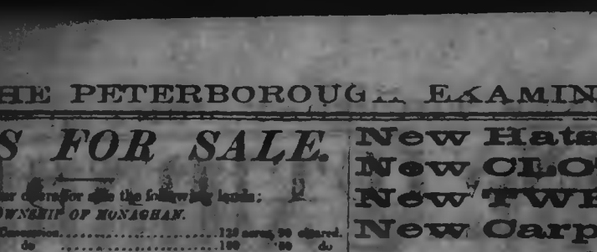
Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

SEWING MACHINES!



GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S
Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', March 6th, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
w 39-13m

GREAT ATTRACTION!
PROF. W. McMILLEN'S

SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON is now fitted up in first class style, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who may favor him with a call. There are two chairs with first class workmen, and in a few days the third chair with a good workman will be added to the staff. All work done with neatness and dispatch.

You are invited to call and judge for yourselves and remember that this is the place everything in the Proprietor of business is executed with neatness and dispatch.

Come one, come all, both great and small.

N.B.—A clean towel to every person.

Curling executed in all its branches.

Hunter Street, next to Dix's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 18th 1867. 16

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,
WITH AMENDMENTS THERETO.

Province of Canada, } In the County
County of Peterborough, } Court of the County
To Wit: } of Peterborough

In the matter of TEMPLETON BROWN, *An Insolvent.*

ON TUESDAY the THIRTEENTH day of AUGUST next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the Insolvent Act.

Dated, at Peterborough, this Third day of June A.D. 1867.

TEMPLETON BROWN.
By T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
His Attorney ad litem.

28-4w.

POSTPONEMENT

THE AUCTION SALE of the Livery of Thos. Eastland, is postponed until further notice. The purchasers will be carried on as before and Hunter street, where Good Horses and Carriages can be had at all times as usual.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', May 20, 1867. 22

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 Broadway,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

SEVEN OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case. $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full descriptions, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., ten cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.
26 Ann St.,
NEW YORK.

January 23rd, 1867. 4-1y.

Relief in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unrivalled in the cure of Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of Medicine, and any child will take them. They cannot have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Rhynhart & Lymes, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN.—The gentleman who borrowed the BELMONT MAP from my office, will please return the same without further delay and oblige

WALTER SHERIDAN,
County Treasurer,

Peterboro', April 22, 1867. 17-tf

For Sale!

200 half chests	*JAPAN TEAS,*	
250 do	*YOUNG HYSON,*	
200 do	*TWANKAYS,*	
100 do	*GUNPOWDER,*	
100 do	*IMPERIAL,*	
200 do	TOBACCO,	
And a general assortment of	GROCERIES, FISH, &c.	

ALSO,

250 green cases	*GIN,*
100 red do	*GIN,*
50 Hhd. do	*GIN,*
150 pipes	*HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands)	*BRANDY,*
300 cases	*CLARET,*
75 green seal	*CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases	*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

BROWN & PERKINS,
PUBLISHERS OF
SHEET MUSIC,
AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr PERKINS in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the adaptation of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools progress in musical studies, and items of general interest to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me . . . T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts
The Orphan Wanderer. T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts
The Rose Bush . . . . . T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts
Fairy of the Willwood. H. A. Brown . . . 3 sets.
Memory, (for Baritone) H. A. Brown . . . 30 cts

For any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞ Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"
BY T. E. PERKINS,

Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Shining Star," "The Psalm King," "The Sacred Lute," &c

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "The Golden Promise" is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers.....	$ 0 30
By the 100, "	25 00
Single copies in board covers, ...	35
By the 100 "	30 00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month

We publish a new song every month, and *give it away.* Send for a Circular, to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

A New Discovery better than the
MADOC COLD.
Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morris's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, frost bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by R. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed with assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him great good, after all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865

Look, Read, and Learn,
THAT THE
GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY
Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephine, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshoneez, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed effected some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in the annals of Historical Medicine. Each being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshoneez Remedy, in connection with the Shoshoneez Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the great gift boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Flats, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,
Proprietor of the
OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,
Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is diagnosed, it should be cured, as it will soon eat and is more speedily cured then when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless pimple the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroyer and cause of death. If neglected, referred cases can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866 43-1y

AYER'S
CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, bilious, and ailing? Ask your self or physician what is the cause of your disease, and you will find, in nine cases out of ten, that it arises from a disordered condition of the digestive organs. Some derangement of these vital organs is the primal cause of half the diseases that afflict mankind. While in this condition, no power in medicine can drive them out of the system, and with it the promise of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the more grave and dangerous diseases. The same principle should guide them. Cleansed by the occasional use of such comparatively mild purgatives as these Pills, with regulated abstinence from unwholesome food, they are restored, and many of those unruly, cured by the same means. Those who know the virtues of these Pills, will exploit to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Sufferers from Bilious physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other and distant points purchase.

From a Physician Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1866.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the purgative of all that is great in medicine. They have saved my family a world of misery upon our hands and feet that had proved intolerable for years. Our mother has been long accustomed to the blessings and promises of her sons and to the best. After our child was cured, she also took your Pills, and they have cured her.

ALEX. MCKNIGHT.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities recommend they authority the people. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels and system, and are invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Hoyt, Baltimore.

DEAR DR. AYER: I cannot answer your kind complaints. I have cured with your Pills better than to say all but on *one head* with a proprietor medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contact with patients, and tolerant as I do that your Pills afford us the help we have, I of course value them highly.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 1, 1866.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache, my body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to relax from a bad stomach, which they cleanse of cause.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PEEBLES, *Clerk of Hustings Court, Petersburg.*

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Thornley Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purposes as an experimentalist I find their combined effect upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more efficient for the cure of Liver complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I accordingly value them very highly as a purgative which in worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1866. }

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease to obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Sincerely yours, ALEX. B. BALL, M. D., *Physician of the Marine Hospital.*

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Worms.

From Dr. J. S. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best purgatives I have ever found. Their alterative effect made the liver make them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhœa. Their sugar coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. T. Hinds, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. T. HINDS.

WILSON, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I am using your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the blood.

JOHN U. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression; Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Piles, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as effectual as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it far the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that exceptional, which, although bad enough in itself, is the precursor of others that are worse. I believe sincerely in antidote in the Pill, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. H. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Bath.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills taken at the proper time, are excellent purifiers of the natural secretions when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Stockton, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1866.

HONORED SIR: I should be unmerciful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on rheumatic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Nothing internal or I had the best of physicians (the doctors grew worse and were paid) by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Machenche, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By perseverance in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

EDWARD CHAMPION, Baton Rouge, La., 8 Dec. 1866.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that has afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently fall or its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

ASTONISHING!
ASTOUNDING!!
CONFOUNDING!!!
BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF
CONSUMPTION
BY THE
GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY
IN CANADA.

MESSRS. V. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say—and feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night I could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq. Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve me enough" He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced by Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through my whole system; at night I took a tablespoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, raising of matter, pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I at hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was troubled with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before me at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Ecrvs.
I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

MORTGAGES

PARTIES having a few first-class Mortgages of not less than $400, or more than $2,000 to dispose of, will find an opportunity of doing so, on application to the undersigned.

G. F. ORDE.

Peterboro', February 20, 1867. 8

HARLEY'S
Anglican Heart Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Hearts, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; in fact to give, cure to cure, and safe in all cases and in all climates, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It at once lifts the blowing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part purging the mucous membranes in opposite to natural channels, thus establishing for a combination of the blood, and removing the thereby 2 results in their nat

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1867. No. 27.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Is Published At

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

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with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

GODERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs. George Stothem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1866. 2

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c.. George Street, Peterboro' 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paper-Hanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALER in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

Mr. Nicholls & Ha'e's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Queen, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 15

BANK OF TORONTO,

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, Agent. 20

E. BENSON, M D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Bellevue House, George Street, Peterboro' N.

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

Mr. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery,

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1865. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr MacCrea, Kemp. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 A. m., free of charge. 16

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C. W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 9-1y

R. S. HOWELL,

FORWARDER,

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

11 PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. GOLDEN, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th, 1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe s reet, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Dummer, at a meeting to be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 24th day of August next, intends passing a By-law to establish a road in the Township of Dummer:—

Commencing on the west side of the 16th Con. between lots 5 and 6; thence along allowance for road to the centre of Con — 27 chains more or less,—on course of N. 70° 30', then along said course 9 chains to the east side of the east branch of the Ouse; thence N. 45°, E. 12 chains 50 links; then N. 30°, E. 5 chains; then N. 14° 30', E. 4 chains; then N. 45°, E. 10 chains to Con. line between the 16th and 17th Concessions; then N 45°, E. 8 chains; then N. 27°, E. 17 chains; then N. 45°, E. 20 chains more or less, to allowance for road between the E. ½ of lots 5 and 6; then along centre to post between lots 5 and 6 on the east side, 25 chains more or less. This road to be one chain wide, and the marked line the centre thereof.

W. DARLING, Township Clerk.

Dummer, June 17th, 1867. 25

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, May 27th, 1867, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING SOUTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	9.35a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	3.00p.m.
Kelly's.	9.55	Quay's	3.23
Omemee,	10.20	Perrytown	3.34
Franklin	10.40	Campbell's	3.49
Bemaw'k	10.50	Summit	4.00
Bethany,	11.05	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr. Millbrook	11.25	Dep	4.40
Dep	11.45 p.m.	Monaree	5.03
Summit,	12.05	Brunswick	5.15
Campbell's	12.23	Franklin	5.25
Perrytown	12.33	Omemee,	5.45
Quay's,	12.45	Kelly's	6.06
Arr. Port Hope	1.10	Arr. Lindsay,	6.30

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Lindsay	12.30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	5.45a.m
Kelly's,	1 00	Quay's,	6.10
Omemee,	1.20	Perryto'n,	6.22
Franklin,	1.45	Campbell's	6.30
Brunsw'k	1.55	Summit,	6.55
Bethany,	2.05	Millbrook,	7.20
Arr. Millbrook	2.35	Bethany,	7.50
Dep.	2.40	Brunsw'k,	7.57
Summit,	3.05	Franklin,	8 05
Arr.	3.30	Omemee,	8.15
Dep	3.40	Kelly's,	8 45
Perryto'n	3 40	Arr. Lindsay,	9.10
Quay's,	3.57		
Arr. Port Hope	4.20		

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	2 30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.10a.m.
Fraser's	3.55	Quay's	10 35
Arr. Millbrook	4.20	Perryto'n	10 45
Dep.	4.30	Campbell's	10.50
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.15
Campbell's	5.10	Arr.	11.35
Perrytown	5.16	Dep Millbrook	11.45 W.
Quay's,	5.26	Fraser's	12.10 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	12 35

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Peterboro'	6.20a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10 10a.m.
Fraserville	6 50	Quay's,	10.35
Millbrook,	7.20	Perryto'n	10 45
Summit,	7.45	Campbell's	10.50
Campbell's	8.05	Summit,	11 15
Perrytown	8 12	Arr Millbrook	11.35
Quay's,	8.25	Dep Millbrook	11 45
Arr. Port Hope,	8.50	Fraser's	12 16
		Arr Peterboro	12.35

A. T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

May 27, 1867. 32

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 30 a.m.
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 3.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

Express at 12 55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m. and 2.45 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME

IN THE

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES.

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening.

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ore Beds.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates.

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor

Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 14

MONEY! MONEY!

MONEY TO LEND, at eight per cent, in sums to suit borrowers.

Apply to J. A. HALL, Attorney,

Peterboro', May 9th, 1867. 19

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN COLLAR.

T. DONNELLY

Desires to inform his numerous friends and customers that he has

REMOVED

HIS SADDLERY

To Dixon's Block, next door to C. Stothem & Co's Hardware store, George Street,

Where everything in his line will be kept for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Collars Warranted.

Peterboro', April, 1867. 17

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS,

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 13, 1866. 50

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET, Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,

FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co., Proprietors,

October 10, 1866. Toronto.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument *warranted FIVE years*. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over seven thousand piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 *cheaper* than any first class piano forte.

ap 30-1yr

Public Notice!!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee intend on MONDAY the 15th day of JULY next, to pass a By-law to establish and open up a Road laid out across portions of Lots Number Fourteen and Fifteen in the Twelfth Concession of the Township of Otonabee as follows, viz:—

Commencing in the centre of the allowance for Road between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Concessions of the said Township of Otonabee, at a distance southerly of five hundred and forty feet from the line between Lots Fourteen and Fifteen in the said Concession, then north twenty eight and three quarter degrees, east four hundred and seventy feet, then north twenty and a quarter degrees, east four hundred feet, then north eight and one half degrees, west three hundred and three feet, then north seventy and one quarter degrees, west eight hundred and ninety-eight feet, more or less, to the centre of the allowance for road between said concessions. Said Road to be Sixty feet wide, and the above described line the centre.

GEORGE READ, Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 30th May, 1867. 22-6in.

DONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

PETER, C. W., 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the Skin, as I have seen it proved by all cases.

FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Ecclestone's, Corbett's, Ormond & Gilmour's, and W. Hall's Drug Stores.

Peterboro, March 14, 1867. 11-1y

Poetry.

HOME CHANGES.

You ask of that snowy home of ours,
Where our young days sped so gladly,
You ask of that home, its birds and flowers,
Alas! it is stayed sadly.
Our home has passed to a stranger's hand,
And we who loved it are parted;
You perishing heath in a summer land,
And I looking heath-hearted.

The apple-tree where we used to wait,
And watch while the boys played cricket;
The linden tree by the meadow gate,
And the rose o'er the garden wicket;
The mountain ash and the willow green
Whose branches drooped to the river,—
Are all cut down and new hands have changed
The dear old home-look for ever.

And worst of all, in the garden seat
Where we worked for hours together,
Where rosy blossoms used to greet
Our eyes in the sweet spring weather,
The walls of a factory darkly frown,
And its whirr and crash and ringing,
The noise of the loom and spindle, drown
The voice of the blackbird singing.

The large green field where we used to play
And the hawthorn hedge that bounded it,
The brook where we fished on a summer day
And the reeds and flowers around it;
The group of elms, the old barn a stone wall,
And the strip of tangled wildwood,
Cold careless hands have borne them all
From the home of our happy childhood.

I sought the old place in each hallowed spot,
For the dear things memory cherished;
I wept like a child when I found them not,
And the grave of our dear home perished!
Fresh homes may weave us as firm a spell,
Fresh ties may grow pure and stronger;
But the dear old home we loved so well
May be home of ours no longer.

Selections.

MY SISTER KATE.

BY ANDREW PICKEN.

There is a fine road (but it is not much frequented, for it is terribly round about) that passes at the foot of the range of hills that skirt the long and beautiful gut or Firth of the Clyde, in the west of Scotland; and as you go along this road, either up or down, the sea or Firth is almost at your very side, the hills rising above you; and you are just opposite to the great black and blue mountains on the other side of the gut that sweep in heavy masses, or jut out in bold capes, at the mouth of the deep lochs that run from the Firth into the picturesque highlands of Argyleshire.

There is a little village exactly opposite to you, looking across the Firth, which is called Kirnea, and contains the burying-place of the great House of Argyle; and which, surrounded by a patch of green cultivated land, sloping pleasantly from the sea, and cowering snugly by itself, with its picturesque cemetry, under the great blue hills frowning behind, looks, from across the Firth, absolutely like a tasteful little haunt of capricious spirit of romance.

Well, between this road on the lowland side of the Firth, and the water's edge, and before it winds off round by the romantic seat of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, further up, there stands, or stood, three small fishing cottages, which from the hills nearly over them, from which General Bruhane used to look after the stars, or from the sea as you sailed past, looked just like white shells, of a large size, dropped fancifully down upon the green common between the hills and the road. In these cottages, it was observed, the fishermen had numerous families, who, while young, assisted them in their healthful employment; and that the girls, of which there was a number, were so wild in their contented seclusion, that if any passenger on the road stopped to observe them, as they sat in groups on the green, mending their father's nets, they would take alarm and like roe run off like fawns, and hide among the rocks by the sea, or trip back into the cottages.—Now it happened, once on a time, that a great event took place to one of the cottager's daughters, which for a long period deranged, and almost destroyed, the happy equality in which they had hitherto lived; and becoming the theme of discourse and enquiry concerning things beyond the sphere of the fisher people and all their neighbors, as far as Gourock, introduced among them no small degree of ambition and discontent.

There was one of the fishermen, a remarkably decent, well-disposed Highlandman, from the opposite shore of Argyleshire, named Martin M'Leod, and he had two daughters, the youngest of which, as was no uncommon case, turned out to be remarkably neat, and even delicately beautiful.

But a body ever saw or thought anything about the beauty of Catherine M'Leod, except it might be some of the growing young men in the neighbouring cottages, several of whom began, at times, to look at her with a sort of wonder, and seemed to feel a degree of awe in her company; while her father took an involuntary pride in her beyond all the others; and her eldest sister somehow imitated her in every thing, and continually quoted her talk, and trumpeted about among the neighbours what was said and done by "my sister Kate."

Things continued in this way as Kate grew to womanhood; and she was the liveliest little body about the place, and used to sing so divertingly at the house-end, as she busied herself about her father's fishing gear, and ran up and down "among the brokers o' the brae," behind the cottages, or took her wanderings off all the way to the Clough light-house at the point; or she would skip on the yellow sands of the sea, beyond her father's boat, when the tide was low, as she used to say, just like a water-wagtail; so that she was allowed to be no worry as she was pretty, and put every one in a good humour that looked at her. I say things continued in this way until a gentleman, who, it turned out, was all the way from London, came to lodge in Greenock, or Gourock or Innerkip, or some where not very far distant; and being a gentleman, and, of course, at liberty to do every sort of out of the way thing that happened, he got a manner of coming down and wandering among the cottages, and asking questions concerning whatever he chose of the fishermen; and then it was not long until he got his eyes upon Kate.

"The gentleman" as he sister used to tell afterwards, "was perfectly ill and smitten at once about our Kate. He was not able, she would say, to take the least rest, but was down constantly about us for weeks; and then he got to taking to and walking with Kate, she linking her arm in his beneath the hill, just as it had been Sir Michael Stewart and my lady; and then such presents as he used to bring for her, brought in the grand coach of Bodin Macnicol, at Greenock; gowns and shawls, and veils, and fine chip hats, never speaking of ribbons an' lace edging, an' moe caps—perfect beautiful.

The whole of the fishermen's other daughters became mad with envy of poor Kate, and admiration of her new dress, which some said was mostly bought by her father, after all, who wanted to have his daughter made a lady of, and now nothing was heard in the hamlet but mermurings and discontented complaints: every gut looking at herself in the little cracked glass, that her father used to shave by, to see if she were pretty, and wishing and longing, not only for a lover of her own, but even for a gentleman. So, as matters grew serious, and the gentleman was fairly in love, old Martin M'Leod, who looked sharply after Kate, believed to have many conversations with the gentleman about her; and masters being appointed to teach her various things, which the fisher people never heard of, but which were to turn her into a lady. Kate and the gentleman, after a time, were actually married, in Greenock new church, and set off for London, or some other grand place, to live where the king and all the great people lived, and to drink wine and wheel about in a carriage for ever more.

During all this time, there were various opinions among the fisher people, how that Kate never was particularly in love with the gentleman; and some even said she was in love with some body else (for pretty maidens must always be in love), or at least, that some of the youths of the neighbourhood were in love with her; but then the old folks said that love was only for gentle-people who could afford to pay for it; and that when a gentleman was pleased to fall in love, he was had the right to say him nay, or pretend to set up against him. Some of the young women to be sure, ventured to contest this doctrine, and cited various cases from the authority of printed ballads bought at the Greenock fair, at a halfpenny each; and also from the traditionary literature of Argyleshire, which was conched in the multifarious numbers of the Gaelic language; but, however this might be, the fame of Catherine M'Leod's happy marriage and great fortune, was noised abroad, exceedingly, among the fisher people throughout those coasts, as well as about Gourock and all the parts a great.

As to the gentleman, it was found out that his name was Mr Pountney, and that little Kate M'Leod was now Mrs. Pountney, and a great London lady; but what quality of a gentleman Mr. Pountney really was, was a matter of much controversy and discussion. Some said that he was a great gentleman, and others thought that, from various symptoms, he was not a very great great gentleman; some went so far as to say he was a lord or a prince, while others maintained that he was only a simple esquire, although he might be turned into a belted knight, or baronet, like Sir Michael who lived in the neighbourhood, which the king could make him, any day he chose, by knocking him down with a sword; for it was part of the king's business to make knights and lords, and that was the way he did it. But as the fisher people, among whom Kate had been reared, did not understand what a knight meant, nor anything of these high matters; and from the rising ambition of fisher girls, to get gentlemen as well as Kate, were much occupied in discussions about the quality of her and her husband; her elder sister, Flora, was constantly appealed to, and drawn out whenever she went upon this interesting subject.

Nothing, therefore, could be talked of any place that Flora M'Leod went, but about "my sister Kate;" and she was quite in request everywhere because she could talk of the romantic history and happy fortune of her lucky sister. Mrs. Pountney's house in London, therefore, Mrs. Pountney's grand husband, and Mrs. Pountney's coach, excited the admiration and discontent of all the fishermen's daughters for many miles round this romantic sea-coast and these quiet cottages under the hills, where the simple people lived upon their fish and did not know that they were happy. Many a long summer's day, as the girls sat mending their nets on a knoll towards the sea, the sun that shone warm upon their indolent limbs on the grass, and the breeze that blew from the Firth, or swept round from the flowery woods of Ardgowan, seemed less grateful and delicious, from their discontented imaginings about the fortune of Mrs. Pountney; and many a sweet and wholesome supper of fresh boiled fish was made to lose its former relish, or was even embittered by obtrusive discourse about the fine wines and the gilded grandeur of "my sister Kate." Even the fisher lads in the neighbourhood, fine fearless youths, found a total alteration in their sweethearts; their discourse was not relished, their persons were almost despised; and there was now no happiness found for a fisherman's daughter, but what was at least to approach to the state of grandeur and felicity so forth nately obtained by "my sister Kate."

The minds of Kate's family were so carried by her great fortune, that rayon wishes and discontented repinings followed their constant meditations upon her lucky lot.—Flora had found herself above marrying a fisherman; and a young fellow, called Bryce Cameron, who had long wanted for her, and whose brother, Allan, was once a sweetheart of Kate's herself, being long ago discarded; and she not perceiving any chances of a gentleman making his appearance to take Bryce's place, became melancholy and thoughtful; she began to fear that she was to have nobody, and her thoughts ran constantly after London and Mrs. Pountney. With these anxious wishes, vague hopes began to suit of some lucky turn to her own fortune, if she were only in the way of getting to be a lady; and at length she formed the high wish, and even the adventurous resolve, of going all the way to London, just to get one peep at her sister's happiness.

When this ambition seized Flora M'Leod, she let the old people have no rest, nor did she spare any assertion to get the means of making her proposed pilgrimage to London. In the course of a fortnight from its first serious suggestion, she, with a gold guinea in her pocket, and two one pound notes of the Greenock bank, besides other coins and valuables, and even a little old-fashioned Highland brooch, with which the quondam lover of her sister, Allan Cameron, had the temerity to entrust her; to be specially returned into the hands of the great lady when she should see her, besides a hearty other charges and remembrances from the neighbours she set off one dewy morning in summer, carrying her shoes and stockings in her hand, to make her way to London, to get a sight of everything great and particularly of her happy sister Kate.

Many a weary mile did Flora M'Leod walk, and ride, and sail through unknown places, and in what she called foreign parts; for strange things and people met her eye, and long dull regions of country passed her like a rapid vision, as she was wheeled towards the great capital and proper centre of England. After travelling to a distance that was to her perfectly amazing, she was set down in London, and inquired her way in the best English she could command, into one of those long brick streets, of dark and dull gentility, to which she was directed; and after much trouble and some expense, at length found the door of her sister's house. She stood awhile considering, on the steps of the mansion, and felt a sort of fear of lifting the big iron knocker that was used to grin down upon her; for she was not a little but of knocking at great folks' doors, and almost trembled lest somebody from within would frown her into nothing, even by their high and lofty looks.

And yet she thought the house was not so dreadfully grand after all;—not at all such as she had imagined for she had passed houses much bigger and grander than this great gentleman's; it was not even the largest in its own street, and looked dull and dingy, and shut up with blinds and rails, having a sort of melancholy appearance. At least it was not at all equal the thought, to many of the white stone villas by the Firth of Clyde, that sat so proudly on the hill face, opposite the sea, near her father's cottage, with their doors wide open to receive the summer air or welcome the passing traveller, and their windows gleaming in the evening sunshine, before it dipped behind the mountains of Argyleshire.

It was strange that reflections about home, and so enhancing of its value, should pass through her mind at the very door where lived her envied sister in London! but she must not linger, but see what was inside. She lifted up the iron knocker, and as it fell the very clang of it, and its echo inside, smote upon her heart with a sensation of strange apprehension. A powdered man opened it, and stared at her with an inquisitive impertinent look, then saucily asked what she wanted. Flora courtesied low to the servant from perfect terror, saying she wanted to see Mrs. Pountney.

"And what can you want with Mrs. Pountney, young woman, I should like to know?" said the fellow; for Flora perhaps looked like a milliner's woman, nor any sort of useful person likely to be wanted by a lady.

Flora had laid various pretty little plans in her own mind, about taking her sister by surprise, and seeing how she would look at her before she spoke, and so forth; at least she had resolved not to affront her, by making herself known as her sister before the servants, but the man looked at her with such suspicion, and spoke so insolent, that she absolutely began to fear from the interrogations of this fellow, that she would be refused admittance to her own sister, and was forced to explain and reveal herself, before the outer door was fully opened to her. At length she was conducted, on tip-toe, along a passage, and then up stairs, until she was placed in a little back dressing-room. The servant, then went into the drawing-room, where sat two ladies at opposite sides of the apartment, there to announce Flora's message.

On a sofa near the window sat a neat youthful figure, extremely elegantly formed, but petite, with a face that need not be described, further than the features were small and pretty, and that as a whole, it was rich in the nameless expression of simple beauty. Her dress could not have been plainer, to be of silk of the best sort; but the languid discontent, if not melancholy, with which the female, yet quite in youth, gazed towards the window, or bent over a little silk netting with which she carelessly employed herself, seemed to any observer strange and unnatural at her time of life. At a table near the fire was seated a woman, almost the perfect contrast of this interesting figure, in the person of Mr. Pountney's eldest sister, a hard-faced, business-like person, who, with pen and ink before her, seemed busy with a parcel of household accounts, and the characteristic accompaniment of a bunch of keys occasionally rattling at her elbow.

(Concluded in our next.)

A cynical journalist says the reason so many marriages occur immediately after a great war is that butchers become so accustomed to see so that they learn to like it, and after they return in peace they cannot resist any as the next thing to woo.

It is a remarkable fact, to tell a man that he isn't half so big a fool as the world takes him.

ORIGIN OF PLANTS.

Celery originated in Germany.
The chesnut came from Italy.
The onion originated in Egypt.
Tobacco is the native of Virginia.
The nettle is a native of Europe.
The citron is a native of Greece.
The pine is a native of America.
The poppy originated in the East.
Oats originated in North Africa.
Rye originally came from Siberia.
Parsley was first known in Sardinia.
The pear and apple are from Persia.
Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.
The sunflower was brought fro a Peru.
The mulberry originated in Persia.
The gourd is probably an Eastern plant.
The walnut and peach came from Persia.
The horse chesnut is a native of Tibet.
The quince came from the Island of Crete.
The Cucumber came from the East Indies.
The radish is a native of China and Japan.
Peas are supposed to be of Egyptian origin.
Garden beans came from the East Indies.
Garden cress is from Egypt and the East
Horse radish was brought from the South of Europe.
Hemp is a native of Europe and America.
The parsnip is supposed to be a native of Arabia.
The potato is a well known native of Peru and Mexico.
The currant and goosberry came from Southern Europe.
Buckwheat came originally from Siberia and Tartary.
Millet was first known in India and Abyssinia.

Writers of undeniable respectability state that the cereals, and others of those edible productions, grow spontaneously in that portion of Tartary east of the River Tag, and north of the Himalaya mountains. —*Ex.*

THE MOON.

The astronomers are being moon-struck; they were never before paying so much attention to the "man in the moon" as now. The Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain have appointed a committee of its members, to each one of which is assigned a section of the moon's surface, which he is to study every fair night, and report upon all changes observed. Dr. Schmidt, at Athens, has announced that the researches, are still in active operation. It has been thought by some that the moon was a defunct globe, that its fires had gone out, and it had become a frozen, barren mass, wanting only the final conflagration. Dr. Schmidt has noticed the action of the crater Linne, which is familiar to lunar observers. This, like other craters in the moon, as to its depth, together with the height of the mountains, has been measured. Two thousand of these mountains, have been counted, averaging higher than the Alps in Europe. Thirty-nine of them would overtop Mont Blanc. The craters are very much larger than any of those on our earth, some of them having a diameter of more than a hundred miles, and depth of two or three miles. In the early part of the year, as he was looking at Linne, Dr. Schmidt was surprised to find that it no longer presented a crater-like appearance. The familiar black shadow thrown by the lofty and ragged edge into the circumscribed hole beneath was not visible, but instead the crater disclosed the smooth, bright surface of the flat portions of the moon. The same remarkable phenomenon was observed soon after by Father Secchi, at Rome, and Mr. Birt, of England, and explained by all of them upon the hypothesis that Linne has indulged in an eruption and filled up its crater, about five miles wide, to the brim with lava. Later observations have brought to light a black point in the centre of the site of the old, which proves to be a mountain about two thousand feet high. These phenomena prove quite conclusively that the lunar volcanoes are not yet extinct. The close watch now kept of the moon may disclose other facts that will interest us, concerning the world nearest to us.

The court physician, Dr. Warren, *Annie Regina* was courtly, skilful, and witty. It was to him that Lady Spencer remarked how bitter must be the reflection of medical men when they thought of a patient who would not have died but for the medical treatment. "Nay, my lady," said the doctor, gaily, "there is a great balance of satisfaction; I have put to save you forty times before I kill you once."

A sea captain being at a ball, had been accepted by a beautiful partner, who, in the most delicate manner possible, hinted to him the propriety of putting on a pair of gloves "Oh," was the elegant reply, "never mind me ma'am, I will wash my hands when I've done dancing.

EGGS-ACTLY.—A man boasted yesterday of having eaten forty-nine hard boiled eggs. "Why did you not eat one more and make the even fifty?" asked old Scrouls.—Humph, want to make a leg of himself for one egg."

An editor out west says he will not raise the price of his paper at present, because he is not able, as a general rule to raise more than half of what he charges now.

A German paper says that a young man recently married a widow twice his age, and he subsequently ascertained that his wife had been his wet nurse.

Constant motion is the first law of nature nothing being stationary except pen, ink and paper.

We cannot behold the proportion of the great ship of the universe, for we are shut up in the hold.

To all men, the best friend is virtue; the best companions are high endeavours and honorable conduct.

There is more music in many a face: that the beauty of [illegible] would melt into glorious song.

COALITION FAVOURS.

Last Friday's *Globe* contains a round dozen appointments of Queen's Counsel for Canada West, and of the dozen there is not one reformer. Mr. Dalton McCarthy, the unflinching opponent of Confederation, and the unscrupulous defender of the McDonald-Cartier Ministry at the late Reform Convention, is left out in the cold, while Mr. John A. Macdonald's Administration delights to honor the lucrative purgers of the Reform party. Robert Baldwin, Esq., Reform candidate for the City of Toronto, is passed over, and Mr. Richards, Mr. Hagarty, Mr. Boulton, and Mr. Harrison, Conservative candidates for the same city, are all honored with the new rank. Mr. Mowat, Reform candidate for Oxford, is passed over, and Mr. Gowan, Conservative candidate for the same county, is honored. Mr. Fergusson Blair, Reform candidate for Waterloo, is passed over, and Mr. Hespeler, Conservative candidate for the same county, is honored. Mr. Scott, Reform candidate for Ottawa City, is passed over, and Mr. Bell, Conservative candidate for the same city, is honored. Mr. Cameron, Reform candidate for Victoria, is passed over, and Mr. Read, Conservative candidate for the same county, is honored. In this to be measured as an exact measure of the influence of the parties fostered by the Coalition? Verily, no. Talent was itself offered at the notion that his name is held to balance its weight into dyed-in-the-wool Tories, and the Hon. A. J. Ferguson Blair to boot. But, however ingenious the estimate may be, the result, in these appointments, is bright proof of any disposition on the part of the Ministry to apportion the honors in its gift impartially. One would have supposed that just at this time, when Coalition is bidding for Reform support, the Cabinet would have an appearance of liberality and fairness up the duty section of patronage. It might have been expected that a few Reformers would have been appointed as between the Tory, Mr. Cayley, for adopting the Coalition, and Mr. Read, as proof that the so-called Coalition was not wholly Tory.

We would not have wished it otherwise. We have long since learned that however ready Conservatives may be to accept the assistance of renegades from the Reform ranks, or even to buy a few Judasses when desirous to make a tour of loan; or bribe of gaining office, they are at least true to their principles in keeping the honours and emoluments of government as much as possible within the ranks of their own party. We recommend a careful study of this list to Messrs. McDougall and Howland, and to the two or three Reform candidates for Parliament, who are said to be wavering between adherence to principle and the allurements held out by the Coalition.—*Globe.*

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 1st, evening.—In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that his Government was making slow progress in its negotiations with the Government of the United States in regard to the *Alabama* claims; but he did not despair of achieving a happy result. The Foreign Office would soon lay before the House all the documents and correspondence in the case. A large number of English claims against the United States had been lyted.

VIENNA, July 2.—Baron Von Beust has received the appointment of Chancellor of the Austrian Empire, an office formerly held by Prince Metternich.

GLASGOW, July 1.—The steamer *United Kingdom*, from New York on the 15th ult., has arrived.

PARIS, July 1.—The American Commissioner, Mr. Beckwith, has been made an officer of the Legion of Honour.

PARIS, July 1:—At the distribution of prizes to-day, the Emperor Napoleon and suite were accompanied by the Sultan of Turkey and suite, in six splendid carriages, each drawn by six horses. When the ceremony ceremonies were concluded, the Emperor rose and said:—

"France is proud to be great, prosperous and free; yet she is not unmoved by her material joys. The thoughtful can see the national forces vibrate for the honor of France; but her noble susceptibility should not create fear for the world's repose, as we here prove our anxiety for peace."

He closed his speech by saying:—"This exposition marks an era of harmony and progress, and the triumph of grand moral principles, which with justice can alone establish thrones and ennoble humanity."

Great enthusiasm followed the Emperor's speech. The cries of *Vive Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur!* continued some minutes.

When the excitement had subsided, the Imperial Commission proceeded to announce the distribution of prizes. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Emperor and Sultan returned to the Tuileries.

DUBLIN, July 2.—Secret drilling is still kept up by Fenians in various parts of the Island. A large number of men were recently discovered near Wicklow, engaged in practising military manœuvering, and several of them were arrested.

TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER IN MAURITIUS.—A private letter from Mauritius, dated May 6, thus describes the ravages of the yellow fever in that colony:—"I write to fulfill my promise and let you know that I am still living, although God only knows how long such may be the case. I am writing from the city of the dead. You will see that 40,000 persons have been carried off last month, the average in town being 200 per day. Every engine driver that I have had at Port Louis has been, or is at the present moment, ill with the accursed fever. I have this morning 712 in a short time the same. A batch of doctors from India is expected next week, but the ravage before then may be fearful. I was struck down again with a very severe attack on the 22nd of April, making the third time. The attacks are sudden. I was taken ill in a moment in my office, and had to be carried to a carriage. In four days I was off my bed again, but I cannot disguise the fact that these attacks, regular every 15th day, weaken me. To-day is the time for the fourth attack. No person appears to be free."

A FIOUS FRAUD.—A Constantinople journal says: "That the Pasha-el-islam has issued a *fetfa* (religious decree), which declares that the Sultan may go to Paris, but to reconcile that declaration with the letter of the Coran, which assigns to the ruler of the faithful whatever country he sets his foot on, recourse will be had to a certain legal fiction, in virtue of which the soil of France will be considered as Ottoman territory during the whole time that the Sultan shall abide there, but with the reservation of subsequently making a restoration of the country to the Emperor of the French."

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.—The *Morning Journal* announces that pending the appointment of Lieutenant-Governors, the following gentlemen will be provisional Lieutenant-Governors:—Gen. Stisted, for Ontario; Gen. Michel, for Quebec; Gen. Williams, for Nova Scotia; Gen. Doyle, for New Brunswick.

It is announced that an International Peace Congress will take place at Geneva on the 9th of September next. The programme has been drawn up, and several persons have formally associated themselves with the project.

The Queen of Prussia left Coblentz on for England.

HAVE RECEIVED

Pitch, Oakum, Ship Nails; Fishplates and Bolts; Hammers; Hatchets; Adzes and Slicks; Pegs; Lace Leather; Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, &c.; White Lead, Zinc White, Paints; Rubber Packing; Washers, cut & to 1 inch; Drill Steel; Powder, Fuse; Miners Picks; Wesson's Pistols and Rifles, Cartridges &c. &c. approved Pistols and Rifles; Weighing Scales.

Sign of the CROSS CUT SAW,

Next to T. Donnelly's Saddlery Store, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro, April 17th, 1867. 16

MR. JOHN BURNHAM having gone to England for a few months, his office will be closed till his return. Persons having business with Mr. Burnham, will please call at the office of GEORGE DUNSFORD, Esq.

Peterborough, May 6, 1867. 19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted—J. Robinson & Co.
"Economy is Wealth"—J. C. Ottis & Co.
Peterboro Grammar and Union Schools—J. King, A. M.
Notice—John Beatty.
Masonic—J. I. Davidson.
Masonic—J. O'Donnell.
No more Credit—Lewis Glover.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1867.

POLITICAL.

The news from the East riding is rather meagre this week. Our friends, Capt. Sutherland and Mr. Anderson are still confident of success. Mr. Anderson, we may safely say, will run for the Commons and in consequence Mr. Sutherland for the Legislature of Ontario. Mr. George Read, of Otonabee, is also a candidate for Legislative honors, on the Tory ticket. We pre-mise, but under the "No party" guise. He is going to oppose Mr. Sutherland, but to all appearance with slender hope of success. There is still an idea that Peter Pearce will be a candidate for the Legislature of Ontario also, and hence the Eastern section will have candidates enough in the field. But why do they bring out Mr. Read? Mr. Pearce was, to all intents, in the field before Mr. Read. Is there division in the camp? One thing is certain, they hardly know what to do.

Mr. Grover is still spoken of by his friends but dame rumour has it that he will not move. If he was very anxious for a contest he might do as others do, viz: bring himself out. We would again remind Reformers that they must need be on their guard, and not make hasty promises. There is also a rumour that money is to be spent to ensure the election of Sir J. A. and his clique. We know that nothing that can be done will be left undone, in order to retain power and emolument a while longer. But let the Reformers of the East join heart and hand, and the victory of right will be sure.

In the West Mr. Perry brings himself out, —no one wants, every one eschews him. He goes on his own book. Reports, however, has it that already Mr. Perry has received the means to carry on his election. He is too good a fish not to be taken with a Tory bait. But what on earth will he go to the Commons of Canada to do? To lounge round the corners and hotels of Ottawa, and allow others to work, if he but gets the pay. Well really, if the free and independent electors of this Riding return Mr. Perry, they must be more gullible than we ever gave them credit for. Well perhaps it amounts to this, no other man will run the risk of dealing himself by coming in contact with Sir J. A., McDougall, Blair Galt, and Howland. There is no opposition to him yet; we do not know what a day may bring forth.

Mr. Carnegie is also in the field, and there is a wing of white-pine Tories who are trying to get Mr. A. H. Campbell to represent pine at Toronto; they are urging Mr. C. to come forward and oppose Mr. Carnegie. So far there is Mr. Watson, Reformer, in the field, and Mr. Carnegie, a Tory, likely to oppose him, and Mr. Campbell to oppose both, if pine is strong enough. Mr. Campbell is reticent, says nothing that can be caught by the other trees, so that, as yet, we cannot say that he will be a candidate. He will have more support than Mr. Perry, for one man will bring him out if possible.

Reformers in the west should be aware of the tricks of the "no-party" men, and keep aloof entirely from them; they will contaminate, and better to have nothing to do with them. If Reformers are satisfied to allow Mr. Perry to walk the course, as far as they are concerned, let him walk alone. Let them have nothing to do with bringing out a Tory. Of course, of two Tories we may prefer one to the other, and may vote for one of them, if we have no man of our own in the field; but let us have nothing to do in bringing them out, and much less in supporting them.

On Thursday last the Marmora Railway was opened, not formally, by an excursion train passing over it. The company had invited members of the County Council, the Mayor and Town Council, and the Council of Ashburnham to go and see the iron laid. This a great many accepted, and having enjoyed a sail on Rice Lake and the Trent, then a run over the new road nine miles in length, saw the rights, enjoyed the hospitality of the company by partaking of a lunch provided for them; they returned home highly pleased with the trip, the company, everybody, and we trust, with themselves also.

We regret to learn, however, that every thing did not go equally well with those who went from Otonabee. On the way from Harwood, some cattle were on the track and being in the night, the train was thrown off. The locomotive was dashed down an embankment of several feet and most up, but fortunately no one was hurt. This was the only thing that happened to mar the day's pleasure; and there is cause for thankfulness that no one was killed or injured. The train will be repaired in a few days.

The Reform Convention of 1867.

The great body of Reformers, who have long looked for the rights of the people and the purification of Canada, held a meeting in the Music Hall, Toronto, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, in Toronto. They came over one thousand strong from the various Counties and Boroughs in the Province. Thoughtful, representative men of the different localities whence they came, met together specially, something like a month previous notice of the approaching elections, and we are sure that their action at this moment will have a powerful effect on the country. The Hall in Toronto, it is said, could not contain half of many of the enthusiastic reformers, men who have wrought for the party for a life time, who were determined to pursue the wrong to go on rather than be guilty of treachery. Great excitement. There will now be a thorough purification of the Reform party, and a determination to do battle for the liberties of the New Dominion.

We heard that misgovernment and waste of public money, together with being found hand and foot by Lower Canada, proof of the subjection of Upper Canada having sold themselves body and soul to work iniquity, caused the very Act Confederation, in order to get rid of these sickness and corruption.—The Confederation then spoken of is now a fact. But Mr. Dorion, the power and brain are still at the head of it. The renegades McDougall, Howland and Blair, having deserted to them. The matter for elections now sought that Mr. Dorion, Mr. Holton, Mr. Young, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Galt, Mr. Langevin, and Mr. Macdonald, of Toronto, should be returned to the Commons, to put a stop to the increasing artifice and waste of public money kept themselves in power; still the honest sincere Reformers of the country thinking that the Confederation was the only means to put a stop to the corruption of the party in power, and we are mistaken if the honest, youngest of Ontario to Gaspé, will not say to them, we must even swallow our bile. The Convention will do much to hasten this much desired object. The traitors, McDougall, Howland and Blair, who left Toronto at the time holding a Convention at which thirteen were present, who had invited to the great convention. They there endeavored to palliate their crime but to no effect. They are guilty of betraying their party, and their party will hold them guilty. It is very doubtful whether they will get a place for the soles of their feet at the coming elections. They deserve the full opinion of all honest, complete defeat, and they will get it, we hope.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Owing to press of matter we were unable to refer at any length to the proceedings of the County Council. This was a very important session, a great deal of business was transacted, and interests that required calm consideration. There was first the erection of a House of Refuge; this it was found on one obstruction, could not be gone on with now, and hence the committee thereon were instructed to make further enquiry, or to do what they deemed right toward obtaining a suitable site, and to report at next session of the Council. This, however, is likely to be left for the Council of next year. It must be done next year; there can be no longer delay. It is sought now by the Town Council to unite with the County Council in the work, and thereby save the expense of building two houses, for if the County does the work alone, the town can have no part or lot in the matter. This so far is wise, but there still be eternal bickerings between the two Councils, about the management, just as there is now over every settlement of accounts and claims. Would it not therefore be wise to seek a re-union of the Town and County for Municipal purposes. The Town would then be represented in the County Council, every thing would be done according to assessed value of both and certainly this would be just and right.

During the session too, the subject of Grammar School equivalent was discussed, and one or two of the Council demurred to paying the whole amount, while the Town paid nothing towards the Grammar School. Now a union would remove this also by making every municipality pay its share and no more. There is not a road built but the Town is asked to do one half. Every boundary at or near the town that the county gives money to repair, has always the saving clause, if the Town shall do one half, or if the Town shall give as much.—Union would do away with the also. Now we do not say, that the Town should get off, it should do its share, and if it was represented in the County Council so more would be sought.

Gravel Roads also occupied the attention of the Council, and we may justly say that each Reeve and Deputy Reeve, sought and obtained for his township all he could hope for, indeed we might say more. Mr. Young got the boundary line between North and South Monaghan formed into a Statute Labor beat which had not been before. He also obtained a grant for the boundary from Scott's Corners to the 4th line of Smith. In the County of Victoria would do as much; and the 11th concession line and Keene were added to the list of Roads to be gravelled at his request. All the Reeves wrought equally hard to obtain the best for their townships respectively, but the whole scheme has to be submitted to the Rate-payers; if they endorse it, it will be carried out, if they do not it will fall to the ground.

Roads are required and it is hoped that Farmers feel this and will do their utmost to obtain them, so that now in their old years they will not have, to endure the horrible rocking and shaking of bad roads, when they have it in their power to remedy such things.

The Equalising of the Assessment Rolls was also a work of some magnitude. This is one of the most difficult labours of the session, owing to the discrepancy in the work of Assessors, and also owing to the indifference in the value of lands in the different municipalities. Messrs. Burnett and Peck, laboured hard at this portion of the work, and successfully in some degree, still there are some little grievances that may be remedied next year. In fact it is only after years of experience that a member of the Council can get into the way of working matters, and hence the folly of sending new men every year.

MARMORA.—One hundred tons of the ore from Marmora reached Cobourg on the 1st inst., by the Marmora and Cobourg road.—Very soon the company will begin to realize a return for the outlay.

John A. MacDonald is now Sir John A. Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the honor of K. C. B. on him, and on his Colleagues C. B.

DOMINION DAY.

The new Dominion of Canada was ushered in, on Tuesday, by the discharge of twenty guns, bonfires, &c., the display of bells, and various other marks of the general joy of the citizens. To usher the rising of the birth was a signal of salute, but very soon they found that it was the former generation; the enemy was pushing their fires preliminary to their attack on the garrison. As a very early hour on Monday the Harvard and Hastings Volunteer Companies, under Captains Grover and Hagarty, with their Lieutenants, and at ten o'clock the battalion formed parade on the Market Square. The strength of each was as follows:—

No. 1, Capt. W. C. Rogers, 50.
No. 3, Capt. Kennedy, 68.
No. 4, Capt. J. Z. Rogers, 49.
No. 5, Capt. Grover, 56.
No. 7, Capt. Lightbark, 36.
No. 2, of Lakefield, did not muster with the others, the men being greatly scattered at the present time. They afterwards proceeded to the Cricket Ground Auburnham, and there went through various evolutions, and returning to the Market Square fired a *feu de joie*. The officers of the Peterboro Companies having provided a lunch for the Battalion, the men then proceeded to the Drill Shed and there partook of the good things provided.

At 3 o'clock, the soldiers and civilians had a game of Cricket, in which the civilians were defeated. The following is the score which has been handed to us:—

Capt. Kennedy, b Rutherford	11
Capt. Donnelly, b Macdougall	11
A. McNeil, b and c Macdougall	3
S. Montgomery, b Wrighton	0
Ensign Macdougall c Dowse	4
H. McNeil, run out	2
T. Burke, b Macdougall c Robinson	9
Scott, b Robinson	1
Giles, b Wrighton	9
Capt. Kennedy, b and c Macdougall	1
J. H. Kennedy, not out	8
Byes	2
	54

CIVILIAN ELEVEN.

A. H. Macdougall, run out	18
A. Wrighton, b Kennedy	4
C. Crispin, not out	62
P. Taylor, b Kennedy	17
H. Hartley, b Rutherford	8
M. Sanderson, b Rutherford c McNeill,	0
G. Mitchell, b Rutherford c McNeill,	6
Davidson, run out	2
R. Sanderson, b Kennedy c McNeill,	12
F. Dwyer, b Kennedy	0
Cornell, b Kennedy	0
Byes	22
L. Byes	2
Wide	1
	154

It is but just to say that the volunteers were well nigh worn out before the game commenced, or, perhaps, the civilians would not have so much to boast of.

GRAMMAR AND UNION SCHOOL.

The Board met on Tuesday evening. The principal business was to consider the best means of obtaining a Teacher to take Miss Kyles place, she having resigned.

On motion of Mr. Dumble, the Secretary was instructed to advertise for a Teacher.

The Principal's report of the late examinations was read by the Secretary. It referred in favorable terms to the state of the girls' department throughout, and also the primary department, and the efficient state of the 3rd department boys—it being one of the best conducted rooms in the building. The answering of the 5th department boys was not praised, and some remarks referred to the Teacher as not having brought his classes up to the standard expected of him.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, Mr. Shurtleff was heard before the board in reference to the causes that militated against progress in his room. His defence was based on the plea, in part, of want of sufficient time for the classes; the promotion of boys to his department not qualified to be there; and the interference of the Principal, in changing classes or sending classes to Mr. Shurtleff's room.

The Superintendent was required to give his opinion of the state of the room at the late examination. He intimated that there appeared a lack of proper attention on the part of the boys, evident want of thoroughness and a great absence of taste and accuracy in their work. This he did not attribute to Mr. Shurtleff's inability to teach all required of him, but to the listlessness of the boys, that required to be aroused in some way.—He also thought that if the Teacher had a little more energy it would be very desirable, and that if he would make the boys do more and he himself do less, that it would be a benefit to those under his care.

On motion, the Principal's report was received and that portion of it referring to Mr. Shurtleff was referred to the committee on appointments.

The Report also spoke very favorably of the North Ward School, and of Miss Butterfield's attention to her duties as Teacher.

In regard to the school, it appears the same complaint is now made that was two years ago, viz. a want of thoroughness on the part of the boys. The girls are highly spoken of, indeed, nothing else could be done. It does seem strange that the boys do not meet the expectations of even the Teachers themselves. Surely if this matter was laid before them they would show that they can come up to and surpass the girls. The lady Teachers, however, require their girls to answer every question put; not one of the teachers went near the blackboard, the girls had that to do, from which the male Teachers might take a useful hint. The boys at too much in their seats and get into lolling habits that are prejudicial to their progress and that do not speak well for their training.

Lakefield Anglican Church Building Fund.

Amount previously advertised	$2966 00
An error: W. Cotton	3 00
	2961 00
Revd. V. Clementi, 4th sub	100 00
Bazaar, additional	30 85
Mr. Beatty, 3rd sub	16 50
Mr. Steele, 2nd sub	15 00
Mr. Amys	15 00
Mr. Ross, Quebec	10 00
Mrs. Strickland, 2nd sub	10 00
Capt. Babidge, 2nd sub	5 00
A Friend	4 00
Mrs. Babidge, 2nd sub	5 00
Mr. John Ross	2 00
Mr. M. Dewis	50
	3169 35

VINCENT CLEMENTI.

Pic-Nic.

We had the pleasure of attending a picnic of the Sabbath and Day Schools of Mr. J. T. White's school in Otonabee. There was an abundance of every good thing that heart could wish for in pic-nics, such they also partook of in good accordance. Mr. White who is always provided Teachers, arranged this matter in connection with the locality. The Methodist, Congregational and Christian were present and aided by short speeches or readings from pure pleasantry. Mr. I. McCorkle and Wm. Reed also said some good things to the people and children. Very pleasantly indeed, and we hope profitably, was the first day of the New Dominion spent. May the good people of Otonabee see many anniversaries of our young nation.

St. Andrew's Church.

We have been requested to state that the Congregation of St. Andrew's Church will meet for divine service in the Victoria Hall, on Sunday next, the 7th inst., at 11 a. m., and 6.30 p.m.

At a meeting of Protection Fire Company No. 1., held in the Firemen's Hall, on Tuesday evening, July 2nd, 1867, the following resolution was adopted.

Moved by T. W. D. Croly, seconded by Captain J. Gilder,—That the thanks of this Company are due and are hereby tendered to Mr. John Delarty for a donation of twenty dollars given by him for services rendered at the fire on the 11th June, 1867.—Carried.

RICHARD HALL,
Secretary.

July 1st, 1867.

THE PEN AND PENCIL.—We have received the first number of a new weekly periodical of light and entertaining literature. It is calculated to amuse readers of romance; it also contains many engraves and games.—The first story is on "Live Yankees, or the Duke Buried at Rome."

The house of a Mr. Dussault, of Contrecœur, Co. Chambly, Lower Canada, and the barns, two old persons over 60 years each, were also consumed in the flames. The whole is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries who set fire to the building to conceal their foul crime.

NARROW OR BROAD GAUGE.—It is said that narrow gauge railroads cost about one third what the broad gauge roads do. Hence $7,000,000 would do what it requires $22,000,000. Worth while to try the scheme on the Intercolonial Railway.

The Bank of Montreal is about to establish branches in the lower or Maritime Provinces.

The M. O. S. S. Company's steamship "North American," sailed from Quebec on the 15th instant for Liverpool, via St. John's, Newfoundland, for which port she had a number of passengers and a Company of the Royal Canadian Rifles. Up to the 26th, no word was heard of her, and great anxiety was felt here as to her safety. On the 28th, however, news was received, which, though telling of loss, relieved us somewhat as to the fate of those aboard. The "North American" went ashore on Sunday night, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, a mile and a half off the South point of Anticosti. Passengers and crew were all saved, and at last advices were all well. Mails, specie, and baggage were safely landed, but the cargo was being thrown overboard in order to lighten her. The Captain had good hopes of getting her afloat on the 3 th if the weather held moderate. The steamers St. George and Rothesay were immediately despatched to assist her.—The former to take off the passengers.

Mr. Wright, Principal of the Norwood Grammar School, was on board on his way to Scotland, we learn, but as all the passengers were got off safe, there are no fears concerning him.

Two men named Campbell and Turcotte were playing cards in a hotel in Kingston on Saturday night. They disagreed, when the latter struck the former in the neck with a jack-knife. He died in about half an hour. Turcotte has been arrested.

THE NEW CABINET.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

Now that the Governor-General has arrived, we may expect to hear of the complete formation of the Cabinet of the Dominion. We understand that it stands will be the number of ministers in the new Cabinet namely, five from the Province of Ontario, four from Quebec, two from New Brunswick, and two from Nova Scotia.

The names we have heard spoken of are the following:—

From Ontario—Mr. John A. Macdonald, Mr. Campbell, Mr. McDougall, Mr. Howland, and Mr Fergusson Blair.

From Quebec—Mr. Cartier, Mr. Galt, Sir Narcisse Belleau, and Mr. Langevin.

From New Brunswick—Mr. Tilley and Mr. Mitchell.

From Nova Scotia—Mr Archibald and Mr. Kenny

It is commonly understood that Mr. John A. Macd onald will be the Prime Minister; and it is not impossible that when all the arrangements are completed respecting the formation of the Local Governments, that Mr Chapais will take the place of Sir Narcisse. The names of men so prominent as Mr Tupper the able Premier of Nova Scotia, and Mr. McGee, not appearing in the list we have given will, we are sure, cause remark on the part of the public. But we feel equally sure of this, that these two gentlemen will themselves be the first to recognize the political exigence governing the situation, which has left them as simple supporters of the Government of the Dominion, instead of placing them in office of Minister of finance, to which the confidence of their party, of the country, and their public services give them title. It is rumored that Mr. Tupper has made over to Mr. Kenny as regards acting the Irish C. holic; and, without having any information whatever for the statement, we may say it appears to us that the reason why Mr. McGee remains out with Mr Tupper may be found in considerations of territory and population. But it is idle to speculate, and men should not for their judgements until explanations are given by the gentlemen themselves, which will undoubtedly be forthcoming in due time.

There is also one feature in the Cabinet of the Dominion wherein it will be different from any which we have had since the Lafontaine-Baldwin Ministry, about a quarter of a century ago; namely that we shall have no more double headed premiers, or double majorities, at once to satisfy and tax sectional parties.—But there will be true Premier and One Majority, and one Union Party. A majority of the whole, as affecting every party, will be held to be absolute; and a majority of the whole will alone be considered.

We understand there will be another feature of the Union Cabinet which will be of interest to an important portion of the community, and that is, that the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Commerce, the Minister of Internal Revenue, and the Receiver-General, will form a kind of Committee of Council, to deliberate and decide upon all questions affecting the tariff and excise, the currency and banking, &c. and it may reasonably be hoped from this arrangement the greater intelligence and more matured action will be secured than a man himself were responsible to any of them one man with too much upon his hands at once.

Lord Monck, the first Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada arrived in Quebec on the 24th inst, in the R. S. "Hibernian." the landing, he received addresses of welcome and congratulation from the City Council, Legislature and the Board of Trade, to which he made suitable reply, thanking all for their cordial reception of him, and offering his congratulations of a glorious and prosperous century the New Dominion.

For the Examiner.

British American Order of Good Templars.

The Peterborough County Lodge of this order, held its quarterly session with "Unity Lodge, No. 274," at Peterborough on Wednesday the 26th June, 1867.

The County Councillor, Bro. John Kennedy, of Peterborough, presided. 34 delegates and representatives representing ten Lodges, were present, besides visitors. Two new Lodges were reported warmed during the quarter.

The Report of the County Secretary below, shows the order to be in a very prosperous state. The following resolutions (among others) were unanimously adopted, viz:

"That each Lodge of which this County Grand Lodge is composed, appoint a meeting in their subordinate rooms previous to the location of each lodge, for the purpose of advocating the claims of temperance, and organizing Lodges of this order, and each appointing the next session to be held with Osseneon Lodge No. 208, at Selwyn, p. m."

Some three reps appear to bearing remarks from the different representatives present, in regard to the condition of the cause in their respective localities, when a very interesting and harmonious session was formally closed.

The following report was read by the County Secretary, and on motion of Dr. Bolton, seconded by E. H. Sellours, J. P., that the Report just read by the County Secretary be received and adopted.—Carried unanimously.

Office of the County Secretary,
Peterborough, June 26th, 1867.

Worthy County Chief, Officers and Men:

In the goodness of Divine Providence, we are permitted once more to greet each other in County Lodge Session. Under such auspicious circumstances, we do well to remember the great source from whence we derive all our blessings, and while the Great Chief of the Universe has designed to bless the feeble instrumentality of an noble Order, in extending the reviving and soul-cheering influence of temperance; that benign influence which has blessed thousands, nay, millions, of our fellow beings, been the means also of removing them from the dens of vice and immorality, placed their feet upon the road that will ultimately lead them to the fountain from whence flows all good and exalted ideas, whereby man is blessed, to the good of society, to his friends, and lastly to himself.

Then may become what God designed him to be, an intelligent being—formed to occupy an exalted position on life's busy stage, and also an eternal destiny hereafter. Let this noble feature stimulate us all to renewed action in this great and noble work now before us; let us accomplish that we have so nobly begun; let it not be said of us that we traveled by the wayside, and left undone that which we should have most diligently accomplished.

Worthy Sir,—When we look abroad into the world and view man,—possessed of talents almost angelic,—procreate them at the shrine of intemperance—minds that could grasp you distant planets, and sweep the mysterious regions of the milky way, have dwindled into nothingness under the power of this mighty deceiver. Thousands, our Sisters and Brothers, far advanced on the road of honor and respectability, have stopped to trifle with this alluring tyrant and monster—intemperance—at the risk of all that is noble, good and holy. These wrecks of humanity have at last found an untimely grave, unlamented by friends and the world, leaving not one salutary trace that they existed.

We are here to-day, assembled in County Lodge session, for the express purpose to devise the most legitimate means to advance in these counties (here to-day represented) this great work of reform. Our object being also to better the condition of man, both physically and morally, and also for the elevation of his intellectual character. This being our chief object in view, we should one and all endeavor to raise the spirit of no-ility in the breast of the despised drunkard. Years of dissipation may have nearly extinguished every spark of freedom in the mind of the inebriate; yet there dwells within him a desire to be free; let us approach the fallen with words of kindness, and we may then do him good and not evil.—Let this sentiment be our motto,—if has acted upon, our efforts in spreading this work of reform, will be crowned with success, to the blessing of many in these counties, and to society at large.

In reviewing the progress of our Order in these Counties for the past quarter, we find two new Lodges organized with a membership of 51, making eleven lodges in good working order, six of which have sent in returns. Increase during the quarter are,—Initiated, 128; joined by card, 1; total, 129; expelled 4; withdrawn, 19; total 23; net increase, 106; number of members in good standing, 420.

Thus you have nearly, as far as I can ascertain, the present position of our noble Order in these counties here represented. May the glorious principles of temperance extend far and wide, until our land will be regenerated from the numberless crimes of intemperance.

I hope our deliberations on this occasion will be fully illustrated by a desire to extend the interest of the great cause we profess to serve. This in discussing the several results of any measure brought before the County Grand session, for that purpose, will be met in a spirit of Brotherly love, which should characterize the conduct of every British American Templar on this Continent. That on retiring from this field, at the close of this session, we may all say with exultation, "How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

All of which is most respectfully submitted in the bonds of the Order.

JAMES A. BARCHARD,
County Secretary.

Peterborough, June, 1867.

MAXIMILIAN.—The unfortunate Emperor has been shot by the immiate victors, as truly they may be called. Civilization must certainly recoil at the idea of murdering such a man, for murder it is; and almost as certainly as the Mexican Liberals (unworthy of the name) shot him, will they reap the reward of their rashness. Better a thousand times to have the country governed by a Frenchman or Austrian, than to be controlled by those who are to weak for the task

"Rockport Pass, La., *via* New Orleans.

"To Count Wyndelentzuck.

"I have just seen Vera Cruz to telegraph to you of the death of Maximilian on the 19th inst. Juarez refuses to give up the body.

"(Signed) GEORGE TURNER,
"Captain Austrian Sloop."

The Emperor of Austria and the Emperor Napoleon have been informed by telegraph of Maximilian's execution. The event have produced great excitement here among the foreign ministers.

The following has been received to-day: "U. S. steamer Tuscany, Vera Cruz, June 25th, via New Orleans, to Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—Maximilian was shot on the 19th. Begged hard for his life for the American captain, and was refused. The city of Mexico surrendered on the 20th. Vera Cruz holds out on account of the foreign ships. Does custom not acceptance of surrender.

"(Signed) P. H. ROE,
"Commander."

It is believed Juarez will instantly consent to the execution of Maximilian. When the messenger bearing despatches from the United States Government relative to sparing the life of Maximilian, delivered his message to Juarez, the latter said he was prepared to spare Maximilian's life, but the pre-ence from the European leaders and people for his condemnation was so great as would be almost impossible to resist it.

From Ottawa.

Lord Monck has been sworn in Governor of the Dominion.

Chief Justice Draper administered the oaths. Chief Justice Richards and Judge Hagarty, Wilson and Mondelet being associated with him.

Lord Monck then announced that the Queen had conferred on Mr. John A. Macdonald the dignity of K.C.B., and on Messrs. Howland, Mulloagall, Cartier, Galt, Tilley and Tupper, that of C. B.

Lord Monck then shook hands with the Judges and Mr. John A. Macdonald, and the public were then requested to retire.

The proceedings took place in the Executive Council Chamber. There were about 50 persons present to witness the proceedings.

Lord Monck's manner was easy and dignified. On his right stood his Secretary, who read the Queen's Commission; on his left stood Chief Justice Richards and Judge Hagarty, while Chief Justice Draper and Judges Mondelet and Wilson, occupied a position to the right. The members of the Cabinet at the late Premiers of Canada, together with Messrs. Archibald, Tilley, Mitchell, and Galt, formed a circle round the Executive Council table. Shortly after the proceedings, Lord Monck proceeded to his room.

The Cabinet will, it is expected, be formed and sworn in this afternoon.

Lord Monck has called on John A. Macdonald to form the Privy Council. He is now at the task. Shortly after being sworn in, Lord Monck reviewed nineteen companies of Volunteers and two companies of the Halifax brigade, in all about eight hundred men in the Parliament House square. The review was witnessed by about four thousand people. The city is gaily decorated with flags, and the observance of the day as a holiday is universal.

Chief Justices Draper and Richardson and Judges Hagarty, Mondelet and Wilson left the city by the afternoon train.

Stealing a March.

In some few counties where the Reform candidature have not yet taken the field, the Tories are endeavoring to secure pledges of support from Reformers. We do not suppose for a moment that this game can be played with any considerable success, but it would be well for the friends of honest administration to be very guarded about giving any encouragement to doubtful politicians. Very few, if any Coalitionists, will be allowed to walk the course unopposed, and it is important, especially in constituencies that are pretty evenly balanced, that no Reformer should compromise himself by the slightest concessions to the corruptionists. Our friends may depend upon it that an opportunity will be afforded them of recording their votes on the right side, and we hope that none of them will put themselves in a position to be compelled to look on with folded hands when the struggle for Reform has to be made at the polls.—*Globe.*

In the House of Commons, on the 20th, Mr. Bunny, Home Secretary, after announcing that tranquility had been restored in Birmingham, said he greatly regretted the language used by the agitator Murphy, and he was not surprised that it had produced disturbance. Liberty of expression could not be too severely rebuked when it went to the extent of calling a large number of fellow citizens thieves and assassins. The counties of the Catholic clergy during the troubles had been wise and conciliatory. Archbishop Manning had written a letter to the local clergy, urging them to use all their influence to allay the excitement.

In the House of Lords, on the 21st, Earl Russell eulogized the conduct of Lord Stanley in the Luxenburg affair.

Lord Derby thanked him and stated that England hesitated to take part in the Conference, until it became evident that her participation became necessary to prevent war.

Lord Clarendon also expressed his approval of Lord Stanley's policy.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, a vote was taken on clause 19 of the Reform Bill, giving electors the right to vote by ballot, and the session was rejected by a vote of 272 against 248.

The Zollverine was to meet on the 26th at Berlin, to protect its [illegible]tion. No special subjects were to be discussed except an additional tax on tobacco.

The Ottawa *Citizen* says that His Excellency the Governor General has been graciously pleased to appoint the following members of the bar with several others, to the honour and dignity of Queen's Counsel:—Hon. A. J. Ferguson Blair, Robert A. Harrison, J. S. Lewis, John Bell, (Belleville,) John Crawford, Clark Gamble, Robert Dennistoun, Philip Low.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Lord Monck's appointment to the Governor Generalship of the Dominion is only temporary, and that he will be succeeded in about a twelve month.

A strange and appalling disease, supposed to be the Black Death, or Plague, which ravaged all Europe in the fourteenth century has broken out in Ireland.—*Ex.*

"He remembered the Forgotten" was beautifully said of Howard the philanthropist. It also applies to every man who brings the small comforts and enjoyments of life within the reach of persons and classes who are otherwise deprived of their advantages. Especially may it be said of him who laboriously seeks and finds new means of preserving health, "the good man's capital and the rich man's power." We think the principle properly applied to J. C. Ayer, of Lowell the renowned chemist of New England who, spending the troddenpaths of fame, devotes his entire faculties and acquirements to the discovery of Nature's most effectual remedies for disease. When the hidden blessing has been revealed, he proceeds to supply it to all mankind alike, through our druggists at such low prices that poor and rich may alike enjoy its benefits.—[Journal and Enquirer, Portland, Me.

HEALTH IS STRENGTH.—To prevent or conquer disease is one of the greatest attainments ever aim

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains to the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the tortuing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for those complaints. Orderers coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, endorse testifying as to the *unstinted satisfaction* given.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Pr cious order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should Be addressed to

BURTHROP & LYMAN.
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kenny, and Wm. Canier. In Keene by A. Campbell. Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad burn in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment—it soon effected a permanent cure."

J. J. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for Armfield, Wells, Fargo's and Haraden's Express

"The Spavin of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment."

ED. NEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jest so!"—Exactly!—Solon Shingle said: they were there "every time." If he felt "cussy" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or in any manner oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins sure as a gun.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

"I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. M. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. The Plantation Bitters have cured me

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

"I had lost all appetite—was so weak and emaciated I could hardly walk, and had a constant dread of society. The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

"The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." "I have received over a hundred recommendations, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, garrison and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some to sport their spirits who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair cool, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning grey and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty. It is cheap. durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of inner annulus, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes 50 cents and $1 by all dealers.

C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfect shaving, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-2m New York

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? Nothing gives that peculiar purity and distinguished appearance as observed upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its combined use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 75 cts. per bottle.

W. H. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

New Advertisements.

WANTED!

A SMART GIRL to work a Sewing Machine. Apply to

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterboro, July 3, 1867.

J. D. STARK, A. M., M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence, one door East of the Free Church, Peterborough.

Special attention to diseases of Women and Children. 27

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That application will be made at the ensuing session of the Parliament of Canada, for amending and consolidating the Acts relating to the Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, and also for power to extend the Railway of said Company to Chemong Lake, or to other waters lying north of Peterborough, and for other purposes relating thereto.

JOHN BEATTY,
Secretary.

Cobourg, July 1st, 1867. 27

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No. 155, C.R. will be held

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.

J. I. DAVIDSON,
Secretary.

Peterborough, July 4th, 1867.

MASONIC.

THE Regular Communication of Corinthian Lodge No. 101, C. R., will be held on WEDNESDAY Evening, next, the 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock in the new Lodge Room over Messrs. G. Stetheam & Co's Store, George Street.

By order of the Worshipful Master.

J. O'DONNELL,
Secretary.

Peterborough, July 4th, 1867.

PETERBOROUGH

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

I BEG to give notice that on the re-opening of the school, a class for Ladies and Gentlemen purposing to become Teachers, will be formed. Particular attention will be paid to these subjects in the programme for the examination of Teachers required by the Board of Public Instruction.

J. KING, A. M.,
Rector.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1867. 27-3in

NO MORE CREDIT!

THE subscriber begs most respectfully to intimate to his customers and the public in general, that after the 31st of the present month he will close his books and do a strictly cash business. This is to notify those indebted to him that he looks for immediate payment.

He keeps on hand a good assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

CROCKERY AND LIQUORS,

Which he will sell Cheap for Cash or Farm Produce.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', July 3rd, 1867. 27-3in

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."—FRANKLIN.—Why will people pay $50 or $100 for a Sewing Machine, when $25 will buy a better one for all practical purposes? Notwithstanding cents to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "FRANKLIN" and "MEDALLION" Machines can be had in any quantity. This machine is a double thread, constructed upon entirely new principles, and does not infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the "poor man's Sewing Machine," and is warranted to excel all others, as thousands of patrons will testify.

☞ AGENTS WANTED

Address JAMES C. OTTIS & CO.,
Boston, Mass.

Machines sent out to Agents and others on trial. 27

HARNESS, SADDLES,

&c., GOOD AND CHEAP AT

T. DONNELLY'S.

Children's Cabs & Perambulators

JUST RECEIVED AT

T. DONNELLY'S.

Sign of the Golden Collar

Next door to Geo. Stetham & Co's.

Peterborough, July 3rd, 1867. 27

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY

OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest, per annum.

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 19th, 1867.

WANTED TO RENT,

FROM next Autumn, for a term, and with the option of purchase preferred, a farm of about one hundred acres, with comfortable residence thereon, and within three or four miles of the Town of Peterborough.

Apply to T. D. SELFIELD.

Peterboro', June 24th, 1867. 26-3in*

NEW DOMINION.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

GRAHAM & STRATTON

BEG to announce that they will open in the shop occupied by Mr. T. Lovejoy, two doors north of Cavalier's Drug Store, on

Monday, the first day of the New Dominion,

Their new Stock of Books, Stationery, &c.

This Stock is entirely *new*, selected with great care and on advantageous terms; they will therefore be able to sell

Cheaper Than Ever.

School Books and Stationery,

Will be at Very Low Prices.

THEIR MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

In great variety, and

WALL PAPER,

BORDERINGS, SHADES,

AND DECORATIONS

Are of the latest English patterns and at low prices.

They take the opportunity of thanking their old customers for past favors, and solicit a continuation.

Peterborough, June 26, 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.

EDWARD MIALL and Company (Limited) Plaintiffs,

vs.

GEORGE TANNER, Defendant.

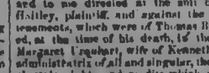
Upon the application of the above plaintiffs and upon reading the writ of attachment issued in this cause and the affidavit of the service thereof and also the affidavit of T. M. Fairbairn filed on this application, I do hereby order that a meeting of the creditors of the above named George Tanner be held before me at my chambers in the Town of Peterborough in the County of Peterborough, on WEDNESDAY, the TENTH DAY OF JULY next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of giving their advice upon the appointment of an official assignee, and that notice of such meeting shall be given by advertisement in the *Canada Gazette* and in a local paper as required by the said Insolvent Act, and by notices mailed to such persons as are known to be creditors of said insolvent by plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated at my chambers in the [illegible] Peterborough this 25th day of June, 1867.

(Signed,)

R. M. BOU[illegible]
J. C. C., P.C.

30 F. F. Revenue Stamp.



SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of John A. Hartley, plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements, which were of Thomas Bird, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Margaret Urquhart, wife of Kenneth Urquhart, administratrix of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Thomas Bird, deceased, at the time of his death and was such administratrix before her marriage with the said Kenneth Urquhart to be administered, I have seized and will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER A. D., 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Bird, in the lands of the said Margaret Urquhart to be administered in and to Lot No. 2, South of Dublin Street and the East half of Lot No. 2, North of Dublin Street in the Town of Peterborough

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 25, 1867. 26

TOWNSHIP of HARVEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Municipal Council of the Township of Harvey intends, at its next sitting, on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of JULY, to pass a By-law to legalize the following Road viz:—

Commencing at the north end of Hall's Bridge, on lot number nine in the eighth concession of the Township of Harvey, thence south fifty-five degrees west sixteen chains fifty links thence north fifty-eight degrees, west twelve chains fifty links, thence north eighty-six degrees west twenty-nine chains twenty-five links, to its intersection with the Sandy Lake road between lots nine and ten in the ninth concession of the Township of Harvey.

W. M. HALL,
Clerk.

June 25th, 1868. 25-4in.

LIFE AND WORKS

ROBERT BURNS,

BY THE

REV. ALEXANDER G. WADDELL,

(Author of the Bi[illegible] Essays on his Genius and Character, and the "Cottage" on the Centenary of his Birth).

This addition will be Illustrated with Two Portraits of the Poet; with Frontispiece composed of five Scenes selected from the Works or Land of Burns; an with Twenty-five Pictures from Original Drawings—the whole produced in Sweet Oil Colours, from Engravings by eminent artists, in the highest style of the art.

The prominent Literary characteristic of this edition will be an entirely New Life of the Poet, in the form of a Spiritual Biography, by the Rev. Editor; with much valuable additional matter relating to Burns—including some hitherto unpublished Fragments of the Poet Himself, interesting original Reminiscences of his Life, original Notes critical and historical on his Poems, and an Essay on the Progress and Development of the Scottish Language up till his day.

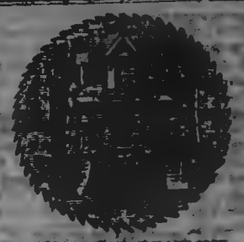
In the department of Illustration, the distinctive feature of every Picture will be its Originality in Design, and its absolute fidelity to nature in every detail of Scenery. The usual spot referred to with all its surroundings, wherever locality constitutes a portion of the picture, will be scrupulously adhered to—so that readers at a distance, natives of Scotland, may recognise in these some transcript of the soil; and strangers may look with confidence on every illustration as a reality. On the same department, the Publisher has the pleasure to announce that he is in a position to reproduce an authentic and most wonderful Likeness of Robert Burns—from the original Miniature announcedly, which was painted the year before his death; and of which Burns affirms that it is "the most remarkable likeness of what I am at this moment, that I think ever was taken of any body"—together with a most interesting and beautiful Miniature of his eldest Son, painted at the same time as a pendant to the Poet's likeness. These Portraits which have been lost to the world for seventy-one years, are now in possession of the Rev. P. Hately Waddell; and person still, when presented to the world, to excite universal attention. No 1 portrait of the Poet known can compare for a moment, in fidelity or force, with this miniature of Burns.

The work will be completed in Seventeen Monthly Parts, Demy 4 to 48 pages, price Half Dollar each. Printed from new type upon the finest printing paper.

The great care and beauty with which the above work is being got up will make it an ornament most suitable for the drawing-rooms alike of the poor and of the merchant; whilst the mode of publishing and the price charged will bring it early within the reach of every tradesman throughout the world.

"Beyond the sun—beyond the sun:
All them, and there I love thee!"

GRAHAM & STRATTON, sole agent for the County of Peterborough.



DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

OF

HARDWARE

A SUPERIOR STOCK!

AT HAMILTON.

HAS on hand, on George Street, Peterboro, the largest and best assorted stock of Hardware ever brought into Peterborough, consisting of Table Knives with Pearl Forks, Butcher Knives, Pen and Pocket Knives,

Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, Cradles,

Cow-bells, and a general assortment of other Tools and Implements usually kept in stock by Farmers, Mechanics and Housekeepers. Also, a large assortment of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

The whole imported direct from British and American Manufacturers.

350 *Kegs of Nails, Assorted,*

From Shingle Nails, upwards.

Terms, Cheap for Cash.

Peterboro', June 26, 1867. 26-3in.

The Back Lakes.

New Arrangements for the Season

THE STEAMER "OSCEOLA,"

will ply during the summer season between Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth, calling at the intermediate places as follows:

LEAVING LINDSAY

every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7.30, a.m., arriving at Bobcaygeon at 10.30, a.m., and at Bridgenorth in time to connect with the stage from Peterborough.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

at 1.30, p.m., on the arrival of the stage from Peterborough connecting with the Train from Port Hope at 12.15 o'clock, the *Ogemah* will reach Bobcaygeon at 3.30 o'clock p.m., arriving at Lindsay at 6.30 o'clock, p.m., of the same day.

Orders will be in readiness at Bridgenorth and at the Peterborough Railway Station to convey Passengers, Luggage and Freight to and from Mud or Chemong Lakes. Passengers for Preston Falls will be landed at Sturgeon Point, from where they will be conveyed on board Captain Crandell's steamer to Preston Falls.

Meals to be had on Board.

For freight, &c., apply at McGregor's Hotel. All freight to be properly addressed and way-bill sent with the same.

Peterboro', 24th, 1867. 26

DAILY LINE

TO

ROCHESTER!

The Magnificent Steel-Plated Upper-Cabin Steamer

"CORINTHIAN,"

P. C. CHETSLER, MASTER,

LEAVES North Shore Ports for CHARLOTTE every day, (Sundays excepted). The "Corinthian" calls at Brighton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, leaving at 4 o'clock; calling daily at Cobourg at 5 o'clock, Colborne at 7, arriving at Port Hope at 8.30, a.m.; and leaves Port Hope for Charlotte at 9.30, a.m. Returning leaves Charlotte for North Shore Ports, daily, at 9.30, p.m. Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by railroad or boat, connect with this Steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive at Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South. Baggage at owner's risk unless booked and paid for.

For further information inquire of the Captain on board, to D. McKenah, Brighton; J. Kemler, Colborne; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.

GEO. HENDERSON,
Agent, Port Hope, C.W.

Port Hope, May 29th, 1867. 22

REAPING MACHINES!

The

THE NEW YORKER COMBINED

Self-Raking Reaper & Mower.

MANUFACTURED BY

SEYMOUR, MORGAN & ALLEN,

Brockport, N.Y.

PRICE, $150, delivered in Peterboro.

A fair trial given with all Machines before purchase.

MR. GEORGE McKEE, of Smith, purchased one last year, and he is much pleased with it; he says the self-rake takes off the grain much better than any man can by hand. There is no side draft with the Machine. This Reaper took the first-prize gold medal at the National trial held at Auburn, N. Y., 1866. Any one wanting a Reaper, please address

SAMUEL FOWLER,
Agent, Peterborough.

June 26th, 1867. 25

Farm for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm in the Township of Dummer, being north east quarter of lot No. 2, in the 11th concession, and about three miles from Peterboro'. There is upwards of 80 acres cleared and in a reasonable state of cultivation. The balance consists of hardwood land, well wooded. There is a neat Log House, Barn and Stable, &c., on the premises, and a never failing creek runs through the lot.

TERMS.—$500 in cash, balance as may be agreed.

Further information can be received by applying to the proprietor, or at the "EXAMINER" Office.

THOMAS PATTERSON.

June 26th, 1867. 26

Public Notice!

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an act to confirm the re-survey of the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough, made by Provincial Land Surveyor T. H. Clementi, and the Survey of the Township of Burleigh in the same County, made by Provincial Land Surveyor James W. Fitzgerald; and to provide for the levying and collection of the moneys expended by the Corporation of the County of Peterborough in connection with such Re-survey.

Dated at Peterborough, this 7th May, A. D., 1867.

P. H. GROVER,
19 *Warden County of Peterborough.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As my business in the Ready-made Clothing line increased much more than I expected, I was obliged to open another Leather Department, this is to leave room enough for the sale of the Clothing. Determining therefore I should sell that I will give

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT!

On the purchases of the following Goods, that is to say:

DRESS GOODS!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUCH AS

Delaines, Cobourgs, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins,

BAREGES, RIBBONS,

LACE, GLOVES, PARASOLS,

SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS,

And many other things for Ladies' Wear too numerous to mention.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!

I am forced to give up selling this class of goods, as I am devoting myself entirely to the Ready-made Clothing business. Ladies wishing to get a cheap dress will do well to call and see for themselves. These Goods have been purchased this last spring, and are fresh and in the newest styles of fashion.

F. LEMAY,
Hunter Street, Sign of the Lion.

Peterborough, June 19th, 1867. 24-6in

HARBISON

HAS THIS DAY OPENED A

GROCERY STORE

IN CAMPBELL'S OLD STAND,

Hepthorn's Block, Hunter Street, Peterborough,

Where families will be supplied with every variety of Groceries,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL.

Peterborough, June 20th, 1867. 24-tf

PORK.

FOR SALE, 65 barrels Heavy Prime Mess Pork, packed in Millbrook.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

General Insurance Agency,

GEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

CHIEF OFFICES:
19 AND 20 CORNHILL,
LONDON.

General Agency for Canada:
385 and 387 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,

FOUR AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, tendered to Insurers in the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*

FREDK COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London

(ESTABLISHED 1803.)

CHIEF OFFICES:
1 Old Broad St., and 16 Pall Mall,
LONDON.

General Agency for Canada,
87 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,

£1,965,000, - - - STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED IN CANADA, $186,000.

Insurances against loss by fire are effected on the most favourable terms; and losses paid without reference to the Board in London. No charge made for policies or endorsements.

RINTOUL BROS., General Agents for Canada.
GEO. A. COX, Agent.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,100,000 STERLING.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions.

Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $500,000, with surplus of $200,000.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £262,460 13s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. McEatt, Esq., Hon. J. S. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.

GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - HAMILTON, C. W.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000..... Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000..... Claims Paid. - 400,000.

Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, GEO. A. COX, Agent.

Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association.

HEAD OFFICE AT LONDON, C. W.

CROWELL WILSON, M.P.P., *President.* WM. NILES, *General Agent and Inspector.*
A. MACDONALD and D. C. MACDONALD, *Joint Secretaries.*
PETER PEARCE, Esq., Belmont,
WM. COTTINGHAM, Esq., Ormesby, } *Honorary Directors.*

ACCORDING to statistics laid before Parliament last year, the Agricultural Mutual had within 1,000 of having as many policies in force as all the other Farmers' Mutuals combined. The number of policies at present in force is 26,000, covering property to the amount of $19,000,000. It still retains the lead of all other Insurance offices as regards its moderate Rate and general advantages to insurers of Farm property.

Agent at Peterborough S. CORNELL,
Residence, George Street 7 doors north of the Wesleyan Church.

May, 1867. 23-3ins.

Bakery for Sale.

THE undersigned is desirous of selling his BAKERY, BAKING UTENSILS, HORSE, BREAD-CART, &c., &c. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms.

SAMUEL JAY.

Peterboro', June 19th, 1867. 25

MONEY! MONEY!

MONEY TO LEND, at eight per cent, in sums to suit borrowers.

Apply to J. S. WALL,
At the Court House.

Peterboro', May 9th, 1867. 19

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

ON SATURDAY, the 29th June, the subscriber will commence a great Clearing Out Sale of his entire stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, for cash only.

Parties wishing to supply themselves will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, as goods will be much reduced in price in order to insure their rapid sale.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

FACTORY COTTONS

Reduced to a shade below cost—very heavy being now offered at 7½d per yard, worth 9½d, and the very best offered at 9d, usually sold from 11d to 1s.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

Whole Stock of **GLOVES** offered at Bargains.

First lot at 4d per pair. Second lot at 6d per pair.
Third lot, Kid Gloves, at 2s per pair.
Fourth lot, best Duchess Kids, at 4s 6d and 5s per pair.
Fifth lot, Gentlemen's Gloves, reduced according to quality.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

PRINTS.

One large lot of new pattern light colors, new browns and new lilacs, to be offered at 7½d per yard, fast colors, (lately selling at 9d, 9½d and 10d per yard).

Another lot of latest style French prints to be given at 10d per yard, worth 1s to 1s 1½d.

Last lot, Brilliants and Chints, to be offered at 1s to 1s 0½d, (lately sold at 1s 3d).

Also lot of remnants cheap.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

LADIES' HATS,

Trimmed and untrimmed. Reduced, [illegible] and [illegible], offering at cost price. Why pay a profit other places when they can be got without a profit at the

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

BONNET RIBBONS.

First lot, containing a great many all silk, to be offered at 5½d per yard.
Second lot, new styles, offered at 10d per yard.
Third lot, do do 1s per yard.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

STRIPE SHIRTINGS.

The best soft finish offered at 1s per yard, worth 1s 3d.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

SUMMER SHAWLS

At less than cost.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

DRESS GOODS.

One lot reduced 1½d per yard. Another lot reduced 3d per yard.
Another lot " 4½d " Another lot " 6d "
Last lot, insluding remnants, at any price.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

PARASOLS

Selling off at cost price.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

SELLING OFF CHEAP.

Belts, Beltings, Hosiery, Ties, Collars, Frillings, Dress Buttons, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞ VEILS at 3½d each.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞ HAIR NETS at 2d each.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞ CHIGNONS at Cost.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

BELT BUCKLES.

Lot No. 1, assorted, at 6½d each. Lot No. 2, assorted, at 10d each.
Lot No. 3, assorted, 1s. 1½d. each. Lot No. 4, assorted, at 1s. 3d.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

MANTLES.

Selling off at Cost.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞ Call early as the Sale will continue ONLY ONE MONTH and the bargains always go first.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, June 27th, 1867. 26.

☞ Do you want a good summer suit? If so, call at the MONTREAL HOUSE, which is the best place in Town to purchase good Ready-made Clothing at a very low price.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under the supervision of a first class CUTTER. SUITS made to order at the shortest notice.

A large stock of CLOTHS kept constantly on hand which are offering very cheap.

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE ☜

THE MONTREAL HOUSE!

FLAX GROWING.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

If any Farmer wishes to try a crop of Flax, I will [illegible] the SEED for him. As I have established a Spinning Mill on the most approved principles, I am now prepared to buy the Flax, and will pay the highest cash price for it. If the first spring crop I will have facts to prove themselves, and will give you the names of a few Farmers who grew it last year to their entire satisfaction.

E. Brown, Esq., Douro, 2½ acres, 7 tons 400 lbs.....$102 70
H. Smith, Esq., Douro, 2 acres, 2½ tons, 77 00
C. Crowley, Esq., Douro, 1 acre, 3 tons 1100 lbs.....
[illegible], Esq., Ennis, 21 acres, 7½ tons.....
Scott, Esq., Smith 2 acres, 2½ tons, 110 50
A. Hall, Esq., Smith, 1 of an acre, 3 tons 751 lbs.....
T. Totty, Esq., Smith, about [illegible]
Hall, Walton, Esq., Smith, 3 acres, 6 tons 630 lbs.....81 00
A. Ramsay, Esq., Smith, 1 bushel, 3 tons 100 lbs.....20 50
[illegible] Hand Dewan, 1 bushel, 3 tons 600 lbs.....44 50
G. McKeon, Esq., Otonabee, 2 bushels, 4 tons 1620 lbs.....62 82

There are a great many more I could give you the names of, but as these gentlemen are the most prominently known I refer to them only. In every other [illegible] in Canada where there has been a Scutching Mill established, the Farmers have come forward and willingly bought themselves in, from 200 to 700 strong, the first year. If the Crop will not pay, why do farmers in other places bind themselves to grow it? There was as high as one thousand tons grown in and about Streetsville last year. Let every farmer try as more or two, until he tests his land how suitable it will be for growing it. I have given you references from all the townships around here; you see they have all done equally well. Another great advantage to some of the Farmers would be the early harvest they could make, for it is only necessary after pulling the flax to allow it to dry sufficiently before tolling it, when they can realize money to assist them in harvesting their other crops.

For further particulars apply to

J. SCOUT.

Peterborough, April 24th, 1867. 17

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks [illegible]

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

[illegible] are secure from Seizure by Creditors.

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned; until the Sum assured is if after 20 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths; after 51, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may [illegible] death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary.* MONTREAL.

W. CLUXTON, *Agent,* Peterborough

February 20, 1867.

The Home Insurance Company OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than [illegible] by any Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro. for Canada.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867.

MORGAN'S HOTEL, ASHBURNHAM,

Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the travelling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attached, and every other accommodation of a first class hotel.

E. MORGAN.

Ashburnham, March 27, 1867. 13

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, as corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Prescott, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, or an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds for years, with uniform and satisfactory results, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $74 to $80. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 3 months at reduced rates.

[illegible], Steward.

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.
Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

DR. EMILIUS, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of Dr. Crosby's [illegible] patent. Dr. Emilius [illegible]

Peterboro, November [illegible] 49

FARMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the following lands:

TOWNSHIP OF MONAGHAN.

E ½ Lot 4 and part S in 12th Concession.....150 acres, 60 cleared
N ½ " 12 " do.....100 " 60 "
S ½ " 12 " do.....100 " 60 "
S ½ " 13 " do.....100 " 60 "
Pt. " 13 " do.....100 " 60 "
Park Lot 1 & Lot 14 " 1 " do.....75 " 40 "
N ½ " 20 " 1 " do.....100 " 60 "
Pt. S ½ " 20 Water Communication Road.....10 " 10 "
Pt. N ½ " 20 East do do.....10 " 10 "

TOWNSHIP OF CAVAN.

E ½ 5 in 14th Concession.....100 " 50 "
S ½ 3 10 do.....100 " 50 "

TOWNSHIP OF EMILY NORTH.

E ½ 16 9th Concession.....100 " 60 "

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE.

W ½ 21 9th Concession.....100 " 60 "
W ½ 19 12 do.....100 " 60 "

TOWNSHIP OF DOURO.

S E ½ 4 8th Concession.....50 " 50 "
E ½ 22 4 do.....100 " 100 "
Pt N E ½ 25 4 do.....30 " 30 "
S ½ 19 3 do.....100 " 50 "

TOWNSHIP OF ENNISMORE.

N ½ 7 9th Concession.....100 " 100 "
Pt S E ½ 4 4 do.....25 " 25 "
Blue lots 6 & 7 2 do.....100 " 40 "
W ½ 5 9 do.....50 " 25 "
W ½ 4 4 do.....100 " 50 "

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY.

21 12th Concession.....100 "
E ½ 19 10 do.....100 "
5 19 do.....100 "

TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

W ½ 7 9th Concession.....50 "

TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.

S W ½ 22 14th Concession.....50 " 40 "

TOWNSHIP OF OPS.

W ½ 20 9th Concession.....100 " 35 "

TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER.

3 8th Concession.....200 "
E ½ 1 4 do.....100 " 80 "
S ½ 15 3 do.....100 "
Pt W ½ 19 6 do.....20 "

TOWNSHIP OF BELMONT.

22 5th Concession.....200 } Gold Lands
31 3 do.....100 }

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lot No. 9 West of George and North of Charlotte streets, ½ acre with brick warehouse.
W ½ No. 2 West of George and North of Simcoe streets, ½ acre with three brick stores thereon.
S ½ No. 1 West of George and South of London streets, ½ acre with small store thereon.
All my interest in and to Lot 21 West of George and South of Murray streets.
Lot No 8 and 9 West of George and Northerly [illegible] (Stony), 1 acre, small cottage thereon.
Lot No. 6 West of George and North of Antrim streets, ½ acre.
Part Lot 7 West of George and North of Wolf streets, 25 feet by 100 feet.
[illegible] and 15 (Block G.) three houses erected thereon.

☞ The whole of the above Lands will be sold cheap, and liberal [illegible] given for the payment thereof, say from one to 10 years.

THOMAS BRADBURN.

Peterborough, May 2, 1867. 18

Fire, Life, Accidental, and Live Stock INSURANCE AGENCY.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK, SIMCOE STREET.

NON-TARIFF OFFICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO'Y., Limited, OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Chief Offices—7, Waterloo Place, London; and 77 King Street, Manchester.

CHAIRMAN—J. Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. MANAGING DIRECTOR—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A. SECRETARY—Charles Harding, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

G. GOLDSMITH KERBY, Esq., Managing Director, Albert Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting held on the 19th April, 1866 said "An agreement for amalgamating had been entered into between that and the Western Insurance Company. By the amalgamation, they (the Albert) got just what they required—CAPITAL and INFLUENCE. ☞ See Post Magazine of 28th April.

HEAD OFFICE, B. N. A.,—ONTARIO HALL, Church Street, Toronto.

This Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION, also to and from the LOWER PROVINCES, at rates as low as the nature of the risk the real security of the company, and of the insured, will permit

LOSSES promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England.

R. W. ERRETT, Agent at Peterborough. | SCOTT & DE GRASSI, Managers, B. N. A.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. COOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. P. STARKE, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Omemee; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, HONORARY DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMP'Y, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y,

HEAD OFFCE AT HAMILTON. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., President. JOHN FERRIE, Esq., Vice-President.
A. G. RAMSAY, Esq., MANAGER.

THE terms and conditions of Assurance are as liberal and unrestricted as those of other good Companies, and the rates which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

Agent County of Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT.

OFFICE IN SCOTT'S BLOCK,
Peterborough, January 22nd, 1867. 4

REMOVAL OF THE GIANT LANNIN STOVES

Cistern Pumps, BATHS of all kinds, Tin, Copper and Japanned Ware. JOBBING of all kinds executed promptly in a workman like manner.

Eave Troughs, BEER PUMPS, MILK PANS, Strainer Pails, DAIRY CANS, SHEET ZINC, Iron Tin. Peddlars Supplies always on hand. REFRIGERATORS on hand, and made to order.

COAL OIL

Stove & Tin Shop,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets, lately occupied by T. & L. Lennon.

THOS. LANNIN.

P. S.—5,000 Calf-skins wanted, for which the highest price will be paid in Cash or Goods, at the Giant T.

Peterboro', March 7th, 1867. 39

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, CORN-MEAL, OAT-MEAL, AND RYE FLOUR

for sale at

BLYTHE MILLS

Flour and Feed Store.

Simcoe Street,
June 11th, 1867. 24

The Canadian Conveyancer!!

A SELECTION of concise Precedents in Conveyancing, carefully revised and adapted to the New Registry Laws, including the addition to the ordinary Conveyancing Forms, many special Forms relating to the preparing and transfer of Patent Rights, the acquisition and transfer of Mining rights, &c., &c., with other special Forms now first published—with an introductory Essay on the Law of Property in Ontario, especially valuable to students. The whole forming a compact and convenient collection of Conveyancing Precedents.—By J. BURDANS, 2nd edition, revised and enlarged, price $3, full bound. Sent free to any part of Canada on receipt of amount.

J. BURDANS,
Law Bookseller and Stationer, 69 King St.
Toronto, May 30, 1867. 3t Toronto.

MASONIC.

THE undersigned have just received a fresh supply of MASTER Masons' Aprons.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough June 13, 1867.

New Hats, Ladies' & Gent's. New CLOTHS. New TWEEDS. New Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths. New Prints and Dress Goods.

Just received and to be sold very low for cash, by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 17

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, ruffling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', March 4th, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ly 20-1.3m

GREAT ATTRACTION!

PROF. W. McMILLEN'S

SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING Saloon is now fitted up in first class style, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who may favor him with a call. There are two chairs with first class workmen, and in a few days the third chair with a good workman will be added to the staff. All work done with neatness and dispatch.

You are invited to call and judge for yourselves and remember that this is the place every thing in the Profession of business is executed with neatness and dispatch.

Come one, come all, both great and small.

N B—A clean towel to every person.

Curling executed in all its branches.

Hunter Street, next to Clark Hotel.

Peterborough, April 18th 1867. 18

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

WITH AMENDMENTS THERETO.

Province of Canada, } In the County
County of Peterborough, } To Wit; } Court of the County of Peterborough.

In the matter of THE PLETON BROWN, an Insolvent.

ON TUESDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of AUGUST next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Peterborough, this Third day of June, A. D., 1867.

TEMPLETON BROWN.
By T. E. FAIRBAIRN,
His Attorney ad litem.

20-td.

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land in the Township of [illegible], No. 27 in the 7th concession. Good buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are also a quarter of Pail Wheat. Terms can be had on application to

For terms and further particulars, apply, or in premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM,
Proprietor.

Asphodel Mills, March 21, 1867. 14-tf

For Sale!

200 half chests *JAPAN TEAS*,
200 do *TWANKAY*,
200 do *YOUNG HYSON*,
100 do *GUNPOWDER*,
100 do *IMPERIAL*,
200 do *TOBACCO*,
And a general assortment of *GROCERIES, PROVISIONS &c.*

200 green cases *GIN*,
100 red do *GIN*,
50 Hhd. do *GIN*,
100 pipes *HIGHWINES*,
100 cases (best brands) *BRANDY*,
200 cases *CLARET*,
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE*,
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES*,

And a large assortment of Liquors, all exempt the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St., Montreal.

N.B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr. Perkins in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools progress in musical studies, and items of general interest to composers, leaders, members and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me.. T. E. Perkins ....30 cts.
The Orphan Wanderer. T. E. Perkins ....30 cts.
The Rose Bush ..... T. E. Perkins ....30 cts.
Fairy of the Wilwood. H. A. Brown....30 cts.
Memory, (for Baritone) H. A. Brown....30 cts.

Any or any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞ Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Shining Star," "The Pearly King," "The Sacred Lute," &c

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "*The Golden Promise*" is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers.....$ 0 30
By the 100, " 25 00
Single copies in board covers,..... 35
By the 100 " 30.00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month.

We publish a new song every month, and give it away. Send for a Circular, to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

A New Discovery better than the MADOC GOLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morris's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, frost bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by S. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865.

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and is broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed effected some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in the annals of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1. For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Agents for Peterborough:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

S. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks Street & Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is diagnosed, it should be cured, as it will soon lose and is more speedily cured then when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. Whist now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or mole on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866 43-1y

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:

[illegible]

[illegible] Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Headache, Pain in the Stomach, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dullness, Languor, Low Spirits, and a general prostration of the system, all arising from a disordered stomach, are speedily cured by taking a few doses of this Sarsaparilla.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Peterborough, Jan. 1867. 1y

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Pulmonic Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidences of its virtues. Its unrivalled combination for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary diseases, have made it known, throughout the civilized portions of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among those who have not some personal experience of its efficacy—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the deceitful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., O. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

ASTONISHING! ASTOUNDING!! CONFOUNDING!!! BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Thomas, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say:—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died. I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued nursing just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not seem relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Rev. Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once, which I felt through my whole system; at night I took a tablespoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I feel hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS.
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before me at Brighton, C. W., this 26th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Recve.
I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Obio Mess Pork for Sale

LUMBERMEN or others requiring Ohio Mess Pork that will keep sound through the heat of summer, can be supplied by

D. SUTHERLAND.

Peterborough, May 28, 1867. 22-4in

DARLEY'S Arabian Honey, Benzoin and Camphor Balsam

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Hoarse, Coughs, Colds and Sudden Wind, and all diseases of that order. Wind of Honey; also, as a Condition Powder, preventing overfeeding of the blood; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

[illegible] consuming, is entirely by removing from the alimentary or digestive [illegible] that secretion which in [illegible] stage thereof, causing a deficiency in [illegible], and by its action on the diseased [illegible] the necessary [illegible] of disease by natural discharges, thus [illegible] the [illegible] of the blood, and restoring the [illegible] organs to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, restoring the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. BURR, Successor to Burr & Co., Malden Locks, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETOR AND THE ORIGINAL MAKER.

NORTHEY & LYMAN,
Wholesale Trade C. W.
Proprietors for the Canadas.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour; A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all M. Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has rendered the [illegible] 6th the fifth

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS and U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuses of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confirmed Gloom,
Hysteria,
Nervous Irritability
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Nephritis,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the consequences of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

It thaws the grossest, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

TAKE NO OTHER.

CURES GUARANTEED

DR. T. C. CULVER'S

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

No. 120 King St. East,

TORONTO.

For the cure of

CHRONIC AND SECRET DISEASES

And all Female Complaints.

UNFORTUNATE READ.

YOUNG MEN WHO ARE TROUBLED with weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, you can rely on our remedies, as we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

New Revenues and Queer Cures.—For Syphilis or Secrets, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, all stages of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all these dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

Address Dr. T. C. CULVER, 120 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE Growth, Beauty and Preservation OF THE HAIR.

REEVES' AMBROSIA is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medicinal properties. Those Roots, &c., are carefully selected an chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their true medical virtues in the most effectual manner.

REEVES' AMBROSIA — Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Which Bleach —Alleys all pains in the head; cures sore and [illegible] of Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. &c. Removes Dull Headache.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Bay Berries.—Gives vigour and healthy action to the Roots of the hair—is very cooling to the Head,

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Southern Wood.—Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey.—Restores grey hair

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Contains:
L——Leaves. N——s S——
R——m B——k. T—— m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
December 1, 1866 6mos

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance to their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE PETERBOROUGH EXAMINER

Is published at the office of the publisher over Thursday morning,

NICHOLLS & HALL'S BLOCK, WATER ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 50 per a.
If not paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion.... 50 c.
Each subsequent insertion..... 12½
Over six lines, first insertion (per line)..... 8
Each subsequent insertion, " 2½

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue, must be left at the office before noon on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

A. GRAHAM. } J. STRATTON

PETERBORO EXAMINER.

S. S. PRICE, Esq., is duly authorized to act as Agent for the *Examiner*, for the neighborhood of Bath Mount.

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Peterboro, January, 1866.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1867. No. 28.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Heads,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. } JAMES D. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 15th, 1866. 7

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Nuts, Soaps, Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

Office and Store, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 49

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 18

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISION, Shipping, Forwarding and General, Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Dundas, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALER in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A SMITH, Agent. 30

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Hoffman House, George Street, Peterboro

Peterboro', April 16, 1866.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 26

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1869. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrae, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*. H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others. Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C. W.

Peterboro', October 19, 1866. 41-1y.

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. Y-1y

R. S. HOWELL,

FORWARDER,

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

11 PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,

Manager

Ontario Bank,

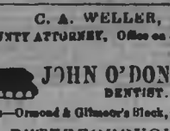
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found and ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45



GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Dummer, at a meeting to be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 24th day of August next, intends passing a By-law to establish a road in the Township of Dummer:—

Commencing on the west side of the 10th Con. between lots 5 and 6; thence along allowance for road to the centre of Con.— 27 chains more or less,— on course of N. 76° 30', thence along said course 9 chains to the east side of the east branch of the Ouse; then N. 45°, E. 13 chains 50 links: then N. 30°, E. 8 chains; then N. 76° 30', E. 4 chains; then N. 63°, E. 10 chains; to Con. line between the 10th and 11th Concessions; then N 45°, E. 4 chains; then N. 57°, E. 17 chains; then N. 45°, E. 30 chains more or less, to allowance for road between the E. ½ of lots 6 and 6; then along centre of said between lots 5 and 6 on the east side, 25 chains more or less. This road to be one chain wide, and the marked line the centre thereof.

W. DARLING,

Township Clerk.

Dummer, June 17th, 1867. 25

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, May 27th, 1867 Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.	TRAINS MOVING SOUTH MAIL.
Dep. Lindsay, 9.35a.m.	Dep Port Hope 3.00p.m.
Kelly's, 9.55	Quay's 3 23
Omemee, 10.20	Perrytown 3 34
Franklin 10.40	Campb'lls 3 40
Brunswick 10.50	Summit 4.00
Bethany, 11 05	Arr. Millbrook 4.25
Arr. Millbrook 11.25	Dep " 4 40
Dep " 11.45 p.m.	Masters 5 08
Summit, 12.05	Brunswick 5.15
Campb'ls 12 23	Franklin 5 25
Perrytown 12.33	Omemee, 5 45
Quay's, 12.45	Kelly's 6.00
Arr. Port Hope 1.10	Arr. Lindsay, 6.20

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.	TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.
Dep. Lindsay 12.35p.m.	Dep. Port Hope 5.45a.m.
Kelly's, 1 00	Quay's, 6.10
Omemee, 1.20	Perrytown, 6.22
Franklin, 1.45	Campbell's 6.30
Brunswick 1.55	Summit, 6.55
Bethany, 2.05	Millbrook, 7.20
Arr. Millbrook 2.55	Bethany, 7.50
Dep. " 3.40	Brunswick, 7.57
Summit, 3.05	Franklin, 8.05
Arr. " 3.30	Omemee, 8.25
Dep Campb'ls, 3.40	Kelly's, 8 45
Perrytown 3 46	Arr. Lindsay, 9.10
Quay's, 3.57	
Arr. Port Hope 4.20	

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.	TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.
Dep. Peterboro 3.30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope 10.10a.m.
Fraserville 3.55	Quay's 10.35
Arr. Millbrook 4.20	Perrytown 10.45
Dep " 4.30	Campbell's 10.50
Summit 4.50	Summit 11.15
Campbells 5.10	Arr " 11.35
Perrytown 5.16	Dep " 11.45 M.
Quay's, 5.28	Fraserville 1.10 p.m
Arr. Port Hope 5.50	Arr. Peterboro 1 25

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.	TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.
Dep. Peterboro' 6.30a.m.	Dep. Port Hope 10 10a.m.
Fraserville 6 50	Quay's, 10.35
Millbrook, 7.20	Perry's 10.45
Summit, 7.45	Camp'b'lls 10.50
Campbell's 8.05	Summit, 11.15
Perrytown 8 12	Arr. Millbrook 11.35
Quay's, 8.25	Dep " 11 45
Arr. Port Hope, 8.50	Fraserville 12 10
	Arr. Peterboro' 12.25

A. T. WILLIAMS

Superintendent.

May 27, 1867. 22

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.30 a.m.
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.30 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 9.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

Express at 12 55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.15 a.m., 9.50 a.m and 7.45 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME

IN THE

Norwood and Peterboro' STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening.

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ore Beds.

Orders left at the Hoffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON,

Proprietor

Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 14

MONEY! MONEY!

MONEY TO LEND, at eight per cent, in sums to suit borrowers.

Apply to J. A. HALL,

At the Court House.

Peterboro', May 9th, 1867. 19

The Back Lakes.

New Arrangements for the Season.

THE STEAMER "OREMAH,"

will ply during this summer between Peterboro', Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, calling at the intermediate places as follows:

LEAVING LINDSAY every morning (Sundays excepted) at 1.30 p.m., arriving at Bobcaygeon at 3.30 o'clock p.m., arriving at Peterboro' at 6.30 o'clock, p.m.

LEAVING BOBCAYGEON at 1.30 p.m., on the arrival of the stage from Peterborough connecting with the Train from Port Hope at 12.15 o'clock, the Oremah will reach Bobcaygeon at 3.30 o'clock p.m., arriving at Lindsay at 6.30 o'clock, p.m., of the same day.

Steamer will be in readiness at Bridgenorth and at the Peterborough Railway Station to convey Passengers, Luggage and Freight to and from Mud to Chemong Lakes. Passengers for Fenelon Falls will be landed at Chemong Point, from where they will be conveyed on board Captain Crandell's steamer to Fenelon Falls.

Meals to be had on Board.

For freight, &c., apply at McGregor's Hotel. All freight to be properly addressed and way-bill sent with the same.

Peterboro', 24th, 1867. 26

DAILY LINE

FOR

ROCHESTER!

The Magnificent Steel-Plated Upper-Cabin Steamer

"CORINTHIAN,"

F. G. CHRYSLER, MASTER.

LEAVES North Shore Ports for CHARLOTTE every day, (Sundays excepted). The "Corinthian" calls at Brighton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, leaving at 6 o'clock; calling daily at Colbourne at 5 o'clock, Cobourg at 7, arriving at Port Hope at 9 a.m.; and leaves Port Hope for Charlotte at 9.30, a.m. Returning leaves Charlotte for North Shore Ports, daily, at 9.30, p.m. Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by railroad or boat, connect with this Steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive at Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South. Baggage at owner's risk unless booked and paid for.

For further information inquire of the Captain on board, to D. McEwan, Brighton; J. Keelan, Colbourne; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cockrane, Port Hope.

GEO. HENDERSON,

Agent, Port Hope, C.W.

Port Hope, May 29th, 1867. 22

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

Cabin, $70 to $80; Steerage - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.

Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45

REAPING MACHINES!

THE NEW YORKER COMBINED

Self-Raking Reaper & Mower.

MANUFACTURED BY

SEYMOUR, MORGAN & ALLEN,

Brockport, N.Y.

PRICE, $150, delivered in Peterboro.

A fair trial given with all Machines before purchase.

MR. GEORGE McHER, of Smith, purchased one last year, and he is much pleased with it; he says the Self-rake takes off the grain much better than any man can by hand. There is no side draft with the Machine. This Reaper took the first prize gold medal at the National trial held at Auburn, N.Y., in 1866. Any one wanting a Reaper, please address

SAMUEL FOWLIS,

Agent, Peterborough.

June 20th, 1867. 25

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."—FRANKLIN.—Why will people pay $50 or $100 for a Sewing Machine, when $25 will buy a better one for all practical purposes? Notwithstanding assertions to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "FRANKLIN" and "MEDALLION" Machines can be had in any quantity. This machine is a double thread, constructed upon entirely new principles, and does not infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's sewing Machine, and is warranted to excell all others, as thousands of patrons will testify.

☞ AGENTS WANTED.

Address JAMES C. OTTIS & CO.,

Boston, Mass.

Machines sent out to Agents and others on trial. 37

BUNNELL'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

Peters, C.W., 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Bunnell's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Kempt's, W. Coulter's, Ormond & Gilmour's and W. Bell's Drug Stores.

Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 11-1y.

Poetry.

The Young Highland Rover.

Adieu! my happy home, adieu!
I sound where cheerful hearth
Nor sparkling wine nor wassail flow,
Or peace in children's mirth.

Farewell! my parents, friends, farewell!
Fourth wheel thrice dear, adieu,
Where my infant accents fell,
And formed themselves in prayer.

Farewell! beloved one! we must part,
And sun between us roll;
The strongest threads in my heart
Are the wishes about you.

Fare thee well, my native hill,
Where I have often stood
To watch the gentle rippling rills
Glide through the shady wood.

Friends of my youthful days, farewell!
With you I've often strayed
Our mountain side, and grassy dell,
And through the smiling glade.

Farewell to you, so barely gained,
Who till thy native soil,
May smiling plenty crown thy plains
And still reward thy toil.

Erin, farewell! thy name is dear!
Thou art my native land,—
I'll drop for thee one dewy tear
As on thy shore I stand.

When in a distant land I roam,
Beneath a sunny sky,
I oft shall think of those at home,
And o'er their memory sigh.

And should it be our lot to meet
On some far distant day,
O! how shall I their presence greet
And chase their cares away.

Selections.

MY SISTER KATE.

BY ANDREW PICKEN.

(CONCLUDED.)

The servant approached, as if fearful of being noticed by 'the old one,' as he was accustomed to call Miss Pountney, and in a half whisper, intimated to the little figure, that a female wanted to see her. "Eh! what—who is it you say, John?" cried the lady among the papers, noising with startled agitation of the affright.

'Nothing, madam; it is a person that wants my lady.'

'Your lady, sirrah! it must be me!—Eh! what?'

'Ma, Madam, she wants to see Mrs. Pountney particularly.'

'Ah, John!' said the little lady on the sofa; 'just refer her to Miss Pountney. There is nobody can want me.'

'Wants to see Mrs. Pountney particularly!' resumed the sister-in-law; 'how dare you bring in such a message, sirrah? Mrs. Pountney particularly, indeed! who is she sirrah? Who comes here with such a message while I am in the house?'

'You must be mistaken, John,' said the little lady, rising, who was once the lively little Kate M'Leod of the fishing cottage in Scotland; 'just let Miss Pountney speak to her. You need not come to me.'

'No, madam,' said the servant, addressing Miss Pountney, the natural pertness of his situation now returning to overcome his dread of *the old one!*—'this young person wants to see my mistress directly, and I have put her into her dressing-room; pray, ma'am, go,' he added, respectfully to the ladies Kate.

'Do you come here to give *your* orders, sirrah?' exclaimed Miss Pountney rising like a fury, and looking the footstool half-way across the room,—'and to put strange people of your own accord into any dressing-room in this house! and to talk of your *mistress*, and wanting to speak to her directly, and privately, while I am here! I wonder what sister Becky would say, or Mr. Pountney, if he were at home?'

The 'old one's' wrath being now aroused she at divorged into a tirade of abuse of John, for various crimes and misdemeanors, with which the examination of the documents before her furnished matter of accusation against him, on household matters, and into which she contrived to include the trembling little victim on the sofa. While she was at the height of this, her sister Becky entered the room, and, as usual helped up the brawl, or rather added fuel to the angry storm with which she raged against the man who listened with the true sneer of a lackey, made inaudible by unholy-like abuse; and also against the unoffending and melancholy Kate, who bore it all with a look of hopeless resignation.

John, however, conceals as he sometimes was, had too much natural gallantry not to feel strongly on the part of his oppressed mistress; and too much common sense not to see the misery of a house divided against itself; besides, he hated his two real mistresses so much as he loved the interesting stranger, who ought to have been such.—Without taking notice, therefore, of all the accusations and abuse thrown upon him he stepped up again to the little figure on the sofa, and begged of her to see the young person who wanted for her.

'I'll have no whispering here,' exclaimed Miss Pountney, coming forward in wrath. 'What is the meaning of all this, Kate? who is this person in your dressing-room? I insist upon knowing; I shall let my brother know all about this mystery!'

'Who is it, John? Do just bring her here, and put an end to this!' said Kate, imploringly, to the man.

'Madam,' said John, at last, to his trembling mistress, 'it is your sister.'

'What, John?' cried Kate, starting to her feet; 'my sister Flora—my own sister, from Clyde sake!—speak, John, are ye sure?'

'Yes, madam, your sister from Scotland!'

'Oh, where is she—where is she? Let me go.'

'No, no; you must be mistaken, John,' said the lady with the keys, stopping forward to intercept the unmoved Kate; 'John, this is all a mistake,' she added smoothly; 'Mrs. Pountney has no sister! John, you may leave the room;' and she gave a dignified look to the other chair, who stood astonished.

The sergeant the servant left the room, Miss Pountney came forward, and stood in renewed rage over the fragile and unmeaning Kate, and burst out with 'What is this, Kate? Is it really possible, after what you know of my mind, and all our minds, that you have dared to bring your poor relations into my brother's house? That it is not enough that we are to have the disgrace of your mean connections, but we are to have your sisters and brothers to eat and cumber into the very house, and receding up their beggarly manners and designations by the very servants! Kate, I must not permit this. I will not, I shall not;' and she stamped with rage.

'Oh, Miss Pountney!' said Kate, with clasped hands, 'will you not let me go and see my sister? Will you just let me go and weep on the neck of my poor Flora? I will go to a private place—I will go to another house, if you please; I will do anything when I return to you, if I ever return, for I care not if I never come into this unhappy house more!' and uttering it in utmost with a shriek, she burst past the woman, and ran through the rooms to seek her sister.

Meantime Flora had been so long waiting, without seeing her sister, that she began to feel intense anxiety; and, fancying her little Kate wished to forget her, because she was poor, had worked herself up into a resolution of assumed coldness when she heard a hurried step, and the door was instantly opened. Kate paused for a moment after her entrance, and stood gazing upon the exquisite of her youth, with a look of such passionate joy, that Flora's intended coldness was entirely subdued and the two sisters rushed into each other's arms in all the ecstasy of sisterly love.

'Oh, Flora, Flora! my dear happy Flora!' cried Kate, when she could get words after the first burst of weeping; 'have you really come all the way to London to see me? poor me? and her tears and sobs were again like to choke her.

'Kate, my dear little Kate!' said Flora, 'this is not the way I expected to find you. Do not greet so dreadfully; surely you are not happy, Kate?'

'But you are happy, Flora,' said Kate, weeping; 'and how is my good Highland father, and mother, and Daniel? Ah, I think Flora, your clothes have the very smell of the sea-shore, and of the bark of the nets, and of the heather hills of Argyleshire. Also! the happy days you remind me of, Flora.'

'And you—Kate, you are not so very happy, after all,' said Flora, looking intently in her face; 'and you are so thin and pale, and you eyes are so red; and yet you have such a grand house, Kate! Tell me if you are not really happy?'

'I have no home, Flora,' said Kate, after a little, 'nor, I may say, no husband. They are both completely ruled by his two vixen sisters, who kept house for him before he married me, and still have the entire ascendancy over him. My husband, too is not naturally good tempered; yet he once loved me, and I might enjoy some little happiness in this new life, if he had the feeling or the spirit to treat me as his wife, and free himself and the house from the dominion of his sisters, especially the eldest. But I believe he is rather disappointed in his ambitious career, and in the hopes he entertained of matches for his sisters, and is somewhat sour and unhappy; and I have to bear it all, for he is afraid of these women; and I, the *gentlewoman* of the family, and the only one who has a chance of being good tempered, am, on account of my low origin, forced to bear the spleen of all in this unhappy house.'

'But, Kate, surely your husband would not behave so bad, as to cast up to you that your father was a fisherman, when he took you from the honey suc-cle himself, and when he thought himself once so happy to get you?'

'Alas! he does indeed be too often—too often; when he is crossed abroad, and when his sisters set him on, and that is very often of him; and it so humbles me, Flora, when I am sitting at his table, that I cannot lift my head; and I am so sad, and so heart broken among them all!'

'Bless me! and can people be really so miserable?' said Flora, simply, 'who have plenty of money and silk dresses to wear every day they rise?'

'It is little you know, my happy Flora, of artificial life here in London,' said Kate, mournfully. 'As for dress, I count even order one but as my sister-in-law chooses; and as for happiness, I have left it behind me on the beautiful banks of the Clyde.—Oh, that I was there again!'

'Poor little Kate!' said Flora, wistfully looking again on her sister's face; 'and to that the end of all your grand marriage, that has set a' the lasses crazy, from the Fairly Banks to Gourock Point? I think I'll gang back and marry Bryce Cameron after a'.'

'Is Allan Cameron married yet?' said Kate, sadly. 'When did you see him, and how and how Allan Cameron? Alas! the day?'

'He gave me this brooch to return to you, Kate,' it being the brooch out of her bosom. 'I wish he had not given it to me for you, for you're vexed enough already.'

'Ah! well you may say I am vexed enough,' said she, weeping and contemplating the brooch. 'Tell Allan Cameron that I am sensible I did not use him well—that my vain heart was lifted up; but I have suffered for it—many a sad and sleepless night I have lain in my bed, and thought of the delightful days I spent near my father's happy cottage in Scotland, and all of you, and about Allan. Also! just tell him not to think more of me, for I am a sad and sorry married woman, out of my own sphere, and afraid to speak to my own people, pouring my heart out, and dying by inches, like the pretty silver fish that flounder on the bare stones, after my father had them out of their own clear water.'

'God help you, Kate!' said Flora, rising. 'You will break my heart with grief about you. Let me out of this miserable house! Let me leave you and all your grandeur, since I cannot help you; and I will pray for you, my poor Kate, every night at my bed-side, when I get back to the bonnie shore of Argyleshire.'

And was the parting of the two weeping sisters, and many a time at intervals afterwards expressed, yet sweetened, the heart; and anxious was Flora M'Leod to turn her back upon the great city of London, and to Scotland.

It was a little before sundown, on a Saturday evening, that by other than the hands of steam, I set off at the Mid Quay of Gravesend, indicated that a steam-boat had come in; and it proved to be from the far seaport of Liverpool, having on board Flora M'Leod, just down from London.—The boat, as it passed, had been watched by the cottagers where she lived in the Firth; and several of them, their day's work being over, set out towards the Clough, to see if there was any chance of meeting Flora.

Many were the congratulations, and more the inquiries, when they met Flora, hastening townwards with her bundle and her umbrella, weary, and looking sad and sad out for her own sweet cottage by Clyde side. 'Ah, Flora! is this you,' or ed the whole at once; 'and are you really here again?—and how is your sister and all the other great people in London? and indeed it is very good of you not to look the least proud, after coming from such a grand place?'

With such congratulations was Flora welcomed again among the hale-hearted fisher people in the west of Scotland. But it was observed now that her tone was quite altered, and her own humble contentment had completely returned. In short, as being our story to a close, she was shortly after married to Bryce Cameron, and various other marriages soon followed; for she gave such an account of what she had seen with her eyes, that a complete revolution took place in the sentiments of the whole young people of the neighbourhood.

It was observed, in the hamlet, that the unhappy Mrs. Pountney was never named after this, by any, but with a melancholy shake of the head; the ambition of the girls to get gentlemen, seemed quite extinguished; and Flora, in time, began to nurse children of her own in humble and pious contentment.

She received many letters after this from London, over which she often wept to herself, while she prayed in private that poor Mrs. Pountney might yet experience happier days; but she was never heard to utter one vaunting word more concerning 'my sister Kate.'

A young lady refused to go into the Woolwich Arsenal the other day, because she heard that some of the muskets were without breeches.

Joe King was sick in a boarding house, and got his mind made up for some nice chicken broth. The order went down to the kitchen, and the broth came up weak, fat and feminid. The sick man was subsequently relating his disappointment to a friend, who said, 'they just let a chicken wade through it.' 'If they did,' said Joe King faintly, 'it had no stilts.' He recovered.

FIRST SIGHT.—The subject of impression at first sight was being talked over at the supper table, when the lady whose duty it was to preside 'over the cups and tea,' said she always formed an opinion of a person at first sight, and generally found it to be correct.

'Mamma,' said the youngest son, in a shrill voice that attracted the attention of all present.

'Well, my dear, what is it?' replied the fond mother.

'I want to know what was your opinion of me when you first saw me?'

The question gave a sudden turn to the conversation.

THE WHOLE THING IN A NUT-SHELL.—At a temperance meeting an honest German was asked to speak, and after some hesitation did so in the following exhaustive manner:—'I shall tell you how it vas. I put my hand on my head, there vas vun big pain. Then I put mine hand on my body; and there vas another. There vas very much pains in all my body. Then I put my hand in my pocket, and there vas nothing. Now there is no more pain in my head. The pains in my body are all gone away. I put my hand in my pocket, and there ish twenty tollars. So I shall shtay mit de temperance.' Aside from the moral aspects of the question, the Dutchman's experience tells the whole story.

AFRICAN WIDOWS.—They have a matrimonial arrangement which is worth relating. As soon as a child is born it is betrothed to another as soon as possible. When that pair arrive at the age of puberty they are married. The boy presents the girl with a shift and waist-cloth. When the shift is worn out she is at liberty to go where she likes, and marry whom she chooses. She is taught to believe that if she commits infidelity before that time, the Evil Spirit will run off with her. These wives, therefore, remain rigidly constant; but it is not uncommon to see one pounding her shift between two stones.

'BURLEIGH,' (correspondent of the *Boston Journal*) now in Scotland, writing from Edinburgh, tells a dog story, connected with the Churchyard at the old Grey Friars' Church, now used by Presbyterians. He says, some five years ago a man was buried in that cemetery. His dog made a bed on his grave. From that time to this he has lived in that yard. At a given time, on the pealing out of the clock, the dog goes out for breakfast, which is given to him at one place. At one o'clock, as the time is struck, he goes to a baker's who has given him his dinner all these years. He consumes about one hour and a half to refresh himself. He then crosses back and keeps watch. He has done this more than five years. What is queer, on Saturday he will wait for no extra dinner. This he keeps till Sunday. He does not go for dinner on that day. Thousands visit the yard to see this dog.

Mrs. Candle's Curtain Lectures.

CANDLE HAS BEEN HAVE A MASON, MRS. CANDLE REMONSTRATES AND SUBMITS.

"Now, Mr. Candle—Mr. Candle, I say! Oh! you can't be asleep already, I know—I mean to say is that there is no one time at all to our having our Christmas plum pudding. But at least let us have a little peace to-night, or to-morrow morning or I leave the house. Now, there's an end of the marriage stock, I think—no end of all confidence between man and wife—a thousand to have secrets and keep 'em all to himself. Pretty secrets they must be, when the man with one's heart don't—Not in for a decent person to know, I'm sure, if that's the case. Now, Candle, don't let us quarrel, there's a good soul, tell me what it is all about? A pack of nonsense, I dare say; still, not that I care much about it,—still I should like to know. There's a dear. Eh? O, don't tell me there's nothing in it; I know better. I'm not a fool, Mr. Candle; I know there's a good deal in it. Now, Candle: just tell me a little bit of it. I'm sure I'd tell you anything. You know I would.

"Well, Candle, you're enough to vex a saint! Now, don't you think you're going to sleep; because you're not. Do you suppose I'd ever promised you to go and be made a mason of, if I didn't know I was to know the secret at last? Not that it is anything to brag of; I dare say; and that's why I'm determined to know it.

"But I know what it is; O yes, there can be no doubt. The secret is to all use poor women; to tyrannise over 'em; to make 'em your slaves; especially your wives. It must be something of the sort, or you wouldn't have it done in secret.—It's no insult to a woman for a man to be a free mason and let his wife know nothing of it. But, poor soul! she's sure to know it somehow—for nine husbands they all make. Yes, a part of the secret is to think better of all the world than their own wives and families. I'm sure men have quite enough to care for—that is if they set properly—to care for them they have at home. They can't have very much care to spare for the world besides.

"And I suppose they call you brother Candle? A pretty brother, indeed! Going and dressing yourself up in an apron with a trowel in—for that's what you look like. And I should like to know what the apron's for? There must be something in it not very respectable, I'm sure. Well, I only wish I was queen for a day or two. I'd put an end to free masonry, and all such trumpery, I know.

"Now, come, Candle, don't let's quarrel eh? Your not in pain, dear? What's it all about? What are you lying laughing there at? But I'm a fool to trouble my head about you.

"And you're not going to let me know the secret, eh? You mean to say,—you're not? Now Candle, you know it's a hard matter to put me in a passion—not that I care about the secret itself; no, I wouldn't give a button to know it, for it's all nonsense, I'm sure. It isn't the secret that I care about; it's the slight; Mr. Candle; it's the studied insult that a man pays to his wife, when he thinks of going through the world keeping something to himself which he won't let her know. Man and wife one, indeed! I should like to know how that can be when a man's a mason—when he keeps a secret that sets him and his wife apart? Ha, you men make the laws, and so you take good care to have all the best of 'em to yourselves; otherwise a woman ought to be allowed a divorce when a man becomes a mason; when he's got a sort of corner cupboard in his heart—a secret place in his mind—that his poor wife is not allowed to rummage.

"Candle, you don't—unless you tell me some of it. Come there's a good creature; there's a love. I'm sure, Candle, I wouldn't refuse you anything,—and you know it, or ought to know it by the time. I only wish I had a secret. To whom should I think of confiding it but to my dear husband? I should be miserable to keep it to myself, and you know it. Now Candle!

"Was there ever such a man? A man indeed! A brute!—yes, Mr. Candle, unfeeling brutal creature, when you might oblige me, and you won't. I'm sure I don't object to you're being a mason; not at all, Candle; I dare say it's a very good thing; I dare say it is—it's only your making a secret of it that vexes me—you'll tell your own Margaret? You won't! You're a wretch, Mr. Candle, you're a wretch!

"But I know why; O, yes, I can tell. The fact is you're ashamed to let me know what a fool they've been making of you. That's it. Yes, at your time of life—the father of a family! I should be ashamed of myself, Candle.

"And I suppose you'll be going to what you call your Lodge every night now? Lodge indeed! Pretty place it must be, where they don't admit women. Nice goings on I dare say. Then you call one another brethren. Brethren! I'm sure you have relations enough; you didn't want any more.

"But I know what all this mummery's about. It's only an excuse to get away from your wives and families that you may treat and drink together! that's all. That's the secret. And to abuse women as if they were inferior animals, and not to be trusted. That's the secret and nothing else.

"Now, Candle, don't let us quarrel. You know you're pain. Still, Candle, my love; Candle! Dearest, I say Candle!"

"I recollect nothing more," says Candle, "for I had eaten a hearty supper, and somehow became oblivious."

"Why don't you wheel that barrow of coals Ned?" said a learned

CATHOLIC CONVENTION.

HIS HOLINESS THE PRESENT, AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

(From the Globe.)

A Convention, consisting of Delegates from the Clergy and Laity of the Roman Catholic Church, in the Province of Ontario, to consult as to the political action which should be taken by the body under the existing aspect of affairs. The Convention was as successful as could possibly have been contemplated by its promoters. Some little difficulty occurred at first in consequence of a number of parties, known to the Government as [illegible] Reformers, [illegible] Conservatives, [illegible] Catholics. It was finally decided, however, to adopt the generous policy of admitting all Catholics who had come from a distance for the purpose of attending the Convention, whether born of the Catholic Church or [illegible] The result has been a body of about thirty Tories, headed by Mr. Moylan, of the *Freeman*; Mr. Michael Hayes, County Attorney of Perth; and Alderman Hynes, of this city.

The chair was ably filled by Alderman Emily, Esq., the popular Mayor of London.

The following were the resolutions adopted [illegible]

Moved by Mr. James Rodgers of Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Dee, of Toronto:—

1. *Resolved*,—That the Confederation of the two Canadas with the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, being now happily accomplished, and the Dominion of Canada established, it should be the desire of all classes to contribute to its success and greatness, and the duty of every citizen to promote peace, concord, contentment, and a spirit of patriotism within its borders. Adopted.

Moved by Mr. John Carroll, of Peterboro, seconded by Mr. James Corcoran, of Stratford:—

2. *Resolved*,—That as a representation of the Catholics of the Province of Ontario, we have no other desire in assembling here than that which will enable us both better and more fully to enforce the sentiments expressed in the foregoing resolution—to place ourselves fairly and equally alongside of our fellow-citizens of other creeds in all their political rights and privileges, and observe that we labour under no social or political disadvantage is working out the [illegible] things. Adopted.

Moved by Mr. [illegible] Donohue, of Toronto, seconded by Mr. L. P. O'Hanly, of Ottawa:—

3. *Resolved*,—That in order to maintain pure the fountain of justice and the impartial administration of the laws, we should, as Catholics and as being derogatory to and subversive of the free institutions of our country, steadily oppose and withhold our confidence from that political party known to have as its ally and as the special object of its favor secret political religious combinations.

Moved by Mr. John McKeown, of Hamilton, seconded by Mr. James Stock, of Toronto:—

4. *Resolved*,—That at the great Reform Convention of seven hundred delegates from all sections of Upper Canada, held in the city of Toronto on the 28th and 29th June last, [illegible] the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"*Resolved*—That one of the fundamental principles of the Reform party, now as ever, is—the total separation of Church and State, the support of the clergy of all denominations by the free contributions of their people, and the recognition by the Legislature and Government of all Canadians as subjects of the Queen, and not in any sectarian capacity: The Convention heartily rejoices that the new Constitution sweeps away from the Federal arena every question of a sectional and sectarian character, and records its earnest conviction that on the fidelity with which this vital safeguard is respected in the practical administration of the Government, rests the future harmony and stability of the Dominion; And it joyfully recognizes that by the transference to the Legislature of Ontario of all local matters—the Protestant electors of Upper Canada will have the opportunity of showing to their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects that generous consideration which a minority ought ever to receive in all free countries at the hands of a largely-preponderating majority."

And the Convention having duly considered the kindly expressions of feeling in the resolution of the said Reform Convention, does heartily reciprocate and accept the friendly assurance therein voluntarily tendered to the Catholics of Upper Canada, and each member of the Convention pledges himself to exert his utmost influence for the renewal and maintenance of the alliance that so long and beneficially existed between the Catholic and Protestant Reformers of this Province in former times. Trusting to receive that fair consideration, and that only to which our numbers and influence as members of the United Reform party may justly entitle us. Carried.

The following report from the Committee on organization, and, on motion of Mr. Carroll, of Peterboro', seconded by Mr. J. H. Hagan, of Hamilton, was adopted:—

"The Committee on organization beg leave to report, that they assembled in the Committee room to consider the object of their appointment; and respectfully recommend that an association be formed, to be called the Ontario Electoral Association, to consist of a President, a first and second Vice-President, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Managing Committee, to be composed of ten members; and to be called the Central Council of the Ontario Electoral Association;

"And your Committee would further recommend that Frank Smith, Esq., of London, be President; John Shea, Esq., of Toronto, First Vice-President; James Stock, Esq., of Toronto, Second Vice-President; William Hailey, Esq., of Toronto, Corresponding Secretary; C. V. Warmolt, Esq., of Toronto, Recording Secretary; J. McDonnell, Esq., of Toronto, Treasurer."

London, 6th—Ismael Pasha has arrived in London from Paris. The railroad station was decorated with flags and flowers in honor of the illustrious visitor, who was accorded a grand reception in which the Prince of Wales and Lord Stanley played a conspicuous part. A large body of troops were also in attendance and formed an escort to the King of Egypt. Ismael Pasha is the guest of the Earl of Dudley.

London, July 9 (evening.)—In the House of Lords this evening, Earl Derby forcibly denounced the action of the Mexican government in putting Maximilian to death, but he said he did not know what measures the government intended to adopt in regard to Mexico.

[illegible]

HAVE RECEIVED

Pitch, Oakum, Shingle Nails, Putty, Sperm Oil, Seal Oil, Cod Oil, Castor Oil, Slicks; Page's Lace Leather; Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, &c.; White Lead, Zinc White, Paints; Rubber Packing; Washers from ½ to 1 inch; Drill Steel; Powder, Fuse; Miner's Picks; Wesson's Pistols and Rifles, Cartridges for all approved Pistols and Rifles; Weighing Scales.

Sign of the CROSS CUT SAW,

Next to T. Donnelly's Saddlery Store, George Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro, April 17th, 1867. 16

MR. JOHN BURNHAM having gone to England for a few months, his office will be closed till his return. Persons having business with Mr. Burnham, will please call at the office of GEORGE DUNSFORD, Esq.

Peterborough, May 6, 1867. 19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dentistry—J. O'Donnell.

Just Landed, Now—E. Pearse.

To the Electors of the West Riding—John Walton.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1867.

ARE THERE PARTIES?

The "no party" cry has led some to infer that the lines of demarcation of parties are not so plain as formerly, and that considerations has pronuced a consternation of principles. Nothing, however, can be farther from the truth. The causes that led to unite to obtain a confederation if possible exist as strongly to-day as they did at the time of the coalition. The abuses and maladministration of the McDonald Cartier government, their wasteful expenditure of the public funds, their paying money without the sanction of parliament, undue preponderence of Lower Canada influence; these and other things led to such a determination on the part of Upper Canada Reformers that the government was too weak to carry on the affairs of the country in a satisfactory manner. The coalition was formed to devise means of removing the then state of affairs, and confederation was the result. Now the same wire-pullers, the same political tricksters, the same blood-suckers of the body politic are at the head of the confederation, that were at the head of all the Grand Trunk jobs, and all the extravagance and injustice under which the country groaned, and the opposition that proved such a wholesome check on corruption also exists. Therefore the party line is very clearly drawn, namely, the government of J. A. and extravagance on the one side, and the principles of reform and economy on the other. [illegible]

Besides these extremes, there is the coalition of the two opposites, for the most selfish and unholy purposes, that if perfected must cause the most fearful results. Sir J. A., Galt, & Co., have united with McDougall, Howland and Blair; these men have been the most deadly opponents; can they now agree? If they can, why? It must be to share the plunder, nothing but the love of money, the cause of so much evil, could ever induce the political antipodes to come together. Opposed to these there is the party that desire that the government of our new Dominion may not be cursed with any such unholy alliances for unjust aims. Men who desire to commence the new state of affairs with lofty ideas than plunder or selfish ambition: men who seek to establish the Dominion of Canada on the basis of political rectitude, and to do away with party sectarian and unjust legislation. These lines are bold enough, the distinctive features of the parties are plain enough, and if the coalition succeeds the results will be grievous enough to be borne. We have groaned under the corruption of the past, but if the same leaches be restored to their work of blood-drawing, the end will be worse than the beginning. We trust, therefore, that those who have nobly and honestly contended for the rights of the people in the past will stick to their colors until the victory be complete, then and not till then should they cast away the weapons of their warfare.

Nonsense.

The death struggle of the party in power leads them to do and say what they know and believe to be wrong. Every speech and every letter rabid anti-coalition and anti-unionists, when speaking of their opponents. Such nonsense may deceive the unwary, but never can deceive any one acquainted at all with the history of the two parties. Reformers have suffered to gain the great object of their desire—union. Mr. Brown, at request of his friends, formed a temporary coalition in order to secure union, and now the earnest desire, the great object of the present political contest, is to secure to the people the blessings of the union. In fact it is the coalitionists that are anti-unionists, not the Reformers; to the Reformers we are indebted for the union and to them must we look for the just and fair developement of the principles of Confederation.

The Coming Man for the Commons of Canada.

At a meeting of the Reform Committee held on Friday last, the choice of the Committee fell on Mr. John Gordon, of the firm of Gordon & McKye, Toronto, to represent this Riding in the Commons of Canada.—The Committee were unanimous in giving an invitation to Mr Gordon, and he is expected here in a day or so. Mr Gordon is a former townsman of Peterboro, and is well known to many of our citizens. He is an able and eloquent speaker, is a consistent and worthy member and manufacturer, and a sound Reformer. We bespeak for him a hearty reception, and trust that our Reform friends will not bind themselves to any one until they hear what he has to say. We expect to be able to give fuller information, but cannot yet; we will be able to do so by circular or otherwise in a day or so.

The [illegible] Candidate for Legislature Council.

This week we are able to give the address of Mr. Walton, the Reform candidate for the [illegible] Riding. For some time [illegible] candidature, but owing to the urgent solicitation of his friends and the strong desire to [illegible] he finally consented to [illegible] himself to the [illegible] Reformers, as the [illegible] Reformers [illegible] Conservatives, [illegible] Catholics. It was finally decided, however, to adopt the generous policy of admitting all Catholics who had come from a distance for the purpose of attending the Convention, whether born of the Catholic Church or [illegible] The result has been a body of about thirty Tories, headed by Mr. Moylan, of the *Freeman*; Mr. Michael Hayes, County Attorney of Perth; and Alderman Hynes, of this city.

The chair was ably filled by Alderman Emily, Esq., the popular Mayor of London.

The following were the resolutions adopted [illegible]

Moved by Mr. James Rodgers of Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Dee, of Toronto:—

1. *Resolved*,—That the Confederation of the two Canadas with the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, being now happily accomplished, and the Dominion of Canada established, it should be the desire of all classes to contribute to its success and greatness, and the duty of every citizen to promote peace, concord, contentment, and a spirit of patriotism within its borders. Adopted.

Moved by Mr. John Carroll, of Peterboro, seconded by Mr. James Corcoran, of Stratford:—

2. *Resolved*,—That as a representation of the Catholics of the Province of Ontario, we have no other desire in assembling here than that which will enable us both better and more fully to enforce the sentiments expressed in the foregoing resolution—to place ourselves fairly and equally alongside of our fellow-citizens of other creeds in all their political rights and privileges, and observe that we labour under no social or political disadvantage is working out the [illegible] things. Adopted.

Moved by Mr. [illegible] Donohue, of Toronto, seconded by Mr. L. P. O'Hanly, of Ottawa:—

3. *Resolved*,—That in order to maintain pure the fountain of justice and the impartial administration of the laws, we should, as Catholics and as being derogatory to and subversive of the free institutions of our country, steadily oppose and withhold our confidence from that political party known to have as its ally and as the special object of its favor secret political religious combinations.

Moved by Mr. John McKeown, of Hamilton, seconded by Mr. James Stock, of Toronto:—

4. *Resolved*,—That at the great Reform Convention of seven hundred delegates from all sections of Upper Canada, held in the city of Toronto on the 28th and 29th June last, [illegible] the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"*Resolved*—That one of the fundamental principles of the Reform party, now as ever, is—the total separation of Church and State, the support of the clergy of all denominations by the free contributions of their people, and the recognition by the Legislature and Government of all Canadians as subjects of the Queen, and not in any sectarian capacity: The Convention heartily rejoices that the new Constitution sweeps away from the Federal arena every question of a sectional and sectarian character, and records its earnest conviction that on the fidelity with which this vital safeguard is respected in the practical administration of the Government, rests the future harmony and stability of the Dominion; And it joyfully recognizes that by the transference to the Legislature of Ontario of all local matters—the Protestant electors of Upper Canada will have the opportunity of showing to their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects that generous consideration which a minority ought ever to receive in all free countries at the hands of a largely-preponderating majority."

And the Convention having duly considered the kindly expressions of feeling in the resolution of the said Reform Convention, does heartily reciprocate and accept the friendly assurance therein voluntarily tendered to the Catholics of Upper Canada, and each member of the Convention pledges himself to exert his utmost influence for the renewal and maintenance of the alliance that so long and beneficially existed between the Catholic and Protestant Reformers of this Province in former times. Trusting to receive that fair consideration, and that only to which our numbers and influence as members of the United Reform party may justly entitle us. Carried.

The following report from the Committee on organization, and, on motion of Mr. Carroll, of Peterboro', seconded by Mr. J. H. Hagan, of Hamilton, was adopted:—

"The Committee on organization beg leave to report, that they assembled in the Committee room to consider the object of their appointment; and respectfully recommend that an association be formed, to be called the Ontario Electoral Association, to consist of a President, a first and second Vice-President, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Managing Committee, to be composed of ten members; and to be called the Central Council of the Ontario Electoral Association;

"And your Committee would further recommend that Frank Smith, Esq., of London, be President; John Shea, Esq., of Toronto, First Vice-President; James Stock, Esq., of Toronto, Second Vice-President; William Hailey, Esq., of Toronto, Corresponding Secretary; C. V. Warmolt, Esq., of Toronto, Recording Secretary; J. McDonnell, Esq., of Toronto, Treasurer."

London, 6th—Ismael Pasha has arrived in London from Paris. The railroad station was decorated with flags and flowers in honor of the illustrious visitor, who was accorded a grand reception in which the Prince of Wales and Lord Stanley played a conspicuous part. A large body of troops were also in attendance and formed an escort to the King of Egypt. Ismael Pasha is the guest of the Earl of Dudley.

London, July 9 (evening.)—In the House of Lords this evening, Earl Derby forcibly denounced the action of the Mexican government in putting Maximilian to death, but he said he did not know what measures the government intended to adopt in regard to Mexico.

THE CONTEST.

The people of the West Riding are now fairly alive to the importance of electing men to represent them in the coming parliaments of our country, and to this end have chosen to [illegible] tens, party men, whose the exposure parties the districts of sending to parliament. At a convention of Tories, held on Saturday last, at Gilson's Hotel, that party rejected A. H. Campbell, Esq., and elected Mr. John Carnegie, Jr., as their man. Yes, the Tories feed a Tory convention, sent circulars to their supposed party men, invited them to meet and lend their aid in choosing a candidate. Now, who "packed" the Tory convention? Did Mr. Christie allow the electors of the *Review* and come out himself? Not a bit of it. The Tories held a Tory convention; Mr. Dawkinson, a Tory dyed in the wool, being at the head of it, and Coalitionists of the blackest stamp his supporters. Well, really, who would have thought that the Editor of the *Review* was a party to that "Yankee device." Nevertheless, he was So much for coalition honesty; but it is the old game of "anything for office." Of course a Tory convention is a "meeting of people," [illegible] convention, is a "note" of invitation. Very polite, and telling lies is nothing at all. What great people the coalitionists are? Their past history shows that they can do and say *anything* for party ends.

Mr. Perry, however, they could not get rid of. They made a grand effort to throw him overboard too, but it was no go, to use a common phrase. Mr. Perry is above even a Tory convention. He came out himself. Now since he came out of his own accord, surely the Tories who love such conduct will manfully support him. The convention was against him, and only when they knew that he would run anyway did they find it prudent to consent for the time.—Since that there has been an effort made to bring out A. H. Campbell, Esq., and oust Mr. Perry. They were to have *another convention* for that purpose (so say report). Well, really, the Tories are fast following their leader, Mr. A. T. Galt; they are fast going over to the Yankees. Their next cry instead of coalition will be annexation; they always run to extremes. Mr. Galt, a member of the present coalition ministry, was once when out of office, a strong annexationist.

Mr. Carnegie, their first man, has issued his address to the electors, and after perusing it, the independent electors of the West Riding will hardly be willing to entrust him with their business. Mr. Carnegie is and has been a warm supporter of the J. A. McDonald government; has all along worked, and worked strenuously for them, and now seeks election to support them; yet he declares that their management of the "public domain" requires a thorough revision. Under the John A. regime, the lumberman has too many liberties, and consequently he *wasted* much valuable timber: and Mr. Carnegie thinks so, yet he, if elected, will support the government that permitted this waste by their manner of management.

Mr. Carnegie sees that there were many "appointments of useless officials to fat offices, and other extravagances" too common in the past, and that economy is needed; yet if elected, he goes to support the men who abused office, by "appointing useless officials," and by their extravagance in Grand Trunk jobs; reckless expenditure on the Ottawa buildings, giving $100,000 to one city for support, and all the endless roll of abuses that have been perpetrated. Mr. C. may be very honest in his intentions, but to go and ally himself with men who have lost all sense of shame and of political morality, speaks poorly for the wisdom of the man who would do so. We are willing to admit that now he is sincere in his intentions, but what wise man, what honest man would join himself to pick-pockets, when he knows and acknowledges them to be such. Mr. C. knows them to be such, and in his address he acknowledges it, and yet will go, if elected, to support those political pick-pockets. With the independent electors of the West Riding allow him to thus blast his political morals? Will they cast their votes to send their fellow into a den of political gamblers? or will they not rather cast their vote for a man who eschews such company, and avoid them as he would a deadly plague. We believe they will, and that Mr. will be allowed to remain at home among decent people.

The Editor of the *Review* gave vent to some little of his old spleen, in his last issue, and it was just in keeping with all the rest of his trash. We can afford to allow him to ease off now and then. What he does or says, concerns us so very little that we can smile and say, who is "Sir Oracle." Let him play the fool with mirth and laughter.

THE VICTORIA WARDER.—We are pleased to see that the *Warder* is still alive. Mr. Cooper had to sell the whole office as by a decision of the Court he was ordered to send his former press and material back to Omemee. The *Warder* is somewhat enlarged, and has a very respectable appearance. The proprietor has our best wishes for his success.

Dr. Devlin,

An experienced Physician, of London, and who has also practiced in the West Indies and South America, is at present at Cassel's hotel, where he may be consulted concerning chronic and other diseases. He will remain in town until Saturday. See small bills.

PROTESTANT HOME.—Omitted in the list of donations to the Protestant Home during the past months: Mrs. Alexander Smith, parcel of clothing, beef and milk; Captain Rubidge, black beaver hat; $10 from Ashburnham Council; Grand Jury, $6.50; tea canister from Mr. Lennie.

The Twelfth of July,

This year the Orange body is about to pay a visit to Cobourg. We will therefore have no procession here.

Mr. McGee will be opposed in Montreal by Mr. Devlin, and it is believed with strong hopes of success.

A Great Catholic Convention.

On Tuesday a large and influential convention of Catholics was held in Toronto.—Over 250 delegates from the various parts of the province were present. The greatest unanimity appeared to prevail, the London and all the coalition organs are endeavoring to belittle the convention, because, forsooth, it does not show coalition proclivities. They will endeavour now and head to endure the continuance of their nasty. It is now time that the Catholic body should awake to their true position. No wonder that they feel a little restive; for many years they have allowed themselves to be led by a party who cared as little for them as their rights as they did for the Hindoos, provided only that they could secure the Catholic vote to keep themselves in power. These same unscrupulous party leaders managed to keep the vote of the majority of Orangemen too, and thus as many places the anomaly existed of the Catholic and Orangemen having continued bickerings, but at elections uniting to send to parliament men who hated [illegible] another. At Cobourg a few years ago the Hon. Sidney Smith joined the Orange body just previous to an election. Thoughtful Orangemen know why and waited results; [illegible] Reform. He sold the party that first elected him, and McDougall like went over to the enemy. The same man goes to Peterboro' and gets the entire Catholic vote. This is just the game the coalitionists have been playing all along. Now, we ask can a man serve two masters? Wisdom itself says he cannot, and, too often, they hate one and despise both. Now all that is sought by the contention is to free the Catholic body from the control of those demagogues who used them for selfish purposes and are ready now to abuse for the same end. In this county no offer has been made to obtain the Catholic vote; this we say distinctly. The Reformers have regretted that the Catholic electors should act as they have done, but in no instance have they endeavored to coerce by word or deed. When Catholics voted they were allowed to do so, and the result of their vote was quietly borne by the Reformers; the Tory organ only using abusive language, because they did not follow its editor like sheep to the slaughter.

Reformers in the approaching election will thankfully receive Roman Catholic Votes to aid in returning proper representatives, but no coercion will be used, nor bribes offered. Will the Tories just promise that much.—The interests of Catholics and Reformers are one; from Reformers they received all the liberties and privileges they enjoy; their present allies never granted them anything till they found that Reform pressure was such that not to do so would ensure their own defeat. But a word or two in reference to our respected townsman, Mr. Carroll.—The *Leader* despises hard names when found in the *Globe*, but why condescend to use them in the *Leader*? Personal abuse, too, is resorted to; but then it is to serve the ends of Coalition. Nothing wrong in word or deed—conventions—abuses—slang, or any thing else, if it but serve the ends of Coalition. What a great people Coalitionists are; they say do or say any vile thing—it's for the Government. We hope that Catholics will soon be enabled to understand their men. Mr. Carroll can afford to endure a little of their spleen; all classes of citizens here acknowledge his ability; he is respected and honored by Catholics and Protestants, and no amount of invective will have the least effect upon him or upon his standing in community.

Railways of the Dominion.

In addition to the unequalled water highway which we possess in our great lakes and rivers, the Dominion has no less than 2437¼ miles of railway already opened, the construction of which cost $133,360,409. The following table is derived from official sources:—

Railways.	Miles.	Cost.
Great Western.	344	$23,855,881
Grand Trunk	1377	80,704,093
London & Port Stanley	24½	1,032,850
"end	25½	1,622,853
Welle	97	5,457,789
Northern [illegible]way & Port Hope, Lind[illegible] Beavertown	42	1,593,536
Cobourg & Peterboro	2[illegible]	400,000
Port Hope & Peterboro	14	900,000
Brockville & Ottawa	86¼	[illegible]2,024
Prescott & Ottawa	54	2,007,95[illegible]
Carillon & Grenville	13	95,077
Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly	44	1,216,000
St. Lawrence & Industrie	13	54,100
European & North American	108	4,747,713
New Brunswick & Canada	88	2,750,000
Windsor & Halifax	63	4,319,507
Total	2437¼	$133,360,409

To this will soon be added the Intercolonial, the Wellington, Grey & Bruce and other railways, all helping to strengthen the union of the Provinces and to develop our resources.

Sir N. F. Belleau sent for M. Cauchon to form a local government for the province of Quebec. M. Cauchon declined, but afterwards consented on the condition that he should receive no salary. The following are mentioned as likely to be members of the government:—M.M. Simard, Beaubien, Irvine, Dunkin and Archambault.

The Bishop of Montreal has issued a circular to the clergy of his Diocese, with copies of the prayer for the Governor General and for Parliament, altered to suit the new order of things; the word "Dominion" being substituted for "Province."

MAXIMILIAN.—The latest despatches say that an Austrian fleet is about to sail to Mexico for the body of the Prince.

General Stisted has been sworn in Lieut.-Governor of Ontario; Narcisse Belleau, of Quebec.

—The *Minerve* defends the composition of the Cabinet from the attack of the Montreal *Herald*. It says that the policy of the United States was to decentralize power, and that of Canada is to centralize it. There are, therefore, be no comparison drawn between the number of departments requiring representation in the Cabinets of the two countries. The Foreign Minister is needed to negotiate treaties of commerce. The Marine Minister is wanted to create a national fleet to afford employment for the chivalrous spirits of Canada. The four finance ministers are to constitute a council on all financial matters—an improvement on the old system, of leaving all to one man, which is much required, and should be hailed with general joy. This is rather a left-handed compliment from the *Minerve* to Mr. Galt.—*Montreal Witness*.

Norwood and Hastings vs. Peterboro.

A Cricket match was played on Friday last, in Norwood, between the above clubs, which resulted in favor of Peterboro with nine wickets to spare. The following is the score:—

NORWOOD AND HASTINGS.

FIRST INNINGS.

Hartley, b Wrighton	0
Dr. Ford, b Wrighton, c Purser	0
Samuel Kempt, b Kennedy	2
Bell, b Sanderson	21
J. Humphries, l b w, b Sanderson	5
Farrar, b Kennedy, c Purser	9
R. Ogilvy, b Sanderson, c Purser	2
John Harper, b Kennedy	3
John Powell, b Kennedy, c Sanderson	1
Joseph Kempt, b Kennedy	9
Spencer, not out	0
Byes	6
Wides	1
Total	48

SECOND INNINGS.

Jos. Kempt, b Sanderson	0
A. Hartley, b Sanderson	1
Dr. Ford, c Wrighton, b Kennedy	2
Samuel Kempt, b Kennedy	6
T. J. Bell, b Kennedy	15
J. Humphries, l b w, b Sanderson	10
C. Farrar, b Sanderson	15
John Powel, b Kennedy	5
Robert Ogilvy, b Kennedy, c Wrighton	0
John Harper, b Sanderson	0
Spencer, not out	4
Byes	5
Leg byes	1
Wides	5
Total	69

PETERBORO ELEVEN.

FIRST INNINGS.

W. Wrighton, c Hartley, b Spencer	10
A. Norton, b Humphries	3
T. Rutherford, b Humphries	14
G. Cronn, not out	30
R. Hartley, b Humphries	6
R. Purser, b Humphries	1
W. Kennedy, b Humphries	0
G. Mitchell, run out	5
M. Sanderson, b Humphries	0
T. Burk, b Spencer	4
Dover, b Humphries	10
Byes	2
Leg byes	1
Wides	4
Total	90

SECOND INNINGS.

W. Wrighton, b Kempt	0
G. Cronn, b Humphries, c Hartley	9
T. Rutherford, not out	3
W. Kennedy, not out	6
Byes	2
Total	20

A detachment of regular troops has been ordered to Algoa-nia, to compel the King to release the British subjects held prisoners there for a long time past.

The International Congress for the regulation of gold or silver coinage, now in session, has fixed upon the gold five franc piece and its multiples, as a basis for a uniform currency in Europe and America.

After the great exertions made by the Emperor Napoleon to entertain his royal guests from Prussia and Russia, he had been compelled to seek repose. On Sunday, the 16th, he was indisposed, and as he was unable to be present at the reception at the Tuileries, the duty of receiving the Viceroy of Egypt, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, the Count and Countess of Flanders, devolved on the Empress.

THE SPIRIT OF ESCOBEDO BUTCHER GENERAL OF JUAREZ.—As evidence of the animus of these semi-barbarians Escobedo writes from Queretaro:—"I have by the execution of these master-traitors made terror the order of the day everywhere. I have imposed large contributions on the rich, and confiscated their property and their all. Where I could not do so in person, my delegates have strictly complied with my orders. I hope before closing my military career, to see the blood of every foreigner spilt that resides in my country.

MR. MCGEE IN PARS OFF.—Mr. McGee addressed the electors of Prescott at L'Orignal, on Thursday. As said that his object in yielding to the solicitations of his friends in that county and offering himself for election, was [illegible] that he might be able to speak for the [illegible] minority in the Parliament of Roman Cath[illegible] and of any Ontario. He abho[illegible] anything like a secta[illegible] of his behalf raise[illegible] cry he would turn his ba[illegible] in five minutes. At the same time [illegible] ed it only fair that the Roman Catholic [illegible] ity of Ontario should have some representatives of their views and feelings in the local legislature and he was desirous of serving them in that capacity. Heretofore he had thrown all his influence in the scale in order to secure the [illegible] minority of Lower Canada their just rights and to assure them a satisfactory position under the new constitution, and it could not therefore be taken amiss if he should now desire to do as much for his own co-religionists as he had done for others of a [illegible] cast [illegible].

RUSSELL, OF THE TIMES, DISGRACED.—Mr. Russell, of the *Times*, does not appear to have given satisfaction either to the Northerners or Southerners, but you do not hear of any one being discomfited with the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," which is sufficient proof that it is all it is represented to be. Price only 25 cents per Bottle.

Twenty years experience in using Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have proved them to be the most effectual remedy for coughs, and irritation of the throat, caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs; public speakers and singers will find them most beneficial.—The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, or Cough and Voice Lozengers, a safe remedy for the most delicate person, and has caused them to be held in high esteem by all who have used them. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cts. per box.

"*He remembered the Forgotten*" was beautifully said of Howard the philanthropist. It also applies to every man who brings the amelioration, comforts and enjoyments of life within the reach of persons and classes who are otherwise deprived of their advantages. Especially may it be said of him who laboriously seeks and finds new means of preserving health, "the poor man's capital and the rich man's power." We think the eulogium properly applied to J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, the renowned chemist of New England who, spurning the trodden paths to fame, devotes his native abilities and acquirements to the discovery of Nature's most efficient remedies for disease. What the hidden blessing has been revealed, he proceeds to supply it to all mankind alike, through our druggists at such low prices that poor and rich may alike enjoy its benefits.—[Journal and Enquirer, Portland, Me.

Dental Association of Ontario.

Cobourg, July 3.

The members of the Dental Association of Ontario met in the County Council chamber at Toronto last evening. Present—R. W. Day, M. D. of Kingston, President, in the chair; J. B. Ernst, of Cobourg, and John O'Donnell, of Toronto, Secretaries; C. S. Chittenden, Hamilton; P. T. Wood, Picton; A. D. Lalonde, Brockville; M. E. Quinlan, Toronto; Dr. Callendar, Cobourg.

The following dentists of established office practice of five years and more having filed their certificates as to practice and moral character were reported by the committee on credentials as eligible for election as active members. They being present were severally elected and signed the constitution:—Charles Kelly Bradley; W. C. Adams, Toronto; H. Lennie, St. Catharines; Robt. Reid, Galt; W. H. Card, Whitby; D. Pentland, Peterboro; J. A. Brown, Port Hope; T. J. Jones, Bowmanville; S. B. Chandler, Newcastle; R. Trotter, Brampton; J. F. Kennedy, Perth; W. H. Porter, Holland Landing; D. A. White, Ridgetown.

The following dentists having established office, but of less than five years standing, were elected as inspirant members. Being present they severally signed the constitution:—J. M. Brunsdonne, Bowmanville; J. C. Grant, Windsor; Thomas Rowe, Cobourg; J. B. Irish, Whitby; J. Neelands, Port Hope.

A letter was read from the Rev. S. S. Nelles, D. D., President of the Victoria University, inviting the members of the association to visit the University buildings tomorrow at three o'clock, p. m. The invitation was accepted.

The association then adjourned till tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.

Cobourg, July 4.

There were 31 members in attendance, R. W. Day, M.D., in the chair. J. B. Scott, M.D., and J. O'Donnell, Secretaries.

Letters were read from the following Dentists not in attendance, applying for membership:—J. B. Meacham, Brantford; J. Bowes, Ingersoll; R. J. Brown, Galt; S. L. Waters, Barrie; G. W. Hawk, Lindsay.

Mr. R. Trotter, Brampton, called the attention of the Association to the requirement of the constitution, enacting that dentists must have had five years established office practice in order to be eligible for election as active members. He thought the provision good.

Mr. H. T. Wood, Picton, said that the Association, when in session in Toronto, in January last, fairly considered the point that an established office practice, which was successful for five years in one place was a fair test of abilities and qualifications of practitioner; that he should regret to see the standard of qualification lowered, but hoped soon to see it very much raised.

Mr. C. S. Chittenden, Hamilton, would increase rather than lower requirements for membership. He was pleased at meeting so many of the established dentists of the Province; and hoped we should soon have a Bill passed which would settle the question as to what qualifications should be required of persons practising as dentists.

J. S. Scott, M.D., said if he could have been certain of so respectable an attendance, he would have taken the liberty of inviting prominent gentlemen of the town to attend as visitors. He would now move, seconded by Mr. C. S. Chittenden, that Corresponding Secretary be requested to invite physicians, clergymen and Cobourg editors, to attend meetings of this session of the Association. Carried.

Mr. Thomas Rowe, M. D., stated he had been requested by the editor of the *Dental Cosmos* to supply for a copy of the proceedings for publication. Granted.

Mr. J. O'Donnell, Secretary of Committee, appointed at the Toronto session to draft an Act of incorporation, read a draft of a Bill to incorporate persons practising Dentistry in the Province of Ontario. Ordered to be read a second time this afternoon at two o'clock. Two p.m., Bill read a second and third time to Committee of the whole and approved.

Mr. J. B. Meacham, Brantford, and Mr. J. Bowes, Ingersoll, were balloted for and elected as active members. Mr. F. G. Callender, on part of Committee, reported a draft of By laws, which were adopted.

Mr. C. S. Chittenden read a paper upon Dentition, which was well received and ordered to be printed.

G. V. N. Relyea, Belleville, signed the constitution and took his seat, he having been elected at the Toronto session.

Mr. L. Vancamp, Berlin, was elected and took his seat.

Mr. R. Trotter moved, seconded by Mr. C. S. Chittenden, that in the opinion of the Association it is not desirable that the title of Dr. should be applied to Dentists who are not legally entitled to it.—Carried.

Dr. G. V. N. Relyea presented to the Association, for inspection, in defs of irregular teeth which had been straightened by mechanical appliances.

Cobourg, July 5.

Dr. G. V. N. Relyea, of Belleville, read a paper upon Nitrous Oxide Gas. He stated that he had administered nitrous gas probably 1,000 times, that he had invariably required that a physician should be in attendance as it not only served to remove the timidity of the patient, but in case of disagreeable results the best assistance would be at hand. He had only one case of apparent danger from chloroform; but there was always a risk with regard to its results; and in case anything disagreeable occurred the presence of a physician would divide the responsibility. He considered nitrous oxide gas preferable; he had administered eighty times during the last nine months with the most satisfactory results. He always required the assistance of an assistant; but did not consider the presence of a physician necessary to insist upon the [illegible] which chloroform is dangerous in the sense in which nitrous oxide was dangerous. In one case [illegible] resorted to—laughing gas, a *post mortem* examination revealed the fact that organic disease may be existing to an extent that the removal of a tooth would have proved fatal.

J. G. Scott, M. D., of Cobourg, replied to Dr Relyea's question, as to his experience with nitrous oxide gas. He had been using it with most satisfactory results for little over a year. He met with difficulty at first in the way of procuring proper apparatus for manufacturing and preserving the gas—It should be kept on hand in a gasometer ready for use. He had administered nearly a hundred times. He kept a registrar, with the names arranged alphabetically. The best way to administer gas was from a gasometer, dispensing with the rubber receiver.

M. M. Johnson, B.A., of New York, said he was largely interested in manufacturing apparatus for making and administering the gas, and would gladly receive any suggestion as to the best kind of apparatus. He was of opinion that gas should be passed through chemicals, to neutralize any poisonous acid that might be present.

Dr. Scott replied that the old way of passing gas through three wash bottles containing chemicals had not proved satisfactory; that chemicals would soon become charged with impurities generated by increased heat required in using three bottles. One bottle filled with water was all that was necessary. Whatever else might be found most pleasurable was of little consequence, when actual practice showed that one bottle gave better gas than three.

Dr. J. B. Meacham, Brantford, said that he had succeeded very well with gas. He had formerly made it in the old way; but intended to use a gasometer, as he was satisfied it was the better way.

Dr. G. V. N. Relyea moved, seconded by Dr. Wood, that in the opinion of this Association, dentists should not administer chloroform except in presence of a physician.—Carried.

Moved by J. O'Donnell, seconded by W. C. Adams, that this Association [illegible] the discipline of cases of mechanical dentistry at doors, as a means of stimulating the public, and also of suggesting rhymes as a high sounding path of capability, as a species of quackery beneath the dignity of any respectable dentist. The Recording Secretary stated that the Medical Council, which also in session in Ottawa, recently had passed a resolution approving of the passing of an Act to incorporate the dental profession.

Drs. Berryman and Pattulle, members of the Medical Council, were elected honorary members of the Association.

Moved by H. T. Wood, seconded by L. Lemon, that G. V. N. Relyea, C. S. Chittenden, F. G. Callendar, and J. B. Meacham, be elected delegates to the American Dental Association.—Carried.

There were several resolutions passed of special interest to dentists, which will be reported in the printed proceedings. The next session will be held in To

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *world wired*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects*.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy*.

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the tearing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for those complaints. Testimonials coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, endorse testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell, McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1866.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Burns, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for Americus, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. BEELY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1866.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so!"—"Exactly!"—Solon Shingle said: they were there "every time." If he felt "owly" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or in any way oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

"• • • I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"• • • I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. • • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. O. A. HILLWOOD, New York City.

"• • • I had lost all appetite—was so weak and nervous I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. • • • The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

"• • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." She have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty it is cheap durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's Inimitable Hair Colouring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes 50 cents and $1 by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Demas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
New York.

8-3m

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unrivalled in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Influenza Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no equal as a Medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HORSES SAVED.

The lives of thousands of Horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "Darley's Arabian Fluxon Remedy and Condition Medicine." This preparation is being extensively used, and exacts from all the highest praise. Nothing of the kind has ever before been half as successful or given universal satisfaction; it cannot be equalled. We can confidently recommend it, and would advise all who own horses to keep a supply of it on hand—it may be the means of saving your horses life.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Heard & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *contour* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

New Advertisements.

DENTISTRY.

MR J. O'DONNELL, Corresponding Secretary and Member of the Board of Examiners of the "Dental Association of the Province of Ontario." Office in Peterborough closed till Tuesday, July 16th

At Sloan's Hotel, Millbrook, from the 16th to the 18th, inclusive.

Peterboro', July 10, 1867.

By-Law No.

A By-law to raise by way of loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, have resolved to raise the sum of Ten Thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting and building a Bridge across Chemong Lake, from a point on the shore of said Lake, in the Township of Smith, in said County of Peterborough, to a point on the shore of said Lake in the Township of Ennismore, in said County, and also another Bridge across Pigeon Creek from a point on the shore or Bank of said Creek in the Township of Ennismore aforesaid, to a point on the shore of said Creek, in the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough.

And whereas, to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas, it will require the sum of $1,400, to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of said debt or loan and interest as also hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary in estimate of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof according to the last revised and equalized Assessment Rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of Two Million Seven Hundred and Eighty Five Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty One dollars, ($2,785,361).

And whereas the existing debt of the said Municipality of the County of Peterboro' is Twenty Nine Thousand Four Hundred dollars, ($29,400) for principal money, and Twelve Thousand and Forty-Six dollars, ($12,046) for interest, and there is nothing in arrear or account of said principal or interest.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of Ten Thousand dollars, and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one half of a mill in the dollar in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made, for such sums of money as may be required, not less than One Hundred Dollars ($100) each and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed, with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden, and countersigned by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said Debentures shall be made payable in ten years at the farthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them Coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said Debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly, on the 13th day of October and the 13th day of April in each year, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said Debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one half a mill in the dollar shall in addition to all other rates be raised, levied and collected in each year upon the rateable property in said Municipality during the continuance of the said Debentures or any of them.

6. That this By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the Fifteenth day of October, 1867.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at Peterborough, in the said County, on

The Tenth Day of October, 1867

at the hour of TWO o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1867

EDG. PEARSE,
Clerk.

27-18in

J. D. STARK, A. M., M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence, one door East of the Free Church, Peterborough.

☞ Free advice to the poor on Mondays and Fridays. 27

TO THE

Free and Independent Electors

OF THE WEST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN:

Having been requested by a number of respectable and intelligent electors of the Riding to become your representative, and having been named by a large meeting of the Reform Committee as the Reform Candidate for the Local Legislature of Ontario, in the West Riding of this County, I have consented to stand and now respectfully solicit your suffrages.

Having resided in the County for nearly half a century, I may be supposed to be acquainted with the struggles of early bush life, as well as the requirements of the progressive state of the county; and being a practical farmer, I flatter myself that I know somewhat of the wants and desires of the class to which I belong, and if returned as your Representative, the interest of the farmers will receive a large share of my attention.

My political opinions are what they always have been. I belong to the old-fashioned Reformers, and hold the distinctive features of that party. The following are some of the cardinal articles of my political creed: Equal civil and religious liberty to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, irrespective of origin, creed or color; equal privileges to all religious denominations; no parliamentary interference in matters of religion; no grants to denominational colleges; responsible government; the settlement of the wild lands of the Crown by free grants to actual settlers; the most rigid economy in the public expenditure, consistent with the due administration of the public departments; no spending of public money without the sanction of parliament.

There being a large tract of arable land in our rear, the immediate settlement of which would materially benefit the Town and County generally, my best attentions will be given to any and every scheme, having for its object the settlement, by actual settlers, of this tract, and to the opening up and improving of roads therein, as well as those leading thereto.

Having all my estate in the County, I feel equally interested with yourselves in its prosperity. My object in seeking to go to Parliament is not to look after office or emolument to myself, but simply to seek the good of the country generally, and of this County in particular.

As you have done me the honor to nominate me as your candidate, I trust that, if elected, you will find that your decision and confidence have not been misplaced.

I shall make it my business at an early day to see as many of you in your respective neighborhoods as I possibly can before the election takes place, when I shall be happy to give any information in my power, and my views on any questions submitted to me.

Meantime,
I remain, gentlemen,
Your obed't servant,
JOHN WALTON.

Balsam Grove,
Smith, July 8th, 1867.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the ensuing session of the Parliament of Canada, or other Parliament having jurisdiction, for amending and consolidating the Acts relating to the Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, and also for power to re-sell the Railway of said Company to Chemong Lake, or to other waters lying north of Peterborough, and for other purposes relating thereto.

JOHN BEATTY,
Secretary.

Cobourg, July 1st, 1867. 27

PETERBOROUGH

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

I BEG to give notice that on the re opening of the school, a class for Ladies and Gentlemen purposing to become Teachers, will be formed. Particular attention will be paid to these subjects in the programme for the examination of Teachers required by the Board of Public Instruction.

J. KING, A. M.,
Rector.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1867. 27-3in

NO MORE CREDIT!

THE subscriber begs most respectfully to intimate to his customers and the public in general, that after the 31st of the present month he will close his books and do a strictly cash business. This is to notify those indebted to him that he looks for immediate payment.

He keeps on hand a good assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

CROCKERY AND LIQUORS,

Which he will sell Cheap for Cash or Farm Produce.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', July 3rd, 1867. 27-3in

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER, FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,
Toronto.

October 10, 1866.

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 26th, 1867.

WANTED TO RENT,

FROM next Autumn, for a term, and with the option of purchase preferred, a farm of about one hundred acres, with comfortable residence thereon, and within three or four miles of the Town of Peterborough.

Apply to
T. D. SELFIELD.

Peterboro', June 24th, 1867. 26-11o*

MASONIC.

THE undersigned have just received a fresh supply of MASTER MASONS' APRONS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, June 11, 1867.

WANTED!

A SMART GIRL to work a Sewing Machine. Apply to

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterboro, July 8, 1867.

NEW DOMINION.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

GRAHAM & STRATTON

BEG to announce that they will open in the shop occupied by Mr. T. Lennard, two doors north of Coulter's Drug Store, on

Monday, the First day of the New Dominion,

Their new Stock of Books, Stationery, &c.

The Stock is entirely new, selected with great care and on advantageous terms; they will therefore be able to sell

Cheaper Than Ever.

School Books and Stationery,

Will be at Very Low Prices.

THEIR MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

Is great variety, and

WALL PAPER,

BORDERINGS, SHADES,

AND DECORATIONS

Are of the latest English patterns and at low prices

They take the opportunity of thanking their old customers for past favors, and solicit a continuation.

Peterborough, June 26, 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.

EDWARD MIALL and Company (Limited) Plaintiffs,

vs.

GEORGE TANNER, Defendant.

Upon the application of the above plaintiffs and upon reading the writ of attachment issued in this cause and the affidavit of the service thereof and also the affidavit of T. M. Fairbairn filed on this application, I do hereby order that a meeting of the creditors of the above named George Tanner be held before me at my chambers in the Town of Peterborough in the County of Peterborough, on WEDNESDAY, the TENTH DAY OF JULY next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of giving their advice upon the appointment of an official assignee, and that notice of such meeting shall be given by advertisement in the *Canada Gazette* and in a local paper as required by the said Insolvent Act, and by notices mailed to such persons as are known to be creditors of said insolvent by plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated at my chambers in the Town of Peterborough this 18th day of June, A.D., 1867.

(Signed,)
R. M. BOUCHER,
J. C. C., Peterborough.

(30 P. P. Revenue Stamp.)

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of John A. Hartley, plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements, which were of Thomas Bird, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Margaret Urquhart, wife of Kenneth Urquhart, administratrix of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Thomas Bird, deceased, at the time of his death and was such administratrix before her marriage with the said Kenneth Urquhart to be administered, I have seized and will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D., 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Bird, in the hands of the said Margaret Urquhart to be administered in and to Lot No. 2, South of Dublin Street and the East half of Lot No. 2, North of Dublin Street in the Town of Peterborough.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 26, 1867. 26

Public Notice!!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee intend on MONDAY the 15th day of JULY next, to pass a By-law to establish and open up a Road laid out across portions of Lots Number Fourteen and Fifteen in the Twelfth Concession of the Township of Otonabee as follows, viz:—

Commencing in the centre of the allowance for Road between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Concessions of the said Township of Otonabee, at a distance southerly of five hundred and forty feet from the line between Lots Fourteen and Fifteen in the said Concession, then north twenty eight and three quarter degrees, east four hundred and seventy feet, then north twenty and a quarter degrees, east four hundred feet, then north eight and one half degrees, west three hundred and three feet, then north seventy and one quarter degrees, west eight hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to the centre of the allowance for road between said concessions. Said Road to be Sixty feet wide, and the above described line the centre.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 28th May, 1867. 23-4in.

TOWNSHIP of HARVEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Municipal Council of the Township of Harvey, intends, at its next sitting, on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of JULY, to pass a By-law to legalize the following Road, viz:—

Commencing at the north end of Hall's Bridge, on lot number nine in the eighth concession of the Township of Harvey, thence south fifty-five degrees, west sixteen chains fifty links thence north fifty-eight degrees, west twelve chains fifty links, thence north eighty-six degrees west twenty-four chains twenty-five links, to its intersection with the Sandy Lake Road between lots nine and ten in the ninth concession of the Township of Harvey.

W. M. HALL,
Clerk,
June 20th, 1866. 25-4in.

Farm for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm in the Township of Dorro, being north east quarter of lot No. 2, in the 11th concession, and about three miles from Peterboro'. There is upwards of 50 acres cleared and in a reasonable state of cultivation. The balance consists of hardwood land, well wooded. There is a neat Log House, Barn and Stable, &c., on the premises, and a never failing creek runs through the lot.

TERMS.—$500 in cash, balance as may be agreed.

Further information can be received by applying to the proprietor, or at the "EXAMINER" Office.

THOMAS PATTERSON.

June 20th, 1867. 25

Public Notice!

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an act to confirm the Re-survey of the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough, made by Provincial Land Surveyor T. B. Clement, and the Re-survey of the Township of Burleigh in the same County, made by Provincial Land Surveyor James W. Fitzgerald; and to provide for the levying and collection of the moneys expended by the Corporation of the County of Peterborough in connection with such Re-surveys.

Dated at Peterborough, this 7th May, A. D., 1867.

P. M. GROVER,
19 Warden County of Peterborough.

HARBISON

HAS THIS DAY OPENED A

GROCERY STORE

IN CAMPBELL'S OLD STAND,

Henthorn's Block, Hunter Street, Peterborough,

Where families can be supplied with every variety of Groceries,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL.

Peterborough, June 20th, 1867. 26-tf

PORK.

FOR SALE, 65 barrels Heavy Prime Mess Pork, packed in Millbrook.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

General Insurance Agency,

GEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

CHIEF OFFICES:
19 AND 20 CORNHILL,
LONDON.

General Agency for Canada:
325 and 327 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,

FOURTEEN AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—perfect Security—Economy of Management, tended to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London.

(*ESTABLISHED* 1803.)

CHIEF OFFICES:
1 Old Broad St., and 16 Pall Mall,
LONDON.

General Agency for Canada,
87 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,

£1,965,000, - - - STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED IN CANADA, $105,000.

Insurances against loss by Fire are effected on the most favourable terms; and losses paid without reference to the Board in London. No charge made for policies or endorsements.

RINTOUL BROS., General Agents for Canada.
GEO. A. COX, Agent.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,100,000 STERLING.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions.
Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $500,000, with surplus of $200,000.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £962,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. S. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq., David Higgins, Secretary.

GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

HEAD OFFICE, - - HAMILTON, C. W.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.
Medical Adviser, Dr. ZINCAID, GEO. A. COX, Agent.

Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association.

HEAD OFFICE AT LONDON, C. W.

CROWELL WILSON, M.P.P., *President.* WM. MILES, *General Agent and Inspector.*
A. MACDONALD and D. C. MACDONALD, *Joint Secretaries.*
PETER PEARCE, Esq., BELMONT, WM. CUTTINGHAM, Esq., ORMERE, } *Honorary Directors.*

ACCORDING to statistics laid before Parliament last year, the Agricultural Mutual had within 1,000 of having as many policies in force as all the other Farmers' Mutuals combined. The number of policies at present in force is 26,300, covering property to the amount of $19,930,000. It still retains the lead of all other Insurance offices as regards its moderate rates and general advantages to insurers of Farm property.

Agent at Peterborough S. CORNELL,
Residence, George Street 4 doors north of the Wesleyan Church.

May, 1867. 23-20in.

HARNESS, SADDLES,

&c., GOOD AND CHEAP AT

T. DONNELLY'S.

Children's Cabs & Perambulators

JUST RECEIVED AT

T. DONNELLY'S.

Sign of the Golden Collar

Next door to Geo. Stetham & Co's.

Peterborough, July 3rd, 1867. 27.

Bakery for Sale.

THE undersigned is desirous of selling his BAKERY, BAKING UTENSILS, HORSE, BREAD-CART, &c., &c. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms.

SAMUEL JAY.

Peterboro', June 19th, 1867. 25.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

OF

HARDWARE

A SUPERIOR STOCK!

R. HAMILTON,

HAS on hand, on George Street, Peterboro, the largest and best assorted stock of Hardware ever brought into Peterborough, consisting of Table Knives with Steel Forks, Butcher Knives, Pen and Pocket Knives,

Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, Cradles,

Cow-bells, and a general assortment of the Tools and Implements most commonly in use by Farmers, Mechanics and Housekeepers—Also, a large assortment of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

The whole imported direct from British and American Manufacturers.

350 *Kegs of Nails, Assorted,*

From Shingle Nails, upwards.

Terms, Cheap for Cash.

Peterboro', June 26, 1867. 26-3in.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE!

ON SATURDAY, the 29th June, the subscriber will commence a great Clearing Out Sale of his entire stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, for one month only.

Parties wishing to supply themselves will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, as goods will be much reduced in price in order to insure their rapid sale.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE

FACTORY COTTONS

Reduced to a shade below cost—very heavy being now offered at 7½d per yard, worth 9½d, and the very best offered at 8d, usually sold from 11d to 1s.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

Whole Stock of **GLOVES** offered at Bargains.

First lot at 4d per pair. Second lot at 6d per pair.
Third lot, Kid Gloves, at 9d per pair.
Fourth lot, best Balbean Kids, at 1s 6d and 2s per pair.
Fifth lot, Gentlemen's Gloves, reduced accordingly to quality.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

PRINTS.

One large lot of new pattern light colors, new browns and new lilacs, to be offered at 7½d per yard, fast colors, (lately selling at 9d, 9½d and 10d per yard).

Another lot of latest style French prints to be given at 10d per yard, worth 1s to 1s 1½d.

Last lot, Brilliants and Chints, to be offered at 1s to 1s 0½d, (lately sold at 1s 3d).

Also a lot of remnants cheap.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

LADIES' HATS.

Trimmed and untrimmed. Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, offering at cost price. Why pay a profit other places when they can be got without a profit at the

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

BONNET RIBBONS.

First lot, containing a great many all silk, to be offered at 5½d per yard.
Second lot, new styles, offered at 10d per yard.
Third lot, do do 1s per yard.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

STRIPE SHIRTINGS.

The best soft finish offered at 1s per yard, worth 1s 3d.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

SUMMER SHAWLS

At less than cost.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

DRESS GOODS.

One lot reduced 1½d per yard. Another lot reduced 3d per yard.
Another lot " 4½d " Another lot " 6d "
Last lot, including remnants, at any price.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

PARASOLS

Selling off at cost price.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

SELLING OFF CHEAP.

Belts, Beltings, Hosiery, Ties, Collars, Frillings, Dress Buttons, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞ VEILS at 3½d each.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞ HAIR NETS at 2d each.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞ CHIGNONS at Cost.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

BELT BUCKLES.

Lot No. 1, assorted, at 6½d each. Lot No. 2, assorted, at 10d each.
Lot No. 3, assorted, 1s. 1½d. each. Lot No. 4, assorted, at 1s. 3d.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

MANTLES.

Selling off at Cost.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞ Call early as the Sale will continue ONLY ONE MONTH and the bargains always go first.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, June 27th, 1867. 26.

☞ Do you want a good summer suit? If so, call at the MONTREAL HOUSE, which is the best place in Town to purchase good Ready-made Clothing at a very low price.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under the supervision of a first class CUTTER. SUITS made to order at the shortest notice.

A large stock of CLOTHS kept constantly on hand which are offering very cheap.

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE ☜

THE MONTREAL HOUSE!

THE LEMON VASE

THE GIANT

BUCHAN

STOVES

Rose Troughs, FORCE PUMPS, MILK PANS, Washer Pail, BUTT CANS, SHEET ZINC, Tinker Tin. Pebbles Supplies always on hand, and made to order.

COAL OIL

Stove & Tin Shop,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets, lately occupied by F. & L. Lemay.

THOS. LANNIN.

Peterboro', May 18, 1867. 20

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $15,000,000
Income of Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Married Women are secure from Seizure by Creditors.

A POLICY for $1,000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 20, $24.70 a year. The Sum assured; if after 20 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths; after 51, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2,000!

Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

C. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, Montreal.

W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterborough

February 20, 1867. 8

The Home Insurance Company OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Stores, Merchandize and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Notes required.

GEO. S. SHAW, General Manager

A. HALL, Agent, Peterboro'. For Canada.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

CORN-MEAL,

OAT-MEAL,

RYE FLOUR

for sale at

BLYTHE MILLS

Flour and Feed Store.

MORGAN'S HOTEL, ASHBURNHAM,

Corner of Lake and Railroad Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the traveling public. The Stables are large, roomy and well attended. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of liquors. It is a first class hotel.

R. MORGAN.

Ashburnham, March 27, 1867 13

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Toronto is corroborative of the unbounded popularity of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

TORONTO, C. W., Dec. 6th, 1866.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been appointed Agent, or an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I will pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence.

Yours truly,

ALFRED HOOKER.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

[illegible] BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore (combined), and were awarded the Medal at the American Institute, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Many Pedal, Overstrung Bass, Full Iron Frame, and [illegible] Every Instrument guaranteed for [illegible] years, and is the maker of over seventy thousand piano fortes. Our institution for manufacturing enables us to sell them from $165 to $500 cheaper than any first class piano forte. 49-1yr

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

DR. EDELAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of Nitrous Oxide Gas, in a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

[illegible], 1866. 48

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS my business in the Ready-made Clothing line exceeded much more than I expected, I am about to open another Ladies' Department, so as to have quite room for the sale of Clothing Department; therefore I announce that I will give

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT!

On the purchases of the following Goods, that is to say:

DRESS GOODS!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUCH AS

Delaines, Cobourgs, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins,

BAREGES, RIBBONS,

LACE, GLOVES, PARASOLS,

SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS,

And many other things for Ladies' Wear too numerous to mention.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!

I am forced to give up selling this class of goods, as I am devoting myself entirely to the Ready-made Clothing business. Ladies wishing to get a cheap dress will do well to call and see for themselves. These Goods have been purchased this last spring, and are fresh and in the newest styles of fashion.

F. LEMAY,

Hunter Street, Sign of the Lion.

Peterborough, June 14th, 1867. 24-6in

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following lands:

			TOWNSHIP OF MONAGHAN.				
E ½	Lot 4 and part 5 in	12th	Concession		120	90	cleared.
N ½	7	13	do		100	60	do
S ½	8	13	do		50	50	do
Pt S ½	6	12	do		30	30	do
W ½	6	13	do		100	85	do
S ½	3	10	do		100	90	do
Pt	1	8	do		75	50	do
Park Lot 14 in Lot 14 in		11	do		9	9	do
			TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.				
E ½	21		10th	Concession	100	90	do
Pt S ½	3 West	Communication	Road		20	20	do
Pt N ½	3 East	do	do		10	10	do
			TOWNSHIP OF CAVAN.				
E ½	5 in	14th	Concession		100	90	do
S ½	3	10	do		100	85	do
			TOWNSHIP OF CARTWRIGHT.				
E ½	16	9th	Concession		100	50	do
			TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE.				
	31	5th	Concession		100	85	do
	15	12	do		100	90	do
			TOWNSHIP OF DOURO.				
S E ½	4	8th	Concession		50	50	do
E ½	22	4	do		100	100	do
N E ½	25	4	do		50	30	do
S ½	15	2	do		100		
			TOWNSHIP OF ENNISMORE.				
N ½	7	9th	Concession		100	100	do
Pt S E ½	4	4	do		50	35	do
Pkn lots 6 & 7	3		do		100	40	do
S E ½	3		do		50	25	do
N ½	4	4	do		100	60	do
			TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY.				
	21	13th	Concession		200		
E ½	10	15	do		100		
	6	19	do		100		
			TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.				
W ½	7	9th	Concession		90		
			TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.				
S W ½	22	14th	Concession		50	40	do
			TOWNSHIP OF OPS.				
W ½	20	9th	Concession		100	35	do
			TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER.				
	5	8th	Concession		200		
W ½	1	4	do		100	80	do
E ½	15	3	do		100		
Pt W ½	19	6	do		20		
			TOWNSHIP OF BELMONT.				
	22	5th	Concession		200	Gold Lands	
	21	3	do		190		

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lot No 9 West of George and North of Charlotte streets, ¼ acre with brick warehouse.
W ½ No. 3 West of George and North of Simcoe streets, ¼ acre with three brick stores thereon.
S ½ N. 1 West of George and South of London streets, ¼ acre with small stone thereon.
All my interest in and to Lot 31 West of George and South of Mear ay streets.
Lot No 2 and 3 West of George and North of Edinburgh streets, 1 acre, small cottage thereon
Lot No. 6 West of George and North of Antrim streets, ¼ acre.
Part Lot 7 West of George and North of Wolf streets, 26 feet by 196 feet.
Lots No. 14 and 15 (Block G.) three houses erected thereon.

☞ The whole of the above Lands will be sold cheap, and liberal time given for the payment thereof, say from one to 10 years.

THOMAS BRADBURN.

Peterborough, May 2, 1867. 18

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

New Hats, Ladies' & Gent's.
New CLOTHS.
New TWEEDS.
New Carpets
and Floor Oil Cloths.
New Prints
and Dress Goods.

Just received and to be sold very low for cash, by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 12

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. THOMAS BRUCE, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. COOLY, Esq., Inspector. R. P. STREET, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Cobourg; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Oshawa; ROBERT MASDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, Honorary Directors.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwelling, country churches and school-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

[illegible] Agent at Peterborough, R. W. HERRY,

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway, New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

SEVEN OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WARE ROOMS

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE, ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Bass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

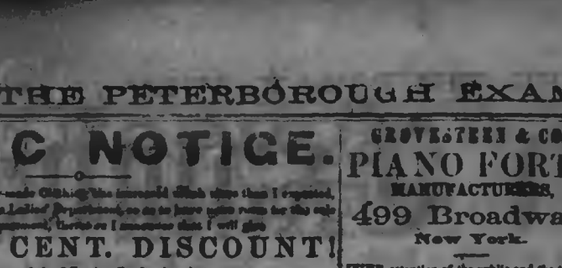
No 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free,

July 10th, 1866. 30-1 yr.

SEWING MACHINES!



GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1866.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, corduing, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON, Agents.

Peterboro', March 6th, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

ap 30-13in

GREAT ATTRACTION!

PROF. W. McMILLEN'S

SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON is now fitted up in first class style, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who may favor him with a call. There are two chairs with first class workmen, and in a few days the third chair with a good workman will be added to the staff. All work done with neatness and dispatch.

You are invited to call and judge for yourselves and remember that this is the place every thing in the Prof's line of business is executed with neatness and dispatch.

Come one, come all, both great and small.

N B—A clean towel to every person.

Curling executed in all its branches.

Hunter Street, next to Din's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 18th 1867. 16

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

WITH AMENDMENTS THERETO.

Province of Canada, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } In the County Court of the County of Peterborough

In the matter of TEMPLETON BROWN, *An Insolvent.*

ON TUESDAY the THIRTEENTH day of AUGUST next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Peterborough, this Third day of June, A. D., 1867.

TEMPLETON BROWN.
By T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
His Attorney ad litem.

28-td.

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 27 in the 9th concession. Good Buildings well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are nine acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if desired.

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM,
Proprietor.

Allendale Mills, March 11, 1867 11-3*13-tf

LIFE AND WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS,

BY THE

REV. P. HATELY WADDELL,

(Author of the well-known Essays on his Genius, and Lectures on the "Omens" on the Centenary of his Birth).

This edition will be illustrated with Two Portraits of the Poet; with Frontispiece composed of five Scenes selected from the Works or Land of Burns; and with Twenty-five Pictures from Original Drawings—the whole produced in finest Oil Colours, from Engravings by eminent artists, in the highest style of the art.

The prominent Literary characteristic of this edition will be an entirely New Life of the Poet, in the form of a Spiritual Biography, by the Rev. Editor; with much valuable additional matter relating to Burns—including some hitherto unpublished Fragments of the Poet himself, interesting original Reminiscences of his Life, original Notes critical and historical on his Poems, and an Essay on the Progress and Development of the Scottish Language up till his day.

In the department of Illustration, the distinctive feature of every Picture will be its Originality in Design, and its absolute fidelity to nature in every detail of Scene; The actual spot referred to with all its surroundings wherever locality constitutes a portion of the picture, will be scrupulously adhered to—so that readers at a distance, natives of Scotland, may recognize in every scene a transcript of the soil; and strangers may look with confidence on every illustration as a reality. In the same department, the Publisher has the highest satisfaction in being able to announce that he is in a position to reproduce an authentic and most wonderful Likeness of Robert Burns—from the Original Miniature unquestionably, which was painted the year before his death; and of which Burns alleges that it is "the most remarkable likeness of what I am at this moment, that I think ever was taken of any body"—together with a most interesting and beautiful Miniature of his eldest Son, painted at the same time as a pendant to the Poet's likeness. These portraits which have been lost to the world for twenty-one years, are now in possession of the Rev. P. Hately Waddell; and cannot fail when presented to the world, to excite universal attention. No Portrait of the Poet however can compare for a moment, in fidelity or force, with this miniature of Burns.

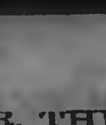
The work will be completed in Seventeen Monthly Parts, Demy 4 to 48 pages, price Half Dollar each. Printed from new type upon the finest printing paper.

The great care and beauty with which the above work is being got up will make it an ornament most suitable for the drawing-rooms alike of the peer and of the merchant; whilst the mode of publishing and the price charged will bring it early within the reach of every tradesman throughout the world.

"Beyond the sea—beyond the sun:
Till then, and then I love thee!"

GRAHAM & STRATTON, sole agent for the County of Peterborough.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN COLLAR.



T. DONNELLY

Desires to inform his numerous friends and customers that he has

REMOVED

HIS SADDLERY

To Dixon's Block, next door to G. Stetham & Co's Hardware store, George Street,

Where everything in his line will be kept for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Collars Warranted. ☜

Peterboro', April, 1867. 17

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 29th, 1866. 48-tf

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 7-tf

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866. 50

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 43

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., 10c cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,
240 Ann St.,
NEW YORK.

January 23rd, 1867. 4-1y.

The Canadian Conveyancer!!

A SELECTION of concise Precedents in Conveyancing, carefully revised and adapted to the new registry Law, containing in addition to the ordinary Conveyancing Forms, many special Forms relating to the procuring and transfer of Patent rights, the conclusion and transfer of mining rights, &c., &c., with other special Forms now first published—with an introductory Essay on the Law of Property in Ontario, especially valuable to students. The whole forming a compact and easy-start collection of Conveyancing Precedents—By J. BURDANS, 2nd edition, revised and enlarged—price $2, full bound. Sent free to any part of Canada on receipt of amount.

J. BURDANS,

Law Bookseller and Stationer, 82 King St. Toronto, May 30, 1867, 26 Toronto.

For Sale!

200 half chests		*JAPAN TEAS,*
350	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
250	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
250	do	*TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

250 green cases *GIN,*
100 red do *GIN,*
50 Hhd. do *GIN,*
100 pens. *HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands) *BRANDY,*
300 cases *CLARET,*
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES.*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr PERKINS in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools progress in musical studies, and items of general interest to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c, &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me ... T. E. Perkins ... 30 cts
The Orphan Wanderer. T. E. Perkins ... 30 cts.
The Rose Bush ... T. E. Perkins ... 30 cts
Fairy of the Elmwood. H. A. Brown ... 30 cts.
Memory, (for Baritone). H. A. Brown ... 30 cts

Four of any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞ Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
420 Broome St., New York City.
6-1y.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Shining Star" "The Psalm King," "The Sacred Lute," &c.

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "*The Golden Promise*" is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers ..... $ 0 30
By the 100, ... 25 00
Single copies in board covers, ... 35
By the 100 " 30.00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month.

We publish a new song every month, and *give it away.* Send for a Circular. to

BROWN & PERKINS,
420 Broome St., N. Y.
6-1y.

A New Discovery better than the

MADOC GOLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morris's Electric Inaugurating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, frost-bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by E. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 20th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed withou t assistance from others. In fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Arthur to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect; when I bought four bottles more I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say, may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed effected some of the most Marvellous Cures ever recorded in the annals of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former record and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will eat less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or a sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and to be now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866 43-1y

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complain? Are you out of order, and require your system to be purified, your blood enriched, and your digestive organs regulated? Then you require the use of the best remedy that can be had for such complaints. Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best remedy that can be had for such complaints. Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best remedy that can be had for such complaints. Ayer's Cathartic Pills are

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1867. No. 29.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 26

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery,

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

JOHN O'DONNELL,

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others. ☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

R. S. HOWELL,

FORWARDER,

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

11 PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager

Ontario Bank,

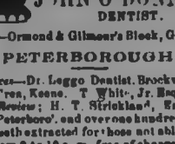
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe s reet, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45



GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Dummer, at a meeting to be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 24th day of August next, intends passing a By-law to establish a road in the Township of Dummer:—

Commencing on the west side of the 10th Con between lots 5 and 6; thence along allowance for road to the centre of Con. — 37 chains more or less, — on course of N. 70° 30'; then along said course 9 chains to the east side of the east branch of the Ouse; then N. 45°, E. 12 chains 50 links; then N. 90°, E. 5 chains; then N. 70° 30', E. 4 chains; then N 65°, E 10 chains to Con. line between the 10th and 11th Concessions; then N 45°, E. 3 chains; then N. 57°, E. 17 chains; then N. 45°, E. 20 chains more or less, to allowance for road between the E. ½ of lots 5 and 6; then along centre to post between lots 5 and 6 on the east side, 35 chains more or less. This road to be one chain wide, and the marked line the centre thereof.

W. DARLING, Township Clerk.

Dummer, June 17th, 1867. 26

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, May 27th, 1867, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	9.35a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	3.00 p.m
Keller's,	9.55	Quay's	3 23
Omemee,	10.20	Perrytown	3 24
Franklin	10.40	Campb'ls	3 40
Brunsw'k	10.50	Summit	4.00
Bethany,	11 05	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr. Millbrook	11.25	Dep Millbrook	4 40
Dep Millbrook	11.45 p.m.	Manvers	5 06
Summit,	12.05	Brunswick	5.15
Campb'ls	12 22	Franklin	5 25
Perry'n	12 31	Omemee,	5 45
Quay's,	12.45	Kelly's	6.00
Arr. Port Hope	1.10	Arr. Lindsay,	6.30

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Lindsay	12.35p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	5.45a.m
Kelly's,	1 00	Quay's,	6.10
Omemee,	1.20	Perry'n's,	6.22
Franklin,	1.45	Campbell's	6.30
Brunsw'k	1.55	Summit,	6.55
Bethany,	2.05	Millbrook,	7.20
Arr. Millbrook	2.35	Bethany,	7.50
Dep.	2.40	Brunsw'k,	7.57
Summit,	3 05	Franklin,	8.05
Arr.	3.30	Omemee,	8.25
Dep Campb'ls	3.40	Kelly's,	8 45
Perry'n's	3 46	Arr. Lindsay,	9.10
Quay's,	3.57		
Arr. Port Hope	4.30		

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	3.30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.10a.m.
Fraserville	3.55	Quay's	10.36
Arr. Millbrook	4.30	Perry'n's	10 45
Dep Millbrook	4.39	Campbell's	10.50
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.15
Campbell's	5.10	Arr Millbrook	11 35
Perrytown	5.16	Dep Millbrook	11.45 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Fraserville	12.10 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	12 35

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Peterboro'	6.20a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10 10a.m.
Fraserville	6 50	Quay's,	10.35
Millbrook,	7.20	Perry'n	10 45
Summit,	7.45	Campbell's	10.50
Campbell's	8.05	Summit,	11.15
Perrytown	8 12	Arr Millbrook	11.35
Quay's,	8.25	Dep	11 45
Arr. Port Hope	8.50	Fraserville	12 16
		Arr. Peterboro	12.35

A. T. WILLIAMS *Superintendent.*

May 27, 1867. 24

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.30 a.m
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 9.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

Express at 12.55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

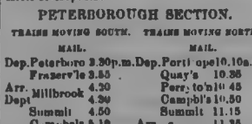
Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m and 7.25 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME

IN THE

Norwood and Peterboro' STAGE.



ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES.

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening.

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ore Beds.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor

Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 14

MONEY! MONEY!

MONEY TO LEND, at eight per cent, in sums to suit borrowers.

Apply to J. A. HALL, At the Court House.

Peterboro', May 9th, 1867. 19

The Back Lakes.

New Arrangements for the Season

THE STEAMER "OSCEOLA,"

will ply during the summer season between Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth, calling at the intermediate places as follows:

LEAVING LINDSAY

every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7.30, a. m., arriving at Bobcaygeon at 10.30, a m., and at Bridgenorth in time to connect with the stages from Peterborough.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

at 1.30, p m., on the arrival of the stage from Peterborough connecting with the Train from Port Hope at 12.15 o'clock, the Osceola will reach Bobcaygeon at 3.30 o'clock p.m., arriving at Lindsay at 6.30 o'clock, p.m., of the same day.

Stages will be in readiness at Bridgenorth and at the Peterborough Railway Station to convey Passengers, Luggage and Freight to and from Mud to Chemong Lakes. Passengers for Fenelon Falls will be landed at Sturgeon Point, from which they will be conveyed on board Captain Crandell's steamer to Fenelon Falls.

Meals to be had on Board.

For freight, &c., apply at McGregor's Hotel.

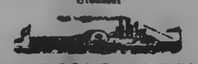
All freight to be properly addressed and way-bill sent with the same.

Peterboro', 24th, 1867. 26

DAILY LINE FOR

ROCHESTER!

The Magnificent Steel-Plated Upper-Cabin Steamer



"CORINTHIAN,"

P. G. CHRYSLER, MASTER,

LEAVES North Shore Ports for CHARLOTTE every day, (Sundays excepted). The "Corinthian" calls at Brighton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, leaving at 4 o'clock; calling daily at Colbourne at 5 o'clock, Cobourg at 7, arriving at Port Hope at 8 30, a. m.; and leaves Port Hope for Charlotte at 9.30, a. m Returning leaves Charlotte for North Shore Ports, daily, at 2.30, p. m. Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by railroad or boat, connect with this Steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive at Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South. Baggage at owner's risk unless booked and paid for.

For further information inquire of the Captain on board, to D. McKenzie, Brighton; J. Keelar, Colbourne; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.

GEO. HENDER ON, Agent, Port Hope, C.W.

Port Hope, May 29th, 1867. 22

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $76 to $88. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent. Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

REAPING MACHINES!

THE NEW YORKER COMBINED

Self-Raking Reaper & Mower.

MANUFACTURED BY

SEYMOUR, MORGAN & ALLEN, Brockport, N.Y.

PRICE, $150. delivered in Peterboro.

A fair trial given with all Machines before purchase.

MR. GEORGE McKEE, of Smith, purchased one last year, and he is much pleased with it; he says the Self-rake takes off the grain much better than any man can by hand. There is no side drift with the Machine. The Reaper took the first-prize gold medal at the National trial held at Auburn, N.Y., for 1866. Any one wanting a Reaper, please address

SAMUEL FOWLIS. Agent, Peterborough.

June 20th, 1867. 25

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."—FRANKLIN.—Why will people pay $60 or $100 for a Sewing Machine, when $25 will buy a better one for all practical purposes? Notwithstanding re-oats to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "FRANKLIN" and "MEDALLION" Machines can be had in any quantity. This machine is a double thread, constructed upon entirely new principles and does not infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excell *all* others, as thousands of patrons will testify.

☞ AGENTS WANTED.

Address JAMES C. OTTIS & CO., Boston, Mass.

Machines sent out to Agents and others on trial. 27

DONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

PETER, C W., 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Kemp's, W. Coulter's, Ormond & Gilmour's and W. Bull's Drug Stores.

Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 11-1y.

Poetry.

AT EVENTIDE.

And as the day fades quite away,
Nor leaves us as it found us;
There's something fled, there's something dead,
There's something missing round us;
We cannot tell, if ill or well,
It's coming as it's going—
We only know the moments go,
While we're older growing.

If some sweet hope blossomed on the slope,
Be it hidden in the shadow,
If promise gave to limpid wave,
Some sunshine from the meadow.
Alas! the day scarce died away,
Ere memory was only
The link between the smiling scene,
And heart by grief made lonely.

If—but, alas!—the day-time pass,
The nights descend upon us;
But here or there, no shining stair
To Jacob's heights hath won us.
We may not know, just when loves go,
But's nothing prompts the story;
And time goes by, nor shows us why
The grief entrains the glory.

Selections.

HOE OUT YOUR ROW.

BY MRS. N. M'CONAUGHY.

The youngest son stood with his fair bride upon the threshold of the old farmhouse. He was the last of four brave boys who had gone forth from the humble roof to walk their way up manfully, to a place of honor and usefulness in the world. Perhaps there was a little dimness in the old man's eye, and may be a little tremor in his voice as he spoke the farewell words. But he took from the old side-cupboard the parting gift; a bright, new hoe—and as he placed it in the hands of the youth, the accompanying admonition sounded cheerily on his ear, "Hoe out your row."

It was the fourth time a similar presentation had been made in the old homestead.

"Everybody will find his row to hoe in this world, George—and some times it's a mighty tough one; but it is only cowards that shrink it. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, and never forget to look up."

The old man wrung the hand of his son, and stooped down to kiss the cheek of his fair, new daughter; while mother busied herself with the dozen "last things," which every one but a mother forgets.—The lingering farewells were all said at last, and the old coach rolled away with the two hopeful, sunny hearts just entering life's bright and beautiful summer.

The old homestead seemed deserted and drear as a last year's nest. The aged pair sat down by their own hearthstone alone as when they began life together. How these old walls had rung to the sound of childhood's mirth, and childhood's step, and in later years had echoed with the tread of manful feet. Now they must live more in the buried past.

But to George and Ellen life seemed all one bright future, with the rainbow of hope arching all their plans and projects.

Their Western home was a humble one, and plenty of work for willing hands with it. The young farmer's chief capital was his strong arm and stout heart, and the sound working-day principles he had been taught from childhood. Sometimes he grew discouraged at the prospect of paying for the place he worked—but he was sure to meet with hearty encouragement and words of cheer from Ellen; a glance, too, at the parting gift of his father, as it stood on the mantle in the family room, was as good as a sermon any day. There it stood ever ready to give encouragement or admonition, as the case might be. Strangers might think it a strange curious ornament for a chimney-piece, but it was soon regarded as one of the household treasures. Dust nor rust were never suffered to mar its brightness.

"Ellen, it is no use trying," said George, one evening, quite despondingly, as he turned away from some figures he had been making on a scrap of paper, "I can't make out the payment this week, and I may as well give it up."

Ellen looked up cheerfully from her work and nodded toward the mantle.

"I have hoed and hoed, but this row is too much for me. The wool will pay the next instalment, and the crops the next; but where this fifty dollars is to come from, that I need in addition to what I can make out, is more than I can see."

"Sell the cow, George," advised Ellen; "you were offered sixty dollars for her, you know."

"But what can we do for butter, and cream to our coffee, and all that?"

"Do without for a time, dear. A home is a great deal more important to us now than any table luxury. Besides, you shall not suffer. These little self denials, you know, are almost unavoidable, if we would fairly hoe out our row."

George, like a sensible man, took his wife's advice; and the satisfaction he felt as he paid down the money promptly and took his receipt, far exceeded that which any table enjoyment could afford him.

Ellen ransacked her memory for economical sauces and gravies, to take the place of old Debby's golden butter and yellow cream; and she never forgot to stir a well beaten egg into the pot of coffee, and so improving its richness that George scarcely missed the favorite luxury.

Steadily onward he hoed his row until the place was all his own. The old home had put on a new face out doors and in.—There were shrubs and rose bushes in attendance at the once tangled and brier-grown door-yard, and a fine young orchard was blooming on the sunny slope toward the south.

There were files of agricultural papers on the broad shelf of the little library, and a choice selection of miscellaneous books above them. There were little tasteful appointments here and there, about the general sitting room, but the bright hue was never displaced by any gun or wrydial. The pretty self-framed pictures might look down upon it, if they chose; it could not be looked out of countenance.

George was respected and known by all his neighbors, and the stranger who shared but for a night the generous hospitality of his broad hearth-stone, went away to speak, years after, of the pleasant hours he spent there; and the kind attentions of the gentle wife, whose whole heart took in every suffering, sorrowing one of earth. The blessing of the Lord was upon the household, and it is that alone "which maketh rich, and He addeth no sorrow with it."

Years sped apace, when one cruelly October, a circular autograph letter went round the circle of brothers, bidding them all come to the golden wedding. And the call gathered them in from their distant homes.

There was a racket of merry, youthful voices on the grandchildren romped through the old halls; but grandfather's face was brimful of smiles; and grandma's pet and name-sake, gentle dignified Grace, took the reins of government into her hands, so all moved on most harmoniously, relieving mother of all care, and leaving them to chat to their heart's content.

Carrie was the daughter-in-law who lived nearest home, so the care of the feast fell on her. "Grandma must not stir from her rocking-chair" until all was upon the table. Indeed it would be hard for her to accomplish much with so many little runaways under her feet all the time, whose manifold perfections must continually be observed and commented on.

The evening lamp was lighted, and a little fire was burning in the open fire-place, as all was seated in the old home-room.

William, the eldest born, stepped forth from the little group, and advancing to his gray-haired father, said:—

"It is twenty-two years since the first of us went forth from this roof to make his way in the world. As each, in turn, took his departure, you presented to him a bright new hoe, with the injunction, 'Hoe out your row.' How well we have followed your directions and the lessons of industry, perseverance, Christian integrity, and self denial, you have always taught, by your words and by your life, it remains for you to judge. As a token that we have not forgotten your teachings, in the name of my brothers and myself, I present this hoe to you," and with a bow he laid it upon the little round stand before him.

The old man dropped his head, and the thin hairs fell upon his temples as he simply said, with choked voice:—

"God bless the boys!"

"Mother," said Ralph, advancing to her side, "we all know that you would not desire any gifts of jewels and golden ornaments, such as are common on these occasions. But we thought the contents of this little box might add some comfort to your lives, which we should delight to be-low, if we were not so widely separated." He placed in her hands a beautiful gilt casket, containing four of the broadest pieces the mint turns out, with a liberal sprinkling of smaller yellow drops from the little grandchildren.

"Now, father," said Dominie Ned, as he walked up to the stand, "I must give you my wedding present;" and he laid before him his beautiful copy of the Testament and Psalms, printed in very large, clear type, so grateful to the failing sight of age. In bright, gilt letters on the side were stamped these words:—

"I love thy commandments above gold; yea, above fine gold."

"Now, perhaps we had better sing our evening hymn; and after worship, let the little ones tramp off to bed."

The patriarch knelt among his flock, and the prayer, from his full heart, to God's blessings upon them, was as if he had entered within the veil. There were tears on many cheeks when they rose, and a subdued tone ran even in the "good nights" of the merry children.

Then all drew up about the fire, and told over tales of other days. William told how he had hoed out a pretty hard row in the new place where he had sought to establish himself as a physician. But after due waiting, the "first patient" came at last, and the second, and so on, until now he was "the old physician" of the place with two young men in the office with him.

Dominie Ned (otherwise Rev. Edward Lent) detailed some of the "Stony Side" experiences of his first charge, but they were pleasantly relieved by the many "Sunny Side" incidents his wife took care to suggest as he went along.

George and Ralph compared farm notes, and altogether, the evening passed as only such gatherings, by such a hearthstone, ever can. It is only such training that can produce such results.

If you wish your boys and girls to grow up useful, honorable, and happy, teach them faithfully "to hoe out their row."

A young couple went to Rev. Paul Davis to get married. Mr. D. is a wag, and by mistake began to read from the prayer book as follows: "Man that is born of a woman is full of trouble, and hath but a short time to live." The astonished bridegroom suddenly exclaimed: "Sir, you mistake; we came to be married."—"Well," replied Davis, "if you insist, I will marry you, but believe me, my friend, you had better be buried."

The Boston Journal says that a gentleman in a suburban town buried his sixth wife last week. Shortly after the funeral he met the minister who officiated and offered him a three dollar greenback. The minister declined to take it, saying he was not accustomed to accept pay for such services. The gentleman coolly replied "Just as you say, but that's what I've been in the habit of paying!"

'SIR,' said an indignant husband to his reckless friend, 'you have abused my hospitality, you have kicked me down stairs, and you have kissed my wife before my face. Beware, sir! A few more such outrages, and, by Jove, you'll rouse the British lion."

An Adventure in the Cars.

There were five of us—you see as happy fellows as ever were let loose from a village. It was vacation, and we concluded to take a trip to the Falls. We got aboard the cars at N——, and were soon travelling very rapidly towards our destination.

We had just seated ourselves, and prepared for a comfortable smoke, when in came the conductor, and who could it be but our old friend, Fred B——. After the usual salutations had passed, Fred said he had some business for us to attend to.

'Out with it,' said we, 'anything at all will be accomplished, so let us have it.'

'Well, boys,' said Fred, in a very confidential tone, 'in the next car there is as loving a pair as it was ever my lot to see. They are going down to H——, to get married, and now if you can have any fun over it just watch in. They must be served for, and I don't know who can do it better than you.'

In a moment Fred was gone, and we went to work to form a plan for 'taking care of the lovers.'

'I have it, boys,' said Bill Steevens.—'We must make the girl think that her lover is married.'

'That's it, Bill—that's it,' said we, not giving him time to finish the sentence.

'That he is a married man, and the father of children,' said Bill.

'That's the game, boys; now let's play it.'

It devolved upon me to commence the operations. Accordingly I entered the car in which we were informed the lovers were. Sure enough, there they were—the girl, thanking, I suppose, she must give her lover all the seat, sat on his knee; and he, for the purpose of protecting her, had thrown his arms around her waist; and so they sat in real soft lovers style.

All this I gathered at a glance. Stepping up to them, I said—

'Why, Jones, what in the deuce are you doing with the girl?'

The girl arose hastily and seated herself on the seat.

'See here, stranger,' said the fellow, 'you are a mite mistaken; my name ain't Jones, no how.'

'Why, Jones,' said I, 'you certainly have not left your wife and children, and tried to palm yourself off for a single man—have you?'

'I tell you my name ain't Jones; it's Harper. It was never Jones, taint a goin' to be neither!'

I merely shook my head and passed on to another seat to see the rest of the fun. The girl looked 'wild.'

About the time they got to feeling all right again, in came Elliott Gregg, walking up to Harper he accosted him with—

'Why, Jones, you here? How did you leave the family at home?'

'Now, see here, stranger, you ain't the first man that's called me Jones, and I have not a wife.'

'Ah, Jones,' said Gregg, 'you'll regret this in future. I pity your wife and this poor girl.'

'So, Mr. Harper, your real name is Jones—is it; and you have been fooling me, have you? Well, we ain't spliced yet—and don't think we shall be soon,' said the girl, and her eyes flashed fire.

'Jane, Jane,' said Harper, 'don't you know that I'm Bill Harper?'

At this moment in came Jeff Jackson, Bill Steevens and Jem Byers, and of course their attention was called to Harper by his loud talking.

They stepped up to him, and appeared greatly surprised, said—

'Why, Jones, what on earth is all this fuss about?'

This was more than Harper could stand. He leaped upon a seat—

'Now,' said he, 'my name is not Jones, and I can lick the fellow that says it in.'

By this time we had got to H—— and our friend Fred came into the car and made Harper keep quiet.

The girl that wouldn't be spliced requested Fred to help her on the train that was going back to S——, which he did, and the notorious Jones *alias* Harper, followed her.

It is reported that afterwards he proved himself to be Bill Harper instead of Bill Jones, and he and his gal Jane then 'got spliced.'

A Chicago paper says: We took a new reporter on trial yesterday. He went out to hunt items, and after being away all day returned with the following, which he said was the best he could do: Yesterday we saw a sight that froze our muscles with horror. A hackman, driving down Clark street at a rapid pace, came very near running over a nurse and two children. There would have been one of the most heart-rending catastrophes ever recorded, had not the nurse, with wonderful forethought, left the children at home before she went out and providently stepped into a drug store just before the hack passed. There, too, the hackman, just before reaching the crossing, thought of something that he had forgotten, and, turning about, drove in the opposite direction. Had it not been for the wonderful concurrence of favoring circumstances, a doting father, a loving mother, and affectionate brothers and sisters, would have been plunged into the deepest woe and most unutterable funeral expenses.' The new reporter will be retained.

When Dr. Johnson asked the widow Porter to be his wife, he told her candidly that he was of mean extraction, that he had no money, and that he had an uncle hanged. The widow replied that she cared nothing for his parentage, that she had no money herself, and though she had not a relative hanged, she had fifty who deserved hanging. So they made a match of it.

MRS. CRIBBLES has great ideas of her husband's military powers. 'For two years,' says she, 'he was a lieutenant in the home-service, after which he was promoted to the captaincy of a regular squad of cupboards and mirrors.'

Hoeing in Church.

A good story is told of an eccentric old parson, who was evenly annoyed by a habit his people had acquired (and which prevails, by the way, in all other churches, even new and broadboats, to some extent) of twisting their necks around every time anybody entered the door and peered up the aisle of the church to see what manner of person it might be.

Worried with the annoyance, the old man exclaimed one Sunday—

'Brethren, if you will only cease turning your heads toward whenever the door opens, and you will keep your attention on me, I will promise to tell you as I preach, who it is that comes in.'

Accordingly he went on with the service, and presently made a step as one of the deacons entered, saying—

'That is Deacon ——, who keeps the grocery opposite.'

And then he announced in turn the advent of each individual, proceeding the while with his sermon as composedly as the circumstances would admit, when at last a stranger came in, and he cried out—

'A little old man in green spectacles, and a drab overcoat—don't know him—you can look for yourselves.'

It is hardly necessary to add that the good man carried his point, and there was but little neck twisting in his congregation after that day.

A STRANGE INCIDENT.

A party of people, recently amusing themselves at the house of Rev. Mr. White, Terre Haute, Indiana, were suddenly startled on hearing the croaking of a frog in their midst. While they were vainly searching for the frog—an unwelcome visitor, certainly, in a front parlor—they noticed that one of their number, a young girl of 17, named Mary Copar, suddenly uttered a terrible scream and swooned away. As her young companions gathered about her, applying restoratives, they made a discovery that thrilled them with horror. Mr. White coming in at this juncture inquired as to the meaning of the strange tumult, and was informed that the croaking of a frog was heard proceeding from the stomach of Miss Copar.—Yes—there could be no mistake; the voice of the frog came from the young girl!—She swooned away before the kind minister could inspire her with sufficient hardihood and coolness to endure her misfortune as became a Christian and her companions were obliged to take her home in a carriage. Dr. Williams, a promising young surgeon, on a visit to some relatives in this place, was immediately sent for. He perceived at once that his task was a difficult one, but with remarkable self-possession and a steady hand he proceeded at once with the work which alone could save the girl's life. Before night he had made an incision in the flesh just below the breast, and extracted a large green speckled frog almost four inches in length. The girl is now doing well and will recover.

EVIL COMPANIONS.

Parents cannot be too careful in selecting society for their children, and young men cannot be too choice in their associations. The adage has lost nothing by age which says, "A man is known by the company he keeps." To young men especially, it is of infinite importance that they should be furnished with companions possessing generous hearts, and honorable, virtuous sentiments. Says the distinguished Robert Hall, in his "Works," recently published by Harper & Brothers, "Society is the atmosphere of souls; and we necessarily imbibe from it something which is either infectious or salubrious. The society of virtuous persons is enjoyed beyond their company, while vice carries a sting in solitude. The society of the company you keep, is both the indication of your character and the former of it. In company, when the pores of the mind are opened, their requires more guard than usual, because the mind is then passive.—Either vicious company will please you or it will not; if it does not please you, the end of going will be defeated. In such society you will feel your reverence for the dictates of conscience wear off, and that sense at which angels bow, devils tremble, you will hear contemned and abused. The Bible will supply materials for unmeaning jests and impious buffoonery; the consequence of this will be a practical deviation from virtue; the principles will become sapped and the fences of conscience broken down; and when debauchery has corrupted the character, a total inversion will take place; they will glory in their shame."

Poor fellow! So young, too! Well, sooner or later we all bid farewell to the pleasures of life. 'Tis but just ——

What! has anything happened to Sister. Is he dying?

No! so! but he's taken a wife.

An exchange, in speaking of the magical strains of a hand organ, says:—"When he played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed eleven purps in front of the machine on their haunches, brushing the tears from their eyes with their paws."

It is said that printed declarations, with blank forms, are to be used by young ladies who have lovers too modest to propose.—The ladies themselves fill out the blanks, and of course, no sensible man can refuse signing them.

The following conundrum is above the average:—Why was Eve the first Ritualistic convert? Because she began by being *eve-angelical*, and ended by taking to vestments.

Temper is so good a thing that we should never lose it.

Angry friendship is not unfrequently as bad as calm enmity.

We are receiving a large stock of Electro Plated Goods, such as Cruet Frames, Butter Coolers, Toast Racks, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, &c.; Wade & Butcher's razors, for barbers and private use; Table Knives and Forks; Pocket and Pen Knives; Trays and Waiters from 1" to 30 inches, (very choice patterns); 2, 3 and 4 lb Shot Pouches; Powder and Pistol Flasks; Brass sweeping Bottles; Sheet Shot; 250 ½ assorted qualities Gun-caps; 12 lbs 6 TH and Cash Box Locks, and other articles.

We have now a large stock of Locks, Latches, Hinges; Glass, Paints, Varnishes; Oil, in small and Pressed Kegs; Enamelled Manilla and Drills, (very cheap); Spear & Jackson's, Lockwood's, and Turner & Walker's Mill Saw Files; Peterborough, Lindsay, and Oshawa Candles; Cradle Scythes, Hoes, Forks and Rakes; Long and Short handled Shovels and Spades.

GEORGE STETHEM & Co.,
Importers of Heavy and Shelf Hardware.

Sign of the CROSS CUT SAW,
Peterborough,
Province of Ontario, July 10, 1867.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM having gone to England for a few months, his office will be closed till his return. Persons having business with Mr. Burnham, will please call at the office of GEORGE BUNSFORD, Esq.
Peterborough, May 6, 1867. 19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Card—Robert Kingan.
Card—Thomas Leanin.
Card—J. Gilmour, Ormond & Gilmour, and Thomas Menzies.
Wanted—Graham and Stratton.
Notice to the Sheriff, &c.—Walter Sheridan.
Hardware—Geo. Stethem & Co.
To the Electors of the West Riding—John Gordon.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—James Hall.
Insolvent Act of 1864—Templeton Brown. First—R Walton.
Farm for Sale or to Let—Robert Weir, Jr.
Wanted—A House-keeper.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1867.

Mr. Sutherland.

We regret to be forced to announce that Mr. D. Sutherland has retired from the political arena. It is but justice to him to say that it is not because of fear of results, but because circumstances will not permit him to continue in the field. When Mr. S. was nominated, he accepted the nomination conditionally. At the time he expected an appointment under a foreign government. This we understand is now realized. Mr. Sutherland will, no doubt, give a public explanation of his position at an early day. At present he has left for New York.

MR. EVANS INGRAM, the coming man in his place. After the resignation of Mr. Sutherland, the eyes of Reformers turned toward Evans Ingram, Esq., as the best man for the position, and accordingly a large and respectable deputation waited on him. At the same time a requisition was set on foot, and many of the best names in Otonabee were placed to it. Mr. Ingram being called on, said that although his name had been frequently spoken of as a probable candidate, yet at the present time he was taken unawares. The deputation were led to believe that if the people signified such a desire as would warrant a reasonable hope of success, he would consider the request. There is, therefore, the strongest reason to believe that Mr. Ingram will be induced to accept the condition in Mr. Sutherland's place. Mr. Ingram, we may add, is a sound Reformer, an honest upright farmer, has the confidence of his party and of his opponents also, and will make a good representative. We trust, next week, to be able to declare that he has consented.

The East Riding.

In the East Riding, Mr. Anderson's canvass is proceeding favorably. He has the most favorable assurances of success. He and his friends, however, will do well to be still active, for no effort will be spared to defeat him, if possible. We also trust that Reformers will remain true to their colors, and boldly assert their superiority at the coming contest. Surely they will not stultify their former action and turn round now and support those principles they have for years condemned.

In the West, Messrs. Gordon and Walton have planned out for themselves a part of the campaign. On Friday evening they will address the electors at the Town Hall, North Monaghan; on Monday evening at Garbutt's School House, Smith; on Tuesday evening at Beaubeir School House, South Monaghan. We hope that the friends in those neighborhoods will turn out and hear what they have to say on present affairs. The committee here are satisfied that they are the right men and that they will be elected without fail; but the people must help; let every man do his duty and the result need not be feared. Mr. Gordon is a true Reformer and is a wealthy merchant and manufacturer. His interests are largely interwoven with those of the country generally, and in no way will the people better consult their own interest than by supporting him.

Quebec.

Mr. Couchon failed in Quebec, and Mr. Chauveau has succeeded. The Quebec cabinet are—

Mr. Chauveau (Premier) Secretary and Registrar.
Mr. Dunkin, Treasurer.
Mr. Ouimet, Attorney General.
Mr. Archambault, Commissioner of Public Works.
Mr. Irvine, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Mr. DeBoucherville, Speaker of the Legislative Council.
Mr. Irvine, Solicitor-General.

Ontario.

John Sandfield McDonald has been called upon to form a government for Ontario. Latest information says he had called on Mr. Carling and Stephen Richards, but Mr. McDonald was not able to get another man to form what the *Leader* calls a combination government.

RELIGIO-POLITICAL MEETING.

On Sunday last, Innisfil why shew gray ere the Orangemen who had just returned from the Norwood meeting, "breathing out slaughter" against all who claim intellectual liberty, convened a meeting of Catholics and the Separate School cause. The meeting was evidently what Bottom the Weaver would call, but we learn that the Roman Catholic (and other conventions, (or perhaps,) was decidedly opposed in strong terms. Mr. John Cassell also received some attention at the hands of those non-sectarian patriots Bishop Poole and Fitzgerald. Their head and butter is in danger, and hence their enthusiasm in the coalition cause. Will the sober and intelligent Catholics of this County allow those tricksters to hurry them into the old religious strife and bickerings of the past? We ask Catholics also to cease for the character and designs of the men who thus use their religious connexion as a political engine for a corrupt government. The platform has been "no party." This they have refused as useless, impolitic and unpatriotic in Reformers, and have sought to make us believe that their desire was to erase party lines and party issues. Their design, however, were evident to the commonest observer. But if party was wrong last week, last Friday, how did they dare on Sunday to arouse religious party feeling in their so-called interests? If to maintain party lines was unpatriotic last week, how can they rob them of the cover of their patriotism on Sunday and become violent partisans? If a party cry was an index of opposition to confederation, how did they dare to raise the party cry just after offering up their prayers to heaven? How could they dare attempt to arouse that unpatriotic spirit in the minds of their co-religionists and countrymen. If Reformers have done wrong, is it an excuse for them to do so too? Will too wrongs make any thing right? Besides, are political considerations of more importance than good will amongst the different denominations that inhabit our country? Is coalition of more concern to those unprincipled demagogues than individual liberty of thought and action to their friends? Will the intelligent Catholics of this County allow a tyrant to lord it over them by naming to them as a people for whom they shall vote, and that tyrant a political whipper-in, whose only aim is self aggrandizement? We do not accuse the priesthood of interference, for of that we know nothing. But we do ask, however, will the people allow Sir J. A., Poole, Fitzgerald & Co., dictate to them that they *must* vote for the conservative candidates only? Will they follow the nod of Dr. Poole instead of Mr. Carroll, who has been a life-long consistent Catholic? Will they forget their inalienable birth-right by any adhesion to the dictates of a coalition hanger-on, who would just as ardently advocate J. H. Cameron, the Grand Master of Orangemen as he would Daniel O'Connel, the great liberator. Let them now throw off the shackles that binds them, assert their true dignity, that of free men, vote upon the principles of enlightened reason, and for their true friends, and be no longer at the mercy of any one party, to be used and abused as that party may choose.

"A Man's Foes shall be they of his own Household."

At the Norwood meeting on Saturday, the coalitionists brought out P. M. Grover, Esq., as the coalition and corruption candidate for the East Riding in the House of Commons of Canada. In the East the name of P. Pearce, Esq., has been spoken of for some months as the coalition candidate for the Legislature of Ontario, and accordingly he was heard at the meeting. But his friend, the editor of the *Review*, was present and opposed him. Evidently a great change has come over the virtual organs of the organ. He has found a wealthier man and money makes the organ grind; it got wrathy at the meeting and said of its old and tried friend some hard things; not satisfied with opposing Mr. Pearce, it almost sins him, with the intent of destroying his public character and standing.

> "Birds in their little nests agree,
> And 'tis a shameful sight,
> When children of one family,
> Fall out and strike an fight"

In fact there were signs of being sold.—Private *confabs* and cunning manœuvering at an early hour indicated the probable course. The Keene Tories having united with the Town coalitionists, and one or two down Eastern, so managed their affairs that they prevented an unanimous vote against the Keene candidate. But it remains to be seen whether the East will allow their man to be shelved by the *medicine men*; we are greatly mistaken if they do. Of course, we will be accused of trying to split the Tories, but the Tory organ is the wedge. It has deserted its *friend* at the tune of "ten dimes make a dollar," no doubt. The friend will not bear it and hence the trouble. But we would remind their new friends that the late Mr. Conger was served the same way when he became poor. Mr. Perry, too, has the name of not having much to spend, and hence the cold shoulder there both at last election and this one. Mr. Pearce must have expected something or be is more short-sighted than most mortals are.

Mr. John Carroll, too, came in for a share of abuse. "He is an unprincipled fellow, that would stop at nothing to encompass his ends" So said the Editor of the *Review* at the Norwood meeting. Another friend abused. We thought the *Globe* only was guilty of such conduct; but the *Review* is just as tyrannical and as ready to abuse.—The Editor of the *Review* raised the religious cry too at Norwood. He wondered that the Reformers would make overtures to Mr. Carroll, and he a *Roman Catholic*, those were his words; to which the Editor of the *Examiner* replied that Reformers did not ask a Reformer what his religious views were. Politics had no religion with them; they would support a Catholic who had their confidence as warmly as they would a Protestant. After the Norwood meeting Reformers will not be accused of raising the religious cry in politics. The Editor of the *Review*, a Roman Catholic, was the first to raise it, at this campaign; but anything to gain his object. Will the Roman Catholics allow themselves to be made a tool of to suit the political ends of any flunkey? Will they allow themselves and their religious faith to be the cat's paw by which unscrupulous politicians will creep into power and position? Or will they not rather free themselves from the trammel by which such tyrants as the Editor of the *Review* would bind them? Cast off the yoke, and be free men. To Reformers they owe the privileges and liberties they now enjoy; from Reformers they received Catholic emancipation and toleration. Reformers have been and are their best friends. The Tories have always been their enemies, and are now, under the guise of friendship

TWO DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Our Town has again been visited by two very destructive and very unnecessary fires. The first took place on Sunday morning between one and three o'clock. The fire was first discovered in the store occupied by Mr. T. Dunsby, as a Grocery store. At this time the conflagration had made such progress as to render it impossible to suppress it by the ordinary means at command, also the store occupied by Mr. R. Watson, as a Shoe Depot and Saddlery combined. For a while the Victoria Hall appeared in great danger from the fact that some of the beams supporting the rafters of the tower, building projecting into the Hall, fortunately these were kept from firing, the Hall, or especially that room as we would have been added to the list of property destroyed. As it is the loss is heavy. Mr. Watson's loss will be over $6,000, and he is insured in the North British for only $2,000. Some of the property was removed, but an immense quantity was entirely destroyed, except what may be sold as old iron. W. D. Asselstine will suffer not all; the family were in bed at the time, and narrowly escaped with their lives, scarcely getting time to put on their clothes. It was rumoured for a short time that he had been suffocated; he and Mrs Donnelly fortunately escaped, but with the loss of everything clothing, furniture, &c. His loss is about $4,100, insured for $2,500—in the Imperial $1,500, in Lonsdale and Lennox &c, $1,000.

The second fire took place on Monday morning, and was more destructive than even the first. By it T. Lannin's Store and Tin shop, Mr. Larmer's Boot and Shoe shop, J. B. Green, Baker, W. H. Wrighton, Grocer, Dr. Morris, and Lewis Glover, Grocer, all suffered, and at one time the flames threatened to demolish the whole block to McGregor's Hotel. Fortunately, however, the firemen were enabled to stop its course at the stone building occupied by Mr. Glover and owned by Mr Rowe, but the entire corner this far was destroyed. The fire broke out in the shoe shop of Mr Larmer. Lannin's loss will not be so great as was at first anticipated. Every effort was made to save his goods, and a considerable quantity was got out. His loss is $1,700, fully insured in the Commercial Union and Lancashire. Mr. Larmer's loss is $320, insured for $150 in the London Corporation. Mr. Wrighton's loss we did not learn, and we regret that he had no insurance. Dr. Morris's loss is about $2 000, insured for $1,200 in the Lancashire. Lewis Glover's loss is $500, covered in the Royal.

The Companies that suffered are—

The Liverpool & London—on the store occupied by Mr. Walton, $3,300; on the building occupied by J. B. Green, $300; on Mr. Rowe's building, $1,250. Total—$4,850.

The London Corporation—On Mr. Lannin's stock, $180.

Commercial Union—On Lannin's stock, $850; Lasher's damages $700. Total—$950.

Lancashire—On Lannin's stock, $950; on Dr. Morris's stock, $700 to $1,200. Total—$1,550 to $2,050.

Imperial—On Donnelly's stock and furniture, $1,000.

London & Lancashire—On Donnelly's stock, $1,500.

North British—On Mr Walton's stock, $2,000.

Provincial—On R. A. Morrow's building, $1,200; on Mr. Eastland's building, $1,000; on Mr. Green's stock, $200; damages to Mr. Henthorn's building but did not learn the amount.

Royal— on Mr. Glover's stock, $500; damages to Ormond & Gilmour's $35.

Western and British American—$700.

The Insurance offices lose therefore $14,815, or perhaps more. The entire loss, however, must be over $20,000. The whole was evidently the work of an incendiary. What a sad thought it is that there is any one in our midst who would be so vile as to thus burn and destroy valuable property and endanger even the lives of some. Yet so it is. The Council has offered a reward of $50 for the detection of the culprits, but we doubt it is too late.

Accident.

We regret to learn that on Monday, while the train was coming from Port Hope and just on this side of Moffatt's creek, Mr. Bruce Ferguson, the conductor, met with a severe accident, which resulted in a broken leg and other severe injuries, but we are happy to be able to state that they are not supposed to be dangerous. It happened in this way: Mr Ferguson had just uncoupled a car that was about to be left on the track for some purpose, and having done so, leaned against a stake to signal the engine-driver that all was right. The stake was not fixed in its place and gave way, when he was precipitated headlong to the ground, while the train was moving at a considerable speed. By the fall his leg was broken just below the knee, and some other injuries also were inflicted. Our informant tells us that if it had occurred a minute sooner, he would in all probability have been broken to pieces against the bridge.

Lakefield Anglican Church Bazaar.

A bazaar, in aid of the building fund of the above-named Church, will be held in the village of Lakefield, in the course of the first week in September.

Contributions will be thankfully received by any member of the congregation.

Hardware.

We invite attention to G. Stethem & Co's. advertisement in another column.—They have just added to their already large stock a very varied assortment of almost everything in their line. Intended purchasers would do well to give him a call.

COALITIONS.—Steadily, constantly, and firmly, we have opposed coalitions; believing them ever corrupt and extravagant, dispensing with both hands to the hangers on of both parties. Why do we oppose the present coalition? For the same reasons. The very first act of the new ministry is to increase their number to thirteen, with largely increased salaries. The work could be done with five, but the coalition requires thirteen, a far greater number than is required for the cabinet of the United States with their thirty millions of people. Reformers cannot support this extravagance, and to vote for those who do would be an act of madness.—*Recorder.*

JUST so.—The French papers are out against the English Government on account of making John A. McDonald Sir John A. McDonald, and leaving M. Cartier plain M. Cartier still. The *Journal de Quebec* considers that a slight has been put on the French Canadian population. We are afraid there is trouble in store for the Near Downings. Perhaps M. Casgrain, the editor of the Journal, considers Mr. Cartier's services in 1837 worthy of a reward.—*Recorder.*

A. McKenzie, M.P.P., and E. McKenzie, Esq., passed through Brockville on Wednesday morning, to be present at a meeting of the electors of the North Riding of Lanark to-day. The meeting is to be held at Almonte, and Mr. McDougall is to be present. There will be stirring times. Mr. McDougall has issued his per pass to the enjoyment of the electors of North Lanark within the past two weeks. If Mr. Galbraith will consent to run for the House of Commons, Mr. McDougall has no chance whatever.—*Recorder.*

Coalition Meeting at Norwood.

The Coalitionists held their grand meeting on Saturday at Norwood. Mr. Walter Scott presided, and W. R. Roebuck acted as Secretary. The meeting calling the which figureheaded the affair to be to select a candidate to represent the Riding in the Legislature of Ontario. The chairman explained this, but notwithstanding, it soon appeared that there were other motives in view. The object of the meeting, according to notice, was completely ignored, and instead of selecting a candidate for Ontario they selected one for the Commons of Canada. Mr. Grover is therefore the Coalition candidate for the East Riding for the Commons of Canada, with what success remains yet to be seen.

Soon after the meeting was organized, Mr. Grover was called upon to explain his views on the questions at issue. He simply referred to the existence of the coalition to obtain confederation. Confederation, he remarked, was not yet completed until the whole machinery should be set in motion; and, in his opinion, those men who had been the tools to get the constitution should be allowed to work out the details. Hence, if elected, he would support the coalition no matter of what material formed—Tory or Conservative—he would support them till they forfeited his confidence. Mr. Grover tried also to make it appear that the true, who went over to the coalition are reformers, that showing two conservatives and some reformers in the Government from Upper Canada, and blandly remarked that even from these reformers he had nothing to fear, they would do their duty. He, for his own part, was ready to support the coalition until they got a fair trial, and that he considered would be when they had completed the Confederation scheme. Mr Grover also remarked that if elected he would vote against giving the members of the Executive $8,000 a year; he thought $6,000 would be enough

Mr. Reid, who was also present being called on, said he had been solicited by his friends (friend) to come out, he had consented; he knew he was unworthy to be selected; he had little to say; if elected, he would do his best for the country. He had no political alliance, or attachments.

Mr. Pearce being called on pitched right and left into the parties who called the meeting, and wondered what uncommon influence the coalition had, that it caused them to ignore the whole county but Anybody and Otonabee, and wanted to know had Otonabee taken the whole matter into their own hands; or was one man in Keene, and a few outsiders in Peterboro', to rule the East Riding; and strongly insinuated that the coalition organ had been *induced* to harmonize with the wire-pullers against the best interests of the East Riding and of the Eastern part of it in particular, but trusted that the *iron heel* of the *West* would not be allowed to trample on the interest of the East Riding or dictate to it. He (Mr P.) was willing to grant proportionate rights to Otonabee, but protested against her usurping all. She had now three candidates in the field, but thought she could not be content to more than two. As to Mr. Grover's election, he (Mr. P.) would support him, and do all he could to have him returned; but inasmuch as he had been solicited to come forward himself also for the Legislature of Ontario, it nominated by his friends in the East, he would come out no matter who else was out. He then referred to the action of the *Review* in opposing him with out just cause; but such conduct, he remarked, might drive him into independent opposition, as he could not afford to lose his good name for any man, and especially at the heels of one or two from the Town which was not in the riding. Again Mr. Pearce asserted that if nominated by the people of the East, he would assuredly run. Mr. Pearce then gave a synopsis of his views on public matters affecting the country; condemned the management of Crown Lands, and also in the matter of appointing old incapables to be Prison Inspectors, and said his policy would be to effect a change in these matter.

Mr. Read made another speech. He would support the Government; give them a fair trial; would not oppose them.

Mr. Grover being asked would he support the government, answered yes.

The Editor of the *Review* being present, made a severe attack on his old friend, Mr. Pearce, accused him of many hard things; represented him as very unpopular in the west and north of the Riding, and ended by giving a not very good character; asserting that he was allowing himself to be used as a tool by the Reformers.

Spalapins Ford, of Norwood, also made a grand harangue of nine words, supporting the "Review" versus Pearce.

At this point our humble selves were called in, and in a few remarks completely demolished the medicine man, Ford, so that Fibrile appearance took possession of his countenance, there was no more of him. We also were able to make distinct denials of the assertions of the Editor of the *Review*, and to offer some wholesome advice to the electors present not to support the coalition.

Now followed considerable cross-firing between Mr. Grover and the Editor of the *Review*, and the *Examiner*. There appeared some flank movements of the Drs. and Mr. Read to shelve Mr Pearce, if possible. In the meantime it was moved by F. Birdsall, seconded by J.C. Pearce, that P. M. Grover, Esq., be the candidate for the Commons of Canada, in the coalition interest. Mr. Pearce was also proposed contrary to his wish, but the original motion was carried. The dodging again commenced. Mr. Pearce was then proposed and seconded as the candidate for the Legislature of Ontario, when Pearce moved again, but we did not hear the prescription of the Doctor; it had the effect of removing the chairman. He, however, feeling he had done wrong, returned to put the motion, but meekness prevailed again, and the wire pullers got him down without putting it. Thus two men succeeded in their designs to the evident disgust of many present. The meeting then broke up. When this became known there was considerable excitement outside. Mr. Pearce being indignant, said there was a call to the Town Hall to nominate him. At this point our steps had to be directed homeward, and our remarks must leave them in their excitement.

After this, we learn, that there was an effort made to harmonize the contending parties, but to no effect.

FLATTERER.—A meeting of Reform Delegates was held in Belleville on Saturday week, when Dr. Hoskin was selected as a candidate for the House of Commons, and D. Farley, Esq., of Sidney, candidate for the Local Legislature. This is a good ticket, and we trust will be successful.—*Recorder.*

TWELFTH OF JULY.

This year the Orangemen of the Districts of Peterboro and Ontonabee encamped on its confines from the Cobourg boundary to join with them in celebrating the day in the Town of Cobourg. At six o'clock in the morning the streets were crowded with Orangemen and their friends making preparations for the excursion to Cobourg; the music of the fife and drum being heard in the distance announcing the approach of the neighbouring Lodges. About seven o'clock the line of procession started for the railroad station, headed by the brass band which is being got up in town under the leadership of Mr. Rocket, where a large concourse of people were in waiting to see the Orangemen start. After all had been got safely on board, the signal was given and off the iron horse started amid cheers from the crowd and the band playing "The Girl I left behind me."

At Fraserville a number of people got on board, but no Orangemen, as the Lodge at Springville had made arrangements to celebrate the day at Millbrook. At Millbrook the Peterborough train was joined by one from Lindsay, which made a very imposing scene, as they were both tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens; at the Belmont and other crossings on the road several Lodges were picked up. Port Hope was reached in good time and both trains ran up to the Grand Trunk station where another train was in waiting and all three were connected together and a Grand Trunk engine attached; off they went to Cobourg, where they were met by the Orangemen of that district when all were safely off the train. The following was the order of the procession:—

DISTRICT OF COBOURG.

A. J. VanZingen, County Master of Northumberland, and Capt. Henry Smith, District Master of Cobourg; Cobourg Brass Band; Union Jack and Colors of Lodge No 82; Lodge No 65, Angus McDonald, Master; Lodge No 61, Henry Smith, Master; Colborne Lodge, No 419, R. Gibson, Master; Lodge No 434, Township of Hamilton, Jas. Oastes, Master; South Monaghan Lodge, No 445, Robert Poe, Master; Cold Springs Lodge, No 414, Edward Nickson, Master; Lodge No 969, Cobourg, T. B. Clinch, Master, Lodge No. 1069, Feuella, A. Sherwood, Master.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

D. G. Hatton, County Master, and
, District Master, Peterborough Brass Band; Lodge No 80, George Johnson, Master; No 180, George Rickey, Master; No 454, Robert Weir Master; No 457, Ashburnham, D McDonald, Master; No 494, Keene, D. Campbell, Master; No 1175, Allandale, W. P. Chase, Master.*

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

J. W. Lucas, District Master; Lodge No. 15, James Conning, Master; Lodge No. 149, Bucelley, W Holtz, Master; No 385, Perrytown, John Lee, Master; Lodge No 621, W Nugent, Master; Lodge No 424, Oak Hill, David Little, Master; Lodge No 1030,——Hill, Stephen Bartlett, Master.

PORT HOPE DISTRICT.

Wm. Stevenson, District Master; Port Hope Brass Band; Lodge No. 64, David Marshall, Master; 141, Wm. Hawke, Master; 309, George C. Ward, Master; 532, Jos. Gallagher, Master.

On the line of march there were a number of banners and flags floating in the breeze, and at the corner of Division and King streets a large arch was erected with the following mottoes, "Welcome our Brethren" and "God Save the Queen," a large crown and braver surmounted all; on turning up King street the following motto was stretched across the street, "Unity, Friendship and Concord." The procession halted opposite the Town Hall, and dismissed for refreshments, to meet again at half-past one to go to Mr. Boulton's woods, were the addresses were to be delivered.

About two o'clock the brethren mustered on the square opposite Victoria Hall, and proceeded, in the order of march observed in the forenoon, along King street to the Park of the Hon. G. S. Boulton, where a stand had been erected for prominent members of the order and others who were expected to address the audience. There must have been about three-thousand persons, including a large number of ladies, on and about the stand. Among those on the stand we noticed the Hon. H. J. Boulton; Hon. G. S. Boulton; Rev. Mr. McKenzie, Baltimore; Rev. Mr. Jones, Cobourg; Rev. Mr. Delmon, Haldimand; Rev. Bro. Cantlon, Co. Chaplain, Peterborough; Rev. Bro. Scott, Peterborough; Bro. A. J. VanZingen, Co. Master, West Northumberland; Bros. D. E. Boulton and H. Smith, Cobourg; Marshals of the day; Bro. D. Marshall, Grand Sec'y, Central Canada; Bro. D. G. Hatton, Co. Master, Peterborough; Bro. Stevenson, District Master, Port Hope; and a number of other well known members of the order.

Bro. VanZingen, Co. Master, called the brethren and visitors to order, and after thanking those present, and particularly the brethren and their friends from Peterboro for their kindness in responding so heartily to the invitation of the brethren of the Cobourg District, called on the Rev. Mr. McKenzie, Presbyterian Minister of Baltimore, to address the audience.

Mr. McKenzie on rising eulogized the conduct and appearance of the large and respectable procession which had been held that day, and thanked the County Master for the honor conferred upon him by calling upon him to address the assemblage then present. He said that so long as Orangemen were guided by the principles laid down in their constitution, and endeavoring faithfully to carry out those principles, so long would they deserve and receive respect; those principles being founded on the true and everlasting word of God—the Bible, which he was proud to see carried open in the procession, showing to the world that Britain's safe guard—the open Bible—was a pillar and support of their institution. The Rev. Gentleman concluded an eloquent address amidst cheers, wishing prosperity to the Orange Order.

The Rev. Mr Jones, Wesleyan Minister of Cobourg and ex-president of the Conference, was next called upon and began by referring to the immortal founder of the order. He said the principles established on the day of which that day was the anniversary, were the true christian principles which were the foundation of Britain's greatness. Not alone did William secure civil and religious liberty to the Protestants of Great Britain but also to Roman Catholics. He looked upon the Orange Institution as one of the safe guards of the British throne, and he believed had it not been for the Orangemen of Ireland, that Island to-day would not have formed a component part of the British Empire. He had heard people say that their processions were an insult to Roman Catholics, this he did not believe. Upon their Banner he noticed the inscriptions, "Fear God," "Love the Brotherhood," "Honor the Queen." Now no men who fear God can wrong or insult their neighbor; those who honor the Queen respect her laws. If Orangemen wrong or insult their Catholic fellow citizens they break their faith with both God and the Queen; civil and religious liberty was what William fought for. The Rev. Gentleman concluded one of the most able and patriotic addresses we have ever heard delivered, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. D. G. Hatton, County Master of Peterborough, was next called upon.

Mr. Hatton thanked the County Master of East Northumberland for the kindness shewn himself and the brethren from the County of Peterborough during the day. He also referred to the remarks made by the Rev. Mr. McKenzie and the Rev. Mr. Jones, neither of whom, he was sorry to say, were members of the order. He felt proud to meet these gentlemen and the other Rev. Gentlemen representing, as they did, all Protestant denominations, upon that Orange platform. The testimony borne by such men as the Rev. Mr. McKenzie and the Rev. Mr. Jones to the loyalty of Orangemen and the necessity that has existed and does exist for the organization, must have a good effect on the institution. Orangemen do not pretend to be the only loyal men, on the contrary, they believe and wish to believe all classes of Her Majesty's subjects loyal; they however know that they are sworn to preserve and maintain British connexion and the Protestant religion. The speaker said owing to pressure of time he would conclude, thanking those present for the hearing accorded to him.

The Rev. Mr. Delmon was next called upon, but owing to the short space between that time and the time at which the brethren from Port Hope and Peterborough had to leave, made were few remarks.

Mr. David Marshall, Grand Secretary of Central Canada, was next called on. He made one of his usual forcible and eloquent speeches.

The procession was then re-formed and proceeded to the Grand Trunk station, when the brethren and their friends filling twenty five cars, left by special train for Port Hope, where it arrived about five o'clock, and on the arrival of the train from Peterborough left for that town, distributing the lodges of the District of Hope at the stations nearest their lodge rooms, and arriving here about half-past eight.

The greatest credit is due to the Railroad authorities, particularly Mr. Williams, Superintendent, for the care and skill shown in the conveyance of such an immense crowd, without a single accident or a minutes delay. Everything was managed as if by clock-work, and the Orangemen should, and we are sure do, feel grateful to the Railway Company for their kindness in making arrangements to convey them to and from Cobourg, without change of cars, for one fare.

To the Electors of the County of Peterborough.

GENTLEMEN,—

I respectfully ask leave to make some observations relative to what I conceive to be our duty in regard to the approaching election.

As we are all aware, a great political change has taken place in the country. Old things have passed away. British North America is now entering upon a national existence. We are no longer children, looking to the Mother Country for direction and support; but, aided by England's generosity and wisdom, we are now starting upon a new and more important career, the contemplation of which ought to inspire us with gratitude and pride. Henceforth love of country ought to stimulate our patriotism and teach us faithfully to strive to discharge our new duties as enlightened men and good citizens. To us is now confided the noble privilege of consolidating a d building up a nation whose history sh ll rank equal with that of the most favoured people and to which posterity can point with pride and satisfaction, and who will remember with gratitude the noble legacy left them by their fathers.

Like all other business of life, politics demand our constant vigilance and energies if we would prosper and improve, we must act like men who prize liberty and progress, and we must endeavor to prove that we are worthy citizens of a free country. Upon us now rests the solemn and heavy responsibilities of forming and perfecting and working the machinery of self-government, and of displaying that patriotic pride which belongs to a free and an enlightened people. We possess a land which is second to none for its fertility and goodness. We inhabit a country which is unsurpassed for the salubrity of its climate, and the enterprise and freedom of its people. As a people we have nothing to desire which we cannot obtain, and our future will be great and glorious in proportion as we strive to make it so. The time for action has commenced. We have to choose representatives in the first Parliament of our new Dominion to whose judgement and disinterested patriotism we can confide our national interests, and who will conduct our affairs with ability and economy. Let our conduct now be such that we may be able to hand down to future generations a noble heritage so that they may look back to their sires with satisfaction and pride.

As a general thing the people are responding to the calls upon them On all sides we hear of preparation for the coming elections Perhaps in almost every County and Riding in the new Province of Ontario this is the case, except in the West Riding of this County. The two great political parties—Tories and Reformers—are girding themselves up and preparing for the contest, and it is unaccountable why it is that in this Riding Reformers are so apathetic. The Riding is largely Reform, and yet Reformers are allowing the representation of it in the first and most important Parliament of the new Dominion to slip away from them without an effort to retain it. If ever that effort were necessary, it is necessary now, when the new ship of state is about to be launched and her destinies formed for good or evil. Reformers have fought for many years to bring about the present change, to secure Representation by Population, and to obtain for the people a more direct control over their affairs. But now in the hour of victory, when success has crowned their efforts, we find the Reformers of both Ridings of this County becoming at all once, in the very moment of their triumph, careless and indifferent of the future, and quietly yielding up to their opponents the helm of the ship—the formation and control of their future destiny. It is a strange thing, but it is nevertheless true, that after years and years of political contention they should now, in the hour of their success, when so much depends upon the present attitude and conduct of Reformers quietly fold their hands and leave to their opponents the regulating and maturing and working of the machinery of the future government of the country. This may be generosity but it is not statesmanship. This may be liberality and good neighborhood but it is not political wisdom. It is not the act of men who love consistency or who are guided by principle. If the prize were worth contending for, surely it is worth looking after and caring for now that it has been obtained. Either Reform a have been right or they have been wrong If wrong, then let them say so; but if they have been contending for a reality, —if the party has been something more than a name—if they were really honest in their professions and in earnest after constitutional changes and reforms, then let them show now their good sense and their consistency, by adhering to their principles and by endeavoring to carry out and perfect that which they have at length obtained. If the leading men of the party are to be deserted at this critical time, and all their labors are to be forgotten. If now, when the ground has been cleared ready for the laying of the corner stone of the foundation of the great superstructure which must be raised upon it, Reformers think they have nothing more to do but quietly look on and see their political adversaries take possession and appropriate to themselves all the honors and all the benefits which are intended to flow from their hard earned victory; if in the hour of their triumph they march off the field and leave their opponents in possession; if this is going to be their policy, then all I can say is that they are no longer worthy of the name of Reformers, and ought to be read out of the party There are men now living who, when the name of Reformer was a reproach, hesitated not to wear it and stand up manfully in its behalf, and these men can tell of many a hard fight, when all they had to cheer them was the consciousness that they were doing their duty, and when they had nothing to expect in the way of patronage. They were content with knowing that they were doing their duty, and they were only asking for themselves what they were willing to give to others. The new generation know but little of what their predecessors had to endure; they find the way made comparatively easy for them, and they do not, therefore, as much are by necessity all always be ing the duties of victory within control. It is a true saying that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. Where, therefore, I see Reformers folding their arms and hear them say that parties are no longer a necessity, that the millennium in politics has come, and when I see them going hand in hand with those who, up to the moment of victory, have resisted them to the last, I can only smile and pity their inexperience and simplicity. I know what must be the effect of this folly, and they will find when the ground has all been secured and every avenue and approach is in possession of their opponents, that the removal of the mask will discloses to them how easily they can thus to be thrown off their guard and lulled to sleep at the most critical period in the history of their country, when so very much depends upon their vigilance and care. At the present moment we are told to bury party and to work with the Tories. We are asked to believe that there is no need of party; that human nature is not the same as it used to be; that it would be unpatriotic and unwise for Reformers to elect Reformers to the Legislature. But while we are told this,our adverse ies are quietly preparing themselves for a strong party contest, and where they have to speak out, they do not hesitate to say that they are determined to elect their own men if they can do so. In all this our adversaries are right, for if Reformers are so very simple as not to know their duty, as not to know that no free people or free government ever yet existed, or ever can exist, without the existence of parties; they have lived and studied to very little purpose and they must shut their eyes to the teachings of actual experience. Who ever heard of a country where there were no political parties. And if you can shew me such a country, I will shew you the country governed by a despot and the people buried in ignorance and poverty. And whoever heard of a party giving up its organization and activity in the moment of victory, when more than ever is required all its efforts and all its wisdom and strength. Just imagine a military commander directing his men to pile their arms after a hard fought day and inviting the enemy to come in and share the ground with them. In such a case it would be needless to ask what became of the general and his victorious men. And so will it be with Reformers if they do likewise. I beg to Reformers if they as a party have any fixed principles, if their object as a party is patriotic and good, if the doctrines which they advocate are right, then as a party carry them out, for they need not expect the Tories to do so for them.—Each party to-day stands just where it stood during the years gone by, and to imagine that simply because Confederation has taken place that there is to be no more political parties is to imagine an impossibility, and a very short time will prove this to be true. And I say, too, that the Reformer who deserts his party upon this flimsy pretense is a traitor and makes this an excuse for his treason. If, however, he has been misled by this pretence, let him be so no longer, but let him return back and prove his consistency and his common sense by doing the utmost for his party at the coming election.

To me, personally, it does not matter so much I have fought many a hard battle for my party, and have not had many defeats I am willing to admit that I have had my day, and I now resign to others the work which I have so imperfectly helped to perform. To the rising young men of the party in this County now belongs the privilege of advocating and perfecting measures for the good of the country, and to them Reformers can look with confidence. They have a good name to win and doubtless they will give a good account. But, I say to Reformers—wake! Spread to the wind your banner and rally round it each and all, and victory will surely be yours. WORK is the duty of each of you, *and do not suffer or expect another to do what you ought to do yourself.*

AN OLD REFORMER.
Peterborough, July 15th, 1867.

The Shooting of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia.

LAST SPEECH OF THE UNFORTUNATE PRINCE.

FULL DETAILS OF THE LAST SCENE.

(From the New York Times.)

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 9.

The *Times* this evening publishes an extra containing a correspondence from Vera Cruz Postal, stating that at six o'clock on the morning of June 19, the troops of Escobedo formed a short distance from the city for the execution of Maximilian and his Generals, the people of Queretaro flocking by thousands to see the closing scenes in the life of the men they loved. As the clock strikes seven, the bells toll and announce that the prisoners have left their prison for the last time, and are on their way to their execution. After a few moments they appear, drawn in carriages under a large guard around them, the Emperor first, Miramon next, and Mejia last. As they near the place of execution, consolsive sobs break from the crowd. The carriages stop, and the prisoners get out. Among the emotions you can hardly see a dry eye. Tokens of dissatisfaction are manifested. Maximilian, on alighting, is saluted by the people. In an easy and graceful manner, and with an elastic step, he marched to the fatal spot. The prisoners were dressed in a plain manner. They were not bound nor blindfolded. In taking his position, the Emperor spoke in a clear and firm manner, and with nothing of bravado. He seemed to feel his situation, and said when he was first walled upon at home by the deputation from Mexico who came with credentials offering him the Government of the country, he refused. At a subsequent meeting the proposition was again presented, and he replied that if convinced that the majority thought it at it was to their interest to place him at the head of the Government he might consent. Another deputation waited on him and brought additional testimonials Up

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will cause a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

MOTHERS READ THIS.

HOLLOWAY'S WORM LOZENGES

ARE A CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for worms in children and adults. As it is a well-known and melancholy fact that one great cause of death among children is from Worms alone, it cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of parents the necessity of closely watching their children. By so doing, and understanding the symptoms and true cause of the disease, thousands of children might be saved from early graves. The following are a few of the very numerous symptoms and diseases which are caused by Worms: Deranged appetite, emaciated extremities, offensive breath, frequent picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, hardness of the belly, with frequent slimy stools, and sometimes constitutive fits; pain in the head and stomach, acquiet sleep, faintings, trembling coughs, indigestion, low spirits, fightful dreams, and a gradual wasting away of flesh. Holloway's Worm Lozenges are palatable and if administered to the child drive out the worms thoroughly without pain and completely cleanse the stomach thereby doing away with the necessity of administering Castor Oil or other unpleasant cathartics. Each box contains the facsimile. U. W., who are the sole proprietors. Sold by J. Higginbotham and D. Stott, Bowmanville, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

N. B. Ask for Holloway's Worm Lozenges, and take no other. 25

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat. Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

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Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects*.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy*.

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for those complaints. Grievous coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *unsurpassed satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should Be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
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Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kemp, and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

WANTED!

A HOUSE KEEPER Reference required. Apply at this office.

Peterboro', July 18th, 1867. 29

WANTED!

FOR a strong boy, nearly 16 years old, a place a apprentice with a farmer.

Apply at GRAHAM & STRATTONS.

Peterboro', July 17, 1867. 29

CARD.

I BEG to return thanks to the Firemen, friends, and others, who so kindly helped to protect my premises at the late fire.

ROBT. KINGAN.

Peterboro', July 17, 1867. 29

A CARD.

THE undersigned begs to return his sincere thanks for the valuable assistance rendered to him by his friends and the public, in helping to save his stock, at the fire, on the morning of the 15th last.

THOS. LANNIN.

Peterboro', July 17, 1867. 29

A CARD.

THE undersigned, having received much and valued assistance in protecting their property from fire on the morning of the 15th last., beg to express their sincere thanks for the persistent and laborious effort so kindly and generously put forth on that occasion. It was only by such effort they escaped the fate of their neighbors, and hope their friends and the public who rendered such assistance will accept of this, the only means of expressing their thankfulness.

J GILMOUR.
ORMOND & GILMOUR.
THOS. MENZIES.

Peterboro', July 17, 1867. 29

Fire! Fire!

On account of the late fire,

R. WALTON'S

STOVE,

Tin and Saddlery Store

Will be found in the Shop formerly occupied by D. McNaughton, 3 doors North of Ormond & Gilmour's.

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

Now on hand, at his Warerooms, a large lot of first class PRIZE STOVES. Tinware in all its branches, manufactured on the premises by the best workmen. Lumbermen's Furnishings, a large stock. COAL OIL, the best white, wholesale and retail. SADDLES, HARNESS and TRUNKS, of my own manufacture, in great variety, a large stock now on hand, which will be sold cheaper than ever.

R. WALTON.

Peterborough, July 17, 1867. 29

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WEST RIDING OF PETERBOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having received the unsolicited and unanimous nomination of the Reformers of this important Division, as member of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, I must express the deep sense I entertain of the honor thus conferred on me.

In entering Parliament I have no private ends to serve and no personal objects to attain. Had I consulted my own business interests or the advice of my commercial friends, I certainly would never seek to enter into political life, and have therefore for some time hesitated to accept your nomination. Having, however, been so urgently requested to allow my name to be put in nomination by so large and influential a representation of the county where I have spent so many happy years of my life, and to which I am so much attached by the recollections of my youth, I feel that I would be wanting in courtesy to you, and fail in performing my duty as a citizen, were I any longer to decline acceding to your wishes.

In coming forward as a candidate for your suffrages, I wish all parties distinctly to understand my position. I am no professed politician, but present myself simply as a Canadian merchant and manufacturer. I have a heavy stake in the welfare of the country, and my own and my family's means being all invested in commercial enterprise in the Dominion, are consequently dependent on its prosperity.

I am a strong supporter of the new Confederation now so happily consummated, and if I shall be honored by being your representative in Parliament, shall by every means in my power strive to promote its further consolidation.

I have always been a Reformer, an advocate of party government, and my sympathies are ever with Liberalism in every country. My sentiments on religious subjects are those usually termed "voluntary," and while advocating the fullest religious toleration, every attempt to grant peculiar privileges to any denomination, will meet with my most determined opposition.

The subject which I believe demands the peculiar and prompt attention of the country at this moment is the Finances, and it will be my aim, persevering to oppose the system of reckless expenditure, which has latterly characterized the Administration, and to advocate and support every measure which has for its object the reduction of the taxation and the equalization of the expenditure and the receipts.

It is, I presume, scarcely necessary to say that I would strenuously oppose any further grant of public money to the Grand Trunk Railway Company which has already proved so heavy a drain on the resources of the country.

The recent unwarrantable and dangerous change in the circulating medium of the country, and the interference with its well tried banking institutions, meet with my strongest disapprobation, and every effort in my power will be used to restore the currency to its legitimate condition.

Much has been said and little done on the subject of immigration which is so essential to the welfare of a new country like ours. My plan for securing a large share in the stream of immigration now flowing to America and hitherto passing us, would be to make this country the cheapest place for a man to live in on this continent. This, I believe, can only be done by reducing the taxation to the lowest minimum commensurate with the maintenance of the public credit, and by so developing its agricultural, lumbering, mining and manufacturing resources, as to render it an attractive field for the poorest labourer, and the wealthiest capitalist who must always go hand in hand to make any country prosperous as well as great.

Recognizing the great services of our Volunteers and the alacrity with which they responded to the call of duty in the hour of public danger, it will be my pleasant care to see that any reforms desired by them are carried out, and that all necessary steps be taken to give permanency and efficiency to the patriotic "Volunteer movement" in which I have always felt the warmest interest.

Hoping to have an early opportunity of meeting you personally, in company with my esteemed friend, Mr. Walton, when I shall have an opportunity of renewing many old friendships and of further explaining my views,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obd't. Servt.
JOHN GORDON.

Peterborough, July 15th, 1867.

County Treasurer's Office,
Peterborough, 16th July, 1867.

Notice to the Sheriff, Clerk of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, &c., of the County of Peterborough.

GENTLEMEN:

I beg respectfully to call your attention to a circular just received by me from the Inspector General's Office, a copy of which I append, and to request you to at once, furnish to me all accounts and claims you may have for services rendered in connection with the administration of justice previous to the 30th ultimo, and oblige

Respectfully yours,
WALTER SHERIDAN,
County Treasurer.

(CIRCULAR.)

Inspector General's Office,
Ottawa, 5th July, 1867.

"SIR:

I am desired to inform you that the services in the administration of criminal justice performed on and after the 1st instant, will not be chargeable against the General Government, but will be paid by the Province of Ontario. You will, therefore, call on the Sheriff, Clerk of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, &c., to close their accounts to the 30th ultimo, and to render them through you to this department, at as early a date as practicable."

I have the honor to be sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM DICKINSON,
D. I. G.

To the Treasurer,
County of Peterborough.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or let the North half of lot 24, in the 11th concession of the Township of Otonabee, containing 100 acres, and within 3 miles of the Town of Peterborough. R. L. R.

There are on the premises a good frame house, frame barn, sheds and stabling; also, a young orchard.

☞ Terms easy

ROBT WEIR, Jr.

Otonabee, July 17th, 1867. 29

TO THE Free and Independent Electors OF THE WEST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN:

Having been requested by a number of respectable and intelligent electors of the Riding to become your representative, and having been named by a large meeting of the Reform Committee as the Reform Candidate for the Local Legislature of Ontario, in the West Riding of this County, I have consented to stand and now respectfully solicit your suffrages.

Having resided in the County for nearly half a century, I may be supposed to be acquainted with the struggles of early bush life, as well as the requirements of the progressive state of the county; and being a practical farmer, I flatter myself that I know somewhat of the wants and desires of the class to which I belong, and if returned as your Representative, the interest of the farmers will receive a large share of my attention.

My political opinions are what they always have been. I belong to the old-fashioned Reformers, and hold the distinctive features of that party. The following are some of the cardinal articles of my political creed: Equal civil and religious liberty to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, irrespective of origin, creed or color; equal privileges to all religious denominations; no parliamentary interference in matters of religion; no grants to denominational colleges; responsible government; the settlement of the wild lands of the Crown by free grants to actual settlers; the most rigid economy in the public expenditure, consistent with the due administration of the public departments; no spending of public money without the sanction of parliament.

There being a large tract of arable land in our rear, the immediate settlement of which would materially benefit the Town and County generally, my best attentions will be given to any and every scheme, having for its object the settlement, by actual settlers, of this tract, and to the opening up and improving of roads therein, as well as those leading thereto.

Having all my estate in the County, I feel equally interested with yourselves in its prosperity. My object in seeking to go to Parliament is not to look after office or emolument to myself, but simply to seek the good of the country generally, and of this County in particular.

As you have done me the honor to nominate me as your candidate, I trust that, if elected, you will find that your decision and confidence have not been misplaced.

I shall make it my business at an early day to see as many of you in your respective neighborhoods as I possibly can before the election takes place, when I shall be happy to give any information in my power, and my views on any questions submitted to me.

Meantime,

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obed't servant,
JOHN WALTON.

Balsam Grove,
Smith, July 8th, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of John A. Halley, plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements, which were of Thomas Bird, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Margaret Urquhart, wife of Kenneth Urquhart, administratrix of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Thomas Bird, deceased, at the time of his death and was such administratrix before her marriage with the said Kenneth Urquhart duly administered, I have seized and will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 22nd DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D., 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Bird, to the hands of the said Margaret Urquhart to be administered in and to Lot No. 2, South of Dublin Street and the East half of Lot No. 2, North of Dublin Street and West of George street in the Town of Peterborough.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 17, 1867. 26

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.

EDWARD MIALL and Company (Limited) Plaintiffs,
vs.
GEORGE TANNER, Defendant.

Upon the application of the above plaintiffs and upon reading the writ of attachment issued in this cause and the affidavit of the service thereof and also the affidavit of T. M. Fairbairn filed on this application, I do hereby order that a meeting of the creditors of the above named George Tanner be held before me at my chambers in the Town of Peterborough in the County of Peterborough, on WEDNESDAY, the TENTH DAY OF JULY next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of giving their advice upon the appointment of an official assignee, and that notice of such meeting shall be given by advertisement in the *Canada Gazette* and in a local paper as required by the said Insolvent Act, and by notices mailed to such persons as are known to be creditors of said insolvent by plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated at my chambers in the Town of Peterborough this 26th day of June, A.D., 1867.

(Signed,)
R. M. BOUCHER,
J. C. C., Peterborough

(30 F. F. Revenue Stamp.)

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment—it soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for America, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after one commenced using your pain rated Mustang Liniment.

ED. KELLY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Look sharp and save it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

By-Law No.

A By-law to raise by way of loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, have resolved to raise the sum of Ten Thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting and building a bridge across Chemong Lake, from a point on the shore of said Lake, in the Township of Smith, in said County of Peterborough, to a point on the shore of said Lake in the Township of Ennismore, in said County, and also another Bridge across Pigeon Creek from a point on the shore or bank of said Creek in the Township of Ennismore aforesaid, to a point on the shore of said Creek, in the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough.

And whereas, to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas, it will require the sum of $1,400, to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of said debt or loan and interest as also hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investments of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof according to the last revised and equalized Assessment Rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of Two Million Seven Hundred and Eighty Five Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty One dollars, ($2,785,361).

And whereas the existing debt of the said Municipality of the County of Peterboro' is Twenty Nine Thousand Four Hundred dollars, ($29,400) for principal money, and Twelve Thousand and Forty-Six dollars, ($12,046) for interest, and there is nothing in arrear or account of said principal or interest.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of Ten Thousand dollars, and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one half of a mill in the dollar in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made, for such sums of money as may be required, not less than One Hundred Dollars ($100) each and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed, with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and countersigned by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said Debentures shall be made payable in ten years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them Coupons for the payment of interest.

5. That the said Debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly, on the 15th day of October and the 15th day of April in each year, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said Debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one half a mill in the dollar shall in addition to all other rates be raised, levied and collected in each year upon the rateable property in said Municipality during the continuance of the said Debentures or any of them.

6. That this By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the Fifteenth day of October, 1867.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at Peterborough, in the said County, on

The Tenth Day of October, 1867

at the hour of TWO o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose afore aid

Dated, this 26th day of June, A. D. 1867.

EDG. PEARSE,
Clerk.

27-15in

TOWNSHIP of HARVEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Municipal Council of the Township of Harvey intends, at its next sitting, on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of JULY, to pass a By-law to legalize the following Road, viz:—

Commencing at the north end of Hall's Bridge, on lot number nine in the eighth concession of the Township of Harvey, thence south fifty-five degrees, west sixteen chains fifty links thence north fifty-eight degrees, west twelve chains fifty links, thence north eighty-six degrees west twenty-four chains twenty-five links, to its intersection with the Sandy Lake road between lots nine and ten in the ninth concession of the Township of Harvey.

W. M. HALL,
Clerk,

June 20th, 1866. 25-4in.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

WITH AMENDMENTS THERETO.

CANADA,
Province of Ontario,
County of Peterborough,
To Wit:

In the County Court of the County of Peterborough

In the matter of TEMPLETON BROWN, *an Insolvent.*

ON TUESDAY the TWENTY-FOURTH day of SEPTEMBER next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Peterborough, this Seventeenth day of July, A. D., 1867.

TEMPLETON BROWN.
By T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
His Attorney *ad litem.*

23-1d.

Public Notice!

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an act to confirm the Re-survey of the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough, made by Provincial Land Surveyor T. S. Clement, and the Re-survey of the Township of Burleigh in the same County, made by Provincial Land Surveyor James W. Fitzgerald; and to provide for the levying and collection of the moneys expended by the Corporation of the County of Peterborough in connection with such Re-surveys.

Dated at Peterborough, this 7th May, A. D., 1867.

P. M. GROVER,
Warden County of Peterborough.

19

WANTED TO RENT,

FROM next Autumn, for a term, and with the option of purchase preferred, a farm of about one hundred acres, with comfortable residence thereon and within three or four miles of the Town of Peterborough.

Apply to T. D. BELFIELD.

Peterboro', June 24th, 1867. 26-tfm

MASONIC.

THE undersigned have just received a fresh supply of MASTER MASONS' APRONS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, June 11, 1867.

J. D. STARK, A. M., M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence, one door East of the Free Church, Peterborough.

☞ Free advice to the poor on Mondays and Fridays. 27

PORK.

FOR SALE, 65 barrels Heavy Prime Mess Pork, packed in Millbrook.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

General Insurance Agency,

GEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

CHIEF OFFICES: 19 AND 20 CORNHILL, LONDON.

General Agency for Canada: 305 and 307 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,

FOURTEEN AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—perfect Security—Economy of Management, tended to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent of profits are divisible.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, F. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London

(*ESTABLISHED* 1803)

CHIEF OFFICES: 1 Old Broad St., and 10 Pall Mall, LONDON.

General Agency for Canada, 57 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,

£1,965,000, - - - STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED IN CANADA, $195,000.

Insurances against loss by fire are effected on the most favourable terms; and losses paid without reference to the Board in London. No charge made for policies or endorsements.

RINTOUL BROS., General Agents for Canada.

GEO. A. COX, Agent.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions.

Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $500,000, with surplus of $200,000.

4 Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 23 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, sq.; David Higgins, Secretary.

GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

HEAD OFFICE, - - HAMILTON, C. W.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.

Medical Adviser, Dr KINCAID, GEO. A. COX, Agent.

HARNESS, SADDLES,

&c., GOOD AND CHEAP AT

T. DONNELLY'S.

Children's Cabs & Perambulators

JUST RECEIVED AT

T. DONNELLY'S.

Sign of the Golden Collar

Next door to Geo. Stethem & Co's.

Peterborough, July 3rd, 1867 27.

Bakery for Sale.

THE undersigned is desirous of selling his BAKERY, BAKING UTENSILS, HORSE, BREAD-CART, &c., &c. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms.

SAMUEL JAY.

Peterboro', June 19th, 1867. 25.

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER, FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,
Toronto.

October 10, 1866.

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 19th, 1867.

PETERBOROUGH

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

I BEG to give notice that on the re-opening of the school, a class for Ladies and Gentlemen purposing to become Teachers, will be formed. Particular attention will be paid to those subjects in the programme for the examination of Teachers required by the Board of Public Instruction.

J. KING, A. M.,
Rector.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1867. 27-3in

NEW DOMINION.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

GRAHAM & STRATTON

BEG to announce that they will open in the shop occupied by Mr T. Lingham, two doors north of Coulter's Drug Store, on

Monday, the First day of the New Dominion,

Their new Stock of Books, Stationery, &c.

The Stock is entirely new, selected with great care and on advantageous terms; they will therefore be able to sell

Cheaper Than Ever.

School Books and Stationery,

Will be at Very Low Prices.

THEIR MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

in great variety, and

WALL PAPER,

BORDERINGS, SHADES,

AND DECORATIONS

Are of the latest English patterns and at low prices

They take the opportunity of thanking their old customers for past favors, and solicit a continuation.

Peterborough, June 26, 1867.

Farm for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm in the Township of Douro, being north east quarter of lot No. 2, in the 11th concession, and about three miles from Peterboro' Fifty acres, upwards of 30 cleared, and in a reasonable state of cultivation. The balance consists of hardwood land, well wooded There is a neat Log House, Barn and Stable, &c., on the premises, and a never failing creek runs through the lot

TERMS.—$300 in cash, balance as may be agreed

Further information can be received by applying to the proprietor, or at the "EXAMINER" Office.

THOMAS PATTERSON.

June 20th, 1867. 25

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the ensuing session of the Parliament of Canada, or other Parliament having jurisdiction, for amending and consolidating the Acts relating to the Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, and also for power to extend the Railway of said Company to Chemong Lake, or to other waters lying north of Peterborough, and for other purposes relating thereto.

JOHN BEATTY,
Secretary.

Cobourg, July 1st, 1867. 27

WANTED!

A SMART GIRL to work a Sewing Machine. Apply to

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterboro, July 3, 1867.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE AT THE MONTREAL HOUSE!

ON SATURDAY, the 29th June, the subscriber will commence a great Clearing Out Sale of his entire stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for one month only.

Parties wishing to supply themselves will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, as goods will be much reduced in price in order to insure their rapid sale.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

FACTORY COTTONS

Reduced to a shade below cost—very heavy being now offered at 7½d per yard, worth 9½d, and the very best offered at 9d, usually sold from 11d to 1s.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

Whole Stock of **GLOVES** offered at Bargains.

First lot at 4d per pair. Second lot at 6d per pair.
Third lot, Kid Gloves, at 2s per pair.
Fourth lot, best Duchess Kids, at 1s 6d and 2s per pair.
Fifth lot, Gentlemen's Gloves, reduced according to quality.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

PRINTS.

One large lot of new pattern light colors, new browns and new lilacs, to be offered at 7½d per yard, fast colors, (lately selling at 9d, 9½d and 10d per yard).

Another lot of latest style French prints to be given at 10d per yard, worth 1s to 1s 1½d.

Last lot, Brilliants and Chintz, to be offered at 1s to 1s 0½d, (lately sold at 1s 8d).

Also a lot of remnants cheap.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

LADIES' HATS.

Trimmed and untrimmed. Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, offering at cost price. Why pay a profit other places when they can be got without a profit at the

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

BONNET RIBBONS.

First lot, containing a great many all silk, to be offered at 5½d per yard.
Second lot, new styles, offered at 10d per yard.
Third lot, do do 1s per yard.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

STRIPE SHIRTINGS.

The best soft finish offered at 1s per yard, worth 1s 3d.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

SUMMER SHAWLS

At less than cost.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

DRESS GOODS.

One lot reduced 1½d per yard. Another lot reduced 3d per yard.
Another lot " 4½d " Another lot " 6d "
Last lot, including remnants, at any price.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

PARASOLS

Selling off at cost price.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

SELLING OFF CHEAP.

Belts, Beltings, Hosiery, Ties, Collars, Frillings, Dress Buttons, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞ VEILS at 3½d each.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞ HAIR NETS at 2d each.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞ CHIGNONS at Cost.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

BELT BUCKLES.

Lot No. 1, assorted, at 6½d each. Lot No. 2, assorted, at 10d each.
Lot No. 3, assorted, 1s. 1½d. each. Lot No. 4, assorted, at 1s. 3d.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

MANTLES.

Selling off at Cost.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞ Call early as the Sale will continue ONLY ONE MONTH and the bargains always go first.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, June 27th, 1867. 26.

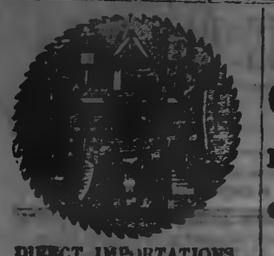
☞ Do you want a good summer suit? If so, call at the MONTREAL HOUSE, which is the best place in Town to purchase good Ready-made Clothing at a very low price.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under the supervision of a first class CUTTER. SUITS made to order at the shortest notice.

A large stock of CLOTHS kept constantly on hand which are offering very cheap.

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE ☜

THE MONTREAL HOUSE!



DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF

HARDWARE

A SUPERIOR STOCK!

E. HAMILTON,

HAS on hand, on George Street, Peterboro, the largest and best assorted stock of Heavy and Shelf Hardware ever brought into Peterborough, consisting of Table Knives with Steel Forks, Dessert Knives, Pen and Pocket Knives,

Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, Cradles,

Cow-bells, and a general assortment of the Tools and Implements most commonly in use by Farmers, Mechanics and Housekeepers.—Also, a large assortment of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

The whole imported direct from British and American Manufacturers.

350 Kegs of Nails, Assorted,

From Shingle Nails, upwards.

Terms, Cheap for Cash.

Peterboro', June 24, 1867. 26-3in.

The Liverpool & London & Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, with the Sum assured; if after 20 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths; after 51, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary*, MONTREAL.
W. CLUXTON, *Agent*, Peterborough

February 20, 1867. 9

The Home Insurance Company

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $773,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

CORN-MEAL,

OAT-MEAL,

AND

RYE FLOUR

for sale at

BLYTHE MILLS

Flour and Feed Store.

Simcoe Street,
June 11th, 1867. 24

MORGAN'S HOTEL,

ASHBURNHAM,

Corner of Lake and Elisabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the traveling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attached, and every other accommodation of a first class hotel.

R. MORGAN.

Ashburnham, March 27, 1867 13

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

PRESCOTT, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, or an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED BOOKER.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also the Gold Medal at the American Institute for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Many Pedal, Overstrung Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument warranted FIVE years. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, both in the making of our modern Improved Piano Fortes. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments at $100 to $200 cheaper than any first class piano forte. ☞ 30-1yr

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 22, 1866. 48

HARBISON

HAS THIS DAY OPENED A

GROCERY STORE

IN CAMPBELL'S OLD STAND,

Heathorn's Block, Hunter Street, Peterborough,

Where families can be supplied with every variety of Groceries,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL.

Peterborough, June 20th, 1867. 26-tf

Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association.

HEAD OFFICE AT LONDON, C. W.

CROWELL WILSON, M.P.P., *President*. WM. MILES, *General Agent and Inspector*.
A. MACDONALD and D. C. MACDONALD, *Joint Secretaries*.
PETER PEARCE, Esq., BELMONT,
WM. COTTINGHAM, Esq., ORMERE, } *Honorary Directors*.

ACCORDING to statistics laid before Parliament last year, the Agricultural Mutual had within 1,000 of having as many policies in force as all the other Farmers' Mutuals combined. The number of policies at present in force is 29,500, covering property to the amount of $19,-000,000. It still retains the lead of all other Insurances, offers as regards its moderate rates and general advantages to insurers of Farm property.

Agent at Peterborough S. CORNELL,
Residence, George Street 7 doors north of the Wesleyan Church.

May, 1867. 23-24in.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following lands:

TOWNSHIP OF MONAGHAN.

E ½	Lot 4 and part 5 in	13th	Concession	120	90	cleared.
N	7	13	do	100	60	do
S W ¼	6	13	do	50	50	do
Pt S ½	6	13	do	30	30	do
W ½	6	13	do	100	85	do
S ½	2	10	do	100	90	do
Pt	1	6	do	75	50	do
Park Lot 14 in Lot 14 in		11	do	9	9	do

TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

E ½	21		10th Concession	100	90	do
Pt S ½	3	West	Communication Road	20	20	do
Pt N ½	3	East	do do	10	10	do

TOWNSHIP OF CAVAN.

E ½	5	in 14th	Concession	100	80	do
S ½	3	10	do	100	85	do

TOWNSHIP OF CARTWRIGHT.

E ½	16	9th	Concession,	100	50	do

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE.

W ½	21	5th	Concession	100	85	do
W ½	19	12	do	100	90	do

TOWNSHIP OF DOURO.

S E ½	4	8th	Concession	50	50	do
E ½	22	4	do	100	100	do
Pt N E ½	25	4	do	50	30	do
S ½	15	2	do	100		

TOWNSHIP OF ENNISMORE.

N ½	7	9th	Concession	100	100	do
Pt S E ¼	4	4	do	50	35	do
Rkn lots 6 & 7	2		do	100	40	do
S E ¼	5	9	do	50	25	do
N ½	4	4	do	100	60	do

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY.

	21	13th	Concession	200	
E ½	10	15	do	100	
	5	19	do	100	

TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

W ½	7	9th	Concession	90	

TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.

S W ¼	22	14th	Concession	50	40	do

TOWNSHIP OF OPS.

W ½	20	9th	Concession	100	35	do

TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER.

	8	8th	Concession	200		
E ½	1	4	do	100	80	do
S ½	15	2	do	100		
Pt W ¼	19	6	do	20		

TOWNSHIP OF BELMONT.

	22	5th	Concession	200	Gold Lands
	31	3	do	100	

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lot No. 9 West of George and North of Charlotte streets, ½ acre with brick warehouse.
W ½ No. 2 West of George and North of Simcoe streets, ½ acre with three brick stores thereon.
S ½ No. 1 West of George and South of London streets, ½ acre with small store thereon.
All my interest in and to Lot 21 West of George and South of Murray streets.
Lot No. 8 and 9 West of George and North of Edinburgh streets, 1 acre, small cottage thereon
Lot No. 6 West of George and North of Antrim streets, ½ acre.
Part Lot 7 West of George and North of Wolf streets, 25 feet by 196 feet.
Lots No. 14 and 15 (Block G.) three houses erected thereon.

☞ The whole of the above Lands will be sold cheap, and liberal time given for the payment thereof, say from one to 10 years.

THOMAS BRADBURN.

Peterborough, May 2, 1867. 18

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866, 36

New Hats, Ladies' & Gent's.
New CLOTHS.
New TWEEDS.
New Carpets

and Floor Oil Cloths.

New Prints

and Dress Goods.

Just received and to be sold very low for cash, by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 13

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LEWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. COOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. P. MCKEE, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Cavan; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; GEORGE GALDWELL, Esq., South Monaghan, Directors.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRET,

GROVESTEEN & CO.

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

SEVEN OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrum at being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, fining gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', March 6th, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. If motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
ap 30-13in

GREAT ATTRACTION!

PROF. W. McMILLEN'S

SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON is now fitted up in first class style, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who may favor him with a call. There are two chairs with first class workmen, and in a few days he third chair with a good workman will be added to the staff. All work done with neatness and dispatch.

You are invited to call and judge for yourselves and remember that this is the place every thing in the Prof's line of business is executed with neatness and dispatch.

Come one, come all, both great and small.

N.B.—A clean towel to every person.

Curling executed in all its branches.

Hunter Street, next to Cin's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 15th 1867. 16

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

WITH AMENDMENTS THERETO.

Province of Canada, } In the County
County of Peterborough, } Court of the County
To Wit: } of Peterborough

In the matter of TtempleTON BROWN, *an Insolvent.*

ON TUESDAY the THIRTEENTH day of AUGUST next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Peterborough, this Third day of June, A. D., 1867.

TEMPLETON BROWN.
By T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
His Attorney ad litem.

23-4t.

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 27 in the 7th concession. Good Buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are also acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if required.

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM,
Proprietor.

Allandale Mills, March 11, 1867 11-3*12-tf

LIFE AND WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS,

BY THE

REV. P. HATELY WADDELL,

(Author of the well-known History on the Genius and Character of the "Columbus" on the Centenary of his Birth).

This addition will be Illustrated with Two Portraits of the Poet; with Frontispiece composed of five Scenes selected from the Works or Land of Burns; one with Twenty-five Pictures from Original Drawings—the whole produced in finest Oil Colours, from Engravings by eminent artists, in the highest style of the art.

The prominent Literary characteristic of this edition will be an entirely New Life of the Poet, in the form of a Spiritual Biography, by the Rev. Editor; with much valuable additional matter relating to Burns—including some hitherto unpublished Fragments of the Poet himself, interesting original Reminiscences of his Life, original and New critical and historical on his Poems, and an Essay on the Progress and Development of the Scottish Language up till his day.

In the department of Illustration, the distinctive feature of every Picture will be its Originality in Design, and its absolute fidelity to nature in every detail of Scene, &c. The actual spot referred to with all its surroundings, wherever locality constitute a portion of the picture, will be scrupulously adhered to—so that readers at a distance, natives of Scotland, may recognise in these some transcript of the soil; and strangers may look with confidence on every illustration as a reality. In the same department, the Publisher has the highest satisfaction in being able to announce that he is in a position to reproduce as authentic and most wonderful Likeness of Robert Burns—from the Original Minute, unquestionably, which was painted the year before his death; and of which Burns affirms that it is "the most remarkable likeness of what I am at this moment, that I think ever was taken of any body"—together with a most interesting and beautiful Miniature of his eldest Son, painted at the same time as a pendant to the Poet's likeness. These Portraits which have been lost to the world for seventy-one years, are now in possession of the Rev. P. Hately Waddell; and cannot fail when presented to the world, to excite universal attention. No portrait of the Poet known can compare for a moment, in fidelity or force, with this miniature of Burns.

The work will be completed in Seventeen Monthly Parts, Demy 4 to 48 pages, price Half Dollar each. Printed from new type upon the finest printing paper.

The great care and beauty with which the above work is being got up will make it an ornament most suitable for the drawing-room alike of the price and of the merchant; while the mode of publishing and the price charged will bring it early within the reach of every tradesman throughout the world.

"Beyond the sea—beyond the sun:
Till then, and then I love thee!"

GRAHAM & STRATTON, sole agent for the County of Peterborough.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN COLLAR.

T. DONNELLY

Desires to inform his numerous friends and customers that he has

REMOVED

HIS SADDLERY

To Dixon's Block, next door to G. Stetham & Co's Hardware store, George Street,

Where everything in his line will be kept for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Collars Warranted. ☜

Peterboro', April, 1867. 17

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866. 50

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS'

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 43

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the CENTRAL PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., ten cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,
30 Ann St.,
NEW YORK.

January 23rd, 1867. 4-1y.

The Canadian Conveyancer!!

A SELECTION of concise Precedents in Conveyancing, carefully revised and adapted to the new Registry Law, containing in addition to the ordinary Conveyancing Forms, many special Forms relating to the procuring and transfer of Patent rights, the acquisition and transfer of Mining rights, &c., &c., with other special Forms now first published—with an introductory Essay on the Law of Property in Ontario, especially valuable to students. The whole forming a compact and convenient collection of Conveyancing Precedents.—By J. BORDANE, Esq.—revised and enlarged; price $3, full bound. Sent free to any part of Canada on receipt of amount.

J. BORDANE,
Law Bookseller and Stationer, 69 King St.
Toronto, May 20, 1867, 24* Toronto.

For Sale!

200 half chests *JAPAN TEAS,*
250 do *YOUNG HYSON,*
250 do *TWANKAYS,*
100 do *GUNPOWDER,*
100 do *IMPERIAL,*
250 do *TOBACCO,*
And a general assortment of } *GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

250 green cases *GIN,*
100 red do *GIN,*
50 Hhd. do *GIN,*
100 pcns. *HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands) *BRANDY,*
300 cases *CLARET,*
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr. PERKINS in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools, progress in musical studies, and items of general interest to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me . . T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts.
The Orphan Wanderer. T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts.
The Rose Bush . . . . T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts.
Fairy of the Willwood. H. A. Brown. . . . 3 cts.
Memory, (for Baritone) H. A. Brown . . 30 cts.

Further any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞ Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Shining Star," "The Psalm King," "The Sacred Lute," &c

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. *"The Golden Promise"* is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers . . . . . $ 0 30
By the 100, " 25 00
Single copies in board covers, ... 35
By the 100 " 30.00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month

We publish a new song every month, and give it away. Send for a Circular, to

BROWN & PERKINS,
4-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

A New Discovery better than the

MADOC GOLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morris's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, frost bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by E. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865.

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say, may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed effected some of the most Marvellous Cures ever recorded in the annals of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will soon lose and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No charge required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866 42-1y

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, commonly as Tumors, Ulcers, Leprosy, Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Scald-head, and all Skin Diseases.

Canaan, Ind., 6th June, 1866.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having been troubled a long time with Scrofula, I was induced to take your Sarsaparilla. Two years ago it broke out on my hand and covered my body and face with sores, and I was confined to my house and room for six months. I tried many remedies and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the doctor gave it over. At length I was induced to send to the Good Samaritan (that term had been applied on account of my benevolence), for a bottle of your Sarsaparilla. I had more faith in that than any thing I had used, because it was prepared by a chemist, and I knew that if my disease could be cured by medicine, that was the only way it could be done. I used one bottle, and then another, and another, and so on, until I had taken three bottles. Now my health is as good as ever it was, and the scrofula has entirely left my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the agents of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 18th Sept., 1866, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by prescribing one of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the same; and he knows the common Erysipelas by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Reuben Shaw of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Goitre—a bad case—swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumors, Uterine Ulcerations, Female Weakness.

Dr. J. R. R. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Diseases of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the uterus had been much enlarged by ulceration of the neck. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Samuel B. Hanver, of Newberg, Ala., writes, "A dangerous ovarian tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could relieve relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptoms of the disease remained."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1866.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report in two cases of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of Venereal and Mercurial Disease. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, wrought in two weeks. Another was afflicted with secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the operator would soon reach his brain and kill him. He is pleased to say subsequently of your Sarsaparilla, that the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering with it here not long since. She was very much reduced by the use of mercury, and had taken nothing else for some time. She had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, C. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INGRAMSTON, Prince Co., Va., 4th July, 1866.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am the better three years I was subjected. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FRASER.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kemp, and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

ASTONISHING!

ASTOUNDING!!

CONFOUNDING!!!

BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq., Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once, which I felt through my whole system; at night I took a table spoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before me at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Recve.
L. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

46

Ohio Mess Pork for Sale

LUMBERMEN or others requiring Ohio Mess Pork that will keep sound through the heat of summer, can be supplied by

D. SUTHERLAND.

Peterborough, May 23, 1867. 22-4in

DARLEY'S

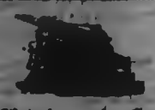
Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, s

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1867. No. 30.



The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

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EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Tenement Cards,
Invitations, Bill Heads,
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Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing INKS procurable, of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this Office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY at LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Hutcheon & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 30

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Handling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, and Fine Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 17, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c. &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 18

EDMUND S. VINNIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALER in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits

Grove, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', Interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, Agent. 30

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Methodist Church, George Street, Peterboro'

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 25

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery,

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 30

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted from those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 30

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C. W.

Peterboro', October 18, 1866. 41-1y.

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail. George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

R. S. HOWELL,

FORWARDER.

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

11 PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,

Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing

SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1866. 43

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Dummer, at a meeting to be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 24th day of August next, intends passing a By-law to establish a road in the Township of Dummer:—

Commencing on the west side of the 10th Gun between lots 5 and 6; thence along allowance for road to the centre of Con.—27 chains more or less,—on course of N. 76° E.; thence along said course 9 chains to the east side of the east branch of the Ouse; thence N. 43° E., 12 chains 50 links; thence N. 60° E., 8 chains; thence N. 76° 30', E. 4 chains; thence N. 43° E., 10 chains to Con. line between the 10th and 11th Concessions; thence N. 43° E. 8 chains; thence N. 67°, E. 17 chains; then E. 45°, E. 30 chains more or less, to allowance for road between the E. ½ of lots 5 and 6; thence along centre to post between lots 5 and 6 on the west side, 26 chains more or less. This road to be laid down sixty-six feet wide, and the marked line the centre thereof.

W. DARLING,

Township Clerk.

Dummer, June 24th, 1867.

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, May 27th, 1867, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	9.25a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	3.05p.m.
Kellys,	9.56	Quay's	3.22
Omemee,	10.20	Perrytown	3.34
Franklin,	10.40	Campb'lle	3.40
Brucew'k	10.50	Summit	4.00
Bethany,	11.05	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr. Millbrook	11.25	Dep	4.40
Dep	1p.m.	Manvers	5.00
Summit,	12.05	Brucew'k	5.15
Campb'lle	12.22	Franklin	5.35
Perryto'n	12.33	Omemee,	5.45
Quay's,	12.45	Kelly's	6.00
Arr. Port Hope	1.10	Arr. Lindsay,	6.20

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Lindsay	12.30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	5.45p.m.
Kelly's,	1 00	Quay's,	6.10
Omemee,	1.20	Perryto'n,	6.32
Franklin,	1.45	Campbell'le	6.30
Brucew'k	1.55	Summit,	6.55
Bethany,	2.05	Millbrook,	7.20
Arr. Millbrook	2.35	Bethany,	7.50
Dep. Millbrook	2.40	Brucew'k,	7.57
Summit,	3.05	Franklin,	8.05
Arr Campb'lle,	3.20	Omemee,	8.25
Dep	3.40	Kelly's,	8.45
Perryto'n	3.46	Arr. Lindsay,	9.10
Quay's,	3.57		
Arr. Port Hope	4.20		

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	2.30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.10a.m.
Fraserville	3.35	Quay's	10.35
Arr. Millbrook	4.30	Perryto'n	10.46
Dep	4.50	Campbl'le	10.60
Summit	5.50	Summit	11.15
Campbell's	5.10	Arr Millbrook	11.35
Perrytown	5.16	Dep	11.45 M.
Quay's,	5.24	Fraserville	12.10 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	12.35

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Peterboro'	6.30a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10 10a.m.
Fraserville	6 50	Quay's,	10.35
Millbrook,	7.20	Perryt's	10 45
Summit,	7.45	Campbell's	10.50
Campbell's	8.05	Summit,	11.16
Perrytown	8 12	Arr Millbrook	11.35
Quay's,	8.25	Dep Millbrook	12 45
Arr. Port Hope,	8.50	Fraserv'le	2 10
		Arr. Peterboro	2.35

A. T. WILLIAMS.

Superintendent.

May 27, 1867. 22

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.30 a.m.
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m.
Mixed	2.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 9.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

Express at 12.55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m. and 7.35 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME

IN THE

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES.

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening.

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ore Beds.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON,

Proprietor

Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 16

MONEY! MONEY!

MONEY TO LEND, at eight per cent, in sums to suit borrowers.

Apply to J. A. HALL,

At the Court House,

Peterboro', May 9th, 1867. 19

The Back Lakes.

New Arrangements for the Season

THE STEAMER "OSEMAR,"

will ply during the summer season between Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth, calling at the intermediate places as follows:

LEAVING LINDSAY

every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7.30, a.m., arriving at Bobcaygeon at 10.30, and at Bridgenorth in time to connect with the stage from Peterborough.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

at 1.30, p.m., on the arrival of the stage from Peterborough connecting with the Trains from Port Hope at 12.15 o'clock, the *Osemar* will reach Bobcaygeon at 3.30 o'clock p.m., arriving at Lindsay at 6.30 o'clock, p.m., of the same day.

STAGES will be in readiness at Bridgenorth and at the Peterborough Railway Station to convey Passengers, Luggage and Freight to and from Hot to Obemong Lakes. Passengers for Fenelon Falls will be landed at Simpson Point, from where they will be conveyed on board Captain Crandell's steamer to Fenelon Falls.

Meals to be had on Board.

For freight, &c., apply at McGregor's Hotel. All freight to be properly addressed and way-bill sent with the same.

Peterboro', 24th, 1867. 26

DAILY LINE

FOR

ROCHESTER!

The Magnificent Steel-Plated Upper-Cabin Steamer

"CORINTHIAN,"

F. G. CHRYSLER, MASTER,

LEAVES North Shore Ports for CHARLOTTE every day, (Sundays excepted). The "Corinthian" calls at Brighton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, leaving at 4 o'clock; calling daily at Colbourne at 5 o'clock, Cobourg at 7, arriving at Port Hope at 8.30, a.m.; and leaves Port Hope for Charlotte at 9.30, a.m. Returning leaves Charlotte for North Shore Ports, daily, at 9.30, p.m. Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by railroad or boat, connect with this Steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive at Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South. Baggage at owner's risk unless booked and paid for.

For further information inquire of the Captain on board, to D. McKenzie, Brighton; J. Keelar, Colbourne; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.

GEO. HENDER ON,

Agent, Port Hope, C.W.

Port Hope, May 29th, 1867. 22

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $78 to $88. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.

Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

REAPING MACHINES!

THE NEW YORKER COMBINED

Self-Raking Reaper & Mower.

MANUFACTURED BY

SEYMOUR, MORGAN & ALLEN,

Brockport, N.Y.

PRICE, $150. delivered in Peterboro.

A fair trial given with all Machines before purchase.

MR. GEORGE McKEE, of Smith, purchased one last year, and he is much pleased with it; he says the Self-rake takes off the grain much better than any man can by hand. There is no side drift, with the Machine. The Reaper took the first-prize gold medal at the National trial held at Auburn, N. Y., for 1866. Any one wanting a Reaper, please address

SAMUEL FOWLIS.

Agent, Peterborough.

June 20th, 1867. 25

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."—FRANKLIN.—Why will people pay $50 or $100 for a Sewing Machine, when $25 will buy a better one for all practical purposes? Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "FRANKLIN" and "MEDALLION" Machines can be had in any quantity. This machine is a double thread, constructed upon entirely new principles, and does not infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excell all others, as thousands of patrons will testify.

AGENTS WANTED

Address JAMES C. OTTIS & CO.,

Boston, Mass.

Machines sent out to Agents and others on trial. 37

DONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

PETER, C W., 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Knowl's, W. Coulter's, Cowgill & Dilworth and R. Hall's, Drug Stores.

Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 11-1y.

Poetry.

For the Examiner.

ODE TO MUSIC.

When sorrow and sadness o'ershadow or vex,
And anguish or the gloom clime chastens and
Grows;
Of how sweet 'tis to listen to *Music's* soft lay—
Our sorrow to gladden, our darkness to cheer.
Chorus.—Then give us the chorus,
Whose soul stirring lays
Shall but echo the strains
Of life's early days.

When a stranger 'mong strangers is far distant
clime,
Far, far from the pasture of our childhood we
stray;
Fond memory bounds homeward in a moment
of time,
When we hear once again, some fond cherished
lay.
Chorus.

When pain racks the body, and tortures the
brain,
And death lays the grasp on the strings of the
heart;
Oh! how soothing the measure, the soul to entertain,
Or cause it to linger, ere from earth it shall
part.
Chorus.

There's a charm in the song that can open the
heart,
The' the strain silky be simple, and artless the
lay;
It can soothe all our sorrows, ease pain of its
smart,
Chase life's gloomy sadness for ever away.
Chorus.

The songs of our childhood, with its bright
sunny hours,
Wake the depths of our hearts, no matter how
poor!
Years of sadness and absence can't silence the
voice
That whispers their melody, truthful and pure.
Chorus—Then give us the chorus,
Whose soul-stirring lays
Shall but echo the strains
Of life's early days.

J. G. L.

Peterboro', June 17th, 1867.

Selections.

THE LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE.

At a short distance from the terminus of the up-trains there is a foundling office, termed the Lost Luggage Office, in which are received all articles the passengers have left behind them, and which on the arrival of every train are brought by the company's servants to this office. The superintendent on receiving them enters in a book a description of each article, stating on what date, by what train, in what carriage it arrived, and by whom it was found. All luggage bearing an address is kept about ten hours, and if during that time no one calls for it, it is then forwarded by rail or other conveyance to its owner. In case it bears no address, if not inquired after, it is, after one month, opened; and if any clue to the owner can be found within, a letter is addressed to him. If no clue be found, the property is kept about two years, and has hitherto been then sold by auction in the late coach factory to the company's servants—a portion of the proceeds being handed over to the sick fund for persons who have been hurt in the service, and the remainder to the "Friendly Society" among the men. It having, however, been ascertained that a few of the railway men who had spare cash purchased the greater portion of these articles, it has, we understand, very lately been determined henceforward to sell the whole of thus property by auction exclusively to the public; and as the company's servants are not allowed to be purchasers, they can no longer derive any benefit from lost property, which must often be of inestimable value to its owner, and which they therefore should have no interest, direct or indirect, in concealing from him.

A second ledger, entitled, 'Luggage Inquiry Book,' is kept in this office, and if the articles therein inquired after have not been brought in by the searcher, copies of the description are forwarded to each of the offices where the luggage is kept; for by the company's orders all luggage found between Wolverton and London is without delay forwarded to the latter station, all between Wolverton and Birmingham, to Birmingham, and so on.

It is possible, however, that the above orders may not have been attended to, and, therefore, as a last resource, the superintendent of the lost luggage office at Euston station writes to 310 stations on 42 lines of rails to inquire after the lost article, be it ever so small, and if it be at none of these stations a letter is then addressed to the owner, informing him that his lost property is not on the railway.

In the office in which these ledgers and letter-books are made up are to be seen, on shelves and in compartments, the innumerable articles which have been left in the trains during the last two months, each being ticketed and numbered with a figure corresponding with the entry back in which the article is defined. Without, however, describing in detail this property, we will at once proceed to a large, pitch-dark, subterranean vaulted chamber, warmed by hot-air iron pipes, in which are deposited the flock of lost sheep, or without metaphor, the lost luggage of the last two years.

Suspended from the roof there hang, horizontally in this chamber, a gas pipe about eight feet long, and as soon as the brilliant burners at each end were lighted, the scene was really astounding. It would be infinitely easier to say what there is not than what there is in the forty compartments like great wine-bins, in which all this property is arranged. One is choke-full of men's hats, another of parasols, umbrellas, and sticks of every possible description.—One would think that all the ladies' reticules on earth were deposited in a third. How many little smelling-bottles—how many little embroidered pocket-handkerchiefs—how many little money-satchels and comfortable dishabille—how many little billy-important little notes, and other very small secrets each must have contained, we felt that we would say for the world have remained; but when we gazed at the enormous quantity of red cloaks, red shawls, red tartan-plaids, and red scarfs piled up in one corner, it was, we own, impossible to help reflecting that surely English ladies of all ages, who wear red cloaks, &c., must in some mysterious way or other be powerfully affected by the whine of compressed air, by the peculiar ringing of a bell, by the sight of their friend—in short, by the various conflicting emotions that disturb the human heart on arriving at the intermediate of the Euston station—for else how, we gravely asked ourselves, could we possibly account for the extraordinary red heap before us?

Of course, in this Rolando-looking cave there were plenty of carpet bags, gun-cases, portmanteaus, writing desks, books, bibles, cigar-cases, &c.; but there were a few articles that certainly we were not prepared to meet with, and which let one closely pruned that the extraordinary terminus excitement which had suddenly caused so many virtuous ladies to elope from their red shawls—in short, to be all of a sudden not only to a bustle behind but all over—had equally affected men of all sorts and conditions.

One gentleman had left behind him a pair of leather hunting breeches! Another his boot-jack! A soldier of the 22d regiment had left his knapsack, containing his kit! Another soldier of the 10th, poor fellow, had left his scarlet regimental coat! Some cripple, probably overjoyed at the sight of his family, had left behind him his crutches! But what astonished us above all was, that some honest Scotchman, probably in the ecstasy of suddenly seeing among the crowd the face of his faithful Jessie, had actually left behind him the best portion of his bagpipes!

Some little time ago the superintendent, on breaking open, previous to a general sale, a locked leather hat-box, which had lain in this dungeon two years, found in it, under the hat, £65 in Bank of England notes, with one or two private letters, which enabled him to restore the money to the owner, who, it turned out, had been so positive that he had left his hat-box at an hotel at Birmingham, that he had made no inquiry for it at the railway office.

Story Told by Dickens.

Charles Dickens presided, on the 5th inst., at the annual dinner of the Railway Benevolent Institution, in London. From his speech, we extract the following capitally told story:

Now, gentlemen, on this point of the case there is a story once told me by a friend of mine, which seems to my mind to be to a certain application. Mr. friend was an American sea captain, and therefore it is quite necessary to my his story was quite true. (Laughter.) He was the captain and part owner of a large American merchant liner. On a certain voyage out, in exquisite summer weather he had for cabin passenger one beautiful young lady and ten more or less beautiful young gentlemen. Light winds or dead calms prevailing, the voyage was slow.—They had made half their distance when the ten young gentlemen were all madly in love with the beautiful young lady. They had all proposed to her, and bloodshed amongst the rivals seemed imminent pending the young lady's decision. (Laughter.) In the extremity the beautiful young lady confided in my friend the captain, who gave her discreet advice. He said, "If your affections are disengaged, take that one of the young gentlemen whom you like the best and settle the question!" (Laughter.) To this the beautiful young lady made reply. I cannot do that because I like them all equally well. (Laughter.)

My friend, who was a man of resource hit upon this ingenious expedient. Said he, "To-morrow morning, when lunch is announced, do you plunge bodily overboard, head foremost. I will be alongside in a boat to pick you up; and take the one of the ten who rushed to your rescue." The beautiful young lady highly approved of this, and did accordingly. But after she plunged in, nine out of the ten more or less beautiful young gentlemen plunged in after her. The tenth shed tears—(great Laughter)—and looked over the side of the vessel but remained on deck. They were all picked up. When they mustered dripping on the deck, and stood there in a limp row, the beautiful young lady said to the captain; "What am I to do now see what a state they are in. How can I possibly choose one of the nine when they are all equally wet?" Then said my friend, with a sudden inspiration, "My dear, take the dry one." (Loud laughter.) I am sorry to say she did, and that they lived happy ever after.

Joseph Billings On Lunch Pins.

I want to bet three dollars that no man ever matched himself again the devil but what got beat.

Also bi, if you strike low. The man who undertakes tew jump three hundred and seventy five feet ahead will certainly make a good try.

I never knew a man who was always anxious tew repent of his sins before he had committed them who didn't want the sharpest thing ov watching.

I never bet any stamps on the man who is always telling what he would have did if he had been there. I have noticed that this kind never get there.

Faith don't appear to me tew be exactly the thing more than up top good sense, and the faith there is in the world now won't keep a man from falling to the bottom of a well if he lets go of the curb to spit on his hands.

When I get to not having sassy good luck, it duz seem to me that I kan have more of it than any man I ever knew, and not half try. I suppose it seems just so to you, my friend, don't it.

I kan think of any task tew hard that is apt to descend from father to son untarnished on the grit of exaggeration.

A man may have a perfect right to be born single but I doubt whether he has a right to continue up so.

Decision.

Hesitation is a sign of weakness, for inasmuch as the comparative good and evil of the different modes of action about which we hesitate are seldom equally balanced, a strong mind should perceive the slightest inclination of the beam with, glance of the eagle; particularly as there are cases where the preponderative will be very minute, even though there should be life or rose weal and death or misfortune. It is recorded of the late Lord of Sheffield, that he was suddenly awakened at night in his carriage by a highwayman, who, forcing a pistol through the window and presenting it close to his breast, demanded his money—exclaiming at the same time that he had heard his lordship had boasted he never would be robbed by a single highwayman, but that he should now be taught the contrary. His lordship, putting his hand in his pocket, replied: "Neither would I now be robbed if it were not for that fellow who is now looking over your shoulder." The highwayman turned his head, when his lordship, who had drawn a pistol from his pocket instead of a purse, shot him dead on the spot.—*Exam.*

"I DON'T CARE IF I DO."—In olden times, before Maine laws were favorited, Wing kept the hotel at Middle Granville, and furnished "accommodation to man and beast." He was a good landlord, but terribly deaf. Fish, the village painter, was afflicted in the way. One day they were sitting by themselves in the bar-room. Wing was behind the counter waiting for the next customer, while Fish was lounging before the fire with a thirsty look, casting sheep's eyes occasionally at Wing's decanters, and wishing most devoutly that some one would come in and treat. A traveller from the South, on his way to Brandon, stepped in to inquire the distance. "Can you tell me, sir, how far it is to Brandon?" "Brandy?" says the ready landlord, jumping up; "yes sir, I have some;" at the same time handing down a decanter of the precious liquid. "You misunderstand me," says the stranger; "I asked how far it was to Brandon?" "They call it pretty good Brandy," says Wing. "Will you take sugar with it?" reaching as he spoke, for the bowl and toddy stick. The disappointed traveller turned to Fish. "The landlord," said he, "appears to be deaf. Will you tell me how far it is to Brandon?" "Thank you," said Fish, "I don't care if I do take a drink with you." The stranger treated and fled.

A GOOD JOKE.—The Hartford Times mentions the following amusing incident, as occurring at the post office in that town. "Louder!"—A colored man lately went to the post office, and putting his nose close up to the delivery box, cried out, "Louder!" The clerk supposing the negro to be deaf, and that he was making a request of him to speak louder, so that he could hear, asked him in a very loud tone the name of the person for whom he wanted the letter.

"Louder!" cried the negro.

"What name?" yelled the clerk.

"Louder!" again bellowed the negro, who now supposed the clerk to be deaf.

The clerk took a long breath, and with all his might again bellowed out in the negro's face the same question—"what name?" This was done in so loud a tone that the echo seemed to return from the far off hills.

The negro started back in alarm, shouting to the very top of his big lungs, "Louder, sir—Louder! I tole you Louder! my name is nothing else!"

"Oh, ah! I o!" said the clerk, "your name is Louder, eh! Didn't think of that—here's your letter, Mr. Louder, here's your letter!"

A HINT TO TOUCHY PEOPLE.—"I learned a good lesson when I was a little girl says a lady. One frosty morning I was looking out of the window into my father's farm yard, where stood many cows, oxen, and horses, waiting to drink. The cattle all stood very still and meek, till one of the cows in attempting to turn around happened to hit her next neighbor, where upon the neighbor kicked and hit another. In five minutes the whole herd were kicking each other with great fury. My mother laughed and said: "See what comes of kicking when you are hit. Just so. I have seen one cross word set a whole family by the ears. If my brothers or myself were a little irritable, she would say;—'Take care, my children; remember how the fight in the farm yard began.—Never return a kick for a bit, and you will save yourselves a great deal of trouble.'

ORIGIN OF THE PRINTER'S DEVIL.—When Aldus Manutius set up in business as a printer at Venice, he came into possession of a little negro boy. This boy was known over the city as "the little black devil," who scented the mysterious babies-foster, and some of the ignorant persons believed him to be none other than the embodiment of Satan, who helped Aldus in the prosecution of his profession. One day, Manutius, desiring to dispel this strange halo station by publicity, displayed the young "imp" to the poorer classes. Upon this occasion he made the short but very characteristic speech—"Be it known to Venice, that I, Aldus Manutius, printer to the Holy Church and Doge, have this day made public exposure of the *Printer's devil*. All those who think he is not flesh and blood may come and touch him."

A wealthy business man of Lynn, Mass., has lately become insane from excessive attention to business. Anticipating insolvency, he bent all his energies to the settlement of his affair, which he succeeded in properly closing up; then went calmly to the insane asylum at Somerville, presented himself as a patient, told the keeper that he had stayed off insanity as long as he could, and in less than an hour was a raving maniac, vowed on a straight jacket to prevent him from committing the most violent acts of madness.

Intemperance for Electors.

A strong effort is being made in [illegible] stand County as candidates the Hon. [illegible] vote for Mr. Ermatinger. [illegible] the entire political [illegible] hope, this point. If Colborne has the [illegible] among his constituency to [illegible] "Colborne first, and [illegible] first." [illegible] of the [illegible] Examiner [illegible] County [illegible] first position [illegible] their electoral [illegible] gone forth, sure to [illegible] Catholic vote [illegible] is interested in the [illegible] may it soon, by [illegible] for Mr. [illegible]."—This is the first time, we believe, that a sectarian or religious cry has been raised at an election in the Eastern Townships. It is the first time that the people have been told that they must vote up the dictating of "the first pastors of the Church," and we are much mistaken if the intelligent Roman Catholics of Stanstead County do not repudiate this attempt to drive them like a flock of sheep to the polls to vote for a particular candidate.—If Mr. Knight has been seeking to obtain Roman Catholic votes by quoting Papal decisions to the Church, as it is alleged in the *Stanstead Journal*, and by employing the editors of the *Pilot* to publish extracts of the character of the one from which the above extract is made, we believe he will find that he has made a very serious mistake. His particular friends will not be likely to be increased by such unwarranted interference. Many of the Conservative papers have accused George Brown and the editor of the Montreal *Witness*, of trying to stir up religious strife, but these gentlemen however zealous they may have been to maintain the rights of Protestants, have never made an appeal to Protestants, as such, to elect a particular candidate.—We invite the attention of the Montreal *Gazette* to this subject. The *Gazette* praised the pastoral letters of the Catholic Bishops. We have here an illustration of the influence those letters are having in the elections.

The Harvest Prospects.

The harvest prospects, judging by the reports we receive from all quarters of the country, were probably never better than they are to day. The hay crop is far beyond an average [illegible] where the cold, chilling rains of May and the comparative lack of sunshine in early June kept back both the setting across and the young plants are universally reported to be healthy, vigorous and rich in promise. Wheat has made amazing progress within the last ten or twelve days, and, unless all the present signs deceive us, the yield in all the Middle States, in Virginia and in the Southwest will be magnificent. In South Jersey and many parts of Pennsylvania, the rye harvesting was in progress more than a week ago. In both States the opening of the present month found thousands of acres of wheat fully ripe. The return of the average crop will be at least a third greater than that of last year. A report from Illinois (which clearly takes the lead among the wheat growing States) says that there the prospect of a beautiful crop of well matured and plump grain was never brighter. From Ohio the statements are equally encouraging. West the Western farmers at this crisis most dread are hailstorms. These, however, seldom spread over a wide area; and the weather—settled as it begins to look, and genially warm, will now so hasten the most backward crops, that there hardly appears to be anything to sustain speculation founded on a failure, or partial failure, in any one of our great agricultural staples. These reports, which are crowding in from widely different latitudes, continue to tell with very good effect on the wholesale price of flour. There is a decline within the week of from fifty cents to one dollar a barrel; and we are every day getting nearer, if only slowly, to the current prices previous to and during the first year of the war.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE WEEVIL.—We learn that this insect has made its appearance in the south of the county. Fears are entertained that its ravages will equal if not surpass any former season—owing to the lateness of the crops. No wheat has been seen out to hear this year in May—a fact which farmers never remarked before. Midge proof, and Mediterranean are principally exempt from the destroyer. Soule's and other late varieties, will suffer of two-thirds the crop—we were shown a head of "Soule's" wheat, that contained not less than a hundred insects, fifteen of them subsisting upon a single grain.—*Chatham Banner.*

Haying operations in this neighbourhood are well advanced and will be completed in a few days. Farmers consider the hay crop a magnificent one, and the best they have had for several years. Wheat will be ready for the reaper in less than two weeks, and generally looks well, although there are numerous complaints of the midge. Spring crops have suffered somewhat from the long continued drought, but on Monday night we had a splendid fall of rain, which will greatly revive them.—*Norfolk Reformer.*

VOLUNTEER BELIEFS.—The Kingston *Whig* says: "When the Volunteers from Prince Edward and Northumberland were quartered in Kingston in June, 1866, during the Fenian excitement, 50 cents a day was paid in many instances by captains for billets for their men. Others that received 40 cents were dissatisfied. Out of this dissatisfaction a suit arose, and was tried yesterday in the Division Court. Mr. Thos. Makins sued the Captain of a Cobourg Company for the full 50 cents a day for board for some of his men. Judge Draper ruled that the plaintiff could only claim the Government allowance, 40 cents a day, which had been paid."

The Chicago *Republican* says the above fact was

Plated Goods, such as Cruet Frames, [illegible] Tea and Table Spoons and Forks; Pocket and Fish Knives; Razors and Scissors; Papier Mache Goods; Tea Trays; Tea and Coffee Urns; Tea Pots; Sugar Bowls; Cream Ewers; Spittoons; Candlesticks; Candle Snuffers; Bird Cages; Fender Stands; Fenders; Fire Irons; Shovels; Tongs; Coal Scuttles; Coal Hods; Fire Pans; Fire Guards; Fire Screens; Bird Seed; Gilt Cornices; Window Blinds; Curtain Poles; Curtain Bands; Tassels; Cords; Fringes; Table Covers; Hearth Rugs; Mats; Floor Oil Cloths; Stair Oil Cloths; Table Oil Cloths; Stair Rods; Table Mats; Hearth Brushes; Whisks; Brooms; Brushes; Pails; Tubs; Churns; Washboards; Clothes Pins; Clothes Lines; Clothes Horses; Clothes Baskets; Clothes Lines; Cradle Mattresses; Bed Screws; Bed Keys; Bed Cords; Bed Ticks; Feathers; Down; Wool; Hair; Spring Mattresses; Cradle Springs; Cradle Mattresses; Cradle Hoods and Bodies; Hose and Belting; Rubber Boots and Shoes.

GEORGE STETHEM & Co.,

Importers of Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

Sign of the CROSS CUT SAW.

Peterborough, C.W., 18, 1867.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM having [illegible] to England for a few months, his office will be closed till [illegible]. Persons having business with Mr. Burnham, will please call at the office of GEORGE DU STETHEM, Esq.

Peterborough, May 6, 1867. 19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Notice—George Reed.

Bankrupt—Lewis Ojorer.

Dr. Pill Box—Dr. J. Maggiel.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1867.

Last Sitting.

The Committee appointed in Keene to wait on Mr. E. Ingram will please meet at Ashburnham, on Saturday next, at two o'clock, p.m., to take into consideration their future course. Already they have a very large requisition, names are being sent in every day, and from every quarter of the Riding. It is now so large that we think he cannot refuse the almost unanimous call thus given. To the electors we say, wait a little longer; do not commit yourselves yet. Mr. Ingram, we feel confident, will be a candidate, and from the immense requisition got up in two or three days, his success will be certain.

His Deeds ye will do.

The last number of the *Review* contains its usual amount of misrepresentation and abuse. He hardly gives three successive words of truth concerning the Metrocol meeting when it comforts his opponents, but when put in impressed it is nicely dressed to suit the taste of the doctor's mind—he is evidently fond of *colors*. The doctor, too, can become his own correspondent. This he has done on several occasions, as is well known wherever he has dirty work to do of which he is ashamed he becomes his own instrument. What a clever fellow. Just hear what his friends think of him in another column. It is much to be regretted that any one so void of truth and justice, so completely lost to all that is manly and fair, so ignorant of the amenabilities of journalism, should have power to give vent to the worst traits of human nature which he evidently possesses. Poor fellow we feel for him in his weakness, yet despise his meanness; but it is in perfect accord with all the acts of his life.

Manufactured by the "Review."

In referring to Mr. Anderson's remarks, at the meeting in Keene last week, the very unscrupulous editor of the *Review* puts words in Mr. Anderson's mouth which he never uttered. Mr. Anderson did not "advocate an independent Republic as the safest and most desirable form of government for the Dominion of Canada;" but he did advocate British connection and its continuance as our best policy; and expressed himself opposed to an independent monarchy.

Mr. Rand expressed himself just as the Conservatives are doing in the west. When asked if he approves of J. A. & Cartier's course, he answered he was better satisfied with J. A. McDonald's course than George Brown's; and this was so satisfactory that the electors immediately determined to bring out an opponent to him on this very account. So much for *Review* reports.

PETER PEARSE A CANDIDATE FOR THE EAST RIDING FOR THE LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO.—We have good authority for saying that Mr. Pearse is a candidate for the East Riding of the county, and we do not see how he can avoid being one. Two men pulled the wires at Norwood, and prevented a vote which most assuredly would have been for Mr. Pearse, all but the two; and it remains to be seen whether he will allow, or whether the electors of the East will allow these two to prevent him going before the people.

Found Drowned.

On Monday last, a body was found in the river, near the residence of Mr. Donnelson. An investigation was held, which it proved to be the body of a Mrs. Brownlee, whom it is said had fallen into the water while stooping to apply cold water to her head, in which she was accustomed to have it bathed. The verdict of the jury was "[illegible] Journal."

There has been a very extensive fire in [illegible] Co., on Saturday last. Nine stores were destroyed and $50,000 of property [illegible]. While the engine was present [illegible] a keg of powder, the name of Caffin [illegible] Thompson killing him instantly. The new drill shed there [illegible] them on Monday and commence [illegible] Tuesday when he visited the [illegible] and there not return by the Mayor by [illegible] for fear of his life, and that threat was by the party now opposed to him—the Tories. Mr. Walton then enumerated the leading reforms that had taken place, secured by the steady advocacy of those principles, and he hoped that, were myself now to [illegible] would strengthen the hands of Reformers, and would help to secure the [illegible] of Reform [illegible] until our very future [illegible] would be secured to pay the [illegible] debt. Walton also asked the electors present if they were going to consent the affairs of this country into the hands of the servants of the country, or would they [illegible] the old maxim to choose [illegible] Mr. Walton [illegible] Mr. Perry [illegible] He added, [illegible] of public [illegible] and government, and he knew of no [illegible] honest, liberal, man, of [illegible] doesn't see any other [illegible]

The Mines of Canada.

Our readers will remember all about Hope and last about the Bishopdom mine, and the [illegible] of the report of its richness.—Messrs. Lombard, President of the Bank of [illegible] Bank, Chicago, and Both & J. Hall, a prominent banker of the same city, purchased the mine. It is said the mine shows [illegible] of its ends being the center of a volcano, and the rock is said to be of the same formation of the Australian, Colorado, California and Montana, which is credited by miners; yet in Canada this formation is literally full of gold it is said. Some of the clay was taken to New York, about 200 lbs containing *all the gold*, and was subjected to a boiling and cleansing process for the purpose of testing it. The Brooklyn *Union* says:—

Prior to placing it in the cylinders several parcels of it were "panned out," just as old Californians and present miners now do—that is, wash out the dirt in iron pans until they get what is called "the color." There was no mistaking the "color" in these dirt; it was full of it—literally so—and a pan of it, washed out in the presence of all, containing about a pound of earth, showed over ten dollars' worth of as pretty specimens of fine gold as ever made the heart of a miner glad. The gold is exceedingly rich, being of 20 to 22d carats in fineness.

Quite a number of specimens of what is known as "pockets," in which never before in the geological history of the world was found any gold deposits, were found *actually full of gold!* This is deemed extraordinary and most effectually explodes the former teachings of geologists and mineralogists that where the rock is of igneous formation no auriferous metals will be found. Many friends were present for Messrs. Gordon and Walton through the action of their [illegible]. It is even believed that if they [illegible] to all the meetings the electors [illegible] Perry is not [illegible] He added, the [illegible] of public [illegible] and government, and he knew of no [illegible] honest, liberal, man, of [illegible] doesn't see any other [illegible]

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Prior to placing it in the cylinders several parcels of it were "panned out," just as old Californians and present miners now do—that is, wash out the dirt in iron pans until they get what is called "the color." There was no mistaking the "color" in these dirt; it was full of it—literally so—and a pan of it, washed out in the presence of all, containing about a pound of earth, showed over ten dollars' worth of as pretty specimens of fine gold as ever made the heart of a miner glad. The gold is exceedingly rich, being of 20 to 22d carats in fineness.

Quite a number of specimens of what is known as "pockets," in which never before in the geological history of the world was found any gold deposits, were found *actually full of gold!* This is deemed extraordinary and most effectually explodes the former teachings of geologists and mineralogists that where the rock is of igneous formation no auriferous metals will be found. The [illegible] looks very much like half-consumed bituminous coal, and in some places there is a very close resemblance to coke. It is filled with scales and small pockets and powder of gold, the precious metal looking all the prettier by its being set in such a black formation. The [illegible] crumbles very easily, in very little of it-self, no light, indeed, that, with the gold extracted, it will float on the surface of water. We crumbled a piece to atoms between his fingers, and the gold particles were easily separated. The quartz or dolomite is also very easily worked, although it has a pretty "hard" look, and yields readily to the stamp battery and other crushers.

While the ore was being put through the [illegible] the party discussed a generous lunch provided by the firm of Wyckoff & Co., who have charge of the working at Greenpoint.—Many of them inspected the stamp machine of Mr. Hughes; others took a look at the well-known "coffee mill" which is in so general use at the mines, and which is admirably suited for the purpose for which it is intended; some [illegible] Some stood munching sandwiches and instantly watching the exhibitions going on in the steadily-rotating crushers; some visited the library up stairs and paid their respects to Professor Miles Barber, who is probably one of the best assayers in America or geology as well as chemistry, that this country can boast of. Professor Wyckoff favored the party with some of his mining experiences in Virginia and North Carolina, while Professors Scott and Taylor, who are about engaging in the erection of a mill at Madoc, with a combination patent of the Wyckoff process and an improved steam, also favored the party with anecdotes illustrative of adventures to be met with in the hazardous life of a mining engineer. Metropolitan journalists were present, and keenly watched every movement, evidently much better pleased with their duties of the day than in attending a session of congress, so frequently talking to their [illegible] in their city across the East River. Young Wyckoff and Manager Barber, of the works, seem [illegible] to the present every where, without regard to the damaging effect the spatters of muddy ore might have upon clothing.

After the ore had boiled nearly two hours the cylinders were cleaned up, the mercury and amalgam taken out; the tailings carefully washed as they gave evidence of holding valuable auriferous; the mercury strained through [illegible] in precisely the same manner in which it is done at the mines, and the result was as follows:

One hundred and sixty pounds of ore yielded by the Wyckoff process eighteen ounces of gold, valued at twenty dollars per ounce. This proves the ore to yield at the rate of four thousand five hundred dollars to the ton.

There are four hundred pounds in addition to the above, which is being submitted to the Wyckoff process to-day, which is of the same nature.

On one three hundred pounds of surface matter, not considered of any great value in Canada, taken from the surface of the Richardson farm, shovelled up, and known as a sort of ochreous matter has been put through the Wyckoff process, and found to contain three hundred dollars to the ton!

Carlisle parties of the best croppings of the Richardson mine have yielded sums almost too fabulous for belief, ranging up to and beyond the sum of one hundred thousand dollars!

The fact are three developed that one of the most productive gold mines on the continent is within two days' travel of New York city and that an American, a citizen of Rochester, has proved his invention to be the greatest in obtaining the largest results from the most refractory as well as the easiest ores mined.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith two letters addressed to the Editor of the *Review*, which you will oblige me much by inserting in the next number of your journal.

These letters, as will be observed, were written in reply to attacks made on me through the columns of that journal, and, in accordance with the usages of the press, I, of course, expected to be allowed to defend myself through the same channel.—The Editor of the *Review*, however, acting, no doubt on the "All is fair in Politics" principle has thought proper to refuse me a privilege which, under the circumstances, many will no doubt consider I had a right to demand as a mere matter of justice.

Yours truly,

JOHN CARROLL.

N.B.—I enclose here with a list of names of friends of mine in the Western part of the province, to whom you will please address copies of the *Examiner*. Parties interested in the *Review* have sent copies of that journal containing articles defaming me to a number of my friends West, and they will naturally desire to see the other side of the question.

J. C.

To the Editor of the Review.

SIR,—I observe in the *Review* of last week a letter over the signature of James W. Fitzgerald, who, like yourself and a few others, appears to be suffering at present from a violent attack of "Carroll on the brain."—After repeating and endorsing some of your complimentary remarks towards me, Mr. Fitzgerald goes on to describe a conversation which he says I had with the Hon. Mr. Howland, in front of the Queen's hotel, Toronto, on the 9th instant, and proceeds further to give the substance of a conversation which he had subsequently with that gentleman, in which he, it appears, informed Mr. Howland that I was not friendly towards the Coalition Government, when the latter gentleman, according to Mr. Fitzgerald, said in reply—"Why, Carroll has just told me he was not doing, and would not do, at Peterborough, anything against the present Government, and that he did not come here to oppose it." Now, sir, I deny emphatically that the above extract correctly represents the conversation I had with the Hon. Mr. Howland on the occasion referred to, and I challenge Mr. Fitzgerald to prove the correctness of it over the signature of that Honorable Gentleman. With regard to my conduct in the St. Lawrence Hall, at the Convention, I will just remark that I consider it only a fair compliment to myself to say that it contrasts very favorably with that of Mr. Fitzgerald in the same connection. That gentleman, by his violent and unseemly conduct, was repeatedly threatened with expulsion from the Hall, and was at length informed by the Chairman that unless he behaved himself (the Chairman) would give him in charge of the police. Mr. Fitzgerald then arose and apologized for his conduct, and promised to conduct himself properly for the future. I am sorry to say, however, that Mr. Fitzgerald did not keep his promise, for on the following day, during the proceedings of the Convention, he was again guilty of the most disgraceful conduct, and was only prevented from being expelled from the Hall by the intervention of Mr. Fitzgerald's friends. I will only add that I was prepared, at any time, either through the press or otherwise, to discuss with Mr. Fitzgerald my principles and his, and the motives for his actions and mine, and I further give this gentleman and all others fair warning that I have not the slightest intention to allow myself to be crushed, and put down by the means evidently resorted to for that purpose.

I remain, &c.,

J. CARROLL.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Review.

SIR,—Having been absent from home from the 8th till the 20th inst., I have not therefore had an opportunity, till now, of noticing the attacks—editorials and otherwise—with which it has pleased you to treat me through your columns. Not being a candidate for parliamentary honors in this County, nor the opponent or supporter of any candidate, I could not have anticipated such attentions at your hands. It was not till I reached Peterborough on Saturday last that I saw a copy of your paper of the 18th inst., and it was certainly with no small degree of surprise that I read your article, entitled "An Official Partizan."

Before proceeding to that, I will here state a circumstance which will show how little I could have expected that such an attack would proceed from your pen. On Sunday evening, the 7th inst., you did me the favor of paying me what you were pleased to call "a friendly visit," shortly after sitting down, you introduced the subject of politics, when I declined holding any conversation with you on that subject, giving it as a reason that I did not consider it prudent to do so, as I was aware that whether through inadvertance or design, you were in the habit of taking advantage of words carelessly dropped in private conversation. You endeavored to evidence me that your object in calling was of the most friendly character, but at the same time threatened that unless I acted politically in a manner to please you and your political friends, that the propriety of removing me from office would be immediately urged on the government; and to justify this proceeding on your part, you stated that it was necessary to the success of the party, and, said you, "all is fair in politics." It will thus be observed that it was you, not I, who adopted this course. Before leaving, you reiterated your professions of friendship, and pledged yourself that however much our opinions on public questions might differ, you would eschew, during the approaching contest, all offensive personalities towards me, and expressed the hope that at its close the same friendly feelings would exist between us that has characterized our intercourse heretofore. I, of course, fully reciprocated these sentiments. I left for the West the following morning, and was absent, as stated, for two weeks, and I leave the public to judge how honorably you carried out, to my absence, a compact proposed by yourself.

In the article in the number of the *Review* referred to, you state that "for a few weeks past, I have been actively engaged in a political crusade against the present union government, and that I am unscrupulous." And further on, your style me an ambitious, unscrupulous demagogue, and in your Norwood speech you are reported to have said that "I was an unprincipled fellow who would stop at nothing to accomplish my ends." Now, sir, I ask on what author ity do you thus presume to slander me. Since becoming a resident of this place, I have been before the public in the capacity of Crown Land agent I have for some time occupied the position of a member of the County Council, and have had financial dealings with a considerable number of people in this town and neighborhood, and I challenge you to point to a single act of mine, in whatever capacity, that will justify you in vilifying my character in the wholesale and cowardly manner in which you have do ne.—And I challenge you further to show that up to this moment I canvassed a single elector of this County, either for or against any m an now before the public as a candidate, or that I ever tendered even the semblance of political advice to a single settler on the Burleigh road. Failing to make good your charges against me, I have no doubt the public will consider you justly entitled to be styled a mean political hack, "an unprincipled fellow who would stop at nothing to accomplish your ends," and an ambitious and unscrupulous demagogue who might be dangerous if possessed of sufficient brains. It is true that I complained of the injustice to myself and to the settlers on the Burleigh road, of the stoppage of the works on that road while operations on other roads were to be resumed. Now, sir, who was the first to inform me that the works on other roads were to be proceeded with? No other than Dr. Poole, a piece of information which was subsequently corroborated by others. So that if the Editor of the *Review*, in the number of that paper of the 12th inst., tells the truth, then it follows that Dr. Poole, on the occasion above referred to, stated a falsehood. The object had in view by yourself and others who appear to have entered into a conspiracy to slander me, is not difficult to penetrate. You desire to prejudice my co-religionists of this place against me, lest anything might occur to prevent you from carrying out certain arrangements more conducive to your interests than to theirs. I have not interfered with you thus far as you well know, nor would acknowledge, could you afford to tell the truth, but you are afraid I might, and hence your anxiety and haste to blacken me in the eyes of the people. If I hold political views and principles not in accordance with yours, why not attack those principles without dragging my character into question. Oh no, you have no desire to discuss principles, that is not the role you wish to play. Your hope to distinguish yourself is not by your clearness in argument nor by the soundness of your principles, but by the amount of dirt you can fling. "No cause but abuse the plaintiff's attorney" is your motto, and I very much mistake the natural shrewdness and intelligence of the class whom you seek to humbug, if they are your constant backers any other light.

As to the foregoing, I have merely defended myself against the unprovoked attacks which you have made against me. I hope that as a matter of common justice, you will insert this letter in your next issue.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN CARROLL.

Grand Oratorio in the Roman Catholic Church.

The grand Oratorio came off yesterday evening in the Roman Catholic Church here. To judge from the attendance and performances of those who took part in it, it must be considered a success. An attractive feature in the affair was that the choirs from the other churches of the town aided, and there [illegible] somewhat of new interest to this kind of entertainments. The programme was a good one and well sustained.

Dangerous Counterfeit.—In Guelph last week, a well executed counterfeit of a $5 bill on the Bank of Montreal was shown, purporting to be issued from the Hamilton branch. The only way the counterfeit can be detected is by the engraving of the Montreal coat of arms on the left hand end, while the motto "ex cordis libertate" is wanting, these words being on the genuine bills. The forged bill is altered figure of twenty-five, and has [illegible]

To the Electors of the West Riding of the County of Peterborough.

GENTLEMEN:

You have now before you two Reform candidates soliciting your support, viz., Mr. Gordon, of your representative in the House of Commons; the other, Mr. Walton, your representative in the Council Legislature. Both these gentlemen are well tried, and consequently known, and on both they confidently appeal to you for support, relying upon their own good motives and upon your wisdom, honesty and patriotism. As members of the great Reform party they rightly feel that in them looking to you they have a claim upon all those who value principle and honor that their votes should be given with a view to the good of our common country. All of you, therefore, will feel the importance of the situation, and honestly determine to discharge the duty confided to you, should really around these gentlemen and give them your encouragement and support. By doing this you will have performed your part and you will have placed before others an example worthy of their approval and imitation.

Mr. Gordon is no stranger to you. Several years ago, doubtless you will know, when he a young man, he resided in Peterboro with his father who carried on business here as a merchant. He then removed with his family to another part of the province, and now, after years of successful business, he comes back to [illegible] of whom, having a real stake in the country, and respectfully asks your confidence and support. He is essentially a useful citizen, and as a proof of his claims to your support, and of his ability to undertake and properly discharge the important duties appertaining to the very responsible office which he seeks to occupy, he shows you that he is able successfully to conduct his own affairs.—He thus gives you the best guarantee of his ability to perform his duty towards you.

Of Mr. Walton I need not say much. His residence here for the last forty years leaves him no strangers to you. As an honest man and a successful farmer he deserves your respect.—Like the most of you, he has had by hard labor to hew his way through the world, and if in consequence of this he has had neither time nor opportunity to obtain those advantages of education which the present generation, aided by his and your labors, have been enabled to secure, it is his misfortune not his fault. Many of you, by actual experience, know what he has had to go through in making a home for himself out of the wilderness, and, surely, it is to his honor or that he has done so successfully. And this, now in the autumn of his days, he can, like you, look back upon the past with pride and, like you, can enjoy the fruits of his patient industry. Is it not even better to reward such a man with your confidence and support than to bestow them upon another who has not earned them by such noble labors.

But, with some, there is an objection to Mr. Gordon on account of his being a non-resident. He resides in Toronto, where he carries on a large wholesale mercantile business. Let us examine, for a moment, this objection. Mr. Gordon is a candidate for your representation in the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada. As such he will have nothing to do with your local affairs—these belong exclusively to the local legislature. The questions which will come before the federal parliament will be questions of a purely federal character, having reference to the joint interests of the whole dominion. It is plain, therefore, that the objection of locality can have nothing whatever to do with the choice of a representative to the House of Commons; but it is equally plain that in the choice of a representative there you should be guided exclusively by his qualifications properly to discharge the important duties which will necessarily devolve upon him. These duties will in part consist of the regulation and management of the trade and commerce of the dominion, the excise laws, the post office, and all other matters of a purely general character. A great deal, too, will depend upon the proper organization and working of the general government at Ottawa so as to ensure honesty and economy in the management of the general business of the country.—And, in proportion as this is done by the federal legislature, so may we expect it to be done by the local parliament; but if a system of recklessness and extravagance marks the conduct of affairs, as will the pernicious example set upon that of the other. Under these circumstances, then, it will be evident to you that the opposition to Mr. Gordon, by reason of his non-residence, has no real foundation. But it is a fact, which no one can dispute, that from his habits of business and his experience as a successful wholesale merchant, he is in every way fitted to represent you in the House of Commons.

You must not fail to bear in mind that to the general government and Legislature will belong the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, involving the expenditure of some fifteen or twenty millions of dollars. This large sum of money has to be raised upon the credit of the Dominion, and the people of this province will have to pay the largest part of it. You will thus see from this point of view alone the necessity of having a wise, honest and economical administration at Ottawa, for with such a wasteful expenditure in the building of the Intercolonial Railway as marked the construction of the Grand Trunk road, millions of money will be squandered which could otherwise be saved, and you will be taxed to repay it. There is also dry a great deal of jobbing going on in reference to this railway, and speculators and hangers-on of the present government are practising all manner of intrigues to obtain profitable contracts, and thus enrich themselves and friends at your expense. If the electors of this province but do their duty in returning honest capable men to the House of Commons, who will work economically and for the interests of their constituents, much good may be done, and upon these electors will rest the solemn responsibility of selecting the right men for that purpose. The debt of the Dominion is already upwards of eighty millions of dollars, involving a heavy annual outlay of many millions of dollars, all of which goes out of the country and tends to keep it poor. It is quite clear, then, that you have a very large interest in keeping down expenditure and in the practice of economy by the general government and legislature.

The opening up and settlement of the great North-West Territory, and the purchase and dispossession of the extravagant claims of the Hudson's Bay Co'y, will necessarily engage the early attention of the Federal Government and Legislature. It is well known that those claims are nearly altogether, if not altogether, fictitious; but it is equally well known that this Company is straining every nerve and using every means to force our Government to hand them over many millions of dollars for the pretended purchase of their rights. Much will, therefore, depend upon character and conduct of the legislators at Ottawa, whether those illegal and unjust claims of the Hudson Bay Company be acceded to, or whether they are dealt with in a spirit of wise and prudent economy, and according as this is done will depend the fate of much of your money, for the lion's share, as usual, will have to be paid by the people of this province. The interests of this province also largely depends upon the early settlement of the vast country, but this will also depend in a great measure upon the patriotic conduct of the Federal Government and legislature. You thus see how very important it is for the people of Ontario to elect good men to represent them in the House of Commons.

With respect to our Local Legislature, more will depend upon the character of the representatives than there is in the selection of a [illegible] Mr. Walton, who was present, took the chair. On motion of Mr Andrew Daley, Mr. James Ryan was chosen secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated.

Mr. W. Fitzgerald detailed the circumstances under which the so-called convention was called, the one sided character of the invitations distributed, the exclusion of Catholic gentlemen whose views were opposed to those of the originators of the meeting, and the insulting tone and manner assumed towards the clergymen, who were recalled by unseemly interruptions while addressing that meeting from the platform. Mr. Fitzgerald stated that prominent among those who took part in these proceedings was Mr John Carroll, a Catholic, Crown land agent at Peterboro'; and he thought it the duty of Catholics here to express an opinion as to whether a convention called in such a way and conducted in such a manner, met with their approbation or otherwise. After some further explanations as to the formation of the present government and its claims for support upon the Catholic electors; the following resolution was moved by Mr Fitzgerald, seconded by Mr. Thomas Leonard:

"*Resolved*,—That in the opinion of this meeting there are no political issues before the country at the present time to justify opposition to the union government, and we therefore pledge ourselves, to give consideration, under the present leaders, a fair trial, and to use all legitimate means to return at the approaching election, union candidates to both Houses of Parliament."—Carried.

It was then moved by Dr. Poole, seconded by Mr. Andrew Daley.

"*Resolved*—That we have witnessed with regret, the attempt, by a small minority of the Catholics of Ontario, to betray into the hands of our arch-enemy, George Brown, the whole Catholic body of the province, and further, that we repudiate and ignore the proceedings of the late so-called Catholic convention held at Toronto, on the 9th inst., and deny to the promoters of that convention the right to call together, in the name of the entire Catholics of Ontario, those who evince the boldness and bad taste of acting in defiance of the advice and counsel of the bishops and priests of the church."—Carried.

It was then moved by the Very Rev. Dean Kelly, seconded by Mr. Andrew Kane,

"*Resolved*,—That we, the Catholics of Peterboro', have heard with astonishment and indignation of the course pursued by Mr. John Carroll, Crown Land agent of Peterboro', at the recent so-called convention, held at Toronto, and especially at the approbation of the false and offensive imputation that "the Catholics of Peterborough were in the habit of being led by the nose;" and that we therefore caution the Catholic electors against his insidious intermeddling amongst them, in the interests of the Brown Grit faction at the approaching election."—Carried.

Mr. James B. Dunn then moved, seconded by Mr. Thomas Roulihan, of Smith,

"Whereas we have to regret that James W. Fitzgerald, Esq., and several other Catholic gentlemen, deputed by the clergymen of the respective parishes to attend the so-called convention in the interests of the Catholic body, were, although so recommended, refused admission; be it therefore resolved, that the course pursued by the cabal at Toronto in requesting clergymen to recommend lay delegates to the said meeting and afterwards refusing admission to the gentlemen so accredited, was a gross insult to the feelings and intelligence of the said clergymen."—Carried.

The Venerable and Very Rev. Vicar-General McDonald then briefly addressed the meeting, and strongly recommended unity of feeling and sentiment among them, as well as harmony of action with their co-religionists in the lower provinces who were strongly in favor of supporting the present government, as being composed of the men who brought about confederation, and who were consequently most fittingly entrusted with the task of its practical working.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald for the worthy manner in which he had represented the Catholics of Peterboro at the Toronto meeting.

Thanks were also presented to the Very Reverend Chairman, and after cheers for the Queen, for Vicar-General McDonald, and for the Union Government, the meeting separated.

A NEW AND GRAND EPOCH IN MEDICINE!—Dr Maggiel is the founder of a new Medical System! The quantitarians, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve.

These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the so-called remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every bottle taken creates an added necessity for another. One of two of Maggiel's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant! There is no griping, and no sensation in the form of sudden loss. If the liver is effected, its functions are restored and the nervous system is fable it is invigorating. The most quality makes the medicine very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here some said that Maggiel's Salve, Dyspepsia and Diarrhœa Pills cure where all others fail. Whether for burns, scalds, Chilblains, Corns, and all Accretions of the skin, Maggiel's Salve is intallible. Sold by J. HAYDOCK, 13 Pine street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

"Counterfeits!—Buy no Maggiel Pills or Salve with a little pamphlet inside the box—They are bogus!" The genuine have the name of J. Maggiel on the outside name of J. Maggiel, M.D. "The genuine have the Pills surrounded with white powder." my24d&w1y

Dr. LIVINGSTONE.—The death of Dr. Livingston is confirmed; his servant who accompanied him having given full particulars of the murder and also of his burial by his followers.

BRAGGS vs STRACHAN.—To prevent an improper decision in one of the grandest sells recently ever played on by man; and Bryant's Pulmonic Wafers will as sure cure coughs, colds, clothing in the throat and pulmonary complaints, as sure and positive will destroy. Severe colds, if not attended to, sooner or later lead to incurable consumption, and the strength of the strongest case fails if neglected. The excellent and well known Wafers of the Poet of Song is recommended in "Bryant's Pulmonic Wafers," which have been thoroughly tried for the last twenty years, and have never been known to fail. Coughs and a sudden spasmodic will also derive great benefit from the use of them. Sold by all wholesale dealers, at 25cts. per box.

BIRTHS.

At Peterboro, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Moreau, of a daughter.

DIED.

At Peterboro, on the 24th inst., Bryan McDonald, formerly of County Cavan, Ireland, and a resident in Peterboro since the year 1833, aged 84 years.

At Ashburnham, on the 20th inst., Charles A., infant son of Mr. Edward Grove, aged 18 months.

On Tuesday, 23rd inst., found drowned, Margaret Mulherrin, [illegible] of Mr. Mulherrin aged — years.

PETERBOROUGH MARKET.

PETERBOROUGH, July 24th, 1867.

Flour ₩ brl.	$5	00	$6	00
[illegible]	0	00	0	00
Spring Wheat ₩ bush.	1	30	1	40
Potatoes	0	30	0	35
Peas ₩	0	00	0	00
Oats "	0	30	0	35
Hay ₩ ton	13	00	16	00
Hides ₩ cwt	6	00	7	00
Sheepskins	0	75	0	90
Wool ₩ lb.	0	25	0	30
Beef ₩ cwt.	6	00	7	00
Pork ₩ cwt.	0	00	0	00
Eggs, per dozen	0	12	0	16
Butter,	0	16	0	18
Cordwood	0	00	3	00
Fowl, per pair	0	30	0	40
Geese	0	30	0	45

MOTHERS READ THIS.

HOLLOWAY'S WORM LOZENGES

ARE A CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for worms in children and adults. As it is a well-known and melancholy fact that one great cause of death among children is from Worms alone, it cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of parents the necessity of closely watching their children. By so doing, and understanding the symptoms and true cause of the disease, thousands of children might be saved from early graves. The following are a few of the many concomitant symptoms and diseases which are caused by Worms: Deranged appetite, occasional extremities, offensive breath, frequent picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, hardness of the belly, with frequent slimy stools, and sometimes convulsive fits; pain in the head and stomach, hoquiet stoop, faintings, trembling coughs, indigestion, low spirits, fearful dreams, and a gradual wasting away of body. Holloway's Worm Lozenges are palatable and positive and can be relied on to the child before the [illegible] thereby doing away with the necessity of administering Castor Oil or other unpleasant cathartics. Each box contains the facsimile, U. W., who are the sole proprietors. Sold by S. Riegelhauser and D. Hoel, Bowmanville, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

N.B. Ask for Holloway's Worm Lozenges, and take no other. 25

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is an important, safe and safe remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, heaviness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will be found a sure and speedy remedy. Full particulars, with directions, are given in the pamphlet, which every lady should obtain.

These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised Agent will secure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

*Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to soy Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is obtained from the rich southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage of the unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Duncan Ramsay & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair cool, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty it is cheap durable. It is literally sold by the one-half, and yet its cheapness, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

R. TRONAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's Interminable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is Helmstreet's Hair Coloring, and has been justly in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes 50 cents and $1 by all dealers.

O. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

HORSES SAVED.

The lives of thousands of Horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "Dead Shot Horse Remedy and Condition Powders." This preparation is being extensively used and reports from all the highest praise. Nothing of the kind has ever before been half so successful or given universal satisfactory to owners to equalled. We can confidently recommend it, and would advise all who own horses to keep a supply of it on hand—it may be the means of saving your horses life.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Kenworth, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Lyon's Elixir of Pure Jamaica Ginger—
Cholera, Diarrhœa, Sick and Nervous Headache, Chlorosis, Sea-sickness, Flatulency, &c., will be a warning alimentary is required. Its aromatic properties and active purity makes it a choice and reliable article for culinary purposes. Each compartment, at 25 cts. per bottle. Ask for Lyon's Pure Extract. Take no other

Saratoga spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

EVANS VILLE, N. Y., April 16th, 1866.
JOHNSON BROS.
Dear Sirs,

You will remember perhaps selling a bottle of "Valpeau's Hair Restorative" to a Clergyman on the cars between Potsdam Junction and Ogdensburg ab well, I am that man. The Restorative has done all I expected it would, and more. I wish you to send me two bottles by receipt of this and I will at once send you the pay. I think probably the Druggists here may be induced to keep a supply, but this is for my own use.

Truly Yours,
JOAH H. BUCKWITH,
For sale by all Druggists
BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents,
Montreal, C. E.

25

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, *Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.*

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used *is well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects*.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy*.

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, D. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell. Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

Public Notice!!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee intend on MONDAY the 16th day of SEPTEMBER next, to pass a By-law to establish and open up a Road laid out across portions of Lots Number Fifteen and Fifteen in the Twelfth Concession of the Township of Otonabee as follows, viz :—

Commencing in the centre of the allowance for Road between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Concessions of the said Township of Otonabee, at a distance southerly of five hundred and forty feet from the line between Lots Fourteen and Fifteen in the said Concession, then north twenty eight and three quarter degrees, east four hundred and seventy feet, then north twenty-one and a quarter degrees, east four hundred feet, then north thirteen degrees, east four hundred feet, then north eight and one half degrees, west three hundred and three feet, then north seventy and one quarter degrees, west eight hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to the centre of the allowance for road between said concessions. Said Road to be Sixty feet wide, and the above described line the centre.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk

Otonabee, 18th July. 1867. 30.

LIFE IN A PILL BOX.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS
FROM
Maggiel's Anti-Billious Pills!

One Pill in a dose.
One Pill in a dose.
One Pill in a dose.

WHAT one hundred letters a day say From patients all over the habitable Globe:

"Dr. Maggiel, your pill has rid me of all billiousness."

"No more noxious doses for me in five or ten pills taken at a time. One of your pills cured me."

"Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me Send another box to keep in the house."

"After suffering tortures from Billious Colic two of your pills cured me, and I have no return of the malady."

"Our doctors treated me for Chronic Constipation, as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your Maggiel's pills cured me."

"I had no appetite; Maggiel's pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Maggiel has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave half of one of your pills to my babe five cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Maggiel's Salve cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Salve behind my ears and the noise left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents but it's medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of *your pills*."

"Let me have three boxes of your Salve by return mail."

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE
KIDNEYS, RETENTION OF URINE, ETC.,
Maggiel's Pills are a perfect cure. One dose will satisfy any one.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES,
Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, Want of Appetite,
Maggiel's pills will be found an effectual remedy.

MAGGIEL'S PILLS AND SALVE
Are almost universal in their effects, and a cure can be almost always guaranteed.

Each Box Contains Twelve Pills
ONE PILL IS A DOSE.

☞ Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and Canadas, at 25 cents per box or pot.

COUNTERFEITS! COUNTERFEITS!!—All readers of this paper are warned not to purchase MAGGIEL'S PILLS or SALVE, unless the name of S. Sandycock, Proprietor, in addition to the name of Dr. J. Maggiel, is on the engraved slip surrounding each box or pot.

July 25, 1867. 30

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WEST RIDING OF PETERBOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having received the unsolicited and unanimous nomination of the Reformers of this important Division, as member of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, I must express the deep sense I entertain of the honor thus conferred on me.

In entering Parliament I have no private ends to serve and no personal objects to attain. Had I consulted my own business interests or the advice of my commercial friends, I certainly would never seek to enter into political life, and have therefore for some time hesitated to accept your nomination. Having, however, been so urgently requested to allow my name to be put in nomination by so large and influential a representation of the county where I have spent so many happy years of my life, and to which I am so much attached by the recollections of my youth, I feel that I would be wanting in courtesy to you, and fail in performing my duty as a citizen, were I any longer to decline according to your wishes.

In coming forward as a candidate for your suffrages, I wish all parties distinctly to understand my position. I am no professed politician, but present myself simply as a Canadian merchant and manufacturer. I have a heavy stake in the welfare of the country, and my own and my family's means being all invested in commercial enterprize in the Dominion, are consequently dependent on its prosperity.

I am a strong supporter of the new Confederation now so happily consummated, and if I shall be honored by being your representative in Parliament, shall by every means in my power strive to promote its further consolidation.

I have always been a Reformer, an advocate of party government, and my sympathies are ever with Liberalism in every country. My sentiments on religious subjects are those usually termed "voluntary," and while advocating the fullest religious toleration, every attempt to grant peculiar privileges to any denomination, will meet with my most determined opposition.

The subject which I believe demands the peculiar and prompt attention of the country at this moment is the Finances, and it will be my aim, perseveringly to oppose the system of reckless expenditure, which hitherto characterized the Administration, and to advocate and support every measure which has for its object the reduction of the taxation and the equalization of the expenditure and the receipts.

It is, I presume, scarcely necessary to say that I would strenuously oppose any further grant of public money to the Grand Trunk Railway Company which has already proved so heavy a drain on the resources of the country.

The recent unwarrantable and dangerous change in the circulating medium of the country, and the interference with its well tried banking institutions, meet with my strongest disapprobation, and every effort in my power will be used to restore the currency to its legitimate condition.

Much has been said and little done on the subject of immigration which is so essential to the welfare of a new country like ours. My plan for securing a large share in the stream of immigration now flowing to America and hitherto passing us, would be to make this country the cheapest place for a man to live in on this continent. This, I believe, can only be done by reducing the taxation to the lowest minimum commensurate with the maintenance of the public credit, and by so developing its agricultural, lumbering, mining and manufacturing resources, as to render it an attractive field for the poorest labourer, and the wealthiest capitalist who must always go hand in hand to make any country prosperous as well as great.

Recognizing the great services of our Volunteers and the alacrity with which they responded to the call of duty in the hour of public danger, it will be my pleasant care to see that any reforms desired by them are carried out, and that all necessary steps be taken to give permanency and efficiency to the patriotic "Volunteer movement" in which I have always felt the warmest interest.

Hoping to have an early opportunity of meeting you personally, in company with my esteemed friend, Mr. Walton, when I shall have an opportunity of renewing many old friendships and of further explaining my views,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obi't. Servt.
JOHN GORDON.

Peterborough, July 15th, 1867.

Fire! Fire!

On account of the late fire,
R. WALTON'S STOVE, Tin and Saddlery Store

Will be found in the Shop formerly occupied by D. McNaughton, 3 doors North of Ormond & Gilmour's.

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

Now on hand, at his Warerooms, a large lot of first class PRIZE STOVES. TINWARE in all its branches, manufactured on the premises by the best workmen. Lumbermen's Furnishings, a large stock. COAL OIL, the best white, wholesale and retail. SADDLES, HARNESS and TRUNKS, of my own manufacture, in great variety, a large stock now on hand, which will be sold cheaper than ever.

R. WALTON.

Peterborough, July 17, 1867. 29

A CARD.

THE undersigned herewith returns his thanks to the Royal Insurance Company for the very prompt and satisfactory manner in which his losses by the late fire were paid, through the obliging Agent of the Company here, Alexander Smith, Esq.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', July 23, 1867.

WANTED!

FOR a strong boy, nearly 16 years old, a place as apprentice with a farmer.

Apply at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Peterboro', July 17, 1867. 29

WANTED!

A HOUSE-KEEPER. Reference required. Apply at this office.

Peterboro', July 16th, 1867. 29

TO THE
Free and Independent Electors
OF THE WEST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN:

Having been requested by a number of respectable and intelligent electors of this Riding to become your representative, and having been named by a large meeting of the Reform Committee as the Reform Candidate for the Local Legislature of Ontario, in the West Riding of this County, I have consented to stand and now respectfully solicit your suffrages.

Having resided in the County for nearly half a century, I may be supposed to be acquainted with the struggles of early bush life, as well as the requirements of the progressive state of the county; and being a practical farmer, I flatter myself that I know somewhat of the wants and desires of the class to which I belong, and if returned as your Representative, the interest of the farmers will receive a large share of my attention.

My political opinions are what they always have been. I belong to the old-fashioned Reformers, and hold the distinctive features of that party. The following are some of the cardinal articles of my political creed: Equal civil and religious liberty to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, irrespective of origin, creed or color; equal privileges to all religious denominations; no parliamentary interference in matters of religion; no grants to denominational colleges; responsible government; the settlement of the wild lands of the Crown by free grants to actual settlers; the most rigid economy in the public expenditure, consistent with the due administration of the public departments; no spending of public money without the sanction of parliament.

There being a large tract of arable land in our rear, the immediate settlement of which would materially benefit the Town and County generally, my best attentions will be given to any and every scheme, having for its object the settlement, by actual settlers, of this tract, and to the opening up and improving of roads therein, as well as those leading thereto.

Having all my estate in the County, I feel equally interested with yourselves in its prosperity. My object in seeking to go to Parliament is not to look after office or emolument to myself, but simply to seek the good of the country generally, and of this County in particular.

As you have done me the honor to nominate me as your candidate, I trust that, if elected, you will find that your decision and confidence have not been misplaced.

I shall make it my business at an early day to see as many of you in my or respective neighborhoods as I possibly can before the election takes place, when I shall be happy to give any information in my power, and my views on any questions submitted to me.

Meantime,
I remain, gentlemen,
Your obed't servant,
JOHN WALTON.

Balsam Grove,
Smith, July 8th, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of John A. Hartley, plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements, which were of Thomas Bird, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Margaret Urquhart, wife of Kenneth Urquhart, administratrix of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Thomas Bird, deceased, at the time of his death and was such administratrix before her marriage with the said Kenneth Urquhart to be administered, I have seized and will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 22nd DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D., 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Bird, in the hands of the said Margaret Urquhart to be administered in and to Lot No. 7, South of Dublin Street and the East half of Lot No. 2, North of Dublin Street and West of George street in the Town of Peterborough.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 17, 1867. 26

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the County Court of the County of Peterborough.

EDWARD MIALL and Company (Limited) Plaintiffs,
vs.
GEORGE TANNER, Defendant.

Upon the application of the above plaintiffs and upon reading the writ of attachment issued in this cause and the affidavit of the service thereof and also the affidavit of T. M. Fairbairn filed on this application, I do hereby order that a meeting of the creditors of the above named George Tanner be held before me at my chambers in the Town of Peterborough in the County of Peterborough on WEDNESDAY, the TENTH DAY OF JULY next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of giving their advice upon the appointment of an official assignee, and that notice of such meeting shall be given by advertisement in the *Canada Gazette* and in a local paper as required by the said Insolvent Act, and by notices mailed to such persons as are known to be creditors of said Insolvent by plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated at my chambers in the Town of Peterborough this 25th day of June, A.D., 1867.

(Signed,)
R. M. BOUCHER,
J. C. C., Peterborough

30 F. F. Revenue Stamp.

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment—in soon effected a perfect cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for Ames, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Spanish on my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. NEALY."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and farmers should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Dennes Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look sharp!

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

By-Law No.

A By-law to raise by way of Loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough, have resolved to raise the sum of Ten Thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting and building a Bridge across Chemong Lake, from a point on the shore of said Lake, in the Township of Smith, in said County of Peterborough, to a point on the shore of said Lake in the Township of Harvey aforesaid, in said County, and also another Bridge across Pigeon Creek from a point on the shore or Bank of said Creek in the Township of Ennismore aforesaid, to a point on the shore of said Creek, in the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough.

And whereas, to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas, it will require the sum of $1,000, to be raised annually by specific rate for the payment of said debt or loan and interest as also hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough irrespective of any future increase of the same, and, also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investments of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof according to the last revised and equalized Assessment Rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of Two Million Seven Hundred and Eighty Five Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty One dollars, ($2,785,361).

And whereas the existing debt of the said Municipality of the County of Peterborough is Twenty Nine Thousand Four Hundred dollars, ($29,400) for principal money, and Twelve Thousand and Forty-Six dollars, ($12,046) for interest, and there is nothing in arrear or account of said principal or interest.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of Ten Thousand dollars, and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one half of 1 mill in the dollar in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made, for such sums of money as may be required, not less than One Hundred Dollars ($100) each and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed, with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and countersigned by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said Debentures shall be made payable in ten years at the farthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them Coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said Debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly, on the 15th day of October and the 15th day of April in each year, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said Debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal specific rate of one half a mill in the dollar shall be additional to all other rates to be raised, levied and collected in each year upon the rateable property in said Municipality during the continuance of the said Debentures or any of them.

6. That this By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the Fifteenth day of October, 1867.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at Peterborough, in the said County, on

The Tenth Day of October, 1867

at the hour of TWO o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose afore said.

Dated, this 26th day of June, A. D. 1867.
EDG. PEARSE,
Clerk.

27-15in

TOWNSHIP of ARVEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Municipal Council of the Township of Harvey intends, at its next sitting, on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of JULY, to pass a By-law to legalise the following Road, viz :—

Commencing at the north end of Hall's Bridge, on lot number nine in the eighth concession of the Township of Harvey, thence south fifty-five degrees, west sixteen chains fifty links, thence north fifty-eight degrees, west twelve chains fifty links, thence north eighty-six degrees west twenty-four chains twenty-five links, to its intersection with the Sandy Lake Road between lots nine and ten in the ninth concession of the Township of Harvey.

W. M. HALL,
Clerk.

June 20th, 1866. 28-4in.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

WITH AMENDMENTS THERETO.

CANADA,
Province of Ontario,
County of Peterborough,
To Wit:
} In the County Court of the County of Peterborough

In the matter of TEMPLETON BROWN,
An Insolvent.

ON TUESDAY the TWENTY-FOURTH day of SEPTEMBER next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Peterborough, this Seventeenth day of July, A. D., 1867.

TEMPLETON BROWN.
By T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
His Attorney *ad litem*.

29-4d.

Public Notice!

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an act to confirm the re-survey of the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough, made by Provincial Land Surveyor T. B. Clement, and, the Re-survey of the Township of Burleigh in the same County, made by Provincial Land Surveyor James W. Fitzgerald; and to provide for the levying and collection of the moneys expended by the Corporation of the County of Peterborough in connection with such Re-surveys.

Dated at Peterborough, this 7th May, A. D., 1867.

P. M. GROVER,
Warden County of Peterborough.

19

WANTED TO RENT,

FROM next Autumn, for a term, and with the option of purchase preferred, a farm of about one hundred acres, with comfortable residence thereon, and within three or four miles of the Town of Peterborough.

Apply to T. D. SELFIELD.
Peterboro', June 24th, 1867. 26-11in

MASONIC.

THE undersigned have just received a fresh supply of MASTER MASONS' APRONS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, June 11, 1867.

J. D. STARK, A. M., M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence, one door East of the Free Church, Peterborough.

☞ Post-Graduate Lectures on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

PORK.

FOR SALE 65 barrels CHOICE Mess Pork, packed in Millbrook.

W. CLUTTON.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

General Insurance Agency,

GEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

CHIEF OFFICES:
19 AND 20 CORNHILL,
LONDON.

General Agency for Canada:
203 and 207 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,
FOURTEEN AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance accompanied by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—perfect Security—Economy of Management, combined to increase the Bonus of those on participating rates, among whom the profits are divisible.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.*

T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London.

(*ESTABLISHED* 1803)

CHIEF OFFICES:
1 Old Broad St., and 16 Pall Mall,
LONDON.

General Agency for Canada,
97 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,
£1,985,000, - - - - STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED IN CANADA, $166,000.

Insurances against loss by Fire are effected on the most favourable terms; and losses paid without reference to the Board in London. No charge made for policies or endorsements.

RINTOUL BROS., General Agents for Canada.
GEO. A. COX, Agent.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,100,000 STERLING.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions.
Inspector of Agencies, GEO. P. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - $10,000,000.
Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $500,000, with surplus of $200,000.

4 Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,450 12s. 6d. Sterling.
HEAD OFFICE, 23 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq., David Higgins, Secretary.
GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

HEAD OFFICE, - - HAMILTON, C. W.
Capital and Funds $1,700,000 ..... Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000 ..... Claims Paid, - 400,000.
Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, GEO. A. COX, Agent.

HARNESS, SADDLES,

&c., GOOD AND CHEAP AT
T. DONNELLY'S.

Children's Cabs & Perambulators

JUST RECEIVED AT
T. DONNELLY'S.

Sign of the Golden Collar
Next door to Geo. Stetham & Co's.

Peterborough, July 3rd, 1867. 27.

Bakery for Sale.

THE undersigned is desirous of selling his BAKERY, BAKING UTENSILS, HORSE, BREAD-CART, &c, &c. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms.

SAMUEL JAY.

Peterboro', June 19th, 1867. 28.

MILLER'S
INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER, FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,
Toronto.

October 16, 1866.

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Application to be made to
R. W. BRETT,
ad Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 19th, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or let the North half of Lot 24, in the 11th concession of the Township of Otonabee, containing 100 acres, and within 3 miles of the Town of Peterborough. R. L. B.

There is on the premises a good frame house, frame barn, shingle and stable; also, a young orchard.

Otonabee, July 1st, 1867. 27

WANTED!

A SMART GIRL to work a Sewing Machine. Apply to

I. DAVIDSON & Co.

Peterboro, July 4, 1867.

NEW DOMINION.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

GRAHAM & STRATTON

BEG to announce that they will open in the shop occupied by Mr T. LEGGATE, two doors north of Coulter's Drug Store, on

Monday, the First day of the New Dominion,

Their new Stock of Books, Stationery, &c.

The Stock is entirely new, selected with great care and on advantageous terms; they will therefore be able to sell

Cheaper Than Ever.

School Books and Stationery,

Will be at Very Low Prices.

THEIR MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS
In great variety, and

WALL PAPER,
BORDERINGS, SHADES,
AND DECORATIONS

Are of the latest English patterns and at low prices

They take the opportunity of thanking their old customers for past favors, and solicit a continuation.

Peterborough, June 26, 1867.

Farm for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm in the Township of Douro, being north east quarter of lot No. 2, in the 11th concession, and about three miles from Peterboro'. Fifty acres, upwards of 30 cleared, and in a reasonable state of cultivation. The balance consists of hardwood land, well wooded. There is a neat Log House, Barn and Stable, &c., on the premises, and a never failing creek runs through the lot.

TERMS.—$500 in cash, balance as may be agreed upon.

Further information can be received by applying to the proprietor, or at the "EXAMINER" Office.

THOMAS PATTERSON.

June 20th, 1867. 26

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the ensuing session of the Parliament of Canada, or other Parliament having jurisdiction, for amending and consolidating the Acts relating to the Company, Peterboro' and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, and also for power to extend the Railway of said Company to Chemong Lake, or to other waters lying north of Peterborough, and for other purposes relating thereto.

JOHN BEATTY,
Secretary.

Toronto, July 1st, 1867. 27

WANTED!

A SMART GIRL to work a Sewing Machine. Apply to

I. DAVIDSON & Co.

Peterboro, July 4, 1867.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE AT MONTREAL HOUSE!

ON SATURDAY, the 29th June, the subscriber will commence a great Clearing Out Sale of his entire stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, for one month only.

Parties wishing to supply themselves will do well to call before going elsewhere, as goods will be sold as cheap as possible, consistent with honest cash sales.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

FACTORY COTTONS

Reduced to a shade below cost—very heavy being now offered 4d per yard, worth 8½d, and the very best offered at 8d, usually sold 8½d 11d to 1s.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

Whole Stock of GLOVES offered at Bargains.
First lot at 4d per pair. Second lot at 6d per pair.
Third lot, Kid Gloves, at 8s per pair.
Fourth lot, best Buckskin Kids, at 4s 6d and 5s per pair.
Fifth lot, Gentlemen's Gloves, reduced according to quality.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

PRINTS.

One large lot of new pattern light colors, new browns and new lilacs, to be offered at 7½d per yard, last colors, (lately selling at 9d, 9½d and 10d per yard).

Another lot of latest style French prints to be given at 10d per yard, worth 1s to 1s 1½d.

Last lot, Brilliants and Chints, to be offered at 1s to 1s 0½d, (lately sold at 1s 3d).

Also a lot of remnants cheap.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

LADIES' HATS.

Trimmed and untrimmed. Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, offering at cost price. Why pay a profit other places when they can be got without a profit at the

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

BONNET RIBBONS.

First lot, containing a great many all silk, to be offered at 5½d per yard.
Second lot, new styles, offered at 10d per yard.
Third lot, do do 1s per yard.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

STRIPE SHIRTINGS.

The best soft finish offered at 1s per yard, worth 1s 3d.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

SUMMER SHAWLS

At less than cost.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

DRESS GOODS.

One lot reduced 1½d per yard. Another lot reduced 3d per yard.
Another lot " 4½d " Another lot " 6d "
Last lot, including remnants, at any price.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

PARASOLS

Selling off at cost price.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

SELLING OFF CHEAP.

Belts, Beltings, Hosiery, Ties, Collars, Frillings, Dress Buttons, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞ VEILS at 3½d each.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞ HAIR NETS at 2d each.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞ CHIGNONS at Cost.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

BELT BUCKLES.

Lot No. 1, assorted, at 6½d each. Lot No. 2, assorted, at 10d each.
Lot No. 3, assorted, 1s 1½d. each. Lot No. 4, assorted, at 1s 3d.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

MANTLES.

Selling off at Cost.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞ Call early as the Sale will continue ONLY ONE MONTH and the bargains always go first.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, June 27th, 1867. 26

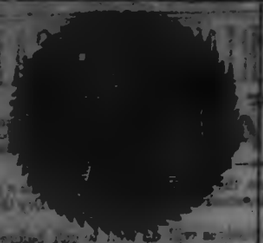
☞ Do you want a good summer suit? If so, call at the MONTREAL HOUSE, which is the best place in Town to purchase gentlemen's Ready-made Clothing at a very low price.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under the supervision of First class CUTTER. SUITS made to order at the shortest notice.

—A large stock of CLOTHS just opened and for sale wholesale and retail at the very lowest cash prices.

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE ☜

THE MONTREAL HOUSE!



OF

HARDWARE

A SUPERIOR STOCK!

H. HAMILTON.

Has just received a large and well-assorted stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, consisting of Table Knives with Ivory Handles, Table Knives, Pen and Pocket Knives,

Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, Cradles,

Cow-bells, and a general assortment of the Tools and Implements most commonly in use by Farmers, Mechanics and Housekeepers.—

Also, a large assortment of

BUTTONS' EDGE TOOLS,

Of the most improved make from British and American Manufactories.

350 *Kegs of Nails, Assorted,*

From Eleven Mills, upwards.

Peterboro', June 26, 1867. 26-Six.

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested in Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Widows and Children are secure from Seizure for Debt.

BONUSES are added to the Guaranteed Sum Assured every Seven Years, and in 1865 the Bonus Scale, under certain conditions, was increased to 30 per cent. per annum. Should it become payable after the first seven years, three-fourths of the Bonus are immediately added to the Sum Assured; after fourteen years, three-fourths, after all, after twenty-one years, three-fourths, after all, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. U. SMITH, [illegible]

W. CLEXTON, Agent, Peterborough

February 20, 1867. 6

The Home Insurance Company

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 [illegible] $275,000

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandize and other Property [illegible] on favourable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

J. A. HALL, General Manager

Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

CORN-MEAL,

OAT-MEAL,

AND

FLOUR

for sale at

BLYTHE MILLS

Flour and Feed Store.

Simcoe Street,

June 11th, 1867. 24

MORGAN'S HOTEL,

ASHBURNHAM,

Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the travelling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attached. Also other accommodation, of a first class kind.

R. MORGAN.

Ashburnham, March 27, 1867 13

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the [illegible] given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Prescott, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

[illegible] to your Travelling Agent, Mr. [illegible] Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with good effect in my family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, I can with confidence and unexceptionable success, unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence to invalids.

Yours truly,

ALFRED HOOKER.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

[illegible] BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

[illegible] MEDAL AT PARIS.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston also, the Gold Medal at the American Institute Fair, 1866.

Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstrung Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument warranted for 5 years. The subscriber has a personal experience of over thirty-five years in the maker of our entire increased facilities for manufacturing these instruments from $100 to $1000 each.

☞ 20-1yr

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

DR. PERRIGO, Dentist, [illegible] DIRECT TESTS WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of [illegible] Gas, a safe, pleasant and perfect [illegible]

Peterboro, February 15, 1867. 20

HARRISON

HAS JUST OPENED A

GROCERY STORE

IN CAMPBELL'S CORNER,

Heathorn's Block, Hunter [illegible] Peterborough,

Where he will keep a good assortment of Groceries, of the very best quality.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL.

Peterboro', June 20th, 1867. 25-3m

Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association.

HEAD OFFICE AT LONDON, C. W.

GOWAN WILSON, M.P.P., *President.* WM. HIME, *Sheriff Lambton Inspector.*

A. MACDONALD and D. C. MACDONALD, *Joint Secretaries.*

PETER PEARCE, Esq., Belmont, WM. COTTINGHAM, Esq., Oneida, } *Honorary Directors.*

ACCORDING to statistics laid before Parliament last year, the Agricultural Mutual had within 1,000 of having as many policies in force as all the other Farmers' Mutuals combined. The number of policies at present in force is 26,000, covering property to the amount of $18,000,000. It still retains the best of all other Insurances offered as regards its moderate rates and general advantages to insurers of Farm property.

Agent at Peterborough H. CORNELL,

Residence, George Street 7 doors north of the Wesleyan Church.

May, 1867. 22-24th.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following lands:

TOWNSHIP OF MONAGHAN.

E ½	Lot 4 and part 5 in	12th	Concession	120 acres,	90 cleared.
N ½	7	13	do	100	50 do
S ½	8	12	do	50	30 do
N ½	8	12	do	50	30 do
W ½	6	12	do	100	60 do
S ½	6	19	do	100	50 do
Pt	1	8	do	75	50 do
Park Lot 14 in Lot 14 in		11	do	9	9 do

TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

E ½	21	10th	Concession	100	90 do
Pt E ½	2	West Communication Road		20	20 do
Pt E ½	2	East	do do	10	10 do

TOWNSHIP OF CAVAN.

E ½	5 in	14th	Concession	100	90 do
W ½	3	10	do	100	80 do

TOWNSHIP OF CARTWRIGHT.

W ½	16	9th	Concession	100	50 do

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE.

W ½	31	5th	Concession	100	95 do
W ½	10	13	do	100	90 do

TOWNSHIP OF DOURO.

S E ½	4	9th	Concession	50	30 do
E ½	22	4	do	100	60 do
Pt N E ½	25	4	do	50	30 do
S ½	15	2	do	100	

TOWNSHIP OF ENNISMORE.

W ½	7	9th	Concession	100	100 do
Pt S E ½	4	4	do	50	35 do
Bkn lots 6 & 7	2		do	100	40 do
N E ½	6		do	50	25 do
W ½	4		do	100	60 do

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY.

	21	12th	Concession	200	
E ½	10	15	do	100	
	5	19	do	100	

TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

W ½	7	9th	Concession	90	

TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.

S W ½	22	14th	Concession	50	40 do

TOWNSHIP OF OPS.

	25		Concession	100	35 do

TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER.

	6	8th	Concession	200	
	1	4	do	100	60 do
S ½	16	2	do	100	
Pt W ½	19	6	do	50	

TOWNSHIP OF BELMONT.

	22	5th	Concession	200	Gold Lands
	24	A	do	190	

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lot No. 9 West of George and North of Charlotte streets, ½ acre with brick warehouse.

Lot No. 2 West of George and North of Simcoe streets, ½ acre with three brick stores thereon.

Pt W ½ 1 West of George and South of London st. ests, ½ acre brick small store thereon.

All my interest in and to Lot 21 West of George and South of Murray streets.

Lot No 6 and 9 West of George and North of Edinburgh streets, 2 acres, small cottage thereon.

Lot No. 6 West of George and North of Antrim streets, ½ acre.

Part Lot 7 West of George and North of Wolf streets, 25 feet by 100 feet.

Lots No. 14 and 15 (Block G.) three houses erected thereon.

☞ The whole of the above Lands will be sold cheap, and liberal time given for the payment thereof, say from one to 10 years.

THOMAS BRADBURN.

Peterborough, May 2, 1867. 19

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

New Hats, Ladies' & Gent's.
New CLOTHS.
New TWEEDS.
New Carpets
and Floor Oil Cloths.
New Prints
and Dress Goods.

Just received [illegible] to be sold very low for cash, by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

[illegible] March 28, 1867. 13

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

E. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. THOMAS WILSON, Esq., Vice-President.

[illegible] STREET, Esq., Managing & Treasurer.

JOHN WALTER, Esq., Peterborough. ROBERT [illegible]

[illegible] MURRAY WADDELL, Esq., [illegible]

[illegible] Company having commenced the Printing and Publishing of Notes, [illegible] are now in a position to offer to the Farming community [illegible] Insurance [illegible] Agent at Peterborough.

J. W. HENRY.

SHUTTLEWORTH & CO.

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway,

New York.

THE attention of the public still invited to their Upright Square

SEVEN OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

containing the

YOUNG AND FULLNESS OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any Instrument offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Many Patent,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Bass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Shuttleworth, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is fully our stand in every particular.

The "Gravesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also, at the American Institute fair, for successive years, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing exclusively, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer them instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octaves, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octaves, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octaves, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

SEWING MACHINES!

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

In Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction, light or heavy, coarse or fine, work, with equal ease cotton, silk, or linen thread, having all the attachments required, for hemming, tailoring, quilting, tucking, cording, [illegible] braiding, frilling, as well as for plain sewing.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Agents.

Peterboro', March 6th, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not likely to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine. Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

☞ 30-12in

GREAT ATTRACTION!

PROF. W. McMILLEN'S

SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON is now fitted up in first class style, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who may favor him with a call. There are two chairs with first class workmen, and in a few days the third chair with a good workman will be added to the staff. All work done with neatness and dispatch.

You are invited to call and judge for yourselves and remember that this is the place every thing in the Fop's line of business is attended with neatness and dispatch.

Come one, come all, both great and small.

N.B.—A clean towel to every person.

Gentlemen waited on at his residence, Hunter Street, next to Dix's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 10th 1867. 16

PETERBOROUGH

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

I BEG to give notice that on the re-opening [illegible] of the school, a class for Ladies and Gentlemen preparing to become Teachers, will be formed. Particular attention will be paid to their subjects in the programme for the examination of Teachers required by the Board of Public Instruction.

J. KING, A. M.,

Rector.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1867. 27-3in

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 26 in the 7th concession. Good Buildings, well-watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are 15 acres of fall wheat. Stock can be had if desired.

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM.

[illegible] 11, 1867 11-[illegible]

LIFE AND WORKS

OF

ROBERT BURNS,

IN

[illegible] BY R. MACKAY-MAXWELL.

[illegible] of the work now in course of issue by the Canadian Publishing Company, to be finished and in the hands of the Subscribers in the Canadas on or about the 1st day of October next.

This publication will be illustrated with Two Portraits of the Poet; with Facsimile of manuscript of the Sketch entitled Tam O'Shanter; with Facsimile of a Letter in one which Tennyson describes Planets [illegible] Starvings—the whole produced at Sweet Oil Colotype, from Engravings by eminent artists, in the highest style of the art.

The additional Literary characteristics of this edition will be an entirely New Life of the Poet, in the form of a Poetical Biography, by the Rev. Editor; with much valuable additional matter relative to Burns—including letters hitherto unpublished Fragments of the Poet himself, interesting original Reminiscences of his Life, original Notes critical and historical on his Poems, and an Essay on the Progress and Development of the Scottish Language up till his day.

In the department of Western Art, the distinctive features of every Picture will be its Originality in Design, and its absolute fidelity to nature in every detail of Scenery. The critical spirit [illegible] with all its surroundings, wherever locality constitutes a portion of the picture, will be scrupulously [illegible] that reader, even at a distance, natives of Scotland may recognize in these scenes transcripts of the soil [illegible] and strangers [illegible] such evidence on every Illustration as to enable [illegible] to form a correct judgment.

In the same department, the Publisher has the highest satisfaction in being able to announce that he is in a position to reproduce an authentic and most wonderful Likeness of Robert Burns—from the Original Miniature, unquestionably, which was painted the year before his death; and of which Burns affirms that it is "the most remarkable likeness of what I am at this moment, that I think ever was taken of any body"—together with a most interesting and beautiful Miniature of his eldest Son, painted at the same time as a pendant to the Poet's likeness. These Portraits which have been lost to the world for seventy-one years, are now in possession of the Rev. F. Henry Waddell; and cannot fail, when presented to the world, to excite universal attention. No Portrait of the Poet known can compare for a moment, in fidelity or force, with this masterpiece of Burns.

The work will be completed in Seventeen Monthly Parts, Demy 4 to 48 pages, price Half Dollar each. Printed from new type upon the finest printing paper.

The great care and beauty with which the above work is being got up will make it an ornament most suitable for the drawing-rooms alike of the price and of the merchant; while the mode of publishing and the price charged will bring it easily within the reach of every tradesman throughout the world.

"Beyond the sea—beyond the sun:
Till then, and then I love thee!"

GRAHAM & STRATTON, sole agent for the County of Peterborough.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN COLLAR.

T. DONNELLY

Desires to inform his numerous friends and customers that he has

REMOVED

HIS SADDLERY

To Dixon's Block, next door to G Statham & Co's Hardware store, George Street,

Where everything in his line will be kept for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Collars Warranted. ☜

Peterboro', April, 1867. 17

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Millor's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 22th, 1866. 43-tf

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (Limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,

Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1866. 50

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Oct. 15, 1866. 42

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., ten cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,

No 30 Ann St.,

NEW YORK.

January 23rd, 1867. 4-1y.

The Canadian Conveyancer!!

A SELECTION of concise Precedents in [illegible] recently revised and [illegible] the new registry Law, containing in addition to the ordinary Conveyancing Forms, many special Forms relating to the [illegible] other special Forms now first published—with an Introductory Essay on the Law of Property in Ontario, especially valuable to students. The Whole [illegible]

Covenants of Conveyancing Precedents—By J. RIDDALL, 2nd edition, revised and enlarged [illegible] price $2. Will be sold [illegible] Any part of Canada on receipt of amount.

[illegible], RIDDALL & [illegible]

Law Booksellers & Publishers, 26 King St. [illegible]

Toronto, [illegible] 1867 [illegible]

For Sale!

200	half chests	*HYSON TEAS,*
300	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
200	do	*TWANKAY,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
200	do	*TOBACCOS,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

250	green cases	*GIN,*
100	qrl do	*GIN,*
50	Hhd. do	*GIN,*
100	pns.	*HIGHWINES,*
700	cases (first brands)	*BRANDY,*
300	cases	*CLARET,*
75	green seal	*CHAMPAGNE,*
200	cases	*PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all of which are equal the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN

535 & 537 St. Paul St.,

Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 39

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr PERKINS in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and info mation on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools progress in musical studies, and items of general interest to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me ..... T. E. Perkins ..... 30 cts.

The Orphan Wanderer ..... T. E. Perkins ..... 30 cts.

The Rose that [illegible] ..... T. E. Perkins ..... 30 cts.

Fairy of the Willwood ..... H. A. Brown ..... 30 cts.

Memory, (for Baritone) ..... H. A. Brown ..... 30 cts.

Fear of any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞ Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,

6-1y. 430 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"*THE GOLDEN PROMISE,*"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Shining Star," "The Psalm King," "The Sacred Lute," &c.

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "*The Golden Promise*" is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers	$ 0 30
By the 100, "	25 00
Single copies in board covers	35
By the 100 "	30.00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month.

We publish a new song every month, and give it away. Send for a Circular, to

BROWN & PERKINS,

6-1y. 430 Broome St., N. Y.

A New Discovery better than the MADOO GOLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morris's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, frost-bites, chilblains, burns, coughs, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, bone aches, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by R. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed with[out] assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who resided in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr. Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic Language, we can safely say, may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various [illegible] Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed afflicted some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in the annals of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Bell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,

General Agent for Canada.

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria Street, Ottawa, C.W.

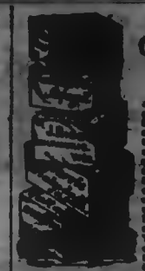
CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The removal a cancer is unnecessary, it should be cured, as it will soon [illegible] and to cure speedily proved than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. Whether now seems a hereditary lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or mole on the lip, nose, in a few short months, becomes a sore, [illegible] destroying in terms of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured in my [illegible] and who are now sound and [illegible]. All communications answered [illegible] Consultation [illegible] Ottawa, [illegible] 1867 [illegible]

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.



A safe and reliable purgative pill, for the cure of all those diseases in which a cathartic medicine is required, whether for the relief of the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, or other internal viscera. Being sugar-coated and purely vegetable, they may be taken with pleasure by children, who, like all others, will find them the mildest and most effectual cathartic that can be used for their complaints. Every year adds to the number of cures they are making of the various diseases of the digestive organs, and to the extent of their usefulness as a safeguard against the inroads of disease. While they expel the foul humors which breed and foster sickness, they also rouse into healthful action the vital energies of the system, and thus overcome the obstructions which cause pain. Minute in their search for disease, powerful in their influence upon it, they are reliable, and safe agents of cure in every case where a purgative is required. Prepared by our new process, they retain all the virtues they ever possessed, and are as efficacious as they have been known to be during the thirty years they have been before the public. Their sugar coating preserves them in any climate, and renders them pleasant to take. They are the cheapest cathartic for use in any family, because their [illegible] and certainty of cure insure the greatest economy of purchase. Those who know the virtues of these Pills, need to be told no more of their excellence. Those who do not know them will find it for their interest to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Enough from leading physicians in every of the principal cities, and letters [illegible] publish [illegible]

From a Pharmaceutical Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1866.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my family of complaints [illegible] and I believe they have saved the life of one child. Our neighbors, learning what they have done for us, are using your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA HOUGHTON.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. R. M. Cartwright, Ann Arbor.

Your Pills are the purest of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my family of complaints [illegible] and I believe they have saved the life of one child. Our neighbors, learning what they have done for us, are using your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA HOUGHTON.

Headache, Stick Headache, Worst Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR DR. AYER: I cannot answer you what constitutes [illegible] I have cured with your Pills better than in any all that we gave [illegible] with a positive confidence. I [illegible] them as an effectual cathartic in my daily practice, and [illegible] and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 1, 1866.

DR. J. C. AYER. SIR: I have been [illegible] cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, with [illegible] causes at once.

Yours with great respect, [illegible] W. FISHER, Chief of Steamer Charles.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Hill, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as a cathartic, but I find their beneficial effects [illegible] the very medical [illegible]. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I am acquainted with. I [illegible] patient that we have at length a remedy which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in sickness. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Dysentery, Diarrhœas, Colics, Worms.

From Dr. J. L. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best remedies I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for [illegible] dysentery and diarrhœa. Their [illegible] makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in sickness. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Worms.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the [illegible] of the [illegible]

JOHN C. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Piles, &c.

From Dr. J. P. Pingree, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. Numbers of our family have found them so effectual as I have, they should [illegible] me be remembered by for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although [illegible] is found by the proprietor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Sherr, Physician and Midwife, Berlin.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promoters of the natural [illegible] when wholly or partially suppressed, and very useful to effect [illegible] the stomach and equal cures. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1866.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SILVEY CRAWFORD, Baton Rouge, La., 6 Dec. 1865.

DR. AYER: I have been cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous to a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury, or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter, in Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

ASTONISHING!

ASTOUNDING!!

CONFOUNDING!!!

BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Morgan, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to it and come about two hours.—While there I saw Rev. Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once which I felt through my whole system; at night I took a tablespoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was afflicted with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS.

Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before me at Brighton, C. W., this 26th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Recve.

I. B. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Ohio Mess Pork for Sale

LUMBERMEN or others requiring Ohio Mess Pork that will keep sound through the heat of summer, can be supplied by

D. SUTHERLAND.

Peterborough, May 28, 1867. 22-3in

DAILY

Auction Room Recently occupied by [illegible]

IS positively opposite the new Bank notice and [illegible] for the cure of Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus or Cholera, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels and Liver, and all other diseases arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, such as Nausea, Vomiting, Sick Headache, Pain after eating, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Low Spirits, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Hot Hands, Dry Skin, Pain in various parts of the body, Rheumatism, Sudden Flushes of Heat burning the Flesh, Sensation of Falling, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., &c. Sold by all Druggists.

HELMBOLDS EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of [illegible] of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN [illegible] AND U.S.

It is now offered to afflicted humanity as

AUGUST

1867

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1867. No. 31.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
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Show Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Any kinds of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

GEORGE DENNISTOUN. | JAMES D. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 20

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Gardeners, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Combing and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Otonabee and South Monaghan.

Orders left at the Examiner Office, opposite the Post Office, Water street, Peterboro', or addressed to Keene P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Nov. 27, 1866. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 18

EDMUND McVINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALER in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Office, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

BANK OF TORONTO,

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, Agent. 20

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Baltimore Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office three doors north of the Hutchison House, George Street, Peterboro

Peterboro', April 25, 1867.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 25

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY. Office on Simcoe st. 20

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr MacTaren, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*: H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C. W.

Peterboro', October 19, 1866. 41-1y.

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

R. S. HOWELL,

FORWARDER.

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

11 PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 26-tf

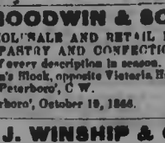
Shaving & Hair Dressing

SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45



GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Breaking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1866. 43

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Dummer, at a meeting to be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 24th day of August next, intends passing a By-law to establish a road in the Township of Dummer:—

Commencing on the west side of the 10th Con. between lots 5 and 6; thence along allowance for road to the centre of Con.—27 chains more or less,—on course of N. 76° W.; then along said course 9 chains to the east side of the east branch of the Ouse; then N. 45° E. 13 chains 50 links; then N. 80° E. 8 chains; then N. 76° 30', E. 4 chains; then N. 87°, E. 17 chains; then N. 45°, E. 20 chains more or less, to allowance for road between the E. ½ of lots 9 and 10; thence along centre to road between lots 5 and 6 on the east side, 36 chains more or less. This road is to be one chain wide, and the marked line the centre thereof.

W. DARLING,
Township Clerk.

Dummer, June 17th, 1867. 26

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, May 27th, 1867. Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	9.35a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	2.50p.m
Kelly's,	9.55	Quay's	3 22
Omemee,	10.20	Ferrytown	3.34
Franklin,	10.40	Camph'll	3 40
Brunsw'k	10.50	Summit	4.00
Bethany,	11.05	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr. Millbrook	11.20	Dep	4 40
Dep	11.45 p.m.	Monroes	5 00
Summit,	12.05	Brunswick	5.15
Camph'n	12 22	Franklin	5.35
Perryto'n	12.33	Omemee,	5.45
Quay's,	12.45	Kelly's	6.00
Arr. Port Hope	1.10	Arr. Lindsay,	6.20

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Lindsay	12.30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	8.45a.m
Kelly's,	1 00	Quay's,	9.10
Omemee,	1.20	Ferry'n	9.23
Franklin,	1.45	Campbell's	9.39
Brunsw'k	1.55	Summit,	9.55
Bethany,	2.05	Millbrook,	7.20
Arr. Millbrook	2.25	Bethany,	7.50
Dep.	2.40	Brunsw'k,	7.57
Summit,	3.05	Franklin,	8.05
Arr. Camph'n	3.20	Omemee,	8.26
Dep	3.40	Kelly's,	8.45
Perryto'n	3 46	Arr. Lindsay,	9.10
Quay's,	3.57		
Arr. Port Hope	4.20		

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	3.30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.10a.m.
Fraser's	3.55	Quay's	10.35
Arr. Millbrook	4.20	Perryto'n	10 45
Dep	4.30	Campbell's	10.56
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.15
Campbell's	5.10	Arr	11.35
Perrytown	5.16	Dep Millbrook	11.45 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Fraser's	12.10 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	12 35

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Peterboro'	6.20a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10 10a.m.
Fraserville	6 50	Quay's,	10.35
Millbrook,	7.20	Perry's	10 45
Summit,	7.45	Campbell's	10.56
Campbell's	8.05	Summit,	11.15
Perrytown	8	Arr Millbrook	11.35
Quay's,	8.25	Dep	11.45
Arr. Port Hope,	8.50	Fraser's	12.10
		Arr Peterboro'	12.35

A. T. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.

May 27, 1867. 22

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 30 a.m.
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	8.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m.
Mixed	2.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 3.00 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

Express at 12.55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

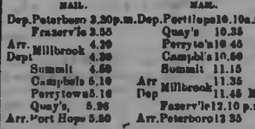
Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.30 a.m and 7.35 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME

IN THE

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES.

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening.

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ore Beds.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor

Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 14

MONEY! MONEY!

MONEY TO LEND, at eight per cent, in sums to suit borrowers.

Apply to J. A. HALL,
At the Court House.

Peterboro', May 9th, 1867. 19

The Back Lakes.

New Arrangements for the Season.

THE STEAMER "OSCEOLA,"

will ply during the coming season between [illegible]

LEAVING LINDSAY

every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7.30, a. m., arriving at Bobcaygeon at 10.30, a.m., and at Bridgenorth in time to connect with the stage from Peterborough.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

at 1.30, p.m., on the arrival of the stage from Peterborough connecting with the Train from Port Hope at 12.15 o'clock, the Osceola will reach Bobcaygeon at 3.30 o'clock p.m., arriving at Lindsay at 6.30 o'clock, p.m., of the same day.

STEAMER will be in readiness at Bridgenorth and at the Peterborough Railway Station to convey Passengers, Luggage and Freight to and from Mud or Chemong Lakes. Passengers for Fenelon Falls will be landed at Sturgeon Point, from whence they will be conveyed on board Captain Crandell's steamer to Fenelon Falls.

Meals to be had on Board.

For freight, &c., apply at McGregger's Hotel. All freight to be properly addressed and way-bill sent with the same.

Peterboro', 24th, 1867. 26

DAILY LINE

FOR

ROCHESTER!

The Magnificent Steel-Plated Upper-Cabin Steamer

"CORINTHIAN,"

F. G. CHRYSLER, MASTER,

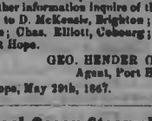
LEAVES North Shore Ports for CHARLOTTE every day, (Sundays excepted). The "Corinthian" calls at Brighton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, leaving at 4 o'clock; calling daily at Colbourne at 5 o'clock, Cobourg at 7, arriving at Port Hope at 9.30, a. m.; and leaves Port Hope for Charlotte at 9.30, a. m. Returning, leaves Charlotte for North Shore Ports, daily, at 9.30, p. m. Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by railroad or boat, connect with this Steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive at Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South. Baggage at owner's risk unless booked and paid for.

For further information inquire of the Captain on board, to D. McKenzie, Brighton; J. Keeler, Colbourne; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.

GEO. HENDER ON,
Agent, Port Hope, C.W.

Port Hope, May 29th, 1867. 22

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.



Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $70 to $80. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.
Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45

REAPING MACHINES!

THE NEW YORKER COMBINED

Self-Raking Reaper & Mower.

MANUFACTURED BY

SEYMOUR, MORGAN & ALLEN,

Brockport, N. Y.

PRICE, $150. delivered in Peterboro.

A fair trial given with all Machines before purchase.

MR. GEORGE McKEE, of Smith, purchased one last year, and he is much pleased with it; he says the Self-rake takes off the grain much better than any man can by hand. There is no side draft with the Machine. The Reaper took the first prize gold medal at the National trial held at Auburn, N. Y., for 1866. Any one wanting a Reaper, please address

SAMUEL FOWLIS.
Agent, Peterborough.

June 20th, 1867. 25

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."—FRANKLIN.—Why will people pay $50 or $100 for a Sewing Machine, when $25 will buy a better one for all practical purposes? Notwithstanding remarks to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "FRANKLIN" and "MEDALLION" Machines can be had in any quantity. The machine is a double thread, constructed upon entirely new principles, and does not infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excel all others, as thousands of persons will testify.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address JAMES C. OTTIS & CO.,
Boston, Mass.

Machines sent out to Agents and others on trial. 27

DR. McELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

PETER, C.W., 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Ferrie's, W. Ormond's, Ormond & Gilmour's and W. Smith's Drug Stores, Peterboro'; Hall's Drug Store, Petersfield; Heath's Drug Store, Norwood; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Lakefield; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Young's Point; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Bridgenorth; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Lindsay; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Omemee; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Bobcaygeon; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Fenelon Falls; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Cameron; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Sturgeon Point; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Mud Lake; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Chemong Lake; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Omemee; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Kirkfield; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Manvers; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Millbrook; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Port Perry; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Whitby; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Oshawa; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Toronto; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Hamilton; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Brantford; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Paris; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Woodstock; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Ingersoll; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, London; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Port Stanley; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, St. Thomas; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Aylmer; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Port Burwell; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Tilsonburg; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Simcoe; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Port Dover; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Dunnville; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Cayuga; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Caledonia; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Hagersville; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Port Colborne; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Welland; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Thorold; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, St. Catharines; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Niagara; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Queenston; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Lewiston; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Suspension Bridge; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Niagara Falls; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Buffalo; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Rochester; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Syracuse; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Utica; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Albany; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, New York; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Boston; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Philadelphia; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Baltimore; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Washington; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Richmond; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Charleston; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Savannah; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Jacksonville; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Tallahassee; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Mobile; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, New Orleans; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Galveston; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Houston; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Austin; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, San Antonio; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, El Paso; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Santa Fe; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Albuquerque; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Denver; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Cheyenne; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Salt Lake; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Virginia City; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Carson City; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Sacramento; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, San Francisco; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Portland; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Victoria; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Nanaimo; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Esquimalt; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Port Townsend; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Seattle; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Olympia; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Walla Walla; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Lewiston; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Boise City; Dr. Hall's Drug Store, Idaho; 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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, AND FOR THE RELIEF OF CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS IN ADVANCED STAGES OF THE DISEASE.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1867.

Meetings for this Week.

Mon.—Orchids and Mallon will meet the Masons in the Asylum Hall.

Tues.—Masons will meet the Odd Fellows at the Asylum.

Wed.—Masons will meet the Orangemen at the Asylum.

Thurs.—Masons will meet the Temperance Society at the Asylum.

Fri.—Masons will meet the Sons of Temperance at the Asylum.

Sat.—Masons will meet the Sons of Temperance at the Asylum.

Sun.—Masons will meet the Sons of Temperance at the Asylum.

Mon.—Masons will meet the Sons of Temperance at the Asylum.

Tues.—Masons will meet the Sons of Temperance at the Asylum.

Wed.—Masons will meet the Sons of Temperance at the Asylum.

Thurs.—Masons will meet the Sons of Temperance

The Greatest Note of the Season!

THE GIANT

TTTTTTTTTT
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Hanging out on Hunter Street.

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE FIRE.

$7,000 WORTH of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves; Sheet Zinc, Plain Tin and Japanned Wares, Brass and Enamelled Preserving Kettles; Iron, Tinned and Enamelled Saucepans; Air-tight Glass Fruit Jars; Refrigerators; Tea Trays, Waiters, and a lot of other goods too numerous to mention, slightly damaged by water,

☞THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD OFF REGARDLESS OF COST,☜

To make room for my Fall Stock.

☞At the sign of the Giant Tin Henthorn's Block, Hunter Street, opposite J. Cameron's Grocery.

T. LANNIN.

My machinery and Tools having been totally consumed in the late fire, I have now purchased the most approved labor-saving machinery to be had in the Dominion, and being thoroughly prepared to do my business, parties entrusting their work to me will have it done in a workmanlike manner, promptly and cheap. All work warranted to give satisfaction, or no charge.

August 1, 1867. 31-tf.

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT,

PETERBOROUGH,

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have the pleasure of announcing to their numerous customers and the public in general, that they have now on hand—in their new store, *opposite Geo. Stetham & Co's Hardware Store*—a large assortment of

School Books, Drawing Books, Miscellaneous Books, Slates and Pencils, Pens and Ink.

Foolscap, Blotting, Wrapping, Letter, Note, Gilt-edge and Fancy Colored Papers.

In Envelopes, they have Opaque, French, Black-edge, Lilac and a number of others.

Letter Presses, Twines, Work Boxes and Writing Desks, Albums—a large assortment.

Room Paper, Window Shades and Borderings.

☞MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS:—*Harper's Weekly* and *Monthly, Godey's Lady's Book, English Women's Magazine, Mme. Demorest's Fashion Book, Bow Bells, London Society, Once a Week, Chambers' Journal, Blackwood's Magazine, Good Words, Sunday Magazine.* Also, the *New York Ledger, Mercury* and *Waverly Magazine.*

Peterborough, August, 1867.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN,—

To a requisition from a large number of the most respectable and influential electors of this Riding, inviting me to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election, I most respectfully submit the following

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN:—

An invitation to offer myself as a candidate for the representation of this Riding in the Commons House of Parliament, from those with whom I have been long associated in the common walks of life, and with many of whom I have struggled in the cause of constitutional freedom for the last three and thirty years, I value highly as a tribute of respect paid to political constancy and consistency.

Although deeply sensible of the responsibility I assume, I accept your invitation and place myself at the disposal of the electors of the Riding; and should they endorse your requisition, and place me in the position to which it points, I will endeavor, according to the best of my judgment and ability, to discharge faithfully the obligations imposed upon me as the representative of the Riding.

Under confederation, with an enlarged sphere of Legislative action, new questions will arise, and conflicting interests present themselves, which will require the exercise of much patience, prudence and moderation to reconcile and adjust; and the attention of the Legislature will be directed to the opening up of new channels of trade and of commerce, and new markets for our industrial products, to which and to kindred question s, I will devote my most earnest attention, and any measure calculated to promote the peace and prosperity, and advance the interests of the New Dominion, will have my cordial support irrespective of the source whence it originates.

The promotion of immigration with its correlative questions of Free Grants of Land to actual settlers, and a Homestead Exemption Bill, should, in my opinion, receive the support of the Legislatures empowered to deal with them, and in so far as opportunity will allow, shall have my best efforts for their promotion.

We have now entered on a new phase of our political existence, whether for good of for evil, will depend much on the action ro our Government; but with wise legislation and a judicious and economical administration of our affairs, coupled with the enterprise and industry of our population, and the blessings of Providence, a bright future may yet be in store for us.

Trusting to be able to meet the electors in their several localities, and explain my views more fully on public matters,

I remain,
Gentlemen,
Your Ob'd't. Serv't.
JAMES ANDERSON

Otonabee, July 11th, 1867.

Public Notice!!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee intend on MONDAY the 16th day of SEPTEMBER next, to pass a By-law to establish and open up a Road laid out across portions of Lots Number Fourteen and Fifteen in the Twelfth Concession of the Township of Otonabee as follows, viz:—

Commencing in the centre of the allowance for Road between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Concessions of the said Township of Otonabee, at a distance southerly of five hundred and forty feet from the line between Lots Fourteen and Fifteen in the said Concession, then north twenty eight and three quarter degrees, east four hundred and seventy feet, then north twenty-one and a quarter degrees, east four hundred feet, then north thirteen degrees, east four hundred feet, then north eight and one half degrees, west three hundred and three feet, then north seventy and one quarter degrees, west eight hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to the centre of the allowance for road between said concessions so laid down to be thirty feet wide, and the above described line the centre.

GEORGE BRAD,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 16th July, 1867. 30.

TO THE Free and Independent Electors OF THE WEST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN:

Having been requested by a number of respectable and intelligent electors of the Riding to become your representative, and having been named by a large meeting of the Reform Committee as the Reform Candidate for the Local Legislature of Ontario, in the West Riding of this County, I have consented to stand and now respectfully solicit your suffrages.

Having resided in the County for nearly half a century, I may be supposed to be acquainted with the struggles of early bush life, as well as the requirements of the progressive state of the county; and being a practical farmer, I flatter myself that I know somewhat of the wants and desires of the class to which I belong, and if returned as your Representative, the interest of the farmers will receive a large share of my attention.

My political opinions are what they always have been. I belong to the old-fashioned Reformers, and hold the distinctive features of that party. The following are some of the cardinal articles of my political creed: Equal civil and religious liberty to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, irrespective of origin, creed or color; equal privileges to all religious denominations; no parliamentary interference in matters of religion; no grants to denominational colleges; responsible government; the settlement of the wild lands of the Crown by free grants to actual settlers; the most rigid economy in the public expenditure, consistent with the due administration of the public departments; no spending of public money without the sanction of parliament.

There being a large tract of arable land in our rear, the immediate settlement of which would materially benefit the Town and County generally, my best attentions will be given to any and every scheme, having for its object the settlement, by actual settlers, of this tract, and to the opening up and improving of roads therein, as well as those leading thereto.

Having all my estate in the County, I feel equally interested with yourselves in its prosperity. My object in seeking to go to Parliament is not to look after office or emolument to myself, but simply to seek the good of the country generally, and of this County in particular.

As you have done me the honor to nominate me as your candidate, I trust that, if elected, you will find that your decision and confidence have not been misplaced.

I shall make it my business at an early day to see as many of you in your respective neighborhoods as I possibly can before the election takes place, when I shall be happy to give any information in my power, and my views on any questions submitted to me.

Meantime,
I remain, gentlemen,
Your obed't servant,
JOHN WALTON.

Balsam Grove,
Smith, July 8th, 1867.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Dunas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by 11 Druggists.

By-Law No.

A By-law to raise by way of loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, have resolved to raise the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of erecting and building a bridge across Chemong Lake, from a point on the shore of said Lake, in the Township of Smith, in said County of Peterborough, to a point on the shore of said Lake in the Township of Ennismore, in said County, and also another Bridge across Pigeon Creek from a point on the shore or Bank of said Creek in the Township of Ennismore aforesaid, to a point on the shore of said Creek, in the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough.

And whereas, to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas, it will require the sum of $1,460, to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of said debt or loan and interest as also hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough irrespective of any future increase of the same, and, also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investments of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof according to the last revised and equalized Assessment Rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of Two Million Seven Hundred and Eighty Five Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty One dollars, ($2,785,361).

And whereas the existing debt of the said Municipality of the County of Peterboro' is Twenty Nine Thousand Four Hundred dollars, ($29,400) for principal money, and Twelve Thousand and Forty-Six dollars, ($12,046) for interest, and there is nothing in arrear or account of said principal or interest,

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of Ten Thousand dollars, and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one half of a mill in the dollar in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made, for such sums of money as may be required, not less than One Hundred Dollars ($100) each and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed, with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and countersigned by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said Debentures shall be made payable in ten years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this by-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them Coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said Debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly, on the 15th day of October and the 15th day of April in each year, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said Debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one half a mill in the dollar shall in addition to all other rates be raised, levied and collected in each year upon the rateable property in said Municipality during the continuance of the said Debentures or any of them.

6. That this By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the Fifteenth day of October, 1867.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at Peterborough, in the said County, on

The Tenth Day of October, 1867

at the hour of TWO o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated, this 26th day of June, A. D. 1867.
EDG. PEARSE,
27-15in Clerk.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, WITH AMENDMENTS THERETO.

CANADA,
Province of Ontario, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } In the County Court of the County of Peterborough

In the matter of TEMPLETON BROWN, *An Insolvent.*

ON TUESDAY the TWENTY-FOURTH day of SEPTEMBER next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Peterborough, this Seventeenth day of July, A. D., 1867.

TEMPLETON BROWN.
By T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
23-td. His Attorney *ad litem.*

Public Notice!

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an act to confirm the Re-survey of the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough, made by Provincial Land Surveyor T. B. Clementi, and the Re-survey of the Township of Burleigh in the same County, made by Provincial Land Surveyor James W. Fitzgerald; and to provide for the levying and collection of the moneys expended by the Corporation of the County of Peterborough in connection with such Re-surveys.

Dated at Peterborough, this 7th May, A. D., 1867.

P. M. GROVER,
19 *Warden County of Peterborough.*

NEW COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 43

WANTED TO RENT,

FROM next August, for a term, and with the option of purchase preferred, a farm of about one hundred acres, with comfortable residence thereon and within three or four miles of the Town of Peterborough.

Apply to T. D. SELFIELD.
Peterboro', June 24th, 1867. 26-11m*

J. D. STARK, A. M., M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence, one door East of the Free Church, Peterborough.

☞Free advice to the poor on Mondays and Fridays. 27

PORK.

FOR SALE, 65 barrels Heavy Prime Mess Pork, packed in Millbrook.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867.

General Insurance Agency,

GEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

CHIEF OFFICES:
19 AND 20 CORNHILL, LONDON.

General Agency for Canada:
205 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,

FOURTEEN AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Endowments, Participating profit Bonus, Guarantee Bonus, applied to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent of profits are divisible.

HORLAND, WATSON & Co., Managers for Canada.
FREDK COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, F. I. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London.

(ESTABLISHED 1803.)

CHIEF OFFICES:
1 Old Broad St., and 16 Pall Mall, LONDON.

General Agency for Canada,
57 St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,

£1,965,000, - - - STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED IN CANADA, $195,000.

Insurances against loss by Fire are effected on the most favourable terms; and losses paid without reference to the Board in London. No charge made for policies or endorsements.

RINTOUL BROS., General Agents for Canada.
GEO. A. COX, Agent.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,100,000 STERLING.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions.
Inspector of Agencies, GEO. H. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $500,000, with surplus of $200,000.

4 Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £962,440 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 23 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.
GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

HEAD OFFICE, - - HAMILTON, C. W.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.
Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, GEO. A. COX, Agent.

HARNESS, SADDLES,

&c., GOOD AND CHEAP AT

T. DONNELLY'S.

Children's Cabs & Perambulators

JUST RECEIVED AT

T. DONNELLY'S.

Sign of the Golden Collar

Next door to Geo. Stetham & Co's.

Peterborough, July 2nd, 1867. 27.

Bakery for Sale.

THE undersigned is desirous of selling his BAKERY, BAKING UTENSILS, HORSE, BREAD-CART, &c., &c. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms.

SAMUEL JAY.
Peterboro', June 19th, 1867. 26.

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER, FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co., Proprietors,
Octob r 16, 1866. Toronto.

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 16th, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or let the North half of lot 24, in the 11th concession of the Township of Otonabee, containing 100 acres, and within 3 miles of the Town of Peterborough, G. T. R.

There are on the premises a good frame house, frame barn, sheds and stables; also, a young orchard.

☞Terms easy.☜ ROBERT WEIR, Jr.
Otonabee, July 15th, 1867. 30

NEW DOMINION.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

GRAHAM & STRATTON

BEG to announce that they will open in the shop occupied by Mr. T. Leonard, two doors north of Coulter's Drug Store, on

Monday, the First day of the New Dominion,

Their new Stock of Books, Stationery, &c.

The Stock is entirely new, selected with great care and on advantageous terms; they will therefore be able to sell

Cheaper Than Ever.

School Books and Stationery,

Will be at Very Low Prices.

THEIR MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

in great variety, and

WALL PAPER,

BORDERINGS, SHADES,

AND DECORATIONS

Are of the latest English patterns and at low prices.

They take the opportunity of thanking their old customers for past favors, and solicit a continuation.

Peterborough, June 26, 1867.

Farm for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm in the Township of Dysart, being north east quarter of lot No. 3, in the 11th concession, and about three miles from Peterboro'. Fifty acres, upwards of 30 cleared, and in a reasonable state of cultivation. The balance consists of hardwood land, well wooded. There is a neat Log House, Barn and Stable, &c., on the premises, and a never failing creek runs through the lot.

TERMS.—$500 in cash, balance as may be agreed.

Further information can be received by applying to the proprietor, or at the "Examiner" Office.

THOMAS PATTERSON.
June 20th, 1867. 25

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the ensuing session of the Parliament of Canada, or other Parliament having jurisdiction, for amending and consolidating the Acts relating to the Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, and also for power to sell and dispose of said Company to Cobourg Lake, or to other railways lying north of Peterborough, and for other purposes relating thereto.

JOHN BEATTY,
Secretary.
Cobourg, July 1st, 1867. 27

WANTED!

A SMART GIRL to work a Sewing Machine. Apply to

I. ROBINSON & Co.
Peterboro, July 8, 1867.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE AT MONTREAL HOUSE!

ON SATURDAY, the 29th June, the subscriber will commence a great Clearing Out Sale of his entire stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, for cash only.

Parties wishing to supply themselves will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, as goods will be sacrificed in order to insure their rapid sale.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

FACTORY COTTONS.

Reduced two cents below cost—very heavy make, from 5¼d to 7¼d per yard, worth 9½d, and the very best offered at 8d, usually sold from 11d to 1s.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

Whole Stock of **GLOVES** offered at Reduced Prices.

First lot of 4d per pair. Second lot at 6d per pair.
Third lot, Kid Gloves, at 9d per pair.
Fourth lot, best Duchess Kids, at 4s 6d per pair.
Fifth lot, Gentlemen's Gloves, reduced according to quality.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

PRINTS.

One large lot of new pattern light colors, new goods, fast colors, (lately selling at 8d, 9½d and 10d per yard).

Another lot of latest style French prints to be given at 10d per yard, worth 1s to 1s 1½d.

Last lot, Brilliants and Chintz, to be offered at 1s to 1s 6d (lately sold at 1s 3d).

Also a lot of remnants cheap.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

LADIES' HATS.

Trimmed and untrimmed. Bonnets trimmed and untrimmed, offering at cost price. Why pay a profit other places when they can be got without a profit at the

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

BONNET RIBBONS.

First lot, containing a great many all silk, to be offered at 5½d per yard.
Second lot, new styles, offered at 10d per yard.
Third lot, do do 1s per yard.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

STRIPE SHIRTINGS.

The best soft finish offered at 1s per yard, worth 1s 3d.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

SUMMER SHAWLS

At less than cost.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

DRESS GOODS.

One lot reduced 1½d per yard. Another lot reduced 3d per yard.
Another lot " 4½d " Another lot " 6d "
Last lot, including remnants, at any price.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

PARASOLS

Selling off at cost price.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

SELLING OFF CHEAP.

Belts, Beltings, Hosiery, Ties, Collars, Frillings, Dress Buttons, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞VEILS at 3½d each.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞HAIR NETS at 2d each.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞CHIGNONS at Cost.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

BELT BUCKLES.

Lot No. 1, assorted, at 6½d each. Lot No. 2, assorted, at 10d each.
Lot No. 3, assorted, 1s. 1½d. each. Lot No. 4, assorted, at 1s. 3d.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

MANTLES.

Selling off at Cost.

MONTREAL HOUSE CLEARING SALE.

☞Call early as the Sale will continue ONLY ONE MONTH and the bargains always go first.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Peterborough, June 27th, 1867. 26.

☞Do you want a good summer suit? If so, call at the MONTREAL HOUSE, which is the best place in Town to purchase good Ready-made Clothing at a very low price.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under the supervision of a first class CUTTER. SUITS made to order at the shortest notice.

A large stock of CLOTHS kept constantly on hand which are selling very cheap.

☞REMEMBER THE PLACE☜

THE MONTREAL HOUSE!

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF

HARDWARE

A SUPERIOR STOCK!

E. HAMILTON.

HAS on hand, on George Street, Peterboro, the largest and most assorted stock of Hardware ever brought into Peterborough, consisting of Table Knives with Steel Forks, Butcher Knives, Pen and Pocket Knives,

Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, Cradles,

Cow-bells, and a general assortment of the Tools and Implements most commonly in use by Farmers, Mechanics and Housekeepers.—Also, a large assortment of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

The whole imported direct from British and American Manufacturers.

350 *Kegs of Nails, Assorted,*

From Shingle Nails, upwards.

Terms, Cheap for Cash.

Peterboro', June 26, 1867. 26-6in.

The Liverpool & London & Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $15 000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Assessment effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from forfeiture by Creditors.

A POLICY for $1,000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $14.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, with the Sum Assured; if after 10 years, one-half are returned; after 20 years, three-fourths; after 31, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary*, MONTREAL.

W. CLUXTON, *Agent*, Peterborough

February 20, 1867. 8

The Home Insurance Company

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICTT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,696.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings Merchandize and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. J. SHAW,
General Manager
For Canada.

J. A. HALL,
Agent for Peterboro.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

CORN-MEAL,

OAT-MEAL,

AND

RYE FLOUR

for sale at

BLYTHE MILLS

Flour and Feed Store.

Simcoe Street,
June 11th, 1867. 24

MORGAN'S HOTEL,

ASHBURNHAM,

Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the travelling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attached, and every other accommodation of a first class hotel.

R. MORGAN.

Ashburnham, March 27, 1867 13

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Prescott, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, for an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in case of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *Worlds Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern improvements. Every instrument warranted *FIVE* years. Made under the superintendence of Mr J. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of *over twelve thousand pianos fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $500—cheaper than any first class piano forte.

mr 30-1yr

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

DR. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of Nitrous Oxide Gas, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 26, 1866. 48

HARBISON

HAS THIS DAY OPENED A

GROCERY STORE

IN CAMPBELL'S OLD STAND,

Hunthorn's Block, Hunter Street, Peterborough,

Where families can be supplied with every variety of Groceries,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL.

Peterborough, June 20th, 1867. 26-tf

Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association.

HEAD OFFICE AT LONDON, C. W.

CROWELL GIBSON, M.P.P., *President.* WM. NILES, *General Agent and Inspector.*
A. MACDONALD and D. C. MACDONALD, *Joint Secretaries.*
PETER PEARCE, Esq., Elmsley, } *Honorary Directors.*
WM. COTTINGHAM, Esq., Onslow, }

ACCORDING to statistics laid before Parliament last year, the Agricultural Mutual had within 1,000 of having as many policies in force as all the other Farmers' Mutuals combined. The number of policies at present in force is 28,500, covering property to the amount of $18,-230,000. It still retains the lead of all other Insurance offices as regards its moderate rates and general advantages to insurers of Farm property.

Agent at Peterborough S. CORNELL,
Residence, George Street 7 doors north of the Wesleyan Church.

May, 1867. 23-26in.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following lands:

TOWNSHIP OF MONAGHAN.

E ½	Lot 4 and part 5 in	12th	Concession	120	90	cleared.
N ½	7	12	do	100	60	do
S ½	8	12	do	50	50	do
E ½	6	12	do	50	30	do
W ½	6	12	do	100	85	do
S ½	2	10	do	100	90	do
Pt	1	8	do	75	50	do
Park Lot 14 in Lot 14 in		11	do	9	9	do

TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

E ½	21		10th Concession	100	90	do
Pt S ½	3	West	Communication Road	20	20	do
Pt N ½	3	East	do do	10	10	do

TOWNSHIP OF CAVAN.

E ½	5 in	14th	Concession	100	80	do
S ½	3	10	do	100	85	do

TOWNSHIP OF CARTWRIGHT.

E ½	16		9th Concession,	100	50	do

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE.

W ½	31		5th Concession	100	85	do
W ½	10	12	do	100	10	do

TOWNSHIP OF DOURO.

S E ½	4		8th Concession	50	50	do
E ½	22	4	do	100	100	do
Pt N E ½	25	4	do	50	30	do
S ½	15	2	do	100		

TOWNSHIP OF ENNISMORE.

N ½	7		9th Concession	100	100	do
Pt S E ½	4	4	do	50	35	do
Blk lots 6 & 7		2	do	100	40	do
S E ½	4	3	do	50	25	do
N ½	4	4	do	100	60	do

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY.

	21		13th Concession	100	
E ½	10	15	do	100	
	5	19	do	100	

TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

W ½	7		9th Concession	90	

TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.

S W ½	22		14th Concession	50	40 do

TOWNSHIP OF OPS.

W ½	20		9th Concession	100	35 do

TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER.

	8		8th Concession	200	
E ½	1	4	do	100	80 do
S ½	15	2	do	100	
Pt W ½	19	6	do	20	

TOWNSHIP OF BELMONT.

	22		5th Concession	200	Gold Lands
	31		do	100	

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lot No. 9 West of George and North of Charlotte streets, ¼ acre with brick warehouse.
W ½ No. 2 West of George and North of Simcoe streets, ¼ acre with three brick stores thereon.
S ½ No. 1 West of George and South of London streets, ¼ acre with small store thereon.
All my interest in and to Lot 21 West of George and South of Murray streets.
Lot No. 8 and 9 West of George and North of Edinburgh streets, ½ acre, small cottage thereon.
Lot No. 6 West of George and North of Antrim streets, ¼ acre.
Part Lot 7 West of George and North of Wolf streets, 25 feet by 196 feet.
Lots No. 14 and 15 (Block G.) three houses erected thereon.

☞ The whole of the above Lands will be sold cheap, and liberal time given for the payment thereof, say from one to 10 years.

THOMAS BRADBURN.

Peterborough, May 2, 1867. 18

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

New Hats, Ladies' & Gent's.
New CLOTHS.
New TWEEDS.
New Carpets
and Floor Oil Cloths.
New Prints
and Dress Goods.

Just received and to be sold very low for cash, by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 13

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

R. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. COOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. P. STREET, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT P. ROSS, Esq., Cobourg; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, Consulting Directors.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and Public Buildings, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT,

MOWBRAY & CO.

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway,

New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

SEVEN OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They possess all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Bass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, had by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $800.

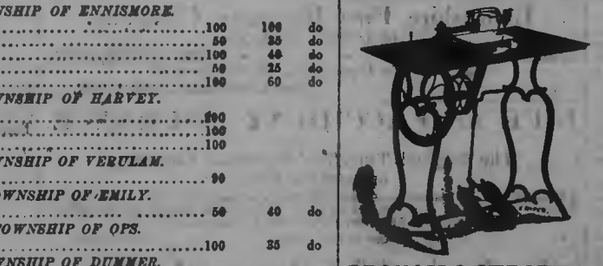
No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

SEWING MACHINES!



GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have been appointed Agents for the County of Peterborough, for the sale of

C. IRWIN & CO'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines have taken first prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions at Kingston, Hamilton and London; and also a first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, 1865.

C. I. & Co. have got the reputation for making the

Best Shuttle Sewing Machines

in Canada; as they have been for the last 12 years in the Sewing Machine business, and connected with the first class manufacturers in the United States, they claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and adjusting, and the operating of the best Machines heretofore offered to the public.

These Machines are offered to Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, Manufacturers of light Leather work, and to those desirous of introducing into their families a Machine which will give perfect satisfaction upon light or heavy, coarse or fine work, using with equal success cotton, silk, or linen thread, and having all the attachments required for hemming, felling gathering, tucking, cording, ruffling, braiding, binding, frilling, as well as for plain stitching.

☞ Every Machine is warranted for one year if used with proper care.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,
Agents.

Peterboro', March 6th, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is three rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
mr 30-13in

GREAT ATTRACTION!

PROF. W. McMILLEN'S

SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON is now fitted up in first class style, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who may favor him with a call. There are two chairs with first class workmen, and in a few days the third chair with a good workman will be added to the staff. All work done with neatness and dispatch.

You are invited to call and judge for yourselves and remember that this is the place everything in the Professional line of business is executed with neatness and dispatch.

Come one, come all, both great and small.

N.B.—A clean towel to every person.

Curling executed in all its branches.

Hunter Street, next to Dix's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 18th 1867. 16

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 27 in the 7th concession. Good Buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are also acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if desired

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM,
Proprietor.

Allendale Mills, March 11, 1867 11-3°12-tf

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 25, 1866. 30

LIFE IN A PILL BOX.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS

FROM

Maggiel's Anti-Bilious Pills!

One Pill for a dose.
One Pill for a dose.
One Pill for a dose.

WHAT one hundred letters a day say from patients all over the habitable Globe:

"Dr. Maggiel, your pill has rid me of all biliousness."

"No more nausea since the use of your pills."

"Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me. Send another box to keep in the house."

"After suffering tortures from Bilious colic two of your pills cured me, and I have no return of the malady."

"Our doctors treated me for Chronic Constipation, as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your Maggiel's pills cured me."

"I had no appetite; Maggiel's pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Maggiel has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave half of one of your pills to my babe for cholera infantum. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Maggiel's Salve cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Salve behind my ears and the noise left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I cashed a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents but it's medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Salve by return mail."

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

KIDNEYS, RETENTION OF URINE, ETC.,

Maggiel's Pills are a perfect cure. One dose will satisfy any one.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES,

Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, Want of Appetite,

Maggiel's pills will be found an effectual remedy.

MAGGIEL'S PILLS AND SALVE

Are almost universal in their effects, and a cure can be almost always guaranteed.

Each Box Contains Twelve Pills

ONE PILL IS A DOSE.

☞ Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and Canadas, at 25 cents per box or pot.

COUNTERFEITS! COUNTERFEITS!!—All readers of this paper are warned not to purchase MAGGIEL'S PILLS or SALVE, unless the name of A. Haydock, Proprietor, in addition to the name of Dr. J. Maggiel, is on the engraved slip surrounding each box or pot.

July 24, 1867. 30

LIFE AND WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS,

BY THE

REV. P. HATELY WADDELL,

(Author of the well-known Eulogy on his Genius, and Chairman at the "Cottage" on the Centenary of his Birth).

This addition will be illustrated with Two Portraits of the Poet; with Frontispiece composed of five Scenes selected from the Works or Land of Burns; and with Twenty-five Pictures from Original Drawings—the whole produced in Great Oil Colours, from Engravin s by eminent artists, in the highest style of the art.

The prominent Literary characteristic of this edition will be an entirely New Life of the Poet, in the form of a Spiritual Biography, by the Rev. Editor; with much valuable additional matter relating to Burns—including some hitherto unpublished Fragments of the Poet himself, interesting original Reminiscences of his Life, original Notes critical and historical on his Poems, and an Essay on the Progress and Development of the Scottish Language up till his day.

In the department of Illustration, the distinctive feature of every Picture will be its Originality in Design, and its absolute fidelity to nature in every detail of Scenery. The actual spot referred to with all its surroundings, wherever locality constitutes a portion of the picture, will be scrupulously adhered to—so that readers at a distance, natives of Scotland, may recognise in these some transcript of the soil; and strangers may look with confidence on every illustration as a reality. In the same department, the Publisher has the highest satisfaction in being able to announce that he is in a position to reproduce an authentic and most wonderful Likeness of Robert Burns—from the Original Miniature or Sepiotint by which was painted the year before his death; and of which Burns affirms that it is "the most remarkable likeness of what I am at this moment, that I think ever was taken of any body"—together with a most interesting and beautiful Miniature of his eldest Son, painted at the same time as a pendant to the Poet's likeness. These Portraits which have been lost to the world for seventy-one years, are now in possession of the Rev. P. Hately Waddell; and cannot fail, when presented to the world, to excite universal attention. No Portrait of the Poet known can compare for a moment, in fidelity or force, with this miniature of Burns.

The work will be completed in Seventeen Monthly Parts, Demy 4 to 48 pages, price Half Dollar each. Printed from new type upon the finest printing paper.

The great care and beauty with which the above work is being got up will make it an ornament most suitable for the drawing-rooms alike of the price and of the merchant; whilst the mode of publishing and the price charged will bring it early within the reach of every tradesman throughout the world.

"Beyond the sea—beyond the sun:
Till then, and then I love thee!"

GRAHAM & STRATTON, sole agent for the County of Peterborough.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to go at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, &c., sent free to all.—Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, &c., ten cents

ADAMS PRESS CO.,
20 Ann St.,
NEW YORK.

January 31st, 1867. 6-1y.

The Canadian Conveyancer!!

A SELECTION of concise Precedents in Conveyancing, carefully revised and adapted to the new Registry Law, containing in addition to the ordinary Conveyancing Forms, many special Forms relating to the procuring and transfer of Patent rights, the acquisition and transfer of Mining rights, &c., &c., with other special Forms now first published—with an introductory Essay on the Law of Property in Ontario, especially valuable to students. The whole forming a compact and convenient Collection of Conveyancing Precedents.—By J. BORDANS, 2nd edition, revised and enlarged; price $2. full bound. Sent free to any part of Canada on receipt of amount.

J. BORDANS,
Law Bookseller and Stationer, 26 King St.
Toronto, May 20, 1867, 24° Toronto.

MASONIC.

THE undersigned have just received a fresh supply of MASTER MASONS' APRONS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, June 11, 1867.

For Sale!

200	half chests	*JAPAN TEAS,*
200	do	*YOUNG HYSON,*
200	do	*TWANKAYS,*
100	do	*GUNPOWDER,*
100	do	*IMPERIAL,*
200	do	*TOBACCOS,*
And a general assortment of		*GROCERIES, FISH, &c.*

ALSO,

250 gross cases *GIN,*
100 qrd do *GIN,*
50 Hhd. do *GIN,*
100 pins. *HIGHWINES,*
700 cases (best brands) *BRANDY,*
300 cases *CLARET,*
75 green seal *CHAMPAGNE,*
200 cases *PORT & SHERRY WINES,*

And a large assortment of Liquors, all escaped the high duties.

JOSEPH PHELAN
535 & 537 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

N. B.—Cash advances made on consignments of Butter, Potash, &c. &c.

Montreal, July 9, 1866. 29

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr PERKINS in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and into mation on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools; progress in musical studies, and items of general inter st to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me . T. E. Perkins ....30 cts.
The Orphan Wanderer. T. E. Perkins ....30 cts.
The Rose Bush . . . . T. E. Perkins ....30 cts
Fairy of the Wilwood. H. A. Brown....30 cts.
Memory, (for Baritone) H. A. Brown....30 cts.

Four or any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞ Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Shining Star," "The Pleiad Ring," "The Sacred Lute," &c

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "*The Golden Promise*" is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers	$ 0 30
By the 100, "	25 00
Single copies in board covers,	35
By the 100 "	30.00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month.

We publish a new song every month, and give it away. Send for a Circular, to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

A New Discovery better than the MADOC GOLD.

Notice for a Cold—Relief in five Minutes

WHY do you suffer with a bad Cold when one bottle of *Morris's Electric Invigorating Fluid* will cure the worst cold in three days. It is far superior to any pain-killer or Liniment or Ready-relief. Try it once and you will not keep your house without it, for after all other remedies have failed it has cured hundreds of rheumatism, frost-bites, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, pains in the bowels, fresh cuts, lame back, headache and all pains internal and external. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Retail and wholesale only by E. MORRIS, Peterborough, C. W. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Every one should have a bottle.

Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1867. 5

This is to certify, that my sister-in-law was severely afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she could not move or turn herself in bed without assistance from others, in fact she was as helpless as a child. She was attended by three different Doctors, who reside in this neighborhood, but all their skill was of no avail in relieving her pain. I was advised by Mr. John Archer to try Dr Morris's Invigorating Fluid, as he assured me that it had done him good when all other remedies had failed. I bought two bottles, tried it, and found it had good effect, when I bought four bottles more. I am happy to inform the public that she is perfectly cured and able to perform her household duties, and advise all who have the misfortune to be afflicted with Rheumatism to try the Invigorating Fluid,

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1865.

Look, Read, and Learn,

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

Of the Celebrated Indian, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is now for sale in Canada.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be replied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed effected some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in the annels of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the great cat boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Pints, $1.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Sell.

E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured then, when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or mole on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866 43-1y

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints, invariably and thoroughly expelling them from the system: Scrofula, Scrofulous Affections, Tumors, Ulcers, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Blood Poisoning, Mercurial Diseases, Syphilis, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Female Complaints, Debility, and all Complaints that arise from Impure Blood.

Quincy, Ill., 4th June, 1866.

J. C. Ayer & Co.—DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in informing you of the wonderful cures your Sarsaparilla has made in this community. Many of our best citizens have been restored to health from the use of it, after all other remedies had failed. Two years ago it broke out on my hand and spread over my face, and I was for a time entirely blind. My eyes were inflamed, and I suffered great pain. I was under the care of two physicians, but grew no better. I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken one bottle I could see a change for the better. I continued its use for a few weeks, and was entirely cured. My sight is perfect, and my face is as fair as ever. My wife has been afflicted for years with a humor in her eyes, which grew worse in spite of all we could do for her. She was induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and before she had taken one bottle the humor was entirely gone. Her eyes are perfectly well, and her health is much improved. Our daughter, who was troubled with a humor in her eyes, has been entirely cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Our son, who was afflicted with a bad sore leg, has been cured by the same means. Our neighbors have been using your Sarsaparilla with the most astonishing results. Many remarkable cures have been effected by it in this city, and the demand for it is unprecedented. Yours, ALFRED B. TARBET.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 19th Sept., 1866, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened the immediate dissolution of our correspondent, after the failure of the most eminent physicians by large doses of Sarsaparilla; and numerous other cures of Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Bronchocele, Goiters or Swelled Neck.

Sebastian Shaw of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured my boy's Goiter—a disease very swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumors, Uterine Ulcerations, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Chandler, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most valuable alterative in the numerous cases in which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Diseases of the Feeble and Debilitating. I have cured many leucorrhœas or Whites, by it, and some where the disease existed from abuse of the mercury. The effect of Sarsaparilla in such cases is truly wonderful. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for those female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Amherst, Ala., writes: "A dangerous ovarian tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the powers we could muster, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physicians thought nothing but extirpation could relieve her, but by advice of your agent we commenced using it, and the result has been a perfect cure."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1866.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I should truly comply with the request of your agent, and report to you cases of the class I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of Tetter and Salt Rheum. One of the patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were spreading his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was entirely cured of secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulcerations had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla, and the ulcers healed, and he is well again, and of course grateful for the relief afforded to his nose. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was relieved from this palace in her house. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. Also, two, who were cured entirely by your sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its effects, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Yours truly, G. V. LARTIGUE, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Prairie Co., Ark., 4th July, 1866.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and much to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FRAZAR.

Jules V. Guichard, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years. Seeing no other cure than derangement of the *Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hogan, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you undertook was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has perfectly purified my blood so to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best thing I can do is to make this statement, that you may use it as you please."

Scirrhus, Cancer, Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit of them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It subdues the vital function into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

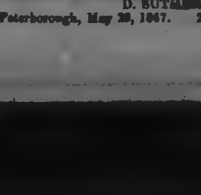
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known as to surpass any other for the cure of recent and long complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the efficacy of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has in all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

And for sale in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil Co., C. Britton, Cloadsy, and all Medicine Dealers.



ASTONISHING!
ASTOUNDING!!
CONFOUNDING!!!
BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq., Wellington, and happened to say to him. "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once, which I felt through my whole system; at night I took a table spoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1867. No. 32.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 25

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery,

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White Jr. Esq., Editor of the Review; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others. Teeth attracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 36

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall George street, Peterboro', C. W.

Peterboro', October 10 1866. 41-1y.

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

R. S. HOWELL,

FORWARDER,

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

11 PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,

Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th. 1866. 28-tf

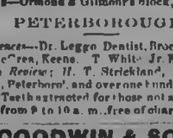
Shaving & Hair Dressing

SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45



GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing to done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Dummer, at a meeting to be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 24th day of August next, intends passing a By-law to establish a road in the Township of Dummer as

Commencing on the west side of the 16th Con between lots 8 and 9 thence along allowance for road to the centre of Con 27 chains more or less, on course of N. 75° 30'; then along said course 9 chains to the east side of the east branch of The Otter; then N. 45°, E. 12 chains 50 links; then N. 80°, E. 4 chains; then N. 70° 30', E. 4 chains; then N 85°, E 10 chains to Con. line between the 10th and 11th Concessions; then N 45°, E. 3 chains; then N. 87°, E. 17 chains; then N. 65°, E 20 chains more or less, to allowance for road between the E. ½s of lots 5 and 6; then along centre to post between lots 5 and 6 on the east side, 35 chains more or less. This road to be one rod wide, and the marked line the centre thereof.

W. DARLING,

Township Clerk.

Dummer, June 17th, 1867.

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, May 27th, 1867. Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	9 25a.m.	Dep Port Hope	3.00p.m
Kelley's,	9.55	Quay's	3 23
Omemee,	10.20	Perrytown	3 54
Franklin	10.40	Campbells	4 30
Brunswick	10.50	Summit	4.50
Bethany,	11 05	Arr. Millbrook	4 25
Arr. Millbrook	11.25	Dep	4 40
Dep	11.45 p.m.	Manvers	5 09
Summit,	12 05	Brunswick	5.15
Campbells	12 22	Franklin	5 25
Perrytown	12 33	Omemee,	5 45
Quay's,	12.45	Kelly's	6.06
Arr. Port Hope	1.10	Arr. Lindsay,	6.30

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Lindsay	12.35p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	5.45a.m
Kelly's,	1 00	Quay's,	6.10
Omemee,	1.20	Perrytown,	6.22
Franklin,	1.45	Campbell's	6.30
Brunswick	1.55	Summit,	6.55
Bethany,	2.05	Millbrook,	7.20
Arr. Millbrook	2.35	Bethany,	7.50
Dep.	2.40	Brunswick,	7.57
Summit,	3 05	Franklin,	8 05
Arr. Campbells	3.30	Omemee,	8.25
Dep	3.40	Kelly's,	8.45
Perrytown	4 46	Arr. Lindsay,	9.10
Quay's,	3.57		
Arr. Port Hope	4.20		

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	3.30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.10a.m.
Fraserville	3.55	Quay's	10.35
Arr. Millbrook	4.20	Perrytown	10.45
Dep	4.30	Campbell's	10.50
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.15
Campbells	5.10	Arr Millbrook	11.35
Perrytown	5.16	Dep	11.45 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Fraserville	12.10 p.m
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	12 35

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Peterboro'	6 20a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10 10a.m.
Fraserville	6 50	Quay's,	10.35
Millbrook	7.20	Perry'n	10 45
Summit,	7.45	Campbell's	10.50
Campbell's	8.05	Summit,	11.15
Perrytown	14	Arr Millbrook	11.35
Quay's,	8.35	Dep	11.45
Arr. Port Hope,	8.50	Fraserville	12 10
		Arr Peterboro	12.35

A. T. WILLIAMS

Superintendent.

May 27, 1867. 22

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 30 a.m
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Bogys street Station at 7.00 a.m., 3.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m. Express at 12 55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.15 a.m., 9.55 a.m and 7.35 p.m. Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME

IN THE

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening.

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ora Beds.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON,

Proprietor

Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 14

MONEY! MONEY!

MONEY TO LEND, at eight per cent, in sums to suit borrowers.

Apply to J. A. HALL,

At the Court House

Peterboro', May 6th, 1867. 19

The Back Lakes.

New Arrangements for the Season

THE STEAMER "OSCEOLA,"

will ply during the summer season between Lindsay, Sobeygeon and Bridgenorth, calling at the intermediate places as follows:

LEAVING LINDSAY

every morning (Sundays excepted) at 9.30, a. m., arriving at Sobeygeon at 10 30, a.m., and at Bridgenorth in time to connect with the stage from Peterborough.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

at 1.30, p.m., on the arrival of the stage from Peterborough connecting with the Train from Port Hope at 12.15 o'clock, the Osceola will reach Sobeygeon at 3 30 o'clock p.m., arriving at Lindsay at 5.30 o'clock, p.m., of the same day.

STEAMS will be in readiness at Bridgenorth and at the Peterborough Railway Station to convey Passengers, Luggage and Freight to and from Mud to Chemong Lakes. Passengers for Young's Rapids will be landed at Sturgeon Point, from whence they will be conveyed on board Captain Crandell's steamer to Young's Falls.

Meals to be had on Board.

For freight, &c., apply at McGreggor's Hotel.

All freight to be properly addressed and way-bill sent with the same.

Peterboro', 24th, 1867. 26

DAILY LINE

FOR

ROCHESTER!

The Magnificent Steel-Plated Upper-Cabin Steamer

"CORINTHIAN,"

P. G. CHRYSLER, MASTER,

LEAVES North Shore Ports for CHARLOTTE every day, (Sundays excepted) The "Corinthian" calls at Brighton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, leaving at 4 o'clock; calling daily at Colborne at 8 o'clock, Cobourg at 9, arriving at Port Hope at 9 30 a. m.; and leaves Port Hope for Charlotte at 9.30, a. m Returning leaves Charlotte for North Shore Ports, daily, at 4 30, p. m. Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by railroad or boat, connect with the Steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive at Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South. Baggage at owner's risk unless booked and paid for.

For further information inquire of the Captain on board, to D. McKenzie, Brighton; J. Keeler, Colbourne; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.

GEO. HENDER ON,

Agent, Port Hope, C.W.

Port Hope, May 29th, 1867. 22

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $76 to $86. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.

Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

REAPING MACHINES!

THE NEW YORKER COMBINED

Self-Raking Reaper & Mower.

MANUFACTURED BY

SEYMOUR, MORGAN & ALLEN,

Brockport, N. Y.

PRICE, $150. delivered in Peterboro.

A fair trial given with all Machines before purchase.

MR. GEORGE McKEE, of Smith, purchased one last year, and he is much pleased with it; he says the Self-rakers take off the grain much better than any man can by hand. There is no side draft with the Machine. The Reaper took the first prize gold medal at the National trial held at Auburn, N. Y., for 1866. Any one wanting a Reaper, please address

SAMUEL FOWLER,

Agent, Peterborough.

June 20th, 1867. 25

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH"—FRANKLIN.—Why will people pay $50 or $100 for a Sewing Machine, when $25 will buy a better one for all practical purposes? Notwithstanding recents to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "FRANKLIN" and "MEDALLION" Machine can be had in any quantity. This machine is a double thread, constructed upon entirely new principles and defies and infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excel all others, as thousands of patrons will testify.

☞ AGENTS WANTED

Address JAMES C. UTTIS & CO.,

Boston, Mass.

Machines sent out to Agents and others on trial. 2

DONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

PETER. C. W., 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Kennett, W. Cluff's, Gibson's & Gilleppie's and W. Bell's Bookstores, Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 6-y.

Poetry.

LINES

Written by Mrs. J. Miller, on the death of her youngest son.

He was a fair and cherished flower,
One little bright eyed boy;
His loss my ground our family bower,
And filled our hearts with joy.

But sickness came, he drooped his head,
His beams were filled with pain;
But when we felt, save God alone,
Could raise him up again.

Our tender call and earnest prayer,
Could not his health restore,
Death death's resistless reign he slept
To wake on earth no more.

Faith whispered mourn him not as dead,
Though low his body lies;
His spirit sweetly blooms above
Secure in Paradise.

O, then submissive be our hearts,
And to the end endure;
Then in our Fathers house above,
We'll meet to part no more.

Selections.

Bachelor Brown's Courtship.

Richard Brown had lived a Bachelor for forty years, and declared his intention of continuing in the state of single blessedness for the remainder of his life—greatly to the satisfaction of his relatives, the Hinkleys, with whom he resided, for be it known Uncle Richard was worth a good half a million, and the Hinkleys were his only living relations, and unless, as Mrs. Hinkley said, some "nasty chivalry" came in for his property, who should he leave it to but to his own cousins or their children?

Hopeful as poor human nature is of longevity, Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle scarcely expected to survive their cousin, who was their junior by ten years, but Adelia, and Rose, and Charles, and William, might in all probability be heirs, and to this end the point to labored. Uncle Richard had the best room in the house, the best chair, the most particular consideration. His wishes were deferred to and his advice taken on every occasion, and he actually came to be loved; for, with all his quiet, old fashioned ways, and his habit of sitting as utterly silent as though he had been deaf and dumb, he was a loveable man. Matters progressed smoothly enough until it was hinted and not hypocrisy which made Cousin Richard actually master of the house.

He was very obliging—wonderfully so in most respects. He would attend to any thing for anybody—match ribbons when nobody else could—escort the girls to places of amusement—go dutifully to church with their mamma attend to marketing and the posting of letters, and the gas metre, and the turning off the water in frosty weather. He was always ready to search the house with a poker at the dead of night, when any one heard a noise."

He went to the dentist with people who wanted their teeth drawn, and always seemed to have sugar-plums in his pocket. But one thing Cousin Richard would not do, and that was to exhibit the least politeness to lady visitors.

He never saw one home. He never even spent the evening in their company. He invariably shut himself up in his own room and had his tea there when one of these nuisances was reported to be in the house, or when travelling, had been known in a train to shut his eyes tight when a young lady entered and remain with them closed until she left the carriage. As a general thing, indeed, he always chose a carriage where he need not be intruded upon.

It was just as well after all, said Mrs. Hinkle, but it was a peculiarity not quite as agreeable to Mr. H. when he found the pleasant task of "seeing Miss Smith or Miss Jones home" imposed upon himself. He argued that such duties were cousin Dick's, though he never told him so. It would not have been pleasant to provoke him, and if anything could have offended Bachelor Brown mortally, it would have been to insist upon his offering any gallant attentions to the softer sex.

However a day came at last which set the whole household in commotion.

Miss Amanda Dove had been invited to spend a week with the Hinkles, and Miss Dove, being a stranger, was to wait at the station until some one came for her in a carriage.

The Hinkles resided some miles out of town, and had not occupied their residence for many months, so that people were not always properly directed by the neighbors.

It was decided that Mr. Hinkle should escort Miss Dove, but before the day of her arrival dawned business had called that gentleman to Sheffield. Moreover, Mrs. Hinkle had the influenza, and the two boys were at boarding school. No one was to be found to drive, and neither Rose nor Adelaide could handle the reins. Miss Dove was to come at nine, and what would she think of them if no one came for her?

Indeed said Mrs. Hinkle, it would be shocking treatment for the dear girl. I must ask your cousin Richard.

You never dare, ma, said Rose aghast.

In such a case, you know——said Mrs. Hinkle

He'll not do it, said Adelaide.

Of course not, said Rose.

Mrs. Hinkle shook her head.

I fear he will not, she said, and assuming an expression which would have done credit to Joan of Arc, mounted the stairs to Cousin Richard's study.

Are you busy, Richard? she asked as she entered.

Not at all—sit down, said Bachelor Brown.

You see how ill I am, said Mrs. Hinkle. I can hardly hold up my head, much less drive, and Mr. Hinkle is away, and the boys too, and no one can handle the reins, and——

Well, said Bachelor Brown.

And there is poor Miss Dove at the station with her trunk by this time, said Mrs. Hinkle's voice gasped.

Ah! said Bachelor Brown; what a pity.

Mrs. Hinkle felt that she had not begun yet. Bachelor Brown could not understand what she wanted.

It's a favor—a great favor to ask, I know, she said, but couldn't you just for once do it?

Do what, Maria? asked Bachelor Brown.

Go for her, said Mrs. Hinkle.

For Miss Dove?

Yes.

Oh, dear no, said Uncle Richard.

But——, began Mrs Hinkle.

Maria, said the old bachelor, young ladies, my little cousins excepted, are my abomination. An affected, conceited, absurd set of creatures, I never will. No doubt she is capable of finding her way here. They all appear to be. I shant go for her.

Mrs. Hinkle retreated.

What will she think of us? she said sobbing.

Don't cry, said Bachelor Brown. I'll see if any of the hands over at Gate's place can drive over for her.

And out he went; but all the hands on Gate's place were busy with the hay, which stood in danger from the coming shower.—Richard returned without the least success.

A shower, too, said Rose. Poor dear Amanda, I'll try what I can do with my cousin.

And in the study she spent an hour, pleasing and worrying without effect.

Let her get lost, said Bachelor Brown. No doubt she'd like it. And as for her trunk, why can't girls travel with a portmanteau as we do?

And Rose departed, pouting. She found Adelaide in an extremely merry mood.

Don't laugh, she said. Think of poor Amanda.

I am thinking of her, said Adelaide, and cousin Dick shall go. I'll tell a fib.

For shame, said Rose.

One ought to make some sacrifice for a friend, said Adelaide. I'll tell him she's a child. He's always good to children.

It will never do, said Mrs. Hinkle; he'll never forgive you.

But Adelaide ran up to her cousin's study and burst in with an exceedingly theatrical laugh.

What a mistake! she said, and so stupid of them all. You think Amanda is a grown young lady, don't you?

Isn't she? asked the bachelor.

As if a child nine years could be! said Adelaide! Poor little thing!

Poor little thing, indeed, said the old bachelor, hurrying on his coat and hat.—Bless me, why didn't you mention it? Poor little soul!

And in a few minutes the light wagonette was driven down the road, and the Hinkles stood to sing after it.

I'm half frightened, said Rose.

So am I, said Adelaide. But it's done, and cannot be helped now. I'll manage to coax him to forgive me, and it wouldn't do to leave a friend in such a position, you know; and I didn't say she was a child.

Meanwhile Bachelor Brown drove to the station. It was a long drive over a bad road, but he kept on his way cheerfully. He was extremely fond of children.

When on reaching the station, he saw no sign of her presence, he grew alarmed. If she had been lost through his neglect, he could never forgive himself. He ran his fingers through unusually hair, and peeped into the ladies' waiting room. Only a very fine, full grown young woman sat there, and he retreated. The woman who waited in the apartment came out of her work with a courtesy, as she saw him, and he addressed her:

Have you seen a little girl waiting for some one?

No sir, said the woman. There were two come down, but they are gone.

Oh, dear! Oh, dear! said Bachelor Brown; I hope there's no mistake. It's a little Miss Dove, and if the dear little soul has gone astray I am entirely to blame. Please make enquiries—there's a good woman!

As he uttered these words the full grown young woman in the waiting room was seen to blush vividly and to raise.

I'm Amada Dove she said, and I expected some one from Mr. Hinkle's.

Bachelor Brown stood aghast. He had spoken of this lady as a "dear little thing." His face also turned scarlet.

I—I beg your pardon, ma'am, he began. I expected to find a little girl—I would'nt have used such expressions for the world. I—I—

I comprehend, said the young lady don't mind in the least. I—

Is this your trunk, ma'am? said Bachelor Brown, in a hurry.

Yes, sir, said the lady, looking down.

And in a few minutes the two were driving towards the Hinkles' country seat. Never had Bachelor Brown found himself so close to any young lady save his cousins, before. He was acutely conscious that somehow he liked it. How pretty, she was, he thought. How pink and white; how golden her hair was. How the blue ribbons of her bonnet set it off. Then he began to wonder what she thought of him. Wondering thus, he forgot the road and suddenly found that he had lost himself—To add to the dilemma, the storm which had been threatening for hours, burst at the very moment when Bachelor Brown found it impossible to tell whether the left road, or the right, led homeward; and the horse was afraid of lightning, and grew restive. Miss Amanda Dove was afraid of lightning, also. She gave a little scream, and clung to Bachelor Brown's great sleeve.

Bachelor Brown looked down at her. It was such a soft, plump hand. Her eyes were so round and so blue in her terror, that he forgot she was a young lady.

I'll take care of you, he said; a flash of lightning, a roar of thunder, and we are tempest in the part of the horse to run away, interrupted him.

Miss Dove forgot pale. Bachelor Brown looked terrified—he cast a glance about him. Near the road was a parsonage, connected with its church by a garden.

I'll tell you what we'll do, he said. We'll ask for shelter until the storm is over. A clergyman ought to be Christian enough to take us in.

And, driving to the gate, he assisted Miss Dove to alight. And as she did so, two bored men rushed out and began to attend to the horse and vehicle, and an old lady and gentleman appeared upon the steps.

So glad your party enough to escape the worst of the storm, said the gentleman.

Do come in, said the old lady. We were expecting you—for as such as necessities people always keep their appointments rain or sunshine, I believe.

What on earth does she mean? said Bachelor Brown. But it is very kind of them, and so, while the old lady carried Miss Dove away to dry her things, he sat with the old clergyman in the parlor.

Do you feel at all nervous, sir? said the old clergyman, after a pause.

No, sir, thank you, said Bachelor Brown. Most men do, sir, said the clergyman.

Yes, lightning is a sort of nervous thing, said Bachelor Brown.

I did not allude to the storm.

Indeed, sir.

But to the approaching ceremony.

Eh! said Bachelor Brown.

In your note, you know, you told me that you were two persons to stand before the whole congregation in church, and preferred a quiet wedding at my house, said the old man.

Bachelor Brown stared at him in astonishment. The truth dawned upon him.

You expected a—a young couple? he said—

Oh, you are quite young enough, said the innocent clergyman. And I must say the young lady appears a very charming person.

Bachelor Brown felt himself blush.

Should you think she'd make a good wife? he asked.

Undoubtedly, said the clergyman.

And you think a man is—happier—for—for—entering the nuptial state? he inquired.

No man can be happy without so doing, and it's every man's duty, said the old gentleman believing every word he said.

She's a dear little thing, thought Mr. Brown to himself. I never liked a girl so much. It's very awkward to explain. I wonder whether.—

And just then Miss Dove entered the room looking angelic without her bonnet, to Mr. Brown. Bachelor Brown drew her aside.

I have something to say to you, Miss Dove, he said.

Dear me, said Miss Dove.

They've made a mistake, said Bachelor Brown. They think we—we—we are—are people they expect—a—a young couple, you know, about to—

Oh, dear, do they? whispered Miss Dove.

Yes, said Bachelor Brown. Now it would be very awkward to explain. And I like you so much. Couldn't you like me, too, and let him do it—eh?

Do what, Mr. Brown? said Amanda.

Marry us, sir! Bachelor B.

Of course not, said Amanda. What would the Hinkles say?

They'd be delighted, said Richard, growing bolder. Then he put his arm around her waist.

I don't know much about this sort of thing, but you are the only nice girl I ever saw. Please do. I'm not such a bad fellow. I'll be good to you.

I know you are good, said Amanda, but—

But then I'm ugly, eh? asked Richard.

Ah, no, not at!

Well?

It would be so odd.

Well, said Bachelor Brown, that's my fault, and they know I'm odd, my dear.

Four hours after, the Hinkles heard the light wagonette drive to the door, and rushed out to greet Amanda.

We've been so alarmed, said Mrs. Hinkle.

Such a storm, said Rose.

Were you frightened? asked Adelaide. Uncle Richard, too, shrank back, as though he were afraid of something.

Tell 'em Amanda, he said.

No; you tell them, Richard, said Amanda.

The Hinkles listened in amazement.

What is there to tell? asked Mrs. Hinkle. What is all the mystery about?

And cousin Richard answered sheepishly, nothing—only we've been getting married. This is my wife, Mrs. Brown.

It was the only explanation ever offered. The Hinkles never comprehended it. It was always a mystery to them; and though they were profuse in their congratulations, and always continued the best of friends, the fortune which might have been Rose's or Adelaide's rather troubled Mrs. Hinkle; and she always declared in secret family councils that she was perfectly sure Uncle Richard married out of spite to punish Adelaide for the trick she played upon him.

Unwrapping a Mummy at the Paris Exhibition.

The process of unbinding the body commenced. The outside bandages of strong linen were first removed with the aid of scissors, and then a faint odor of balm, incense, and aromatic drugs, filled the room like the perfume of a drug shop. Having found an end among these many wrappers, the mummy was placed in an upright position, in order that the long, yellow strip of linen might be more easily unwound. A stranger scene cannot be imagined than the huge rag doll awkwardly tossing its arms in the air, while its despoilers increased at every turn the heap of yellow flax at their feet, as one does the parings of a fruit before reaching the core. From time to time, the bandages enclosed pieces of stone resembling lumps of rock, enough to fill in the spaces or to restore the form. The head was passed through holes cut in pieces of cloth, which were adjusted at the shoulder and fell over the breast. A kind of veil of coarse linen, the delicate, rose-tint of which charmed an artist, was discovered after the removal of all these obstacles. It seems to us that the viscera must have been dried in the drying of this muslin, unless the original red had become discolored from contact with the aromatic drugs added by the action of time. Under the veil, huge tufts of fine linen enveloped, carefully in this many entanglement. Curiosity became greatly excited, the workmen redoubled to revolve more rapidly. Presently an Edgar Poe would have made the rumps the hairs of one of their terrible stories.—Suddenly, at the moment, a ragged cloth met great drops of rain, like hail, against the window-panes; pale streaks of lightning illustrated the old yellow skin, and the grimacing contortions of the hundred dead bodies in the Egyptian museum, and the low rumblings of thunder served as accompaniments to the wailing of Nes Khons, daughter of Horus and of Mosen, whirling in the labyrinth side of dark Jabrahero. The mummy disappeared entirely in size, and her back figure became more and more evident in the receding grey bandages. At the end of the fifty of linen wrappings encumbered the ground, and it was difficult to believe they had not been contained within this body, which did not surpass the size of an ordinary doll. The neck was the first portion of the body which appeared disencumbered of bandages; but it was glued up with such a mass of naphtha that it required the aid of scissors to remove it. An unexpected and touching detail was a flower found under each arm, so well preserved that a botanist would no doubt have been able to name it. Was it a lotus blossom or a rose? No one could tell us, as our company was usually composed of savans. This incident made us all pensive. Whose hand had placed there these poor flowers, as a last adieu, at the moment when this deeply regretted body was about to disappear forever from mortal eyes? Flowers four thousand years old! What a subject for meditation! A little berry of fruit, whose species it would be difficult to name, was also found from time to time in the bandages.

The face still remained concealed beneath its masks of linen and bitumen, which it was difficult to remove, owing to its fabulous age. The scissors finally removed the last obstacle, and two large black eyes shone with a resplendent life from between two blackened eyelids. These eyes were of enamel, such as the mummies always put in a carefully prepared manner. The effect of those two fixed staring eyes in that dead face was something startling. The corpse seemed to contemplate the living beings before it with disdainful surprise. The eyebrows were left clearly defined by the falling away of flesh. The nose, we are obliged to avow it, was flattened at the end to conceal the incision which had been made in the removal of the brains of Nes-Khons, and a piece of gold leaf was plastered over her mouth like a seal of eternal silence. Her fine, well-preserved hair fell in light ringlets about her arms, and was of that peculiar reddish tint so recherche among the Venetian ladies, and which, the caprice of some of our elegantes has brought into favor at the present day. We hardly believe that this peculiar shade (which brought Nes-Khons into the latest fashion) could have been natural, as without doubt she was a brunette, like her fellow-Egyptians, and this auburn tint is probably produced by the perfumes and drugs used in the embalmment. This same golden tint is found on the heads of two women exposed in the glass case, and what is strange, one of them has the same coiffure as the Venus of Milo, and the other a profusion of braids forming a sort of casque, as the hair is worn at this time. Little by little the body was exposed to view, in all its pitiful nudity. The skin on the body was red, and covered with little blue spots like the mould on pictures, caused by the contact with the air. From the incision made to take out the entrails, aromatic saw-dust mixed with grains of resin, was dropping like bran from an unsewed doll. The long emaciated arms, with their bony hands and decorated finger-nails were extended, with a sepulchral modesty, in the attitude of the Venus of Medicis. The feet, which were slightly contracted from the drying of the flesh and nerves seemed to have been originally small; the toe-nails like those of the fingers, being covered with bits of gold-leaf. Was she old or young, pretty or ugly, this Nes-Khons, daughter of Horus and of Rosne, a used lady by her epitaph? It would be difficult to judge. Nothing remains but dry bones enveloped in a yellow skin in which it would be impossible to recognize the graceful form of the Egyptian women as painted by the brush of Alma-Tadema. One might well believe himself dreaming when he thus sees before him in a palpable form a thing—we cannot call it a being—that lived and loved five hundred years before the time of Moses, and two thousand before that of Christ; for such is the age of the mummy spared at the universal exhibition in the midst of all the machinery of modern times. What curious events are concealed in the future? In the face of such an arrest as this, the imagination would be justified in indulging in almost any extravagant flight of fancy. Like Hamlet talking with the grave-digger, one comes to the philosophical conclusion that the dust of Alexander perhaps serves as a stopper to a beer barrel. We reflected that at the universal exhibition of future centuries, when the present civilization should be replaced by another, a professor of anthropology, in speaking of extinct races, might perhaps make a dissertation with somewhat upon the editorial species of the family of the men of letters; and we cast a friendly and melancholy parting glance on the pope anway.—*Translated from the Moniteur.*

One of the latest and neatest conundrums is as follows:—Why is a fly like the point of the towel? The answer is because it is in the midst of [illegible] in hell, and all the others are imperatively.

We are receiving a large stock of Electro Plated Goods, such as Cruet Frames, Butter Coolers, Toast Racks, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, &c.; Wade & Butcher's Razors, for barbers and private use; Table Knives and Forks; Pocket and Pen Knives; Trays and Waiters from 12 to 30 inches, (*very choice patterns*); 2, 3 and 5 B Shot Pouches; Powder and Pistol Flasks; Brass Preserving Kettles; Hand Saws; 200 ½ assorted qualities Gun-caps; H. Ib's Tin and Cash Box Locks, and other articles.

We have now a large stock of Locks, Latches, Hinges; Glass, Paints, Varnishes; Cut, Wrought and Pressed Nails; Enamelled Muslin and Drill, (very cheap); Spear & Jackson's, Lockwood's, and Turner & Walker's Mill Saw Files; Peterborough, Lindsay, and Ordnance Orichles; Candle Sticks, Brass, Forks and Rakes; Long and Short handled Shovels and Spades.

GEORGE STETHEM & Co.,

Importers of Heavy and Shelf Hardware

Sign of the CROSS CUT SAW,

Peterborough,
Province of Canada, July 18, 1867.]

WALLACE'S Warranted Bench Planes received.

G. STETHEM & Co.

Peterboro, August 8, 1867. 32-2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cheap Dry goods—Montreal House.
Annual Pic-nic—Protection Fire Co.
Rossnie—J. O'Donnell.
Dentistry—J. O'Donnell.
For Sale—Samuel Pearce.
Wallace Planes—G. Stethem & Co.
To the Electors of the East Riding—E. Ingram.
Correction.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1867.

ARE THERE PARTIES?

This question arises out of the fact that we are daily met by the Tories with the cry, "There are no parties." Now we assert that the same parties that have existed for years are actuated by the very same feelings that they have ever been. When the Tories sought a coalition here, it was by seeking to get *one Tory for one* Reformer. Here was party in embryo at any rate. When Mr. Anderson, of Otonabee, was brought out, the wire pullers at Keene acknowledged he was a good man, an honest man, a true man; but Mr. Grover was better, and Mr. Grover boasts that he was born a Tory and will die one. Here was party matured. They wanted good men, but in their estimation of goodness there must be something Tory. In the West, J. Walton was brought out, and against him they can say nothing but that he is a Reformer; but because of that he must be opposed and Mr. Carnegie is brought out for that purpose. Here is party to perfection. Will they in the face of this tell electors that there is no party? Unless they have fears of brass they will not.

TO REFORMERS.

Do any of the old Tories leave their ranks at the hollow cry? We have looked round and made enquiry and we cannot find one who has done so.

In a clerical discussion lately reported to us, the principals are reported to have said: "Well, Mr. P. is not the right stamp of a man, but then, 'our party you know.'" Party even in the church, and these were members of the "no party school." Nothing before the country, of course not. Yet "our party." Why do they (party men) use such deception. Can they not, dare they say, honestly say there are important issues before the country, and we wish as a party to have the management of them, or honestly say we are fighting for office.

EAST RIDING.

We can now announce the fact that Mr. Evans Ingram is a candidate for the suffrages of the electors of the East Riding. He does not come out as some of the other candidates have done, on his own hook. He has been requested by over 200 most influential and wealthy electors from every part of the Riding. He has entered on the work in earnest and from the feelings expressed every where, there is no doubt of his election. Mr. Ingram is a reliable man, truly a Reformer, but not extreme in his views; yet he will give no uncertain vote in the Legislative Halls of Ontario. Having been long engaged in Municipal matters, he is perfectly conversant with every phase of our Municipal institutions, and will thus be able to afford important aid in revising the hurried legislation of the past. He is also a farmer, and hence can ask for the support of farmers; and from his general intelligence and ability will be no mean representative.

P. Pearce, Esq., is also in the field for the same house, that of Ontario. Thus there are now three candidates in the field for that position. The race will no doubt be between Mr. P. Pearce and Mr. Ingram, if these remain steadfast. It is already rumoured that there is a likelihood of one of the Coalition candidates resigning, which one we are not yet able to say, nor are we willing to admit that either will give up.—Mr. Reid has been canvassing for some weeks, and will in consequence hesitate to lose his labor. Mr. Pearce's honor is at stake, and this will do much to keep him in the field. Mr. Ingram now is in and will remain in.

At their chances—we believe Mr. Pearce will get a large vote of the Eastern part of the Riding, and no mean vote either. Mr. Reid's strength lies around Keene, but Mr. Ingram will divide that strength, and in addition will receive a strong vote in Dummer, Dummer, Asphodel, Burleigh and the back country; Pearce will be divided, but will go strongest for Pearce.

This much we can say, they are, each, respectable men, but our sympathies are with the Reform candidate, Mr. Ingram, and we trust that his friends will work that his election may be by a large majority.

Mr. Anderson is pursuing his canvass surely and steadily. He is a candidate of Reform, notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary. The East Riding will yet return two Reform candidates.

Just as we go to press Mr. P. gave his opponent to understand that he will allow Messrs. Reid and Ingram to accept the Riding.

Mud Lake Bridge.

A Peterborough man (Mr. Nicholl) Grocer, last week visited a floating bridge on Sturgeon Lake. These gentlemen express themselves highly pleased with it, and consider it a success. It has existed 16 years, it is better half a mile long and is in every way well calculated for the end intended. In all probability, the Mud Lake bridge will now obtain general support.

Entertaining.

Professor Owen is at present Exhibiting in the Victoria Hall, a variety of Scientific Experiments, especially glass blowing, and other curiosities. Lovers of the curious should pay him a visit. Gifts are given every night. See Bills.

St. Andrew's Church.

The repairs being now nearly completed, Divine Service will be resumed in this Church on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 11 a. m. and at 6.30 p. m.

MR. MCGEE NOT AT HOME AMONGS HIS CONSTITUENTS IN MONTREAL.—Mr. McGee had called a meeting on Friday last, but when the people assembled they refused to hear him and called loudly for Mr. Devlin who opposes him. Mr. McGee and his colleague, Mr. Ogilvie, were forced to leave the place, and on his way to the hotel were pelted with rotten eggs. Such conduct does not speak well for the order of the Montrealers in Mr. McGee's division. The trouble, it is said, was caused principally by French Canadians.

THE CROPS.—Already the hay harvest is settled or nearly so, and farmers tell us that it is the largest crop that has been realized for many years. The fall wheat harvest is also in, and much of it is cut down. An abundant return is expected; never did this crop look more promising. The spring crops, too, look very well indeed; the late sheepers have done much for this kind of crop. To all appearance there will be abundant returns for the labors of the husband man this year.

FIRE AT KEENE.—We learn that on Monday morning a fire broke out in the buildings adjoining Gall's Hotel, in the Village of Keene. It consumed the house and four stores and buildings east of it. There was a trifling insurance on some of the property, but we did not learn full particulars. The whole is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

We have received a communication from Dr. Bell, of Lakefield, in reference to the death of the unfortunate Biddaro, who died at Scott's Mills from injuries received by the machinery. Now as Dr. Bell mistakes our informant, and when we assert that there was no intention to call in question the acts in the matter, we have thought it was to withhold the remarks until again requested to insert them. In the meantime we believe that there is no use in referring to men whom we know to be innocent, nor will it do any good to create a useless discussion. From information received no blame is or has been attached to Dr. Bell's treatment or conduct.

THE MEETING AT BLOOMFIELD.

On Thursday last the friends of Messrs. Gordon and Walton held a meeting of the electors at Bloomfield, and, although the notice given was very short, yet there was a full meeting, and it proved in every way successful. Messrs. Gordon and Walton, and others addressed the meeting. A vote of confidence in the Reform candidates was proposed and carried unanimously. South Monaghan is safe.

Having learned that Messrs. Perry and Carnegie intended holding a meeting in the same place on the next evening, and that unwilling to trust themselves alone to the tender mercies of the people, they had sent for the Hon. Mr. Cockburn, to come and defend them. Messrs. Gordon and Walton and several of their friends waited for this meeting, and were present. The House was well filled.

Mr. Perry first addressed the meeting, asserting that he had no political principles except that he would support the present coalition. He next referred to his private affairs, and to the reports circulated of his daughters being in the Nunnery, which he positively denied, remarking that if they were in a Nunnery they could not get out, and in proof said he expected them home in a few days. He admitted that they were at an institution in which all the teachers were Catholics, and that he sent them there to get a perfect knowledge of the French language.

Mr. Carnegie followed, and after propounding his views, which were like Mr. Perry's, —coalition, coalition, coalition. He also in turn repelled certain reports alleged to have been made against his Protestantism, which he begins to feel is doubtful. No one believed such charges were ever made by any one but his friends, who raised the cry to hide appearances. They could do such things as easily as they told certain other lies, which they manufactured and circulated.

Mr. Gordon was then called on and very freely dealt with those questions that were agitating the country, but which Mr. Perry feared to touch upon because he did not understand them or found they were not in the J. A. platform. Mr. Gordon was well received, and the meeting was evidently in his favour.

Mr. Walton was next called on, and in turn referred to what he considered the wise and safe policy for the future. Here Mr. D. G. Hatton put the question to Mr. Walton: would he vote to take away the present grants from Colleges that are managed by the Methodist body? This was evidently to try to raise a sectarian feeling against Mr. Walton. Mr. Walton spurned from him the accusation, and boldly declared that it was not colleges or academies, but religion, for which he would vote nothing; as he believed that every religion should stand or fall on its own merits.

Mr. Cockburn, who was brought there as the champion of coalition, was the next speaker, and he made a weak attempt, indeed, to defend the anomalous position in which he found himself. He endeavored, however, to do a little for the promised Judasship, but perhaps the will will be taken for the deed. He did say, however, that John A. Macdonald would govern, should he do it by the votes of Lower Canada. He would try and buy week kneed Reformers if he could find them. If not, he could buy enough Lower Canada votes to keep him in power. Vain and futile were Mr. Cockburn's efforts to gull the audience, for, after all, a vote of confidence in Messrs. Perry and Carnegie was supported by a large majority. South Monaghan is therefore safe. The people there will not allow their votes to continue those men that have so abused their position in the past to prove

Masonic Gordon and Walton Meeting.

On Tuesday evening the above gentlemen addressed a large number of electors and others in the Victoria Hall. Reid's Kingston, Esq., acted as chairman, and in a few opening remarks very clearly expressed his reasons for being a Reformer, although brought up in a tory family. He espoused reform principles because [illegible] freedom of freedom to all, and equal rights and privileges to every class of citizen, while Tories encouraged class legislation, and always leaned towards the rich and powerful. He found Reformers [illegible] the people, while Tory leaders helped all on a par. Reformers always shared their pay and no favor, Tories always aided oppression, on these grounds he was a Reformer, and it was because he had implicit confidence in Messrs. Gordon and Walton, that he supported them, but because Messrs Perry and Carnegie had not his confidence he opposed them. He knew that the first named gentlemen would vote on the right side when called upon, but he well knew how the latter gentlemen would vote. He then referred personally to Mr. Perry's qualifications, but this was afterwards answered by that gentleman. The nomination Day, however, will decide matters of qualification. Mr. Gordon then addressed the meeting in a masterly and telling speech, in which he dealt with the leading questions of the day. He expressed his admiration of confederation, and the strong desire he felt that it should be properly worked, but looking at the past, he feared for the future if the present men should be sustained at the approaching election. The Tories feared to look back, there was a black catalogue there that they feared to look at; but he asked how could we judge of men but by the past. After retrospection of the last fifteen or twenty years, he trembled for the future unless good men in future be sent to Parliament. After referring to the debt that now hangs so heavily on us, and the reckless spendthrift way this debt was incurred by buying votes in Upper Canada and coaxing Lower Canada, so that our debt now equalled the debt of the United States before the war, and has increased during ten of the best years our country has seen; our opponents tell us there are no issues before the country, and they wish also to throw a veil over the past; and now they ask us to open new books, but if we did open new books, must we not bring forward old balances, these balances were there; and certainly required to be brought forward. Confederation had been obtained, and Reformers were determined to keep it intact, but the Tory coalition was determined to destroy; and as to the clap trap of John A. Macdonald putting John Sanfield Macdonald at London, and asking him did I ever direct you what to do, and then getting the answer, no, indeed; I will do as I please, it is not worth listening to. There should be a policy, but of course there was none. Here Mr. G. referred to what would be a wise policy in reference to emmigration, but this we have referred to before. Mr. Gall's vacillating policy also was dealt with, and the fact referred to that the *Globe* was ashamed to publish certain correspondence in which Mr. Gall had been snubbed for his policy. Mr. Gordon was also in favour of party government, as it was the only legitimate way of carrying on the business of any country. The government of England was a party one; and when Reformers went out the Tories went in and *vice versa*; but they never thought of a coalition, indeed when there was not party to watch party, we might well tremble for our country.

Mr. Walton then addressed the meeting, setting forth his views. He was always a Liberal, advocate of equal rights to all of every class and creed. He was also for party government; his opponents were for no party, but that simply meant lie down and let their party into power. But if a Reformer is brought out, then they bring out a Tory. In Lower Canada the Tories are strong, there they have a party government; in Upper Canada Reformers are strongest and John A. dreads party. Here he referred to Mr. Carnegie's policy, merely coalition. Mr. C. would vote for the address without ever seeing it. He Mr. Walton would do no such thing.

Mr. Perry was then called on but as usual had no speech. He merely referred to the remarks of the chairman as regards his qualifications, asserting that it was in the hands of Mr. Dennistoun, and was as good as any man's qualification, of course he had no speech, and no policy.

Mr. Carnegie, followed and did much to gain votes for his opponents by entering into little personalities that ill became a man seeking to represent this or any Riding in Canada. The burden of his speech was abuse, and what will Mr. Walton do? what will Mr. Walton say? what will Mr. Walton's policy be? In fact, like his colleague, he had no policy, unless personal abuse of Mr. Walton, and repeating the old cry of the colleges in danger.

Mr. Walton in a very few remarks informed Mr. Carnegie that he (Mr. C.) appeared to have been lately at the collegiate, for he had learned to catechise, it nothing else; but thought it would be better if he would explain his own policy, before he catechised others about those things of which he knew so little.

Mr. Dumble next addressed the meeting, making an able and effective speech, a few ideas of which we are only able to give. In reference to Mr. Carnegie's statements that he was a better man than Mr. Walton because Mr. Walton could hardly read or write, Mr. Dumble said that he himself was only a boy of the same age of Mr. Carnegie, and he had yet to learn that the old man who asked for our support was less entitled to that support because coming into the country when educational advantages were not so easily obtained as now, he had with but limited learning battled his way through life, and successfully coping with the world, had at last obtained an honorable and an eminent position amongst the agriculturists of the country. The insinuation into the mouth of Mr. Carnegie since he came here better than he did his statements every night. Mr. Walton for many years had been in the County Council and for several years had sat there with Mr. Carnegie. During that time Mr. Walton's superior position had caused him to be chairman of many committees, the reports of which he, Mr. Walton, had always prepared and written, and these were amongst the ablest that were presented to the Council. That Mr. Carnegie knew right well. Again, that report it was himself aware of the fact, that Mr. Walton's address which prepared and written by him and for which he received a remuneration of that address with Mr. Carnegie's, and would ask which was the most talented and able. Mr. Walton was one of the old pioneer fathers of this country, and he Mr. Dumble, hoped the day would never come when such men should be [illegible] they deserved. Mr. Perry and Mr. Carnegie had appeared at every meeting but one and they had never yet, especially Mr. Perry, given vent to the [illegible] or expression which would show that they had formed a clear idea as to the requirements, wants of policy of the country; matters of trade commerce and finance were treated by them. He (Mr. D.) knew not for what reason Mr. Cockburn's efforts to gull the audience, for, after all, a vote of confidence in Messrs. Perry and Carnegie was supported by a large majority. South Monaghan is therefore safe. The people there will not allow their votes to continue those men that have so abused their position in the past to prove

A CLERICAL PARTISAN.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—It is a pleasing fact that the Protestants are happily few in this Province in which ministers of religion borrow for figure in the moral character of their calling as to become political partizans, and treat as equal, or paramount to the religious interests committed to their care, the party politics of the section in which they reside, or the fortunes of some political trickster who may have obtained sway over them for the time being. This last must be gratifying to all right minded men; for, were it otherwise, the people of this country would soon cease to bear the impress of religion and to entertain for it that veneration and respect as characteristic of them. There are not a few who go so far as to argue that clergymen should mould politics in toto, and even refrain from exercising the franchise, and that any other course will sooner or later end in the degradation of religion, by making it an instrument in the hands of unprincipled men for the promotion of one political faction or another.

We are led to the foregoing reflections by an occurrence which took place here recently. Your readers will, no doubt, recollect the meeting held in the Roman Catholic School House here, on Sunday, the 14th ult., an account of which was published in a recent issue. It appears that during the religious services in the Catholic Church, on the day named, the Priest, Mr. Kelly, notified the congregation that he required their presence in the School House immediately after Church. Accordingly, about forty men and boys assembled in the place designated. The Priest hurriedly divested himself of his clerical robes and hastened to the scene of action, and at once proceeded to complete his holy (?) Sabbath day labour. Resolutions, which were prepared before hand for the occasion, were produced by the priest and passed—assuming to his discussions tinging his people to bow submissively to his idol, the great political Juggernaut, John A. McDougall. A resolution was also passed denouncing, with a degree of bitterness and venom but little in keeping with the spirit of religion, a gentleman then absent but of whose political leanings there were some doubts. There can be no doubt that the object of the attack on Mr. Carroll was, at least, in part for the purpose of making an example and thus intimating to others what they might expect should they choose to be guided by their own judgments in their political actions.

The question will naturally occur to the reader, why is this Rev. Gentleman so intensely eagerly, nay madly anxious for the success of the Tory candidates? What great interest is there at stake that thus impels him? It cannot be one of a public nature otherwise we would hear of it. The questions which divide Protestants politically are invariable of a public character, and are discussed in public and are equally important to Protestants and Catholics. But this Rev. Gentleman has evidently some secret scheme to carry out, of the nature of which he desires to keep the public in ignorance, and as his eager anxious zeal to drive his people into supporting the party with which he has bargained, he not only violates the holy Sabbath, but in a manner the most ungracious and uncharitable, aims the shafts of his contempt at one of his own people for daring to think for himself in matters of politics. What has this Rev. Gentleman in view? What great object does he expect to accomplish in regard to which he desires to keep not only the Protestant public but his own people, for aught we know, in the dark. It is well known that his brothers and other friends in the employment of the government are in the enjoyment of large salaries—fattening at the public crib. This, however, is the price of former political services. But what are the advantages expected for his services on this occasion to his political god? What is he to receive now as the price of the votes of his people? Will he allow them to share in the advantages of the speculation, or will he as usual keep all to himself and his friend, Mr. Fitzgerald. Nothing can be plainer than that this Rev. Gentleman is playing a selfish game, and one that bodes no good in the long run to his people. If Catholics are to be drilled by their spiritual leaders and massed in support of a certain political party for reasons that will not bear the light of public scrutiny, Protestants may find it necessary to drop minor differences for a season and unite for the purpose of checkmating clerical and other wire-pullers. A union of the Protestants of Ontario would leave Catholics without much influence or power in the affairs of the country, as must be apparent to every intelligent member of that body who will reflect on the subject.—We sincerely hope that partizan clergymen will pause in the dangerous course they are pursuing, and will so regulate their actions as to render such a proceeding on the part of Protestants unnecessary. There have been enough of heartburnings and annoyance in this County arising from religious causes and we fondly hoped that in the new order of things on which we have entered, all good men would join hand in hand and frown down all causes of aggravation in the future. We are the subjects of one sovereign and the citizens of one common country whose interests are often all identical. We have our political differences, let us have them, but let us differ as becomes intelligent men who enjoy the proud privilege of thinking and acting as we please in political matters. Let us be known at the polls by the names of the political parties we may individually choose to ally ourselves with. But is intolerable that we should go the polls in a body, as a religious clique. We say unhesitatingly it is not, and that those who labor to bring about such a result are not true friends of our country. If Protestants now unite to carry the Election it is only the result of priestly interference, and if forced to unite against greed, the lesson was first taught by a catholic priest. Protestants therefore cannot be blamed for what may follow.

Yours,

A PROTESTANT,

Otonabee, August 5th, 1867.

The Protestant Home Committee thank their friends for the unprecedented donations during the month of July:—Mr. McKeavey, cabbage plants; Sheriff Ball, flitch; Mr Wilson, shank of beef; Mrs. Hamilton, piece of beef; Mrs. Upton, box of soap; A Friend, 2 small quilts, 1 pillow slips, table cloth, 2 yds print, 1 bleached shirting; Mrs McSorley, ribbon; Mrs. McKellaney one dollar; Mr. Worden, [illegible]; Mr. Hatton, corned beef; Sheriff Ball, pail with fish; From the school pienics [illegible] Presbyterian, [illegible] Methodist, [illegible] Wesleyan [illegible] Mr. Hamilton, [illegible] Mr. Upton, [illegible] Mr. Perry, at the Bloomfield meeting, made a poor attempt to explain away the fact that his late means of his daughters in a convent for the purpose of being educated. His assertion that they are not and never were in a nunnery as such, needed no refutation, as it as we was asserted. But he did not deny that they were being educated by nuns. In fact, he publicly declared that all their teachers were Roman Catholics. Is not this enough? No one ever asserted more than this. But is there no Protestant institution where Mr. Perry, could get his daughters educated? Or was Mr. Perry so long forward to this view of the matter when he sent his daughters to Quebec to this convent school. Indeed this is the most favorable view we can take of it, and I ask the Protestant electors of the West Riding of Peterborough what they think of the would-be Protestant, who would thus trifle with the interests of his children for the sake of a seat in any Parliament? Will you endorse his principles? Will you encourage his acts? Will you not rather vote for the man who boldly and nobly take the position of freemen? and vote for Messrs Gordon and Walton.

SOUTH MONAGHAN.

August 19th 1867.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I would be much obliged to Mr. Carnegie, the Local Tory Candidate for West Peterboro, if he can find the dictionary in which he finds such phrases as the following:—"Factitious opposition," "He corrals politicians," &c. And also to name the authority on Etiquette which will justify his unseemly attack on Mr. J. Walton, last night, in the Victoria Hall.

Yours,

PETER PAN.

Peterboro', August 7th, 1867.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

I am passing in my Western travels at Thorold, on the Welland Canal, ten miles from Niagara Falls, three miles from the flourishing town of St Catherines. The canal is the 11th of June 1867. By theme is, miles in mason, miles in process of erection.

But the principal manufactory, deriving its water power from the Welland Canal, at Thorold, is that for spinning and weaving cotton called Lyster Mills owned by the dry goods firm of Messrs. Gordon, MacKay & Co., of Toronto. Mr. Joseph Barkley, of Redhill street, Montreal, one of your prominent citizens is brother of the gentleman whose name stands second in the Toronto and Thorold Company. They are natives of a seaside village in the north of Scotland named Lybster. Now that they have acquired an eminent trade name and affluent fortune by their discreet business tact and bold enterprise in promising at least in assisting to promote, the industrial progress of Canada, they are not forgetful of the little fishing village in the old land. In memory of childhood and its tender associations they have named this cotton manufactory Lybster Mills. The designation is plural, for there are two mills; one which has been going several years, and another recently built, the carpenters not yet finished within, for which machinery will soon arrive from England, and which will be complete and in full working order in the Fall of the present year 1867. I write at present only of the mill now working.

The walls are of limestone similar to the stones of Montreal. The structure, old and new, is two hundred and twenty feet long, forty-five feet wide, four stories high. Two turbin wheels, each hundred and twenty horse-power each, with a water head of twenty-five feet, give or will give motion to the carding, spinning, and weaving machinery. One hundred and fifty persons are employed now.—When the new mill is working the number will be fully one hundred more. In winter, new motion is brought by the Great Western Railway from Detroit, at which city it arrives from the Mississippi. When navigation is open, propellers take it on board at Toledo, State of Ohio, as a bring it to the mill door at Thorold. For wages and for cotton, twelve thousand dollars are paid monthly. The building is heated by steam and lighted by gas. The first process of putting the cotton through its machine, which, in Lancashire, is sometimes called the "willow," but more commonly "the devil," is present d in a separate building. The material is then lifted by mechanical power to an upper floor, where it is carded by revolving cylinders working with their myriads of minute teeth of steel wire on one another, laying the fibres evenly together, and delivering them as "sliver" into receptacles made of block tin. These are carried to "roving" machines, where the "slivers" pass through two pairs of rollers, receiving a gentle twist, and, becoming attenuated by the first pair of rollers, revolving more slowly than the second pair. The second pair, by swifter revolution, draw out the "sliver," converting it to a "roving." This is winded on bobbins by self-action. The bobbins are carried to the spinning frames. The stationary frames, having vertical spindles in swift revolution, giving out a singing sound, are called "throstles," from a fancied affinity of melody to the song of the thrush which, in the Scotch vernacular of Lancashire, is called the throstle. The yarn produced from the travelling mule frames is used for weft, that is the transverse threads which the flying shuttle weaves into the warp, or longitudinal threads of a web. The yarn for warps is spun by the stationary throstle. Four self-acting mules, reeding and advancing five feet, are in motion. Each "mule" has six hundred spindles. The four "mules" and "throstles" produce twelve thousand yards of thread per minute. Some of the yarn is sold for country purposes; also cotton batting which is made here. This batting is used for quilting coverlets of beds, to keep families cosy in the cold nights of winter. But most of the yarn is woven in the factory. One hundred looms are in operation on the ground floor, loudly clattering, and weaving weft and warps into "domestics," for sheetings, shirtings, towellings, and like qualities, to be sold bleached. Females attend the looms, one person to two, or three, or four looms, according to age and expert ability. "Pieces," mostly boys, wheel and spin lag frames. Yes overlook spinners and weavers who are called "tenters," an abbreviation for "attenders." Men also dress the warps with paste of best wheaten flour; inferior flour does not give the effect desired. The process of putting the warp through the reeds, thread by thread, preparatory for the looms, requires men with a ready hands and sharp eyes. The unwinding of the bobbins by which the warp yarn is loomed, a large metal rods previously to being "dressed" for the loom, is done by women; the examination, lapping, weighing, stamping, and packing of the cloth is done by men.

When the new mill is completed, next October, there will be two hundred looms in operation. Three distinct lines of transport pass near the mill doors, namely: The Great Western Railway, Welland Railway, and Welland Canal. A fourth line is the Grand Trunk, which is reached at a distance of eighteen miles, at Port Colborne on Lake Erie, by Welland Railway and Canal; and both of these connect with the navigation of Lake Ontario, about twelve miles away.

The resident manager is Mr. William Malcom, a gentleman of fine intelligence on all topics which come up in the intellectual colloquies of well informed men, and I may add further, for his wife is a lady, with genial endowments and gentle manners, who diffuses benign influences over the source of rude social elements around the Welland Canal, and on at least a portion of the form to and juvenile mill workers. Mr. Malcolm is a native of Lanbart, Mid-Lothian, Scotland. His large, practical experience of cotton mills was acquired in the city of Glasgow.

The machinery now in action and that about to arrive for the new mill, carding, spinning and weaving, is of the newest pattern, and with latest improvements. Looms throw the shuttles out of gear, constructed by human hand, and cease to weave if a thread breaks; spindles, by self-action, arrest their swift revolutions if a roving comes smaller, and await the coming of the piecer. Messrs. Platt, Brothers, of Oldham, Lancashire, England, are the machine makers. Their flame and fame reach through Europe. But, so far as I know, this is the only cotton mill furnished with their own machinery in Canada. Yes as many as a hundred rivers roads through Manitoba are pouring into the St. Lawrence, and the St. Lawrence is rolling into the ocean, all offering to many of your fellow minds and to employers of both, our fists of water into figure, boundless in energy, illimitable in volume, no persons in it that move, and yet, and still more restless, motion and fair cities will be built; and men have entrusted the superintendency excellent spinning and weaving machinery of "Platt Brothers & Co., Oldham, [illegible] of these, perhaps many.

Anticipated Fruits of Coalition.

The Montreal "Witness" says:—The Montreal "Herald" points out the absurdity of having a Foreign Secretary in our Canadian Administration. So long as we are connected with Britain our Foreign policy could not be different from that of the other country; and therefore it must necessarily be left to her ministers. The same paper thinks it absurd to have four Finance ministers in Canada, when two are sufficient for the British Government. The "Herald" remarks on the declaration of the Reserve—viz., that Lower Canada will, by her solid majority, govern the Confederation as she governed the Union,—that this can only be done by the submission to the Lower Canada majority of a portion of the representatives of Upper Canada and the Lower Provinces, as the present ministry is now.

There is little doubt that Mons. Cartier, backed by his followers, will make a bold push to hold the balance of power in the House of Commons, and govern the Confederation as he governed the Union. If unfortunately Mr. Cartier should succeed, which we think is very unlikely, who will the people of Ontario have to blame? Unquestionably Messrs. Howland, McDougall and Blair, who have, so far as is in their power, handed us over to the tender mercies of John A. & Co.

"If they don't do what I want them to do, I'll put them out"!

(Hon. Mr. Sandfield McDonald at the Brougham meeting, South Ontario.)

In his speech at the Brougham meeting Hon. John Sandfield said—"Yes, I have taken two Tories into the government. But I'm Premier—I have the power, and if those two Tories don't do just what I want them to do—I'll put them out"!

Mr. Brown replied that he did not know the man, if Mr. M. C. Cameron would consent to accept such a humiliating position under John Sandfield.

What a position for the Premier (even provisional) of Ontario to take, and what a spectacle before the country does such a make-shift government present! How will the Conservatives of North Ontario now look upon their cherished candidate?—*Hamilton Times.*

East Riding Reform Committee.

OTONABEE—CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

WITH POWER TO ADD TO THEIR NUMBER.

James Miller	William Long
W Drummond	M C Campbell
James Drummond	William Larmouth
D A McFarlane	W R Armstrong
W Dayell	John Gillespie
W Rutherford	W Brotherston
J Redmond	John Ward
A Jackson	W Miller
W Hanlidge	John Lally
A Nelson	Alexander Eason
John Millar	W Moncrief
W Nelson, sr	T Johnson
D Nelson, jr	Samuel Sargent
J Nelson, jr	John Sargent
A Speers	C Thomson
A Mather	Robert Emerson
D Thompson	Daniel Eason
P Gillespie	W Nelson, jr
John Campbell, sr	J Cameron, sr
Robt Humphries, jr	William Hare
W Chamberlain	Samuel Stewart
George Stewart	George Savigny

DUMMER.

R Sherin	R Graham
G R Sheedle	D Smith
P Bagne	W Nesbell Jr
Thos Casement	Hans Campbell
Adam King	George Young
Thos Porter	H Reid
Jas Fails	Daniel Anderson
Sml Davidson	Archd Beavis
Jas McIntyre	Wm Nicholls
	William Brown.

ASHBURNHAM.

D Sutherland	P Sargent
W Deacon	J Lindgue
D McDonald	Geo McKeown
Wm McGregor	Wm Dobbin
	Wm Robertson.

Messrs. Gordon and Walton's Committees.

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

William Hall	Wm. Lister
Robert Kingan	J Stephens
D. W. Dumble	John Brown
William Coulter	Charles Cresswell
W. G. Thompson	J. Gilmour
George Edmison	Dr. McNabb
Peter Comrie	J. Bloomfield
T. M. Fairbairn	R. D. Ewing
Thomas Lennie	C. Cameron
J. Stratton	Wm. Murray
C. Leary	J. White
Wm. Hamilton	Alex. Graham
E. Burnham	Peter Hamilton
Dr. Burnham	J. Edgar
William Lundy	R. Weir
J. J. Lundy	J. W. Dunnett
Wm. Yelland	John Erskine
Robert Taylor	T. Menzies
John McWilliams	

SMITH.

John Darling	James Davidson
Wm. Graham	William Finley
J. C. Black	Josiah Hunter
J. Jack	H. Davidson
George Paul	A. Miller
J. Stenson	Thomas Mara
J. Walton	James Stabler
N. Walton	J. Fisher
J. Deyell	H. McKibbon
J. Tully	S. McKibbon
A. Tully	A. Rose
J. B. Fowler	J. Hall
Jas. Tully	A. Hall
Thomas Tindle, sr.	J. K Bell
Thomas Young	William Elliott
J. Elmison	J. Elliott
A. Emerson	Jos. Mara
M. Sanderson	Edward Sanderson
Wm. Darling	Samuel Manning
J. Paul	M. Mulvaney
A. R. Tully	William Stabler
James Grant	F. Fairbairn
J. H. McEwen	A. McKee
J. Tindle	William McKee
S. Grant	A. Stabler
J. Garbutt	

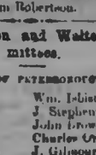
SOUTH MONAGHAN.

William Fowler	Luke Berry
John Dundass	John Lillico
John Fowler	Richard Lillico
Archibald Goodfellow	Robert Laing
John Tully	J. H. Campbell
Andrew Tully	John Whitfield
John Dobbin	

SOUTH MONAGHAN.

Joseph Barnard	William Rutherford
J. L. Pengelly	J. Lightfoot
Hugh Anderson	J. A. McRain
John Clemshaw	Thomas Dodd
Walter Riddle	Thomas Dawson
William Morrison	Richard Dawson
J. A. Turnbull	T. Garnett

Messrs. Gordon and Walton's central Committee meet every Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights at the Committee Rooms, over the Royal Canadian Bank.



Otonabee, 25th August, 1865.

MR. J. BRIGGS,

SIR,

After the use of two bottles of your Prof. "Wolfrath's Hair Restorative." I have now a good commencement of a growth of hair.

Yours truly,

THOMAS McCAFFERY.

Sold by all Druggists

BARCLAY, HENRY & Co., Agents,
212 & 215 St. Paul St., Montreal, C. E.

RUNS SOUND HORSES.

A horse is said to be kick-kneed when his shin will not ring under the pressure of the hand, but stands as if it were glued, which condition is always dependent on a downward bend of the shin-bone and ligaments attached—by contracting which, and giving to them a healthy tone and condition, the disease or complaint will disappear. Experience has proved that the means best adapted to this end is "Dunlop's Arabian Horse Remedy and Condition Medicine." It has been used in numerous cases with complete success, generally relieving a cure in a few days. It is the best condition medicine known, and may be given with perfect safety at all times, and does not require that the horse be kept from work.

Remember the name, and see that the Signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Hartman & Lemon, Newcastle, C.W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 31

BIRTHS.

At Lindsay, on the 23rd ult., the wife of D. Macdonald, Esq., merchant, of a daughter.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, August 8th, 1867.

Flour ₱ bbl	$0	00	$0	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	30	1	35
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	40	1	50
Potatoes	0	30	0	35
Peas "	0	55	0	55
Oats "	0	35	0	35
Hay ₱ ton	13	00	0	15
Hides ₱ cwt	0	00	0	00
Sheepskins	0	00	0	00
Wool ₱ lb	0	25	0	25
Beef ₱ cwt	6	00	0	1
Pork ₱ cwt	0	00	0	00
Eggs, per dozen	0	1	0	10
Butter, "	0	10	0	13
Cordwood	2	00	0	00
Fowl, per pair	0	50	0	00
Geese	0	50	0	65

New Advertisements.

DENTISTRY.

J. O'DONNELL, Corresponding Secretary and Member of the Board of Examiners of the "Dental Association of the Province of Ontario." His Office in Peterboro' closed till Tuesday, August 13, 1867.

At Nelson's Hotel, Millbrook, from the 6th to the 12th inclusive.

Peterboro, August 6, 1867.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, very cheap, one good double 60-stem Carding Machine, with most of the cards nearly new.—Also, one good WHEELEN PICKER, as good as new. Both in good running order, and at present running in Norwood Carding Mill. Both adapted for Cotton Work Cards 24 inches wide. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL PEARCE,
Norwood P. O.

Aug., 6th, 1867. 32-3in.*

CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—We the undersigned, Electors of the West Riding of Peterborough, would hereby request you to correct the error you have fallen into in publishing our names as members of Messrs Gordon and Waltons committee. We never authorised our names to be placed on such committee, and have no doubt you were misled in placing them there

GEORGE BROWNLEE
ALLEN REID
JOSEPH BARNARD, Jr.
JAMES COLLINS

Peterboro', August 2nd, 1867.

MASONIC.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having been most urgently solicited by a large number of the most respectable and influential electors of this Riding,—by requisition and otherwise—to allow myself to be put in nomination, as the coming election of a member, to represent this Riding in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, I have felt it to be a duty incumbent on me, altho' at a considerable personal sacrifice in consequence of having to leave my farming operations at this hurried season of the year, to comply with their solicitations.

My antecedents, both politically and municipally, are too well known to the most of you to require any comment, nevertheless, I deem it necessary to just say, that, if elected, it would afford me pleasure to give effect to any measure for the encouragement of capitalists to come in amongst us to develope the mineral and other resources of our country, and to utilize to the best advantage those most admirable water privileges of which we are possessed.

I would also consider it to be my duty to support any measure that would have for its object the settlement of the wild lands in the Province, and to open up highways to afford ingress and egress to and from those lands, for the benefit of the actual settler, consistent with the means at our disposal for such purpose.

A well considered Homestead law should also have my careful consideration; one that would have for its object the protection of the poor man's family against the unscrupulous creditor, and at the same time place such safeguards around the honest trader as would afford him protection from being imposed upon by the dishonest debtor.

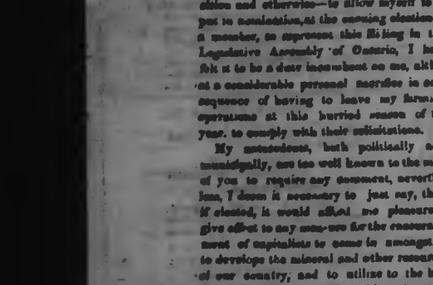
It is also my intention to give the present government, of which John Sandfield Macdonald is Premier, a fair trial.

The above is but a brief synopsis of my views; earlier it to say, that if returned, my very best attention shall be given to any measure that, in my opinion, would advance your interests and that of the province generally, and as it is also my intention, if elected, to represent ALL, I ask your confidence and support to place me in a position to do so.

Hoping to be able to see as many of you as possible, previous to the election, in your respective municipalities, when a more full exposition of my views can be given. In the meantime

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obdient servant,
E. INGRAM.

Otonabee, Aug. 6th, 1867.



HARNESS, SADDLES,
&c., GOOD AND CHEAP AT
T. DONNELLY'S.

Children's Lads & Gramouia Hats
JUST RECEIVED AT
T. DONNELLY'S.
Sign of the Golden Collar
Next door to Geo. Stetham & Co's.

Peterborough, July 3rd, 1867 27.

Public Notice!!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee intend on MONDAY the 16th day of SEPTEMBER next, to pass a By-law to establish and open up a road laid out across portions of Lots Number Fifteen and Fifteen in the Twelfth Concession of the Township of Otonabee as follows, viz:—

Commencing in the centre of the allowance for road between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Concessions of the said Township of Otonabee, at a Stanson twenty-five hundred and forty chains from the line between Lots Fourteen and Fifteen in the said Concession, then north twenty eight and three quarter degrees, east four hundred and seventy feet, then north twenty-one and a quarter degrees, east four hundred feet, then north thirteen degrees, east four hundred feet, then north eight and one half degrees, east three hundred and three feet, then north seventy and one quarter degrees, east eight hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to the centre of the allowance for road between said concessions as laid down to be sixty feet wide, and the above described line the centre.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 18th July 1867. 30.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of John A. Ridley, plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements, which were of Thomas Bird, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Margaret Urquhart, wife of Kenneth Urquhart, administratrix of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Thomas Bird, deceased, at the time of his death and were such administrators before her marriage with the said Kenneth Urquhart to be administered, I have seized and will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 22nd DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D., 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Bird, in the hands of the said Margaret Urquhart to be administered to and to Lot No. 2, South of Dublin Street and the East half of Lot No. 2, North of Dublin Street and West of George Street in the Town of Peterborough.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 19, 1867. 34

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction of the County of Peterborough for the examination of Teachers, will be held in the

UNION SCHOOL HOUSE,
in the Town of Peterborough, on
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1867,
Commencing at 10 a. m.

N. B.—No Teacher is eligible to be examined unless he produces satisfactory testimonials of good character.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, August 1, 1867. 32

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN,—

To a requisition from a large number of the most respectable and influential electors of this Riding, inviting me to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the coming election, I most respectfully submit the following

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN:—

An invitation to offer myself as a candidate for the representation of this Riding in the Commons House of Parliament, from those with whom I have been long associated in the common walks of life, and with many of whom I have struggled in the cause of constitutional freedom for the last three-and-thirty years, I value highly as a tribute of respect paid to political constancy and consistency.

Although deeply sensible of the responsibility I assume, I accept your invitation and place myself at the disposal of the electors of the Riding; and should they endorse your requisition, and place me in the position to which it points, I will endeavor, according to the best of my judgment and ability, to discharge faithfully the obligations imposed upon me as the representative of the Riding.

Under confederation, with an enlarged sphere of Legislative action, new questions will arise, and conflicting interests present themselves, which will require the exercise of much patience, prudence and moderation to reconcile and adjust; and the attention of the Legislature will be directed to the opening up of new channels of trade and of commerce, and new markets for our agricultural produce, to which and to kindred questions I will devote my most earnest attention, and any measure calculated to promote the peace and prosperity, and advance the interests of the New Dominion, will have my cordial support irrespective of the source whence it originates.

The promotion of immigration with its correlative questions of Free Grants of Land to actual settlers, and a Homestead Exemption Bill, should, in my opinion, receive the support of the Legislature empowered to deal with them, and in as far as opportunity will allow, shall have my best efforts for their promotion.

We have now entered on a new phase of our political existence, whether for good or for evil, will depend much on the action of our Government; but with wise legislation and a judicious and economical administration of our affairs, coupled with the enterprise and industry of our population, and the blessings of Providence, a bright future may yet be in store for us.

Trusting to be able to meet the electors in their several localities, and explain my views more fully on public matters,

I remain,
Gentlemen,
Your Obd't. Serv't.
JAMES ANDERSON

Otonabee, July 11th, 1867.

TO THE

Free and Independent Electors OF THE WEST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN:

Having been requested by a number of respectable and intelligent electors of the Riding to become your representative, and having been named by a large meeting of the Reform Committee as the Reform Candidate for the Local Legislature of Ontario, in the West Riding of this County, I have consented to stand and now respectfully solicit your suffrages.

Having resided in the County for nearly half a century, I may be supposed to be acquainted with the struggles of early bush life, as well as the requirements of the progressive state of the county; and being a practical farmer, I flatter myself that I know somewhat of the wants and desires of the class to which I belong, and if returned as your Representative, the interest of the farmers will receive a large share of my attention.

My political opinions are what they always have been. I belong to the old-fashioned Reformers, and hold the distinctive features of that party. The following are some of the cardinal articles of my political creed: Equal civil and religious liberty to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, irrespective of origin, creed or color; equal privileges to all religious denominations; no parliamentary interference in matters of religion; no grants to denominational colleges; responsible government; the settlement of the wild lands of the Crown by free grants to actual settlers; the most rigid economy in the public expenditure, consistent with the due administration of the public departments; no spending of public money without the sanction of parliament.

There being a large tract of arable land in our rear, the immediate settlement of which would materially benefit the Town and County generally, my best attentions will be given to any and every scheme, having for its object the settlement, by actual settlers, of this tract, and to the opening up and improving of roads therein, as well as those leading thereto.

Having all my estate in the County, I feel equally interested with yourselves in its prosperity. My object in seeking to go to Parliament is not to look after office or emolument to myself, but simply to seek the good of the country generally, and of this County in particular.

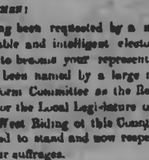
As you have done me the honor to nominate me as your candidate, I trust that, if elected, you will find that your decision and confidence have not been misplaced.

I shall make it my business at an early day to see as many of you in your respective neighborhoods as I possibly can before the election takes place, when I shall be happy to give any information in my power, and my views on any questions submitted to me.

Meantime,

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obed't servant,
JOHN WALTON.

Balsam Grove,
Smith, July 8th, 1867.



FOR SALE,
American Salt,
IN BARRELS.
ALSO,
REAL DUNDAS COTTON YARN,
Warranted.
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, August 1, 1867. 32

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WEST RIDING OF PETERBOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having received the numerous and unanimous nomination of the Reformers of this important Division, as member of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, I must express the deep sense I entertain of the honor thus conferred on me.

In entering Parliament I have no private ends to serve and no personal objects to attain. Had I consulted my own business interests or the advice of my commercial friends, I certainly would never seek to enter into political life, and have therefore for some time hesitated to accept your nomination. Having, however, been so urgently requested to allow my name to be put in nomination by so large and influential a representation of the county where I have spent so many happy years of my life, and to which I am so much attached by the recollections of my youth, I feel that I would be wanting in courtesy to you, and fail in performing my duty as a citizen, were I any longer to decline according to your wishes.

In coming forward as a candidate for your suffrages, I wish all parties distinctly to understand my position. I am no professional politician, but present myself simply as a Canadian merchant and manufacturer. I have a heavy stake in the welfare of the country, and my own and my family's means being all invested in commercial enterprise in the Dominion, are consequently dependent on its prosperity.

I am a strong supporter of the new Confederation now so happily consummated, and if I shall be honored by being your representative in Parliament, shall by every means in my power strive to promote its further consolidation.

I have always been a Reformer, an advocate of party government, and my sympathies are ever with Liberalism in every country. My sentiments on religious subjects are those usually termed "voluntary," and while advocating the fullest religious toleration, every attempt to grant peculiar privileges to any denomination, will meet with my most determined opposition.

The subject which I believe demands the peculiar and prompt attention of the country at this moment is the Finances, and it will be my aim, perseveringly to oppose the system of reckless expenditure, which has latterly characterised the Administration, and to advocate and support every measure which has for its object the reduction of the taxation and the equalization of the expenditure and the receipts.

It is, I presume, scarcely necessary to say that I would strenuously oppose any further grant of public money to the Grand Trunk Railway Company which has already proved so heavy a drain on the resources of the country.

The recent unaccountable and dangerous change in the circulating medium of the country, and the interference with its well tried banking institutions, meet with my strongest disapprobation, and every effort in my power will be used to restore the currency to its legitimate condition.

Much has been said and little done on the subject of immigration which is so essential to the welfare of a new country like ours. My plan for securing a large share in the stream of immigration now flowing to America and hitherto passing us, would be to make this country the cheapest place for a man to live in on this continent. This, I believe, can only be done by reducing the taxation to the lowest minimum commensurate with the maintenance of the public credit, and by so developing its agricultural, lumbering, mining and manufacturing resources, as to render it an attractive field for the poorest labourer, and the wealthiest capitalist who must always go hand in hand to make any country prosperous as well as great.

Recognizing the great services of our Volunteers and the alacrity with which they responded to the call of duty in the hour of public danger, it will be my pleasant care to see that any reforms desired by them are carried out, and that all necessary steps be taken to give permanency and efficiency to the patriotic "Volunteer movement" in which I have always felt the warmest interest.

Hoping to have an early opportunity of meeting you personally, in company with my esteemed friend, Mr. Walton, when I shall have an opportunity of renewing many old friendships and of further explaining my views,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obd't. Servt.
JOHN GORDON.

Peterborough, July 15th, 1867.

Fire! Fire!

On account of the late fire,
R. WALTON'S
STOVE,
Tin and Saddlery Store
Will be found in the Shop formerly occupied by D. McLaughton, 2 doors North of Ormond & Gilmour's,
GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

Now on hand, at his Warerooms, a large lot of first class PRIZE STOVES. Thware in all its branches, manufactured on the premises by the best workmen. Lumbermen's Furnishings, a large stock. COAL OIL, the best white, wholesale and retail. SADDLES, HARNESS and TRUNKS, of my own manufacture, in great variety, a large stock now on hand, which will be sold cheaper than ever.

R. WALTON.

Peterborough, July 17, 1867. 29

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
Valuator at Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

WANTED!

FOR a strong boy, aged 16 years old, a place as apprentice with a farmer.

Apply at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Peterboro', July 17, 1867. 29

WANTED!

A BOOKKEEPER. Reference required. Apply at this Office.

Peterboro', July 15th, 1867. 29

By-Law No.

A By-law to raise by way of loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, have resolved to raise the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of erecting and building a bridge over Chemong Lake, from a point on the allowance for road between the Township of Smith, in said County of Peterborough, to a point on the shore of said Lake, in the Township of Ennismore, in said County, and also another bridge across Pigeon Creek from a point on the shore or bank of said Creek in the Township of Ennismore aforesaid, to a point on the shore of said Creek, in the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough.

And whereas, to carry into effect the said resolved object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investments of the Sinking Fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof according to the last revised and equalized Assessment Rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of Two Millions Seven Hundred and Eighty Five Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty One dollars, ($2,785,361).

And whereas the existing debts of the said Municipality of the County of Peterborough, Twenty Nine Thousand Seven Hundred dollars, ($29,700) for principal money, and Twelve Thousand and Forty-Six dollars, ($12,046) for interest, and there is nothing in arrear or account of said principal or interest.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of Ten Thousand dollars, and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one half of a mill in the dollar in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made, for such sums of money as may be required, not less than One Hundred Dollars ($100) each and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and countersigned by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said Debentures shall be made payable in ten years at the farthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them Coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said Debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly, on the 15th day of October and the 15th day of April in each year, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said Debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one half a mill in the dollar shall in addition to all other rates be raised, levied and collected in each year upon the rateable property in said Municipality during the continuance of the said Debentures or any of them.

6. That this By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the Fifteenth day of October, 1867.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at Peterborough, in the said County, on

The Tenth Day of October, 1867

at the hour of TWO o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose above said.

Dated, this 26th day of June, A. D. 1867.
EDG. PEARSE,
Clerk.

27-15in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, WITH AMENDMENTS THERETO.

CANADA,
Province of Ontario, } In the County
County of Peterborough, } Court of the County of Peterborough.
To Wit:

In the matter of TEMPLETON BROWN, *An Insolvent.*

ON TUESDAY the TWENTY-FOURTH day of SEPTEMBER next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Peterborough, this Seventeenth day of July, A. D., 1867.

TEMPLETON BROWN.
By T. H. FAIRBAIRN,
His Attorney ad litem.

23-6t.

Public Notice!

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an act to confirm the re-survey of the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough, made by Provincial Land Surveyor T. B. Clement, and the Re-survey of the Township of Burleigh in the same County, made by Provincial Land Surveyor James W. Fitzgerald; and to provide for the levying and collection of the moneys expended by the Corporation of the County of Peterborough in connection with such Re-surveys.

Dated at Peterborough, this 7th May, A. D., 1867.

P. H. GROVER,
Warden Council, of Peterborough.

19

NEW
COMMISSION STORE!
No. 6, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of *Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,*

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE
Peterboro', Nov. 29th, 1866. 49-tf

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF
Coal Oil Lamps
Just received at
A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

WANTED TO RENT,

FROM next Autumn, for a term, and with the option of purchase preferred, a farm of about one hundred acres, with comfortable residence thereon, and within three or four miles of the Town of Peterborough.

Apply to T. B. SHEFFIELD.

Peterboro', June 24th, 1867. 26-tf

J. D. STARK, A. M., M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,
Office and Residence, with Dr. Wm. Hall, Peterborough, Canada West.

Prescriptions to Compounders Medicines and Perfumery. 37

Very cheap Factory Cottons
At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

Very cheap Dress Goods
At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

New Prints very cheap
At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

Go to the Montreal House
for Ready-made Clothing.

Clothing made to order in first class style
At the MONTREAL HOUSE,

The Greatest Note of the Season!

THE GIANT

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Hanging out on Hunter Street.

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE FIRE.

$7,000 WORTH of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves; Sheet Zinc, Plain Tin and Japanned Wares, Brass and Enamelled Preserving Kettles; Iron, Tinned and Enamelled Saucepans; Air-tight Glass Fruit Jars; Refrigerators; Tea Trays, Waiters, and a lot of other goods too numerous to mention, slightly damaged by water,

THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD OUT REGARDLESS OF COST,

To make room for my Fall Stock.

At the sign of the Giant Hunter Street, opposite J. Carnegie's Hawthorn's Block, Grocery.

T. LANNIN.

My machinery and Tools having been totally consumed in the late fire, I have now purchased the most approved labour-saving machinery to be had in the trade, and am prepared to manufacture in my business premises, and to keep thoroughly assorted in my warerooms, a complete stock of Tinware, Stoves, Hollow Ware, Japanned Ware, Brass Ware, Enamelled Ware, Preserving Kettles, Refrigerators, Fruit Jars, Lamps, Coal Oil Cans, Sheet Zinc, Tinned Iron, Sheet Iron, Galvanized Iron, Copper, Brass, Wire, Zinc Work, Stove Pipes, Elbows, Dampers, Ventilators, Registers, Hot Air Pipes, Boilers, Tanks, Pumps, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Solder, Rivets, Bolts, Nails, Spikes, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Oils, Paints, Glass, Putty, Brushes, Whitewash, Chimney Tops, Ridging, Gutters, Conductors, Shingles, Roofing Felt, Roofing Paper, Roofing Cement, Roofing Tin, Roofing Iron, Roofing Copper, Roofing Zinc, Roofing Nails, Roofing Tools, Ladders, Scaffolding, Hooks, Eyes, Screws, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Bells, Wire, Chain, Rope, Twine, Grindstones, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Saws, Files, Rasps, Planes, Chisels, Gimlets, Bits, Braces, Screwdrivers, Pincers, Vices, Anvils, Blowers, Forges, Bellows, Pipe Tongs, Stove Tongs, Shovels, Coal Hods, Coal Scuttles, Fenders, Fire Irons, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Stove Linings, Stove Grates, Stove Boards, Stove Pipe Wire, Stove Pipe Hooks, Stove Pipe Thermometers, Stove Pipe Shelves, Stove Pipe Collars, Stove Pipe Dampers, Stove Pipe Elbows, Stove Pipe Tees, Stove Pipe Crosses, Stove Pipe Caps, Stove Pipe Rings, Stove Pipe Plates, Stove Pipe Covers, Stove Pipe Hoods, Stove Pipe Chimneys, Stove Pipe Flues, Stove Pipe Ventilators, Stove Pipe Registers, Stove Pipe Hot Air Pipes, Stove Pipe Boilers, Stove Pipe Tanks, Stove Pipe Pumps, Stove Pipe Lead Pipe, Stove Pipe Sheet Lead, Stove Pipe Solder, Stove Pipe Rivets, Stove Pipe Bolts, Stove Pipe Nails, Stove Pipe Spikes, Stove Pipe Oakum, Stove Pipe Pitch, Stove Pipe Tar, Stove Pipe Oils, Stove Pipe Paints, Stove Pipe 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Chain, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Rope, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Twine, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Grindstones, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Axes, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Hatchets, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Hammers, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Saws, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Files, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Rasps, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Planes, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Chisels, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Gimlets, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Bits, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Braces, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Screwdrivers, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Pincers, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Vices, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Anvils, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Blowers, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Forges, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Bellows, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Pipe Tongs, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Tongs, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe 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Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Pitch, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Tar, Stove Pipe Stove Pipe Stove Pip

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS
OF
HARDWARE

A SUPERIOR STOCK!

R. HAMILTON,

HAS now added, on George Street, Peterboro, the largest and best assorted stock of Hardware ever brought into Peterborough, consisting of Table Knives with Steel Forks, Butcher Knives, Pen and Pocket Knives,

Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, Cradles,

Cow-bells, and a general assortment of the Tools and Implements most commonly in use by Farmers, Mechanics and Housekeepers.—Also, a large assortment of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

The whole imported direct from British and American Manufacturers.

350 *Kegs of Nails, Assorted,*

From Shingle Nails, upwards.

Terms, Cheap for Cash.

Peterboro', June 26, 1867. 26-6in.

The Liverpool & London & Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected in all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24 70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, *with* the Bonus assured; if after 10 years, one-half are returned; after 20 years, three-fourths; after 31, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary,* Montreal.
W. CLUXTON, *Agent,* Peterborough

February 20, 1867. 3

The Home Insurance Company
OF
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $778,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.
Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
CORN-MEAL,
OAT-MEAL,
AND
RYE FLOUR
for sale at
BLYTHE MILLS
Flour and Feed Store.

Simcoe Street,
June 11th, 1867. 24

MORGAN'S HOTEL,
ASHBURNHAM.
Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the travelling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attached, and every other accommodation of a first class hotel.

R. MORGAN.
Ashburnham, March 27, 1867 18

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
IN CANADA.

The following testimony from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Prescott, is corroborative of the general approval given to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:

Prescott, C. W., Dec. 8th, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—

Being solicited by your Travelling Agent, to an expression of opinion of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I with pleasure assert that it is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

Yours truly,
ALFRED HOOKER.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,
Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest AWARD of MERIT at the *World's Fair*, over the best offered from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *first Gold Medal ever awarded in America*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS! One Piano contains the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstrung Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument warranted FIVE years. Made under the direction of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had practical experience of over thirty years, and is the maker of *every piano thereon placed*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $200 cheaper than any first class piano forte.

☞ Send for Circular. 26 Sept 67

DENTISTRY!
Teeth Extracted Without Pain

DR. FITZGERALD, Dentist, has removed to Peterborough, and will be found at his office in Mr. Wilson's Block, George Street, Peterboro', where he will be prepared to attend to all operations in the Dental line.

Peterboro', Feb. 1867.

HARBISON

HAS THIS DAY OPENED A

GROCERY STORE

IN CAMPBELL'S OLD STAND,

Henthorn's Block, Hunter Street, Peterborough

Where families can be supplied with every variety of Groceries,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL.

Peterborough, June 20th, 1867.

Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association.

HEAD OFFICE AT LONDON, C. W.

GROWEL WILSON, M.P.P., *President.* WM. NILES, *General Agent and Inspector.*
A. MACDONALD and D. C. MACDONALD, *Joint Secretaries.*
PETER PEARCE, Esq., BELMONT, } *Honorary Directors.*
WM. CUTTINGHAM, Esq., OMEMEE, }

ACCORDING to statistics laid before Parliament last year, the Agricultural Mutual had within 1,000 of having as many policies in force as all the other Farmers' Mutuals combined. The number of policies at present in force is 26,500, covering property to the amount of $19,-200,000. It still retains the lead of all other Insurance offices as regards its moderate rates and general advantages to insurers of Farm property.

Agent at Peterborough S. CORNELL.
Residence, George Street 7 doors north of the Wesleyan Church.

May, 1867.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers *for sale* the following lands:

TOWNSHIP OF MONAGHAN.

E ½	Lot 6 and part 8 in	12th	Concession	120 acres,	90 cleared.
N W ¼	7	12	do	100	50 do
S W ¼	8	12	do	50	30 do
Pt S ½	6	12	do	30	30 do
W ½	6	12	do	100	85 do
S ½	2	10	do	100	90 do
Pt	1	8	do	75	50 do
Park Lot 14 in Lot 14 in		13	do	9	9 do

TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

E ½	21	10th	Concession	100	90 do
Pt S ½	3 West Communication		Road	20	20 do
Pt N ½	3 East —	do	do	10	10 do

TOWNSHIP OF CAVAN.

E ½	5 in 14th	Concession		100	80 do
S ½	3	10	do	100	85 do

TOWNSHIP OF CARTWRIGHT.

E ½	16	9th	Concession	100	50 do

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE.

W ½	31	5th	Concession	100	85 do
W ½	19	12	do	100	90 do

TOWNSHIP OF DOURO.

S E ¼	4	8th	Concession	50	50 do
E ½	23	4	do	100	100 do
Pt N E ¼	25	4	do	50	50 do
S ½	16	3	do	100	50 do

TOWNSHIP OF ENNISMORE.

N ½	7	9th	Concession	100	100 do
Pt S E ¼	4	4	do	50	35 do
Pts 1 & 2 & 7	2	4	do	100	40 do
S E ¼	5	3	do	50	25 do
N ½	4	4	do	100	50 do

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY.

	21	13th	Concession	200	
E ½	10	15	do	100	
	5	19	do	100	

TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

W ½	1	9th	Concession	90	

TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.

S W ¼	23	14th	Concession	50	40 do

TOWNSHIP OF OPS.

W ½	20	9th	Concession	100	35 do

TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER.

	8	8th	Concession	100	
E ½	1	4	do	100	80 do
S ½	15	2	do	100	
Pt W ¼	19	6	do	20	

TOWNSHIP OF BELMONT.

	22	5th	Concession	200	Gold lands
	31	3	do	100	

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lot No 9 West of George and North of Charlotte Streets, ¼ acre with brick warehouse.
W ½ No. 2 West of George and North of Simcoe streets, ¼ acre with three brick stores thereon.
S ½ No. 1 West of George and South of London streets, ¼ acre with small store thereon.
All my interest in and to Lot 21 West of George and South of Murray streets.
Lot No. 8 and 9 West of George and North of Edinburgh streets, 1 acre, small cottage thereon.
Lot No. 6 West of George and North of Antrim streets, ¼ acre.
Part Lot 7 West of George and North of Wolf streets, 25 feet by 196 feet.
Lots No. 14 and 15 (Block G.) three houses erected thereon.

☞ The whole of the above Lands will be sold cheap, and liberal time given for the payment thereof, say from one to 10 years.

THOMAS BRADBURN.

Peterborough, May 2, 1867. 18

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866.

New Hats,
New CLOTHS,
New TWEEDS.
New Carpets,
and Floor Oil Cloths,
New Prints
and Dress Goods

Just received and to be sold very low for cash.

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, March 28, 1867.

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

R. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. COLLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. P. STUART, Esq., Secretary & Manager.
JOHN WATSON, Esq., Barrister, | ROBERT PEARD, Esq., Consular; Hon. A. MACDONALD,
HAMILTON. | ROBERT KANDAL, Esq., South Monaghan, HONORARY Directors.

THIS Company is now in operation and insures in the Counties of Peterboro, Victoria, Northumberland, Durham, Ontario, Simcoe, Wentworth, Halton, Lincoln, Wellington, Waterloo, Brant, Norfolk, Haldimand, Welland, Lincoln, Oxford, Middlesex, Lambton, Kent, Essex, Elgin, Perth, Huron, Bruce, Grey, Wellington, Dufferin, Peel, York, Ontario, Prince Edward, Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac, Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Manitoulin, Simcoe, Victoria, Haliburton, Peterboro, Hastings, Prince Edward

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1867. No. 33.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

☞ Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

GEORGE DENNISTOUN. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Bethem & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLER. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH.

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paperhanger, &c. &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL.

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALER in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A SMITH, Agent. 20

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Cobourg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office three doors north of the Bethune House, George Street, Peterboro'

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

Business Directory.

E. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1865. 19

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Logge Dentist, Brockville Dr. McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

R. S. HOWELL,

FORWARDER,

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

11 PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,

Manager

Ontario Bank,

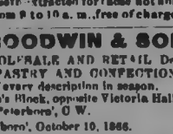
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and visitors, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45



GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Dummer, at a meeting to be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 24th day of August next, intends passing a By-law to establish a road in the Township of Dummer;—

Commencing on the west side of the 10th Con between lots 5 and 6; thence along allowance for road to the centre of Con.—37 chains more or less, on course of N. 76° 30', then along said course 3 chains to the east side of the east branch of the Ouse; then N 45°, E. 12 chains 50 links; then N 22° E 5 chains; then N. 76° 30', E. 4 chains; then N 68°, E. 10 chains to Con. line between the 10th and 11th Concessions; then N 45°, E 3 chains; then N. 57°, E. 17 chains; then N. 45°, E. 20 chains more or less, to allowance for road between the E. ½ of lots 6 and 6; then along centre to post between lots 5 and 6 on the east side, 35 chains more or less. This road to be one chain wide, and the marked line the centre thereof.

W. DARLING,

Township Clerk.

Dummer, June 13th, 1867. 26

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, May 27th, 1867, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH
MAIL.		MAIL.
Dep. Lindsay, 9.35a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	3.00p.m.
Kelly's, 9.55	Quay's	3 23
Omemee, 10.20	Perrytown	3 34
Franklin, 10.40	Campb'lls	3 40
Brunsw'k 10.50	Summit	4.00
Bethany, 11.05	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr. Millbrook, 11.25	Dep.	4 40
Dep.	1.46 p.m.	Manvers 5.06
Summit, 12.05	Brunsw'k	5.15
Campb'ls 12 22	Franklin	5.25
Perry'to'n 12 32	Omemee,	5 45
Quay's, 12.45	Kelly's	6.06
Arr. Port Hope 1.10	Arr. Lindsay,	6.30

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH.
MIXED.		MIXED.
Dep. Lindsay	12.35p.m.	Dep. Port Hope 5.45a.m
Kelly's,	1 00	Quay's, 6.10
Omemee,	1.20	Perryto'n, 6.32
Franklin,	1.45	Cannonell's 6.36
Brunsw'k	1.55	Summit, 6.55
Bethany,	2.05	Millbrook, 7.20
Arr. Millbrook	2.35	Bethany, 7.50
Dep.	2.40	Brunsw'k, 7.57
Summit,	3.05	Franklin, 8.05
Arr. Campb'ls	3.30	Omemee, 8.35
Dep	3.40	Kelly's, 8.45
Perryto'n	3 46	Arr. Lindsay, 9.10
Quay's,	3.57	
Arr. Port Hope	4.20	

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH.
MAIL.		MAIL.
Dep. Peterboro	2.50p.m.	Dep. Port Hope 10.10a.m.
Fraser's	3.55	Quay's 10 35
Arr. Millbrook	4.20	Perry to'n 10 45
Dep	4.30	Campb'ls 10.50
Summit	4.50	Summit 11.15
Campbells	5.10	Arr Millbrook 11 35
Perrytown	5.16	Dep 11.45 M.
Quay's,	5.36	Fraser's 1.10 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro 1 35

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH.
MIXED.		MIXED.
Dep. Peterboro'	6.30a.m.	Dep. Port Hope 10 10a.m.
Fraser's	6 50	Quay's, 10.35
Millbrook	7.20	Perry'n 10.45
Summit	7.45	Campb'ls 10.50
Campbell's	8.05	Summit, 11.15
Perrytown	8 12	Arr. Millbrook 11.35
Quay's,	8.35	Dep. 11.45
Arr. Port Hope,	8.50	Fraser's 1 10
		Arr Peterboro 1.35

A. T. WILLIAMS

Superintendent.

May 27, 1867. 24

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.30 a.m
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.30 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 8.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

Express at 12 55 p.m

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

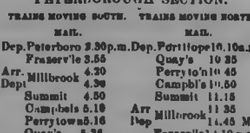
Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m and 7.25 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME

IN THE

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening.

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Oro Bens.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON,

Proprietor

Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 14

MONEY! MONEY!

MONEY TO LEND, at eight per cent, in sums to suit borrowers.

Apply to J. A. HALL,

At the Court House.

Peterboro', May 30th, 1867. 19

The Back Lakes.

New Arrangements for the Season

THE STEAMER "OSEMAH,"

will ply during the summer season between Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth, stopping at the intermediate places as follows:

LEAVING LINDSAY

every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7.30, a. m., arriving at Bobcaygeon at 10.30, a.m., and at Bridgenorth in time to connect with the stage from Peterborough.

LEAVING BRIDGENORTH

at 1.30, p.m., on the arrival of the stage from Peterborough connecting with the Train from Port Hope at 12.15 o'clock, the Osemah will reach Bobcaygeon at 3.30 o'clock p.m., arriving at Lindsay at 6.30 o'clock, p.m., of the same day.

STAGES will be in readiness at Bridgenorth and at the Peterborough Railway Station to convey Passengers, Luggage and Freight to and from Mud to Chemong Lakes. Passengers for Fenelon Falls will be landed at Sturgeon Point, from which place they will be conveyed on board Captain Crandell's steamer to Fenelon Falls.

Meals to be had on Board.

For freight, &c., apply at McGreggor's Hotel.

All freight to be properly addressed and way-bill sent with the same.

Peterboro', 24th, 1867. 26

DAILY LINE

FOR

ROCHESTER!

The Magnificent Steel-Plated Upper-Cabin Steamer

"CORINTHIAN,"

P. O. CHRYSLER, MASTER,

LEAVES North Shore Ports for CHARLOTTE every day, (Sundays excepted). The "Corinthian" calls at Brighton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, leaving at 4 o'clock; calling daily at Colbourne at 5 o'clock, Cobourg at 7, arriving at Port Hope at 8.30, a. m.; and leaves Port Hope for Charlotte at 9.30, a. m. Returning leaves Charlotte for North Shore Ports, daily, at 9.30, p.m. Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by railroad or boat, connect with this Steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg. Arrive at Rochester in time to connect with all lines East, West and South. Baggage at owner's risk unless booked and paid for.

For further information inquire of the Captain on board, to D. McKenzie, Brighton; J. Keelar, Colbourne; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.

GEO. HENDER ON,

Agent, Port Hope, C.W.

Port Hope, May 29th, 1867. 22

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $76 to $86. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced rates.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.

Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 4h.

REAPING MACHINES!

THE NEW YORKER COMBINED

Self-Raking Reaper & Mower.

MANUFACTURED BY

SEYMOUR, MORGAN & ALLEN,

Brockport, N.Y.

PRICE, $150. delivered in Peterboro.

A fair trial given with all Machines before purchase.

MR. GEORGE McKEE, of Smith, purchased one last year, and he is much pleased with it; he says the Self-rake takes off the grain much better than any man can by hand. There is no side draft with the Machine. The Reaper took the first prize gold medal at the National trial held at Auburn, N. Y., for 1866. Any one wanting a Reaper, please address

SAMUEL FOWLIS.

Agent, Peterborough.

June 20th, 1867. 25

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."—FRANKLIN.—Why will people pay $50 or $100 for a Sewing Machine, when $25 will buy a better one for all practical purposes? Notwithstanding reasons to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "FRANKLIN" and "MEDALLION" Machines can be had in any quantity. This machine is a double thread, constructed upon entirely new principles, and does not infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excell all others, as thousands of patrons will testify.

☞ AGENTS WANTED

Address JAMES C. OTTIS & CO.,

Boston, Mass.

Machines sent out to Agents and others on trial. 27

DONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

PETER, C W., 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Kemp's, W. Coulter's, Cornwall & Gilmour's, and W. Jelly, Rear Shores.

Peterboro', March 7th, 1867. 11-1y.

POLITICAL RETROSPECT.

FACTS FOR THE ELECTORS.

From the Globe.

The members of the Macdonald-Cartier Government were so mixed up with the Grand Trunk individually and collectively, that it was hard to tell which exercised most control over the public affairs of the Province—the Executive Council or the Railway board? From the day of the opening of the first Grand Trunk Bill, in 1853, up to the completion of the road, the prominent members of the Cabinet were directly in the pay of the railway contractors. The Premier of the Government, who the first Grand Trunk Bill was forced through Parliament, had presented to him by Sir Morton Peto, the chief contractor, stock to the enormous amount of $250,000, with $60,000 paid upon it in hard cash! Zealously did he repay their liberality.

MR JOHN A. MACDONALD was the bitterest opponent of the Grand Trunk Railway Company up to the moment he was taken *into secret partnership* with the Grand Trunk contractors, as their specials show at Port Sarnia. By the exercise of his official influence, special Orders in Council, &c., Mr. John A. Macdonald and his partners contrived to secure some six hundred acres of *public land* for $1.200—a portion of which Mr. John A. Macdonald and two of his partners sold not long after, and when real estate had sunk greatly in value, to the Grand Trunk Company for the enormous sum of $120.000!! Mr. John A. Macdonald confessed in public that he "did well" by this operation.

The Premier who succeeded Mr. John A. Macdonald, MR. CARTIER, was employed to purchase the right of way for the railway through Lower Canada; he was the paid Solicitor of the contractors in Lower Canada, and for a number of years, while at the same time a member, and even the Premier of the Government, was the paid servant of the company—their Solicitor in Lower Canada. Mr. Cartier is stated to have pocketed, from first to last, *nearly one hundred thousand dollars* for his services on behalf of the Grand Trunk!

A prominent member of the Coalition of 1854, Mr. JOHN ROSS, and his late partner in Belleville, received, it is said, over $50.000 as Solicitors of the contractors and company in Upper Canada, for purchasing the right of way through this section. He and his late partners in Toronto, Mr. John Crawford and Mr. Thomas Galt, have received immense sums as Counsel and Solicitors for the Grand Trunk and its contractors; and these same gentlemen were the parties who secretly smuggled through the judgment of Messrs. Baring Bros. and Glyn, Mills & Co., against the Grand Trunk, for the small sum of five millions of dollars, with the avowed intention of preventing the Canadian creditors of the company from getting payment of their debts!

The Finance Minister of the Cartier-Macdonald Government, and the Finance Minister of the Coalition of 1867, Mr. A. T. GALT, has been, and is to this moment, the bond slave of the Grand Trunk Company. He it was who went to England in 1853 in the triple capacity of Director of the Grand Trunk, contractor for one of the sections of the Grand Trunk, and secret holder of Montreal and Portland Railway stock to the extent of $800,000—the said railway line having never paid a shilling of dividend though several years in operation and whose stock had been long unsaleable at fifty cents in the dollar! He it was who connected the Grand Trunk amalgamation scheme, bringing his Montreal and Portland Railway Companies into the scheme *at par* with bank dividends on the Canadian section, payable in cash on the completion of the amalgamation of six per cent, for each of the years during which it had never earned a penny!! He it was who concocted and wrote the prospectus, promising 11½ per cent. dividends, by which the English capitalists were induced to invest their money!! He it was who, on the day the Grand Trunk amalgamation was completed, drew $106.980 in hard cash, as back dividend on his bankrupt Montreal and Portland stock, and had the use of the said stock raised to par—by which he and *those secret partners who shared the plunder with him* pocketed the enormous sum of nearly *three hundred thousand dollars*! He it was who demanded *fifty thousand dollars* from the stockholders from the American section of the Montreal and Portland road for his services, as a Director of the Grand Trunk Company, in selling to the unfortunate stockholders of the Grand Trunk their bankrupt road at 100 cents per dollar, when it was not worth fifty cents—*fifteen thousand dollars* of which he certainly received for his treachery, and probably the whole! He it was who demanded and obtained in hard cash from the Canadian section of the Montreal and Portland line, $10,312 for the same treacherous service rendered to that company!! He it was who, as Finance Minister of the Province, sought to propitiate Baring and Glyns, the chief English Directors, and avert prosecution by ruinous financial schemes in Canadian Debentures, through which Barings and Glyns pocketed *three hundred thousand dollars*, and the Province lost it! And yet he it was who, in dread of the vengeance of the Grand Trunk stockholders, thrust his hand as Finance Minister of the Province into the public chest, and without authority of Parliament handed over to this bankrupt Grand Trunk Company *one million one hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars* of the public money!

Electors of Canada! Is it any cause of wonder, while such men controlled the Government of the country, that we are now taxed as a people to the extent of one million of dollars a year for the benefit of the Grand Trunk Road? Is it any wonder that the public chest was robbed by such men in open defiance of the constitution during the recess of Parliament, of $1,176,000 or any other sum? The Grand Trunk urgently in new places out. But these same and, if they are allowed to remain in office, will have in their hands the construction of the *Intercolonial Rail road*, and the manipulation of the *fifteen millions* to be expended in connection therewith. A member of the existing Administration—an unprincipled parvenu from the Bethune ranks—has unblushingly declared that he and his colleagues will use this $15mm millions to "*strengthen their position.*" And is there any doubt at all that if John A. Macdonald, George E. Cartier, A. T. Galt, Wm. McDougall, and their supporters succeed at the coming elections that in the construction of the Intercolonial, there will be a repetition of the corruptions and the infamies which mark the history of the Grand Trunk!

Origin of the Grand Trunk.

When the original Grand Trunk scheme was adopted, it consisted merely of a road from Toronto to Montreal, and from Quebec to Trois Pistoles. Towards the construction of these lines the Legislature agreed to lend Provincial Debentures to the amount of £1,811,500 sterling, or in round numbers, $9,057,500—*if the company should raise this assistance.* Mr. Hincks and others loudly protested that in all probability these debentures would never be required, but that even if required they would be met punctually by the Company, and the Province would never be called upon to pay one cent! As security for repayment, should the debentures be demanded by the Company, a first mortgage was taken by the Province on the whole road, buildings and running stock; and, as additional security, the debentures were only to be given as the work progressed; $200 000 for every $500 000 expended by the Company.—The Grand Trunk speculators were not content, however, with these roads.—They bought up the Toronto and Sarnia, the Belleville and Peterboro', the St. Lawrence and Atlantic, the Richmond and Quebec, and the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, and amalgamated them all into one monster scheme! Be it observed, that all these additional lines were private companies, and not entitled to any Government assistance.

John A. Macdonald & Co. at Work.

Such was the state of matters when the Coalition came into power in September 1854. The Company had drawn all the Provincial debentures they were entitled to under their agreement—*but the debt was perfectly safe, for the province had a the repayment of the money!* John A. Macdonald and his supporters are entirely responsible for the loss the country has sustained—as we will presently show.

The Guarantee "diffused!"

On the 22nd October, 1855, the Macdonald Cartier Government made its first move towards throwing on the shoulders of the people of Canada the enormous Grand Trunk debt. A Bill was brought in to change the conditions on which the public aid was given. Instead of confining the aid to the two roads of the original plan, it is now proposed to diffuse the public money over the whole thousand miles of the amalgamated scheme! The then Opposition attacked the proposition with all energy.—They showed that to do this would be to give up all security for the final completion of the work; that it was simply a plan to lay a foundation for future applications for more money. The Company had their work and materials scattered over many hundreds of miles, and if the Government money, instead of being retained to secure the completion of the special works originally agreed on, were to be diffused over the whole works of the Company, the entire sum would be drawn out forthwith, the only security would be unfinished works and raw material, and very soon down would come the Company with a new demand, "*give us more money or you will lose all you have advanced!*" The paid employees of the Grand Trunk—the Macdonalds, Cartiers, Morrisons, Crawfords, Galts, Rowes, and their supporters—denied all this. They declared there was no fear of any further applications; only give the company this boon, and it was all that would ever be demanded! The Opposition asked what security they had for that? Give security for the completion of the road, and they cared not how the money was diffused; but give what was now asked without security, and before many months elapsed, there must be a fresh demand for money.

It was all of no use—the Grand Trunk conspirators were too powerful—the Bill was carried on the 23rd November, 1854—*and from that measure resulted all the heavy loss to the province that has since come upon us!*

Among those who voted for this measure were Messrs. Burton, J. A. Macdonald, Angus Morrison, and Henry Smith.

$4,500,000 more Money Wanted!

Within five months from the passage of that shameless measure—all the evils predicted from it by the Opposition were fully realized! The Company, in April, 1855, came before Parliament, and declared that unless the Province advanced them $4,500,000 further, the works would be immediately stopped, and the entire concern go to smash!

A Bill was accordingly brought in to advance *four millions and a half of dollars* further to the Grand Trunk! The opposition resisted this monstrous proposition with all their strength; but the Macdonalds, Morrisons, and Hinckses, with their Lower Canada allies, were determined to push it through! The cry now was, "if we don't give this additional sum all we have already lent will be lost! Give this, and the whole will be saved!" How do we know that? demanded the Opposition. Give us a committee of enquiry and we will be better able to judge. Don't let us throw away any more money till we see where we are going! It was accordingly moved by Mr. J. S. McDonald, seconded by Mr. Brown:—

"That before this House be called upon to pledge the further aid of nine hundred thousand pounds sterling, or any sum out of the public revenue to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, the most searching and ample enquiry by a Special Committee should be instituted into the conditions and affairs of the said Company generally, and especially in respect to the £1,776 268 sterling of the Provincial guarantee advanced to that Company up to the 20th January last, and to any additional sums that may have since been paid; also into the general management and conduct pursued by the said Company in relation to the carrying on of the works on the several branches of the said railway, and to obtain more correct evidence than at present exists, that the character of the works is in accordance with the terms of the contract with Messieurs Peto, Brassey, Betts, and Jackson; further to ascertain *how far the preferred security of the amalgamated grand trunk railway company can warrant a further advance.*"

Will it be believed that this most reasonable demand was bitterly refused, and the motion voted down—65 to 23!—Among those who voted against all enquiry were ☞ Messrs. Burton, John Hillyard Cameron, Daly, J. A. Macdonald, and Angus Morrison. These gentry would permit no enquiry; the four millions and a-half must be voted away without any knowledge of the facts!

The opposition warned the Ministry that their loan would be of no avail, that it could not relieve the Company of its embarrassments, and that it would be just so much public money thrown away. But all was of no avail, the Grand Trunk influence was too powerful, and the Bill was carried on the 9th May, 1855.

$5,000.000 More Wanted.

But all this was a trifle to what was yet to come. As the Opposition had foretold, at the very next session of Parliament, the Grand Trunk was knocking at the door of the Legislature for further aid! Twelve months had hardly passed since four millions and-a-half of the public money were thrown away in bolstering up the tottering scheme, when down came a demand for more money. Mr. Thomas Brassey was the spokesman this time. He wrote "confidentially but frankly" to his precious friend, Mr. John Ross, that the credit of the Company was gone, their money spent, and the works must stop unless the Province came to the rescue.

And the Government did come to the rescue! On the 6th June, 1856, Mr. Cayley brought in a Bill to grant further relief to the Grand Trunk! And such a Bill! It provided in the first place that the private Grand Trunk debt for five years—or the enormous sum of five millions of dollars—and take Grand Trunk stock for it at par, though then worth little more than fifty cents in the dollar. It provided that the Province should give up entirely its first mortgage in the road, and take precedence after the whole bonded debt of the Company! It authorized the Grand Trunk Company to borrow $10.000 000 secured by a first mortgage on the road.

The opposition resisted this new piece of jobbery with all their strength; they moved that before such a measure was proceeded with, an appeal to the people upon it should be made at a general election. Lost 59 to 33. ☞ Among those who voted it down were Messrs. Daly, J. A. Macdonald, Angus Morrison, Henry Smith and Supple. They would not permit an appeal to the people when sixteen millions of the public money was at stake!! Let us hope their constituents will remember it.

Again it was moved by Mr. Gamble, seconded by Mr. Christie, that before this Bill be proceeded with "a special committee be appointed to enquire into the present state and position of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers and records." Lost 48 to 39. ☞ Messrs. Daly, J. A. Macdonald, Angus Morrison, Henry Smith, and Supple voting against it.

Again it was moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Aikins, "that it be a condition of the proposed aid being extended to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, that no interest or dividend shall be paid to the Shareholders of the said Company, except from realized profits." Lost 55 to 37. Messrs. Burton, J. A. Macdonald, Morrison and Henry Smith, voting to permit the Grand Trunk to pay dividends out of the last money of the people of Canada! The Company was avowedly bankrupt—unable to pay its debts—unable to go on—had never yet earned a sixpence of profit—and yet it was paying all the while on per cent. dividends out of the pockets of the people of Canada!!

Again it was moved by Mr. A. A. Dorion, seconded by Mr. J. S. Macdonald that, "hereafter no member of the Provincial Administration shall be a Director or Officer of the Grand Trunk Railway Company." This motion struck at the very root of the whole evil—but it also struck at the power and emoluments of all the leading members of the Government. Need we say that it was summarily thrown out—53 to 36. Among those who voted it down were ☞ Messrs. Burton, J. A. Macdonald, Chisholm, Angus Morrison and Henry Smith.

Need we add that the Bill passed with all its iniquities, a sufficient number of "independent members" having been purchased for the occasion! Among those who went "the whole hog" for the Bill were Messrs. Burton J. A. Macdonald, Angus Morrison, and Henry Smith.

The people pay the penalty!

This infamous measure was no sooner carried, than what was to be expected followed. Mr. Cayley brought down the estimates a few days after, and among them was this:— ☞ "*Required to pay one year's interest on the Grand Trunk Railway Debentures, $908,558!*" At length the people of Canada were about to feel directly the effects of the Grand Trunk swindle!

But where was this enormous sum to come from? The extravagance and corruption of the Government had exhausted the large surplus they found in the chest on obtaining office—where was the cash to be got? Why, of course, said the Ministry, "*tax the people!*" And they were taxed. "*Increase the customs' duties,*" said they were increased! ☞ The tax on manufactured goods was increased twenty per cent., and on various articles from one *sixteen to fifty per cent!!* The addition made to the burdens of the people was estimated at from $900,000 to $1,200,000 per annum! No man now puts a cent on his book, or buys a pound of sugar without paying from his pocket for the Grand Trunk swindle!

The whole debt surrendered!

But the country had not done yet with the Grand Trunk. The session of 1856 closed in June—the recess passed away—and at the opening of Parliament in the session of 1857, the Grand Trunk leeches were once more at work. The loss of two millions of dollars had failed to be got—the Company was utterly out of credit—the works were stopped—the whole thing would go to smash unless the Canadians—who were never to be called on for a sixpence—came again to the rescue! Need we say that men so entirely subject to Grand Trunk influence at once responded to the demand, and that a new Bill was brought forward, *abandoning the mortgage held by the Province on the road, and giving up the principal and interest of the debt until the bond-holders of the concern were in the receipt of six per cent. annual dividends from the profits of the road!!*—a day which no man in Canada expects to live to see! The proposal was in other words to give up the whole debt, and make the farmers and mechanics of Canada pay it from their own pockets!

The House of Assembly was not a little disgusted with this new scheme—a general election was near at hand, and the subservient tools of the Ministry began to quake for the indignation of their constituents.—A large section of Lower Canadians, too, from the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, declared against the Bill, and it appeared that unless something were done at once, the Bill would be rejected, and the Government out of office! Something was done. The restive North Shore men were treated with—purchased to a lot, like a flock of sheep. A Bill was introduced to give them a million-and-a-half of acres to construct a trumpery little side-road of some twenty miles long! The North Shore men got their land—the Grand up—the Ministry kept their seats, and the people of Canada were plundered!

Among those who voted for this scandalous measure were ☞ Messrs. Daly, J. A. Macdonald, Angus Morrison, Henry Smith, and Supple.

The Final Thunderbolt.

All these measures of relief to the Grand Trunk were of no avail to save the concern from utter bankruptcy. It was loaded with too many incumbrances at the commencement, by the harpies who fed upon it, for any amount of assistance to render it a profitable enterprise; and even had it been possible to give it vitality, the politicians who had controlled its affairs, by their mismanagement and corruption, would have speedily destroyed all hope of such a result.

Hopelessly bankrupt as this concern is, however, and indebted to the people of Canada twenty millions of dollars, of which not a penny will ever be recovered—there was still one more Grand Trunk atrocity to be perpetrated! Messrs. Macdonald, Galt & Co., dare not ask from Parliament any more money for the Grand Trunk—defeat stared them in the face should they venture on such a step. But the public chest was in their hands—debentures could be sold; what was to prevent them setting Parliament and the Constitution at defiance, and robbing the people of Canada for the benefit of the bankrupt Company! There was but one thing to fear from such a course—a vote of condemnation by the House of Assembly; but what saved the Ministry for that? They knew that they had their supporters in Parliament under their feet, and that a ready endorsal of any atrocity they could commit would be instantaneously granted. All hesitation was soon gone—the public chest, during the recess between the sessions of '60 and '61, was

ROBBED OF $1.176,000,

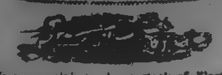
and the amount handed over to the Grand Trunk Railway Company!! What chance t ere is of getting back the money every one may estimate for himself.

An attempt was made in the Session of 1861 to have this outrage condemned by the representatives of the people, and accordingly it was moved on the third of May by Hon. Mr. Dorion, "That it is the undoubted privilege of the House, and the highest security for the rights and privileges of the subject, that no appropriation of the public money shall be made by the Executive without the express sanction of Parliament being first obtained; that in defiance on this undoubted constitutional safeguard, this House learns with alarm that since the 1st of January, 1851, advance have been made to the Grand Trunk Railway under the sole sanction of the Executive, amounting to $688. 166 67, and that another advance of $486 267 68 was made in 1860 by the Executive by a Bill of Exchange on the Bank of Upper Canada, which has not been borrowed; That the appropriation of the public moneys without consent of Parliament is unconstitutional, and in violation of the rights of the people."

This motion was moved down, 59 to 43 The following were among the upper Canadians who sanct

to spend *fifteen millions of dollars* in such a way as will best *strengthen their position* and then come down to us, as the people with *one thundering shout* after another—begging *more money* to save the concern from bankruptcy and ruin! If you desire this, go to the polls and vote for John A. Macdonald and his nominees!

GEO. STETHEM & Co.



We are *receiving a large stock of Electro Plated Goods*, such as Cruet Frames, Butter Coolers, Toast Racks, Cake Baskets, Spoons, *Forks, &c.*; Wade & Butcher's Razors, for barbers and private use; Table Knives and Forks; Pocket and Pen Knives; Trays and Waiters from 1 to 30 inches, *(very choice patterns)*; 2, 3 and 5 lb Shot Pouches; Powder and Pistol Flasks; Home Preserving Kettles; Hand Saws; 200 ½ assorted qualities Gun-caps; Hobbs Till and Cash Box Locks, and other articles.

We have now a large stock of Locks, Latches, Hinges; Glass, Paints, Varnishes; Cut, Wrought and Pressed Nails; Enamelled Muslin and Drill, *(very cheap)*; Spear & Jackson's, Lockwood's, and Turner & Walker's Mill Saw Files; Peterborough, Lindsay, and Oshawa Cradles; Cradle Scythes, Hoes, Forks and Rakes; Long and Short handled Shovels and Spades.

GEORGE STETHEM & Co.,
Importers of Heavy and Shelf Hardware
Sign of the CROSS CUT SAW,
Peterborough,
Province of Ontario, July 18, 1867.

WALLACE'S Warranted Bench Planes received.
G. STETHEM & Co.
Peterboro, August 8, 1867. 32-2

MR. JOHN BURNHAM having gone to England for a few months, his office will be closed till his return. Persons having business with Mr. Burnham, will please call at the office of GEORGE DUNSFORD, Esq.
Peterborough, May 6, 1867. 19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Provincial Exhibition—Hugh C. Thomson.
Milwaukee Fall Wheat—D. Sutherland.
For Sale—John Bickell.
Now on hand—T. Donnelly.
Ashburnham Volunteers.—J. Z. Rogers.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1867.

THE EAST RIDING.

Since our last, Mr. Ingram, the Local Candidate, has made a personal tour of the East Riding, and has received the best assurances of undoubted success. At Keene, at Hastings, at Norwood, Westwood and Warsaw, and from Lakefield he has received promises of warm support from every class of the electors. There is no doubt but the electors at Keene on Friday evening, and Lakefield on Saturday evening, at Warsaw on Monday evening, at Dummer Town Hall, on Tuesday evening. These, we believe, are correct, but notice will be given in each locality. His opponents will, no doubt, be at work misrepresenting him, and saying, as they generally do, more than the truth. Let the electors wait and hear himself, before they listen to any one. At Ashburnham, the electors were perfectly satisfied with the independent course he has taken, and having confidence in him are willing to send him untrammeled; and he unwilling to re-enact the "double shuffle," wishes to see J. Sanfield's policy before he will agree to condemn it. Mr. Ingram is well known in the County, was Warden last year, is respected by every class of citizens, is an effective and forcible speaker, and will make a reliable representative. At the Norwood meeting the Editor of the *Review*, who now reviles him, gave him an excellent character. What has brought about the change? John A. can make the *Review* unsay anything. In fact, if J. A. say so, he will declare green to be orange and orange green.

WEST RIDING.

MESSRS. GORDON AND WALTON EVERYWHERE RECEIVED WITH APPLAUSE.

The above gentlemen held a series of *meetings since our last*, through Smith, Ennismore and North Monaghan, and were everywhere well received. Messrs. Perry and Carnegie attended a few of those meetings, but got discouraged and gave up.

At Hall's School House, all present but one or two were for Gordon and Walton.

At Madill's School House, on a motion for a show of hands for Messrs. Perry and Carnegie, not a hand was raised, while there was the greatest enthusiasm for Gordon and Walton and excellent working Committees were formed at both places.

On the 4th line, the County Attorney, Mr. W. H. Scott, made an attempt to speak but gave up because once contradicted by Mr. Jack.

In Ennismore, on Friday evening, every thing was orderly and quiet, but dull hopes for Messrs. Gordon and Walton. The Gore goes for Mr. Perry.

Saturday evening Messrs. Perry and Carnegie did not come up to time in Mr. Walton's own neighborhood (2nd line Smith). Mr. Walton will receive the almost unanimous support of the West he has represented for 14 or 15 years in Council.

On Monday evening, in North Monaghan, Mr. Dennistoun brought up the forlorn hope, but to no avail. Mr. Gordon left him without a word.

Messrs. Gordon and Walton are making friends at every meeting. The electors begin to see through the schemes of the paid minions of the government. This last meeting was held in Mr. Perry's bosom strong hold. The majority present were supporters of Gordon and Walton.

Tuesday evening, the meeting was at Springville. The coalition candidates were also present. and Mr. Dennistoun. The meeting was orderly, few lawyers being present. The meeting was unanimous for Gordon and Walton. Not a show could be got for the coalitionists. They now quake for fear. North Monaghan will do as well as ever it did.

Then as the canvass proceeds, the certainty of Messrs. Gordon and Walton's election increases. They are now sure of being returned, with a handsome majority.

PARTY.

The world is *morally* of the *Review*, in the most fallacious manner, would induce the readers of that paper to imagine that he and *his party*, yes, *his party* are the only moral politicians of the present century; but like a certain clerical political whipper in, Dr Ryerson, his own arguments refute his protestations, and prove him a more dissimulator, a hypocrite.

Our readers will at once see that as soon as any man allies himself with one side against another side, that man *becomes one of a party*; hence, *he who advocates* coalition is one of a party, and *he* who advocates a Reform government is one of a party, therefore, the *whole* of the coalitionists are *party* men. Mr. Dennistoun and the *Review* don't agree.

Mr. Dennistoun was asked on Saturday evening why he now admitted and adored Washington McDougall whom at last election he sought so much to *defeat*, and he answered honestly: Mr. McDougall is now one of *my party*. But then Mr. Dennistoun is an honest man, though on the wrong side of politics, but he seems to tell a lie for *party*. Would that all *his party* were like him.

The merest novice in politics knows that the old Tory *party* are now the *party* who cry give the government a trial—of course, they mean a trial of 5 years. Reformers unanimously say, we have had too long a trial of such men, and the Editor of the *Review* is one of the party who cry give them a trial; yet, forsooth, he quotes sentences he never understood to prove the folly of party; but it is.

LUST OF POWER.

Of the lust of power, one of our best writers remarks it has many names, tyranny, oppression, despotism, and every tongue was weary cursing it, and added:

These are a part but only names it had,
Innumerous as the shapes and robes it wore,
But under every name in nature still
Invariably the same, always bad.
We own, indeed that sin against itself
It fought, and sceptre both and people gave
An equal aid: as long exemplified
In Albions isle. Albion, queen of the seas;

(CONCERNS PARTY.)

And in the struggle something like a kind
Of civil liberty grew up, the best
Of earthly root, but sickly too,
And living only, strange to tell, in strife
Of factions equally contending; dead,
That very moment dead, that one prevailed.

Which will the electors believe on "party" politics? J. A., Dr. Poole, or the almost divine Pollock, with whose views Mr. Dumble's exactly coincide?

Another writer says:—"*Out of the strife* of parties have arisen our dearest liberties." And even Paley says:—"That at one time it is as much a duty to resist as it is at *another time to obey*," &c. Rev. J. Dymond on political morality says:—"The system of forming parties in governments is perfectly congruous with the general character of political affairs."

Conservative Motives.

The *Review* tries to make a case against the Reform candidate because he is not a resident. And what does he (the *Review*) tell us? Why that the *Leader* on this account "encourages the pretentions of the Toronto candidates" hoping to get their support. Is there anything in the Journal that would thus pretend to support J. A. and then support Mr. Gordon, who, if elected, will oppose J. A. Does not this give you a clue to Coalition politics? What do you think of the motives of the editor of the *Review* when he accuses his big brother, the *Leader*, of corruption, selling his party, for that is what it means? The *Globe* supports Mr. Gordon because he is a Reformer. The *Leader* supports him, or "encourages him," because he hopes for gain to Toronto. Oh, Conservative politics! *Review* politics are just like them—all grab. What will the *Leader* think of the character given him by his traducing bantling.

If the Conservative organs, like the *Leader*, so sell themselves, what think you, electors, of the possible venality of the *Review*?—Take the advice of your friends and watch both.

GRAND TRUNK.

The coalitionists of the pre-ent day would have us believe that the Hincks government is responsible for a part of the Grand Trunk debt. The truth is that the Hincks government advanced about $75,000,000 but took ample security on the road for the amount. In 1854 the Morin-McDonald government *gave up the security*, and also in addition advanced other large sums, thus giving out of the public chest nearly $20,000,000 for which we might have held security. Now we do not own a sleeper in the road, nor have we any control of it whatever.

MISREPRESENTATION.

If you wish to keep men honest, deal with them as if rogues, is an old saying. Mr. Walton must deal so with the *Review*. After Mr. Walton's flat denial and explanation in the Victoria Hall last week we thought we would hear no more about colleges or grants to colleges. "Mr. Walton then declared that he would not interfere with existing institutions that were not sectarian." But the *Review* has lately learned all denominational and sectarian quibbles and he again misrepresents Mr. Walton. He (Mr. W.) only refers to colleges that teach particular doctrines, but where a secular education is imparted, for Mr. Walton they may continue to do so unmolested. Does the editor really mean that those colleges he names are FREE to all? If he plays on Mr. Walton's words should he not attend to his own.

New Steamboat on the Otonabee River

On Monday last the "Maggie Hales," a new steam tug built this summer by the Messrs. Hales, of Otonabee, made her trial trip up the river. Owing, however, to one pump failing to work, and the bearing of a shaft of the machinery, the whole being new, she was unable to proceed to the locks as intended. She is a neat little craft of 30 horse power, with screw propellers, and Messrs. Hales are satisfied that she is in every way suited for the river. She is intended to ply between the Locks and Hayward with lumber. They deserve praise for their enterprise.

A COALITIONIST CORNERED AT OMEMEE.—At a meeting lately held at Omemee, Mr J. F. Dennistoun asserted that twenty-five lawyers from Toronto were now seeking constituencies; but although he quoted (the *Review*, no doubt) he could only name five. Well, well, such is life.

Mr. Read's Meeting at Ashburnham.

On Saturday evening Mr. Read called a meeting of the electors of the village; very many from the town attended. Mr Robert Dennistoun, J. A. Macdougall's collector here, was Mr. Read's right-hand man. Mr. Thomas Bank, of Otonabee, occupied the chair.

Mr. Read in few words explained his policy, in which he blamed the policy of the past government in reference to the Crown Lands, and remarked that some change was required. And yet he will go to support the men who mismanaged our Crown Lands. A Homestead Law he said was also likely to be discussed, but Mr. Reid did not tell the audience what side he would take on the matter. He then sat down declaring himself ready to answer any question from any of the electors, but they considered the past effort enough for him, and put no questions.

Mr. Ingram, who was present, was next called on, and in a very explicit manner detailed those questions that were likely to occupy the attention of the Local Legislatures. He referred to the Crown Lands and the best method of disposing of them, by encouraging settlers, and aiding in making roads for easy access, and that in such a way as to make those lands meet all the outlays for surveys and new roads, but not to try to make a revenue out of them. A Homestead Law, he remarked, would in all probability be brought before the Legislature, and if so, he would be in favour of it; I aimed so as to protect the honest trader and at the same time prevent the unscrupulous creditor from taking everything from his debtor. This, he considered, would cause no injustice, as every merchant could acquaint himself with the position any creditor held, and thus would enable him to judge then as well as at present the propriety of granting credit to any one requiring it. Mr. Ingram sat down amidst bursts of applause.

A great many from town having entered the hall it was thought wise to confine the speaking to the candidates and thus enable the citizens to return home at an early hour, it being Saturday night. But Mr. Dennistoun, who was Mr. Reid's right hand man, being called on was determined to be heard. There was no opposition other than the foregoing remark.

Mr. Dennistoun began by saying that he had hoped that there would be no opposition in the Riding for the Local Legislature, but since there was to be opposition he hoped it would be conducted in a good spirit. He spoke in high terms of both Messrs. Read and Ingram, remarking that there was very little difference between them, still he (Mr. D.) would support Mr. Read.

Now may we not reasonably ask why? since he sees so little difference between them. And may we not answer, too, that he does so because he believes Mr. Read, if elected, will go body and bones for his political party. We wonder, too, that Mr. Dennistoun cannot see that it is with bad grace that he comes forward to advocate the Coalition. Does not every one know that he is the paid advocate and attorney of John A. McDonald. We always gave Mr. Dennistoun credit for political consistency, but when we find the dimes at the bottom of his politics we wonder that he does not do his master's work more quietly. Will the electors just remember that Mr. Dennistoun is the attorney of J. A. McDonald. Now, electors, when [illegible] anything to do in the matter.

Here Mr. Ingram explained the difference between himself and Mr. Reid. Mr. Reid had said he was a Conservative, but he (Mr. Ingram) was a Reformer. Mr. Reid, if elected, would support no doubt for the whole 5 years, as all they would do would be right in his sight; but if he (Mr. Ingram) should be elected, he would only go with them while they brought forward reform and useful measures.

Mr. Sutherland was next called on, but refused to take up the time of the audience in a long speech. He refuted many of the assertions of Mr. Dennistoun, remarked that Mr. Read was a Conservative and as such would, if elected, vote for them through thick and thin; but Mr. Ingram, being a Reformer, would be better able to judge of the conduct of the Ministry, hence he would support Mr. Ingram, and so would the majority of the electors of Ashburnham.—(Cheers.)

A few from the town called on Mr. Hatton, and many electors called on Mr. Stratton, Mr. Hatton was allowed to proceed with his speech in which he remarked more than once that he was able to take his own part in any way (with words or hands, we suppose). Mr. Ingram was a decent respectable citizen, highly esteemed by every one who knew him, and was well qualified for the position; but then Mr. Read was first in the field and would therefore receive his support. (He forgot that he has no vote in the East Riding.) He then went on with the tirade of Catholic against Protestant, for which Mr. Ingram gave him a well-merited and stinging rebuke.

What a spectacle to see a man who is called County Master of the Loyal Orange Institution of Peterboro making such a desperate bid for Catholic votes. What a spectacle to find a gentleman inflaming creed against creed and party against party—What a spectacle to find the County Master following in the tracks of a Priest and endeavoring to unite those two colors which he would not do on the 12th of July. We hope such men will be consistent in future, and since they will walk with Catholics to the polls at election times, that they will not deign to do so on St. Patrick's Day or the 12th of July. To be consistent they should do so.

Mr. Hatton, at the close of his palaver, made a desperate effort to break up the meeting; but in this he failed, until Mr. Stratton was heard, who was being loudly called for at the time. It is despicable in a government employee, as Mr. Hatton is, to go from meeting to meeting with the intention of breaking them up, when he fears a vote adverse to his superiors. What right has Mr. Hatton, for his share of the County Attorney's salary, so hound round at every meeting, assuming the peaceable and peace-loving community of these Ridings? Does not every one know that he is in the pay of J. A.?

The *Sun* says the writs for Northumberland have been issued. The nomination for the West Riding will take place on the 21st. There will be no contest. Mr. Cockburn will be elected by acclamation for the Commons, and Mr. Fraser for the Locals.

Midge Proof Wheat.

We invite attention to Mr. Sutherland's advertisement in another column, he has 1000 bushels of the above wheat for sale.

THOSE QUIBBLES ANSWERED.

It is true that the public debt of the late province of Canada is as Mr. Gordon stated between 75 and 80 millions. In '63, it was declared by Mr. Galt to be only $67,000,000, and there have been yearly deficits ever since, amounting to more than $8,000,000 thus swelling the debt over $75,000,000 as Mr. Gordon asserted.

It is true that Mr. Galt is banking up Portland with money earned and levied from Canada; several of our citizens have seen Mr. Galt's buildings at Portland.

It is true that the Province has advanced enough money to build the Grand Trunk Railway, if, as Mr. Gordon said, it had been properly expended. Directly and indirectly about $25,000,000 has been granted to it.—

That the Grand Trunk does neglect the interests of the country is very evident, as it does carry flour from Chicago to Boston at cheaper rates than it will from Toronto or even Port Hope. To this Mr. Wm. Hall have testimony, and we have all doubt of its correctness, as the published tariff of the Road and private contracts fully prove, and through freight is preferred to our detriment.

Mr. Gordon never said that the Grand Trunk only received aid from the public funds, but he did say that the Great Western Railway had paid not rent on the sum lent them, and was able to pay being perfectly solvent, and paying dividends to its stockholders.

Mr. Gordon never asserted that the Legislature has no right to regulate the Banking or monetary affairs of the province, but he did assert that Mr. Galt was not the right man to interfere with our moneyed institutions.

It is true that Mr. Galt's Financial scheme did compel the banks to curtail their circulation, thereby producing almost a panic in the money market. And it is also true that his scheme is inimical to the best interests of the Upper Canada banks, and also to the interest of the Western provinces, and dangerous in placing the moneyed institutions of the country in the hands of the Ministry to be used by any unscrupulous designing fellow who may chance to get a hold of the provincial purse strings.

Mr. Gordon never asserted that the salaries of the members of Executive Council were to be $8,000 per year; but Mr. Gordon did object to having 13 ministers for the Dominion with 4,000,000 of a population, while Great Britain had only 12 ministers, with a territory on which the sun never sets; and the United States has only 7 ministers for 30,000,000. Mr. Gordon also remarked that three Finance ministers for Canada were totally unnecessary, as Great Britain had only one Finance Minister. Mr. Galt always shoved yearly deficits, while the Finance Minister of Great Britain is yearly paying off a portion of the debt.

It is true that Mr. Galt can rule the country through the representatives, being at the head of the Finance Department. He can put in his hand as usual by the votes of his colleagues, and having two to help him can do it more efficiently.

It is true that Mr. Gordon never said that the government had bought the Northwest Territory for any sum, and the writer who could insinuate that Mr. Gordon said so, could do anything that requires fabrication.

It is the opinion of the Reform Party, despite trickstera, that an independent and enlightened, will oppose mal-administration, and will return Messrs. Gordon and Walton, not to do as John A. bids them, but as reason does.

It is true that a man of principle, intelligence, wealth and character is worthy of our confidence, even though he is from a distance, and it is much better to have a gentleman that has some stake in the country, than one who has none.

It is well known that emigrants do pass along the Grand Trunk to the Western States, merely passing through, and that because they find that Canada is as dear to live in as the old country; and also because the policy pursued in affording cheap and fertile farms, and hence the prospect of comfortable homesteads does draw them away from Canada, and thus they do choose the United States in preference to Canada.

Mr. Gordon never asserted that Canada was going to ruin and decay; but he did assert that if the policy of the past, should be pursued for fifteen years to come, if Messrs. Galt & Co. should continue their vacillating policy of alternate change of tariffs to suit the whim of a man who might truly be said to have no fixed policy, that he trembled for his country.

It is true that Mr. Gordon did receive the unanimous and unsolicited nomination of the Reformers of this important division, and the names have been given, and the vote at the polls will declare it.

It is true that whenever candidates endorse the policy of the past government, men will hold them as aiders and abettors of that past government, and if Messrs. Perry and Carnegie should be elected the electors believe that they would assist J. A., Galt & Co. in their extravagance and misgovernment, and believing this they intend to elect them to stay at home.

—And now we assert that the list of misstatements are pure concoctions of the editor of the *Review*, that Mr. Gordon never uttered one half of those things which the *Review* parades unblushingly; electors know that Mr. Gordon did deny the fallacious assertions of Dr. Poole, and proved to the contrary; and when it will be known that same editor has the hardihood to re-assert his fabrications, then will the people open their eyes to the untruthfulness of the reports given in the *Review*.

The increase of the Provincial debt from 1856 to 1862 was $20,000,000, an average annual increase of $2,914,756. Making certain allowances for permanent works, the annual increased indebtedness was $2,060,-345 48.

The Funded debt in '62 was $67,367,497. These are the official figures.

In the year 1862, Mr. Galt's budget showed a deficit of $3,152,000, and to meet this Mr. Galt proposed to borrow $4,000,000. This is the way deficits have been provided for.

RICHARD HALL, Esq.,
Lobby Protection Fire Company, No. 1.

DEAR SIR,—The Commercial Union and Lancashire Insurance Companies instruct me to convey their thanks to Protection Fire Company, No. 1 for the prompt and valuable services rendered at the late fire, and, at the same time, to hand you a cheque for $50 as a slight token of the high appreciation in which their services are held.

I am, &c.,
GEO. A. COX,
Fire and Life Insurance Agent.

FALSEHOOD REFUTED.

Very manly indeed, if ever, have we in any way made an attack on our very polite an learned (?) Editor of the *Review*. His powers of information we have understood for some time; we learned long since that he would stick at nothing, and the greater the lie the sweeter the morsel to his taste. Lately we had made up our mind to allow the vile *slanderer to wallow in the mire* of his own base heart prefers," but some of his lies may be taken for truth if not refuted. He says, in answer to our remarks of consistency in opposing Mr. Perry, as *Mayor*, and now advocating him for M.P.P., "that we advocated Mr. Perry's retention of the Mayoralty at that time." What will our readers say when we tell them that the above is entirely false. But we did ask why the *Review* abused Mr. Perry then more than before that time, as we saw no moral difference in Mr. P's. position from the time of his election, and we further reminded the Editor of the *Review* that it was the Town printing that made all the difference in Mr. Perry's position in his (the Editor's) eyes. We *never wrote a word or uttered a word in favor of his retaining the office*. So much for one falsehood of the *Review*. On the contrary, we never could see nor do we now see any difference in Mr. Perry's fitness intellectually or morally. We never advocated his fitness for being Mayor or anything else, but we scouted the *Review* of spleen because he did not get the Town printing, that was the cause then. What the cause of his present course is we leave the electors and Mr. Perry to decide, but they cannot reconcile the two positions.

UNPARALELLED MEANNESS.

The editor of the *Review* is one of those men who has brass enough and meanness enough to do anything and write anything that will injure any one opposed to him.—Instance his conduct towards his bosom friend, Mr. J. Carroll, Reeve of Burleigh, whom he persecutes with relentless hate.—He has also, at various times, vilely slandered us and that with the intention of causing personal and pecuniary injury. He has published lies with his knowledge. We do not mean holding back the truth, which he too often does, if such truth does not suit his vile ends, but we do mean his publishing a known falsehood, and that with intent to damage us. He does not attack us as a journalist fairly and openly, nor yet as Superintendent; but in a deceitful and ungenerous manner he darts his venom, the venom of his serpent like nature, and while he holds out the hand of friend-hip tries to stab us to the heart; but his fiendish thrust turns on himself.

When we received the Superintendency the entire members of the County Council knew we were engaged in publishing and editing a political journal. Every member knew our political leanings, and knew well the part we would take in an election contest. So did the editor of the *Review*. And that part we will take without fear, favour, or affection, notwithstanding the abuse of the contemptible scribbler of the *Review*, who never did, or could, write a dozen sentences correctly. Witness his "ships having fever and ague."

We have attended, and will attend, if spared, political meetings when our business [illegible] Dr. Poole shall prevent us. When we step aside to do wrong, either as journalist or public servant, we are responsible to the public, and to the County Council as Superintendent, and let us receive our reward; but let not a factious unprincipled demagogue, in the pay of an unscrupulous government dare to meddle with our privileges and duties. The contemptible grin which he fancies is a laugh, betrays the inherent vileness of a heart polluted and defiled by worse than human weakness.

We have now a letter that convicts the same political hack of one of the most base attempts to do us a personal and pecuniary injury, and all through spite and malice, and we most unhesitatingly assert that any journalist who will allow his prejudices, political animosities or personal feelings to so get the better of his judgment as to publish a known lie to injure any person, friend or foe, deserves only that his name should go to the world branded with infamy and contempt, and for the future we shall hold the poor soulless wretch in derision, shall treat him as a calumniator, and despise him as a mean contemptible traducer of one he cannot otherwise equal.

NOMINATIONS.

South Ontario, Monday 19th August.
Carleton, " 19th "
Ottawa, " 19th "
Toronto, East and West, Thursday, 22nd August.
Hamilton, Monday, 26th "
South Wentworth, Friday, 23rd "
North Renfrew, Tuesday, 27th "
London, Wednesday, 21st "
Kingston, Monday, 19th, "
East Durham, Thursday 22nd, "

POLLING DAYS.

Carleton, 26th and 27th.
Ottawa 26th and 27th.
Toronto, 29th and 30th.
South Ontario, 25th and 27th.
South Wentworth, 30th and 31st.
Hamilton, 3rd and 4th September.
North Renfrew, 4th and 5th do.
London 28th and 29th August.
Kingston, 26th and 27th.
East Durham, 29th and 30th.

LINES

Written by Mrs. J. Miller, on the death of her youngest son.

He was a fair and cherished flower,
Our little bright eyed boy;
His loss my grieved our family bower,
And filled our hearts with joy.

But sickness came, he drooped his head,
Our hearts were filled with pain;
For none we felt, save God alone,
Could raise him up again.

Our tender call and earnest prayer,
Could not his death restore,
'Neath death's resistless reign he slept
To wake on earth no more.

Faith whispered sweet him not as dead,
Though low his body lies;
His spirit sweetly blooms above
Bears in Paradise.

O, then submissive be our hearts,
Unt our Father's will,
Who rules supreme in heaven and earth,
And doeth all things well.

O, may we always faithful prove,
And to the end endure;
Then in our Father's home above,
We all meet to part no more.

Owing to an error that crept into the above lines, last week, we have given them this week correctly.

"FALSE PRETENCES."

MR. EDITOR,—

I have seen an article in the last issue of the *Review* under the above heading, denouncing Mr. Read for what? because forsooth he had the manliness—being the liberal nominee of a liberal party—to lay in his address that "he intended to give the Hon. J. S. McDonald's Government a fair trial," and goes on to say that he is "attempting to sail into parliament under false colours," from the fact that he dare not risk his election by avowing a direct hostility to the Government. Now, Sir, if the Editor of the *Review* had one penny-weight of common sense, and brains enough to use it, he would do Mr Ingram the same justice he had done him a few issues ago: when he said that he, the said Ingram, had too much good sense and patriotism to become the forlorn hope of his party. How is it, Sir, that Mr. Ingram was in the estimation of the *Review*, possessed of good common sense and patriotism then, and in about three weeks after he had become deceitful and unpatriotic? Just, Sir, from the fact that in the first instance Mr. Ingram was not a candidate, and in the latter he is. Now, Mr. Editor, I think the Editor of the *Review* has acted with duplicity towards Mr. Ingram, but then we know that that gentleman can "blow high or low" as his most unscrupulous supporters prompt him.

But, Mr. Editor, let us take a glance at the policy and pretentions of Mr. Ingram's opponent, who this would be great man of an editor is supporting. What, sir, does Mr. Read say in his address? Why, sir, he says that if elected he will "judge all matters brought before him on their merits without respect to person or party." Who believes that Mr Read will do this? Not one. Does any one for one moment suppose that Mr. Read would allow a Reform Government to be formed if he could prevent it? Does the unscrupulous party with which he has acted for years believe it? Not a bit of it. If they did they would not support him.—Do the Reformers believe that he will do as he says he will? Not they; they know that those promises are false. Mr. Read and his party know that they are made to catch a few stray Reformers, for without the Reformers, help to return him both he and his party know that he has not the ghost of a chance to be elected. I trust Mr Ingram's supporters will not listen to the base assertions that are made by those unscrupulous demagogues and their satellites, as it is only to draw wool over their eyes and suit their purpose for the time being, they knowing that Mr Ingram is well known over the Riding and so universally respected that it will require them to play a desperate game to defeat him.

I am, Mr Editor,
Yours, &c.,
AN ELECTOR.

Otonabee, August 11th, 1867.

For the Examiner.

WHO IS A. G. GILBERT?

MR. EDITOR,—As you Editors are supposed to know every body and every thing, I have thought it to put the above querry to you, hoping to find answers: if you cannot tell us anything of the animal, perhaps some of your readers could throw a little light on the animalcular.

Is he the creature that was dismissed from the Toronto Bank, because of a certain course of conduct that few required to talk about? Is he the little cur who was such a pest round the corners of our streets before he got a place on som of the Montreal papers as a rag-tag gossip hunter? Is he the poor monkey-faced noodle that always acted the part of that species of beast at the "nigger concerts" in Peterborough and other towns? In fine, Mr Editor, can you tell us, is he the little addle-pated mountebank who left some of our merchants here to meet certain responsibilities that should have been met by another? If he be the same Gilbert, we pity the poor brainless, truthless, dishonorable, despicable soul, and we pity the readers of the *Review* who have to read the vile bosh of such a vile scribbler. Let the readers of the *Review* correspondence remember that G. means Gilbert.

Yours truly,
PETERBOROUGH.

August 11th, 1867.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In a letter which appeared in your issue of 25th ult., over the signature "John Carroll," I am *challenged* to prove the truth of my version of a part of a conversation referring to the above gentleman, which took place between Hon. Mr. Howland and myself, on the 9th July, in front of the Queen's Hotel, Toronto.

My report of what Mr. Howland said to me on that occasion, was as follows:—"Why Carroll has just told me he was not doing, and would not do, at Peterborough, any thing against the present government, and that he did not come to oppose it."

In proof of this interpretation, I beg to enclose a letter from the Hon. Mr. Howland, which, I request you to publish, along with this note, in the next issue of the *Examiner*.

I am, sir,
Very truly yours,
JAMES W. FITZGERALD.

Peterborough, 13th Aug., 1867.

Toronto, 10th Aug., 1867.

DEAR SIR,

I am in receipt of your favor of the 3rd inst. Not having deemed the conversation to which you refer as of much importance at the time, it was not sufficiently impressed on my memory, to enable me now to state the words which were used; although I believe the general effect of it to have been what you state.

I remain,
Yours respectfully,
(Signed) W. P. HOWLAND.
J. W. FITZGERALD, Peterboro'.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

SIR,—As you newspaper gentlemen are supposed to be familiar with all matters connected with our present political affairs, perhaps you could inform me—and through me the whole Riding—who requested Mr. George Read to *come forward to represent this division* in our Provincial Parliament? Report has it here that the requisitionists consisted of two individuals, viz., a "Limb of the Law" from Peterboro and a certain Medico from Otonabee. I would also be further obliged if you could inform me or give any direct information relative to Mr. Read's politics, as in his tours round and thro' this township soliciting votes, he represents himself to one party as an out and out Reformer, while to another he is an equally out and out Conservative of the John A. McDonald stamp. To a third he professes to be a "no party" man. A number of us in my immediate locality confess to being totally in the dark.—Please define, if possible, Mr. Read's political position, for the satisfaction of myself and neighbours, and oblige

AN OTONABEE FARMER.

Otonabee, August 13, 1867.

To an "Otonabee Farmer," and all others throughout the East Riding of Peterboro'. We confess to be unable to answer your queries in full. We may state, however, that our querries is correct in his conclusions as to the parties who solicited Mr. Read to come forward as a candidate for parliamentary honors, as from all we can learn requisitionists consisted only of two, and one of these not as elector. Relative to the last query of an "Otonabee Farmer," requesting us to define Mr. Read's "political position," we confess our ignorance on this point, that is from Mr. R's. present standpoint. Judging, however, from his previous predictions in political matters, we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Read is at heart a thorough conservative or ultra-Tory. If Mr. Read is returned to Parliament the policy of John A. Macdonald will have in him an able supporter. We hope the Otonabee Farmers will be guided accordingly.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In the issue of the 9th instant, I observe a communication dubbed "Veritas," in which the writer purports to give an account of Mr. Grover's success in his present canvass through a part of the East Riding. I should no have noticed this production but for the charge made against myself, that I voted against the re-election of the assessor of Dummer, at the last session of the County Council. Speaking of Mr. Grover's meeting in the Town Hall Dummer, "Veritas" says:—

"On account of the rain, the meeting was not very numerously attended. A good deal of opposition was expected at this meeting, the great Mr. Choate, having promised to present to administer a tremendous flagellation to Mr. Grover. He, and a few of his lungers on cave been trying to manufacture capital against Mr. Grover in Dummer, circulating the report, that he, Grover, was instrumental in preventing the reduction of the assessment of that township in the County Council. The truth of the story may be ascertained from the minutes of the Council, where it will be seen that Choate himself, was the man who voted against reducing assessment of the Township of Dummer, from $4 50 to $4 06. So much for Mr. Choate, who has evidently learned the old adage, that "Discretion is the better part of valour," as he carefully refrained from meeting Mr. Grover as the Town hall, or anywhere else."

The first thought that occurs to any intelligent mind is, why did not "Veritas" supply himself with the minutes of Council of which he speaks and publish them to the world? By doing so a two fold object might be obtained. Mr. Grover might be shown to be the man of all others to be stood by the interests of the hard working farmers of Dummer, while on the contrary, the "great" Mr. Choate might be proved to be their enemy, and thereby sufficient "capital" manufactured as would secure his future political annihilation. But no, Mr. Editor, well "Veritas" knew when he penned the above, that the minutes would neither prove the "great" Mr. Choate to have legislated contrary to the interests of Dummer, nor neglected his duties while in session, nor would they prove Mr. Grover to have voted *at any time* for a reduction of the assessment of Dummer, and what is especially noticeable in this connection, is the fact, that "Veritas" has not denied the statement that Mr. Grover was instrumental in preventing the reduction of the miserable, deep sed and stoney township of Dummer. As "Veritas" has carefully withheld my amendment to the report of the Committee on equalization, I deem it proper to publish it. I should, however, before moving it state, 1st, that the lands in Asphodel were assessed at an average of 94 cents per acre more than Dummer. 2nd, that the addition of 94 cents to the average of the Dummer lands gave the figure $2.84 to place Dummer equal to Asphodel. 3rd, that the County equalises Asphodel at only 84 per cent over its assessment 4th, that 84 per cent of $2 84 added to itself would give the true figure at which to equalize Dummer, viz., $3.07. The following is my amendment which was published with its preamble in full in the *Review* of the 8th June last and which only asked a further reduction of 30 cents per acre instead of 93 as above.

"That the report be not adopted, but that it be referred back with instruction to amend in such a manner that Dummer be equal not of a sum not exceeding $3 07 per acre Messrs. Choate, Carrol and Whalen NAY—Messrs Pearce, S. S. Peck, F. Peck, Young, Coughlin, (Deputy Reeve. Asphodel) Probert, Clark, Melville, Carss, Miller, Lang, Garbutt, Walton and Dunlop."

You see above Mr. Editor, that I did not see that that amendment been carried my township would be assessed for County purposes at $3.50 per acre, and that in the event of its non-adoption it was safe at the figure brought in by the Committee, viz: $4. Why then attempt to mislead the people of Dummer into believing that I voted and acted against their interest? I can assure "Veritas" that I take it as a compliment when he is obliged to misrepresent my proceedings, before he feels safe, in holding them up to reprobation."

But will "Mr. Grover now, over his signature, say that had he not been in the chair he would have voted for my amendment. I think not; and if he does, all I have to say is that he must have got new light on the subject, as he actually *did* vote in Committee of the Whole against the reduction of Dummer from $5 to $4 in the year 1865, on the recommendation of the report on Equalization.

I had not the remotest idea, Mr Editor, that I was a "great" man before I read the letter of "Veritas," I imagined in my simplicity that I was a person of very humble exterior, that by a close application to my own business, leaving other people's alone, properly husbanding my means, and directing my energies, so much so that I failed sometimes to attend political meetings, especially when obliged to travel four or five miles to do so in the rain, I could in course of time become washtub-like, to stand on my own bottom. If, however, my greatness *consists in having been obliged, for several* years, to pay nearly double the county tax, in proportion to our assessed property, that Mr. Grover does, then I am "great" indeed, and we are "great" people, and we live in a "great" Township. In the year 1864, 347 ratepayers paid a county tax, in Dummer, of $1067, while 600 ratepayers in Asphodel, paid $964. In other words, the 347 men in Dummer paid $83 more than the 600 in Asphodel. If this is the reason we are "great," I say it is it not time to think we are greatly chiseled?

At the Waraw meeting, on Saturday night last, Mr. Grover stated that he had travelled as many of the concession lines in Dummer as most of folks, and instead of denying that he was one of the parties who kept Dummer in its present unfavorable position, went on to say that Dummer at $4 was equal with Asphodel at $7, and in general terms that the people of Dummer ought to be satisfied. Yet, when asked by myself did he believe in the correctness of Mr. Drain's affidavit, which shows only some 4,000 acres of first class farming lands in Dummer, with 41,000 acres totally unfit for cultivation, replied he had no doubt of its correctness but thought there was a deficiency between it and the one he appended to his roll. Now, will Mr. Grover show me where this discrepancy is, and at the same time—if he believe in the correctness of Mr Drain's affidavit—will he tell the people of Dummer that he will in future, should he have an opportunity, vote and give his influence in favor of reducing Dummer to at least $3 per acre, which would then be 50 per cent over our assessment. Or will he prefer to stick his head in the sand, Ostrich fashion, and imagine that because he went see the injustice done us, no one else can?

But why does "Veritas" withhold his name; is he ashamed of his candidate, or is his communication so utterly devoid of truth that he dare not let the world know who he is? Honest people would not really [illegible] as the case. The Yankee way of fighting, I have heard is to get behind a tree and pop away but really I was unprepared to believe that this method would be adopted by any one of a party whose whole stock in trade appears to be in shouting 12th practice.

One word more and I have done. I fail to see that a vote favorable to Mr. Grover was carried at any of his meetings so far, except in his stronghold, Hastings. Certainly it was not attempted here, as "Discretion," &c.

Truly, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.,
THOS. GEO. CHOATE.

Dummer, 12th August, 1867.

East Riding Reform Committee.

OTONABEE—CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

WITH POWER TO ADD TO THEIR NUMBER.

James Mi

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used *is well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of *dissatisfaction*, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, thoroughly and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in easing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in soothing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a *high rank* in the list of remedies for those complaints. Testimony coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN.
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Ollivon, A. W. Kenny, and Wm. Cuddier. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., U. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

MOTHERS READ THIIS.

HOLLOWAY'S WORM LOZENGES

ARE A CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for worms in children and adults. As it is a well-known and melancholy fact that one great cause of death among children is from Worms, it cannot be too deeply impressed upon the *minds of* parents the necessity of closely watching their children by so doing, and understanding the symptoms and true cause of the disease, thousands of children might be saved from early graves. The following are a few of the very numerous symptoms and diseases which are caused by Worms: Deranged appetite, emaciated extremities, offensive breath, frequent picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, hardness of the belly, with frequent slimy stools, and sometimes convulsive fits; pain in the head and stomach, unquiet sleep, faintings, trembling coughs, indigestion, low spirits, frightful dreams, and a gradual wasting away of flesh. Holloway's Worm Lozenges are palatable and will administered to the child drive out the worms thoroughly without pain and completely cleanse the *stomach* thereby *doing away* with the necessity of administering Castor Oil or other unpleasant cathartics. Each box contains the fac-simile, J. W., who are the sole proprietors. Sold by J. Higginbotham and D. Stott, Bowmanville, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

N B Ask for Holloway's Worm Lozenges, and take no other. 23

Helmstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. Use is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes 50 cents and $1 by all dealers.

C. HELMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

New Advertisements.

Ashburnham Volunteers!

No. 4 Coy., 57th Battalion

THIS Company will meet for Target Practice, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p. m., and at 7 p. m. for Drill.

J. E. ROGERS, Captain.

Ashburnham, Aug. 14th, 1867. 33-1in.

MILWAUKEE
FALL WHEAT
FOR SEED.

The undersigned has for sale

1,000 BUSHELS

Of the above mentioned celebrated midge proof Wheat.

M. Boyd, Esq., of Bobcaygeon, had last season a yield of 35 bushels per acre, and this season it has been equally productive.

Reference in Peterborough—Messrs. Ormond & Gilmour.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, August 14, 1867. 33

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE South half of lot No. 15 in the 7th concession of Smith 60 acres cleared. There is a good log House, Barn and Shed, a never failing well and a young Orchard on the premises, and under good cultivation—Title indisputable. For further particulars apply (post-paid) to

JOHN BICKELL, Smith.
Or J. B. BICKELL,
Brooklin P. O.

August 13th, 1867. 33-13in.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, very cheap, one *good double Wooden Carding Machine*, with most of the cards nearly new.—Also, one good WOOLEN PICKER, as good as new. Both in good running order, and at present running in Norwood Carding Mill. Both adapted for Custom Work. Cards 24 inches wide. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL PRESTON.

Norwood P. O.

Aug. 6th, 1867. 32-4in.*

NOW ON HAND
AND
FOR SALE CHEAP,
The largest and best stock of
Children's Carriages
Ever offered for sale in this town, from $3.00 to $30.00.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
T. DONNELLY,
Sign of the Golden Collar, next door to Geo. Skelton & Co's.

Peterboro', August 1s, 1867. 33

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
EAST RIDING
OF THE COUNTY OF
PETERBOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having been most urgently solicited by a large number of the most respectable and influential electors of this Riding,—by requisition and otherwise—to allow myself to be put in nomination, at the ensuing election of a member, to represent this Riding in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, I have felt it to be a duty incumbent on me, although at a considerable personal sacrifice in consequence of having to leave my farming operations at this hurried season of the year, to comply with their solicitations.

My antecedents, both politically and municipally, are too well known to the most of you to require any *comment*, nevertheless, I deem it necessary to just say, that, if elected, it would afford me pleasure to give effect to any measure for the encouragement of capitalists to come in amongst us to develope the mineral and other resources of our country, and to utilize to the best advantage those most admirable water privileges of which we are possessed.

I would also consider it to be my duty to support any measure that would have for its object the settlement of the wild lands in the Province, and to open up highways to afford ingress and egress to and from those lands, for the benefit of the actual settler, consistent with the means at our disposal for such purpose.

A well considered Homestead law should also have my careful consideration; one that would have for its object the protection of the poor man's family against the unscrupulous creditor, and at the same time place such safeguards around the honest trader as would afford him protection from being imposed upon by the dishonest debtor.

It is also my intention to give the present government, of which John Saudfield McDonald is *Premier*, a *fair* trial.

The above is but a brief synopsis of my views; suffice it to say, that if returned, my very best attention shall be given to any measure that, in my opinion, would advance your interests and that of the province generally, and as it is also my intention, if elected, to represent ALL, I ask your confidence and support to place me in a position to do so.

Hoping to be able to see as many of you as possible, previous to the election, in your respective municipalities, when a more full exposition of my views can be given. In the meantime

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obdient servant,
E. INGRAM.

Otonabee, Aug. 6th, 1867.

Provincial Exhibition
OF THE
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
OF
UPPER CANADA,
TO BE HELD AT
KINGSTON,
ON THE
24th to 27th September, 1867.

PERSONS intending to exhibit will please take notice that the Entries of articles in the respective classes must be made with the Secretary, at Toronto, on or before the undermentioned dates, viz:

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, on or before Saturday, August 17th.

Grain, Field Roots and other Farm Products, Agricultural Implements, Machinery and Manufactures generally, on or before Saturday, August 31st.

Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, the *Fine Arts, &c., on or before* Saturday September 14th

Prize Lists and Blank Forms for making entries upon, can be obtained of the Secretaries of all Agricultural Societies, and Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Province.

HUGH C THOMSON,
Sec'y. Bd. of Agriculture

Toronto, July 24th, 1867. 33-3.n

Public Notice!!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee intend on MONDAY the 16th day of SEPTEMBER next, to pass a By-law to establish and open up a Road laid out across portions of Lots Number Fourteen and Fifteen in the Twelfth Concession of the Township of Otonabee as follows, viz:—

Commencing in the centre of the allowance for Road between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Concessions of the said Township of Otonabee, at a distance southerly of five hundred and forty feet from the line between Lots Fourteen and Fifteen in the said Concession, then north twenty eight and three quarter degrees, east four hundred and seventy feet, then north twenty-one and a quarter degrees, east four hundred feet, then north thirteen degrees, east four hundred feet, then north eight and one half degrees, west three hundred and three feet, then north seventy and one quarter degrees, west eight hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to the centre of the allowance for road between said concessions said Road to be Sixty feet wide, and the above described line the centre.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk

Otonabee, 18th July 1867. 30.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of John A. Hatley, plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements, which were of Thomas Bird, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Margaret Urquhart, wife of Kenneth Urquhart, administratrix of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Thomas Bird, deceased, at the time of his death and was such administratrix before her marriage with the said Kenneth Urquhart to be administered, I have seized and will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 22nd DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D., 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, all *the right, title and interest of the said Thomas* Bird, in the hands of the said Margaret Urquhart to be administered in and to Lot No. 7, South of Dublin Street and the East half of Lot No. 3, North of Dublin Street and West of George street in the Town of Peterborough

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 17, 1867. 26

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction of the County of Peterboro', for the examination of Teachers, will be held in the

UNION SCHOOL HOUSE,
in the Town of Peterborough, on
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1867,
Commencing at 10 a. m.

N. B.—No Teacher is eligible to be examined unless he produces satisfactory testimonials of moral character.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary

Peterborough, August 1, 1867. 31

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
EAST RIDING
OF THE COUNTY OF
PETERBOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN,—

To a requisition from a large number of the most respectable and influential electors of this Riding, inviting me to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the coming election, I must respectfully submit the following

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN:—

An invitation to offer *myself* as a candidate for the representation of this Riding in the Commons House of Parliament, from those with whom I have been long associated in the common walks of life, and with many of whom I have struggled in the cause of constitutional freedom for the last three and thirty years, I value highly as a tribute of respect paid to political constancy and consistency.

Although deeply sensible of the responsibility I assume, I accept your invitation and place myself at the disposal of the electors of the Riding; and should they endorse your requisition, and place me in the position to which it points, I will endeavor, according to the best of my judgment and ability, to discharge faithfully the obligations imposed upon me as the representative of the Riding.

Under confederation, with an enlarged sphere of Legislative action, new questions will arise, and conflicting interests present themselves, which will require the exercise of much patience, prudence and moderation to reconcile and adjust; and the attention of the Legislature will be directed to the opening up of new channels of trade and of commerce, and new markets for our industrial products, to which and to kindred questions, I will devote my most earnest attention, and any measure calculated to promote the peace and prosperity, and advance the interests of the New Dominion, will have my cordial support irrespective of the source whence it originates.

The promotion of immigration with its correlative questions of Free Grants of Land to actual settlers, and a Homestead Exemption Bill, should, in my opinion, receive the support of the Legislature empowered to deal with them, and in as far as opportunity will allow, shall have my best efforts for their promotion.

We have now entered on a new phase of our political existence, whether for good or for evil, will depend much on the action to our Government; but with wise legislation and a judicious and economical administration of our affairs, coupled with the enterprize and industry of our population, and the blessings of Providence, a bright future may yet be in store for us.

Trusting to be able to meet the electors in their several localities, and explain my views more fully on public matters,

I remain,
Gentlemen,
Your Ob'dt. Serv't.
JAMES ANDERSON

Otonalee, July 11th, 1867.

TO THE
Free and Independent Electors
OF THE WEST RIDING
OF THE
COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN:

Having been requested by a number of respectable and intelligent electors of the Riding to become your *representative*, and having been named by a large meeting of the Reform Committee as the Reform Candidate for the Local Legislature of Ontario, in the West Riding of this County, I have consented to stand and now respectfully solicit your suffrages.

Having resided in the County for nearly half a century, I may be supposed to be acquainted with the struggles of early bush life, as well as the requirements of the progressive state of the county; and being a practical farmer, I flatter myself that I know somewhat of the wants and desires of the class to which I belong, and if returned as your Representative, the interest of the farmers will receive a large share of my attention.

My political opinions are what they always have been. I belong to the old-fashioned Reformers, and hold the distinctive features of that party. The following are some of the cardinal articles of my political creed: Equal civil and religious liberty to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, irrespective of origin, creed or color; equal privileges to all religious denominations; no parliamentary interference in matters of religion; no grants to denominational colleges; responsible government; the settlement of the wild lands of the Crown by free grants to actual settlers; the most rigid economy in the public expenditure, consistent with the due administration of the public departments; no spending of public money without the sanction of parliament.

There being a large tract of arable land in our rear, the immediate settlement of which would materially benefit the Town and County generally, my best attentions will be given to any and every scheme, having for its object the settlement, by actual settlers, of this tract, and to the opening up and improving of roads therein, as well as those leading thereto.

Having all my estate in the County, I feel equally interested with yourselves in its prosperity. My object is seeking to go to Parliament is not to look after office or emolument to myself, but simply to seek the good of the country generally, and of this County in particular.

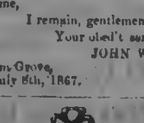
As you have done me the honor to nominate me as your candidate, I trust that, if elected, you will find that your decision and confidence have not been misplaced.

I shall make it my business at an early day to see as many of you in your respective neighborhoods as I possibly can before the election takes place, when I shall be happy to give any information in my power, and my views on any questions submitted to me.

Meantime,

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obed't servant,
JOHN WALTON.

Balsam Grove,
Smith, July 8th, 1867.



FOR SALE.

American Salt,
IN BARRELS.
ALSO,
REAL DUNDAS COTTON YARN,
Warranted.
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, August 1, 1867. 31

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
WEST RIDING
OF
PETERBOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having received the unsolicited and unanimous nomination of the Reformers of this important Division, as member of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, I must express the deep sense I entertain of the honor thus conferred on me.

In entering Parliament I have no private ends to serve and no personal objects to attain. Had I consulted my own business interests or the advice of my commercial friends, I certainly would never seek to enter into political life, and have therefore for some time hesitated to accept your nomination. Having, however, been so urgently requested to allow my name to be put in nomination by so large and influential a representation of the county where I have spent so many happy years of my life, and to which I am so much attached by the recollections of my youth, I feel that I would be wanting in courtesy to you, and fail in performing my duty as a citizen, were I any longer to decline according to your wishes.

In coming forward as a candidate for your suffrages, I wish all parties distinctly to understand my position. I am no professed politician, but present myself simply as a Canadian merchant and manufacturer. I have a heavy stake in the welfare of the country, and my own and my family's means being all invested in commercial enterprize in the Dominion, are consequently dependent on its prosperity.

I am a strong supporter of the new Confederation now so happily consummated, and if I shall be honored by being your *representative in Parliament*, shall by every means in my power strive to promote its further consolidation.

I have always been a Reformer, an advocate of party government, and my sympathies are ever with Liberalism in every country. My sentiments on religious subjects are those usually termed "voluntary," and while advocating the fullest religious toleration, every attempt to grant peculiar privileges to any denomination, will meet with my most determined opposition.

The subject which I believe demands the peculiar and prompt attention of the country at this moment is the Finances, and it will be my aim, perseveringly to oppose the system of reckless expenditure, which has latterly characterized the Administration, and to advocate and support every measure which has for its object the reduction of the taxation and the equalization of the expenditure and the receipts.

It is, I presume, scarcely necessary to say that I would strenuously oppose any further grant of public money to the Grand Trunk Railway Company which has already proved so heavy a drain on the resources of the country.

The recent unwarrantable and dangerous change in the circulating medium of the country, and the interference with its well tried banking institutions, meet with my strongest disapprobation, and every effort in my power will be used to restore the currency to its legitimate condition.

Much has been said and little done on the subject of immigration which is so essential to the welfare of a new country like ours. My plan for securing a large share in the stream of immigration now flowing to America and hitherto passing us, would be to make this country the cheapest place for a man to live in on this continent. This, I believe, can only be done by reducing the taxation to the lowest minimum commensurate with the maintenance of the public credit, and by so developing its agricultural, lumbering, mining and manufacturing resources, as to render it an attractive field for the poorest labourer, and the wealthiest capitalist who must always go hand in hand to make any country prosperous as well as great.

Recognizing the great services of our Volunteers and the alacrity with which they responded to the call of duty in the hour of public danger, it will be my pleasant care to see that any reforms desired by them are carried out, and that all necessary steps be taken to give permanency and efficiency to the patriotic "Volunteer movement" in which I have always felt the warmest interest.

Hoping to have an early opportunity of *meeting you personally, in company with* my esteemed friend, Mr. Walton, when I shall have an opportunity of renewing many old friendships and of further explaining my views,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obl't. Servt.
JOHN GORDON.

Peterborough, July 15th, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Thursday, 12th Dec'r, 1867,
AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,
WM. B. ROXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

August 1, 1867. 3:

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

Bakery for Sale.

THE undersigned is desirous of selling his BAKERY, BAKING UTENSILS, HORSE, BREAD-CART, &c., &c. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms.

SAMUEL JAY.

Peterboro', June 19th, 1867. 25.

WANTED!

FOR a strong boy, nearly 16 years old, a place as apprentice with a farmer.

Apply at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Peterboro', July 17, 1867. 29

WANTED!

A HOUSE-KEEPER. Reference required.

Apply at this office.

Peterboro', July 18th, 1867. 29

Very cheap Factory Cottons

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

Very cheap Dress Goods

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

New Prints very cheap

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

Go to the Montreal House

for Ready-made Clothing.

Clothing made to order in first class style

At the MONTREAL HOUSE.

The Greatest Note of the Season!

THE GIANT

TTTTTTTTTTT
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Hanging out on Hunter Street.

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE FIRE.

$7,000 WORTH of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves; Sheet Zinc, Plain Tin and Japanned Wares, Brass and Enamelled Preserving Kettles; Iron, Tinned and Enamelled Saucepans; Air-tight Glass Fruit Jars; Refrigerators; Tea Trays, Waiters, and a lot of other goods too numerous to mention, slightly damaged by water,

☞ THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD OFF REGARDLESS OF COST, ☜

To make room for my Full Stock.

☞ At the sign of the Giant T Heathorn's Block, Hunter Street, opposite J. Cameron's Grocery.

T. LANNIN.

My machinery and Tools having been nearly worn-out in the last year, I have now purchased the most splendid labour-saving machinery to be had in the Dominion, and being thoroughly possted in my business, parties entrusting their work to me will have it done in a workmanlike manner, promptly and cheap. All work warranted to give satisfaction, or no charge.

August 1, 1867. 31-tf.

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT,
PETERBOROUGH,
GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have the pleasure of announcing to their numerous customers and the public in general, that they have now on hand—at their new store, opposite *Geo. Skelton & Co's Hardware Store*—a large assortment of

School Books, Drawing Books, Miscellaneous Books, Slates and Pencils, Pens and Ink.

Foolscap, Blotting, Wrapping, Letter, Note, Gilt-edge and Fancy Colored Papers.

In Envelopes, they have Opaque, French, Black-edge, Lilac and a number of others.

Letter Presses, Twines, Work Boxes and Writing Desks,

Albums—a large assortment.

Room Paper, Window Shades and Borderings.

☞ MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS:—*Harper's Weekly* and *Monthly*, *Godey's Lady's Book*, *English Women's Magazine*, *Mme. Demorest's Fashion Book*, *Ripe Bells*, *London Society*, *Once a Week*, *Chambers' Journal*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, *Good Words*, *Sunday Magazine*. Also, the *New York Ledger*, *Mercury* and *Waverly Magazine*.

Peterborough, August, 1867.

PORK.

FOR SALE, 65 barrels Heavy Prime Mess Pork, packed in Millbrook.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, April 24, 1867. 17

General Insurance Agency,
GEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

CHIEF OFFICES:
19 AND 20 CORNHILL,
LONDON.

General Agency for *Canada*:
304 and 307 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,
FOURTEEN AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, tending to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agencies*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London,
(*ESTABLISHED* 1803)

CHIEF OFFICES:
1 Old Broad St., and 16 Pall Mall,
LONDON.

General Agency for Canada,
87 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,
£1,965,000, - - - STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED IN CANADA, $185,000.

Insurances against loss by fire effected on the most favourable terms, and losses paid without reference to the Board in London. No charge made for policies or endorsements.

RINTOUL BROS., General Agents for Canada.
GEO. A. COX, Agent.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,100,000 STERLING.
HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions.
Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL - - - - - - $10,000,000.
Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether die ase or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL, $300,000, with surplus of $200,000.

GEO. A. COX.
4 Agent at Peterborough,

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.
FOUNDED 1823.
Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.
HEAD OFFICE, 23 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq., David Higgins, Secretary.
GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
HEAD OFFICE, - - HAMILTON, C. W.
Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income $ 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.
Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID,
GEO. A. COX, Agent.

WANTED!

A SMART GIRL to work a Sewing Machine. Apply to

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterboro, July 3, 1867.

MILLER'S
INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,
FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co., Proprietors,
October 10, 1866. Toronto.

$30,000 TO INVEST.
THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY
OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Application to be made to
R. W. ERRETT,
at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 19th, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or let the North half of lot 24, in the 11th concession of the Township of Otonabee, containing 100 acres, and within 2 miles of the Town of Peterborough. R. L. R.

There are on the premises a good frame house, frame barn, sheds and stables; also, a young orchard.

☞ Terms easy.

ROBT. WEAR, Jr.

Otonabee, July 17th, 1867. 29

Farm for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm in the Township of Douro, being north east quarter of lot No. 2, in the 11th concession, and about three miles from Peterboro'. Fifty acres, upwards of 30 cleared, and in a reasonable state of cultivation. The balance consists of hardwood land, well wooded. There is a neat Log House, Barn and Stable, &c., on the premises, and a never failing creek runs through the lot.

TERMS.—$500 in cash, balance as may be agreed.

Further information can be received by applying to the proprietor, or at the "EXAMINER" Office.

THOMAS PATTERSON.

June 20th, 1867. 26

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the ensuing session of the Parliament of Canada, for other Enactments having Jurisdiction, for amending and consolidating the Acts relating to the Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, and also for power to extend the Railway of said Company to Chemong Lake, or to other waters lying north of Peterborough, and for other purposes relating thereto.

JOHN SCATTY,
Secretary.

Cobourg, July 1st, 1867. 27

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for handkerchiefs, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a growing favorite wherever tested. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Dundas Ramage & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

By-Law No.

A By-law to raise by way of loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, have resolved to raise the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of erecting and building a Bridge across Otonabee Lake, from a point on the shore of said Lake, in the Township of Smith, in said County of Peterborough, to a point on the shore of said Lake in the Township of Enniskmore, in said County, and also another Bridge across Pigeon Creek from a point on the shore or Bank of said Creek in the Township of Ennismore aforesaid, to a point on the shore of said Creek, in the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough.

And whereas, to carry into effect the said contemplated object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas, it will require the sum of $1,000 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of said debt or loan and interest as also hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality of the County of Peterborough irrespective of any future increase of the same, and, also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investments of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof according to the last revised and equalized Assessment Rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of Two Million Seven Hundred and Eighty Five Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty One dollars, ($2,785,361).

And whereas the existing debt of the said Municipality of the County of Peterboro' is Twenty Nine Thousand Four Hundred dollars, ($29,400) for principal money, and Twelve Thousand and Forty-Six dollars, ($12,046) for interest, and there is nothing in arrear or account of said principal or interest.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of Ten Thousand dollars, and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one half of a mill in the dollar in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purpose and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made, for such sums of money as may be required, not less than One Hundred Dollars ($100) each and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed, with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and countersigned by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said Debentures shall be made payable in ten years at the farthest, from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them Coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said Debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly, on the 15th day of October and the 15th day of April in each year, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said Debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one half a mill in the dollar shall in addition to all other rates be raised, levied and collected in each year upon the rateable property in said Municipality during the continuance of the said Debentures or any of them.

6. That this By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the Fifteenth day of October, 1867.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at Peterborough, in the said County, on

The Tenth Day of October, 1867

at the hour of TWO o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated, this 26th day of June, A. D. 1867.

EDG. PEARSE,
Clerk.

27-10in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

WITH AMENDMENTS THERETO.

CANADA,
Province of Ontario, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } In the County Court of the County of Peterborough

In the matter of TEMPLETON BROWN, *An Insolvent.*

ON TUESDAY the TWENTY-FOURTH day of SEPTEMBER next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Peterborough, this Seventeenth day of July, A. D., 1867.

TEMPLETON BROWN.
By T. M. FAIRBAIRN,
His Attorney *ad litem.*

33-4d.

Public Notice!

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an act to confirm the Re-survey of the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough, made by Provincial Land Surveyor T. S. Clement, and the Re-survey of the Township of Burleigh in the same County, made by Provincial Land Surveyor James W. Fitzgerald; and to provide for the levying and collection of the moneys expended by the Corporation of the County of Peterborough in connection with such Re-surveys.

Dated at Peterborough, this 7th May, A. D., 1867.

P. M. GROVER,
Warden County of Peterborough.

19

NEW COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 26th, 1866. 48-tf

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAMS'.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

WANTED TO RENT,

FROM next Autumn, for a term, and with the option of purchase preferred, a farm of about one hundred acres, with comfortable residence thereon, and within three or four miles of the Town of Peterborough.

Apply to T. D. SELFIELD.

Peterboro', June 24th, 1867. 26-12in*

J. D. STARK, A. M., M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence, one door East of the Free Church, Peterborough.

☞ Free advice to the poor on Mondays and Fridays. 27

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS
OF
HARDWARE

A SUPERIOR STOCK!

E. HAMILTON,

HAS on hand, on George Street, Peterboro, the largest and best assorted stock of Hardware ever brought into Peterborough, consisting of Table Knives with Steel Forks, Butcher Knives, Pen and Pocket Knives,

Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, Cradles,

Cow-bells and a general assortment of the Tools and Implements most commonly in use by Farmers, Mechanics and Housekeepers.—Also, a large assortment of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

The whole imported direct from British and American Manufacturers.

350 *Kegs of Nails, Assorted,*

From Shingle Nails, upwards.

Terms, Cheap for Cash.

Peterboro', June 26, 1867. 26-3in

Fire! Fire!

On account of the late fire,

E. WALTON'S
STOVE,
Tin and Saddlery Store

Will be found in the Shop formerly occupied by D. McNaughton, 3 doors North of Ormond & Gilmour's.

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

Now on hand, at his Warerooms, a large lot of first class PRIZE STOVES. THESE in all its branches, manufactured on the premises by the best workmen. Lumbermen's Furnishings, a large stock. COAL OIL, the best white, when sale and retail. SADDLES, HARNESS and TRUNKS, of my own manufacture, in great variety, a large stock now on hand, which will be sold cheaper than ever.

R. WALTON.

Peterborough, July 17, 1867. 29

The Liverpool & London & Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - -	$15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - -	$250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24 70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, *with* the Sum assured; if after 10 years, one-half are returned; after 20 years, three-fourths; after 31, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary*,
MONTREAL.

W. CLUXTON, *Agent*,
Peterborough

February 20, 1867. 8

The Home Insurance Company
OF
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,866.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings Merchandize and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

CORN-MEAL,

OAT-MEAL,

AND

RYE FLOUR

for sale at

BLYTHE MILLS
Flour and Feed Store.

Simcoe Street,
June 13th, 1867. 24

MORGAN'S HOTEL,
ASHBURNHAM,
Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the traveling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attached, and every other accommodation of a first class hotel.

R. MORGAN.

Ashburnham, March 27, 1867 13

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstrung Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument warranted *FIVE* years. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of over seven thousand *piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell them at Instruments from $100 to $300 cheaper than any first class piano forte.

☞ Send for Circular. 29-1yr

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, in a very pleasant and satisfactory manner.

Peterboro, November 8 '66. 40

HARBISON

HAS THIS DAY OPENED A

GROCERY STORE

IN CAMPBELL'S OLD STAND,

Henthorn's Block, Hunter Street, Peterborough,

Where families can be supplied with every variety of Groceries,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL.

Peterborough, June 20th, 1867. 26-tf

Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association.

HEAD OFFICE AT LONDON, C. W.

CROWELL WILSON, M.P.P., *President.* WM. NILES, *General Agent and Inspector.*
A. MACDONALD and D. C. MACDONALD, *Joint Secretaries.*
PETER PEARCE, Esq., BELMONT,
WM. COTTINGHAM, Esq., ORMSBY, } *Honorary Directors.*

ACCORDING to statistics laid before Parliament last year, the Agricultural Mutual had within 1,000 of having as many policies in force as all the other Farmers' Mutuals combined. The number of policies at present in force is 28,500, covering property to the amount of $18,930,000. It still retains the head of all other Insurance offices as regards its moderate rates and general advantages to insurers of Farm property.

Agent at Peterborough S. CORNELL.
Residence, George Street 7 doors north of the Wesleyan Church.

May, 1867. 22-26in.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following lands:

TOWNSHIP OF MONAGHAN.

E ½	Lot 4 and part 5 in	12th	Concession		120	acres, 90	cleared.
N ½	7	13	do		100	60	do
S W ¼	8	13	do		50	50	do
Pt S ½	6	12	do		30	30	do
W ½	6	13	do		100	85	do
S ½	2	10	do		100	90	do
Pt	1	8	do		75	50	do
Park Lot 14 in Lot 14 in		11	do		9	9	do

TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

E ½	21	10th	Concession	100	90	do
Pt S ½	2	West	Communication Road	20	20	do
Pt N ½	3	East	do do	10	10	do

TOWNSHIP OF CAVAN.

E ½	5 in	14th	Concession	100	80	do
S ½	3	10	do	100	85	do

TOWNSHIP OF CARTWRIGHT.

E ½	16	9th	Concession	100	50	do

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE.

W ½	31	5th	Concession	100	85	do
W ½	19	12	do	100	90	do

TOWNSHIP OF DOURO.

S E ¼	4	8th	Concession	50	50	do
S ½	22	4	do	100	100	do
Pt N E ¼	25	4	do	30	30	do
S ½	15	2	do	100	60	do

TOWNSHIP OF ENNISMORE.

N ½	7	9th	Concession	100	100	do
Pt E ¼	4	4	do	50	35	do
Rkn lots 6 & 7	2	4	do	100	40	do
S E ¼	5	9	do	50	25	do
N ½	4	4	do	100	60	do

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY.

	21	13th	Concession	200		
E ½	10	15	do	100		
	5	19	do	100		

TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

W ½	7	9th	Concession	90		

TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.

S W ¼	32	14th	Concession	50	40	do

TOWNSHIP OF OPS.

W ½	20	9th	Concession	100	25	do

TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER.

	8	8th	Concession	200		
E ½	1	4	do	100	35	do
S ½	15	2	do	100		
Pt W ½	19	5	do	20		

TOWNSHIP OF BELMONT.

	22	5th	Concession	200	Gold Lands
	31	3	do	190	

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lot No 9 West of George and North of Charlotte streets, ½ acre with brick warehouse.
W ½ No. 2 West of George and North of Simcoe streets, ½ acre with three brick stores thereon.
S ½ No. 1 West of George and South of London streets, ½ acre with small store thereon.
All my interest in and to Lot 31 West of George and South of Mary streets.
Lot No. 8 and 9 West of George and North of Edinburgh streets, 1 acre, small cottage thereon
Lot No. 6 West of George and North of Antrim streets, ½ acre.
Part Lot 7 West of George and North of Wolf streets, 25 feet by 196 feet.
Lots No. 14 and 15 (Block G.) three houses erected thereon.

☞ The whole of the above Lands will be sold cheap, and liberal time given for the payment thereof, say from one to 10 years.

THOMAS BRADBURN.

Peterborough, May 2, 1867. 18

NEWS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS!

THE undersigned, having just returned from Head-quarters, at Montreal, can give the most reliable news, and of the most important kind, viz:—

He has brought with him one of the best assorted stocks of

GROCERIES

Ever offered in this Market, consisting of

Teas—Green, Black and Japan, Sugars, Coffees of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Fruit and Nuts, Fish—dried and pickled of various kinds; Pails, Tubs, Bed Cords, Salt—in sack and barrel.

He has also a full assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys for same.

All of which he will sell at low prices for cash, or country produce.

Cash paid for Oats, Butter and Eggs.

Call and examine the goods as they will be sold cheap.

Store in Dixon's Old Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', September 6th, 1866. 36

New Hats, Ladies' & Gent's.
New CLOTHS.
New TWEEDS.
New Carpets
and Floor Oil Cloths.
New Prints
and Dress Goods.

Just received and to be sold very low for cash, by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, March 20, 1867. 12

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

E. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. COOLT, Esq., Inspector. | R. P. STARRT, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Omemee; Rev. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, Consulting Directors.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates is now prepared to accept risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School Houses, on as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERNST,

GROVESTEEN & Co.
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 Broadway,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

SEVEN OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WITH THE

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Over-Strung Bass,
&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 35 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Whose were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action, the motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
☞ 30-13in

LIFE AND WORKS
OF
ROBERT BURNS,
BY THE
REV. P. HATELY WADDELL,

(Author of the well-known Eulogy on his Genius, and Chairman at the "Cottage" on the Centenary of his Birth).

This addition will be illustrated with Two Portraits of the Poet; with Frontispiece composed of five Scenes selected from the Works or Land of Burns; and with Twenty-five Pictures from Original Drawings—the whole, produced in finest Oil Colours, from Engravings by eminent artists, in the highest style of the art.

The prominent Literary characteristic of this edition will be an entirely New Life of the Poet, in the form of a Spiritual Biography, by the Rev. Editor; with much valuable additional matter relating to Burns—including some hitherto unpublished Fragments of the Poet himself, interesting original Reminiscences of his Life, original Notes critical and historical on his Poems, and an Essay on the Progress and Development of the Scottish Language up till his day.

In the department of Illustration, the distinctive feature of every Picture will be its Originality in Design, and its absolute fidelity to nature in every detail of Scene by. The actual spot referred to, with all its surroundings, wherever locality constitute a portion of the picture, will be scrupulously adhered to—so that readers at a distance, natives of Scotland, may recognise in these some transcript of the soil; and strangers may look with confidence on every illustration as a reality. In the same department, the Publisher has the highest satisfaction in being able to announce that he is in a position to reproduce an authentic and most wonderful Likeness of Robert Burns—from the Original Miniature unquestionably, which was painted the year before his death; and of which Burns affirms that it is "the most remarkable likeness of what I am at this moment, that I think ever was taken of any body"—together with a most interesting and beautiful Miniature of his eldest Son, painted at the same time as a pendant to the Poet's likeness. These Portraits which have been lost to the world for seventy-one years, are now in possession of the Rev. P. Hately Waddell; and cannot fail, when presented to the world, to excite universal attention. No Portrait of the Poet known can compare for a moment, in fidelity or force, with this miniature of Burns.

The work will be completed in Seventeen Monthly Parts, Demy 4 to 48 pages, price Half Dollar each. Printed from new type upon the finest printing paper.

The great care and beauty with which the above work is being got up will make it an ornament most suitable for the drawing-room alike of the price and of the merchant; whilst the mode of publishing and the price charged will bring it early within the reach of every tradesman throughout the world.

"Beyond the seas—beyond the sun:
All these, and then I love thee!"

GRAHAM & STRATTON, sole agent for the County of Peterborough.

The Canadian Conveyancer!!

A SELECTION of concise Precedents in Conveyancing, carefully revised and adapted to the new Registry Law, containing in addition to the ordinary Conveyancing Forms, many special Forms relating to the procuring and transfer of Patent rights, the acquisition and transfer of Mining rights, &c., &c., with other special Forms now first published—with an introductory Essay on the Law of Property in Ontario, especially valuable to students. The whole forming a compact and convenient collection of Conveyancing Precedents.—By J. RORDANS, 2nd edition, revised and enlarged; price $2. full bound. Sent free to any part of Canada on receipt of amount.

J. RORDANS,
Law Bookseller and Stationer, 32 King St.
Toronto, May 20, 1867, 24* Toronto.

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro, Dec. 13, 1866. 50

MASONIC.

THE undersigned have just received a fresh supply of MASONIC Manuals, &c.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, June 11, 1867. 49-1y

LIFE IN A PILL BOX.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS

CAUSED BY

Maggiel's Anti-Billious Pills!

One Pill is a dose.
One Pill is a dose.
One Pill is a dose.

WHAT one hundred letters a day say from patients all over the habitable Globe!

"Dr. Maggiel, your pill has rid me of all billiousness."

"No more noxious doses for me in five or ten pills taken at a time. One of your pills cured me."

"Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me Send another box to keep in the house."

"After suffering tortures from Billious Colic two of your pills cured me, and I have no return of the malady."

"Your Sceptre treated me for Chronic Constipation, as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your Maggiel's pills cured me."

"I had no appetite; Maggiel's pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvellous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Maggiel has cure my headache that was chronic."

"I gave half of one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Maggiel's Salve cured me of sciatica in the head. I rubbed some of your Salve behind my ears and the noise left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor fellow!"

"I enclose a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Salve by return mail."

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

KIDNEYS, RETENTION OF URINE, ETC.,

Maggiel's Pills are a perfect cure. One dose will satisfy any one.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES,

Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, Want of Appetite,

Maggiel's pills will be found an effectual remedy.

MAGGIEL'S PILLS AND SALVE

Are almost universal in their effects and a cure can be almost always guaranteed.

Each Box Contains Twelve Pills

ONE PILL IS A DOSE.

☞ Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and Canadas, at 25 cents per box or pot.

COUNTERFEITS! COUNTERFEITS!!—All readers of this paper are warned not to purchase MAGGIEL'S PILL or SALVE, unless the name of S. Saydock, Proprietor, in addition to the name of Dr. J. Maggiel, is on the engraved slip surrounding each box or pot.

July 24, 1867. 30

GREAT ATTRACTION!

PROF. W. McMILLEN'S

SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON is now fitted up in first class style, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who may favor him with a call. There are two chairs with first class workmen, and in a few days the third chair with a good workman will be added to the staff. All work done with neatness and dispatch.

You are invited to call and judge for yourselves and remember that this is the place everything in the Professional line of business is executed with neatness and dispatch.

Come one, come all, both great and small.

N B—A clean towel to every person.

Curling executed in all its branches.

Hunter Street, next to Ulin's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 18th 1867. 16

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 27 in the 7th concession. Good Buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are nine acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if desired.

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM,
Proprietor.

Ilondale Mills, March 11, 1867 11-2*12-tf

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr PERKINS in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools, progress in musical studies, and items of general interest to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me . . . T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts.
The Orphan Wanderer. T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts.
The Rose Bush . . . . T. E. Perkins . . . 30 cts
Fairy of the Wilwood. H. A. Brown . . . 30 cts.
Memory, (for Baritone) H. A. Brown . . . 30 cts

Any of any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞ Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. ☞ 420 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY,

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Banner;" "The New Shining Star;" "The Psalm King;" "The Sacred Lute," &c.

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "*The Golden Promise*" is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers	$ 0 30
By the 100, "	25 00
Single copies in board covers,	35
By the 100 "	30 00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month.

We publish a new song every month, and give it away. Send for a Circular. to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the

OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,

Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will eat into and is much speedily cured then when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small pearly sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 26, 1866 40-1y

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, Mercurial Diseases, Blotches, Blains, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfiness, Humors in the Blood, Female Complaints, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, and all kinds of Blood Disorders.

Lowell, Mass., June, 1866.

J. C. AYER & Co., Gentlemen: I find by my daily avocation that your Sarsaparilla has taken the lead of all blood medicines. I have used it in my family as a blood purifier for many years, and have found it to relieve my children of Scrofula and eruptive complaints. Some ages it has been out on my face in blotches, which would ulcerate and come out in succession for months, and no remedy or physician gave me relief. At length I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken one bottle of it the blotches began to heal, and in a few weeks were entirely gone. My daughter was afflicted with a scrofulous humor, which appeared in her eyes, and for a time seemed to threaten the loss of sight. She was also much reduced in flesh and strength. Your Sarsaparilla has cured her, and she is now in the enjoyment of excellent health. Other members of my family have used your Sarsaparilla with the same happy results. I have no hesitation in saying your Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier we can use, and we will not be induced to change. Yours, truly,

ALFRED B. ELLIS.

Mr. Ellis is one of the Firm known as Messrs. Ellis, Bancroft & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Lowell.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 1866 Sept. 1866, that he has cured an inveterate case of Scrofula, which had destroyed the sight of one eye, and covered the body with sores, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous case of Mercurial Rheumatism by large doses of the same; says he owes the existence of his patient to it constantly.

Brownsboro, Gentlemen: Your Sarsaparilla Health.

Robert Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Some habit of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Goitre—a blister was swelling on the neck, which I had endured from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumors, Uterine Ulcerations, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. R. C. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent remedy for the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Diseases of the Scrofulous Diathesis. I have cured many incipient cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The latter result was soon arrested. Bathing with my instrument, aided by the internal use of your Sarsaparilla, rapidly expels it for the time.

Edward S. Morrow, of Newbury, Ct., writes, "A dangerous ovarian tumor on one of my females in my family, which had defied all the resources we could employ, has been entirely removed by your Sarsaparilla, and a perfect cure effected by your liberal use of it. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before using the knife, and proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight months no symptoms of the disease remained."

Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases.

New Orleans, 26th August, 1866.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and respect to your cures of the chronic I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the bony of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily administered him in five weeks. Another was attended by secondary symptoms in his nose and his throat, which were eating away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your remedy; this disagreeable symptom was removed, and the patient has since handled, and he is well again, and of sound constitution. Some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was entirely cured from the same by your Sarsaparilla, and was restored to the comforts of her home. They had been rendered miserable by the ulcers that ate a channel through the roof of the mouth, and destroyed their voices. Your Sarsaparilla, by its purifying power, healed the ulcers, and restored the voice. I have also used your Sarsaparilla in my own family, and have found it to be the best blood purifier we can use, and we will not be induced to change. Yours, truly,

C. V. LARTIGUE, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

Independence, Preston Co., Va., 4th July, 1866.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and much to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FRASH.

John T. Goforth, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Lacy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla. I cannot be said to know you, and say thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer, Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of these may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Hypochondria, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It relieves the vital functions into vigorous action, and these overcome disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the physicians of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidences of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its efficacy or some living trophy to their relief or its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

ASTONISHING!
ASTOUNDING!!
CONFOUNDING!!!
BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY
IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Stevens, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was great

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

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The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED AT

PETERBOROUGH,

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

EVERY Description of Book and Job Printing executed at this office, in a superior style, and at low rates.

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with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing

☞Lawyers blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN, Q. C. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, Dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

Office and Store, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, PaperHanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walsh and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALER in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

☞Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 30

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough, 18

BANK OF TORONTO,

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A SMITH, *Agent.* 20

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterboro

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery,

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C.W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

R. S. HOWELL,

FORWARDER,

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

11 PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Water Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,

Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Thursday, 12th Dc'r, 1867,

AT THE O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. H. ROXBURGH,

Secretary to Boars.

August 1, 1867. 31

WANTED!

FOR a strong boy, nearly 16 years old, a place as apprentice with a farmer.

Apply at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Peterboro', July 17, 1867. 29

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, May 27th, 1867, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep.	Lindsay, 9.35a.m.	Dep.	P'rt Hope 2.00p.m.
	Kelley's. 9.55		Quay's 2.22
	Omemee, 10.20		Perrytown 2.34
	Franklin 10.40		Campb lls 3.40
	Brunsw'k 10.50		Summit 4.00
	Bethany, 11.05	Arr.	Millbrook 4.25
Arr.	Millbrook 11.35	Dep	4 40
Dep	11.45 p.m.		Manvers 5.08
	Summit, 12.05		Brunswick 5.15
	Campb'ls 12 22		Franklin 5.25
	Perryto'n 12.33		Omemee, 5.45
	Quay's, 12.45		Kelly's 6.00
Arr.	Port Hope 1.10	Arr.	Lindsay, 6.30

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep.	Lindsay 12.35p.m.	Dep.	Port Hope 5.45a.m.
	Kelly's, 1 00		Quay's, 6.10
	Omemee, 1.20		Perryto'n, 6.22
	Franklin, 1.45		Campbell's 6.30
	Brunsw'k 1.55		Summit, 6.55
	Bethany, 2.05		Millbrook, 7.20
Arr.	Millbrook 2.35		Bethany, 7.50
Dep.	2.40		Brunsw'k, 7.57
	Summit, 3.05		Franklin, 8.05
Arr.	3.20		Omemee, 8.25
Dep	Campb'ls, 3.40		Kelly's, 8.45
	Perryto'n 3 46	Arr.	Lindsay, 9.10
	Quay's, 3.57		
Arr.	Port Hope 4.20		

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep.	Peterboro 3.30p.m.	Dep.	Port Hope 10.10a.m.
	Fraserv'le 3.55		Quay's 10.35
Arr.	Millbrook 4.20		Perryto'n 10.45
Dept	4.30		Campbl's 10.50
	Summit 4.50		Summit 11.15
	Campbells 5.10	Arr	Millbrook 11.35
	Perrytown 5.16	Dep	11.45 M.
	Quay's, 5.26		Fraserv'le 12.10 p.m.
Arr.	Port Hope 5.50	Arr.	Peterboro 12 35

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep.	Peterboro' 6.30a.m.	Dep.	Port Hope 10 10a.m.
	Fraserville 6 50		Quay's, 10.36
	Millbrook, 7.20		Perryt'n 10.45
	Summit, 7.45		Campb'ls 10.50
	Campbell's 8.05		Summit, 11.15
	Perrytown 8.12	Arr.	Millbrook 11.35
	Quay's, 8.25	Dep.	11.45
Arr.	Port Hope, 8.50		Fraserv'le 12.10
		Arr.	Peterboro 12.35

A. T. WILLIAMS,

Superintendent.

May 27, 1867. 22

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.30 a.m.
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 3.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

Express at 12.55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

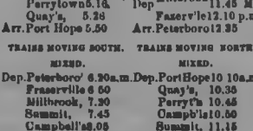
Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 9.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m. and 7.25 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME

IN THE

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES.

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening.

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ore Beds.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON,

Proprietor

Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 14

MONEY! MONEY!

MONEY TO LEND, at eight per cent, in sums to suit borrowers.

Apply to J. A. HALL,

At the Court House.

Peterboro', May 9th, 1867. 19

Change of Time AND ROUTE.

ON and after Monday, the 9th of September Instant,

THE STEAMER "ORDMAN,"

WILL LEAVE BRIDGENORTH,

For Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

WILL LEAVE LINDSAY,

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock, a.m., or on the arrival of the train from Port Hope, for Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth. Stages leave McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', at 2.30, a. m.

Meals to be had on Board.

For freight, &c., apply at McGregor's Hotel.

All freight to be properly addressed and way-bill sent with the same.

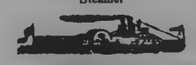
Lindsay, 2nd September, 1867. 37

DAILY LINE

FOR

ROCHESTER!

The Magnificent Steel-Plated Upper-Cabin Steamer



"CORINTHIAN,"

P. G. CHRYSLER, MASTER,

LEAVES North Shore Ports for CHARLOTTE every day, (Sundays excepted). The "Corinthian" calls at Brighton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, leaving at 4 o'clock; calling daily at Colbourne at 8 o'clock, Cobourg at 7, arriving at Port Hope at 8.30, a. m.; and leaves Port Hope for Charlotte at 9.30, a. m. Returning leaves Charlotte for North Shore Ports, daily, at 2.30, p. m. Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by railroad or boat, connect with this Steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive at Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South. Baggage at owner's risk unless booked and paid for.

For further information inquire of the Captain on board, to D. McKenzie, Brighton; J. Keelar, Colbourne; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.

GEO. HENDERSON,

Agent, Port Hope, C.W.

Port Hope, May 29th, 1867. 22

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $76 to $86. STEERAGE - $36.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent,

Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

Public Notice!

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an act to confirm the Re-survey of the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough, made by Provincial Land Surveyor T. B. Clementi, and the Re-survey of the Township of Burleigh in the same County, made by Provincial Land Surveyor James W. Fitzgerald; and to provide for the levying and collection of the moneys expended by the Corporation of the County of Peterborough in connection with such Re-surveys.

Dated at Peterborough, this 7th May, A. D., 1867.

P. M. GROVER,

19 *Warden County of Peterborough.*

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."—FRANKLIN.—Why will people pay $50 or $100 for a SEWING MACHINE, when $25 will buy a better one for all practical purposes? Notwithstanding repeated to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "FRANKLIN" and "MEDALLION" Machines can be had in any quantity. This machine is a double thread, constructed upon entirely new principles, and does not infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excell all others, as thousands of patrons will testify.

☞AGENTS WANTED.

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PICTON, C.W., 1867.

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Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 11-1y.

Poetry.

MY MORNING NAP.

Let others talk of early walk,
And ramble o'er the heath;
Of dewy flower, in fragrant bower,
And morning's balmy breath;
Enough for me in scented sheet
My mortal frame to wrap—
To dream that life is all complete
In balmy morning nap.

What though at dawn, the wild bird's song
Makes musical the air,
And merry maidens trip along
With blossoms in their hair?
My quiet bed's a lotus shore—
No snares my feet entrap—
And those that greet me now no more,
Flit round my morning nap.

What though bright rays of ruddy cloud
Illume the eastern sky,
And little children laughing loud,
Across the meadows fly?
Must I return from Dreamland sweet,
Prepared for direful hap,
Because the day I would not greet
Without my morning nap?

Is life so short that we must needs
Turn darkness into day,
And leave no time 'mid cares and deeds,
To muse of friends away?
Let misery toil for wealth untold,
And fools in wonder gape,
I'll be content to dream of gold
And take my morning nap.

Since "Life is woe"—as some agree—
Which each his share must take,
It seems but poor philosophy,
To spend it all awake;
Then will I, as my cares may range,
Put on my priceless cap,
And 'mid the bustle of life's change,
Ponder my morning nap.

Selections.

THE DEAD RESUSICATED.

A STORY OF GALVANISM.

BY J. D. WILLIAMS.

Some years ago the medical world was agitated on the subject of galvanism. The most extraordinary results were anticipated from it, some persons even maintaining that by its influence the vital spark could be restored to the dead body. Almost every physician who had any pretensions to science made numerous experiments with various surprising results. These experiments were commenced on frogs, but eventually they were almost wholly confined to persons who had met their death by violence, such as hanging or drowning; of course no experiments were made with those who had died of wounds or organic diseases.

In 1830, there lived on Blackfriar's Road, London, a surgeon by the name of Stewart. He was a very strange man, passionately devoted to his profession, and although he had only settled there a few years, had already gathered together a large practice.

He was extremely taciturn, and rarely entered into conversation on any subjects excepting those immediately connected with his profession. Mr. Stewart was an experimentalist. He might almost be called heterodox in his views of the science of medicine, for he condemned no innovations until he had tested them himself, and then if he found them worthless he made a business of exposing their pretensions in the medical journals of the day.

Among other things that claimed his attention was the subject of galvanism. To this strange principal in nature he devoted more than common attention, and at last he became so enthralled by its researches that he devoted all his spare time to investigations in a room at the top of his house, which he had fitted up especially for that purpose, having erected a very powerful galvanic battery there.

One day Mr. Stewart was called to attend a young lady living in Prince's Street, not a very long distance from his residence. His patient was not very sick, and under his care she soon recovered. Strange to say, however, the surgeon did not cease his visits to Miss Alston, for such was the young lady's name, but every evening, after he had finished his professional calls, would find him at Mr. Alston's residence.

It soon became evident that this saturnine man was in love; even his investigations in galvanism were suspended, and he now devoted the time he had before spent in his attic to the young lady's society.

Emma Alston was a charming girl, twenty years of age, exceedingly handsome and possessed of a highly cultivated mind.—She was attracted to the moody surgeon by his intellectual abilities, and took great pleasure in his society. In her presence Mr. Stewart's natural character appeared to give way to gentler influences; with all his unpromising exterior, he was susceptible to poetry, and Miss Alston was surprised to find that her admirer had a profound knowledge of the old and modern poets, and would entertain her for hours together by repeating all the best passages from their works.

Mr. Stewart's visits continued for some months. At last he thought he had received sufficient encouragement from Emma to propose to her. In a plain, blunt, manly way he made known his passion, and to his extreme joy he was accepted. The young lady's mother offered no objection, for although Mr. Stewart was much older than her daughter Emma, he possessed considerable property, and was in every way what is called by anxious parents a "good match."

The wedding day was fixed, the surgeon's house was newly furnished, and in one short week Mr. Stewart was to convey to his home the beautiful young bride.

Three days before the period appointed for the ceremony, when the surgeon rose in the morning, fearful news was whispered in his ear. Emma Alston had been murdered the previous night! At first he did not believe, but immediate investigation only proved that it was too true. Burglars had broken into the house, and the young girl, making some resistance, had been barbarously assassinated, a dagger having been plunged into her heart. The murderer had, however, been taken, a policeman having seen him leave the premises. He proved to be a villain, who has known by the name of Harry Lincoln, and against whom several indictments for burglary were already issued. When he was arrested he was covered with blood, and the poignard with which he had inflicted the fatal wound was found on his person.—The evidence against him was most clear, and he was committed to take his trial at the next sessions for wilful murder.

The fearful news of the death of his promised bride produced an effect on the surgeon's mind that bid fair to end in a raging brain fever, and for two weeks it was not known whether he would live or die. His strong mind was shaken to its very foundation, and in his delirium he did nothing but rave of his murdered Emma. At last his naturally strong constitution prevailed and he slowly regained his senses. By the most active antiphlogistic measures the inflammation was subdued, and in three weeks time he rose from his bed convalescent.—But with his recovery a strange thing occurred; he lost all recollection of the events that had transpired previous to illness. He spoke of Emma as having died of consumption, and his friends thought it much better that the real truth should be kept from him: so it was decided among them that the subject should never be referred to in any manner, but that his supposition should be encouraged by a tacit acknowledgment of its truth.

He soon renewed his investigations in galvanism with increased ardor, and with the exception of his professional visits, shut himself out entirely from the world. He now passed every minute of his spare time in his dreary attic, and a light might be seen there to a late hour in the night.

About this time he became acquainted with a Mr. Evans, who held some situation in Newgate prison. This gentleman, like himself, was an ardent student in all that is strange and bizarre in nature, and Mr. Stewart found him a man after his own heart. Mr. Evans was almost always at the surgeon's, excepting when his duties called him away. They pursued their experiments in silence, and often in that secret chamber grew pale at the wonderful discoveries they made.

One day Evans called upon Mr. Stewart earlier than usual, and evidently had something important to say to him.

"Stewart," said Evans, when he entered the surgery where he was waiting for him, "I have got good news for you.—Three scamps are to be hanged to-morrow. I have the promise of the body of one of them, and have given orders to have it conveyed here."

"That is good news, indeed," replied the surgeon; "we shall now be able to set at rest the problem whether it be possible to restore life."

"I have but little doubt we shall be successful. Our previous experiments have almost demonstrated that fact. What after all, is death by hanging? Merely the suspense of the heart's action by cutting off the supply of oxygen required by the blood. Now, if we can only bring the galvanic battery to bear on the nervous centers, it seems very evident that this subtile fluid has the power of so exciting the nervous system that the phenomenon which we call life will be re-established."

"You are right, Evans. These are my views, and to-morrow we shall be able to prove whether they are correct or not."

"Get your professional visits over early, I shall be here at half-past nine at the furthest. The men are to be hanged at eight. They will hang an hour. Then one of the bodies will be delivered over to me. It will scarcely take me half an hour to bring it from Newgate here."

"Have no fear. I will be at home.—By the by, you must be careful to see that the criminal has not his neck broken.—Such an accident would of course render our experiments entirely nugatory."

"I'll see to that. Good by for the present. I shall not be with you this evening. You will have everything in readiness. The experiments ought to be made as soon as possible after death."

I will devote this evening to the necessary preparations."

The two friends shook hands and parted.

Mr. Stewart did not even wait till evening, but at once retired to his attic and soon got everything in readiness. He was in a state of great nervous excitement, for he was about to prove the truth or falsity of the great dream of his life. It is true, he had experimented many times on the dead body, but the persons to whom he had applied his galvanic battery had either died by violence or some disease, and all that he had been able to effect was merely muscular movements in the bodies. Now, however, an opportunity was offered which might never occur again. A man who lost his life from no organic disease, from no violence in which blood was spilled, he regarded as the most favorable condition to test the truth of his theory.

The surgeon retired to bed that night anxious and excited. It was in vain he closed his eyes to sleep. He could think of nothing but his coming experiments.—At last, towards morning, he fell into an easy sort of slumber, in which he dreamed all he was about to do. In his imagination he saw the body before him, and saw the criminal rise from the table a hale and hearty man. In the midst of this vision, he awoke. It was broad day-light, and the clock of a neighboring church had struck seven.

He hurried on his clothes, glanced at a hearty breakfast, and made some indispensable professional calls. When he reached home again it was nine o'clock. He at once proceeded to the attic, and gave the finishing touch to the preparations. He fixed a long wide board within a convenient distance of his battery, laid out two or three scalpels, and saw that there was a sufficient supply of acid. As the time approached for his grand experiment he became more calm and collected, and by the time the cab drove up to the door not a single nerve of his body trembled.

He now threw from the window like a large heavy box out of the cab, and conveyed it into the hall. He then heard them slowly and laboriously carry it up stairs, and in a few minutes it was brought into the attic. The men who had assisted to bring the box up stairs and who had no knowledge of what it contained, were paid for their trouble, and Evans and Stewart were left alone with the body.

The moment they were gone, Evans took a screw driver from his pocket and unfastened the lid of the box. It was the work of a few moments only, and the lid fell off. Stewart and his companion then, with considerable exertion, pulled the corpse from the box and laid it on the table.

It was the body of a strong, stalwart man; his black congested features, even in death, revealed the hardened, desperate villain he had been when living. When the surgeon gazed on him he involuntarily shuddered; but ashamed of his emotion, by a strong effort of mind he overcame it.

"The man's limbs are not yet cold," said Evans, moving the arms and legs of the corpse, "and the body is even yet warm."

"So much the better for our experiments," said Stewart in a hollow voice.—"You are sure his neck was not broken?"

"I am certain of that—the men died the hardest of the three. Here, you can see for yourself," said Evans, raising the man's head, while stewart examined the cervical vertebræ with his fingers.

"It is all right," said the surgeon.

Stewart now took up one of the scalpels, and began carefully to dissect the back of the neck; laying back the nerves which had their origin from that portion of the spinal cord. The battery was charged, and the wire was brought to bear on the exposed nerves. Stewart had a profound knowledge of anatomy, and he had been very careful in making his dissection to avoid wounding even the slightest filament of nerve.

The surgeon took the wire in his hand and applied the end of it to the part he had prepared. His hand was now as firm and steady as a rock. Evans stood by with the utmost excitement depicted on his features.

For a minute or two the body made no response to the action of the galvanic battery.

"More acid," whispered the surgeon.

Evans went to the trough and poured in a large quantity of acid. At that moment the legs of the corpse were violently drawn up, and the arms beat the air. Then commenced a twitching of the muscles of the face, and in a minute or two the eyelids of the deceased opened, and his eyes rolled about in the most fearful manner. Evans made a rush for the door, but Stewart did not move a muscle, but with a calm hand continued to direct the wire. His companion, ashamed of his fears, came back again, and muttered some excuses, to which the surgeon made no reply.

The chest of the corpse now began to heave, and it was evident that respiration had been re-established. The blood now being supplied with oxygen, the blackness in the face slowly vanished, and his features assumed a natural expression.

"He lives! he lives!" cried the surgeon in delight.

"Great God of Heavens!" exclaimed the surgeon, withdrawing his wire. A sudden thought entered his mind. "When we have restored him to life, what are we to do with him?"

"I never thought of that," said Evans, turning pale; "let us cease our experiments."

But it was too late; the vital spark was already rekindled. The man so lately dead sat upright, and gazed with a bewildered air around him.

"Where am I?" he muttered. "Am I in the other world?"

He shook himself as a dog does when he comes out of the water, and deliberately got off the board and stood upright in the chamber. His muscles by this time had regained all their power, and he appeared as strong as he was before he was executed.

Evans trembled with fear, but Stewart stood gazing on the resuscitated with a steady eye and unblenched cheek.

"What is your name?" asked Stewart.

"Harry Lincomb!" replied the man.

"What!" shrieked Stewart, the name restoring to his recollection all the past, "for what crime were you executed?"

"You know I suppose, as well as I do; it was for murdering Miss Emma Alston."

"Murderer! demon! devil!" cried the surgeon, "and I have restored you to life—you who shed my Emma's blood. By heavens, I will avenge her yet."

So saying, he rushed on the murderer, and seized him with an iron grasp. Evans fled in dismay from the room. A fearful struggle ensued; the trampling of feet to and fro in the chamber was heard for some minutes, then all was still.

Evans returned to the room and found the murderer dead on the floor, with a scalpel through his heart. Stewart was gazing stupidly on his work, and it was soon evident that his reason had fled.

That night he was removed to Bedlam. The murderer's body was buried secretly by Evans, and the real facts of the case did not transpire until the latter was on his death bed, when he made the confession embodied in the foregoing.

ARCHBISHOP CONNOLLY AGAIN.—Mr. Anglin, a prominent Irish Roman Catholic, of New Brunswick, and editor of the *Freeman*, gets a pretty severe correction from Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax, who appears to take pastoral charge of the elections, not only in Nova Scotia, but in the other Confederate Provinces. This primate, in a letter to the Hon. P. Mitchell, speaks as follows (we translate from a French version in the *Minerve*):—

"I sympathize deeply with you in what you say respecting Confederation in New Brunswick. I regret much that the Bishop should be absent on the polling day, for I know that, like his predecessor, Dr. Dollard, he regards Mr. Anglin as one of the bitterest enemies of the priesthood, and as an insulter of the Catholic clergy whenever an opportunity occurs. He has done more to vilify the Catholic religion in the person of its priests and ministers, and to bring Catholicism and Catholics, particularly the Irish, into odium, than all the Orangemen of the earth."

The Turn of Life.

Between the ages of forty and sixty, a man who has properly regulated himself may be considered in the prime of life. His matured strength and consideration (rather than almost impotence to the attacks of disease, and [illegible] seem to his judgment. His mind is resolute, firm and equal; all his [illegible] in the highest order; his [illegible] and passes through a period [illegible] by many gratifications.—He [illegible] a year or two past sixty, he arrives [illegible] stood still. But stewart this is a wicked, called the turn of life which, if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of old age, around which the river winds, and then be good without a boat or causeway to effect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden whether it bend or break. Gout and apoplexy are also in the vicinity to waylay the traveller, and thrust him from the pass; but let him gird up his loins and provide himself with a fitter staff, and he may trudge in safety with perfect composure. To quit metaphor, "The turn of life" is a turn either into a prolonged walk or into the grave. The system and powers having reached their utmost expansion, now begin either to shoot like flowers at noon or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single fatal excitement, may force it beyond its strength, whilst a careful supply of the props, and a withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant will sustain it in beauty and vigor until night has entirely set in.

A SWEEPING ROBBERY.—The robbery of a fashionable Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, was committed in such an open manner that no suspicion of the illicit transaction going on "was ever dreamed of." A man, we say, of course, opened the church door at the usual hour of meeting—though there was to be none that evening—lit the church in its usual brilliant style, and [illegible]-like, commenced to sweep about the doors and to cause a dust—which those indispensable functionaries know so well how to create. After going through this preliminary operation, he commenced to take up the carpets in the aisles, shake them out, roll them up, and stow them into a truck; one by one were in succession handled, until this unknown genius had rolled about one hundred yards of the carpeting up, and stowed it nicely away in his vehicle. Then putting out the lights and closing the doors in a cool and deliberate manner, left and has not since been heard of. All the time while he was tugging at the carpets, policemen and citizens were passing and repassing the door; but knowing as it had been publicly announced, that the church was to be renovated, they concluded that this was the initiatory process and they took no further notice of it.

The Indian and the Worm.

A missionary was once talking with a poor Indian, who had been speaking of his love for the Lord Jesus Christ. The missionary said,—

"You think you love him?"

"Oh, yes! I know I do."

"Why do you love him? What did he ever do for you?"

"I'll show you," said the Indian, and at once commenced digging a hole in the ground. After a while, he found a worm. The missionary watched him without speaking. The Indian took the worm, and laid it on the smooth ground; after which he built a circular fence of chips around it, and then set it on fire. The worm, feeling the heart, moved from one part of the fire to the other, making ineffectual efforts to find a way out. At length, it curled itself up in the centre, as far from the fire as could be, apparently motionless. The Indian stooped and lifted the worm from the ground, and carried it back unharmed to the place from which he had taken it; then turning to the missionary, who had been silently watching him, he said, "Poor Indian was like that worm,—all covered with sin, and surrounded by the dreadful fire of God's displeasure, and trembling under the verge of everlasting destruction, without hope, and perfect despair. Then came the Lord Jesus Christ, and took me with his strong arm, and placed my feet upon a rock. He saved poor Indian when he was lost; and now do you ask what I love him for? what he has done for me?"

The missionary knelt with him, and together they prayed to Him "who loved us and gave himself for us."

Serious dissensions have arisen in the Peace Congress at Geneva, owing to an attack having been made in the Congress upon the "Socialists of the United States." It is to be regretted that the harmony of the Congress should be disturbed through the introduction of questions having no connection with the avowed objects of the gathering.

The doctrine of "finality," preached by Earl Russell some years ago, finds no favor, it would seem, with the Reform League. Household suffrage having been gained, the fight is now to be for manhood suffrage, and vote by ballot. And in view of the victory which has been won by the people of England during the last twelve months, who will say that the day is distant which will see the aristocracy yielding these points too? The revolution which has commenced cannot be stopped. England marches steadily onward to Democracy. The proceedings at the Council of the League, held in London on the 29th ult., are significant.—*Tribune.*

Fires in the woods are doing great damage in Newfoundland. One village in Green Bay has been completely destroyed. Three persons have been convicted of raising fires and are undergoing punishment.

Lightning Apple Parers; Mackintery Oils, from 40 cents to 2.00; Mink, Otter and Beaver Traps; Planes, Saws, Files and Edge Tools; Locks, Hinges, White Lead, Oils; the best assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware at the lowest prices.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

Peterborough,
Province of Ontario, Sept. 16, 1867.

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Insolvent Act of 1864—W. Yelland.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1867.

THE RESULT.

The result of the elections we do not pretend to be able to give yet. The *Leader* claims the whole, but will yet find out the mistake. The small fry of the coalition press of course take their cue from their big brother.

The fact is neither the *Globe* nor the *Leader* can give the party lines of the members elect, with certainty. Many staunch reformers have promised the government a fair trial, and they will try to keep their word, as most assuredly they should, on all matters of right and justice. But there can be no doubt but that many who have promised a fair trial will demand reform measures, and insist on economical government. The reform element is strong enough to be felt, and in the government of Ontario, at least, will be able to offer wholesome supervision. At least one-half of those returned for this House are Reformers without doubt, and we are inclined to think that we will find a little more than one-half of them. The late elections were almost all carried by Reformers, with the exception of Peel.

In the Commons there will also be an opposition, and one of some numerical power too. The number will also be increased from the Lower Provinces. The Coalitionists were afraid, for a time, that they would be too strong, and that corruption would stride rampant in consequence, and this they knew would ensure their defeat ere long. For the sake of the Dominion, and the continuation of British connection, it is well that their fears have not been realised. There will be a healthy opposition. The remarks of the Montreal *Witness* are, perhaps, to the point on this subject. On the result of the elections in Ontario, it says:—

"A letter from a reliable correspondent in Canada West, informs us that the classification of members for Ontario, which appeared in the *Witness* was more absurd,—a fact that the most stupid and disinterested lamenting it. We copied it from the *Witness*, simply because it was the first paper that attempted to give a classified list. He adds that the *Globe's* classification is, as near as he can judge, scrupulously correct, according to the antecedents and professions of the parties elected. We shall therefore copy it when complete. He complains—though not a partizan of Mr. Brown—of the unfair statements concerning him and his party transmitted from Toronto, by telegraph, to the *Witness*. This we have several times noticed and protested against, just like the unfair telegraphic statements sent from Stanstead, by whom we know not. But the fact is, we have either to give the press despatches we get or none.

"Our correspondent adds:—

"I am persuaded that the Reformers of Ontario are thoroughly aroused now, and that if the elections were to be done over again, a very different result would be obtained."

NOVA SCOTIA.

Here has carried all the constituencies of this province but one, we believe. The only member of the Quebec delegation elected in Nova Scotia, is Dr. Tupper. This shows to some extent the feelings of that Province towards union with Canada. Much is being said about Howe and his followers being anti-unionists, as if unionizing that as a consequence they are disloyal. We do not know the motives that induce them to oppose confederation other than as expressed, and these as expressed, are the great unwillingness the people feel to form a union with such a reckless extravagant set as Canadians have proved themselves to be. We do not wonder at their desire to remain the custodians of their own fortunes for weal or woe, and that too, when they find themselves united to a set of men who have scrupled at nothing that would return to themselves the emoluments of Office, and the glory of high sounding titles. It will be urged that they are without excuse in their present opposition to the Imperial statute, and this the more, inasmuch as they have still the control of their own local affairs. We do not wish to offer any excuse for their opposition, still we do not think that because the statute exists, it must or should be passively acquiesced in. A statute may impose a grievance, real or imaginary it may be, and there is nothing wrong in the colonists seeking by their representatives to be able to demand a redress of the grievance. This is all the people of Nova Scotia yet seek, and it is wrong; it is infamous to cast the slander of disloyalty against Howe or his party until they show signs of disloyalty. It has long been the tactics of a certain party to seek to attach the stigma of disloyalty to those who honestly oppose them.—This we thought would never have been resorted to again, but we were deceived.—Yet it could be cast against the foul progenitors of the slander with tenfold force. They are not satisfied with maligning the people of Canada: they carry the work into Nova Scotia, and without even a passing knowledge of the people or their motives, they condemn them too. We have no doubt of the loyalty of Howe and his party, nor will we change our views until we hear of some not or word other than these reports that come to us through the mouths of mail-igers. The Nova Scotians will come to the first Parliament of the new Dominion strong, to which ever side of politics they attach themselves, they will add united strength, which if wisely directed, will tend to good, but if foolishly, may tend to evil. Let us hope the best of them, however, and wait results. Mr. Howe is progressive and liberal in his views, is a very clever and enlightened politician, and we have confidence that having gained his true position, the leadership of the Nova Scotia party, he will use it for his country's good, and in moderation.

Religious Services in the Jail.

Some one last, our union has been called to the fact that there are regular stated services to the jail, by a layman who has taken great interest in those committed there from time to time. The Sheriff informs us that the gentleman referred to attends very regularly, and also that the prisoners receive him kindly and attentively, the only exception being the man who has seen fit to make the complaint of "no minister" attending the jail.

For our own part we are grave obstacles in the way of appointing any one minister to conduct religious services with and for the prisoners, these objections do not in any way arise out of the prisoners, but out of the evil that might arise out of unwise intermeddling on the part of the minister who might be appointed to officiate, or perhaps out of the bigotry of some one outside who cares less about souls than sectarianism. The County Council, therefore, wisely left the matter open to the ministers of every denomination to see after the moral well-being of those prisoners who might claim particular religious connection or who might listen to a word of instruction as it might be given. It may be true that some ministers have neglected to go regularly to the jail, and it may be true that some have neglected to go because they have not been paid for so doing; however, off we can say is, that we may regret that they do not go. But we have no sympathy with the pastor whose love for souls goes no further than he is paid, and we have little hope of the prisoner who cannot receive instructions out of the Divine Revelation because it is not read by a particular clergyman. The promises of the Gospel are not limited to a particular instrument; the faithful labors of a faithful lay man will not be rejected at the great day. We have no doubts, however, but that the various ministers will aid the worthy layman in his generous work of love. The hint of the Grand Jury was well intended, and we feel assured will be kindly received by all for whom it was intended.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

We have waited for some time to see some move by the Teachers of this county towards forming Township Teachers' Associations, but we have waited in vain. There does not appear to be that desire for improvement and mutual edification among Teachers that should exist. In almost every other county around us there are Township Associations, and even County Associations, and we have often sought to find out the reason for the apparent indifference on the part of the Teachers of this county. They all admit the necessity for means of comparing notes and receiving hints from one another, but each one casts the burden of commencing, and as a consequence, the weight of the trouble of carrying on such associations. Perhaps it will not be out of place to remind Teachers that there are reasons of uneasiness to them, when complaints of difficulties are made, and when those only apparent difficulties cause no small amount of perturbation.—Then they seek to lay the blame to every thing and everyone but to the right cause. We have no desire now to enter into the real cause of those anxious thoughts and sometimes groundless fears that so annoy; we only wish to call the attention of Teachers to the fact that they do exist, and very often manifest themselves, and we ask those who have felt their annoyance to join together in order to their removal.

The best and cheapest way is to form Associations for mutual instruction, and as the annoyance and bustle of the season are now about over, there should be no delay. Let two or three Teachers in the neighborhood of central positions, Norwood and Peterborough for instance, hold preliminary meetings, and issue a general invitation to all the teachers of the surrounding district. Officers can then be chosen; subjects for explanation at future meetings arranged, and the times and places of those meetings published. This would begin the work, and a little effort would carry it on. These meetings would afford means for improvement that can scarcely be fully estimated, and they would also tend to remove the diffidence that too often casts a baneful influence over even the good Teacher at examination seasons.

In the meantime we call upon the teachers of Hastings and Norwood to make some move in the matter. They can call together the teachers of the eastern section of the county, including Asphodel, Belmont and the east of Dummer; and in the west we would name Messrs. John and Wm. Wood, and Mr. Smyth, of Lakefield, to organize in the western section, and we hope to hear from them as soon as possible.

We trust that the above hints will be taken in good part. We have always been advocates for such associations, feeling assured that they, when properly conducted, are of incalculable advantage to those engaged in the profession of teaching. Hitherto there have been circumstances untoward to their formation and advantageous working, but these are to a great degree removed, so that now we may look forward with better hopes of success. Will the teachers try what can be done?

Trouble is again brewing between Russia and Turkey, arising, we suppose, in some degree out of the troubles in Crete. The Russian ultimatum is said to be the cession of Crete to Greece, and a sweeping reform in Turkey, by which Christians shall be admitted to the civil and military service on terms of equality with Mahomedans, and in the proportion of the respective populations. This rule is to apply to Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, not jointly, but severally; and the Asiatic army is not to come to Europe nor the European army to go to Asia. If Turkey consents to this dictation, she abdicates her sovereign power, and her European possessions will be governed by the Christians, who are in a great majority. If she does not consent, the Czar informs her that he will not be responsible for the consequences. The Russian ambassador and his interpreter were not only admitted to direct conference with the Sultan himself, but were invited to sit, a thing never known in his presence before.

The defeat of Mr. McKellar for the Commons was attributed in part, to the taking away of two townships from the county of Kent, to form part of the new county of Bothwell. Mr. Mills, elected for Bothwell, is also a Reformer. Mr. McMurrich is elected for North York.

MASONIC PIC-NIC.

One of those pleasant events that transpire occasionally, and has for its object the re-union of friends, took place on Thursday last. The members of the myrtle tie from Peterborough and Millbrook gave a Pic-Nic at the Summit near the latter place. A special train left Peterborough about eight o'clock, a. m., with the members of the craft and their lady and gentlemen relatives and friends, numbering about one hundred; at Millbrook they were joined by the brethren from that place and friends, numbering between eighty and a hundred. The train arrived at its destination about 10 o'clock, and arrangements were at once made for the day's enjoyment. Swings were erected, tents pitched, musicians uncovered their instruments, tables were covered for dinner, and in a short time the "the tripping of the light fantastic" commenced. Every person present was sufficiently invigorated by the splendor of the day and beauty of the scene, to lend a helping hand in the preparation. At 12 o'clock the greater portion of those present, perhaps two hundred, sat down to sumptuous and delicious repast, furnished by our amiable lady friends. The chairs were occupied as follows:—V. W. Bro. Dr. Burnham, W.M. Peterborough Lodge in the East, W. Bro. Howell, W.M. of J. B. Hall Lodge, Millbrook, in the West, while the South was occupied by W. Bro. Sutherland, P.M. of Corinthian Lodge, Peterborough.—Ample justice having been done to the good things provided, the "Queen and Craft." was given from the East with Masonic honors. The West gave the "M.W. the Grand Master of Canada," and from the South came the good old toast, "Happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again." This over the process of packing up what was left, was done, and all repaired to the scene of enjoyment; some to brief flirtations through the beautiful grove, others to "threading the mazy," while the more sedate took a quiet seat and watched the proceedings. We took a short stroll and found a number of groups quietly discussing their respective delicacies in their peculiarly modest and retired manner. At 5 o'clock, tea was prepared which all partook of vigorously. Dancing was kept up uninterruptedly and with the most apparent vigor from the time of arrival until the whistle sounded the alarm to prepare for home. Many even then left with reluctance.

To close the proceedings, W. Bro. Lawson was ordered to take the chair. On motion of Bro. O'Donnell, seconded by Bro. Graham, Bros. Ewing, of Peterborough, and Ogilvy of Millbrook, were called upon, who made speeches suitable to the occasion. Cheers were given for the Queen, the Ladies, the different Lodges, the chairman, and in a few moments all were packed (to say comfortably would be a mistake) in the cars.

On arrival at Millbrook, we parted with our Cavan friends with the most profound regret, and wishing the day had been double the length. As the train moved from the station, the band struck up "The Girl I left behind me," and the whole party mustered on the platform car and gave three rousing cheers for Millbrook. About half past seven, the Peterboro' portion arrived here, after spending, as was universally acknowledged, one of the pleasantest days imaginable. Harmony, concord, good fellowship, and enjoyment, were the prevailing features; nothing transpired to mar any portion of the proceedings. It could not well be otherwise, whenever Millbrook and Peterborough draw lances it will only be in the friendship and enjoyment that has characterized their undertakings, on every occasion where they have met. May we spend many such pleasant days, and may the Masons be the chief architects in the structure. On behalf of the Fraternity we beg leave to thank the Ladies for the interest taken by them in assisting to make the day the great success it was.

SCHOOL PIC-NIC.

The children of the Allandale School, under the management of Mr. Traill, and those of School Section No. 5, Otonabee, conducted by Miss Forsyth, held a Union Pic-Nic on Friday last at Allandale. There were about 70 children present, and a large number of parents and friends of education, especially from the village and surrounding country. The ladies connected with the School provided excellent and abundant provisions for the occasion, so that as much was left as need, and hence after the speaking, etc., was over, a great many enjoyed a second banquet. The tables were spread in the Union Hall; a very neat little building erected by the people of the village for general accommodation in the way of public meetings, both religious and otherwise.

During the speaking, Thos. Short, Esq., occupied the chair, and also made some very appropriate remarks on the duties of parents, guardians, and children, and on the privileges now enjoyed in relation to education.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Keene, also addressed the children on the necessity of piety and the wisdom of possessing early piety, as being of advantage for the present, and of incalculable advantage for the future.

The Local Superintendent of schools then followed with a word to the children on obedience, attention to studies while engaged in them, and to play while engaged in it; to parents in regard to their duties in ensuring regular attendance by *sending* their children instead of detaining them for every trifle; also on the folly of talking against the teacher in the presence of their children, and a few words on various topics connected with religious and secular education, contending that the former should be chiefly attended to by parents, Sabbath School Teachers and Ministers of the Gospel, and the common school teacher, owing to the mixed state of our schools, should direct his attention to secular education.

The children then betook themselves to the woods near by, where several swings had been erected, and there enjoyed themselves till the decline of the day in swinging and other amusements. We may safely say that this was a pleasant evening for the children; they seemed to enjoy it too. Such occasions tend very much to encourage both teacher and pupils, and a pic-nic once a year would, by the prospects of fun and a good time generally, tend very much to encourage both teacher and pupil during the arduous labors of the season.

PUBLIC MEETING.—There is a public meeting this day at Keene, to consider whether the rate payers will direct the Council to subscribe $15,000 as a bonus to the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway Co., towards bridging Rice Lake and re-opening communication, by rail, with Peterboro.

The Concert on Tuesday evening last was a complete success.

A LIVE HORSE THIEF.

On last fair day Mr. John Archer, of Smith, had a horse and buggy stolen from Mr. Chamber's yard. He made every search, and finally a stranger calling at his house left word that if he would go out to see Corrigan's, in Douro, he would find his horse and buggy. Accordingly, early next morning—before day—Mr. Archer started for Corrigan's taking with him Mr. Staples, ton, and arrived at Corrigan's shortly after daylight. Corrigan was very civil and showed them all around and gave them liberty to search for the stolen property. They found a horse, buggy and harness, but none of these belonged to Archer. There was a buffalo robe also in the buggy when stolen and Mr. Staples[ton], anxious to find something that could be identified, searched all over for the missing robe, but in vain.

Mr. Archer went to Lindsay, and from the description given by a hostler in a hotel there of a man being there a few days before with a horse and buggy, he was satisfied that Corrigan was the thief. Hearing of a horse being for sale in Bobcaygeon next day, he went there but found it was not his. He came to Peterborough, laid information against Corrigan, and next day (Saturday) Corrigan was arrested and brought before the Police Court, but there not being sufficient evidence he was remanded till Monday, while Archer with a constable started off to bring witness from Lindsay and also to look after his stolen property. On Monday morning a telegram was received by Mr. Hatton from the constable telling him to keep the prisoner till witness arrived. Prisoner was accordingly remanded till Tuesday at ten o'clock. In the meantime a Mr. McCracken and a young man arrived from Newmarket, who stated that on the 7th inst., at Newmarket, a man had hired a horse and buggy to go about 7 miles from there, but had not returned. They had seen Archer and were confident that the horse and buggy seen at Corrigan's by Archer was McCracken's property. When Corrigan was brought down on Tuesday, the young man identified him as the person he had given the horse and buggy to at Newmarket. Corrigan's wife and brother-in-law had come in on Monday and Tuesday when Corrigan was brought from the jail. They brought in on Monday the horse and buggy, but hearing something of witnesses arriving from Newmarket, on Tuesday they brought in another horse but the same buggy and harness.—McCracken and his young man at once identified them as the farmer's property, and hearing that the horse was at the brother-in-law's, Mr. McCracken went out with a constable and found the horse and brought him in.

Yesterday, Corrigan was brought before the magistrate again. Wm. Cummings testified to have found the horse claimed by McCracken, at Mr. Morrow's in Douro, where Corrigan had left him, saying that he had bought him in Toronto, Mr. McCracken swore to the horse, and his man, Martin Scully, identified Corrigan as the man who got the horse to go as far as Queensville on the 7th instant.

Corrigan was committed to be sent to Toronto jail to await his trial there, and Mr. Cracken was bound to prosecute. Corrigan will leave for Toronto to-day unless Mr. Archer returns in time to have him brought up on the charge of stealing his horse and buggy. Mr. Archer heard that his horse and buggy had been disposed of at Belle Ewart and he has gone there. Corrigan is believed guilty of both acts. While in court he appeared somewhat repentant, as the tears fell profusely, his wife was also in court and was much affected. Corrigan appears to be a healthy, robust man that could have earned an honest living by honest labor; what a pity that he did not try it. He finds now that the way of transgressors is hard.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met on Monday evening. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Messrs. Dixon, Burnham, Chamberlain, Toole, Stevenson, Leonard and Wrighton.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication from Patrick Haffey, asking leave to deposit earth at the foot of the hill, north of the school house fence.—The matter was referred to the Street Inspector, with power to act if he saw fit.

Several accounts were referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Burnham introduced a By-law to authorise the Town Treasurer to pay to the Treasurer of the County of Peterborough the sum of five thousand dollars, towards the construction of bridges over Chemong Lake and Pigeon Lake. It was read a first and second time.

A communication was received from Geo. A. Cox, asking leave to allow him to build a partition wall in a building he is erecting, one brick thick instead of 1½ bricks. The matter was referred to the Inspector of Buildings.

Moved by Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Dixon,—That Mr. Carlile be instructed to have a plank crossing erected on Reid street at the intersection of Brock street; also a crossing over London street at the intersection of Bethune street, and also a crossing to the Old Kirk.—*Carried.*

YEAS—Messrs. Toole, Wrighton, Stevenson, J. Dixon.

NAYS—Chamberlain, Leonard, Burnham.

The Mayor mentioned that four children belonging to one Mooney have been deserted by their parents, and are wandering about the streets. It was agreed that the Council see that their wants are supplied.

The Council adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Smith, Harvey, Douro and North Monaghan, on Thursday, the 3rd day of October, at Bridgenorth.

County of Peterborough, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th October.

Asphodel, Belmont and Dummer, at New wood, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October.

Dysart, at Haliburton, on Wednesday October 9th.

County of Victoria show, at Lindsay, on the 16th and 11th of October.

Township of Ops, at Lindsay, October 3rd.

Cavan Fall Show, at Millbrook, Thursday and Friday the 3rd and 4th of October.

We learn from the British Columbian Examiner, that a man named Barry has been sentenced to be hanged for a very cold-blooded murder.

The same paper does not speak in complimentary terms of some Canadians who are at Carriboo. They have clubbed together and are said to pay no respect to right of property. We hope for the sake of our country that the report is not true. Mining in the Carriboo district is paying well; on the Big Bend, also, mining is prosperous.

How things were washed in the County of Perth.

We clip the following from the Stratford *Beacon*. The people of the township of Wallace entirely prohibited votes being polled for the Reform candidates during the last half of the first day and the whole of the second day:—

"Although every manner of abuse was heaped upon Redford and Hay's voters, they came in well, and kept their candidates at the head of the poll till about noon, when owing to the increased violence of the "lambs" it was impossible to get another voter to come up. A German named Richard Bender was struck and otherwise abused by Wm. McDermott, after polling his vote, which caused voters on their way to the poll to turn back home, as the rowdies met them with sticks and gave them their choice—to come on and get beaten, or go home unmolested. All this took place under the eyes of the Reeve, whose cousin and brother led the van. Mr. Meredith, the conservative candidate for the Local Legislature, was appealed to by Mr. Redford's committee to use his influence in restoring peace, and affording safety to Redford's voters, and he went out among them; but when he came in and looked the door, they were more violent than ever.—Bricks and sticks were thrown at the door, and other demonstrations engaged in. Then Mr. Redford went out to welcome his friends on their arrival, he was insulted in the grossest manner, by being jostled about, and attempts being made to knock the hat from under him, in much so, that he had to return and remain inside and hear his voters pay at the poll that they came to vote for him but "had to vote for Daly although they knew he (Mr. Daly) did not deserve it." After remaining two hours without a chance of polling a vote, one of Mr. Redford's friends, who was bringing voters to the poll, came at the risk of his life and informed the committee through the window that it was no use trying any more, as they would not allow another voter to come in, and advising Mr. Redford and Mr. Scott to make good their escape, the best way they could. Determined not to run, they waited till the close of the poll, when the "Lambs" rushed into the school house like infuriated savages, threatening to tear Mr. Redford and Mr. Scott to pieces.—Some one suggested that Mr. Monteith should harangue them, and he mounted a waggon a short distance from the school house, and succeeded in attracting their attention for a few minutes, during which time, by the advice of Mr. Greer, Mr. Redford and Mr. Scott collected up their books and papers and went over to his house. As soon as the blood-thirsty villians saw they had left, they gave a fiendish yell and rushed like demons after them. Mr. Greer, much to his honour, gave them every protection in his power, standing in the door with a revolver, and telling them at the risk of his own life that they would have to murder him before his friends were molested. His hired man who had more courage than discretion, pitched into one of them, but received a blow across the forehead with a heavy whip handle, which bled him at once, and laid him bleeding like an ox on the floor of Mr. Greer's kitchen. Thinking they had killed him, the most of them then took to their heels, Dr. Sills, who, fortunately was present, was applied in dressing the poor fellow to bed, and Messrs. Redford and Scott went out to get their buggy to leave for Listowel, when they discovered by accident that the rascals had cut the harness on each side. By the assistance of Mr. Greer, they got it repaired, and when about to start, the villians were observed skulking in a bush to the west of the house, on the road by which they were expected to pass. Mr. Malvey, county constable, who was present, volunteered to go along the road and see if all were clear, but soon forgot to return and give the desired information. Instead of going to Listowel, Messrs. Redford and Scott drove away from it, thereby disappointing the cowardly assassins, and making good their escape from certain danger, if not death. The whole of the following day, the poll was left in the hands of the rowdies, and but three votes were polled for Mr. Redford—those who polled them receiving such brutal treatment, by being knocked down kicked, and jumped upon, that no others ventured to make their appearance, although at least 130 of Mr. Redford's promised votes, and 150 of Mr Hay's, remained unpolled. Mr Redford and Mr. Scott, on being driven from the Wallace poll, went to Mornington. Mr. Monteith was left in Wallace alone, and the way in which he is reported to have acted may be judged of by the following extract from a letter received from Mr. James Lockie, of Listowel,—"Mr. Monteith received at the Wallace poll some time on Friday a letter brought by the son of R. Jones, Reeve of Logan, stating that the Catholics in Ellice had closed the poll there; and after reading the vile fabrication to the heathens, remarked, "Now, what will the Orangemen of Wallace do?" The result is known in the manner in which two decent men were maltreated." In justice to the shamefully deposed freeholders of Wallace, it is but fair to say that the ringleaders were the two McDermotts, brother and cousin of the Reeve, McConnell, and McKnight, who were primed with bad whiskey, provided for them in the swamp close to the polling place, and were armed with sticks. The whole of the disgraceful proceedings took place under the eye of the Reeve, who knowing their excitability, took no steps to prevent it. The doings in Wallace at elections are a disgrace to the civilization of the age."

MR. PERRY AND PHYSIC.

The Editor of the *Review* and Mr. Perry combined in the last *Review* to make a desperate effort; they are good matches, and ran well together; they will have to try their hands singly next time, lying is a sweet morsel to them both. They thought they had made out a great case but we value their slander just as we do their word—worthless. *There is not a word of truth* in their report that any one from this office ever ordered an open house or anything of the kind, either in Burleigh or anywhere else. Mr. Graham paid his own bill, as much, perhaps, as Mr. Perry or Dr. Poole could say. As to the denial of either of the "lying twain," they are so well known in the Town and country, that what they do or say gives us very little trouble. The one is capable of anything and the other capable of nothing noble or truthful. They pull well in a false yoke. Some one will say, what authority have we for blaming the "lying twain?" The work bears the impress of the "beast." As to getting rubber tires for our paper, we can tell the *Review* that we have not yet sent it to any one until first subscribed for, whereas the proprietor of the *Review* has sent his to many individuals who sent it back and then came and subscribed for the *Examiner*.

The Peterborough "Review" and the Burleigh Road Settlers.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—The lying penny-a-liner who does the scribbling for the *Review* is not satisfied with having insulted the settlers on the Burleigh Road, before the election, but in addition must now slander them. He has the unblushing impudence to try, in his paper of last week, to make it appear that it was owing to bribery that a majority was got for the Reform candidates on the Burleigh Road. This fellow, Poole, has earned for himself a reputation for lying and meanness that would be galling to any man having a spark of manly feeling in him; but this petty creature who has not a soul above filthy drivel does not appear to realise the contempt to which he has fallen, even in the eyes of those who have used him as a tool. No one would question his readiness to turn his hand in politics if he could make anything by doing so, but in saying that the people of the Burleigh Road settlement have done so, he lies knowingly and wilfully. The only attempt at bribery which was made here was by Mr. Read and Mr. Perry, and this stands entirely alone. No men can be named than Mr. Read gave money to when he came up the road, and Mr. Perry hardly attempts to deny that he practised the same game, and this, no doubt, the lying quack knows very well. Those who voted for the Reform candidates did so from a conviction that they were doing right; they were not bought, and if purchasable, the Tory candidates and their friends would have readily invested in them. If they hold power at a discount as the quack of the *Review* does, like him, too, they might have made a little money as the emprise of prigcraft.

ESCULAPIUS.

Apetrother, Sept. 23, 1867.

MID LAKE RAILWAY EXTENSION.—We understand that the Railroad Committee appointed at the last public meeting are disposed to accept the proposal of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway Company, and that they will recommend the offer of $40,000 to that company to extend their railway to Mud Lake via Lakefield. We understand that as soon as the legal formalities are arranged, the works will be put under contract, and that by July next the whole line to Mud Lake will be completed.

Another View of the Position.

A Roman-Catholic French-Canadian, on the liberal side of politics, suggests some considerations that put rather a different face on the result of the recent elections.

He says, in all former elections the *Rouges* experienced no open hostility from the priesthood, and therefore, in some of sources, might be supposed to be returned with their consent; but, in the late election, say of them that were returned were so against the express prohibition of the bishops and clergy. This shows an amount of independence that cannot be too highly appreciated.

Again: notwithstanding mandemens and pastoral letters from bishops and electioneering on the part of some, the minorities in many counties which returned priest-party candidates were large,—a fact which demonstrates that nearly the half of the people were wholly independent of priestly dictation.

Again: he avers that the priests have overdrawn their credit with the people, and greatly weakened their influence, by taking a decided stand in politics during a recent election. A striking proof of this is said to have occurred at St. Hyacinth, where the candidate opposed by the priests was elected, and where his supporters, nearly all French Canadians, turned out in triumphal procession to celebrate this victory, and groaned in passing the Bishop's palace.—Nay, it is added that the wealthy citizens of St. Hyacinth, who had subscribed considerable sums of money, payably annually, towards the support of their Bishop, have sent him a letter, numerously signed, stating that they consider themselves exonerated from their obligation to pay any more, by his partizan course in politics; inasmuch as they subscribed to support a minister of religion and not a politician.

There is no doubt that an opportunity presents itself now, such as has, perhaps, never occurred before, for organizing and building up an independent party among the French Canadians. Let them only eschew foolish and unprincipled leaders and false issues, and they are, we think, certain to attain a grand and distinct day. The platform of this party will doubtless comprehend entire separation between Church and State, and the abrogation of all compulsory support of the church, such as tythes, assessments for building and repairing churches and parsonages, and grants of public money to religious corporations.—*Witness.*

DOWN ON HIM ALREADY.—Joseph Maynard, of the "Farmer's Exchange," was the only hotel keeper in Bowmanville who voted for Blake and McLeod. This aroused the ire of a number of his old associates, and starvation almost is threatened him.—His political opponents are withdrawing their patronage; and yesterday Mayor Cubit fined him $29 for selling liquor after seven o'clock on Saturday night last. If he broke the law it is quite right that he should be fined; but why is it that he only has been prosecuted, and all the others, who voted the other way allowed to go scot free?—Every one of them are equally guilty, and all should suffer alike. However, as regards the patronage of farmers Mr. Maynard need have no fears. If tories wish to act so let them do it; but let it be remembered that there are 400 more reformers in the riding than belong to the other party, and reform farmers when they come to town will drive their teams to Maynard's. This spirit of retaliation is a mean one; but if the beaten party wish to show their teeth, they must just take change of their own kind in return. We shall see if even justice be meted out.—*Statesman.*

QUEBEC, 20th.—The troopship "Himalaya," which was to have sailed on the 4th instant with the 60th Rifles on board, is said to have been detained at the Island from the prevalence of Asiatic cholera. A man named Hathuell dropped dead suddenly, last Saturday, on his road home from Drummondville, where he attended the nomination of the candidates for Drummond and Arthabaska. The *Mercury* (a Ministerial organ) of this evening says it is expected that at the meeting of the Privy Council which will be held at Ottawa on Tuesday, when Lord Monck and all the members will be in attendance, the Departmental arrangements of the Dominion will be completed and the time fixed for the convocation of the Parliament of Canada. It is thought the session will commence on the 24th October, the anniversary of the first British Parliament, and last about a month, when, after the organization of Committees and the passage of the Supplies, an adjournment will take place till after the Christmas holidays.—During the recess the Local Legislatures will meet, probably in November.

DEATH OF SIR FREDERICK BRUCE, K. C. B.—The demise of Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce will excite much regret in England, since Sir Frederick was one of the very few able men of whom the diplomatic service can boast. He was a younger brother of the late Lord Elgin, our Governor-General, and possessed a large share of the talents of the family. He entered the diplomatic service more than twenty-five years ago but it was not till 1853, when he accompanied Lord Elgin to China, and afterwards became Minister to Pekin, that he came prominently before the public. He took an active part in bringing about the existing treaty with the Chinese, and was afterwards for a short time Minister to Japan. He has been for only two years in Washington, and has probably fallen a victim to its noxious climate. He died in Boston, of diphtheria; but was seriously ill before he left the capital.—*Globe.*

GOLD DISCOVERY.—The Kingston *Whig* says:—Fresh gold discoveries continue to be made with such rapidity as to hope that ours is destined to be one of the foremost gold countries in the world. The editor of the Ottawa *Times* has been shown specimens of quartz taken from Murphy's mine, in North Crosby, county of Leeds. The shaft has been sunk about thirty feet, and the quartz having been examined by parties in Kingston, has been pronounced to be worth about one hundred dollars to the ton. The mine is four miles from the village of Westport, on the Rideau Canal.

INTEMPERANCE.—It well becomes the *Leader* to lecture his brethren on the amenities of the press, in the face of his own sweet record—Every newspaper in the Province is down on him at this very moment for his vile fraud, which he expected would escape detection, in attributing to Mr. Brown one of the most insulting speeches to the Catholics we ever read, but which is found to have been delivered by his own friend the Grand Orange Secretary! The *Leader* preaching on newspaper morality is like Satan reproving sin.—*Stratford Beacon.*

The London *Canadian News* of the 20th Aug., says:—"It is certainly time that measures were adopted to develop the mineral resources of the Dominion. Ontario, with its oil wells and gold fields; Quebec, with its gold, copper, iron and lead deposits; New Brunswick, with its cannelite, albertite and shale fields; and Nova Scotia, with its gold and coal fields—all stand in need of capital for the further development of their mineral treasures, and we have reason to believe that these steps are now about to be taken jointly by English and Canadian capitalists."

From the number of distilleries and breweries throughout Canada seeking parliamentary honours, there is reason to fear a raid on the present liquor law, imperfect as it is; and certainly the people cannot complain of the most unlimited traffic in strong drink, if they return the makers and sellers of intoxicating drinks to represent them.—*Montreal Witness.*

SIR FREDERICK BRUCE, G. C. B.

Sir Frederick Bruce, G. C. B., Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of St. James to the United States, died in Boston at nine o'clock Thursday morning, the 19th inst. He had been stopping at Narragansett, R. I., for a few days, the hemorrhage from the wound a diseased throat, left that place on Wednesday last and arrived at Boston at nine o'clock the same evening, in a very feeble condition. He was conveyed to the Tremont House and physicians promptly called in; but human skill was unavailing, and he expired at two o'clock yesterday morning. The Hon. Mr. Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts was with him up to the moment of his death.

Sir Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, G. C. B., was born in England on the 14th of April, 1814. His father was Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin and eleventh of Kincardine, and his mother (the second wife of the Earl) was Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Townshend Oswald, of Dunnikier, county Fife, Scotland.—The deceased was the seventh child and fourth son of his father, and the third son and child of his mother. His lineage to one of the most illustrious in Great Britain, the house of Elgin being directly descended from the royal house of Bruce of Scotland, and holding at the present day a foremost position in the peerage. The early days of Sir Frederick (then known simply as the Hon. Mr. Bruce), were barren of incident. At the age of twenty-eight (1842) he was attached to the special mission of the late Lord Ashburton to the United States; but his position being necessarily a subordinate one, no opportunity was afforded him of displaying those diplomatic abilities which subsequently distinguished his career in China. In 1844 he was appointed Colonial Secretary in Hong Kong, which position he held until 1847, when he was promoted to the more important one of Consul-General in China. During the following year he was sent to Bolivia as Charge d'Affaires, remaining there three years, when in 1851 he was sent to Obbi in the same capacity. In 1853 Mr Bruce was appointed Consul-General in Egypt, and he subsequently became Lieut.-Governor of Newfoundland for a short time.—Upon the British Government deciding to send an embassy to China in 1857 Lord Elgin, the brother of the deceased, was appointed the head of the legation. Mr. Bruce accompanied him in the capacity of secretary, and it is said that the success of the mission was greatly due to his diplomatic skill. The treaty of Tientsin, which was the result of the negotiations, was carried home by Mr. Bruce, and as a reward for his service he was knighted a Commander of the Bath, and received the appointment of first Ambassador to China under the treaty.—While holding this important position, Sir Frederick recommended himself to the British Government by his skill in diplomacy and the general success which attended his efforts in behalf of the interests of Great Britain. That his services were highly appreciated, was made evident by his appointment in 1865 to succeed Lord Lyons as Minister to Washington, one of the most important missions from the Court of St. James. Before leaving England for the United States, he was promoted to the rank of Grand Commander in the Order of the Bath.—The delicate diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the United States, on his arrival and which owing to the *Alabama* claims, still remain so, were conducted by the deceased with much tact and ability. With the exceptions of the fisheries and the Fenian questions, both of which were settled to the satisfaction of both countries, no other difficulties have occurred except those arising from our late war. That they have been so far conducted on the part of Great Britain in a spirit of friendliness is doubtless due to the representations of the late Minister. Indeed, from all we can learn, he was on most friendly terms, personally, with Secretary Seward, as also with quite a number of our Senators and statesmen.

Sir Frederick Bruce never married. He was a perfect specimen of an Englishman, all of his manners and habits and the routine of his life being essentially British. He lived in excellent style in Washington, was very hospitable to his acquaintances and friends, whom he frequently entertained at his well-spread table, and noted for that love of horses which has almost become a passion with Englishmen. To the public in general the deceased wore that stiff and formal appearance which characterises the class of his country men to which he belonged; but in private life he is said to have been very social, conversational, and entertaining. He always expressed great admiration and friendship for the United States, and it was principally the knowledge of this feeling which occasioned his appointment as Minister to Washington.

Some weeks ago, Sir Frederick accompanied Mr. Seward and other gentlemen to Auburn, where they passed several days in fishing and other pastimes. At that time he was apparently in good health, and the disease which carried him off must have attacked him in a very sudden and unexpected manner. He was a comparatively young man, being but a few months over fifty-three years of age. His death will be sincerely regretted by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, by the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, and by his acquaintances generally.

Upon being informed of the death of the distinguished Minister, Mayor Norcross, of Boston, directed that the flags of the city be displayed at half-mast from the City Hall, Faneuil Hall, and the Common, and that the bells of the several churches be tolled during the removal of the body from the city.—*N. Y. Herald.*

HORRIBLE SCAFFOLD SCENE.—A horrible scaffold scene occurred the other day in the prison yard of Jasper, Illinois. A young woman, not of the lowest class of the populace, was to be beheaded for gratifying her jealousy of her former lover, by an act that led to

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPY.

WE understand Mr. Dumble has been appointed agent for this popular Insurance Company. It is doing an immense business in Montreal and other cities of Canada. We understand its rates are lower than those of any other Company in the Dominion—this is owing to the vast number of policies issued—equal to the business done by sixteen of the largest English Companies, and the higher rate of interest obtained for its investments.

IMPORTANT FACTS AND FIGURES.

The following statement of the business of the "ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY" for the past six months, compared with the corresponding period of 1866, shows substantial progress:—

INCREASE OF NEW BUSINESS.

	1866.	1867.
January	164,500	261,500
February	397,625	454,977
March	390,625	626,166
April	272,721	477,283
May	313,566	456,736
June	360,491	463,973
Total for 6 months	$1,536,000	$2,571,630

PREMIUM INCOME.

	1866.	1867.
January	900	1,302
February	1,011	1,225
March	1,020	1,233
April	1,026	1,495
May	1,302	1,462
June	1,306	1,490
Total for 6 months	6,565	8,026

COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMPANIES.

Compare the above with the following statement of the number of Policies issued by other leading Companies during the past official year. These figures are taken from the latest Official Report of each Company, and embrace their entire business [illegible] Great Britain, the United States and the Provinces:—

The Standard [illegible] Company	2,013
" Imperial [illegible] Insurance Co. (in 1866, 2,045)	1,705
" Life Association of Scotland	1,054
" Liverpool, London and Globe	1,304
" Scottish Provincial	1,302
" " Provident (in 1866, issued 1,537)	1,329
" " Ambition, [illegible]	749
" " Equitable	852
North British and Mercantile (423, issued 1,670)	1,093
" Provincial Life Assurance Co. " (771)	1,000
" London and Lancashire, " " (926)	977
" Lancashire—Life Department	650
" Queens—Life Department (in 1866, issued 859)	650
" City of Glasgow Life Insurance Company	650
" Commercial Union	813
" Canada Life Company	597
Total number of policies issued by 16 Companies,	16,765
Being an average of 984 each.	

While the ÆTNA LIFE COMPANY alone has issued, the past year, 10,729.

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used *is well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may *depend* upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the tortuing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Unfortunate coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief All Medicine dealers Keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should Be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

MOTHERS READ THIS.

HOLLOWAY'S WORM LOZENGES

ARE A CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for worms in children and adults. As it is a well-known and melancholy fact that one great cause of death among children is from Worms alone, it cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of parents the necessity of closely watching their children. By so doing, and understanding the symptoms and true cause of the disease, thousands of children might be saved from early graves. The following are a few of the very numerous symptoms and diseases which are caused by Worms: Deranged appetite, emaciated extremities, offensive breath, frequent picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, hardness of the belly, with frequent slimy stools, and sometimes convulsive fits; pain in the head and stomach, unquiet sleep, flushings, trembling coughs, indigestion, low spirits, frightful dreams, and a gradual wasting away of flesh. Holloway's Worm Lozenges are palatable and self-administered to the child drive out the worms thoroughly without pain and completely cleanse the stomach thereby doing away with the necessity of administering Castor Oil or other unpleasant cathartics. Each box contain the facsimile. O. W., who are the sole proprietors. Sold by J. Biggisbothem and D. Stott, Bowmanville, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

N. B Ask for Holloway's Worm Lozenges, and take no other. 32

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a safe and sure remedy, for Female Difficulties and Obstruction from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the second page of the Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agent.

N. B. $1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle, containing Pills, by return mail.

Northrop & Lyman, general Agents for Canada.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *Worker's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Harp Pedal, Overstruck Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument warranted FIVE years. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of over sixteen thousand *piano fortes*. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $100 to $500 cheaper than any first class piano forte.

[illegible] 29 26-1y

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used every thing I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment—in a week effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1866.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as A vain able and indispensable article for Sprains, Burns, Scalds or Galls on Horses. Our men all say it eases like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Forwarder for Ameriek, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last Winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SELLY."

Glenville, Mass., Aug. 1, 1866.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Q lok and cure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

All others have been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Just so!"—"Exactly!"—Solon Shingle said: they were there "every time." If he felt "out-ley" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins sure and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" " " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters here saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" " " I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

" " " I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. " " The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

" " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come on over our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning grey and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty it is cheap durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost-insatiable, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, o. a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes 50 cents and $1 by all dealers.

C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and has obtained a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Demas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents,

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists,

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heart burn, Sick Head ache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bott'e. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
9-3m New York

A BEAUTIFUL HORSE.

There is nothing that can contribute so much to render the horse beautiful and elegant to improve his condition and make him all that is desirable as "Dorley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine;" it has been used by many persons who own valuable carriage and other horses with decided success, and so well pleased are they with it that they always keep it on hand in case of emergency; it may be given at all times with perfect safety.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hyatt & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 26

A HOME AND GOOD HOUSE IN MONTREAL!—Dr Maggiel is the founder of a new Medical System! The extraordinary cures made by Maggiel's Pills embolden the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite with these elegant little pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and life-healing Salve.

These two great remedies of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so-called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are reinforced by the debris, and of which every box full taken tends to an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant! There is no griping, and no reaction in the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Maggiel's Pills, Dyspeptic and Diarrhœa Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all Acrotisms of the skin, Maggiel's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. HAYDOCK, 11 Pine street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

"CONVENIENCE!—Buy no Maggiel Pills or Salve with a little pamphlet inside the box—They are bogus. The genuine have the name of J. Haydock on the box with name of J. Maggiel, M. D. The genuine have the Pills surrounded with white powder."

CLERMONT, Fayette Co. Iowa.
Mr. BRIGGS,
DEAR SIR,
Mrs. Grinnell brought home with her one bottle of your "Velpeau's Hair Restorative," on her return from New York. I have tried the compound on my hair which had become prematurely gray, and upon the effect it produced I judge it possesses merits equal to its claim.

Rev JOEL GRINNELL.

Sold by Druggists everywhere
DARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents,
Montreal, C. E.
38

DARLEY'S

Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalising the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to Hyde & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and abuse the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Confused ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability,
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED

New Advertisements.

MARSHALL M. P. DEAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur. OFFICE—One door east of the American House, Keene, Ontario.
September, 1867. 39-3m*

TEACHER WANTED

FOR School Section No. 8, in the Township of Smith, to commence duties immediately. Apply to

JOHN GRAHAM,
Sec. to Board of Trustees.
Smith, Sept. 25, 1867. 38

STOLEN OR STRAYED

FROM the premises of the subscriber, Lot 8, 16th con. Smith, on the 17th Sept.,

A LIGHT BAY MARE,

rising five years old, black mane, tail and legs, with a scar on one of the front feet. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery, will be suitably rewarded.

H. GRAHAM.
Smith, Sept. 23, 1867. 39-3in*

Peterborough Battalion No. 57.

THE Battalion will parade on the Market Square on

MONDAY, THE 30th INST.,

AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

By order,

WM. N. KENNEDY,
Capt. & Adjutant.
Peterboro', Sept. 25, 1867. 39

Ashburnham Volunteers

No. 4 Company, 57th Battalion.

THIS Company will meet for Target Practice at 2, p. m., on Tuesday, first of October, and at 7, p. m. for drill.

JAMES Z. ROGERS,
Captain.
Ashburnham, Sept. 25, 1867, 39-1n

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of THOMAS WATLEY,
An Insolvent.

THE undersigned has been appointed Assignee in this matter, and requires claims to be filed within two months from this date.

Dated at Peterborough, this Eighteenth day of September, A.D. 1867.

WM. YELLAND,
Assignee, &c.
39-3in.

NEW CARPETS!

A LARGE STOCK of choice Tapestry, Imperial and superfine Woolen Carpet; also Hemp and Printed Woolen Felt Carpet, Colored Lambskin and Wool Bordered Brush Door Mats, Druggets, Curtains, &c., at moderate prices.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro September, 1867. 39-3in

NEW FALL GOODS

Cheap for Cash,

Just received by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, September 4, 1867. 36

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A COOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. P. STREET, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Cobourg; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, Honorary Directors.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough. R. W. ERRETT,

Do not purchase your Fall supply, without first looking through the large and varied assortment now opened out at the

Montreal House.

HARNESS! HARNESS!

Team, Carriage & Buggy Harness,

An excellent stock will be sold cheap at T. DONNELLY'S

Sign of the Golden Collar

Next door to Geo. Stephens & Co's.,
GEORGE STREET.
Peterborough, Sept 25, 1867. 39

Ask for the cheap Dress Goods and Prints at the

Montreal House.

FOR SALE!

THE following Building Lots to be sold in Keene, on SATURDAY, 26th OCTOBER proxime, at the hour of TWO, p. m.:—Village Lot No 2, of the late Thomas Cain's plan, formerly known as the McDougall & Cameron property, containing ½ of an acre; the foundation of the old building still stands so that there is stone on the Lot to build with. Likewise, two acre lot on Lot No. 11 in the 7th concession adjoining Keene, 4 chains from the North East corner of aforesaid Lot, and running 4 chains South and 5 chains West of the said Lot, containing two acres. All of which will be sold to the highest bidder.

Titles indisputable. One third of the purchase money to be paid down, and time given for the balance as may be agreed on.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, Sr.,
Administrator.
Keene, Sept. 18, 1867. 38

Farm for Sale!

BEING the South West part of Lot No. 11 in the 13th Concession North Monaghan containing 20 acres of excellent land, all cleared and in a good state of cultivation, admirably adapted for fall wheat. There is a log house and barn, a never-failing spring, and a good well, also a flourishing young orchard, consisting of nearly two hundred of the choicest fruit trees, all bearing. The farm is beautifully situated about one mile from the Town of Peterborough, title indisputable. Also an excellent stumping machine, with chains and hooks, all complete, for sale on the premises. For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN F. POULTON.
North Monaghan, Sept. 10th, 1867. 38-3in*

Unusually large stock of Fall and Winter Goods now ready for inspection at the

Montreal House.

WANTED!

A NUMBER OF GOOD TAILORESSES to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

Apply to I. ROBINSON & Co.
Peterboro', Sept. 11, 1867. 37

WAVERLY NOVELS!

A NEW SUPPLY just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store,

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

ABOUT three weeks ago, A DARK BRINDLED COW. Any information will be thankfully received at Messrs. Graham & Stratton's Book Store.

Peterboro, Sept. 19th, 1867. 38

COPY BOOKS,

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Are selling Copy Books at THREE CENTS each.

SLATES are also being sold at greatly reduced prices.

Suits made to order in first class style at the

Montreal House.

NOTICE,

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction of the County of Peterboro', for the examination of Teachers, will be held in the

UNION SCHOOL HOUSE,
in the Town of Peterborough, on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1867,

Commencing at 10 a. m.

N. B.—No Teacher is eligible to be examined unless he produces satisfactory testimonials of moral character.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary
Peterborough, August 1, 1867. 31

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

CORN-MEAL,

OAT-MEAL,

AND

RYE FLOUR

for sale at

BLYTHE MILLS

Flour and Feed Store.

Simcoe Street,
June 11th, 1867. 24

BARLEY, OATS, PEASE and RYE.

ALTHOUGH the undersigned has retired from politics for the present, he has not retired from business as yet. He still continues to pay the

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

For the above mentioned Grain at his Grain Store.

D. SUTHERLAND.
Ashburnham, 22nd August, 1867. 34

DENTISTRY!

To th Extracted Without Pain

D. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.

Peterboro, November 28 1866. 48

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAM'S.

Peterborough, Oct. 16, 1866. 42

MILLER'S

INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER, FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,
October 10, 1866. Toronto.

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
at Peterborough.
Peterboro', February 19th, 1867.

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
Valuator at Peterboro'
Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or let the North half of lot 24, in the 11th concession of the Township of Otonabee, containing 100 acres, and within 3 miles of the Town of Peterborough. R. L. B.

There are on the premises a good frame house, frame barn, sheds and stables; also, a young orchard.

☞ Terms easy.

ROBET WEIR, Jr.
Otonabee, July 17th, 1867. 29

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the ensuing session of the Parliament of Canada, or other Parliament having jurisdiction, for amending and consolidating the Acts relating to the Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, and also for power to ex end the Railway of said Company to Chemong Lake, or to other waters lying north of Peterborough, and for other purposes relating thereto.

JOHN BEATTY,
Secretary.
Cobourg, July 1st, 1867. 27

Ready-made Clothing at the

Montreal House,

Very cheap and very good.

REAPING MACHINES!

THE NEW YORKER COMBINED

Self-Raking Reaper & Mower,

MANUFACTURED BY

SEYMOUR, MORGAN & ALLEN,
Brockport, N. Y.

PRICE, $150. delivered in Peterboro.

A fair trial given with all Machines before purchase.

MR. GEORGE McKEE, of Smith, purchased one last year, and he is much pleased with it; he says the Self-rake takes off the grain much better than any man can by hand. There is no side draft on the Machine. This Reaper took the first-prize gold medal at the National trial held at Auburn, N. Y., for 1866. Any one wanting a Reaper, please address

SAMUEL POWLIS,
Agent, Peterborough.
June 20th, 1867. 25

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

NOW RECEIVED

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Woolen and Fancy Dress Goods,

PRINTS, MUSLINS,

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,

(Which are exceedingly cheap.)

Shawls, Balmoral Skirts, &c.

TWEEDS.

HATS AND CAPS,

SMALL WARES,

And all kinds of

Fancy Wools and Yarns

Commenced.

BERLIN WOOL WORK,

And a variety of NEW GOODS in this Department will be forward soon.

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterboro', September 19, 1867. 38-4in

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT,

PETERBOROUGH,

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have the pleasure of announcing to their numerous customers and the public in general, that they have now on hand—in their new store, opposite Geo. Stephens & Co's Hardware Store—a large assortment of

School Books, Drawing Books, Miscellaneous Books, Slates and Pencils, Pens and Ink.

Foolscap, Blotting, Wrapping, Letter, Note, Gilt-edge and Fancy Colored Papers.

In Envelopes, they have Opaque, French, Black-edge, Lilac and a number of others.

Letter Presses, Twines, Work Boxes and Writing Desks,

Albums—a large assortment.

Room Paper, Window Shades and Borderings.

☞ MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS:—*Harper's Weekly* and *Monthly*, *Godey's Lady's Book*, *English Women's Magazine*, *Mme. Demorest's Fashion Book*, *Bow Bells*, *London Society*, *Once a Week*, *Chambers' Journal*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, *Good Words*, *Sunday Magazine*. Also, the *New York Ledger*, *Mercury* and *Waverly Magazine*.

Peterborough, August, 1867.

General Insurance Agency,

GEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

CHIEF OFFICES:
19 AND 20 CORNHILL,
LONDON.

General Agency for Canada:
286 and 287 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,

FOURTEEN AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office. Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, tended to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agents*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of Loudon,

(*ESTABLISHED* 1803.)

CHIEF OFFICES:
1 Old Broad St., and 16 Pall Mall,
LONDON.

General Agency for Canada,
97 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,

£1,965,000, - - - STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED IN CANADA, $108,000.

Insurances against loss by Fire are effected on the most favourable terms; and losses paid without reference to the Board in London. No charge made for policies or endorsements.

RINTOUL BROS., General Agents for Canada.
GEO. A. COX, Agent.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,100,000 STERLING.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions. Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL, $600,000, with surplus of $300,000.

Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £962,469 12s. 6d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.

GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

HEAD OFFICE, - - HAMILTON, C. W.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.
Medical Adviser, Dr. KINGAID, GEO. A. COX, Agent

Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association.

HEAD OFFICE AT LONDON, C. W.

CROWELL WILSON, M.P.P., *President.* WM. MILES, *General Agent and Inspector.*
A. MACDONALD and D. C. MACDONALD, *Joint Secretaries.*
PETER PEARCE, Esq., BELMONT, } *Honorary Directors.*
WM. COTTINGHAM, Esq., ORNERS, }

ACCORDING to statistics laid before Parliament last year, the Agricultural Mutual had within 1,000 of having as many policies in force as all the other Farmers' Mutuals combined. The number of policies at present in force is 28,500, covering property to the amount of $12,000,000. It still retains the lead of all other Insurance offices as regards its moderate rates and general advantages to insurers of Farm property.

Agent at Peterborough, S. COBBLE.
Residence, George Street 7 doors north of the Wesleyan Church.
May, 1867. 20-6m

Poetry.

WHAT'S THAT TO YOU.

I.

Is it not queer in the soft days of summer,
Drawn by some bond of a river immense,
Sudden to count a dalliance new comer,
Loitering alone where the lily-cups float?
Ah, only yesterday, in no engrossed a pleas,
I must loiter, lonely to view;
But when I said to her, "Where were you wandering?"
Archly she answered me, "What's that to you?"

II.

Joyously bright was the shine of the river,
Brighter were Isabel's eyes on that day;
Summer delight cast a magical shiver
Through our two hearts as we wandered away.
Ah the slim walks of her! All the sweet tone of her
Lips like ripe cherries just fresh from the dew!
In the Arrilight I kissed little Isabel,
By the lone river-side—what's that to you?

Odds and Ends.

An obedient wife commands her husband.

No grief is so acute but time can ameliorate it.

Things past may be repented, but not recalled.

Flattery is like friendship in show, but not in fruit.

There is no hair so little that it casts no shade.

We should do everything to let good people have their will.

Ladies can draw a beau into a knot at the hymenal altar.

All women are good; good for something or good for nothing.

A woman like a greyhound must be small in the waist.

Work does not wear men so much as worry.

If you would be nothing, just wait to be somebody.

A virtuous woman, though homely, is the ornament of the house.

The only bluetarer from whom a brave man will take a blow is the wind.

Nothing is more precious than time, yet nothing less valued.

As the good men saith, so say we, but as the good saith, so it must be.

The more we help others to bear their burdens the lighter our own will be.

Vanity is a refined selfishness, which is ever exacting homage, but never paying any.

Men will mourn for evil which sin brings, but not for sin which brings the evil.

Why is a cruel man like a peach? He has a heart of stone.

Why are girls like boats? Because the younger the greater.

There is a saying of Goethe's—Talent forces itself into solitude; character in the storms of life.

There is a school in Germany to teach how to make lager. How to drink it requires no study.

The humble man is one not satisfied with himself, but content to be lowly because not worthy to be exalted.

An exchange says that the dictionary of young ladies contains just two words—the "horrid" and the "splendid."

If a vain person flatters you, it is to try his power on you, and you must be made his tool or be your enemy.

The dust never rises so fiercely, as when it is about to be crushed into total acquiescence by a tempest.

Ridicule is a weak weapon when levelled on a strong mind. But common men are cowards, and dread an empty laugh.

'Oh, for a little air!' sighed a young lady. Name it after me, said the young man who sat beside her.

How many a doting husband, says the cynical Mr. Quiz, would like to change his forty-years old partner for two twenties.

When a man looks a little pale, thoughts of kicking the bucket naturally suggest themselves,

What should a man be fed on who always comes to his meals behind time? Ketch up.

My ink-stand is stationary, as the schoolmaster said when he found it nailed to his desk.

Why is a trick of bedgerdemain like declining an offer of marriage. Because it is a slight-of-hand.

Men dying make their wills, but wives
Escape a work so sad;
Why should they make what all their lives
The gentle dames have had?

Life is like a market or a fair. The question is, not whether the wares be good, but whether they are any better at the next stall.

As the vessel is known by the sound, whether it be cracked or not, so men are proved by their speeches, whether they be wise or foolish.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

This number is, frequently used in the writings of the Bible.

On the 7th day God ended his work.

In the 7th month Noah's ark touched the ground.

In 7 days a dove was sent out.

Abraham pleaded 7 times for Sodom.

Jacob served 7 years for Rachel, and yet other 7 more.

Jacob mourned 7 days for Joseph.

Jacob was pursued a 7 day's journey, by Laban.

A plenty of 7 years and a famine of 7 years were foretold in Pharoah's dream, by 7 fat and 7 lean beasts, and 7 ears of full and 7 ears of blasted corn.

On the 7th day of the 7th month the children of Israel fasted 7 days and remained 7 days in tent.

Every 7th year the land rested.

Every 7th year all bondmen were set free.

Every 7th year the law was read to the people.

In the destruction of Jarico, 7 priests bore 7 trumpets 7 days; on the 7th day they surrounded the walls 7 times; and at the end of the 7th round the walls fell.

Solomon was 7 years building the temple, and feast 1 7 days at its dedication.

In the tabernacle were 7 lamps.

The golden candlestick had 7 branches.

Naaman washed 7 times in Jordan.

Job's friends sat with him 7 days and 7 nights, and offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams as an atonement.

Our Saviour spoke 7 times from the cross, on which he hung 7 hours, and after his resurrection appeared 7 times.

In the Lord's Prayer are 7 petitions, containing 7 times 7 words.

In the Revelations we read of 7 churches, 7 candlesticks, 7 stars, 7 trumpets, 7 plagues 7 thunders, 7 vials, 7 seals, and a 7 headed monster.

The Greatest Note of the Season!

THE GIANT

Hanging out on Hunter Street.

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE FIRE.

$7,000 WORTH of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves; Sheet Zinc, Plain Tin and Japanned Wares, Brass and Enamelled Preserving Kettles; Iron, Tinned and Enamelled Sauce pans; Air-tight Glass Fruit Jars; Refrigerators; Tea Trays, Waiters, and a lot of other goods too numerous to mention, slightly damaged by water,

☞ THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD OFF REGARDLESS OF COST, ☜
To make room for my Fall Stock.

☞ At the sign of the Giant Henthorn's Block, Hunter Street, opposite J. Cameron's Grocery.

T. LANNIN.

My machinery and Tools having been totally consumed in the late fire, I have now purchased the most approved labor-saving machinery to be had in the Dominion, and being thoroughly posted in my business, parties entrusting their work to me will have it done in a workmanlike manner, promptly and cheap. All work warranted to give satisfaction, or no charge.

August 1, 1867. 31-tf.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following lands:

TOWNSHIP OF MONAGHAN.

E ½	Lot 4 and part 5 in	12th	Concession	120 acres,	90	cleared.
N ½	7	12	do	100	60	do
S W ½	8	12	do	50	50	do
Pt S ½	6	12	do	30	30	do
W ½	6	13	do	100	85	do
S ½	2	10	do	100	90	do
Pt	1	8	do	75	50	do
Park Lot 14 in Lot 14		11	do	9	9	do

TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

E ½	21	10th	Concession	100	90	do
Pt S ½	3 West	Communication	Road	20	20	do
Pt N ½	3 East	do	do	10	10	do

TOWNSHIP OF CAVAN.

E ½	5 in	14th	Concession	100	80	do
S ½	3	10	do	100	85	do

TOWNSHIP OF CARTWRIGHT.

E ½	16	9th	Concession,	100	50	do

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE.

W ½	31	5th	Concession	100	85	do
W ½	19	12	do	100	90	do

TOWNSHIP OF DOURO.

S E ½	4	8th	Concession	50	50	do
E ½	23	4	do	100	100	do
Pt N E ½	25	4	do	30	30	do
S ½	15	2	do	100		

TOWNSHIP OF ENNISMORE.

N ½	7	9th	Concession	100	100	do
Pt S E ½	4	4	do	50	35	do
Bkn lots 6 & 7		3	do	100	40	do
S E ½	5	9	do	50	25	do
N ½	4	4	do	100	60	do

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY.

	21	13th	Concession	200	
E ½	19	15	do	100	
	5	19	do	100	

TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

W ½	7	9th	Concession	90	

TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.

S W ½	22	14th	Concession	50	40	do

TOWNSHIP OF OPS.

W ½	20	9th	Concession	100	35	do

TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER.

	8	8th	Concession	200		
E ½	1	4	do	100	80	do
S ½	15	2	do	100		
Pt W ½	19	6	do	20		

TOWNSHIP OF BELMONT.

	23	5th	Concession	200	Gold Lands
	31	3	do	190	

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lot No. 9 West of George and North of Charlotte streets, ½ acre with brick warehouse.
W ½ No. 3 West of George and North of Simcoe streets, ½ acre with three brick stores thereon.
S ½ No. 1 West of George and South of London streets, ½ acre with small store thereon.
All my interest in and to Lot 21 West of George and South of Murray streets.
Lot No. 8 and 9 West of George and North of Edinburgh streets, 1 acre, small cottage thereon.
Lot No. 6 West of George and North of Antrim streets, ¼ acre.
Part Lot 7 West of George and North of Wolf streets, 25 feet by 196 feet.
Lots No. 14 and 15 (Block G.) three houses erected thereon.

☞ The whole of the above Lands will be sold cheap, and liberal time given for the payment thereof, say from one to 10 years.

THOMAS BRADBURN.

Peterborough, May 2, 1867. 18

NEW DOMINION STORE

As money is now so freely circulated, the subscriber is desirous of taking advantage of the times, and now offers for sale a choice stock of

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY,

Unequaled in assortment by any other store in town.

He has a variety of Crockery that he will sell at much lower prices than any other store in this county.

Green, Black and Japan Teas at 2s. 6d. to 5s.

Coffee, Tobacco, Brooms, Pails, Fresh Fish, Flour and all kinds of Family Groceries kept constantly on hand, cheap for cash.

The Fall trade is now begun and goods must be sold to make room for a winter supply. Call and examine the stock before you purchase elsewhere. ☞ Store in Burnham's Block, nearly opposite the Market place.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, August 26, 1867. 35

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON,

LATE of the Ashburnham Planing Mills, being desirous of returning his sincere thanks to his old Customers and Patrons for the very liberal support he has received in past years, wishes also to inform them that he has REMOVED the whole of the Machinery, Plank, &c., to the New Stand,

THE PETERBORO STEAM PLAINING MILL AND SASH FACTORY,

In the large premises recently occupied by Messrs. West, Hope & Co., Dublin Street, Peterborough.

Having formed a co-partnership for carrying on the business in future in the new premises, the undersigned will be enabled, from the

ENLARGED PREMISES AND IMPROVED MACHINERY,

To extend the business of manufacturing all kinds of

Sashes, Window Blinds, Doors,

BUILDERS' FURNISHING, MOULDINGS,

&c. &c. &c.

PLAINING IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS.

ROBERTSON & MARSH.

Peterborough, August 26th, 1867. 35-3in

By-Law No.

A By-law to raise by way of loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, have resolved to raise the sum of Ten Thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting and building a Bridge across Chemong Lake, from a point on the shore of said Lake, in the Township of Smith, in said County of Peterborough, to a point on the shore of said Lake in the Township of Ennismore, in said County, and also another Bridge across Pigeon Creek from a point on the shore on Bank of said Creek in the Township of Ennismore aforesaid, to a point on the shore of said Creek, in the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough.

And whereas, it is expedient to effect the said creation object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas, it will require the sum of $1,400, to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of said debt or loan and interest as also hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough irrespective of any future increase of the same, and, also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investments of the existing fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof according to the last revised and equalized Assessment Rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of Two Million Seven Hundred and Eighty Five Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty One dollars, ($2,785,361).

And whereas the existing debt of the said Municipality of the County of Peterboro' is Twenty Nine Thousand Four Hundred dollars, ($29,408) for principal money, and Twelve Thousand and Forty-Six dollars, ($12,046) for interest, and there is nothing in arrear or account of said principal or interest.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of Ten Thousand dollars, and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one half of a mill in the dollar in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of he said County to raise by way of loan from any person or persons, body or bodies cor orate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to issue any number of Debentures to be made, for such sums of money as may be required, not less than One Hundred Dollars, ($100) each and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed, with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and countersigned by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said Debentures shall be made payable in ten years at the furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them Coupons for the payment of interest.

5. That the said Debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly, on the 15th day of October and the 15th day of April in each year, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

6. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said Debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one half a mill in the dollar shall in addition to all other rates be raised, levied and collected in each year upon the rateable property in said Municipality during the continuance of the said Debentures or any of them.

6. That this By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the Fifteenth day of October, 1867.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at Peterborough, in the said County, on

The Tenth Day of October, 1867,

at the hour of TWO o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated, this 26th day of June, A. D. 1867.

EDG. PEARSE,
Clerk.

27-15in

Fire! Fire!

On account of the late fire,

R. WALTON'S STOVE, Tin and Saddlery Store

Will be found in the Shop formerly occupied by D. McNaughton, 3 doors North of Ormond & Gilmour's,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

Now on hand, at his Warerooms, a large lot of first class PRIZE STOVES. TINWARE in all its branches, manufactured on the premises by the best workmen. Lumbermen's Furnishings, a large stock. COAL OIL, the best white, wholesale and retail. SADDLES, HARNESS and TRUNKS, of my own manufacture, in great variety, a large stock now on hand, which will be sold cheaper than ever.

R. WALTON.

Peterborough, July 17, 1867. 29

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors.

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, with the Sum assured; if after 10 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths; after 51, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary.*
MONTREAL.

W. CLEAVON, *Agent,*
Peterborough.

February 20, 1867. 6

The Home Insurance Company

OF
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,336.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

GROVESTEEN & CO. PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 499 Broadway, New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

SEVEN OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 20 years in their manufacture, in which *every care is used in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where ours exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years,* the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action, its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

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LIFE AND WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS,

BY THE

REV. P. HATELY WADDELL,

(Author of the well-known Eulogy on his Genius, and Chairman at the "Cottage" on the Centenary of his Birth).

This addition will be Illustrated with Two Portraits of the Poet; with Frontispiece composed of five Scenes selected from the Works or Land of Burns; and with Twenty-five Pictures from Original Drawings—the whole produced in finest Oil Colours, from Engravings by eminent artists, in the highest style of the art.

The prominent Literary characteristic of this edition will be an entirely New Life of the Poet, in the form of a Spiritual Biography, by the Rev. Editor; with much valuable additional matter relating to Burns—including some hitherto unpublished Fragments of the Poet himself, interesting original Reminiscences of his Life, original Notes critical and historical on his Poems, and an Essay on the Progress and Development of the Scottish Language up till his day.

In the department of Illustration, the distinctive feature of every Picture will be its Originality in Design, and its absolute fidelity to nature in every detail of Scenery. The actual spot referred to, with all its surroundings, wherever locality constitutes a portion of the picture, will be scrupulously adhered to—so that readers at a distance, natives of Scotland, may recognise in these some transcript of the soil; and strangers may look with confidence on every illustration as a reality. In the same department, the Publisher has the highest satisfaction in being able to announce that he is in a position to reproduce an authentic and most wonderful Likeness of Robert Burns—from the Original Miniature, unquestionably, which was painted the year before his death; and of which Burns affirms that it is "the most remarkable likeness of what I am at this moment, that I think ever was taken of any body"—together with a most interesting and beautiful Miniature of his eldest Son, painted at the same time as a pendant to the Poet's likeness. These Portraits which have been lost to the world for seventy-one years, are now in possession of the Rev. P. Hately Waddell; and cannot fail, when presented to the world, to excite universal attention. No Portrait of the Poet known can compare for a moment, in fidelity or force, with this miniature of Burns.

The work will be completed in Seventeen Monthly Parts, Demy 4 to 48 pages, price Half Dollar each. Printed from new type upon the finest printing paper.

The great care and beauty with which the above work is being got up will make it an ornament most suitable for the drawing-rooms alike of the prince and of the merchant; whilst the mode of publishing and the price charged will bring it early within the reach of every nobleman throughout the world.

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Till then, and then I love thee!"

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J. RORDANS,
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Toronto, May 20, 1867. 24 Toronto.

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COAL OIL LAMPS

In great variety, for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

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THE undersigned have just received a fresh supply of MASTER MASONS' APRONS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Peterborough, June 11, 1867.

LIFE IN A PILL BOX.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS FROM

Maggiel's Anti-Billious Pills!

One Pill in a dose.
One Pill in a dose.
One Pill in a dose.

WHAT one hundred letters a day say from patients all over the habitable Globe:

"Dr. Maggiel, your pill has rid me of all biliousness."

"No more noxious doses for me in five or ten pills taken at a time. One of your pills cured me."

"Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me. Send another box to keep in the house."

"After suffering tortures from Bilious Cholic two of your pills cured me, and I have no return of the malady."

"Our doctors treated me for Chronic Constipation, as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your Maggiel's pills cured me."

"I had no appetite; Maggiel's pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Maggiel has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave half of one of your pills to my babe for cholera teething. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Maggiel's Salve cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Salve behind my ears and the noise left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills"

"Let me have three boxes of your Salve by return mail"

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

KIDNEYS, RETENTION OF URINE, ETC.,

Maggiel's Pills are a perfect cure. One dose will satisfy any one.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES,

Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, Want of Appetite,

Maggiel's pills will be found an effectual remedy.

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Are almost universal in their effects, and a cure can be almost always guaranteed.

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ONE PILL IS A DOSE.

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COUNTERFEITS! COUNTERFEITS!!—All readers of this paper are warned not to purchase MAGGIEL'S PILLS or SALVE, unless the name of S. Maydock, Proprietor, in addition to the name of Dr. J. Maggiel, is on the engraved slip surrounding each box or pot.

July 24, 1867. 30

Farm for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm in the Township of Douro, being north east quarter of lot No. 2, in the 11th concession, and about three miles from Peterboro'. Fifty acres, upwards of 30 cleared, and in a reasonable state of cultivation. The balance consists of hardwood land, well wooded. There is a neat Log House, Barn and Stable, &c., on the premises, and a never failing creek runs through the lot.

TERMS.—$500 in cash, balance as may be agreed.

Further information can be received by applying to the proprietor, or at the "EXAMINER" Office.

THOMAS PATTERSON.

June 20th, 1867. 25

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 27 in the 7th concession. Good Buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are nine acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if desired

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

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Proprietor.

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PUBLISHERS OF

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AND MUSIC BOOKS.

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Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

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Fairy of the Wilwood. H. A. Brown....30 cts.
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Four of any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

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By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will eat less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a blemish or pimp in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866 43-1y

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and every variety of Scrofulous disease, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, Tetter, and all Skin Diseases.

GALLIPOLIS, Ind., 6th June, 1866.

J. C. AYER & Co. GENTS: I feel it my duty to inform you what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having labored a long time in this section, I have contracted a disease which I have reason to believe was brought upon me by working over, for years, in the mineral fumes and miasma of the Ohio river. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my body and face with sores, which were painful and loathsome in the extreme. I tried many remedies and consulted several physicians, but without relief. I was at last induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken one bottle I found that it was helping me. I have now taken five bottles, and my head and face are entirely free from sores, and my health is as good as it ever was. I feel like a new man, and cheerfully recommend your Sarsaparilla to all who are afflicted with scrofula. I would have written you before, but I was in hopes that I would be entirely cured, and could say so from personal observation. I shall always speak in the highest terms of your Sarsaparilla, and shall recommend it to all who are afflicted with scrofula, as I believe it will do all that is claimed for it.

ALFRED B. PALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworms, Sore Eyes, Erysipsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Edina, N. Y., 20th Sept., 1866, that he has cured an inveterate case of Erysipsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of your Sarsaparilla, and cites a disagreement [illegible] Erysipelas by large doses of the same; says he cannot but commend Ayer's Sarsaparilla to community.

Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaint, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Gravel, Dyspepsia, Debility, Sick Headache, Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworms, Sore Eyes, Erysipsy.

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Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaint, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Gravel, Dyspepsia, Debility, Sick Headache, Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworms, Sore Eyes, Erysipsy.

Robert Stace of Prospect, Penna, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a decline—a blotchy swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Lung Complaint, Whites, Ovarian Tumors, Uterine Disease, Female Diseases.

Dr. S. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the treatment of my patients for all the complaints which require such a remedy, but especially in all those of the forebodings sickness. I have cured many in consequence of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the menstrual flux ceased by obstruction of the uterus. The obstruction itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Harvey, of Roxbury, Mass., writes, "A dangerous ovarian tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but an operation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before resorting to the terrible ordeal. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remained."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

FORT GIBSON, 28th August, 1866.

DR. J. C. AYER: SIR, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you cases of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its virtues truly wonderful in the cure of Venereal and Mercurial Disease. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were accompanied by pains and the loss of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was assailed by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the alterative had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the touches that on a damp day she pulled excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INSURANCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1866.

DR. J. C. AYER: SIR, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FRALEY.

John T. Gotshell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a bed-ridden man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hopy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and say things you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the stimulative power of this medicine. It restores to the vital functions their vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. For are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtue that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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OCTOBER

1867

Peterborough Examiner.

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Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1867. No. 40.

The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

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C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

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BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter Street, Peterboro'.

GEORGE T. DENNISTOUN, Q. C. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

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BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 20

Mr. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY at LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

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E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

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DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 16

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SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

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ALEX. McNEIL,

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Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

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DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

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GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A SMITH, Agent. 20

E. BENSON, M D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Huffman House, George Street, Peterboro'

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1865. 25

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1865. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C. W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. 7-1y

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FORWARDER,

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

11 PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,

Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th. 1866. 28-tf

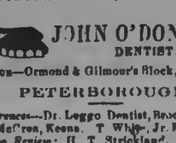
Shaving & Hair Dressing

SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45



GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and Whitesmithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

☞ Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town hall, Norwood,

On Thursday, 12th Dc'r, 1867,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. E. ROXBURGH,

Secretary to Board.

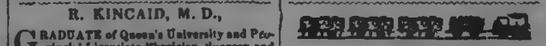
August 1, 1867. 31

WANTED!

FOR a strong boy, nearly 16 years old, a place to learn the Whitesmithing. Apply at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Peterboro', July 17, 1867. 29

Traveling Directory.



PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, May 27th, 1867, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	9.35a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	3.00p.m
Kelley's,	9.55	Quay's	3.23
Omemee,	10.20	Perrytown	3.34
Franklin	10.40	Campbell's	3.40
Bruns'k	10.50	Summit	4.00
Bethany,	11.05	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr. Millbrook	11.25	Dep	4.40
Dep.	1.45 p.m.	Manvers	5.08
Summit,	12.05	Brunswick	5.15
Campb'ls	12.22	Franklin	5.25
Perryto'n	12.32	Omemee,	5.45
Quay's,	12.45	Kelly's	6.08
Arr. Port Hope	1.10	Arr Lindsay,	6.30

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Lindsay	12.35p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	5.45a.m
Kelly's,	1.00	Quay's,	6.10
Omemee,	1.20	Perryto'n,	6.32
Franklin,	1.45	Campbell's	6.38
Brunsw'k	1.55	Summit,	6.55
Bethany,	2.05	Millbrook,	7.20
Arr. Millbrook	2.35	Bethany,	7.50
Dep.	2.40	Brunsw'k,	7.57
Summit,	3.05	Franklin,	8.05
Arr. Campb'ls,	3.20	Omemee,	8.25
Dep.	3.40	Kelly's,	8.45
Perryto'n	3.46	Arr. Lindsay,	9.10
Quay's,	3.57		
Arr. Port Hope	4.20		

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Peterboro	3.30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.10a.m.
Fraserville	3.55	Quay's	10.35
Arr.	4.20	Perryto'n	10.45
Dep. Millbrook	4.30	Campbell's	10.50
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.15
Campbells	5.10	Arr Millbrook	11.35
Perrytown	5.16	Dep Millbrook	11.45 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Fraserville	12.10 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	12 35

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Peterboro'	6 20a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10 10a.m.
Fraserville	6 50	Quay's,	10.35
Millbrook,	7.20	Perryt'n	10 45
Summit,	7.45	Campb'ls	10.50
Campbell's	8.05	Summit,	11.15
Perrytown	8 12	Arr Millbrook	11 35
Quay's,	8.25	Dep Millbrook	11 45
Arr. Port Hope,	8.50	Fraserville	12 10
		Arr. Peterboro	12.35

A. T. WILLIAMS.

Superintendent.

May 27, 1867. 22

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

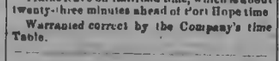
Express (day)	9.30 a.m.
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.



GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 8.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

Express at 12 55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

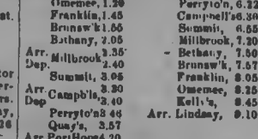
Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m. and 7.45 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME

IN THE

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening.

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ore Beds.

Orders left at the Huffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON,

Proprietor

Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 14

MONEY! MONEY!

MONEY TO LEND, at eight per cent, in sums to suit borrowers.

Apply to J. A. HALL,

At the Court House.

Peterboro', May 8th, 1867. 19

Change of Time

AND ROUTE.

ON and after Monday, the 9th of September instant,

THE STEAMER "OGEMAH,"

WILL LEAVE BRIDGENORTH,

For Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a m.

WILL LEAVE LINDSAY,

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock, a.m., or on the arrival of the train from Port Hope, for Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth. Stages leave McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', at 8.30, a. m.

Meals to be had on Board.

For freight, &c., apply at McGreggor's Hotel.

All freight to be properly addressed and way-bill sent with the same.

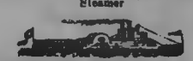
Lindsay, 2nd September, 1867. 37

DAILY LINE

FOR

ROCHESTER!

The Magnificent Steel-Plated Upper-Cabin Steamer



"CORINTHIAN,"

P. G. CHRYSLER, MASTER,

LEAVES North Shore Ports for CHARLOTTE every day, (Sundays excepted). The "Corinthian" calls at Brighton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, leaving at 6 o'clock; calling daily at Colbourne at 5 o'clock, Cobourg at 7, arriving at Port Hope at 8.30, a. m.; and leaves Port Hope for Charlotte at 9.30, a. m. Returning leaves Charlotte for North Shore Ports, daily, at 9.30, p. m. Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by railroad or boat, connect with this Steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive at Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South. Baggage at owner's risk unless booked and paid for.

For further information: Inquire of the Captain on board, to D. McKenzie, Brighton; J. Keelar, Colbourne; Chas. Elliott, Cobourg; A. Cockrane, Port Hope.

GEO. HENDER ON,

Agent, Port Hope, C.W.

Port Hope, May 29th, 1867. 22-1y

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $78 to $88. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.

Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

Public Notice!

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament: *for an act to confirm the* Re-survey of the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough, made by Provincial Land Surveyor T. S. Clement, and the Re-survey of the Township of Burleigh in the same County, made by Provincial Land Surveyor James W. Fitzgerald; and to provide for the levying and collection of the moneys expended by the Corporation of the County of Peterborough in connection with such Re-surveys

Dated at Peterborough, this 7th May, A. D., 1867.

P. M. GROVER,

19 *Warden County of Peterborough.*

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."—FRANKLIN.—Why will people pay $30 or $100 for a Sewing Machine, when $25 will buy a better one for all practical purposes? Notwithstanding re ents to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "FRANKLIN" and "MEDALLION" Machines can be had in any quantity. This machine is a double thread, constructed upon entirely new principles, and does and will go upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excell all others, as thousands of patrons will testify.

☞ AGENTS WANTED.

Address JAMES C. OTTIS & CO.,

Boston, Mass.

Machines sent out to Agents and others on trial. 27

DONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

PICTON, C. W., 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the Skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Kenny's, W. Coulter's, Ormond & Gilmour's and W. Bell's Drug Stores.

Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 11-1y.

Poetry.

HEARER HOME.

One sweetly solemn thought,
Comes to me o'er and o'er;
I'm nearer home to-day,
Than I have ever been before.

Nearer my Father's home,
Where the many mansions be;
Nearer the great white throne,
Nearer the jasper sea.

Nearer the bonds of life,
Where we lay our burdens down;
Nearer leaving the cross,
Nearer wearing the crown.

But lying darkly between,
Winding down through the night;
Is the dim and unknown stream,
That leads me at last to light.

Closer, closer, my stars,
Come to the dark abyss;
Closer death to my lips,
Presses the awful chrism.

Father, perfect thy trust,
Strengthen the night of my faith;
Let me feel as I would when I stand
On the rock of the shore of death.

Feel as I would when my feet,
Are slipping on the brink;
For it may be I'm nearer home,
Nearer now than I think!

Selections.

THE FATAL CARD.

A traveller describes a scene he witnessed upon a Mississippi steamboat as follows:—One night we had started out from Vicksburg and were heading merrily down the river, when a well-known river gambler, named Sturdivant, came up to the group which had gathered around the stove. 'Well, gentlemen,' he said, 'you seem to be terribly dull. Who wants to play for twenty dollars antee?' He glanced around the crowd as if to select his victim. For the first time I noticed the gaze of one of the group fixed upon him. He was a stranger to me, and was dressed in a plain suit of home-spun, and his face was partially concealed by a wide-brimmed sombrero which was drawn down over it. He was a small but powerful built man, and in the decided expression of his well-shaped head, I read an unusual firmness and intensity of purpose. 'Are you Daniel Sturdivant, the gambler?' he asked, in a calm tone, without rising. 'Some persons call me so, behind my back,' he said insolently; 'but no one dares to apply that term before my face.' 'Nevertheless,' said the stranger, quietly, 'I want you to answer—yes or no.' 'Well then,' said the gambler, angrily. 'I am. What of it?' 'Simply this,' replied the stranger; 'I have heard it said that you claim to be the best player in the Southwest. I have come two hundred miles to prove you a liar.' Sturdivant strode forward a step or two, and thrust his hand into his breast as if to grasp a weapon. 'Stop,' said the stranger.—'Take your seat at the table, and I will make my words good.' With an oath Sturdivant placed himself at the table, and bade his challenger do likewise. It did not take long to show us that the stranger was an unusually good player. For an hour or more the playing went on in silence. The stakes were high and the contest marked with high skill. Sturdivant exerted himself as he had never done before, but in spite of his efforts he lost steadily. By the time mentioned above, he had lost over two thousand dollars. I noticed the flush upon his face deepen, and a strange light came into his eye. At least, with an exclamation of triumph, he drew toward him the heap of notes. 'That was well done,' said the stranger. 'You are an expert at cheating. But go on. I can beat you whether you play openly or dishonestly.' Sturdivant said nothing, but dealt the cards again. The hand was played, and Sturdivant was about to seize the stakes again, when the stranger laid down a card and checked him. The gambler uttered a cry, and sat motionless with his eyes fixed on the card—a faded ace of hearts with a dark red stain across the face. Sturdivant's face worked convulsively as he gazed at it, and the spectators gathered more closer around the two, wondering at the strange scene. 'In God's name who are you?' gasped Sturdivant, with eyes still fixed on the card. 'Look at me,' said the stranger, quietly. As if powerless to resist, Sturdivant raised his eyes to the speaker. The stranger had raised his hat and sat looking at the trembling man with eyes which fairly blazed with fury. Sturdivant uttered a groan, and sank back in his chair with his face white and rigid. The stranger with one sweep gathered up the money from the table, and thrust it into his breast. 'That ace of hearts is an unlucky card for you, Daniel Sturdivant,' he said, coldly; 'you played it once when you thought it to your advantage. Now, God help you, for that play is returned.' As he spoke he raised a pistol which we had not seen, and before we could stop him, aimed it deliberately at the trembling man, and fired.—The gambler fell heavily upon the table a corpse, and the bright blood streamed over it, hiding the fatal card from sight. 'Gentlemen,' said the stranger, rising to his feet as we stood paralyzed with horror at the dreadful scene, 'that man ruined my wife, and tried to murder me. I have been hunting him for ten years.' He walked slowly by us, down the stairway to the lower deck. Just then the steamer touched at a landing, when he sprang ashore, and vanished in the dark woods. I never learned the history of the mysterious affair, for the dead gambler was beyond human questioning, and I never saw the stranger again; but I shall not soon forget the impression it made upon me at the time.

A newly married lady who was very fond of her husband, notwithstanding his uglyness of person, once said to a witty friend, "What do you think? My husband has laid out ten guineas for a large baboon as a present to please me." "The dear little man," cried the other. "Well, it is just like him."

The New York Herald on the Fenians.

"STRIKE BUT DON'T LAUGH AT ME."

The Herald says:—Why should we sigh for a Punch or Judy, or a professedly comic paper with any name whatever, when in the regular routine of our daily reports we can find such funny reading as the account of the sayings and doings of those humorous lads the Fenians, in the Congress of the Irish republic, now solely making laws, not on the hill of Tipperary, or even in Toomey's wood, but in Cleveland, Ohio? It may not be a joke at all this Fenian Congress at Cleveland, with a green coated sentry at its doors, and discussing a regular annual message from President Roberts; but if not, then we must admit that Pat, who laughs so happily at all that is serious, is the only man on earth who can be preposterously serious over the exquisitely laughable. There was not only a message from the "Secretary of war," proposing to organize an Irish army on the temperance basis; said army to pay its own expenses of the war. "The soldier of the army of the Irish republic are to be sober and discreet men"—as if the Congress did not know that when all the Fenians get sober the game will be up? This secretary will be evidently a greater blunderer than Stanton was, and Irish President ought to turn him out at once, unless there is an Irish republican tenure of office bill, in which case we cannot see that the republic is within the saving power of saltpetre.—All his friends of freedom, however, must rejoice that the recent action of the Troy chambermaids has not crushed the infant republic. It will be remembered that these chambermaids, insensible to the sufferings of their native country, declared that they would contribute no more money till they were told what had been done with the money seriously given—a ridiculous requirement, that would expose to the world all the great plans of the leaders. Notwithstanding this secession of the financial magnates of the republic, the war against Great Britain will go on just the same.—Money will be raised, and we are even told how—every soldier will be assessed ten cents. None of this money will be spent in "trapping" or "flags," but in arms and ammunition—the whole of each soldier's ten cents being strictly devoted to furnishing said soldier with one musket, one bayonet, cartridge box and forty rounds of ammunition; and not a cent of it for green cloth or gold braid. With such a practical disposition—such an eye to reality in the Fenian Councils—it is clear that the days of the British power may be numbered—by all persons conversant with the integral calculus. We are glad to chronicle a noble piece of self-sacrifice on the part of the Fenian President. He was re-elected President, but declined to accept the position unless Congress would raise half a million dollars for the cause. Congress could not do it. It pledged itself for a quarter of a million, however, upon learning which the patriot nobly consented to come down in his price and serve his country till the last cent was gone. With such a spirit among the leaders, who can despair of the Irish republic?

How Republican Congressmen Devote the Treasury.

The corruption of the Radical rabal, calling itself a Congress, at Washington, surpasses all human understanding and experience. Not satisfied with creating new offices and increasing salaries all over the country, that body raised the pay of its own members to $5,000 a year, which is at the rate of $14 a day for every day in the year, and probably more than $30 a day for the time employed. This is exclusive of the plunder which every Congressman expects to secure during the session. The character and amount of this plunder may be judged by the following items taken from the Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 53, Thirty-ninth Congress, second session, which is a detailed statement of the payments made from the fund of the Senate, for the year ending December, 1866, published in accordance with an act passed in 1842, and certified by J. W. Forney, secretary of the Senate:

For pocket-knives, 504 in number	$1,118 50
For pen-knives, 406 in number	1,304 60
Making 910 knives for these 52 gentlemen in one year about 18 each; average cost $2.52, amounting to	2,322 90
703 pair of shoes, about 14 pair each, cost	325 00
Sponges	364 76
7,137 pair of scissors, about 22 pair each, at a little over $1 a pair	1,189 10
210 pairs of kid gloves, about 4 pair each, at $2 50 a pair	526 00
114 diaries	206 75
294 *port-folios*, nearly 6 each at about $4	1,104 00
446 pocket-books, 8 each, at about $2 50	1,019 50
309 brushes	326 85
556 pin cushions	60 90
1,980 boxes of pens	1,895 04
2,908 lead pencils	725 33
Newspapers and magazines	3,766 00
4,87[illegible] ream paper	4,092 20
1,807,354 envelopes	10,084 97

Other items, such as paper weights, corkscrews, cords, erasers, leather dusters, chamois skins, folders, pen-wipers, blank-books, ink-stands, eyelet machines, pamphlet cases, copy books, paper files, pen racks, stationery cases, gold pens, dies, key rings, match cases, fluid, silk tape, card cases, memorandum books, combs, cologne, soap, pomade, toilet powder, lemons, are scattered through the book, in quantities sufficient to supply all their friends or set up variety stores in the country. In the House the rule shows each member so much for stationery, to be paid in stationery or for money, as he chooses, but stationery is furnished in addition for all committees, and the practice is for members to supply themselves from that furnished to committees and then take the allowance. This is a fair specimen of the manner in which the people are robbed by a Radical Congress. Every Congressmen who has twelve children of course wants twelve pen-knives, and pens and pencils in like proportion. The items enumerated would excite a lively sense of ludicrous did they not provoke a feling of disgust and indignation.—*N. Y. World.*

'Persevere, persevere, said an old lady to her maid; it's the only way you can accomplish great things.

One day eight apple dumplings were sent down stairs and they disappeared.

'Sally, where are those dumplings?'

'I managed to get through them, ma'am,' replied Sally.

'Why, how on earth did you manage to eat so many dumplings?'

'I persevered, ma'am.'

'Is Mr. Jones in?' asked an Irishman of the porter in a hotel.

'No,' was the reply.

'Will you leave your name?'

'Och, now, do you think I'd be after going home without a name.

ANECDOTES OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Grace Greenwood contributes to the first number of the *Weekly Advance* the following among other anecdotes of Queen Victoria:—

"Another little anecdote which shows her simplicity of character and shrewdness of perception, was told me by a gentleman who once enjoyed the pleasure of a very informal interview with her under rather peculiar circumstances. My friend, Mr. W———, is a person of very artistic taste—a passionate picture lover. He had seen all the great paintings in the public galleries of London, and had a strong desire to see those of Buckingham palace, which, not being a "show house," were inaccessible to an ordinary connoisseur. Fortune favored him at last. He was the brother of a London carpet merchant, who had an order to put down new carpets in the state apartments of the palace—and so it chanced that temptation came to my friend to put on a workman's blouse and then enter the royal precincts, while the flag indicating the presence of the family floated defiantly over the roof. So he effected an entrance, and, when once within the royal walls, dropped his assumed character, and devoted himself to the pictures. It happened that he remained in one of the apartments of or the workmen had left, and when quite alone the Queen came tripping in, wearing a plain white morning dress, and followed by two or three of her younger children, dressed with like simplicity. She approached the supposed workmen and said:—

"Pray, can you tell me when the new carpets will be put down in the Privy Council chamber?"—and he, thinking he had no right to recognize the Queen under the circumstances, *replied*, "Really madam, I cannot tell, but I will enquire." "Stay," she said abruptly, but not unkindly, "who are you? I perceive you are not one of the workmen."

"Mr. W———, blushing and stammering somewhat, yet made a clean breast of it and told the simple truth. The Queen seemed much amused with his ruse, and for the sake of his love for art, forgave it—then added smiling—'I knew for all your dress that you were a gentleman, because you did not 'your majesty' me. Pray look at the pictures as long as you will. Good morning! Come chicks we must go."

"Another anecdote, illustrating Victoria's admirable good sense and strict domestic discipline, came to me directly from one who witnessed the occurrence. One day, when the Queen was present in her carriage at a military review, the Princess Royal, then rather a wilful girl of about 13, sitting on the front seat, seemed rather coquettish with some young officers of the escort. Her Majesty gave several reproving looks without avail—winked at her, but she wouldn't stay winked. At length, in flirting her handkerchief over the side of the carriage, she dropped it—too evidently not accidently. Instantly two or three young heroes sprang from their saddles to return it to her fair hand—but the awful voice of loyalty stayed them. 'Stop, gentlemen' exclaimed the Queen, 'leave it just where it lies. Now, my daughter get down from the carriage and pick up your handkerchief.' There was no help for it. The royal footman let down the steps for the little royal lady, who proceeded to lift from the dust the pretty piece of cambric and lace. She blushed a good deal, though she towed her head saucy, and she was doubtless angry enough; but the mortifying lesson may have nipped in the bud her first impulse towards coquetry. It was hard, but it was wholesome. How many American mothers would be equal to such a piece of Spartan discipline?"

ARTEMUS WARD.

Many literary aspirants in the land of Yankeedom, are now trying their hands in copying after the style of this celebrated writer,—but no more resemble the original than chalk does cheese. The manner in which he lampooned that interesting class of society who go about with an eye glass cocked, and bob attendance on such of the fair sex as give them countenance, is worth preserving. He says:

"I was fixin' myself to attend the grate war meetin', when my daughter entered with a young man who was evidently from the city, and who wore long hair, and had a wild expression in his eye. In one hand he carried a portifolio, and his other paw clasped a bunch of small brushes. My daughter introduced him as Mr. Swibier, the distinguished landscape painter from Philadelphy.

"He is an artist, paps. Here is one of his master pieces—a young mother gazin' admirin'ly upon her first born," and my daughter shewed me a really pretty picter, done in fle. "Is it not beautiful, paps? He throws so much soul into his work."

"Does he? does he?" said I, "well, I reckon I'd better hire him to whitewash our fence. It needs it. What will you charge, sir, I continued, "to throw some soul into my fence."

My daughter went out of the room in very short meeter, takin' the artist with her, and from the emphatic manner in which the door slam'd, I concluded she was summut disgusted at my remarks. She closed the door, I may say, in *italics*."

AN AMERICAN TESTIMONY TO ENGLAND.—Which is the strongest throne on the globe to-day?" inquired the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in New York—"Why, the English unquestionably; partly because a noble, virtuous and illustrious woman sits on it. She dignifies womanhood, and she is fit to sit in empire. This is one reason why the English throne is strongest. It is the strongest, because it is so many legged. It rests on 30,000 of people. It represents the interests of the masses of its subjects. Another reason why England is the strongest nation is, because it is the most christian nation; because it has the most moral power. It has more than we have. We love to talk about ourselves on the 4th of July; we love to fat ourselves with eulogies; but we are not to be compared to-day with Old England."

A fond parent heard his daughter and her fellow plan an elopement. The next day the old man waited upon the young one and addressed him thus:—"You are a fine hearty youth, and I don't object to you for a son-in-law. Here's a hundred to aid you in an elopement. May you live happily in the same house, and may no accidents occur to throw the least shade on the sunshine of your life. All I request is that you elope with my daughter—she's a mighty fine girl, you know, but somehow her mother and I could never travel smoothly with her; we don't know her good points; elope with her to such a distance that she won't return to her loving father and mother any more. Good bye, sonny, and may you be happy." There was an elopement that evening by one. The young man went unaccompanied. He thought everything could not be entirely right when the old man was so anxious to get rid of the girl. The father looks upon his act as a very neat bit of strategy.

To spin and weave, to knit and sew, was our grandmas employment; but how to draw and catch a bass, our girls they call enjoyment.

There is no human being so obstinate as an antiquarian, except, perhaps, an entomologist, who would risk bloodshed for the sake of a beetle.

The oldest piece of furniture in the multiplication table. It was constructed more than eight hundred years ago, and it is yet as good as new.

"I wonder, Lucy, how it feels to kiss one of those horrid creatures with a mustache." "Indeed I don't know, but I'm going to get the hearth broom and try it."

Lightning Apple Pearers; Machinery Oils, from 40 cents to 2.00; Mink, Otter and Beaver Traps; Planes, Saws, Files and Edge Tools; Locks, Hinges, White Lead, Glass; the best assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware at the lowest prices.

Also, Rochester Axes, Single and Double Steel; Barton's Saw Knives; Cooper's Iron Hoops; Adzes, Knives and V Iron; C Patent Hammered Horse Nails.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

Peterboro, October 2nd, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—E. Pearce.
Chase's Recipes—Graham & Stratton.
Dr. Gunn's Domestic Medicine—Graham & Stratton.
Masons—J. I Davidson.
Photographs—Graham & Stratton.
Ontario Drug Store—Kincaid & Co.
Autumn, 1867—W. Clayton.
Albums—Graham & Stratton.
Money Saved—Montreal House.
Masonic—J. O'Donnell.
New Music—Graham & Stratton.
The Commercial House—D. R. Cashlay.
Books—Graham & Stratton.
The Large Clothing Establishment—Montreal House.
Girl Wanted—Graham & Stratton.
For Sale—D. W. Dumble.
Clothes—Montreal House.
Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association—S. Cornell.
Tailor—E. Bakewell.
Ætna Life Insurance Company—D. W. Dumble.
Carpetings—Montreal House.
Sewing Machines—Montreal House.
Hardware—George Stethem & Co.
Suits Made to Order—Montreal House.
Clothe Cut to Order—Montreal House.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1867.

MEMBERS ELECT FOR ONTARIO.

The members elect, as classified by the Coalition press, following in the wake of the *Leader*, are all Coalitionists but one or two. The terms Union and Anti-Union are meaningless; there are no such classes of either members or people in the Province, the whole is thoroughly Union.

The most reliable division yet given is given by the *Globe* and shows for the Commons, 32 Reformers and 50 Coalitionists.—But we feel certain that there are not a few classed among the Coalitionists who are Reformers and will be found, in due time voting with Reformers. The division of members for the Assembly of Ontario is also given as follows: Reformers, 42; Coalitionists, 40; and the same remark may be made in reference to many of the Coalitionists in the Assembly, in regard to their Reform principles. It will, therefore, be seen that Reformers will have a majority in the Assembly. J. S. McDonald, too, is a Reformer, although he has gone astray is forming a coalition government, and he will, no doubt, continue to advocate reform principles. His government is not likely to be long lived; one of its first members has failed to obtain a constituency and there is little prospects of his getting one now, whereas, had he kept clear of Coalition he would in all probability now be elected.

The Commons will meet in November it is thought, and after a short session prorogue to allow the Assembly to meet in January, in order to fulfil the terms of the Confederation Act, which provides that the Parliaments of the Dominion shall meet within six months from the passing of the act.

The principle of dual representation will in some degree be on its trial this parliament, and will, in all probability, not be so anxiously contended for in the future. The two assemblies cannot meet at the same time owing to its present existence, and this will afford an undue opportunity of interference, if sought for, in local matters. During the the election contests we found every exertion put forth to control Local candidates as well as candidates for the Commons, and we have no guarantee that these same men will refrain from interfering with legislation when they did interfere in the elections. It would, therefore, be better to have no dual representation, and then each House could meet when most convenient, and could also pursue that course believed most for the interest of those whom it represented without any intermeddling from the Commons, other than is necessary to maintain legislation without antagonism to that of the Commons, Dual representation is, however, only on its trial and if it does not work well it is an easy matter to prohibit it in future.

Railway Meeting in Otonabee.

At the meeting in Otonabee on Thursday last we understand that there was a majority in favor of the Council passing a By-law, and submiting it to the people, to grant $13,000 to the Cobourg, Peterboro & Marmora Railway Company towards bridging Rice Lake and re-opening communication with Keene and Peterboro.

The Council of Ashburnham have agreed to pass a By-law to grant $5,000 for the same purpose,

Garibaldi has been cast into prison by order of the Emperor Napoleon, who professes to be bound to Protect the Popedom. Garibaldi was on his way to Rome at the time. Thus the friend of freedom is shut up at the beck of a tyrant. They may delay the liberation of Italy but they cannot want it off entirely.

John Cameron, who contested the North Riding of Victoria for the House of Commons died on Tuesday. The fatigue of the canvass has been too much for him, he was troubled with disease of the heart, of which he died.

The Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton Railway Company are at present building a substantial bridge at the famous Galloway Bridge. The new bridge will be short, the rest of the ravine being filled in solid,

The South Monaghan Agricultural Show will be on Thursday, 10th October, at Cen[illegible]

RAILWAY MOVEMENTS.

For some time there has been a little agitation here on railway matters, one party being desirous of the re-opening of the Cobourg Railroad and also its extension to Mud Lake via Lakefield, and another party advocate the extension of the Port Hope Branch to Lakefield and thence to Mud Lake, and as in other matters there two parties cannot agree. Our readers are aware that either of these projects meeting was held to discuss the claims of the rival roads and the interests of the town and surrounding country. At that meeting a committee was appointed to consider the matter and open communication with the rival railway companies and thus learn which company would grant the town what it demands at the cheapest rate. all parties being agreed that extension to Mud Lake was necessary to secure to Peterboro its just and natural share of the business of the back country, which was now going to Lindsay. We understand that Messrs. Covert & Co offered to extend their Branch to Mud Lake and to fix a tariff on the new road from Mud Lake to Port Hope at a rate not to exceed that which should be charged from Lindsay to Port Hope. But in order to enable them to do so they ask the town to give them a bonus of $60,000, and the aid of the Town Council in getting an act passed giving them entire control of what is known as the Chemong Road, the Cobourg company having the right to pass over the road, if it existed, and if they desired to do so. Some of our public men appear to favor this scheme. The Cobourg, Peterboro & Marmora Company offer to re-open their road, fill in the Rice Lake Bridge so as to make it substantial and to extend the road to Mud Lake, if the town will give them $40,000; and the advocates of this scheme, assert that this is the best scheme of the two, as it will give the town two lines of road to the front, and secure also the extension to Mud Lake, while it will also cause competition that would keep down the freight charges on both roads.

There are petitions now being signed in town to request the Council to pass the necessary By-laws and submit this latter scheme to the people for their approval or disapproval, so that some of these schemes will be submitted and approved or rejected ere long. The people of the town, therefore, have now before them the rival claims and the extension of the railroad to Mud Lake. They have what are said to be the offers of the rival companies, and it is for the citizens to consider which will be for the best interest. Which will benefit the companies or any one of them is a small matter to us. The great question is which will be the greatest benefit to the town. Perhaps a better offer will yet be made and it is our interest to try and get the best and most advantageous terms possible. We must also secure ourselves against collusion in the matter by binding the company that we assist, if we do so, to complete the whole before our money is given, and also bind them to ensure a train over the road regularly. If two roads should be constructed our aid should be on conditions that these roads should never fall into the hands of one company, as has been the case, and that the managers of the roads should not at anytime enter into any agreement to carry at common rates. At present we do not commit ourselves to advocate either of the above mentioned schemes, for we do not yet understand the definite offers of either of the companies. When these are fully made known we will be able to weigh the matter and come to some conclusion. The extension we cannot get without cost, we will have to give something for it, and the matter now is to which of the companies will we afford the aid we propose to afford to the extension. If we inconsiderately take sides we may have cause to regret it. We should not allow the interests of either companies to influence us against our own interests, nor should we allow the reasoning of some interested parties to lead us astray. The extension on the best terms and soonest should be our motto

POLITICAL PERSECUTION.

We learn that one or two of the petty clique who have been persecuting Mr. John Carroll, Land Agent of Burleigh, have gone so far as to make application to a few partizans in Toronto to get Mr. Carroll removed. We could hardly have imagined that they would show such littleness of sentiment as to injure a man because he happens to differ from them in his political views. During the whole contest here it cannot be shown that Mr. Carroll in any way interfered in the elections, we certainly understood from his attending the reform convention in Toronto, that he held reform views. We also understood he had always been a reformer in principle, and furthermore that it was for this that a few demagogues here sought and still do seek to injure him. What poor narrow-minded bigots they must be who cannot rest satisfied with the victory of returning their men, but must needs persecute a man who is too independent to be dragged by the nose by Mr. Provincial Land Surveyor Fitzgerald and one or so more who wish to fetter thought and action because they wish to be the custodians of both. We feel assured, however, that the people of this county—both conservatives and reformers—will not silently permit any act of political persecution, nor can we for a moment imagine that the government of which J. S. Mcdonald is a member would listen to such foul representations or designs. Mr. Carroll is highly esteemed by both parties on the Burleigh Road, and by both Catholics and Protestants in the county; is a useful member of the County Council, his only crime for which Fitzgerald, Moylan & Co detest him, being, he is too enlightened to be led by the nose, and too independent to allow any man to trample on his right to think and act for himself. Along the Burleigh road the whole people are attached to Mr. Carroll, and we feel assured that any effort to remove him would meet the disapproval of the entire county. Surely the day is gone by when the Sidney Smith principle of turning out post masters and other officers will be re-enacted. It is a dangerous precedent to establish. Next election the cards may be turned and the rule work the other way.

A MURDER AT KINGSTON.—Last week a most cold-blooded and cruel murder was perpetrated at Kingston, while attempting to rob the safe of the Morton Distillery. Four men named Saxie Allen, Alexander Gemmel, Edward Jones and William Howard entered the Distillery with intent to take a sum of money ($2,700) which was deposited in the safe. Having made an entrance, and also having succeeded in breaking the safe and getting its contents, the watchman who was employed to keep a look out, having come upon them was cruelly murdered by a stroke of a sledge-hammer. It is believed the men made their way out of the building and made for the United States. They were drowned to disappointment, however, and were taken and brought back to Kingston. The young man Gemmel, hoping to escape punishment, revealed the whole matter. The Coroner's jury found a verdict of "guilty" against the whole four, and they have been committed to await their trial, the end of which they may easily imagine.

JUVENILE PUNISHMENT.

Several boys attending the Union School, were summoned before Mr. Henthorn, J. P., this week, for striking Mr. Larmour's dog, and breaking his nose badly. It appears that the boys had been playing ball and the ball was knocked over into Mr. Larmour's yard, or garden; while over for it they gave some offensive language, when the dog was let loose, which made the boys leave very hurriedly. The dog stuck his head through the fence and while in that position a lad struck him a heavy blow on the head and nose, injuring him severely. Mr. Henthorn fined the boys $1 each and cost, which in all amounted, we are told, to about $4, and on default of payment they were committed to jail till Monday next. Mr. Mitchell, the parent of one of the boys, paid the fine and took his boy home. But one of the other boys not being prepared to pay, had to go to jail. The third boy, named Walsh, was about to be freed, but he refused to allow the money to be paid, choosing rather to go to jail than allow the convicting magistrate to get any of his money,—quite *plucky* indeed. But the worst is, through some mistake, the boy that committed the deed is still free, while the innocent, we are confidently assured, are suffering a penalty they, in this case, do not deserve. The boys in jail are about 10 to 12 years of age. Crime should be punished, but always with a view to reformation; we doubt the wisdom of the punishment in this case. We hope the boys now suffering innocently will learn to keep out of bad company in future, lest a worse case befall them. Since writing the above we learn that the boys were liberated yesterday evening, Mr. McWilliams having used them kindly.

CORRIGAN RETAINED HERE.

The celebrated individual, R. S. Corrigan, to whom we referred in our last issue as about to be sent to Toronto for trial on charge of stealing a horse, harness and buggy from one Mr. McCracken, of Newmarket, is detained for trial here on a charge of stealing a horse, harness and buggy from John Archer, of Smith. He took the whole out of Mr. Chambers' yard on the fair night, it appears; took them to Bell Ewart and sold them there. They had been re-sold before Mr. Archer found them out. He, however, now has them again, and Corrigan lies in jail awaiting his trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions on the charge of stealing. Should he not be convicted here he will be taken to Toronto and be tried on the other charge. To stealing is added the charge of forgery, for which he will also be tried. We will say no more but await the evidence. He must be considered innocent until the guilt is fully proved.

UNION SCHOOL.

The Board met on Tuesday evening. Present—the Chairman, Col. Haultain, Messrs. Coulter, Lundy, Dunlop, Dumble and Stevenson.

The committee on appointments reported that out of the numerous applications for the place of Principal, they had chosen two, but had been unable to make a difinite choice until they should receive some information, for which they had written. They therefore asked the Board to extend the time for appointing a Principal to Friday evening, and then to give the committee power to make the appointment without calling the Board together again. The report was received and adopted.

A resolution was passed, fixing the salary of Principal at $900.

The Secretary gave in some recommendations, purporting to come from the Chief Superintendent of Education, in reference to making arrangement for drill in the Grammar School, the time for such drill to be about three hours in the week, and not to interfere with school hours.

On motion of Col. Haultain, Messrs. Dunlop, Dumble and Stevenson were appointed a committee to make arrangements to have the recommendations carried out, the cost, if any, not to exceed fifty dollars.

On motion of Col. Haultain, seconded by Mr. Dumble, the hours for opening the school in the afternoon was fixed at half past one o'clock.

Departure of Messrs. Huffman, of the Huffman House.

The travelling community who visit our town will learn with regret that the Messrs. Huffman are no longer here to administer to their wants in the capacity of "Mine Hosts" of the Huffman House. For over seven years Messrs. Huffman have conducted their establishment in this town as a first class hotel, giving general satisfaction to all who visited their House, either as private friends, or in their public capacity as Hotel keepers. To their new home in the village of Madoc, they carry with them the best wishes of the inhabitants of this town.

On Tuesday evening last, a number of gentlemen, private friends of the Messrs. Huffman, gave the junior partner of the firm a parting token of their esteem by inviting him to partake of a sumptuously got up dinner provided by the new host of the establishment, Mr. D. R. Castiday.

PERSONAL.—Dr. Benson, son of J. R. Benson, Esq., of this town, has, we learn, gone to Lindsay with the intention of taking up his residence there. For some time he has been engaged in the practise of Medicine in this place, and only determined to go to Lindsay after the death of his friend, the late Dr. Benson who died at Lindsay a short time ago. Dr. Benson is a graduate of Bellevue Medical college, New York, and also of Victoria University college, Ontario, he having attended both these institutions, and passed very creditable examination at both. He was also a pupil of Dr. Burnham of this town, who enjoys the largest practices of a sing'e Physician in the country, and under whose care Dr. Benson was enabled to see the successful treatment of the various diseases that prevail in this section of country at least. He is also a young man of very studious habits which combined with his sound Medical Education must tend to make him well grounded in the nature and treatment of diseases, and will yet ensure him a large Patronage. He has our best wishes for his success.

Lakefield English Church Building Fund.

Among previously advertised...$190 05

ADDITIONAL RECEIPTS.

Rector	279 20
Mrs. Lillicrap, 2nd donation	10 00
Mrs. Stubbs, England	5 27
Mr. W. Chapman, do	5 00
Mr. T. W. Fairbairn	5 00
Mr. G. Ball	5 00
Mrs. Postell, England	3 75
Mrs. Batt	5 00
Mrs. Greer	1 00
Friend, by Mrs. Duffield	1 00
Mr. W. Traill	1 00
The Building Committee have paid off of the Church debt	9400 00
Amount of debt still outstanding	9400 00

Bazaar articles, to the amount of about $150, remain unsold. The committee will be glad to dispose of them by private sale, to aid in a further reduction of the debt. They may be seen at the house of the Rev. V. Clementi.

School Pic-Nic.

On Saturday, 27th September, the united school section, No. 9 in Cavan and 4 in North Monaghan, held their pic-nic on the banks of the Otonabee river. Mr. Robt. Goodfellow, on whose grounds the party met, had a large pant capable of accommodating about 40 children trimmed for the occasion and furnished with a square sail. As there was a moderate breeze blowing up the river, this added greatly to the pleasure of both young and old, a large number of whom had come over from the township of Otonabee. While different groups were having their turn on the water games were being played by the others on shore. Towards sunset the children of the school gathered together and sung a few pieces—"Ye banks and brnes," "The children are gathering," "Happy greeting to all"—and finally the whole party joined in singing the National Anthem. After a short, but appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Blain, of Springville, the party dispersed, having spent a most pleasant day, without anything disagreeable whatever transpiring.—*Com.*

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met on Monday evening.—Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Messrs Cluxton, Burnham, Steverson, Dixon, Kennedy, Toole, Dickson and Leonard.

The minutes of the last meeting were read over and confirmed.

A communication was read from William Arnott, Chief Constable, on the subject of the proposed reduction of his salary. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Cluxton, Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Assessment, read and submitted a report which was received and adopted. The report was as follows:—

The Finance Committee beg leave respectfully to report that they have examined the following accounts and recommend payment therof, viz:—S. J. Carver, $2.21; John Whyte, $71 99; M. Millar, $25.22; B. Hamilton, $18.72; W. Argott, $1.50; George Mitchell, whisky, $2.50; A. McDonald, old rye, $4.90; McFadden, disbursements, $1.25.

With regard to Mitchell's and McDonald's accounts for whisky, your committee reluctantly pass the items, but they beg to say that hereafter if similar accounts are submitted they will be rejected.

With regard to the accounts furnished by Mr. Dunlop, on behalf of the County Council for improving the Court House grounds, your committee suggest that the sidewalks around the square be formed with earth or gravel, and that the channels be opened at the proper distance from the fence so that the water may run off and not dam against the young trees, by lodging about them. This work to be done either by the County Council or the Town, and the cost thereof to be added to the original account of $246; the total amount to be divided, a moiety of which they would recommend the Council to assume.

Your committee cannot consider this work complete until these improvements are made.

All of which is respectfully, committed.

(Signed,) W. CLUXTON,
Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Cluxton, seconded by Mr. Stevenson,—That this Council disapproves of and disallows the publication of a notice in reference to an application by this Council for authority to issue debentures for the purpose of taking stock in the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway. That such notice was published without the knowledge or consent of this Council, and that this Council is opposed to the taking of any such stock. And that the clerk do forthwith furnish a copy of this resolution to the papers publishing such notice. Carried on the following division:—Yeas—Messrs. Toole, Stevenson, Kennedy, Cluxton, Leonard, Burnham. Nays—J. H. Dixon, S. Dixon and the Mayor.

The Council adjourned for one week.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to bring before the public an act of one of our magistrates—J. T. Henthorn, J. P., that in my opinion merits public disapproval. The boys at the school, it appears have been guilty of giving abusive language to Mrs. Larmour and also of beating her dog. For this they were brought before Mr. Henthorn and among them was a boy of mine. This far I find no fault. But during the trial Mrs. Larmour gave testimony to some of the boys having thrown stones, &c., but when questioned in reference to my boy she said she did not see him throwing any stones or having any in his hands, nor did she hear him saying any thing. Of course, then, you will say he got clear; but so, he did not get free. Mr. Henthorn fined all the boys, 3 in number, $1 each and costs, in all amounting to $4 each, or in default go to jail one week. But what will the public think of that Justice of the Peace who did so, when I tell you that Mr. Henthorn refused to hear any evidence on the boys' behalf, although it was again and again tendered. No, he would hear nothing on their behalf. I do not find fault with Mrs. Larmour, she has been annoyed by the boys and they should not be allowed to annoy her, but I do find fault with Mr. Henthorn for the judgment he gave. Two of the boys are now in jail, and it is well known that at least one of them is innocent. Mrs. Larmour herself freed him. I think that steps should be taken to break Mr. Henthorn or prevent him acting, as he evidently is an unjust judge and not fit to act on any case.

I am, yours truly.

JAMES HODGSON.

Peterboro, October 2nd, 1867.

The Protestant home Committee thank the undernamed friends for Donation in September:—A Friend, 40 lbs of pork; Mrs. McBurney, potatoes and Savoy do. Cash, 7 baskets apples; Mrs. Paton, pie-meat veal; Mrs White, of Monaghan, 1 basket and 1 bag of apples, veal; Mrs Croft, basket of apples; Mrs. Haslam, vegetables;

The following proclamation for the Assembly of the Parliament of the Dominion, appears in an extra of the *Canada Gazette*, of the 20th ultimo:—

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Meeting of Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to the Second day of the month of November next, nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, we have thought fit further to Prorogue the same to Wednesday, the Sixth day of the month of November next, so that neither of you nor any of you on the said Second day of November next, at Our City of Ottawa, to appear are to be held and constrained, for we do will that you and each of you all others in this behalf interested, that on Wednesday, the Sixth day of the month of November next, at Our City of Ottawa aforesaid, personally you be and appear for the Despatch of Business, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of our said Dominion, may by the favor of God be ordained.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin, the Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck.

By Command,

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

Provincial Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition was opened at Kingston on Monday. The entries are numerous, but not so numerous as at the Kingston Exhibition of 1863. The number of entries this year are as follows:—

Horses	389
Cattle	441
Sheep	477
Pigs	184
Poultry	212
Agricultural Productions	667
Horticultural Productions	246
Miscellaneous	634
Arts, &c.	954
Total entries, Kingston, 1863	4,737
Total entries, Toronto, 1866	6,044
Total entries, Kingston, 1867	4,204

COLBORNE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—We take pleasure in announcing the fact that Wilmot Gordon, (son of G. N. Gordon, of this village) passed not only a *creditably* but a *remarkably good matriculation examination* at Albert College, Belleville, on the 12th and 13th of this month. The boy is, we are informed, entitled to a certificate of honor which is to be forwarded to his father by the Registrar of the University. Master Gordon was prepared for College at our Grammar School (by Ralph J. B. Dixon, Esq., M. A., the Head Master) and his examination reflects credit alike on himself and the Institution at which he was trained. His papers on Greek and Latin were such as to entitle him to 81 per cent on the former and 75 on the latter. His honors are in Mathematics. Success to our school and its students!—*Colborne Express.*

What the Old Ministry were Guilty of.

Mr. McGee in a letter which he wrote to a Mr. Macarow of Kingston, when in opposition, arraigned the Government collectively and individually, as a violation of the Constitution, and of reducing the principles of Responsible Government to ruin and reproach. Mr. McGee did not attempt to discuss provincial politics from a religious point of view, as he believed that all religions stand equal before the law. He said:—

It seems to me incredible that any unpurchaseable constituency, knowing even the tenth part of the evils inflicted on the country by the present ministers, can return one of their accomplices, still less one of themselves to their hands, representative institutions have been employed mainly to enrich political dependants, and favored corporations; under their guidance "responsible government" has become a mock, a rag, a reproach. Responsible government! Responsible government!—Does not Mr. Cartier conduct public affairs like a responsible being? To whom is your Mr. McDonald responsible, in Upper Canada? To No, my dear sir; ministerial responsibility, which with a generation of virtuous public men might be a reality—might be made to fulfil the expectations raised by Mr. Baldwin's resolutions of 1841—is for us, with a complaisant Governor-General and jobbing majority, an empty sound signifying nothing.

Elected, the colleague of the new opposition leader from Lower Canada, in 1857, I was more and more confirmed in opposition as each went on, and as the results of personal observation accumulated. I will, with your permission, set down a few of the principal reasons why I believe the country should shake itself free of the Macdonald-Cartier or Cartier-Macdonald constitution.

First—Because they collectively violated the Constitution, and "outraged the moral sense of the country" by the double shuffle and double swearing of 1858.

Second—Because they violated the Constitution by allowing payments, and granting gratuities; and giving or procuring lucrative contracts for members of parliament, their supporters,—as witness the payments, grants, and contracts made or given to Mr. Turcotte, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. A. P. Macdonald, and Mr. McMicken.

Third—Because they violated the Constitution by keeping for three sessions Messrs Aleyn Dubord, and Simard, in their seats for Quebec on the pretended majority of 15,000.

Fourth.—Because they violated the Constitution by justifying the sale of offices, in Sheriff Werner's case, and in rejoining the Hon. Col. Prince in the Upper House, as their active partizan, after his office had been created and his Commission made out as judge of the district of Algoma.

Fifth—Because they violated the Constitution, by keeping Joseph Morrison in the Cabinet as a Minister of the Crown, after he had been three times rejected by the people.

Sixth—Because they violated the Constitution, in abandoning to the directice or Sir Edmund Head personally the sole representation of the people of Canada, during the memorable visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Seventh—Because they contimuously and systematically violated the Constitution, in expending vast sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to seven millions of dollars, without the authority of the Parliament.

TAXES.

The Intercolonial railway will cost £5,000,000 at the lowest estimate—competent engineers say £6,000,000. In a few years principal and interest must all be paid up, while it is stated in the British Parliament, on good authority, that the earnings of the railway will not pay the cost of grease for the engines.

The Governor General is to be paid $50,000 annually. We are to be saddled with seventy-two senators to manage the affairs of 4,000,000 of people, while neighboring Republic requires only sixty eight senators to conduct the affairs of 34,000,000 of population. There the appointment is for six years, here it is for life. There senators are the people's choice; here they are the choice of the Gov-General, and in their selection we have no voice. The Commons will consist of 181 members. All these additions to our former local governments are attended with a corresponding increase of taxes. We shall henceforth know something of what it is to be taxed Yet our revenues are removed from our control. Are we not in a position to realise the feelings of the Egyptian Slaves, who were compelled to make their stated quantity of bricks, without being furnished with the necessary material.—*Halifax Citizen.*

VOTE BY BALLOT.—The Belleville *Chronicle* appears to look upon vote by ballot as anti-British. It is not so. New Brunswick enjoys the privilege and would part with it on no account. If it works well there, why not in Ontario? Both Provinces belong to the great Dominion of Canada, and what is good for the one should be good for the other.—*Ex.*

Who Increased the Public Debt!

Mr McDougall answers this question—The present Commissioner of Public Works said in 1861, in the house of Assembly, that "The pressure of public debt on the people of Canada was now almost as heavy as the National debt on the people of Great Britain, taking into consideration their gross resources and the small interest their debt bore. One of the great causes of the debt having increased to its present amount was the violation of principle asserted in Mr. Dorion's resolution," viz: Positive advances without the authority of Parliament. In Mr. McDougall's present position he is powerless to prevent the recurrence of a greater national calamity in the further increase of the public debt, should Sir John, through his influence and that of other quasi Reformers in the cabinet bring to the Federal Premier that accession of strength which he anticipates to carry his administration through the next five years. Add another seventy millions to our public liabilities, and at the expiration of another electoral term, John A. will have proved to the satisfaction of every fogy, at least, the correctness of the Tory dogma, that a national debt is a great blessing, and *ergo* the larger the debt the greater the blessing.—*Brockville Recorder.*

An Appalling History.

The *Post* says it is preparing a history of the elections of 1867, and asks for accurate statements from every parish on the following points:

1. The fraudulent acts of returning officers or their deputies.
2. Violence or corruption on behalf of candidates.
3. Heedless details of the intervention of the clergy, of the Grand Trunk, and other large societies or corporations.
4. The conduct of various officers of Government.
5. And generally, all causes that hindered the free and honest expression of the opinion of electors at the polls.

The *Observer* seems to regard this exposure with a good deal of trepidation, seeing in it the gathering of evidences for future commissions of enquiry to turn out office-holders.

THE RISING RACE IN VICTORIA.

The Registrar-General of this colony has recently published and interesting account of the gradual change that is taking place in the national type of the population of Victoria. He states, that the consequence of the diversity of nationality, there is a very important change continually going on by the process of marriage, and although this change has hitherto been little heeded by those effecting it, yet it is one that will influence every social and political development of the future life of the colony. The distinctive characteristics of English, Irish, and Scotch emigrants are rapidly breaking down, and another national type is being developed in the shape of an Australian people In order to determine the extent to which existing national types are being fused, Mr Anchor refers to the nationality of the married population. Out of 25,064 males who married in Victoria during six years, 12,464 were Englishmen, of whom 7,152, or 56 per cent., married English women. On the other hand, out of 25,998 women who married in the same period, 8,719, or 37 per cent., were English, and of these 7,152, or nearly 74 percent., married Englishmen. Again, as many as 3,945, or nearly 10 per cent., of the Englishmen, married Irish women; a striking contrast to which, only 573, or less than 6 per cent., of the English women married Irishmen. During the same period 4,422 Irishmen married the same number of Irish women, the former being 80 per cent. of the Irishmen, and the latter, 48 per cent of the Irish women who married. Of 59 Chinese (males) who married, 26, or 47 per cent., married Irish women: half that number, or 24 per cent., married English women; 7, or 19 per cent., married Australian born women; 2, 3 per cent., married Scotch women; and the number and percentage married Welsh women and german women Out of every 100 marriages, 28 were between English females; 17 were between Irish males and Scotch females; seeing that the distinction of race was preserved among little more than half of the total marriages. Equality in the number of the sexes, is one of the first conditions necessary for the full development of national growth; but there has always hitherto obtained a great disproportion in this respect in Victoria. In 1866, it was estimated that there were 75 females to every 100 males, which is a smaller disproportion than has ever before existed. Among the Victorian-born there were 99 females to every 100 males The English-born were in the proportion of 57 females to 100 males; the Scotch in that of 65 females to 100 males; and the Irish in that of 86 females to 100 males. Among foreigners the Germans showed the highest proportion of females,—namely, 28 females to 100 males; and the Chinese the least—namely one female only to every 3,000 males. It may be stated that the marriages of the Australian-born are gradually assuming a great numerical importance, so that it will soon become very difficult to distinguish the national origin of any given portion of the Victorian people. The English-born have, at every Census-taking ben foremost in the list of nationalities, the Irish-born have as invariably been second, and the Scotch-born third. The latest returns of the central Board show the aborigines in the colony amounted to 1,908. It is satisfactory to learn that, though their numbers decreased rapidly in the early years of the colony they are not now diminishing to any serious extent. The improvement is no doubt owing in a great measure to the efforts of the central Board, who receive and expend an annual sum voted by Parliament expressly for the aborigines.

Jefferson Davis is soon to get his trial, it is supposed in about a month.

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25 cts per box.

HEENAN AND ENGLAND'S CHAMPION.—We hear that Heenan has again challenged England's Champion for a very heavy sum, but whether the challenge will be accepted or not we cannot say, negotiations are still pending, and should it come to a battle, our advice to all parties concerned is to be well supplied with the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," the finest thing for bruises out, it soon cures sprains, and flesh wounds, and relieves pain almost immediately. Price 25 cents per Bottle. Sold by all Medicine Dealers

BIRTHS.

At Peterborough, on the 1st instant, the wife of Mr. Frederick Mooney, of a Son.

DIED.

At the residence of Rev. John Gilmour on Saturday, 28 ultimo, Joseph Wenham Esq., at the ripe age of 76. Mr. Wenham was born in England and came to Canada more than 40 years ago. He was long connected with the Bank of Upper Canada and Bank of the People, and was noted for his business tact, and unflinching honesty and uprightness of action. His end was peace, and he died in the assurance of a blessed immortality beyond the grave. He leaves a sorrowing widow and many warm friends.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

PETERBOROUGH, October 2nd, 1867.

Flour ₱ brl	$7 00	@	$7 50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 35	@	1 40
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1 30	@	1 35
Potatoes	0 20	@	0 25
Peas "	0 50	@	0 60
Oats "	0 30	@	0 35
Hay ₱ ton	8 00	@	10 00
Hides ₱ cwt	7 00	@	7 00
Sheepskins	0 60	@	0 70
Wool ₱ lb	0 25	@	0 25
Beef ₱ cwt	4 00	@	5 00
Pork ₱ cwt	4 00	@	5 00
Eggs, per dozen	0 8	@	0 10
Butter,	0 12½	@	0 14
Cordwood	2 50	@	3 00
Fowl, per pair	0 20	@	0 25
Geese	0 25	@	0 30

Over a Billion Dollars Saved!

Gentlemen:—"I paid a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the head, and became deaf over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment—it soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNIE.

Montgomery, Ala., June 11, 1866.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. (Our men all say it acts like magic.)

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for Adams, Wells, Fargo's and Butterfield's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your cele rated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SELLY."

Glen cater, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Q ick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jest so!"—"Exactly I"—Solon Shingle said they were there "every time." If he felt "owly" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

"• • • I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"• • • I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

"• • • I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. • • The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HUNTSWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

"• • • The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOR, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some au port from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff
It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty it is cheap durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its sales are increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, as a family item does not use it.

S. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggists will order it for you, if not on hand, at 75 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heinstreet's Inimitable H

ONTARIO Drug Store,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets,
OPPOSITE W. EASTLAND'S DRY GOODS STORE, PETERBORO.

JUST OPENED and for Sale at the above establishment, the Largest and Best Assortment of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Ever offered to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, comprising in addition to the usual articles found in a general Drug Store, a complete stock of all the NEW REMEDIES and Preparations used and prescribed in the large cities of England and America. Also the

Best FRENCH PERFUMERY,

TOGETHER WITH

Fancy Soaps, PAINTS, OILS, Dye Stuffs,

TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES,

Toilet Setts, Brushes, Combs, Vases, &c. &c.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

COAL OIL, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, &C.

At the Lowest Prices.

KINCAID & CO.

Peterborough, October 1st, 1867.

1867 AUTUMN 1867

W. CLUXTON

Invites attention to his

FALL IMPORTATIONS!

COMPRISING AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Rich Dress Goods, Grey and White Cottons, Printed Calicoes, Denims, Tickings, Canadian Tweeds, Satinets, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, and Canadian Yarns.

MILLINERY.

In this department his friends will find the Richest, Newest, Choicest and Best French and German goods, bought with especial care.

MANTLES AND JACKETS!

All the NEW STYLES, from French, English and American patterns, made up on the premises at the lowest prices.

TEAS and SUGARS.

Pure Teas at moderate prices.

Peterborough, October 1, 1867. 40-3in

A NEW AND GRAND EPOCH IN MEDICINE!—Dr Maggiel is the founder of a new Medical System! The quantitarians, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedure to the man who restores health and appetite with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve.

These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superceding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so-called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box fail taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant! There is no griping, and no reaction in the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Maggiel's Bilious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhœa Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all Aerotions of the skin, Maggiel's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. HAYDOCK, 11 Pine street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

"CAUTION!!—Buy no Maggiel Pills or Salve with a little pamphlet inside the box—They are bogus. The genuine have the name of J. Haydock on the box with name of J. Maggiel, M. D. The genuine have the Pills surrounded with white powder."

CLARENCY, Fayette Co. Iowa.
MR. BRIGGS,
DEAR SIR,

MRS. GRINNELL brought home with her one bottle of your "Vely's Hair Restorative," on her return from New York. I have tried the compound on my hair which had become prematurely gray, and from the effect it produced I judge it possesses merits equal to its claim.
Rev. JOEL GRINNELL.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents, Montreal, C. E.
38

DARLEY'S
Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part, causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, nothing the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to HURD & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
NEWCASTLE, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—in Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the County Council of the County of Peterborough, will be held at the

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
In Peterborough,
On Tuesday, the 8th day of October,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

(Signed) E. PEARSE,
County Clerk.
County Clerk's Office,
Peterboro', October 2nd, 1867. 40

CHASE'S RECIPES for sale at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

DR. GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

SCOTT'S WAVERLY NOVELS—Cheap Edition, at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS for sale at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

ALBUMS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALBUMS at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

NEW MUSIC.

JUST RECEIVED a number of pieces of New Music, at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

BOOKS!

JOHN B. GOUGH'S TEMPERANCE ORATIONS. Price 25 cents. GRAHAM & STRATTON.

Girl Wanted.

A GOOD SERVANT GIRL WANTED. Apply at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Peterboro', Oct. 2, 1867. Book Store.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES for $300, Lot No. 9, in the 11th concession of Otonabee.
Apply to D. W. DUMBLE, Solicitor, Peterboro.
Peterboro, October 2, 1867. 40

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR Communication of Peterborough Lodge No. 155, C.R. will be held
ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,
AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.
By Order of the Worshipful Master.
J. I. DAVIDSON, Secretary.
Peterborough, October 1st, 1867.

MASONIC.

THE Regular Communication of Corinthian Lodge No. 101, C. R., will be held on WEDNESDAY Evening, next, the 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock in the new Lodge Room over Messrs. G. Stethem & Co's Store, George Street.
By order of the Worshipful Master.
J. O'DONNELL, *Secretary.*
Peterborough, October 1st, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE!

(Late Huffman House,)
PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO,
D. R. CASTIDAY, Proprietor.

HAVING leased the above well-known house for a term of years, and having also refitted and furnished it throughout, the public will find the best accommodations and careful attendance at all times.

The Bar is supplied with the choicest brands of LIQUORS AND CIGARS

There is good stabling, and attentive hostlers will always be in attendance.
Peterborough, October 2, 1867. 40

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of THOMAS WATLEY,
An Insolvent.

THE undersigned has been appointed Assignee in this matter, and requires claims to be filed within two months from this date.
Dated at Peterborough, this Nineteenth day of September, A.D. 1867.
WM. YELLAND,
30-2in. Assignee, &c.

MONEY SAVED

By Purchasing Goods at

THE MONTREAL HOUSE.

STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods!

Now complete, and admitted by those who have inspected it to be the CHEAPEST IN TOWN.

Special Bargains given in

FACTORY COTTONS,
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
BLANKETS.

Good Factory Cottons range from 4½d and 6d to 7½d per yard.
Good Prints are sold at 6d and 7½d and the very best at 10½d per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods range from 7½d to 2s 9d per yard.
Coburgs at 10½d. Winceys at 7½d.
Blankets—good at 10s a pair, (a few at 7s 6d a pair,) range as high as $9.
Shawls—comprising Paisley, at a very low figure, Tasmanian, Chineille, and other new styles; also Heavy Woolen Shawls, Single Shawls and Small Woolen Shawls.

A Large Assortment of

FLANNELS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS,
BAGGINGS, BAGS,
TOWELLINGS, CLOTHS, CLOTHING,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, CORSETS VERY CHEAP, HOOP SKIRTS,
MANTLES, CLOUDS,
BELTINGS, BELT BUCKLES, RIBBONS,
DRESS BUTTONS, WOOL HOODS,
VEILS, WOOL SCARFS, SONTAGS,
&c. AT THE &c.

Montreal House.

Peterborough, October, 1867.

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry, All Wool, Union, Hemp and Drugget,
For sale at low prices at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

Wanzer's Celebrated

SEWING MACHINES!

SELLING OFF
Very Cheap, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.
☞ Only two or three left.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER in first class style, at short notice, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

CLOTHS CUT TO ORDER, in any style, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

THE LARGE Ready-Made Clothing Establishment!

Now on hand a very large assortment of Pants, Vests, Coats, in the various styles, at very low prices.
Also Flannel Shirts, White Shirts, Colored Cotton Shirts, Knitted Under Shirts and Pants, Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Collars, Hats, Caps, &c.
Just received a large assortment of OVERCOATS in all the newest patterns ☞ Parties wishing to purchase Clothing would do well to call.
☞ Suits made to order in a first-class manner at the shortest notice.
☞ Just received an assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING.
☞ Clothing cut to order for a trifle. Remember the place,

THE MONTREAL HOUSE.

E. BAKEWELL, TAILOR,

(Late of Montreal.)
Solicits orders in his line.

CLOTHING MADE UP IN FIRST CLASS STYLE,

At short notice. All work warranted well made and a good fit.

Cloth Cut to order.

E. BAKEWELL.

☞ Rooms over the Montreal House.

Cloths! CLOTHS! Cloths!

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT,

At Low Prices.

Canadian Tweeds,
Scotch and English Tweeds,
Silk Mixtures,
Super Broad Cloths,
Doeskins,
Melton Cloths,
Fancy Stripes for Pants,
Cassimeres,
Beaver Overcoatings,
Whitneys, Seal Cloths,
Pilot Cloths,
Blue and Brown Devons,
Black Broad Cloth Overcoatings.
Grey and White Full Cloths.
Satinets. very good at 3s 6d per yard.
☞ A first class Tailor on the premises.

THE MONTREAL HOUSE.

NEW CARPETS!

A LARGE STOCK of choice Tapestry, Imperial and superfine Woolen Carpet; also Hemp and Printed Woolen Felt Carpet, Colored Lambskin and Wool Bordered Brush Door Mats, Druggets, Curtains, &c., at moderate prices.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro September, 1867. 39-3in

NEW FALL GOODS

Cheap for Cash,

Just received by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, September 4, 1867. 36

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. | THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. COOLY, Esq., Inspector. | R. P. STUART, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Omemee: Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, HONORARY DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT,

FOR SALE CHEAP,

A GOOD YOUNG HORSE, suitable for farming purposes.

T. DONNELLY,
Sign of the Golden Collar.
Peterboro, Sept. 4, 1867. 36

TEACHER WANTED

FOR School Section No. 8, in the Township of Smith, to commence duties immediately. Apply to
JOHN GRAHAM,
Sec. to Board of Trustees.
Smith, Sept. 25, 1867. 38

HARNESS! HARNESS!

Team, Carriage & Buggy Harness,

An excellent stock will be sold cheap at T. DONNELLY'S
Sign of the Golden Collar
Next door to Geo. Stethem & Co's.,
GEORGE STREET.
Peterborough, Sept 23, 1867. 39

FOR SALE!

THE following Building Lots to be sold in Keene, on SATURDAY, 26th OCTOBER proximo, at the hour of TWO, p. m.:—Village Lot No 2, of the late Thomas Carr's plan, formerly known as the McDougall & Cameron property, containing ½ of an acre; the foundation of the old building still stands so that there is stone on the Lot to build with. Likewise, two acre lot on Lot No. 11 in the 7th concession adjoining Keene, 4 chains from the North East corner of aforesaid Lot, and running 4 chains South and 5 chains West of the said Lot, containing two acres. All of which will be sold to the highest bidder.

Titles indisputable. One third of the purchase money to be paid down, and time given for the balance as may be agreed on.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, Sr.,
Administrator.
Keene, Sept. 18, 1867. 38

Farm for Sale!

BEING the South West part of Lot No. 11 in the 13th Concession North Monaghan, containing 30 acres of excellent land, all cleared and in a good state of cultivation, admirably adapted for fall wheat. There is a log house and barn, a never-failing spring, and a good well, also a flourishing young orchard, consisting of nearly two hundred of the choicest fruit trees, all bearing. The farm is beautifully situated about one mile from the Town of Peterborough, title indisputable. Also an excellent stumping machine, with chains and hooks, all complete, for sale on the premises. For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN F. POULSOM.
North Monaghan, Sept. 18th, 1867. 38-4in*

MILWAUKEE
FALL WHEAT
FOR SEED.

The undersigned has for sale
1,000 BUSHELS
Of the above mentioned celebrated midge proof Wheat.

M. Boyd, Esq., of Bobcaygeon, had last season a yield of 35 bushels per acre, and this season it has been equally productive.

Reference in Peterborough—Messrs. Ormond & Gilmour.

D. SUTHERLAND.
Ashburnham, August 14, 1867. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of John A. Hadley, plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements, which were of Thomas Bird, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Margaret Urquhart, wife of Kenneth Urquhart, administratrix of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Thomas Bird, deceased, at the time of his death and was such administratrix before her marriage with the said Kenneth Urquhart to be administered, I have seized and will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 22nd DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D., 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Bird, in the hands of the said Margaret Urquhart to be administered in and to Lot No. 2, South of Dublin Street and the East half of Lot No. 2, North of Dublin Street and West of George street in the Town of Peterborough

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 17, 1867. 26

STOLEN OR STRAYED

FROM the premises of the subscriber, Lot 8, 15th con. Smith, on the 17th Sept., A LIGHT BAY MARE,
rising five years old, black mane, tail and legs, with a scratch on one of the front feet. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery, will be suitably rewarded.

H. GRAHAM.
Smith, Sept. 23, 1867. 39-3in*

WANTED!

A NUMBER OF GOOD TAILORESSES to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

Apply to I. ROBINSON & Co.
Peterboro', Sept. 11, 1867. 37

WAVERLY NOVELS!

A NEW SUPPLY just received at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

ABOUT three weeks ago, A DARK BRINDLED COW. Any information will be thankfully received at Messrs. Graham & Stratton's Book Store.
Peterboro, Sept. 18th, 1867. 38

COPY BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON
Are selling Copy Books at THREE CENTS each.
SLATES are also being sold at greatly reduced prices.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE South half of lot No. 15 in the 7th concession of Smith, 60 acres cleared. There is a good log House, Barn and Shed, a never failing well and a young Orchard on the premises, and under good cultivation.—Title indisputable. For further particulars apply (post-paid) to
JOHN BICKELL, Smith.
Or J. B. BICKELL,
Brooklin P. O.
August 15th, 1867. 33-13in.

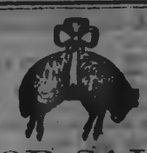
MORGAN'S HOTEL,

ASHBURNHAM,
Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the travelling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attached, and every other accommodation of a first class hotel.

R. MORGAN.
Ashburnham, March 27, 1867 13

MARSHALL M. P. DEAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—One door east of the American House, Keene, Ontario.
September, 1867. 39-3m*



FOR SALE.

American Salt,
IN BARRELS.
ALSO,
REAL DUNDAS COTTON YARN,
Warranted.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, August 1, 1867. 31

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction of the County of Peterboro', for the examination of Teachers, will be held in the
UNION SCHOOL HOUSE,
in the Town of Peterborough, on
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1867,
Commencing at 10 a. m.

N. B.—No Teacher is eligible to be examined unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of moral character.

By order,
J. EDWARDS, Secretary
Peterborough, August 1, 1867. 31

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
CORN-MEAL,
OAT-MEAL,
AND
RYE FLOUR
for sale at
BLYTHE MILLS
Flour and Feed Store.
Simcoe Street,
June 12th, 1867. 24

BARLEY, OATS, PEASE and RYE.

ALTHOUGH the undersigned has retired from politics for the present, he has not retired from business as yet. He still continues to pay the
HIGHEST CASH PRICE
For the above mentioned Grain at his Grain Store.

D. SUTHERLAND.
Ashburnham, 22nd August, 1867. 34

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

DR. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.
Peterboro, November 28 1866. 48

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF
Coal Oil Lamps
Just received at
A. WILLIAMS.
Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1866. 42

MILLER'S
INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,
FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,
October 10, 1866. Toronto.

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY
OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.
Application to be made to
R. W. ERRETT,
at Peterborough.
Peterboro', February 19th, 1867.

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to
R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'
Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or let the North half of lot 24, in the 11th concession of the Township of Otonabee, containing 100 acres, and within 3 miles of the Town of Peterborough. R. L. R.

There are on the premises a good frame house, frame barn, sheds and stables; also, a young orchard.

☞ Terms easy.

ROBET WEIR, Jr.
Otonabee, July 17th, 1867. 29

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the ensuing session of the Parliament of Canada, or other Parliament having jurisdiction, for amending and consolidating the Acts relating to the Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, and also for power to extend the Railway of said Company to Chemong Lake, or to other waters lying north of Peterborough, and for other purposes relating thereto.

JOHN BEATTY,
Secretary.
Cobourg, July 1st, 1867. 27

REAPING MACHINES!

THE NEW YORKER COMBINED
Self-Raking Reaper & Mower,
MANUFACTURED BY
SEYMOUR, MORGAN & ALLEN,
Brockport, N. Y.

PRICE, $150, delivered in Peterboro

A fair trial given with all Machines before purchase.

MR. GEORGE McKEE, of Smith, purchased one last year, and he is much pleased with it; he says the Self-rake takes off the grain much better than any man can by hand. There is no side draft with the Machine. This Reaper took the first prize gold medal at the National trial held at Auburn, N. Y. in 1866. Any one wanting a Reaper, please call on
NATHL. FOWLIE,
Agent, Peterborough.
June 20th, 1867. 26

Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association.

HEAD OFFICE AT LONDON, C. W.

The Directors of this Company are happy to inform the members and the farming community generally, that they have made

A MATERIAL REDUCTION

in their Cash System Rates.

Insurance can now be had on ordinary ISOLATED FARM PROPERTY for three years

FOR 75 CENTS PER $100

without a Premium Note or any other liability. These offering to insurers two most important advantages, namely, the Safest Insurance and the Lowest Rates. For insurance and further information apply to

S. CORNELL, Agent at Peterborough.
Residence, George Street 2 doors north of the Wesleyan Church
May, 1867. 47-1in.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

NOW RECEIVED
NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Wincey and Fancy Dress Goods,
PRINTS, FACTORYS, &
SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,
(Which are considerably cheaper.)
Shawls, Balmoral Skirts, etc.,
TWEEDS.
HATS AND CAPS,
SMALL WARES,
And all kinds of
Fancy Wools and Yarns
Commenced.
BERLIN WOOL WORK,

And a variety of NEW GOODS in this Department will be forward soon.

JOHN ERSKINE.

Peterboro', September 19, 1867. 38-4in

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT,

PETERBOROUGH,

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Have the pleasure of announcing to their numerous customers and the public in general, that they have now on hand—in their new store, *opposite Geo. Stethem & Co's Hardware Store*—a large assortment of

School Books, Drawing Books, Miscellaneous Books, Slates and Pencils, Pens and Ink.

Foolscap, Blotting, Wrapping, Letter, Note, Gilt-edge and Fancy Colored Papers.

In Envelopes, they have Opaque, French, Black-edge, Lilac and a number of others.

Letter Presses, Twines, Work Boxes and Writing Desks,

Albums—a large assortment.

Room Paper, Window Shades and Borderings.

☞ MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS:—*Harper's Weekly* and *Monthly*, *Godey's Lady's Book*, *English Woman's Magazine*, *Mme. Demorest's Fashion Book*, *Bow Bells*, *London Society*, *Once a Week*, *Chambers' Journal*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, *Good Words*, *Sunday Magazine*. Also, the *New York Ledger*, *Mercury* and *Waverly Magazine*.

Peterborough, August, 1867.

General Insurance Agency,

CEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

CHIEF OFFICES:
19 AND 20 CORNHILL,
LONDON.

General Agency for Canada:
385 and 387 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,
FOURTEEN AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, tending to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.

HORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agency*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London,

(*ESTABLISHED* 1803.)

CHIEF OFFICES:
1 Old Broad St., and 16 Pall Mall,
LONDON.

General Agency for Canada,
87 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,
£1,965,000, - - - - STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED IN CANADA, $105,000.

Insurances against loss by Fire are effected on the most favourable terms; and losses paid without reference to the Board in London. No charge made for policies or endorsements.

RINTOUL BROS., General Agents for Canada.
GEO. A. COX, Agent.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,100,000 STERLING.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions.
Inspector of Agencies, GEO. H. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause; whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $200,000, with surplus of $200,000.

4 Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 23 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.
GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - HAMILTON, C. W.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 180,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.
Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, GEO. A. COX, Agent.

Odds and Ends.

A FATHER IN LAW.—What is the legal relation in which a tenant stands to his land-lord?—*In love payment is.*

Punch asks if any man can receive a more aggravating reminder than to see his creditor driving a pair of *dun* ponies.

An Iowa paper is printed entirely on red ink. An exchange says the editor is determined to have his articles red.

Jones is a strong believer in guardian angels. "If it were not for them," he asks "what would keep people from rolling out of bed when they are fast asleep?"

A STRANGE FACT.—Diamonds and other precious stone are of peaceable nature, yet when placed in the carrying they may be put by the ears.

SMART.—A man boasting of the smartness of his children, said that the youngest was so smart that it would take its hands off a hot stove without being told.

The botanists tell us there is no such thing in nature as a black flower. We suppose they never heard of "the" coal black Rose."

An old maid is more liberal than a young one. The latter may always be willing to lend you a hand; the former will give you one, and even thank you too.

Why is a thief your only true philosopher? Because he regards everything from an abstract point of view is opposed to all notions of protection, and is open to conviction.

EXPENSIVE.—What more natural than that sentimental young ladies, when they change their condition of single-blessedness, ceasing to be pensive, should be expensive?

A man having hurt his forehead, was advised to rub it with brandy. Some days after being asked if he had done so, he answered, "I have tried several times, but can never get the glass higher than my mouth!"

The following curious epitaph may now be seen in Dunmore churchyard, Ireland:—"Here lie the remains of John Hall, grocer. The world is worth a *fig*, I have good *raisins* in saying so."

Of all the specimens of German English orthography that ever saw the light, that of a country tavern keeper with the most excruciating. He has "painted him a sign," and it reads, "Deskdevele Nodrashel"—"Positively no trust."

The following are among the notices put up at a petroleum town in Western Pennsylvania: "No talking with the chamberman!"—"Fare as high as at any other house."—"Not responsible for boots left in the hall."—"No sardines admitted."

A lady passing along the street, one rainy last winter, noticed a little boy scattering salt upon the sidewalk for the purpose of clearing the ice. "Well, I'm sure," said the lady, "that's real benevolent." "No, it ain't, ma'am," replied the boy, "it's salt."

A small boy, while loitering on an errand in his neighborhood of a pillar-box, observed an old gentleman, of seemingly humane appearance, deliberately despatching a letter. The infamous murder was reported to the authorities, and the police are on the track.

The following advertisement appears under the head of "A Wife Wanted," in a Yankee paper: "Any gal what's got a bed, a coffee pot, skillet, knows how to cut out her clothes, can make a hoein' shirt, and knows how to take care of children, can hear my service till death parts both on us."

The celebrated actor Quin had the faculty of sleeping soundly. "What sort of a morning is it, John?" "Very wet, sir." "Any mullet in the market?" "No, sir." "Then you may call me this time to-morrow sir." So saying, he composed himself to sleep, and got rid of the *ennui* of a day.

A certain Scotch friend of ours, who is not a member of the temperance society, being asked by a dealer to purchase some fine old whisky, drily answered: "To tell you the truth, sir, I canna say I'm very fond of whisky; for if I take muir than ane tumblerfu' it's very apt to give a body the headache."

A philosophical cabman thus speaks of the section over which his wheels made their track: "If you run over a youngster down here," said he, "the folks don't say nothin', kase they have got more children and no wishes for 'em—but you just run over a goat or a kid, or a sow or a pig, and blest if a mob ain't arter you in two infinits."

A soldier having retired from service thought to raise a few pounds by writing his adventures. Having completed the manuscript he offered it to a bookseller for ten pounds. It was a very small volume, and the bookseller was surprised at his demand. "My good sir," replied the author, "as a soldier I have always resolved to sell my life as dearly as possible."

"Down in front! down in front!" shouted an excited individual, whose view of the stage was interrupted by a man who persistently kept his feet while a popular dancer was delighting the audience. "Down! down!"—"What!" said an Irishman near, "don't be splittin' your throat that way.—Be gorra! it's likely the man's a cripple an' can't get down."

A writer in the *Medical Gazette* gives the following lucid explanation of the phenomenon of a lady's blush:—"The mind communicates with the central ganglion; the latter by influx action through the brain and facial nerve, with the organic nerves in the face, with which its branches incasculate." The explanation beats Dr. Johnson's celebrated definition of "net-work," "anything reticulated or decussated at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections."

Why is a pretty lady like a locomotive engine? Don't give it up—there are plenty of reasons. She sends off the sparks, transports the mails (mails), has a train following her, and passes over the plain.

An old fellow, who is always perpetrating bad jokes, persists in describing gamesters as birds of par excellence; and he accounts for the presence of black legs in a group fold by citing the fact, that jambs are always passionately fond of gambling.

Truth, which is eternally the same, has nothing to fear from the operation of conflicting opinions. She lies upon her quiet bed at the bottom of the sea, while the surface of the element that forms her gentle covering has been agitated by many a great gale.

A girl who was making a dress put the sleeves in wrong. She was unable to change them, as she could not determine whether she had got the right sleeve in the wrong place, or the wrong sleeve in the right place.

"Which, my dear lady, do you think the warmest place in the world?"—"That immediately above the atmosphere that surrounds the earth, I should think."—"And why so?"—"Because I am told that there is no warmer door than gravity."

The Greatest Note of the Season!

THE GIANT

Hanging out on Hunter Street.

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE FIRE.

$7,000 WORTH of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves; Sheet Zinc, Plain Tin and Japanned Wares, Brass and Enamelled Preserving Kettles; Iron, Tinned and Enamelled Sauce pans; Air-tight Glass Fruit Jars; Refrigerators; Tea Trays, Waiters, and a lot of other goods too numerous to mention, slightly damaged by water,

☞ THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD OFF REGARDLESS OF COST, ☜

To make room for my Fall Stock.

☞ At the sign of the Giant T Henthorn's Block, Hunter Street, opposite J. Cameron's Grocery.

T. LANNIN.

My machinery and Tools having been totally consumed in the late fire, I have now purchased the most approved labor-saving machinery to be had in the Dominion, and being thoroughly POSTED in my business, parties entrusting their work to me will have it done in a workmanlike manner, promptly and cheap. All work warranted to give satisfaction, or no charge.

August 1, 1867. 31-tf.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following lands:

TOWNSHIP OF MONAGHAN.

E ½ Lot	4 and part 5 in	12th	Concession	120	90	cleared.
N ½	7	12	do	100	60	do
S W ½	8	12	do	50	50	do
Pt S ½	6	12	do	30	30	do
W ½	6	13	do	100	85	do
S ½	2	10	do	100	90	do
Pt	1	8	do	75	50	do
Park Lot 14 in Lot 14 in		11	do	9	9	do

TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

E ½	21	10th	Concession	100	90	do
Pt S ½	3 West	Communication	Road	20	20	do
Pt N ½	3 East	do	do	10	10	do

TOWNSHIP OF CAVAN.

E ½	5 in	14th	Concession	100	80	do
S ½	3	10	do	100	85	do

TOWNSHIP OF CARTWRIGHT.

E ½	16	9th	Concession	100	50	do

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE.

W ½	21	5th	Concession	100	85	do
W ½	19	12	do	100	90	do

TOWNSHIP OF DOURO.

S E ½	4	8th	Concession	50	50	do
E ½	22	4	do	100	100	do
Pt N E ½	25	4	do	30	30	do
S ½	15	2	do	100		

TOWNSHIP OF ENNISMORE.

N ½	7	9th	Concession	100	100	do
Pt S E ¼		4	do	50	35	do
Rks lots 6 & 7	2		do	100	40	do
S E ½	5	9	do	50	25	do
N ½	4	4	do	100	60	do

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY.

	21	13th	Concession	200		
E ½	10	15	do	100		
	5	19	do	100		

TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

W ½	7	9th	Concession	90		

TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.

S W ½	22	14th	Concession	50	40	do

TOWNSHIP OF OPS.

W ½	20	9th	Concession	100	35	do

TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER.

	8	8th	Concession	200		
E ½	1	4	do	100	80	do
S ½	15	2	do	100		
Pt W ½	19	6	do	20		

TOWNSHIP OF BELMONT.

22	5th	Concession	200	}	Gold Lands
31	3	do	190	}	

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lot No 9 West of George and North of Charlotte streets, ½ acre with brick warehouse.
W ½ No. 2 West of George and North of Simcoe streets, ½ acre with three brick stores thereon.
S ½ No. 1 West of George and South of London st. eets, ½ acre with small store thereon.
All my interest in and to Lot 21 West of George and South of Murray streets.
Lot No 8 and 9 West of George and North of Edinburgh streets, 1 acre, small cottage thereon.
Lot No. 6 West of George and North of Antrim streets, ½ acre.
Part Lot 7 West of George and North of Wolf streets, 26 feet by 196 feet.
Lots No. 14 and 15 (Block G.) three houses erected thereon.

☞ The whole of the above Lands will be sold cheap, and liberal time given for the payment thereof, say from one to 10 years.

THOMAS BRADBURN.

Peterborough, May 2, 1867. 18

NEW DOMINION STORE

As money is now so freely circulated, the subscriber is desirous of taking advantage of the times, and now offers for sale a choice stock of

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY,

Unequaled in assortment by any other store in town.

He has a variety of Crockery that he will sell at much lower prices than any other store in this county.

Green, Black and Japan Teas at 2s. 6d. to 5s.

Coffee, Tobacco, Brooms, Pails, Fresh Fish, Flour and all kinds of Family Groceries kept constantly on hand, cheap for cash.

The Fall trade is now begun and goods must be sold to make room for a winter supply. Call and examine the stock before you purchase elsewhere. ☞ Store in Burnham's Block, nearly opposite the Market place.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, August 28, 1867. 35

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON,

LATE of the Ashburnham Planing Mills, being desirous of returning his sincere thanks to his old Customers and Patrons for the very liberal support he has received in past years, wishes also to inform them that he has REMOVED the whole of the Machinery, Plank, &c., to the New Stand,

THE PETERBORO STEAM PLAINING MILL AND SASH FACTORY,

In the large premises recently occupied by Messrs. West, Hope & Co., Dublin Street, Peterborough.

Having formed a co-partnership for carrying on the business in future in the new premises, the undersigned will be enabled, from the

ENLARGED PREMISES AND IMPROVED MACHINERY,

To extend the business of manufacturing all kinds of

Sashes, Window Blinds, Doors,

BUILDERS' FURNISHING, MOULDINGS,

&c., &c., &c.

PLAINING IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS.

ROBERTSON & MARTIN.

Peterborough, August 28th, 1867. 35-tfc

By-Law No.

A By-law to raise by way of loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, have required to raise the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of erecting and building a Bridge across Otonabee Lake, from a point on the shore of said Lake, in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, to a point on the shore of said Lake in the Township of Ennismore, in said County, and also another Bridge across Pigeon Creek from a point on the shore or Bank of said Creek in the Township of Ennismore aforesaid, to a point on the shore of said Creek, in the Township of Selwyn, in the County of Peterborough.

And whereas, to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas, it will require the sum of $1,400, to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of said debt or loan and interest as also hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough irrespective of any future increase of the same, and, also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investments of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof according to the last revised and equalized Assessment Rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of Two Million Seven Hundred and Eighty Five Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty One dollars, ($2,785,361).

And whereas the existing debt of the said Municipality of the County of Peterboro' is Twenty Nine Thousand Four Hundred dollars, ($29,400) for principal money, and Twelve Thousand and Forty-Six dollars, ($12,046) for interest, and there is nothing in arrear or account of said principal or interest.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of Ten Thousand dollars, and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one half of a mill in the dollar in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan from any person or persons, body or bodies cor orate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made, for such sums of money as may be required, not less than One Hundred Dollars ($100) each and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed, with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and countersigned by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said Debentures shall be made payable in ten years at the farthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them Coupons for the payment of interest.

5. That the said Debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly, on the 15th day of October and the 15th day of April in each year, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said Debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one half a mill in the dollar shall in addition to all other rates be raised, levied and collected in each year upon the rateable property in said Municipality during the continuance of the said Debentures or any of them.

6. That this By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the Fifteenth day of October, 1867.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at Peterborough, in the said County, on

The Tenth Day of October, 1867,

at the hour of TWO o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated, this 26th day of June, A. D. 1867.

EDG. PEARSE, Clerk.

27-15in

Fire! Fire!

On account of the late fire,

R. WALTON'S

STOVE,

Tin and Saddlery Store

Will be found in the Shop formerly occupied by D. McNaughton, 3 doors North of Ormond & Gilmour's,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

Now on hand, at his Warerooms, a large lot of first class PRIZE STOVES. TINWARE in all its branches, manufactured on the premises by the best workmen. Lumbermen's Furnishings, a large stock. COAL OIL, the best white, wholesale and retail. SADDLES, HARNESS and TRUNKS, of my own manufacture, in great variety, a large stock now on hand, which will be sold cheaper than ever.

R. WALTON.

Peterborough, July 17, 1867. 29

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors.

A POLICY for $1,000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, while the Sum assured; if after 10 years, one-half are returned; after 20 years, three-fourths; after 31, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

C. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary*, MONTREAL.

W. CLUXTON, *Agent*, Peterborough

February 20, 1867. 6

The Home Insurance Company

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings Merchandize and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. E. SHAW,
General Manager
For Canada.

J. A. HALL,
Agent for Peterboro.

Peterboro', Jan. 26, 1867. 3

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway, New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE

SEVEN OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is *fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $335.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is the best reckoned noiseless in motion. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

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LIFE AND WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS,

BY THE

REV. P. HATELY WADDELL,

(Author of the well-known Eulogy on his Genius, and Chairman at the "Cottage" on the Centenary of his Birth).

This addition will be illustrated with Two Portraits of the Poet; with Frontispiece composed of five Scenes selected from the Works or Land of Burns; and with Twenty-five Pictures from Original Drawings—the whole produced in finest Oil Colours, from Engravings by eminent artists, in the highest style of the art.

The prominent Literary characteristic of this edition will be an entirely New Life of the Poet, in the form of a Spiritual Biography, by the Rev. Editor; with much valuable additional matter relating to Burns—including some hitherto unpublished Fragments of the Poet himself, interesting original Reminiscences of his Life, original Notes critical and historical on his Poems, and an Essay on the Progress and Development of the Scottish Language up till his day.

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The work will be completed in Seventeen Monthly Parts, Demy 4 to 48 pages, price Half Dollar each. Printed from new type upon the finest printing paper.

The great care and beauty with which the above work is being got up will make it an ornament most suitable for the drawing-rooms alike of the price and of the merchant; whilst the mode of publishing and the price charged will bring it nearly within the reach of every tradesman throughout the world.

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Till then, and then I love thee!"

GRAHAM & STRATTON, sole agent for the County of Peterborough.

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A SELECTION of concise Precedents in Conveyancing, carefully revised and adapted to the new Registry Law, containing in addition to the ordinary Conveyancing Forms, many special Forms relating to the procuring and transfer of Patent rights, the acquisition and transfer of Mining rights, &c., &c., with other special Forms now first published—with an introductory Essay on the Law of Property in Ontario, especially valuable to students. The whole forming a compact and convenient collection of Conveyancing Precedents.—By J. RORDANS, 2nd edition, revised and enlarged, price $2, full bound. Sent free to any part of Canada on receipt of amount.

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Toronto, May 20, 1867, 24 Toronto.

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Of the Best quality, and

COAL OIL LAMPS

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THE undersigned have just received a fresh supply of MASTER MASONS' APRONS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

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LIFE IN A PILL BOX.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS

FROM

Maggiel's Anti-Bilious Pills!

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One PILL to a dose.

One PILL for a dose.

WHAT one hundred letters a day say from patients all over the habitable Globe:

"Dr. Maggiel, your pill has rid me of all biliousness."

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"Our doctors treated me for Chronic Constipation, as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your Maggiel's pills cured me."

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"Your pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Maggiel has cured my headache that was chronic."

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"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Maggiel's Salve cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Salve behind my ears and the noise left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Salve by return mail."

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

KIDNEYS, RETENTION OF URINE, ETC.,

Maggiel's Pills are a perfect cure. One dose will satisfy any one.

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Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, Want of Appetite,

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Each Box Contains Twelve Pills

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☞ Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and Canadas, at 25 cents per box or pot.

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July 24, 1867. 30

Farm for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm in the Township of Douro, being north east quarter of lot No. 2, in the 11th concession, and about three miles from Peterboro'. Fifty acres, upwards of 30 cleared, and in a reasonable state of cultivation. The balance consists of hard wood land, well wooded There is a neat Log House, Barn and Stable, &c., on the premises, and a never failing creek runs through the lot

TERMS.—$300 in cash, balance as may be agreed

Further information can be received by applying to the proprietor, or at the "EXAMINER" Office.

THOMAS PATTERSON.

June 20th, 1867. 25

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

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Proprietor.

Allandale Mills, March 11, 1867 11-3*13-tf

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October 26, 1866 43-1y

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Are you sick, feeble, and ailing? Have you taken all the usual remedies, and tried all the usual modes of relief, without finding health? Then you should know that the Cathartic Pills of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. are designed to meet just such cases as yours. They are compounded on the principle that the blood is the life, and that all diseases arise from impurity of the blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the whole Materia Medica, perhaps there is no other remedy that will be found so efficacious, or a short time, to have produced as great a number of thorough and permanent cures, over restored in health to the former recovers and notoriety, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

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H. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.

Peterboro' Nov. 29th 1866. 48-1y

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THEIR all-pervading Great Indian Remedy is wanted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be applied more to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the whole Materia Medica, there Anti-Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has produced effected cures of the most Marvellous Curse, ever recorded in annals of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to the former recovers and notoriety, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

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Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For Syphilis strictures, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind, the treatment we adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years experience and successful practice in Europe and America.

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Growth, Beauty and Preservation OF THE

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E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

REEVES' AMBROSIA—Is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

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December 1, 1864. 6mos.

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FROM next Autumn, for a term, and with the option of purchase preferred, a farm of about one hundred acres, with comfortable residence thereon, and within three or four miles of the Town of Peterborough.

Apply to T. D. BELFIELD.

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ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF

CONSUMPTION

BY THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY IN CANADA.

MESSRS. Y. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; coughed nearly all night and every night; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq., Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "There is the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once, which I felt through my whole system; at night I took a tablespoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was effected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before me at Brighton, C. W., this 28th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG,

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1867. No. 41.

The Peterborough Examiner,

IS WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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ROBERT DENNISTOUN, Q. C. | JAMES P. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. (Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 20

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY at LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1864. 7

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DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Dye, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Combs, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

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Nov. 27, 1861. 48

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DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

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Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

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HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

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GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A SMITH, Agent. 20

E. HENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Hoffman House, George Street, Peterboro

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

Business Directory.

E. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 25

MR. T. E. PETRAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery,

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C. W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

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CIGARS,

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11 PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD,
Manager

Ontario Bank,
Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

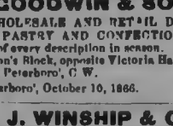
Shaving & Hair Dressing

SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45



GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Thursday, 12th Dec'r, 1867,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order.

WM. H. BOXBURGH,
Secretary to Board.

August 1, 1867. 3:

WANTED!

FOR a strong boy, nearly 16 years old, a place as apprentice with a farmer.

Apply at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Peterboro', July 17, 1867. 29

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, May 27th, 1867, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	9.25a.m.	Dep. P't Hope	3.00p.m.
Kelly's.	9.55	Quay's	3 23
Omemee,	10.20	Perrytown	3 54
Franklin.	10.40	Cemph	11 4.40
Brunsw'k	10.56	Summit	4.00
Bethany,	11.05	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr. Millbrook	11.35	Dep. Millbrook	4 40
Dep	11.45 p.m.	Manvers	5.06
Summit,	12.05	Brunswick	5.15
Campbell's	12 23	Franklin	5.25
Perryto'n	12.33	Omemee,	5.45
Quay's,	12.45	Kelly's	6.06
Arr. Port Hope	1.10	Arr. Lindsay,	6.30

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Lindsay	12.35p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	5.45a.m
Kelly's,	1 00	Quay's,	6.10
Omemee,	1.20	Perryto'n,	6.23
Franklin,	1.45	Campbell's	6.30
Brunsw'k	1.55	Summit,	6.53
Bethany,	2.05	Millbrook,	7.20
Arr. Millbrook	2.35	Bethany,	7.50
Dep.	2.40	Brunsw'k,	7.57
Summit,	3.05	Franklin,	8.05
Arr. Campb'ls	3.20	Omemee,	8.25
Dep	3.40	Kelly's,	8 45
Perryto'n	3 46	Arr. Lindsay,	9.10
Quay's,	3.57		
Arr. Port Hope	4.20		

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	2.30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.10a.m.
Fraser's	2.55	Quay's	10.35
Arr. Millbrook	4.20	Perryto'n	10 45
Dep	4.30	Campbell's	10.50
Summit	4.58	Summit	11.15
Campbell's	5.10	Arr Millbrook	11.35
Perrytown	5.16	Dep Millbrook	11.45 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Fraser's	12.10 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	12 25

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Peterboro'	6.30a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10 10a.m.
Fraserville	6 50	Quay's,	10.35
Millbrook,	7.20	Perry's	10 45
Summit,	7.45	Campbell's	10.50
Campbell's	8.05	Summit,	11.15
Perrytown	8 12	Arr Millbrook	11 35
Quay's,	8.25	Dep Millbrook	11 45
Arr. Port Hope,	8.50	Fraserville	12 10
		Arr. Peterboro	12.35

A. T. WILLIAMS.
Superintendent.

May 27, 1867. 22

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9 30 a.m.
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 8.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

Express at 12 55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

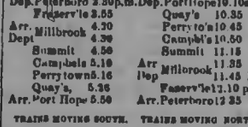
Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m. and 7.35 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME

IN THE

Norwood and Peterboro'



STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES.

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening.

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ore Beds.

Orders left at the Hoffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON,
Proprietor

Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 14

MONEY! MONEY!

MONEY TO LEND, at eight per cent, in sums to suit borrowers.

Apply to J. A. HALL,
At the Court House.

Peterboro', May 6th, 1867. 19

Change of Time

AND ROUTE.

ON and after Monday, the 9th of September Instant,

THE STEAMER "OSEMAR,"

WILL LEAVE BRIDGENORTH,

For Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

WILL LEAVE LINDSAY,

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock, a.m., or on the arrival of the train from Port Hope, for Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth. Stages leave McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', at 8.30, a. m.

Meals to be had on Board.

For freight, &c., apply at McGregor's Hotel.

All freight to be properly addressed and way-bill sent with the same.

Lindsay, 3rd September, 1867. 37

DAILY LINE

FOR

ROCHESTER!

The Magnificent Steel-Plated Upper-Cabin Steamer

"CORINTHIAN,"

P. G. CHRYSLER, MASTER,

LEAVES North Shore Ports for CHARLOTTE every day, (Sundays excepted). The "Corinthian" calls at Brighton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, leaving at 6 o'clock; calling daily at Colbourne at 5 o'clock, Cobourg at 7, arriving at Port Hope at 8 20, a. m.; and leaves Port Hope for Charlotte at 9.30, a. m Returning leaves Charlotte for North Shore Ports, daily, at 9.30, p. m. Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by railroad or boat, connect with this Steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive at Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South. Baggage at owner's risk unless booked and paid for.

For further information inquire of the Captain on board, to D. McKenzie, Brighton; J. Kesler, Colbourne; Chas. Billiott, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.

GEO. HENDER ON,
Agent, Port Hope, C. W.

Port Hope, May 29th, 1867. 22

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $76 to $86. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE E. COX, Agent.
Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45

Public Notice!

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an act to confirm the Re-survey of the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough, made by Provincial Land Surveyor T. B. Clementi, and the Re-survey of the Township of Burleigh in the same County, made by Provincial Land Surveyor James W. Fitzgerald; and to provide for the levying and collection of the moneys expended by the Corporation of the County of Peterborough in connection with such Re-surveys.

Dated at Peterborough, this 7th May, A. D., 1867.

P. M. GROVER,
19 *Warden County of Peterborough.*

NEW

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 48-tf

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."—FRANKLIN.—Why will people pay $50 or $100 for a SEWING MACHINE, when $25 will buy a better one for all practical purposes? Notwithstanding remarks to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "FRANKLIN" and "MEDALLION" Machines can be had in any quantity. This machine is a double thread, constructed upon entirely new principles, and does not infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excell all others, as thousands of patrons will testify.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address JAMES C. OTTIS & CO.,
Boston, Mass.

Machines sent out to Agents and others on trial. 27

DONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Felons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

PETER, C. W., 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruption of the skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

FRANCIS O'KEEF, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Kemp's, W. Coulter's, Ormond & Gilmour's and W. Bell's Drug Stores.

Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 11-1y.

Poetry.

THE MYSTERY OF NATURE.

The works of God are fair for nought,
Unless our eyes, in musing,
Can hidden in the thing the thought
That animates its being.

The outward part is not the whole,
But every part is moulded
To unfold its inward part
Wholly or unfolded.

The shadow, pictured in the lake
By cagey bats, flags trembles,
Is cast for more than just the sake
Of that which it resembles.

The dew falls nightly, not alone
Because the meadows need it,
But on an errand of its own
To human souls that need it.

The stars are lighted in the skies,
Not merely for their shining,
But, like the looks of loving eyes,
Have meaning worth divining.

The waves that moan along the shore,
The winds that sigh in blowing,
Are sent to teach a mystic love
Which men are wise in knowing.

The clouds around the mountain peak,
The rivers in their winding,
Have secrets which, to all who seek,
Are precious in the finding.

Thus nature dwells within our reach,
But, though we stand so near her,
We still interpret half her speech
With ears too dull to hear her.

Whoever, at the coarsest sound,
Still listens for the finest,
Shall hear the noisy world go round
To music the divinest.

Whoever yearneth one sight
Because his heart is tender,
Shall catch a glimpse of heavenly light
In every earthly splendor.

So, since the universe began,
And till it shall be ended,
The soul of Nature, soul of Man,
The soul of God are blended!

Selections.

THE POWER OF LOVE.

From the upper window of a tall house was one day seen, in a crowded street a mule in a cart, and the driver with a stick in his hand. The mule had evidently been insulted, if not assaulted, and his dignity thereby much offended. This had so aroused his temper, as to make him, for a time disobedient to the commands of his master. He was as deaf to threats as he seemed callous to the blows freely dealt across his ribs by the driver.

Matters, however, soon came to a crisis: for such treatment was not to be borne; so, not even by a mule, accustomed as he is to cruelty in all its forms. The mule decided, under the circumstances, not to pull the cart round therefore he came to a stand still in front of our window. The mule seemed quite determined that he would not; and his master seemed equally resolved that go he should, and, and go he must make him. The stick was now more freely applied than ever to the poor mule's back, but to no purpose; for move he would not. "You shall go!" said his master; and thereupon he got out of the cart, laid hold of the bridle, and, with all his might, pulled at his head.

It was now a matter of main force between the two, but the mule proved the stronger; for, instead of the master pulling the mule, the mule pulled the master in an opposite direction.

Now the people began to stand and look, till a crowd assembled. Some seemed very much to enjoy the contest. Some said the mule was right, others the man was right; and those that thought the mule was wrong went to help the man to make the mule go. Some got behind the cart, others laid hold of the wheels, while the master tugged away at the poor creature's head. By the united strength of the whole, the poor mule was overcome, and on he went a few yards.

The mule thought it was all right now.—They had got the victory and seen him go, and they left the cart to see the result.—But no; the mule was only overcome by superior force. His determination not to go was the same as ever; and, when they ceased to push he ceased to go. The men got tired, or could not wait to see the end, and went on about their own business, which, perhaps, they were more able to settle than they were the mule's.

No sooner did those who first formed the crowd go than others came up to look, and to ask, "What's the matter?"

"Matter enough?" says one: does'n you see that's the mule that won't go? and the master don't know how to make him."

"His master's old enough to know," says another; "but perhaps he won't be told."

The old man overheard this, and in a pettish tone said, "You can't tell me."

"Well, perhaps not; but I think I could show you if you give me the stick."

"Well, here's the stick. Now do it."

Upon this the stick changed hands: and it was time it had; for the contest had lasted from four o'clock to half-past five. One hour and a half lost, and the mule in that time had only been violently pushed along some fifty yards. All thought the new driver was going upon the old tack of physical force and hard blows. No, no: there had been too much of that already; and he wanted to try a power that had not yet been brought to bear. That power was in the law of kindness. He took the stick, and shewed it to the mule, and then in the mule's sight laid it on the ground, and then went up to the poor creature and patted his neck, and stroked his nose, and looked into his face with a smile, and spoke words in a very kind, soothing tongue. A carrot top was begged of the green grocer close by, and offered.

At first, the mule was not inclined to take it; but with a little more stroking and patting, and soothing and kind words, he took it and ate it, and looked around for more. His ears look now evidently pricking away, and he was beginning to evince his usual aspect. A little more was given him. The bridle was taken off, and put on again. The new driver again pulled and stroked the nose, and with kind words, laid hold of the bridle with a very gentle forward movement; to which the poor mule immediately answered, and off it went with a will and a purpose to serve faithfully under the new law of kindness, but as ready as ever to resist the old practice of brute force. Brave! shouted some when they saw the mule so susceptible of kindness, and the man so successful in administering it.—*Well-Spring.*

HOP CULTURE.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* gives the following as the result of his experiments in the culture of hops:—

In the fall of 1864, I broke two acres of timothy sod, and in the spring following ploughed two acres of corn stubbles adjoining, making four acres. I dragged down smooth, took a cord the size of a bedcord, stretched it across the north side of my proposed yard, where I wanted the first row of hops, fastened at each end with steel stakes driven in the ground. I then, with a twine needle, drew some red yarn through the cord, at distances eight feet apart, cutting the yarn so as to leave one inch projecting on each side of the cord.—Then, with a man and some sticks prepared, one foot long, we started at the same time from each end of the line, and stuck one stick at each red yarn until we met in the centre of the cord. We went back, pulled up the stakes, moved south eight feet, drove stakes again, and pinned off as before, and so to the end. Then, with a spade, on the south side of each pin, and four inches from it, one took out about a foot square and spade deep, filling the hole up with pulverized soil; the other following with a basket of roots, took three pieces in one hand, the eyes up, made a hole with the other hand, put the roots in, tramping the soil nicely about them, leaving them covered about two inches deep. We put in the male plants, commencing with the fifth hill from the edge, then every tenth hill, each way, throughout the yard. Two men will in this way set two acres per day. As soon as the hops began to show themselves, I took refuse hoop poles from the barrel factories and stuck one in each hill. I then planted one row of corn between each row of hops and between each hill of hops the other way planted potatoes. I harvested 80 bushels of shelled corn, 150 of potatoes, and 200 pounds of hops. The hops I sold for $150. These crops more than paid all expenses thus far.

In the winter of 1865 and 1866 I prepared 2000 tamarac hop poles from 16 to 18 feet long, at the cost of $90 per thousand, sharpened; as soon as the soil would do to work in the spring, I set three poles to a hill, except about 600 hills; to these I set but two poles; by this time the vines were large enough to be tied to the poles; this is done by women, winding two of the largest and best vines with the sun round the poles, and tying carefully with yarn string. In case some of the hills are not far enough along, they are left to the second tying; this tying must be followed up until two good vines are growing up each pole. At this stage I worked the ground thoroughly with the cultivator, both ways, and hoed it, at the same time covering up all surplus vines, except one or two to each hill left to replace any that might be broken; if not needed by the next time of cultivating, they were cut off. I thus cultivated and hoed my yard three times during the season.

In the summer of 1866 I built my hop-house—also used as a carriage-house, granary, tool and ice-house—30x40 feet with 16 feet studding; the kiln is 20 feet from out-side to inside, the other half of the building for storing. I had also made ten hop boxes with compartments in each, each compartment holding seven bushels.

On the 5th of September I commenced picking, with 40 hands, all women except one man to two boxes to pull poles. I finished picking on the 19th, picking the four acres in eleven working days.

The yield of hops and what they netted me is set forth in the heading of my letter. The following is a recapitulation of expenditures and process:

7,000 tamarac poles at $30 per M	$630 00
Setting poles, tying up vines and cultivating	25 00
Hop-house	400 00
Stove-pipes, one-half of press, ten hop boxes	100 00
Harvesting, drying, baling, wood and sacking	767 00
Ten days' man and team, drawing manure from village (which cost only the drawing) to cover hops	40 00
Six months' interest on capital, depreciation on poles, buildings, &c., (15 per cent) and $10 per acre for the use of land	101 00
	$2,215 00
Amount received for crop	$4,460 00
Net profits	$2,245 00

A Scene at the Gate of Paradise.

A poor tailor on being released from a troublesome world and a scolding wife, appeared at the gate of Paradise, Peter asked him if he ever been to purgatory.

"No," said the tailor, "but I have been married."

"Oh," said Peter, "that is all the same."

The tailor had scarcely got in before a fat, turtle-eating Alderman came along puffing and blowing.

"Hallo! you fellow," said he, open that door."

"Not so fast," said Peter. "Have you ever been in purgatory?"

"No," said the alderman, "but what's that got to do with the purpose? You let in that poor, half-starved tailor, and he has been no more in purgatory than myself."

"But he has been married," said Peter.

"Married!" exclaimed the alderman, "why I've been married twice."

"Then go back again," said Peter, "Paradise is no place for fools."

Speaking of George III, Erskine remarked that what we call firmness in a king we call obstinacy in a donkey.

A Temperance Story with a Point.

From Ohio comes the following temperance story of the "Drawer" of Harper's Magazine:

Judge Ray, the temperance lecturer, in one of his efforts here, got of the following hard hit at "moderate Drinkers."

"All those who in youth acquire a habit of drinking whiskey, at forty years of age will be total abstainers or drunkards. No man can use whiskey for years with moderation. If there is a person in the audience disputes this, let him make it known. I will account for it, or acknowledge that I am mistaken."

A tall, large man arose, and folding his arms across his breast, said:

"I offer myself as one whose experience contradicts your statement."

"Are you a moderate drinker asked the Judge.

"I am."

'How long have you drank in moderation.'

"Forty years."

"And were never intoxicated."

"Never."

"Well," remarked the Judge, Scanning his subject closely from head to foot, "yours is a singular case; yet I think it is easily accounted for. I am reminded by it of a little story. A colored man, with a loaf of bread and a bottle of whiskey, sat down to dine on the bank of a clear stream. In breaking the bread, he dropped some of the crumbs into the water. These were eagerly seized and eaten by the fish. That circumstance suggested to the darkey the idea of dipping the bread into the whiskey, and feeding it to them. He tried it. It worked well. Some of the fish eat of it, became drunk, and floated helpless on the surface. In this way he easily caught a large number. But in the stream was a large fish, very unlike the rest. It partook freely of the bread and whiskey, with no perceptible effect. It was shy of every effort of the darky to take it. He resolved to have it at all hazards, that he might learn its name and nature. He procured a net and after much effort, caught it, carried it to a colored neighbor, and asked his opinion in the matter. The other surveyed the wonder a moment, and then said:—"Sambo, I understand this cause. Dis fish is mullet-head; it ain't got any brains!"

"In other words," added the Judge, "alcohol affects only the brain, and of course, those having none may drink without injury."

A TERRIBLE MURDER.

A crime has been committed in England at Alton, in the county of Hampshire, which for brutality throws all recent murders into the shade. A band of children were playing in a meadow near Alton Church, when a young man passing by distributed some coppers among the group. He then spoke to a pretty little child about eight years of age named Adams, and, according to the story of the other children, endeavored to get her to accompany him into a hop plantation close at hand. She was evidently reluctant to do so, and the man carried her off in his arms. Later in the day the little girl was missed by her parents, and on search being made the first indications of foul play was the discovery of a pool of blood near the entrance to the plantation. A little further on the searchers came upon the dismembered head of the poor child, which rested on a hop pole, then on a portion of her trunk cut open, and the heart scooped out and then on one arm, leaving the lower part of the trunk and the other arm undiscovered.

From information gleaned from the children a young man employed in a solicitor's office in Alton was arrested on suspicion and a verdict of wilful murder was returned against him by a coroner's jury. In fact there seems no doubt that he was the criminal. When he was arrested his clothes were all bloody, and in a pocket book found in his desk was discovered the entry made upon the day of the murder, "killed a young child to day. Weather dry and warm."

There is little doubt that the perpetrator of the dreadful deed had first indecently assaulted the deceased, and afterwards had totally burnt the unfortunate child to pieces. The father of the victim is a bricklayer living at Alton, close by the spot where the murder took place.

NATIONAL SALUTATIONS.

Nothing affords more interest and amusement than an examination of the various modes of salutation practised by the various nations of the earth. To a certain degree these forms may be regarded as a particular index of national character, or the circumstance of national life.

The Hebrew salutation was "Peace."

With the old Greeks the form was "Rejoice."

The Romans used to salute each other with "Be healthy—be strong" and sometimes with, "What doest thou."

In France they say "How do you carry yourself?"

In Germany, 'How do you find yourself?'

In Spain, "How goes it?"

In Italy, "How do you stand?"

In Holland, "How do you fare?" and sometimes, 'Have you had a good dinner.'

In the West Indies, the negroes say, "Have you had a good sleep?"

In Poland the most common salutation is, "Art thou gay?"

A common salutation in Russia, which means literally "God be with you," has degenerated of late years into the opposite, "Devil take you."

In the sickly districts of Egypt, where fevers are common and dangerous, they salute one by singing, "How goes the perspiration?"

In China they ask, "Have you eaten your rice?"

Among the many forms used by the Turks and Arabs, are the following:—"May your morning be good," "God grant thee favors," "If God will, thou art well," used by the latter; and "Be under the care of God," "My prayers are for thee," "Forget me not in your prayers," used by the former.

BE IT WELL.

"There, that'll do," said Harry, throwing down the shoe brush, "my boots don't look very bright. No matter. Who cares?

"Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well," replied a serious but pleasant voice.

Harry started and turned round to see whom spoke. It was his father. Harry blushed. His father said,—"Harry, my boy, your boots look wonderfully! Pick up your brush and make them shine. When they look as they should, come to me in the library."

"Yes, pa," replied Harry, pouting, and taking up his brush in no very good humor, and brushing the dull boots until they shone nicely. When the boots were polished, he went to his father, who said to him,—

"My son, I want to tell you a short story. I once knew a poor boy whose mother taught him the proverb, 'Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well.' That boy went to be a servant in a gentleman's family. He took pains to do everything well, no matter how trivial it seemed.—His employer was pleased and took him into his shop. He did his work well there.

"When he swept out the shop he did that well. When he was sent an errand, he went quickly, and did his errand faithfully. In breaking the bread, he dropped some of the crumbs into the water. These were eagerly seized and eaten by the fish. That circumstance suggested to the darkey the idea of dipping the bread into the whiskey, and feeding it to them. He tried it. It worked well. Some of the fish eat of it, became drunk, and floated helpless on the surface. In this way he easily caught a large number. But in the stream was a large fish, very unlike the rest. It partook freely of the bread, and whiskey, with no perceptible effect. It was shy of every effort of the darky to take it. He resolved to have it at all hazards, that he might learn its name and nature. He procured a net and after much effort, caught it, carried it to a colored neighbor, and asked his opinion in the matter. The other surveyed the wonder a moment, and then said:—"Sambo, I understand this cause. Dis fish is mullet-head; it ain't got any brains!"

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Friend Don't Swear.

A little boldness, united with gentle courtesy, may win the esteem of bad men, and lead many to refuge. The silence of professing Christians in the presence of open sin is cowardly, and ought to inspire in them an honest shame. The following incident is suggestive:

A pious young tradesman, living in a low part of a provincial town, was constantly grieved by the unmanly and wicked habit of swearing which was practiced by many of his customers. He at length hung up a board behind his counter, on which was printed the words, "Friend, don't swear!" On an oath being uttered, the tradesman would kindly direct the attention of his customer to the board, and, in the most affectionate, yet serious manner, point out the fearful consequences of breaking God's law. "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord, thy God, in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain."

In a short time swearing was entirely abolished, not only in that shop, but in many of the homes and workshops in the neighborhood.

THE LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD.—A very erroneous idea is indulged in by many people, in relation to the largest city in the world; many confidently assert that London is far superior, both in size and the

Annual Meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Society.

The Meeting of Delegates took place on the Grounds, at eleven o'clock, on Friday. There was a very large number of Gentlemen present. After the Meeting was organized by seeing that none but Delegates were present, the business commenced. As the resolutions passed are more or less long, we shall endeavor to appreciate them.

Thomas Stock, Esq., was chosen President of the Association.

James Nimmo, Esq., was elected 1st Vice President.

John Walton, Esq., of Peterborough, was elected 2nd Vice President.

R. L. Denison, Esq., was re-elected Treasurer.

H. C. Thodeon, Esq., who re-elected Secretary.

All by acclamation.

The Place of next year's Meeting is therefore.

Votes of thanks were passed to

The President,

The Secretaries and Treasurer,

The Managers of the Reformatories long discussed was had about including the Proprietors of Steamboats, but it was rejected.)

The Mayor and Corporation of Kingston, the Wardens and County Council, and the Local Committee.

A proposition to change the day of the Annual Meeting to Thursday was rejected, being out of order.

A letter was read from the President of the Lower Canada Association, suggesting the propriety of an Intercolonial Exhibition. Laid over.

Col. Denison brought forward and carried a motion, for a Meeting of one Delegate from each Society, to meet in November next at Toronto, to take into consideration a New Agricultural Bill to suit the altered circumstances of the country. The Societies to defray the expenses of the Delegates. This motion was generally approved of, and we trust will be carried out for a new Bill.

Clerical vs, Lay Politicans.

The functions of a minister of religion are to preach the Gospel, and enforce the practical requirements of love and justice between man and man; not to enter the political field and, if he do not fight himself, to point out who here and there shall be the special object of attack, and be stricken down. Moreover; however much superior in point of intelligence the priesthood may have been in the past, such superiority no longer exists in free countries. Kings need no longer select from the hierarchy of the church a minister of State. They rather turn towards the lords temporal, or cast their regards towards some great commoner, when they would draw extraordinary assistance to their counsels. The people have their political guides, more fitted, from experience in State affairs; more conversant with the world, and the requirements of the country,—than he whose life is spent in an episcopal palace, and whose attention is—or ought to be—occupied by the spiritual necessities of his diocese. The flock in the present day, may, without any disparagement, be more justifiably wise than the shepherd. The may read them to the most limpid sentiments of spiritual truth, and the most wholesome and nutritious moral barbarge; but he may not arrogate to himself any privilege of authority, to point out to them pasturably "fresh fields and pastures new." No wise minister of religion will go out of his clerical way to do this; nor did Archbishop Conolly's head-book-letter-and-words to McGee, in our opinion, win that gentleman one vote.—[Montreal Witness.

Impending Astonishment.

Under such a mildly exciting as this, the New York *Tribune* makes bold to discourse in such words as these:—

"During a political career of no inconsiderable length, during many years by no common waning in affairs of great public interest, we have never known the general mind to be in a more apprehensive and unsatisfactory condition. The clouds of peace are heavier than were the clouds of war. Whether it be the fault or the misfortune of the President, he has contrived to make the community exceedingly uncomfortable, nor is the tone of those newspapers which profess to speak for him to any extent reassuring; for his organs are full of frightful hints and alarming premonitions. It is publicly intimated by one of his friends that "he will meet the attempt to coerce him from his position in a manner that will astonish every-body." The *National Intelligencer* officially announces the limits of judicial authority, and advises the President to adopt an attitude of open hostility, if necessary, to the Supreme Court. Hints like these are not lost upon the community and already the most respectable portion of the press is beginning to speak gravely of the possibility of an attempt to disperse congress by force of arms, of a new revolution, of an unprecedented usurpation, of a *coup d'etat*, and of an illegal appeal to the country. There is a talk of ten thousand men in Maryland called militia, armed and under the command of rebel officers; there are fears that if voters fail, the President will rely upon mercenary bayonets; and men already compare Johnson with Cromwell, and congress scattered by the Protector. This is a kind of danger which we have never before encountered."

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The following particulars of the recent movements of Garibaldi have been received from Italy. While in prison at Alessandria, Garibaldi persistently refused to give his parole not to engage in any hostile enterprise against the Papal States. Meanwhile the Italian government, hoping to allay the popular excitement caused by his arrest, gave orders for the transfer of the prisoner to his home at Caprera without insisting a parole. The General was accordingly taken to the island, where he was apparently set at liberty, so soon after his arrival he suddenly disappeared and succeeded in reaching the main land; but as his movement had been carefully watched, he was again arrested, and sent back to Caprera, where he now remains under guard a prisoner in his own house.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The steamer Quaker City, with the American excursion party has arrived at Alexandria, Egypt. All well.

It is stated that Sir Augustus B. Paget, the present British Minister at Florence, will be appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Frederick Bruce.

Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £500,000 since our last report.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.—The hurry of last week prevented us from mentioning as a certainty, that Mr. Stephen Richards has no intention of resigning his Commissionership of Crown Lands, but will take his seat in Parliament shortly after the Legislature assembles. It was the Mess which set that silly story afloat, and without the slightest foundation in fact, we pronounced it a fabrication, because, unless as an exception, do not receive official news.—*ib.*

Tuttle's patent tooth Cross-cut Saws; Machinery Oils, from 40 cts. to $2; Mining Oils; and Dealer in Rubber Belting; Pumps, Saws, Files and Edge Tools; Lathe, Hinges, White Lead, Glass; the best assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware at the lowest prices.

Axes, Belleville and Rochester Axes, Single and Double Steel; Barton's Draw Knives; Cooper's Truss Hoops, Axlaxe, Knives and Irons; C Patent Hammerett Horse Nails.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

Peterboro, October 10th, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dentistry—A O'Donnell.

Millinery and Mantle Room—W. G. Thomson & Co.

Large Ready-made Clothing Establishment—F. Livesy.

Hardware—C. Stethem & Co.

Steam Conveyance—Robert Bonfrow.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1867.

RIOTS IN ITALY.

There have been several riots in this, at present, distracted country. Some of them, it is said, have been caused by the belief that the cholera, which now rages there, is caused by poisoning the water or wells; others attribute the excesses to the intrigues of the Bourbons and other clerical leaders, who hold strong feelings against the Government, and take this manner of exciting rebellion. At Ardore, in Calabria, on the appearance of the cholera, the populace assembled and destroyed a drug shop, and butchered the whole family. Garzoni, a military officer, who attempted to put a stop to the riot was trampled on by the mob and killed; six soldiers were also severely wounded. At Polentino, on the 5th ultimo, the people surrounded the house of one Sabelino, and finding some poison that he used for killing rats, they ordered it to be thrown to some pigs, and these of course dying, the mob rushed on the inmates and put them to death. The officers endeavored to explain the matter to them but they would not hear them. In some places it was thought that the poisoners went about and blew the poison through the key holes. Many of the people died, but those who remained kept firing their muskets out of the windows and doors to prevent the poison from entering, or with intent of paralyzing its action. There appears to be a general spirit of discontent among the peasants, and this strengthened by their ignorance is doing much to hurry the revolutionary spirit that now hangs over Italy threatens to burst upon that fair land. Garribaldi, too, is still urging them to rise and free the land of what he considers the cause of all these troubles. If the people are allowed to go on without foreign interference, there will be troublesome times in Italy ere long.

THE UNITED STATES.

This country is considerably agitated just now, but this may be owing in some degree to the elections at the present time. The Republican party do not look upon Andy Johnson as the bean ideal of a President; impeachment is still threatened, and counter threats of using the power of the President to oppose it. The South is not entirely reconciled nor is it likely to be for some time yet. The policy of the North is not conciliatory; they still trust the Southerners as conquered rebels, and the South is slow to come into the union again upon the terms dictated. If they of both North and South do not take care their great Republic may have another ordeal to pass through. Why does the ruling party not soothe rather than inflame their brethren of the South? Oil is better than vinegar for working reconciliation.

There are general fears of war in Europe again. France is not wholly free from alarm on account of the rising power of Prussia and the designs of Count Bismarck. A circular of Bismarck is the pretence for various newspaper articles in France, in reference to the intentions and behemed of the Prussian minister. It is also hinted slightly that any action on the part of Napoleon in Italian affairs may afford Bismarck a favorable opportunity for carrying out his great idea of German unification under Prussia. Be this as it may, the wholesome dread of the Prussian needle gun may deter Napoleon from meddling in Italian private quarrels, and if so, Italian unity is not far distant, whence will also follow the loss of the temporal power, a thing so long contended for by the ruling power of Italy.

BARBARITIES IN WALLACE.—In our last we gave some account of the way the election was conducted in North Perth, but the worst was not related. The foul deeds who acted so villainously at the polls were not satisfied with abusing electors, they actually committed a most brutal act by stabbing the horse of a Mr. Wm. Hemsworth. They stuck a knife into the bowels of the animal, the knife entering under the tail and inflicting a most dangerous wound. What dastardly fiends in human form they must have been, and yet even the opponents of Mr. Hemsworth declare he is an honest, inoffending man. The entire community should testify their indignation at such a deed by ferretting out its perpetrator and dragging him to punishment.

Union School.

The Board has, we believe, made choice of a Principal to fill the place vacated by Mr. King. Mr. Dixon, of Colborne, is the successful applicant. We think the selection is a good one, and one that will be for the interest of the whole school. Mr Dixon has been in Colborne about 12 years and during that period has given entire satisfaction. Indeed, he did not contemplate leaving at all, but some here who have a deep interest in the school thought that he would be a very suitable and efficient Principal and solicited him to apply, and now that he is appointed we feel assured that the Board have made a good choice. He may not be able to keep Dollhope for beauty a month; but it is certainly better to wait that length of time than to take one who is not famous

Harvest Agricultural Show.

The above show was held on Tuesday last. We were not present, but learned that there was a large crowd present. The entries were not quite as many as in former years. The ploughing match and the different departments were well filled. The show of cattle was not large, but there were some fine animals present. The show of horses was also small, the number of entries being 200 more here being on the books. With this number of members it is unfortunate to have only so few in the number of entries.

To Teachers.

There will be a preliminary meeting in Ashburnham, on Saturday the 19th instant, at two o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Teachers' Association for the western part of the county. A full attendance is requested.

There will also be a meeting in Norwood on the 26th instant, for the purpose of forming a similar association for the eastern portion of the county.

Literary Club.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Peterboro' Literary Club in the Firemen's Hall, on Thursday evening, the 17th instant. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will be brought before the Club. Persons wishing to become members are also requested to be present.

Horse Fair.

The annual Horse Fair of the Peterboro Turf Club will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, 16th and 17th instant, when a number of prizes will be offered for competition on style and speed. For particulars see bills.

The Editor of the *Review* and Mr. John Carroll have fallen foul of each other, as our readers all know, in their quarrel we have given Mr. Carroll room to reply to the *Review*'s attacks against him, not because Mr. Carroll was even friendly to us in any way, but because we believed it simple justice.—Indeed, Mr. Carroll and Mr. Poole were *the case tates*. The Editor, however, now feels a little of his own measure meted out to him again, and, of course, whines about "the aid of a press (which publishes Mr. C's. scurrulous productions with signatures ingeniously false and misleading). For the public information we assert that the above remarks are entirely false. Mr. Carrol has uniformly signed his own communications, and in no instance has he inserted a name or directed any one to do so for him. All assertions to the contrary are untrue.

The Reformers of West Durham entertained their late representative, Mr. Mowat, at a banquet yesterday. Several of the leading men of the party were to be present, and among them the Hon. George Brown. We have not yet received particulars.

Today is a day of thanksgiving in the Church of England, by order of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for the late abundant harvest.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The County Council met on Tuesday.

Present—Messrs. Walton, Gardner, Dunlop, Pearce, S. S. Peck, P. Peck, Carroll, Chase, Jones, Young, Whalen, Lang, Miller and Coughlin.

In the absence of the Warden, the Clerk requested the members present to appoint a chairman.

P. Pearce, Esq., was accordingly appointed chairman, and the minutes were read approved.

Mr. Pearce then explained the cause of the Warden's absence, viz., that being the agricultural show day at Norwood, and Mr. Grover being one of the principal managers, he could not easily get away. And another reason was, that there had been arrangements of some intended row on the day of the show, and Mr. Grover thought it best to remain in order to put a stop to such a thing, if attempted.

Mr. Carroll then remarked that the subject of the conjoint outlay of Dummer and Douro, on the line between these townships, might now be taken up, and enquired what information the parties interested could now afford to the Council.

Mr. Chase asked if the County Engineer had examined the line, as was partly agreed at the last session, and if so, can he now report.

Various members spoke expressing the idea that Dummer should have got the Engineer to examine the line, but they never thought the county should bear the expense.

Mr. Choate thought that was just the way to bark the whole matter; the road, he thought, was a county road, and should be seen to by the County Council. The council of Dummer had not ordered the Engineer to examine it.

Mr. Clark said he did not think the council of Douro; they did not want the road.

Mr. Carroll did not wish to bark the matter, but thought the Reeve of Dummer, chiefly interested, should have been the reporter.

Mr. Walton did not wish to bark the matter, but cordially did not thank the County Council should bear any expense.

Mr. Choate then explained that Mr. Stewart, County Engineer, had promised, if possible, to examine the line, so as to be able to report during the present session.

Mr. Pearce read a communication from Mr. Cameron, Agent of the Canada Land and Emigration Company, in reference to the Buckhorn road, offering to expend $400 on that road through Minden and Harvey, if the Council would grant an equal sum.

Mr. Cameron, being present, was heard before the Council. He remarked that already the Company had spent money in improving roads through government townships, but, of course, with the view to improve the means of ingress and egress of their own lands; and on the same principle they were willing now to grant $400 on the above conditions, believing that that sum would open up the road satisfactorily.

The communication was referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Gardner,—The subject of repairing the bridge across the big shoot at Burleigh, was also referred to the same committee; and a similar motion of Mr. Peck's, referred the matter of repairing the bridge across Gull River at Minden village, to the committee.

Mr. Pearce referred to an application that had been made to him by Mr. John Reid, P.L.S., claiming that he had never been appointed County Engineer, and complaining that another has since been appointed. Mr. Pearce, at the same time remarked, that he always understood the Council could appoint whomsoever they should, and no appointment contained longer than to the appointment is necessary.

Mr. Walton had also been spoken to by (Mr. P.) and told him that he (Mr. W.) was a County Engineer also, observing that such an officer was not needed, and calling attention to the fact that the Committee on Roads and Bridges had previously to report on the Town land done in the matter.

Mr. Carroll moved, seconded by Mr. Chase, that the Committee on Roads and Bridges be instructed to report on the Town land done in the matter.

Mr. Walton moved, seconded by Mr. Carroll, that the By-law to aid the Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora Railway Co. to the amount of $20,000, $10,000 towards opening that road, Railway to Peterboro' and $10,000 towards completing the road to Mud Lake, be read a third time.

Smith, Harvey, North Dummer and North Monaghan Agricultural Society.

PRIZE LIST.

HORSES.

Best span team horses, John Foster; second, L. Garbett; third, Christopher Quirk.

Best span carriage horses, Wm. Davidson; second, Samuel Wallace; third, Wm. Tuttle.

Best two-year old entire colt, Samuel Wallace; second, James Brown; third, Richard McCarthy.

Best one year old colt, D. Hall; second, John Garbett; third, John Archer.

CATTLE.

Best aged bull, John Walton; second, Henry Collins.

Best two year old bull, Adam Hall; second Henry Collins.

Best one year old bull, John Garbett; second, Thomas Tennant.

Best milch cow, Joseph H. Walton; second, John Walton; third, John Edmison.

Best two year old heifer, John Armour; second, Henry Collins; third, John Edmison.

Best one year old heifer, Joseph H. Walton; second, George Allen; third, Edwin Bulmer.

SHEEP.

Best aged ram, Adam Hall; second, Henry Collins; third, C. Branch.

Best shearling ram, Wm. Gill; second, Thomas Stothart; third, Henry Collins.

Best lamb, Wm. Gill; second, Adam Hall; third, Isaac Garbett.

Best two aged ewes and their lambs, Wm. Gill; second, Aaron Mann; third, Adam Hall.

Best two shearling ewes, Aaron Mann; second, Wm. Gill; third, E. Mann.

Best two ewe lambs, M. Walton; second, Wm. Gill; third, Adam Hall.

PIGS.

Best lard pig over nine months old, Wm. Stothart; second, S. Norsbey; third, Wm. Treanmant.

Best breeding sow, not over nine months old; second, Thomas Stothart; third, Wm. Treanmant.

GRAIN.

Best two bushels of winter wheat, Aaron Mann; second, E. Mann; third, James Mann.

Best two bushels spring wheat, John Robinson; second, E. Mann; third, C. Branch.

Two bushels of small potatoes, S. Chandler.

Best two bushels of oats, E. Mann; second, John C. Robinson; third, James Elliott.

Best two bushels of timothy seed, James Elliott; second, C. Branch.

POTATOES.

Bushel of potatoes, John C. Robinson.

BUTTER.

Best firkin of butter not less than 56 lbs, A. Mann; second, James Mann; third, I. Garbett.

CHEESE.

Best cheese, not less than 10 lbs, Joseph H. Walton; second, Samuel Manning; third, I. Garbett.

RIFLE MATCH YESTERDAY.

The evening was very unfavorable, yet the rifle club gave their shooting prizes were won. The following result was kindly given us by Capt. Green:—

1st Prize, a Gold Medal, was won by Sergt. Brown, No. 4 Co. Score, 36.

2nd Prize, Capt. J. Z. Rogers, No. 4 Co. Score, 23.

3rd Prize, Capt. J. S. Hall, No. 3 Co's. Score, 22.

4th Prize, Privt. Geo. No. 4 Co. Score 21.

5th Prize, (tie) Privt. J. Green, No. 1 Co Score, 21.

6th Prize, a Gold Pencil, Bugler Green, No. 1 Co. Score, 20

7th Prize, (tie) Privt. Mills, No. 4 Co's Score, 19.

8th Prize, an Album, Privt. Carlye, No. 5 Co. Score, 19.

9th Prize, a Book, Capt. J. Kennedy, No 2 Co. Score, 18.

The steamer Prince of Peterboro, while on her way from Cobourg was burned to the water's edge. The cargo was saved, but the vessel is entirely destroyed. The loss of the steamer is estimated at $10,000, and the cargo at $5,000. The vessel was insured for $4,000 in the Royal Canadian.

Captain Morse of the Tiger, says that about noon of ninth or the morning of September 27th the engine suddenly stopped. The first and second officers were on deck at the time. They went below to ascertain what was the matter, when it was found the ship was on fire. An alarm was given, and the crew and passengers were soon on deck.—There was but little excitement, and a force was soon organized for the purpose of extinguishing the flames. In half an hour an explosion was heard in the engine room. On going down it was found that the steam pipe leading from the main boiler to the donkey engine had exploded, killing the engineer, a coal passenger, and the other who had been working at the donkey engine. The sounds of death for a few moments subdued the damps.

Four boats were lowered, and passengers and provisions transferred to them. This had scarcely been done when the Rapidan opportunely appeared and took the passengers on board. The small boats returned to the Tiger, and by this time the fire had extinguished the flames, and were down, when by cutting a hole through the deck, it was found that the cotton was on fire, and leaving with a ferociousness that precluded all hopes of saving the vessel. The baggage and personal effects of the passengers were taken out, and at last accounts of course the Tiger was abandoned.

The cargo was chiefly coals, although there was some dishes on board. The bodies of the men killed could not be recovered.

COBOURG.—Mr. Meadows advertises in this issue of the *Sentinel*, the completion of his flouring mills and Barrel Factory; he has gone to a great deal of expense in fitting this Factory up, and feels assured he must in time Peterboro' Factory and others wanting Whitings to Port Hope can always find a supply at this town. He is also advertising for several thousand cords of excepting timber, also his advertisement continued longer than to the appointment is necessary.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR:—

The Globe of last week is [illegible] in the "Railway question," pleased to say, that the Examiner and Review had joined issue on the Railway question, &c. Sir, [illegible] the style in which the Globe has thought proper to treat the Railway question, I have not considered it worth while to notice it, but as you have thought proper to introduce it into your columns, I will now do so.

The Globe says that the Review has stated that I took part in the Railway meeting held in the town hall; if not, I request, in the most unqualified manner, that you contradict it. Another charge is that I "appeared for a couple of weeks in Guelph to Parish for the purpose of assisting in the election of Robert McFarlane, Esq., who I am happy to say, was successful. But if I opposed the government in supporting that gentleman, how is it that the Review claims him as a supporter of the government while Sept 20th? Wherein, where are they? the inconsistency. Again, the model Editor asserts that "a petition has been got up against my business among the outside of the Burleigh Road, asking the government to remove me to office; false again; nothing of the kind has ever been thought of, certainly not by me, for one reason among others, namely, that it is not necessary. I could prove positively that I never heard a word of this alleged petition until I saw the statement in relation to it in the Review. In order, however, that I should be in a position to "speak by the book," I addressed a letter to E. M. Hall, Esq., Clerk of the Municipality of Burleigh, in relation to it, and tobelved the following reply which speaks for itself:—

APSLEY, October 7th, 1867.

JOHN CARROLL, Esq.

Crown Land Agent, Peterborough.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your note of the 4th instant requesting whether a petition to the Government in relation to you has been circulated for signatures on the Burleigh Road, and I beg to state in reply that I have no such petition in my possession and have heard of no such movement. If any such movement was undertaken in opposition to you, I would be pleased to know it, as you have in many of it, good off I have not. I have no intention in saying this I believe this report is quite untrue.

I am, dear sir,

Yours truly,

EDWARD B. HALL.

A certain clever newspaper writer speaks of Hockey as a variety of the Poole type as manufacturers of "flap doodle stuff to feed fools on," and certainly, Mr. Editor, Poole must imagine that his readers have an extra dinary capacity for the article, seeing that he serves them with fresh large and continuous doses of it. There is not, perhaps, in the whole Dominion, a parallel instance of a man publishing with bold effrontery to publish from week to week, statements intended to disparage and injure a private individual, but which have not a single particle of proof to rest upon. His purpose evidently is to lie steadily and continuously, and when called to account merely endeavor to back up his falsehoods by publishing fresh batches. Here is an instance: in his last issue he charges me with "appealing to the sympathies of the public as a persecuted individual who is about to become a martyr for his adherence to his political opinions." These are his exact words. Now, if I have made any such appeal to the public, certainly the public must be aware of it. If the statement is true, it is a very easy matter to furnish proof of it, and I challenge this crazy Reeler, who so recklessly makes the assertion, to produce the proof.—Where, and where did I orally or through the press appeal to the public? Caught a rash, slanderer "I have maligned my own clergyman," so says the Editor of the *Review*. Ah, hypocrite and humbug! Did I ever choose to make the Church of which I am proud to be a humble member, and its Ministers, a subject to be bandied in a newspaper communication. I could nail you. What use have you made of confidential communications? Shame! My politics, too, are ventilated in a manner to suit himself, and best calculated, to his opinion, to evoke prejudice against me, by it is man of all principles and of no principle. If I am a Reformer, that certainly should be no objection in his eyes, seeing that at times he professes to hold similar views. A few weeks ago he contemplated starting a Reform journal, and had gone so far as to write a prospectus, and commenced to canvass for support for it.

Mr. Poole—Editor in the shade—says he is not aware that application has been made to the Government for my removal, altho gh he affirm it could be right in doing so. Well, I can enlighten him—if the attempt has not been already made it is contrary to what Mr. Poole led me to expect. For on the occasion of paying him that Sunday evening visit, on the 7th of July, he assured me earnestly on his own behalf, and on behalf of the other members of the clique, that the attempt would be made unless I promised to yield implicit obedience to the commands of said clique. Conditions which I declined without much ceremony, and in language perhaps more pointed than courteous, but such as the cool impudence of the proposition merited. I deny, however, that the matter was such as he has reported, or that it had any reference to the Conservative party, and less still to the Government. The answer was intended in its entirety for the clique and as a rebuff for the intolerable officiousness of his delegate.

Of a piece with other statements is the insinuation that I am the writer of certain letters which it appears have irritated Mr Editor Poole, by exposing his falsehoods and resenting his wanton insults to the people of the Burleigh Road. In denying the correctness of this insinuation, I merely desire to afford further proof of the little reliance that may be placed on anything this man may utter, and as Mr. Stratton, Editor of the *Examiner*, is competent to say whether I have or have not written or dictated any communication which has appeared in his columns since the 23th of July, I now call on that gentleman to do so.

I will now leave this man in the hands of the public. There are many, no doubt, who know him better and perhaps more unfavorably than I do, and I appeal to the public, not for sympathy, but for a just verdict on his conduct. I ask all right minded men to say whether it comes within the province of a public journalist to assail a man from week to week in the manner in which I have been assailed. Had I thrust myself before the public, or had I been guilty of any act in an official or private capacity which the public had a right to question or complain of, it would, doubtless, be considered the right of a journalist to canvass the merits of such act in so far as it affected the rights or interests of the public, but no farther. And to the credit of the Press of Canada be it said, that it is seldom a man is found in control of a journal so ignorant, mean, and dishonorable, as not to be capable of recognising and rendering to others their just rights in this respect.

Apologising for the length of this communication,

I remain, &c.,

JOHN CARROLL.

Peterborough, Oct. 9th, 1867.

BURIAL OF SIR FREDERICK BRUCE.—The Episcopal funeral rites took place to-day at eleven o'clock, in Trinity Church, over the remains of Sir Frederick Bruce. The exercises were brief and impressive. The Church was quite full, including the members of the British Legation, the Free Britain Mutual Benefit Society from Canada, foreign consuls, the Mayor and City Council of Boston, and many distinguished persons in civil and military life. The bells of the city churches were tolled during the obsequies. The remains were deposited under the church to await the arrival of the British war steamer Garnets, which has been ordered from Halifax to Boston to convey the body to England.

CORRUPTION AT ELECTIONS.—An instance has come to our knowledge which shows that bribery can go to a considerable length in the purchase of votes. A friend of ours in Toronto employs several workmen, one of whom has a vote in a neighbouring town, where an election contest was progressing. an agent of one of the candidates called upon the voter, and offered him successively $50, $100, and $150, and a free ride to and from the polling place, if he would consent to deposit his vote in favor of Mr. ——. Although the bait was refused, the animus of the transaction was none the less indefensible to those who authorised the offer, and the one who made it.—*Canadian Baptist.*

LILY LEY.—This is perhaps one of the most wonderful little ladies who ever lived in this good town of Cobourg. She is now three months old, and weighs but little over two pounds,—he weight at birth being only one pound. A gentleman's finger ring can without much difficulty be passed over her hand and up to the elbow; and the general dimensions of her limbs and body are in proportion. On account of the very large numbers who have crowded to see her, it has been decided to charge a small fee for admission. Particulars may be found from advertisement.—*Cobourg World.*

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The *Berlin Correspondence*, a semi-official journal published at this capital, in its issue of to-day, makes the assertion that at the recent meeting of the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph, at Salzburg, an understanding was come to as to the course whom they will support in the succession to Pope Pius IX.

The $60,000 Debentures.—A short time ago, on terms of the Railway Act of 1860 and of the Deed of Settlement, the sum of $60,000, and $6,000 interest, was paid into the Court of Chancery by John H. Dumble, Esq., the Managing Director of the Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora Railway and Mining Company. By this act on the part of the Company, the Town of Cobourg Debentures, issued by the Council on the vote of the ratepayers, are redeemed; and our whole responsibility on their account removed.—*World*

BIRTHS.

At St. Leonards, Ashburnham, on the 9th inst., the wife of A. H. Chapleau, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Ashfield House, Hastings, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Thos. Alexander, C. Presbyterian Church, Peny, Wm. Robb, Esq., Barbourer, to Mary, eldest daughter of James S. Fowler Esq.,

DIED.

At his residence, South, on the 6th inst., Wm. Henry Monck, Esq., aged 76 years.

PETERBOROUGH MARKETS.

Peterborough, October 2nd, 1867.

Flour ₱ bel	$3	70	@ $7	80
Wheat ₱ bush. Fall	1	70	@ 1	80
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	60	@ 1	65
Potatoes "	0	00	@ 0	00
Peas "	0	00	@ 0	00
Oats "	0	30	@ 0	35
Barley "	0	55	@ 0	60
Hay ₱ ton	6	00	@ 10	00
Hides ₱ cwt	7	00	@ 7	00
Sheepskins	0	60	@ 0	70
Wool ₱ lb	0	35	@ 0	35
Beef ₱ cwt	4	00	@ 5	00
Pork ₱ cwt	6	00	@ 7	00
Eggs, per dozen	0	08	@ 0	10
Butter,	0	17½	@ 0	18
Cordwood	3	50	@ 4	00
Fowl, per pair	0	50	@ 0	75
Geese	0	75	@ 0	90

Over a Million Dollars Saved!

Gentleman:—I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment—it once effected a permanent cure."

J. P. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1860.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Humans, Horses, Heartches or Colts on Horses. Our men all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,

Foreman for American, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The Sprain of my daughters ankle, contracted while skating has winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SHELLY."

Ohio corner, Mass., Aug. 1, 1868.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beats, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Dennes Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look sharp!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries, stands

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c, &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the Public for a length of time, and whenever used is *well liked*, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it, *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the tortuing pains of *Rheumatism*, and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for those complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain destroyer* never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Druggists, C. W.

Sold to Peterboro' by Cymond & Gilmour, A. W. Keast, and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell Nesbitt & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.

MOTHERS READ THIS.

HOLLOWAY'S WORM LOZENGES

ARE A CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for worms in children and adults. As it is a well-known and melancholy fact that one great cause of death among children is from Worms alone, it cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of parents the necessity of closely watching their children. By so doing, and understanding the symptoms and true cause of the disease, thousands of children might be saved from early graves. The following are a few of the very numerous symptoms and diseases which are caused by Worms: Deranged appetite, unnatural extremities, offensive breath, frequent picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, hardness of the belly, with frequent stony stools, and sometimes convulsive fits; pain in the head and stomach, negative sleep, blotches, trembling coughs, indigestion, low spirits, frightful dreams, and a general wasting away of flesh. Holloway's Worm Lozenges are palatable and prescribed to the child. Give but the worms thoroughly without pain and completely cleanse the stomach thereby doing away with the necessity of administering Castor Oil or other unpleasant cathartics. Each box contains the facsimile, J. W., who are the sole proprietors. Sold by J. Hightbottom and D. Stott, Bowmanville, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

N B Ask for Holloway's Worm Lozenges, and take no other. 23

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the *Gold Medal of the American Institute for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!!* Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action Sheep Shank, Overstrung Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument warranted *FIVE* years. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of over twelve thousand piano fortes. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these instruments from $100 to $300 cheaper than any first class piano forte. 23

ETNA
Life Insurance Company
ESTABLISHED, A. D., 1820.
D. W. DUMBLE, Agent.

The following Table shows in what ratio this Company Insures from—

HALF CREDIT SYSTEM
FOR ALL.

Ages.	One Year.	Five Years.	Seven years, Credit policy, Credit premium at 6 per cent.	Credit policy, Credit premium at 7 per cent.
15	1.50	7.50	9.45	9.45
20	1.75	8.61	10.84	10.84
25	2.12	10.30	12.97	13.00
30	2.55	12.00	15.12	15.00
35	2.97	14.00	17.64	17.50
40	3.45	16.50	20.80	20.62

☞ Never more than two losses or credits against the policy, and only one of them declared.

Policies issued in 1866, 14,184. Receipts, $3,561,000.

The Ætna's system of insurance is a most excellent one, as indicated by its great success; and there can be no doubt that its large and rapidly increasing business—doing as much in one month's as most Companies do in a whole year—with all its investments drawing nearly double the rate of interest obtainable in Europe, will enable it, at all times, to declare large dividends to policy-holders.

Observe the difference:—While most Companies accommodate the insured with half credit for a few years only, after which full payments are required, the Ætna's half-credit runs throughout life, but does not accumulate as a debt upon the policy.

Peterboro', October 2, 1867. 40

A NEW AND GRAND EPOCH IN MEDICINE!—Dr Maggiel is the founder of a new Medical System! The quantitative, whose vast internal forces embolden the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve.

These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so-called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box fail takes creates an almost necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant! There is no griping, and no reaction in the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In short, it is here announced that Maggiel's Billious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhœa Pills cure where all others fail. Wills for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all Aerations of the skin, Maggiel's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. HAYDOCK, 11 Pine street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

"COUNTERFEITS!—Buy no Maggiel Pills or Salve with a little pamphlet inside the box—They are bogus. The genuine have the name of J. Haydock on the box with name of J. Maggiel, M. D. The genuine have the Pills surrounded with white powder."

CLARMONT, Fayette Co. Iowa.
Mr. BRIGGS,
DEAR SIR,
Mrs. Grinnell brought home with her one bottle of your "Velpeau's Hair Restorative," on her return from New York. I have tried the compound on my hair which had become prematurely gray, and from the effect it produced I judge it possesses merits equal to its claim.
Rev JOEL GRINNELL.
Sold by Druggists everywhere
BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents, Montreal, C. E.
38

DARLEY'S
Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine

IS positively superior to any or all other preparations for the cure of Heaves, Coughs, Thick and Broken Wind, and all diseases which affect the Wind of Horses; also, as a Condition Medicine, surpassing everything of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It effectually cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, rendering the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to HURD & Co.,
Maiden Lane, New York,
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
Proprietors for the Canadas
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold in Peterborough by Ormond & Gilmour A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter.—In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C Britton, Lifolsey, and all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

DENTISTRY.

J. O'DONNELL, Corresponding Secretary and Member of the Board of Examiners of the "Dental Association of the Province of Ontario." Office in Peterboro' closed till Tuesday, the 15th inst.
At Mason's Hotel, Hillbrook, from the 10th to the 14th inclusive.
Peterboro, October 9th, 1867.

STEAM-COOPERAGE!

THE subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his old customers and patrons for the very liberal support he has received in past years, and hopes to be favored with a continuance of the same, as he has just completed the full set of Machinery for the manufactory of

Staves and Barrel Headings,

and is now prepared to supply the trade with

Flour Barrel Staves and Heading,

JOINTED AND TURNED.

The farming community can also be supplied with all kinds of

Tubs, Churns, Butter Firkins,

PORK BARRELS, &c.

On short notice, having a large stock and good workmen constantly on hand.

WANTED!

5,000 Cords of Stave and Heading Bolts; also, 1,000 Cords Basswood Bolts, three feet long, and 100 Cords Black Oak for hoops, and any quantity of Oak, Ash, Elm and Pine Saw Logs, delivered at his Stave and Heading Factory this Winter, for which the Highest Cash Price will be paid.

ROBERT RENFREW.
Hiller Mills, Oct. 9th, 1867. 41

ALBUMS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALBUMS at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

CRAZE'S RECIPES for sale at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

W. G. THOMSON & Co's
MILLINERY AND MANTLE ROOMS
WILL BE OPEN
ON WEDNESDAY, 16th OCTOBER,
WITH ALL THE
LATEST NOVELTIES
In Paris and London Goods.
Peterboro', October 9th, 1867. 41

THE LARGE
Ready-made Clothing Establishment,
OF
F. LEMAY'S,
ON HUNTER STREET, (THE OLD STAND.)
He is too well known to Necessitate a Long Advertisement!
ALL HE CAN SAY IS THAT HIS STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Now on hand, cannot be surpassed by any establishment in that line in the New Dominion, in
Qualities, Style and Quantity,
Having been made under the surveillance of Mr. JAS. MENZIES, Cutter and superintendent of the Tailoring Department.
As his trade is on the Cash Principle, he cannot be undersold by any house in that trade,
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS
BEING HIS MOTTO.
FULLED CLOTHS AND FLANNELS
Of his own make, always on hand.
F. LEMAY,
Hunter street, Sign of the Lion.

JUST RECEIVED
ABOUT 75 TWEED UNDER-COATS,
Bought at a Bankrupt Sale, to be sold at half price.
ALSO,
A Lot of Ladies' Capes, Hoods, &c.
F. LEMAY.
Peterboro', October 9th, 1867. 41-6in

ONTARIO
Drug Store,
Corner of George and Hunter Streets,
OPPOSITE W. EASTLAND'S DRY GOODS STORE, PETERBORO.

JUST OPENED and for Sale at the above establishment, the Largest and Best Assortment of
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES
Ever offered to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, comprising in addition to the usual articles found in a general Drug Store, a complete stock of all the NEW REMEDIES and Preparations used and prescribed in the large cities of England and America. Also the
Best FRENCH PERFUMERY,
TOGETHER WITH
Fancy Soaps, PAINTS, OILS, Dye Stuffs,
TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES,
Toilet Setts, Brushes, Combs, Vases, &c. &c.
A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
COAL OIL, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, &C.
At the Lowest Prices.
KINCAID & CO.
Peterborough, October 1st, 1867. 40

1867 AUTUMN 1867
W. CLUXTON
Invites attention to his
FALL IMPORTATIONS!
COMPRISING AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
Rich Dress Goods, Grey and White Cottons, Printed Calicoes, Denims, Tickings, Canadian Tweeds, Satinets, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, and Canadian Yarns.
MILLINERY.
In this department his friends will find the Richest, Newest, Choicest and Best French and German goods, bought with especial care.
MANTLES AND JACKETS!
All the NEW STYLES, from French, English and American patterns, made up on the premises at the lowest prices.
TEAS and SUGARS.
Pure Teas at moderate prices.
Peterborough, October 1, 1867. 40-3in

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES for $300, Lot No. 9, in the 11th concession of Otonabee.
Apply to D. W DUMBLE, Solicitor, Peterboro
Peterboro, October 2, 1867. 40

Girl Wanted.

A GOOD SERVANT GIRL WANTED.
Apply at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Peterboro', Oct. 2, 1867. Book Store.

BOOKS!

JOHN B. GOUGH'S TEMPERANCE ORATIONS. Price 25 cents.
GRAHAM & STRATTON.

SCOTT'S WAVERLY NOVELS—Cheap Edition, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

DR. GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE!
(Late Huffman House.)
PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO,
D. R. CASTIDAY, Proprietor.

HAVING leased the above well-known house for a term of years, and having also refitted and furnished it throughout, the public will find the best accommodations and careful attendance at all times.
The Bar is supplied with the choicest brands of LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
There is good stabling, and attentive hostlers will always be in attendance.
Peterborough, October 2, 1867. 40

NEW MUSIC.

JUST RECEIVED a number of pieces of New Music, at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS for sale at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

MONEY SAVED
By Purchasing Goods at
THE MONTREAL HOUSE.
STOCK OF
Fall and Winter Goods!
Now complete, and admitted by those who have inspected it to be the CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
Special Bargains given in
FACTORY COTTONS,
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
BLANKETS.
Good Factory Cottons range from 4½d and 6d to 7½d per yard.
Good Prints are sold at 6d and 7½d and the very best at 10½d per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods range from 7½d to 2s 9d per yard.
Coburgs at 10½d. Wincays at 7½d.
Blankets—good at 10s a pair, (a few at 7s 6d a pair,) range as high as $9.
Shawls—comprising Paisley, at a very low figure, Tasmanian, Chineille, and other new styles; also, Heavy Woolen Shawls, Single Shawls and Small Woolen Shawls.
Large Assortment of
FLANNELS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS,
BAGGINGS, BAGS,
TOWELLINGS, CLOTHS, CLOTHING,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, CORSETS VERY CHEAP, HOOP SKIRTS,
MANTLES, CLOUDS,
BELTINGS, BELT BUCKLES, RIBBONS,
DRESS BUTTONS, WOOL HOODS,
VEILS, WOOL SCARFS, SONTAGS,
&c. AT THE &c.
Montreal House.
Peterborough, October, 1867.

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry, All Wool, Union, Hemp, and Drugget,
For sale at low prices at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.

Wanzer's Celebrated
SEWING MACHINES!
SELLING OFF
Very Cheap, at the
MONTREAL HOUSE.
☞ Only two or three left.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER in first class style, at short notice, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

CLOTHS CUT TO ORDER, in any style, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

THE LARGE
Ready-Made Clothing Establishment!
Now on hand a very large assortment of Pants, Vests, Coats, in the various styles, at very low prices.
Also Flannel Shirts, White Shirts, Colored Cotton Shirts, Knitted Under Shirts and Pants, Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Collars, Hats, Caps, &c.
Just received a large assortment of OVERCOATS in all the newest patterns. ☞ Parties wishing to purchase Clothing would do well to call.
☞ Suits made to order in a first-class manner at the shortest notice.
☞ Just received an assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING.
☞ Clothing cut to order for a trifle. Remember the place,
THE MONTREAL HOUSE.

E. BAKEWELL, TAILOR,
(Late of Montreal,)
Solicits orders in his line.
CLOTHING MADE UP IN FIRST CLASS STYLE,
At short notice. All work warranted well made and a good fit.
Cloth Cut to order.
E. BAKEWELL.
☞ Rooms over the Montreal House.

Cloths! CLOTHS! Cloths!
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT,
At Low Prices.
Canadian Tweeds,
Scotch and English Tweeds,
Silk Mixtures,
Super Broad Cloths,
Doeskins,
Fancy Stripes for Pants, Melton Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Beaver Overcoatings,
Whitneys, Scal Cloths,
Pilot Cloths,
Blue and Brown Devons,
Black Broad Cloth
Overcoatings.
Grey and White Full Cloths,
Satinets, very good at 2s 6d per yard.
☞ A first class Tailor on the premises.
THE MONTREAL HOUSE.

NEW CARPETS!
A LARGE STOCK of choice Tapestry, Imperial and super-fine Woolen Carpet; also Hemp and Printed Woolen Felt Carpet, Colored Lambskin and Wool Bordered Brush Door Mats, Druggets, Curtains, &c., at moderate prices.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro September, 1867. 39-3in

NEW
FALL GOODS
Cheap for Cash,
Just received by
I. ROBINSON & Co.
Peterborough, September 4, 1867. 36

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company
HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.
H. J. LAWRY, Esq., President. THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A COOLY, Esq., Inspector. R. F. STREET, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Omemee; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, Honorary Directors.
THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property, and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.
Agent at Peterborough, R. W. STREET.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
A GOOD YOUNG HORSE, suitable for farming purposes.
T. DONNELLY,
Sign of the Golden Collar.
Peterboro, Sept. 4, 1867. 36

TEACHER WANTED
FOR School Section No. 4, in the Township of Smith, to commence duties immediately. Apply to
JOHN GRIERSON, Jun.
Smith, Sept. 25, 1867. 38

HARNESS! HARNESS!
Team, Carriage & Buggy Harness,
As exerting stock will be sold cheap
at T. DONNELLY'S
Sign of the Golden Collar
(Next door to Geo. Mathews & Co's.,
GEORGE STREET.
Peterborough, Sept 25, 1867. 38

FOR SALE!
THE following Building Lots to be sold in Keene, on SATURDAY, 26th OCTOBER proximo, at the hour of TWO, p. m.:—[illegible] Lot No. 8, of the late Thomas Gill's plan, formerly known as the McDougall & Cameron property, containing ¼ of an acre; the foundation of the old building still stands so that there is stone on the Lot to build with. Likewise, two acre lot on Lot No. 11 in the 7th concession adjoining Keene, 4 chains from the North East corner of aforesaid Lot, and running 4 chains South and 5 chains West of the said Lot containing two acres. All of which will be sold to the highest bidder.
Titles indisputable. One third of the purchase money to be paid down, and time given for the balance as may be agreed on.
ALEX. CAMPBELL, Sr.,
Administrator.
Keene, Sept. 18, 1867. 38

Farm for Sale!
BEING the South West part of Lot No. 11 in the 6th Concession North Monaghan, containing 30 acres of excellent land, all cleared and in a good state of cultivation, admirably adapted for fall wheat. There is a log house and barn, a never-failing spring, and a good well, also a flourishing young orchard, consisting of nearly two hundred of the choicest fruit trees, all bearing. The farm is beautifully situated about one mile from the Town of Peterborough, title indisputable. Also an excellent stumping machine, with chains and hooks, all complete, for sale on the premises. For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.
JOHN F. POULSOM.
North Monaghan, Sept. 18th, 1867. 38-4in*

MILWAUKEE
FALL WHEAT
FOR SEED.
The undersigned has for sale
1,000 BUSHELS
Of the above mentioned celebrated midge proof Wheat.
M. Boyd, Esq., of Bobcaygeon, had last season a yield of 35 bushels per acre, and this season it has been equally productive.
References in Peterborough—Messrs. Ormond & Gilmour.
D. SUTHERLAND.
Ashburnham, August 14, 1867. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of John A. Hartley, plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements, which were of Thomas Bird, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Margaret Urquhart, wife of Kenneth Urquhart, administratrix of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Thomas Bird, deceased, at the time of his death and was such administratrix before her marriage with the said Kenneth Urquhart to be administered, I have seized and will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 22nd DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D., 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Bird, in the hands of the said Margaret Urquhart to be administered in and to Lot No. 2, South of Dublin Street and the East half of Lot No. 3, North of Dublin Street and West of George street in the Town of Peterborough.
JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 17, 1867. 26

STOLEN OR STRAYED
FROM the premises of the subscriber, Lot 9, 15th con. Smith, on the 17th Sept.,
A LIGHT BAY MARE,
rising five years old, black mane, tail and legs, with a crack on one of the front feet. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery, will be suitably rewarded.
H. GRAHAM.
Smith, Sept. 23, 1867. 38-3in*

WANTED!
A NUMBER OF GOOD TAILORESSES to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.
Apply to I. ROBINSON & Co.
Peterboro', Sept. 11, 1867. 37

WAVERLY NOVELS!
A NEW SUPPLY just received at
GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.
ABOUT three weeks ago, A DARK BRINDLED COW. Any information will be thankfully received at Messrs. Graham & Stratton's Book Store.
Peterboro, Sept. 19th, 1867. 38

COPY BOOKS.
GRAHAM & STRATTON
Are selling Copy Books at THREE CENTS each.
SLATES are also being sold at greatly reduced prices.

FARM FOR SALE.
FOR SALE South half of lot No. 15 in the 7th concession of Smith, 60 acres cleared. There is a good log House, Barn and Shed, never failing well and a young Orchard on the premises, and under good cultivation.—Title indisputable. For further particulars apply (post-paid) to
JOHN BICKELL, Smith.
Or J. B. BICKELL,
Brooklin P. O.
August 12th, 1867. 33-12in

MORGAN'S HOTEL,
ASHBURNHAM,
Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.
THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the travelling public. There are good yards, sheds and stabling attached, and every other accommodation of a first class Hotel.
R. MORGAN.
Ashburnham, March 27, 1867 13

MARSHALL M. P. DEAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Over Post Office, next to the American House, Keene, Ont.
September, 1867. 39-3m*

Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association.
HEAD OFFICE AT LONDON, C. W.
The Directors of this Company are happy to inform the members and the farming community generally, what they have made
A MATERIAL REDUCTION
In their Cash System Rates.
Insurance can now be had on ordinary ISOLATED FARM PROPERTY for the
FOR 75 CENTS PER $100
without a Premium Note or any other liability. Those offering to insure two most advantageous, namely, the Safest Insurance and the Lowest Rates. For more further information apply to
S. CORNELL, Agent at Peterborough.
Residence, George Street 7 doors north of the Water
May, 1867.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

NOW RECEIVED
NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Wincey and Fancy Dress Goods.
PRINTS, FACTORYS,
SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,
(Which are considerably cheaper.)
Shawls, Balmoral Skirts, &c.,
TWEEDS.
HATS AND CAPS,
SMALL WARE,
And all kinds of
Fancy Wools and Yarns
Commenced.
BERLIN WOOL WORK,
And a variety of NEW GOODS in this Department will be forward soon.
JOHN ERSKINE.
Peterboro', September 19, 1867. 38-4in

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT,
PETERBOROUGH,
GRAHAM & STRATTON
Have the pleasure of announcing to their numerous customers and the public in general, that they have now on hand—in their new store, opposite Geo. Mathews & Co's Hardware Store—a large assortment of
School Books, Drawing Books, Miscellaneous Books, Slates and Pencils, Pens and Ink.
Foolscap, Blotting, Wrapping, Letter, Note, Gilt-edge and Fancy Colored Papers.
In Envelopes, they have Opaque, French, Black-edge, Lilac and a number of others.
Letter Presses, Twines, Work Boxes and Writing Desks,
Albums,—a large assortment.
Room Paper, Window Shades and Borderings.
☞ MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS:—*Harper's Weekly* and *Monthly*, *Godey's Lady's Book*, *English Women's Magazine*, *Mme. Demorest's Fashion Book*, *Bow Bells*, *London Society*, *Once a Week*, *Chambers' Journal*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, *Good Words*, *Sunday Magazine*. Also, the *New York Ledger*, *Mercury* and *Waverly Magazine*.
Peterborough, August, 1867.

General Insurance Agency
GEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.
Commercial Union Assurance Company,
CHIEF OFFICES:
19 AND 20 CORNHILL, LONDON.
General Agency for Canada
306 and 307 St. PAUL ST., MONTREAL.
Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,
FOURTEEN AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable scale of premium, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life Office. Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, tended to increase the profits of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.
MORLAND, WATSON & Co., Managing Directors and General Agents.
FRED'K COLE, Secretary. T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., Inspector of Agencies
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London
(ESTABLISHED 1803.)
CHIEF OFFICES:
1 Old Broad St., and 16 Pall Mall, LONDON.
General Agency for Canada,
97 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.
Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,
£1,965,000, - - - - STERLING
FUNDS INVESTED IN CANADA, $106,000.
Insurances against loss by fire are effected on the most favourable terms; and losses paid without reference to the Board in London. No charge made for policies or endorsements.
RINTOUL BROS., General Agents for Canada.
GEO. A. COX, Agent.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company
CAPITAL, £1,100,000 STERLING.
HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.
LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions.
Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL - - - - - - $10,000,000
Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE
The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL $200,000, with surplus of $300,000.
4 Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.
FOUNDED 1823.
Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £362,660 12s. 4d. Sterling.
HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.
CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., D. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.
GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
HEAD OFFICE, - - HAMILTON, C. W.
Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,[illegible]
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - $[illegible]
Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, GEO. A. COX, Agent.

FOR SALE.

American Salt,
IN BARRELS.
ALSO,
KEAL DUNDAS COTTON YARN,
Warranted.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, August 1, 1867. 31

NOTICE.

The next meeting of the Senior Board of Directors of the County of Peterboro', for the examination of Teachers, will be held in the
UNION SCHOOL HOUSE,
in the Town of Peterborough, on
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1867,
Commencing at 10 a. m.

N. B.—No Teacher is eligible to be examined unless he produces satisfactory testimonials of moral character.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary
Peterborough, August 1, 1867. 31

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
CORN-MEAL,
OAT-MEAL,
AND
RYE FLOUR
For sale at
BLYTHE MILLS
Flour and Feed Store.
Simcoe Street,
June 11th, 1867. 24

BARLEY, OATS, PEASE and RYE.

ALTHOUGH the undersigned has retired from politics for the present, he has not retired from business as yet. He still continues to pay the
HIGHEST CASH PRICE
For the above mentioned Grain at his Grain Store.
D. SUTHERLAND.
Ashburnham, 22nd August, 1867. 34

DENTISTRY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

DR. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very pleasant and perfectly safe remedy.
Peterboro, November 28 1866. 48

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF
Coal Oil Lamps
Just received at
A. WILLIAMS'.
Peterborough, Oct. 19, 1866. 42

MILLER'S
INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER,
FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.
HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,
October 10, 1866. Toronto.

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY
OF UPPER CANADA

ARE prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.
Application to be made to
E. W. ERRETT,
at Peterborough.
Peterboro', February 19th, 1867.

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (Limited), are prepared to Loan on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to
E. W. ERRETT,
Valuator at Peterboro'
Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or let the South half of lot 24, in the 11th concession of the Township of Otonabee, containing 100 acres, and within 3 miles of the Town of Peterborough. E. L. R.
There are on the premises a good frame house, frame barn, sheds and stables; also, a young orchard.
☞ Terms easy.
ROBERT WEIR, Jr.
Otonabee, July 17th, 1867. 29

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the ensuing session of the Parliament of Canada, or other Parliament having jurisdiction, for amending and consolidating the Acts relating to the Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, and also for power to extend the Railway of said Company to Chemong Lake, or to other waters lying north of Peterborough, and for other purposes relating thereto.
JOHN BRATTY,
Secretary.
Cobourg, July 1st, 1867. 27

REAPING MACHINES!

THE NEW YORKER COMBINED
Self-Raking Reaper & Mower,
MANUFACTURED BY
SEYMOUR, MORGAN & ALLEN,
Brockport, N. Y.
PRICE, $150, delivered in Peterboro.
A fair trial given with all Machines before purchase.

MR. GEORGE McKEE, of Smith, purchased one last year, and he is much pleased with it; he says the Self-rake takes off the grain much better than any man can by hand. There is no kick drift with the Machine. This Reaper took the first-prize gold medal at the National trial held at Auburn, N. Y., for 1866. Any one wanting a Reaper, please address
SAMUEL TOWLIS,
Agent, Peterborough.
Smith, 1867. 26

The Greatest Note of the Season!!

THE GIANT

Ranging out on Hunter Street.

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE FIRE.

$7,000 WORTH of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves; Sheet Zinc, Plain Tin and Japanned Wares, Brass and Enamelled Preserving Kettles; Iron, Tinned and Enamelled Sauce pans; Air-tight Glass Fruit Jars; Refrigerators; Tea Trays, Waiters, and a lot of other goods too numerous to mention, slightly damaged by water,

☞ **THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD OFF REGARDLESS OF COST,** ☜
To make room for my Fall Stock.

☞ At the sign of the Giant Henthorn's Block, Hunter Street, opposite J. Cameron's Grocery.

T. LANNIN.

My machinery and Tools having been totally consumed in the late fire, I have now purchased the most approved labor-saving machinery to be had in the Dominion, and being thoroughly POSTED in my business, parties entrusting their work to me will have it done in a workmanlike manner, promptly and cheap. All work warranted to give satisfaction, or no charge.

August 1, 1867. 31-tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following lands:

TOWNSHIP OF MONAGHAN.

E ½	Lot 4 and part 5 in	12th	Concession	120	90	cleared.
N ½	7	12	do	100	60	do
S W ¼	8	12	do	50	50	do
Pt S ½	6	12	do	30	30	do
W ½	6	12	do	100	85	do
S ½	2	10	do	100	90	do
Pt	1	9	do	75	50	do
Park Lot 14 in Lot 14 in		11	do	9	9	do

TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

E ½	21	10th	Concession	100	90	do
Pt S ½	2 West	Communication	Road	20	20	do
Pt N ½	3 East	do	do	10	10	do

TOWNSHIP OF CAVAN.

E ½	8 in 14th	Concession		100	80	do
S ½	3 10	do		100	85	do

TOWNSHIP OF CARTWRIGHT.

E ½	16	9th	Concession,	100	50	do

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE.

W ½	31	5th	Concession	100	85	do
W ½	19 12	do		100	90	do

TOWNSHIP OF DOURO.

S E ½	4	8th	Concession	50	50	do
E ½	22	4	do	100	100	do
Pt N E ¼	25	4	do	30	30	do
S ½	15	2	do	100		

TOWNSHIP OF ENNISMORE.

N ½	7	9th	Concession	100	100	do
Pt S E ¼	4	4	do	50	35	do
Bkn lots	6 & 7	2	do	100	40	do
S E ¼	5	9	do	50	25	do
N ½	4	4	do	100	60	do

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY.

	21	13th	Concession	200	
W ½	10 15	do		100	
	8 19	do		100	

TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

W ½	7	9th	Concession	90	

TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.

S W ¼	22	14th	Concession	50	40	do

TOWNSHIP OF OPS.

W ½	20	9th	Concession	100	35	do

TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER.

	8	8th	Concession	200		
E ½	1	4	do	100	80	do
S ½	15	2	do	100		
Pt W ¼	19	6	do	20		

TOWNSHIP OF BELMONT.

	22	5th	Concession	200	Gold Lands
	31	3	do	190	

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lot No. 9 West of George and North of Charlotte streets, ½ acre with brick warehouse.
W ½ No. 2 West of George and North of Simcoe streets, ½ acre with three brick stores thereon.
S ½ No. 1 West of George and South of London streets, ½ acre with small store thereon.
All my interest in and to Lot 21 West of George and South of Murray streets.
Lot No 8 at d 9 West of George and North of Edinburgh streets, 1 acre, small cottage thereon.
Lot No. 6 West of George and North of Antrim streets, ½ acre.
Part Lot 7 West of George and North of Wolf streets, 25 feet by 196 feet.
Lots No. 14 and 15 (Block G.) three houses erected thereon.

☞ The whole of the above Lands will be sold cheap, and liberal time given for the payment thereof, say from one to 10 years.

THOMAS BRADBURN.
Peterborough, May 2, 1867. 18

NEW DOMINION STORE

As money is now so freely circulated, the subscriber is desirous of taking advantage of the times, and now offers for sale a choice stock of

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY,

Unequaled in assortment by any other store in town.

He has a variety of Crockery that he will sell at much lower prices than any other store in this county.

Green, Black and Japan Teas at 2s. 6d. to 5s.

Coffee, Tobacco, Brooms, Pails, Fresh Fish, Flour and all kinds of Family Groceries kept constantly on hand, cheap for cash.

The Fall trade is now begun and goods must be sold to make room for a winter supply. Call and examine the stock before you purchase elsewhere. ☞ Store in Burnham's Block, nearly opposite the Market place.

A. WILLIAMS.
Peterborough, August 28, 1867. 35

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON,

LATE of the Ashburnham Planing Mills, being desirous of returning his sincere thanks to his old Customers and Patrons for the very liberal support he has received in past years, wishes also to inform them that he has REMOVED the whole of the Machinery, Plank, &c., to the New Stand,

THE PETERBORO STEAM PLANING MILL AND SASH FACTORY,

In the large premises recently occupied by Messrs. West, Hope & Co., Dublin Street, Peterborough.

Having formed a co-partnership for carrying on the business in future in the new premises, the undersigned will be enabled, from the

ENLARGED PREMISES AND IMPROVED MACHINERY,

To extend the business of manufacturing all kinds of

Sashes, Window Blinds, Doors,
BUILDERS' FURNISHING, MOULDINGS,
&c., &c., &c.
PLAINING IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS.
ROBERTSON & MARTIN.
Peterborough, August 28th, 1867. 35-6in

By Law No.

WHEREAS the Municipality of the County of Peterborough have agreed to raise the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of draining and flooding a certain Lake, known as Chemong Lake, from a point on the shore of said Lake, in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, to a point on the shore of said Lake in the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough;

And whereas, to carry into effect the said undertaking it will be necessary for the said Municipality and the Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas, it will require the sum of $1,400, to be raised annually by rate to pay the interest on the said loan, and also to form a sinking fund for the payment of said debt or loan and interest as also hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas, the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough, according to the last revised and equalized Assessment Rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of Two Millions Seven Hundred and Eighty Five Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty One dollars, ($2,785,361).

And whereas the existing debt of the said Municipality of the County of Peterborough is Twenty Nine Thousand Four Hundred dollars, ($29,400) for principal money, and Twelve Thousand and Forty-Six dollars, ($12,046) for interest, and there is nothing in arrear or account of said principal or interest.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of Ten Thousand dollars, and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one half of a mill in the dollar in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made, for such sums of money as may be required, not less than One Hundred Dollars ($100) each and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed, with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and countersigned by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said Debentures shall be made payable in the years at the farthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them Coupons for the payment of interest.

5. That the said Debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly, on the 15th day of October and the 15th day of April in each year, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said Debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one half a mill in the dollar shall in addition to all other rates be raised, levied and collected in each year upon the rateable property in said Municipality during the continuance of the said Debentures or any of them.

6. That this By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the Fifteenth day of October, 1867.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at Peterborough, in the said County, on

The Tenth Day of October, 1867,

at the hour of TWO o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated, this 26th day of June, A. D. 1867.
EDG. PEARSE,
27-15in Clerk.

Fire! Fire!

On account of the late fire,

R. WALTON'S
STOVE,
Tin and Saddlery Store

Will be found in the Shop formerly occupied by D. McNaughton, 3 doors North of Ormond & Gilmour's,
GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

Now on hand, at his Warerooms, a large lot of first class PRIZE STOVES. Tinware in all its branches, manufactured on the premises by the best workmen. Lumbermen's Furnishings, a large stock. COAL OIL, the best white, wholesale and retail. SADDLES, HARNESS and TRUNKS, of my own manufacture, in great variety, a large stock now on hand, which will be sold cheaper than ever.

R. WALTON.
Peterborough, July 17, 1867. 29

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY,

Invested Funds, - - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.
Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors.

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System, costs at age 30, $24.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums paid returned, with the Sum Assured; if after 20 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths; after 31, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the being may claim Gratuity payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, *Resident Secretary*,
MONTREAL.
W. CLINTON, *Agent*,
Peterborough
February 20, 1867. 9

The Home Insurance Company

OF
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $775,826.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.
Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.
No Premium Notes required.
GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro. For Canada.
Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

GROVESTEEN & Co.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway,
New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale
SEVEN OCTAVE
Rosewood Piano Fortes,
WHICH FOR
VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,
ARE UNRIVALLED
By any Instrument offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Seven Octaves Over-Strung Brass,
&c., &c.

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit at the late Fair of the American Institute, over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five successive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL
Preclude Competition!
PRICES!

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $360. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.
July 10th, 1866. 28-1 yr.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. 144 thousand noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
29 30-13in

LIFE AND WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS,

BY THE
REV. R. HATELY WADDELL,
(Author of the well-known Eulogy on his Genius, and Chairman at the "Cottage" on the Centenary of his Birth)

The edition will be Illustrated with Two Portraits of the Poet; with Frontispiece composed of five Scenes selected from the Works or Land of Burns; and with Seventy-five Pictures from Original Drawings—the whole produced in finest Oil Colours, from Engravings by eminent artists, in the highest style of the art.

The prominent Literary characteristic of this edition will be an entirely New Life of the Poet, in the form of a Spiritual Biography, by the Rev. Editor; with much valuable additional matter relating to Burns—including some hitherto unpublished Fragments of the Poet himself, interesting original Reminiscences of his Life, original Notes critical and historical on his Poems, and an Essay on the Progress and Development of the Scottish Language up till his day.

In the department of Illustration, the distinctive feature of every Picture will be its Originality in Design, and its absolute fidelity to nature in every detail of Scene, &c. The actual spot reflected in the Art of all the surroundings, wherever locality constitutes a portion of the picture, will be scrupulously adhered to—so that readers at a distance, natives of Scotland, may recognise in these some transcript of the soil; and strangers may look with confidence on every illustration as a reality. In the same department, the Publisher has the highest satisfaction in being able to announce that he is in a position to produce an authentic and most wonderful Likeness of Robert Burns—from the Original Miniature unquestionably, which was painted the year before his death; and of which Burns affirms that it is "the most remarkable likeness of what I am at this moment, that I think ever was taken of any body"—together with the most interesting and beautiful Miniature of his eldest Son, painted at the same time as a pendant to the Poet's likeness. These Portraits which have been lost to the world for seventy-one years, are now in possession of the Rev. R. Hately Waddell; and cannot fail, when presented to the world, to excite universal attention. No Portrait of the Poet known can compare for a moment, in fidelity or force, with this miniature of Burns.

The work will be completed in Seventeen Monthly Parts, Demy 8vo of 48 pages, price Half Dollar each. Printed from new type upon the finest printing paper.

The great care and beauty with which the whole work is being got up will make it an ornament most suitable for the drawing-rooms table of the rich and of the merchant; whilst the mode of publishing and the price charged will bring it early within the reach of every tradesman throughout the world.

"Beyond the sun—beyond the sun:
All then, and then I love thee!"

GRAHAM & STRATTON, sole agent for the County of Peterborough.

The Canadian Conveyancer!!

A SELECTION of concise Precedents in Conveyancing, carefully revised and adapted to the new Registry Law, containing in addition to the ordinary Conveyancing Forms, many special Forms relating to the procuring and transfer of Patent rights, the acquisition and transfer of Mining Rights, &c., &c., with other special Forms now first published—with an introductory Essay on the Law of Property in Ontario, especially valuable to students. The whole forming a compact and convenient collection of Conveyancing Precedents—By J. RORDANS, Toronto. Second edition, revised and enlarged—price $3, full bound. Sent free to any part of Canada on receipt of amount.

J. RORDANS,
Law Bookseller and Stationer, 32 King St.
Toronto, May 20, 1867, 24 Toronto.

COAL OIL!

Of the Best quality, and
COAL OIL LAMPS
In great variety, for sale by
ORMOND & GILMOUR.
Peterboro, Dec. 13, 1866. 50

MASONIC.

THE undersigned have just received a fresh supply of MASTER MASONS' APRONS.
GRAHAM & STRATTON.
Peterborough, June 11, 1867. 42-1y

LIFE IN A PILL BOX.

Morgan's Sarsaparilla Pills

One Pill is a dose.
One Pill in a dose.
One Pill in a dose.

WHAT one hundred letters a day say from patients all over the Dominion Globe:

"Mr. Morgan's pills have all we ever did like Sarsaparilla."

"A comfortable dinner pill and half-a-dozen pills taken at a time. One of your pills cured me."

"Thanks, Doctor, for the last box; I've sent another box to keep in the house."

"After suffering tortures from Bilious Cholic two of your pills cured me, and I have no return of the malady."

"Your Morgan's pills cured me."

"I took your Morgan's pills and was cured."

"I used four packages of your pills and am entirely cured."

"I used for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Morgan, your pills cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave half of one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"Dr. Morgan, your pills cured my baby of fits. I think it is near cured."

"Your box of Morgan's Salve cured me of scalds in the head. I rubbed some of your Salve behind my ears and I've some left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Salve by return mail."

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE
KIDNEYS, RETENTION OF URINE, ETC.,
Morgan's Pills are a perfect cure. One dose will satisfy any one.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES,
Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, Want of Appetite,
Morgan's pills will be found an effectual remedy.

MORGAN'S PILLS AND SALVE
Are almost universal in their effects, and it does can be almost always guaranteed.

Each Box Contains Twelve Pills
ONE PILL IS A DOSE.

☞ Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and Canadas, at 25 cents per box or pot.

COUNTERFEITS! COUNTERFEITS!—All readers of this paper are warned not to purchase MORGAN'S PILLS or SALVE, unless the name of S. Maydock, Proprietor, in addition to the name of Dr. J. Morgan, is on the engraved slip surrounding each box or pot.

July 24, 1867. 30

Farm for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm in the Township of Douro, being north east quarter of lot No. 2, in the 11th concession, and about three miles from Peterboro'. Fifty acres, upwards of 30 cleared, and in a reasonable state of cultivation. The balance consists of hardwood land, well wooded. There is a neat Log House, Barn and Stable, &c., on the premises, and a never failing creek runs through the lot.

TERMS.—$500 in cash, balance as may be agreed.

Further information can be received by applying to the proprietor, or at the "EXAMINER" Office.

THOMAS PATTERSON.
June 20th, 1867. 25

A Farm to Rent or Sell!

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land in the Township of Otonabee, No. 27 in the 9th concession. Good Buildings, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. There are also acres of Fall Wheat. Stock can be had if desired.

For terms and further particulars apply, on the premises, to

GEO. GRAHAM,
Proprietor.
Allandale Mills, March 11, 1867 11-3*15-tf

BROWN & PERKINS,

PUBLISHERS OF
SHEET MUSIC,
AND MUSIC BOOKS.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing School Teachers to our establishment where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.

The long experience of our Mr. PERKINS in Musical Conventions, Choirs, the Concert Room and Sunday School, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools—progress in musical studies, and items of general interest to composers, leaders, teachers and students.

Sheet Music furnished on usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY,

Will be True to Me.. T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
The Orphan Wanderer. T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
The Rose Bush.....T. E. Perkins....30 cts.
Fairy of the Wilrood. H. A. Brown....30 cts.
Memory, (for Baritone) H. A. Brown....30 cts

Four of any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar.

☞ Send for a Circular.

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., New York City.

NOW READY.

The new Sabbath School Singing Book,

"THE GOLDEN PROMISE,"

BY T. E. PERKINS.

Author of "The Sunday School Eleanor," "The New Shining Star," "The Psalm King," "The Sacred Lyre," &c.

WE will send a specimen copy, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "*The Golden Promise*" is as follows:—

Single copies in paper covers.....$ 0.20
By the 100, " 25.00
Single copies in board covers,..... .35
By the 100 " 30.00

Sabbath School Music FREE every Month.

We publish a new song every month, and give it away. Send for a Circular, to

BROWN & PERKINS,
6-1y. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

DR. WOOD,

Proprietor of the
OTTAWA CANCER INFIRMARY,
Sparks street & Maria street, Ottawa, C.W.

CANCERS CURED!

By a new, but certain, speedy, and nearly painless process, and

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required, until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered, it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, eye-lid or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting and loathsome mass of disease. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

October 25, 1866 42-1y

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

Sold by Druggists, Lynn, Ont. Price, $1.00.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Gents: I feel it my duty to acquaint you with the wonderful effects of your Sarsaparilla in my family. My wife has been afflicted with a humor in the blood for many years, which has caused her much suffering. She has been under the care of some of the most skilful physicians, but has received no permanent benefit from them. She has taken many bottles of your Sarsaparilla, which has entirely cured her, and she is now in the enjoyment of good health. Our little girl, also, has been afflicted with a humor, which appeared in her eyes, and caused her much pain. She was under the care of a physician for some time, but received no benefit. I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and before she had taken one bottle, I could see a favorable change. She has now taken three bottles, and her eyes are entirely well. Her general health is much improved, and she is perfectly free from the humor. Yours truly, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

Sold by Druggists, Cobourg and Chemical Works, Belleville. Price $1.00.

Belleville Board of Trade, Toronto, Ontario: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a distressing blotch, which had spread the past, which, I had endured from my childhood. Yours, &c., JOHN WILTSE.

Lemuel Wilmot, Overseer Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railroad, Thornhill, Richmond Extension, writes: "Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.—Dear Sir: I have used your Sarsaparilla in my family with the most astonishing results. My daughter was afflicted with a humor, which appeared in the form of running sores upon her hands, and which, in spite of the best medical aid we could procure, continued to grow worse, until her hands were entirely useless. Your Sarsaparilla cured her, and I believe it saved her life. Yours, &c., L. WILMOT."

Edward S. Morrow, of Newberry, Ala., writes: "A daughter of mine was cured of a bad humor in the blood, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, but at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician declared nothing but contagious blood could have defied him to relieve the evil of your Sarsaparilla as he had tried every remedy which could be administered of your compounding, and failed. Yours, &c., E. S. MORROW."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 20th August, 1866.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of Venereal and Mercurial Disease. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. They were of long standing, and had in the words of the sufferer, "eaten up" every remedy he had used. Another was afflicted by the same disorder with sores upon his body and limbs. Both of these yielded to my administering of your Sarsaparilla. The ulcers healed, and he is well healed, and of course without mercury. Another patient had been under the care of a physician for some time for a disease of the liver, and was suffering from chills peculiar to her locality. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she preferred encountering pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I have been in practice, which your agent gave me, since this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have surprised me. Yours, &c., G. V. LABINER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 4th July, 1866.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and struck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I can do better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

James V. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Kopp, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and knew that you made no worthless thing. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best thing I can do is to tell you to tell all you can."

Scrofula, Chronic Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit of them. Some of these may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Pile, Hydropsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the digestive power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all their medicine can do.

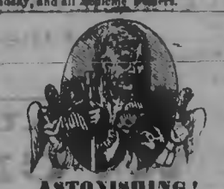
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidences of its virtues. Its pre-eminent soothing, healing, and curative powers, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. Could know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter. In Keene by A. Campbell, Campbell McNeil & Co., C. Britton, Lindsay, and all Medicine Dealers.



ASTONISHING!
ASTOUNDING!!
CONFOUNDING!!!
BUT TRUE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF
CONSUMPTION
BY THE
GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY
IN CANADA.

MESSRS. T. & C.—GENTLEMEN:—I Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C. W., make oath and say,—I feel anxious to let you know what the Great Shoshonees Remedy has effected for me. My wife was afflicted with consumption and died; I was also afflicted with the same disease, and after her death I continued sinking just as she had done. I had very severe night sweats; could not sleep unless a little towards morning. I raised over a quart of matter every 24 hours; had severe pain in the left lung, &c., &c., and was greatly debilitated. In fact I was going as fast as I could. I was taking medicine from a regular physician, but it did not even relieve my cough. I went to the village one day about a quarter of a mile, which took me to go and come about two hours.—While there I saw Esq., Wellington, and happened to say to him, "I wish you could give me something to relieve my cough." He said "I hope the Great Indian Remedy just introduced; Dr. Barker has it for sale, and I believe it will cure you." I took his advice, and brought a bottle home with me; took a tablespoonful at once, which I felt through my whole system; at night I took a tablespoonful, and rested well all night, and continued to rest well every night. The Cough, Night Sweats, Raising of matter, Pain in the Lung, &c., gradually left me, and I got hearty and strong. I took only three bottles. I am not taking it now, and I am as hearty and as well as ever I was in my life. My sister-in-law was with me for a while, who was affected with the Liver Complaint. She has taken the remedy, and is well. This certificate you may show to the world if you please.

WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.
Sworn before us at Brighton, C. W., this 25th day of August, 1866.
J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Recve.
I. B. WELLINGTON, J. P.

J. D. STARK, A. M., M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence, one door East of the Free Church, Peterborough.
☞ Free advice to the poor on Mondays and Fridays. 27

Look, Read, and Learn.

THAT THE
GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY
Of the Celebrated Indian Dr. Louis Jacobus, of the Distinguished Tribe of Tuscaroras, British Columbia,
Is a sure cure for Consumption and all Chronic Diseases.

THIS all-pervading Great Indian Remedy is warranted, and in broad daft diplomatic language, we are authorized to say may be applied upon to cure the worst cases of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as disorders of the entire Blood System, Rheumatism, and all diseases arising from an impurity of the Blood, emanating from the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has totally silenced some of the most Horrendious Curses ever recorded in the annals of Diseased Bodies. Bear in mind the case, in addition to the fortune rumors and celebrity, we defy any one to deny or disprove the fact, that this, the Great Physicians Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

☞ Price of the Remedy in large Vials, $1. For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AGENTS FOR PETERBOROUGH:—Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, William Coulter, William Hall.

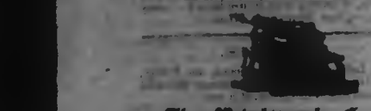
E. H. PARKER, Kingston,
General Agent for Canada.
Peterboro' Nov. 30th 1866. 49-1y

E

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY GRAHAM & STRATTON.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS—$1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Vol. XII. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1867. No. 42.



The Peterborough Examiner,

A WEEKLY

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED IN PETERBOROUGH,

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Business Directory.

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SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WELLER & HATTON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.—Office—Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER. (47) D. G. HATTON.

C. A. WELLER,

CLERK of the Peace. Office on Simcoe st., Peterboro'. 18

DENNISTOUN & SON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Hunter street, Peterboro'.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN, Q.C. | JAMES F. DENNISTOUN.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. Office—over the Royal Canadian Bank, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 39

MR. GEORGE EDMISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office over the Hardware Store of Messrs George Stetham & Co., George Street, Peterboro.

Peterboro', Feb. 17th, 1866. y

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

GEORGE READ,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Apothecaries, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro. 18

ROBERT WALTON,

SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George Street, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE, opposite the Post Office, Water Street, Peterboro'.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paper-Hanger, &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street, Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.

Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

JAMES McLEAN,

INSURANCE AGENT, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Cavan, Mount Pleasant, C. W. 20

MELVILLE MILLAR,

HARDWARE Merchant, George Street, Peterborough. 18

BANK OF TORONTO.

GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.

A. SMITH, Agent. 20

E. BENSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Victoria Medical College, Canada, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office, three doors north of the Hoffman House, George Street, Peterboro

Peterboro', April 18, 1866.

Business Directory.

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University and Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and residence—Dr. Brown's late residence, opposite the Free Presbyterian Church, Court House Square.

Peterboro, June 21, 1866. 26

MR. T. M. FAIRBAIRN,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery

Peterborough, C. W

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE AS

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY,

&c., &c., &c.

Office—Scott's Block, Simcoe Street

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

April 27, 1863. 18

C. A. WELLER,

COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office on Simcoe st. 20

JOHN O'DONNELL

DENTIST.

Office—Ormond & Gilmour's Block, George st.

PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

GOODWIN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY.—Fruit of every description in season.

Dixon's Block, opposite Victoria Hall, George street, Peterboro', C. W.

Peterboro', October 10, 1866. 41-1y.

T. J. WINSHIP & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, George Street, (next to the Montreal House) Peterborough, C. W. Y-1y

R. S. HOWELL,

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Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENT,

Dealer in Lumber, &c., &c.

PORT HOPE.

Royal Canadian Bank.

FOUR PER CENT allowed on Deposits, and three Per Cent on Current Accounts.

Wm. OGILVY, Agent.

Peterboro', May 16, 1866. 20

ONTARIO BANK,

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH.

OFFICE, Wate Street, next door to Post Office. Silver taken on Special Deposit.

A Savings Bank Department,

will be open on and

AFTER MONDAY, JULY 9th,

1866. Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, allowed on all Deposits in Savings Department.

D. S. EASTWOOD, Manager

Ontario Bank,

Peterboro', July 4th, 1866. 28-tf

Shaving & Hair Dressing SALOON.

R. BROWN,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING SALOON in the premises two doors West of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe street, where he will be always found ready and willing to attend to those who may favor him with a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1866. 45

GEORGE ALLEN,

GUN & WHITE-SMITH,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

BEGS to inform the public that all kinds of repairing is done on the shortest notice, such as Guns, Stocking, &c., Pistols and White-smithing. Sewing Machines also neatly repaired.

Shop and residence adjoining the Union Hotel.

Peterboro, October 25, 1865. 43

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Eastern Section of the County of Peterborough, will meet at the Town Hall, Norwood,

On Thursday, 12th Dec'r, 1867,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates for examination must produce satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Teachers holding third-class certificates are required to have them renewed annually.

By order,

WM. H. BOXBURGH,

Secretary to Board.

August 1, 1867. 31

WANTED!

FOR a strong boy, nearly 16 years old, a place as apprentice with a farmer.

Apply at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Peterboro', July 17, 1867. 39

Traveling Directory.

PORT HOPE

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON,

AND

Port Hope and Peterboro Railway

CHANGE

On and after Monday, May 27th, 1867, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Lindsay,	9.35 a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	3.00p m.
Kelley's,	9.55	Quay's	3 28
Omemee,	10.20	Peacetown	3.54
Franklin,	10.40	Campbellcroft	4.00
Bruswick,	10.50	Summit	4.09
Bethany,	11.05	Arr. Millbrook	4.25
Arr. Millbrook,	11.45 p.m.	Dep	4 40
Dep.		Manvers	5.00
Summit,	12.05	Brunswick	5.15
Campbell's	12 22	Franklin	5.25
Perryton	12.32	Omemee,	5.45
Quay's,	12.45	Kelly's	6.00
Arr. Port Hope	1.10	Arr. Lindsay,	6.30

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Lindsay	12.35p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	5.45a.m.
Kelly's,	1 00	Quay's,	6.10
Omemee,	1.20	Perryton,	6.22
Franklin,	1.45	Campbell's	6.30
Brunswick	1.55	Summit,	6.55
Bethany,	2.05	Millbrook,	7.10
Arr. Millbrook	2.25	Bethany,	7.50
Dep.	2.40	Brunswick,	7.57
Summit,	3.05	Franklin,	8.05
Arr. Campbell's	3.20	Omemee,	8.25
Dep	3.40	Kelly's,	8.45
Perryton	3 46	Arr. Lindsay,	9.10
Quay's,	3.57		
Arr. Port Hope	4.20		

PETERBOROUGH SECTION.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MAIL.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MAIL.	
Dep. Peterboro	3.30p.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10.10a.m.
Fraserville	3.55	Quay's	10.35
Arr. Millbrook	4.20	Perryton	10 45
Dep. Millbrook	4.30	Campbell's	10.50
Summit	4.50	Summit	11.15
Campbell's	5.10	Arr Millbrook	11.35
Perrytown	5.16	Dep Millbrook	11.45 M.
Quay's,	5.26	Fraserville	12.10 p.m.
Arr. Port Hope	5.50	Arr. Peterboro	12 35

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH. MIXED.		TRAINS MOVING NORTH. MIXED.	
Dep. Peterboro'	6.30a.m.	Dep. Port Hope	10 10a.m.
Fraserville	6 50	Quay's,	10.35
Millbrook,	7.20	Perry'n	10 45
Summit,	7.45	Campbell's	10.50
Campbell's	8.05	Summit,	11.15
Perrytown	8 15	Arr Millbrook	11.35
Quay's,	8.25	Dep Millbrook	11 45
Arr. Port Hope	8.50	Fraserville	12 10
		Arr. Peterboro	12.35

A. T. WILLIAMS,

Superintendent.

May 27, 1867. 22

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE

PORT HOPE STATION

AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST.

Express (day)	9.20 a.m.
Mixed	7.00 p.m.
Express (night)	9.20 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express (night)	10.30 p.m.
Mixed	3.00 p.m.
Express (day)	10.30 a.m.

Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Port Hope time

Warranted correct by the Company's time Table.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TORONTO LINE.

TORONTO, &c., TO HAMILTON.

Accommodation trains leave Yonge street Station at 7.00 a.m., 3.50 p.m. and 6.55 p.m.

Express at 12 55 p.m.

HAMILTON, &c., TO TORONTO.

Accommodation trains leave Hamilton at 7.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m. and 7.25 p.m.

Express at 3.45 p.m.

ALTERATION OF TIME

IN THE

Norwood and Peterboro'

STAGE.

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO THE GOLD MINES.

LEAVE NORWOOD, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven o'clock.

LEAVE PETERBORO, same days, at 2.30 o'clock, and arrive at Norwood same evening.

LEAVE NORWOOD FOR MARMORA. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE MARMORA, at two o'clock, arriving at Norwood same evening, calling each way at Havelock and the Ore Beds.

Orders left at the Hoffman House, Peterboro, or Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

Parcels Carried at Moderate Rates

J. A. JOHNSON,

Proprietor

Norwood, April 3rd, 1867. 14

MONEY! MONEY!

MONEY TO LEND, at eight per cent, in sums to suit borrowers.

Apply to J. A. HALL,

At the Court House.

Peterboro', May 8th, 1867. 19

Change of Time AND ROUTE.

ON and after Monday, the 9th of September instant,

THE STEAMER "MACHIGONNE,"

will, weather permitting, leave Lindsays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

WILL LEAVE LINDSAY,

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock, a.m., or on the arrival of the train from Port Hope, for Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth. Stages leave McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', at 8.30, a. m.

Meals to be had on Board.

For freight, &c., apply at McGregor's Hotel.

All freight to be properly addressed and way-bill sent with the same.

Lindsay, 2nd September, 1867. 37

DAILY LINE

FOR

ROCHESTER!

The Magnificent Steel-Plated Upper-Cabin Steamer

"CORINTHIAN,"

P. G. CHRYSLER, MASTER,

LEAVES North Shore Ports for CHARLOTTE every day, (Sundays excepted). The "Corinthian" calls at Brighton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, leaving at 4 o'clock; calling daily at Colbourne at 5 o'clock, Cobourg at 7, arriving at Port Hope at 8.30, a. m.; and leaves Port Hope for Charlotte at 9.30, a. m. Returning leaves Charlotte for North Shore Ports, daily, at 9.30, p. m. Passengers in Canada from all points East, West and North, by railroad or boat, connect with this Steamer at Port Hope and Cobourg, and arrive at Rochester in time for Express Trains East, West and South. Baggage at owner's risk unless booked and paid for.

For further information inquire of the Captain on board, or D. Hanford, Peterboro; A. Keelar, Colbourne; Chas. Eldridge, Cobourg; A. Cochrane, Port Hope.

GEO. HENDER ON,

Agent, Port Hope, C.W.

Port Hope, May 29th, 1867. 22

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Rates of Passage from Peterboro':

CABIN, - - $78 to $88. STEERAGE - $30.

Return Tickets for 6 months at reduced fares.

For Through Passage Tickets, Staterooms, and every information, apply to

GEORGE A. COX, Agent.

Canadian Express Co'y.

Peterboro', Nov. 7th, 1866. 45.

Public Notice!

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an act to confirm the Re-survey of the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough, made by Provincial Land Surveyor T. S. Clementi, and the Re-survey of the Township of Burleigh in the same County, made by Provincial Land Surveyor James W. Fitzgerald; and to provide for the levying and collection of the moneys expended by the Corporation of the County of Peterborough in connection with such Re-surveys

Dated at Peterborough, this 7th May, A. D., 1867.

P. M. GROVER,

19 *Warden County of Peterborough.*

NEW.

COMMISSION STORE!

No. 4, Market Block, Peterboro'.

R. A. McNABB,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Store for the purchase of all kinds of Produce.

He will also keep on hand the best brand of

Flour, Miller's Chop, Pollards, Shorts, Bran, &c., &c.,

SHOP UNDER THE "REVIEW" OFFICE

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1866. 49-tf

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."—FRANKLIN.—Why will people pay $50 or $100 for a Sewing Machine, when $25 will buy a better one for all practical purposes? Notwithstanding remarks to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "FRANKLIN" and "MEDALLION" Machines can be had in any quantity. This machine is a double thread, constructed upon entirely new principles, and does not infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excell all others, as thousands of patrons will testify.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address JAMES C. OTTIS & CO.,

Boston, Mass.

Machines sent out to Agents and others on trial. 27

DONNELLY'S PLASTER.

A SURE and certain cure for Fever Sores, Poisons, Cancers, Burns, Scalds, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

PERTH, C. W., 1867.

This is to certify that my son had a fearful sore leg, so much so that the flesh fell off, and laid the bone bare. Donnelly's Plaster cured it most completely. I strongly recommend it to all suffering from any Eruptions of the skin, as I have seen it proved in all cases.

FRANCIS OWENS, Ex-Mayor.

Can be had at A. W. Kempt's, C. Dexter's, Gemmell & Gilmour's and W. Bulls Drug Stores.

Peterboro', March 14, 1867. 13-ly

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

W. H. SCOTT, Esq.,

Secretary Railway Committee,

Peterboro'.

DEAR SIR,—

Under the proposition of the C. P. & H. R. and M. Co'y., to construct their Railway to Peterborough and Chemong Lake, the Company would expect from the Town of Peterborough aid to the extent of $40,000 —$20,000 to be paid on the passage of the first train to Peterborough, and $20,000 on the completion of the Railway to Chemong Lake.

The road to Peterboro' might be opened for traffic on the 15th of May next, and the Chemong extension by the 1st of July following, if the Legislative authority be obtained this session. But to effect these results, the prompt and hearty co-operation of Peterborough would be required.

Yours truly,

J. H. DUMBLE.

October 10th, 1867.

REPORT.

The Committee appointed at the public meeting held in the month of June, last, to consider the question of Railway extension to Chemong Lake, report as follows:—

Your Committee, deeming the subject to which they were desired to give their attention of a two-fold character, as relating in the first place to the propriety of furthering any such extension in view of the possible advantages that would follow; and secondly, to the available means of accomplishing such work with a due regard to time and economy, have duly considered either branch of the subject in the light of such information as they have been able to secure.

Laying aside, for the present, the probable operation of such extension on the ordinary trade of the community, your Committee desire to refer to an isolated branch of industry through which the trade of the Town has derived material advantages in the past, namely, the manufacture of lumber, in regard to which—

Your Committee are advised that that branch of the trade hitherto extensively pursued in the northern townships of this and the neighboring county, and limited to the manufacture and transportation of square timber, has given place in great measure to the production of board lumber, in which the capital of lumber merchants in this vicinity is now very generally embarked.

That during the period in which the timber of these localities was being converted into square timber, the manufactured articles following the unalterable rule of determining for itself the readiest route or transportation, was moved past our own doors by that natural channel of the Otonabee and Trent.

That the supplies essential to production naturally reaching the seat of operation by the same route, as nearly as circumstances could afford, as that traversed by the productions themselves, rendered the Town of Peterborough the principal emporium of the various articles necessarily consumed in the course of production.

That owing to the altered form into which the timber of these localities is being now converted in principal part and the absence of any means of transportation by way of Peterborough the trade hitherto arriving to our town and vicinity, through the operations of lumbermen, has given already suffered a very material reduction in favor of the rival town of Lindsay, and in the estimation of your committee, existing circumstances will tend to its entire removal at no very distant day.

That the timber proceeding from the same localities whence the square timber was carried by way of Peterborough, now finds access to market, under various disadvantages, by way of Lindsay, and in the event of no provision being made for its transportation by way of Peterboro', will ere long follow a still more tedious and tortuous course by way of the river and Lake of Scugog to Whitby on Lake Ontario, and hence the source of supplies for the manufacture of this vast quantity of timber is being established in the rival town of Lindsay in the same proportion as it is being removed from ourselves.

That over 30 millions of feet of lumber annually is now being moved from the timber localities in our rear by way of Lindsay, which, in the event of reasonable railway accommodations being once established between Chemong Lake and the front, would in the natural course proceed to market over this latter route, and in the estimation of your committee, the trade through which we have derived so much assistance in the past would then be restored. Peterboro' would again assume its natural position as the source of lumbering requirements, and the seat of expenditure of the wages of operatives involving a large annual outlay.

Your committee are also advised that the agricultural productions of the country to our rear, increasing rapidly from year to year, find their shortest market in Lindsay, for the same reasons that fix the direction of the lumber traffic by that route.

That following the progressive settlement of the country, villages are springing into existence at intervals, whose trade now of, considerable proportions, and extending with the gradual development of the country, is being established in the direction of our rival town, when, in the opinion of your committee, an extension of railway accommodations from here to Chemong Lake would divert this trade in the direction of Peterborough, where also the agriculturist would find a readier, if not a livelier, market for his produce.

The same considerations which your committee have applied to the lumbering traffic and to the ordinary trade with the northern portion of this and the neighboring county, may with equal force and propriety be referred to the mineral productions of these localities, and in this connection your committee are advised that preparations are now being made for mining operations on the Bobcaygeon road, and that in other localities these operations are only deterred by the unpracticability of transportation.

In view of these circumstances your committee would recommend to those interested in the future prosperity of the town, the propriety of adopting such measures as would tend to secure the opening of railway communication with Chemong Lake at as early a period as possible.

Coming now to the second and more essential branch of the question, under the consideration of your committee, the available means of accomplishing the object of whose expediency they have reported.

Your Committee instituted a correspondence with Henry Covert, Esq., as representing Peterboro and Chemong Lake road with the Cobourg and Peterboro and Marmora Railway Mining Company, and incidently with His Worship the Mayor of Cobourg, copies of which correspondence are attached to this our report.

From this correspondence will appear the desire of your Committee, in the first place to ascertain from Mr. Covert if he would be willing to enter into any, and what arrangements for the construction and working of the Chemong road was built chiefly upon the fact that under the present act in relation to the charter for this road, the road when once constructed could be utilised by any other company upon equitable terms, and that there would thus be afforded an inducement to the Cobourg Company to extend their operations as far as Peterborough, by which we would have the advantage of competing routes to the front.

The correspondence will further shew the proposition of the C. & P. & M. R. & Mining Company, as embodied in a resolution of the Board of Directors as follows:—"That they would open communication with Peterborough by the first day of April next, upon being assured of the sum of $150,000 in cash bonus or stock of the company, and would further agree, subject to legislative impediments, to construct an extension to Chemong Lake by the first day of October following, upon being assured of an additional sum of $50,000 in cash bonus or stock."

It will also appear from the correspondence that the town of Cobourg has already assured to the company the sum of $100,000, parcel of the sum required for operations between Cobourg and here, leaving a balance of $50,000 to be provided by other municipalities for connection with Peterboro', and $50,000 additional for the extension.

This proposition of the Cobourg company being generally to all municipalities interested, placed your committee in a position somewhat difficult of action, inasmuch as it was uncertain to what extent other municipalities would come forward. They were, however, relieved by the favor of a personal communication with the managing director of the road, who submitted to your committee the proposition attached to this our report.

Your committee are of opinion from the whole term of the correspondence that the proposition of Mr. Covert to extend the P. H. L. & B. Railway Company to Chemong Lake would not meet the requirements of Peterborough, and he declines to name any terms upon which he will complete the Chemong Lake road. There therefore remains no option but to accept the offer of the C. & P. & M. Railway and Mining Company, if the communication with the back lakes is to be carried out in a way to benefit the town. The amount asked from the town is not large in proportion to the cost of making a road from Peterborough to Chemong Lake, and although a portion of the sum asked appears to be towards opening a communication to this point: yet, on the completion of the entire line, the town will be in the same position as if a vote of $40,000 were made towards the Chemong Lake road.

The committee would, however, recommend a slight variation in the proposal made by the C. P. & M. Railway and Mining Company, viz:—That the delivery of the debentures in aid of the connection with Cobourg be delayed until the completion of the road to Chemong Lake, either by the same company or some other company or individual, but that interest upon the said debentures be payable to the company for five years from the date of the first train running from Cobourg.

Correspondence with H. Covert, Esq.

(No. 1.)

Letter from Wm. Hall, Esq., Chairman of Committee, to Henry Covert, Esq., enclosing copy of this resolution, June 22nd, 1867:—

"Moved by W. H. Scott, Esq., seconded by E. Burnham, Esq.—That the Chairman of this Committee do request the co-operation of Henry Covert, Esq., to ascertain from him if he would be willing to enter into any, and what arrangements for the construction and working of the Peterborough and Chemong road to Mud Lake."

(No. 2.)

PETERBORO, 5th July, 1867.

W. H. SCOTT, Esq.,

Secretary Railway Committee,

Peterboro'.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your communication of the 22nd ult., I have to state that the P. H., L. & B. Railway Company will be glad if the parties moving for the extension of the Railway to Chemong Lake will construct it, and the Company will afford such facilities as their charter embraces to enable them to do so. The Company don't run their cars on the extension when completed until we keep it in repair for freights not exceeding those charged from Lindsay. Should these terms meet the approval of those concerned there need be no delay in proceeding with the work. As different interests have to be consulted, an earlier reply to your communication could not be given.

Your obd't servant,

H. COVERT,

Pres. P. H., L. & B. R. C.

(No. 3.)

PETERBORO, July 9th, 1867.

HENRY COVERT, Esq.,

Port Hope.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of resolution passed at a meeting of the railway extension Committee held this morning. The Committee are of opinion that you may not have understood in the sense intended, the terms of the resolution passed at a former meeting of the Committee and transmitted to you, inasmuch as the resolution last named solicited some proposition for the completion and working of the Chemong road to Mud Lake, when your communication of the 5th instant had apparently reference to the extension of the Port Hope and Lindsay road to Chemong Lake under the old charter for that purpose. I am requested by the Committee to ask the favor of an early reply hereto.

Your obd't servant,

W. H. SCOTT,

Sec. of Com.

[Copy of resolution enclosed.]

"Moved by Mr. A. H. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Jas. Stevenson.—That the Secretary address Mr. Covert, pointing out that the request contained in a former letter has been misunderstood, and asking whether he would be willing to extend and operate the Peterboro and Chemong road to Mud Lake on receiving a bonus of not exceeding $50,000."

(No. 4.)

PORT HOPE, 10th July, 1867.

W. H. SCOTT, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of 9th inst., I beg to say that the P. H., L. & B. Railway Company will construct the extension of the line to Mud Lake, provided they receive a bonus of $50,000 for such purpose.

Yours, &c.,

H. COVERT.

Copy of correspondence with the Cobourg, Peterborough & Marmora Railway and Mining Company.

(No. 1.)

PETERBOROUGH, July 9, 1867.

DR. RALTY,

Sec'y C., P. & M. R. and M. Co., Cobourg.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of resolution passed at a meeting of the railway extension Committee this morning, whereby I am requested to communicate with you for the purpose of ascertaining upon what terms the Company above mentioned would complete their railway to Peterborough, and also upon what terms they would make the further extension to Mud Lake. By placing the matter under the attention of the Directors of your Company and affording an early reply hereto you will confer a favor on the Committee.

Your obd't servant,

W. H. SCOTT,

Sec. of Com.

[Copy of enclosure.]

"That the Secretary be requested to communicate with the Cobourg & Peterboro & Marmora Railway and Mining Company, and ascertain upon what terms they will complete their railway to Peterborough, and also upon what terms they will further extend their railway to Mud Lake."

(No. 2.)

COBOURG, 3rd August, 1867.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE, Peterborough.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your recent communication relative to the amount of assistance we should require to induce us to complete the communication with Peterborough and to extend our railway to Mud Lake, I beg to submit (as to the former) a copy of a resolution of our railway board herewith enclosed. I would also say in answer to the latter question that simultaneously with the commencement of operations on the main line the company would be prepared to extend their road to Chemong Lake on the various municipalities giving the sum of $50,000 as a bonus towards the construction of the same. The company would have no objections to permitting other companies to run trains on equitable terms over the extension to Mud Lake, and they are prepared to guarantee the opening of the main line to Peterborough by the first day of April next and the Chemong extension by the first day of October following, providing the municipalities perform their part of the obligations within the next two months.

I remain, sir,

Your obd't servant,

J. H. DUMBLE.

[Copy of enclosure.]

"Whereas the citizens of Peterboro and Cobourg have expressed a desire to have this company complete the connection between the above towns by repairing the breach in Rice Lake and relaying the same north of that point and purchasing the necessary rolling stock to enable the company promptly to move the freight offered between those points; and, whereas, said towns and intermediate points interested have expressed a willingness to contribute a portion of the cost to the company as an inducement to an easy completion of said works; therefore, with a desire to comply with same request, provided said parties contribute a sum which will justify the company in proceeding with said work,—Resolved that the President is hereby authorized and instructed to take measures to put the work under contract, provided the parties interested will satisfactorily secure to be paid to the company in cash or in the stock of the company not less than $150,000."

Truly extracted from minutes of meeting of directors, held the 23rd July, 1867, at Cobourg.

JOHN BEATTY,

Secretary.

(No. 2.)

August 12, 1867.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3rd inst. covering copy of resolution of directors and have to state that at a meeting of our Committee at which your letter and resolution were submitted, it was requested to communicate with you further for the purpose of ascertaining if the proposed deflection towards the construction of the road to Peterborough thence to the lake be forthcoming) the company would be willing to enter into and on what understanding by which they would be bound to any and what maximum tariff from Cobourg to and from Peterboro and from Cobourg to and from the lake upon the ordinary articles of freight. It may doubtless require time and consideration to arrange a tariff which the company would not exceed, but I believe I am correct in saying it would be very difficult to obtain assistance here unless some such stipulation was arrived at, as the people here cannot help looking forward to the possibility of a monopoly, notwithstanding the roads are now in different hands.

Your obd't servant,

W. H. SCOTT,

Sec. of Com.

(No. 4)

COBOURG, August 20, 1867.

W. H. SCOTT, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to yours of the 14th inst., addressed to me as Sec'y of the Railway Co., I have to reply:—

1. That in accordance with the action of Railway Board, the amount specified being guaranteed, the President is authorized to put the work for re-connecting Cobourg with Peterborough under contract.

2. As to a tariff, I can only give you my opinion, fully corroborated by the Managing Director, that the company will not enter into any stipulation for a fixed tariff nor will they accept of any assistance coupled with any such condition as you refer to.

3. A maximum tariff is now fixed by law, and that is the only rule the company will be bound by; how much less they may be disposed to take at any time must be left to circumstances.

I am, yours truly,

JOHN BEATTY,

Secretary.

(No. 3.)

PETERBORO, September 7, 1867.

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the railway Committee, held this morning, I was directed to write to you and in reply to your last favor state that the committee would not, they think, feel satisfied in recommending to the ratepayers the appropriation of the bonus towards re-opening connection with Cobourg over Rice Lake via the shores of

[illegible] M. R. Co.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3rd inst. covering copy of resolution of directors and have to state that at a meeting of our Committee at which your letter and resolution were submitted, it was requested to communicate with you further for the purpose of ascertaining if the proposed deflection towards the construction of the road to Peterborough thence to the lake be forthcoming) the company would be willing to enter into and on what understanding by which they would be bound to any and what maximum tariff from Cobourg to and from Peterboro and from Cobourg to and from the lake upon the ordinary articles of freight. It may doubtless require time and consideration to arrange a tariff which the company would not exceed, but I believe I am correct in saying it would be very difficult to obtain assistance here unless some such stipulation was arrived at, as the people here cannot help looking forward to the possibility of a monopoly, notwithstanding the roads are now in different hands.

Your obd't servant,

W. H. SCOTT,

Sec. of Com.

(No. 4)

COBOURG, August 20, 1867.

W. H. SCOTT, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to yours of the 14th inst., addressed to me as Sec'y of the Railway Co., I have to reply:—

1. That in accordance with the action of Railway Board, the amount specified being guaranteed, the President is authorized to put the work for re-connecting Cobourg with Peterborough under contract.

2. As to a tariff, I can only give you my opinion, fully corroborated by the Managing Director, that the company will not enter into any stipulation for a fixed tariff nor will they accept of any assistance coupled with any such condition as you refer to.

3. A maximum tariff is now fixed by law, and that is the only rule the company will be bound by; how much less they may be disposed to take at any time must be left to circumstances.

I am, yours truly,

JOHN BEATTY,

Secretary.

(No. 5.)

PETERBORO, September 7, 1867.

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the railway Committee, held this morning, I was directed to write to you and in reply to your last favor state that the committee would not, they think, feel satisfied in recommending to the ratepayers the appropriation of the bonus towards re-opening connection with Cobourg over Rice Lake via the shores of [illegible] any undertaking on the part of the company by which they would be limited to a maximum tariff on the ordinary articles of carriage.

Yours very truly,

W. H. SCOTT,

Secretary.

JOHN BEATTY, Esq., Sec.,

(No. 6)

Cobourg, September 12, 1867.

W. H. SCOTT, Esq.,

DEAR SIR:—From the tenor of your favor of the 7th inst., I presume [illegible] Rice Lake will have to have an existing tariff approved by government, which limits me to a maximum price to be charged on freights. I have this day mailed to you a copy of same; if there are objections to any of the prices, will your committee state upon what articles and to what extent they would seek for a reduction. Also please state what amount the company would recommend to be given to our company, supposing their wishes are met in the tariff.

Very truly yours,

JOHN BEATTY,

Secretary.

Correspondence with the Mayor of Cobourg.

(No. 1.)

Peterboro', August 12, 1867.

THE MAYOR OF COBOURG,

DEAR SIR:—At the last meeting of the railway extension committee of this place, communications were read from the C. & M. R. Co., stating that they would be willing to re-open communication with Peterborough, upon receiving from the various municipalities interested, $150,000 in cash or stock; also that they would be willing to extend their railway to Chemong Lake and permit other companies to run over the road on equitable terms, upon receiving a bonus of $50,000, and I am requested by the committee to put myself in communication with you with the view of ascertaining if possible to what extent the corporation of Cobourg would assist in making up the figure which the company would require to re-open communication with Peterborough, and if your corporation would afford any and what assistance towards the extension to Chemong Lake. Should it be practicable for you to afford us definite information upon these points, the favor of an early reply hereto will oblige

Yours,

W. H. SCOTT,

Sec. of Com.

(No. 2.)

Cobourg, August 20, 1867.

W. H. SCOTT, Esq.,

DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of the 12th inst., I beg to state:

1st. Our corporation has by By-law appropriated $100,000 of their stock in railway and mining Company, and the directors of the company have expressed their willingness to accept of this amount at that sum, each forming one portion of the $150,000 which they have named as the amount, which upon being guaranteed in cash or stock, they will re-connect the towns of Cobourg and Peterborough by a permanent railway communication.

2nd. The amount stated in the foregoing is the full amount which our corporation will offer, and apply to the connection between our towns, not to the extension between Peterboro and Chemong Lake.

3rd. We look with anxiety for the extension to the Lake, and will cheerfully sustain any effort thereto with whatever influence we may have, but we have offered as large a proportion of the stipulated sum for the connection with your town, that the other municipalities may provide for the extension.

I am,

Very truly yours,

Tuttle's patent tooth Cream; Machinery Oils, from 40 cts. to $2; Mink, Otter and Beaver Traps; Pistols, Guns, Pistol and Rifle Tools; Razors, Razor Strops, Table Knives, Glass; the best assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware at the lowest prices.

Also, Belleville and Rochester Axes; Single and Double Steel Bottom's Draw Knives; Cooper's Truss Hoops, Adzes, Knives and V Iron; C Patent Hammered Horse Nails.

GEO. STETHEM & Co.

Peterboro, October 10th, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Railway Commissioner—W. Bell.
Killers Infallible Tick Destroyer.
Insolvent Estate—W. Eastland.
In Chancery—W. H. Weller.
Bankrupt Stock—George C. Buck.
Park Lot for Sale—T. M. Fairbairn.
My-law No:—Edg. Pearce.
By-law No:—Edg. Pearce.
New Dominion House—Green & Roche.

The Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1867.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

This session of the County Council has been an important one in some respects. A By-law to provide for the construction of the Mud Lake and Pigeon Creek bridges was passed, but counterseted by another until the Town give the Council a satisfactory guarantee for the five thousand dollars the Town Council promised for the same purpose.

The subject of railway extension and reconstruction was also taken up, and there was evidently a large majority of the Council in favor of both. In another column will be seen By-laws to raise money to aid in the above objects, and these will in all probability be carried.

The extension to Mud Lake would be better for Smith, Harvey and the back country than the proposed gravel road scheme, as it would materially benefit Smith, Enniskmore, Harvey and all the back Townships and Douro, by enlarging the trade of the county.

Yesterday we learned that lowness of water in the Trent river has compelled the shipment of ore to cease for a while, but there is an evident movement towards constructing a railroad from the narrows to meet the Cobourg road. It is needless to tell our readers that the most direct and the best route for such road is through Norwood, direct to Ashburnham, and then of course to the front. The narrows are directly east of Ashburnham—a straight line between the two places would pass a few rods south of Norwood—and it may be a matter of some consequence to Asphodel and Norwood to have a railroad through Norwood. Perhaps it would be better to have a railway to Peterboro than a gravel road; we do not say so, as we have not had time to consider the subject fully; but we do say that it is worth consideration. We will return to the subject of railways in some other issue; in the meantime we throw out the hint for meditation.

The gravel road scheme has been left in abeyance for another session; this will give time to obtain an opinion of the people on the matter. We felt that all the roads proposed would never be carried by the Council. Our own idea is, that if the Council would lay out the interest of the money necessary to construct either of the roads proposed on it, for five years, the roads would then be as good as the people would wish for. It would require at least $250,000 to complete all the lines of roads embraced in the resolution of the Council. The interest on this sum would be $15,000. If this interest were expended on the roads for five years under judicious management, we would then have good roads, indeed a less sum would do much to improve our roads. One thing the amount required for the roads would give us a railway to Mud Lake, and another to Norwood. Will we have them?

Another feature in this scheme is, that it would ensure the outlay of a large sum of money in the county. A good road costs about $10,000 to $12,000 a mile, we are told; at that rate the cost of the proposed road would be little short of $400,000, and all this to be expended amongst ourselves. The question for us is not, who shall build the roads? but rather who will do it soonest and cheapest? Shall the mineral and lumber wealth of our county go to build up Lindsay as has been up till now? or shall we put our shoulders to the wheel and by the expenditure of a few hundred dollars compel it to revert to its natural channel through our own town. The outlay of nearly half a million dollars would give our mechanics and laborers something to do for a year or two, and the expenditure of such a sum would be no small item in the trade of the county.

ROBBERY AT LAKEFIELD.—We learn that on Saturday night last some person or persons entered the dwelling of Mr. John Fitzgerald, of Lakefield, and abstracted therefrom notes of hand to the amount of $760 and $10 in silver. In their haste they threw down an old paper which contained $50 in bills, which they did not get. They then departed without being detected. Mr. Fitzgerald was from home at the time, and consequently only Mrs. Fitzgerald, a daughter and two little boys were in the house at the time. Parties in the habit of purchasing notes of hand would do well to take care of purchasing any drawn payable to Mr. Fitzgerald, lest they get into trouble. This is a lesson to farmers and others, having too much of this world's wealth, not to keep it where thieves can easily break through and steal it, while these are saving banks in town, in which, if they cannot keep it from moth and rust, they can from thieves and robbers.

HANDSOME.—At the Railway meeting, Mr. Shaw stated that he would give $5000 towards the construction of the Mud Lake Railway. We understand that the other lumbermen assume the task of making up the deficiency of $15,000 yet unprovided for. It is hoped the Town will not be behind in contributing her share; a railway to Mud Lake which is only to cost us $10,000 is better than we anticipated. Success to the road.

We have been requested by the directors of the County Agricultural Society, to thank the people who attended the show for their orderly and obliging behaviour on the show grounds, and for their obliging readiness to aid the directors in rendering the proceedings pleasant and orderly.

We have been delayed this issue by one of our compositors neglecting his post during the last three days. We trust our readers will consider the imperfection of human things under such circumstances.

The County Agricultural Show.

The show, this year, was far behind the shows of former years, in this county, especially in those things exhibited in the hall. There were very few competitors in roots, and what were shown looked equal to the same crops of former years.

The Fall Wheat was considered excellent.

The Spring Wheat was very fair, but there were only two or three samples in either of them.

The Dalhousie Manufactures were almost invisible, except a few articles. Mr. Calcutt exhibits his flax this year packed for transport, in a waterway, which he has invented himself and which he claims possesses many advantages over the old way of tying in bundles with the ends loose, thus rendering clean and waste certain, and which the new method completely prevents.

The Ladies' Work. This is a delicate subject to touch on, but we cannot help it.—The Ladies' Work was almost nothing compared with former years, leading almost to the conclusion that they must all have taken to some other amusement, to visiting or to the more troublesome duties of house-keeping. Of course what was shown was very nice and very good, each article, but all fancy. The dear creatures must intend that their Liege Lords shall go in early Paradisiacal fashion, for we saw no articles intended for their wear, with the exception of a single article, a plain shirt. The thoughtful lady exhibitor of this article we hope has already a good husband, if she has not, we sincerely wish her a good one soon.

Apples were well represented, and the Judges pronounced many of them of excellent quality. The number of entries and qualities shown, demonstrated that it is our own fault if we do not raise fruit enough for our own use at least.

The Butter Department could hardly be surpassed. We know that the Judges must have had some difficulty in awarding the prizes.

The Cheese Department was very fair indeed, but the competition was not equal to our anticipations.

Horses. Mr. T. Donnelly was the only exhibitor in this line, but the articles shown would have stood comparison favorably with any similar articles from any establishment in the county; both his carriage and draught harness appeared to be of excellent workmanship.

The Carriages shown were not numerous. Mr. McWilliams, of Peterboro, showed largest in covered carriages and buggies, and carried off the prizes in that line. Mr. Finlay, of Norwood, exhibited a very durable and well finished open carriage, and a neatly finished cutter. In these articles there were no competitors.

Agricultural Implements were few indeed, our old friends, James Hamilton and White & Hamilton having the department entirely to themselves, and it consisted of six plows and one cultivator. They were neatly got up, showing the enterprise of those gentlemen.

The show of horse flesh was good; some fine looking animals for draught, carriage and saddle, the first prize carriage team belonging to Mr. W. McKee, Smith, was admired by every one.

In Sheep too; one of our best farmers informed us, those shown here would compare favorably with any shown at Kingston, of the same grade. Mr. Gill, M. Walton, A. Hall and Cowgill Walton were the principle exhibitors.

The Porcine Family was very well represented. W. S. Scott, H. Collins, Mr. Northey and S. Webber carried off most of the prizes.

In Cattle, Mr. John Walton carried off the greater number of prizes; H. Collins not a few. Mr. James Wallis also exhibited some fine looking animals.

The show, on the whole, may be considered as favorable. What was wanting in one department was fully made up in another. The managers need not feel discouraged but go on.

We have learned just as we go to press that the cause of the Ladies' Department being a failure, is that few knew of the show at all. There were posters, no doubt, but very many never saw them. Some of the ladies have been heard say they did not hear it in time to make entries. Query! Would it not be a good idea to advertise for a week before the day in future.

PRIZE LIST.

HORSES.

Brood Mare and Foal, 1st Wm. Tully, 2nd Mrs. Wallace, 3rd J. B. Fowler.

Two year old Gelding or Filly, 1st Gavin Shearer, 2nd John Douglass, 3rd George Campbell.

One year old Gelding or Filly, 1st Robert Renwick, 2nd John Douglass, 3rd George Tully.

Pair of Horses in Waggon and Harness, 1st M. Martyn, 2nd J. B. Fowler, 3rd Jos. Walton.

Pair of Carriage Horses in Carriage and Harness, 1st Wm. McKee, 2nd Wm. Davidson, 3rd Mrs. Wallace.

Single Horse in Buggy and Harness, 1st Wm. Croft, 2nd James Elliott, 3rd J. D. Hughson.

Saddle Horse, 1st John Garbutt, 2nd Is. Garbutt, 3rd A. Hall.

DURHAMS.

Cow in Milk and Calf, 1st John Walton, 2nd do, 3rd do.

Two year old Heifer, 1st H. Collins, 2nd J. Walton.

One year old Heifer, 1st John Walton, 2nd H. Collins, 3rd J. Walton.

Bull, Aged, 1st John Walton, 2nd Thos. Tully.

Bull, Calf, John Walton.

Heifer, Calf, 1st Henry Collins, 2nd J. Walton.

DEVONS.

Devon Cow, Joseph Walton.

Devon Calf, Joseph Walton.

AYRSHIRE.

Bull, James T. McFee.

Cows, 1st, Thos. Stoddart, 2nd W. Trenaman, 3rd M. Walton.

Two year old Durham Bull, 1st Adam Hall, 2nd Henry Collins.

GRADE CATTLE.

Cow in Milk or in Calf, 1st J. Walton, 2nd James Wallis, 3rd M. Walton.

Two year old Heifer, 1st John Archer 2nd Wm. Croft, 3rd John Walton.

One year old Heifer 1st J. H. Walton, 2nd George Allan, 3rd John Walton.

Heifer Calf, 1st M. Tully 2nd do.

Bull Aged, 1st George Scott, 2nd Henry Collins.

Bull yearling, 1st John Garbutt; 2nd R. Redman.

Bull Calf, 1st H. Collins, 2nd W. Foster.

SHEEP.

Ram, Aged, 1st Adam Hall, 2nd H. Collins, 3rd Jos. T. McFee.

Ram, Shearling, 1st Thos. Stoddart, 2nd William Gill, 3rd Henry Collins.

Two Lambs, 1st William Gill, 2nd H. Collins, 3rd R. Lund.

Two Aged Ewes and Lambs, 1st William Gill, 2nd Aaron Mann, 3rd William Gill.

Shearling Ewes, 1st William Gill, 2nd Aaron Mann, 3rd William Gill.

Two Ewe Lambs, 1st M. Walton, 2nd H. Collins, 3rd William Gill.

South Down Ram, Aged, 1st Joseph Walton, 2nd M. Walton.

South Down Ram Shearling, Jos. Walton.

South Down Two Lambs, 1st M./Walton, 2nd Joseph Walton.

South Down two aged Ewes and Lambs, 1st M. Walton, 2nd Joseph Walton.

South Down Shearling Ewes, 1st M. Walton, 2nd Joseph Walton.

South Down Ewe Lambs, 1st Jos. Walton, 2nd M. Walton.

SWINE—LARGE BREED.

Brood Sow, 1st M Martyn, 2nd R Collins.

Boar, aged, 1st W S Scott, 2nd H Collins.

Sow, 9 mo's or under, 1st E Tully, 2nd do.

Boar, nine months or under, S Northey.

SMALL BREED.

Brood Sow, aged, 1st Jos Walton, 2nd R. Collins.

Boar, aged, Jos Walton, 2nd Geo Webber.

Sow, nine months or under, 1st Jos Walton, 2nd Thomas Stoddart.

Boar, nine months or under, 1st William Gill, 2nd Henry Collins.

POULTRY.

Pair of Geese, 1st H Collins, 2nd do.

Pair of Turkeys, 1st Matthew Walton 2nd Henry Collins.

Pair of Ducks, 1st William Tully, 2nd T. Parrington.

Pair of Fancy Fowls, 1st John Walton, 2nd J Edwards.

Pair of Common Fowls, — Walton.

Collection of Poultry, 1st John Walton, 2nd Henry Collins.

A collection by the Rev'd Mr Johnson was recommended.

DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Firkin of Butter, 56 lbs or over, 1st A. Mann, 2nd I. Garbutt, 3rd Arch. Kidd.

Twelve lbs Butter or over, 1st N. Walton, 2nd R. Tully, 3rd C. Taylor.

Two Cheeses or over, 1st John Walton, 2nd D. Cameron, 3rd I. Garbutt.

Three Loaves Home-made Bread, 1st R. Tully, 2nd M. Walton.

Two Bushels Fall Wheat, 1st Wm. McIntosh, 2nd Aaron Mann, 3rd L. Davis.

Two Bushels Spring Wheat, 1st E. Mann, 2nd John Robinson, 3rd C. Branch.

Two Bushels Peas, small field, 1st James Elliott, 2nd C. Taylor.

Two Bushel Peas, large, 1st J. C. Robinson, 2nd M. Walton.

Two Bushels Black Oats, 1st A. Hall, 2nd J. B. Fowler.

Two Bushels White Oats, 1st E. Mann, 2nd C. Taylor.

Two Bushels Barley, 1st Henry Collins, 2nd A. Hall.

One Bushel White Beans, 1st H. Collins, 2nd M. Walton.

Two Bushels of Corn in the ear, 1st C. Branch, 2nd J. Edwards. (Mr. Edwards objected that Mr. Branch did not exhibit quantity according to rules of the association.)

One Bushel of Potatoes, 1st J. B. Fowler, 2nd Henry Collins.

Collection of Potatoes, J. C. Robinson.

Bushel Swede Turnips, 1st J. Edwards, 2nd Henry Collins.

Bushel Carrots, field, 1st J. C. Robinson 2nd C. Taylor.

Bushel Timothy Seed, 1st C. Branch, 2nd James Elliott.

Bushel Flax Seed, 1st Wm. McIntosh, 2nd M. Walton.

Ten lbs Maple Sugar, Arch Kidd,

Six lbs Honey, R. Tully.

Greystone Turnips, recommended, John Darling.

FRUIT AND GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Winter Apples, 1st R Tully, 2nd H Mann.

Twelve Table Apples, 1st E. Mann, 2nd George Tully.

Variety Apples, 1st James Wallis, 2nd J. Darling.

Variety Pears, M Sanderson.

Variety Grapes, John Robinson.

Variety Peaches, Thomas Stoddart.

Twelve Beets, Thomas Yeoman.

Four Heads Cabbage, James Wallis.

Six Heads Celery, James Jerrard.

Peck of Onions, 1st M Walton, 2nd Jas Wallis.

Pumpkins, J Edwards.

IMPLEMENTS.

Horse Hoe, John White.

Wooden Plough, 1st John White, 2nd Jas. Hamilton.

Churn, Thomas Pratt.

Two Horse Carriage, Covered, J. McWilliams.

One Horse Carriage, Covered, J McWilliams.

Two Horse Buggy, Open, John Finlay.

One Horse Buggy, Open, Minaker & Hodgens.

Single Pleasure Sleigh, John Finlay.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Ten Yards Cloth, S. Manning.

Ten Yards Flannel, S. Manning.

Ten Yards Woolen Plaid, T. Yeomans.

Sett Farm Harness, T. Donnelly.

Sett Double Carriage Harness, T. Donnelly.

Sett Single Carriage Harness, T. Donnelly.

Cotton Coverlid, Mrs. Yeomans.

Flax shown by Mr. Calcutt highly recommended.

Tub, T. Stoddart.

Six Skeins Stocking Yarn, 1st Mrs. John Garbutt, 2nd Mrs. J. B. Fowler, 3rd Mrs. M. Walton.

Three Pairs Woolen Stocking, 1st Jane Swinton, 2nd Catherine Leonard.

Three Pair Woolen Socks, Jane Swinton.

Three Pair Woolen Mittens, 1st Mrs. J. B Fowler, 2nd Catherine Leonard.

Three Pair Woolen Gloves, 1st Jane Swinton, 2nd Mrs. M. Walton.

LADIES' WORK.

Patch Work Quilt, 1st Mrs. R. Redman, 2nd Mrs. Leonard.

Worsted Work, Miss Dixon.

Raised Work, 1st Miss Johnstone, 2nd Mrs. Jerrard.

Braided Work, 1st Miss Davidson, 2nd Miss S. Davidson.

Crochet Work, 1st Mary J. Gilliapie, 2nd Mrs. Paul.

Tape Work, 2nd Miss S. Davidson.

Tape Trimming, 2nd Miss S. Davidson.

Fancy Netting, Miss Perry.

Fancy Knitting, 1st Miss Boswell, 2nd Mrs. Paul.

Tatting, 1st M. Wilson, 2nd Charlotte Dixon.

Hair Work, 1st Mrs. Dobbin, 2nd Miss S. Dixon.

Cone Work, 2nd Miss Cameron.

Bead Work, 2nd Miss M Perry.

Gentleman's Shirt, Miss M Sanderson.

Hearth Rug, 1st Miss Beach, 2nd Mrs. Yeomans.

Painting in Water Colors, 1st Mrs A Smith, 2nd Mr Beatty.

Drawing in Crayons, 1st Miss Bush, 2nd Miss Dixon.

RECOMMENDED.

Raised Work by Miss M Perry.

Fancy Knitting by Miss E Dixon.

Hair Work by Miss Perry.

CHILDREN'S WORK.

Best Hemmed Pocket Handkerchief, Cath Chaffer.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The proceedings of first day were given last week.

WEDNESDAY.

The Council met, The Warden in the chair.

All the members were present but Mr. Mellville.

The minutes of Tuesday's meeting were read and confirmed.

The Warden addressed the Council as follows:—

I have but little to record since the last meeting of Council.

The bridges put in charge of the several Committees have been attended to; the Lakefield and Nassau bridges are finished, and the one at the Locks is nearly completed; a report of the expenditure upon them will be laid before you during the session.

I am happy to say that the appropriation made for the roads has been satisfactorily expended in most instances.

There was a sum of money granted by the County of Victoria to be expended on the boundary between the Counties, and it having been understood at last meeting that this Council would meet the County of Victoria by a similar grant, and I find that our proportion will amount to $175, which sum I trust you will order to be paid.

The Master in Chancery called my attention to changes that he requires should be made in his office, and I hope the Council will take the matter up after examination, as I think it would be for the convenience of the Public that the alterations should be made.

I hope the subject of gravel roads will be again taken up by you, and a definite scheme arrived at."

He had intended also to bring under their notice a communication from H. Cameron, Esq., in reference to a road through Snowdon and Minden, but the subject had been already brought up. He had also received a letter from Mr. W. S. Reed, claiming $175 as our share of money expended on the Harvey boundary line.

Moved by Mr. S. S. Peck and seconded by Mr. Pearce,—That the Warden's address be referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Laing, Walton, Pearce, Carroll, Scott, and Choate.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Scott,—That the petition of T. D. Croly be referred to the Finance Committee.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Young and seconded by Mr. Carroll,—That the necessity of repairing the bridge on the town line between Monaghan and Cavan on the 12th concession, be recommended to the consideration of the Road and Bridge Committee.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Scott and seconded by Mr. Carroll,—That the sum of money granted to repair the bridge at the head of Little Mud Lake is insufficient to repair it properly, and that the matter be referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Walton, seconded by Mr. Scott,—That the Committee on the Scugog Bridge be allowed to report.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Coughlin, seconded by Mr. Carroll,—That the report of the committee appointed to inspect Scugog Bridge, now reported be adopted.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Probert,—That the necessity of making permanent repairs on the Hastings Bridge be recommended to the consideration of the committee on Roads and Bridges, and that the co-operation of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham be invited.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Coughlin, seconded by Mr. Young,—That John Reid, Esq., be heard before the Council. Mr. Reid was heard.

Moved by Mr. Lucas, seconded by Mr. Probert,—That as it appears that the work on the Buckhorn road has been entirely suspended, and this county having performed the portion of the agreement in connection with the construction of said Road, we therefore move that the clerk of this council be, and is hereby instructed to correspond with the government and ascertain why said road is not being proceeded with, and report at next meeting of the Council.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Laing, seconded by Mr. Laing,—That the clerk of this Council be instructed to apply to Mr. Fitzgerald, P.L.S. to complete his duty in regard to the re-survey of the Township of Burleigh, by handing in his plan in duplicate of the survey, with amount of expense incurred in said survey.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Choate, seconded by Mr. Clerk,—That the amount which the corporation of Douro shall be required to contribute toward the repairs of the boundary line between Dummer and Douro shall be forty-five dollars, the corporation of Dummer having agreed to expend an equal amount, and that the forty-five dollars be expended southward from lot No. 6 inclusive, under the supervision of David Forsythe, of Douro, road commissioner; and forty-five dollars northward from lot No. 12, commencing at Dummer Road, under Mathew Lundy, commissioner.—*Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Scott, Mr. John Dumble was heard before the Council in connection with the Cobourg, Peterboro & Marmora Railway and Mining Company.—*Carried.*

Mr. Dumble addressed the Council.

The Council went into committee of the whole on the subject of railway extension.

THURSDAY.

The Council met.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the committee on the Warden's address was allowed to report.

The Report of committee on the address was received and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Laing, a By-law to raise the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of assisting the Cobourg, Peterboro & Marmora Railway and Mining Company to construct a railway from Harwood to the village of Ashburnham, was read a first time.

The Council went into committee of the whole on the second reading of the By-law. The By-law was read in committee and blanks filled in.

On motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Carroll, a By-law was introduced to aid the C. P. & M. R. and M. Co. to the extent of ten thousand dollars towards constructing a railway from the Ashburnham station to Chemong Lake.

The By-law was read a first time.

The Council went into committee of the whole on the second reading of the By-law. Mr. Choate in the chair.

The committee arose and reported, asking leave to sit again.

The Council adjourned to 3 o'clock.

SPECIAL SESSION.

The Council met pursuant to notice for the purpose of taking into consideration the third reading of a By-law, entitled a By-law to raise by way of loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of raising said sum to construct bridges across Mud Lake and Pigeon Creek.

All the members present but one.

The special session adjourned till next day at 3 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock the Council met in regular session.

The Warden read a communication from James Hall, Sheriff, in reference to his office bonds. The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Scott, the Council went into consideration of the whole on the said By-law to raise money to aid in the construction of the Cobourg, Peterboro & Marmora Railway by issuing debentures to the amount of $10,000 for that purpose. They made progress on the By-law, and had it examined by several practical miners, and all pronounced it a very rich one. An American company hearing of it, sent Prof. Robb, of Montreal, to make an examination of the mine, and on assay of the ore brought to the surface. The Professor went up last week and returned yesterday [illegible] reports it the richest mine of the kind in the Dominion, of which he knows anything or has ever heard. There is great excitement in consequence. Many [illegible] this company who sent the Professor up will either purchase the mine or take a considerable interest therein, and work will be at once commenced in earnest, and a large quantity of ore got out by the opening of navigation. The ore will be brought down in waggons to Bobcaygeon over a very good road; thence by steamer to Lindsay, when it will be shipped to wherever it is wanted. The lead contains a small [illegible] of silver, in fact quite enough to make it very valuable for that alone.

Throughout all the tract country there are large deposits of various minerals, such as Iron, Galena, Plumbago, Copper, &c., which only require capital and experience to work, and these are now being attracted thitherward. No doubt but gold also exists in the northern part of this county, and Professor Robb's statement, with reference to the Galway Lead Mines, will give an impetus to exploring operations in that section of country.

If the government would send a part of the geological staff to make an exploration of the country, it would confer a boon on this part of Canada at least, and might be the means of doing a vast deal of good for the whole union. It is to be hoped that when our parliaments meet, our members will use their influence to induce the government to take immediate steps to have the country north of us thoroughly explored, with a view to ascertain what kind and quantity of minerals we possess.

The crops throughout that part of our county have been good this year, in fact much superior to those of any other year, both in quantity and quality. In Fall Wheat and Hay there is a great deal more than the settlers can use; they will be able to supply all the lumber shanties with hay, and a large quantity of the flour and oats needed therefor can be had also in the neighborhood. Peace and plenty reigns throughout our county.—*Com.*

A Dinner to the Ashburnham Volunteers was given by the Ladies of the Village yesterday evening, on the occasion of the formal opening of the Drill Shed. It was a decided success, as everything the Ladies undertake for the Volunteers is. The Reeve, A. C. Dunlop, Esq., occupied the chair. A. H. Campbell and D. Sutherland, Esq's., the vice-chairs, and we noticed Brigade-Major Patterson, Lieut.-Col. Poole and Col. Donaldson, of Bad. Militia, present. Also, Geo. Read, Esq., and J. Carsegie, Esq., M.P.P's. The Rev. V. Clementi, of Lakefield, and the Rev. Mr. Burt, of Minden, and the Mayor and Council of Peterborough, were present. About 100 in all sat down to the splendid repast. Mr Rackett's Brass Band was also in attendance, and discoursed several pieces during the intervals.

We are unable to more than give the toasts of the evening. The speeches must be reserved for another time.

From the chair—"Our Most Gracious Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales and all the Royal Family," "The Governor-General of the Dominion," "The Army and Navy and Volunteers."

The Army, responded to by Brigade-Major Patterson. The Navy, responded to by Capt Sutherland. The Volunteers, responded to by Col. Poole. The Sedentary Militia, responded to by Col. Donaldson.

From the vice-chair—"The House of Commons and the Local Legislature," responded to by Mr. Reid and Mr. Carsegie, the Rev. V Clements and Mr. Dennistoun also responded.

Capt. Sutherland then proposed the "Agricultural and Mercantile Interests," responded to by Mr. Edwards.

"The Mayor and Corporation of Peterboro," responded to by the Mayor.

"The Chairman," responded to by the Rev. Mr. Clementi, acknowledged by Mr Dunlop.

"The Press and the Ladies," came next, and after thanks returned for both, the party broke up, highly pleased with each other, but especially with the Ladies of Ashburnham.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—There are few who cannot see that further railway accommodation by way of Cobourg, and extension in the direction of the "Back Country"—when these advantages can be secured at a comparatively small outlay—will conduce in a large measure to the welfare of the town and county. This fact is so evident that many are at a loss to understand the cause of the unceasing opposition of the *Review* to a movement of so much importance to our welfare. If, as some positively allege, the *Review* is subsidized by the Port Hope Railway people, and that its Editor is hired by Mr. Covert to write up its interests to the detriment of the town and county, then the course pursued by Dr. Poole can be easily understood. If this is the case it is well the public should know it and act accordingly. Some time ago Dr. Poole was hired to perambulate the county with Mr. Fowler in furtherance of a wild goose Railway scheme, and latterly he has attended Railway meetings which have taken place, as the special advocate of Mr. Covert's interests. Mr. Covert says plainly that his interests are not the interests of Peterborough, and as a man cannot serve two masters it is clear that the *Review* Editor cannot serve his master, Mr. Covert, and Peterborough at the same time. Whenever, therefore, Dr. Poole tenders advice in Railway matters to the Ratepayers of the town and county, either in his capacity of Editor or as special pleader at Railway meetings, it should be borne in mind that he has in view the interests of Mr. Covert solely, in comparison with which he treats as nought the future prosperity of the town and county. It is understood that Dr. Poole is employed as assistant Clerk during the sessions of the County Council, and it is known that at the last session he occupied himself in secretly writing resolutions which he prompted certain members to propose, and which were calculated, if carried, to defeat the By-Laws in support of the extension of the Railway then under consideration, and which By-Laws a large majority of the Council were in favor of. This conduct was all well enough on the part of the hired agent of Mr. Covert, but it will scarcely be considered conduct befitting a salaried servant of the County Council. This is a case or our County Fathers should look to.

RATEPAYER.

A singular suicide was committed at Dublin on Saturday night last. A private in the 60th regt. and the wife of a sergeant who was separated from her husband met themselves together in the week—took a board and jumped into the Liffey, near Carlisle bridge. The splash was heard and boat put off to save them, but when picked up they were both dead.

OUR BACK COUNTRY.

Some few weeks ago Messrs. Galvest, Rogers and Stephenson, of this place, discovered [illegible] of Galena on a lot [illegible] and 11th of the Bathurst Road in Dalhousie Township of Sydney, about [illegible] miles from this town. They made [illegible] and found it to be [illegible] quantity of ore. They then [illegible] and had it examined by several practical miners, and all pronounced it a very rich one. An American company hearing of it, sent Prof. Robb, of Montreal, to make an examination of the mine, and on assay of the ore brought to the surface. The Professor went up last week and returned yesterday [illegible] reports it the richest mine of the kind in the Dominion, of which he knows anything or has ever heard. There is great excitement in consequence. Many [illegible] this company who sent the Professor up will either purchase the mine or take a considerable interest therein, and work will be at once commenced in earnest, and a large quantity of ore got out by the opening of navigation. The ore will be brought down in waggons to Bobcaygeon over a very good road; thence by steamer to Lindsay, when it will be shipped to wherever it is wanted. The lead contains a small [illegible] of silver, in fact quite enough to make it very valuable for that alone.

Throughout all the tract country there are large deposits of various minerals, such as Iron, Galena, Plumbago, Copper, &c., which only require capital and experience to work, and these are now being attracted thitherward. No doubt but gold also exists in the northern part of this county, and Professor Robb's statement, with reference to the Galway Lead Mines, will give an impetus to exploring operations in that section of country.

If the government would send a part of the geological staff to make an exploration of the country, it would confer a boon on this part of Canada at least, and might be the means of doing a vast deal of good for the whole union. It is to be hoped that when our parliaments meet, our members will use their influence to induce the government to take immediate steps to have the country north of us thoroughly explored, with a view to ascertain what kind and quantity of minerals we possess.

The crops throughout that part of our county have been good this year, in fact much superior to those of any other year, both in quantity and quality. In Fall Wheat and Hay there is a great deal more than the settlers can use; they will be able to supply all the lumber shanties with hay, and a large quantity of the flour and oats needed therefor can be had also in the neighborhood. Peace and plenty reigns throughout our county.—*Com.*

A Dinner to the Ashburnham Volunteers was given by the Ladies of the Village yesterday evening, on the occasion of the formal opening of the Drill Shed. It was a decided success, as everything the Ladies undertake for the Volunteers is. The Reeve, A. C. Dunlop, Esq., occupied the chair. A. H. Campbell and D. Sutherland, Esq's., the vice-chairs, and we noticed Brigade-Major Patterson, Lieut.-Col. Poole and Col. Donaldson, of Bad. Militia, present. Also, Geo. Read, Esq., and J. Carsegie, Esq., M.P.P's. The Rev. V. Clementi, of Lakefield, and the Rev. Mr. Burt, of Minden, and the Mayor and Council of Peterborough, were present. About 100 in all sat down to the splendid repast. Mr Rackett's Brass Band was also in attendance, and discoursed several pieces during the intervals.

We are unable to more than give the toasts of the evening. The speeches must be reserved for another time.

From the chair—"Our Most Gracious Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales and all the Royal Family," "The Governor-General of the Dominion," "The Army and Navy and Volunteers."

The Army, responded to by Brigade-Major Patterson. The Navy, responded to by Capt Sutherland. The Volunteers, responded to by Col. Poole. The Sedentary Militia, responded to by Col. Donaldson.

From the vice-chair—"The House of Commons and the Local Legislature," responded to by Mr. Reid and Mr. Carsegie, the Rev. V Clements and Mr. Dennistoun also responded.

Capt. Sutherland then proposed the "Agricultural and Mercantile Interests," responded to by Mr. Edwards.

"The Mayor and Corporation of Peterboro," responded to by the Mayor.

"The Chairman," responded to by the Rev. Mr. Clementi, acknowledged by Mr Dunlop.

"The Press and the Ladies," came next, and after thanks returned for both, the party broke up, highly pleased with each other, but especially with the Ladies of Ashburnham.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—There are few who cannot see that further railway accommodation by way of Cobourg, and extension in the direction of the "Back Country"—when these advantages can be secured at a comparatively small outlay—will conduce in a large measure to the welfare of the town and county. This fact is so evident that many are at a loss to understand the cause of the unceasing opposition of the *Review* to a movement of so much importance to our welfare. If, as some positively allege, the *Review* is subsidized by the Port Hope Railway people, and that its Editor is hired by Mr. Covert to write up its interests to the detriment of the town and county, then the course pursued by Dr. Poole can be easily understood. If this is the case it is well the public should know it and act accordingly. Some time ago Dr. Poole was hired to perambulate the county with Mr. Fowler in furtherance of a wild goose Railway scheme, and latterly he has attended Railway meetings which have taken place, as the special advocate of Mr. Covert's interests. Mr. Covert says plainly that his interests are not the interests of Peterborough, and as a man cannot serve two masters it is clear that the *Review* Editor cannot serve his master, Mr. Covert, and Peterborough at the same time. Whenever, therefore, Dr. Poole tenders advice in Railway matters to the Ratepayers of the town and county, either in his capacity of Editor or as special pleader at Railway meetings, it should be borne in mind that he has in view the interests of Mr. Covert solely, in comparison with which he treats as nought the future prosperity of the town and county. It is understood that Dr. Poole is employed as assistant Clerk during the sessions of the County Council, and it is known that at the last session he occupied himself in secretly writing resolutions which he prompted certain members to propose, and which were calculated, if carried, to defeat the By-Laws in support of the extension of the Railway then under consideration, and which By-Laws a large majority of the Council were in favor of. This conduct was all well enough on the part of the hired agent of Mr. Covert, but it will scarcely be considered conduct befitting a salaried servant of the County Council. This is a case or our County Fathers should look to.

RATEPAYER.

A singular suicide was committed at Dublin on Saturday night last. A private in the 60th regt. and the wife of a sergeant who was separated from her husband met themselves together in the week—took a board and jumped into the Liffey, near Carlisle bridge. The splash was heard and boat put off to save them, but when picked up they were both dead.

Council of Burleigh, August [illegible], &c.

The Municipal Council of the United Townships of Burleigh and Anstruther, met at the Council Chamber, Cardiff, on the 2nd day of September, 1867.

All the members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Lemley,—That a By-law be passed to raise the sum of twelve hundred and nine dollars and twenty-five cents for municipal purposes.

Moved by Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Scott, —That the By-law authorizing the levying and collecting of rates and assessments in this municipality be read a first time.

And the said By-law was read accordingly.

Moved by Mr. Castlday, seconded by Mr. Lemley,—That the By-law for levying rates, No. 23 for levying rates. By-law read in Committee and reported without amendment.

Moved by Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Scott, —That By-law No. 23 be read a third time and finally passed and the seal attached.

Moved by Mr. Castlday, seconded by Mr. Shaw,—That the By-law for levying and collecting the school rates in the several sections of this municipality be read a first time.

The Council went into Committee on By-law No. 23 for levying school rates. By-law No. 23 read in Committee and reported without amendment.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Castlday,—That By-law, No 23, be read a third time and finally passed and the seal attached.

Moved by Mr. Castlday, seconded by Mr. Shaw,—That Mr. Dunlop be appointed a commissioner to open a road from the Burleigh Road at lot 13 in the 4th concession to lot 16 in the 7th concession of Cardiff.

Moved by Mr. Lemley, by Mr. Castlday,—That this Council do now adjourn to the 25th instant.

September 25th, 1867.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present—John Carroll, David E. Castlday, Caleb Lemley and Patrick Scott.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Applications were received applying for assistance to open the following roads, viz:—

The 9th, 10th and 11th, and 10th concession of Chandos; 3rd concession of Anstruther; and boundary line between Anstruther and Chandos. A road from the Burleigh road to the boundary line between Burleigh and Anstruther. A road across lots 13 and 14 in the 4th concession of Cardiff. The 14th and 15th concessions of Burleigh.

Verbal application was made by Messrs. Dunsford and Bryson to be allowed to perform their statute labor in building a bridge across Eels Creek, on lot 22 in the 14th concession of Burleigh.

Moved by Mr. Castlday, seconded by Mr. Lemley,—That Messrs. Dunsford and Bryson be allowed to perform 2 years' statute labor on a road over lots No. 21 and 22 in the 14th concession of Burleigh, on conditions that the said road be allowed to remain open until another one be made.

Moved by Mr. Castlday, seconded by Mr. Lemley,—That the sum of $378.00 of the monies accruing from the sale of timber on the road allowances of this municipality be expended in the improvement of roads and in the following proportion and in the manner herein mentioned:—

On concession line, No 9, in the

ETNA
Life Insurance Company
ESTABLISHED, A. D., 1850.

D. W. DUMBLE, Agent.

The following Table shows at what rates this Company insures Risks:—

HALF CREDIT SYSTEM FOR $2,000.

Ages next birthday	One year	Two years	Three years	Four years	Five years	Credit for each year
20	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

☞ Never more than two loans or credits against the policy, and only one of them demanded.

Policies issued in 1866, 14,151. Receipts, $3,921,209.

The Ætna's system of insurance is a most excellent one, as indicated by its great success; and there can be no doubt that its large and rapidly increasing business—doing as much in one month as most Companies do in a whole year—with all its investments drawing nearly double the rate of interest obtainable in Europe, will enable it, at all times, to declare large dividends or policy-holders.

Observe the difference:—While most Companies accommodate the insured with half credits for a few years only, after which full payments are required, the Ætna's half credit runs throughout life, but does not accumulate as a debt upon the policy.

Peterboro', October 3, 1867. 40

BY-LAW No.

A By-Law to raise the sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, deem it expedient and necessary to raise by loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, payable within Ten years from the time this By-law shall be finally passed and take effect, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be applied to aid the Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, to construct a railway from the village of Harwood to the village Ashburnham.

And whereas, the sum of fourteen Hundred Dollars will be required to be raised annually, by special rate, for paying the interest and creating and equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said principal sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

And whereas the amount of the whole ratable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and, also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised and equalized Assessment Rolls for the said Municipality, is the sum of Two Millions Seven Hundred and Eighty-five Thousand Three Hundred and sixty-one dollars, ($2,785,361)

And whereas the existing debt of the said Municipality of the County of Peterboro' is Twenty-nine Thousand Four Hundred Dollars, ($29,400) for principal money, and Twelve Thousand and Forty-six dollars, ($12,046) for interest, and there is nothing in arrear on account of said principal or interest.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating and equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of Ten Thousand dollars, and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one-half a mill in the dollar in addition to all rates to be levied in each year

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough:

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County to raise by way of loan from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purposes and with objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made, for such sums of money as may be required, not less than One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of Ten Thousand Dollars and that the said Debentures shall be sealed, with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden, and countersigned by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said debentures shall be made payable in ten years at the farthest, from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them Coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date thereof which interest shall be payable half yearly, on the First day of February, and the first day of August in each year, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of said Debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one half a mill in the dollar, shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year, upon the ratable property in said municipality, during the continuance of the said Debentures or any of them.

6. That the sum of Ten Thousand dollars, being the amount to be contributed by the said municipality of the County of Peterboro for the purpose in the recital mentioned, be paid over to the Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, on the passing of the first train over the Railway aforesaid from Cobourg to the Village of Ashburnham. And provided that should the Rice Lake Bridge not be made permanent on the day of the passage of the first train, as aforesaid, the Railway Company is to give their guarantee that the same shall be made permanent within three years from the passage of said train.

7. That this By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the First day of February, A. D., 1868.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at Peterborough, in the said County, on

Tuesday, Fourteenth of January,

A. D. 1868,

at the hour of TWO o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated, this 10th day of October, A. D. 1867

EDG. PEARSE,
County Clerk.

41-14in

FOR SALE!

MRS. BLACKSTOCK'S PARK LOT, North Monaghan, near the residence of James Edwards, Esq.

Apply to T. M FAIRBAIRN,
Solicitor.

Peterboro, October 16, 1867. 42-6in

RAILWAY COMMITTEE!

THE Committee appointed at the last Railway Meeting will meet at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY AFTERNOON next, at 4 p. m.

WM. HALL,
Chairman.

Peterboro, Oct. 16, 1867.

NOW OPEN!
NEW DOMINION HOUSE.
Cheap and Fashionable Dry Goods!

Messrs. GREEN & ROCHE

Would respectfully announce to their numerous friends that they have opened out, in the Store

LATELY OCCUPIED BY Mr. C. BRADFIELD,
DIXON'S BLOCK,

A large and varied assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, consisting in part of

Plain and Fancy Winceys,
Mohairs—Plain and Striped,
Poplinettes,
Mohair Lustres,
Grey and White Cottons,
Silk-mixed Coatings,
Scotch and Canadian Tweeds,
Gloves in great variety,
Hosiery very Cheap,
Belts and Buckles,

Blankets, Canadian and Witney's best American Cotton Yarn, and a large lot of Gentlemen's Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, &c., (latest styles and fashions) which for price and quality will compare favorably with anything yet brought to Peterborough.

The whole stock has been carefully selected from the best markets in Canada, and with due regard for the wants and requirements of their customers.

An early call is respectfully solicited. Don't forget the place, "NEW DOMINION HOUSE," Dixon's Block.

GREEN & ROCHE.

Peterborough, October 17, 1867. 42

W. G. THOMSON & Co's
MILLINERY AND MANTLE ROOMS

WILL BE OPEN

ON WEDNESDAY, 16th OCTOBER,

WITH ALL THE

LATEST NOVELTIES

In Paris and London Goods.

Peterboro', October 9th, 1867. 41

1867 AUTUMN 1867
W. CLUXTON

Invites attention to his

FALL IMPORTATIONS!

COMPRISING AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Rich Dress Goods, Grey and White Cottons, Printed Calicoes, Denims, Tickings, Canadian Tweeds, Satinets, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, and Canadian Yarns.

MILLINERY.

In this department his friends will find the Richest, Newest, Choicest and Best French and German goods, bought with especial care.

MANTLES AND JACKETS!

All the NEW STYLES, from French, English and American patterns, made up on the premises at the lowest prices.

TEAS and SUGARS.

Pure Teas at moderate prices.

Peterborough, October 1, 1867. 40-3in

C. W. Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

E. J. LAWRY, Esq., President.
W. A COOLY, Esq., Inspector.
THOMAS STOCK, Esq., Vice-President.
R. P. STREET, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN WALTON, Esq., Peterborough; ROBERT FORD, Esq., Omemee; Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, Cobourg; ROBERT WADDELL, Esq., South Monaghan, HONORARY DIRECTORS.

THIS Company having made important alterations in the By-laws and Tariff of Rates, is now prepared to accept Risks on Farm Property and Isolated Dwellings, country Churches and School-houses, at as low rates as any other good company.

Agent at Peterborough, R. W. ERRETT,

$20,000 WANTED. $20,000,

WILLIAM EASTLAND,

BEGS to announce that he will sell at Wholesale Cost at his store in Peterboro', upwards of Twenty Thousand Dollars worth of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Consisting of

BROAD CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CANADIAN TWEEDS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FANCY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS in great variety,
HATS, CAPS, &c. &c.

As the whole stock will be sold off, purchasers will find it to their advantage to at once call early and examine the quality and cheapness of the goods.

Peterboro, October 16, 1867. 42-6in

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of HUTCHINSON FIFE, a Lunatic.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Chancery made in the matter of Hutchinson Fife, of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, farmer, the creditors of the said Hutchinson Fife are on or before the EIGHTH day of NOVEMBER, 1867, to send by post, pre-paid, to T. M. FAIRBAIRN, Esquire, of Peterborough, the solicitor of the committee of the estate real and personal of the said Hutchinson Fife, their Christian and Surname, address and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the security, if any, held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my chambers, in the Court House, at the Town of Peterborough, on the SIXTEENTH day of NOVEMBER, A. D., 1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

W. H. WELLER,
Master at Peterborough.

Dated this fifteenth day of October, A. D. 1867. 42-td

MILLER'S
Infallible Tick Destroyer

FOR SHEEP,

DESTROYS THE TICKS, Cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal.

It is put up in boxes at 25c. 50c. and $1.00. A 25c. box will clean 20 sheep.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Cyprist.

197 King street East, Medical Hall, Toronto.

Toronto, October 16, 1867. 42

STEAM COOPERAGE!

THE subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his old customers and patrons for the very liberal support he has received in past years, and hopes to be favored with a continuance of the same, as he has just completed the full set of Machinery for the manufactory of

Staves and Barrel Headings,

and is now prepared to supply the trade with

Flour Barrel Staves and Heading,

JOINTED AND TURNED.

The farming community can also be supplied with all kinds of

Tubs, Churns, Butter Firkins,

PORK BARRELS, &c.

On short notice, having a large stock and good workmen constantly on hand.

WANTED!

5,000 Cords of Stave and Heading Bolts; also, 1,000 Cords Basswood Bolts, three feet long, and 100 Cords Black Oak for hoops, and any quantity of Oak, Ash, Elm and Pine Saw Logs, delivered at his Stave and Heading Factory this Winter, for which the Highest Cash Price will be paid.

ROBERT RENFREW.

By the Mills, Oct. 7th, 1867. 41

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES for $300, Lot No. 9, in the 11th concession of Otonabee.

Apply to D. W. DUMBLE,
Solicitor, Peterboro.

Peterboro, October 2, 1867. 40

Girl Wanted.

A GOOD SERVANT GIRL WANTED. Apply at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S

Peterboro', Oct. 2, 1867. Book Store.

BOOKS!

JOHN B. GOUGH'S TEMPERANCE ORATIONS. Price 25 cents.

GRAHAM & STRATTON.

ALBUMS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALBUMS at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

CHASE'S RECIPES for sale at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

SCOTT'S WAVERLY NOVELS—Cheap Edition, at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S.

DR. GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

MONEY SAVED

By Purchasing Goods at

THE MONTREAL HOUSE.

STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods!

Now complete, and admitted by those who have inspected it to be the CHEAPEST IN TOWN.

Special Bargains given in

FACTORY COTTONS,
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
BLANKETS.

Good Factory Cottons range from 4½d and 6d to 7½d per yard.
Good Prints are sold at 6d and 7½d and the very best at 10½d per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods range from 7½d to 2s 9d per yard.
Coburgs at 10½d. Winceys at 7½d.
Blankets—good at 10s a pair, (a few at 7s 6d a pair,) range as high as $9.
Shawls—comprising Paisley, at a very low figure, Tasmanian, Chinecille, and other new styles; also Heavy Woolen Shawls, Single Shawls and Small Woolen Shawls.

A Large Assortment of

FLANNELS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS,
BAGGINGS, BAGS,
TOWELLINGS, CLOTHS, CLOTHING,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, CORSETS VERY CHEAP, HOOP SKIRTS,
MANTLES, CLOUDS,
BELTINGS, BELT BUCKLES, RIBBONS,
DRESS BUTTONS, WOOL HOODS,
VEILS, WOOL SCARFS, SONTAGS,
&c. AT THE &c.

Montreal House.

Peterborough, October, 1867.

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry, All Wool, Union, Hemp and Drugget,

For sale at low prices at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

Wanzer's Celebrated

SEWING MACHINES!

SELLING OFF

Very Cheap, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

☞ Only two or three left.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER in first class style, at short notice, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

CLOTHS CUT TO ORDER, in any style, at the MONTREAL HOUSE.

THE LARGE
Ready-Made Clothing Establishment!

Now on hand a very large assortment of Pants, Vests, Coats, in the various styles, at very low prices.

Also Flannel Shirts, White Shirts, Colored Cotton Shirts, Knitted Under Shirts and Pants, Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Collars, Hats, Caps, &c.

Just received a large assortment of OVERCOATS in all the newest patterns ☞ Parties wishing to purchase Clothing would do well to call.

☞ Suits made to order in a first-class manner at the shortest notice.

☞ Just received an assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING.

☞ Clothing cut to order for a trifle. Remember the place,

THE MONTREAL HOUSE.

E. BAKEWELL, TAILOR,

(Late of Montreal,)

Solicits orders in his line.

CLOTHING MADE UP IN FIRST CLASS STYLE,

At short notice. All work warranted well made and a good fit.

Cloth Cut to order.

E. BAKEWELL.

☞ Rooms over the Montreal House.

Cloths! CLOTHS! Cloths!

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT,

At Low Prices.

Canadian Tweeds,
Scotch and English Tweeds,
Silk Mixtures,
Super Broad Cloths,
Doeskins,
Melton Cloths,
Fancy Stripes for Pants,
Cassimeres,
Beaver Overcontings,
Whitneys, Seal Cloths,
Pilot Cloths,
Blue and Brown Devons,
Black Broad Cloth
Overcontings.
Grey and White Full Cloths.
Satinets, very good at 3s 6d per yard.

☞ A first class Tailor on the premises.

THE MONTREAL HOUSE.

ONTARIO
Drug Store,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets,

OPPOSITE W. EASTLAND'S DRY GOODS STORE, PETERBORO.

JUST OPENED and for Sale at the above establishment, the Largest and Best Assortment of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Ever offered to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country comprising in addition to the usual articles found in a general Drug Store, a complete stock of all the NEW REMEDIES and Preparations used and prescribed in the large cities of England and America. Also the

Best FRENCH PERFUMERY,

TOGETHER WITH

Fancy Soaps, PAINTS, OILS, Dye Stuffs,

TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES,

Toilet Setts, Brushes, Combs, Vases, &c. &c.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

COAL OIL, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, &C.

At the Lowest Prices.

KINCAID & CO.

Peterborough, October 1st, 1867. 40

FOR SALE CHEAP,

A GOOD YOUNG HORSE, suitable for farming purposes.

T. DONNELLY,
Sign of the Golden Collar.

Peterboro, Sept. 4, 1867. 36

TEACHER WANTED

FOR School Section No. 9, in the Township of Smith, to commence duties immediately. Apply to

JOHN GRAHAM,
Sec. to Board of Trustees.

Smith, Sept. 25, 1867. 38

HARNESS! HARNESS!

Team, Carriage & Buggy Harness,

An excellent stock will be sold cheap at T. DONNELLY'S

Sign of the Golden Collar

Next door to Geo. Stothers & Co's.,

GEORGE STREET.

Peterborough, Sept 20, 1867. 39

FOR SALE!

THE following Building Lots to be sold in Keene, on SATURDAY, 26th OCTOBER proximo, at the hour of TWO, p. m.:—Village Lot No 2, of the late Thomas Cat's plan, formerly known as the McDougall & Cameron property, containing ½ of an acre; the foundation of the old building still stands so that there is stone on the Lot to build with. Likewise, two acre lot on Lot No. 11 in the 7th concession adjoining Keene, 4 chains from the North East corner of aforesaid Lot, and running 4 chains South and 5 chains West of the said Lot, containing two acres. All of which will be sold to the highest bidder.

Titles indisputable. One third of the purchase money to be paid down, and time given for the balance as may be agreed on.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, Sr.,
Administrator

Keene, Sept. 18, 1867. 39

MILWAUKEE
FALL WHEAT
FOR SEED.

The undersigned has for sale

1,000 BUSHELS

Of the above mentioned celebrated midge proof Wheat.

M. Boyd, Esq., of Bobcaygeon, had last season a yield of 35 bushels per acre, and this season it has been equally productive.

Reference in Peterborough—Messrs. Ormond & Gilmour.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, August 14, 1867. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed at the suit of John A. Hartley, plaintiff, and against the lands and tenements, which were of Thomas Bird, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Margaret Urquhart, wife of Kenneth Urquhart administratrix of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Thomas Bird, deceased, at the time of his death and was such administratrix before her marriage with the said Kenneth Urquhart to be administered, I have seized and will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on TUESDAY, the 22nd DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D., 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Bird, in the hands of the said Margaret Urquhart to be administered in and to Lot No. 9, South of Dublin Street and the East half of Lot No. 2, North of Dublin Street and West of George street in the Town of Peterborough

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 17, 1867. 26

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE!

(*Late Huffman House,*)

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO,

D. R. CASTIDAY, Proprietor.

HAVING leased the above well-known house for a term of years, and having also refitted and furnished it throughout, the public will find the best accommodations and careful attendance at all times.

The Bar is supplied with the choicest brands of LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

There is good stabling, and attentive hostlers will always be in attendance.

Peterborough, October 2, 1867. 40

WANTED!

A NUMBER OF GOOD TAILORESSES to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

Apply to I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterboro', Sept. 11, 1867. 37

WAVERLY NOVELS!

A NEW SUPPLY just received at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

ABOUT three weeks ago, A DARK BRINDLED COW. Any information will be thankfully received at Messrs. Graham & Stratton's Book Store.

Peterboro, Sept. 18th, 1867. 38

COPY BOOKS.

GRAHAM & STRATTON

Are selling Copy Books at THREE CENTS each.

SLATES are also being sold at greatly reduced prices.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE South half of lot No. 15 in the 7th concession of Smith, 60 acres cleared. There is a good log House, Barn and Shed, a never failing Well and a young Orchard on the premises, and under good cultivation.—Title indisputable. For further particulars apply (post-paid) to

JOHN BICKELL, Smith.
Or J. B. BICKELL,
Brooklin P. O.

August 12th, 1867. 36-12in.

MORGAN'S HOTEL,

ASHBURNHAM,

Corner of Lake and Elizabeth Streets.

THE above commodious Hotel is favorably situated to suit the travelling public. There are good yard, sheds and stabling attached, and every other accommodation of a first class hotel.

R. MORGAN,

Ashburnham, March 27, 1867 13

MARSHALL M. P. DEAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office.—One door east of the American House, Keene, Ontario.

September, 1867. 39-6m*

NEW MUSIC.

JUST RECEIVED a number of pieces of New Music, at

GRAHAM & STRATTON'S
Book Store.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS for sale at GRAHAM & STRATTON'S Book Store.

THE

RGE
Ready-made Clothing Establishment,

OF

F. LEMAY'S,

ON HUNTER STREET, (THE OLD STAND.)

He is too well known to Necessitate a Long Advertisement!

ALL HE CAN SAY IS THAT HIS STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Now, on hand, cannot be surpassed by any establishment in that line in the New Dominion, in

Qualities, Style and Quantity,

Having been made under the surveillance of Mr. JAS. MENZIES, Cutter and superintendent of the Tailoring Department.

As his trade is on the Cash Principle, he cannot be undersold by any house in that trade,

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

BEING HIS MOTTO.

FULLED CLOTHS AND FLANNELS

Of his own make, always on hand.

F. LEMAY,

Hunter street, Sign of the Lion.

JUST RECEIVED

ABOUT 75 TWEED UNDER-COATS,

Bought at a Bankrupt Sale, to be sold at half price.

ALSO,

A Lot of Ladies' Capes, Hoods, &c.

F. LEMAY.

Peterboro', October 9th, 1867. 41-4in

NEW
FALL GOODS

Cheap for Cash,

Just received by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterborough, September 4, 1867. 36

General Insurance Agency,

GEO. A. COX, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

Commercial Union Assurance Company,

CHIEF OFFICES:
19 AND 20 CORNHILL, LONDON.

General Agency for Canada:
205 and 207 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,

FOURTEEN AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company offer terms to those desiring Life Assurance unsurpassed by any Life office Moderate Premiums—Perfect Security—Economy of Management, tending to increase the Bonus of those on participating scale, among whom 80 per cent. of profits are divisible.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., *Managing Directors and General Agents.*
FRED'K COLE, *Secretary.* T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S., *Inspector of Agents*
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London,

(*ESTABLISHED* 1803.)

CHIEF OFFICES:
1 Old Broad St., and 16 Pall Mall, LONDON.

General Agency for Canada,
87 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund,

£1,965,000, - - - STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED IN CANADA, $106,000.

Insurances against loss by Fire are effected on the most favourable terms; and losses paid without reference to the Board in London. No charge made for policies or endorsements.

RINTOUL BROS., General Agents for Canada.
GEO. A. COX, Agent.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,100,000 STERLING.

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every description of Life business transacted with liberal conditions.
Inspector of Agencies, GEO. B. HOLLAND. Agent at Peterboro', GEO. A. COX.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Head Office for Upper Canada,—TORONTO, C. W.
Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Original Travellers' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES against all accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life. Also insures against loss of life from any cause, whether disease or accident, with compensation for personal injuries. PAID UP CAPITAL, $500,000, with surplus of $300,000.

4 Agent at Peterborough, GEO. A. COX.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds, - - £952,460 12s. 4d. Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. E. Robinson, M. P. P., C. J. Campbell, Esq.; David Higgins, Secretary.
GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

HEAD OFFICE, - - HAMILTON, C. W.

Capital and Funds $1,700,000.....Sums Assured $4,500,000.
Annual Income, - 160,000.....Claims Paid, - 400,000.
Medical Adviser, Dr. KINCAID, GEO. A. COX, Agent.

Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association.

HEAD OFFICE AT LONDON, C. W.

The Directors of this Company are happy to inform the members and the farming community generally, that they have made

A MATERIAL REDUCTION

In their Cash System Rates.

Insurance can now be had on ordinary ISOLATED FARM PROPERTY for three years

FOR 75 CENTS PER $100

without a Premium Note or any other liability. They offering to insurers two most important advantages, namely, the Safest Insurance and the Lowest Rates. For insurance and further information apply to

S. CORNELL, Agent at Peterborough,
Residence, George Street 4 doors north of the Wesleyan Church.

May, 1867. 23-24in.

FOR SALE.

American Salt,
IN BARRELS.

Also,

REAL DUNDAS COTTON YARN,
Warranted.

W. CLAXTON.

Peterboro, August 1, 1867. 31

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Inspection of the County of Peterboro', for the appointment of Pounders, will be held in the

UNION SCHOOL HOUSE,
in the Town of Peterborough, on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1867,

at Commencement of the Sessions, when the Pounders will be required to be then and there present their Bonds for approval, and to produce satisfactory testimonials of moral character.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, August 1, 1867. 31

Farm for Sale!

BEING the South West part of Lot No. 11 in the 13th Concession North Monaghan, containing 50 acres of superior Land, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, adapted for fall wheat. There is a log house and never-failing spring, and a good bearing young orchard, consisting of two hundred of the choicest fruit in bearing. The farm is beautifully situated one mile from the Town of Peterboro, and is indispensable. Also an excellent threshing machine, with chains and tackle, all for sale on the premises. For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN F. POULSON.

North Monaghan, Sept. 19th, 1867. 35-4in*

BARLEY, OATS, PEASE and RYE.

ALTHOUGH the undersigned has retired from politics for the present, he has not retired from business as yet. He will continue to pay the

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

for the above mentioned Grain at his Grain Store.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, 22nd August, 1867. 1 94

DENTISTRY!

For the Extracted Without Pain

DR. PENTLAND, Dentist, begs respectfully to inform the public that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the aid of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, a very safe and highly healthy remedy.

Peterboro, November 23 1866. 48

LAMPS.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Coal Oil Lamps

Just received at

A. WILLIAM'S.

Peterborough, Oct. 10, 1867.

MILLER'S INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER, FOR SHEEP.

DESTROYS the Ticks, cleanses the skin, strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool, and improves the condition of the animal. Sold everywhere.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Proprietors,

October 17, 1866. Toronto.

$30,000 TO INVEST.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY
OF UPPER CANADA

Are prepared to lend money on security of Farm and Town Property, at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Application to be made to

R. W. ERRETT,
at Peterborough.

Peterboro', February 19th, 1867.

MONEY TO LOAN

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES' COMPANY, (Limited), are prepared to Loan Money on the security of Real Estate, at reasonable Rates of Interest, and on favourable terms of repayment. Application to be made to

R. W. ERRET,
Valuator at Peterboro'

Peterboro', April, 1866. 17-tf

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or let the North half of lot 24, in the 11th concession of the Township of Otonabee, containing 100 acres, and within 3 miles of the Town of Peterborough. R. L. R.

There are on the premises a good frame house, frame barn, sheds and stables; also, a young orchard.

Terms easy.

ROBERT WEIR, Jr.

Otonabee, July 25th, 1867. 29

NOTICE

HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the ensuing session of the Parliament of Canada, or other Parliament having jurisdiction, for amending and consolidating the Acts relating to the Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, and also for power to extend the railway of said Company to Chemong Lake, or to other waters lying north of Peterborough, and for other purposes relating thereto.

JOHN BEATTY,
Secretary.

Cobourg, July 1st, 1867. 27

REAPING MACHINES!

THE NEW YORKER COMBINED

Self-Raking Reaper & Mower.

MANUFACTURED BY

SEYMOUR, MORGAN & ALLEN,
Brockport, N. Y.

PRICE, $150, delivered in Peterboro.

A fair trial given with all Machines before purchase.

MR. GEORGE McKEE, of Smith, purchased one last year, and he is much pleased with it; he says the Sailors taken off the grain should bounce more than any made out by harvel. There is no side draft with the Machine. The Reaper took the first-prize gold medal at the National trial held at Auburn, N. Y., for 1866. Any one wanting a Reaper, please address

SAMUEL FOWLER,
Agent, Peterborough.

June , 1867. 25

The Greatest Note of the Season!

THE GIANT

Hanging out on Hunter Street.

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE FIRE.

$7,000 WORTH of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves; Sheet Zinc, Plain Tin and Japanned Wares, Brass and Enamelled Preserving Kettles; Iron, Tinned and Enamelled Sauce pans; Air-tight Glass Fruit Jars; Refrigerators; Tea Trays, Waiters, and a lot of other goods too numerous to mention, slightly damaged by water,

☞ THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD OFF REGARDLESS OF COST,—☜

To make room for my Fall Stock.

☞ At the sign of the Giant Henthorn's Block, Hunter Street, opposite J. Cameron's Grocery.

T. LANNIN.

My machinery and Tools having been totally consumed in the late fire, I have now purchased the most approved labor-saving machinery to be had in the Dominion, and being thoroughly POSTED in my business, parties entrusting their work to me will have it done in a workmanlike manner, promptly and cheap. All work warranted to give satisfaction, or no charge.

August 1, 1867. 31-tf.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following lands:

TOWNSHIP OF MONAGHAN.

E ½	Lot 4 and part 5 in	12th	Concession		120	90	cleared.
N ½	7	12	do		100	60	do
S W ½	8	12	do		50	50	do
Pt S ½	6	12	do		30	30	do
W ½	6	13	do		100	85	do
S ½	2	10	do		100	90	do
Pt	1	8	do		75	50	do
Part Lot 14 in Lot 14 in		11	do		9	9	do

TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

E ½	21	10th	Concession	100	90	do
Pt S ½	2	West Communication	Road	20	20	do
Pt N ½	2	Gilmot	do	10	10	do

TOWNSHIP OF CAVAN.

E ½	5 in	14th	Concession	100	80	do
S ½	3	10	do	100	85	do

TOWNSHIP OF CARTWRIGHT.

E ½	16	9th	Concession,	100	50	do

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE.

W ½	21	5th	Concession	100	85	do
S ½	19	12	do	100	90	do

TOWNSHIP OF DOURO.

S E ½	4	8th	Concession	50	50	do
E ½	22	4	do	100	100	do
Pt N E ½	25	4	do	30	30	do
S ½	15	2	do	100		

TOWNSHIP OF ENNISMORE.

N ½	7	9th	Concession	100	100	do
Pt S E ¼		4	do	50	35	do
Rm lots 6 & 7		2	do	100	40	do
S E ½	5	9	do	50	25	do
N ½	4	4	do	100	60	do

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY.

	21	13th	Concession	200		
E ½	10	15	do	100		
	8	19	do	100		

TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.

W ½	7	9th	Concession	90		

TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.

S W ½	22	14th	Concession	50	40	do

TOWNSHIP OF OPS.

W ½	30	9th	Concession	100	35	do

TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER.

	8	8th	Concession	200		
E ½	1	4	do	100	80	do
S ½	15	2	do	100		
Pt W ½	19	6	do	20		

TOWNSHIP OF BELMONT.

	23	5th	Concession	200	Gold Lands
	31	3	do	190	

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lot No. 9 West of George and North of Charlotte streets, ½ acre with brick warehouse.

W ½ No. 2 West of George and North of Simcoe streets, ½ acre with three brick stores thereon.

S ½ No. 1 West of George and South of London streets, ½ acre with small store thereon.

All my interest in and to Lot 21 West of George and South of Murray streets.

Lot No. 8 and 9 West of George and North of Edinburgh streets, 1 acre, small dwelling thereon.

Lot No. 6 West of George and North of Antrim streets, ½ acre.

Part Lot 7 West of George and North of Wolf streets, 25 feet by 166 feet.

Lots No. 14 and 15 (Block G.) three houses erected thereon.

☞ The whole of the above Lands will be sold cheap, and liberal time given for the payment thereof, say from one to 10 years.

THOMAS BRADBURN.

Peterborough, May 2, 1867. 10

NEW DOMINION STORE

As money is now so freely circulated, the subscriber is desirous of taking advantage of the times, and now offers for sale a choice stock of

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY,

Unequaled in assortment by any other store in town.

He has a variety of Crockery that he will sell at much lower prices than any other store in this county.

Green, Black and Japan Teas at 2s. 6d. to 5s.

Coffee, Tobacco, Brooms, Pails, Fresh Fish, Flour and all kinds of Family Groceries kept constantly on hand, cheap for cash.

The Fall trade is now begun and goods must be sold to make room for a winter supply. Call and examine the stock before you purchase elsewhere. ☞ Store in Burnham's Block, nearly opposite the Market place.

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterborough, August 26, 1867. 35

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON,

LATE of the Ashburnham Planing Mills, being desirous of returning his sincere thanks to his old Customers and Patrons for the very liberal support he has received in past years, wishes also to inform them that he has REMOVED the whole of the Machinery, Plank, &c., to the New Stand,

THE PETERBORO STEAM PLAINING MILL AND SASH FACTORY,

In the large premises recently occupied by Messrs. West, Hope & Co., Dublin Street, Peterborough.

Having formed a co-partnership for carrying on the business in future in the new premises, the undersigned will be enabled, from the

ENLARGED PREMISES AND IMPROVED MACHINERY,

To extend the business of manufacturing all kinds of

Sashes, Window Blinds, Doors,
BUILDERS' FURNISHING, MOULDINGS,
&c., &c., &c.

PLAINING IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS.

ROBERTSON & MARTIN.

Peterborough, August 26th, 1867 35-6in

By-Law No.

By-law to raise by way of loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

WHEREAS the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, have found it necessary that the sum of Ten Thousand dollars for the purposes of erecting and building a bridge across Chemong Lake, from a point on the shore of said Lake, in the Township of Smith, in said County of Peterborough, to a point on the shore of said Lake in the Township of Harvey, in said County, and also another bridge across Pigeon Creek from a point on the shore or bank of said Creek in the Township of Ennismore aforesaid, to a point on the shore of said Creek, in the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough.

And whereas, to carry into effect the said received object it will be necessary for the said Municipal Council to raise by way of loan the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas, it will require the sum of $1,000, to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of said debt or loan and interest as also hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality of the said County of Peterborough irrespective of any future increase of the same, and, also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investments of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof according to the last revised and equalized Assessment Rolls of the said Municipality, is the sum of Two Million three Hundred and Eighty Five Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty One dollars, ($2,385,361).

And whereas the existing debt of the said Municipality of the County of Peterboro' is Twenty Nine Thousand Four Hundred dollars, ($29,400) for principal money, and Twelve Thousand and Forty-Six dollars, ($12,046) for interest, and there is nothing in arrear or account of said principal or interest.

And whereas by paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of Ten Thousand dollars, and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one half of a mill in the dollar in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough;

1. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of be said County to raise by way of loan from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said County of Peterborough, for the purpose and with the objects above recited.

2. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made, for such sums of money as may be required, not less than One Hundred Dollars (($100) each and not to exceed in the whole the said sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed, with the seal of the said Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden and countersigned by the Treasurer of said County.

3. That said Debentures shall be made payable in ten years at the furthest, from the day equal money thereof, and shall have coupons to the effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them Coupons for the payment of interest.

5. That the said Debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly, on the 15th day of October and the 15th day of April in each year, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said Debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one half a mill in the dollar shall in addition to all other rates be raised, levied and collected in each year upon the rateable property in said Municipality during the continuance of the said Debentures or any of them.

6. That this by-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the Fifteenth day of October, 1867.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Peterborough, at Peterborough, in the said County, on

The Tenth Day of October, 1867,

at the hour of TWO o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated, this 26th day of June, A. D. 1867.

EDG. PEARSE,
Clerk.

27-15in

Fire! Fire!

On account of the late fire,

R. WALTON'S STOVE, Tin and Saddlery Store

Will be found in the Shop formerly occupied by

D. McNaughton, 3 doors North of Ormond & Gilmour's,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

Now on hand, at his Warerooms, a large lot of first class PRIZE STOVES. TINWARE in all its branches, manufactured on the premises by the best workmen. Lumbermen's Furnishings, a large stock. COAL OIL, the best white, wholesale and retail. SADDLES, HARNESS and TRUNKS, of my own manufacture, in great variety, a large stock now on hand, which will be sold cheaper than ever.

R. WALTON.

Peterborough, July 17, 1867. 29

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - $15 000,000
Invested in Canada, - - $250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

Farm Risks at Specially Reduced Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for MILITARY SERVICE in DEFENCE of the COUNTRY.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors.

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, with the Sum Assured; if after 10 years, one-half are returned; after 20 years, three-fourths; after 21, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the bonus may claim Same!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. U. SMITH, *Resident Secretary*,
MONTREAL.

W. CLUXTON, *Agent*,
Peterborough

February 26, 1867. 9

The Home Insurance Company

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. ASSETS, $735,886.

THIS Company is now prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandize and other Property against loss or damage by fire on very favorable terms.

Farm Property insured at lower rates than those charged by any Mutual or other Company in Canada.

No Premium Note required.

GEO. S. SHAW,
J. A. HALL, General Manager
Agent for Peterboro, For Canada.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1867. 3

SHOULTERS & CO.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS

499 Broadway, New York

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale

SEVEN OCTAVE

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

WHICH FOR

VOLUME AND PURITY OF TONE,

ARE UNRIVALLED

By any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements

French Grand Action,

Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame Over-Strung Brass,

&c., &c.,

And each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Gouverneur, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Other makers exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and, also, at the *American Institute for five consecutive years*, the

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

☞ By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at

A PRICE WHICH WILL

Preclude Competition!

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $325.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $350. Terms: Net Cash, in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

July 10th, 1868. 28-1 yr.

Empire Sewing Machine Co'y.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines! The Empire Sewing Machine! It is the Cheapest! Most Durable! Rapid! Noiseless! Handsome! Lockstitch! Reversible Feed! Self-regulating Tension! Self-adjusting! Self-threading Shuttle! It is Ever Ready! Always in action. Its motion is so self-adjusting, that it is impossible to get out of order! It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

apr 30-13in

LIFE AND WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS,

BY THE

REV. P. HATELY WADDELL,

(Author of the well-known Eulogy on his Genius, and Chairman of the "Centenary" on the Centenary of his Birth).

This addition will be illustrated with Two Portraits of the Poet; with Frontispiece composed of five Scenes selected from the Works or Life of Burns, and Twenty-five Fac-Simile Prints from Original Drawings—the whole produced in finest Oil Colours, from Engravings by eminent artists, in the highest style of the art.

The prominent Literary characteristic of this edition will be an entirely New Life of the Poet, in the form of a Spiritual Biography, by the Rev. Editor; with much valuable additional matter relating to Burns—including some hitherto unpublished Fragments of the Poet himself, interesting original Reminiscences of his Life, original Notes critical and historical on his Poems, and an Essay on the Progress and Development of the Scottish Language up till his day.

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June 20th, 1867. 25

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October 25, 1866 43-1y

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WILLIAM STORMS,
Brighton, C. W.

Sworn before me at Brighton, C. W., this 26th day of August, 1866.

J. B. YOUNG, J. P., Recve.
I. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

46

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